

**On the taxonomy and zoogeography of *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus* VII.
Two new species from the Oriental region, a revalidation, and
additional records (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)**

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ASSING V. 2021: On the taxonomy and zoogeography of *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus* VII. Two new species from the Oriental region, a revalidation, and additional records (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* **106(2)**: 249–263. – Two species of *Stilicoderus* Sharp, 1889 are described and illustrated: *Stilicoderus opupifer* sp. nov. (North Vietnam) of the *S. japonicus* group and *S. colitus* sp. nov. (Thailand, Laos) of the *S. discalis* group, a species previously confounded with *S. discalis* Fauvel, 1895. *Stilicoderus subseriatus* (Eppelsheim, 1895) from Myanmar, previously a junior synonym of *S. discalis*, is revalidated, diagnosed, and illustrated. A lectotype is designated for *Stilicoderus subseriatus* Eppelsheim, 1895. Additional records of 13 species of *Stilicoderus* and of seven species of *Stiliderus* Motschulsky, 1858 are reported, among them four new country records from Laos (two), Myanmar (one), and Nepal (one). *Stilicoderus* now includes 116, *Stiliderus* 51 species.

Keywords. Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Stilicoderus*, *Stiliderus*, taxonomy, new species, revalidation, lectotype designation, new records, Palaearctic region, Oriental region, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam

Introduction

Stilicoderus Sharp, 1889 and *Stiliderus* Motschulsky, 1858 previously included 113 and 51 species, respectively, distributed in the southern East Palaearctic, Oriental, and (only *Stilicoderus*) in the Australian regions. One widespread species of *Stiliderus* has also been reported from Comoro Islands, where it is probably adventive (ASSING 2016, 2017). An updated catalogue was provided by ASSING (2016). In the *Stiliderus* part of this catalogue, *S. yikor* Rougemont, 1996 is listed twice (lapsus), which is why total species number was erroneously indicated as 52.

In the meantime additional material has been studied, this material including records of 20 described species, 13 of *Stilicoderus* and seven of *Stiliderus*, as well as an undescribed species of the *Stilicoderus japonicus* group from North Vietnam. Moreover, an examination of newly available material of putative *Stilicoderus discalis* Fauvel, 1895 from Laos revealed that two similar, but distinct species had been confounded under this name. A subsequent study of type material also led to the discovery of an unjustified previous synonymy.

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following collections:

CNC Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids, and Nematodes,
Ottawa (A. Brunke)
IRSNB Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles (Y. Gérard)

MMB	.....	Moravian Museum Brno (P. Baňář)
MNB	.....	Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (J. Frisch)
NHMW	.....	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
NME	.....	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann, assisted by W. Apfel)
NMP	.....	National Museum of Natural History, Prague (J. Hájek)
cAss	.....	author's private collection
cKov	.....	private collection Alexey Kovalev, St. Petersburg
cMat	.....	private collection Jan Matejíček, Hradec Králové
cSha	.....	private collection Alexey Shavrin, Daugavpils

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss), a Discovery V12 microscope (Zeiss), and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using digital cameras (Nikon Coolpix 995, AxioCam ERc 5s), as well as Labscope and Picolay stacking software. The map was created using MapCreator 2.0 (primap) software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra (at the suture), and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule, if not indicated otherwise. The “parameral” side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

The species group concept used in the present paper is based primarily on ROUGEMONT (1986a, 1996).

Results

Genus *Stilicoderus* Sharp, 1889

Stilicoderus japonicus group

Stilicoderus japonicus Shibata, 1968

Material examined. China: 1♀, N-Sichuan, Xiao-Zhaizi National Nature Reserve, 7 km W Qingpianxiang, Xiaozhaizi, 32°01'N, 103°56'E, 1560–1700 m, flight interception trap, 27.VI.–I.VII.2017, leg. Kabátek et al. (MMB); 1♂, 1♀, Sichuan, Xiao-Zhaizi National Nature Reserve, 4 km NNE Qingpianxiang, Zhenghecun, 32°03'N, 104°00'E, 1350–1850 m, flight interception trap, 23–26.VI.2017, leg. Konvička (MMB, cAss).

This is one of the most widespread species in the southern East Palaearctic region, its distribution ranging from the Himalayan Region (North India, Bhutan) to Japan (ASSING 2016).

Stilicoderus opupifer sp. nov.

(Figs 1–5)

Type material. Holotype ♂: “VIETNAM: Cao Bãng Prov., Pia Ouac Nat. Park, summit road, ca. 1590 m / 22°36'21.5"N 105°52'28.7", 8–18.V.2019, FIT, leg. Brunke & Schillhammer (19B) / Holotypus ♂ *Stilicoderus opupifer* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2019” (NHMW).

Description. Body length 7.5 mm; length of forebody 4.5 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: body black; legs black with blackish-brown tarsi; antennae blackish, gradually becoming paler towards apex, apical antennomeres brown.

Head (Fig. 2) 1.03 times as long as broad; weakly dilated behind eyes; posterior and lateral margins behind eyes convexly arched, posterior angles completely obsolete; punctuation dense, moderately fine, and non-granulose, sparser in median dorsal portion; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes relatively small, approximately one-fourth as long as lateral and posterior margins from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction of head in dorsal view. Antenna 2.4 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) 1.27 times as long as broad and 0.9 times as broad as head; punctuation coarse, dense, and granulose; midline broadly impunctate and glossy.

Elytra (Fig. 2) as long as pronotum, with pronounced humeral angles; disc with double punctuation, i.e., with irregularly spaced macropunctures and interspersed micropunctures; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Metasomere I barely as long as the combined length of metatarsomeres II and III.

Abdomen with dense fine punctuation and with microsculpture.

♂: sternite VII posteriorly with a relatively small median impression; sternite VIII (Fig. 3) with deep posterior excision; aedeagus (Figs 4–5) 0.95 mm long; ventral process with apex of distinctive shape.

Comparative notes. As can be inferred particularly from the shape of the male sternite VIII and from the morphology of the aedeagus, *S. opupifer* belongs to the *S. japonicus* group. It is distinguished from other representatives of this group by the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus and additionally as follows:

- from the widespread *S. japonicus* by darker legs, a broader, less oblong head with the lateral and posterior margins more strongly arched posteriorly, a broader and less oblong pronotum with a more broadly impunctate midline, and a less deep posterior excision of the male sternite VIII;
- from *S. rastratus* Assing, 2013 (China: Sichuan) by larger body size, darker basal antennomeres, significantly longer and more massive antennae with more oblong antennomeres III–VII, a larger, broader, and less convex (cross-section) head with more strongly arched lateral and posterior margins and with much denser and less fine punctuation, a broader and less oblong pronotum, more densely punctate elytra (especially posteriorly), and a differently shaped posterior excision of the male sternite VIII (*S. rastratus*: excision narrowly V-shaped);
- from *S. formosanus* Rougemont, 1996 (Taiwan; China: Fujian) by darker legs and antennae, less dense punctuation in the median dorsal portion of the head, a more slender pronotum, slightly longer elytra, and a slightly broader posterior excision of the male sternite VIII;
- from *S. dilatatus* Assing, 2014 (Taiwan) by darker coloration (especially of the legs and antennae), larger body size, a relatively larger head with denser and more distinct punctuation, and a male sternite VIII with a less deep and broader posterior excision.

For illustrations of *S. japonicus* see ROUGEMONT (1986a), for figures of the remaining species ASSING (2013b, 2014).

Distribution and natural history. The type locality is situated in North Vietnam. The holotype was collected with a flight interception trap in a mature secondary forest with bamboo at an altitude of about 1590 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet is an adjective composed of the Latin noun *opupa* (pick, pickaxe) and the suffix *-fer* (carrying). It alludes to the shape of the apex of the ventral process of the aedeagus.

Stilicoderus minor group

Stilicoderus psittacus Assing, 2013

Material examined. China: 29 exs., N-Sichuan, Xiao-Zhaizi National Nature Reserve, 7 km W Qingpianxiang, Xiaozhaizi, 32°01'N, 103°56'E, 1560–1700 m, flight interception trap, 27.VI.–I.VII.2017, leg. Kabátek et al. (MMB, cAss). **Laos:** 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Houa Phan prov., Phu Phan Mt., 20°12'N, 104°01'E, ca. 1750 m, 17.V.–3.VI.2007, leg. Kubáň (cAss); 1♂, Houa Phan prov., Phou Pane Mt., 20°13'N, 104°00'E, 1480–1510 m, 22.IV.–14.V.2008, leg. Kubáň (cAss).

This species has been recorded from numerous localities in Shaanxi, Sichuan, Hubei, and Yunnan provinces, China (ASSING 2013a, 2016). The specimens from Laos represent a new country record.

Stilicoderus variolosus group

Stilicoderus trapezeiceps (Rougemont, 1986)

Material examined. Laos: 2♂♂ [1 without aedeagus], Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27'–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss).

The known distribution of *S. trapezeiceps* ranges from Burma across Thailand and the Chinese province Yunnan to Laos.

Stilicoderus granulifrons group

Stilicoderus granulifrons (Rougemont, 1985)

Material examined. Myanmar: 1♂, Shan State, Kalaw env., 20°35'N, 96°31'E, 1300–1600 m, 6–9.X.2014, leg. Fouque (cMat). **Thailand:** 1♂, Chiang Rai, Wiangpapao Distr., Huam Nam Guen, 1250 m, 21–22.II.2017, leg. Rossi & Bernardi (cAss).

Stilicoderus granulifrons belongs to a group of externally highly similar species, but was originally described based on a unique female. The above male from Myanmar, which was collected close to the type locality, confirms the interpretation proposed earlier (ASSING 2016).

Stilicoderus confusus Assing, 2016

Material examined. Myanmar: 1♂, 4♀♀, Mandalay Region, Mogok Township, S Panlin vill., Mt. Taung Mae, 22°58'N, 96°27'E, 1710–1750 m, flight interception trap, 10–18.VI.2014, leg. Brunke & Schillhammer (NHMW, cAss).

Stilicoderus confusus was previously from known from West Yunnan (Southwest China) and Meghalaya (Northeast India) (ASSING 2016). The above specimens represent the first record from Myanmar.

Stilicoderus feae group

Stilicoderus feae Fauvel, 1895

Material examined. Nepal: 1 ex., Mahakali/Darchula Godhani, Godhani Khola, 29°50'N, 80°41'E, 1920 m, at light, 16.VI.2017, leg. Weigel (NME). **China:** 1♂, Yunnan, Tengchong, Laifeng Forest Park, 25°01'N, 98°29'E, 1800 m, mixed forest, wet debris sifted, 22.VI.2016, leg. Hájek & Růžicka (NMP). **Laos:** 1♂, 7♀♀, Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss). **Vietnam:** 3 exs., Tuyen Quang Prov., NaHang Reserve, 360 m, rainforest, flight interception trap, 20–24.V.1997, leg. Peck (CNC, cAss); 2 exs., Cao Bang Prov., BaBe National Park, 180 m, forest, flight interception trap, 7–11.V.1997, leg. Peck (CNC); 1 ex., Cúc Phuong National Park, 20.35°N, 105.60°E, 390 m, 17–20.VI.2017, leg. Brunke et al. (CNC).

The distribution of this widespread and common species ranges from Himalayan region (Nepal, North India) across Myanmar, South China, and Thailand to Laos and Vietnam.

Stilicoderus leontopolitanus (Rougemont, 1986)

Material examined. Singapore: 6 exs., Central Water Catchment, 1.39°N, 103.81°E, 50 m, 20–22.V.2013, leg. Jendek & Šauša (CNC, cAss). **Malaysia:** 1 ex., Perak, Belum–Temenggor, Pulau Banding, 5°33'N, 101°21'E, 300–400 m, 7.III.–14.IV.2013, leg. Jendek & Šauša (cAss).

The known distribution of *S. leontopolitanus* is confined to Singapore and Peninsular Malaysia.

Stilicoderus discalis group

Stilicoderus discalis Fauvel, 1895

(Figs 6, 8–10, 14–15)

Stilicoderus discalis Fauvel, 1895: 225.

Type material examined. Lectotype ♂: “Carin, Asciuli Ghecù, 1400–1500 m, L. Fea III–IV.88 / Coll. et det. A. Fauvel, *Stilicoderus discalis* Fauv., R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.479 / Ex-Typis / Lectotype / *Stiliderus discalis* Fv., des. G. de Rougemont 1983” (IRSNB). Paralectotypes: 1♂, 2♀♀: same data as lectotype (IRSNB).

Type status uncertain. 1♂: “Carin, Asciuli Ghecù, 1400–1500 m, L. Fea III–IV.88 / 46 / c. Epplsh. Steind. d. / *discoideus* [sic] Fvl., Birmania, Ded. Kraatz / *subseriatus* Epp. / Typus” (NHMW); 1♀: “♀ / Carin, Asciuli Ghecù, 1400–1500 m, L. Fea III–IV.88 / *Stilicoderus discalis* Fvl. / ex coll. Klima / ex coll. Scheerpeltz” (NHMW).

Additional material examined. Myanmar: 2♂♂, 10♀♀ [partly teneral], Shan State, ca. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin Forest Camp, 20°55.20'N, 96°33.60'E, 1320 m, sifted, 11–23.VI.2004 (NHMW). **Thailand:** 1♀, Chiang Rai, Wiangpapao Distr., Huam Nam Guen, 1250 m, 21–22.II.2017, leg. Rossi & Bernardi (cAss). **Laos:** 6♂♂, Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss, MNB). **Vietnam:** 4 exs., Tuyen Quang Prov., NaHang Reserve, 360 m, rainforest, flight interception trap, 20–24.V.1997, leg. Peck (CNC, cAss).

Comment. The original description is based on an unspecified number of syntypes from “Birmanie, Carin Asciiuli Ghécu” (FAUVEL 1895). A lectotype was designated by ROUGEMONT (1986a). The type status of a male and a female collected at the type locality and deposited in NHMW is unclear. ROUGEMONT (1986a) considered only the male a paralectotype, but it is unclear if FAUVEL (1895) had examined either of the specimens.

An examination of material from Laos and a revision of specimens previously recorded from Thailand and Laos revealed that what had been treated as *S. discalis* is in fact composed of two very similar, evidently also closely related, sympatric (and syntopic) species. The lectotype, which had been designated by ROUGEMONT (1986a), is conspecific with the more common and more widespread of the two species. Only few specimens from cAss previously reported as *S. discalis* belong to the rarer *S. colitus* (see the following section). The remainder from numerous localities in Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam belongs to *S. discalis*. Other previous records (ROUGEMONT 1986a, b, 2015) require revision. One of the males (locality not indicated) illustrated by ROUGEMONT (1986a: figures 18b, c) most likely refers to *S. colitus*, too. The external and male sexual characters are illustrated in Figs 6, 8–10, 14–15.

***Stilicoderus colitus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 7, 11–13, 16–17, Map 1)

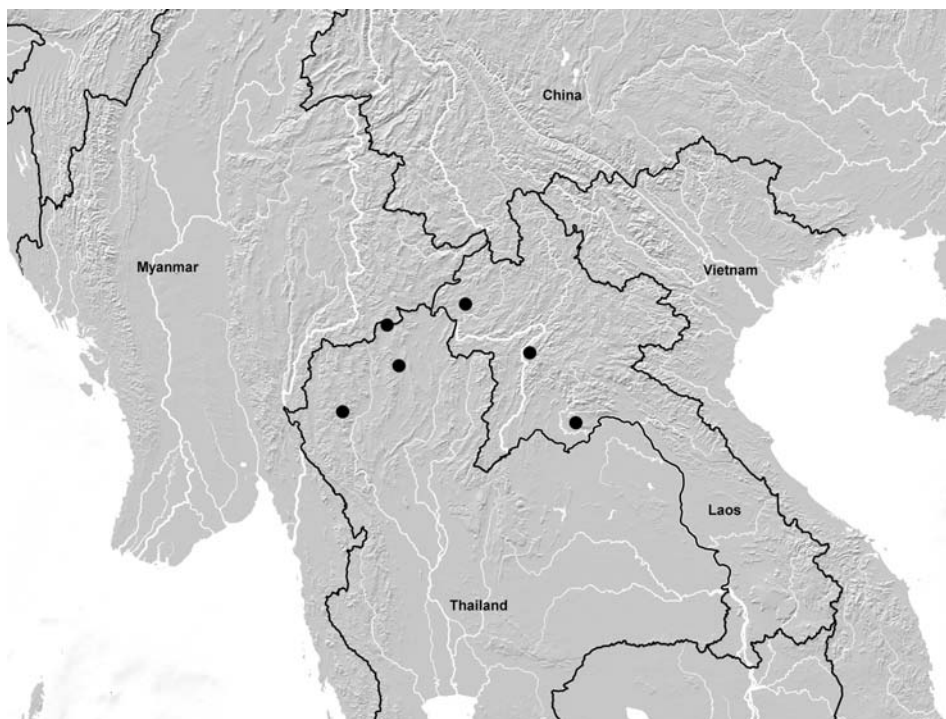
Type material. Holotype ♂: “THAILAND [52] – Doi Pha Hom Pok, Tad Mok waterfall, 20°04'N, 99°16'E, 700 m, litter, 27.I.2014, leg. Ob / Holotypus ♂ *Stilicoderus colitus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2020” (cAss). Paratypes: 1♂: “THAILAND [2] – Doi Inthanon, Huay Saai Leung waterfall, 18°31'N, 98°27'E, 1010 m, 19.XII.2013, leg. Ob” (cAss); 1♀: “THAILAND – Chiang Rai, Wiangpapao distr., Huam Nam Guen, 1250 m, 21–22.II.2017, leg. W. Rossi & Bernardi” (cAss); 6♂♂, 6♀♀: “LAOS – Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al.” (cAss); 1♂: “LAOS–N (Louangphrabang), 11–21.v.2002, 19°35'N 101°58'E, Thong Khan, ~ 750 m, Vit Kubáň leg.” (cAss); 1♂: “LAOS: Vientiane prov.: Phou Khao Khouay, 26–31.v.2008, 18°20.369'N 102°48.523'E, 700–800 m, A. Solodovnikov & J. Pedersen leg.” (cAss).

Description. Body length 6.0–7.5 mm; length of forebody 3.5–4.2 mm. External characters (Figs 7, 11) as in *S. discalis*, except as follows:

Head (Fig. 11) on average of more quadrangular shape, lateral margins behind eyes mostly parallel, sometimes even diverging, rarely converging. Pronotum (Fig. 11) with granulate punctures extensively fused and forming a mix of longitudinal and oblique rugae (also in posterior portion).

♂: sternite VIII (Fig. 17) with posterior excision less deep; aedeagus (Figs 12–13, 16) of similar general shape as in *S. discalis*, but ventral process stouter in lateral view and with shorter and stouter apical filiform appendix.

Comparative notes. Based on the similar external characters and on the similar general morphology of the aedeagus, *S. colitus* is very closely allied to *S. discalis*, from which it



Map 1. Distribution of *Stilicoderus colitus*.

is distinguished only by the more extensively rugose sculpture of the pronotum, the shape of the male sternite VIII, and the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus. A reliable separation of females is not always easy, particularly because the sculpture of the pronotum is subject to considerable intraspecific variation in *S. discalis*. For comparison, the external characters, the male sternite VIII, and the aedeagus of *S. discalis* are illustrated in Figs 6, 8–10, 14–15. For figures of other species of the *S. discalis* group see Figs 18–24, ROUGEMONT (1986a) and ASSING (2013b, 2017).

Distribution and natural history. *Stilicoderus colitus* is currently known from six localities in North Thailand and North Laos (Map 1); in some of them it was collected together with the more widespread *S. discalis*. The specimens were partly collected on the wing (Malaise and flight interception traps), partly by sifting leaf litter near waterfalls. The altitudes range from approximately 600 to 1250 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the past participle of the Latin verb *coalescere* (to merge) and alludes to the extensively confluent granulate punctation of the pronotum.

***Stilicoderus subseriatus* (Eppelsheim, 1895), revalidated**

(Figs 18–19, 22–24)

Stilicoderus subseriatus Eppelsheim, 1895: 403 f.

Type material examined. Lectotype ♂ [in poor condition; legs partly missing], present designation: “Pegu [= Bago] / coll. Eppelsh. Steind. d. / *subseriatus* Epp. Pegu, India post. leg. Waagen. / Typus / Lectotypus *Stilicoderus subseriatus* Eppelsheim, desig. V. Assing 2020 / *Stilicoderus subseriatus* (Eppelsheim), det. V. Assing 2020” (NHMW).

Comment. The original description is based on “Ein Pärchen von Pegu” (EPPELSHEIM 1895). The male syntype was located in the Eppelsheim collection (NHMW) and is here designated as the lectotype. Based on an examination of a male from Ascili Ghecu, which he erroneously regarded as a syntype of *S. subseriatus*, ROUGEMONT (1986a) synonymized *S. subseriatus* with *S. discalis*. This specimen, however, is not from the type locality of *S. subseriatus* and consequently does not belong to the original type series. He also studied, the male syntype (now the lectotype) of *S. subseriatus* from Pegu, but did not dissect it. A dissection of the lectotype in the course of the present study revealed that it is not conspecific with the lectotype of *S. discalis*, so that *S. subseriatus* is revalidated.

Diagnosis. Among the species of the *S. discalis* group, *S. subseriatus* is characterized as follows:

Head (Fig. 22) of transversely quadrangular shape, 1.2 times as broad as long. Antenna rather stout. Pronotum (Fig. 22) with the granulate punctation extensively confluent and forming more or less irregular longitudinal rugae. Elytra (Fig. 22) extensively reddish with only the scutellum and its vicinity infuscate, and relatively short, 0.9 times as long as pronotum.

♂: male sternite VIII (Fig. 19) with relatively short posterior excision; aedeagus 0.8 mm long and shaped as in Figs 18, 23–24.

Comparative notes. *Stilicoderus subseriatus* is distinguished from *S. discalis* by extensively confluent pronotal punctation, shorter and more extensively reddish elytra, and particularly the male sexual characters (posterior excision of sternite VIII significantly less deep; ventral process of aedeagus of different shape). Regarding the shape of the apex of the ventral process of the aedeagus, *S. subseriatus* is most similar to *S. separandus* Assing, 2013 from Northeast India (Meghalaya, Assam). It differs from this species by a relatively larger and more transverse head of more distinctly quadrangular shape, stouter antennae, less glossy and more extensively reddish elytra, a significantly less deep posterior excision of the male sternite VIII, a weakly curved ventral process of the aedeagus in lateral view (nearly angled in *S. separandus*), and the shapes of the apical internal structures of the aedeagus (apically acute in *S. separandus*). For comparison, the aedeagus and the male sternite VIII of *S. separandus* are illustrated in Figs 20–21; for illustrations of the habitus and other characters see ASSING (2013b).

Distribution. This species is currently known only from the type locality Pegu (= Bago, = Paigu) in South Myanmar.

***Stilicoderus strigosus* (Rougemont, 1985)**

Material examined. Laos: 47♂♂, 37♀♀, Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss, MNB).

The vast distribution of *S. strigosus* ranges from North India across South China, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam to Sumatra.

***Stilicoderus signatus* group**

***Stilicoderus signatus* Sharp, 1889**

Material examined. China: 5♀♀, N-Sichuan, Xiao-Zhaizi National Nature Reserve, 7 km W Qingpianxiang, Xiaozhaizi, 32°01'N, 103°56'E, 1560–1700 m, flight interception trap, 27.VI.–1.VII.2017, leg. Kabátek et al. (MMB, cAss). **Vietnam:** 1♂, Phia Ouac Nat. Park, summit road below ruins, 22.606°N, 105.874°E, 1600 m, mature secondary forest, flight intercep treefall, 8–18.V.2019, leg. Brunke & Schillhammer (CNC).

This species is widespread from Japan to China (Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Yunnan) (ASSING (2016)). The above specimens from Sichuan are all females, so that the identification must be considered tentative.

***Stilicoderus incognitus* (Rougemont, 1986)**

Material examined. Nepal: 1♂, Mahakali/Darchula, Godhani, Godhani Khola, 29°50'N, 80°41'E, 1920 m, 16.VI.2016, leg. Kopetz (NME).

This apparently extremely rare species was previously known only from the type locality, the Kambaiti pass in Northeast Myanmar. The above male represents the first record from Nepal.

***Stilicoderus fenestratus* Fauvel, 1895**

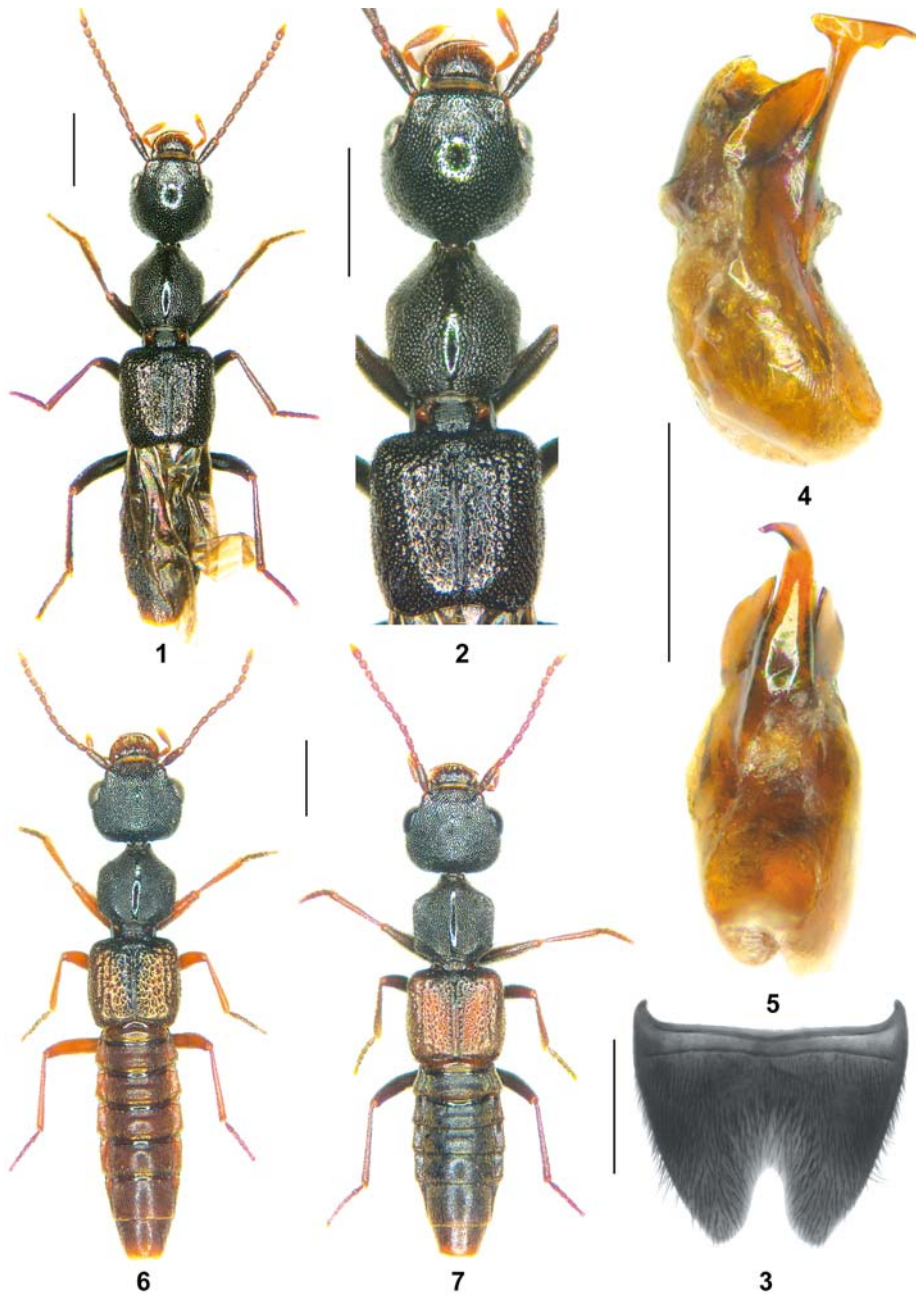
Material examined. Myanmar: 9♀♀, Chin State, W Mindat, Natmataung National Park, road to Matupi, km 27.5, 21°24'N; 93°49'E, 2500 m, sifted, 2–6.VI.2018, leg. Schillhammer (NHMW, cAss); 1♀, Chin State, WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung National Park, 21°13'N; 93°59'E, 2460 m, sifted, 28–30.V.2018, leg. Schuh (NHMW). **Vietnam:** 2♀♀, WNW Sa Pa, Tram Ton Pass, Fan Si Pan trail, 22°21'N, 103°47'E, 1920 m, 25.VI.2017, leg. Schillhammer et al. (NHMW, cAss).

This widespread species has been recorded from the Himalayan region southeastwards to Malaysia.

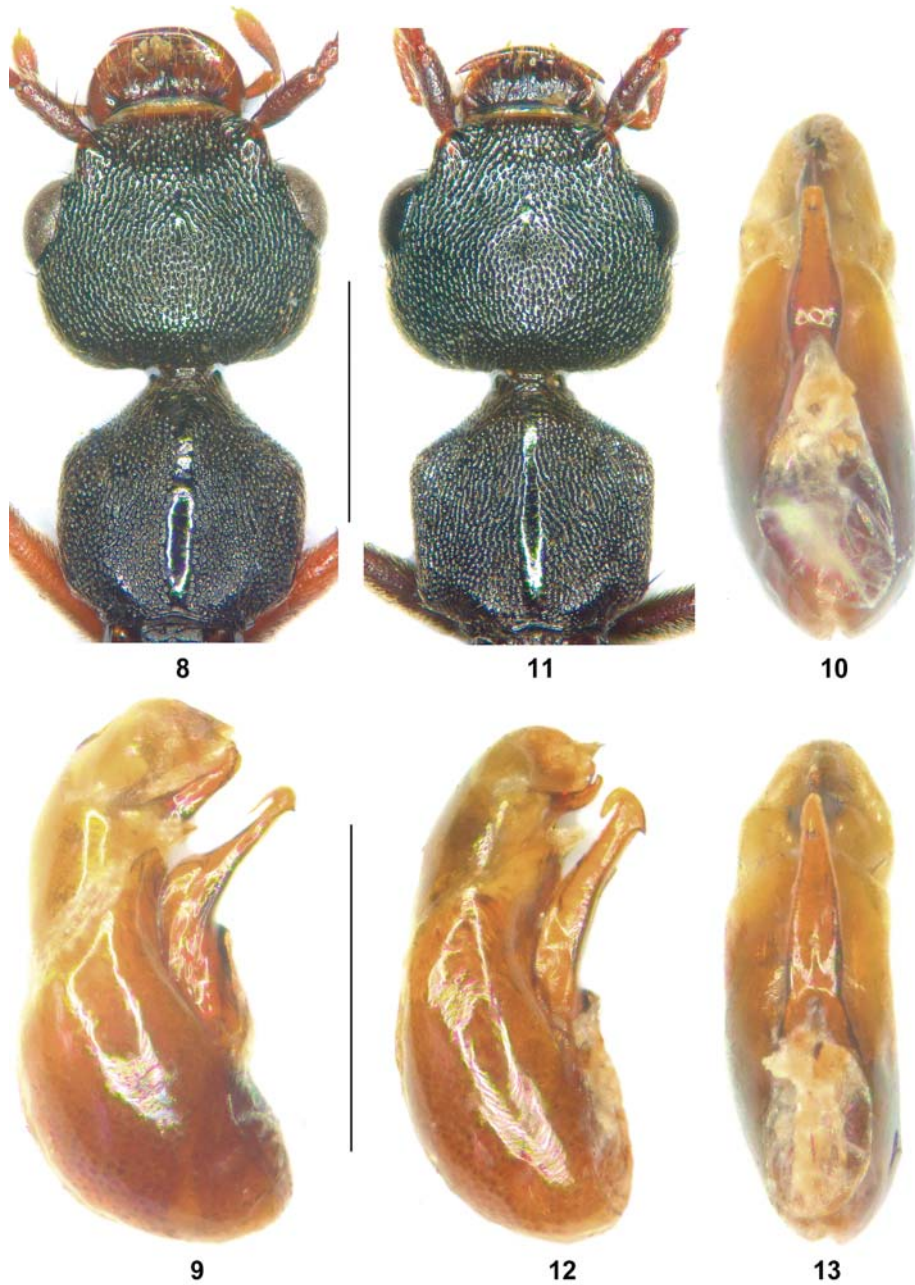
***Stilicoderus denticulatus* Assing, 2013**

Material examined. Vietnam: 2♂♂, 4♀♀, WNW Sa Pa, Tram Ton Pass, Fan Si Pan trail, 22°21'N, 103°47'E, ca. 2030 m, 26–28.VI.2017, leg. Brunke, Schillhammer et al. (CNC, NHMW, cAss); 1♀, same data, but 22.35°N, 103.77°E, 1950 m, 22–30.VI.2017 (CNC); 1♀ [teneral], same data, but 22.35°N, 103.78°E, 1900–2000 m, 22–27.VI.2017 (CNC); 2♀♀, same data, but 22°21'N, 103°47'E, 1920 m, 25.VI.2017, leg. Schillhammer et al. (NHMW).

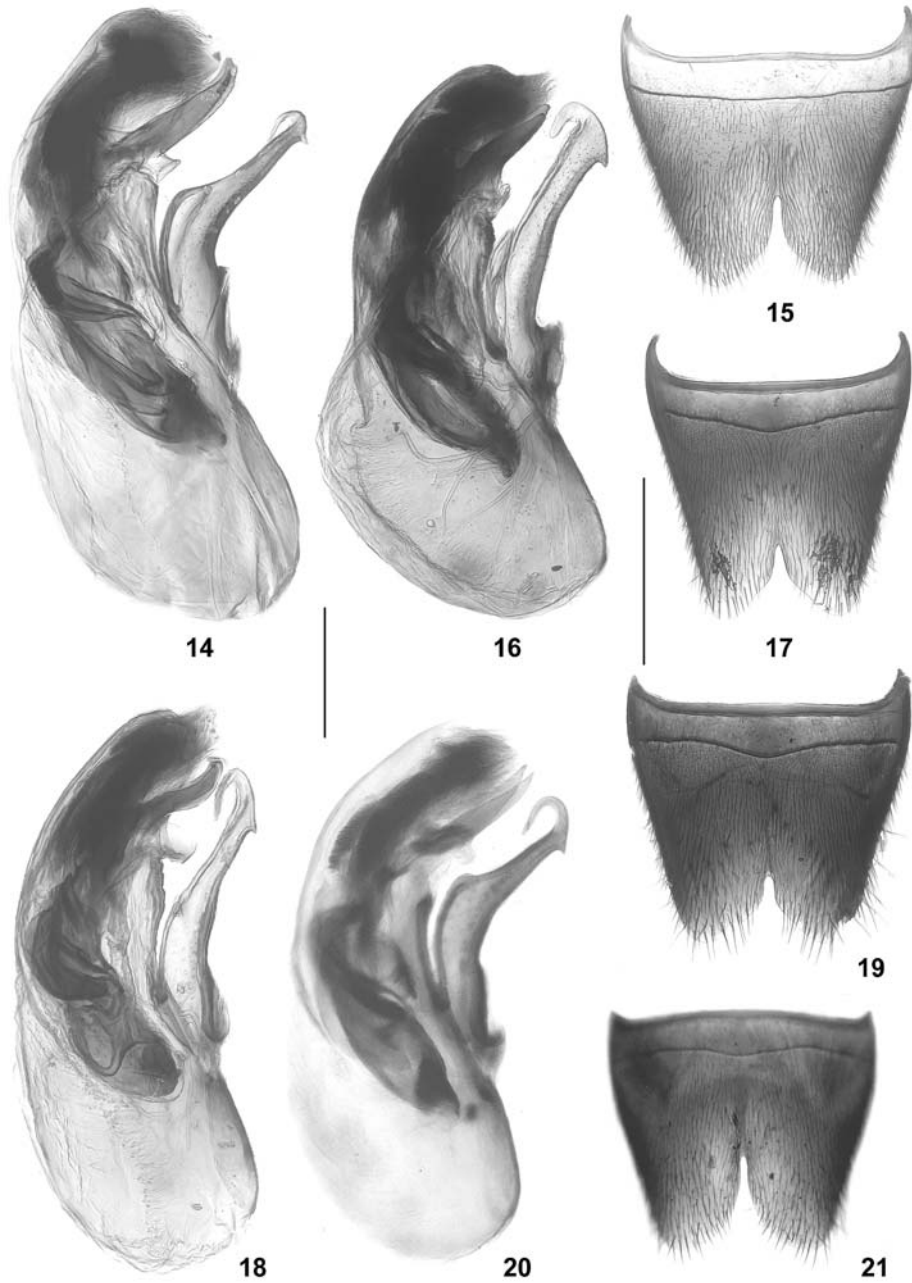
The known distribution of *S. denticulatus* is confined to the Chinese province Yunnan and North Vietnam.



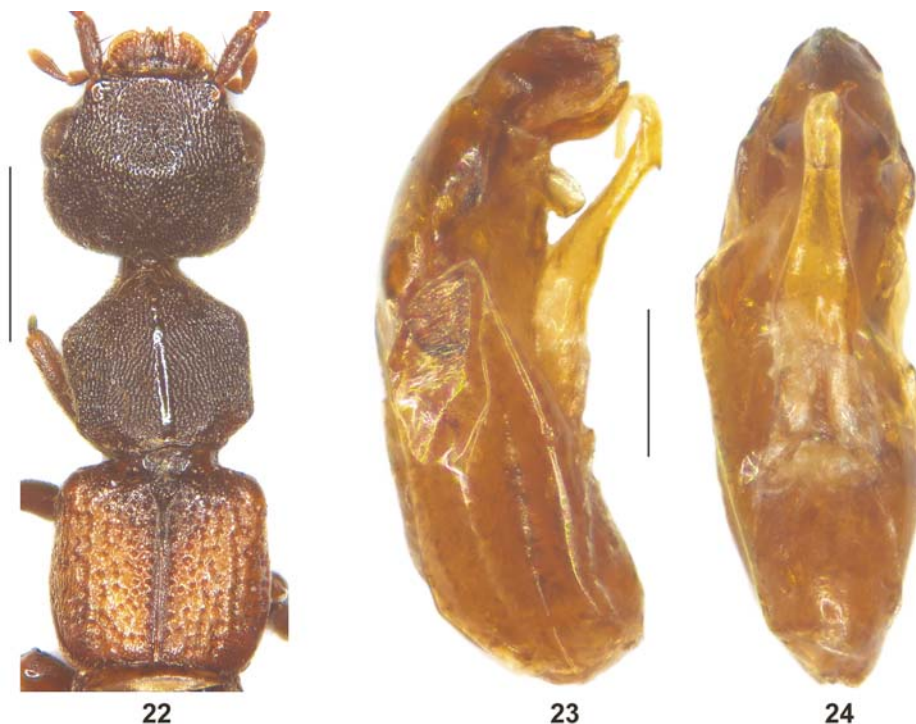
Figs 1–7. *Stilocoderus opupifer* sp. nov. (1–5), *S. discalis* Fauvel (6), and *S. colitus* sp. nov. (7). 1, 6–7 – habitus; 2 – forebody; 3 – male sternite VIII; 4–5 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 1–2, 6–7: 1.0 mm; 3–5: 0.5 mm.



Figs 8–13. *Stilicoderus discalis* Fauvel (8–10) and *S. colitus* sp. nov. (11–13). 8, 11 – head and pronotum; 9–10, 12–13 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.



Figs 14–21. *Stilicoderus discalis* Fauvel (14–15), *S. colitus* sp. nov. (16–17), *S. subseriatus* (Eppelsheim) (18–19), and *S. separandus* Assing (20–21). 14, 16, 18, 20 – aedeagus in lateral view; 15, 17, 19, 21 – male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 15, 17, 19, 21: 0.5 mm; 14, 16, 18, 20: 0.2 mm.



Figs 22–25. *Stilicoderus subseriatus* (Eppelsheim). 22 – forebody; 23–24 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 22: 1.0 mm; 23–24: 0.2 mm.

Genus *Stiliderus* Motschulsky, 1858

Stiliderus occidentalis Rougemont, 1986

Material examined. India: 4♂♂, 1♀, Uttarakhand Rishikesh, Ganga river, 30.11°N, 78.31°E, 12–13.IV.2012, leg. Tomkovich (cKov, cAss).

This species has been recorded only from North India.

Stiliderus smetanai Rougemont, 1986

Material examined. India: 6♂♂, 6♀♀, Uttarakhand Rishikesh, Ganga river, 30.11°N, 78.31°E, 12–13.IV.2012, leg. Tomkovich (cKov, cAss).

The known distribution of *S. occidentalis* is confined to North India and Nepal.

***Stiliderus depressus* Rougemont, 1996**

Material examined. Laos: 1♂, 3♀♀, Xieng Khouang, 30 km NE Phonsavan, Phou Sane Mt., 19°38.2'N, 103°20.2'E, 1420 m, 10–30.V.2009, leg. Brancucci & Hauck (cAss).

Stiliderus depressus has been reported from Thailand and Laos.

***Stiliderus cicatricosus* Motschulsky, 1858**

Material examined. Laos: 1♂, 2♀♀, Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss).

The vast distribution of this species ranges from the Himalayan region to Malaysia and Indonesia.

***Stiliderus expectatus* Rougemont, 1986**

Material examined. Laos: 1♂, 4♀♀, Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss).

This species has been reported from Thailand, Laos, and the Indonesian island Bali.

***Stiliderus yikor* Rougemont, 1996**

Material examined. Laos: 1♂, 1♀, Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss).

Stiliderus yikor was previously known only from Thailand and the Chinese province Yunnan. The above specimens represent the first record from Laos.

***Stiliderus capitalis* (Bernhauer, 1928)**

Material examined. Philippines: Mindanao: 2♂♂, Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary, 6°43'48"N, 126°08'24"E, 500 m, 30.III.–2.IV.2018, leg. Shavrin (cSha, cAss); 1♀, Intavas, Bukidnon, I.2016, local collector (cSha); 1♂, Davao Oriental Prov., Sitio Bitaugan, Kawa-kawa river, 6°46'31"N, 126°08'41"E, 300 m, 24–26.III.2018, leg. Shavrin (cAss); 2♂♂, 2♀♀ [1♀ teneral], Araibo, Pantukan, Compostela Valley, Candalaga Mts., 7°16'35"N, 126°10'13"E, 900 m, 4.V.2019, leg. Shavrin (cAss).

The known distribution of this species is confined to the Philippines.

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