

**Three new *Indasclera* species from Laos
including new data on distribution and list of species
(Coleoptera: Oedemeridae)**

Vladimír ŠVIHLA

Department of Entomology, National Museum, Kunratice 1, CZ-148 00 Praha 4, Czech Republic;
e-mail: vladimir_svihla@nm.cz

Abstract. Three new species of the genus *Indasclera* Švihla, 1980 are described and illustrated: *Indasclera nigripes* sp. nov., *I. josefi* sp. nov. and *I. jelineki* sp. nov. (all from Laos). *Indasclera chapaensis* (Pic, 1927), *I. dalatensis* (Pic, 1928) and *I. griseicornis* (Pic, 1922) are reported as new for the fauna of Laos. A list of all described *Indasclera* species including their distribution is presented.

Key words. Coleoptera, Oedemeridae, *Indasclera*, taxonomy, new species, distribution, list of species, Palearctic Region, Oriental Region

Introduction

The genus *Indasclera* Švihla, 1980 was originally described for three Himalayan species. When species of the genus were revised (ŠVIHLA 1997), several species originally described in the genera *Asclera* Dejean, 1834 (synonym of *Ischnomera* Stephens, 1832), *Ascleropsis* Seidlitz, 1899 and *Probosca* Schmidt, 1846 were transferred to *Indasclera* and one species originally included in *Indasclera* was transferred to the newly established genus *Dainsclera* Švihla, 1997. Additional new species were described and new data on the distribution were published by AKIYAMA (2003), MIZOTA (1999) and ŠVIHLA (2002, 2004, 2006), so that 52 species-group taxa have been known to date.

The genus *Indasclera* occurs in the south-eastern Palearctic and in the Oriental Regions. It reaches as far as the eastern half of the Himalayas and the Indian subcontinent in the west, Tibet and other Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong and Fujian in the north, southern Kuril Islands, Japan (including the Ryukyu Islands), Taiwan and Hainan in the east and Indochina and Borneo (one undescribed species) in the south-east. The Palearctic species were catalogued by ŠVIHLA (2008).

Three new species from Laos are described here but the number of known species will undoubtedly increase significantly: at this moment I have at my disposal six undescribed species represented only by females. Therefore, I have not updated the key to species as it would have only a short applicability.

Material and methods

The studied specimens are deposited in the following collections:

- HAYJ Hideo Akiyama collection, Odawara, Japan;
KMOJ Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, Japan;
NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
NMPC Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic.

Shades of the colours used in the descriptions are classified according to PAULT (1958) and the names of integument structures follow HARRIS (1979). Morphological characters were observed under a 90× magnification. Parts of male terminalia drawn in lateral view have their ventral side facing to the left. Locality labels of type specimens are cited verbatim with standardized dates. Names of localities of additional specimens are also standardized.

Taxonomy

Indasclera nigripes sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 3–6)

Type locality. Northeastern Laos, Houa Phan province, Ban Saluei, Mt. Phou Pane, 20°12'–13.5'N 103°59.5'–104°01'E, 1340–1870 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂ (NMPC), 'LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., Ban Saluei → Mt. Phou Pane, 20°12'–13.5'N 103°59.5'–104°01'E, 1340–1870 m, 15.iv.–15.v.2008, Lao collectors leg.' PARATYPES: 1 ♂, same data as holotype (NHMB), 1 ♀, same data as holotype (NMPC).

Description. Coloration (Fig. 1). Head, thorax, abdomen and elytra yellow, mouthparts yellow to chestnut brown, maxillary palpi, antennae and legs excluding bases of coxae black.

Male. Eyes rather small, reniform, moderately protruding, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, head behind eyes arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Terminal palpomere of maxillary palpus securiform. Antennae filiform, reaching ca. two thirds of elytral length, last antennomere slightly but distinctly constricted near behind its midlength. Surface of head finely and densely imbricate-punctate, with fine yellow recumbent pubescence, matt. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, slightly cordiform, anterior margin nearly straight, very slightly sinuate in middle, anterior corners almost rectangular, lateral margins sinuate, converging posteriorly, posterior corners obtusely rounded, posterior margin rounded. Surface sculpture and pubescence of pronotum like that of head, matt, pair of anterior depressions very shallow but distinct, posterior depression absent, posterior margin bordered. Elytra parallel-sided in anterior two thirds, then arcuately narrowing posteriorly, apices rounded. Elytral surface imbricate-punctate, punctation rather more sparse than that of head and pronotum, with yellow pubescence, matt; venation of elytra very slightly indicated, visible only due to converging pubescence. Last abdominal sternite widely rounded, its apical margin nearly straight, last tergite exceeding last sternite by ca. one third, rounded apically, projections of urite VIII flat, slender, moderately sickle-shaped, tegmen and aedeagus as in Figs. 3–6.

Female similar to male except last abdominal tergite, which only slightly exceeds apically last sternite and both are rounded apically.

Length (♂♀): 5.5–6.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Indasclera nigripes* sp. nov. belongs to the *I. haemorrhoidalis* species group as defined by ŠVIHLA (1997). It is similar to *I. laosensis* Švihla, 2004 (occurring at the same locality), from which it differs by entirely black femora, slightly less cordiform pronotum, parallel to slightly divergent parameres and much slender aedeagus with straight apex (cf. ŠVIHLA 2004).

Etymology. Derived from Latin *niger* (= black) and *pedes* (= legs) in reference to the characteristically black legs by which the new species differs from the closely related *I. laosensis*.

Distribution. Northern Laos.

Indasclera josefi sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 7–10)

Type locality. Northern Laos, Xieng Khouang province, Mt. Phou Samsoun, 2000 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂ (KMOJ), '[Northern] Laos, Xieng Khouang [province], Mt. Phou Samsoun, alt. 2000 m, 22.iv.2008'. PARATYPES: 3 ♂♂ (HAYJ), same data as holotype; 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (HAYJ, NMPC) '[Northeastern] Laos, Hou[a] P[h]an [province], Mt. Phou Pan[e], 14.–17.iii.2005, T. Niisato leg.'; 2 ♀♀ (NMPC) 'LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., Ban Saluei → Mt. Phou Pane, 20°12'–13.5'N 103°59.5'–104°01'E, 1340–1870 m, 15.iv.–15.v.2008, Lao collectors leg.'

Description. Coloration (Fig. 2). Head greenish olivaceous, mandibles sooty with sepia tips, basal palpomere of maxillary palpus terra-cotta, palpomere 2 sienna, terminal palpomere distinctly darker, sooty in male, palpi entirely sepia to sooty in female. Antennae sooty, becoming gradually paler to chestnut brown toward apex. Prothorax yellow, meso- and metasternum, abdomen, scutellum and elytra greenish olivaceous, legs dark greenish, coxae rusty.

Male. Eyes rather small, moderately reniform, protruding, head across eyes slightly but distinctly wider than pronotum, head behind eyes arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antennae filiform, slightly exceeding elytral midlength, terminal antennomere slightly constricted on one side near behind its midlength. Terminal palpomere of maxillary palpus securiform. Surface of head densely and finely imbricate-punctate, bare, matt. Pronotum as long as wide, cordiform, its anterior margin very slightly sinuate in its middle, nearly straight, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins rather sinuate, converging posteriorly, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate like that of head, matt, bare, only anterior and posterior margin with line of very short, fine yellow hairs. Anterior pair of pronotal depressions well developed, rather deep, posterior one absent, posterior margin of pronotum finely bordered. Elytra parallel-sided in basal half, then moderately narrowing posteriorly, apices rounded. Surface of elytra more finely and sparsely imbricate-punctate than surface of head and pronotum, covered by short, fine, yellow recumbent pubescence, matt; elytral venation absent. Last abdominal sternite widely rounded with small, rather shallow emargination at apex, last tergite ca. twice as long as last sternite, subtriangular, rounded apically, projections of urite VIII slender, flat, moderately sickle-shaped, tegmen and aedeagus as in Figs. 7–10.

Female. Antennae very slightly shorter than in male, reaching elytral midlength, last abdominal tergite only slightly exceeding last sternite, both segments subtriangular and rounded apically.

Length (♂♀): 5.1–7.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Indasclera josefi* sp. nov. belongs to the *I. haemorrhoidalis* species group as defined by ŠVIHLA (1997). According to the shape of the aedeagus, *I. josefi* sp. nov. is similar to *I. thibetana* (Pic, 1915) from Tibet but differs from the latter and other species of the group by closely set parameres.

Etymology. I dedicate this species to my colleague and friend Josef Jelínek, well-known specialist in the family Nitidulidae, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Distribution. Northern Laos.

***Indasclera jelineki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 11–15)

Type locality. Northern Laos, Xieng Khouang province, 40 km southeast of Muang Khun, 1300 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (KMOJ): ♂, '[Northern] Laos, Xieng Khouang [province], 40 km SE of Muang Khun, alt. 1300 m, 18.v.2008, T. Mizusawa leg.' PARATYPES (HAYJ, NMPC): 3 ♂♂, same data as holotype.

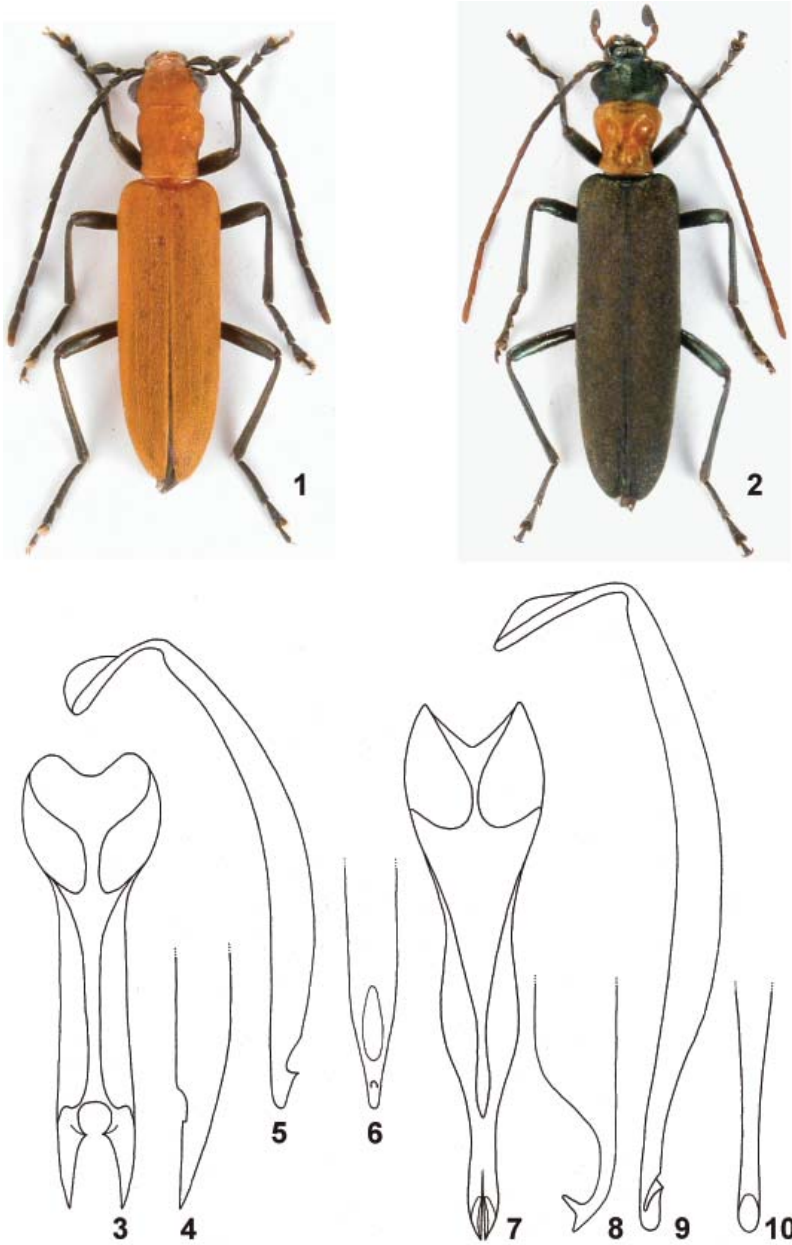
Description. Coloration (Fig. 11). Head dark slate blue, mouthparts sienna to sooty, under-side of antennomere 1 and antennomere 2–3 and 11 sienna, rest of antennomeres darker, sepia. Prothorax saffron yellow, meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen dark slate blue, legs black. Elytra bicolorous, ca. basal fifth and apical two fifths dark slate blue, both areas narrowly connected along lateral margin of each elytron, middle portion of elytra glaucous bluish green.

Male. Eyes rather small, distinctly reniform, protruding, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, head behind eyes with sides sinuous, narrowing posteriorly. Last palpomere of maxillary palpus long-securiform, nearly cultriform, antennae reaching almost two thirds of elytral length, last antennomere only very slightly constricted behind its midlength. Surface of head rather roughly and very densely imbricate-punctate, covered by very fine and short, recumbent brown pubescence, matt. Pronotum ca. as long as wide, cordiform, its anterior margin straight, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins rather sinuate, converging posteriorly, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin slightly sinuate in middle. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt. Pair of anterior pronotal depressions very shallow but distinct, posterior one absent, posterior pronotal margin bordered. Elytra parallel-sided in basal half, then slightly narrowing posteriorly, apex of each elytron sharp. Surface of elytra densely and finely rugulose-lacunose, matt, covered by fine and short recumbent pubescence of two colours: dark brown over areas with dark slate blue coloration and whitish over the glaucous bluish-green middle area. Elytral venation only very slightly indicated, almost invisible. Last abdominal tergite twice as long as last sternite, subtriangular, rounded apically, last sternite widely rounded, very shallowly and widely emarginate apically. Tegmen and aedeagus as in Figs. 12–15.

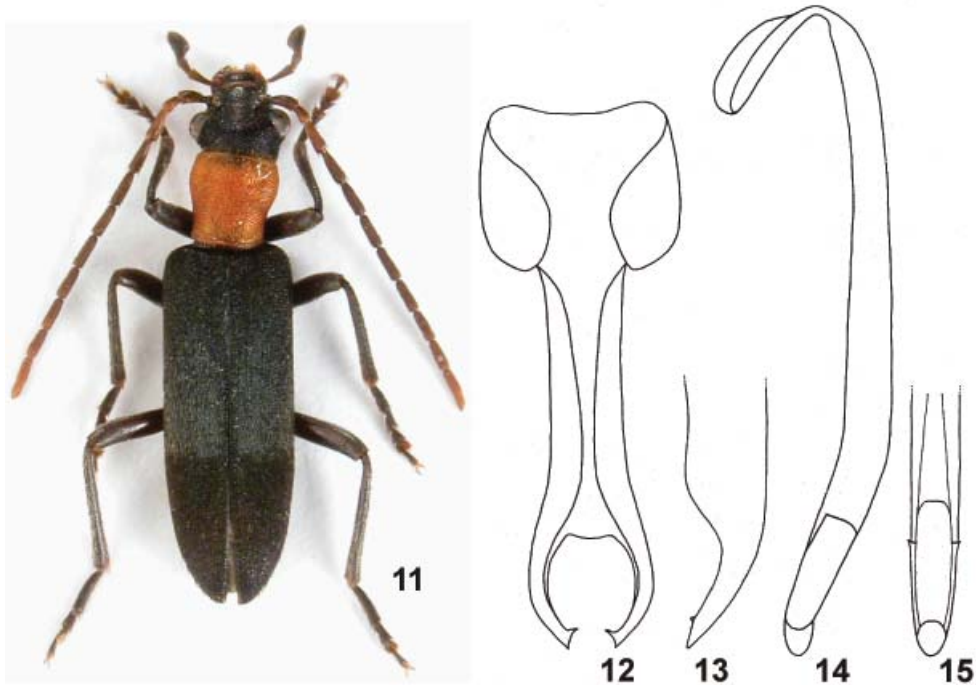
Female unknown.

Length (♂): 6.0–8.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Indasclera jelineki* sp. nov. belongs to the *I. rugosipennis* species group as defined by ŠVIHLA (1997). Four other species in this group possess bicolorous elytra: *I. loi* (Gressitt, 1939) (China: Hainan), *I. tonkinensis* Švihla, 1997 (Vietnam), *I. kantneri* Švihla, 2002 (Laos) and *I. jendeki* Švihla, 2002 (Laos). *Indasclera jelineki* sp. nov. differs from the



Figs. 1–10. 1, 3–6 – *Indasclera nigripes* sp. nov.; 2, 7–10 – *I. josefi* sp. nov. 1–2 – habitus; 3, 7 – tegmen, ventral view; 4, 8 – apical part of tegmen, lateral view; 5, 9 – aedeagus, lateral view; 6, 10 – apex of aedeagus, dorsal view.



Figs. 11–15. *Indasclera jelineki* sp. nov. 11 – habitus; 12 – tegmen, ventral view; 13 – apical part of tegmen, lateral view; 14 – aedeagus, lateral view; 15 – apex of aedeagus, dorsal view.

latter three species by having the parameres dentate on the inner apical face and the aedeagus short with apical teeth not protruding laterally in dorsal view (cf. ŠVIHLA 1997, 2002). The new species differs from *I. loi*, in which the male is unknown, by having a smaller body, only last antennomere paler and differently coloured elytra with the lateral connection of darker elytral colour not protruding inwards (cf. GRESSITT 1939, ŠVIHLA 1997).

Etymology. I dedicate this species as well to my colleague and friend Josef Jelinek, well-known specialist in the family Nitidulidae, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Distribution. Northern Laos.

New data on distribution

Indasclera chapaensis (Pic, 1927)

Material examined. LAOS: HOUA PHAN: Ban Saluei, Mt. Phou Pane, 20°12'–13.5'N 103°59.5'–104°01'E, 1480–2000 m a.s.l., 6.–18.v.2004, F. & L. Kantner and J. Bezděk lgt., 3 spec. (NMPC); same locality data, 22.iv.–14.v.2008, V. Kubáň and Lao collectors lgt., 13 spec. (NMPC, NHMB).

Distribution. Northern Vietnam (ŠVIHLA 1997). New species for Laos.

***Indasclera dalatensis* (Pic, 1928)**

Material examined. LAOS: HOUA PHAN: Ban Saluei, Mt. Phou Pane, 20°12–13.5'N 103°59.5'–104°01'E, 1480–1510 m a.s.l., 26.iv.–11.v.2001, D. Hauck lgt., 1 spec. (NMPC); same locality data: 6.–18.v.2004, F. & L. Kantner lgt., 3 spec. (NMPC); 17.v.–3.vi.2007, V. Kubáň & M. Brancucci lgt., 30 spec. (NMPC, NHMB); 22.iv.–14.v.2008, V. Kubáň and Lao collectors lgt., 7 spec. (NMPC, NHMB).

Distribution. Vietnam, Malaysia: Malaya (ŠVIHLA 1997). New species for Laos.

***Indasclera griseicornis* (Pic, 1922)**

Material examined. LAOS: HOUA PHAN: Ban Saluei, Mt. Phou Pane, 20°12–13.5'N 103°59.5'–104°01'E, 1480–1510 m a.s.l., 26.iv.–11.v.2001, J. Bezděk & D. Hauck lgt., 7 spec. (NMPC); same locality data: J. Bezděk, F. & L. Kantner and P. Kresl lgt., 10 spec. (NMPC); 22.iv.–14.v.2008, V. Kubáň and Lao collectors lgt., 31 spec. (NMPC, NHMB).

Distribution. Northern Vietnam (ŠVIHLA 1997). New species for Laos.

List of *Indasclera* species***Indasclera* Švihla, 1980**

Type species. *Asclera indica* Fairmaire, 1894, by original designation.

***Indasclera brunneipennis* species group (ŠVIHLA 1997)**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Indasclera brunneipennis</i> (Lewis, 1895) | Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku |
| <i>Indasclera carinicollis</i> (Lewis, 1895) | Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu; Russia: Kuril Islands (Kunashir) |
| <i>Indasclera formosana</i> (Pic, 1910) | Taiwan |
| <i>Indasclera igai</i> (Nakane, 1954) | Japan: Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku |
| <i>Indasclera nakanei</i> Mizota, 1999 | Japan: Honshu, Kyushu |
| <i>Indasclera ruficollis</i> (Lewis, 1895) | Japan: Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku |
| = <i>Asclera konoii</i> Nakane, 1973 | |
| <i>Indasclera wittmeri</i> Švihla, 1997 | Taiwan |

***Indasclera subrugosa* species group (ŠVIHLA 1997)**

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>Indasclera subrugosa</i> (Kôno, 1937) | Japan: Kyushu, Ryukyu Islands |
| = <i>Asclera subrugosa kyushuensis</i> Nakane, 1954 | |
| <i>Indasclera uenoi</i> Švihla, 1997 | Taiwan |

***Indasclera incostata* species group (ŠVIHLA 1997)**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Indasclera binotata</i> (Pic, 1927) | China: Yunnan |
| <i>Indasclera incostata</i> (Pic, 1926) | China: Gansu, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang; Myanmar |

***Indasclera himalaica* species group (ŠVIHLA 1997)**

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Indasclera akiyamai</i> Švihla, 1997 | Laos; Myanmar; Thailand |
|---|-------------------------|

<i>Indasclera burmanica</i> Švihla, 1997	Myanmar
<i>Indasclera himalaica</i> Švihla, 1980	India: Darjeeling district, Sikkim; Nepal
= <i>Indasclera himalaica godawariensis</i> Švihla, 1997	
<i>Indasclera kostali</i> Švihla, 2002	India: Meghalaya
<i>Indasclera kusakabei</i> Akiyama, 2003	Myanmar
<i>Indasclera vitalisi</i> (Pic, 1922)	Laos; Thailand

***Indasclera indica* species group (ŠVIHLA 1997)**

<i>Indasclera bocaki</i> Švihla, 1997	China: Sichuan
<i>Indasclera brancuccii</i> Švihla, 1997	Bhutan; India: Darjeeling district; Nepal
<i>Indasclera brevicollis</i> (Gressitt, 1939)	China: Guangxi, Guangdong, Guizhou, Fujian
<i>Indasclera chapaensis</i> (Pic, 1927)	Laos; Vietnam
<i>Indasclera dembickyi</i> Švihla, 1997	Thailand
<i>Indasclera haucki</i> Švihla, 2006	Laos
<i>Indasclera indica</i> (Fairmaire, 1894)	Bhutan; India: Darjeeling district, Sikkim; Nepal
= <i>Ascleropsis excellens</i> Fleischer, 1919	
<i>Indasclera puncticollis</i> Švihla, 2006	India: Arunachal Pradesh
<i>Indasclera rolciki</i> Švihla, 2002	India: Darjeeling district, Meghalaya
<i>Indasclera rollei</i> (Pic, 1910)	India: Tamil Nadu
<i>Indasclera similis</i> Švihla, 2002	India: Meghalaya; Laos; Myanmar; China: Yunnan
<i>Indasclera strangulata</i> (Fairmaire, 1889)	China: Sichuan
<i>Indasclera strnadi</i> Švihla, 1997	Vietnam

***Indasclera haemorrhoidalis* species group (ŠVIHLA 1997)**

<i>Indasclera haemorrhoidalis</i> (Pic, 1907)	China: Yunnan
<i>Indasclera josefi</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Indasclera laosensis</i> Švihla, 2004	Laos
<i>Indasclera nigripes</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Indasclera thibetana</i> (Pic, 1915)	‘Tibet’

***Indasclera rugosipennis* species group (ŠVIHLA 1997)**

<i>Indasclera chinensis</i> Švihla, 1997	‘China’
<i>Indasclera dalatensis</i> (Pic, 1928)	Laos; Malaysia: Malaya; Vietnam
<i>Indasclera griseicornis</i> (Pic, 1922)	Laos; Vietnam
<i>Indasclera japonica amamiana</i> (Miyatake, 1985)	Japan: Ryukyu Islands
<i>Indasclera japonica japonica</i> (Pic, 1910)	Japan: Honshu, Kyushu
= <i>Asclera satana</i> Nakane, 1954	
<i>Indasclera jendeki</i> Švihla, 2002	Laos
<i>Indasclera jelineki</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Indasclera kantneri</i> Švihla, 2002	Laos

<i>Indasclera loi</i> (Gressitt, 1939)	China: Hainan
<i>Indasclera nepalensis lubosi</i> Švihla, 2002	India: Darjeeling district, Meghalaya
<i>Indasclera nepalensis nepalensis</i> (Švihla, 1987)	India: Arunachal Pradesh; Nepal
<i>Indasclera pacholatkoii</i> Švihla, 1997	Vietnam
<i>Indasclera petri</i> Švihla, 2002	India: Meghalaya
<i>Indasclera rugosipennis</i> (Pic, 1910)	Taiwan
<i>Indasclera tonkinensis</i> Švihla, 1997	Vietnam

***Indasclera peculiaris* species group (ŠVIHLA 1997)**

<i>Indasclera peculiaris</i> (Pic, 1914a)	Thailand; Laos; China: Yunnan; Vietnam
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Position in the group uncertain (male unknown)

<i>Indasclera brodskyi</i> Švihla, 1997	Vietnam
<i>Indasclera diluta</i> (Gressitt, 1939)	China: Guangdong
<i>Indasclera longipennis</i> (Pic, 1922)	Vietnam
<i>Indasclera unicastata</i> (Pic, 1914b)	'Tibet'

Status uncertain (type specimens unknown)

<i>Indasclera dalatensis</i> var. <i>bifoveolata</i> (Pic, 1934)	Vietnam
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