

Inventory Studies on the Subfamily Pselaphinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) of Myanmar Part 3: A List of Collected Species in Tanintharyi Region in November 2018

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Abstract In the course of biological inventory by FRI, Myanmar and NMNS, Japan conducted in Tanintharyi Region in Nov. 2018, 50 pselaphine species of 35 genera were recognized. The following four species are recorded from Myanmar for the first time: *Trichonomorphus ursinus* Raffray, 1890, *Cratna abdominalis* Löbl, 1975, *Pareuplectops coomani* Jeannel, 1957, *Megatyrus masumotoi* Nomura et al., 2010.

Key words: Pselaphinae, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, fauna, Myanmar.

Introduction

During the biological inventory by the Forest Research Institute (FRI), Yezin, Myanmar and the National Museum of Nature and Science (NMNS), Tsukuba, Japan from 2016 to 2020, a second survey of Pselaphine beetles was conducted in November 2018. In this survey, about 490 samples of pselaphine beetles were collected in Tanintharyi Region by the first author. These pselaphine specimens were identified into 50 species belonging to 35 genera (some of which could not be identified). The following 4 species are recorded from Myanmar for the first time: *Trichonomorphus ursinus* Raffray, 1890, *Cratna abdominalis* Löbl, 1975, *Pareuplectops coomani* Jeannel, 1957, and *Megatyrus masumotoi* Nomura et al., 2010. Thirty-four species indicated by *-mark were newly added to the list of pselaphine species recognized from Tanintharyi

Region in this research project.

Materials and Methods

In this time, all of the survey were conducted in the Tanintharyi Nature Reserve (Figs. 1, 2A, 2E). Most of the pselaphine specimens in this study were collected by the following methods: portable light trap in Nakase system (NLT: Figs. 2B–D), extraction by simplified Winkler apparatuses (SWA) from leaf litter and hand sifting of leaf litter (SLL: Fig. 2F). The NLTs each with a fluorescent tube 4W in the system of Dr. Yuta Nakase were used for collecting pselaphines by Nomura (see Nomura, 2010, 2013). They were fixed or hooked on a tree and lighted in evening and they were collected in the next morning. After that, many pselaphine specimens were picked up in the sorting of collected materials. These NLTs were separately settled and collected on the high position (ca. 4 m above the ground: HP) and the low position (ca. 1 m above the

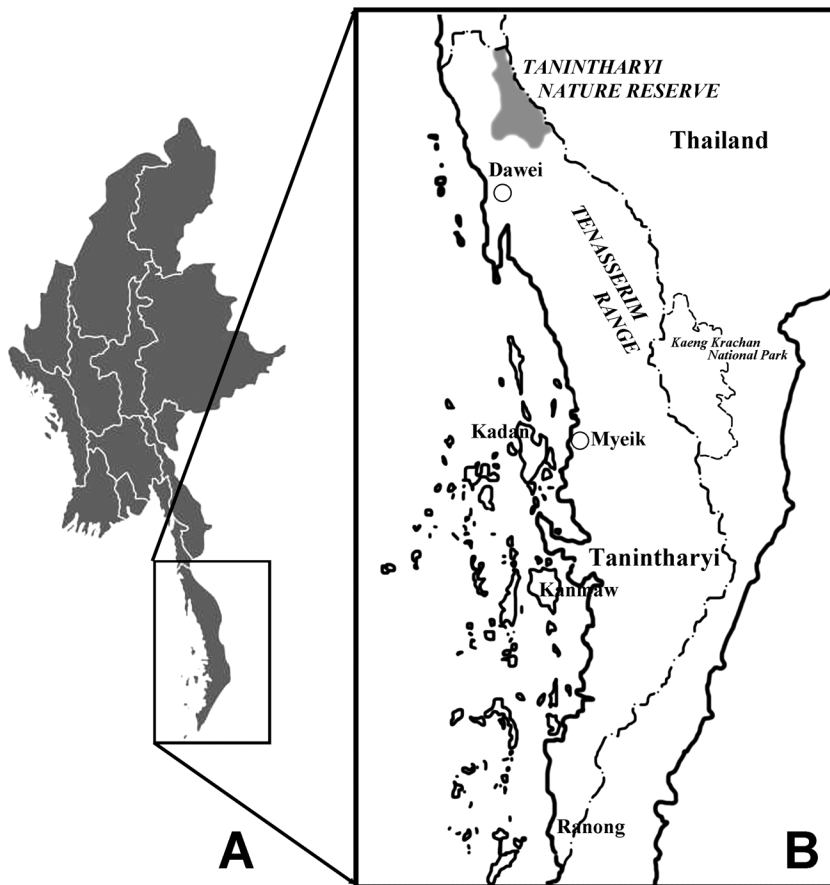


Fig. 1. Map of collecting sites of Pselaphines in Tanintharyi Region. A. Position of Tanintharyi Region in Myanmar; B. Enlarged map of Tanintharyi Region.

ground: LP). Otherwise, some specimens were extracted from sifted leaf litter by the simplified Winkler apparatus (SWA). And the other some were collected by hand sifting leaf litter (SLL). Collected specimens are tentatively preserved in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan (NMNS).

Results

1) A List of Pselaphine Specimens Collected from Tanintharyi Region in Nov. 2018

All collecting data of the records shown below are abbreviated as follows. See the foregoing part for the collecting methods abbreviated as NLT-HP/LP, SWA, and SLL.

〈NLT-HP/LP: Nakase system light trap at high position /low position〉

12-13HP: Pt. D3, at high position (5 m above the ground), by Nakase system light trap, Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, Tanintharyi Region, N14°44'15", E98° 11'17", ca. 30 m alt., 12–13. xi. 2018, S. Nomura leg.

12-13LP: same as above, but, at low position (1 m above the ground).

14-15HP: same as above, but, at high position (5 m above the ground), 14–15. xi. 2018.

14-15LP: same as above, but, at low position (1 m above the ground).

16-17HP: same as above, but, Pt. D4, at high position (5 m above the ground), N14°44'22", E98°11'42", alt. ca. 100 m, 16–17. xi. 2018.

16-17LP: same as above, but, at low position

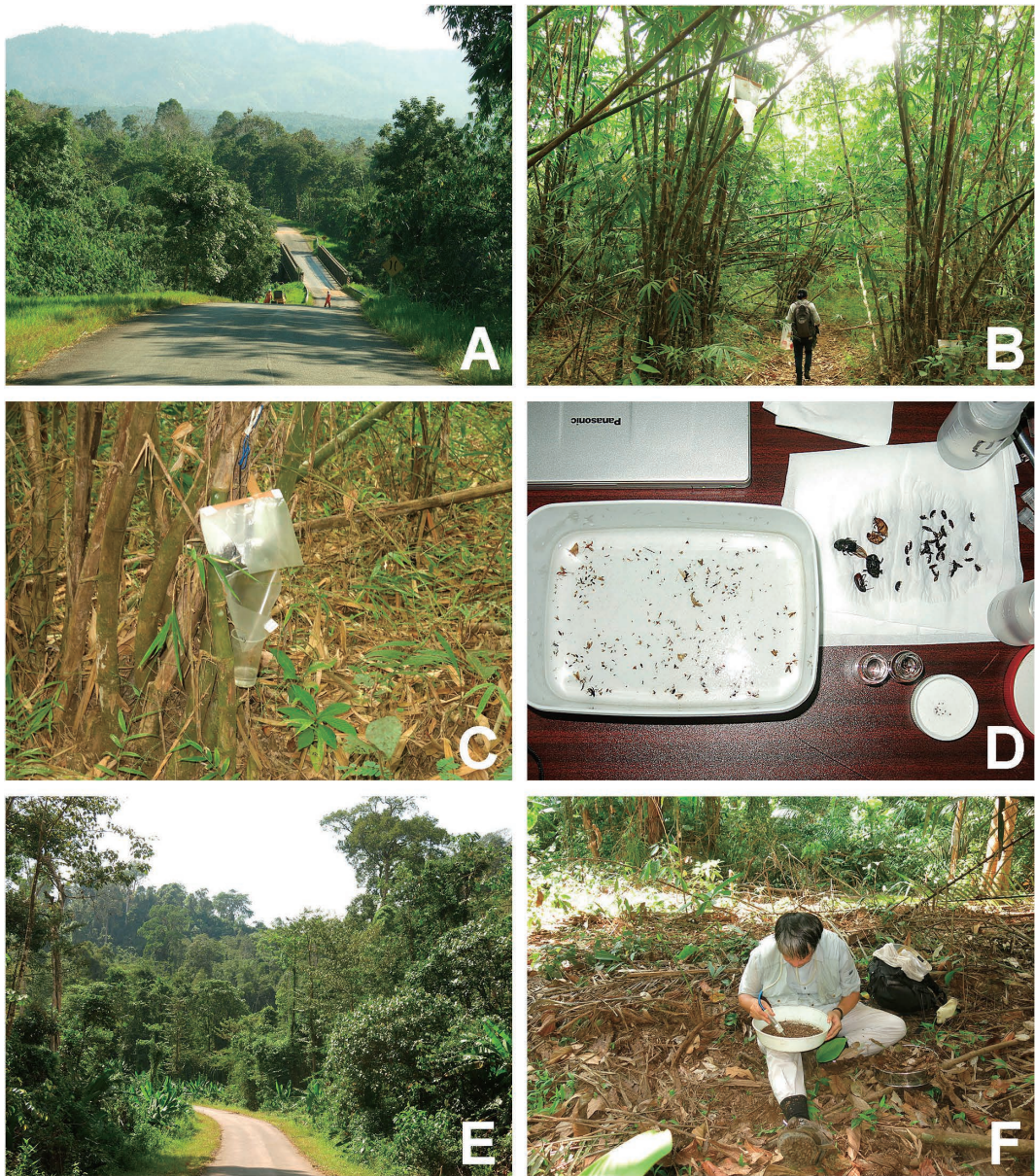


Fig. 2. Habitats and collecting methods of Pselaphines in Tanintharyi Region. A. A landscape of Tanintharyi Nature Reserve (TNR); B. A collecting site of TNR where a Nakase system light trap (NLT) was set at high position (HP); C. A NLT set at low position (LP) above the ground; D. Sorting of the material collected by NLT; E. The other collecting point in TNR; F. A snapshot of sifting leaf litter (SLL) by Nomura in TNR.

(1 m above the ground).

〈SWA: **simplified Winkler apparatus**〉

12-SWA: Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, by simplified Winkler apparatus, Tanintharyi Region, N14°40'49", E98°20'49", ca. 500m alt., 12. xi. 2018, S. Nomura leg.

14-SWA: same as above, but ca. 550m alt., 14. xi. 2018

16-SWA: Pt. D4, Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, by simplified Winkler apparatus, Tanintharyi Region, N14°44'24", E 98°11'43", ca. 100m alt., 16. xi. 2018, S. Nomura leg.

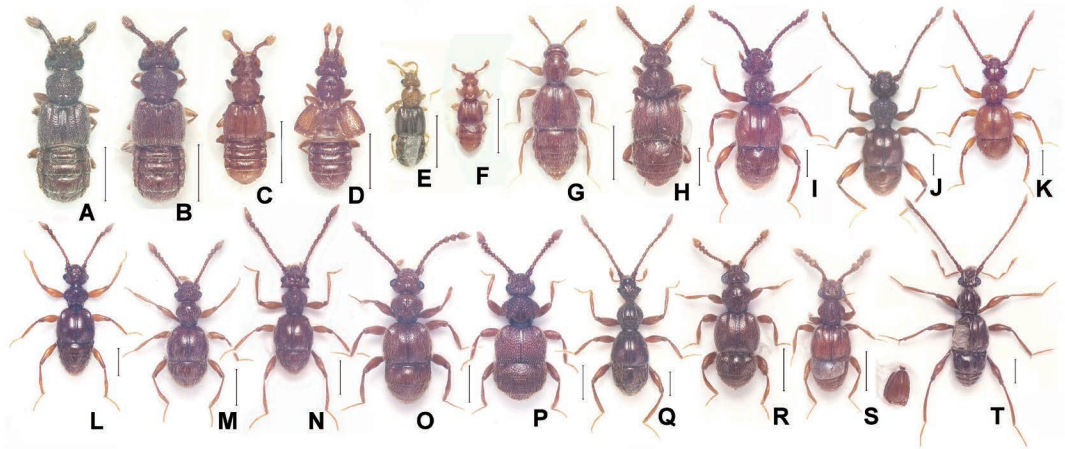


Fig. 3. Pselaphine species recognized in Tanintharyi Region 1/2. A. *Bythinoplectina* gen. sp. 2; B. *B.* gen. sp. 3; C. *B.* gen. sp. 4; D. *B.* gen. sp. 5; E. *Biblopectus*? sp. 1; F. *Pseudoplectus* sp. 1; G. *Philotritium abdominale* (Motschulsky, 1851); H. *Anama* sp. 2; I. *Batricrator* sp. 1; J. *Smetanabatrus* sp. 1; K. *Tribasodites* sp. 1; L. *T.* sp. 2; M. *Coryphomodes* sp. 1; N. *C.* sp. 2; O. *Batrisina*, gen. sp. 1; P. *Trichonomorphus ursinus* Raffray, 1890; Q. *Intestinalius* sp. 1; R. *Oxyomela*? sp. 1; S. *Trisinus* sp. 2; T. *Cratna abdominalis* Löbl, 1975.

〈SLL: sifting leaf litter〉

12SLL: Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, by sifting leaf litter, Tanintharyi Region, N14°40'49", E98°20'49", ca. 500m alt., 12. xi. 2018, S. Nomura leg.

13SLL: same as above, but ca. 550m alt., 13. xi. 2018.

14SLL: same as above, but 14. xi. 2018.

15SLL: Pt. D4, Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, by simplified Winkler apparatus, Tanintharyi Region, N14°44'24", E98°11'43", ca. 100m alt., 15. xi. 2018, S. Nomura leg.

16SLL: same as above, but 16. xi. 2018.

In the following list, newly recognized species in this cooperative project is indicated by *-mark.

Supertribe Euplectitae Tribe Bythinoplectini Subtribe Bythinoplectina

1. *Bythinoplectina* gen. sp. 1
Specimens examined. 1 ex., 15SLL.
2. *Bythinoplectina* gen. sp. 2* (Fig. 3A)
Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13LP; 1 ex., 15SLL.

3. *Bythinoplectina* gen. sp. 3* (Fig. 3B)
Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13HP.

4. *Bythinoplectina* gen. sp. 4* (Fig. 3C)
Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13LP.

5. *Bythinoplectina* gen. sp. 5* (Fig. 3D)
Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13HP.

Tribe Euplectini

6. *Euplectus* sp. 1
Specimens examined. 1 ex., 14-15HP; 1 ex., 14-15LP.

Tribe Trichonychini Subtribe Panaphatina

7. *Biblopectus*? sp. 1* (Fig. 3E)
Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13LP.
Remarks. The genus *Biblopectus* is diversified in Europe and West Asia (35 spp. by Löbl and Löbl, 2015). A few species have been known from the Oriental Region. It is characterized by the small and elongate body, the fore tibiae and hind trochanters of the male without denticule,

and the abdominal tergites IV and V subequal in length.

8. *Pseudoplectus*? sp. 1* (Fig. 3F)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 14-15HP.

Remarks. The genus *Pseudoplectus* was originally defined from Europe. It includes one named species from Europe and one from Japan (Löbl and Löbl, 2015). It is characterized by the very small (less than 1 mm) and elongate body and the almost equal size of the abdominal tergites IV and V.

Subtribe Trimiina

9. *Philotrimium abdominale* (Motschulsky, 1851)* (Fig. 3G)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12SLL; 1 ex., 14SLL; 1 ex., 17.SLL.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Tenasserim, S Myanmar by Motschulsky (1851). It was also recorded from Kaeng Krachan National Park, Thailand as "*Aphilia* sp. 3", by Nomura *et al.* (2010).

Supertribe Batrisitae

Tribe Batrisini

Subtribe Batrisina

10. *Anama* sp. 1

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13HP; 1 ex., 14-15HP.

Remarks. This species was already recorded from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve in the last report of this survey in Jan. 2017 (Nomura and Aung, 2020b).

11. *Anama* sp. 2* (Fig. 3H)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 16-17LP.

Remarks. This species is very similar to the last species, however it is separated by the large body and the small eyes.

12. *Mnia* sp. 1

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 15 SLL; 1 ex., 16SLL.

13. *Batricrator* sp. 1* (Fig. 3I)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13HP; 1 ex., 12-13LP; 4 exs., 14-15HP; 1 ex., 14-15LP.

Remarks. The genus *Batricrator* was defined by Jeannel (1957) with the type species, *B. trabisoides* described from Tonkin (= Ha Noi), N Vietnam. The undescribed species of this genus was collected from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve for the first time in the present study. The same species was already reported from Kaeng Krachan National Park, Thailand by Nomura *et al.* (2010) as "*Tribasodites* sp. 4".

14. *Smetanabatrus* sp. 1* (Fig. 3J)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 15SLL; 2 exs., 16SWA.

Remarks. The genus *Smetanabatrus* was defined by Yin and Li (2013) with the type species, *S. kinabalu* from Borneo. The second species was described from Myanmar (Shan State) (Yin and Li, 2015), and the third was discovered from the Malay Peninsula (Yin and Cuccodoro, 2018). A species of this genus collected from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve was concerned as an undescribed species.

15. *Tribasodites* sp. 1* (Fig. 3K)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 13SLL; 2 exs., 14SWA; 1 ex., 15SLL; 2 exs., 17SLL.

Remarks. Four species of the genera *Tribasodites* and *Coryphomodes* shown here and below were collected from the leaf litter accumulated on the ground in the forest of Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, by sifting leaf litter (SLL) or by extraction using simplified Winkler apparatus (SWA).

16. *Tribasodites* sp. 2* (Fig. 3L)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12SWA; 1 ex., 13SLL.

17. *Coryphomodes* sp. 1* (Fig. 3M)

Specimens examined. 5 exs., 12SLL; 16 exs., 13SLL; 3 exs., 14SWA; 14 exs., 15SLL; 5 exs., 16SLL.

18. *Coryphomodes* sp. 2* (Fig. 3N)

Specimens examined. 9 exs., 12SLL; 7 exs., 13SLL; 1 ex., 14SLL; 2 exs., 14SWA; 2 exs., 15SLL.

19. *Batrisina*, gen. sp. 1* (Fig. 3O)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 16-17LP.

Remarks. This species couldn't be identified in genus level because it lacks the male sexual character. It is similar to the *Oxyomera*? sp. shown below, but it was clearly different by the large size of the body.

20. *Trichonomorphus ursinus* Raffray, 1890* (Fig. 3P)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 15SLL; 1 ex., 17SLL; 2 exs., 16-17LP.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Penang Is., Malaysia. It is characterized by the middle-sized, broad and flattened body, and the very coarsely punctate dorsal surface. It was recorded from Myanmar for the first time in the present study. A total of 4 specimens of this species were collected by sifting leaf litter (SLL) and portable light traps (NLT).

21. *Intestinalius* sp. 1* (Fig. 3Q)

Specimens examined. 3 exs., 16SLL.

Remarks. The genus *Intestinalius* was defined by Kurbatov (2007) for the type species, *I. quinquesulcatus* (Raffray, 1894) known from Singapore. It was firstly recorded from Myanmar in the present study. Eight species of this genus has been known from SE Asia. This species is very similar to the type species, *I. quinquesulcatus*, however it is separated by the unmodified and fusiform palpomere IV.

22. *Oxyomera*? sp. 1* (Fig. 3R)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 16-17LP

Remarks. The genus *Oxyomera* was defined by Raffray (1890) from Singapore with the type species, *O. denticollis* Raffray, 1890. This species is similar to the type species in the laterally spinulate pronotum and the rounded abdomen. But it was separated by the abdominal tergite IV with-

out short median longitudinal carina.

23. *Trisinus* sp. 2* (Fig. 3S)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13HP; 1 ex., 12-13LP.

Remarks. This species is similar to the Japanese species, *T. torticornis* known from the Ryukyus in the modified antennomere 6-11 in the male. However, it is separable by the subglobose male antennomere 7 clearly larger than 8 (not subglobose antennomere 7 smaller than 8 in *T. torticornis*).

24. *Cratna abdominalis* Löbl, 1975* (Fig. 3T)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 16-17HP.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Taiwan. It was recorded also from Vietnam by Nomura and Pham (2019). It is characterized by the long and slender legs, maxillary palpi, and the dorsally flattened abdominal tergite IV without sexual patch in the male.

25. *Cratna venusta* Blattný, 1925

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12SLL.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Tenasserim, S Myanmar, by Blattný (1925). It was also recognized in the last survey in Jan. 2017. Its male character is unknown because it was described on the basis of one female.

26. *Batrisiella tenasserimi* (Blattný, 1925)

Specimens examined. 4 exs., 12-13HP; 1 ex., 12-13LP; 6 exs., 14-15HP.

Remarks. This species was described as a new species of the genus *Bartisocenus* Raffray, 1903. It was reclassified to the genus *Batrisiella* Raffray, 1904 in Nomura and Aung (2020b).

27. *Trisiniotus nitidulus* (Motschulsky, 1851)

Specimens examined. 9 exs., 12-13HP; 5 exs., 12-13LP; 1 ex., 14-15HP.

Remarks. This is one of the most common species collected by light traps in Tanintharyi Nature Reserve. It was originally described as a member of the genus *Batrisus* Aubé, 1833, however it

was moved to the genus *Trisiniotus* Jeannel, 1960 by Nomura and Aung (2020b).

28. *Arthromelodes reichenbachii* (Motschulsky, 1851)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 14-15HP.

Remarks. This species was originally described as a new species of the genus *Batraxis*. It was reclassified to the genus *Arthromelodes* Jeannel, 1954 by Nomura et Aung (2020b). It is characterized by the weakly bent antennae and the abdominal tergite IV with a large sexual patch on dorsal side in the male.

29. *Arthromelodes* sp. 1* (Fig. 4A)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13HP.

Remarks. This species is similar to the former species in having the large sexual patch on the abdominal segment IV in the male. However, it is separable by the short and straight antenna.

Supertribe Goniaceritae
Tribe Arnyllini

30. *Harmophorus gibbioides* Motschulsky, 1951

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 14-15HP; 1 ex., 16SWA; 1 ex., 16-17LP.

Tribe Brachyglutini
Subtribe Brachyglutina

31. *Reichenbachia* sp. 3

Specimens examined. 6 exs., 12-13HP; 1 ex., 14-15HP; 1 ex., 16-17HP; 1 ex., 16-17LP.

32. *Atenisodus* sp. 1

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 15SLL; 4 exs., 16SLL; 9 exs., 16SWA.

33. *Batraxis* sp. 1* (Fig. 4B)

Specimens examined. 37 exs., 12SLL; 26 exs., 12SWA; 16exs., 13SLL; 9 exs., 14SLL; 17 exs., 14SWA; 88 exs., 15 SLL; 10 exs., 16SLL; 3 exs.,

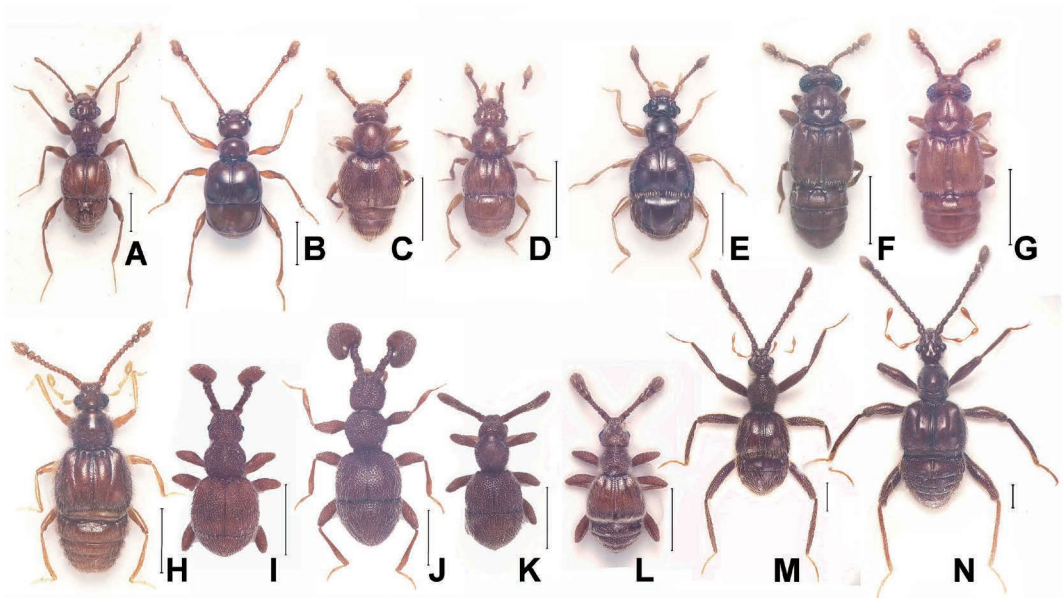


Fig. 4. Pselaphine species recognized in Tanintharyi Region 2/2. A. *Arthromelodes* sp. 1; B. *Batraxis* sp. 1; C. *Sunorfa exsculpta* (Schaufuss, 1887); D. *Morana* sp. 1; E. *Maya dilatata* (Motschulsky, 1851); F. *Pareuplectops coomani* Jeannel, 1957; G. *P. tenasserimi* (Blattný, 1925); H. *Atychodea quadrioveolata* (Motschulsky, 1851); I. *Plagiophorus paradoxus* (Motschulsky, 1851); J. *P.* sp. 4; K. *P.* sp. 5; L. *Stipesa* sp. 1; M. *Ancystrocercus* sp. 1; N. *Megatyurus masumotoi* Nomura et al., 2011.

16SWA.

Remarks. In the genus *Batraxis*, *B. raffrayana* has been known from Tenasserim and Yangon (Nomura and Aung, 2020a). This species is clearly different from *B. raffrayana* by having the long and slender antennae and the peanut-shaped antennomere X.

Tribe Iniocyphini
Subtribe Natypleurina

34. *Sunorfa exsculpta* (Schaufuss, 1887)* (Fig. 4C)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 16-17LP.

Remarks. This species was originally described by Schaufuss (1887) from Sumatra, however it was recorded also from Tenasserim by Blattný (1925).

35. *Morana* sp. 1* (Fig. 4D)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 16SWA.

Remarks. The genus *Morana* is widely distributed in East to Southeast Asia. Two species have been already known from Myanmar according to Nomura and Aung (2020a).

36. *Maya dilatata* (Motschulsky, 1851)* (Fig. 4E)

Specimens examined. 3 exs., 16SWA.

Remarks. The genus *Maya* was established by Blattný (1925) based on the type species *M. dilatata* discovered from Tenasserim, S Myanmar and *M. uzeli* distributed in Ceylon (Sri Lanka). This species is characterized by the small-sized (ca. 1.2 mm) and blackish body.

Tribe Proterini

37. *Pareuplectops coomani* Jeannel, 1957* (Fig. 4F)

Specimens examined. 10 exs., 12-13HP; 8 exs., 12-13LP; 4 exs., 14-15HP; 4 exs., 14-15LP; 1 ex., 16-17L.

Remarks. This species is the type species of this genus, which was described by Jeannel (1957) from Tonkin (Ha Noi), N Vietnam. It is

recorded from Myanmar for the first time in the present study.

38. *Pareuplectops tenasserimi* (Blattný, 1925)* (Fig. 4G)

Specimens examined. 18 exs., 12-13HP; 20 exs., 12-13LP; 15 exs., 14-15HP; 15 exs., 14-15LP.

Remarks. This is the first species of this genus from Myanmar. It was originally described from Tenasserim as a new species of the genus *Epi-plectus*. Kurbatov and Cuccodoro (2009) moved this species to *Pareuplectops*. In the same paper, they synonymized *E. novissimus* Blattný, 1925 with this species.

Tribe Tychini

39. *Atychodea quadrifoveolata* (Motschulsky, 1851)* (Fig. 4H)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13HP; 1 ex., 14-15HP.

Remarks. According to Nomura and Aung (2020a), this species was originally described as a species of *Tychus*, however it was moved to *Atychodea* by Kurbatov and Sabella (2008).

Tribe Cyathigerini

40. *Plagiophorus paradoxus* Motschulsky, 1851* (Fig. 4I)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13HP; 2 exs., 14-15HP; 2 exs., 16SWA; 1 ex., 16-17LP.

Remarks. Burckhardt and Löbl (2002) revalidated the genus *Plagiophorus* defined by Motschulsky (1851), and synonymized the following four genera with *Plagiophorus*: *Cyathiger* King, 1865, *Cyathigerodes* Jeannel, 1951, *Denicyathiger* Jeannel, 1951, *Paracyathiger* Jeannel, 1951, *Manuleiger* Jeannel, 1961. They also added a checklist of the species of this genus including 84 valid species. This species is very important as it is the type species of the large genus *Plagiophorus*. It was redescribed in detail by Burckhardt and Löbl (2002) on the basis of the holotype preserved in the Zoological

Museum of the University, Moscow, Russia.

41. *Plagiophorus* sp. 4* (Fig. 4J)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 16SWA.

42. *Plagiophorus* sp. 5* (Fig. 4K)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 16SWA.

Supertribe Pselaphitae

Tribe Ctenistini

43. *Ctenisoschema coomani* (Jeannel, 1957)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 16-17HP.

Remarks. This species originally described from Tonkin (Ha Noi), N Vietnam was firstly recorded from Myanmar by Nomura and Aung (2020b).

44. *Ctenistes* sp. 1

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 16-17HP.

Tribe Hybocephalini

45. *Stipesa* sp. 1* (Fig. 4L)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 12-13HP; 2 exs., 14-15.LP.

Remarks. Blatný (1925) described three species of the genus *Filiger* Schaufuss, 1877, which was synonymized with *Stipesa* Sharp, 1874. Then, three *Filiger* species were moved to *Stipesa*. These three species are uniformly covered with coarse punctures and short hairs. However, the other species partly covered with long hairs and scales were discovered from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve and recorded herein.

Tribe Tmesiphorini

46. *Pseudophanias* sp. 1

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 16SLL; 1 ex., 17SLL.

Remarks. This species and the next species were recorded from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve by Nomura and Aung, 2020b for the first time. Both species were collected also in 2018.

47. *Pseudophanias* sp. 2

Specimens examined. 6 exs., 15SLL; 9 exs., 16SLL; 6 exs., 17SLL.

48. *Ancystrocerus* sp. 1* (Fig. 4M)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 13SLL.

Remarks. The genus *Ancystrocerus* Raffray, 1893 known from tropical Asia was classified into the tribe Tyrini in Newton and Chandler (1989). However, it should be included in the tribe Tmesiphorini, because it has c-shaped setose sulci just beneath antennal bases.

Tribe Tyrini

Subtribe Tyrina

49. *Megatyrys masumotoi* Nomura et al., 2011* (Fig. 4N)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 13SLL; 1 ex., 14SLL; 1 ex., 16SLL.

Remarks. The genus *Megatyrys* was established by Hlaváč and Nomura (2003) on the basis of three species collected from China and Vietnam. After that, Nomura *et al.* (2011) added three new species from Thailand. At that time, *M. masumotoi* was described from Kaeng Krachan National Park. In the present study, this species was discovered from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve. It is the first record of this genus and this species from Myanmar.

Subtribe Centrophthalmina

50. *Centrophthalmus helferi* Blatný, 1925

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 14-15HP.

2) The table of pselaphine specimens collected by NLTs in the survey in Nov. 2018

The weather conditions, habitats, trapped position, and the collected pselaphine specimens by portable light traps (NLT) are tabulated in Table 1. As shown in Table 1, 173 pselaphine specimens of 29 species were collected by NLTs in total.

Table 1. Condition and result of light trap survey in Myanmar in Nov. 2018.

Date Locality	12-13.xi.2018 Tanintharyi Nature Reserve D3, alt. 60 m		14-15.xi.2018 Tanintharyi Nature Reserve D3, alt. 60 m		16-17.xi.2018 Tanintharyi Nature Reserve D4, alt. 100 m		Total
Collected traps (set traps)	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)	
Habitat	forest	forest	forest	forest	forest	forest	
Position	5 m	1 m	5 m	1 m	5 m	1 m	
Bythinoplectina gen. sp. 2*		1					1
B. gen. sp. 3*	1						1
B. gen. sp. 4*		1					1
B. gen. sp. 5*	1						1
<i>Euplectus</i> sp. 1			1	1			2
<i>Biblopectus</i> ? sp. 1*		1					1
<i>Pseudoplectus</i> ? sp. 1*			1				1
<i>Anama</i> sp. 1*	1		1				2
<i>A.</i> sp. 2*						2	2
<i>Batrictator</i> sp. 1*	1	1	4	1			7
<i>Batrisina</i> , gen. sp. 1						1	1
<i>Trichonomorphus ursinus</i> *						2	2
<i>Oxyomera</i> ? sp. 1*						1	1
<i>Trisinus</i> sp. 2	1	1					2
<i>Cratna abdominalis</i>					1		1
<i>Arthromelodes reichenbachii</i>			1				1
<i>A.</i> sp. 1	1						1
<i>Batrissiella tenasserimi</i>	4	1	6				11
<i>Trisiniotus nitidulus</i>	9	5	1				15
<i>Pareuplectops tenasserimi</i>	18	20	15	15			68
<i>P. coomani</i>	10	8	4	4		1	27
<i>Harmophorus gibbioides</i>			1			1	2
<i>Reichenbachia</i> sp. 3	6		1		1	1	9
<i>Sunorfa exsculpta</i> *						1	1
<i>Plagiophorus paradoxus</i> *	1		2			1	4
<i>Atychodea quadrifoveolata</i>	1		1				2
<i>Stipesa</i> ? sp. 1*	1		2				3
<i>Ctenisoschema coomani</i>					2		2
<i>Centrophthalmus helferi</i>				1			1
No. of species	14	9	14	5	3	9	29
No. of specimens	56	39	41	22	4	11	173

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