# Leiochrinini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Diaperinae) from north-eastern India and China, with descriptions of six new species 1

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Source: Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A, 9(1) : 197-205

Published By: Stuttgart State Museum of Natural History

URL: https://doi.org/10.18476/sbna.v9.a12

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# Leiochrinini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Diaperinae) from north-eastern India and China, with descriptions of six new species[1]

Wolfgang Schawaller

Abstract

Newly collected specimens of the tenebrionid tribe Leiochrinini Lewis, 1894 (Diaperinae Latreille, 1802) from continental China and north-eastern India are treated in the present paper, including several new geographical records and six new species: *Derispia arunachala* **n. sp.** and *Derispia bomdila* **n. sp.** from Arunachal Pradesh, *Derispia hajeki* **n. sp.** and *Derispia heishidinga* **n. sp.** from Guangdong and Guangxi, as well as *Derispia shillonga* **n. sp.** and *Leiochrinus metallicus* **n. sp.** from Meghalaya.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Leiochrinini, taxonomy, new species, new records, distribution, India, China.

Zusammenfassung

Neu gesammelte Exemplare der Tenebrioniden-Tribus Leiochrinini Lewis, 1894 (Diaperinae Latreille, 1802) aus dem kontinentalen China und Nordost-Indien werden in vorliegender Arbeit behandelt, einschließlich zahlreicher neuer geografischer Nachweise und sechs neuer Arten: *Derispia arunachala* **n. sp.** und *Derispia bomdila* **n. sp.** aus Arunachal Pradesh, *Derispia hajeki* **n. sp.** und *Derispia heishidinga* **n. sp.** aus Guangdong und Guangxi, sowie *Derispia shillonga* **n. sp.** und *Leiochrinus metallicus* **n. sp.** aus Meghalaya.

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## 1 Introduction

The tenebrionid tribe Leiochrinini Lewis, 1894 (Diaperinae Latreille, 1802) is a relatively uniform tribe, with the body shape and often with a colour pattern to be observed in coccinellids. The species occur mostly in the south-eastern Palaearctic, Oriental and Papuan regions, a few species live in the African tropics and in Madagascar; they are completely lacking in the Neotropics. Kaszab (1946) presented a monograph of this group, subsequently he summarised new records and species for the described 11 genera (Kaszab 1954, 1961a–c, 1975, 1979, 1980). Grimm (2013), Schawaller (1992, 1993, 1998, 2005, 2011) and Yang & Ren (2011) added supplements to certain Oriental regions.

Newly collected specimens from continental China and north-eastern India are treated in the present paper, including several new geographical records and six new species. North-eastern India (except Sikkim and Darjeeling) was so far only little covered by the cited contributions, although it is of particular zoogeographical interest. This area in the Indian provinces Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya lies quite remote and was restricted for travellers since a long time due to political troubles. These restrictions are somewhat relaxed in the last years, so that a larger number of newly collected species and specimens from that area become available recently.

*Ades* Guérin-Méneville, 1857 (type species *hemisphericus* Guérin-Méneville, 1857 from Madagascar) is the older name for *Leiochrodes* Westwood, 1883 (type species *discoidalis* Westwood, 1883 from the Oriental region). However, it seems not yet clear, if both genus names are really synonymous. I prefer to use *Ades* only for the few African species, and *Leiochrodes* for the bulk of Oriental species (as Kaszab did in his monograph and subsequent papers).

Leiochrinini species are restricted to humid habitats. Both adults and larvae occur in soil litter, in rotten wood, on or under barks, feeding very probably on mosses and algae.

[1] Contributions to Tenebrionidae, no. 135. – For no. 134 see: Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A, Neue Serie 9 (2016).

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Acronyms of depositories

| | |
|---|---|
| CRG | Collection Dr. Roland Grimm, Neuenbürg, Germany |
| NHMB | Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland |
| NME | Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany |
| NMPC | National Museum (Natural History), Prague, Czech Republic |
| SMNS | Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany |
| ZFMK | Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut A. Koenig, Bonn, Germany |

Acknowledgements

For the loan of specimens from the collections under their care I thank Dr. Dirk Ahrens (Bonn), Dr. Jiri Hájek (Prague), Matthias Hartmann (Erfurt), and Dr. Eva Sprecher-Übersax (Basel). The photographs were taken by Johannes Reibnitz (Stuttgart) with a Leica DFC320 digital camera on a Leica MZ16 APO microscope and subsequently processed by him with Auto-Montage (Syncroscopy) software. The referees Dr. Roland Grimm (Neuenbürg) and Dr. Ottó Merkl (Budapest) kindly improved the manuscript by their comments.

## 2 New species

### *Derispia arunachala* n. sp.
(Figs. 1, 10)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, W Bomdila, 2600 m, 17.V.2004, leg. L. Dembický, NHMB.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 4 ex. NHMB, 2 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the Indian province Arunachal Pradesh, where the type series was collected.

Description: Body length 2.7–3.0 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 1) shining, with head and pronotum light brownish, and with blackish elytra with yellowish colour pattern (anterior spot not connected with shoulders, broad posterior transverse band interrupted at suture and connected with lateral margin from shoulders until tip); antennae unicoloured yellowish; ventral side brownish. Head with a few, very fine punctures similar as on pronotum. Third antennomere short, about 1.5 times as long as antennomere 2. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins and anterior corners rounded; basal margin unbordered; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and with a few sparse and fine punctures, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, flat convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view from shoulders nearly to apex; surface shining with irregular rows of distinct punctures without striae, all intervals flat and with similar distinct punctures as in rows; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications. Aedeagus with thick and bent basale and with apicale spade-like at tip (Fig. 10).

Diagnosis: *Derispia arunachala* n. sp. runs in the key of Kaszab (1961a) to *D. kraatzi* Kaszab, 1946 from Burma and China (see below), and both share the small body size, the dense and distinct punctation in the elytral rows and intervals, and the flat elytra. However, in *D. kraatzi* the elytra are ovate and the elytral spots are darker red, and the aedeagus is distinctly different (Kaszab 1946: figs. 139, 140). See also under *Derispia heishidinga* n. sp. from Guangdong (Figs. 4, 8). Further similar small and flat species are unknown to the author.

### *Derispia bomdila* n. sp.
(Figs. 3, 12)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, W Bomdila, 2600 m, 17.V.2004, leg. L. Dembický, NHMB.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. NHMB. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, between Dirang and Bomdila Pass, 2200 m, 15.VI.2004, leg. L. Dembický, 7 ex. NHMB, 4 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the locality Bomdila, in whose vicinity the type series was collected.

Description: Body length 3.3–3.8 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 3) shining, with head, pronotum and legs completely yellowish, and with blackish elytra with five similar yellowish spots and with yellowish lateral margins from shoulders until tip; antennae darker towards tip; ventral side brownish. Head with a few fine punctures similar as on pronotum. Third antennomere long, 2 times as long as antennomere 2. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins and anterior corners rounded; basal margin unbordered; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and with a few sparse and fine punctures, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, high convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view from shoulders nearly to apex; surface shining with regular rows of fine punctures without striae, punctures laterally somewhat larger than medially along suture, all intervals flat and with a few sparse fine punctures, lateral intervals without denser punctation; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications. Aedeagus with broad apicale truncate at tip (Fig. 12).

Diagnosis: *Derispia bomdila* n. sp. has a similar size, body shape and elytral coulour pattern as *D. similis* Kaszab, 1961 from Yunnan, and *D. dembickyi* Schawaller, 2005, from Thailand and Vietnam. However, the aedeagi of these species are quite different with longer narrow apicale with rounded tip in *similis* (Kaszab 1961a: figs. 28, 29), or with shorter broad apicale with rounded tip in *dembickyi* (Schawaller 2005: figs. 32, 33). Additionally, the lateral elytral rows are distinctly (*similis*) or slightly (*dembickyi*) irregular and the lateral intervals with distinctly denser (*similis*) or slightly denser (*dembickyi*) punctation. The third antennomere is also shorter in both species and only 1–1.3 times as long as antennomere 2.

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### *Derispia hajeki* **n. sp.**
(Figs. 5, 9)

Holotype (♂): China, Guangdong Prov., W Qixing, Heishiding NR, 190 m, 1.–3.V.2011, leg. M. Fikáček & J. Hájek, NMPC.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. NMPC, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Guangxi, Miaoershan, south slope, 800–1300 m, 20.–27.VI.1997, leg. L. Bolm, 1 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honour of Jiri Hájek (Prague), one of the collctors of the type series, and curator of Coleoptera in Prague, who entrusted me since years with the loan of tenebrionids for study.

Description: Body length 2.0–2.3 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 5) shining, head and pronotum brownish, and with black elytra with yellowish colour pattern (long oval yellowish ring at disc, and lateral parts of elytra yellowish to a different extent); antennae yellowish with darkened distal antennomeres; ventral side brownish. Head with a few, very fine punctures similar as on pronotum. Third antennomere short, about 1.5 times as long as antennomere 2. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins and anterior corners rounded; basal margin unbordered; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and with a few sparse and fine punctures, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, highly convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view only in anterior third; surface shining with regular rows of very fine punctures without striae, punctures of lateral rows somewhat larger than of internal rows, all intervals flat and without punctures; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications. Aedeagus with bent basale and with broad parallel apicale rounded at tip (Fig. 9).

Diagnosis: *Derispia hajeki* n. sp. is most simlar to *Derispia cooteri* Schawaller, 2005 from Jiangxi, sharing the small body size, the high convex elytra with the lateral margin visible in dorsal view only near the shoulders, a similar colour pattern of the elytra, and the fine punctural elytral rows. However, *D. cooteri* is slightly larger (2.5–3.0 mm), the lateral elytral intervals bear a fine punctation, and the aedeagus is different with a narrow longer apicale. *Derispia lineolata* (Pic, 1922) from China, partly from the same locality Miaoershan (see below), has also a similar colour pattern of the elytra, but the elytra are flat convex, the elytral intervals are with distinct punctation, and the aedeagus is also different.

### *Derispia heishidinga* **n. sp.**
(Figs. 4, 8)

Holotype (♂): China, Guangdong Prov., W Qixing, Heishiding NR, 190 m, 1.–3.V.2011, leg. M. Fikáček & J. Hájek, NMPC.

Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the Heishiding Nature Reserve, where the type series was collected.

Description: Body length 2.5–2.8 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 4) shining, brownish, and with brownish elytra with black spots (one spot at base near shoulders, one at suture behind scutellum and one at suture behind middle, one in middle of disc, and one laterally in posterior part reaching tip); antennae yellowish with darkened distal antennomeres; ventral side brownish. Head with a few, very fine punctures similar as on pronotum. Third antennomere short, about 1.5 times as long as antennomere 2. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins and anterior corners rounded; basal margin unbordered; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and with a few sparse and fine punctures, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, flat convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view from shoulders nearly to apex; surface shining with irregular rows of distinct punctures without striae, all intervals flat and with similar distinct punctures as in rows; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications. Aedeagus with bent basale and with broad parallel apicale rounded at tip (Fig. 8).

Diagnosis: *Derispia heishidinga* n. sp. runs in the key of Kaszab (1961a) to *D. bisquinquemaculata* Blair, 1937 and *D. bistrimaculata* Blair 1937, both from north-eastern India, and belongs to the small group of species with small body size below 3 mm, with dense and distinct punctation in the elytral rows and intervals, and with flat elytra. It can be recognised by the specific dorsal colour pattern (elytra brownish with indistinct black spots) in combination with the shape of the aedeagus. *Derispia sichuanensis* Schawaller, 1993 from Sichuan and *Derispia arunachala* n. sp. from north-eastern India share the small body size, flat elytra and distinct elytral punctation, but the dorsal colour pattern and shape of aedeagus are completely different. The other species of this group are higher convex and have lighter yellowish elytra with distinct black spots, and also different aedeagi.

### *Derispia shillonga* **n. sp.**
(Figs. 2, 11)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Meghalaya, Khasi Hills region, Shillong peak, 1850 m, 4.–5.VI.1996, leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša, NMPC.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 3 ex. NMPC, 2 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the mountain Shillong, where the type series was collected.

Description: Body length 3.3–3.5 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 2) shining, with head and pronotum dark brownish, and with blackish elytra with yellowish colour pattern (round spot besides scutellum, anterior narrow transverse zigzag band connected with shoulders, smaller connected

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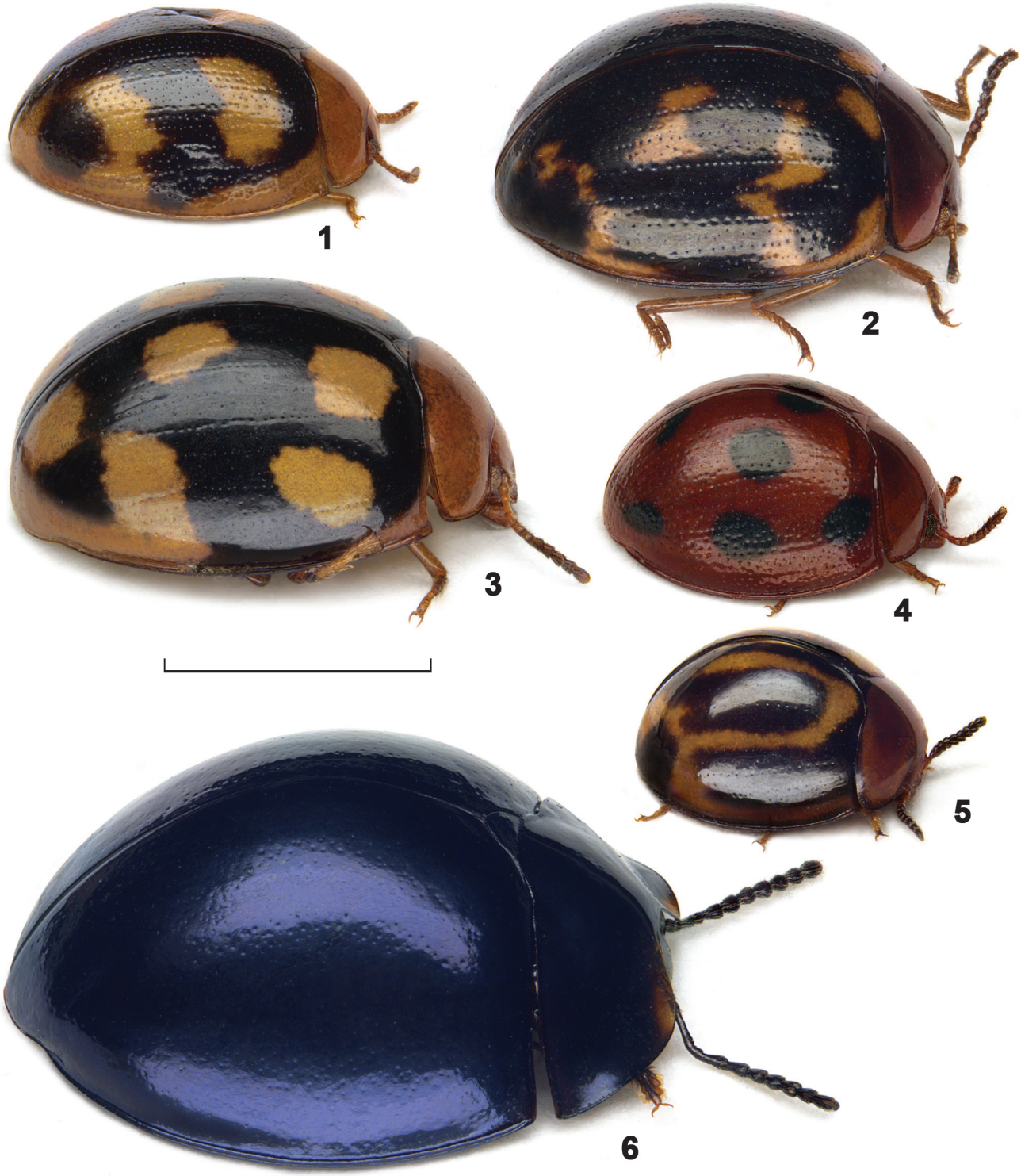


**Figs. 1–6.** Dorsal view of Leiochrinini. – **1**. *Derispia arunachala* n. sp., ♂ holotype NHMB. **2**. *Derispia shillonga* n. sp., ♂ holotype NMPC. **3**. *Derispia bomdila* n. sp., ♂ holotype NHMB. **4**. *Derispia heishidinga* n. sp., ♂ holotype NMPC. **5**. *Derispia hajeki* n. sp., ♂ holotype NMPC. **6**. *Leiochrinus metallicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. – Scale: 2 mm.

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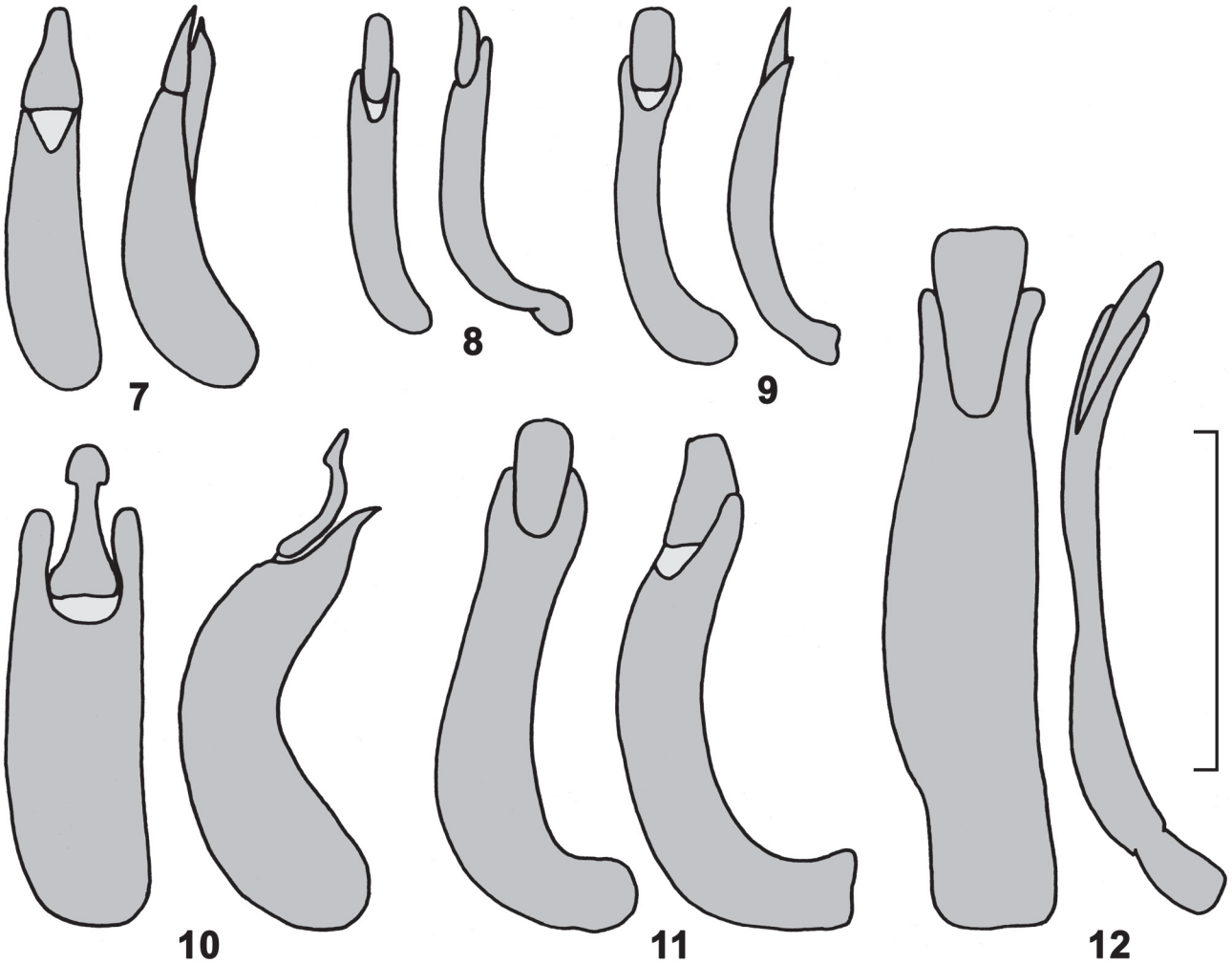
spots on disc and near tip); antennae darker towards tip; ventral side brownish. Head with a few, very fine punctures similar as on pronotum. Third antennomere short, about 1.3 times as long as antennomere 2. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins and anterior corners rounded; basal margin unbordered; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and with a few sparse and fine punctures, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, flat convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view from shoulders nearly to apex; surface shining with rows of distinct punctures without striae, lateral rows irregular, all intervals flat and with similar distinct punctures as in rows, lateral intervals with denser punctation; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications. Aedeagus with distinctly bent basale and with broad apicale rounded at tip (Fig. 11).

Diagnosis: *Derispia shillonga* n. sp. has a similar colour pattern as the species group around *D. hobbyi* Kaszab, 1946, *D. korschefskyi* Kaszab, 1946, both from Assam, and *D. confluens* Kaszab, 1946 from north-eastern India and Nepal, but can be separated from these by a flatter convex body. *D. hobbyi* is slightly larger (4.0–4.7 mm), the body is high convex and the elytral lateral margin only visible in anterior third, and the aedeagus is different (Kaszab 1946: figs. 170, 181). *D. korschefskyi* is also somewhat larger (3.8–4.0 mm), high convex, the lateral parts of elytra have a denser irregular punctation, and the aedeagus is different (Kaszab 1946: figs. 124, 143). Most similar concerning colour pattern, dorsal punctation, and even shape of aedeagus is *D. confluens*, but this species is also larger (4.2–4.9 mm), and high convex (Kaszab 1946: figs. 165, 166, 183).




**Figs. 7–12.** Dorsal (left) and lateral (right) view of aedeagus. – **7**. *Leiochrinus metallicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **8**. *Derispia heishidinga* n. sp., ♂ holotype NMPC. **9**. *Derispia hajeki* n. sp., ♂ holotype NMPC. **10**. *Derispia arunachala* n. sp., ♂ holotype NHMB. **11**. *Derispia shillonga* n. sp., ♂ holotype NMPC. **12**. *Derispia bomdila* n. sp., ♂ holotype NHMB. – Scale: 1 mm.

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*Leiochrinus metallicus* **n. sp.**
(Figs. 6, 7)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 6.–12.V.2002, leg. M. Trýzna & P. Benda, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 3 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the distinct metallic dorsal surface, unique within the genus.

Description: Body length 4.5–4.8 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 6) shining, with distinct blue-metallic lustre, only anterior corners of pronotum light, legs and antennae dark ferruginous, ventral side blackish. Head covered by pronotum until antennal insertions, visible anterior part with a few tiny, nearly unvisible punctures, clypeus straight, between clypeus and genae without incision. Third antennomere 4 times as long as wide, antennomeres 5–11 broader. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins rounded, anterior margin with semi-circular excavation, anterior corners rounded, posterior corners rectangular; surface shining, without punctation; all margins with fine border except anterior margin in middle; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and unpunctured, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, flat convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view from shoulders nearly to apex; surface shining without punctures; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications, tarsomeres prolonged as characteristic for the genus. Aedeagus with triangular apicale rounded at tip (Fig. 7).

Diagnosis: *Leiochrinus metallicus* n. sp. is quite similar to *L. sauteri* Kaszab, 1946 from the same area, and has also the pronotum with distinct anterior excavation, and a similar aedeagus (compare Kaszab 1946: fig. 215). However, *L. metallicus* n. sp. has a distinct metallic dorsal surface, whereas *L. sauteri* is always light or dark ferrugineous, but never with such a distinct metallic lustre. At present, I consider this difference as specific.

## 3 New records of known species

*Crypsis bimaculatus* Kaszab, 1946

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 12 ex. ZFMK, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: NE India (type locality), E Nepal (Schawaller 2011).

*Crypsis chinensis* Kaszab, 1946

Material: China, Guangxi, Longsheng Hot Spring, 360 m, 11.–14.IV.2013, leg. M. Fikáček, J. Hájek & J. Růžička, 7 ex. NMPC, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Guangdong, Nanling NR, Dadongshan, 690 m, 18.–21.IV.2013, leg. J. Hájek & J. Růžička, 3 ex. NMPC.

Distribution: China, Fujian (type locality), Sichuan, Guangxi, Zhejiang (Schawaller 2011), Guangdong (new record).

*Derispia bisquadrimaculata* Kaszab, 1961

Material: China, Guangxi, Shiwandashan Forest Park, 290–360 m, 5.–9.IV.2013, leg. M. Fikáček, J. Hájek & J. Růžička, 1 ex. NMPC, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: Indochina (type locality), China/Guangxi (new record).

*Derispia confluens* Kaszab, 1946

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 3 ex. ZFMK.

Distribution: NE India (type locality) (Kaszab 1946), Nepal (Schawaller 1992).

*Derispia indica* Kaszab, 1946

Material: NE India, Meghalaya, Khasi Hills, 11 km SW Cherrapunjee, 735 m, 25.IV.2008, leg. M. Fikáček, H. Podskalská & P. Šipek, 1 ex. NMPC.

Distribution: NE India (type locality), Burma (Kaszab 1961a), Nepal (Kaszab 1970), Bhutan (Kaszab 1975).

*Derispia jizushanica* Schawaller, 2005

Material: China, Yunnan, Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 33 km SE Tengchong, 2100–2200 m, 31.V.2007, leg. A. Pütz, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Yunnan, Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 29 km ESE Tengchong, 2350 m, 1.VI.2007, leg. D. Wrase, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: China/Yunnan (type locality).

*Derispia kraatzi* Kaszab, 1946

Material: China, Guangxi, Longsheng Hot Spring, 360 m, 11.–14.IV.2013, leg. M. Fikáček, J. Hájek & J. Růžička, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: Burma (type locality), China/Guangxi (new record).

*Derispia lineolata* (Pic, 1922)

Material: China, Guangxi, Miaoershan, south slope, 800–1300 m, 20.–27.VI.1997, leg. L. Bolm, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Jiangxi, Jinggang Shan, Xiping, 915 m, leg. M. Fikáček & J. Hájek, 1 ex. NMPC.

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Distribution: Vietnam; China, Fujian (type locality), Sichuan, Hunan (Schawaller 2005), Guangxi, Jiangxi (new records).

*Derispia maculipennis* (Marseul, 1874)

Material: China, Zhejiang, Anji County, Long Wang Shan NR, 1000 m, 11.–14.V.1996, leg. J. Cooter, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Shaanxi, Zhongchuan, 3.–5.VI.2005, leg. E. Kučera, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Guangxi, Longsheng Hot Spring, 360 m, 11.–14.IV.2013, leg. M. Fikáček, J. Hájek & J. Růžička, 50 ex. NMPC, 2 ex. SMNS. – China, Guizhou, 60 km N Kaili, Shibing-Yuntalshan, 21.–26.V.1995, leg. O. Šauša & E. Jendek, 1 ex. NMPC. – China, Hunan, 30 km N Dayong, Yanjiajie, 27.–29.V.2005, leg. O. Nakládal, 1 ex. NMPC.

Distribution: Japan (type locality); China: Fujian, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Guangxi, Hunan (Schawaller 1993, 2005); Guizhou, Zhejiang (new records).

*Derispia notata* Kaszab, 1946

Material: Bhutan, Gaylegphug Prov., Gaylegphug, 250 m, 7.–10.VIII.1990, leg. C. Holzschuh, 2 ex. NME, 2 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: "Vorderindien" (Kaszab 1946); Nepal, Thailand (Schawaller 1992, 2005); Bhutan (new record).

*Derispia sichuanensis* Schawaller, 1993

Material: China, Guizhou, 60 km N Kaili, Shibing-Yuntalshan, 21.–26.V.1995, leg. O. Šauša & E. Jendek, 1 ex. NMPC.

Distribution: China, Sichuan (type locality), Guizhou (new record).

*Derispia similis* Kaszab, 1961

Material: China, Yunnan, Xinjie, 1250–1500 m, 24.VI.1994, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Yunnan, Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 33 km SE Tengchong, 2100–2200 m, 31.V.–4.VI.2007, leg. D. Wrase, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Guangdong, 30 km NE Shaoguan, Duanshi, Danxia Shan NP, 125 m, 4.–5.V.2011, leg. J. Hájek, 1 ex. NMPC.

Distribution: China, Yunnan (Kaszab 1961a), Guangdong (new record).

*Derispia titschaki* Kaszab, 1946

Material: China, Hongkong, 28.VII.1985, leg. K. Masumoto, 3 ex. SMNS. – China, Guangdong, Danxia Shan NP, Wo Long Gang Forest, 100 m, 23.–26.IV.1013, leg. J. Hájek & J. Růžička, 2 ex. NMPC, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: China, Canton, Shanghai (type locality), Hongkong; W Malaysia (Schawaller 2005), E Malaysia (Grimm 2010).

*Derispia tricolor* Kaszab, 1942

Material: China, Jiangxi, Jinggang Shan, Zhufeng, 805 m, 29.IV.2011, leg. M. Fikáček & J. Hájek, 6 ex. NMPC, 2 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: China, Fujian (type locality), Guangxi (Schawaller 2005), Jiangxi (new record).

*Derispia walkeri* Kaszab, 1961

Material: China, Hongkong, 24.X.1984, leg. K. Masumoto, 5 ex. SMNS. – China, Hongkong, Lantau Isl., Ngong Ping, Po Lin Monastery, 480–590 m, 26.–28.VI.2007, leg. J. Hájek & J. Růžička, 4 ex. NMPC, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: China, Hongkong (type locality) (Kaszab 1961a).

*Derispiella hingstoni* Kaszab, 1961

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 2 ex. ZFMK, 1 ex. SMNS.

Remarks: According to Kaszab (1961c), the genus *Derispiella* Kaszab, 1961 differs from *Derispiola* Kaszab, 1946 only by the broadened first tarsomere in males, and by only weak male characters on the head. Later, Kaszab (1975) transferred *Derispiola blairi* Kaszab, 1946 (see below) to *Derispiella*, and described a further species from Bhutan, *Derispiella bhutanensis* Kaszab, 1975. Very probably, according to the description, *Derispiella bhutanensis* is a synonym of *Derispiella hingstoni* from Darjeeling. A detailed revision of this group might even reveal that *Derispiella* is a synonym of *Derispiola*.

Distribution: NE India (type locality) (Kaszab 1961c), Bhutan (Kaszab 1975).

*Derispiella blairi* (Kaszab, 1946)

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 12 ex. ZFMK, 2 ex. SMNS. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 3 ex. ZFMK.

Remarks: Kaszab (1946) described this species in the genus *Derispiola*, then (Kaszab 1975) transferred it to *Derispiella* (see above under *Derispiella hingstoni*).

Distribution: NE India (type locality), Nepal, Indochina, China/Yunnan (Schawaller 2005); Bhutan (Kaszab 1975).

*Derispiola darjeelingiana* Kaszab, 1946

Material: NE India, Sikkim, Mangan, 3500 m, 24.–27.V.2002, leg. M. Trýzna & P. Benda, 1 ex. SMNS. – NE India,

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Meghalaya, 1 km E Tura, 500–600 m, 2.–5.V.2002, leg. M. Trýzna & P. Benda, 2 ex. SMNS. – NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 6.–12.V.2002, leg. M. Trýzna & P. Benda, 3 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: NE India (type locality Sikkim), Nepal (Schawaller 1992).

*Derispiola fruhstorferi* Kaszab, 1946

Material: NE India, Meghalaya, Khasi Hills, 1800–1900 m, 4.–5.VI.1996, leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša, 2 ex. NMPC.

Distribution: Indochina (type locality), Thailand, China/Sichuan (Schawaller 2005); NE India (new record).

*Derispiola unicornis* Kaszab, 1946

Material: China, Guangxi, Longsheng Hot Spring, 360 m, 11.–14.IV.2013, leg. M. Fikáček, J. Hájek & J. Růžička, 55 ex. NMPC, 3 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: China, Fujian (type locality), Sichuan, Guizhou, Guangxi, Hunan, Hubei; Laos (Schawaller 2005).

*Leiochrinus sauteri* Kaszab, 1946

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 7 ex. ZFMK. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 7 ex. ZFMK.

Distribution: Himalayas, Indochina, Taiwan, China/Guizhou (Schawaller 2005).

*Leiochrinus satsumae* Lewis, 1894

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 3 ex. ZFMK, 1 ex. SMNS. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 11 ex. ZFMK.

Distribution: Indochina, Japan (type locality) (Kaszab 1946); NE India, Thailand (Schawaller 1993).

*Leiochrodes assimilis* Kaszab, 1961

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 3 ex. ZFMK. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 2 ex. ZFMK. – NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 6.–12.V.2002, leg. M. Trýzna & P. Benda, 4 ex. SMNS. – NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E Tura, 500–600 m, 10.–15.VI.2002, leg. M. Trýzna & P. Benda, 2 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: NE India (type locality Sikkim) (Kaszab 1961b), Nepal (Schawaller 1992).

*Leiochrodes diaphanus* (Fabricius, 1798)

Material: Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly, 1500 m, 6.–17.V.2004, leg. M. Brancucci, 1 ex. NHMB. – China, Guangdong, Danxia Shan NP, 30 km NE Shaoguan, Duanshi, 125 m, 4.–5.V.2011, leg. J. Hájek, 1 ex. NMPC.

Remarks: Similar to *Leiochrodes formosanus* Kaszab, 1946, known from Taiwan and Sichuan (Schawaller 1993), but with different aedeagus (compare Kaszab 1946).

Distribution: Sri Lanka, India (type locality); Nepal (Kaszab 1970, Schawaller 1993); Laos, China/Guangdong (new records).

*Leiochrodes discoidalis* Westwood, 1883

Material: NE India, Assam, Kohora (= Kaziranga), 160 m, 16.–18.IV.2008, leg. M. Fikáček, H. Podskalská & P. Šipek, 1 ex. NMPC. – China, S Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian, 720 m, 26.V.2008, leg. A. Weigel, 1 ex. CRG, 1 ex NME.

Distribution: Sunda Islands, Malaysia (Kaszab 1961b); China/Yunnan (new record); NE India, Thailand, Laos (unpublished records SMNS).

*Leiochrodes glabratus* (Walker, 1859)

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 1 ex. ZFMK. – China, Hainan Island, Limushan Mts, 550–750 m, 5.V.2011, leg. M. Fikáček & Zhao, 2 ex. NMPC. – China, Guangdong, Danxia Shan NP, Wo Long Gang Forest, 100 m, 23.–26.IV.2013, leg. J. Hájek & J. Růžička, 1 ex. NMPC.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the Oriental region, also in Taiwan, NE India, China/Fujian (Kaszab 1946); Bhutan (Kaszab 1975); China/Guangxi (Schawaller 2005).

*Leiochrodes lanceolatus* Kaszab, 1961

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. Dembický, 1 ex. ZFMK.

Distribution: China/Yunnan (type locality) (Kaszab 1961b), Nepal (Schawaller 1992), NE India (new record).

*Leiochrodes nigronotatus* Pic, 1934

Material: China, Yunnan, Jizu Shan, 2300 m, 18.–20.VII.1995, leg. L. Bolm, 2 ex. SMNS. – China, Yunnan, Weibaoshan, 2800–3000 m, 29.–30.VI.1992, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Yunnan, Nujiang Lisu Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 2000 m, 19.VI.2005, leg. M. Schülke, 1 ex. SMNS. – China,

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Shaanxi, Taibai Shan, above Houzhenzi, 1700–2300 m, 9.VI.–3.VII.1998, leg. P. JÄGER & J. MARTENS, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Shaanxi, 15 km S Dongjiangkou, 1700 m, 14.–17.VII.1998, leg. L. BOLM, 3 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: China (KASZAB 1961b).

### *Leiochrodes sikkimensis* Kaszab, 1961

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, 11 km SSE Tenga, Eagles Nest Sanctuary, 2510 m, 4.V.2008, leg. M. FIKÁČEK, H. PODSKALSKÁ & P. ŠIPEK, 26 ex. NMPC, 3 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: NE India (KASZAB 1961b), Nepal (SCHAWALLER 1992).

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Manuscript received: 13.V.2015, accepted: 12.VI.2015.

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