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New data on Oriental Xantholinini. 51. – New species mostly from the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien collection*

(Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

A. BORDONI**

Abstract

The following new species, all except one preserved at the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, are described and illustrated: *Thyreoecephalus helvus* sp.n. (Malaysia), *Thyreoecephalus holzschuhi* sp.n. (Laos), *Paratesba phoupan* sp.n. (Laos), *Oculolabrus helvomarginatus* sp.n. (Laos), *Oculolabrus phoupan* sp.n. (Laos), *Achmonia malaysiana* sp.n. (Malaysia), *Achmonia phoupan* sp.n. (Laos), *Achmonia bella* sp.n. (Laos) and *Achmonia matejiceki* sp.n. (Vietnam). *Thyreoecephalus depressus* BORDONI, 2013 is a new record for Vietnam and Laos.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, *Thyreoecephalus*, *Paratesba*, *Oculolabrus*, *Achmonia*, new species, new records, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia.

Zusammenfassung

Die folgenden neuen Arten, alle außer einer im Naturhistorischen Museum Wien deponiert, werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *Thyreoecephalus helvus* sp.n. (Malaysia), *Thyreoecephalus holzschuhi* sp.n. (Laos), *Paratesba phoupan* sp.n. (Laos), *Oculolabrus helvomarginatus* sp.n. (Laos), *Oculolabrus phoupan* sp.n. (Laos), *Achmonia malaysiana* sp.n. (Malaysia), *Achmonia phoupan* sp.n. (Laos), *Achmonia bella* sp.n. (Laos) und *Achmonia matejiceki* sp.n. (Vietnam). *Thyreoecephalus depressus* BORDONI, 2013 wird zum ersten Mal für Vietnam und Laos gemeldet.

Introduction

A batch of large Xantholinini from Laos and Vietnam, mostly preserved at the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, has been studied. Seven new species are described. Of particular interest are a new species of *Paratesba* CAMERON, 1932 and two new species of *Oculolabrus* STEEL, 1946, the latter a generally uncommon genus in museum and private collections.

Material and methods

The majority of specimens is preserved at the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NHMW), some are in the author's collection (cB) and in the National Museum of Natural History of Prague (NMP). For the study of specimens a Wild M5A binocular and an Optika

* 312th contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

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B-290 trinocular microscope were used. The genitalia have been included in Euparal, except that of *Achmonia phoupan* sp.n., that due to its considerable size was advisable to place in a vial with alcohol.

Taxonomy

Ulisseus dispilus (ERICHSON, 1839)

Examined material: INDONESIA: E Kalimantan, Muara Ritan vill., Belayan river, 48 m, 00°24.0'N, 116°03.1'E, leg. J. Hajek, J. Schneider, P. Votruba, 5.XII.2001, 1 ex. (NMP).

Distribution: North India, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines (BORDONI 2002).

Thyreocephalus depressus BORDONI, 2013

Examined material: VIETNAM: Lai Chau Prov., WNW Sa Pa, Tram Ton Pass, Fan Si Pan trail, 1920 m, 22°20'56"N, 103°46'30"E, Vietnam Expedition NMW, CNC, H. Schillhammer, R. Schuh, D. Zimmermann, A. Brunke & H. Douglas, 24.-30.VI.2017, 1 ♂ (NMW); LAOS: Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 1300–1900 m, 20°12'N, 104°01'E, leg. Holzschuh, 11.IV-15.V.2012, 1 ♀ (NMW).

Distribution: This species was described from Yunnan (Gongshan Co., Dulong Valley). These are the first records since the description of the species. New record for Vietnam and Laos.

Thyreocephalus perakensis BORDONI, 2004

Examined material: MALAYSIA: Pahang, 50 km NE Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin, 400 m, Gn. Keriung (Kg. Tebu Itami), Cechovsky 9-30.IV.2008, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (NHMW).

Distribution: The species is known only from Malaysia (BORDONI 2004).

Thyreocephalus helvus sp.n. (Figs 1–2)

Holotype ♀: Malaysia, Pahang, 50 km NE Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin, 400 m, Gn. Keriung (Kg. Tebu Itami), Cechovsky 9-30.IV.2008 (NMW).

Description: Length of body: 16 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 8 mm. Body flat, amaranth reddish, with yellow elytra, scutellum brown; antennae brown, legs yellowish brown. Head and pronotum, and related punctuation as in Fig. 1. Labrum as in Fig. 2. Elytra large, dilated posteriad, longer than pronotum, posteriorly as wide as it, with rounded humeral angles.

Surface with very fine and very sparse punctuation, arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and evident punctuation on the sides of the segments.

Male unknown.

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin *hervus*, -a, -um (honey yellow), and refers to the elytral color.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks: No species of *Thyreocephalus* GUÉRIN DE MÉNEVILLE, 1844 of the Oriental Region has the shape and coloration of the new species.

***Thyreocephalus holzschuhi* sp.n.**

(Figs 3–4)

Holotype ♀: NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 1300–1900 m, 20°12'N, 104°01'E, leg. Holzschuh, 11.IV.2012 (NHMW).

Description: Length of body: 29 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 12 mm. Body black; elytra black with bluish reflexes; antennae and legs brown black. Head and pronotum, and related punctation as in Fig. 3. Labrum as in Fig. 4. Elytra sub-quadrangular, with moderately rounded sides and rounded humeral angles. Surface with evident punctation arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral. Abdomen shiny, with fine punctation on the sides of the segments.

Male unknown.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to Carolus Holzschuh who has collected most of the species described herein.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks: A very large species that differs in size, color and punctation from the other taxa of Laos (*T. lacustris* BORDONI, 2003 and *T. brevis* BORDONI, 2016) and Thailand (*T. burckhardti* BORDONI, 2002; *T. punctielytratus* BORDONI, 2005; *T. thailandicus* BORDONI, 2013 and *T. vietnamicus* BORDONI, 2014).

***Paratesba monstifica* BORDONI, 2016**

(Figs 5–7, 9–11)

Examined material: NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 1300–1900 m, 20°12'N, 104°01'E, leg. Holzschuh, 1.-31.V.2011, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (NHMW), 2 ♂♂ (cB).

Distribution: The species was described from the same locality (Phou Pane Mt). First record since the description of the species.

Remarks: Some specimens have a smaller and narrower body, with the dorsal structure of the head much less evident, almost absent in females. The species differs from the known species from Laos (*P. laotiana* BORDONI, 2002; *P. schillhammeri* BORDONI, 2002) and from Thailand (*P. karenensis* BORDONI, 1996; *P. kao* BORDONI, 2002; *P. siamensis* BORDONI, 2002; *P. variolata* BORDONI, 2017 and *P. vietnamica* BORDONI, 2017) in size, punctation and aedeagus, as well as in the dorsal structure of the head.

The additional material provided the opportunity to present a more detailed redescription, photos of the habitus and head (Figs 5 and 6 respectively) as well as supplementary drawings.

Length of body: 28–30 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 14.5–15.5 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra red with black scutellum; abdomen reddish brown, very dark; antennae and legs dark brown. Head very characteristically shaped (Figs 5, 6), sub-quadrangular, with barely rounded sides and widely rounded

posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized and not protruding. Surface with one carina from the antennal insertion to just over half of the head length, posteriad converging to form a sort of shield raised above the surface; this shield is covered by very dense punctation, partially forming striae. The sides of this structure are instead almost devoid of punctation. A second carina originates from the hind edge of the eyes to almost the posterior angles of the head, to form a semicircle. The surface between these carinae is covered with punctation similar to that of the other carina. Remaining surface with similar but more sparse punctation, with long yellow setae. Scutellum with some punctures. Labrum as in Fig. 7. Pronotum shorter and narrower than head, moderately dilated anteriorly, with oblique anterior margins and sinuate sides. Surface with numerous punctures near anterior and posterior angles; dorsal series of 11–12 irregular punctures. Elytra large, sub-rectangular, evidently longer and wider than pronotum, with moderately rounded sides and rounded humeral angles. Surface with numerous, fine punctures, arranged in numerous series equipped with yellow setae. Abdomen with numerous punctures, arranged in numerous series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs 9 and 10 respectively. Aedeagus (Fig. 11) 2.96 mm long, narrowly ovoid, with asymmetric parameres; inner sac narrow and long in distal portion, enlarged in proximal portion, covered with fine scales.

***Paratesba phoupan* sp.n.**
(Figs 8, 12–14)

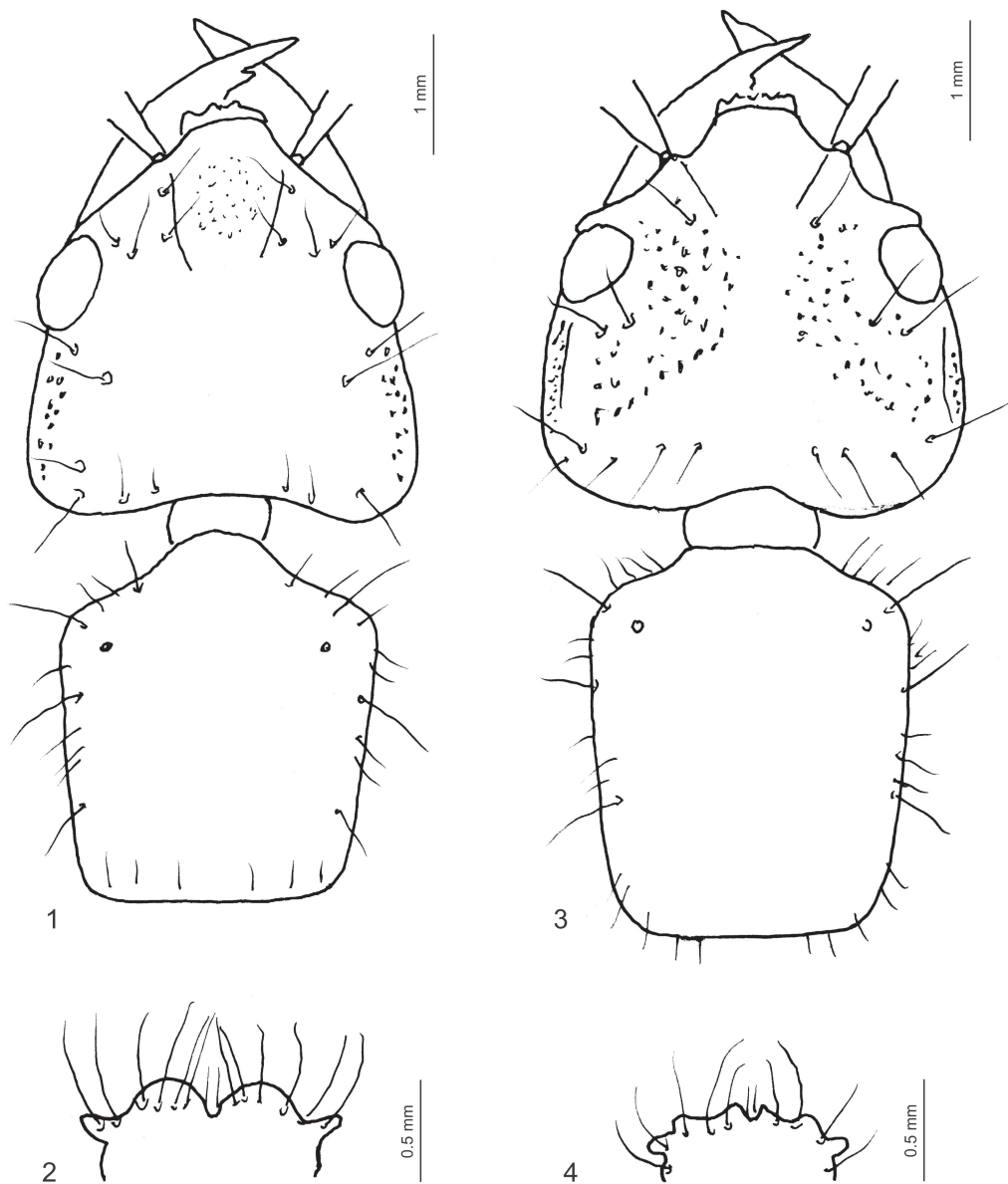
Holotype ♂: NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 1500–1900 m, 20°12'N, 104°01'E, leg. Holzschuh, 1.–31.V.2011 (NHMW); **paratypes**: same data, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (NHMW), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cB); same data, 3.–30.IV.2014, 1300–1900 m, 20.12N, 104.01E, 1 ♀ (NHMW).

Description: Length of body: 26.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 12.5 mm. Body narrow and slender. Head and pronotum black, elytra red with black-brown scutellum, abdomen dark brown, antennae dark brown, legs brown. Head sub-quadrangular, barely narrowed anteriorly, with almost rectilinear sides and marked posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized, flat, not protruding, rather shifted towards disc than towards lateral margins. Labrum of peculiar shape, as in Fig. 8. Surface totally covered with dense, deep, round, medium-sized punctures. An arched carina leading from the posterior edge of eyes to the posterior angles of head. Pronotum longer than and anteriorly as wide as head, with marked anterior angles and not sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 11–13 irregular punctures and numerous dense punctures near anterior angles and along lateral margins. Elytra evidently longer and wider than pronotum, sub-rectangular, barely dilated posteriorly, with rounded humeral angles and slightly little rounded sides. Surface with very fine, very dense punctation, arranged in numerous dense series. Abdomen shiny, with fine, deep, dense punctures, arranged in 7–8 series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs 12 and 13 respectively. Aedeagus (Fig. 14) 3.3 mm long, ovoid, very narrow and long, with short and rounded median lobe; parameres short and narrow; inner sac tape-like, narrow and long, sometimes rolled up on itself and covered with fine, dense scales.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

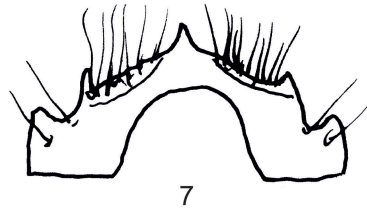
Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.



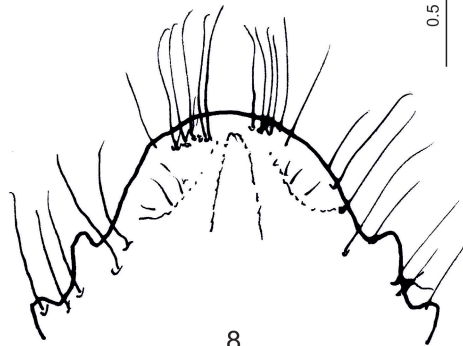
Figs 1–4: 1–2: *Thyrecephalus helvus* sp.n.: 1) head and pronotum, 2) labrum; 3–4: *T. holzschuhi* sp.n.: 3) head and pronotum, 4) labrum.



6



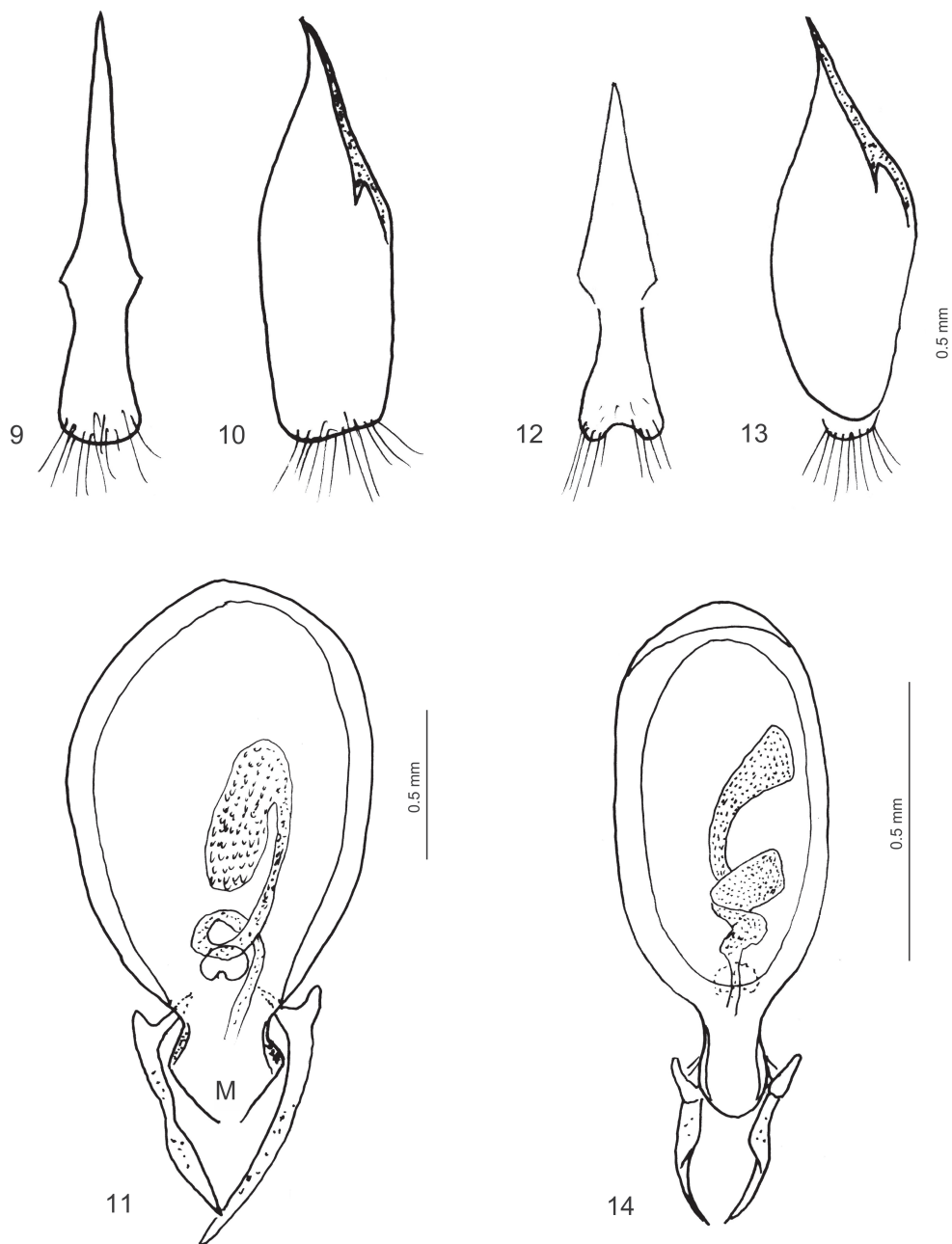
7



8

0.5 mm

Figs 5–8: 5–7: *Paratesba monstrifica*: 5) habitus, 6) head (photos by S. Cuoco), 7) labrum; 8: *P. phoupan* sp.n., labrum.



Figs 9–14: 9–11: *Paratesba monstifica*: 9) tergite and 10) sternite of the male genital segment, 11) aedeagus; 12–14: *P. phoupan* sp.n.: 12) tergite and 13) sternite of the male genital segment, 14) aedeagus. M = membranous part.

Remarks: The species of this genus are very similar to each other in color and punctuation, but differ in size, shape of the labrum and carinae on the surface of the head. The aedeagi are also similar in shape and the inner sac can be divided into two categories: narrow and long, and wide and long. For these reasons, despite the large size, these conspicuous Xantholinini are not easy to identify. The species described above, though, is characterized by the very peculiar shape of the labrum and the very long and narrow shape of the aedeagus.

***Oculolabrus helvomarginatus* sp.n.**

(Figs 15–18, 23)

Holotype ♂: NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 1500–1900 m, 20°12'N, 104°01'E, leg. Holzschuh, 1.-31.V.2011 (NMW); **paratypes**: same data, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (NMW); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (cB).

Description: Length of body: 13 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7 mm. Body (Fig. 23) shiny, black, without micro-sculpture except for the abdomen; anterior margins near scutellum and lateral margin of elytra yellow red; antennae brown; legs brown with yellow tarsi. Head sub-quadrangular, with rounded sides from eyes to neck. Eyes very large and protruding. Surface of head with parallel, short frontal grooves, and fine but deep, sparse punctures, bearing long, yellow setae. Labrum as in Fig. 15. Pronotum convex, sub-rectangular, dilated anteriorly, as long as but moderately narrower than head, with slightly oblique anterior margins, widely rounded anterior angles and not sinuate sides. Surface with one puncture near anterior angles. Elytra sub-rectangular, narrow, barely dilated posteriorly, with rounded humeral angles; surface with fine, sparse, more or less regular punctuation, arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral, bearing long, yellow setae. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and a few punctures, bearing long, yellow setae, arranged in some series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs 16 and 17 respectively. Aedeagus (Fig. 18) 2.25 mm long, ovoid, narrow distally, median lobe partially membranous; parameres long and narrow; inner sac long, tape-shaped, narrow in medio-distal part and enlarged in proximal part, covered with fine irregular spinulae; proximal portion also has a lateral series of spinulae of particular shape.

Etymology: The specific epithet (Latin) means “with yellow margin”, and refers to the coloration of the elytra.

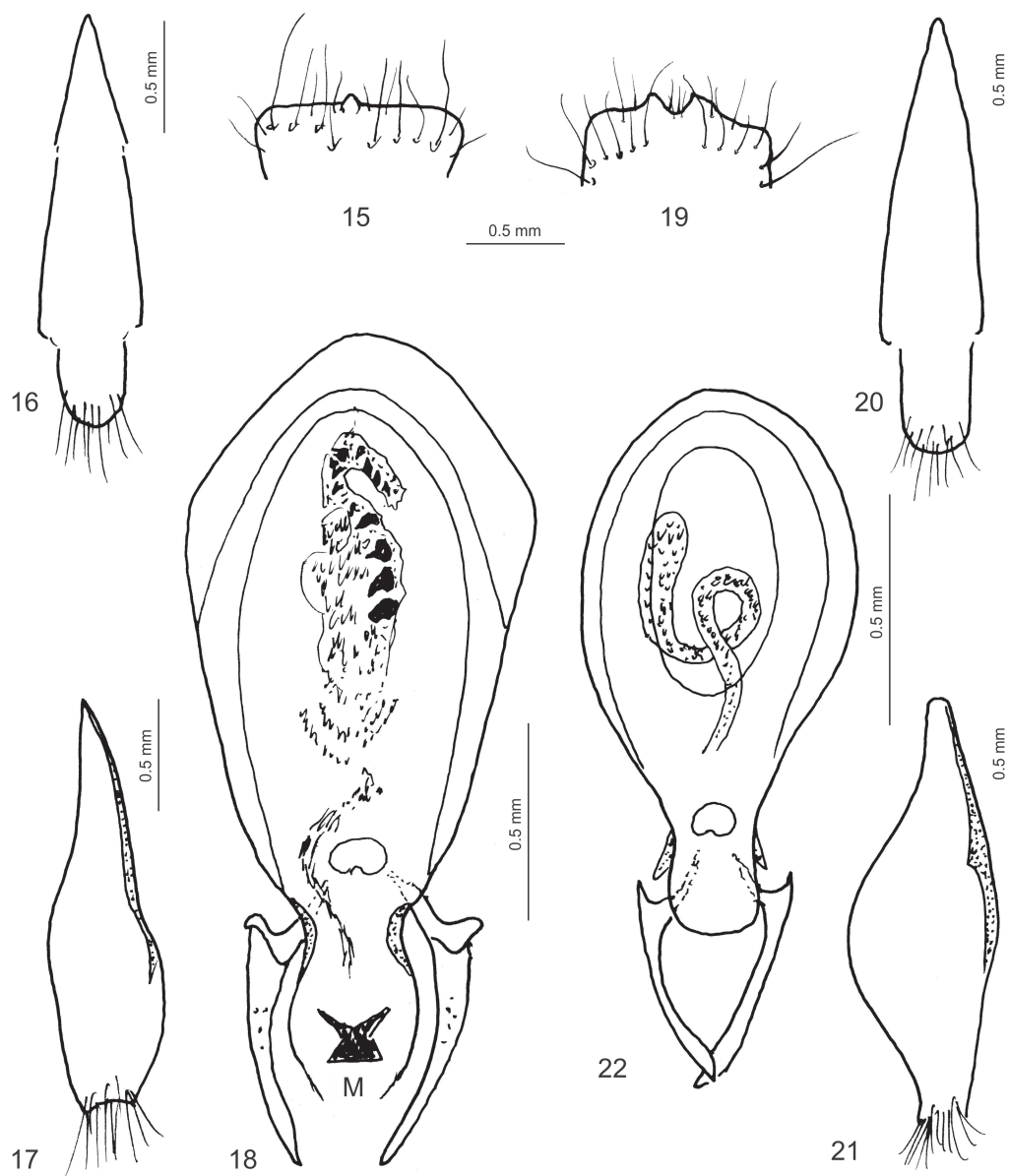
Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks: In North Laos (Oudom Xai Prov.) occurs another species of *Oculolabrus*, *O. laotianus* BORDONI, 2003, from which the new species differs in the following characters: much larger body (13/8.5 mm), different color, sub-quadrangular and convex head instead of sub-rectangular, eyes much larger and more prominent, pronotum dilated anteriorly, elytra wider, with yellow anterior and lateral margins, different aedeagus.

***Oculolabrus phoupan* sp.n.**

(Figs 19–22, 24)

Holotype ♂: NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 1500–1900 m, 20°12'N, 104°01'E, leg. Holzschuh, 1.-31.V.2011 (NMW).



Figs 15–22: 15–18: *Oculolabrus helvomarginatus* sp.n.: 15) labrum, 16) tergite and 17) sternite of the male genital segment, 18) aedeagus; 19–22: *O. phoupan* sp.n.: 19) labrum, 20) tergite, 21) sternite of male genital segment, 22) aedeagus. M = membranous part.



Figs 23–24: Habitus of 23) *Oculolabrus helvomarginatus* sp.n., 24 *O. phoupan* sp.n. (photos by S. Cuoco).

Description: Length of body 14 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7 mm. In general appearance, very similar to *O. helvomarginatus* sp.n. from the same locality. Body (Fig. 24) black, tarsi yellow red, elytra without yellow anterior and lateral margins. Eyes small and less protruding. Head with more widely rounded posterior angles and much shorter epistoma. Surface with one setiferous puncture near end of frontal grooves, one puncture at about half the inner length of the eyes, 2 punctures beneath eyes and one near posterior angles. Labrum as in Fig. 19. Pronotum more dilated anteriorly, with more oblique anterior margins, barely longer than head and with more rounded anterior angles. Surface with one puncture near anterior angles. Elytra sub-rectangular, with sub-parallel and sub-rectilinear sides, with fine and dense punctation, arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral, bearing shorter setae. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and fine, sparse punctation, arranged in two series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs 20 and 21 respectively. Aedeagus (Fig. 22) 1.6 mm long, ovoid, narrow distally, with squarish median lobe and narrow parameres; inner sac narrow and long, folded on itself, covered with very fine scales.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks: The differences between this species and *O. helvomarginatus* sp.n. and *O. laotianus* BORDONI, 2003 are evident through the description and comments of the previously described species.

***Achmonia malaysiana* sp.n.**
(Figs 25–29)

Holotype ♂: Malaysia, Pahang, 50 km NE Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin NP, 400 m, Gn. Keriung (Kg. Tebu Itami), Cechovsky 9-30.IV.2008 (NHMW); **paratype**: same data, 1 ♀ (cB).

Description: Length of body: 11.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7 mm. Body glossy. Head and pronotum very dark reddish brown, elytra red with dark brown scutellum; abdomen amaranth reddish; antennae and legs brown. In general appearance very similar to *A. sondaica* (BERNHAEUER, 1915) from Perak (Malaysia) and Java (BORDONI 2002) from which it differs in size, almost spherical head that is not narrowed anteriorly, more protruding eyes, pronotum narrowed anteriorly. Labrum very peculiar (less evident in the paratype), as in Fig. 26. Head and pronotum, and related punctation as in Fig. 25. Elytra sub-rectangular, longer and wider than pronotum, with barely rounded sides and marked humeral angles, surface with fine irregular punctation, arranged in some series, among which a median and oblique series of punctures is clearly visible; scutellum black, with some punctures. Abdomen with numerous, deep, well evident punctures, arranged in numerous series on each segment and bearing with long, yellow setae.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs 27 and 28 respectively. Aedeagus (Fig. 29) large, 3.3 mm long, ovoid, narrow distally, with more or less squarish median lobe and very short and thick parameres; inner sac narrow in distal portion and wide in proximal portion, covered with fine scales.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to Malaysia.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks: The new species differs from its congeners in size, punctuation and in particular by the huge aedeagus.

Achmonia laosiana BORDONI, 2016

Examined material: LAOS: NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 1500–1900 m, 20°12'N, 104°01'E, leg. Holzschuh, 7.IV.-25.V.2010, 1 ♀ (NHMW); VIETNAM: N Vietnam, pr. Hoang Lien Son, Sa Pa, leg. P. Pacholatko, 11.-15.V.1990, 1 ♂ (cB).

Distribution: This species was described from NE Laos and cited also from Vietnam (BORDONI 2016) and Thailand (BORDONI 2017).

Remarks: This taxon differs quite easily from its congeners for the small size and shape of the labrum, as well as for the aedeagus.

Achmonia phoupan sp.n. (Figs 30–34)

Holotype ♂: NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 1500–1900 m, 20°12'N, 104°01'E, Holzschuh 11.IV.-15.V.2012 (NMW); **paratypes**: same data, Phou Pane Mt., 1200–1900 m, S. Jakal 26.IV.-10.V.2005, 1 ♀ (NHMW), 1 ♀ (cB).

Description: Length of body: 19 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 9 mm. Body shiny, without micro-sculpture except for the abdomen. Head and pronotum black, elytra red with dark brown scutellum; abdomen brown with reddish genital segment. Head and pronotum, and related punctuation as in Fig. 30. Labrum as in Fig. 31. Elytra sub-rectangular, barely dilated posteriad, as long and wide as pronotum (in some paratypes moderately wider), with marked humeral angles. Surface with some series of deep, fine punctures among which a lateral and oblique series of punctures is distinguished. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and fine, dense punctures, arranged in numerous series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs 32 and 33 respectively. Aedeagus (Fig. 34) very large, 4.4 mm long, sub-spherical, with short median lobe and parameres; inner sac long, broad, covered with fine scales.

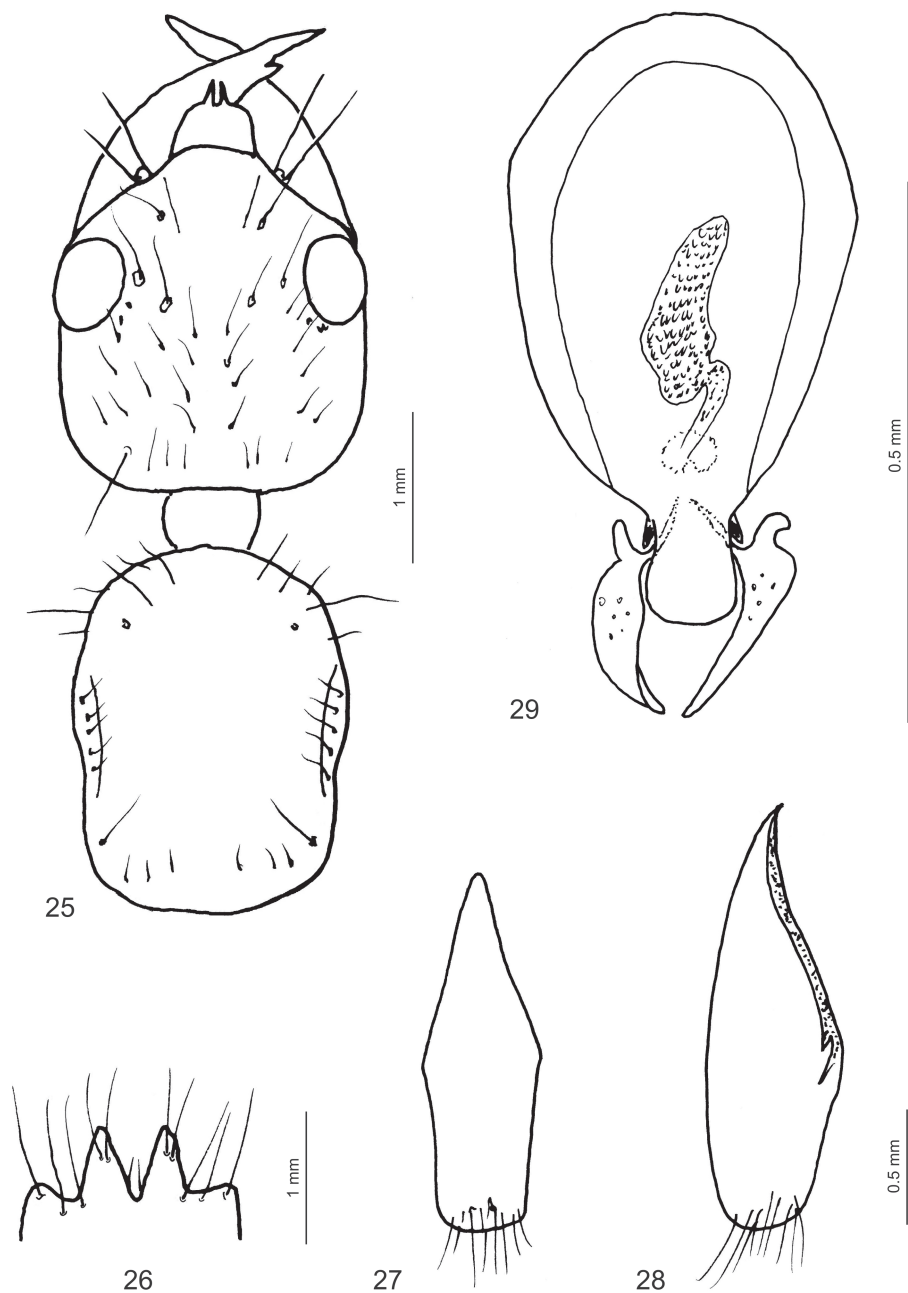
Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the first type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type localities.

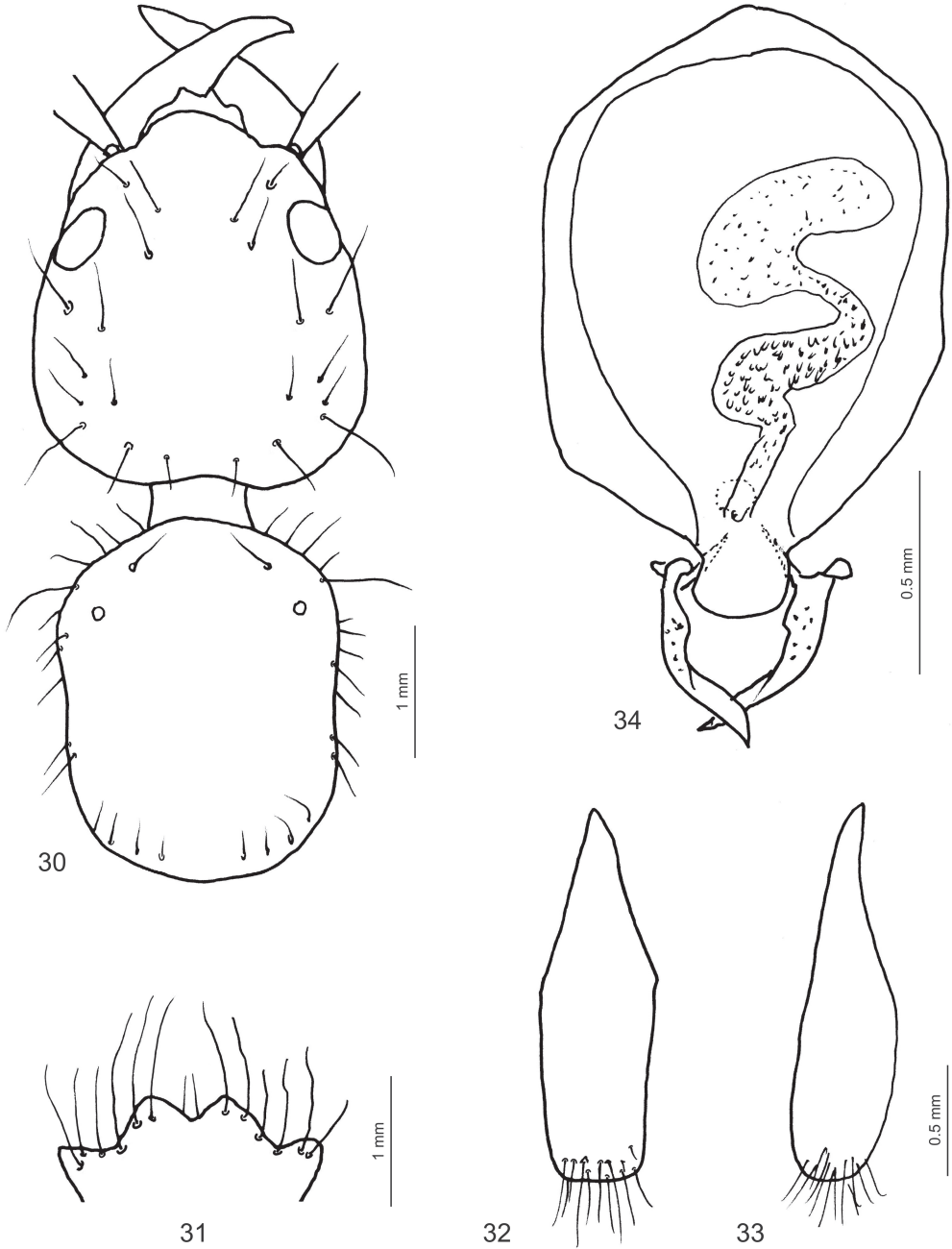
Remarks: The aedeagus of this species is peculiar, very large. *Achmonia phoupan* sp.n. differs from the taxa from Laos (*A. solodovnikovi* BORDONI, 2012, *A. laosiana* BORDONI, 2016, *A. formosa* BORDONI, 2017) and from Yunnan (*A. manfei* BORDONI, 2013, *A. yunnanana* BORDONI, 2013) in size, color, punctuation and aedeagus.

Achmonia bella sp.n. (Figs 35–36, 39–41)

Holotype ♂: NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 20.12N, 104.01E, 1500–1900, leg. Holzschuh, 7.IV.-25.V.2010 (NHMW); **paratypes**: same data, 1 ♂ (NHMW), 1 ♂ (cB); same data, 1.-31.V.2011, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (NHMW), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (cB); same data, 1300–1900 m, 11.IV.-15.V.2012, 6 ♀♀ (NHMW), 2 ♀♀ (cB).



Figs 25–29: *Achmonia malaysiana* sp.n.: 25) head and pronotum, 26) labrum, 27) tergite and 28) sternite of male genital segment, 29) aedeagus.



Figs 30–34: *Achmonia phoupan* sp.n.: 30) head and pronotum, 31) labrum, 32) tergite and 33) sternite of male genital segment, 34) aedeagus.

Description: Length of body: 19 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 10 mm. Body shiny; head and pronotum black, elytra red with dark brown scutellum; abdomen brown with reddish posterior margins of segments, paratergites and genital segment; antennae and legs reddish brown. Head and pronotum, and related punctuation as in Fig. 35. Labrum as in Fig. 36. Elytra sub-rectangular, longer and wider than pronotum at its widest point at the front angles, with marked humeral angles, sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides. Surface with such fine and distant punctures that they are difficult to discern, arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral. Some long setae on the anterior portion of elytra. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and deep, dense, evident punctures, arranged in numerous series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs 39 and 40 respectively. Aedeagus (Fig. 41) 2.44 mm long, ovoid, with short median lobe and rounded distal margin; parameres very short and narrow; inner sac ribbon-like, long and very narrow, covered with fine spinulae.

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin *bellus*, -a, -um (nice).

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks: The following species of *Achmonia* occur in Laos: *A. feae* (FAUVEL, 1895), *A. formosa* BORDONI, 2017, *A. laosiana* BORDONI, 2016 and *A. solodovnikovi* BORDONI, 2012. From these it differs in the shape of the labrum, and the aedeagus. In particular it differs from *A. phoupan* sp.n., collected in the same locality, though in different seasons and at different times of the year, in more sub-quadrangular and anteriorly less narrow head, different shape of the labrum, finer and sparser punctuation of elytra, and much smaller and differently shaped aedeagus. It also differs from *A. laosiana* in its much larger size, labrum and aedeagus.

***Achmonia matejicki* sp.n.**
(Figs 37–38, 42–43)

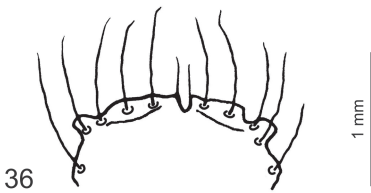
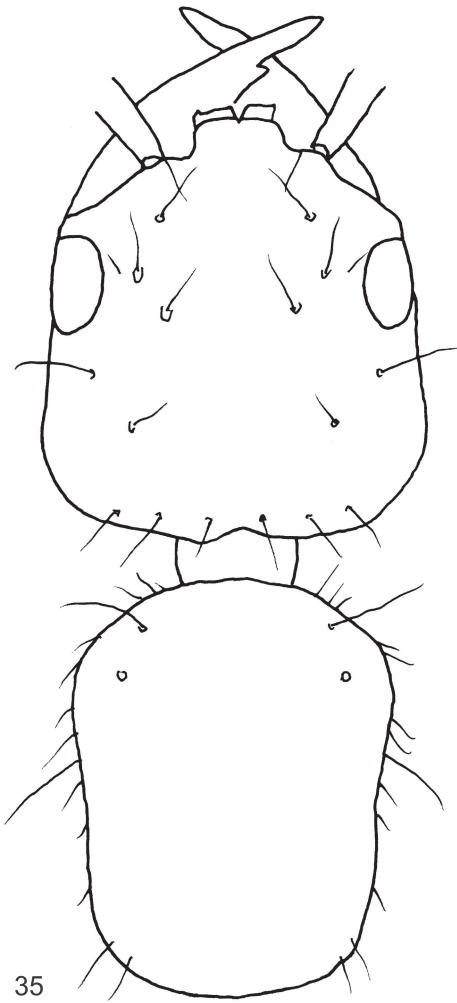
Holotype ♂: N Vietnam, Tam Dao, Vinh Phu, J. Strand 12.-24.V.1989 (cB).

Description: Length of body: 13 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Body shiny, head very dark amaranth, pronotum amaranth, elytra light red with darker scutellum, abdomen brown with lighter paratergites and lateral margins of segments; antennae and legs brown. Head and pronotum, and related punctuation as in Fig. 37. Labrum as in Fig. 38. Elytra sub-quadrangular, barely dilated posteriad, shorter than and posteriorly as wide as pronotum. Surface with very fine, very sparse punctures, arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with fine punctuation on the sides of the segments.

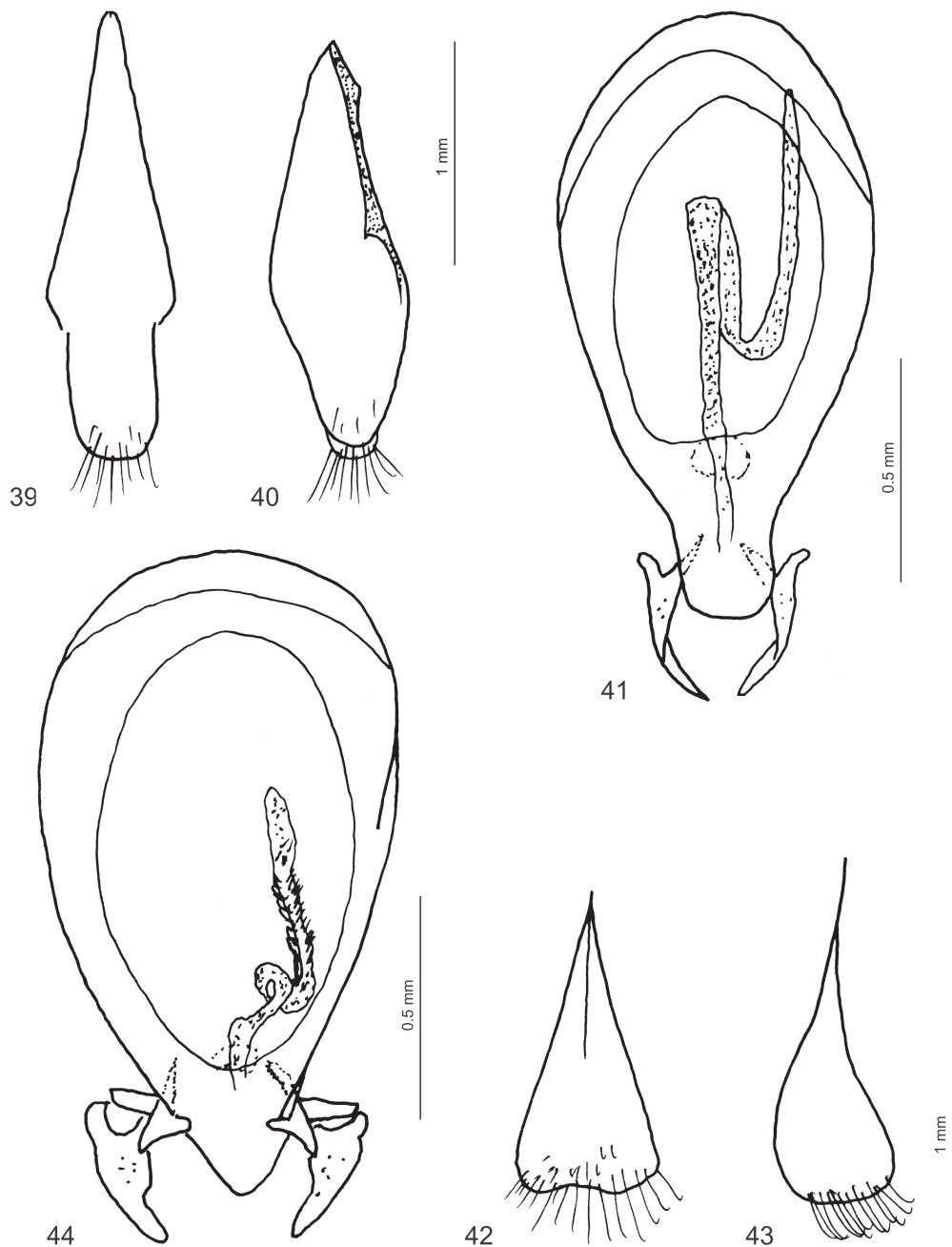
Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs 42–43. Aedeagus (Fig. 44) 2.5 mm long, ovoid, with very narrow and short median lobe; parameres of very peculiar structure; inner sac ribbon-like, long and narrow, folded on itself, covered with fine spinulae.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to the friend entomologist Jan Matejíček who generously also gave me the holotype of the species.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.



Figs 35–38: 35–36: *Achmonia bella* sp.n.: 35) head and pronotum, 36) labrum; 37–38: *A. matejceki* sp.n.: 37) head and pronotum, 38) labrum.



Figs 39–44: 39–41: *Achmonia bella* sp.n.: 39) tergite and 40) sternite of male genital segment, 41) aedeagus; 42–43: *A. matejicki* sp.n.: 42) tergite and 43) sternite of male genital segment, 44) aedeagus.

Remarks: Three other species of *Achmonia* occur in Vietnam: *A. feae* (FAUVEL, 1895), *A. gestroi* (FAUVEL, 1895) and *A. laosiana* BORDONI, 2016. From these taxa the new species differs in size, shape of head, color, punctuation and mainly in the structure of the aedeagus.

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