

A review of Erotinae and Dictyopterinae (Coleoptera: Lycidae), with description of new taxa and a note on biogeography of the subfamilies

Обзор Erotinae и Dictyopterinae (Coleoptera: Lycidae), с описанием новых таксонов и замечанием по биогеографии подсемейств

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Lycidae, новые трибы, новый род, новые виды, таксономия.

ABSTRACT. The subfamilies Erotinae and Dictyopterinae are reviewed. Three new tribes, Lopherotini **tr.n.**, Proterotaphini **tr.n.** and Macrolycinellini **tr.n.**, and a new subtribe, Pseudaplatopterina, **subtr.n.**, are established. A new genus, *Platycides* **gen.n.**, and seven new species are described: *Platycides holzschuhi*, *Taphomimus huaphanensis*, *Dictyoptera phoupanensis*, *D. panicola*, *D. laomontana*, *D. recticarinata* (Laos) and *D. triachroma* (Vietnam), **spp.n.** *Dictyoptera bicoloricornis* (Pic, 1933), **syn.n.** is put in synonymy with *D. quadricostata* (Pic, 1927). *Coloberos incisus* (Pic, 1925), **comb.n.**, *C. pahanganus* (Kleine, 1939), **comb.n.**, *C. malaccanus* (Pic, 1922), **comb.n.** and *C. klossi* (Blair, 1928), **comb.n.** are transferred to *Coloberos* Bourgeois, 1885 from *Pyropterus* Mulsant, 1838. The aedeagus of *Dictyoptera laosensis* (Pic, 1926) is illustrated. A checklist of Erotinae and Dictyopterinae is provided, as well as a note on their biogeography.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Приводится обзор подсемейств Erotinae and Dictyopterinae. Устанавливаются три новые трибы, Lopherotini **tr.n.**, Proterotaphini **tr.n.** и Macrolycinellini **tr.n.**, а также новая подтриба, Pseudaplatopterina, **subtr.n.** Описывается новый род, *Platycides* **gen.n.**, и семь новых видов: *Platycides holzschuhi*, *Taphomimus huaphanensis*, *Dictyoptera phoupanensis*, *D. panicola*, *D. laomontana*, *D. recticarinata* (Лаос) и *D. triachroma* (Вьетнам), **spp.n.** *Dictyoptera bicoloricornis* (Pic, 1933), **syn.n.** сводится в синонимы к *D. quadricostata* (Pic, 1927). *Coloberos incisus* (Pic, 1925), **comb.n.**, *C. pahanganus* (Kleine, 1939), **comb.n.**, *C. malaccanus* (Pic, 1922), **comb.n.** и *C. klossi* (Blair, 1928), **comb.n.** переносятся в *Coloberos* Bourgeois, 1885 из *Pyropterus* Mulsant, 1838. Приводятся иллюстрации эдеагуса *Dictyoptera laosensis* (Pic, 1926). Приводится список и краткий обзор биогеографии Erotinae и Dictyopterinae.

Introduction

The erotine and dictyopterine lineages of net-winged beetles have traditionally been treated together, either as Erotinae [e.g., LeConte, 1881; Miller, 2002] or Dictyopterinae [e.g., Kleine, 1929, 1933], despite the evident difference in their pronotal structure, possibly because of the similarity of their filiform antennae, regularly reticulate elytra and, to some extent, aedeagal structure. When it was disclosed that there existed two names for the group, the younger Dictyopterinae was synonymized with Erotinae [Bocák & Bocáková, 1990].

The validity of dictyopterines, however, was restored shortly afterwards [Kazantsev, 2004, 2006], after cladistic analyses of morphological characters of the two groups were carried out that revealed crucial differences in abdominal and genital structures between the two. In a more recent paper, with a molecular based classification of Lycidae, the independent status of both lineages was also confirmed [Bocák & Bocáková, 2008] — although the authors' classification in general, which happens to be in deep conflict with the published data on morphology and biogeography of Lycidae [including their own, e.g. Bocák & Bocáková, 1990], can hardly be accepted. Also, certain errors, such as defining position of the tribe Slipinskiini (type genus *Aferos* Kazantsev, 1991) on the basis of molecular data from the totally different *Flagrux* Kazantsev, 1991 (tribe Dictyopterini) does not add credibility to their conclusions. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable, pending a comprehensive revision of the classification of the family, to regard erotines and dictyopterines as independent lineages, although they still may prove to represent a larger single clade [as suggested in Kazantsev, 2012a].

The predominantly Holarctic Erotinae and Dictyopterinae have been receiving decent attention in recent years [e.g., Bocák & Bocáková, 1991, 1999; Kazantsev,

1990–2010; Matsuda, 2010], yet new taxa at different level are still being discovered.

A morphological analysis of these groups shows that three new tribes, Lopherotini **tr.n.**, Proterotaphini **tr.n.** and Macrolycinellini **tr.n.**, and a new subtribe, Pseudaplapterina, **subtr.n.**, have to be erected. Their descriptions, as well as certain taxonomic notes that were deemed necessary, and descriptions of a new erotine genus and several new dictyopterine species are presented below.

Material and methods

Specimens used as material for this study were dissected after being softened in water, with the genitalia extracted, cleared for several hours in 10% KOH at room temperature, then placed in microvials with glycerine. MSP-1 zoom stereoscopic dissecting microscope with x8–x80 magnification range was used.

The following acronyms are used in the paper:

ICCM — Insect Center Collection, Moscow;

MNHN — Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

Taxonomy

Erotinae Leconte, 1881

Type genus: *Eros* Newman, 1838.

DIAGNOSIS. Erotinae may be distinguished from other lycids by a combination of seven-areole pronotum, with two antero-median areoles, two antero-lateral areoles, two postero-lateral areoles and a postero-median areole (Fig. 1), well developed and more or less regular reticulation between elytral costae, elongate parameral tube and little modified median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 3–4, 7), long speculum gastrale with long lateral arms (Fig. 5) and very long free valvifers of the external female genitalia (Fig. 6).

DISTRIBUTION. Erotinae includes two tribes, Erotini and Lopherotini **tr.n.**, distributed in the Holarctic in isolated pockets on its periphery, somewhat expanding into the extreme north-east of the Oriental zone (Map 9).

REMARKS. Erotinae may be easily differentiated by a combination of unique apomorphies, the seven-areole pronotum (Fig. 1) and long speculum gastrale with long lateral arms (Fig. 5), and apparently deserves an equal rank with Dictyopterinae. Lopherotini **tr.n.**, which seems to be rather different from the nominative tribe, does not share all afore-said apomorphies, however the structure of the pronotal carinae in one of its members, the fossil *Protolopheros*, Kazantsev, 2012, appears to be reminiscent of that of Erotini.

The oriental genus *Microcoloberos* Pic, 1913, which was referred to Erotini by Bocák & Bocáková [2008] (who also misspelt it as *Microcoleborus*), as the study of the type suggests [Kazantsev, 1993], apparently does not belong in this lineage.

Erotini Leconte, 1881

Type genus: *Eros* Newman, 1838.

DIAGNOSIS. Erotini may be easily differentiated from other erotines by the long speculum gastrale with long lateral arms (Fig. 5), very long free valvifers of the external female genitalia (Fig. 6) and elongate parameres of the aedeagus enveloping the median lobe (Figs 3–4).

DISTRIBUTION. Erotini includes two subtribes, Erotina Leconte, 1881 and Pseudaplapterina **subtr.n.** The distribution area of the tribe lies in the Holarctic, represented by isolated patches on its periphery (Maps 1–2).

Erotina Leconte, 1881

Type genus: *Eros* Newman, 1838.

DIAGNOSIS. Erotina may be distinguished from Pseudaplapterina **subtr.n.** by the combination of complete pronotal carinae, forming seven areoles (Fig. 1), long and rounded distally parameres of the aedeagus and widened proximally phallobase (Fig. 3).

DISTRIBUTION. Erotina includes four genera, *Platycis* Thomson, 1864, *Erotides* Waterhouse, 1879, *Konoplatycis* Nakane, 1969 and *Platycides* **gen.n.** The distribution area of the new subtribe lies in the Holarctic, represented by isolated patches on its periphery, also somewhat penetrating into the extreme north-east of the Oriental zone (Map 1).

Platycides Kazantsev **gen.n.**

Type species: *Platycides holzschuhi* Kazantsev **gen.n.**

DESCRIPTION. Alate, flattened, elongate. Head transverse, slightly narrowed behind eyes. Fastigium acute, ca. 70, frontal process triangular. Eyes small, spherical. Labrum small, transverse, sclerotized, entirely overlapped by frons. Mandibles small, abruptly curved in the middle. Maxillary palps robust, 4-segmented, with ultimate palpomere elongate, elliptical, apically narrowed and flattened. Labium consisting of non-paired transverse mentum, non-paired prementum and a pair of small 3-segmented palps; ultimate palpomere apically widened and flattened. Gula short. Antennal prominence conspicuous, with deep median impression; antennal sockets widely separated. Antenna 11-segmented, long, almost attaining to elytral apices, filiform, with antennomere 2 small, considerably shorter than antennomere 3; antennomeres 3–11 with short dense sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 1).

Pronotum transverse, subrectangular, ca. 6 times shorter and noticeably narrower than elytra, with seven prominent areoles: two antero-median areoles separated by narrow median carina, two antero-lateral areoles, two postero-lateral areoles and postero-median areole in posterior third, open near posterior pronotal margin and bearing very narrow median carina (Fig. 1). Prosternum narrow, T-shaped, slightly emarginate anteriorly. Mesothoracic spiracles short. Mesoventrite transverse, anteriorly emarginate, without median suture; mesepimeron conspicuously shorter and narrower than mesepisternum. Mesonotum with scutellum not attaining to anterior margin, mesoscutal halves not divided; scutellum with relatively long postnotal plate, emarginate at apex. Elytra long, parallel-sided, with four primary costae; interstices with one row of regular, mostly transverse cells; bottom of cells glabrous; pubescence distributed along longitudinal and transverse costae. Metanotum transverse, widening anteriorly, with almost straight scuto-scutellar ridge, somewhat shorter than allocrista; prescutum with complete median rib; intrascutal suture emerging from mid-allocrista; scutellum straight posteriorly, with median suture; postnotal plate transverse, medially elongated, without median suture. Metaventrite about as long as wide, with blunt posterior angles; discrimen (metasternal suture) complete. Metathoracic wing with elongate anal and wedge cells; wedge cell closed with perpendicular vein; Cu veins merged to M; cu-a brace connecting Cu₂ and A₁ slightly below Cu veins branching point.

Pro- and mesotrochantins subequal in width. Pro- and mesocoxae transverse; metacoxae narrowly separated, placed



Figs 1–2. General view of Erotinae and Dictyopterinae: 1 — *Platycides holzschuhi* gen.n., sp.n.; 2 — *Taphomimus huaphanensis* sp.n.; 1–2 — holotype males.

Рис. 1–2. Общий вид Erotinae и Dictyopterinae: 1 — *Platycides holzschuhi* gen.n., sp.n.; 2 — *Taphomimus huaphanensis* sp.n.; 1–2 — голотипы, самцы.

at ca. 135°. Pro- and mesotrochanters subequal in size; metatrochanters somewhat larger. Legs moderately long and narrow; trochanters slightly triangular, connected to femora distally; tibiae slightly curved, tibial spurs narrow, but well noticeable; tarsomeres 1–4 narrow, with distal plantar pads; all claws simple. Abdominal spiracles dorsal, located on membrane, near edge of sternite.

Male. Pro-, meso- and metatrochanters with pilose cavity. Spiculum gastrale short and relatively broad, rounded at apex; penultimate tergite without median suture. Aedeagus symmetric, with long straight simple median lobe; elongate separate parameres enveloping median lobe almost as long as median lobe, without thorns; phallobase elongate, with noticeable lateral processes, without median suture (Figs 3–4).

Female. Terminal sternite with long, moderately long spiculum ventrale (Fig. 5). External genitalia with long free narrow valvifers, free sclerotized coxites and elongate styli (Fig. 6).

DIAGNOSIS. *Platycides* gen.n. appears to be allied to *Erotides*, namely, to the subgenus *E. (Erotides)* Waterhouse, 1879, also with pilose cavities in male hind trochanters, differing by the triangular frontal process, longer third antennomere, only one row of cells between primary elytral costae (Fig. 1) and presence of pilose cavities in front and middle male trochanters as well. It differs from all erotine genera with the similar pronotal structure by the triangular frontal process, long third antennomere, one row of cells in elytral interstices (Fig. 1) and pilose cavities in all male trochanters.

Platycides holzschuhi Kazantsev sp.n.

Figs 1, 3–6

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, E Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., ~20°12'N, 104°01'E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.V.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICCM); paratypes: 10 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, same label (ICCM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Black. Pronotal and elytral ribs/costae and margins brownish.

Head dorsally finely punctate, antennal sockets elliptical, separated by ca. their vertical width. Eyes small (separated medially above by about 6 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere large, elongate, about twice long as wide. Antennae long, almost attaining elytral apices, filiform; antennomeres slightly widened distally; antennomere 3 ca 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 1).

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, with almost straight sides, conspicuous anterior and small acute posterior angles, anterior margin slightly convex (Fig. 1). Scutellum elongate, parallel-sided, emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (ca. 4 times as long as wide humerally), parallel-sided, with four primary costae, each reaching elytral

apices; interstices with one row of regular, subquadrate or (mostly) transverse cells; bottom of cells glabrous, shining; pubescence short and decumbent.

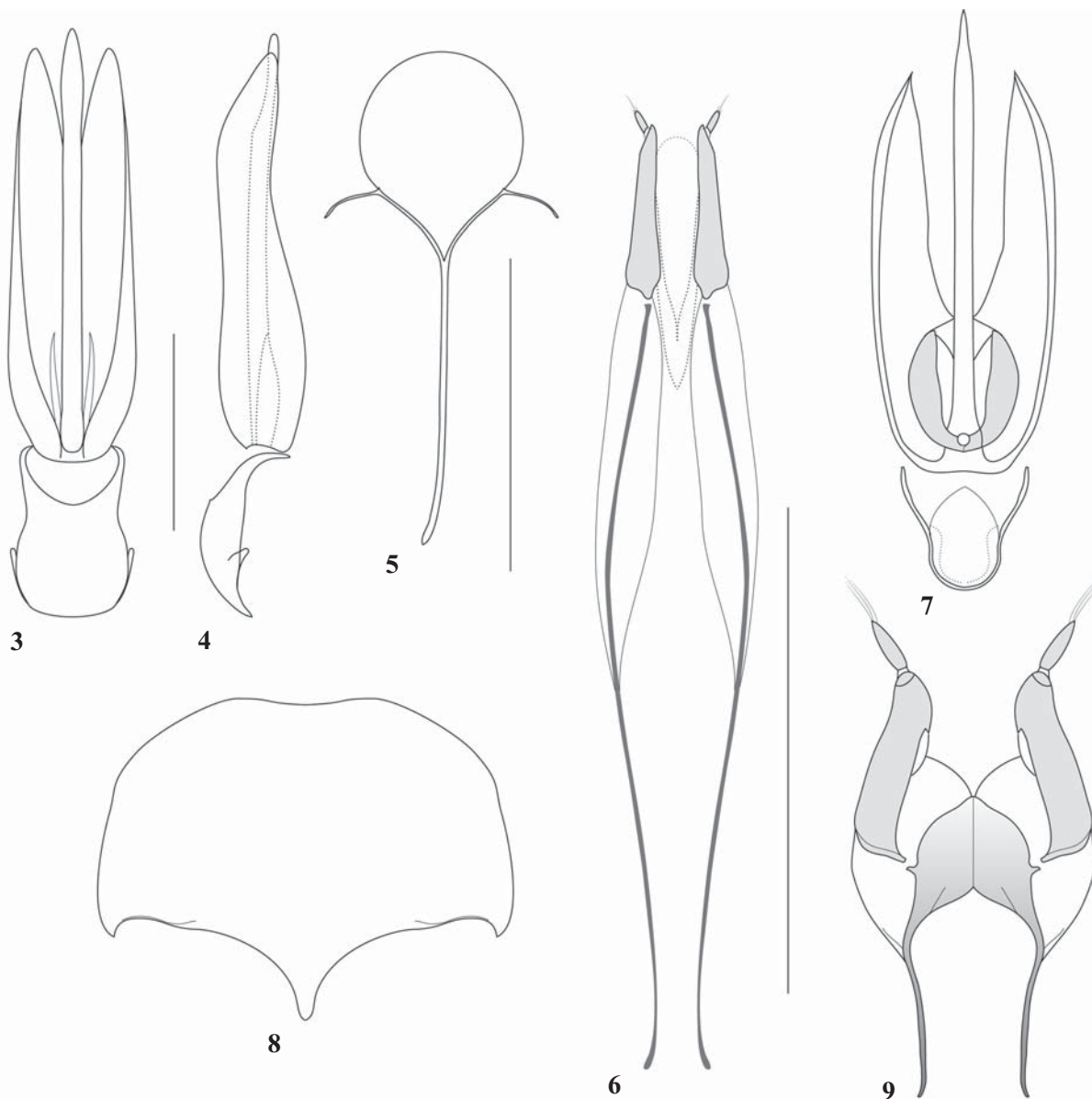
Aedeagus with straight median lobe, slightly flattened and bent near apex; parameres only slightly shorter than median lobe; phallobase elongate, widened proximally (Figs 3–4).

Female. Similar to male, but antennae shorter.

Length: 6.8–9.2 mm. Width (humerally): 1.8–2.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after Carolus Holzschuh (Villach, Austria) who collected the type series.

DIAGNOSIS. *Platycides holzschuhi* sp.n. is easily distinguishable from other Erotini by the generic characters.



Figs 3–9. Details of Erotinae: 3–6 — *Platycides holzschuhi* gen.n., sp.n.; 7 — *Pseudaplapterus (Eropterus) glebulus*; 8 — *Aplapterus rubens*; 9 — *Eulopheros harmandi*; 3–4, — aedeagus; 5, 8 — terminal sternite; 6, 9 — external genitalia; 3, 5–9 — dorsal view; 4 — lateral view; 3–4, — holotype males; 5–6 — paratype female. Scale bar: 5 mm. [Figs 7–9 given after Kazantsev, 2004]

Рис. 3–9. Детали строения Erotinae: 3–6 — *Platycides holzschuhi* gen.n., sp.n.; 7 — *Pseudaplapterus (Eropterus) glebulus*; 8 — *Aplapterus rubens*; 9 — *Eulopheros harmandi*; 3–4, — эдеагус; 5, 8 — верхинный стернит; 6, 9 — наружные гениталии; 3, 5–9 — сверху; 4 — сбоку; 3–4, — голотипы, самцы; 5–6 — паратип, самка. Масштабная линейка: 5 мм. [Рис. 7–9 даны по Kazantsev, 2004]

Pseudaplatopterina subtr.n.

Type genus: *Pseudaplatopterus* Kleine, 1940.

DIAGNOSIS. Pseudaplatopterina **subtr.n.** may be distinguished from Erotina by a combination of almost obsolete pronotal carinae, somewhat shortened and pointed distally parameres of the aedeagus and narrowed proximally phallobase (Fig. 7), hypothetically its apomorphies. The reduced pronotal carinae appear to be at the same time homoplastic with those of Lopherotini **tr.n.**

DISTRIBUTION. Pseudaplatopterina **subtr.n.** includes just one genus, *Pseudaplatopterus* Kleine, 1940. While one of its two subgenera, *Pseudaplatopterus* s.str., is known only from the Baltic amber, the other, *Pseudaplatopterus* (*Eropterus*) Green, 1951, is distributed in three isolated pockets on the periphery of the Holarctic (Map 2).

Lopherotini Kazantsev tr.n.

Type genus: *Lopheros* Leconte, 1881.

DIAGNOSIS. Lopherotini **tr.n.** may be distinguished from Erotini by a combination of the reduced longitudinal and transverse pronotal carinae and absence of pronotal areoles, absent speculum gastrale (Fig. 8), shortened parameres and widened distally median lobe of the aedeagus and short, sometimes fused to each other valvifers of the external female genitalia (Fig. 9), which are considered to be its apomorphies. A cladistic analysis [Kazantsev, 2010] demonstrates that including the Lopheroti taxa in Erotini renders the latter paraphyletic. The reduced pronotal carinae appear to be homoplastic with Pseudaplatopterina **subtr.n.**

DISTRIBUTION. Lopherotini **tr.n.** includes four genera, *Lopheros* Leconte, 1881, *Aplatopterus* Reitter, 1911, *Eulopheros* Kazantsev, 1995 and *Protolopheros* Kazantsev, 2012, the latter genus known only from the Baltic amber [Kazantsev, 2012b]. The distribution area of the new subtribe lies in the Holarctic, represented by several isolated patches on its periphery, also somewhat penetrating into the extreme north-east of the Oriental region (Map 3).

REMARKS. Lopherotini **tr.n.** seems to be rather different from Erotini, the nominative tribe of Erotinae. However, the structure of the pronotal carinae in one of its members, the fossil *Protolopheros*, Kazantsev, 2012, appears to be reminiscent of that of Erotini, with vestiges of carinae making up antero-median areoles [Kazantsev, 2012b]; therefore, Lopherotini **tr.n.** is classified in Erotinae.

Dictyopterinae Houlbert, 1922

Type genus: *Dictyoptera* Latreille, 1829.

DIAGNOSIS. Dictyopterinae may be distinguished from other lycids, particularly from Erotinae, by a combination of the rhomboidal pronotal areole (modified in Macrolycinellini **tr.n.**) and well developed and more or less regular reticulation between elytral costae (Figs 2, 20–23).

DISTRIBUTION. Dictyopterinae consists of five tribes, Proterotaphini **tr.n.**, Macrolycinellini **tr.n.**, Dictyopterini, Taphini and Lycoprogentini, and is distributed in the Holarctic, Afrotropical, Oriental, Papuan, Neotropical and Australian regions (Map 10). Interestingly, the continuity of the distribution area in the Palearctic and Nearctic is due to one widely distributed species — otherwise the Holarctic distribution would be disjunctive.

REMARKS. The genus *Macrolycinella* Pic, 1922 does not share certain diagnostic characters with the other dictyopterines and is classified in Dictyopterinae in accordance with the cladistic analysis [Kazantsev, 2010] as a new tribe, Macrolycinellini **tr.n.**

Proterotaphini Kazantsev tr.n.

Type genus: *Proterotaphes* Kazantsev, 2006.

DIAGNOSIS. Proterotaphini **tr.n.** differs from other erotines by a combination of the complete pronotal carinae with rhomboidal pronotal areole, divided labrum (Fig. 10), long spiculum ventrale and long proximal portion of the ultimate tergite (Figs 11–12) and shortened parameres of the aedeagus (Figs 13–14). The divided labrum is not known in other adult Coleoptera [Crowson, 1981]. As studies on lycid prekataprepis embryos [Cicero, 1994] indicate that at the embryonic stage lycids have the labrum divided into two separate lobes, this character in *Proterotaphes* appears to be its plesiomorphy. The shortened parameres of the aedeagus in the new tribe seem to be homoplastic with the shortened parameres in Macrolycinellini **tr.n.** [Kazantsev, 2004; 2010]

DISTRIBUTION. Proterotaphini **tr.n.** includes just one genus — *Proterotaphes* Kazantsev, 2006, known from only one type specimen from New South Wales, Australia (Map 4).

Macrolycinellini Kazantsev tr.n.

Type genus: *Macrolycinella* Pic, 1922.

DIAGNOSIS. Macrolycinellini **tr.n.** differs from other erotines by a combination of the complete longitudinal and transverse pronotal carinae with short posterior areole (Fig. 15) and the elongate median piece of aedeagus with shortened parameres (Fig. 16). The shortened parameres of the aedeagus of the new tribe seem to be homoplastic with the shortened parameres in Proterotaphini **tr.n.** [Kazantsev, 2004; 2010]

DISTRIBUTION. Macrolycinellini **tr.n.** includes only one genus, *Macrolycinella*, distributed in Mesoamerica (Mexico) (Map 4).

Dictyopterini Houlbert, 1922

Type genus: *Dictyoptera* Latreille, 1829.

DIAGNOSIS. Dictyopterini may be distinguished from other tribes of Dictyopterinae by a combination of the more or less regular pronotal areole (Figs 2, 20–23), long narrow spiculum ventrale of ultimate male ventrite and long narrow spiculum gastrale of ultimate female ventrite, as well as long free narrow valvifers of the external female genitalia (Fig. 19).

DISTRIBUTION. Dictyopterini is composed of two subtribes, Dictyopterina and Flagraxina, distributed in the Holarctic, Afrotropical and Oriental regions (Maps 5–6). The continuity of the distribution area in the Palearctic and Nearctic is due to one widely distributed species — otherwise the Holarctic distribution would be disjunctive.

Dictyoptera Houlbert, 1922

Type genus: *Dictyoptera* Latreille, 1829.

DIAGNOSIS. Dictyoptera may be distinguished from Flagraxina by a combination of the conspicuous median pronotal areole with straight or convex posterior carinae, absent wedge cell of the metathoracic wing, unmodified distal margin of penultimate male ventrite [Kazantsev, 2006].

DISTRIBUTION. Dictyoptera is registered in the Holarctic and Oriental regions (Map 5), the continuity of the distribution area in the Palearctic and Nearctic is due to one widely distributed species, *Dictyoptera aurora* Herbst, 1784 — without this species the distribution area in the Holarctic would be almost as disjunctive as that of Lopherotini (Fig. 3). The subtribe includes twelve species-poor genera, *Dictyoptera* Latreille, 1829, *Pyropterus* Mulsant, 1838, *Helcophorus* Fairmaire, 1891, *Parataphes* Kleine, 1925, *Benibotarus* Kôno, 1932, *Propyropterus* Nakane, 1968, *Kolibaceum* Winkler, 1987, *Punicealis* Kazantsev, 1990, *Greenarus* Kazantsev, 1995, *Taphomimus* Kazantsev, 1996, *Chinotaphes* Bocák &

Bocáková, 1999 and *Pyrotes* Kazantsev, 2004. Two of the genus-group taxa, *Helcophorus* and *Kolibaceum*, have extinct members in the Baltic amber.

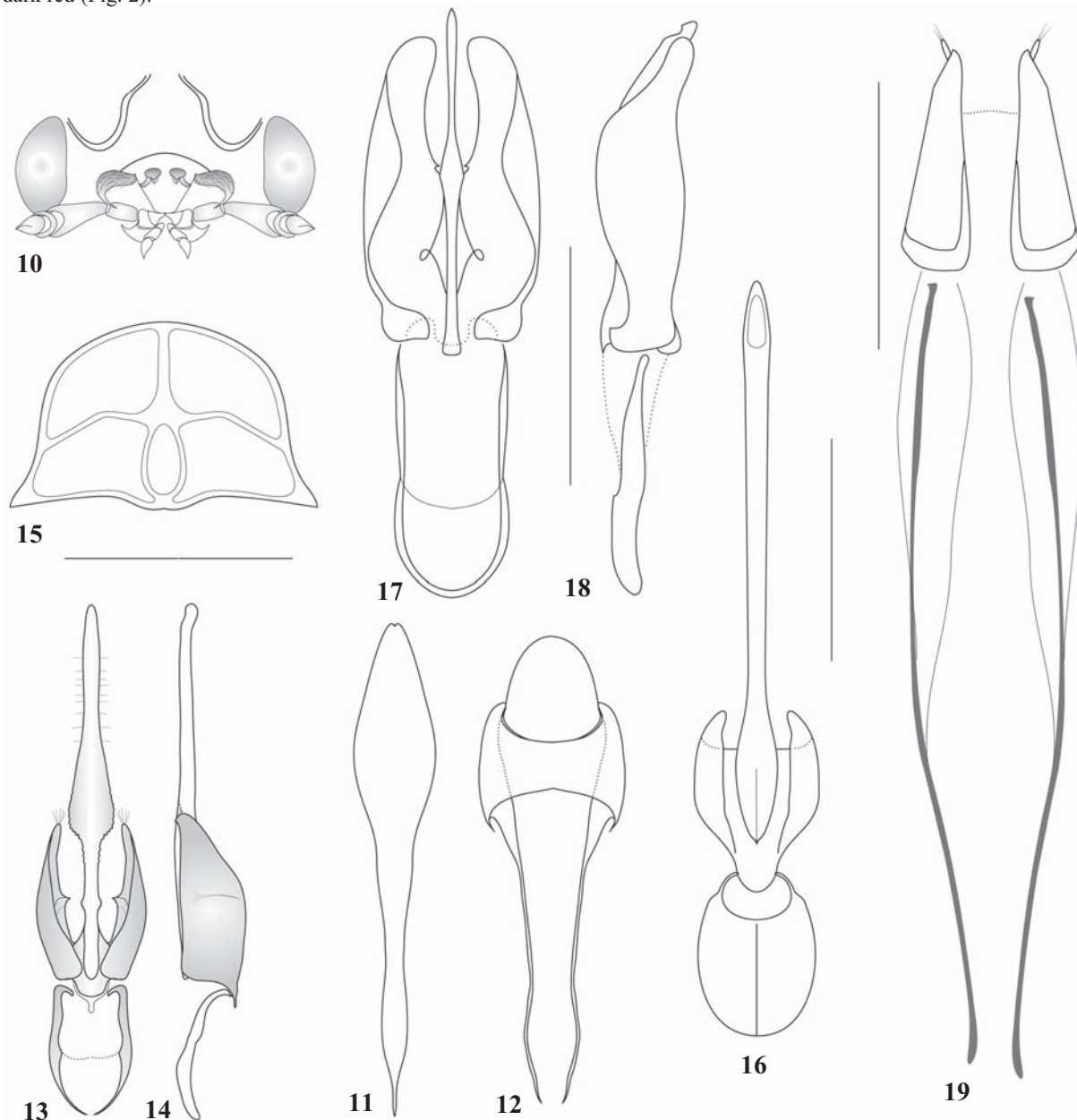
Taphomimus huaphanensis Kazantsev **sp.n.**

Figs 2, 17–19

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, E Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., ~20°122'N, 104°01'E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.V.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICCM); paratypes: 3 ♀♀, same label (ICCM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Black. Head, pronotum and elytra dark red (Fig. 2).

Head dorsally with semicircular transverse impression and two small round furrows behind antennal prominence; antennal prominence inconspicuous, antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Eyes relatively small (separated medially above by about 4 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere small, elongate, slightly narrowed and flattened distally. Antennae long, extending to elytral nine tenths, filiform; antennomeres cylindrical; antennomere 3 transverse, subequal in length to antennomere 2; antennomeres 4–11 with short erect pubescence (Fig. 2).



Figs 10–19. Details of Dictyoptera: 10–14 — *Proterotaphes sempiternus*; 15–16 — *Macrolycinella bicolor*; 17–19 — *Taphomimus huaphanensis* **sp.n.**; 10 — head anteriorly; 11–12 — male terminal abdominal segments; 15 — pronotum; 13–14, 16, 17–18 — aedeagus; 19 — external genitalia; 11–13, 15–17, 19 — dorsal view; 14, 18 — lateral view; 17–18 — holotype male; 19 — paratype female; . Scale bar: 5 mm. [Figs 10–14 given after Kazantsev, 2004; Figs 15–16 — after Kazantsev, 2010]

Рис. 10–19. Детали строения Dictyoptera: 10–14 — *Proterotaphes sempiternus*; 15–16 — *Macrolycinella bicolor*; 17–19 — *Taphomimus huaphanensis* **sp.n.**; 10 — голова спереди; 11–12 — верхние сегменты брюшка самца; 15 — переднеспинка; 13–14, 16, 17–18 — эдеагус; 19 — наружные гениталии; 11–13, 15–17, 19 — сверху; 14, 18 — сбоку; 17–18 — голотип, самец; 19 — паратип, самка. Масштабная линейка: 5 мм. [Рис. 7–9 даны по Kazantsev, 2004; Рис. 15–16 — по Kazantsev, 2010]

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, slightly trapezoidal, with noticeable anterior and small acute posterior angles, anterior margin mildly rounded; anterior sides of median areole slightly concave (Fig. 2). Scutellum subquadrate, almost parallel-sided, conspicuously emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (3.6 times as long as wide humerally), parallel-sided, with all four primary costae equally developed, except slightly weaker costa 1 in distal two thirds, and reaching elytral apices; interstices with one row of regular transverse cells. Short decumbent pubescence distributed along longitudinal (rather dense pubescence) and transverse (separate hairs) costae (Fig. 2).

Ultimate ventrite with long narrow spiculum ventrale; penultimate tergite without median suture. Aedeagus relatively robust, with curved median lobe, slightly widened in the middle, spinose parameres and long and long narrow phallobase, considerably narrower than parameres and only slightly shorter than median lobe (Figs 17–18).

Female. Similar to male, but antennae noticeably shorter. Ultimate ventrite with long narrow spiculum gastrale. External genitalia with relatively robust free coxites, free long narrow valvifers and small elongate styli (Fig. 19).

Length: 6.3–8.2 mm. Width (humerally): 1.6–2.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the province in Laos, where the type series was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *Taphomimus huaphanensis* sp.n. seems to be allied to *T. diocisus* (Bocák & Bocáková, 1991), distinguishable by the narrower and distinctly widened proximally median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 17–18).

Dictyoptera quadricostata (Pic, 1927)

Pyropterus quadricostatus Pic, 1927: 6.

Pyropterus bicoloricornis Pic, 1933: 110, **syn.n.**

Dictyoptera bicoloricornis (Pic, 1933): Bocák & Bocáková, 1991: 315.

MATERIAL: 2 ♂♂, N Vietnam, Chapa, Fan-Si-Pan Mt., N Seite, 1600 m, prim. Urwald, 25–30.III.1995, Schintimeister leg.; 15 ♂♂ and 18 ♀♀, E Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., ~20°12'N, 104°01'E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.V.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICCM).

REMARKS. The study of a longer series of *Dictyoptera quadricostata*, mostly from eastern Laos, has demonstrated that *D. quadricostata* and *D. bicoloricornis* represent a single taxon: the reddish ultimate antennomere given by Bocák & Bocáková [1991] as the differential character, has turned out to fall within range of variation of *D. quadricostata*. Bocák & Bocáková examined only three syntype specimens of both taxa, the female lectotype and male paralectotype of *D. quadricostata* and the male lectotype of *D. bicoloricornis*. They noted that the paralectotype of *D. quadricostata* (from which the aedeagus of «*D. quadricostata*» was illustrated) did not quite match the lectotype, differing by the black first antennomere and legs and shape and structure of the pronotum. While the lectotypes of *D. quadricostata* and *D. bicoloricornis* apparently belong to a single taxon, there is actually little doubt that the paralectotype of *D. quadricostata* (from «Ton Hai Katoni») represents a different species, possibly conspecific with *D. laosensis* (Pic, 1926) (described also from «Ton Hai Katoni»).

Dictyoptera laosensis (Pic, 1926)

Figs 24–25

Conderis laosensis Pic, 1926: 23: 6.

Dictyoptera laosensis (Pic, 1926): Kazantsev, 1993: 61

MATERIAL: Lectotype, ♀, «Laos, Ton Hai Katoni, 6.IV.1918, R. Vitalis de Salvaza», «type», «*Conderis laosensis* n. sp.» (Pic's manuscript label), «Lectotype, S. Kazantsev des. 1993» (MNHN);

♂, Vietnam, Gialai Kontum prov., Buon Loi, 18.I.1990, O. Gorbunov leg.; ♀, Vietnam, Gia Lai Kon Tum prov., Son Lang, Buon Loi, Kontjarang, 7.I.1988, Y. Zaitsev leg. (ICCM).

Dictyoptera phoupanensis Kazantsev sp.n.

Figs 20, 26–27

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, E Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., ~20°12'N, 104°01'E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.V.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICCM); paratypes: 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same label (ICCM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Black. Pronotum, except bottom of median areole, and elytra dark red.

Head dorsally very finely and densely punctured, with triangular transverse impression behind antennal prominence and longitudinal median impression between antennal tubercles; antennal prominence inconspicuous, antennal sockets separated by noticeable lamina. Eyes small (separated medially above by about 3 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere elongate, conspicuously widened and flattened distally. Antennae long, extending to elytral five sixths, filiform; antennomeres 4–9 slightly widened distally; antennomere 3 transverse, subequal in length to antennomere 2; antennomeres 4–11 with short dense erect pubescence (Fig. 22).

Pronotum transverse, 1.25 times wider than long, trapezoidal, with blunt anterior and acute posterior angles, produced into long narrow processes; anterior margin mildly rounded; median areole short, not reaching posterior margin; anterior sides of median areole slightly concave (Fig. 22). Scutellum elongate, parallel-sided, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (ca. 3 times as long as wide humerally), slightly widened distally, with all four primary costae equally developed and reaching elytral apices; interstices with two rows of subquadrate cells. Short decumbent pubescence distributed along longitudinal (rather dense pubescence) and transverse (separate hairs) costae (Fig. 22).

Penultimate ventrite deeply incised.

Aedeagus with narrow, provided with three spines near apex median lobe and shortened and spinose parameres; phallobase with inconspicuous median suture (Figs 24–25).

Female. Similar to male, but antennae somewhat shorter.

Length: 9.0–10.0 mm. Width (humerally): 2.6–2.9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the mountain, where the type series was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *Dictyoptera phoupanensis* sp.n. differs from somewhat similar *D. laosensis* by the long narrow processes of hind angles and shorter, not reaching posterior margin median areole of the pronotum, mostly black scutellum, narrow, provided with three spines near apex median lobe, and shortened and spinose parameres of the aedeagus (Figs 24–25).

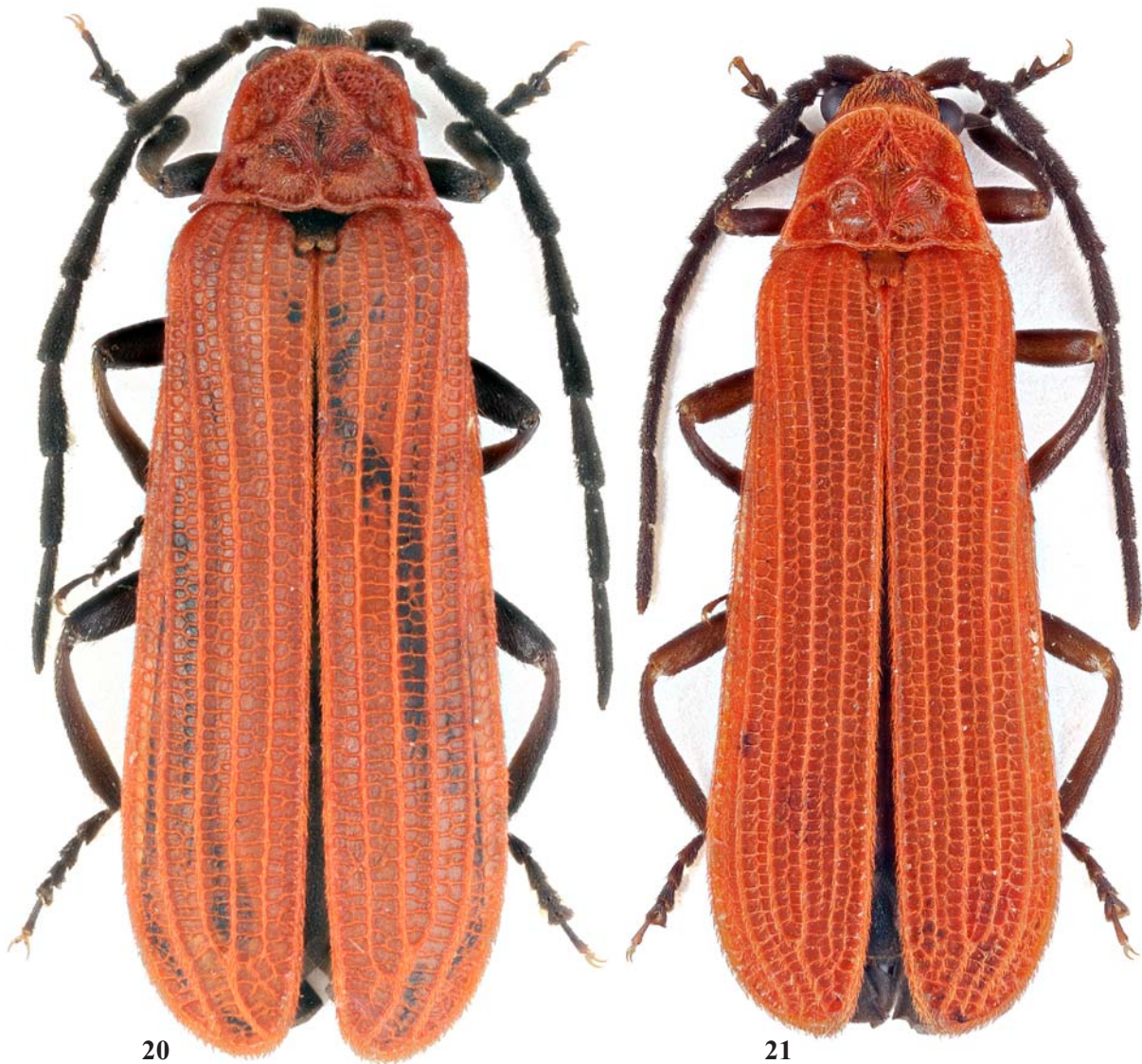
Dictyoptera panicola Kazantsev sp.n.

Figs 21, 28–29

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, E Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., ~20°12'N, 104°01'E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.V.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICCM); paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same label (ICCM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Black. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra bright red.

Head dorsally very finely punctured, with feeble transverse impression behind antennal prominence; antennal prominence inconspicuous, antennal sockets separated by noticeable lamina. Eyes small (separated medially above by ca. 3.6 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere elongate, oblique and flattened at apex, widened in the middle. Antennae long, extending to elytral three fourths, filiform; antennomere 3



Figs 20–21. General view of *Dictyoptera* spp.: 20 — *D. phoupanensis* sp.n.; 21 — *D. panicola* sp.n.; 20–21 — holotype males.
 Рис. 20–21. Общий вид *Dictyoptera* spp.: 20 — *D. phoupanensis* sp.n.; 21 — *D. panicola* sp.n.; 20–21 — голотины, самцы.

subquadrate, ca. 1.6 times longer than antennomere 2; antennomeres 4–11 with short dense erect pubescence (Fig. 21).

Pronotum transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, trapezoidal, with noticeable anterior and prominent acute posterior angles; anterior margin rounded; median areole reaching posterior margin; anterior sides of median areole straight, posterior sides concave (Fig. 21). Scutellum elongate, almost parallel-sided, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (ca. 3 times as long as wide humerally), slightly widened distally, with all four primary costae equally developed and reaching elytral apices; interstices with two rows of subquadrate cells. Short decumbent pubescence distributed along longitudinal and transverse (as separate hairs) costae (Fig. 21).

Penultimate ventrite with almost straight and medially lifted distal margin.

Aedeagus with conspicuously dilated in the middle median lobe, protruding outside parameral tube and straight, relatively robust parameres with inner teeth located close to apex (Figs 28–29).

Female. Similar to male, but slightly more robust, penultimate ventrite not lifted and antennae somewhat shorter.

Length: 8.8–9.7 mm. Width (humerally): 2.3–2.7 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the mountain, where the type series was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *Dictyoptera panicola* sp.n. seems to be related to *D. quadricostata*, having the same structure of terminal ventrites, differing by the uniformly black antennae and legs, less lifted penultimate ventrite, conspicuously widened in the middle and protruding outside the parameral tube median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 28–29).

Dictyoptera laomontana Kazantsev sp.n.

Figs 30–32

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, E Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., ~20°12'N, 104°01'E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.V.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICCM); paratypes: 10 ♀♀, same label (ICCM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Black. Pronotum, except bottom of median and postero-lateral areoles, and elytra dark red.

Head dorsally very finely and densely punctured, with



Figs 22–23. General view of *Dictyoptera* spp.: 22 — *D. recticarinata* sp.n.; 23 — *D. triachroma* sp.n.; 22–23 — holotype males.
Рис. 22–23. Общий вид *Dictyoptera* spp.: 22 — *D. recticarinata* sp.n.; 23 — *D. triachroma* sp.n.; 22–23 — голотипы, самцы.

triangular impression behind antennal prominence and longitudinal median impression between antennal tubercles; antennal prominence inconspicuous, antennal sockets separated by noticeable lamina. Eyes small (separated medially above by about 3.2 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere subquadrate, conspicuously widened and flattened distally. Antennae moderately long, extending to elytral two thirds, filiform; antennomeres 4–9 slightly widened distally; antennomere 3 transverse, subequal in length to antennomere 2; antennomeres 4–11 with short dense erect pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, with almost parallel sides, bulging anterior and prominent acute posterior angles; anterior margin rounded; median areole short, not quite reaching anterior and posterior margins; anterior sides of median areole almost straight, posterior slightly concave. Scutellum elongate, parallel-sided, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (ca. 3 times as long as wide humerally), slightly widened distally, with all four primary costae equally developed and reaching elytral apices, except costa 1, apparently weaker in distal two third and not reaching apex;

interstices with two rows of subquadrate or elongate cells. Short decumbent pubescence distributed along longitudinal and transverse (as separate hairs) costae.

Penultimate ventrite deeply incised. Metatrochanters with acute posterior angles.

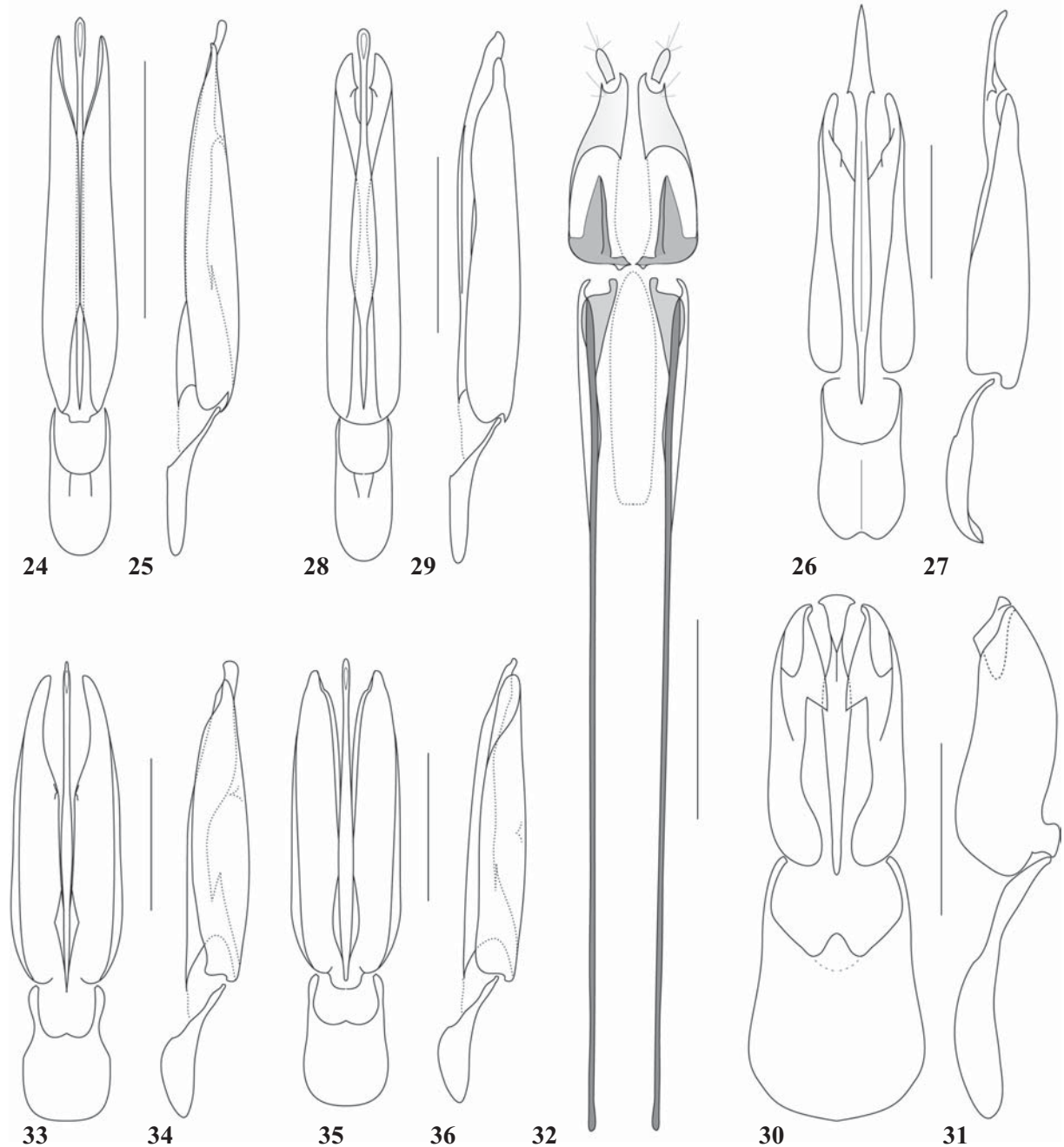
Aedeagus with slightly dilated median lobe, provided with three processes at apex, relatively robust, constricted distally parameres and long, almost as long as parameres, and medially weakly sclerotized phallobase, provided with median tooth at trough of incision (Figs 28–29).

Female. Similar to male, but antennae somewhat shorter. External genitalia with long free narrow straight valvifers (Fig. 30).

Length: 8.0–10.8 mm. Width (humeral): 2.0–3.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from «Laos», the name of the country where it was collected, and «montanus», the Latin for «montane», alluding to the altitude where it occurs..

DIAGNOSIS. *Dictyoptera laomontana* sp.n. is fairly similar to *D. gansuensis* Kazantsev, 2004 from Central Chi-



Figs 24–36. Details of *Dictyoptera* spp.: 24–25 — *D. laosensis*; 26–27 — *D. phoupanensis* sp.n.; 28–29 — *D. panicola* sp.n.; 30–32 — *D. laomontana* sp.n.; 33–34 — *D. recticarinata* sp.n.; 35–36 — *D. triachroma* sp.n.; 24–31, 33–36 — aedeagus; 32 — external genitalia; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32–33, 35 — dorsal view; 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 36 — lateral view; 26–31, 33–36 — holotype males; 32 — paratype female. Scale bar: 5 mm.

Рис. 24–36. Детали строения *Dictyoptera* spp.: 24–25 — *D. laosensis*; 26–27 — *D. phoupanensis* sp.n.; 28–29 — *D. panicola* sp.n.; 30–32 — *D. laomontana* sp.n.; 33–34 — *D. recticarinata* sp.n.; 35–36 — *D. triachroma* sp.n.; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32–33, 35 — сверху; 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 36 — сбоку; 24–31, 33–36 — эдеагус; 32 — наружные гениталии; 26–31, 33–36 — голотипы, самцы; 32 — паратип, самка. Масштабная линейка: 5 мм.

na, distinguishable by the less dilated median lobe and somewhat narrower parameres of the aedeagus (Figs 28–29).

REMARKS. *Dictyoptera laomontana* **sp.n.** share with *D. gansuensis* the long and medially weakly sclerotized phallobase, almost reaching parameres in length (Figs 28–29) — this seems to be a symplesiomorphy with the tribe Taphini.

Dictyoptera recticarinata Kazantsev **sp.n.**

Figs 22, 33–34

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, N Laos, 15 km NW Louang Namtha, 21°07.52'N, 104°21.0'E, 750 m, 13–24.V.1997, Strba & Hergovits leg. (ICCM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Black. Pronotum, except fuscous bottom of areoles in posterior half, scutellum and elytra bright red; head and antennomeres 1–2 with reddish pubescence.

Head dorsally finely and rather scarcely punctured, with feeble triangular impression behind antennal prominence and median groove on vertex; antennal prominence inconspicuous, antennal sockets separated by noticeable lamina. Eyes small (separated medially above by ca. 3.2 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere elongate, conspicuously widened and flattened distally. Antennae moderately long, extending to elytral two thirds, filiform; antennomeres 4–9 slightly widened distally; antennomere 3 subquadrate, ca. 1.3 times longer than antennomere 2; antennomeres 4–11 with short dense erect pubescence (Fig. 31).

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, trapezoidal, with blunt anterior and acute posterior angles; anterior margin rounded; median areole reaching anterior and posterior margins; anterior sides of median areole concave, posterior sides straight (Fig. 31). Scutellum elongate, almost parallel-sided, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (ca. 2.9 times as long as wide humerally), slightly widened distally, with all four primary costae equally developed and reaching elytral apices; interstices with two rows of subquadrate or elongate cells. Short decumbent pubescence distributed along longitudinal and transverse (as separate hairs) costae (Fig. 31).

Penultimate ventrite deeply incised.

Aedeagus with narrow and curved, in lateral view, median lobe, noticeably constricted before apex; inner teeth of parameres at distal two thirds of tube (Figs 33–34).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 7.8 mm. Width (humerally): 2.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for «with straight rib», alluding to the straight posterior carinae of its pronotal median areole.

DIAGNOSIS. *Dictyoptera recticarinata* **sp.n.** externally resembles *D. laosensis*, differing by the straight posterior sides of its median pronotal areole (Fig. 31), as well as by the narrow and curved median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 33–34).

Dictyoptera triachroma Kazantsev **sp.n.**

Figs 23, 35–36

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, N Vietnam, Lao Cai, 28 km W Sapa, 22°21'08"N, 103°45'64"E, 1940 m, 2.VII.1997, C.-F. Lee leg. (ICCM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Black. Pronotum and distal half of scutellum orange red; elytra bright red.

Head dorsally finely and scarcely punctured, with feeble semicircular impression behind antennal prominence; antennal prominence inconspicuous, antennal sockets separated by moderately broad lamina. Eyes small (separated medially above by ca. 3.5 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere elongate, oblique and flattened at apex, widest at

proximal fourth. Antennae long, extending to elytral three fourths, filiform; antennomere 3 elongate, ca. 1.8 times longer than antennomere 2; antennomeres 4–11 with short dense erect pubescence (Fig. 23).

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, trapezoidal, with somewhat rounded anterior and prominent acute posterior angles, prolonged in short horizontal processes; anterior margin rounded; median areole reaching posterior margin and somewhat open anteriorly; anterior sides of median areole first convex, then concave, posterior sides slightly concave (Fig. 23). Scutellum elongate, almost parallel-sided, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (ca. 3 times as long as wide humerally), slightly widened distally, with all four primary costae equally developed and reaching elytral apices; interstices with two rows of regular transverse cells. Short decumbent pubescence distributed along longitudinal and transverse (as separate hairs) costae (Fig. 23).

Penultimate ventrite deeply incised.

Aedeagus with narrow and more or less straight median lobe, noticeably incised near apex (as seen in lateral view); inner teeth of parameres at the middle of tube (Figs 35–36).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 9.0 mm. Width (humerally): 2.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Greek for «three» and «colours», alluding to the coloration of the new species.

DIAGNOSIS. *Dictyoptera triachroma* **sp.n.** resembles *D. laosensis*, *D. quadricostata* and *D. recticarinata* **sp.n.** at the same time, differing by the coloration, with black head, antennae and legs, orange red pronotum and distal half of scutellum and bright red elytra, and by the aedeagus, with narrow and relatively straight median lobe, slightly incised near apex (when observed in lateral view), and inner teeth of parameres at the middle of the tube (Figs 35–36).

Flagraxina Kazantsev, 2004

Type genus: *Flagrax* Kazantsev, 1992.

DIAGNOSIS. Flagraxina may be separated from Dictyopterina by a combination of the conspicuous median pronotal areole with convex posterior carinae, developed wedge cell of the metathoracic wing and modified distal margin of penultimate male ventrite. The Flagraxina taxa also have preserved complete discrimen, which seems to be a plesiomorphy of the lineage [Kazantsev, 2006].

DISTRIBUTION. Flagraxina, which consists of three genera, *Flagrax* Kazantsev, 1992, *Phaneros* Kazantsev, 1992 and *Staepterion* Kazantsev, 1992, is confined to Africa, its populations distributed in four isolated pockets (Map 6).

Taphini Bocák & Bocáková, 1990

Type genus: *Taphes* Waterhouse, 1878.

DIAGNOSIS. Taphini differs from other dictyopterines by a combination of the modified median pronotal areole, relatively short and convex laterally parameres of the aedeagus with ventral processes, absent or very short spiculum gastrale, and developed proctiger making integral part of the external female genitalia.

DISTRIBUTION. Taphini includes two genera, *Taphes* Waterhouse, 1878 and *Coloberos* Bourgeois, 1885, and is confined to the Oriental and Papuan regions (Map 7).

REMARKS. The analysis of distribution of the Dictyopterina taxa leads to a conclusion that *Pyropterus incisus* Pic, 1925, *P. pahanganus* Kleine, 1939, *P. malaccanus* Pic, 1922 and *P. klossi* Blaire, 1928, registered in the Sunda Archipelago and Malaysia, should be attributed not to *Pyropterus*, but

to other genera, as all “*Pyropterus*” species described from this area turned out to belong to other taxa [e.g., Kazantsev, 1996a, 2004]. Therefore, the afore-mentioned species are transferred from *Pyropterus* to *Coloberos* Bourgeois, 1885 as *C. incisus* (Pic, 1925), **comb.n.**, *C. pahanganus* (Kleine, 1939), **comb.n.**, *C. malaccanus* (Pic, 1922), **comb.n.** and *C. klossi* (Blaire, 1928), **comb.n.**

Lycoprogentini Bocák & Bocáková, 2008

Type genus: *Lycoprogenes* Pic, 1915.

DIAGNOSIS. Lycoprogentini may be distinguished by a combination of the broadly attached to the posterior pronotal

margin and widest at pronotal anterior third median areola, long phallobase and short rounded parameres of the aedeagus, as well as the wide ovipositor with complex paraprocts and short free valvifers of the female external genitalia [Bocák & Bocáková, 2008].

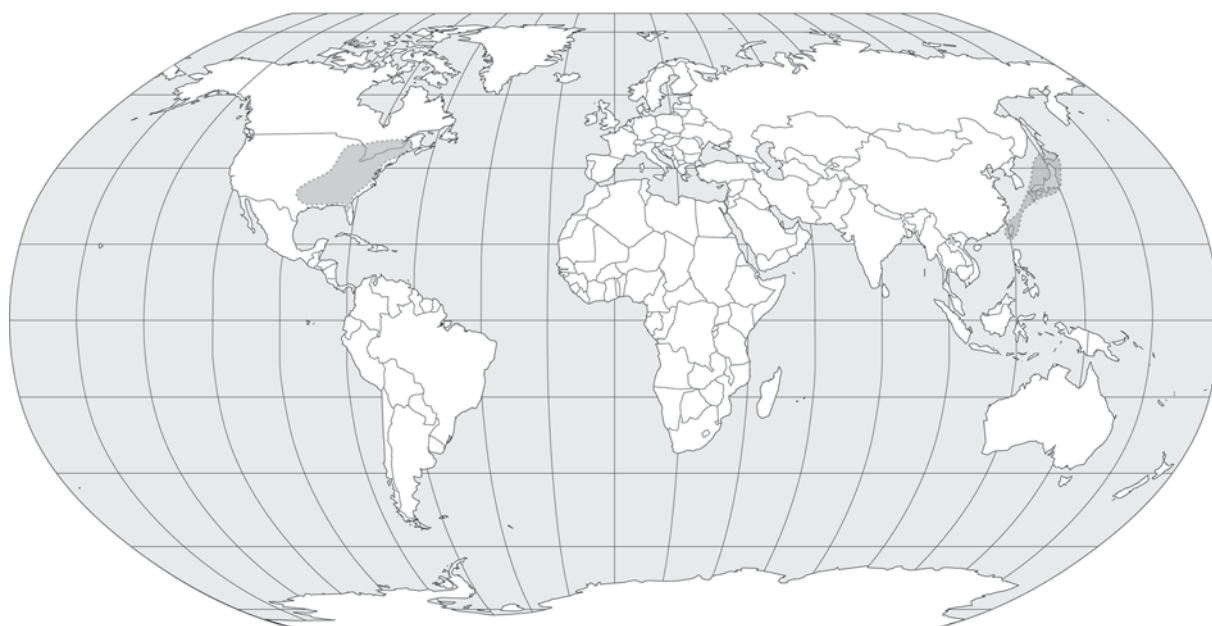
DISTRIBUTION. Lycoprogentini includes just one genus, *Lycoprogenes* Pic, 1915, confined to the Oriental region and south-eastern periphery of the Palearctic (Map 8).

REMARKS. *Lycoprogenes* Pic, 1915 and, hence, Lycoprogentini, has been repeatedly misspelt by Bocák & Bocáková [Bocák & Bocáková, 1990, 2008; Bocáková & Bocák, 2007] as *Lycoprogenes*.



Map 1. Distribution of the subtribe Erotina.

Карта 1. Ареал подтрибы Erotina.



Map 2. Distribution of the subtribe Pseudaplatoptera subtr.n.

Карта 2. Ареал подтрибы Pseudaplatoptera subtr.n.

Biogeography

The subfamily Erotinae is unique among the net-winged beetles in being confined to the Holarctic, where its distribution area is represented mostly by isolated patches in commonly acknowledged refuges of both Nearctic and Palaearctic parts, and absent in all regions of Notogaea, Neogaea and Palaeotropics (Map 9). Although the subfamily technically somewhat expands beyond the limits of the Holarctic in northern Laos and

Eastern Himalayas — where a representative of each of *Lopheros*, *Platycides* **gen.n.** and *Pseudaplatopterus* has been registered — it is conspicuously absent in the Oriental region proper. Distribution of Erotinae species, whose number does not exceed forty altogether, seldom overlap in each genus and often is separated by considerable distances, as distribution of the genera mostly coincides with that of the subfamily [Kazantsev, 2004]. Two genera of Erotinae, *Pseudaplatopterus* and *Protolopheros*, are known from the Baltic amber.



Map 3. Distribution of the tribe Lopherotini **tr.n.**
Карта 3. Ареал трибы Lopherotini **tr.n.**



Map 4. Distribution of the tribes Proterotaphini **tr.n.** (B) and Macrolycinellini **tr.n.** (A).
Карта 4. Ареал триб Proterotaphini **tr.n.** (B) и Macrolycinellini **tr.n.** (A).

The subfamily Dictyopterinae is unique in a different way, being widely distributed in the Holarctic (in both Nearctic and Palaearctic regions) and Palaeotropics (Afrotropical, Oriental and Papuan regions), also registered in the Australian region of Notogaea, but absent in the Neotropics, Madagascar and New Zealand (Map 10). In Australia it has been reported only from one locality in New South Wales, while in Africa it is known from four isolated pockets. It is noteworthy that the continuity of the distribution area in the Palaearctic

and Nearctic is also due to just one widely distributed species, *Dictyoptera aurora*, — otherwise its populations in the Holarctic would be almost as disjunctive as those of Erotinae (Fig. 9). Two genera of Dictyopterinae, *Helcophorus* and *Kolibaceum*, are known from the Baltic amber, the Dictyopterinae and Erotinae so far being the only subfamilies of net-winged beetles found in European ambers [Kazantsev, 2012b].

Taking into account the very low probability of across-the-water dispersal of net-winged beetles in gen-



Map 5. Distribution of the subtribe Dictyopterina.

Карта 5. Ареал подтрибы Dictyopterina.



Map 6. Distribution of the subtribe Flagraxina.

Карта 6. Ареал подтрибы Flagraxina.

eral and of the regarded lineages in particular [e.g., Kazantsev, 2005], and given the continent drift theory is true, the emergence of Dictyopterinae should have predated the Pangaea split, as members of the group are widely distributed in fragments of both former Laurasia and Gondwana. On the contrary, the emergence of Erotinae should have taken place after the Pangaea split, as its taxa are not registered in fragments of former Gondwanaland, but prior to the supercontinent Laurasia break-up, i.e. before Laurentia broke free from Eurasia,

as erotines occur on all blocs that emerged after the Laurasia split. In other words, Dictyopterinae appears to be at least 175 million years old, and Erotinae — at least 60 million.

While the absence of the Dictyopterinae in New Zealand and Oceanic archipelagos appears to be due to the repeated submergence of the islands that obliterated their archaic faunas, the fact that they are absent on Madagascar (where only one lycid tribe, *Metriorrhynchini*, occurs), being well represented in the Afrotropi-



Map 7. Distribution of the tribe Taphini.
Карта 7. Ареал трибы Taphini.



Map 8. Distribution of the tribe Lycoprogentini.
Карта 8. Ареал трибы Lycoprogentini.

cal region, is still enigmatic. The current non-occurrence of the subfamily in South America is also difficult to explain. However, as the lycid fauna in the Neotropics remains poorly understood, it cannot be ruled out that future alpha-taxonomic and phylogenetic studies may still reveal relationships between dictyopterines and some South American Lycidae.

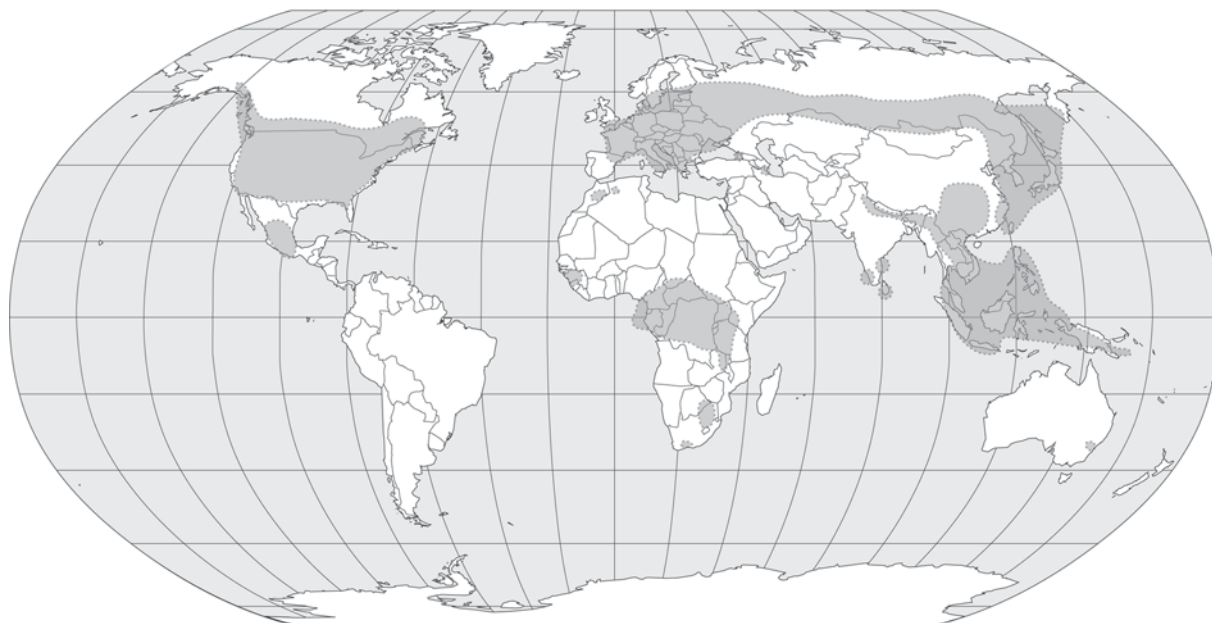
A list of Erotinae and Dictyopterinae is presented below. The Neotropical “*Eros*” taxa (*E. antennalis*

Kirsch, 1870, *E. auratocollis* Fauvel, 1861, *E. crocatus* Erichson, 1847, *E. decoratus* Erichson, 1847, *E. melanopterus* Lucas, 1857, *E. melanurus* Blanchard, 1843, *E. patruelis* Kirsch, 1873 and *E. phaleratus* Blanchard, 1843) are not included, as they were described when almost all not *Lycus*- or *Calopteron*-looking lycids were attributed to *Eros* and apparently belong in other subfamilies.



Map 9. Distribution of the subfamily Erotinae.

Карта 9. Ареал подсемейства Erotinae.



Map 10. Distribution of the subfamily Dictyopterinae.

Карта 10. Ареал подсемейства Dictyopterinae.

A list of Erotinae and Dictyopterinae of the world

- Subfamily EROTINAE Leconte, 1881
type genus: *Eros* Newman, 1838
- Tribe EROTINI Leconte, 1881
type genus: *Eros* Newman, 1838
- Subtribe EROTINA Leconte, 1881
type genus: *Eros* Newman, 1838
- Genus *Eros* Newman, 1838: 382
type species: *Lycus humeralis* Fabricius, 1801
humeralis Fabricius, 1801: 111 (*Lycus*). Eastern USA and Canada.
= *obliquus* Say, 1835: 156 (*Omalisus*)
= *incestus* Leconte, 1847: 78 (*Eros*)
- Genus *Erotides* Waterhouse, 1879: 37
type species: *Omalisus sculptilis* Say, 1835
- Subgenus *Erotides* (*Erotides*) Waterhouse, 1879: 37
type species: *Omalisus sculptilis* Say, 1835
sculptilis Say, 1835: 156 (*Omalisus*). E USA, SE Canada.
= *oblitus* Newman, 1838: 382 (*Eros*)
= *axillaris* Melsheimer, 1846: 302 (*Dictyopterus*)
- Subgenus *Erotides* (*Glabroplatycis*) Pic, 1914: 50
type species: *Dictyopterus cosnardi* Chevrolat, 1829
bocaki Matsuda, 2010: 87. China (Yunnan).
cosnardi Chevrolat, 1831: livr. 14: pl. 45 (*Dictyopterus*).
Central and western Europe, southern Scandinavia.
= *flavescens* L. Redtenbacher, 1849: 319 (*Dictyopterus*)
= *mercki* Mulsant, 1838: 80 (*Dictyopterus*)
hayashii Matsuda, 2010: 91. Japan (Yaku-Shima Is.)
kanoi Nakane, 1967: 285 (*Platycis*). Taiwan.
lalashana Matsuda, 2010: 94. Taiwan.
nasuta Kiesenwetter, 1874: 255 (*Eros*). Centre of European part of Russia, South Siberia, FE Russia, Japan, Korea. The distribution area is disjunctive, the gap between the western, or „Moscow“, patch and the western border of the eastern patch exceeds 3,000 km.
= *raddensis* Pic, 1904: 25 (*Platycis*)
schneideri Kiesenwetter, 1878: 206 (*Eros*). Azerbaijan (Talysh).
= *abdominalis* Reiche, 1878b: xxviii (*Eros*)
taiwana Kôno, 1932: 59 (*Platycis*). Taiwan.
- Genus *Konoplatycis* Nakane, 1969: 155
type species: *Platycis otome* Kôno, 1832
matsudai Bocak, 1996: 1 (*Platycis*). China (Yunnan).
otome Kôno, 1932: 59 (*Platycis*). Japan.
- Genus *Platycides* Kazantsev, 2012, **gen.n.**
type species: *Platycides holzschuhi* Kazantsev, 2012
holzschuhi Kazantsev, 2012, **sp.n.** Laos.
- Genus *Platycis* Thomson, 1864: 162
type species: *Pyrochroa minuta* Fabricius, 1787
consobrina Bourgeois, 1902: 90. Japan.
formosomontana Matsuda, 2010: 112. Taiwan.
minuta Fabricius, 1787: 163 (*Pyrochroa*). Europe, W Siberia. The distribution of the species is probably disjunctive.
= *pusilla* Gmelin, 1790: 188 (*Lampyrus*)
= *sicula* Pic, 1914: 50
- Subtribe PSEUDAPLATOPTERINA Kazantsev, 2012, **subtr.n.**
type genus: *Pseudaplatopterus* Kleine, 1940
- Genus *Pseudaplatopterus* Kleine, 1940: 179
type species: *P. ascheelei* Kleine, 1940
- Subgenus *Eropterus* Green, 1951: 14
type species: *Dictyopterus trilineatus* Melsheimer, 1846
= *Asioplateros* Nakane, 1969: 9
type species: *Asioplateros flavipennis* Nakane, 1967
arculus Green, 1951: 17. E USA, SE Canada.
aritai Sato & Ohbayashi, 1968: 66 (*Aplatopterus*). Japan.
bilineatus Green, 1951: 17. E USA (Tennessee).
flavipennis Nakane, 1969: 9 (*Asioplateros*). Taiwan.
glebulus Kazantsev, 2004: 31. Laos.
nothus Kiesenwetter, 1874: 58 (*Eros*). Japan.
ohkurai Matsuda, 1992: 94. Taiwan.
rectus Green, 1951: 16. E USA.
taiwanus Matsuda, 1992: 92. Taiwan.
trilineatus Melsheimer, 1846: 303 (*Dictyopterus*). E USA, SE Canada.
yakushimaensis Ohbayashi, 1954: 22 (*Plateros*). Japan.
- Subgenus *Pseudaplatopterus* Kleine, 1940: 179
type species: *P. ascheelei* Kleine, 1940
ascheelei Kleine, 1940: 179. Extinct. Baltic amber.
- Tribe LOPHEROTINI Kazantsev, 2012, **tr.n.**
type genus: *Lopheros* Leconte, 1881
- Genus *Aplatopterus* Reitter, 1911: 250
type species: *Lycus rubens* Gyllenhal, 1817
rubens Gyllenhal, 1817: 31 (*Lycus*). Europe, including Scandinavia and central Russia, S Siberia.
= *sanguinea* Scopoli, 1763: 38 (*Cassida*) [homonym]
- Genus *Eulopheros* Kazantsev, 1995: 41
type species: *Eros harmandi* Bourgeois, 1902
harmandi harmandi Bourgeois, 1902: 89 (*Eros*). FE Russia (Sakhalin, Kurils), Japan.
= *nakanei* Winkler, 1952: 407 (*Aplatopterus*)
harmandi hiroshimensis Nakane, 1969: 109 (*Lopheros*). Japan (Hiroshima).
harmandi shikokuanus Nakane, 1969: 110 (*Lopheros*). Japan (Shikoku).
- Genus *Lopheros* Leconte, 1881: 23
type species: *Omalisus fraternus* Randall, 1838
= *Falsoconderis* Pic, 1926: 22
type species: *Falsoconderis pubescens* Pic, 1926
= *Eudictyoptera* Barovskij, 1930: 287
type species: *Eudictyoptera brevicornis* Barovskij, 1930
braeti Bourgeois, 1905: 46 (*Dictyoptera*). India (Bengal).
brevicornis Barovskij, 1930: 288 (*Eudictyoptera*). FE Russia (Primorskij Kraj).
= *imanensis* Medvedev, 1970: 165 (*Aplatopterus*)
brunneorubens Medvedev, 1966: 37 (*Aplatopterus*). FE Russia (Kurils), Japan.
= *kanoi* Nakane, 1969: 115
crassipalpis Nakane, 1969: 117. Japan.
crenatus Germar, 1824: 61 (*Homalilus*). E USA, SE Canada.
= *cruciatus* Randall, 1838: 15 (*Omalisus*)
fraternus Randall, 1838: 15 (*Omalisus*). E USA.
lineatus Gorham, 1883: 406 (*Plateros*). Poland, FE Russia (Primorskij Kraj, Amur), Japan (Honshu), NE China. The distribution area is disjunctive, the gap between the western and eastern pockets exceeds 6,000 km.
= *motschulskii* Barovskij, 1930: 359 (*Dictyoptera*)
= *mamaevi* Medvedev, 1966: 36 (*Aplatopterus*)
mandshuricus Kleine, 1940: 112 (*Eudictyoptera*). NE China.
minus Nakane, 1969: 120. Japan.
pubescens Pic, 1926: 23 (*Falsoconderis*). Laos, Vietnam.
= *apicicornis* Pic, 1931: 97 (*Falsoconderis*)
septentrionalis Kôno, 1932: 58 (*Aplatopterus*). FE Russia (Sakhalin, Kurils), Japan.
= *japonicus* Pic, 1942: 2 (*Aplatopterus*)

- Genus *Protolopheros* Kazantsev, 2012: in press
type species: *Protolopheros hoffeinsorum* Kazantsev, 2012
hoffeinsorum Kazantsev, 2012: in press. Extinct. Baltic amber.
- Subfamily DICTYOPTERINAE Houlbert, 1922
type genus: *Dictyoptera* Latreille, 1829
- Tribe DICTYOPTERINI Houlbert, 1922
type genus: *Dictyoptera* Latreille, 1829
- Subtribe DICTYOPTERINA Houlbert, 1922
type genus: *Dictyoptera* Latreille, 1829
- Genus *Benibotarus* Kôno, 1932: 56
type species: *Eros spinicoxis* Kiesenwetter, 1874
- Subgenus *Benibotarus* (*Benibotarus*) Kôno, 1932: 32
type species: *Eros spinicoxis* Kiesenwetter, 1874
spinicoxis Kiesenwetter, 1874: 254 (*Eros*). FE Russia (Primorskij Kraj and Kurils), China (Shaanxi, Sichuan, Jiangxi, Guizhou, Taiwan), Japan.
= *krivolutzkii* Medvedev, 1966: 36 (*Dictyoptera*)
- Subgenus *Benibotarus* (*Sibetarus*) Bocák & Bocáková, 1991: 319
type species: *Dictyopterus taygetanus* Pic, 1905
alternatus Fairmaire, 1856: 531 (*Dictyopterus*). Spain (Pyreneans), France (Pyreneans).
arnoldii Barovskij, 1932: 139 (*Pyropterus*). Azerbaijan (Talysh), Iran (Talysh).
longicornis Reiche, 1878: xxvii (*Eros*). S Russia (NW Caucasus), Georgia.
= *shelkovnikovii* Barovskij, 1930: 65 (*Pyropterus*)
rubripes Pic, 1897: 220 (*Pyropterus*). Algeria, Morocco.
taygetanus Pic, 1905: 185 (*Dictyopterus*). Central and south-eastern Europe.
= *fiedleri* Reitter, 1907: 25 (*Dictyopterus*)
- Genus *Chinotaphes* Bocák & Bocáková, 1999: 48
type species: *C. weibaoshanensis* Bocák & Bocáková, 1999
hmong Kazantsev, 2006: 217. N Thailand.
weibaoshanensis Bocák et Bocáková, 1999: 48. China (Yunnan).
- Genus *Dictyoptera* Latreille, 1829: 465
type species: *Pyrochroa aurora* Herbst, 1784
aurora Herbst, 1784: 105 (*Pyrochroa*). Europe, N Asia, North America N of Mexico.
= *sanguineus* Linnaeus, 1761: 202 *Cantharis* [homonym]
= *coccineus* Linnaeus, 1767: 648 *Cantharis* [homonym]
= *coccinatus* Say, 1835: 155 (*Omalisus*)
= *hybridus* Mannerheim, 1843: 88 (*Eros*)
= *superba* Motschulsky, 1860: 115
= *nigripes* Schaeffer, 1911: 121 (*Eros*)
elegans Nakane et Winkler, 1952: 133. Japan.
formosana Nakane, 1969: 217. Taiwan.
forticornis Pic, 1942: 1. China.
gansuensis Kazantsev, 2004: 25. China (Gansu).
gorhami Kôno, 1932: 57. Japan.
= *erythropterus* Gorham, 1883: 400 (*Eros*) (homonym)
laomontana Kazantsev, 2012, **sp.n.** Laos.
laosensis Pic, 1926: 23 (*Conderis*). Laos.
marginicollis Boheman, 1858: 73. China (Hong Kong).
panicola Kazantsev, 2012, **sp.n.** Laos.
phoupanensis Kazantsev, 2012, **sp.n.** Laos.
quadrucostata Pic, 1927: 6 (*Pyropterus*). N Vietnam, Laos.
= *bicoloricornis* Pic, 1933: 110 (*Pyropterus*)
recticarinata Kazantsev, 2012, **sp.n.** Laos.
sapporensis Kôno, 1932: 57. FE Russia (Kurils), Japan.
= *ohbayashii* Nakane, 1969: 129
simplicipes Mannerheim, 1843: 245. W North America (from Alaska to Arizona).
= *laeta* Motschulsky, 1860: 115
speciosa Ohbayashi, 1954: 19. Japan.
triachroma Kazantsev, 2012, **sp.n.** Vietnam.
velata Gorham, 1883: 402 (*Eros*). FE Russia (Kurils), Japan.
= *pseudovelata* Medvedev, 1966: 36
- Genus *Greenarus* Kazantsev, 1995: 40
type species: *Eros thoracicus* Randall, 1838
belokobylskii Kazantsev, 2004: 29 Vietnam.
nigripennis Nakane & Ohbayashi, 1958: 80 (*Benibotarus*). Japan.
thoracicus Randall, 1838: 14 (*Eros*). USA, Canada.
= *praefectus* Newman, 1838: 382 (*Eros*)
- Genus *Helcophorus* Fairmaire, 1891: 129
type species: *H. miniatus* Fairmaire, 1891
= *Xylobanoides* Kleine, 1929: 237
type species: *Xylobanus unicolor* Gorham, 1903
= *Hiekeleyus* Winkler, 1987: 66
type species: *Hiekeleyus berendti* Winkler, 1987
angustatus Pic, 1929: 7 (*Dictyopterus*). N Vietnam.
berendti Winkler, 1987: 67 (*Hiekeleyus*). Extinct. Baltic amber.
brevilobus Bocáková, 1994 (*Pyropterus*). Kashmir.
delicatus Kazantsev, 1996: 84. China (Hubei, Gansu).
gobindanus Kazantsev, 2004: 28. N India (UP).
miniatus Fairmaire, 1891: 129. Kashmir, Pakistan.
= *unicolor* Gorham, 1903: 324 (*Xylobanus*)
= *miniata* Pic, 1928: 267 (*Dictyoptera*)
murzini Kazantsev, 2004: 26. China (Yunnan).
ostindicus Kazantsev, 1996: 83. N India (Darjeeling).
tricolor Kazantsev, 2000. China (Sichuan, Yunnan).
- Genus *Kolibaceum* Winkler, 1987: 62
type species: *K. balticum* Winkler, 1987
= *Pietrzeniukia* Winkler, 1987: 68
type species: *P. kunowi* Winkler, 1987
- Subgenus *Kolibaceum* (*Kolibaceum*) Winkler, 1987: 62
type species: *K. balticum* Winkler, 1987
balticum Winkler, 1987: 63. Extinct. Baltic amber.
= *kunowi* Winkler, 1987: 70 (*Pietrzeniukia*)
- Subgenus *Kolibaceum* (*Laterialis*) Kazantsev, 1990: 14
type species: *Eros oculatus* Gorham, 1886
oculata Gorham, 1886: 401 (*Eros*). Japan.
= *diversicollis* Pic, 1942: 2 (*Pyropterus*)
= *sanguinipennis* Nakane & Ohbayashi, 1958: 80 (*Benibotarus*)
- Subgenus *Kolibaceum* (*Tricostaeptera*) Kazantsev, 1997: 160
type species: *Tricostaeptera sanguinea* Kazantsev, 1997
sanguinea Kazantsev, 1997: 160. China (Hubei).
tricostata Pic, 1927: 6 (*Pyropterus*). Vietnam.
shirozui Nakane, 1968: 218 (*Benibotarus*). Taiwan.
- Genus *Parataphes* Kleine, 1925b: 103
type species: *Parataphes dohertyi* Kleine, 1925
dohertyi Kleine, 1925: 134. Burma.
sanguinolentus Kleine, 1929: 237. India.
nanus Kleine, 1939: 9. China, Burma.
- Genus *Propyropterus* Nakane, 1968: 219
type species: *P. pygidialis* Nakane, 1968
- Subgenus *Propyropterus* (*Propyropterus*) Nakane, 1968: 219
type species: *P. pygidialis* Nakane, 1968
kanoi Nakane, 1968: 222. Taiwan.

plateroides Kazantsev, 2004: 32. Taiwan.
pygidialis Nakane, 1968: 219. Taiwan.

Subgenus *Propyropterus* (*Paralopheros*) Kazantsev, 1993: 64

type species: *Conderis diversipennis* Pic, 1921
diversipennis Pic, 1921: 7 (*Conderis*). China (Yunnan).
fukiensis Kleine, 1940: 91 (*Pyropterus*). China (Fujiang, Guangdong).

Genus *Punicealis* Kazantsev, 1990: 11

type species: *P. medvedevi* Kazantsev, 1990
barovskii Medvedev, 1966: 36 (*Dictyoptera*). FE Russia (Sakhalin and Kurils).
hamata Mannerheim, 1843: 245 (*Eros*). NW of North America (from Idaho and Washington to Alaska).
martensi Kazantsev, 1993: 61. Nepal.
medvedevi Kazantsev, 1990: 11. FE Russia (Primorskij Kraj and Kurils), Japan.
= *oculata* Nakane, 1969: 125 (*Dictyoptera*) (homonym)
miranda Barovskij, 1930: 360 (*Dictyoptera*). FE Russia (Primorskij Kraj).
munda Say, 1835: 155 (*Omalisus*). E USA (from Pennsylvania and Illinois to Georgia and Arizona).

Genus *Pyropterus* Mulsant, 1838: 81

type species: *Lycus affinis* Paykull, 1799 [*Pyropterus nigroruber* (Degeer, 1774)]
gilvus Kleine, 1928: 6. India (Himalaya).
insularis Kazantsev, 1995: 35. FE Russia (Kurils), Japan.
maritimus Kazantsev, 1995: 37. FE Russia (Primorskij Kraj).
nigroruber Degeer, 1774: 46 (*Lampyrus*). Europe, Siberia.
= *affinis* Paykull, 1799: 176 (*Lycus*)

Genus *Pyrotes* Kazantsev, 2004: 21

type species *Pyropterus sculpturatus* C.O. Waterhouse, 1878
sculpturatus C.O. Waterhouse, 1878: 112 (*Pyropterus*).
Borneo, Java, Singapore.

Genus *Taphomimus* Kazantsev, 1996: 400

type species: *Taphomimus sarawakanus* Kazantsev, 1996
diocisus Bocák & Bocáková, 1991: 318 (*Pyropterus*). Vietnam.
nanensis Kazantsev, 2004: 23. Thailand.
sarawakanus Kazantsev, 1996: 401. Borneo.
huaphanensis Kazantsev, 2012, **sp.n.** Laos.
tonkineus Pic, 1923: 16 (*Taphes*). Vietnam.

Subtribe FLAGRAXINA Kazantsev, 2004

type genus: *Flagrax* Kazantsev, 1992

Genus *Flagrax* Kazantsev, 1992: 38

type species: *Stadenus auberti* Bourgeois, 1881
atripes Pic, 1922: 6 (*Stadenus*). S Africa.
auberti auberti Bourgeois, 1881: xxxvii (*Stadenus*). Tropical Africa.
= *angustatus* Pic, 1946: 5 (*Stadenus*)
= *antennalis* Bourgeois, 1889: 246 (*Stadenus*)
= *atricollis* Pic, 1915: 13 (*Stadenus*)
= *breveapicalis* Pic, 1946: 5 (*Stadenus*)
= *innotatus* Pic, 1928: 61 (*Stadenus*)
= *leonensis* Pic, 1946: 5 (*Stadenus*)
= *mocquerysi* Pic, 1915: 13 (*Stadenus*)
= *geniculatus* Pic, 1915: 14 (*Stadenus*)
= *notaticollis* Pic, 1946: 5 (*Stadenus*)
= *rufifrons* Pic, 1915: 13 (*Stadenus*)
auberti semifulvus Fairmaire, 1891: 116 (*Stadenus*). Biafra Gulf (St. Tome Is.).
= *nodieri* Pic, 1946: 6 (*Stadenus*)
bifoveolatus Pic, 1924: 161 (*Stadenus*). Biafra Gulf.
bolivari Bourgeois, 1905: 193 (*Stadenus*). W Africa.

grandis Kleine, 1942: 4 (*Stadenus*). Zaire.
laticornis Pic, 1946: 5 (*Stadenus*). W Africa.
parallelus Pic, 1922: 6 (*Stadenus*). W Africa.
= *bicoloripes* Pic, 1946: 5 (*Stadenus*)
subelongatus Pic, 1915: 13 (*Stadenus*). W Africa.
= *lamottei* Pic, 1958: 160 (*Stadenus*)

Genus *Phaneros* Kazantsev, 1992: 42

type species: *Stadenus xanthopterus* Bourgeois, 1908

Subgenus *Phaneros* (*Phaneros*) Kazantsev, 1992: 42

type species: *Stadenus xanthopterus* Bourgeois, 1908
caffer Kleine, 1933: 4 (*Stadenus*). SE Africa (Lake Nyassa).
costatus Pic, 1915: 12 (*Stadenus*). Cameroon.
inapicalis Pic, 1928: 61 (*Stadenus*). Uganda, Zaire.
= *incrassicornis* Pic, 1946: 6 (*Stadenus*)
nigricollis Pic, 1946: 6 (*Stadenus*). Zaire.
xanthopterus Bourgeois, 1908: 274 (*Stadenus*). E Africa (Kenya, Tanzania).

Subgenus *Phaneros* (*Bourgeoisella*) Kazantsev, 1992: 44

type species: *Stadenus ruficeps* Bourgeois, 1910
ruficeps (Bourgeois, 1910: 117 (*Stadenus*)). Kenya, Tanzania.
= *sjoestedti* Bourgeois 1910: 118 (*Stadenus*)

Genus *Phaneros* (*Kleineria*) Kazantsev, 2004: 35

type species: *Kleinella pudica* Kazantsev, 1992
= *Kleinella* Kazantsev, 1992: 44 (homonym)
type species: *Kleinella pudica* Kazantsev, 1992
pudica Kazantsev, 1992: 44 (*Kleinella*). Tanzania.
silvicola Kazantsev, 2006: 63. S Africa (Transvaal).

Genus *Staepteron* Kazantsev, 1992: 50

type species: *Calopteron cyanoxanthum* Bourgeois, 1884
cyanoxanthum 1908: 274 (*Calopteron*). S Africa (W Cape).

Tribe TAPHINI Bocák et Bocáková, 1990

type genus: *Taphes* C.O. Waterhouse, 1878

Genus *Coloberos* Bourgeois, 1885: 82

type species *Coloberos tenellus* Bourgeois, 1885
apicalis Pic, 1911: 165. Moluccas (Obi Is.).
atricollis Pic, 1928: 17. Sumatra.
bicolor Bocák & Bocáková, 1991: 13. N Guinea.
borneensis Pic, 1942: 4. Borneo.
costatus Pic, 1922: 13. Java.
incisus Pic, 1925: 6 (*Pyropterus*). Java.
irregularis Pic, 1942: 4. Indochina (Cochinchine).
klossi Blaire, 1928: 179 (*Pyropterus*). Sumatra.
longipennis Pic, 1911: 331. Ceylon.
malaccanus Pic, 1922: 13 (*Pyropterus*). Malaysia.
multiareolatus Pic, 1911: 265. Nias.
pahanganus Kleine, 1939: 366 (*Pyropterus*). Malaysia.
particularis Pic, 1928: 17. Java.
robusticornis Pic, 1928: 17. India (Cochin).
rufithorax Kleine, 1933: 13 (*Pyropterus*). Moluccas.
simplex Pic, 1928: 17. Java.
tenellus Bourgeois, 1885: 83. Sikkim.
tener Kleine, 1928: 83. Borneo.
testaceipennis Pic, 1928: 17. Patria?
vicinus Pic, 1928: 17. Banguay.
woodlarkianus Montrouzier, 1855 (*Dictyoptera*). Murua Is. ("Woodlark").

Genus *Taphes* C.O. Waterhouse, 1878: 102

type species *Taphes brevicollis* C.O. Waterhouse, 1878
acceptus Kleine, 1926: 101 Philippines.
boucardi Pic, 1928: 17 Sumatra.

brevicollis C.O. Waterhouse, 1878: 111 India, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Sunda Islands.

frontalis C.O. Waterhouse, 1878: 111 Malay Peninsula, Sunda Islands.

modiglianii Pic, 1922: 13 Sumatra.

Tribe LYCOPROGENTINI Bocák et Bocáková, 2008
type genus: *Lycoprogentes* Pic, 1915

Genus *Lycoprogentes* Pic, 1915: 6

type species *Lycoprogentes puilloni* Pic, 1915

= *Lycoprogentes* Pic: Bocák & Bocáková, 1990; Bocáková & Bocák, 2007; Bocák & Bocáková, 2008 (lapsus calami)

type species *Lycoprogentes puilloni* Pic, 1915

= *Parapyropterus* Kleine, 1926: 104

type species *Parapyropterus nigrostriatus* Kleine, 1926

= *Protaphes* Kleine, 1926: 363

type species *Protaphes confertus* Kleine, 1926

= *Pseudosynchonnus* Pic, 1922: 104

type species *Pseudosynchonnus testaceus* Pic, 1922

apicalis Pic, 1922: 13 (*Pseudosynchonnus*). Borneo.

areolatus Kleine, 1926: 281 (*Protaphes*). Sumatra.

arrogans Kleine, 1926: 365 (*Protaphes*). Borneo.

celebensis Kleine, 1933: 2 (*Protaphes*). Celebes.

confertus Kleine, 1926: 364 (*Protaphes*). Borneo.

confirmatus Kleine, 1926: 365 (*Protaphes*). Borneo.

corporaali Pic, 1925: 6 (*Pseudosynchonnus*). Sumatra.

costatus Pic, 1922: 13 (*Pseudosynchonnus*). Borneo.

croceus Kleine, 1943: 143 (*Protaphes*). India (Madras).

drescheri Kleine, 1931: 250 (*Protaphes*). Java.

himalajicus Bourgeois, 1882: cxliv (*Pyropterus*). Sikkim.

incarnatus Kleine, 1931: 251 (*Protaphes*). Java.

minutus Kleine, 1930: 95 (*Protaphes*). Perak.

monticola Kleine, 1939: 8 (*Protaphes*). Burma.

nigronitens Kleine, 1938: 366 (*Protaphes*). Pahang.

nigrostriatus Kleine, 1926: 104 (*Parapyropterus*). Taiwan.

= *bistriatus* Kleine, 1943: 148 (*Protaphes*)

obliteratus Pic, 1925: 6 (*Pseudosynchonnus*). Sumatra.

provincialis Kleine, 1939: 9 (*Protaphes*). Burma.

puilloni Pic, 1915: 6. N India (Darjeeling).

remissus Kleine, 1933: 2 (*Protaphes*). Sangi Is.

testaceus Pic, 1922: 13 (*Pseudosynchonnus*). Malay Peninsula.

transversesignatus Kleine, 1933: 3 (*Protaphes*). Java.

Tribe PROTEROTAPHINI Kazantsev, 2012, **tr.n.**

type genus: *Proterotaphes* Kazantsev, 2006

Genus *Proterotaphes* Kazantsev, 2006: 218

type species: *Proteros sempiternus* Kazantsev, 2004

= *Proteros* Kazantsev, 2004: 18 (homonym)

type species: *Proteros sempiternus* Kazantsev, 2004

sempiternus Kazantsev, 2004: 19 (*Proteros*). Australia (New South Wales).

Tribe MACROLYCINELLINI Kazantsev, 2012, **tr.n.**

type genus: *Macrolycinella* Pic, 1922

Genus *Macrolycinella* Pic, 1922: 21

type species: *Macrolycinella bicolor* Pic, 1922

bicolor Pic, 1922: 21. Mexico.

bicoloricollis Kazantsev, 2010: 280. Mexico.

bicoloripennis Kazantsev, 2010: 280. Mexico.

dichroma Kazantsev, 2010: 280. Mexico.

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