



New species and new records of Cryptarchinae (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae) from China

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Abstract

New species *Glischrochilus* (*Librodor*) *parvorubellus* sp. nov. from China and Nepal is described and illustrated. Two additional genus-group taxa, *Glischrochilus* s. str. and *Eucalospaera* Jelínek, 1978, as well as eight species of the subfamily Cryptarchinae, i.e. *Glischrochilus* (*Glischrochilus*) *cruciatus* (Motschulsky, 1860), *Cryptarcha strigata* (Fabricius, 1787), *C. dubia* Grouvelle, 1890, *Eucalospaera feae* (Grouvelle, 1892), *E. grouvellei* Kirejtshuk, 1987, *E. oculipennis* Kirejtshuk, 1994, *E. ocularis* (Reitter, 1875), and *E. rufescens* Kirejtshuk, 1987 are reported from China for the first time.

Key words: Nitiduloidea, Nitidulidae, Cryptarchinae, morphology, distribution, China

Introduction

The subfamily Cryptarchinae Thomson, 1859 with about 220 described species is a medium sized subfamily of Nitidulidae distributed in all zoogeographical regions except for Antarctica. It is characterized by the combination of open procoxal cavities, labrum fused with frons and clypeus, and typically by diffuse punctuation of dorsal surface.

Previously, 22 species were known from China, classified in two genus-group taxa: *Glischrochilus* subgenus *Librodor* Reitter, 1884 and *Cryptarcha* Shuckard, 1839 (Jelínek & Audisio 2007; Jelínek & Hájek 2018). Two additional genus-group taxa, namely *Glischrochilus* s. str. and *Eucalospaera* Jelínek, 1978 as well as eight species are reported from China for the first time.

The genus *Glischrochilus* Reitter, 1873 contains three subgenera: *Glischrochilus* s. str., *Librodor* Reitter, 1884 and *Gymnoparomius* Kirejtshuk, 1987. Previously, only the subgenus *Librodor* has been known from China. To date, 42 species of subgenus *Librodor* have been described, 18 of which have been recorded from China (Jelínek & Hájek 2018). In the present paper one new species of *G. (Librodor)* is described and the subgenus *G. (Glischrochilus)* with one species are newly recorded from China.

The genus *Cryptarcha* was initially established by Shuckard (1839) in the family Nitidulidae. Grouvelle (1908) redescribed *Cryptarcha* in his study of the nitidulid fauna of the Indian subcontinent. It is the largest genus in the Cryptarchinae and occurs almost worldwide. To date, this genus includes about 150 described species. In China, four species have been recorded (Jelínek & Audisio 2007). In the present paper, two species of the genus *Cryptarcha* are newly recorded from China.

Eucalospaera Jelínek, 1978 is a replacement name for *Calospaera* Jelínek, 1974, preoccupied by *Calospaera* Campbell, 1951 (Protozoa). Kirejtshuk (1987) established the tribe Eucalospaerini including only the genus *Eucalospaera*, subdivided into two species-groups, i.e. *ocularis*-group and *bicolor*-group. All species of this genus

are currently distributed in the Oriental Region. In present paper, we report for the first time the genus *Eucalospaera* Jelínek, 1978 with five species from China.

Material and methods

All specimens of *Glischrochilus parvorubellus* **sp. nov.** are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS), Beijing, China and National Museum, Prague, Czechia (NMPC). The specimens of new records are deposited separately in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS), Beijing, China, Invertebrate Collection of Mianyang Normal University, (MYNU), Mianyang, China and the Museum of Entomology of the Northwest A&F University (NWAUFU), Yangling, China, Naturkunde Museum, Erfurt, Germany (NKME) and National Museum, Prague, Czechia (NMPC). The samples were preserved in 99% ethanol and were softened in 55°C water for six hours before dissection. Dissected genitalia were soaked in 10% NaOH solution for twelve hours to remove excess muscle tissue. Cleaned genitalia were photographed and then preserved along with the body on a triangular paper with white latex. All photographs were taken using a Canon EOS R7 digital camera with an attached LAOWA LW-FF 25mm f/2.8 2.5–5.0X Ultra Macro lens and Leica M205A microscope with a Leica DFC camera, and images stacking done using Helicon Focus 8.1.0 software and LAS (Leica Application Suite) V3.7. Images were retouched with Adobe Photoshop 2022.

The following acronyms are used throughout the paper: ANCL—length of antennal club; ANLE—length of antenna; HEAW—width of head across eyes; LELY—length of elytra (from the proximal median margin of the elytra); WELY—maximum combined width of elytra; WPR—maximum width of pronotum.

Taxonomy

Family Nitidulidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Cryptarchinae Thomson, 1859

Glischrochilus (Librodor) parvorubellus Xu, Zhang & Huang, **sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: Xizang Autonomous Region: ♂: ‘Xizang, Nyingchi City, Mêdog County, Mêdog Highway 62km, 2757.85m, 19.VII.2024, 29.70947°N, 95.58226°E, Thicket, Sweep the Net, Hongbin Liang & Yuan Xu leg, IOZ(E)2059332. (西藏墨脱县墨脱公路62公里)’ (IZCAS). **PARATYPES: CHINA:** 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype, IOZ(E)2059333, IOZ(E)2059334 (IZCAS); **NEPAL: Koshi Province:** 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, ‘Nepal E, Koshi, Basantapur, 2300 m, 30.V.–2.VI.1985, C. Holzschuh leg.’ (NMPC); 1 ♂, ‘Nepal E, Koshi, Gufa-Gorza, 2000–2100 m, 4.VI.1985, C. Holzschuh leg.’ (NMPC).

Diagnosis. *Glischrochilus (L.) parvorubellus* **sp. nov.** differs from other species of the genus by its rusty red color and the shape of its male genitalia. With its colour-pattern with three light spots on each elytron, it is very similar to the sympatric *G. (L.) flavoguttatus* (Reitter, 1875). It differs from the latter species in paler, less outstanding coloration with larger elytral spots, in very fine and sparse punctuation of dorsal surface (punctures on pronotal disc markedly smaller than eye-facets and separated by several diameters) and different male genitalia. In *G. (L.) flavoguttatus* is coloration brighter, elytral spots smaller and punctures on the disc of pronotum nearly equal in size to eye-facets and separated by 1.0–1.5 diameters.

Similar colour pattern occurs also in *G. (L.) audisioi* Jelínek, 1999, *G. (L.) parvipustulatus* (Kolbe, 1886), *G. (L.) ruzickai* Jelínek & Hájek, 2018 and *G. (L.) tibetanus* Lason, 2016. *G. (L.) parvipustulatus* and *G. (L.) tibetanus* differ already in their larger size and small elytral punctures, *G. (L.) parvipustulatus* moreover by distinct pubescence. *G. (L.) audisioi* and *G. (L.) ruzickai* differ in posterior pronotal angles not projecting backwards, and prevailing black colour, in *G. audisioi* with yellow pygidium. They differ also in their male genitalia, *G. (L.) audisioi* having aedeagal median lobe with unique lateral preapical projections.

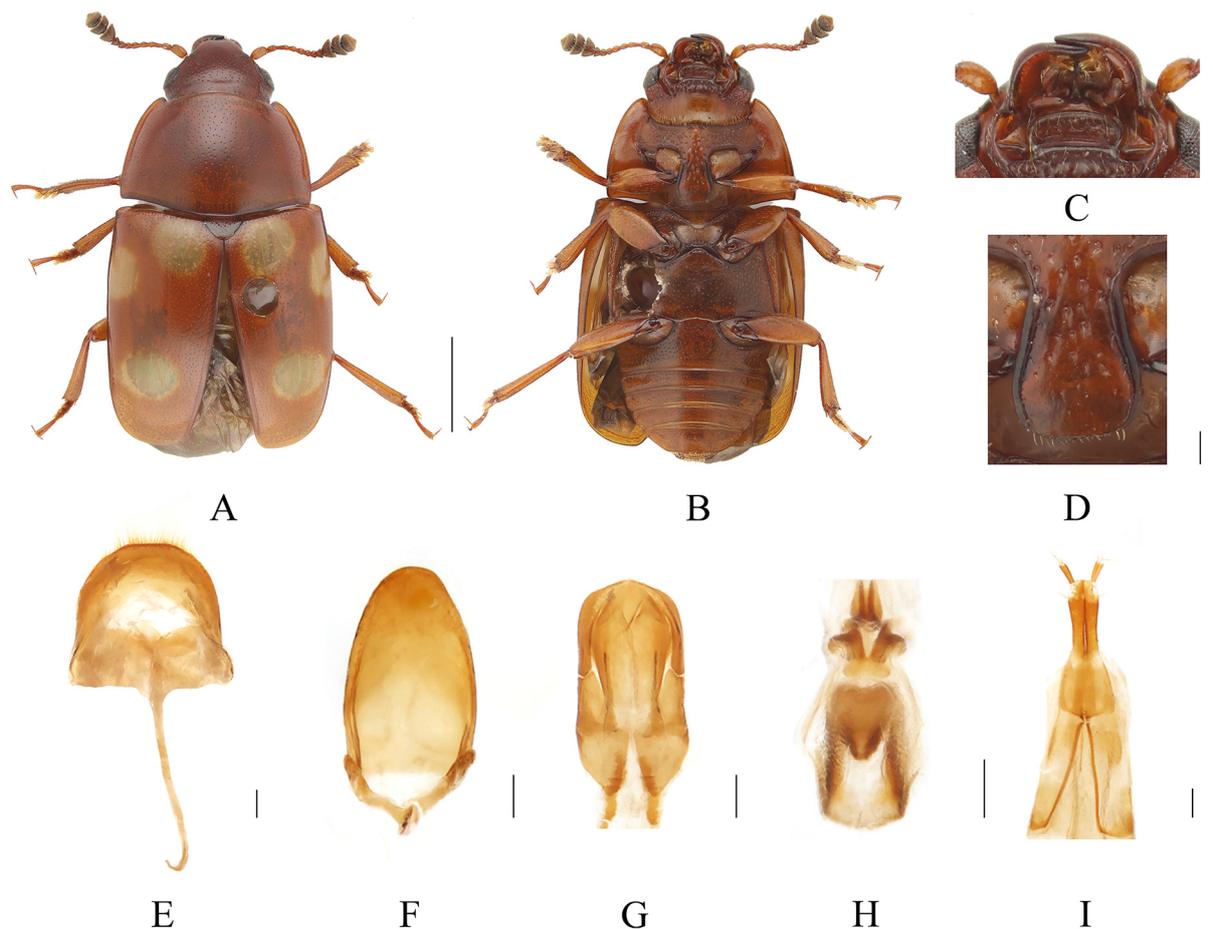


FIGURE 1. Habitus and genitalia of *G. (L.) parvorubellus* sp. nov. **A, B.** Male habitus, dorsal and ventral. **C.** Mandible and mentum. **D.** Prosternal process. **E.** Anal sclerite. **F.** Tegmen. **G.** Median lobe. **H.** Internal sac sclerites of aedeagus. **I.** Ovipositor. Scale bars: 1 mm in A–B; 0.1 mm in C–I.

Description. Holotype. Body length 4.42 mm, width 2.01 mm; oblong oval, glabrous, shining; rust red, antennal club dark brown. Each elytron with three yellow spots, basal one round, close to scutellar shield, diameter about half width of elytra, middle one semicircular, situated at distal 1/3 of elytra, reaching lateral edge, posterior one circular, situated at apical 1/3 of elytra, reaching neither suture nor lateral margin (Fig. 1A, B).

Head widest at eyes, as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, transverse depression situated at 1/4 distance from apex. Eyes protruding. Punctures similar to eye facets, shallower near anterior margin and around eyes, separated by 2.0–4.0 diameters; interspaces smooth. Punctures in posterior 1/5 extremely sparse or almost absent. Mandible moderately developed and straight. Antennae almost as long as width of head across eyes, length of antennal club 1/3 whole antenna length (ratio ANCL/ANLE = 0.31), oval, loose.

Pronotum convex laterally (ratio WPR/LEPR = 1.52), widest near posterior angles, as wide as elytra, distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior margin slightly curved, not bordered, anterior angles nearly rectangular, prominent. Lateral margins broadly arcuate, bordered. Basal margin wavy, with inconspicuous emargination next to posterior angle and scutellum, bordered. Posterior angles obtusely angulated with blunt tips, protruding only slightly backwards. Punctures equal in size to those of head, smaller and shallower near basal margin, separated by 1.0–3.0 diameters; interspaces smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, with punctures of variable size larger punctures at anterior margin, becoming smaller and shallower posteriorly; interspaces smooth.

Elytra widest at base, gradually narrowed posteriad, simultaneously rounded apically, length greater than width (ratio LELY/WELY = 1.05). Lateral margins visible simultaneously from above in their entirety. Disc transversely vaulted. Punctures smaller than those in middle of pronotum, smaller and shallower near margin, separated by 1.0–3.0 diameters; interspaces smooth and shining. Pygidium almost completely covered by elytra.

Ventral part. Antennal furrows converging posteriad, deep with well-defined margins. Mentum suboval, diffusely setose, almost impunctate, surface relatively rough (Fig. 1C). Submentum with wrinkles, sparsely distributed short setae. Ventral side of genae with punctures of variable size, large punctures near eyes about twice as wide as eye-facets, rough; small punctures smaller than eye facets. Prosternum convex in middle, an obvious protrusion on each side of posterior margin. Punctures in middle larger and becoming gradually smaller laterally until disappear; interspaces smooth and shining. Prosternal process flat, gradually wider distad, arcuately narrowed to truncate apical margin; diffusely punctate; interspaces smooth and shining (Fig. 1D). Mesoventrite smooth, with only few rough punctures near anterior margin on both sides. Metaventrite flat, punctures separated by 2.0 diameters or more; interspaces smooth. First abdominal ventrite about 2.8 times as long as ventrite 2; ventrites 2–4 subequal, punctures smaller than eye facets, separated by 1–3 diameters; interspaces smooth. Hypopygidium about 0.45 times as long as first abdominal ventrite, diffusely punctate, punctures small and shallow.

Legs. Pro-, meso- and metafemora broadly oval, ratio LFE1/WFE1 = 2.79, LFE2/WFE2 = 2.16, LFE3/WFE3 = 2.71. Pro-, meso- and metatibiae subtriangular, straight; meso- and metatibiae with long setae on lateral edge.

Male genitalia. Male genitalia moderately sclerotized. Anal sclerite wide and rounded apically (Fig. 1E). Tegmen bullet-shape, widest at basal third, 1.58× longer than wide, broadly rounded apically, without setae (Fig. 1F). Median lobe almost parallel-sided (Fig. 1G). Sclerites of internal sac as figured (Fig. 1H).

Female. Habitus corresponding to male. Genitalia moderately sclerotized. Ovipositor as figured (Fig. 1I).

Variation. Head and pronotum in some specimens more or less infusate.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin word “*parvus*” (small) and “*rubellus*” (reddish) referring to size and prevailing coloration of this species.

Distribution. Eastern Himalaya from Nepal to Xizang Autonomous Region, China.

New country records from China

Genus *Cryptarcha* Shuckard, 1839

Cryptarcha Shuckard, 1839: 165; Jelínek & Audisio 2007: 468; Kirejtshuk 2008: 112. Type species: *Nitidula strigata* Fabricius, 1787.

Africanips Lechanteur, 1959: 107.

Cryptarchina Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1966: 313.

Cryptarchula Ganglbauer, 1899: 550.

Cryptarchus Heer, 1841: 409.

Lepiarcha Sharp, 1891: 385.

Diagnosis. Body in the mentioned genus oval, convex, more or less distinctly pubescent, prosternal process in species under discussion flat, widest at apex. *Cryptarcha* is the largest genus of Cryptarchinae, but the systematic position of some exotic species is still uncertain.

Cryptarcha dubia Grouvelle, 1890

(Fig. 2)

Cryptarcha dubia Grouvelle, 1890: 126; Kirejtshuk 1987: 69; Jelínek & Audisio 2007: 468.

Specimens examined. China: Xizang Autonomous Region: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ‘Xizang, Nyingchi City, Mêdog County, Zhai’bung Town, Bading Village, 1423.92m, 24.VII.2024, 29.26578°N, 95.15769°E, Thicket, Sweep Net, Hongbin Liang leg, IOZ(E)2059327–331 (墨脱县背崩乡巴登村)’ (IZCAS); **Yunnan Province:** 1 spec., ‘S. Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian (NNNR), 22°07.80’N, 100°40.05’E, 750 m, 8.VII.2008, lgt. A. Weigel (西双版纳景洪曼点)’ (NKME); 1 spec., ‘S. Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 29 km NW Jinghong, vic. Da Nuo You, 22°12.41’N, 100°22.49’E, 790 m, 28.VI.2008, GS, A. Weigel lgt. (西双版纳景洪大糯有)’ (NKME).

Distribution. China (Xizang, Yunnan), Laos, Vietnam, Java.

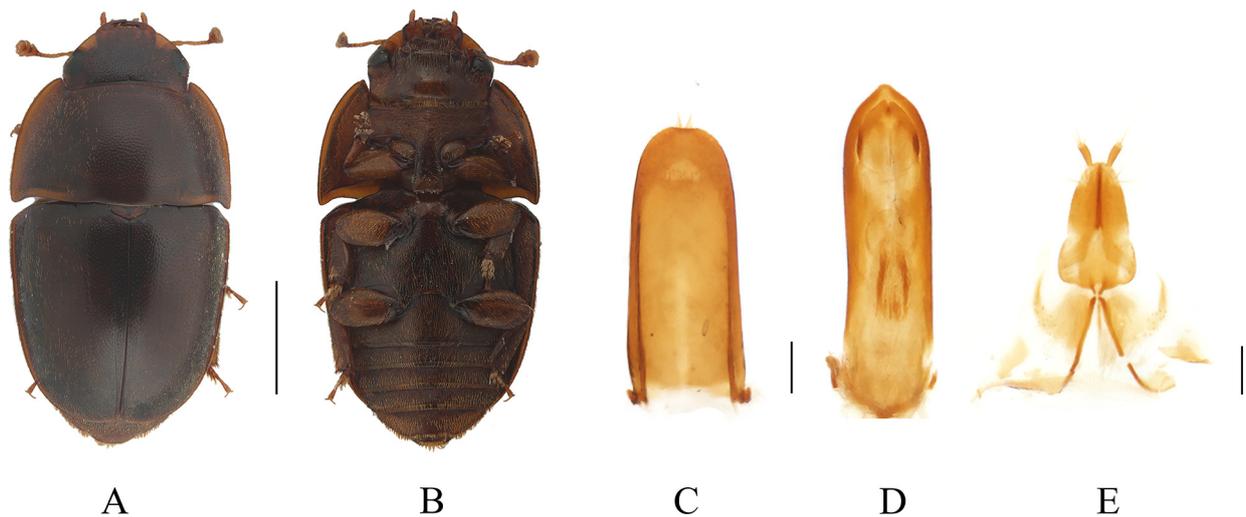


FIGURE 2. Habitus and genitalia of *C. dubia*. **A, B.** Male habitus, dorsal and ventral. **C.** Tegmen. **D.** Median lobe. **E.** Ovipositor. Scale bars: 1 mm in A–B; 0.1 mm in C–E.

***Cryptarcha strigata* (Fabricius, 1787)**

(Fig. 3)

Nitidula strigata Fabricius, 1787: 51

Cryptarcha strigata: Shuckard 1839: 165; Jelínek & Audisio 2007: 468.

Cryptarcha circassica Reitter, 1887: 287.

Dermestes graphica Schrank, 1796: 160.

Nitidula lateralis C. R. Sahlberg, 1820: 77.

Cryptarcha punctatissima Boieldieu, 1859: 467.

Cryptarcha quadrisignata Küster, 1845: 15.

Nitidula verbasci Thunberg, 1794: 71.

Specimens examined. China: Chongqing City: 1 ♀, ‘Chongqing, Xiema Town, Baihe Forest, 29°45′42.14″N, 106°22′36.42″E, 230m, 2012.VIII.22, Hao Xu & Jianyue Qiu leg. (重庆歇马镇白鹤林)’ (MYNU); **Hubei Province:** 1 ♂, ‘Hubei, Shennongjia, 27.V.1987. Yinheng Han, IOZ(E)1967913. (湖北神农架)’ (IZCAS); **Jiangsu Province:** 1 ♂, ‘China: Nanjing, Dama Mountain, 32°04.88′N, 118°35.27′E, 178m, 14.VII.2013, Hao Xu & Jianyue Qiu leg. (南京大马山)’ (MYNU); **Sichuan Province:** 6 spec., ‘China: Garze/Sichuan, Yajiang env., W Yalong river,

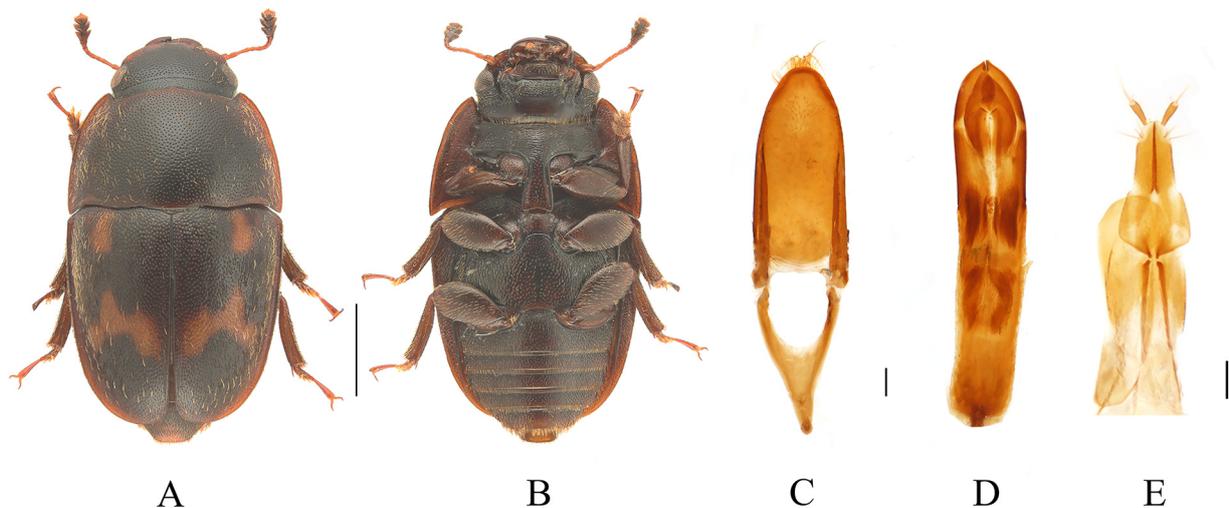


FIGURE 3. Habitus and genitalia of *C. strigata*. **A, B.** Male habitus, dorsal and ventral. **C.** Tegmen. **D.** Median lobe. **E.** Ovipositor. Scale bars: 1 mm in A–B; 0.1 mm in C–E.

30.01°N, 100.98°E, 2800–3000 m, 12–21.VI.2016, leg. Reuter. (甘孜雅江县雅砻江)’ (NKME, NMPC); 1 spec., ‘China: S. Sichuan, pass 50 km NE Yanyuan to Xichang, 27°33’11’’N, 101°45’04’’E, 2950 m, 7–18.VI.2017, leg. Reuter. (盐源县至西昌)’ (NKME).

Remarks. *C. strigata* is a widely distributed species, previously reported from China without exact data (Jelínek & Audisio, 2007).

Distribution. Palaearctic Region from Europe to Japan.

Genus *Glischrochilus* Reitter, 1873

Ips Fabricius, 1777: 23. Type species: *Ips quadriguttatus* Fabricius, 1777.

Glischrochilus Reitter, 1873: 162. Type species: *Silpha quadripustulata* Linnaeus, 1761 (= *Silpha quadripunctata* Linnaeus, 1758).

Subgenus *Glischrochilus* (*Glischrochilus*) Reitter, 1873

Diagnosis. This subgenus differs from the subgenus *Librodor* in the following characters: 1) body slender, elongated and depressed; 2) thorax transverse, narrowed posteriorly; 3) lateral margins of the pronotum converging posteriorly, those of elytra almost parallel; explanate sides of pronotum undulate; 4) tarsi equal, slightly dilated.

Glischrochilus (*Glischrochilus*) *cruciatus* (Motschulsky, 1860)

(Fig. 4)

Ips cruciatus Motschulsky, 1860: 129.

Glischrochilus cruciatus: Jelínek & Audisio 2007: 469; Lee *et al.* 2020: 350.

Specimens examined. China: Liaoning Province: 1 ♂, ‘China: Liaoning, Qingyuan, 21.IV.1954. (辽宁清原)’ (IZCAS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ‘China: Liaoning, Gaolingzi, 2.VII.1939. (辽宁高岭子)’ (IZCAS).

Distribution. China (Liaoning), Korea (South), Russia (Far East, east Siberia), Japan, Mongolia.

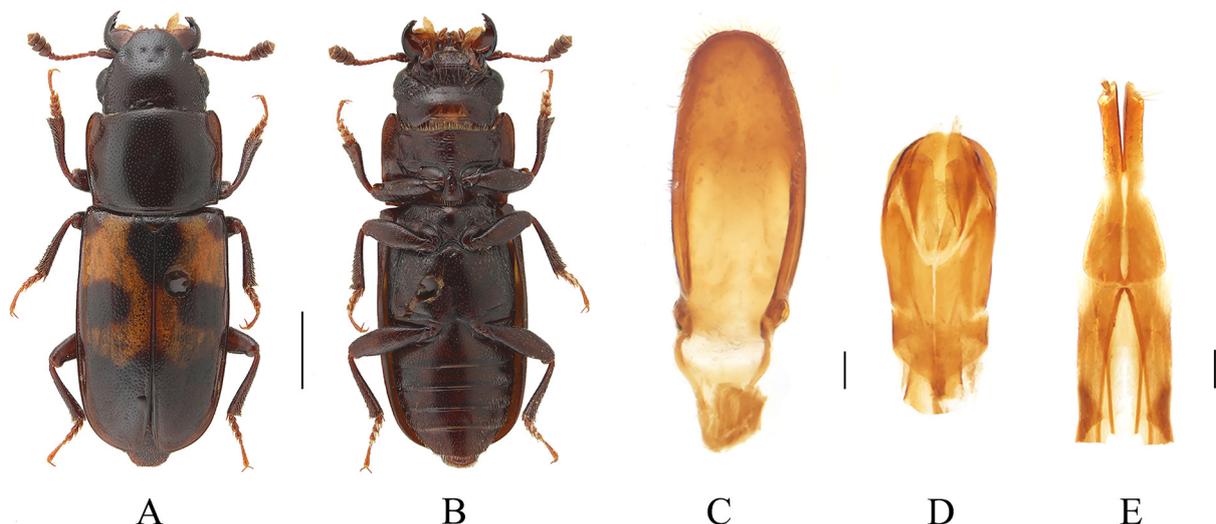


FIGURE 4. Habitus and genitalia of *G. (G.) cruciatus*. A, B. Male habitus, dorsal and ventral. C. Tegmen. D. Median lobe. E. Ovipositor. Scale bars: 1 mm in A–B; 0.1 mm in C–E.

Genus *Eucalospaera* Jelínek, 1978

Eucalospaera Jelínek, 1978: 171. Replacement name for *Calospaera* Jelínek, 1974, not Campbell 1951. Type species: *Cryptarcha ocularis* (Reitter, 1875).

Diagnosis. This genus differs from other genera in the following characters: 1) body oval, strongly convex; 2) coloration bright; 3) dorsal surface glabrous; 4) base of pronotum prominently protruding and covering most of scutellum; 5) anterior angles of mentum distinctly prominent; 6) prosternal process strongly widened to apex; 7) anterior margin of prosternum in front of prosternal process with minute protuberance. This genus is distributed in tropical southern and southeastern Asia, and in China it is restricted to the southern provinces.

***Eucalospaera feae* (Grouvelle, 1892)**

(Fig. 5)

Cryptarcha Feae Grouvelle, 1892: 855.

Calospaera feai: Jelínek 1974: 193.

Eucalospaera feai: Jelínek 1978: 175; Kirejtshuk 1987: 88.

Eucalospaera feae: Jelínek & Audisio 2007: 469.

Specimens examined. China: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: 3 ♂♂, ‘Guangxi, Hechi City, Jinchengjiang District, Liuxu Town, Tongjin Village, 24.746966°N, 108.014238°E, 5.IV.2024. (河池市金城江区六圩镇同进村)’ (NWAUFU); **Xizang Autonomous Region:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ‘Xizang, Nyingchi City, Mêdog County, Zhai’bung Town, 850 m, 17.V.1983, Yinheng Han leg, IOZ(E)1967961, IOZ(E)1967937, IOZ(E)1967935. (墨脱县背崩乡)’ (IZCAS); **Yunnan Province:** 1 spec., ‘S. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 29 km NW Jinghong, vic. Da Nuo You (NNNR). N22°12.41, E100°38.29, 790 m, 18.vi.2008, GSy, fallow, leg. A. Weigel. (西双版纳景洪大糯有)’ (NKME).

Distribution. China (Xizang), Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, India, Vietnam.

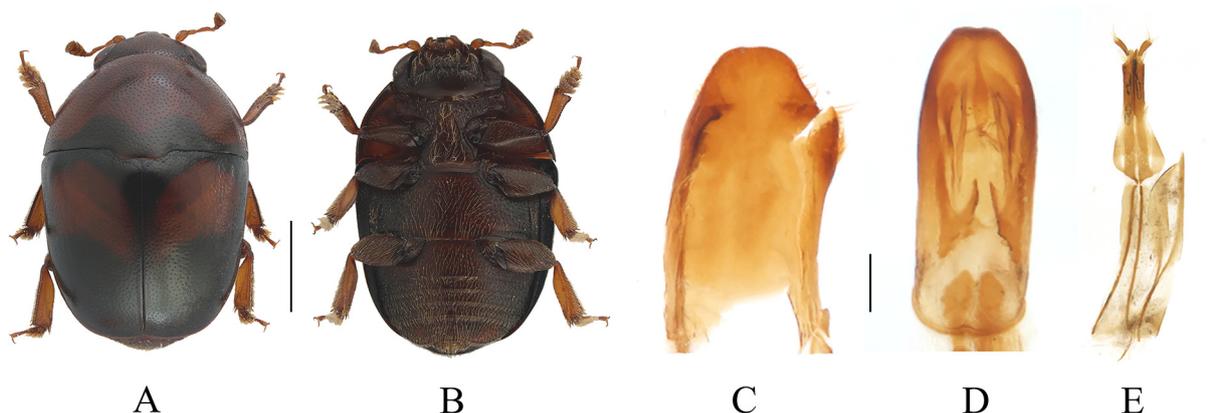


FIGURE 5. Habitus and genitalia of *E. feae*. **A, B.** Male habitus, dorsal and ventral. **C.** Tegmen. **D.** Median lobe. **E.** Ovipositor. Scale bars: 1 mm in A–B; 0.1 mm in C–E.

***Eucalospaera grouvellei* Kirejtshuk, 1987**

(Fig. 6)

Eucalospaera grouvellei Kirejtshuk, 1987: 85.

Specimens examined. China: Yunnan Province: 1 ♀, ‘Yunnan, Dai Autonomous Prefecture of Xishuangbanna, Mengla County, North of Buguo village along G213 10 col, 21.50427°N, 101.55007°E, 18.IV.2012, Li Ren leg. (勐腊县补过村)’ (NWAUFU).

Distribution. China (Yunnan), Myanmar.

***Eucalospaera oculipennis* Kirejtshuk, 1994**

(Fig. 7)

Eucalospaera oculipennis Kirejtshuk, 1994: 117.

Specimens examined. China: Yunnan Province: 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, ‘Yunnan, Yingjiang County, Nongzhang Town, Mangxian Village, 920m, VI.2025 (盈江县芒线村) (NWAUFU); 1 ♂, ‘Yunnan, Jinghong City, Menghun Town, 3.VI.1958, Shu-Yong Wang leg. (勐海县勐混镇)’ (IZCAS); 1 ♀, ‘Yunnan, Menglun Town, 200 m east of Lvshi Forest, 6.VIII.2011. (勐腊县勐仑镇绿石林)’ (IZCAS); 1 ♂, ‘Yunnan, Menglun Town, Lvshi Forest, 9.VIII.2011, Shuqiang Li Group leg. (勐腊县勐仑镇绿石林) (IZCAS); 3 ♂♂, ‘Yunnan, Menglun Town, Jiyu Forest, 48km, 30.VII.2012, Shuqiang Li Group leg. (勐腊县勐仑镇季雨林)’ (IZCAS); 1 spec., 37 km NW Jinghong, vic. Guo Men Shan, (NNNR), N22°14.46, E 100°36.22, 8.vii, 2008, 1080 m, primary forest, EKL, leg. A. Weigel. (景洪)’ (NKME); 1 spec., ‘26 km NW Jinghong, vic. An Man Xin Zhai, N22°11.45, E100°38.44, 760 m, 18.vii.2008, forest, EKL, leg. A. Weigel. (景洪)’ (NKME); 1 spec., ‘20 km NW Jinghong, vic. Man Dian (NNNR), N22°07.80, E100°40.05, 740 m, rubber plantation, 23.v.2008, EKL, leg. A. Weigel (景洪曼点)’ (NKME); 1 spec., ditto, 8.vi.2008, MF. (NKME); 1 spec., ‘35 km NW Jinghong, vic. Guo Men Shan NNNR, N22°14.43, E100°36.12, 1110 m, LFF, 18.vi.2019, leg. A. Weigel. (景洪)’ (NKME).

Remarks. Revision of the type specimen of *E. modiglianii* Grouvelle by Kirejtshuk (1994) revealed that specimens previously identified as *E. modiglianii* in fact belong to a different species, which was described as *E. oculipennis* Kirejtshuk, 1994.

The name *E. oculipennis* is applied here only to larger specimens with a black pronotum, seldom with three longitudinal red spots. The median black spot on the elytra may sometimes be interconnected with black apical portion of the elytra. Smaller specimens (2.7–3.1 mm) with orange pronotum, in which only the basal margin is black, are known from Laos and China (Yunnan). The status of these specimens must still be reexamined.

Distribution. China (Yunnan), Vietnam, Indonesia.

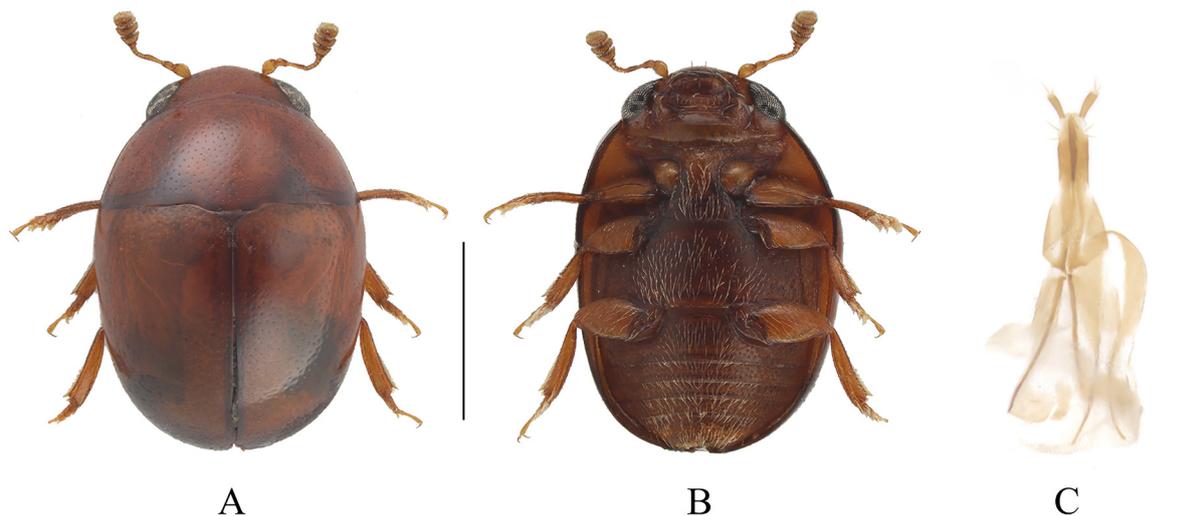


FIGURE 6. Habitus and genitalia of *E. grouvellei*. **A, B.** Female habitus, dorsal and ventral. **C.** Ovipositor. Scale bars: 1 mm in A–B; 0.1 mm in C.

Eucalospaera ocularis (Reitter, 1875)

(Figs 8, 9)

Cryptarcha ocularis Reitter, 1875: 121.

Catosphaera ocularis: Jelínek 1975: 193.

Eucalospaera ocularis: Jelínek 1978:171; Kirejtshuk 1987: 84.

Specimens examined. China: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: 1 ♂, ‘Guangxi, Longzhou County, Daqing Mountain, 360 m, 19.IV.1963, Wang Shuyong, IOZ(E)693469. (广西龙州县大青山)’ (IZCAS); **Xizang Autonomous Region:** 1 ♂, ‘Xizang, Nyingchi City, Mêdog County, Zhai’bung Township, 8–50 m, 17.V.1983, Yinheng Han leg, IOZ(E)1967940. (西藏墨脱县背崩乡)’ (IZCAS); **Yunnan Province:** 1 ♀, ‘Yunnan, Yingjiang County, Nongzhang Town, Mangxian Village, 920m, VI.2025. (云南盈江县芒线村)’ (NWAUFU).

Distribution. China (Xizang, Guangxi, Yunnan), Myanmar, India.

Eucallosphaera rufescens Kirejtshuk, 1987

(Fig. 10)

Eucallosphaera rufescens Kirejtshuk, 1987: 86.

Specimens examined. China: Yunnan Province: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ‘Yunnan, Yingjiang County, Nongzhang Town, Mangxian Village, 920m, VI.2025 (盈江县芒线村) (NWAUFU); 4 spec., ‘S. Yunnan: (Xishuangbanna), 28 km NW Jinghong, vic. An Ma Xin Zhai (NNNR), 700 m, N22°12, E100°38, forest, EKL, 28.vi.2008, leg. A. Weigel. (西双版纳景洪)’ (NKME, NMPC); 1 spec., ditto, 5.iv.2009, leg. L Meng (NKME); 1 spec., ‘(Xishuangbanna), 20 km NW Jinghong, vic. Man Dian (NNNR), N22°07.80, E100°40.05, 18.vii.2008, 730 m, forest, EKL, leg. A. Weigel (西双版纳景洪曼点)’ (NKME); 1 spec., ditto, 27.v.2008 (NKME); 1 spec., ‘(Xishuangbanna), 25 km NW Jinghong, vic. Zhong Zhi Chang (NNNR), plantation, N22°14.44, E100°36.24, 1080 m, 23.v.2008, A. Weigel lgt. (西双版纳景洪)’ (NKME)

Distribution. China (Yunnan), Philippines, Vietnam.

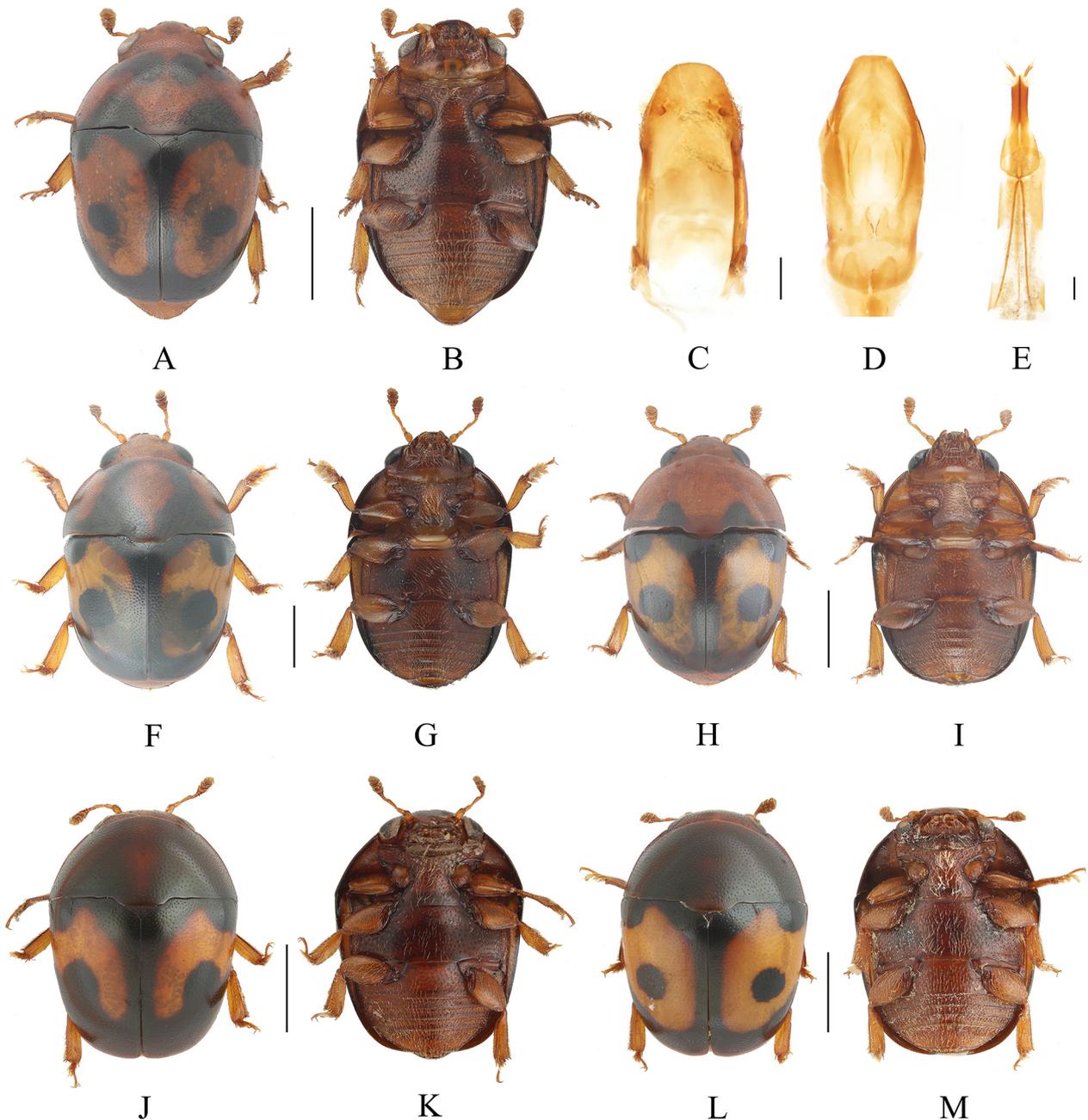


FIGURE 7. Habitus and genitalia of *E. oculipennis*. **A, B, F–I.** Male habitus, dorsal and ventral. **J–M.** Female habitus, dorsal and ventral. **C.** Tegmen. **D.** Median lobe. **E.** Ovipositor. Scale bars: 1 mm in A, B, F–M; 0.1 mm in C–E.

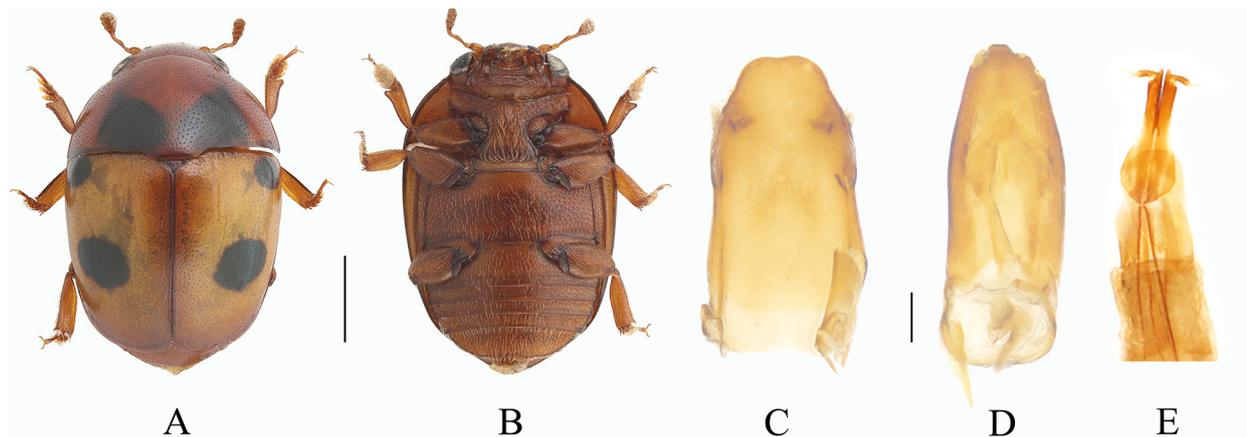


FIGURE 8. Habitus and genitalia of *E. ocellaris ocellaris*. **A, B.** Female habitus, dorsal and ventral. **C.** Tegmen. **D.** Median lobe. **E.** Ovipositor. Scale bars: 1 mm in A–B; 0.1 mm in C–E.

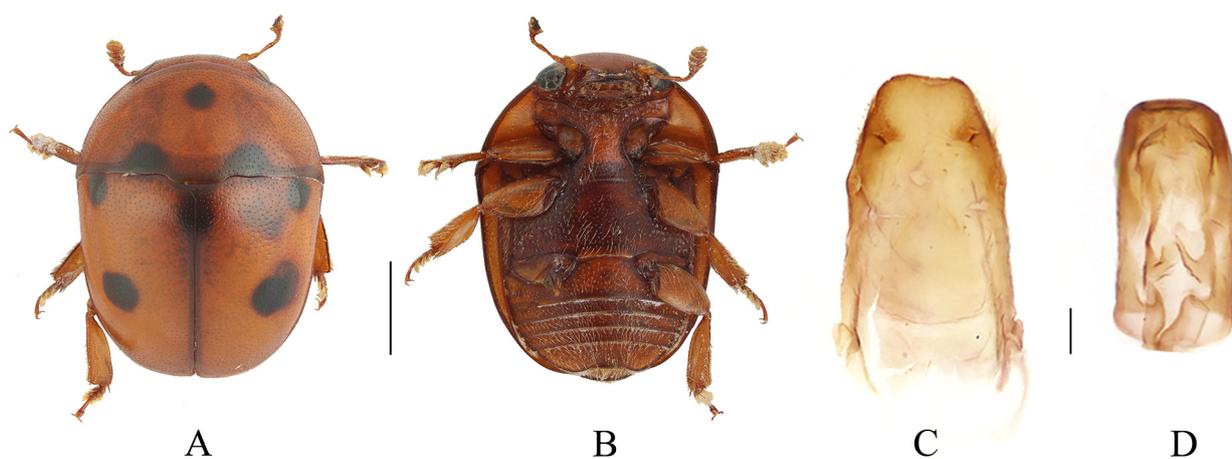


FIGURE 9. Habitus and genitalia of *E. ocellaris ocellata*. **A, B.** Male habitus, dorsal and ventral. **C.** Tegmen. **D.** Median lobe. Scale bars: 1 mm in A–B; 0.1 mm in C–D.

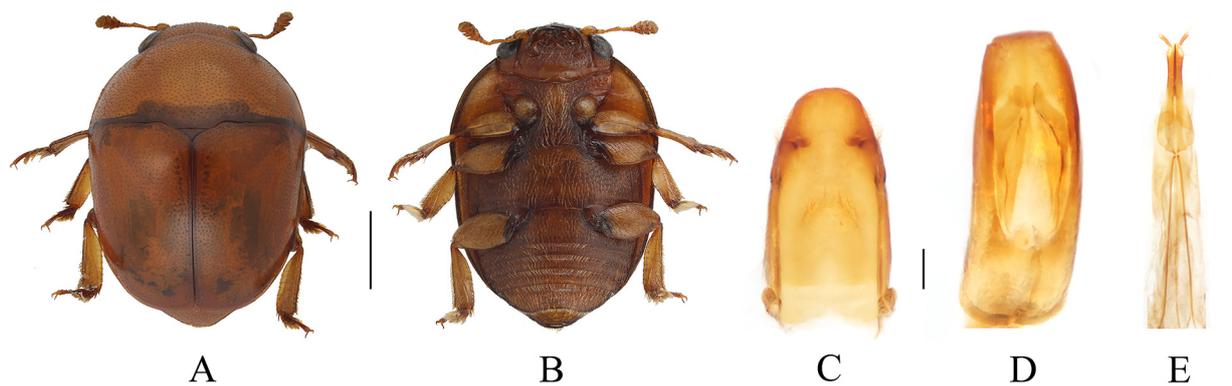


FIGURE 10. Habitus and genitalia of *E. rufescens*. **A, B.** Male habitus, dorsal and ventral. **C.** Tegmen. **D.** Median lobe. **E.** Ovipositor. Scale bars: 1 mm in A–B; 0.1 mm in C–E.

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中国隐唇露尾甲亚科Cryptarchinae新种及新纪录种（鞘翅目：露尾甲科）

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摘要: 描述并图示中国和尼泊尔露尾甲科1新种, 小赤多斑露尾甲 *Glischrochilus (Librodor) parvorubellus* sp. nov.。首次报道中国两个属级分类单元, 胶唇露尾甲亚属 *Glischrochilus* s. str. 和球露尾甲属 *Eucalospaera* 以及隐唇露尾甲亚科8个中国新纪录种: 十纹胶唇露尾甲 *Glischrochilus* (s. str.) *cruciatus*、条纹隐唇露尾甲 *Cryptarcha strigata*、疑纹隐唇露尾甲 *C. dubia*、费阿氏球露尾甲 *Eucalospaera feae*、格氏球露尾甲 *E. grouvellei*、翅眼斑球露尾甲 *E. oculipennis*、眼斑球露尾甲 *E. ocularis* 和赤红球露尾甲 *E. rufescens*。

关键词: 露尾甲总科; 露尾甲科; 隐唇露尾甲亚科; 形态; 分布