

New Sericini from Myanmar (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Sericinae)

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Abstract

Here we describe seven new Sericini species (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Sericinae) from Myanmar: *Lasioserica kanpetlet* **sp. nov.**, *Amiserica mogok* **sp. nov.**, *A. curvifemorata* **sp. nov.**, *Neoserica schillhammeri* **sp. nov.**, *N. minshia* **sp. nov.**, *Gynaecoserica loisau* **sp. nov.**, and *G. shwetharyar* **sp. nov.** We provide images of habitus and male genitalia for the new species and provide further new records for the genera *Serica* MacLeay, 1819, *Lasioserica* Brenske, 1896, *Amiserica* Nomura, 1974, and *Gynaecoserica* Brenske, 1896.

Key Words

Myanmar, new species, new records, scarab chafers

Introduction

While the fauna of Sericini beetles of South-East continental Asia is still under investigation, a number of genera and species groups have been already subject of comprehensive revisions and monographs (e.g., Ahrens 2000, 2003, 2004, 2005a, 2005b, 2006a, 2007; Ahrens and Fabrizi 2009; Ahrens et al. 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2021a, 2021b, 2022, 2024a; Liu et al. 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2016, 2019; Fabrizi et al. 2019, 2021). From these studies and based on the material available to us for study so far, it turned out that one of the most undersampled regions is Myanmar, although some historical samples exist which have been studied in part by Brenske (1899), Moser (1915, 1920), and Arrow (1946). The works of Brenske (1899) and Arrow (1946) were so far the only comprehensive taxonomic treatments on Sericini of Myanmar. However, compared to the other Indochinese countries, only a few collectors were able to be active in Myanmar in the past century.

Here we report new species within an interesting material which we were invited to study by the courtesy of the curator of the beetle collection of the Natural History Museum Vienna, Matthias Seidel. Specimens were mostly collected by Harald Schillhammer

(retired beetle curator of the NHMW) during a long-term effort to assess Myanmar's beetle diversity. This endeavor started in 1998 with the invitation to an arthropod training and inventory course conducted by the Smithsonian. In the wake of this project, Harald Schillhammer continued this work on his own, partly in cooperation with the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division of the Myanmar Forest Department, later with a travel agency (SST) that supports conservation projects. Between 1998 and 2018, 17 expeditions have been performed, exploring various protected areas, some of which are difficult or impossible to reach for ordinary tourists.

Among many interesting collected species, we found seven new taxa of the readily revised groups, namely of the genera *Lasioserica* Brenske, 1896, *Amiserica* Nomura, 1974, *Neoserica* Brenske, 1894, and *Gynaecoserica* Brenske, 1896. These genera have been extensively studied for the area in the past by the senior author and collaborators (Ahrens 1996, 1999a, 1999b, 2002, 2005a, 2005c, 2006a, 2011, 2023; Ahrens and Pacholátka 2005; Ahrens and Fabrizi 2009, 2011, 2016; Ahrens et al. 2014b, 2014c, 2023, 2024a, 2024b; Liu et al. 2017; Ahrens and Pham 2023). Hence, these new taxa are described herein as an update to the previous taxonomic revisions.

Material and methods

The terminology and methods used for measurements, specimen dissection and genital preparation follow Ahrens (2004). Data from all specimens examined are cited in the text with original label contents given in quotation marks; multiple labels for a single specimen are separated by a “/”. Length measurements of the body are given for the maximum extension of the respective feature, if not otherwise given specification. Descriptions and illustrations of new taxa are based on the holotype specimen if not otherwise stated, while the variation of specimens is given separately under ‘variation’. Male genitalia were glued to a small, pointed card and photographed in both lateral and dorsal views using a Keyence VHX digital microscope using the 3D Image Stitching approach. The resulting images were subsequently digitally edited and mounted to plates using Artweaver 0.5. The distribution data are made available on GBIF (www.gbif.org) under the project New Sericini from Myanmar (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Sericinae). (<https://doi.org/10.15468/pq3khq>).

Abbreviations used in the text for collection depositories are as follows

BMNH Natural History Museum, London, UK;
NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Austria);
ZFMK Museum A. Koenig, LIB Bonn (Germany).

New species

Lasioserica kanpetlet sp. nov.

<https://zoobank.org/D53DB01E-7CE9-43DA-AB95-7B6D7A200054>

Type material examined. • **Holotype:** ♂ “MYANMAR: Chin State WNW Kanpetlet Natmataung Nat. P. / Oasis Mt. Resort 21°11'52.4"N 94°02'27.8"E ca. 1700 m, 30.5-8.6.2010 leg. Schillhammer (166) / 1403 Sericini Asia spec.” (NHMW). • **Paratype:** 1 ♂ “MYANMAR: Chin State WNW Kanpetlet Natmataung Nat. P. / Oasis Mt. Resort 21°11'52.4"N 94°02'27.8"E ca. 1700 m, 30.5-8.6.2010 leg. Schillhammer (166)” (ZFMK).

Diagnosis. The species has a somewhat intermediate morphology between *Serica* (s. str.), *Neoserica* (s. str.) and *Lasioserica*. While the number of lamellae ($n = 4$) of the antennal club of male distinguishes *Lasioserica kanpetlet* sp. nov. from *Serica* ($n = 3$), the apically dorso-ventrally flattened phallobase resembles that of one of the species of *Serica* (s. str.) (see Ahrens 2005a). *Lasioserica kanpetlet* sp. nov. has the serrated metatibia in common with *Neoserica* (s. str.) Brenske, 1894 and *Lasioserica* Brenske, 1896, which, however, is a quite homoplastic character (Ahrens 2006b), while the serrated anterior margin of metafemur is present only in *Lasioserica*. The habitus of the species resembles most the species of

the *Lasioserica brevopilosa* group (Ahrens 2004), from which the new species differs by the flattened phallobase, and the long antennal club.

Description of holotype. Length: 5.5 mm, length of elytra: 3.8 mm, width: 2.9 mm. Body oblong, dorsal surface brown, frons darker, antenna yellow, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus shiny, pronotum and head with weak greenish shine, entire surface densely setose, with fine, moderately long and yellow setae, and on elytra additionally with a few larger, white, scale-like setae.

Labroclypeus narrowly subtrapezoidal, only little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and weakly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; anterior margin concavely emarginate, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and shiny, finely and densely punctate, punctures anteriorly less dense, with dense and long erect setae; frontoclypeal suture weakly incised and moderately curved; smooth area anterior to eye three times as wide as long; ocular canthus long and narrow, finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons finely and densely punctate, with dense, short, yellow, recumbent setae, in anterior quarter shiny, in posterior three quarters dull-iridescent. Eyes very large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 1.1. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club in male with four antennomeres, three times as long as remaining antennomeres combined, strongly reflexed, all lamellae of same length. Mentum weakly elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins in basal half almost straight and subparallel, only weakly narrowed towards base, anteriorly moderately curved and convergent to weakly produced anterior and blunt anterior angles, posterior angles blunt, rounded at tip; anterior margin convex, with a fine, complete marginal line; basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and fine punctures each bearing either a short, recumbent, yellow seta; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron indistinctly carinate. Scutellum triangular, apex sharply pointed, with fine and dense punctures and setae, smooth on basal midline.

Elytra oblong, widest shortly behind middle, striae moderately impressed, with fine and dense punctures; intervals moderately convex, with fine and dense punctures, with dense, short, recumbent, yellow setae and darker, impunctate areas, on odd intervals with a few fine, white scale-like setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical margin membranous, with a distinct rim of microtrichomes (100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, with large and dense punctures, densely finely setose, metacoxa laterally with a few robust, adpressed setae. Mesoventrite between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate and setose, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short, robust seta. Penultimate abdominal sternite with two widely separated indistinct tubercles. Ratio of length of

metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/1.5. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, with fine, dense punctures and fine, short and long setae, with a narrow impunctate midline.

Legs moderately slender and long; femora dull on ventral face, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate; anterior edge of metafemur acute, with an adjacent, continuously serrate line, weakly widened ventrally in apical half but not serrate, dorsally serrate. Metatibia moderately slender and short, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/4, distinctly carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at four fifths of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin with an inconspicuous serrate line convergent with dorsal margin behind middle, between serrated line and dorsal margin finely punctate and with a few short setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, with dense and coarse, elongate punctures, densely setose; ventral margin serrate, with three robust and long spines, of which the apical one is more distant; medial face finely and densely punctate, with minute setae; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally densely punctate and minutely setose, ventrally with short, sparse setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrate ridge and glabrous, laterally sharply carinate; first metatarsomere as long as the following two tarsomeres combined and more than twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 1A–D. Habitus: Fig. 1E, F. Female unknown.

Variation. Length: 5.5–5.6 mm, length of elytra: 3.8–4.1 mm, width: 2.9–3.1 mm.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Kanpetlet (noun in apposition).

Amiserica curvifemorata sp. nov.

<https://zoobank.org/DBDF37B4-A864-4A6F-AC08-37F1C2AF6CC7>

Type material examined. • *Holotype*: ♂ “MYANMAR: Chin State WNW Kanpetlet Natmataung Nat. P. / Oasis Mt. Resort 21°11'52.4"N 94°02'27.8"E ca. 1700 m, 30.5-8.6.2010 leg. Schillhammer (166)/ 1400 Sericini Asia spec.” (NHMW). • *Paratype*: 1 ♀ “MYANMAR: Chin State WNW Kanpetlet Natmataung Nat. P. / Oasis Mt. Resort 21°11'52.4"N 94°02'27.8"E ca. 1700 m, 30.5-8.6.2010 leg. Schillhammer (166)” (ZFMK).

Diagnosis. *Amiserica curvifemorata* sp. nov. is very similar to *A. flavolucida* Ahrens, 2003 and *Amiserica similissima* Ahrens & Pacholátka, 2005, but it differs by the longer and narrower legs, larger eyes, longer antennal club, and, of course, by the shape of aedeagus: the parameres are sharply pointed at apex and evenly curved (dorsal view); the phallobase is dorsoventrally flattened.

Description of holotype. Length: 5.4 mm, length of elytra: 4.1 mm, width: 2.9 mm. Body oblong, light brown, ventral surface, head and pronotum brown, elytra yellowish with numerous irregular dark spots, partly iridescent, legs and antenna yellow, dorsal and ventral surface shiny,

dorsal surface sparsely setose, with sparse, long, erect-like setae on elytra and pronotum.

Labroclypeus square and narrow, as wide as long, widest at anterior third, lateral margins straight and narrowed towards base, anterior angles strongly convex, lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle, anterior margin bluntly emarginate, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat and shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few long erect setae behind anterior margin and on disc; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly impressed and moderately curved; smooth area anterior to eye 1.5 times as wide as long, strongly convex. Ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely and sparsely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a few long setae beside eyes and on posterior third. Eyes very large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 1. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, strongly reflexed externally, twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum long and relatively narrow, only a little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half weakly concave and subparallel, in anterior half strongly curved anteriorly and convergent to blunt, weakly produced anterior angles, posterior angles almost sharp; anterior margin strongly convex, with a distinct marginal line; basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and fine punctures each bearing a minute seta; with a few long, erect setae on disc; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, basal margin of hypomeron weakly produced ventrally. Scutellum subtriangular, apex moderately sharp, with fine and dense punctures, basal midline smooth, punctures with minute setae.

Elytra oblong, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, with fine and dense punctures; intervals moderately convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, with sparse single pale, long, erect setae on all intervals, otherwise punctures with minute setae only; epipleural edge moderately strong, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border broadly membranous, with a rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface shiny, with fine and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa only laterally with a few adpressed setae, otherwise glabrous. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate and minutely setose, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short, robust seta. Mesoventrite between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.54. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, with coarse, dense punctures and dense, fine, long, yellow setae.

Legs long and slender; meso- and metafemur strongly curved, finely densely punctate and glabrous, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior margin of metafemur acute, with an adjacent continuously serrated line, posterior ventral margin weakly widened in apical half and not serrate, posterior dorsal margin completely and finely

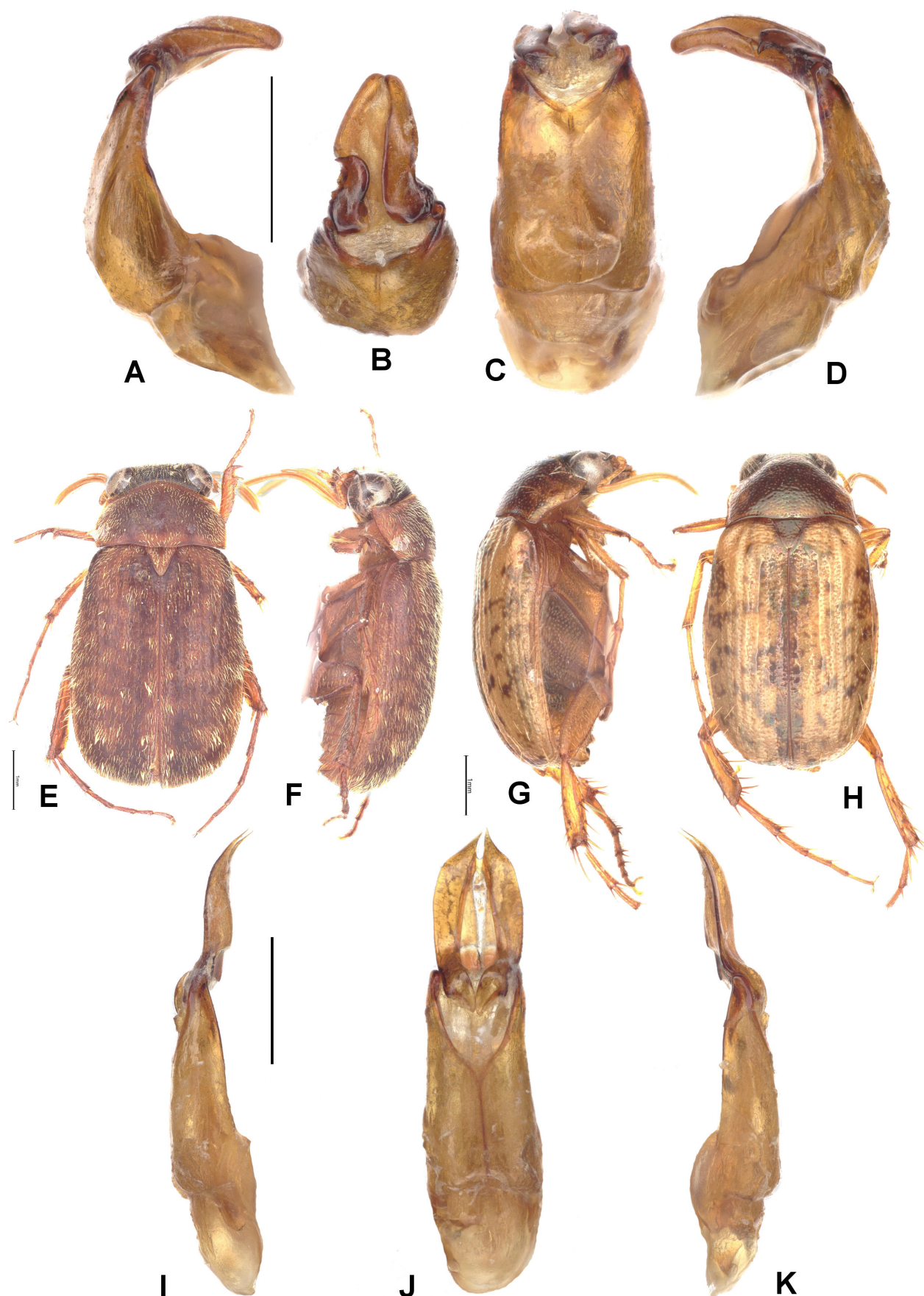


Figure 1. Holotypes of *Laioserica kanpetlet* sp. nov. (A–F) and *Amiserica curvifemorata* sp. nov. (G–K). A, I. Aedeagus, left side lateral view; B, J. Parameres, dorsal view; C. Phallobase, dorsal view; D, K. Aedeagus, right side lateral view; E, H. Habitus, dorsal view; F, G. Habitus, lateral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (A–D, I–K); 1 mm (E–H).

serrate. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.9, dorsal margin sharply carinate, with one group of spines only at four fifths of metatibial length, basally with a few single spines, beside dorsal margin with a continuously serrated line convergent with dorsal margin behind apical group of spines, between serrated line and dorsal densely and finely punctate and shortly setose; lateral face longitudinally convex, with dense and coarse punctures bearing each a short, fine seta; ventral margin serrate, with three fine and long, almost equidistant spines; medial face finely densely punctate, with fine, addressed setae in punctures; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation bluntly truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally finely densely punctate and with short yellow setae, ventrally with short, sparse setae. Metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, laterally not carinate; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 1I–K. Habitus: Fig. 1G, H.

Variation. Length: 5.4–5.7 mm, length of elytra: 3.9–4.1 mm, width: 2.9–3.1 mm. Female: Eyes slightly smaller than in male, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.72; meso- and metafemur shorter and straight, antennal club composed of three lamellae, short, as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from the combined Latin words *curvus* (curved) and *femoratus* (with femur) (adjective in nominative case singular).

Amiserica mogok sp. nov.

<https://zoobank.org/B8508755-67A6-438A-9F36-9734AA198EE6>

Type material examined. • *Holotype*: ♂ “MYANMAR: Shan State NE Mogok, Mt. Loisau above Shwe Thar Yar Vill. 1280 m, 16.-17.5.2014 / 22°59'20"N 96°37'30"E leg. Schillhammer, Brunke, Jenkins-Shaw, Jensen canopy trap (MBS 211D) / 1402 Sericini Asia spec.” (NHMW).

Diagnosis. *Amiserica mogok* sp. nov. is very similar to *A. nokrekensis* Ahrens, 2003 and *A. hunliana* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2016, but it differs by the more pronounced paired ventral lobes of phallobase (lateral view), which are separated from the basal portion of phallobase by a distinct sinuation. Additionally, *Amiserica mogok* sp. nov. differs from *A. nokrekensis* by the narrower parameres (dorsal view) whose apices are more sharply extended and longer.

Description of holotype. Length: 5.6 mm, length of elytra: 3.7 mm, width: 3.2 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, pronotum and elytra with numerous irregular yellow spots, dull, antenna yellow, legs reddish brown, dorsal surface moderately densely setose, with short, scale-like setae on pronotum and robust, long, erect, light brown setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and weakly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles convex, lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle, anterior

margin almost straight, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat and shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture finely impressed and almost straight; smooth area anterior to eye about 1.7 times as wide as long, weakly convex. Ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely and sparsely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons shiny, on posterior quarter dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a few long setae beside eyes and on posterior third. Eyes very large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.93. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, weakly reflexed, 1.3 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins evenly weakly convex, in basal half subparallel, in anterior half and convergent to sharp, distinctly produced anterior angles, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin strongly convex, with a distinct marginal line; basal margin without marginal line; surface with moderately dense and fine punctures each bearing either a minute seta or a short, scale-like white seta; anterior and lateral borders densely setose; hypomerion carinate, basal margin of hypomerion weakly produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, apex moderately sharp, with fine and dense punctures, basal midline broadly impunctate, punctures with minute setae.

Elytra oblong-oval, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, with fine and dense punctures; intervals flat, with fine and moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, with single, pale, long, erect setae on all intervals, otherwise punctures with minute setae only; epipleural edge moderately strong, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border broadly membranous, with a rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa laterally with a few longer setae, otherwise with minute setae in punctures. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate and minutely setose, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short, robust seta. Mesoventrite between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/1.72. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, with coarse, dense punctures and narrow, smooth midline, with sparse, long, yellow setae and a few scale-like setae at apex.

Legs long and moderately slender; meso- and metafemur straight, finely densely punctate and almost glabrous, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior margin of metafemur acute, with an adjacent continuously serrated line, posterior ventral margin weakly widened in apical half and not serrate, posterior dorsal margin completely and finely serrate. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.5, dorsal margin sharply carinate, with one group of spines only at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few single spines, beside dorsal margin with a continuously serrated line convergent with dorsal margin behind apical group of

spines, between serrated line and dorsal densely and finely punctate and shortly setose; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense and coarse punctures bearing each a minute seta; ventral margin serrate, with three long, equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, glabrous; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation weakly concave. Tarsomeres dorsally finely densely punctate, glabrous, ventrally with short, sparse setae. Metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, finely setose, laterally not carinate; first metatarsomere slightly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2A–D. Habitus: Fig. 2E, F.

Etymology. The new species is named after its occurrence close to Mogok (noun in apposition).

***Neoserica schillhammeri* sp. nov.**

<https://zoobank.org/72696F06-E725-4797-BB91-4B415FBBC52A>

Type material examined. • **Holotype:** ♂ “MYANMAR Mandalay Reg. Mogok Township, S Panlin vill. Taung Mae, west slope ca. 1870 m / ca. 22°58'06"N 96°27'29"E 17.-24.5.2016 leg. Schillhammer, Brunke Jenkins-Shaw, Jensen canopy trap (MBS 212C) / 1401 Sericini Asia spec.” (NHMW). • **Paratype:** 1 ♂ “MYANMAR Mandalay Reg. Mogok Township, S Panlin vill. Taung Mae, west slope ca. 1870 m / ca. 22°58'06"N 96°27'29"E 17.-24.5.2016 leg. Schillhammer, Brunke Jenkins-Shaw, Jensen canopy trap (MBS 212C)” (ZFMK).

Diagnosis. *Neoserica schillhammeri* sp. nov. is externally similar to *N. allolaotica* Ahrens, Liu, Fabrizi, Bai & Yang, 2014. *Neoserica schillhammeri* sp. nov. differs in the general shape of male genitalia: The dorsal lobe of the left paramere is reduced to a robust convexity and is consequently much shorter than the ventral lobe. The right paramere is long and narrow, possessing a longer basal lobe which is bent distally, tubular and sharply pointed towards apex.

Description of holotype. Body length: 13.1 mm, length of elytra: 9.8 mm, width: 7.9 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, antennal club yellowish brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose, except w few single, short, white setae on elytra glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin weakly emarginate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex and shiny, basis with dull toment, punctuation dense, behind the anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long, erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, flat and distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/2.5 of ocular diameter) and slender, glabrous, with a fine terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, beside the eyes with two

erect setae. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.55. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with six antennomeres, straight, 1.1 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined; antennomere 5 subequal to length of club, antennomere 4 distinctly transverse, antennomere 3 half as long as pedicellus. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum distinctly produced medially, with a moderate median sinuation.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin nearly straight, with a fine and complete marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, but carina only weakly produced. Scutellum moderately long, triangular with nearly straight sides, apex slightly rounded, with fine, dense punctures, with only minute setae.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae weakly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals flat, with punctures concentrated along the striae, odd intervals with white scale-like, adpressed setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, very narrow behind the middle, ending at the blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura only sparsely setose, apical border membranous, with a fine fringe of microtrichomes (visible at 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metaventricle sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesoventrite between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.54. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, densely punctate, fine punctures mixed with coarser ones, without smooth midline, with short, fine, moderately dense setae on sides and apical half.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row nearly completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and slightly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion with a few short setae. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/4.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally almost without setae; lateral face flat, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, blunt subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on about three quarters of metatibial length; ventral margin finely serrated, with four robust non-equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely emarginate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse,

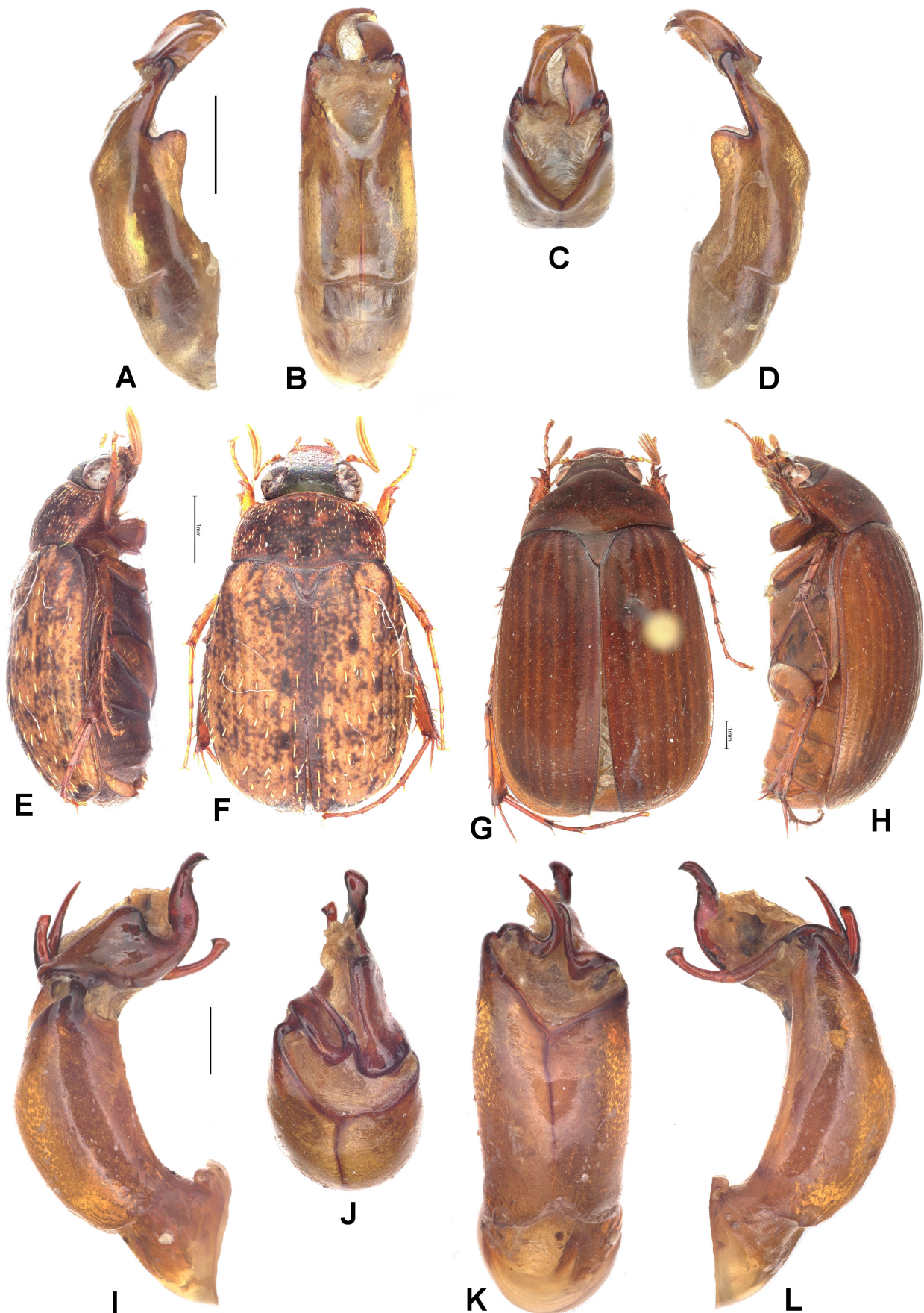


Figure 2. Holotypes of *Amiserica mogok* sp. nov. (A–F) and *Neoserica schillhammeri* sp. nov. (G–L). A, I. Aedeagus, left side lateral view; C, J. Parameres, dorsal view; B, K. Aedeagus, dorsal view; D, L. Aedeagus, right side lateral view; F, G. Habitus, dorsal view; E, H. Habitus, lateral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (A–D, I–L); 1 mm (E–H).

short setae, laterally not carinate; protarsomeres smooth, meso- and metatarsomeres with a few very fine punctures; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it; first metatarsomere slightly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2I–L. Habitus: Fig. 2 G, H.

Variation. Body length: 11.5–13.1 mm, length of elytra: 8.9–9.8 mm, width: 6.7–7.9 mm.

Etymology. The new species is named after its collector Harald Schillhammer (NHMW).

***Neoserica minshia* sp. nov.**

<https://zoobank.org/62E83C06-A7F2-4405-B1A7-B52C0C311020>

Type material examined. • *Holotype* ♂ “MYANMAR: Danashan 2800 m, Minshia vi-2004 leg. Yin et al. / PHIL #11-2004:4 / 1335 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK).

Diagnosis. *Neoserica minshia* sp. nov. is in shape of aedeagus rather similar to *N. myanmarensis* Ahrens, 2023. *Neoserica minshia* sp. nov. differs from *N. myanmarensis* by the shorter and straight ventral process of the phallobase, which is at apex convexly rounded rather than sharply pointed (as in *N. myanmarensis*), and by the left paramere, which is apically more enlarged and at the distal margin deeply emarginate in *Neoserica minshia* sp. nov. Both species differ from the other taxa of the *N. vulpes* group by the dense, erect dorsal pilosity.

Description of holotype. Length: 8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.0 mm, width: 4.9 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, ventral surface and antenna yellow, dorsal surface dull and with dense, short and long, erect setae.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, widest at base, shiny, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin deeply emarginated medially; surface convex and moderately shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, with numerous long, erect setae in coarser punctures; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and medially curved; smooth area in front of eye approximately as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and slender, finely and sparsely punctate, with a fine terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and moderately dense and coarse punctures and with numerous, long, erect setae. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.53. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with four antennomeres, nearly 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half subparallel and almost straight, in anterior half evenly curved and narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt and slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin

convexly produced medially, broad marginal line widely missing; basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and coarse punctures, with very short and fine setae and dense, long, erect setae; anterior and lateral borders densely setose; hypomeron distinctly carinate at base. Scutellum narrow and long, sharp at apex, with coarse and dense punctures, with short setae and a few longer ones.

Elytra oblong-oval, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex and densely punctate, with small and larger punctures and numerous fine adpressed as well as long erect setae, small punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, with short microtrichomes (100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, with large and dense punctures, sparsely and shortly setose, setae partly adpressed; metacoxa with minute setae in punctures and fine setae laterally, apical margin straight; each abdominal sternite with a distinct transversal row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta between fine and moderately dense punctation, the punctures of the latter with minute setae. Mesoventrite between mesocoxae nearly half as wide as mesofemur, with irregularly scattered, fine setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.55. Pygidium strongly convex, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with moderately dense, short and long setae on apical half.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate; metafemur ventrally dull, anterior margin sharply carinate, without a submarginal serrated line, posterior margin moderately convex, with a few strong setae medially, only weakly widened externally in apical half and not serrated ventrally in distal half, finely serrated dorsally, with dense, short setae. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.8, dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group of spines shortly before half of metatibial length, apical one at about three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few single, fine spines; external face longitudinally convex, with fine, sparse punctures, sparsely minutely setose; ventral margin finely serrated, with four fine, equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex concavely truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous dorsally, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, and with a fine longitudinal carina immediately beside it; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner protarsal claw bluntly truncate apically.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3A–D. Habitus: Fig. 3E, F. Female unknown.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Minshia (noun in apposition).

Remarks. The type locality could not be localized.

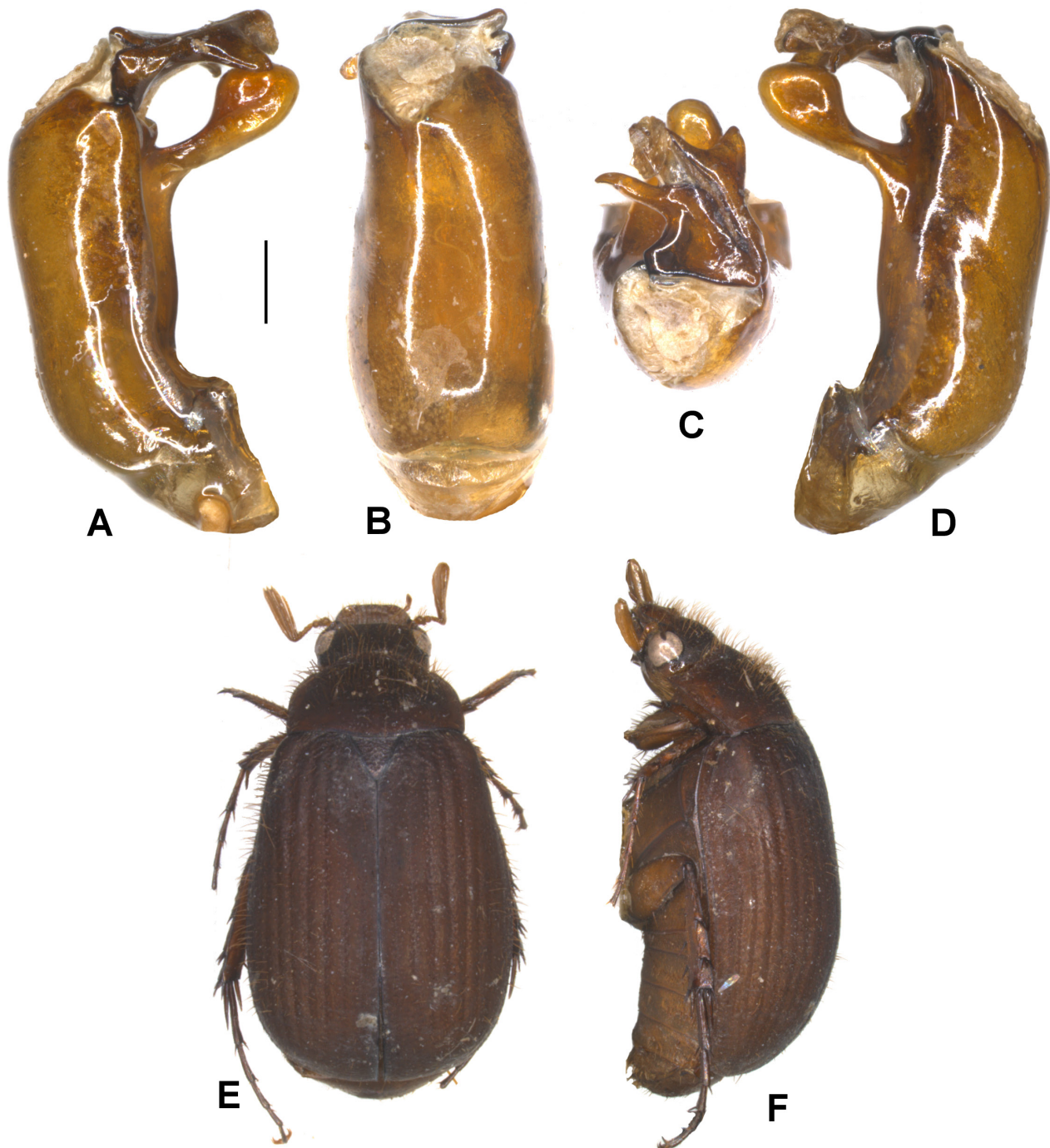


Figure 3. Holotypes of *Neoserica minshia* sp. nov. (A–F). **A.** Aedeagus, left side lateral view; **B.** Phallobase, dorsal view; **C.** Parameres, dorsal view; **D.** Aedeagus, right side lateral view; **E.** Habitus, dorsal view; **F.** Habitus, lateral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (A–D); 1 mm (E–F).

***Gynaecoserica loisau* sp. nov.**

<https://zoobank.org/35989765-9E4A-460F-9903-7649999D0BFA>

Type material examined. • **Holotype:** ♂ “MYANMAR: Shan State NE Mogok, Mt. Loisau above Shwe Thar Yar Vill. 1280 m, 16.-17.5.2014 / 22°59'20"N 96°37'30"E leg. Schillhammer, Brunke, Jenkins-Shaw, Jensen canopy trap (MBS 211D) / 1402 Sericini Asia spec.” (NHMW).

Diagnosis. *Gynaecoserica loisau* Botjes & Ahrens, sp. nov. differs from *Gynaecoserica feresimplex* Ahrens, 2021

by the larger eyes (ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.74), the slightly longer antennal club, and the shape of the aedeagus: the parameres are distinctly wider (dorsal view), the left apical process of the phallobase is longer, straight and sharply pointed towards apex; the right apical process of the phallobase is much narrower at base, with the phallobase in general being more elongate (lateral view).

Description of the holotype. Length: 4.6 mm, length of elytra: 2.5 mm, width: 2.2 mm. Body oblong, dorsal surface yellowish brown, frons and elytral margins dark

brown, antenna and legs yellow, except shiny head dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose.

Labroclypeus widest shortly before base, semicircular, lateral margins strongly convex, anterior angles almost obsolete, strongly convex, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle; margins weakly reflexed; anterior margin very shallowly sinuate medially; surface flat and shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures less than their diameter, with a transversal row of a few coarser punctures behind anterior margin each bearing a long, erect seta; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and curved; smooth area in front of eye little wider than long; ocular canthus short and triangular (length subequal 1/5 of ocular diameter), impunctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except some short erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.74. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club dark, with six antennomeres, 1.2 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum weakly elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins subparallel and straight in basal half, in anterior half weakly curved and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin convexly produced medially, with a distinct fine marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; anterior and lateral margins glabrous; surface with moderately dense and fine punctures, with microscopic white setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; hypomeron distinctly carinate at base but not ventrally produced. Scutellum narrow and short, triangular, with sparse, fine punctures, punctures with microscopic setae.

Elytra moderately long, widest at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and densely punctate; intervals weakly convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute white adjacent setae, odd intervals with a few single robust, yellow, erect setae; epipleural edge fine ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra; epipleura sparsely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, with a rim of short microtrichomes (visible at magnification 100x).

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa only laterally with a few strong adjacent setae. Each abdominal sternite with indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures bearing short setae between fine, dense punctation. Mesoventrite between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with irregularly scattered very strong setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.52. Pygidium strongly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, completely dull, with a few long setae on apical half.

Legs moderately slender and long; femora dull, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, sharply margined anteriorly and without a submarginal serrate line, posterior margin weakly convex and glabrous, its external (ventral) part only weakly widened in apical half and not serrate, internally

(dorsally) finely serrate, with short setae. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at middle of metatibial length, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.1, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at anterior quarter, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally nearly glabrous; external face longitudinally convex, with sparse and fine punctures, glabrous; ventral margin carinate and serrate, with three strong spines, of which the two distal are widely separated; internal face very finely and sparsely punctate; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply and deeply truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally glabrous and very sparsely punctate, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres in holotype broken off. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4A–D. Habitus: Fig. 4E, F. Female unknown.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Mt. Loisau (noun in apposition).

***Gynaecoserica shwetharyar* sp. nov.**

<https://zoobank.org/4FF83A46-FD5D-4B8B-A76F-218AF7932D0B>

Type material examined. • **Holotype:** ♂ “MYANMAR: Shan State NE Mogok, Mt. Loisau above Shwe Thar Yar Vill. 1280 m, 16.-17.5.2014 / 22°59'20"N 96°37'30"E leg. Schillhammer, Brunke, Jenkins-Shaw, Jensen canopy trap (MBS 211D) / 1434 Sericini Asia spec.” (NHMW). • **Paratype:** 1 ♀ “MYANMAR: Shan State NE Mogok, Mt. Loisau above Shwe Thar Yar Vill. 1280 m, 16.-17.5.2014 / 22°59'20"N 96°37'30"E leg. Schillhammer, Brunke, Jenkins-Shaw, Jensen canopy trap (MBS 211D)” (ZFMK).

Diagnosis. *Gynaecoserica shwetharyar* sp. nov. differs from the externally very similar *Gynaecoserica compacta* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009 by the shape of aedeagus: phallobase on the left side submesally slightly more widened (lateral view), its apical right apophysis dorsoventrally flattened (dorsal view) and slightly widened before apex; the parameres are slightly shorter and not bluntly widened mesally (dorsal view) as in *G. compacta*, but they are slightly curved externally (to the left side; dorsal view).

Description of the holotype. Length 4.5 mm, length of elytra 3.1 mm, width 2.8 mm. Body oblong oval, surface yellowish brown, frons and pronotum as well as numerous dots on elytra darker, partly with greenish iridescent shine; dorsal surface shiny and sparsely setose.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin medially weakly emarginate; surface medially weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures less than their diameter, with a few coarse punctures immediately behind anterior margin bearing short fine setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and medially weakly curved; smooth area in front of eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and slender, sparsely punctate, with a fine

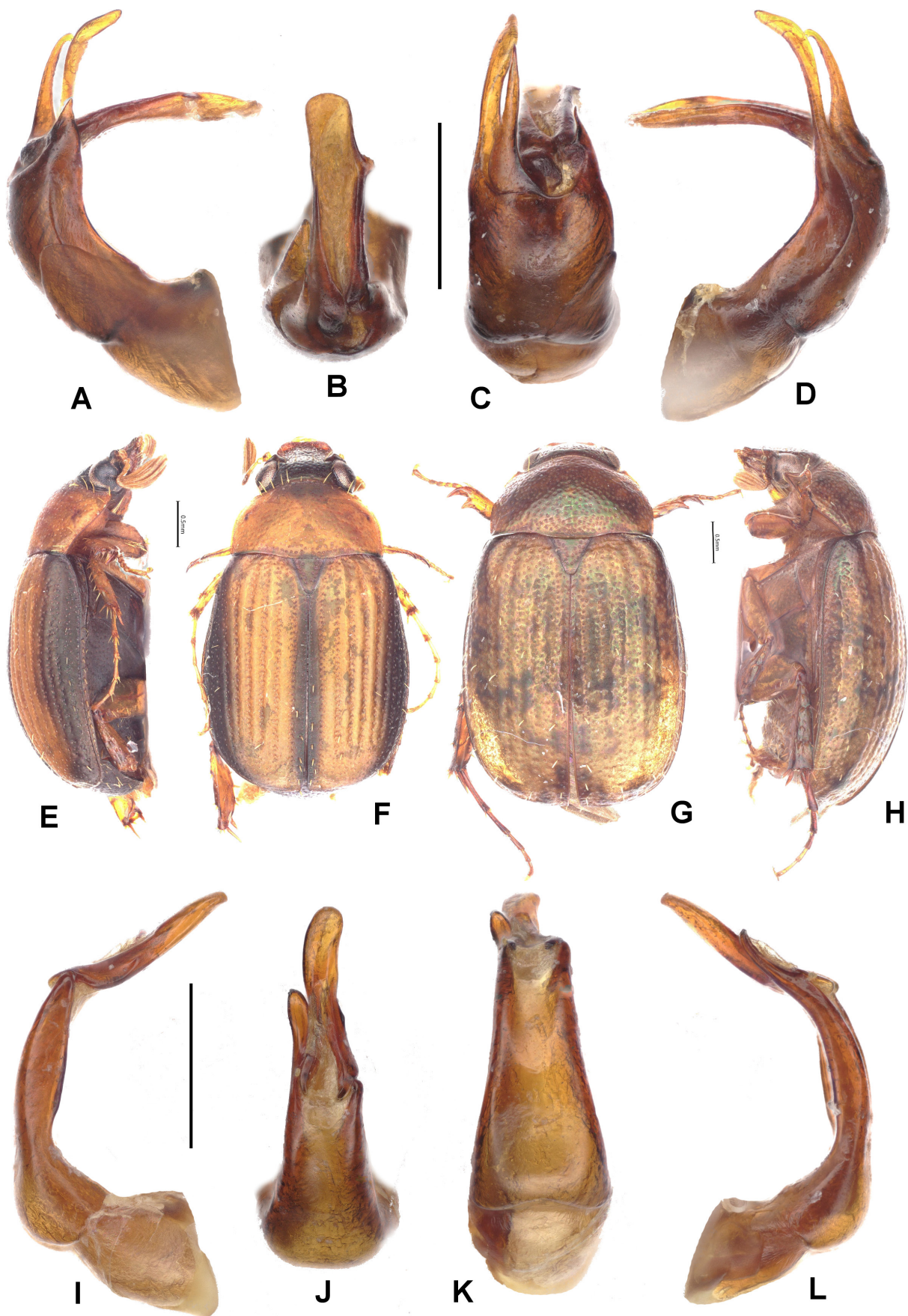


Figure 4. Holotypes of *Gynaecoserica loisau* sp. nov. (A–F) and *G. shwetharyar* sp. nov. (G–K). A, I. Aedeagus, left side lateral view; B, J. Parameres, dorsal view; C, K. Phallobase, dorsal view; D, L. Aedeagus, right side lateral view; F, G. Habitus, dorsal view; E, H. Habitus, lateral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (A–D, I–L); 1 mm (E–H).

terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, irregularly dense punctures, with a few setae beside the eyes. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/interocular width 0.57. Antenna yellow, with 10 antennomeres; club with four antennomeres, club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, fifth lamella slightly shorter than the club, sixth antennomere not transversely produced. Mentum weakly elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and subparallel, in anterior half moderately convex and convergent anteriorly towards strongly produced and sharp anterior angles; posterior angles blunt; anterior margin convexly produced medially, with robust and complete marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and coarse punctures, with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron distinctly carinate at base but not ventrally produced. Scutellum triangular, with fine, dense punctures, basal midline widely impunctate, with minute setae in punctures.

Elytra moderately long and oval, widest at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with coarse and moderately dense punctures concentrated along the striae, punctures with fine microscopic setae, odd intervals with single and robust, white, erect setae; epipleural edge fine ending at the strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border chitinous, without short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, partly iridescent, with fine and moderately dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa only laterally with a few strong adjacent setae. Abdominal sternites each with indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures bearing short setae between fine, dense punctation, penultimate sternite apically with a short and smooth chitinous border, last sternite medially half as long as the penultimate one. Mesoventrite between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with irregularly scattered very strong setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum: metacoxa: 1/1.33. Pygidium moderately convex medially, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with moderately dense, robust, light setae on posterior half.

Legs robust and short; femora dull, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior margin sharp, without a submarginal serrate line; posterior margin weakly convex and glabrous, ventrally only weakly widened in apical half and not serrate, dorsally finely serrate, with short setae. Metatibia slender and short, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.4, dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally with a few single, fine spines in the punctures; external face longitudinally convex, with dense and coarse punctures, glabrous; ventral margin serrate, with three strong spines of which the apical one is more distant; internal face impunctate, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally glabrous and impunctate, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous and with

a strongly serrate ridge, beside it with a fine, subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere little longer than following two tarsomeres combined and twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4I–L. Habitus: Fig. 4G, H. Female unknown.

Variation. Length 4.5–4.8 mm, length of elytra 3.1–3.2 mm, width 2.7–2.8 mm. Female: Eyes smaller than in male, ratio of diameter/interocular width 0.48; antennal club short, composed of three antennomeres, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, the Shwe Thar Yar village (noun in apposition).

New records

Amiserica michaeli Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011

Material examined. • 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “MYANMAR: Chin State WNW Kanpetlet Natmataung Nat. P. / Oasis Mt. Resort 21°11'52.4"N 94°02'27.8"E ca. 1700 m, 30.5–8.6.2010 leg. Schillhammer (166)/ 1400 Sericini Asia spec.” (NHMW), • 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “MYANMAR: Chin State Natmataung Nat. P. WNW Kanpetlet / 21°12'44.1"N 94°00'15.17"E 2390 m, 9.6.2010 at light leg. Schillhammer (192)” (NHMW), • 1 ♀ “MYANMAR: Chin State (229) Natmataung Nat. Park 21°24'19.5["N] 94°48'30.6"E 2500 m, 2.–6.VI.2018, at light leg. Schillhammer & Schuh” (NHMW), • 1 ♀ “MYANMAR: Chin State WNW Kanpetlet Natmataung Nat. P. / 21°12'48"N 94°00'17"E ca. 2370 m, 3.6.2010 leg. Schillhammer (175)” (NHMW).

Lasioserica meghalayana Ahrens, 1999

Material examined. • 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “MYANMAR: Shan State NE Mogok, Mt. Loisau above Shwe Thar Yar Vill. 1280 m, 16.–17.5.2014 / 22°59'20"N 96°37'30"E leg. Schillhammer, Brunke, Jenkins-Shaw, Jensen canopy trap (MBS 211D) / 1402 Sericini Asia spec.” (NHMW), • 2 ♀♀ “MYANMAR: Mandalay Reg. Mogok Township, S Panlin vill. Mt. Taung Mae, west slope ca. 1870 m / ca. 22°58'06"N 96°27'29"E 17.–24.5.2016 leg. Schillhammer, Brunke Jenkins-Shaw, Jensen canopy trap (MBS 212C)” (NHMW).

Lasioserica victoriana Ahrens, 1996

Material examined. • 2 ♂♂ “MYANMAR: Chin State WNW Kanpetlet Natmataung Nat. P. / 21°12'48"N 94°00'17"E ca. 2370 m, 3.6.2010 leg. Schillhammer (175)” (NHMW).

Remarks. This species was known so far only from the type locality (Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills) from a single specimen that was collected in 1938.

***Serica lepidula* Ahrens, 2005**

Material examined. • 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “MYANMAR: Chin State (229) Natmataung Nat. Park 21°24'19.5 94°48'30.6"E 2500 m, 2.-6.VI.2018, at light leg. Schillhammer & Schuh" (NHMW).

***Serica chinhillensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011**

Material examined. • 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “MYANMAR: Chin State (229) Natmataung Nat. Park 21°24'19.5 94°48'30.6"E 2500 m, 2.-6.VI.2018, at light leg. Schillhammer & Schuh" (NHMW).

***Gynaecoserica jelineki* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Material examined. • 1 ♂ “W. THAILAND: 400m., Kanchanaburi Prov., Thong Pha Phum Dist., Krongkawia. 10.v.1988 14°57'N - 98°40'E./ M.J.D. Brendell. B.M.1988-183/ 1160 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH).

Remarks. This species was known so far only from the holotype with rather imprecise locality data (Tenasserim). Now the distribution of the species can be pinpointed more clearly.

***Gynaecoserica otto* Ahrens, 2021**

Material examined. • 26 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀ “S LAOS, Attapu, Nong Lom (lake), 18-30.iv.1999, 800 m, 15°02'N, 106°35'E, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (ZFMK), • 1 ♂ “LAOS centr., Khammouan pov. NAKAI env., 17°43'N, 105°09'E 22.V-8.VI.2001, alt. 500-600 m, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (ZFMK).

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Supplementary material 1

Species occurrence data

Authors: Lia Botjes, Dirk Ahrens

Data type: xlsx

Explanation note: Occurrences data file generated from verbatim label data; species; source (label data); coordinates; long; lat; country; collection year.

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