Far Eastern Entomologist

Number 545: 6-32 ISSN 1026-051X (print edition) ISSN 2713-2196 (online edition) April 2026

https://doi.org/10.25221/fee.545.2
https://elibrary.ru/gpgxki
https://zoobank.org/References/FBC9ABAC-9767-4BC5-A5FA-8F0CCAAA1317

ODACANTHINI (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE) FROM VIETNAM AND ADJACENT REGIONS: GENERA *MIMOCOLLIURIS* LIEBKE, 1933, *ESSORA* LIEBKE, 1933, AND *ASIOS* LIEBKE, 1933

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Summary. Nine species of the genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933 from the Oriental Region, chiefly Indochina, are reviewed and keyed. A new subgenus, *Pseudoessora* **subgen. n.** and three new species are described: *M.* (*Mimocolliuris*) *pilosissima* **sp. n.** from Sumatra, *M.* (*Pseudoessora*) *tricuspis* **sp. n.** and *M.* (*P.*) *diluticornis* **sp. n.** from Vietnam. A new subgenus *Mimoessora* **subgen. n.** is erected for three little-known species. Oligotypic genus *Essora* Liebke, 1933 and monotypic genus *Asios* Liebke, 1933, including three species combined, are briefly reviewed. New synonyms and new combinations are established: *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933 = *Anacasnonia* Liebke, 1938; *M. pusilla* (Andrewes, 1930) = *M. insulana* Habu, 1979, **syn. n.**, = *M. sinuatiphallus* Zhao et Tian, 2010, **syn. n.**, = *M. astoni* Baehr, 2016, **syn. n.**; *M. bakeri* (Liebke, 1933) = *M. unimaculata* Baehr, 2016, **syn. n.**; *Archicolliuris opacipennis* (Gestro, 1888) = *Mimocolliuris opacipennis*, **comb. n.**; *Archicolliuris ranomafanae* Kavanaugh et Rainio, 2016 = *Essora ranomafanae*, **comb. n.**

Key words: Coleoptera, Carabidae, Odacanthini, *Mimocolliuris*, new subgenus, new species, Indochina, Oriental region.

Д. Н. Федоренко. Odacanthini Вьетнама (Coleoptera: Carabidae) и сопредельных регионов: роды *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933, *Essora* Liebke, 1933 и *Asios* Liebke, 1933 // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2026. N 545. С. 6-32.

Резюме. Рассмотрены 9 видов рода *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933 из ориентальной зоогеографической области, главным образом из Индокитая; составлена таблица для их определения. Описаны новый подрод *Pseudoessora* **subg. n.** и 3 новых вида: *M.* (*Mimocolliuris*) *pilosissima* **sp. n.** с Суматры, *M.* (*Pseudoessora*) *tricuspis* **sp. n.** и *M.* (*P.*) *diluticornis* **sp. n.** из Вьетнама. Новый подрод *Mimoessora* **subg. n.** предложен для трех малоизвестных видов. Дан краткий обзор олиготипического рода *Essora* Liebke, 1933 и монотипического рода *Asios* Liebke, 1933, в совокупности объединяющих три вида. Установлены новые синонимы и комбинации: *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933 = *Anacasnonia* Liebke, 1938; *M. pusilla* (Andrewes, 1930) = *M. insulana* Habu, 1979, **syn. n.**, = *M. sinuatiphallus* Zhao & Tian, 2010, **syn. n.**, = *M. astoni* Baehr, 2016, **syn. n.**; *M. bakeri*

(Liebke, 1933) = *M. unimaculata* Baehr, 2016, **syn. n.**; *Archicolliuris opacipennis* (Gestro, 1888) = *Mimocolliuris opacipennis*, **comb. n.**; *Archicolliuris ranomafanae* Kavanaugh et Rainio, 2016 = *Essora ranomafanae*, **comb. n.**

INTRODUCTION

In the mainland Asia, the ground-beetle tribe Odacanthini is represented by ten genera with about 40 species. Adult odacantines are fairly small, slender, often gorgeous, hygrophilous beetles that inhabit various open places in plains. The adults are macropterous and often attracted to light in the night time, thus being easily, and often in numbers, collected by means of light traps.

The Oriental genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933, includes about a dozen species, ranging combined from India to South Japan, the Sunda Isles and the Philippines. These are very similar to one another in body shape, proportions and colour pattern, except only for *M. chaudoiri* (Boheman, 1858), easily recognizable by its very distinctive colouration. For the reason many species have been described recently from specimens identifiable formerly as *M. pilifera* (Nietner, 1858). On the other hand, a species of similar facies, yet with a very different body setation, *M. opacipennis* (Gestro, 1888), **comb. n.**, has never been assigned to this genus. The genus is redefined below to correct this fault, with new three species described and members of apparently related genera *Essora* Liebke, 1933, and *Asios* Liebke, 1933, briefly reviewed.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Major part of material was collected during expeditions to various regions of Central and northern Vietnam, sponsored by the Joint Russia-Vietnam Tropical Centre, Moscow-Hanoi.

Acronyms of institutes are as follows: BMNH – Natural History Museum, London; MSPU – the Moscow State Pedagogical University; SIEE – the author's reference collection at A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow; ZMMU – Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University; ZISP – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

Besides specimens listed under 'Material' for a species reviewed or described, digital images of the holotype ♀ of *M. sauteri* (Liebke, 1933) has been examined, with labels: '*Chikutobi*/ *V.*[19]*11*/ *H. Sauter*', red 'Type', '*Colliuris*/ *sauteri Libk.*/ det. M.Liebke. Hamburg.', and yellow '*Sauteri*/ *Lbk*'; 'SDEI Coleoptera/ # 300861' margined with black [SDEI, Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg].

Male aedeagi were boiled for two minutes in diluted KOH solution, then rinsed and afterwards examined in glycerin.

The following parameters were analyzed: maximum body length measured from apices of closed mandibles to apex of elytra (BL); length of head from neck constriction to apical margin of clypeus (HL); width of head across eyes (HW); length of gena (GL) and length of eye (OL) in sagittal plane; length of pronotum along median line (PL); maximum width of pronotum (PW); length of elytron, measured from the highest point of basal margin at mesothoracic peduncle to apex (EL); maximum width of elytra (EW). The means are in round brackets, followed by the number of specimens measured (n) only given for the first ratio in the description. Other abbreviations in the text include umbilical seta series (USS) running along elytral interval 9 and consisting of a particular number of umbilical setigerous pores/setae: US**n**, n=1, 2, 3, etc., means running number of a seta. Measurements were taken

using an eyepiece micrometer within the accuracy of two decimal places. All labels are printed. Data on labels of type specimens are in quotes, new line is marked with slash and handwritten text is italicized.

RESULTS

Genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933

Colliuris (*Mimocolliuris*) Liebke, 1933: 207; 1938: 48, 54.

Mimocolliuris Liebke, 1933: Habu, 1979: 75; Lorenz, 1998: 418; 2005: 442; Baehr, 2016: 30; Zhao & Tian, 2010: 120; Anagha *et al*., 2024: 371; Anichtchenko & Sciaky, 2024: 333.

Mimocolliuris (*Paramimocolliuris*) Habu, 1979: 76; Anichtchenko & Sciaky, 2024: 334. Type species: *M. insulana* Habu, 1979.

Colliuris (*Anacasnonia*) Liebke, 1938: 51, 63, **syn. n.** [Type species: *C. opacipennis* = *Casnonia opacipennis* Gestro, 1888].

Anacasnonia: Kirschenhofer, 1996: 784.

Archicolliuris Liebke, 1931: Lorenz, 1998: 418 (part.).

Type species: *Colliuris chaudoiri* (Boheman, 1858), by original designation.

REDESCRIPTION. Body (Figs 1–7, 10) slender, BL 5.2–7.5 mm, elytra pedunculate, slightly shorter than head and pronotum combined, these two very long.

Dorsum shiny or dull, without or with a distinct, more or less coarse, meshed microsculpture, respectively, minutely and sparsely setulose, otherwise glabrous, except for long setae; these varying much between species and, when multiple, also between individuals in number: from obligatory set characteristic of many carabids (two supra-ocular setae, 0–1 anterolateral pronotal setae, 2–3 discal elytral setae in interval 3) to multiple: up to four supra-ocular due to 1–2 extra setae, either posterior or intercalary, or both, present on each side; 14 lateral pronotal; 3–5 in elytral interval 1, 18 in elytral interval 3, and nine in elytral interval 5. Femoral setae vary from sparse to very dense in a similar manner. Colouration mostly black, elytra black or brown black, each with two discal spots, posthumeral being oblique, dull, yellowish to brown, often cloudy and vague or missing, preapical one well-defined, round or slightly oblong, yellowish white, rarely absent. Mouthparts red, palps more or less infuscated apically, labrum mostly infuscate, antennae black or dark brown, mostly with segments 1–3 and base of 4th red, sometimes apical 2–4 antennomeres diluted. Femora usually bicolour, black or dark brown, with basal 1/3–1/2 yellowish white, sometimes almost uniform reddish-brown; tibiae and tarsi less infuscated, brown to reddish yellow.

Head elliptic, oblong, petiolate; genae very long, slightly convex, concave in front of neck, this latter in form round basal condyle; petiole densely cross-striated close to base. Frons anteriorly with a subtle V-shaped impression started from frontal foveae; these very deep, round or slightly oblong, extended to anterior supra-ocular seta or not; sharp supra-ocular carina varying from long, reaching to about 3/4 eye length (*M. opacipennis*) to missing (*M. pilosissima* **sp. n.**). Of two, obligatory, supra-ocular setae, posterior distinctly basal to, sometimes on a level with, posterior margin of eye. Clypeus bisetose, frontoclypeal suture very fine to indistinct. Labrum truncate or nearly so. Antennae reaching down to about humeri, antennomeres 4–11 pubescent, scape with dorso-apical seta, pedicel with a ventrolateral one. Submentum quadrisetose; mentum trifid, distinctly beaded between lateral

lobes, epilobes and median tooth pointed, the latter with two setae at base. Terminal palpomeres fusiform, pointed apically; penultimate one bisetose in labials. Maxillary stipes bisetose.

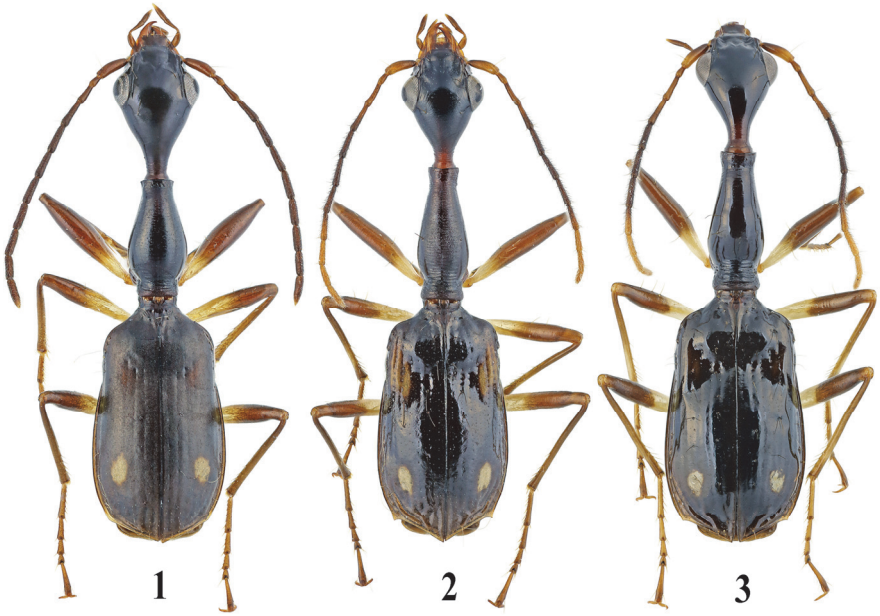
Pronotum long, vasiform, very convex, with sides well rounded between basal and apical constrictions; in lateral view convex dorsally between constrictions or trisinuate due to a shallow intermediate concavity present. Base unevenly cross-striated and plicate within constricted part and just in front, sides of prothorax coarsely and confluently punctate or rugose; basal angles blunt, slightly acute to right, much wider than apex. Apical angles sharp, slightly acute to nearly right, in postero-lateral view rounded, sometimes extended into pointed teeth, these either small and projecting laterad or very large and recurved. Median line very fine to obliterate. Lateral bead missing.

Elytra pedunculate, oblong obovate, oblique and slightly concave from mesothoracic peduncle to distinct and apically rounded humeri, parallel-sided in basal third, then rather abruptly dilated, broadest a third from apex. Apical truncation from oblique and straight to subtransverse and widely rounded, with sutural angles acute and pointed or very slightly acute and blunt; outer angles from toothed to completely rounded and indistinct. Basal ridge very fine basally, obliterate near mesothoracic peduncle, reflexed lateral margin (lateral bead hereafter) distinct in apical two thirds only, abruptly obliterate in front; sides just behind humeri straight or slightly tuberculate. Dorsum convex, with a transverse impression a third from base; this, anterior, impression triangular, deep or very deep, and broadest laterally, sometimes oblique and rather shallow. Striae indistinct or almost so, being reduced to short and deep remnants or completely close to apex, and usually to 1–2 foveate punctures in striae 2–4 within anterior impression; stria 8 deep throughout or obliterate medially. Setation: parascutellar seta, two apical setae, discal setae varying much in number. USS consisting of 14 US: 123-45-6–7(–)8-9-10-11-12-13-14, with US7 varying individually in position, between separated from and contiguous to posterior group of US (see also ‘Remarks’ below).

Ventral side smooth and glabrous, mesothoracic peduncle coarsely punctate. Prothorax without or with coarse punctures apically, sometimes medially and/or in front of procoxae; with a small and deep round pit just in front of procoxa; sterno- and notopleural sutures totally obliterate and hardly traceable by the microsculpture oriented differently on the respective sclerites in some species.

Legs. Femora with long, sparse to dense, erect setae; tibiae externally neither grooved nor setose. Tarsi with ventral setae arranged in two rows, meso- and metatarsomeres 1–3 each with very fine to indistinct outer (anterior) longitudinal carina and vestigial sulcus above; tarsomere 4 subtruncate apically. Protibia faintly grooved in basal 1/2 anterior face. Obligatory setation: procoxa unisetose, meso- and metacoxa bisetose, inner seta missing in the latter; trochanteric seta present; tarsomere 5 setose ventrally; metatarsomere 4 and tarsomeres 1–2 (*M. tricuspis* **sp. n.** and *M. diluticornis* **sp. n.**) or 1–3 with dorso-apical setae. Profemur with multiple setae, 5–8 basal and medioventral on both anterior and posterior face in couple with about 20–40 dorsal plus antero- and postero-lateral; this pattern have evolved from an oligosetose one consisting of two, basal and medioventral, on each face, combined with 3–6 dorsal setae in basal half. It is characteristic of *M. opacipennis*, *M. tricuspis* **sp. n.** and *M. diluticornis* **sp. n.** (as well as of *Essora* and *Asios* except only that *Asios* has two medioventral setae in couple with about 20 dorsal and lateral ones).

Aedeagus (Figs 11–31): median lobe nearly straight, with apical orifice rounded and dorsal in position, apex medium-sized and slightly lamellate. Left paramere elliptic to subovate, about a fourth as long as median lobe, right paramere shorter and much narrower, acute apically, both of shape not or barely depending on a species.

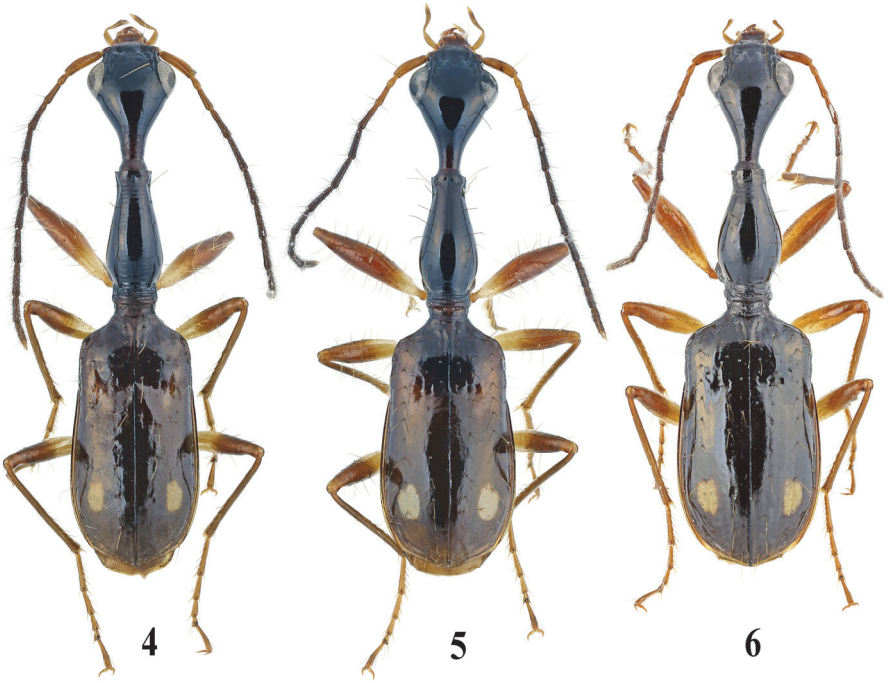


Figs 1–3. Dorsal habitus: 1 – *Mimocolliuris opacipennis*; 2 – *M. tricuspis* **sp. n.**, female paratype; 3 – *M. diluticornis* **sp. n.**, female paratype.

Female genitalia and reproductive tract as for many Odacanthini (Fig. 33). Laterotergite IX deeply concave latero-apically and densely setulose over apical membranous area; gonosubcoxite with a row of strong setae along apical margin, gonocoxite triangular, with a preapical nematiform seta, single dorsal (medial) and two ventral (lateral) ensiform setae. Reproductive tract: *bursa copulatrix* (*bc*) subdivided into two rather short sections, proximal (*bcp*) and distal (*bcd*); *bcp* being wide, obtrapezoidal and, when folded, oblique to the left due to its anteriormost part (apex) being invaginated together with narrow and telescoped *bcd*; this latter broadened at bursal-oviduct junction, thus forming a round lateral dilation on right side. Spermatheca (*spm*) is closely associated with and extended through this dilation into a narrow basal sclerite onto common oviduct; *spm* is indistinctly Y-shaped, with basal bulb clavate and much longer than a very small to indistinct apical bulb associated apically with spermathecal gland. – This, apical, junction is characteristic chiefly of Odacanthini + Pentagonicini, and a distinct basal sclerite is what these two tribes share with some others (Liebherr, 1988; Liebherr & Will, 1998).

Secondary sexual characters. Protarsomeres 1–3 biserially squamose ventrally, yet not dilated in male. Sternite VII glabrous, round at apical margin, with a small median emargination and two apical setae, in male, minutely setulose (ciliate), with truncate apical margin and four apical setae, in female. Elytra longer in male than in female.

DIAGNOSIS. Slender species recognizable chiefly by two characters, (1) head elongate and petiolate due to genae very long, concave in front of neck constriction and barely convex before; (2) lateral bead of elytra well-developed in apical two thirds only, abruptly obliterated before, with a fine vestige of basal ridge survived between base of stria 5 and US1 or US3



Figs 4–6. Dorsal habitus: 4 – *Mimocolliuris pusilla*, male from Cat Tien NP; 5 – *M. hartmanni*, male from Cat Tien NP; 6 – *M. bakeri*, male from Pu Hoat NP.

(see also 'Remarks' below). Additional distinctive features include pronotum vasiform, not laterally beaded, tarsomere 4 subtruncate, elytral striae reduced almost completely but a few or single foveate puncture traceable in striae 2, 3 and 4 at bottom of anterior transverse impression; dorsum nearly glabrous to minutely and sparsely setulose (ciliate), more distinctly so along sides and toward apices of elytra; body mostly black, with a pale, bi- or quadrimaculate pattern, posthumeral spot being oblique, mostly dull, often vague or missing, preapical one rounded and well-defined. Femora contrasting bicolour, yellowish-white basally, dark brown to black apically.

The first two features discriminate all (1) or major part (2) of *Mimocolliuris* species from those of the Oriental genera *Essora* Liebke, 1933, with two species, and monobasic *Asios* Liebke, 1933, both having the genae convex and abruptly contracted to a condyliform neck and the elytral lateral bead complete.

DISTRIBUTION. The genus range extends from India, Sri Lanka and Nepal as far south and east as South Japan (Ryukyus), Philippines and the Sunda Isles (Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes).

HABITATS AND HABITS. The adults are hygrophilous riparians living on and among herbaceous vegetation on moist or muddy soils by pools. Some others occur in plant debris along streams in plains or in piedmonts. Adults are macropterous and attracted to light in the evening and at night, therefore many specimens have been collected by means of light-trapping.

Figs 7–10. Dorsal habitus: 7 – *Mimocolliuris chaudoiri*, ♀ from Xuan Son NP; 8 – *Essora drumonti*, female from Cat Tien NP; 9 – *Asios vindex*, female from Loc Bao; 10 – *Mimocolliuris pilosissima* **sp. n.**, holotype.

REMARKS. The species of this genus share very similar body shape, proportions and colour pattern, being different from one another in dorsal microsculpture and the setation of the body, including the head, the pronotum, the elytra, and the legs. Ultimate differences are those between *Anacasnonia* and *Paramimocolliuris* distinctive in having the microsculpture either coarse or no and the setation minimum or multiplied to maximum, respectively. Probably from these differences *Anacasnonia* was treated as a subgenus of *Colliuris* (Liebke, 1938) or some part of *Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931 (Lorenz, 1998; 2005), not of *Mimocolliuris*.

Habu (1979) upgraded *Mimocolliuris* from a subgenus of *Colliuris* to a separate odacantine genus, having used the new combination *M. chaudoiri* befoer (Habu, 1961). He established the monotypic subgenus *Paramimocolliuris* for the species with two supra-ocular extra setae, but he did not surprisingly include *M. stigma* (Andrewes, 1923) and *M. pusilla* (Andrewes, 1930) in the subgenus even though these setae were mentioned in the descriptions of both. Baehr (2016) used the presence of two postocular setae to diagnose the entire genus, yet without *Paramimocolliuris* takenj into consideration, of which this pattern was characteristic. Those species are here included in the genus that have 0–2 supra-ocular extra setae on each side.

The first described species was *M. pilifera* (Nietner, 1858) from Ceylon. It was then reported from India and Indochina, yet all locality records from the latter region referred certainly to similar congeners described later. Even though the type of *M. pilifera* is known to have been lost, this species is diagnosable using features in the original description as follows: the body by comparison larger-sized, the legs contrastingly bicolour, and the antennae diluted apically. All the three are characteristic of *M. bicoloripes* in the sense of Anagha *et al*. (2024), recorded in the region adjacent to the type locality of *M. pilifera* and nothing else allows discrimination between both. Following Anichtchenko & Sciaky (2024) who have noticed great similarity of the two species I recognize their names as conspecific, which is most likely true of *M. bicoloripes* (Baehr, 2016). Differences between specimens

from South India, identified as *M. bicoloripes*, and the holotype of *M. bicoloripes* in the number and the position of US, discussed by Anagha *et al*. (2024), *i.e.*, 16 US *vs*. 14 US present, appear to have come from counting apical setae (those in interval 7) or not, perhaps combined with individual variability in this character, which is not characteristic of Odacanthini. Baehr (2016) specified 13 US for *Mimocolliuris*, including five posthumeral, two intermediate, and six apical, but I have seen no specimen with pattern other than USS:14, which also is characteristic of *Essora* and *Asios*, as well as of other Odacanthina, such as *Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931; *Ophionea* Klug, 1821; *Dicraspeda* Chaudoir, 1862; some *Clarencia* Sloane, 1917; etc.

I think it advisable to establish a new subgenus for two of three species described below. Both are more closely related to each other than to the remainder, being distinctive from those in having the female spermatheca peculiar in structure (Fig. 34), combined with some other features of external morphology as follows: the pronotum slender and somewhat two-hump in lateral view, the elytra distinctly tuberculate on sides just behind the humeri, with both the outer and sutural angles sharply toothed, and the striae slightly less reduced than in the other species; the antennae distinctly diluted apically, the supra-ocular carina missing or indistinct, two supra-ocular setae only present on each side, of which the posterior seta is on a level with the posterior margin of the eye, and pattern of the dorso-apical tarsal setae is distinctive. The latter three characters are what both species share with members of *Asios* and *Essora*, whereas the oher examined species of *Mimocolliuris* have the posterior, obligatory, supra-ocular seta distant rather far from the posterior margin of the eye and the tarsomeres with a different set of the dorso-apical setae. Besides, missing or vestigial supra-ocular carina is characteristic of *Essora* rather than of *Asios* and *Mimocolliuris*, but this carina varies much in length, from long to missing, depending on species of the latter genus.

Two more species, *M. sauteri* (Liebke, 1933) from Taiwan and *M. indica* Baehr, 2016, from South India, need clarification of their interrelations and status. Both are nearly the same, except only that the elytra are either bimaculate, with no setae in interval 1, or quadrimaculate, yet with dull and thence ill-defined anterior spots and 3–4 setae in interval 1. The femora are rather uniform reddish brown (*vs*. contrasting bicolour in the other species with multiple pronotal setae), and the elytra completely beaded on sides, which is seen in the photographed holotype of *M. sauteri* and the female holotype of *M. indica* illustrated in Baehr (2016), as well as in a 'paratype' of *M. indica* and in a 'verified specimen' of '*M. pilifera*', illustrated in Anagha *et al*. (2024). Besides, *M. indica* has the elytral striae punctate (instead of modified to a few foveae) within the anterior transverse impression, which character, combined with a nearly bimaculate elytral pattern and almost uniform red legs, is what *M. indica* shares with *M. stigma* (Andrewes, 1923), suggesting that the two species are very close. Moreover, complete lateral bead of the elytra is peculiar to *Essora* rather than to *Mimocolliuris*, thereby inviting the three species to be drawn closer to, if not included in the former genus. A new subgenus is here erected for this trio, but an additional detailed examination is needed to understand whether it should be within *Mimocolliuris* or *Essora*, or may, albeit much less likely, represent a separate genus.

The Oriental genera *Essora* and probably *Asios* seem to be closely allied to *Mimocolliuris*. *Essora* has been treated by Lorenz (1998, 2005) as a subgenus of *Mimocolliuris*, and I do not know from whence this, not otherwise, treatment occurred because *Essora* and *Mimocolliuris* were described in one paper (Liebke, 1933) as a separate genus or a subgenus of *Colliuris* DeGeer, 1774, respectively. Baehr (2009, 2016) ignored this change surprisingly and again considered *Essora* as a separate genus with no comments provided. Anichtchenko & Sciaky (2024) have recently come to the conclusion that *Essora* and *Mimocolliuris* are congeneric names.

Key to species of the genus *Mimocolliuris* from Vietnam and adjacent regions

1(4) Apical angles of pronotum strongly projecting laterad in form of recurved and pointed spines. Elytra quadrimaculate, both apical truncation and outer angles rounded; intervals 1, 3 and 5 with setae.

2(3) Body slender, pronotum and elytra oblong; head with genae nearly straight and smoothly contracted to petiolate base. Single, intercalary, supra-ocular seta present? BL 5 mm. – Nepal …..... *M.* (s. str.) *nepalensis* (Jedlička, 1965)

3(2) Body robust, pronotum short, elytra short and dilated much before apex; head with genae well rounded and rather abruptly contracted to petiolate base; two extra setae, posterior and intercalary, present. BL 4.8–5.1 mm. – Nepal …..... ..... *M.* (s. str.) *hiekei* Baehr, 2016

4(1) Apical angles of pronotum not modified, i.e., not laterally hooked.

5(6) Pronotum laterally asetose, in posterolateral view with apical angles projecting laterad in form of small pointed teeth; head on each side with two obligatory setae only, elytral interval 3 with two discal setae, d2 and d3, d1 missing. Dorsum, especially elytra, dull from coarse microsculpture. Elytral striae indistinct or almost so, those 2–4 each reduced to a fine puncture, these joining by a subtransverse impression a third from base; only stria 7 impressed before apex. Legs bicolour, infuscated, with femora whitish in basal 2/5–1/2. Elytron a third from apex with a slightly oblong whitish spot at the site of intervals 5 and 6 and with, sometimes without, oblique brown spot mostly spanning intervals 4–7 behind the impression. Antennae black, with distinctly pale scape and pedicel only. BL 5.6–6.8 mm. – From India to Vietnam …..... *M. opacipennis* (s. str.) (Gestro, 1888), **comb. n.**

6(5) Pronotum with at least single lateral seta on each side. Elytra with a few, often multiple setae in intervals 3, 5 and usually also 1. At least elytra shiny.

7(12,13) Pronotum with single, head with two supra-ocular setae on each side.

8(9) Pronotum dull from coarse and slightly transverse microsculpture, dorsal margin trisinuate in lateral view; head with distinct microsculpture in basal half, elytra along sides with aciculate (microtuberculate) microsculpture, which is more distinct in basal than in apical third. Elytral outer angles toothed, sutural angles pointed; intervals: 2nd a fifth from apex and 5th in basal two fifths with single seta each, 1st in basal fourth with 1–2, and 3rd with 3–5 setae; striae impressed close to apex only, otherwise reduced to minute punctures or completely, except for a few distinct ones within a triangular and deep anterior transverse impression. Supra-ocular carina missing or vestigial, distinct at anterior supra-ocular seta only. Colouration as for the previous species, except for anterior elytral spot paler and thence more distinct, and antennomeres 9–11 pale, whitish-yellow. BL 6.3–6.9 mm. – Vietnam …..... *M.* (*Pseudoessora*) *tricuspis* **sp. n.**

9(8) Dorsum glossy, with no microsculpture; elytral interval 2 without setae. BL 6–6.5 mm.

10(11) Elytra quadrimaculate, with apices pointed combined; intervals: 1st with 1–2, 3rd with six, 5th with tree setae; femora contrastingly bicolour, black, with whitish basal 1/3–1/2. – Philippines …..... *M.* (s. str.) *philippinensis* (Donabauer, 1996)

11(10) Elytra bimaculate, with apical truncations rounded combined; intervals: 1st asetose, 3rd with three, 5th and 7th with single seta each; femora reddish-brown, not contrastingly paler basally. – Buton Is., SE-Celebes …..... *M.* (s. str.) *butonensis* (Kirschenhofer, 1996)

12(7,13) Pronotum with two, anterolateral, setae on each side; head bisetose on each side. Dorsal microsculpture absent from elytra, nearly indistinct on both head and pronotum. Antennae generally black, with scape pale toward apex and antennomeres 8–11 diluted. Elytra with preapical pale spots only, outer angles toothed, sutural angles pointed; intervals: 1st with two setae in basal third, 3rd with 7–8, 5th with five in basal two thirds.

Pronotum in lateral view, as well as elytral sculpture and striae, as in couplet **8**, except that striae slightly less distinct at apex, with punctures barely coarser within anterior transverse impression. – North Vietnam …..... *M.* (*Pseudoessora*) *diluticornis* **sp. n.**

13(7,12) Pronotum with multiple lateral setae. Elytral intervals: 3rd and 5th with multiple setae, 1st usually with 1–5 setae in basal 1/3–2/5; outer angles rounded, sutural angles mostly blunt. Dorsum shiny, without meshed microsculpture.

14(29) Elytral interval 7 glabrous; if present, posthumeral spot distinctly or much duller than preapical one. Supra-ocular carina distinct.

15(16) Body dorsum blue black, petiolate base of head, pronotal apex and basal 1/3 elytra red; elytra without or with preapical spots only. Head with two, pronotum with 9–14 setae on each side, pronotal setae reaching to basal angles. Elytral interval 1 in basal third with 1–3, 3rd with 7–11, 5th with 5–7 setae. BL 6.1–7 mm. – China, Indochina …..... ..... *M.* (s. str.) *chaudoiri* (Boheman, 1858)

16(15) Body dorsum black or brown, with a pale, bi- or quadrimaculate, elytral pattern.

17(24) Elytral lateral bead incomplete, distinct in apical two thirds only, obliterate before, interval 1 in basal half with 2–5 setae. Femora mostly contrasting bicolour, yellowish-white basally, dark brown to black apically.

18(21) Head with three supra-ocular setae on each side, extra seta being posteriormost. Pronotum laterally, as well as elytral intervals 3 and 5, with multiple setae, elytral interval 1 with 3–5 setae in basal third.

19(20) Elytra quadrimaculate. Femora contrastingly bicolour, black with whitish basal 1/3–1/2. Antennae diluted apically. Posterior two supra-ocular setae inserted behind and much behind posterior margin of eye. Body larger in general, BL 6.2–7.5 mm. – Sri Lanka, India, Nepal …..... *M.* (s. str.) *pilifera* (Nietner, 1858)

20(19) Elytra with posterior two spots only. Femora reddish brown, not contrastingly paler toward bases. Antennae not apically diluted. Posterior two supra-ocular setae inserted slightly anterior or behind the level of posterior margin of eye. Body barely smaller, BL 6.1–7 mm. – Widespread in the Oriental Region …..... *M.* (s. str.) *bakeri* (Liebke, 1933)

21(18) Head on each side with four supra-ocular setae, including extra two. Elytra quadrimaculate.

22(23) Aedeagus median lobe in dorsal view (Figs 21–22) attenuated between basal bulb and angulate prominence at middle of left margin, apical orifice small, a fifth as long as median lobe except apical lamella, right margin before apical lamella conspicuously concave. Body barely smaller, BL 5.2–6.8 mm, and slenderer, EL/EW ca. 1.90 in male, setation less dense: pronotum laterally with 6–8, elytral interval 3 with 8–11, interval 5 with 5–8 setae, profemur with about 40 setae. – Widespread in the Oriental Region …..... ..... *M.* (s. str.) *pusilla* (Andrewes, 1930)

23(22) Aedeagus in dorsal view (Figs 23–24) with left margin more or less evenly convex, apical orifice large, a fourth as long as median lobe except apical lamella, a shallow concavity between this lamella and right margin. Body barely larger, BL 6.1–7.2 mm, and barely more robust, EL/EW 1.80–1.83 in male, setation mostly denser: pronotum laterally with 8–11, elytral interval 3 with 12–17, interval 5 with 9–12 setae, profemur with about 25–30 setae. – Vietnam, Philippines …..... *M.* (s. str.) *hartmanni* Baehr, 2016

24(17) Elytra completely beaded on sides, interval 1 in basal half without or with 3–5 setae. Femora red or reddish-brown, slightly paler basally than apically.

25(26) Elytra with distinct isodiametric microsculpture and bimaculate pattern, interval 1 in basal third with a few setae, intervals 3 and 5 with 6–8 setae each. BL 6.6 mm. – Sri Lanka …..... *M.* (*Mimoessora*) *stigma* (Andrewes, 1923)

26(25) Dorsal microsculpture missing.

27(28) Elytral interval 1 with 3–4 setae, elytra quadrimaculate, anterior spots dull. BL 6.1–6.8 mm. – India (Maharashtra, Kerala) …..... *M.* (*Mimoessora*) *indica* Baehr, 2016

28(27) Elytral interval 1 (according to description) without setae, elytra bimaculate. BL 6.9 mm. – Taiwan …..... *M.* (*Mimoessora* **subgen. n.**) *sauteri* (Liebke, 1933)

29(14) Elytral interval 7 with several setae; posthumeral transverse impression very deep; subhumeral and preapical pale spots similar in colour. Supra-ocular carina missing. BL 6.6 mm. – Sumatra …..... *M.* (s. str.) *pilosissima* **sp. n.**

***Mimocolliuris* (s. str.) *opacipennis* (Gestro, 1888), comb. n.**
Figs 1, 11–12, 25

Casnonia opacipennis Gestro, 1888: 107 (Bhamo, Burma); Bates, 1892: 381.
Odacantha opacipennis: Andrewes, 1930: 231.
Colliuris (*Anacasnonia*) *opacipennis*: Liebke, 1938: 63.
Anacasnonia opacipennis: Kirschenhofer, 1996: 784.
Archicolliuris opacipennis: Lorenz, 1998: 418.

MATERIAL. **Vietnam**: Dong Nai Province, Nam Cat Tien National Park, Expedition of Russia-Vietnam Tropical Centre, at light HQL450, 19–27.X.2004 or 24.V–17.VI.2005, 4♂, 8♀ (D. Fedorenko) [SIEE]; **Thailand**: Mae Hong Son Province, env. Pai, 10.XI.2009, 1♀ (N. Vikhrev) [SIEE]. – Aedeagus examined in three males, genitalia and reproductive tract examined in two females.

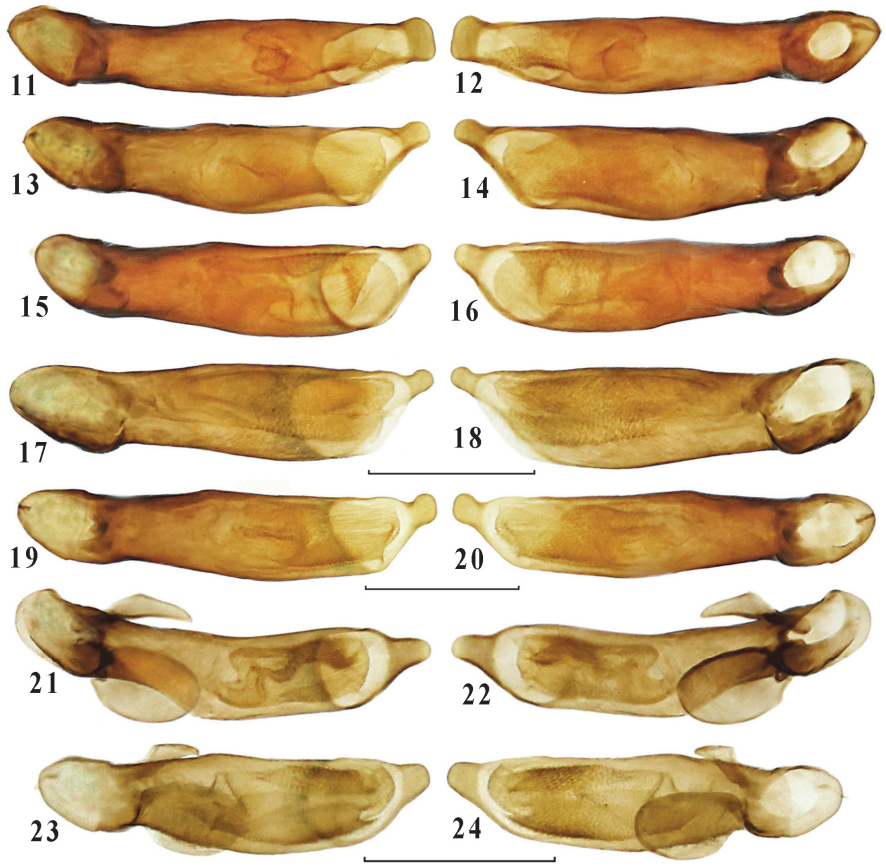
REDESCRIPTION. BL 5.6–6.8 mm. Body (Fig. 1) black, elytra indistinctly reddish, more distinctly reddish apically; labrum, femora, protibiae and bases of meso- and metatibiae dark brown, tibiae otherwise and tarsi paler, red or reddish-brown; basal third of profemur, basal three fifths of meso- and metafemur, trochanters and slightly oblong spot on elytral intervals 6 and 7 a third from apex yellowish white; elytral epipleura, as well as extreme apical and lateral margins of elytra reddish yellow, the latter edged with black; mouthparts and antennomeres 1 and usually 2 red, 3rd and base of 4th slightly reddish to nearly black. Abdomen more or less reddish. Head and pronotum a little shining, elytra very dull. Meshed microsculpture very distinct on head, isodiametric in apical half, including clypeus and labrum, moderately transverse and coarser behind; pronotal microsculpture coarse, almost granulate, consisting of moderately transverse rectangular meshes; elytral microsculpture consisting of isodiametric meshes divided secondarily into microscopic granules, which gives elytra very dull appearance.

Head. Frontal foveae in form of round deep pits or slightly oblong parallel impressions diverging behind toward and very shallow to indistinct in front of anterior supra-ocular setae; supra-ocular carina long, reaching to about 3/4 eye length, usually slightly separated from the ridge outside frontal fovea just in front of anterior supra-ocular seta.

Pronotum fairly short, not quite three fourth as wide as head, very convex in lateral view, and asetose. Apical angles small, acute and pointed, in postero-lateral view conspicuously projecting laterad in form of small pointed teeth. Median line in form of thin and shiny stripe only.

Elytra with outer angles very obtuse and rather widely rounded, apical truncations oblique, V-shaped combined, sutural angles acute and sharp. Sides just behind humeri straight, with anterior five US not tuberculate. Striae totally obliterate or just traceable, with indistinct or no traces within a shallow anterior transverse impression; stria 8 entire, deeper apically, only 7th and vague remnants of 2nd and 3rd impressed close to apical truncation. Vestige of basal ridge mostly reaching US3. Discal setae d2 and d3 only present.

Prosternum and propleura coarsely and densely punctate at apex only.



Figs 11–24. Median lobe of aedeagus (11–20) and aedeagus (21–24): 11–12 – *Mimocolliuris opacipennis*; 13–14 – *M. chaudoiri*; 15–16 – *M. bakeri*; 17–18 – *M. tricuspis* **sp. n.**, paratype; 19–20 – *M. diluticornis* **sp. n.**, holotype; 21–22 – *M. pusilla*; 23–24 – *M. hartmanni*; 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 – dorsal aspect; 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 – ventral aspect. Scale bars 0.5 mm.

Femora with setae short and sparse, profemur with 3–4 dorsal setae only in addition to bisetose anterior and posterior faces. Tarsomeres 1–3 and metatarsomere 4 with short dorsoapical setae.

Aedeagus median lobe (Figs 11–12, 25): apex slightly upturned in lateral view, wide and transversely rectangular in dorsal/ventral view.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.45–1.52 (1.49, n=4♂+4♀), PW/HW 0.68–0.72 (0.70), PL/PW 1.91–2.01 (1.96); EL/EW 1.80–1.93 (1.85) or 1.68–1.76 (1.73), and EW/PW 2.0–2.12 (2.09) or 2.23–2.36 (2.28), in male and female, respectively.

DIAGNOSIS. Easily recognizable by the body dull from coarse or very coarse dorsal microsculpture, combined with slightly reduced obligatory setation of the body, elytra with quadrimaculate pale pattern, indistinct striae and fairly shallow anterior transverse impression.

HABITATS AND HABITS. All specimens examined were collected at light.

DISTRIBUTION. Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam. Andrewes (1930) recorded this species also from Dacca, Bangladesh.

***Mimocolliuris* (s. str.) *chaudoiri* (Boheman, 1858)**
Figs 7, 13–14, 26

Ophionea chaudoiri Boheman, 1858: 2 (China); Bedel, 1910: 71.
Casnonia chaudoiri: Andrewes, 1923b: 459.
Odacantha chaudoiri: Andrewes, 1930: 230.
Colliuris (*Mimocolliuris*) *chaudoiri*: Liebke, 1933: 207; 1938: 54; Jedlička, 1964: 492.
Mimocolliuris chaudoiri: Habu, 1961: 294; 1979: 76; Kirschenhofer, 1996: 783.
Ophionea chaudoiri var. *blaisei* Bedel, 1910: 71 (Tonkin).
Ophionea chaudoiri var. *rubricollis* Bedel, 1910: 72 (Hong Kong).
Ophionea beauchenii Fairmaire, 1889: 333 (Tonkin); Maindron, 1910: 35.

MATERIAL. **Vietnam**: Dong Nai Province, Nam Cat Tien National Park, Expedition of Russia-Vietnam Tropical Centre, at light HQL450, 1.X–29.IX.2004 or 29.V–19.VI.2005, 6♂, 6♀ (D. Fedorenko) [SIEE]; Son La Province, Song Ma, 400 m, 3.V.1986, 1 ex. (A. Gorokhov) [ZISP]; 6 ex., Hanoi, at light, various dates between 4.X.1961, 16.V. and 7.IX.1962 (O. Kabakov) [ZISP]; same locality, 14.X.1990, 1 ex. (S. Belokobylsky) [ZISP]; Tam Dao Son Zuong [Mt. Ridge], 22.III. or 4.IV.1962, 3 ex. (O. Kabakov) [ZISP]; Phu Tho Province, ~90 km W of Hanoi, Xuan Son National Park, 21°07′29″N, 104°57′28″E, h=400 m, at light HQL250, 6–15.VI.2014, 3 ex. (D. Fedorenko) [SIEE]; Thanh Hoa Province, Thach Thanh District, 20°17′44″N 105°33′06″E, pasture along trail, by pool, h~40–70 m, 16-26.IV.2024, 4♂, 13♀ (D. Fedorenko) [SIEE]; Bai Thuong, lang Thanh, 17–30.IV.1963, 7 ex. (O. Kabakov) [ZISP]. – Aedeagus examined in five males, genitalia and reproductive tract examined in four females.

REDESCRIPTION. BL 6.1–7 mm. Body (Fig. 7) shiny, deep blue or blue black, basal third of elytra, apex of pronotum, constricted base of head, as well as meso- and metaventrite red. Elytra narrowly yellowish along apical truncation and slightly reddish just before, each without (forma *blaisei*) or with a small whitish spot a fourth from apex; epipleura infuscated. Tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown, protibiae more infuscated, femora contrastingly bicolour, whitish in about basal third (fore legs) or basal half (hind two leg pairs), otherwise blue black. Labrum black or dark brown, mouthparts red, with apical palpomere(s) more or less infuscated. Antennae black, with segments 1–3 and base of 4th red; antennomeres 10 and 11 not seldom slightly diluted. Microsculpture missing, labrum with very superficial isodiametric meshes.

Head, pronotum and elytra as for previous species, except the following: frontal foveae not reaching anterior supra-ocular setae and well separated from grooves inside supra-ocular carinae; these being barely shorter, reaching to about 2/3 eye length. Pronotal apical angles blunted and not laterally projecting; median line vague; lateral setae multiple, reaching basal angles. Elytral outer angles very obtuse, blunted or rounded; apical truncations oblique, V-shaped combined, mostly shallowly sinuate just inside outer angles; sutural angles acute, sharp or slightly blunted. Striae 2–3 or 2–4 each reduced to a very short impressed line, almost puncture, within anterior transverse impression, which is deep and slightly oblique. Stria 8 obliterate or very shallow except in apical third; striae 2, 3 and 7 impressed close to apical truncation. Vestige of basal ridge mostly reaching US1. Interval 1 in basal third with 1–4, interval 3 with 7–12, interval 5 in basal 2/3–3/4 with 5–7 setae.

Prosternum and propleura impunctate.

Femoral setae multiple, profemur with 3–6 setae on both anterior and posterior face and up to 20–25 dorsal and lateral setae. Tarsomeres 1–3 and metatarsomere 4 with long dorso-apical setae.

Aedeagus median lobe (Figs 13–14, 26): apex barely upturned in lateral view, small, rounded, slightly broadened at tip and curved to the left in dorsal view.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.38–1.46 (1.42, n=4♂+4♀), PW/HW 0.65–0.70 (0.68), PL/PW 2.01–2.24 (2.12); EL/EW 1.73–1.80 (1.78) or 1.65–1.71 (1.68), and EW/PW 2.21–2.27 (2.23) or 2.23–2.41 (2.35), in male and female, respectively.

DIAGNOSIS. Body shiny, with no microsculpture, and contrastingly bicolour, blue black, with basal third of elytra, apex of pronotum and constricted base of head red; two supra-ocular setae on each side, pronotal setae multiple, including 2–3 ones on sides of constricted base, elytral intervals 3 and 5 with multiple setae, interval 1 with 1–4 setae; either apical two or no pale elytral spots present.

HABITATS AND HABITS. Most of the specimens examined were hand collected at light, as well as on muddy soil with sparse and short vegetation or on this vegetation by pools.

DISTRIBUTION. South China, Indochina (Thailand (Habu, 1961), Laos, Vietnam).

REMARKS. In Vietnam, the bimaculate colour morph (forma typica) prevails in southern populations while the immaculate morph (forma *blaisei*) in populations from central and northern parts of the country. The adults with the respective elytral pattern are in the ratio 11:1 in the Cat Tien NP and 2:15 in the Thach Thanh District. Another colour morph (forma *rubricollis*), defined by the entirely red pronotum, has not been recorded in Vietnam yet.

***Mimocolliuris* (s. str.) *pusilla* (Andrewes, 1930)**
Figs 4, 21–22, 29, 33

Odacantha pusilla Andrewes, 1930: 661 (Borneo).

Colliuris (*Mimocolliuris*) *pusilla*: Liebke, 1933: 208; 1938: 54.

Mimocolliuris (*Paramimocolliuris*) *insulana* Habu, 1979: 76 (Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus, Japan); 1982: 94; Terada & Wu, 2014: 30, **syn. n.**

Mimocolliuris sinuatiphallus Zhao & Tian, 2010: 121 (Longmeng Cty, Guangdong, China), **syn. n.**

Mimocolliuris astoni Baehr, 2016: 33 (Lantan, Hong Kong, China), **syn. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂, with labels: '*Pagat*/ *Borneo*/ *8/82*/ *Grabowsky*', '*14*', Ex coll./ T. Sloane'', red 'Type', '*Odacabtha*/ *pusilla*/ *Type Andr.*/ H.E.Andrewes det.', 'H.E.Andrewes Coll./ B.M.1945-97.', 'NHMUK 010794365' [BMNH, digital images]. Holotype ♂ of *M. insulana*, with label '*HEGINA*/ Ishigaki Is./ *28 V* 1976/ T. Takahashi' and red label 'Holotype/ *Mimocolliuris*/ *insulana*/ *HABU*' [five photographs from https://www. naro. affrc.go.jp/org/niaes/type/dbcarabidae/m_insulana.html].

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Vietnam**: Dong Nai Province, Nam Cat Tien National Park, Expedition of Russia-Vietnam Tropical Centre, at light HQL450, 1.X–30.XI. 2004 or 6–7.VI.2005, 1♂, 5♀ (D. Fedorenko) [SIEE]; **Laos**, SE of Attapeu, Xe Xou River, 500 m, 6.II.1986, 1♂, (O. Kabakov) [ZISP]; **Cambodia**: 10–15 km NEE of Sihanoukville (nr. Siam Bay), 200 m, 8–9.IX.2003, 1♀ (A. Gorokhov, L. Anisyutkin) [ZISP]. – Aedeagus examined in both males, genitalia and reproductive tract examined in two females.

REDESCRIPTION. BL 5.2–6.6 mm. Body (Fig. 4) shiny black. Elytra brown or dark brown, anterior spot oblique, brown and cloudy, posterior well-defined, slightly oblong, yellowish white, colouration otherwise as for *M. opacipennis*. Mouthparts and antennomeres

1–3 red, labrum and abdomen reddish. Tibiae reddish-brown, tarsi paler, femora not very contrastingly bicolour, pro- and mesofemora brown while metafemora darker brown distal to whitish bases. Isodiametric microsculpture hardly traceable on labrum only.

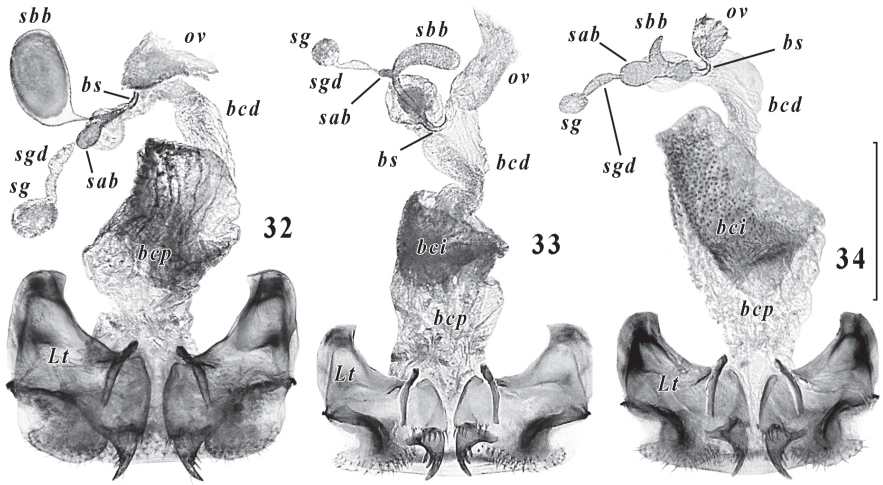
Figs 25–31. Median lobe of aedeagus (25–28, 30) and aedeagus (29, 31), left lateral aspect: 25 – *Mimocolliuris opacipennis*; 26 – *M. chaudoiri*; 27 – *M. bakeri*; 28 – *M. tricuspis* **sp. n.**, paratype; 29 – *M. pusilla*; 30 – *M. diluticornis* **sp. n.**, holotype; 31 – *M. hartmanni*. Scale bars 0.5 mm.

Head, pronotum and elytra as for *M. opacipennis*, except the following: frontal foveae deep behind and extended into grooves inside supra-ocular carinae, often being shortly subinterrupted in front of anterior supra-ocular setae; supra-ocular carinae reaching to about eye midlength. Pronotum slender, twice and a third as long as wide, about two thirds as wide as head, apical angles acute and slightly pointed in dorsal view, not laterally projecting in posterolateral view; median line vague; each side in front of basal constriction with 6–8 setae. Elytra very slender, very slightly dilated apicad, with outer angles indistinct (in dorsal view) and apex rounded. Striae imperceptible, almost so within oblique, moderately deep, anterior transverse impression, with extreme apices deepened. Stria 8 distinct, deeper medially than apically. Vestige of basal ridge reaching US3. Interval 1 in basal 1/3–1/2 with 2–4, interval 3 with 8–11, interval 5 in basal three fifths with 5–8 setae.

Head, pronotum and elytra as for *M. opacipennis*, except the following: frontal foveae deep behind and extended into grooves inside supra-ocular carinae, often being shortly subinterrupted in front of anterior supra-ocular setae; supra-ocular carinae reaching to about eye midlength. Pronotum slender, twice and a third as long as wide, about two thirds as wide as head, apical angles acute and slightly pointed in dorsal view, not laterally projecting in posterolateral view; median line vague; each side in front of basal constriction with 6–8 setae. Elytra very slender, very slightly dilated apicad, with outer angles indistinct (in dorsal view) and apex rounded. Striae imperceptible, almost so within oblique, moderately deep, anterior transverse impression, with extreme apices deepened. Stria 8 distinct, deeper medially than apically. Vestige of basal ridge reaching US3. Interval 1 in basal 1/3–1/2 with 2–4, interval 3 with 8–11, interval 5 in basal three fifths with 5–8 setae.

Prosternum and propleura with coarse punctures at apex.

Femoral setae multiple, profemur with *ca*. 20 dorsal and lateral setae in addition to *ca*. five antero- and five posteroventral ones. Tarsomeres 1–3 and metatarsomere 4 with long dorso-apical setae, those on metatarsomere 4 missing or abraded in some specimens.



Figs 32–34. Female urite IX and reproductive tract, ventral aspect: 32 – *Essora drumonti*; 33 – *Mimocolliuris pusilla*; 34 – *M. tricuspis* **sp. n.**, paratype; *bcd – bursa copulatrix*, distal section; *bcp* – same, proximal section, with *bci* as its invaginated anterior part; *bs* – spermatheca basal sclerite; *Lt* – laterotergite; *ov* – common oviduct; *sab* – spermatheca apical bulb; *sbb* – spermatheca basal bulb; *sg* – spermathecal gland; *sgd* – spermathecal gland duct. Scale bar 0.5 mm.

Aedeagus median lobe (Figs 21–22, 29): left margin angulate at middle and attenuated between this prominence and basal bulb; a wide, densely strigose, apically subtransverse and slightly rounded fold traceable within apical orifice; this orifice small, a fifth as long as median lobe (not counting apical lamella); this lamella in dorsal view long, subtriangular, rounded, and preceded by a deep concavity of right margin.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.36–1.49 (1.44, n=4♂+4♀), PW/HW 0.64–0.69 (0.66), PL/PW 2.21–2.35 (2.27); EL/EW 1.87–1.93 (1.89) or 1.75–1.80 (1.78), and EW/PW 2.21–2.24 (2.23) or 2.27–2.43 (2.33), in male and female, respectively.

DIAGNOSIS. Body shiny black, with no microsculpture; elytra very slender, quadrimaculate, with anterior spots dull, legs contrastingly bicolour; four supra-ocular setae on each side, pronotal setae multiple and not reaching basal constriction; elytral intervals 3 and 5 with multiple setae, interval 1 with 3–4 setae in basal 1/3–1/2. Aedeagus distinctive.

HABITATS AND HABITS. The listed specimens from Vietnam and the type specimens of *M. astoni* were collected at light (Aston, 2016; Baehr, 2016). Those recorded in Taiwan were taken among grasses in abandoned agricultural fields (Terada, Wu, 2014).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern China, including Taiwan, Southern Japan (Ryukyus), Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia), Borneo, Sumatra, Philippines.

REMARKS. This and the following species are very similar to each other, which is especially true of females. Subtle differences of *M. pusilla* include chiefly the head longer,

the pronotum slightly longer and the body less densely setose, which peculiarity is better seen from comparison of the profemora. Besides, the body appears to be barely smaller, while varying considerably between local populations: BL (mm) is 5.5 in the holotype, 5.2–6 in *M. astoni*, 6–6.6 in *M. insulana* (type specimens from Southern Japan), 4.8–6.1 in *M. insulana* from Taiwan (Terada & Wu, 2014).

The three species synonymized here with *M. pusilla* are certain to have been described either from a confusion of *M. pusilla* with *M. hartmanni* or from Baehr's neglecting *M. insulana* and *M. sinuatiphallus*. Accordingly Baehr (2016) did not keyed or compared these two with his *M. astoni* and *M. hartmanni*, and supposed *M. astoni* to be closely related to *M. pusilla*, which species he defined by shorter and wider elytra even though Andrewes (1930) diagnosed it quite otherwise, *i.e.*, as a very slender species, with the pronotum very long and the elytra nearly twice as long as wide.

Worthy of note are some locality records, in particular, those of *M. pusilla* and *M. pilifera* in Vietnam (Kirschenhofer, 1996), each with reference to a specimen from an unspecified locality. Both specimens correspond not well with the species they represent, that of *M. pilifera* being in accordance with those of *M. hartmanni* or *M. bakeri* – the latter has not been recorded by Kirschenhofer (1996) in Vietnam, as Anichtchenko & Sciaky (2024) wrongly believed.

The recent record of *M. insulana* from Luzon, Philippines (Anichtchenko & Sciaky, 2024) is based on single male specimen whose illustration shows fairly short elytra, EL/EW 1.76, with the intervals 1, 3 and 5 bearing three or ten, or eight setae, respectively, and the pronotum sexsetose on each side. While the setation being similar to that of *M. pusilla*, the ratio EL/EW is characteristic rather of *M. hartmanni*.

***Mimocolliuris* (s. str.) *hartmanni* Baehr, 2016**
Figs 5, 23–24, 31

Mimocolliuris hartmanni Baehr, 2016: 34 (Cat Tien NP, Vietnam).
Mimocolliuris insulana (non Habu, 1979): Zhao & Tian, 2010: 121, 124.

MATERIAL. **Vietnam**: Dong Nai Province, Nam Cat Tien National Park, Expedition of Russia-Vietnam Tropical Centre, at light HQL450, 25.X–29.XI.2004 or 21–30.V.2005, 4♂, 4♀ (D. Fedorenko) [SIEE]. – Aedeagus examined in three males, genitalia and reproductive tract examined in two females.

REDESCRIPTION. No differences from *M. pusilla* except the following. BL 6.1–7.2 mm. Body as in Fig. 5. Pronotum with 6–8 setae on each side. Elytra wider, interval 1 in basal two fifths with 3–5, interval 3 with 12–17, interval 5 in basal two thirds with 9–12 setae. Profemur with *ca*. 30 dorsal and lateral setae in addition to *ca*. eight antero- and eight posterolateral ones.

Aedeagus median lobe (Figs 23–24, 31): left margin more or less evenly convex between basal bulb and apical lamella; apical orifice large, a fourth as long as median lobe (not counting apical lamella), with a moderately wide, non-strigose, apically rounded fold traceable, in couple with a small, sinuate, sclerotized fold toward left margin; apical lamella in dorsal view fairly short, quadrate or trapezoidal, apically rounded, at base with a shallow concavity of right margin.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.33–1.43 (1.37, n=4♂+4♀), PW/HW 0.66–0.68 (0.67), PL/PW 2.08–2.27 (2.16); EL/EW 1.80–1.83 (1.82) or 1.73–1.80 (1.76), and EW/PW 2.22–2.34 (2.29) or 2.31–2.42 (2.35), in male and female, respectively.

HABITATS AND HABITS. As for *M. pusilla* in Vietnam.

DIAGNOSIS. A similar of *M. pusilla*, only distinguished by distinctive aedeagus. For other distinctive features see 'Remarks' to *M. pusilla*.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam, Southern China. Apparently more widely spread.

***Mimocolliuris* (s. str.) *bakeri* (Liebke, 1933)**
Figs 6, 15–16, 27

Colliuris (*Mimocolliuris*) *bakeri* Liebke, 1933: 208 (Mindanao, Philippines); 1938: 54; Anichtchenko & Sciaky, 2024: 333.

Mimocolliuris unimaculata Baehr, 2016 (Attapeu Province, Laos), **syn. n.**

MATERIAL. **Vietnam**: 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, 1♂ (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, 1♂ (D. Fedorenko) [SIEE]. – Aedeagus examined in male from Loc Bao.

REDESCRIPTION. Body as in Fig. 6, BL 6.6–7 mm. Tibiae, tarsi and femora reddish-brown, profemora yellowish at bases, meso- and metafemora in basal halves, with darker and paler colours not or very slightly contrasting.

Head a third longer than wide. Pronotum with apical angles not laterally projecting in posterolateral view and 7–9 setae on each side. Elytra moderately wide, interval 1 in basal 2/5–1/2 with four, interval 3 with 10–12, interval 5 in basal three fifths with 8–9 setae.

Profemur with 6–7 antero- and posterolateral setae, coupled with 20–25 dorsal and lateral ones.

Aedeagus median lobe (Figs 15–16, 27) similar to that of *M. hartmanni* in shape: basal orifice a fourth as long as lobe proper, with two folds traceable, one large, rounded and poorly sclerotized, the other triangular, more sclerotized, its apex being at right margin.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.33–1.36 (n=2♂), PW/HW 0.73–0.75, PL/PW 1.94–2.05, EL/EW 1.73–1.76, EW/PW 2.14–2.22.

DIAGNOSIS. Shiny black species, without dorsal microsculpture, distinctive chiefly in the combination of bimaculate elytral pattern, which is due to anterior pale spot missing, multiple pronotal and elytral setae, and three supra-ocular setae, including intercalary one, present on each side; otherwise very slightly different from *M. hartmanni* in the following points: femora not contrastingly bicolour, reddish-brown except bases, body slightly more robust, and supra-ocular carina fairly long, reaching basally to the level of 2/3 eye length.

HABITATS AND HABITS. Both specimens from Vietnam were at light.

DISTRIBUTION. Laos, Vietnam, Sumatra, Celebes, Philippines (Mindanao, Luzon).

REMARKS. In describing *M. unimaculata*, Baehr (2016) indicated no difference of this species from *M. bakeri* other than longer and narrower elytra, EL/EW 1.62–1.69 in the description or 1.7 (*vs*. 1.6) in the key. However, EL/EW 1.62 and EL/EW 1.6 are hardly different, and the specimen he illustrated has the elytra shorter, EL/EW 1.66, than in two male specimens of *M. bakeri* from Vietnam and in a specimen from Mindanao, Philippines, EL/EW 1.75 (Anichtchenko & Sciaky, 2024). Besides, Baehr (2016) provided no information about syntypes of *M. bakeri*, suggesting that he saw neither.

***Mimocolliuris* (s. str.) *pilosissima* Fedorenko, sp. n.**
https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/8B7478CE-BAC0-41FC-9102-1DF753917231
Fig. 10

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀, with label ‘Sumatra O. K./ Petapahan, Tapung Kiri. [Petaphan, Riau]/ 1913. 20–26.II O. John.’ [ZISP], slightly teneral specimen, with both hind left leg and right antenna lost but scape.

DESCRIPTION. BL 6.6 mm. Body (Fig. 10) shiny black, pronotum slightly brownish due probably to slightly teneral condition. Elytra slightly reddish at apex, each with extreme

apical margin yellowish and two yellowish-white spots, preapical small, round, spanning about intervals 5–6 quite a fourth from apex; posthumeral on intervals 4–8 larger. Mouthparts and antennae reddish, with antennomeres 5–7, as well as scape toward base, slightly infuscated. Tibiae and tarsi rather pale reddish-brown, mesotibiae yellowish medially, femora dark brown, with basal third (profemur) or half (meso- and metafemur) yellowish-white, as are trochanters and (less so) coxae. Abdomen slightly reddish apically. Only labrum with superficial isodiametric microsculpture.

Head moderately long, with a deep V-shaped impression; frontal foveae round, small and deep. Genae long and nearly straight except basally.

Pronotum twice as long as wide, two thirds as wide as head, very convex dorsally in lateral view, with 8–9 setae on each side in apical two thirds. Apical angles acute and sharp, not laterally projecting in postero-lateral view. Median line almost imperceptible, disc otherwise nearly smooth, except for deep cross-striation/ transverse carinae caudal to basal constriction.

Elytra short, two thirds longer than wide. Apical truncation oblique, sutural angles acute and sharp, outer angles almost rounded, with indistinct sinuation just inside. Basal ridge fine, reaching US1, vestigial up to US3. Striae totally obliterate, those 5, 7 and 8 deep close to apex, 8th otherwise obliterate or almost so. Anterior transverse impression triangular and very deep, with very short yet deep remnants of striae 2–4 at bottom. Interval 1 in basal three fifths with seven, interval 3 with 16–17, interval 5 with 11–12, and interval 7 in middle third with five setae.

Prosternum and propleura impunctate.

Femoral setae multiple and long, profemur with *ca*. 40 dorsal and lateral setae not well separable from about eight ventro-lateral setae on both anterior and posterior face. Tarsomeres 1–3 and metatarsomere 4 with dorso-apical setae.

Female gonocoxite IX with a preapical nematiform seta, single dorsal and two ventral ensiform setae.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.32, PW/HW 0.68, PL/PW 2.01, EL/EW 1.65, EW/PW 2.50.

DIAGNOSIS. Distinctive in having no dorsal microsculpture, supra-ocular carina missing, posterior two of totally four supra-ocular setae inserted much behind the level of posterior margin of eye, pronotal and elytral setae multiple, including five in middle 1/3 interval 7, elytral transverse impression very deep. Other features include elytral subhumeral and preapical pale spots similar in colour, femora, contrastingly bicolour, elytral striae totally obliterate, and outer angles of elytra nearly indistinct.

HABITATS AND HABITS. No data.

DISTRIBUTION. Only known from the type locality in Indonesia (Sumatra Island).

ETYMOLOGY. Refers to multiple dorsal setae.

Subgenus *Pseudoessora* Fedorenko, subgen. n.

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/642C0FE3-7C05-4D97-AA65-157A851C9339

Type species: *Mimocolliuris tricuspis* Fedorenko, **sp. n.**, here designated.

DIAGNOSIS. Two species of the genus with bi- or quadrimaculate elytral pattern (Figs 2–3), distinctive in having spermatheca distinctly Y-shaped, with basal bulb subcylindric and short, shorter than fusiform apical bulb; supra-ocular carina short, two supra-ocular setae present on each side, with posterior seta being on a level with posterior margin of eye; pronotum slender, with 1–2 setae on each side and dorsal margin slightly trisinuate in lateral view; elytra tuberculate on sides just behind humeri, with outer and sutural angles sharply toothed; only metatarsomere 4 and tarsomeres 1–2 with dorso-apical setae.

ETYMOLOGY. Feminine, combination of Greek prefix ‘pseudo-’, meaning false, seeming, etc., and *Essora*, an oligotypic odacantine genus (see below).

REMARKS. The subgenus includes two species described below, both sharing a particular structure of the spermatheca (Fig. 34), which is uncharacteristic of Odacanthini examined, among them not only *Mimocolliuris* (s. str.) and *Essora* Liebke, 1933, but also *Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931; *Odacantha* Paykull, 1798, and some other genera, which all are defined by the apical bulb being much shorter than the basal one.

***Mimocolliuris* (*Pseudoessora*) *tricuspis* Fedorenko, sp. n.**

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/2B37B9B2-EE53-43B4-A172-E043CEA43AFA

Figs 2, 17–18, 28, 34

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, with label ‘S Vietnam, N Dongnai Pr[ovince]./, Nam Cat Tien Nat[ional]. Park/ Exped[ition] of Rus[sia]-Vietnamese/ Tropical Centre/ at light HQL450 *28-29*./ leg.D.Fedorenko .XI.2004’ [ZMMU]. Paratypes, 5♂, 5♀, with the same labels, except for various dates between 23.X and 26.XI, or 10–11.VI.2005 [SIEE]. – Aedeagus examined in three males, genitalia and reproductive tract examined in three females.

DESCRIPTION. BL 6.3–6.9 mm. Body (Fig. 2) black, condyliform neck and petiolate base of head just in front deep red, elytra slightly reddish at apex and along sides just before, with extreme apical margins and outer angles paler; mouthparts, antennomeres 1–2 and base of 4th red, antennomeres 8–11 yellowish-red. Tarsi rather pale reddish brown, tibiae not or slightly darker in colour, about same coloured as femora apically; these contrastingly bicolour, brown to dark brown, with basal 1/3–1/2 yellowish-white, as are trochanters and at least apices of coxae. Elytra each with an oblique, pale brown to whitish-yellow, posthumeral spot on interval 5–8 and a slightly oblong, yellowish white, preapical spot spanning intervals 5–6 in apical third. Abdomen slightly reddish apicad. Head shining in apical half, dull behind, pronotum dull, elytra shiny. Head with meshed microsculpture isodiametric and superficial between eyes, obliterate or nearly so in front, coarse, moderately transverse to isodiametric, behind; pronotal microsculpture coarse, almost granulate, consisting of moderately transverse rectangular meshes. Elytral microsculpture aciculate, consisting of minute granules distinct close to base, within anterior pale spot and along sides up to apex, with indistinct or no traces medially.

Head long, otherwise as for the other species, except for supra-ocular carina missing or indistinct, except a very short vestige just outside anterior supra-oculat seta.

Pronotum very long, superficially two-hump in lateral view due to dorsal margin slightly concave two fifths from apex, each side with single anterolateral seta. Apical angles acute and sharp, not laterally projecting in postero-lateral view. Median line very fine and almost imperceptible. Dorsum vaguely cross-striated.

Elytra as for the other species except the following. Apical truncation very oblique, sutural angles acute and pointed or minutely toothed, outer angles in form of large and pointed teeth. Sides just behind humeri distinctly sinuate behind tuberculate US3, vestige of basal ridge extremely fine, obliterate at or just before US1. Striae reduced to almost indistinct rows of fine or very fine punctures; 3rd and 4th represented by 3–5 medium-sized punctures within very deep, triangular, anterior impression; 4–7th distinctly impressed within posthumeral spot, with coarser punctures, 8th more or less deep and punctate posterior to US5; all striae, notably 7th and 8th, strongly impressed apically, leaving intervals 8 and 9 costate.

Prosternum and propleura impunctate.

Femoral setae moderately long and sparse, profemur with 2–3 dorsal setae in addition to bisetose anterior and posterior faces. Tarsomeres 1–2 and metatarsomere 4 with dorso-apical setae.

Aedeagus median lobe (Figs 17–18, 28): apex in dorsal/ventral view medium-sized, round, gently constricted at base.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.33–1.40 (1.36, n=4♂+4♀), PW/HW 0.60–0.65 (0.63), PL/PW 2.54–2.68 (2.58); EL/EW 1.81–1.85 (1.82) or 1.74–1.82 (1.78), and EW/PW 2.17–2.22 (2.20) or 2.29–2.40 (2.33), in male and female, respectively.

DIAGNOSIS. Recognizable by pronotum dull from coarse microsculpture, with single, anterolateral, seta on each side; two supra-ocular setae on each side; elytra quadrimaculate, with apices very pointed and outer angles conspicuously toothed, intervals: 3rd with 3–5, 1st and 5th in basal two fifth with 1–2 setae each, 2nd with impressed setigerous pore a fifth from apex. For other features see the description above.

HABITATS AND HABITS. All specimens were collected at light.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Vietnam.

ETYMOLOGY. Refers to shared apex of the elytra, which is sharp and trifid, formed by conspicuously toothed outer angles and sutural angles combined.

***Mimocolliuris* (*Pseudoessora*) *diluticornis* Fedorenko, sp. n.**

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/e0d50bd7-b51b-48eb-ab00-700f0ec16e2d

Figs 3, 19–20, 30

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ [ZMMU] and paratypes, 2♂, 2♀ [SIEE; males slightly teneral], labelled 'N-Vietnam, ~25 km E of/ Hai Phong, Cat Ba Is./ Nat[io]n[al] Park, 10 km N of / Cat Ba City, 20°47′56″N/ 106°59′47″E 18-20./ D.Fedorenko leg. X.2011'. – Aedeagus examined in the holotype, genitalia and reproductive tract examined in a female.

DESCRIPTION. As for *M. tricuspis* **sp. n.**, except for the following. BL 6.6–7.5 mm. Body (Fig. 3) slightly darker in colour, with scape distinctly (and often antennomeres 3–4 slightly less so) infuscated in about basal half; femora more contrastingly bicolour, black except bases. Elytral anterior spot missing or minute and nearly imperceptible. Head in basal half and pronotum with almost indistinct microsculpture.

Head longer, with supra-ocular carina well-defined yet short, only reaching the level of eye midlength. Pronotum similar, with two anterolateral setae on each side. Dorsum indistinctly cross-striated. Elytral striae more obliterated, with punctures indistinct except within anterior impression.

Prothorax along site of sternopleural suture from coxa to apical constriction with a row of sparse and very coarse punctures.

Profemur with 4–6 dorsal setae.

Aedeagus median lobe (Figs 19–20, 30): apex in dorsal view slightly larger, more asymmetrical, obtrapezoidal, at base with a deeper concavity of right margin.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.43–1.49 (1.47, n=3♂+2♀), PW/HW 0.63–0.68 (0.66), PL/PW 2.44–2.62 (2.55); EL/EW 1.88–1.93 (1.90) or 1.74–1.78, and EW/PW 2.39–2.45 (2.20) or 2.49–2.50, in male and female, respectively.

DIAGNOSIS. Very similar and closely related to the previous species, being distinguished from it chiefly by dorsal microsculpture absent from elytra and hardly traceable on head and pronotum, the latter with two lateral setae on each side; elytra bimaculate, their outer angles with smaller teeth, intervals: 1st in basal third with two, 3rd with 7–8, 5th in basal two thirds with five, 2nd with no setae.

HABITATS AND HABITS. The specimens were collected in plant debris along a forest stream.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Vietnam.

ETYMOLOGY. Refers to diluted apices of antennae.

Subgenus *Mimoessora* Fedorenko, subgen. n.

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/D348F658-03ED-45E8-BE48-0CB256A438D7

Type species: *Arame stigma* Andrewes, 1923.

DESCRIPTION. Many characters as for the nominotypical subgenus: sides of pronotum, elytral intervals 3 and 5, as well as femora, with multiple setae, elytral interval 1 in basal third with a few (*M. stigma* and *M. indica*) or, according to description, no (*M. sauteri*) setae; four supra-ocular setae, including two extra-setae, present on each side. Elytra bimaculate or almost so due to anterior spots dull, with outer angles more or less rounded and sutural angles blunt.

Body ratios for *M. indica* (holotype ♀) and *M. sauteri* (holotype ♀) are as follows: HL/HW 1.44 or 1.40, PW/HW 0.75, PL/PW 1.85 or 1.98, EL/EW 1.67 or 1.63, EW/PW 2.44 or 2.36, respectively.

DIAGNOSIS. Elytra completely beaded laterally and basally except near mesothoracic peduncle, with sides almost indistinctly (*vs*. distinctly and rather abruptly) sinuate a third from base; femora red, very slightly paler at bases.

DISTRIBUTION. Sri Lanka; India (Maharashtra, Kerala), Taiwan.

ETYMOLOGY. An abbreviated combination of *Mimocolliuris* and *Essora*.

REMARKS. The subgenus is certain to include *M. stigma*, with *M. indica* and *M. sauteri* being tentatively placed within this subgenus from examination of their illustrations, instead of specimens, examined.

***Mimocolliuris* (*Mimoessora*) *stigma* (Andrewes, 1923)**

Arame stigma Andrewes, 1923a: 242 (Sri Lanka).
Odacantha stigma: Andrewes 1930: 232.
Colliuris (*Mimocolliuris*) *stigma*: Liebke, 1933: 207; 1938: 54.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀, with labels: '*Ceylon*/ *Thwaites*/ *1873*', '*Arame*/ *stigma*/ *Type Andr*./ H.E.Andrewes det.', and 'TYPE *COL*: *772*/ *Arame*/ *stigma*/ *Andrewes*/ HOPE DEPT.OXFORD' margined with black [Oxford University Museum of Natural History, digital image from https://oumnh.ox.ac.uc/collections online#]. Paratype ♀ (head, right middle leg, right hind tibia and tarsus all lost), with labels: '*Ceylon*/ *Thwaites*/ *1873*', 'Hope Coll./ Oxford Mus.', circle 'Co-/ type' margined with green, '*Arame*/ *stigma*/ *Cotype Andr*./ H.E.Andrewes det.', 'photogr. M. Liebke/ Platte No. *229*' margined with black, '*Colliuris*/ *stigma Andr*./ det.M.Liebke.Hamburg.', 'H.E.Andrewes Coll./ B.M.1945-97.', 'NHMUK 010794211' [BMNH].

REDESCRIPTION. Supplemental characters only seen from the images analyzed. BL 6.6 mm. Body black, elytra in apical two thirds with reflexed lateral margin red, apical yellowish to whitish spots spanning intervals 5–6 and lateral half of interval 4 at about fourth from apex. Legs red, slightly paler at bases, a little more contrasting bicolour in holotype than in paratype, due to femora reddish-brown toward apices. Mouthparts red, antennae reddish-brown, with segments 1–3 and base of 4th red. Elytra with a distinct isodiametric microsculpture.

Pronotum with six setae along lateral margin. Elytra with apical truncations nearly straight, slightly oblique and very obtuse combined, sutural angles slightly acute and blunt, outer angles very obtuse and blunt. Striae just traceable, deeper and distinctly punctate in basal two fifths. Interval 1 with about four setae in basal third. Tarsomeres 1–3 with dorso-apical setae.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.40, PW/HW 0.78, PL/PW 1.76, EL/EW 1.59, EW/PW 2.41.

DIAGNOSIS. Distinctive from the other two species of the subgenus in having distinct elytral microsculpture.

HABITATS AND HABITS. No data.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from the type locality, Sri Lanka, only.

Genus *Essora* Liebke, 1933

Essora Liebke, 1933: 205; 1938: 44, 82; Baehr, 2009: 222.

Mimocolliuris (*Essora*) Liebke, 1933: Lorenz, 1998: 418; 2005: 442; Zhao & Tian, 2010: 121; Anagha *et al.*, 2024: 370; Anichtchenko & Sciaky, 2024: 333.

Type species: *Essora andrewesi* Liebke, 1933, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS. Totally obliterate supra-ocular carina, obliterate (*vs*. complete) elytral striae, a much smaller head, and rather sparse ventral and lateral setation of tarsi differentiate *Essora* from *Asios*. The first of these characters, combined with a complete lateral bead of elytra, distinguishes *Essora* from great majority of *Mimocolliuris* while non-petiolate head, with convex genae, distinguishes it from all members of that genus. Except for diagnostic combination above, two species of this genus are very little different from those of *Mimocolliuris*. Female genitalia and female reproductive tract (by the example of *E. drumonti*) as for *Mimocolliuris*, except that spermathecal basal bulb is very large, balloon-like, thin and duct-like at base (Fig. 32).

HABITATS AND HABITS. No data except that adults fly to light in the evening and at night.

DISTRIBUTION. Indochina (Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam); Madagascar (see below).

REMARKS. The genus has long been known to include two Oriental species only. On my opinion, its further member is Madagascan *Essora ranomafanae* (Kavanaugh et Rainio, 2016), **comb. n.**, described in the genus *Archicolliuris*.

Essora andrewesi Liebke, 1933

Essora andrewesi Liebke, 1933: 206 (Phuc Son, Vietnam); 1938: 83; Baehr, 2009: 222, 228.

DIAGNOSIS. A larger-sized species (BL 8.5–10 mm), with a quadrimaculate elytral pale pattern, elytral apices angulate and subtruncate, outer angles rounded. Pronotum and elytral intervals 3 and 5 with setae multiple, 10–15 in number according to Baehr (2009).

HABITATS AND HABITS. No data.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam, Laos.

Essora drumonti Baehr, 2009

Figs 8, 32

Essora drumonti Baehr, 2009: 222 (Battambang Prov., Cambodia).

MATERIAL. **Vietnam**: Dong Nai Province, Nam Cat Tien National Park, Expedition of Russia-Vietnam Tropical Centre, at light HQL450, 23.X. or 28–29.XI.2004, 2♀ (D. Fedorenko) [SIEE]. Genitalia and reproductive tract examined in a female.

REDESCRIPTION. Only some additions to thorough description. Body as in Fig. 8. Pronotum dorsally convex in lateral view, apical angles not laterally projecting in posterolateral view. Elytral striae 5, 7 and 8 costate close to apex. Prothorax with a few very coarse punctures in apical 1/2 distance between procoxae and apex, with much finer punctures just in front of procoxae. Profemur with two, basal and medioventral, setae on both anterior and posterior face, in couple with 3–4 dorsal setae in basal half.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.24–1.31 (n=2♀), PW/HW 0.71, PL/PW 1.96–2.03, EL/EW 1.74, EW/PW 2.27–2.35.

DIAGNOSIS. Distinguished from *E. andrewesi* by the body smaller, BL 7.8–8.3 mm (7.2–7.8 mm in the description) *vs*. 8.5–10 mm, single pronotal seta (*vs*. several setae) on each side, only elytral interval 3 with 3–4 setae (*vs*. intervals 3 and 5 with 10–15 setae), elytral apices angulate combined, with outer angles toothed.

HABITATS AND HABITS. Both Vietnamese specimens were collected at light.

DISTRIBUTION. Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam.

Genus *Asios* Liebke, 1933

Asios Liebke, 1933: 204; 1938: 43, 100.

Type species: *Asios vindex* Liebke, 1933, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS. A large-sized species distinctive in the following character combination: tarsomere 4 subtruncate apically; elytral lateral bead complete; head non-petiolate and very large, with convex genae; supra-ocular carina complete, each side with two supra-ocular and 3–4 pronotal setae; elytral intervals: 1st in basal two fifths with two, 3rd with ten, 5th in basal three fifths with 5–6 setae. Elytral striae deep, finely punctate, intervals convex in between. Pronotum vasiform, round in cross-section, with no lateral bead or notopleural suture, apical angles small, acute and sharp, in posterolateral view projecting laterally in form of minute teeth. Elytra with apical truncations subangulate combined, sutural angles narrowly rounded separately each, outer angles in form of a large and pointed tooth each. Dorsum with meshed microsculpture. Maxillary stipes trisetose (*vs*. bisetose in *Essora* and *Mimocolliuris*). Obligatory leg setation as for *Essora* and *Mimocolliuris*.

DISTRIBUTION. Myanmar; Vietnam (new record).

Asios vindex Liebke, 1933

Fig. 9

Asios vindex Liebke, 1933: 205 (Tharawaddy, Myanmar).

MATERIAL. **Vietnam**: 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, 1♀ (D. Fedorenko) [SIEE].

REDESCRIPTION. BL 12–12.3 mm. Body (Fig. 9) black, elytra brown black, each with two, narrow, subtransverse, yellow spots on intervals 4–6 a third from base or from apex; both oblique posteromesad or posterolaterad, respectively, yellow strokes being longest in interval 4. Palps basally, apices of antennomeres 1–3, reflexed lateral margin of elytra, except for basal fourth and apical truncation, red, femora contrastingly yellow in basal halves; elytral epipleura, large lateral spots of abdominal sternites V–VII and extreme apical margin

of abdominal sternite VII yellow. Dorsal meshed microsculpture superficial isodiametric on apical 1/2 head, obliterate behind and barely traceable here and there on sides only; pronotal microsculpture consisting of rather narrow transverse meshes, distinct in basal half, obliterate before; elytral microsculpture coarse and slightly aciculate, which is due to borderlines being somewhat obliterate between isodiametric meshes, and these are slightly raised apically in form of a microscopic tubercle each. Elytra minutely pilose (ciliate).

Head 1.15 times as long as pronotum, HL/PL; genae convex and very long, GL/OL 1.67. Frons anteriorly with a moderately deep V-shaped impression, starting from frontal foveae; these deep, extended apically to clypeal setae, barely diverging and shallow behind, reaching to the level of eye midlength, with very fine striation outside; supra-ocular carina extended basad to about 2/3 eye length; vertex finely rugulose inside genae, with a shallow median pit just behind the level of posterior supra-ocular setae; these inserted on a level with posterior margin of eye.

Pronotum by comparison short, three fourths as wide as head, slightly more than a third wider at base than at apex; sides rounded, deeply constricted about a sixth from base and close to apex; basal angles acute and blunt. Dorsum flattened; median line vestigial, very fine and traceable in apical half except apically; disc finely and rather densely cross-striated, more distinctly so toward apex and conspicuously cross-striated in basal half, obliterate in between.

Elytra nearly parallel-sided, EL/EW 1.83, EW/PW 2.29, rather slightly oblique at base, with a slight, subtransverse, ω-shaped impression a fourth from base. USS: 14: 123-45-6–7-8–9,10–11-12-13,14; (apparently US7 absent from left side).

Legs, especially tarsi, strong; tarsi unevenly, finely and densely, striated, with dense ventral and lateral pubescence, due chiefly to additional lateral (tarsomeres 2–5) or lateral and ventral (tarsomere 1) setae present, arranged in a dense ventral brush in the latter case. Profemur with about three, single basal and two ventromedial, setae on both anterior and posterior face, and *ca*. 20 dorsal and lateral setae. Protibia anterior face with a median sulcus obliterate distal to antennal cleaner.

Ventral side smooth. Abdominal sternite VII quadrisetose in female, apically truncate, with a subtle sinuation medially.

Female gonocoxite IX with preapical nematiform, single dorsal and three ventral ensiform setae.

Body ratios: HL/HW 1.39, PW/HW 0.75, PL/PW 1.62; EL/EW 1.83, EW/PW 2.29.

DIAGNOSIS. With characters of the genus.

HABITATS AND HABITS. The only specimen was collected at light.

DISTRIBUTION. Indochina (Myanmar, Vietnam).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am much obliged to Dr. Boris Kataev (ZISP) for the loan of material under his care, to Dr. Dmitry Telnov (BMNH), as well as to Mrs. Mandy Schröter and Mr. Kevin Weißing (SDEI) for providing me with high resolution images of the holotype of *Mimocolliuris pusilla* and paratype of *M. stigma* or the holotype of *M. sauteri*, respectively. My cordial thanks also to Mr. Igor Melnik and Dr. Nikita Vikhrev (both from Moscow) for specimens donated.

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