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New species of *Macrolycus* Waterhouse, 1878 from China and Laos, with a checklist of the genus (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

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Abstract

Eight new *Macrolycus* are described: *M. luteus* **sp. nov.**, *M. mucronatus* **sp. nov.**, *M. muyuensis* **sp. nov.**, *M. quadrifidus* **sp. nov.**, *M. rubineus* **sp. nov.**, *M. venustus* **sp. nov.** from China and *M. extrusus* **sp. nov.**, *M. ligulatus* **sp. nov.** from Laos. *Macrolycus testaceicollis var. notaticollis* Pic, 1935 is elevated to *M. notaticollis* Pic, 1935, **stat. nov.** General appearance of the holotypes, male genitalia and important external characters are illustrated. *Macrolycus dotatus* Kleine, 1925 is reported from Laos for the first time. A key to the *Macrolycus* species from Laos, Southeastern and Central China and a checklist of the genus *Macrolycus* are provided.

Key words: net-winged beetles, Coleoptera, Lycidae, *Macrolycus*, taxonomy, new species, key, checklist, China, Laos

Introduction

The East Palaearctic fauna of net-winged beetles is very rich (Nakane 1969), but poorly studied in China. It is a region where all subfamilies of Lycidae except Dexorinae occur and additionally several tribes, such as Macrolycini and Lyponiini, are known only from there and an adjacent part of the Oriental Region (Bocak & Bocakova 2008). The subtropical East Palaearctic fauna of net-winged beetles served very probably as a source for dispersal to the northern parts of the Eastern Palaearctic and further to the Nearctic Region similarly with other lineages of beetles (Sota *et al.* 2008). Additionally, many lineages with the highest diversity in East Palaearctic very probably expanded their ranges to the Oriental Region (*e.g. Lyponia* Waterhouse, 1878; Bocak & Matsuda 2003). Therefore, the detailed taxonomic studies are necessary for better understanding of the evolution of this important biodiversity hotspot. *Macrolycus* Waterhouse, 1878 is one of the lineages with the centre of diversity in this region and a limited number of species in the colder regions in the north or in the seasonally dry tropical forests of the northern part of the Oriental Region.

Macrolycus is the only genus placed in Macrolycini (Bocak & Bocakova 1990). The genus is easily recognizable by general appearance (Figs 23–30) and additionally by bifid claws (a character shared with *Dilophotes* Waterhouse 1879, which is distantly related, see Bocak *et al.* 2008), by the shape of the pronotum characterized by prominent posterior angles and the presence of only one longitudinal carina along the pronotal midline (Fig. 10), and by the presence of four longitudinal costae on elytra and either smooth interspaces between them or interspaces only with weak, irregular, reticulate costae (Figs 23–30). *Macrolycus* occur from lowlands to high mountainous areas of eastern Palaearctic and the northern part of the Oriental Region. Westernmost *Macrolycus* occur in Himalayas (Kleine 1933). Altogether, 47 species were until now described from the whole range, many of them from Japan (Nakane 1969, 1994; Matsuda 2009). Only 2 species were recorded from Laos (Kleine 1925) and 15 species from continental China (Pic 1939; Kazantsev 1993a, b, 1995, 2001, 2002).

Here, we report results of our studies on Chinese and Laotian species of the genus *Macrolycus*. Although this report is geographically limited, we have checked all available type specimens of *Macrolycus* in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris and the Natural History Museum in London. Further species described by Kazantsev (1993a, b, 1995, 2001, 2002) were not available and were identified according to information in litera-

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