

New species of *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879 (Coleoptera: Lycidae) from Thailand

Новые виды *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879 (Coleoptera: Lycidae) из Таиланда

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Abstract. Two new species of the genus *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879, *P. aquilus* Kazantsev, **sp.n.** and *P. corvinus* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**, are described from Thailand. Three species, *Plateros guomenshanicus* Kazantsev, 2025, *P. raotensis* Kazantsev, 2021 and *P. tenebrosus* Kazantsev, 2011, are registered for Thailand for the first time. This increases the number of *Plateros* species in Indochina to 95, and the number of species registered in Thailand, with the discovery of another three species previously known only from southwestern China and Vietnam, to 25. An annotated checklist of *Plateros* species of Thailand is also provided.

Резюме. Два новых вида жуков-краснокрылов рода *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879, *P. aquilus* Kazantsev, **sp.n.** и *P. corvinus* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**, описываются из Таиланда. Три вида: *Plateros guomenshanicus* Kazantsev, 2025, *P. raotensis* Kazantsev 2021 и *P. tenebrosus* Kazantsev, 2011 впервые отмечены для Таиланда. Это увеличивает число видов рода в Индокитае до 95, а число видов, зарегистрированных в Таиланде, с учётом обнаружения ещё трёх видов, ранее известных лишь из юго-западного Китая и Вьетнама, до 25. Приведён аннотированный список видов *Plateros* Таиланда.

Introduction

The net-winged beetle genus *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879 is one of the largest in the family, including over 900 species [Kleine, 1933; Bocáková, 2001; Kazantsev, 2011], and Indochina apparently represents one of the hotspots of its diversity, with over 90 species already reported from the region [Kazantsev, 2021].

Most *Plateros* taxa known from Indochina were introduced in the first half of the twentieth century by the French coleopterist Maurice Pic [1916, 1921–1922, 1923, 1924–1939, 1927, 1939, 1942]. However, since its study resumed at the turn of the century [Kazantsev, 1993, 2005, 2011, 2017; Bocáková, 1997; Kazantsev, Yang, 1999], quite a number of synonymies have been established, as this time the studies were mostly based on the aedeagal structures — nevertheless, the total number of species of the genus described or reported from the region has continued to rise and has more than doubled [Kazantsev, 2021].

The present study is a further contribution to the knowledge of *Plateros* of Indochina. Examination of material collected during the 2017 Dr. Aleksandr Prosvirov (Moscow) collecting trip to Thailand has led to the discovery of two yet undescribed species and three species not reported in the country — one previously known from Yunnan, China, two others — from Vietnam. This brings the number of *Plateros* species in Thailand to 25, and known from Indochina in general to 95. Description of the new species is given below, along with a checklist of all *Plateros* species of Thailand.

Material and methods

For examination the beetles were relaxed in water, then their detached abdomina were kept for several hours in 10 % KOH at room temperature. The KOH treated aedeagi were then placed in microvials with glycerin for photographing.

MSP-1 zoom stereoscopic dissecting microscope with x8—x80 magnification range were used. Photographs were taken with Canon EOS 6D camera and Canon MP-E 65 mm lens and processed with Zerene Stacker and Adobe Photoshop software.

All material is deposited in the collection of ICM — Insect Center, Moscow.

Nomenclatural acts introduced in the present work are registered in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) under urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:02B6C418-2E1A-41EA-9D5E-74F9C4A15E50

Taxonomy

Lycidae Laporte, 1838

Lycinae Laporte, 1838

Platerotini Kleine, 1928

Plateros Bourgeois, 1879

Type species: *Eros brasiliensis* Lucas, 1857 (subsequent designation by Zaragoza, 1999).

Plateros Bourgeois, 1879, xix: = *Calleros* Gorham, 1881, = *Calloplateros* Pic, 1923, = *Cautiroides* Pic, 1921, = *Costatoplateros* Pic, 1949, = *Ditoneces* Waterhouse, 1879, = *Gracilo-*

plateros Pic, 1921, = *Libnetomorphus* Pic, 1921, = *Melampyrus* Waterhouse, 1879, = *Microplateros* Pic, 1921, = *Planeteros* Gorham, 1883, = *Tolianus* Pic, 1921: Bocáková, 2001.

Distribution. All biogeographic realms — in the Palaearctic region, however, only in its southeast; absent in the Greater Antilles, Madagascar, New Zealand, Melanesia/Polynesia and accounting for just one species in northern Australia [Kazantsev, 2011].

Plateros aquilus Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 1–4.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:664B33B6-0E4C-45D2-A108-E9A51D09CA47

Material. Thailand: Holotype, ♂, «N Thailand, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 500 m, 19°33'28.9" N, 99°4'33.3" E, 1.VII.2017, A. Prosvirov leg.»

Description. Male. Dark brown to black; pedicel distally light brown; anterior and lateral pronotal margins, trochanters and bases of femurs yellowish-brown (Figs 1, 2).

Vertex with conspicuous roundish excavation between eyes. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.6 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres rather small, noticeably longer than wide, parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral three fifths, moderately dentate; antennomere 3 ca. 3.7 times longer than antennomeres 2 and ca. 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with moderately long erect pubescence (Figs 1, 2).

Pronotum strongly transverse, ca. 1.8 times wider than long, slightly wider than elytra at humeri, bisinuate basally and noticeably semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with acute, protruding laterally posterior and rounded anterior angles. Scutellum subquadrate, parallel-sided, concave at apex (Figs 1, 2).

Elytra long, ca. 3 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening distally; with four slender, almost equally developed primary costae, only humeral costa stouter in proximal fourth; interstices with even rows of irregular subquadrate to roundish cells; pubescence dense, short and semi-erect (Fig. 1).

Legs relatively short and robust; femurs and tibiae subequal in length (Fig. 1).

Aedeagus strongly asymmetrical, curved both in dorso-ventral and lateral aspects; median lobe narrow, in distal half hooked both in dorso-ventral and lateral aspects, noticeably widened at apex, with inconspicuous blunt teeth in the middle; elongate phallobase with incomplete median suture (Figs 3, 4).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 4.9 mm. Width (humeraly): 1.3 mm.

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for 'dark brown', alluding to its coloration.

Diagnosis. In the shape of the aedeagus *Plateros aquilus* Kazantsev, sp.n. is somewhat similar to *P. belokobylskyi* Kazantsev, 2011, from Vietnam [Kazantsev, 2011, 2021], but may be easily distinguished by the dark upperside (bright red in *P. belokobylskyi*); its aedeagus is considerably more curved in ventral view and is curved to the right in lateral view (Figs 3, 4) (to the left in *P. belokobylskyi*).

Distribution. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, at 500 m a.s.l.).

Plateros corvinus Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 5–7.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BFA8EF85-DDAD-4EB3-A30B-6315CCB6A95B

Material. Thailand: Holotype, ♂, «N Thailand, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 500 m, 19°33'28.9" N, 99°4'33.3" E, 1.VII.2017, A. Prosvirov leg.»; paratype, ♀, same label.

Description. Male. Dark brown to black; pedicel distally and pronotal sides narrowly light brown (Fig. 5).

Vertex with conspicuous round excavation between eyes and semi-triangular median impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes moderately large, interocular distance ca. 1.4 times greater than eye diameter. Mandibles relatively large. Labrum small, transverse, feebly concave anteriorly. Palps small; ultimate palpomeres noticeably longer than wide, widening distally, obliquely convex and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral three fourths, from antennomere 3 flabellate; antennomere 3 ca. 3 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with long semi-erect and shorter decumbent pubescence (Fig. 5).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.5 times wider than long, with almost straight sides, almost straight basally and slightly semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with short acute posterior and blunt rounded anterior angles. Scutellum subquadrate, parallel-sided, truncate at apex (Fig. 5).

Elytra long, ca. 3.3 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided; with four prominent, almost equally developed primary costae; interstices with even rows of irregular subquadrate cells; pubescence dense, short and semi-erect (Fig. 5).

Legs relatively short and robust; femurs and tibiae subequal in length, noticeably flattened and widened; middle and hind tibiae curved (Fig. 5).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow parallel-sided phallobase; median lobe narrow, straight in proximal two thirds, in distal half twisted, exposing a pair of inconspicuous teeth and rounded elongate curved plates (Figs 6, 7).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller, antennae somewhat shorter and only feebly dentate.

Length: 4.9–5.0 mm. Width (humeraly): 1.2–1.3 mm.

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for «raven», alluding to its shining black upperside.

Diagnosis. The aedeagus of *Plateros corvinus* Kazantsev, sp.n. is somewhat similar to that of *P. dentifer* Kazantsev, 1991, from Nepal and Darjeeling [Kazantsev, 1991, 2025b], but distinctly less twisted in distal third (Figs 6, 7); the new species is also easily separable from *P. dentifer* by the coloration and relative length of elytra (dark brown to black with length to width ratio 3.3 vs reddish brown with length to width ratio 3.6 in *P. dentifer*) and by the shape of pronotum (less produced laterally hind pronotal angles) (Fig. 5).

Distribution. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, at 500 m a.s.l.).

Plateros guomenshanicus Kazantsev, 2025

Plateros guomenshanicus Kazantsev, 2025: 2.

Material. Thailand: 1♂, 1♀ — «N Thailand, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 500 m, 19°33'28.9" N, 99°4'33.3" E, 1.VII.2017, A. Prosvirov leg.»

Distribution. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, at 500 m a.s.l.), southern Yunnan (Xishuangbanna) [Kazantsev, 2025a]. First record for Thailand.

Plateros raotensis Kazantsev 2021

Plateros raotensis Kazantsev 2021: 67.

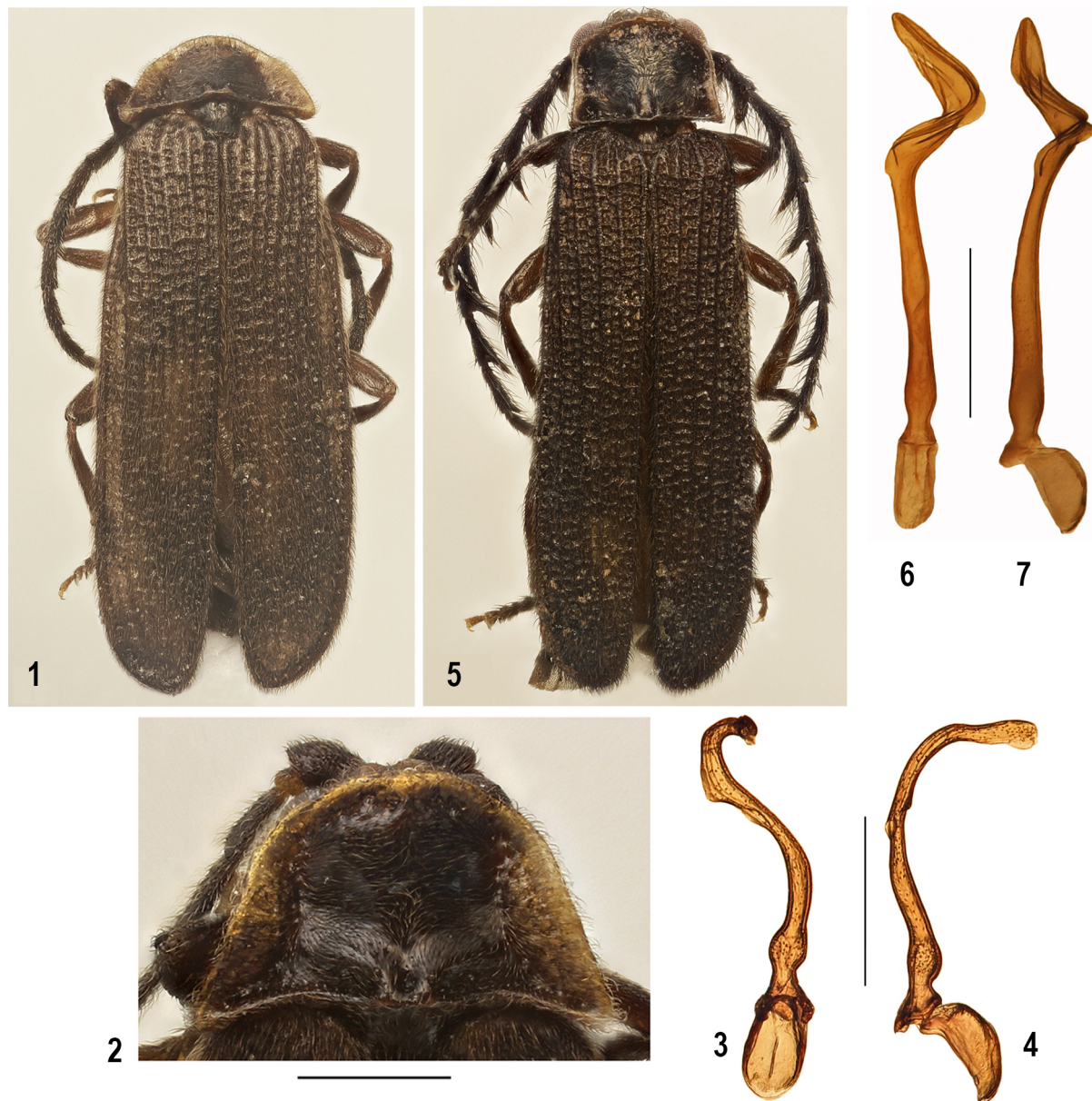
Material. Thailand: 1♂ — «N Thailand, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 500 m, 19°33'28.9" N, 99°4'33.3" E, 1.VII.2017, A. Prosvirov leg.»

Distribution. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, at 500 m a.s.l.), central Vietnam (Dong Hoi, at 600 m a.s.l.). First record for Thailand.

Plateros tenebrosus Kazantsev, 2011

Plateros tenebrosus Kazantsev, 2011: 175.

Material. Thailand: 1♂ — «N Thailand, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 500 m, 19°33'28.9" N, 99°4'33.3" E, 1.VII.2017, A. Prosvirov leg.»



Figs 1–7. *Plateros*, general view and details, holotype males: *P. aquilus* sp.n. (1–4) and *P. corvinus* sp.n. (5–7). 1, 5 — general view; 2 — pronotum; 3, 4, 6, 7 — aedeagus; 3, 6 — ventrally; 4, 7 — laterally. Scale bars 0.5 mm.

Рис. 1–7. *Plateros*, общий вид и детали строения, голотипы, самцы: *P. aquilus* sp.n. (1–4) и *P. corvinus* sp.n. (5–7). 1, 5 — общий вид; 2 — переднеспинка; 3, 4, 6, 7 — эдеагус; 3, 6 — вид снизу; 4, 7 — вид сбоку. Масштабная линейка: 0,5 мм.

Distribution. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, at 500 m a.s.l.), southern Vietnam (Nam Cat Tien National Park). First record for Thailand.

A checklist of *Plateros* species of Thailand

Plateros aquilus Kazantsev, sp.n.: Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, at 500 m a.s.l.);

Plateros bifoveiceps (Pic, 1921): 4 (*Ditoneces*). Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai), Vietnam (Na Hang, Hoa-Binh, Gialai-Contum), Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore. Widespread and common;

Plateros binhanus (Pic, 1925): 10 (*Ditoneces*). Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai), Vietnam (Hoa Binh, Gialai-Kontum), Laos;

Plateros chinensis Waterhouse, 1879: 29. Northeastern Thailand (Loei: Phu Kradung National Park), Vietnam (Tam Dao, Gialai-Contum), Cambodia, China; = *Plateros annamitus* Pic, 1921: Kazantsev, 2021: 7; = *Plateros elisus* Pic, 1921: Kazantsev, 2021: 7; = *Plateros flavomarginatus* Kleine, 1936: Bocáková, 1997: 264; = *Plateros formosanus* Pic, 1921: Bocáková, 1997: 7; = *Plateros sycophanta* Fairmaire, 1888: Bocáková, 1997: 352;

Plateros corvinus Kazantsev, sp.n. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, at 500 m a.s.l.);

Plateros gavryushini Kazantsev, 2017: 243. Central Thailand (Trat: Koh Chang Is.), northern Vietnam (Cuc Phuong National Park, at 270 m a.s.l.);

Plateros guomenshanicus Kazantsev, 2025: 2. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, at 500 m a.s.l.); southwestern China (Yunnan: Xishuangbanna, at 1080 m a.s.l.) [Kazantsev, 2025a], first record for Thailand;

Plateros gorkha (Kazantsev, 2001): 14 (*Melaneros*). Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai; Nepal: Birganj, Karnali), India (Uttar Pradesh), southwestern China (Yunnan), northern Vietnam (Hoa Binh), Cambodia; = *Plateros anguliplanatus* Kazantsev 2021: Kazantsev, 2025b: 51;

Plateros haucki Kazantsev, 2017: 244. Northeastern Thailand (Loei: Phu Kradung National Park, at 1000 m a.s.l.);

Plateros igneus Kazantsev, 2011: 170. Northeastern Thailand (Loei: Phu Kradung National Park, at 1300 m a.s.l.);

Plateros innitidus Kazantsev, 2011: 171. Northern Thailand (Nan: Bo Klua, at 700 m a.s.l.), Laos (Ban Phabat, at 150 m a.s.l.), Cambodia (Angkor Thom);

Plateros korshunovi Kazantsev, 2017: 246. Thailand (near National Park Wiang Kosui, at 450 m a.s.l.);

Plateros kradungensis Kazantsev, 2011: 172. Northeastern Thailand (Loei: Phu Kradung National Park, at 1000 m a.s.l.);

Plateros laosensis (Pic, 1916): 16 (*Ditoneces*). Northeastern Thailand (Loei), Laos, Cambodia;

Plateros laticornis (Pic, 1916): 16 (*Ditoneces*). Northeastern Thailand (Chiang Mai, Loei), southern Vietnam, Laos;

Plateros loeiensis Kazantsev, 2011: 172. Northeastern Thailand (Loei: Phu Kradung National Park, at 1000 m a.s.l.), northern Vietnam (Tam Dao, 200 m a.s.l.);

Plateros macroimpressus Kazantsev, 2021: 15. Thailand (Tham Than Lod National Park, at 700 m a.s.l., Chan Ta Ten waterfall), Laos (Khammouan: env. Nam Theun, Chomburi);

Plateros melniki Kazantsev, 2017: 248. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai: Doi Fah Hom Pok National Park, at 590–630 m a.s.l.);

Plateros multiimpressus Pic, 1926: 33. Thailand (Rayahg, Khao Chamao); northern Vietnam (Hoa Binh, Cuc Phuong National Park), Laos;

Plateros nanensis Kazantsev, 2011: 174. Northern Thailand (Nan: Bo Klua, at 700 m a.s.l.);

Plateros nemo Kazantsev, 2011: 174. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai);

Plateros planatus Waterhouse, 1879: 27. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai), Vietnam, Laos, Japan, Korea, China, the Himalayas (northern India and Nepal); = *Plateros fulgens* Kleine, 1933: 20 (synonymy by Bocáková, 1997); = *Ditoneces hoanus* Pic, 1926: 32 (synonymy by Kazantsev, 2011); = *Ditoneces incisicollis* Pic, 1921: 5 (synonymy by Bocáková, 1997); = *Plateros koreanus* Kleine, 1936: 263 (synonymy by Kazantsev & Yang, 1999); = *Ditoneces pallidus* Pic, 1921: 5 (synonymy by Kazantsev, 2011); = *Plateros purus* Kleine, 1926: 99 (synonymy by Kazantsev, 2005); = *Ditoneces sulcathorax* Pic, 1925: 18 (synonymy by Bocáková, 1997); = *Plateros tuberculatus* Pic, 1921: 6 (synonymy by Bocáková, 1997);

Plateros planatomimus Kazantsev 2021: 66. Northeastern Thailand (Loei: Phu Kradung National Park), southern Vietnam (Nam Cat Tien National Park), Laos;

Plateros raotensis Kazantsev 2021: 67. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, at 500 m a.s.l.), northern and central Vietnam (Dong Hoi, at 600 m a.s.l., Thai Nguen, at 300 m a.s.l.), first record for Thailand.

Plateros tenebrosus Kazantsev, 2011: 175. Northern Thailand (Chiang Mai, at 500 m a.s.l.), southern Vietnam (Nam Cat Tien National Park), first record for Thailand.

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