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New species of the genus *Galofus* Holzschuh, 2017 from Southeast Asia (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Pteropliini)

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Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Galofus*, Oriental Region

Abstract. *Galofus marketa* sp. nov. from Thailand (Mae Hong Son), *Galofus petra* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lai Chau), *Galofus denisa* sp. nov. from Cambodia (Koh Kong) and *Galofus gigas* sp. nov. from Thailand (Nan) are described, illustrated and compared.

INTRODUCTION

Holzschuh (2017) described the genus *Galofus* with the type species *Galofus decemmaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017 from Houaphanh Province in eastern Laos. In the same work, he described three another species: *Galofus quadrimaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017 from Vinh Phuc Province in northern Vietnam, *Galofus immaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017 from Houaphanh Province in eastern Laos and *Galofus sexmaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017 from Mae Hong Son Province in northern Thailand. The type material of the above-mentioned species is deposited in the collection of Carolus Holzschuh (Villach, Austria). Species of the genus *Galofus* are characterized by small, very wide and stout body, covered by distinctly long hairs, and are strikingly similar to some representatives of the family Chrysomelidae. There is nothing known about their bionomics and collecting of *Galofus* specimens is random and rare. There are no more works regarding the genus.

In the present paper, we describe a new species of the genus *Galofus* from the materials that were collected in Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam in last years.

Galofus marketa sp. nov. from Thailand (Mae Hong Son), *Galofus petra* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lai Chau), *Galofus denisa* sp. nov. from Cambodia (Koh Kong) and *Galofus gigas* sp. nov. from Thailand (Nan) are described and illustrated. The new species are compared to the congeners. All known *Galofus* species are illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. Photographs of holotype specimens of *Galofus marketa* sp. nov. and *Galofus petra* sp. nov. including the genitalia photographs were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1-5× Macrolens on belows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards composed

in the Helicon Focus 3.20.2 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Type material is deposited in the following collections:

CLD collection of Luboš Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic;
CPV collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
CRH collection of Roman Hergovits, Bratislava, Slovakia.

Slash (/) separates data in different lines on locality and determination labels.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Galofus* Holzschuh, 2017

Type species. *Galofus decemmaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017: 164.

Galofus marketa sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., pass Soppong - Pai, 20 km from Soppong.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´Thailand N´ / ´Mae Hong Son prov.´ / ´pass Soppong - Pai,´ / ´20 km from Soppong´ / ´29.iv. - 17.v. 2007´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Galofus marketa sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora et R. Hergovits det., 2022´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body ochre yellow, wide, stout, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.66 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra and at two thirds elytral length from base to apex (3.4 mm), 2.25 times longer than wide.

Head small, short, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head ochre yellow, glossy, punctured by irregular punctation (smooth parts with sparse micropunctation in the combination with distinct coarse punctures), covered by long, disordered ochre yellow pubescence and long, erect ochre yellow setation. Eyes blackish brown, finely faceted, strongly emarginate (divided into two parts). Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, partly shiny, with micropunctures and sparse yellowish setation. Mandibles from ochre yellow at base to black tip (largely blackish), with yellowish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, shiny, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, drop-shaped, apex narrowed into tip.

Antennae filiform, ochre yellow, largely glossy, punctured by irregular small-sized punctation, covered by short yellowish pubescence (last five antennomeres with admixture of dark pubescence) and long, erect ochre yellow setation. Antennomeres slightly widened apically, without spines, antennomere 11 with narrowed apex into tip, covered by bunch of yellowish setae. Antennae not reaching elytral apical margin (as in Fig. 1a). Antennal scape distinctly widened apically, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios

Fig. 1. *Galofus marketa* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia. Photo: Richard Sehnal.

of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.73 : 0.24 : 1.00 : 0.79 : 0.56 : 0.52 : 0.50 : 0.46 : 0.43 : 0.39 : 0.46.

Pronotum ochre yellow, wide, transverse, the narrowest at anterior margin, 1.24 times wider than long at base and 1.41 times wider than long at the widest point (at protruding humps before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, with protruding humps near the middle, anterior margin and base indistinctly arcuate (almost straight). Pronotal disc convex, with distinct depressions in basal half, punctured by distinct sparse punctation (punctures larger and coarser in basal part). Pronotum with two black circular spots near basal angles (as in Fig. 1a). Pronotum covered by disordered ochre yellow pubescence and short black pubescence in black places, completely covered by very long, erect ochre yellow setation. Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum very small, triangular, with micropunctation, covered by long ochre yellow setation.

Elytra 5.54 mm long and 3.4 mm wide (1.63 times longer than wide), punctured by relatively sparse distinct punctation (punctures larger and coarser in basal two thirds, apical third punctured by distinctly smaller and shallower punctures). Elytra almost parallel, shortly narrowing apically. Elytral disc distinctly flattened, elytral apical margin broadly rounded without angles or spines. Elytra ochre yellow, each elytron with three distinct black spots (as in Fig. 1a). Elytra covered by ochre yellow pubescence and very long, erect ochre yellow

setation in ochre yellow surface, while by black pubescence and long, erect black setation in black places. Each elytron with small elevation at humeri and near scutellum.

Legs ochre yellow, relatively short, tibiae widened apically. Legs punctured by shallow punctation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and long, erect ochre yellow setation. Tarsi short, wide, ochre yellow, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and setation. Claws partly darker than tarsomeres.

Ventral side of body ochre yellow, almost completely covered by very dense ochre yellow pubescence and longer ochre yellow setation. Elytral epipleura undulate, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and long ochre yellow setae.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Galofus decemmaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017 (Fig. 5).
Galofus marketa sp. nov. differs from the similar species *G. decemmaculatus* by less elongate body (2.25 times longer than wide, while 2.28 times longer than wide in *G. decemmaculatus*), by wider, less elongate elytra (1.63 times longer than wide, while 1.74 times longer than wide in *G. decemmaculatus*), by humeri not protruding to the sides (significantly protruding to the sides in *G. decemmaculatus*), by larger black spots on pronotum and elytra, by black spots in elytral apical part placed closer to the apical edge (as in Figs. 1a and 5), and by paler antennae.

Remark. The type specimen of *Galofus marketa* sp. nov. was caught by the first author when flying in a five meters height in the afternoon at full sunshine.

Etymology. The name is dedicated to first author´s wife Markéta.

Distribution. Thailand (Mae Hong Son).

***Galofus petra* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 2)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lai Chau prov.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´Vietnam´ / ´Lai Chau´ / ´6/2020´, (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Galofus petra sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora et R. Hergovits det., 2022´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 2a. Body ochre yellow, wide, stout, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.0 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (3.3 mm), 2.42 times longer than wide.

Head small, short, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head ochre yellow, glossy, punctured by irregular punctation, covered by long,

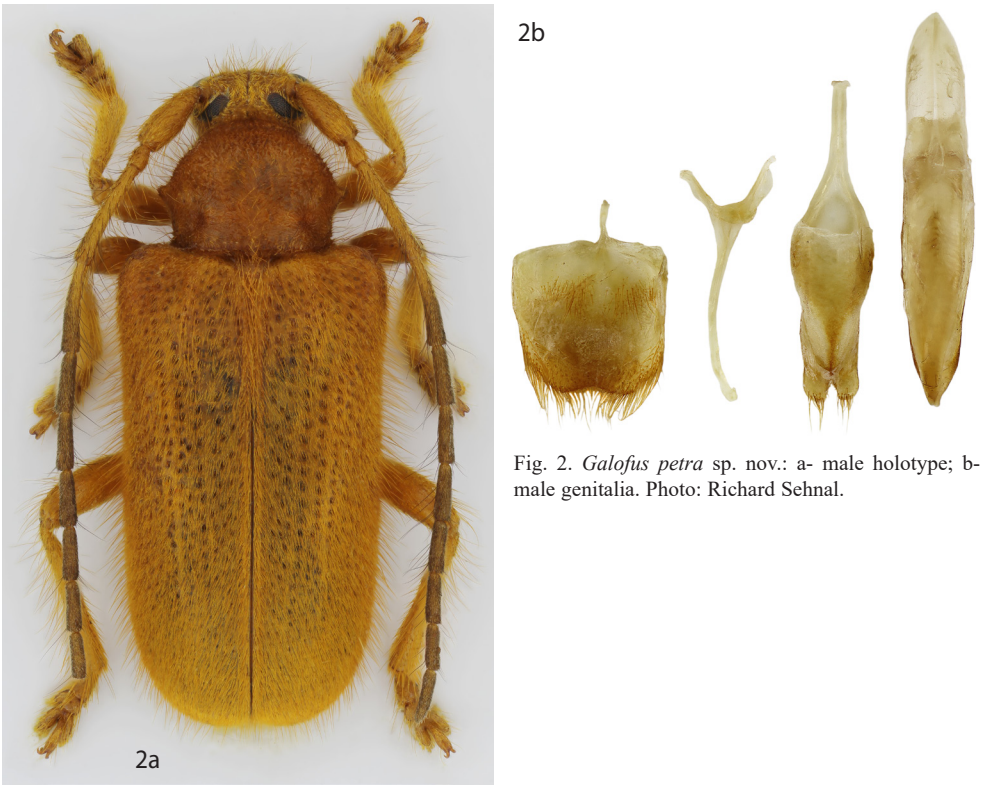

Fig. 2. *Galofus petra* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia. Photo: Richard Sehnal.

disordered ochre yellow pubescence and long, erect ochre yellow setation. Eyes blackish brown, finely faceted, strongly emarginate (divided into two parts). Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, partly shiny, with micropunctation and sparse yellowish setation. Mandibles from ochre yellow at base to black tip (largely blackish), with yellowish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, shiny, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, drop-shaped, apex narrowed into tip.

Antennae filiform, ochre yellow, largely glossy, punctured by irregular small-sized punctation, covered by short yellowish pubescence (antennomere 4 at apical half and antennomeres 5-11 with admixture of dark pubescence) and long, erect bicolour setation (ochre yellow and dark brown setae mainly in antennomeres 4-10). Antennomeres slightly widened apically, without spines, antennomere 11 with narrowed apex into tip, covered by bunch of yellowish setae. Antennae reaching elytral apical margin (as in Fig. 2a). Antennal scape distinctly widened apically, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.69 : 0.24 : 1.00 : 0.79 : 0.54 : 0.52 : 0.50 : 0.46 : 0.46 : 0.41 : 0.48.

Pronotum ochre yellow, wide, transverse, the narrowest at anterior margin, 1.19 times wider than long at base and 1.4 times wider than long at the widest point (at protruding

humps before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, with protruding humps near the middle, anterior margin and base indistinctly arcuate (almost straight). Pronotal disc convex, with distinct depressions in basal half. Surface distinctly wrinkled, covered by short ochre yellow pubescence and long, erect ochre yellow setation. Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum very small, with small-sized granulation, covered by long ochre yellow setation.

Elytra 5.9 mm long and 3.3 mm wide (1.78 times longer than wide), punctured by distinct punctation (punctures larger and coarser in basal two thirds, apical third punctured by distinctly smaller and shallower punctures). Elytra slightly narrowing apically. Elytral disc distinctly flattened, elytral apical margin broadly rounded without angles or spines. Elytra ochre yellow, without black spots (as in Fig. 2a). Elytra covered by ochre yellow pubescence and long, erect ochre yellow setation. Each elytron with small elevation at humeri and near scutellum.

Legs ochre yellow, relatively short, tibiae widened apically. Legs punctured by shallow punctation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and long, erect ochre yellow setation. Tarsi short, wide, dirty ochre yellow (including claws), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and setation.

Ventral side of body ochre yellow, almost completely covered by very dense ochre yellow pubescence and longer ochre yellow setation. Elytral epipleura covered by ochre yellow pubescence and long ochre yellow setae.

Genitalia as in Fig. 2b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Galofus immaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017 (Fig. 7).

Galofus petra sp. nov. differs from the similar species *G. immaculatus* by less elongate body (2.42 times longer than wide, while 2.45 times longer than wide in *G. immaculatus*), by less elongate elytra (1.78 times longer than wide, while 1.81 times longer than wide in *G. immaculatus*), by elytra more narrowing apically (elytra more or less parallel in *G. immaculatus*), and mainly by different shape of pronotum (lateral margins with distinct protruding humps near the middle in *G. petra*, while lateral margins arcuate without humps in *G. immaculatus*) (as in Figs. 2a and 7).

Etymology. The name is dedicated to first author´s daughter Petra.

Distribution. Vietnam (Lai Chau).

Galofus denisa sp. nov.
(Fig. 3)

Type locality. Cambodia, Koh Kong prov., 20 km SE Koh Kong, Tatai river, 11˚34′ N, 103˚07′ E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ′SW KAMBODIA, 50 - 300 m,′ / ′20 km SE KOH KONG, 3.-19. 5. 2005,′ / ′Tatai river 11˚34 N, 103˚07 E,′ / ′E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.′, (CRH).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ′Galofus denisa sp. nov.′ / ′HOLOTYPUS′ / ′P. Viktora et R. Hergovits det., 2022′.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body straw yellow, wide, stout, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 5.5 mm, the widest at the middle of elytra (2.5 mm), 2.2 times longer than wide.

Head relatively large, wide, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head straw yellow, glossy, punctured by irregular punctation, covered by long, disordered straw yellow pubescence and long, erect straw yellow setation. Eyes largely black, finely faceted, strongly emarginate, divided into two parts (upper narrow part and bottom wide part, connected by a thin bridge). Clypeus and labrum straw yellow, partly

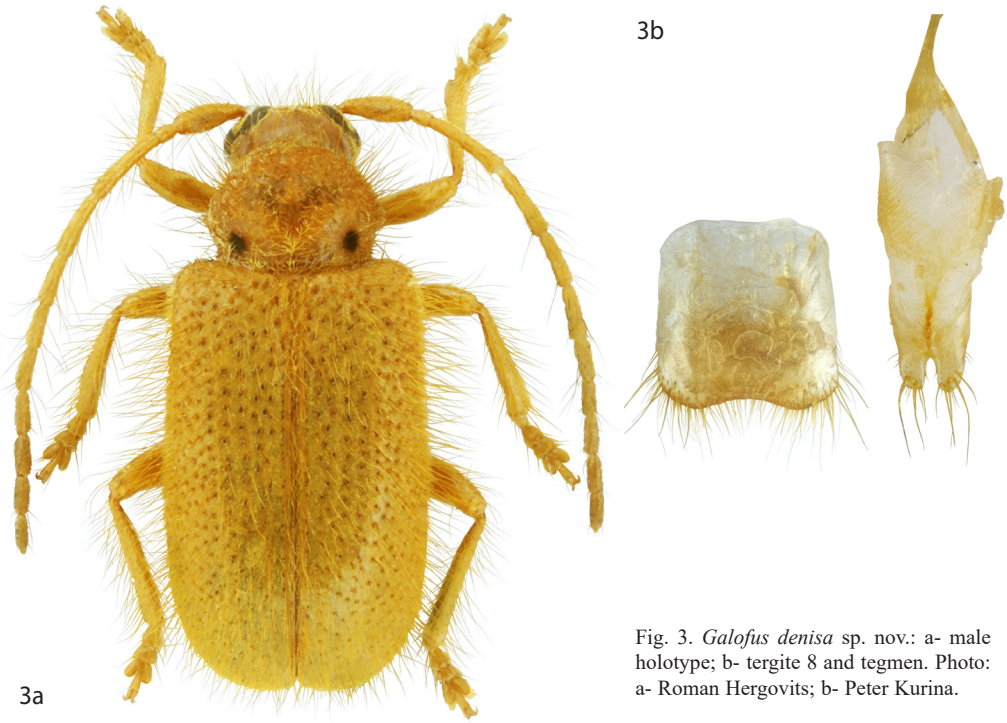

Fig. 3. *Galofus denisa* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- tergite 8 and tegmen. Photo: a- Roman Hergovits; b- Peter Kurina.

shiny, with micropunctation and sparse yellowish setation. Mandibles from straw yellow at base to black tip, with yellowish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus pale yellow, shiny, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, drop-shaped, apex narrowed into tip.

Antennae filiform, pale ochre yellow, largely glossy, punctured by irregular small-sized punctation, covered by short yellowish pubescence (antennomere 4 at apical half and antennomeres 5-11 with admixture of dark pubescence) and long, erect bicolour setation (ochre yellow and dark brown setae mainly in antennomeres 4-10). Antennomeres slightly widened apically, without spines, antennomere 11 with narrowed apex into tip, covered by bunch of yellowish setae. Antennae not reaching elytral apical margin (as in Fig. 3a). Antennal scape distinctly widened apically, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.88 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 0.70 : 0.58 : 0.54 : 0.45 : 0.48 : 0.48 : 0.46.

Pronotum straw yellow, wide, transverse, the narrowest at anterior margin (1.7 mm long and 1.2 mm wide), 1.19 times wider than long at base and 1.42 times wider than long at the widest point (at protruding humps before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Pronotum with two black circular spots near basal angles (as in Fig. 3a). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, with protruding humps near the middle, anterior margin and base indistinctly arcuate (almost straight). Pronotal disc convex, with distinct depressions in basal half. Surface distinctly wrinkled, covered by short straw yellow pubescence and long, erect pale ochre yellow setation. Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum very small, with small-sized granulation, covered by long yellow setation.

Elytra 4.0 mm long, 2.3 mm wide at humeri and 2.5 mm wide at wides point (the middle of elytra), 1.6 times longer than wide, punctured by distinct punctation. Each elytron with longitudinal indistinct keel in the middle starting at humeri. Punctation the coarsest between keels at basal three quarters of elytra, punctures smaller and sparser towards the lateral margins and the apical margin. The coarsest punctures at basal elytral part twice smaller than interspaces between them. Punctures larger and coarser in basal two thirds, apical third punctured by distinctly smaller and shallower punctures. Elytra slightly widened from humeri to the middle, after that slightly narrowing apically (elytra the widest at the middle). Elytral disc flattened, elytral apical margin broadly rounded without angles or spines. Elytra straw yellow, without black spots (as in Fig. 3a), covered by straw yellow pubescence and long, erect yellow setation.

Legs straw yellow, relatively short, tibiae widened apically. Legs punctured by shallow punctation, covered by straw yellow pubescence and long, erect yellow setation. Tarsi short, wide, dirty yellow (including claws), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and setation.

Ventral side of body straw yellow, almost completely covered by very dense yellow pubescence and longer ochre yellow setation. Elytral epipleura covered by yellow pubescence and long yellow setae.

Genitalia. Tegmen as in Fig. 3b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Galofus quadrimaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017 (Fig. 6) and *Galofus sexmaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017 (Fig. 8).
Galofus denisa sp. nov. differs from the similar species *G. quadrimaculatus* by less elongate body (2.2 times longer than wide, while 2.3 times longer than wide in *G. quadrimaculatus*), by humeri not protruding to the sides (slightly protruding to the sides in *G. quadrimaculatus*), by more robust elytra with smaller and sparser punctation (punctures at elytral disc distinctly larger and almost without interspaces in *G. quadrimaculatus*). *G. denisa* has distinctly paler (straw yellow) elytra without black dots (elytra distinctly darker with black dots in *G. quadrimaculatus*) (as in Figs. 3a and 6).
Galofus denisa sp. nov. differs from the similar species *G. sexmaculatus* by humeri not protruding to the sides (significantly protruding to the sides in *G. sexmaculatus*), by smaller-sized and sparser punctation on elytra (*G. sexmaculatus* has large-sized punctation on elytral disc with interspaces of the same size). *G. denisa* has distinctly paler (straw yellow) elytra without black dots (elytra distinctly darker with black dots in *G. sexmaculatus*) (as in Figs. 3a and 8).

Remark. The type specimen of *Galofus denisa* sp. nov. was caught randomly on branch of tree at a higher height in the daytime.

Etymology. The name is dedicated to second author´s wife Denisa.

Distribution. Cambodia (Koh Kong).

Galofus gigas sp. nov.
(Fig. 4)

Type locality. Thailand, Nan prov., Ban Huai Kon env., 19˚33´ N, 101˚04´ E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´THAILAND, NAN prov.,2002´ / ´BAN HUAI KON env.´ / ´19˚33´N 101˚04´E,27.v.-10.vi.´ / ´P. Průdek & M. Obořil leg.´, (CLD).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Galofus gigas sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora et R. Hergovits det., 2022´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 4a. Body from straw yellow to orange-yellow, wide, stout, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 15.0 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (6.6 mm), 2.27 times longer than wide.

Head small, short, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head orange-yellow, glossy, punctured by irregular punctation, covered by long, disordered yellow pubescence and long, erect yellow setation. Eyes blackish brown, finely faceted, strongly emarginate (divided into two parts). Clypeus and labrum orange-yellow, partly shiny, with micropunctation and sparse yellowish setation. Mandibles from orange-yellow at base to black tip (largely blackish), with yellowish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus pale orange-yellow, shiny, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, drop-shaped, apex narrowed into tip.

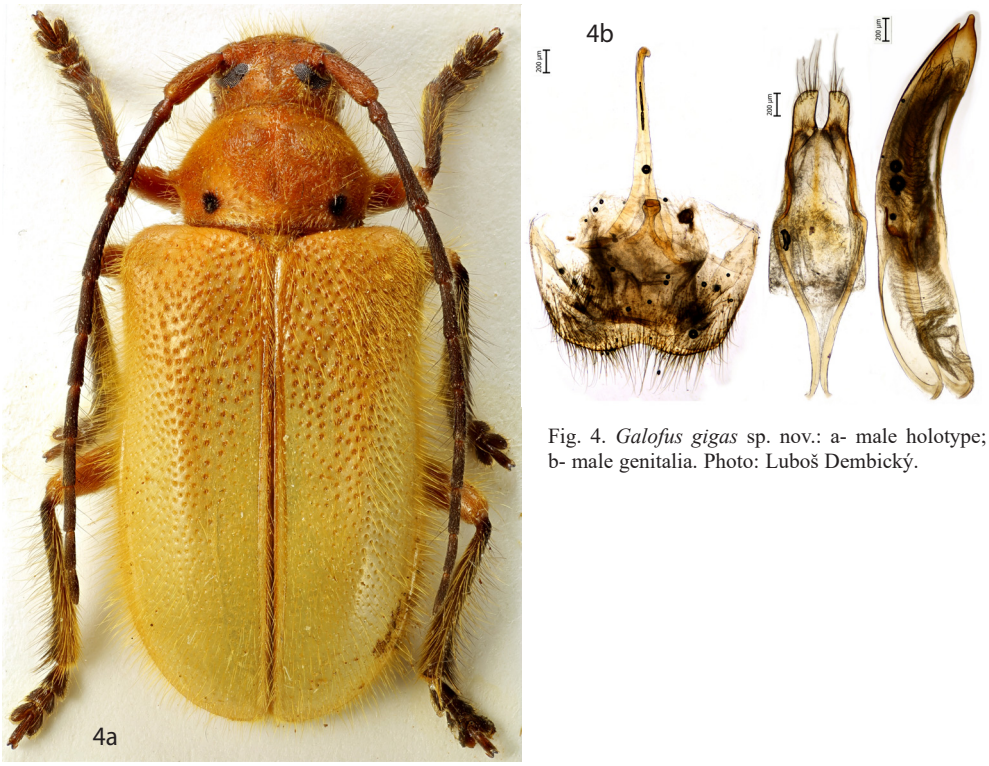

Fig. 4. *Galofus gigas* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia. Photo: Luboš Dembický.

Antennae filiform, antennomeres 1 and 2 orange-yellow, antennomeres 3-11 brown with narrowly orange-yellow base. Antennomeres largely glossy, punctured by irregular small-sized punctation, covered by short yellowish pubescence and long, erect bicolour setation (yellow setae mainly in antennomeres 1-2, dark brown setae mainly in antennomeres 3-11). Antennomeres slightly widened apically, without spines, antennomere 11 with narrowed apex into tip, covered by bunch of brownish setae. Antennae reaching four fifths elytral length (as in Fig. 4a). Antennal scape distinctly widened apically, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.70 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 0.56 : 0.51 : 0.52 : 0.48 : 0.47 : 0.40 : 0.46.

Pronotum orange-yellow (same colour as head), wide, transverse, the narrowest at anterior margin, 1.4 times wider than long at base and 1.64 times wider than long at the widest point (at protruding humps before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Pronotum with two black circular spots near basal angles (as in Fig. 4a). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, with protruding humps near the middle, anterior margin and base indistinctly arcuate. Pronotal disc convex, with distinct depressions in basal half. Surface distinctly wrinkled, covered by short ochre yellow pubescence and long, erect ochre yellow setation. Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum very small, with small-sized granulation, covered by long yellow setation.

Elytra 10.8 mm long and 6.66 mm wide (1.63 times longer than wide). Each elytron with

Fig. 5. *Galofus decemmaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017: a- male holotype; b- female paratype. Photo: Luboš Dembický.
Fig. 6. *Galofus quadrimaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017: female holotype. Photo: Luboš Dembický.

Fig. 7. *Galofus immaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017: female holotype. Photo: Luboš Dembický.
Fig. 8. *Galofus sexmaculatus* Holzschuh, 2017: male holotype. Photo: Luboš Dembický.

longitudinal indistinct keel in the middle starting at humeri. Elytra punctured by distinct punctation (punctures coarse, orange-yellow), the densest at basal third of elytral disc, punctures smaller and sparser towards the lateral margins and the apical margin (almost disappearing to the apical margin). Elytra almost parallel, shortly narrowing apically. Elytral disc distinctly flattened, elytral apical margin broadly rounded without angles or spines. Elytra from ochre yellow at base to straw yellow at apex, without spots (as in Fig. 4a). Elytra covered by yellow pubescence and long, erect yellow setation. Pubescence and punctation sparser, elytral surface well visible. Each elytron with small elevation at humeri and near scutellum.

Legs relatively short, femora orange, tibiae brown. Tibiae widened apically. Legs punctured by shallow punctation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and long, erect ochre yellow setation (tibiae with dense yellow pubescence and blackish brown setation in apical part). Tarsi short, wide, brown (include claws), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and setation.

Ventral side of body brown, almost completely covered by very dense ochre yellow pubescence and longer yellow setation. Elytral epipleura covered by yellow pubescence and long yellow setae.

Genitalia as in Fig. 4b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Galofus gigas* sp. nov. is an unique species of the genus *Galofus* Holzschuh, 2017 based on body size and colour of legs and antennae.
Galofus gigas sp. nov. differs from all known *Galofus* species by extraordinary size (on average twice as large as other species), with its tricolour surface (head, pronotum, first two antennomeres, punctures on elytral disc and femora orange-yellow, elytra yellow, tibiae and antennomeres 3-11 brown). Coarse punctation on elytral disc occupy a small area at the top of the elytra. Pubescence and punctation of elytra sparser, elytral surface well visible (as in Fig. 4a), unlike other species of the genus *Galofus*.

Etymology. From Latin *gigas* (it means "giant").

Distribution. Thailand (Nan).

A LIST OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *GALOFUS* HOLZSCHUH, 2017

Galofus decemmaculatus Holzschuh, 2017	Laos (Houaphanh)
Galofus denisa sp. nov.	Cambodia (Koh Kong)
Galofus gigas sp. nov.	Thailand (Nan)
Galofus immaculatus Holzschuh, 2017	Laos (Houaphanh)
Galofus marketa sp. nov.	Thailand (Mae Hong Son)
Galofus petra sp. nov.	Vietnam (Lai Chau)
Galofus quadrimaculatus Holzschuh, 2017	Vietnam (Vinh Phuc)
Galofus sexmaculatus Holzschuh, 2017	Thailand (Mae Hong Son)

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