

Linzer biol. Beitr.	48/1	281-300	30.07.2016
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On *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus* V. Two new species, additional records, and a catalogue (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

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A b s t r a c t : *Stilicoderus confusus* nov.sp. (China: Yunnan; India: Meghalaya) and *S. brachypterus* nov.sp. (East Nepal), two species that had previously been confounded with *S. granulifrons* (ROUGEMONT, 1985), are described and illustrated. The distributions of the species of the *S. granulifrons* group are mapped. Additional records of eleven species of *Stilicoderus* SHARP, 1889 and four of *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858 are reported, among them new records from Thailand and Vietnam. A comprehensive catalogue of the 111 species of *Stilicoderus* and 52 species of *Stiliderus* currently known is provided.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Stilicoderus*, *Stiliderus*, Palaearctic region, Oriental region, Australian region, taxonomy, new species, new records, distribution map, catalogue.

Introduction

The inter- and intrageneric phylogenetic affiliations of *Stilicoderus* SHARP, 1889 and *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858 are largely unresolved, one of the reasons why these two similar stilicine genera have been addressed together in several recent taxonomic articles (e.g., ASSING 2013b, 2014, 2015; ROUGEMONT 1996, 2015, 2016). *Stilicoderus* previously included 109 species in the Oriental, the southern East Palaearctic, and the Australian regions. The distribution of *Stiliderus*, which comprises 52 species, is mainly Oriental, with a few species also recorded from the southern East Palaearctic and one widespread species from the Comoro Islands, where it is probably adventive.

A catalogue of the *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus* fauna of the East Palaearctic region including Northeast India and Burma was provided by ASSING (2015). The latest comprehensive overview including also the species of other zoogeographic regions was given by ROUGEMONT (1996). However, owing to numerous additions and taxonomic changes especially in the past decade this overview is now somewhat outdated.

Since the latest contribution on the taxonomy and zoogeography of *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus*, additional material has become available, primarily from Thailand. New records of *Stilicoderus granulifrons* (ROUGEMONT, 1985) from several localities in Thailand and a subsequent study of material from other localities in the Oriental and

southern East Palaearctic region eventually confirmed my earlier suspicion that what had been recorded under this name in fact represents a complex of three closely related species (ASSING 2013a).

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

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following public institutions and private collections:

MHNG Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
 MNHUB..... Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität Berlin (J. Frisch)
 NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
 NMP..... National Museum of Natural History, Praha (J. Hájek)
 cAss..... author's private collection
 cRou..... private collection Guillaume de Rougemont, Oxford
 cSch..... private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin
 cSha..... private collection Alexey Shavrin, Daugavpils
 cSme..... private collection Aleš Smetana, Ottawa
 cWun..... private collection Paul Wunderle, Mönchengladbach

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) and a photographing device constructed by Arved Lompe (Nienburg) and CombineZ software. The map was created using Map-Creator 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 limits of the major zoogeographic regions referred to in this paper are in accordance with those in SCHÜLKE & SMETANA (2015).

Diversity of *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus*

Including the new species described below, *Stilicoderus* now includes 111 species. Forty-three of them are distributed in the Australian, the remainder in the southern East Palaearctic and Oriental regions. In the Australian region, 31 species have been recorded from New Guinea (13 from West Papua, 17 from Papua New Guinea, and one from both), twelve from Australia, and one from Solomon Islands. In the Oriental and East Palaearctic regions, the countries with the greatest diversity are China (27 species), India (18), Indonesia exclusive of West Papua (14), Thailand, and Burma (13 species each),

followed by Nepal (7), Laos (6), Malaysia (6), Vietnam (5), Taiwan (5), Japan (2), Bhutan (1), Singapore (1), and the Philippines (1).

In China, the province with, by far, the greatest number of species is Yunnan (19 species). Significantly fewer species have been reported from Sichuan (6), Shaanxi (5), Gansu (4), Hubei (4), Fujian (2), Guangxi (1), Hainan (1), Henan (1), and Zhejiang (1).

Stiliderus currently includes 52 species mainly distributed in the Oriental region, with some species also occurring in the extreme south of the East Palaearctic regions and one probably adventive species reported from the Comoro Islands. The country with the greatest diversity is Indonesia (22 species), followed by the Philippines (15), Thailand and India (13 species each), Malaysia (5), China (3 species, all of them confined to Yunnan), Laos (2), Burma (1), Hong Kong (1), Vietnam (1), Singapore (1), Japan (1), Sri Lanka (1), and Nepal (1).

Doubtful, female-based records are not considered in the above figures. For details regarding the individual species and their distributions see the catalogue at the end of this paper.

Descriptions and additional records

Genus *Stilicoderus* SHARP, 1889

Stilicoderus japonicus group

Stilicoderus japonicus SHIBATA, 1968

Material examined: China: 2♂♂, Yunnan, 15 km W Deqin, Mingyong, 28°28'N, 98°47'E, 2550 m, sifted, 8.VI.2012, leg. Grebennikov (cSme, Ass); 1♂, Sichuan, 22 km NE Baoxing, Dengchigou Monastery, 30°33'N, 102°56'E, 1650-1800 m, 13.VI.2014, leg. Hájek et al. (NMP).

Comment: This species is distributed from northwestern Burma across China to Japan. For a distribution map see ASSING (2013b).

Stilicoderus rastratus ASSING, 2013

Material examined: China: 1♀, 37 km N Baoxing, Qiao Qi vill., Jiajin Shan Nature Forest Park, 30°41'N, 102°42'E, 2770 m, mixed forest with spruce, birch, and other broad-leaved trees, sifted from between bamboo, 15.VI.2014, leg. Hájek & Růžička (NMP).

Comment: *Stilicoderus rastratus* was previously known only from the type locality in the environs of Songpan, northern Sichuan (ASSING 2013b).

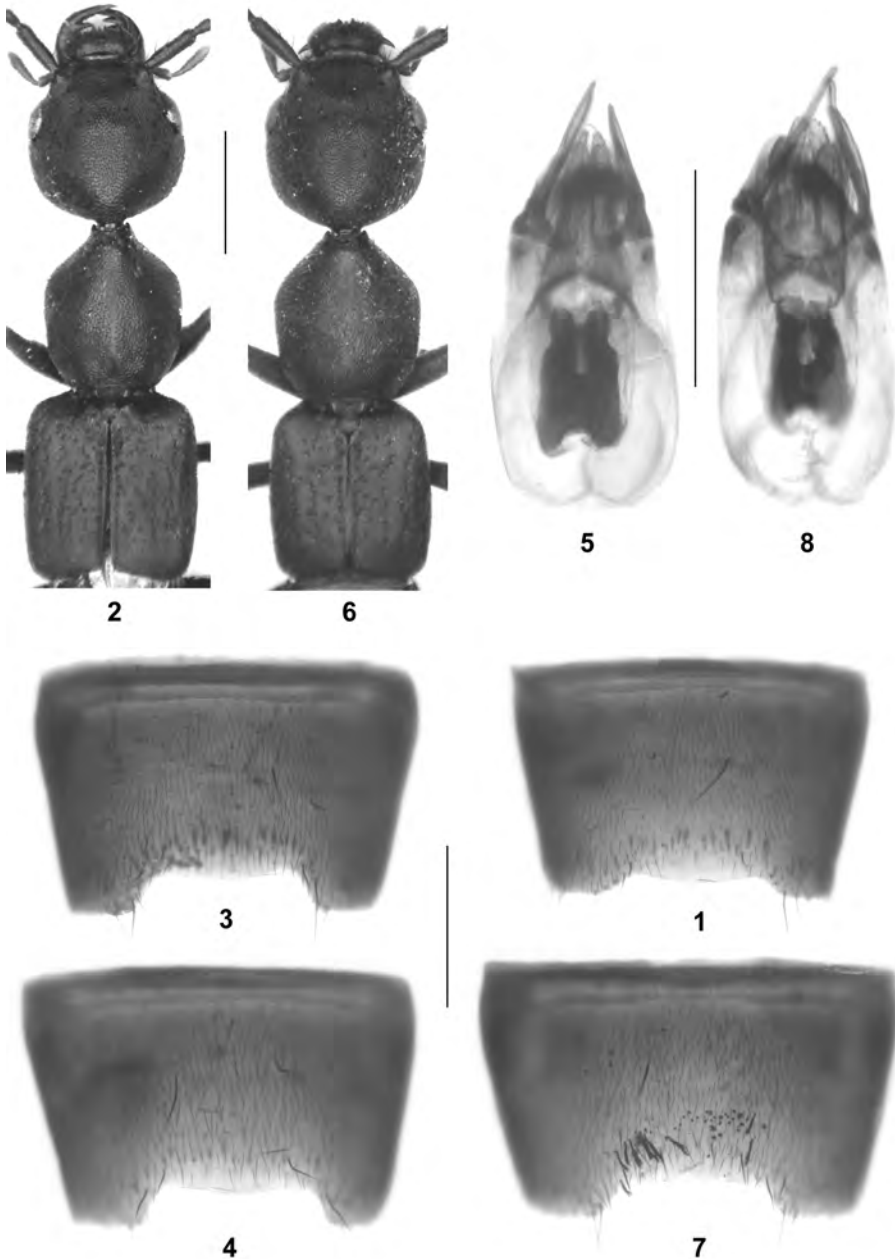
Stilicoderus granulifrons group

Comment: This species group previously included only a single species, *S. granulifrons* ROUGEMONT, 1986 (ROUGEMONT 1996).

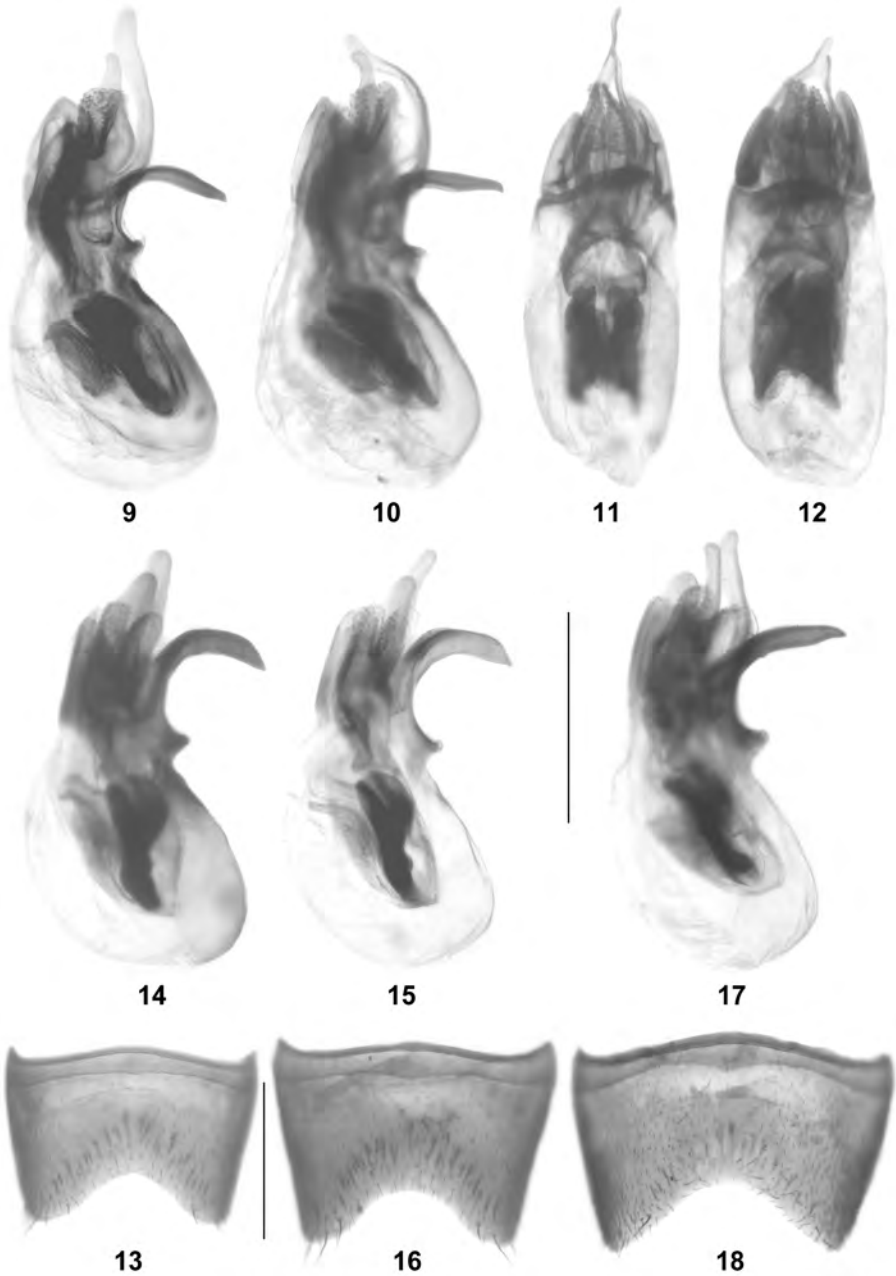
Stilicoderus granulifrons (ROUGEMONT, 1985) (Figs 1, 9-13, Map 1)

Stiliderus granulifrons ROUGEMONT, 1985a: 224; partim.

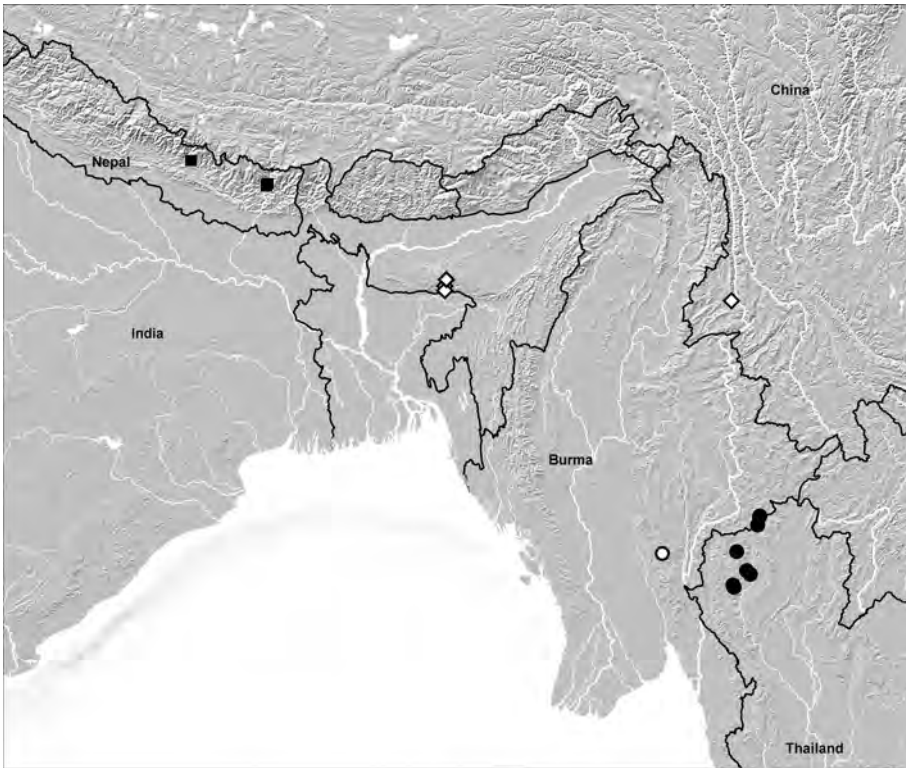
Stiliderus granulifrons ROUGEMONT, 1986a: 174; synonymic primary homonym.



Figs 1-8: *Stilicoderus granulifrons* (1), *S. confusus* (2-5; 3, 5: Yunnan; 4: Meghalaya), and *S. brachypterus* (6-8): (1, 3-4, 7) male sternite VII; (2, 6) forebody; (5, 8) aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 2, 6: 1.0 mm; 1, 3-5, 7-8: 0.5 mm.



Figs 9-18: *Stilicoderus granulifrons* (9-13), *S. confusus* (14-16; 14, 16: Yunnan; 15: Meghalaya), and *S. brachypterus* (17-18): (9-10, 14-15, 17) aedeagus in lateral view; (11-12) aedeagus in ventral view; (13, 16, 18) male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.



Map 1: Distributions of *Stilicoderus granulifrons* (circles; white circle: type locality), *S. confusus* (diamonds), and *S. brachypterus* (squares).

Material examined: Thailand: 1♂, Doi Inthanon, 18°32'N, 98°30'E, 1640 m, along stream, litter and debris sifted, 12.XII.2013, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, 1♀, Doi Inthanon, Mae Aum, 18°31'N, 98°30'E, 1640 m, moist evergreen forest, leaf litter and sweeping vegetation, 11.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Tad Luang waterfall, 19°52'N, 99°07'E, 1100 m, litter along stream sifted, 27.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, 1♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Mae Hang waterfall, 20°03'N, 99°10'E, 1480 m, leaf litter sifted, 23.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, 2♀♀, Doi Pha Hom, Huay Nam Saw, 20°04'N, 99°11'E, 1530 m, litter samples along stream, 23.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, Chiang Mai, Doi Inthanon, 1650 m, 7.XI.1985, leg. Burckhardt & Löbl (cRou); 1♂, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep, 1400 m, 5.XI.1985, leg. Burckhardt & Löbl (cRou); 1♂, 1♀, Chiang Mai, Doi Pui, III.1987, leg. Rougemont (cRou).

Comment: Both the name and the species have been in a state of confusion. In providing a description of the external and the male sexual characters based on material from Meghalaya, ROUGEMONT (1985a) unintentionally made the name available. He designated a holotype ("Type: Birmanie") and listed the mentioned additional specimens from Meghalaya, which accordingly must be considered paratypes, although they were not explicitly designated as such. In the following year, ROUGEMONT (1986a) published what he intended to be the original description, in which he only indicated a unique female holotype from "(Burma) Carin Ghecu", thus rendering *Stiliderus granulifrons* ROUGEMONT, 1986 an objective junior synonym and a primary junior homonym of *Stiliderus granulifrons* ROUGEMONT, 1985. Similarly, other names made available by

ROUGEMONT (1985a) prior to the intended original descriptions in ROUGEMONT (1986a), which too result in synonymic primary homonymies, are *S. helferi* ROUGEMONT, 1985, *S. helferi* ROUGEMONT, 1986, *S. strigosus* ROUGEMONT, 1985, and *S. strigosus* ROUGEMONT, 1986 (see checklist at the end of this article).

A comparison of the illustrations of the aedeagi of *S. granulifrons* from Meghalaya, Nepal, and Thailand provided by ROUGEMONT (1985a, 1996) suggested that what had been referred to as *S. granulifrons* by ROUGEMONT (1985a, 1986a, 1996) in fact represented at least two species (ASSING 2013a), which, except for *S. brachypterus*, are indistinguishable based on external characters alone, but clearly differ in the male primary and secondary sexual characters. Unfortunately, the holotype of *S. granulifrons* is a female (ROUGEMONT 1986a), so that an interpretation of the identity of the name can only rely on zoogeographic evidence. The type locality is situated in West Burma at approximately 19°19'N, 96°51'E, less than 100 km from the border with Thailand and approximately 200 km from Doi Inthanon (Map 1). Thus, it would seem very likely that the material from Thailand (see material above and ROUGEMONT 1996), which was collected at a similar latitude, is conspecific with the holotype. The other localities in Yunnan, Meghalaya, and Nepal are much (> 650 km) farther north. The primary and secondary sexual characters of males from Thailand are illustrated in Figs 1, 9-13.

Thus, the currently known distribution of *S. granulifrons* is confined to West Burma and Thailand (Map 1). Previous records from other regions are based on misidentified material. For additional records from Thailand see ROUGEMONT (1996).

***Stilicoderus confusus* nov.sp.** (Figs 2-5, 14-16, Map 1)

Stiliderus granulifrons ROUGEMONT, 1985a: 224; partim (misidentification).

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Yunnan, Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, W pass, 32 km SE Tengchong, 1600 m, 24°51'11"N, 98°44'27"E, cleft with devast. primary forest, litter & mushr. sifted, 28.VIII.2009, leg. M. Schülke [CH09-14] / Holotypus ♂ *Stilicoderus confusus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2016" (cAss). **Paratypes:** 2♂♂, 4♀♀ [partly general]: same data as holotype (cSch, cAss); 2♂♂, 1♀: "INDIA Meghalaya, Khasi Hills 27.X.78, Weloi 1700 m, Besuchet-Löbl / *Stiliderus granulifrons* Roug., det. G. de Rougemont 1983 / Paratypus *Stiliderus granulifrons* Rougemont, rev. V. Assing 2016 / Paratypus *Stilicoderus confusus* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2016" (cRou, cAss); 1♂: "INDIA Meghalaya, Khasi Hills 26.X.78, ss/ Cherrapunjee 1200 m. Besuchet-Löbl / *Stiliderus granulifrons* Roug., det. G. de Rougemont 1983 / Paratypus *Stiliderus granulifrons* Rougemont, rev. V. Assing 2016 / Paratypus *Stilicoderus confusus* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2016" (cRou).

Comment: All the unexamined specimens in MHNG which were recorded from Meghalaya as *S. granulifrons* and unintentionally designated as paratypes (of *S. granulifrons*) by ROUGEMONT (1985a) are also designated as paratypes of *S. confusus*.

Etymology: The specific epithet is the past participle of the Latin verb confundere (to confuse, to confound). It reflects the previous taxonomic confusion with *S. granulifrons*.

Description: Body length 7.0-8.3 mm; length of forebody 4.7-4.9 mm. Elytra approximately as long (or nearly so) and approximately 1.25 times as broad as pronotum (Fig. 2). Hind wings fully developed. External characters as in *S. granulifrons*, except for on average slightly larger body size and an on average slightly less oblong pronotum (1.06-1.11 times as long as broad; *S. granulifrons*: 1.10-1.15 times as long as broad).

♂: sternite VII (Figs 3-4) with broad and deep posterior excision, anterior margin of this

excision weakly sinuate; sternite VIII (Fig. 16) with smoothly and regularly concave posterior excision of nearly semi-circular shape; aedeagus (Figs 5, 14-15) 0.83 mm long (total length approximately 1.0 mm); ventral process stout, strongly sclerotized, and strongly curved in lateral view; apical internal structures of regularly spatuliform shape, the left structure (ventral view) slightly longer than the right one.

Comparative notes: This species is evidently closely related to *S. granulifrons*, with which it had been confounded, but differs by the distinctly deeper posterior excision of the male sternite VII, the shape of the posterior excision of the male sternite VIII, and by the morphology of the aedeagus. In *S. granulifrons*, the ventral process is less stout and less strongly curved, and the apical internal structures are of completely different shape: left structure much longer (total length of aedeagus > 1.1 mm), much longer than right structure, somewhat sinuate, basally thin, and apically noticeably dilated and asymmetric in lateral view.

Distribution and natural history: *Stilicoderus confusus* is currently known from West Yunnan (Southwest China) and from Meghalaya (Northeast India) (Map 1). The partly teneral specimens from Yunnan were sifted from leaf litter in a degraded forest.

***Stilicoderus brachypterus* nov.sp.** (Figs 6-8, 17-18, Map 1)

Type material: Holotype ♂ [abdomen infested with Laboulbeniales]: "NEPAL, Khandbari District / For. NE Kuwapani, 2500 m 28.III.82, A. & Z. Smetana / *Stilicoderus granulifrons* Rgmt., det. 1986, G. de Rougemont / Holotypus ♂ *Stilicoderus brachypterus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2016" (cRou). **Paratypes:** 1 ♀: "NEPAL, Khandbari Distr. Forest NE Kuwapani 2400 m 24.IV.84, Smetana & Löbl" (cRou); 2 ♀ ♀: "NEPAL-Expeditionen Jochen Martens / 412 Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, betw. Mure and Hurure, mixed broad-leaved forest, 2050-2150 m, 9-17 June88, Martens & Schawaller leg. / *Stilicoderus granulifrons* Rgmt., det. 1990, G. de Rougemont" (SMNS, cAss).

Comment: All the unexamined specimens in MHNG, SMNS, and cSme which were recorded from Nepal as *S. granulifrons* by ROUGEMONT (1996) are also designated as paratypes of *S. brachypterus*.

Etymology: The specific epithet (adjective) alludes to the reduced length of the hind wings.

Description: Body length 7.0-8.5 mm; length of forebody 4.5-4.7 mm. Pronotum 1.08-1.10 times as long as broad. Elytra 0.81-0.86 times as long and approximately 1.1 times as broad as pronotum (Fig. 6). Hind wings of reduced length, approximately twice as long as elytra. Other external characters as in *S. confusus*.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 7) strongly transverse, with broad and rather deep posterior excision, anterior margin of this excision truncate, not sinuate; sternite VIII (Fig. 18) strongly transverse, posterior excision broad, deep, and of subtriangular shape; aedeagus (Figs 8, 17) 0.83 mm long (total length 1.05 mm); ventral process stout, moderately strongly sclerotized, curved in basal portion and straight in apical portion; apical internal structures slender, the left structure (ventral view) slightly longer than the right one.

Comparative notes: As can be inferred from the similar external and the similar male sexual characters, *S. brachypterus* is closely allied to *S. granulifrons*, with which it had been confounded, and *S. confusus*. It differs from both species by the narrower and shorter elytra (*S. granulifrons* and *S. confusus*: elytra approximately as

long, or nearly so, and approximately 1.25 times as broad as pronotum), the reduced length of the hind wings (fully developed in *S. granulifrons* and *S. confusus*), a more transverse sternite VII with a posterior excision of different shape (deeper than in *S. granulifrons*, but shallower than in *S. confusus*; anterior margin not sinuate), the shape of the male sternite VIII (similar to that of *S. granulifrons*, but with slightly broader and deeper posterior excision), as well as by the shapes of the ventral process and of the apical internal structures of the aedeagus.

Distribution and natural history: The known distribution is confined to four geographically close localities in East Nepal (Map 1). The altitudes range from 2050 to 2500 m. Two specimens were collected in a mixed broad-leaved forest. The holotype is infested with Laboulbeniales.

***Stilicoderus variolosus* group**

***Stilicoderus trapezeiceps* (ROUGEMONT, 1986)**

Material examined: Thailand: 1♀, Doi Inthanon, Siribhum waterfall, 18°33'N, 98°31'E, 1330 m, in debris between plants, 9.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Bhoo Muan waterfall, 20°02'N, 99°14'E, 800 m, leaf litter sifted, 25.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss).

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

***Stilicoderus feae* group**

***Stilicoderus feae* FAUVEL, 1895**

Material examined: India: 1♂, Uttarakhand, Uttarkashi distr., Naluna Sainj env., 30°45'N, 78°34'E, wet litter, 10.-12.IV.2012, leg. Shavrin (cAss); 1♂, Uttarakhand, ca. 75 km N Rishikesh, 30°16'N, 78°22'E, 870 m, wet litter near river, 18.-20.IV.2012, leg. Shavrin (cAss); 1♀, Uttaranchal, 55 km NE Bageshwar, E Munsiyari, 2200-2400 m, 6.-8.VII.2002, leg. Kejval & Trýzna (NHMW); 1♂, Meghalaya, 1 km E Tura, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 500-600 m, 13.-18.V.2002, leg. Trýzna & Benda (cAss). China: 1♀, Fujian, Fenshui Guan, 27.9°N, 117.85°E, 1700 m, 7.V.2005, leg. Turna (NHMW). Thailand: 1♂, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Bhoo Muan waterfall, 20°02'N, 99°14'E, 800 m, leaf litter sifted, 25.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss). Laos: 1♂, Phongsaly prov., Phongsaly env., 21°41'N, 102°07'E, 1500 m, 6.-7.V.2004, leg. Holzschuh (NHMW).

Comment: The distribution of this widespread and common species ranges from Nepal and North India across Burma, South China, and Thailand to Laos and Vietnam.

***Stilicoderus shan* (ROUGEMONT, 1986)**

Material examined: Thailand: 1♂, 2♀♀, Doi Inthanon, Khun Huay Hang, 18°34'N, 98°31'E, 1290 m, arable land, litter along rocky stream, 11.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 3♀♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Tad Luang waterfall, 19°52'N, 99°07'E, 1100 m, litter along stream sifted, 27.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 2♂♂, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Kiew Lom, 20°03'N, 99°09'E, 1935 m, primary evergreen forest, leaf litter sifted, 22.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, 1♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Mae Hang waterfall, 20°03'N, 99°10'E, 1480 m, leaf litter sifted, 23.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss).

Comment: *Stilicoderus shan* has been recorded from Burma, the Chinese province Yunnan, and Thailand.

Stilicoderus signatus* group**Stilicoderus schuelkei* ASSING, 2013**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Thailand: 1♂, 1♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Kiew Lom, 20°03'N, 99°09'E, 1935 m, primary evergreen forest, leaf litter sifted, 22.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♀, Doi Inthanon, Mae Aum, 18°31'N, 98°30'E, 1640 m, moist evergreen forest, leaf litter and sweeping vegetation, 11.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♀, Doi Inthanon, Mae Aum, 18°32'N, 98°31'E, 1560 m, along little river in dense vegetation, river bank, litter and debris sifted, 18.XII.2013, leg. Ob (cAss).

C o m m e n t : This species was previously known only from Yunnan (China). The above material represents the first records from Thailand.

***Stilicoderus lomholdti* (ROUGEMONT, 1986)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Thailand: 1♂, Doi Inthanon, 18°32'N, 98°30'E, 1600 m, moist primary evergreen forest, along stream, litter and debris sifted, 11.XII.2013, leg. Ob (cAss); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Doi Inthanon, Mae Aum, 18°31'N, 98°30'E, 1640 m, moist evergreen forest, leaf litter and sweeping vegetation, 11.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, Doi Inthanon, Gate 2, 18°32'N, 98°30'E, 1570 m, moist primary forest, along stream, sampling litter and sweeping vegetation, 14.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 6♂♂, 22♀♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Kiew Lom, 20°03'N, 99°09'E, 1935 m, primary evergreen forest, leaf litter sifted, 22.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss).

C o m m e n t : *Stilicoderus lomholdti* has been recorded only from Yunnan and Thailand. The aedeagus of one male from Doi Inthanon is teratological (of reduced size and deformed).

***Stilicoderus fenestratus* FAUVEL, 1895**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : India: 1♀, Uttarakhand, Uttarkashi distr., Naluna Sainj env., 30°45'N, 78°34'E, wet litter, 10.-12.IV.2012, leg. Shavrin (cAss); 9 exs., Uttarakhand, 14 km E Uttarkashi, 30°45'N, 78°34'E, 1450 m, 10.-12.IV.2012, leg. Shavrin (cAss, cSha). China: 1♀, Sichuan, Wolong National Nature Reserve, Namasi, 31°01'N, 103°10'E, 2150 m, stream valley with shrubs, sifted, 23.VI.2014, leg. Hájek & Růžička (NMP).

C o m m e n t : The vast distribution of *S. fenestratus* ranges from Nepal and North India to Malaysia.

***Stilicoderus denticulatus* ASSING, 2013**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Vietnam: 1♀, pass 8 km WNW Sa Pa, 22°21'N, 103°46'E, 2010 m, secondary deciduous forest with bamboo, forest margin with bushes, litter, moss, and roots sifted, 5.VIII.2013, leg. Assing (cAss); 3♂♂, 4♀♀ [partly teneral], same data, but 12.VIII.2013, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 2♂♂, 2♀♀ [partly teneral], same data, but 14.VIII.2013, leg. Assing (cAss); 2♂♂, 4♀♀ [partly teneral], pass 8 km NW Sa Pa, 22°21'N, 103°46'E, 2030 m, margin of secondary deciduous forest with bushes, bamboo, and herbs, litter, roots, and moss sifted, 9.VIII.2013, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1♂, 2♀♀, same data, but 10.VIII.2013, leg. Assing (cAss); 1♀ [teneral], pass 8 km NW Sa Pa, 22°21'N, 103°46'E, 2060 m, degraded primary forest, litter around old trees sifted, 11.VIII.2013, leg. Assing (cAss).

C o m m e n t : *Stilicoderus denticulatus* was previously known exclusively from the type locality in the Laobie Shan, southern Yunnan, China. The above material is distinguished from the type material by the slightly shorter apical portion of the ventral process and the slightly shorter apical sclerotized structures of the aedeagus. Since no addi-

tional differences were found, these differences are attributed to intra- rather than inter-specific variation. Remarkably, the species was not found during a recent field trip to southeastern Yunnan, the region between the type locality and North Vietnam.

Stilicoderus discalis group

Stilicoderus discalis FAUVEL, 1895

Material examined: Thailand: 6♂♂, Doi Inthanon, Huay Saai Leung waterfall, 18°31' N, 98°27'E, 1010 m, stream bank and waterfall, 19.XII.2013, leg. Ob (cAss); 2♀♀, Doi Inthanon, Mae Pan waterfall, 18°32'N, 98°27'E, 1090 m, submontane primary forest, litter sifted, 16.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♀, Doi Inthanon, Siribhum waterfall, 18°33'N, 98°31'E, 1330 m, in debris between plants, 9.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Doi Inthanon, Khun Huay Hang, 18°34'N, 98°31'E, 1290 m, arable land, litter along rocky stream, 11.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Tad Luang waterfall, 19°52'N, 99°07'E, 1100 m, on rocks in stream, 27.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 7♂♂, 4♀♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Tad Luang waterfall, 19°52'N, 99°07'E, 1100 m, litter along stream sifted, 27.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, 2♀♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Bhoo Muan waterfall, 20°02'N, 99°14'E, 800 m, leaf litter sifted, 25.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Pong Nam Dang waterfall, 20°00'N, 99°10'E, 710 m, litter sifted, 26.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Tad Mok waterfall, 20°04'N, 99°16'E, 700 m, litter, 27.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, Doi Pha Hom Pok, road to summit, 20°00'N, 99°10'E, 1230 m, dry leaf litter of dipterocarp forest, 26.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Mae Hang waterfall, 20°03'N, 99°10'E, 1480 m, leaf litter sifted, 23.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss).

Comment: This widespread and common species has been recorded from Burma, Thailand, the Chinese province Guangxi, Laos, and Vietnam.

Genus *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858

Stiliderus occidentalis ROUGEMONT, 1986

Material examined: India: 72 exs., Uttarakhand, Kosi River valley, 5 km N Ramnagar, in litter near small river, 23.-26.IV.2012, leg. Shavrin (MNHUB, cAss, cSha); 1 ex., Uttarakhand, 14 km E Uttarkashi, 30°45'N, 78°34'E, 1450 m, 10.-12.IV.2012, leg. Shavrin (cAss).

Comment: The known distribution of *S. occidentalis* is confined to North India.

Stiliderus cicatricosus MOTSCHULSKY, 1858

Material examined: Thailand: 1♀, Khao Yai National Park, near Haew, Narok Falls, 19.XI.2004, leg. Rossi (cAss); 1♂, 2♀♀, Doi Inthanon, Huay Saai Leung waterfall, 18°31' N, 98°27'E, 1010 m, stream bank and waterfall, 19.XII.2013, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, 2♀♀, Doi Inthanon, Siribhum waterfall, 18°33'N, 98°31'E, 1330 m, in debris between plants, 9.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 7♂♂, 11♀♀, Doi Inthanon, Khun Huay Hang, 18°34'N, 98°31'E, 1290 m, arable land, litter along rocky stream, 11.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Tad Luang waterfall, 19°52'N, 99°07'E, 1100 m, on rocks in stream, 27.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Tad Luang waterfall, 19°52'N, 99°07'E, 1100 m, litter along stream sifted, 27.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 5♂♂, 9♀♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Bhoo Muan waterfall, 20°02'N, 99°14'E, 800 m, leaf litter sifted, 25.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 8♂♂, 1♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Pong Nam Dang waterfall, 20°00'N, 99°10'E, 710 m, litter sifted, 26.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, 1♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Huay Mae Saw, 20°02'N, 99°14'E, 520 m, leaf litter near stream, 26.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 5♂♂, 1♀, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Tad Mok waterfall, 20°03'N, 99°16'E, 700 m, litter, 27.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 1♂, Doi Pha Hom Pok, road to summit, 20°00'N, 99°10'E, 1230 m, dry leaf litter of dipterocarp forest, 26.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss).

Comment: *Stiliderus cicatricosus* is widespread and common in the Oriental region, its distribution ranging from North India to Malaysia and Indonesia.

***Stiliderus crassus* (KRAATZ, 1859)**

Material examined: Thailand: 1♂, Doi Pha Hom Pok, Mae Jai stream, 19°58'N, 99°09'E, 565 m, in and around vegetation, 24.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss).

Comment: *Stiliderus crassus* is widespread, but not particularly common in the Oriental region. It has been reported also from the Comoro Islands, where it is probably adventive.

***Stiliderus depressus* ROUGEMONT, 1996**

Material examined: Thailand: 7♂♂, 4♀♀, Doi Inthanon, Khun Huay Hang, 18°34'N, 98°31'E, 1290 m, arable land, litter along rocky stream, 11.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Doi Inthanon, Mae Pan Waterfall, 18°32'N, 98°27'E, 1090 m, submontane primary forest, litter sifted, 16.I.2014, leg. Ob (cAss); 2♀♀, Doi Inthanon, Huay Saai Leung waterfall, 18°31.437'N, 98°27.421'E, 1010 m, stream bank and waterfall, 19.XII.2013, leg. Ob (cAss).

Comment: This species was originally described based on specimens collected in five localities in Thailand and subsequently recorded from Thailand and Laos (ASSING 2013b, 2014; ROUGEMONT 1996). The aedeagus and the male secondary sexual characters are figured in ASSING (2014).

Catalogue of the species of *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus*

In the references column of the following checklist, only original descriptions and records based on revisional work, on an examination of the male sexual characters, or that were considered reliable for other reasons are considered. The articles are abbreviated as follows:

A12 = ASSING (2012); A13a = ASSING (2013a); A13b = ASSING (2013b); A14 = ASSING (2014); A15 = ASSING (2015); App = ASSING (present paper); B28 = BERNHAUER (1928); B38 = BERNHAUER (1938); Ca28 = CAMERON (1928); Ca30 = CAMERON (1930); Ca31 = CAMERON (1931); Ca36 = CAMERON (1936); Ca46 = CAMERON (1946); Ca50 = CAMERON (1950); Co75 = COIFFAIT (1975); Co78 = COIFFAIT (1978); Co82a = COIFFAIT (1982a); Co82b = COIFFAIT (1982b); F79 = FAUVEL (1879); F95 = FAUVEL (1895); F04 = FAUVEL (1904); I84 = ITO (1984); K59 = KRAATZ (1859); L84a = LAST (1984a); L84b = LAST (1984b); Le23 = LEA (1923); M58 = MOTSCHULSKY (1858); R85a = ROUGEMONT (1985a); R85b = ROUGEMONT (1985b); R86a = ROUGEMONT (1986a); R86b = ROUGEMONT (1986b); R86c = ROUGEMONT (1986c); R86d = ROUGEMONT (1986d); R86e = ROUGEMONT (1986e); R95 = ROUGEMONT (1995); R96 = ROUGEMONT (1996); R15 = ROUGEMONT (2015); R16 = ROUGEMONT (2016); Sc65 = SCHEERPELTZ (1965); Sh68 = SHIBATA (1968); Sh74 = SHIBATA (1974); Sh02 = SHIBATA (2002); SI55 = STEEL (1955); Sp = SHARP (1889); St11 = SCHUBERT (1911); W94 = WATANABE (1994); WS72 = WATANABE & SHIBATA (1972).

Note: Exclusively female-based records are given in brackets. Species of doubtful identity (males unknown) are marked with an asterisk.

Footnote: ¹⁾ originally described as subspecies of *S. besucheti*.

Taxon	Distribution	References
<i>Stilicoderus</i>		
<i>aberrans</i> STEEL, 1955	Australia	R86a, R95, S155
<i>acutissimus</i> ASSING, 2013	Indonesia: West Papua	A13a
<i>aerosoides</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: West Papua	R15
<i>aerosus</i> LAST, 1984	Papua New Guinea; Indonesia: West Papua	L84a, R86a, R86e, R15
<i>angulatus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Shaanxi/Chongqing, Hubei, Gansu, Yunnan	A13a, A13b
<i>aquilinus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Sichuan	A13a
<i>arnhemicus</i> ROUGEMONT, 1995	Australia	R95
<i>assamensis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	N-India (Meghalaya, Assam)	A13b, R86a, R86b
<i>bacchusi</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Malaysia: Peninsula, Borneo: Sabah; Indonesia: Java	A13a, A14, R86a, R15
<i>bakeri</i> CAMERON, 1946	Philippines	A13b, Ca46, R86a
<i>baliemensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: West Papua	R15
<i>baliensis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Indonesia: Bali	A13a, R86a
<i>barbulatus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan	A13a, A13b, A14
<i>batantaensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: West Papua	R15
<i>besucheti</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1985)	S-India: Madras	R85a
<i>birmanus</i> SCHEERPELTZ, 1965	Burma; China: Yunnan	A15, R86a, R96, Sc65
<i>brachypterus</i> sp. n.	East Nepal	App
<i>brevisetosus</i> ASSING, 2014	Indonesia: Maluku	A14
<i>brunneipennis</i> CAMERON, 1936	Indonesia: Java	Ca36, R86a
<i>caprarius</i> ASSING, 2013	Indonesia: West Papua	A13a
<i>cephalicus</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: West Papua	R15
<i>clayi</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	N-India: Assam	R86a
<i>confusus</i> sp. n.	China: Yunnan; India: Meghalaya	App
<i>continentalis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	China: Sichuan, Zhejiang, Fujian	A13a, R15
<i>daweanus</i> ASSING, 2015	China: Yunnan	A15
<i>denticulatus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan; Vietnam	A13a, App
<i>dilatatus</i> ASSING, 2014	Taiwan	A14
<i>discalis</i> FAUVEL, 1895	Burma; China: Guangxi; Thailand; Laos; Vietnam	A13a, A13b, A14, App, F95, R86a, R86e, R15
<i>drescheri</i> CAMERON, 1936	Indonesia: Java	Ca36, R86a
<i>elephantium</i> ROUGEMONT, 1985 ¹⁾	S-India	R85a
<i>exiguitas</i> SHIBATA, 1974	Taiwan	A13a, A14, R86a, Sh74, Sh02
<i>faeae</i> FAUVEL, 1895	Nepal; N-India; Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand; Laos; Vietnam	A13a, A13b, A14, App, Co82a, F95, R85a, R86a, R96, R15
<i>fenestratus</i> FAUVEL, 1895	Nepal; N-India; Burma; China:	A13a, A13b, A15,

Taxon	Distribution	References
= <i>pendleburyi</i> CAMERON, 1950	Yunnan, [Sichuan]; Thailand; Laos; Vietnam; Malaysia	App, Ca50, F95, R86a, R96, R15
<i>ferromontis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1995	Australia	R95
<i>formosanus</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	China: Fujian; Taiwan	A13a, A14, R96, Sh02
<i>funebri</i> LAST, 1984	Papua New Guinea	L84a, R86a
<i>gondaicus</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	S-India	R96, R16
<i>granulifrons</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1985) = <i>granulifrons</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Burma; Thailand	A13a, App, R85a, R86a, R96
<i>hainanus</i> ASSING, 2015	China: Hainan	A15
<i>helferi</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1985) = <i>helferi</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand	R85a, R86a, R96
<i>hieroglyphicus</i> (FAUVEL, 1879)	Indonesia: West Papua	R86a, R86d
<i>hornabrooki</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Papua New Guinea	R86a
<i>incognitus</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Burma	R86a
<i>inusitatus</i> ROUGEMONT, 1995	Australia	R95
<i>japonicus</i> SHIBATA, 1968 = <i>malaisei</i> (SCHEERPELTZ, 1965) = <i>scheerpeltzi</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	India: West Bengal; Burma; China: Henan, Hubei, Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi, Yunnan; Japan	A13a, A13b, A15, App, R85a, R86a, Sc65, Sh68, W94
<i>kaiensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Indonesia: Maluku Islands	R96
<i>kambaitiensis</i> (SCHEERPELTZ, 1965) = <i>dubius</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	N-India; Nepal; Burma; Laos	A13a, A15, R86a, R86b, Sc65
<i>kasaharai</i> SHIBATA, 2002	Taiwan	A14, Sh02
<i>kiloloensis</i> LAST, 1984	Papua New Guinea	L84b, R86e
<i>kolaensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: Maluku Islands	R15
<i>kuani</i> SHIBATA, 1974	Taiwan	A14, Sh74, Sh02, R86a
<i>lasti</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Papua New Guinea	R86a
<i>lastianus</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: West Papua	R15
<i>laticeps</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: West Papua	R15
<i>leai</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Papua New Guinea	R86d
<i>leontopolitanus</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Singapore; Peninsular Malaysia	R85a, R86a
<i>lobatus</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Papua New Guinea	R15
<i>loksai</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Papua New Guinea	R86e
<i>lomholdti</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	China: Yunnan; Thailand	A13a, A14, App, R86a
<i>maai</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah	R86a, R96
<i>madangensis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Papua New Guinea	R86e
<i>malaisei</i> SCHEERPELTZ, 1965	Burma	R86a, Sc65
<i>maritimoides</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Papua New Guinea	R15
<i>maritimus</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Papua New Guinea	R86e
<i>matthewsianus</i> ROUGEMONT, 1995 = <i>umbratus</i> (LEA, 1923)	Australia	Le23, R95
<i>melancholicus</i> (SCHUBERT, 1911)	Indonesia: Jawa Timur	A12, St11
<i>meraukeanus</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: West Papua	R15
<i>minor</i> CAMERON, 1931	N-India; Nepal; Bhutan; China:	A13a, Ca31, Co78,

Taxon	Distribution	References
= <i>radjah</i> COIFFAIT, 1978	Gansu, Shaanxi, [Yunnan]	R85a, R86a, R96
<i>nagamontium</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	N-India: Assam	R86a
<i>nepalensis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Nepal, [N-India]	R86a, R86e
<i>newtoni</i> ROUGEMONT, 1995	Australia	R95
<i>nubilus</i> LAST, 1984	Papua New Guinea	L84a, R86a
<i>obesus</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: West Papua	R15
<i>orbiceps</i> ROUGEMONT, 1995	Australia	R95
<i>papuanus</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: West Papua	R15
<i>parvus</i> CAMERON, 1936	Indonesia: Java, Sumatra; Thailand	Ca36, R86a, R96
<i>peninsularis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1995	Australia	R95
<i>plumbatus</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Indonesia: Sumatra	R86a, R96
<i>pruinosis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1995	Australia	R95
<i>psittacus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Shaanxi, Sichuan, Hubei, Yunnan	A13a, A13b, A14, A15
<i>quadriceps</i> ROUGEMONT, 1995	Australia	R95
<i>rastratus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Sichuan	A13b, App
<i>riedeli</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: West Papua	R15
<i>riedelianus</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Papua New Guinea	R15
<i>*rotundiceps</i> CAMERON, 1950	Peninsular Malaysia	Ca50, R86a
<i>sarahae</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	China: Yunnan	R15
<i>schuelkei</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan; Thailand	A13a, A15, App
<i>separandus</i> ASSING, 2013	N-India: Meghalaya, Assam	A13b
<i>sepikensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Papua New Guinea	R15
<i>seticollis</i> ASSING, 2014	Indonesia: Maluku	A14
<i>shan</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand	A13a, App, R86a
<i>sharpi</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Papua New Guinea	R86d
<i>siamensis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Thailand	R86a
<i>similis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Burma; Thailand	R86a, R96
<i>signatus</i> SHARP, 1889 = <i>reitteri</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1938)	China: Hubei, Gansu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, [Yunnan]; Japan	A12, A13a, A13b, A15, B38, R85a, R86a, Sh68, Sp89, W94, WS72
<i>sociabilis</i> ASSING, 2014	Indonesia: Maluku	A14
<i>solitarius</i> LAST, 1984	Papua New Guinea	L84a, R86a
<i>strigellus</i> CAMERON, 1930	Indonesia: Sumatra	Ca30, R86a, R86d
<i>strigosus</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1985) = <i>strigosus</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	N-India; China: Yunnan; Thailand; Laos; Vietnam; Indonesia: Sumatra	A13b, R85a, R86a, R96
<i>taylori</i> ROUGEMONT, 1995	Australia	R95
<i>transversus</i> ASSING, 2014	Indonesia: Maluku	A14
<i>trapezeiceps</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand; Laos	A13a, A13b, App, R86a, R96, R15

Taxon	Distribution	References
<i>tuberculosis</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan	A13a
<i>turacus</i> ASSING, 2013	N-India: Meghalaya	A13b
<i>umbratus</i> FAUVEL, 1904	S-India: Nilgiri Hills	F04, R86a
* <i>unicolor</i> CAMERON, 1928	Malaysia: Sarawak, [Pahang]	Ca28, R86a
<i>variolosus</i> COIFFAIT, 1975	Nepal; N-India	A13a, Co75, Co82a, R85a, R86a
<i>wallacei</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Papua New Guinea	R86d
<i>wauensis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Is.	R86e, R96
<i>woodwardi</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Australia	R86a, R95
<i>wrasei</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan	A13a, A15
<i>Stiliderus</i>		
<i>agostii</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: Sulawesi Selatan	R15
<i>ancora</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928) = <i>splendidipennis</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928) = <i>longiceps</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines	B28, R86c
<i>aviformis</i> ASSING, 2014	Thailand	A14, R15
<i>bakerianus</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines: Mindanao	B28, R86c
<i>bernhaueri</i> ROUGEMONT, 1986	Philippines: Luzon	A13b, R86c
<i>brendelli</i> ROUGEMONT, 1985	Indonesia: Sulawesi	R85b, R86c
<i>brendellianus</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: Sulawesi Tengah	R15
<i>brevipennis</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928) = <i>geniculatus</i> (CAMERON, 1930)	Malaysia (incl. Sabah, Tioman); Indonesia: Sumatra	A13b, B28, Ca30, R86c, R15
<i>capitalis</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines	B28, R86c
<i>cardamomensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	S-India	A13a, R96, R15
<i>celebensis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1985)	Indonesia: Sulawesi	A13a, R85c
<i>cicatricosus</i> MOTSCHULSKY, 1858 = <i>sculptipennis</i> (KRAATZ, 1859)	N-India (incl. Meghalaya); Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand; Malaysia; Indonesia: Sumatra	A14, App, Co82b, K59, M58, R86c, R96, R15
* <i>conicollis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Indonesia: Sulawesi Selatan	R96
<i>cottoni</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Thailand	R96
<i>crassus</i> (KRAATZ, 1859)	[Sri Lanka]; [Burma]; S-India; Hong Kong; Thailand; Vietnam; Singapore; Malaysia; Indonesia; Comoro Islands	A13a, A14, App, R86c, R96, R15
<i>densissimus</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines: Mindanao	B28, R86c
<i>depressus</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Thailand; Laos	A13b, A14, App, R96
<i>duplicatus</i> (ITO, 1984)	S-Japan	I84, R96
<i>expectatus</i> ROUGEMONT, 1986	Indonesia: Bali; Thailand; Laos	A13a, R86c, R86d, R16
<i>flavomarginatus</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines	B28, R86c

Taxon	Distribution	References
<i>germanus</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: Sulawesi Tengah	R15
<i>kakihitam</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Indonesia: Sulawesi Utara	R96
<i>kakimera</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Indonesia: Sulawesi Utara	R96
* <i>kamarupensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1985	N-India: Meghalaya	R85a
* <i>latericarinatus</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines: Mindoro	B28, R86c
<i>loebli</i> ROUGEMONT, 1985	N-India: Assam	R85a, R86c
<i>longicollis</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines: Palawan; Malaysia: Sabah	A13a, B28, R86c
<i>longipennis</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines: Luzon	B28, R86c
<i>magniceps</i> CAMERON, 1936	Indonesia: Java	Ca36, R86c
<i>mamasaensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2016	Indonesia: Sulawesi Selatan	R16
<i>micropterus</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines: Mindanao	B28, R86c
<i>mussardi</i> ROUGEMONT, 1985	S-India: Kerala	R85a, R86c
<i>nigerrimus</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928) = <i>fortepunctatus</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines: Luzon	B28, R86c
<i>nitidipennis</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines	B28, R86c
<i>occidentalis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1986	N-India	A13a, App, R86c
<i>ocreatus</i> ASSING, 2013	Indonesia: Bali	A13a
<i>opacipennis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Indonesia: Sulawesi Selatan	R96
<i>opacus</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Indonesia: Sulawesi Selatan	R96
<i>praecellens</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines: Mindoro	B28, R86c
<i>pulchripennis</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1928)	Philippines	A13b, B28, R86c
<i>rugulosicollis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: Sulawesi	R15
<i>schoedli</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Indonesia: Sulawesi Selatan	R96
<i>semicoeruleus</i> ROUGEMONT, 1986	Philippines: Mindoro	R86c
<i>simoni</i> ROUGEMONT, 1986	Sri Lanka	R86c
<i>smetanai</i> ROUGEMONT, 1986	Nepal; N-India	A13a, R86b, R86c
<i>tengah</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: Sulawesi Tengah	R15
* <i>thermarus</i> ROUGEMONT, 2016	Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah	R16
<i>tridentatus</i> ASSING, 2014	Indonesia: Sulawesi Utara	A14
<i>yikor</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	China: Yunnan; Thailand	R96
* <i>yangbesar</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Indonesia: Sulawesi Utara	R96
<i>yikor</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	Thailand	R96
* <i>yunnanensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	China: Yunnan	R96

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the colleagues indicated in the material section for the loan of material from the collections under their care. Guillaume de Rougemont (Oxford) reviewed the manuscript.

Zusammenfassung

Stilicoderus confusus nov.sp. (China: Yunnan; Indien: Meghalaya) und *S. brachypterus* nov.sp.

(Ostnepal), zwei bisher mit *S. granulifrons* (ROUGEMONT, 1985) konfundierte Arten, werden beschrieben und abgebildet. Die Verbreitung der drei Arten der *S. granulifrons*-Gruppe wird anhand einer Karte illustriert. Weitere Nachweise von elf Arten der Gattung *Stilicoderus* SHARP, 1889 und vier der Gattung *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858 werden gemeldet, darunter Erstmals aus Thailand und Vietnam. Ein Katalog der derzeit bekannten 111 *Stilicoderus*- und 52 *Stiliderus*-Arten wird erstellt.

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