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Studies on the genus *Intybia* Pascoe, 1866 (Coleoptera: Malachiidae) V. Contribution to internal classification and taxonomy, with faunistic and nomenclatorial notes

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Abstract

A contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Intybia* Pascoe, 1866 is given, together with a note on the genus *Troglointybia* Tshernyshev, 2015. One new synonymy is established: *Intybia jaechi* (Wittmer, 1996) is a junior subjective synonym of *I. lombokana* (Pic, 1910) comb.n. Further 50 new combinations are proposed (all species transferred from *Laius* Guérin-Méneville, 1830 to *Intybia*): *I. alorensis* (Pic, 1913) comb.n., *I. amaenus* (Bourgeois, 1890) comb.n., *I. annamita* (Pic, 1908) comb.n., *I. aurantiaca* (Abeille de Perrin, 1890) comb.n., *I. aurantiaca arabica* (Wittmer, 1954) comb.n., *I. bivittata* (Wittmer, 1955) comb.n., *I. boysi* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. bulbifer* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. carinaticeps* (Pic, 1905) comb.n., *I. carinaticeps reducta* (Wittmer, 1938) comb.n., *I. denticornis* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. dimidiata* (Plavistshikov, 1923) comb.n., *I. diversenotata* (Pic, 1910) comb.n., *I. dohertyi* (Pic, 1910) comb.n., *I. drescheri* (Wittmer, 1938) comb.n., *I. externenotata* (Pic, 1913) comb.n., *I. fissispina* (Wittmer, 1938) comb.n., *I. harmandi* (Pic, 1922) comb.n., *I. inarmata* (Pic, 1917) comb.n., *I. indiana* (Pic, 1913) comb.n., *I. latebasilis* (Pic, 1936) comb.n., *I. latemaculata* (Pic, 1927) comb.n., *I. laterufa* (Pic, 1928) comb.n., *I. lunata* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. luteofasciata* (Pic, 1908) comb.n., *I. luteonotata* (Pic, 1921) comb.n., *I. malaccanus* (Pic, 1937) comb.n., *I. malleifer* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. nicobarensis* (Evers, 1990) comb.n., *I. oblongoguttata* (Wittmer, 1953) comb.n., *I. quadriguttata* (Erichson, 1840) comb.n., *I. raffrayi* (Gorham, 1883) comb.n., *I. ranuensis* (Wittmer, 1990) comb.n., *I. ribbei* (Pic, 1910) comb.n., *I. ritsemai* (Pic, 1907) comb.n., *I. robustior* (Pic, 1908) comb.n., *I. rouyeri* (Pic, 1905) comb.n., *I. rubrofasciata* (Pic, 1916) comb.n., *I. rugosiceps* (Pic, 1922) comb.n., *I. sarawakensis* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. savioi* (Pic, 1927) comb.n., *I. semilimbata* (Pic, 1916) comb.n., *I. serandi* (Pic, 1922) comb.n., *I. sexsignata* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. sikkimensis* (Pic, 1914) comb.n., *I. subcyanipennis* (Pic, 1928) comb.n., *I. taprobana* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. timorensis* (Pic, 1917) comb.n., *I. trinoctialis* (Fairmaire, 1891) comb.n., and *I. ugandana* (Evers, 1986) comb.n. The following taxa are transferred back from *Troglointybia* to *Intybia*: *I. canaliculata* (Wittmer, 1986), *I. doipuiensis* Wittmer, 1997, *I. luzonica* Wittmer, 1997, *I. mindoroica* Wittmer, 1997, *I. prudeki* Wittmer, 1997, and *I. thainiensis* Wittmer, 1997. The following species groups are defined: *I. guttata* group, *I. lombokana* group, *I. quadristrigata* group, *I. rouyeri* group, *I. sexsignata* group, *I. testaceiceps* group, and *I. venusta* group. Additional placements and proposals for species complexes are given for the *I. plagiata*, *I. picta* and *I. pelegrini* groups of species. Following first country

records are reported: *Intybia carinaticeps* from Laos, *I. venusta* from Turkmenistan, and *I. trinoctialis* from Mali. In addition, the correct date of publication for the names of *I. eversi* (Hicker, 1949), *I. klapperichi* (Hicker, 1949), *Kuatunia* Evers, 1949, and 18 other taxa is pointed out.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Melyridae s.l., Malachiidae, *Intybia*, *Kuatunia*, *Troglointybia*, faunistics, taxonomy, new combination, first country record, publication date, Laos, Mali, Turkmenistan.

Z u s a m m e n f a s s u n g

Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gattung *Intybia* Pascoe, 1866 wird zusammen mit einer Mitteilung über die Gattung *Troglointybia* Tshernyshev, 2015 geliefert. Eine Synonymie wird etabliert: *Intybia jaechi* (Wittmer, 1996) ist ein jüngeres Synonym von *I. lombokana* (Pic, 1910) comb.n. 50 weitere neue Kombinationen werden vorgeschlagen (alle von *Laius* Guérin-Méneville, 1830 zu *Intybia* transferiert): *I. alorensis* (Pic, 1913) comb.n., *I. amaenus* (Bourgeois, 1890) comb.n., *I. annamita* (Pic, 1908) comb.n., *I. aurantiaca* (Abeille de Perrin, 1890) comb.n., *I. aurantiaca arabica* (Wittmer, 1954) comb.n., *I. bivittata* (Wittmer, 1955) comb.n., *I. boysi* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. bulbifer* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. carinaticeps* (Pic, 1905) comb.n., *I. carinaticeps reducta* (Wittmer, 1938) comb.n., *I. denticornis* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. dimidiata* (Plavistshikov, 1923) comb.n., *I. diversenotata* (Pic, 1910) comb.n., *I. dohertyi* (Pic, 1910) comb.n., *I. drescheri* (Wittmer, 1938) comb.n., *I. externenotata* (Pic, 1913) comb.n., *I. fissispina* (Wittmer, 1938) comb.n., *I. harmandi* (Pic, 1922) comb.n., *I. inarmata* (Pic, 1917) comb.n., *I. indiana* (Pic, 1913) comb.n., *I. latebasilis* (Pic, 1936) comb.n., *I. latemaculata* (Pic, 1927) comb.n., *I. laterufa* (Pic, 1928) comb.n., *I. lunata* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. luteofasciata* (Pic, 1908) comb.n., *I. luteonotata* (Pic, 1921) comb.n., *I. malaccanus* (Pic, 1937) comb.n., *I. malleifer* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. nicobarensis* (Evers, 1990) comb.n., *I. oblongoguttata* (Wittmer, 1953) comb.n., *I. quadriguttata* (Erichson, 1840) comb.n., *I. raffrayi* (Gorham, 1883) comb.n., *I. ranuensis* (Wittmer, 1990) comb.n., *I. ribbei* (Pic, 1910) comb.n., *I. ritsemai* (Pic, 1907) comb.n., *I. robustior* (Pic, 1908) comb.n., *I. rouyeri* (Pic, 1905) comb.n., *I. rubrofasciata* (Pic, 1916) comb.n., *I. rugosiceps* (Pic, 1922) comb.n., *I. sarawakensis* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. savioi* (Pic, 1927) comb.n., *I. semilimbata* (Pic, 1916) comb.n., *I. serandi* (Pic, 1922) comb.n., *I. sexsignata* (Champion, 1921) comb.n., *I. sikkimensis* (Pic, 1914) comb.n., *I. subcyanipennis* (Pic, 1928) comb.n., *I. taprobana* (Champion, 1921) comb.n. *I. timorensis* (Pic, 1917) comb.n., *I. trinoctialis* (Fairmaire, 1891) comb.n. und *I. ugandana* (Evers, 1986) comb.n. Folgende Taxa werden aus *Troglointybia* zurück zu *Intybia* transferiert: *I. canaliculata* (Wittmer, 1986), *I. doipuiensis* Wittmer, 1997, *I. luzonica* Wittmer, 1997, *I. mindoroica* Wittmer, 1997, *I. prudeki* Wittmer, 1997 und *I. thainiensis* Wittmer, 1997. Folgende Artengruppen werden definiert: *I. guttata*-Gruppe, *I. lombokana*-Gruppe, *I. quadristrigata*-Gruppe, *I. rouyeri*-Gruppe, *I. sexsignata*-Gruppe, *I. testaceiceps*-Gruppe und *I. venusta*-Gruppe. Zusätzliche Informationen werden für die *I. picta*-, *I. plagiata*- und *I. pelegrini*-Artengruppen gegeben. Folgende erste Ländernachweise werden mitgeteilt: *Intybia carinaticeps* von Laos, *I. trinoctialis* von Mali und *I. venusta* von Turkmenistan. Zusätzlich wird auf das korrekte Publikationsdatum der Namen von *I. eversi* (Hicker, 1949), *I. klapperichi* (Hicker, 1949), *Kuatunia* Evers, 1949, und 18 anderer Taxa aufmerksam gemacht.

Introduction

The genus *Intybia* Pascoe, 1866 is currently again under scrutiny after the publication of Wittmer (1997): Asano (2012, 2013, 2015), Plonski (2013, 2014a, 2014b), Plonski & Geiser (2014), Liu et al. (2015), Tshernyshev (2016), and Ikeda & Yoshitomi (in press) have recently contributed to the knowledge of this taxon.

In the present contribution efforts are made to continue the author's project by transferring taxa of the species group from *Laius* Guérin-Meneville, 1830 to the appropriate genus. In what follows, this is done for 57 taxa, which are also classified into groups of species together with taxa transferred by other authors. Furthermore, some faunistic and nomenclatorial notes are communicated, viz. three first country records, the correct publication date of 21 taxa, and a hint on the etymology of a genus name.

In addition, a critical note on the genus *Troglointybia* Tshernyshev, 2015 is given, which comes in two parts: In the main part some species which are not congeners of the type species, *Troglointybia nodifrons* (Champion, 1921), and its close relatives, are transferred back to *Intybia*. Secondly, a supplementary description of the head capsule points out the diagnostic feature by which "true" *Troglointybia* species can be recognized.

Material and methods

A total of 114 specimens were examined for this study. All specimens are dry preserved. Their label data and housings are detailed below. The methodology of label data citation, genus alignment and bibliographic reference is the same as in the first study (Plonski 2013). The short diagnoses for species groups were derived from material known (types and identified or unidentified specimens) to the author and/or from the original or subsequent descriptions of other authors.

Acronymy:

Collections: cHZ – Coll. Herbert Zettel, Vienna, Austria; cIP – Coll. Isidor Plonski, Vienna, Austria; cRC – Coll. Robert Constantin, Saint-Lô, France; MNHP – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; NMW – Natural History Museum Vienna, Austria.

Label data: bm – label with a black margin; hwr – handwritten information; w – white paper; p – printed information.

Taxonomy and internal classification of *Intybia*

***Intybia guttata* group**

Diagnosis: This group is here defined preliminarily upon the chromatic features of its members: Head mostly black, sometimes bicolourous, with anterior part reddish or yellowish. Pronotum entirely black. Elytra black and each elytron with three whitish or yellowish maculae, one subbasal to antemedial, the other two anteapical.

Included species:

***Intybia boettcheri* (Wittmer, 1941)**

Laius boettcheri Wittmer 1941a: 224.

Intybia boettcheri: Tshernyshev 2016: 102 (comb.n.), 105 (checklist).

***Intybia guttata* Pascoe, 1866**

Intybia guttata Pascoe, 1866: 448. – Tshernyshev 2016: 103 (redescription).

Laius guttatus: Champion 1921a: 340. – Greiner 1937: 151. – Wittmer 1941a: 225 (cf. Plonski 2014b: 39).

***Intybia hexastigma* (Champion, 1921)**

Laius hexastigma Champion, 1921b: 199. – Greiner 1937: 151. – Wittmer 1941a: 225.

Intybia hexastigma: Wittmer 1995: 352. – Asano 2012: 332.

***Intybia sexmaculata* (Pic, 1919)**

Laius sexmaculatus Pic 1919: 12. – Greiner 1937: 154. – Wittmer 1982: 369.

Intybia sexmaculata: Yoshitomi & Lee 2010: 540.

Distribution of species group: So far, species are known from the islands of Taiwan (*I. sexmaculata*), the Philippines (*I. boettcheri*), Borneo (*I. hexastigma*), and Bacan island of the Moluccas (*I. guttata*).

Intybia lombokana group

Diagnosis: Head, pronotum, scutellum and extremitities entirely black; Elytra black with a bluish hue. Pubescence dark, composed of long suberect setae. Head sligthly narrower than pronotum. Pronotum as broad as long; apex and sides subarcuate, the latter constricted towards base in the last quarter, base straight; pronotal puncturation uneven, concentrated on the sides and in the hind corners, while the pronotal disc's centre is almost smooth.

Included species:

***Intybia cribrosa* (Pic, 1937)**

Laius cribrosus Pic 1937: 139. – Wittmer 1941b: 1126 (catalogue). – Wittmer 1996: 320 (differential diagnosis).

Intybia cribrosa: Plonski 2013: 64.

Note: *Intybia cribrosa* could either be the sister species or another junior synonym of *I. lombokana*.

***Intybia lombokana* (Pic, 1910) comb.n.**

Laius lombokanus Pic, 1910c: 291. – Champion 1921a: 343 (mentioned). – Greiner 1937: 151 (catalogue).

Laius jaechi Wittmer, 1996: 319, **syn.n.**

Intybia jaechi: Plonski 2013: 64 (holotype examined; faunistics).

Type material examined: Holotype of *Laius lombokanus*: ♂ (MNHP): "Lombok \ Sapit 2000' \ Mai-Juni 1896. \ H.Fruhstorfer." [w, p, bm], "n sp." [w, hwr], "type" [w, hwr], "TYPE" [r, p], "Laius \ lombokanus \ Pic" [w, hwr, MS Pic], "HOLOTYPUS \ Laius \ lombokanus \ Pic, 1910 \ rev. I. Plonski 2014" [r, p], "Intybia \ lombokana \ comb.n. \ det. I. Plonski 2014" [w, p]. Holotype of *Laius jaechi*: ♂ (NMW): see Plonski (2013: 64) for label data.

Note on synonymy: *Intybia lombokana* and *I. jaechi* have both been described from Lombok island. Direct comparison of the holotypes revealed conspecificity of the specimens and thus synonymy of the species names.

***Intybia schillhammeri* (Wittmer, 1996)**

Laius schillhammeri Wittmer, 1996: 320.

Intybia schillhammeri: Plonski 2013: 65 (holotype examined).

Distribution of species group: So far, the species of the *I. lombokana* group are known from the islands of Java, Sumatra and Lombok. This distribution pattern could be interpreted as South-Malesian endemic.

Intybia picta group

Intybia "Gruppe 1 (*picta*)": Wittmer 1997: 182–191.

Diagnosis: "Head mostly entirely black; pronotum black; each elytron (I) with a broad, yellow to orange coloured macula shortly after base; this macula sometimes whitish coloured at margin, and laterally broader and getting narrower towards suture, where it is usually disrupted, seldom crossing as transverse stripe; and (II) with an anteapical round or oval, whitish to yellowish coloured isolated macula." (Wittmer 1997; author's translation). Furthermore, the apices of the median lobi are long and pointed in the *I. picta* group.

Included species: The following ten species, which were described by Wittmer (1997) or redescribed (or discussed) by Tshernyshev (2016), respectively, belong to this group: *I. baeri* (Fairmaire, 1898) (Philippines: Luzon), *I. doipuiensis* Wittmer, 1997 (Thailand), *I. duplex* (Champion, 1921) (Taiwan, Thailand), *I. luzonica* Wittmer, 1997 (Philippines: Los Baños), *I. mindoroica* Wittmer, 1997 (Philipines: Mindoro), *I. pengaronica* Wittmer, 1997 (Borneo), *I. picta* (Erichson, 1840) (Indonesia: Java), *I. prudeki* Wittmer, 1997 (Thailand), *I. sabahensis* Wittmer, 1997 (Malaysia), *Intybia semidepressa* (Pic, 1917) (Philippines: Luzon), and *I. thainiensis* Wittmer, 1997 (Vietnam). In addition, the following species have to be added into this group according to their described features:

***Intybia dohertyi* (Pic, 1910) comb.n.**

Laius dohertyi Pic, 1910a: 62. – Greiner 1937: 150.

***Intybia latebasilis* (Pic, 1936) comb.n.**

Laius latebasilis Pic, 1936: 32.

Laius latebasalis [incorrect subsequent spelling]: Wittmer 1938a: 6. – Wittmer 1941b: 1126.

***Intybia latemaculata* (Pic, 1926) comb.n.**

Laius latemaculatus Pic, 1926: 78. – Greiner 1937: 151.

***Intybia palauensis* (Wittmer, 1970)**

Laius palauensis Wittmer, 1970: 279.

Intibia [sic!] *palauensis*: Sato et al. 2006: 349.

***Intybia yapensis* (Wittmer, 1970)**

Laius yapensis Wittmer, 1970: 279.

Intibia [sic!] *yapensis*: Sato et al. 2006: 349.

The following five species are here transferred from *Troglointybia* back to *Intybia*, because their head capsules do not have eyestalks (see below), but have a morphology, which is in fact very similar to *Intybia baeri*:

***Intybia doipuiensis* Wittmer, 1997**

Intybia doipuiensis Wittmer, 1997: 190.

Troglointybia doipuiensis: Tshernyshev 2016: 121.

***Intybia luzonica* Wittmer, 1997**

Intybia luzonica Wittmer, 1997: 184.

Troglointybia luzonica: Tshernyshev 2016: 121.

***Intybia mindoroica* Wittmer, 1997**

Intybia mindoroica Wittmer, 1997: 184.

Troglointybia mindoroica: Tshernyshev 2016: 121.

***Intybia prudeki* Wittmer, 1997**

Intybia prudeki Wittmer, 1997: 187.

Troglointybia prudeki: Tshernyshev 2016: 121.

***Intybia thainiensis* Wittmer, 1997**

Intybia thainiensis Wittmer, 1997: 189.

Troglointybia thainiensis: Tshernyshev 2016: 121.

Distribution of species group: The species are distributed from the Indochinese Peninsula over the Malay Archipelago to Micronesia.

Affinities: Intergroup: currently unresolved. Intragroup: further subdivision into complexes of species is possible, i.e. a complex consisting of *I. yapensis* (Wittmer, 1970) + *I. palauensis* (Wittmer, 1970) based on a similar form of the third antennomere and on distribution (Micronesian island endemics); or a complex consisting of the species known to Wittmer (1997), based on the transformation series of the third antennomere and on distribution (Malay Archipelago endemics).

Intybia pelegrini group

Intybia "Gruppe 2" (*pellegrini* [sic!]): Wittmer 1997: 191–204.

Intybia pelegrini group of species: Plonski 2013: 66.

Diagnosis: "Head mostly entirely black; antennae brown to black, antennomeres I–III yellow or, seldom, antennomeres I–XI yellow; pronotum black, rarely with faint metallic hue; elytra black or faintly metallic, with a yellow or orange transverse stripe before middle, which is sometimes interrupted along the suture; legs yellow to black." (Wittmer 1997: 191; author's translation).

Included species: The following 27 species occuring in the Sino-Malayan region have already been treated or (re-)described by Wittmer (1997): *I. curvata* Wittmer, 1997 (China, Vietnam), *I. fasciata* (Bourgeois, 1890) (Cambodia), *I. fenchihuensis* (Wittmer, 1982) (Taiwan), *I. fouquetti* (Pic, 1944) (Vietnam), *I. gressitti* (Wittmer, 1956) (China), *I. hamata* (Wittmer, 1996) (Nepal), *I. impressicornis* Wittmer, 1997 (China, Vietnam), *I. kawasakii* (Nakane, 1956) (Japan), *I. histrio* (Kiesenwetter, 1874) (Japan, Russia), *I. kishii* (Nakane, 1955) (Japan), *I. latefasciata* (Pic, 1919) (Taiwan), *I. majeri* Wittmer, 1997 (Thailand), *I. niponicus* (Lewis, 1895) (Japan), *I. pelegrini pelegrini* (Pic, 1910) (Japan), *I. pelegrini longior* Wittmer, 1997 (Korea), *I. planicornis* (Wittmer, 1982) (Taiwan), *I.*

polithithorax Wittmer, 1997 (China), *I. punctatipennis* (Pic, 1926) (Vietnam), *I. rotundula* Wittmer, 1997 (China), *I. sulawesiensis* (Wittmer, 1996) (Indonesia), *I. sumatrensis* (Wittmer, 1954) (Indonesia), *I. swatowensis* (Wittmer, 1956) (China), *I. taiwana* Wittmer, 1997 (Taiwan), *I. takaraensis* (Nakane, 1955) (China, Japan, Russia), *I. tsushimensis* (Sato & Ohbayashi, 1968) (Japan: Tsushima Isl.), *I. viridithorax viridithorax* (Pic, 1921) (China), and *I. viridithorax shaanxiensis* Wittmer, 1997 (China). *Intybia histrio* was redescribed by Tshernyshev (2009), and will be supplementarily redescribed – together with the other Japanese species – by Ikeda & Yoshitomi (in press). In addition, the following species have to be added into this group according to their described features:

***Intybia alboarcuata* (Champion, 1921)**

Laius alboarcuatus Champion, 1921b: 196. – Greiner 1937: 148. – Wittmer 1941a: 226.

Intybia alboarcuata: Tshernyshev 2016: 102 (new combination), 105 (checklist).

***Intybia alorensis* (Pic, 1913) comb.n.**

Laius alorensis Pic, 1913a: 5. – Greiner 1937: 148.

***Intybia annamita* (Pic, 1908) comb.n.**

Laius annamitus Pic, 1908: 96. – Pic 1923: 50. – Greiner 1937: 148.

***Intybia bivittata* (Wittmer, 1955) comb.n.**

Laius bivittatus Wittmer, 1955: 45. – Mayor 2007: 417 (catalogue).

***Intybia boysi* (Champion, 1921) comb.n.**

Laius boysi Champion, 1921a: 330. – Champion 1922: 215. – Greiner 1937: 149.

***Intybia dimidiata* (Plavistshikov, 1924) comb.n.**

Collops dimidiatus Plavistshikov, 1924: 230. – Plavistshikov 1928: 155. – Greiner 1937: 143.

Laius dimidiatus: Wittmer 1958: 129. – Mayor 2007: 417.

Note: *Intybia dimidiata* could either be a sister species or a senior subjective synonym of *I. takaraensis*. Wittmer (1958) had reasons to believe, that the type locality is next to Balkhash lake. However, Plavistshikov (1924) gives "Mantshzhuria [= Manchuria], steppae pr. fl. [Latin; = "steppe next to river"] Daljaoche (prov. Harbinensis [= Harbin province])" as habitat of origin. And Plavistshikov (1928: 154) states more precisely: "les steppes a fleuve Daljaoche, en 50 kilomètres à l'ouest de [French; = 50 km west of] Lamatenza". Unfortunately, the actual names of the river and the station are currently unknown.

***Intybia fossigera* (Wittmer, 1990)**

Laius fossigerus Wittmer, 1990: 118.

Intybia fossigera: Plonski 2013: 64.

***Intybia indiana* (Pic, 1913) comb.n.**

Laius indianus Pic, 1913b: 77. – Champion, 1921a: 330. – Greiner 1937: 151.

***Intybia lunata* (Champion, 1921) comb.n.**

Laius lunatus Champion, 1921a: 328. – Greiner 1937: 152. – Mayor 2007: 417.

***Intybia luteofasciata* (Pic, 1908) comb.n.**

Laius luteofasciatus Pic, 1908: 96. – Champion 1921a: 328. – Greiner 1937: 152.

***Intybia rubrofasciata* (Pic, 1916) comb.n.**

Laius rubrofasciatus Pic, 1916: 14. – Pic 1923: 50. – Greiner 1937: 154.

***Intybia robustior* (Pic, 1908) comb.n.**

Laius robustior Pic, 1908: 96. – Pic 1923: 50. – Greiner 1937: 153.

***Intybia savioi* (Pic, 1927) comb.n.**

Laius savioi Pic, 1927: 152. – Greiner 1937: 154. – Mayor 2007: 418.

***Intybia subcyanipennis* (Pic, 1928) comb.n.**

Laius subcyanipennis Pic, 1928b: 87. – Greiner 1937: 154.

***Intybia taprobana* (Champion, 1921) comb.n.**

Laius taprobanus Champion, 1921a: 329. – Greiner 1937: 155.

Affinities: Intergroup: currently unresolved, but see below under the *I. rouyeri* group for a possible hint. Intragroup: further subdivision into complexes of species is possible, i.e. a complex consisting of *I. gressiti* + *I. impressicornis* + *I. planicornis* + *I. polititthorax* + *I. swatowensis*, based on similar form of third antennomere (Wittmer 1956: figs. 8, 9; 1982: figs. 27, 30; 1997: figs. 63, 65), elytral punctuation (double) and distribution (Southeast China endemics); or a complex consisting of *I. dimidiata* + *I. fenchihuensis* + *I. fouqueti* + *I. latefasciata* + *I. rotundula* + *I. takaraensis*, based on a similar form of antennomeres (Wittmer 1958: fig. 19; 1982: figs. 28, 29; 1997: figs. 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 67, 69, 71, 72) and Sino-Japanese distribution. Worth mentioning are the results of Ikeda & Yoshitomi (in press), who divide the *I. pelegrini* group into subgroups based upon the number and configuration of endophallic sclerites.

Intybia plagiata group

Note on diagnosis: Plonski (2014a: 313) gives a general characterisation of the chromatic features of the *I. plagiata* group of species, translated from Wittmer (1986). It had been forgotten to remark that the most apical transverse elytral macula, which is said to be "sometimes mixed with a little white", apparently concerns only *I. plagiata* (so far, two vouchers examined: see Plonski 2014a: 319). The macula in question is not mixed with an additional colour in specimens of other species (viz.: *I. bengalensis*, *I. burmensis*, *I. manfredjaechi*, *I. trinoctialis*, *I. schuhi*) studied so far (for details on examined vouchers see Plonski 2013, 2014a, and below). In three taxa added below (*I. aurantiaca*, *I. serandi* and *I. trinoctialis*) the reddish markings of the elytra are extended (much more than in *I. manfredjaechi*) to such a degree that the reddish transverse and sutural stripes occupy most of the elytral surface – thus, the respective authors described their taxa as having light coloured, trimaculate elytra. Furthermore, the basal elytral macula might be reduced, as it is the case in *I. arantiaca arabica* and *I. ugandana*.

Included species: The following 16 species have been treated by Wittmer (1986, 1994) and Plonski (2013, 2014a): *I. afghanistanica* (Wittmer, 1956) (Afghanistan), *I. bengalensis* (Wittmer, 1986) (India, Nepal), *I. burmensis* (Wittmer, 1986) (Myanmar), *I. canaliculata* (Wittmer, 1986) (Nepal), *I. foveicornis* (Pic, 1917) (India), *I. jocelynae* (Wittmer, 1986) (India), *I. juengeri* (Wittmer, 1986) (India), *I. kanarensis* (Pic, 1917) (India), *I. kurosawai* (Wittmer, 1986) (India), *I. lueoendi* (Wittmer, 1986) (India), *I. manfredjaechi* Plonski, 2014 (India), *I. pakistanica* (Wittmer, 1986) (Pakistan), *I. partepolita* (Wittmer, 1986)

(India) , *I. plagiata* (Walker, 1858) (India, Sri Lanka), *I. schuhi* (Wittmer, 1994) (Nepal), and *I. variolosa* (Bourgeois, 1905) (Sri Lanka). In addition, following taxa are included:

***Intybia aurantiaca aurantiaca* (Abeille de Perrin, 1890) comb.n.**

Laius aurantiacus Abeille de Perrin, 1890: 55. – Greiner 1937: 148 (catalogue). – Evers 1986: 100 (key).

***Intybia aurantiaca arabica* (Wittmer, 1954) comb.n.**

Laius aurantiacus arabicus Wittmer, 1954: 322. – Mayor 2007: 417 (catalogue).

***Intybia serandi* (Pic, 1922) comb.n.**

Laius serandi Pic, 1922: 159. – Greiner 1937: 154 (catalogue).

***Intybia trinoctialis* (Fairmaire, 1891) comb.n.**

Laius trinoctialis Fairmaire, 1891: 245. – Greiner 1937: 155 (catalogue). – Evers 1986: 100 (key).

***Intybia ugandana* (Evers, 1986) comb.n.**

Laius ugandanus Evers, 1986: 98.

The following species is here transferred from *Troglointybia* back to *Intybia*, because its head capsule does not have eyestalks (see chapter on *Troglointybia* below), but has a species-specific morphology (see Wittmer 1986: fig. 11):

***Intybia canaliculata* (Wittmer, 1986)**

Laius canaliculatus Wittmer, 1986: 222.

Intybia canaliculata: Plonski 2013: 64.

Troglointybia canaliculatus [sic!]: Tshernyshev 2015: 393.

Distribution of species group: The distribution pattern of group can be circumscribed as Southpalaearctic-Palaeotropical.

Intybia quadristrigata group

Diagnosis: This group is here defined preliminarily upon the chromatic features of its member species: Head and prothorax orange-red; elytra black, each with two whitish maculae: one submedian, roundish; one subapical U-shaped to various extents.

Included species:

***Intybia confluens* (Wittmer, 1941)**

Laius confluens Wittmer 1941a: 223.

Intybia confluens: Tshernyshev 2016: 102 (comb.n.), 105 (checklist).

***Intybia pangantihoni* Plonski, 2014**

Intybia pangantihoni Plonski, 2014b: 41. – Tshernyshev 2016: 105 (checklist).

***Intybia quadristrigata* (Champion, 1921)**

Laius quadristrigatus Champion, 1921b: 203. – Greiner 1937: 153. – Wittmer 1941a: 223.

Intybia quadristrigata: Tshernyshev 2016: 102 (comb.n.), 105 (checklist), 106 (redescription).

Distribution of species group: Endemic to the Philippine archipelago.

Intybia rouyeri group

Diagnosis: This group is here defined preliminarily upon the chromatic features of its member species: Head mostly black, sometimes bicolourous, with anterior part reddish or yellowish; pronotum entirely black; elytra black and each elytron with two, whitish or yellowish macula, one subbasal to antemedial, another one anteapical.

Included species: Some of the new combinations, mainly regarding taxa described by Maurice Pic after female specimens, are tentative:

***Intybia alboplagiata* (Champion, 1921)**

Laius alboplagiatus Champion, 1921b: 200. – Greiner 1937: 148.

Intybia alboplagiata: Asano 2012: 332.

***Intybia carinaticeps carinaticeps* (Pic, 1905) comb.n.**

Laius carinaticeps Pic, 1905: 104. – Greiner 1937: 149.

***Intybia carinaticeps reducta* (Wittmer, 1938) comb.n.**

Laius carinaticeps reducta Wittmer, 1938b: 304.

***Intybia dentatithorax* (Pic, 1917)**

Laius dentatithorax Pic 1917: 5. – Champion 1921b: 200. – Greiner 1937: 150. – Wittmer 1941a: 226.

Intybia dentatithorax: Tshernyshev 2016: 102 (new combination), 105 (checklist).

***Intybia denticollis* (Wittmer, 1990)**

Laius denticollis Wittmer, 1990: 119.

Intybia denticollis: Plonski 2013: 64.

***Intybia diversenotata* (Pic, 1910) comb.n.**

Laius diversenotatus Pic, 1910b: 83. – Greiner 1937: 150.

***Intybia donan* Ikeda & Yoshitomi, in press**

Intybia donan Ikeda & Yoshitomi, in press.

***Intybia drescheri* (Wittmer, 1938) comb.n.**

Laius drescheri Wittmer, 1938b: 305. – Wittmer 1941b: 1126.

***Intybia fissispina* (Wittmer, 1938) comb.n.**

Laius fissispinus Wittmer 1938b: 306. – Wittmer 1941b: 1126.

***Intybia inarmata* (Pic, 1917) comb.n.**

Laius inarmatus Pic, 1917: 5. – Greiner 1937: 151.

***Intybia luteonotata* (Pic, 1921) comb.n.**

Laius luteonotatus Pic, 1921: 18. - Greiner 1937: 152.

***Intybia malaccanus* (Pic, 1937) comb.n.**

Laius malaccanus Pic, 1937: 145 (replacement name for *Laius dohertyi* Pic, 1910b, nec Pic, 1910a).

Laius malacanus [incorrect subsequent spelling]: Wittmer 1941b: 1126.

Laius dohertyi Pic, 1910b: 84 (junior homonym of *Laius dohertyi* Pic, 1910a).

Note: Greiner (1937: 150) does not distinguish the homonyms, followed by Wittmer (1941b), who synonymized *malaccanus* with *dohertyi*.

***Intybia nicobarensis* (Evers, 1990) comb.n.**

Laius nicobarensis Evers, 1990: 89.

***Intybia oblongoguttata* (Wittmer, 1953) comb.n.**

Laius oblongoguttatus Wittmer, 1953: 220.

***Intybia posticereducta* Wittmer, 1995**

Intybia posticereducta Wittmer, 1995: 388.

***Intybia quadriguttata* (Erichson, 1840) comb.n.**

Laius quadriguttatus Erichson, 1840: 83. – Pic 1910b: 83. – Champion 1921b: 199. – Greiner 1937: 153. – Heller 1937: 54. – Wittmer 1957: 45. – Evers 1990: 89.

***Intybia ranuensis* (Wittmer, 1990) comb.n.**

Laius ranuensis Wittmer, 1990: 119.

***Intybia ribbei* (Pic, 1910) comb.n.**

Laius ribbei Pic, 1910b: 84. – Greiner 1937: 153. – Wittmer 1990: 119.

***Intybia rouyeri* (Pic, 1905) comb.n.**

Laius rouyeri Pic, 1905: 104. – Pic 1910b: 84. – Greiner 1937: 153.

***Intybia sarawakensis* (Champion, 1921) comb.n.**

Laius sarawakensis Champion, 1921a: 341. – Greiner 1937: 154.

***Intybia semperi* (Champion, 1921)**

Laius semperi Champion, 1921b: 201. – Greiner 1937: 154. – Wittmer 1941a: 226.

Intybia semperi: Plonski 2014b: 45. – Tshernyshev 2016: 102 (checklist), 108 (redescription).

***Intybia subcarinata* (Champion, 1921)**

Laius subcarinatus Champion, 1921b: 202. – Greiner 1937: 154.

Intybia subcarinata: Tshernyshev 2016: 102 (new combination), 106 (checklist).

***Intybia subdentata* (Champion, 1921)**

Laius subdentatus Champion, 1921b: 201. – Greiner 1937: 155. – Wittmer 1941a: 223.

Intybia subdentata: Tshernyshev 2016: 102 (new combination), 106 (checklist).

***Intybia temporata* Wittmer, 1995**

Intybia temporata Wittmer, 1995: 389. – Asano 2012: 332.

***Intybia tetrops* (Champion, 1921)**

Laius tetrops Champion, 1921b: 202. – Greiner 1937: 155.

Intybia tetrops: Tshernyshev 2016: 102 (comb.n.), 106 (checklist).

***Intybia waterstradti* (Pic, 1910)**

Laius waterstradti Pic, 1910b: 83. – Champion 1921b: 203. – Greiner 1937: 156.

Intybia waterstradti: Tshernyshev 2016: 102 (new combination), 106 (checklist).

Affinities: Intergroup: currently unresolved, but it is worth mentioning that Ikeda & Yoshitomi (in press) are describing *I. donan* which they group together with two members of the *I. pelegrini* group (*I. histrio*, *I. tsushimensis*) in the so called "Group 1" of Japanese *Intybia*, based on similar endophallic sclerite structures. Intragroup: currently unresolved.

Intybia rubrithorax group

Diagnosis: This group has been defined by Plonski & Geiser (2014).

Included species: Three species were treated by Plonski & Geiser (2014). One taxon has to be added according to the described chromatic features:

***Intybia bulbifer* (Champion, 1921) comb.n.**

Laius bulbifer Champion, 1921a: 326. – Greiner 1937: 149. – Mayor 2007: 417.

Distribution of species group: The member species known so far are distributed in China (*I. krali* Wittmer, 1996; *I. rubrithorax* Pic, 1907), India (*I. bulbifer*) and Laos (*I. pacholatkoi* Plonski & Geiser, 2014).

Intybia sexsignata group

Diagnosis: This group is here defined preliminarily upon the chromatic features of its member species: head and pronotum entirely black; elytra black with three whitish maculae: one small humeral, one large subbasal, and one subapical.

Included species:

***Intybia ritsemai* (Pic, 1907) comb.n.**

Laius ritsemai Pic, 1907: 58. – Pic 1910b: 84 (key). – Greiner 1937: 153 (catalogue).

***Intybia sexsignata* (Champion, 1921) comb.n.**

Laius sexsignatus Champion, 1921a: 339. – Greiner 1937: 154.

Distribution of species group: Both taxa have been described from Java.

Intybia testaceiceps group

"*Laius*-Arten aus der Gruppe *nodifrons* Champion" [partim]: Wittmer 1989: 229–235.

Intybia nodifrons group of species [partim]: Plonski & Geiser 2014: 33.

Diagnosis: This group is here defined preliminarily upon the chromatic features of its member species: head and prothorax orange to orange-red; elytra black with a distinct bluish or blue-greenish hue.

Included species: In addition to *I. brancuccii* (Wittmer, 1989) and *I. testaceiceps* (Pic, 1911) (see Plonski (2013: 63, 66 (sub *testaceipes* [sic!])) for a bibliography and Tshernyshev (2015: 392) for a redescription of *I. testaceiceps*), the following taxon has to be added:

***Intybia denticornis* (Champion, 1921) comb.n.**

Laius denticornis Champion, 1921a: 326. – Greiner 1937: 150.

Distribution of species group: All member species known so far are distributed in India.

Affinities: Intergroup: The adelphotaxon is the *I. rubrithorax* group of species (t. S.E. Tshernyshev, email to the author, Jan. 25th, 2015). Intragroup: currently unresolved.

Note: The *I. nodifrons* group (olim) consists of the *I. testaceiceps* group plus the genus *Troglointybia*. *Troglointybia* possesses a distinct autapomorphy (see below), and the taxa transferred from the *I. plagiata* and the *I. picta* group by Tshernyshev (2015, 2016) are not congeners, but species of *Intybia* with species-specific head sculpturation (they are transferred back to *Intybia*).

Intybia venusta group

Diagnosis: Head and scutellum entirely black; antennomeres I–III bicolourous, IV–XI entirely black; pronotum red to orange-red, sometimes with a black median macula; legs entirely black or bicolourous; elytra black, with two transverse orange to yellowish (sometimes mixed with white) fasciae, which are connected along the suture; pubescence dual, composed of (I) short, suberect light setae, and (II) longer, erect dark setae intermixed with the former; head usually as broad as pronotum; pronotum longer than broad, with a species-group specific shape: apex subarcuate; base straight; sides subparallel in apical two thirds, constricted towards base; pronotal puncturation even; elytra more than twice as long as pronotum, broadened towards apex which is broadly rounded; elytral puncturation dense and deep; elytral suture distinctly elevated.

Included species:

***Intybia amaenus* (Bourgeois, 1890) comb.n.**

Laius amaenus Bourgeois, 1890: 187. – Pic 1923: 50.

Laius amoenus [incorrect subsequent spelling]: Greiner 1937: 148.

***Intybia birmanica* (Champion, 1921)**

See Plonski (2013: 63) for a bibliography; add: Tshernyshev 2016: 110.

***Intybia championi* Wittmer, 1997**

See Plonski (2013: 64) for a bibliography.

***Intybia externenotata* (Pic, 1913) comb.n.**

Laius externenotatus Pic, 1913a: 5. – Champion 1921a: 337. – Greiner 1937: 150.

***Intybia harmandi* (Pic, 1922) comb.n.**

Laius harmandi Pic, 1922: 160. – Pic 1923: 50. – Greiner 1937: 151.

***Intybia jucunda* (Bourgeois, 1891)**

Laius jucundus Bourgeois, 1891: CXL. – Gorham 1895: 318. – Champion 1921a: 336. – Greiner 1937: 151.

Intybia jucunda: Tshernyshev 2015: 391. – Tshernyshev 2016: 105 (checklist), 112 (faunistics).

***Intybia korshunovi* Tshernyshev, 2016**

Intybia korshunovi Tshernyshev, 2016: 115.

***Intybia laterufa* (Pic, 1928) comb.n.**

Laius laterufus Pic, 1928a: 18. – Greiner 1937: 151.

***Intybia malleifer* (Champion, 1921) comb.n.**

Laius malleifer Champion, 1921a: 335. – Champion 1921b: 207 – Greiner 1937: 152.

***Intybia raffrayi* (Gorham, 1883) comb.n.**

Laius raffrayi Gorham, 1883: 597. – Champion 1921a: 335. – Greiner 1937: 153.

***Intybia rugosiceps* (Pic, 1922) comb.n.**

Laius rugosiceps Pic, 1922: 159. – Greiner 1937: 154.

***Intybia semilimbata* (Pic, 1916) comb.n.**

Laius semilimbatus Pic, 1916: 14. – Champion 1921a: 334. – Pic 1923: 50. – Greiner 1937: 154.

***Intybia sikkimensis* (Pic, 1914) comb.n.**

Laius sikkimennsis Pic, 1914: 16. – Champion 1921a: 336. – Greiner 1937: 154. – Mayor 2007: 418.

Laius sikkimensis var. *testaceilabris* Pic, 1914: 16. – Champion 1921a: 336 (syn. t. Mayor 2007: 62).

***Intybia timorensis* (Pic, 1917) comb.n.**

Laius timorensis Pic, 1917: 4. – Greiner 1937: 155.

***Intybia venusta* (Erichson, 1840)**

Laius venustus Erichson, 1840: 63. – Ebner 1921: 180. – Wittmer 1954: 321.

Intybia venusta: Plonski 2013: 66 (with further bibliography).

Distribution of species group: The distribution pattern can be circumscribed as Southpalaearctic-Palaeotropical.

Affinities: Intergroup: probably related to the *I. plagiata* group, if the identical elytral colouration pattern is indeed a phylogenetic signal. Intragroup: currently unresolved.

Faunistic data on *Intybia*

Intybia alboplagiata (Champion, 1921)

See above for a bibliography.

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMW): "INDON.: W-Kalimantan \ Nanga Sarawai env. \ Tontang [= ca. 00°47'37"S 122°17'55"E], 24.7.-2.8. \ leg. Schneider 1993".

Intybia birmanica (Champion, 1921)

See Plonski (2013: 63) for a bibliography and examined material.

Additional material examined: 4♂♂, 4♀♀ (cRC): "CHINA (Yunnan) Lincang Pref., \ 17 km N Lincang \ Nanding He river bank 1288 m \ 24°02'11.9" N / 100°04'56.8" E" \ loamy/sandy soil, under veget.) \ 10.IX. 2009 D.W.Wrase (41)" [w, p].

Note of ecology: The collecting circumstances reported in the locality label data cited above and in Plonski (2013) suggest that this species is ripicolous.

Intybia carinaticeps (Pic, 1905) comb.n.

See above for a bibliography.

Material examined: Indonesia: 1♂ (NMW): "INDONESIA: W Java \ Gunung Tilu Nat. Res. \ 25 km S Badung, 1400 m \ lg. Schuh 11.8.1994" [w, p]. – 1♂ (cRC): "Indonesia, W Jawa \ Puncak Pass 1200-1600 m \ 10 km of Cipanas \ 8.-20. Oct. 2002, Bolm lgt." [w, p]. – Laos: 1♀ (cIP): "LAOS – NE; HUA PHAN prov.; \ BAN SALUEI; Phu Pha Mt.; \ 20°15' N 104°02' E; 1500-2000 m; \ D. Hauck leg.; 26.iv. - 11.v.2001" [w, p]. – 1♂ (cIP) "LAOS – NE; HUA PHAN prov.; \ 25 km SE Vieng Xai (by road); \ BAN KANGPABONG env.; \ 20°19' N 104°25' E; \ D. Hauck leg.; 14.-18.v.2001" [w, p]. – 1♂, 1♀ (cIP) "LAOS – NE; HUA PHAN prov.; \ PHU LOEI N.P.; BAN SAKOK; \ 20°10' N 103°12' E; \ D. Hauck leg.; 23.-26.v.2001" [w, p].

Distribution: Described from Java. The specimens from Laos represent the first record for this country.

Intybia championi Wittmer, 1997

See Plonski (2013: 64) for a bibliography and examined material.

Additional material examined: 1♂, 1♀ (cRC): "S. VIETNAM \ Kon Tum province, \ Dac Glei 16 07 N, 107 42 E \ 700 m. 8 VIII 1996 \ Siniaev & Afonin leg." [w, p].

Intybia luzonica Wittmer, 1997

See above for a bibliography.

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀ (cHZ) "PHILIPPINEN: Luzon \ Los Banos, See-Ufer \ 16. – 18.11.1992 \ leg. H.Zettel (4)".

Intybia mindoroica Wittmer, 1997

See above for a bibliography and Plonski (2014a: 41) examined material.

Additional material examined: 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (1♂, 2♀♀ in cHZ; 1♂ in cIP): "PHILIPPINEN: Mindoro or. \ Balete, 28 km S Calapan \ 100 – 700 m, 27. – 29.11. \ 1992, leg. H.Zettel (18)" [w, p]. – 4♀♀ (cHZ) "PHILIPPINEN: Mindoro or. \ Big Tabinay riv., 4 km SE \ Puerto Galera, 12.11.1994 \ leg. H. Zettel (62)" [w, p].

Note: Some of the material was collected at the same time and place during the same expedition (H. Zettel, pers. comm.) as the four females reported in Plonski (op. cit.) – thus the previous determination is hereby confirmed.

Distribution: This taxon was described by Wittmer (1997: 184) after two specimens. It is only known from the northern part of the province of Oriental Mindoro, viz. the municipalities of Puerto Galera and Calapan (both in the 1st provincial district).

Intybia schillhammeri (Wittmer, 1996)

See Plonski (2013: 65) for a bibliography and label data on the holotype.

Additional material examined: 1♀ (NMW) "INDONESIEN 1991 \ Bungus Beach (18) \ leg. Schödl 14.2." [w, p], "Laius \ cribrosus - \ Gruppe [all lines hwr, MS Wittmer] \ det. W. Wittmer [p]" [w], "Laius prope \ schillhammeri \ Wittmer \ det. I. Plonski vii.09" [w, hwr, MS Plonski], "Intybia \ schillhammeri \ (Wittm., 1996) \ comb.n. \ rev. I. Plonski 2010" [w, hwr, MS Plonski].

Note: The female examined was collected together with the male holotype (same date and locality, but different collector). This fact was probably overlooked by Walter Wittmer, because the locality labels are in different formats and style.

Intybia takaraensis (Nakane, 1955)

See Plonski (2013: 66) for a bibliography and examined material.

Additional material examined: 1♀ (cIP): "SSSR or.16-17.7 \ Primorskij kraj \ Novočugujevka \ Lgt. Snížek 1990" [w, p]. – 1♀ (cIP): "Ussuri-country m. \ Sergejevka by Chanka \ 28.-30.7.1990 \ lgt. D. Boukal" [w, p]. – 2♀♀ (cRC): "RUSSIE or. Primorye \ Khankasky reg. Troitskoe \ 2 VIII 1991, V. Kuznetsov" [w, p]. – 1♂, 2♀♀ (cIP): "Rossia or. \ Primorskij Kraj \ Kraskino 13-16.7 \ Azajsanovka env. \ Lgt. Snížek 1992" [w, p]. – 1♀ (cIP): "Rossia or. 17-23.7 \ Primorskij Kraj \ Slavjanka \ Rjazanovka env. \ Lgt. Snížek 1992" [w, p]. – 1♀ (cIP): "SSSR or. 26:31.7 [sic!] \ Primorskij Kraj \ Novočugujevka \ Lgt. Snížek 1992" [w, p].

Intybia trinoctialis (Fairmaire, 1891) comb.n.

See above for a bibliography.

Material examined: 2♂♂ (cIP): "Mali, 6.1968 \ Bamako \ lgt. Verner" [w, p].

Distribution: Described from Niger (Fairmaire 1891: 246). Evers (1986: 100) also lists this species for Senegal in a key. The specimens from Mali represent the first record for this country.

Intybia venusta (Erichson, 1840)

See Plonski (2013: 66) and above for a bibliography and examined material.

Additional material examined: Egypt: 2♀♀ (NMW) "Schaum. \ 852" [w, hwr]; 1♂ (NMW) "Aeǵyptus \ Reitter" [w, p], "Laius venustus \ Lūxor" [w, hwr]; 1♀ (NMW) "Coll. Waltl" [w, p], "Aegypt. \ Malachius \ elegans \ Wl." [w, hwr]; 2♀♀ (NMW) "Collect. \ Plason" [w, p], "venuśtús \ Egypte" [w, hwr]; 1♀ (NMW) "Atbara \ 3.V." [w, hwr], "Aegypt. Sudan \ Ebner 1914" [w, p]; 4♂♂, 6♀♀ (NMW) "Assiut" [w, hwr], "Aegypten \ Werner" [w, hwr]; 3♂♂, 6♀♀ (NMW) "Kitchener J. \ Aeg. Reimoser" [w, p], "Laius \ venustus Er. [both lines hwr, MS Hicker] \ det.Rich. Hicker [p]" [w]; 6♂♂, 2♀♀ (NMW) "El Wasta \ Aeg. \ Reimoser" [w, p]; 3♂♂, 3♀♀ (NMW) " Fayum Aegypt. \ Reimoser" [w, p]; 16♂♂, 8♀♀ (NMW) "Assuan Aeg. \ Reimoser" [w, hwr]; 4♂♂, 8♀♀ "Assiut Aeg. \ Reimoser" [w, hwr]; 2♀♀ (NMW) "Assiut" [w, hwr], "Coll. Prof. \ F. Werner" [w, p]; 1♀ (NMW) "Assiut" [w, bm, hwr]. – Turkmenistan: 2♂♂ (cIP) "Turkm. SSR 5-9.5. \ Aschabad bor. V. \ lgt. S. Bečvář 1989" [w, p].

Distribution: From north-east Africa across the Arabian peninsula (cf. El-Torkey et al. 2012: 286) to Iran (Arefnia & Tshernyshev 2004) and Turkmenistan (first record). This range is consistent with the Northeast-African-Sindian chorotype with a northward extension (sensu Vigna Taglianti et al. 1999: 8).

Biology: Ebner (1921) reports flower visitation on *Acacia* sp. in the population from Assiut. Wittmer (1954) reports floricolous and ripicolous collecting circumstances. In Sudan, Hayder Abdelgader presented evidence (unpubl. data) of population decline due to pesticides on two occasions, viz. (I) the "19th Conference of the African Association of Insect Scientists" on Nov. 10th, 2011, and (II) on the "24th International Congress on Entomology" on Aug. 23rd, 2012. In Iran, *I. venusta* has been reported to be predator of crop pests, viz. of Lepidoptera in rice fields (Ghahari & Tabari 2010: 26) and of Aleyrodidae in citrus fruit plantations (Arefnia & Tshernyshev 2004).

A note on *Troglointybia*

Troglointybia Tshernyshev, 2015

Troglointybia Tshernyshev, 2015: 392 (type species: *Laius nodifrons* Champion, 1921, by original designation).

"*Laius*-Arten aus der Gruppe *nodifrons* Champion" [partim]: Wittmer 1989: 229–235.

Intybia nodifrons group of species [partim]: Plonski & Geiser 2014: 33.

Morphology and supplementary diagnosis: Head capsule: genae strongly impressed, continuing as sulcus, which is located supraorbitally almost reaching the middle of the eyes (seen from above); eye sockets distinctly stalked (autapomorphy of the genus).

Member species: *T. caeruleipennis* (Pic, 1914), *T. nodifrons* (Champion, 1921), *T. pashtun* (Wittmer, 1989), and *T. pakistanicus* (Wittmer, 1989) (see Plonski 2013: pp. 64–65 for bibliographies).

Note on classification: Most species transferred to *Troglointybia* by Tshernyshev (2015, 2016) are transferred back to *Intybia* above, because they do not possess eyestalks.

Discussion: Heretofore, eyestalks were only known to be found in Coleoptera in two genera of Anthribidae (Matsuo 2005: 476). Because of lack of knowledge about intersexual courtship behaviour, male-male aggressive behaviour, and biometric data on sexual dimorphism in species of *Troglointybia*, it is currently an open question whether this characteristic feature has evolved due to sexual selection and conflict. Alternatively, a fitness trade-off correlated with a better field of vision could also be a probable cause in character evolution.

Nomenclature

On the actual publication date of the names of *I. eversi* (Hicker), *I. klapperichi* (Hicker), *Kuatunia* Evers, and of 18 other taxa

Due to World War II some periodicals had an irregular publication history. This is also true for the "Entomologische Blätter" published by Alfons M.J. Evers: The collective volume 41–44 issued for the years 1945–1948 was indeed published on June 1st 1949. (Note, that Evers (1949a: 60) writes that the work of Hicker (1949) was already ready for publishing in 1944.) The following 21 taxa of Malachiidae have been thus available since 1949:

Anthocomus (*Paremballus*) *tricoloripennis* Evers, 1949a: 58–59.

Attalus klapperichi Evers, 1949a: 52–53.

Attalus vanhillei Pic, 1949: 62.

Colpometopus cyaneus Evers, 1949a: 57.

Colpometopus subgen. *Hilleus* Pic, 1949: 63.

Colpometopus (*Hilleus*) *impressiceps* Pic, 1949: 64.

Colpometopus (*Hilleus*) *viridipennis* Pic, 1949: 63–64.

Cyrtosus cyanipennis var. *nigricornis* Evers, 1949a: 57–58.

Ebaeus fukienensis Evers, 1949a: 50–51.

Ebaeus judaicus Evers, 1949a: 49–50.

Kuatunia Evers, 1949a: 51 nec Gressitt, 1951: 437.

Kuatunia klapperichi Evers, 1949a: 51–52.

Laius eversi Hicker, 1949: 61–62.

Laius klapperichi Hicker, 1949: 60–61.

Malachius geniculatus var. *peninsularis* Evers, 1949a: 57.

Malachius gigas Evers, 1949a: 53–55.

Malachius kulzeri Evers, 1949a: 55–57.

Malachius sierranus Evers, 1949a: 55.

Philhedomus alter Evers, 1949b: 64, 65.

Philhedomus vanhillei Pic, 1949: 63.

Pseudocolotes reidi Pic, 1949: 62–63.

Pseudocolotes reidi var. *aneroides* Evers, 1949b: 66.

This fact was overlooked by students of malachiid beetles so far. To my knowledge only Ulmen et al. (2010) give the correct publication date for *Attalus klapperichi*, *Intybia klapperichi*, *I. eversi*, and *Kuatunia klapperichi*.

On the etymology of the name of *Intybia*

There is one piece of documentary evidence of the fact that this genus name is a case of adjective-as-noun: According to Littré (1873: 1379), the etymology of the French trivial name of *Cichorium intybus* (Asteraceae: Cichoriodeae), viz. "endive" (gender: feminine), is "par l'intermédiaire d'un adjectif fictif", viz. "intybia".

Corrigenda to previous studies

Plonski (2013: 66) and Plonski & Geiser (2014: 33) give an incorrect subsequent spelling (viz. t*estaceipes* [sic!]) of the original species epithet (*testaceiceps*).

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