

## NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN LYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

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**ABSTRACT.** - Ten new species - *Libnetis beneoculatus*, *L. circumscriptor*, *L. laticollis*, *L. longeclypeatus*, *L. minutus*, *L. orthogonius*, *L. nigrithorax*, *L. piger* (Sumatra), *Paratelius junius* and *Lyropaeus avernus* (Kinabalu, Sabah, East Malaysia) - are described. *Libnetis kannegieteri* Pic is transferred to *Libnetomimus* Kleine and the status of *Libnetis kannegieteri* v. *ater* Pic is raised to the specific level. Lectotypes are designated and illustrations provided for *Microlyropaeus notaticollis* Pic, *Libnetomimus kannegieteri* (Pic), new combination and *Libnetis ater* Pic, new status.

**KEY WORDS.** - Southeast Asia, Lycidae, Coleoptera, new species

### INTRODUCTION

Southeast Asian lycids have long been studied by many coleopterologists, including Waterhouse, Bourgeois, Pic and Kleine. However the diverse fauna of the region, perhaps the richest in the world, continues to reveal new forms of life. In the present paper new species discovered in the Kinabalu and Sumatra material are described and some poorly known taxa (*Microlyropaeus notaticollis* Pic, 1929, certain *Libnetis* species) the types of which have been studied are illustrated.

The following abbreviations are used below:

LMB - collection of L. Bocák and M. Bocáková, Olomouc, Czech Republic;

MNP - Musée national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris;

ICM - Insect Centre, Severtzov Institute of Problems of Animal Evolution and Ecology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

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***Microlyropaeus notaticollis* Pic, 1929**  
(Fig. 1)

**Material examined.** - Lectotype - male, "Sumatra", "*Microlyropaeus* n.g. *notaticollis* Pic" (manuscript labels of Pic) (MNP).

**Remarks.** - The genus *Microlyropaeus* Pic, 1929 (the type species *M. notaticollis* Pic, 1929, by monotypy) occupies a somewhat intermediate position between *Dihammatus* Waterhouse, 1879 and *Libnetis* Waterhouse, 1878. It approaches the former by the general appearance including the structure of the antennae, resembling the latter by the type of the aedeagus.

As Pic introduced his *M. notaticollis* neither nominating holotype, nor mentioning the unicity of the specimen (Pic, 1929) I had to designate lectotype for the taxon, in accordance with Article 74 and Recommendation 73F of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

***Libnetomimus kannegieteri* (Pic, 1911), new combination**  
(Figs. 2-3)

*Libnetis kannegieteri* Pic, 1911

**Material examined.** - Lectotype (hereby designated) - female, "Mana-Riang, Ranau, Palembang, April 90.2-3000', I.Z.Kannegieter", "type", "*Libnetis Kannegieteri* Pic" (manuscript labels of Pic); paralectotype (hereby designated) - male, "Mana-Riang, Ranau, Palembang, April 90.2-3000', I.Z.Kannegieter" (MNP).

**Remarks.** - The structure of the antennae of the male type specimen of *Libnetis kannegieteri* with fifth antennal joint provided with a conspicuous lamella brings the taxon to *Libnetomimus* Kleine, 1927. While the two Philippine species of the genus have the longest lamella in the seventh antennal joint, *L. kannegieteri* stands closer to its Vietnamese congener in which the fourth segment has the longest lamella (Kasantsev, 1993b).

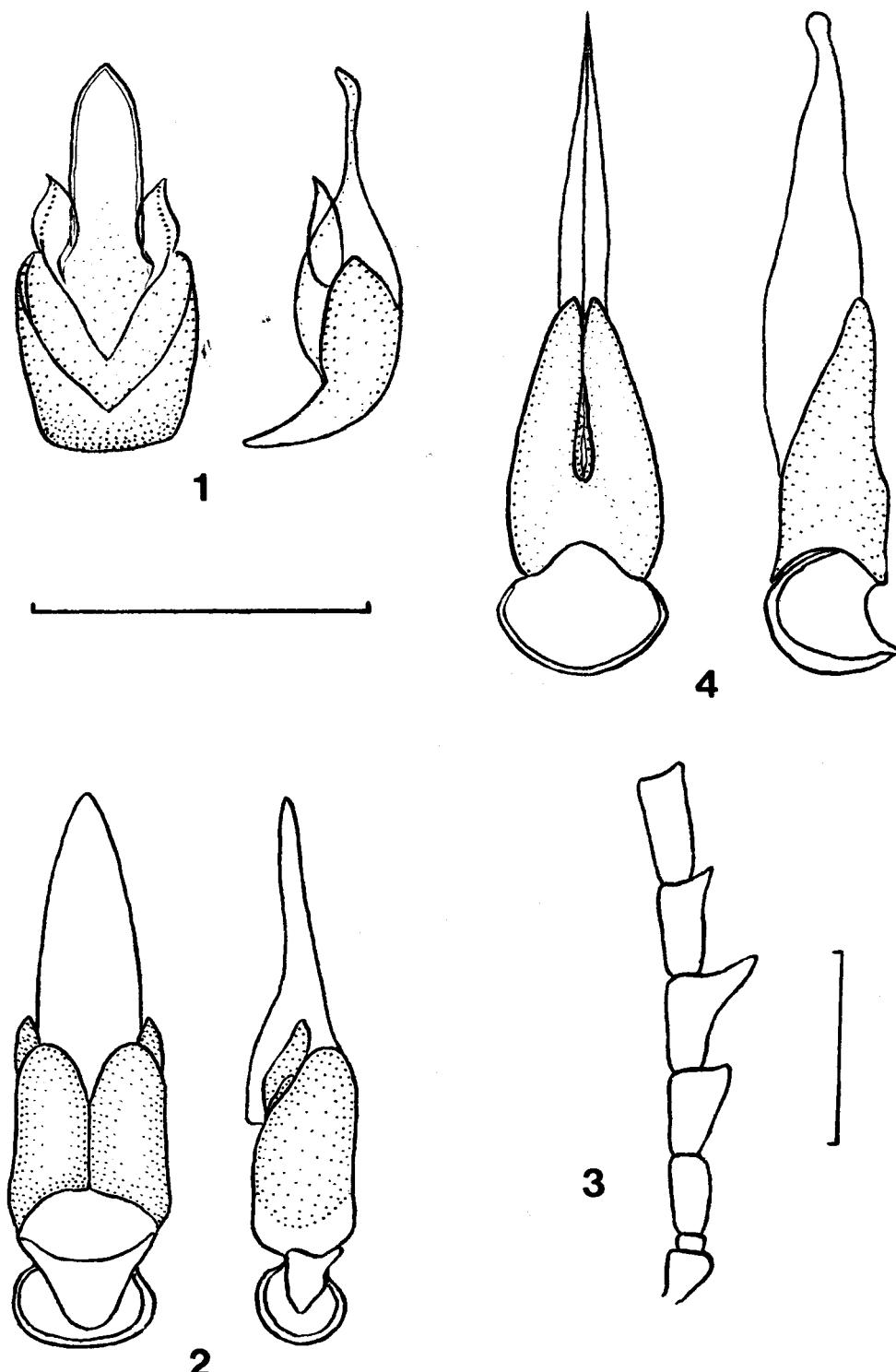
***Libnetis ater* Pic, 1925, new status**  
(Fig. 4)

*Libnetis kannegieteri* v. *ater* Pic, 1925

**Material examined.** - Lectotype (hereby designated) - female, "Mana-Riang, Ranau, Palembang, April 90.2-3000', I.Z.Kannegieter", "type", "*Libnetis Kannegieteri* v. *ater* Pic" (manuscript labels of Pic); paralectotype (hereby designated) - male, "Mana-Riang, Ranau, Palembang, April 90.2-3000', I.Z.Kannegieter" (MNP).

**Remarks.** - The study of the typical specimens of *Libnetis kannegieteri* v. *ater* has shown that it differs from the nominative form not only in the coloration and the shape of the aedeagus, but belongs to a different genus due to the antennal structure.

Pic described *Libnetis kannegieteri* and *L. kannegieteri* v. *ater* without either nominating holotypes or mentioning the unicity of the specimens. Therefore I was obliged to designate lectotypes for each of the two, in accordance with Article 74 and Recommendation 73F of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.



Figs. 1-4. Aedeagi and antennal joints. 1, *Microlyropaeus notaticollis* Pic, Lectotype male: aedeagus ventrally and laterally. 2-3, *Libnetomimus kannegieteri* (Pic): 2, aedeagus dorsally and laterally; 3, first to seventh antennal joints. 4, *Libnetis ater* Pic: aedeagus dorsally and laterally. Scale = 0.5 mm.

The above two represent the few *Libnetis* of Sumatra with dark upperside, most of their congeners in the island having more or less testaceus elytra. The Indochinese *Libnetis* on the contrary are mostly uniformly black (Kasantsev, 1993a).

***Libnetis circumscriptor*, new species**

(Fig. 5)

**Material examined.** - Holotype - male, Sumatra (N.), 30 km SW of Brastagi, 1300-1800 m, G. Sinabung, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (LMB), 22 Feb. 1991.

**Description.** - Male. Dark brown. Pronotum laterally and elytra obliquely infuscated in the apical third testaceus.

Head glabrous, roundly impressed behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively large (interocular distance as long as the radius). Clypeus absent. Labrum transverse, rectangular. Maxillary palpi slender, with ultimate joint four times longer than third joint, slightly narrowing toward apex. Antennae definitely compressed, narrow, parallel sided from forth joint, with third and fourth joints each seven times longer than second; three basal joints in somewhat more decumbent pubescence than following joints.

Pronotum transverse, 1.9 times wider than long, with conspicuous median rib stretching for anterior two thirds and transforming into narrow impression in posterior third; margins rugulose; sides oblique, with hind angles produced in acute long processes. Scutellum elongate, parallel sided, emarginate at apex.

Elytra relatively long, three times as long as wide humerally, slightly widening posteriorly, with four longitudinal costae, equally developed in the basal half with first costa slightly weakened in the apical half; interstices in irregular rugulose punctuation constituting four to five round cells in each of the interstices. Pubescence uniform, decumbent, short and relatively scarce.

Aedeagus - Fig. 5.

Length: 4.2 mm. Width (humerally): 1.1 mm.

Female. Unknown.

**Etymology.** - The name is derived from the Latin for "cheat" alluding to the resemblance of the new species to *L. corporaali* Pic.

**Remarks.** - The new species is separable from *L. corporaali* Pic, 1921 with similar oblique infuscation of the apical elytral third only by the shape of the aedeagus.

***Libnetis piger*, new species**

(Fig. 6)

**Material examined.** - Holotype - male, Sumatra (N.), 30 km SW of Brastagi, 1300-1800 m, G. Sinabung, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (LMB), 22 Feb. 1991.

Paratypes - male and female, same label (ICM and LMB); female, Sumatra (N.), Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900 m, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (ICM), 19-23 Feb.1991.

**Description.** - Male. Dark brown. Third antennal joint basally, pronotal hind angles and elytra infuscated in the apical fourth (in the apical third along the suture) testaceus.

Head glabrous, with conspicuous transverse impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes moderately large (interocular distance 1.3 times as long as the radius). Labrum transverse, rectangular. Maxillary palpi relatively short and robust, with ultimate joint wider and only twice as long as third, narrowing toward apex. Antennae almost filiform, narrow, with third joint 3.3 times longer than second and 1.4 times shorter than fourth, following joints slightly diminishing in length; three basal joints in somewhat more decumbent pubescence than following joints.

Pronotum transverse, 1.6 times wider than long, with conspicuous median rib stretching for anterior two thirds and transforming into narrow impression in posterior third; margins rugulose; sides oblique, with pronounced front and acute hind angles. Scutellum elongate, parallel sided, emarginate at apex.

Elytra long, 3.2 times as long as wide humerally, slightly narrowed in the middle, with four longitudinal costae, first weakened in the apical half; interstices in irregular rugulose punctuation. Pubescence uniform, decumbent, short and dense.

Aedeagus - Fig. 6.

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae shorter.

Length: 4.8- 5.1 mm. Width (humerally): 1.25-1.3 mm.

**Etymology.** - The name is derived from the Latin for "slow moving" alluding to this peculiarity characteristic to Lycids.

**Remarks.** - The new species differs from its congeners by the coloration and the shape of the aedeagus.

***Libnetis minutus, new species***  
(Fig. 7)

**Material examined.** - Holotype - male, Sumatra (N.), Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900 m, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (LMB), 19-23 Feb.1991.

**Description.** - Male. Dark brown. Second antennal joint, pronotum, elytra except apically and femurs basally testaceus.

Head glabrous, slightly transversely impressed behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively large (interocular distance 1.3 times as long as the radius). Labrum short, transverse, slightly concave anteriorly. Maxillary palpi slender, with ultimate joint definitely wider and longer than third, widening toward apex. Antennae compressed, parallel sided from forth joint, with third joint three times longer than second and 1.4 times shorter than fourth, following joints gradually diminishing in length; three basal joints in somewhat more

decumbent pubescence than following joints.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, with narrow median impression in posterior half and no median rib anteriorly; margins rugulose anteriorly occupying over one third of the pronotal length; sides slightly oblique, with acute hind angles. Scutellum elongate, parallel sided, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra relatively long, 2.6 times as long as wide humerally, parallel sided, with four fine distinct longitudinal costae; interstices in irregular rugulose punctuation constituting three to four round cells in each of the interstices. Pubescence uniform, semidecumbent, short and relatively dense.

Aedeagus - Fig. 7.

Length: 3.6 mm. Width (humerally): 1.0 mm.

Female. Unknown.

**Etymology.** - The name is derived from the Latin for “small” alluding to the size of the animal.

**Remarks.** - The new species differs from similarly coloured *Libnetis* by the shape of the aedeagus.

***Libnetis orthogonius*, new species**  
(Fig. 8)

**Material examined.** - Holotype - male, Sumatra (N.), Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900 m, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (LMB), 19-23 Feb.1991.

Paratypes - 3 males, same label (LMB and ICM); male, Sumatra (N.), 30 km SW of Brastagi, 1300-1800 m, G.Sinabung, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (LMB), 22 Feb.1991.

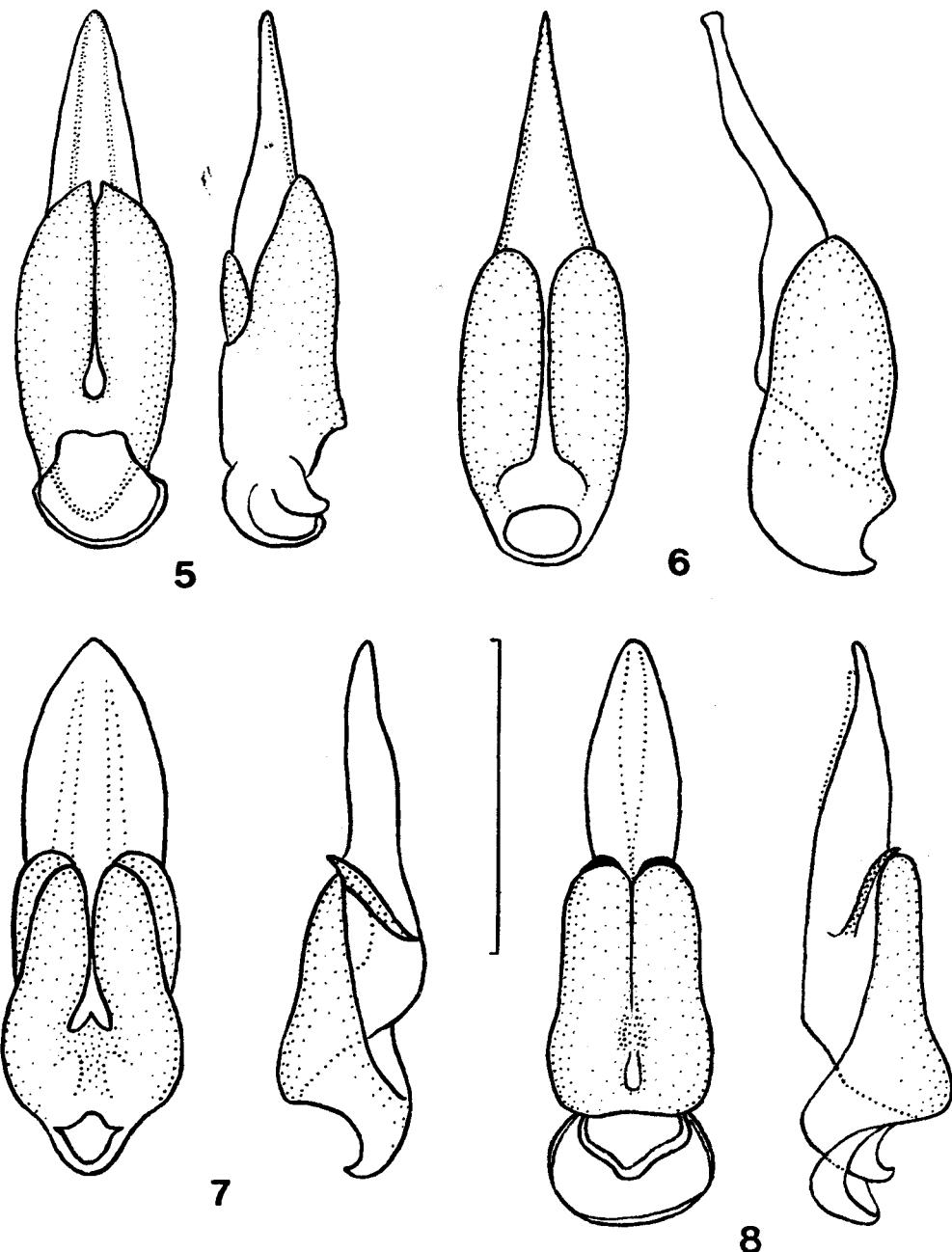
**Description.** - Male. Dark brown. Pronotum laterally, elytra except apical fifth and femurs basally testaceus.

Head glabrous, slightly transversely impressed behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively large (interocular distance 1.3 times as long as the radius). Maxillary palpi slender, with ultimate joint definitely wider and longer than third, widening toward apex. Antennae compressed, parallel sided from forth joint, with third joint almost five times longer than second and as long as fourth, following joints gradually diminishing in length; two basal joints in more decumbent pubescence than following joints; third joint in definitely longer erect vestiture than following joints.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times wider than long, with narrow median impression in posterior half and no median rib anteriorly; margins rugulose anteriorly occupying about one third of the pronotal length; anterior and posterior margins almost parallel, sides slightly oblique, with almost rectangular front and acute hind angles. Scutellum square, narrowed and slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra relatively long, 2.6 times as long as wide humerally, parallel sided, with four fine distinct longitudinal costae; interstices in irregular rugulose punctuation constituting three to five round cells in each of the interstices. Pubescence uniform, semidecumbent, short and relatively dense.

Aedeagus - Fig. 8.



Figs. 5-8. Aedeagi dorsally and laterally. 5, *Libnetis circumscriptor*, new species, holotype male. 6, *L. piger*, new species, holotype male. 7, *L. minutus*, new species, holotype male. 8, *L. orthogonius*, new species, holotype male. Scale = 0.5 mm.

Length: 4.1-4.3 mm. Width (humerally): 1.1-1.2 mm.

Female. Unknown.

**Etymology.** - The name is derived from the Greek for “rectangular” alluding to the shape of the pronotum of the new species.

**Remarks.** - *Libnetis orthogonius* differs from other *Libnetis* species of the region by the shape of the aedeagus.

“ *Libnetis laticollis*, new species  
(Fig. 9)

**Material examined.** - Holotype - male, Sumatra (N.), Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900 m, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (LMB), 19-23 Feb. 1991.

**Description.** - Male. Dark brown. Pronotum laterally, elytra except apical fifth and femurs basally testaceus.

Head glabrous, transversely impressed behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively large (interocular distance 1.2 times as long as the radius). Labrum short, transverse, slightly concave anteriorly. Maxillary palpi slender, with ultimate joint definitely wider and longer than third, widening toward apex. Antennae compressed, parallel sided from forth joint, with third joint four times longer than second and 1.25 times shorter than fourth, following joints gradually diminishing in length; two basal joints in more decumbent pubescence than following joints.

Pronotum transverse, 1.75 times wider than long, with narrow median impression in posterior half and no median rib anteriorly; margins rugulose anteriorly occupying about one third of the pronotal length; anterior margin convex, sides slightly oblique, with rounded front and acute hind angles. Scutellum elongate, nearly parallel sided and slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long, 3.4 times as long as wide humerally, slightly widening posteriorly, with four fine distinct longitudinal costae; interstices in irregular rugulose punctuation constituting three to five round cells in each of the interstices. Pubescence uniform, semidecumbent, short and relatively dense.

Aedeagus - Fig. 9.

Length: 4.1 mm. Width (humerally): 1.1 mm.

Female. Unknown.

**Etymology.** - The name is derived from the Latin for “broad” alluding to the transverse pronotum and relatively wide elytra of the new species.

**Remarks.** - Most reliably the new species is distinguishable from the two preceding *Libnetis* by the shape of the aedeagus.

*Libnetis nigrithorax*, new species  
(Fig. 10)

**Material examined.** - Holotype - male, Sumatra (N.), 30 km SW of Brastagi, 1300-1800 m, G. Sinabung, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (LMB), 22 Feb. 1991.

**Description.** - Male. Black. Elytra except oblique dark spot in the apical fourth testaceus.

Head glabrous, roundly impressed behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively large (interocular distance 1.2 times as long as the radius). Maxillary palpi short, with ultimate joint pointed apically.

Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, with fine median rib in anterior two thirds and deep oblong impression in posterior third; margins rugulose; sides oblique, with hind angles produced in acute long processes. Scutellum elongate, parallel sided, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long, 3.4 times as long as wide humerally, slightly widening posteriorly, with four longitudinal costae; interstices in irregular rugulose punctuation constituting three to four round cells in each of the interstices. Pubescence uniform, decumbent, short and relatively scarce.

Aedeagus - Fig. 10.

Length: 4.9 mm. Width (humerally): 1.25 mm.

Female. Unknown.

**Etymology.** - The name is derived from the Latin for "black" and "thorax" alluding to the specific coloration of the new species.

**Remarks.** - The new species is well separable from its congeners by the coloration and the shape of the aedeagus.

*Libnetis beneoculatus*, new species  
(Fig. 11)

**Material examined.** - Holotype - male, Sumatra (N.), Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900 m, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (LMB), 19-23 Feb. 1991.

Paratypes - 2 males and 2 females, same label (LMB and ICM).

**Description.** - Male. Dark brown. Second antennal joint and pronotum laterally light brown; elytra in basal five ninths testaceus.

Head glabrous, deeply impressed behind antennal prominence. Eyes large (interocular distance 1.3 times shorter than the radius). Maxillary palpi slender, short, with ultimate joint three times longer than third, pointed apically. Antennae filiform, reaching over two thirds of elytra, with third joint five times longer than second and 1.3 times shorter than fourth; following joints gradually diminishing in length; two basal joints in decumbent, the following

joints in relatively long erect pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, 1.6 times wider than long, with conspicuous median rib in anterior three fourths and oblong impression in posterior fourth; strongly convex anteriorly; margins rugulose; sides oblique, with hind angles produced in acute long processes. Scutellum transverse, rounded and slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long, four times as long as wide humerally, slightly widening posteriorly, with four longitudinal costae, equally developed basally with first costa definitely weakened in the apical half; interstices in irregular rugulose punctuation constituting three round cells in each of the interstices. Pubescence uniform, suberect, short and relatively scarce.

Aedeagus - Fig. 11.

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller (interocular distance 1.3 times longer than the radius) antennae shorter reaching to about half of elytra.

Length: 4.7-5.8 mm. Width (umerally): 1.1-1.6 mm.

**Etymology.** - The name is derived from the Latin for "having good eyes" alluding to the size of the eyes in the new species.

**Remarks.** - The new species is to be put near *L. nigrithorax* differing by the larger eyes, the shape of the aedeagus and other characters.

***Libnetis longeclipeatus*, new species**  
(Fig. 12)

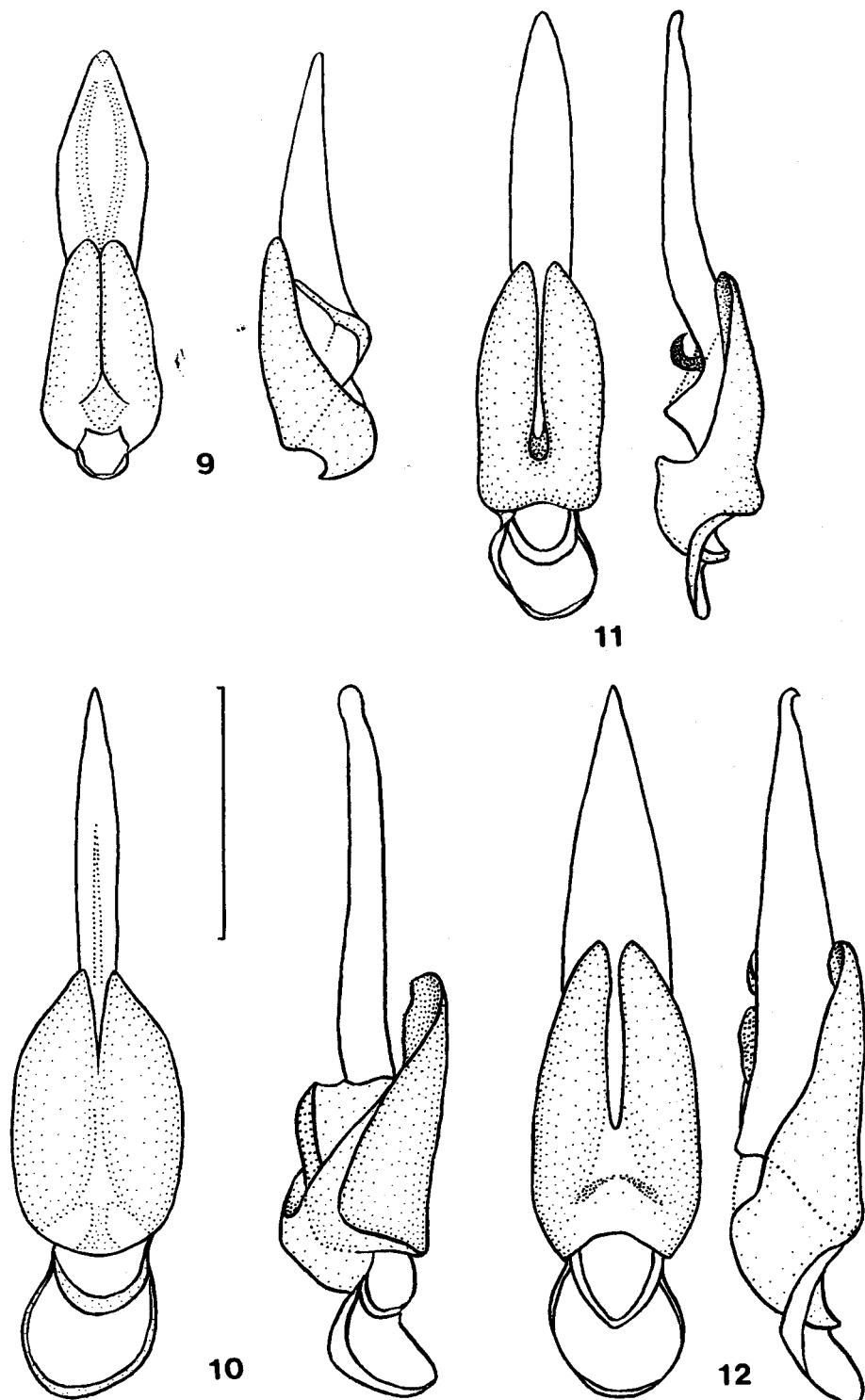
**Material examined.** - Holotype - male, Sumatra (N.), Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900 m, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (LMB), 19-23 Feb. 1991.

Paratypes - female, same label (LMB); male, Sumatra (W.), G. Merapi S of Bukittinggi, 1050-1800 m, coll. Bocák & Bocáková (ICM), 11 Mar. 1991.

**Description.** - Male. Black. Elytra in basal five ninths testaceus.

Head glabrous, deeply impressed behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively small (interocular distance 1.4 times longer than the radius). Labrum only slightly wider than long, with slightly emarginate anterior margin. Maxillary palpi slender, short, with ultimate joint three times longer than third, pointed apically. Antennae filiform, slightly compressed, reaching over two thirds of elytra, with third joint five times longer than second and 1.3 times shorter than fourth; following joints gradually diminishing in length; two basal joints in decumbent, the following joints in relatively long erect pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times wider than long, with conspicuous median rib in anterior two thirds and oblong impression in posterior third; slightly convex anteriorly; margins rugulose; sides oblique, with hind angles produced in acute processes. Scutellum square, slightly emarginate at apex.



Figs. 9-12. Aedeagi dorsally and laterally. 9, *Libnetis laticollis*, new species, holotype male. 10, *L. nigrithorax*, new species, holotype male. 11, *L. beneoculatus*, new species, holotype male. 12, *L. longeclypeatus*, new species, holotype male. Scale = 0.5 mm.

Elytra long, 3.4 times as long as wide humerally, slightly widening posteriorly, with four conspicuous longitudinal costae; interstices in irregular rugulose punctuation constituting three round cells in each of the interstices. Pubescence uniform, semierect, short and relatively scarce.

Aedeagus - Fig. 12.

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller (interocular distance 1.3 times longer than the radius) antennae shorter reaching to about half of elytra.

Length: 5.1-5.3 mm. Width (humerally): 1.3-1.4 mm.

**Etymology.** - The name is derived from the Latin for "having long clypeus" alluding to the relatively long rostrum of the new species composed of the clypeus and the labrum.

**Remarks.** - Somewhat resembling the two preceding species *L. longeclypeatus* differs from *L. beneoculatus*, new species by smaller eyes and from both *L. beneoculatus* and *L. nigrithorax* by the shape of the aedeagus.

***Paratelius junius, new species***  
(Figs. 13-14)

**Material examined.** - Holotype - male, N. Borneo, Kinabalu, 1500-1700 m, coll. S. Kasantsev (ICM), 19 Jun.1995.

**Description.** - Male. Black. Narrow pronotal sides and elytra red.

Head spherical, without antennal prominence. Eyes small (interocular distance five times as long as the radius). Clypeus absent; labrum small, transverse, with longitudinal process medially. Maxillary palpi slender, with ultimate joint about twice as long as penultimate joint, narrowing toward apex. Antennae compressed, narrow, moderately dentate, reaching over the elytra by three apical joints, with third joint six times longer than second and 1.2 times as short as forth; forth to eleventh joints subequal in length; all joints in short decumbent pubescence.

Pronotum square, parallel sided, with convex anterior margin, with narrow median areola connected with anterior and posterior margins; hind angles acute, moderately long (Fig. 13). Scutellum slightly elongate, emarginate at apex.

Elytra long, 3.4 times as long as wide humerally, parallel sided, with four conspicuous costae, first less elevated throughout; interstices with a single row of regular transverse rectangular cells (Fig. 13). Pubescence short and relatively scarce.

Aedeagus - Fig. 14.

Length: 6.5 mm. Width (humerally): 1.6 mm.

Female. Unknown.

**Etymology.** - The name is derived from the Latin for "June" relating to the month of capture of the unique specimen.

**Remarks.** - *Paratelius junius* is readily distinguishable from *P. diversicornis* (Pic) the only known species of the genus by the coloration and the shape of the aedeagus (Kasantsev, 1992).

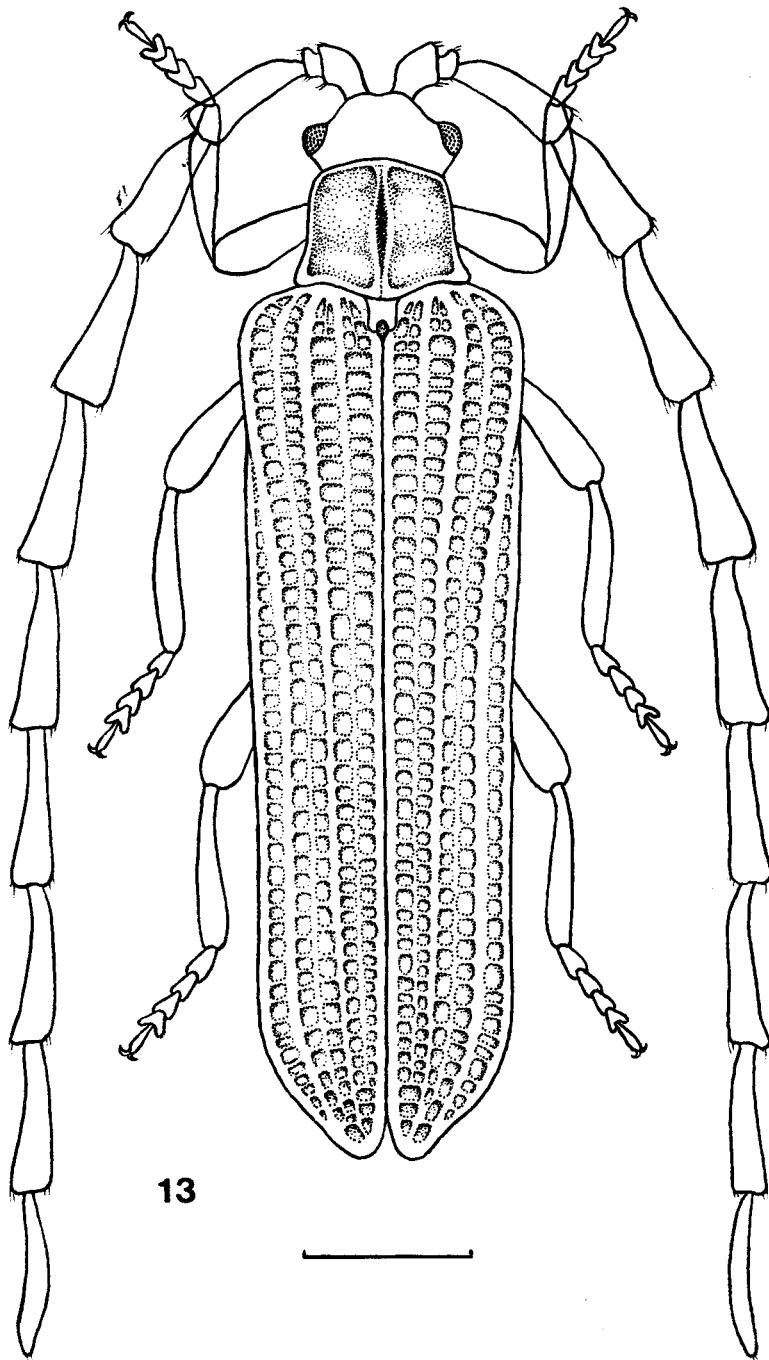


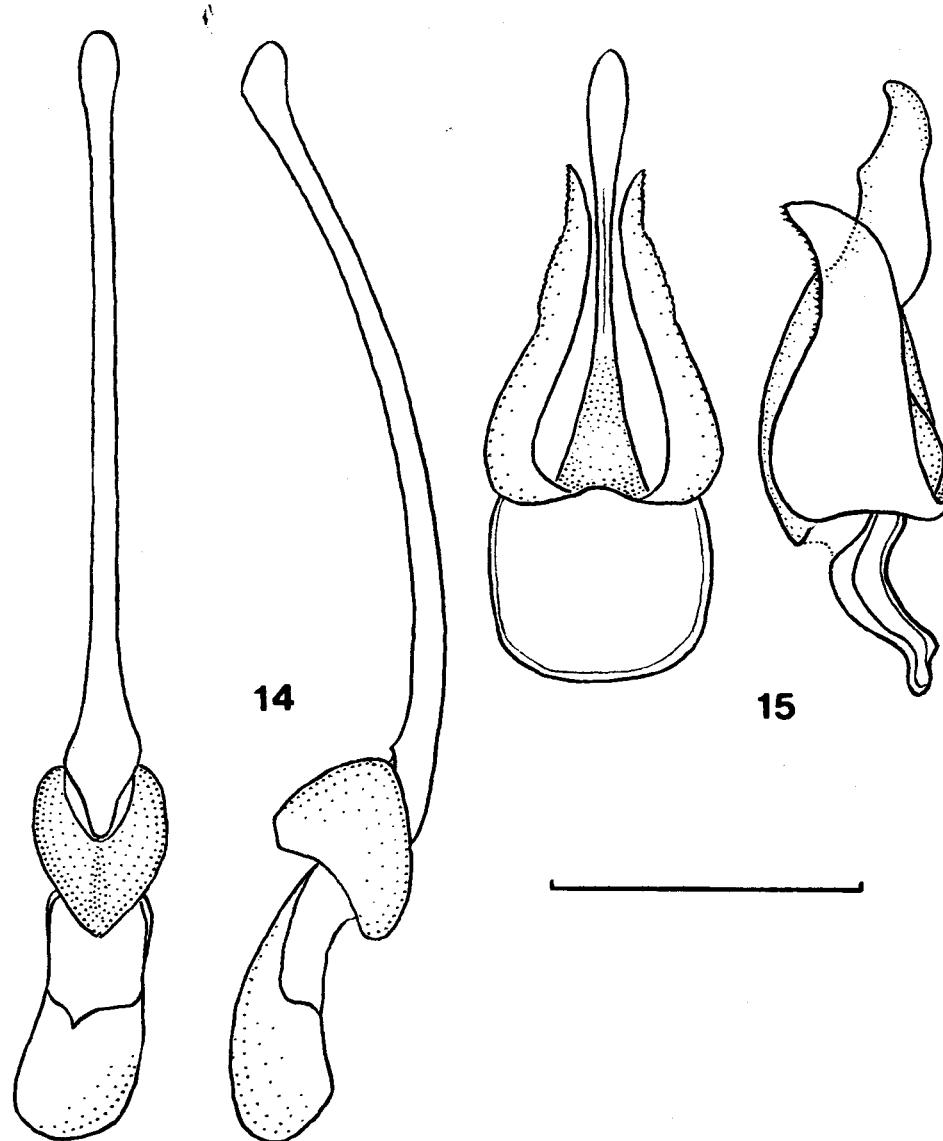
Fig. 13. *Paratelius junius*, new species, holotype male: general view. Scale = 1 mm.

*Lyropaeus avernus*, new species  
(Fig. 15)

**Material examined.** - Holotype - male, N. Borneo, Kinabalu, 1500-1700 m, coll. S. Kasantsev (ICM), 19 Jun. 1995.

**Description.** - Male. Black.

Head roughly punctate, conspicuously impressed behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively small (interocular distance 2.5 times as long as the radius). Maxillary palpi slender, with ultimate joint pointed apically. Antennae robust, filiform, reaching slightly over two thirds of elytra, with third joint eight times longer than second and twice as long as first;



Figs. 14-15. Aedeagi dorsally and laterally. 14, *Paratelius junius*, new species, holotype male. 15, *Lyropaeus avernus*, new species, holotype male. Scale = 0.5 mm.

following joints gradually diminishing in length; all joints in decumbent short and dense pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times wider than long, with conspicuous median areola, connected with side margins by prominent carinae and accompanied by a pair of additional cells below and a pair of less conspicuous round cells above; hind angles acute, moderately long. Scutellum slightly elongate, emarginate at apex.

Elytra long, 3.6 times as long as wide humerally, widening posteriorly, with four indistinct costae and interstices in irregular rugulose punctuation constituting three to four round cells in each of the interstices. Uniform suberect pubescence short and relatively dense.

Aedeagus - Fig. 15.

Length: 5.8 mm. Width (humerally): 1.4 mm.

Female. Unknown.

**Etymology.** - The name is derived from the Latin for "hell" alluding to the uniform black coloration of the new species.

**Remarks.** - The new species is easily separable from *L. optabilis* Kleine, 1926 by the shape of the aedeagus. Former records of *L. optabilis* from Borneo (Kleine, 1930) probably relate to the new species.

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