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New „yellow“ *Borboresthes* (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae) species from China and Oriental Region

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Abstract. *Borboresthes jendeki* sp. nov., *Borboresthes jindrai* sp. nov., *Borboresthes jizuensis* sp. nov., *Borboresthes kubani* sp. nov., *Borboresthes maguanensis* sp. nov., *Borboresthes phongsalyensis* sp. nov., *Borboresthes phuphanensis* sp. nov., *Borboresthes tamdaoensis* sp. nov. and *Borboresthes yunnanensis* sp. nov. are described. *Borboresthes brevesuturalis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov., *Borboresthes cinctipennis* (Pic, 1909) comb. nov., *Borboresthes nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov., *Borboresthes obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov., *Borboresthes signatipennis signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov. and *Borboresthes signatipennis subinnota* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov. are transfered as transformed species from the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801. All species are illustrated and keyed with other „yellow“ species of the genus *Borboresthes* s. str. Redescriptions of the species *B. brevesuturalis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov., *B. cinctipennis* (Pic, 1909) comb. nov., *B. fokienensis* Pic, 1922, *B. fouqueti* Pic, 1934, *B. impressithorax* Pic, 1922, *B. nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov., *B. obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov. and *B. rufosuturalis* Pic, 1934 are added. New synonyms for *B. signatipennis signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov. are added (*B. picta* Borchmann, 1929 syn. nov. and *B. signatipennis subinnota* (Pic, 1926) syn. nov.). The species are divided into three groups – the first – *Borboresthes impressithorax* group with body broadly oval, egg-shaped and elytra broadest near half, includes the species: *B. impressithorax* Pic, 1922, *B. fokienensis* Pic, 1922, *B. fouqueti* Pic, 1934, *B. jaegeri* Novák, 2005, *B. jendeki* sp. nov., *B. maguanensis* sp. nov., *B. nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov., *B. rufosuturalis* Pic, 1934, *B. signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov., *B. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. and *B. turaensis* Novák, 2005. The second group – *Borboresthes obliquefasciata* group with body elongate, narrowly oval and elytra more than 2.2 times longer than wide, includes the species: *B. obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov., *B. kubani* sp. nov., *B. phongsalyensis* sp. nov. and *B. yunnanensis* sp. nov. The third group - *Borboresthes cinctipennis* group with pronotum at base slightly narrower than elytra, includes the species: *B. cinctipennis* (Pic, 1909) comb. nov., *B. brevesuturalis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov., *B. brunneopictus* Borchmann, 1942, *B. haucki* Novák, 2005, *B. jindrai* sp. nov., *B. jizuensis* sp. nov., *B. neptis* Borchmann, 1942 and *B. phuphanensis* sp. nov. New distributional data are added for *B. fokienensis* Pic, 1922 - new for China: Guizhou; for *B. impressithorax* Pic, 1922 - new for China: Sichuan; for *B. signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov. - new to Indonesia (Borneo, Jawa, Kalimantan), Laos, Malaysia and Thailand.

INTRODUCTION

Fairmaire (1897) described the genus *Borboresthes* Fairmaire, 1897 with *Borboresthes cruralis* Marseul, 1876 as a type species from the territory of Japan, Taiwan and Far East, and *Borboresthes fuliginosus* Fairmaire, 1897 from Japan, Taiwan, Sichuan and Western Plateau of China. Species of this new genus are similar to the species of the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801 or *Hymenalia* Mulsant, 1856; they differ mainly by oval or narrowly oval, egg-shaped body, by narrow, filiform antennae with antennomere 3 approximately as long as antennomere 4 and semicircular pronotum near base as wide as or very slightly narrower than base of elytra;

while *Allecula* species with body elongate, antennae almost broader, antennomere 3 often shorter than antennomere 4 and base of pronotum distinctly narrower than base of elytron and *Hymenalia* species of the eastern Palaearctic region with antennomeres 3-10 wider and distinctly serrate, pronotum almost not semicircular. Species of this genus are distributed in the Eastern and South Eastern Palaearctic Regions and in the Oriental Region. Borchmann (1910) knew only 2 species, Mader (1928) listed 7 and Novák & Pettersson (2008) knew 43 species of this genus from Palaearctic Region, from Oriental Region we know further near 40 subsequent species. Most of them are dark, black or brown species; a little of them are pale brown or yellow and I called them „yellow" *Borboresthes.* From Palaearctic Region, Mader (1928) listed 2 species and Novák & Pettersson (2008) 5 species; further Pic (1934) described the species *Borboresthes fouqueti* Pic, 1934 from Tonkin. Later, Borchmann described the species *B. brunneopictus* Borchmann, 1942 and *B. neptis* Borchmann, 1942 from Burma and *B. picta* Borchmann, 1929 (= syn. nov. for *B. signatipennis signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov.) and Novák (2005) *B. haucki* Novák, 2005 from Laos, *B. jaegeri* Novák, 2005 from Nepal and *B. turaensis* Novák, 2005 from India-Meghalaya.

Nine new species - *Borboresthes jendeki* sp. nov., *Borboresthes kubani* sp. nov. and *Borboresthes phuphanensis* sp. nov. from Laos and *Borboresthes phongsalyensis* sp. nov. from Laos and Thailand, *Borboresthes jindrai* sp. nov. from China (Shaanxi and Hubei), *Borboresthes jizuensis* sp. nov. and *Borboresthes yunnanensis* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Borboresthes maguanensis* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan) and North Vietnam and *Borboresthes tamdaoensis* sp. nov. from north Vietnam are described. All new species are illustrated and keyed with other „yellow" species of the genus *Borboresthes* s. str. *Borboresthes brevesuturalis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov., *Borboresthes cinctipennis* (Pic, 1909) comb. nov., *Borboresthes nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov., *Borboresthes obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov., *Borboresthes signatipennis signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov. and *Borboresthes signatipennis subinnota* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov. are transferred as transformed species from the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801. The species *B. brevesuturalis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov., *B. cinctipennis* (Pic, 1909) comb. nov., *B. impressithorax* Pic, 1922, *B. fokienensis* Pic, 1922, *B. fouqueti* Pic, 1934, *B. nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov., *B. obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov. are redescribed. New synonyms for *B. signatipennis signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov. are (*B. picta* Borchmann, 1929 syn. nov. and *B. signatipennis subinnota* (Pic, 1926) syn. nov.).

Yellow species are divided into three groups - the first one - *Borboresthes impressithorax* group with body broadly oval, egg-shaped and elytra broadest near half, includes the species: *B. impressithorax* Pic, 1922 and *B. fokienensis* Pic, 1922, *B. fouqueti* Pic, 1934, *B. jaegeri* Novák, 2005, *B. jendeki* sp. nov., *B. maguanensis* sp. nov., *B. nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov., *B. rufosuturalis* Pic, 1934, *B. signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov., *B. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. and *B. turaensis* Novák, 2005. The second group – *Borboresthes obliquefasciata* group with body elongate, narrowly oval and elytra more than 2.2 times longer than wide, includes the species: *B. obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov. and *B. kubani* sp. nov., *B. phongsalyensis* sp. nov. and *B. yunnanensis* sp. nov. The third group - *Borboresthes cinctipennis* group with pronotum at base slightly narrower than elytra, includes the species: *B. cinctipennis* (Pic, 1909) comb. nov., *B. brevesuturalis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov.,

B. brunneopictus Borchmann, 1942, *B. haucki* Novák, 2005, *B. jindrai* sp. nov., *B. jizuensis* sp. nov., *B. neptis* Borchmann, 1942 and *B. phuphanensis* sp. nov.

New distributional data are added for *B. fokienensis* Pic, 1922 - new for China: Guizhou; for *B. impressithorax* Pic, 1922 - new for China: Sichuan; for *B. signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov. - new to Indonesia (Borneo, Java, Kalimantan), Laos, Malaysia and Thailand.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two important morphometric characteristics used for the descriptions of species of the subfamily Alleculinae are employed as follows: the 'ocular index' dorsally (Campbell & Marshall, 1964), calculated by measuring the minimum distance between the eyes and dividing this value by the maximum dorsal width across eyes, the quotient resulting from this division being converted into an index by multiplying by 100, and the 'pronotal index' dorsally (Campbell, 1965), the ratio of the length of the pronotum along the midline to the width at the posterior angles, this ratio being multiplied by 100 for convenience.

The following codens are used in the paper:

APEG private collection of Andreas Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany;
DHBC private collection of David Hauck, Brno, Czech Republic;
MNHN collection of Muséum National d´Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;
NMBS collection of Naturhistorische museum, Basel, Switzerland;
NMDG collection of Naturkundes Museum Dresden, Germany;
NMEG collection of Naturkundes Museum Erfurt, Germany;
SMNS collection of Staatlisches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Germany;
VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Prague, Czech Republic;
ZMUH collection of Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum der Universität Hamburg, Germany.

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with soft imaging system Analysis.

Measurements of body parts and corresponding abbreviations used in text are as follows:

AL total antennae length
BL maximum body length
EL maximum elytral length
EW maximum elytral width
HL maximum length of head (visible part)
HW maximum width of head
OI ocular index dorsally
PI pronotal index dorsally
PL maximum pronotal length
PW pronotal width at base (between posterior angles)
RLA ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex (3=1.00)
RL/WA ratios of length / maximum width of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex
RLT ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1-5 respectively 1-4 from base to apex (1=1.00)

bh black handwritten
pb printed in black
Slash (/) separates data in different rows on locality labels, double slash (//) separates data on different labels.

TAXONOMY

Catalogue of the „yellow" species of the genus *Borboresthes* Fairmaire, 1897

genus *Borboresthes* Fairmaire, 1897: 253; type species *Allecula cruralis* Marseul, 1876

brevesuturalis (Pic, 1922: 17) comb. nov. (*Allecula*) Tonkin
brunneopictus Borchmann, 1942: 28 Burma
cinctipennis (Pic, 1909: 19) comb. nov. (*Allecula*) China: Southwestern Territory, Taiwan and Yunnan
fokienensis Pic, 1922: 24 China: Fujian, Guizhou
fouqueti Pic, 1934a: 82 Tonkin
haucki Novák, 2005: 123 Laos
impressithorax Pic, 1922: 24 China: Yunnan, Sichuan
jaegeri Novák, 2005: 126 Nepal
jendeki sp. nov. Laos
jindrai sp. nov. China: Shaanxi, Hubei
jizuensis sp. nov. China: Yunnan
kubani sp. nov. Laos
maguanensis sp. nov. China: Yunnan
neptis Borchmann, 1942: 29 Burma
nuceipennis (Fairmaire, 1893: 322) comb. nov. (*Allecula*) Tonkin
obliquefasciata (Pic, 1926: 29) comb. nov. (*Allecula*) China: Yunnan
phongsalyensis sp. nov. Laos, Thailand
phuphanensis sp. nov. Laos
rufosuturalis Pic, 1934b: 21 China: Yunnan
signatipennis (Pic, 1914: 45) comb. nov. (*Allecula*) Indonesia (Borneo, Jawa, Kalimantan, Sumatra) Laos, Malaysia, Thailand
= *picta* Borchmann, 1929: 31 syn. nov. Indonesia (Sumatra)
= *signatipennis subinnota* (Pic, 1926: 30) comb. nov. (*Allecula*); syn. nov. Tonkin: Hoa Binh
tamdaoensis sp. nov. North Vietnam
turaensis Novák, 2005: 128 India: Meghalaya
yunnanensis sp. nov. China: Yunnan

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF „YELLOW" *BORBORESTHES*

1 (2) Pronotum at base slightly narrower than base of elytra 3
2 (1) Pronotum at base as broad as base of elytra 17
3 (4) Posterior angles of pronotum rectangular or slightly sharp-angled. 5

4 (3) Posterior angles of pronotum roundly obtuse-angled 9
5 (6) Anterior fourth of elytron unicolored pale brown. Burma. Habitus as in Fig. 27. .... *Borboresthes neptis* Borchmann, 1942
6 (5) Anterior fourth of elytron bicolour 7
7 (8) Dark brown spot of elytra broadest near half. Burma. Habitus as in Fig. 2. .... *Borboresthes brunneopictus* Borchmann, 1942
8 (7) Dark brown spot of elytra broadest near base of elytra. Laos. ..... *Borboresthes haucki* Novák, 2005
9 (10) Elytral suture ochre yellow. China: Yunnan. Habitus as in Fig. 15; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 16; Aedeagus as in Figs 17 and 18. ..... *Borboresthes jizuensis* sp. nov.
10 (9) Elytral suture dark brown 11
11 (12) Borders of dark brown spot distinct. China: Yunnan. Habitus as in Fig. 3. .... *Borborethes cinctipennis* (Pic, 1909) comb. nov.
12 (11) Borders of dark brown spot indistinct 13
13 (14) Pronotum glabrous, elytra with a few setae. China: Schaanxi, Hubei. Habitus as in Fig. 11; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 12; Aedeagus as in Figs 13 and 14. ..... *Borboresthes jindrai* sp. nov.
14 (13) Pronotum and elytra with distinct and dense pale brown setation 15
15 (16) Punctures of pronotum shallow, punctures in elytral striae distinctly touching one another. Laos. Habitus as in Fig. 34; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 35; Aedeagus as in Figs 36 and 37..... ..... *Borboresthes phuphanensis* sp. nov.
16 (15) Punctures of pronotum coarse and deep, punctures in elytral striae with narrow but distinct interspaces. Tonkin. Habitus as in Fig. 1 ..... *Borboresthes brevesuturalis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov.
17 (18) Body broadly oval, egg-shaped ..... …… 19
18 (17) Body elongate, narrowly oval 39
19 (20) Elytra unicolored pale brown 21
20 (17) Elytra bicolored 23
21 (22) Pronotum reddish-brown, punctures in elytral striae small-sized, intervals between punctures in elytral striae approximately as long as diameter of punctures. China: Fujian, Guizhou. Habitus as in Fig. 4. .... *Borboresthes fokienensis* Pic, 1922
22 (21) Pronotum dark brown, punctures in elytral striae medium-sized, punctures almost touching. China: Yunnan. Habitus as in Fig. 28 ..... *Borboresthes nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov.
23 (24) Only elytral suture dark 25
24 (23) Elytron with dark spots 33
25 (26) Pronotum dark brown, punctures of pronotum coarse and deep 27
26 (25) Pronotum reddish-brown, punctures of pronotum shallow 29
27 (28) Space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 1. Laos, North Vietnam. Habitus as in Fig. 7; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 8; Aedeagus as in Figs 9 and 10. .... *Borboresthes jendeki* sp. nov.
28 (27) Space between eyes broader, as broad as antennomere 1 long. North Vietnam. Habitus as in Fig. 40; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 41; Aedeagus as in Figs 42 and 43. ..... *Borboresthes tamdaoensis* sp. nov.
29 (30) Elytra glabrous, brilliant, with a few setae 31
30 (29) Elytra more dull, with dense pale brown setation. China: Yunnan, Sichuan. Habitus as in Fig. 6. ....*Borboresthes impressithorax* Pic, 1922
31 (32) Elytral striae with large and deep punctures. China: Yunnan. Habitus as in Fig. 38. ....*Borboresthes rufosuturalis* Pic, 1934
32 (31) Elytral striae with small and shallow punctures. China: Yunnan. Habitus as in Fig. 23; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 24; Aedeagus as in Figs 25 and 26. ..... *Borboresthes maguanensis* sp. nov.
33 (34) Small species with irregular dark spots, body length shorter than 5 mm. Indonesia (Borneo, Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra) Laos, Malaysia, Thailand. Habitus as in Fig. 39. ....*Borboresthes signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov.
34 (33) Large species, longer than 6 mm 35
35 (36) Posterior angles of pronotum rectangular, elytral epipleura paler than ventral side of body. Nepal. 37
36 (35) Posterior angles of pronotum finely sharp-angled, elytral epipleura with colour identical to that of ventral part of body. Tonkin. Habitus as in Fig. 5. ..... *Borboresthes fouqueti* Pic, 1934
37 (38) Posterior angles of pronotum roundly rectangular, punctures in elytral striae large. Nepal. .... *Borboresthes jaegeri* Novák, 2005

38 (37) Posterior angles of pronotum rectangular, punctures in elytral striae small. India: Meghalaya. .... *Borboresthes turaensis* Novák, 2005

39 (40) Elytra unicolored. Laos. Habitus as in Fig. 19; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 20; Aedeagus as in Figs 21 and 22. ..... *Borboresthes kubani* sp. nov.

40 (39) Elytra bicolored 41

41 (42) Elytra with dark spots. China: Yunnan. Habitus as in Fig. 44; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 45; Aedeagus as in Figs 46 and 47. ..... *Borboresthes yunnanensis* sp. nov.

42 (41) Elytra with „V“ spot 43

43 (44) „V“ spot distinct, posterior angles of pronotum broadly roundly obtuse-angled, space between eyes as long as diameter of each eye. China: Yunnan. Habitus as in Fig. 29. .... *Borboresthes obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov.

44 (43) „V“ spot indistinct, posterior angles slightly obtuse-angled, space between eyes as long as diameter of both eyes together. Laos, Thailand. Habitus as in Fig. 30; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 31; Aedeagus as in Figs 32 and 33. ..... *Borboresthes phongsalyensis* sp. nov.

Borboresthes brevesuturalis (Pic, 1922) comb. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Allecula brevesuturalis Pic, 1922: 17

Type locality. Tonkin.

Type material. Holotype (♂) by monotypy labelled: white label ‘1222’ [bh] // white label ‘Ghapu?’ [bh] // white label ‘type’ [bh] // red label ‘TYPE’ [pb] // ‘Allecula / brevesuturalis / nsp’[bh], (MNHN).

Type condition. Body of holotype glued on white label as in Fig. 1. Right antenna incomplete (antennomeres 1-8); both posterior tarsi incomplete, left middle leg glued under body.

Redescription. Body elongate, narrowly oval, habitus as in Fig. 1, distinctly belonging to the *cinctipennis* group from pale yellowish-brown to pale brown, BL 6.24 mm. Broadest near elytral half, BL / EW ratio 2.88. Head pale reddish-brown with pale brown setation and microgranulation, shallow punctuation, shiny. HL 0. 86 mm, HW 0.99 mm. Eyes large, transverse, with deep excision. Space between eyes relatively broad. OI equal to 40.00. Antennae filiform, antennomeres narrow, with pale brown setation from antennomere 1 to antennomere 7 pale brown; from the end of antennomere 7 to antennomere 11 dark brown and slightly broader than antennomere 1-7. Antennomere 2 shortest. Maxillary palpus pale brown with pale brown setation, slightly shiny. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped, broadly triangular. Base of pronotum slightly narrower than base of elytra. Pronotum pale reddish-brown with long and dense pale brown setation and shallow, medium-sized punctures; intervals between punctures broad. Base distinctly bisinuate, basal angles roundly obtuse-angled,

Fig. 1: *Borboresthes brevesuturalis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov.: 1- Habitus of holotype.

margins conspicuous in their entire length. Lateral margins straight, parallel in posterior half, in anterior half regularly rounded. PL 0.79 mm, PW 1.52 mm, PI equal to 52.10. Ventral side of body brown. Elytra pale yellowish-brown with brown spot reaching up from suture to second elytral interval up to three quarters of elytral length, then reaching only up to first elytral interval and with brown ultimate elytral interval from quarter of elytra to end. Elytra with pale brown setation and rows of medium-sized punctures in elytral striae; intervals between punctures in elytral striae very narrow. Elytral intervals slightly rounded with small-sized, sparse and shallow punctures, with microgranulation. EL 4.59 mm, EW 2.17 mm, ratio EL / EW 2.12. Elytral epipleura well-developed, pale reddish-brown, regularly narrowing to first abdominal ventrite, then leads parallel. Legs pale yellowish-brown with short pale brown setation. Anterior tarsomeres 3 and 4 distinctly broadened and lobed. Both anterior tarsal claws with 13 visible teeth.

Distribution. Tonkin.

Borboresthes brunneopictus Borchmann, 1942
(Fig. 2)

Borboresthes brunneopictus Borchmann, 1942: 28.

Type locality. N. E. Burma, Kambaiti.

Type material. Holotype: N. E. BURMA / Kambaiti, 7000 ft., / 28/5, R. Malaise // Sammlung F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5. 1943. / Museum Hamburg, (ZMUH).

Remarks. Habitus as in Fig. 2, body elongate, narrowly oval. Base of pronotum slightly narrower than base of elytra; species distinctly belongs to the *cinctipennis* group. OI equal to 62.40. PI equal to 55.76. Ratio EL / EW 1.83, ratio BL / EW 2.52.

Distribution. Burma.

Fig. 2: *Borboresthes brunneopictus* Borchmann, 1942: 2- Habitus of holotype.

Borboresthes cinctipennis (Pic, 1909) comb. nov.
(Fig. 3)

Allecula cinctipennis Pic, 1909: 19.

Type locality. China: Yunnan.

Type material. Holotype (♂) by monotypy labelled: white label 'Yunnan' [pb] // white label 'pass in coll / Fairmaire' [bh] // white label 'type' [bh] // red label 'TYPE' [pb] // 'cinctipennis / Pic' [bh], (MNHN).

Type condition. Body of holotype glued on white label as in Fig. 3. Right antenna missed, left antenna incomplete (antennomeres 1-5 present); posterior legs and left middle leg missed, anterior legs and right middle leg glued under body.

Other material examined. (1 ♂): CHINA – YUNNAN / KUMING-25°4´N 102°35´E / 21.vi.-23.vi.1998 / lgt. E. Kučera, (VNPC); (5 ♂♂ 10 ♀♀): CHINA: Yunnan / KUNMING (Western / Hills), 9.vii.1990 / L. &M. Bocák lgt., (NMBS, VNPC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): YUNNAN 1800-2000 m / 25.04N 101.55E /YIPINGLANG 17-20.vi. / Vít Kubáň leg. 1994, (NMBS); (1 ♀): YUNNAN 1800-2500 m / 25.10N 100.21E / WEISHAN mt. / 22-25/vi.92 / Vít Kubáň leg., (NMBS).

Redescription. Body small, elongate, narrowly oval, habitus as in Fig. 3, from yellow to brown, BL 4.74 mm. Broadest near elytral half, BL / EW 2.73. Head pale reddish-brown with pale brown setation, setation of anterior part dense, without conspicuous punctuation, clypeus with microgranulation. Posterior part of head with sparse pale brown setation and behind eyes with medium-sized, shallow punctures. HL 0. 59 mm, HW 0.81 mm. Eyes dark, transverse, with deep excision. Vertex between eyes broad. OI equal to 57.02. Antennae filiform, narrow with sparse, pale brown setation and with microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shorter than antennomeres 1. Maxillary palpus pale brown, ultimate palpomere axe-shaped, broadly triangular with dense pale brown setation. Pronotum at base slightly narrower than base of elytra, pale reddish-brown with short, pale brown setation and coarse, large-sized punctures; intervals between punctures very narrow. Base distinctly bisinuate, basal angles roundly obtuse-angled, margins conspicuous in their entire length, only in the middle of anterior part not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins fine, straight, parallel in posterior half, in anterior half regularly rounded. PL 0.83 mm, PW 1.21 mm, PI equal to 68.62. Ventral side of body pale brown with distinct punctuation, punctures relatively sparse, medium-sized, punctures with pale brown setae. Elytra bicolour, with relatively sparse and short pale brown setation, setae of posterior part and near sides long, suture, elytral intervals 1-4 near base, 1-3 up to 5/6 of elytral length, then 2 or 1 elytral intervals, lateral margins and ultimate interval from half to 3/4 of elytral length brown, rest of elytra yellow. Elytra with rows of medium-sized punctures in elytral striae; intervals between punctures as long as diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly rounded with small-sized, sparse and shallow punctures. EL 3.33 mm, EW 1.74 mm, ratio EL / EW 1.91. Elytral epipleura well-developed, brown, regularly narrowing to first abdominal ventrite, then leads parallel, anterior half with medium-sized punctures. Legs pale yellowish-brown with short pale brown setation.

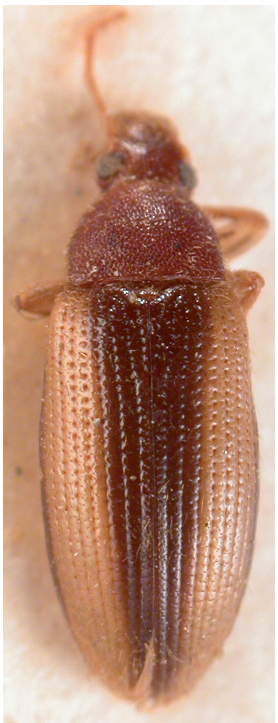


Fig. 3: *Borboresthes cinctipennis* (Pic, 1909) comb. nov.: 3- Habitus of holotype.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

Borboresthes fokienensis Pic, 1922
(Fig. 4)

Borboresthes fokienensis Pic, 1922: 24.

Type locality. China: Fujian.

Type material. Holotype by monotypy labelled: white label 'Fokien' [pb] // white label 'Allecula près / nuceipennis / Frm' [bh] // white label 'Allecula / diluta / ??? / type' [bh] // red label 'TYPE' [pb] // 'Borboresthes / fokienensis / nsp' [bh], (MNHN).

Type condition. Body of holotype glued on white label as in Fig. 4. Left antenna missed, right antenna incomplete (antennomeres 1-6 present); right middle leg and left posterior leg with incomplete tarsi, left middle leg and right anterior leg glued under body, left anterior leg missed.

Other material examined. (6 ♂♂ 1 ♀): labelled: CHINA - Guizhou; 21.-26.v.1995; 60 km N of KAILI, SHIBING-YUNTAI SHAN, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (1 ♂): CH-Guizhou NE, 17.v.-3.vi.1995, 20 km NW of Jiangkou, FANJING SHAN-Kuaichang, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC).

Fig. 4: *Borboresthes fokiensis* Pic, 1922: 4- Habitus of holotype.

Redescription. Body broadly oval, egg-shaped, habitus as in Fig. 4, distinctly belonging to *impressithorax* group, from pale yellowish-brown to pale reddish-brown, BL 8.71 mm. Broadest near elytral half; ratio BL / EW 2.88. Head small, relatively narrow, with pale brown setation, shiny with microgranulation and dense, small-sized, shallow punctures, posterior half reddish-brown, anterior part and clypeus pale brown. HL 1.07 mm, HW 1.30 mm. Eyes large, transverse, with deep excision. Space between eyes relatively broad. OI equal to 42.93. Antennae filiform, antennomeres narrow, unicolored pale brown with pale brown setation. Antennomere 2 shortest. Maxillary palpus pale brown with short pale brown setation, slightly shiny. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped, broadly triangular. Pronotum broad, transverse, semicircular, reddish-brown, with long pale brown setation, shiny. Base of pronotum as broad as base of elytra. Surface with microgranulation, densely punctate, punctures relatively large, interspaces between punctures narrow. PW / HW ratio 1.80, longest at the middle, PL 1.15 mm, PW 2.31 mm, PI equal to 49.85. Borders complete in their entire length, posterior margin bisinuate, posterior angles distinctly obtuse-angled, lateral margins regularly rounded. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin rounded. Elytra oval, shiny, unicolored pale brown, with long and dense pale brown setation; EL 6.50 mm, EW 3.03 mm, ratio EL / EW 2.15. Elytral interspaces slightly vaulted, with microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Elytral striae with rows of small punctures, larger than punctures in elytral interspaces. Elytral epipleura well-developed, shiny, concolorous

with elytron, evenly narrowing with row of large punctures in basal half, in apical half before abdominal ventrite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex. Scutellum broadly triangular with rounded apex, dark brown. Legs pale brown, with dense, pale brown setation, Anterior and middle tarsomeres 2-4, and posterior tarsomeres 3 broadened and lobed. Both anterior tarsal claws with 11 visible teeth.

Distribution. China: Yunnan. New for Guizhou.

Borboresthes fouqueti Pic, 1934
(Fig. 5)

Borboresthes fouqueti Pic, 1934: 82.

Type locality. Tonkin, Pho - vi.

Type material. Holotype by monotypy labelled: white label 'Pho-vi / 6. 1907' [bh] // white label 'cf Fouquet' [bh] // white label 'type' [bh] // red label 'TYPE' [pb] // 'Borboresthes / fouqueti nsp' [bh], (MNHN).

Type condition. Body of holotype glued on white label as in Fig. 5. Right antenna incomplete (antennomeres 1-8 present); right middle leg missed, right anterior leg glued under body.

Fig. 5: *Borboresthes fouqueti* Pic, 1934: 5- Habitus of holotype.

Redescription. Body broadly oval, egg-shaped, habitus as in Fig. 5, distinctly belonging to *impressithorax* group, from pale yellowish-brown to brown, BL 7.63 mm. Broadest near elytral half, BL / EW 2.56. Head reddish-brown with microgranulation, anterior half and clypeus paler than posterior half. Setation pale brown, sparse and short, punctuation dense, punctures shallow, small-sized. HL 1.03 mm, HW 1.05 mm. Eyes large, transverse, with deep excision. Vertex between eyes relatively broad. OI equal to 56.80. Antennae filiform, antennomeres narrow, pale brown with pale brown setation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3-11 long. Maxillary palpus pale brown, darker than antennae, with pale brown setation. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped, broadly triangular. Pronotum broad, transverse, reddish-brown with microgranulation and long and dense pale brown setation and shallow, small-sized punctuation. Base distinctly bisinuate, basal angles slightly obtuse-angled, margins conspicuous in their entire length, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins regularly narrowing in posterior half, in anterior half regularly rounded. Anterior angles indistinct. PL 1.00 mm, PW 2.26 mm, PI equal to 44.24. Ventral side of body brown. Elytra bicolour, with pale brown setation, pale brown with brown cross-shaped spot in middle, reaching up from suture to second elytral interval. Lateral margins of elytra with brown spot broadening in middle, reaching up to three fourth

of elytral length. Elytra with rows of large-sized punctures in elytral striae; intervals between punctures in elytral striae very narrow. Elytral intervals slightly rounded with small-sized, sparse and shallow punctures and with microgranulation. EL 5.60 mm, EW 2.98 mm, ratio EL / EW 1.88. Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish-brown, regularly narrowing to first abdominal ventrite, then leads parallel. Legs pale brown with short and dense pale brown setation. Anterior tarsomeres 3 and 4 distinctly broadened and lobed.

Distribution. Tonkin.

Borboresthes haucki Novák, 2005

Borboresthes haucki Novák, 2005: 123.

Type locality. Laos, Hua Phan, Phu Phan Mt.

Type material. Holotype ♂ labelled: „LAOS - NE; HUA PHAN prov.; BAN SALUEI; Phu Phan Mt.; 20 15´N 104 02´E; 1500-2000 m; 26.iv.-11.v.2001; D. Hauck leg.“, (VNPC).

Remarks. For figures of *B. haucki* see Novák 2005: 125 (1- habitus of male holotype; 2- habitus of female; 6- head and pronotum of male holotype; 9- punctuation of elytron; 12- aedeagus from dorsal view; 13- aedeagus from lateral view). Base of pronotum slightly narrower than base of elytra; the species belongs to the *cinctipennis* group.

Distribution. Laos.

Borboresthes impressithorax Pic, 1922
(Fig. 6)

Borboresthes impressithorax Pic, 1922: 24.

Type locality. China (Yunnan).

Type material. Holotype by monotypy labelled: white label ‘Lunnonction? /Yunnan’ [bh] // red label ‘TYPE’ [pb] // white label ‘impressithorax / Pic’ [bh], (MNHN).

Type condition. Body of holotype glued on white label as in Fig. 6. Right antenna missed (only antennomere 1 present), left antenna complete (antennomeres 8-11 glued). Posterior legs and right middle leg complete, rest glued. Anterior half of left elytron and abdomen partly destroyed by Anthrenus.

Other material examined. (1 specimen): white label ‘Yunnan / fou’ [pb] // white label ‘Borboresthes / impressithorax / Pic’ [bh], (MNHN); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): China - Sichuan / 12-14 July 1995 / Baoxing, 100 km N of Yaan / Zd. Jindra lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): CHINA, Sichuan 27.vi.-2.vii. / Jiulonggounear Dayi 1995 / (=Chongqing Valley) / cca 60 km W of Chengdu / 31°00´N 103°30´E / M. Trýzna et O. Šafránek lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♀): CHINA, S Sichuan 27.VII. / Daliang Shan mts., 1997 / road Meigu - Leibo / pass 15 km NE *Meigu* / 28°25´N, 103°17´E / Jaroslav Turna leg., (VNPC).

Redescription. Body broadly oval, egg-shaped, habitus as in Fig. 6, from pale brown to reddish-brown, BL 9.86 mm. Broadest near elytral half, BL / EW ratio 2.68. Head reddish-brown with pale brown setation and microgranulation, shallow punctuation, punctures small-sized. HL 1.22 mm, HW 1.46 mm. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised. Vertex between eyes relatively broad. OI equal to 58.97. Antennae filiform, antennomeres narrow with pale

brown setation. Antennomere 2 shortest, from antennomere 3 long and narrow. Maxillary palpus pale brown with short, pale brown setation. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped, broadly triangular. Pronotum broad, transverse, reddish-brown with pale brown setation and dense, shallow, small-sized punctures; intervals very narrow. Base as broad as base of elytra, distinctly bisinuate, basal angles roundly obtuse-angled, margins not conspicuous in the middle of posterior and anterior border. Lateral margins regularly narrowing in posterior half, in anterior half regularly rounded. PL 1.65 mm, PW 2.91 mm, PI equal to 56.80. Ventral side of body reddish-brown with pale brown setation. Elytra pale brown with pale brown setation, only suture reddish-brown. Elytra with rows of medium-sized punctures in elytral striae; intervals between punctures in elytral striae very narrow. Elytral intervals slightly rounded with small-sized, dense and shallow punctures, with microgranulation. EL 6.99 mm, EW 3.68 mm, ratio EL / EW 1.90. Elytral epipleura well-developed, pale brown with pale brown setation, regularly narrowing to first abdominal ventrite, then leads parallel. Legs pale brown with short pale brown setation.

Distribution. China: Yunnan. New to Sichuan.

Fig. 6: *Borboresthes impressithorax* Pic, 1922: 6- Habitus of holotype.

***Borboresthes jaegeri* Novák, 2005**

Borboresthes jaegeri Novák, 2005: 126.

Type locality. Nepal, Annapurna Mts.

Type material. Paratype (1 ♀): Nepal 1995 / Annapurna Mts. / lg. O. Jäger // Siklis, 2000 m / 4.viii. / Klopffang, (VNPC).

Remarks. For figures of *B. jaegeri* see Novák 2005: 127 (3- habitus of female holotype; 7- head and pronotum of holotype; 10- punctuation of elytron). Base of pronotum as broad as base of elytra. The species obviously belongs to the *impressithorax* group.

Distribution. Nepal.

***Borboresthes jendeki* sp. nov.**

(Figs 7-10)

Type locality. Laos centr., Bolikhamsai prov., Ban Nape - Kaew Nua Pass, N 18 22.3´; E 105 09.1 N.

Type material. Holotype ♂ labelled: LAOS centr., Bolikhamsai prov., / BAN NAPE - Kaew Nua Pass, / 18.4.-1.v.1998, alt. 600 m, / N 18°22.3´, E 105°09.1 N (GPS), / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC); Paratypes labelled:

(5 ♀♀) „same data as holotype“ (DHBC, VNPC); (1 ♂): N Vietnam, 21°27´N, 105°39´E / 70 km NW of Hanoi, Tam Dao / 9-19.v.1996, 900-1200 m / Dembický & Pacholátko leg., (VNPC); (1 ♂): N VIETNAM /Tonkin/ / TAMDAO /pr. Vinhphu/ / 2.- 11.vi.1985 / Vít. Kubáň leg., (NMBS); (1 ♂): N VIET NAM (Tonkin) / pr. Vinh Phu 1990 / TAM DAO 17.- 21.v. / Vít. Kubáň leg., (NMBS); (1 ♂): 6.-10.v.1990 TAM DAO / VINH PHU Distr. / N VIETNAM, 900 m / JAN HORÁK Leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Borboresthes jendeki sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2011'.

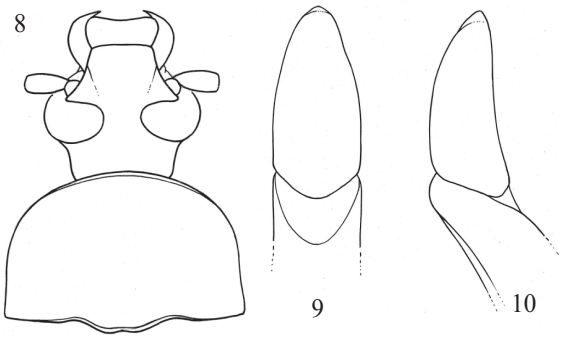
Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 7, distinctly belonging to *impressithorax* group. Body from pale reddish-brown to dark blackish-brown, BL 7.29 mm, widest near half of elytral length, EW 2.60 mm, BL / EW ratio 2.80.

Head (Fig. 8) small, relatively narrow, with microgranulation, slightly shiny, posterior part dark reddish-brown, with a few pale brown setae, anterior part and clypeus pale reddish-brown with long and dense pale brown setation. Margins of strong mandibles dark brown. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.17 mm, HW / PW ratio approximately 0.60. HL (visible part) 1.16 mm. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes relatively narrow. OI equal to 24.89. Punctuation of posterior part dense, punctures large and coarse, interspaces between punctures narrow, anterior part with small and shallow punctures.

Antenna. Relatively long, filiform, antennomeres narrow, AL 4.38 mm, AL / BL 0.60, unicolored pale brown with dense and relatively long pale brown setation and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny; antennomeres 4-11 dull, with medium-sized punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.80 : 0.43 : 1.00 : 1.92 : 1.31 : 1.23 : 1.26 : 1.33 : 1.19 : 1.21 : 1.36. RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 1.98 : 1.86 : 4.00 : 4.93 : 4.67 : 3.93 : 4.32 : 6.09 : 4.75 : 4.64 : 4.33.


7

Maxillary palpus unicolored pale brown, with sparse pale brown setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Setation of ultimate palpomere denser. Palpomeres narrow, slightly widened at apex, penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than palpomere 2. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular, axe-shaped.


8 9 10

Figs 7-10: *Borboresthes jendeki* sp. nov.: 7- Habitus of male holotype; 8- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 9- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 10- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Pronotum (Fig. 8) slightly transverse, semicircular, base as broad as base of elytra, dark brown, with long pale brown setation; PW / HW ratio 1.66, longest in the middle, PL 1.23 mm and widest at base, PW 1.93 mm. PI equal to 63.80. Borders complete in their entire length, only in the middle of anterior margin indistinct, posterior margin bisinuate, against scutellum straight, posterior angles distinctly obtuse-angled, lateral margins straight in basal half, regularly rounded in anterior half. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin slightly rounded. Surface with dense and coarse, large-sized punctures, interspaces very narrow with microgranulation.

Elytra broadly oval, egg-shaped, pale reddish-brown, with pale brown setation, suture finely darker, EL 4.90 mm, EW 2.60 mm, widest near half. EL / EW ratio equal to 1.89. Elytral interspaces distinctly vaulted, with microgranulation and very sparse and very small punctures. Elytral striae with rows of large-sized, deep and coarse punctures, interspaces between punctures in rows very narrow.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, shiny, concolorous with elytron, evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half before abdominal ventrite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex. Basal half with row of large punctures and sparse pale brown setation.

Scutellum small, triangular reddish-brown, with pale brown setation.

Legs unicolored brown, paler than ventral part of body, with dense, long, pale brown setation. Femora thicker than tibia. Anterior tarsomeres 3-4, middle tarsomeres 4 and posterior tarsomeres 3 broadened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.75 : 1.05 : 2.14 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.24 : 0.32 : 0.35 : 0.78 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.24 : 0.22 : 0.42 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 9 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark brown, shiny, with coarse, large punctures. Abdomen brown, ultimate and penultimate abdominal ventrites pale brown, with sparse, pale brown setation and sparse, shallow punctures and microgranulation. Ultimate abdominal ventrite with large, shallow impression in apex, penultimate abdominal ventrite with shallow impressions near sides.

Aedeagus (Figs 9 and 10). Pale brown with microgranulation. Basal piece rounded laterally, 2.56 times as long as apical piece. Apical piece broadly triangular with rounded top dorsally, bill-shaped laterally.

Female without distinct differences. AL / BL 0.60. Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 visible teeth.
RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.95 : 0.41 : 1.00 : 1.67 : 1.38 : 1.35 : 1.37 : 1.41 : 1.27 : 1.30 : 1.56.
RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.05 : 1.55 : 3.65 : 5.38 : 3.51 : 3.23 : 3.11 : 3.81 : 3.06 : 3.89 : 4.68.
RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.70 : 0.91 : 1.76 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.26 : 0.37 : 0.47 : 0.98 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.24 : 0.28 : 0.50 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses.
Males (n=5). BL 6.98 mm (6.66-7.29 mm); HL 1.13 mm (1.10-1.16 mm); HW 1.16 mm (1.15-1.17 mm); OI 22.56 (20.22-24.89); PL 1.12 mm (1.00-1.23 mm); PW 1.84 mm (1.75-1.93 mm); PI 60.77 (57.73-63.80); EL 4.73 mm (4.56-4.90 mm); EW 2.47 mm (2.33-2.60 mm). Females

(n=5) BL 6.84 mm (6.64-7.02 mm); HL 0.95 mm (0.85-1.05 mm); HW 1.06 mm (1.03-1.10 mm); OI 34.14 (28.45-37.83); PL 1.08 mm (0.97-1.13 mm); PW 1.87 mm (1.68-1.95 mm); PI 57.50 (55.50-58.57); EL 4.88 mm (4.08-4.95 mm); EW 2.49 mm (2.23-2.61 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Borboresthes jendeki* sp. nov. belongs to the first – *B. impressithorax* group, clearly differs from the species of *B. obliquefasciata* group and *B. cinctipennis* group by body broadly oval, egg-shaped, while species of the *B. obliquefasciata* group or *B. cinctipennis* group have body elongate, narrowly oval or pronotum at base distinctly narrower than base of elytra. *B. jendeki* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *B. fokienensis* Pic, 1922, *B. nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov., *B. fouqueti* Pic, 1934, *B. jaegeri* Novák, 2005, *B. turaensis* Novák, 2005 and *B. signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov. mainly by only suture dark, while *B. fokienensis*, *B. nuceipennis*, *B. fouqueti*, *B. jaegeri*, *B. turaensis* and *B. signatipennis* have elytra unicolored pale brown or with dark spots. *B. jendeki* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *B. maguanensis* sp. nov., *B. impressithorax* Pic, 1922 and *B. rufosuturalis* Pic,1934 mainly by pronotum dark brown with deep and coarse punctures, while *B. maguanensis*, *B. impressithorax* and *B. rufosuturalis* have pronotum reddish-brown and punctures shallow. *B. jendeki* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *B. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 1, while *B. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. has space between eyes broader, distinctly broader than length of antennomere 1.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of the collectors - Eduard Jendek - well-known specialist in Buprestidae.

Distribution. Laos, North Vietnam.

***Borboresthes jindrai* sp. nov.**
(Figs 11-14)

Type locality. China, Shaanxi prov., Qing Ling Shan Mts.

Type material. Holotype ♂ labelled: CHINA - Schaanxi prov. 11.vi.1998 / Qing Ling Shan Mts., 40 km SE / Taibai Shan Mts., Hon Zen Zi vill. / Cca 1200 m, , Zd. Jindra lgt., (VNPC); Paratypes labelled: (2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀): „same data as holotype“, (VNPC); (1 ♂): CHINA, W - HUBEI, 1300- / 2000 m, DASHENNONGJIA / massif - E slope / 31°24-30´/110°21-24´ / 28.vi.-5.vii.95 / L.+R.BUSINSKÝ lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): China, W Hubei, 20.-21.vi. / MYUYPING S. env. / 31.45N 110.4E, -1300m / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2003, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Borboresthes jindrai sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2011'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 11, base of pronotum distinctly narrower than base of elytra, distinctly belonging to *cinctipennis* group. Body elongate, narrowly oval, from pale brown to brown, BL 6.40 mm, widest near half of elytral length, EW 2.14 mm, BL / EW ratio 2.99.

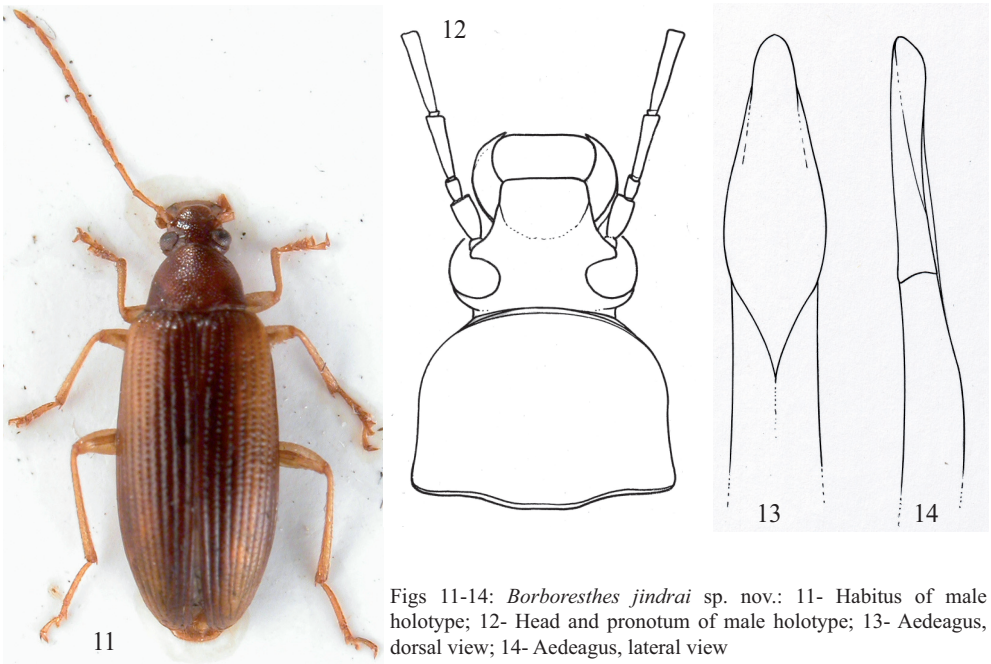
Head (Fig. 12) relatively narrow, brown with small-sized punctures, posterior half glabrous, shiny, with medium-sized punctures, anterior half and clypeus with a sparse, pale brown setation and microgranulation, shiny. Head widest across eyes, HW 0.94 mm, HW / PW approximately 0.66. HL (visible part) 0.94 mm. Eyes relatively large, dark, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes broad. OI equal to 47.10.

Antenna. Relatively long, filiform, antennomeres narrow, AL 3.94 mm, AL / BL 0.58, unicolored pale brown with pale brown setation. Antennomeres slightly shiny; antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.55 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 1.31 : 1.02 : 1.06 : 0.94 : 0.99 : 0.92 : 0.96 : 1.04. RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.33 : 1.53 : 4.96 : 6.21 : 5.05 : 5.04 : 4.65 : 4.92 : 4.57 : 4.36 : 3.96.

Maxillary palpus unicolored pale brown, with pale brown setation, shiny. Palpomeres narrow, slightly widened at apex, penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 12) unicolored reddish-brown, shiny, glabrous, relatively narrow, base distinctly narrower than base of elytra; PW / HW 1.51, longest in the middle, PL 0.91 mm and widest at base, PW 1.42 mm. PI equal to 64.09. Borders complete in their entire length, only in the middle of posterior and anterior margin indistinct, posterior margin bisinuate, against scutellum slightly excised, posterior angles distinctly roundly obtuse, lateral margins slightly excised near posterior angles, then straight, in anterior half regularly rounded. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin rounded. Surface densely punctate, punctures large, interspaces between punctures narrow.

Elytra narrowly oval, bicolored, glabrous, shiny, EL 4.55 mm, EW 2.14 mm, distinctly broader than pronotum, widest approximately near half. EL / EW ratio equal to 2.13. Elytron reddish-brown, with pale brown spots, one extending from elytral interval 4 to elytral interval 9 in posterior half and second from elytral interval 4 to 6 in anterior half. Elytral interspaces slightly vaulted, with fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small. Elytral striae with rows of large punctures.



Figs 11-14: *Borboresthes jindrai* sp. nov.: 11- Habitus of male holotype; 12- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 13- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 14- Aedeagus, lateral view

Elytral epipleura well-developed, glabrous, shiny, pale brown, evenly narrowing in basal half, from abdominal ventrite 1 leads parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex. Posterior half with large punctures.

Scutellum triangular, reddish-brown, margins slightly darker than elytron and scutellum, brilliant, glabrous.

Legs unicolored pale brown, with dense, long, pale brown setation, femora thicker than tibia. Tibia narrow and dilated anteriorly. Anterior and middle tarsomeres 3-4 and posterior tarsomeres 3 broadened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.77 : 0.91 : 1.54 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.37 : 0.44 : 0.88 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.28 : 0.29 : 0.50 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 15 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body pale brown, glabrous, shiny, with sparse punctuation and sparse setation, punctures relatively large. Abdomen pale brown, with shallow punctuation and microgranulation, shiny, ultimate abdominal ventrite with distinct shallow impression in middle.

Aedeagus (Figs 13 and 14). Pale yellowish-brown, shiny, with microgranulation. Basal half of basal piece parallel, apical half of basal piece narrowing dorsally, 3.35 times as long as apical piece. Apical piece parallel laterally and roundly triangular dorsally.

Female without distinct differences from male. Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth.

RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.49 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 1.22 : 0.99 : 0.97 : 0.94 : 0.92 : 0.90 : 0.81 : 1.00.

RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 1.84 : 1.58 : 5.04 : 6.67 : 4.80 : 5.32 : 4.56 : 4.62 : 4.36 : 3.50 : 3.78.

RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.82 : 0.86 : 1.67 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.30 : 0.33 : 0.54 : 0.79 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.20 : 0.29 : 0.62 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses.

Males (n=5). BL 6.27 mm (6.18-6.40 mm); HL 0.90 mm (0.88-0.94 mm); HW 0.94 mm (0.88-1.04 mm); OI 47.43 (44.40-50.80); PL 0.91 mm (0.88-0.95 mm); PW 1.39 mm (1.35-1.43 mm); PI 65.45 (63.94-67.80); EL 4.45 mm (4.40-4.55 mm); EW 2.13 mm (2.03-2.20 mm). Females (n=2). BL 6.50 mm (6.47-6.52 mm); HL 0.85 mm (0.83-0.87 mm); HW 1.01 mm (0.98-1.03 mm); OI 53.79 (53.29-54.29); PL 0.99 mm (0.98-1.00 mm); PW 1.54 mm (1.52-1.55 mm); PI 64.73 (63.43-66.02); EL 4.66 mm (4.65-4.66 mm); EW 2.38 mm (2.33-2.42 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Borboresthes jindrai* sp. nov. belongs to the third – *B. cinctipennis* group, clearly differs from the species of *B. impressithorax* group and *B. obliquefasciata* group by pronotum distinctly narrower at base than base of elytron, while species of *B. impressithorax* group or *B. obliquefasciata* group have body elongate, narrowly oval or broadly oval with pronotum at base as broad as base of elytron. *B. jindrai* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *B. brunneopictus* Borchmann, 1942, *B. neptis* Borchmann, 1942 and *B. haucki* Novák, 2005 mainly by posterior angles of pronotum roundly obtuse, while *B. brunneopictus*, *B. neptis* and *B. haucki* have posterior angles of pronotum rectangular or slightly sharp. *B. jindrai* sp. nov. is different from the

similar species *B. brevesuturalis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. and *B. phuphanensis* sp. nov. mainly by glabrous pronotum, while *B. brevesuturalis* and *B. phuphanensis* have pronotum setose. *B. jindrai* clearly differs from the similar species *B. jizuensis* mainly by elytral suture dark brown, while *B. jizuensis* has elytral suture ochre yellow.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of the collectors – Zdeněk Jindra (Prague, Czech Republic) well-known specialist in *Heteroptera*.

Distribution. China: Schaanxi, Hubei.

***Borboresthes jizuensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs 15-18)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Jizu Shan, 25°58´N;100°21´E, 2500-2700 m.

Type material. Holotype ♂ labelled: YUNNAN 2500-2700m / 25.58N 100.21E / JIZU SHAN 6-10.7. / Vít Kubáň leg. 1994, (NMBS); Paratypes labelled: (8 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀): „same data as holotype, (NMBS, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Borboresthes jizuensis sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2011'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 15, base of pronotum slightly narrower than base of elytra, distinctly belonging to *cinctipennis* group. Body elongate-oval, from pale brown to dark blackish-brown, BL 4.98 mm, widest near half of elytral length, EW 1.78 mm, BL / EW ratio 2.80.

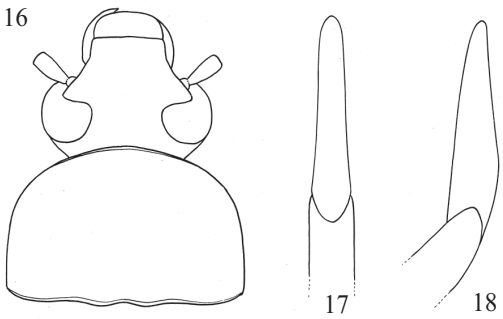
Head (Fig. 16) small, transverse, shiny, posterior part with large punctures and sparse pale brown setae, anterior part with fine punctuation. Head widest across eyes, HW 0.87 mm, HW / PW ratio approximately 0.69. HL (visible part) 0.51 mm. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes relatively narrow, but broader than diameter of eye. OI equal to 45.80.

Antenna. Relatively long, filiform, antennomeres narrow, AL 3.21 mm, AL / BL 0.65, unicolored ochre yellow with dense and relatively long, ochre yellow setation and microgranulation. Antennomeres narrow, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.80 : 0.41 : 1.00 : 1.57 : 1.34 : 1.32 : 1.23 : 1.32 : 1.23 : 1.21 : 1.34. RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.19 : 1.29 : 3.14 : 4.60 : 4.21 : 3.63 : 3.38 : 3.41 : 3.38 : 3.12 : 3.47.

Maxillary palpus unicolored ochre yellow, with ochre yellow setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Palpomeres narrow, slightly widened at apex, penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than palpomere 2. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 16) slightly transverse, semicircular, pale brown, with long yellow setation; PW / HW ratio 1.46, longest in the middle, PL 0.77 mm and widest at base, PW 1.27 mm. PI equal to 60.16. Borders complete in their entire length, only in the middle of anterior margin indistinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate, against scutellum finely excised, posterior angles distinctly roundly obtuse, lateral margins straight in basal half, regularly rounded in anterior half. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin rounded. Surface shiny, with dense and coarse, large-sized punctures, interspaces very narrow.

Elytra elongate-oval, pale brown with longer yellow setation, with dark blackish-brown longitudinal strip on each elytron, base and apex narrowly pale brown; dark strip near base in



Figs 15-18: *Borboresthes jizuensis* sp. nov.: 15- Habitus of male holotype; 16- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 17- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 18- Aedeagus, lateral view.

8 and 9 elytral interspaces and near apex in 4 to 6 elytral interspaces. EL 3.70 mm, EW 1.78 mm, widest near half. EL / EW ratio equal to 2.08. Elytral interspaces with microgranulation. Elytral striae with rows of medium-sized, deep and coarse punctures, interspaces between punctures in rows narrow.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, shiny, ochre yellow as elytron, evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half before abdominal ventrite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex. Basal half with row of large punctures and sparse yellow setation.

Scutellum ochre yellow, pentagonal with sides darker.

Legs yellow with dense yellow setation. Femora thicker than tibia. Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3-4, metatarsomere 3 broadened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.83 : 1.21 : 2.25 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.28 : 0.42 : 0.73 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.28 : 0.24 : 0.64 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 9 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown with large punctures and sparse setae. Abdomen brown with sparse, pale brown setae, sparse, small and shallow punctures and microgranulation, dull.

Aedeagus (Figs 17 and 18). Yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece regularly rounded laterally, 3.98 times as long as apical piece. Apical piece short, longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female. Without distinct differences from male. Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.82 : 0.46 : 1.00 : 1.33 : 1.11 : 1.11 : 0.98 : 1.04 : 1.07 : 1.04 : 1.13.

RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 1.76 : 1.56 : 4.15 : 5.54 : 4.00 : 3.75 : 3.79 : 3.50 : 3.63 : 3.50 : 3.81.

RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.53 : 0.67 : 0.83 : 1.50 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.24 : 0.23 : 0.23 : 0.56 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.21 : 0.54 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses.

Males (n=9). BL 5.37 mm (4.98-5.71 mm); HL 0.56 mm (0.51-0.62 mm); HW 0.93 mm (0.87-0.97 mm); OI 43.91 (39.38-47.10); PL 0.79 mm (0.77-0.88 mm); PW 1.37 mm (1.27-1.49 mm); PI 59.24 (56.66-62.59); EL 4.00 mm (3.70-4.25 mm); EW 1.94 mm (1.78-2.13 mm). Females (n=7) BL 5.62 mm (5.44-5.81 mm); HL 0.66 mm (0.56-0.70 mm); HW 0.93 mm (0.84-0.99 mm); OI 47.28 (45.12-50.00); PL 0.86 mm (0.81-0.97 mm); PW 1.41 mm (1.33-1.55 mm); PI 61.57 (55.45-67.49); EL 4.10 mm (3.91-4.29 mm); EW 2.03 mm (1.87-2.17 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Borboresthes jizuensis* sp. nov. belongs to the third – *B. cinctipennis* group, clearly differs from the species of *B. impressithorax* group and *B. obliquefasciata* group mainly by base of pronotum distinctly narrower than base of elytra, while species of *B. impressithorax* group and *B. obliquefasciata* group have base of pronotum as broad as base of elytra. *Borboresthes jizuensis* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *B. neptis*, *B. brunneopictus* and *B. haucki* mainly by posterior angles of pronotum roundly obtuse, while *B. neptis*, *B. brunneopictus* and *B. haucki* with posterior angles of pronotum rectangular or sharp-angled. *Borboresthes jizuensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *B. cinctipennis*, *B. jindrai* and *B. phuphanensis* mainly by elytral suture ochre yellow, while *B. cinctipennis*, *B. jindrai* and *B. phuphanensis* have elytral suture dark brown.

Etymology. Toponymic, after the type locality – Jizu Shan (Yunnan).

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

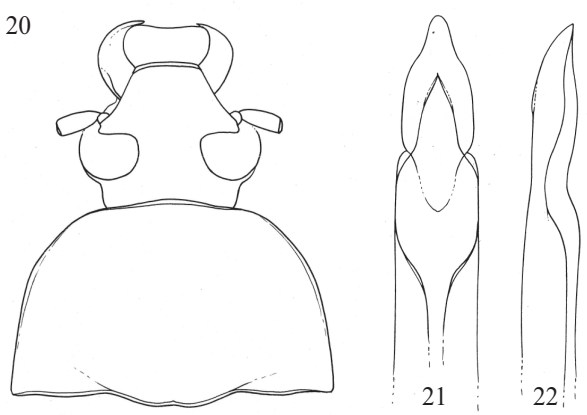
***Borboresthes kubani* sp. nov.**
(Figs 19-22)

Type locality. Laos, Phongsaly prov., 21°21´N, 103°03´E.

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: LAO-N, Phongsaly prov., / 21°21´N 102°03´E, / BAN SANO MAI env., / 19.-26.v.2004, -1150 m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (DHBC); Paratypes: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (DHBC); (1 ♂): LAOS. Louang Namtha pr., / 21°09´N 101°19´E / Namtha →Muang Sing, / 5-31.v.1997, 900-1200 m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (VNPC); (4 ♀♀): LAO-N, Phongsaly prov., / 21°41´N 102°06-8´E, / PHONGSALY env., / 6.-17.v.2004, -1500m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (DHBC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): L A O S north, 5-11.v.1997, / 20 km NW Louang Namtha, / N 21°09.2, E 101°18.7, / alt. 900 +- 100 m, / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): L A O S north, 13-24.v.1997, / 15 km NW Louang Namtha, / N 21°07.5, E 101°21.0, / alt. 750 +- 100 m, / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (1 ♂): LAOS-N, 24.iv.-16.v.1999, / Louang Phrabang prov., 20°33-4´N 102°14´E, / Ban Song Cha (5 km W), / 1200 m, Vít Kubáň leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Borboresthes kubani sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2011'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 19, distinctly belonging to *obliquefasciata* group. Body elongate, narrowly oval, from pale brown to reddish-brown, BL 9.59 mm, widest near one fourth of elytral length, EW 3.10 mm, BL / EW ratio 3.09.

Head (Fig. 20) small, reddish-brown, with pale brown setation, setation of anterior part and clypeus denser than in posterior half. Pale brown mandibles strong, with apex darker. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.34 mm, HW / PW approximately 0.53. HL (visible part) 0.99 mm. Eyes large, dark, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes relatively narrow, approximately as wide as each eye broad. OI equal to 37.01. Punctuation dense, punctures



Figs 19-22: *Borboresthes kubani* sp. nov.: 19- Habitus of male holotype; 20- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 21- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 22- Aedeagus, lateral view.

small and shallow, interspaces between punctures with microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Antenna. Relatively long, filiform, antennomeres narrow, AL 6.10 mm, AL / BL 0.62, unicolored pale brown, slightly shiny. Antennomeres 1-4 with sparse, longer brown setation; antennomeres 5-11 with denser, shorter pale brown setation. Antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.63 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 1.53 : 1.14 : 0.99 : 1.00 : 1.03 : 0.88 : 0.96 : 1.00. RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.24 : 1.60 : 5.82 : 8.29 : 5.64 : 5.55 : 6.26 : 4.77 : 4.12 : 4.46 : 4.66.

Maxillary palpus unicolored pale brown, with pale brown setation and microgranulation, shiny. Penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than palpomere 2. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 20) transverse, semicircular, reddish-brown, with pale brown setation, PW / HW 1.90, longest in the middle, HL 1.52 mm and widest at base, HW 2.55 mm. PI equal to 59.65. Borders complete in their entire length, only in middle of anterior and posterior margin indistinct. Posterior margin bisinuate, against scutellum slightly excised, posterior angles slightly sharp-angled, lateral margins slightly narrowing in posterior half, then regularly rounded in anterior half. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin slightly rounded. Surface with microgranulation, densely punctate, shallow punctures relatively small, slightly shiny.

Elytra elongate, narrowly oval, shiny, unicolored pale brown with pale brown setation, EL 7.08 mm, EW 3.10 mm, widest near elytral third from base. EL / EW ratio equal to 2.28. Elytral striae with rows of small punctures, interspaces between punctures in rows very narrow. Elytral interspaces relatively flat, with microgranulation and sparse very small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well developed, pale brown, shiny, with sparse pale brown setation,

evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half before abdominal ventrite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex. Basal half with two rows of large punctures and one row of small punctures.

Scutellum small, roundly triangular, slightly darker than elytron, with dark brown margins.

Legs unicolored pale brown, with dense and short, pale brown setation. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia dilated anteriorly. Anterior tarsomeres 2-4, middle tarsomeres 3-4 and posterior tarsomeres 3 strongly broadened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.74 : 1.17 : 1.76 : 2.72 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.42 : 0.56 : 1.05 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.25 : 0.24 : 0.56 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 37 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish-brown, glabrous, shiny, mesosternum and metasternum with deep and large punctures. Abdomen reddish-brown with sparse shallow punctuation, microgranulation and sparse pale brown setation, ultimate abdominal ventrite with shallow impression in middle.

Aedeagus (Figs 21 and 22). Pale yellowish-brown, shiny, with microgranulation. Basal piece rounded laterally, 7.57 times as long as apical piece. Basal piece broadest in the middle dorsally. Apical piece bill-shaped laterally, basal half of apical piece parallel, apical half triangular with rounded top dorsally.

Female. Body finely broader, anterior tarsomeres 2-4 narrower than in male. Both anterior tarsal claws with 10 visible teeth.
RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.62 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 1.70 : 1.40 : 1.25 : 1.12 : 1.07 : 1.13 : 1.05 : 1.05.
RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 1.96 : 1.60 : 4.18 : 7.34 : 7.42 : 6.14 : 5.16 : 4.63 : 5.99 : 4.83 : 3.63.
RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.99 : 0.79 : 1.75 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.32 : 0.43 : 0.59 : 1.07 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.22 : 0.26 : 0.54 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses.

Males (n=5). BL 9.16 mm (8.63-9.59 mm); HL 0.87 mm (0.77-0.99 mm); HW 1.26 mm (1.12-1.37 mm); OI 39.27 (37.01-41.06); PL 1.37 mm (1.21-1.52 mm); PW 2.47 mm (2.33-2.60 mm); PI 55.57 (50.92-59.65); EL 6.92 mm (6.65-7.08 mm); EW 3.11 mm (2.93-3.22 mm).
Females (n=7). BL 9.12 mm (8.41-9.69 mm); HL 0.83 mm (0.71-0.88 mm); HW 1.30 mm (1.23-1.37 mm); OI 38.53 (35.14-43.30); PL 1.36 mm (1.24-1.43 mm); PW 2.61 mm (2.44-2.82 mm); PI 51.95 (47.93-57.58); EL 6.94 mm (6.18-7.44 mm); EW 3.41 mm (3.04-3.66 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Borboresthes kubani* sp. nov. belongs to the second – *B. obliquefasciata* group, clearly differs from the species of *B. impressithorax* group and *B. cinctipennis* group by body elongate, narrowly oval, while species of *B. impressithorax* group or *B. cinctipennis* group have body broadly oval or pronotum at base distinctly narrower than elytron at base. *B. kubani* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *B. obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov., *B. phongsalyensis* sp. nov., and *B. yunnanensis* sp. nov. mainly by elytra unicolored, while *B. obliquefasciata*, *B. phongsalyensis* and *B. yunnanensis* have elytra bicoloured.

Etymology. New species is dedicated to my friend and collector of the new species – Vítězslav Kubáň (Brno, Czech Republic), well-known specialist in Buprestidae.

Distribution. Laos.

Borboresthes maguanensis sp. nov.
(Figs 23-26)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Maguan, 23°04´N; 104°25´E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): YUNNAN 1500-1600 m / 23.04N 104.25E / MAGUAN 25-26.vi.1994 /Vít Kubáň leg., (NMBS); Paratypes: (12 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (NMBS, VNPC); (1 ♂ 3 ♀♀; 2 spec.): SaPa 11-18. vi /N. VIETNAM / A. Olexa 1990, (NMBS, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label 'Borboresthes maguanensis sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2011'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 23, distinctly belongs to *impressithorax* group. Body oval, from pale brown to reddish-brown, BL 5.17 mm, widest near half of elytral length, EW 2.24 mm, BL / EW 2.31.

Head (Fig. 24) small, reddish-brown, with pale brown setation and fine microgranulation, anterior half and clypeus paler than posterior half. Head widest across eyes, HW 0.90 mm, HW / PW approximately 0.53. HL (visible part) 0.52 mm. Eyes large, dark, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes relatively broad, distinctly broader than diameter of eye. OI equal to 43.58. Punctuation indistinct, surface shiny.

Antenna. Relatively long, filiform, antennomeres narrow, AL 3.42 mm, AL / BL 0.66, unicolored pale brown, slightly shiny, with pale brown setation and microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.92 : 0.41 : 1.00 : 1.59 : 1.35 : 1.45 : 1.39 : 1.22 : 1.28 : 1.26 : 1.33. RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.54 : 1.45 : 3.40 : 4.77 : 4.06 : 4.93 : 5.07 : 3.88 : 3.25 : 3.20 : 3.40.

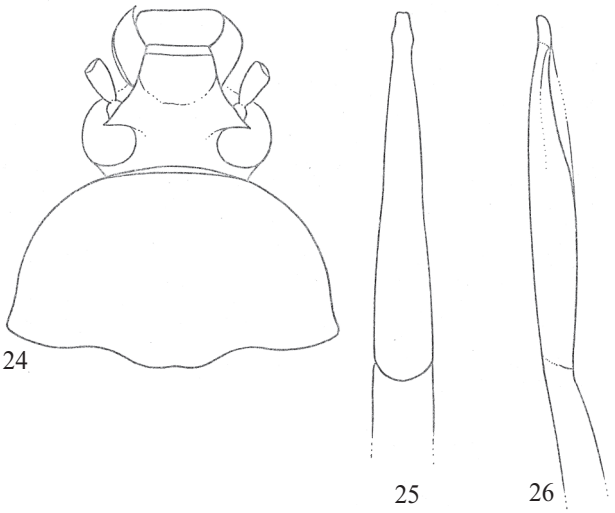
Maxillary palpus unicolored pale brown, with sparse pale brown setation and microgranulation. Penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than palpomere 2. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 24) broad, transverse, semicircular, reddish-brown, with pale brown setation, PW / HW 1.88, longest in the middle, HL 0.78 mm and widest at base, HW 1.69 mm. PI equal to 46.22. Borders complete in their entire length, only in middle of anterior and posterior margin indistinct. Posterior margin bisinuate, against scutellum slightly excised, posterior angles roundly obtuse, lateral margins parallel in posterior half, then regularly rounded in anterior half. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin slightly rounded. Surface with microgranulation and punctuation, shiny; punctures and microgranulation in anterior half not clearly conspicuous.

Elytra broadly oval, shiny, pale brown, with pale brown setation, suture up to first elytral striae reddish-brown, sides of elytron slightly darker in the middle; EL 3.87 mm, EW 2.24 mm, widest near elytral half. EL / EW ratio equal to 1.73. Elytral striae with rows of relatively large punctures, interspaces between punctures in rows very narrow. Elytral interspaces relatively flat, with microgranulation and sparse, shallow, small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, pale reddish-brown, shiny, evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half before abdominal ventrite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex. Basal half with two rows of large punctures.

Scutellum reddish-brown, small, pentagonal, with pale brown setation and microgranulation, shiny.



Figs 23-26: *Borboresthes maguanensis* sp. nov.: 23- Habitus of male holotype; 24- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 25- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 26- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Legs unicolored pale brown, with dense and short, pale brown setation and microgranulation. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia dilated anteriorly. Anterior and middle tarsomeres 3-4 and posterior tarsomeres 3 distinctly broadened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.48 : 0.59 : 1.23 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.23 : 0.23 : 0.29 : 0.77 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.18 : 0.21 : 0.33 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 8 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish-brown, glabrous, shiny, mesosternum and metasternum with deep and large punctures. Abdomen reddish-brown, glabrous with microgranulation, shiny.

Aedeagus (Figs 25 and 26). Pale yellowish-brown, shiny, with microgranulation, long and narrow. Basal piece laterally narrowing anteriorly, 3.63 times as long as apical piece. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female without distinct differences. Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.
RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.87 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 1.36 : 1.15 : 1.18 : 1.20 : 1.16 : 1.04 : 1.07 : 1.15.
RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 3.00 : 1.64 : 3.93 : 4.41 : 4.50 : 4.33 : 4.13 : 4.00 : 3.60 : 3.69 : 4.50.
RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.53 : 0.68 : 1.47 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.35 : 0.44 : 0.88 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.24 : 0.20 : 0.41 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses.

Males (n=14). BL 5.16 mm (4.75-5.32 mm); HL 0.49 mm (0.46-0.52 mm); HW 0.85 mm (0.76-0.91 mm); OI 47.28 (43.24-53.64); PL 0.76 mm (0.67-0.81 mm); PW 1.54 mm (1.39-1.69 mm); PI 48.42 (46.22-50.41); EL 3.90 mm (3.60-4.04 mm); EW 2.14 mm (1.91-2.24 mm). Females (n=16). BL 5.31 mm (4.95-5.92 mm); HL 0.50 mm (0.46-0.55 mm); HW 0.88 mm (0.81-0.94 mm); OI 47.69 (42.50-51.48); PL 0.84 mm (0.76-0.90 mm); PW 1.60 mm (1.45-1.80 mm); PI 52.67 (46.38-59.56); EL 3.95 mm (3.64-4.47 mm); EW 2.26 mm (2.07-2.41 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Borboresthes maguanensis* sp. nov. belongs to the first – *B. impressithorax* group and clearly differs from the species of *B. obliquefasciata* group and *B. cinctipennis* group by body broadly oval, while species of *B. obliquefasciata* group or *B. cinctipennis* group have body elongate, narrowly oval or pronotum at base distinctly narrower than base of elytra. *B. maguanensis* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *B. fokienensis* Pic, 1922, *B. nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov., *B. fouqueti* Pic, 1934, *B. jaegeri* Novák, 2005, *B. turaensis* Novák, 2005 and *B. signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov. mainly by only suture dark, while *B. fokienensis*, *B. nuceipennis*, *B. fouqueti*, *B. jaegeri*, *B. turaensis* and *B. signatipennis* have elytra unicolored pale brown or with dark spots. *B. maguanensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *B. jendeki* sp. nov. and *B. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. mainly by reddish-brown pronotum with shallow punctures, while *B. jendeki* and *B. tamdaoensis* have pronotum dark brown with deep and coarse punctures. *B. maguanensis* sp. nov. is different from the similar species *B. impressithorax* Pic, 1922 mainly by glabrous elytra, while elytra of *B. impressithorax* are equipped with dense setation. *B. maguanensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *B. rufosuturalis* Pic, 1934 mainly by small punctures in elytral striae, while *B. rufosuturalis* has large punctures in elytral striae.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality – Maguan.

Distribution. China: Yunnan, North Vietnam.

Borboresthes neptis Borchmann, 1942
(Fig. 27)

Type locality. N. E. Burma, Kambaiti.

Type material. Syntype: N. E. BURMA, / Kambaiti, 2000 m, / 28/5. 1934, *Malaise* // Sammlung F. Borchmann, / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943. / Museum Hamburg, (ZMUH).

Remarks. Habitus as in Fig. 27, body elongate, narrowly oval, base of pronotum narrower than base of elytra, distinctly belongs to *cinctipennis* group. Antennae filiform,

Fig. 27: *Borboresthes neptis* Borchmann, 1942: 27- Habitus of male Syntype.

antennomeres narrow, OI equal to 47.83. PI equal to 60.78. Ratio EL / EW 1.92, ratio BL / EW 2.69.

Distribution. Burma.

Borboresthes nuceipennis (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov.
(Fig. 28)

Allecula nuceipennis Fairmatre, 1893: 322.

Type locality. China: Yunnan.

Type material. Holotype by monotypy labelled: white label 'Yunan' [bh] // white label 'Allecula / nuceipennis / Frm' [bh], (MNHN).

Type condition. Body of holotype glued oblique on white label as in Fig. 28. Anterior and middle tarsi glued under body.

Redescription. Body broadly oval, egg-shaped, habitus as in Fig. 28, distinctly belonging to *impressithorax* group, from pale brown to reddish-brown, BL 7.42 mm. Broadest near elytral half, BL / EW 2.80. Head reddish-brown with pale brown setation, microgranulation and dense punctuation, shiny. HL 1.10 mm, HW 1.16 mm. Eyes large, transverse, with deep excision. Vertex between eyes relatively broad. OI equal to 44.86. Antennomeres reddish-brown with pale brown setation. Antennae filiform, antennomere 2 shortest, from 3 to 11 antennomeres long and narrow. Maxillary palpus reddish-brown with pale brown setation, slightly shiny. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped, broadly triangular. Pronotum broad and transverse, reddish-brown with long and dense pale brown setation and coarse, medium-sized punctures; intervals very narrow. Base distinctly bisinuate, posterior angles slightly obtuse, margins conspicuous in their entire length, only in anterior border indistinct. Lateral margins straight, parallel in posterior half, in anterior half regularly rounded. PL 1.00 mm, PW 2.00 mm, PI equal to 49.83. Ventral side of body reddish-brown with pale brown setation. Elytra unicolored pale brown with pale brown setation. Elytra with rows of large-sized punctures in elytral striae; intervals between punctures in elytral striae very narrow. Elytral intervals slightly rounded with small-sized, shallow punctures, with microgranulation. EL 5.32 mm, EW 2.65 mm, ratio EL / EW 2.01. Elytral epipleura well-developed, pale brown, regularly narrowing to first abdominal ventrite, then leads parallel. Legs pale brown with short pale brown setation.

Fig. 28: *Borboresthes nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov.: 28- Habitus of holotype.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

Borboresthes obliquefasciata (Pic, 1926) comb. nov.
(Fig. 29)

Allecula obliquefasciata Pic, 1926: 29.

Type locality. China: Yunnan.

Type material. Holotype by monotypy labelled: white label 'Yunnan / Fou'? [bh] // red label 'TYPE' [pb] // white label 'Allecula / obliquefasciata / Pic' [bh], (MNHN).

Type condition. Body of holotype glued obliquely on white label. Both antennae and tarsi incomplete.

Other material examined. (1 ♂): China Yunnan, 1800 m / LIJIANG 23.vi.-21.vii. / 26.53N 100.18E / lgt. S. Becvar 1992, (VNPC).

Redescription. Body elongate, narrowly oval, habitus as in Fig. 29, from pale brown to dark brown, BL 7.69 mm. Broadest near elytral half, BL / EW 2.96. Head reddish-brown with pale brown setation and microgranulation, shallow punctuation, slightly shiny. HL 1.04 mm, HW 1.19 mm. Eyes large, transverse, with deep excision. Vertex between eyes relatively narrow. OI equal to 38.70. Antennae filiform, antennomeres long and narrow, antennomere 2 shortest. Maxillary palpus pale brown with short, pale brown setation, slightly shiny. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped, broadly triangular. Pronotum broad, transverse, reddish-brown with long, pale brown setation and dense, coarse, medium-sized punctures; intervals very narrow. Base distinctly bisinuate, basal angles roundly obtuse, margins conspicuous in their entire length, only in the middle of anterior border indistinct. Lateral margins straight, parallel in posterior half, in anterior half regularly rounded. PL 1.17 mm, PW 1.81 mm, PI equal to 64.49. Ventral side of body reddish-brown. Elytra bicolour, with long, pale brown setation, basal half pale brown, then near elytral half with dark brown „v"-shaped spot, suture pale brown, apical part of elytra pale yellowish brown. Elytra with rows of large-sized punctures in elytral striae; intervals between punctures in elytral striae very narrow. Elytral intervals slightly rounded with small-sized, shallow punctures and microgranulation. EL 5.48 mm, EW 2.48 mm wide, ratio EL / EW 2.21. Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish-brown, regularly narrowing to first abdominal ventrite, then leads parallel. Legs pale brown with short pale brown setation.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

Fig. 29: *Borboresthes obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926), comb. nov.: 29-Habitus of holotype.

Borboresthes phongsalyensis sp. nov.
(Figs 30-33)

Type locality. Laos, Phongsaly, 21°41-2´N 102°06-8´E.

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: LAO-N, Phongsaly prov., / 21°41-2´N 102°06-8´E, / PHONGSALY env., / 6.-17.v.2004, -1500 m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (DHBC); Paratypes: (15 ♂♂ 19 ♀♀) „same data as holotype“, (DHBC, VNPC); (2 ♂♂): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5´N 103°59.5´-104°01´E, / Ban Saluei →Phou Pane Mt., / 1340-1870 m, 15.iv.-15.v. / 2008, Lao collectors leg., (NMPC); (3 ♂♂ 1 ♀): THAILAND, CHIANG MAI prov. / Pha Hom Pok mt., 1900-2200m / 20°02'35"N 99°08'45"E, / L. Dembický leg., 23.-30.iv.2009, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Borboresthes phongsalyensis sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2011'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 30. Body elongate, narrowly oval, distinctly belonging to *obliquefasciata* group, from pale brown to reddish-brown, BL 9.53 mm, widest near elytral half, EW 3.09 mm, BL / EW 3.08.

Head (Fig. 31) relatively small, reddish-brown, slightly shiny, posterior part with sparse pale brown setation and few short brown setae behind eyes, anterior part and clypeus with dense and short, pale brown setation. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.40 mm, HW / PW approximately 0.59. HL (visible part) 1.27 mm. Eyes large, dark, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes broad, as long as width of both eyes together. OI equal to 50.56. Punctuation dense, punctures small and shallow, interspaces between punctures with microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Antenna. Relatively long, filiform, antennomeres narrow, AL 5.83 mm, AL / BL 0.61, unicolored pale brown with dense pale brown setation and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-4 slightly shiny; antennomeres 5-11 dull with small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.56 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 1.48 : 1.19 : 1.09 : 1.15 : 1.11 : 1.03 : 0.91 : 1.11. RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.10 : 1.22 : 4.96 : 6.91 : 5.71 : 5.82 : 6.88 : 5.16 : 5.47 : 4.82 : 5.16.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with pale brown setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Penultimate palpomere and palpomere 2 slightly widened at apex, penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 31) finely transverse, reddish-brown, with short, pale brown setation, distinctly narrower than elytra; PW / HW 1.71, longest in the middle, PL 1.41 mm and widest at base, PW 2.39 mm. PI equal to 59.11. Borders fine, complete in their entire length, only in middle of anterior part indistinct, posterior margin bisinuate, against scutellum slightly excised, posterior angles finely obtuse-angled, lateral margins narrowing in posterior half, then regularly rounded in anterior half. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin rounded. Surface with microgranulation, densely punctate, punctures shallow and relatively small, slightly shiny.

Elytra elongate, narrowly oval, with pale brown setation, reddish-brown, with oblique, narrow, brown strip from elytral half to three fourth, apex distinctly paler, EL 6.85 mm, EW 3.09 mm, distinctly broader than pronotum, widest approximately near one third of elytral length from base. EL / EW ratio equal to 2.22. Elytral interspaces distinctly vaulted, with microgranulation and very sparse and small punctures. Elytral striae with rows of medium-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures very narrow.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish-brown, with pale brown setation, evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half before abdominal ventrite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex. Basal half with two rows of large punctures.

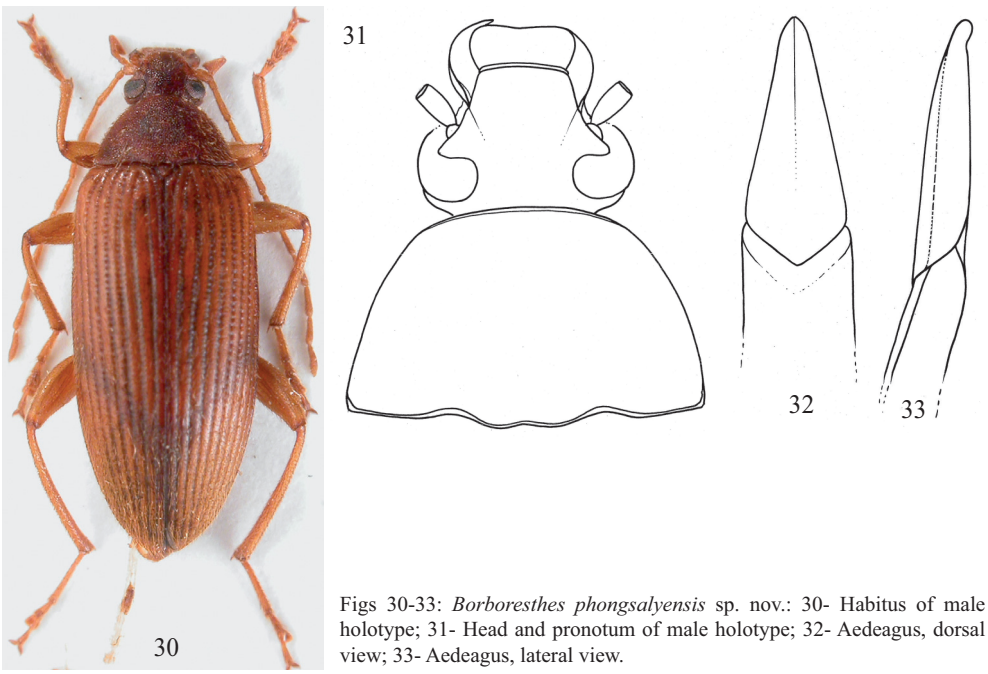
Scutellum small, reddish-brown with dark margins, triangular with rounded apex.

Legs unicolored pale brown, with dense, pale brown setation. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia very narrow, slightly dilated anteriorly. Anterior and middle tarsomeres 3-4 and posterior tarsomeres 3 broadened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.57 : 0.88 : 0.92 : 1.79 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.56 : 0.64 : 1.12 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.24 : 0.35 : 0.62 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 17 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish-brown, with punctuation and sparse pale brown setation. Abdomen reddish-brown with sparse, pale brown setation and microgranulation, more matt. Punctuation shallow, indistinct.

Aedeagus (Figs 32 and 33). Pale yellowish-brown with microgranulation, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally, 3.77 times as long as apical piece. Basal half of basal piece parallel, then in apical half narrowing dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally, longitudinally beak-shaped laterally.

Female. Body finely broader than in male. Both anterior tarsal claws with 9 visible teeth. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.54 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 1.28 : 1.15 : 1.07 : 1.02 : 0.98 : 0.93 : 0.84 : 0.96. RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.20 : 1.41 : 5.69 : 6.30 : 4.75 : 5.13 : 4.65 : 4.59 : 4.83 : 4.35 : 4.97. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.66 : 0.74 : 1.00 : 2.03 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.41 : 0.56 : 0.98 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.26 : 0.53 (metatarsus).



Figs 30-33: *Borboresthes phongsalyensis* sp. nov.: 30- Habitus of male holotype; 31- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 32- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 33- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses.
Males (n=18). BL 9.55 mm (8.99-10.27 mm); HL 1.19 mm (1.07-1.40 mm); HW 1.39 mm (1.32-1.50 mm); OI 43.91 (38.90-50.56); PL 1.34 mm (1.21-1.54 mm); PW 2.45 mm (2.29-2.77 mm); PI 53.68 (52.23-57.85); EL 7.01 mm (6.45-7.33 mm); EW 3.17 mm (2.92-3.33 mm).
Females (n=19). BL 10.14 mm (9.66-10.44 mm); HL 1.19 mm (1.05-1.29 mm); HW 1.49 mm (1.39-1.56 mm); OI 46.96 (40.79-49.76); PL 1.34 mm (1.15-1.45 mm); PW 2.60 mm (2.44-2.71 mm); PI 51.68 (46.88-56.19); EL 7.59 mm (7.46-7.75 mm); EW 3.81 mm (3.59-3.98 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Borboresthes phongsalyensis* sp. nov. belonging to the second - *B. obliquefasciata* group, clearly differing from the species of *B. impressithorax* group and *B. cinctipennis* group by body elongate, narrowly oval, while species of *B. impressithorax* group or *B. cinctipennis* group have body broadly oval or pronotum at base distinctly narrower than elytron at base. *B. phongsalyensis* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *B. kubani* sp. nov. by elytra bicolored, while *B. kubani* with elytra unicolored. *B. phongsalyensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *B. yunnanensis* sp. nov. mainly by elytra with "V" spot, while *B. yunnanensis* has elytra with another spot. *B. phongsalyensis* sp. nov. is different from similar species *B. obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov. mainly by spot indistinct and space between eyes broad, as broad as diameter of both eyes, while *B. obliquefasciata* has the spot distinct and space between eyes narrower, as broad as diameter of one eye.
Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality Phongsaly province.

Distribution. Laos.

***Borboresthes phuphanensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs 34-37)

Type locality. Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phu Phan Mts., 20°15´N 104°02´E.

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: LAOS - NE; HUA PHAN prov.; / BAN SALUEI; Phu Phan Mt.; / 20°15´N 104°02´E; 1500-2000m; / D. Hauck leg.; 26.iv.-11.v.2001, (DHBC); Paratypes: (8 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀): „same data as holotype", (DHBC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Borboresthes phuphanensis sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2011'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 30. Body narrowly elongate, pronotum slightly narrower than elytron, distinctly belonging to *cinctipennis* group, from pale brown to dark brown, BL 4.99 mm, widest near elytral half, EW 1.84 mm, BL / EW 2.82.

Head (Fig. 35) small, brown, shiny, posterior part with sparse, pale brown setation, anterior part and clypeus with dense pale brown setation. Head widest across eyes, HW 0.69 mm, HW / PW approximately 0.68. HL (visible part) 0.54 mm. Eyes large, dark, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes narrow. OI equal to 40.48. Punctuation relatively dense, punctures small and shallow, interspaces between punctures with microgranulation, punctuation of clypeus indistinct.

Antenna. Relatively long, filiform, antennomeres narrow, AL 3.77 mm, AL / BL 0.70, very narrow, unicolored pale brown with dense pale brown setation and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny; antennomeres 4-11 dull. Antennomere 2 shortest,

antennomere 1 broadest. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.72 : 0.46 : 1.00 : 1.48 : 1.25 : 1.18 : 1.18 : 1.12 : 1.07 : 1.03 : 1.22. RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 1.97 : 1.50 : 3.96 : 6.75 : 4.96 : 4.65 : 4.65 : 5.10 : 5.11 : 4.70 : 4.44.

Maxillary palpus unicolored pale brown, with sparse, pale brown setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Palpomere 2 and penultimate palpomere narrow, slightly widened at apex, penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 35) transverse, reddish-brown, with pale brown setation, distinctly narrower than elytra; PW / HW 1.46, longest in the middle, PL 0.74 mm, widest at base, PW 1.30 mm. PI equal to 56.60. Borders complete in their entire length, only in middle of anterior margin indistinct, posterior margin bisinuate, against scutellum very finely excised, posterior angles roundly obtuse, lateral margins straight in posterior half, in anterior half regularly rounded. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin rounded. Surface with microgranulation, densely punctate, punctures medium-sized, shallow, slightly shiny, interspaces narrow.

Elytra bicolored with pale brown setation, pale reddish-brown with suture and two elytral interspaces near suture and up to 8th interspaces near elytral half brown, slightly shiny, EL 3.71, EW1.84 mm, distinctly broader than pronotum, widest approximately near half. EL / EW ratio equal to 2.02. Elytral interspaces finely vaulted, with microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small. Elytral striae with rows of large punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish-brown, concolorous with elytron, evenly narrowing in basal half, from abdominal ventrite 1 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex. Basal half with two rows of large punctures.

Scutellum relatively small, triangular, reddish-brown with dark margins.

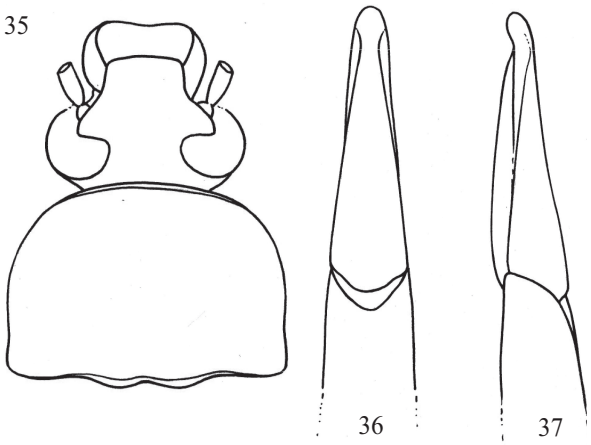
Legs unicolored pale brown, with dense, pale brown setation. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia and tarsi very narrow, penultimate tarsomeres of each tarsus lobed and finely broadened. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.53 : 0.45 : 0.76 : 1.85 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.32 : 0.46 : 0.98 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.23 : 0.23 : 0.50 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 10 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark reddish-brown, slightly shiny, with microgranulation, sparse, pale brown setation and deep and large punctuation. Punctuation of abdomen indistinct.

Aedeagus (Figs 36 and 37). Pale yellowish-brown, shiny, with microgranulation. Basal piece rounded laterally, 3.50 times as long as apical piece. Basal half of basal piece parallel, then in apical half slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally, longitudinally bill-shaped laterally.

Female. Without distinct differences. Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth.
RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.66 : 0.40 : 1.00 : 1.36 : 1.18 : 1.09 : 1.02 : 0.96 : 0.94 : 0.86 : 1.04.
RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.60 : 1.86 : 5.16 : 6.33 : 6.11 : 4.11 : 4.37 : 3.61 : 3.54 : 3.23 : 4.08.
RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.39 : 0.46 : 0.54 : 1.54 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.39 : 0.42 : 0.85 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.24 : 0.21 : 0.43 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses.



Figs 34-37: *Borboresthes phuphanensis* sp. nov.: 34- Habitus of male holotype; 35- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 36- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 37- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Males (n=9). BL 4.93 mm (4.73-5.11 mm); HL 0.50 mm (0.45-0.58 mm); HW 0.85 mm (0.82-0.89 mm); OI 38.08 (35.69-40.81); PL 0.75 mm (0.68-0.83mm); PW 1.32 mm (1.26-1.38 mm); PI 57.04 (52.61-62.45); EL 3.68 mm (3.55-3.78 mm); EW 1.84 mm (1.78-1.88 mm).

Females (n=7). BL 5.29 mm (5.01-5.58 mm); HL 0.51 mm (0.42-0.63 mm); HW 0.87 mm (0.83-0.95 mm); OI 43.20 (38.48-46.98); PL 0.78 mm (0.68-0.90mm); PW 1.41 mm (1.32-1.47 mm); PI 55.14 (50.06-61.38); EL 4.00 mm (3.78-4.25 mm); EW 1.98 mm (1.87-2.13 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Borboresthes phuphanensis* sp. nov. belongs to the third - *B. cinctipennis* group, clearly differing from the species of *B. impressithorax* group and *B. obliquefasciata* group by pronotum distinctly narrower at base than base of elytron, while species of *B. impressithorax* group or *B. obliquefasciata* group have body elongate, narrowly oval or broadly oval with pronotum at base as broad as base of elytron. *B. phuphanensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *B. brunneopictus* Borchmann, 1942, *B. neptis* Borchmann, 1942 and *B. haucki* Novák, 2005 mainly by posterior angles of pronotum roundly obtuse, while *B. brunneopictus*, *B. neptis* and *B. haucki* with posterior angles of pronotum rectangular or slightly sharp. *B. phuphanensis* sp. nov. is different from the similar species *B. jindrai* sp. nov. mainly by setose pronotum, while *B. jindrai* has pronotum glabrous. *B. phuphanensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *B. brevesuturalis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. mainly by shallow punctures of pronotum, while *B. brevesuturalis* has punctures of pronotum coarse and deep.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality Phu Phan mts.

Distribution. Laos.

Borboresthes rufosuturalis Pic, 1934
(Fig. 38)

Borboresthes rufosuturalis Pic, 1934b: 21.

Type locality. China: Yunnan.

Type material. Holotype by monotypy labelled: white label 'Yunnan / Fou'? [bh] // red label 'TYPE' [pb] // white label 'rufosuturalis / n sp' [bh], (MNHN).

Type condition. Holotype glued on white label as in Fig. 38, right antenna with antennomeres 1-5, left antenna with antennomeres 1-4. Right middle leg and posterior tibia and tarsi destroyed. Legs glued on label.

Redescription. Body broadly oval, egg-shaped, habitus as in Fig. 38, distinctly belonging to the *impressithorax* group, from pale yellowish-brown to reddish- brown, BL 6.76 mm. Broadest near elytral half, BL / EW 2.73. Head reddish-brown with short, pale brown setation and microgranulation, shallow punctuation, shiny. Anterior half and clypeus paler than posterior half. HL 0.80 mm, HW 1.03 mm. Eyes large, transverse, with excision. Vertex between eyes relatively broad. OI equal to 56.17. Antennomeres (1-5) narrow with pale brown setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Antennomere 2 shortest. Maxillary palpus pale brown with pale brown setation. Ultimate palpomere securiform, broadly triangular. Pronotum reddish-brown with short and sparse, pale brown setation and shallow, medium-sized punctures; intervals between punctures narrow with microgranulation. Base distinctly bisinuate, basal angles roundly obtuse, margins conspicuous in their entire length, only in the middle of anterior margin inconspicuous. Lateral margins regularly rounded. PL 1.07 mm, PW 1.69 mm, PI equal to 62.91. Ventral side of body reddish-brown. Elytra glabrous, shiny, pale yellowish-brown, apex of anterior half with a few pale brown setae, elytral suture reddish-brown. Elytra with rows of large-sized punctures in elytral striae; intervals between punctures in elytral striae narrow. Elytral intervals flat, impunctate, with microgranulation. EL 4.89 mm, EW 2.48 mm, ratio EL / EW 1.97. Elytral epipleura well-developed, pale yellowish-brown with large punctures in posterior half, regularly narrowing to first abdominal ventrite, then leads parallel. Legs pale yellowish-brown with short pale brown setation. Anterior tarsomeres 3 and 4 distinctly broadened and lobed. Both anterior tarsal claws with 8 visible teeth

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

Fig. 38: *Borboresthes rufosuturalis* Pic, 1934: 38- Habitus of holotype.

Borboresthes signatipennis (Pic, 1914) comb. nov.
(Fig. 39)

Allecula signatipennis Pic, 1914a: 45. (Sumatra)
Allecula signatipennis subinnotata 1926a: 30. (Indochina, Tonkin) **syn. nov.**
Borboresthes picta Borchmann, 1929: 31. **syn. nov.**

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra, Si – Rambé.

Type material. *Borboresthes signatipennis* (Pic, 1914): HT designated: white label with red frame „SUMATRA / SI – RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 /E. MODIGLIANI" (pb) // green label „324" (pb) // yellow label „type" (hb) // red label „TYPE" (pb) // white label „Allecula / signatipennis / Pic" (hb), (MNHN); *Borboresthes signatipennis subinnotata* (Pic, 1926): 3 ST : white label „Hoa Binh" (hb) // pink label „type" (hb) // red label „TYPE" (pb) // white label „signatipennis v / subinotata / Pic" (hb), (MNHN); *Borboresthes picta* Borchmann, 1929: cotype: Sumatra´s O. K., / Brastagi, 14.2.21, / 1300 m, J. B. CORPORAAL. // Museum Amsterodam, (ZMUH).

Other material examined. (49 spec.): MALAYSIA West, PAHANG / Cameron Highlands, TANAH / RATA, 3.ii.-19.ii.2005 / P. Čechovský lgt. (NMPC, VNPC); (14 spec.): E Thailand, 5.-13.5. / Chanthaburi Dist. / Khao Soi Dao,1998 / J. Horák leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (4 spec.): same data, but M. Knížek lgt., (DHNC, VNPC); (2 spec.): INDONESIA, W. Jawa / Gede-Panggrango / Nat. Park, Cibodas 5km W / 6.1996, 1200m / St. Jákl lgt., (DHBC, VNPC); (1 spec.); Borneo, Sabah, Km 53 / road KK-Tambunan / E slope Gn.Emas, 700m / 1.-5.iv. 2000, Bolm lgt., (DHBC); (4 spec.); INDONESIA / S. Kalimantan / Kandangan district / 17 km NE Loksado / 3.-22.ix.1997 /St. Jákl lgt., (DHBC, VNPC); (11 spec.): L A O S north, 13-24.v.1997 / 15 km NW Louang Namtha, / N21°07.5, E101°21.0, / alt.750+-100 m, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (34 spec.); LAOS south, Attapu prov. / Bolaven Plateau, 15 km SE of / Ban Hunaykong, NONG LOM / Lake env.; N 15°02; E 106°35 / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC, NMPC, VNPC).

Remarks. Habitus as in Fig. 39, body elongate, oval, distinctly belongs to the *impressithorax* group. OI equal to 35.94. PI equal to 64.49. Ratio EL / EW 1.86, ratio BL / EW 2.66.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra), Tonkin. New for Malaysia, Thailand, Laos and Indonesia (Borneo, Java, Kalimantan).

Fig. 39: *Borboresthes signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov.: 39- Habitus of male.

Borboresthes tamdaoensis sp. nov.
(Figs 40-43)

Type locality. North Vietnam, Tam Dao, 21°27´N, 105°39´E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): N. VIETNAM (TONKIN) / TAMDAO / 12.-24.v. 1989 / PACHOLÁTKO Leg., (NMBS); Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, but 6.- 9.v. 1990, (NMBS, VNPC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): Vietnam, Tam Dao / 27.v.-2.vi.1986 / Vinh Phu prov. / Jan Horák lgt., (VNPC); (7

♀♀): 6.-10.v.1990 TAM DAO / VINH PHU Distr. / N VIETNAM, 900 m / JAN HORÁK Leg., (NMBS, VNPC); (2 ♀♀): same data as penultimate, but 17.-21.v.1990, (NMBS); (3 ♂♂): N. VIETNAM /Tonkin/ / TAMDAO /pr. Vinhphu/ / 2.- 11.vi.1985 / Vít. Kubáň leg., (NMBS, VNPC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): N VIETNAM (Tonkin) / pr. Vinh Phu 1990 / TAM DAO 17-21.v. / Vít. Kubáň leg., (NMBS); (6 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀): N. VIETNAM 900 m / TamDao 13.-24. / v. 1989 A. Olexa, (NMBS, VNPC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): VIETNAM NORTH / Pr. VINH PHU, TAM DAO / 6.-25.v. 1990 / O. ŠAUŠA LGT, (NMBS); (1 ♀): N. VIETNAM, 1-10.vi.1989, TAM DAO, (NMBS); (1 ♂): N VIETNAM,21.27N 105.39E / 70 km NW Hanoi, Tam Dao / 1.-8.vi. 1996, 900-1200 m / Pacholátko & Dembický leg., (NMBS). The types are provided with a red printed label: 'Borboresthes tamdaoensis sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2011'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 40. Body longitudinally oval, from pale brown to reddish-brown, BL 5.75 mm, widest near elytral half, EW 2.19 mm, BL / EW 2.63.

Head (Fig. 41) small, relatively narrow with microgranulation and pale brown setation, posterior part reddish-brown, with distinct shallow punctuation, anterior half and clypeus pale brown. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.00 mm, HW / PW. HL (visible part) 0.80 mm. Eyes large, dark, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes relatively narrow, as broad as antennomere 1 long. OI equal to 30.97.

Antenna. Long, filiform, antennomeres narrow, AL 4.42 mm, AL / BL 0.77, unicolored pale brown with dense and long pale brown setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Antennomeres narrow, antennomeres 3-11 long, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.66 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 1.30 : 0.97 : 0.98 : 0.90 : 0.85 : 0.73 : 0.77 : 0.82. RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.07 : 1.45 : 5.22 : 6.42 : 3.96 : 4.60 : 3.87 : 4.00 : 3.63 : 4.24 : 4.53.

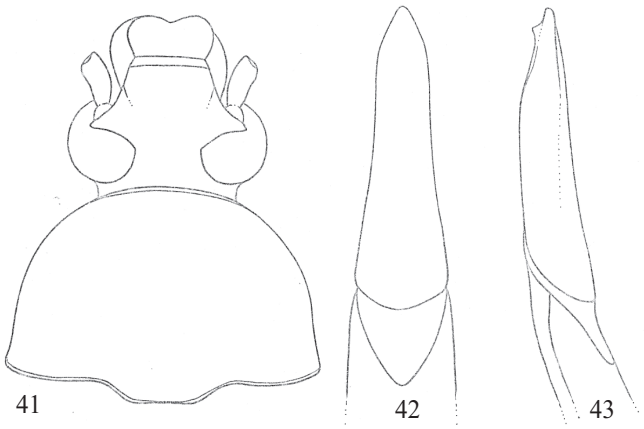
Maxillary palpus unicolored pale brown, with pale brown setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Palpomeres narrow, slightly widened at apex, penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than palpomere 2. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 41) reddish-brown, with sparse, pale brown setation; PW / HW 1.58, longest in the middle, PL 0.86 mm and widest at base, PW 1.58 mm. PI equal to 54.43. Borders fine, complete in their entire length, only in the middle of anterior margin indistinct, posterior margin bisinuate, against scutellum slightly excised, posterior angles finely obtuse, lateral margins finely narrowing anteriorly, anterior half regularly rounded. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin slightly rounded. Surface with large, deep and dense punctures, interspaces between punctures very narrow, with distinct microgranulation.

Elytra shiny, ochre yellow, near suture in anterior half narrowly reddish-brown with rows of punctures covered by brown spots and pale brown setation, EL 4.09 mm, EW 2.19 mm, distinctly broader than pronotum, widest near half. EL / EW ratio equal to 1.87. Elytral interspaces distinctly vaulted, with microgranulation and sparse punctuation, punctures small. Elytral striae with rows of large and deep punctures, interspaces between punctures in elytral striae very small. Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow, with sparse pale brown setation, evenly narrowing in basal half, here with two rows of large punctures, on level of abdominal ventrite 1 narrowest, in apical half before abdominal ventrite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum triangular, reddish-brown with sides darker.

Legs unicolored pale brown, with pale brown setation and microgranulation. Femora



Figs 40-43: *Borboresthes tamdaoensis* sp. nov.: 40- Habitus of holotype; 41- Head and pronotum of holotype; 42- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 43- Aedeagus, lateral view.

thicker than tibia. Tibia narrow and dilated anteriorly. Anterior and middle tarsomeres 3-4 and posterior tarsomeres 3 broadened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.57 : 0.55 : 0.69 : 1.41 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.25 : 0.34 : 0.30 : 0.71 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.22 : 0.24 : 0.35 (metatarsus). Anterior tarsal claws with 13 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish-brown, with large punctures and pale brown setation. Abdomen with sparse, pale brown setation and microgranulation, abdominal ventrites 1 and 2 reddish-brown, sternites 3-5 paler.

Aedeagus (Figs 42 and 43). Pale brown with fine microgranulation. Basal piece 2.97 times as long as apical piece. Basal half of basal piece rounded laterally and straight dorsally, then in apical half parallel dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female. Space betweeen eyes slightly broader than in male. Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth. AL / BL 0.72.
RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.63 : 0.36 : 1.00 : 1.31 : 1.04 : 0.94 : 1.01 : 0.90 : 0.89 : 0.87 : 0.92.
RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.00 : 1.94 : 5.12 : 7.60 : 5.29 : 4.82 : 4.88 : 5.20 : 4.28 : 3.80 : 4.71.
RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.66 : 0.59 : 0.79 : 1.52 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.27 : 0.28 : 0.27 : 0.89 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.23 : 0.23 : 0.46 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean

value, with full range in parentheses.

Males (n=15). BL 5.87 mm (5.50-6.36 mm); HL 0.69 mm (0.55-0.80 mm); HW 1.04 mm (0.96-1.11 mm); OI 32.56 (30.14-35.19); PL 0.94 mm (0.86-1.06 mm); PW 1.71 mm (1.58-1.81 mm); PI 55.03 (52.27-58.58); EL 4.24 mm (3.98-4.74 mm); EW 2.32 mm (2.18-2.56 mm). Females (n=18). BL 6.06 mm (5.24-6.53 mm); HL 0.70 mm (0.57-0.81 mm); HW 1.10 mm (0.98-1.23 mm); OI 40.39 (38.27-44.89); PL 1.03 mm (0.89-1.15 mm); PW 1.86 mm (1.58-2.03 mm); PI 55.16 (50.26-56.81); EL 4.33 mm (3.78-4.80 mm); EW 2.47 mm (2.15-2.68 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Borboresthes tamdaoensis* sp. nov. belonging to the first - *B. impressithorax* group, clearly differing from the species of *B. obliquefasciata* group and *B. cinctipennis* group by body broadly oval, while species of *B. obliquefasciata* group or *B. cinctipennis* group have body elongate, narrowly oval or with pronotum at base distinctly narrower than base of elytra. *B. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *B. fokienensis* Pic, 1922, *B. nuceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1893) comb. nov., *B. fouqueti* Pic, 1934, *B. jaegeri* Novák, 2005, *B. turaensis* Novák, 2005 and *B. signatipennis* (Pic, 1914) comb. nov. mainly by only suture dark, while *B. fokienensis*, *B. nuceipennis*, *B. fouqueti*, *B. impressithorax*, *B. jaegeri*, *B. turaensis* and *B. signatipennis* have elytra unicolored pale brown or with dark spots. *B. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. is different from similar species *B. impressithorax* Pic, 1922, *B. maguanensis* sp. nov. and *B. rufosuturalis* Pic, 1934 mainly by dark brown pronotum with coarse and deep punctures, while *B. impressithorax*, *B. maguanensis* and *B. rufosuturalis* have pronotum reddish-brown and punctures shallow. *B. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *B. jendeki* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes broad, distinctly broader than length of antennomere 1, while *B. jendeki* sp. nov. has space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 1.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality Tam Dao (North Vietnam).

Distribution. North Vietnam.

Borboresthes turaensis Novák, 2005

Borboresthes turaensis Novák, 2005: 128.

Type locality. NE India, Meghalaya, Tura, 25°30´N, 90°14´E.

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: NE INDIA; Meghalaya; 3 km E Tura; 1150 m; 25°30´N, 90°14´E; 4.v.1999; Dembický & Pacholátko leg., (VNPC).

Remarks. Figures of *B. turaensis* see Novák 2005: 129 (4- habitus of male holotype; 5- habitus of female; 8- head and pronotum of holotype; 11- punctuation of elytron; 14- aedeagus from dorsal view; 15- aedeagus from lateral view). Species distinctly belongs to the *impressithorax* group.

Distribution. India (Meghalaya).

Borboresthes yunnanensis sp. nov.
(Figs 44-47)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Baoshan pref., Tengchong, Gaoligong Shan, 24°48-51´N, 98°32-45´E.

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-17], / Baoshan Pref., mountain range / 25 km S Tengchong, 1900 m, / 24°48´28´´N, 98°32´03´´E, dev. / primary decid. forest, litter, fungi // sifted, 2.vi.2007, leg. A. Pütz, (APEG). Paratypes labelled: (1 ♀): CHINA (Yunnan) / Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong / Shan, 33km SE Tengchong / 24°51´22´´N/98°45´36´´E / 2100-2200 m (prim. decid. / forest, pitfall trap) / 31.v.-4.vi.2007 D.W.Wrase [14C], (NMEG); (1 ♀): CHINA (Yunnan) / Baoshan Pref., mount. range / 25 km S Tengchong, 1900 m / 24°48´28´´N, 98°32´03´´E, / (devasted primary decid. / forest, litter, sifted) / 2.vi.2007 D.W.Wrase [17], (NMEG); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): China mer. Yunnan prov. / (pass SW from Baoshan) / Gaoligong Shan; 4.-8.vi. / 2005; Ivo Jeniš leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Borboresthes yunnanensis sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2009'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 44, distinctly belonging to the *obliquefasciata* group. Body from pale brown to dark blackish-brown, BL 9.96 mm, widest near elytral half, EW 3.24 mm, BL / EW 3.07.

Head (Fig. 45) small and narrow, relatively broad with microgranulation and dense punctuation, posterior part behind eyes near sides dark blackish-brown, middle of posterior half, anterior half and clypeus pale brown. Posterior half with very sparse pale brown setation, punctures medium-sized; anterior half and clypeus with a few short, pale brown setae. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.43 mm, HW / PW approximately 0.50. HL (visible part) 1.24 mm. Eyes large, dark, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes relatively broad. OI equal to 48.99.

Antenna. Relatively long, filiform, AL 6.06 mm, AL / BL 0.55, unicolored brown with dense pale brown setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Antennomeres narrow, antennomeres 3-11 long, antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.60 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 1.35 : 1.18 : 1.08 : 1.05 : 1.02 : 0.94 : 0.89 : 0.94. RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 2.04 : 1.75 : 6.12 : 7.63 : 5.90 : 5.57 : 5.96 : 5.61 : 5.33 : 5.84 : 5.33.

Maxillary palpus unicolored pale brown, with pale brown setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Palpomeres narrow, slightly widened at apex, penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 45) relatively narrow, dark reddish-brown, with pale brown setation; PW / HW 2.01, longest in the middle, PL 1.49 mm and widest at base, PW 2.88 mm. PI equal to 51.74. Borders fine, complete in their entire length, only in the middle of anterior margin indistinct, posterior margin bisinuate, against scutellum slightly excised, posterior angles finely sharp-angled, lateral margins slightly excised near posterior angles, then straight in posterior half, in anterior half regularly rounded. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin slightly rounded. Surface with microgranulation, dense and shallow punctures, interspaces between punctures very narrow.

Elytra shiny, bicolored, pale brown with pale brown setation, one dark brown spot near suture from elytral interval 1 to elytral interval 4 maximally and second spot near lateral margin, anterior termination pale brown, EL 7.23 mm and EW 3.24 mm, distinctly broader than pronotum, widest near half. EL / EW ratio equal to 3.07. Elytral interspaces distinctly vaulted, with microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small and shallow. Elytral

striae with rows of middle-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures in elytral striae very small. Elytral epipleura well-developed, dark brown with sparse pale brown setation, evenly narrowing in basal half, from abdominal ventrite 1 up to abdominal ventrite 5 parallel in apical half, then narrowing to rounded apex. Basal half with medium-sized punctures.

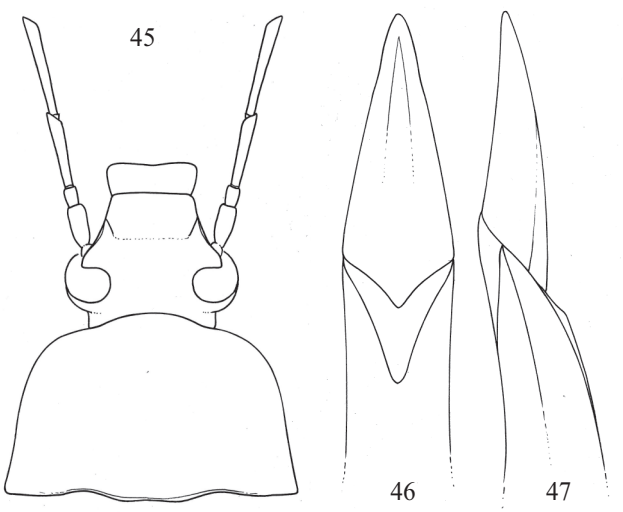
Scutellum triangular, reddish-brown, shiny, with pale brown setation and dark brown margins.

Legs unicolored pale brown, with dense, pale brown setation. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia narrow and dilated anteriorly. Anterior and middle tarsomeres 3-4 and posterior tarsomeres 3 broadened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.57 : 0.69 : 0.89 : 1.50 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.41 : 0.49 : 1.05 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.33 : 0.71 (metatarsus). Anterior tarsal claws with 19 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark reddish-brown, with deep and large punctures, microgranulation and sparse pale brown setation. Abdomen reddish-brown with sparse, pale brown setation, with shallow, indistinct punctuation and microgranulation.

Aedeagus (Figs 46 and 47). Pale yellowish-brown, shiny, with fine microgranulation. Basal piece rounded laterally, 3.94 times as long as apical piece. Basal half of basal piece parallel, then in apical half narrowing dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female. Both anterior tarsal claws with 9 visible teeth.
RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.49 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 1.45 : 1.11 : 1.05 : 1.10 : 1.04 : 1.01 : 0.99 : 1.07.
RL / WA (1-11) equal to: 1.71 : 1.90 : 6.04 :11.12 : 7.83 : 7.20 : 6.00 : 5.00 : 5.13 : 5.76 : 5.66.



Figs 44-47: *Borboresthes yunnanensis* sp. nov.: 44- Habitus of male holotype; 45- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 46- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 47- Aedeagus, lateral view.

RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.58 : 0.59 : 0.99 : 1.92 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.30 : 0.40 : 0.50 : 0.89 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.32 : 0.54 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses.

Males (n=2). BL 9.73 mm (9.49-9.96 mm); HL 1.13 mm (1.01-1.24 mm); HW 1.40 mm (1.37-1.43 mm); OI 48.75 (48.50-48.99); PL 1.35 mm (1.20-1.49 mm); PW 2.63 mm (2.38-2.88 mm); PI 51.09 (50.43-51.74); EL 7.24 mm (7.23-7.25 mm); EW 3.30 mm (3.24-3.35 mm). Females (n=3). BL 9.95 mm (9.69-10.08 mm); HL 1.02 mm (0.99-1.03 mm); HW 1.50 mm (1.47-1.51 mm); OI 47.52 (43.83-50.83); PL 1.33 mm (1.22-1.45 mm); PW 2.64 mm (2.55-2.73 mm); PI 50.49 (48.03-53.00); EL 7.60 mm (7.44-7.75 mm); EW 3.74 mm (3.71-3.75 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Borboresthes yunnanensis* sp. nov. belonging to the second - *B. obliquefasciata* group, clearly differing from the species of *B. impressithorax* group and *B. cinctipennis* group by body elongate, narrowly oval, while species of *B. impressithorax* group or *B. cinctipennis* group have body broadly oval or pronotum at base distinctly narrower than elytron at base. *B. yunnanensis* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *B. kubani* sp. nov. by elytra with spots, while *B. kubani* has elytra unicolored. *B. yunnanensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *B. obliquefasciata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov. and *B. phongsalyensis* sp. nov. mainly by elytra with spots different from "V", while *B. obliquefasciata* and *B. phongsalyensis* has elytra with "V" spot.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality Yunnan province.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

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