

**A contribution to the tribe Brachinini (Coleoptera: Carabidae) - VII.  
New species and new records of Brachinini from India, Laos, Vietnam and Indonesia,  
with nomenclatural and taxonomical notes**

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**Taxonomy, new species, redescription, first records, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Brachinini, *Styphlomerus*, *Pheropsophus*, *Brachinus*, India, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia**

**Abstract.** Eleven new taxa: *Styphlomerus bimaculatus* sp. nov. from India, *Brachinus hajeki* sp. nov. from Laos and Vietnam, *B. ngoclinhensis* sp. nov. from Vietnam, *Pheropsophus sangirensis* sp. nov., *P. erjani* sp. nov., *B. meratusensis* sp. nov., *B. sumbawanus sumbawanus* sp. nov., *B. sumbawanus tamboraensis* ssp. nov., *B. sumbawanus sangeangensis* ssp. nov., *B. floresensis* sp. nov., *B. timorensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia are described and illustrated. Male genitalia of holotypes are illustrated (except females *S. bimaculatus* sp. nov., *B. sumbawanus sumbawanus* sp. nov., *B. sumbawanus tamboraensis* ssp. nov. and *B. sumbawanus sangeangensis* ssp. nov.). *B. stygius* Andrewes, 1933 is redescrbed, male genitalia of holotype are illustrated. The following species are recorded for the first time: *B. drumonti* Tian et Deuve, 2016 from Laos, *B. guangdongensis* Tian et Deuve, 2016 from North Vietnam.

## INTRODUCTION

The last complete revision of the tribe Brachinini was published by Chaudoir (1876). A checklist with the distribution of species from the Oriental region was published by Andrewes (1930). A work aimed at the S. E. Palaearctic and Oriental regions was published later by Jedlička (1964), but it included only a part of species. In India, the genus *Styphlomerus* Chaudoir, 1875 is represented by 2 species (Andrewes 1930). In Laos, the genus *Brachinus* Weber, 1801 is represented by 4 species (Hrdlička 2009b, Kirschenhofer 2012b), in Vietnam by 8 species (Park, Trac & Will 2006, Hrdlička 2009b, Kirschenhofer 2012, Fedorenko 2013, Tian & Deuve 2016), in Indonesia by 13 species (Andrewes 1931, 1933, Darlington 1968, Kirschenhofer 2003, 2010, 2011, 2012a, Hrdlička 2009a, 2009b). In Indonesia, the genus *Pheropsophus* Solier, 1833 is represented by about 20 species (Darlington 1968, Giachino 2005, Hrdlička 2015a,b).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type material of new species was taken from author's collection and from National Museum of Prague. Holotype and paratype 1 of *B. stygius* Andrewes, 1933 was loaned by the Natural History Museum, London. Photographs of specimens used for descriptions and redescrptions were provided (photographs of general habitus of specimens were taken with the Samsung ES65 compact digital camera, photographs of details of specimens were taken

with the Canon EOS 600D digital camera with Canon MP-E 65 mm objective, images of the same objects at different focal planes were combined by using the Helicon Focus 6.4.3 software). Each paratype has its own number. Exact label data are cited for the type material, separate lines on labels are indicated by „/“, separate labels by „//“. Autor's remarks and comments are found in brackets. [p] - the preceding data were printed; [hw] - the same was hand-written.

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

TL total length - measured from the apex of the left mandible to the posterior margin of the elytra (measured separately:  $TL=HL+PL+EL$ );  
DVH dorso-ventral height - maximum dorso-ventral height of the body;  
HL length of head - measured from the clypeus apex to the neck constriction;  
HW width of head - maximum width of the head (including eyes);  
AL antennae length;  
PL pronotal length - length of the pronotum measured along the mid-line;  
PW1 pronotal width 1 - width of the anterior margin of pronotum;  
PW2 pronotal width 2 - maximum width of the pronotum;  
PW3 pronotal width 3 - minimum width of the pronotum;  
PW4 pronotal width 4 - width of the posterior margin of the pronotum;  
EL elytral length - measured from the anterior margin of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra;  
EW elytral width - maximum width of both elytra combined.  
PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 individual dimensions (PW1, PW3, PW4) are recalculated in relation to PW2 (expresses the curvature of the lateral sides of the pronotum). The location of the PW2 and PW3 of the pronotum are given as a percentage of the PL (calculated from the anterior margin of the pronotum).  
The location of the EW of the elytra is given as a percentage of the EL (calculated from the anterior margin of the scutellum).

## TAXONOMY

### *Styphlomerus bimaculatus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 17)

**Type material.** Holotype (♀) labelled: „N 27°08'22'' E 76°20'38'' / INDIA BOR. OCC. / RAJASTHAN state, Alwar di. / Naranimata env., 460 m / 3.-12. 8. 2002, lgt. P. Šrámek [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / *Styphlomerus* / *bimaculatus* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Holotype is deposited in coll. National Museum of Prague.

**Description of the female holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 1). A medium-sized *Styphlomerus* (TL 7.08 mm); 2.23 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 4.05). Body largely yellow, elytra black with two yellow spots in apical part (but not touching the margin).

Epipleura, episternum of mesothorax, epimeron of mesothorax, episternum of metathorax, epimeron of metathorax and lateral part of visible abdominal segments black.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.17), narrower than pronotum (HW/PW2 0.93). Eyes large. Entire surface of head dull, coarsely punctate and densely pubescent. Without microsculpture (not visible even with zoom 56x). Mandibles in side-view with unisetose scrobe. Mentum with tooth at anterior edge. Antennae long, more robust (TL/AL 1.99).

Pronotum (Fig. 17) transverse (PL/PW2 0.79). PL 1.19 mm, PW1 1.16 mm, PW2 (at the 24% of PL) 1.51 mm, PW3 = PW4 (at the 76-100% of PL) 1.15 mm. Lateral margins cordiform with minimal width at the last quarter of the pronotum (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.77; 1; 0.76; 0.76). Lateral groove thin and evenly wide. Disc flat, with coarse punctuation, with dense yellow pubescence. Without microsculpture (not visible even with zoom 56x). Anterior and posterior margins of pronotum without dense row of setae. Posterior angles of pronotum rectangular, little rounded at apex. Median line of pronotum uniformly deep, ending at the beginning of last eighth of pronotum. Episterna of prothorax and pronotal epipleura dull with thinner yellow pubescence in anterior part.

Scutellum dull, with punctuation.

Elytra 1.34 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 61% of EL. Elytra oblong, sides moderately rounded, humeri rounded. Elytral disc convex, dull, without microsculpture (not visible even with zoom 56x), without costae, with uniform dense punctuation and yellow pubescence. Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of short setae (little longer than 0.015 mm). Ventral side of body sparsely punctate and pubescent.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Styphlomerus bimaculatus* sp. nov. is first Asian species (of genus *Styphlomerus*) with elytral spots. All six known Asian species have elytra uniform black or grey without spots. Elytra with two yellow spots in apical part have only three species from Afrotropical region. *S. kamerunus* Liebke, 1927 from Cameroon differs from new species by shape of pronotum (as long as wide, posterior angles acute) and narrower elytra, *S. sinus* Alluaud, 1918 from Madagascar and *S. comoricus* (Fairmaire, 1896) from Mayotte differ from new species by blackish head and pronotum, episterna of prothorax and antennal articles 2-11 black. Punctuation of body coarser with longer setae. Each elytron with 8 slightly distinct costae.

**Distribution.** India: Rajasthan.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** The name of the new species refers to the two spots on elytra (from Latin bis = twice and macula = spot).

***Pheropsophus sangirensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 2, 18, 33-35)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: „INDONESIA, SANGIR Isl., / Tahuna distr., Bukit / Bembaluh, SE of / Tahuna, 200-600m alt., / 14.-21.11.2009, / Lgt. Local collectors / (imported by St. Jakl) [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / *Pheropsophus* / *sangirensis* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Holotype is deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička.

**Description of the male holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 2). A large-sized *Pheropsophus* (TL 21.70 mm); 2.78 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 3.94). Body largely black. Head rusty red, mandibles, mentum, ventral part of neck and area above the eyes brown. Maxillary and labial palpi, antennal articles 5-11 and tarsi brown. Tibia, femora, coxae and trochanters rusty red. Scutellum and epipleura black.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.22), narrower than pronotum (HW/PW2 0.87). Eyes flatter. Head shiny, without longitudinal furrows over each eye, front flat, neck, temples and area above the eyes with a few setiferous punctures. Neck wrinkled. Mandibles in side view with unisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.57).

Pronotum (Fig. 18) slightly transverse (PL/PW2 0.98). PL 4.60 mm, PW1 3.55 mm, PW2 (at the 26% of PL) 4.70 mm, PW3 (at the 69% of PL) 3.65 mm, PW4 3.80 mm. Lateral margins slightly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.75; 1; 0.78; 0.81). Disc convex, shiny, sparsely covered with shallowly impressed setiferous punctures (long setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with one setiferous puncture at about half (long setae). Posterior angles of pronotum acute, corners faintly rounded. Episterna of prothorax and epipleura of pronotum smooth and shiny.

Scutellum shiny, with microsculpture.

Elytra 1.55 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 66% of EL. Elytral disc convex, dull, with expressive microsculpture. Each elytron with 8 distinct (but very thin), rounded and bare costae. Elytra sparsely pubescent by long setae (between costae). Humeri absent. Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe without setae.

Male genitalia (Figs. 33-35). Aedeagus very robust. Apical half flattish dorsoventrally. The tip is strongly rounded. Very wide before the tip.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Pheropsophus sangirensis* sp. nov. is very similar to *P. minahassae* Heller, 1903 from North Celebes (Figs. 3, 19). *P. minahassae* differs from new species by dull and ridged scutellum, elytral costae more prominent, aedeagus not very wide before the tip (Figs. 36-38).

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Sangir Isl. (also spelled „Sangihe“, „Sanghir“ or „Sangi“).

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Sangir Isl. (Indonesia).

***Pheropsophus erjanii* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4, 20, 39-41)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: „INDONESIA, / SE Moluccas; / ARU Isl.; S. / coast of WOKAM I., // 10-15 km NEE of Wakua / vill.; 0-50 m alt.; / 30.XI.-6.XII.2014; / St. Jakl leg. [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / Pheropsophus / erjanii sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Paratype 1 (♂) labelled: „INDONESIA, / SE Moluccas; / ARU Isl.; S. / coast of WOKAM I., // 10-15 km NEE of Wakua / vill.; 0-50 m alt.; / 21.-30.I.2015; / St. Jakl leg. [p, white label] // PARATYPE (no. 1) / Pheropsophus / erjanii sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Holotype and paratype are deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička.

**Description of the male holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 4). A medium-sized *Pheropsophus* (TL 13.95 mm); 2.54 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body convex (TL/DVH 3.49). Body

largely black. Head brown, neck and area around the eyes black. Maxillary and labial palpi, antenna, legs, coxae and trochanters brown. Scutellum and epipleura black.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.27), narrower than pronotum (HW/PW2 0.83). Eyes flatter. Head shiny, with longitudinal furrows over each eye, front flat, neck wrinkled, temples with 3 setiferous punctures. Mandibles in side view with unisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.64).

Pronotum (Fig. 20) transverse (PL/PW2 0.89). PL 2.95 mm, PW1 2.30 mm, PW2 (at the 27% of PL) 3.30 mm, PW3 (at the 80% of PL) 2.45 mm, PW4 2.50 mm. Lateral margins slightly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.70; 1; 0.74; 0.76). Disc convex, shiny, sparsely covered with shallowly impressed setiferous punctures (long setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with one setiferous puncture at about half (long setae). Posterior angles of pronotum rectangular, corners faintly rounded. Episterna of prothorax and epipleura of pronotum smooth and shiny.

Scutellum shiny and ridged.

Elytra 1.36 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 63% of EL. Elytral disc convex, dull, with expressive microsculpture. Each elytron with 7 distinct, rounded and bare costae. Costae 1, 3 and 5 narrower than costae 2, 4, 6 and 7 and beginning at the end of the first quarter of elytra. Elytra sparsely pubescent by long setae (between costae). Humeri absent. Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of short setae (approximately 0.04 mm).

Male genitalia (Figs. 39-41). Aedeagus robust and conical, flattish laterally. The tip is pointed.

**Variability.** TL 13.95-14.50 (aver. 14.225) mm. PL/PW2 0.89. EL/EW 1.36-1.37 (aver. 1.365). Measured 2 specimens. Femora and hind coxae and trochanters black.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Pheropsophus erjani* sp. nov. is similar to *P. catulus* Darlington, 1968 from Papua New Guinea. *P. catulus* differs from new species by coloration (rusty red appendages, coxae and trochanters) and shape of aedeagus Giachino (2005).

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Aru Isl.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** The species is dedicated to Priska Erjani, a wife of Stanislav Jákl (finder of this species).

### ***Brachinus hajeki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5, 21, 42-44)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: „LAOS, Attapeau prov., / Annam Highlands Mts. / Dong Amphan NBCA / ca 1160 m NONG FA [p, white label] // (crater lake) env. / 15°05,9'N, 107°25,6'E / 30.IV.-6.V.2010, / St. Jákł lgt. [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / *Brachinus* / *hajeki* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Paratype 1 (♀) labelled: „LAOS, ATTAPÉU prov. / Annam Highlands Mts. / Dong Amphan NBCA, ca. 1160 m / NONG FA (crater lake), env. / 15°05,9'N, 107°25,6'E / Jiří Hájek leg. 30.iv.-6.v.2010 [p, white label] // PARATYPE (no. 1) / *Brachinus* / *hajeki* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Paratypes 2-4 (♀♀) labelled: the same data as holotype. Paratypes 5-7 (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀) labelled: „VIETNAM Central, / Quang Nam Province, / Tay Giang, Mt. Axan,

/ 1.300 m, IV.2017, / Thanh Luong Le lgt. [p, white label] // PARATYPE (no. 5 [6, 7]) / *Brachinus* / *hajeki* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]<sup>4</sup>. Paratype 8 (♂) labelled: „VIETNAM Central, / Quang Nam Province, / Tay Giang, Mt. Axan, / 1.300 m, V.2017, / Thanh Luong Le lgt. [p, white label] // PARATYPE (no. 8) / *Brachinus* / *hajeki* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]<sup>4</sup>. Holotype and paratypes 2-8 are deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička, paratype 1 is deposited in coll. National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic.

**Description of the male holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 5). A large-sized *Brachinus* (TL 19.65 mm); 2.62 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 3.93). Body largely black. Two oblong irregular spots between the eyes, maxillary and labial palpi, antennae, labrum, mentum, gula, coxae, trochanters and tarsi brown. Femora yellow. Antennal articles 3-4 blackish.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.13), wider than pronotum (HW/PW2 1.12). Eyes large. Head shiny, with fine microsculpture, sparsely covered with differently large setiferous punctures and pubescent by short setae, neck slightly wrinkled. Mandibles in side-view with plurisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.34).

Pronotum (Fig. 21) a little longer than wide (PL/PW2 1.01). PL 3.40 mm, PW1 2.70 mm, PW2 (at the 29% of PL) 3.35 mm, PW3 (at the 79% of PL) 2.30 mm, PW4 2.60 mm. Lateral margins strongly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.80; 1; 0.69; 0.78). Disc convex, shiny, with fine microsculpture, slightly transversely ridged in central part, densely covered with differently large setiferous punctures (short setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with a setiferous puncture at about half. Posterior angles of pronotum acute, corners pointed, strongly prominent. Episterna of prothorax and pronotal epipleura with coarse punctuation.

Scutellum shiny, with microsculpture, with punctuation.

Elytra 1.60 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 58% of EL. Elytral disc shiny, with microsculpture (polygonal meshes). Humeri distinct. Each elytron with 7 distinct costae. Elytra punctate and pubescent by short light setae (denser towards the lateral margins). Anterior part of elytra densely punctate. Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of short yellow setae (approximately 0.03-0.04 mm).

Male genitalia (Figs. 42-44). Aedeagus long and narrow. Apical half flattish dorsoventrally. The tip is slightly truncate, with round corners.

**Variability.** TL 18.40-20.05 (aver. 19.20) mm. PL/PW2 0.98-1.10 (aver. 1.04). EL/EW 1.40-1.60 (aver. 1.52). Measured 8 specimens.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Brachinus hajeki* sp. nov. is similar to *B. chinensis* Chaudoir, 1850 from South China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand (Fig. 6). *B. chinensis* Chaudoir, 1850 differs from new species by transverse pronotum (PL/PW2 approximately 0.88) (Fig. 22), head shorter, head and pronotum densely pubescent by long setae, posterior angles of pronotum rectangular or slightly obtuse, corners faintly rounded, slightly prominent. Elytra densely pubescent by short setae. Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of distinctly longer yellow setae (approximately 0.06 mm). Aedeagus (Figs. 45-47).

**Distribution.** Laos, Vietnam.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** This species is dedicated to its collector Jiří Hájek, the director of the Department of Entomology of National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic.

***Brachinus drumonti* Tian et Deuve, 2016**

**Type locality.** Thailand (Loei), Na Haeo, Biostation 7.

**Material examined.** 2 ♂♂ labelled: „LAOS, SEKONG prov. / ca. 12 km S Sekong / TAD FAEK waterfalls (at light) / 15°14.7'N, 106°45.1'E, 118 m / Jiří Hájek leg. 8.+12.v.2010 [p, white label] // *Brachinus drumonti* / Tian & Deuve, 2016 / det. J. Hrdlička 2017 [p, white label]“ (deposited in coll. National Museum of Prague), 1 ♀ labelled: „LAOS, SEKONG Prov. / Ca 12 km S. Sekong / TAD FAEK waterfalls / (at light) // 15°14.7'N, 106°45.1'E / 8.-12.V.2010, / St. Jakl lgt. [p, white label] // *Brachinus drumonti* / Tian & Deuve, 2016 / det. J. Hrdlička 2017 [p, white label]“ (deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička). New for Laos.

***Brachinus ngoclinensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7, 23, 48-50)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: „VIETNAM Central, / Kon Tum Province / Mt. Ngoc Linh, 1.700 m, / VI.2016, / Thanh Luong Le lgt. [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / *Brachinus / ngoclinensis* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Holotype is deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička.

**Description of the male holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 7). A large-sized *Brachinus* (TL 20.10 mm); 2.51 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 3.72). Body largely black. Two oblong irregular spots between the eyes, coxae, trochanters and femora brown.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.20), wider than pronotum (HW/PW2 1.07). Eyes large. Head shiny, with fine microsculpture, sparsely covered with differently large setiferous punctures and pubescent by short setae, neck slightly wrinkled. Mandibles in side-view with plurisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.36).

Pronotum (Fig. 23) longer than wide (PL/PW2 1.06). PL 3.65 mm, PW1 2.70 mm, PW2 (at the 22% of PL) 3.45 mm, PW3 (at the 77% of PL) 2.50 mm, PW4 2.85 mm. Lateral margins strongly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.78; 1; 0.72; 0.83). Disc convex, shiny, with fine microsculpture, densely covered with differently large setiferous punctures (very short setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with a setiferous puncture at about half. Posterior angles of pronotum acute, corners pointed, strongly prominent. Episterna of prothorax and pronotal epipleura with coarse punctuation.

Scutellum shiny, with microsculpture, with punctuation.

Elytra 1.50 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 58% of EL. Elytral disc shiny, with microsculpture (polygonal meshes). Humeri rounded. Each elytron with 7 distinct costae. Elytra punctate and pubescent by short light setae (denser towards the lateral margins). Anterior part of elytra densely punctate. Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of short yellow setae (approximately 0.015 mm).

Male genitalia (Figs. 48-50). Aedeagus long and narrow. Apical half flattish dorsoventrally. The tip is rounded.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Brachinus ngoclinhensis* sp. nov. is similar to *B. cychroides* Hrdlička, 2009b from North Vietnam (Fig. 8). *B. cychroides* Hrdlička, 2009b differs from new species by pronotum, episterna of prothorax and pronotal epipleura without punctuation (smooth and shiny) (Fig. 24). Pronotum slightly transversely ridged in central part.

**Distribution.** Central Vietnam: Mt. Ngoc Linh.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Mt. Ngoc Linh (Vietnam).

### ***Brachinus guangdongensis* Tian et Deuve, 2016**

**Type locality.** China: Guangdong: Longmen Xian, Nankun Shan, alt. 1000 m.

**Material examined.** 2 ♂♂ labelled: „Vietnam / Tam dao 3.6.-11.6.1985 / Vinh phu prov. / Strnad Jan lgt. [p, white label] // coll. general / National Museum / Prague, Czech Republic [p, white label] // *Brachinus / guangdongensis* / Tian & Deuve, 2016 / det. J. Hrdlička 2017 [p, white label]“ (deposited in coll. National Museum of Prague and coll. Jan Hrdlička). New for Vietnam.

### **The *Brachinus stygius* species group**

The six new species belongs to the *stygius* species group (*B. stygius* Andrewes, 1933, *B. lombokensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010 and *B. batuensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010). All species of this group are from Indonesian islands, large sized (12.60-17.03 mm), winged, episterna of prothorax smooth and shiny, body and legs black-brown (including femora!). I have not seen species *B. batuensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010. Information about this species are taken from original description of Kirschenhofer (2010). I examined 20 specimens.

### ***Brachinus stygius* Andrewes, 1933**

(Figs. 9, 25, 51-53)

*Brachinus stygius* Andrewes, 1933: 284.

**Type locality.** „E. Java: Idjen Plateau“.

**Type material. Holotype** (♂) labelled: „Idjen / Plateau [p] / Mrt - Apr. / 1920 [hw, white label] // Ex Mus. / Buitenzorg [p, white label] // Type [p, red label] // *Brachinus / stygius* / Type Andr. [hw] / H.E.Andrewes det. [p, white label] // H.E.Andrewes Coll. / B.M.1945-97. [p, white label]“. Holotype has dipped eyes (cannot be measured HW - measured just one recently collected specimen). Paratype 1 (♂) labelled: „Idjen / Plateau [p] / Mrt - Apr. / 1920 [hw, white label] // Ex Mus. / Buitenzorg [p, white label] // Co- / type [p, white round label with green board] // H.E.Andrewes Coll. / B.M.1945-97. [p, white label]“. Paratype has dipped eyes (cannot be measured HW - measured just one recently collected specimen). Holotype and paratype are deposited in coll. Natural History Museum, London.

**Other material examined.** 1 ♀ labelled: „INDONESIA - E. Java, / Semeru, XII.2007, / lgt. local collectors / (imported by St. Jakl) [p, white label] // *Brachinus stygius* / Andrewes, 1933 / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2009 / COMPARED WITH PT 1 [p, white label]“ (deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička).



**Redescription of the male holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 9). A large-sized *Brachinus* (TL 15.03 mm); 2.50 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 3.90). Body largely dark black-brown. Two oblong irregular spots between the eyes light brown. Maxillary and labial palpi, antennae, tarsi, coxae and middle trochanters brown.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW approximately 1.22), approximately as wide as pronotum (HW/PW2 0.99). Eyes flatter. Head shiny, neck slightly wrinkled, frontal furrows and neck finely and sparsely irregularly punctate and pubescent by short setae. Mandibles in side-view with plurisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.31).

Pronotum (Fig. 25) cordiform (PL/PW2 1.00). PL 2.55 mm, PW1 2.00 mm, PW2 (at the 29% of PL) 2.55 mm, PW3 (at the 78% of PL) 1.78 mm, PW4 2.10 mm. Lateral margins strongly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.78; 1; 0.70; 0.82). Disc convex, dull, with very fine microsculpture, densely transversely ridged, sparsely covered with long setae. Anterior and posterior margins longitudinally ridged. Lateral groove poorly obvious, with a setiferous puncture at about half. Posterior angles of pronotum acute, corners pointed, strongly prominent. Episterna of prothorax smooth and shiny (with only appr. 3-4 short setae in anterior part).

Scutellum dull, with microsculpture, without punctuation.

Elytra 1.60 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 64% of EL. Elytral disc dull, with very fine microsculpture (polygonal meshes). Humeri distinct. Each elytron with 7 slightly distinct costae. Elytra punctate and pubescent by short light setae (denser towards the lateral margins). Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe without setae.

Male genitalia (Figs. 51-53). Aedeagus long and narrow. Apical half flattish dorsoventrally. The tip is rounded.

**Variability.** TL 14.63-16.20 (aver. 15.29) mm. PL/PW2 0.95-1.00 (aver. 0.97). EL/EW 1.60-1.64 (aver. 1.62). Measured 3 specimens.

**Differential diagnosis.** See „Key of the *stygius* species group“ (below).

**Biology.** Unknown.

### *Brachinus lumbokensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010

(Figs. 10, 26, 54-56)

*Brachinus (Brachynidius) lumbokensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010: 53.

**Type locality.** „Lombok, Pasu“.

**Material examined.** 5 ♀♀ and 3 ♂♂ labelled: „INDONESIA, Lesser / Sundas, N. Lombok Isl., / PUSUK hill, N slopes of / Mt. RINJANI, S of BENTEK / vill., 700-800m alt., 16.- / 22.3.2009, St. Jakl lgt. // *Brachinus lumbokensis* / Kirschenhofer, 2010 / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, white label]“ (deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička).

**Redescription.** Measured 8 specimens (not type material). Habitus (Fig. 10). A large-sized *Brachinus* (TL 13.67-17.03 (aver. 15.37) mm); 2.34-2.61 (aver. 2.48) times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 3.47-4.25 (aver. 3.81)). Body largely dark black-brown. Two oblong irregular spots between the eyes light brown. Maxillary and labial palpi, antennal articles 4-11, coxae and middle trochanters brown.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.12-1.26 (aver. 1.20)), wider than pronotum (HW/PW2 1.00-1.12 (aver. 1.06)). Eyes large. Head shiny, neck slightly wrinkled, frontal furrows and neck finely and sparsely irregularly punctate and pubescent by short setae. Mandibles in side-view with plurisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.41-1.58 (aver. 1.50)).

Pronotum (Fig. 26) slightly transverse (PL/PW2 0.91-1.02 (aver. 0.97)). PL 2.30-2.97 (aver. 2.57) mm, PW1 1.75-2.42 (aver. 2.09) mm, PW2 (at the 26% of PL) 2.30-3.00 (aver. 2.65) mm, PW3 (at the 74% of PL) 1.55-2.05 (aver. 1.82) mm, PW4 1.65-2.17 (aver. 1.97) mm. Lateral margins strongly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 aver. 0.79; 1; 0.68; 0.74). Disc convex, shiny, with fine microsculpture, slightly transversely ridged in central part, sparsely covered with differently large setiferous punctures (long setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with a setiferous puncture at about half. Posterior angles of pronotum acute, corners pointed, slightly prominent. Episterna of prothorax smooth and shiny (with only appr. 3-4 short setae in anterior part).

Scutellum shiny, with microsculpture, without punctuation.

Elytra 1.45-1.66 (aver. 1.52) times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 60% of EL. Elytral disc shiny, with microsculpture (polygonal meshes). Humeri distinct. Each elytron with 7 distinct costae. Elytra punctate and pubescent by short light setae (denser towards the lateral margins).

Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of very short dark brown setae (approximately 0.015 mm or little shorter).

Male genitalia (Figs. 54-56). Aedeagus long and narrow. Apical half flattish dorsoventrally. The tip is obliquely truncate, with round corners.

**Variability.** Rarely antennal articles 1-3, central part of pronotum and elytral suture brown.

**Differential diagnosis.** See „Key of the *stygius* species group“ (below).

**Biology.** Unknown.

### ***Brachinus meratusensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 11, 27, 57-59)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: „INDONESIA - X.2007, / S. Kalimantan, Meratus / Mts., cca 400 m alt., / lgt. local collectors / (imported by St. Jakl) [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / *Brachinus* / *meratusensis* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Holotype is deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička.

**Description of the male holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 11). A large-sized *Brachinus* (TL 15.35 mm); 2.40 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 3.61). Body largely dark black-brown. Two oblong irregular spots between the eyes, maxillary and labial palpi, antennae, mentum, gula, prosternum, front and middle coxae, trochanters and ventral parts of femora light brown.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.14), wider than pronotum (HW/PW2 1.04). Eyes large. Head shiny, neck slightly wrinkled, frontal furrows and neck finely and sparsely irregularly punctate and pubescent by short setae. Mandibles in side-view with plurisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.48).

Pronotum (Fig. 27) slightly transverse (PL/PW2 0.98). PL 2.70 mm, PW1 2.17 mm, PW2 (at the 23% of PL) 2.75 mm, PW3 (at the 77% of PL) 1.92 mm, PW4 2.20 mm. Lateral margins strongly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.79; 1; 0.70; 0.80). Disc convex, shiny, with fine microsculpture, slightly transversely ridged in central part, sparsely covered with differently large setiferous punctures (long setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with a setiferous puncture at about half. Posterior angles of pronotum acute, corners pointed, strongly prominent. Episterna of prothorax smooth and shiny (with only appr. 3-4 short setae in anterior part).

Scutellum shiny, with microsculpture, without punctuation.

Elytra 1.47 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 59% of EL. Elytral disc shiny, with microsculpture (polygonal meshes). Humeri distinct. Each elytron with 7 distinct costae. Elytra punctate and pubescent by short light setae (denser towards the lateral margins). Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of short setae (approximately 0.02-0.03 mm).

Male genitalia (Figs. 57-59). Aedeagus long and narrow. Apical half flattish dorsoventrally. The tip is rounded.

**Differential diagnosis.** See „Key of the *stygius* species group“ (below).

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Kalimantan.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Meratus Mts. (Indonesia).

***Brachinus sumbawanus sumbawanus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 12, 28)

**Type material.** Holotype (♀) labelled: „INDONESIA - / Sumbawa Is., 1.2005, / lgt. local collectors / (imported by St. Jakl) [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / *Brachinus* / *sumbawanus* / *sumbawanus* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Holotype is deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička.

**Description of the female holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 12). A large-sized *Brachinus* (TL 15.50 mm); 2.42 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 3.44). Body largely dark black-brown. Two oblong irregular spots between the eyes, two smaller spots behind the eyes, maxillary and labial palpi, antennae, mentum, gula, prosternum, mesothorax, episterna of mesothorax, central part of visible abdominal segments, coxae, trochanters and ventral parts of femora light brown. Central part of pronotum brown.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.11), narrower than pronotum (HW/PW2 0.96). Eyes large. Head shiny, neck slightly wrinkled, frontal furrows and neck finely and sparsely irregularly punctate and pubescent by short setae. Mandibles in side-view with plurisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.55).

Pronotum (Fig. 28) transverse (PL/PW2 0.90). PL 2.70 mm, PW1 2.27 mm, PW2 (at the 30% of PL) 3.00 mm, PW3 (at the 82% of PL) 2.07 mm, PW4 2.22 mm. Lateral margins strongly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.76; 1; 0.69; 0.74). Disc convex, shiny, with fine microsculpture, slightly transversely ridged in central part, sparsely

covered with differently large setiferous punctures (long setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with a setiferous puncture at about half. Posterior angles of pronotum rectangular, corners pointed, slightly prominent. Episterna of prothorax smooth and shiny (with only appr. 3-4 short setae in anterior part).

Scutellum dull, with microsculpture, with punctuation.

Elytra 1.50 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 63% of EL. Elytral disc shiny, with microsculpture (polygonal meshes). Humeri distinct. Each elytron with 7 distinct costae. Elytra punctate and pubescent by short light setae (denser towards the lateral margins). Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of short yellow setae (approximately 0.02-0.03 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** See „Key of the *stygius* species group“ (below).

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Sumbawa Isl.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Sumbawa Isl. (Indonesia).

***Brachinus sumbawanus tamboraensis* ssp. nov.**

(Figs. 13, 29)

**Type material.** Holotype (♀) labelled: „INDONESIA-Lesser Sundas, / SUMBAWA - east, I.2007, / Mt. Tambora, 600 m alt. / lgt. local collectors / (imported by St. Jakl) [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / *Brachinus* / *sumbawanus* / *tamboraensis* ssp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Holotype is deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička.

**Description of the female holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 13). A large-sized *Brachinus* (TL 14.40 mm); 2.34 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 3.84). Body largely dark black-brown. Two oblong irregular spots between the eyes light brown. Gula, prosternum and coxae brown.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.06), wider than pronotum (HW/PW2 1.03). Eyes large. Head shiny, neck slightly wrinkled, frontal furrows and neck finely and sparsely irregularly punctate and pubescent by short setae. Mandibles in side-view with plurisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.55).

Pronotum (Fig. 29) transverse (PL/PW2 0.92). PL 2.42 mm, PW1 2.07 mm, PW2 (at the 22% of PL) 2.62 mm, PW3 (at the 83% of PL) 1.82 mm, PW4 1.95 mm. Lateral margins strongly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.79; 1; 0.69; 0.74). Disc convex, shiny, with fine microsculpture, slightly transversely ridged in central part, sparsely covered with differently large setiferous punctures (long setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with a setiferous puncture at about half. Posterior angles of pronotum acute, corners pointed, slightly prominent. Episterna of prothorax smooth and shiny (with only appr. 3-4 short setae in anterior part).

Scutellum shiny, with microsculpture, with few punctures.

Elytra 1.48 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 61% of EL. Elytral disc shiny, with microsculpture (polygonal meshes). Humeri distinct. Each elytron with 7 distinct costae. Elytra punctate and pubescent by short light setae (denser towards the

lateral margins). Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of short yellow setae (approximately 0.02-0.03 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** See „Key of the *stygius* species group“ (below).

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Sumbawa Isl.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Mt. Tambora (Indonesia).

***Brachinus sumbawanus sangeangensis* ssp. nov.**

(Figs. 14, 30)

**Type material.** Holotype (♀) labelled: „INDONESIA / (Lesser Sundas), / SANGEANG ISL. / (N of E Sumbawa), // SW coast, 0-200 m alt., / I.-II.2007 / lgt. local collectors / (imported by St. Jakl) [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / *Brachinus / sumbawanus / sangeangensis* ssp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Paratype 1 (♀) labelled: „INDONESIA / (Lesser Sundas), / SANGEANG ISL. / (N of E Sumbawa), // SW coast, 0-200 m alt., / I.-II.2007 / lgt. local collectors / (imported by St. Jakl) [p, white label] // PARATYPE (no. 1) / *Brachinus / sumbawanus / sangeangensis* ssp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“. Holotype and paratype are deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička.

**Description of the female holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 14). A large-sized *Brachinus* (TL 13.55 mm); 2.40 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 4.17). Body largely dark black-brown. Two oblong irregular spots between the eyes light brown. Maxillary and labial palpi, mentum, gula, central part of prosternum, central part of metathorax, central part of visible abdominal segments, coxae and trochanters brown.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.17), approximately as wide as pronotum (HW/PW2 0.99). Eyes large. Head shiny, neck slightly wrinkled, frontal furrows and neck finely and sparsely irregularly punctate and pubescent by short setae. Mandibles in side-view with plurisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.59).

Pronotum (Fig. 30) slightly transverse (PL/PW2 0.96). PL 2.37 mm, PW1 1.92 mm, PW2 (at the 25% of PL) 2.47 mm, PW3 (at the 75% of PL) 1.67 mm, PW4 1.80 mm. Lateral margins strongly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.79; 1; 0.68; 0.73). Disc convex, shiny, with fine microsculpture, slightly transversely ridged in central part, sparsely covered with differently large setiferous punctures (long setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with a setiferous puncture at about half. Posterior angles of pronotum acute, corners pointed, slightly prominent. Episterna of prothorax smooth and shiny (with only appr. 3-4 short setae in anterior part).

Scutellum shiny, with microsculpture, without punctuation.

Elytra 1.47 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 54% of EL. Elytral disc shiny, with microsculpture (polygonal meshes). Humeri distinct. Each elytron with 7 distinct costae. Elytra punctate and pubescent by short light setae (denser towards the lateral margins). Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of short yellow setae (approximately 0.02-0.03 mm).

**Variability.** TL 13.55-13.70 (aver. 13.62) mm. PL/PW2 0.95-0.96 (aver. 0.955). EL/EW 1.47. Measured 2 specimens.

**Differential diagnosis.** See „Key of the *stygius* species group“ (below).

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Sangeang Isl.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Sangeang Isl. (Indonesia).

***Brachinus florensensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 15, 31, 60-62)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: „INDONESIA - / FLORES ISL. / (Lesser Sundas), / Ruteng area, // Mt. KUWUS, 300-800m / alt., XII.2006 / lgt. local collectors / (imported by St. Jakl) [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / *Brachinus* / *florensensis* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“<sup>c</sup>. Paratype 1 (♀) labelled: „INDONESIA - / (Lesser Sundas), / FLORES ISL. / Ruteng area, // Mt. KUWUS, 300-800 m / alt., XII.2006 / lgt. local collectors / (imported by St. Jakl) [p, white label] // PARATYPE (no. 1) / *Brachinus* / *florensensis* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“<sup>c</sup>. Holotype and paratype are deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička.

**Description of the male holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 15). A large-sized *Brachinus* (TL 14.20 mm); 2.49 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 4.18). Body largely dark black-brown. Two oblong irregular spots between the eyes, antennal articles 5-11, central part of prosternum, central part of mesothorax, central part of metathorax, coxae and trochanters brown.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.13), wider than pronotum (HW/PW2 1.12). Eyes large. Head shiny, neck slightly wrinkled, frontal furrows and neck finely and sparsely irregularly punctate and pubescent by short setae. Mandibles in side-view with plurisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.49).

Pronotum (Fig. 31) cordiform (PL/PW2 1.01). PL 2.40 mm, PW1 1.97 mm, PW2 (at the 29% of PL) 2.37 mm, PW3 (at the 79% of PL) 1.75 mm, PW4 1.92 mm. Lateral margins slightly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.83; 1; 0.74; 0.81). Disc convex, shiny, with fine microsculpture, slightly transversely ridged in central part, sparsely covered with differently large setiferous punctures (long setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with a setiferous puncture at about half. Posterior angles of pronotum approximately rectangular, corners pointed, slightly prominent. Episterna of prothorax smooth and shiny (with only appr. 3-4 short setae in anterior part).

Scutellum shiny, with microsculpture, without punctuation.

Elytra 1.54 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 57% of EL. Elytral disc shiny, with microsculpture (polygonal meshes). Humeri distinct. Each elytron with 7 distinct costae. Elytra punctate and pubescent by short light setae (denser towards the lateral margins). Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of short yellow setae (approximately 0.02-0.03 mm).

Male genitalia (Figs. 60-62). Aedeagus long and narrow. Apical half flattish dorsoventrally. The tip is rounded.

**Variability.** TL 12.60-14.20 (aver. 13.40) mm. PL/PW2 0.99-1.01 (aver. 1.00). EL/EW 1.49-1.54 (aver. 1.51). Measured 2 specimens.

**Differential diagnosis.** See „Key of the *stygius* species group“ (below).

**Distribution.** Indonesia: Flores Isl.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Flores Isl. (Indonesia).

***Brachinus timorensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 16, 32, 63-65)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: „W. TIMOR, 350 m, / BURAEEN env., 60 km SE / Kupang, 10.-21.II.2006 / St. Jákl lgt. [p, white label] // HOLOTYPE / *Brachinus / timorensis* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“<sup>c</sup>. Paratype 1 (♂) labelled: „INDONESIA, West / TIMOR, BURAEEN env., 60 / km SE Kupang, 350 m, / 10.-21. II.2006 / St. Jákl lgt. [p, white label] // PARATYPE (no. 1) / *Brachinus / timorensis* sp. n. / det. Jan Hrdlička, 2017 [p, red label]“<sup>c</sup>. Holotype and paratype are deposited in coll. Jan Hrdlička.

**Description of the male holotype.** Habitus (Fig. 16). A large-sized *Brachinus* (TL 15.35 mm); 2.60 times longer than wide (TL/EW). Body flat (TL/DVH 3.61). Body largely dark black-brown. Two oblong irregular spots between the eyes, mentum, gula, antennal articles 5-11 and middle coxae brown.

Head longer than wide (HL/HW 1.20), approximately as wide as pronotum (HW/PW2 1.01). Eyes large. Head shiny, neck slightly wrinkled, frontal furrows and neck finely and sparsely irregularly punctate and pubescent by short setae. Mandibles in side-view with plurisetose scrobe. Antennae long, narrow (TL/AL 1.43).

Pronotum (Fig. 32) slightly transverse (PL/PW2 0.96). PL 2.67 mm, PW1 2.05 mm, PW2 (at the 27% of PL) 2.77 mm, PW3 (at the 81% of PL) 1.90 mm, PW4 2.10 mm. Lateral margins strongly sinuate (PW1/PW2; PW2/PW2; PW3/PW2; PW4/PW2 0.74; 1; 0.68; 0.76). Disc convex, shiny, with fine microsculpture, slightly transversely ridged in central part, sparsely covered with differently large setiferous punctures (long setae). Lateral groove poorly obvious, with a setiferous puncture at about half. Posterior angles of pronotum approximately rectangular, corners pointed, strongly prominent. Episterna of prothorax smooth and shiny (with only appr. 3-4 short setae in anterior part).

Scutellum shiny, with microsculpture, without punctuation.

Elytra 1.58 times longer than wide (EL/EW). Maximal width at the 63% of EL. Elytral disc dull, with very fine microsculpture (polygonal meshes). Elytral suture shiny. Humeri distinct. Each elytron with 7 slightly distinct costae. Elytra densely regularly punctate and densely pubescent by short light setae. Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe of short yellow setae (approximately 0.075 mm).

Male genitalia (Figs. 63-65). Aedeagus long and narrow. Apical half flattish dorsoventrally. The tip is rounded.

**Variability.** TL 15.35-16.40 (aver. 15.87) mm. PL/PW2 0.96. EL/EW 1.58-1.60 (aver. 1.59). Measured 2 specimens.

**Differential diagnosis.** See „Key of the *stygius* species group“ (below).

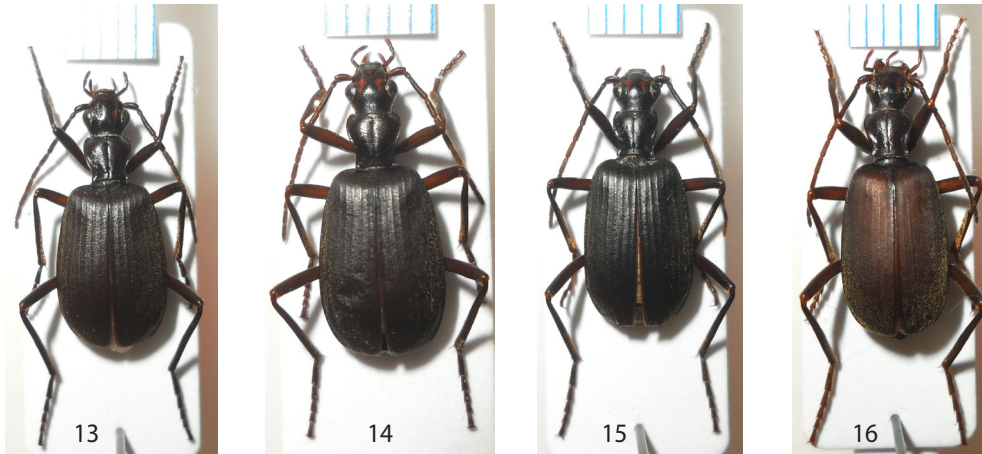
**Distribution.** Indonesia: Timor Isl.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Timor Isl. (Indonesia).







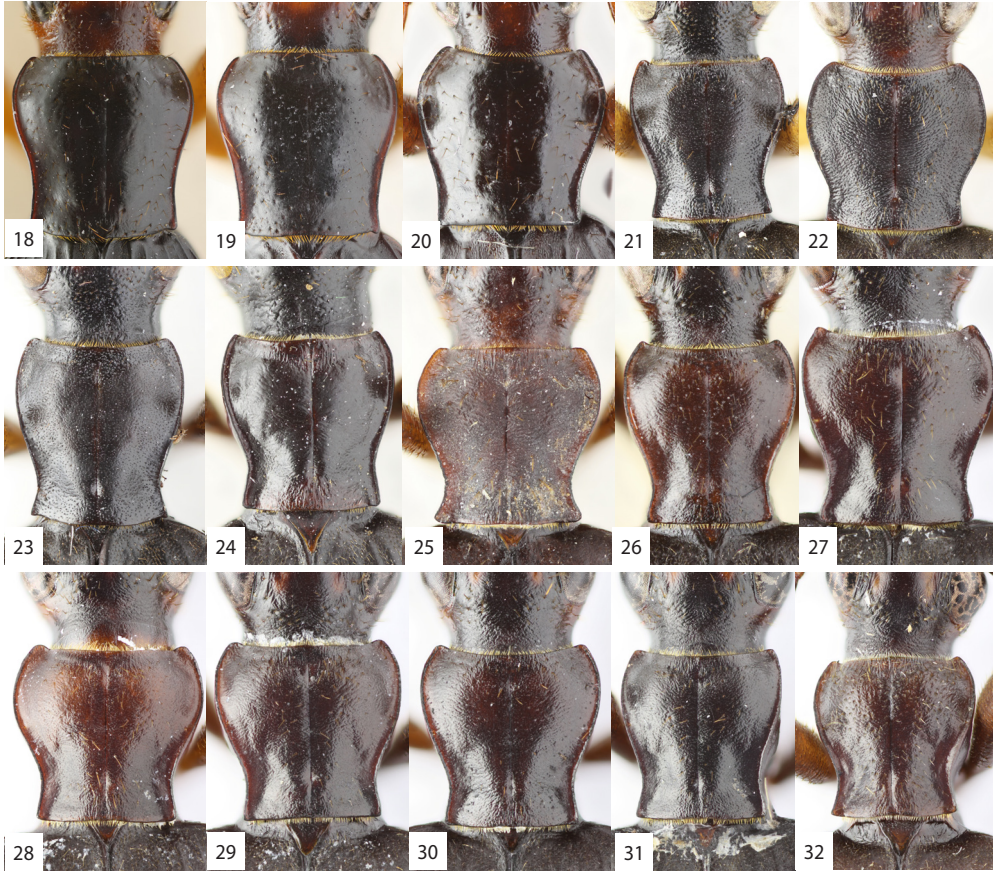
Figs. 1-16: Habitus: 1- *Styphlomerus bimaculatus* sp. nov. (HT); 2- *Pheropsophus sangirensis* sp. nov. (HT); 3- *Pheropsophus minahassae* Heller, 1903 (from North Celebes); 4- *Pheropsophus erjanii* sp. nov. (HT); 5- *Brachinus hajeki* sp. nov. (HT); 6- *Brachinus chinensis* Chaudoir, 1850 (from Central Vietnam); 7- *Brachinus ngoclinhensis* sp. nov. (HT); 8- *Brachinus cychroides* Hrdlička, 2009b (PT 1); 9- *Brachinus stygius* Andrewes, 1933 (HT); 10- *Brachinus lombokensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010 (from Pusuk hill, Lombok Isl.); 11- *Brachinus meratusensis* sp. nov. (HT); 12- *Brachinus sumbawanus sumbawanus* sp. nov. (HT); 13- *Brachinus sumbawanus tamboraensis* ssp. nov. (HT); 14- *Brachinus sumbawanus sangeangensis* ssp. nov. (HT); 15- *Brachinus floresensis* sp. nov. (HT); 16- *Brachinus timorensis* sp. nov. (HT).

#### KEY OF THE *STYGIUS* SPECIES GROUP

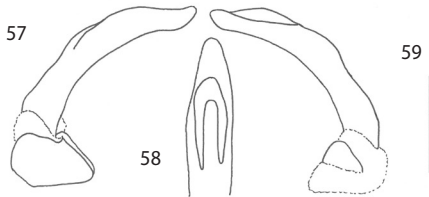
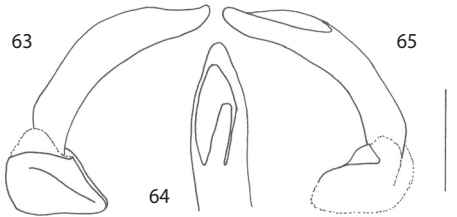
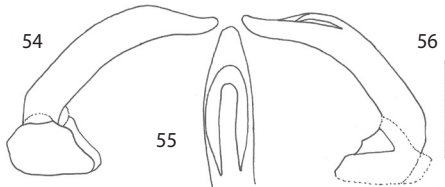
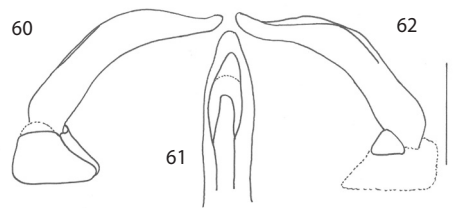
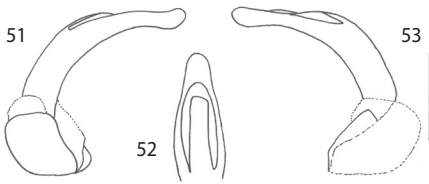
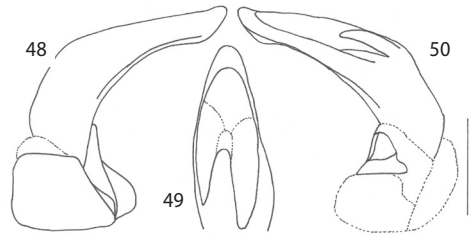
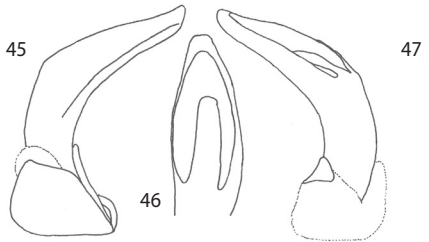
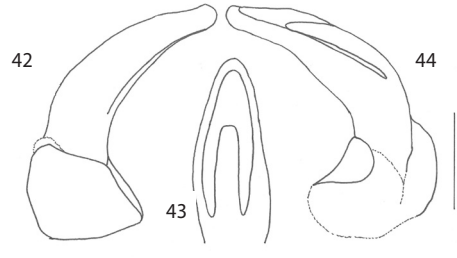
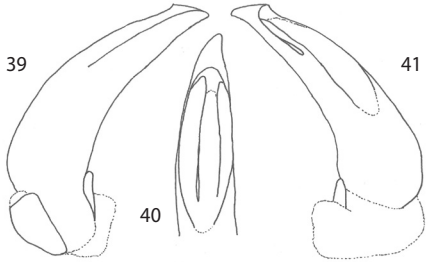
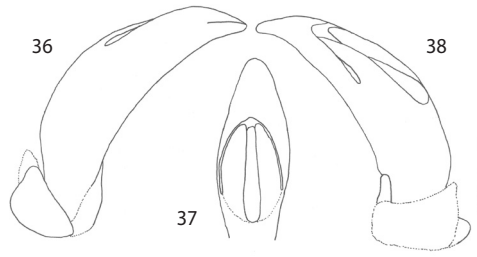
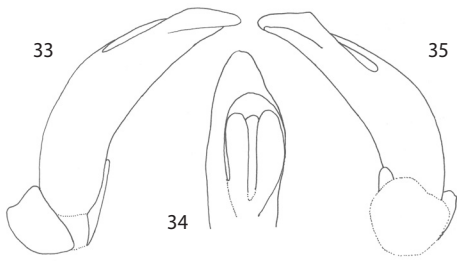
- 1 Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe without setae (setae not visible even with zoom 56x).....2
  - Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe with setae (setae visible with zoom 56x).....3
- 2 Disc of pronotum dull, densely transversely ridged. Aedeagus (Figs. 51-53).....*B. stygius* Andrewes, 1933
  - Disc of pronotum shiny, slightly transversely ridged in central part .....*B. batuensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010
- 3 Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe with very short dark brown setae (approximately 0.015 mm or little shorter) (setae poorly visible with zoom 56x). Aedeagus (Figs. 54-56).....*B. lombokensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010
  - Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe with yellow setae (longer than 0.015 mm) (setae good visible with zoom 56x).....4
- 4 Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe with yellow setae (approximately 0.075 mm). Aedeagus (Figs. 54-56).....*B. timorensis* sp. nov.
  - Posterior margin of elytra with membranous fringe with yellow setae (approximately 0.02-0.03 mm) ...5
- 5 Disc of pronotum approximately as long as wide (PL/PW2 0.98 - 1.01) .....6
  - Disc of pronotum transverse (PL/PW2 0.90 - 0.96).....7
- 6 Head slightly wider than pronotum (HW/PW2 1.04). Lateral edges of pronotum strongly sinuate (Fig. 27). Aedeagus (Figs. 57-59). .....*B. meratusensis* sp. nov.
  - Head strongly wider than pronotum (HW/PW2 1.10 - 1.12). Lateral edges of pronotum slightly sinuate (Fig. 31). Aedeagus (Figs. 60-62).....*B. floresensis* sp. nov.
- 7 Scutellum shiny with microsculpture, without punctuation. Head approximately as wide as pronotum (HW/PW2 0.99).....*B. sumbawanus sangeangensis* ssp. nov.
  - Scutellum with punctuation.....8



Figs. 17-32: Pronotum: 17- *Styphlomerus bimaculatus* sp. nov. (HT); 18- *Pheropsophus sangirensis* sp. nov. (HT); 19- *Pheropsophus minahassae* Heller, 1903 (from North Celebes); 20- *Pheropsophus erjanii* sp. nov. (HT); 21- *Brachinus hajeki* sp. nov. (HT); 22- *Brachinus chinensis* Chaudoir, 1850 (from Central Vietnam); 23- *Brachinus ngoclinhensis* sp. nov. (HT); 24- *Brachinus cychroides* Hrdlička, 2009b (PT 1); 25- *Brachinus stygius* Andrewes, 1933 (HT); 26- *Brachinus lombokensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010 (from Pusuk hill, Lombok Isl.); 27- *Brachinus meratusensis* sp. nov. (HT); 28- *Brachinus sumbawanus sumbawanus* sp. nov. (HT); 29- *Brachinus sumbawanus tamboraensis* ssp. nov. (HT); 30- *Brachinus sumbawanus sangeangensis* ssp. nov. (HT); 31- *Brachinus floresensis* sp. nov. (HT); 32- *Brachinus timorensis* sp. nov. (HT).



Figs. 33-65: Aedeagus: 33-35- *Pheropsophus sangirensis* sp. nov. (HT); 36-38- *Pheropsophus minahassae* Heller, 1903 (from North Celebes); 39-41- *Pheropsophus erjanii* sp. nov. (HT); 42-44- *Brachinus hajeki* sp. nov. (HT); 45-47- *Brachinus chinensis* Chaudoir, 1850 (from Central Vietnam); 48-50- *Brachinus ngoclinhensis* sp. nov. (HT); 51-53- *Brachinus stygius* Andrewes, 1933 (HT); 54-56- *Brachinus lombokensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010 (from Pusuk hill, Lombok Isl.); 57-59- *Brachinus meratusensis* sp. nov. (HT); 60-62- *Brachinus floresensis* sp. nov. (HT); 63-65- *Brachinus timorensis* sp. nov. (HT) (33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65 - lateral view, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 58, 61, 64 - dorsal view) (Scale 1 mm).



- 8 Disc of pronotum brown. Scutellum dull, with microsculpture, with punctuation. Head narrower than pronotum (HW/PW2 0.96).....*B. sumbawanus sumbawanus* sp. nov.  
 - Disc of pronotum black. Scutellum shiny, with microsculpture, with few punctures. Head wider than pronotum (HW/PW2 1.03).....*B. sumbawanus tamboraensis* ssp. nov.

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