A review of Plateros Bourgeois, 1879 of Indochina (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

Obзор Plateros Bourgeois, 1879 Индокитая (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Lycidae, new species, taxonomy, Oriental region.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Lycidae, новые виды, таксомания, Ориентальная область.

ABSTRACT. Twenty new species of the genus Plateros Bourgeois, 1879, P. abbreviatus, P. anguloplanatus, P. baolokensis, P. bellipratensis, P. gemellus, P. gerstmeier, P. huaphanensis, P. leptohelix, P. macroimpressus, P. macrolyceoides, P. magnicauda, P. phoupanensis, P. planatomimus, P. proplanatus, P. raotensis, P. sarmentosus, P. sinaevi, P. stenohelix, P. tamdaoaensis and P. xalinhensis are described from Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia. Plateros elisius Pic, 1921, syn.n. and Plateros annamitus Pic, 1921, syn.n. are synonymized with P. chinesis Waterhouse, 1879; P. elongatissimus var. bicolorithorax Pic, 1926, syn.n. — with P. elongatissimus Pic, 1923 and Ditoneces tonkineus var. discicollis Pic, 1942, syn.n. — with Ditoneces tonkineus Pic, 1931 [Plateros ciceroi Kazantsev, 2011]. Plateros lacosus var. obscurior Pic, 1938 is raised to Plateros obscurior Pic, 1938, stat.n. and Plateros nitidus var. reductetestaceus Pic, 1938 — to Plateros reductetestaceus Pic, 1938, stat.n. Provided is an illustrated review of Indochinese Plateros.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Из Вьетнама, Лаоса, Таиланда и Камбоджи описывается двадцать новых видов рода Plateros Bourgeois, 1879: P. abbreviatus, P. anguloplanatus, P. baolokensis, P. bellipratensis, P. gemellus, P. gerstmeier, P. huaphanensis, P. leptohelix, P. macroimpressus, P. macrolyceoides, P. magnicauda, P. phoupanensis, P. planatomimus, P. proplanatus, P. raotensis, P. sarmentosus, P. sinaevi, P. stenohelix, P. tamdaoaensis и P. xalinhensis spp.n., are described from Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia. Plateros elisius Pic, 1921, syn.n. and Plateros annamitus Pic, 1921, syn.n. are synonymized with P. chinesis Waterhouse, 1879; P. elongatissimus var. bicolorithorax Pic, 1926, syn.n. — with P. elongatissimus Pic, 1923 and Ditoneces tonkineus var. discicollis Pic, 1942, syn.n. — with Ditoneces tonkineus Pic, 1931 [Plateros ciceroi Kazantsev, 2011]. Plateros lacosus var. obscurior Pic, 1938 is raised to Plateros obscurior Pic, 1938, stat.n., а Plateros nitidus var. reductetestaceus Pic, 1938 — до Plateros reductetestaceus Pic, 1938, stat.n. Приводится иллюстрированный обзор индокитайских Plateros.

Introduction

The first species of the genus Plateros Bourgeois, 1879, one of the largest in the family of net-winged beetles and one of the most widespread, which includes over 900 species distributed in all biogeographic realms, mostly in the Palearctic (e.g., Kleine, 1933; Kazantsev, 2011), was registered in Indochina in the second half of the nineteenth century [Fairmaire, 1888]. Later on, however, this species, P. sypchanta Fairmaire, 1888, was found to be conspecific with P. chinesis Waterhouse, 1879, described from China [Bocáková, 1997]. Many more species and ‘varieties’ of the genus were added to the regional fauna in the first half of the twentieth century, mostly from ‘Tonkin’ (northern Vietnam), ‘Annam’ (central Vietnam) and ‘Cochin/Cochinchina’ (southern Vietnam). All of these were introduced by the French coleopterist Maurice Pic who described 38 species-level taxa from the region [Pic, 1916, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1931, 1938, 1939, 1942]. The study of the Indochinese Plateros was resumed only in the twenty first century [Kazantsev, 2005, 2011, 2017], and increased the total number of species of the genus registered in the region to over seventy.

Until in the XXI century, however, when it was demonstrated that it is the male genital structures that can actually help separate species of the genus, the Indochinese Plateros taxa were distinguished only by coloration and form of their body, pronotum and antennae. This had led to a situation when many similarly looking species remained undescribed, and, by contrast, certain colour forms of a single species happened to be described as distinct taxa.
Figs 1–12. General view of Plateros, males: 1 — P. chapaensis; 2 — P. fedorenko; 3 — P. hoi; 4 — P. napolovi; 5 — P. gavryushini; 6 — P. haucki; 7 — P. hergovitsi; 8 — P. nitidus; 9 — P. melniki; 10 — P. khabakovianus; 11 — P. loeiensis; 12 — P. tenebrosus; 2–7, 9–12 — holotypes; 8 — lectotype.

Рис. 1–12. Общий вид Plateros, самцы: 1 — P. chapaensis; 2 — P. fedorenko; 3 — P. hoi; 4 — P. napolovi; 5 — P. gavryushini; 6 — P. haucki; 7 — P. hergovitsi; 8 — P. nitidus; 9 — P. melniki; 10 — P. khabakovianus; 11 — P. loeiensis; 12 — P. tenebrosus; 2–7, 9–12 — голотипы; 8 — лектотип.
A review of *Plateros* of Indochina

The present study is a further contribution to the knowledge of *Plateros* of Indochina. Examination of the Lycidae material from Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia accumulated in the Insect Centre (Moscow), the Institut Royal de Sciences naturelles de Belgique (Bruxelles), Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris) and the Zoological Institute (St-Petersburg) has led to the discovery of twenty yet undescribed species, which brings the number of *Plateros* species reported from the region to eighty nine. Description of the new species is given below, along with some taxonomic notes, illustrations of a greater part of the old species and a list of all known taxa of *Plateros* of Indochina. Species from the adjacent areas of China and Myanmar, albeit their occurrence in the region may be expected, were not included in the study.

**Material and Methods**

For examination the beetles were relaxed in water, then their detached abdomina were kept for several hours in 10% KOH at room temperature. The KOH treated aedeagi and terminal abdominal segments were then placed in microwials with glycerin for photographing.

MSP-1 zoom stereoscopic dissecting microscope with x8 x80 magnification range were used. Photographs were taken with Canon EOS 6D camera and Canon MP-E 65 mm lens.

The following acronyms are used in the paper: ICM — Insect Center, Moscow; IRSN — Institut Royal de Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles; MNHN — Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris; NME — Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt; ZIN — Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

**Taxonomy**

*Platerotini Kleine, 1929*

*Plateros Bourgeois, 1879*

Type species: *Eros brasiliensis* Lucas, 1857 (subsequent designation by Zaragoza, 1999).

= *Calleros* Gorham, 1881.
= *Calloplateros* Pic, 1923.
= *Cautiroides* Pic, 1921.
= *Costatoplateros* Pic, 1949.
= *Ditoneces* Waterhouse, 1879.
= *Graciloplateros* Pic, 1921.
= *Libnotomorphus* Pic, 1921.
= *Melamyrus* Waterhouse, 1879.
= *Microplateros* Pic, 1921.
= *Planeteros* Gorham, 1883.
= *Toliams* Pic, 1921.

**DISTRIBUTION.** All biogeographic regions; however absent in Palaearctic, except in its south-eastern part, Greater Antilles, Madagascar, New Zealand, Melanesia/Polynesia and accounting for just one species in Australia [Kazantsev, 2011].

The eighty nine *Plateros* species currently known from Indochina are listed below.

*Plateros abbreviatus* Kazantsev sp.n.

Figs 55, 175–176.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, [N] Vietnam, mountains near Tam Dao, 300 m, 5.IX.1961, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN); paratype, ♂, [N] Vietnam, resort Tam Dao, 300 m, 10.XI.1962, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM).

**DESCRIPTION.** Male. Dark brown to black; pronotum, except at disk, scutellum and elytra dark red (Fig. 55).

Vertex with conspicuous roundish excavation between eyes and relatively broad median impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.25 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, rounded anteriorly, Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres noticeably longer than wide, sub-oval, obliquely convex and

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Figs 13–16. General view of *Plateros*, holotype males: 13 — *P. nonus*; 14 — *P. cinis*; 15 — *P. anguliplanatus* sp.n.; 16 — *P. proplanatus* sp.n.

Рис. 13–16. Общий вид *Plateros*, гологипсы, самцы: 13 — *P. nonus*; 14 — *P. cinis*; 15 — *P. anguliplanatus* sp.n.; 16 — *P. proplanatus* sp.n.
Figs 17–28. General view of Plateros, males: 17 — *P. chinensis*; 18 — *P. planatus*; 19 — *P. multiformis*; 20 — *P. laticornis*; 21 — *P. medvedevi*; 22 — *P. korshunovi*; 23 — *P. olexai*; 24 — *P. laocaensis*; 25 — *P. deinceps*; 26 — *P. kradungensis*; 27 — *P. integer*; 28 — *P. subplanatus*; 21–28 — holotypes.

Рис. 17–28. Общий вид Plateros, самцы: 17 — *P. chinensis*; 18 — *P. planatus*; 19 — *P. multiformis*; 20 — *P. laticornis*; 21 — *P. medvedevi*; 22 — *P. korshunovi*; 23 — *P. olexai*; 24 — *P. laocaensis*; 25 — *P. deinceps*; 26 — *P. kradungensis*; 27 — *P. integer*; 28 — *P. subplanatus*; 21–28 — голотипы.
flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lami-na. Antennae attaining to elytral three fifths, narrow, dentate; antennomere 3 ca. 3.6 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.5 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with moderately long erect pubescence (Fig. 55).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.5 times wider than long, slightly trapezoidal, almost straight basally and noticeably semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with acute, protruding laterally posterior and rounded anterior angles. Scutellum subquadrate, parallel-sided, noticeably triangularly incised at apex (Fig. 55).

Elytra long, ca. 4 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided; with four slender, almost equally developed primary costae, only humeral costa considerably stouter in proximal half; interstices with even rows of irregular subquadrate cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent (Fig. 55).

Legs slender, long; femorai and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 55).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow phallobase and almost complete median suture; median lobe narrow, almost straight, in distal half slightly twisted, bearing a narrow tooth and deprived of lobes, with prominent tooth in the middle and distal third (Figs 175–176).

**Female**. Unknown.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for ‘abbreviated’, according to the abbreviated straight, in distal half slightly twisted, bearing a narrow tooth in length (Fig. 55).

**pubescence dense, short and decumbent (Fig. 55).**

**costae, only humeral costa considerably stouter in proximal half; interstices with even rows of irregular subquadrate cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent (Fig. 55).**

**legs slender, long; femorai and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 55).**

**Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow phallobase and almost complete median suture; median lobe narrow, almost straight, in distal half slightly twisted, bearing a narrow tooth and deprived of lobes, with prominent tooth in the middle and distal third (Figs 175–176).**

**DISTRIBUTION.** North-eastern Laos.

**Plateros allitecostatus** Kazantz, 2011

*Plateros allitecostatus* Kazantz, 2011: 189. Replacement name pro *Plateros diversocostatus* Pic, 1942: 6, nec *Plateros diversocostatus* Pic, 1922: 22 (Calleros). = *Plateros diversocostatus* Pic, 1942: 6.

**DESCRIPTION.** ‘Tonkin’.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1942] description reads as follows: ‘Du Tonkin. Voisin du précédent (*P. depressicornis*) et un peu pourpré sur les élytres, a le thorax avec un sillon médian large, les antennes aplaties avec les articles médians prolongés au moins les élytres sont inégalement costés.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

**Plateros amplipennis** Pic, 1921

*Plateros amplipennis* Pic, 1921: 7.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Southern Vietnam: ‘Saigon’.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1921] description reads as follows: ‘Assez large, prothorax entièrement roux, rétréci et subanguleux en avant, angles postérieurs plus ou moins saillant en dehors; élytres noires, nettement élargis peu après la base. Long. 6.9–8.6 mm. Width (humerally): 1.3–1.9 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for ‘abbreviated’, according to the abbreviated straight, in distal half slightly twisted, bearing a narrow tooth in length (Fig. 55).

**pubescence dense, short and decumbent (Fig. 55).**

**costae, only humeral costa considerably stouter in proximal half; interstices with even rows of irregular subquadrate cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent (Fig. 55).**

**legs slender, long; femorai and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 55).**

**Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow phallobase and almost complete median suture; median lobe narrow, almost straight, in distal half slightly twisted, bearing a narrow tooth and deprived of lobes, with prominent tooth in the middle and distal third (Figs 175–176).**

**DISTRIBUTION.** North-eastern Laos.

**Plateros allitecostatus** Kazantz, 2011

*Plateros allitecostatus* Kazantz, 2011: 189. Replacement name pro *Plateros diversocostatus* Pic, 1942: 6, nec *Plateros diversocostatus* Pic, 1922: 22 (Calleros). = *Plateros diversocostatus* Pic, 1942: 6.

**DESCRIPTION.** ‘Tonkin’.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1942] description reads as follows: ‘Du Tonkin. Voisin du précédent (*P. depressicornis*) et un peu pourpré sur les élytres, a le thorax avec un sillon médian large, les antennes aplaties avec les articles médians prolongés au moins les élytres sont inégalement costés.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

**Plateros allitecostatus** Kazantz, 2011: 189. Replacement name pro *Plateros diversocostatus* Pic, 1942: 6, nec *Plateros diversocostatus* Pic, 1922: 22 (Calleros). = *Plateros diversocostatus* Pic, 1942: 6.

**DISTRIBUTION.** ‘Tonkin’.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1931] description reads as follows: ‘Angustatus, subnotatus, griseo pubescens, ater, capite an-tice flavo; capite lato, oculis plus male minusve female prominulis; antennis pilosis, gracilibus, filiformibus, apice attenuatis, in mare longioribus; thorace breve, sat lato, antice subarcuato, et paulo testaceo marginato, lateraliter fere recto, angulis posticipis prominulis, antice granulo, postice medio sulco-areolato, lateraliter late impresso; ely-tris thorace paulo laioribus, parallelo, longissimis, multi costulatis, apice breve attenuatis. Long. 5 mill. Hoa-Binh. – Ressemble à *Coomani* Pic et s’en distingue facilement par sa coloration foncée.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the
Figs 29–40. General view of Plateros, holotype males: 29 — P. chinensis; 30 — P. nomus; 31 — P. cinis; 32 — P. planatomimus sp.n.; 33 — P. faber; 34 — P. raotensis sp.n.; 35 — P. huaphanensis sp.n.; 36 — P. xalinhensis sp.n.; 37 — P. sarmentosus sp.n.; 38 — P. tamdaoensis sp.n.; 39 — P. macroimpressus sp.n.; 40 — P. magnicauda sp.n.

Рис. 29–40. Общий вид Plateros, голотипы, самцы: 29 — P. chinensis; 30 — P. nomus; 31 — P. cinis; 32 — P. planatomimus sp.n.; 33 — P. faber; 34 — P. raotensis sp.n.; 35 — P. huaphanensis sp.n.; 36 — P. xalinhensis sp.n.; 37 — P. sarmentosus sp.n.; 38 — P. tamdaoensis sp.n.; 39 — P. macroimpressus sp.n.; 40 — P. magnicauda sp.n.
studied material. As Plateros coomani Pic, 1925, to which this species was compared, in fact belongs in the genus Dihammatus Waterhouse, 1879 [Kazantzev, 1993], there is a possibility that Plateros ater is also a Dihammatus.

Plateros baolokensis Kazantzev, sp.n.
Figs 58, 183–184.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, S Vietnam, Bao Lak, 1500 m, 24–28.IV.1993, V. Siniaev leg. (ICM); paratypes: ♂, N Laos, 20 km NW Luang Namtha, 800–1000 m, 4–12.V.1997, Strea & Hergovits leg.; ♂, C Laos, Khammouan Pr., env. Nakai, Rte No. 8, 17°42.8´N, 105°08.9´E, 540–580 m, 4–8.V.1998, M. Strea & R. Hergovits leg. (ICM).
DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to black; pronotum light brown with dark brown middle; elytra reddish brown, with dark brown longitudinal sutural stripes below scutellar area (Fig. 58).
Vertex with conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes moderately large, interocular distance ca. 1.2 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, convex anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres longer than wide, narrow and almost parallel-sided, obliquely convex and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae long, attaining to elytral four fifths, antennomeres 4–10 ramose, with ramus of antennomere 3 ca. 2 times shorter than ramus of antennomere 7 ca. 1.15 times shorter than ramus; antennomere 3 ca. 3 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with long sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 189).
Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times wider than long, trapezoidal, bisinuate basally and triangularly produced anteriorly, with prominent acute posterior and distinct blunt anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, slightly incised at apex (Fig. 58).
Elytra long, ca. 3.5 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided; with four prominent, almost equally developed primary costae, noticeably stouter than secondary ones; interstices with even rows of irregular subquadrate or roundish cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent, almost obscuring reticulation (Fig. 58).
Legs slender; femoris and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 58).
Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow phallobase and approximate, but not contiguous phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe slender, slightly widened and bent in distal third (Figs 190–191).
Female. Unknown.
Length: 5.5–5.8 mm. Width (humerally): 1.3–1.5 mm.
ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for ‘cuc phuong’ (daisy meadow), after the national park in northern Vietnam where the type series was collected.
DIAGNOSIS. By the shape of the aedeagus Plateros belliraptensis sp.n. may be placed near P. korshunovi Kazantsev, 2011, readily separable by the different coloration, only slightly dentate antennae and pronomal structure with a median keel in anterior half and long acute posterior angles (Fig. 189), as well as the slenderer median lobe of the aedeagus with less widened and bent distal third (Figs 190–191).
DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam, Cuc Phuong National Park.

Plateros basipes (Pic, 1942)
Ditonenes basipes Pic, 1942: 5.
DISTRIBUTION. ‘Tonkin’.
REMARKS. Pic’s [1942] description reads as follows: ‘Du Tonkin. Coloreé comme les précééntes (D. impressolicollis et D. subreductus) avec les cuisses testacées à la base, le thorax peu large, sillonné brièvement sur son milieu postérieur et d’erme impressionné en dessus, les élytres sont un peu moins pâles sur le disque.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

Plateros belliraptensis Kazantsev, sp.n.
Figs 189–191.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh pr., 90 km SW Hanoi, Cuc Phuong N.P., env. centre, 20°18’48”N, 105°38’12”E, 320 m, LFF, primary forest, 11.V.2017, A. Weigel leg. (NME); paratype, ♂, same label (ICM).
DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown; antennomere 2, pronotum, scutellum and elytra orange testaceous (Fig. 189).
Vertex with conspicuous deep round impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively large, interocular distance ca. 1.1 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, concave anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres noticeably longer than wide, almost parallel-sided, obliquely convex and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae moderately long, attaining to elytral two thirds, antennomeres 4–10 dentate; antennomere 3 ca. 6 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence (Fig. 189).
Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.8 times wider than long, trapezoidal, with slightly concave sides, somewhat bisinuate basally and triangularly produced anteriorly, with prominent acute posterior and distinct blunt anterior angles; in anterior half with distinct narrow median keel; in posterior fifth with prominent oval impression. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, slightly semi-circularly incised at apex (Fig. 189).
Elytra long, ca. 3.25 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided; with four almost equally developed primary costae, not much stouter than secondary ones; interstices with even rows of subquadrate cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent, almost obscuring reticulation (Fig. 189).
Legs slender; femoris and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 189).
Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow phallobase and approximate, but not contiguous phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe slender, slightly widened and bent in distal third (Figs 190–191).

Plateros belokobylskyi Kazantsev, 2011
Figs 47, 155–156.
Plateros belokobylskyi Kazantsev, 2011: 168.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Viet Hai Distr., Lai Thinh, Cuc Phuong N.P., 300 m, 20°22’N 105°34’E, 1–2.V.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg. (ZIN).
DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Cuc Phuong National Park.
Figs 41–52. General view of *Plateros*, males: 41 — *P. bifoveiceps*; 42 — *P. laosensis*; 43 — *P. phungi*; 44 — *P. binhanus*; 45 — *P. dulcis*; 46 — *P. orlovi*; 47 — *P. belokobylskyi*; 48 — *P. prosvirovi*; 49 — *P. cochinensis*; 50 — *P. innitidas*; 51 — *P. pulverulentus*; 52 — *P. donckieri*; 45–51 — holotypes; 52 — lectotype.

Рис. 41–52. Общий вид *Plateros*, самцы: 41 — *P. bifoveiceps*; 42 — *P. laosensis*; 43 — *P. phungi*; 44 — *P. binhanus*; 45 — *P. dulcis*; 46 — *P. orlovi*; 47 — *P. belokobylskyi*; 48 — *P. prosvirovi*; 49 — *P. cochinensis*; 50 — *P. innitidas*; 51 — *P. pulverulentus*; 52 — *P. donckieri*; 45–51 — голотипы; 52 — лектотип.
Ditoneces bifoveiceps (Pic, 1921)

Figs 41, 145–146.

**Ditoneces bifoveiceps** Pic, 1921: 4.

**MATERIAL:** Lectotype, ♀, ‘Hoa-Binh, Tonkin,’ ‘Ditoneces bifoveiceps Pic’ [Pic’s manuscript labels] (MNHN); paralectotype, ♀, same pin (MNHN); ♂, S Vietnam, Gialai-Contum Prov., Buon Loi, tropical forest, 22.VI.1983, L. Medvedev leg. (ICM); ♀, N Vietnam, Na Hang, 150 km NW Hanoi, NE env. of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 11–13.VI.1996, A. Napapol & I. Roma leg. (ZIN); ♂, C Laos, Khambouan Pr., env. Nakai, Rte No. 8, 17°42.8´N, 105°34´E, 1–5.V.2014, I. Melnik leg. (ICM).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia. China.

**REMARKS.** The description of *Plateros elisius* Pic, 1921 can be found only in the identification key to *Plateros* species in a paper entitled ‘Contribution à l’étude des Lycides’ [Pic, 1921]. With the relevant theses referred to, the species’ description would read as follows: ‘Allongé, prothorax roux avec une bande discale noire étranglée au milieu, retrécé et subanguleux en avant, angles postérieurs plus ou moins saillant en dehors; élytres noires. Long. 7 mill. Tonkin.’ The difference between *P. elisius* and *P. chinensis* (described in the same paper, i.e., in the same identification key, as *P. formosanus*) seems to be limited to the elongate body (‘allongé’ in *elisius* vs. not quite elongate or broad body (‘peu allongé ou assez large’) in *chinensis*. The type specimen of *P. elisius* has not been found in MNHN, where the Pic collection is housed. Nevertheless, as in the widespread and fairly variable *P. chinensis* both relatively broad and narrow body forms may be encountered, it seems plausible to attribute both taxa to a single species, which allows proposing new synonymy, i.e., *Plateros elisius* Pic, 1921, syn.n. a new younger synonym of *Plateros chinensis* Waterhouse, 1879.

The description of *Plateros annamitus* Pic, 1921 can also be found only in the same identification key [Pic, 1921]. The compiled description would read as follows: ‘Assez large, prothorax roux à bande médiane noire complète, assez régulièrement arqué en avant, angles postérieurs plus ou moins saillant en dehors; élytres noires, subparallèles. Long. 7 mill. Annam.’ The type specimen of *P. annamitus* has not been found in MNHN, where the Pic collection is housed. Nevertheless, as this description could be referred to the same *Plateros chinensis* and as no other species of this coloration pattern have been detected in the region, it would seem plausible to conclude that both taxa belong to a single species, which allows suggesting that *Plateros annamitus* Pic, 1921, syn.n. is another new younger synonym of *Plateros chinensis* Waterhouse, 1879.

**Plateros ciceroi** Kazantsev, 2011

*Plateros ciceroi* Kazantsev, 2011: 189. Replacement name pro *Plateros tonkineus* (Pic, 1931): 97 (Ditoneces), nec *Plateros tonkineus* Pic, 1926: 31.

=**Ditoneces tonkineus** Pic, 1931: 97.

=**Ditoneces tonkineus** var. *discollis* Pic, 1942: 6, syn.n. **DISTRIBUTION.** ‘Tonkin.’

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1931] description reads as follows: ‘Elongatus, paulo nitidus, grisae pubescens, niger, capite antice, thorace et femoribus anticus ad basim testaceis; antennis pilosis, crassis, articulis 4 et sequentibus infra plus minusve longe dentatis; thorace parum breve, sat lato, antice subarcuato, angulis posteiros valde prominulis, postice medio longe sulcata; elytris elongatis, parallèles, multi costatis. Long. 5 mill. Hoa Binh. — A placer près de atripennis Pic [Plateros nox Kazantsev, 2005].’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

The description of *Ditoneces tonkineus* var. *discollis* reads as follows: ‘Thorax un peu plus large que chez forme typique et largement foncé au milieu. Tonkin’ [Pic, 1942]. As the characters given lie within the range of infraspecific variability in this group of *Plateros* species, *Ditoneces tonkineus* var. *discollis* Pic, 1942, syn.n. is considered to be a
Figs 53–63. General view of Plateros, males: 53 — *P. kabukovi*; 54 — *P. siniaevi* sp.n.; 55 — *P. abbreviatus* sp.n.; 56 — *P. gemellus* sp.n.; 57 — *P. propinquus*; 58 — *P. baolokensis* sp.n.; 59 — *P. merulus*; 60 — *P. macrolycoides* sp.n.; 61 — *P. phoupanensis* sp.n.; 62 — *P. leptohelix* sp.n.; 63 — *P. stenohelix* sp.n. 53–56, 58–63 — holotypes.

Рис. 53–63. Общий вид Plateros, самцы: 53 — *P. kabukovi*; 54 — *P. siniaevi* sp.n.; 55 — *P. abbreviatus* sp.n.; 56 — *P. gemellus* sp.n.; 57 — *P. propinquus*; 58 — *P. baolokensis* sp.n.; 59 — *P. merulus*; 60 — *P. macrolycoides* sp.n.; 61 — *P. phoupanensis* sp.n.; 62 — *P. leptohelix* sp.n.; 63 — *P. stenohelix* sp.n. 53–56, 58–63 — голотипы.
junior synonym of *Ditoneces tonkineus* Pic, 1931 [*Plateros ciceroi* Kazantsev, 2011].

**Plateros cinis** Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 14, 87–88.

*Plateros cinis* Kazantsev, 2011: 168.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, N Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Cuc Phuong N.P., 200 m, 20°21’N 105°36’E, 5–6.V.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg. (ICM).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Cuc Phuong National Park.

**Plateros cochinensis** Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 49, 163–164.

*Plateros cochinensis* Kazantsev, 2011: 168.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, S Vietnam, Gialai-Contum Prov., 8 km N Kon-Hanung, tropical forest, 23.VI.1983, L. Medvedev leg. (ICM).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Vietnam: Gialai-Contum Prov.

**Plateros deinceps** Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 25, 123–124.

*Plateros deinceps* Kazantsev, 2011: 169.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Mai Chan Distr., Pa Co, 1100–1200 m, 20°45’N 104°54’E, 27–28.IV.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg. (ICM).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Hoa Binh, 1100–1200 m above sea level.

**Plateros depressicornis** Pic, 1942

DISTRIBUTION. *Tonkin*.

**Plateros disconiger** Pic, 1926

**Plateros disconiger** Pic, 1926: 32.

DISTRIBUTION. *Tonkin*.

REMARKS. Pic’s [1926] description reads as follows: ‘Elongatus, nitidus, supra luteus, femoribus ad basis testaceis; antennis latissimis; thorace et femoribus multisetis. Long. 8 mill. Tonkin.’

No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

**Plateros donckieri** (Pic, 1923)

REMARKS. Pic’s [1923] description reads as follows: ‘Angustatus, subparallelos, nitidus, antennis longifris, medio nigritus, antennis subgracilis, pilosis; thorace parum brevius et lato, antice sinuato; elytris parum longis, parallelis. Long. 8 mill. Tonkin. — Diffère de *Plateros bifoveiceps* Pic avec une coloration particulière, mais en différenciant par la structure du prothorax, la forme moins allongée.’

No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

**Plateros donckieri** Pic, 1923

Figs 52, 161–162.

DISTRIBUTION. *Tonkin*.

**Plateros elongatissimus** Pic, 1923

*Plateros elongatissimus* Pic, 1923: 53.

No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

**Plateros dulcis** Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 45, 165–166.

**Plateros dulcis** Kazantsev, 2011: 169.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, N Vietnam, Hoa Binh (ICM).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Hoa Binh.

**Plateros fedorenkoi** Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 2, 66–67.

**Plateros fedorenkoi** Kazantsev, 2011: 169.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, S Vietnam, Lam Dong Prov., Bi Doup-Nui Da Reserve, 12°10’44´N 108°40’44´E, 1400–1600 m, 18–21.V.2015, A. Weigel leg. (ICM and NME).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Lam Dong, 1400–1600 m above sea level.

**Plateros gavryushini** Kazantsev, 2017

Figs 5, 76–77.

**Plateros gavryushini** Kazantsev, 2017: 243.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, Thailand: Trat prov., Koh Chang Is., White Sands Beach, env. Khao Inn, 12°10.727”N, 102.27498”E, 9.XII.2011, D.I. Gavryushin leg. (ICM): 2 ♀♂ and ♀, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh pr., 90 km SW Hanoi, Cuc Phuong N.P., env. centre, 20°17.572’N, 105°40.052’E, 270 m, LFF, primary forest, 7.V.2017, A. Weigel leg. (ICM and NME).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Cuc Phuong National Park, 270 m; central Thailand: Trat.

**Plateros gavryushini** Kazantsev, 2017

Figs 5, 76–77.

**Plateros gavryushini** Kazantsev, 2017: 243.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, Thailand: Trat prov., Koh Chang Is., White Sands Beach, env. Khao Inn, 12°10.727”N, 102.27498”E, 9.XII.2011, D.I. Gavryushin leg. (ICM): 2 ♀♂ and ♀, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh pr., 90 km SW Hanoi, Cuc Phuong N.P., env. centre, 20°17.572’N, 105°40.052’E, 270 m, LFF, primary forest, 7.V.2017, A. Weigel leg. (ICM and NME).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Cuc Phuong National Park, 270 m; central Thailand: Trat.
**Plateros gemellus** Kazantsev, *sp. n.*
Figs 56, 183–184.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, N Vietnam, Na Hang, 160 km NW of Hanoi, NE env. of Na Hang, 150–200 m, 9–14.VI.1996, A. Napolov leg. (ICM); paratypes: ♂, Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Mai Chau Dist., Hang Kiao, 1300 m, 20°44’N 105°53’E, 1–2.V.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg.; 3 ♀, Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Yen Thai Dist., Luc Thinh, Cuc Phuong N.P., 300 m, 20°23’N 105°34’E, 1–6.V.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg. (ICM and ZIN); ♂, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh pr., 90 km SW of Hanoi, Cuc Phuong N.P., primates resc. centr., Li-Fa, 20°15´30´ ´N, 105°42´29´ ´E, km SW of Hanoi, Cuc Phuong N.P., 150–200 m, 6.V.2017, R. Gerstmeier leg. (NME).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for ‘two’, alluding to its habitual similarity to *P. phoungensis*.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Plateros gemellus* sp. n. may be separated from *P. planatus* Waterhouse, 1879, by the somewhat widening anteriorly pronotum with vestiges of a median cell almost reaching anterior angular margin and noticeable transverse costae (Fig. 192), as well as by the constricted before and conspicuously widened at apex (Figs 193–194).

**DESCRIPTION.** Male. Dark brown to black; pronotum, scutellum and elytra testaceous; antennomere 2, trochanters and bases of femoris light brown (Fig. 56). Vertex with prominent round impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.7 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, convex anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres considerably longer than wide, almost parallel-sided in proximal two thirds, narrowed before apex, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Austral sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae relatively long, attaining to elytral third, wider than stem; antennomere 3 ca. 1.7 times longer than stem, ramus of antennomere 7 ca. 1.7 times longer than stem, antennomeres 4–10 ramose, with ramus of antennomere 3 ca. 1.5 times shorter than stem, ramus of antennomere 7 ca. 1.7 times shorter than stem; antennomere 3 ca. 2.8 times longer than antennomeres 2 and 3; 1.1 times longer than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with moderately long sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 192).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.6 times wider than long, trapezoidal, bisinuate basally and strongly triangularly produced anteriorly, with straight sides, prominent acute posterior and rounded blunt anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, truncate at apex (Fig. 192). Elytra moderately long, only ca. 2.9 times longer than wide, almost parallel-sided in proximal two thirds, narrowed before apex, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae long, attaining to elytral five sixths, antennomeres 4–10 ramose, with ramus of antennomere 3 ca. 1.5 times shorter than stem; ramus of antennomere 7 ca. 1.7 times shorter than stem; antennomere 3 ca. 2.8 times longer than antennomeres 2 and 3; 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with long erect pubescence (Fig. 192).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.6 times wider than long, trapezoidal, bisinuate basally and strongly triangularly produced anteriorly, with straight sides, prominent acute posterior and pronounced blunt anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, truncate at apex (Fig. 56).

Elytra moderately long, only ca. 2.9 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening distally; with four almost equally developed primary costae, not much stouter than secondary ones; interstices with even rows of roundish cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent, almost obscuring reticulation (Fig. 192).

Legs slender; femoris and tibiae relatively broad, subequal in length (Fig. 56).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow phallobase and absent sutures of phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe narrow, bent in distal half, constricted before and conspicuously widened at apex (Figs 193–194).

**DESCRIPTION.** Male. Similar to male, but eyes distinctly smaller and antennae broader and less ramose.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is derived from the Latin for ‘two’, alluding to its habitual similarity to *P. phoungensis*.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Plateros gemellus* sp. n. may be placed near *P. planatus* Waterhouse, 1879, resembling it in habitus, separable by the larger eyes (Fig. 56) and by the details of the aedeagus; longitudinal groove at all coil length, distal third not widened and coil plane forming blunt angle to the proximal part of the median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 183–184).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam, Cuc Phuong National Park.

**Plateros haucki** Kazantsev, 2017
Figs 6, 78–79.

**Plateros haucki** Kazantsev, 2017: 244.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, NE Thailand: Loei pr., Phu Kradung N.P., 16°52’N, 101°49’E, 1000 m, 16–17.V.1999, D. Hauck leg. (ICM).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after Dr. Roland Gerstmeier (Munich) who collected the type specimen.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Plateros gerstmeieri* sp. n. may be separated from *P. planatus* Waterhouse, 1879, by the somewhat widening anteriorly pronotum with vestiges of a median cell almost reaching anterior angular margin and noticeable transverse costae (Fig. 192), as well as by the constricted before and conspicuously widened at apex median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 193–194).

**DESCRIPTION.** Male. Light to dark brown; pronotum light brown with testaceous margins (Fig. 192). Vertex with broad shallow round impression behind antennal prominence and a pair of small approximate round pits at its bottom. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.3 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, concave anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres longer than wide, narrow and almost parallel-sided, obliquely convex and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae relatively long, attaining to elytral three fifths, antennomeres 3–10 rather broad, strongly dentate; antennomere 3 ca. 2.4 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with moderately long sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 192).

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Plateros hergovitsi* sp. n. may be separated from *P. planatus* Waterhouse, 1879, by the somewhat widening anteriorly pronotum with vestiges of a median cell almost reaching anterior angular margin and noticeable transverse costae (Fig. 192), as well as by the constricted before and conspicuously widened at apex median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 193–194).

**DESCRIPTION.** Male. Similar to male, but eyes distinctly smaller and antennae broader and less ramose.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is derived from the Latin for ‘two’, alluding to its habitual similarity to *P. phoungensis*.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Plateros hergovitsi* sp. n. may be separated from *P. planatus* Waterhouse, 1879, by the somewhat widening anteriorly pronotum with vestiges of a median cell almost reaching anterior angular margin and noticeable transverse costae (Fig. 192), as well as by the constricted before and conspicuously widened at apex median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 193–194).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam, Cuc Phuong National Park.

**Plateros hoabinhensis** Kazantsev, 2011

**Plateros hoabinhensis** Kazantsev, 2011: 10. Replacement name pro *Plateros binhamus* Pic, 1925: 10, nec *Plateros binhamus* (Pic, 1925): 73 (Ditoneces).

**DESCRIPTION.** Male. Similar to male, but eyes distinctly smaller and antennae broader and less ramose.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after Dr. Roland Gerstmeier (Munich) who collected the type specimen.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Plateros hoabinhensis* sp. n. may be separated from *P. planatus* Waterhouse, 1879, by the somewhat widening anteriorly pronotum with vestiges of a median cell almost reaching anterior angular margin and noticeable transverse costae (Fig. 192), as well as by the constricted before and conspicuously widened at apex median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 193–194).

**DESCRIPTION.** Male. Light to dark brown; pronotum light brown with testaceous margins (Fig. 192).
A review of *Plateros* of Indochina

Figs 64–98. Aedeagi of *Plateros*, ventrally and laterally, males: 64–65 — *P. chapaensis*; 66–67 — *P. fedorenkoi*; 68–69 — *P. hoii*; 70–71 — *P. napolovi*; 72–73 — *P. loeiensis*; 74–75 — *P. tenebrosus*; 76–77 — *P. gavryushini*; 78–79 — *P. haucki*; 80–81 — *P. hergovitsi*; 82 — *P. nitidus*; 83–84 — *P. melniki*; 85–86 — *P. nonus*; 87–88 — *P. cinis*; 89–90 — *P. faber*; 91–92 — *P. kabakovianus*; 93–94 — *P. proplanatus* sp. n.; 95–96 — *P. anguliplanatus* sp. n.; 97–98 — *P. sarmentosus* sp. n.; 66–81, 83–98 — holotypes; 82 — lectotype. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Рис. 64–98. Эдеагусы *Plateros*, снизу и сбоку, самцы: 64–65 — *P. chapaensis*; 66–67 — *P. fedorenkoi*; 68–69 — *P. hoii*; 70–71 — *P. napolovi*; 72–73 — *P. loeiensis*; 74–75 — *P. tenebrosus*; 76–77 — *P. gavryushini*; 78–79 — *P. haucki*; 80–81 — *P. hergovitsi*; 82 — *P. nitidus*; 83–84 — *P. melniki*; 85–86 — *P. nonus*; 87–88 — *P. cinis*; 89–90 — *P. faber*; 91–92 — *P. kabakovianus*; 93–94 — *P. proplanatus* sp. n.; 95–96 — *P. anguliplanatus* sp. n.; 97–98 — *P. sarmentosus* sp. n.; 66–81, 83–98 — гологолотипы; 82 — лектотип. Масштабная линейка: 0,5 мм.
elystis purpureus; antennis robustis, depressis; thorace satis brevem, antice attenuatum, medio longo sulcato, angulis posticis prominulis. Long. 6 mill. Tonkin. — Voisin de robustithorax Pic, moins robuste, prothorax concorde, etc.’ No type speci-
mens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

Plateros hoi Kazantsev, 2005
Figs 3, 68–69.
Plateros hoi Kazantsev, 2005: 240.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, ‘Vietnam’ (ICM).
DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam.

Plateros huaphanensis Kazantsev sp.n.
Figs 35, 133–134.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phu Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., ~20°12’N, 104°01’E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.05.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICM); paratypes: 2 ♀♀ and 3 ♂♂, same label (ICM).
DESCRIPTION. Male. Black; pronotal margins in part narrowly light brown (Fig. 35).
Vertex with conspicuous round impression behind anten-
nal prominence and two separated minute excavations at its bottom. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.1 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, convex anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpsomeres slightly longer than wide, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina.
Antennae distinctly less dentate.
Antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence (Fig. 35).
Antennomere 2 and ca. 1.4 times shorter than antennomere 4; strongly dentate; antennomere 3 ca. 2.5 times longer than antenn prominence and two separated minute deep excavations at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lami-
na. Antennae relatively long, attaining to elytral two thirds, strongly dentate; antennomere 3 ca. 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.4 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence (Fig. 35).

N.P., 16°53´N 101°47´E, 1300 m, 11–15.V.1999, D. Hauck leg. (ICM).

Plateros impressicollis (Pic, 1942)
Ditoneces impressicollis Pic, 1942: 5.
DISTRIBUTION. ‘Tonkin’.
REMARKS. Pic’s [1942] description reads as follows: ‘Angustatus, nitidus, niger, thorace (medio obscurum), scutel-
lo elytrisque aurantiacis, female antennis sat brevibus, pilosis, apice diverse dentatis; thorace parum lato, antice subarcuato, medio pauculo sulcato, lateralis impresso; ely-
tris parallelos, elongatis. Tonkin. — Voisin de pallidicolore Pic, avec le thorax obscurci au milieu.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

Plateros innitidus Kazantsev, 2011
Figs 50, 147–148.
Plateros innitidus Kazantsev, 2011: 171.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, C Laos, Ban Phbat, 70 km N Vien-
tiane, 150 m, 18°16.1’N 103°10.9’E, 27–30.IV.1997, Strba & Hergo-
vits leg. (ICM); paratypes: ♂♂, N Thailand, Nan Prov., Bo Klua, 19°08’N 101°16’E, 700 m, 22–26.IV.1999, D. Hauck leg. (ICM); ♂, Thailand (Loei), Na Haeo (bio station), secondary forest, 5–12.V.2001, J. Constant & P. Grootaert leg. (ICM); ♂♂, Cambodia, Angkor Thom, sweeping, 23.V.2003, J. Constant, K. Smet & P. Grootaert leg. (IRSN).
DISTRIBUTION. Laos: Ban Phbat, 150 m above sea level; Northern Thailand: Bo Klua, 700 m above sea level; Cambodia: Angkor Thom.

Plateros integer Kazantsev, 2011
Figs 27, 121–122.
Plateros integer kazantsev, 2011: 171.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Vietnam, Huu Binh Prov., Mai Chan Distr., Pa Co, 1100–1200 m, 20°45’N 104°54’E, 27–28.IV.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg. (ICM).
DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Hoa Binh, Pa Co, 1100–1200 m above sea level.

Plateros kabakovi Kazantsev, 2011
Figs 53, 171–172.
Plateros kabakovi Kazantsev, 2011: 171.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, [N] Vietnam, mountains by Sa Pa, 1600–2000 m, 5.VIII.1962, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM).
DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Chapa, 1600–2000 m above sea level.

Plateros kabakovianus Kazantsev, 2017
Figs 10, 91–92.
Plateros kabakovianus Kazantsev, 2017: 244.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, [N] Vietnam, mountains, NE Thai Ngue, 380 m, 20.IX.1963, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM).
DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Thai Ngue, 380 m above sea level.

Plateros korshunovi Kazantsev, 2017
Figs 22, 119–120.
Plateros korshunovi Kazantsev, 2017: 246.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Thailand, 32 km SE Lampang, near N.P. Wiang Kosui, 18°04’1.2’N 99°39’52.5’E, 450 m, 2–4.VI.2010, A.V. Nguyen, 380 m, 20.IX.1963, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM).
DISTRIBUTION. Northern Thailand: Wiang Kosui National Park, 450 m above sea level.

Plateros kradingensis Kazantsev, 2011
Figs 26, 117–118.
Plateros kradingensis Kazantsev, 2011: 172.
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, NE Thailand, Loei Prov., Phu Krading N.P., 16°52’N 101°49’E, 1000 m, 16–17.V.1999, D. Hauck leg. (ICM).
DISTRIBUTION. Northern Thailand: Phu Kradung National Park, 1000 m above sea level.

*Plateros lacoxus* Pic, 1926

*Plateros lacoxus* Pic, 1926: 24. DISTRIBUTION: ‘Tonkin’.

REMARKS. Pic’s [1926] description reads as follows: ‘Parum elongatus, nitidus, nigro-fugilignosus, thorace elytrosis ad humeros paulo aurantiacis, satura griseo pubescens; thorace brave et lato, antice sinuato. Long. 5 mill. Tonkin. — Voisin de elongatissimus Pic, moins allongé, coloration moins foncée.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

*Plateros lacoxensis* Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 24, 107–108.

*Plateros lacoxensis* Kazantsev, 2011: 172. MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, N Vietnam, Lao Cai Prov., Hoang Lien Son Mt. Range, env. Fansipan, Tram Ton, 1950–2100 m, 7/VII.2007, D. Fedorenko leg. (ICM); 2 ♀♂, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh pr., 90 km SW Hanoi, Cuc Phuong N.P., Xon-Bong, 20°20’58”N, 105°36’37”E, 380 m, LFF, forest edge, 5/V.2017, A. Weigel leg. (ICM and NME). DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Chapa, env. Fansipan, 1950–2100 m above sea level; Cuc Phuong National Park, 380 m above sea level.

REMARKS. At lower altitudes (380 m above sea level in Cuc Phuong National Park) the pronotum tends to be distinctly lighter, turning mostly light-brown, only infuscated at disk.

*Plateros lacoxus* (Pic, 1916)

Figs 42, 149–150.

Ditoneces lacoxis Pic, 1916: 16. MATERIAL: ♀, Thailand (Loei) Na-Haeo (field res. stat.), light trap, 05–12.V.2001, J. Constant & P. Grootaert leg. (IRSN); 2 ♀♂, Thailand (Loei) Na-Haeo (field res. stat.), light trap, 15–19.V.2003, J. Constant, K. Smets & P. Grootaert leg. (ICM and IRSN); ♀, Cambodia, Ka Chang Wat, 21.V.2014, I. Melnik leg. (ICM). DISTRIBUTION. Laos, northern Thailand, Cambodia.

Figs 20, 105–106. Ditoneces lacoxis Pic, 1916: 16. MATERIAL: ♀♀, Thailand (Loei), Na Hao (bio station), light trap, 05–12.V.2001, J. Constant & P. Grootaert leg. (IRSN); 2 ♀♂, Thailand (Loei) Na-Haeo (field res. stat.), light trap, 15–19.V.2003, J. Constant, K. Smets & P. Grootaert leg. (ICM and IRSN); ♀♂, Cambodia, Ka Chang Wat, 21.V.2014, I. Melnik leg. (ICM). DISTRIBUTION. Southern Vietnam, Laos, northern Thailand.

*Plateros limbatus* Pic, 1926

Ditoneces limbatus Pic, 1926: 31. DISTRIBUTION. ‘Tonkin’.

REMARKS. Pic’s [1926] description reads as follows: ‘Angustatus, subparallelus, parum nitidus, niger, elytris rufo marginitatis, antennam parum crassatis, sat elongatis, pilosis; thorace breve et lato, circa vage rufescente. Long. 5 mill. Tonkin. — Espèce très distincte par sa coloration.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

*Plateros loeiensis* Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 11, 72–73.

*Plateros loeiensis* Kazantsev, 2011: 172. MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀♀, NE Thailand, Loei Prov., Phu Kradung N.P., 16°52’3”N 101°49’E, 1000 m, 16–17.V.1999, D. Hauck leg. (ICM); ♀♂, N Thailand, Chiang Dao Hill resort, 19°33’28.9”N, 500 m, 1.VII.2017, A. Prosvirov leg. (ICM); ♀♂, Thailand, [N] Vietnam, Tam Dao, NW Mt. range Shon-Zuong, 200 m, 25.II.1962, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM). DISTRIBUTION. Northern Thailand: Phu Kradung N.P., Chiang Dao, 500–1000 m; northern Vietnam: Tam Dao, 200 m above sea level.

*Plateros leophelix* Kazantsev, sp.n.

Figs 63, 179–180.

*Plateros leophelix* Kazantsev, sp.n. Figs 63, 179–180.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀♀, NE Thailand, Loei Prov., Phu Kradung N.P., 16°52’3”N 101°49’E, 1000 m, 16–17.V.1999, D. Hauck leg. (ICM); ♀♂, N Thailand, Chiang Dao Hill resort, 19°33’28.9”N 99°4´33.3´´E, 500 m, 1.VII.2017, A. Prosvirov leg. (ICM); ♀♂, same label; ♀♂, Thailand, [N] Vietnam, Tam Dao, NW Mt. range Shon-Zuong, 200 m, 25.II.1962, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM). DISTRIBUTION. Southern Vietnam, Laos, northern Thailand.
Figs 99–128. Aedeagi of Plateros, ventrally and laterally, males: 99–100 — *P. chinensis*; 101–102 — *P. planatus*; 103–104 — *P. multiformis*; 105–106 — *P. laticornis*; 107–108 — *P. laocaensis*; 109–110 — *P. medvedevi*; 111–112 — *P. olexai*; 113–114 — *P. nemo*; 115–116 — *P. subplanatus*; 117–118 — *P. kradungensis*; 119–120 — *P. korshunovi*; 121–122 — *P. integer*; 123–124 — *P. deinceps*; 125–126 — *P. igneus*; 127–128 — *P. nanensis*; 109–128 — holotypes. Scale: 0.5 mm.
Tham Than Lod N.P., 500 m, 500–700 m, 14°46′N 99°20′E, 5.IV.1989, Malicky & Vanlechag leg.; C. Laos, Khammouan Pr., env. Nam Theun, Rte No. 8, 17°50′7″ N, 105°3′2″ E, 480–520 m, 2–4.V.1998, M. Stiba & R. Hergovits leg.; NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., ~20°12′ N, 104°9′ E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.05.2011, C. Holzschuch leg.; Thailand, Chomburni, Chan Ta Ten waterfall, 8.XII.2008, N. Vikhrev (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to black; pronotum, scutellum and elytra orange testaceous (Fig. 39).

Vertex with broad shallow impression behind antennal prominence and two minute distinct sub-oval excavations at its bottom. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.3 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres considerably longer than wide, narrow, almost parallel-sided, obliquely convex and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral three fifths, antennomeres 3–10 flattened, dentate, distinctly narrowing distally; antennomere 3 ca. 4 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with dense short sub-erect pubescence and much longer separate bristles (Fig. 39).

Pronotum nearly subquadrate, only ca. 1.1 times wider than long, with parallel sides, moderately bisinuate basally and noticeably semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with swollen margins, short rounded posterior and blunt rounded anterior angles; disk with conspicuous elongate median and round lateral impressions. Scutellum subquadrate, parallel-sided, rounded at apex (Fig. 39).

Elytra relatively broad, ca. 3 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening from humeri; with four prominent, almost equally developed primary costae, not significantly different from secondary ones; interstices with even rows of small subquadrate cells; pubescence dense, short and semi-erect, obscuring reticulation (Fig. 39).

Legs relatively robust; femoris and tibiae subequal in length (Fig. 39).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, robust, with narrow phallobase and broadly separated phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe slightly widened and noticeably bent left (in lateral view) distally (Figs 141–142).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes somewhat smaller and antennae somewhat shorter, with broader antennomeres. Length: 9.2–11.2 mm. Width (humerally): 2.2–2.5 mm.ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Greek for ‘large’ and the Latin for ‘impressed’, alluding to its size and conspicuous pronotal impressions.

DIAGNOSIS. Plateros macrolycoides sp.n. may be distinguished from the somewhat resembling it in the shape of the aedeagus P. korsunovii by the more robust and straight, with less curved and more widened distally median lobe (Figs 137–138), as well as by the totally different habitus and coloration (Fig. 60).

DISTRIBUTION. North-eastern Laos. Plateros magnicauda Kazantzsev, sp.n. Figs 40, 143–144.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, [N] Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Yen Thai Dist., Lac Thinh, Cuc Phuong N.P., 300 m, 20°23′ N 105°33′ E, 5–6.V.2002. S. Belokobylsky leg. (ICM); paratypes: ♂ and ♀, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh Prov., Cuc Phuong N.P., 20°17′57″ N, 105°40′05″ E, 270 m, KL, 4–9.V.2017, A. Weigel leg.; ♂, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh Prov., Cuc Phuong N.P., Xom Bong, 390 m, 20°20′56″ N, 105°35′44″ E, primary forest, KL, 12–13.V.2019, A. Weigel leg. (ICM and NME).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to black; pronotum, scutellum and elytra orange testaceous (Fig. 40).

Vertex with conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively large, interocular distance subequal to eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres somewhat longer than wide, slightly widening distally, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae relatively short, not quite reaching elytral half, distinctly narrowing distally, antennomeres 3–10 flattened, feebly dentate; antennomere 3 ca. 2 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.7 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with dense short suberect pubescence (Fig. 40).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.6 times wider than long, trapzoidal, distinctly bisinuate basally and noticeably semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with prominent acute posterior or and noticeable blunt anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, triangularly incised at apex (Fig. 60).

Elytra long, ca. 3.4 times longer than wide at humeri, noticeably widened distally; with four prominent, almost equally developed primary costae, noticeably stouter than secondary ones; interstices with even rows of regular subquadrate cells; pubescence relatively scarce, short and deciduous (Fig. 60).

Legs slender; femoris and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 60).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow phallobase and approximative, but not contiguous phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe robust, slightly twisted and considerably widened in distal half (Figs 137–138).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes somewhat smaller and antennae less dentate.

Length: 9.0–9.5 mm. Width (humerally): 2.1–2.3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the genus name Macrolycus, alluding to its similarity to the mentioned genus.

DIAGNOSIS. Plateros macrolycoides sp.n. may be distinguished from the somewhat resembling it in the shape of the aedeagus P. korsunovii by the more robust and straight, with less curved and more widened distally median lobe (Figs 137–138), as well as by the totally different habitus and coloration (Fig. 60).

DISTRIBUTION. North-eastern Laos.

Plateros magnicauda Kazantzsev, sp.n. Figs 40, 143–144.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, [N] Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Yen Thai Dist., Lac Thinh, Cuc Phuong N.P., 300 m, 20°23′ N 105°33′ E, 5–6.V.2002. S. Belokobylsky leg. (ICM); paratypes: ♂ and ♀, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh Prov., Cuc Phuong N.P., 20°17′57″ N, 105°40′05″ E, 270 m, KL, 4–9.V.2017, A. Weigel leg.; ♂, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh Prov., Cuc Phuong N.P., Xom Bong, 390 m, 20°20′56″ N, 105°35′44″ E, primary forest, KL, 12–13.V.2019, A. Weigel leg. (ICM and NME).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to black; pronotum, scutellum and elytra orange testaceous (Fig. 40).

Vertex with conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively large, interocular distance subequal to eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres somewhat longer than wide, slightly widening distally, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae relatively short, not quite reaching elytral half, distinctly narrowing distally, antennomeres 3–10 flattened, feebly dentate; antennomere 3 ca. 2 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.7 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with dense short suberect pubescence (Fig. 40).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.2 times as wide as long, with almost parallel sides, moderately bisinuate basally and noticeably semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with straight sides, short acute, not protruding laterally posterior and widely rounded anterior angles. Scutellum subquadrate, parallel-sided, truncate at apex (Fig. 40).

Elytra relatively broad, ca. 3.2 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening from humeri; with four prominent,
Plateros medvedevi Kazantsev, 2017

Plateros medvedevi Kazantsev, 2017: 247. MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, S Vietnam, Gialai-Kontum Pr., 40 km N Anhé, tropical forest, 740 m, 8.XI.1979, L. Medvedev leg. (ICM).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is a noun, derived from the Latin for ‘great tail’, alluding to the size of the aedeagus.

**LENGTH:** 7.9–10.8 mm. **WIDTH (HUMERALLY):** 1.9–2.8 mm.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam: Cuc Phuong National Park; Phu Kradung National Park, 1300 m above sea level.

**DESCRIPTION.** Male. Median lobe more or less straight and narrow, slightly widened and noticeably bent distally, with upturned apical cup (Figs 143–144).

**FEMALE.** Similar to male, but body somewhat broader and eyes distinctly smaller.

**LENGTH:** 7.9–10.8 mm. **WIDTH (HUMERALLY):** 1.9–2.8 mm. **ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is a noun, derived from the Latin for ‘great tail’, alluding to the size of the aedeagus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam: Cuc Phuong National Park; Phu Kradung National Park, 1300 m above sea level.

Plateros melniki Kazantsev, 2017

Plateros melniki Kazantsev, 2017: 248. MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, N Thailand, Chiang Mai Pr., Doi Fah Hom Pok N.P., 19°58’06”N, 99°09’13”E–19°58’16”N, 99°08’47”E, 590–630 m, 16–21.V.2013, I. Melnik leg. (ICM).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is a noun, derived from the Latin for ‘great tail’, alluding to the size of the aedeagus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam: Cuc Phuong National Park; Phu Kradung National Park, 1300 m above sea level.

Plateros merulus Kazantsev, 2011

Plateros merulus Kazantsev, 2011: 172. MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, C Laos, Bolikhamsai, Ban Nape, Kaew Nua Pass, 500–700 m, 18°22.3’N 105°09.1’E, 4–12.V.1997, Strba & Hergovits leg. (ICM).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is a noun, derived from the Latin for ‘great tail’, alluding to the size of the aedeagus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Laos: Kaew Nua Pass, 500–700 m above sea level.

Plateros multiimpressus Pic, 1926

Plateros multiimpressus Pic, 1926: 33. MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, ‘Hoa Binh, Tonkin’, ‘type’, ‘Plateros multiimpressus n.sp.’ [Pic manuscript labels] (MNHN); ♂, [N] Vietnam, 40 km NE Thai Nguyen, 4.III.1963, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN); ♂ and ♀, Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Yen Thai Distr., Laichinh, Cuc Phuong N.P., 200 m, 20°21’N 105°36’E, 4–12.V.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg.; ♂ and ♀, Thailand, Rayahg, Kao Chamao, 8–10.XII.2008, N. Vítkov leg.; ♂, NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., —20°12’N, 104°01’E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.05.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICM).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is a noun, derived from the Latin for ‘great tail’, alluding to the size of the aedeagus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Vietnam: Cuc Phuong National Park; Laos.

Plateros nemo Kazantsev, 2011

Plateros nemo Kazantsev, 2011: 174. MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, Vietnam, Nin Binh Prov., Cuc Phuong N.P., 200 m, 20°21’N 105°36’E, 5–6.V.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg. (ICM); paratype, ♂, [N] Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Yen Thai Distr., Laichinh, Cuc Phuong N.P., 300 m, 20°23’N 105°34’E, 1–2.V.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg.; paratype, ♂, Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Mai Chan Distr., Pa Co, 1100–1200 m, 20°45’N 104°54’E, 19–21.IV.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg.; paratype, ♂, N Laos, 20 km NW Luang Namtha, 800–1000 m, 4–12.V.1997, Strba & Hergovits leg.; paratypes, 2 ♀ and 2 ♂, N Laos, 15 km NW Luang Namtha, 750 m, 21°07.’5”N 101°21.’0”E, 13–24.V.1997, Strba & Hergovits leg.; ♂, C Laos, Bolikhamsai, Ban Nape, Kaew Nua Pass, 500–700 m, 18°22.3’N 105°09.1’E, 4–12.V.1997, Strba & Hergovits leg. (ICM).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is a noun, derived from the Latin for ‘great tail’, alluding to the size of the aedeagus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam: Hoa Binh. **DESCRIPTION.** Male. Median lobe more or less straight and narrow, slightly widened and noticeably bent distally, with upturned apical cup (Figs 143–144).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is a noun, derived from the Latin for ‘great tail’, alluding to the size of the aedeagus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam: Hoa Binh. **DESCRIPTION.** Male. Median lobe more or less straight and narrow, slightly widened and noticeably bent distally, with upturned apical cup (Figs 143–144).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is a noun, derived from the Latin for ‘great tail’, alluding to the size of the aedeagus.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam: Hoa Binh.
would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

*Plateros obscurior* Pic, 1938, stat.n.

*Plateros lacosus* var. *obscurior* Pic, 1938: 160.

**DISTRIBUTION.** ‘Tonkin’.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1938] description of this variety of *Plateros lacosus* Pic, 1926 reads as follows: ‘Elongatus, niger, thorace rufo, illo antice arcuato, angulis posticis longe prolongatis. Tonkin.’ This variety distinguished by the uniformly black elytra and arcuate anterior pronotal margin may turn out to represent a good species. No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

*Plateros olexai* Kazantsev, 2017

_Figs 23, 111–112._

*Plateros olexai* Kazantsev, 2017: 249.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♀, N Vietnam, Tamdao, 900 m, 13–24.V.1989, A. Olexa leg. (ICM).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam: Tamdao, 900 m above sea level.

*Plateros orlovi* Kazantsev, 2011

_Figs 46, 159–160._

*Plateros orlovi* Kazantsev, 2011: 175.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♀, Vietnam, Lao Cai Prov., Sa Pa Distr., Fan Si Pan Mt., 1900–2500 m, 20.IV–9.V.1999, N.L. Orlov leg. (ICM).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam: Chapa, Fan Si Pan Mt., 1900–2500 m above sea level.

*Plateros pallens* Kazantsev, 2005

*Plateros pallens* Kazantsev, 2005: 244. Replacement name pro *Plateros pallidicolor* (Pic, 1923): 11 (Ditonecès), nec *Plateros pallidicolor* Pic, 1921: 6.

= *Ditoneces pallidicolor* Pic, 1923: 11.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Cambodia: ‘Kompom-Kedai’.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1923] description reads as follows: ‘Angustatus, brunnescens, pedibus pro parte rufis, thorace, scutello elytrisque testaceis; antennis satis gracilibus, pilosis; thorace parum transverso antice attenuato, postice sulcato; elytris longissimis minute multilineato-punctatis; in-

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_Figs 129–144. Aedeagi of Plateros, ventrally and laterally, holotype males: 129–130 — *P. tamdaoensis* sp.n.; 131–132 — *P. raotensis* sp.n.; 133–134 — *P. huaphanensis* sp.n.; 135–136 — *P. xalinhensis* sp.n.; 137–138 — *P. macrolycoides* sp.n.; 139–140 — *P. planatomimus* sp.n.; 141–142 — *P. macroimpressus* sp.n.; 143–144 — *P. magnicauda* sp.n. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Рис. 129–144. Эдеагусы *Plateros*, снизу и сбоку, голотипы, самцы: 129–130 — *P. tamdaoensis* sp.n.; 131–132 — *P. raotensis* sp.n.; 133–134 — *P. huaphanensis* sp.n.; 135–136 — *P. xalinhensis* sp.n.; 137–138 — *P. macrolycoides* sp.n.; 139–140 — *P. planatomimus* sp.n.; 141–142 — *P. macroimpressus* sp.n.; 143–144 — *P. magnicauda* sp.n. Масштабная линейка: 0,5 мм.
Plateros phoupanensis Kazantsev sp.n. Figs 61, 177–178.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., -20°12´N, 104°01´E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.05.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICM); paratypes: ♂ and ♀, same label (ICM).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; pronotum and elytra orange testaceous (Fig. 61).

Vertex with prominent round impression behind antennal prominence and two minute deep round excavations at its bottom. Eyes relatively large, interocular distance subequal to eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palmpomeres noticeably longer than wide, widening distally, obliquely convex and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae long, attaining to elytral third fifths, antennomeres 3–10 ramose, with narrow stems and rami, rami of antennomere 3 (shortest) ca. 1.3 times shorter than stem, rami of antennomere 7 ca. 1.4 times longer than stem; antennomere 3 (stem) ca. 4 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with scarce long erect pubescence (Fig. 61).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.6 times as wide as long, trapezoidal, moderately bisminate basally and strongly triangularly produced anteriorly, with straight sides, long acute posterior and blunt anterior angles. Scutellum subquadrate, narrowing distally, minutely emarginate posteriorly and protruding laterally posterior and rounded anterior angles. Vertex with two distinct elongate narrow impressions behind antennal prominence. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.2 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpmomeres considerably longer than wide, narrow, almost parallel-sided in proximal two thirds, obliquely convex and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral middle, antennomeres 3–10 flattened, distinctly reticulated, short and decumbent (Fig. 61).

Legs slender; femoris and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 61).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, semi-spirall, with narrow phallobase and contiguous phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe more or less straight, gradually widened distally, moderately twisted in distal two thirds (Figs 177–178).

**Female.** Similar to male, but eye smaller and antennae just strongly dentate.

Length: 8.9–10.8 mm. Width (humerally): 2.0–2.6 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is derived from the type locality, Mt. Phou Pan in northeastern Laos.

**DIAGNOSIS. Plateros phoupanensis sp.n.** seems to be related to *P. binanus*, separable by the more or less straight, gradually widening distally median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 177–178).

**DISTRIBUTION.** North-eastern Laos.

Plateros planatus Waterhouse, 1879

Figs 18, 101–102.

*Plateros planatus* Waterhouse, 1879: 27.

= *Plateros fulgens* Kleine, 1933: 20; Bocáková, 1997.

= *Ditoneces hoanus* Pic, 1926: 32; Kazantsev, 2011.

= *Ditoneces incisicollis* Pic, 1921: 5; Bocáková, 1997.

= *Plateros koreum* Kleine, 1936: 263; Kazantsev & Yang, 1999.

= *Ditoneces pallidus* Pic, 1921: 5; Kazantsev, 2011.

= *Plateros purus* Kleine, 1926: 99; Kazantsev, 2005.

= *Ditoneces sulcatithorax* Pic, 1925: 18; Bocáková, 1997.

= *Plateros tuberculatus* Pic, 1921: 6; Bocáková, 1997.

**MATERIAL:** ♂, Chang Haí; ‘*Ditoneces sp. nov.*’ [manuscript labels], ‘*pallidus* n.sp.’ [Pic’s manuscript label], ‘Lectotype. *Ditoneces pallidus* Pic, S. Kazantsev des.’ [MNHN]; ♂, ‘Hoà Bình’, ‘*Ditoneces hoanus* nosp.’ [Pic’s manuscript labels], ‘Lectotype. *Ditoneces hoanus* Pic, S. Kazantsev des.’ [MNHN]; ♂ and ♀, [N] Vietnam, mountains SW Dong Hoi, 100 m, 18.III.1963, O. Kakabok leg. (ZIN); ♂, S Vietnam, Gialai-Contum Prov., Buon Lai, tropical forest, 22.VI.1983, L. Miedvedev leg.; ♂, Thailand, Chiangmai Zoo, 18°49´N 98°57´E, 400 m, 7–14.XI.1988, Chantaramongkol leg.; ♂, NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., -20°12´N, 104°01´E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.05.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICM); ♂ and ♀, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh pr., 90 km SW Hanoi, Cuc Phuong N.P., Xong-Bong, 20°20´58´N, 105º36´37´E, 380 m, LFF, forest edge, 5.V.2017, A. Weigel leg.; ♂ and ♀, N Vietnam, Ninh Binh pr., Cuc Phuong N.P., lake Mac, 20°15´30´N, 105º42´29´E, 160 m, LFF, 6.V.2017, R. Gerstmeier leg. (ICM and NME).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, China, the Himalayas (northern India and Nepal).

Plateros planatominus Kazantsev sp.n.

Figs 32, 139–140.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, NE Thailand: Loei pr., Phu Krang N.P., 16°53´N, 101°47´E, 1300 m, 11–15.V.1999; D. Haack leg. (ICM); paratypes: ♂, S Vietnam, N Dongnai, Nam Cat Tien N.P., at light, 19.V–18.VI.2005; D. Fedorenko leg. (ICM).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; pronotum, scutellum and elytra testaceous (Fig. 32).

Vertex with two distinct elongate narrow impressions behind antennal prominence. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.2 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpmomeres considerably longer than wide, narrow, almost parallel-sided in proximal two thirds, obliquely convex and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral middle, antennomeres 3–10 flattened, distinctly pilose; antennomere 3 ca. 5 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.4 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with dense short erect pubescence (Fig. 32).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.25 times as wide as long, with slightly concave sides, moderately bisminate basally and semi-circularly produced anteriorly; with short acute, only slightly protruding laterally posterior and rounded anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, narrowing distally, minutely emarginate at apex (Fig. 32).

Ellytra long, ca. 3.6 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening from humeri; with four almost equally developed primary costae, not significantly different from secondary ones; interstices with even rows of small subquadrate cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent, obscuring reticulation (Fig. 32).

Legs slender; femoris and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 32).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow phallobase and contiguous phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe straight and narrow, narrowed before proximal nodosity, with dentate distal lobes and only slightly curved apical portion (Figs 139–140).

Plateros phungi (Pic, 1923)

Figs 43, 153–154.

*Plateros phungi* Pic, 1923: 58.

**MATERIAL:** ♂, Vietnam, Shonla prov., env. Shongma, 1.X.1996, Gorokhov leg., ‘compared with Type. S. Kazantsev, 1991’ [printed label]; ♂, Laos: Vietsiane, env. Van Vieng, 18°55´12´N 102°26´00´E, 7–9.IX.2015, I. Melnik leg. (ICM).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Vietnam, Laos.
Female. Unknown.
Length: 7.8–7.9 mm. Width (humerally): 1.8–1.9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the species name ‘planatus’ and the Latin for ‘mimic’, alluding to the similarity of these two taxa.

DIAGNOSIS. *Plateros planatomimus* sp. n. may be distinguished from the similar-looking *P. planatus* Waterhouse, 1879 by the distinctly more pilose antennae and more elongate and rounded anteriorly pronotum (Fig. 32), as well as by the more elongate aedeagus, narrowed before proximal nososity, with dentate distal lobes and less curved apical portion (Figs 139–140).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Vietnam, Thailand, Laos.

*Plateros prolongatus* Pic, 1939

**Plateros prolongatus** Pic, 1939: 31.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1939] description reads as follows: ‘Angustatus, subparallelis, nitidus, luteo-pubescentis, et hirsutus, niger, supra testaceus, pedibus pro parte brunnis. Long. 6.5 mm. Tonkin (coll. Pic). Voisin de *multiformis* Pic, s’en distingue par le thorax plus large, à angles postérieurs longuement prolongés en dehors, les côtes des élytres moins prononcés, s’effaçant en arrière.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

*Plateros propinquus* (Waterhouse, 1879)

Figs 57, 187–188.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam. China.

**REMARKS.** This is the first record of *Plateros propinquus* in Indochina. Previously known only from China [Bocák, 1997].

*Plateros planatus* Kazantsev, sp. n.

Figs 16, 93–94.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♀, [N] Vietnam, mountains NW Tam Dao, Shon Zuong, 200 m, 16.V.1962, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM); ♀, [N] Vietnam, mountains 50 km NE Thai Nguyen, 300 m, 15.V.1963, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN); ♀ and ♂, N Vietnam, Cuc Phaung, 2–11.V.1991, J. Strnad leg. (ICM).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam. Tonkin.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1942] description reads as follows: ‘Elongatus, niger, thorace, scutello elytrisque purpureis, antennis valde depressis, articulis pro parte dentatis; thorace transverso, medio late sulcato; elytris sat regulariter costatis. Long. 7 mm. Tonkin. — Voisin de *Plateros pulverulentus* Pic, antennae différants, thorax plus robuste, à sillon plus large.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

*Plateros planatomimus* Kazantsev, sp. n.

Figs 48, 157–158.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Tonkin.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1942] description reads as follows: ‘Elongatus, niger, thorace, scutello elytrisque purpureis, antennis valde depressis, articulis pro parte dentatis; thorace transverso, medio late sulcato; elytris sat regulariter costatis. Long. 7 mm. Tonkin. — Voisin de *Plateros pulverulentus* Pic, antennae différants, thorax plus robuste, à sillon plus large.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

**Plateros raotensis** Kazantsev, sp. n.

Figs 34, 131–132.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♀, [N] Vietnam, mountains NW Dong Hoi, Rao-Te, 600 m, 24.III.1963, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM); ♀, [N] Vietnam, mountains 50 km NE Thai Nguyen, 300 m, 15.V.1963, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN); ♀, [N] Vietnam, mountains 50 km NE Thai Nguyen, 300 m, 15.V.1963, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM and ZIN).

**DESCRIPTION.** *Male.* Dark brown to black; pronotum, scutellum and elytra testaceous (Fig. 16).

Vertex with vertex with shallow roundish impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.5 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres noticeably longer than wide, with shorter and less curved apical portion (Figs 16).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for ‘anti’ and the species name ‘planatus’, alluding to the similarity of these two taxa, on the one hand, and to the opposite bend of the median lobe of its aedeagus, on the other.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Plateros planatomimus* sp. n. may be distinguished from the somewhat similar-looking *P. planatus* by the more dentate antennae and more elongate pronotum with rounded anterior margin (Fig. 16), as well as by the opposite bend of the distal half of the median lobe of its aedeagus (Figs 93–94).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam.

*Plateros prosvirovi* Kazantsev, 2017

Figs 48, 157–158.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Tonkin.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1942] description reads as follows: ‘Elongatus, niger, thorace, scutello elytrisque purpureis, antennis valde depressis, articulis pro parte dentatis; thorace transverso, medio late sulcato; elytris sat regulariter costatis. Long. 7 mm. Tonkin. — Voisin de *Plateros pulverulentus* Pic, antennae différants, thorax plus robuste, à sillon plus large.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

*Plateros pulverulentus* Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 51, 167–168.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♀, Vietnam, Tamdao, 14.IV.1986 (ICM).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Vietnam: Tamdao.

*Plateros purpureus* Pic, 1942

**DISTRIBUTION.** Tonkin.

**REMARKS.** Pic’s [1942] description reads as follows: ‘Elongatus, niger, thorace, scutello elytrisque purpureis, antennis valde depressis, articulis pro parte dentatis; thorace transverso, medio late sulcato; elytris sat regulariter costatis. Long. 7 mm. Tonkin. — Voisin de *Plateros pulverulentus* Pic, antennae différants, thorax plus robuste, à sillon plus large.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

*Plateros raotensis* Kazantsev, sp. n.

Figs 34, 131–132.

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♀, [N] Vietnam, mountains NW Dong Hoi, Rao-Te, 600 m, 24.III.1963, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM); ♀ and ♂, [N] Vietnam, mountains 50 km NE Thai Nguyen, 300 m, 15.V.1963, O. Kabakov leg.; ♀, [N] Vietnam, mountains 50 km NE Thai Nguyen, 300 m, 15.V.1963, O. Kabakov leg. (ICM and ZIN).

**DESCRIPTION.** *Male.* Dark brown to black; pronotum, except at disk, testaceous (Fig. 34).

Vertex with prominent round impression behind antennal prominence and minute deep round excavation at its bottom. Eyes moderately large, interocular distance ca. 1.2 times longer than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres noticeably longer than wide, almost parallel-sided in proximal two

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Figs 145–168. Aedeagi of *Plateros*, ventrally and laterally, males: 145–146 — *P. bifoveiceps*; 147–148 — *P. innitidus*; 149–150 — *P. laosensis*; 151–152 — *P. binhanus*; 153–154 — *P. phungi*; 155–156 — *P. belokobyshkyi*; 157–158 — *P. prosvirovi*; 159–160 — *P. orlovi*; 161–162 — *P. donckieri*; 163–164 — *P. cochinensis*; 165–166 — *P. dulcis*; 167–168 — *P. pulverulentus*; 66–81, 147–148, 155–60, 163–168 — holotypes; 161–162 — lectotype. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Рис. 145–168. Эдеагусы *Plateros*, снизу и сбоку, самцы: 145–146 — *P. bifoveiceps*; 147–148 — *P. innitidus*; 149–150 — *P. laosensis*; 151–152 — *P. binhanus*; 153–154 — *P. phungi*; 155–156 — *P. belokobyshkyi*; 157–158 — *P. prosvirovi*; 159–160 — *P. orlovi*; 161–162 — *P. donckieri*; 163–164 — *P. cochinensis*; 165–166 — *P. dulcis*; 167–168 — *P. pulverulentus*; 66–81, 147–148, 155–60, 163–168 — голотипы; 161–162 — лектотип. Масштабная линейка: 0,5 мм.
thirds, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral middle, antennomeres 3–10 flattened, distinctly pilose; antennomere 3 ca. 2.7 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.25 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with dense short erect pubescence (Fig. 34).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.8 times as wide as long, with parallel sides, moderately biminate basally and semi-circularly produced anteriorly; with long acute, strongly protruding laterally posterior and rounded anterior angles. Scutellum subquadratic, narrowing distally, truncate at apex (Fig. 34).

Elytra long, ca. 4 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening from humeri; with four almost equally developed primary costae, not different from secondary ones; interstices with even rows of small roundish cells; pubescence scarce, short and decumbent (Fig. 34).

Legs slender; femoris and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 34).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, with moderately narrow phallo- base and almost obsolete phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe narrow and straight in proximal two thirds, bent in distal third, with conspicuous proximal nodosity (Figs 131–132). Median length (Fig. 34).

Incised at apex (Fig. 34).

Pilose; dent of antennomere 4 ca. 2.3 times shorter than stem; antennomere 3 ca. 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.5 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with moderately long erect pubescence (Fig. 37).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.5 times wider than long, slightly trapezoidal, with slightly concave sides, moderately biminate basally and strongly triangularly produced anteriorly, with acute, somewhat protruding laterally posterior and blunt anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, slightly incised at apex (Fig. 37).

Elytra moderately long, only ca. 3 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided; with four prominent, almost equally developed primary costae, noticeably stouter than secondary ones; interstices with even rows of irregular roundish cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent (Fig. 34).

Legs slender; femoris and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 37).

Aedeagus symmetrical, with narrow phallobase and contiguous phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe straight and narrow, only slightly bent left in lateral view, equipped with paired mustache-like distal armament (Figs 97–98).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 5.2 mm. Width (humerally): 1.4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for ‘with mustache’, alluding to the armament of the median lobe of the aedeagus. P. robustithorax sp. n. may be distinguished from the somewhat similar-looking P. planatus by the pilose antennae (Fig. 37) and mustache-like armament of the straight and narrow median lobe of its aedeagus (Figs 97–98).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Cuc Phuong.

Plateros semimarginatus Pic, 1939

Plateros semimarginatus Pic, 1939: 31.

DISTRIBUTION. ‘Tonkin’.

REMARKS. Pic’s [1939] description reads as follows: ‘Elongatus, parum nitidus, griseo-pubescent, nigro-fulginosus, thorace antice et lateraliter anguste testaceo. Long. 4 mm. Tonkin (coll. Pic). Voisin de elongatissimum Pic, élytres moins allongés.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

Plateros siniaevi Kazantsev sp. n.

Figs 37, 97–98.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, N Vietnam, Cuc Phuong, 2–11.V.1991, J. Strnad leg. (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to black; antennomeres 2 and proximal palomeres light brown; pronotum, scutellum and elytra testaceous (Fig. 37).

Vertex with conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.6 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palomeres considerably longer than wide, sub-oval, narrow, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral two thirds, strongly pilose; dent of antennomere 4 ca. 2.3 times shorter than stem; antennomere 3 ca. 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.5 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with moderately long erect pubescence (Fig. 37).

Plateros raotensis sp. n.

Figs 37, 97–98.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, N Vietnam, Cuc Phuong, 2–11.V.1991, J. Strnad leg. (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to black; antennomeres and proximal palomeres light brown; pronotum, scutellum and elytra testaceous (Fig. 37).

Vertex with conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.6 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palomeres considerably longer than wide, sub-oval, narrow, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral two thirds, strongly pilose; dent of antennomere 4 ca. 2.3 times shorter than stem; antennomere 3 ca. 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.5 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with moderately long erect pubescence (Fig. 37).

Plateros robustithorax Pic, 1923

Plateros robustithorax Pic, 1923: 14.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam: Chapa.

REMARKS. Pic’s [1923] description reads as follows: ‘Saits latus, parum elongatus, niger, thorace, illo postice nigro lineato, scutello elytrique purpureo; antennis robustis, depressis; thorace transverso, antice attenuato et sinuato; elytris lineato-foveolato punctatis, intervalis subcarinatis. Long. 9 m/m. Type: Un exemplaire du Tonkin: Chapa. PIC par sa forme, mais prothorax non tuberculé, angles postérieurs plus marqués, élytres pourpris.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

Plateros sarmentosus Kazantsev sp. n.

Figs 37, 97–98.
Figs 169–188. Aedeagi of Plateros, ventrally and laterally, males: 169–170 — *P. merulus*; 171–172 — *P. kabakovi*; 173–174 — *P. siniaevi* sp.n.; 175–176 — *P. abbreviatus* sp.n.; 177–178 — *P. phoupanensis* sp.n.; 179–180 — *P. leptohelix* sp.n.; 181–182 — *P. stenohelix* sp.n.; 183–184 — *P. baolokensis* sp.n.; 185–186 — *P. gemellus* sp.n.; 187–188 — *P. propinquus*; 169–186 — holotypes. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Рис. 169–188. Эдеагусы Plateros, снизу и сбоку, самцы: 169–170 — *P. merulus*; 171–172 — *P. kabakovi*; 173–174 — *P. siniaevi* sp.n.; 175–176 — *P. abbreviatus* sp.n.; 177–178 — *P. phoupanensis* sp.n.; 179–180 — *P. leptohelix* sp.n.; 181–182 — *P. stenohelix* sp.n.; 183–184 — *P. baolokensis* sp.n.; 185–186 — *P. gemellus* sp.n.; 187–188 — *P. propinquus*; 169–186 — гологипсы. Масштабная линейка: 0.5 мм.
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distance ca. 1.1 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, almost truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres slightly longer than wide, gradually narrowing distally, obliquely convex and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae ramose; ramus of antennomere 3 ca. 1.1 times shorter than stem; antennomeres 3 ca. 3 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with long erect pubescence (Fig. 54).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.5 times wider than long, trapezoidal, with slightly concave sides, almost straight basally and strongly semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with small acute, somewhat protruding laterally posterior and rounded anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, triangularly incised at apex (Fig. 54).

Elytra long, ca. 3.3 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening distally; with four prominent, almost equally circularly produced anteriorly, with acute, noticeably prolonged medially directed first coil and narrow acute apex (Figs 173–174).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes distinctly smaller and antennae only slightly dentate. Length: 7.3–8.8 mm. Width (humerally): 1.7–2.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after Viktor Siniaev (Moscow) who collected its type series.

DIAGNOSIS. *Plateros stenohelix sp. n.* may be distinguished from the similarly coloured congeners with spiral aedeagi by its narrow spiral (Figs 181–182).

DIAGNOSIS. *Plateros siniaevi* sp. n. may be distinguished from the somewhat similar-looking *P. planatus* by the ramose antennae (Fig. 54) and spiral median lobe of its aedeagus (Figs 173–174), being different from other *Plateros* species with spiral median lobe of the aedeagus by the proximally directed first coil and its narrow acute apex.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Vietnam.

*Plateros stenohelix* Kazantsev, sp. n.

Figs 63, 181–182.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., −20°12′N, 104°01′E, 1300–1900 m, 1–31.05.2011, C. Holzschuh leg. (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to black; pronotum, except at disk, and elytra orange testaceous (Fig. 63).

Vertex with two conspicuous minute round impressions behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.5 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, rounded anteriorly and minutely margined medially. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres not much longer than wide, widening distally, obliquely convex and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae relatively short, hardly attaining to elytral middle, strongly dentate; dent of antennomere 6 ca. 2 times shorter than stem; antennomeres 3 triangular, ca. 1.25 times wider than long, ca. 3.3 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence (Fig. 63).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.5 times wider than long, with straight sides, slightly bisinuate basally and somewhat semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with acute, noticeably protruding laterally posterior and rounded anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, slightly triangularly incised at apex (Fig. 63). Elytra long, ca. 3.3 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided; with four prominent, almost equally developed primary costae, not much different from secondary ones; interstices with even rows of regular subquadrate cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent (Fig. 63).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow phallobase and contiguous phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe spiral, with proximally directed first coil and narrow acute apex (Figs 173–174), being different from other *Plateros* species with spiral median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 181–182).

DISTRIBUTION. North-eastern Laos.

*Plateros subductor* Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 28, 115–116.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, N Vietnam, Lai Cai Prov., 28 km W Sa Pa, 1600 m, 2.VII.1997, C.-F. Lee leg. (ICM); ♀, N Vietnam: Lai Chau prov.; Huang Lien Son N.P., 1920–2070 m, 22.338°N, 103.779°E, 30.IV.2013., A. Prousiorov leg. (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Small, brown, testaceous; antennis pilosis, gracilibus, subflabellatis; thoraces testaceis; antennis pilosis, gracilibus, subflabellatis; elytris testaceis, in disco niger, pro parte piceus, thorace testaceo, medio late piceo 'Du Tonkin. Du coloration analogue au précédent (D. impressicollis), mais avec le thorax non obscurci au milieu, a le thorax plus large, non sillonné, impressionné de chaque coté; les elytres sont plus courts, vaguement rembrunis au bord postérieur, les antennes piliuse sont assez grêles avec les articles diviserement angulés au sommet.' No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

*Plateros subplanatus* Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 28, 115–116.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, N Vietnam, Vinh-Phu prov., Tam Dao, Dang Dap, secondary mountain rainforest, 11–13.V.1975, L.
DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to black; pronotal margins and humeri narrowly testaceous (Fig. 38). Vertex with conspicuous broad round impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.1 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, almost truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpmomeres narrow, almost parallel-sided in proximal two thirds, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral two thirds, antennomeres 3–10 flattened, feebly dentate; antennomere 3 ca. 2.6 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.4 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with dense short suberect pubescence and much longer separate bristles (Fig. 38).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times wider than long, trapezoidal, moderately bisinuate basally and somewhat triangularly produced anteriorly, with minute acute, protruding laterally posterior and conspicuous blunt anterior angles; disk smooth. Scutellum subquadrate, parallel-sided, triangularly incised at apex (Fig. 38).

Elytra relatively broad, ca. 3 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided; with four almost equally developed primary costae, not significantly different from secondary ones; interstices with even rows of small roundish cells; pubescence relatively scanty, short and decumbent (Fig. 38).

Legs relatively robust; femoris wide, femoris and tibiae subequal in length (Fig. 38).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, relatively slender, with moderately narrow phallobase and obsolete phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe narrow, straight proximally, abruptly bent in distal third, with small tooth at distal bend (Figs 129–130).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes somewhat smaller. Length: 6.0–6.8 mm. Width (humerally): 1.6–1.9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is derived from the locality where the type series was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. Plateros tamdaoensis sp.n. may be distinguished from the somewhat similar in the structure of the aedeagus Plateros chinensis by the longer antennae and mostly dark brown pronotum (Fig. 38), as well as by the slenderer median lobe of the aedeagus with longer proximal straight portion, shorter and more abruptly bent distal third and small tooth at distal bend (Figs 129–130).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam.

**Plateros tenebrosus** Kazantsev, 2011

Figs 12, 74–75.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, S Vietnam, N Dongnai, Nam Cat Tien N.P., 19.V–18.VI.2005, D. Fedorenko leg. (ICM).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Vietnam: Nam Cat Tien N.P.

**Plateros tonkineus** Pic, 1926

Plateros tonkineus Pic, 1926: 31.

DISTRIBUTION. Tonkin.

REMARKS. Pic’s [1926] description reads as follows: ‘Angustatus, subparallelus, nitidus, niger, capite rufiscende, scutello thoraceque testaceis, illo medio pupureo, elytris purpureis, longissimus; thorace elongato, antice subarcuato. Long. 9 mill. Tonkin. — Diffère du précédent (P. curtelineatus de Chine), en outre de la coloration, par le prothorax plus long et nettement prolongé en arc en avant.’ No type specimens of this taxon were found in the Pic collection at MNHN, and no specimens that would match the above description could be detected in the studied material.

**Plateros xalinhensis** Kazantsev, sp.n.

Figs 36, 135–136.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, [N] Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Mai Chan Distr., Xa Linh, 1120 m, 20°44´N 104°55´E, 23–24.IV.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg. (ICM); paratype, ♂, same label; paratype, ♂, [N] Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., Mai Chan Distr., Pa Co, 1100–1200 m, 20°45´N 104°54´E, 27–28.IV.2002, S. Belokobylsky leg. (ICM and ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to black; antennomere 2 light brown; elytral vestiture dark red (Fig. 36).

Vertex with conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence and two deep minute excavations at its bottom. Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 1.3 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, almost truncate anteriorly. Palps slender; ultimate palpmomeres somewhat longer than wide, slightly widening distally, obliquely truncate and flattened at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute...
lamina. Antennae attaining to elytral third fifths, pilose; antennomere 3 ca. 3 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with moderately long sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 36).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.7 times wider than long, trap-ezoidal, slightly bisinuate basally and noticeably semi-circu-larly produced anteriorly, with inconspicuous acute posterior and noticeable blunt anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, truncate at apex (Fig. 36).

Elytra long, ca. 3.4 times longer than at humeri, parallel-sided; with four almost equally developed primary costae, not much different from secondary ones; interstices with even rows of subquadrate cells; pubescence relatively scarce, short and decumbent (Fig. 36).

Lips slender; femorae and tibiae narrow, subequal in length (Fig. 36).

Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow phallobase and con-tiguous phallobasal lateral plates; median lobe slender, al-most straight, slightly gradually narrowed distally, bent in distal half and somewhat widened before apex (Figs 135–136).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes somewhat smaller and antennae slightly shorter and somewhat less pilose.

Length: 5.3–7.0 mm. Width (humerally): 1.4–1.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the locality where the type series was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. Plateros salinhensis sp. n. may be distin-guished from the somewhat resembling it in the shape of the aedeagus P. planatus by the more robust and straight, with less widened distally median lobe (Figs 135–136), as well as by the different body form and coloration (Fig. 36).

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Vietnam.

Discussion

The aedeagus in the Indochinese species of Plateros shows quite a remarkable range of diversity. Its phallobase in most species is narrow and elongate, with contiguous medially lateral plates indicated by sutures (e.g., Fig. 181). Rarely, instead of bifurcating somewhere in the middle of the phal-lobase, these sutures seemingly represent a single median su-ture (Fig. 175). Sometimes, the lateral plates, although approx-imate, are not contiguous (e.g., Figs 85, 137); sometimes any sutures related to these plates are obsolete, but the phallobase remains narrow and elongate (Fig. 129). In one species, however, the phallobase is roundish, about as wide as long, and the sutures presenting presumably vestiges of the lateral plates are widely separated (Fig. 143).

The median lobe of the aedeagus is also fairly variable, from symmetric (e.g., Figs 87, 89) to slightly asymmetric (e.g., Figs 101, 107) to slightly spiral (e.g., Figs 137, 177) and corkscrew-like (e.g., Figs 169, 179, 181). The latter, corkscrew-like structures are characteristic of only oriental Plateros and seem to be absent in other regions, although extremely asymmetric and slightly spiral forms have been recorded in other major hotspots of the genus, i.e., in Sub-Saharan Africa and South America [Kazantsev, 2011; 2018]. In most cases the corkscrew-like aedeagi are correlated with

ramose antennae (e.g., Figs 58, 59); however, species with longest antennal rami (e.g., Figs 44, 61) tend to have only slightly twisted aedeagi (e.g., Figs 151–152, 177–178), while some species with conspicuously corkscrew-like median lobes have only dentate antennae (e.g., Figs 62–63).

Acknowledgements. It is my pleasant duty to express gratitude to the late Dr. Oleg Nikolaevich Kabakov (S.-Petersburg) for the generous donation of a part of the Lycidae from his collection, as well as to Dr. Dmitry Fedorenko, Dr. Lev Medvedev, Mr. Viktor Siniaev, Dr. Nikita Vikhrev (Moscow) and Mr. Carolus Holzschuh (Villach, Austria) for the additional material from Indochina that yielded new Plateros species. I would also like to thank Dr. Patrick Grootaert (Institut Royal de Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles), Dr. Matthias Hartmann (Natural Museum, Erfurt), Dr. Boris Korotyaev (Zoological Institute, St. Peters burg) and Dr. Jean Menier (Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris) through whose courtesy I was able to study the Lycidae material under their care.

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