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New species of *Jaklia* Novák, 2010 from Thailand (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae)

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Abstract. Three new species of Alleculinae genus *Jaklia* Novák, 2010 from Thailand are described as follows: *Jaklia bilyi* sp. nov., *Jaklia borchmanni* sp. nov. and *Jaklia kimioi* sp. nov. New species are illustrated and keyed.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Jaklia* Novák, 2010 with the type species *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010 from Indonesia (Mentawai Isl.) and Malaysia was described by Novák (2010). In the same paper, *Jaklia horaki* Novák, 2010 from Thailand was described as new and *Jaklia rufipennis* (Pic, 1915) from Indonesia (Sumatra is.) was transferred from the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801 to the genus *Jaklia* Novák, 2010. Later Novák (2013) described two new *Jaklia* species from Thailand as *Jaklia marketae* Novák, 2013 and *Jaklia viktorai* Novák, 2013. Species of the genus *Jaklia* clearly differ from species of other genera of the subtribe Alleculina Laporte, 1840 mainly by antennomeres 4-10 strongly serrate, space between eyes very narrow and by impressions on the dorsal surface of the pronotum. Three new species, *Jaklia bilyi* sp. nov., *Jaklia borchmanni* sp. nov. and *Jaklia kimioi* sp. nov. from Thailand are described, illustrated, compared and keyed with other species of the genus *Jaklia* here.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two important morphometric characteristics are also used for the descriptions of the species of the subfamily Alleculinae: the 'ocular index' dorsally (Campbell & Marshall 1964) is 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 is converted into an index by multiplying by 100, and the 'pronotal index' (Campbell 1965) expressing the ratio of the length of the pronotum along the midline to the width at the basal angles, this ratio is multiplied by 100 for convenience in handling.

The following codens are used in the paper:

KMTJ private collection of Kimio Masumoto, Tokio, Japan;
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
NMTJ National Museum, Tokyo, Japan;
VNPC private collection of Vladimir Novák, Praha, Czech Republic.

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
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)

Moreover, a double slash (//) separates data on different labels and a slash (/) data in different lines.

TAXONOMY

KEY TO THE MALES OF *JAKLIA*

1 (2) Elytra reddish brown. ..... *Jaklia marketae* Novák, 2013
2 (1) Elytra dark blackish brown. 3
3 (4) Pronotum reddish brown. Habitus as in Fig. 1; head and pronotum as in Figs. 2 and 3; antenna as in Figs. 4 and 5; aedeagus as in Figs. 6 and 7. ..... *Jaklia bilyi* sp. nov.
4 (3) Pronotum dark, brown or blackish brown. 5
5 (6) Metatibia with tooth on inner side. 7
6 (5) Metatibia without tooth on inner side. 9
7 (8) Larger species, tibia pale brown, femora ochre yellow, elytral intervals with transverse rugosities. .... *Jaklia viktorai* Novák, 2013
8 (7) Smaller species, tibia and femora dark blackish brown, elytral intervals without transverse rugosities. Habitus as in Fig. 13; head and pronotum as in Fig. 14; antenna as in Fig. 15; metatibia as in Fig. 16; aedeagus as in Figs. 17 and 18. ..... *Jaklia kimioi* sp. nov.
9 (10) Antennomeres 4-6 each 1.9-2.3 longer than antennomere 3. Habitus as in Fig. 8; head and pronotum as in Fig. 9; antenna as in Fig. 10; aedeagus as in Figs. 11 and 12. ..... *Jaklia borchmanni* sp. nov.
10 (9) Antennomeres 4-6 each 2.8-4.0 longer than antennomere 3. 11
11 (12) Smaller species, space between eyes indistinct, antennomere 3 approximately as long as antennomere 2. .. .. *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010
12 (11) Larger species, space between eyes distinct, antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 2. ....*Jaklia horaki* Novák, 2010

Jaklia bilyi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-7)

Type locality. Thailand, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Hua Hin.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Thailand, Prachuap / Khiri Khan, Hua Hin, / 23.V.2012 / K. Takahashi leg., (NMTJ). Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (KMTJ, VNPC); (1 ♀): C Thailand, Hua Hin / PKK prov., 13.-15.v. / 2004, Sv. Bílý leg., (NMPC); (1 ♀): Khao Hin Lek Phai, / Hua Hin, Thailand / 2.VI.2002 / S. Ohmomo leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Jaklia bilyi sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1. Dorsal surface with punctuation and microgranulation. Body relatively small and narrow, elongate, from pale brown to blackish brown, BL 7.41 mm, widest near the half of elytra length, maximum width 2.13 mm, 3.48 times longer than wide.

Head (Fig. 2) relatively large and wide, with punctuation and microgranulation. Reddish brown posterior part with a few pale setae, pale brown anterior part and clypeus with sparse and long golden yellow setation. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.36 mm, approximately as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.10 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 2, OI equal to 4.73.

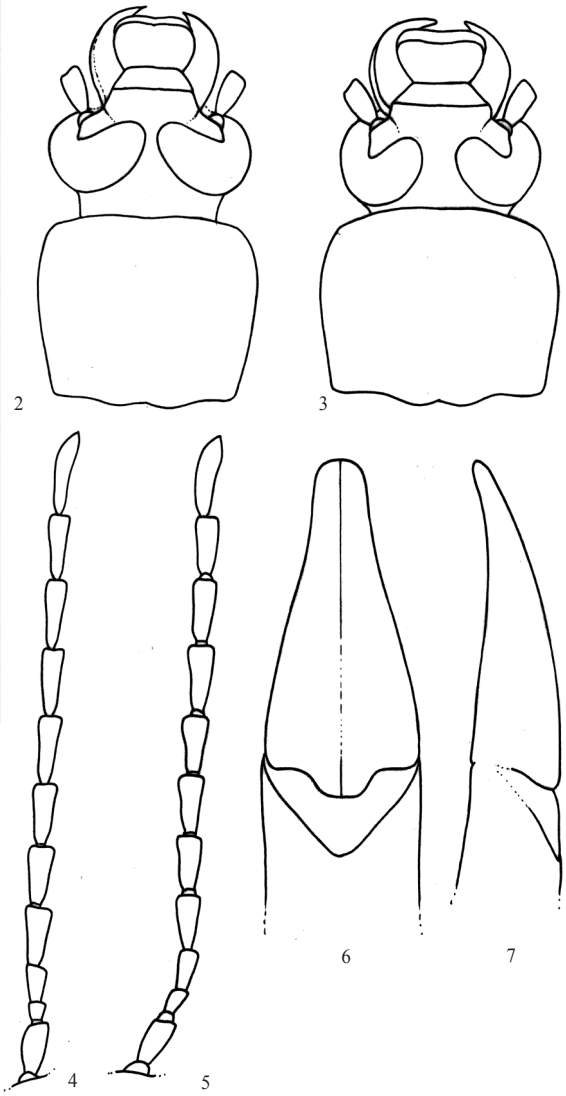
Antenna (Fig. 4). Relatively long (AL 4.53 mm, i.e. reaching 0.61 of body length) with short pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomere 1 brown, antennomeres 2, 3 and 11 pale brown, antennomeres 4-10 dark brown and distinctly serrate. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 matter, Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 each longer than antennomere 3 long. RLA (1-11) equal to 1.20 : 0.66 : 1.00 : 1.75 : 1.77 : 1.80 : 2.05 : 2.17 : 2.17 : 2.17 : 2.58. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.64 : 1.14 : 1.60 : 2.04 : 1.98 : 2.30 : 2.67 : 2.62 : 3.02 : 3.02 : 4.46.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with fine microgranulation and long, golden yellow setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) reddish brown, at base distinctly narrower than elytra at base, glabrous, shiny with dense punctuation, punctures medium-sized and distinctly larger than those on head, longest in middle, PL 1.31 mm, widest at two thirds from base to apex, PW at base 1.36 mm. PI equal to 96.32. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles roundly obtuse-angled, anterior angles indistinct, slightly obtuse-angled, lateral margins evenly widening from base up to two thirds, then arcuate in anterior part. Anterior margin slightly rounded. Dorsal surface of pronotum with distinct, shallow expressions – one before scutellum, further near posterior angles on both sides.

Elytra (Fig. 4) blackish brown, glabrous, elongate, narrow, parallel, EL 5.00 mm; EW 2.13 mm, widest near–half elytra length. EL/EW ratio equal to 2.35. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, separated by less than puncture diameter. Surface of elytral intervals slightly shiny, with fine microgranulation and sparse, small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish brown, glabrous, with punctuation, punctures medium-sized. Slightly narrowing to ventrite 1 in basal half, wide in apical part.



Figs. 1-7: *Jaklia bilyi* sp. nov.: 1- Habitus of male holotype; 2- head and pronotum of male holotype; 3- head and pronotum of female; 4- antenna of male holotype; 5- antenna of female; 6- aedeagus, dorsal view; 7- aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum pale brown, roundly triangular, shiny, with fine microgranulation.

Legs pale brown with dense and long, golden yellow setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small. Pro- and metatibia distinctly excised on inner side. Femora strong, thicker than tibia. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 of each tarsus distinctly widened, with membranous lobes. RLT 1-5 and 1-4 equal to 1.00 : 0.70 : 0.79 : 1.01 : 1.48 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.48 : 0.68 : 0.95 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.41 : 0.77 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 9 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown, glabrous, with punctuation, punctures small-sized. Abdomen brown, with long, pale setation, dense microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small.

Aedeagus (Figs. 6, 7). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece regularly rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally, basal piece 3.72 times longer than apical piece.

Female (Figs. 3, 5). Space between eyes distinctly wider than in male. Antennomeres 4-10 less serrate. Anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth. BL 7.61 mm; HL 1.15 mm; HW 1.37 mm; OI 18.67; PL 1.29 mm; PW 1.50 mm; PI 86.00; EL 5.17 mm; EW 2.13 mm; AL 3.81 mm; AL/BL 0.50.
RLA (1-11) equal to 1.07 : 0.55 : 1.00 : 1.55 : 1.58 : 1.68 : 1.77 : 1.82 : 1.77 : 1.81 : 2.16.
RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.83 : 1.46 : 2.30 : 2.04 : 2.33 : 2.42 : 2.68 : 2.97 : 3.06 : 3.11 : 4.19.
RLT 1-5 and 1-4 equal to 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.60 : 0.77 : 1.28 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.48 : 0.49 : 0.58 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.43 : 0.72 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n = 4). BL 7.53 mm (7.39-7.61 mm); HL 1.15 mm (1.11-1.18 mm); HW 1.33 mm (1.25-1.37 mm). OI 18.19 (16.18-21.48). PL (along midline) 1.35 mm (1.29-1.41 mm); PW at base 1.54 mm (1.47-1.61 mm). PI 87.80 (86.00-89.38). EL 5.04 mm (4.97-5.17 mm); EW 2.22 mm (2.17-2.26 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Jaklia bilyi* sp. nov. differs from a similar species, *Jaklia marketae* Novák, 2013 mainly by dark blackish brown elytra; while *J. marketae* has elytra reddish brown. *J. bilyi* is clearly different from all other *Jaklia* species by its pronotum dark reddish brown; while all other *Jaklia* species have pronotum dark blackish brown. For further details see the key above.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Svatopluk Bílý (Praha, Czech Republic), a world known expert in the beetle family Buprestidae.

Distribution. Thailand.

Jaklia borchmanni sp. nov.
(Figs. 8-12)

Type locality. Thailand, prov. Ubon Ratchathani, Phu Chong–Na Yoi N. P.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Phu Chong–Na Yoi N. P. / Ubon Ratchathani–Prov. / CE–THAILAND / 9 V 2008 / Shigeo TSUYUKI leg., (NMTJ). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Jaklia borchmanni sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 8. Dorsal surface glabrous, with punctuation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Body relatively small and narrow, elongate, from pale brown to blackish brown, BL 8.03 mm, widest near half elytra length, maximum width 2.45 mm, 3.28 times longer than wide.

Head (Fig. 9) relatively large and wide, with punctuation and microgranulation. Blackish brown posterior part with dense punctuation and a few dark setae behind eyes, pale brown anterior part and clypeus with dense punctuation and long, golden yellow setation. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.38 mm, slightly narrower than pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.13 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 2, OI equal to 8.87.

Antenna (Fig. 10). Relatively long (AL(1-9) 3.79 mm, i.e. reaching 0.47 of body length) with short pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-3 brown, shiny, antennomeres 4-9 dark brown, matte and distinctly serrate. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-9 each longer than antennomere 3 long. RLA (1-9) equal to 1.36 : 0.71 : 1.00 : 2.29 : 1.90 : 2.21 : 2.53 : 2.44 : 2.24. RL/WA (1-9) equal to 1.83 : 1.33 : 1.94 : 2.29 : 2.15 : 2.40 : 2.71 : 2.60 : 2.48.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with fine microgranulation and long, golden yellow setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere slightly darker, in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 9) blackish brown, glabrous, narrow, at base distinctly narrower than elytron at base, shiny with microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures medium-sized and distinctly larger than those in basal part of head, longest in middle, PL 1.39 mm, widest in two thirds from base to apex, PW at base 1.60 mm. PI equal to 86.88. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles rectangular, anterior angles indistinct, rounded, lateral margins evenly widening from base up to two thirds, then arcuate in anterior part. Anterior margin slightly rounded. Dorsal surface of pronotum with distinct, shallow impressions - one before scutellum, another shallow, transverse, one in the middle before anterior margin and smaller and deeper near posterior angles on both sides.

Elytra unicolor, blackish brown, glabrous, slightly shiny, elongate, narrow, EL 5.51 mm; EW 2.45 mm, widest near half elytra length, at base distinctly wider than pronotum at base. EL/EW ratio equal to 2.25. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, separated by less than puncture diameter. Elytral intervals slightly convex, surface with microgranulation and sparse punctuation, punctures small and shallow.

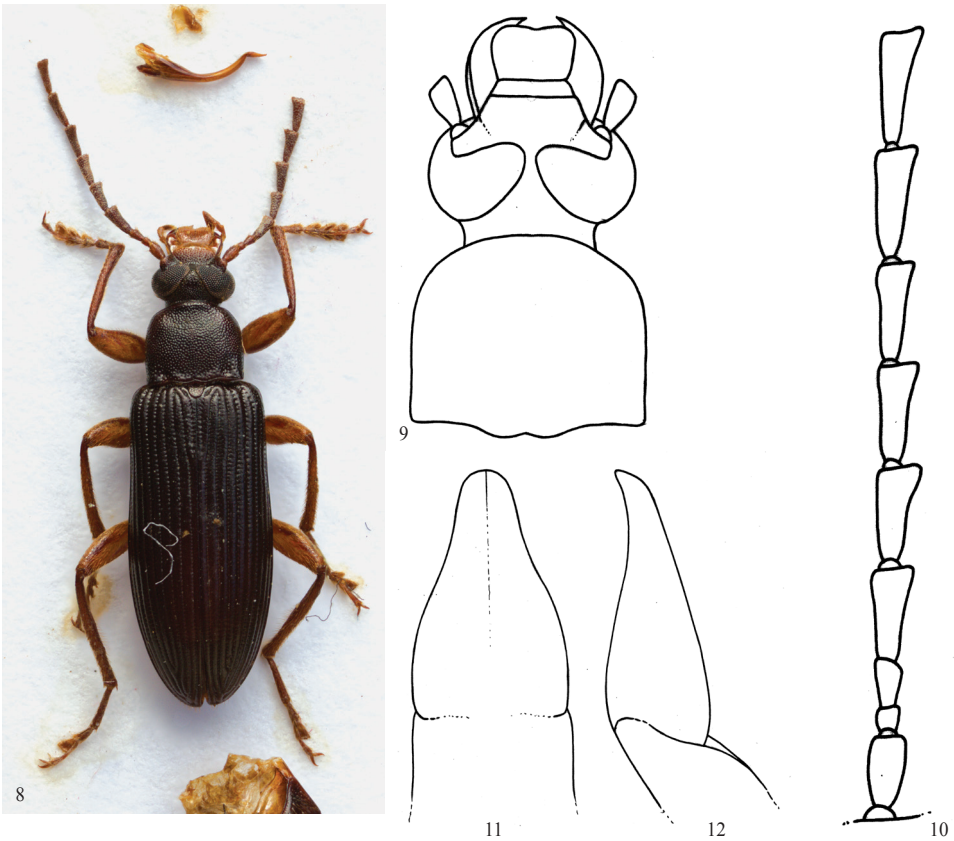
Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown as elytron itself, glabrous, with punctuation. Slightly narrowing to ventrite 1 in basal half, then leading parallel.

Scutellum blackish brown, roundly triangular, with fine microgranulation, impression and a few punctures in middle.

Legs ochre yellow with golden yellow setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation. Protibia and metatibia with fine excision on inner side. Femora strong, thicker than tibia. Protarsomeres 2-4, mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 of each tarsus distinctly widened, with membranous lobes. RLT 1-5 and 1-4 equal to 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.74 : 0.86 : 1.33 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.36 : 0.53 : 0.85 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.41 : 0.71 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 9 and 10 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body with sparse, golden yellow setation and punctuation, punctures small-sized. Prothorax blackish brown, meso- and metathorax reddish brown. Abdomen blackish brown, with golden yellow setation, shallow punctuation and microgranulation.



Figs. 8-12: *Jaklia borchmanni* sp. nov.: 8- Habitus of male holotype; 9- head and pronotum of male holotype; 10- antenna of male holotype; 11- aedeagus, dorsal view; 12- aedeagus, lateral view.

Aedeagus (Figs. 11, 12) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally, apical piece beak-shaped laterally and dorsally. Basal piece 5.24 times longer than apical piece.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Jaklia borchmanni* sp. nov. differs from similar species, *Jaklia marketae* Novák, 2013 and *Jaklia bilyi* sp. nov., mainly by its pronotum dark blackish brown; while *J. marketae* and *J. bilyi* have pronotum reddish brown. *J. borchmanni* is clearly different from similar species, *Jaklia kimioi* sp. nov. and *Jaklia viktorai* Novák, 2013, mainly by its metatibia without tooth on inner side; while *J. kimioi* and *J. viktorai* have metatibia with distinct tooth on inner side. *J. borchmanni* differs from similar species *Jaklia horaki* Novák, 2010 and *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010 mainly by each of antennomeres 4-6 only 1.9-2.3 longer than antennomere 3; while *J. horaki* and *J. serraticornis* have each of antennomeres 4-6 2.8-4.0 longer than antennomere 3. For further details see the key above.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Fritz Borchmann (Hamburg, Germany), who was a world known expert in the beetle families Alleculidae, Lagriidae and Meloidae.

Distribution. Thailand.

Jaklia kimioi sp. nov.
(Figs. 13-18)

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai, Chiang Dao Hill Resort.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Chiand Dao Hill Resort, / 3-7. V. 2013 / K. Takahashi leg., (NMTJ). Paratype: (1 ♂): N. THAILAND: / Mae Hong Son Pref. / Pai Dist. Soppong / 20-21.V.1998 / Kimio MASUMOTO leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Jaklia kimioi sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 13. Dorsal surface with punctuation and microgranulation. Body relatively small and narrow, elongate, from brown to black, BL 7.92 mm, widest near the half of elytra length, maximum width 2.34 mm, 3.39 times longer than wide.

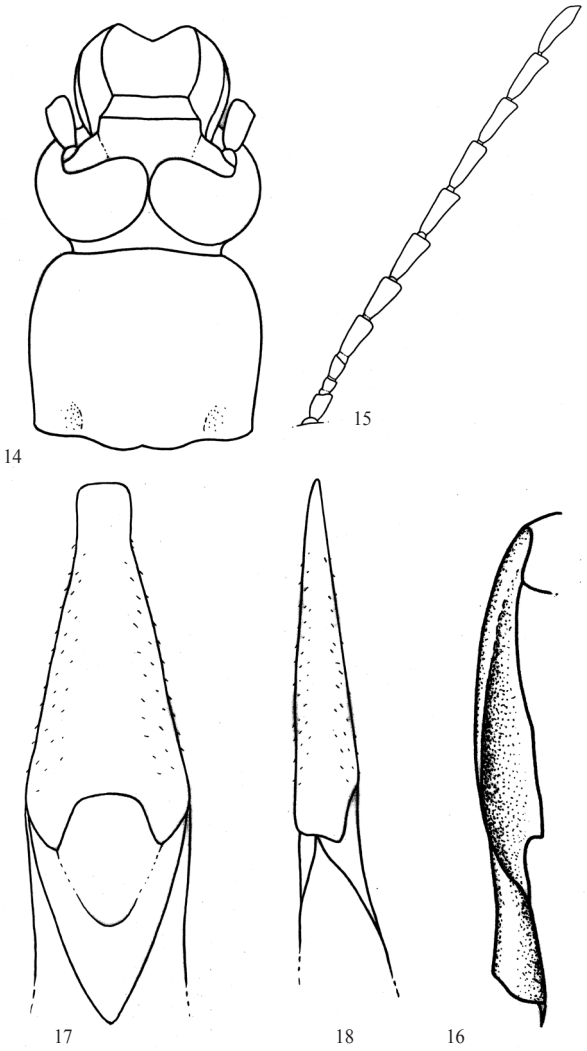
Head (Fig. 14) relatively large and wide, with punctuation and microgranulation. Black posterior part matter, brown anterior part slightly shiny and pale brown, clypeus with long golden yellow setation. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.43 mm, very slightly narrower than pronotum, approximately as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.02 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes indistinct, eyes close together.

Antenna (Fig. 15). Relatively long (AL 5.16 mm, i.e. reaching 0.65 of body length) with short setation, punctuation and microgranulation, punctures of antennomeres 4-11 relatively large. Antennomeres blackish brown with apex distinctly paler, antennomere 2 shortest and pale brown, antennomeres 3-10 distinctly serrate. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 matter and each distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomere 1 with transverse microrugosities. RLA (1-11) equal to 1.28 : 0.59 : 1.00 : 2.65 : 2.86 : 3.14 : 3.14 : 3.14 : 3.02 : 3.02 : 3.31. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.38 : 0.97 : 1.65 : 2.60 : 2.66 : 2.62 : 2.62 : 2.91 : 2.70 : 3.85 : 4.02.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with fine microgranulation and golden yellow, long setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere with posterior half distinctly darker, in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 14) black, narrow, at base distinctly narrower than elytra at base, glabrous, shiny with dense punctuation, punctures relatively large and distinctly larger than those on head, longest at middle, PL 1.25 mm, PW 1.56 mm. PI equal to 80.13. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse-angled, anterior angles indistinct, rounded, lateral margins evenly widening from base up to two thirds, then arcuate in anterior part. Anterior margin slightly rounded. Dorsal surface with distinct, shallow impressions - one before scutellum near posterior margin, further transverse near anterior margin. Base near posterior angles with one hole from both sides.

Elytra unicolor, black, glabrous, elongate, narrow, parallel, shiny, EL 5.65 mm; EW 2.34



Figs. 13-18: *Jaklia kimioi* sp. nov.: 13- Habitus of male holotype; 14- head and pronotum of male holotype; 15- antenna of male holotype; 16- metatibia of male holotype; 17- aedeagus, dorsal view; 18- aedeagus, lateral view.

mm, widest near midlength. EL/EW ratio equal to 2.42. Elytral striae with distinct rows of relatively large punctures, separated by less than puncture diameter. Surface of elytral intervals distinctly convex, with fine microgranulation and sparse, small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, black as elytron itself, glabrous, with punctuation, punctures medium-sized. Slightly narrowing to ventrite 1 in basal half, in apical part narrow and parallel.

Scutellum black pentagon with rounded apex, glabrous with a few punctures.

Legs blackish brown, with golden yellow setation, fine microgranulation, microrugosities and punctuation, punctures relatively large, tarsi distinctly paler from pale brown to brown.

Protibia with excision in inner part of apical half; metatibia with excision in middle of inner part and tooth (as in Fig. 16). Femora strong, thicker than tibia. Protarsomeres 2-4, mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 of each tarsus distinctly widened, with membranous lobes. RLT 1-5 and 1-4 equal to 1.00 : 0.84 : 0.84 : 1.07 : 1.64 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.55 : 0.65 : 0.77 : 1.20 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.59 : 1.01 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 9 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, glabrous, shiny, with punctuation, punctures small-sized. Abdomen brown, with golden yellow setation, shallow punctuation and microgranulation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 17, 18). Ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate, narrowly triangular laterally and beak-shaped dorsally. Basal piece 3.16 times longer than apical piece.

Female. Unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Paratype with very narrow space between eyes; OI equal to 3.18.

Males (n = 2). BL 7.58 mm (7.15-7.92 mm); HL 1.07 mm (1.02-1.11 mm); HW 1.32 mm (1.21-1.43 mm). PL (along midline) 1.20 mm (1.14-1.25 mm); PW at base 1.52 mm (1.48-1.56 mm). PI 88.58 (77.03-80.13). EL 5.28 mm (4.90-5.65 mm); EW 2.21 mm (2.07-2.34 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Jaklia kimioi* sp. nov. clearly differs from a similar species, *Jaklia viktorai* Novák, 2013, mainly by tibia and femora dark blackish brown, elytral intervals without rugosities and smaller body; while *J. viktorai* has a larger body, tibia pale brown, femora ochre yellow and elytral intervals with transverse rugosities. *J. kimioi* is different from all other species of *Jaklia* mainly by distinct tooth on inner side of metatibia; while other *Jaklia* species have no distinct tooth on inner side of metatibia. For further details see the key above.

Etymology. Dedicated to Kimio Masumoto (Tokyo, Japan), a world known expert in the beetle families Scarabaeidae and Tenebrionidae - after his first name.

Distribution. Thailand.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Sincere thanks are due to Jiří Hájek (NMPC) for the loan of material under their care. I also thank to Kimio Masumoto (Tokio, Japan) for bringing new material from his collection. Special thanks are due to Zuzana Čadová (Liberec, Czech Republic) for excellent drawings.

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