

## Dryptina (Coleoptera: Carabidae) of Vietnam, with re-assessment of the genus-group taxa and description of new genera and a new species

### Dryptina (Coleoptera: Carabidae) Вьетнама с пересмотром статуса таксонов родовой группы и описанием новых родов и вида

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Carabidae, Dryptina, новый род, новый вид, новый синоним, новое сочетание, новый статус, Вьетнам, Палеотропический доминион.

**ABSTRACT.** The genera and species of Dryptina (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Dryptini) recorded in Vietnam are reviewed. Key for identification of the genus group taxa other than *Neodrypta* Basilewsky, 1960 is proposed. The review and description of these and some other new taxa of Dryptina are based on results obtained from a mental comparative analysis of morphological characters, including those of the mouthparts and of the male and female genitalia, examined in both type and available non-type species from the Paleotropical realm. The main results are as follows:

(1) Many Afrotropical and some Oriental species of the former genus *Drypta* Latreille, 1797, seem to be closer to those of the genera *Nesiodrypta* Jeannel, 1949, and *Dendrocellus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, than to the species of *Drypta* proper. They share the inner margin of the maxillary lacinia fringed with slender and dense setae, mostly combined with the elytra toothed at outer angles; for these species a new genus, *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.**, is erected. In the Oriental region, it only includes *S. cyanopa* (Andrewes, 1936), **comb.n.**, from India and *S. dendrocelloides* **sp.n.** from Vietnam.

(2) Afrotropical *Dryptella* Jeannel, 1949, **stat.rest. et n.**, is resurrected from synonymy of *Drypta* and upgraded to genus level; it is defined chiefly by a particular setation of the maxillary lacinia, of which sparser and subequally enlarged setae are characteristic.

(3) *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.** and *Dryptella* are very distinct from both *Drypta* and *Prionodrypta* Jeannel, 1949, and slightly less so from *Desera* Dejean, 1825 (= *Megadrypta*

Sciaky et Anichtchenko, 2020, **syn.n.**), **stat.rest.**, which genus is resurrected from synonymy of *Drypta* to combine three species from the Oriental region or southern China.

(4) A new Oriental genus, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**, closely allied to *Prionodrypta*, is established for *Prionodrypta mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1872).

(5) A new Afrotropical genus, *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.**, is erected for at least four, smaller-sized, species assigned formerly to *Drypta* and defined by the maxillary lacinia armed with setae sparse, uneven, and enlarged increasingly toward apex, combined with some minor features.

Additional new synonymy includes *Desera longicollis* Macleay, 1825 (= *Drypta argillacea* Andrewes, 1924, **syn.n.**; = *Drypta semenovi* Jedlička, 1964, **syn.n.**).

**РЕЗЮМЕ.** Дан обзор родов и видов Dryptina (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Dryptini), отмеченных во Вьетнаме. Составлена таблица для определения таксонов родовой группы, отличных от *Neodrypta* Basilewsky, 1960. Обзор и описания этих и прочих новых таксонов обоснован результатами ментального анализа признаков морфоструктур, включая ротовой аппарат и гениталии самца и самки, типовых и прочих доступных для изучения видов из Палеотропического доминиона. Получены следующие основные результаты.

(1) Многие афротропические и некоторые ориентальные виды рода *Drypta* Latreille, 1797, в его

прежней трактовке гораздо ближе к представителям родов *Nesiodrypta* Jeannel, 1949, и *Dendrocellus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, чем к видам собственно *Drypta*. Для них характерны максиллы с лацинией, несущей на внутреннем крае тонкие и густые хеты, большей частью в сочетании с приострѣнными наружным углом надкрылий. Эти виды выделены в род *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.**, представленный в Ориентальной области только 2 видами — *D. (D.) cyanopa* (Andrewes, 1936), **comb.n.**, из Индии и *D. (D.) dendrocelloides* **sp.n.** из Вьетнама.

(2) Афротропический *Dryptella* Jeannel, 1949, **stat.rest. et n.**, восстановлен из синонимов *Drypta* и повышен в ранге до рода; он характеризуется специфическим вооружением лацинии, несущей на внутреннем крае увеличенные, сходные по размеру и отстоящие друг от друга хеты.

(3) *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.** и *Dryptella* резко отличны от *Drypta* и *Prionodrypta* Jeannel, 1949, и в чуть меньшей степени — от *Desera* Dejean, 1825 (= *Megarupta* Sciaky et Anichtchenko, 2020, **syn.n.**), **stat.rest.**, восстановленного в родовом статусе из синонимов *Drypta* для 3 видов из Ориентальной области и Южного Китая.

(4) Новый Ориентальный род *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**, близкий к *Prionodrypta*, установлен для *Prionodrypta mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1872).

(5) Новый род *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.** предложен для по меньшей мере 4 афротропических видов сравнительно малого размера, ранее относимых к *Drypta*, но диагностируемых наличием максилл, вооруженных редкими, сильно и неравномерно увеличенными к вершине хетами, в сочетании с некоторыми другими признаками.

Новая синонимика включает также *Desera longicollis* Macleay, 1825 (= *Drypta argillacea* Andrewes, 1924, **syn.n.**; = *Drypta semenovi* Jedlička, 1964, **syn.n.**).

## Introduction

The carabid subtribe Dryptina Bonelli, 1810 is a member of the respective tribe and supertribe of carabid beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Harpalinae). It is rich in species in the Palearctic realm east to Australia, while being represented by a single monobasic genus, *Neodrypta* Basilewsky, 1960, in the Neotropical realm. Besides this genus, the most recent authors [Sciaky, Anichtchenko, 2020] recognize the following five dryptine genera: *Drypta* Latreille, 1797; *Prionodrypta* Jeannel, 1949; *Dendrocellus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846; *Nesiodrypta* Jeannel, 1949; and *Megarupta* Sciaky et Anichtchenko, 2020, while consider *Desera* Dejean, 1825, and *Dryptella* Jeannel, 1949, as congeneric with *Drypta*. This taxonomic system corresponds exactly to that proposed by Basilewsky [1960] long before except that *Deserida* Basilewsky, 1960, has hitherto been synonymized with *Drypta*. In the revision of the African Dryptina, Basilewsky [1960] gave his attention to considerable difference between species of *Drypta* in the setation of the inner margin of the maxillary lacinia. He described

two principal patterns defined by the setae either slender and dense or ensiform, sparse and enlarged, and used this difference to key the species reviewed, yet without introducing a supraspecific name for either group.

Shortly before, Jeannel [1949] placed a single Oriental species, *Drypta flavipes* Wiedemann, 1823, within the subgenus *Dryptella* he established for two Madagascan species (*D. cyanella* Chaudoir, 1843, and *D. cyanicollis* Fairmaire, 1897) and many African *Drypta* that shared the elytra more or less distinctly beaded on sides, with the outer angles either rounded (*D. Allardi* Chaud., *melanarthra* Chaud., *cyanea* Buquet, *pyriformis* Qued., *Crampeli* All., *melanaria* Chaud., *mashona* Pér.) or sharp to spinose (*ruficollis* Dej., *collaris* Klug). Surprisingly, no researcher analyzed the characters discussed, combined with those of obligatory setation of the body.

All dryptine species hitherto recorded in Vietnam are well-known. Those of *Dendrocellus* among the other species of the genus [Liang, Kavanaugh, 2007] have been revised recently while the remainder needs a revision. In this paper we review the species from Vietnam and only describe a new one, which is superficially very similar to members of *Dendrocellus*, but the tarsal claws are smooth. To determine correctly dryptine genus-group taxon it should belong to a comparative morphological analysis of the type species and some others available has been conducted.

Major part of material was collected during expeditions to Vietnam, sponsored by the Joint Russia-Vietnam Tropical Centre, Moscow-Hanoi. Taxa not recorded in Vietnam are in square brackets in the text.

Acronyms used are as follows: BMNH — Natural History Museum, London; ISEA — Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk; MSPU — the Moscow State Pedagogical University; MNHN — Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; SIEE — the author's reference collection at A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology & Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow; ZISP — Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; ZMMU — Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University.

The following parameters were analyzed (Table): length of antennomeres 1 (a1L) or 2 and 3 combined (a23L); maximum body length measured between apices of closed mandibles and apex of elytra (BL); length of elytron, measured from the highest point of basal margin to apical margin (EL); maximum width of elytra (EW); width of head across eyes (HW); length (lp3L) and width (lp3W) of labial palpomere 3, measured along inner margin or along apex, respectively; length (mp4L) and width (mp4W) of maxillary palpomere 4, measured as for labials; length of pronotum along median line (PL); maximum width of pronotum (PW). The means are in round brackets and the number of specimens measured (**n**) is only given for the first ratio in the description. Other abbreviations used include umbilical seta series (USS) running along elytral interval 9 and consisting of a particular number of umbilical setigerous pores/setae.

Measurements were taken using an eyepiece micrometer within the accuracy of two decimal places. All labels are print-

ed. Data on labels of type specimens are in quotes, new line is marked with slash, and a handwritten text is italicized.

Male aedeagi were examined in glycerin after being boiled for two minutes in diluted KOH solution and then rinsed. Their

internal sacs were at first everted using needle-syringe filled with either water or air, then inflated to maximum with air and afterwards dried with hot-air flow.

**Table.** Body ratios in species of Dryptina.  
**Таблица.** Пропорции тела видов Dryptina.

Species	n	a1L / 23L	mean	HW/PW	mean	PL/PW	mean	EW/PW	mean	EL / EW	mean
<i>Drypta lineola</i> , XS	3♂♂	1.79–1.93	<b>1.85</b>	1.09–1.16	<b>1.13</b>	1.13–1.21	<b>1.17</b>	2.18–2.29	<b>2.22</b>	1.59–1.66	<b>1.63</b>
	3♀♀	↑		↑		↑		2.22–2.39	<b>2.27</b>	1.50–1.63	<b>1.55</b>
<i>Drypta lineola</i> , KP	5♂♂	1.85–2.0	<b>1.92</b>	1.13–1.21	<b>1.16</b>	1.14–1.22	<b>1.18</b>	2.08–2.27	<b>2.20</b>	1.60–1.65	<b>1.63</b>
	3♀♀	↑		↑		↑		2.28–2.43	<b>2.37</b>	1.55–1.63	<b>1.58</b>
<i>Drypta lineola</i> , BD	3♂♂	1.77–1.97	<b>1.86</b>	1.14–1.20	<b>1.19</b>	1.15–1.23	<b>1.19</b>	2.19–2.31	<b>2.23</b>	1.60–1.68	<b>1.64</b>
	3♀♀	↑		↑		↑		2.23–2.34	<b>2.30</b>	1.59–1.60	<b>1.59</b>
<i>Drypta lineola</i> , CT	3♂♂	1.79–1.90	<b>1.84</b>	1.12–1.22	<b>1.17</b>	1.16–1.25	<b>1.21</b>	2.23–2.34	<b>2.28</b>	1.60–1.62	<b>1.61</b>
	3♀♀	↑		↑		↑		2.30–2.44	<b>2.37</b>	1.50–1.60	<b>1.56</b>
<i>Drypta lineola</i> , Java	3♂♂	1.77–1.92	<b>1.86</b>	1.16–1.20	<b>1.17</b>	1.17–1.29	<b>1.20</b>	2.10–2.37	<b>2.24</b>	1.58–1.65	<b>1.61</b>
	♀	↑		↑		↑		2.34		1.53	
<i>Drypta japonica</i>	3♂♂	1.67–1.77	1.72	1.15–1.17	<b>1.16</b>	1.28–1.31	<b>1.30</b>	2.25–2.36	<b>2.26</b>	1.60–1.72	<b>1.66</b>
	♀	↑		↑		↑		2.27		1.62	
<i>Drypta aeneipennis</i>	3♂♂	1.77–1.88	<b>1.83</b>	1.12–1.21	<b>1.15</b>	1.31–1.42	<b>1.35</b>	2.21–2.34	<b>2.26</b>	1.69–1.77	<b>1.72</b>
	3♀♀	1.93–1.96	<b>1.95</b>	↑		↑		2.41–2.50	<b>2.45</b>	1.63–1.67	<b>1.65</b>
<i>Prionodrypta siderea</i>	♂	1.91		1.01		1.14		2.08		1.62	
	4♀♀	1.85–2.10	<b>2.0</b>	0.95–0.98	<b>0.97</b>	0.93–1.10	<b>1.02</b>	1.99–2.18	<b>2.13</b>	1.45–1.51	<b>1.49</b>
<i>Prionodrypta crassiuscula</i>	2♂♂	1.62–1.82	<b>1.71</b>	1.05–1.11	<b>1.07</b>	1.13–1.19	<b>1.17</b>	1.99–2.25	<b>2.10</b>	1.69–1.73	<b>1.71</b>
	3♀♀	↑		↑		↑		↑		1.54–1.68	<b>1.61</b>
<i>Dinodrypta mouhoti</i>	♂, 5♀♀	1.95–2.16	<b>2.07</b>	0.97–1.04	<b>1.01</b>	1.09–1.13	<b>1.11</b>	2.01–2.18	<b>2.08</b>	1.42–1.48	<b>1.46</b>
<i>Desera longicollis</i>	2♀♀	3.50–3.57		1.01–1.09		1.49–1.58		2.33–2.38		1.66–1.70	
<i>Stenodrypta dendrocelloides</i> sp.n.	2♂♂	2.0–2.12		1.18–1.21		1.42–1.47		1.98–2.02		1.95–1.96	
<i>Dendrocellus geniculatus</i>	4♂♂	2.79–2.92	<b>2.87</b>	1.22–1.30	<b>1.26</b>	1.52–1.62	<b>1.57</b>	2.17–2.22	<b>2.20</b>	1.88–1.93	<b>1.90</b>
	4♀♀	2.90–3.0	<b>2.97</b>	↑		↑		2.29–2.40	<b>2.33</b>	1.75–1.80	<b>1.78</b>
<i>Dendrocellus coelestinus</i>	3♂♂	2.72–2.87	<b>2.81</b>	1.20–1.26	<b>1.23</b>	1.59–1.70	<b>1.65</b>	2.14–2.18	<b>2.16</b>	1.99–2.06	<b>2.03</b>
	3♀♀	↑		↑		↑		2.10–2.28	<b>2.18</b>	1.89–2.08	<b>1.99</b>
<i>Dendrocellus unidentatus</i>	4♂♂	2.97–3.03	<b>3.01</b>	1.14–1.21	<b>1.18</b>	1.64–1.76	<b>1.70</b>	2.18–2.30	<b>2.25</b>	1.84–1.86	<b>1.85</b>
	4♀♀	↑		↑		↑		2.26–2.48	<b>2.40</b>	1.70–1.80	<b>1.75</b>
<i>Dendrocellus confusus</i>	4♂♂	2.12–2.35	<b>2.22</b>	1.09–1.22	<b>1.18</b>	1.54–1.70	<b>1.60</b>	2.07–2.22	<b>2.09</b>	1.95–2.03	<b>1.99</b>
	4♀♀	↑		↑		↑		2.08–2.32	<b>2.15</b>	1.87–2.06	<b>1.95</b>

BD, Bi Doup — Nui Ba NP; CT — Cat Tien NP; KP — Kon Plong District; XS — Xuan Son NP. Arrowhead points to total range of values because of insufficient differences between males and females.

## Results

Subfamilia Harpalinae Bonelli, 1810

Supertribus Dryptitae Bonelli, 1810

(*sensu* Erwin et Sims, 1984)

Tribus Dryptini Bonelli, 1810

Subtribus Dryptina Bonelli, 1810

Subtribus Galeritina Lacordaire, 1853

= Physocrotaphina Chaudoir, 1863

= Planetina Jedlička, 1941

Subtribus Dryptina Bonelli, 1810

DIAGNOSIS. Truncatipenne carabids with body, especially legs, densely punctate and pilose, otherwise with significant characters of the supertribe Dryptitae and the tribe Dryptini as follows: antennomere 11 with two, minute, projections at apex; abdominal sternite 7 with one pair of medial setae much in front of fixed apical setae in at least female (lost by *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801, missing in male *Heteroglossa* Nietner, 1857); pronotal base mostly not laterally emarginate; mentum usually bifid. Protarsomeres 1–3 asymmetrically dilated, with ventral squamo-setae set obliquely, in male. Distinctive features of the subtribes are combined into a key couplet below.

1(2) Mouthparts strongly modified: mandibles long, narrow, abruptly incurved at apices; submentum reduced much in size, mentum deeply concave, without median tooth; ligula very narrow, with apex spiniform dorsally; gula very wide basally, much wider than apically. Antennomere 11 with two apical projections set asymmetrically, dorsal being larger than medial. Tarsomere 4 bilobed. Clypeus without fixed setae; pronotum with single, anterior, or no lateral seta on each side. Elytra with apical membrane internal and thence indistinct in dorsal view. Labrum short, more or less trilobed. Antennal scape very long, much longer than antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. Trochanteric seta missing. Tarsal claws smooth or pectinate. Body, especially pronotum, slender and mostly subcylindric.

.....Subtribe Dryptina

2(1) Mouthparts not or very little modified, mentum tooth bifid, sometimes triangular (almost totally reduced in *Heteroglossa*); gula narrow or moderately wide and more or less parallel-sided. Antennomere 11 with two apical projections subequal and paramedian. Tarsomere 4 apically truncate to rather deeply sinuate. At least pro- and mesotrochanteric seta present. Clypeus bi- or quadrisetose; pronotum bisetose on each side. Elytra with apical membrane well visible in dorsal view. Labrum short and transverse to pentagonal. Antennal scape mostly about as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined or shorter. At least pro- and mesotrochanteric seta present. Tarsal claws smooth. Pronotum cordate and wider. ....Subtribe Galeritina

REDESCRIPTION AND MORPHOLOGY. Some characters and/or character combinations (patterns) only.

1. Supracular setae. — Head on each side either with single, posterior, seta (*Prionodrypta*, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**) or bisetose (the other taxa), often anterior seta being shorter than posterior one.

2. Labrum. — Transverse, trilobed, sexsetose, with medial setae vestigial, less than half as long as intermediate ones (*Desera*, *Dinodrypta mouhoti* **comb.n.**, *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.**, *Drypta ussuriensis*) or longer, two thirds (*D. aeneipennis*) to about half (the other taxa) as long as intermediate setae.

3. Mandibles. — Moderately long, not or slightly flattened at bases, with scrobes being lateral in position and almost enclosed apically with long and edged dorsal ridge, in *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.** Representatives of the other genera share man-

dibles long or very long, flat, with scrobes dorsal in position and widely exposed apically due to dorsal edges shortened considerably from apex and blunt to obliterate except just basally. *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.** and some *Dryptella* are intermediate.

4. Maxillary lacinia (Figs 1–5). — It has the inner margin vertical and thick, fringed with setae along dorsal ridge, and more or less angulate and carinate along ventral one in taxa with a modified, enlarged, setal armature, such as *Prionodrypta*, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**, and *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.** The other taxa have the lacinia flattened inwardly toward apex. In major part of taxa examined, (1) the lacinia is normal, abruptly incurved at apex,  $\Gamma$ -shaped, with the setae slender, very dense and arranged in two or more rows (*Prionodrypta*) or in a line. (2) *Dryptella* is the same, except that the setae have become subequally enlarged and rather sparsely set in apical half. (3) *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.** has the lacinia additionally become F-shaped through the development of a strong, preapical, ventral hook preceded by an edged and angularly dilated ventral ridge. (4) *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.** exhibits a similar dilation, combined with ensiform setae become increasingly and unequally very large toward apex, yet the lacinia is  $\Gamma$ -shaped.

5. Maxillary palpomere 4 (Figs 6–24). — It is more dilated in male than in female, which is general rule in many Carabidae. *Drypta*, *Desera* and at least females of *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.**, *Nesiodrypta*, *Prionodrypta*, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.** have this palpomere slightly dilated at apex and thence slightly triangular, distinctly longer at inner margin than wide at apex (Figs 6–9, 11–12, 14, 16, 17). Strongly dilated palpomere 4 is characteristic of *Dendrocellus* and *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.**, while varying within particular genera in shape: it is cultiform, distinctly or much shorter at inner margin than wide at apex (Figs 18–21, 23–24).

6. Labial ligula. — Very narrow, with a conspicuous dorsal spine or spiniform tooth, generally trisetose, *i.e.*, with a long, doubled, apical seta formed by two, contiguous, apparently merged ones and a shorter seta on each side; dorsally with 2–4 pairs of very short setae mostly inserted proximal to the dorsal spine. The lateral setae are either just preapical and longer, more than half as long as the apical seta (*Drypta*, *Prionodrypta*, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**, *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.**, *Desera*, *Dryptella*) or apical, proximate or contiguous to the base of the apical seta, being shorter to very short (*Dendrocellus*, *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.**) or missing (*Nesiodrypta perrieri*). Sometimes ligula is indistinctly (*Drypta lineola*, *D. japonica*, *Desera*) or distinctly (*Drypta aeneipennis*) 5-setose due to an additional, proximal, very short or long, seta is present on each side in either case.

Ligula is straight in lateral view, with apex subtruncate and dorsal spine apical, long, curved slightly caudad (*Prionodrypta*, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**, *Desera*); or harpoon-like, with apex triangular and dorsal spine shorter and more (*Drypta lineola*, *D. japonica*) or less (*D. ussuriensis*, *D. aeneipennis*, *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.**) distant from the apex. The other taxa share ligula attenuate, with apex a little elongated and bent slightly ventrad, so that moderately long dorsal spine is distant rather far from the apex. This pattern is combined with lateral setae rather short, not more than half as long as the apical seta or (*Dendrocellus geniculatus*, *D. unidentatus*, *D. crassus*) very short, vestigial. *Dendrocellus confusus* is exception to the rule as it has the ligula straight, with its apex widely triangular in lateral view, dorsal spine long and just preapical in position, and lateral setae preapical and long; some specimens have the ligula indistinctly 5- or 7-setose in appearance due to 1–2, short, additional, proximal, lateral setae present on each side.

In general labial palpomere 3 is more dilated than maxillary palpomere 4, while varying in shape, from triangular in, *e.g.*, *Prionodrypta*, to securiform in at least some *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.**



7. Pronotal lateral setae. — Single, anterolateral, seta is present in all taxa except *Drypta*, *Dryptella*, *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.**, *Prionodrypta*, and *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**, which have none. The seta is reduced much in length in specimens of *Dendrocellus geniculatus*, thus being not or hardly detectable in many of them. Asetose pronotum is a synapomorphy of *Prionodrypta*, and *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.** It is most likely to be a synapomorphy of *Dryptella* and *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.** because these two share also enlarged (albeit in a different manner) setae of the maxillary lacinia and have the pronota similar in shape. Synapomorphy of *Dryptella* and *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.** on one hand and *Drypta* on the other seems possible yet less likely as they have very distinctive lacinia each.

8. Additional elytral parascutellar setigerous pores/ setae. — Large, running on interval 1 outside and along parascutellar striae: either single (*Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**) or 2–5 (*Drypta*), or 4–6 (*Desera*) are present. The other taxa have no setae other than obligatory parascutellar seta, except only that an additional seta on right elytron or on both elytra has been observed in two specimens of *Dendrocellus coelestinus*.

9. Elytral lateral bead. — Complete and conspicuous in *Prionodrypta*, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.** and *Nesiodrypta*, slightly less distinct in *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.** and *Dendrocellus*, often being indistinct basally and in front of outer angles in some species or specimens. It is totally obliterate in *Drypta* while vestigial in some *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.** and some *Dryptella*, being hardly traceable in middle third only and almost indistinct inside humerus.

Aedeagus. Characteristic of the supertribe Dryptitae: median lobe is well-sclerotized, with an elliptic, dorsal, apical orifice divided by a sclerotized median ligule into lateral parts. Right paramere is reduced much in size and adnate to median lobe. Left paramere is short, wide, more or less triangular at apex, with dorsal margin widely rounded and ventral margin more or less distinctly sinuate in apical half. This situation is absent from *Prionodrypta* and *Drypta*, combined with apex either pointed or more widely rounded, respectively.

10. Median lobe. — Integuments are smooth (*Drypta*, *Prionodrypta*, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**) or finely and densely striated from nearly throughout in *Stenodrypta cyanea* and *Dendrocellus confusus* to medially on sides and in ventral fourth fifth in *D. coelestinus*.

11. Median ligule (LE, external ligule). — Formed by primary two ligules that are separate in other Dryptini yet fused medially in Dryptina, leaving a distinct groove in between. LE is incurved abruptly at apex, thus forming apical joint (*aj*) between LE proper and its two, diverging, internal extensions, or apical branches (Ll and Lr, left and right, respectively). In the everted internal sac, Ll and Lr diverge from *aj* apicad, the left being as long as (*Dendrocellus geniculatus*, *D. unidentatus*, *D. confusus*) or longer than (*Drypta dentata*, *D. ussuriensis*) the right, or Ll and Lr are merged into a common base, which forks distal to *aj* thus. This common base and its apical branches are symmetrical (*D. coelestinus*) or displaced slightly to the left, with right branch being reduced much to almost totally in length (*D. lineola*, *D. japonica*, *D. aeneipennis*). A similar pattern is observed in *Prionodrypta siderea* except that Ll and Lr have no shared base.

12. Apical joint, *aj*, dorsally bears either a subtle knob (*Drypta*) or transverse ridge (*Prionodrypta*), or more or less distinct, thin, transverse, semicircular to slightly bilobed, lamella (*Dendrocellus*). It is directed apicad in non-everted internal sac, while becoming reversed to base in everted one of some species.

13. Internal sac has an apical/preapical sclerite near gonopore. It is large, nearly symmetrical and moderately sclerotized

in *Dendrocellus*, small and well-sclerotized in some *Drypta* (*D. lineola*, *D. japonica*) while missing in some others (*D. aeneipennis*, *D. dentata*, *D. ussuriensis*), as well as in *Prionodrypta*. It appears that these sclerites are not homologous to one another in different genera.

Pregenital (Figs 25–42) and genital segments in female.

14. Tergite VIII. — While being very similar in all species and genera examined it is characteristic of Dryptini and the other Dryptitae (Helluonini, Anthiini) except Zuphiini due to the presence of an additional small apophysis lateral to the basal one. Anterior margin between the basal two is slightly different in shape in some taxa examined, which is due chiefly to a small, median, desclerotized area varying slightly from a very short stripe to subtriangular in shape.

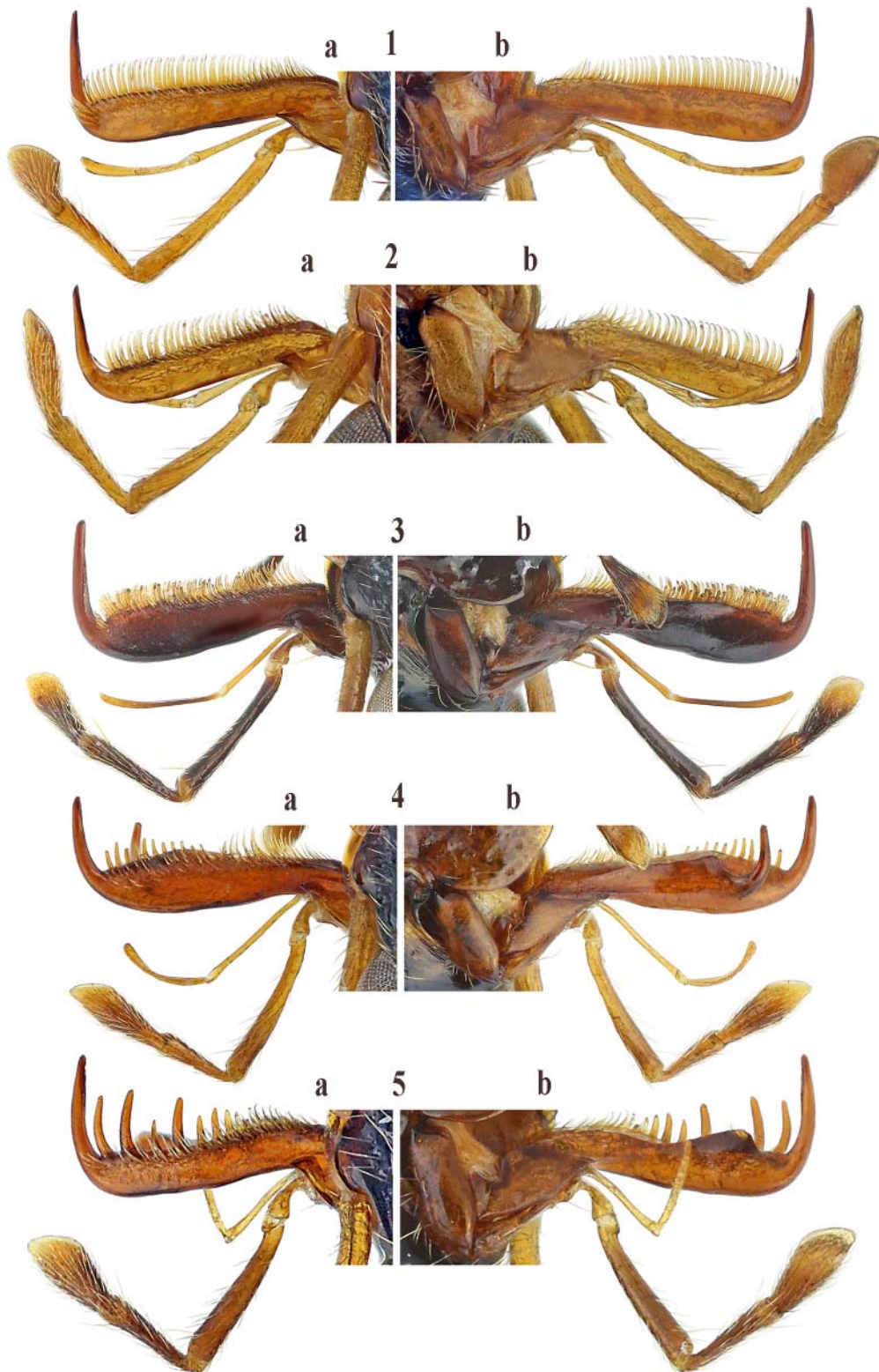
15. Sternite VIII is slightly more distinctive. It is very narrowly desclerotized along apical margin in lateral fourths up to lateral angles in *Prionodrypta* and *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.** or slightly extended along lateral margin to bases of anterior apodemes in *Drypta* and at least some *Dryptella*. Other taxa have this area very wide (*Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.**) or moderately wide, while *Dendrocellus* and *Stenodrypta flavipes* have it slightly wider at apical margin and partly enclosed with dorsal intersegmental membrane, which is narrowly sclerotized along apical margin. Apical fringe of setae is fairly long and dense in the latter species while short and moderately dense in the others.

16. Tergite IX (Figs 43–52). — Laterotergite in apical half more or less membranous and rounded, either densely setulose in apical third or glabrous, without (*Prionodrypta*, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**) or with a few, long and strong (*Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.**) setae. Gonocoxite as long as gonosubcoxite, crescent, mostly with apex pointed. Lateral ensiform setae (*sl*) are fairly slender and situated at middle, dorsal ones (*sd*) being barely slenderer, set along middle of dorsal ridge, in ventral view concealed with inner margin of gonocoxite and thence invisible. Both *sl* and *sd* vary slightly between genera as well as between some members of a genus in number, and combinations (*sl/sd*) observed are as follows: 3–4/3–4 (*Dendrocellus*), 3–5/2 (*Stenodrypta flavipes*), 3/3 (*Drypta lineola*), 3/2 (*D. aeneipennis*), 2–3/2 (*D. ussuriensis*, *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.**), 1/1 (*Nesiodrypta*, *Prionodrypta*, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**, *Dryptella*), 2/1 (*Desera longicollis*), 0/0 (*D. mirabilis* Sciaky et Anichtchenko, 2020, according to the description).

Secondary sexual characters. Abdominal tergite VIII subtriangular to convex at apical margin and densely punctate in male vs. truncate, with finely and sparse punctures, in female. The following protarsomeres are distinctly and asymmetrically dilated in male, with apices oblique and their anterior (inner) angles acute and projecting: 1–3 (*Drypta*), 2 and 3 (*D. aeneipennis*, *Dendrocellus confusus*, *D. coelestinus*, *Stenodrypta cyanea*, *S. ruficollis*), same but tarsomere 2 very slightly projecting (*Prionodrypta*, *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**), 3 (*Dendrocellus unidentatus*, *D. geniculatus*). In some species (*Drypta dentata*, *D. ussuriensis*, *Stenodrypta cyanea*, *S. dendrocelloides* **sp.n.**, *Dendrocellus confusus*), males have mesotrochanter minutely toothed before apex of ventral margin.

DISTRIBUTION. The subtribe is mostly Palearctic, while being represented by the only monotypic genus *Neodrypta* in neotropics.

COMMENTS. All the Dryptina are very similar to one another in body appearance, as well as in many significant morphological characters, especially those of the mouthparts, which by comparison are very peculiar and far advanced within not only Dryptini, but also Carabidae. This appears to be the only argument for recognizing Dryptina as a tribe separate from Galeritina, which members are much more diverse *inter se*.



**Figs 1–5.** Maxilla: 1 — *Dendrocellus confusus*; 2 — *Drypta lineola*; 3 — *Prionodrypta siderea*; 4 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 5 — *Maxillodrypta brevis*; a — dorsal aspect; b — ventral aspect. Not to scale.

**Рис. 1–5.** Максилла: 1 — *Dendrocellus confusus*; 2 — *Drypta lineola*; 3 — *Prionodrypta siderea*; 4 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 5 — *Maxillodrypta brevis*; а — дорзально; б — вентрально. Без масштаба.



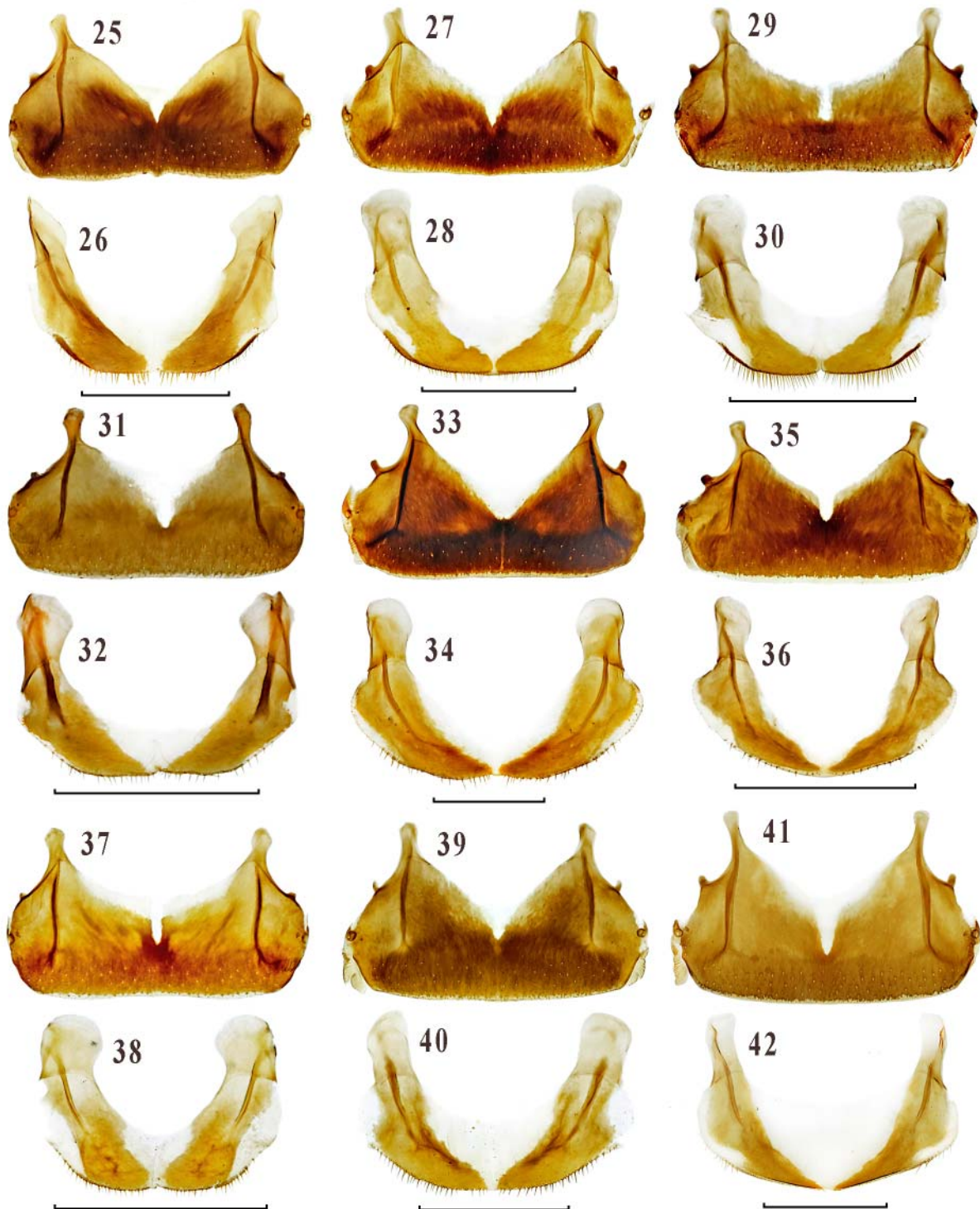
It follows from my comparative analysis that *Drypta* (*sensu lato*) is a very heterogeneous taxon. While including species of very similar facies, it currently incorporates several species groups that seem to be much closer to some other genera of Dryptina than *inter se*. To rectify this discordance

this genus should be reduced to a compact group whose members are very distinctive from the remainder of the congeners. Accordingly these latter require particular genera for themselves to be not *incertae sedis* species within *Drypta*, for which purpose *Dryptella* is resurrected from synonymy



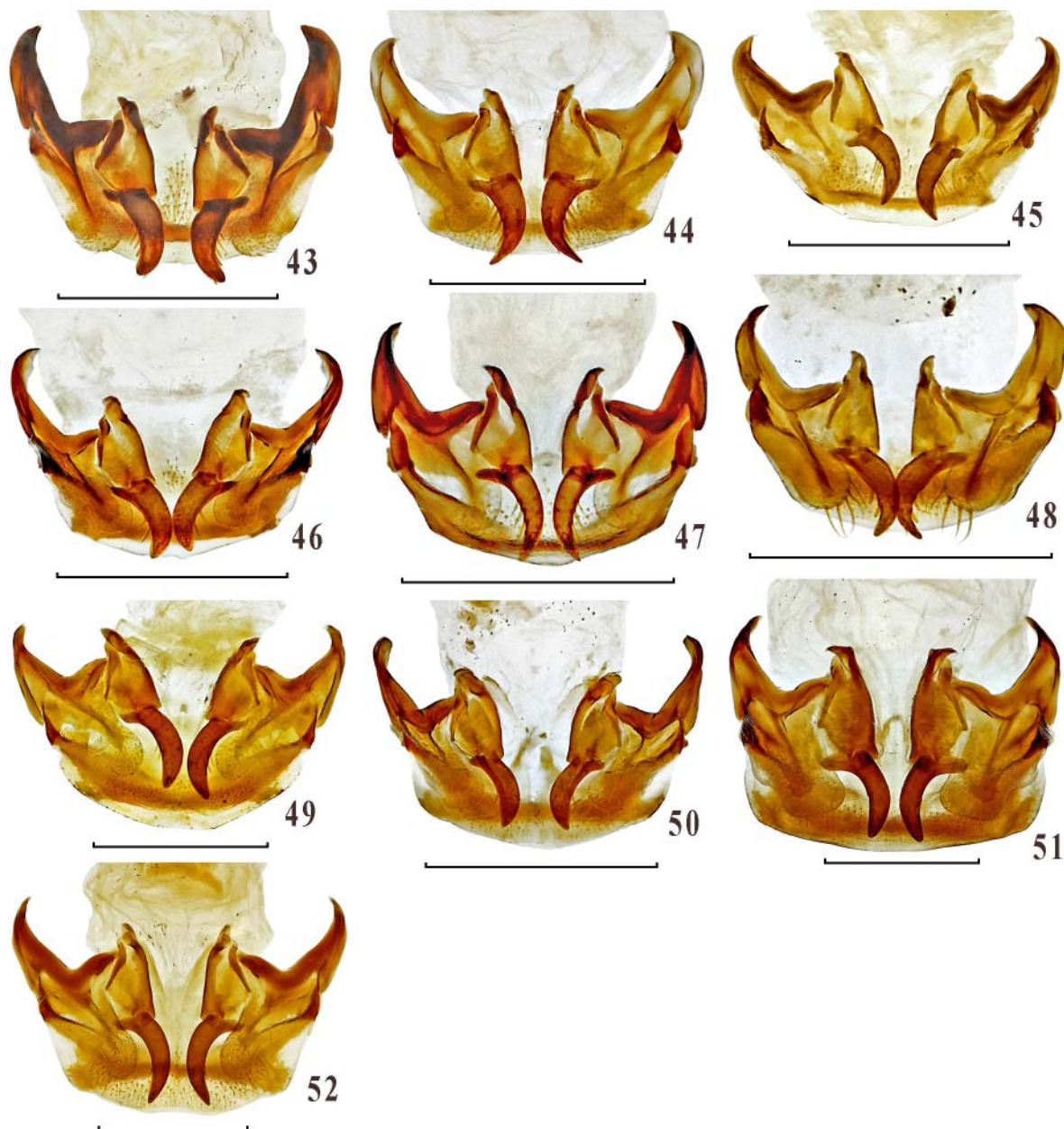
**Figs 6–24.** Maxillary palpomere 4: 6–7 — *Drypta lineola*; 8–9 — *D. aeneipennis*; 10–11 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 12 — *Desera longicollis*; 13–14 — *Prionodrypta crassiuscula*; 15–16 — *P. siderea*; 17 — *Maxillodrypta brevis*; 18 — *Stenodrypta dendrocelloides* **sp.n.**; 19–20 — *Dendrocellus unidentatus*; 21–22 — *D. confusus*; 23 — *S. cyanea*; 24 — *S. flavipes*; 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18–19, 21 — male; 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16–17, 20, 22–24 — female. Scale bar 1 mm.

**Рис. 6–24.** Верхнечелюстной щупик, 4-й членик: 6–7 — *Drypta lineola*; 8–9 — *D. aeneipennis*; 10–11 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 12 — *Desera longicollis*; 13–14 — *Prionodrypta crassiuscula*; 15–16 — *P. siderea*; 17 — *Maxillodrypta brevis*; 18 — *Stenodrypta dendrocelloides* **sp.n.**; 19–20 — *Dendrocellus unidentatus*; 21–22 — *D. confusus*; 23 — *S. cyanea*; 24 — *S. flavipes*; 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18–19, 21 — самец; 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16–17, 20, 22–24 — самка. Масштаб 1 мм.



**Figs 25–42.** Abdominal urite VIII in female: 25–26 — *Dendrocellus unidentatus*; 27–28 — *D. confusus*; 29–30 — *Stenodrypta flavipes*; 31–32 — *Drypta lineola*; 33–34 — *Prionodrypta siderea*; 35–36 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 37–38 — *Maxillodrypta brevis*; 39–40 — *Desera longicollis*; 41–42 — *Nesiodrypta perrieri*; 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 — tergite; 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 — sternite. Scale bar 1 mm.  
**Рис. 25–42.** Урит VIII брюшка самки: 25–26 — *Dendrocellus unidentatus*; 27–28 — *D. confusus*; 29–30 — *Stenodrypta flavipes*; 31–32 — *Drypta lineola*; 33–34 — *Prionodrypta siderea*; 35–36 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 37–38 — *Maxillodrypta brevis*; 39–40 — *Desera longicollis*; 41–42 — *Nesiodrypta perrieri*; 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 — тергит; 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 — стернит. Масштаб 1 мм.





**Figs 43–52.** Abdominal tergite IX in female, ventral aspect: 43 — *Dendrocellus unidentatus*; 44 — *D. confusus*; 45 — *Stenodrypta flavipes*; 46 — *Drypta ussuriensis*; 47 — *D. lineola*; 48 — *Maxillodrypta brevis*; 49 — *Desera longicollis*; 50 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 51 — *Prionodrypta siderea*; 52 — *Nesiodrypta perrieri*. Scale bar 1 mm.

**Рис. 43–52.** Тергит IX брюшка самки, вентрально: 43 — *Dendrocellus unidentatus*; 44 — *D. confusus*; 45 — *Stenodrypta flavipes*; 46 — *Drypta ussuriensis*; 47 — *D. lineola*; 48 — *Maxillodrypta brevis*; 49 — *Desera longicollis*; 50 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 51 — *Prionodrypta siderea*; 52 — *Nesiodrypta perrieri*. Масштаб 1 мм.

of *Drypta* and a few new genera are described here. Of them, *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.** is much less different from *Dendrocellus* and *Nesiodrypta* than from *Drypta* (*sensu novo*), which prevents me from considering *Dryptella*, *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.** and *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.** as subgenera or species groups of *Drypta*. The rival solution of the problem would necessarily involve combining either *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.**, *Dendrocellus* and *Nesiodrypta* or most of the dryptine genera in a single

genus. This seems to me hardly advisable though not inadmissible at all.

#### KEY TO THE GENERA OF DRYPTINA EXCEPT *NEODRYPTA*

- 1(8) Pronotum with anterolateral seta, fine to vestigial lateral bead and smooth lateral margin. Head bisetose on each side. Maxillary lacinia inwardly with setae slender, slightly

- curved and arranged in a dense setal brush. Elytra with a fine lateral bead; intervals indistinctly to coarsely punctate. Protibia with a conspicuous longitudinal sulcus on anterior face. Prothoracic sternopleural sutures joining notopleural sutures at a distance from apex.
- 2(3) Elytron with 5–7 parascutellar setigerous pores along base of interval 1 and rounded outer angles. — India, Indochina, South China. .... 4. *Desera* Dejean, 1825, **stat.rest.**
- 3(2) Elytra each with a single, fixed, parascutellar seta at base of stria 1; outer angles mostly toothed to spinose, sometimes rounded.
- 4(5) Tarsal claws pectinate, rarely very slightly denticulate. Terminal maxillary and labial palpomere securiform to cultiform in male, much wider at apex than long at inner margin. Antennal scape long, *ca.* 2.2–3.2 times as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined and extended caudad beyond pronotal apex. .... 6. *Dendrocellus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- 5(4) Tarsal claws smooth. Antennal scape mostly not or barely extended caudad beyond pronotal apex.
- 6(7) Elytral intervals with very fine setigerous punctures; outer angles toothed or spinose. Maxillary palpomere 4 slightly dilated apically, with inner margin as long as to much longer than apex wide. Body large, BL 13–18 mm. — Madagascar and Equatorial Africa. .... [7. *Nesiodrypta* Jeannel, 1949]
- 7(6) Elytral intervals with distinct, medium-sized to coarse, and more or less dense setigerous punctures. Maxillary palpomere 4 cultiform in at least male, not more than a half as long at inner margin than wide at apex. Body smaller, BL 9–14 mm. — Africa, India. .... 5. *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.**
- 8(1) Pronotum without lateral setae; lateral margin smooth or crenulate. Elytral outer angles rounded. Antennal scape mostly not or barely extended caudad beyond apex of pronotum.
- 9(14) Head bisetose on each side. Pronotum cylindrical, nearly round in cross-section, with lateral bead missing or very fine; pronotal and elytral lateral margins smooth. Sternopleural sutures mostly inconspicuous. Laterotergite IX toward apex either minutely setulose or subglabrous, with very long setae, in female. Usually dorsum with distinct isodiametric microsculpture. Genae often short to indistinct relative to eyes.
- 10(13) Maxillary lacinia inwardly with strong and sparse ensiform setae. Elytra laterally beaded, without setigerous pores additional to fixed parascutellar seta; intervals distinctly punctate, with moderately dense pilosity. Pronotal lateral bead fine to indistinct. Anterior face of protibia with a deep longitudinal sulcus. Body dorsum metallic, rarely pronotum red. — Species from Africa.
- 11(12) Lacinia with ensiform setae moderately large, subequally long and evenly spaced in apical half. Antennal scape long, 2–3 times as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined and reaching about apex of pronotum. Laterotergite IX toward apex minutely setulose. .... 8. *Dryptella* Jeannel, 1949, **stat.rest.**
- 12(11) Lacinia with ensiform setae differentiated, distal being much stronger and sparser than proximal ones (Fig. 5). Elytral intervals with punctures rather sparse and not contrastingly smaller than those in striae. Antennal scape short, not reaching apex of pronotum, about half longer than antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. Anterior face of protibia with a distinct longitudinal sulcus. Laterotergite IX with a few long setae at posteromesal edge in female. — Africa. .... [9. *Maxillodrypta* **gen.n.**]
- 13(10) Maxillary lacinia inwardly fringed with dense and slender setae (Fig. 2). Elytra not laterally beaded, each with a series of 2–5 setigerous pores additional to fixed parascutellar seta; intervals minutely and very densely punctate. Antennal scape reaching apex of pronotum or nearly so, *ca.* 1.6–2.0 times as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. At least protarsomeres 2 and 3 distinctly asymmetrical in male. Anterior face of protibia with longitudinal sulcus shallow to missing. Left paramere nearly round. Female laterotergite IX indistinctly setulose. Body mostly bicolor: head and pronotum pale, elytra black or blue, or blue green, with pale stripes. — Africa to Australia, Southwest and Southeast Palearctics. .
- ..... 1. *Drypta* Latreille, 1797
- 14(9) Head with single, posterior, supra-ocular seta on each side and longer genae. Pronotum and elytra with lateral edges distinctly beaded and crenulate to tuberculate or serrate, respectively; prothoracic sternopleural sutures distinct. Elytron with 1–2 parascutellar setae; intervals moderately to coarsely and rather sparsely punctate and pubescent. At least head and pronotum shiny, with no microsculpture. Only protarsomere 3 distinctly asymmetrical in male. Protibia with a conspicuous longitudinal sulcus on anterior face. Left paramere triangular. Laterotergite IX nearly glabrous in female. — The Oriental region.
- 15(16) Maxillary lacinia  $\Gamma$ -shaped, incurved abruptly at apex (Fig. 3). Elytron with obligatory parascutellar seta only. Prothoracic sternopleural suture deep or very deep. Apical lobes of tarsomere 4 wide. Elytral interval 3 with 3–4, more or less distinct, discal setigerous pores. Terminal maxillary and labial palpomeres dilated much in male, about 1/2–3/4 as long at inner margin as wide at apex. .... 2. *Prionodrypta* Jeannel, 1949
- 16(15) Maxillary lacinia F-shaped, with a strong preapical hook in addition to apical curvature (Fig. 4). Elytron with two parascutellar setae. Prothoracic sternopleural suture fine. Apical lobes of tarsomere 4 narrow. Elytral interval 3 with indistinct discal setae. Terminal maxillary and labial palpomeres only slightly dilated in male, barely longer at inner margin than wide at apex. .... 3. *Dinodrypta* **gen.n.**

### 1. *Drypta* Latreille, 1797

Latreille, 1797: 75; Dejean, 1825: 182; Hope, 1838: 97, 105; Andrewes, 1930: 157; Basilewsky, 1960: 143 (part.); Habu, 1967: 268; 1984: 113; Liang *et al.*, 2004: 380 (part.); Sciaky, Anichtchenko, 2020: 523. — *Desera* (non Dejean, 1825; nec Hope, 1831): Hope, 1838: 97 (type species: *Drypta cylindricollis* Fabricius, 1798 = *D. distincta* Rossi, 1792) [HN]; Jeannel, 1949: 1065. — *Deserida* Basilewsky, 1960: 139 (type species: *Carabus distinctus* Rossi, 1792).

Type species: *Carabus emarginatus* Gmelin, 1790 (= *C. dentatus* Rossi, 1790), designated by Latreille [1802].

DIAGNOSIS. See the key above.

REDESCRIPTION. BL 7–11 mm, rarely up to 15 mm. Body robust, unicoloured metallic blue or blue green, or with head and pronotum pale, often combined with a wide pale stripe on each elytron. Dorsal microsculpture isodiametric and very distinct on at least pronotum and elytra. Pubescence very dense, seta-bearing punctures minute, much smaller than punctures in elytral striae.

Head short, very convex between large and hemispherical eyes, genae very short. Mandibles moderately long, with scrobe almost half as long and its dorsal ridge edged and nearly complete. Maxillary lacinia  $\Gamma$ -shaped, without ventral ridge toward flattened inner margin; this latter fringed with dense ensiform setae arranged in a line. Maxillary palpomere 4 slightly dilated apicad, mostly distinctly longer at inner margin than wide at apex. Ligula straight, mostly trisetose, with preapical setae long, sometimes (*D. aeneipennis* Bates, 1890) 5-setose



due additional, long, proximal setae being present; dorsal tooth varying between species from smaller to larger and from proximal to just preapical.

Pronotum short, very convex, without lateral bead, sides sinuate in front of widely rounded, subrectangular to slightly acute basal angles.

Elytra rather short, broadened apically on sides, with lateral beads totally obliterate and epipleura become tenth intervals in apical three fifths, accordingly; humeri and outer angles more or less rounded; sides slightly sinuate about a third from base. Striae deep, coarsely punctate. Discal setae in intervals 3, 5 and 7 short and inseparable from dorsal pilosity, except only larger basal seta in interval 3 and sometimes in interval 5. USS: 18–24.

Prothoracic sternopleural sutures indistinct and joining notopleural sutures close to apex. Abdominal sternite 7 with single pair of apical setae and single pair of preapical setae (characteristic of Dryptini). Abdominal sternite VIII desclerotized narrowly along apical margin in lateral fourth and at lateral angles in female (Fig. 32).

Aedeagus (Figs 67–72, 77–82, 87–88): robust to fairly slender, apex of median lobe small, round and bent slightly ventrad. Internal sac at middle with a small and distinct (Figs 67–70, 77–80, 99–101) or no (Figs 71–72, 81–82, 92–97) sclerite.

Abdominal tergite IX in female (Figs 46–47): laterotergite minutely setulose; gonocoxite crescent, wide basally, pointed apically, mostly with 2–3 outer and 2–3 dorsal ensiform setae, while varying slightly between species and between individuals, sometimes (*D. aeneipennis* Bates, 1890) with outer setae increased to five in number.

HABITATS AND HABITS. Adults of both *D. dentata* (Rossi, 1790) and *D. ussuriensis* Jedlička, 1964, mostly occur on herbaceous plants and on the ground on wet and bottomland meadows.

DISTRIBUTION. The genus ranges throughout the Palearctic realm east to North Australia. Six species are Oriental (*D. lineola*, *D. aeneipennis*, *D. japonica* Bates, 1873; *D. aenipes* Wiedemann, 1823; *D. feae* Gestro, 1875; *D. fulveola* Bates, 1883), three (*D. parumpunctata* Chaudoir, 1861; *D. fumata* Fairmaire, 1899; *D. curtispennis* Fairmaire, 1901) Madagascan, and one (*D. viridipennis* Facchini, 2011) South African in distribution. The next six (*D. fumigata* Putzeys, 1875; *D. sulcicollis* Putzeys, 1875; *D. australis* Dejean, 1825; *D. connecta* Chaudoir, 1877; *D. mastersii* W.J. Macleay, 1871; *D. papua* Darlington, 1968) are distributed from New Guinea to Australia. Two African species, *D. dentata* and *D. distincta* (Rossi, 1792), have extended their ranges as far north as Central or South Europe, respectively, and *D. ussuriensis* is an Eastern Palearctic species.

### 1. *Drypta lineola* Macleay, 1825

Figs 2, 6–7, 31–32, 47, 53, 56–63, 67–68, 77–78, 87, 98–99.

Macleay, 1825: 27 (Java); Bates, 1873: 303; 1891: 336; 1892: 383; Chaudoir, 1877: 262; Andrewes, 1919: 167; 1924a: 469; 1924c: 52; 1926: 350; 1929: 315; 1930: 158; 1931: 437; 1933: 347; 1936: 135; Jedlička, 1964: 484; Habu 1961: 299. — *virgata* Chaudoir, 1860: 34 (Indes orientales); 1877: 262; Bates, 1889: 280; Andrewes, 1930: 158 (*lineola* var.); Habu 1967: 273; 1984: 115; Huber, Marggi, 2017: 500. — *annamensis* Jedlička, 1964: 485 (*lineola* var.; Phuc Son, Annam), n.nud. — *immaculata* Louwerens, 1953: 317 (*lineola* var.; East Sumba; Salajar Is.); 1964: 188; Lorenz, 1998: 477. — ssp. *philippinensis* Chaudoir, 1877: 262 (*lineola* f.; Manila); Andrewes, 1926: 350 (*lineola* var.); Lorenz, 1998: 477.

MATERIAL. Over 150 specimens: ♂ (SIEE), India, Karnataka, Western Ghats, Shimoga Distr., Jog Falls, 14°13.24'N 74°43.47'E, h=530 m, at light, 1–3.XI.2013

(S. Saluk); ♂ (ZISP), Assam, Brahmaputra 128 km upstream Guwahati, 12.I.1912 (von Vikk [фон Вики]); ♀ (MSPU), Nepal, env. Kathmandu, Rhanibam Mt. Ridge, Nagariun Mt., 15.IV–5.V.1996 (P. Udovichenko); 9 spms. (ZISP), Myanmar, Karenni, 'Carin Asciiui Cheba', 1200–1300 m, I.1888 (L. Fea); 3 spms. (ISEA), Thailand, Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat), Nong Bun Nak, deciduous gallery forest, h=200 m, 14°41'25"N 102°27'45.7"E, 19–24.V.2010 (A.V. Korshunov); 1 spm. (ISEA), h=240 m, 14°41'76"N 102°27'25"E, 23–26.VIII.2009 (A.V. Korshunov); 2 spms. (ISEA), Prov. Loei, Rhu Ruea, h=735 m, 17°27'10.2"N 101°29'25.7"E, 26–28.V.2010 (A.V. Korshunov); 1 spm. (ISEA), Nakhon Savan Prov., 13 km N of Mae Wong vill., h=113 m, 15.9°N 99.55°E, at light (V.K. Zinchenko); ♂ (SIEE), Laos, 117 km N of Ventiane, Van Vieng, 11–27.IX.2017 (V. Ustinov); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SIEE), same locality, 18°15'12"N 102°26'E, h~230 m, at light, 7–9.XI.2015 (I. Melnik); ♂ (ZISP), Bokeo Prov., S of Ban Houayxay, at light, 20.2184167°N 100.4653611°E, 10–11.VI.2017 (D.A. Gapon); ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SIEE), Vietnam, 40 km WNW of Lao Cai, env. Y Ty, Bat Xat Natn. Park, h=1850 m, 22°37'36"N 103°37'32"E, at light, 4–14.VI.2019 (D. Fedorenko); 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SIEE), Phu Tho Province, ~90 km W of Hanoi, Xuan Son Natn. Park, 21°07'29"N 104°57'28"E, h = 400 m, at light, 6–15.VI.2014 (D. Fedorenko); ♂, ♀ (SIEE), Thanh Hoa Prov., Thach Thanh District, 20°17'44"N 105°33'06"E, at light HQL250, h~40 m, 16–26.IV.2024 (D. Fedorenko); 3 ♀♀ (SIEE), Ninh Binh Province, ~8 km SSW Nho Quan, 20°15'N 105°43'56"E, h~175 m, at light, 4.V.2019 (A. Prosvirov); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SIEE), 4.5 km SW of Ninh Binh City, 20°13'30"N 105°56'11"E, at light, 26–30.IV.2019 (A. Prosvirov); 5 ♂♂ (SIEE), Hoa Binh Province, 1.5 km SSW of Mai Chau, 20°38'57"N 105°03'59"E, at light, 17–25.IV.2019 (A. Prosvirov); ♂, 2 ♀♀ (ZISP), Ha Noi, at light, 30.V. or 6–8.VI. or 20.XII.1962 (O.N. Kabakov); ♀ (SIEE), Nghe An Province, Que Phong Distr., Pu Hoat National Park, 19°45'19"N 104°47'47"E, h=840 m, 15–27.V.2019 (D. Fedorenko); 1 spm. (ZISP), Phuc Son, XI–XII. (H. Fruhstorfer); 2 ♂♂, ♀ (SIEE), Qang Binh Province, Minh Hoa Distr., env. Yen Hop, 12–13. and 23.IV.1999 (A. Devyatkin); ♂, ♀ (ZISP), Vinh, 18–19.V.1985 (M. Savitsky); ♀ (SIEE), Gia Lai Province, ~40 km NEE of Pleiku, 14°12'11"N 108°18'54"E, Kon Ka Kinh Natn. Park, h = 890 m, at light, 9–22.V.2016 (D. Fedorenko); 2 ♂♂ (SIEE), same data except ~55 km ENE of Pleiku, 14°17'45"N 108°26'57"E, ..., h = 600 m, ..., 8–20.V.2017; 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (SIEE), Kon Tum Province, Kon Plong Distr., 14°43'20"N 108°18'58"E, h=1030 m, Dak Khe River, 8–23.IV.2015 (D. Fedorenko); 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SIEE), Lam Dong Province, Bi Doup – Nui Ba Nat. nature Reserve, env. Long Lanh, 12°10'44"N 108°40'44"E, h=1400–1600 m, at light, 13.III–20.IV.2008 or 28.IV–10.V.2009 (D. Fedorenko); ♂ (SIEE), same data except 9–24.VI.1924 (A. Prosvirov); 25 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀ (SIEE), Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, at light HQL 450 (D. Fedorenko), various dates between 28.XI–5.XII.2004 or 29.V–10.VI.2005; ♀ (SIEE), Saigon, at light, 2.II.1994 (M. Kalyakin); 1 spm. (ZISP), China, Hong-Kong; ♀ (ZISP), Zhejiang, Kushan, 24.VIII.1957 (M.S. Yang); 2 ♂♂, ♀ (ZISP), Yunnan, Jinpingzhen, 1200 m, 21. or 26.IV. or 9.V.1957 (A. Monchadsky); ♀ (ZISP), Jinping, Shilicun, Baimahe River, 1363 m, 22°46'40.5"N 103°15'40"E, 16.XII.2003 (B. Kataev); ♀ (ZISP), Japan, Tokara Is, Nakanoshima Is., 15.VII.1982 (M. Ohara); Ryukyus, Okinawa Pref., Ishigaki Is., forest edge, 19.X.1999 (S.A. Belokobylskii); ♀ (ZISP), Iriomote Is., VI.2001 (N. Orlov); ♂ (ZISP), Philippines, Luzon, Manila, 6.V.1905 (F.A. Matisen); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SIEE), Malico vill., Imugan Mt., Southern slope, h=1200–1600 m, 16°11'N 120°52'E, 7–8.III.2020 (D. Fominykh, A. Zubov, V. Dubinin); 5 ♂♂, ♀ (SIEE), Indonesia, Java, Bosor, Parung Churuk, at



UV-light, 17.VI–15.VII.2005 (S. Alekseev); 5 spms (ZISP), including 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Java, without exact locality; ♀ (SIEE), **Bali** Is., near Tamblingan Lake, 8°15'S 115°06'E, h=1200 m, 22–24.XI.2018 (D. Fominykh); 2 ♂♂ (ZISP), **Sulawesi** Utara Prov., NP Bogani Nani Wartabone, Toraut vill. nr. Doloduo, 17–25.I.2011 (A. Gorokhov).

Aedeagus examined in 25 males, including seven with everted and inflated internal sac. Genitalia and reproductive tract examined in five females.

**DIAGNOSIS.** A smaller-sized robust species, with a characteristic colour pattern (Fig. 53): body dorsum pale, elytra black to bright metallic blue, each with a wide, barely oblique, pale stripe varying from pale brown to deep red and mostly spanning intervals 3–7; the stripes adjoining along suture apically (see 'Comments' below). Mouthparts, antennae and legs pale, except for black knees, infuscated apical halves of antennal scape and usually also of antennomere 3; protibiae and/or protarsi (these latter more often in male than in female), or all tibiae and tarsi often infuscated, too.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Some additional characters only, as this species has been much described and re-described.

BL 7.8–9.1 mm. Elytral pale stripes varying from wide and long to missing (Figs 56–63). Eyes large, genae very short; mp4L/W 1.13–1.29 (1.18, n=3) or 1.25–1.36 (1.30) in male and female, respectively. Pronotum moderately and confluent punctate, with median line rather fine to nearly indistinct. Elytral

striae very coarsely and very densely punctate, punctures mostly round or slightly transverse, as wide as or barely narrower than intervals in between. These flat to convex, 1st with a short series of 2–4 additional setigerous pores running from slightly before to slightly behind fixed parascutellar seta. Interval 3 with few indistinct setigerous pores but a barely more distinct anterior one.

Aedeagus (Figs 67–68, 77–78, 87): median lobe at middle with a conspicuous tooth-like sclerite curved ventro-apicad; left paramere round. Internal sac as in Figs 98–99.

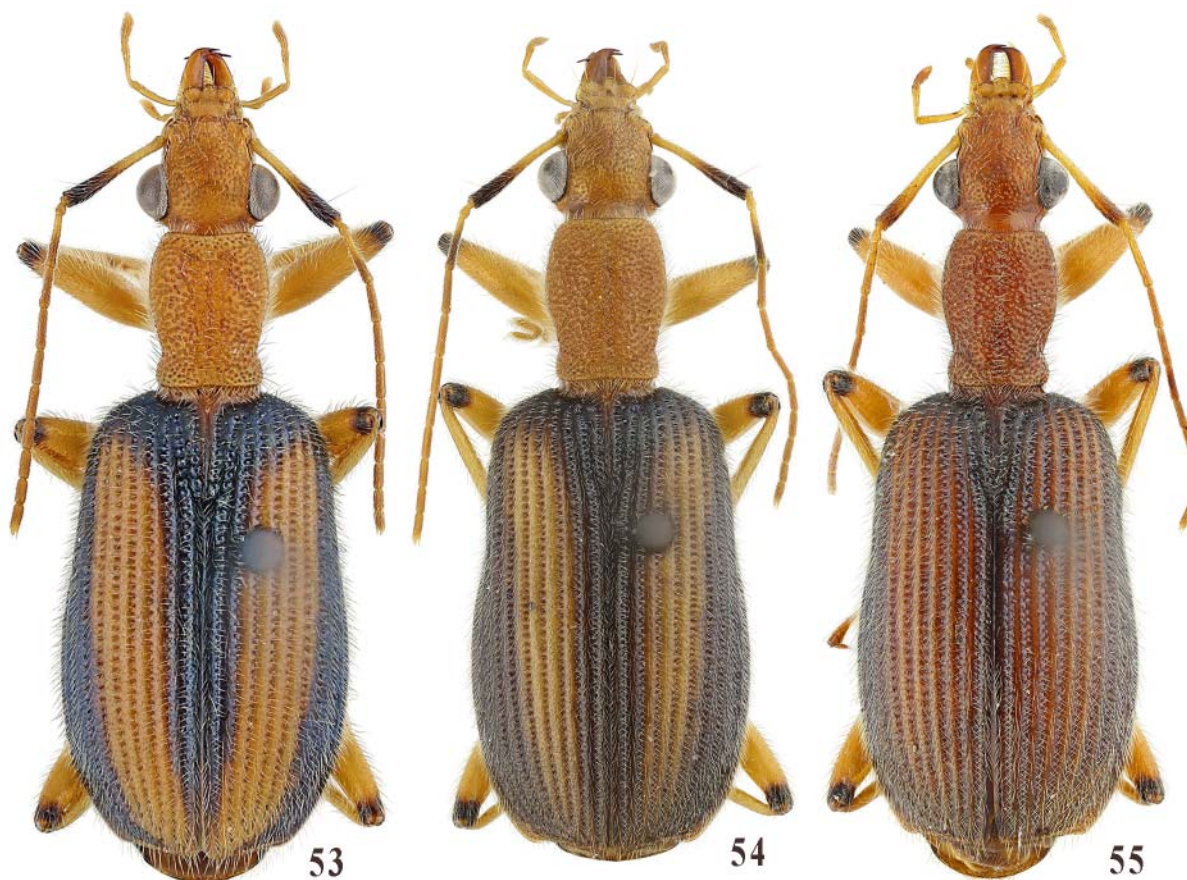
Female gonocoxite IX with three ensiform setae at outer margin.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** A very common species. Great majority of the adults has been taken at light in the evening and at night.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Throughout South and Southeast Asia from Afghanistan and Pakistan east to Southern China, including Taiwan, Southern Japan (Ryukyus), Philippines and south-east to the Sunda Isles (Borneo, Celebes, Bali and Sumba).

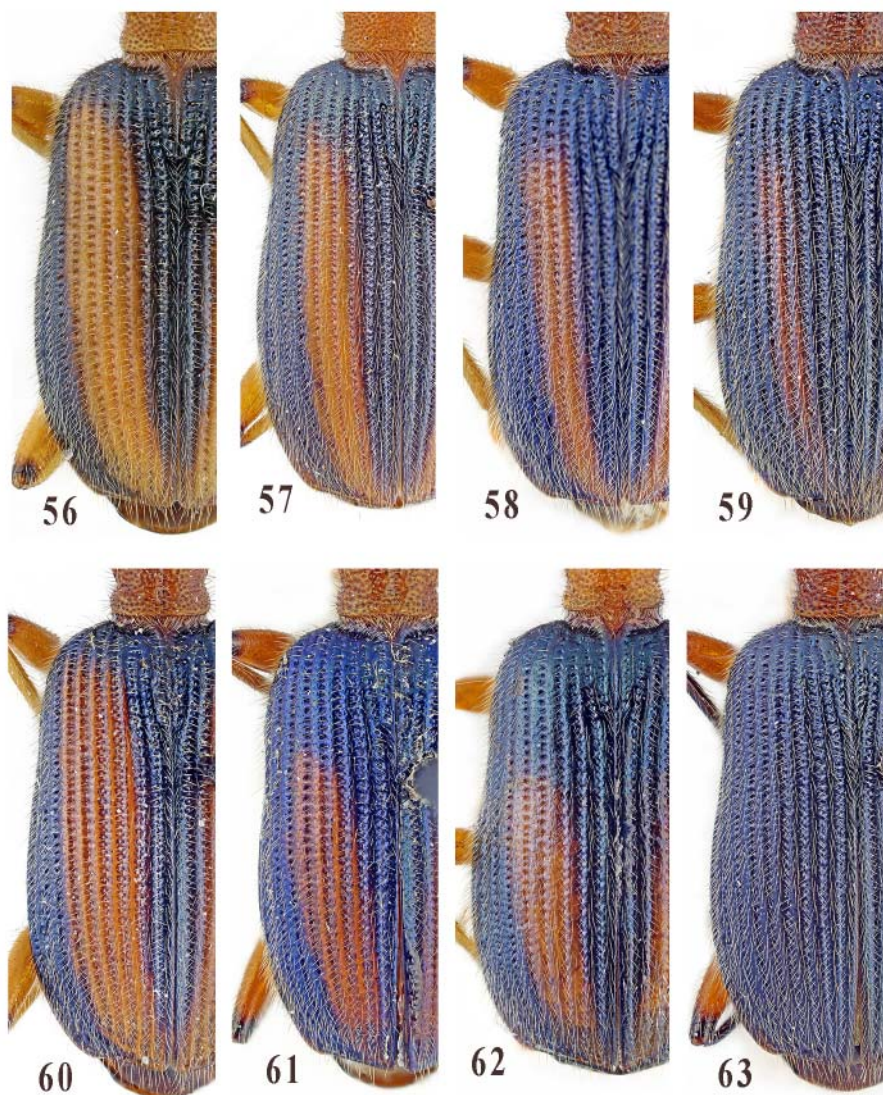
**COMMENTS.** This species is very common throughout East and Southeast Asia. It is rather monomorphic and many adult characters, including shape, proportions, and colour pattern of the body, vary very little from one local population to another. The pronotum only tends to become gradually longer in adults from northern to southern populations (Table).

On the other hand, many adults from the Sunda Isles tend to have the elytral pale stripes shortened from before to miss-



**Figs 53–55.** Dorsal habitus: 53 — *Drypta lineola*; 54–55 — *Drypta japonica*.

**Рис. 53–55.** Габитус дорзально: 53 — *Drypta lineola*; 54–55 — *Drypta japonica*.



**Figs 56–63.** *Drypta lineola*, variation of elytral pattern: 56 — Cat Tien NP; 57 — Xuan Son NP; 58 — Kon Plong Distr.; 59 — Kon Ka Kinh NP; 60–61 — Java; 62 — Bali; 63 — Bi Doup – Nui Ba NP.

**Рис. 56–63.** *Drypta lineola*, изменчивость рисунка надкрылий: 56 — нац. парк Каттъян; 57 — нац. парк Суаншон; 58 — округ Конплонг; 59 — нац. парк Конкакин; 60–61 — Ява; 62 — Бали; 63 — нац. парк Бидуп – Нуйба.

ing. Louwerens [1953] described this immaculate morph as var. *immaculata* from East Sumba and Salajar Island south of Celebes based on a single specimen from each locality; he noticed also that this morph was much less frequent than the typical form on Java and Celebes. Lorenz [1998] classified this variety as a subspecies using formal criteria, even though Louwerens [1964] did not upgrade it from infrasubspecific to subspecific rank when he reported a solitary specimen of this variety from Borneo. It is hard to deduce from this very limited material whether the immaculate morph only occur or prevail on Salajar Is., on Sumba and on Borneo, and subspecies status of this morph is dubious, accordingly. I can but add that the adults from southernmost populations of this species also exhibit the dorsum of the head very shiny along middle, which is due to the microsculpture totally obliterate (vs. very superficial yet distinct in specimens from northern populations).

A very similar, immaculate, colour morph has been discovered in Vietnam. It covers a few, adjacent, mid-montane populations. In totally ten specimens from Kon Tum Province, Central Vietnam, and nine specimens examined from Lam Dong Province, southern Vietnam, fasciate and immaculate specimens are in the ratio 4 to 6 or 2 to 7, respectively. The adults from there otherwise are not different from those examined from the adjacent regions.

## 2. *Drypta japonica* Bates, 1873 Figs 54–55, 69–70, 79–80, 100–101.

Bates, 1873: 303 (*lineola* var.; Osaka); 1883: 279; Andrewes, 1919: 167; 1930: 158; Jedlička, 1964: 485; Habu, 1961: 300; 1967: 275; 1984: 116; Huber, Marggi, 2017: 500. — ? *lineola* Dejean, 1825: 184 ('Indes orientales'); Chaudoir, 1877: 262 (part.) [HN].



**MATERIAL.** 3 ♂♂, ♀ (SIEE), **Vietnam**, Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, at light HQL 450 (D. Fedorenko), 25.X. or 28–29.XI, or 3–4.XI.2004; 1 ♂, **South Korea**, Daejeon City, 26–27.VII.2002 (O. Kosterin).

Aedeagus examined in four males, including one with everted and inflated internal sac.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Hardly distinguishable from *D. lineola* by the combination of the body barely larger and slenderer (Table); the elytral pale stripes are wider and reaching neither apex nor suture at apex; and the legs are pale but infuscated femoral apices. Maxillary palpomere 4 more triangular in shape, mp4L/W 0.89–1.06 (0.98, n=3) or 1.20 in male and female, respectively.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Additional characters only. Body as in Figs 54–55, BL 8.2–9 mm. Otherwise as for *D. lineola*, except for elytral striae with punctures barely denser, larger and more transverse. Aedeagus (Figs 69–70, 79–80): median lobe in lateral view with internal sclerite (apical sclerite of internal sac) straight and directed dorso-apicad; internal sac as in Figs 100–101.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** As for *D. lineola*, except that this species is much more rare in Vietnam.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), Korea, Vietnam. No records in China.

**COMMENTS.** Chaudoir [1850] described and then discussed *D. virgata* as a species distinctive from *D. lineola* he seen from Dejean's type. He noticed that the latter had the body larger and the pale elytral stripes separated along the suture and not reaching apex. From this the identity of *D. japonica* with Dejean's *D. lineola* is likely.

### 3. *Drypta aeneipennis* Bates, 1890

Figs 8–9, 71–72, 81–82, 88, 102–103, 108–109, 114.

Bates, 1890: 109 (Bhamò, Burma); 1892: 384; Andrewes, 1930: 157; 1936: 135.

**MATERIAL.** Four syntypes (ZISP): 3 ♂♂, with labels 'Bhamò/ Birmania/ Fea VII 1885' and 'Syntypus', one of them with label '*D. aenei/-pennis/ n.sp.*'; ♀, with label 'Bhamò/ Birmania/ Fea VI 1885'. Additional material: ♂ (SIEE), Vietnam, Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, at light HQL 450, 18.X.2004 (D. Fedorenko); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SIEE), same data except for 29.V–15.VI.2005; ♂ (SIEE), Thanh Hoa Prov., Thach Thanh District, 20°17'44"N 105°33'06"E, at light HQL250, h=40 m, 16–26.IV.2024 (D. Fedorenko).

Aedeagus examined in three males, including two with everted and inflated internal sac.

**DIAGNOSIS.** A slender and larger bicolour species, with a pale forebody and uniform, slightly bluish or bluish-green, elytra. Colouration of the body otherwise as for *D. japonica*, except for knees infuscated and femora black in apical 1/4–3/5.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Additional characters only. Body as in Fig. 114, BL 10.2–11.1 mm.

As compared with the previous two species: Head less convex, with eyes barely smaller and genae barely longer; microsculpture obliterate or almost so between eyes. Labial ligula 5-setose. Maxillary palpomere 4 slender, mp4L/W 1.37–1.43 (1.40, n=3) or 1.56–1.64 (1.59) in male and female, respectively. Pronotum more finely and densely (vs. confluent) punctate and thence with median line more distinct. Elytral striae moderately punctate, punctures being round and distinctly narrower than intervals in between. Interval 1 with a short series of 3–4 additional setigerous pores running from slightly before to slightly behind fixed parascutellar seta. Interval 3 with a distinct setigerous pore at base and 2–4 ill-defined ones behind.

Aedeagus (Figs 71–72, 81–82, 88): median lobe without distinct internal sclerite; left paramere round, subtriangular

apically. Internal sac (Figs 102–103, 108–109) oblong, almost not differentiated in basal half; apical (internal when not everted) part of dorsomedial ligule with left branch distinctly longer than right one, both fused for a short distance at base, this latter very slightly curved to the left.

Female gonocoxite IX with three ensiform setae at outer margin.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** As for the genus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Myanmar, Vietnam.

## 2. *Prionodrypta* Jeannel, 1949

Jeannel, 1949: 1064; Basilewsky, 1960: 177; Sciaky, Anichtchenko, 2020: 524.

Type species: *Drypta mandibularis* Laporte, 1834, by original designation.

**DIAGNOSIS.** See the key above.

**REDESCRIPTION.** BL 8.5–14 mm. Body unicoloured black or bluish black. Head and pronotum with microsculpture totally obliterate or almost so; elytral microsculpture very superficial to missing. Head coarsely and densely punctate, pronotum coarsely and confluent punctate to rugose-punctate. Elytral intervals moderately to very sparsely punctate, seta-bearing punctures medium-sized, not contrastingly smaller than those in elytral striae.

Head moderately convex to flattened between medium-sized eyes, subtriangular due to long and subangulate genae, with a deep round impression at posteromesal margin of each eye. Mandibles flat, moderately long, with scrobe short, running on basal 1/3–2/5 (not counting base proximal to laterobasal excision); its dorsal ridge blunt and obliterate apically. Antennae long, reaching or surpassing middle of elytra, with scape reaching about pronotal apex. Maxillary lacinia Γ-shaped, in middle third with a conspicuous, sharp, ventral carina, running along and at a distance from inner margin; the margin fringed with slender and dense, slightly curved setae in basal half and stronger setae arranged in a very dense, about two-rowed brush in apical half. Ligula narrow, trisetose apically, with a long, dorso-apical spine set perpendicular to ligula.

Pronotum cordate, more or less impressed along median line, with lateral edges distinctly beaded, crenulate or tuberculate; sides more or less sinuate in front of rounded, subrectangular to slightly obtuse basal angles, with a short and subtle sinuation just posterior to apical angles. Disc impressed along median line and very gently explanate along sides; basolateral foveae deep.

Elytra as for *Drypta*, except that a complete and conspicuous lateral bead and an obligatory parascutellar seta are only present. Interval 3 with 3–4 discal setigerous pores, 5th and 7th with less distinct to indistinct ones. USS: 18–19.

Prothoracic sternopleural sutures deep or very deep except at extreme apices, joining notopleural sutures at some, mostly fairly short, distance from apex.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The genus range extends in the Oriental region from North India east to Taiwan and southeast to Borneo and Java.

**COMMENTS.** Besides two species reviewed below, the genus includes six species: *P. lugens* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846), *P. obscura* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846), *P. formosana* (Bates, 1873) and the following three not seen by me: *P. mandibularis* (Laporte, 1835), *P. tristis* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846) and *P. tuberculata* (Andrewes, 1924).

### 4. *Prionodrypta siderea* (Bates, 1892)

Figs 3, 15–16, 33–34, 51, 64, 89, 106–107, 112–113.

Bates, 1892: 382 (*Drypta*; 'Karin Chebà', Burma); Andrewes, 1923: 6; 1930: 159; 1936: 135.



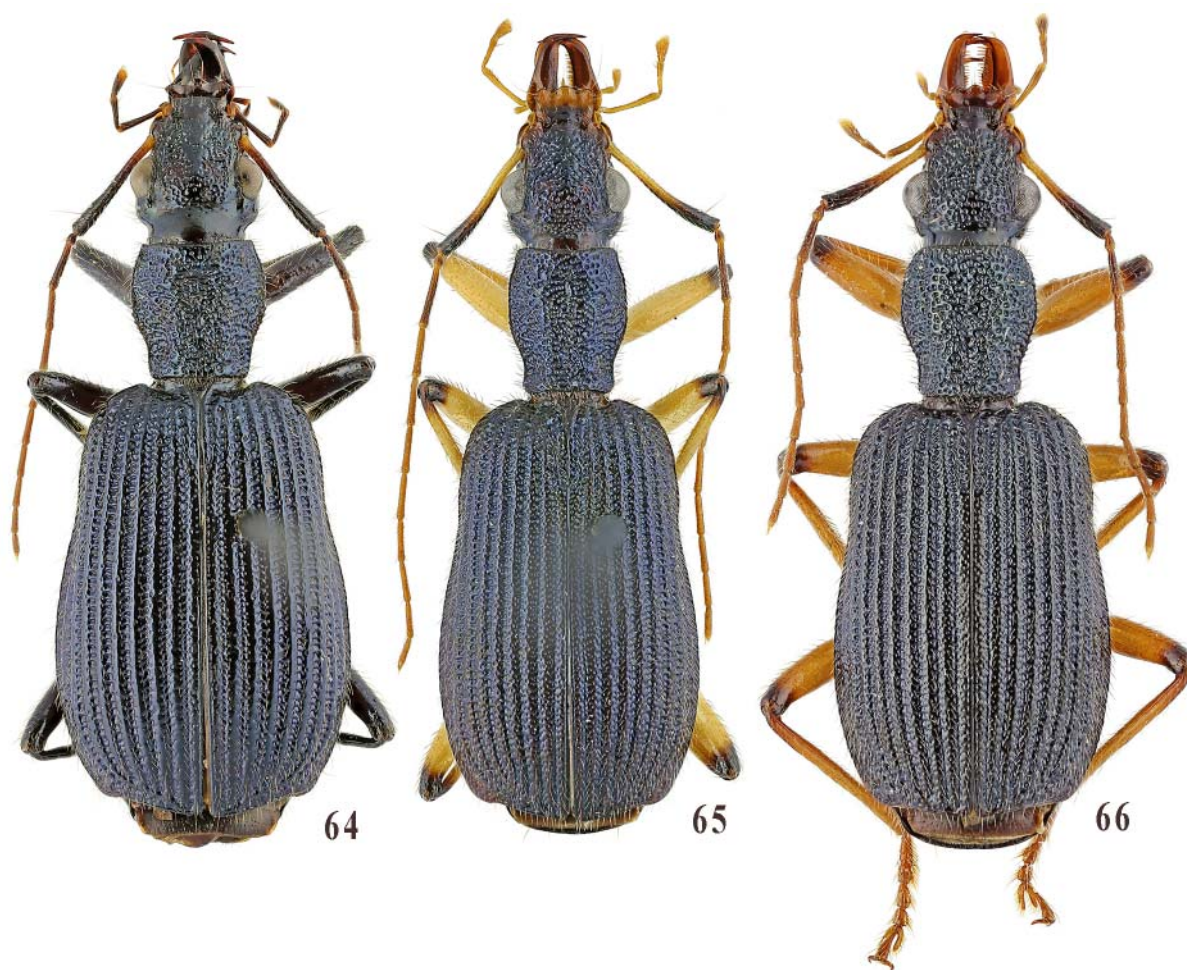
**MATERIAL.** ♀ (SIEE), **Vietnam**, 40 km W of Cao Bang, Phia Oac Mt., E-slope, 22°36'27"N 105°52'0"E, h~1600–1800 m, 22.V–6.VI.2018 (A. Abramov); ♂ (ZISP), Hoa Binh Province, Jen They Distr., Lac Thinh, Cuc Phuong National Park, 20°23'N 105°34'E, 300 m, 1–2.V.2002 (Belokobylsky); ♀ (SIEE), Quang Nam Province, Nam Giang Distr., Song Thanh National Park, 15°33'48"N 107°23'22"E, h=1050 m, at light HQL250, 23.IV–11.V.2019 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (ZISP), Kon Tum Province, 2–3 km W of Ngoc Linh Mt., 15°05'N 107°57'E, 1700–1900 m, 25.III–14.IV.2004 (A. Abramov); ♀ (SIEE), Dak Lak Province, Chu Yang Sin National Park, 12°25'25"N 108°21'53"E, Krong Kmar river, upper flow, h=970 m, 15–30.V.2014 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (SIEE), Lam Dong Province, Bi Doup – Nui Ba Nature Reserve, env. Long Lanh, Da Nhim River, 3–6.IV.2002 (S. Kruskop); ♀ (ZISP), 'Ins. Java'. — Aedeagus, with internal sac, examined in the male.

**DIAGNOSIS.** A larger and fairly robust species, with legs uniform black. Diagnostic combination otherwise includes pronotum short, as long as wide, barely wider than head, with two deep and round impressions, anterior and posterior, along median line; head with frons nearly impunctate along middle; elytral microsculpture missing, intervals nearly smooth along middle.

**REDESCRIPTION.** BL 11.1–12.9 mm. Body (Fig. 64) black, head with very slight bluish tinge along sides, pronotum and elytra slightly bluish; mouthparts black or dark brown, with apices of palps reddish. Antennae red, scape except base black or with basal two fifths pale, antennomeres 2 and 3 mostly infuscated, too. Sometimes maxillae and palps dark reddish brown and tarsi reddish. Dorsal microsculpture totally obliterate, more or less traceable just inside lateral margins of elytra, as well as along middle of clypeus-to-frons in their posterior or anterior half, respectively.

Head triangular, slightly convex, very convex in front of deep neck constriction, with eyes very convex and projecting beyond genae, yet small, in lateral view about as high as genae beneath. Genae subrectangular, rounded apically. Clypeus to vertex smooth along middle except few coarse punctures at middle of frons; surface otherwise rugose-punctate in anterior three fifths and very densely to confluent punctate behind. Posterior supra-ocular seta about width of eye distant from posterior margin of eye. Antennae reaching middle of elytra. Maxillary palpomere 4 widely triangular in male, slender in female, mp4W/L 0.73 or 1.30–1.58 (1.48, n=3), respectively.

Pronotum cordate, sides rounded, very slightly to indistinctly sinuate just posterior to apical angles and deeply



**Figs 64–66.** Dorsal habitus: 64 — *Prionodrypta siderea*; 65 — *P. crassiuscula*; 66 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*.

**Рис. 64–66.** Габитус дорзально: 64 — *Prionodrypta siderea*; 65 — *P. crassiuscula*; 66 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*.

sinuate a fourth from base, slightly diverging to base. Base and apex truncate or slightly sinuate, basal angles slightly acute and rounded, apical ones obtuse and sharp. Basolateral foveae in form of very deep lines converging in basal third. Disc with three, wide, longitudinal impressions, those along sides being shallow; median impression subdivided into an oblong one in basal half and a round pit a third from apex. Median line fine to vestigial, obliterate in basal fifth and apical fourth.

Elytra wide, dilated much apicad, broadest a third from apex, with sides sinuate a third from base and apices oblique and subsinuate inside rounded outer angles. Humeri widely rounded, extreme base obtusely angulate and rounded. Striae

deep, with punctures transverse and very dense. Intervals convex, with medium-sized and moderately dense punctures along sides and some additional punctures here and there. Intervals 1, 3, 5 and 7 with multiple erect setae slightly longer than decumbent dorsal pubescence directed to adjacent striae; interval 3 mostly with three, larger, discal setigerous pores each bearing longer seta.

Prosternum rather deeply constricted due to presence of a fairly deep transverse groove halfway between apex and procoxae, combined with very deep sternopleural sutures.

Aedeagus (Figs 89, 106–107, 112–113): as for *P. crassiuscula*, except for apex of median lobe in dorsal/ventral view wider, subquadrate and more widely rounded at tip. Internal



**Figs 67–76.** Median lobe of aedeagus: 67–68 — *Drypta lineola*; 69–70 — *D. japonica*; 71–72 — *D. aeneipennis*; 73–74 — *Prionodrypta crassiuscula*; 75–76 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 — left lateral aspect; 68, 70, 72, 74, 76 — right lateral aspect. Scale bar 1 mm.

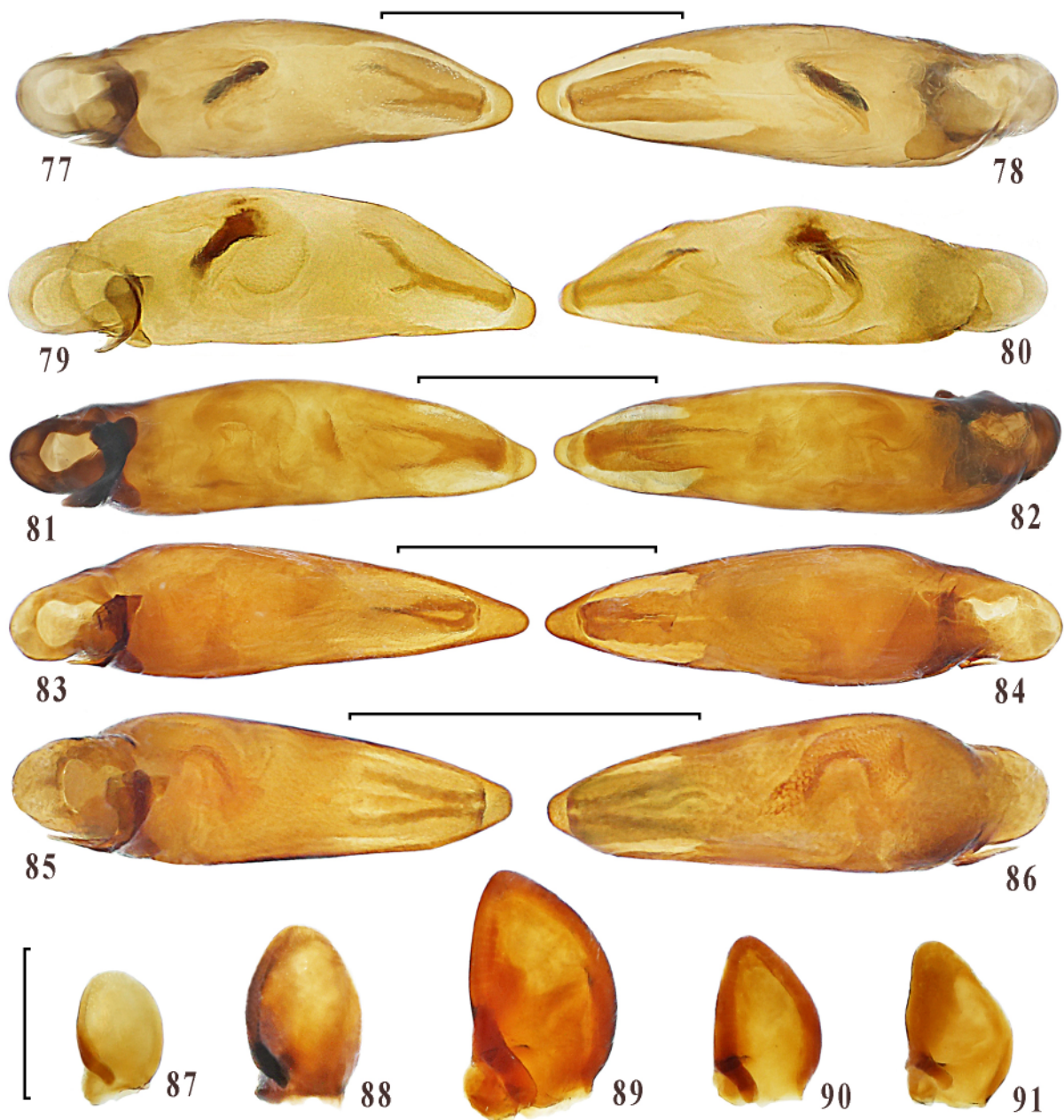
**Рис. 67–76.** Средняя доля эдеагуса: 67–68 — *Drypta lineola*; 69–70 — *D. japonica*; 71–72 — *D. aeneipennis*; 73–74 — *Prionodrypta crassiuscula*; 75–76 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 — слева; 68, 70, 72, 74, 76 — справа. Масштаб 1 мм.



sac oblong, directed apicad and very slightly to the left, with two basal bulbs outside respective branch of apical (internal when not everted) extension of dorsomedial ligule; right two bulbs large, left ventrolateral bulb smaller, left dorsolateral bulb vestigial. Median ligule moderately wide, apical joint angulate, its dorsal ligule in form of a fine transverse carina, apical branches diverging, displaced slightly to the left, right one being half as long as the left.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** Adults of this species come to light at night, yet major part of specimens examined have been taken by hands or by pitfall trapping in cloudy forests. It follows from data labels also that the species occupies a wide range of altitudes, from 300 to at least 1.600 m a.s.l.

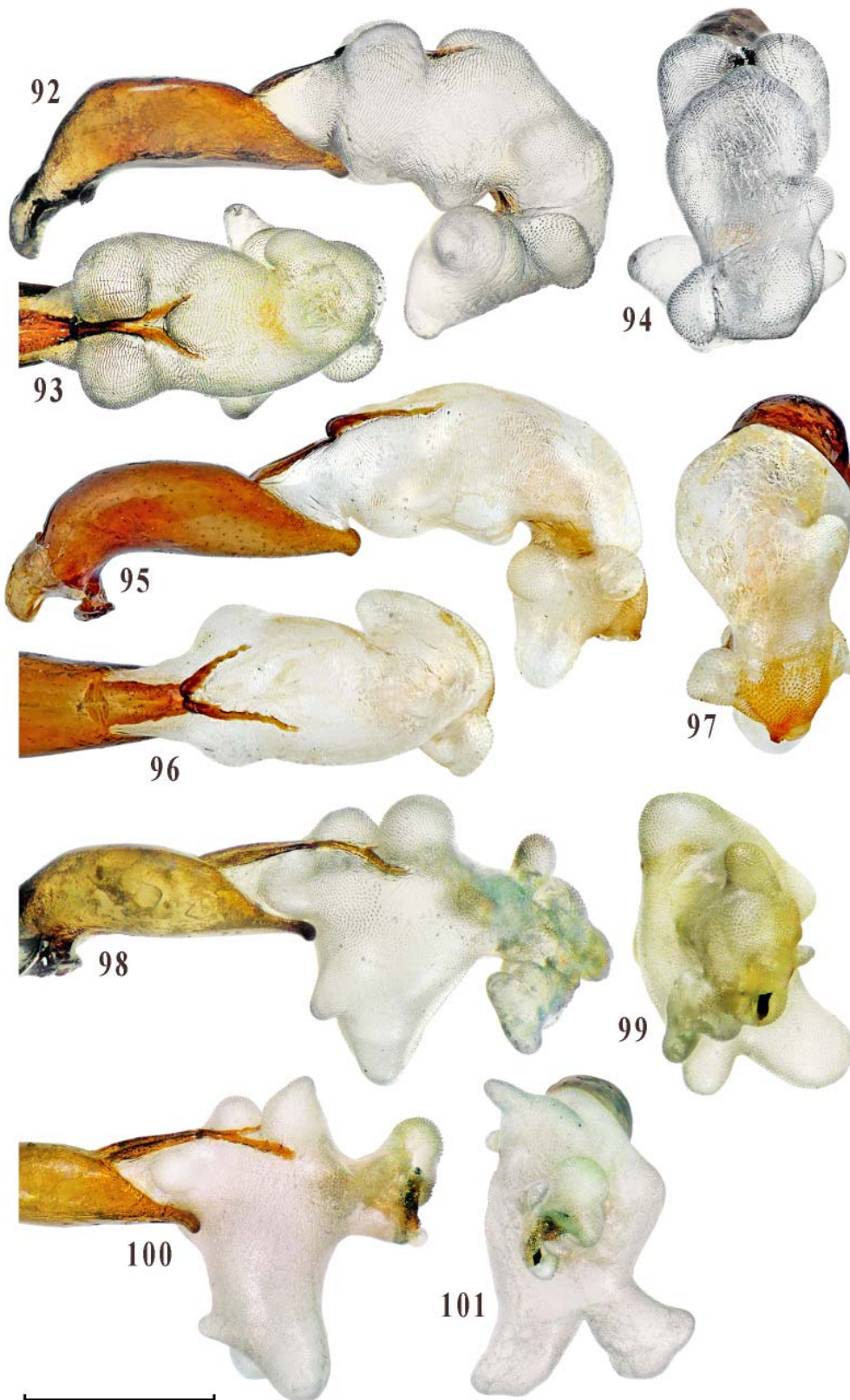
**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern India (Uttarakhand, Meghalaya), Myanmar (Karenni), Laos, Vietnam, China, Java.



**Figs 77-91.** Aedeagus: 77-78, 87 — *Drypta lineola*; 79-80 — *D. japonica*; 81-82, 88 — *D. aeneipennis*; 83-84, 90 — *Prionodrypta crassiuscula*; 85-86, 91 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 89 — *Prionodrypta siderea*; 77-86 — median lobe; 87-91 — left paramere, right lateral aspect; 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 — ventral aspect; 78, 80, 82, 84, 86 — dorsal aspect. Scale bars: 1 mm (77-86) or 0.5 mm (87-91).

**Рис. 77-91.** Эдеарыс: 77-78, 87 — *Drypta lineola*; 79-80 — *D. japonica*; 81-82, 88 — *D. aeneipennis*; 83-84, 90 — *Prionodrypta crassiuscula*; 85-86, 91 — *Dinodrypta mouhoti*; 89 — *Prionodrypta siderea*; 77-86 — средняя доля; 87-91 — левая парамера справа; 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 — вентрально; 78, 80, 82, 84, 86 — дорзально. Масштаб 1 мм (77-86) или 0,5 мм (87-91).





**Figs 92–101.** Aedeagus with everted and inflated internal sac: 92–94 — *Drypta dentata*; 95–97 — *D. ussuriensis*; 98–99 — *D. lineola*; 100–101 — *D. japonica*; 92, 95, 98–99 — left lateral aspect; 93, 96, 99, 101 — apical aspect. Scale bar 1 mm.  
**Рис. 92–101.** Эдеагус с вывернутым и надутым внутренним мешком: 92–94 — *Drypta dentata*; 95–97 — *D. ussuriensis*; 98–99 — *D. lineola*; 100–101 — *D. japonica*; 92, 95, 98–99 — слева; 93, 96, 99, 101 — дорзально; 94, 97, 99, 101 — апикально. Масштаб 1 мм.

### 5. *Prionodrypta crassiuscula* (Chaudoir, 1861)

Figs 13–14, 65, 73–74, 83–84, 90, 104–105, 110–111.

Chaudoir, 1861: 550 (*Drypta*; 'nord de l'Hindostan'); Andrewes, 1923: 6; 1930: 159; 1936: 135; Jeannel, 1949: 1064.

MATERIAL. ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SIEE), Vietnam, Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, at light HQL450, 21.X.2004 or 6–11.VI.2005 (D. Fedorenko); ♂, ♀ (SIEE), ~20 km W of Lang Son, Mau Son Mt., northern slope, 21°51'29"N 106°58'45"E, h~750 m, at light HQL250, 23–30.V.2024 (D. Fedorenko). – Aedeagus examined in two males, including one with everted and inflated internal sac.

DIAGNOSIS. A slender medium-sized species, with pale body appendages, except for knees and antennal scape toward apex black, and antennomeres 2 and 3 more or less infuscated. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide and slightly narrower than head, which is punctate throughout but clypeus; elytral microsculpture isodiametric, very superficial yet mostly traceable, intervals rather densely, coarsely and thence almost evenly punctate across.

REDESCRIPTION. BL 10–11.5 mm. Body (Fig. 65) bluish-black or deep blue, with appendages and labrum yellow to reddish-yellow, mandibles red to reddish brown, knees and apical 2/5–3/5 antennal scape black; antennomeres 2 and 3 more or less infuscated, too. Dorsal microsculpture consisting of very superficial isodiametric meshes, only traceable at middle of frons and mostly on elytral intervals. Antennae very long, apical third of elytra. Maxillary palpomere 4 securiform in male, triangular in female, mp4W/L 0.46–0.54 or 1.11–1.25 (1.19, n=3), respectively.

Head as for the previous species, yet more convex, with round impressions at posteromesal margin of each eye less deep, punctation slightly less coarse and less deep, not or barely sparser along middle, only leaving clypeus impunctate. Eyes slightly larger, in lateral view about half higher than genae beneath; these evenly rounded in dorsal view. Posterior supra-ocular seta about width of eye distant from posterior margin of eye.

Pronotum similar, yet longer, more convex, with basolateral sulci shorter and shallower. Lateral longitudinal impressions almost indistinct, median one less deep, median line fine yet distinct. Lateral edge mostly rather lightly crenulate.

Elytra longer, somewhat rugose-punctate due to punctures in striae smaller, nearly round, and confluent here and there with punctures of intervals; these densely and almost evenly punctate. Elytral edge almost smooth.

Pronotum not transversely grooved, sternopleural sutures less deep than those of *P. siderea*.

Aedeagus (Figs 73–74, 83–84, 90, 104–105, 110–111): apex of median lobe in lateral view slender, slightly curved ventrad and apically rounded, in dorsal/ventral view triangular and apically rounded; internal sclerite missing. Left paramere triangular, widely rounded at dorsal margin. Median ligule moderately wide, apical branches narrow, diverging, nearly symmetrical.

HABITATS AND HABITS. All the specimens examined were taken at light at the edge of a semideciduous monsoon forest near the Dongnai River or in a village among cultivated lands.

DISTRIBUTION. Apparently widespread in North India and Indochina, including Vietnam. Andrewes [1930] recorded this species in Dehradun, Uttarakhand, North India.

### 3. *Dinodrypta* Fedorenko, **gen.n.**

Type species: *Drypta mouhoti* Chaudoir, 1872.

DIAGNOSIS. Distinctive combination includes maxillary lacinia modified in a particular manner and elytron with an ad-

ditional parascutellar setigerous pore. Many other characters as for *Prionodrypta*, which suggests close affinity of the two genera.

DESCRIPTION. Maxillary lacinia F-shaped due to presence of an additional, preapical, inward hook on ventral side, inner margin wide, vertical, with ventral ridge angulate at its apex near preapical hook, dorsal ridge in distal half with inner setae sparse, enlarged, arranged in a line.

Elytral interval 3 without distinct, larger, discal setigerous pores. USS: 17–19.

Prothoracic sternopleural suture fine yet very distinct, less so apically, and joining notopleural sutures at a short distance from apex.

NAME. Combination of Greek 'δενόος' (terrible) and *Drypta* that refers to strongly and unusually armed maxillae.

DISTRIBUTION. As for the type species.

COMMENTS. This monotypic genus is certain to be very closely related to and thence can be considered as a subgenus *Prionodrypta* depending on point of view.

### 6. *Dinodrypta mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1872), **comb.n.**

Figs 4, 10–11, 35–36, 50, 66, 75–76, 85–86, 91.

Chaudoir, 1872: 102 (*Drypta*; Laos).

MATERIAL. ♂, 3 ♀♀ (SIEE), Vietnam, Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, at light HQL450, 28–29.XI.2004 or 6–11.VI.2005 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (SIEE), Lam Dong Province, 35 km NW of Bao Loc, Loc Bao env., 11°50'12"N 107°38'25"E, h=650 m, at light HQL250, 17–22.IV.2012 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (SIEE), Binh Phuoc Province, Bu Gia Map National Park, 12°11'37"N 107°12'21"E, h=350–540 m, at light HQL250, 20–22.IV.2009 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (SIEE), Laos, 117 km N of Vientiane, Van Vieng, 18°55'12"N 102°26'E, h~230 m, at light, 7–9.XI.2015 (I. Melnik); ♀ (SIEE), Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Fah Hom Pok National Park, 19°58'06"N 99°09'13"E – 19°57'18"N 99°09'51"E, 16–20.V.2013 (I. Melnik).

Aedeagus examined in the only male, genitalia and reproductive tract examined in a female.

DIAGNOSIS. A smaller robust species with characters of the genus.

REDESCRIPTION. BL 8.3–9.1 mm. Body (Fig. 66) black, with very slight to indistinct bluish tinge along sides of pronotum and sometimes also on elytra. Labrum, antennomeres 4–11 and mandibles red, mouthparts otherwise reddish-yellow. Legs and basal 1/4–1/2 antennal scape yellow to reddish-yellow, femoral apices and scape in at least apical half black, antennomeres 2 and 3, as well as terminal labial and maxillary palpomeres in about basal two thirds slightly infuscated. Venter black. Dorsal microsculpture totally obliterate, except for indistinct traces of isodiametric meshes here and there on pronotal disc; elytra with isodiametric microsculpture very superficial and varying from distinct to nearly imperceptible.

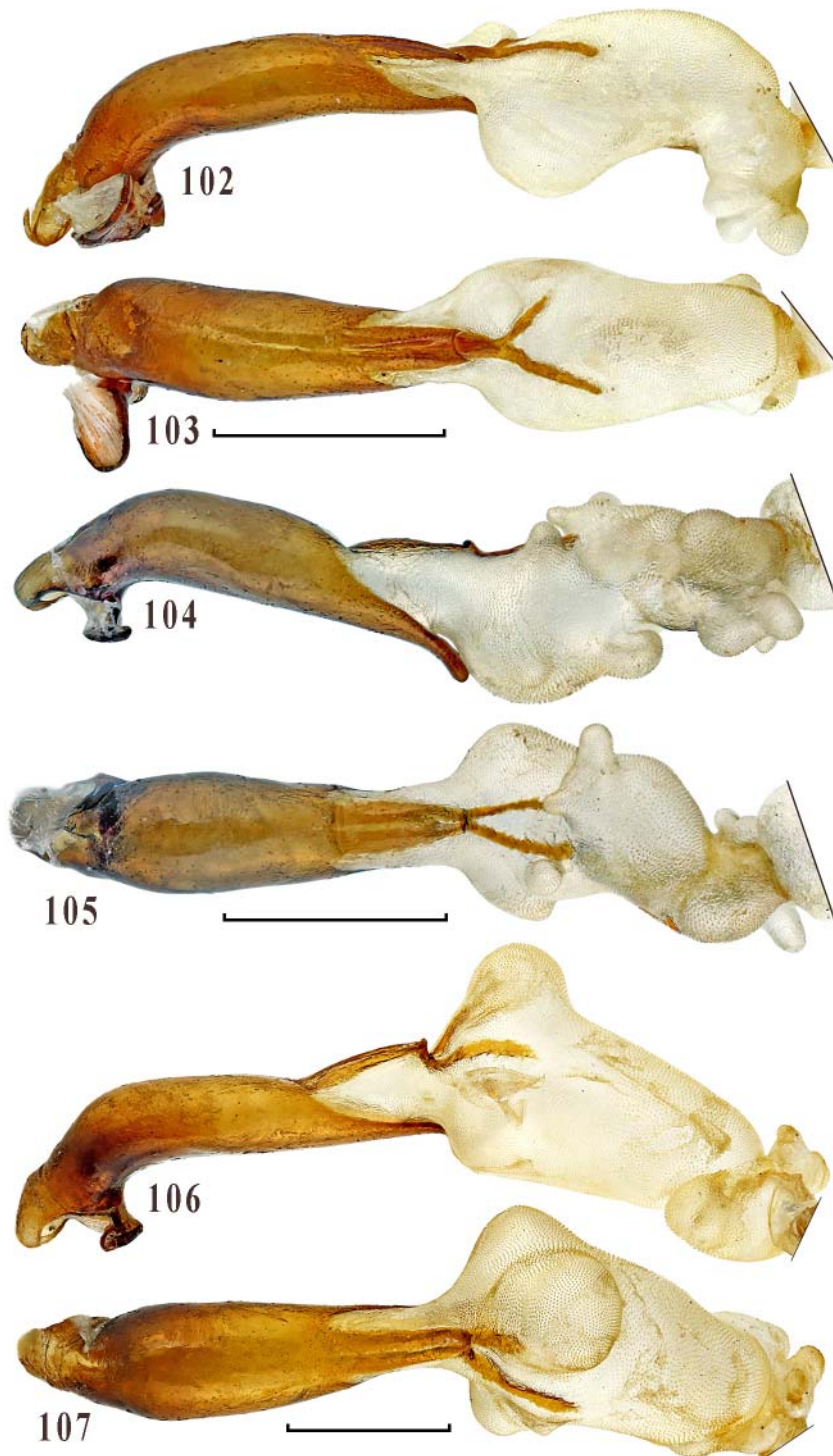
Similar to *P. siderea* in body shape, proportions and other characters except the following. Body convex. Head confluent punctate behind nearly smooth clypeus, very densely punctate on vertex. Genae evenly convex, less abruptly contracted to neck. Antennae reaching or almost reaching middle of elytra, antennal flagellum barely longer in male than in female. Maxillary palpomere 4 and labial palpomere 3 slightly wider in male than in female, mp4L/W 1.09 or 1.29–1.43 (1.35, n=3) and lp3L/W 1.13 or 1.33–1.45 (1.37) in male and female, respectively.

Pronotum very convex, sides rounded in apical three fourths, with no sinuation toward apical angles, these mostly blunt. Explanations of lateral margins very slight, basolateral foveae nearly imperceptible, short and shallow. Median line



obliterate in basal and apical fifths, fine yet deep in between; median impression otherwise missing. Lateral bead fine, obliterate in about apical sixth.

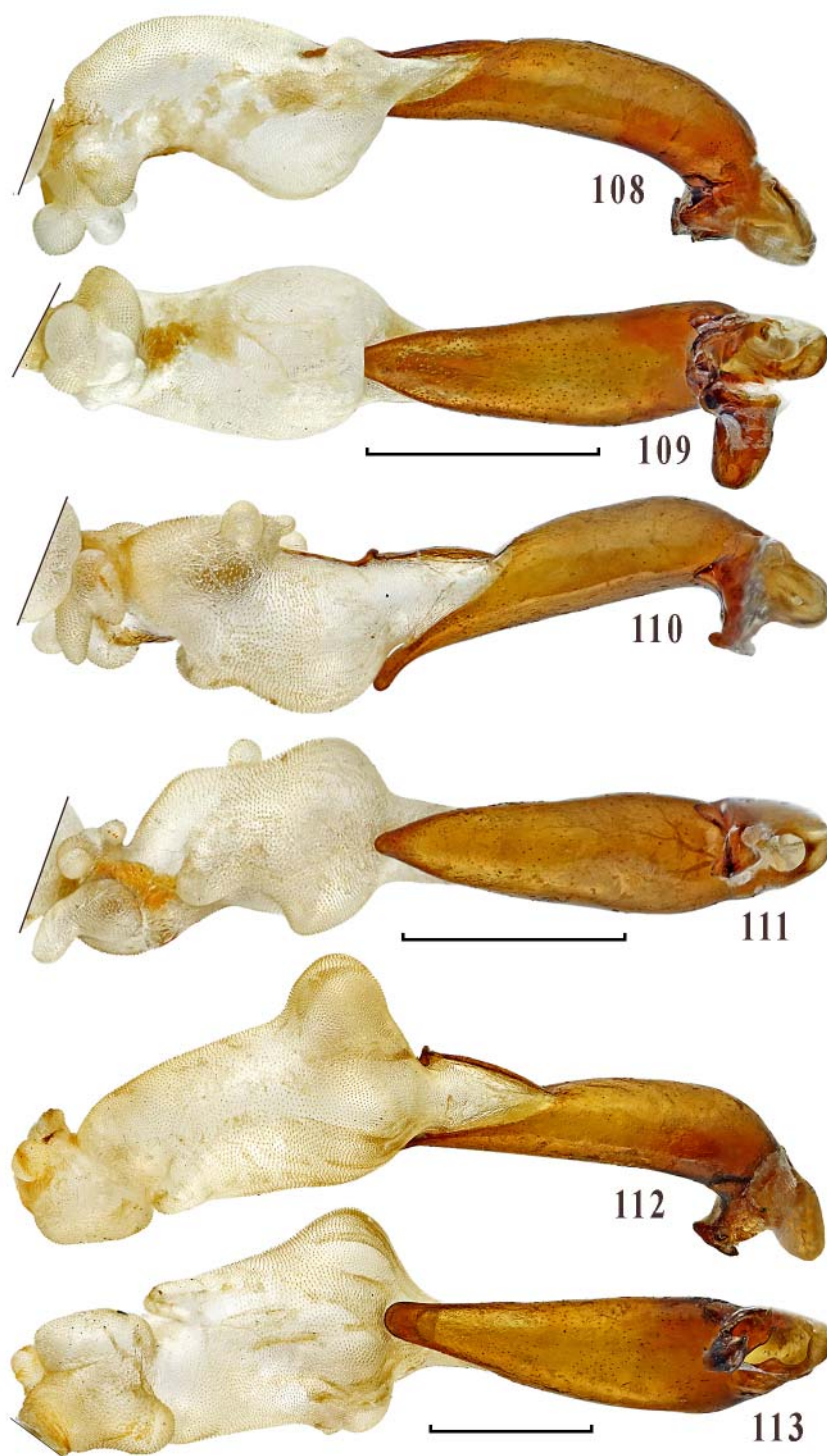
Elytral striae deeper, with punctures very coarse. Intervals nearly costate at base, very convex in basal third, less so behind, densely and almost evenly punctate, 1st with a large se-



**Figs 102–107.** Aedeagus with everted and inflated internal sac: 102–103 — *Drypta aeneipennis*; 104–105 — *Prionodrypta crassiuscula*; 106–107 — *P. siderea*; 102, 104, 106 — left lateral aspect; 103, 105, 107 — dorsal aspect. Scale bar 1 mm.

**Рис. 102–107.** Эдеагус с вывернутым и надутым внутренним мешком: 102–103 — *Drypta aeneipennis*; 104–105 — *Prionodrypta crassiuscula*; 106–107 — *P. siderea*; 102, 104, 106 — слева; 103, 105, 107 — дорзально. Масштаб 1 мм.





**Figs 108–113.** Aedeagus with everted and inflated internal sac: 108–109 — *Drypta aeneipennis*; 110–111 — *Prionodrypta crassiuscula*; 112–113 — *P. siderea*; 108, 110, 112 — right lateral aspect; 109, 111, 113 — ventral aspect. Scale bar 1 mm.

**Рис. 108–113.** Эдеагус с вывернутым и надутым внутренним мешком: 108–109 — *Drypta aeneipennis*; 110–111 — *Prionodrypta crassiuscula*; 112–113 — *P. siderea*; 108, 110, 112 — справа; 109, 111, 113 — вентрально. Масштаб 1 мм.

tigerous pore additional to and situated just posterior to fixed parascutellar seta and pore.

Prosternum nearly flat in lateral view in front of procoxae, sternopleural sutures, fine yet very distinct throughout or except apically.

Aedeagus (Figs 75–76, 85–86, 91): Median lobe without internal sclerite, slightly geniculate a third from base in lateral view; apex short and rounded in lateral view, trapezoidal and more rounded in dorsal/ventral view. Left paramere similar to that of *P. siderea* in shape. Median ligule wide, apical branches narrow and nearly symmetrical.

HABITATS AND HABITS. Major part of specimens examined was collected at light.

DISTRIBUTION. Indochina: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

#### 4. *Desera* Dejean, 1825, *stat.rest.*

Dejean, 1825: 185 (*Drypta* syn.). — *Megadrypta* Sciaky et Anichtchenko, 2020: 525 (type species: *M. mirabilis* Sciaky et Anichtchenko, 2020), *syn.n.* — *Drypta*: Liang *et al.*, 2004: 380 (part.); Sciaky, Anichtchenko, 2020: 523 (part.).

Type species: *Drypta longicollis* Dejean, 1825 (= *longicollis* Macleay, 1825), by monotypy.

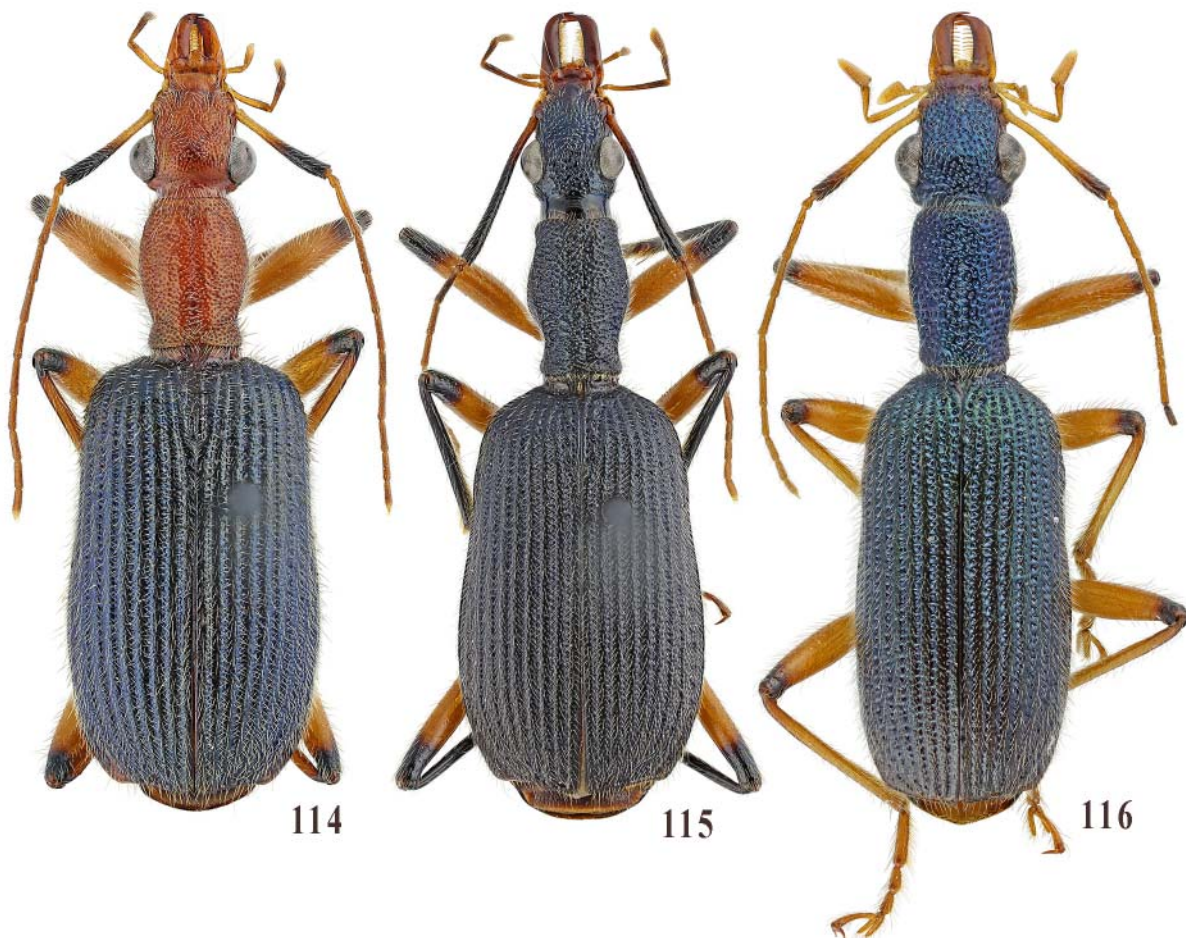
DIAGNOSIS. See the key to genera.

REDESCRIPTION. Body slender, medium- to large-sized, BL 11–17 mm, macropterous to apterous and uniform black, with slight bluish luster. Pronotum and head moderately and confluent punctate and densely pubescent except clypeus. Elytral intervals moderately densely and evenly punctate and pubescent. Dorsum with distinct meshed microsculpture.

Head slender, with eyes projecting beyond long and subangulate genae.

Mandibles very long, with scrobe short, shallow and merging anteriorly into dorsal side. Antennae long, reaching about middle of elytra, with scape very long, extended to second third of pronotum, *ca.* 3–4 times longer than antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. Maxillary lacinia  $\Gamma$ -shaped, its inner margin nearly flat and fringed with a single row of slender and dense setae; palpomere 4 at inner margin about as long as or slightly longer than wide at apex in female. Ligula narrow, trisetose (quadrisetose) apically, with a pair of short setae proximal to preapical ones; harpoon-like in shape due to apex slightly pointed and dorsal spine set just preapically and curved slightly basad.

Pronotum long subcylindric, bisinuate on each side (before base and often behind apex), with anterolateral seta; lateral margin smooth, with lateral bead very fine, lateral edges vesti-



Figs 114–116. Dorsal habitus: 114 — *Drypta aeneipennis*; 115 — *Desera longicollis*; 116 — *Stenodrypta dendrocelloides* sp.n.

Рис. 114–116. Габитус дорзально: 114 — *Drypta aeneipennis*; 115 — *Desera longicollis*; 116 — *Stenodrypta dendrocelloides* sp.n.



gial, blunt, and thence not well separating between pronotum and very narrow notopleura. Basolateral foveae vestigial.

Elytra as for other genera, except for humeri more oblique and extreme base not angulate outside mesothoracic peduncle; lateral bead complete; outer angles rounded. Interval 1 with a row of 4–6 setigerous pores additional to fixed parascutellar seta.

Prothoracic sternopleural sutures fine, distinct in basal half only and joining notopleural sutures at a distance from apex.

Anterior face of protibia above antennal cleaner with a deep median groove.

Abdominal urite VIII (Figs 39–40) in female (*Desera longicollis*): sternite rather widely desclerotized at lateral angles and very narrowly to indistinctly desclerotized along apical margin in lateral fourths.

Tergite IX in (Fig. 49) in female (*Desera longicollis*): laterotergite densely setulose toward apex, gonocoxite crescent, wider basally and medially than apically, with 2–3, mostly two, ensiform setae at middle of outer edge and a vestigial dorsomedial seta inside inner margin, invisible in ventral view. According to the original description, *D. mirabilis* (Sciaky et Anichtchenko, 2020), **comb.n.**, has glabrous gonocoxite IX.

DISTRIBUTION. India, Indochina, China.

COMMENTS. The genus includes three species, of which the type one is macropterous and widespread. The other two, *D. mirabilis* **comb.n.**, and *D. maozhoui* (Chen, Shi et Liang, 2025), **comb.n.**, are apterous and have very restricted ranges in China. Both have recently been described within the genus *Megadrypta* distinguished from other Dryptina chiefly by a larger-sized body, effaced humeri and the gonocoxite IX asetose laterally in female. The former two features are certain to have come from adult aptery, and the gonocoxite IX has the ensiform setae that vary not only between, but also within some dryptine genera in number, including from single to none in *Nesiodrypta*, as described by Sciaky & Anichtchenko [2020].

*Desera* is very distinctive within Dryptina. Its similarity to *Dendrocellus*, *Nesiodrypta* and *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.** is due chiefly to the combination of the complete setation of the body, non-modified maxillae and the presence of distinct elytral and more or less distinct pronotal lateral beads. Other similarities include a fairly slender body and a very long antennal scape, which is characteristic of *Desera* and *Dendrocellus*, while being observed within *Nesiodrypta* and *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.** as well. On the other hand, multiple parascutellar setigerous pores draw *Desera* closer to *Prionodrypta* and *Drypta*, and complete lateral beads of both the elytra and the pronotum, combined with the apical position of the dorsal spine of the labial ligula (vs. preapical in the other taxa), add to the relationships between *Desera* and *Prionodrypta*.

However, many of the characters discussed are certainly plesiomorphic and multiple parascutellar setae appear to be homoplasious for *Drypta*, *Desera*, *Dinodrypta*, *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801, and probably also for *Anthia* Weber, 1801, as a distant relative.

### 7. *Desera longicollis* Macleay, 1825

Figs 12, 39–40, 49, 115.

Macleay, 1825: 28 (India); Dejean, 1825: 185 (*Drypta*; ‘Indes orientales’); Andrewes, 1919: 168; Liang et al., 2004: 380. — *bonelliana* Dejean, 1825: 185 (*Desera*; *longicollis* syn.). — *argillacea* Andrewes, 1924c: 106 (*Drypta*; India, many localities); 1936: 135, **syn.n.** — *semenovi* Jedlička, 1964: 483, **syn.n.**

MATERIAL. Syntype (♂?) of *Drypta argillacea* (BMNH, high resolution photographs), labelled: ‘Nagpur./ C[entral].P[rovinces]. India/ 1,000 ft./ 30.12.1917/

E.A. D’Abriu.’ and ‘under/ stone’ on the underside; ‘Central Mus./ Nagpur, C.P.’, red ‘Type’, ‘*Drypta/ argillacea/ Type Andr./ H.E. Andrewes det.*’, ‘H.E. Andrewes Coll./ B.M. 1945 – 97.’, ‘NHMUK 01598518’.

Additional material: ♀ (ZISP), ‘Каирхана, Ассамъ, 26 11 [19]12, фон Викъ’ [India, Assam, Karhana, von Vikk leg.]; ♀ (SIEE), Vietnam, Nghe An Province, Que Phong District, Pu Hoat National Park, 19°45’19”N 104°47’47”E, h = 840 m, at light HQL250, 15–27.V.2019 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (MSPU), Malaysia, Kuala Tohan, at light, 12–15.VII.1996 (M. Mostovsky).

Besides, single specimen (BMNH, digital image), without locality indicated: NHMUK 010580425 [Natural History Museum, 2023].

DIAGNOSIS. A macropterous, medium-sized species, with legs pale but black femoral apices and infuscated tibiae.

REDESCRIPTION. Some additional characters only because of very limited material and perfect description of *D. argillacea*. Body as in Fig. 115, BL 11.2–13 mm. Legs and antennae varying slightly in colour: tibiae and tarsi from black to slightly reddish (tibiae mostly inwardly, tarsi toward apices); antennae pale in basal 1/4–1/2, antennomeres 2–11 reddish yellow or 2nd and 3rd more or less infuscated. Dorsum rather dull from a coarse meshed microsculpture absent from neck and middle of frons; it is isodiametric on head and on elytra, very uneven, isodiametric to slightly transverse on pronotum. Pronotum and head, except for both clypeus and neck, moderately and confluent punctate. Elytral intervals densely and rather finely punctate.

Eyes medium-sized and convex, projecting beyond genae; these subangulate and long, two fifths as long and about half as high as eyes. Maxillary palpomere 4 and labial palpomere 3 slender, mp4L/W 1.21–1.33, lp3L/W 1.71.

Pronotum very convex, barely concave inside lateral bead in middle third. Basolateral foveae vestigial, in form of shallow concavities converging in basal third. Median line fine, rather superficial, almost reaching base and apex. Lateral bead fine, nearly indistinct apically, obliterate in about basal fourth.

Elytral striae deep, moderately punctate. Intervals convex, 1st with four, one before and three behind, large setigerous pores additional to fixed parascutellar one; interval 3 with three long discal setae hard to detect due to respective setigerous pores not well separable from those of pilosity around. USS: 20–21.

Propleura slightly to very tumid, with sternopleural sutures well-defined halfway between procoxae and apex.

HABITATS AND HABITS. It follows from data labels of the specimens examined that the syntype specimen of *D. argillacea* was taken from ‘under stone’. Another specimen was collected by me at light positioned at the edge of a tropical monsoon forest.

DISTRIBUTION. India (Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Assam), Bangladesh, Vietnam, Malaysia; apparently more widely spread in Indochina.

COMMENTS. Liang et al. [2004] demonstrated that Chaudoir [1861] followed by Bates [1892] and Andrewes [1919, 1930, 1936] misidentified *Desera longicollis* with *Dendrocellus unidentatus*. As a result, Andrewes [1924] re-described *D. longicollis* as *Drypta argillacea*, and the description of *D. semenovi* suggests that this name is another synonym.

### 5. *Stenodrypta* Fedorenko, **gen.n.**

Type species: *Drypta flavipes* Wiedemann, 1823.

DIAGNOSIS. Slender species with maxillary lacinia non-modified, i.e., fringed along inner margin with slender and



dense setae. Pronotal lateral bead distinct or not. Elytral lateral bead distinct and mostly complete, outer angles toothed, and dorsal pilosity rather sparse, short and directed mostly apicad or posteromesad in many representatives. Antennal scape 2.7–3 times as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. Maxillary palpomere 4 dilated much, cultiform or nearly so, half or less as long at inner margin as wide at apex. Body unicoloured or with red prothorax.

DESCRIPTION. Not necessary except very few characters. Body medium-sized, BL 8.5–14 mm, mostly metallic blue or blue green, with pronotum red in some species from the Afrotropical region.

Labial ligula slender, trisetose with apex attenuated and bent more or less ventrad, with lateral setae apical in position and fairly short, half as long as doubled apical seta (*S. flavipes*, *S. ruficollis*) or very short (*S. cyanea*).

Elytral interval 3 without distinct, larger, discal setigerous pores. USS: 18–21.

Prothoracic sternopleural sutures distinct (in species examined).

Abdominal urite VIII (Figs 29–30) in female (*S. flavipes*): sternite rather widely desclerotized in lateral fourth up to and less widely so in lateral angles, dorsal intersegmental membrane narrowly sclerotized along apical edge except laterally; apical setae dense and by comparison long.

Tergite IX in (Fig. 45) in female (*S. flavipes*): laterotergite densely setulose toward apex, gonocoxite crescent, wider medially than apically, at middle with 3–5 ensiform setae at outer edge and two, similar, dorsal setae inside inner margin, invisible in ventral view.

NAME. Combination of Greek ‘στενός’ (narrow) and *Drypta*, refers to slender adult body.

DISTRIBUTION. The Afrotropical and Western Oriental regions.

COMMENTS. The genus certainly includes two Oriental species, *S. flavipes* (Wiedemann, 1823), **comb.n.**, and *S. aetherea* (Andrewes, 1936), **comb.n.**, and at least four Afrotropical and Madagascan ones: *S. ruficollis* (Dejean, 1831), **comb.n.**, *S. cyanicollis* (Fairmaire, 1897), **comb.n.**, *S. thoracica* (Boheman, 1848), **comb.n.**, and *S. cyanea* (Laporte, 1835), **comb.n.** The other three Afrotropical species, *S. pyriformis* (Quedenfeldt, 1883), **comb.n.**, *S. dealata* (Burgeon, 1937), **comb.n.**, and *S. schoutedeni* (Basilewsky, 1949), **comb.n.**, have not been examined, therefore these are placed within this genus provisionally.

This genus is different from *Dendrocellus* in nothing but smooth (vs. pectinate to minutely denticulate) tarsal claws. Besides, many species of the two genera have slender body appearance, with the pronotum red in some African members of either genus, the elytra mostly toothed at outer angles, the labial ligula being very similar if at all different, the maxillary palpomere 4 dilated much at apex, etc. Further similarities can be seen from their aedeagi with subtriangular more or less upturned apices and from both pregenital (VIII) and genital (IX) segments in female. This apparently argues for the closest relationships of the two taxa within Dryptina. *Nesiodrypta* appears to be another close relative.

#### 8. *Stenodrypta dendrocelloides* Fedorenko, **sp.n.**

Figs 18, 116, 129–130, 139–140, 145.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, with label ‘S[outh] Vietnam, N[orthern part of] Dongnai [= Dong Nai] Pr[ovince]./ Nam Cat Tien Nat[ional]. Park/ Exped[ition of]. Russ[ian].-Vietnamese/ Tropical Centre/ at light HQL450 10./ leg. D. Fedorenko .VI.2005’. Paratype ♂, Cambodia./ Mondulkiri/ env.

Sen Monorom/19°29’02”N 107°10’51”E/ h = ~780 m, at light/ leg. I.Melnik 1-5.VI.2014’.

Holotype ♂ of *S. cyanopa*, **comb.n.**, for comparison (BMNH, digital images), with labels: ‘Sarda./ Bengal./ F.W.C.’, white circle edged with red ‘Type’, ‘Brit.Mus./ 1936-402.’, ‘*Drypta/ cyanopa/ Type Andr./* H.E. Andrewes det.’, ‘NHMUK 015998519’.

DIAGNOSIS. A small-sized species from Indochina, with elytral apices obtuse and sharp; mouthparts, antennae and legs pale, except for black apices of both scape and femora. It is distinguished from *S. cyanopa*, **comb.n.**, by the body larger, the head wider than (vs. as wide as) the pronotum due to eyes larger and more projecting beyond the genae; these subangulate and sharply contracted to neck (vs. smoothly convex and oblique).

DESCRIPTION. Body slender (Fig. 116), BL 8.3–8.7 mm. Head and pronotum metallic blue, elytra greenish-blue. Legs, antennae and palps reddish-yellow, mandibles, labrum clypeus and adjacent parts of frons red; scape in about apical fourth and femoral apices black. Venter blue black. Dorsum with distinct microsculpture consisting of isodiametric meshes. Head and pronotum coarsely and very densely punctate, confluent punctate along sides of pronotum and of frons in front of eyes. Elytral intervals finely and densely punctate, each with inner and outer decumbent setae diverging, directed posteromesad or posterolaterad, respectively.

Head subtriangular, eyes medium-sized, convex, projecting far beyond genae; these subangulate and long, slightly more than a third as long as wide and about half as high as eyes. Antennae moderately long, surpassing basal 2/5 elytra, with scape reaching nearly pronotal apex, barely more than twice longer than antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. Maxillary lacinia at inner margin with ensiform setae slender and dense in basal half while rather sparse and enlarged in apical half; palpomere 4 cultiform, dilated much at apex, only a fifth as long at inner margin as wide at apex (mp4L/W 0.21–0.22); labial palpomere 3 securiform, lp3L/W 0.44–0.45. Labial ligula trisetose, with lateral setae half as long as apical one and almost apical in position.

Pronotum cylindrical, truncate at base and at apex, very slightly rounded on sides and slightly sinuate about a fifth from base; basal and apical angles obtuse and apically rounded. Disc without traceable dorsal impressions except fine and superficial median line that almost reaches base and apex. Lateral bead missing, lateral edges and notopleura nearly so.

Elytra cylindrical, with humeri rounded, barely wider behind than before, outer angles very obtuse yet sharp, apices slightly oblique and nearly straight, sutural angle almost right and sharp. Base very oblique, not angulate at mesothoracic peduncle. Lateral bead distinct throughout but base. Striae deep, very coarsely punctate, in basal third with punctures as wide as or wider than intervals in between, 1st adjoining parascutellar setigerous pore, additional parascutellar pores missing. Intervals convex in basal fourth, nearly flat behind; intervals 3, 5 and 7 with multiple erect setae that are longer than decumbent setae of dorsal pilosity; at least basal and preapical setae in interval 3 longer still. USS: 15–17.

Prosternum with sternopleural sutures fine, obliterate apically.

Aedeagus (Figs 129–130, 139–140, 145): similar to that of *D. coelestinus* in shape, except for ventral margin in lateral view being slightly convex in apical third, and apex in dorsal/ventral view larger, triangular and narrowly rounded at tip. Integuments smooth. Median ligule wide, rounded on sides.

NAME. Refers to great similarity of this species to many slender species of the genus *Dendrocellus* in appearance.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** Both specimens were taken at light.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Known from two localities only.

**COMMENTS.** This species is described within *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.** with some doubt, which also seems to be true of *S. cyanopa*, **comb.n.**, because these two species exhibit some differences from many other congeners. These differences include the maxillary palpomere 4 dilated very much at apex, the antennal scape rather short, the elytral pubescence slightly different, and the setae along the inner margin of the maxillary lacinia are fairly sparse and somewhat enlarged. Further research is necessary to clarify the discrepancy for the reason.

### 6. *Dendrocellus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 24; Chaudoir, 1850: 33; 1861: 545; Andrewes, 1939: 133; Jeannel, 1949: 1064; Liang *et al.*, 2004: 380; Liang, Kavanaugh, 2007: 1; Sciaky, Anichtchenko, 2020: 524. — *Desera* (non Dejean, 1825; nec Hope, 1838): Hope, 1831: 21 [HN]; Dupuis, 1912: 319; Andrewes, 1919: 170; 1923: 8; 1930: 141; 1936: 136; Heller, 1923: 303; Basilevsky, 1960: 177; Jedlička, 1964: 486; Hansen, 1968: 397; Habu, 1967: 277; 1984: 117.

Type species: *Dendrocellus discolor* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 (= *Desera nepalensis* Hope, 1831), designated by Andrewes [1939].

**DIAGNOSIS.** Slender and small- to medium-sized species, with BL 8–14 mm, distinctive from *Stenodrypta* **gen.n.** in only having pectinate or denticulate tarsal claws. Other features include both antenna and its scape long, the former reaching to about middle of elytra, the latter extended caudad beyond anterior 1/4–2/5 pronotum and mostly 2.6–3 times as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined, maxillary palpomere 4 oblong, cultiform, much wider at apex than long at inner margin in both sexes, elytral bead varying (often between individuals) from complete to obliterate basally and/or apically; pronotal lateral bead missing or almost so, due to lateral groove and lateral edge are hardly traceable.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Some additions only. Maxillary lacinia at inner margin flat to rather thick, with ventral ridge subangulate, in basal half.

Elytral intervals 1, 3, 5 and 7 with multiple erect setae longer than decumbent pubescence around and usually more distinct in intervals 3 and 5.

Abdominal urite VIII (Figs 25–28) in female: sternite rather widely desclerotized along apical margin in lateral fourth, with dorsal intersegmental membrane narrowly sclerotized along apical edge except laterally, more widely so in middle third of lateral half.

Tergite IX in (Fig. 43–44) in female: laterotergite densely setulose toward apex, gonocoxite crescent, wider medially and/or basally than at pointed or blunt apex, with multiple ensiform setae, 3–4 at middle of outer edge and as much just inside inner margin.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** No exact data except that many species are common at lower altitudes and have adults that often come to light in the evening and at night.

**DISTRIBUTION.** This widespread genus includes 15 species in the Oriental region, four species in Africa south of the Sahara Desert and three species on New Guinea (1) or Northern Australia (2). But two species, *D. geniculatus* (Klug, 1834) and *D. nepalensis* (Hope, 1831) were reported from Vietnam, with ‘Tonkin/Tonking’ given as the record for the latter [Andrewes, 1930; Jedlička, 1964; Hansen, 1968], and Liang & Kavanaugh [2007] only indicated ‘Vietnam’ for *D. nepalensis*, yet with no mention of specimens examined. Occurrence of three more species, *D. coelestinus* (Klug, 1834), *D. unidentatus* (Macleay, 1825) and *D. confusus* (Hansen,

1968) was expectable in Vietnam because the three are widespread in South and Southeast Asia.

**COMMENTS.** For recent revision see Liang & Kavanaugh [2007].

### 9. *Dendrocellus geniculatus* (Klug, 1834)

Figs 117, 121–122, 131–132, 141, 147–150.

Klug, 1834: 52 (*Drypta*; ‘Ostindien’); Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 25 (*Dendrocellus*); Chaudoir, 1872: 102; Bates, 1883: 279; 1889: 280; 1891: 336; Andrewes, 1923: 8; 1930: 141 (*Desera*); 1926: 349; 1933: 342; 1936: 136; Heller, 1921: 530 (*Dendrocellus*); 1923: 303 (*Desera*); Jedlička, 1964: 486; Hansen, 1968: 401, 406; Habu, 1967: 278; 1984: 117; Liang *et al.* Kavanaugh, 2007: 13, 19 (*Dendrocellus*). — *gilsoni* Dupuis, 1912: 319 (*Desera*; Takao, Taiwan); Hansen, 1968: 404. — *continentalis* Hansen, 1968: 405 (*Desera gilsoni* ssp.; Laos).

**MATERIAL.** 45 specimens: 11 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ (SIEE), Vietnam, Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, at light HQL450 (D. Fedorenko), various dates between 28.XI–4.XII.2004 or 29.V–7.VI.2005; ♂ (SIEE), 70 km NE of Saigon, Ma Da, 26.X.1990 (N. Belyaeva); 5 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀ (SIEE), Gia Lai Province, ~55 km ENE Pleiku, 14°17'45"N 108°26'57"E, Kon Ka Kinh National Park, h = 600 m, at light HQL250, 8–20.V.2017 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (SIEE), Cao Bang Province, Babe National Park (A. Kuznetsov); ♂ (ISEA), Thailand, Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat), Nong Bun Nak, deciduous gallery forest, h=200 m, 14°41'25"N 102°27'45.7"E, 19–24.V.2010 (A.V. Korshunov); 1 spm. (ISEA), Saeng Sang, Lam Sae Dam National Park, Tha Plan, h=250 m, 14°16'40"N 102°25'28.5"E, 7–8.VI.2010 (A.V. Korshunov).

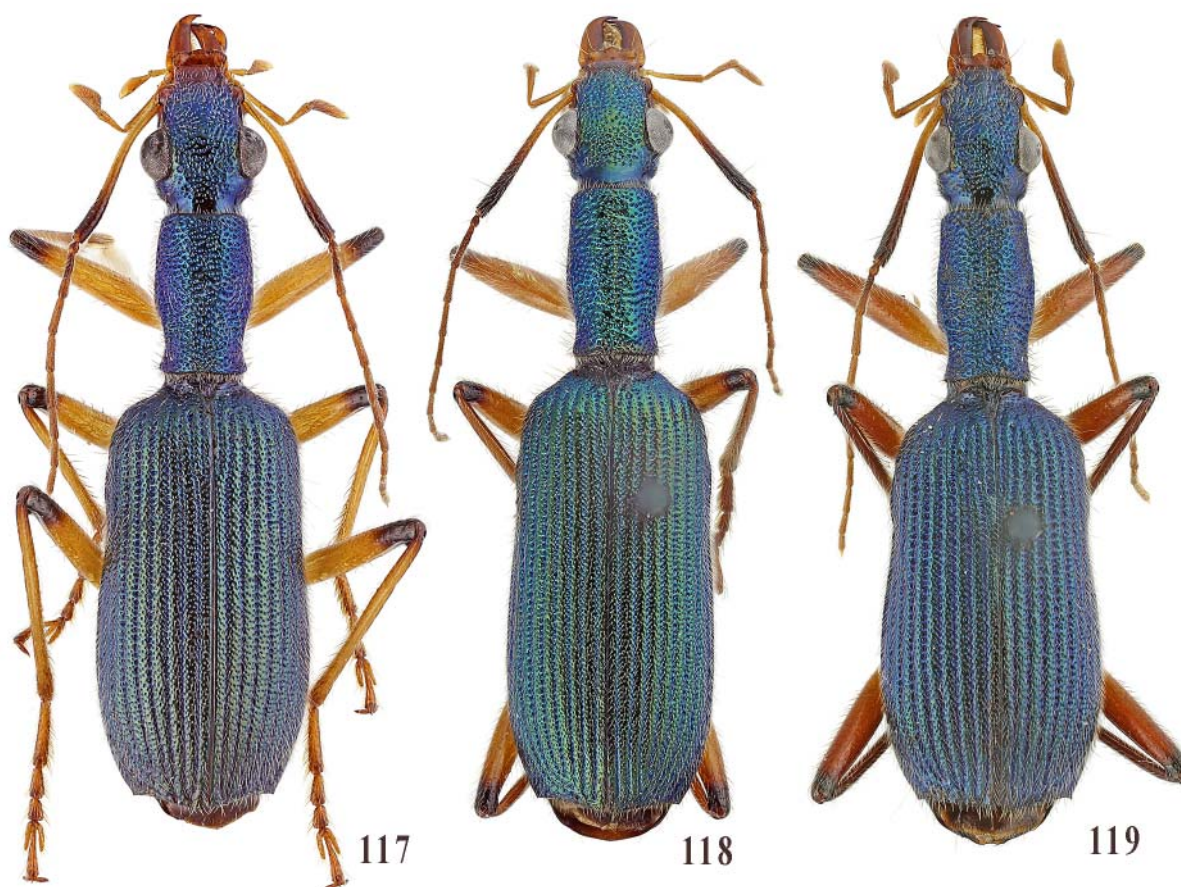
Aedeagus examined in six males, including three with everted and inflated internal sac; female genitalia and reproductive tract examined in three females.

**DIAGNOSIS.** A smaller-sized species (Fig. 117) distinguished from the other congeners by the combination of tarsal claws between basal fourth and apical third with about five medium-sized teeth, elytral outer angles obtuse, pointed or slightly toothed, dorsum rather dull from distinct meshed microsculpture, head and pronotum mostly blue and elytra bluish green, body appendages and labrum pale but black femoral apices, apical 1/3–1/2 scape and more or less infuscated antennomeres 2 and 3. Besides, anterolateral pronotal seta barely longer than and hardly if at all separable from decumbent pubescence around.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Not necessary except minor details as follows. BL 8.7–9.7 mm (in specimens examined). Scape extended caudad beyond apical 1/4 pronotum, 2.8–3.0 times as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. Maxillary palpomere 4 very wide at apex, mp4L/W 0.26–0.30 (0.29, n=3) or 0.34–0.40 (0.38) in male and female, respectively; labial palpomere 3 triangular, lp3L/W 0.60–0.80 (0.73) or 1.06–1.23 (1.14) in male and female, respectively. Labial ligula as for *D. coelestinus*, except only for its apex being barely shorter and slightly less distinctly bent ventrad. Elytral lateral bead mostly obliterate from peduncle to humerus and in apical fifth. Erect setae fairly sparse and mostly traceable in interval 3. USS: 18–20. Prosternum with sternopleural sutures distinct, thin yet deep, deeper in apical half except close to notopleural sutures.

Aedeagus (Figs 121–122, 131–132, 141, 147–150): As for *D. coelestinus*, except that ventral margin is very convex in apical half, apex short and almost round in lateral view, small, triangular and narrowly rounded at tip in dorsal/ventral view. Integuments finely and densely striated on ventral side only. Median ligule moderately wide, lateral branches thin and strongly diverging. Internal sac bent ventrad and then to the left, with three basal bulbs, lateral two small yet distinct, dor-





**Figs 117–119.** Dorsal habitus: 117 — *Dendrocellus geniculatus*; 118 — *D. coelestinus*; 119 — *D. unidentatus*.  
**Рис. 117–119.** Габитус дорзально: 117 — *Dendrocellus geniculatus*; 118 — *D. coelestinus*; 119 — *D. unidentatus*.

sal one (between branches of median ligule) large and short. Preapical sclerite nearly symmetrical, rather small, and moderately sclerotized. Dorsal lamella of apical joint large, semi-circular, sclerotized, reversed basad in everted and inflated internal sac.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** As for the genus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Throughout South and Southeast Asia, from Pakistan and India east to Japan and Philippines, and southeast to Greater Sunda Isles (Sumatra, Borneo).

10. *Dendrocellus unidentatus* (Macleay, 1825)

Figs 21–22, 25–26, 43, 119, 123–124, 133–134, 142, 151–154.

Macleay, 1825: 28 (*Drypta*; Java); Chaudoir, 1861: 545 (*Dendrocellus*; part.); Andrewes, 1919: 167 (*Desera*); 1933: 343; Liang *et al.*, 2004: 381 (*Dendrocellus*); Liang, Kavanaugh, 2007: 12, 35. — *longicollis* (non Macleay, 1825; nec Dejean, 1825): Chaudoir, 1861: 545 (*Dendrocellus*); Bates, 1892: 385; Andrewes, 1919: 168; 1930: 142 (*Desera*); 1936: 136; Hansen, 1968: 401, 403.

**MATERIAL.** ♀ (SIEE), **Vietnam**, Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, at light HQL450, 24.XI.2004 (D. Fedorenko); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SIEE), same data, except for 29.V–10.VI.2005; ♀ (SIEE), Binh Phuoc Province, Bu Gia Map National Park, 12°11'37"N 107°12'21"E, h=540 m, at light HQL250, 26.IV–4.V.2013 (D. Fedorenko); 2 ♂♂ (SIEE), Lam Dong

Province, 35 km NW of Bao Loc, Loc Bao env., 11°50'12"N 107°38'25"E, h=650 m, at light HQL250, 17–22.IV.2012 (D. Fedorenko); 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SIEE), Gia Lai Province, ~55 km ENE Pleiku, 14°17'45"N 108°26'57"E, Kon Ka Kinh National Park, h = 600 m, at light HQL250, 8–20.V.2017 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (SIEE), Quang Binh Province, Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park, Bo Trach, h = 375 m, 17°22'14"N 106°13'18"E, at light, 12–21.V.2022 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (SIEE), **Cambodia**, Mondulkiri Province, env. Sen Monorom, 19°29'02"N 107°10'51"E, h~780 m, at light, 1–5.VI.2014 (I. Melnik); ♀ (MSPU), **Nepal**, Annapurna Mt., Kali Gandaki valley, h~1800 m, 4 km NW Ghasa, 6.V.1996 (M. Tshernyakhovsky).

Aedeagus examined in three males, including one with everted and inflated internal sac; female genitalia and reproductive tract examined in one female.

**DIAGNOSIS.** A medium-sized species (Fig. 119) distinctive in the combination of tarsal claw throughout its lengths with 6–7 long teeth, elytral outer angles conspicuously toothed, the tooth being in form of a large equilateral triangle, and dorsum dull from distinct meshed microsculpture; the body, especially pronotum, very slender, PL/PW~1.7, dorsum mostly metallic blue.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Some characters only. BL 10.7–12 mm (in specimens examined). Mouthparts, including labrum, red, trochanters and femora in basal fourth yellow; femora otherwise reddish-yellow, with apices black; tibiae

and tarsi mostly infuscated while varying in colour. Scape extended caudad beyond apical 1/3 pronotum, about three times as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. Maxillary and labial terminal palpomeres with apices less wide than in *D. geniculatus*: mp4L/W 0.31–0.42 (0.38, n=3) or 0.58–0.69 (0.63) in male and female, respectively; lp3L/W 0.76–0.86 (0.80) or 1.11–1.25 (1.18) in male and female, respectively. Labial ligula as for *D. coelestinus*, except that apex is shorter and less distinctly bent ventrad, and lateral setae are very short. Elytral lateral bead entire; intervals 1, 3, 5, and 7 with multiple, long, erect setae. USS: 18–19. Prosternum with sternopleural sutures deep.

**Aedeagus** (Figs 123–124, 133–134, 142, 151–154): As for *D. coelestinus*, except for ventral margin barely convex and apex barely wider in lateral view. Integuments finely and densely striated ventrally and on left side except basally, with coarse isodiametric microsculpture distal to basal bulb. Median ligule moderately wide, lateral branches thin and strongly diverging. Internal sac bent ventrad and slightly to the left, with three basal bulbs, lateral two very small, dorsal one (between branches of median ligule) medium-sized, long and curved basad. Preapical sclerite nearly symmetrical and well sclerotized.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** As for the genus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Pakistan, India and Nepal east to China, and southeast to Greater Sunda Isles (Sumatra, Java); throughout Indochina (Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam).

**COMMENTS.** In populations from Vietnam and Cambodia, the legs vary between individuals in colour. Great majority of specimens have the tibiae black or brown black, with apices and the tarsi dark brown, while the others have the tibiae and the tarsi less infuscated, brown or reddish brown, being nearly as pale coloured as the femora in some of them.

### 11. *Dendrocellus coelestinus* (Klug, 1834)

Figs 19–20, 118, 125–126, 135–136, 144, 158.

Klug, 1834: 53 (*Drypta*; Java); Andrewes, 1927: 100 (*Desera*); Liang, Kavanaugh, 2007: 10, 15. — *paralleus* Chaudoir, 1872: 101 (Sumatra). — *unidensatus*: Chaudoir, 1861: 545 (*Dendrocellus*; part.); Andrewes, 1919: 167 (part.).

**MATERIAL.** ♀ (SIEE), **Vietnam**, Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, at light HQL450, 30.V.2005 (D. Fedorenko); 2 ♂♂ (SIEE), Gia Lai Province, ~55 km ENE Pleiku, 14°17'45"N 108°26'57"E, Kon Ka Kinh National Park, h = 600 m, at light, 8–20.V.2017 (D. Fedorenko); ♂, ♀ (SIEE), Quang Binh Province, Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park, Bo Trach, h = 375 m, 17°22'14"N 106°13'18"E, at light, 12–21.V.2022 (D. Fedorenko); 2 ♀♀ (ISEA), **Thailand**, 32 km SE of Lam-pang, near Wiang Kosui National Park, h=450 m, 18°04'1.2"N 99°39'52.5"E, 29.VII–3.VIII.2013 (A.V. Korshunov).

**Aedeagus** examined in three males, including one with everted and inflated internal sac.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Very similar to *D. geniculatus*, from which it differs by tarsal claws except both base and apex with 4–5 minute and short teeth, rather denticles, forebody dorsum shiny due to meshed microsculpture absent from head and very superficial on pronotum, body larger and slenderer (Fig. 118), with elytra nearly twice or more as long as wide in both sexes, and femora black at extreme apices. Besides, medial lobe of labrum usually more triangular and more projecting.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Not necessary but some details. BL 11.1–11.4 mm (in specimens examined). Dorsum metallic green, with bluish reflections along extreme lateral margins of both pronotum and elytra. Apical 1/2–1/3 scape infuscated, antennomeres 2 and 3 slightly infuscated or not. Scape about 2.8 times as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. Maxil-

lary palpomere 4 very wide at apex, mp4L/W 0.18–0.29 (0.23, n=3) or 0.25–0.35 (0.30) in male and female, respectively; labial palpomere 3 triangular, lp3L/W 0.50–0.57 (0.53) or 0.63–0.71 (0.66) in male and female, respectively. Labial ligula very slender, with apex long and bent ventrad, trisetose, lateral setae apical and mostly much shorter than apical doubled seta. Elytra almost parallel-sided in both sexes, with lateral beads from entire to obliterate at base and in apical fifth; intervals 1, 3, 5, and 7 with multiple, long, erect setae. USS: 16–19. Prosternum with sternopleural sutures deep.

**Aedeagus** (Figs 125–126, 135–136, 144, 158): median lobe slender and convex at ventral margin in apical half, finely and densely striated on sides in middle third and less distinctly so in the fourth fifth ventrally; apex in lateral view thin and very slightly upturned, in dorsal view subtriangular and widely rounded at tip. Median ligule slender, extended directly into a fairly long common base of lateral branches, these thin and moderately diverging. Internal sac longitudinal, very slightly bent ventrad, with four basal bulbs, large ventral, large and bifid dorsal (between branches of median ligule) and two, smaller, lateral. Preapical sclerite nearly symmetrical and not well sclerotized, complemented by another, ventral, sclerite or poorly sclerotized transverse fold just distal ventrobasal bulb.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** As for the genus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Pakistan and India east to China (Yunnan, Hainan) and southeast to Java and Sulawesi.

**COMMENTS.** Among the specimens examined, only two have an additional parascutellar setigerous pore situated at middle of interval 1 posterior to the fixed seta on either right elytron (Cat Tien NP) or both elytra (Phong Nha – Ke Bang NP). Individual variability of this character is unique and uncharacteristic of not only *Dendrocellus*, but also the Dryptina as a whole.

### 12. *Dendrocellus confusus* (Hansen, 1968)

Figs 1, 27–28, 44, 120, 127–128, 137–138, 143, 155–157.

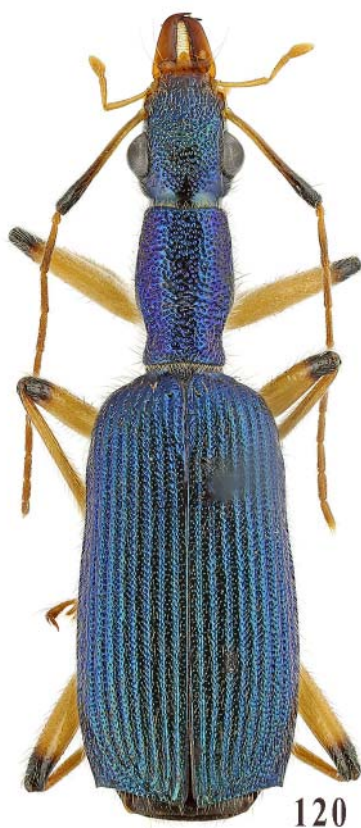
Hansen, 1968: 401, 406 (*Desera*; Laos); Liang, Kavanaugh, 2007: 10, 17.

**MATERIAL.** 33 specimens: ♂ (SIEE), **Vietnam**, Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, at light HQL450, 3–4. XII.2004 (D. Fedorenko); 12 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ (SIEE), same data except for 30.V–11.VI.2005; ♀ (SIEE), Lam Dong Province, Bi Doup – Nui Ba Nat. nature Reserve, env. Long Lanh, 12°10'44"N 108°40'44"E, h=1400–1600 m, at light HQL250, 17–20.IV.2008 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (SIEE), same data, except for 12°10'58"N 108°40'48"E, at light, 9–24.VI.2024 (A. Prosvirov); ♀ (SIEE), Gia Lai Province, ~40 km NEE of Pleiku, 14°12'11"N 108°18'54"E, Kon Ka Kinh Natn. Park, h = 890 m, at light, 9–22.V.2016 (D. Fedorenko); ♂, 3 ♀♀ (SIEE), same data except ~55 km ENE of Pleiku, 14°17'45"N 108°26'57"E, ..., h = 600 m, ..., 8–20.V.2017; ♂ (SIEE), Quang Nam Province, Nam Giang Distr., Song Thanh National Park, 15°33'48"N 107°23'22"E, h=1050 m, at light HQL250, 23.IV–11.V.2019 (D. Fedorenko); ♀ (SIEE), Nghe An Province, Que Phong District, Pu Hoat National Park, 19°45'19"N 104°47'47"E, h = 840 m, at light HQL250, 15–27.V.2019 (D. Fedorenko); ♂ (ISEA), **Thailand**, Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat), Nong Bun Nak, deciduous gallery forest, h=200 m, 14°41'25"N 102°27'45.7"E, 19–24.V.2010 (A.V. Korshunov).

**Aedeagus** examined in seven males, including two with everted and inflated internal sac; female genitalia and reproductive tract examined in one female.

**DIAGNOSIS.** A medium-sized species (Fig. 120) recognizable by labrum with triangular median lobe projecting far,





**Fig. 120.** *Dendrocellus confusus*, dorsal habitus.  
**Рис. 120.** *Dendrocellus confusus*, габитус дорзально.

tarsal claws at middle with 4–5 small teeth, elytral outer angles moderately toothed, forebody dorsum shiny due to meshed microsculpture absent from head and very superficial to indistinct on pronotum, and antennal flagellum long, so that scape only 2.2 times as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined (vs. 2.8–3.0 times in many other congeners). Body dorsum blue, legs pale but femora black in apical 1/5–1/6.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Some details only. BL 11–11.8 mm (in specimens examined). Dorsum blue. Apical 1/3–1/4 scape infuscated, antennomeres 2 and 3 pale.

Terminal maxillary and labial palpomeres triangular: mp4L/W 0.35–0.44 (0.39, n=4) or 0.58–0.74 (0.67) in male and female, respectively; lp3L/W 0.58–0.74 (0.67) or 0.84–0.98 (0.90) in male and female, respectively. Maxillary palpomere 4 about 0.4/0.45 times as long at inner margin as wide at apex in male/female; labial palpomere 3 about 0.7/0.9 times as long at inner margin as wide at apex in male/female. Labial ligula straight, tri-, sometimes indistinctly 5- or 7-setose due to the presence of 1–2 additional, short, lateral setae proximal to distal ones; its apex widely triangular in lateral view, dorsal spine long and just preapical in position. Elytra almost parallel-sided in both sexes, with lateral beads from entire to obliterate at base and in apical fifth; intervals 1, 3, 5, and 7 with multiple, long, erect setae. USS: 18–20. Prosternum with deep sternopleural sutures.

Aedeagus (Figs 127–128, 137–138, 143, 155–157): median lobe finely and densely striated in at least apical three

fifths, with apex upturned in lateral view and widely triangular in dorsal/ventral view. Median ligule wide, truncate apically, with lateral branches thin, subequally long, widely separated at base, then diverging. Dorsal lamella of apical joint short, sinuate medially, reversed and almost indistinct in everted internal sac. This latter robust, recurved, with three basal bulbs, dorsal (between branches of median ligule) and right being small, left one large. Preapical sclerite large and well sclerotized.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** As for the genus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Pakistan and India east to China and Japan, southeast to Sumatra, Java and Borneo; Indochina (Thailand, Laos, Vietnam).

**COMMENTS.** This species was described based on a single male specimen from Laos. It was noticed in both the key and the original description that the holotype was smaller than members of *Dendrocellus geniculatus*, 9 mm (vs. 10–11 mm) in length and that it had tarsal claw denticulations 'small/short yet distinct' (vs. very small and nearly indistinct). These characters both should be quite otherwise in the species compared, yet the aedeagus depicted [Hansen, 1968] was characteristic of *D. confusus*. For the reason, in treating this species we follow Liang & Kavanaugh [2007].

### 13. *Dendrocellus nepalensis* (Hope, 1831)

Hope, 1831: 21 (*Desera*; 'Nepaul'); Dohrn, 1879: 457; Andrewes, 1919: 170; 1930: 142; Jedlička, 1964: 487; Hansen, 1968: 400, 402; Liang, Kavanaugh, 2007: 10, 15. — *discolor* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 ('Martaban [= Mottama]', Myanmar); Bates, 1891: 336.

**MATERIAL.** No specimens examined.

**DIAGNOSIS.** A medium-sized species, 10–12 mm in length, with forebody blue and elytra largely purplish; pronotum short, PL/PW~1.30, legs bicoloured, pale, with femora bluish-black. Distinct from *D. kulti* (Jedlička, 1964) in only having the body blue, the outer angles of the elytra rounded and the aedeagus being barely narrower at apex in dorsal view. Aedeagus otherwise has the apex of the median lobe thin and upturned in lateral view, large subtriangular and rather widely rounded in dorsal/ventral view.

**REDESCRIPTION.** See Liang & Kavanaugh [2007].

**DISTRIBUTION.** India and Nepal east to China (Tibet, Yunnan). Only recorded by Andrewes [1919] in 'Chapa [= Sa Pa, Lao Cai Province]', northern Vietnam.

**COMMENTS.** Andrewes [1936] keyed this species as having the elytra metallic green, with outer angles angulate.

### [7. *Nesiodrypta* Jeannel, 1949]

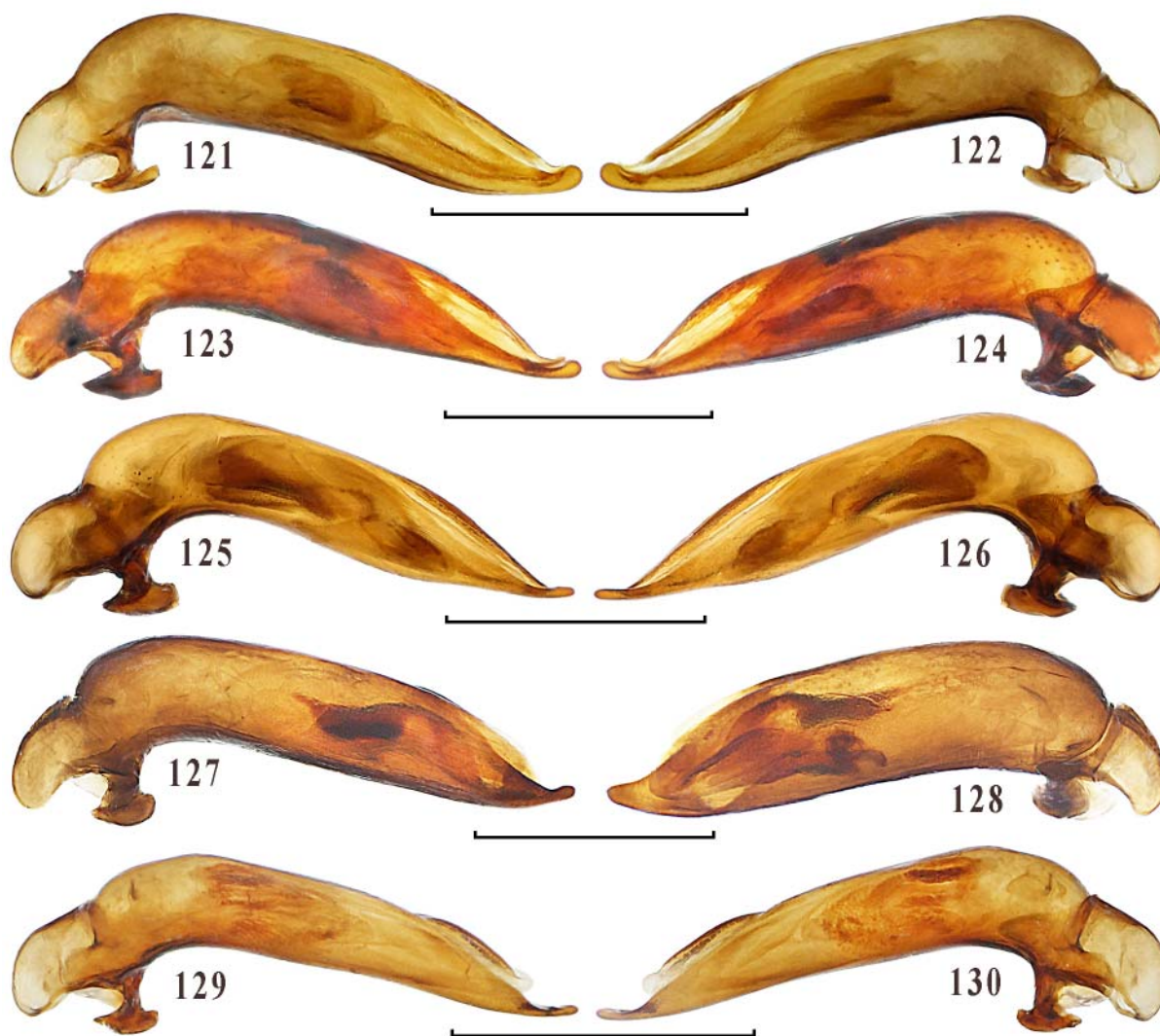
Jeannel, 1949: 1064, 1069; Basilewsky, 1960: 173; Lorenz, 1998: 477; 2005: 503; Sciaky, Anichtchenko, 2020: 525. — *Goniodrypta* Jeannel, 1949: 1069 (type species: *Drypta iris* Laporte, 1840).

Type species: *Drypta perrieri* Fairmaire, 1897, by original designation.

**DIAGNOSIS.** A larger-sized species, BL 13–18 mm, defined chiefly by pronotum more or less distinctly cross-striated, elytral outer angles spinose or toothed and intervals apparently smooth due to very fine setigerous punctures of dorsal pubescence, combined with plesiomorphic characters, such as smooth tarsal claws, complete setation of both head and pronotum, unspecialized setation of maxillary lacinia, distinct pronotal and elytral lateral beads, elytra without additional parascutellar setae.

**REDESCRIPTION.** Not necessary here except minor additions. Larger-sized (BL 13–18 mm) macropterous species.

Antennae short, slightly extended beyond elytral bases, with scape reaching about pronotal apex and about thrice as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. Mandibles flattened



**Figs 121–130.** Median lobe of aedeagus: 121–122 — *Dendrocellus geniculatus*; 123–124 — *D. unidentatus*; 125–126 — *D. coelestinus*; 127–128 — *D. confusus*; 129–130 — *Stenodrypta dendrocelloides*; 121, 123, 125, 127, 129 — left lateral aspect; 122, 124, 126, 128, 130 — right lateral aspect. Scale bar 1 mm.

**Рис. 121–130.** Средняя доля эдеагуса: 121–122 — *Dendrocellus geniculatus*; 123–124 — *D. unidentatus*; 125–126 — *D. coelestinus*; 127–128 — *D. confusus*; 129–130 — *Stenodrypta dendrocelloides*; 121, 123, 125, 127, 129 — слева; 122, 124, 126, 128, 130 — справа. Масштаб 1 мм.

basally, scrobe less than half as long, nearly dorsal, widely open apically due to dorsal ridge edged only basally, blunt to obliterate in front. Maxillary lacinia  $\Gamma$ -shaped, its inner margin flat apically, otherwise vertical, moderately wide, nearly rectangular at ventral ridge, dorsal ridge fringed with a single row of slender and dense setae; palpomere 4 rather slightly dilated at apex in at least female (mp4L/W 0.67–1.6); lp3L/W ~1.5–2. Ligula narrow, trisetose apically, harpoon-like in shape due to apex a little elongated and slightly curved ventrad, leaving dorsal spine set apart.

Abdominal urite VIII in female (Figs 41–42): sternite as for *Prionodrypta* and *Drypta*, i.e., with apical margin narrowly desclerotized in lateral fourth up to lateral angles.

Tergite IX in female (Fig. 52): laterotergite densely setulose toward apex, gonocoxite crescent, wider medially and basally than apically, at middle with single ensiform seta at outer

edge and a similar dorsal seta inside inner margin, invisible in dorsal view.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Madagascar (15 species) and Equatorial Africa (two eastern and single western species).

**COMMENTS.** Three species have been examined for comparison: *N. perrieri*, *N. waterhousei* Oberthur, 1881, and *N. iris*, besides high resolution photographs of *N. negrettii* Facchini, 2011, in the description of the latter. Because this material is very limited, the diagnostic combination concerns chiefly *N. perrieri* as the type species of the genus.

Its two female specimens examined have the dorsal microsculpture isodiametric and coarse on the elytra, slightly transverse and almost obliterate on the pronotum, and almost absent from the head. The elytral pubescence is rather short, fine, moderately dense and even, with setigerous punctures minute and thence hard to detect, for which reason the intervals appear smooth and



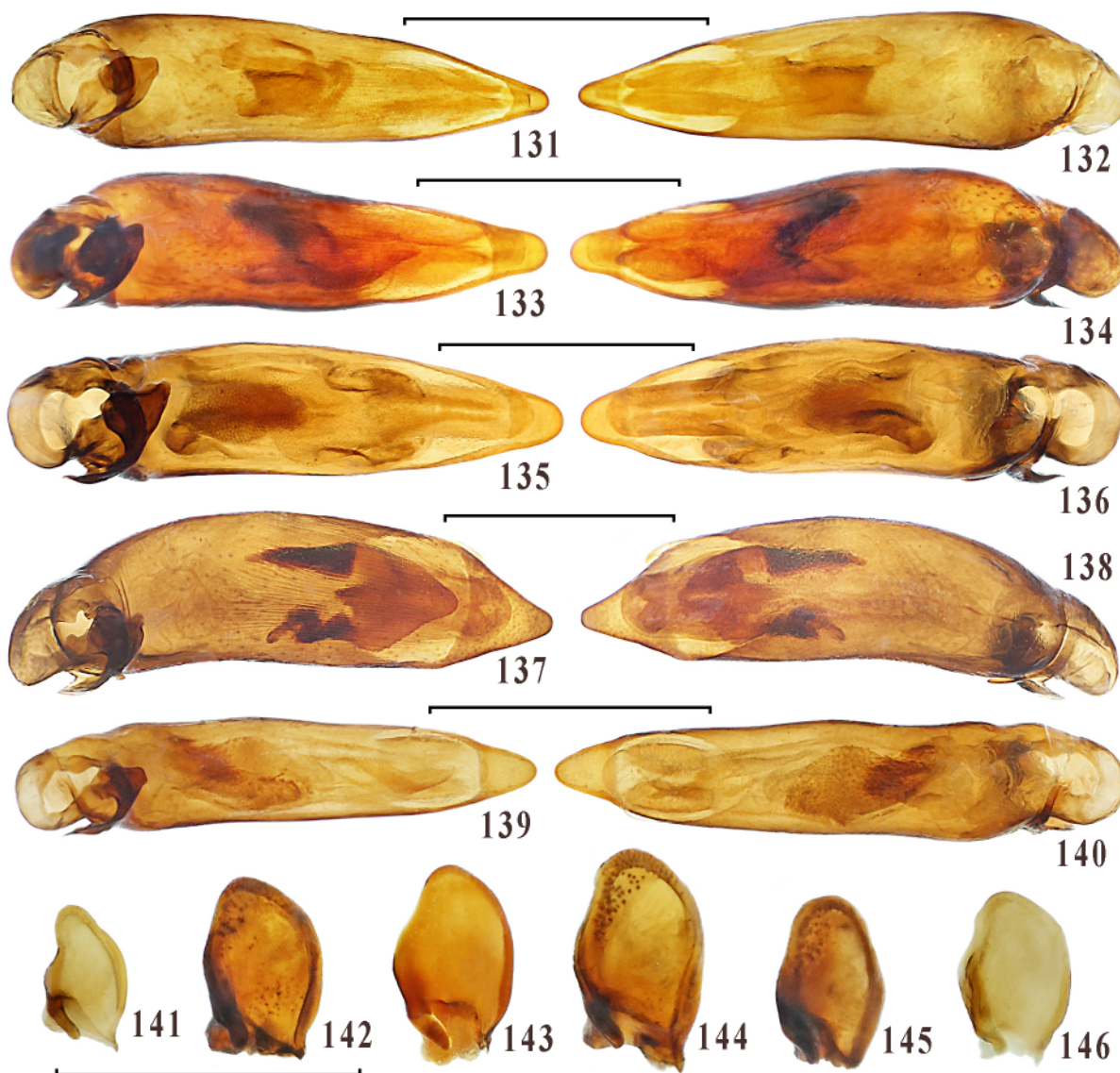
almost glabrous. When released from these features, except for a very fine elytral punctation, the diagnostic combination of *Nesiodypta* [Sciaky, Anichtchenko, 2020] serves but a little to differentiate between *Nesiodypta* and other dryptine genus-group taxa, especially *Stenodypta* **gen.n.**

[8. *Dryptella* Jeannel, 1949, *stat.rest. et n.*]

Jeannel, 1949: 1067 (*Drypta* subg.). — *Drypta*: Sciaky, Anichtchenko, 2020: 523 (part.).

Type species: *Drypta cyanella* Chaudoir, 1843, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS. Species distinctive in having complete setation of head, pronotum without anterolateral seta and often cordate rather than cylindrical, tarsal claws smooth, elytron with a distinct lateral bead, single, fixed parascutellar seta, outer angles rounded, and more or less densely punctate intervals, combined with maxillary lacinia fringed along inner margin in apical half with setae subequally large, sparse and evenly spaced. Aedeagus in dorsal view mostly with apex very wide, rounded to subquadrate.



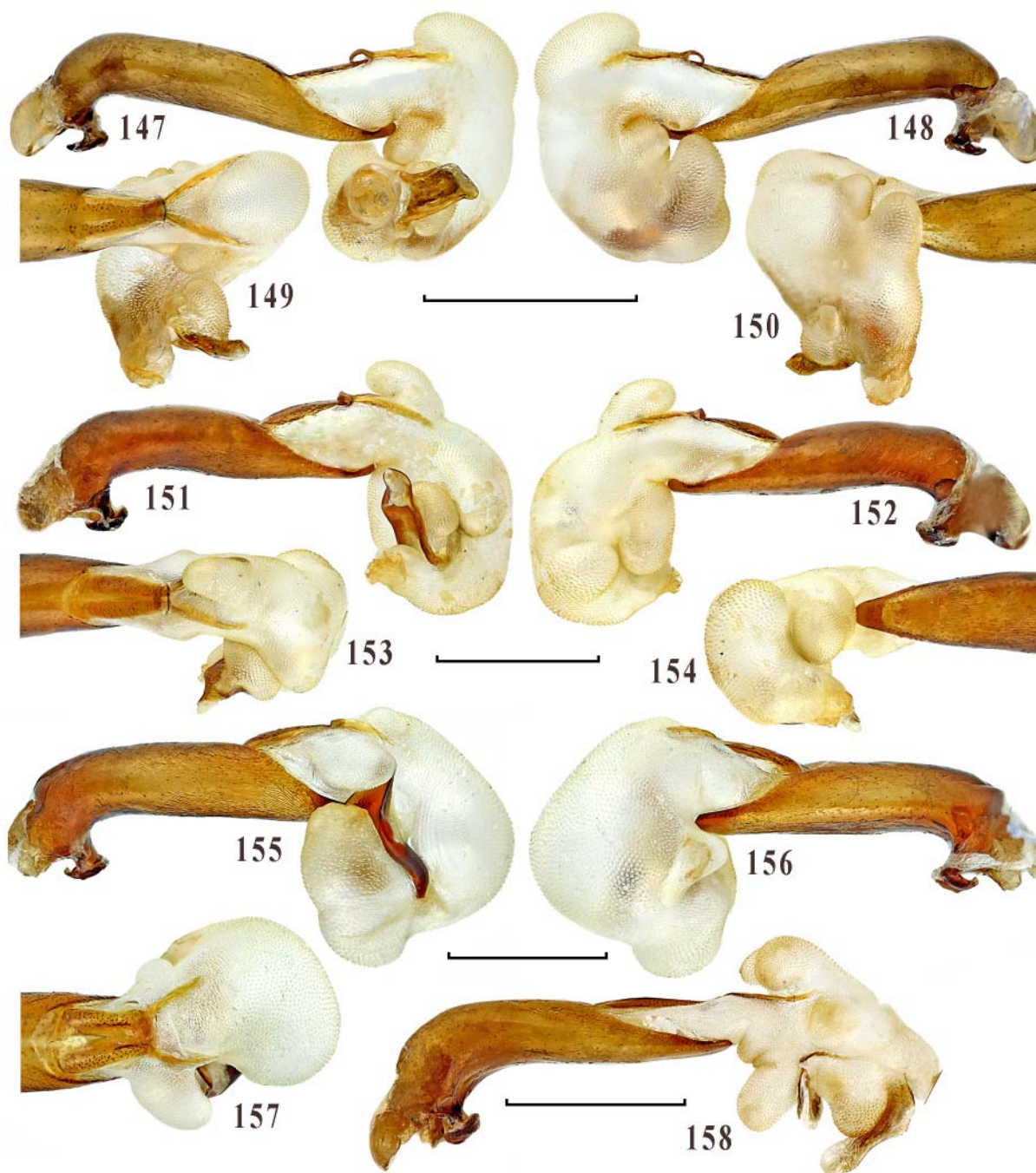
**Figs 131–146.** Aedeagus: 131–132, 141 — *Dendrocellus geniculatus*; 133–134, 142 — *D. unidentatus*; 135–136, 144 — *D. coelestinus*; 137–138, 143 — *D. confusus*; 139–140, 145 — *Stenodypta dendrocelloides*; 146 — *S. ruficollis*; 131–140 — median lobe; 141–146 — left paramere, right lateral aspect; 131, 133, 135, 137, 139 — ventral aspect; 132, 134, 136, 138, 140 — dorsal aspect. Scale bars: 1 mm (131–140) or 0.5 mm (141–146).

**Рис. 131–146.** Эдеагус: 131–132, 141 — *Dendrocellus geniculatus*; 133–134, 142 — *D. unidentatus*; 135–136, 144 — *D. coelestinus*; 137–138, 143 — *D. confusus*; 139–140, 145 — *Stenodypta dendrocelloides*; 146 — *S. ruficollis*; 131–140 — средняя доля; 141–146 — левая параметра справа; 131, 133, 135, 137, 139 — вентрально; 132, 134, 136, 138, 140 — дорзально. Масштаб 1 мм (131–140) или 0,5 мм (141–146).

REDESCRIPTION. Unnecessary here because the genus is mostly Afrotropical in distribution, with its some species only being rather superficially examined by me for comparison.

Otherwise body fairly small, BL 7–12 mm. Inner margin of maxillary lacinia thick, with ventral longitudinal ridge blunt.

Pronotum mostly cylidric and subcordate, well rounded on sides and conspicuously constricted in front of basal angles. Aedeagus with apex in lateral view directed apicad or upturned, in dorsal view mostly very wide, subtruncate or slightly bifid, or rounded. Abdominal urite VIII and tergite IX in female as



**Figs 147–158.** Aedeagus with everted and inflated internal sac: 147–150 — *Dendrocellus geniculatus*; 151–154 — *D. unidentatus*; 155–157 — *D. confusus*; 158 — *D. coelestinus*; 147, 151, 155, 158 — left lateral aspect; 148, 152, 156 — right lateral aspect; 149, 153, 157 — dorsal aspect; 150, 154 — ventral aspect. Scale bars: 1 mm.

**Рис. 147–158.** Эдеагус с вывернутым и надутым внутренним мешком: 147–150 — *Dendrocellus geniculatus*; 151–154 — *D. unidentatus*; 155–157 — *D. confusus*; 158 — *D. coelestinus*; 147, 151, 155, 158 — слева; 148, 152, 156 — справа; 149, 153, 157 — дорзально; 150, 154 — вентрально. Масштаб 1 мм.



for *Drypta*, except for gonocoxite bisetose, outer seta and dorsal setae being subequal in length. — Aedeagus examined in males of *D. dilutipes* (Motschulsky, 1864), **comb.n.**, and *D. nigricornis* (Basilewsky, 1960), **comb.n.**; abdominal urites VIII, IX and reproductive tract examined in a female of *D. dilutipes*.

DISTRIBUTION. Madagascar, Africa south of the Sahara Desert, India, Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia).

COMMENTS. Described as a subgenus of *Drypta*, *Dryptella* is here resurrected from synonymy of *Drypta* and upgraded to genus level. It includes those species from Africa that share a particular structure of the maxillae as described above following Basilewsky [1960]: *D. cyanella* (Chaudoir, 1843), **comb.n.** (digital images of three syntypes in MNHN and of ♀ from R. Sciahy Collection); *D. dilutipes* (Motschulsky, 1864) (♂, 2 ♀♀, including ♀ holotype, ZMMU); *D. nigricornis* (Basilewsky, 1960) (♂, ZMMU); and *D. kenya* (Facchini, 2011), **comb.n.** (habitus illustrated in the original description). According to the original description, *D. camerunica* (Basilewsky, 1960), **comb.n.**, and *D. allardi* (Chaudoir, 1877), **comb.n.**, are certain to belong here, too.

#### [9. *Maxillodrypta* Fedorenko, **gen.n.**]

Type species: *Drypta brevis* Péringuey, 1896.

DIAGNOSIS. Fairly robust and smaller-sized species, with BL 7–9.5 mm, defined chiefly by peculiar structure of maxillary lacinia (Fig. 5), combined with elytral outer angles rounded, additional parascutellar setigerous pores missing and lateral bead traceable at least medially; pronotum very convex, with no lateral bead, nor lateral edge, or lateral seta, antennal scape short, not caudally reaching pronotal apex and not more than 1.7 times as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined; tarsal claws smooth, head bisetose on each side. Prosternum with sternopleural sutures indistinct. Female laterotergite IX nearly glabrous toward apex, except for 4–5 strong and long setae at posteromesal edge, this being unique feature within Dryptina.

DESCRIPTION. Body similar to that of *Drypta* in shape and proportions, metallic blue or blue green, sometimes with red pronotum.

Mandibles moderately long, rather thick in basal half, scrobes deep, almost lateral in position, reaching middle and almost enclosed apically by a well-developed, edged, dorsal ridge. Maxillary lacinia in apical half with inner margin thick and limited ventrally by a conspicuous and angulate ridge, in basal half flattened toward inner margin; its dorsal ridge in apical half armed with uneven setae becoming increasingly strong toward apex. USS: 16 (in *M. brevis* **comb.n.**).

Abdominal urite VIII (Figs 37–38) in female: sternite widely desclerotized along apical margin in lateral fourth up to lateral angles.

Tergite IX in (Fig. 48) in female: gonocoxite crescent, with 2–3 fairly strong ensiform setae at outer edge and single, dorsal, ensiform seta invisible in ventral view.

Otherwise with characters of Dryptina.

NAME. Combination of ‘maxilla’ and *Drypta*, which refers to peculiar structure and armature of the maxillary lacinia.

HABITATS AND HABITS. No data.

DISTRIBUTION. Africa south of the Sahara Desert.

COMMENTS. In addition to the nominotypical species, *M. brevis* (Péringuey, 1896), **comb.n.**, three more species are here placed within the genus, based on specimens examined and/or the species’ descriptions: *M. melanarthra* (Chaudoir, 1861), **comb.n.**; *M. brevis* (Péringuey, 1896), **comb.n.**; *M. neglecta* (Basilewsky, 1960), **comb.n.**; and *M. minutula* (Facchini, 2011), **comb.n.** Two more species, *M. minuta* (Basilewsky, 1960), **comb.n.**, and *M. mordorata* (Basilewsky,

1953), **comb.n.**, have not been examined. These, however, match well the genus diagnosis and thence are here placed within this genus rather than within *Dryptella*.

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