



Three new species of the genus *Foochounus* Pic, 1921 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Stenochiinae) from Xizang, China

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Abstract

Three new species of the genus *Foochounus* Pic, 1921 from Xizang, China, *F. chumbicus* sp. nov., *F. medogicus* sp. nov., and *F. nyingchicus* sp. nov., are described. *Foochounus chumbicus* sp. nov. represents the first species of the genus with reduced hind wings recorded from China. Habitus and characters of the new species are illustrated. Twelve Chinese species of the genus *Foochounus* are listed.

Key words: Cnodalonini, darkling beetles, Oriental Region

Introduction

The tenebrionid genus *Foochounus* Pic, 1921 belongs to the tribe Cnodalonini Oken, 1843 of the subfamily Stenochiinae Kirby, 1837 (Bouchard *et al.* 2021), and is widespread in the Oriental Region with 22 species currently known from China, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indochina, Malaysia, Indonesia (Sulawesi) and Borneo (Schawaller & Ando 2009; Masumoto *et al.* 2015; Ando & Schawaller 2018; Schawaller 2019). To date, a total of nine *Foochounus* species have been recorded from the Chinese provinces and autonomous regions of Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangxi, Hunan, Zhejiang, Fujian and Taiwan; however, this does not represent the full diversity of *Foochounus* of the country. Examination of recently collected material preserved in the Museum of Hebei University has revealed three new species from Xizang, which are described herein.

Material and Methods

The specimens were examined and dissected using a Nikon SMZ800 Stereo microscope, and images were taken using a Canon EOS 5DSR with Laowa 25mm f/2.8 2.5-5X Ultra Macro lens, Laowa 100mm f/2.8 2x Ultra Macro APO. Aedeagi were detached from the body with tweezers and insect pins. A single slash (/) separates data of different lines on a label, a double slash (//) separates data of different labels, authors' remarks are enclosed in brackets “[]”.

Specimens examined in this study are deposited at the Museum of Hebei University, Baoding, China (MHBU).

Taxonomy

Descriptions of new species

Foohounus chumbicus sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♀, “2023-VII-10 / 西藏下亚东乡康养基地 [Health and Wellness Base, Xiayadong Township, Yadong County, Xizang] / 季权宇 [Quan-Yu Ji leg.] / 河北大学博物馆 [Museum of Hebei University] // N 27°15'22.38" / E 89°01'10.17" / 1832 m / 河北大学博物馆 [Museum of Hebei University]” (MHBU).

Description. Body elongate, moderately convex dorsally, dark brown; antennae, palpi and tarsi brown; elytra metallic green with weakly brassy lustre.

Female. *Head.* Subquadrate, surface finely microsculptured, densely covered with short setae-bearing punctures. Frontoclypeal suture shallow but complete, nearly trapezoidal, area around suture slightly depressed. Middle of clypeus slightly convex, basal part deeply depressed, anterior margin weakly arcuate, slightly emarginate medially. Labrum transverse, densely covered with setae of varying lengths and thicknesses. Genae slightly convex, shallowly depressed before eyes; lateral margins arcuate, straight before eyes, distinctly narrower than eyes. Frons flat, vertex slightly raised with a pair of symmetrical depressions. Eyes weakly transverse, subreniform, moderately prominent laterally; supraocular sulcus almost indistinct; inner ocular sulcus wide and deep, extending to the posterior margin of eyes; interocular distance about 2.35 times the eye diameter. Temples slightly narrower than eyes. Antennae slender, nearly moniliform, longer than base of pronotum, terminal antennomere weakly dilated. Mentum subtrapezoidal, elevated in middle, sides depressed, bearing sparse large punctures each with long setae.

Pronotum. Transverse, width/length ratio about 1.26, widest near middle; surface microsculptured, densely covered with punctures larger than those on head, distinctly convex. Lateral margins not crenulated. Pronotum completely bordered and grooved; anterior margin weakly bordered medially, groove broad and shallow; lateral and basal borders narrow; in dorsal view, middle part of lateral borders concealed by lateral swelling of pronotum. Basal margin protruding backward in middle, slightly arcuate laterally. Anterior angles rounded, slightly projecting forward; posterior angles rounded, slightly projecting laterally. Prothoracic hypomeron finely microsculptured and wrinkled, glabrous. Prosternum finely microsculptured with shallow wrinkles, slightly widened in front of procoxae; prosternal process lanceolate, distinctly narrowed at tip, projecting posteriorly, medially depressed with a longitudinal deep groove, surface microsculptured with sparse punctures, without pubescence.

Pterothorax. Elytra glabrous, smooth, weakly microsculptured, ovate, about 1.56 times as long as wide; base distinctly wider and more convex posteriorly, widest at about one-third from apex. Punctural rows without striae, with shallow, intermittent grooves between punctures; punctures round, mostly separated, each surrounded by a blackish depressed area; intervals slightly elevated, bearing fine, dense micropunctures. Elytral base nearly as wide as pronotal base; humeral angles rounded and weakly prominent. Hind wings reduced. Elytral epipleura smooth, finely microsculptured with sparse punctures, inner surface slightly wrinkled; broad at base, gradually narrowing posteriorly and disappearing before apex. Scutellum subtriangular, finely microsculptured with sparse punctures. Mesoventrite short, finely microsculptured and wrinkled, punctate and densely pubescent; mesoventral ridge V-shaped, with large punctures and dense wrinkles. Metaventrite convex, finely microsculptured and shallowly wrinkled, bearing small punctures with setae.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrites densely wrinkled and punctate, first ventrite nearly linguiform between metacoxae with a small apical tip.

Legs. Slender, densely covered with fine punctures and scaly pubescence. Tibiae slender, slightly widened near apex, with densely golden setae on inner side. Tarsi very slender, densely pubescent, terminal tarsomere longest.

Male. Unknown.

Measurements. Body length: 10.3 mm; width: 4.7 mm.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the type locality, Chumbi Valley in Yadong County.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

Diagnosis. The new species is mostly similar to *Foohounus confusus* Schawaller & Ando, 2009 and *F. tibialis* Schawaller & Ando, 2009, but can be distinguished by the following characters: head and pronotum dark brown,

elytra with a coppery-green metallic lustre (head and pronotum blackish brown, elytra lacking metallic lustre in *F. tibialis*); anterior angles of pronotum protruding (not protruding in *F. tibialis*); lateral margins and grooves of pronotum partly invisible in dorsal view (completely visible in *F. confusus* and *F. tibialis*); elytra distinctly widened and convex laterally (elytra nearly parallel-sided in *F. confusus*); humeral region weakly developed, hind wings reduced (humeral region well developed, hind wings fully developed in *F. confusus*).



FIGURE 1. Habitus and characters of *Foochounus chumbicus* sp. nov. (female, holotype). **A.** Head and pronotum in dorsal view (discolored after immersion in alcohol). **B.** Head and pronotum in ventral view (discolored after immersion in alcohol). **C.** Habitus in dorsal view. Scale bars: 2 mm (A, B); 5 mm (C).

***Foochounus medogicus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 2, 4A)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂, “2024-VIII-28 / 西藏墨脱仁钦崩寺 [Renqingbeng Temple, Mêdog County, Xizang] / 傅奕樞 [Yi-Tong Fu leg.], 2011 m / 河北大学博物馆 [Museum of Hebei University]” (MHBUS).

PARATYPES: CHINA: 1 ♂, “西藏 林芝 墨脱 [Mêdog County, Nyingchi City, Xizang] / 1526m / 2016-VIII-30 / 水银灯诱 [mercury-vapor lamp trapping], 楊曉東 Leg. [Xiao-Dong Yang] / 16Y, CCCC” (MHBUS); 1 ♀, “2023-VII-10 / 西藏墨脱县 [Mêdog County, Xizang] / 段延浩 [Yan-Hao Duan leg.], 1526 m / 河北大学博物馆 [Museum of Hebei University]” (MHBUS).

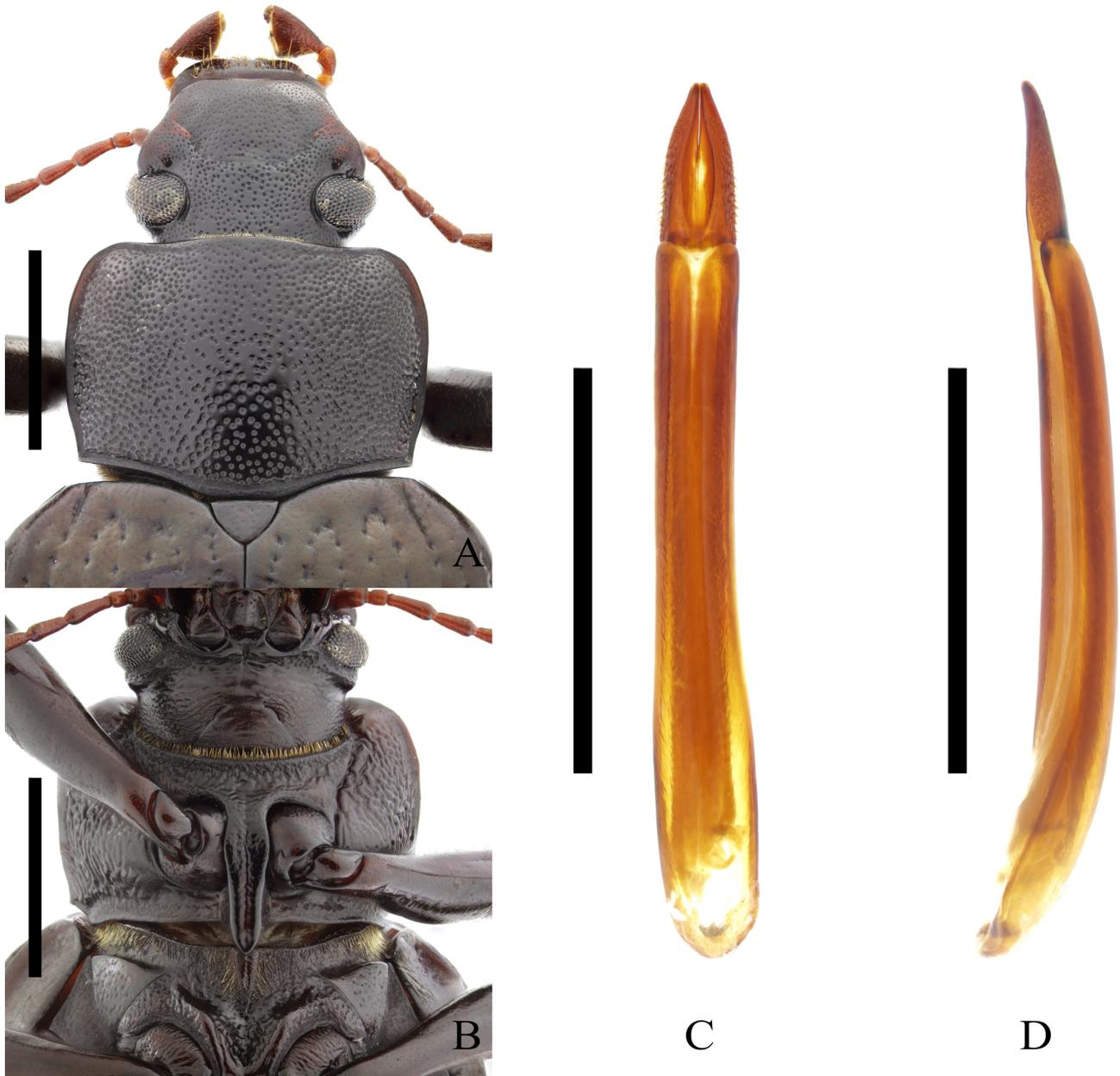


FIGURE 2. Characters of *Foochounus medogicus* sp. nov. (male, holotype). **A.** Head and pronotum in dorsal view. **B.** Head and pronotum in ventral view. **C, D.** Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral views. Scale bars: 2 mm.

Description. Body elongate, moderately convex dorsally, dark brown; antennae and palpi brown; elytra coppery with weak lustre.

Male. Head. Transverse, nearly elliptical, surface with very weak microsculpture, densely covered with relatively large punctures bearing short setae. Frontoclypeal suture indistinct, nearly trapezoidal; area around suture slightly depressed. Clypeus slightly convex medially, anterior margin nearly flat and slightly emarginate medially. Labrum transverse, with dense setae of varying lengths. Genae slightly convex, lateral margins arcuate and slightly depressed near clypeus. Frons flat, punctures largest and densest. Eyes transverse, subreniform, moderately prominent; ocular sulcus wide and deep anteriorly and medially, indistinct posteriorly; interocular distance about 2.16 times eye diameter. Temples distinctly narrower than eyes. Antennae slender, nearly moniliform, longer than elytral base; terminal antennomere weakly dilated. Mentum inverted heart-shaped, slightly convex in middle, sides depressed, with sparse, large punctures bearing long setae.

Pronotum. Transverse, width/length ratio about 1.37, widest at about 1/4 from anterior margin; surface with weak microsculpture, densely covered with shallow punctures larger than those on head, very dense laterally, slightly

sparser medially. Lateral margins irregularly arcuate, without crenulation. Borders and grooves present on all sides except anterior margin; basal and lateral borders wide, grooves narrower at base. Basal margin convex medially, slightly arcuate laterally. Anterior angles rounded; posterior angles obtuse, not prominent. Prothoracic hypomeron finely microsculptured and wrinkled, glabrous. Prosternum microsculptured with dense wrinkles, slightly widened in front of procoxae, prosternal process lanceolate, projecting posteriorly, medially depressed with longitudinal groove, with sparse punctures, glabrous.

Pterothorax. Elytra glabrous, with weak microsculpture, sides nearly parallel; length/width ratio about 1.77, widest at 1/3 from apex, moderately convex medially. Each elytron with distinct punctural rows, without striae and with shallow, intermittent grooves between punctures; punctures round, often connected longitudinally and surrounded by distinct depressed areas. Intervals convex, finely micropunctate; third interval slightly wider. Elytral base slightly wider than pronotal base; humeri well developed; hind wings fully developed. Scutellum subtriangular, microsculptured, sparsely punctate. Elytral epipleura slightly rough, microsculptured, with irregular wrinkles and longitudinal depressions near base; broad at base, gradually narrowing posteriorly, disappearing before apex. Mesoventrite microsculptured and wrinkled, punctate and densely pubescent; mesoventral ridge V-shaped with dense punctures. Metaventrite convex medially, microsculptured and wrinkled, bearing small setose punctures; punctures around meso- and metacoxae large.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrites densely wrinkled and punctate; first ventrite forming an acute angle between metacoxae.

Legs. Slender, densely covered with fine punctures and scaly setae. Tibiae straight and slender, slightly widened near apex, inner side with dense yellow-brown setae. Tarsi slender, terminal tarsomere longest.

Aedeagus. Slender and simple, slightly curved ventrally, almost symmetrical in dorsal view; parameres gradually tapering toward apex, with central depression, sides densely covered with spine-like setae in dorsal view; ratio of basal length to paramere length about 4.5.

Female. Similar to male in general morphology, but body more convex, legs shorter, tibiae only slightly widened near apex.

Measurements. Body length: 12.3–14.9 mm; width: 5.2–6.4 mm.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the type locality, Mêdog.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

Diagnosis. The new species can be easily distinguished from other species of the genus by its large body size; pronotum with dense and large punctures, lateral margins not crenulated; legs straight and long; and sides of the parameres bearing spine-like setae.

***Foohounus nyingchicus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 3, 4B)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂, “CHINA: Xizang, Nyingchi City, / Pailong Country, 30°1'9.72''N, / 94°59'47.86''E, 2060 m, 2019 / vii.16, light trap, Z.-W. Yin leg. / [西藏林芝排龙灯诱] [light trap, Pêlung Township, Nyingchi City, Xizang]” (MHBU). **PARATYPE: CHINA:** 1 ♂, “2016-VIII-17 / 西藏墨脱仁钦崩寺 [Renqingbeng Temple, Mêdog County, Xizang] / 陈志林 [Zhi-Lin Chen leg.], 1700 m / 河北大学博物馆 [Museum of Hebei University]” (MHBU).

Description. Body elongate, moderately convex dorsally, dark brown; antennae and palpi brown; pronotum slightly lighter and coppery green; elytra coppery green with weak lustre.

Male. *Head.* Transverse, nearly elliptical, shagreened, with dense, large punctures and fine wrinkles; punctures bearing short white pubescence. Frontoclypeal suture distinct, nearly trapezoidal, area around suture slightly depressed. Clypeus slightly convex medially, anterior margin weakly arcuate, medially slightly emarginate. Genae slightly convex, lateral margins arcuate. Frons slightly elevated, punctures densest. Eyes transverse, subreniform, projecting outward; anterior ocular sulcus almost invisible, inner ocular sulcus wide and deep, gradually shallowing posteriorly; interocular distance about 2.36 times eye diameter. Temples nearly as wide as eyes, only slightly narrower. Antennae slender, submoniliform, reaching base of pronotum; distal antennomeres weakly broadened, loosely connected. Mentum linguiform, slightly elevated centrally, depressed laterally, with coarse and fine punctures bearing long hairs.

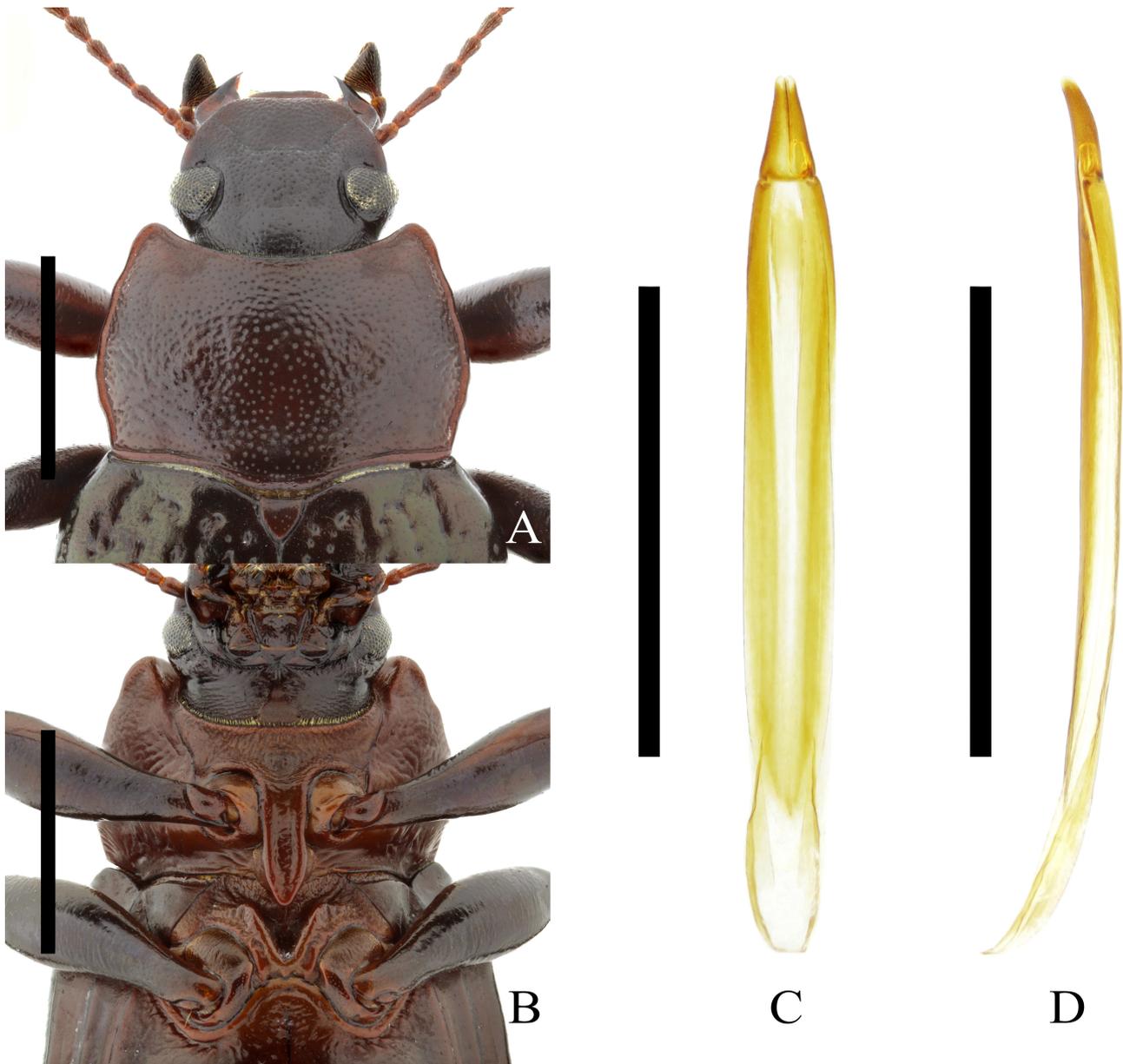


FIGURE 3. Characters of *Foochounus nyingchicus* **sp. nov.** (male, holotype). **A.** Head and pronotum in dorsal view. **B.** Head and pronotum in ventral view. **C, D.** Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral views. Scale bars: 2 mm.

Pronotum. Transverse, width/length ratio about 1.39, widest at 2/5 from base; densely covered with large, shallow punctures. Lateral margins irregularly crenulated. Pronotum completely bordered, the border at the middle of the anterior margin indistinct, wider at base. Pronotum completely sulcate, lateral grooves wider, basal groove narrower, anterior margin groove interrupted medially. Anterior angles acutely protruding; posterior angles obtuse, not prominent. Prothoracic hypomeron finely wrinkled and microsculptured; pubescence only near anterior angles. Prosternum microsculptured with dense wrinkles, slightly widened in front of procoxae; prosternal process lanceolate, posteriorly projecting, medially depressed with sparse punctures.

Pterothorax. Elytra glabrous, with weak microsculpture, length/width ratio about 1.73, sides nearly parallel, widest at 1/3 from apex, moderately convex centrally. Distinct punctural rows present, without striae and with shallow, intermittent grooves between punctures; punctures longitudinally elongate, with surrounding depressions; intervals convex, finely micropunctate; third interval slightly wider near apex. Elytral base slightly wider than pronotal base; humeri well developed; hind wings fully developed. Scutellum linguiform, microsculptured, sparsely punctate. Elytral epipleura slightly rough, microsculptured with irregular wrinkles; broad at base, gradually

narrowing posteriorly, disappearing before apex. Mesoventrite microsculptured and wrinkled; mesoventral ridge deep V-shaped, with fine punctures and dense pubescence. Metaventrite convex medially, microsculptured and wrinkled, bearing small setose punctures.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrites deeply wrinkled and densely punctate; first ventrite forming acute angle between metacoxae.

Legs. Slender, densely punctate and covered with scaly setae. Pro- and metatibiae straight, inner side with dense golden setae near base; mesotibiae distinctly curved, widened at about the middle of the inner margin, broadened again near the apex into an inwardly curved hook-like form, and densely covered with golden setae.

Aedeagus. Very slender and simple, weakly curved ventrally, nearly symmetrical in dorsal view; parameres gradually tapering toward apex, ratio of basal length to paramere length about 7.4.

Female. Unknown.

Measurements. Body length: 11.1 mm; width: ♂ 4.7 mm.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the type locality, Nyingchi.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

Diagnosis. The new species is most similar to *Foochounus confusus* Schawaller & Ando, 2009 and *F. medvedevi* Schawaller, 2019, but can be distinguished by the following characters: pronotal anterior angles distinctly protruding forward (distal angles slightly obtuse, not protruding in *F. confusus*); mesotibiae distinctly curved, widened from about the middle, and broadened again near the apex into an inwardly curved hook (not modified in *F. medvedevi*); parameres gradually narrowing towards the apex (distal part short and somewhat pentagonal in *F. confusus*).

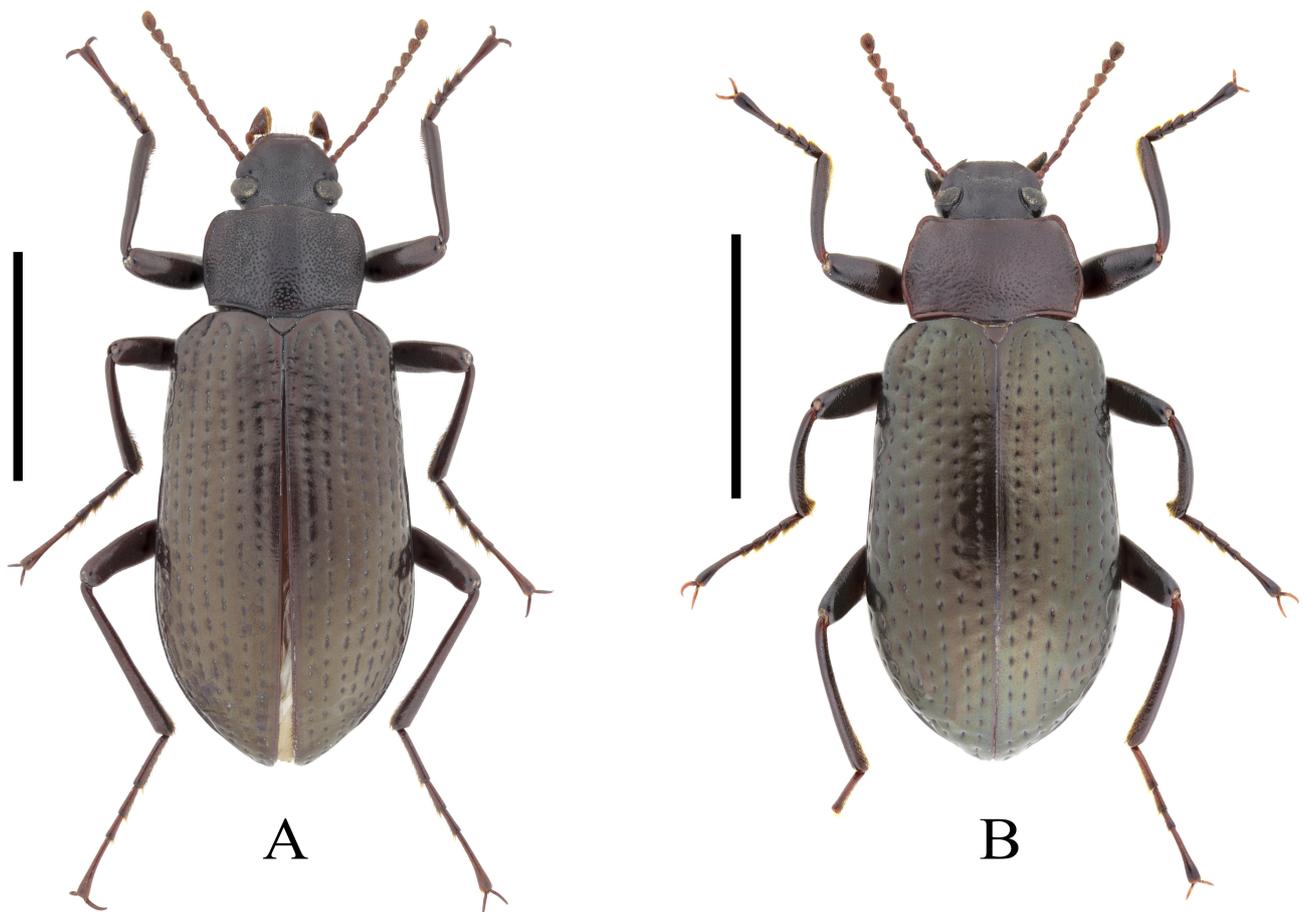


FIGURE 4. Habitus of *Foochounus* species. in dorsal views **A.** *F. medogicus* sp. nov. (male, holotype). **B.** *F. nyingchicus* sp. nov. (male, holotype). Scale bars: 5 mm.

List of Chinese species

Foochounus chumbicus sp. nov.

春丕闽轴甲

Distribution. China: Xizang.

Foochounus convexipennis Pic, 1921

隆翅闽轴甲

Foochounus convexipennis Pic, 1921: 22 (type locality: China); Löbl *et al.* 2008: 342 (in catalogue); Schawaller & Ando 2009: 265 (figs 4, 19); Iwan *et al.* 2020: 458 (in catalogue).

Distribution. China: Fujian, Guangxi, Hunan, Sichuan, Zhejiang.

Foochounus kentingensis Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2015

垦丁闽轴甲

Foochounus kentingensis Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2015: 308 (type locality: China, Taiwan, Pingtung County, Hengchun Township, Kenting National Park; figs 5, 13–14, 18); Ando *et al.* 2016: 57 (in catalogue); Iwan *et al.* 2020: 458 (in catalogue).

Distribution. China: Taiwan.

Foochounus manmiaoe Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2008

曼妙闽轴甲

Foochounus manmiaoe Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2008: 216 (type locality: China, S. Taiwan, Pingtung Hsien, Shuanliu; figs 6, 17, 19–20, 23); Schawaller & Ando 2009: 267; Ando *et al.* 2016: 57 (in catalogue); Iwan *et al.* 2020: 458 (in catalogue).

Distribution. China: Taiwan.

Foochounus medogicus sp. nov.

墨脱闽轴甲

Distribution. China: Xizang.

Foochounus medvedevi Schawaller, 2019

梅氏闽轴甲

Foochounus medvedevi Schawaller, 2019: 1042 (type locality: China, S Yunnan, 30 km N of Jinghong, S of Naban; figs 1–3); Iwan *et al.* 2020: 458 (in catalogue).

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

Foochounus nyingchicus sp. nov.

林芝闽轴甲

Distribution. China: Xizang.

***Foochounus pygmaeus* (Ren, 1998)**

小闽轴甲

Microcameria pygmaeus Ren, 1998: 108 (type locality: China, Zhejiang, Longwangshan; figs 1–5), 113.

Foochounus pygmaeus: Ando 2008: 39; Löbl *et al.* 2008: 342 (in catalogue); Schawaller & Ando 2009: 270 (figs 8, 23); Schawaller 2019: 1044; Iwan *et al.* 2020: 458 (in catalogue).

Distribution. China: Guangxi, Shaanxi, Zhejiang.

***Foochounus reni* Ando & Schawaller, 2018**

任氏闽轴甲

Foochounus reni Ando & Schawaller, 2018: 138 (type locality: China, Yunnan Prov., Jingdong County, Mt. Ailaoshan; figs 1–5); Schawaller 2019: 1044; Iwan *et al.* 2020: 458 (in catalogue).

Distribution. China: Yunnan; Vietnam.

***Foochounus sulcatus* (Kaszab, 1941)**

沟胸闽轴甲

Anobriomaia sulcata Kaszab, 1941: 68 (type locality: China, Taiwan, Kosempo; figs 1, 8).

Foochounus sulcatus: Kaszab 1983: 134; Löbl *et al.* 2008: 342 (in catalogue); Schawaller & Ando 2009: 274 (figs 10, 25); Ando *et al.* 2016: 57 (fig. 132; in catalogue); Schawaller 2019: 1044; Iwan *et al.* 2020: 458 (in catalogue).

Distribution. China: Taiwan, Yunnan; Vietnam.

***Foochounus thoracicus* (Kaszab, 1965)**

扁胸闽轴甲

Anobriomaia thoracica Kaszab, 1965: 292 (type locality: Vietnam, Prov. Lao-cai, Sa-pa; fig. 9).

Foochounus thoracicus: Kaszab 1983: 134; Schawaller & Ando 2009: 278 (figs 12, 27); Schawaller 2019: 1044; Iwan *et al.* 2020: 458 (in catalogue).

Distribution. China: Yunnan; Vietnam.

***Foochounus yamasakoi* Schawaller & Ando, 2009**

山坂闽轴甲

Foochounus yamasakoi Schawaller & Ando, 2009: 283 (type locality: Laos, Nong Het, Xieng Khouang Prov.; figs 15, 30); Schawaller 2019: 1044; Iwan *et al.* 2020: 458 (in catalogue).

Distribution. China: Yunnan; Laos.

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西藏闽轴甲属*Foochounus*三新种（鞘翅目：拟步甲科：树甲亚科）

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摘要: 描述西藏闽轴甲属*Foochounus*三新种: 春丕闽轴甲*F. chumbicus* sp. nov.、墨脱闽轴甲*F. medogicus* sp. nov.和林芝闽轴甲*F. nyingchicus* sp. nov.。春丕闽轴甲为中国该属首个后翅退化物种。图示新种局部特征和整体照并提供中国闽轴甲属12种名录。

关键词: 轴甲族; 拟步甲; 东洋区