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Revised inventory of Chinese Ceratocanthinae (Coleoptera: Hybosoridae), emphasizing species from southeastern Xizang with description of a new species of *Eusphaeropeltis* Gestro

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Abstract

A revised inventory of the 12 species of the subfamily Ceratocanthinae (Coleoptera: Hybosoridae) recorded thus far from China is presented, with four genera: *Cyphopisthes* Gestro, 1898 (2 spp.), *Eusphaeropeltis* Gestro, 1898 (2 spp.), *Madrasostes* Paulian, 1975 (5 spp.), and *Pterorthochaetes* Gestro, 1898 (3 spp.). *Madrasostes feae* (Gestro, 1898) and *Pterorthochaetes dembickyi* Ballerio, 2014 are newly included for China; an additional locality is reported for *P. dembickyi*; *Eusphaeropeltis medogensis* **sp. nov.** is described from Mêdog County. Photographic documentation of habitus and genitalia is provided for the focal taxa.

Key words: catalogue, morphology, taxonomy, *Cyphopisthes*, *Madrasostes*, *Pterorthochaetes*

Introduction

The pantropical subfamily Ceratocanthinae (Coleoptera: Hybosoridae), whose members are commonly referred to as "pill scarab beetles", is remarkable for its ability to roll their bodies into a compact sphere not only by flexing the three body trunk segments but also by folding all six tibiae (Ballerio & Grebennikov 2016; Lu *et al*. 2022). The subfamily comprises more than 360 described species assigned to 43 genera and three tribes (Ballerio & Grebennikov 2016).

China supports a comparatively depauperate Ceratocanthinae fauna. Jiang *et al*. (2020) listed six Chinese species; Wang (2025) subsequently increased the count to eight; and soon after, Li & Ballerio (2025) added a new country record of *Cyphopisthes dohertyi* Paulian, 1942. To the catalogue it is worth adding also the two species recorder by Ballerio (2014b) from Arunachal Pradesh, also known as a Chinese region, with the name of Zangnan.

Accordingly, the present study provides a revised inventory of Chinese Ceratocanthinae, incorporating previously overlooked records and material at the author's disposal. *Madrasostes feae* (Gestro, 1898) and *Pterorthochaetes dembickyi* Ballerio, 2014 are herein recruited into the Chinese fauna, and an additional locality is reported for *P. dembickyi*. Furthermore, a new species, *Eusphaeropeltis medogensis* **sp. nov.**, is described from Mêdog County. Photographic documentation of habitus and genitalia of both sexes are provided for the new species, and for *Eusphaeropeltis chenchaomingi* Jiang, Ballerio, Guo & Wang, 2020, and *P. dembickyi*.

Material and methods

The annotated catalogue is based on the published literature on ceratocanthine beetles from China until 20 October 2025. Catalogued taxa are presented alphabetically within their immediately higher taxonomic rank (e.g., species within genera; genera within tribes). Family, subfamily and tribe names are listed without further annotation. For genus- and species-group names, where appropriate, original and relevant annotated references, type localities,

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distributions and synonyms are provided. References are arranged chronologically. Countries and provinces are arranged alphabetically. Additional information is enclosed in square brackets. For each taxon, the Chinese common name is given following the scientific name.

Specimens were initially relaxed and softened in hot water for six hours, after which they were immersed in distilled water for cleaning and dissection. To examine the genitalia of both sexes, the abdomens were detached using fine-tipped tweezers and subsequently cleared with a trypsin enzyme solution at room temperature for 12 hours. Thereafter, they were placed in a 70% ethanol solution to remove residual trypsin. Following examination, the dissected body parts were mounted on a slide using Euparal Mounting Medium for future studies. Digital images were acquired with a Canon MP-E 65 mm macro photo lens on a Canon 5DsR camera, and images of the same object taken at different focal planes were merged using Zerene Stacker 1.04 stacking software. Post-processing of the images was performed with Adobe Photoshop CS6. Morphological terminology adheres to Ballerio & Grebennikov (2016), while the punctation patterns of the integuments follow the conventions set forth by Ballerio *et al*. (2011) and Ballerio (2013). Measurement criteria, expressed in millimeters (mm), are based on the standards of Jiang *et al*. (2020, 2021).

Abbreviations used in parentheses in figure legends are as follows: **d**—dorsal view, **ll**—left lateral view, **p**—posterior view, **rl**—right lateral view, **v**—ventral view.

The type material of the new species is deposited in the following institutional collections: **MHBU**—Museum of Hebei University, Baoding, China (Xing-Long Bai [白兴龙]); **MYNU**—Invertebrate Collection of Mianyang Normal University, Mianyang, China (Hao Xu [许浩]).

Family Hybosoridae Erichson, 1847
驼金龟科

Subfamily Ceratocanthinae Martínez, 1968
球金龟亚科

Tribe Ceratocanthini Martínez, 1968
球金龟族

1. Genus *Cyphopisthes* Gestro, 1898
伛球金龟属

Cyphopisthes Gestro, 1898: 488 (description; 4 spp.; key to species); Arrow 1912: 44 (list; 6 spp.); Paulian 1978: 507 (redescription; key to species; catalog; 10 spp.); Ballerio 2000: 162 (characters); Ocampo & Ballerio 2006: 185 (list; 10 spp.); Krajcik 2012: 86 (list; 11 spp.); Ballerio 2013: 69 (characters); Ballerio & Grebennikov 2016: 32 (taxonomic & biological information; 12 spp.); Li & Ballerio 2025: 262 (characters; distribution; remarks).

Type species. *Synarmostes amphicyllis* Sharp, 1875.

Distribution. Oriental and Australian Regions.

(1) *Cyphopisthes dohertyi* (Paulian, 1942)
多氏伛球金龟

Philharmostes Dohertyi Paulian, 1942: 71 (description; **type locality:** "Assam, Manikpur [Manipur]").

Cyphopisthes dohertyi: Paulian 1978: 512 (new combination, redescription); Li & Ballerio 2025: 259 (redescription; illustrations; new for Guangxi, China; remarks; biology).

Distribution. China (Guangxi); India.

(2) *Cyphopisthes erlangshen* Wang, 2025
二郎神伋球金龟

Cyphopisthes erlangshen Wang, 2025: 388 (description; illustrations; **type locality:** "CHINA, Guangxi: Laibin City, Jinxiu County, Dayao Mountains [大瑶山], 24.10089169°N 110.18736357°E, 1124 m"); Li & Ballerio 2025: 266 (remarks).

Distribution. China (Guangxi).

2. Genus *Eusphaeropeltis* Gestro, 1898
彩球金龟属

Eusphaeropeltis Gestro, 1898: 465 (description; 8 spp.); Arrow 1912: 44 (list; 8 spp.); Paulian 1978: 497 (characters; key to species; catalog; 14 spp.); Ocampo & Ballerio 2006: 185 (list; 16 spp.); Krajcik 2012: 108 (list; 16 spp.); Ballerio & Grebennikov 2016: 32 (taxonomic & biological information; 16 spp.); Jiang *et al*. 2020: 186 (16 spp.; biogeography).

Type species. *Synarmostes aurora* Lansberge, 1887.

Distribution. Oriental Region.

(3) *Eusphaeropeltis chenchaomingi* Jiang, Ballerio, Guo & Wang, 2020
陈氏彩球金龟
(Figs 1G, H, 2A, E, 3A–P)

Eusphaeropeltis chenchaomingi Jiang, Ballerio, Guo & Wang, 2020: 181 (description; illustrations; **type locality:** "China: Yunnan Province (云南省), Nujiang of the Lisu Autonomous Prefecture (怒江傈僳族自治州), Gongshan County (贡山县), Dulongjiang Township (独龙江乡), Maku Village (马库村)").

Eusphaeropeltis sp.: Ballerio & Grebennikov 2016: 24 (illustration); Ji 2016: 166 (characters; habits and habitats; illustrations).

Material examined. Type material. Paratype: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MYNU), **China: Yunnan Province** (云南省), / Nujiang of the Lisu Autonomous Prefecture / (怒江傈僳族自治州), Gongshan County / (贡山县), Dulongjiang Township (独龙江 / 乡), Maku Village (马库村), 23.VIII.2016, / Chao-Ming Chen leg. // Paratype / *Eusphaeropeltis chenchaomingi* sp. nov. / Jiang, Ballerio, Guo & Wang, 2020.

Complementary description. *Metendosternite* (Fig. 3A, B) with stalk wide and long, anterior margin of furcal arm well-developed, (stalk length) / (furcal arm width) = 0.8.

Male genitalia. Genital segment (Fig. 3C–E) symmetrical; ventrite VII with long setae at posterior margin; manubrium short, strongly enlarged at apex in lateral view. Aedeagus (Fig. 3F–I) generally weakly sclerotized. Parameres (Fig. 3J–M) slightly asymmetrical, characteristically with oval knobs at apices; phallobasis present, bisinuate in lateral view.

Female genitalia (Fig. 3N). Gonocoxite semicircular-like, with 13 setae at inner margin. Spermatheca more U-shaped. Spermathecal duct short and thick. Bursal sclerites (Fig. 3O, P) with hooks strongly curved from a certain perspective.

Distribution. China (Yunnan) (Fig. 8).

(4) *Eusphaeropeltis medogensis* sp. nov.
墨脱彩球金龟
(Figs 1A–F, 2B, F, 4A–P, 7B)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂ (MHBU), **CHINA, Xizang:** Mêdog County, Damu Township [达木乡], 29.489712°N 95.463623°E, 1490 m, 13.V.2023, a rotten stump at a logging site, at night, Xing-Long Bai [白兴龙] leg. **PARATYPES:** 2 ♀♀ (MYNU), **CHINA, Xizang:** Mêdog County, Xigong [西贡], env. Dongsamanbu Waterfall [洞萨漫步瀑布], 11.VI.2023, beat leaves of *Ficus* tree, Xiao-Bin Song [宋晓彬] leg.

Etymology. The specific epithet is named after the type locality, a combination of Mêdog and the Latin adjectival suffix *-ensis* meaning "originating from".

Description. Male, holotype. *Measurements*. Body size large for the genus, 6.5 mm in length, widest at middle of pronotum, 1.9 times as long as wide. Lengths of body parts (mm): head (1.1), pronotum (1.8), elytra (3.6); width: head (1.8), pronotum (3.4), elytra (3.4).

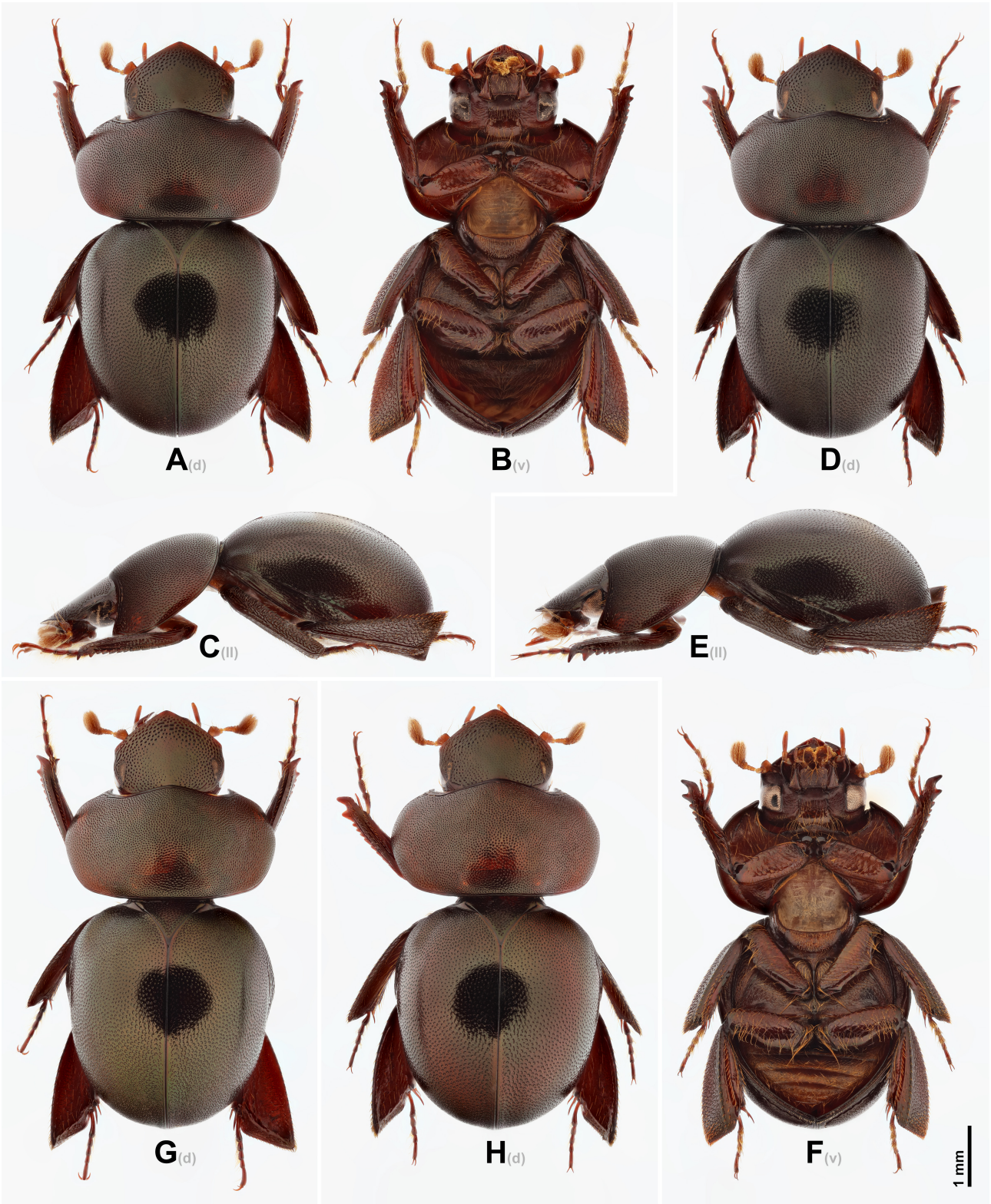

FIGURE 1. Distended habitus of *Eusphaeropeltis* spp.: **A–F.** *E. medogensis* **sp. nov.**, Xizang (A–C, ♂, holotype; D–F, ♀, paratype); **G, H.** *E. chenchaomingi* Jiang, Ballerio, Guo & Wang, 2020, Yunnan (G, ♂, paratype; H, ♀, paratype).

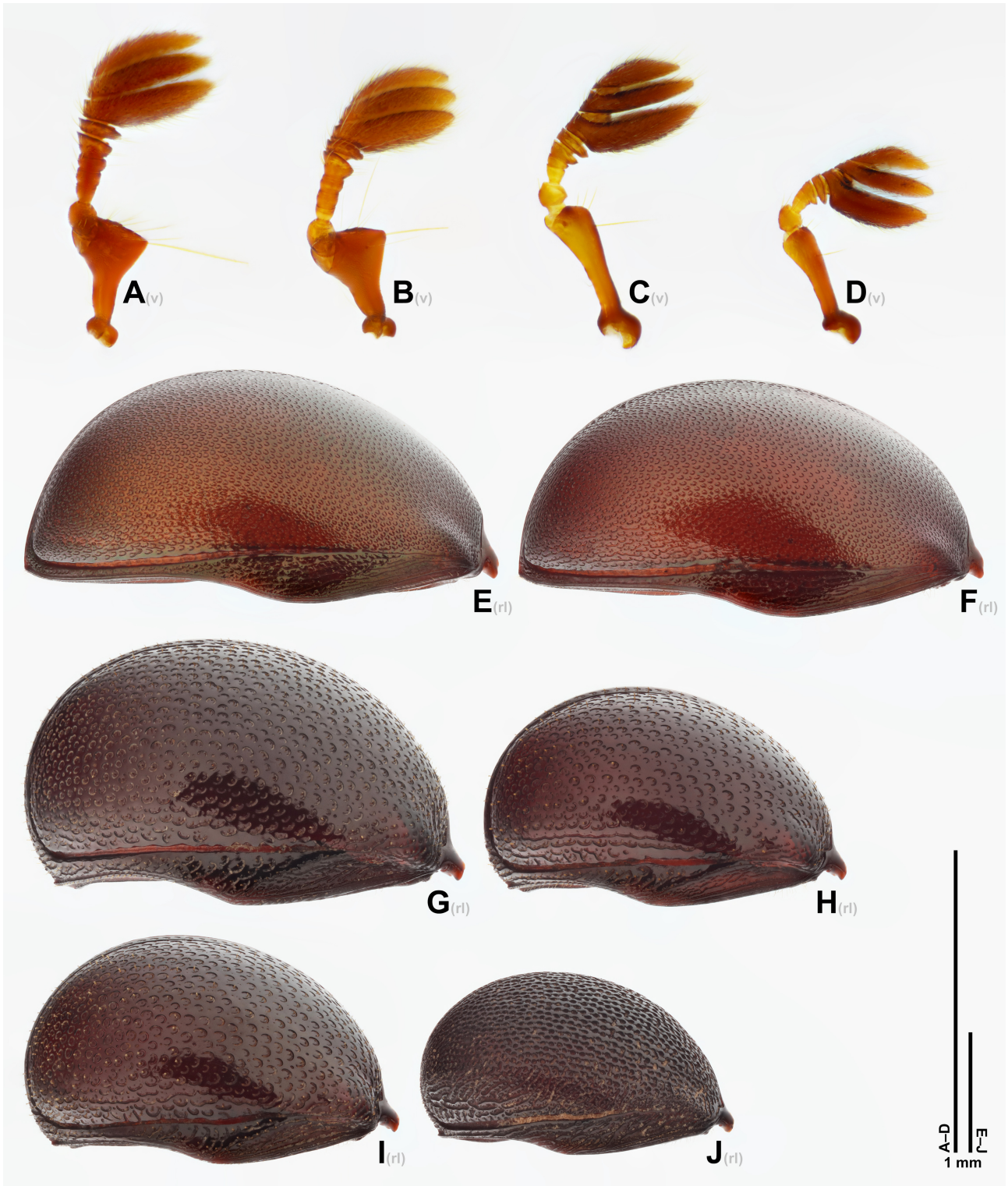

FIGURE 2. Right antenna (**A–D**) and right elytra (**E–J**) of Chinese Ceratocanthinae: **A, E.** *Eusphaeropeltis chenchaomingi* Jiang, Ballerio, Guo & Wang, 2020, ♂, paratype, Yunnan. **B, F.** *E. medogensis* **sp. nov.** ♂, holotype, Xizang. **C, G.** *Pterorthochaetes dembickyi* Ballerio, 2014, ♂, Xizang; H, *P.* sp. 1, ♂, Yunnan; D, I, *P.* sp. 2, ♂, Guangxi; **J,** *Madrasostes lini* Wang, 2025, ♀, Guangxi.

Habitus (Fig. 1A–C). Body suboval, shiny. Body color mostly reddish brown; dorsum with bronze metallic sheen; mouthparts (except mandibles), antennae, and tarsi more or less lighter. Dorsum glabrous; venter sparsely covered with moderately long, semierect, yellowish setae.

Head subpentagonal, flat, 1.6 times as wide as long, 0.5 times as wide as pronotum. Anterior area triangular, forming obtuse angle (about 120°) at apex; both sides of angle slightly arcuate and smooth. Genae aligned with anterior margin, not protruding laterally; genal canthus almost complete, shortly interrupted before reaching occipital area. Eyes with visible facets; dorsal ocular area medium-sized, interocular distance about 9.3 times maximum width of dorsal ocular area; ventral ocular area rather large. Disc with sparse, shallow, simple fine punctures; sides with denser short comma-shaped punctures centrifugally oriented, interpunctural area with simple fine punctures; anterior area of clypeus and genal canthi with some transverse comma-shaped punctures or anastomosing transverse lines.

Antennae (Fig. 2B) decamerous; scape strongly securiform; pedicel subglobular; flagellomere 1 cupulate, about 1.2 times as wide as long; flagellomeres 2 and 3 subcylindrical, both about 1.4 times as wide as long; flagellomere 4 cupulate, about 1.6 times as wide as long; flagellomere 5 strongly transverse, about 3.5 times as wide as long; antennal club with three flagellomeres (6–8) uniformly densely setose.

Pronotum weakly convex, 1.9 times as wide as long, widest at middle. Margin completely bordered; anterior angles narrowly protrudent, triangular; posterior margin slightly emarginate in median part. Punctation rather dense, impressed, small; disc with small, comma-shaped punctures; sides with short horseshoe-shaped punctures, each with a lateral opening and a simple fine puncture inside; anterior angles with punctation similar to that of pronotal sides; interpunctural distance inferior to punctural diameter.

Scutellar shield covered by rather dense, small, shallow horseshoe-shaped punctures, each with a posterior opening and a simple fine puncture posteriorly.

Elytra suboval, regularly convex, 1.1 times as long as wide, widest around anterior ⅓, 1.1 times as long as pronotal width. Humeral callus weak. Punctation dense and shallow; disc with comma-shaped punctures in a small area, remaining surface with horseshoe-shaped punctures, each with a posterior opening and a simple fine puncture just outside opening; interpunctural distance inferior to punctural diameter. Sutural stria inconspicuous. Inferior sutural stria present nearly along entire elytral length, rather deep in posterior ⅔ and strongly attenuated in anterior ⅓. Articular area with about one or two longitudinal striae. Marginal area (Fig. 2F) with some shallow anastomosing lines and some large horseshoe-shaped punctures, with upward openings; Articular process well developed, surface smooth.

Wings fully developed.

Metendosternite (Fig. 4A, B) with stalk damaged, but we can imagine that it is very similar to *E. chenchaomingi*.

Legs. Protibia weakly denticulate along outer margin, except two larger apical teeth; with one inner apical spur, abruptly bent down in apical part. Mesotibia with two inner apical spurs, superior one straight and longer, inferior one strongly bent inwards and shorter. Metatibia with two inner apical spurs, superior one weakly curved and longer, inferior one straight and shorter.

Male genitalia. Genital segment (Fig. 4C–E) symmetrical; ventrite VII with long setae at posterior margin; manubrium short, moderately enlarged at apex in lateral view. Aedeagus (Fig. 4F–I) generally weakly sclerotized. Parameres (Fig. 4J–M) slightly asymmetrical, elongate and spatulate, gently bent in lateral view; phallobasis present, bisinuate in lateral view.

Female. *Measurements* (n=1). Body 6.5 mm in length, widest at middle of pronotum, 2.0 times as long as wide. Lengths of body parts (mm): head (1.1), pronotum (1.9), elytra (3.5); width: head (1.8), pronotum (3.3), elytra (3.2).

Female is similar to male in general appearance (Fig. 1D–F) but differ in the following sexually dimorphic characters: protibia with inner apical spur and mesotibia with inferior inner apical spur, both only slightly curved.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4N). Gonocoxite semicircular-like, with 13 setae at inner margin. Spermatheca C-shaped. Spermathecal duct short and thick. Bursal sclerites (Fig. 4O, P) with hooks straight from a certain perspective.

Distribution. China (Xizang) (Fig. 8).

Differential diagnosis. The two Chinese *Eusphaeropeltis* species discerned in this study are externally virtually identical, differing only subtly: *E. medogensis* **sp. nov.** is slightly darker than *E. chenchaomingi* (Fig. 1A vs 1G, 1D vs 1H) and exhibits somewhat larger punctures on the pronotum and elytra (Figs 1A vs 1G, 1D vs 1H; 2F vs 2E). The most reliable means for distinguishing the new species from *E. chenchaomingi* is genital morphology (characters for *E. chenchaomingi* are given in parentheses): the male genital segment is moderately enlarged at apex in lateral view (Fig. 4D) (strongly enlarged (Fig. 3D)); the parameres are elongate and spatulate (Fig. 4J–M) (with

oval knobs at apices (Fig. 3J–M)); spermatheca is C-shaped (Fig. 4N) (more U-shaped (Fig. 3N)); and female bursal sclerites (Fig. 4P) bear hooks that are straight from a certain perspective (strongly curved (Fig. 3P)).

Remarks. The holotype of the new species was collected from the same rotten stump at a logging site as a pair of specimens of *Pterorthochaetes dembickyi*.

FIGURE 3. Characters of *Eusphaeropeltis chenchaomingi* Jiang, Ballerio, Guo & Wang, 2020, Yunnan (A–M. ♂, paratype; N–P. ♀, paratype): **A, B.** Metendosternite. **C–E.** Genital segment. **F–I.** Aedeagus. **J–M.** Parameres; **N.** Female genitalia; **O, P.** Bursal sclerites.

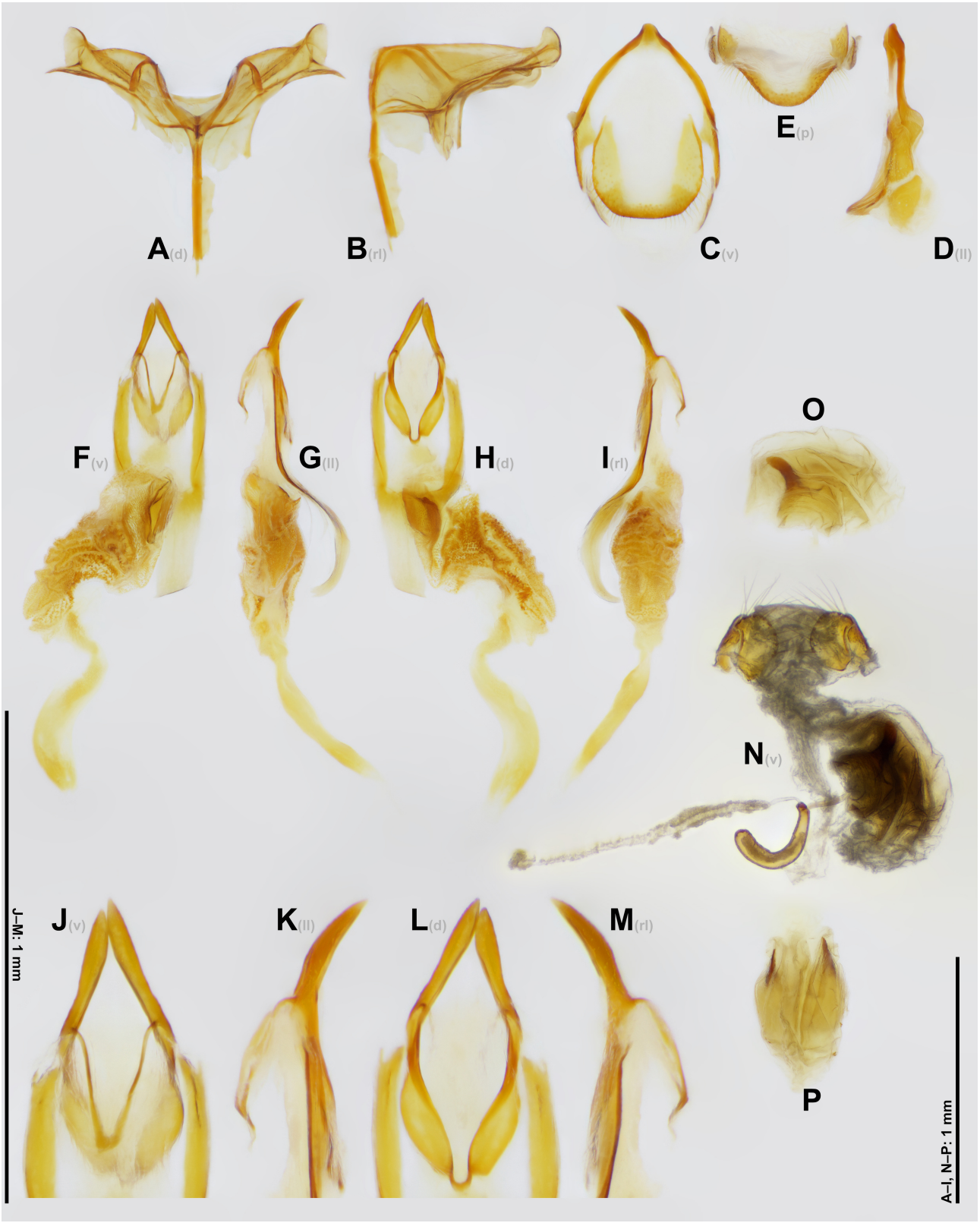

FIGURE 4. Characters of *Eusphaeropeltis medogensis* **sp. nov.**, Xizang (A–M, ♂, holotype; N–P, ♀, paratype): **A, B.** Metendosternite; **C–E.** Genital segment. **F–I.** Aedeagus. **J–M.** Parameres. **N.** female genitalia. **O, P.** Bursal sclerites.

3. Genus *Madrasostes* Paulian, 1975
玛球金龟属

Madrasostes Paulian, 1975: 610 (description; 1 sp.); Paulian 1978: 483 (redescription; key to species; catalog; 8 spp.); Paulian 1987: 722 (key to species); Paulian 1989: 314 (key to species); Ocampo & Ballerio 2006: 187 (list; 28 spp.); Král & Löbl 2006: 96 (Palaearctic list; 2 spp.); Krajcik 2012: 152 (list; 33 spp.); Ballerio & Grebennikov 2016: 32 (taxonomic & biological information; 34 spp.); Ballerio & Bezděk 2016: 85 (Palaearctic list; 6 spp.).

Type species. *Madrasostes nigrum* Paulian, 1975.

Distribution. Oriental Region.

Remarks. Dr. Alberto Ballerio has repeatedly noted that *Madrasostes* is a heterogeneous genus (e.g., Ballerio 2009; Ballerio & Grebennikov 2016; Ballerio & Maruyama 2025; Li & Ballerio 2025). The author dissected and compared selected species from the four genera treated herein and found that characters of the metendosternite and of the female genitalia (gonocoxite shape and setation, spermathecal shape, length of spermathecal duct, etc.) yield many potentially informative characters at the generic level. These characters therefore merit further investigation and may provide a robust basis for a future generic revision or subdivision of *Madrasostes*.

(5) *Madrasostes deharvengi* Gao, 2009
德氏玛球金龟

Madrasostes deharvengi Gao, 2009: 155 (description; illustrations; **type locality:** "Yachang National Nature Reserve [雅长自然保护区], Leye County, northwest of Guangxi Autonomous Region, China"); Ballerio & Maruyama 2025: 421 (redescription; illustrations; taxonomic remarks; new for Vietnam); Li & Ballerio 2025: 267 (remarks).

Distribution. China (Guangxi); Vietnam.

Remarks. As Ballerio & Maruyama (2025) indicated, this species occupies an atypical position within the heterogeneous genus *Madrasostes* and may merit future generic re-evaluation.

(6) *Madrasostes feae* (Gestro, 1898)
费氏玛球金龟
(Fig. 8)

Pterorthochaetes feae Gestro, 1898: 486 (description; **type locality:** "[Myanmar] a Tikekee, nel Pegù").
Madrasostes feae: Ballerio 1999: 222 (new combination; taxonomic remarks; new for Cambodia, India, Nepal and Thailand); Ballerio 2014a: 280 (new for Uttarakhand); Ballerio 2014b: 521 (new for Arunachal Pradesh).
Madrasostes franzi Paulian, 1978: 487 (partim; redescription); Paulian 1980: 59 (new for India).

Distribution. China (Xizang) (Fig. 8); Cambodia, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand.

Remarks. Herein, this species is documented as part of the Chinese fauna.

(7) *Madrasostes lini* Wang, 2025
林氏玛球金龟
(Fig. 2J)

Madrasostes lini Wang, 2025: 392 (description; illustrations; **type locality:** "CHINA, Guangxi: Laibin City, Jinxiu County, Dayao Mountains [大瑶山], 24.10089169°N 110.18736357°E, 1124 m"); Li & Ballerio 2025: 267 (description of female; illustrations; remarks).

Distribution. China (Guangxi).

Remarks. Male of this species has mesotibiae bearing a single apical spur and the inner apical angle with a perpendicularly acute spine (a "false spur"); these characters place the species in an atypical position within the heterogeneous genus *Madrasostes* and may warrant future generic re-evaluation.

(8) *Madrasostes suzukii* Ochi, Tsai, & Masumoto, 2005
铃木玛球金龟

Madrasostes suzukii Ochi, Tsai, & Masumoto, 2005: 494 (description; illustrations; **type locality:** "Lanyu Island, Taiwan").

Distribution. China (Taiwan).

(9) *Madrasostes taiwanense* Ochi, Tsai & Masumoto, 2005
台湾玛球金龟

Madrasostes taiwanense Ochi, Tsai, & Masumoto, 2005: 492 (description; illustrations; **type locality:** "Taiwan, Taitung Hsieng, Chihpeng, (litter, 400 m)").

Distribution. China (Taiwan).

4. Genus *Pterorthochaetes* Gestro, 1898
毛球金龟属

Pterorthochaetes Gestro, 1898: 456, 479 (characters; 13 spp.); Arrow 1912: 44 (list; 13 spp.); Ocampo & Ballerio 2006: 190 (list; 21 spp.); Paulian 1945: 31 (characters; ethology; key to species); Paulian 1978: 494 (redescription; catalog; 19 spp.); Král & Löbl 2006: 96 (Palaearctic list; 2 spp.); Krajcik 2012: 230 (list; 22 spp.); Ballerio 2013: 78 (characters); Ballerio & Grebennikov 2016: 34 (taxonomic & biological information; 26 spp.); Ballerio & Bezděk 2016: 86 (Palaearctic list; 4 spp.).

Type species. *Synarmostes gestroi* Harold, 1874.

Distribution. Oriental and Australian Regions.

Remarks. In the author's collection there are additional, still unassigned species of *Pterorthochaetes*, such as *P.* sp. 1 (Fig. 2H) from Yingjiang County (Yunnan) and *P.* sp. 2 (Figs 2D, I; 5G–I) from Jinxiu County (Guangxi). Because congeners from neighbouring regions (e.g., northern Vietnam) have not been examined by the author, these putative species are not treated herein. They will be considered in a subsequent study once additional material becomes available and regional species diversity is better understood, or following detailed collaboration with other specialists.

(10) *Pterorthochaetes dembickyi* Ballerio, 2014
登氏毛球金龟
(Figs 2C, G, 5A–F, 6A–N, 7C)

Pterorthochaetes dembickyi Ballerio, 2014b: 522 (description; illustrations; **type locality:** "NE India, Arunachal Pr., Etalin vicinity, 700 m, 28°36'56''N 95°53'21''E").

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MHBU), **China, Xizang:** Mêdog County, Damu Township [达木乡], 29.489712°N 95.463623°E, 1490 m, 13.V.2023, a rotten stump at a logging site, at night, Xing-Long Bai [白兴龙] leg.

Complementary description. *Metendosternite* (Fig. 6A, B) with stalk wide and short, anterior margin of furcal arm rudimentary, (stalk length) / (furcal arm width) = 0.3.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6M). Gonocoxite digitiform, with one seta at apex. Spermatheca C-shaped, thinned at both ends. Spermathecal duct rather long and thin. Bursal sclerites (Fig. 6N) identical to Figure 12 of Ballerio (2014b).

Distribution. China (Xizang) (Fig. 8).

Remarks. Herein, this species is documented as part of the Chinese fauna.

(11) *Pterorthochaetes insularis* Gestro, 1898
岛毛球金龟

Pterorthochaetes insularis Gestro, 1898: 482 (description; **type locality:** "Isole Batù"); Paulian 1978: 495 (new for Philippines); Ballerio 1999: 227 (new for Nepal; remarks); Grebennikov, Ballerio, Ocampo & Scholtz 2004: 538 (larval characters; illustrations; new for West Malaysia); Ballerio 2014a: 279 (new for Yunnan).

Distribution. China (Yunnan); Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines.

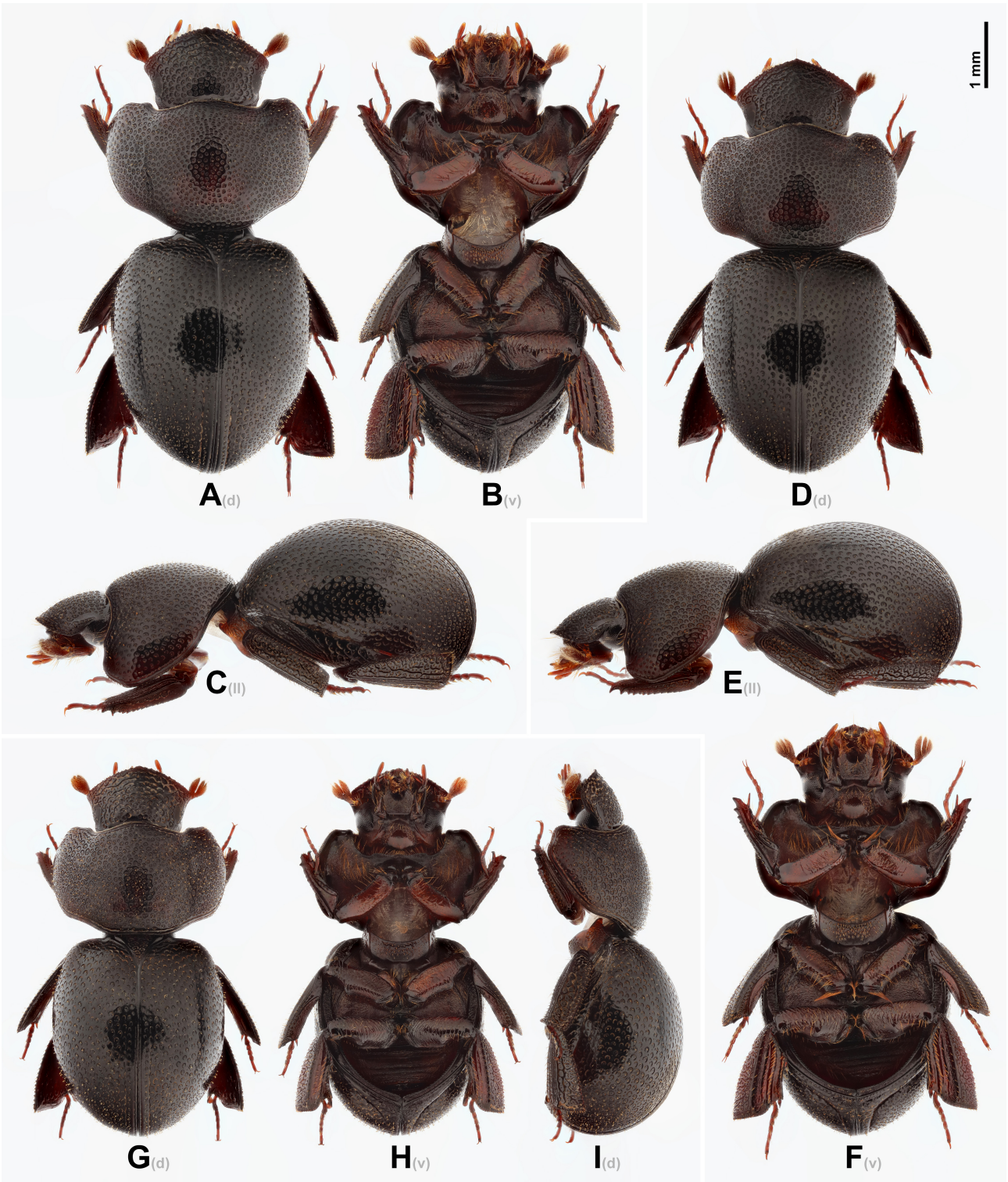

FIGURE 5. Distended habitus of *Pterorthochaetes* spp.: **A–F.** *P. dembickyi* Ballerio, 2014, Xizang (A–C, ♂; D–F, ♀); **G–I.** *P.* sp. 2, ♂, Guangxi.

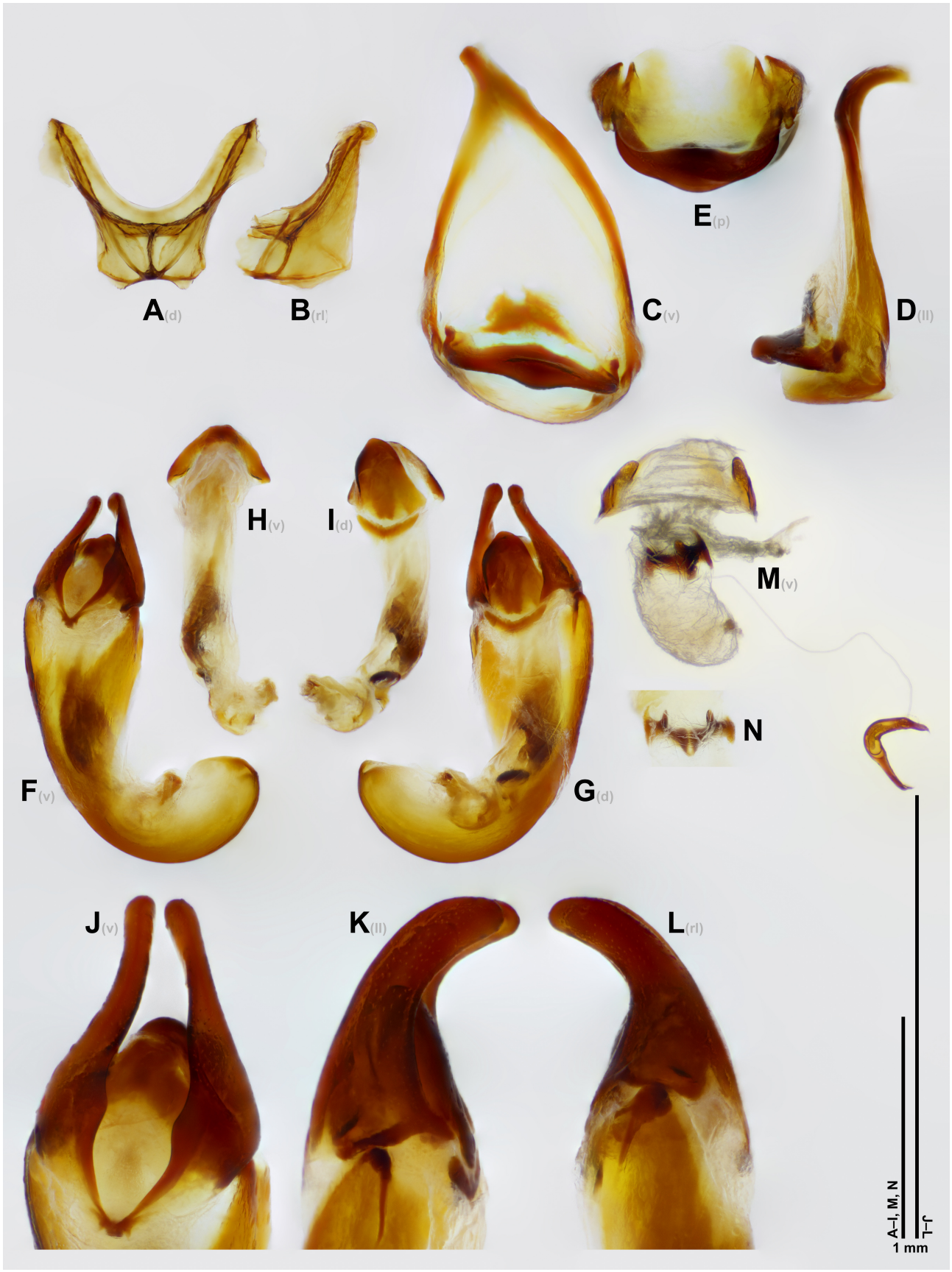

FIGURE 6. Characters of *Pterorthochaetes dembickyi* Ballerio, 2014, Xizang (A–L, ♂; M, N, ♀): **A, B.** Metendosternite. **C–E.** Genital segment. **F, G.** Aedeagus. **H, I.** Median lobe & internal sac. **J–L.** Parameres. **M.** Female genitalia. **N.** Bursal sclerites.

FIGURE 7. A rotten stump (**A**) at a logging site (Damu Township, Mêdog County, Xizang), inhabited by both *Eusphaeropeltis medogensis* **sp. nov.** (B. ♂, holotype, enrolled) and *Pterorthochaetes dembickyi* Ballerio, 2014 (C. Enrolled) (© Xing-Long Bai).

(12) *Pterorthochaetes yunnanensis* Ballerio, 2014
云南毛球金龟

Pterorthochaetes yunnanensis Ballerio, 2014a: 277 (description; illustrations; **type locality:** "China: Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, ca. 15 km w Menglun, ca. 700-800 m a.s.l."); Jiang *et al*. 2021: 196 (description of male; illustrations; remarks).

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

FIGURE 8. Distribution of Ceratocanthinae species in Xizang.

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中国球金龟亚科（鞘翅目：驼金龟科）修订名录——以藏东南物种为重点兼记述彩球金龟属一新种

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摘要：编制中国球金龟亚科（鞘翅目：驼金龟科）物种修订名录，含4属12种，即伋球金龟属*Cyphopisthes*（2种）、彩球金龟属*Eusphaeropeltis*（2种）、玛球金龟属*Madrasostes*（5种）和毛球金龟属*Pterorthochaetes*（3种）。首次将费氏玛球金龟*M. feae*与登氏毛球金龟*P. dembickyi*记入中国名录；为登氏毛球金龟增加了一新产地记录；描述1新种，即墨脱彩球金龟*E. medogensis* **sp. nov.**。提供了上述物种整体外形与生殖器图版。

关键词：名录；形态学；分类学；伋球金龟属；玛球金龟属；毛球金龟属