



A review of *Omadius* Laporte de Castelnau, 1836 (Coleoptera: Cleridae) from Mêdog, Xizang, China, with descriptions of three new species

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Abstract

Five species of *Omadius* are reported from Mêdog, Xizang, China. Three are described as new: *Omadius bii* **sp. nov.**; *O. medogensis* **sp. nov.**; and, *O. changchini* **sp. nov.** In addition, *O. parviceps* (Gorham, 1892) is newly recorded from China. Two names are placed in synonymy with *O. zebratus* (Westwood, 1852): *O. apicicornis* Pic, 1927 **syn. nov.**; and *O. alishanus* Nakane, 1996 **syn. nov.** Furthermore, *O. chapaensis* Pic, 1927 **syn. nov.** is synonymized with *O. parviceps*, and *O. pectoralis* Schenkling, 1912 **sp. reinst.** is removed from synonymy with *O. tricinctus* Gorham, 1892. An identification key and illustrations of habitus, male terminalia, and other diagnostic features are provided. This review will be valuable for future faunal studies on *Omadius* in China and the Himalaya.

Key words: checkered beetle, Clerinae, taxonomy, new taxa, diversity, eastern Himalaya

Introduction

The genus *Omadius* Laporte de Castelnau, 1836 (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae) is distributed in the Oriental and Australasian regions and currently represents one of the more species-rich clerid lineages in tropical Asia. The world catalogue of Cleridae by Corporaal (1950) listed 142 valid species of *Omadius*. A comprehensive revision by Mawdsley (2006) reduced this number to 58 species by synonymizing many names, transferring 18 species to the new genus *Wilsonoclerus* Mawdsley, and describing 12 new species. Nine species proposed by Pic, for which type specimens could not be located, along with *O. obscuripes* Pic, 1946 were placed as species *incertae sedis*. Subsequently, Gerstmeier (2009a) supplemented Mawdsley's work by recovering and redescribing six of Pic's types, transferring one species from *Stigmatium* Gray, and reinstating another at species rank. One further new species was later described from Vanuatu and two from Sulawesi (Gerstmeier & Schmidl 2007; Gerstmeier 2010).

Knowledge of the Chinese fauna of *Omadius* has long been fragmentary. Schenkling (1912) recorded *O. nigromaculatus* Lewis, 1892 (type locality: Japan) from Taiwan, and described *O. pectoralis* from the same island. Mawdsley (2006) synonymized *O. pectoralis* with *O. tricinctus* Gorham, 1892, and recorded three additional species from China: both *O. trifasciatus* Laporte de Castelnau, 1836 and *O. mediofasciatus* (Westwood, 1852) from Hainan, and *O. zebratus* Westwood, 1852 from Taiwan—although he questioned the accuracy of labels of *O. zebratus* due to a disjunct distribution. Gerstmeier (2009b) later confirmed the occurrence of *O. zebratus* in Yunnan. Melnik (2010) recorded *O. alishanus* Nakane, 1996 from Shaanxi.

Mawdsley's (2006) revision established the modern framework for *Omadius* and remains an indispensable reference. Nevertheless, the Chinese fauna of *Omadius* has not yet been sufficiently investigated. This study expands knowledge of the Chinese fauna by describing three new species of *Omadius* from Mêdog, southeastern Xizang, and reporting one additional species new to China from the same locality. Mêdog, at the southeastern margin of the Himalaya, is a recognized biodiversity hotspot, yet its clerid fauna remains poorly studied. By providing an updated account of Chinese *Omadius*, with an identification key and detailed illustrations, this study supplements global revisions and offers new data for systematic and biogeographic research in Asia.

Morphological observations also reveal a previously unreported pit-like sensillum on male antennomere XI in all Chinese *Omadius*, a feature resembling those observed in *Tillicera* Spinola, 1841 (Yang *et al.* 2011; Murakami *et al.* 2022) and potentially relevant to generic relationships within Clerina (*sensu* Bartlett 2021).

Material and methods

Dissection methods and the terminology follow Yang *et al.* (2011). Specimens examined in this study were sourced from the following collections: Collection of BI Wen-Xuan, Shanghai, China (CBWX), Collection of CHEN Chang-Chin, Taiwan, China (CCCC), Collection of YANG Gan-Yan, Beijing, China (CYGY), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN), Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy (MCSN), Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (NHML) and Insect Collection of Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, China (SNUC). Separately, parts of the type specimens from the author's personal collection (CYGY) have been donated to the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZCAS) for permanent curation.

In label citation, "D" stands for "daytime," whereas "night" is explicitly written out (e.g., "2012.VII.20, night").

Taxonomy

Omadius Laporte de Castelnau, 1836

Omadius Laporte de Castelnau, 1836: 48 (Type species: *Omadius indicus* Laporte de Castelnau, 1836; subsequent designation by Desmarest 1860: 243).

Ommadius Gorham, 1895: 296 [unjustified emendation].

Falsomadius Gerstmeier, 2002: 110 (Type species: *Omadius aurulentus* Heller, 1921; by original designation); Mawdsley 2006: 5 (synonymized with *Omadius* Laporte de Castelnau).

Diagnosis. Mawdsley (2006) proposed the presence of a second pair of pronotal foveae as the only synapomorphy of *Omadius*. In addition, my observations indicate that all Chinese *Omadius* possess a pit-like sensillum on the male antennomere XI, resembling those observed in the genus *Tillicera* Spinola (Figs 29–33 in Yang *et al.* 2011; Fig. 28a, b in Murakami *et al.* 2022). Further important characters include: antennomeres IV–X increasingly serrate or broadened; eyes not margined, imbedded (after Gerstmeier 2002), except in *O. parviceps* Gorham, 1892, which exhibits conspicuously margined eyes (my observation); elytral humeri sharply angulate and elevated (Mawdsley 2006); tibiae lacking dorsal and ventral ridges, meso- and metatarsi with at least tarsomere IV bearing a distinct tarsal pad; and male phallic plates broadly sclerotized.

This genus differs from *Clerus* Fabricius, *Stigmatium* Gray and *Hemitrachys* Gorham by the presence of two pairs of pronotal foveae (Mawdsley 2006), a pit-like sensillum on the male antennomere XI, and generally broadly sclerotized male phallic plates. It is distinguished from *Tillicera* Spinola by elytra generally brown or black, prothorax almost parallel, with two pairs of pronotal foveae, and mesotarsomeres I–III greatly reduced. In contrast, *Tillicera* species typically show bright red-yellow-black elytral coloration, pronotum proper expanded, with only one pair of pronotal foveae and mesotarsomeres I–IV all with distinct tarsal pads.

Morphological note. Many *Omadius* species exhibit complex elytral patterns. After a detailed examination of all Chinese and some Indonesian specimens, I designate the following terminology for elytral fasciae for comparative purposes. Each elytron is generally dark with four lighter fasciae (Fig. 5): **basal fascia**, at the elytral base, encircling the humerus, reaching the margin and 1st stria, typically inverted Y-shaped in dorsal view (Fig. 3A, B), sometimes expanded into a complete basal band (Figs 7E, 10B); **antemedial fascia**, a sinuate fascia just before middle, sometimes connected with basal fascia by additional reclinate setae along suture (Fig. 5B); **subapical fascia**, a sinuate fascia at apical third to fourth; **apical fascia**, located at apex, often connected with subapical fascia by additional reclinate setae along suture (Figs 3B, C, 5B, 10D, 10E). In most cases, dark integument bears short, black reclinate setae; while lighter integument has pale yellow reclinate setae, which form the above four fasciae (Figs 3B, 5A, B, 7D, E, 10B); however, sometimes the fasciae are only formed by white or yellow short reclinate setae on a dark integument (Figs 3C, 7F). Scattered black erect setae also present, which do not form part of the elytral pattern.

Species and diversity. About 70 species are known worldwide from the Oriental and Australian regions. With three new species and one new record from Mèdog, Xizang, nine species are now recorded from China.

Key to species of *Omadius* from Xizang

- 1 Tibiae with distinct black-yellow annulations, from base to apex, exhibiting black-yellow-black-yellow (Fig. 3), or basal two-thirds black and apical third yellow (Fig. 5A); elytra bearing costae extending from base to apical fourth (Fig. 3A, B), striae somewhat irregular, interstriae between 2nd–3rd and 4th–5th striae distinctly narrower than puncture diameter (Figs 3, 5A) 2
- Tibiae without black and yellow annulations (Figs 5B, 7); elytra lacking costae, striae regular and distinct, all interstriae 1.5–2.0 times puncture diameter (Figs 5B, 7) 3
- 2 Pronotum with elongate mediobasal carina; mesepisternum with 12–20 distinct large punctures in lateral one-third; elytron with five or sometimes six striae of large punctures; subapical fascia continuous at sutural one-third; tibiae annulated black-yellow-black-yellow from base to apex; tergite VIII with posterior margin weakly emarginate (Fig. 4D); spicular fork with long apodeme, apodeme/total fork length ratio 0.65: 1 (Fig. 4C); ventral sinus nearly as long as dorsal sinus, dorsal sinus V-shaped (Fig. 4A3); phallic plates acute apically in dorsal/ventral view (Fig. 4B1) *O. zebratus* Westwood
- Pronotum lacking elongate mediobasal carina, mesepisternum with obscure punctures in lateral one-third, elytron with ~15 dense punctures, somewhat irregular striae; subapical fascia nearly interrupted between costae I and II; tibiae black at basal two-third, yellow at apical one-third; tergite VIII with posterior margin arcuate (Fig. 6D); spicular fork with short apodeme, apodeme/total fork length ratio 0.26: 1 (Fig. 6C); tegmen ventral sinus twice length of dorsal sinus, dorsal sinus Y-shaped (Fig. 6A3, A4); phallic plates broad apically (Fig. 6B1) *O. medogensis* sp. nov.
- 3 Body bluish-black with metallic blue sheen; antennomere XI about as long as wide, eyes widely separate, interocular distance greater than one eye width, elytral apical fourth evenly covered with short white reclinate setae (Fig. 1) *O. bii* sp. nov.
- Body dark brown to black (Figs 5B, 7D–G) or greenish-grey (Fig. 7A), never with metallic blue sheen; antennomere XI distinctly longer than wide; eyes close, interocular distance about 0.4 times eye width, elytral apical fourth with two light-colored fasciae, not evenly covering with short white reclinate setae (Figs 5B, 7) 4
- 4 Head small, including eyes equal in width to prothorax; antennomere XI pale yellow, lighter than preceding dark brown antennomeres, male with pit-like sensillum before middle; prothorax more slender, length/width ratio 1.32–1.40: 1, pronotum proper with dense punctures, interspaces smaller than puncture diameter; elytral striae extending to apical fourth, antemedial fascia not protruding forward at striae IV and V, postmedial fascia widest at suture, not connected with apical fascia; both tergite VIII and sternite VIII with posterior margin emarginate (Fig. 8D, E); phallic plates lacking notch near apex (Fig. 8B) *O. parviceps* (Gorham)
- Head including eyes wider than prothorax; antennomere XI dark brown, same as preceding ones, male with pit-like sensillum in basal third; prothorax broader, length/width ratio 1.17–1.20: 1, pronotum proper with sparse, fine punctures, interspaces more than twice as puncture diameter; elytral striae ending at half, antemedial fascia protruding forward at striae IV and V, postmedial fascia narrowest at suture, and connected with apical fascia by additional setae along suture; tergite VIII with posterior margin arcuate (Fig. 9D); sternite VIII with posterior margin straight (Fig. 9E); phallic plates with an anterior-directed notch near apex (Fig. 9B3) *O. changchini* sp. nov.

Omadius bii sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 2)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂, China: Xizang, Mêdog, Baibung, 1400 m, 2011.VIII.10–13, Wen-Xuan Bi leg. (CBWX).

Diagnosis. This species is readily distinguished from all other *Omadius* species by its metallic bluish-black, cyaneous body, whereas other species are brown to black.

Taxonomic note. This species can be placed in Mawdsley's (2006) key at couplet 56, where it differs from *O. parviceps* Gorham and *O. schenklingsi* Mawdsley by its metallic bluish-black dorsum and the apical fourth of each elytron being entirely clothed with white reclinate setae. In the latter two species, the dorsum brown to black, and only partial fasciae of lighter setae are developed on apical fourth of elytron.

Description. *Length:* 9.5 mm. *Head:* bluish black, anteclypeus semi-transparent, clypeus, mandibles, labial palpi, maxillary palpi and antennae brown; head including eyes slightly wider than prothorax; frons bearing markedly distinct longitudinal mesal carina and wrinkles around it, frons and vertex finely punctate, on vertex interspace more than twice diameter of punctures; eyes finely faceted, deeply emarginate at antennal insertion, eyes separated by about 1.3 eye widths; clypeus emarginate; antennomere I bent, twice as long as II, II cylindrical, III and IV elongate, planate, increasingly shortened, V–X widened, sub-triangular to triangular, XI almost as long as wide, male with pit-like sensillum in middle. *Prothorax:* dark blue; pronotum subcylindrical, length/width ratio 1.2: 1; pronotal arch finely punctate, interspace more than twice diameter of punctures; pronotum proper very sparsely punctate; subapical depression V-shaped; lateral foveae moderately impressed, posteromedian foveae present but indistinct, pronotal disc between two posteromedian foveae smooth, not elevated. *Pterothorax:* mesothorax black, metathorax



西藏 墨脱 背崩
2011-VIII-10-13
1400m
毕文恒 leg.

HOLOTYPE ♂
Omadius bii
Yang sp. nov.
Des. G.Y. YANG, 2025

FIGURE 1. Habitus of *Omadius bii* sp. nov., holotype.



FIGURE 2. Male terminalia of *Omadius bii* sp. nov., holotype. A. Tegmen (A1. Dorsal view. A2. Lateral view. A3. Ventral view). B. Phallus. C. Spicular fork. D. Tergite VIII. E. Sternite VIII.

orange, mesepisternum with approximately twelve obscure punctures along lateral margin, and with wrinkles along anterior margin. *Elytra*: with metallic bluish-black sheen, distinctly broader than pronotum, widened before apical 1/3, thence narrowed, length/width ratio 2.3: 1; each elytron with ten rows of longitudinal striae on basal half, each stria with single row of punctures; interstriae smooth, twice as wide as diameter of punctures; without longitudinal elevated costae; integument bluish-black, with deep-blue wide transverse band from middle to apical fourth; brown short reclinate setae on postmedial band, white short reclinate setae on rest of apical fourth and scattered irregularly on basal half; striae ending before band; band and apical fourth sparsely, very minutely punctate, non-striate. *Legs*: black, with basal half of metafemora, tarsomeres IV, V and claws orange; tarsal pad formula 1–4, 3–4, 4, with mesotarsomere III rudimentary, not lobed; tibial spur formula 1–2–2. *Abdomen and male terminalia*: abdomen orange, tergite VIII about as long as wide, posterior margin slightly emarginate (Fig. 2D); sternite VIII wider than long, posterior margin emarginate (Fig. 2E); spicular fork with long apodeme, apodeme/total fork length ratio 0.59: 1 (Fig. 2C); tegmen tubular and very slender, parameres with rounded apices, ventral sinus about twice length of dorsal sinus, both narrow V-shaped (Fig. 2A1, A3); phallobasic apodeme about one-fifth length of tegmen; phallus slender; phallic plates with sclerotization restricted to very narrow longitudinal zone, as wide as phallic struts, apices knot-like (Fig. 2B).

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog).

Etymology. In honor of the collector, BI Wen-Xuan, who has collected many valuable Cleridae specimens and given access to the author, and who is also a Cerambycidae specialist.

***Omadius zebratus* (Westwood, 1852)**

(Figs 3, 4)

zebratus Westwood, 1852: 43, t. 26, f. 11 (*Clerus*; type locality: “India Orientali”); Gorham 1876: 77 (*Omadius*); Mawdsley 2006: 66 (redescription; Myanmar; Taiwan “label possibly in error”); Gerstmeier 2009b: 353, t. 13, f. 5 (Nepal; Myanmar; Yunnan, China).

apicicornis Pic, 1927: 8 (*Omadius*; type locality: “Chapa”, Vietnam). **Syn. nov.**

alishanus Nakane, 1996: 138, pl. 1, figs 21–23 and pl. 2, f. 6 (*Omadius*; type locality: “Alishan”, Taiwan, China); Melnik, 2010: 214 (Shaanxi, China). **Syn. nov.**

Type material examined. LECTOTYPE: VIETNAM: sex unknown, **Lectotype of *apicicornis*** designated herein: “Tonkin: Chapa, 22.VI.1918, Jeanvoine / Type [hw. by Pic] / *Omadius apicicornis* n. sp./Museum Paris, Coll. M. Pic/Lectotype / *Omadius apicicornis* Pic, 1927 = *zebratus* Westwood; det. YANG Gan-yan, 2011” (MNHN).

Other material examined. China: Xizang, Mêdog: 80K: 2 exx., 2012.VII.9.D, 2105m, Xiao-dong Yang leg. (CYGY); 5 exx., 2012.VII.20.D, 2105m, Gan-yan Yang leg. (CYGY); 3 exx., 2012.VII.20, night, 2105m, Gan-yan Yang leg. (CYGY); 6 exx., 2012.VII.20.D, 2105m, Xiao-dong Yang & Chao WU leg. (CYGY); 4 exx., 2012.VII.22.D, 2105m, Gan-yan Yang leg., on tree bark (CYGY); 1 ex., 2012.VII.22.D, 2105m, Chao WU leg. (CYGY); 3 exx., 2012.VII.23.D, 2105m, Gan-yan Yang leg. (CYGY); 4 exx., 2012.VII.23.D, 2105m, Chao WU leg. (CYGY); 6 exx., 2012.VII.23.D, 2105m, Xiao-dong Yang leg. (CYGY); 1 ex., 2012.VII.23.night, 2105m, Gan-yan Yang, broad-leaved tree bark (CYGY); 13 exx., 2012.VIII.3.D, 2105m, Gan-yan Yang leg., on tree bark (CYGY); 7 exx., 2012.VIII.3.D, 2105m, Xiao-dong Yang leg. (CYGY); 8 exx., 2012.VIII.3.D, 2105m, Chao WU leg. (CYGY); 10 exx., 2012.VIII.4.D, 2105m, Xiao-dong Yang & Gan-yan Yang leg. (CYGY); **108K:** 1 ex., 2012.VII.27.D, 857m, Gan-yan Yang, broad-leaved tree bark (CYGY); **county seat:** 1 ex., 2013.VIII.17-18., 1400-1900 m, Wen-xuan Bi leg. (CBWX); **Hanmi:** 3 exx., 2011.VII.23-31, 2100 m, Wen-xuan Bi leg. (CYGY); 2 exx., VII.23-VIII.7, Wen-xuan Bi leg. (CYGY); 1 ex., 2011.VII.31, 2100 m, Xiao-dong Yang leg. (CYGY); 6 exx., 2013.VII.22-25, Chao WU leg. (CYGY); 1 ex., 2013.VII.20, Chao WU leg. (CYGY); 1 ex., 2013.VII.20-22, Chao WU leg. (CYGY); 1 ex., 2013.VII.28, Chao WU leg. (CYGY); 1 ex., 2013.VIII.17, Chao WU leg. (CYGY); **Zayü:** 3 exx., Gadoigamai, Xia zayü, 2011.VII.8, 1900 m, Wen-xuan Bi leg. (CBWX); **Nyalam:** 1 ex., Xizang, Nielamu, Zhangmu, Lixin Village, 2316 m, 2019.VII-6, Leg. X.-D. YAN (CCCC). **Shaanxi:** 1 ex., Foping, late June, 2020.VI. Liu Wangang, Li Yan, Chen Jianlong leg., 0203 Yueba-Liyutan, 1378m, Bashan Wood and Bamboo (CYGY); 1 ex., Huoditang forestry farms, 2023.VII.10-20, Forest Conservation second team leg. (CYGY); **Hubei:** 1 ex., Guanmen Mountain, Shennongjia, Hubei, N31.4322 E110.3633, trunk 1540 m, 2022.VII.26, Hong-liang SHI, Gan-yan Yang leg. (CYGY); **Taiwan:** 1 ♂, Bilu Sacred Tree, Hualien County, 2200 m, 2-VI-1999, coll. Wen-Yi Chou (CCCC); 2 ♂♂, Hsiangyang, Taitung

County, 2200 m, 17-VI-2007, coll. W. I. Chou (CCCC); **Guangxi**: 1 ex., China, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, Jiuershan 1250 m, 2017.IV-21, J.-T. Zhao leg. (CCCC); **Yunnan**: 1 ♂, Gongshan County, Dulongjiang, Maku Village, 4-VI-2009, coll. Xiao-Yu Zhu (CCCC); 1 ♂, Nabanhe N. R., Bengganghani Nanmugahe, 30-IV-2-V-2009, coll. Jia-Yao Hu & Zi-Wei Yin (SNUC). **Vietnam**: 1 ex., Sa Pa, Lao Cai Prov., N. Vietnam, 30-V-1997, coll. Y. Okushima / Muséum Paris, Coll. générale (MNHN).

Diagnosis. This species and *O. medogensis* **sp. nov.** both with antennomere XI pale yellow (obviously lighter than other antennomeres), and having similar coloration on elytra and legs. *Omadius zebratus* can be separated from the latter by pronotum with an elongate mediobasal carina; mesepisternum with 12–20 distinct large punctures in lateral one-third; elytron with five or sometimes six striae of large punctures; subapical fascia continuous at sutural one-third; tibiae annulated black-yellow-black-yellow from base to apex; tergite VIII with posterior margin weakly emarginate (Fig. 4D); spicular fork with long apodeme, apodeme/total fork length ratio 0.65: 1 (Fig. 4C); ventral sinus of tegmen nearly as long as dorsal sinus, dorsal sinus V-shaped (Fig. 4A3); phallic plates acute apically in dorsal/ventral view (Fig. 4B1).

Supplemental description. *Male terminalia.* Abdominal tergite VIII subrectangular, main part wider than long, posterior margin weakly emarginate (Fig. 4D); sternite VIII wider than long, posterior margin shallowly emarginate and often with weak median prominence (Fig. 4E); spicular fork with long apodeme, apodeme/total fork length ratio 0.65: 1 (Fig. 4C); tegmen elongate and flattened, parameres slightly convergent with arcuate apices, ventral sinus nearly as long as dorsal sinus, dorsal sinus V-shaped (Fig. 4A3) and ventral one U-shaped (Fig. 4A4); phallobasic apodeme about one-third length of tegmen (Fig. 4A1, A2); phallus elongate; phallic plates punctate distally, each with a row of marginal denticles, apices acute (Fig. 4B1, B2).

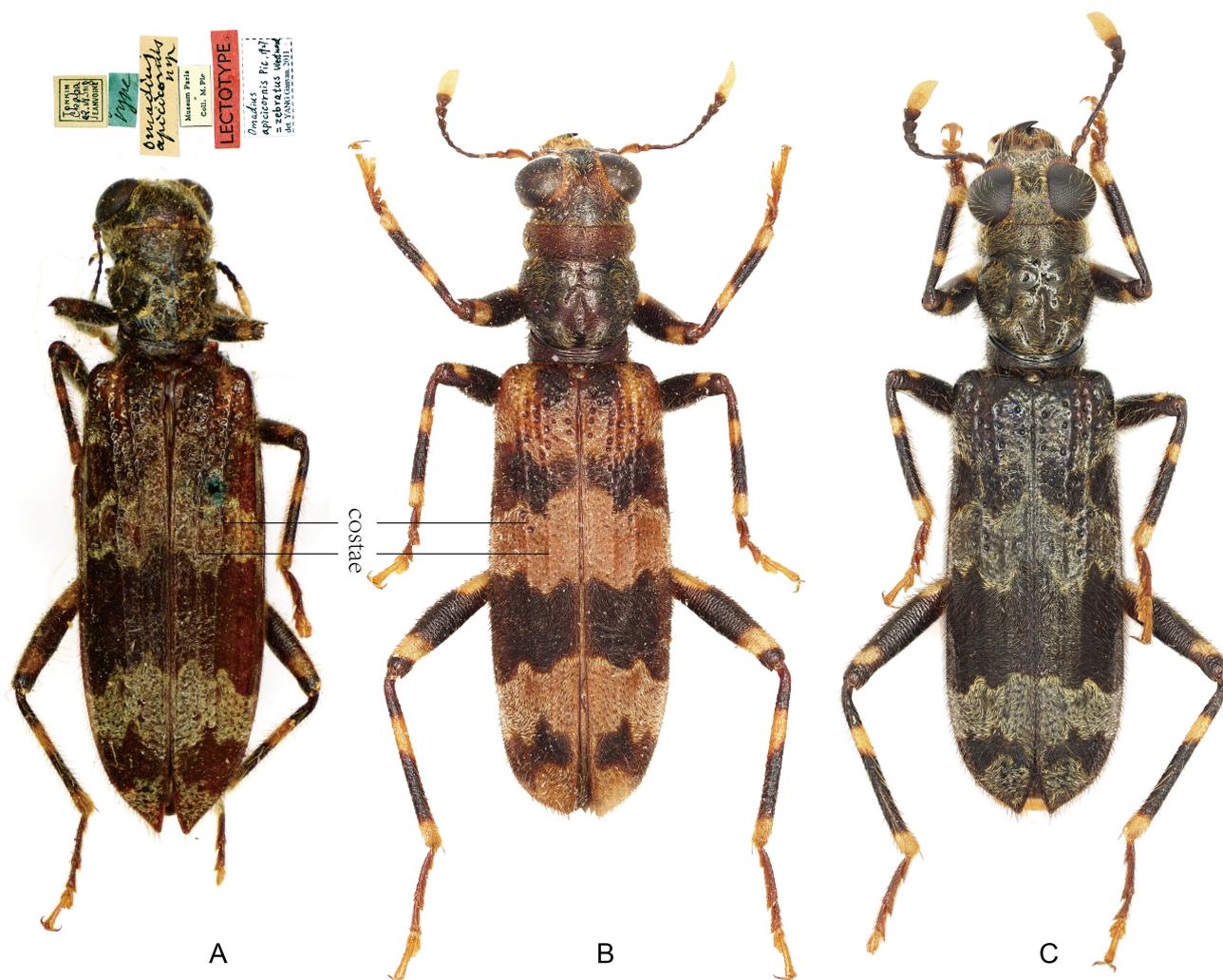


FIGURE 3. Habitus of *Omadius zebratus* (Westwood, 1852). **A.** Lectotype of *Omadius apicicornis*. **B.** From Mêdog. **C.** From Guangxi, black form.

Variation. Very few specimens exhibit black form, with head, pronotum and elytra all black in integument; elytral markings formed only by white, short, reclinate setae (Fig. 3C). However, their male terminalia the same as the lighter form.

Remarks. The original literature indicated that the type specimen of this species was deposited in Mus. Parry, but some Parry's collection has been lost. I failed to locate the type in the collection of Westwood in NHML too. In his revision of the genus *Omadius*, Mawdsley (2006) suggested that a specimen preserved in Kuwert's collection of MNHN, might represent the type of this species. At present, knowledge of the species is primarily based on the original description and accompanying illustration. The illustration highlights its diagnostic characters: antennomere XI pale yellow, and the pro-, meso-, and meta-tibiae are distinctly divided into four segments of coloration in the sequence black–yellow–black–yellow from base to apex.

Mawdsley (2006) treated *O. apicicornis* as a species of uncertain status within *Omadius* as he did not locate the type. However, I located the type of this species in MNHN, and its morphological characters correspond completely with that of *O. zebratus*. I therefore regard the two synonymous.

The original description of *O. alishanus* was accompanied by a detailed diagnosis and a photograph of the holotype (Nakane, 1996, pl. 2, f. 6). Subsequently, this species was recorded from Shaanxi Prov., China with a photograph of habitus (Melnik 2010, fig. 15). Its external features are consistent with those of *O. zebratus*, and based on current knowledge of Chinese fauna, I regard *O. alishanus* as a junior synonym of *O. zebratus*.

Mawdsley (2006) examined two specimens from Taiwan that he identified as *O. zebratus*, but due to the absence of material from intervening localities, he suspected erroneous labeling. Later, Gerstmeier (2009b) confirmed the occurrence in Yunnan. Through comparison of male genitalia and external morphology from Taiwan, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Xizang, I ensure that all populations represent the same species.

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog, Zayü, Nyalam), Shaanxi, Hubei, Taiwan, Guangxi, Yunnan; Vietnam; Myanmar; Nepal.

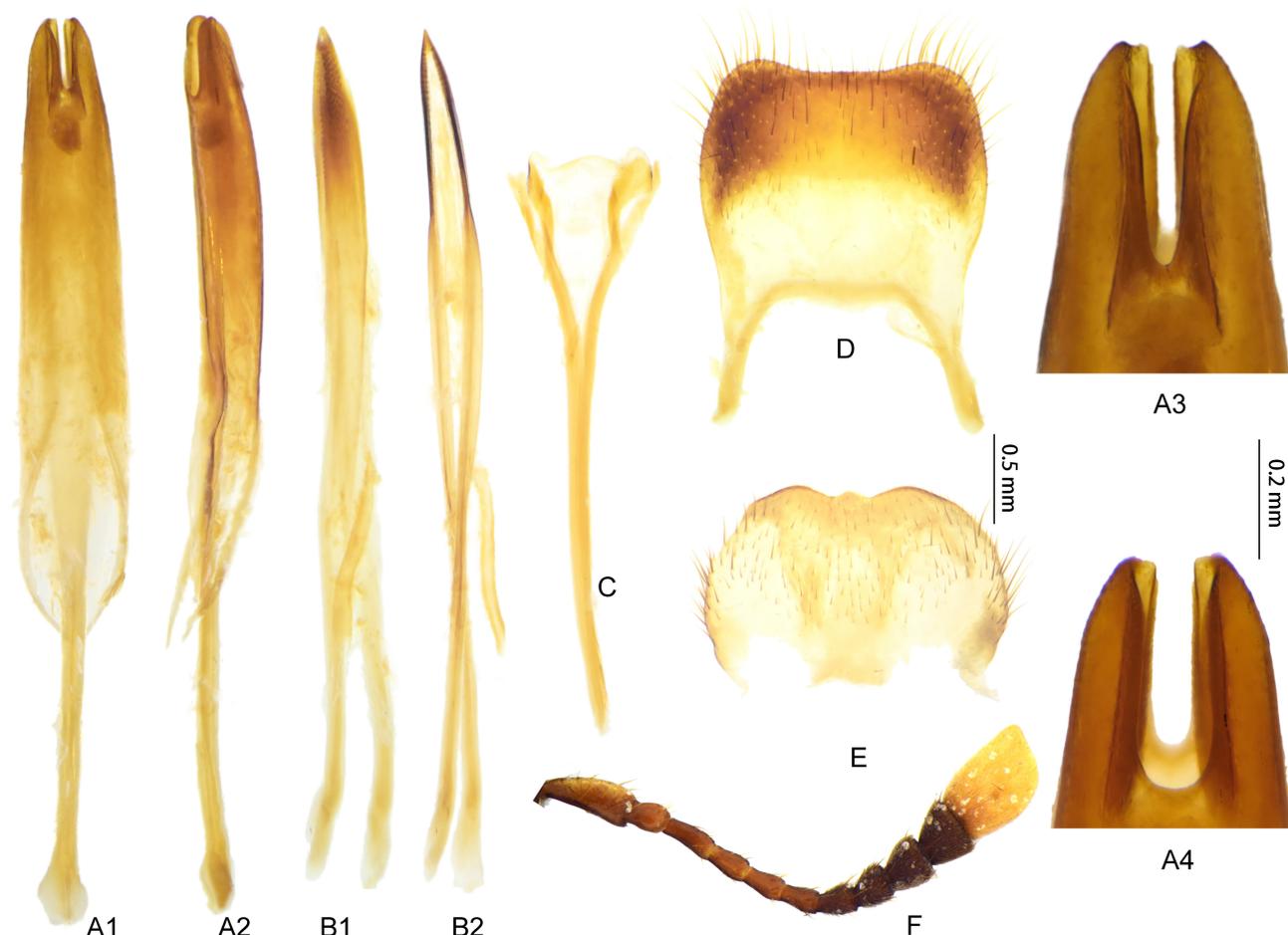


FIGURE 4. Male terminalia of *Omadius zebratus* (Westwood, 1852), from Mêdog. **A.** Tegmen (A1, A3. Dorsal view. A2. Lateral view. A4. Ventral view). **B1, B2.** Phallus (B1. Dorsal view. B2. Lateral view). **C.** Spicular fork. **D.** Tergite VIII. **E.** Sternite VIII. **F.** Antenna.

***Omadius medogensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 5A, 6)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂, Xizang, Mêdog: near Mêdog county seat, N29.32687 E95.32975, 1063m, piled timbers in forest edge, 2012.VIII.1, daytime, Gan-yan Yang leg. (CYGY). **PARATYPES:** CHINA: 6 exx., same as holotype (CYGY); 1 ♂, same as holotype (IZCAS); 1 ex., Mêdog, 80K, 2012.VIII.1, Gan-yan Yang leg. (CYGY); 6 exx., Mêdog, 108K, 2012.VII.27, Gan-yan Yang leg. day, on tree bark, N29.48997 E95.44555, 857m (CYGY); 2 exx., Mêdog, 108K, 2012.VII.26, Xiao-dong Yang leg. night (CCCC); 5 exx., 108K, 2011.VII.27, Xiao-dong Yang leg. night (CCCC); 9 exx., Mêdog, 108K, 2011.VIII.20–24, Wen-xuan Bi leg. (CBWX); 1 ex., Mêdog, 107K, 2011.VIII.22, Xiao-dong Yang leg. (CCCC); 1 ex., Mêdog County to 108K, 2012.VIII.2.D, Gan-yan Yang leg., 857–1063m (CYGY).

Diagnosis. This species and *O. zebratus* both with antennomere XI pale yellow (obviously lighter than other antennomeres), and having similar coloration on elytra and legs. *Omadius medogensis* can be separated from the latter by pronotum lacking elongate mediobasal carina, mesepisternum with obscure punctures in lateral one-third, elytron with ~15 dense, somewhat irregular striae; subapical fascia nearly interrupted between costae I and II; tibiae two-thirds black, apical one-third yellow; tergite VIII with posterior margin arcuate (Fig. 6D); spicular fork with short apodeme, apodeme/total fork length ratio 0.26: 1 (Fig. 6C); tegmen ventral sinus twice the length of dorsal sinus, dorsal sinus Y-shaped (Fig. 6A3, A4); phallic plates broad apically (Fig. 6B1).

Taxonomic note. This species fits into Mawdsley's (2006) key at couplet 42, where it is distinguished from *O. zebratus* by the diagnostic characters noted above.

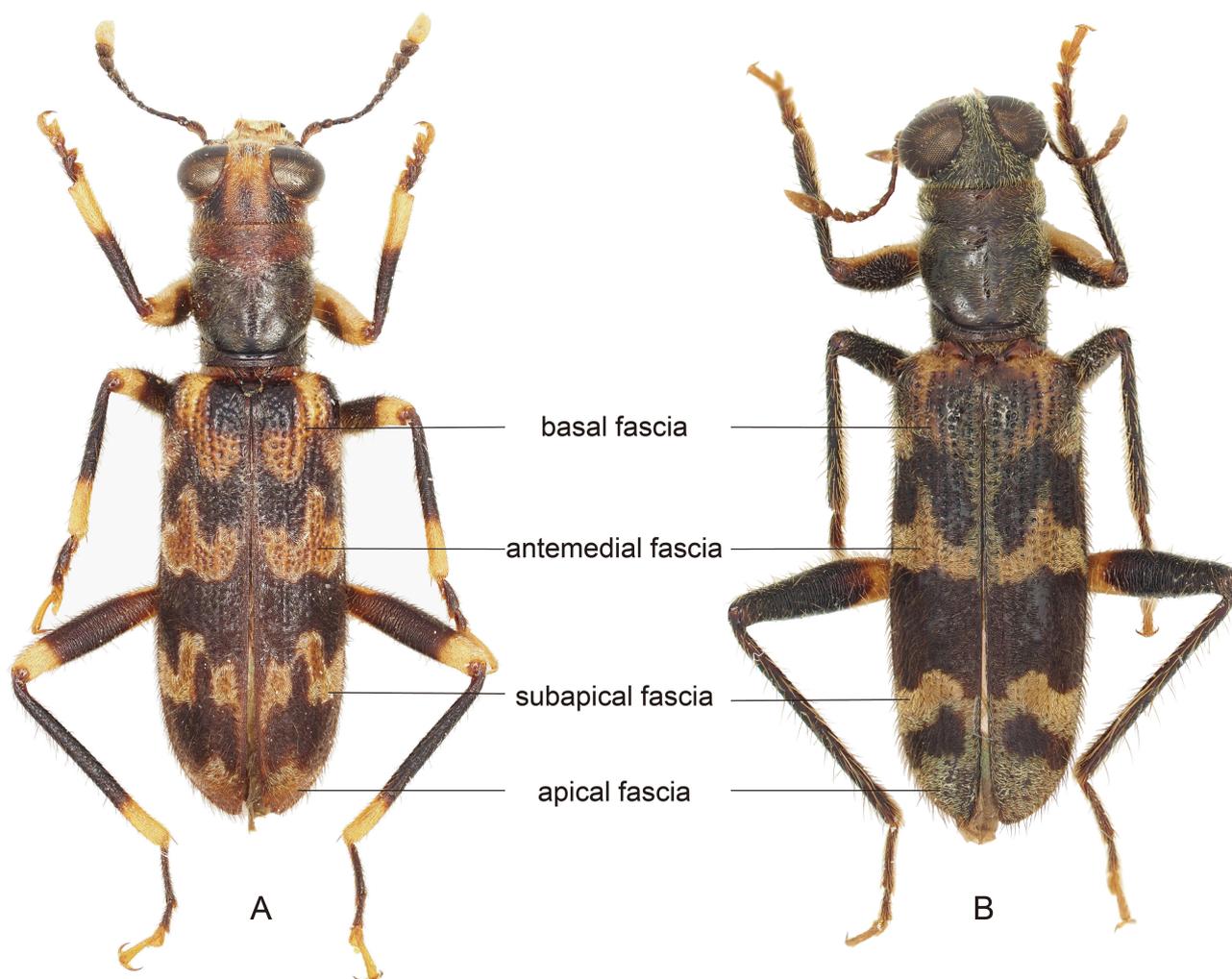


FIGURE 5. A Habitus of *Omadius medogensis* sp. nov., holotype. B. Habitus of *Omadius changchini* sp. nov., holotype.

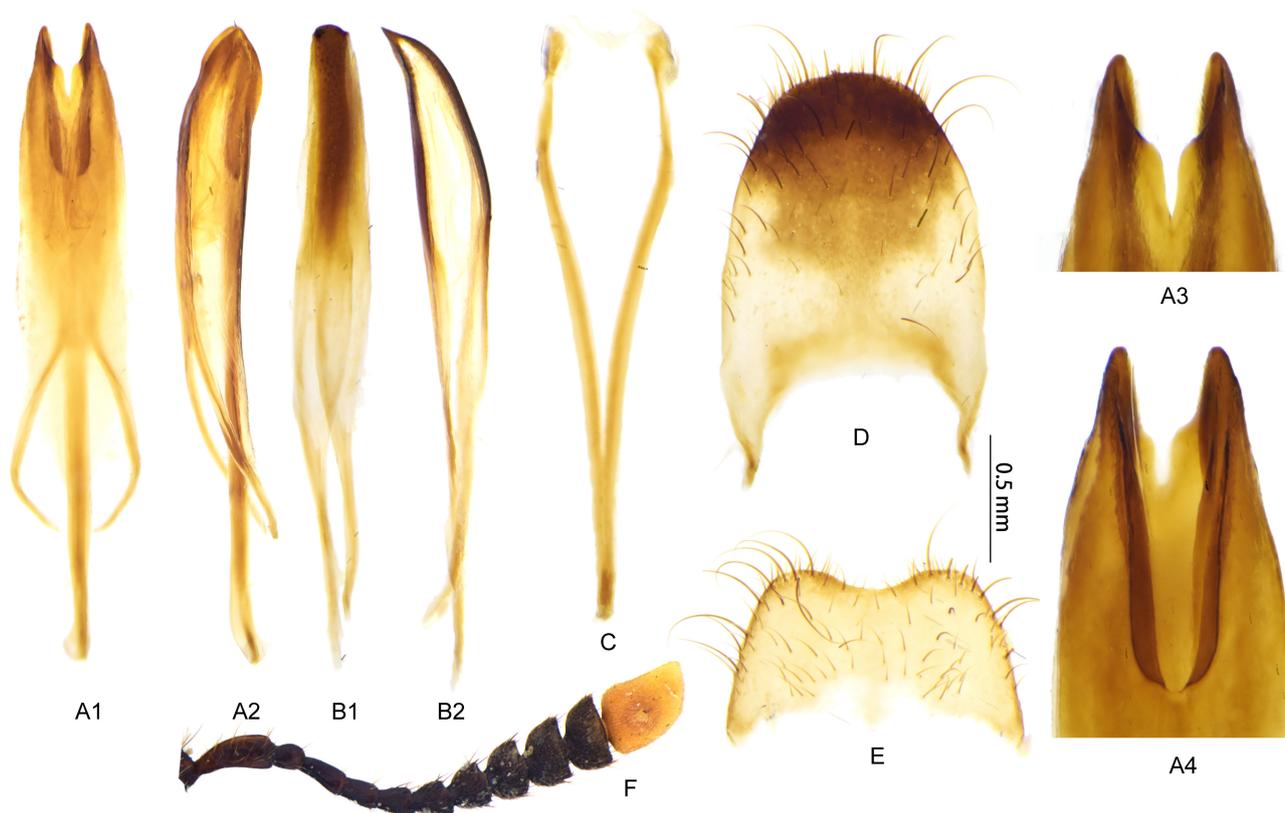


FIGURE 6. Male terminalia of *Omadius medogensis* sp. nov., holotype. **A.** Tegmen (A1, A3. Dorsal view. A2. Lateral view. A4. Ventral view). **B1, B2.** Phallus (B1. dorsal view. B2. lateral view). **C.** Spicular fork. **D.** Tergite VIII. **E.** Sternite VIII. **F.** Antenna.

Description. *Length:* 11.0–14.0 mm (holotype, 12.5 mm). *Head:* orange-brown, interocular area with one and vertex with three black spots, frons yellow, anteclypeus semi-transparent orange, clypeus orange-brown, antennae dark brown except for last segment pale yellow; head including eyes distinctly broader than pronotum; frons bearing mesal longitudinal carina and lateral longitudinal wrinkles; eyes finely faceted, deeply emarginate at antennal insertion, separated by 0.76–0.80 eye widths; clypeus emarginate; antennomere I bent, 2.5 times as long as II, II globular, III–V elongate, planate, increasingly shortened, VII–X expanded, sub-triangular to triangular, X in male cultriform with pit-like sensillum before middle. *Prothorax:* dark brown; pronotum subcylindrical, length/width ratio ca. 1.1: 1; pronotal arch indistinctly wrinkled, pronotum proper sparsely, finely punctate, interspace twice as wide as puncture diameter; clothed with short, reclinate yellow setae; subapical depression V-shaped; lateral foveae moderately impressed (smaller than that of *O. zebratus*), posteromedian foveae visible, pronotal disc between two posteromedian foveae not carinate. *Pterothorax:* mesepisternum brownish black, other parts brown; mesepisternum with irregular obscure punctures in lateral third, and with wrinkles along anterior margin. *Elytra:* distinctly broader than pronotum, parallel-sided, length/width ratio ca. 2.3: 1; each elytron with approximately 15 rows of longitudinal striae on basal half, which is too dense, somewhat irregular and making striae not easy to identify, each stria with single row of punctures; four longitudinal elevated costae on each elytron extending from base to apical fourth; integument brownish-black with following lighter reddish-brown markings: basal fascia circled humerus, reaching margin and stria I, similar to inverted Y-shaped in dorsal view; antemedial fascia just before middle, extending from margin to suture or stria I, protruding forward at costa II (stria VII); subapical fascia extending from margin to suture, sinuate forward at costa II, almost interrupted between costae I and II; apical fascia protruding forward at costa I, and joining to subapical fascia along suture; black short reclinate setae on dark areas, pale yellow short reclinate setae on lighter areas and along suture connecting basal and antemedial fascia; scattered black erect setae also present. *Legs:* profemora yellow with broad black macula dorsal-medially; meso- and meta-femora yellow with narrow black annulation basally and broad black annulation medially; tibiae with basal two-third black, apical third

yellow; tarsomeres I–III black, IV, V and claws yellow; tarsal pad formula 1–4, 3–4, 4, mesotarsomere IV small but bilobed; tibial spur formula 1–2–2. *Abdomen and Male terminalia*: abdomen orange; tergite VIII distinctly longer than wide, posterior margin arcuate (Fig. 6D); sternite VIII wider than long, posterior margin emarginate (Fig. 6E); spicular fork with short apodeme, apodeme/total fork length ratio 0.26: 1 (Fig. 6C); tegmen tubular, parameres broad in lateral view, ventral sinus twice length of dorsal sinus, dorsal sinus Y-shaped, ventral sinus narrow V-shaped (Fig. 6A1–A4); phallobasic apodeme about one-fifth length of tegmen; phallus (Fig. 6B1, B2) elongate; phallic plates punctate distally, each bearing row of indistinct marginal denticles, apices broadly arcuate (Fig. 6B1).

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog).

Etymology. The species epithet is derived from the type locality, Mêdog County (Tibet, China).

***Omadius parviceps* (Gorham, 1892)**

(Figs 7, 8)

parviceps Gorham, 1892: 741 (*Ommadius*; type locality: “Carin Hills (Chebà)”; Mawdsley 2006: 47 (redescription). *chapaensis* Pic, 1927: 8 (*Omadius*; type locality: Tonkin, Chapa); Gerstmeier 2009a: 137, f. 1 (habitus photo of holotype and redescription). **Syn. nov.**

Type material examined. SYNTYPES: MYANMAR: 1 ex., “Carin Chebà, 900–1100 m, L. Fea V XII-88 / TYPUS/ *parviceps* Gorh.” (MCSN); 1 ex., “Carin Chebà, 900–1100 m, L. Fea V XII-88” (MCSN).

Note on type material. According to the original description, *Ommadius parviceps* was based on three specimens. During my visit to MCSN in June 2011, two of the syntypes were located (Fig. 7A, B). The type locality should be restricted to Carin Hills (Chebà), as explicitly stated in the original publication. Although Gorham (1892: 742) mentioned additional specimens from Ruby Mines (Myanmar), Sudiya (Fig. 7C, D), and the Patkai Mts. in Assam (India), these were cited only in the “Observation” section as supplementary material and are not part of the type series.

Other material examined. 1 ♂, **China: Xizang:** Mêdog, 80K, 2012.VII.22.D, Gan-yan Yang leg., on tree bark, N29.65788, E95.48982, 2105m (CYGY); **Yunnan:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Zhangjia Laoshan, Mangkuan Town, Baoshan Pref., Yunnan, 2013.VIII.26, Yun Ji leg., on tree with sap (CYGY); 1 ♂, Husa Tunnel, Longchuan, Mangshi, Yunnan, 1700 m, 2015.IX.12, Xiao-dong Yang leg., beating, 15Y (CCCC); 1 ♂, Ruili Plantation, Ruili Pref., Yunnan, 1100 m, 2013.V.3., Wen-xuan Bi leg. (CBWX). **India:** 1 ex., “Assam, Sudiya /TYPE /Fry Coll. 1905.100. /Doherty / 60503 / *Ommadius parviceps*, Gorh. / *Omadius parviceps* Gorh. Assam, Birmah, Typus” (NHML).

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished from other *Omadius* species occurring in Xizang by head small, including eyes equal in width to prothorax, eyes weakly protruding, elytral striae extending beyond the basal half.

Redescription. *Length:* 7.5–9.5 mm. *Head:* brown to brownish black, anteclypeus semi-transparent, clypeus orange, maxillary palpi yellow except for last segment brown, mandible, labial palpi and antennae brown; head small, including eyes equal in width to prothorax (different from most of *Omadius* species); frons without mesal longitudinal carina; eyes weakly protruding, margined with obvious border, finely faceted, deeply emarginate at antennal insertion, separated by 0.37–0.43 eye widths; clypeus emarginate; antennomere I bent, 1.5 times as long as II, II cylindrical, beaded, III–VI elongate, planate, increasingly shortened, VII–X widened, sub-triangular to triangular, XI in male cultriform with pit-like sensillum before midlength. *Prothorax:* black to dark brown; pronotum subcylindrical, length/width ratio 1.3–1.4: 1; pronotal arch very densely punctate, interspace distinctly smaller than diameter of puncture; anterior one-third of pronotum proper punctate and wrinkled, densely punctate posteriorly, interspace distinctly smaller than diameter of puncture; clothed with yellowish-white, short, dense, reclinate setae; subapical depression shallow; lateral foveae and posteromedian foveae impressed, pronotal disc between two posteromedian foveae obtusely elevated. *Pterothorax:* mesepisternum brownish black, other parts brown; mesepisternum with distinct, large punctures scattered over whole surface, and with few wrinkles along anterior margin. *Elytra:* distinctly broader than pronotum, parallel-sided, length/width ratio ca. 2.6: 1; each elytron with ten rows of longitudinal striae (7th and 8th obsolete or totally missing in examined specimens from Yunnan), each stria with single row of punctures, striae extending to apical fourth; interstriae about 1.5 times as wide as diameter of punctures, bearing additional very minute, and irregular punctures; devoid of longitudinal elevated costae; integument black, brownish-black or greenish-grey, with following lighter markings (lighter markings can be formed only by lighter reclinate setae, or formed by both lighter reclinate setae and lighter integument): basal



FIGURE 8. Male terminalia of *Omadius parviceps* (Gorham, 1892), from Mèdog. **A.** Tegmen (**A1.** Dorsal view. **A2.** Lateral view. **A3.** Ventral view). **B.** Phallus. **C.** Spicular fork. **D.** Tergite VIII. **E.** Sternite VIII.

fascia at basal fifth, widest at suture; antemedial fascia before middle, obliquely backwards from margin to 2nd stria, and then sharply bend forwards towards suture, making median sutural area inverted V-shape; interstriae 3 and 5 between basal and antemedial fascia, and all interstriae between antemedial and subapical fascia bearing short longitudinal vittae forming by additional white, short, inclinate setae (Fig. 7D, F, G); subapical fascia broad, extending from margin to suture, widest at suture; apical spot present; scattered black erect setae also present. *Legs:* black, brown, greenish-black, metafemora with narrow or wide yellow annulation basally, tarsomeres IV, V and claws yellow; tarsal pad formula 1–4, 4, 4; tibial spur formula 1–2–2. *Abdomen and male terminalia:* Abdomen orange-brown; tergite VIII about as long as wide, posterior margin weakly emarginate (Fig. 8D); sternite VIII wider than long, posterior margin emarginate (Fig. 8E); spicular fork with short apodeme, apodeme/total fork length ratio 0.19 (Fig. 8C); tegmen tubular, parameres rounded apically, ventral sinus twice as length of dorsal sinus, dorsal sinus V-shaped, ventral sinus U-shaped (Fig. 8A1–A3); phallobasic apodeme close to one-third length of tegmen; phallus elongate; phallic plates punctate distally, each bearing two rows of indistinct marginal denticles, apices acute (Fig. 8B).

Variation. The syntypes from Myanmar in MCSN exhibits greenish-grey general appearance (Fig. 7A). Within four specimens from Yunnan, one has elytral integument totally black, markings formed only by white short reclinate setae (Fig. 7F); one has integument of antemedial and subapical fascia reddish-brown; two have integument of basal, antemedial and subapical fascia reddish-brown (Fig. 7G), similar to a specimen from Assam in NHML determined by Gorham, the author of this species (Fig. 7D). The single specimen from Mèdog has lighter pigment, – elytral integument brown with yellow markings, and smaller body shape (Fig. 7E); but comparison study on their male terminalia, elytral striae and markings verifies conspecificity.

Remarks. *Omadius chapaensis* Pic, 1927 is synonymized with *O. parviceps* here based on habitus photos and redescription of the holotype by Gerstmeier (2009a, fig. 1).

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog), Yunnan; Myanmar; India.

***Omadius changchini* sp. nov.**

(Figs 5B, 9, 10F)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂, Xizang: Mêdog: 108K, 2012.VII.27.D, Gan-yan Yang leg., on tree bark, N29.48997 E95.44555, 857m (CYGY); **PARATYPES:** CHINA: Xizang: Mêdog: 31 exx., same as holotype (CYGY); 1 ex., same as holotype (IZCAS); 6 exx., ditto but 2012.VII.26.D (CYGY); 1 ex., ditto but 2012.VII.25. light trap (CYGY); 1 ex., 108K, 2012.VII.25.D, Xiao-dong Yang leg. (CCCC); 1 ex., ditto but at night by light trap (CCCC); 1 ex., ditto but 2012.VII.26.D (CCCC); 1 ex., ditto but 2012.VII.27.night (CCCC); 18 exx., 108K, 2011.VIII.20–24, 860m, Wen-xuan Bi leg. (CBWX); 2 exx., 108K to county seat, 2012.VII.28.D, Gan-yan Yang leg. (CYGY); 6 exx., near Mêdog county seat, N29.32687 E95.32975, 1063m, piled timbers in forest edge, 2012.VIII.1, daytime, Gan-yan Yang leg. (CYGY); 1 ex., Wanquan Primary school direction, Mêdog county seat, 2012.VIII.1, night, N29.32687 E95.32975, 1063m, Gan-yan Yang leg. (CYGY); 1 ex., ditto but 2012.VII.31, Gan-yan Yang & Hong-liang SHI leg. (CYGY); 2 exx., near county seat, 1400 m, Xiao-dong Yang, 2013.VIII.24 (CCCC); 1 ♂, Mêdog, 1526m, 2016-VIII-31, Xiao-dong Yang leg., night on roadside (CCCC); 1 ex., 96K, 2013.VIII.14, Chao WU leg. (CYGY); 4 exx., Ya'rang, Baibung, Mêdog, 1100 m, 2011.VIII.14, Wen-xuan Bi leg. (CBWX); 2 exx., Baibung, Mêdog, 2011.VIII.10–13, 780–1400 m, Wen-xuan Bi leg. (CBWX); **Yunnan:** 2 ♂♂, Nabang Power Station, Yingjiang County, 2013.IX.21–23, Chao WU leg. (CGYG); 1 ex., Bangda village, Ruili City, Yunnan, 2015.IX.10, sweep net, Xiao-dong Yang leg. (CCCC); 2 exx., Ruili Plantation, Ruili City, Yunnan, 2013.V.3, 1100 m, Wen-xuan Bi leg. (CBWX); 1 ex., ditto but 2013.V.5–6 (CBWX). **INDIA:** 1 ex., "Doherty/ Assam, Patkai Mts/Fry Coll. 1905-100. /*Omadius tricinctus* Gorham, S. Schenkling det./ Nec. *Omadius tricinctus* Gorham (Type in Genova museum), compared with type, Det. Yang G.Y. 2011" (NHML).



FIGURE 9. Male terminalia of *Omadius changchini* sp. nov., holotype. **A.** Tegmen (**A1.** Dorsal view. **A2.** Lateral view. **A3.** Ventral view). **B1–B3.** Phallus (**B1.** Dorsal view. **B2.** Lateral view. **B3.** Apex in dorsal view). **C.** Spicular fork. **D.** Tergite VIII. **E.** Sternite VIII. **F.** Antenna.

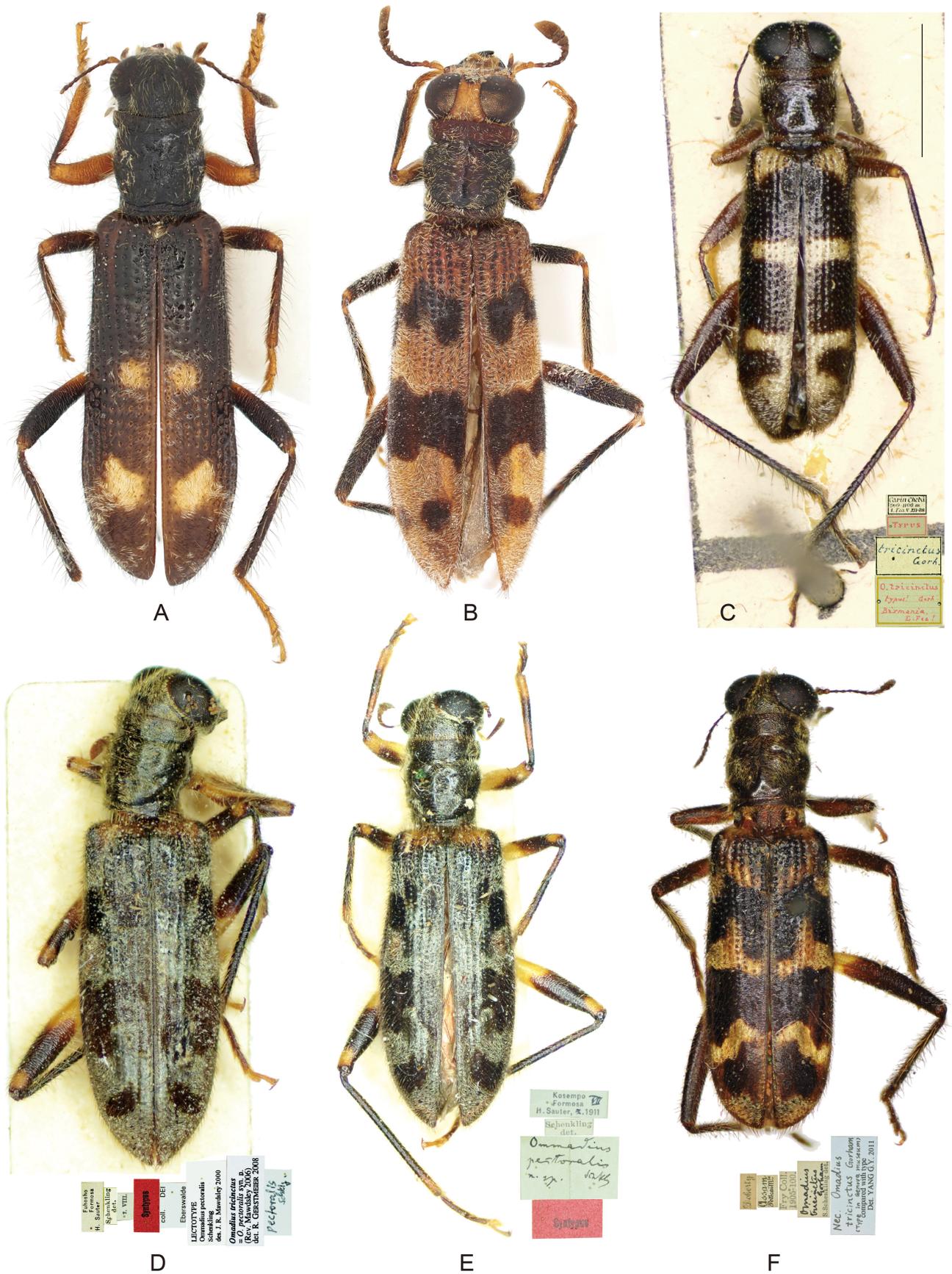


FIGURE 10. Habitus of *Omadius* species. A. *Omadius* sp. 1. B. *Omadius* sp. 2. C. Holotype of *O. tricinctus*. D, E. *O. pectoralis* (D. Lectotype. E. Paralectotype). F. *O. changchini* sp. nov. from Assam determined by Schenckling as *O. tricinctus*.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished from *O. parviceps* by head including eyes distinctly wider than prothorax, eyes strongly protruding; antennomere XI dark brown, same color as preceding ones, male with a pit-like sensillum in basal one-third; prothorax more slender (length/width ratio 1.17–1.20), pronotum proper with sparse and fine punctures, interspaces between punctures more than twice the diameter of punctures; elytral striae terminate at midlength, antemedial fascia protruding forward at 4th and 5th striae, postmedial fascia narrowest at suture, and connected with apical fascia by additional setae along suture; tergite VIII posterior margin arcuate (Fig. 9D); sternite VIII posterior margin straight (Fig. 9E); phallic plates with an anterior-directed notch near apex (Fig. 9B3). It differs from *O. zebratus* and *O. medogensis* **sp. nov.** by tibiae unicolorous, without black and yellow annulations, antennomere XI not pale yellow, elytra without costae.

Taxonomic note. This species runs in Mawdsley's (2006) key under couplet 47, where it would be identified as *O. tricinctus* Gorham, 1892. It belongs to a species complex related to *O. pectoralis* Schenkling, 1912 (Type locality: Taiwan), a species treated as a junior synonym of *O. tricinctus* (type locality: Carin Hills, Myanmar) by Mawdsley (2006). Based on my observations, however, the lectotype and paralectotypes of *O. pectoralis* (Fig. 10D, E) are distinct from the holotype of *O. tricinctus* (Fig. 10C), and I therefore reinstate *O. pectoralis* as a valid species. The new species, *O. changchini*, differs from *O. pectoralis* in the following characters: meso- and metafemora with the basal third yellow and apical two-thirds black (vs. basal half yellow, medial black and apical fifth yellow in *O. pectoralis*); tibiae entirely black (vs. black with apical fifth yellow in *O. pectoralis*); elytral antemedial fascia thin in striae 1–3 (vs. broad in *O. pectoralis*); and male abdominal sternite VIII straight along posterior margin (vs. arcuate in *O. pectoralis*). The species complex likely includes additional species occurring from Xizang through Yunnan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hainan, and Taiwan, which will be treated in a future study.

This species has previously been misidentified as *O. tricinctus* by several earlier researchers. I found one specimen from Assam in NHML, misidentified by Schenkling (Fig. 10F), several from Assam in ZMAN (Zoological Museum, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands) by Corporaal, and one from southern China in ZMAN identified by Mawdsley. The habitus of the holotype of *O. tricinctus* is shown in Fig. 10C. These two species differ markedly in coloration and strial pattern of elytra. In *O. tricinctus*, all elytral fasciae fail to reach suture; basal fascia is triangular, extending from humerus toward scutellum; antemedial fascia straight, not protruding forward at 4th and 5th striae; subapical fascia is straight; apical fascia has integument yellow; and striae extend to subapical area. In contrast, in *O. changchini* **sp. nov.**, all elytral fasciae reach suture; basal fascia is irregularly shaped, encircling humerus, reaching margin and 1st stria, and resembling inverted Y-shape in dorsal view, area along suture behind scutellum black or in some specimens reddish; antemedial fascia protrudes forward at 4th and 5th striae; subapical fascia is sinuate; apical fascia has integument black; striae terminate near midlength.

Description. *Length:* 7.5–12.5 mm (holotype, 8.5 mm). *Head:* brownish black, anteclypeus semi-transparent, clypeus orange, labial and maxillary yellow except for last segment brown, mandible dark brown, antennae brown; with eyes distinctly broader than pronotum; frons bearing longitudinal mesal carina; eyes finely faceted, deeply emarginate at antennal insertion, separated by 0.40–0.42 eye widths; clypeus emarginate; antennomere I bent, twice as long as II, II globular, III–VI elongate, planate, increasingly shortened, VII–X expanded, sub-triangular to triangular, XI in male cultriform with pit-like sensillum in basal third. *Prothorax:* dark brown; pronotum subcylindrical, length/width ratio 1.17–1.20: 1; pronotal arch finely punctate and at very base indistinctly wrinkled; pronotum proper finely punctate, interspace twice diameter of punctures, bearing yellow, short, dense, reclinate setae; subapical depression deep; lateral and posteromedian foveae impressed, pronotal disc between two posteromedian foveae not carinate. *Pterothorax:* black, mesepisternum with 12–20 shallow but distinct punctures arranged irregularly in lateral one-third, and wrinkled along anterior margin. *Elytra:* distinctly broader than pronotum, parallel-sided, length/width ratio 2.4–2.5: 1; each elytron with ten rows of longitudinal striae on basal half, each stria with single row of punctures; between 7th and 8th striae, additional punctures may be present, which in some specimens forming additional distinct stria and making 11 striae in total, while in some specimens they are irregular or indistinct; in some specimens, 7th–10th striae obscure; interstriae about 1.5–2 times as wide as diameter of punctures; elytron devoid of costae; brownish-black with following lighter reddish-brown markings: basal fascia irregularly shaped, encircling humerus, reaching margin and 1st stria, resembling inverted Y-shaped in dorsal view, area along suture behind scutellum black or in some specimens reddish; antemedial fascia just before middle, extending from margin to suture, protruding forward at 4th and 5th striae; subapical fascia extending from margin to suture, sinuate forward at one-third near suture, obliquely backward towards margin; apical fascia joining subapical fascia along suture; black short reclinate setae on dark areas (with exception of apical fascia where integument black but reclinate setae

pale yellow), pale yellow short reclinate setae on lighter areas and along suture connecting basal and antemedial fascia, and subapical and apical fascia, respectively; scattered black erect setae also present. *Legs*: profemora black, with inner surface yellow; meso- and meta-femora black with a narrow yellow annulation sub-basally; tibiae black; tarsomeres I–III black, and IV, V and claws yellow; tarsal pad formula 1–4, 3–4, 4, mesotarsomere III rudimental, unlobed apically; tibial spur formula 1–2–2. *Male terminalia*. Abdominal tergite VIII with posterior margin arcuate (Fig. 9D); sternite VIII wider than long, posterior margin straight (Fig. 9E); spicular fork with short apodeme, apodeme/total fork length ratio 0.23 (Fig. 9C); tegmen tubular, parameres rounded apically, ventral sinus about twice length of dorsal sinus, dorsal sinus wide V-shaped, ventral sinus narrow V-shaped (Fig. 9A1–A3); phallobasic apodeme about one-fourth length of tegmen; phallus elongate, phallic plates punctate distally, each bearing one anterior-directed notch and two rows of marginal denticles distally, apices bluntly rounded (Fig. 9B1, B2).

Distribution. China: Xizang (Mêdog), Yunnan; India.

Etymology. This species is named after Chang-chin Chen (Taiwan), in recognition of his financial support for the author's collecting trip to Mêdog in 2012, during which many specimens of this species, including the holotype, were collected.

Undetermined species

Omadius sp. 1

(Fig. 10A)

Material examined. 1 ♀, China, Tibet, Mêdog County, near county seat, N29.32687 E95.32975, 1300–1500 m, 2012.VII.30, daytime, on Araceae leaf, Gan-yan Yang leg., abdomen absent when collected (CYGY).

Remarks. This species may represent an undescribed species of the genus, but it lacks the abdomen and is a female, as indicated by the absence of a sensillum on antennomere XI. Additional material is needed for confirmation.

Omadius sp. 2

(Fig. 10B)

Material examined. 1 ♀, China, Tibet, Mêdog County, 96K, 2012.VII.24, daytime, Xiao-dong Yang leg. (CCCC).

Remarks. This species differs from *O. changchini* **sp. nov.** by the densely punctate pronotum proper, frons bright yellow with a semicircular black spot, elytral basal fascia extending to the suture, and the subapical and apical fasciae connected along the suture, middle, and margin, thereby forming two black spots near the apex. The latter character resembles the pattern of *O. mediofasciatus* (Westwood, 1852). Further specimens are required for clarification.

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西藏墨脱树郭公虫属*Omadius*分类学厘订及三新种描述（鞘翅目：郭公虫科）

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摘要：报道西藏墨脱的树郭公虫属*Omadius*五种，含三新种：毕氏树郭公虫*Omadius bii* **sp. nov.**、墨脱树郭公虫*O. medogensis* **sp. nov.**和常卿树郭公虫*O. changchini* **sp. nov.**。小头树郭公虫*O. parviceps*为中国新纪录种。端角树郭公虫*O. apicicornis* **syn. nov.** 和阿里山树郭公虫*O. alishanus* **syn. nov.** 为斑马树郭公虫 *O. zebratus*次异名，沙巴树郭公虫*O. chapaensis* **syn. nov.**为小头树郭公虫次异名；将胸树郭公虫*O. pectoralis* **sp. reinst.**移出三带树郭公虫*O. tricinctus*异名并恢复其有效种级地位。文末提供种检索表，并附各物种外部形态、雄外生殖器及触角图示。研究结果为阐明中国和喜马拉雅地区树郭公虫属区系构成和分布提供了重要资料。

关键词：郭公虫；郭公虫亚科；分类学；新分类单元；多样性；东喜马拉雅