

RESEARCH PAPER

Eleven new species and a new country record of *Pselaphodes* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) from China, with a revised checklist of world species

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Abstract. Eleven new species of the ant-loving beetle genus *Pselaphodes* Westwood, 1870 (Pselaphinae: Tyrini) are described from China: *P. aduncus* sp. nov. (Yunnan), *P. anjiensis* sp. nov. (Zhejiang), *P. antennarius* sp. nov. (Guizhou), *P. baoxingensis* sp. nov. (Sichuan), *P. dawuishanus* sp. nov. (Yunnan), *P. elongatus* sp. nov. (Yunnan), *P. maolanensis* sp. nov. (Guizhou), *P. paraculeus* sp. nov. (Guangxi, Guizhou), *P. posticus* sp. nov. (Jiangxi), *P. prominulus* sp. nov. (Jiangxi, Guangxi), and *P. songxiaobini* sp. nov. (Xizang). *Pselaphodes spinosus* Champion, 1925, originally known from northern India, is newly recorded from China (Xizang). Male habitus and major diagnostic characters of all treated species are illustrated. A revised checklist and a map summarizing the distributions of the world species of *Pselaphodes* are provided.

Key words. Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, Tyrini, taxonomy, new taxa, new record, checklist, distribution, China

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Introduction

The genus *Pselaphodes* Westwood, 1870 comprises 54 described species with a predominantly Oriental distribution (HLAVÁČ & CHANDLER 2005, SCHÜLKE & SMETANA 2015), and represents the most species-rich genus and a major component of Asian Tyrini. A considerable number of new species were recently described from the subtropical and tropical areas of China (YIN *et al.* 2010, 2011, 2012a,b, 2013a,b; YIN & LI 2012, 2013; HUANG *et al.* 2018) and neighboring countries (e.g., BEKCHIEV & HLAVÁČ 2013, HUANG *et al.* 2018). Some taxonomic problems of the group were also clarified (YIN & LI 2015). Still continuous efforts (mostly after 2012) to survey the pselaphine beetles in China have yielded significant new material, including many undescribed species as well as new records of *Pselaphodes*. As a result, here we describe eleven new species of the genus, and report a new country record for *P. spinosus* Champion, 1925.

Since the species number of *Pselaphodes* have been growing rapidly, some taxonomic changes have been recently done (YIN & LI 2015), and a few mistakes were

detected in the updated catalogue of the Palaearctic Coleoptera (SCHÜLKE & SMETANA 2015). In this paper we provide a revised checklist of the world species of *Pselaphodes*, and a map summarizing their distributions (Fig. 19). It should be kept in mind that the true diversity of *Pselaphodes* (or the whole ‘*Pselaphodes*-complex’ of genera; sensu HLAVÁČ 2003) still remains poorly understood, and we have seen at least another 50 new species of this complex from various localities, mostly from Southeast Asia.

Material and methods

The type material of all new species is housed in the Insect Collection of Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, China (SNUC). The label data of the material are quoted verbatim. Specimens are labelled with original names transcribed from Chinese using the Pinyin system, but original Chinese names are listed in parentheses (only for first appearances). All species included in the taxonomic part and the checklist are ordered alphabetically.

Dissected body parts including genitalia are preserved in Euparal on plastic slides that were placed on the same



pin with the specimen. The habitus images were taken using a Canon 5D Mark III camera in conjunction with a Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5X Macro Lens, and a Canon MT-24EX Macro Twin Lite Flash was used as light source. Images of the morphological details were produced using a Canon G9 camera mounted to an Olympus CX31 microscope under transmitted light. Zerene Stacker (version 1.04) was used for image stacking. The distributional map was produced in QGIS ver. 2.18.24, using a base map obtained from Web Map Service at <http://www.simplemappr.net/api> [added to QGIS 1st Nov., 2018]. All images were optimized and grouped into plates in Adobe Photoshop CS5 Extended.

The following acronyms are applied in the text:

AL	length of the dorsally visible part of abdomen along the midline;
AW	maximum width of the abdomen;
BL	length of the body (= HL + PL + EL + AL);
EL	length of the elytra along the suture;
EW	maximum width of the elytra;
HL	length of the head from the anterior clypeal margin to the occipital constriction;
HW	width of the head across eyes;
PL	length of the pronotum along the midline;
PW	maximum width of the pronotum.

Taxonomy

Pselaphodes aduncus sp. nov.

(Figs 1A, 2)

Type material (1 ex.). **HOLOTYPE**: ♂, **CHINA**: 'China: Yunnan, Xishuangbanna (西双版纳), Menglong Town (勐龙镇), Mengsong (勐宋), 20°30'41"N, 100°30'19"E, 1700 m, 03.iv.2018, sifting, Peng, Shen, Cheng leg.' (SNUC).

Diagnosis of male. Length 3.06 mm; antennomere XI constricted near base; metaventrite with one large, sheet median process; protrochanter with hook-like ventral spine; protibia with small projection at apex; mesotrochanter with acute ventral spine.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 1A). Body reddish brown, BL 3.06 mm. Head as long as wide, HL 0.63 mm, HW 0.63 mm; each eye composed of about 45 facets; with well-developed ocular canthus. Antennomeres IX–XI (Fig. 2A) forming distinct club, antennomeres IX–X enlarged and elongate, antennomere XI constricted near base. Pronotum (Fig. 2B) wider than long, PL 0.60 mm, PW 0.64 mm, rounded at anterolateral margins, strongly constricted at apical third. Elytra wider than long, EL 0.97 mm, EW 1.17 mm. Meta-

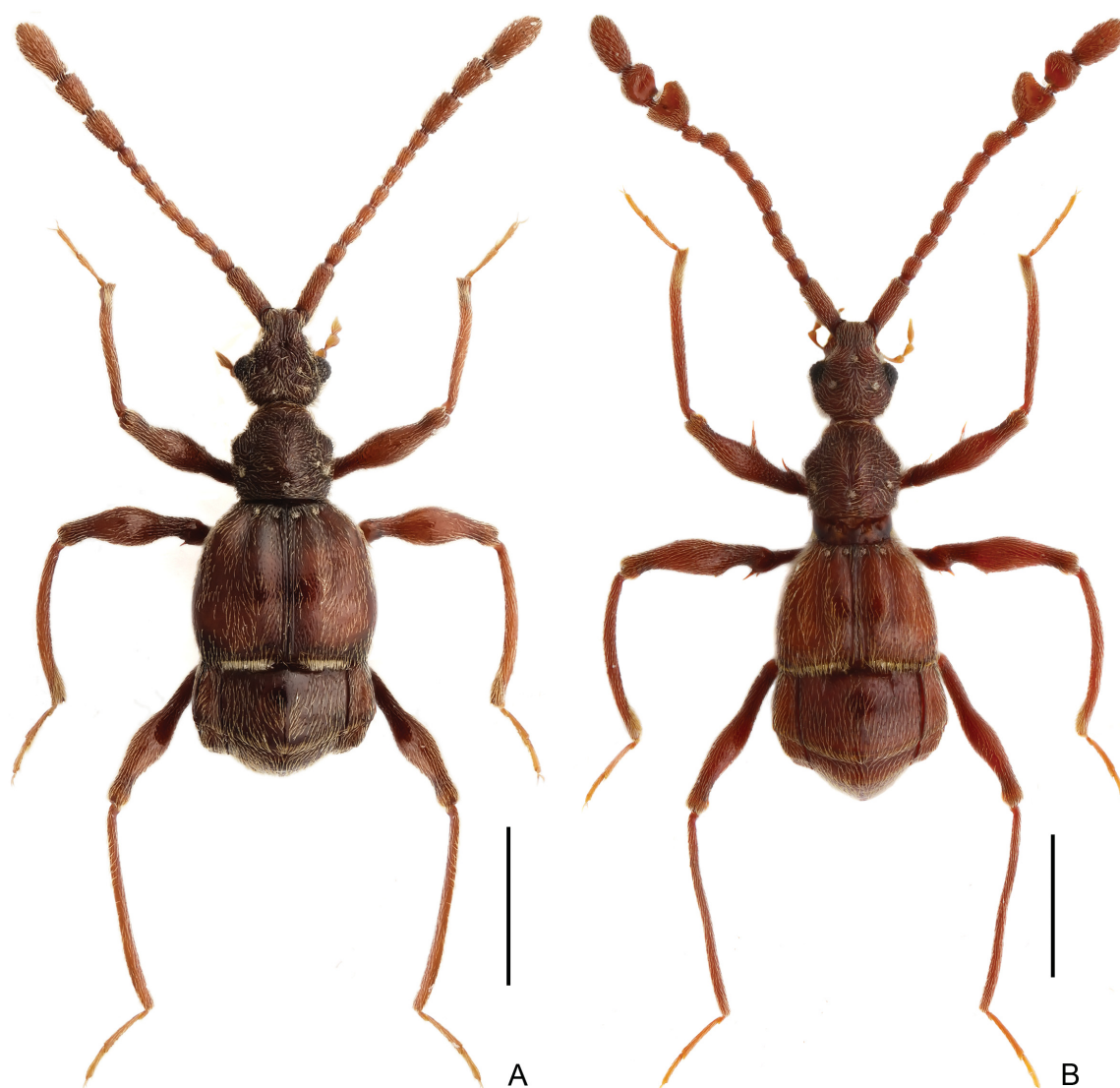


Fig. 1. Dorsal habitus of *Pselaphodes* males. A – *P. aduncus* sp. nov.; B – *P. anjiensis* sp. nov. Scale bar: 1 mm.

ventral processes fused, sheet-like (Fig. 2C). Protochanter (Fig. 2D) with hook-like ventral spine; protibia (Fig. 2E) with small apical projection; mesotrochanter with acute ventral spine (Fig. 2F); metatrochanter and metafemur (Fig. 2G) simple. Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 0.86 mm, AW 1.15 mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 2H) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus (Figs. 2I–K) 0.63 mm; median lobe broad and asymmetric, parameres elongate, almost symmetric, endophallus composed of one elongate and one short sclerite.

Female. Unknown.

Comparative notes. The unique form of the antennomere XI, presence of one large, sheet-like median process of the metaventrite, hook-like ventral spine of the protochanter, and structure of the aedeagus readily separate *P. aduncus* from all other known congeners.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *aduncus* referring to the hook-like spine of the protochanter in the male of the new species.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

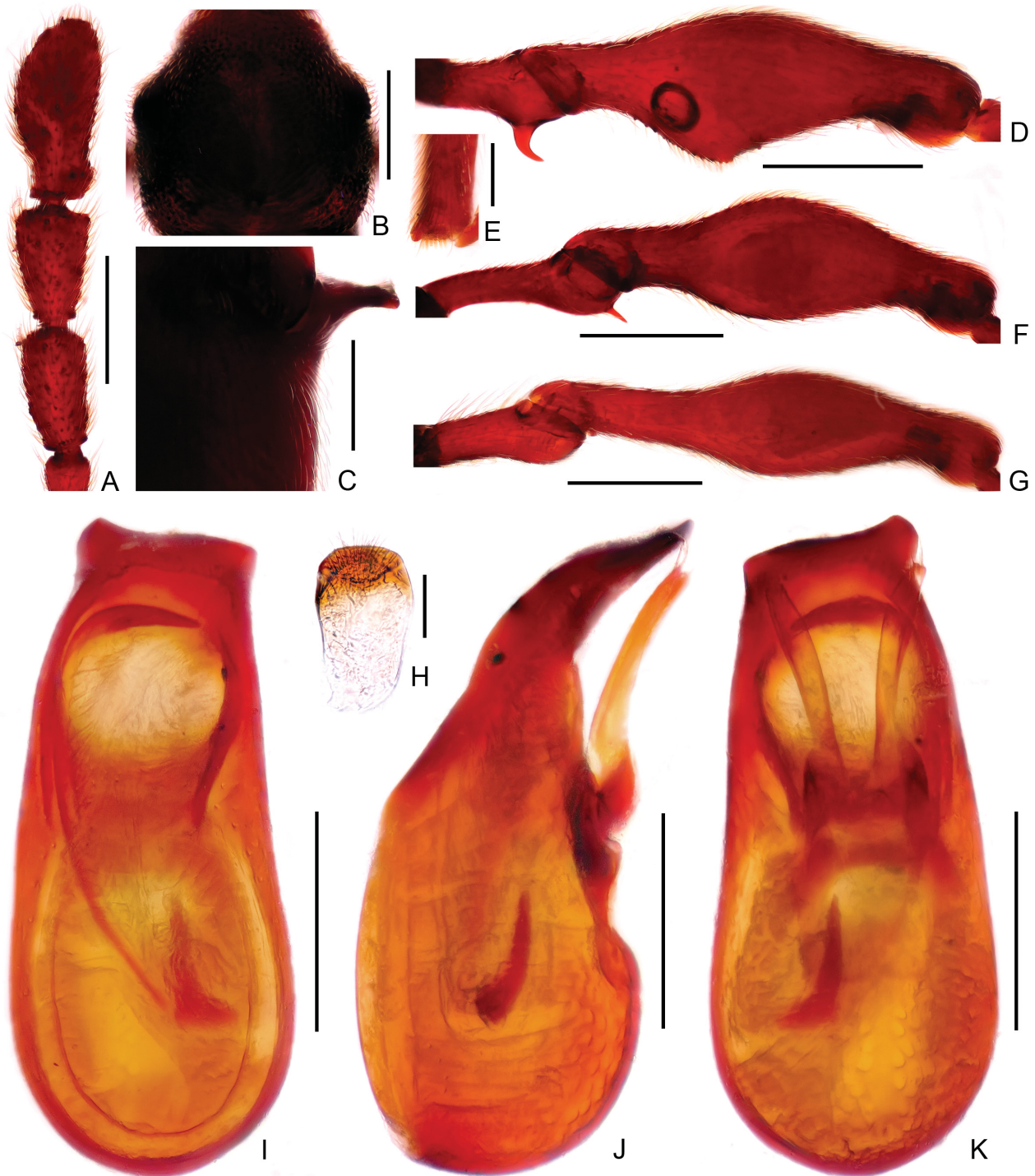


Fig. 2. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes aduncus* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – protochanter and profemur; E – apex of protibia; F – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; G – metatrochanter and metafemur; H – sternite IX; I–K – aedeagus, in dorsal (I), lateral (J), and ventral (K) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A–B, D, F–G; 0.2 mm in C, I–K; 0.1 mm in E, H.

Pselaphodes anjiensis sp. nov.

(Figs 1B, 3)

Type material (3 exs). HOLOTYPE: ♂, CHINA: 'China: Zhejiang, An'ji County (安吉县), Longwang Shan Mt. (龙王山自然保护区), Dongguan–Qianmutian (东关–千亩田), 30°24'15"N, 119°26'36"E, ca., 1350 m, leaf litter, sifted, 08.vi.2012, Hu & Yin leg.' (SNUC). PARATYPES: CHINA: 2 ♂♂, same label data as the holotype (SNUC).

Diagnosis of male. Length 3.19–3.27 mm; antennomere VII slightly broadened mesally, antennomere IX roundly triangular, with small projection on upper surface, antennomere X with broad projection at base, antennomere XI constricted at basal third; metaventral processes long, apically broadened; protrochanter with distinct ventral spine, profemur with long and slender ventral spine; protibia with large apical spine; mesotrochanter with multiple protuberances.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 1B). Body reddish brown, BL

3.19–3.27 mm. Head slightly longer than wide, HL 0.66–0.69 mm, HW 0.63–0.66 mm; each eye composed of about 28 facets; with well-developed ocular canthus. Antennomeres IX–XI (Fig. 3A) forming distinct club, antennomere VII slightly broadened mesally, antennomere IX nearly triangular, with small projection on upper surface, antennomere X with broad projection at base, antennomere XI constricted at basal third. Pronotum (Fig. 3B) longer than wide, PL 0.69–0.72 mm, PW 0.68–0.69 mm, rounded at anterolateral margins, constricted at apical third. Elytra wider than long, EL 0.79–0.84 mm, EW 1.12–1.15 mm. Metaventral processes long, apically expanded (Fig. 3C). Protrochanter (Fig. 3D) with distinct ventral spine, profemur with long and slender ventral spine; protibia (Fig. 3E) with large apical spine; mesotrochanter with three ventral spines, mesofemur with small but distinct ventral spine (Fig. 3F); metatrochanter and metafemur (Fig. 3G)



Fig. 3. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes anjiensis* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – protrochanter and profemur; E – apex of protibia; F – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; G – metatrochanter and metafemur; H – sternite IX; I–K – aedeagus, in dorsal (I), lateral (J), and ventral (K) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A–B, D, F–G; 0.2 mm in C, I–K; 0.1 mm in E, H.

simple. Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 1.02–1.05 mm, AW 1.29–1.32 mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 3H) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus (Figs 3I–K) 0.67 mm; median lobe strongly asymmetric, parameres short, setose at apex, endophallus composed of two elongate sclerites.

Female. Unknown.

Comparative notes. The new species is placed as a member of the *P. walkeri* species group (here termed) based on the asymmetrical male antennomere VII. *Pselaphodes anjiensis* shares with *P. nomurai* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010 a general shape of the antennal club and aedeagus, but can be readily separated from the latter by the less distinctly constricted antennomere XI, a much broader antennomere X, lack of a long process at the apicomasal margin of antennomere IX, the non-protruding pronotal anterolateral corners, much longer metaventral processes, and a different spination of the fore and middle legs in the new species.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality of the new species, i.e., An'ji County; adjective.

Distribution. China: Zhejiang.

***Pselaphodes antennarius* sp. nov.**

(Figs 4A, 5)

Type material (1 ex.). HOLOTYPE: ♂, CHINA: 'China: N. Guizhou, Daozhen Co. (道真仡佬族苗族自治县), Dashahe (大沙河), 29°10'12"N, 107°33'36"E, mixed leaf litter, sifted, 1730 m, 07.vii.2015, Jiang, Peng, Tu & Zhou leg.' (SNUC).

Diagnosis of male. Length 2.88 mm; antennomere VII slightly broadened mesally, antennomere IX broadly triangular, with large cavity on upper surface; antennomere X with large lamina-like projection at base; metaventral processes short, apically narrowed; protrochanter and profemur each with one distinct ventral spine, mesotrochanter with multiple protuberances.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 4A). Body reddish brown, BL 2.88 mm. Head slightly longer than wide, HL 0.63 mm, HW 0.60 mm; each eye composed of about 35 facets. Antennomeres IX–XI (Fig. 5A) forming distinct club, antennomere VII slightly broadened mesally, antennomere IX broadly triangular, with large cavity on upper surface, antennomere X with large lamina-like projection at base. Pronotum (Fig. 5B) as long as wide, PL 0.55 mm, PW 0.55



Fig. 4. Dorsal habitus of *Pselaphodes* males. A – *P. antennarius* sp. nov.; B – *P. baoxingensis* sp. nov. Scale bar: 1 mm.

mm, constricted at apical half. Elytra wider than long, EL 0.80 mm, EW 1.15 mm. Metaventral horn-like processes (Fig. 5C) short, apically narrowed. Protrochanter with acute ventral spine, profemur with distinct ventral spine (Fig. 5D); mesotrochanter (Fig. 5E) with multiple protuberances; metatrochanter and metafemur (Fig. 5F) simple. Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 0.90 mm, AW 1.13 mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 5G) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus (Figs 5H–J) 0.43 mm; median lobe asymmetric, parameres apically narrowed, endophallus composed of one elongate and two short sclerites.

Female. Unknown.

Comparative notes. The new species is placed as a member of the *P. walkeri* species group based on the asymmetrical male antennomere VII. The unique form of antennomere IX and antennomere X, short metaventral

processes, multiple protuberances of the mesotrochanter, and structure of the aedeagus readily separate *P. antennarius* from all other similar congeners.

Etymology. The specific epithet is Latin adjective referring to the strongly modified antennomeres IX–X in the male of the new species.

Distribution. China: Guizhou.

Pselaphodes baoxingensis sp. nov.

(Figs 4B, 6)

Type material (5 exs). HOLOTYPE: ♂, CHINA: 'China: Sichuan, Baoxing Hsien (宝兴县), Fengtongzhai N.R. (蜂桶寨国家级自然保护区), Dengchigou (邓池沟), 30°32'N, 102°56'E, 1870 m, mixed leaf litter, sifted, 1.viii.2016, Zhou, Jiang, Liu & Gao leg.' (SNUC). PARATYPES: CHINA: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, same label data as the holotype (SNUC); 1 ♂, also from Fengtongzhai N.R., except 'Dashuigou (大水沟), 30°34'21.95"N, 102°52'54.92"E, 1594 m, 31.vii.2016.' (SNUC).

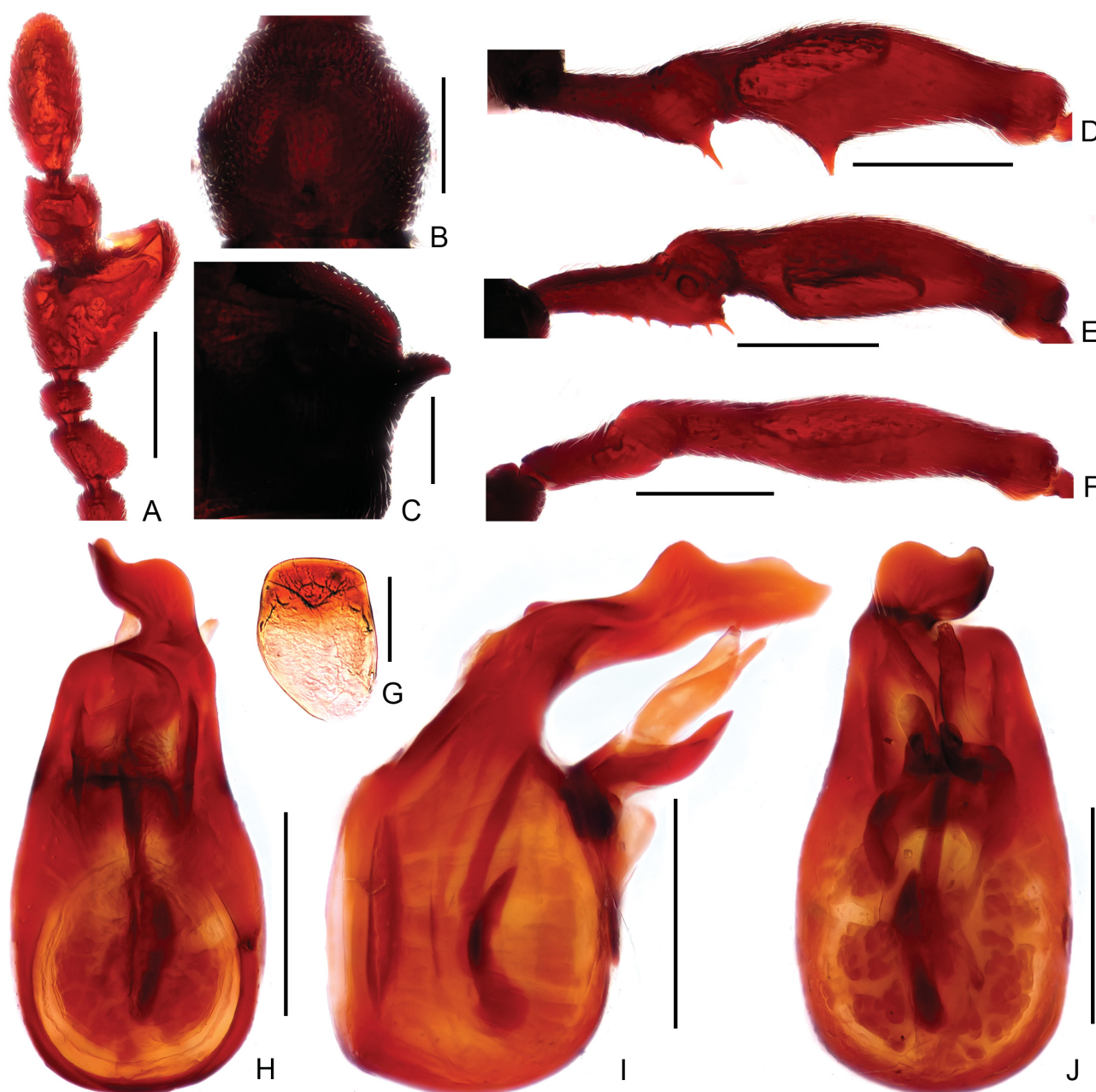


Fig. 5. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes antennarius* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – protrochanter and profemur; E – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; F – metatrochanter and metafemur; G – sternite IX; H–J – aedeagus, in dorsal (H), lateral (I), and ventral (J) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A–B, D–F; 0.2 mm in C, H–J; 0.1 mm in G.

Diagnosis of male. Length 2.79–2.82 mm; antennomere VII slightly broadened mesally, antennomere IX broadened from base to apex, antennomere X wider than long; broad metaventral processes emarginate at apex; protrochanter with thick ventral spine, profemur strongly broadened, with slender ventral spine; protibia with triangular projection near apex.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 4B). Body reddish brown, BL 2.79–2.82 mm. Head longer than wide, HL 0.60–0.61 mm, HW 0.52–0.53 mm; each eye composed of about 25 facets. Antennomeres IX–XI (Fig. 6A) forming distinct club, antennomere VII slightly broadened mesally, antennomere IX broadened from base to apex, antennomere X transverse. Pronotum (Fig. 6B) as long as wide, PL 0.60–0.63 mm, PW 0.61–0.62 mm, roundly narrowed from middle

to apex. Elytra wider than long, EL 0.73–0.75 mm, EW 1.04–1.05 mm. Metaventral processes (Fig. 6C) broad, apically emarginate. Protrochanter (Fig. 6D) with thick ventral spine, profemur strongly broadened, with slender ventral spine; protibia (Fig. 6E) with small triangular preapical projection; middle and hind legs (Figs 6F–G) simple. Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 0.83–0.86 mm, AW 1.12–1.13 mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 6H) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus (Figs 6I–K) 0.61 mm; median lobe asymmetric, endophallus composed of three sclerites.

Female. Each eye composed of about 20 facets; antennae and legs simple. Measurements: BL 2.85 mm, HL 0.61 mm, HW 0.52 mm, PL 0.62 mm, PW 0.61 mm, EL 0.72 mm, EW 1.08 mm, AL 0.90 mm, AW 1.18 mm.



Fig. 6. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes baoxingensis* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – protrochanter and profemur; E – apex of protibia; F – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; G – metatrochanter and metafemur; H – sternite IX; I–K – aedeagus, in dorsal (I), lateral (J), and ventral (K) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A–B, D, F–G; 0.2 mm in C, I–K; 0.1 mm in E, H.

Comparative notes. The new species is placed as a member of the *P. walkeri* species group based on the asymmetrical male antennomere VII. Males of the new species can be readily separated from all similar congeners by the unique form of antennomeres IX–X, the broad metaventral processes with an emarginate apex, presence of a thick ventral spine of the protochanter, a triangular preapical projection of the protibia, as well as the structure of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality of the new species, i.e., Baoxing County; adjective.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Pselaphodes daweishanus sp. nov.

(Figs 7A, 8)

Type material (1 ex.). **HOLOTYPE:** ♂, **CHINA:** ‘China: Yunnan, Daweishan N.R., 22°54.317’N, 103°41.961’E, 2124 m, 28.x.2016, Huang & Wang leg. [云南大围山自然保护区]’ (SNUC).

Diagnosis of male. Length 3.10 mm; antennomere VII slightly broadened mesally, antennomere IX nearly triangular, with round projection on upper surface, antennomere

X with large projection at base, antennomere XI narrowed near base; metaventral processes broad apically; protochanter and profemur with acute ventral spines, protibia with small but distinct projection at apex; mesotrochanter with three ventral spines.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 7A). Body reddish brown, BL 3.10 mm. Head longer than wide, HL 0.71 mm, HW 0.63 mm; each eye composed of about 35 facets. Antennomeres IX–XI (Fig. 8A) forming distinct club, antennomere VII slightly broadened mesally, antennomere IX nearly triangular, with disc-like projection on upper surface, strongly projected at anteromesal margin, antennomere X with distinct and large projection at base, antennomere XI narrowed near base. Pronotum (Fig. 8B) as long as wide, PL 0.64 mm, PW 0.65 mm, roundly narrowed from middle to apex. Elytra wider than long, EL 0.92 mm, EW 1.23 mm. Metaventral processes (Fig. 8C) broadened at apex. Protochanter with long and acute ventral spine, profemur (Fig. 8D) with large ventral spine; protibia (Fig. 8E) with small but distinct projection at apex; mesotrochanter (Fig. 8F) with three acute ventral spines; metatrochanter and



Fig. 7. Dorsal habitus of *Pselaphodes* males. A – *P. daweishanus* sp. nov.; B – *P. elongatus* sp. nov. Scale bar: 1 mm.

metafemur (Fig. 8G) simple. Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 0.83 mm, AW 1.23 mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 8H) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus (Figs 8I–K) 0.57 mm; median lobe asymmetric, endophallus composed of one elongate and two short sclerites.

Female. Unknown.

Comparative notes. The new species is placed as a member of the *P. walkeri* species group based on the asymmetrical male antennomere VII. Males of the new species can be readily separated from similar congeners by the form of the antennal club, the broad metaventral processes, spination of the legs, as well as structure of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality of the new species, i.e., Daweishan National Nature Reserve; adjective.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

***Pselaphodes elongatus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 7B, 9)

Type material (17 exs). HOLOTYPE: ♂, CHINA: 'China: Yunnan, Daweishan N.R., 22°54.317'N, 103°41.961'E, 2124 m, 28.x.2016, Huang & Wang leg. [云南大围山自然保护区] (SNUC). PARATYPES: CHINA: 3 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀, same label data as the holotype (SNUC).

Diagnosis of male. Length 2.51–2.52 mm; antennomeres IX–XI strongly elongate, antennomere XI strongly narrowed near base; metaventral processes broad, and apically narrowed; metacoxa with short blunt ventral projection.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 7B). Body reddish brown, BL 2.51–2.52 mm. Head as long as wide, HL 0.48–0.50 mm, HW 0.49–0.50 mm; each eye composed of about 33 facets; with well-developed ocular canthus. Antennomeres IX–XI (Fig. 9A) forming distinct club, distinctly elongate and enlarged, antennomere XI strongly narrowed near base.

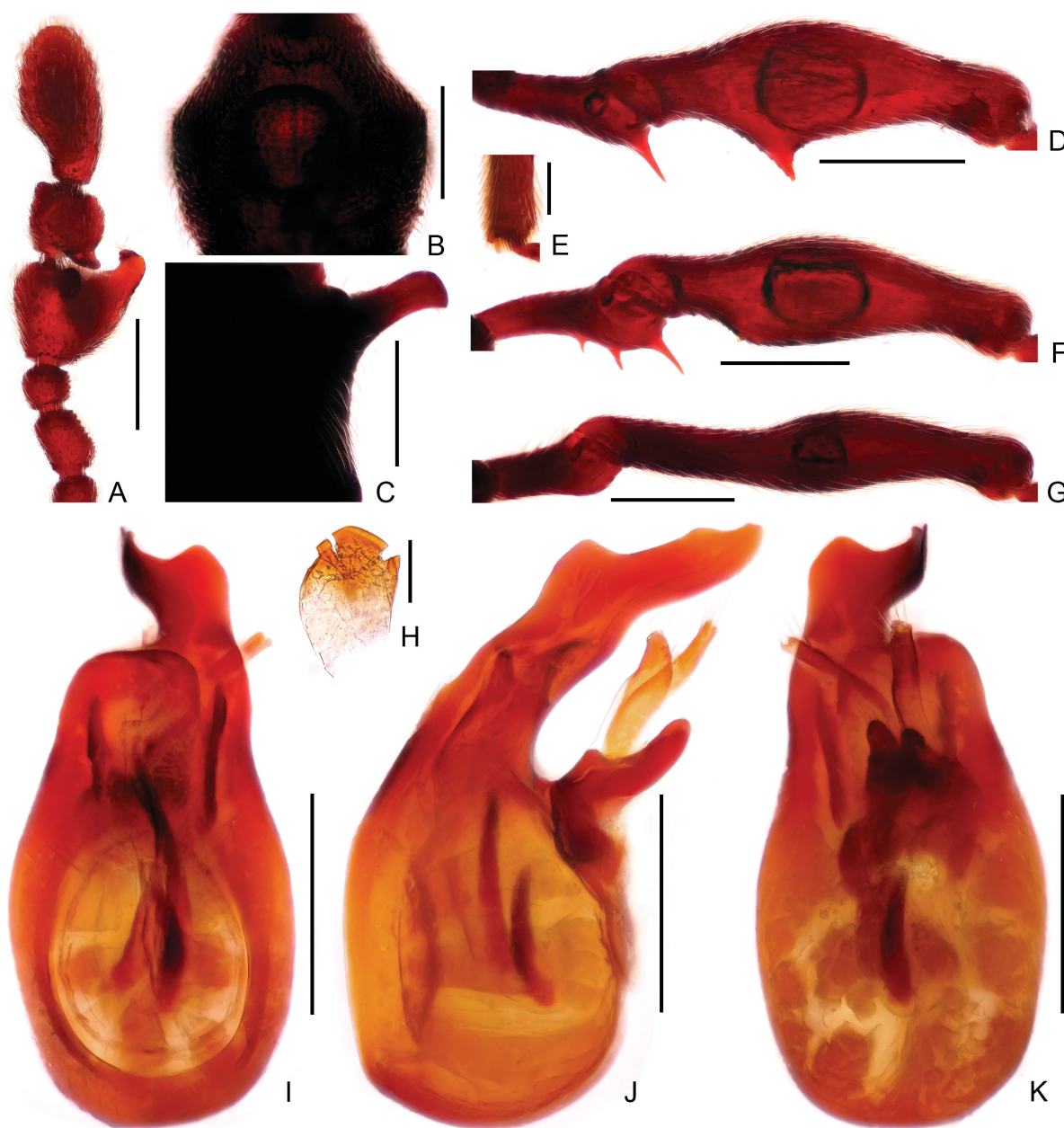


Fig. 8. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes daweishanus* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – pro-trochanter and profemur; E – apex of protibia; F – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; G – metatrochanter and metafemur; H – sternite IX; I–K – aedeagus, in dorsal (I), lateral (J), and ventral (K) view. Scale bars: 0.3 mm in A–B, D, F–G; 0.2 mm in C, I–K; 0.1 mm in E, H.

Pronotum (Fig. 9B) slightly wider than long, PL 0.47–0.49 mm, PW 0.50–0.51 mm, with lateral margins rounded at apical third. Elytra wider than long, EL 0.78–0.80 mm, EW 0.96–0.97 mm. Metaventral processes (Fig. 9C) broad, with narrowed apex. Protrochanter with small ventral spine, profemur (Fig. 9D) strongly broadened, with acute ventral spine; protibia (Fig. 9E) with distinct, blunt projection at apex; mesotrochanter with thin ventral spine, mesofemur (Fig. 9F) simple; metacoxa (Fig. 9G) with short blunt ventral projection. Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 0.74–0.77 mm, AW 0.89–0.97 mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 9H) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus (Figs 9I–K) 0.56 mm; median lobe broad and asymmetric, endophallus composed of one elongate, curved and one short sclerite.

Female. Each eye composed of about 25 facets; antennae and legs simple. Measurements: BL 2.45–2.74 mm, HL 0.44–0.60 mm, HW 0.41–0.55 mm, PL 0.44–0.49 mm, PW 0.44–0.50 mm, EL 0.62–0.69 mm, EW 0.95–0.98 mm, AL 0.95–0.96 mm, AW 1.04–1.08 mm.

Comparative notes. Males of the new species can be readily separated from all known congeners by the strongly elongate and enlarged antennal clubs, the broad metaventral processes with narrowed apex, strongly broadened profemur, metacoxa with short blunt ventral projection, and unique structure of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The specific epithet is Latin adjective referring to the elongate antennal clubs in the male of the new species.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

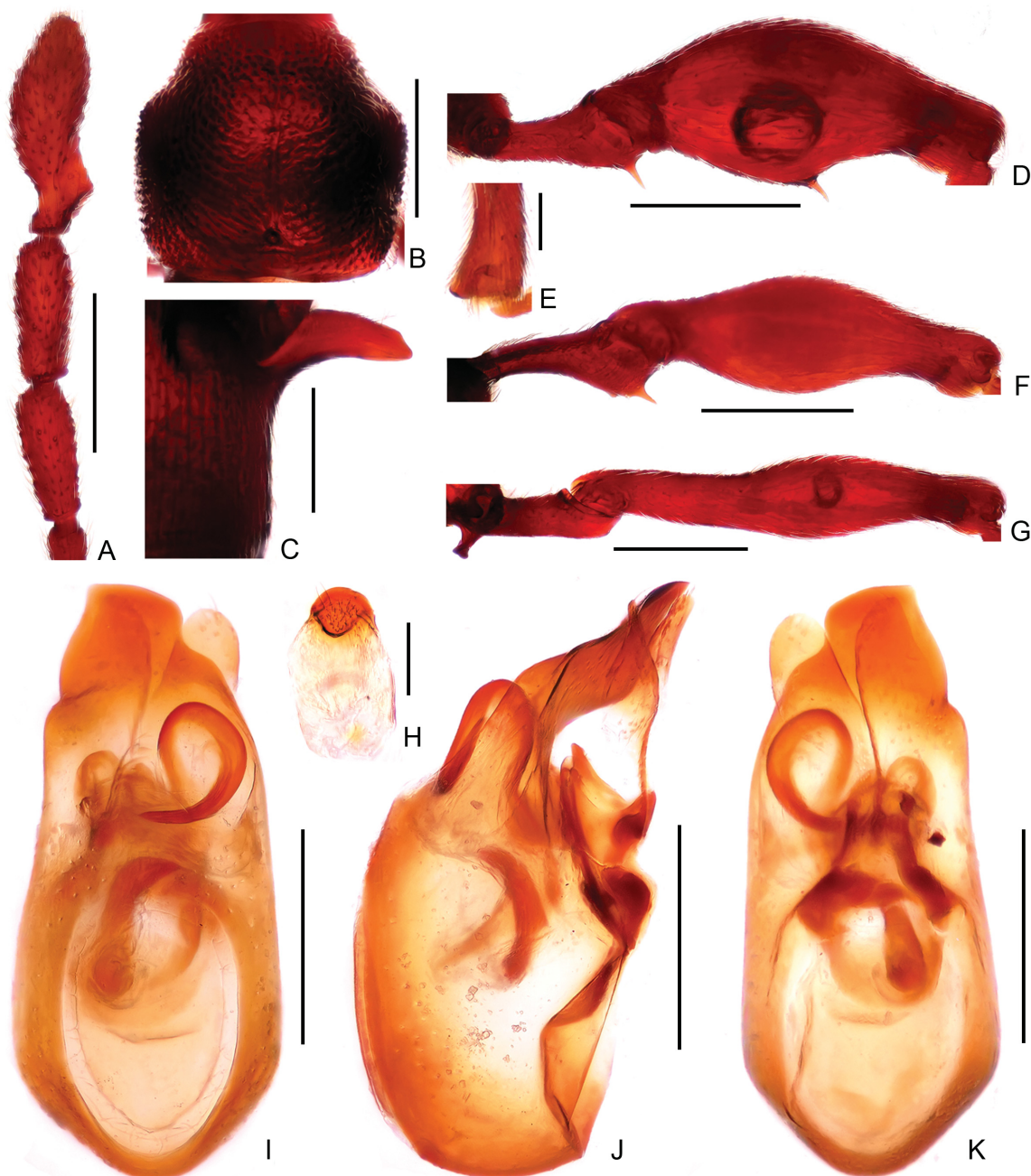


Fig. 9. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes elongatus* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – protrochanter and profemur; E – apex of protibia; F – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; G – metacoxa, metatrochanter and metafemur; H – sternite IX; I–K – aedeagus, in dorsal (I), lateral (J), and ventral (K) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A–B, D, F–G; 0.2 mm in C, I–K; 0.1 mm in E, H.

***Pselaphodes maolanensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 10A, 11)

Type material (1 ex.). HOLOTYPE: ♂, CHINA: 'China: Guizhou, Libo Hsien (荔波县), Maolan N.R. (茂兰国家级自然保护区), 25°13'00"N, 107°54'43"E, mixed leaf litter, sifted, 750–800 m, 21.vii.2015, He, Hu & Wang leg.' (SNUC).

Diagnosis of male. Length 2.64 mm; antennomere X slightly oblique at apex; metaventral processes broad; protibia with acute apical spine; aedeagus with broad, slightly asymmetric median lobe, parameres slender, nearly symmetric.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 10A). Body reddish brown, BL 2.64 mm. Head wider than long, HL 0.53 mm, HW 0.56 mm; each eye composed of about 35 facets. Antennomeres IX–XI (Fig. 11A) forming distinct club, antennomere X slightly oblique at apex. Pronotum (Fig. 11B) as long as wide, PL 0.55 mm, PW 0.55 mm, with lateral margins narrowing toward anteriorly at apical third. Elytra wider than

long, EL 0.81 mm, EW 1.07 mm. Metaventral processes (Fig. 11C) broad and straight. Protochanter (Fig. 11D) with triangular ventral spine; protibia (Fig. 11E) with large apical spine; middle and hind legs simple (Figs 11F–G). Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 0.75 mm, AW 1.11 mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 11H) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus (Figs 11I–K) 0.51 mm; median lobe broad and nearly symmetric, parameres elongate and slender, almost symmetric, endophallus composed of two elongate sclerites.

Female. Unknown.

Comparative notes. Males of the new species can be readily separated from all known congeners primarily by the stout general habitus, nearly unmodified antennal clubs, and unique form of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the type locality, i.e., Maolan National Nature Reserve; adjective.

Distribution. China: Guizhou.

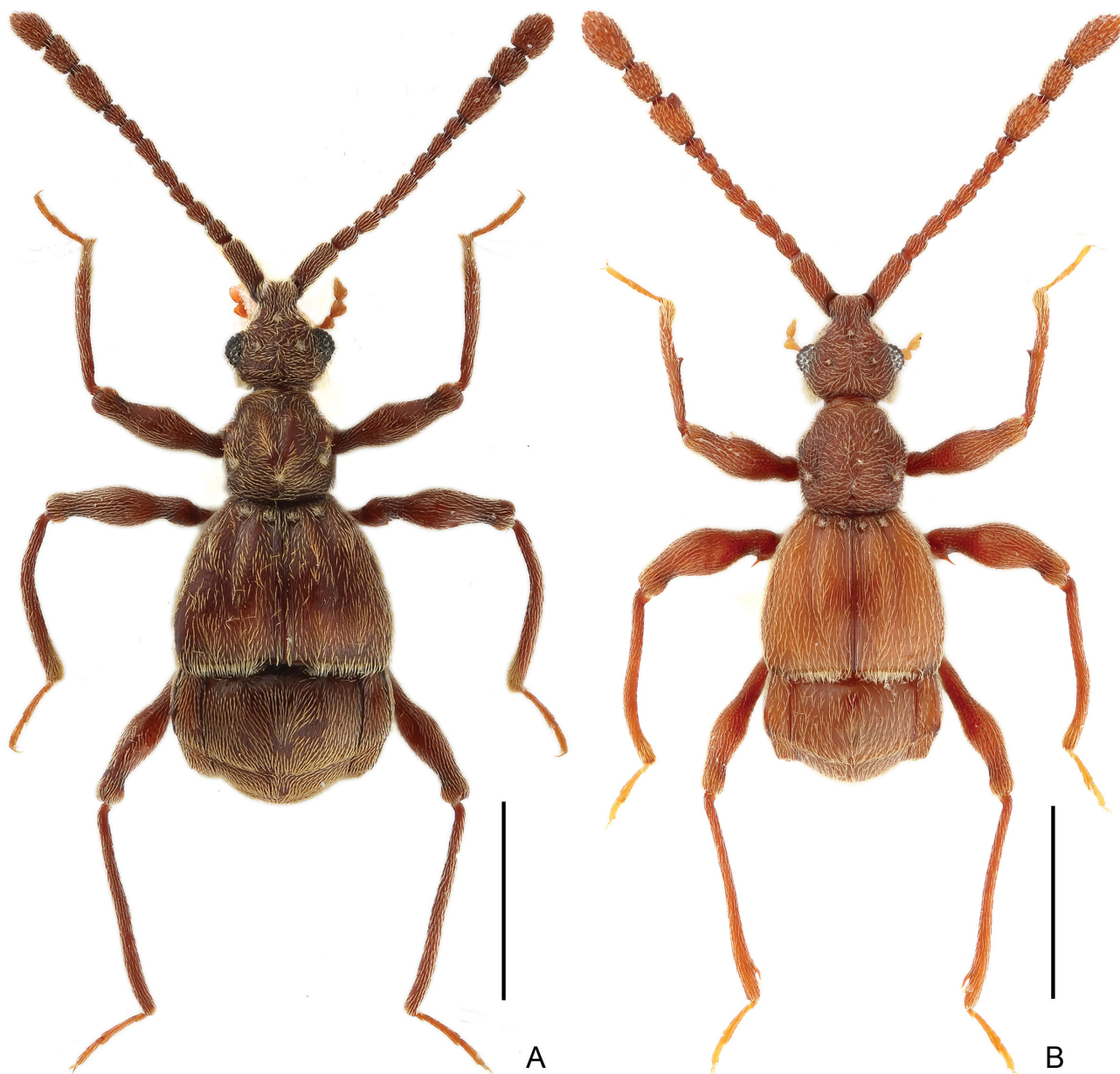


Fig. 10. Dorsal habitus of *Pselaphodes* males. A – *P. maolanensis* sp. nov.; B – *P. paraculeus* sp. nov. Scale bar: 1 mm.

***Pselaphodes paraculeus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 10B, 12)

Type material (7 exs). **HOLOTYPE**: ♂, **CHINA**: 'China: Guangxi, Wuming County (武鸣区), Daming Shan (大明山), 23°28'44"N, 108°26'06"E, mixed leaf litter, sifted, 1500 m, 29.vii.2012, Jia-Yao Hu leg.' (SNUC). **PARATYPES**: **CHINA**: 2 ♂♂, same label data as the holotype (SNUC); 2 ♂♂, also from Daming Shan, except '23°30'57"N, 108°26'13"E, 1150–1250 m, 31.vii.2012, Hu & Song leg.' (SNUC); 1 ♂, also from Guangxi, except 'Guilin City (桂林市), Xingan County (兴安县), Maoer Shan (猫儿山), 25°51'28"N, 110°29'04"E, 450–650 m, mixed litter, sifted, 25.vii.2012, Hu & Song leg.' (SNUC); 1 ♂, 'China: Guizhou, Libo Hsien, Maolan N.R., 25°15'49"N, 107°54'26"E, mixed leaf litter, sifted, 750–850 m, 20.vii.2015, He, Hu & Wang leg.' (SNUC).

Diagnosis of male. Length 2.52–2.82 mm; antennomere IX with disc-shaped process near apex; metaventral processes long, with blunt spine at apical third; protibia with distinct, blunt projection near middle; mesotibia with small apical spine; metatibia with preapical setose tuft and spine.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 10B). Body yellowish-brown, BL 2.52–2.82 mm. Head wider than long, HL 0.45–0.52 mm, HW 0.49–0.55 mm; each eye composed of about 25 facets; with well-developed ocular canthus. Antennomeres IX–XI (Fig. 12A) forming distinct club, antennomere IX with disc-shaped process at apex. Pronotum (Fig. 12B)

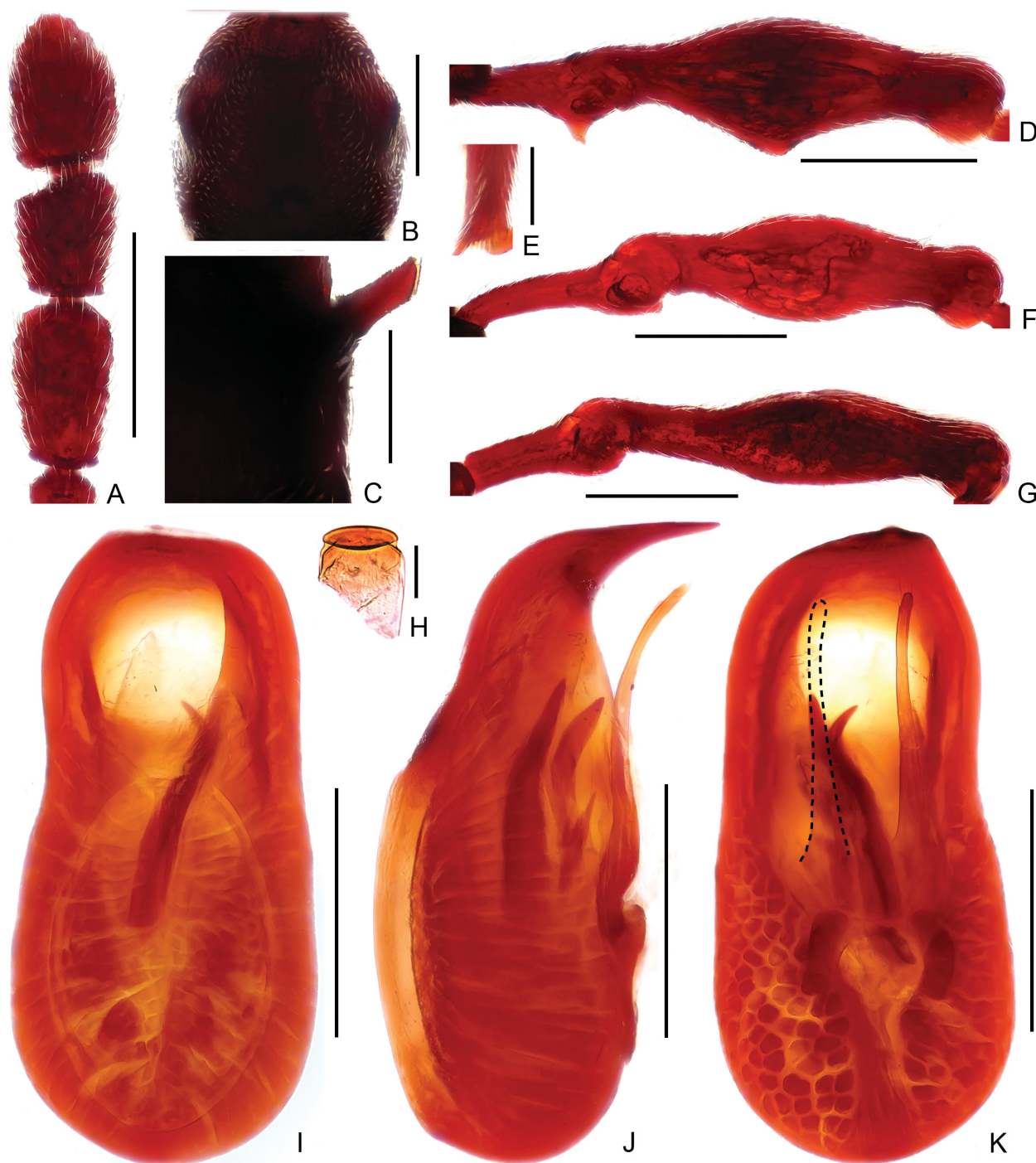


Fig. 11. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes maolanensis* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – pro-trochanter and profemur; E – apex of protibia; F – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; G – metatrochanter and metafemur; H – sternite IX; I–K – aedeagus, in dorsal (I), lateral (J), and ventral (K) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A–B, D, F–G; 0.2 mm in C, I–K; 0.1 mm in E, H.

as long as wide, PL 0.47–0.56 mm, PW 0.48–0.53 mm, lateral margins narrowed anteriorly at apical third. Elytra wider than long, EL 0.77–0.81 mm, EW 0.92–0.97 mm. Metaventral processes (Fig. 12C) long, with blunt spine near apical third, and two spines at apex. Protochanter (Fig. 12D) with acute ventral spine, profemur with large blunt ventral spine; protibia (Fig. 12E) with distinct, blunt projection near middle; mesotrochanter (Fig. 12F) with thin but distinct ventral spine, mesofemur broadly thickened ventrally; mesotibia (Fig. 12G) with small apical spine; metatrochanter and metafemur (Fig. 12H) simple; metatibia

(Fig. 12I) with preapical setose tuft and spine. Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 0.78–0.97 mm, AW 0.90–0.98 mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 12J) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus 0.50 mm; median lobe broad and nearly symmetric, parameres elongate, symmetric, endophallus (Figs 12K–M) composed of several elongate or broad sclerites.

Female. Unknown.

Comparative notes. The new species is most similar to *P. aculeus* in sharing the presence of a disc-like process of antennomere IX, and a preapical spine of the metatibia. The

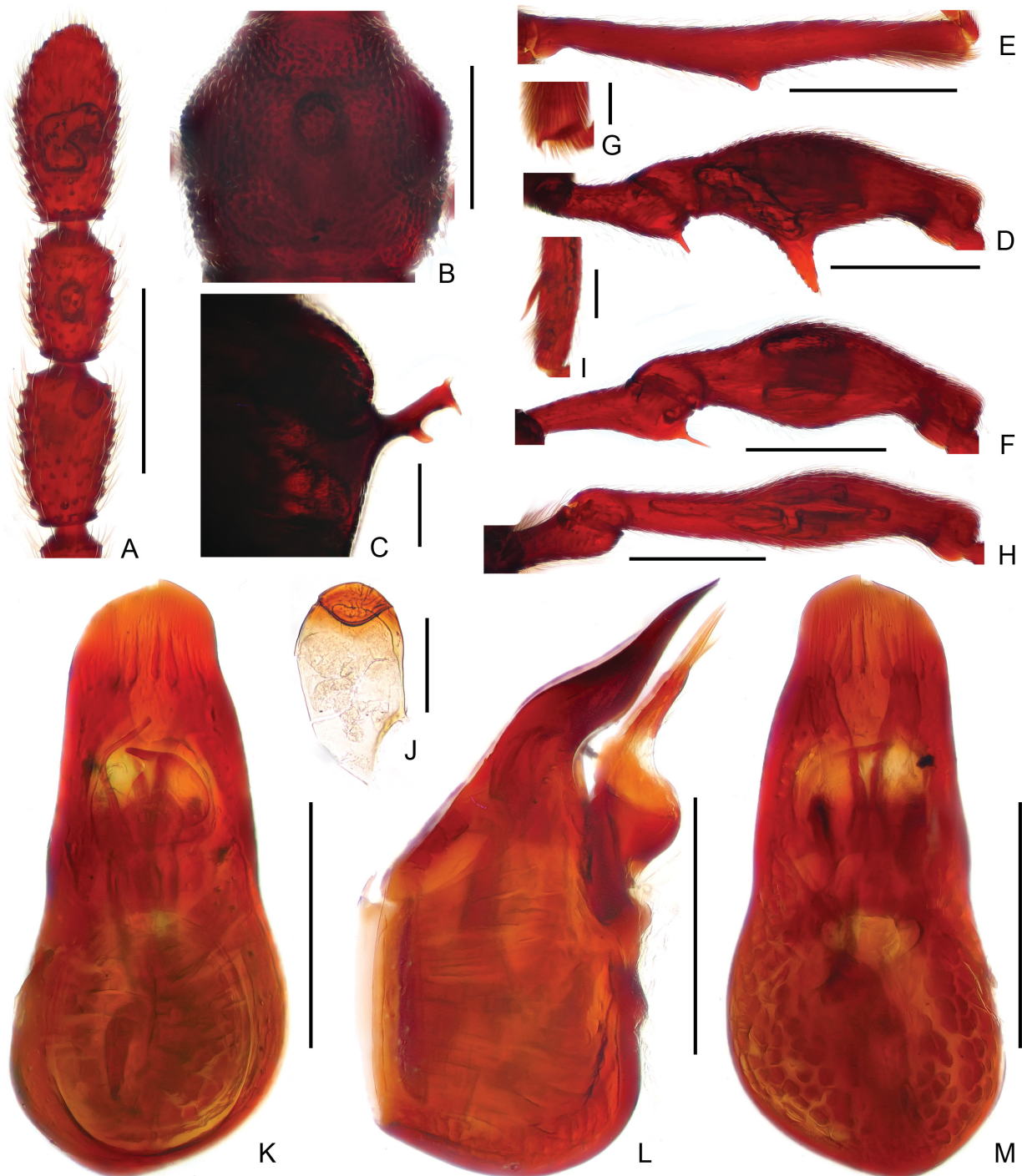


Fig. 12. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes paraculeus* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – protochanter and profemur; E – protibia; F – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; G – apex of mesotibia; H – metatrochanter and metafemur; I – apex of metatibia; J – sternite IX; K–M – aedeagus, in dorsal (K), lateral (L), and ventral (M) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A–B, D–F, H; 0.2 mm in C, K–M; 0.1 mm in I, J; 0.05 mm in G.

latter species is widely distributed from eastern to southern China, with considerable variations of male external features (although the combination is always stable). However, the aedeagal median lobe of all populations of *P. aculeus* is deeply and broadly concave in the middle of the apex, while that of the new species is simply rounded at the apex.

Etymology. The species name indicates a close relationship of the new species to *P. aculeus*; adjective.

Distribution. China: Guangxi, Guizhou.

***Pselaphodes posticus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 13A, 14)

Type material (1 ex.). **HOLOTYPE:** ♂, **CHINA:** 'China: W. Jiangxi, Yichun City (宜春市), Mingyueshan National Park (明月山国家森林公园), 27°35'43-41"N, 114°16'29-05"E, along path in mixed forest, bamboo, leaf litter, sifted, 700–1150 m, 13.vii.2013, Song, Yin, Yu leg.' (SNUC).

Diagnosis of male. Length 2.93 mm; antennomere IX broadly triangular, with blunt projection on upper surface, antennomere X with distinct projection at base, and small spine at mesal margin; mesotrochanter with three short ventral spines, mesofemur with tiny ventral spines; metafemur strongly setose along ventral margin, with large protuberance at apical third.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 13A). Body reddish brown, BL 2.93 mm. Head as long as wide, HL 0.64 mm, HW 0.64 mm; each eye composed of about 40 facets. Antennomeres IX–XI (Fig. 14A) forming distinct club, antennomere IX nearly triangular, with blunt projection on upper surface, antennomere X with distinct broad projection at base, and small protuberance at mesal margin. Pronotum (Fig. 14B) wider than long, PL 0.62 mm, PW 0.70 mm, angularly expanded at anterolateral margins. Elytra wider than long,



Fig. 13. Dorsal habitus of *Pselaphodes* males. A – *P. posticus* sp. nov.; B – *P. prominulus* sp. nov. Scale bar: 1 mm.

EL 0.85 mm, EW 1.16 mm. Metaventral processes (Fig. 14C) broad and long, narrowed at apex. Protochanter with distinct ventral spine, profemur (Fig. 14D) with long ventral spine; protibia (Fig. 14E) with small projection at apex; mesotrochanter (Fig. 14F) with three short ventral spines, mesofemur with tiny ventral spines; metafemur (Fig. 14G) with long setae along ventral margin, and large, blunt projection near apical third. Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 0.82 mm, AW 1.17 mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 14H) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus (Figs 14I–K) 0.56 mm, median lobe strongly asymmetric, parameres elongate, endophallus composed

of two elongate sclerites.

Female. Unknown.

Comparative notes. The new species is placed as a member of the *P. walkeri* species group based on the asymmetrical male antennomere VII. Males of the new species can be readily separated from those of similar congeners by the unique shape of the antennomeres IX–XI, and the strongly setose and projected metafemur.

Etymology. The specific epithet is Latin adjective referring to the strongly modified metafemur in the male of the new species.

Distribution. China: Jiangxi.



Fig 14. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes posticus* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – protochanter and profemur; E – apex of protibia; F – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; G – metatrochanter and metafemur; H – sternite IX; I–K – aedeagus, in dorsal (I), lateral (J), and ventral (K) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A–B, D, F–G; 0.2 mm in C, I–K; 0.1 mm in E, H.

***Pselaphodes prominulus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 13B, 15)

Type material (3 exs). **HOLOTYPE**: ♂, **CHINA**: 'China: Guangxi, Xing'an County (兴安县), Mao'er Shan N.R. (猫儿山国家级自然保护区), near the peak, 25°52'04"N, 110°24'52"E, 2000–2100 m, shrub leaf litter, sifted, 22.vii.2012, Hu & Song leg.' (SNUC). **PARATYPES**: **CHINA**: 1 ♂, also from Guangxi, except 'Liuzhou City (柳州市), Jiuwan Shan N.R. (九万山国家级自然保护区), Yangmei'ao (杨梅坳), 25°11'42"N, 108°38'51"E, mixed leaf litter, sifted, 1200 m, 24–26.vii.2015, Li & Zhao leg.' (SNUC); 1 ♂, 'China: W. Jiangxi, Ji'an City (吉安市), Jinggang Shan (井冈山), Jingzhu Shan (荆竹山), 26°29'45"N, 114°04'45"E, mixed forest, shrub, flower sweeping & beating, 1160 m, 31.vii.2014, Chen, Hu, Lv & Yu leg.' (SNUC).

Diagnosis of male. Length 3.14–3.21 mm; antennomere IX with disc-like process at apex; antennomeres X–XI strongly constricted near base; metaventral processes short, apically truncate; protibia strongly expanded and curved in apical half.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 13B). Body reddish brown, BL 3.14–3.21 mm. Head longer than wide, HL 0.64–0.69 mm, HW 0.59–0.64 mm; each eye composed of about 43 facets. Antennomeres IX–XI (Fig. 15A) forming distinct club, antennomere IX with disc-like process at apex, antennomeres X–XI strongly constricted near base.

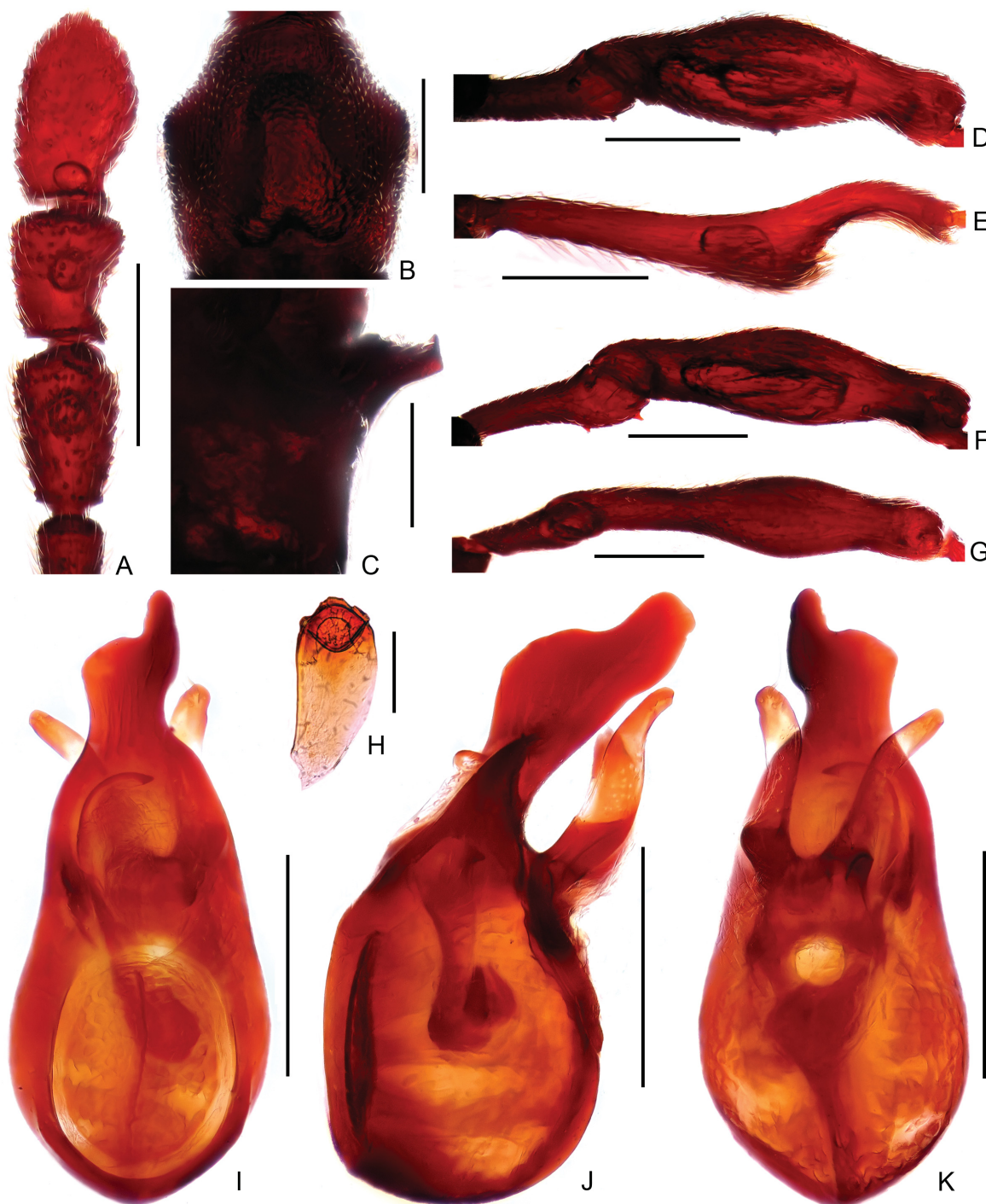


Fig. 15. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes prominulus* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – protrochanter and profemur; E – protibia; F – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; G – metatrochanter and metafemur; H – sternite IX; I–K – aedeagus, in dorsal (I), lateral (J), and ventral (K) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A–B, D–G; 0.2 mm in C, I–K; 0.1 mm in H.

Pronotum (Fig. 15B) longer than wide, PL 0.68–0.73 mm, PW 0.63–0.65 mm, with lateral margins rounded at apical third and then narrowing apicad. Elytra wider than long, EL 0.91–0.96 mm, EW 1.06–1.12 mm. Metaventral processes (Fig. 15C) short, truncate at apex. Protrochanter (Fig. 15D) and profemur each with tiny ventral spine; protibia (Fig. 15E) distinctly curved, and strongly expanded at apical third; mesotrochanter (Fig. 15F) with two tiny ventral spines; metatrochanter and metafemur simple (Fig. 15G). Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 0.80–0.91 mm, AW 1.02–1.10 mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 15H) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus (Figs 15I–K) 0.51 mm, median lobe strongly asymmetric, narrowed at apex, parameres broadly elongate, endophallus composed of one long and one short sclerite.

Female. Unknown.

Comparative notes. Males of the new species can be readily separated from similar congeners by the unique form of the antennomeres IX–XI, and the strongly modi-

fied protibia.

Etymology. The specific epithet is Latin adjective referring to the strongly expanded and curved protibia in the male of the new species.

Distribution. China: Jiangxi, Guangxi.

Pselaphodes songxiaobini sp. nov.

(Figs 16A, 17)

Type material (5 exs). HOLOTYPE: ♂, CHINA: 'China: Xizang, near Bomi County, 2735 m, 29°52'21.95"N, 95°42'15.26"E, 12.iii.2017, X.-B. Song leg. [中国西藏波密县]' (SNUC). PARATYPES: CHINA: 4 ♀♀, same label data as the holotype (SNUC).

Diagnosis of male. Length 2.92 mm; antennomere IX with large projection at apex, antennomere X with large projection at base; metaventral processes long and slender, expanded apically; protibia with distinct projection at apex; metacoxa with long curved ventral projection.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 16A). Body reddish brown, BL 2.92 mm. Head longer than wide, HL 0.63 mm, HW 0.57



Fig. 16. Dorsal habitus of *Pselaphodes* males. A – *P. songxiaobini* sp. nov.; B – *P. spinosus* Champion, 1925. Scale bar: 1 mm.

mm; each eye composed of about 40 facets; with well-developed ocular canthus. Antennomeres IX–XI forming (Fig. 17A) distinct club, antennomere IX with large projection at apex, antennomere X with large projection at base. Pronotum (Fig. 17B) wider than long, PL 0.58 mm, PW 0.64 mm, angularly expanded at anterolateral margins. Elytra wider than long, EL 0.83 mm, EW 1.13 mm. Metaventral processes (Fig. 17C) long and slender, expanded apically. Protochanter and profemur (Fig. 17D) simple; protibia (Fig. 17E) with distinct projection at apex; mesotrochanter and mesofemur (Fig. 17F) simple; metatrochanter (Fig. 17G) with long curved ventral projection. Abdomen broad at base and narrowed apically, AL 0.88 mm, AW 1.13

mm. Sternite IX (Fig. 17H) semi-membranous. Length of aedeagus (Figs 17I–K) 0.57 mm; median lobe strongly asymmetric, parameres elongate and slender, endophallus composed of two elongate and slender sclerites.

Female. Each eye composed of about 32 facets; antennae and legs simple. Measurements: BL 3.10–3.13 mm, HL 0.68–0.71 mm, HW 0.59–0.60 mm, PL 0.63–0.65 mm, PW 0.60–0.62 mm, EL 0.78–0.80 mm, EW 0.82–1.23 mm, AL 0.96–1.02 mm, AW 1.32–1.34 mm.

Comparative notes. The new species is most similar to *P. bomiensis* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011 in sharing a similar general structure of antennomeres IX–X, and angulate pronotal anterolateral corners. Males of these two species

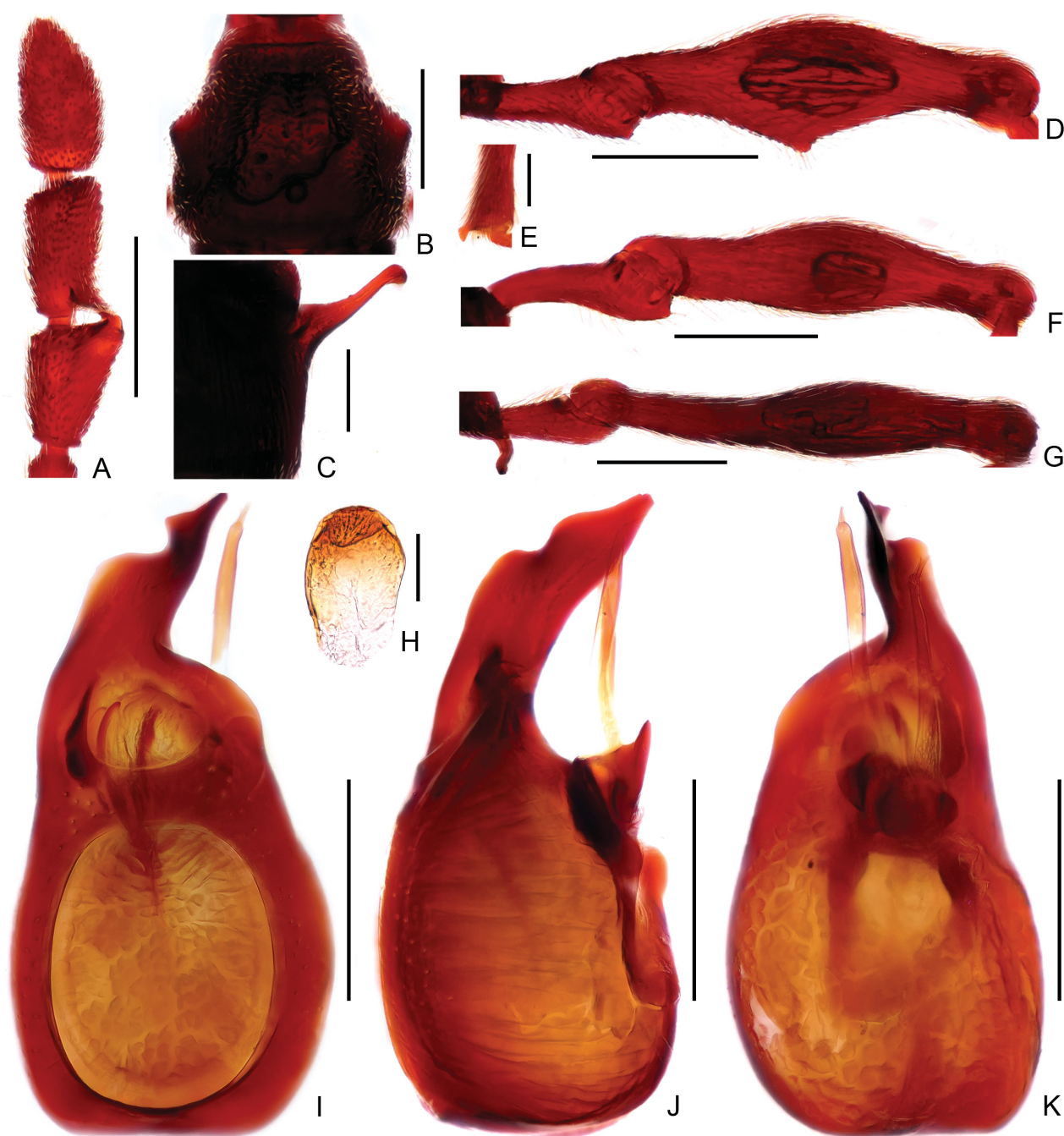


Fig. 17. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes songxiaobini* sp. nov. A – antennal club; B – pronotum; C – metaventral process, in lateral view; D – protochanter and profemur; E – apex of protibia; F – mesotrochanter and mesofemur; G – mesocoxa, metatrochanter and metafemur; H – sternite IX; I–K – aedeagus, in dorsal (I), lateral (J), and ventral (K) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A–B, D, F–G; 0.2 mm in C, I–K; 0.1 mm in E, H.

can be readily separated at first glance by the mesofemur lacking a row of long setae along the ventral margin in the new species, the relatively more elongate antennomere X, the different shapes of the spines/protuberances of the legs, and structures of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The new species is named after our friend Xiao-Bin Song, collector of the holotype.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

***Pselaphodes spinosus* Champion, 1925**

(Figs 16B, 18)

Pselaphodes spinosus Champion, 1925: 261.

= *Labomimus championi* Jeannel, 1960: 454. (comb. & syn. nov. in YIN & LI 2015: 340).

Type material examined. See YIN & LI (2015: 340).

Additional material examined. CHINA: 2 ♂♂, 'China: Tibet, Rikaze, Jilong, 28°16'39.98" N, 85°22'36.21" E, 1700 m, 29-31.vii.2017, Qiu & Xu leg. [西藏日喀则吉隆热索村]' (SNUC).

Supplementary description of additional material. *Male* (Fig. 16B). Antennomere X (Fig. 18A) strongly concave at middle, metaventral processes long, emarginated at apices. Length of aedeagus (Figs 18B–C) 0.63 mm. Each eye composed of about 40 facets. Measurements: BL 3.61–3.68 mm, HL 0.73–0.78 mm, HW 0.71–0.72 mm, PL 0.77–0.78 mm, PW 0.71–0.73 mm, EL 1.06–1.16 mm, EW 1.35–1.40 mm, AL 1.00–1.02 mm, AW 1.37–1.41 mm.

Comments. Male of this species has a unique antennomere X which is distinctly constricted at its middle. Combined with the nearly identical form of the aedeagus and close distribution, the population from Xizang can be readily identified as conspecific with that from the type locality.

Distribution. China: Xizang (**new country record**); India: Uttarakhand.

Checklist of world species

Genus *Pselaphodes* Westwood, 1870

Pselaphodes Westwood, 1870: 129. Type species: *Pselaphodes villosus* Westwood, 1870 (by monotypy).

= *Eulasinus* Sharp, 1892: 240 (syn. nov. in HLAVÁČ 2003: 284). Type species: *Eulasinus walkeri* Sharp, 1892 (by monotypy).

Composition. A total of 65 species are known from the Oriental Region, their distributions are summarized in Fig. 19.

1. *Pselaphodes aculeus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010: 8.
China: Anhui, Fujian, Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan.
2. *Pselaphodes aduncus* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Yunnan.
3. *Pselaphodes anhuianus* Yin & Li, 2013 in YIN et al. (2013a: 38).
China: Anhui, Hubei.
4. *Pselaphodes anjiensis* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Zhejiang.
5. *Pselaphodes antennarius* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Guizhou.
6. *Pselaphodes bakeri* Raffray, 1918: 501.
Philippines: Luzon.
7. *Pselaphodes baoxingensis* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Sichuan.
8. *Pselaphodes biwenxuani* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 464.
China: Xizang.

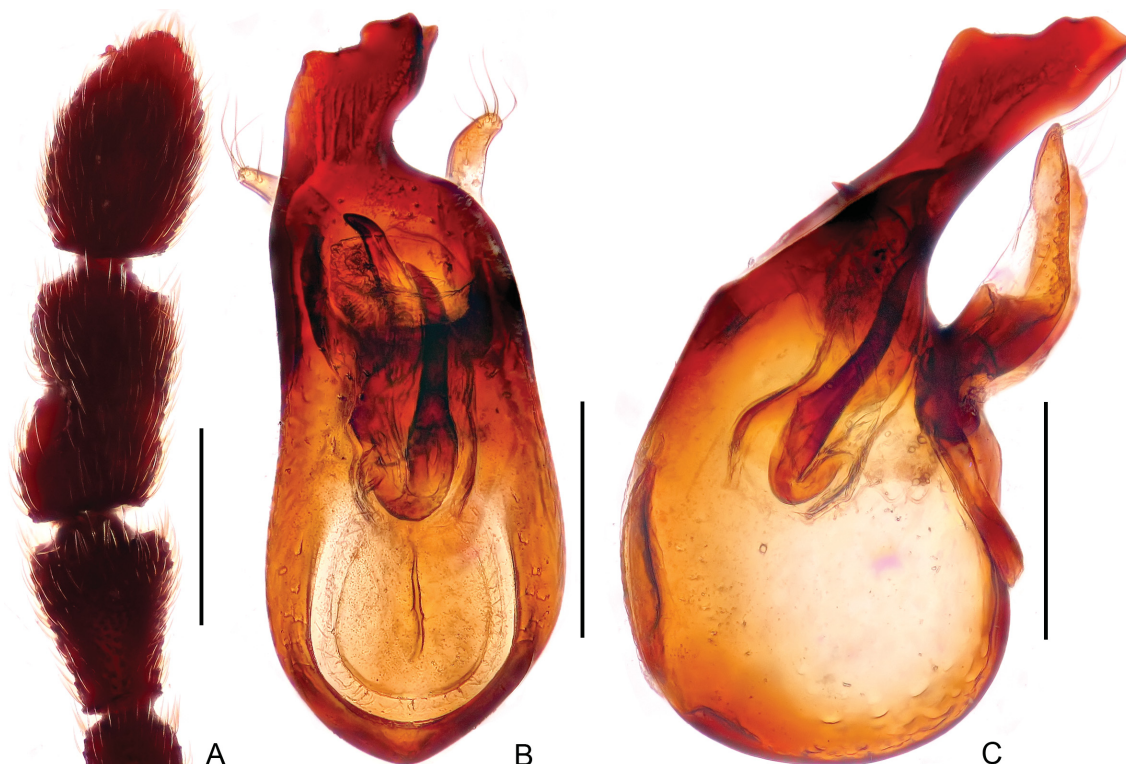


Fig. 18. Male diagnostic features of *Pselaphodes spinosus* Champion, 1925. A – antennal club; B–C – aedeagus, in dorsal (B), and lateral (C) view. Scale bar: 0.3 mm in A; 0.2 mm in B–C.

9. *Pselaphodes bomiensis* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 465.
China: Xizang.
10. *Pselaphodes condylus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 465.
China: Guangxi, Guizhou.
11. *Pselaphodes cornutus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010: 9.
China: Henan.
12. *Pselaphodes cuonaus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 465.
China: Xizang.
13. *Pselaphodes daii* Yin & Hlaváč, 2013 in YIN et al. (2013a: 40).
China: Sichuan.
14. *Pselaphodes daweshanus* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Yunnan.
15. *Pselaphodes dayaoensis* Yin & Li, 2012a: 30.
China: Guangxi.
16. *Pselaphodes declinatus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010: 10.
China: Zhejiang.
17. *Pselaphodes distincticornis* Yin & Li, 2012: 101.
China: Yunnan.
18. *Pselaphodes elongatus* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Yunnan.
19. *Pselaphodes erlangshanus* Yin & Li, 2012: 104.
China: Sichuan.
20. *Pselaphodes femoralis* Huang, Li & Yin, 2018: 101.
China: Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Zhejiang; Thailand: Chiang Mai.
21. *Pselaphodes fengtingae* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 468.
China: Jiangxi, Zhejiang.
22. *Pselaphodes flexus* Yin & Li, 2012: 106.
China: Yunnan.
23. *Pselaphodes gongshanensis* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 469.
China: Yunnan.
24. *Pselaphodes grebennikovi* Yin & Hlaváč, 2013 in YIN et al. (2013a: 55).
China: Yunnan.
25. *Pselaphodes hainanensis* Yin & Li, 2013 in YIN et al. (2013a: 43).
China: Hainan.
26. *Pselaphodes hanmiensis* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 470.
China: Xizang.
27. *Pselaphodes hlavaci* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010: 14.
China: Sichuan.
28. *Pselaphodes hui* Yin & Li, 2012 in YIN et al. (2012a: 34).
China: Guangxi.
29. *Pselaphodes incisus* Huang, Li & Yin, 2018: 103.
China: Yunnan; Laos: Attapeu, Vientiane.

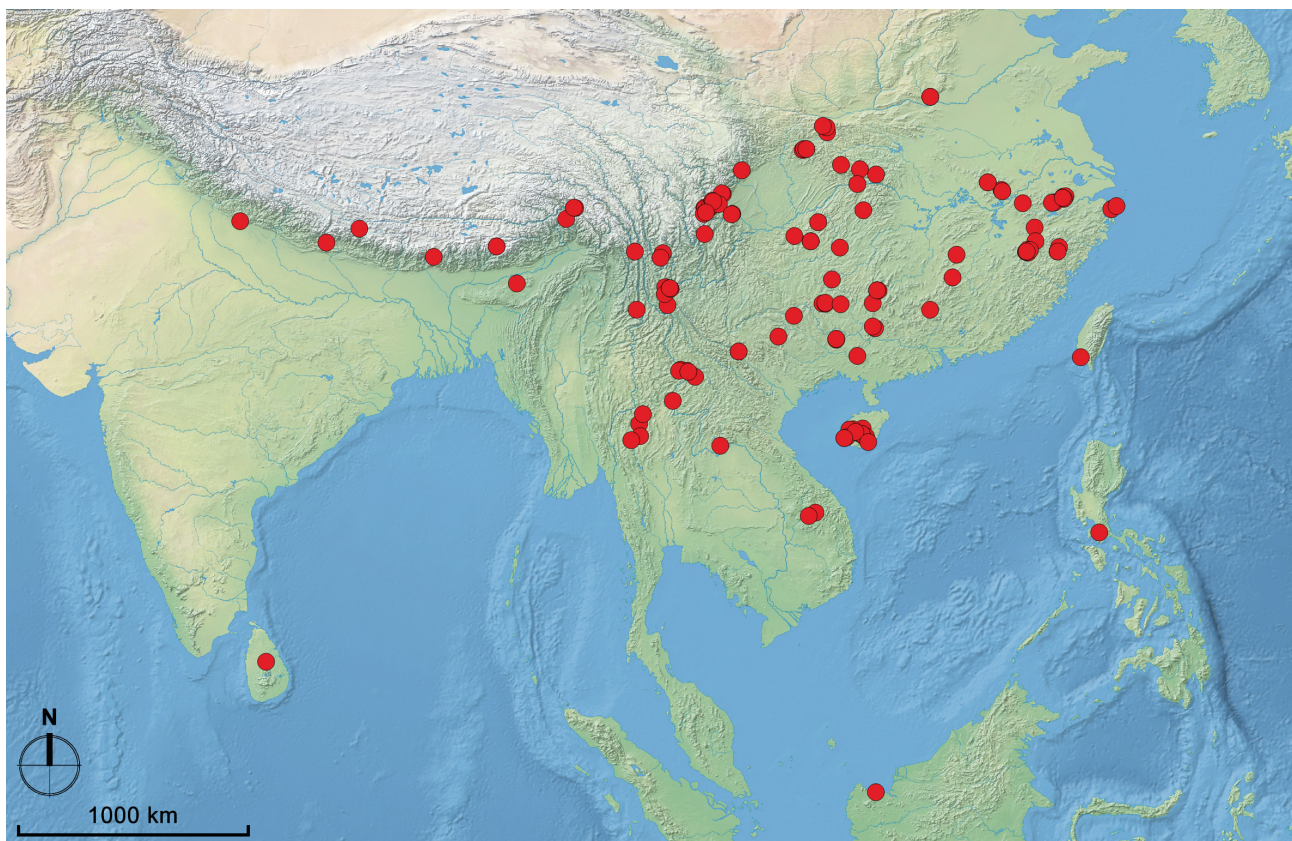


Fig 19. Map showing the world distribution of *Pselaphodes*.

30. *Pselaphodes jizushanus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 471.
China: Yunnan.
31. *Pselaphodes kishimotoi* Yin & Nomura, 2013 in YIN et al. (2013b: 345).
China: Guizhou.
32. *Pselaphodes kuankuoshuiensis* Yin & Li, 2013 in YIN et al. (2013a: 45).
China: Guizhou.
33. *Pselaphodes latilobus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010: 17.
China: Zhejiang.
34. *Pselaphodes lineae* Yin & Li, 2012 in: YIN et al. (2012b: 76).
China: Fujian, Hainan, Taiwan.
35. *Pselaphodes longilobus* Yin & Hlaváč, 2013 in: YIN et al. (2013a: 47).
China: Hubei, Yunnan.
36. *Pselaphodes maoershanus* Yin & Li, 2012 in: YIN et al. (2012a: 35).
China: Guangxi, Guizhou.
37. *Pselaphodes maolanensis* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Guizhou.
38. *Pselaphodes meniscus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 472.
China: Sichuan.
39. *Pselaphodes miraculum* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010: 20.
China: Guizhou, Sichuan.
40. *Pselaphodes monoceros* Yin & Hlaváč, 2013 in YIN et al. (2013a: 57).
China: Xizang.
41. *Pselaphodes nomurai* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010: 21.
China: Chongqing, Henan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan.
42. *Pselaphodes paraculeus* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Guangxi, Guizhou.
43. *Pselaphodes parvus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 473.
China: Guizhou, Hubei, Sichuan.
44. *Pselaphodes pectinatus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 474.
China: Hainan.
45. *Pselaphodes pengi* Yin & Li, 2013 in: YIN et al. (2013a: 61).
China: Sichuan.
46. *Pselaphodes posticus* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Jiangxi.
47. *Pselaphodes prominulus* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Jiangxi, Guangxi.
48. *Pselaphodes pseudowalkeri* Yin & Li, 2013: 330.
China: Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi.
49. *Pselaphodes shui* Yin & Li, 2012 in: YIN et al. (2012b: 79).
China: Hainan.
50. *Pselaphodes simoni* Raffray, 1894: 462.
= *Pselaphodes limoni* (misspelling): JEANNEL (1961: 454).
Sri Lanka.
51. *Pselaphodes simplicicornis* Champion, 1925: 262.
India: Assam.
52. *Pselaphodes songxiaobini* Huang, Li & Yin, **sp. nov.**
China: Xizang.
53. *Pselaphodes spinosus* Champion, 1925: 261.
= *Labomimus championi* Jeannel, 1960: 454 (comb. & syn. nov. in YIN & LI 2015: 340).
China: Xizang; India: Uttarakhand.
54. *Pselaphodes subtilissimus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010: 21.
China: Yunnan.
55. *Pselaphodes suthepensis* Huang, Li & Yin, 2018: 104.
Thailand: Chiang Mai.
56. *Pselaphodes thailandicus* Huang, Li & Yin, 2018: 107.
Thailand: Chiang Mai.
57. *Pselaphodes tianmuensis* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010: 22.
= *Pselaphodes wuyinus* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2010: 23 (syn. nov. in YIN et al. 2013a: 49).
China: Anhui, Fujian, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Zhejiang.
58. *Pselaphodes tiantongensis* Yin & Li, 2013 in YIN et al. (2013a: 49).
China: Zhejiang.
59. *Pselaphodes unicornis* Bekchiev & Hlaváč, 2013: 497.
Nepal: Gandaki Pradesh.
60. *Pselaphodes villosus* Westwood, 1870: 129.
East Malaysia: Sarawak.
61. *Pselaphodes walkeri* (Sharp, 1892: 240).
Eulasinus walkeri Sharp, 1892: 240 (comb. nov. in HLAVÁČ 2003: 286).
China: Zhejiang.
62. *Pselaphodes wrasei* Yin & Li, 2013 in: YIN et al. (2013a: 53).
China: Yunnan.
63. *Pselaphodes yanbini* Yin, Li & Zhao, 2011: 474.
Guizhou.
64. *Pselaphodes yunnanicus* (Hlaváč, Nomura & Zhou, 2000).
Labomimus yunnanicus Hlaváč, Nomura & Zhou, 2000 (comb. nov. in YIN et al. 2010: 3).
China: Yunnan.
65. *Pselaphodes zhongdianus* Yin & Li, 2012: 114.
China: Yunnan.

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