



Review of the genus *Micraspis* Chevrolat, 1836 (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) from China and Laos, with description of three new species

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Abstract

The genus *Micraspis* Chevrolat, 1836 from China and Laos is reviewed. Fourteen species are described and illustrated, including three new species, *M. elongata* Zhu, Chen & Wang **sp. nov.**, *M. filapicis* Zhu, Chen & Wang **sp. nov.**, and *M. varimacula* Zhu, Chen & Wang **sp. nov.** *M. pusilla* Poorani, 2014, *M. tenuilinea* (Walker, 1859) and *M. kiotoensis* (Nakane & Araki, 1960) **stat. rev.** are firstly recorded from China. The genus *Micraspis* is firstly recorded from Laos. A key and a distribution map of the known species are also presented.

Key words: Coleoptera, Coccinellidae, *Micraspis*, new species, China, Laos

Introduction

The tribe Coccinellini (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae), also known as “true ladybird beetles”, comprising about 1000 species and 90 genera worldwide, is one of the most widely studied groups of ladybeetles (Vandenberg 2002; Ślipiński & Tomaszewska 2010; Tomaszewska *et al.* 2021). Coccinellini are famous for their colorful pattern and they are predators of many pests including aphids, other hemipterous insects and moth larvae (Escalona *et al.* 2017). Coccinellini are widely utilized as natural enemies in China, including *Cheilomenes sexmaculata* (Fabricius, 1781) and *Harmonia axyridis* (Pallas, 1773) (Liu 1963; Wang & Chen 2022). Chinese Coccinellini comprise 28 genera and about 150 species at present (Wang & Chen 2022).

The genus *Micraspis* Chevrolat in Dejean, 1836 (Coccinellidae, Coccinellini) was erected in 1836 and its type species was later designated by Hope (1840). Mulsant (1850) erected the genus *Alesia* with the type species *Coccinella striata* Fabricius, 1792, the same species that had been designated as the type species of *Micraspis*, therefore *Alesia* was later synonymized by Korschefsky (1932) with *Micraspis*. Mulsant (1850) also erected the genera *Verania* Mulsant, 1850 and *Cisseis* Mulsant, 1850: genus *Verania* with the type species *Coccinella comma* Thunberg, 1781 and genus *Cisseis* with the type species *Coccinella furcifera* Guérin-Méneville, 1835 (= *Micraspis furcifera*). He mentioned that the species of *Verania* have body shape hemispherical and epipleuron narrowly channel-like recessed, while *Alesia* (= *Micraspis*) has oval body and epipleuron running flat and sloping. However, after examining the lectotype of *Micraspis striata*, Fürsch (1964) pointed out that it bears epipleuron similar to *Verania*, and also mentioned that *M. striata* is similar to *V. lineata* (Thunberg, 1781) (= *M. lineata*) in that it has black stripes on elytra. Although the lectotype specimen of *M. striata* was damaged, Fürsch synonymized *Verania* with *Micraspis*. A phylogenetic study of the tribe Coccinellini conducted by Tomaszewska *et al.* (2021), revealed that the genus *Micraspis* is not monophyletic. The Asian and Australian members of *Micraspis* form one distinct

clade, while its African members cluster within another clade together with the genera *Xanthadalia* and *Declivitata*. Therefore, the genus requires revision.

Liu (1963) recorded *Micraspis discolor* from China which is the first Chinese record of the genus. In the subsequent studies (Pang *et al.* 2004; Ren *et al.* 2009; Yu 2010; Wang & Chen 2022), eight species from *Micraspis* were recorded in China. In Laos, the genus *Micraspis* was poorly studied. Our research group has been conducting a comprehensive investigation into ladybirds for decades. In this paper, we review the species of *Micraspis* recorded in China and Laos, including three species new to science and several species that have not been previously reported from these countries.

Material and methods

All studied materials were preserved in collection of the Department of Entomology, South China Agricultural University (SCAU), Guangzhou, China.

The morphological terminology follows Ślipiński (2007). External morphology was assessed using a micrometer attached to a SteREO Discovery V20 dissecting stereoscope and is defined as follows:

TL total length, from apical margin of clypeus to apex of elytra;

TW total width, across both elytra at widest part;

TH total height, through the highest point of elytra to metaventrite;

HW head width, including eyes;

PL pronotal length, from the middle of anterior margin to the base of pronotum;

PW pronotal width at widest part;

EL elytral length, along the suture, from the apex to the base including scutellum;

EW elytral width, across both elytra at widest part.

The abdomen was detached and cleared in warm 10% NaOH solution for several minutes. Genitalia of both sexes were dissected, rinsed with distilled water, transferred to glycerol, and examined on slides. Photographs were taken by using digital cameras (ZEISS Imager M2 and AxioCam 506 Color) attached to the dissecting microscope using the ZEN 2.3 software. Photos were cleaned up and laid out in plates with Adobe Photoshop 26.1.0.

External morphological images were taken with a camera (Canon EOS 5D Mark IV) and processed by Helicon remote (ver. 3.9.7W) and Helicon focus 7.0.2 software.

Taxonomy

Genus *Micraspis* Chevrolat, 1836

(Figs 1, 15)

Micraspis Chevrolat in Dejean, 1836: 435. Type species: *Coccinella striata* Fabricius, 1792, by subsequent designation of Hope 1840: 157.

Alesia Mulsant, 1850: 343. Type species: *Coccinella striata* Fabricius, 1792. Synonymized by Korschefsky 1932: 304.

Verania Mulsant, 1850: 358. Type species: *Coccinella comma* Thunberg, 1781. Synonymized by Fürsch 1964: 71.

Cisseis Mulsant, 1850: 129. Type species: *Coccinella furcifera* Guérin-Méneville, 1835. Synonymized by Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1979: 72. [junior homonym].

Cissella Weise, 1895: 153. Replacement name for *Cisseis* Mulsant, 1850. Synonymized by Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1979: 72.

Diagnosis. The genus *Micraspis* is characterized by its very small scutellum, less than one-tenth of pronotum width, tibia lacking apical spurs and deep eye canthus.

Description. Body elongate to hemispherical, small to medium size. Dorsum glabrous except head with sparse pubescence. Moderately to highly convex. Pronotum transverse with anterior and lateral margin upturned. Elytra usually with markings. Scutellum very small, triangular, less than one-tenth of pronotum.

Antenna 11-segmented, shorter than width of head capsule, with three-segmented club (Fig. 1Q). Labrum rectangular, approximately two times as wide as long, densely setose (Fig. 1T). Maxilla 4-segmented, terminal maxillary palpomere axe-shaped (Fig. 1R). Mandible with two apical teeth, molar part with single basal tooth (Fig. 1B, C). Labium with terminal labial palpomere tubular (Fig. 1S).

Prosternum with sparse setae; prosternum process wide and rectangular, carinae parallel, not reaching anterior prosternum margin (Fig. 1D). Tibial spur formula 0–0–0, tarsal claws each with stout basal tooth (Fig. 1E–G, P). Abdominal postcoxal line incomplete without associated line (Fig. 1H). Mesoventrite reverse trapezoidal with anterior margin nearly straight. Metaventral postcoxal line incomplete, reaching lateral margin (Fig. 1N). Metendosternite with tendons in middle (Fig. 1O).

Penis capsule with inner arm and outer arm conspicuous. Penis strongly curved, apex with membranous sclerite (Fig. 1J). Spermatheca sclerotized with curved cornu; infundibulum distinct; coxites with or without styli, apex densely setose (Fig. 1M).

Distribution. Distributed in Asia, Africa and the Australian region (Ślipiński *et al.* 2020; Wang & Chen 2022).

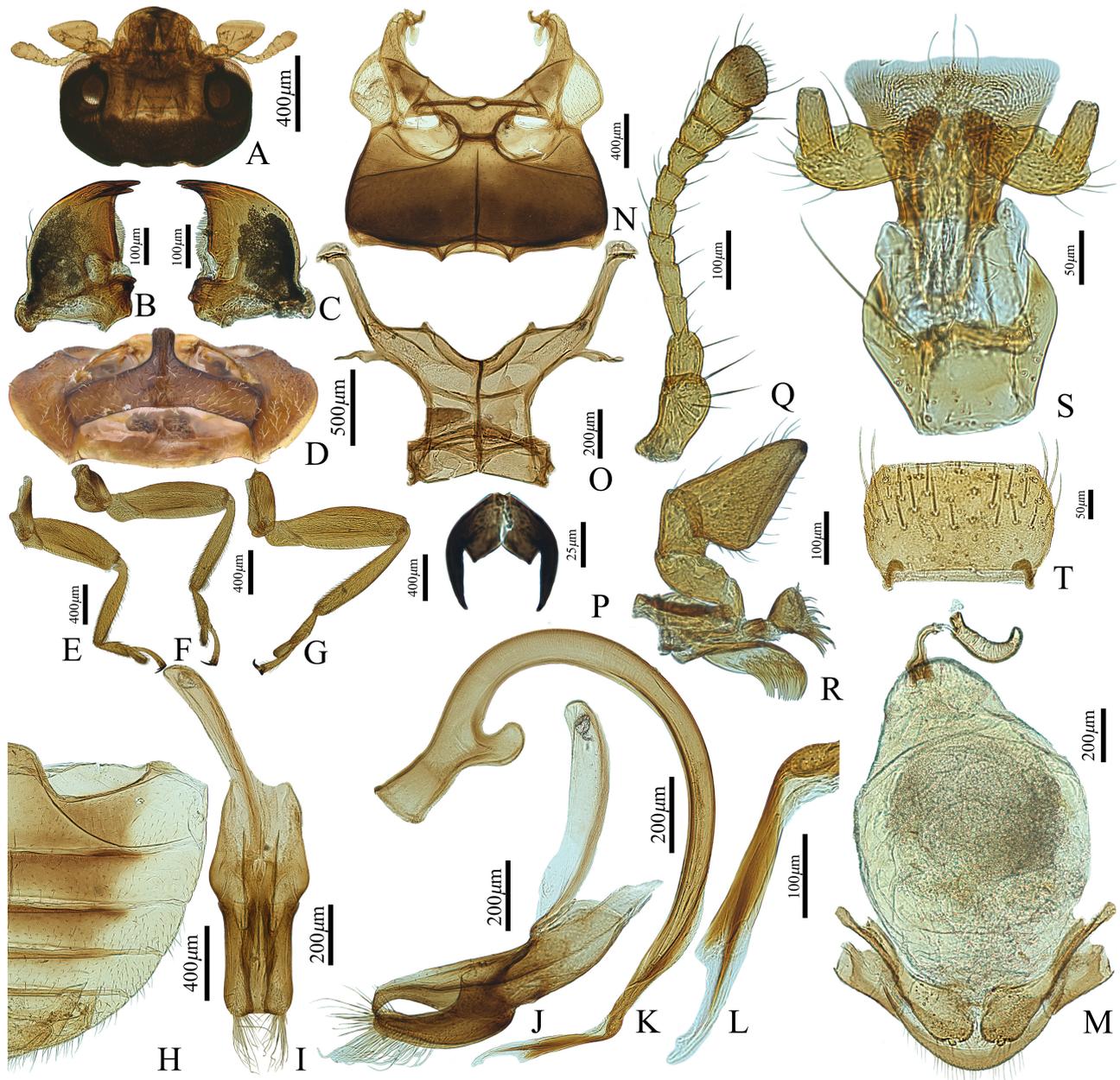


FIGURE 1. Main characters of *M. discolor* (Fabricius, 1798). A. Head. B. Mandible, left, dorsal view. C. Mandible, right, dorsal view. D. Prosternum, ventral view. E. Front leg. F. Middle leg. G. Hind leg. H. Abdomen, ventral view. I. Tegmen, ventral view. J. Tegmen, lateral view. K. Penis. L. Penis apex. M. Female genitalia. N. Mesoventrite and metaventrite, ventral view. O. Metendosternite stalk. P. Tarsal claw. Q. Antenna. R. Maxilla. S. Labium. T. Labrum.

Remarks. Poorani *et al.* (2023) reviewed the genus *Micraspis* from India and designated the lectotype of *M. discolor* from Fabricius's type material. They also used COI sequences for phylogenetic analysis of *Micraspis* spp. from Africa, India, Southeastern Asia, China and Australia, and concluded that the "true" *M. discolor* is only distributed in India, while *Micraspis* spp. from China, Japan etc. formerly identified as *M. discolor* and not matching the Indian form need to be treated as different species.

We examined three species of *M. discolor* group (*M. discolor*, *M. tenuilinea* and *M. satoi*) in this study. *M. discolor* and *M. tenuilinea* from China and Laos are different in male genital structure from those in India: Chinese and Laotian species have distinctly more robust tegmens. In Indian species, the tegmens are long and slender, but their female genitalia remain consistent. The tegmen of *M. satoi* is more similar to the Indian *M. discolor* than to *M. discolor* from China and Laos, but considering the distinct difference between pronotal pattern, *M. satoi* should be treated as a valid species. The phylogenetic tree presented by Poorani *et al.* (2023) has low bootstrap support values on many nodes. In addition, based on the COI sequences, the phylogenetic tree generated for species delimitation could not fully exclude the interference posed by widely distributed species. Furthermore, given that the authors did not examine specimens from East Asia, many specimens from China and Laos were still identified as *M. discolor* in the present study. The cryptic species complex within the *M. discolor* group requires resolution through phylogenetic analyses incorporating more extensive datasets and broader geographical sampling in the future.

Key to *Micraspis* males from China and Laos

1	Body hemispherical. Elytra with reddish markings	2
–	Body elongate to circular. Elytra with black markings or without any markings	3
2	Each elytron has two separated reddish maculae (Fig. 6A)	<i>M. yunnanensis</i> Jing, 1985
–	Each elytron has one reticulate reddish band (Fig. 6D)	<i>M. quichauensis</i> (Hoàng, 1982)
3	Eye canthus short and broad. Frons narrow, interocular distance about 1.75 times oculus width	4
–	Eye canthus long and narrow. Frons comparatively wide, interocular distance larger than 2.00 times oculus width	6
4	Body uniformly yellowish, without any markings (Figs 4A–C)	<i>M. pusilla</i> Poorani, 2014
–	Elytra with black markings	5
5	Penis apex membranous, bears needle-like sclerite (Fig. 8B)	<i>M. varimacula</i> sp. nov.
–	Penis apex slightly membranous, bears filiform sclerite (Fig. 8H)	<i>M. filapicis</i> sp. nov.
6	External margin of elytra distinctly broadened apically (Fig. 4D)	<i>M. elongata</i> sp. nov.
–	External margin of elytra narrowing towards apical part.	7
7	Elytron with black dorsal	8
–	Elytron without black dorsal stripe	9
8	Pronotum black with only anterior part and lateral angles white, penis capsule with outer arm nearly as long as inner arm (Figs 5D, 11J)	<i>M. kiotoensis</i> (Nakane & Araki, 1960)
–	Pronotum bears transverse black macula at posterior margin and pair of black spots above, penis capsule with outer arm longer than inner arm (Figs 5A, 11C)	<i>M. univittata</i> (Hope, 1831)
9	Penis guide widest at base in ventral view (Fig. 9E)	<i>M. allardi</i> (Mulsant, 1866)
–	Penis guide broaden at first then tapering to apex in ventral view	10
10	Elytra black with reddish margin (Fig. 5G)	<i>M. chinensis</i> (Mader, 1955)
–	Elytra yellowish	11
11	Body circular in dorsal view (Fig. 2D)	<i>M. tenuilinea</i> (Walker, 1859)
–	Body oval in dorsal view	12
12	Pronotum yellowish without any macula, external margin of elytra transparent	<i>M. taiwanensis</i> Yu, 2001
–	Pronotum with black macula, external margin of elytra yellowish	13
13	Pronotum mostly black with only anterior part and lateral angles white (Fig. 2I)	<i>M. satoi</i> Miyatake, 1977
–	Pronotum yellowish with pair of black triangular maculae at posterior margin and pair of black spots above (Fig. 2C)	<i>M. discolor</i> (Fabricius, 1798)

Micraspis discolor (Fabricius, 1798)

(Figs 1, 2A–C, 13D, 15)

Coccinella discolor Fabricius, 1798: 77.

Verania discolor: Mulsant 1850: 369, Korschefsky 1932: 308, Timberlake 1943: 28, Bielawski 1957: 92, Liu 1963: 72.

Micraspis discolor: Kamiya 1965: 60, Sasaji 1968: 128, Sasaji 1971: 283, Sasaji & Tsubokawa 1983: 47, Jiang & Su 1985: 115, Pu 1990: 99, Cao 1992: 80, Yu & Lau 2001: 170, Pang *et al.* 2004: 47, Ren *et al.* 2009: 214, Yu 2010: 128, Yu 2011: 52, Wang & Chen 2022: 402, Poorani *et al.* 2023: 450, Poorani 2023: 183.

Coccinella simplex Thunberg, 1820: 363.—Korschefsky 1932: 582. Synonymized and lectotype designated by Pope 1987: 64.

Material examined (44 exx.). **CHINA: Hebei:** 1 ♂, Changli, 17.X.1964, Chen TL leg. **Anhui:** 1 ♂, Hengdu Town, Shitai County, 24.IX.2010, Wang XM *et al.* leg. **Guizhou:** 1 ♀, Maolan, Libo County, 730 m, 18.X.2008, Liang JB *et al.* leg. **Jiangxi:** 1 ♀, Luofu Village, Jinggangshan City, 18.IX.2004, Wang XM leg. **Guangdong:** 12 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Yang Village, 1.XI.1979, collector unknown. **Guangxi:** 1 ♂, Aidian, 1.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg. **Hainan:** 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Baisha County, 26.IV.1996, Peng ZQ leg.; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Qionghai County, 13.IV.1996, Peng ZQ leg. **Yunnan:** 1 ♂, Mengla County, Sipsongpanna, 10.VIII.2006, Wang XM leg. **LAOS: Vientiane:** 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Phonghong, 115 m, 16.V.2007, Wang XM *et al.* leg.

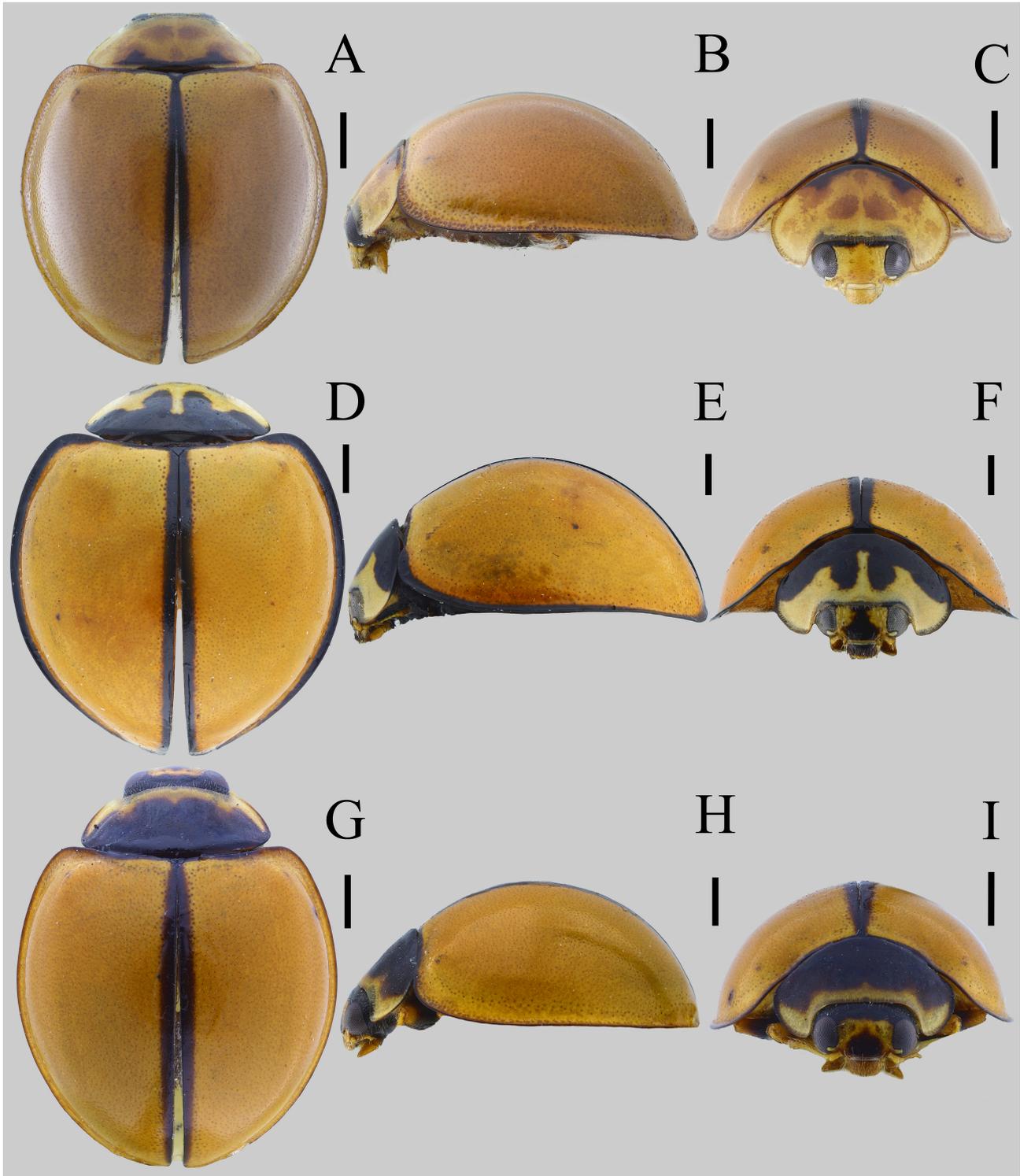


FIGURE 2. Male habitus of *Micraspis* spp. A–C. *M. discolor*. D–F. *M. tenuilinea*. G–I. *M. satoi*. A, D, G. Dorsal view. B, E, H. Lateral view. C, F, I. Frontal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Diagnosis. *M. discolor* can be distinguished from other species by its oval body shape, yellowish elytra with only a black stripe around suture, pronotum bearing a pair of triangular black maculae at posterior margin and a pair of black spots in the middle (Fig. 2A).

Redescription. TL: 3.71–4.26 mm, TW: 3.12–3.75 mm, TH: 1.53–1.69 mm, TL/TW: 1.13–1.19; PL/PW: 0.39–0.43; EL/EW: 0.95–1.01; HW/TW: 0.33–0.37; PW/TW: 0.59–0.61.

Body oval, medium-sized, dorsum glabrous except head with white pubescence; moderately convex. Head yellowish. Pronotum yellowish with pair of triangular black maculae at posterior margin and pair of black spots in middle. Scutellum yellow brown to black. Elytra yellowish, suture with black stripe. Underside yellowish brown; legs yellow (Fig. 2A).

Male genitalia. Penis relatively stout, strongly curved; penis capsule with outer arm slightly longer than inner arm; penis apex with membranous needle-like sclerite. Penis guide in lateral view long, widest at base, tapering to apex, apex strongly curved, nearly as long as parameres; penis guide in ventral view stout, widest at 3/5, apex blunt. Parameres in lateral view widest at base, tapering to apex, apex incurved with dense and long setae (Fig. 1I–L).

Female genitalia. Coxites elongate, apex rhomboid, styli short with terminal setae. Spermatheca sclerotized; ramus rectangular, nodulus weak, infundibulum forked apically (Fig. 1M).

Distribution. China (Shaanxi, Hebei, Anhui, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan, Xizang); Laos (Vientiane) **new country record**; Japan; India; Sri Lanka; Philippine; Indonesia; Malaysia; Thailand; Micronesia (Fig. 15).

Micraspis allardi (Mulsant, 1866)

(Figs 4G–I, 9A–G, 15)

Lemnia allardi Mulsant, 1866: 249.

Verania allardi: Crotch 1874: 177, Korschefsky 1932: 307, Gordon 1987: 22.

Micraspis allardi: Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1982: 510, Hoàng 1983a: 59, Yu 1995: 149, Poorani 2002: 335, Pang *et al.* 2004: 47,

Ren *et al.* 2009: 214, Yu 2010: 127, Wang & Chen 2022: 402, Poorani *et al.* 2023: 467, Poorani 2023: 179.

Lemnia malaccensis Crotch, 1874: 177.—Synonymized by Weise 1912: 115.

Material examined (16 exx.). **CHINA: Anhui:** 1 ♂, Hengdu Town, Shitai County, 24.IX.2010, Wang XM *et al.* leg.; 1 ♀, Guniujiang, Shitai County, 24.IX.2010, Wang XM *et al.* leg. **Xizang:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Xiachayu, Chayu County, 3.X.2007, Shi FM leg. **Fujian:** 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Sanbailiao, Tianbaoyan Nature Reserve, 690 m, 26.VIII.2012, Huo LZ *et al.* leg. **Hainan:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Wuzhishan City, 18.VII.1999, Peng ZQ leg. **Yunnan:** 1 ♂, Jinghong City, Sipsongpanna, 10.XI.1958, Meng XW leg. **LAOS: Vientiane:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Xaykham Garden, 30.VII.2025, Sun XS leg.

Diagnosis. *M. allardi* can be easily distinguished from other Asian *Micraspis* species by the unique pattern on the elytra and pronotum. The structures of the male genitalia are similar to *M. elongata* **sp. nov.**, but can be distinguished from the latter by having wider parameres in lateral view, and the shorter and more robust penis guide in ventral view (Fig. 9E, F).

Redescription. TL: 2.80–3.12 mm, TW: 2.79–2.95 mm, TH: 1.38–1.50 mm, TL/TW: 1.00–1.06; PL/PW: 0.45–0.48; EL/EW: 0.95–0.99; HW/TW: 0.33–0.35; PW/TW: 0.56–0.59.

Body circular or oval, medium-sized, dorsum glabrous except head with yellowish pubescence; moderately convex. Head yellowish. Pronotum yellowish with two square black spots near posterior margin. Scutellum yellowish brown. Elytra reddish; each elytron with one transverse black spot in anterior part and one oval black spot in posterior part; suture with moderate black stripe. External margin of elytra yellowish. Underside yellowish brown; legs yellow (Fig. 4G).

Head transverse and ventrally flattened. Eyes moderately large with canthus long and narrow, frontal punctures fine and inconspicuous, with short sparsely distributed setae on frons; widest interocular distance 0.55× width of head. Terminal antennomere oval, apex rounded (Fig. 1Q).

Pronotum transverse, 0.56× of elytra width, with fine and inconspicuous punctures, punctures similar to those on head; anterior and lateral margin of pronotum narrowly upturned, transparent, anterior margin not covering eyes. Elytra with larger punctures than those on pronotum and head: elytra with two rows of large punctures along elytral suture, 0.5–4.0 diameters apart; elytra external margin with larger punctures, 0.1–0.5 diameters apart. Prosternum glabrous with sparse setae (Fig. 4G). Mesoventrite and metaventrite with fine and inconspicuous punctures, sparsely setae.

Male genitalia. Penis slender, strongly curved; penis capsule with outer arm distinctly longer than inner arm; penis apex slightly membranous, with needle-like sclerite which curves away from penis. Penis guide in lateral view long, widest at base, narrowing to apex, apex moderately curved, longer than parameres; penis guide in ventral view stout, gradually narrowing towards apex and then sharply tapering at 5/6 length, apex blunt. Parameres in lateral view long, widest at base, tapering to 3/4 length then broadened towards apex, densely setose on apical area (Fig. 9A–E).

Female genitalia. Coxites elongate and blade-like, styli short with terminal setae. Spermatheca sclerotized; ramus square, nodulus weak and semicircular; cornu with incised apex (Fig. 9F, G).

Distribution. China (Anhui, Fujian, Hainan, Yunnan); Laos (Vientiane)-**new country record**; India; Afghanistan; Philippine; Malaysia; Cambodia; Indonesia (Fig. 15).

***Micraspis elongata* Zhu, Chen & Wang sp. nov.**

(Figs 4D–F, 9I–O, 15)

Type material (17 exx.). **HOLOTYPE:** LAOS: ♂, ‘Laos: Bolikhamsai, Lak Xao Town, 22.VI.2006, Toulakhom leg.’ (SCAU). **PARATYPES:** LAOS: 11 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same data as for holotype (SCAU).

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *M. allardi* (Mulsant), but can be easily distinguished from the latter as follows: body elongate oval in dorsal view (Fig. 4D), penis guide long and slender in ventral view and distinctly longer than parameres, the narrowest part of the parameres is 1/6 the width of the widest part of the penis guide in lateral view (Fig. 9K, L, M). In *M. allardi*, the body is somewhat circular or oval in dorsal view, length of penis guide similar to that of parameres in ventral view, the narrowest part of the parameres is half the width of the widest part of the penis guide in lateral view.

Description. TL: 3.98–4.23 mm, TW: 3.36–3.70 mm, TH: 1.46–1.69 mm, TL/TW: 1.18–1.14; PL/PW: 0.34–0.36; EL/EW: 0.96–0.98; HW/TW: 0.34–0.35; PW/TW: 0.60–0.61.

Body elongate oval, moderate size, dorsum glabrous except head with yellowish pubescence; slightly convex. Head yellowish. Pronotum yellowish with two black spots near posterior margin. Scutellum yellowish brown. Elytra yellowish; each elytron with one transverse black spot in anterior part and one oval black spot in posterior part; suture with moderate black stripe (Fig. 4D). Underside yellowish brown; legs yellow except middle of each femur with black macula.

Head transverse and ventrally flattened (Fig. 4F). Eyes moderately large with canthus long and narrow, frontal punctures fine and inconspicuous, with short sparsely distributed setae on frons; widest interocular distance 0.53× width of head. Antenna 11-segmented, shorter than width of head capsule; with three-segmented club, terminal antennomere oval, apex rounded.

Pronotum transverse, 0.60× of elytra width, with fine and inconspicuous punctures, punctures similar to those on head; anterior and lateral margin of pronotum narrowly upturned, transparent, anterior margin not covering eyes (Fig. 4D–F). Elytra with larger punctures than those on pronotum and head: two rows of large punctures along elytral suture, 1.0–3.0 diameters apart; elytra external margin with larger punctures, 0.1–0.5 diameters apart; elytra external margin distinctly broadened at apical part. Prosternum glabrous with sparse setae. Mesoventrite and metaventrite with fine and inconspicuous punctures, sparsely setose. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete, gradually merging into posterior margin of ventrite 1.

Male genitalia. Penis slender, strongly curved; penis capsule with long outer arm and shorter inner arm; penis apex slightly membranous, with needle-like sclerite which curves away from penis (Fig. 9I, J). Penis guide in lateral view long, widest at base, narrowing to apex, apex moderately curved, significantly longer than parameres; penis guide in ventral view long and slender, gradually narrowing to apex, apex blunt. Parameres in lateral view long, widest at base, narrowing to basal half, then broadened towards apex, apex with dense and long setae (Fig. 9K, L).

Female genitalia. Coxites elongate and blade-like, styli elongate with terminal setae. Spermatheca sclerotized; ramus square, nodulus weak and semicircular; infundibulum distinct, forked apically (Fig. 9M, N).

Distribution. Laos (Bolikhamsai) (Fig. 15).

Etymology. The specific epithet *elongata* refers to the body shape elongate oval in this species.

Micraspis filapicis Zhu, Chen & Wang sp. nov.

(Figs 3F–I, 8G–M, 13C, 14C, 15)

Type material (17 exx.). **HOLOTYPE**: CHINA: ♂, ‘China: Yunnan, Sipsongpanna, Menglun County, 11.V.2009, Ren SX *et al.* leg.’ (SCAU). **PARATYPES**: CHINA: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ‘China: Yunnan, Ruili City, Chengguan Town, 23.X.2000, Peng ZQ leg.’ (SCAU); 1 ♀, ‘China: Yunnan, Lingcang City, Banlao County, Wang XM *et al.* leg.’ (SCAU). **LAOS**: 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ‘Laos: Luang Namtha, Namba NBCA, 680 m, 21.VI.2007, Wang XM leg.’ (SCAU); 1 ♀, ‘Laos: Muang Xay City, 8.VI.2025, Zhu ZH & Sun XS leg.’ (SCAU).

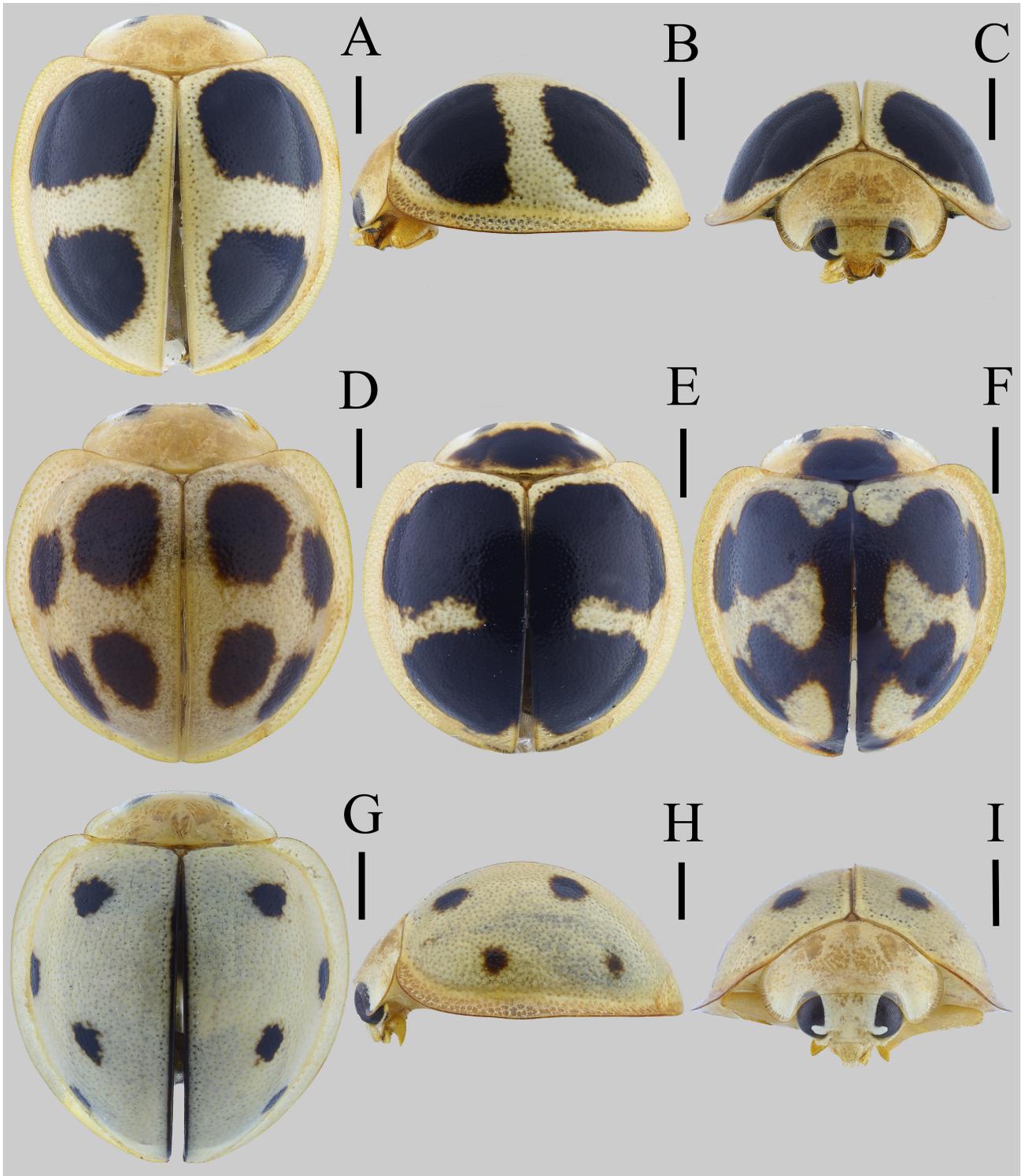


FIGURE 3. Male habitus of *Micraspis* spp. A–E. *M. varimaculata* sp. nov. F–I. *M. filapicis* sp. nov. A, D, E, F, G. Dorsal view. B, H. Lateral view. C, I. Frontal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

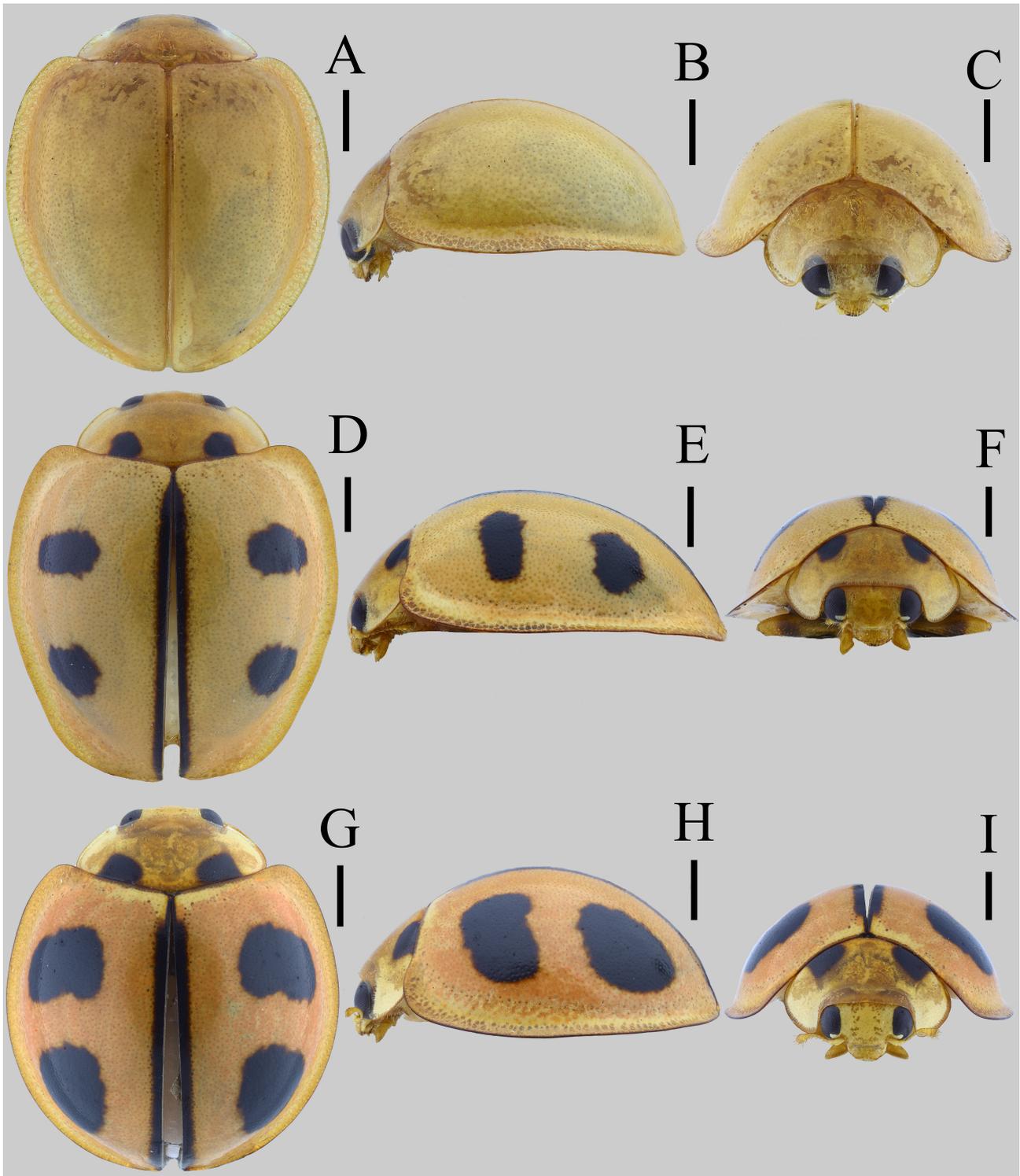


FIGURE 4. Male habitus of *Micraspis* spp. A–C. *M. pusilla*. D–F. *M. elongata* sp. nov. G–I. *M. allardi*. A, D, G. Dorsal view. B, E, H. Lateral view. C, F, I. Frontal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This species can be easily identified by its penis apex bearing a filiform sclerite (Fig. 8H).

Description. TL: 2.71–3.16 mm, TW: 2.55–2.85 mm, TH: 1.21–1.40 mm, TL/TW: 1.06–1.11; PL/PW: 0.38–0.40; EL/EW: 0.93–0.96; HW/TW: 0.31–0.33; PW/TW: 0.55–0.57.

Body circular, small, dorsum glabrous except head with yellowish white pubescence; moderately convex (Fig. 3H). Head yellowish. Pronotum yellowish, sometimes bears semicircular black spot in middle. Scutellum yellowish or black. Elytra yellowish-white; each elytron with four black spots; black spots on elytra may merge together

horizontally, resulting in two transverse black bands; suture with narrow black stripe. Underside yellowish-brown; legs yellow.

Head transverse and ventrally flattened. Eyes moderately large with canthus short and wide, frontal punctures fine and inconspicuous, with short, sparsely distributed setae on frons; widest interocular distance $0.56\times$ width of head (Fig. 3I). Antenna 11-segmented, shorter than width of head capsule; with three-segmented club, terminal antennomere oval, apex rounded.

Pronotum transverse, $0.57\times$ of elytra width, with fine and inconspicuous punctures, punctures similar to those on head; anterior and lateral margin of pronotum narrowly upturned, transparent, anterior margin covering eyes partially. Elytra with larger punctures than those on pronotum and head: two rows of large punctures along elytral suture, 1.0–4.0 diameters apart; external margin of elytra broadened moderately. Prosternum glabrous with sparse setae. Mesoventrite and metaventrite with fine and inconspicuous punctures, sparsely setose. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete, gradually merging into posterior margin of ventrite 1 (Fig. 8G).

Male genitalia. Penis slender, strongly curved; penis capsule with outer arm slightly shorter than inner arm; penis apex slightly membranous with filiform sclerite. Penis guide in lateral view long, widest at base, narrowing to apex, apex slightly curved, slightly longer than parameres; penis guide in ventral view elongate and slender, gradually narrowing to apex, apex blunt. Parameres in lateral view long, widest at base, narrowing to basal half, then broadened towards apex, apex incurved with dense and very long setae (Fig. 8H–K).

Female genitalia. Coxites digitiform, without styli, apex bears short setae. Spermatheca sclerotized; nodulus and ramus well differentiated; infundibulum distinct, short and tube-like (Fig. 8L, M).

Distribution. China (Yunnan); Laos (Fig. 15).

Etymology. The specific epithet *filapicis* derives from the Latin words *filum* (= filament) and *apicis* (= relating to apex), referring to the filiform apex of the penis in this species.

***Micraspis kiotoensis* (Nakane & Araki, 1960) stat. rev.**

(Figs 5D–F, 11H–M, 13G, 14E, 15)

Verania kiotoensis Nakane & Araki, 1960: 45.

Micraspis kiotoensis: Sasaji 1971: 284.

Material examined (8 exx.). **CHINA: Fujian:** 1 ♀, Meihua Mt., Shanghang County, 20.VIII.2012, Huo LZ *et al.* leg. **JAPAN: Kyoto:** 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Kamogawa Park, 27.VII.2025, Zhu ZH & Wen DY leg.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *M. univittata* (Hope), but can be distinguished from the latter as follows: the pronotum is black, with the anterior margin and lateral angles white (Fig. 5D); outer arm of the penis capsule nearly as long as inner arm, and with a pointed apex (Fig. 11J). In *M. univittata*, pronotum bears a transverse black band and a pair of black spots, penis capsule with outer arm significantly longer than inner arm, the outer arm without a pointed apex. In living individuals, the colour of elytra is yellowish in *M. kiotoensis* but red in *M. univittata*.

Redescription. TL: 3.85–4.01 mm, TW: 3.12–3.31 mm, TH: 1.78–2.03 mm, TL/TW: 1.21–1.23; PL/PW: 0.31–0.33; EL/EW: 1.00–1.05; HW/TW: 0.36–0.38; PW/TW: 0.63–0.66.

Body oval, medium-sized, dorsum glabrous except head with white pubescence; moderately convex (Fig. 5D–F). Head white, bears vertical black stripe in middle. Pronotum black, with anterior margin and lateral angles white. Scutellum black. Elytra yellowish, each elytron bears black stripe; suture with broad black stripe. Underside yellowish-brown; legs yellow.

Head transverse and ventrally flattened. Eyes moderately large with canthus long and narrow, frontal punctures fine and inconspicuous, with short sparsely distributed setae on frons; widest interocular distance $0.56\times$ width of head. Antenna 11-segmented, shorter than width of head capsule; with three-segmented club, terminal antennomere oval, apex rounded.

Pronotum transverse, $0.66\times$ of elytra width, with fine punctures, punctures slightly larger than those on head; anterior and lateral margin of pronotum narrowly upturned, creamy white, anterior margin covering eyes slightly. Elytra with larger punctures than those on pronotum and head, 3.0–5.0 diameters apart; External margin of elytra broadened slightly. Prosternum glabrous with sparse setae. Mesoventrite and metaventrite with fine and inconspicuous punctures, sparsely setose. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete, gradually merging into posterior margin of ventrite 1.

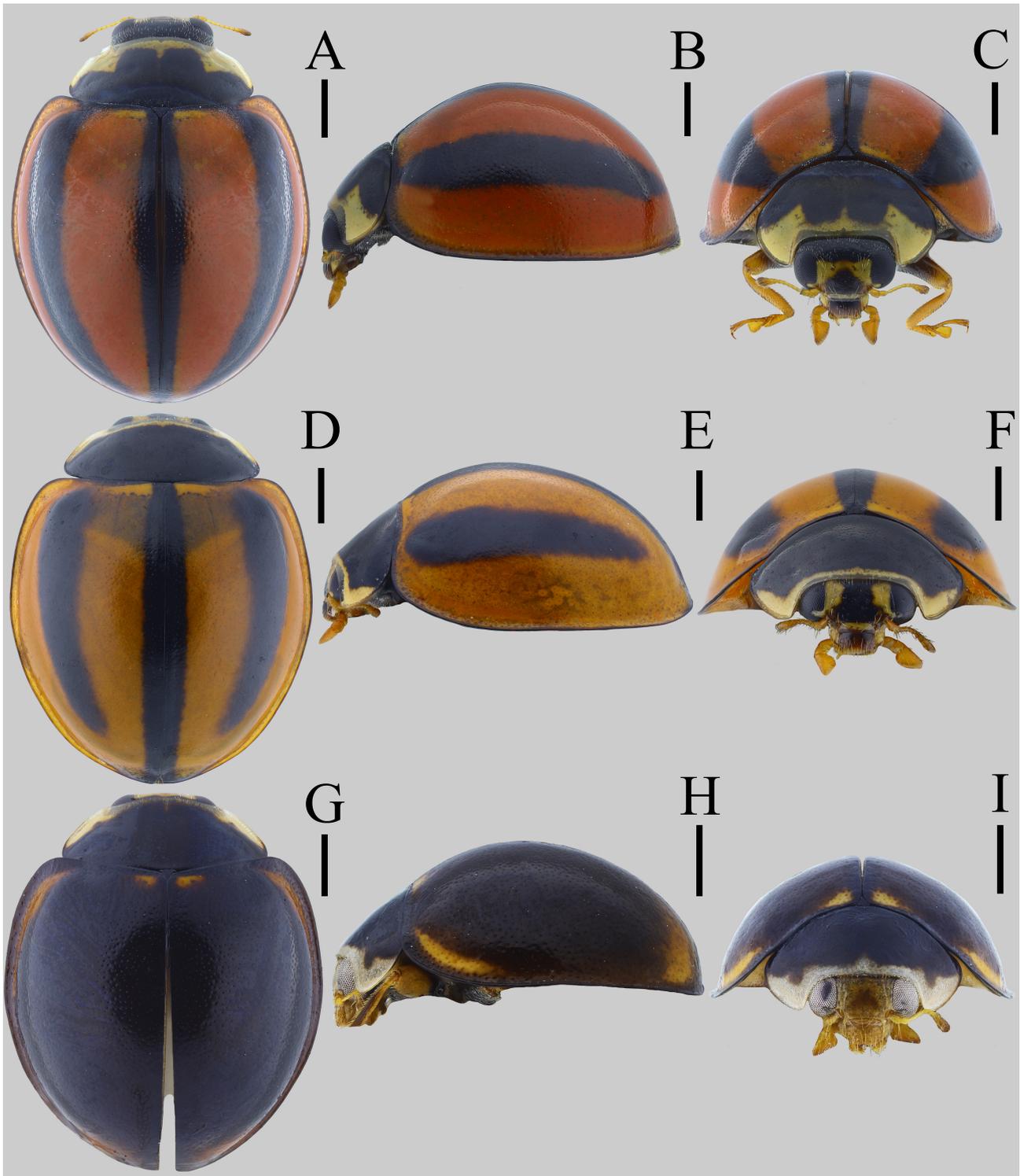


FIGURE 5. Male habitus of *Micraspis* spp. A–C. *M. univittata*. D–F. *M. kiotoensis*. G–I. *M. chinensis*. A, D, G. Dorsal view. B, E, H. Lateral view. C, F, I. Frontal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Male genitalia. Penis relatively stout, strongly curved; penis capsule with outer arm nearly as long as inner arm; penis apex membranous with needle-like sclerite. Penis guide in lateral view long, widest at base, tapering to apex, apex moderately curved, nearly as long as parameres; penis guide in ventral view elongate and slender, widest at 2/3, apex blunt. Parameres in lateral view long, widest at base, tapering to apex, apex incurved, with dense and long setae (Fig. 11H–L).

Female genitalia. Coxites elongate and blade-like, styli short with terminal setae. Spermatheca sclerotized; ramus rectangular, nodulus weak (Fig. 11M).

Distribution. China (Fujian) **new country record**; Japan (Fig. 15).

Remarks. Nakane & Araki (1960) originally described this species from Kyoto, Japan. Iablokoff-Khnzorian (1982) synonymized *M. kiotoensis* with *M. inops* (Mulsant), but the latter was recognized by R.G. Booth (comment in Poorani 2002) as a variety of *Cheilomenes sexmaculata* (Fabricius). Moreover, Sasaji (1971) suspected that *M. kiotoensis* was identical to *M. lineata*, a species endemic to the island of New Guinea (Ślipiński *et al.* 2020). We compared the specimens from Japan with description of *M. lineata* in Ślipiński *et al.* (2020) and found that they differ significantly in general appearance and genital structure: The elytral stripes are much narrower in *M. kiotoensis* than in *M. lineata*. Additionally, the tegmen is long and slender in *M. kiotoensis*, whereas it is shorter and stout in *M. lineata*. Thus, *M. kiotoensis* should be treated as a valid species (**status revised**).

***Micraspis pusilla* Poorani, 2014**

(Figs 4A–C, 10A–G, 15)

Micraspis pusillus Poorani, 2014: 2.—Poorani, 2023: 185.

Material examined (13 exx.). **CHINA: Yunnan:** 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Tongbiguan County, 23.IX.2006, Wang XM leg.; 1 ♂, Mangbing Village, Lincang City, 29.VIII.2005, Wang XM leg. **Xizang:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Mêdog County, Linzhi City, 1200 m, 28.X.2007, Wang XM *et al.* leg.

Diagnosis. *M. pusilla* can be easily distinguished from other congeners by its uniformly yellow body, small body size and unique genitalia in both sexes.

Notes on nomenclature. In accordance with Articles 31.2 and 34.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999), the original spelling of the specific epithet *pusillus* (as an adjective) must be corrected to *pusilla* to agree in gender with the feminine generic name *Micraspis*.

Redescription. TL: 2.80–3.12 mm, TW: 2.79–2.95 mm, TH: 1.38–1.50 mm, TL/TW: 1.00–1.06; PL/PW: 0.45–0.48; EL/EW: 0.95–0.99; HW/TW: 0.33–0.35; PW/TW: 0.56–0.59.

Body circular, small size; body uniformly yellow in dorsal view, moderately convex. Eye canthus broad and short (Fig. 4A–C). Penis long, strongly curved, penis capsule with inner arm slightly longer than outer arm. Penis apex with rounded membranous region, and needle-like sclerite. Penis guide long in lateral view, apex strongly curved, gradually narrowing and blunt-ended in ventral view. Apex of cornu acute; nodulus and ramus weakly developed; infundibulum elongate, tube-like; coxite digitiform, with terminal setae, styli absent (Fig. 10A–G).

Remarks. Poorani (2014) originally described this species from Northeastern India. We examined the specimens from Western Yunnan which match the diagnostic characteristics of *M. pusilla*. We also examined some specimens of *M. pusilla* that had been misidentified as *Protothea mirabilis* (Hoàng, 1983) in museum collections. They are similar in body size and dorsal color but can be easily distinguished by the prosternum process: in *P. mirabilis* it is highly convex with dense setae while in *M. pusilla* rather flatter and with sparse setae.

Distribution. China (Xizang, Yunnan) **new country record**; India (Fig. 15).

***Micraspis quichauensis* (Hoàng, 1982)**

(Figs 6D–F, 12G–H, 15)

Mononeda quichauensis Hoàng, 1982: 12.

Mononeda (Paramicraspis) quichauensis Hoàng, 1983b: 61.

Micraspis quichauensis: Yu 2010: 131, Wang & Chen 2022: 402.

Material examined (1 ex.). **CHINA: Yunnan:** 1 ♀, Huayudong Nature Reserve, Hekou Town, 2.VIII.2013, Chen XS & Huo LZ leg.

Diagnosis. *M. quichauensis* is similar to *M. yunnanensis* Jing, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the unique elytra pattern (Fig. 6D–F).

Redescription. TL: 4.14 mm, TW: 4.03 mm, TH: 2.22 mm, TL/TW: 1.02; PL/PW: 0.43; EL/EW: 0.86; HW/TW: 0.28; PW/TW: 0.50.

Body hemispherical, medium-sized. Head yellowish-white, canthus long and narrow. Pronotum yellowish, posterior margin with transverse black band. Elytron reddish with five yellowish spots, suture with broad black stripe; external margin of elytra black (Fig. 6D–F). Legs yellow. Cornu short; ramus elongate and rectangular, nodulus inconspicuous; infundibulum tube-like, forked apically. Coxites blade-like, styli short with terminal setae (Fig. 12G, H).

Remarks. We only examined one female specimens from Yunnan, China. For detailed descriptions and illustrations see Hoàng (1982).

Distribution. China (Yunnan); Vietnam (Fig. 15).

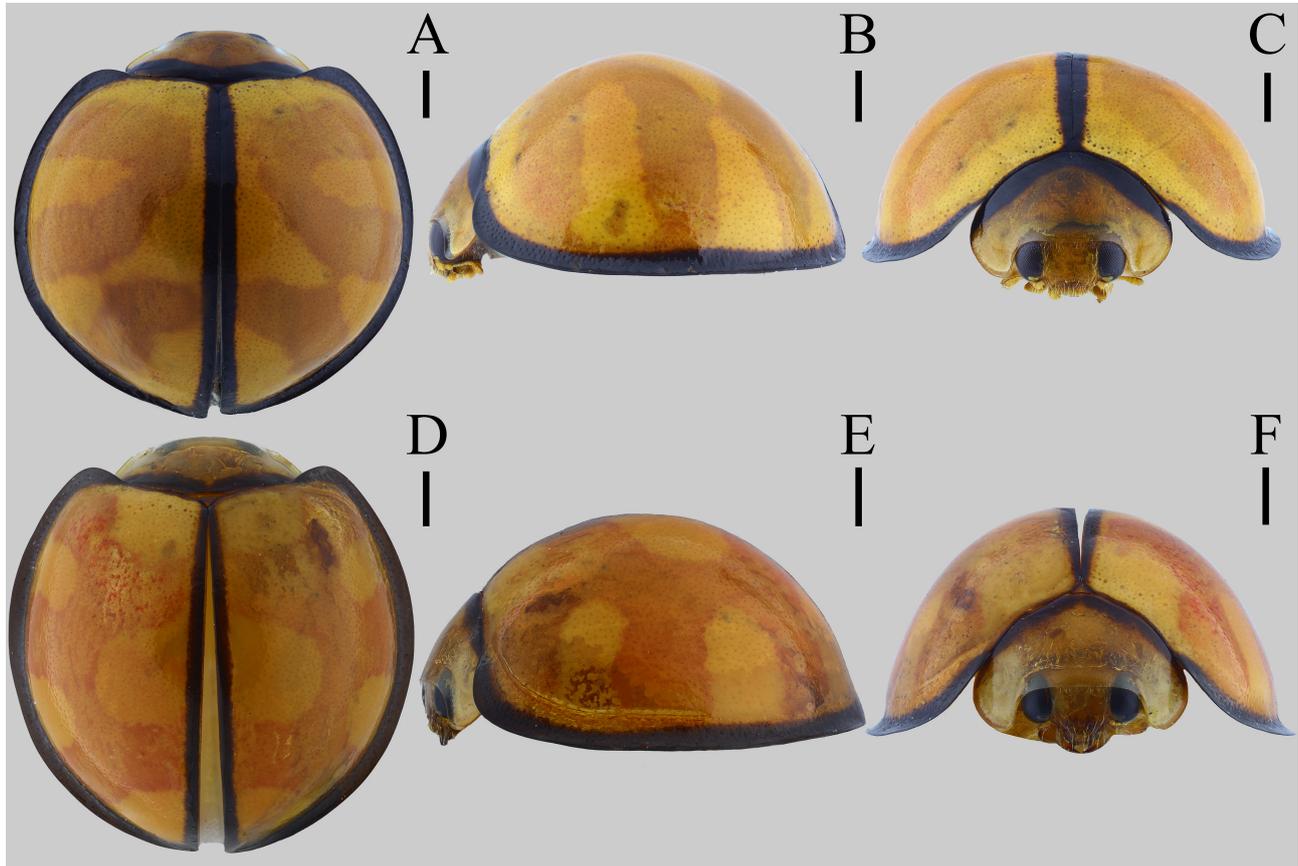


FIGURE 6. Habitus of *Micraspis* spp. A–C. *M. yunnanensis*, male. D–F. *M. quichauensis*, female. A, D. Dorsal view. B, E. Lateral view. C, F. Frontal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

***Micraspis satoi* Miyatake, 1977**

(Figs 2G–I, 7H–N, 15)

Micraspis satoi Miyatake, 1977: 111.—Yu 2010: 129, Yu 2011: 53, Wang & Chen 2022: 404.

Material examined (16 exx.). **CHINA: Hainan:** 6 ♀♀, Wuzhishan City, 3.V.1996, Peng ZQ leg.; 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Danzhou City, 6.IV.1996, Peng ZQ leg.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *M. discolor* (Fabricius), but can be distinguished from it as follows: pronotum bears a large transverse patch, with anterior margin and lateral angles yellowish (Fig. 2G–I). In *M. discolor*, pronotum is yellowish with a pair of black triangular maculae at posterior margin and a pair of black spots in the middle.

Redescription. TL: 3.32–4.17 mm, TW: 2.77–3.30 mm, TH: 1.49–1.70 mm, TL/TW: 1.20–1.26; PL/PW: 0.35–0.36; EL/EW: 0.97–1.02; HW/TW: 0.31–0.34; PW/TW: 0.59–0.61.

Body oval, medium-sized, dorsum glabrous except head with white pubescence; moderately convex. Head yellowish. Pronotum black, with anterior margin and lateral angles white. Scutellum black. Elytra yellowish with suture bearing black stripe (Fig. 2G–I). Underside yellowish-brown; legs yellow.

Head transverse and ventrally flattened. Eyes moderately large with canthus long and narrow, frontal punctures fine and inconspicuous, with short, sparsely distributed setae on frons; widest interocular distance $0.52\times$ width of head. Antenna 11-segmented, terminal antennomere oval, apex rounded.

Pronotum transverse, $0.59\times$ of elytra width, with fine and inconspicuous punctures, punctures similar to those on head; anterior and lateral margin of pronotum narrowly upturned, transparent, anterior margin not covering eyes. Elytra with larger punctures than those on pronotum and head. Punctures along elytral suture are larger than those in other areas., 1.0–2.0 diameters apart.

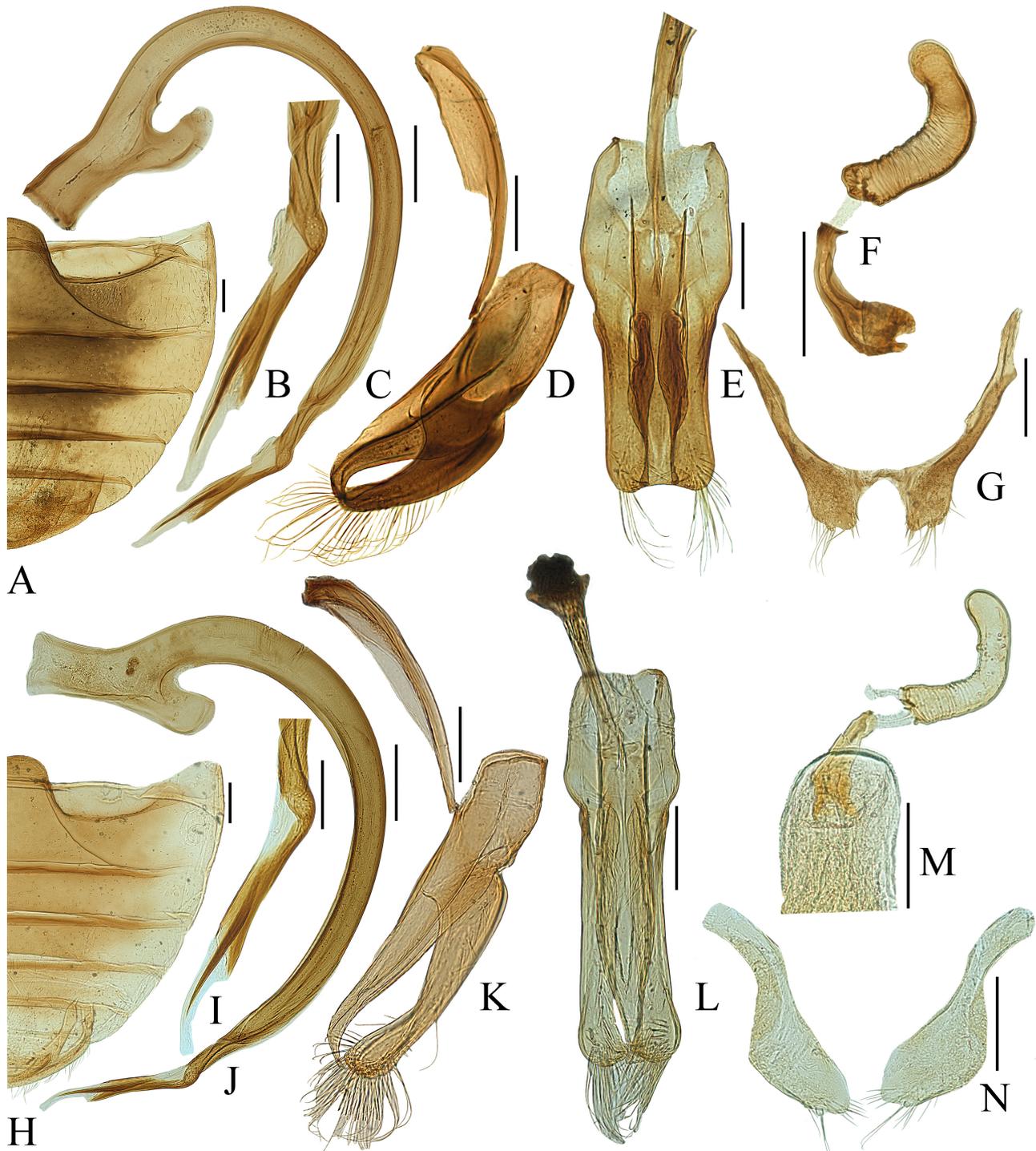


FIGURE 7. Abdomen and genitalia of *Micraspis* spp. **A–G.** *M. tenuilinea*. **H–N.** *M. satoi*. **A, H.** Abdomen. **B, I.** Penis apex. **C, J.** Penis. **D, K.** Tegmen, lateral view. **E, L.** Tegmen, ventral view. **F, M.** Spermatheca and infundibulum. **G, N.** Coxites. Scale bars: 0.1 mm in B, I; 0.2 mm in A, H, C–G, J–N.

Male genitalia. Penis stout, strongly curved; penis capsule with outer arm slightly longer than inner arm; penis apex membranous with needle-like sclerite. Tegmen elongate and slender. Penis guide in lateral view widest at base, tapering to apex, apex moderately curved, slightly longer than parameres; penis guide in ventral view long and slender widest at 2/3 length, apex blunt. Parameres in lateral view long, widest at base, tapering to 2/3 length then broadened towards apex, apex with dense setae (Fig. 7H–L).

Female genitalia. Coxites elongate, apex rhomboid, styli short with terminal setae. Spermatheca sclerotized; cornu curved sometimes with hook-like projection; ramus and nodulus are not well differentiated; infundibulum tube-like, forked apically (Fig. 7M, N).

Distribution. China (Taiwan, Hainan); Japan (Fig. 15).

Remarks. Iablokoff-Khnzorian (1982) treated *M. satoi* as a synonym of *M. discolor*. Yu (2010) considered it a valid species because of its body shape and colour of claws. In the previous studies (Miyatake 1977; Yu 2010; Wang & Chen 2022), *M. satoi* was recorded from Taiwan Island and Japan, and we recorded it from Hainan Island in this study; we have not examined the specimens from Taiwan Island but the specimens from Hainan Island are consistent with Miyatake's description (1977).

M. satoi is characterized by its black pronotum with only anterior margin and lateral angles yellowish. Chinese and Laotian *M. discolor* specimens do not meet this characteristic, nor do those from India (Poorani *et al.* 2023, figs 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8). The genitalia in both sexes of *M. satoi* are distinctly different from *M. discolor*: tegmen is elongate and slender, nodulus and ramus are not well differentiated, but in *M. discolor*, the tegmen is distinctly shorter and ramus is well developed with a weak nodulus. Therefore, in this research we treat *M. satoi* as a valid species.

***Micraspis chinensis* (Mader, 1955)**

(Figs 5G–I, 10H–N, 15)

Verania chinensis Mader, 1955: 77.

Micraspis chinensis: Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1982: 511, Yu 2010: 130, Wang & Chen 2022: 404.

Material examined (10 exx.). **CHINA: Fujian:** 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Tianbaoyan Nature Reserve, Yongan City, 26.VIII.2012, Huo LZ *et al.* leg. **Jiangxi:** 1 ♂, Luofu, Jinggangshan City, 18.IX.2004, Wang XM leg.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished from its Asian congeners by its black elytra and larger punctures (Fig. 5G–I).

Redescription. TL: 3.00–3.65 mm, TW: 2.66–3.04 mm, TH: 1.20–1.50 mm, TL/TW: 1.13–1.20; PL/PW: 0.35–0.38; EL/EW: 0.93–0.96; HW/TW: 0.35–0.37; PW/TW: 0.60–0.63.

Body oval, medium-sized, dorsum glabrous except head with white pubescence; moderately convex. Head yellowish. Pronotum black, with anterior margin and lateral angles white. Scutellum black. Elytra black with anterior and posterior margin reddish (Fig. 5G–I). Underside yellowish brown; legs yellow.

Head transverse and ventrally flattened. Eyes moderately large with canthus long and narrow, frontal punctures fine and inconspicuous, with short sparsely distributed setae on frons; widest interocular distance 0.50× width of head (Fig. 5I). Antenna 11-segmented, shorter than width of head capsule; with three-segmented club, terminal antennomere oval, apex rounded.

Pronotum transverse, 0.60× of elytra width, with fine and inconspicuous punctures, punctures similar to those on head; anterior and lateral margin of pronotum narrowly upturned, transparent, anterior margin not covering eyes. Elytra with larger punctures than those on pronotum and head. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete (Fig. 10H).

Male genitalia. Penis relatively stout strongly curved; penis capsule with outer arm distinctly longer than inner arm; penis apex membranous with needle-like sclerite. Penis guide in lateral view nearly as long as parameres, elongate, widest at base, tapering to apex, apex moderately curved; penis guide in ventral view widest at 3/5 length, apex blunt. Parameres in lateral view long, widest at base, tapering to 2/3 length then broadened towards apex, densely setose on apical area (Fig. 10I–L).

Female genitalia. Coxites elongate, apex rhomboid with terminal setae, styli absent. Spermatheca sclerotized; cornu curved with pointed apex; ramus rectangular, nodulus weak and semicircular; infundibulum distinct, forked apically (Fig. 10M, N).

Distribution. China (Fujian, Jiangxi) (Fig. 15).

Remarks. We firstly illustrate and describe the female genitalia of *M. chinensis*.

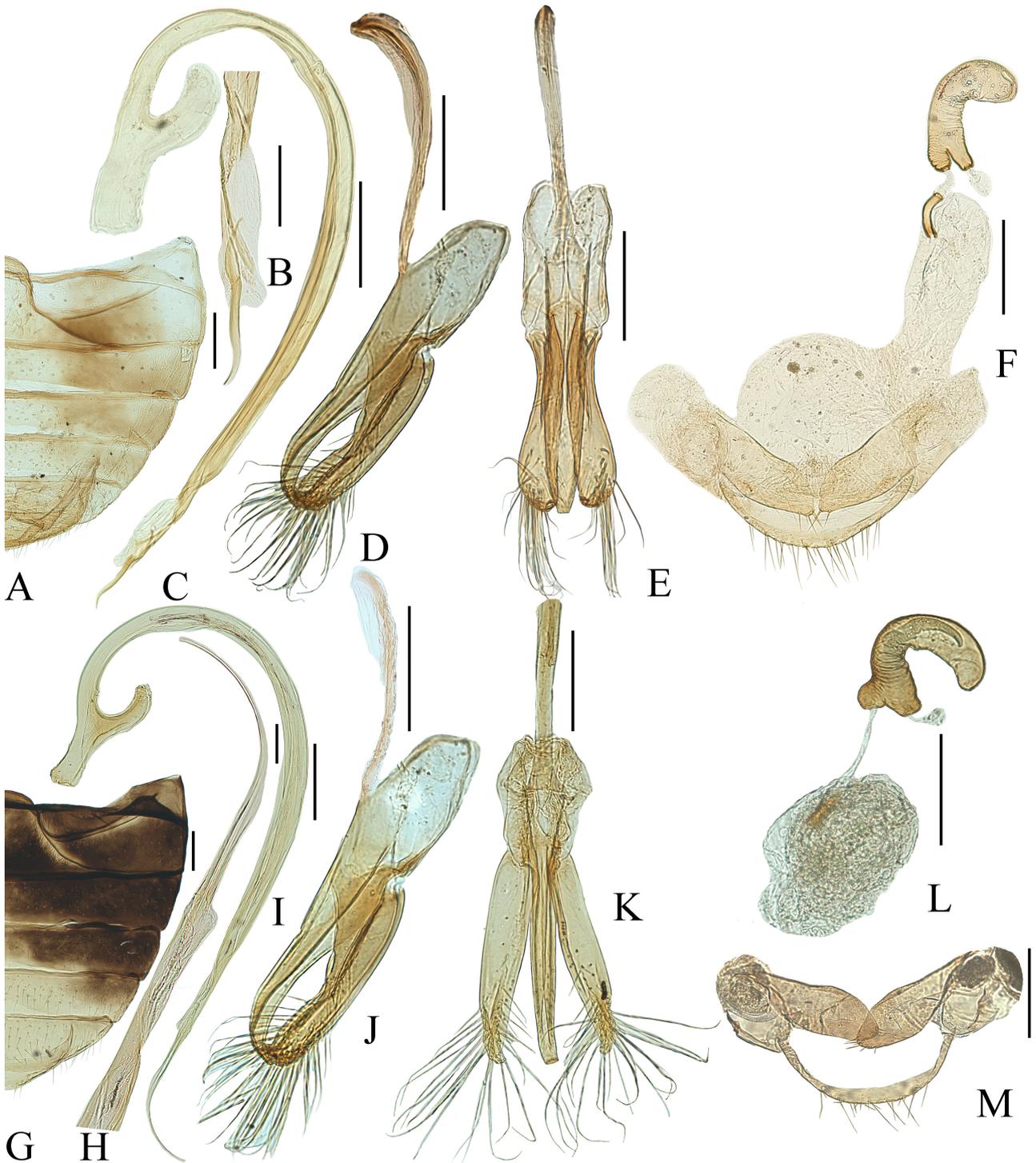


FIGURE 8. Abdomen and genitalia of *Micraspis* spp. **A–F.** *M. varimacula* sp. nov. **G–M.** *M. filapicis* sp. nov. **A, G.** Abdomen. **B, H.** Penis apex. **C, I.** Penis. **D, J.** Tegmen, lateral view. **E, K.** Tegmen, ventral view. **F, L, M.** Female genitalia. Scale bars: 0.1 mm in B, H; 0.2 mm in A, G, D–F, J–M.

***Micraspis taiwanensis* Yu, 2001**

(Fig. 15)

Micraspis taiwanensis Yu, 2001: 101.—Yu 2010: 131, Yu 2011:54.

Material examined. Not examined.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *M. discolor* (Fabricius), but can be easily distinguished from the latter by its pronotum uniformly yellowish brown without any markings, and the external margin of elytra transparent. It is endemic to the Taiwan Island. For detailed descriptions and illustrations see Yu (2001).

Remarks. Yu (2001) originally described this species from Taiwan, China. However, we have not examined any specimens of *M. taiwanensis* and the distribution map is inferred by the original description.

Distribution. China (Taiwan) (Fig. 15).

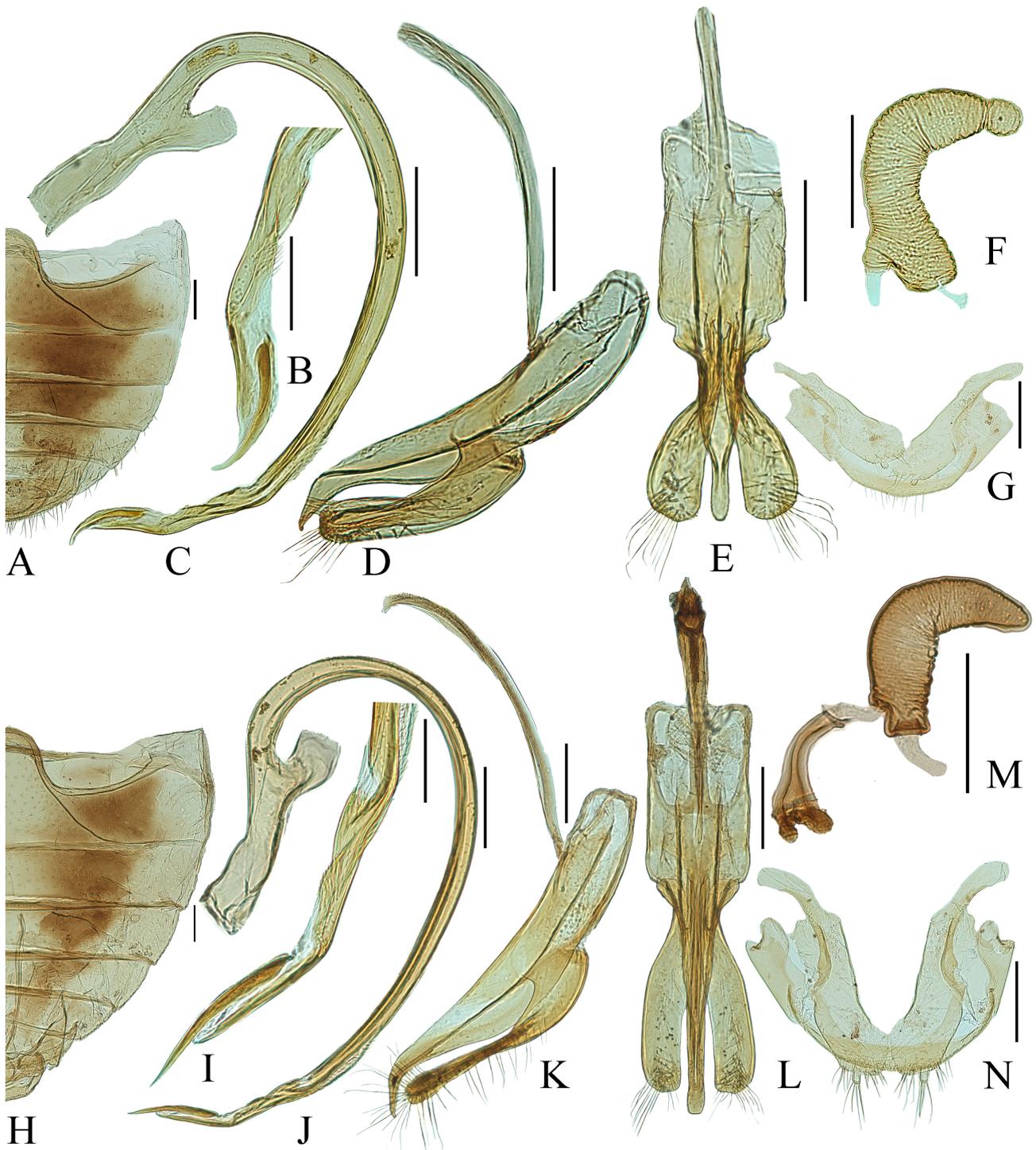


FIGURE 9. Abdomen and genitalia of *Micraspis* spp. A–G. *M. allardi*. H–N. *M. elongata* sp. nov. A, H. Abdomen. B, I. Penis apex. C, J. Penis. D, K. Tegmen, lateral view. E, L. Tegmen, ventral view. F, M. Spermatheca and infundibulum. G, N. Coxites. Scale bars: 0.1 mm in B, I; 0.2 mm in A, H, C–G, J–N.

Micraspis tenuilinea (Walker, 1859)

(Figs 2D–F, 7A–G, 15)

Coccinella tenuilinea Walker, 1859: 219.

Micraspis tenuilinea: Poorani *et al.* 2023: 458, Poorani 2023: 185.

Material examined (6 exx.). **CHINA: Yunnan:** 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Mengla County, Sipsongpanna, 700 m, 8.V.2009, Ren SX *et al.* leg.; 1 ♂, Dadugang Town, Sipsongpanna, 1050 m, 5.V.2009, Ren SX *et al.* leg. **LAOS: Luang Namtha:** 1 ♂, Namba NBCA, 680 m, 21.VI.2007, Wang XM leg.

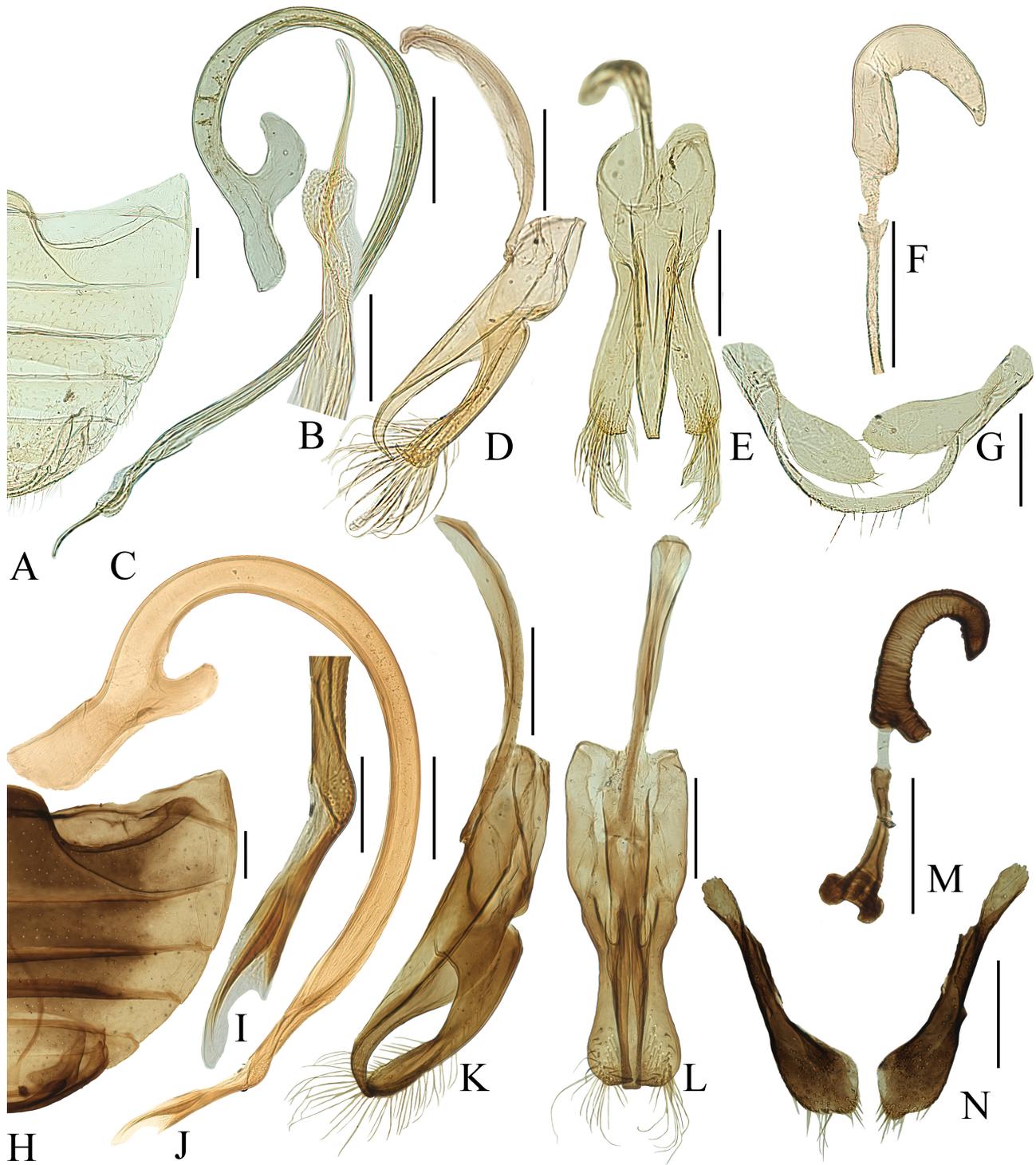


FIGURE 10. Abdomen and genitalia of *Micraspis* spp. A–G. *M. pusilla*. H–N. *M. chinensis*. A, H. Abdomen. B, I. Penis apex. C, J. Penis. D, K. Tegmen, lateral view. E, L. Tegmen, ventral view. F, M. Spermatheca and infundibulum. G, N. Coxites. Scale bars: 0.1 mm in B, I; 0.2 mm in A, H, C–G, J–N.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *M. discolor* (Fabricius), but can be distinguished from it by the circular body shape (Fig. 2D–F) and female genitalia (Fig. 7F, G). The ramus is rectangular in *M. discolor* (Fig. 1M) but poorly developed and shorter in *M. tenuilinea* (Fig. 7F).

Redescription. TL: 3.91–4.50 mm, TW: 3.72–4.05 mm, TH: 1.86–1.99 mm, TL/TW: 1.05–1.11; PL/PW: 0.39–0.45; EL/EW: 0.93–1.00; HW/TW: 0.30–0.32; PW/TW: 0.56–0.59.

Body circular, medium-sized, dorsum glabrous except head with white pubescence; moderately convex. Head yellowish with vertical black stripe in middle. Pronotum with transverse black macula at posterior margin and pair of black spots in middle, markings sometimes merge together. Scutellum black. Elytra yellowish with suture bearing black stripe. External margin of elytra black (Fig. 2D–F). Underside yellowish brown; legs yellow except for femur blackish.

Head transverse and ventrally flattened. Eyes moderately large with canthus long and narrow, frontal punctures fine and inconspicuous, with short, sparsely distributed setae on frons; widest interocular distance $0.55\times$ width of head. Antenna 11-segmented, terminal antennomere oval, apex rounded.

Pronotum transverse, $0.59\times$ of elytra width, with fine and inconspicuous punctures that are similar to those on head; anterior and lateral margin of pronotum narrowly upturned, transparent, anterior margin covers eyes partially. Elytra with larger punctures than those on pronotum and head, 2.0–5.0 diameters apart, additionally, two rows of large punctures along elytral suture, 1.0–3.0 diameters apart. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete.

Male genitalia. Penis relatively stout, strongly curved; penis capsule with outer arm nearly as long as inner arm; penis apex membranous with needle-like sclerite. Penis guide in lateral view widest at base, tapering to apex, nearly as long as parameres, apex strongly curved; penis guide in ventral view widest at $2/3$ of its length, apex blunt. Parameres in lateral view widest at base, tapering to $2/3$ of their length then broadened towards apex, apex with dense setae (Fig. 7A–E).

Female genitalia. Coxites elongate, apex rhomboid, styli short with terminal setae. Spermatheca sclerotized; cornu curved; ramus and nodulus are not well differentiated; infundibulum tube-like, forked apically (Fig. 7F, G).

Distribution. China (Yunnan) **new country record**; Laos (Luang Namtha) **new country record**; India; Sri Lanka (Fig. 15).

Remarks. The specimens from Yunnan Province of China and Laos examined by us had a rounded body shape and poorly developed ramus and nodulus, which is consistent with Poorani *et al.* (2023) description of *M. tenuilinea* from India and Sri Lanka. However, the tegmen in our specimens is more robust, similar to *M. discolor* from Eastern Asia. The relationship between *M. tenuilinea* and *M. discolor* in Eastern Asia needs to be clarified by molecular data.

***Micraspis univittata* (Hope, 1831)**

(Figs 5A–C, 11A–G, 13B, 14B, 15)

Coccinella univittata Hope, 1831: 31.—Booth & Pope 1989: 368 (lectotype designation).

Alesia univittata: Mulsant, 1850: 357, Mulsant 1866: 239.

Tytthaspis univittata: Korschefsky 1932: 384.

Micraspis univittata: Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1982: 511, Jing 1985: 424, Pang *et al.* 2004: 47, Ren *et al.* 2009: 214, Yu 2010: 130, Wang & Chen 2022: 402, Poorani *et al.* 2023: 463, Poorani 2023: 189.

Verania vincta Gorham, 1895: 686.

Micraspis vincta: Sasaji 1968: 132, Chunram & Sasaji 1980: 488, Hoàng *et al.* 1987: 121. Synonymized by Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1979: 73.

Material examined (5 exx.). **CHINA: Xizang:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mêdog County, Linzhi City, VIII.1986, He Y leg. **LAOS: Champasak:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Paksong, 29.V.2025, Zhu ZH *et al.* leg.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *M. kiotoensis*, *M. lineata* and *M. lineola*, but can be distinguished by the elytral pattern (Fig. 5A–C) and male genitalia (Fig. 11A–E).

Redescription. TL: 3.99–4.23 mm, TW: 3.15–3.33 mm, TH: 2.01–2.12 mm, TL/TW: 1.25–1.27; PL/PW: 0.42–0.45; EL/EW: 0.88–0.90; HW/TW: 0.33–0.36; PW/TW: 0.59–0.60.

Body oval or circular, medium-sized, dorsum glabrous except head with white pubescence; moderately convex. Head mostly black with two triangular white maculae in middle. Pronotum black, with transverse black band and pair of black spots. Scutellum black. Elytra reddish, each elytron bears black stripe; suture with broad black stripe (Fig. 5A–C). Underside yellowish brown; legs yellow.

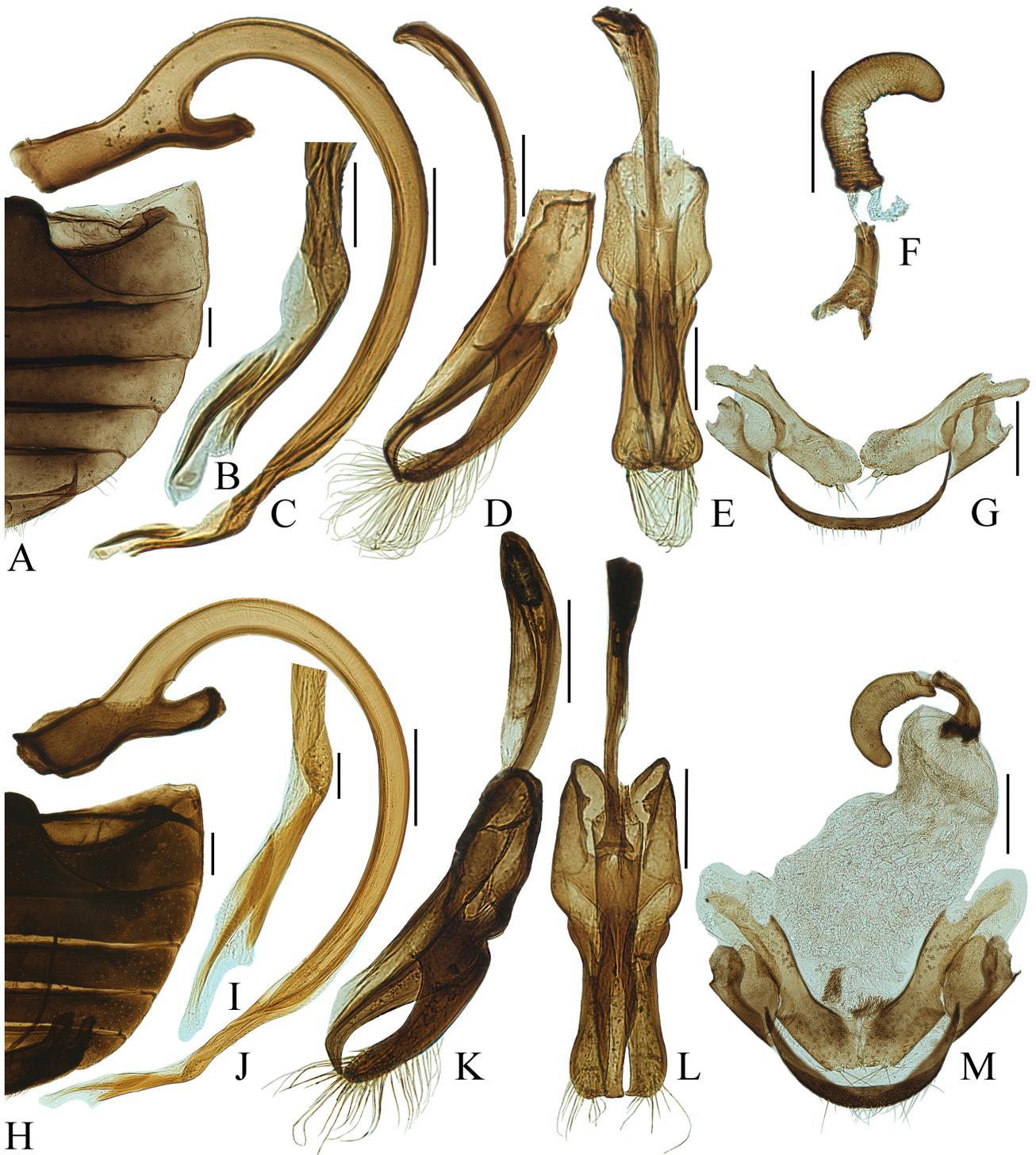


FIGURE 11. Abdomen and genitalia of *Micraspis* spp. **A–G.** *M. univittata*. **H–N.** *M. kiotoensis*. **A, H.** Abdomen. **B, I.** Penis apex. **C, J.** Penis. **D, K.** Tegmen, lateral view. **E, L.** Tegmen, ventral view. **F, G.** Spermatheca and infundibulum. **M.** Female genitalia. Scale bars: 0.1 mm in B, I; 0.2 mm in A, H, C–G, J–M.

Penis relatively stout, strongly curved; penis capsule with outer arm significantly longer than inner arm; penis apex membranous with needle-like sclerite. Penis guide in lateral view long, widest at base, tapering to apex, apex moderately curved, slightly longer than parameres; penis guide in ventral view elongate and slender, widest at 2/3, apex blunt. Parameres in lateral view long, widest at base, tapering to apex, apex incurved with dense and long setae (Fig. 11A–E). Coxites elongate and blade-like, styli short with terminal setae. Spermatheca sclerotized; ramus and nodulus slightly differentiated (Fig. 11F, G).

Distribution. China (Xizang); Laos (Champasak) **new country record**; India; Nepal; Bangladesh; Myanmar; Vietnam; Thailand (Fig. 15).

Remarks. Poorani *et al.* (2023) gave detailed illustrations and descriptions of *M. univittata* from India. We examined the specimens of *M. univittata* from China and Laos. Those from China are similar to those from India in both general appearance and genital structure. Although the specimens from Laos differ slightly in having a more oval body shape and broader elytral stripes, their genital structure is consistent with that found in Chinese and Indian specimens (Poorani *et al.* 2023). We therefore consider the Laotian population to be a variety of *M. univittata*.

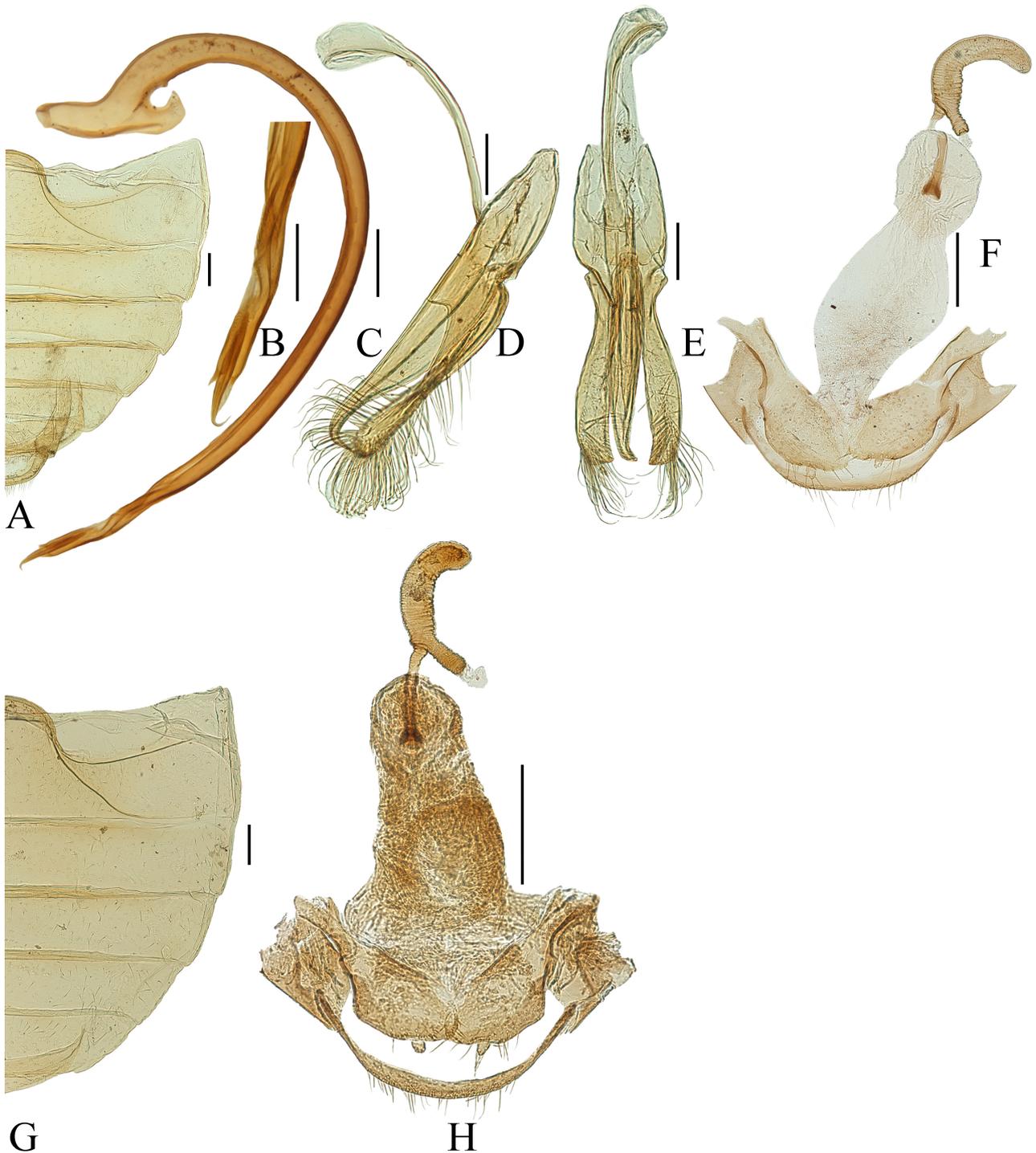


FIGURE 12. Abdomen and genitalia of *Micraspis* spp. **A–F.** *M. yunnanensis*. **G, H.** *M. quichauensis*. **A, G.** Abdomen. **B.** Penis apex. **C.** Penis. **D,** Tegmen, lateral view. **E.** Tegmen, ventral view. **F, H.** Female genitalia. Scale bars: 0.1 mm in B; 0.2 mm in A, C–H.

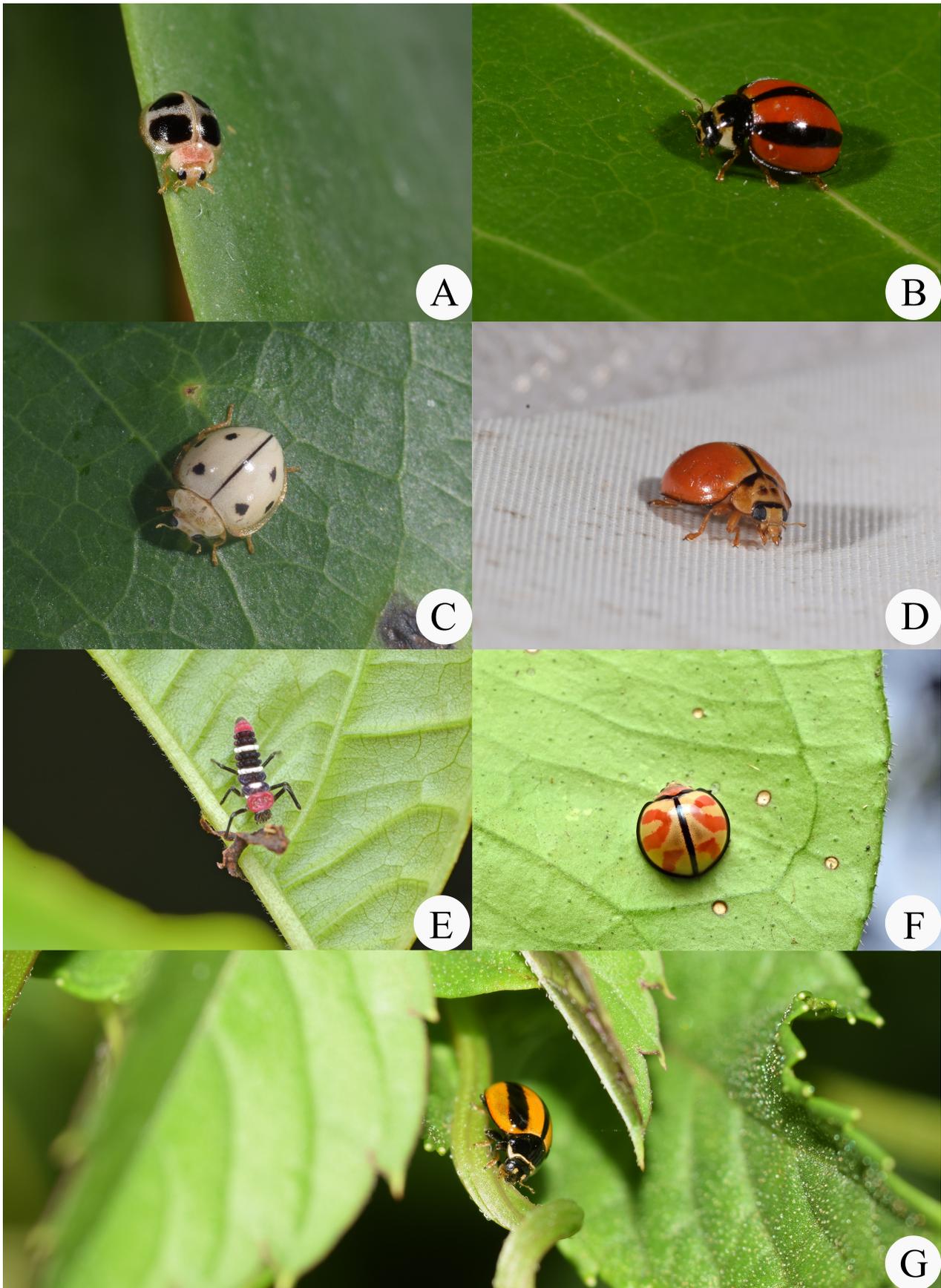


FIGURE 13. Living specimens of *Micraspis* spp. A. *M. varimacula* sp. nov. B. *M. univittata*. C. *M. filapicis* sp. nov. D. *M. discolor*. E, F. *M. yunnanensis* (photograph © Ying Yan, published with permission). E. Mature larva. F. Adult. G. *M. kiotoensis*.

Micraspis varimacula Zhu, Chen & Wang sp. nov.

(Figs 3A–E, 8A–F, 13A, 14D, 15)

Type material (31 exx.). **HOLOTYPE: CHINA:** ♂: ‘China: Guangdong, Huizhou City, Nankun Mt., 23°37’43.33”N, 113°52’56.25”E, 639 m, 19.X.2024, Zhu ZH leg.’ (SCAU). **PARATYPES: CHINA:** 1 ♀, same data as for holotype; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ‘China, Guangdong, Huizhou City, Nankun Mt., 24.V.2025, Zhang Q & Huang ZD leg.’ (SCAU); 1 ♂, ‘China: Guangdong, Shixing County, Chebaling Nature Reserve, 352 m, 13.X.2025, Huang ZD *et al.* leg.’ (SCAU); 1 ♂, ‘China: Guangxi, Pingxiang City, Daqing Mt., 2.VIII.2005, Tan ZQ leg.’; 12 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, ‘China: Guizhou, Libo County, Maolan, 730 m, 18.X.2008, Liang JB *et al.* leg.’ (SCAU).



FIGURE 14. Habitats of *Micraspis* spp. **A.** *M. discolor*, Nam Theun, Laos. **B.** *M. univittata*, Pakxe, Laos. **C.** *M. filapicis* sp. nov., Moung Xay, Laos. **D.** *M. varimacula* sp. nov., Nankun Mt., Guangdong Province of China. **E.** *M. kiotoensis*, Kyoto, Japan.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *M. pusilla*, but can be easily distinguished from the latter as follows: elytra yellowish white with black markings (Fig. 3A–D), penis apex with a distinct and elongate membranous region, shortened infundibulum, spermatheca with a well differentiated nodulus and ramus (Fig. 8B–F). In *M. pusilla*, the body uniformly yellow in dorsal view with no markings on the elytra, the membranous region of the penis apex is relatively small and the infundibulum distinctly elongated, spermatheca with poorly differentiated nodulus and ramus.

Description. TL: 2.60–3.06 mm, TW: 2.43–2.80 mm, TH: 1.31–1.44 mm, TL/TW: 1.06–1.09; PL/PW: 0.28–0.32; EL/EW: 0.91–1.01; HW/TW: 0.33–0.35; PW/TW: 0.56–0.63.

Body circular, small size, dorsum glabrous except head with yellowish pubescence; moderately convex. Head yellowish white. Pronotum yellowish white, sometimes with black transverse band medially. Scutellum yellowish. Elytra yellowish-white with variable maculae: each elytron may have one semicircular black spot in anterior part and one oval black spot in posterior part, black spots may divide, resulting in four separate black spots per elytron; adjacent spots may connect along sutural edge occasionally (Fig. 3A–E). Underside yellowish-brown; legs yellow.

Head transverse and ventrally flattened. Eye canthus broad and short, frontal punctures fine and inconspicuous, with short sparsely distributed setae on frons; widest interocular distance $0.46\times$ width of head. Antenna 11-segmented, shorter than width of head capsule; with three-segmented club, terminal antennomere oval, apex rounded.

Pronotum transverse, $0.46\times$ of elytra width, with fine and inconspicuous punctures, punctures similar to those on head; anterior and lateral margin of pronotum narrowly upturned, transparent, anterior margin covering eyes partially. Elytra with larger punctures than those on pronotum and head: elytra with two rows of large punctures along elytral suture, 1.0–3.0 diameters apart; elytra external margin with larger punctures, 0.5–1.0 diameters apart. External margin of elytra broadened moderately. Prosternum glabrous with long and sparse setae. Mesoventrite and metaventrite with fine and inconspicuous punctures, sparsely setose. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete, gradually merged into posterior margin of ventrite 1.

Male genitalia. Penis slender, strongly curved; penis capsule with outer arm slightly longer than inner arm; penis apex with oval membranous region and needle-like sclerite (Fig. 8B, C). Penis guide in lateral view long, widest at base, narrowing to apex, apex slightly curved, slightly longer than parameres (Fig. 8D); penis guide in ventral view gradually narrowing to apex, apex blunt. Parameres in lateral view long, widest at base, narrowing to basal half, then broadened towards apex, apex incurved with dense and long setae (Fig. 8E).

Female genitalia. Coxites digitiform, without styli, apex with short setae. Spermatheca sclerotized; nodulus and ramus well differentiated; infundibulum tube-like, curved at basal half (Fig. 8F).

Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou) (Fig. 15).

Etymology. This new species is named after the variable maculae on the elytra and pronotum.

Micraspis yunnanensis Jing, 1985

(Figs 6A–C, 12A–F, 13E–F, 15)

Micraspis yunnanensis Jing, 1985: 424.—Cao 1992: 79, Pang *et al.* 2004: 47, Ren *et al.* 2009: 216, Yu 2010: 130, Wang & Chen 2022: 402.

Material examined (7 exx.). **CHINA: Yunnan:** 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Jinhong City, Sipsongpanna, 18.IV.2004, Peng ZQ leg.; 1 ♂, Pianma Town, Lushui County, 17.X.2000, Peng ZQ leg. **LAOS: Bolikhamsai:** 1 ♀, Lak Xao Town, 22.VI.2006, Toulakhom leg.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *M. quichauensis* Hoàng, but can be easily distinguished from it by the elytra pattern. In *M. yunnanensis*, each elytron bears one C-shaped reddish macula in anterior part and one transverse reddish band in posterior part (Fig. 6A–C). In *M. quichauensis*, each elytron is separated into five areas by a reddish reticulate marking.

Redescription. TL: 4.38–4.71 mm, TW: 4.48–4.69 mm, TH: 2.32–2.50 mm, TL/TW: 0.98–1.00; PL/PW: 0.46–0.48; EL/EW: 0.83–0.91; HW/TW: 0.26–0.28; PW/TW: 0.48–0.49.

Body hemispherical, medium-sized. Head yellowish, canthus long and narrow. Pronotum yellowish, posterior margin with transverse black band. Elytra yellowish-white in living specimens, yellowish in dead specimens; each elytron bears one C-shaped reddish macula in anterior part and one transverse reddish band in posterior part, suture with broad black stripe; external margin of elytra black (Fig. 6A–C). Legs yellow.

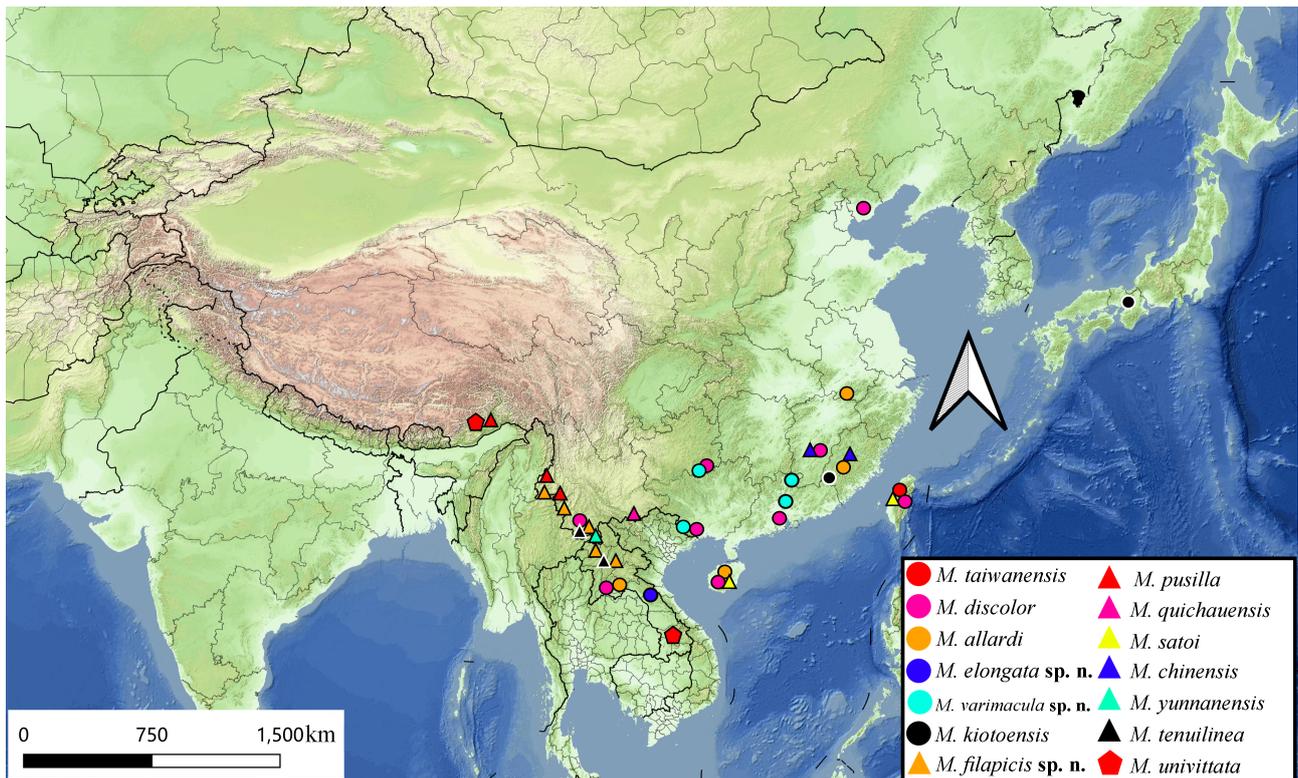


FIGURE 15. Distribution of *Micraspis* spp. in China and Laos.

Penis long and strongly curved, with outer arm distinctly longer than inner arm. Penis apex slightly membranous, with needle-like sclerite, apex of sclerite strongly curved (Fig. 12B, C). Penis guide widest at base in lateral view, tapering to apex, almost as long as parameres; apex of penis guide strongly curved. In ventral view, penis guide widest at half of its length (Fig. 12D). Parameres elongate and slender in lateral view, widest at base, narrowing to basal half, then broadened towards apex, apex incurved, with dense and long setae (Fig. 12E). Cornu long; ramus strongly elongate, nodulus weak; infundibulum tube-like, forked apically. Coxites blade-like, styli short with terminal setae (Fig. 12F).

Body of mature larva tricolor, elongate and cylindrical, covered with white setae. Head black, nearly rounded; pronotum red, square shaped; legs black. Pronotum bears pair of irregular depressions. Abdomen with nine segments; central and lateral margin of plates 1–8 with digitiform processes; terminal plate bears long and dense setae (Fig. 13E).

Remarks. *M. yunnanensis* and *M. quichauensis* are unique among the *Micraspis* species from Eastern Asia in having hemispherical bodies and diagnostic genitalia structures: The female genitalia structures of these two species sharing an elongate and rectangular ramus with a tube-like infundibulum (Fig. 12F, H); the penis apex bears a hook-like sclerite in *M. yunnanensis*. We firstly illustrated and described the mature larva of this species.

Distribution. China (Yunnan); Laos (Bolikhamsai) **new country record** (Fig. 15).

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中国和老挝兼食瓢虫属 *Micraspis* (鞘翅目：瓢虫科) 回顾及三新种描述

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摘要: 对中国和老挝兼食瓢虫属 *Micraspis* 进行分类修订, 共记录14种, 包括3新种, 即长尾兼食瓢虫 *M. elongata* **sp. nov.**、丝端兼食瓢虫 *M. filapicis* **sp. nov.** 和奇斑兼食瓢虫 *M. varimacula* **sp. nov.**; 兼食瓢虫属为老挝新纪录属; 小兼食瓢虫 *M. pusilla*、西南兼食瓢虫 *M. tenuilinea* 和京都兼食瓢虫 *M. kiotoensis* **stat. rev.** 为中国纪录种。另提供所有物种的检索表和分布图。

关键词: 鞘翅目; 瓢虫科; 兼食瓢虫属; 新物种; 中国; 老挝