

***Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Aphodiinae: Psammodiini) from southwest India**

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Abstract. A new species of the genus *Neotrichiorhyssemus* Rakovič & Král, 1997, *Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov. from Western Ghats mountain system areas (type material from the Indian states Maharashtra and Karnataka), is described with emphasis on the differential diagnosis and illustrated. A catalogue of the genus including 16 species is added. *Neotrichiorhyssemus expansicollis* (Bénard, 1930) is recorded from Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand for the first time.

INTRODUCTION

In continuing studies of the tribe Psammodiini, the present authors had a chance to study relatively numerous specimens of a new species of the genus *Neotrichiorhyssemus* Rakovič & Král, 1997 from southwest India, which is described below under the name *Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov. Most species of the genus inhabit the Oriental Region, but some species also occur in the Palearctic and Australian Regions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens were observed by using the MBS-10 and SZP 1120-T stereoscopic microscopes. The photos published here were taken by the use of the Meopta laboratory microscope, CMOS 5 digital camera and Helicon Focus programme.

Measurements of lengths and widths were carried out with the help of an ocular micrometer.

Each type specimen is equipped with printed labels as follows: a white label giving locality data; a pale green label specifying the number related to the photo-documentation system by the second author; and a red label indicating the identification and type status, name of the new species, names of the present authors and year of the examination. Individual lines of every label are separated by a slash (/).

For the explanation of terms concerning structures and sculptures of Psammodiini used in the present work see for example Rakovič et al. (2016).

For morphological terms used in the description of epipharyngeal structures we follow Dellacasa et al. (2010).

The following acronyms stand for collections, in which the specimens studied here are kept:

- ŁMCN Łukasz Minkina collection, deposited in Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Kraków, Poland;
LMCT Ladislav Mencl, private collection, Týnec nad Labem, Czech Republic;
MRCD Miloslav Rakovič, private collection, Dobřichovice, Czech Republic;
NMEC Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany (Matthias Hartmann);
NMPC National Museum Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek).

Material studied for comparison. *Neotrichiorhyssemus umbilicatus* (Petrovitz, 1968) (Fig. 8). For locality data of the specimen studied here see Fig. 24.

Note. The specimen concerned comes from Indonesia, the Sumbawa Island, which is the area, where the type of the species was found; a photo (Fig. 8) is presented here in support of the differential diagnosis of the newly described species *N. ghati* sp. nov.

TAXONOMY

Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7, 9-22)

Type locality. India occ., Maharashtra state, Mulshi env., 40 km W Pune.

Type material. Holotype (♂) (NMPC) equipped with the following printed labels: 1) "INDIA occ., 7. - 11. X. 2005 / Maharashtra state / Mulshi env., 40 km W Pune / ex coll. F. Kantner"; 2) pale green label: "2887 / Dok. L. Mencl 2022"; 3) red label: "HOLOTYPE (♂) / *Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov. / L. Mencl, M. Rakovič & D. Král / det. 2022". Allotype (♀) (NMPC) equipped with the following printed labels: 1) "INDIA occ., 7. - 11. X. 2005 / Maharashtra state / Mulshi env., 40 km W Pune / ex coll. F. Kantner"; 2) pale green label: "2866 / Dok. L. Mencl 2022"; 3) red label: "ALLOTYPE (♀) / *Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov. / L. Mencl, M. Rakovič & D. Král / det. 2022". 234 paratypes from holotype locality (LMCT, MRCD, NMPC) labels 1) same as with holotype, label 2) red label: "PARATYPE / *Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov. / L. Mencl, M. Rakovič & D. Král / det. 2022". 11 paratypes (NMEC) "INDIA occ. 25.ix.-15.x.2005 / Bushi Dam. Maharashtra st / 7 km S of LONAVALA / leg. F.+ L. Kantner". 5 paratypes (LMCT) "India, C. - OC., Maharashtra / Wetsst. Ghat, Poone dist. / Mulshi env., 900 m/ 8.-.11.11. 2005, Voříšek lgt". 2 paratypes (ŁMCN, LMCT) "INDIA MYSORE / Shimoga Dist. / Agumbe Ghat/ 2000 ft. V. 74 / T.H.S.Nathan". 1 paratype (LMCT) "Shimoga / Mysore State / India or.". 1 paratype (LMCT) "S. India-Mysore / Shimoga-Agumbe / V - 1974". See also Figs. 23 for the appearance of labels.

Description of holotype (♂). Small (body length of 4.20 mm), only moderately broader behind, maximum width of 1.77 mm, moderately shining, dorsal surfaces more or less distinctly setaceous as detailed below for particular body parts, mostly dark brown, clypeus margins, pronotum anterior margins and legs reddish brown, ventral surfaces dark brown; habitus in dorsal, dorsolateral and ventral aspects as in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

Head (Figs. 4, 5) strongly convex, dorsal surface granulate throughout, without any traces of posterior oblique ridges, granules mostly rounded to slightly longitudinal, increasing in

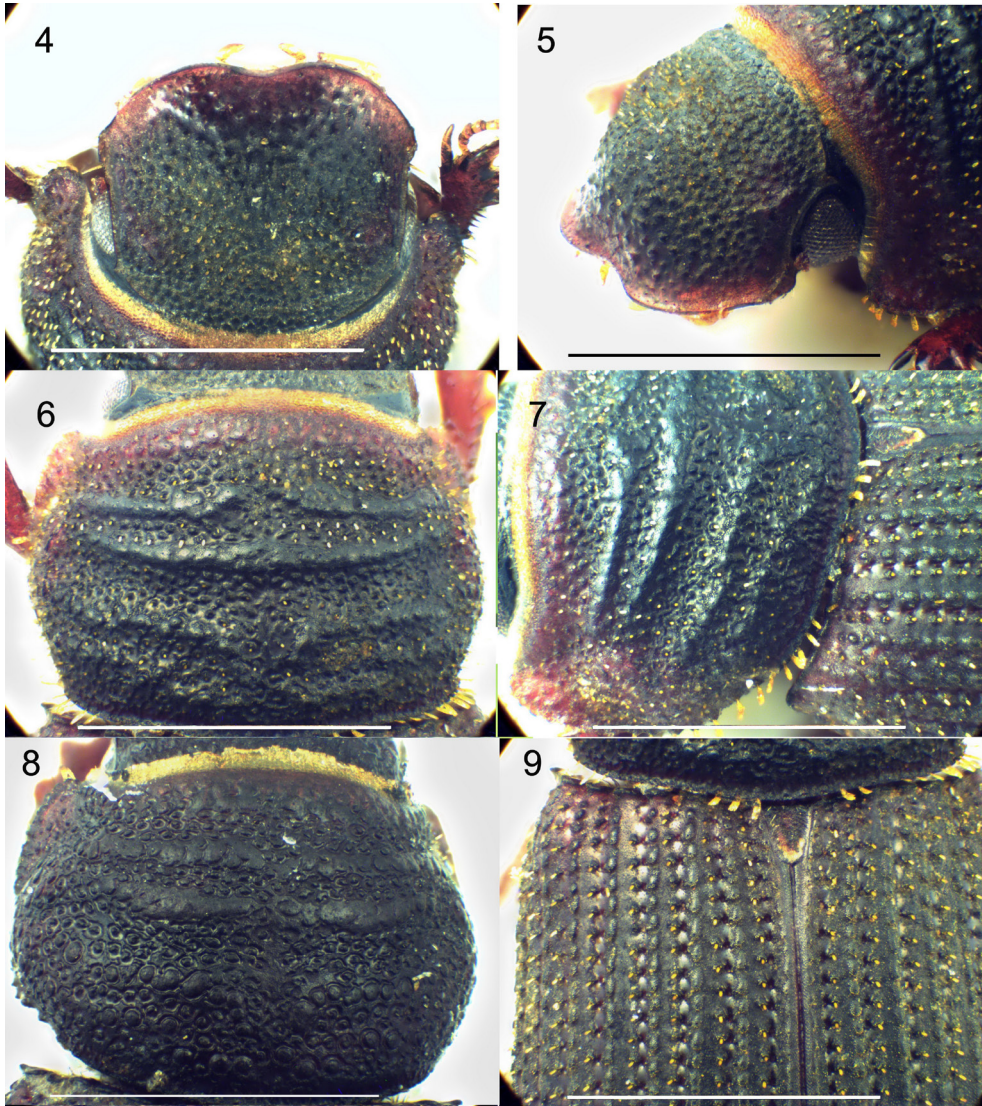


Figs. 1-3. Habitus: 1- *Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), dorsal view; 2- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), dorsolateral view; 3- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), ventral view. Scale line: 1 mm. Photographs by L. Mencl.

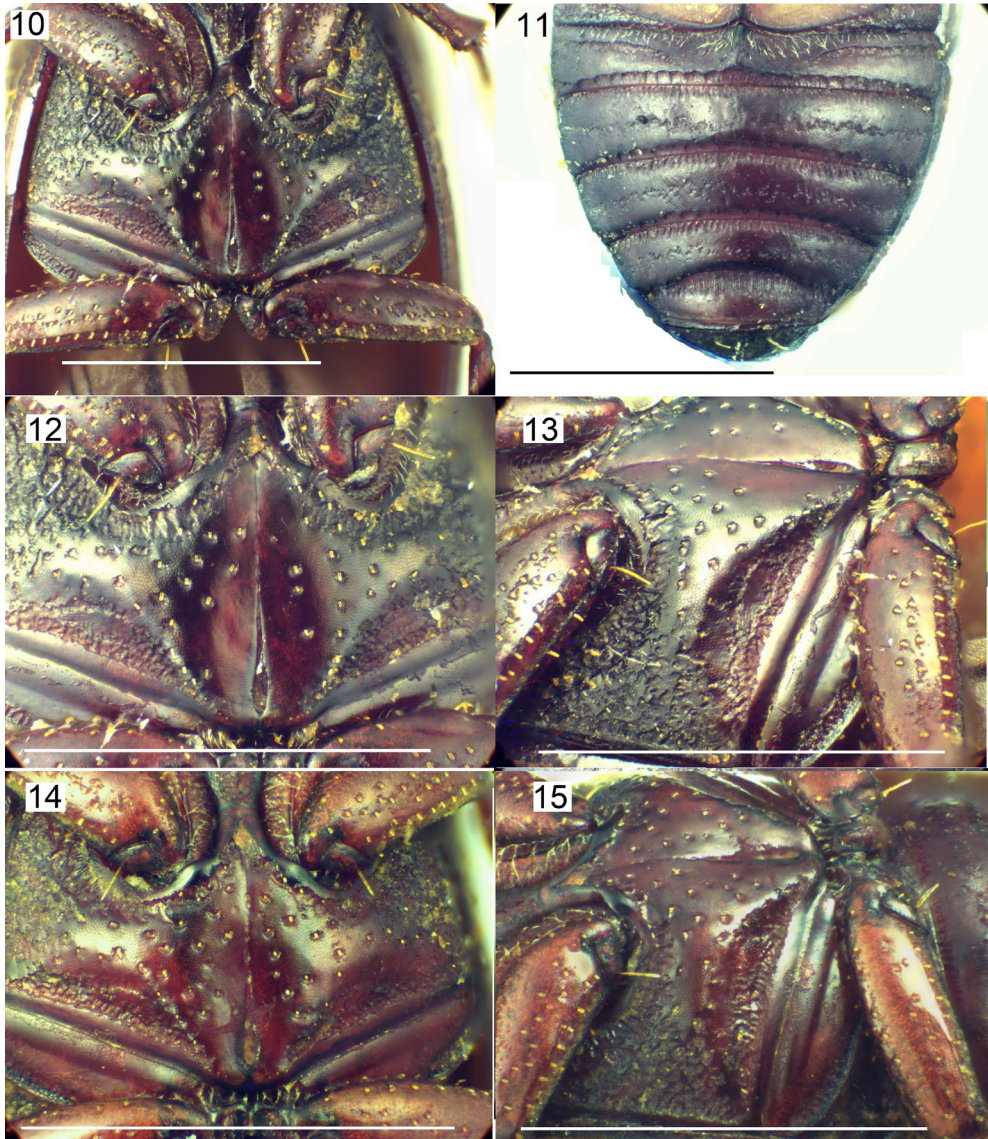
density from clypeus anterior margin to head vertex. Clypeus nearly rounded but having small moderately lifted obtuse angles each side of anteromedian emargination, its lateral sides arcuate, nearly aligned with anterior margins of genae. Genae not exceeding outline of eyes.

Epipharynx (Fig. 16) transversal, anterior outline almost straight, lateral outlines regularly widely rounded; tormae and nesium well sclerotised, approximately symmetrical, apotormae missing; epitorma almost quadrate, weakly sclerotised; helus with group of somewhat irregularly spaced sensilla (including several remarkably large ones basally) and two longitudinal rows of long microtrichia anteriorly; corypha and zygom absent; phobae weakly sclerotised, glabrous; chaetoparia with row of 25 long, stout, closely spaced spines; area of prophobae well sclerotised, bearing longitudinal row of six short, stout, sparsely spaced spines.

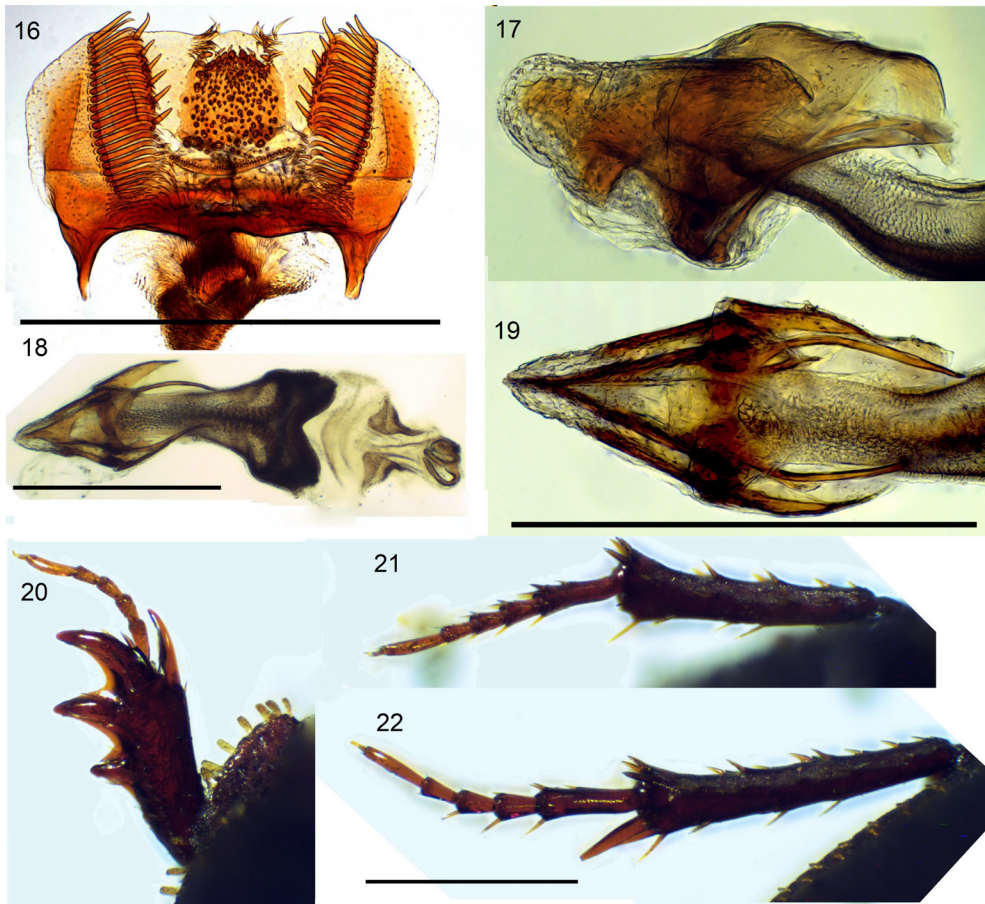
Pronotum (Figs. 6, 7) narrower than head, convex, transversal (length-to-width ratio of 0.758), broadest point not far behind half length, with five transversal ridges, five transversal furrows, and posterior longitudinal furrow interrupting transversal ridges 4-5. Ridges 1-4 narrower than respective furrows; ridge 1 is the lowest, consisting of discrete tubercles; ridges 2 and 3 mostly continuous, but moderately granulate and ridge 2 interrupted at middle; ridges 4 and 5 more granulate and interrupted by posterior longitudinal furrow at middle; accessory swelling between ridges 5 and 6 low, but longer than ridge 5. Furrows granulate: granules in furrows 1-3 mostly round to slightly transversal, posterior furrows with rather sparse and irregular granules; some granules in furrows equipped with very short setae. Transversal ridges not fused laterally (pronotum without lateral calli). Pronotum lateral margins arcuate in anterior half, rather straight posteriorly; anterior as well as posterior corners rounded; basal margin bordered; lateral margins, posterior corners and basal margin with distinct, apically moderately dilated macrosetae.



Figs. 4-9. Details of body parts: 4- *Neotrichiorhyssemus* sp. nov., holotype (♂), head, dorsal view; 5- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), head laterofrontal view; 6- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), pronotum, dorsal view; 7- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), pronotum, laterodorsal view; 8- *N. umbilicatus* (Petrovitz, 1968), specimen from Sumbawa Island, pronotum, dorsal view; 9- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂) area of elytra with scutellum. Scale line: 0.5 mm. Photographs by L. Mencl.



Figs. 10-15. Details of ventral surfaces: 10- *Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), mesometaventrums with femora; 11- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), abdomen; 12- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), mesometaventrums; 13- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), mesometaventrums (in oblique view); 14- *N. ghati* sp. nov., allotype (♀), mesometaventrums; 15- *N. ghati* sp. nov., allotype (♀), mesometaventrums (in oblique view). Scale lines: 0.5 mm. Photographs by L. Mencl.



Figs. 16-22. Epipharynx, aedeagus and tibiae: 16- *Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), epipharynx; 17- *N. ghati* sp. nov., paratype No. 2888 (♂), aedeagus, lateral view; 18- *N. ghati* sp. nov., paratype No.2888 (♂), aedeagus, ventral view and internal sac; 19- *N. ghati* sp. nov., paratype No.2888 (♂), aedeagus, ventral view; 20- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), left anterior tibia and tarsus, dorsal view; 21- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), left intermediate tibia and tarsus, dorsal view 22- *N. ghati* sp. nov., holotype (♂), left posterior tibia and tarsus, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm for Figs. 16-19, 0.5 mm for Figs. 20-22. Photographs by L. Mencl. Photographs by L. Mencl.

Scutellum (Fig. 9) small, moderately elongate (longer than wide) triangular, but rounded apically.

Elytra (Fig. 1) 1.19 times wider than pronotum, with ten striae and ten intervals and with distinct, sharp, obliquely forward directed humeral denticles; elytra length-to-width ratio of 1.48. Striae narrower than intervals. Intervals considerably convex, moderately granulate, each of them bearing single row of macrosetae (longer than those on pronotum surface).

Legs in dorsal view: Figs. 20-22 for anterior, intermediate and posterior tibiae with tarsi, respectively.



Fig. 23-24. Etiquettes pinned under specimens studied: 23- *Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov., etiquettes under holotype, allotype and paratypes from different localities; 24- *Neotrichiorhyssemus umbilicatus* (Petrovitz, 1968), etiquettes under specimen from Sumbawa Island. All figures are out of scale. Photographs by L. Mencl.

Ventral surfaces in general view as in Fig. 3. Details of ventral surfaces as follows: detail of abdomen in Fig. 11 (with characteristic transversal “zig-zag” line of abdominal ventrite 3, finer punctures arranged in transversal lines of ventrites 4-5 and anterior fluting of ventrite 6); detail of mesometaventrum with intermediate and posterior femora as in Fig. 11 and details of mesometaventrum in Figs. 12-15 depicting particularly macrosetation of surfaces concerned and punctuation, as well as shape of mesometaventral plate longitudinal furrow.

Sexual dimorphism. Area surrounding the longitudinal furrow of the mesometaventral plate slightly concave in males, rather flat in females (compare Figs. 12 and 13).

Variability. The body length varies between 3.4 mm and 3.9 mm within the type series comprising 255 specimens. The interruption of the pronotal transversal ridge 2, which is

characteristic of the holotype, can sometimes be rather indistinct (the ridge can be only slightly reduced in height at the middle and not definitely interrupted at the middle in some paratypes).

Differential diagnosis. The new species can be differentiated from other *Neotrichiorhyssemus* species inhabiting the Oriental Region (among other characters) based on the nature of pronotal ridges, sometimes in combination with the use of further characters.

In terms of the pronotal ridges, it is useful to mention an outstanding position of *N. umbilicatus*, which has indistinct, nearly absent ridges on the disc (Fig. 8: only traces of ridges 2 and 3 can be seen, ridges 1, 4, and 5 are lost in the background granulate sculpture and the posterior longitudinal furrow is quite missing). The remaining species possess fairly distinct pronotal ridges.

The width of transversal ridges on the pronotum disc (in the dorsal aspect) is comparable to or larger than the width of respective transversal furrows in the following species: *N. balthasari* (Rakovič, 1987), *N. expansicollis* (Bénard, 1930), *N. hirsutus* (Clouët des Pesruches, 1901), *N. malabaricus* (Balthasar, 1963), and *N. setiventris* (Petrovitz, 1968). The new species *N. ghati* sp. nov. belongs to the following group of species mostly having transversal pronotal ridges considerably narrower than respective furrows (particularly ridges 2, 3, and 4 are narrower than furrows 2, 3, and 4, respectively): *N. babaulti* (Bénard, 1917), *N. hauseri* (Balthasar, 1933), *N. hegeri* (Petrovitz, 1968), *N. klapaleki* (Balthasar, 1963), and *N. ghati* sp. nov. The species *N. klapaleki* is characteristic (and also definitely quite different from any other species including the new species) because of the fact that it has no connection between right and left branches of the transversal ridges 5 and 6 at the middle (along the short posterior longitudinal furrow interrupting the two posterior ridges). The species *N. babaulti*, *N. hauseri* and *N. hegeri* are subparallel while the new species is moderately but distinctly broader behind in dorsal aspect in the new species; this appearance, which is obvious at the first sight, is objectively associated with the ratio pronotum width/elytra width at the broadest point.

Distribution. Southwestern India (Karnataka, Maharashtra).

Name derivation. Toponymic (adjective derived from the occurrence of the species along the Southwest Ghats mountain system).

DISCUSSION

The new species described here can be differentiated from known species of the genus based on the paragraph “Differential diagnosis” in the part “Taxonomy” of the present work. The paragraph cannot comprise all the characters, however, the descriptions and particularly photos of the habitus as well as photos of details of the dorsum and ventrum and also photos of the holotype epipharynx and aedeagus offer further possibilities of the differentiation.

The members of the genus inhabit mainly the Oriental Region; a few species can also be found in the Palearctic and Australian Regions. A catalogue of the genus is presented below. It includes total of 16 species. Nine species of the genus *Neotrichiorhyssemus* are

currently known from states of India, which belong to the areas of the Oriental Region. New distributional data and for the known species and possibly discoveries of further new species are thus likely to be expected in further studies of materials from India deposited in institutional as well as private collections.

CATALOGUE OF SPECIES OF THE GENUS
NEOTRICHIORHYSSEMUS RAKOVIČ & KRÁL, 1997

genus *Neotrichiorhyssemus* Rakovič & Král, 1997

Neotrichiorhyssemus Rakovič & Král, 1997: 239. Type species: *Trichiorhyssemus hirsutus* Clouët des Pesruches, 1901.

Neotrichiorhyssemus: Stebnicka 2009: 59 (monograph); Rakovič et al. 2006: 147 (catalogue); 2016: 161 (catalogue).

***Neotrichiorhyssemus babaulti* (Bénard, 1917)**

Trichiorhyssemus babaulti Bénard, 1917: 167. Type locality: “Indes anglaises: Surada (Ganjam district)”.

Trichiorhyssemus babaulti: Balthasar 1963: 138 (key, distribution); 1964: 593 (monograph); Dellacasa 1988: 300, 424 (catalogue).

Neotrichiorhyssemus babaulti Rakovič & Král 1997: 240 (new combination).

Distribution. Eastern India: Orissa State.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus balthasari* (Rakovič, 1987)**

Trichiorhyssemus balthasari Rakovič, 1987: 11. Type locality: “Mahé, Malabar, India”.

Neotrichiorhyssemus balthasari: Rakovič & Král 1997: 240 (new combination).

Distribution. Southern India: Kerala State.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus boninensis* (Nakane 1960)**

Trichiorhyssemus boninensis Nakane, 1960: 5. Type locality: “Oki, Haha-jima, Bonin Is.”.

Trichiorhyssemus boninensis: Balthasar 1964: 593 (monograph); Rakovič 1987: 14 (revision); Dellacasa 1988: 47, 424 (catalogue).

Neotrichiorhyssemus boninensis: Rakovič & Král 1997: 241 (new combination); Ochi 2012 (distribution).

Neotrichiorhyssemus boninensis [as a synonym of *Neotrichiorhyssemus esakii*]: Fujioka 2001: 161 (list); Rakovič et al. 2006: 147 (catalogue); 2016: 161 (catalogue).

Distribution. Japan: Bonin Islands; Palau.

Remarks. Fujioka (2001) regarded *Neotrichiorhyssemus boninensis* as a junior synonym of *N. esakii*. Kawai et al. (2005) followed the taxonomic treatment by Fujioka (2001). Ochi (2012) regarded *Neotrichiorhyssemus boninensis* as a valid species based on the examination of specimens from the Bonin Islands and Micronesia (Palau).

***Neotrichiorhyssemus esakii* (Nomura, 1943)**

Trichiorhyssemus esakii Nomura 1943: 80. Type locality: “Palau Insel, Peliliou”.

Trichiorhyssemus esakii: Balthasar 1964: 594 (monograph); Cartwright & Gordon, 1971: 264 (description, key, distribution); Rakovič 1987: 14 (revision); Dellacasa 1988: 47, 424 (catalogue); Stebnicka 1998: 840 (key, distribution).

Neotrichiorhyssemus esakii: Rakovič & Král 1997: 241 (new combination); Kawai et al. 2005: 169 (iconography, distribution); Rakovič et al. 2006: 147 (catalogue); 2016: 161 (catalogue).

Distribution. Japan; Indonesia: Irian Jaya; Papua New Guinea: Madang; Kiribati; Marshall Islands.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus expansicollis* (Bénard, 1930)**

Trichiorhyssemus expansicollis Bénard, 1930: Type locality: “South India, Kodicanel”.

Trichiorhyssemus expansicollis: Balthasar 1963: 138 (key, distribution), 1964: 593 (monograph); Dellacasa 1988: 300, 424 (catalogue); Chandra 1999: 99 (list).

Rhyssemus (*Trichiorhyssemus*) *expansicollis*: Pittino 1984: 84 (taxonomy, distribution).

Neotrichiorhyssemus expansicollis: Rakovič & Král 1997: 240 (new combination); Král & Šípek 2013: 633 (distribution).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra); Singapore; Malaysia: Pahang State; Sri Lanka; Southern India: Goa State and Tamil Nadu State); Southern Thailand: Phang Gha Province. The species is considered here as new to Malaysia, new to Sri Lanka and new to Thailand based on examining specimens in collections of the present authors bearing the following locality data. Malaysia: Pahang State, 50 km SW of Kuaka Rompin 400 m of a.s.l.; Sri Lanka without further data; Southern Thailand: Phang Gha Province, Thai Mueang District, Khao Lak.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati* sp. nov.**

Neotrichiorhyssemus ghati sp. nov. Type locality: “India occ., Maharashtra state, Mulshi env., 40 km W Pune”.

Distribution. South-western India: Karnataka and Maharashtra States.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus hauseri* (Balthasar, 1933)**

Trichiorhyssemus hauseri Balthasar, 1933: 117. Type locality: “Borneo”.

Trichiorhyssemus hauseri: Balthasar 1963: 138 (key, distribution), 1964: 592 (monograph); Nomura 1973: 51 (distribution); Masumoto 1977: 27 (distribution); Dellacasa 1988: 300, 424 (catalogue).

Neotrichiorhyssemus hauseri: Rakovič & Král 1997: 240 (new combination); Rakovič & Král 2016: 120 (distribution); Rakovič et al. 2016: 161 (catalogue).

Distribution. Taiwan: Lanyu Island; “Borneo”.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus hegeri* (Petrovitz, 1968)**

Trichiorhyssemus hegeri Petrovitz, 1968: 7. Type locality “Ceylon, Umgeb. Colombo”.

Trichiorhyssemus hegeri: Dellacasa 1988: 300, 424 (catalogue).

Neotrichiorhyssemus hegeri: Rakovič & Král 1997: 240 (new combination).

Distribution. Sri Lanka: Colombo surroundings.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus hirsutus* (Clouët des Pesruches, 1901)**

Trichiorhyssemus hirsutus Clouët des Pesruches, 1901: 28. Type locality: “Ouest Borneo”.

Trichiorhyssemus hirsutus: Schmidt 1910a: 128 (catalogue), 1910b: 149 (catalogue), 1922: 51 (monograph); Miwa 1930: 175 (distribution); Miwa & Chūjō 1939: 37 (distribution); Balthasar 1963: 138 (key, distribution), 1964: 592 (monograph); Masumoto 1977: 27 (distribution); Rakovič 1983: 11 (revision); Dellacasa 1988: 47, 424 (catalogue); Pittino 1990: 194 (description, key, distribution); Cassis & Weir 1992: 103 (catalogue); Stebnicka & Howden 1995: 115 (key, distribution); Stebnicka 1998: 840 (key, distribution); Stebnicka & Howden 1996: 114 (key, distribution).

Neotrichiorhyssemus hirsutus: Rakovič & Král 1997: 241 (new combination); Stebnicka 2009: 59; Masumoto et al. 2013: 246 (distribution); Rakovič et al. 2006: 147 (catalogue), 2016: 161 (catalogue).

Trichiorhyssemus cariei Bénard, 1918: 542. Type locality: “Ile Maurice [= Mauritius] (centre): Curepipe”. Synonymized by Schmidt (1922: 521).

Trichiorhyssemus cariei: Paulian 1936: 136; Vinson 1953: 145, 1958: 92, 1967: 321; Rakovič et al. 2006: 147 (catalogue); 2016: 161 (catalogue).

Trichiorhyssemus samoanus Balthasar, 1963: 139. Type locality: “Samoa-Inseln (Insel Apia)”. Synonymized by Rakovič (1987: 6).

Trichiorhyssemus samoanus: Rakovič 1983: 12, 1987: 6; Stebnicka 2009: 59; Rakovič et al. 2006: 147 (catalogue); 2016: 161 (catalogue).

Distribution. Taiwan; Thailand; Malaysia: Sabah; Indonesia: Java, Kalimantan, Lombok, Maluku, Sumbawa, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Timor; Philippines; French Polynesia: Tubuai Islands; Australia: Cocos-Keeling Islands; Fiji: Rotuma Island; Papua New Guinea: Madang, Morobe; Samoa: Upolu Island; American Samoa: Tutuila Island; Solomon Islands; Seychelles: Mahé; Mauritius; Réunion.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus kentingensis* Masumoto, Ochi & Lan, 2013**

Neotrichiorhyssemus kentingensis Masumoto, Ochi & Lan, 2013: 243. Type locality: "Taiwan, Pingtung co., Shuiwaku".

Neotrichiorhyssemus kentingensis: Rakovič & Král 2016: 120 (distribution); Rakovič et al. 2016: 161 (catalogue).

Distribution. Taiwan: Pingtung County.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus klapaleki* (Balthasar, 1963)**

Trichiorhyssemus klapaleki Balthasar, 1963: 136. Type locality: "Süd Indien, ohne nähere Fundortangabe".

Trichiorhyssemus klapaleki: Balthasar 1964: 590 (monograph); Dellacasa 1988: 300, 424 (catalogue).

Neotrichiorhyssemus klapaleki: Rakovič & Král 1997: 241 (new combination).

Distribution. Southern India (no more detailed information is available).

***Neotrichiorhyssemus malabaricus* (Balthasar, 1963)**

Trichiorhyssemus malabaricus Balthasar, 1963: 137. Type locality: "Vorderindien, Malabarküste".

Trichiorhyssemus malabaricus: Balthasar 1964: 594 (monograph); Dellacasa 1988: 300, 424 (catalogue).

Neotrichiorhyssemus malabaricus: Rakovič & Král 1997: 241 (new combination).

Distribution. Southern India: Kerala State.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus malkini* (Rakovič, 1987)**

Trichiorhyssemus malkini Rakovič, 1987: 10. Type locality: "New Hebrides, Espiritu Santo, Luganville".

Trichiorhyssemus malkini: Dellacasa 1988: 424 (catalogue).

Neotrichiorhyssemus malkini: Rakovič & Král 1997: 241 (new combination).

Distribution. Vanuatu.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus mathewsi* (Rakovič, 1983)**

Trichiorhyssemus mathewsi Rakovič, 1987: 13. Type locality: "Dili, Portuguese Timor".

Trichiorhyssemus mathewsi: Rakovič 1987: 5 (revision); Dellacasa 1988: 424 (catalogue).

Neotrichiorhyssemus mathewsi: Rakovič & Král 1997: 241 (new combination).

Distribution. Timor Leste.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus setiventris* (Petrovitz, 1968)**

Trichiorhyssemus setiventris Petrovitz, 1968: 10. Type locality: "Ind. or. [sic! Cochin in Kerala actually lies on the west coast of India] Kotschin (Cochin in Südindien)" [Kerala].

Trichiorhyssemus setiventris: Dellacasa 1988: 301, 424 (catalogue).

Neotrichiorhyssemus setiventris: Rakovič & Král 1997: 241 (new combination).

Distribution. Southern India: Kerala State.

***Neotrichiorhyssemus umbilicatus* (Petrovitz, 1968)**

Trichiorhyssemus umbilicatus Petrovitz, 1968: 11. Type locality: "Insel Sumbawa (Soembawa)".

Trichiorhyssemus umbilicatus: Dellacasa 1988: 301, 424 (catalogue).

Neotrichiorhyssemus umbilicatus: Rakovič & Král 1997: 241 (new combination).

Distribution. Indonesia: Lesser Sundas: Nusa Tenggara Province: Sumbawa Island.

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