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Revision of the Genus *Ascleropsis* Seidlitz and related Genera (Coleoptera, Oedemeridae)

by V. Švihla

Abstract: Genera *Ascleropsis* Seidlitz, 1899, *Dainsclera* n.gen. and *Indasclera* Švihla, 1980 are revised, illustrated and keyed. New species and subspecies are described: *Ascleropsis similis* (China), *A. volkovitshi* (China), *A. kolibaci* (China), *Dainsclera obscuriviridis* (China), *Indasclera wittmeri* (Taiwan), *I. uenoi* (Taiwan), *I. himalaica godawariensis* (Nepal), *I. burmanica* (Burma), *I. brancuccii* (N India, Nepal), *I. dembickyi* (Thailand), *I. bocaki* (China), *I. strnadi* (Vietnam), *I. chinensis* (China), *I. pacholatko* (Vietnam), *I. tonkinensis* (Vietnam), *I. brodskyi* (Vietnam) and *I. akiyamai* (Thailand, Burma). New status is given to *Dainsclera obsoleta sulcicollis* (Pic) and *Indasclera japonica amamiana* (Miyatake). Following new synonymies are stated: *Ascleropsis maculicollis* (Ganglbauer, 1890) = *Probosca maculicollis* Pic, 1907, n.syn.; *Dainsclera obsoleta obsoleta* (Ganglbauer, 1890) = *Asclera licenti* Pic, 1938, n.syn.; *Indasclera ruficollis* (Lewis, 1895) = *Asclera kono* Nakane, 1973, n.syn. and *I. subrugosa* Kôno, 1937 = *Asclera subrugosa kyushuensis* Nakane, 1954, n.syn. Following species are transferred: *Dainsclera obsoleta*, *D. obsoleta sulcicollis*, *Indasclera brunneipennis*, *I. carinicollis*, *I. subrugosa*, *I. vitalisi*, *I. rollei*, *I. chapaensis*, *I. brevicollis*, *I. binotata*, *I. japonica*, *I. japonica amamiana*, *I. griseicornis*, *I. dalatensis*, *I. loi*, *I. longipennis* and *I. diluta* from *Asclera* Dejean; *Dainsclera obscura*, *D. obscuroides*, *Indasclera formosana*, *I. igai*, *I. himalaica*, *I. indica*, *I. incostata*, *I. haemorrhoidalis*, *I. thibetana*, *I. unicostata*, *I. rugosipennis*, *I. nepalensis* and *I. peculiaris* from *Ascleropsis* Seidlitz; *I. ruficollis* from *Ditylus* Fischer and *I. strangulata* from *Anoncodes* Redtenbacher.

Key words: Taxonomy – Coleoptera Oedemeridae – *Ascleropsis* – *Indasclera* – new genus – new species – new combinations – new status – new synonymies – distribution – Palaearctic – Oriental.

Introduction

In the preceding papers (ŠVIHLA, 1985, 1987) the genus *Indasclera* Švihla was synonymised with *Ascleropsis* Seidlitz, because at this time only the female specimen of *A. maculicollis* (Ganglbauer) was at disposal. After an examination of the male and after the revision of this generic complex, it was found, that there exist three distinct and sharply delimited genera. Besides, it can be presumed, that the genera *Ascleropsis* Seidlitz and *Dainsclera* n.gen. are more nearly related one another than these two genera with *Indasclera* Švihla.

Material and methods

Material on which this study is based is deposited in the following collections:

- BMNH = British Museum of Natural History, London, Mrs. J. Beard
 CASC = California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Mrs. R. Brett
 HAYJ = collection of Mr. H. Akiyama, Yokohama
 KMOJ = Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara
 LIMB = collection of Prof. Dr. I. Lopatin, Minsk
 MNHN = Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Dr. C. Girard
 NHMB = Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Dr. M. Brancucci
 PPMC = collection of Mr. P. Pacholátko, Brno
 SMNS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Dr. W. Schawaller
 TUFJ = collection of Dr. T. Ueno, Fukuoka
 VSPC = author's collection deposited in the National Museum, Praha
 ZMAS = Zoological Institute of AN, St. Petersburg, Dr. M. Volkovitsh

I am very obliged to all the above mentioned colleagues for the loan of material. I am also very indebted to Dr. T. Ueno for the help with obtaining of some literature, to Dr. M. Volkovitsh for explanation of Potanin's localities and to Dr. W. Wittmer for the help with providing of the examined material.

The shades of the colours used in the descriptions were named according to work by PACLT (1958). The structure of the body surface was studied under a magnification of $32\times$ and the names of surface sculpturing were used according to HARRIS (1979).

The localities of the type material are quoted according to original labels, while those of additional material are transcribed.

Ascleropsis Seidlitz, 1899

Asclera subg. *Ascleropsis* SEIDLITZ, 1899: 860.

Type species: *Asclera maculicollis* GANGLBAUER, 1890, designated by ARNETT, 1950.

Ascleropsis: WINKLER, 1927: 821.

The shared characters of *Ascleropsis* Seidlitz, *Dainsclera* n.gen. and *Indasclera* Švihla were already given (ŠVIHLA, 1985), so that only the distinguishing features are mentioned in this work.

Pygidium incised apically, its posterior parts bent ventrally (Fig. 5). Sternite IX with bifid median process. Tegmen tubular only in its basal portion, parameres long, glabrous. Aedeagus with two pairs of dorsal teeth.

This genus is undoubtedly nearly related to *Chitona* Schmidt, which represents its sister group, differing by the simple apexes of mandibles.

***Ascleropsis maculicollis* (Ganglbauer)**

Figs 1–5.

Asclera maculicollis GANGLBAUER, 1890: 42.

Asclera (Ascleropsis) maculicollis: SEIDLITZ, 1899: 850.

Ascleropsis maculicollis: WINKLER, 1927: 821.

Probosca maculicollis PIC, 1907: 174, n.syn.

Head, meso- and metasternum, elytra and abdomen obscured green, antennae sienna, mouthparts and tarsi sepia, legs black. Prothorax terra-cotta with semicircular to almost triangular, obscured green, median spot at anterior margin, reaching 1/4 to 2/3 of pronotal length. Head and pronotum finely and densely imbricate-punctate, sparsely, finely recumbently white pubescent, matt. Elytra finely and densely scabriculous-punctate, covered by fine recumbent pubescence, matt.

Male. Eyes moderately prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna slightly exceeding over elytral midlength, last antennal segment constricted behind its midlength. Pronotum somewhat longer than wide, slightly cordiform, pronotal depressions very shallow, sometimes almost indistinct. Elytra parallel-sided, apex of elytron widely rounded, elytral veins only very slightly indicated. Last abdominal segment (Fig. 3), tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 1–2).

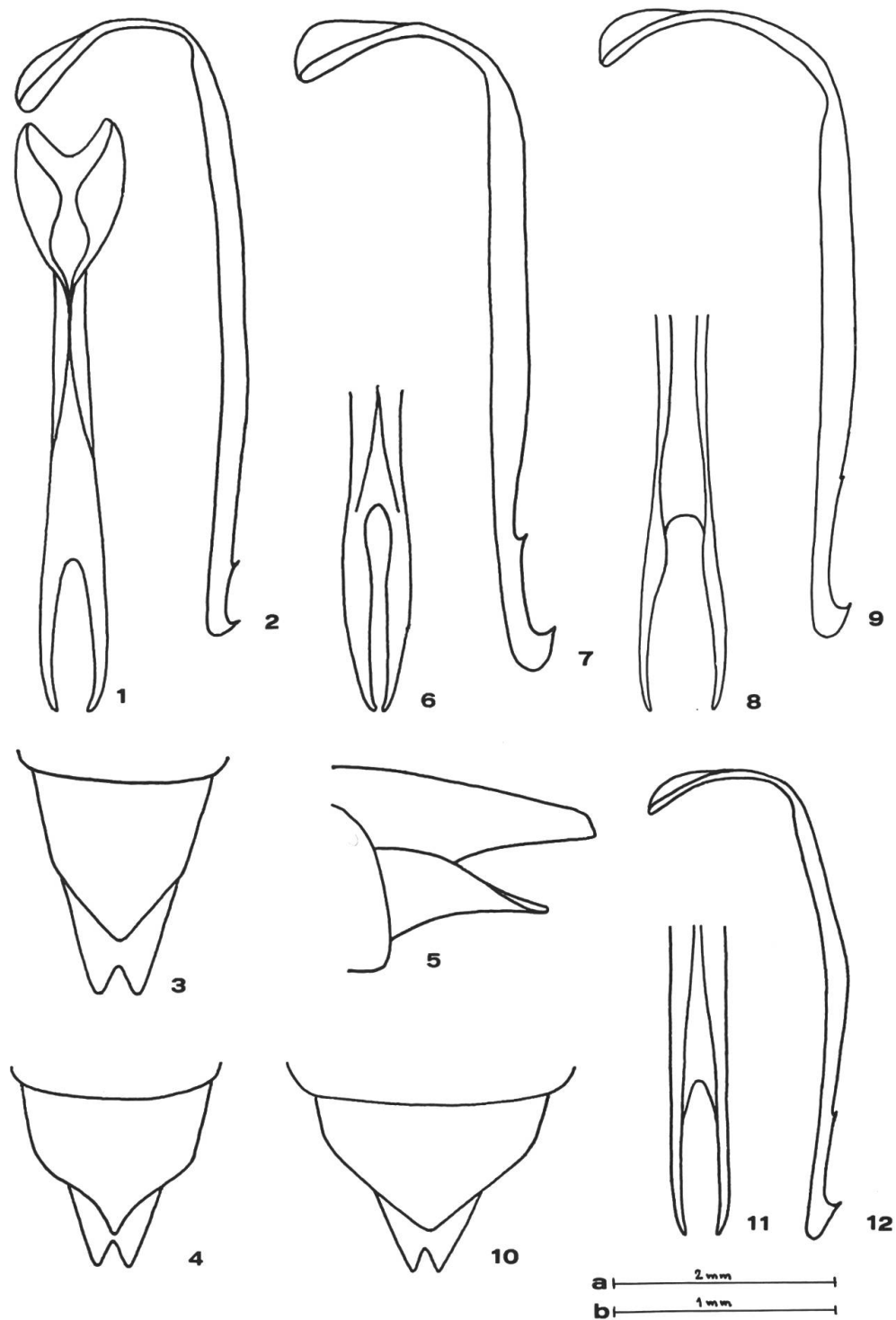
Female. Elytra very slightly dilated apically, last abdominal segment (Fig. 4).

Length ♂♀: 5.7–9.9 mm.

Type material examined: *A. maculicollis* Ganglbauer: syntypes (ZMAS): Kanssu, Potanin: 13.VII.1885, 1♂ 1♀, ♂ here designated as lectotype, the other syntypes as paralectotypes; 22.VII. 1885, 1♂; 22.VII. 1885, 1♂; 22.VII.1885, 2♀. *P. maculicollis* Pic: holotype (MNHN), ♀, Chine, A. David.

Additional material examined: China, Sichuan: Nanping, Bai He, 2000–2500 m, VI.–VII. 1990, C. Holzschuh, 38 ex.; Lisiping env., near Shinian, 27.VI.–3.VII.1991, Z. Kejval, 1 ex. (all VSPC); Jiuzhaigou, 16.VI.1992, M. Bok, 1 ex. (SMNS).

Distribution: China: Sichuan, Gansu.



Figs 1–12: 1–5: *Ascleropsis maculicollis* (Ganglbauer): 1, tegmen. 2, aedeagus. 3, last abdominal segment of male. 4, the same of female. 5, the same, lateral view. 6–9: parameres and aedeagus: 6–7: *A. volkovitshi* n.sp. 8–9: *A. jakowlevi* (Semenov). 10–12: *A. similis* n.sp.: 10, last abdominal segment of female. 11, parameres. 12, aedeagus. Scale a – Figs 3–5, 10; b – Figs 1–2, 6–9, 11–12.

Ascleropsis similis n.sp.

Figs 10–12.

The colouration, the form of the body and the structure and pubescence of the body surface the same as in *A. maculicollis* (Ganglbauer). The new species differs by the different form of the tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 11–12) and by the more slightly acute apex of the last sternum in female (Fig. 10).

Length ♂♀: 5.2–8.6 mm.

Holotype (SMNS), ♂: China, Shanxi, Huashan, 120 km E of Xian, 3.–4.VI. 1992, M. Bok; 5 paratypes (SMNS) and 4 paratypes (VSPC), the same data.

Distribution: China: Shanxi.

Name derivation. *Similis* (Latin) = similar, it refers to similarity with the preceding species.

Ascleropsis volkovitshi n.sp.

Figs 6–7.

Head, meso- and metasternum, legs, elytra and abdomen ultra green or bluish green. Antennae and mouthparts sepia, pronotum entirely saffron yellow or (in female specimen) with small, round, central spot before middle. Head and pronotum finely punctate and sparsely, recumbently white pubescent, lustrous, elytra finely and densely scabriculous-punctate, with sparse, white, recumbent pubescence, matt.

Male. Eyes small, prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antennae excluding segment 1 missing. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, slightly cordiform, anterior pronotal depressions well developed, praebasal one slightly indicated. Elytra parallel-sided, apex of elytron widely rounded, elytral veins excluding slightly developed subhumeral one absent. Last abdominal segment similar to that of *A. maculicollis* (Ganglbauer), last sternum shallowly emarginate apically. Tegmen and aedeagus – Figs 6–7.

Female. Eyes less prominent than in male, antennal segments 9–11 missing. Pronotal depressions very slightly developed. Last abdominal segment similar like in *A. similis* n.sp.

Length ♂♀: 6.0–7.5 mm.

Holotype (VSPC), ♂, China, Sichuan, Kangding, 1400 m, 22.VI. 1983; paratype (ZMAS), ♀, Dol. Sin-chen-ji (between Kangding and Xindianzi, Volkovitsh, pers. comm.), 27.VII.1893, Potanin.

Distribution: China: Sichuan.

Name derivation. Named after Dr. Mark G. Volkovitsh, whom I am very obliged for the explanation of Potanin's labels.

It differs from the other species by the colouration and by the form of the tegmen and the aedeagus.

***Ascleropsis kolibaci* n.sp.**

Head, pronotum, elytra and abdomen bluish green or obscured green, head and prothorax sometimes slightly darker. Mouthparts sepia to sienna, antennae and legs black. Head very finely imbricate-punctate, sparsely, recumbently white pubescent, matt. Pronotum pubescent like head but rather more densely imbricate-punctate, matt. Elytra finely and densely scabriculous-punctate, covered by white, recumbent pubescence, matt.

Male unknown.

Female. Eyes small, prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna moderately exceeds over elytral midlength, last antennal segment missing in both specimens. Pronotum distinctly wider than long, very slightly cordiform, pronotal depressions slightly developed. Elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly, elytron rounded apically, elytral venation excluding subhumeral vein not developed. Last abdominal segment similar to that of *A. similis* n.sp.

Length ♂♀: 7.2–8.3 mm.

Holotype (NHMB), ♀, and paratype (VSPC), ♀: China, NW Sichuan, Maowen, 103 50/ 31 30, 1000 m, J. Kolibáč.

Distribution: China: Sichuan.

Name derivation. This species is named after its collector, my friend Dr. Jiří Kolibáč, specialist in the family Cleridae.

The new species differs from the other ones of the genus by the colouration of the pronotum.

***Ascleropsis jakowlevi* (Semenov)**

Figs 8–9.

Asclera jakowlevi SEMENOV, 1894: 542.

Asclera (Ascleropsis) jakowlevi: SEIDLITZ, 1899: 850.

Ascleropsis jakowlevi: WINKLER, 1927: 821.

Head, meso- and metathorax, femora, elytra and majority of abdomen black, prothorax, tibiae, tarsi and last abdominal segment saffron yellow, mouthparts and antennae sienna. Head very finely punctate, with long, white, recumbent pubescence, lustrous. Pronotum very finely and sparsely punctate and pubescent, lustrous, elytra finely and densely scabriculous-punctate, white, recumbent pubescence of elytron more dense than in preceding species.

Male. Eyes small, prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna reaching elytral midlength, last antennal segment constricted behind its midlength. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, moderately cordiform, anterior pronotal depressions deep, praebasal one slightly developed. Elytra parallel-sided, apex of elytron rounded, elytral veins excluding subhumeral one absent. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 8–9).

Female. Last abdominal segment similar to that of *A. similis* n.sp.

Length ♂♀: 5.6–7.5 mm.

Type material examined: holotype (ZMAS), ♀: Turkest., ?Idi (according to the original description shore of lake Issyk-kul).

Additional material examined: Kazakhstan: Semiryetshenskaia obl., Ili river, IV. 1906, Rjukbejl, 2 ex. ; Dzsharkent env., Kamennaia, VI. 1909, Rjukbejl, 2 ex. (all ZMAS); Gory ?Siutchety, 8 km NW Kokpek, 1. VII. 1987, Volkovitsh, 1 ex. (LIMB).

Distribution: E Kazakhstan, E Kyrgyzstan.

Key to *Ascleropsis* species

1. Pronotum completely green **A. kolibaci** n.sp.
- Pronotum at least partly yellow 2
2. Last abdominal segment, tibiae and tarsi yellow, elytra black, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 8–9) **A. jakowlevi** (Sem.)
- Last abdominal segment, tibiae and tarsi dark, elytra green 3
3. Pronotum completely yellow or with small, round, central spot, elytra ultra green or bluish green, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 6–7) **A. volkovitshi** n.sp.
- Pronotum with semicircular or triangular spot at anterior margin, reaching 1/4 to 2/3 of pronotal length, elytra obscured green . . . 4
4. Parameres arcuate, aedeagal teeth nearer one another (Figs 1–2), last abdominal sternum of female more pointed apically (Fig. 4) **A. maculicollis** (Ganglbauer)
- Parameres nearly parallel, aedeagal teeth more distant one another (Figs 11–12), last abdominal sternum of female less pointed apically (Fig. 10) **A. similis** n.sp.

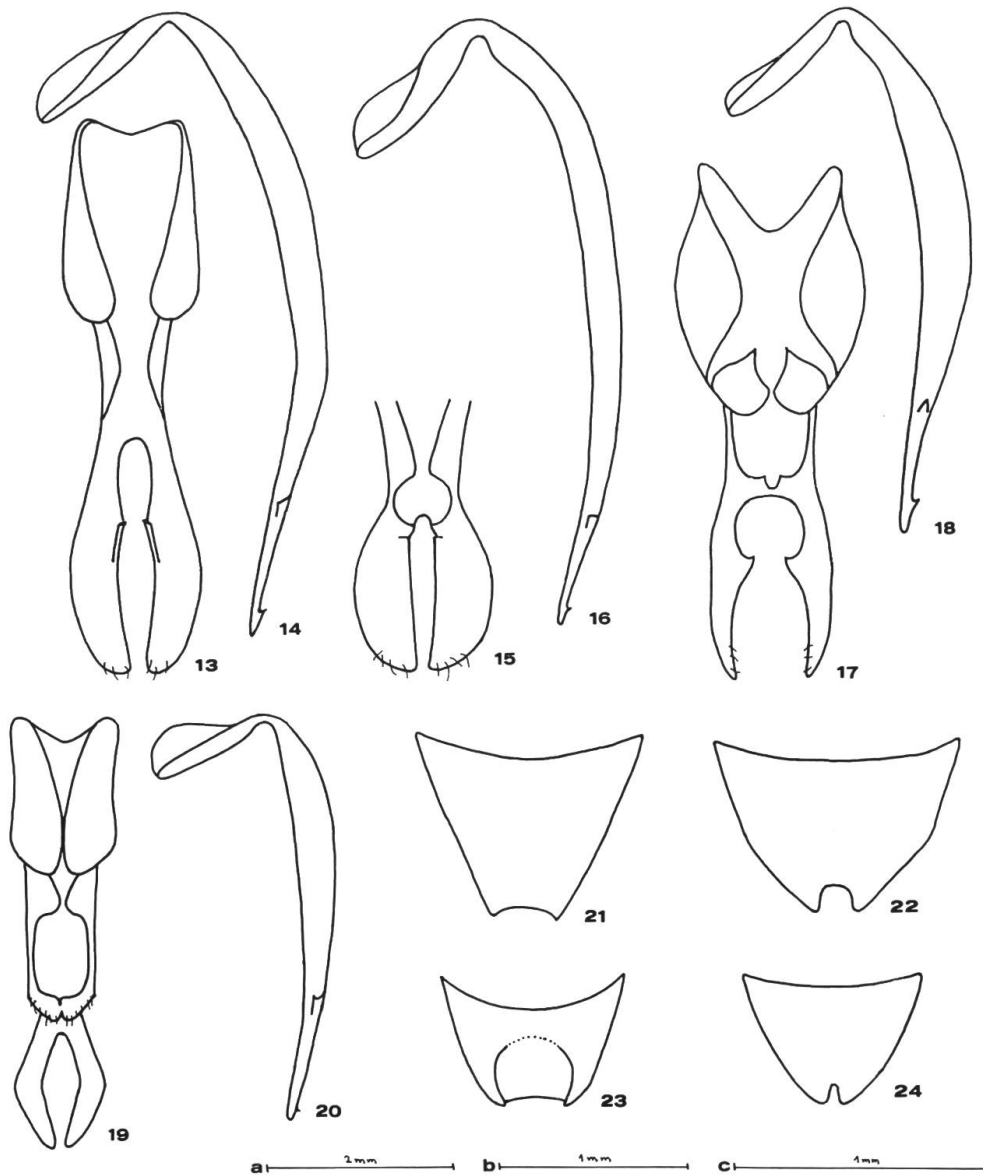
Male unknown: *A. kolibaci* n.sp.

Dainsclera n.gen.

Name derivation: *Dainsclera* n.gen., feminine in gender, an anagram of *Indasclera* Švihla, similar and related genus.

Type species: *Asclera obsoleta* Ganglbauer, 1890.

Dainsclera n.gen. differs from *Ascleropsis* Seidlitz and *Indasclera* Švihla by following characters: pygidium rounded, regularly, slightly vaulted, sternite IX with very slightly developed, simple, pointed median process, tegmen tubular only near its base, apical portion of tegmen or parameres sparsely and very finely pubescent, aedeagus with one dorsoapical and pair of suprapical, lateral teeth.



Figs 13–24: 13–14: *Dainsclera obsoleta* (Ganglbauer): 13, tegmen. 14, aedeagus. 15–16: *D. obscuriviridis* n.sp.: 15, parameres. 16, aedeagus. 17–18: *D. obscuroides* (Švihla): 17, tegmen. 18, aedeagus. 19–20: *D. obscura* (Švihla): 19, tegmen. 20, aedeagus. 21–24: male last sternum: 21, *D. obsoleta* (Ganglbauer). 22, *D. obscuriviridis* n.sp. 23, *D. obscuroides* (Švihla). 24, *D. obscura* (Švihla). Scale a – Figs 21–24; b – Figs 13–16.

Dainsclera n.gen. is according to aedeagal teeth more related to *Ascleropsis* Seidlitz, than to *Indasclera* Švihla.

The males of this genus are distinguishable according to the form of the last sternum and of the terminalia. The females cannot be differentiated from the females of the genus *Indasclera* Švihla and, therefore, they are included in the key of this genus.

Dainsclera obsoleta obsoleta (Ganglbauer), n.comb. Figs 13–14, 21.

Asclera obsoleta GANGLBAUER, 1890: 43.

Asclera licenti PIC, 1938: 221, n.syn.

Head, pronotum, elytra, femora, tibiae and abdomen dark greenish to iron grey in male, in female last or last two abdominal segments yellow, prothorax orange, sometimes narrowly dark bordered posteriorly. Antennae, mouthparts and tarsi chestnut. Head and pronotum finely and densely imbricate-punctate, finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, matt. Elytra finely and densely scabriculous-punctate and yellow, recumbently pubescent, matt.

Male. Eyes small, prominent, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum. Antenna reaching 2/3 of elytral length, last antennal segment constricted behind its midlength. Pronotum as long as wide or slightly wider, moderately cordiform, pronotal depressions slightly developed. Elytra parallel-sided, elytron rounded apically, elytral veins excluding subhumeral one not developed. Last sternum (Fig. 21), pygidium triangular, rounded apically, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 13–14).

Female. Eyes less prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna slightly exceeding over elytral midlength. Pronotum moderately wider than long, elytra slightly dilated posteriorly. Both last sternum and pygidium triangular, rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 6.3–9.2 mm.

Type material examined: *A. obsoleta* Ganglbauer: holotype (ZMAS), ♂, Shansi, 18.VI.1884, G. Potanin.

Additional material examined: China: Sichuan: Nanping, Bai He, 2000–2500 m, VI.–VII.1990, C. Holzschuh, 17 ex. (VSPC); Jiuzhaigou, 16.VI.1992, M. Bok, 1 ex. (SMNS); Gansu: Xiahe, 17.–18.VII.1990, M. Nikodým, 3 ex. (VSPC); Ponggartang, 30.VI.1992, M. Bok, 1 ex. (SMNS).

Distribution: China: Sichuan, Gansu, Shanxi.

The type material of *A. licenti* Pic, described from Shanxi, was not found, but the description very well agree with the female of *D. obsoleta obsoleta* (Ganglbauer).

Dainsclera obsoleta sulcicollis (Pic), n.comb., n.stat.

Asclera sulcicollis PIC, 1929: 6.

This subspecies differs from the nominotypical one by very fine, mediolongitudinal carina on the pronotum and by colouration of female, in which both pronotum and the last abdominal segments are concolourous with the rest of the body.

Length ♂♀: 6.7–8.5 mm.

Type material examined: holotype (MNHN), ♀, Mandschurei, Charbin.

Additional material examined: China, Harbin district, 10.VI.1951, 1 ex. (BMNH); Russia, Primorye: Kamenushka, 18.VI.1992, Nikitskij, 1 ex.; 22.V.1990, 1 ex.; Yasnoe, 450 m, 11.–14.V.1989, S. Jakl, 1 ex.; 20 km N of Lazo, 16.–19.VII.1993, Z. Jindra & M. Trýzna, 3 ex. (all VSPC).

Distribution: China: Heilongjiang; Russia: Primorye.

Dainsclera obscuroviridis n.sp.

Figs 15–16, 22.

Very similar to *D. obsoleta sulcicollis* (Pic), from which it differs by the obscured green colouration of the body, by the predominantly yellow abdomen in the female, by the more deeply emarginate last sternum in the male (Fig. 22) and by the form of male terminalia, especially of the parameres (Figs 15–16).

Length ♂♀: 7.2–8.4 mm.

Type material: holotype (ZMAS), ♂, okr. (env. of), Da-cin-lu (Kangding), 5.VII. 1893, Potanin; paratype (VSPC), ♂, the same locality, 9.VII. 1893, Potanin; paratype (ZMAS), ♀, locality unreadable (Zumse, N of Kangding, Volkovitsh, pers comm.), 19.VII. 1893, Potanin.

Distribution: China: Sichuan.

Dainsclera obscura (Švihla), n.comb.

Figs 19–20, 24.

Indasclera obscura ŠVIHLA, 1980: 51.

Ascleropsis obscura: ŠVIHLA, 1987: 18.

Body dark slate blue excluding sepia or sooty mouthparts, antennae and tarsi. Head and pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate, very finely and sparsely black pubescent, matt. Elytra finely scabriculous-punctate, very sparsely black pubescent, matt.

Male. Eyes small, moderately prominent, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum. Antenna reaching 2/3 of elytral length, last antennal segment constricted behind its midlength. Pronotum very

slightly wider than long, very slightly cordiform, pronotal depressions almost indistinct. Elytra parallel-sided, elytron rounded apically, only subhumeral vein developed, slightly indicated. Last sternum, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 19–20, 24).

Female unknown.

Length ♂♀: 6.2–6.9 mm.

Type material examined: holotype (NHMB), ♂, Chimakothi, 22.V., Nat.-Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972.

Distribution: Bhutan.

Dainsclera obscuroides (Švihla), n.comb.

Figs 17–18, 23.

Ascleropsis obscuroides ŠVIHLA, 1987: 18.

The colouration, surface of the body and the the form of the body like those in *D. obsoleta sulcicollis* (Pic), from which it differs by the shape of the pronotum, which is as long as wide in both sexes, by the absence of the pronotal carina and especially by the form of the last sternum of the male and male terminalia (Figs 17–18, 23).

Length ♂♀: 5.0–9.0 mm.

Type material examined: paratypes (VSPC), W Nepal, Kali Gandaki Khola vall., Kalopani – Kopchepani, 1500–2400 m, 15.–19.V.1984, C. Holzschuh, 24 ex.

Additional material examined: Nepal: Gasa – Kalopani, 2500–2800 m, 20.VI.1986, J. Probst & C. Holzschuh, 174 ex. (VSPC, NHMB); Chandrakot – Hille, 1000–1600 m, 9.VI.1986, J. Probst, 10 ex.; Langtang, Syabru, rain forest, 2300–2800 m, S.Bilý, 12 ex.; Chandam Bari, 3350 m, 22.VI.1978, B. Bhakta, 3 ex. (NHMB); India, Darjiling Distr., Kalimpong, 1500 m, 14.VII.1984, C.J. Rai, 1 ex. (VSPC).

Distribution: India: Darjiling Distr.; Nepal.

Indasclera Švihla, 1980

Indasclera ŠVIHLA, 1980: 48.

Type species: *Asclera indica* FAIRMAIRE, 1894, by original designation.

Pygidium apically rounded or emarginate, regularly, slightly vaulted. Sternite IX with simple, pointed median process. Tegmen tubular all along its length, parameres short, glabrous. Aedeagus without or with one pair of apical teeth.

The genus *Indasclera* Švihla belongs like the two preceding genera to the *Chitona* group of genera, but it probably differentiated earlier from the common stock.

Indasclera brunneipennis group

Body subdepressed. Eyes small, prominent, vertex very slightly to moderately vaulted. Last antennal segment slightly to very slightly constricted near its midlength. Pronotum cordiform, with pair of very shallow depressions, praebasal depression very slight to absent. Tibiae straight or very moderately curved. Apex of elytron rounded. Elytral veins, excluding subhumeral one, slightly developed or absent. Tegmen tubular, aedeagal apex without teeth.

From this group all other ones can be derived, excluding *I. peculiaris* group, which can be derived from *I. rugosipennis* complex.

Indasclera brunneipennis (Lewis), n.comb.

Figs 25–28.

Asclera brunneipennis LEWIS, 1895: 440.

Head, pronotum, femora, scutellum and ventral part of body black, mouthparts, antennae, tibiae and tarsi chestnut to sepia. Elytra egg-yolk yellow in male, rusty in female, narrowly, sooty bordered laterally. Surface of head and pronotum very finely punctate, with fine, recumbent, white pubescence, semilustrous. Elytral venation very slight excluding subhumeral vein, but it is made more outstanding by pubescence. Elytra imbricate-punctate, fine elytral pubescence is yellow and longer in male, shorter and brown in female.

Male. Eyes prominent, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum. Antenna reaching elytral midlength. Pronotum as long as wide, elytra parallel-sided. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically, last sternum widely triangular, widely rounded apically. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 25–28).

Female. Pronotum slightly wider than long, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna shorter than in male, almost reaching elytral midlength. Elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly. Both pygidium and last sternum triangular, rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 5.5–7.9 mm.

Type material examined: syntype (BMNH), ♂, Japan, Hakodate, 18.–27.VII. 1880, G. Lewis, here designated as lectotype.

Additional material examined: Japan: Yamanashi Pref., Aokihara, Mt. Fuji, 14.VIII.1988, S. Tsuyuki, 2 ex.; Mt. Fujisan, Narusawamura, 5.VIII.1986, N. Nishimura, 1 ex. (all VSPC); Japan, without locality, G. Lewis, signed recently as holotype, but it does not belong to type series according original description (BMNH).

Distribution: Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu (MIYATAKE, 1985).

Indasclera wittmeri n.sp.

Figs 29–31.

Head, meso- and metathorax, abdomen and elytra obscured green or glaucous bluish green. Maxillary palpi, antennae and anterior tarsi sienna, tibiae, middle and posterior tarsi black, femora black with bluish tinge. Prothorax yellow. Surface of head and pronotum finely and densely imbricate-punctate, with short, fine, recumbent brown pubescence, matt. Elytra verrucose, pubescent like head and pronotum, matt. Elytral veins excluding subhumeral one absent.

Male. Eyes prominent, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum. Antenna reaching 2/3 of elytral length. Pronotum slightly longer than wide. Elytra very slightly narrowing posteriorly. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically, last sternum widely rounded. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 29–31).

Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.9–6.7 mm.

Holotype (VSPC), ♂, S Taiwan, Thu Yun Shan near Liu Kui, 20.VI.1986; paratype (VSPC), ♂, the same data, 7.VI.1986.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Name derivation. Named after Dr. Walter Wittmer, well-known specialist in the families Cantharidae and Malachiidae.

It differs from *I. formosana* (Pic) by colouration of clypeus and the different form of the last abdominal segment and terminalia.

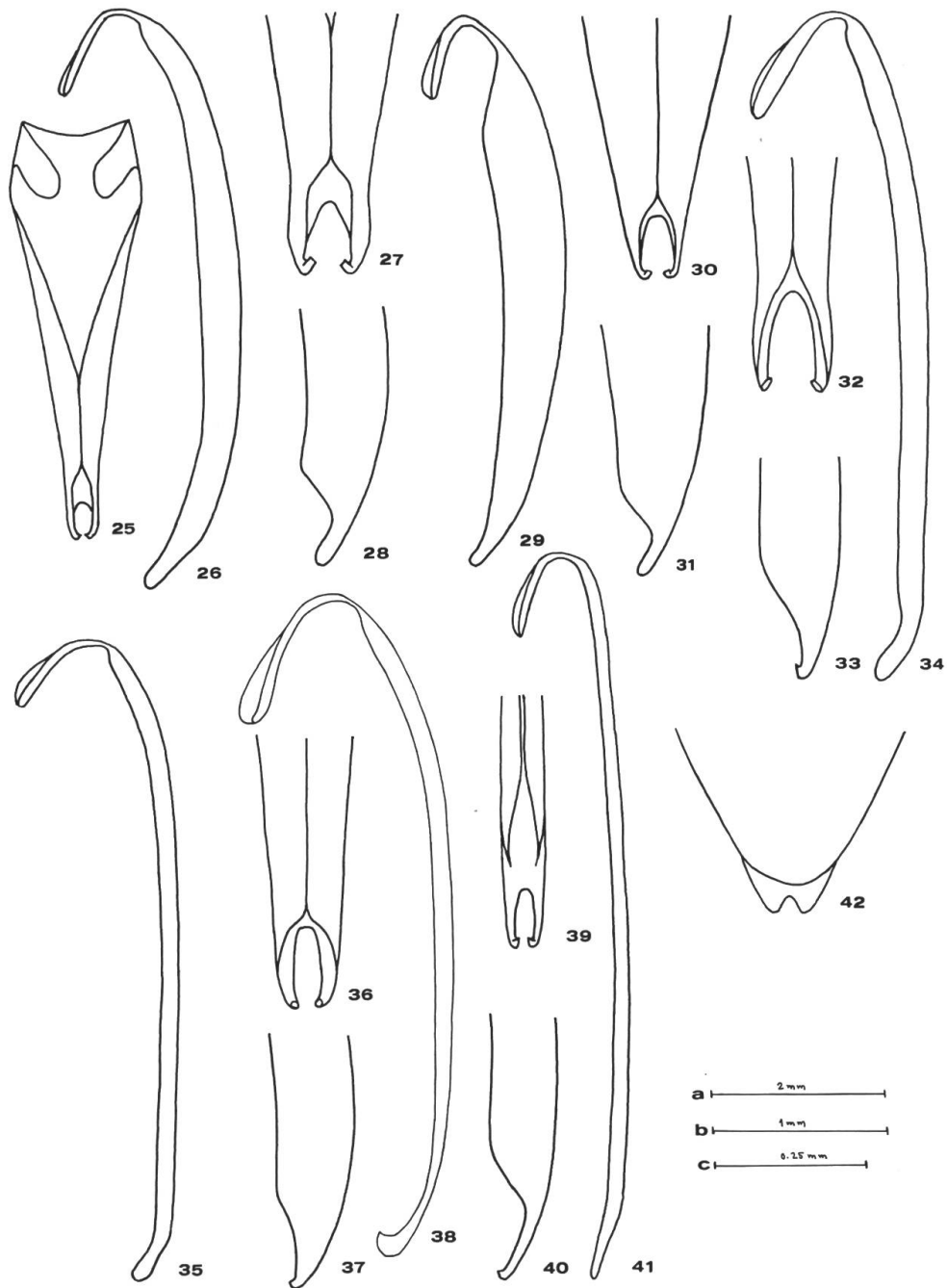
Indasclera carinicornis (Lewis), n.comb.

Figs 32–34.

Oxaxis carinicornis LEWIS, 1895: 439.

Asclera carinicornis: KÔNO, 1937: 137.

Head, thorax and abdomen sooty, head in front of eyes chestnut, anteclypeus, maxillary palpi, legs and basal part of antennae honey yellow, tarsi and terminal antennal segments darkened, elytra dark greenish olivaceous with golden tinge in male, in female head, pronotum and elytra black, antennae and legs sooty, pubescence brown. Surface of head and pronotum very finely and densely punctate, with fine, yellow, recumbent pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum with mediolongitudinal carina, well developed especially in anterior and posterior portion. Elytra finely imbricate-punctate, with somewhat denser, yellow, recumbent pubescence, matt. Elytral venation excluding subhumeral vein absent.



Figs 25–42: 25–28: *Indasclera brunneipennis* (Lewis): 25, tegmen. 26, aedeagus. 27, parameres, ventral view. 28, the same, lateral view. 29–31: *I. wittmeri* n.sp.: 29, aedeagus. 30, parameres, ventral view. 31, the same, lateral view. 32–34: *I. carinicornis* (Lewis): 32, parameres, ventral view. 33, the same, lateral view. 34, aedeagus. 35, *I. igai* (Nakane), aedeagus. 36–38: *I. ruficornis* (Lewis): 36, parameres, ventral view. 37, the same, lateral view. 38, aedeagus. 39–42: *I. formosana* (Pic): 39, parameres, ventral view. 40, the same, lateral view. 41, aedeagus. 42, last abdominal segment of female. Scale a – Fig. 42; b – Figs 25–26, 29, 34–35, 38, 41; c – Figs 27–28, 30–33, 36–37, 39–40.

Male. Eyes prominent. Head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna reaching elytral midlength. Pronotum as long as wide, elytra parallel-sided. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically, last sternum widely triangular, shallowly emarginate apically. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 32–34).

Female. Antenna shorter, not reaching elytral midlength, elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly. Both pygidium and last sternum triangular, rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 6.3–8.0 mm.

Material examined: Japan: Sapporo (type locality), G. Lewis, 5 ex.; Hakone, G. Lewis, 1 ex., designated recently as holotype only on the label, but this locality is not mentioned in the original description (all BMNH); Hokkaido, Ikutawara, Abashiri, 2.–3.VIII.1985, S. Oomono, 1 ex. (VSPC).

Distribution: Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, ?Ryukyu Is. – Yakushima (MIYATAKE, 1985). The occurrence in Yakushima I. seems me to be unprobable, because of absence in Kyushu. It probably regards *I. igai* (Nak.).

Indasclera igai (Nakane), n.comb.

Fig. 35.

Asclera igai NAKANE, 1954: 177.

Ascleropsis igai: ŠVIHLA, 1987: 20.

Head and prothorax black with slight golden tinge, maxillary palpi and anteclypeus honey yellow, mandibles honey yellow to chestnut. First three and basal portions of segments 4 and 5 honey yellow, rest of segments sooty. Legs honey yellow, tarsi somewhat darker. Meso- and metathorax, elytra and abdomen iron grey. Surface of head and pronotum very finely and densely punctate with fine, yellow, recumbent pubescence, semilustrous. Elytra finely imbricate-punctate, with somewhat longer, yellow, recumbent pubescence, matt. Elytral venation excluding subhumeral vein absent.

Male. Eyes more prominent than in *I. carinicornis* (Lew.), head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum. Antenna slightly exceeding over elytral midlength. Pronotum as long as wide. Elytra parallel-sided. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically, last sternum widely triangular, its apex shallowly emarginate. Tegmen very similar to that of *I. carinicornis* (Lew.), aedeagus (Fig. 35).

Female unknown to me. According to the original description it differs especially by dark femora and tibiae and by dark brown pubescence of the body.

Length ♂♀: 5.5–8.0 mm.

Material examined: Japan: Kumamoto Pref., Mt. Hakucho, 26.VII. 1992, R. Noda, 2 ex. (VSPC, TUFJ); Shikoku, Tokushima Pref., Kisawa- -mura, Mt. Takashiroyama, 25.VII.1993, K. Uchida, 1 ex. (TUFJ).

Distribution: Japan: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu (MIYATAKE, 1985).

Indasclera ruficollis (Lewis), n.comb.

Figs 36–38.

Ditylus ruficollis LEWIS, 1895: 434.

Asclera konoii NAKANE, 1973: 7, n.syn.

Head black, in front of eyes including mouthparts chestnut, anteclypeus pale lemon yellow. Antennae and legs sooty, basal portions of femora lighter. Prothorax terra-cotta to orange, meso- and metasternum terra-cotta, abdomen terra-cotta, darker laterally. Surface of head very finely punctate, with fine, brown, recumbent pubescence, lustrous. Pronotum more sparsely punctate than head, with fine, yellow, recumbent pubescence, lustrous. Elytra very finely imbricate-punctate, with fine, brown, recumbent pubescence, matt.

Male. Head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum. Antenna reaching elytral midlength. Pronotum as long as wide, pronotal depressions very slight, almost invisible. Elytra parallel-sided. Pygidium triangular, apically rounded or very shallowly emarginate. Last sternum widely triangular, rounded apically. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 36–38).

Female. Antenna shorter than in male, not reaching elytral midlength. Pygidium and last sternum like those in male.

Length ♂♀: 6.5–9.0 mm.

Type material examined: syntypes (BMNH): Japan, Nikko, 10.–18.VIII. 1881, G. Lewis, 1♂, here designated as lectotype; Japan, Chuzenji, 14.VIII. 1881, G. Lewis, 1♀, designated as paralectotype.

Additional material examined: Japan, Kyushu, Ohita Pref., Mt. Kurodate, 20.VIII.1995, S. Ogata, 1 ex. (TUFJ).

Distribution: Japan: Honshu, Shikoku (MIYATAKE, 1985), Kyushu.

Already KÔNO (1937) and NAKANE (1973) suggested the possibility of the here established new synonymy, but they probably had not the possibility to examine the type material of *D. ruficollis* Lew.

Indasclera formosana (Pic), n.comb.

Figs 39–42.

Asclera formosana PIC, 1910: 95.*Ascleropsis formosana*: ŠVIHLA, 1987: 20.

Head, meso- and metasternum, elytra and abdomen obscured green or dark greenish blue. Apex of clypeus pale yellow greenish, apexes of mandibles, maxillary palpi and antennae rusty. Prothorax egg-yolk yellow, legs olivaceous grey, femora with metallic green tinge, knees and bases of tibiae lighter. Surface of head densely punctulate with longer, whitish, recumbent pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum cordiform, lustrous, sparsely, finely unregularly punctate, areas between punctures sometimes very finely coriaceous, glabrous. Elytra very finely reticulate-punctate, with short, yellow, recumbent pubescence, matt. Elytral veins excluding almost costate, subhumeral one only very slightly indicated.

Male. Head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum. Antenna reaching elytral midlength. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide. Elytra very slightly narrowing posteriorly. Pygidium triangular, its apex triangularly emarginate, last sternum emarginate apically. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 39–41).

Female. Eyes slightly smaller than in male, antenna shorter, not reaching elytral midlength, elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly. Both pygidium and last sternum triangular, last sternum rounded apically, pygidium triangularly emarginate apically (Fig. 42).

Length ♂♀: 7.5–10.0 mm.

Type material examined: syntypes (MNHN): Formosa, Taiwan, IV., 2 ♀, one of the here designated as lectotype, the other as paralectotype.

Additional material examined: Taiwan: Hosan, III.1910, 2 ex.; Taihorin, V.1910, 1 ex. all S. Sauter; Fenchihu, 1400 m, 16.IV.–17.V. 1977, J. & S. Klapperich, 9 ex.; Rara-san, 17.V.1978, S. Inokawa, 1 ex. (all VSPC); Fenchihu, 23.–24.V.1975, K. Akiyama, 3 ex.; Nanshanchi, 29.IV.1977, Y. Komiya, 1 ex.; 19.–24.IV.1977, T. Niisato, 3 ex.; 29.IV.–10.V.1976, K. Akiyama, 2 ex.; Hsnyuan, Pushing, 17.V.1984, Y. Komiya, 2 ex.; Wushe, 9.VI.1975, K. Akiyama, 2 ex.; Sungkang, 8.VII.1978, native collector, 1 ex.; Meifeng, 4.V.1977, Y. Komiya, 1 ex.; Palin, Fushing, 17.V.1985, T. Endô, 1 ex.; Mt. Kanton, 1.V.1983, N. Nishimura, 5 ex. (all HAYJ).

Distribution: Taiwan.

Indasclera subrugosa group

Body moderately vaulted. Eyes small, slightly prominent in male, so that head across eyes are very slightly wider than the pronotum, very slightly prominent in the female. Last antennal segment constricted be-

hind its midlength. Pronotum moderately cordiform, with a pair of depressions on the anterior portion and with a very slight praebasal one. Tibiae straight or very slightly curved. Elytra metallic, very slightly narrowing posteriorly in male, their surface areolate to rugose, elytral veins well developed. Both pygidium and last sternum in female triangular, rounded apically. Tegmen tubular, aedeagus curved, without apical teeth.

Indasclera subrugosa (Kôno), n.comb.

Figs 43–45.

Asclera subrugosa KÔNO, 1937: 137.

Asclera subrugosa kyushuensis NAKANE, 1954: 176, n.syn.

Head, meso- and metathorax, elytra, femora, tibiae and abdomen dark greenish blue, apexes of mandibles, maxillary palpi, antennae and tarsi sooty, prothorax saffron yellow. Surface of head and pronotum densely, finely punctate, with short, semierect, brown pubescence, semilustrous. Elytra with longer, semierect, yellow pubescence, matt. Elytral venation well developed, subhumeral vein stronger. Suture roof-like elevated in posterior third of elytra., apex of elytron narrowly rounded.

Male. Antenna moderately exceeding over elytral midlength. Pronotum as long as wide. Pygidium subtriangular, shallowly emarginate apically, last sternum widely rounded, slightly sinuate apically. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 43–45).

Female. Eyes less prominent than in male, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna shorter, hardly reaching elytral midlength. Elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly. Last sternum with apical, shallow, oval depression.

Length ♂♀: 8.7–11.0 mm.

Material examined: Japan, Ryukyu Is.: Amami-oshima: 1896, Perrie, 1 ex.; 25.V.1914, 1 ex.; Yaku-shima, Issou, 15.V.1994, T. Ueno, 5 ex.; Okinawa, 20.VI.1988, S. Tsuyuki, 1 ex. (all VSPC).

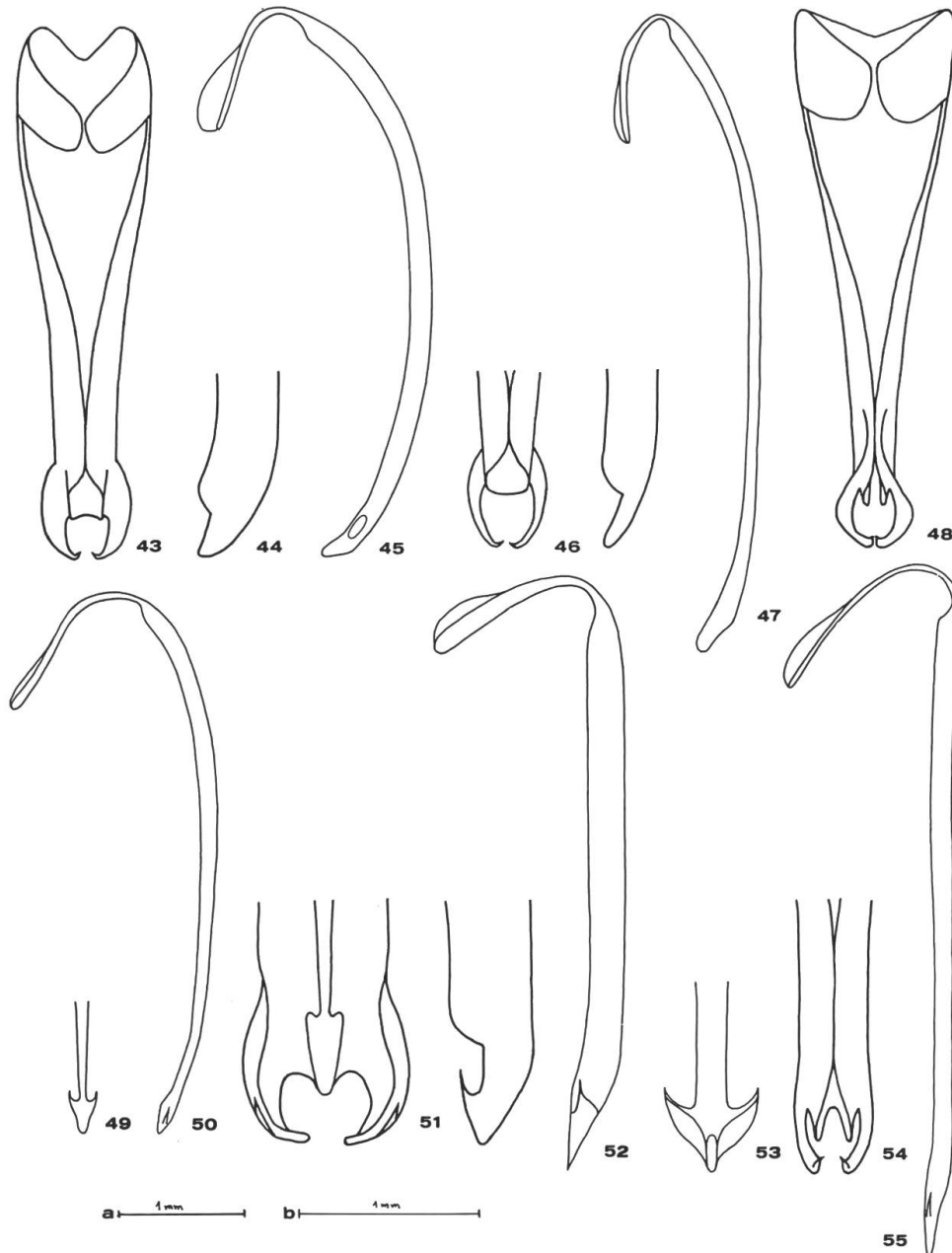
Distribution: Japan: Kyushu; Ryukyu Is.: Yaku-shima, Tokuno-shima, Amami-oshima, Okinawa (MIYATAKE, 1985). GRESSITT (1939) reported this species from Taiwan, but the occurrence here must be verified.

Indasclera uenoi n.sp.

Figs 46–47.

Head, meso- and metathorax, femora, tibiae and abdomen bluish green, maxillary palpus, tips of mandibles and tarsi sooty, anteclypeus lemon yellow, antennae honey yellow to rusty, prothorax yellow to orange. Head finely punctate, very sparsely on frons, with very fine and sparse yellow pubescence, lustrous. Pronotum very sparsely and finely

punctate and brown pubescent, lustrous. Elytra sparsely and finely yellow pubescent. Subhumeral elytral vein and vein 3 well developed, vein 4 absent or indicated only basally. Apex of elytron rounded.



Figs 43–55: 43–45: *Indasclera subrugosa* (Kôno): 43, tegmen. 44, paramere, lateral view. 45, aedeagus. 46–47: *I. uenoi* n.sp.: 46, parameres, ventral and lateral view. 47, aedeagus. 48–50: *I. himalaica* Švihla: 48, tegmen. 49, aedeagal apex, dorsal view. 50, aedeagus. 51–53: *I. burmanica* n.sp.: 51, parameres, ventral and lateral view. 52, aedeagus. 53, aedeagal apex, dorsal view. 54–55: *I. vitalisi* (Pic): 54, parameres. 55, aedeagus. Scale a – Figs 45, 47, 49–50, 52–53, 55; b – Figs 43–44, 46, 48, 51, 54.

Male. Antenna very slightly exceeding over elytral midlength. Pronotum moderately longer than wide. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically, last sternum widely rounded apically. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 46–47).

Female. Eyes less prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna shorter, reaching elytral midlength. Pronotum as long as wide. Elytra parallel-sided.

Length ♂♀: 9.4–11.2 mm.

Holotype (KHOJ), ♂, Formosa, Nanshanchi, 28.V.1975, K. Akiyama; paratypes: the same data, 7.V.1976, 1♀ (HAYJ); 26.V.1975, 1♀; Taiwan, Fenchihu, 1400 m, 25.V.1977, J. & S. Klapperich, 1♀; S. Formosa, Kosempo, V.(19)09, H. Sauter, 2♀; Taiwan, Taimari, Taitong Hsien, 26.–27.VI.1986, K. Masumoto, 1♀ (all VSPC); Formosa, Penpu-chi, 13.V.1975, K. Akiyama, 1♀ (HAYJ).

Distribution: Taiwan.

Name derivation. Named after Dr. Teruhisa Ueno.

I. uenoi n.sp. differs from *I. subrugosa* (Kôno) by a more lustrous body, by the normal elytral suture, by the different form of the last abdominal segment in the male as well as by the different male genitalia.

Indasclera himalaica group

Body moderately vaulted. Eyes very slightly to moderately prominent, vertex vaulted. Last antennal segment constricted behind its midlength. Surface of head finely and densely coriarius-punctate with very fine, yellow, recumbent pubescence. Pronotum moderately cordiform, pronotal depressions very shallow. Tibiae straight. Elytra metallic coloured, their surface very finely punctulate. Elytral venation very slightly developed or absent. Apex of elytron rounded. Last sternum in male widely rounded apically, pygidium triangular, rounded apically, both last sternum and pygidium with shallow emargination in apex. Pygidium in female triangular, rounded apically. Tegmen tubular, exceeding over bases of parameres, aedeagus slender, with sharp lateroapical teeth.

Indasclera himalaica himalaica Švihla

Figs 48–50.

Indasclera himalaica ŠVIHLA, 1980: 50.

Ascleropsis himalaica: ŠVIHLA, 1987:16.

Head glaucous bluish green, antennae and legs black, first two antennal segments more or less lighter. Prothorax lemon yellow to egg-

yolk yellow, with wide, mediolongitudinal, bluish green stripe, constricted in 1/3 of its length, which is sometimes not sharply delimited or dilapidated and brown with slight metallic tinge. Surface of pronotum very finely coriaceous, with very sparse and fine punctuation and pubescence, matt to lustrous. Elytra and ventral part of body smaragdine or glaucous bluish green, matt, elytral venation slightly developed but distinct.

Male. Eyes moderately prominent, head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum. Antenna slightly exceeds over elytral midlength. Pronotum very slightly longer than wide. Femora very slightly thickened. Elytra parallel-sided, with longer, semierect, yellow pubescence. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 48–50).

Female. Eyes slightly less prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, pronotum as long as wide or very slightly wider. Femora not thickened. Elytra very slightly dilated apically. Elytral pubescence shorter than in male. Last sternum triangular, its apex almost sharp.

Length ♂♀: 9.0–9.2 mm.

Type material examined: holotype (NHMB), ♂, India, Darjeeling Distr., Rimbick-Raman, 1950–2450 m, 12.V.1975, W. Wittmer.

Additional material examined: Sikkim: without further data, 1 ex.; Natok, 1500 m, 26.IV.1985, Ch.J. Rai, 1 ex.; Deehiling, 1200 m, 29.IV.1985, Ch.J. Rai, 1 ex. (all VSPC).

Distribution: India: Darjiling Distr.; Sikkim.

***Indasclera himalaica godawariensis* n.ssp.**

It differs from the nominotypical subspecies by the sienna colouration of the legs and antennae.

Length ♂♀: 7.0–9.0 mm.

Type material: holotype (KMOJ), ♂, Nepal, Godawari, Kathmandu vall., 1600 m, 18.V.1983, T. Shimomura; paratype (VSPC), ♀, the same locality, 1450–1760 m, 17.–18.V.1990, J. Probst.

***Indasclera vitalisi* (Pic), n.comb.**

Figs 54–55.

Asclera vitalisi Pic, 1922: 23.

Head bluish green, sometimes with slight bluish or violet tinge, semilustrous. Antennae and legs sooty, basal two antennal segments and basal 2/3 of femora sometimes sienna. Prothorax lemon yellow to terracotta. Surface of pronotum finely and sparsely punctate, almost glab-

rous, semilustrous. Elytra and ventral part of body smaragdine to bluish green, matt. Elytral veins not developed.

Male. Eyes very slightly prominent, head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum. Antenna slightly exceeds over elytral midlength. Pronotum as long as wide. Femora very slightly thickened. Elytra parallel-sided, with longer, semierect, yellow pubescence. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 54–55), aedeagal apex from dorsal view very similar to that of *I. himalaica* Švihla.

Female. Femora not thickened, elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly, elytral pubescence shorter. Last abdominal segment like in preceding species.

Length ♂♀: 9.0–10.8 mm.

Type material examined: syntypes (MNHN): Laos, X. Klunang, 12.V.1919, R. Vitalis de Salvaza, 1♂, here designated as lectotype; X. Klunang, Vitalis, 2♂, designated as paralectotypes.

Additional material examined: Thailand: Doi Suthep Pui, 1300–1500 m, 7.–14.V.1992, P. Pacholátko, 1 ex.; the same locality, 19.VI.1983, T. Shimomura, 1 ex. (all VSPC); Chiang Mai, Phuping Palace, 17.V.1983, H. Akiyama, 2 ex.; Meo village near Chiang Mai, 7.V.1980, H. Akiyama (all HAYJ).

Distribution: Laos, N Thailand.

Indasclera burmanica n.sp.

Figs 51–53.

Head, meso- and metathorax and abdomen glaucous bluish green or smaragdine, head semilustrous, elytra matt. Antennae and mouthparts dark olivaceous. Legs glaucous bluish green, bases of femora more or less brownish. Prothorax egg-yolk yellow, disc of pronotum with round, oval, metallic purplish grey spot. Surface of pronotum more strongly and densely than in two preceding species punctate, with sparse, recumbent, brown pubescence, semilustrous. Elytral veins excluding slightly developed subhumeral one absent.

Male. Eyes moderately prominent, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum. Antennal segments 9–11 missing. Pronotum as long as wide. Femora not thickened, like in female. Elytra parallel-sided, finely, yellow, recumbently pubescent in both sexes. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 51–53).

Female. Does not differ from male. Antenna slightly exceeds over elytral midlength. Last abdominal segment similar like those in preceding species of this group, last sternum more rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 8.8–12.7 mm.

Holotype (BMNH), ♂, Birmah, Ruby Mes. (Mines) (50 km W Mogok), Doherty; paratypes (BMNH), the same data, 3♀.

Distribution: N Burma.

Name derivation. Named after its type locality.

The new species differs from the other related ones by its colouration and by the different form of the terminalia.

Indasclera indica group

Body subdepressed. Eyes small and prominent, vertex vaulted, head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum in male, very slightly narrower in female. Last antennal segment constricted behind its mid-length. Pronotum approximately as long as wide in male, sometimes moderately wider in female, strongly cordiform, with pair of depressions in anterior portion, with more or less developed longitudinal keel between them and with praebasal depression. Posterior margin of pronotum strongly collared. Tibiae straight to very slightly curved. Elytra almost parallel-sided in male, moderately dilated posteriorly in female. Surface of elytra very finely imbricate-punctate, covered by fine, short, recumbent pubescence, elytral veins very slightly indicated or absent. Apex of elytron more or less acutely pointed (Fig. 58). Last sternum in female subtriangular, rounded apically. Both tegmen and aedeagus very long and slender, tegmen tubular, in all species very similar to that of *I. indica* (Frm.).

Species of this group seem to be relatively young, their terminalia very slightly differing one another, but further characters e.g. the colouration of the elytra, the pubescence, the sculpturing etc. are invariable. Also the sympatrical occurrence of some species on concrete locality (Tam Dao, Karsiang etc.) and/or region allows to give them the specific status.

Indasclera indica (Fairmaire)

Figs 56–60.

Asclera indica FAIRMAIRE, 1894: 42.

Indasclera indica: ŠVIHLA, 1980: 49.

Ascleropsis indica: ŠVIHLA, 1987: 15.

Ascleropsis excellens FLEISCHER, 1919: 168, syn. by ŠVIHLA, 1980.

Head, elytra, meso- and metathorax and abdomen glaucous grey or glaucous bluish green, antennae, mouthparts and legs chestnut to black, anteclypeus lemon yellow to honey yellow. Prothorax orange with narrow anterior and posterior margin sienna with greenish tinge or with

more or less wide, not sharply delimited, mediolongitudinal sienna stripe. Head very finely punctate and brown pubescent, punctuation on frons is sparser, lustrous. Pronotum almost impunctate, with very short and sparse yellow pubescence, lustrous. Elytral pubescence brown.

Male. Antenna moderately exceeds over elytral midlength. Last sternum very slightly sinuate or widely rounded apically, pygidium triangular, roundly cut apically. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 56–57, 59–60).

Female. Antenna shorter, reaching 1/3 of elytral length. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 7.8–10.8 mm.

Material examined: Bhutan: 87 km of Phuntsholing, 22.V.1972, 4 ex. (NHMB), 2 ex. (VSPC); Tangu, 22 km N Thimpu, 2600–2800 m, 30.VI.1972, 3 ex. (NHMB); Thimpu, Phuntsholing, 1680 m, 22.V.1972, 1 ex. (NHMB); Chimakothi, 22.V.1972, 1 ex. (NHMB), all NHMB Bhutan Expedition; Chasilakha, 6425 ft., 1978, Dorjee Khandu, 16 ex. (NHMB), 5 ex. (VSPC); India, Darjiling Distr.: Shepkola, 2150 m, 2.V.1970, W. Wittmer, 1 ex. (NHMB); Darjiling, 2150 m, 26.V.1975, W. Wittmer, 1 ex. (NHMB); Kalimpong env., 25.IV.1979, B. Bhakta, 1 ex. (NHMB), 1 ex. (VSPC); Mirik, 980 m, 13.VIII.1985, Ch. J. Rai, 1 ex. (NHMB); Lopchu, 1500 m, 9.V.1975, W. Wittmer, 2 ex. (NHMB), 2 ex. (VSPC); Jhepi, 17.V.1975, W. Wittmer, 1 ex. (VSPC); Sukiapokhari, Manibhanjan, 2100 m, 31.V.1983, T. Shimomura 1 ex. (VSPC); India, Sikkim: Chongay, 1700 m, 11.V.1985, Ch. J. Rai, 2 ex. (NHMB); Natok, 1500 m, 26.IV.1985, Ch. J. Rai, 1 ex. (NHMB); E Nepal: Mumbug, E Makalu, 3200–3500 m, 10.VI.1980, W. Wittmer, 1 ex. (NHMB); Gorza, 2100 m, 5.–6.VI.1985, M. Brancucci, 1 ex. (NHMB); Arun vall., Khandabari–Bhotebas, 1000–1750 m, 5.VI.1988, J. Probst, 1 ex. (VSPC).

Distribution: India: Darjiling Distr., Sikkim; E Nepal, Bhutan.

Indasclera rollei (Pic), n.comb.

Asclera rollei Pic, 1910: 95.

Type material examined: holotype (MNHN), ♀, Indes, Kodai Kanal.

The status of this species cannot be solved until the male specimen will be at disposal. The female is identical with preceding species. One further female specimen from S India, Madura (MNHN) was also examined.

Indasclera brancuccii n.sp.

Fig 61.

Head glaucous bluish green or green, mouthparts, antennae and legs chestnut, anteclypeus more or less yellowish or brownish. Prothorax coloured like that of *I. indica* (Frm.). Elytra and abdomen ultra green, smaragdine or dark greenish olivaceous. Surface of head finely and den-

sely punctate, with fine brown pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum irregularly, sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytral pubescence yellow.

Male. Antenna hardly reaching elytral midlength. Pronotum as long as wide. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically, last sternum widely rounded or slightly sinuate apically. Apex of aedeagus (Fig. 61).

Female. Antenna shorter than in male, not reaching 1/3 of elytral length. Pygidium triangular, shallowly emarginate apically.

Length ♂♀: 7.5–9.3 mm.

Holotype (VSPC), ♂, Nepal, Kathmandu, 4400 ft., 16.VII.1967, Can. Nepal Exped.; paratypes: Himalaya, Darj.(iling), Atkinson, 1 ♂; India, Darjeeling Distr., Anbegh Kaman, 1.–4.IV.1987, B. Bhakta, 1♀; W Nepal, Modi Khola, Landrung, 1100–1800, 3.–6.VI.1984, B. Bhakta, 1♀; E Nepal, Arun v., Lamobagar Gola, 1400 m, 8.–14.VI.1983, M. Brancucci, 1♂ (all VSPC); C Nepal, Kathmandu vall., Godawari, 1600 m, 21.V.1983, T. Shimomura, ♂♀ (VSPC, HAYJ); Wangdi Dorjula, 26.VI., Nat.-Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972, 1♀ (NHMB); Nobding, 41 km O Wangdi Phu, 2800 m, 15.VI., Nat.-Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972, 2♀ (NHMB, VSPC); Nepal, Kathmandu v., Godawari, 1500 m, 17.V. 1983, M. Brancucci, 1♀; W Nepal, Modi Khola, Pothana, 5.–7.V. 1984, B. Bhakta, 1♀ (all NHMB).

Distribution: India: Darjiling Distr.; Nepal, Bhutan.

Name derivation. This species is named after one of its collectors, my friend, Dr. Michel Brancucci, well-known specialist in the family Dytiscidae.

I. brancuccii n.sp. differs from *I. indica* (Fairmaire) by the more densely punctate head, by the shorter antennae, by the yellow elytral pubescence and by different form of the aedeagal apex.

Indasclera chapaensis (Pic), n.comb.

Fig. 62.

Asclera chapaensis PIC, 1927: 13.

Head, meso- and metasternum, abdomen and elytra smaragdine, apices of elytra bluish green, mouthparts chestnut, clypeus lemon yellow. Antennae and legs terra-cotta to chestnut, femora sometimes with slight metallic tinge. Prothorax lemon yellow. Head finely and densely imbricate-punctate and yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum finely, irregularly punctate, punctuation on disc sparser, with very sparse, yellow pubescence, semilustrous. Elytral pubescence yellow.

Male. Antenna slightly exceeds over elytral midlength. Pronotum as long as wide. Pygidium triangular, rounded or roundly cut apically, apical part of last sternum sinuate. Aedeagus (Fig. 62).

Female. Antenna reaching 1/3 of elytral length. Last sternum rounded apically, pygidium triangular, shallowly emarginate apically.

Length ♂♀: 8.2–12.5 mm.

Type material examined: syntypes (MNHN): Tonkin, Chapa (Sa Pa), 24.IV.1918, Jeanvoine, ♂♀, male is here designated as lectotype, female as paralectotype.

Additional material examined: N Vietnam, Prov. Vinh Phu, Tam Dao: 27.V.–2.VI.1985, V. Švihla & J. Rybníček, 3 ex.; 20.–28.VI.1990, J. Strnad, 3 ex.; 12.–24.V.1989, P. Pacholátko, 1 ex. (all VSPC).

Distribution: N Vietnam.

***Indasclera dembickyi* n.sp.**

Fig. 63.

Head glaucous bluish green, mouthparts black, anteclypeus rusty. Antennae and legs sepia, femora sometimes with bluish tinge. Prothorax saffron yellow, sometimes very narrowly green bordered on posterior margin. Meso- and metathorax and elytra dark yellow green. Head finely and densely punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum very finely and very sparsely punctate, very sparsely yellow pubescent, almost glabrous. Elytral pubescence yellow.

Male. Antenna moderately exceeds over elytral midlength. Pygidium triangular, rounded or roundly cut apically, last sternum slightly sinuate apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 63).

Female unknown.

Length ♂: 10.0–11.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Thai, Soppong Pai, 1800 m, 1.–8.V.1993, Pacholátko & Dembický; paratypes: the same locality, 1500 m, 7./12.V.1996, J. Horák, 1♂; NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600–2000 m, 17.–23.V. 1991, J. Horak, 2♂ (all VSPC).

Distribution: N Thailand.

Name derivation. This species is named after one of its collectors, my friend, Mr. Luboš Dembický.

The male of *I. dembickyi* n.sp. differs from the similar *I. chapaensis* (Pic) and *I. brancuccii* n.sp. by the different form of aedeagal apex.

Indasclera strangulata (Fairmaire), n.comb.

Fig. 64.

Anoncodes strangulata FAIRMAIRE, 1889: 50.

Head slate blue, mouthparts sepia, anteclypeus partly rusty. Antennae and legs black with slight bluish tinge. Prothorax saffron yellow, with anterior and posterior, median, semicircular, sepia spot in male, in female only both anterior and posterior margin darker. Meso- and metathorax and elytra black with very slight bluish tinge. Head densely and finely punctate, sparsely and finely brown pubescent, semilustrous to lustrous. Pronotum finely, very sparsely and unregularly punctate and brown pubescent, lustrous to semilustrous. Elytral pubescence grey.

Male. Antenna moderately exceeds over elytral midlength. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically, last sternum slightly sinuate apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 64).

Female. Antenna reaching elytral midlength. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 10.0–12.9 mm.

Type material not examined, but the material at my disposal well agrees with the original description.

Material examined: China, Sichuan: Moxi env., 40 km S Luding, Haillougou glacier park, Mt. Gongga, 2000–3200 m, 14.–20.VIII.1995, J. Schneider, 3 ex.; Lisiping env., near Shimian, 27.VI.–3.VII.1991, Z. Kejval, 3 ex. (all VSPC).

Distribution: China: Sichuan.

Indasclera bocaki n.sp.

Fig. 65.

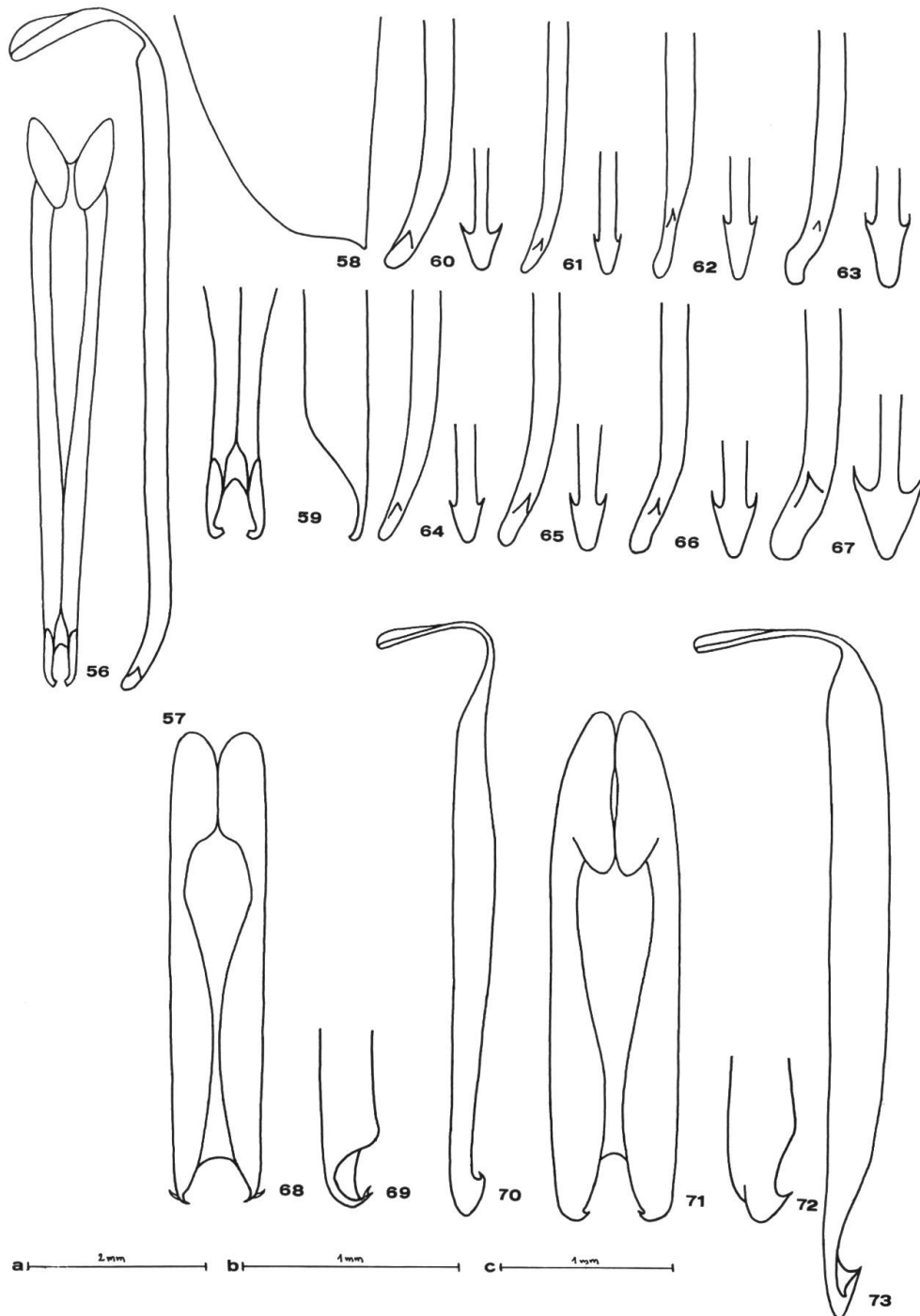
Head, meso and metathorax, elytra and abdomen dark bluish green, mouthparts, antennae and legs chestnut, anteclypeus honey yellow. Prothorax yellow, both anterior and posterior margin narrowly, dark greenish blue bordered. Head densely and finely imbricate-punctate, with sparse, fine, brown pubescence, matt. Pronotum unregularly, sparsely punctate and brown pubescent, semilustrous. Elytral pubescence brown.

Male. Antenna very slightly exceeds over elytral midlength. Pygidium triangular, shallowly emarginate apically, last sternum sinuate apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 65).

Female. Pygidium triangular, shallowly emarginate apically.

Length ♂♀: 10.0–11.9 mm.

Holotype, ♂, China, Sichuan, Mt. Emei, 600–1050 m, 5.–19.V.1989; paratypes: the same data, ♂♀ (all VSPC).



Figs 56–73: 56–59: *Indasclera indica* (Fairmaire): 56, tegmen. 57, aedeagus. 58, apex of elytron. 59, parameres, ventral and lateral view. 60–67: aedeagal apex, lateral and dorsal view: 60, *I. indica* (Fairmaire). 61, *I. brancuccii* n.sp. 62, *I. chapaensis* (Pic). 63, *I. dembickyi* n.sp. 64, *I. strangulata* (Fairmaire). 65, *I. bocaki* n.sp. 66, *I. strnadi* n.sp. 67, *I. brevicollis* (Gressitt). 68–70: *I. haemorrhoidalis* (Pic): 68, tegmen. 69, paramere, lateral view. 70, aedeagus. 71–73: *I. thibetana* (Pic): 71, tegmen. 72, paramere, lateral view. 73, aedeagus. Scale a – Fig. 58; b – Figs 56–57; c – Figs 59–73.

Distribution: China: Sichuan.

Name derivation. This species is named after my friend, Dr. Ladislav Bocák, specialist in the family Lycidae.

I. bocaki n.sp. differs from *I. strangulata* (Fairmaire) by the colouration of elytra, by the brown elytral pubescence, by the emarginate apex of pygidium and by the different form of aedeagal apex.

Indasclera strnadi n.sp.

Fig. 66.

It is very similar and nearly related to *I. bocaki* n.sp., from which it differs by following characters: head, meso- and metathorax, abdomen and elytra dark blue, pronotum mostly with not sharply delimited mediolongitudinal, brown stripe, elytral pubescence light brown, pygidium rounded apically in both sexes, aedeagal apex more bent ventrally (Figs.).

Length ♂♀: 10.5–13.0 mm.

Holotype (NHMB), ♂, N Vietnam, Prov. Vinh Phu, Tam Dao, 20.–28.VI.1990, J. Strnad; paratypes: the same data, 1♂ 2♀ (VSPC), 2♀ (NHMB); Vietnam, Prov. Lien Lon, Sa Pa, 12.–17.V.1990, O. Černý, 1♀ (SMNS).

Distribution: N Vietnam.

Name derivation. This species is named after one of its collectors, my friend Mr. Jan Strnad.

Indasclera brevicollis (Gressitt), n.comb.

Fig. 67.

Asclera brevicollis GRESSITT, 1939: 221.

It is very similar to *I. strnadi* n.sp., from which it differs by following characters: pronotum only with narrowly dark anterior and posterior margin, elytra indigo to black, elytral pubescence grey, aedeagal apex (Fig. 67).

Length ♂♀: 9.8–13.7 mm.

Material examined: China, Fujian, Kuatun, Klapperich lgt.: 26.V.–30.VI.1946, 13 ex.; 26.–30.V.1948, 5 ex. (all VSPC).

Distribution: China: Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian (Gressitt, 1939).

Indasclera incostata group

Both tegmen and aedeagus short, the former semitubular. Only one known species.

Indasclera incostata (Pic), n.comb.

Figs 91–94.

Asclera incostata PIC, 1926: 19.*Ascleropsis incostata*: ŠVIHLA, 1987: 20.*Asclera incostata* var. *ruficornis* PIC, 1926: 19, syn. by ŠVIHLA, 1987.*Asclera incostata* var. *obscurimembris* PIC, 1926: 19, syn. by ŠVIHLA, 1987.

Head, pronotum, round prosternal spot near coxal cavity, meso- and metasternum and elytra glaucous grey or dark bluish green, mouthparts and first two antennal segments rusty, apex of maxillary palpus, tips of mandibles and rest of antennal segments more or less darkened. Prothorax egg-yolk yellow, femora egg-yolk yellow, sometimes with longitudinal stripe coloured like elytra. Tibiae and tarsi brown to blackish, tibiae sometimes with lighter tips. Surface of head and pronotum very finely coriarius-punctate, very finely yellow recumbently pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately cordiform, with pair of anterior depressions, inner margin of which forms slight v-shaped keel, praebasal depression shallower. Elytra finely imbricate-punctate, with short, fine, yellow, recumbent pubescence, matt. Elytral veins excluding subhumeral one very slightly indicated, apex of elytron rounded.

Male. Eyes prominent, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, Antenna reaches 2/3 of elytral length, last antennal segment constricted behind its middle. Pronotum moderately longer than wide. Elytra very slightly narrowing apically. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically, last sternum widely rounded. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 91–94).

Female. Eyes less prominent, head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum. Antenna reaches elytral midlength, elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly. Both pygidium and last sternum triangular, rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 6.1–8.2 mm.

Type material examined: *A. incostata*: syntypes (MNHN), 7♂ 1♀, Szetswan, Kwahsien, Exp. Stötzner, one male is here designated as lectotype, the others as paralectotypes; var. *ruficornis*: 2 syntypes, the same data as lectotype; var. *obscurimembris*: 3 syntypes, the same data as lectotype (all MNHN).

Additional material examined: China, Sichuan: Mt. Emei, 600–1050 m, 5.–19.V.1989, 7 ex.; Yunling Mts., 1 ex. (all VSPC); Burma, Ruby Mines, Doherty, 2 ex. (BMNH).

Distribution: China: Sichuan; Burma.

Indasclera haemorrhoidalis group

Body subdepressed. Eyes small, more prominent in male, more slightly in female. Pronotum moderately to very slightly cordiform, pronotal depressions slightly developed. Tibiae straight. Elytra parallel-sided in male, slightly dilated posteriorly in female. Subhumeral vein well developed to costate, other ones not developed. Each elytron apically rounded. Apical abdominal segment partly or completely yellow. Tegmen and aedeagus short, robust. Tegmen tubular, apexes of parameres bent dorsally, apex of aedeagus with dorsal hook.

Indasclera haemorrhoidalis (Pic)

Figs 68–70.

Probosca haemorrhoidalis PIC, 1907: 174.

Indasclera haemorrhoidalis: ŠVIHLA, 1983: 338.

Ascleropsis haemorrhoidalis: ŠVIHLA, 1987: 20.

Head obscure green, in front of and beneath eyes including mouthparts, first and sometimes also second antennal segment egg-yolk yellow, tips of mandibles and last segment of maxillary palpus darker. Rest of antennal segments, tibiae and tarsi olivaceous grey. Pronotum obscure green, egg-yolk yellow lateroventrally or green colouration is reduced to only central, longitudinal spot on disc. Prosternum, femora and last abdominal segment egg-yolk yellow, rest of ventral side of body obscure green. Surface of head and pronotum finely and densely punctate, with fine, yellow, recumbent pubescence, semilustrous. Elytra finely punctulate, like head and pronotum pubescent, matt.

Male. Eyes prominent, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum. Antenna reaching 2/3 of elytral length, last antennal segment slightly constricted behind its midlength. Pronotum very slightly wider than long. Elytra slightly narrowing posteriorly, subhumeral vein costate. Last sternum roundly emarginate apically, apex of pygidium widely rounded. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 68–70).

Female. Head with eyes approximately as wide as pronotum, antenna slightly exceeds over elytral midlength, pronotum as long as wide or very slightly wider, elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly. Both last sternum and pygidium triangular, rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 6.8–9.5 mm.

Type material examined: lectotype (MNHN), ♂, Chine, Yunnan; paralectotypes (MNHN): the same data, 1♂ 2♀.

Additional material examined: China, Yunnan, Gaoligong Mts., 1500–2500 m, 17.–24.V.1995, 1 ex. (VSPC).

Distribution: China: Yunnan.

Indasclera binotata (Pic), n.comb.

Asclera binotata PIC, 1927: 13.

Very similar to preceding species, from which it differs by following characters: pronotum egg-yolk yellow with pair of small, longitudinal, obscure green, praebasal spots, terminal half of femora obscure green, metasternum egg-yolk yellow, subhumeral vein developed but not costate. Male unknown.

Length ♀: 8.1–9.3 mm.

Type material examined: syntypes (MNHN): Sud Yunnan, Tche-Ping-Tcheou, ♀, here designated as lectotype; ???, Yunnan, ♀, designated as paralectotype.

Distribution: China: Yunnan.

Indasclera thibetana (Pic)

Figs 71–73.

Asclera thibetana PIC, 1915: 5.

Indasclera thibetana: ŠVIHLA, 1983: 338.

Ascleropsis thibetana ŠVIHLA, 1987: 20.

Head, first two and majority of third antennal segment, thorax, femora, tibiae, elytra and first and last abdominal segments egg-yolk yellow, antennal segments from fourth one olivaceous grey, tarsi olivaceous. Surface of head and pronotum finely and densely punctate, with fine, yellow, recumbent pubescence, which is denser on the head. Head matt, pronotum semilustrous. Elytra areolate-rugulose, with dense, fine, recumbent, yellow pubescence, matt.

Male. Holotype strongly destroyed, anterior and posterior legs and last three antennal segments missing. Eyes prominent, head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide. Elytra very slightly narrowing posteriorly, subhumeral vein slightly costate. Last abdominal segment similar to that of *I. haemorrhoidalis* (Pic), tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 71–73).

Female unknown

Length ♂: 7.8 mm.

Type material examined: holotype (MNHN), ♂, Thibet, locality unreadable.

Distribution: China: Thibet.

Indasclera unicostata (Pic)

Asclera unicostata PIC, 1914a: 68.

Indasclera unicostata: ŠVIHLA, 1983: 338.

Ascleropsis unicostata: ŠVIHLA, 1987: 20.

Head, first antennal segment, prothorax, femora, bases of tibiae and last abdominal segment honey yellow, rest of antennal segments, rest of tibiae, tarsi, meso- and metasternum and abdominal segments excluding last one olivaceous grey, elytra iron grey. Surface of head and pronotum finely and densely punctate, head more densely, pronotum more sparsely, fine, yellow, recumbently pubescent, head matt, pronotum semilustrous. Elytra finely areolate-rugulose, with short, recumbent, yellow pubescence, matt.

Male unknown.

Female. Eyes very slightly prominent, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum. Antennal segments from eight one missing. Pronotum slightly longer than wide. Elytra moderately dilated posteriorly, subhumeral vein costate.

Length ♀: 10.0 mm.

Type material examined: holotype (MNHN), ♀, Thibet.

Distribution: China: Thibet.

Indasclera rugosipennis group

Body robust, subcylindrical. Eyes not to moderately prominent, vertex vaulted. Antennae covered by white, recumbent pubescence, last antennal segment constricted behind its midlength. Surface of head densely imbricate-punctate or punctate. Pronotum moderately cordiform, with pair of depressions on disc and with slight praebasal depression. Surface of pronotum with short, dark, semierect pubescence. Hind and especially middle tibiae curved (Fig. 74), tibiae covered by recumbent, predominantly white pubescence. Elytra parallel-sided, coarsely imbricate-punctate, with semierect pubescence, metallic, elytral veins excluding subhumeral one not developed. Pygidium triangular, rounded apically in both sexes, last sternum in male widely rounded, mostly with sinuate apical margin, last sternum in female triangular, rounded apically, with very slight, apical, oval depression. Tegmen and aedeagus very similar in the majority of species, the former tubular, mostly finely, obliquely strigilate before parameres.

Indasclera rugosipennis (Pic), n.comb.

Figs 74, 76–79.

Asclera rugosipennis: PIC, 1910: 95.*Ascleropsis rugosipennis*: ŠVIHLA, 1987: 20.

Head, meso- and metathorax, femora, elytra and abdomen dark bluish green, dark blue or greyish blue. Mouthparts brownish, apex of clypeus yellow. Antennae rusty, tibiae and tarsi black, pronotum egg-yolk yellow. Surface of head densely punctate, covered by short, fine, brown, recumbent pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum sparsely punctate, with sparse, semierect, brown pubescence, lustrous. Elytra, apexes of tibiae and tarsi brown pubescent, femora and major part of tibiae whitish pubescent.

Male. Eyes slightly prominent, head across eyes approximately as wide as pronotum. Antenna reaching elytral midlength. Pronotum very slightly wider than long. Elytra parallel-sided, apex of elytron narrowly rounded to angulate. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 76–79), tegmen obliquely strigilate before parameres.

Female. Eyes less prominent, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, antenna shorter, reaching 1/3 of elytral length.

Length ♂♀: 9.5–12.9 mm.

Type material examined: syntypes (MNHN): Formosa, Taiwan, IV., 4 ♀, one of them is here designated as lectotype, other ones as paralectotypes.

Additional material examined: Taiwan: Hoozan: I.1910, 1 ex.; IV.1910, 3 ex.; Fukosho: IV.1909, 4 ex.; 10.V.1909, 1 ex.; Taihorin, V.1910, 1 ex; Kosempo: without date, 2 ex.; V.1909, 1 ex., all S. Sauter; Sha Ping nr. Liu Kui, 19.VI.1986, K. Baba, 1 ex.; Nanshan-chi, 28.V.1975, K. Akiyama, 2 ex. (all VSPC).

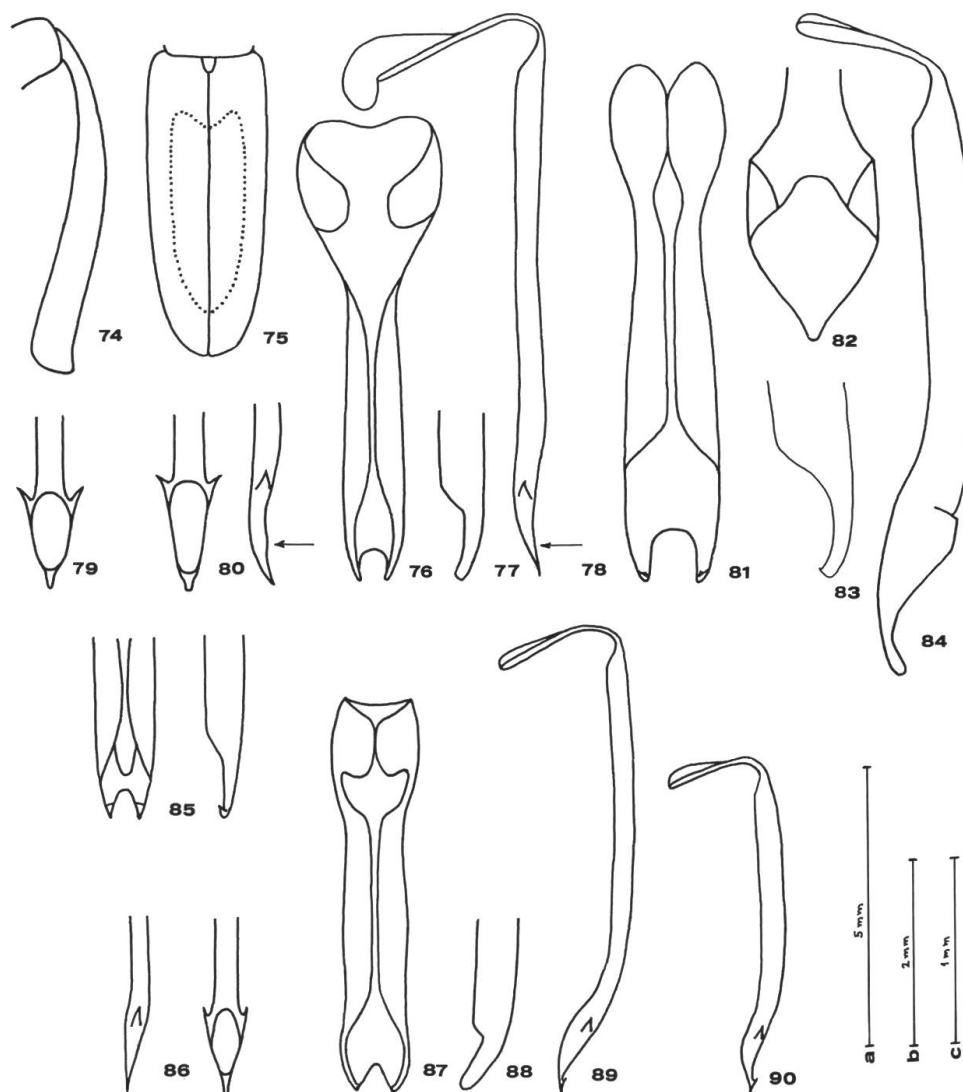
Distribution: Taiwan.

Indasclera japonica japonica (Pic), n.comb.*Asclera japonica* PIC, 1910: 95.*Asclera satana* NAKANE, 1954: 175, syn. by NAKANE, 1973.

Head, meso- and metathorax and abdomen black with slight metallic tinge. Mouthparts, antennae and legs chestnut to sepia, femora with slight metallic tinge. Pronotum saffron yellow, elytra dark greenish to iron grey with slight metallic tinge. Surface of head and pronotum densely punctate, with fine, brown, semierect pubescence, semilustrous. Apexes of tibiae and tarsi brown pubescent, rest of legs yellow pubescent. Elytra with arrow-shaped area (as in Fig. 75) of yellow, recum-

bent pubescence, pubescence on rest of elytra brown. Apical portion of sutural margin roof-like elevated.

Male. Eyes slightly prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna moderately exceeds over elytral midlength. Pronotum as



Figs 74–90: 74, *Indasclera rugosipennis* (Pic), middle tibia. 75, *I. nepalensis* (Švihla), elytral pubescence pattern. 76–79: *I. rugosipennis* (Pic): 76, tegmen. 77, paramere, lateral view. 78, aedeagus. 79, aedeagal apex, dorsal view. 80, *I. griseicornis* (Pic), aedeagal apex, dorsal and lateral view. 81–84: *I. loi* (Gressitt): 81, tegmen. 82, aedeagal apex, dorsal view. 83, paramere, lateral view. 84, aedeagus. 85–86: *I. tonkinensis* n.sp.: 85, parameres, ventral and lateral view. 86, aedeagal apex, lateral and dorsal view. 87–89: *I. dalatensis* (Pic): 87, tegmen. 88, paramere, lateral view. 89, aedeagus. 90, *I. pacholat-koi* n.sp., aedeagus. Scale a – Fig. 75; b – Figs 74, 76–80, 85–90; c – Figs 81–84.

long as wide. Elytra parallel-sided, apex of elytron angulate. Tegmen and aedeagus very similar like in *I. rugosipennis* (Pic).

Female. Eyes very slightly prominent, head across eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum. Antenna shorter, hardly reaching 1/3 of elytral length. Pronotum distinctly wider than long. Elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly, elytral pubescence shorter than in male.

Length ♂♀: 7.5–11.0 mm.

Type material examined: holotype (MNHN), ♂, Japon.

Distribution: Japan: S Honshu, Kyushu, Ryukyu Is.: Yaku-shima (MIYATAKE, 1985).

***Indasclera japonica amamiana* (Miyatake), n.comb., n.stat.**

Asclera amamiana MIYATAKE, 1985: 405.

It differs from the nominotypical subspecies by the colouration of the head, elytra and ventral part of the body, which is glaucous bluish green.

Length ♂♀: 8.0–13.0 mm.

Material examined: Japan, Ryukyu Is.: Okinawa-hont, Ookuni-rind, 30.XII.1989, Y. Matsumoto, 1 ex. (VSPC); Amami-oshima, Sumiyou-son, Kamiya, 2.VII.1992, R. Noda, 1 ex. (TUFJ).

Distribution: Japan: Ryukyu Is.: Amami-oshima, Okinawa.

***Indasclera griseicornis* (Pic), n.comb.**

Fig. 80.

Asclera griseicornis PIC, 1922: 23.

Head black, sometimes with very slight metallic tinge. Mouthparts and basal 3 antennal segments brown, following segments black. Prothorax egg-yolk yellow. Elytra and ventral part of body green, bluish green, dark greenish blue or dark slate blue, legs black, femora and tibiae sometimes with slight metallic tinge. Surface of head and pronotum densely rugulose-punctate or punctate, covered by short, brown, recumbent pubescence, matt to semilustrous. Anterior tibiae yellow pubescent, middle and posterior ones white pubescent in basal 2/3, apical third black pubescent. Elytra with arrow-shaped area (Fig. 75) of yellow, short, semierect pubescence, pubescence on rest of elytra brown.

Male. Eyes very slightly prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna reaches 1/3 of elytral length. Pronotum very slightly longer than wide. Elytra parallel-sided, apex of elytron narrowly roun-

ded. Tegmen and aedeagus almost the same as in *I. rugosipennis* (Pic), aedeagal apex (Fig. 80).

Female. Eyes not prominent, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna shorter, not reaching 1/3 of elytral length.

Length ♂♀: 11.6–13.6 mm.

Type material examined: syntypes (MNHN): Chapa (Sa Pa), 1♂, here designated as lectotype; the same data, 1♀; Chapa, 27.V.1917, Jeanvoine, 1♀; the same locality, 5.V.1918, 1♀, designated as paralectotypes.

Additional material examined: N Vietnam: Ngai Tio, 4800 ft., 1924, H. Stevens, 1 ex. (BMNH); Prov. Vinh Phu, Tam Dao: 27.V.–2.VI.1986, 7 ex.; 3.VI.–11.VI.1985, 1 ex., all V. Švihla; 20.–28.VI.1990, M. Dvořák, 2 ex. (all VSPC); 27.V.–2.VI.1986, J. Rybníček, 1 ex. (NHMB).

***Indasclera tonkinensis* n.sp.**

Figs 85–86.

Head black with slight metallic tinge, apical portion of clypeus lemon yellow. First two or three antennal segments on outer side brownish, last three to four segments egg-yolk yellow, rest of antenna black. Pro- and mesothorax saffron yellow, scutellum sometimes only on its base. Femora black with metallic tinge, tibiae and tarsi black. Basal 1/5 and apical 1/4 of elytra, lateral margin and semicircular spot behind middle, connected with it, dark blue, middle portion of elytra smaragdine, sapphire or greenish bluish. Surface of head and pronotum densely punctate, covered by short, fine, brown, recumbent pubescence, matt. Scutellum densely, white pubescent. Femora and tibiae covered by white, semierect pubescence, pubescence on apexes of tibiae and on tarsi black. Semierect, short fine pubescence on darker parts of elytra black, that on middle portion of elytra white.

Male. Eyes slightly prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna reaching 2/3 of elytral length. Pronotum as long as wide. Elytra parallel-sided, apex of elytron narrowly rounded. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 85–86), tegmen obliquely strigilate in front of parameres.

Female. Eyes very slightly prominent, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna hardly reaching elytral midlength.

Length ♂♀: 6.8–12.0 mm.

Holotype (VSPC), ♂, N Vietnam, Prov. Vinh Phu, Tam Dao, 3.–11.VI.1985, V. Švihla; paratypes: N Vietnam: the same data as holotype, 7♂ 13♀; the same locality: 27.V.–2.VI.1986, V. Švihla, 2♂ 5♀;

V.1990, J. Picka, 2♂; 20.–28.VI.1990, J. Strnad & J. Horák, 2♂ 1♀ (all VSPC); 12.–24.V.1989, P. Pacholátko, ♂♀; Prov. Ha Son Binh: Hoa Binh, 13.VI.1985, V. Kuba, 1♂ (all NHMB); Huong Son, 26.–29.IV.1991, J. Strnad, 5♂ 4♀ (VSPC); Tam Dao, 3.V.1994, H. Karube, 1♂ 3♀; 19.–21.V.1994, 1♀ (all HAYJ).

Distribution: N Vietnam.

Name derivation. Named after its distribution, Tonkin is the historical name for northern part of Vietnam.

It is very similar to *I. loi* (Gressitt), from which it differs by characters mentioned in this species.

***Indasclera dalatensis* (Pic), n.comb.**

Figs 87–89.

Asclera dalatensis PIC, 1928: 22.

Head, antennae and mouthparts black, femora basally brownish, rest of legs black. Prothorax egg-yolk yellow or rusty with slight violet tinge. Meso- and metathorax, elytra and ventral part of body green, obscured green or glaucous bluish green. Surface of head and pronotum densely punctate, covered by short, fine, brown, recumbent pubescence, matt. Legs completely covered by whitish to yellow, semierect pubescence. Elytra with arrow-shaped area of yellow, semierect pubescence (Fig. 75), pubescence on rest of elytra brown.

Male. Eyes slightly prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna hardly reaching elytral midlength. Pronotum very slightly wider than long. Elytra parallel-sided, apex of elytron narrowly rounded. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 87–89), tegmen without oblique strigilation.

Female. Eyes very slightly prominent, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna reaching 1/3 of elytral length.

Length ♂♀: 8.5–10.8 mm.

Type material examined: holotype (MNHN), ♂, Dalat, 17.III.(19)24.

Additional material examined: Malaysia, Malaya, Fraser's Hill: 4300 ft., 26.V.1926, H.M. Pendlebury, 1 ex.; 4000 ft., at light, 4.VI.1941, 1 ex. (all BMNH); 20.VII.1987, M. Satô, 1 ex. (VSPC); Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron's Highlands, Camp no. 4, 4800 ft, 17.VI.1923, H.M. Pendlebury, 1 ex. (BMNH).

Distribution: S Vietnam, Malaysia: Malaya.

Indasclera dalatensis var. **bifoveolata** (Pic), n.comb.

Asclera dalatensis var. *bifoveolata* PIC, 1934: 29.

The type material was not yet found. It may be a synonymy of *I. dalatensis* (Pic) or of *I. pacholatkoii* n.sp. or it may be a good species.

Distribution: C Vietnam.

Indasclera nepalensis (Švihla), n.comb.

Ascleropsis nepalensis ŠVIHLA, 1987: 17.

Male unknown. The female differs from *I. dalatensis* (Pic) by following characters: head greenish bluish grey, pronotum completely egg-yolk yellow or with large, mediolongitudinal, bluish greenish grey spot, enlarged anteriorly.

Type material examined: paratype (VSPC), ♀, O. Nepal, Lamobagar Gao, 1400 m, 28.–31.V.1990, W. Wittmer.

Additional material examined: E Nepal, Dhankuta, Arun vall., 750–1500 m, Num-He-dangna, C. Holzschuh, 1 ex.; N India, Darjiling Distr., Karsiang, Chiple Forest, 1000 m, 26.IV.1986, N. Dungal lgt., 1 ex. (all VSPC).

Distribution: N India: Darjiling Distr.; Nepal.

It is necessary to examine any male to determine the definitive status of this species.

Indasclera pacholatkoii n.sp.

Fig. 90.

Head greenish grey, mouthparts and antennae black. Prothorax orange or red with violet tinge, sometimes with pair of oval, purplish grey spots on disc. Legs black, femora with slight blue tinge. Elytra, meso- and metasternum and abdomen obscured green. Surface of head and pronotum densely punctate, covered by short, fine, brown, recumbent pubescence, matt. Legs and elytra completely white pubescent.

Male. Eyes slightly prominent, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum. Antenna slightly exceeds over elytral midlength. Pronotum approximately as long as wide. Elytra parallel-sided, apex of elytron narrowly rounded. Tegmen very similar to that of *I. dalatensis* (Pic), but relatively more robust, aedeagus (Fig. 90).

Female. Eyes less prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Length ♂♀: 6.8–10.5 mm.

Holotype (VSPC), ♂, S Vietnam, Buon Loi, 40 km NW of An Khe, 14 10N 108 30E, 28.III.–12.IV.1995, P. Pacholátko & L. Dembický lgt.; paratypes: the same data, 47♂ 32♀ (VSPC, NHMB, PPMC).

Distribution: C Vietnam.

Name derivation. This species is named after one of its collectors, my friend, Mr. Petr Pacholátko.

It differs from the related species by the characters given in the key.

Indasclera loi (Gressitt), n.comb.

Figs 81–84.

Asclera loi GRESSITT, 1939: 223.

By its form of the body and colouration very similar to *I. tonkinensis* n.sp., from which it differs by the first three antennal segments egg-yolk yellow and by the mouthparts, tibiae, tarsi and the first and the last segments of abdomen brown. Tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 81–84), tegmen without oblique strigilation, ventral part of aedeagal apex longitudinally strigilate.

Length ♂♀: 7.2–9.6 mm.

Type material examined: ♂, Hainan Id., Nokyu Chun, 22.III.(19)36, designated as allotype, but, in fact, paratype, what agrees with the original description (CASC).

Distribution: China: Hainan I.

Indasclera chinensis n.sp.

It is very similar to *I. dalatensis* (Pic) and *I. nepalensis* (Švihla), from which it differs by following characters: basal part of metasternum and scutellum egg-yolk yellow, tegmen and aedeagus the same like in *I. loi* (Gressitt).

Length ♂♀: 9.5–10.0 mm.

Holotype (BMNH), ♂, n. China; paratypes: the same data, 1♀; China, 1♀ (all BMNH).

Distribution: China.

Name derivation. Named after its type locality.

Indasclera peculiaris group

Tegmen short, semitubular, apex of aedeagus monstrously enlarged laterally. Only one known species.

Indasclera peculiaris (Pic) n.comb.

Figs 95–98.

Asclera peculiaris PIC, 1914b: 16.*Ascleropsis peculiaris*: ŠVIHLA, 1987: 20.

Head black, sometimes with bluish tinge, mouthparts and basal and sometimes also two or three terminal segments chestnut. Prothorax lemon or egg-yolk yellow, legs black, femora and tibiae sometimes with bluish tinge. Elytra bicolorous, basal 1/5 to 1/2 and apical 1/4 to 1/3 dark blue or slate blue, middle portion of elytra and ventral part of body bluish green. Head densely and finely punctate, sparsely, white, recumbently pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum moderately cordiform, its surface imbricate-punctate, pubescent like head, semilustrous, with two depressions in front of its middle. Surface of elytra verrucose, with dark pubescence in basal and apical portion, middle portion, ventral part of body, legs and antennae white pubescent. Elytral venation excluding slightly developed subhumeral vein absent, apex of elytron rounded.

Male. Eyes moderately prominent, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum. Antenna reaches 2/3 of elytral length, last antennal segment very slightly constricted behind its midlength. Pronotum as long as wide. Elytra parallel-sided. Both last sternum and pygidium widely rounded apically, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 95–98).

Female. Antenna shorter, reaching elytral midlength, elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly. Last sternum and pygidium triangular, widely rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 5.9–8.0 mm.

Type material examined: holotype (MNHN), ♀, Lao Kay, ???.

Additional material examined: China, Yunnan, Gaoligong Mts., 1500–2500 m, 17.–24.V.1995, 1 ex. (VSPC); Vietnam: Prov. Vinh Phu, Tam Dao, 6.–9.V.1990, P. Pacholátko, 1 ex. (NHMB); Cuc Phuong forest, 200 m, 10.IV.1982, P. Jolivet, 1 ex. (VSPC); Thailand: Phuping Palace, nr. Chiang Mai, 1200 m, 3.V.1984, H. Akiyama, 2 ex. (HAYJ); Chiang Mai, Mt. Doi Pui, 1400 m, 25.IV.1986, native collector, 1 ex. (VSPC); the same locality, 27.IV.1982, 1 ex.; 25.IV.1982, 1 ex.; 6.V.1987, 1 ex., all T. Shimomura (HAYJ); Wiang Pa Pao nr. Chiang Mai, 4.–15.III.1991, native collector, 1 ex. (VSPC).

Distribution: China: Yunnan; N Vietnam, N Thailand.

Position in the groups uncertain

Indasclera longipennis (Pic), n.comb.

Asclera longipennis PIC, 1922: 23.

Head violaceous black, antennae, mouthparts and legs sooty, femora with slight metallic tinge, prothorax saffron yellow, meso- and meta-thorax, elytra and abdomen slate blue. Head finely and densely foveolate, with dense, fine, recumbent, brown pubescence, matt. Pronotum finely and densely punctate, pubescent like head, semilustrous. Elytra finely rugosely punctate, finely, shortly brown pubescent, matt, with small, white pubescent, semicircular, lateral area in 2/3 of elytral length, similarly like in Fig. 100.

Male unknown.

Female. Eyes flat, very slightly prominent, head across eyes very slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna very slightly exceeds over elytral midlength, last antennal segment constricted in 2/3 of its length. Pronotum very slightly wider than long, moderately cordiform, pronotal depressions very shallow, almost indistinct. Tibiae straight. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral venation not developed, only subhumeral vein very slightly indicated. Apex of each elytron rounded. Both last sternum and pygidium triangular, rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 9.6–10.5 mm.

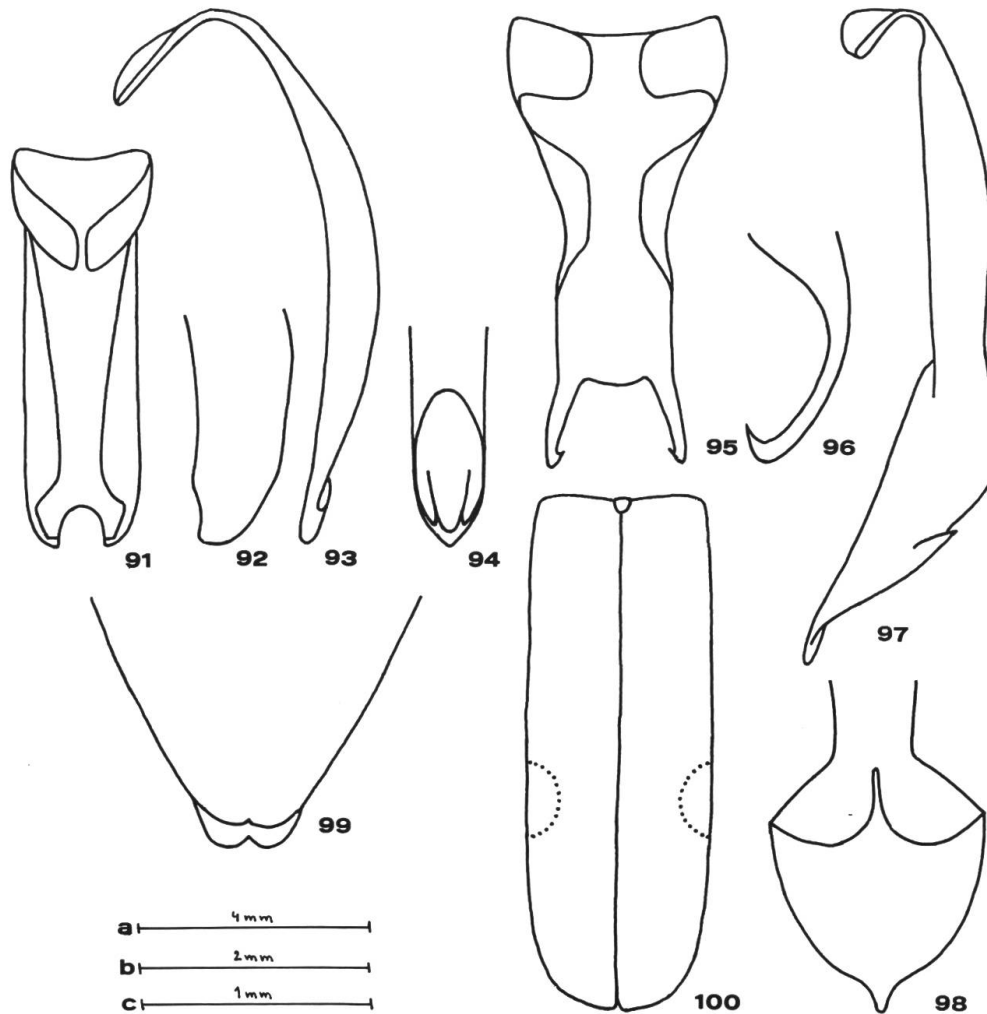
Type material examined: syntypes (MNHN): Chapo (Sa Pa), prov. de Laokay, Ht.-Tonkin, 2 ♀, one of them is here designated as lectotype, the other as paralectotype.

Distribution: N Vietnam.

Indasclera brodskyi n.sp.

Fig. 100.

Body subcylindrical. Colouration sooty, mouthparts, antennae, prothorax and legs chestnut, anteclypeus lemon yellow. Surface of head imbricate-punctate, sparsely and very finely brown pubescent, matt. Pronotum cordiform, with pair of very shallow depressions in anterior portion, praebasal depression not developed. Surface of pronotum finely and densely punctate, very finely and sparsely brown pubescent, matt. Elytra finely and densely imbricate-punctate, matt, pubescence of elytra brown, recumbent and very fine, two semicircular, lateral areas behind elytral midlength covered by whitish, recumbent pubescence (Fig. 100). Elytral venation only very slightly indicated, apex of elytron rounded.



Figs 91–100: 91–94: *Indasclera incostata* (Pic): 91, tegmen. 92, paramere, lateral view. 93, aedeagus. 94, aedeagal apex, dorsal view. 95–98: *I. peculiaris* (Pic): 95, tegmen. 96, paramere, lateral view. 97, aedeagus. 98, aedeagal apex, dorsal view. 99, *I. akiyamai* n.sp., last abdominal segment of female. 100, *I. brodskyi* n.sp., elytral pubescence pattern. Scale a – Fig. 100; b – Fig. 99; c – Figs 91–98.

Male unknown.

Female. Eyes small, slightly prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna reaches 1/3 of elytral length, antennal segments short and robust, constriction of last antennal segment almost invisible. Prothorax as long as wide. Elytra parallel-sided. Both pygidium and last sternum triangular, rounded apically.

Length ♂♀: 5.6–7.2 mm.

Holotype (VSPC), ♀, N Vietnam, Prov. Vinh Phu, Tam Dao, 27.V.–2.VI.1986, V. Švihla; paratypes: the same data, 1 ♀; the same data, J. Rybníček, 1 ♀ (all VSPC).

Distribution: N Vietnam.

Name derivation. This species is named on the memory of my friend, Mr. Otakar Brodský, who tragically died in 1986, during the collecting expedition in Vietnam

Due to its colouration and the elytral pubescence, the new species cannot be compared with any other one within the genus. According to its body form it maybe belongs to the *I. brunneipennis* group.

Indasclera akiyamai n.sp.

Fig. 99.

Head, meso- and metasternum and elytra dark blue, the latter basally and apically with violet tinge. Mouthparts chestnut, clypeus yellow, antennae chestnut, segments 1–3 somewhat lighter. Prothorax saffron yellow, in specimen from Burma with pair of small, brown, oval spots in front of base. Legs sepia, basal portion of femora somewhat lighter. Head punctate, with sparse, yellow pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Elytra roughly areolate-rugulose, with sparse, brown, semierect pubescence, semilustrous.

Male unknown.

Female. Eyes small, slightly prominent, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna short, very slightly exceeding over humeral portion of elytra, last antennal segment constricted behind its midlength. Pronotum slightly wider than long, moderately cordiform, anterior pronotal depressions rather deep, praebasal one shallower. Tibiae straight. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral veins well developed, apex of elytron angulate. Pygidium triangular, shallowly emarginate apically, last sternum very flatly emarginate apically (Fig. 99).

Length ♀: 10.4–10.5 mm.

Holotype (KMOJ), ♀, Thailand, Meo village near Chieng Mai, 7.V.1980, H. Akiyama; paratype (BMNH), ♀, Birmah, Ruby Mes.(Mines), Doherty.

Distribution: N Thailand, N Burma.

Name derivation. This species is named after one of its collectors, Mr. Hideo Akiyama, whom I am very obliged for providing me of the very interesting material for examination.

This species can be easily distinguished from the other ones of the genus thanks to the combination of the short antenna, of the emarginate pygidium and of the roughly areolate-rugulose elytra.

Indasclera diluta (Gressitt), n.comb.

Asclera diluta GRESSITT, 1939: 222.

The holotype, deposited in the Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, China, could not be sent for examination. According to the original description, it was not possible to identify with any species at my disposal.

Distribution: China: Guandong.

Key to Indasclera species including females of Dainsclera species

1. Elytron acutely pointed apically (Fig. 58) 2
 - Elytron at most angulate apically 9
2. Pubescence of pronotum yellow 3
 - Pubescence of pronotum brown 6
3. Elytral pubescence brown, aedeagal apex (Fig. 60).
 - I. indica** (Frm.)
 - Elytral pubescence yellow 4
4. Terminal antennal segments lighter than preceding ones, apex of elytron darker coloured, aedeagal apex (Fig. 62).
 - I. chapaensis** (Pic)
 - Antenna and elytra unicolorous 5
5. ♂: aedeagal apex (Fig. 61)
 - I. brancuccii** n.sp.
 - ♂: aedeagal apex (Fig. 63)
 - I. dembickyi** n.sp.
6. Pygidium shallowly emarginate apically in both sexes, aedeagal apex (Fig. 65).
 - I. bocaki** n.sp.
 - Pygidium rounded apically in both sexes 7
7. Elytra dark blue, aedeagal apex (Fig. 66).
 - I. strnadi** n.sp.
 - Elytra black with very slight metallic tinge 8
8. Pronotum very sparsely punctate, aedeagal apex (Fig. 64).
 - I. strangulata** (Fairmaire)
 - Pronotum more densely punctate, aedeagal apex (Fig. 67).
 - I. brevicollis** (Gressitt)
9. Elytra bicolorous, basal and apical portion of them darker than central one 10
 - Elytra unicolorous 12
10. Mesosternum metallic, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 95–98).
 - I. peculiaris** (Pic)
 - Mesosternum yellowish brown 11
11. Terminal three or four antennal segments yellowish brown, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 85–86).
 - I. tonkinensis** n.sp.

- First three and last three antennal segments yellowish brown, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 81–84). **I. loi** (Gressitt)
- 12. Pronotum dark brown, dark greenish or dark slate blue 13
 - Pronotum at least partly yellow, orange or rusty 21
- 13. Elytra egg-yolk yellow or rusty, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 25–28).
I. brunneipennis (Lewis)
 - Elytra differently coloured 14
- 14. ♀: elytra chestnut, brown pubescent, each elytron with semicircular, lateral, whitish pubescent area behind elytral midlength (Fig. 100).
I. brodskyi n.sp.
 - Elytra uniformly pubescent 15
- 15. Legs honey yellow 16
 - Legs dark 17
- 16. ♂: elytra dark greenish olivaceous, aedeagus stouter (Fig. 34).
I. carinicollis (Lewis)
 - ♂: elytra iron grey, aedeagus more slender (Fig. 35).
I. igai (Nakane)
- 17. ♀: elytra black, brown pubescent.
I. carinicollis (Lewis), **I. igai** (Nakane)
 - ♀: elytra with greenish, blue or golden metallic tinge, yellow pubescent 18
- 18. ♀: abdomen predominantly yellow **D. obscuroviridis** n.sp.
 - ♀: abdomen entirely dark 19
- 19. ♀: colouration dark slate blue **D. obscura** (Švihla)
 - ♀: colouration dark greenish to iron grey 20
- 20. ♀: pronotum slightly wider than long
D. obsoleta sulcicollis (Pic)
 - ♀: pronotum as long as wide or slightly longer
D. obscuroides (Švihla)
- 21. At least apical half of last abdominal segment yellow or brown 22
 - At most narrow apex of last abdominal segment brown with slight metallic tinge 27
- 22. Pronotum completely yellow or orange or with only narrow dark posterior margin 23
 - Pronotum differently coloured 26
- 23. Elytra egg-yolk yellow, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 71–73).
I. thibetana (Pic)
 - Elytra dark 24
- 24. Elytra black, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 36–38).
I. ruficollis (Lewis)

- Elytra iron grey 25
25. ♀: femora yellow, pronotum completely yellow.
- I. unicostata** (Pic)
- ♀: femora dark, pronotum orange, mostly with narrow, dark posterior margin
- D. obsoleta obsoleta** (Ganglbauer)
26. Pronotum with wide, lateral, yellow stripes or it is predominantly yellow with mediolongitudinal, oval, green spot, femora completely yellow, metasternum green, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 68–70).
- I. haemorrhoidalis** (Pic)
- ♀: pronotum yellow with two small, praebasal, longitudinal, green spots, terminal half of femora green, metasternum yellow.
- I. binotata** (Pic)
27. Pygidium emarginate apically, 28
- Pygidium rounded apically 29
28. ♀: body robust, elytra roughly areolate–rugulose, elytral venation well developed, pygidium shallowly emarginate (Fig. 99).
- I. akiyamai** n.sp.
- Body slender, elytra finely reticulate–punctate, elytral venation very slightly developed to absent, pygidium more deeply emarginate (Fig. 47), tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 39–41).
- I. formosana** (Pic)
29. Femora yellow, at most longitudinally darkened anteriorly, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 91–94).
- I. incostata** (Pic)
- Femora dark brown to black 30
30. Elytral suture roof-like elevated in posterior third 31
- Elytral suture not elevated 33
31. Elytra completely yellow pubescent, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 43–45).
- I. subrugosa** (Kôno)
- Elytra with arrow–shaped area of yellow pubescence as in Fig. 75, rest of elytra brown pubescent, tegmen and aedeagus as in Figs 76–79 32
32. Elytra dark greenish to iron grey with slight metallic tinge.
- I. japonica japonica** (Pic)
- Elytra glaucous bluish green. **I. japonica amamiana** (Miyatake)
33. Pronotum very finely and very sparsely punctate, elytra very finely punctulate 34
- Pronotum more densely or more roughly punctate 35
34. Pronotum unicolorous, yellow to terra–cotta, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 54–55).
- I. vitalisi** (Pic)

- Pronotum yellow with wide, mediolongitudinal, more or less sharply delimited spot or stripe, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 48–50) . . . 35
- 35. Legs and antennae black. **I. himalaica himalaica** Švihla
 - Legs and antennae sienna. **I. himalaica godawariensis** n.sp.
- 36. Elytra uniformly pubescent 37
 - Elytra with areas of dark and light pubescence 41
- 37. Pronotum sparsely punctae, lustrous 38
 - Pronotum densely punctate, matt 39
- 38. Middle tibia nearly straight, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 46–47).
 - I. uenoi** n.sp.
 - Middle tibia curved in basal portion (Fig. 74), tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 76–79). **I. rugosipennis** (Pic)
- 39. Middle tibia curved as in Fig. 74, aedeagus (Fig. 90).
 - I. pacholatkoi** n.sp.
 - Middle tibia nearly straight 40
- 40. Pronotum with central, round spot, elytral pubescence yellow, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 51–53). **I. burmanica** n.sp.
 - ♂: pronotum unicolorous, elytral pubescence brown, tegmen and aedeagus (Figs 29–31). **I. wittmeri** n.sp.
- 41. Each elytron with semicircular, lateral, whitish pubescent area behind elytral midlength, similarly as in Fig. 100.
 - I. longipennis** (Pic)
 - Elytra with central, approximately arrow-shaped, whitish pubescent area as in Fig. 75 42
- 42. Mesosternum brown, tegmen and aedeagus as in Figs 81–84.
 - I. chinensis** n.sp.
 - Mesosternum metallic coloured, at most very narrowly brown bordered anteriorly; males are distinguishable only according to their terminalia (Figs 80, 87–89), females are hardly distinguishable. **I. nepalensis** (Švihla), **I. griseicornis** (Pic), **I. dalatensis** (Pic)

Male unknown: *I. brodskyi* n.sp., *I. akiyamai* n.sp., *I. longipennis* (Pic), *I. nepalensis* (Švihla), *I. rollei* (Pic), *I. unicastata* (Pic) and *I. binotata* (Pic); female unknown: *I. thibetana* (Pic), *I. dembickyi* n.sp. and *I. wittmeri* n.sp.; species unknown to me: *I. diluta* (Gressitt).

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