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Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879 (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

К познанию рода *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879 (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Lycidae, Platerodinae, Plateros, новые виды, синонимия, таксономия, Палеарктическая, Ориентальная и Эфиопская области.

ABSTRACT. Twelve new species of the lycid genus *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879 are described: *P. shaanxiensis*, *P. hubeicus*, *P. pseudochinensis* (China), *P. napolovi*, *P. hoi*, *P. kopetzi* (Vietnam), *P. smithsonianus*, *P. draco* (Liberia), *P. lestoni* (Ghana), *P. davidensis* (South Africa), *P. montivagus* and *P. montiganus* (Guinea) spp.n. *P. purus* Kleine, 1926 is synonymized with *P. planatus* Waterhouse, 1879, and *P. phoeniceus* (Kazantsev, 2001) with *P. jizushanensis* (Bocáková, 1997). The following replacement names are proposed in *Plateros*: *P. alternus* nom.n. pro *P. alternatus* (Pic, 1921), nec *P. alternatus* Bourgeois, 1899, *P. apicellus* nom.n. pro *P. apicalis* Gorham, 1880, nec *P. apicalis* (Germar, 1824), *P. piceicornis* nom.n. pro *P. apicicornis* (Pic, 1925: 19), nec *P. apicicornis* Pic, 1923, *P. atratus* nom.n. pro *P. atricolor* (Pic, 1926), nec *P. atricolor* Pic, 1923, *P. atrox* nom.n. pro *P. atripennis* Pic, 1923, nec *P. atripennis* (Pic, 1921), *P. nox* nom.n. pro *P. atripennis* (Pic, 1926), nec *P. atripennis* Pic, (1921), *P. kalimantanensis* nom.n. pro *P. borneensis* (Kleine, 1926), nec *P. borneensis* Kleine, 1926, *P. curtehumeralis* nom.n. pro *P. brevehumeralis* (Pic, 1928), nec *P. brevehumeralis* Pic, 1927, *P. breveliniger* nom.n. pro *P. brevelineatus* (Pic, 1929), nec *P. brevelineatus* Pic, 1922, *P. carbo* nom.n. pro *P. carbonarius* Gorham, 1884, nec *P. carbonarius* Waterhouse, 1879, *P. consolator* nom.n. pro *P. consociatus* (Kleine, 1926), nec *P. consociatus* Kleine, 1926, *P. districtus* nom.n. pro *P. distortus* (Kleine, 1929), nec *P. distortus* Kleine, 1926, *P. deversor* nom.n. pro *P. diversesignatus* (Kleine, 1933), nec *P. diversesignatus* (Kleine, 1928), *P. enormis* nom.n. pro *P. irregularis* Pic, 1923, nec *P. irregularis* (Pic, 1921), *P. longulus* nom.n. pro *P. longipennis* Pic, 1923, nec *P. longipennis* (Pic, 1921), *P. pennilongus* nom.n. pro *P. longipennis* (Pic, 1929), nec *P. longipennis* (Pic, 1921), *P. luzonensis* nom.n. pro *P. luzonicus* Kleine, 1926, nec *P. luzonicus* Pic, 1925, *P. nilgirianus* nom.n. pro *P. nilgirensis* Kleine, 1933, nec *P. nilgirensis* (Gorham, 1903), *P. pallens* nom.n. pro *P. pallidicolor* (Pic, 1923), nec *P. pallidicolor* Pic, 1921, *P. promptus* nom.n. pro *P. promiscuus* (Kleine, 1931), nec *P. promiscuus* Kleine, 1926), *P. quadratus* nom.n. pro *P. quadraticollis* Kleine, 1926, nec *P. quadraticollis* (Pic, 1921), *P. rubricolor* nom.n. pro *P. rubripennis* Pic, 1919, nec *P. rubripennis* (Pic, 1912), *P. simulator* nom.n. pro *P. simillimus* (Kleine, 1926), nec *P. simillimus* Kleine, 1926, *P. suturellus* nom.n. pro *P. suturalis* (Pic, 1925), nec *P. suturalis* Pic, 1919, *P. suturis* nom.n. pro *P. suturalis* (Pic, 1926), nec *P. suturalis* Pic, 1919 and *P. terminator* nom.n. pro *P. terminalis* Gorham, 1880, nec *P. terminalis* (Waterhouse, 1879).

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описывается двенадцать новых видов краснокрылов из рода *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879: *P. shaanxiensis*, *P. hubeicus*, *P. pseudochinensis* (Китай), *P. napolovi*, *P. hoi*, *P. kopetzi* (Вьетнам), *P. smithsonianus*, *P. draco* (Либерия), *P. lestoni* (Гана), *P. davidensis* (Южная Африка), *P. montivagus* and *P. montiganganus* (Гвинея) spp.n. *P. purus* Kleine, 1926 сводится в синонимы к *P. planatus* Waterhouse, 1879, а *P. phoeniceus* (Kazantsev, 2001) — к *P. jizushanensis* (Bocáková, 1997). Предлагаются следующие замещающие названия в роде *Plateros*: *P. alternus* nom.n. pro *P. alternatus* (Pic, 1921), nec *P. alternatus* Bourgeois, 1899, *P. apicellus* nom.n. pro *P. apicalis* Gorham, 1880, nec *P. apicalis* (Germar, 1824), *P. piceicornis* nom.n. pro *P. apicicornis* (Pic, 1925: 19), nec *P. apicicornis* Pic, 1923, *P. atratus* nom.n. pro *P. atricolor* (Pic, 1926), nec *P. atricolor* Pic, 1923, *P. atrox* nom.n. pro *P. atripennis* Pic, 1923, nec *P. atripennis* (Pic, 1921), *P. nox* nom.n. pro *P. atripennis* (Pic, 1926), nec *P. atripennis* Pic, (1921), *P. kalimantanensis* nom.n. pro *P. borneensis* (Kleine, 1926), nec *P. borneensis* Kleine, 1926, *P. curtehumeralis* nom.n. pro *P. brevehumeralis* (Pic, 1928), nec *P. brevehumeralis* Pic, 1927, *P. breveliniger* nom.n. pro *P. brevelineatus* (Pic, 1929), nec *P. brevelineatus* Pic, 1922, *P. carbo* nom.n. pro *P. carbonarius* Gorham, 1884, nec *P. carbonarius* Waterhouse, 1879, *P. consolator* nom.n. pro *P. consociatus* (Kleine, 1926), nec *P. consociatus* Kleine, 1926, *P. districtus*

nom.n. pro *P. distortus* (Kleine, 1929), nec *P. distortus* Kleine, 1926, *P. deversor* nom.n. pro *P. diversesignatus* (Kleine, 1933), nec *P. diversesignatus* (Kleine, 1928), *P. enormis* nom.n. pro *P. irregularis* Pic, 1923, nec *P. irregularis* (Pic, 1921), *P. longulus* nom.n. pro *P. longipennis* Pic, 1923, nec *P. longipennis* (Pic, 1921), *P. pennilongus* nom.n. pro *P. longipennis* (Pic, 1929), nec *P. longipennis* (Pic, 1921), *P. luzonensis* nom.n. pro *P. luzonicus* Kleine, 1926, nec *P. luzonicus* Pic, 1925, *P. nilgirianus* nom.n. pro *P. nilgirensis* Kleine, 1933, nec *P. nilgirensis* (Gorham, 1903), *P. pallens* nom.n. pro *P. pallidicolor* (Pic, 1923), nec *P. pallidicolor* Pic, 1921, *P. promptus* nom.n. pro *P. promiscuus* (Kleine, 1931), nec *P. promiscuus* Kleine, 1926), *P. quadratus* nom.n. pro *P. quadraticollis* Kleine, 1926, nec *P. quadraticollis* (Pic, 1921), *P. rubricolor* nom.n. pro *P. rubripennis* Pic, 1919, nec *P. rubripennis* (Pic, 1912), *P. simulator* nom.n. pro *P. simillimus* (Kleine, 1926), nec *P. simillimus* Kleine, 1926, *P. suturellus* nom.n. pro *P. suturalis* (Pic, 1925), nec *P. suturalis* Pic, 1919, *P. suturis* nom.n. pro *P. suturalis* (Pic, 1926), nec *P. suturalis* Pic, 1919 и *P. terminator* nom.n. pro *P. terminalis* Gorham, 1880, nec *P. terminalis* (Waterhouse, 1879).

Introduction

The genus *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879 is one of the largest in the family of net-winged beetles, and perhaps one of the least known taxonomically, due to fact that in most cases separation between its species is possible only by male genitalia. Though a number of papers dealing with the *Plateros* fauna of different areas were published recently (e.g. Bocáková, 1997; Zaragoza Cabaliero, 1999; Kazantsev, 1991, 1997, 2000, 2001, etc.), there is little doubt that further collecting and museum studies will continue to yield considerable numbers of yet undescribed species.

Following the placement of a group of *Plateros*-related taxa in synonymy with *Plateros* [Bocáková, 2001], quite a few species level names became homonymous, including some to which the new species described below were compared in the process of this study. Therefore, to avoid further usage of secondary homonyms previously distributed between *Ditoneces* Waterhouse, 1879, *Planeteros* Gorham, 1883, *Melampyrus* Waterhouse, 1879 and *Plateros*, several replacement names are suggested for taxa whose validity and placement in the latter genus is beyond reasonable doubt.

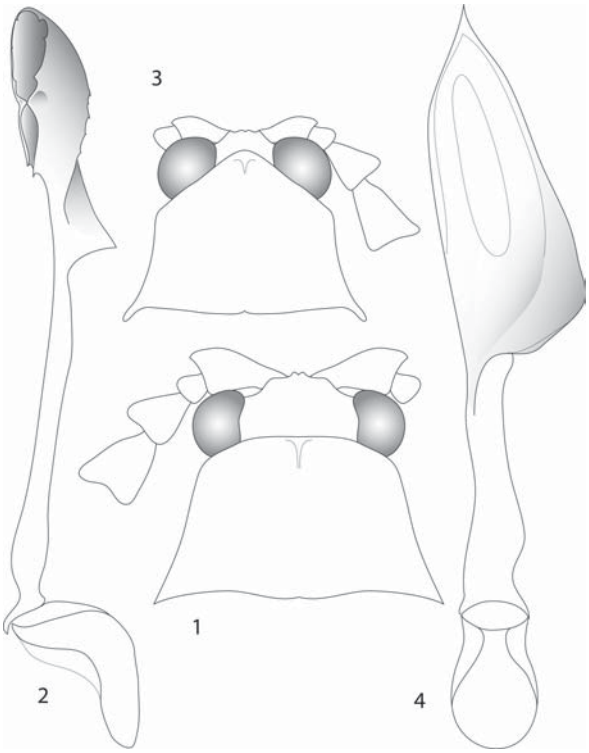
The following abbreviations are used in the paper: CAS — California Academy of Sciences, San-Francisco; FSCA — Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville; NME — Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt; SVK — author's collection; USNM — US National Museum of Natural History, Washington. D.C.; ZIN — Zoological Institute, St Petersburg; ZMMU — Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow.

Descriptions

Plateros shaanxiensis **sp.n.**

Figs. 1–2.

DESCRIPTION. Dark brown. Pronotum, scutellum and elytra dark red.



Figs. 1–4. Anterior part of body and aedeagi of *Plateros* spp.: 1–2 — *P. shaanxiensis* sp.n., holotype ♂, 1 – anterior part of body; 2 — aedeagus, lateral view; 3–4 — *P. hubeicus* sp.n., holotype ♂, 3 — anterior part of body; 4 — aedeagus, ventrally view.

Figs. 1–4. Передняя часть тела и эдеагусы *Plateros* spp.: 1–2 — *P. shaanxiensis* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 1 – передняя часть тела; 2 — эдеагус, латерально; 3–4 — *P. hubeicus* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 3 — передняя часть тела; 4 — эдеагус, вентрально.

MALE. Head dorsally with conspicuous roundish emargination behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets almost contiguous. Eyes relatively small (separated medially above by about 3 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere relatively small, only slightly longer than wide, widest at middle. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened, serrate (Fig. 1), extending to just beyond middle of elytra; antennomere 3 about twice as long as antennomere 2 and 1.5 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 1); antennomeres 3–11 with short semi-erect pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, 1.6 times wider than long, with rounded anterior angles and acute prominent posterior angles, anterior margin relatively little produced forward (Fig. 1). Scutellum square, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (3.1 times as long as wide humerally), widest in middle, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of subquadrate cells. Pubescence uniform, relatively dense, partially hiding elytral reticulation.

Aedeagus with straight widened distally median lobe and dentate margins of ventral and dorsal distal openings (Fig. 2).

Length: 7.4–8.0 mm. Width (humerally): 2.0–2.3 mm.

FEMALE. Similar to male, but antennomeres 3–10 less serrate.

Holotype ♂: China: Shaanxi, Taibaishan Mts., env. Houzhenzi, 1900 m, 33°53'N 17°49'E, 1–12.VIII. 1999, Sinyaev & Plutenko leg. (SVK); paratypes: ♂ and 2 ♀♀, same label; ♀, China: Shaanxi, Taibaishan Mts., 1600 m, 30.VII. 1998, S. Murzin leg. (SVK).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. shaanxiensis* sp.n. is possibly related to *P. yunnanensis* Bocáková, 1997, easily distinguishable by the male genital structures (Fig. 2).

Plateros hubeicus **sp.n.**
Figs. 3–4.

DESCRIPTION. Dark brown. Scutellum, margins of pronotum and elytra light brown; elytral pubescence reddish brown.

MALE. Head dorsally with conspicuous round emargination behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets almost contiguous. Eyes large (separated medially above by about their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere relatively small, elongate, widest near apex. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened, strongly serrate (Fig. 3), extending beyond middle of elytra; antennomere 3 about 3 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 3); antennomeres 3–11 with relatively long erect pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, 1.4 times wider than long, with pronounced anterior angles and acute prominent posterior angles, anterior margin conspicuously produced forward (Fig. 3). Scutellum square, almost straight at apex.

Elytra long (3.2 times as long as wide humerally), slightly widenening posteriorly, with primary costae 1 and 3 evidently weaker than costae 2 and 4 in distal half; interstices with double rows of irregular cells. Pubescence uniform, short and relatively dense.

Aedeagus almost straight, with widened sail-like distal portion of median lobe (Fig. 4).

Length: 6.8 mm. Width (humerally): 1.6 mm.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Holotype ♂: China: W Hupei, Lichuan Distr., Suisapa, 1000 m, 23.VII. (19)48, Gressit & Djou coll. (CAS).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. hubeicus* sp.n. is undoubtedly related to *P. jizushanensis* Bocáková, 1997, separable by the absence of a tooth in the medial portion of the median lobe of the aedeagus (Fig. 4).

Plateros pseudochinensis **sp.n.**
Figs. 5–7.

DESCRIPTION. Dark brown. Lateral margins of pronotum light brown.

MALE. Head dorsally with inconspicuous roundish emargination behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets almost contiguous. Eyes relatively large (separated medially above by 1.1 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere relatively small, elongate, almost parallel-sided. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened (Fig. 5), extending beyond two thirds of elytra; antennomere 3 about only slightly longer than antennomere 2 and 2.8 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 5); antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, 1.5 times wider than long, with pronounced anterior angles and acute prominent posterior angles, anterior margin roundly produced forward (Fig. 5). Scutellum square, slightly emarginate at apex.

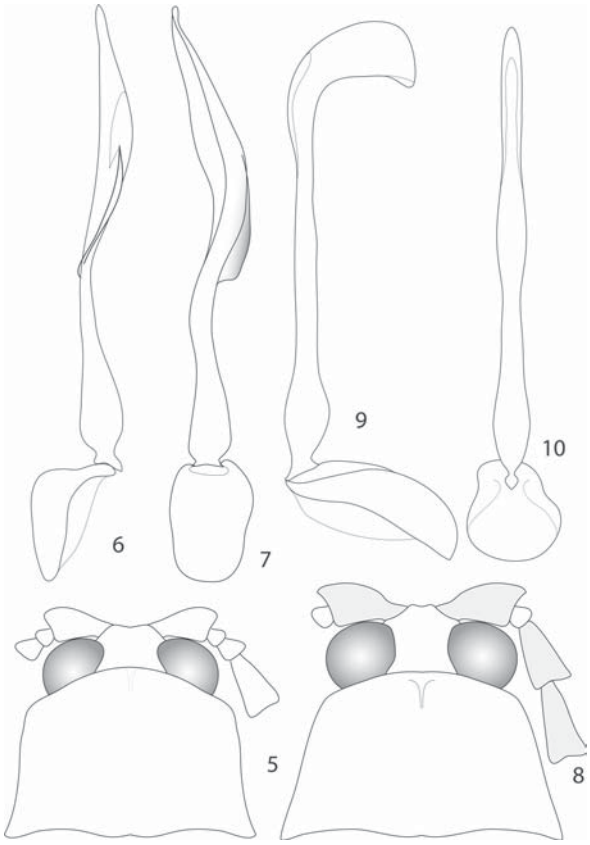
Elytra long (3.4 times as long as wide humerally), parallel-sided, with primary costae hardly separable from secondary ones in distal half; interstices with double rows of irregular square cells. Pubescence uniform, short and relatively dense.

Aedeagus with slender median lobe curved in preapical part (Figs. 6–7).

Length: 4.5–7.2 mm. Width (humerally): 0.9–1.8 mm.

FEMALE. Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae shorter.

Holotype ♂: Taiwan: Yilan Co., Jense Hot Springs, at night, 15.V.1999, C.W. & L.B. O'Brien, S. Halbert (FSCA); paratypes: ♀, Taiwan: Yilan Co., Jense, Hot Springs, 650 m, at night, 15.V.1999, S. Halbert, C.W. & L.B. O'Brien; ♂: Taiwan, Taoyuan Co., Upper Paling, 600 m, 24°41'12.1"N 121°23'39.3"S, R. Miller, L. Stange, H. Wang; ♀, Taiwan, Yilan Co., Tuchang Tourist Info Ctr., 18.V.1999, S. Halbert, C.W. & L.B. O'Brien (FSCA and SVK).



Figs. 5–10. Anterior part of body and aedeagi of *Plateros* spp.: 5–7 — *P. pseudochinensis* sp.n., holotype ♂, 5 – anterior part of body; 6–7 — aedeagus, lateral view (6), ventral view (7); 8–10 — *P. napolovi* sp.n., holotype ♂, 8 — anterior part of body; 9–10 — aedeagus, lateral view (9), ventral view (10).

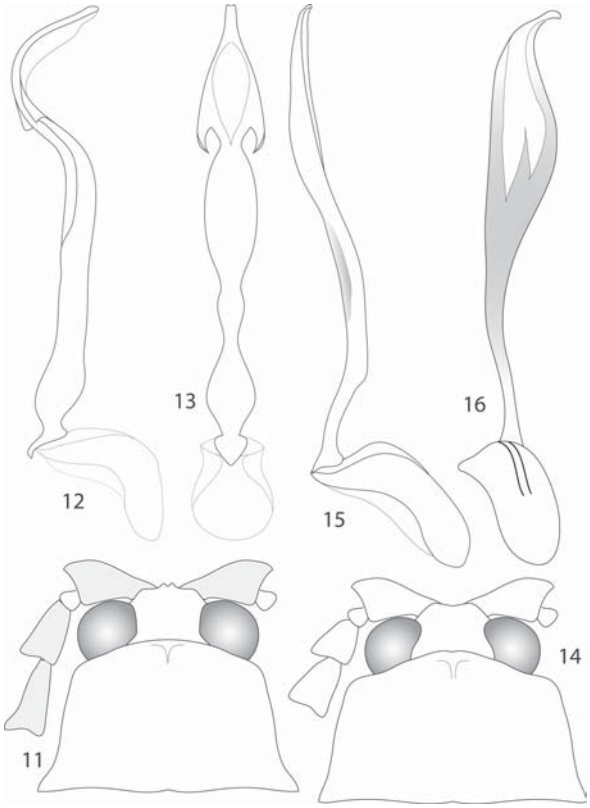
Figs. 5–10. Передняя часть тела и эдеагусы *Plateros* spp.: 5–7 — *P. pseudochinensis* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 5 – передняя часть тела; 6–7 — эдеагус, латерально (6), вентрально (7); 8–10 — *P. napolovi* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 8 — передняя часть тела; 9–10 — эдеагус, латерально (9), вентрально (10).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. pseudochinensis* sp.n. resembles *P. chinensis* Waterhouse, 1879 and *P. kleineanus* Nakane, 1971 by the coloration and the male genital structure, differing from both by the slenderer body and the slenderer median lobe of the aedeagus with evident dent in the middle (Figs. 6–7).

Plateros napolovi **sp.n.**
Figs. 8–10.

DESCRIPTION. Dark brown. Pronotum, elytral humeri, pedicel distally and femurs proximally testaceous.

MALE. Head dorsally with round emargination behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets almost contiguous. Eyes relatively large (separated medially above by about their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere relatively small, elongate, widest near apex. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened, serrate (Fig. 8), extending slightly beyond two thirds of elytra; antennomere 3 about 3.5 times longer than antenno-



Figs. 11–16. Anterior part of body and aedeagi of *Plateros* spp.: 11–13 — *P. hoi* sp.n., holotype ♂, 11 – anterior part of body; 12–13 — aedeagus, lateral view (12), ventral view (13); 14–16 — *P. kopetzi* sp.n., holotype ♂, 14 — anterior part of body; 15–16 — aedeagus, lateral view (15), ventral view (16).

Figs. 11–16. Передняя часть тела и эдеагусы *Plateros* spp.: 11–13 — *P. hoi* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 11 – передняя часть тела; 12–13 — эдеагус, латерально (12), вентрально (13); 14–16 — *P. kopetzi* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 14 — передняя часть тела; 15–16 — эдеагус, латерально (15), вентрально (16).

mere 2 and slightly shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 8); antennomeres 3–11 with relatively long erect pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, 1.6 times wider than long, with pronounced anterior angles and acute prominent posterior angles, anterior margin slightly produced forward (Fig. 8). Scutellum trapezoidal, almost straight at apex.

Elytra long (3.1 times as long as wide humerally), slightly widenening posteriorly, with primary costae hardly distinguishable from secondary ones in distal half; interstices with double rows of irregular cells. Pubescence uniform and short.

Aedeagus with straight proximally and curved distally median lobe (Figs. 9–10).

Length: 5.0–6.2 mm. Width (humerally): 1.5–1.6 mm.

FEMALE. Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae almost filiform.

Holotype ♂: N Vietnam, Cuc Phuong, 2–11.V.1991, J. Strnad Leg. (SVK); paratypes: ♂, N Vietnam, 40 km NE Thai Nguen, 300 m, 27.VI.1962, O. Kabakov leg.; 3 ♀♀, N Vietnam, 50 km NE Thai Nguen, 300 m, 9.V–17.VI.1963, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN and SVK); ♂ and 5 ♀, N Vietnam, 160 km SSW Hanoi, 40 km SW Than Hoa, Ben En Nat. Park, 50 m, 23–28.VII.1997, A. Napolov leg. (NHME, ZMMU and SVK).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. napolovi* sp.n. resembles *P. slipinskii* Kazantsev, 1991 by the male genital structure (Kazantsev, 1991), but differs by the coloration and details of the aedeagus (Figs. 9–10).

Plateros hoi **sp.n.**
Figs. 11–13.

DESCRIPTION. Dark brown. Pronotum, scutellum, elytral humeri, pedicel distally and femurs proximally testaceous.

MALE. Head dorsally with transverse impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets almost contiguous. Eyes relatively large (separated medially above by about 1.3 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere relatively small, elongate, widest at middle. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened, serrate (Fig. 11), extending slightly beyond two thirds of elytra; antennomere 3 about 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 11); antennomeres 3–11 with relatively long erect pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, 1.5 times wider than long, with rounded anterior angles and acute prominent posterior angles, anterior margin rounded (Fig. 11). Scutellum square, straight at apex.

Elytra long (3.2 times as long as wide humerally), almost parallel-sided, with primary costae almost indistinguishable from secondary ones, except primary costa 4 (humeral) in distal half; interstices with double rows of irregular roundish cells. Pubescence uniform and short.

Aedeagus with straight proximally and curved distally median lobe provided with a pair of dents in preapical part (Figs. 12–13).

Length: 5.8 mm. Width (humerally): 1.5 mm.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Holotype ♂: "Vietnam" (SVK).

DIAGNOSIS. In the male genital structure *P. hoi* sp.n. is similar to *P. similis* (Kleine, 1933) from Congo, easily separable by the coloration and details of the median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs. 12–13).

Plateros kopetzi **sp.n.**
Figs. 14–16.

DESCRIPTION. Black. Pronotum, scutellum, elytra in proximal half and front femurs proximally testaceous.

MALE. Head dorsally with conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets contiguous. Eyes large (separated medially above by about 1.5 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere relatively small, elongate, widest at middle. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened, feebly serrate (Fig. 14), reaching middle of elytra; antennomere 3 about 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.4 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 14); antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, 1.5 times wider than long, with pronounced anterior angles and acute posterior angles, anterior margin produced forward medially (Fig. 14). Scutellum subquadrate, rounded at apex.

Elytra long (3.4 times as long as wide humerally), widest at middle, with primary costae 1 and 3 weaker than costae 2 and 4 in distal third; interstices with double rows of small roundish cells. Pubescence uniform and short.

Aedeagus with widened and curved distal portion of median lobe (Figs. 15–16).

Length: 6.1–7.3 mm. Width (humerally): 1.8–2.0 mm.

FEMALE. Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae considerably less serrate.

Holotype ♂: Nepal, Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'36"N 81°36'35"E, 180 m, 11–12.VII.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); paratypes: ♂, Nepal, Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N 81°36'56"E, 230 m, 11–12.VII.2001, E. Grill leg.; ♀, Nepal, Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'36"N 81°36'35"E, 170 m, townside, 11–12.VII.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME and SVK).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. kopetzi* sp.n. appears to be related to *P. carbonarius* Waterhouse, 1879, differing by the coloration and details of the aedeagus (Figs. 15–16).

Plateros smithsonianus **sp.n.**
Figs. 17–19.

DESCRIPTION. Testaceous. Abdomen, tibias distally and antennomeres 3–9 brown.

MALE. Head dorsally with inconspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets contiguous. Eyes moderately large (separated medially above by about 1.7 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere relatively small, elongate, almost parallel-sided. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened, dentate (Fig. 17), extending beyond middle of elytra; antennomere 3 about 2 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.8 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 17); antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence.

Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, 1.5 times wider than long, with prominent anterior angles and acute posterior angles, anterior margin medially produced forward (Fig. 17). Scutellum square, with minute emargination at apex.

Elytra long (3.3 times as long as wide humerally), almost parallel-sided, with equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of small roundish cells. Pubescence uniform and short.

Aedeagus with straight proximally and distally hooked median lobe (Figs. 18-19).

Length: 5.2 mm. Width (humerally): 1.2 mm.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Holotype ♂: "Smithsonian Firestone Exp. 1940", "Liberia, Bendija, WMMann" (USNM).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. smithsonianus* sp.n. is similar in certain aspects to *P. petrovi* (Kazantsev, 2000) from Equatorial Guinea, separable by the slenderer and straighter median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs. 18–19).

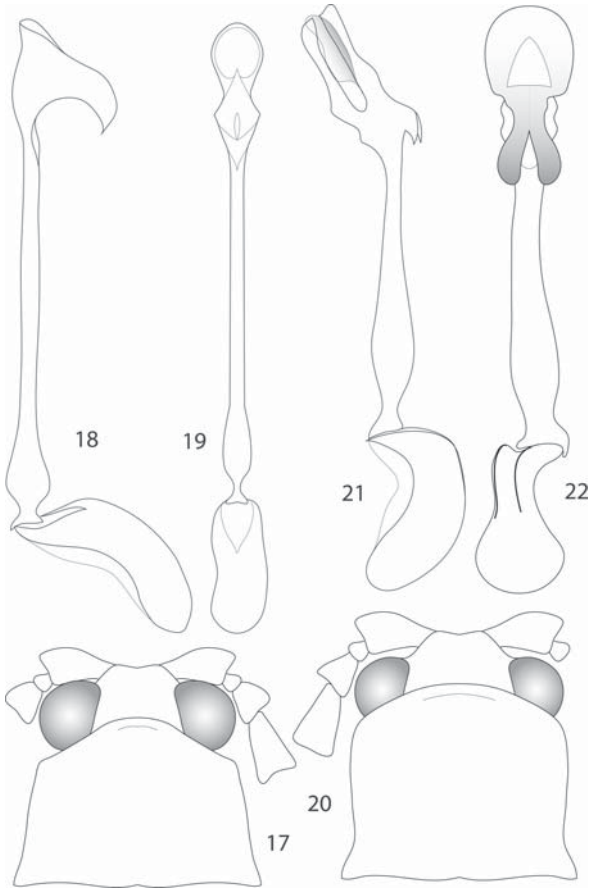
Plateros draco **sp.n.**
Figs. 20–22.

DESCRIPTION. Testaceous. Abdomen and antennomeres 4–7 brown.

MALE. Head dorsally with transverse impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets almost contiguous. Eyes relatively small (separated medially above by about 2.2 times their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere relatively small, slightly longer than wide, widest near apex. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened, dentate (Fig. 20), extending beyond two thirds of elytra; antennomere 3 about 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.5 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 20); antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence.

Pronotum only slightly wider than long, with feebly incised lateral margins, pronounced anterior angles and acute posterior angles, anterior margin evenly rounded (Fig. 20). Scutellum square, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (3.5 times as long as wide humerally), almost parallel-sided, with equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of small roundish cells. Pubescence uniform and short.



Figs. 17–22. Anterior part of body and aedeagi of *Plateros* spp.: 17–19 — *P. smithsonianus* sp.n., holotype ♂, 17 – anterior part of body; 18–19 — aedeagus, lateral view (18), ventral view (19); 20–22 — *P. draco* sp.n., holotype ♂, 20 — anterior part of body; 21–22 — aedeagus, lateral view (21), ventral view (22).

Figs. 17–22. Передняя часть тела и эдеагусы *Plateros* spp.: 17–19 — *P. smithsonianus* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 17 – передняя часть тела; 18–19 — эдеагус, латерально (18), вентрально (19); 20–22 — *P. draco* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 20 — передняя часть тела; 21–22 — эдеагус, латерально (21), вентрально (22).

Aedeagus with straight proximally and modified distally median lobe appearing like a dragon head in lateral view (Figs. 21–22).

Length: 5.3–6.6 mm. Width (humerally): 1.3–1.6 mm.

FEMALE. Similar to male, but antennae slenderer.

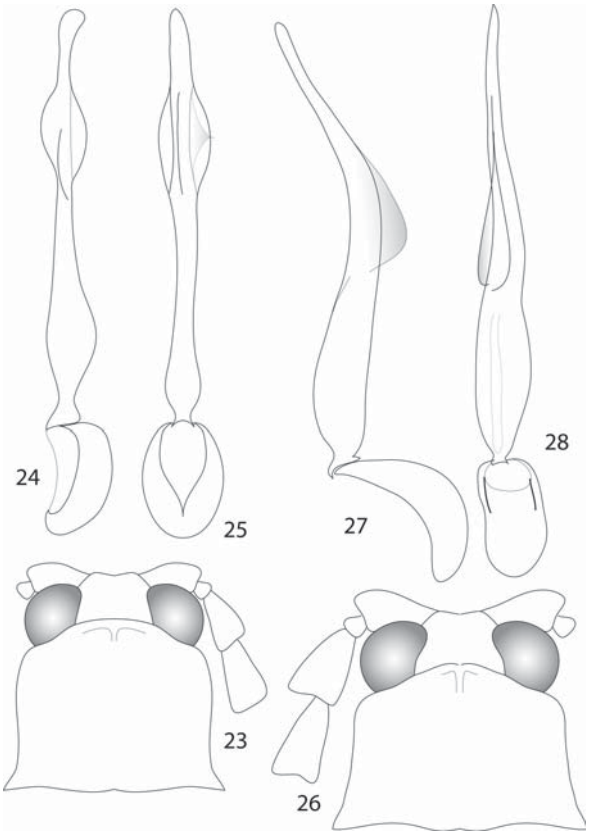
Holotype ♂: "Mt. Coffee, Liberia, 1896, Mrs Sharp", "Collection OF Cook" (USNM); paratypes, 2 ♀♀: same label (USNM and SVK).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. draco* sp.n. may be placed near *P. terrier* (Kazantsev, 2000) from Equatorial Guinea, distinguishable by the relatively larger and differently shaped apical portion of the median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs. 21–22).

Plateros lestoni **sp.n.**
Figs. 23–25.

DESCRIPTION. Testaceous. Abdomen, antennomeres 3–7 and femurs distally brown.

MALE. Head dorsally with small, but deep round impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets contiguous. Eyes relatively large (separated medially above by slight-



Figs. 23–28. Anterior part of body and aedeagi of *Plateros* spp.: 23–25 — *P. lestoni* sp.n., holotype male, 23 – anterior part of body; 24–25 — aedeagus, lateral view (24), ventral view (25); 26–28 — *P. davidensis* sp.n., holotype male, 26 — anterior part of body; 27–28 — aedeagus, lateral view (27), ventral view (28).

Figs. 23–28. Передняя часть тела и эдеагусы *Plateros* spp.: 23–25 — *P. lestoni* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 23 – передняя часть тела; 24–25 — эдеагус, латерально (24), вентрально (25); 26–28 — *P. davidensis* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 26 — передняя часть тела; 27–28 — эдеагус, латерально (27), вентрально (28).

ly greater than their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere large, 3 times wider than penultimate one and slightly longer than wide, widest near base. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened, dentate (Fig. 23), extending beyond two thirds of elytra; antennomere 3 about 3 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 23); antennomeres 3–11 with relatively long erect pubescence.

Pronotum 1.2 times wider than long, with straight lateral margins, pronounced anterior angles and acute posterior angles, anterior margin medially produced anteriorly (Fig. 23). Scutellum square, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (3.8 times as long as wide humerally), almost parallel-sided, with primary costae hardly distinguishable from secondary ones in distal half; interstices with double rows of small roundish cells. Pubescence uniform, relatively long and dense.

Aedeagus with straight median piece and four elongate lobes in preapical portion (Figs. 24–25).

Length: 5.4–8.0 mm. Width (humerally): 1.2–1.8 mm.

FEMALE. Similar to male, but relatively more robust, eyes smaller, antennae shorter.

Holotype ♂: Ghana, Ateva, *Pyrethrum* knockdown, A-11/7, 25.VII.(19)64, D. Leston (USNM); paratypes, 2 ♀♀: Ghana, Ateva, *Pyrethrum* knockdown, A-14/7, 8.VIII.(19)69, D. Leston (USNM and SVK).

DIAGNOSIS. The aedeagus of *P. lestoni* sp.n. somewhat resembles that of *P. helicofer* (Kazantsev, 2000), differing by the slenderer proximal portion and shorter distal portion of the median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs. 24–25).

Plateros davidensis **sp.n.**
Figs. 26–28.

DESCRIPTION. Black. Pedicel, wide lateral margins of pronotum, front and middle trochanters and front and middle femurs proximally testaceous.

MALE. Head dorsally with inconspicuous transverse impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets almost contiguous. Eyes relatively large (separated medially above by slightly greater than their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere small, elongate, almost parallel-sided. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened, dentate (Fig. 26), extending beyond two thirds of elytra; antennomere 3 about 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4 (Fig. 26); antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence.

Pronotum 1.5 times wider than long, trapezoidal, with pronounced anterior angles and acute posterior angles, anterior margin medially produced anteriorly (Fig. 26). Scutellum square, almost straight at apex.

Elytra long (3.3 times as long as wide humerally), slightly widenening posteriorly, with primary costae hardly distinguishable from secondary ones in distal third; interstices with double rows of more or less rectangular cells. Pubescence uniform, relatively long and dense.

Aedeagus with curved median piece and dent-like lobe in middle portion (Figs. 27–28).

Length: 5.9–6.8 mm. Width (humerally): 1.6–1.8 mm.

FEMALE. Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae shorter.

Holotype ♂: S Africa: Northern Prov., Camp David, 5 km S Ofcolaco, 475 m, 17–24.I.2002, S. Murzin (SVK); paratypes, ♂ and 2 ♀♀: same label (SVK).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. davidensis* sp.n., being similar to *P. seminigrans* (Kazantsev, 1997) and *P. helicofer*, differs from both by the curved median lobe and other details of the aedeagus (Figs. 27–28).

Plateros montivagus **sp.n.**
Figs. 29–31.

DESCRIPTION. Testaceous. Abdomen, metathorax, antennomeres 3–8, ultimate palpomeres and legs except femurs distally brown.

MALE. Head dorsally with small, but inconspicuous obscure impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets contiguous. Eyes relatively large (separated medially above by distance equal to their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere small, elongate, almost parallel-sided. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened (Fig. 29), extending beyond two thirds of elytra; antennomere 3 about 4 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 29); antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence.

Pronotum 1.4 times wider than long, trapezoidal, with pronounced anterior angles and acute produced laterally posterior angles, anterior margin conspicuously medially produced forward (Fig. 29). Scutellum square, slightly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long (3.8 times as long as wide humerally), almost parallel-sided, with primary costae distinguishable through-

out; interstices with double rows of irregular elongate oval cells. Pubescence uniform, relatively short and dense.

Aedeagus with straight and long median lobe (Figs. 30–31).

Length: 5.5 mm. Width (humerally): 1.4 mm.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Afr. occ., Guinee, Mt. Gangan, 1100 m, 11.XI.1984, S. Murzin (SVK).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. montivagus* sp.n., being similar externally to many African *Plateros* with uniformly testaceous upperside, e.g. *P. guineensis* (Kazantsev, 1997), is easily distinguishable by the straight and long median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs. 30–31).

Plateros montiganganus **sp.n.**
Figs. 32–34.

DESCRIPTION. Testaceous. Abdomen, metathorax, elytral apices, antennomeres 1–8 and legs except femurs distally brown.

MALE. Head dorsally with small, but inconspicuous obscure impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets contiguous. Eyes relatively large (separated medially above by distance subequal to their radius). Ultimate maxillary palpomere relatively large, elongate, conspicuously dilated distally. Antennae from antennomere 3 flattened (Fig. 32), hardly extending beyond two thirds of elytra; antennomere 3 about 4 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 32); antennomeres 3–11 with short erect pubescence.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, with almost parallel lateral margins, with pronounced anterior and acute posterior angles, anterior margin conspicuously produced forward (Fig. 32). Scutellum square, straight at apex.

Elytra long (3.6 times as long as wide humerally), almost parallel-sided, with primary costae hardly distinguishable from secondary ones in distal half; interstices with double rows of small oval cells. Pubescence uniform, relatively short and dense.

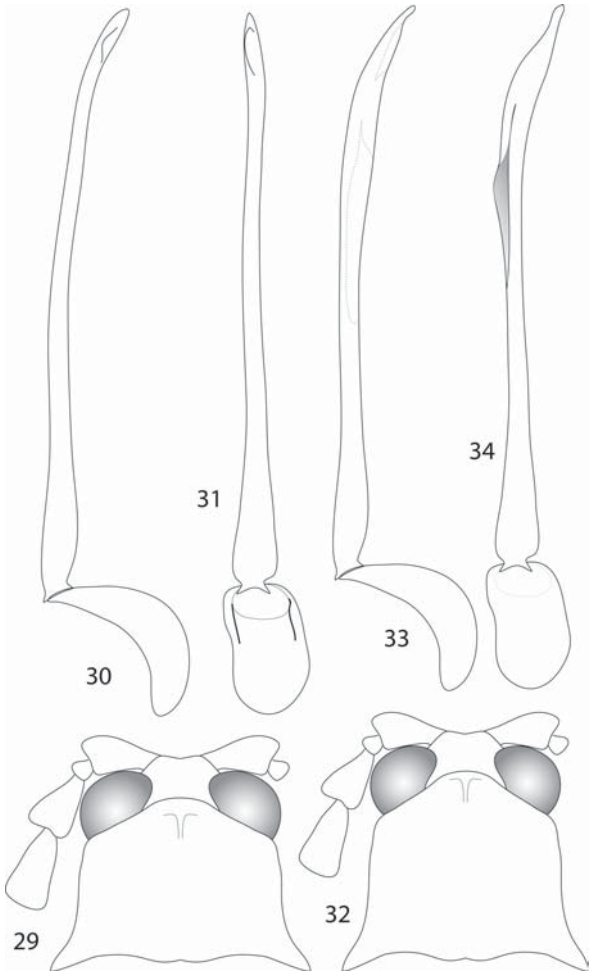
Aedeagus with straight and long median lobe, slightly bent distally (Figs. 33–34).

Length: 5.5 mm. Width (humerally): 1.4 mm.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Holotype ♂: Afr. occ., Guinee, Mt. Gangan, 1100 m, 11.XI.1984, S. Murzin (SVK).

DIAGNOSIS. *P. montiganganus* sp.n. is somewhat similar to *P. chirindanus* (Kleine, 1933) in the male genitalia, differing by the coloration and the median lobe of the aedeagus, which is slenderer proximally and wider distally (Figs. 33–34).



Figs. 29–34. Anterior part of body and aedeagi of *Plateros* spp.: 29–31 — *P. montivagus* sp.n., holotype ♂, 29 – anterior part of body; 30–31 — aedeagus, lateral view (30), ventral view (31); 32–34 — *P. montiganganus* sp.n., holotype ♂, 32 — anterior part of body; 33–34 — aedeagus, lateral view (33), dorsal view (34).

Figs. 29–34. Передняя часть тела и эдеагусы *Plateros* spp.: 29–31 — *P. montivagus* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 29 – передняя часть тела; 30–31 — эдеагус, латерально (30), вентрально (31); 32–34 — *P. montiganganus* sp.n., голотип, ♂, 32 — передняя часть тела; 33–34 — эдеагус, латерально (33), дорсально (34).

Taxonomic notes

The following new synonymies are proposed in *Plateros*:

Plateros planatus Waterhouse, 1879

Plateros incisicollis Pic, 1921: 5: Bocáková, 1997
Plateros tuberculatus Pic, 1921: 6: Bocáková, 1997
Plateros sulcatihorax Pic, 1925: 18: Bocáková, 1997
Plateros fulgens Kleine, 1933: 20: Bocáková, 1997
Plateros purus Kleine, 1926: 99, **syn.n.**
Plateros koreanus Kleine, 1936: 263: Kazantsev & Yang, 1999

Plateros planatus is a widespread species occurring in all of Eastern China, the Himalayas, Northern Indochina, Taiwan, and Korea. The habitus and male genitalia of forms from different areas were seldom, if ever, compared, which sometimes led to description of one and the same taxon under several names, i.e. *P. purus* from Taiwan, syn.n., *P. koreanus* from Korea, *P. fulgens* from India, etc.

Plateros jizushanensis (Bocáková, 1997)

Melaneros jizushanensis Bocáková, 1997: 188.
Melaneros phoeniceus Kazantsev, 2001: 14, **syn.n.**

Plateros phoeniceus was found to be synonymous with *P. jizushanensis* described several years earlier, though somewhat differing by the slenderer proximal portion of the median lobe [Bocáková, 1997; Kazantsev, 2001].

The following new names are proposed to replace existing younger homonyms:

Plateros alternus **nom.n.** pro *Plateros alternatus* (Pic, 1921: 4) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros alternatus* Bourgeois, 1899: 663

Plateros apicellus **nom.n.** pro *Plateros apicalis* Gorham, 1880: 20, nec *Plateros apicalis* (Germar, 1824: 62) (*Eros*)

Plateros piceicornis **nom.n.** pro *Plateros apicicornis* (Pic, 1925: 19) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros apicicornis* Pic, 1923: 34

Plateros atratus **nom.n.** pro *Plateros atricolor* (Pic, 1926: 33) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros atricolor* Pic, 1923: 34

Plateros atrox **nom.n.** pro *Plateros atripennis* Pic, 1923: 34, nec *Plateros atripennis* (Pic, 1921: 4) (*Ditoneces*)

Plateros nox **nom.n.** pro *Plateros atripennis* (Pic, 1926: 32) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros atripennis* Pic, (1921: 4) (*Ditoneces*)

Plateros kalimantanensis **nom.n.** pro *Plateros borneensis* (Kleine, 1926: 301) (*Melampyrus*), nec *Plateros borneensis* Kleine, 1926: 298

Plateros curtehumeralis **nom.n.** pro *Plateros brevehumeralis* (Pic, 1928: 16) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros brevehumeralis* Pic, 1927: 35

Plateros breveliniger **nom.n.** pro *Plateros brevelineatus* (Pic, 1929: 11) (*Microditoneces*), nec *Plateros brevelineatus* Pic, 1922: 73

Plateros carbo **nom.n.** pro *Plateros carbonarius* Gorham, 1884: 240, nec *Plateros carbonarius* Waterhouse, 1879: 28

Plateros consolator **nom.n.** pro *Plateros consociatus* (Kleine, 1926: 62) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros consociatus* Kleine, 1926: 466

Plateros districtus **nom.n.** pro *Plateros distortus* (Kleine, 1929) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros distortus* Kleine, 1926: 183

Plateros deversor **nom.n.** pro *Plateros diversesignatus* (Kleine, 1933: 15) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros diversesignatus* (Kleine, 1928: 327) (*Melampyrus*)

Plateros enormis **nom.n.** pro *Plateros irregularis* Pic, 1923: 33, nec *Plateros irregularis* (Pic, 1921: 4) (*Ditoneces*)

Plateros longulus **nom.n.** pro *Plateros longipennis* Pic, 1923: 33, nec *Plateros longipennis* (Pic, 1921: 6) (*Melampyrus*)

Plateros pennilongus **nom.n.** pro *Plateros longipennis* (Pic, 1929: 2) (*Planeteros*), nec *Plateros longipennis* (Pic, 1921: 6) (*Melampyrus*)

Plateros luzonensis **nom.n.** pro *Plateros luzonicus* Kleine, 1926: 51, nec *Plateros luzonicus* Pic, 1925: 6

Plateros nilgirianus **nom.n.** pro *Plateros nilgirensis* Kleine, 1933: 98, nec *Plateros nilgirensis* (Gorham, 1903: 323) (*Ditoneces*)

Plateros pallens **nom.n.** pro *Plateros pallidicolor* (Pic, 1923: 11) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros pallidicolor* Pic, 1921: 6

Plateros promptus **nom.n.** pro *Plateros promiscuus* (Kleine, 1931: 274) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros promiscuus* Kleine, 1926: 64) (*Ditoneces*)

Plateros quadratus **nom.n.** pro *Plateros quadraticollis* Kleine, 1926: 58, nec *Plateros quadraticollis* (Pic, 1921: 4) (*Ditoneces*)

Plateros rubricolor **nom.n.** pro *Plateros rubripennis* Pic, 1919: 21, nec *Plateros rubripennis* (Pic, 1912: 8) (*Ditoneces*)

Plateros simulator **nom.n.** pro *Plateros simillimus* (Kleine, 1926: 299) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros simillimus* Kleine, 1926: 54

Plateros suturellus **nom.n.** pro *Plateros suturalis* (Pic, 1925: 10) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros suturalis* Pic, 1919: 21

Plateros suturis **nom.n.** pro *Plateros suturalis* (Pic, 1926: 32) (*Ditoneces*), nec *Plateros suturalis* Pic, 1919: 21

Plateros terminator **nom.n.** pro *Plateros terminalis* Gorham, 1880: 239, nec *Plateros terminalis* (Waterhouse, 1879: 33) (*Ditoneces*)

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