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## On new and little-known histerids (Coleoptera: Histeridae) from Laos with additional notes on species composition and zoogeography

by Sławomir Mazur

**Abstract.** The occurrence of certain histerids (Coleoptera: Histeridae) in Laos is investigated. Nine new species (*Eblisia oculipyga*, *Mendelius latrunculus*, *Margarinotus maja*, *Hister atholiformis*, *Atholus amplicifipes*, *A. lao*, *A. levis*, *Asiaster brancuccii*, *Cryptomalus laxus*) are described and 26 species are recorded for the first time for Laos. *Eblisia cinctisternum* is suggested as a new combination. A list of Laos histerids is compiled and some distributional features discussed.

**Key words.** Histeridae – Laos – new species – new records – distribution

### Introduction

This paper is based on materials collected on entomological expeditions to various parts of Laos and now preserved at the Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel, Switzerland. Additionally, some material was obtained from the author's collections (CHSM).

Abbreviations used in the descriptions:

PE – length from the anterior pronotal margin to elytral apex

(0.1–1.0) – distance between punctures expressed as diameters

### Results

#### *Baconia (Binhister) barbarus* (Cooman, 1934)

**Material examined.** Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., 6–17.v.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06–8' E, 3 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Hua Phan Prov., Phu Phan Mt., 6–17.iv.2007, ~1750 m, 20°12' N 104°01' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 24–29.iv.2001, ~600 m, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Bolikhamxai Prov., Ban Nape (8 km NE), 1–18.v.2001, ~600 m, 18°21' N 105°08' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Described and recorded only from Vietnam. **New for Laos.**

#### *Epitoxasia nitens* Cooman, 1932

**Material examined.** Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Louangphrabang Prov., Thong Khan, 11–21.v.2002, ~750 m, 19°35' N 101°58' E, 3 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Previously known only from Vietnam. **New for Laos.**

#### *Epitoxus bullatus* (Marseul, 1870)

**Material examined.** Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., Thong Khan, 11–21.v.2002, ~750 m, 19°35' N 101°58' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Bolikhamxai Prov., Ban Nape (8 km NE), 1–18.v.2001, ~600 m, 18°21' N 105°08' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Thailand, Malaysia, Taiwan. **New for Laos.**

***Epitoxus vietnamicus* Yélamos et Tishechkin, 1998**

**Material examined.** Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., BangSongCha (5 km W), 1–9.v.1999, 1200 m, 20°33'N 102°14' E, 3 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Described from Vietnam and Thailand. **New for Laos.**

***Paratropus khandalensis* Kanaar, 1997**

**Material examined.** Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 24–29.iv.2001, ~200 m, 18°07' N 104°29' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Recorded only from North West India and China: Hong Kong. **New for Laos.**

***Nicotikis gratus* Cooman, 1941**

**Material examined.** Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 24–29.iv.2001, ~200 m, 18°07' N 104°29' E, 17 ex., V. Kubáň leg., 1 ex., P. Pacholátko leg.

**Distribution.** Vietnam. **New for Laos.**

***Eurylister desbordesii* (Cooman, 1930)**

**Material examined.** Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., BangSongCha (5 km W), 1–9.v.1999, 1200 m, 20°33'N 102°14' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Vietnam. **New for Laos.**

***Eblisia cinctisternum* (Cooman, 1936) comb.nov.**

**Material examined.** Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., Thong Khan, 11–21.v.2002, ~750 m, 19°35' N 101°58' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Bolikhamxai Prov., Ban Nape (8 km NE), 1–18.v.2001, ~600 m, 18°21' N 105°08' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 24–29.iv.2001, ~200 m, 18°07' N 104°29' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Previously described and recorded only from Vietnam. **New for Laos.**

**Remarks.** Originally described as *Liopygus*, but because of its sternal structure and lack of mesocoxal carina it should be placed within the genus *Eblisia*. COOMAN (1936: 80) also noted its dubious position in the original description: “... c’est un *Platysoma* à pygidium lisse et creusé de deux profondes fovéoles basales; son sillon tarsal nettement bisinué ne permet pas de le séparer de ce genre.”

***Eblisia oculipyga* sp.nov.**

(Figs 1–10)

**Type material.** Holotype: ♂, Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 24–29.iv.2001, ~200 m, 18°07' N 104°29' E, V. Kubáň leg. Paratype: ♂, as labeled as holotype.

**Description.** Body (Figs 1) oval, black and lustrous. Head flat, finely punctate. Frontal stria distinct, incised medially, straight or a little outwardly arcuate at centre and obliquely united at sides with supraorbital stria (Fig. 2). Antennae paler, piceous-brown,

the antennal club tomentose, with two V-shaped sutures, interrupted medially.

Pronotum rounded anterad, its anterior angles projecting. Marginal stria distinct laterally, broadly interrupted behind the head. Lateral stria complete and a little incised, crenulate, joined with apical stria, nearly parallel to margin and lying close to it. Pronotal disc finely punctate.

Elytral epipleura flat. Marginal epipleural stria thin but complete, marginal elytral one and two additional epipleural striae carinate, with rows of punctures along them. Oblique humeral stria present on basal quarter. Dorsal striae 1–3 complete, crenulate, 4th reaching 1/3 of elytral length, 5th longer, reaching elytral midway and very slightly sinuous basally.

Propygidium coarsely and densely punctate (0.5–1.5), apex impunctate. Pygidium convex and smooth, not margined, with two deep, round foveae in anterolateral angles (Fig. 3).

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 4) uniformly rounded and not densely punctate (2–4). Marginal stria complete and weakly crenulate, close to margin. Prosternum flat at base, narrowed medially, without carinal striae. Both prosternal lateral striae distinct and carinate. Mesosternum narrowly and shallowly emarginate anteriorly, its marginal stria present, interrupted at centre. Semicircular median mesosternal stria present, united at sides with metasternal lateral striae. Meso-metasternal suture as well as median line of metasternum fine but distinct. Lateral metasternal stria straight, extending apically beyond hind coxa.

Intercoxal disc of 1st abdominal segment double-margined.

Legs paler than body, brownish-red. Fore-tibia (Fig. 5) with five spiny dents in outer margin, its tarsal groove very slightly S-shaped, margined at the inner edge only. Mid- and hind tibia with some spinules at outer margin.

Male genital structure as figured (Figs 6–10).

Length: total 3.7–3.8 m, PE 3.0 mm. Width: 2.1–2.2 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The species may be separated from others in the genus by its pronotal striation, resembling that of *Eurylistera*, and by the un-margined pygidium with two deep foveae laterally.

### *Eblisia pagana* Lewis, 1902

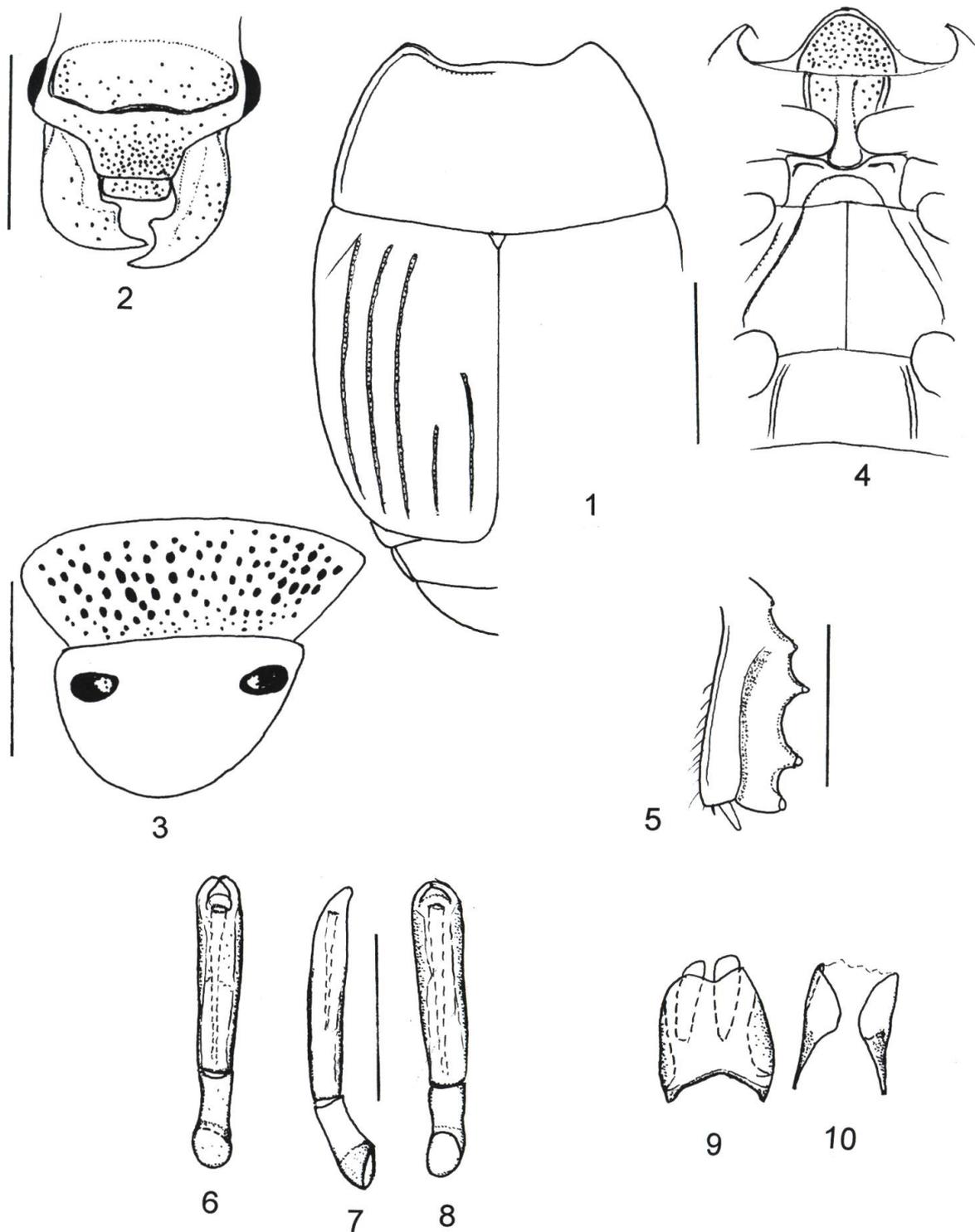
**Material examined.** Laos, Bolikhamxai Prov., Ban Nape (8 km NE), 1–18.v.2001, ~600 m, 18°21' N 105°08' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Phongsaly Prov., Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Louangphrabang Prov., BangSongCha (5 km W), 1–9.v.1999, 1200 m, 20°33' N 102°14' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Thong Khan, 11–21.v.2002, ~750 m, 19°35' N 101°58' E, 5 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** A rare species, previously known from Vietnam and Taiwan. **New for Laos.**

### *Eblisia puella* Cooman, 1956

**Material examined.** Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., 28.v–20.vi.2003, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06–8' E, 3 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Described and recorded only from Vietnam. **New for Laos.**



**Figs 1–10.** *Eblisia oculipyga*. 1 – upper side, 2 – head, 3 – pygidium and preceding tergite, 4 – under side, 5 – protibia, 6–10 – male genital structure, 6–8 – aedeagus, 6 – dorsally, 7 – laterally, 8 – ventrally, 9 – 8th segment, 10 – 9th tergite. Scale bars = 1 mm.

***Althanus annamita* Cooman, 1939**

**Material examined.** Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 24–29.iv.2001, ~200 m, 18°07' N 104°29' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Vietnam. **New for Laos.**

***Platysoma (Platysoma) minax* Mazur, 1999**

**Material examined.** Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., BangSongCha (5 km W), 1–9.v.1999, 1200 m, 20°33' N 102°14' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Described and recorded from Thailand. **New for Laos.**

***Platysoma (Platysoma) rufopygum* Lewis, 1905**

**Material examined.** Laos, Bolikhmaxai Prov., 70 km NEE Vientiane, 23–30.iv.1997, 150 m, 18°16' N 103°11' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** A rare species, previously recorded only from Indonesia (Sumatra). **New for Laos.**

***Platysoma (Cylistus) orientale* Lewis, 1892**

**Material examined.** Laos, Xieng Khouang Prov., Phonsavan town to Phu Padaeng, 8–9.v.2009, 1100–1200 m, 19°26' N 103°13' E, 13 ex., M. Geiser leg.

**Distribution.** Known only from Thailand. **New for Laos.**

***Mendelius latrunculus* sp.nov.**

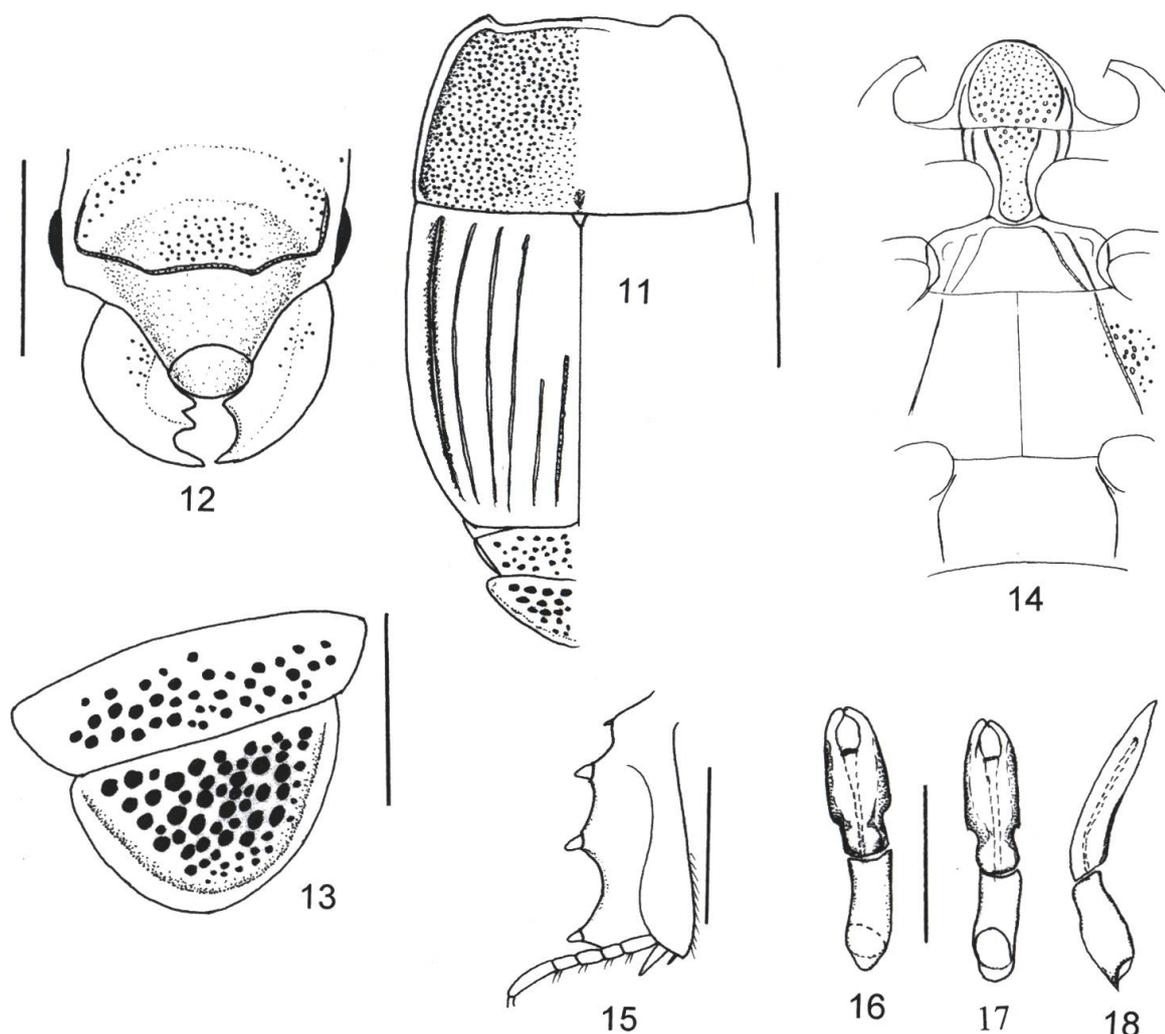
(Figs 11–18)

**Type material.** Holotype: ♂, Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., 6–17.iv.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06'–8' E, V. Kubáň leg. Paratypes: 5 specimens of both sexes, four of them as labeled as the holotype (1, CHSM); Hua Phan Prov., Phu Phan Mt., 17.v–3.vi.2007, ~1750 m, 20°12' N 104°01' E. V. Kubáň leg.

**Description.** Body (Fig. 11) elongate-oval, weakly rounded laterally, bicolorous: head, pronotum, elytral apex and pygidial segments reddish-brown, elytra piceous-black. Antennae and legs paler, rusty red. Antennal club tomentose, with two V-shaped sutures. Frons (Fig. 12), clypeus and labrum strongly concave, distinctly punctate, more coarsely at occiput. Mandibles convex, finely punctate.

Pronotum very slightly convex medially, its marginal stria complete laterally, interrupted behind the head. Lateral pronotal stria well incised, carinate and complete. Pronotal disc distinctly punctate, more finely at middle, moderately coarsely and densely (0.5–1.0) at sides. Anterior pronotal angles distinctly impressed.

Epipleural marginal and elytral marginal stria complete and incised, their ventral edge carinate. There is also an additional epipleural stria between the two marginal ones. An irregular row of punctures runs along the marginal elytral stria apically. Elytral margin a little enlarged outside 1st dorsal stria. Oblique humeral stria very thin and indistinct, almost invisible. First to 4th dorsal striae complete and incised. Fifth dorsal stria present on apical half, sutural stria a little longer.



**Figs 11–18.** *Mendelius latrunculus*. 11 – upper side, 12 – head, 13 – pygidium and preceding tergite, 14 – under side, 15 – protibia, 16–18 – aedeagus, 16 – dorsally, 17 – ventrally, 18 – laterally. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Propygidium irregularly covered with coarse, ocellate punctures (0.2–1.0), pygidial punctation more coarse and dense (0.2–0.5). Pygidial margin strongly elevated (Fig. 13).

Prosternal lobe rounded anteriorly, covered irregularly with large, deep, round punctures, especially at base. Marginal stria widely interrupted anteriorly, its posterior ends bent inwards. Additional lateral stria present basally. Prosternal keel finely punctate, two carinal striae present, united at base and divergent anteriorly, their outer edges strongly carinate. Mesosternum transverse, flat, shallowly emarginate anteriorly. Marginal mesosternal stria present at sides only and replaced onwards by a tripartite median mesosternal stria. Meso-metasternal suture as well as median line of metasternum fine and indistinct. Mesocoxal subcariniform stria present. Intercoxal disc of metasternum and 1st abdominal sternum very finely punctate. Lateral metasternal stria straight, reaching as far as hind coxa. Lateral metasternal disc densely covered with large, deep punctures. First abdominal sternum distinctly margined laterally with an arcuate stria.

Protibia (Fig. 15) with 3 (+1) spiny dents in outer margin, its tarsal groove deep, broadly S-shaped. Mid-tibia with three dental spines at outer margin (the apical one bifid). Hind tibia with three spines at outer tip and three spines at tibial apex. Ventral surface of profemur with rugiform, transverse punctures.

Male aedeagus as figured (Figs 16–18).

Length: total 3.8–4.0 mm; PE 2.9–3.0 mm. Width: 2.1–2.2 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** Differs from *M. tenuipes* (Lewis, 1905) and *M. sulcipectus* (Desbordes, 1923) in its punctate pronotum and presence of median mesosternal stria.

### *Niposoma lewisi* (Marseul, 1873)

**Material examined.** Laos, Houa Phan Prov., Ban Saluei→Phou Pane Mt., 9–17.vi.2009, 1300–1900 m, 20°11–13' N 103°59–104°01' E, 2 ex., M. Geiser leg., Phou Pane Mt., 1–16.vi.2009, 1350–1500 m, 20°13' N 104°00' E, 1 ex., M. Brancucci leg., Phou Pane Mt., 1–16.vi.2009, 1480–1550 m, 20°13'09–19" N 103°59'54"–104°00'03" E, 1 ex., Z. Kraus leg., Xieng Khouang Prov., Phonsavan town to Phu Padaeng, 8–9.v.2009, 1100–1200 m, 19°26' N 103°13' E, 1 ♂, M. Geiser leg., 30–31.v.2009, 1 ♂, M. Geiser leg., Phonsavan (30 km NE), Phou Sane Mt., 10–30.v.2009, 1420 m, 19°38'–20°N 103°20.20' E, 18 ex., D. Hauck leg., Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., 6–17.v.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06–8' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Japan, Korea, Vietnam. **New for Laos.**

### *Megagnathos terrificus* Penati et Zhang, 2009

**Material examined.** Laos, Houa Phan Prov., Ban Saluei→Phou Pane Mt., 10–16.v.2009, 1340–1870 m, 20°12–13.5' N 103°59.5–104°01' E, 1 ex., M. Brancucci leg., Phou Pane Mt., 1–16.vi.2009, 1480–1550 m, 20°13'09–19" N 103°59'54"–104°00'03" E, 3 ex., Z. Kraus leg.

**Distribution.** Described recently from Oudomxay Prov (PENATI & ZHANG 2009: 676). New localities in Laos.

### *Silinus procerus* Lewis, 1911

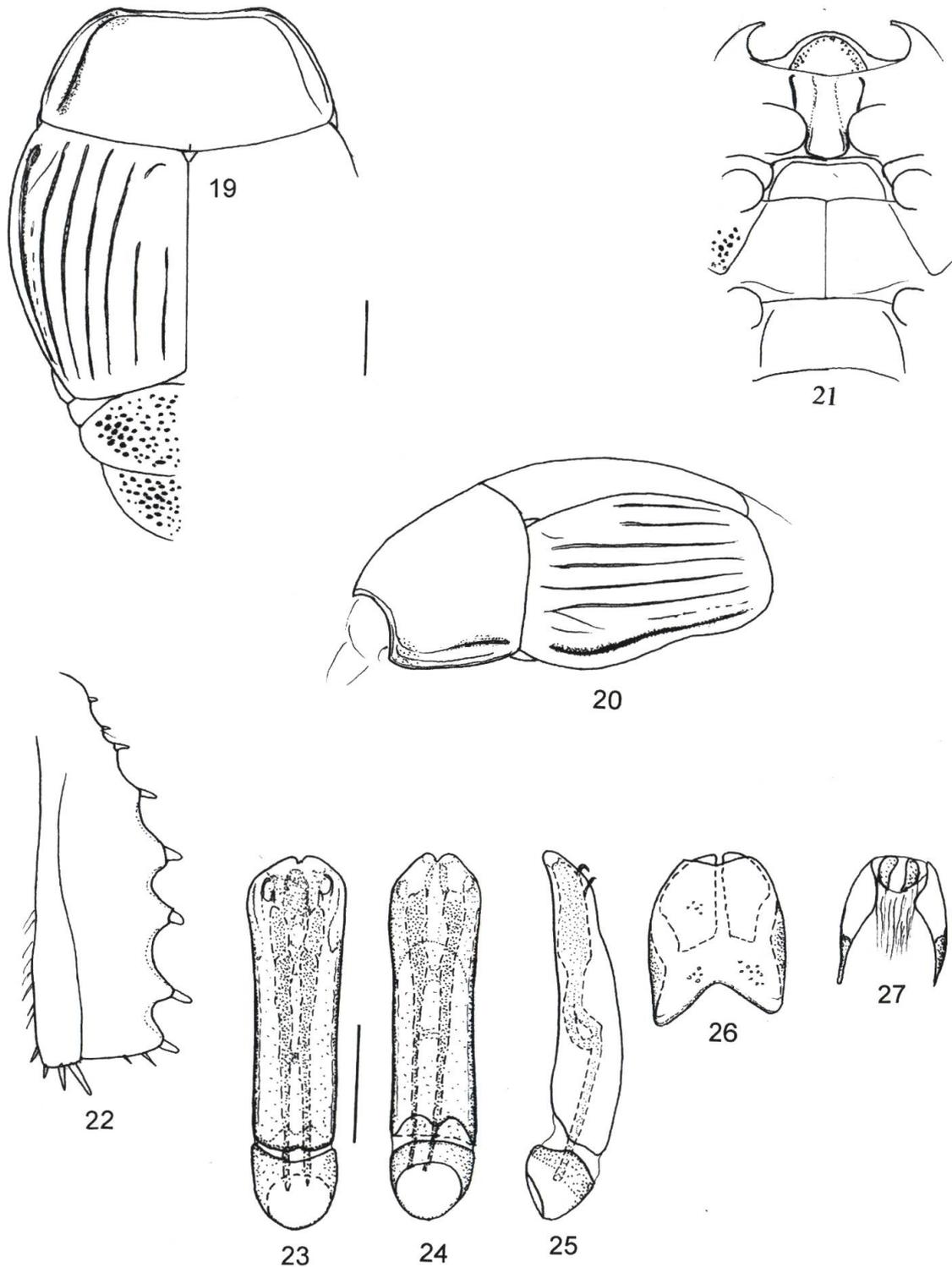
**Material examined.** Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., 6–17.iv.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06'–8' E, 6 ex., V. Kubáň leg., 3 ex., P. Pacholátko leg., Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, 5 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Houa Phan Prov., Phou Pane Mt., 1–16.vi.2009, 1480–1550 m, 20°13'09–19" N 103°59'54"–104°00'03" E, 3 ex., Z. Kraus leg., Oudomxai Prov., Oudomxai (17 km NEE), 1–9.v.2002, ~1100 m, 20°45' N 102°09' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Xieng Khouang Prov., 30 km NE Phonsavan: Ban Na Lam→Phou Sane Mt., 20–30.v.2009, 1300–1500 m, 13°37' N 103°20' E, 2 ex., M. Brancucci leg.

**Distribution.** Known only from southern provinces of China (Yunnan, Sichuan) and from North India (Sikkim). **New for Laos.**

### *Margarinotus (Ptomister) thai* Mazur, 2003

**Material examined.** Laos, Houa Phane Prov., Phou Pane Mt., 1–16.vi.2009, 1480–1440 m, 20°13'9–19" N 103°59'54" E, 2 ex., Z. Kraus leg., Phongsaly Prov., Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Phongsaly env., 6–17.iv.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06'–8' E, 5 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Previously described and recorded from Thailand. **New for Laos.**



**Figs 19–27.** *Margarinetus (Promethister) maja*. 19 – upper side, 20 – body, laterally, 21 – under side, 22 – protibia, 23–27 – male genital structure, 23–25 – aedeagus, 23 – dorsally, 24 – ventrally, 25 – laterally, 26 – 8th segment, 27 – 9th and 10th tergites. Scale bars = 1 mm.

***Margarinotus (Promethister) maja* sp.nov.**

(Figs 19–27)

**Type material.** Holotype: ♂, Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., 28.v–20.vi.2003, ~1500 m, 21°41–2′ N 102°06–08′ E, V. Kubáň leg. Paratypes: 11 specimens of both sexes, 10 of them as labeled as holotype (2 ex, CHSM). Houa Phan Prov., Phou Pane Mt., 17.v–3.vi.2007, ~1750 m, 20°12′ N 104°01′ E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Description.** Body (Fig. 19) oval, moderately convex, black and lustrous. Forehead a little concave. Frontal stria complete, subcariniform, crenate medially. Mandibles convex, extremely finely punctate. Scapus and funiculus piceous-brown, antennal club tomentose, with two distinct sutures.

Pronotum rounded laterally. Marginal pronotal stria complete at sides, interrupted behind the head. Outer lateral stria thin, lying close to margin, usually reaching as far as pronotal base, sometimes interrupted or abbreviated. Inner lateral stria complete and incised, very slightly crenate behind the head and with a small acute notch medially. Pronotal margin between marginal and inner lateral stria distinctly expanded. Anterior pronotal angles with two indistinct and shallow postocular foveae. Pronotal base with indistinct round fovea in front of scutellum.

Epipleural fossete of elytra concave, covered with a number of coarse punctures. Marginal elytral stria thin but complete, marginal epipleural stria complete, deeply incised and punctate at base. Outer subhumeral stria (Fig. 20) complete, very deeply incised. There is sometimes an additional row of elongate punctures between the subhumeral and first dorsal stria. Oblique humeral stria present on basal quarter. Dorsal striae incised, 1–4 complete. Fifth dorsal stria abbreviated basally, reaching to the mid-length of elytra, with a short, arcuate rudiment on elytral base. Sutural stria a little shorter. Elytral apex with an indistinct, transverse impression.

Pygidial segments a little concave. Propygidium very slightly and shallowly concave at sides, its surface irregularly covered with large, round punctures (0.5–5.0). Pygidium more coarsely punctate (0.5–2.0).

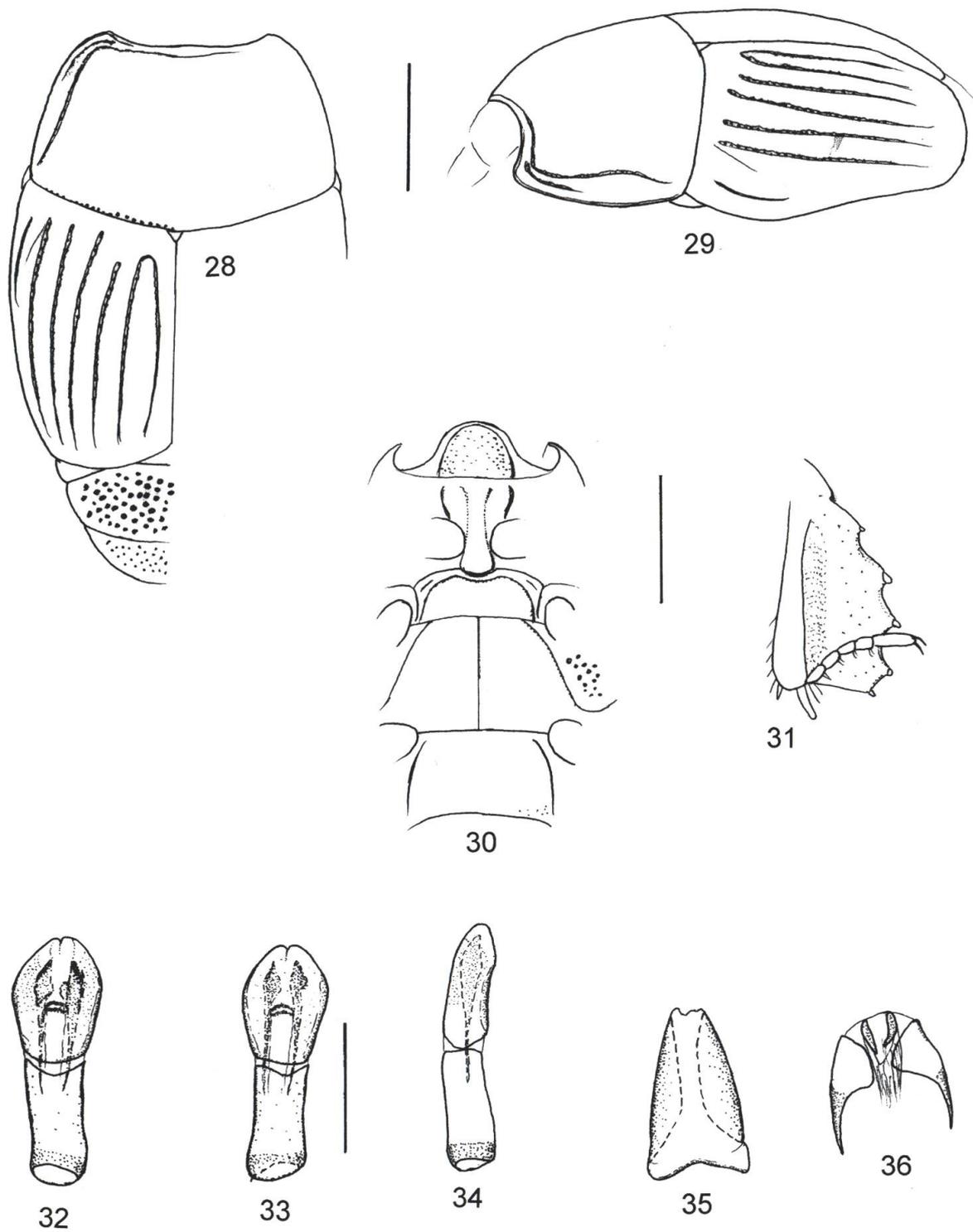
Prosternal lobe (Fig. 21) rounded, distinctly margined anteriorly, very finely punctate, with some coarse punctures at sides. Prosternal keel very finely punctate, with two indistinct carinal striae, convergent anteriorly, reaching to the middle. Lateral prosternal striae deep, divergent anteriorly. Mesosternum very slightly emarginate at anterior margin. Marginal stria complete, reaching to the meso-metasternal suture but not united with lateral metasternal striae. Meso-metasternal suture subcariniform, a little sinuous medially. Median metasternal line fine. Metasternal apex with indistinct apical line. Lateral metasternal striae subcariniform, joining the meso-metasternal suture, extending obliquely and posteriorly, united with oblique striae, which extend inwards from the middle of metasternal-metepisternal suture. Lateral disc of metasternum covered with large, round punctures. Intercostal disc of 1st abdominal sternum distinctly margined laterally.

Legs paler than body, piceous-brown. Fore-tibia (Fig. 22) with 7(+1) spiny dents in outer margin. Femora coarsely but not very densely punctate (1–2) in apical 2/3, profemoral stria present on apical 1/5 only.

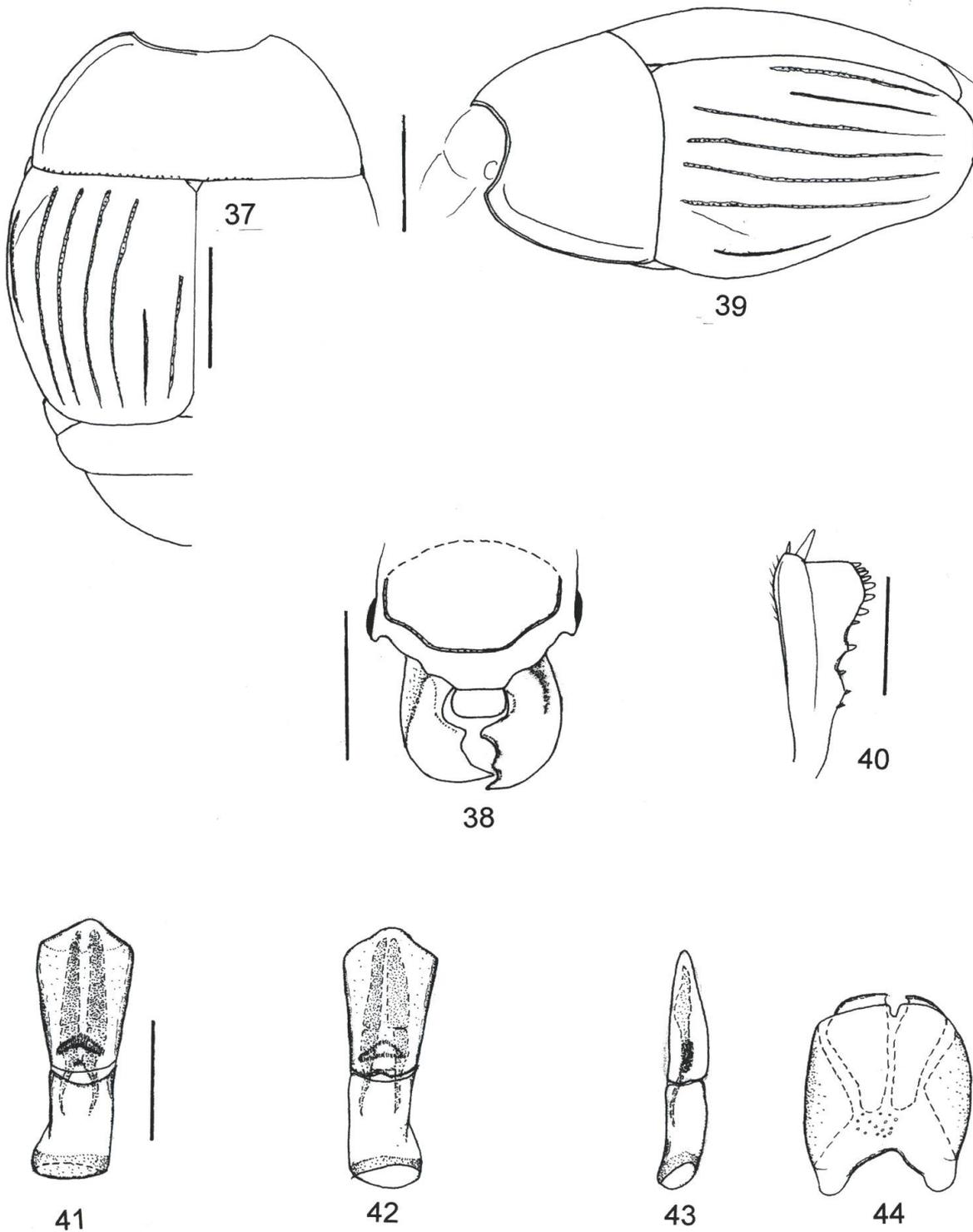
Male genital structure as figured (Figs 23–27).

Length: total 6–7 mm, PE 4.5–4.8 mm. Width: 4.2–4.3 mm.

**Etymology.** This species is dedicated to my grand-daughter, Maja Perkowska.



**Figs 28–36.** *Hister atholiformis*. 28 – upper side, 29 – body, laterally, 30 – under side, 31 – protibia, 32–36 – male genital structure., 32–34 – aedeagus, 32 – ventrally, 33 – dorsally, 34 – laterally, 35 – 8th segment, 36 – 9th and 10th tergites. Scale bars = 1 mm.



**Figs 37–44.** *Atholus amplificipes*. 37 – upper side, 38 – head, 39 – body, laterally, 40 – protibia, 41 – 44 – male genital structure, 41–43 – aedeagus, 41 – dorsally, 42 – ventrally, 43 – laterally, 44 – 8th segment. Scale bars = 1 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The species may be separated from the second Oriental representative of the subgenus, *Margarinotus jenisi* Olexa, 1995 (Nepal) by its greater body size (6–7 mm against 5.4 mm), the presence of carinal striae and basal rudiment of 4th dorsal stria and by the complete frontal stria, as well as by the marginal stria of the prosternal lobe.

***Margarinotus (Grammostethus) birmanus* Lundgren, 1991**

**Material examined.** Houa Phan Prov., Phou Pane Mt., 17.v–3.vi.2007, ~1750 m, 20°12' N 104°01' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** A rare species, known only from Myanmar and Taiwan. **New for Laos.**

***Hister atholiformis* sp.nov.**

(Figs 28–36)

**Type material.** Holotype: ♂, Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, V. Kubáň leg. Paratypes: 13 ♀♀, 6 of them as labeled as holotype (1 ex., CHSM), Phongsaly env., 28.v–20.vi.2003, ~1500 m, 21°41'–2' N 102°06'–08' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg., 1 ex., Pacholátko leg., Oudomxai Prov., Oudomxai (17 km NEE), 1–9.v.2002, ~1100 m, 20°45' N 102°09' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Louangphrabang Prov., Thong Khan, 11–21.v.2002, ~750 m, 19°35' N 101°58' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg., (CHSM): Bolikhamsai Prov., Ban Nape, 17.–16.2006, 18°20' N 105° E, 2 ex., E. Jendek & O. Sauša leg.

**Description.** Body (Fig. 28) oval-convex, black and lustrous. Forehead flat, finely punctate. Frontal stria complete, subcariniform, straight or very slightly arcuate medially, united laterally with the supraorbital stria. Labrum wide, distinctly punctulate. Mandibles very slightly convex, finely punctate. Scapus and funiculus piceous-brown, antennal club tomentose, with two transverse sutures.

Pronotum rounded laterally. Marginal pronotal stria complete at sides, interrupted behind the head. Lateral pronotal striae a little incised and crenate. Outer stria present on apical half of pronotum, the inner stria complete beyond, concave, impunctate, reaching as far as the posterior angles. Pronotal disc finely and sparsely punctate, pronotal base with an irregular row of coarser punctures. Hypomeron very slightly concave, almost smooth.

Elytral epipleural fossete flat or a little concave. Both the marginal striae complete, a little carinate, elytral stria strongly incised. Oblique humeral stria thin. Outer subhumeral stria (Fig. 29) incised, present on basal 1/3. Inner subhumeral stria marked with an indistinct row made up of a few punctures. Dorsal striae incised, 1–3 complete, 4th a little abbreviated basally, 5th and sutural stria complete, united by an arc at base.

Pygidial segments very slightly concave. Propygidium covered with large, ocellate punctures (1–3). Interspaces between the coarse punctures intermingled with background punctulation. Pygidium sparsely punctate (2–4), punctation becoming finer apically.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 30) rounded, deeply margined, especially at sides. Disc distinctly punctulate, coarser punctures at sides. Prosternal keel more finely punctate. Mesosternum very slightly emarginate anteriorly, finely and sparsely punctate. Marginal stria complete and incised. There are also two short additional striae in the anterolateral

angles. Meso-metasternal suture subcariniform, acutely sinuous medially. Metasternum as punctate as mesosternum. Median line distinct. Transverse line at metasternal apex very fine and indistinct. Lateral metasaternal striae subcariniform, extending obliquely and posteriorly, united perpendicularly with oblique stria, extending inwards from metasternal-metepisternal suture. Lateral disc of metasternum covered with large, round punctures, each one with a short seta. Intercoxal disc of 1st abdominal sternum distinctly margined laterally, with some large punctures at sides and with an irregular row of punctures at apex.

Legs paler than body, piceous-brown. Fore-tibia (Fig. 31) a little dilated, with 4 spiny dents in outer margin (the apical one bifid). Profemoral disc moderately densely covered with large punctures, Profemoral stria abbreviated, present on apical 1/5.

Male genital structure as figured (Figs 32–36).

Length: total 3.2–3.8 mm; PE 2.7–2.9 mm. Width: 2.1–2.3 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** This species may be classified within a section of species without inner subhumeral stria and without pilosity on the hypomerion (MAZUR 2011a). It differs, however, from all the species in the section here in having six complete striae on the elytra.

### *Hister inexpectatus* Desbordes, 1923

**Material examined.** Laos, Xieng Khouang Prov., Phonsavan (30 km NE), Phou Sane Mt., 10–30.v.2009, 1420 m, 19°33'22" N 103°20'20" E, 2 ex., D. Hauck leg.

**Distribution.** North India (Sikkim, Arunchal Pradesh), Vietnam, Taiwan. **New for Laos.**

### *Atholus amplificipes* sp.nov.

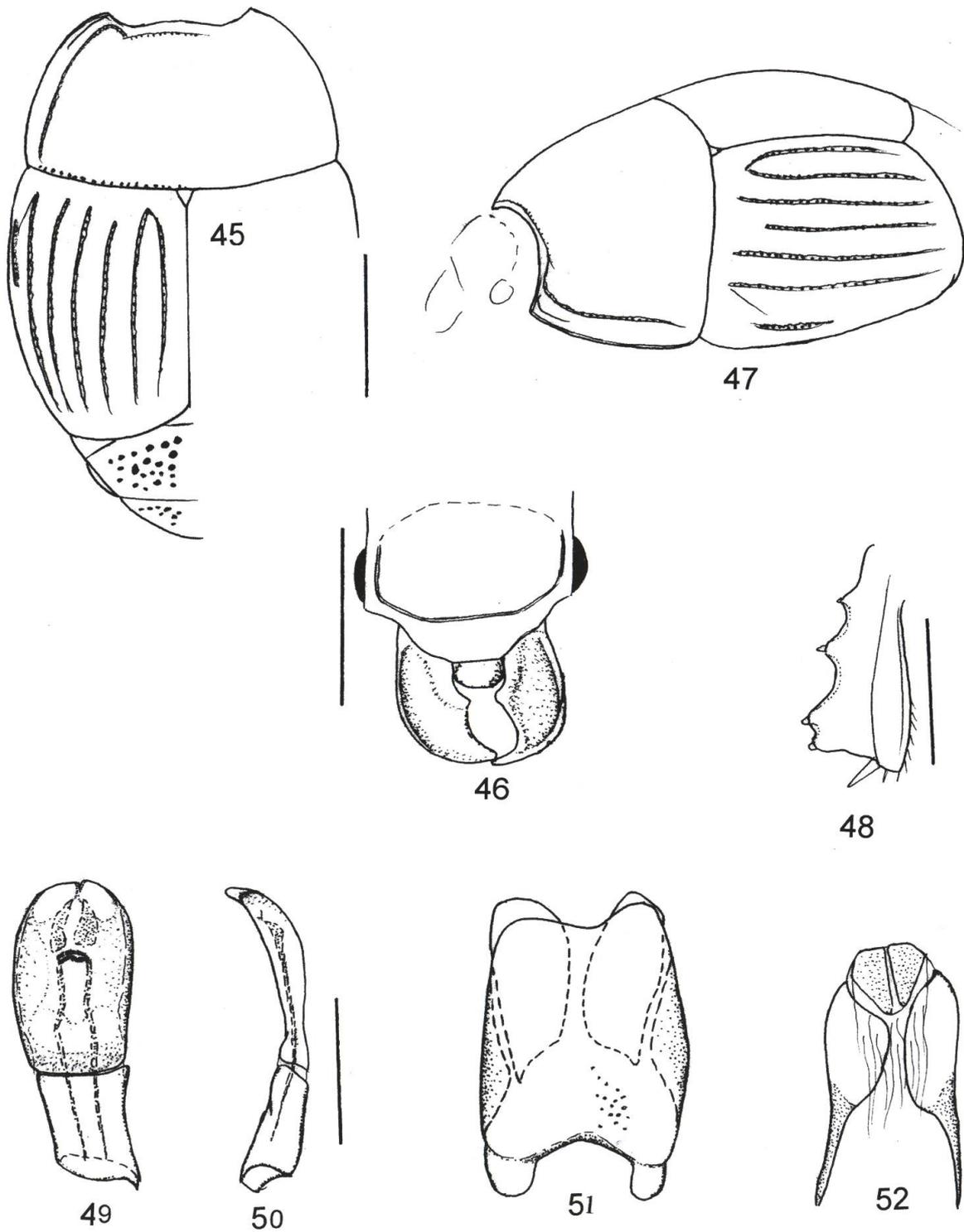
(Figs 37–44)

**Type material.** Holotype: ♂, Laos, Phongsaly prov., Phongsaly env., 6–17.iv.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06'–8' E, V. Kubáň leg. Paratypes: 12 specimens of both sexes, 7 of them as labeled as holotype (2 ex., CHSM), Phongsaly env., 28.v–20.vi.2003, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06'–8' E, 1 ex., P. Pacholátko leg., 3 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Phongsaly Prov., Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Description.** Body (Fig. 37) oval, very slightly convex, black and lustrous. Frontal stria (Fig. 38) cariniform, more or less incised, straight or weakly rounded medially. Frons finely punctate, sometimes distinctly impressed behind the frontal stria. Labrum transverse, finely punctate. Antennae reddish-brown, antennal club tomentose with two transverse sutures. Mandibles flat or very slightly concave, more or less densely punctate.

Pronotum rounded anterad. Marginal stria complete, a little incised behind the head. Inner pronotal stria incised, widely interrupted anteriorly, almost parallel to margin and abbreviated on basal 1/5 (Fig. 39). Hypomerion concave, scarcely but distinctly punctate.

Elytral epipleural fossete concave, with some punctures at base Both marginal striae complete. Oblique humeral stria very fine and indistinct. Outer subhumeral stria incised, shortened in basal fifth and apical half. Dorsal striae incised and crenate, 1–4 complete, 5th abbreviated basally, reaching elytral midway. Sutural stria a little longer.



**Figs 45–52.** *Atholus lao*. 45 – upper side, 46 – head, 47 – body, laterally, 48 – protibia, 49–52 – male genital structure, 49–50 – aedeagus, 49 – dorsally, 50 – laterally, 51 – 8th segment, 52 – 9th and 10th tergites. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Pygidial segments weakly convex. Propygidium quite densely punctate (0.2–1.5), interspaces between punctures with background punctation. Pygidial punctation finer, especially at apex.

Prosternal lobe rounded, distinctly punctate, more coarsely at sides. Marginal stria deep, narrowly interrupted apically. A further stria at base, parallel to the marginal stria. Prosternal keel narrow, very finely punctate. Meososternum outwardly arcuate, marginal stria complete, a little carinate. Meososternal disc distinctly but sparsely punctate, its anterolateral angles with an additional, short stria. Meso-metasternal suture a little incised and crenulate. Metasternum more finely punctate than mesosternum. Median line distinct and incised. Transverse apical line distinct, especially at sides. Lateral metasternal stria carinately incised, crenate, extending obliquely and posteriorly, beginning from lateral quarter of meso-metasternal suture and united arcuately with oblique stria, extending inwards from metasternal-metepisternal suture. Lateral metasternal disc coarsely punctate. Intercoxal disc of the first abdominal sternum distinctly margined laterally.

Legs paler than body, reddish-brown. Fore-tibia (Fig. 40) arcuate-dilated, with some densely-set spinules at apex, the outer margin with 3–4 spinules. Profemoral stria complete. Mid- and hind tibia with a number of spinules at outer margin, arranged into two rows.

Male genital structure as figured (Figs 41–44).

Length: total 3.4–4.2 mm; PE 2.8–3.2 mm. Width: 2.8–3.0 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** Resembles *Atholus vacilans* Lewis in the shape of the fore-tibia but may be distinguished by the widely interrupted lateral pronotal stria.

### *Atholus lao* sp.nov.

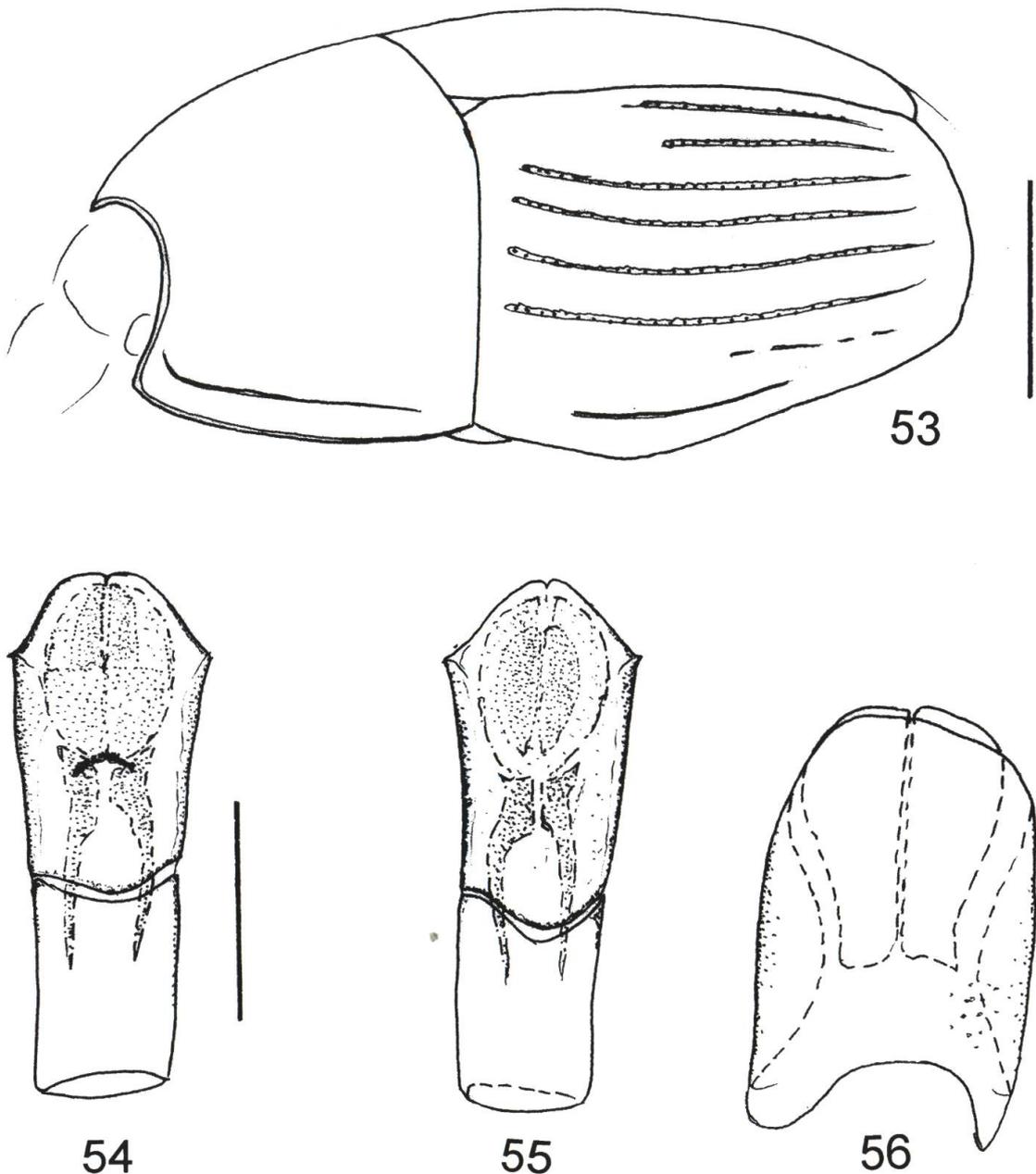
(Figs 45–52)

**Type material.** Holotype: ♂, Laos, Phongsaly prov., Phongsaly env., 6–17.iv.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06'–8' E, V. Kubán leg. Paratypes: 3 specimens of both sexes, as labeled as holotype (1 ex., CHSM).

**Description.** Body (Fig. 45) oval, a little convex, black, lustrous. Forehead (Fig. 46) finely punctate, slightly triangularly depressed behind the frontal stria. Frontal stria complete, subcariniform, straight or weakly arcuate medially, united laterally with supraorbital stria. Labrum transverse, punctulate. Mandibles concave, distinctly punctate, their outer edge elevated. Scapus and funiculus piceous-brown, antennal club tomentose with transverse sutures. Hypomerion concave, impunctate.

Pronotum rounded laterally and distinctly punctulate, marginal stria present at sides, widely interrupted behind the head. Lateral pronotal striae incised and crenate, the outer stria (Fig. 47) present in apical angles only, the inner stria complete, reaching as far as the posterior angles. Pronotal base with irregular row of coarse punctures. Hypomerion concave, impunctate.

Elytral epipleural fossete concave, both marginal striae complete, a little incised and crenate. Oblique humeral stria thin, present on basal 1/5. Outer subhumeral stria incised, present on basal half. Dorsal striae incised and crenulate, 1–3 complete, 4th a little abbreviated at base, 5th and sutural striae complete, joined basally.



**Figs 53–56.** *Atholus levis*. 53 – body, laterally, 54–56 – male genital structure, 54–55 – aedeagus, 54 – ventrally, 55 – dorsally, 56 – 8th segment. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Pygidial segments a little convex. Propygidium covered with large, ocellate punctures (0.5–3.0). Interspaces with fine background punctation. Punctures on pygidium becoming finer apically.

Prosternal lobe rounded, distinctly punctulate, its marginal stria complete. Prosternal keel finely punctate. Mesosternum truncate anteriorly, finely and sparsely punctate. Marginal stria complete, a little incised. Meso-metasternal suture incised. Metasternum as punctate as mesosternum. Median line distinct. Transverse line at

metasternal apex fine but distinctly marked. Lateral metasternal stria subcariniform, extending obliquely and posteriorly, united perpendicularly with oblique stria extending inwards from metasternal-metepisternal suture. Lateral disc of metasternum covered with large, round punctures. Intercoxal disc of first abdominal sternum obliquely margined laterally.

Legs paler than body, reddish-brown. Fore-tibia (Fig. 48) triangularly dilated, with 3(+1) spiny dents in outer margin (the apical one bifid). Femora sparsely covered with small points. Profemoral stria distinct and complete. Mid- and hind tibia with two rows of spinules at outer margin.

Male genital structure as figured (Figs 49–52).

Length: total 3.8–4.0 mm; PE 2.3–2.5 mm. Width: 2.2–2.4 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The presence of outer pronotal lateral and outer subhumeral striae separates this species from all other species of *Atholus* with six dorsal striae.

### *Atholus levis* sp.nov.

(Figs 53–56)

**Type material.** Holotype: ♂, Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., Thong Khan, 11–21.v.2002, ~750 m, 19°35' N 101°58' E, V. Kubáň leg. Paratypes: 154 specimens of both sexes, 72 of them as labeled as holotype (3 ex., CHSM), Louangphrabang Prov., BangSongCha (5 km W), 1–9.v.1999, 1200 m, 20°33' N 102°14' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., 28.v–20.vi.2003, ~1500 m, 21°41–2' N 102°06–08' E, 13 ex., V. Kubáň leg., 1 ex., P. Pacholátko leg., 6–17.iv.2004, 27 ex., V. Kubáň leg. (1 ex., CHSM), Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, 9 ex., V. Kubáň leg., 1 ex., P. Pacholátko leg., Bolikhamxai Prov., Ban Nape (8 km NE), 1–18.v.2001, ~600 m, 18°21' N 105°08' E, 22 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Oudomxai Prov., Oudomxai (17 km NEE), 1–9.v.2002, ~1100 m, 20°45' N 102°09' E, 5 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Taiwan, Nantou County, Jhushan, 15–24.v.2008, 1 ex., J. Borowski leg. (CHSM), E. Nepal, Kosi Val., Arun ss/Num, 22.iv.[19]84, 1050 m, 1 ex., Löbl-Smetana leg. (CHSM).

**Description.** Body short-oval, a little convex, black and lustrous. Frontal stria cariniform, completely rounded or weakly bent inwards midway. Frons finely punctate. Labrum transverse, finely punctate. Antennae piceous-brown, antennal club tomentose with two transverse sutures. Mandibles flat or slightly convex, very finely and shallowly punctate.

Pronotal sides arcuate and convergent apically. Marginal stria complete (very rarely replaced by an apical stria), a little incised behind the head. Lateral pronotal stria widely interrupted anteriorly, present at sides only (Fig. 53). Pronotal disc finely and sparsely punctate. Hypomeron concave, with some round punctures.

Epipleural elytral fossete concave and smooth, impunctate. Marginal elytral stria complete, incised. Marginal epipleural striae present on apical half, sometimes short lines between them. Oblique humeral stria present on basal third. Outer subhumeral stria present, deeply incised, shortened in basal fifth and apical half. Inner subhumeral stria usually marked by interrupted line. Dorsal striae crenate and incised, 1–3 complete, 4th a little abbreviated at base, 5th present at apex, reaching elytral mid-length. Sutural stria a little longer.

Pygidial segments weakly convex. Propygidium quite coarsely punctate at sides (0.5–1.5), less so at centre, the interspaces between punctures with background punctulation and alutaceous microsculpture. Pygidium much finer and more sparsely punctate, especially at apex; pygidial disc with alutaceous microsculpture.

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe round, its marginal stria deeply impressed, carinate and briefly interrupted midway. Disc coarsely punctate. Prosternal disc narrow, triangular at apex, finely punctate. Mesosternum outwardly arcuate at anterior margin. Marginal mesosternal stria clearly impressed and complete, another stria present behind each anterolateral angle. Mesosternal disc sparsely covered with fine punctures. Meso-metasternal suture complete, incised and crenate medially. Metasternum as punctate as mesosternum. Median line distinct and incised. Transverse apical line present in front of hind coxae only. Lateral metasternal stria deeply incised, crenate, extending obliquely and posteriorly, beginning from lateral quarter of meso-metasternal suture and united with the oblique stria extending inwardly from the mesepimero-metasaternal suture. Lateral disc of metasternum densely covered with large, round punctures (0.3–1.0). Punctuation of intercoxal disc of first abdominal sternum similar to that of metasternum. Lateral striae complete.

Legs paler than body, reddish-brown. Fore-tibia a little dilated, with 4 spinules at outer margin and with some densely set spinules at anterolateral margin. Profemoral stria complete. Mid- and hind tibia with a few spinules at outer margin, arranged into two rows.

Male genital structure as figured (Figs 54–56).

Length: total 4.0–5.0 mm; PE 3.0–3.5 mm. Width: 2.8–3.3 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** In Desbordes' key (1917: 322) it runs to couplet 22, sharing with *Atholus genuae* (Lewis) [= *A. torquatus* (Marseul)] from which *A. levis* may be distinguished by lesser body size, non-dentate fore-tibiae, forehead not concave, interrupted marginal stria of prosternal lobe and propygidium more coarsely punctate.

### *Atholus vacillans* (Lewis, 1900)

**Material examined.** Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., Thong Khan, 11–21.v.2002, ~750 m, 19°35' N 101°58' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg., (1 ex., SHSM), BangSongCha (5 km W), 10–16.v.1999, 1200 m, 20°33' N 102°14' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg. (1 ex., CHSM), Oudomxai Prov., Oudomxai (17 km NEE), 1–9.v.2002, ~1100 m, 20°45' N 102°09' E, 3 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Previously described and recorded to date only from Myanmar (Taninthari). **New for Laos.**

### *Asiaster brancuccii* sp.nov.

(Figs 57–61)

**Type material.** Holotype: ♂, Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, V. Kubáň leg. Paratypes: 12 specimens of both sexes, 6 of them as labeled as holotype (2 ex., CHSM), Phongsaly env., 6–17.iv.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06'–8' E, 4 ex., V. Kubáň leg., 28.v–20.vi.2003, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Description.** Body (Fig. 57) oval, slightly depressed, black and lustrous. Frontal stria (Fig. 58) subcariniform, regularly angulate and briefly interrupted midway. Labrum transversely oblong. Antennae reddish-brown, antennal club tomentose, with two transverse sutures.

Pronotum rounded laterally. Marginal stria complete, a little incised behind the head. Lateral pronotal stria present at sides only, parallel to margin (Fig. 59). Pronotal disc finely and sparsely punctate. Hypomeron slightly concave, nearly smooth.

Elytral epipleural fossete concave and smooth. Both the marginal striae complete. Oblique humeral stria very fine, present on basal quarter. Outer subhumeral stria deeply incised medially, shortened on basal fifth and apical half. Dorsal striae deeply incised and crenate, 1–3 complete, 4th and sutural stria abbreviated basally, present on apical half, 5th shorter, marked on apical 1/3.

Pygidial segments a little convex. Propygidium irregularly covered with large punctures, moderately densely distributed (1–3). Pygidium nearly smooth, with some larger punctures at base.

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe (Fig. 60) round, marginal stria deeply impressed and briefly interrupted midway. Disc coarsely punctate, especially at sides. Prosternal keel narrow, carinal striae absent. Mesosternum a little arcuate at anterior margin. Marginal stria clearly impressed and complete. Another stria present behind each anterolateral angle. Disc sparsely covered in fine punctures. Meso-metasternal suture a little incised and crenulate. Median line of metasternum distinct and incised. Transverse apical line visible only in front of coxa. Lateral metasternal stria strongly carinate and crenulate, extending obliquely and posteriorly, and united with oblique stria, extending inwardly from the middle of metasternal-metepisternal suture. Lateral disc densely covered with large, round punctures, densely distributed (0.2–1.0). Intercoxal disc of first abdominal sternum completely striate laterally.

Legs paler than body, reddish-brown. Fore-tibia rounded at anterolateral margin, with a few spinules at outer margin and about 15 spinules densely set on anterolateral corner; there is also a brush of spinules on the apical quarter of the ventral surface (Fig. 61). Profemoral stria complete. Mid- and hind tibiae with a number of spinules at outer margin, arranged into two rows, and with about a dozen long spinules densely set on anterolateral corner.

Male genital structure as figured (Figs 62–63).

Length: total 3.5–4.2; PE 2.8–3.2 mm. Width: 2.5–3.2 mm.

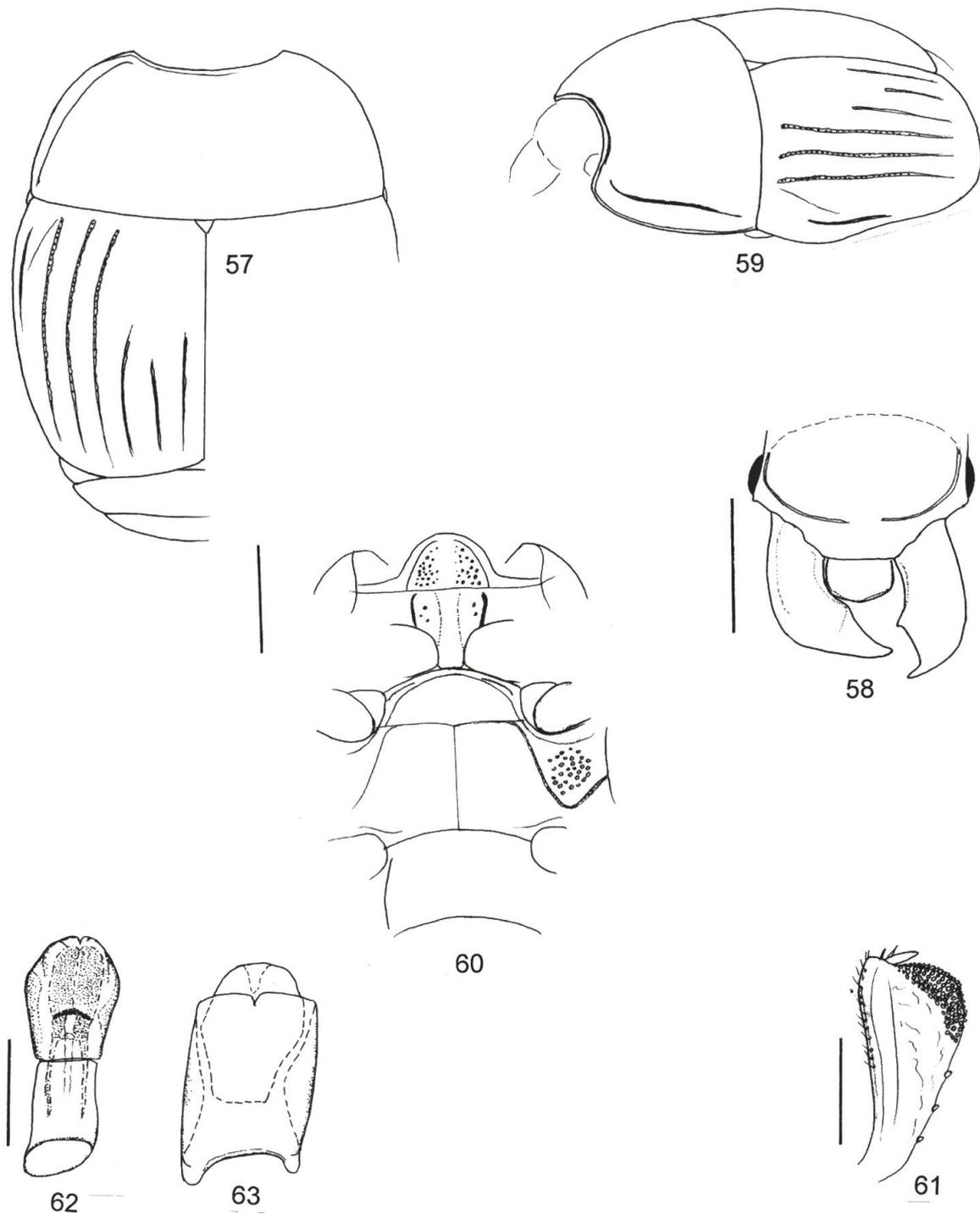
**Etymology.** This species is dedicated to Dr Michel Brancucci in appreciation of all our years of work together.

**Differential diagnosis.** The species may be compared with *Asiaster cooteri* Kapler, 1999 (China: Zhejiang) in having outer subhumeral striae and three complete dorsal striae but differs in its interrupted frontal stria and lack of dense wrinkles on the ventral protibial surface.

### *Nagelius turgidulus* Mazur, 2007

**Material examined.** Laos, Xieng Khouang Prov., Phonsavan (30 km NE), Phou Sane Mt., 10–30.v.2009, 1420 m, 19°33'22" N 103°20'20" E, 4 ex., D. Hauck leg., Hua Phan Prov., Phu Phan Mt., 17.v–3.vi.2007, ~1750 m, 20°12' N 104°01' E, 1 ex., V. Kubán leg., Phongsaly Prov., Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, 2 ex., V. Kubán leg.

**Distribution.** Described recently from Bolikhmasai Prov. (MAZUR 2007: 144). New localities for Laos.



**Figs 57–63.** *Asiaster brancuccii*. 57 – upper side, 58 – head, 59 – body, laterally, 60 – under side, 61 – protibia, ventrally, 62 – aedeagus dorsally, 63 – 8th segment. Scale bars = 1 mm.

***Seitzister bavianus* Cooman, 1948**

**Material examined.** Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., 28.v–20.vi.2003, 5 ex. and 6–17.iv.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06'–8' E, 9 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Known only from Vietnam. **New for Laos.**

***Anapleus cyclonotus* (Lewis, 1892)**

**Material examined.** Laos, Oudomxai Prov., Oudomxai (17 km NEE), 1–9.v.2002, ~1100 m, 20°45' N 102°09' E, 17 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Louangphrabang Prov., Thong Khan, 11–21.v.2002, ~750 m, 19°35' N 101°58' E, 123 ex., V. Kubáň leg., BangSongCha (5 km W), 1–9.v.1999, 1200 m, 20°33' N 102°14' E, 7 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Phano Prov., Phou Pane Mt., 17.v–3.vi.2007, ~1750 m, 20°12' N 104°01' E, 3 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Phongsaly Prov., Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, 3 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Bolikhamxai Prov., Ban Nape (8 km NE), 1–18.v.2001, ~600 m, 18°21' N 105°08' E, 12 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** North India, Nepal, Myanmar. **New for Laos.**

***Coomanister scolyti* Mazur, 2007**

**Material examined.** Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., Thong Khan, 11–21.v.2002, ~750 m, 19°35' N 101°58' E, 11 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Phongsaly env., 6–17.iv.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06'–8' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Ban Sao Mai, 19–26.v.2004, ~1150 m, 21°21' N 102°03' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Recently described from Taiwan. **New for Laos.**

***Cryptomalus laxus* sp.nov.**

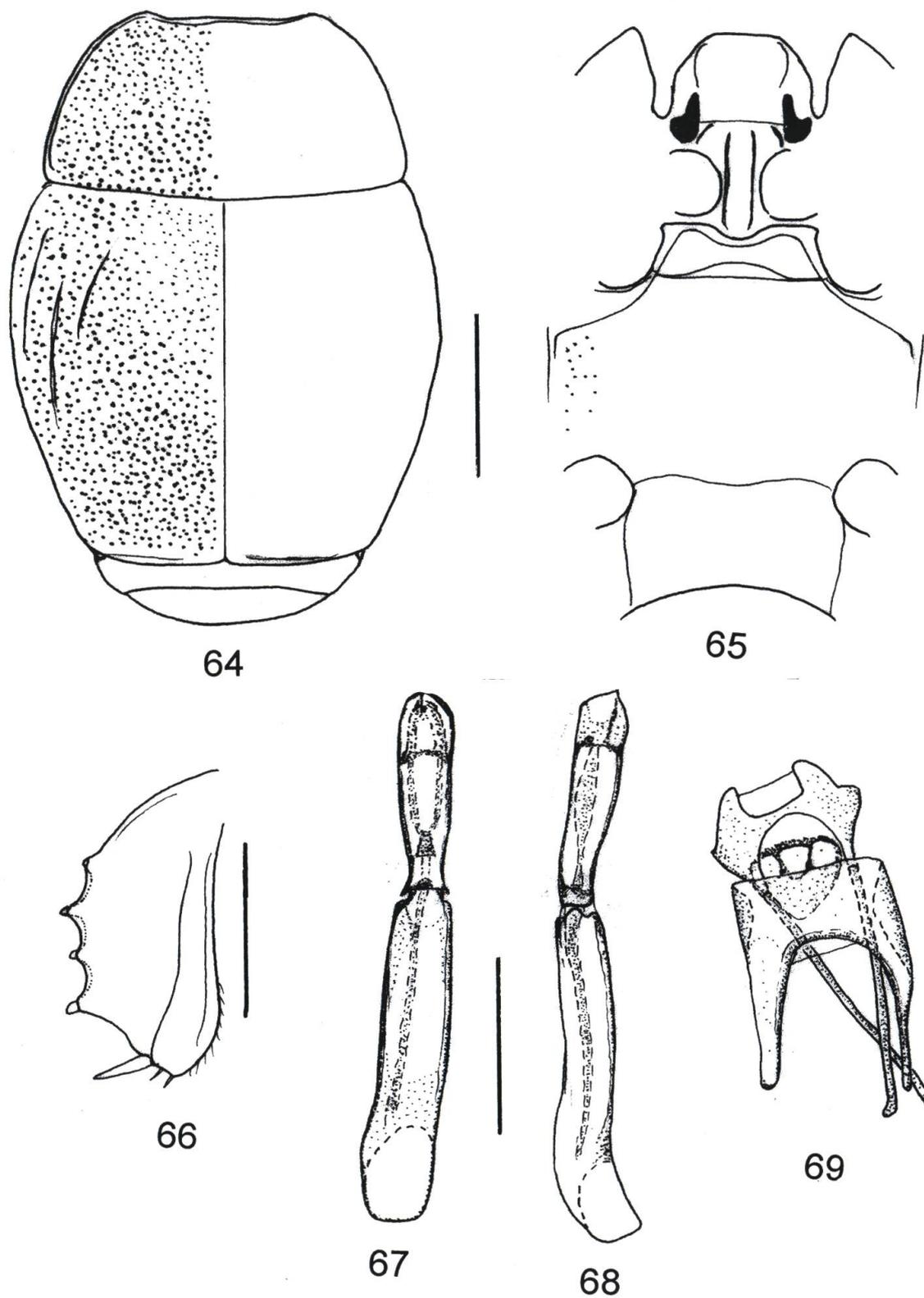
(Figs 64–69)

**Type material.** Holotype: ♂, Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., 28.v–20.vi.2003, ~1500 m, 21°41'–2' N 102°06'–08' E, V. Kubáň leg. Paratypes: 6 specimens of both sexes, two of them labeled as holotype, Hua Phan Prov., Phu Phan Mt., 17.v–3.vi.2007, ~1750 m, 20°12' N 104°01' E, 2 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Houa Phan Prov., Ban Saluei→Phou Pane Mt., 9–17.vi.2009, 1300–1900 m, 20°11'–13' N 103°59'–104°01' E, 1 ex., M. Geiser leg., Houa Phan Prov., Phou Pane Mt., 4–10.vi.2009, 1750–1850, 20°12'01'–03" N 104°00'34'–55" E, 1 ex., Z. Kraus & D. Hauck leg.

**Description.** Body (Fig. 64) oval, convex, lustrous. Colour piceous-black, with legs, mouth-parts and antennae reddish-brown. Head a little depressed behind complete clypeofrontal stria, finely and sparsely punctate.

Pronotum narrowing anteriorly, its anterior angles projecting. Marginal stria complete. Pronotal punctation distinct, moderately densely and uniformly distributed (2–4), punctures becoming finer at anterior margin and sides. Basal row of punctures weakly marked.

Elytra broadest at humeri, more coarsely but as densely punctate as pronotum, except scutellar area; punctation becoming finer apically. Epipleural marginal stria complete, fine but distinct. Elytral marginal stria incised and strongly sinuous medially, prolonged at the elytral apex as an apical stria. Dorsal striae marked only as indistinct, oblique traces on basal half, the second of them reaching as far as elytral mid-length.



**Figs 64–69.** *Cryptomalus laxus*. 64 – upper side, 65 – under side, 66 – protibia, 68–69 – aedeagus, 67 – dorsally, 68 – laterally, 69 – 9th and 10th tergites. Scale bars = 1 mm

Propygidium and pygidium convex, very finely and sparsely punctate. The propygidium a little alutaceous at centre; pygidial sculpture the same in both sexes.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 65) relatively long, finely and sparsely punctate, its marginal stria broadly interrupted, marked at sides only. Prosternum flat, impunctate. Carinal striae straight, nearly parallel, a little convergent basally. Mesosternum deeply emarginate at centre, its marginal stria carinate and complete. Mesosternal disc sparsely covered in fine punctures, alutaceous at sides. Median stria subcariniform, widely arcuate medially and nearly mingled with meso-metasternal suture. Metasternum alutaceous laterally, sparsely covered with fine punctures. Lateral metasternal stria extending obliquely and posteriorly, reaching metasternal-metepisternal suture. Intercoxal piece of first abdominal sternum sparsely and finely punctate, alutaceous at sides.

Protibia (Fig. 66) dilated, with 4 spinules at outer margin, the mid-tibia with 3(+2) spinules and a number of setae, the hind one with 1 or 2 spinules at outer margin.

Male genital structure as figured (Figs 67–69).

Length: total 2.6–3.0 mm, PE 2.2–2.6 mm. Width: 1.7–2.0 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The complete marginal and widely arcuate, not tripartite median mesosternal stria separate it from the remaining species of the genus.

### *Acritus bisulcithorax* Cooman, 1936

**Material examined.** Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Phu Phan Mt., 17.v–3.vi.2007, ~1750 m, 20°12' N 104°01' E, 4 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Known only from Vietnam. **New for Laos.**

### *Acritus hammondi* Gomy, 1980

**Material examined.** Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 24–29.iv.2001, ~200 m, 18°07' N 104°29' E, 7 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Bolikhamxai Prov., Ban Nape (8 km NE), 1–18.v.2001, ~600 m, 18°21' N 105°08' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg., Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., 6–17.v.2004, ~1500 m, 21°41' N 102°06–8' E, 1 ex., V. Kubáň leg.

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Sarawak), Indonesia (Java). **New for Laos.**

### *Chalcinellus masumotoi* Mazur et Ôhara, 2003

**Material examined.** Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 19–31.v.2001, ~200 m, 18°07' N 104°29' E, 1 ex., P. Pacholátko leg.

**Distribution.** Described and recorded from Thailand. **New for Laos.**

## Discussion

Summarizing the distribution of Histeridae in Indochina, DESBORDES (1919) listed 26 species known to occur in Laos. In the last edition of the catalogue of the Histeridae (MAZUR 2011b), a further 74 species of Histeridae occurring in Laos are to be found.

Considering all these records and new records, the number of Histeridae species occurring in Laos may be raised to 133 (Table 1). The Oriental elements are the most numerous group of histerids, comprising 48.1% of all species. The bulk of Oriental species is largely made up of species of the expansive Sundanian elements. The Indochinese (Siamic) elements, the second largest group (23.3%), originated in Indochina, particularly in northern Vietnam. The Himalayan elements (15.0%) differ from those the Siamic by including the Himalayas, and their vertical distribution is limited to quite high elevations.

Three (2.3%) species (*Acritus tuberisternus*, *Saprinus cupreus*, *S. splendens*) belong to an ancient group that may have originated in the mid-Tertiary in the forests and savannahs of the Indo-Malayan and Ethiopian regions.

*Abraeomorphus atomarius* and *Acritus komai* (1.5%) represent a very old, primitive group with worldwide distribution and they cannot be assigned to any of the groups discussed above. Their present distribution is probably due to great climatic changes during the Pleistocene and is quite regressive. Many species of *Acritus* and *Abraeomorphus* have therefore a vast pantropical distribution while others occur in small, localized areas, often disjunctive.

The finding of *Niposoma lewisi* confirms the occurrence of this species, as a representative of the Mandshuric elements, in Indochina (MAZUR 1999: 10). These species probably came through Japan and often live in Laos at higher elevations.

Twelve species may be considered actually endemic to Laos.

## Acknowledgements

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No	SPECIES	TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION						
		Pal	Pan	O	I	H	M	e
54	<i>H. javanicus</i> Paykull			+				
55	<i>H. pransus</i> Lewis				+			
56	<i>H. shanghaiicus</i> Marseul				+			
57	<i>H. thibetanus</i> Marseul					+		
58	<i>Hololepta baulnyi</i> Marseul			+				
59	<i>H. cavata</i> Lewis					+		
60	<i>H. ferox</i> Marseul			+				
61	<i>H. higoniae</i> Lewis			+				
62	<i>H. indica</i> Erichson			+				
63	<i>H. laevigata</i> Guérin-Ménéville			+				
64	<i>Kanaarister assamensis</i> (Lewis)					+		
65	<i>Lewisister excellens</i> Bickhardt			+				
66	<i>Liopygus binhensis</i> Cooman				+			
67	<i>L. cavatus</i> (Lewis)			+				
68	<i>L. gestroi</i> (Lewis)			+				
69	<i>Margarinotus birmanus</i> Lundgren					+		
70	<i>M. impiger</i> (Lewis)				+			
71	<i>M. maja</i> sp.nov.							+
72	<i>M. stenocephalus</i> (Lewis)			+				
73	<i>M. stercoriger</i> (Marseul)			+				
74	<i>M. thai</i> Mazur				+			
75	<i>M. unus</i> Mazur				+			
76	<i>Megagnathos terrificus</i> Penati & Zhang							+
77	<i>Mendelis latrunculus</i> sp.nov.							+
78	<i>Nagelius turgidulus</i> Mazur							+
79	<i>Nasaltus chinensis</i> (Quensel)			+				
80	<i>Neosantalus bezdeki</i> Gomy, Penati, Vienna				+			
81	<i>N. latitibius</i> (Marseul)				+			
82	<i>Nicotikis gratus</i> Cooman				+			
83	<i>Niposoma lewisi</i> (Marseul)						+	
84	<i>Notodoma fungorum</i> Lewis			+				
85	<i>N. rufulum</i> Lewis			+				
86	<i>Onthophilus sculptilis</i> Lewis					+		
87	<i>Pachylister lutarius</i> (Erichson)			+				
88	<i>P. reflexilabris</i> (Marseul)			+				
89	<i>Pachylomatus leo</i> (Marseul)			+				
90	<i>P. musculus</i> (Marseul)			+				
91	<i>Paratropus khandalensis</i> Kanaar			+				
92	<i>P. termitophilus</i> (Desbordes)					+		
93	<i>Parepierus alutaceus</i> Cooman				+			
94	<i>P. monticola</i> (Schmidt)			+				
95	<i>P. salvazai</i> (Desbordes)					+		
96	<i>Plaesius javanus</i> Erichson			+				
97	<i>P. mohouti</i> Lewis				+			
98	<i>P. laevis</i> Lewis					+		
99	<i>Platylister atratus</i> (Erichson)			+				
100	<i>P. birmanus</i> (Marseul)			+				
101	<i>P. borneolus</i> (Marseul)			+				
102	<i>P. cambodjensis</i> (Marseul)			+				
103	<i>P. confucii</i> (Marseul)			+				
104	<i>P. doriae</i> (Lewis)				+			

Table 1. An updated list of the Histeridae of Laos. (Continued.)

Pal – paleotropical elements, Pan – pantropical elements, O – Oriental elements, I – Indochinese (Siamic) elements, H – Himalayan elements, M – Mandshuric elements, e – endemic.

No	SPECIES	TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION						
		Pal	Pan	O	I	H	M	e
1	<i>Abraeomorphus atomarius</i> (Sharp)		+					
2	<i>Acritus bisulcithorax</i> Cooman				+			
3	<i>A. hammondi</i> Gomy			+				
4	<i>A. komai</i> Lewis		+					
5	<i>A. tuberisternus</i> Cooman	+						
6	<i>Althaus annamita</i> Cooman				+			
7	<i>Anaglymma circularis</i> (Marseul)			+				
8	<i>Anapleus cyclonotus</i> (Lewis)					+		
9	<i>Apobletes cavifrons</i> Lewis			+				
10	<i>A. marginicollis</i> Lewis			+				
11	<i>A. schaumei</i> Marseul			+				
12	<i>Asiaster brancuccii</i> sp.nov.							+
13	<i>Atholus amplificipes</i> sp.nov.							+
14	<i>A. lao</i> sp.nov.							+
15	<i>A. levis</i> sp.nov.					+		
16	<i>A. myrmidon</i> (Marseul)			+				
17	<i>A. philippinensis</i> (Marseul)			+				
18	<i>A. pirithous</i> (Marseul)			+				
19	<i>A. striatipennis</i> (Lewis)				+			
20	<i>A. torquatus</i> (Marseul)			+				
21	<i>A. vacillans</i> (Lewis)				+			
22	<i>Baconia barbarus</i> (Cooman)				+			
23	<i>Bacanius lotus</i> Marseul			+				
24	<i>Chaetabraeus bacchusi</i> Gomy					+		
25	<i>C. connexus</i> (Cooman)				+			
26	<i>C. controversus</i> (Cooman)				+			
27	<i>C. orientalis</i> (Lewis)			+				
28	<i>Chalcionellus masumotoi</i> Mazur & Ôhara				+			
29	<i>Coomanister scolyti</i> Mazur					+		
30	<i>Cypturus perroti</i> Cooman							+
31	<i>Diplostix penatii</i> Vienna & Yélamos			+				
32	<i>D. vicaria</i> (Cooman)			+				
33	<i>Eblisia calceata</i> (Cooman)				+			
34	<i>E. cinctisternum</i> (Cooman)				+			
35	<i>E. oculipyga</i> sp.nov.							+
36	<i>E. pagana</i> Lewis			+				
37	<i>E. puella</i> Cooman				+			
38	<i>E. punctipyga</i> Mazur			+				
39	<i>E. sauteri</i> (Bickhardt)			+				
40	<i>E. sumatrana</i> (Bickhardt)			+				
41	<i>Epiechinus hispidus</i> (Paykull)			+				
42	<i>Epitoxasia nitens</i> Cooman				+			
43	<i>Epitoxus bullatus</i> (Marseul)			+				
44	<i>E. vietnamicus</i> Yélamos & Tishechkin				+			
45	<i>Eulomalus brevipes</i> (Lewis)					+		
46	<i>E. lombokanus</i> Cooman			+				
47	<i>E. pupulus</i> Cooman			+				
48	<i>Eurylister desbordesii</i> (Cooman)				+			
49	<i>E. oberndorferi</i> (Schmidt)			+				
50	<i>E. scalptus</i> (Lewis)					+		
51	<i>E. silvestris</i> (Schmidt)			+				
52	<i>Hister atholiformis</i> sp.nov.							+
53	<i>H. inexpectatus</i> Desbordes					+		

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Pal – paleotropical elements, Pan – pantropical elements, O – Oriental elements, I – Indochinese (Siamic) elements, H – Himalayan elements, M – Mandshuric elements, e – endemic.

No	SPECIES	TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION						
		Pal	Pan	O	I	H	M	e
105	<i>P. kempfi</i> (Bickhardt)					+		
106	<i>P. malaicus</i> (Schmidt)			+				
107	<i>P. perroti</i> (Thérond)							+
108	<i>P. sexstriatus</i> (Lewis)			+				
109	<i>P. strialis</i> (Marseul)			+				
110	<i>P. suturalis</i> (Lewis)				+			
111	<i>Platylomnlus ceylanicus</i> (Motschulsky)			+				
112	<i>P. goliath</i> (Lewis)			+				
113	<i>P. mendicus</i> (Lewis)			+				
114	<i>P. oceanitis</i> (Marseul)			+				
115	<i>Platysoma dufali</i> Marseul			+				
116	<i>Platysoma minax</i> Mazur				+			
117	<i>P. orientale</i> Lewis				+			
118	<i>P. rufopygum</i> Lewis			+				
119	<i>Saprinus cupreus</i> Erichson	+						
120	<i>S. optabilis</i> Marseul			+				
121	<i>S. quadriguttatus</i> (Fabricius)			+				
122	<i>S. splendens</i> (Paykull)	+						
123	<i>S. subustus</i> Marseul			+				
124	<i>Seitzister bavianus</i> Cooman				+			
125	<i>Silinus procerus</i> Lewis					+		
126	<i>Teretrius intrusus</i> Marseul					+		
127	<i>Tribalus koenigi</i> Marseul			+				
128	<i>Trypeticus dohertyi</i> (Lewis)					+		
129	<i>T. indicus</i> Lewis					+		
130	<i>T. nemorivagus</i> Lewis				+			
131	<i>T. penatii</i> Kanaar							+
132	<i>T. silvicola</i> Schmidt			+				
133	<i>T. tabaciglicens</i> Marseul			+				

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