

**TAXONOMY OF INDIAN LEBIINAE
(COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE)**

Thesis submitted to the
UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
for the award of the degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ZOOLOGY
(Under the Faculty of Science)

By
ANAGHA SUDHAKAR. V.S

Under the Guidance of
Dr. SABU K. THOMAS



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "TAXONOMY OF INDIAN LEBIINAE (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE)" submitted to the University of Calicut for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Zoology, is the record of the original work done by Ms. ANAGHA SUDHAKAR. V.S in the PG & Research Department of Zoology, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Devagiri, Kozhikode, under my supervision and guidance. This work has not been previously formed the basis for any award of degree or diploma.

Ms. ANAGHA SUDHAKAR. V.S has successfully completed the preliminary qualifying examination prescribed by the University of Calicut.

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I also certify that the adjudicators have not suggested any changes/ corrections in the thesis and recommended to accept in the present form.

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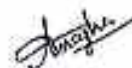
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work presented in the thesis entitled "TAXONOMY OF INDIAN LEBIINAE (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE)" is based on the original work done by me under the guidance of Dr. Sabu K. Thomas and has not been included in any other thesis submitted previously for the award of any degree. The contents of the thesis have undergone a plagiarism check using iThenticate software at C.H.M.K. Library, University of Calicut, and the similarity index found within the permissible limit. I also declare that the thesis is free from AI-generated content.



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Anagha Sudhakar. V.S

Dedicated to my Family and Teachers.



TAXONOMY OF INDIAN LEBIINAE

(COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE)

ABSTRACT

Lebiinae is a large and diverse subfamily of ground beetles (Carabidae) with 334 species currently recorded from India. Most of the early taxonomic work on Indian Lebiinae was done by Andrewes during the period 1919-1947, and his 1935 classification framework, with 179 species, guided Indian studies until today. However, this system is now outdated, and no identification keys at the tribal, generic, or species levels have been developed for Indian Lebiinae under the updated system. Consequently, subsequent studies have largely relied on outdated generic and species keys and have primarily focused on taxa originally described by Andrewes.

Taxonomic keys and an updated checklist for Indian Lebiinae, together with a pictorial key, and supplementary descriptions prepared for the species identified in the present study will help streamline and clarify the taxonomy of Indian Lebiinae. The study documented 77 species belonging to 34 genera under five tribes, including four new species (*Cymindoidea seoniensis* Anagha, Sabu & Kushwaha, 2023, *Ophionea vvrei* Anagha & Sabu, 2024, *Taridius devagiriensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025, and *Taridius tamilnadensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025), alongside one genus (*Andrewesia* Liebke, 1938) and four species [*Andrewesia apicalis* (Chaudoir, 1872), *Archicolliuris distigma* (Chaudoir, 1850), *Mimocolliuris bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016, and *Ophionea ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996)] recorded from India for the first time. On a regional scale, the study establishes multiple new distribution records, including four species and one subspecies from south India, five species from central India, four species from north India, and one species each from north-east India and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. At the state level, first records are reported for eight species and one subspecies from

Kerala, 14 species and one subspecies from Tamil Nadu, five species from Madhya Pradesh, three species from Uttarakhand, two species each from Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh, one species each from Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka and Manipur. The updated checklist comprises 334 species under 69 genera and five tribes. A total of 22 new and 27 modified taxonomic keys were prepared. In addition, the study documented seven species endemics to biodiversity hotspots, including six species from the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka hotspot and one species from the Indo-Burma hotspot. The study also includes the lectotype designation of *Ophionea indica* (Thunberg 1784) and documentation of wing polymorphism in *Masoreus orientalis* Dejean, 1828. The deposition of verified specimens in recognized national repositories, will provide valuable reference resources for future studies.

Key words: taxonomic keys, pictorial key, checklist, new species, first reports

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Research Scholar

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Research Guide

TAXONOMY OF INDIAN LEBIINAE
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സംഗ്രഹം

ലെബിനേ (കാരാബിഡേ) ഗ്രൗണ്ട് ബീറ്റിലുകളുടെ ഒരു വലിയതും വൈവിധ്യമാർന്നതുമായ ഉപകുടുംബമാണ്. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ നിലവിൽ ഇതിലെ 334 സ്പീഷീസുകൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. 1919 മുതൽ 1947 വരെയുള്ള കാലയളവിൽ ലെബിനേയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ആദ്യകാല ടാക്സോണമിക് പഠനങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിഭാഗവും ആൻഡ്രൂസ് ആണ് നടത്തിയത്. 179 സ്പീഷീസുകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ 1935-ലെ വർഗീകരണ ചട്ടക്കൂട് ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ലെബിനേ പഠനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇന്നുവരെയും അടിസ്ഥാനമായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ, ഈ വർഗീകരണ സംവിധാനം ഇപ്പോൾ കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. പുതുക്കിയ വർഗീകരണ സംവിധാനത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഇന്ത്യൻ ലെബിനേയ്ക്കായി ട്രൈബൽ, ജെനറിക, & സ്പീഷീസ് തലങ്ങളിൽ തിരിച്ചറിയൽ കീകളൊന്നും വികസിപ്പിച്ചെടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. തൽഫലമായി, തുടർന്നുള്ള പഠനങ്ങൾ പ്രധാനമായും കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ട ജെനറിക, സ്പീഷീസ് കീകളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരുന്നു, പ്രാഥമികമായി ആൻഡ്രൂസ് ആദ്യം വിവരിച്ച ജീവിവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം ശ്രദ്ധ കേന്ദ്രീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു.

ടാക്സോണമിക് കീകളും ഇന്ത്യൻ ലെബിനേയ്ക്കായുള്ള പുതുക്കിയ ചെക്ക്‌ലിസ്റ്റും ഒരു പിക്റ്റോറിയൽ കീയും നിലവിലെ പഠനത്തിൽ കണ്ടെത്തിയ ജീവിവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കായി തയ്യാറാക്കിയ അനുബന്ധ വിവരണങ്ങളും ഇന്ത്യൻ ലെബിനേയുടെ വർഗീകരണത്തെ കാര്യക്ഷമമാക്കാനും വ്യക്തമാക്കാനും സഹായിക്കും. അഞ്ച് ട്രൈബുകൾക്ക് കീഴിലുള്ള 34 ജീനസുകളിൽ പെടുന്ന 77 സ്പീഷീസുകളെ പഠനത്തിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി, അതിൽ നാല് പുതിയ സ്പീഷീസുകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു (സിമിൻഡോയിഡിയ സിയോനിയൻസിസ് അനഘ, സാബു & കുശാഹ, 2023, ഓഫിയോണിയ വ്ബ്രെയ് അനഘ & സാബു, 2024, ടാരിഡിയസ് ദേവഗിരിയൻസിസ് അനഘ & സാബു, 2025, ടാരിഡിയസ് തമിഴ്നാഡൻസിസ് അനഘ & സാബു, 2025). ഒരു ജീനസ് ഉൾപ്പെടെ (ആൻഡ്രൂവീസിയ ലീബ്കെ, 1938) നാല് സ്പീഷീസുകളും [ആൻഡ്രൂവീസിയ അപികാലിസ് (ചൗഡോയർ, 1872), ആർക്കിക്കൊല്ലിയൂറിസ് ഡിസ്റ്റിഗ്ന (ചൗഡോയർ, 1850), മിമോകൊല്ലിയൂറിസ് ബൈകോളറിപസ് ബേഹർ, 2016, ഓഫിയോണിയ സിലോണിക്ക, (ബേഹർ 1996)] ഇന്ത്യയിൽ നിന്ന് ആദ്യമായി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി. പ്രാദേശിക തലത്തിൽ, ദക്ഷിണേന്ത്യയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള നാല് സ്പീഷീസുകളും ഒരു സബ്സ്പീഷീസും, മധ്യ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള അഞ്ച് സ്പീഷീസുകളും, ഉത്തരേന്ത്യയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള നാല് സ്പീഷീസുകളും, വടക്കുകിഴക്കൻ ഇന്ത്യ, ആൻഡമാൻ നിക്കോബാർ ദ്വീപുകൾ എന്നിവയിൽ നിന്ന് ഓരോ സ്പീഷീസുകളും ഈ പഠനത്തിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കേരളത്തിൽ നിന്ന് എട്ട് സ്പീഷീസുകളും ഒരു സബ്സ്പീഷീസും, തമിഴ്നാട്ടിൽ നിന്ന് 14 സ്പീഷീസുകളും ഒരു സബ്സ്പീഷീസും, മധ്യപ്രദേശിൽ നിന്ന് അഞ്ച് സ്പീഷീസുകളും,

ഉത്തരാഖണ്ഡിൽ നിന്ന് മൂന്ന് സ്തീഷീസുകളും, ഛത്തീസ്ഗഡ്, ഉത്തർപ്രദേശ് എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ട് സ്തീഷീസുകൾ വീതവും ആന്ധ്രാപ്രദേശ്, ഹരിയാന, കർണാടക, മണിപ്പൂർ എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് ഓരോ സ്തീഷീസുകളും സംസ്ഥാന തലത്തിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. പുതുക്കിയ ചെക്ക്ലിസ്റ്റിൽ അഞ്ച് ട്രൈബുകളിൽ പെടുന്ന 69 ജീനസുകളും 334 സ്തീഷീസുകളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു. ആകെ 22 പുതിയതും 27 പരിഷ്കരിച്ച ടാക്സോണമിക് കീകളും തയ്യാറാക്കി. കൂടാതെ, ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ ഹോട്ട്സ്പോട്ടുകളിൽ മാത്രം കാണപ്പെടുന്ന ഏഴ് പ്രാദേശിക സ്തീഷീസുകളെ ഈ പഠനം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്; ഇതിൽ പശ്ചിമഘട്ട-ശ്രീലങ്ക ഹോട്ട്സ്പോട്ടിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ആറ് സ്തീഷീസുകളും ഇന്ഡോ-ബർമ്മ ഹോട്ട്സ്പോട്ടിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ഒരു സ്തീഷീസും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു. ഓഫിയോണിയ ഇൻഡിക്ക (തൻബെർഗ് 1784) എന്ന ജീവിവർഗ്ഗത്തിന്റെ ലക്റ്റോടൈപ്പ് നിർണ്ണയവും, മസോറിയസ് ഓറിയന്റാലിസ്, ഡെജീൻ 1828 എന്ന വണ്ടിനത്തിൽ ചിറകുകളുടെ ബഹുരുപതയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലുകളും ഈ പഠനത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു. അംഗീകൃത ദേശീയ ശേഖരണങ്ങളിൽ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ മാതൃകകൾ നിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നത്, ഭാവിയിലെ പഠനങ്ങൾക്ക് വിലയേറിയ റഫറൻസ് സ്രോതസ്സുകൾ നൽകും.

പ്രധാന വാക്കുകൾ: ടാക്സോണമിക് കീകൾ, പിക്റ്റോറിയൽ കീ, ചെക്ക്ലിസ്റ്റ്, പുതിയ സ്തീഷീസ്, ആദ്യ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ

അനൗല സുധാകർ വി. എസ്

പ്രൊഫ. സാബു കെ. തോമസ്

റിസർച്ച് സ്കോളർ

റിസർച്ച് ഗൈഡ്

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General notes on Family Carabidae

The order Coleoptera (from Greek Koleos-sheath, ptera-wings) is the largest order of insects encompassing beetles and weevils, with approximately 400,000 described species worldwide (Kritika & Jaimala, 2017; Ruptake & Ahire, 2024). The family Carabidae represents one of the most successful groups within the order Coleoptera and by far the largest in the suborder Adephaga, comprising over 40,000 described species distributed worldwide (Baehr & Will, 2019; Choi et al., 2022).

Carabidae, commonly known as ground beetles, typically inhabit the soil surface (Kromp, 1999; Jadhao & Bhongade, 2018). Their common mode of dispersal is by running and walking on the ground, although several species are capable of flight. Majority of the species are somber black or brown in colour (Kavanaugh et al., 2023) with either shiny or dull appearance, though some species exhibit bright or metallic colours, and others possess a pubescent body surface (Lövei & Sunderland, 1996). Carabidae are typically polyphagous, exhibiting highly varied diets (Holland & Luff, 2000). Most of them are nocturnal predators feeding on a wide range of small organisms such as caterpillars, aphids, mites, snails, slugs and spiders (Meena & Kumari, 2023), while some species are active during day time and feed on plant tissue (Larochelle & Larivière, 2007).

Carabids inhabit a wide range of terrestrial environments, from xeric to extremely moist habitats, across nearly all continents (Serrano et al., 2007). Their habitat ranges from caves to trees in tropical regions and from sea level to the high elevations of Himalayas, and are governed by abiotic and biotic factors, including light, temperature, humidity, food supply, predator preference, and life history strategies (Samin, 2015). Carabids are regarded as beneficial insects in agricultural

fields due to their ability to reduce insect pests and suppress weed seed population (De Heij & Willenborg, 2020). They are expected to play an increasingly significant role in future biological and integrated pest management programmes (Larochelle & Larivière, 2003). Some ground beetles also serve as excellent indicators of the habitat quality, reflecting the degree of biotic and abiotic disturbance, owing to their specialized habitat preferences and ecological requirements (Felix, 2009; Al-Jahdhami et al., 2021).

1.2. Taxonomy of Family Carabidae

The family Carabidae, was established by Latreille in 1802 with an initial assemblage of 29 genera (Erwin et al., 2015), has since expanded substantially and is now represented by nearly 40,000 described species grouped into 34 subfamilies worldwide (Baehr & Will, 2019; Choi et al., 2022; Anichtchenko, 2025; Lorenz, 2025). The history of carabid classification has been extensively discussed by Ball (1979), Bousquet and Larochelle (1993), Ball et al. (1998), and Arndt et al. (2005). The classification outlined by Arndt et al. (2005) incorporates the major revisions introduced through recent scientific studies at the subfamily level (Larochelle & Larivière, 2013). Globally three major classification systems for Carabidae are recognized- those proposed by Jeannel (1942–1949), Erwin (1970–2007), and Lorenz (1998–2025). However, significant inconsistencies persist among them. The classification systems of Jeannel and Erwin are considered relatively complex, whereas Lorenz’s classification is comparatively simpler and therefore more widely accepted (Akhil, 2020; Divya, 2022; Sruthi, 2022).

Indian taxonomic studies on Carabidae have primarily relied on the foundational works of Andrewes (1929a, 1935a)- *Fauna of British India, Volume I-*

Carabinae (Andrewes, 1929a) and *Fauna of British India, Volume II- Harpalinae* (Andrewes, 1935a). Under the current classification framework, the Indian Carabidae is now recognized to comprise 24 subfamilies (Lorenz 2005; Akhil, 2020; Jithmon, 2020; Divya, 2022; Ashly, 2023). Of these 24 subfamilies, Andrewes (1929a, 1935a), did not include 10 subfamilies namely, Anthinae, Brachininae, Dryptinae, Harpalinae, Lebiinae, Licininae, Orthogoninae, Panageinae, Platyninae and Pterostichinae which are regarded as the lesser-known subfamilies within the Indian Carabid fauna (Sabu, 2022).

Apart from the works of Andrewes, subsequent significant contributions to the taxonomy of Indian Carabidae were made by Indian taxonomists, including Saha (1984, 1986), Saha and Biswas (1985), Saha et al. (1992), Saha and Halder (2000), Abitha et al. (2009), Sabu et al. (2008), Abitha and Sabu (2009), Shiju et al. (2012a, 2012b), Hegde and Kushwaha (2012), Vaibhao et al. 2013, Kushwaha and Hegde (2015), Kushwaha et al. (2015, 2017), Kushwaha and Hegde (2017), Raj (2018), Jithmon and Thomas (2018), Jithmon and Sabu (2021), Venugopal and Thomas (2019), Shiju and Sabu (2019), Akhil and Thoams (2019), Akhil et al. (2019, 2020, 2022), Akhil (2020), Akhil and Sabu (2020, 2021), Jithmon (2020), Divya et al. (2020), Manikandan and Sabu (2020), Divya (2022), Kurian and Thomas (2022), Sruthi (2022), Sruthi and Sabu (2022), Aswathi et al. (2022, 2024), Ashly (2023), Nijisha and Sabu (2023), Neethu and Sabu (2023), Anagha et al. (2023, 2024), Shigina and Sabu (2024), Shigina and Thomas (2024), Nijisha et al. (2024a, 2024b), Anagha and Sabu (2024, 2025), Neethu et al. (2025a, 2025b), and Jithmon et al. (2025). These studies collectively enhanced the understanding of the diversity and systematics of Indian Carabidae.

1.3. General notes on Subfamily Lebiinae

The subfamily Lebiinae is commonly referred as truncatipennes group of ground beetles (Choi et al., 2020), characterized by a transversally or obliquely truncated elytron, without a membranous fringe at apex, and which does not cover the entire abdomen (Tamutis & Barševskis, 2014). Lebiinae is one of the most speciose carabid subfamilies, with 335 genera and 6,482 species under five tribes - Cyclosomini (19 genera and 504 species), Lachnophorini (18 genera and 199 species), Lebiini (251 genera and 4879 species), Odacanthini (43 genera and 691 species), and Perigonini (four genera and 209 species) globally (Lorenz, 2025). Indian Lebiinae are represented by 334 species belonging to 69 genera under five tribes - Cyclosomini (six genera and 32 species), Lachnophorini (one genus and one species), Lebiini (53 genera and 260 species), Odacanthini (eight genera and 35 species) and Perigonini (one genus and six species) (Anichtchenko, 2025; Lorenz, 2025).

The key diagnostic features of the subfamily Lebiinae include the condition of the suborbital setae on the ventral side of the head (present or absent) (Ball & Hilchie, 1983), the shape of the fourth tarsomere (bilobed or not), the shape of the apical palpomere (fusiform or securiform), and the apical structure of the epipleurae (either simple or flattened as in *Apristus* Chaudoir, 1846) (Felix, 2014). They are a heterogeneous group of carabid beetles, with some genera exhibiting morphological characteristics that closely resemble those of other subfamilies (Ball & Hilchy, 1983; Basilewsky, 1984; Felix, 2014). Members of the subfamily Lebiinae display a remarkable range in body size, extending from as small as ~2.5 mm (e.g., *Microlestes*) to as large as ~100 mm (e.g., *Mormolyce*) (Garner et al., 2024). Colouration in Lebiinae is highly variable among species, with no characteristic colour shared across the subfamily. Species may appear black, brown, metallic, or display strikingly bright

colour patterns. The conspicuous colouration (e.g., Odacanthini) may be an aposematic protection against predators (Baehr, 2016).

Subfamily Lebiinae exhibits exceptional species diversity, with most species occurring in tropical and subtropical regions (Tamutis & Barševskis, 2014). Lebiinae display considerable biological diversity, occupying a wide range of habitats and utilizing varied nutritional resources. Some species are strictly dendrophilous, occurring on foliage and flowers and functioning as efficient tree climbers, while others are adapted to dry, open habitats (xerophilous) or prefer moist to moderately humid environments, exhibiting hygrophilic or mesophilic tendencies (Tamutis & Barševskis, 2014). They are highly specialized to unique habitats or food sources throughout all or part of their life cycle (Choi et al., 2020). This degree of specializations makes ecological, faunistic and other biological investigations of these ground beetles particularly difficult. Consequently, existing knowledge on their distributional prevalence and overall bionomics remains incomplete (Tamutis & Barševskis, 2014).

Instances of possible mimicry have been documented within the Lebiinae, and this phenomenon appears to be restricted to the members of the tribe Lebiini (e.g., *Lebia*). Lebiini along with Brachinus, represent the only known parasitic group within the Carabidae (Thiele, 1977). Some of the Lebiinae species possess notable ecological significance; species of the genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821 (Odacanthini) are well recognized for their predatory habits and their role as natural enemies of a wide variety of insect pests (Bhattacharya et al., 2006; Habu, 1967; Kobayashi et al., 1995; Parasappa et al., 2017; Ullah & Jahan, 2004; Yadav et al., 2018; Anagha & Sabu, 2024). Accurate identification, along with further studies on their biology and ecology,

could support their inclusion in future integrated pest management programme as effective biological pest control agents.

1.4. Taxonomy of Subfamily Lebiinae

The subfamily Lebiinae was established by Bonelli (1810), and was subsequently treated by different authors either as a tribe within Harpalinae or as a distinct subfamily of Carabidae. The classification of subfamily Lebiinae remains debated, as its global distribution, exceptional species diversity, and the morphological resemblance of certain groups to members of other subfamilies, have collectively made it difficult to define a consistent and reliable criteria for a stable hierarchical classification (Ball & Hilchy, 1983; Basilewsky, 1984; Felix, 2014). Currently, the subfamily Lebiinae comprises 335 genera and 6482 species worldwide, including 69 genera and 334 species recorded from India (Lorenz, 2025).

Andrewes (1919a–1947) made major contributions to the taxonomy of Indian Lebiinae by providing taxonomic keys to 11 Indian genera (*Apristus* Chaudoir, 1846, *Calodromius* Reitter, 1905, *Catascopus* Kirby, 1825, *Cymindis* Latreille, 1805, *Cymindoidea* Laporte, 1833, *Dromius* Bonelli, 1810, *Holcoderus* Chaudoir, 1869a, *Lebidia* Morawitz, 1862, *Peliocypas* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, *Perigona* Laporte, 1835 and *Singilis* Rambur, 1837) and descriptions of six Indian genera (*Aristolebia* Bates, 1892a, *Lebidia* Morawitz, 1862, *Miscelus* Klug, 1834, *Omophagus* Andrewes, 1937a, *Sfitakantha* Andrewes, 1919b, and *Velinda* Andrewes, 1921b) and 89 Indian species. However, partly due to his declining health toward the end of his career, as noted by Britten (1951), numerous genera currently assigned to the subfamily Lebiinae remained unaddressed, leaving the subfamily relatively poorly known component of the Indian Carabid fauna.

In *Fauna of British India, Volume II- Harpalinae*, Andrewes (1935a) documented 33 tribes, however, taxonomic keys and descriptions were provided for only eight tribes (Apotomini, Bembidiini, Broscini, Cymbionotini, Hexagoniini, Melaenini, Pogonini and Trechini), while the remaining 25 tribes (Agonini, Amarini, Anthini, Brachinini, Chlaenini, Disphaericini, Dryptini, Galeritini, Harpalini, Helluonini, Idiomorphini, Lebiini, Licinini, Masoreini, Miscelini, Odacanthini, Oodini, Orthogonini, Panagini, Pentagonicini, Perigonini, Platismatini, Physocrotaphini, Tetrasonoderini, and Zuphini) were left without taxonomic keys and descriptions. Among these, seven tribes namely, Lebiini, Masoreini, Miscelini, Odacanthini, Pentagonicini, Perigonini, and Tetrasonoderini were later revised and placed under the subfamily Lebiinae in the systematic list of extant ground beetles of the world (Lorenz, 2005).

Complementing this classificatory framework, Andrewes (1930a) had earlier provided the earliest consolidated Catalogue of Indian Carabidae, including Lebiinae, in *Catalogue of Indian Insects Part 18 (Carabidae)*, documenting 179 species of Lebiinae from India and establishing the historical checklist baseline for the group. However, 11 Lebiinae species described prior to 1930 were not included in this catalogue. Subsequently, an additional 144 species were reported from India between 1930 and 2025 through the successive taxonomic contributions (Andrewes, 1931b, 1932a, 1933b, 1933c, 1933d, 1933e, 1933f, 1934, 1935b, 1935c, 1937a, 1937b; Jedlička, 1955, 1964b, 1965; Mateu, 1959, 1960, 1971, 1978, 1979a, 1979b, 1984a, 1984b, 1986, 1991, 1997; Straneo, 1961, 1994; Baehr, 1996a, 2011b, 2013a, b, 2016; Kabak, 2006; Kirschenhofer, 2010, 2011, 2012a, b; Shi et al., 2013; Anichtchenko, 2015, 2017; Casale & Shi, 2018; Fedorenko, 2018b; Anagha et al., 2023, 2024; Kabak, 2024; Neethu et al., 2025a; Anagha & Sabu, 2024, 2025).

After a prolonged period with limited taxonomic advancement, substantial contributions to the taxonomy of Indian Lebiinae were made by Raj (2018), who documented 107 species belonging to 40 genera from south India, and by Shiju and Sabu (2019), who compiled a comprehensive checklist documenting 263 species under 64 genera from India. However, this checklist omitted 62 species belonging to 25 genera described prior to 2019 and did not incorporate synonymisations and taxonomic rank changes proposed before 2019. Subsequent studies further expanded the documented fauna through the description of four new species and reporting of three additional new records from India (Anagha et al., 2023, 2024; Anagha & Sabu, 2024, 2025; Neethu et al., 2025a). Since 2019, seven species have been described as new to science based on Indian material, and four additional species have been newly recorded from India, thereby increasing the documented diversity of Indian Lebiinae.

Earlier studies on Lebiinae, prior to the contributions of Andrewes, were largely limited to distributional notes and brief descriptions of genera and species, and lacked accompanying taxonomic keys. Subsequent contributions by overseas taxonomists, although valuable, have largely focused on specific tribes, subtribes, or individual genera, and thereby addressing only a limited portion of the group. Given the high diversity of the subfamily, much of the Indian Lebiinae still remains unidentified, and the existing contributions are inadequate to support a comprehensive taxonomic treatment of this subfamily in India. Consequently, taxonomic research on Indian Lebiinae has largely relied on the outdated genus and species level keys provided by Andrewes (1924d, 1929b, 1932a, 1932b, 1933b, 1933e, 1933f, 1935b, 1937b), with most subsequent studies focusing primarily on taxa that Andrewes originally described.

The absence of comprehensive tribe, genus, and species level taxonomic keys for Indian Lebiinae, together with limited and outdated literature, inadequate description of tribes, genera and species, difficulty in translating literatures from foreign languages, and the unavailability of type specimens in Indian museums have collectively resulted in major gaps in understanding Indian Lebiinae diversity.

The present study aims to address these taxonomic gaps through the development of taxonomic keys and an annotated checklist for Indian Lebiinae, together with a pictorial key, supplementary descriptions and a checklist prepared for the species identified in the present study.

1.5. Objectives

1. Taxonomic studies of the subfamily Lebiinae in Indian mainland (excluding the Himalayan region).
2. Preparation of Generic and Species keys to the Indian Lebiinae and pictorial key to the identified species.
3. Preparation of an updated checklist of Indian Lebiinae.

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Chapter 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Taxonomic studies on Indian Lebiinae

The earliest records of Lebiinae from India date back to the 18th century, with Fabricius describing *Cyclosomus flexuosus* (Fabricius, 1775) and *Tetragonoderus quadrinotatus* (Fabricius, 1798) from India. During the early 19th century, major advances were made in classification. Kirby (1825) established the genus *Catascopus* and designated *Catascopus hardwickei* from India as the type species. Latreille (1829) established the genus *Cyclosomus*, with *Cyclosomus flexuosus* (Fabricius, 1775) described from India, designated as the type species. Zimmermann (1832) described *Anaulacus opaculus* (Zimmermann, 1832) and *A. pleuronectes* (Zimmermann, 1832) from eastern India. Redtenbacher (1844) described the species *Cymindis quadrimaculata* and *Archicolliuris bimaculata* (Redtenbacher, 1844) from Kashmir. Subsequently, Schmidt-Goebel (1846) described the species *Cymindoidea indica* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846) and *Syntomus quadripunctatus* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846) from eastern India.

Chaudoir (1850a) described four new species - *Apristus aeneomicans*, *Lebia boysii*, *Platyтарus boysii* (Chaudoir, 1850a) and *Tilius holosericeus* (Chaudoir, 1850a)- from Shimla, Himachal Pradesh and *Lasiocera orientalis* and *Tetragonoderus discopunctatus* from northern India. Subsequently, Motschulsky (1851) described *Perigona nigricollis* (Motschulsky, 1851) and *P. fasciata* (Motschulsky, 1851) from Oriental India. Later, Chaudoir (1852) added four more species namely, *Anomotarus stigmula* (Chaudoir, 1852), *Lebia basalis*, *L. princeps* and *Parena nigrolineata* (Chaudoir, 1852), all recorded from northern India. Schaum (1863) described *Parena dorsigera* (Schaum, 1863) from northern India and Motschulsky (1864) subsequently added *Cyclosomus marginatus* and *Catascopus subquadratus* from Oriental India.

Later, Chaudoir (1869b) described the species, *Coptodera ocellata* from northern India. Thereafter, Chaudoir (1871b) described three more species (*Lebia baconi* (Chaudoir, 1871b), *L. fuscula* and *L. gressoria*) from northern India. In a further contribution, Chaudoir (1872c) described three species (*Calleida femoralis*, *C. lativittis* and *Parena testacea* (Chaudoir, 1872c)) from the Deccan. Putzeys (1873) described *Perigona livens* from Coromandel coast of India. Later, Chaudoir (1875) described *Cymindoidea nigra* from the Coromandel coast and *C. distigma* from Presidency of Bengal. In the same year, Chaudoir established the genus *Taridius*, designating *Taridius opaculus* recorded from northern India as the type species. Subsequently, Chaudoir (1876b) described *Mnuphorus discophorus* from Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. Later, Chaudoir (1877), described *Catascopus andamanensis* from the Andaman Islands. Bates (1878) described *Cymindis glabrella* from Ladakh.

During the 20th century, the diversity of Lebiinae in India was further expanded through the contributions of several taxonomists, including Maindron (1906), Andrewes (1921–1937), Jedlička (1955–1969), Mateu (1959–1997) and Straneo (1961–1994). Maindron (1906) described the species, *Lasiocera coromandelica* from Coromandel coast of India and *L. malabarica* from Mahe, situated on the Malabar Coast of southwestern India. Andrewes (1921b) established the genus *Velinda*, designating *Velinda lirata* recorded from Maharashtra as the type species. In the same year, Andrewes (1921c) also described the species *Catascopus bellus* from the Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu and *C. lissonotus* from Kodagu, Karnataka. Subsequently, Andrewes (1922b) recorded the species *Anaulacus rubidus* (Andrewes, 1922b) from India, without precise locality data. In the following year, Andrewes (1923b) described *Lebia dichroma* from Mumbai. Later, Andrewes (1923d) described six species (*Cymindoidea aequa*, *Dolichoctis convexa*, *Metabletus monticola*, *Platytarus*

porcatus, *Risophilus macellus*, and *R. psilus*) from Madras Presidency, and in a further contribution, Andrewes (1923e) added four more species (*Dromius indicus*, *D. adoxus*, *Risophilus himalayicus* and *Taridius stevensi*) from India, for which the exact localities were not specified. Subsequently, Andrewes (1924a) described *Cymindis babaulti* from Ladakh. In the same year, Andrewes (1924d) provided taxonomic key for the genus *Lebidia* Morawitz, 1862 and described the species, *Lebidia octocelis* from West Bengal. Andrewes (1929b), provided taxonomic key along with descriptions of the species belonging to the genus *Perigona* Laporte, 1835. Andrewes (1930a) documented 179 species of Lebiinae from India. Subsequently, Andrewes (1930c) described two additional species, *Lebia aglaia* from Phadamchen, Sikkim and *Syntomus impar* (Andrewes, 1930c) from Darjeeling, West Bengal, both situated within the Eastern Himalayan belt of India. Continuing the studies on the Himalayan fauna, Andrewes (1931b) described six additional species (*Anchista nubila*, *Amphimenes piceus* (Andrewes, 1931b), *Holcoderus aeripennis*, *Lionychus himalayicus*, *Syntomus hastatus* (Andrewes, 1931b), and *Tetragonoderus elegans*) from Uttarakhand, situated within the Western Himalayan belt. In the following year, Andrewes (1932a) further added four more species (*Apristus aratus*, *A. lucidus*, *A. phoebus*, and *A. spatiosus*) from the same region and also provided taxonomic keys to the species of the genus *Apristus* Chaudoir, 1846 and *Cymindis* Latreille, 1805.

Later, Andrewes (1933b) provided taxonomic key to the species of the genera *Holcoderus* Chaudoir, 1869a and *Peliocypas* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 and also described five species (*Holcoderus carinatus*, *H. superbus*, *Peliocypas beelsoni* (Andrewes, 1933b), *P. gardneri* (Andrewes, 1933b), and *P. ochroides* (Andrewes, 1933b)) from Karnataka and five species (*Dromius capnodes*, *Holcoderus fissus*, *Lebia campania*, *L. ephippiata*, and *L. ocellata*) from Tamil Nadu. Andrewes (1933c) described the

species *Somoplatus hospes* from Uttarakhand. In the same year, Andrewes (1933d) described *Cymindis nobilis* from Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, Andrewes (1933e) provided taxonomic keys for the genera *Dromius* Bonelli, 1810 and *Calodromius* Reitter, 1905 and also described five more species (*Calleida rapax*, *Calodromius ingens* (Andrewes, 1933e), *Dromius codonotus*, *D. cymindoides* and *D. orestes*) from Uttarakhand, *Calodromius sphex* (Andrewes, 1933e) from Himachal Pradesh and two species, *Dromius eremnus* and *D. comma* from India with unspecified localities, thereby further enhancing the understanding of Himalayan Lebiinae. In a further contribution, Andrewes (1933f) provided taxonomic key for the genus *Singilis* Rambur, 1837 and described two species (*Singilis indicus* (Andrewes, 1933f) and *S. squalidus* (Andrewes, 1933f)) from Jharkhand and *S. maharatta* (Andrewes, 1933f) from Karnataka. Thereafter, Andrewes (1934) described the species *Cymindis rubriceps* from India, without precise locality data. Andrewes (1935a) treated tribes that are now recognized as belonging to the subfamily Lebiinae, based on the classification of Lorenz (2025), under the subfamily Harpalinae, reflecting the taxonomic framework followed at that time. Subsequently, Andrewes (1935b) provided the taxonomic keys to the genera, *Cymindoidea* Laporte, 1833, *Platytarus* Fairmaire, 1850a and *Taridius* Chaudoir, 1875 and described four species, comprising two species (*Afrotarus niger* (Andrewes, 1935b) and *Taridius nilgiricus*) from Tamil Nadu, *Platytarus bucculentus* from Uttarakhand and *P. dicraeus* from India without precise locality data. In a subsequent publication, Andrewes (1935c) described the species, *Cymindis nitens* from India, lacking precise locality information. Thereafter, Andrewes (1937a) established the genus *Omophagus*, designating *Omophagus artus*, recorded from Dehradun, Uttarakhand, as the type species and described three additional species (*Holcoderus alacer*, *H. niger*, and *Mnuphorus flavus*) from West

Bengal. Andrewes (1937b) also contributed the taxonomic keys and species descriptions to the species of the genera *Catascopus* Kirby, 1825 and *Pericalus* Macleay, 1825 as well as described *Catascopus jenkinsi* from Assam, and *Pericalus fascinator* from Tamil Nadu.

In the mid-20th century, Jedlička (1955) described *Dromius andrewesi* (Jedlička, 1955) from Tamil Nadu. Subsequently, Mateu (1959) described three species namely, *Microlestes indicus*, *M. maindroni* and *M. negrei* from Maharashtra, the Coromandel coast and Kerala respectively, and also described *M. testaceus* from Oriental India without specifying the precise locality. Later, Mateu (1960) described *Microlestes brahma* from Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. Following this, Straneo (1961) described two species *Calleida nilgirensis* and *C. quadricollis* from Nilgiri Hills. Subsequently, Jedlička (1964b), described eight species, of which four species (*Tetragonoderus assamensis*, *Peliocypas assamensis* (Jedlička, 1964b), *P. brahmaputra* (Jedlička, 1964b) and *P. schereri* (Jedlička, 1964b)) were described from Assam, while *Microlestes naini* was described from Uttarakhand, *Cymindis freyi* from Barmer, Rajasthan, *Dromius assamicus* from the Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, and *Tetragonoderus cinchona* from the Anamalai Hills, Kerala. Later, Jedlička (1965) described *Lebia peguensis* from Pegu, Punjab. In a subsequent contribution, Jedlička (1969) described *Lionychus anamalai* from the Anamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu.

During the late 20th century, Mateu (1971) described three species, *Microlestes asiaticus* from West Bengal, *M. parvati* from Jharkhand and *M. rama* from Kerala. Subsequently, Mateu (1978), described three additional species, *Lionychus planus*, *Metadromius accipiter*, and *M. indicus* from Uttarakhand, Belgaum (Karnataka), and Nilgiri Hills (Kerala) respectively. Mateu (1979a) further described six additional species belonging to the genera *Microlestes*, of which two species (*Microlestes*

maruta, and *M. mena*) were from Belgaum, Karnataka, two species (*M. andrewesi*, and *M. nilgiricus*) were from Nilgiri Hills, Kerala, the species *M. bacchusi* from Mumbai, Maharashtra and *M. aditi* from northern India. In a further contribution, Mateu (1979b) described one more species, namely *Mesolestes vittatus* (Mateu, 1979b) from Mumbai, Maharashtra. Collectively, these contributions substantially enhanced the knowledge of the genus *Microlestes* in India by documenting a total of 16 species. Mateu (1984a), described the species *Dromoceryx flavocircumdatus* and *D. magnus* from Tamil Nadu. Subsequently, Mateu (1984b) described *Paradromius brancuccii* from West Bengal and *P. gandhii* from Karnataka. Later, Mateu (1986) described *Metadromius besucheti*, *M. hebes* and *M. loebli* from Manas (Assam), Anamalai Hills (Tamil Nadu) and Khasi Hills (Meghalaya) respectively. Following this, Mateu (1991), described *Apristus cephalotus* from West Bengal and *A. gracilis* from Uttarakhand. Saha et al. (1992), in a faunistic account of Carabidae from Kolkata, provided descriptions for five species belonging to the subfamily Lebiinae. Subsequently, Straneo (1994), described *Catascopus keralensis* from Thenmala, Kerala and *C. hexagonus* from Charain Hills, Himachal Pradesh. Mateu (1997), described five new species, of which four species (*Dromius apterus*, *D. baehri*, *D. rufocastaneus* and *Paradromius riedeli*) were recorded from Tamil Nadu, South India and *Dromius meghalayanus*, from the Garo Hills of Meghalaya, northeastern India.

In the early 21st century, Saha and Halder (2000) presented a detailed account of the carabid fauna of Meghalaya, in which they documented a total of 25 species under the subfamily Lebiinae. Kabak (2006), described a new species *Cymindis facchinii* from Sonmarg, Kashmir. Kirschenhofer (2010) described the species *Taridius jendeki* from Meghalaya and *Coptodera indica* (Kirschenhofer, 2010) from Odisha. Subsequently Kirschenhofer (2011) described *Aristolebia indica* and *Lebia*

maharashtra from Maharashtra and *Dasiosoma indicum* (Kirschenhofer, 2011) from Kerala. Baehr (2011b), described the species, *Pentagonica atrata* from West Bengal. Kirschenhofer (2012a) described *Dolichoctis goaensis*, *Coptodera legorskyi*, and *C. uttaranchalensis* from Goa, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand respectively. Later, Kirschenhofer (2012b) described *Lebia meghalayaensis* from Meghalaya. Shi et al. (2013) described *Anchista pilosa* from Bangalore, Karnataka. Baehr (2013a) described *Anomotarus andamanicus* from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In a further contribution, Baehr (2013b) described five species- *Dolichoctis unidentata* from Anamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu, *D. sikkimensis* and *D. stevensi* from Gopaldhara, West Bengal, *D. spinosissima* from Dehradun, Uttarakhand and *D. andamanica* from Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Anichtchenko (2015), described *Dasiosoma ariandae* from Karnataka. Subsequently, Baehr (2016) described *Mimocolliuris indica* from Mulshi, Maharashtra. Later Anichtchenko (2017) described *Aristolebia saluki* from Shimoga, Karnataka. Thereafter, Kushwaha and Hegde (2017) reported 35 Lebiinae species from Dudhwa National Park, Uttar Pradesh. Kushwaha et al. (2017) reported two Lebiinae species, *Eucolliuris fuscipennis* (Chaudoir, 1850a) and *Ophionea indica* (Thunberg, 1784) for the first time from Sundarban Biosphere Reserve. Later, Casale and Shi (2018), published a revision work on Oriental species of genus *Calleida* Latreille & Dejean, 1824 and contributed the new species, *Calleida jelineki* from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. Fedorenko (2018b), described the species *Tantillus reflexicollis* from Kukai Shola, Tamil Nadu.

Raj (2018), documented 107 Lebiinae species, representing 40 genera from southern India. Subsequently, Shiju and Sabu (2019), documented 263 species of the subfamily Lebiinae, distributed among 64 genera. Thereafter, Akhil (2020) reported 18 species of Lebiinae from Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Kerala, while Jithmon (2020)

reported four species from Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala. Further, Divya (2022) reported 16 species of Lebiinae from Palghat Gap region of the southern Western Ghats. Sruthi (2022) reported 14 species of Lebiinae from Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala. Subsequently, Sruthi and Sabu (2022) published a checklist of carabid beetles from the Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary, which included the same 14 Lebiinae species. Later, Ashly (2023) reported 14 species of Lebiinae from selected rice agro-ecosystems in Palakkad and Wayand districts of Kerala. Subsequently, Anagha et al. (2023) described a new species *Cymindoidea seoniensis* from Seoni, Madhya Pradesh and provided a taxonomic key for the Indian species of the genus *Cymindoidea*. Later, Kabak (2024) described *Cymindis borkini* from Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. Anagha et al. (2024) reported *Mimocolliuris bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016 for the first time from India as well as from the Oriental region, along with a modified description of the species *Mimocolliuris pilifera* (Nietner, 1858), a supplementary note for the genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933 and a revised identification key to the species of the genus *Mimocolliuris*. Following this, Anagha and Sabu (2024) described a new species, *Ophionea vvrei* from Kannur, Kerala and recorded *O. ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996a) for the first time from Indian mainland, they also designated a lectotype for *O. indica* (Thunberg, 1784) and provided a revised key to the species of the genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821, together with revised descriptions of *O. bhamoensis bhamoensis* (Bates, 1892a) and *O. interstitialis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846. Ghosh et al. (2025) recorded three species of Lebiinae from Arunachal Pradesh. Neethu et al. (2025a) reported *Archicolliuris distigma* (Chaudoir, 1850a) for the first time from India, accompanied by a revised description and an updated taxonomic key to the Indian species of the genus *Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931, while Neethu et al. (2025b) reported the species *Pentagonica erichsoni* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, and the subspecies *Lebidia bioculata*

himalayica Andrewes, 1924d for the first time from south India. Most recently, Anagha and Sabu (2025) described two new species, *Taridius devagiriensis* and *T. tamilnadensis* from the leeward rain shadow slope of the Western Ghats in southern India.

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Chapter 3

MATERIALS AND METHODS

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. Study area - India

Unidentified Lebiinae specimens from different regions of India, deposited in national museums and institutional insect collections across the country were examined in the present study. A substantial proportion of these collections consisted of unidentified specimens, primarily due to the lack of comprehensive identification keys and limited access to authenticated type specimens. These included collections from the regional centres of the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI): ZSI-Headquarters Kolkata, ZSI-Western Ghats Regional Centre (WGRC) Calicut, ZSI-Southern Regional Centre (SRC) Chennai, ZSI-Northern Regional Centre (NRC) Dehradun and ZSI-North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) Shillong, along with other institutional collections, such as the National Forest Insect Collection (NFIC), Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun, and the Entomology Museum, University of Calicut, collectively covering the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal, as well as Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Jammu and Kashmir.

In addition to the museum collections, Lebiinae specimens obtained from earlier projects undertaken by the host institution were also included in the present study.

Additional field collections were carried out in agricultural belts across different regions of the north Malabar region of Kerala during 2019–2022, using light traps and pitfall traps (Figure 1). Portable low-intensity LED-UV insect light traps (SAFS Timer Insect LED Light trap, Model SAFS_Itrap_01B) equipped with a tray

for holding preservative liquid (solution of salt and detergent powder in 4:1 ratio), were used in the present study. The light traps were placed in the field at 6.00 PM and emptied after 12 hours. Then, the beetles were washed in fresh water and preserved in separate vials containing 70% ethyl alcohol. Pitfall traps collect organisms that accidentally fall into them while moving across the ground surface. For beetle collection, transparent plastic containers, measuring 8 cm in diameter and 10 cm in depth, were sunk in to the ground with their rims flush with the soil surface. Solution of salt and detergent powder in 4:1 ratio is used as the preservative liquid, and each trap was half filled with this solution. Pitfall traps were placed in the afternoon along the field margins and levees in agricultural fields and emptied after 48 hours. The captured beetles were washed in fresh water and preserved in 70% ethyl alcohol.

Specimens obtained from field collections made by other research scholars during the period 2019–2022 from Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary, Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary, Malabar Wildlife sanctuary, Periya reserve forest, regional agricultural research station, Ambalavayal, regional agricultural research station, Pattambi, Vazhakkad wetland in Malappuram district, and paddy fields in Kannur district, which remained unidentified, were also incorporated in to the present study.

3.2. Preservation and Identification

The specimens examined from various institutions comprised both dried and wet- preserved material. Carabid beetles obtained from earlier projects, collections by research scholars and random sampling at the study site were sorted, and the species belonging to the subfamily Lebiinae were separated. The selected specimens were then preserved in vials containing 70% ethyl alcohol.

Identification of collected specimens to the species level was carried out using existing taxonomic keys, newly prepared taxonomic keys and modified version of existing keys. Tribe level identification was done by using the key modified from Erwin (1991). The key to the genera of the tribe Cyclosomini, key to the species of the genera *Anomotarus*, *Archicolliuris*, *Aristolebia*, *Calleida*, *Dasiosoma*, *Eucolliuris*, *Lachnoderma*, *Lasiocera*, *Lebia*, *Lionychus*, *Lioptera*, *Metadromius*, *Microlestes*, *Mnuphorus*, *Paradromius*, *Pericalus*, *Physodera*, *Serrimargo*, *Sinurus*, *Syntomus*, and *Tetragonoderus* are newly prepared. The key to the genera of the tribe Lebiini and Odacanthini, key to the species of the genera *Anaulacus*, *Anchista*, *Apristus*, *Calodromius*, *Catascopus*, *Coptodera*, *Cyclosomus*, *Cymindis*, *Cymindoidea*, *Dolichoctis*, *Dromius*, *Dromoceryx*, *Holcoderus*, *Lebidia*, *Mimocolliuris*, *Miscelus*, *Ophionea*, *Parena*, *Peliocypas*, *Pentagonica*, *Perigona*, *Singilis*, *Tantillus*, and *Taridius* were prepared by modifying existing keys through the inclusion or exclusion of genera and species, as appropriate.

Images of both types and verified specimens collected from international museums- Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; Natural History Museum, National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic; Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany; Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland; Zoological Museum, Kiel University, Germany; Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany; Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Russia; Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium; International Research Institute for Entomology, Natural History Museum Vienna, Austria; Natural History Museum of Denmark, were analysed for taxonomic studies and verifications. In addition, type specimens and verified specimens available

in National Forest Insect Collection of FRI, Dehradun were also analysed for taxonomic studies and verifications.

Species were identified and their representative images were captured using a Leica M205C stereo zoom microscope fitted with a Leica MC170 HD digital camera. The images were subsequently enhanced with the Leica Application Suite (LAS) version 4.12. The length of each specimen, measured from the tip of the labrum to the apex of elytra, was recorded using Leica Application Suite (LAS) version 4.12, and are given in millimetres. The identified specimens from fresh collections were dried, pinned, and labelled before being placed in Insect boxes and deposited in the National Insect Collections of the ZSI- WGRC Calicut.

3.3. Literature Collection

The literature relevant to the present study was collected from a variety of sources, including open access repositories like Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL), and from the personal collection of various European taxonomists. The majority of the significant older works (Andrewes, 1921c, 1924a; Basilewsky, 1949–1986; Bates, 1889a, b, 1892a, 1892b; Bonelli, 1810; Bedel, 1879–1913; Chaudoir, 1843–1883; Dejean, 1821–1831; Dupuis, 1912–1914b; Fabricius, 1775–1801; Fairmaire, 1849a–1901; Jeannel, 1941–1949; Jedlička, 1931–1969; Kirschenhofer, 1994–2012b; Klug, 1821–1834; Lacordaire, 1854; Laporte, 1883–1867; Latreille, 1802–1829; Liebke, 1931–1938; Maindron, 1905a–1910; Mateu, 1953a–1997; Motschulsky, 1844–1865; Redtenbacher, 1844, 1867; Schaum, 1860a, b; Schmidt-Göbel, 1846; Straneo, 1994; Thunberg, 1784; Zimmermann, 1832) was published in foreign languages such as German, French Italian and Latin, necessitating their translation in to English with the help of translation tools like Google Translate and dictionaries for these foreign

languages, particularly those prepared in the research lab for entomological terminology.

3.4. Updated Checklist and Taxonomic key for Indian Lebiinae

An updated checklist of Indian Lebiinae was prepared by compiling information from published literature, monographs, regional faunal works, and relevant online databases. The checklist was drafted primarily based on Andrewes (1930a), Shiju and Sabu (2019), Anichtchenko (2025), and Lorenz (2025). The classification scheme provided in Lorenz (2025) was followed, and the checklist is arranged systematically under tribe, genus, subgenus and species, with author citations, subsequent references, including the most recent works, synonyms and regional distribution data. The nomenclature and synonymies were cross-checked and several significant taxonomic revisions including synonymisations and rank changes are updated in accordance with standard catalogues and recent revisions. The distribution data of each species were verified from relevant literatures and publications up to the present, and the distribution records of type specimens as well as authentically identified specimens deposited in national repositories were incorporated to further validate the records.

Taxonomic key to the tribes, Indian genera and species of subfamily Lebiinae was prepared by utilizing existing taxonomic keys, published descriptions compiled from various sources and images of type specimens as well as authentically identified specimens deposited in national museums. The newly prepared taxonomic keys were developed primarily by comparing published descriptions of each taxon. The modified taxonomic keys are the modified version of existing keys in Andrewes (1924d, 1929b, 1932a, 1932b, 1933b, 1933e, 1933f, 1935b, 1937b), Darlington (1968), Habu (1982a), Shpeley et al. (1985), Jedlička (1963), Erwin (1991), Baehr (1996a, 2011b, 2013b,

2016), Baehr and Will (2019), Fedorenko (2012), Kirschenhofer (2012a), Shi et al. (2013), Zao and Tian (2010), Fedorenko (2018b), Anichtchenko and Medina (2021), Kavanaugh and Cueva-Dabkoski (2023), and Shi and Liang (2023), revised through the removal of non-Indian taxa, incorporation of Indian taxa including the newly described species generated in this study, and consideration of recent changes in taxonomic rank.

3.5. Pictorial key, Checklist and Supplementary descriptions for Identified species

A pictorial key to the identified taxa, including key to the tribes, genera, and species was developed using high-resolution images captured with a Leica M205C stereo zoom microscope equipped with a Leica MC170 HD digital camera. Along with the taxonomic key, diagnostic external morphological features were photographed and systematically arranged.

The checklist of identified Indian Lebiinae was prepared by compiling information from published works, with author citations, subsequent references, and regional distribution data for each taxon. In addition to the previously known distributional records, newly recorded localities obtained during the present study are highlighted separately along with corresponding collection details.

Supplementary description for species identified during the present study were prepared by translating descriptions published in foreign languages and compiling diagnostic information from earlier works into comprehensive descriptions. Wherever available, data obtained from images of type specimens and authentically verified specimens were also incorporated. New species described as part of this study were based primarily on the examination of holotype.

A)



B)



Figure 1: Collection methods- A) Light trap setup, B) Pitfall trap setup

Chapter 4

RESULTS

4. RESULTS

4.1. Taxonomy

4.1.1. Systematic Arrangement of Lebiinae (Coleoptera: Carabidae) Documented from India in the present study.

Seventy-seven species and two subspecies belonging to 34 genera under five tribes were documented from India (Table 1).

Tribe	Subtribe	Genus	Species
1. Cyclosomini Laporte, 1834	1. Cyclosomina Laporte, 1834	1. <i>Cyclosomus</i> Latreille, 1829	1. ^Ψ <i>C. flexuosus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
			2. [#] <i>C. inustus</i> Andrewes, 1924
		2. <i>Tetragonoderus</i> Dejean, 1829	3. <i>T. arcuatus</i> Dejean, 1829
			4. ^{#•} <i>T. cinchona</i> Jedlička, 1964
			5. <i>T. dilatatus</i> (Wiedemann, 1823)
			6. [#] <i>T. elegans</i> Andrewes, 1931
			7. <i>T. notaphioides</i> Motschulsky, 1861
			8. <i>T. quadrinotatus</i> (Fabricius, 1798)
			9. ^{Ψ#} <i>T. rhombophorus</i> Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

	2. Masoreina Chaudoir, 1871	3. <i>Anaulacus</i> Macleay, 1825	10. <i>A. adelioides</i> Macleay, 1825
			11. ^{ψ#} <i>A. opaculus</i> (Zimmermann, 1832)
			12. <i>A. pleuronectes</i> (Zimmermann, 1832)
		4. <i>Masoreus</i> Dejean, 1821	13. [#] <i>M. orientalis</i> Dejean, 1828
		5. <i>Somoplatus</i> Dejean, 1829	14. ^{ψ#} <i>S. hospes</i> Andrewes, 1933
2. Lachnophorini LeConte, 1853		6. <i>Selina</i> Motschulsky, 1858	15. <i>S. westermanni</i> Motschulsky, 1858
3. Lebiini Bonelli, 1810	3. Agrina Kirby, 1837	7. <i>Anomotarus</i> Chaudoir, 1875	16. <i>A. decoratus</i> Andrewes, 1924
			17. [#] <i>A. stigmula</i> (Chaudoir, 1852)
		8. <i>Calleida</i> Latreille & Dejean, 1824	18. <i>C. splendidula</i> (Fabricius, 1801)
	4. Apenina Ball, 1982	9. <i>Cymindoidea</i> Laporte, 1833	19. <i>C. distigma</i> Chaudoir, 1875
			20. ^{ψ#} <i>C. indica</i> (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)
			21. <i>C. munda</i> Andrewes, 1923

			22. † <i>C. seoniensis</i> Anagha, Sabu & Kushwaha, 2023
		10. <i>Platytarus</i> Fairmaire, 1850	23. [#] <i>P. boysii</i> (Chaudoir, 1850)
			24. [#] <i>P. porcatus</i> Andrewes, 1923
	5. Cymindidina Laporte, 1834	11. <i>Cymindis</i> Latreille, 1805	25. <i>C. mannerheimi</i> Gebler, 1843
		12. <i>Taridius</i> Chaudoir, 1875	26. † <i>T. devagiriensis</i> Anagha & Sabu, 2025
			27. <i>T. opaculus</i> Chaudoir, 1875
			28. † [*] <i>T. tamilnadensis</i> Anagha & Sabu, 2025
	6. Dromiusina Bonelli, 1810	13. <i>Dromoceryx</i> Schmidt-Göbel, 1846	29. [#] <i>D. flavocircumdatus</i> Mateu, 1984
	7. Gallerucidiina Chaudoir, 1872	14. <i>Lebidia</i> Morawitz, 1862	30. [#] <i>L. bioculata</i> Morawitz, 1863
	8. Lebiina Bonelli, 1810	15. <i>Aristolebia</i> Bates, 1892	31. [®] <i>A. rubiginosa</i> Kirschenhofer, 2012
		16. <i>Lebia</i> Latreille, 1802	32. <i>L. basalis</i> Chaudoir 1852

			33. [#] <i>L. calycophora</i> Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
			34. [#] <i>L. callitrema</i> Bates, 1889
			35. <i>L. campania</i> Andrewes, 1933
			36. <i>L. gressoria</i> Chaudoir, 1871
			37. <i>L. indica</i> Liebke, 1938
			38. ^{¶#} <i>L. monostigma</i> Andrewes, 1923
	9. <i>Lionychina</i> Jeannel, 1948	17. <i>Apristus</i> Chaudoir, 1846	39. [#] <i>A. aeneipennis</i> (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)
			40. <i>A. subtransparens</i> Motschulsky, 1861
	10. <i>Metallicina</i> Basilewsky, 1984	18. <i>Parena</i> Motschulsky, 1859	41. <i>P. latecincta</i> (Bates, 1873)
			42. [#] <i>P. testacea</i> (Chaudoir, 1872)
	11. <i>Pericalina</i> Hope, 1838	19. <i>Catascopus</i> Kirby, 1825	43. [*] <i>C. bellus</i> Andrewes, 1921
			44. [#] <i>C. cingalensis</i> Bates, 1886
			45. <i>C. facialis</i> (Wiedemann, 1819)
			46. [#] <i>C. lissonotus</i> Andrewes, 1921

			47. <i>C. whithillii</i> Hope, 1838
		20. <i>Coptodera</i> Dejean, 1825	48. <i>C. chaudoiri</i> Andrewes, 1919
			49. [#] <i>C. flexuosa</i> Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
			50. [#] <i>C. interrupta</i> Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
		21. <i>Holcoderus</i> Chaudoir, 1869	51. <i>H. fissus</i> Andrewes, 1933
			52. [*] <i>H. superbus</i> Andrewes, 1933
		22. <i>Mochtherus</i> Schmidt-Göbel, 1846	53. <i>M. tetraspilotus</i> (Macleay, 1825)
	12. <i>Physoderina</i> Chaudoir, 1877	23. <i>Anchista</i> Nietner, 1856	54. ^{Ψ#} <i>A. brunnea</i> (Wiedemann, 1823)
			55. <i>A. fenestrata</i> (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846) <i>ssp. A. fenestrata fenestrata</i> (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846) ^{Ψ#} <i>ssp. A. fenestrata subpubescens</i> Chaudoir, 1877

			56. ^{Ψ#} <i>A. nubila</i> Andrewes, 1931
		24. <i>Endynomena</i> Chaudoir, 1872	57. [#] <i>E. pradierei</i> (Fairmaire, 1849)
		25. <i>Lachnoderma</i> Macleay, 1873	58. [#] <i>L. biguttatum</i> Bates, 1892
	13. <i>Singilina</i> Jeannel, 1949	26. <i>Singilis</i> Rambur, 1837	59. <i>S. mahratta</i> (Andrewes, 1933)
4. Odacanthini Laporte, 1834	14. Odacanthina Laporte, 1834	27. [♦] <i>Andrewesia</i> Liebke, 1938	60. [♦] <i>A. apicalis</i> (Chaudoir, 1872)
		28. <i>Archicolliuris</i> Liebke, 1931	61. ^Ψ <i>A. bimaculata</i> (Redtenbacher, 1844)
			62. [♦] <i>A. distigma</i> (Chaudoir, 1850)
			63. <i>A. immaculata</i> (Liebke, 1938)
		29. <i>Eucolliuris</i> Liebke, 1931	64. ^{Ψ#} <i>E. fuscipennis</i> (Chaudoir, 1850)
		30. <i>Lasiocera</i> Dejean, 1831	65. <i>L. coromandelica</i> Maindron, 1906
		31. <i>Mimocolliuris</i> Liebke, 1933	66. [♦] <i>M. bicoloripes</i> Baehr, 2016
			67. [*] <i>M. indica</i> Baehr, 2016
		32. <i>Ophionea</i> Klug, 1821	68. [♦] <i>O. ceylonica</i> (Baehr, 1996)

			69. [#] <i>O. indica</i> (Thunberg, 1784)
			70. † [*] <i>O. vvrei</i> Anagha & Sabu, 2024
	15. <i>Pentagonicina</i> Bates, 1873	33. <i>Pentagonica</i> Schmidt-Göbel, 1846	71. <i>P. erichsoni</i> Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
			72. [#] <i>P. horni</i> Dupuis, 1913
			73. <i>P. pallipes</i> (Nietner, 1856)
			74. <i>P. ruficollis</i> Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
			75. <i>P. venusta</i> Andrewes, 1933
5. <i>Perigonini</i> Horn, 1881		34. <i>Perigona</i> Laporte, 1835	76. ^Ψ <i>P. ruficollis</i> (Motschulsky, 1851)
			77. [#] <i>P. nigriceps</i> (Dejean, 1831)
† New species; ♦ New record from India; Ψ Regional new record (Central, East, North, North-East, South, and Union Territories of India); [#] New record from States; ♀ Endemic to Western Ghats and Sri Lanka Biodiversity Hotspot; ♂ Endemic to Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot.			

4.1.2. Checklist of Lebiinae (Coleoptera: Carabidae) from India documented in the present study

Order: Coleoptera

Family: Carabidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily: Lebiinae Bonelli, 1810

I. Tribe- Cyclosomini Laporte, 1834

I. Genus *Cyclosomus* Latreille, 1829

Cyclosomus Latreille, 1829: 394; Dejean 1829: 23; Lacordaire 1854: 258; Chaudoir 1876b: 29; Andrewes 1924a: 61; id. 1926a: 349; id. 1930a: 138; Jeannel 1949: 865 & 874; Basilewsky 1956: 464; Jedlička 1963: 281; Lorenz 2005: 452; Park et al. 2006: 99; Kavanaugh 2015: 269; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Raj 2018: 50; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10; Kavanaugh et al. 2023: 459; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski 2023: 498.

1. ^ψ*Cyclosomus flexuosus* (Fabricius, 1775)

Carabus flexuosus Fabricius, 1775: 246.

Cyclosomus flexuosus (Fabricius, 1775); Chaudoir, 1876b: 32; Heyne & Taschenberg 1895: t. 3, f. 53; Andrewes 1921a: 153; Heller 1923: 302; Andrewes 1924c: 464; id. 1927a: 105; id. 1930b: 365; id. 1930a: 139; Csiki 1932: 1295; Jedlička 1963: 283; Lorenz 2005: 452; Park et al. 2006: 99; Kavanaugh 2015: 281; Raj 2018: 52; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 11; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski 2023: 503.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Uttarakhand: Almora, light trap, 02.vii.1934, Coll. S.N Chatterjee, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Mahe; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Coimbatore, Palur farm, Panicuppam; Puducherry; Karnataka: Belgaum; Maharashtra: North Kanara;

Odisha: Berhampur, Chandipur; Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur - Konbir); Laos; Sri Lanka; Vietnam; PAR- China; AFR- Sudan.

2. #*Cyclosomus inustus* Andrewes, 1924

Cyclosomus inustus Andrewes, 1924c: 464; id. 1930a: 139; Csiki 1932: 1295; Jedlička 1963: 283; Lorenz 2005: 452; Hartmann 2015: 16; Bousquet 2017: 498; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Wang et al. 2017: 108; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 11; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski 2023: 507.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Uttar Pradesh: Ramana, light trap, 02.vii.1934, Coll. S.N Chatterjee, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Odisha: Chandipur); Cambodia; Laos; Thailand; PAR- China; Nepal; Taiwan.

II. Genus *Tetragonoderus* Dejean, 1829

Tetragonoderus Dejean, 1829: 485; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 92; Lacordaire 1854: 132; Chaudoir 1876b: 33; Horn 1882: 127; Andrewes 1924a: 60; id. 1930a: 343; Blackwelder 1944: 52; Jeannel 1949: 865; Basilewsky 1956: 463; Jedlička 1963: 291; Saha et al. 1992: 49; Lorenz 2005: 453; Shpeley & Ball 2008: 5; Jian & Tian 2009: 32; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Kushwaha & Hegde 2017:10; Raj 2018: 59; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12; Baehr & Will 2019: 173; Saha & Halder 2000: 26; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626, Divya 2022: 83; Sruthi 2022: 54; Choi et al. 2022: 185; Ashly 2023:73; Kavanaugh et al. 2023: 463.

3. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *arcuatus* Dejean, 1829

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *arcuatus* Dejean, 1829: 495; Chaudoir 1876b: 38; Bates 1892a: 415; Bedel 1905: 231; Andrewes 1924a: 61; id. 1930a: 343; id. 1930c: 9; Jedlička 1963: 292; Saha et al. 1992: 49; Saha & Halder 2000: 26; Lorenz 2005: 453; Assmann et al. 2015: 52, 57; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Kushwaha

& Hegde 2017:10; Raj 2018: 62; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12; Abdel-Dayem et al. 2019:104; Kavanaugh et al. 2023: 458, 463.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Uttarakhand: New Forest, light trap, 22.iv.1939, Coll. R. N Mathur, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra: Mumbai; Madhya Pradesh: Chikalda, Mandla; Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur- Konbir; Bihar: Pusa, Bhogaon- Purnea, Chapra, Muzzaffarpur, Samastipur, Sitamarhi; Deccan; Pondicherry; Punjab: Lyallpur; West Bengal: Kolkata, Murshidabad; Uttar Pradesh: Lucknow, Fatehpur, Barabanki, Allahabad, Mau, Surha Tal Wildlife Sanctuary, Mathura, Rae Bareilly; Azamgarh, Siddharth Nagar, Dudhwa National Park; Meghalaya: Ri-Bhoi, Shillong; Assam: Chandipur); Bangladesh; Laos; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Bajaura, Kangra; Uttarakhand: Almora, Dehradun, Haldwani; West Bengal: Baksa-Duar, Kurseong, Gopaldhara; Sikkim); Arab Emirates; Bhutan; China; Egypt; Iran; Iraq; Israel/Palestine; Mesopotamia; Nepal; Oman; Pakistan; Yemen (incl. Suqutra); AFR- Chad; Ethiopia; Nigeria; Niger; Sudan; West Africa.

4. *[#]Tetragonoderus (s.str.) cinchona* Jedlička, 1964

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) cinchona Jedlička, 1964b: 314; Lorenz 2005: 453; Raj 2018: 64; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12.

Specimens examined (n=3): India - Kerala: Idukki: Anamudi Edge, light trap, 15.ii.2015, Coll. Akhil SV & Jithmon VA, 2 ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Virudhunagar: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Akhil SV & Jithmon VA, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Anamalai Hills, Kozhikode).

5. *Tetragonoderus (Cyclicus) dilatatus* (Wiedemann, 1823)

Bembidium dilatatus Wiedemann, 1823: 61.

Tetragonoderus (Cyclicus) dilatatus Dejean, 1829: 493; Chaudoir 1876b: 41; Bates 1891a: 338; Andrewes 1921a: 173; id. 1930a: 344.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Akhil SV & Jithmon VA, 2 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills- Bhawani Valley, Pattambi; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Palur- Arcot; Karnataka: Belgaum; Andhra Pradesh: Waltair; Maharashtra: North Kanara; Odisha: Puri; Goa); Myanmar; PAR - India (Uttarakhand: Almora, Kumaon; West Bengal: Kurseong).

6. #*Tetragonoderus (Cyclicus) elegans* Andrewes, 1931

Tetragonoderus (Cyclicus) elegans Andrewes, 1931b: 524.

Specimens examined (n=2): India- Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Akhil SV & Jithmon VA, 1 ex; India- Kerala: Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary, light trap, 15.6.2022, Coll. Shigina K, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Charalmedu, Chinnar, Kootar, Nedumkayam); Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Bindal River, Chakata Range, Dehradun, Deoba Nadi River, Hathibarkala, Kali Valley, Nandhaur River, West Almora); Bhutan; Nepal; China.

7. *Tetragonoderus (s.str.) notaphioides* Motschulsky, 1861

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) notaphioides Motschulsky, 1861: 99; Chaudoir 1876b: 54; Bates 1886b: 201; Andrewes 1928a: 24; id. 1930a: 345; Lorenz 2005: 453; Hartmann 2015: 17; Raj 2018: 65; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12, Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626, Divya 2022: 84; Sruthi 2022: 55; Ashly 2023:74.

Specimens examined (n=10): India - Kerala: Uppupara, light trap, 15.ii.2015, Coll. Akhil SV & Jithmon VA, 1 ex; India - Kerala: Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary, light trap, 15.6.2022, Coll. Shigina K, 1 ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap,

15.x.2015, Coll. Akhil SV & Jithmon VA, 2 ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 16.x.2015, Coll. Akhil SV & Jithmon VA, 1 ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari: Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, light trap, 16.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 2ex; India – Odisha: Balukhand, light trap, 22.i.1936, Coll. C.F.C. Beeson, 3 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Chinnar - Kootar, Kozhikode, Chulanur, Walayar, Ambalavayal; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Palni Hills, Tharangambadi, Thiruchirapalli; Andhra Pradesh: Kakinada; Maharashtra: Bhandara, North Kanara; Odisha: Barkuda Island- Chilka Lake, Berhampur, Rambha- Ganjam); Sri Lanka; PAR – Nepal.

8. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *quadrinotatus* (Fabricius, 1798)

Carabus quadrinotatus Fabricius, 1798: 55; id. 1801: 186; Motschulsky 1855: 50.

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *quadrinotatus* (Fabricius, 1798); Dejean 1829: 491; Chaudoir 1876b: 41; Bates 1891a: 338; Heyne & Taschenberg 1895: 15; Andrewes 1921a: 157; id. 1921b: 347; id. 1924a: 61; id. 1930a: 345; Lorenz 2005: 453; Raj 2018: 66; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12.

Specimens examined (n=3): India - Tamil Nadu: Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari: Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, light trap, 16.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1 ex; India- Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 2 ex.

Distribution: ORR- Sri Lanka; Widespread throughout India and Sri Lanka except in the Himalayas. PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Almora).

9. [¶]*Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *rhombophorus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *rhombophorus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 93; Chaudoir 1876b: 48; Bates 1892a: 415; Andrewes 1923a: 54; id. 1930a: 346; Csiki 1932: 1295; Jedlička 1963: 293; Lorenz 2005: 453; Jian & Tian 2009: 33; Hartmann 2015: 18; Kushwaha

& Hegde 2015: 405; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Kushwaha & Hegde 2017:10; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 13; Choi et al. 2022: 185.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal: Sarddah; Uttar Pradesh: Dudhwa National Park); Bangladesh; Cambodia; Laos; Myanmar; Thailand; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); China; Nepal.

III. Genus *Anaulacus* Macleay, 1825

Anaulacus Macleay, 1825: 22; Lacordaire 1854: 309; Schaum 1863: 76; Chaudoir 1876b: 25; Andrewes 1926a: 346; id. 1930a: 21; Jedlička 1951a: 60; id. 1963: 286; Darlington 1968: 76; Ball & Shpeley 2002: 275; Lorenz 2005: 451; Park et al. 2006: 98; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Raj 2018: 45; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Akhil 2020: 90; Divya 2022: 82; Choi et al. 2022: 185; Ashly 2023: 72; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

10. *Anaulacus (Aephnidius) adelioides* Macleay, 1825

Anaulacus (Aephnidius) adelioides Macleay, 1825: 23; Lorenz 2005: 451; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Choi et al. 2022: 185; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

Specimens examined (n=15): India - Kerala: Pattambi, light trap, 14.xi.2016, Coll. Jithmon VA, 11ex; India - Kerala: Vesala, light trap 14.xi.2016, Coll. Nijisha K, 1ex; India - Kerala: Pattambi, light trap, 11.vi. 2019, Coll. Ashly K, 1ex; India - Kerala: Ambalavayal, 08.x.2019, light trap, Ashly K, 1 ex; India - Kerala: Maruthoor, Pitfall trap, 14.xi.2020, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India; Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- China; Japan; Nepal; Taiwan; South Korea; republic of Korea; AUR- Australia; Melanesia; Papua New Guinea.

11. ^ψ*Anaulacus (Aephnidius) opaculus* (Zimmermann, 1832)

Masoreus opaculus Zimmermann, 1832: 120; Schaum 1863: 78; Chaudoir 1876b: 19.

Anaulacus (Aephnidius) opaculus (Zimmermann, 1832); Lorenz 2005: 451;

Hartmann 2015: 15; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Choi et al. 2024: 438, 444.

Specimens examined (n=6): India- Kerala: Pattambi, light trap, 14.xi.2016, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex; India - Uttarakhand: New Forest, light trap, 20. iv. 1939, Coll. R. N Mathur, 1ex; India - Uttarakhand: New Forest, light trap, 22. iv. 1939, Coll. R. N Mathur, 2ex; India - Uttarakhand: Dehradun, light trap, 15.I. 1940, Coll. J.C.M Gardner, 1ex; India - Uttarakhand: Corbett national park, light trap, 24. ii. 1990, Coll. A. Hussain, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands); Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Mauretania; PAR- Algeria; Tunisia; AFR- Guam; Madagascar; AUR- Micronesia; Nepal; Polynesia.

12. *Anaulacus (Aephnidius) pleuronectes* (Zimmermann, 1832)

Masoreus pleuronectes Zimmermann, 1832: 120; Schaum 1863: 78; Chaudoir 1876b: 19.

Anaulacus (Aephnidius) pleuronectes (Zimmermann, 1832); Lorenz 2005: 451; Raj 2018: 48; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Akhil 2020: 90; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

Specimens examined (n=3): India - Kerala: Pattambi, light trap, 11.vi. 2019, Coll. Ashly K, 1ex; Kerala: Ambalavayal, 08.x.2019, light trap, Ashly K, 1 ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Malabar; Tamil Nadu: Coimbatore; Andhra Pradesh; East India); Sri Lanka.

IV. Genus *Masoreus* Dejean, 1821

Masoreus Dejean, 1821: 15; id. 1828: 536; Zimmermann, 1832: 119; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 87; Lacordaire 1854: 134; Schaum 1863: 76; Chaudoir 1876b: 12; Andrewes 1924a: 59; id. 1930a: 208; Jeannel 1942: 1013; Blackwelder 1944: 52; Jeannel 1949: 861; Mateu 1984c: 117; Lorenz 2005: 451; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Akhil 2020: 91; Merene et al., 2023: 136; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

13. #*Masoreus orientalis* Dejean, 1828

Masoreus orientalis Dejean, 1828: 539; Zimmermann, 1832: 121; Schaum 1863: 77; Motschulsky 1864: 234; Chaudoir 1876b: 14; Fowler 1887: 133; Bedel 1904: 228; Andrewes 1924a: 60; id.1930a: 209; Mateu 1984c: 119, 120; Lorenz 2005: 451; Felix et al. 2012: 84; Hartmann 2015: 17; Assmann et al. 2015: 59; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Akhil 2020: 92; Merene et al., 2023: 136.

Specimens examined (n=4): India - Maharashtra: Chikalda, light trap, 06. x.1936, Coll. N. C Chatterjee, 1ex; India - Uttar Pradesh: Shakumbra, light trap, 13. ii.1972, Coll. R. N. C, 2ex; India - Uttarakhand: Nainital Nagar: Jim Corbett National Park, light trap, 08.vii.1969, Coll. J. C. Thrihati, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra: Helvak; Jharkhand: Madhupur, Baddia; Punjab: Nalagarh; Bihar: Chapra, Muthwapur, Pusa, Sitamarhi); Madeira; Maldives; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Haridwar, Roorkee; Siwalik Hills; Sikkim); Arab Emirates; Canary Islands; Egypt; Iran; Iraq; Israel/ Palestine; Nepal; Oman; Palestine; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Yemen; AFR- Cape Verde Islands; Chad; Eritrea; North Africa.

V. Genus *Somoplatus* Dejean, 1829

Somoplatus Dejean, 1829: 15; Jeannel 1942: 1015; Lorenz 2005: 452; Schüle 2009: 462; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

14. ^ψ*Somoplatus hospes* Andrewes, 1933

Somoplatus hospes Andrewes, 1933c: 55; Lorenz 2005: 452; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Kerala: Odakkad, light trap, 06. vi.2022, Coll. Shigina K, 1 ex.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Haldwani).

II. Tribe- Lachnophorini LeConte, 1853

VI. Genus *Selina* Motschulsky, 1858

Selina Motschulsky, 1858a: 110; Schaum 1860a: 172; Bates 1871: 31; Alluaud 1918: 222; Andrewes 1924a: 51; id. 1930a: 306; Liebke 1938: 108; Jeannel 1948: 744; Basilewsky 1956: 462; Jedlička 1963: 504; Lorenz 2005: 441; Park et al. 2006: 98; Erwin & Zamorano 2014: 31; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018: 24; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 4; Akhil 2020: 109; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 84.

15. *Selina westermanni* Motschulsky, 1858

Selina westermanni Motschulsky, 1858a: 110; Schaum 1863: 74; Reitter 1883: 96; Bates 1886b: 199; Fowler 1912: 58; Andrewes & Scott 1924: 466 & 469; Andrewes 1924a: 51; id. 1928a: 23; id. 1930a: 307; Liebke 1938: 109; Jeannel 1948: 745; Jedlička 1963: 504; Lorenz 2005: 441; Park et al. 2006: 98; Hartmann 2015: 17; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018: 26; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 5; Akhil 2020: 110; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 84.

Specimens examined (n=1): India- Uttarakhand: Dehradun, light trap, vii.1943, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Malabar, Pattambi; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Coimbatore, Tharangambadi; Karnataka: Mysore; Maharashtra: Natal, Nagpur, North Kanara; Madhya Pradesh: Seoni, Mandla; West Bengal: Kolkata, Midnapur); Bangladesh; Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; AFR-

DR Congo; Guinea; Ivory Coast; Kenya; Madagascar; Morocco; Mozambique; Republic of South Africa; Senegal/Gambia; Sierra Leone; Sudan; Tanzania; Zimbabwe; PAR - India (Siwalik Hills; Uttarakhand: Haldwani, Kheri); China; Nepal.

III. Tribe- Lebiini Bonelli, 1810

VII. Genus *Anomotarus* Chaudoir, 1875

Anomotarus Chaudoir, 1875: 48; Sloane 1898: 494; id. 1917: 435; id. 1920a: 170; Andrewes 1930a: 27; Csiki 1932: 1492; Jedlička 1963: 450; Moore 1964: 73; id. 1967: 183; Habu 1967: 118; Darlington 1968: 186; Mateu 1970: 148; id. 1972: 44; Ball & Hilchie 1983: 192; Baehr 2004: 32; Lorenz 2005: 497; Baehr 2006a:16; id. 2009a: 38; id. 2011a: 21; id. 2012: 18; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 580; Raj 2018: 209; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42; Akhil 2020: 93; Baehr & Will 2019, 187; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626; Divya 2022: 85; Sruthi 2022: 56; Choi et al. 2022: 185; Ashly 2023: 75.

16. *Anomotarus* (s.str.) *decoratus* Andrewes, 1924

Anomotarus (s.str.) *decoratus* Andrewes, 1924b: 139; id. 1930a: 28; Lorenz 2005: 493; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivilliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 2 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India; Sri Lanka.

17. #*Anomotarus* (s.str.) *stigmula* (Chaudoir, 1852)

Cymindis stigmula Chaudoir 1852: 57. id. 1875: 61.

Anomotarus (s.str.) *stigmula* (Chaudoir, 1852); Andrewes 1930a: 28; Jedlička 1963: 451; Lorenz 2005: 497; Hartmann 2015: 15; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 580; Raj 2018: 210; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42; Akhil 2020: 93; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626, Divya 2022: 86; Sruthi 2022: 56; Ashly 2023: 75.

Materials examined (n=5): India - Tamil Nadu: Denkanikottai, light trap, 25.iv.1939, 1 ex; India - Madhya Pradesh, 1 ex; India - Uttarakhand: New Forest, light trap, 12.iv.1939, Coll. R. N Mathur, 1 ex; India - Uttarakhand: New Forest, light trap, 24.iv.1939, Coll. R. N Mathur, 1 ex; India - Himachal Pradesh: Dharamshala, light trap, 15.vii.2014, Coll. V.D. Hegde & Party, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Charalmedu, Eravikulam National Park, Koorachundu, Thamarassery, Vetti Ozhinja Thottam, Nedumkayam, Pattambi; Vazhachal; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Srivilliputhur; Karnataka: Belgaum, Gundelpet, Mysore- Nandidurg; Maharashtra: Mumbai- Khandesh, Nagpur; Assam: Gauhati); Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Japan; Nepal; Pakistan; Republic of Korea; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Melanesia; New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea.

VIII. Genus *Calleida* Latreille & Dejean, 1824

Calleida Latreille & Dejean, 1824: 132; Dejean 1825: 220; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 32; Lacordaire 1854: 105; Andrewes 1926a: 347; id. 1930a: 59; Jeannel 1942: 1033; Saha & Halder 2000: 33; Lorenz 2005: 491; Park et al. 2006: 101; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 580; Casale & Shi 2018: 4; Raj 2018: 205; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41; Akhil 2020: 94.

18. *Calleida* (*Callidiola*) *splendidula* (Fabricius, 1801)

Carabus splendidula Fabricius, 1801: 184.

Calleida (*Callidiola*) *splendidula* (Fabricius, 1801); Dejean 1831: 341; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 32; Motschulsky 1855: 51; Chaudoir 1871b: 113; id. 1872c: 113; Bates 1889b: 283; id. 1892b: 233; Maindron 1905a: 334; Andrewes 1919a: 164; id. 1921a: 161; Heller 1921: 530; Andrewes 1923a: 11; id. 1930a: 60; Jedlička 1963: 434; Lorenz 2005: 493; Park et al. 2006: 101; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 581; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - West Bengal: Kurseong Forest Division: Bagdogra Forest Range, light trap, vii.1935, Coll. C.F.C. Beeson, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: North Salem, Denkanikottai); Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Vietnam; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun; West Bengal); China; Japan; Nepal; Pakistan; Taiwan; AUR- Melanesia; Papua New Guinea.

IX. Genus *Cymindoidea* Laporte, 1833

Cymindoidea Laporte, 1833: 390; Chaudoir 1875: 9; Ganglbauer 1892: 414; Bedel 1905: 240; Porta 1923: 230; Andrewes 1924a: 63; id. 1930a: 140; Jeannel 1942: 1057; Jedlička 1963: 462; Ball & Hilche 1983: 126; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Lorenz 2005: 465; Park et al. 2006: 101; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018: 113; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21; Akhil 2020: 96; Divya 2022: 87.

19. *Cymindoidea distigma* Chaudoir, 1875

Cymindoidea distigma Chaudoir, 1875: 15; Andrewes 1930a: 140; Lorenz 2005: 465; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - West Bengal, handpicking, 18. xi.2021, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal).

20. ^Ψ*Cymindoidea indica* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Cymindis indica Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 31; Chaudoir 1875: 16.

Cymindoidea indica (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Bates 1892a: 417; Andrewes 1923a: 11; id. 1924a: 63; id. 1930a: 141; Jedlička 1963: 464; Lorenz 2005: 465; Hartmann 2015: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018: 116; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22; Akhil 2020: 96; Divya 2022: 87.

Specimens examined (n=5): India - Madhya Pradesh, 4ex; India - Haryana: Panipat to Karnal, light trap, 15.ix.1986, Coll. S. C. Verma, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Chulanur, Walayar; Nilgiri Hills; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Thiruchirapalli; Pondicherry; Maharashtra: North Kanara; Bihar: C.P. Mukhi, Purnea, Pusa; Odisha: Khandagiri, Puri); Myanmar; PAR- Nepal.

21. *Cymindoidea munda* Andrewes, 1923

Cymindoidea munda Andrewes, 1923b: 247; id. 1930a: 141; Lorenz 2005: 465; Raj 2018: 117; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22; Akhil 2020: 96.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Kerala: Thamarassery, light trap, 15.ix.2019, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills); Sri Lanka.

22. †*Cymindoidea seoniensis* Anagha, Sabu, & Kushwaha, 2023

Cymindoidea seoniensis Anagha, Sabu, & Kushwaha, 2023: 355.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Madhya Pradesh: Seoni.

X. Genus *Platytarus* Fairmaire, 1850

Platytarus Fairmaire, 1850a: 17; Chaudoir 1875: 11; Bedel 1906: 262; Andrewes 1930a: 282; Jeannel 1942: 1056; Jedlička 1963: 463; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Lorenz 2005: 465; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018:119; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

23. #*Platytarus boysii* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Cymindis boysii Chaudoir, 1850a: 50; id. 1875: 11.

Platytarus boysii (Chaudoir, 1850a); Bates, 1892a: 416; Bedel 1906: 262; Andrewes 1930a: 282; Lorenz 2005: 465; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018:120; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Belgaum, Mysore- Nandidurg; Maharashtra: Nagpur; Uttar Pradesh: Mirzapur; Bihar: Pusa); Indo-China; Iraq; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Jammu and Kashmir: Kashmir); China; Egypt; Pakistan; Taiwan.

24. #*Platytarus porcatus* Andrewes, 1923

Platytarus porcatus Andrewes, 1923d: 452; id. 1930a: 282; Lorenz 2005: 465; Raj 2018: 121; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Kerala: Chinnar Wildlife sanctuary, light trap, 25.ix.2019, Coll. Sruthi M C, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Horseley Konda; Karnataka: Mysore- Nandidurg, Chikkaballapura).

XI. Genus *Cymindis* Latreille, 1805

Cymindis Latreille, 1805: 190; Latreille & Dejean 1824: 132; Dejean 1825: 202; Lacordaire 1854: 108; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 31; Chaudoir 1873: 57; Fowler 1887: 134; Bedel 1905: 252 and note 3; Reitter 1923: 1; Andrewes 1924a: 63; id. 1930a: 139; Jeannel 1942: 1041; Blackwelder 1944: 62; Jedlička 1963: 452; Habu 1967: 63; Ball & Hilche 1983: 139; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 32 & 233; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 166; Lorenz 2005: 466; Sundukov 2011: 317; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 583; Rasool et al. 2017: 168; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

25. *Cymindis* (*Paracymindis*) *mannerheimi* Gebler, 1843

Cymindis (*Paracymindis*) *mannerheimi* Gebler, 1843: 36; Chaudoir 1850b: 81; id. 1875: 59; Bates 1890: 20; Andrewes 1924a: 64; id. 1930a: 140; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 167; Lorenz 2005: 468; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 590; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Jammu and Kashmir, 1 ex.

Distribution: PAR- India (Jammu and Kashmir: Baltal, between Dras and Leh, Kargil, Mulbeck, Pangong Valley); Afghanistan; China; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Pakistan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; Tadzhikistan.

XII. Genus *Taridius* Chaudoir, 1875

Taridius Chaudoir, 1875: 7; Jacobson 1907: 396; Andrewes 1930a: 342; Jedlička 1963: 461; Lorenz 2005: 465; Kirschenhofer 2010: 20; Fedorenko 2012: 68; id. 2014: 312; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 593; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22; Akhil 2020: 105.

26. †*Taridius devagiriensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025

Taridius devagiriensis Anagha & Sabu, 2025: 48.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Krishnan Kovil, light trap, 15. x.2017, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

27. *Taridius opaculus* Chaudoir, 1875

Taridius opaculus Chaudoir, 1875: 8; Bates 1892a: 416; Andrewes 1930a: 343; Jedlička 1963: 462; Lorenz 2005: 465; Kirschenhofer 2010: 50; Fedorenko 2012:72; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Uttarakhand: Dehradun, handpicking, 28. vii.2023, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (North India); Myanmar; PAR: India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Nepal.

28. †*Taridius tamilnadensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025

Taridius tamilnadensis Anagha & Sabu, 2025: 45.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Rajapalayam, light trap, 15. x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

XIII. Genus *Dromoceryx* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Dromoceryx Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 40; Mateu 1984a: 400; Lorenz 2005: 478; Hunting & Yang 2018: 123; Raj 2018:164; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32; Anichtchenko & Medina 2021: 77.

29. #*Dromoceryx flavocircumdatus* Mateu, 1984

Dromoceryx flavocircumdatus Mateu, 1984a: 404; Lorenz 2005: 478; Hunting & Yang 2018: 124; Raj 2018:165; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33; Anichtchenko & Medina 2021: 78.

Specimens examined (n=4): India - Kerala: Tholpetty, light trap, 06.v.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 3ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Alagarkovil).

XIV. Genus *Lebidia* Morawitz, 1862

Lebidia Morawitz, 1862: 322; id. 1862: 239; Chaudoir 1872a: 417; Andrewes 1924d: 241; id. 1930a: 193; Jedlička 1963: 336; Habu 1967: 143; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Lorenz 2005: 490; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39.

30. #*Lebidia bioculata* Morawitz, 1863

Lebidia bioculata Morawitz, 1863: 29; Andrewes 1924d: 243; id. 1930a: 193; Jedlička 1963: 338; Habu 1967: 146; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995; Lorenz 2005: 490; Hartmann 2015: 17; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39; Neethu et al. 2025b: 2.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1 ex.

Distribution: India (Kerala: Mavoor-Palliyol wetland); Indonesia; Myanmar; PAR-India (Uttarakhand: Mussoorie, Bhatkot, Kumaon- Almora, Nainital, Ranikhet, Upper

Gumpti Valley; West Bengal: Darjeeling); China; Japan; Mordor; North Korea; Russia; Taiwan; Nepal; NTR.

XV. Genus *Aristolebia* Bates, 1892

Aristolebia Bates, 1892a: 428; Csiki 1932: 1308; Andrewes 1946: 83; id. 1930a: 34; Jedlička 1963: 311; Darlington 1968: 83; Moore et al. 1987: 309; Lorenz 1998: 455; Kabak 2003: 427; Baehr 2004: 247; Lorenz 2005: 481; Baehr 2010: 112; id. 2011c: 216; id. 2015a: 44; id. 2017: 260; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35; Baehr & Will 2019: 179.

31. **Aristolebia rubiginosa* Kirschenhofer, 2012

Aristolebia rubiginosa Kirschenhofer, 2012a: 46; Baehr 2015a: 44.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Meghalaya, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya); Thailand.

XVI. Genus *Lebia* Latreille, 1802

Lebia Latreille, 1802: 85; Dejean 1825: 253; Latreille & Dejean 1826*: 155; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 43; Lacordaire 1854: 127; Chaudoir 1871b: 111-255; id. 1871c: 1-87; Horn 1882: 130; Fowler 1887: 136; Ganglbauer 1892: 397; Silvestri 1904: 68-84; Andrewes 1930a: 191; Alluaud 1936: 8; Jedlička 1933b: 144; Jeannel 1942: 1028; Blackwelder 1944: 52; Jeannel 1949: 882 & 902; Jedlička 1963: 314; Madge 1967: 146; Habu 1967: 169; Mateu 1984a: 398; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 31 & 221; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 161; Hürka 1996: 468 & 470; Saha & Halder 2000: 32; Lorenz 2005: 481; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Raj 2018: 176; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 36; Akhil 2020: 98; Jithmon 2020: 33; Baehr & Will 2019: 179; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Divya 2022: 88; Sruthi 2022: 59; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 77.

32. *Lebia (Nematopeza) basalis* Chaudoir 1852

Lebia (Nematopeza) basalis Chaudoir, 1852: 43; id. 1871b: 149; Andrewes 1930a: 191; Lorenz 2005: 487; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616; Raj 2018:186; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37; Jithmon 2020: 34, 50.

Specimens examined (n=3): India- Tamil Nadu: Kadayam, light trap, 18. x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 2ex; India - Uttarakhand: Dehradun, light trap, 19.viii.1929, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Koorachundu, Peruvannamoozhi; Tamil Nadu: Rajapalayam, Srivilliputhur; Bihar: Dinapore); PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Uttarakhand); Pakistan.

33. #*Lebia (Poecilothais) calycophora* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Lebia (Poecilothais) calycophora Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 44; Bates 1892a: 427; Andrewes 1923a: 21; id. 1930a: 191; Jedlička 1963: 322, 325; Habu 1967: 188; Saha & Halder 2000: 32; Lorenz 2005: 488; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616; Raj 2018:187; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37; Akhil 2020: 99; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Divya 2022: 88; Sruthi 2022: 60.

Specimens examined (n=1): India- Tamil Nadu: Pechiparai lake, light trap, 21.ix.2018, Coll. R Venkitesan, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Alampetty, Kootar, Aralam, Chulanur; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Assam: Patkai Hills; Nagaland: Naga Hills; Arunachal Pradesh: Hawai); Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- China; Japan; Pakistan; Taiwan.

34. #*Lebia (s.str.) callitrema* Bates, 1889

Lebia (s.str.) callitrema Bates, 1889c: 219; Lorenz 2005: 482; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 613.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Nellai Wildlife Sanctuary, light trap, 02.x.2018, Coll. R Venkitesan, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala); Laos; Malaysia; Philippines; PAR- China; North Korea; Taiwan.

35. *Lebia* (s.str.) *campania* Andrewes, 1933

Lebia (s.str.) *campania* Andrewes, 1933b: 20; Lorenz 2005: 482; Raj 2018:179; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 36, Divya 2022: 89; Ashly 2023: 77.

Specimens examined (n=4): India - Tamil Nadu: Kadayam, light trap, 18. x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Denkanikottai, light trap, 25.iii.1939, 1 ex; India- Tamil Nadu: Pollachi, light trap, 17.viii.1991, Coll. M.B. Ragunathan, 1 ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Chulanur, Pattambi, Walayar; Nilgiri Hills; Tamil Nadu: North Salem, Palni Hills; Maharashtra: Mumbai- Khandesh; Madhya Pradesh: Hoshangabad, Rahatgaon; Bihar: Chapra); Laos.

36. *Lebia* (*Poecilothais*) *gressoria* Chaudoir, 1871

Lebia gressoria Chaudoir, 1871b: 223; Andrewes 1930a: 192; Lorenz 2005: 483; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Uttarakhand: Almora, light trap, 27.vii.1923, Coll. R.N Parker, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Sadiya; Maharashtra: Mumbai- Khandesh; Bihar: Pusa); Bangladesh; Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dun- Kali Gad); Bhutan; Nepal.

37. *Lebia* (*Nematopeza*) *indica* Liebke, 1938

Lebia (*Nematopeza*) *indica* Liebke, 1938: 109; Lorenz 2005: 487; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616; Raj 2018:186; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37; Akhil 2020: 99; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21628; Divya 2022: 89; Sruthi 2022: 61.

Specimens examined (n=3): India - Tamil Nadu: Kadayam, light trap, 18.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 3ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Alampetty, Silent Valley, Chulanur; Tamil Nadu: Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Alwarkurichi, Sankarankovil; Srivalliputhur; PAR - India (Himachal Pradesh).

38. ^Ψ#*Lebia* (s.str.) *monostigma* Andrewes, 1923

Lebia (s.str.) *monostigma* Andrewes, 1923b: 250; id. 1930a: 192; Jedlička 1963: 322; Lorenz 2005: 484; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 614; Raj 2018:183; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Chhattisgarh, 1ex; India- Madhya Pradesh: Burhanpur: Nepanagar, light trap, 09.x.1955, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal); Borneo; Malaysia; Indonesia; Sri Lanka; PAR- China; Taiwan.

XVII. Genus *Apristus* Chaudoir, 1846

Apristus Chaudoir, 1846: 62; Lacordaire 1854: 123; Horn 1882: 133; Andrewes 1930a: 33; Ganglbauer 1892: 397 & 401; Jedlička 1933a: 87; Blackwelder 1944: 59; Jedlička 1963: 427; Habu 1967: 240; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 32 & 229; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 165; Lorenz 2005: 472; Park et al. 2006: 100; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Raj 2018:131; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 26; Akhil 2020: 93; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 57.

39. #*Apristus aeneipennis* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Lionychus aeneipennis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 37; Andrewes 1923a: 15.

Apristus aeneipennis (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Chaudoir 1850a: 67; Motschulsky 1855: 50; Fairmaire 1888: 335; Andrewes 1923a: 16; id.1930a: 33; Jedlička 1963: 430; Lorenz 2005: 472; Park et al. 2006: 100; Raj 2018:132; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 26; Akhil 2020: 94; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 57.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Mysore- Teppukadu; Maharashtra: Lonavla); Myanmar; Vietnam.

40. *Apristus subtransparens* Motschulsky, 1861

Apristus subtransparens Motschulsky, 1861: 104; Bates 1886b: 206; id. 1892b: 233; Andrewes 1930a: 34; Lorenz 2005: 472; Hartmann 2015: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 596; Raj 2018:133; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 58; Ashly 2023: 76.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex; India - Kerala: Maruthoor, Pitfall trap, 11.vi.2019, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- Throughout India (Kerala: Ambalavayal, Chinnar, Koottar, Pattambi, Thamarassery, Nedumkayam); Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Nepal; Pakistan.

XVIII. Genus *Parena* Motschulsky, 1859

Parena Motschulsky, 1859: 31; Chaudoir 1877: 207; Andrewes 1927c: 13; id. 1928a: 16; id. 1930a: 257; Jeannel 1949: 948 & 971; Jedlička 1963: 439; Habu 1967: 149; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Lorenz 2005: 490; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 618; Raj 2018:194; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39; Akhil 2020: 102; Baehr & Will 2019: 180; Shi & Liang 2023: 7.

41. *Parena latecincta* (Bates, 1873)

Crossoglossa latecincta Bates, 1873: 315; id. 1889b: 283; Jacobson 1908*: 403; Kano 1930: 30; Lafer 1989: 211; Xie & Yu 1993: 189; Park & Kwon 1998: 36.

Parena latecincta (Bates, 1873); Andrewes 1930a: 258; Habu 1967: 155; id. 1982b: 112; Lafer 1989: 211; Xie & Yu 1993: 189; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Park & Kwon 1998: 36; Hartmann 2015: 17; Aston 2016: 237; Lorenz 2005: 490; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Shi & Liang 2023: 110.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - West Bengal, handpicking, 18. xi.2021, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- Philippines; Vietnam; Laos, Thailand; PAR - India (West Bengal: Darjeeling, Kurseong); China; Japan; Nepal, Russia; South Korea; Taiwan.

42. #*Parena testacea* (Chaudoir, 1872)

Crossoglossa testacea Chaudoir, 1872c: 178.

Parena testacea (Chaudoir, 1872c); Andrewes 1930a: 258; Jedlička 1952: 210; Shibata 1987: 63; Xie & Yu 1993: 194; Lorenz 2005: 490; Kirschenhofer 2006: 89, 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Raj 2018:198; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39; Shi & Liang 2023: 38.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Marchinaickenpalayam, light trap, 10.x.2022, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Belgaum; Deccan; Maharashtra: Dapoli); Bangladesh; Indonesia; Vietnam; PAR- China; Nepal; Taiwan; AUR- Papua New Guinea.

XIX. Genus *Catascopus* Kirby, 1825

Catascopus Kirby, 1825: 94; Latreille & Dejean 1824: 115; Macleay 1825: 14; Dejean 1825: 328; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 80; Lacordaire 1854: 145; Chaudoir 1861: 116; Saunders 1863: 455; Bates 1869:72; Chaudoir 1869a:158; Chaudoir 1872b: 244; Bates 1883: 280; id. 1892a: 409; Peringuey 1896:278; Dupuis 1914a: 418; Csiki 1932: 1362; Andrewes 1924a: 62; id. 1926a: 348; id. 1930a: 74; id. 1931a: 62; id.

1937b: 187; Jedlička 1935: 9; Jeannel 1942: 1017; id. 1949: 1007; Blackwelder 1944: 57; Basilewsky 1953: 209; id. 1956: 485; Jedlička 1963: 379; Habu 1967: 77; Darlington 1968: 101; Reichardt 1972: 238; Ball 1975:166; Reichardt 1977: 446; Basilewsky 1984: 538; Moore et al. 1987: 284; Erwin 1990: 48; Straneo 1994: 141; Baehr 1997: 227; Saha & Halder 2000: 28; Baehr 2012: 27; Shpeley & Ball 2000: 112; Lorenz 1998: 429; id. 2005: 454; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Raj 2018: 75; Shiju & Sabu 2019:14; Akhil 2020: 94; Hunting & Yang 2019: 35; Baehr & Will 2019: 181; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 58; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

43. **Catascopus* (s.str.) *bellus* Andrewes, 1921

Catascopus (s.str.) *bellus* Andrewes, 1921c: 207; id. 1930a: 75; Lorenz 2005: 454; Raj 2018: 77; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 14.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Karnataka: Kuttiyar, light trap, 24.v.1947, Coll. B.M Bhatia, 1 ex; India - Karnataka: Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, light trap, 16.xii.2021, Coll. V.D. Hegde & party, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; Tamil Nadu: Oucherlony valley; Karnataka; Maharashtra: Kanara).

44. #*Catascopus* (s.str.) *cingalensis* Bates, 1886

Catascopus (s.str.) *cingalensis* Bates, 1886b: 203; Andrewes 1924a: 117; id. 1930a: 75; Lorenz 2005: 454; Raj 2018: 78; Shiju & Sabu 2019:15; Akhil 2020: 95; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 59.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Chhattisgarh, 1 ex; India - Madhya Pradesh, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; Tamil Nadu; Karnataka: Chikkaballapura; Madhya Pradesh: Mhow; Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur; Odisha: Surada); Sri Lanka.

45. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *facialis* (Wiedemann, 1819)

Carabus facialis Wiedemann, 1819: 165; Dejean 1825: 329; Brullé 1834: 232;
Catascopus (s.str.) *facialis* (Wiedemann, 1819); Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 81; Chaudoir 1850a: 352; id. 1861: 116; Bates 1889a: 111; id. 1889b: 283; id. 1891a: 339; id. 1892a: 409; Heyne & Taschenberg 1895: 16; Bouchard 1903: 175; Andrewes 1921a: 165; id. 1923a: 47; id. 1924a: 62; id. 1930a: 76; Jedlička 1935: 10; id. 1963: 395; Saha & Halder 2000: 29; Lorenz 2005: 454; Baehr 2012: 84; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Shiju & Sabu 2019:15; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

Specimens examined (n=7): India - Assam: Kaziranga, 5 ex; India - Assam: Burnihat, 1ex; India - Sikkim: East Sikkim, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: E. Garo Hills; Assam; throughout Northern India); Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Phandowala); China; Nepal; Pakistan.

46. #*Catascopus* (s.str.) *lissonotus* Andrewes, 1921

Catascopus (s.str.) *lissonotus* Andrewes, 1921c: 208; id. 1930a: 78; Jedlička 1963: 391; Lorenz 2005: 454; Raj 2018: 83; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 16.

Specimens examined (n=3): India - Kerala: Kaatadikunnu Goodrickal range, light trap, 31.x.2021, Coll. P.M. Sureshan & party, 3ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Coimbatore; Madras; Karnataka: Coorg, Saidapure, Savira Butti; Maharashtra: South Kanara- Wande); Vietnam.

47. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *whithillii* Hope, 1838

Catascopus (s.str.) *whithillii* Hope, 1838: 164; Chaudoir 1861: 116; Bates 1891a: 339; Heyne & Taschenberg 1895: 16; Andrewes 1919a: 200; id. 1930a: 80; Lorenz 2005: 455; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Raj 2018: 85; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Madhya Pradesh, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Coimbatore; Karnataka: Mysore- Aynur; Maharashtra: Darpouillie, Dapoli; Madhya Pradesh: Mhow; Haryana: Kheri; Jharkhand); Laos; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Bankatiya); Nepal.

XX. Genus *Coptodera* Dejean, 1825

Coptodera Dejean, 1825: 273; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 53; Lacordaire 1854: 140; Bates 1869: 69; Chaudoir 1869b: 163; Horn 1882: 131; Seidlitz 1903: 157; Andrewes 1930a: 127; Blackwelder 1944: 57; Jeannel 1949: 924, 926; Jedlička 1963: 341; Habu 1967: 81; Ball & Hilche 1983: 201; Shpeley & Ball 2000: 143; Saha & Halder 2000: 29; Lorenz 2005: 457; Park et al. 2006: 101; id. 2011: 103; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Hunting & Yang 2019: 56; Raj 2018: 96; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19; Akhil 2020: 95; Bachr & Will 2019: 181.

48. *Coptodera* (*Coptoderina*) *chaudoiri* Andrewes, 1919

Coptodera (*Coptoderina*) *chaudoiri* Andrewes, 1919a: 179; Lorenz 2005: 457; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Hunting & Yang 2019: 58; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19; Akhil 2020: 95.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Kerala: Vazhakkad, light trap, 28.i.2024, Coll. Neethu V.P, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; West Bengal; Uttar Pradesh: Etawah; Odisha: Barkuda and Gopkuda Islands, Lake Chilka); Indonesia; Laos; Myanmar;

Philippines; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Lachhiwala); China; Japan; Taiwan.

49. #*Coptodera (Coptoderina) flexuosa* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Coptodera (Coptoderina) flexuosa Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 55; Chaudoir 1869b: 196; Bates 1889a: 283; id. 1892a: 412; Heller 1916: 273; Andrewes 1923a: 31; id. 1930a: 127; Jedlička 1963: 350; Saha & Halder 2000: 29; Lorenz 2005: 458; Park et al. 2006: 101; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621; Raj 2018: 99; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19; Akhil 2020: 95.

Specimens examined (n=3): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Tirunelveli, Evergreens, light trap, 25.iii.1938, Coll. A.H Khan, 2ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands; Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; Meghalaya: Garo Hills; Assam: Patkai Hills); Borneo; Cambodia; Indo-China; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Malay Archipelago; Myanmar; Philippines; Vietnam; Thailand; AUR- Melanesia; PAR - India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun; West Bengal: Gopaldhara; Sikkim: Sibsagar, Cachur); China; Japan; South Korea; Taiwan.

50. #*Coptodera (Coptoderina) interrupta* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Coptodera (Coptoderina) interrupta Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 53; Bates 1892a: 411; Andrewes 1923a: 29; id. 1930a: 128; Jedlička 1963: 347; Lorenz 2005: 458; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621; Raj 2018: 101; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19; Akhil 2020: 96.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills); Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Sikkim: Birik, Namsu, Nurbong, Pashok; Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Thanu, Kali Valley- Almora); China; AUR- Papua New Guinea.

XXI. Genus *Holcoderus* Chaudoir, 1869

Holcoderus Chaudoir, 1869a: 153; Csiki 1932: 1360; Andrewes 1930a: 181; Jedlička 1940: 42; Louwerens 1949: 50; id.1953: 93; Jedlička 1963: 396; Darlington 1968: 94; id. 1970: 41; Habu 1979a: 2, 51; Lorenz 2005: 455; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621; Hunting & Yang 2019: 113; Raj 2018: 89; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17; Baehr & Will 2019: 183; Divya 2022: 87; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

51. *Holcoderus fissus* Andrewes, 1933

Holcoderus fissus Andrewes, 1933b: 9; Lorenz 2005: 455; Hartmann 2015: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Raj 2018: 92; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18; Divya 2022: 88.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 2ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Chulanur; Tamil Nadu: North Salem- Uduparani); Sri Lanka; PAR- Nepal.

52. *Holcoderus superbus* Andrewes, 1933

Holcoderus superbus Andrewes, 1933b: 10; Lorenz 2005: 455; Raj 2018: 95; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Kerala: Vellarimala, light trap, 04.iv.2016, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilambur, Nilgiri Hills; Karnataka: Coorg- Fraserpet).

XXII. Genus *Mochtherus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Mochtherus Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 76; Lacordaire 1854: 137; Bates 1869: 71; Chaudoir 1869b: 240; Jacobson 1907: 394; Andrewes 1930a: 219; Csiki 1932: 1382; Jedlička 1935: 18; id. 1963: 352; Habu 1967: 100; id. 1982b: 86; Darlington 1968: 122; id. 1970: 42; Lorenz 2005: 460; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622;

Raj 2018: 107; Hunting & Yang 2019: 133; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 20; Akhil 2020: 100; Baehr & Will 2019: 182.

53. *Mochtherus tetraspilotus* (Macleay, 1825)

Dromius tetraspilotus Macleay, 1825: 25; Schaum 1860a: 187.

Mochtherus tetraspilotus (Macleay, 1825); Chaudoir 1869b: 241; Bates 1886b: 203; id. 1892a: 412; Heller 1916: 273; Andrewes 1919a: 163; id. 1923a: 45; id. 1924a: 70; id. 1927c: 12; id. 1929b: 313; id. 1930a: 219; id. 1930b: 365; id. 1933a: 2; Csiki 1932: 1382; Jedlička 1963: 355; Darlington 1970: 42; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1048; Lorenz 2005: 460; Park et al. 2006: 102; Hartmann 2015: 17; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Raj 2018: 108; Hunting & Yang 2019: 143; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 20; Akhil 2020: 101.

Specimens examined (n=7): India - Kerala: Muthanga, light trap, 07.v.2016, Coll. Jithmon VA, 3ex; India - Kerala: Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary, handpicking, 14.x.2020; Coll. Vineetha VP, 2ex; India - Madhya Pradesh: Kirgaon, light trap, 13.x.1955, 1ex; India - Karnataka: Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, light trap, 16.xii.2021, Coll. V.D. Hegde & party, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- Throughout India and Sri Lanka. India (Kerala: Thodupuzha; Koorachundu, Thamarassery, Nedumkayam, Muthanga, Vellarimala; Tamil Nadu: Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Srivilliputhur, Alwarkurichi); Borneo; Laos; Indonesia; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Myanmar; Vietnam; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); China; Japan; Nepal; South Korea; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Christmas Island; Madagascar; Malay Archipelago; Micronesia; Polynesia; NAR: United States.

XXIII. Genus *Anchista* Nietner, 1856

Anchista Nietner, 1856: 523; id. 1857a: 374; Chaudoir 1877: 236; Andrewes 1926a: 346; id. 1930a: 22; Csiki 1932: 1455; Jedlička 1963: 449; Habu 1967: 137; Darlington

1968: 139; id. 1970: 45; Habu 1982a: 102; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1006; Lorenz 2005: 491; Shi et al. 2013: 23; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Raj 2018: 200; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 40; Akhil 2020: 92; Jithmon 2020: 34 Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626; Divya 2022: 84; Sruthi 2022: 55; Ashly 2023: 74.

54. ^{Ψ#}*Anchista brunnea* (Wiedemann, 1823)

Lebia brunnea Wiedemann, 1823: 59.

Anchista brunnea (Wiedemann, 1823); Andrewes 1921a: 172; id. 1930a: 22; Csiki 1932: 1456; Lorenz 2005: 491; Shi et al. 2013: 25; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 40.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Kerala: Vellarimala, light trap, 05.iv.2016, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1 ex; India - Kerala: Periya Reserve Forest, handpicking, 8.x.2020, Coll. Vineetha VP, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Deccan; Maharashtra: Nagpur; Jharkhand: Nowatoli; Bihar: Pusa; West Bengal); Bangladesh; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Dobhalwala); NTR- Trinidad & Tobago.

55. *Anchista fenestrata* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Plochionus fenestrata Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 42; Chaudoir 1872c: 168; Bates 1892a: 424.

***ssp. Anchista fenestrata fenestrata* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)**

Anchista fenestrata fenestrata (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Shi et al. 2013: 27.

Anchista fenestrata (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Andrewes 1923a: 20; id. 1930a: 23; Csiki 1932: 1456; Jedlička 1963: 449; Lorenz 2005: 491; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Raj 2018: 201; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 40; Akhil 2020: 92; Jithmon 2020: 35, 53; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626; Sruthi 2022: 55.

Specimens examined (n=8): India - Kerala: Maruthoor, light trap, 3.ii.2020, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 2 ex; India - Kerala: Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary, handpicking, 14.x.2020; Coll. Vineetha VP, 2ex; India - Uttarakhand: New Forest, light trap, 10.iv.1939, Coll. R.N. Mathur, 1ex; India - Uttarakhand: New Forest, light trap, 10.v.1939, Coll. R.N. Mathur, 1ex; India - Uttarakhand: New Forest, light trap, 15.v.1939, Coll. R.N. Mathur, 1ex; India - Uttarakhand: New Forest, light trap, 22.v.1939, Coll. R.N. Mathur, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Charalmedu, Chinnar-Karimutty, Kakkayam, Peruvannamoozhi Koorachundu, Thamarassery, Nedumkayam, Chulanur, Walayar, Pattambi; Nedungadu; Pondicherry; Tamil Nadu: Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Alwarkurichi, Thambaram, Srivilliputhur; Karnataka: Gundelpet; Jharkhand: Nowatoli, Singbhum; Odisha: Similipal; Bihar; Rajasthan); Myanmar; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Nepal.

^Ψ#*spp. Anchista fenestrata subpubescens* Chaudoir, 1877

Anchista fenestrata subpubescens (Chaudoir, 1877); Shi et al. 2013: 30.

Anchista subpubescens Chaudoir, 1877: 238; Andrewes 1930a: 23; Csiki 1932: 1456; Lorenz 2005: 491; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Kerala: Vellarimala, light trap, 05.iv.2016, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1 ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Iron bridge, Mundanthurai, KMTR, light trap, 29.ix.2018, Coll. R Venkitesan, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Rajasthan: Ajmer, Bharatpur; North India); PAR- Pakistan.

56. ^Ψ#*Anchista nubila* Andrewes, 1931

Anchista nubila Andrewes, 1931b: 526; Lorenz 2005: 491; Shi et al. 2013: 31; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41.

Specimens examined (n=9): India - Tamil Nadu: Thirumurthy falls, Udumalaipettai Range, Anamalai TR, light trap, 23.iii.2016, Coll. R. Babu, 1 ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Ettimadai, light trap, 08.ix.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 4 ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Kadayam, light trap, 18.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1 ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Srivilliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 2 ex; India - Madhya Pradesh, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nedungadu; Jharkhand: Nowatoli; Uttar Pradesh); PAR - India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Rajpur).

XXIV. Genus *Endynomena* Chaudoir, 1872

Endynomena Chaudoir, 1872c: 186; Seidlitz 1903: 157; Andrewes 1926a: 350; id. 1930a: 163; Jedlička 1963: 308; Darlington 1968: 140; id. 1970: 44; Habu 1967: 131; id. 1979b: 61; Lorenz 2005: 489; Park et al. 2006: 99; Shi et al. 2013: 85; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624; Raj 2018: 191; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38; Baehr & Will 2019: 180.

57. #*Endynomena pradierei* (Fairmaire, 1849)

Plochionus pradierei Fairmaire, 1849a: 34; id. 1849b: 281.

Endynomena pradierei (Fairmaire, 1849a); Chaudoir 1872c: 186; Bates 1889b: 283; Seidlitz 1903: 157; Andrewes 1926a: 350; id. 1927c: 12; id. 1929b: 314; id. 1930a: 163; id. 1937c: 38; Britton 1938: 109; Swezey 1942: 150; Britton 1948: 236; Jedlička 1963: 308; Darlington 1968: 140; id. 1970: 44; Shibata 1978: 102; Habu 1979b: 63; id. 1982b: 99; Uéno et al. 1985: 169; Lorenz 2005: 489; Park et al. 2006: 99; Shi et al. 2013: 86; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624; Raj 2018:192; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Kerala: Vellarimala, light trap, 04.iv.2016, Coll. Jithmon VA,1ex; India - Kerala: Koyilandy, light trap, 04.ii.2024, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS,1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Thiruchirapalli; Maharashtra: Mumbai, Nagpur; Pondicherry); Cambodia; Cocos Islands; Indo-china; Indonesia; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- China; Japan; Taiwan; AUR- Ellice Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Papua New Guinea; Marquesas; Micronesia; New Hebrides; Polynesia; Samoa; Tonga; Vanuatu Island; New Caledonia.

XXV. Genus *Lachnoderma* Macleay, 1873

Lachnoderma Macleay, 1873: 321; Gestro 1875: 860; Chaudoir 1877: 212; Andrewes 1930a: 188; Jedlička 1963: 302; Habu 1967: 133; Tian & Deuve 2001: 123; Lorenz 2005: 489; Shi et al. 2013: 63; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624; Raj 2018:189; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38; Akhil 2020: 98; Jithmon 2020: 34; Baehr & Will 2019: 179.

58. #*Lachnoderma biguttatum* Bates, 1892

Lachnoderma biguttatum Bates, 1892a: 424; Andrewes 1930a: 188; Jedlička 1963: 304; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1047; Lorenz 2005: 489; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Kushwaha & Hegde 2017:11; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624; Raj 2018:189; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38; Akhil 2020: 98; Jithmon 2020: 34, 52.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Kerala: Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary, handpicking, 14.x.2020; Coll. Vineetha VP, 1ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Charalmedu, Kannur: Cherupuzha, Kakkayam, Koorachundu, Peruvannamoozhi, Poovathum Chola; Nedumkayam; Muthanga; Assam: Patkai Hills); Laos; Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Almora, Dehradun, Kousanie, Kumaon); China; Nepal.

XXVI. Genus *Singilis* Rambur, 1837

Singilis Rambur, 1837: 25; Mateu 1984a: 398; Lorenz 2005: 480; Anichtchenko 2011: 3; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 607; Akhil 2020: 104; Raj 2018:174; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35.

59. *Singilis* (s.str.) *mahratta* (Andrewes, 1933)

Phloeozeteus mahratta Andrewes, 1933f: 248.

Singilis (s.str.) *mahratta* (Andrewes, 1933f); Lorenz 2005: 480; Raj 2018:175; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35; Akhil 2020: 104.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Kerala: Chinnar Wildlife sanctuary, light trap, 26.x.2019, Coll. Sruthi M C, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Ambalavayal; Karnataka: Belgaum; Maharashtra: North Kanara).

IV. Tribe- Odacanthini Laporte, 1834

XXVII. Genus ♦*Andrewesia* Liebke, 1938

Andrewesia Liebke, 1938: 84; Jedlička 1963: 502; Darlington 1968 :214; Lorenz, 1998: 417; Lorenz 2005: 441; Baehr 2005a: 191; Baehr 2009b: 209; Baehr & Will 2019: 160.

60. ♦*Andrewesia apicalis* (Chaudoir, 1872)

Odacantha apicalis Chaudoir, 1872a: 408.

Andrewesia apicalis (Chaudoir, 1872a); Cheong 2025: 234.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Tirunelveli, Thirunelveli Kattabomman II, light trap, 14.iii.1995, Coll. M.S. Ravi, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR - Borneo; Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Vietnam.

XXVIII. Genus *Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931

Archicolliuris Liebke, 1931: 284; id. 1938: 61; Csiki 1932: 1525; Basilewsky 1956: 462; Jedlička 1963: 497; Habu 1967: 26; Lorenz 1998: 418; Baehr 2005a: 136, 137, 190 & 192; Lorenz 2005: 442; Baehr 2006a: 70; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 632; Raj 2018: 32; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 6; Akhil 2020: 106; Baehr & Will 2019: 160; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 78; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 329.

61. ^Ψ*Archicolliuris bimaculata* (Redtenbacher, 1844)

Casnonia bimaculata Redtenbacher, 1844: 498.

Archicolliuris bimaculata (Redtenbacher, 1844); Lorenz 2005: 442; Terada & Wu 2014: 15 & 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 632; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 6; Akhil 2020: 106; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 78; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 331.

Specimens examined (n=9): India - Kerala: Odakkad, light trap, 4. viii. 2021, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1ex; India - Kerala: Angamoozhy, Ranni Forest, light trap, 30.x.2021, Coll. K.A. Subramanian & R. Babu, 1ex; India - Kerala: Tholpetty, light trap, 06.v.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex; India - Kerala: Odakkad, light trap, 18.v.2022, Coll. Shigina K, 1ex; Madhya Pradesh: Kirgaon, light trap, 13.x.1955, 1ex; India: Uttarakhand: Dehradun, handpicking, 25.vii.2023, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1ex; India: Uttarakhand: New Forest, light trap, 24.iii.1943, Coll. Gamalu Ram, 1ex; India - Assam: Sadiya, Saikhowa, light trap, 20.v.1938, Coll. N.C Chatterjee, 1ex; India: Uttarakhand: M.E.S Depot, light trap, 04.vi.1941, Coll. Gamalu Ram, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Pattambi, Malabar); Throughout Northern India extending southwards to Belgavi; Bangladesh; Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Jammu and Kashmir: Kashmir); Japan; Nepal; Pakistan; South Korea; Taiwan.

62. ♦*Archicolliuris distigma* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Casnonia distigma Chaudoir, 1850a: 26

Archicolliuris distigma (Chaudoir, 1850a); Lorenz 2005: 442; Hartmann 2015: 16; Neethu et al. 2025a: 27.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Kerala: Mavoor-Valayannur, light trap, 1.xii.2021, Coll. Neethu VP, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Mavoor-Valayannur); Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand; PAR- Nepal.

63. *Archicolliuris immaculata* (Liebke, 1938)

Colliuris immaculata Liebke, 1938: 61.

Archicolliuris immaculata (Liebke, 1938); Lorenz 2005: 442; Raj 2018: 34; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7; Ashly 2023: 79.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Kerala: Mathara, light trap, 24.v.2022, Coll. Neethu VP, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR - India (Kerala: Pattambi; Karnataka: Belgaum); Sri Lanka.

XXIX. Genus *Eucolliuris* Liebke, 1931

Eucolliuris Liebke, 1931: 284; id. 1938: 64; Jeannel 1948: 748 & 750; Jedlička 1963: 494; Habu 1967: 16; Baehr 2005a: 192; Lorenz 2005: 441; Baehr 2006a: 71; Park et al. 2006: 98; Terada & Wu 2014: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 633; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 5; Divya 2022: 90; Ashly 2023: 79; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 339.

64. Ψ#*Eucolliuris fuscipennis* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Casnonia fuscipennis Chaudoir, 1850a: 26.

Eucolliuris fuscipennis (Chaudoir, 1850a); Habu 1961a: 294; id. 1962: 96; id. 1967: 17; id. 1982: 88a; Lorenz 1998: 417; Bousquet & Ito 2003: 443; Lorenz 2005: 441;

Baehr 2006a: 71; Park et al. 2006: 98; Terada & Wu 2014: 16, 36; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 633; Kushwaha et al. 2017: 337; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 5; Divya 2022: 90; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 79; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 339.

Specimens examined (n=13): India - Kerala: Pattambi, light trap, 24.v.2022, Coll. Jithmon VA, 2ex; India - Madhya Pradesh, 3ex; India - West Bengal: Kamalapur, light trap, 6ex; India - Uttarakhand: Corbett National Park, 1ex; India - Uttarakhand: Dehradun, light trap, 04.xii, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Pudukkottai, Pattambi; Tamil Nadu; West Bengal: Sundarban; Assam: Noa Dehing, Sadiya); Bangladesh; Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- China; Japan; Nepal; Pakistan; Taiwan; AUR- Melanesia; Papua New Guinea.

XXX. Genus *Lasiocera* Dejean, 1831

Lasiocera Dejean, 1831: 283; Lacordaire 1854: 376; Bates 1871: 31; Maindron 1906: 75; Andrewes 1930a: 190; Jeannel 1948: 757; Basilewsky 1956: 463; Lorenz 2005: 444; Raj 2018: 37; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7; Akhil 2020: 107.

65. *Lasiocera coromandelica* Maindron, 1906

Lasiocera coromandelica Maindron, 1906: 75; Andrewes 1930a: 190; Lorenz 2005: 444; Raj 2018: 38; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Tamil Nadu: Srivilliputhur, light trap, 15.x.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Madurai, Vizagapatam, Tiruchirappalli; Genji; Odisha: Barkuda Island); Sri Lanka.

XXXI. Genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933

Mimocolliuris Liebke, 1933: 207; Jedlička 1963: 492; Lorenz 2005: 442; Park et al. 2006: 98; Zao & Tian: 120; Terada & Wu 2014: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 633; Shiju &

Sabu 2019: 7; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 80; Anagha et al. 2024: 371; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 333.

66. **Mimocolliuris* (s.str.) *bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016

Mimocolliuris (s.str.) *bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016: 32; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 633; Anagha et al. 2024: 372.

Specimens examined (n=7): India - Kerala: Maruthoor, light trap, 16. i.2022, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 4ex; India - Kerala: Mavoor, light trap, 14.ii.2022, Coll. Neethu VP, 1ex; India - Kerala: Chambad, light trap, 28. i. 2022, Coll. Shigina K, 1ex; India - Kerala: Pattambi, light trap, 11.vi. 2019, Coll. Ashly K, 1ex.

Distribution: PAR- Nepal.

67. **Mimocolliuris* (s.str.) *indica* Baehr, 2016

Mimocolliuris (s.str.) *indica* Baehr, 2016: 35; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7; Ashly 2023: 80; Anagha et al. 2024: 373.

Specimens examined (n=6): India - Kerala: Pattambi, light trap, 16.i. 2021, Coll. Shiju T. Raj, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Kallar valley; Pattambi; Maharashtra: Mulshi).

XXXII. Genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821

Ophionea Klug, 1821: 298; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 20; Chaudoir 1848: 31, 43; Lacordaire 1854: 73; Bedel 1910: 72; Maindron 1910: 34; Sloane 1917: 415; id. 1923: 30; Andrewes 1919b: 475; id. 1930a: 240; Csiki 1932: 1534; Liebke 1938: 79; Blackwelder 1944: 65; Habu 1967: 30; Saha et al. 1992: 48; Lorenz 1998: 417; Saha & Halder 2000: 24; Baehr 2005a: 180; Lorenz 2005: 441; Baehr 2006a: 71; Park et al. 2006: 98; Terada & Wu 2014: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 634; Raj 2018: 27; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 5; Akhil 2020: 109, Baehr & Will 2019: 164; Divya 2022: 91; Choi et al.

2022: 187; Ashly 2023: 81; Anagha & Sabu 2024: 524; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 335.

68. **Ophionea* (s.str.) *ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996)

Casnoidea ceylonica Baehr, 1996a: 1062.

Ophionea (s.str.) *ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996a): Lorenz 2005: 441; Anagha & Sabu 2024: 529.

Specimens examined (n=4): India - Kerala: Chambad, light trap, 28.i. 2022, Coll. Shigina K, 2ex; India - Kerala: Mavoor, light trap, 14. ii. 2022, Coll. Neethu VP, 1ex; India - Kerala: Mampad, light trap, 09.iii. 2022, Coll. Kamila & Party, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- Sri Lanka.

69. #*Ophionea* (s.str.) *indica* (Thunberg, 1784)

Attelabus indicus Thunberg, 1784: 68.

Ophionea (s.str.) *indica* (Thunberg, 1784); Andrewes 1919b: 476; id. 1921b: 345; id. 1924a: 116; id. 1930a: 241; Habu 1961a: 296; id. 1962: 113; id. 1967: 31; id. 1982: 96; Saha et al. 1992: 48; Saha & Halder 2000: 25; Bousquet & Ito 2003: 444; Baehr 2005a: 180, 191, 192; Lorenz 2005: 442; Park et al. 2006: 98; Terada & Wu 2014: 16, 25; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 634; Kushwaha et al. 2017: 337; Raj 2018: 29; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 6; Akhil 2020: 109, Divya 2022: 91; Choi et al. 2022: 187; Ashly 2023: 81; Anagha & Sabu 2024: 529; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 339.

Specimens examined (n=43): India - Kerala: Badiyaduka, light trap, 13. ix. 2021, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 2ex; India - Kerala: Odakkad, light trap, 4. viii. 2021, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 2ex; India - Kerala: Goodrical Forest Range, light trap, 30. x. 2021, Coll. P.M. Sureshan & party, 1ex; India- Kerala: Maruthoor, light trap, 16. i. 2022, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 2ex; India- Kerala: Chambad, light trap, 28.i. 2022, Coll. Shigina K, 2ex; India - Kerala: Mavoor, light trap, 14. ii. 2022, Coll.

Neethu VP, 2ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Authoor, light trap, 10. v. 1993, Coll. M.S. Ravi, 3ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Courtallam, Nellai Wildlife Sanctuary, light trap, 02. x. 2018, Coll. R Venkitesan, 7ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary: Moola Vaigai River, light trap, 22. ii. 2019, Coll. R. Babu, 1ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary, light trap, 27. ii. 2019, Coll. R. Babu, 1ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Sengaltheri Kalakkad range, Manimuthar Falls, Ambasamudram, light trap, 11. iii.2021, Coll. R. Babu, 4ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Kalikesam, light trap, 09. iii. 2022, Coll. R. Babu, 2ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Sengaltheri Kalakkad range, light trap, 14. iii.2022, Coll. R. Babu, 5ex; India - Karnataka: Malpe, light trap, 16. ix. 1998, Coll. M.B. Ragunathan, 1ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Authoor, light trap, 10. v. 1993, Coll. M.S. Ravi, 3ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Thiruvallur, Red hills lake area, light trap', 21. i. 1997, Coll. Mary Bai, 1ex; India - Tamil Nadu: Cheyyar, light trap', 22. xii. 2012. coll. Jayashree Thilak, 1ex; India - Karnataka: Malpe, light trap, 16. ix. 1998, Coll. M.B. Ragunathan, 1ex; India - Andhra Pradesh: Kadagandi, light trap, 23. i. 2022, Coll. Jayashree Thilak, 1ex; India - West Bengal: Kamalapur, light trap, 1ex; India - Manipur: Thoubal, light trap, Coll. J. Das Gupta; India - Uttarakhand: Roorkee, light trap, 10. x. 1990, Coll. A. Hussain; India - Uttarakhand: Sahastradhara forest Block, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Malabar, Pudukkottai, Chulanur, Pattambi, Ambalavayal; West Bengal: Kolkata, Sundarban; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Assam; Mizoram; Arunachal Pradesh); throughout Southeastern Asia; Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand); China; Japan; Nepal; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Malay Archipelago from Japan to Papua New Guinea.

70. †*Ophionea* (s.str.) *vvrei* Anagha & Sabu, 2024

Ophionea (s.str.) *vvrei* Anagha & Sabu, 2024: 527.

Specimens examined (n=3): India - Kerala: Chambad, light trap, 29. i. 2022, Coll. Shigina K, 3ex.

XXXIII. Genus *Pentagonica* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Pentagonica Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 47; Lacordaire 1854: 133; Schaum 1863: 74; Bates 1873: 321; Chaudoir 1877: 212; Sloane 1898: 494, 513; Seidlitz 1903: 157; Dupuis 1913a: 2; Andrewes 1926a: 353; id. 1930a: 259; Jeannel 1942: 1017; Blackwelder 1944: 63; Jeannel 1949: 768; Basilewsky 1956: 472; Jedlička 1963: 505; Habu 1967: 42; Darlington 1968: 192; id. 1970: 46; Lorenz 2005: 445; Park et al. 2006: 103; Park et al. 2012: 266; Baehr 2011b: 7; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 640; Raj 2018: 40; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Akhil 2020: 107; Baehr & Will 2019: 166; Baehr 2019: 2; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21628; Divya 2022: 93; Sruthi 2022: 61; Ashly 2023: 83.

71. *Pentagonica erichsoni* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Pentagonica erichsoni Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 48; Andrewes 1923a: 25; id. 1930a: 260; Csiki: 1932: 1501; Jedlička 1963: 511; Darlington 1968: 194; id. 1970: 47; Moore et al. 1987: 272; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1042; Lorenz 2005: 445; Baehr 2011b: 17, 48; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 640; Aston 2018: 7; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Neethu et al. 2025b: 2.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Kerala: Mavoor-Thengilakadavu, light trap, 14.v.2022, Coll. Neethu VP, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Mavoor-Thengilakadavu; Manipur); Borneo; Myanmar; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Philippine; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; PAR- India (West Bengal: Gopaldhara, Kurseong, Kalimpong; Sikkim); China;

Nepal; AUR- Australia; Micronesia; Melanesia; Solomon Island; Papua New Guinea; Vanuatu.

72. #*Pentagonica horni* Dupuis, 1913

Pentagonica horni Dupuis, 1913d: 175; Andrewes 1930: 260; Csiki 1932: 1502; Lorenz 2005: 445; Baehr 2011b: 9, 104.

Specimens examined (n=1): India- Kerala: Vellarimala, light trap, 26.xi.2015, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: ORR - India (Tamil Nadu); Sri Lanka.

73. *Pentagonica pallipes* (Nietner, 1856)

Elliota pallipes Nietner, 1856: 525

Pentagonica pallipes (Nietner, 1856): Schaum 1863: 74; Andrewes 1927a: 106; Csiki: 1932: 1502; Jedlička 1963: 507; Darlington 1968: 192; Moore et al. 1987: 273; Lorenz 2005: 446; Baehr 2011b: 10, 60; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Aston 2018: 7; Divya 2022: 92; Ashly 2023: 84.

Specimens examined (n=8): India - Kerala: Odakkad, light trap, 4. viii. 2021, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1ex; India - Kerala: Badiyaduka, light trap, 13. ix. 2021, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1ex; India - Kerala: Maruthoor, light trap, 10.i.2023, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 6ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Pudussery, Pattambi); Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Vietnam; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; PAR- China; Japan; Nepal; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Christmas Island; Micronesia; Melanesia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands.

74. *Pentagonica ruficollis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Pentagonica ruficollis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 48; Bates 1892a: 426; Dupuis 1913a: 3, t. 5, f. 9-11; Andrewes 1923a: 23; id. 1930a: 261; Csiki 1932, 1503; Jedlička 1963:

509; Habu 1967: 45; Darlington 1968: 194; Moore et al. 1987: 273; Lorenz 2005: 446; Park et al. 2006: 104; Baehr 2011b: 10, 20; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Aston 2018: 7; Raj 2018: 42; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Akhil 2020: 108; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21628; Sruthi 2022: 62.

Specimens examined (n=3): India - Kerala: Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary, light trap, 24. v. 2017, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex; India - Kerala: Pattambi, light trap, 11.vi. 2019, Coll. Ashly K, 1ex; India - Kerala: Badiyaduka, light trap, 13. ix. 2021, Coll. Anagha Sudhakar VS, 1ex.

Distribution: **ORR-** India (Kerala: Chinnar, Alampetty, Nilgiri Hills, Chulannur; Tamil Nadu: Aratapara; Karnataka: Coorg; Maharashtra; Assam: Patkai Hills; Arunachal Pradesh); Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; **PAR-** India (Uttarakhand; West Bengal); China; Nepal; Taiwan; **AUR-** Australia; Melanesia; Papua New Guinea.

75. *Pentagonica venusta* Andrewes, 1933

Pentagonica venusta Andrewes, 1933b: 17; Lorenz 2005: 446; Baehr 2011b: 9; 105; Raj 2018: 43; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Akhil 2020: 108; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21628; Divya 2022: 93; Sruthi 2022: 62.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Kerala: Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary, light trap, 24.v.2017, Coll. Jithmon VA, 1ex.

Distribution: **ORR-** India (Kerala: Chinnar: Alampetty, Chulanur; Nilgiri Hills-Kallar; Tamil Nadu: Madras; Karnataka: Belgaum, Coorg, Mysore- Nandidurg, south Mangalore); Sri Lanka; **PAR-** India (Uttarakhand).

V. Tribe- Perigonini Horn, 1881

XXXIV. Genus *Perigona* Laporte, 1835

Perigona Laporte, 1835: 151; Lacordaire 1854: 134; Chaudoir 1871a: 281; Putzeys 1873*: 218; Bates 1881–1884: 135; Sloane 1903: 635; Andrewes 1929b: 326; id. 1930a: 263; Csiki 1931: 895; Jedlička 1935: 17–19; Basilewsky 1956: 461; Jedlička 1964a: 267–274; Jeannel 1942: 580; Blackwelder 1944: 44; Jeannel 1948: 734; Darlington 1968: 6; id. 1970: 29; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 29 & 210; Saha et al. 1992: 23; Saha & Halder 2000: 19; Larochelle & Larivière 2001: 140; Lorenz 2005: 438; Baehr & Reid 2017: 436; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Raj 2018: 15; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 3; Akhil 2020: 110; Jithmon 2020: 32; Choi et al. 2022: 187.

76. ^ψ*Perigona* (s.str.) *ruficollis* (Motschulsky, 1851)

Trechus fasciata Motschulsky, 1851: 506.

Perigona (s.str.) *ruficollis* (Motschulsky, 1851); Putzeys 1873*: 222; id. 1875: 728; Andrewes 1928a: 2, 3; id. 1930a: 267; Jedlička 1935: 18; Darlington 1970: 29; Lorenz 2005: 438; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 3.

Specimens examined (n=1): India - Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Andaman, light trap, 09.iii.1930, Coll. C R C Beeson, 1 ex.

Distribution: ORR- India (Odisha; West Bengal: Singbhum; Bihar); Borneo; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; AUR- Caroline Islands; Micronesia.

77. [#]*Perigona* (*Trechicus*) *nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831)

Bembidium nigriceps Dejean, 1831: 44

Perigona (*Trechicus*) *nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831); LeConte 1848: 474; Fauvel 1889: 99; Ganglbauer 1892: 228; Daniel 1903: 249; Seidlitz 1903: 156; Alluaud 1916: 59; Sloane 1920b: 322; Csiki 1924: 171; Andrewes 1926a: 354; id. 1929b: 327; id. 1930a: 265; Csiki 1931: 897; Jedlička 1935: 18; Jeannel 1941: 141; Blackwelder 1944: 44; Jeannel 1942: 581; Darlington 1964: 126; id. 1968: 11; Lindroth 1968: 651;

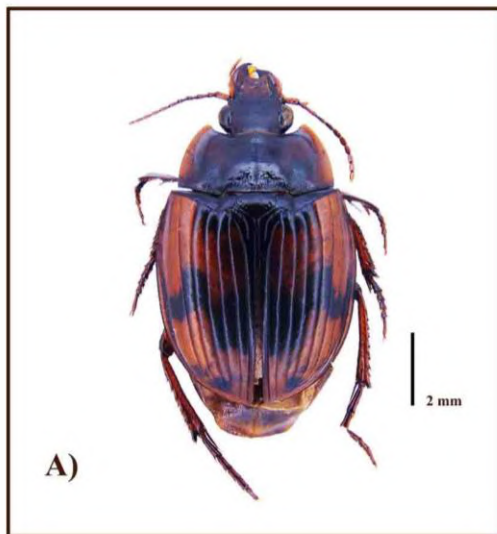
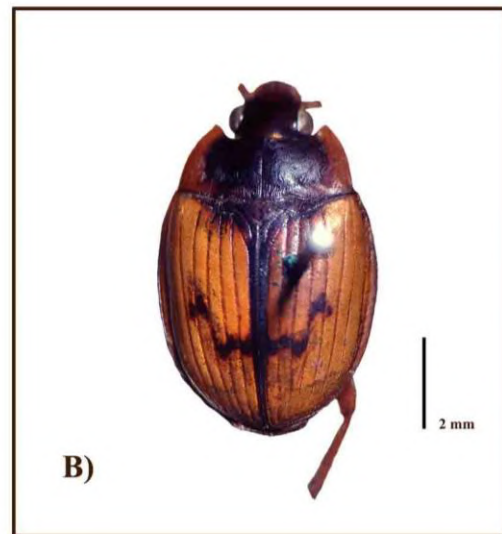
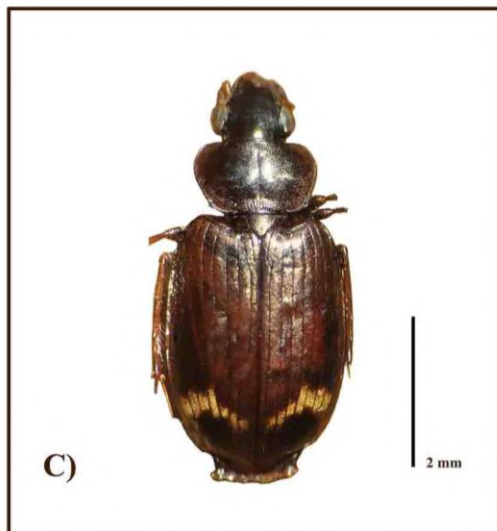
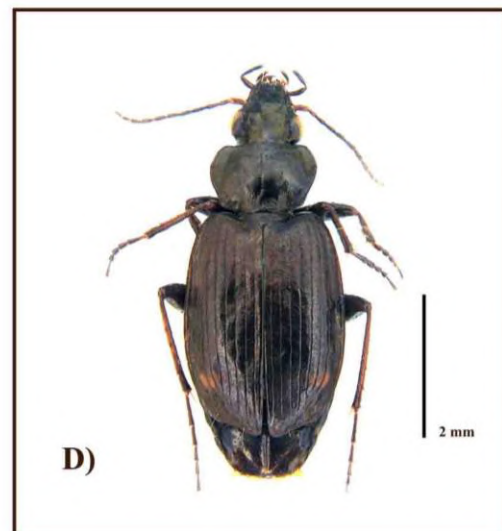
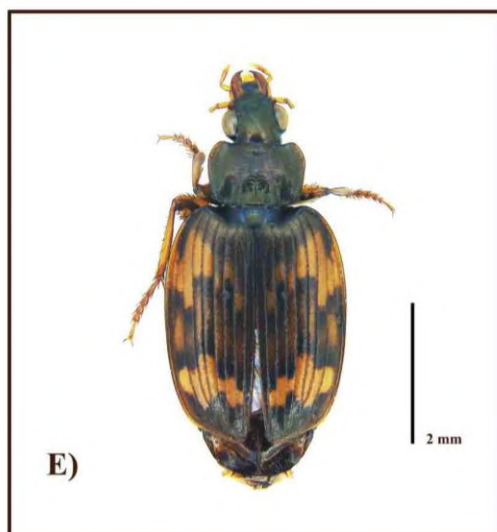
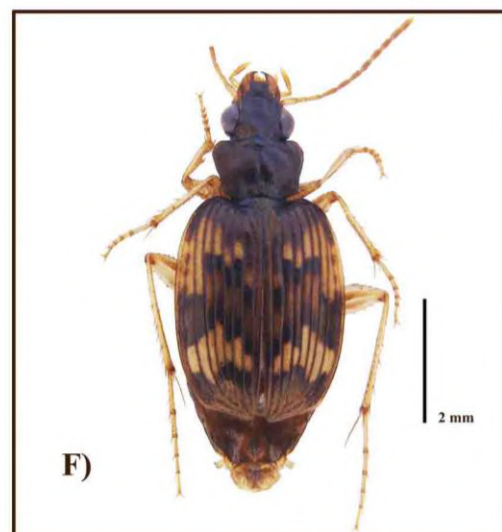


Plate 1: Dorsal habitus of A) *Cyclosomus flexuosus* (Fabricius, 1775), B) *C. inustus* Andrewes, 1924, C) *Tetragonoderus arcuatus* Dejean, 1829, D) *T. cinchona* Jedlicka, 1964, E) *T. dilatatus* (Wiedemann, 1823), F) *T. elegans* Andrewes, 1931

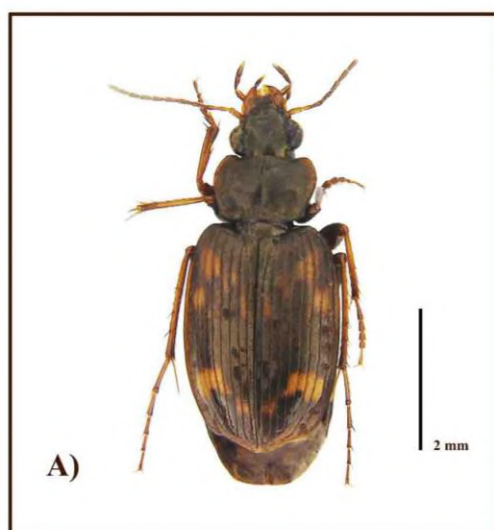
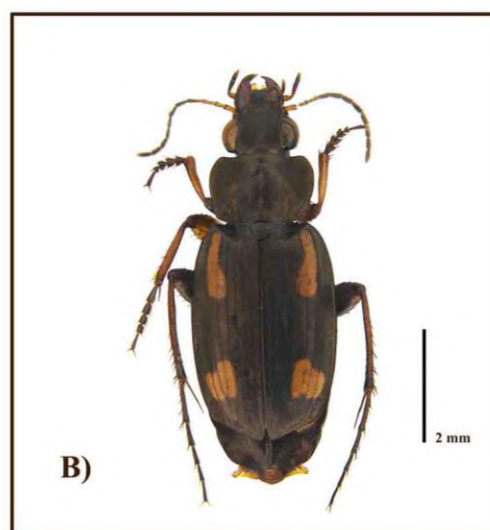
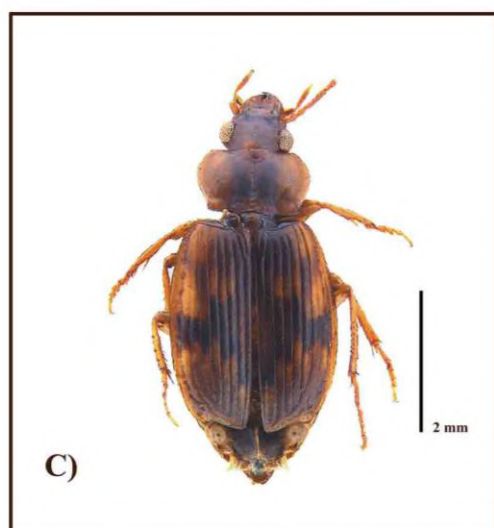
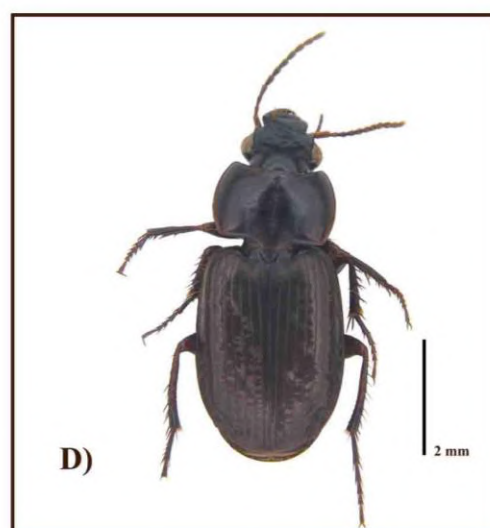
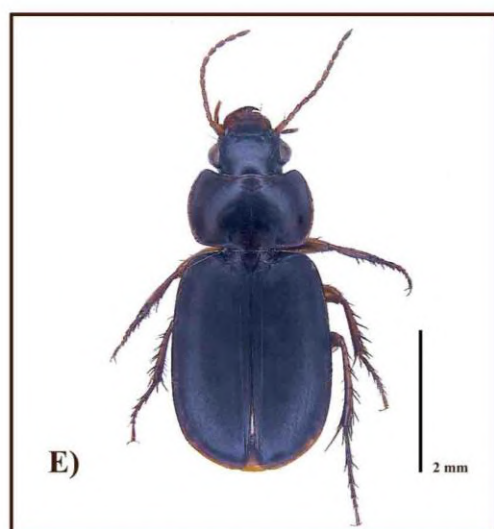
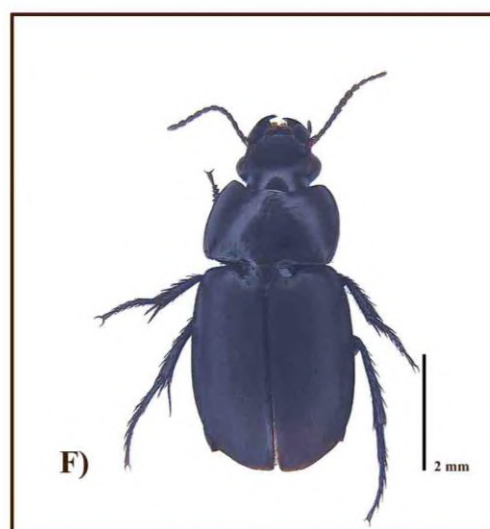


Plate 2: Dorsal habitus of A) *Tetragonoderus notaphioides* Motschulsky, 1861, B) *T. quadrinotatus* (Fabricius, 1798), C) *T. rhombophorus* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846, D) *Anaulacus adelioides* Macleay, 1825, E) *A. opaculus* (Zimmermann, 1832), F) *A. pleuronectes* (Zimmermann, 1832)

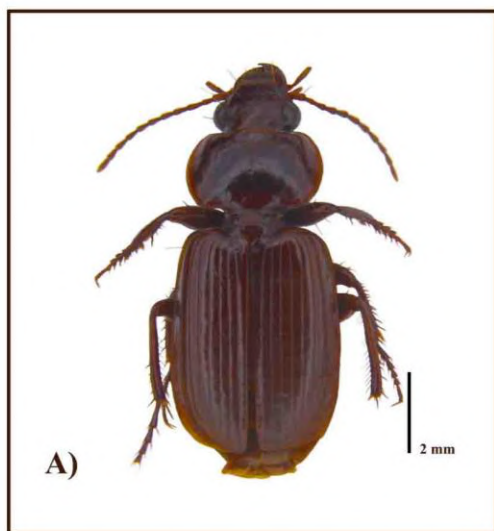
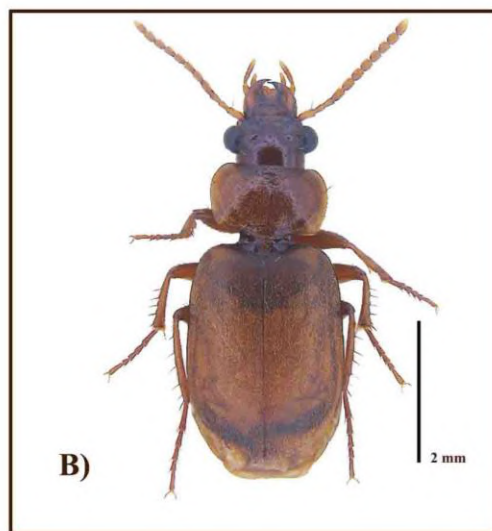
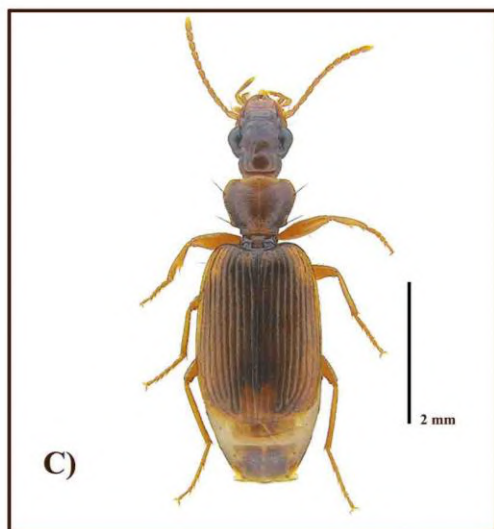
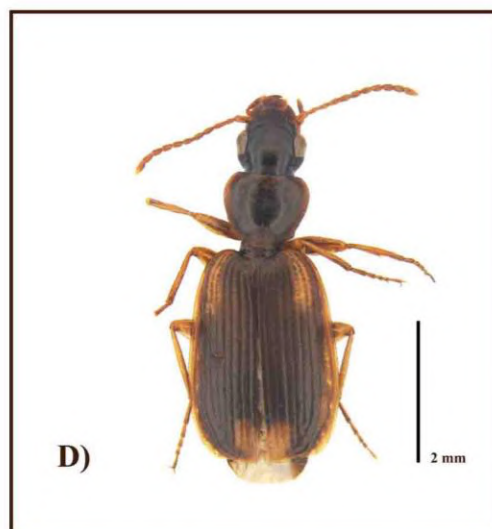
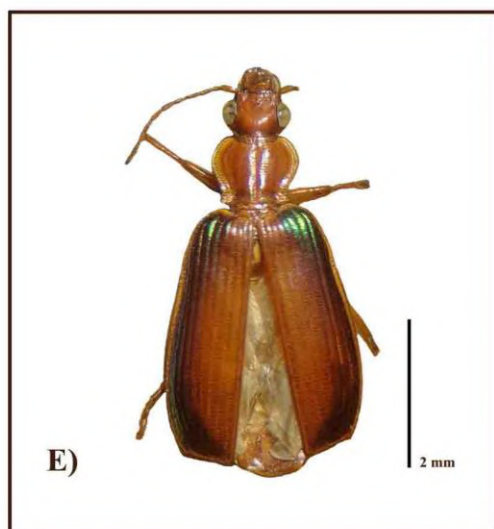
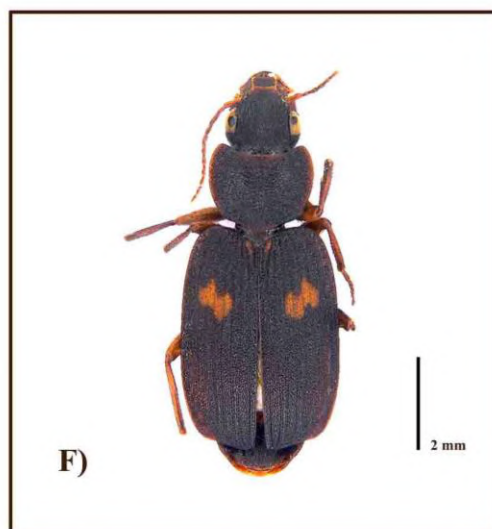


Plate 3: Dorsal habitus of A) *Masoreus orientalis* Dejean, 1828, B) *Somoplatus hospes* Andrewes, 1933, C) *Anomotarus decoratus* Andrewes, 1924, D) *A. stigmula* (Chaudoir, 1852), E) *Calleida splendidula* (Fabricius, 1801), F) *Cymindoidea distigma* Chaudoir, 1875

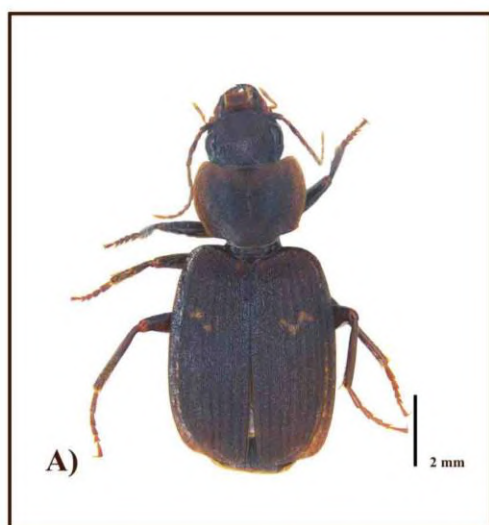
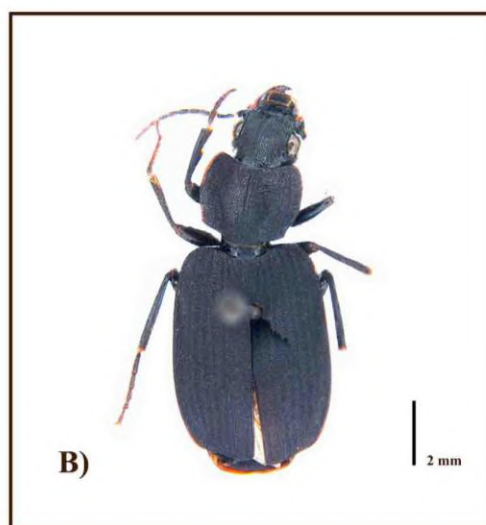
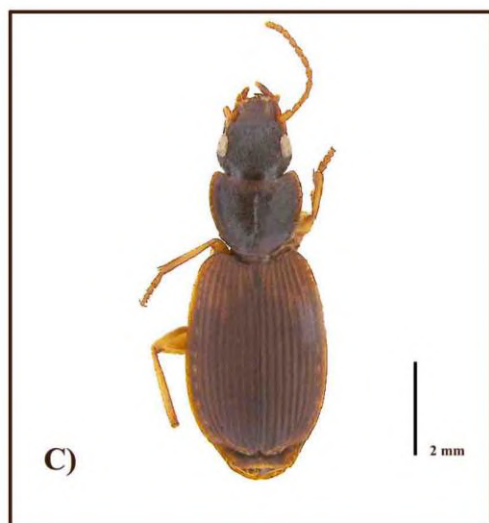
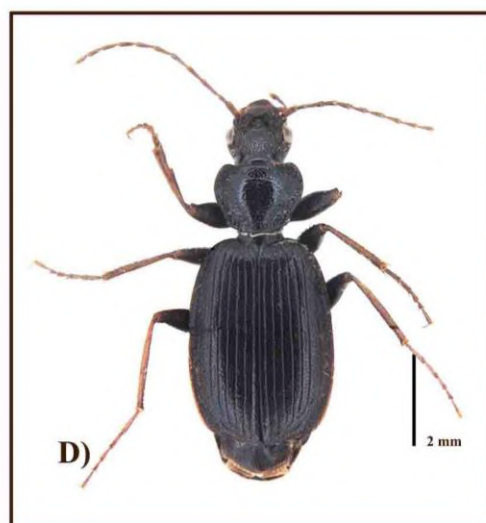
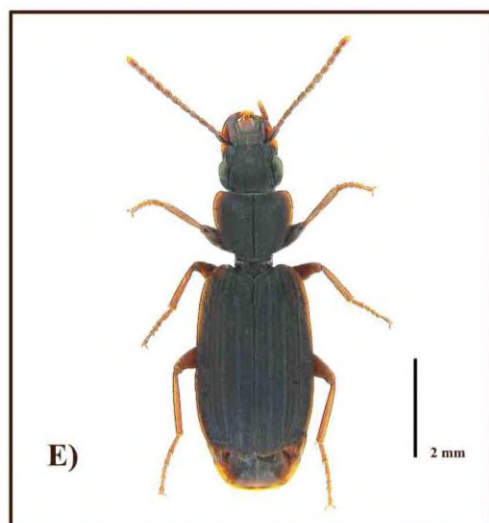
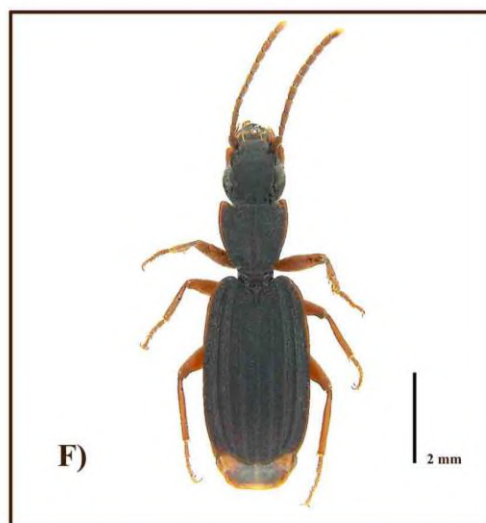


Plate 4: Dorsal habitus of A) *Cymindoidea indica* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846), B) *C. seoniensis* Anagha, Sabu & Kushwaha, 2023, C) *C. munda* Andrewes, 1923, D) *Cymindis mannerheimi* Gebler, 1843, E) *Platytarus boysii* (Chaudoir, 1850), F) *P. porcatus* Andrewes, 1923

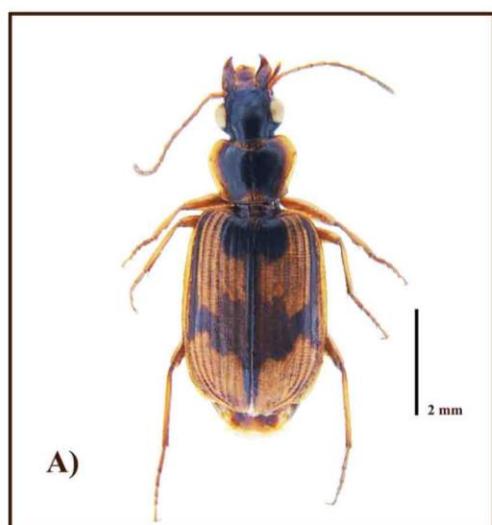
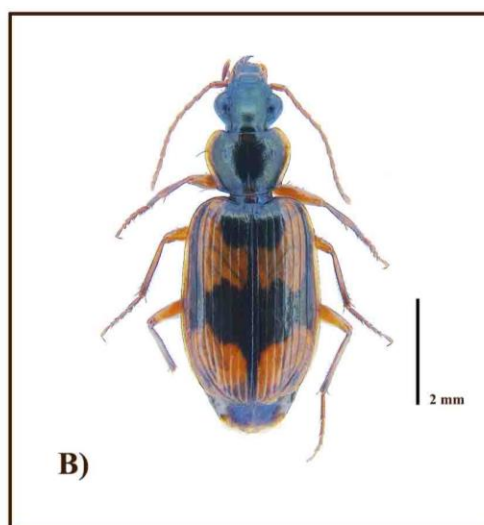
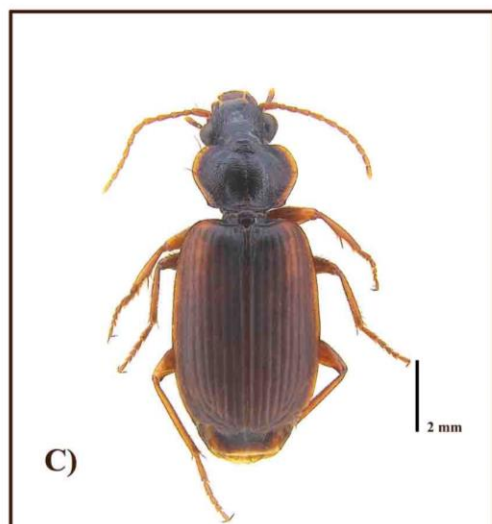
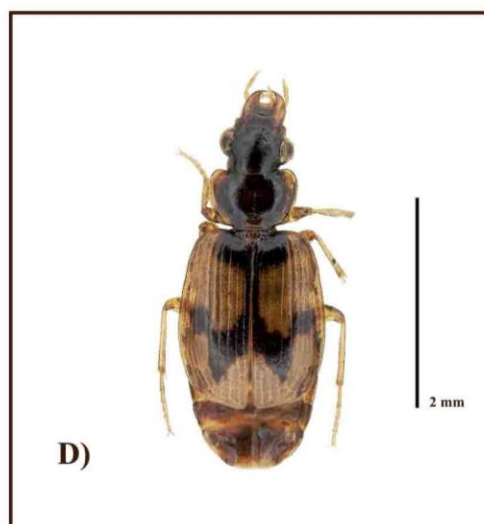
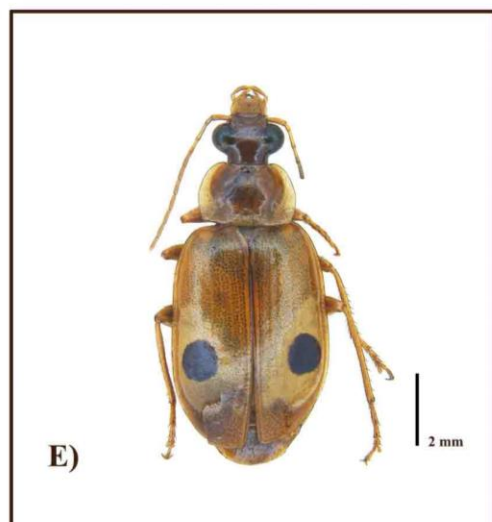
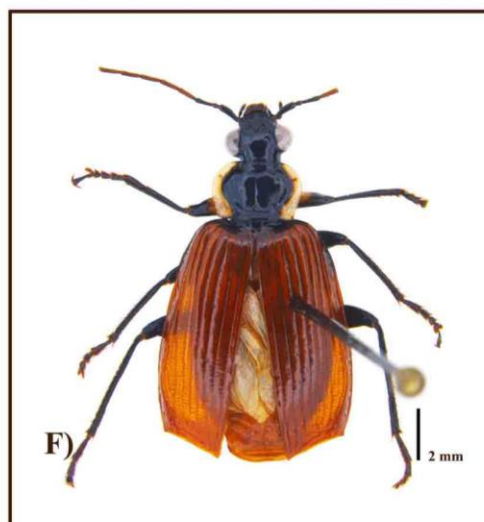


Plate 5: Dorsal habitus of A) *Taridius devagiriensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025, B) *T. tamilna densis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025, C) *T. opaculus* Chaudoir, 1875, D) *Dromoceryx flavocircumdatus* Mateu, 1984, E) *Lebidia bioculata* Morawitz, 1863, F) *Aristolebia rubiginosa* Kirschenhofer, 2012

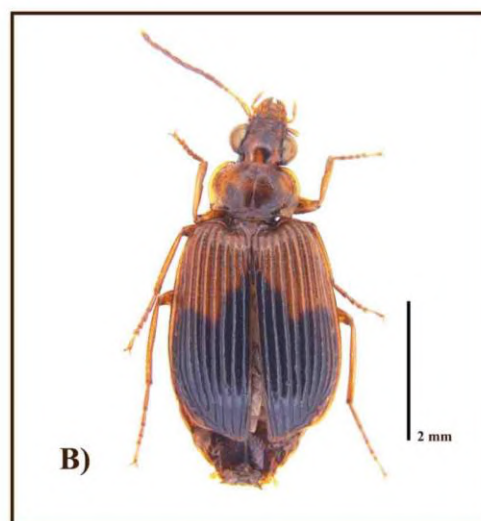
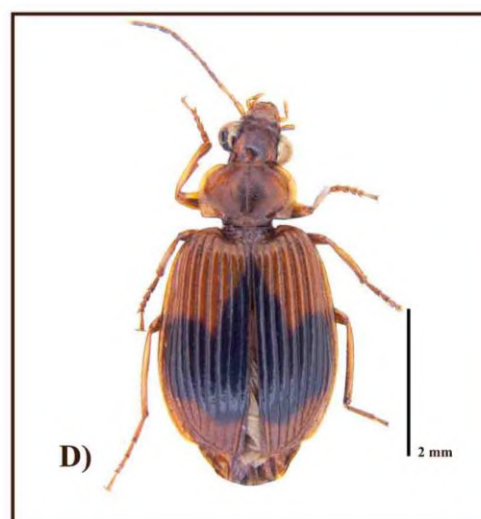
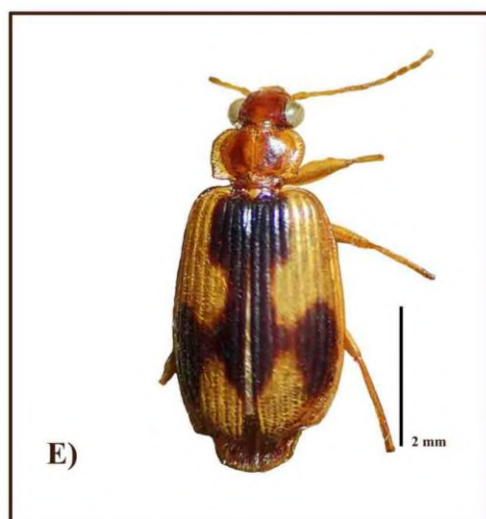
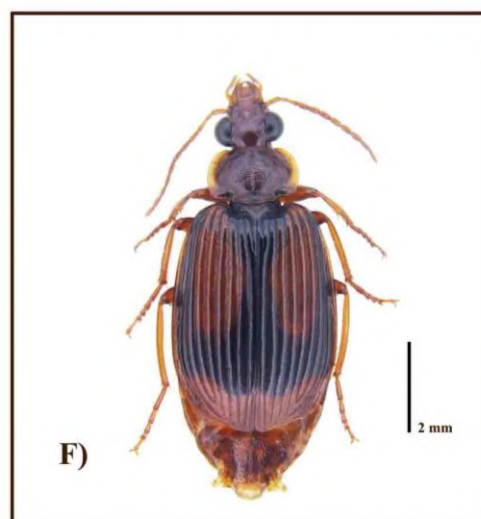


Plate 6: Dorsal habitus of A) *Lebia calycophora* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, B) *L. basalis* Chaudoir 1852, C) *L. callitrema* Bates, 1889, D) *L. campania* Andrewes, 1933, E) *L. gressoria* Chaudoir, 1871, F) *L. indica* Liebke, 1938

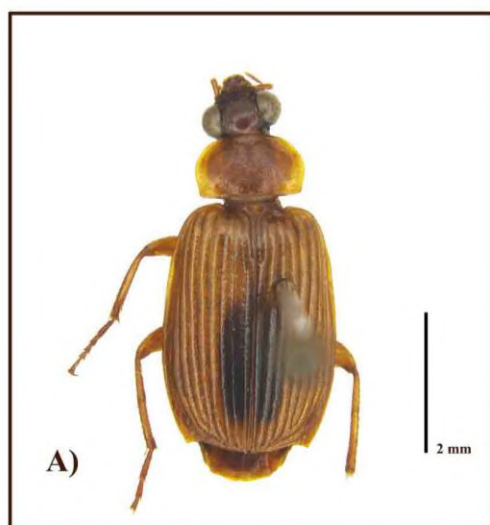
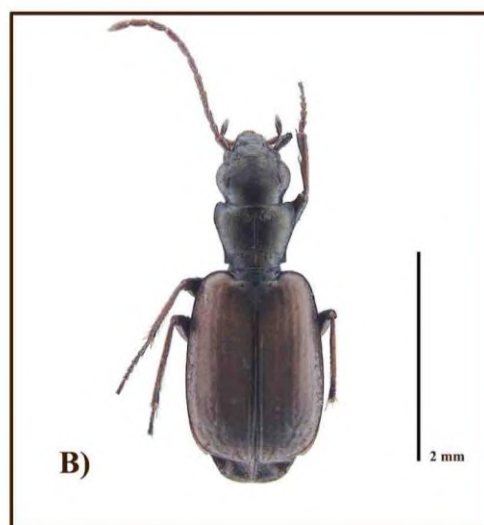
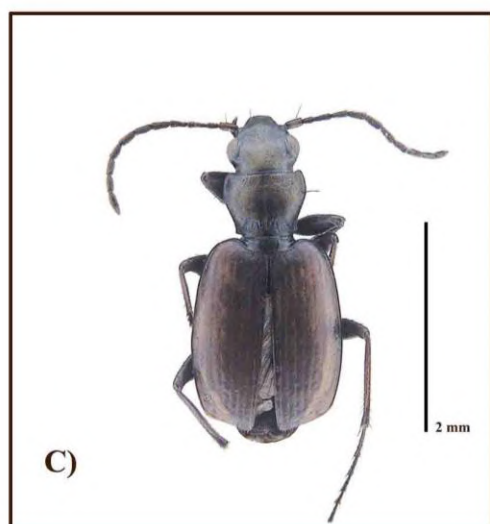
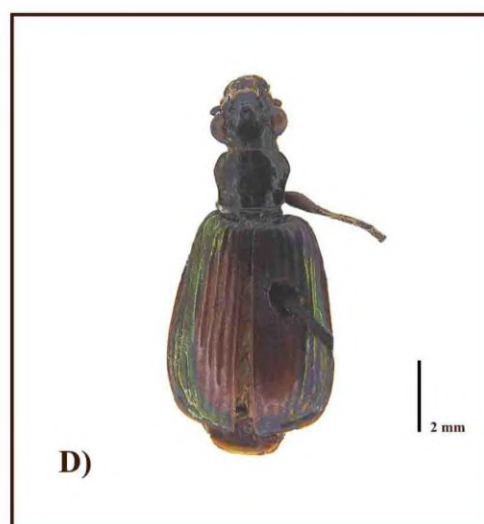
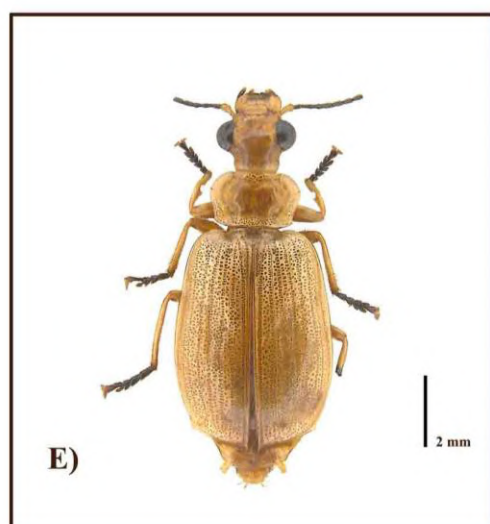
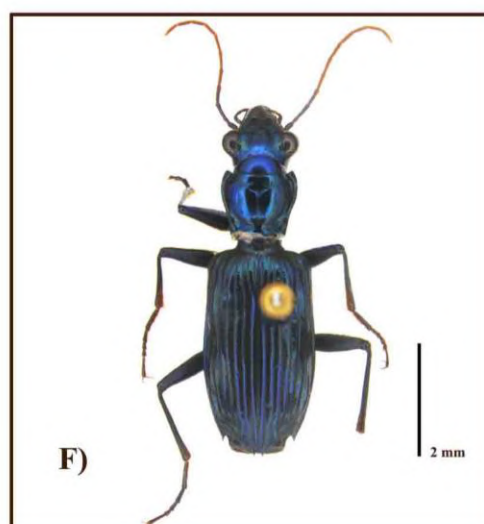


Plate 7: Dorsal habitus of A) *Lebia monostigma* Andrewes, 1923, B) *Apristus aeneipennis* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846), C) *A. subtransparens* Motschulsky, 1861, D) *Parena latecincta* (Bates, 1873) E) *P. testacea* (Chaudoir, 1872), F) *Catascopus bellus* Andrewes, 1921

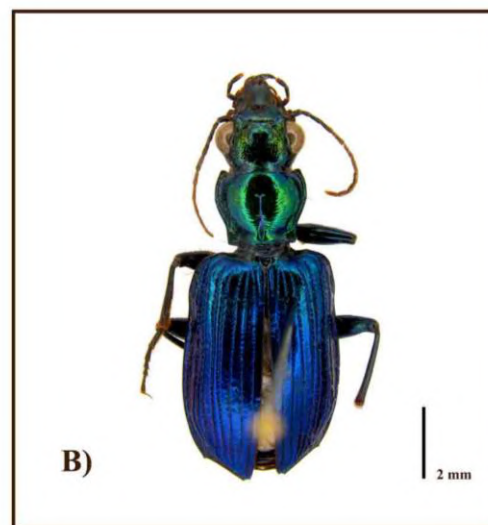
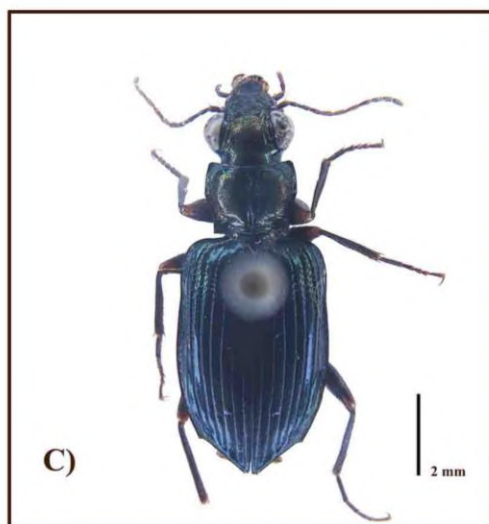
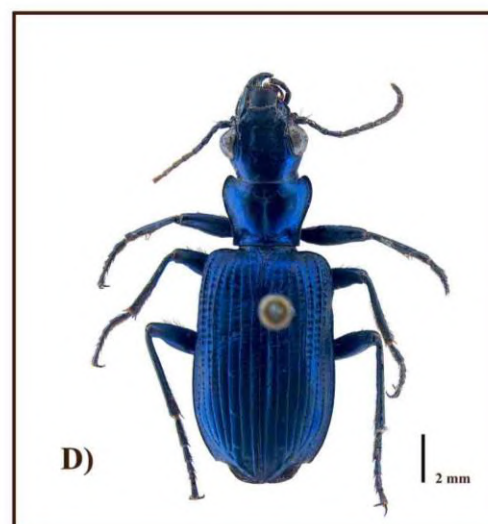
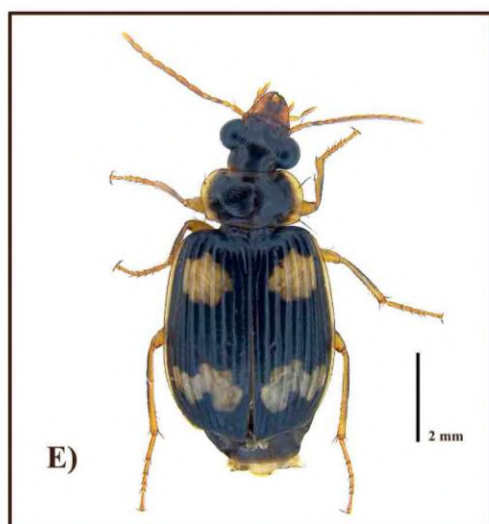
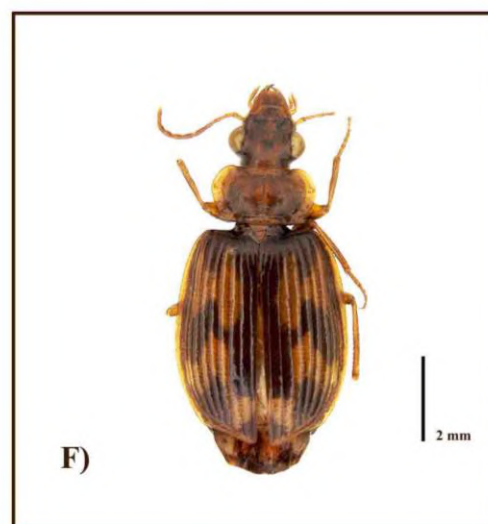


Plate 8: Dorsal habitus of A) *Catascopus cingalensis* Bates, 1886, B) *C. facialis* (Wiedemann, 1819), C) *C. lissonotus* Andrewes, 1921, D) *C. whitillii* Hope, 1838, E) *Coptodera chaudoiri* Andrewes, 1919, F) *C. flexuosa* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

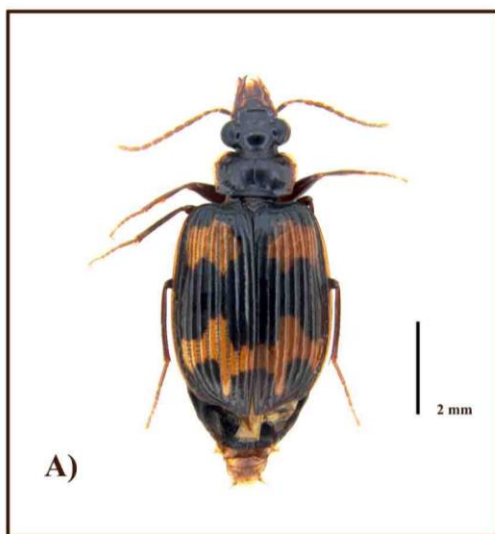
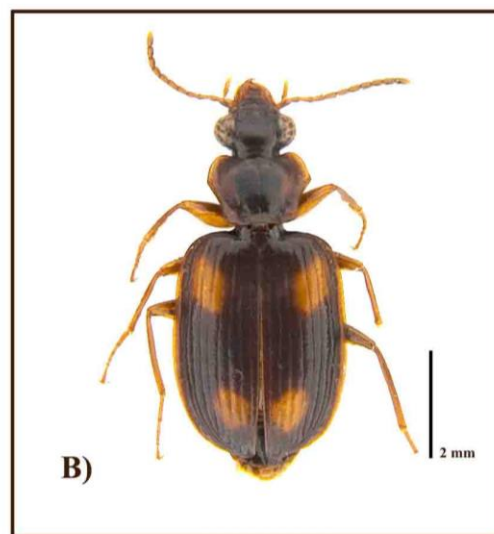
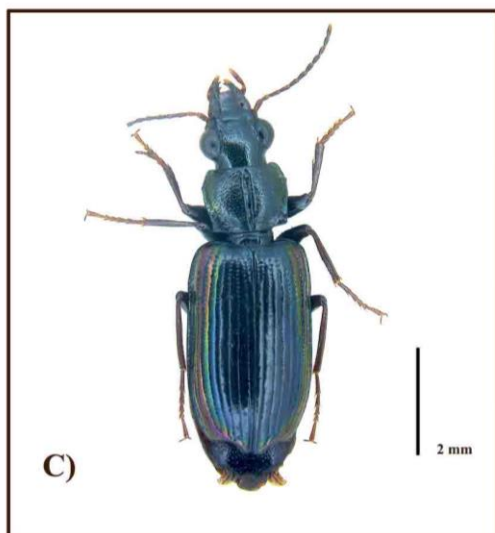
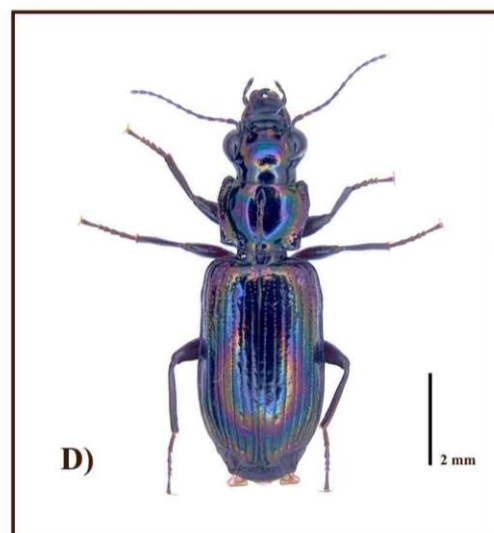
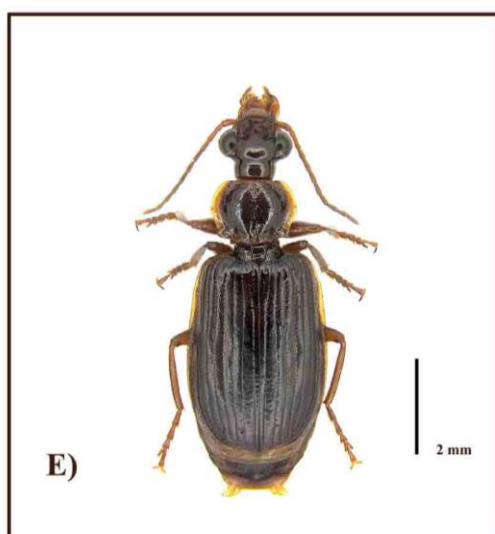
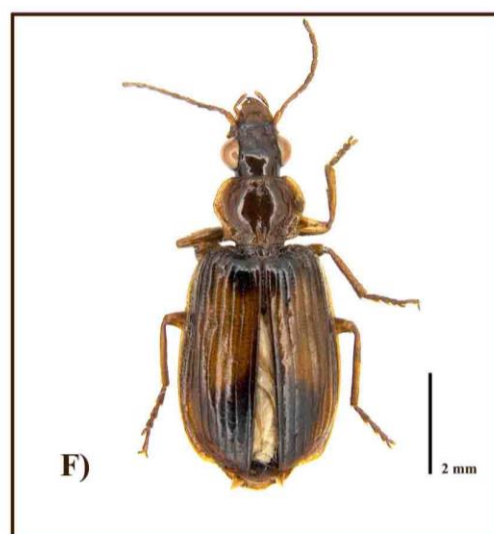


Plate 9: Dorsal habitus of A) *Coptodera interrupta* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, B) *Mochtherus tetraspilotus* (Macleay, 1825), C) *Holcoderus fissus* Andrewes, 1933, D) *H. superbus* Andrewes, 1933, E) *Anchista brunnea* (Wiedemann, 1823), F) *A. fenestrata fenestrata* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

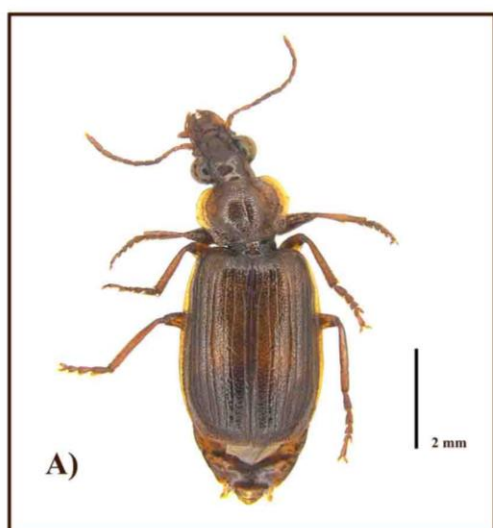
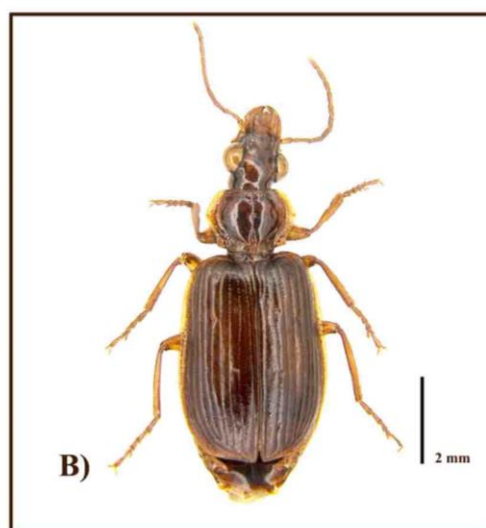
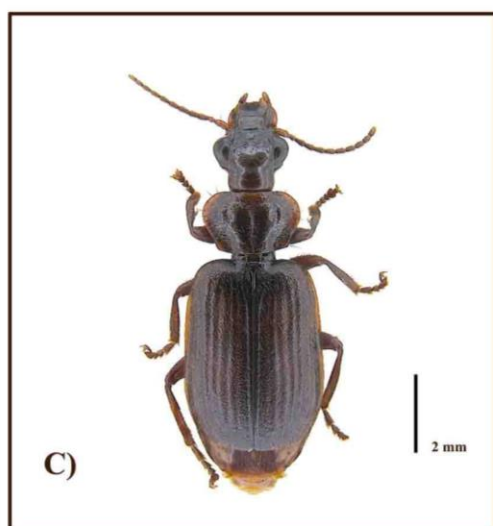
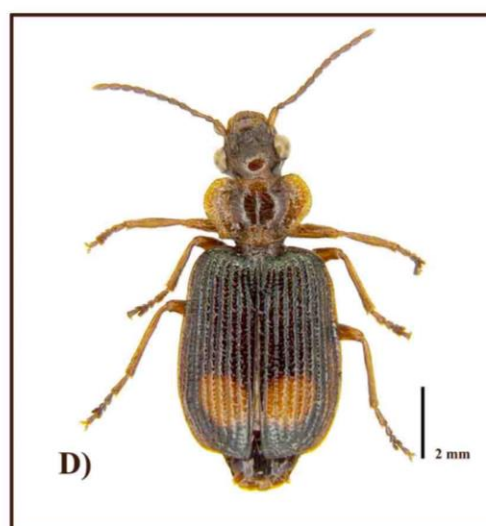
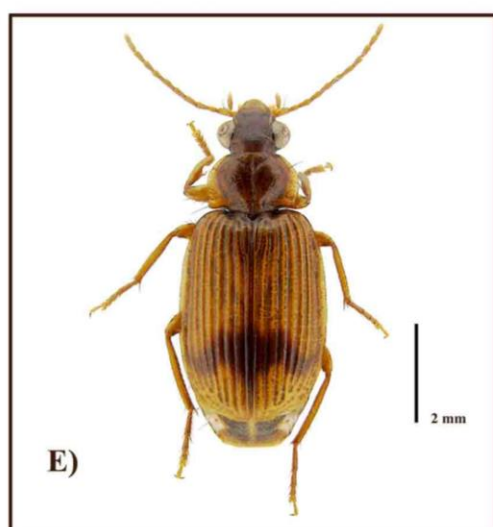
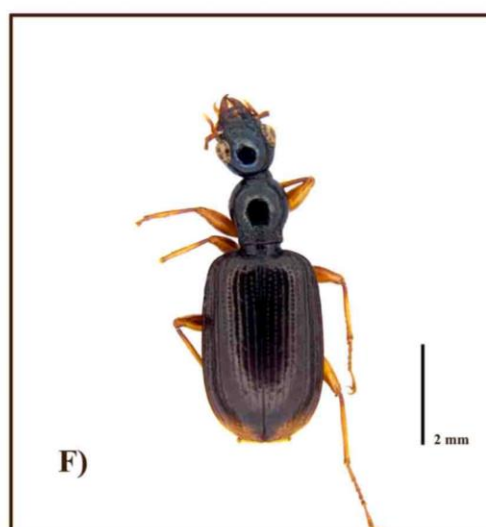


Plate 10: Dorsal habitus of A) *Anchista fenestrata subpubescens* Chaudoir, 1877, B) *A. nubila* Andrewes, 1931, C) *Endynomena pradieri* (Fairmaire, 1849), D) *Lachnoderma biguttatum* Bates, 1892, E) *Singilis mahratta* (Andrewes, 1933), F) *Andrewesia apicalis* (Chaudoir, 1872)

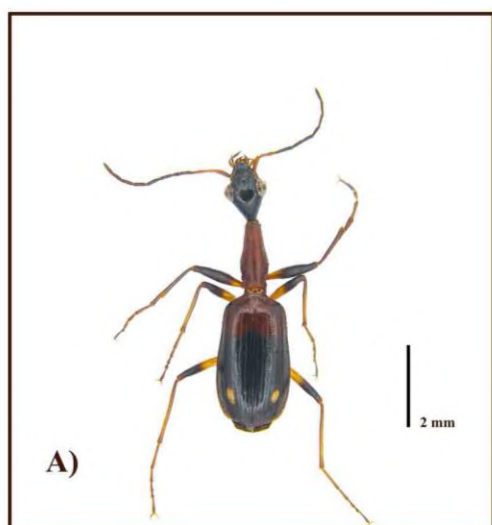
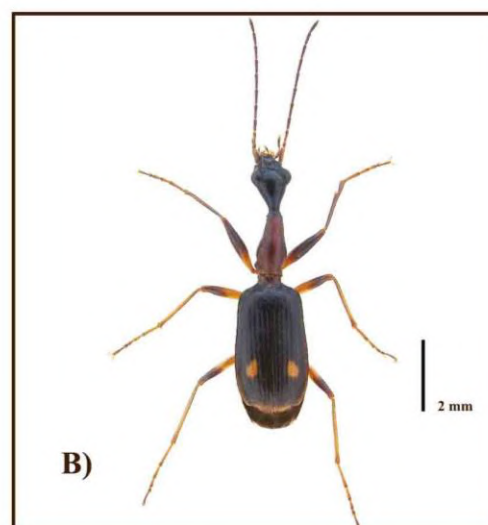
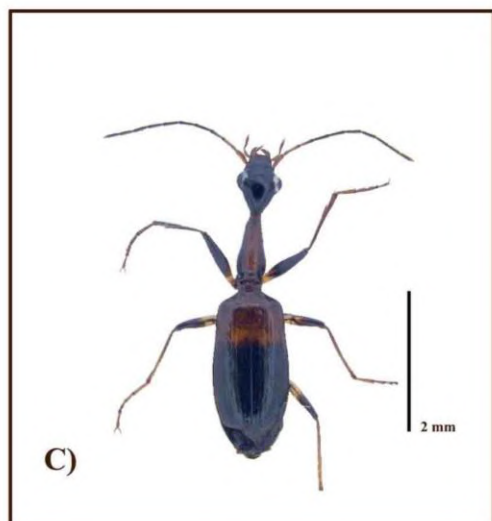
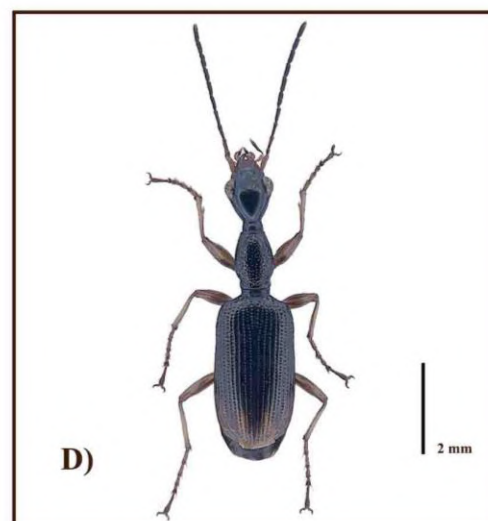
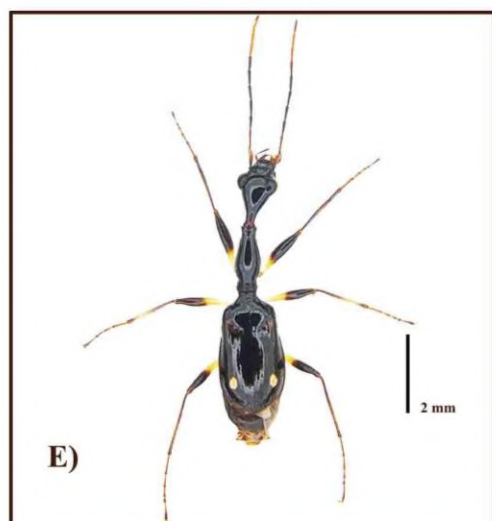
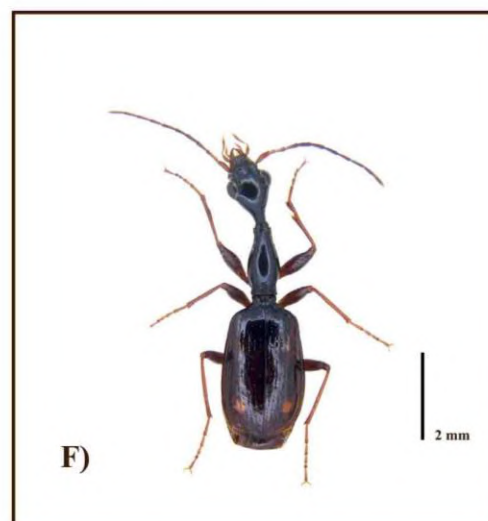


Plate 11: Dorsal habitus of A) *Archicolliuris bimaculata* (Redtenbacher, 1844); B) *A. distigma* (Chaudoir, 1850), C) *A. immaculata* (Liebke, 1938), D) *Eucolliuris fuscipennis* (Chaudoir, 1850) E) *Mimocolliuris bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016, F) *M. indica* Baehr, 2016

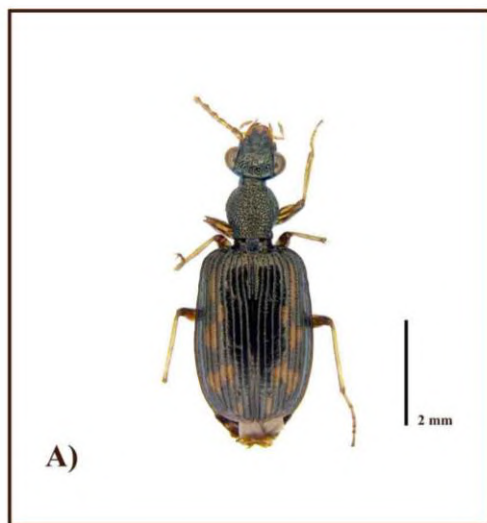
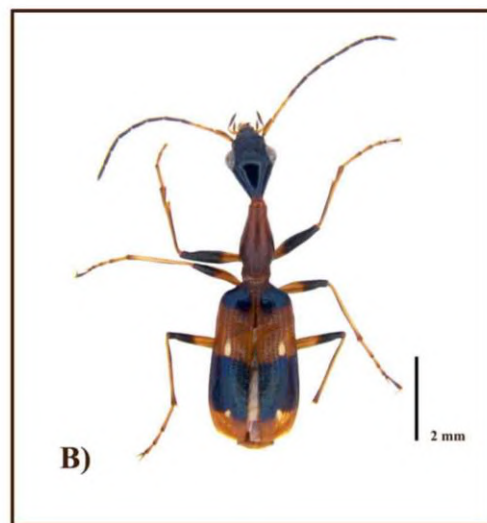
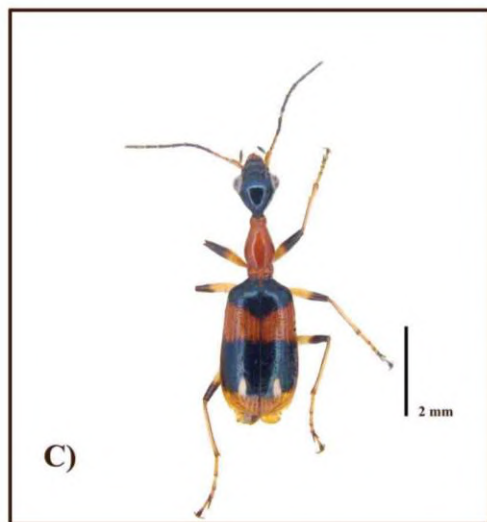
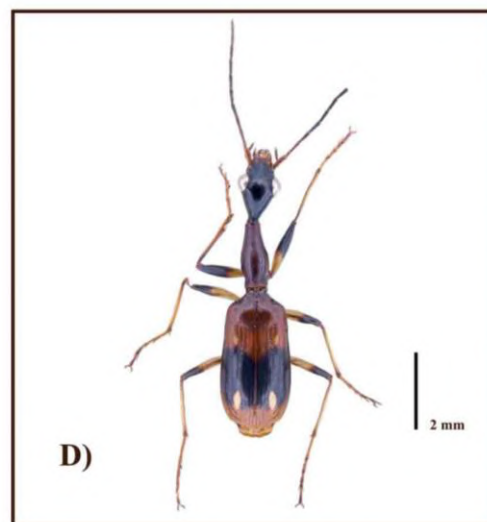
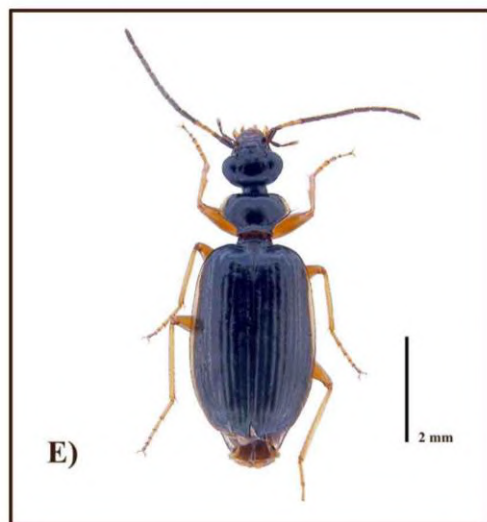
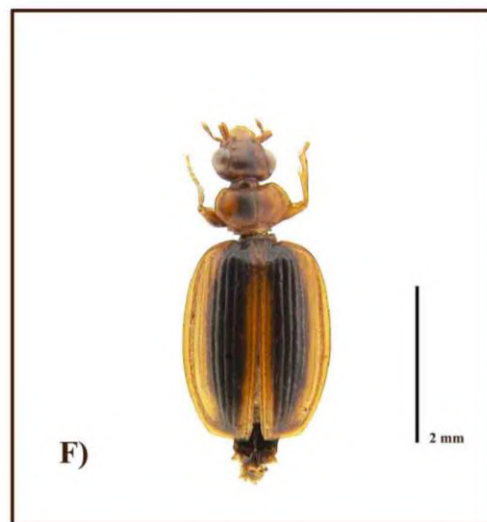


Plate 12: Dorsal habitus of A) *Lasiocera coromandelica* Maindron, 1906, B) *Ophionea indica* (Thunberg, 1784), C) *O. ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996), D) *O. vvrei* Anagha & Sabu, 2024, E) *Pentagononica erichsoni* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, F) *P. horni* Dupuis, 1913

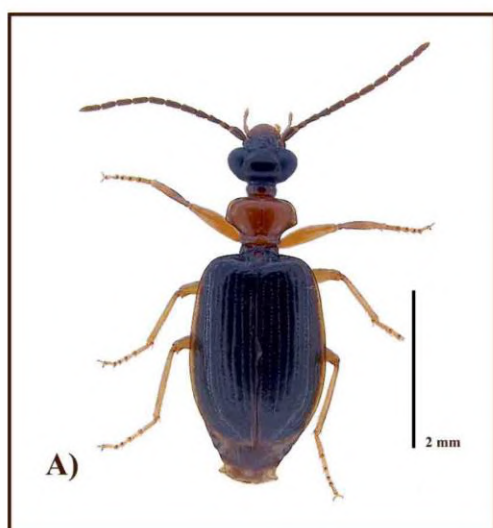
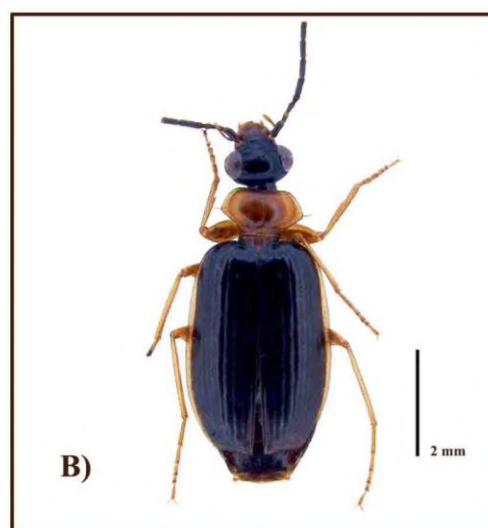
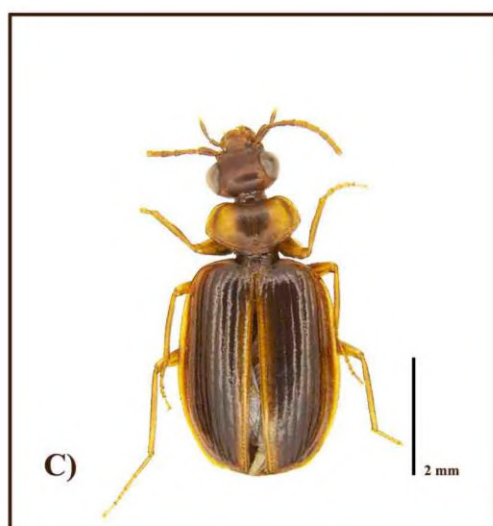
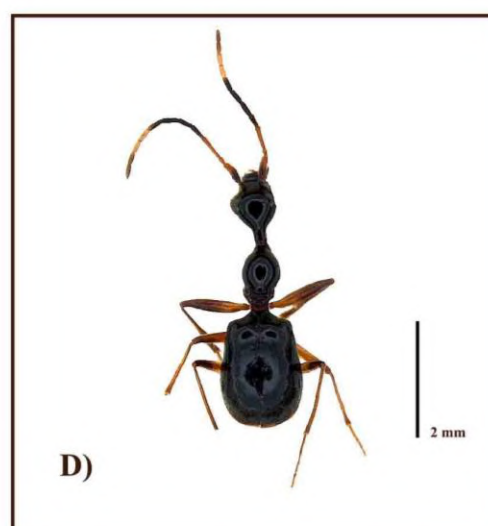
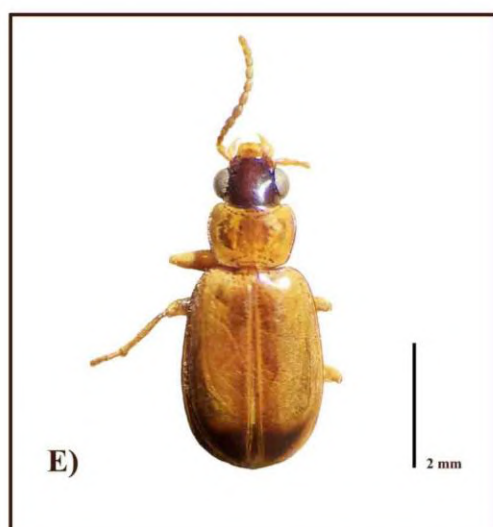
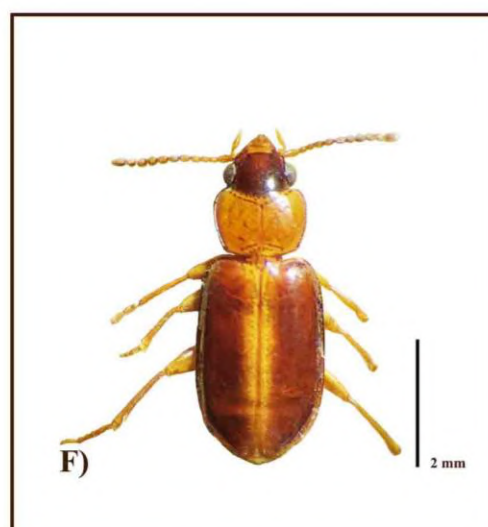


Plate 13: Dorsal habitus of A) *Pentagonica pallipes* (Nietner, 1856), B) *P. ruficollis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, C) *P. venusta* Andrewes, 1933, D) *Selina westermanni* Motschulsky, 1858, E) *Perigona nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831), F) *P. ruficollis* (Motschulsky, 1851)

Darlington 1970: 31; Erwin 1974: 126; Hieke & Wrase 1988: 147; Saha et al. 1992: 23; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 29, 211; Larochelle & Larivière 2001: 140; Lorenz 2005: 439; Hartmann 2015: 17; Baehr & Reid 2017: 436; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 642; Raj 2018: 18; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 4; Akhil 2020: 111.

Specimens examined (n=2): India - Kerala: Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary, light trap, 15.6.2022, Coll. Shigina K, 1 ex; India - Uttarakhand: Dehradun: Dehradun, light trap, 04.vi.1937, Coll. G. D Bhasin, 1 ex.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan; ORR- India (Kerala: Cherupuzha, Poovathum Chola, Nedumkayam, Tholpetty; Tamil Nadu: Thambaram; West Bengal: Kolkata); Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Jammu and Kashmir: Patseo, Sind Valley); Albania; Arab Emirates; Austria; Azores; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Byelorussia; China; Croatia; Czechia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Great Britain; Greece; Hungary; Iran; Iraq; Italy; Japan; Kazakhstan; Latvia; Macedonia; Madeira Archipelago; Moldova; Nepal; Netherlands; North Korea; Moldavia; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; Serbia and Montenegro; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; South Korea; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Taiwan; Ukraine; Yemen; Yugoslavia (former); AFR- Angola; Rep. South Africa; West Africa; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Comoro Islands; Congo-Brazzaville; DR Congo; Fernando Poo; Ghana; Guinea; Ivory Coast; Kenya; Liberia; Madagascar; Mauritius; Nigeria; Reunion Island; Rwanda; Senegal/ Gambia; Sierra Leone; Seychelles; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe; NTR- Antilles Islands; Cuba; Guadeloupe; Martinique; Puerto Rico; NAR- Alabama; Canada; Hispaniola; United States; AUR- Australia; Caroline Islands; Kosrae; New Caledonia; S. Mariana Islands; Melanesia; Micronesia; New Zealand; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Volcano Islands.

4.1.3. Taxonomic Keys.

4.1.3.1. Taxonomic Keys to the Tribes, Genera, and Species of Subfamily Lebiinae from India

Key to the tribes of the subfamily Lebiinae Bonelli, 1810 (Key modified from Erwin 1991)

1. Pronotum narrow, distinctly longer than wide, at apex as wide as posterior part of head.....2
- Pronotum not distinctly longer than wide, and/or wider at apex than posterior part of head.....3
2. Terminal maxillary and/or labial palpomere trianguloid; fourth tarsomere notched, bilobed.....**Lebiini Bonelli, 1810 (Part)**
- Terminal maxillary and labial palpomeres cylindrical, normal; fourth tarsomere bilobed or entire.....**Odacanthini Laporte, 1834**
3. Posterior tibia with inner spur more than 0.5 length of hind basitarsus and longer than outer spur.....4
- Posterior tibia with spurs more or less equal and shorter than 0.5 length of hind basitarsus.....5
4. Labrum elongate, length more than 0.5 width at base; head markedly constricted posteriorly, in form of neck; pronotum widest at base, narrowed anteriorly.....**Lebiini Bonelli, 1810 (Part)**
- Labrum average, length less than 0.5 width at base; head not constricted posteriorly in form of neck; pronotum either widest anteriorly, with sides slightly sinuate before base, or base and apex about equal, and sides rounded..... **Cyclosomini Laporte, 1834**

5. Labrum transverse, distinctly wider than long; head without or with one pair of setae ventrally, posterior to submentum; elytra with penultimate umbilicate seta in various positions.....6
 - Labrum quadrate, appearing elongate; head with one pair of setae ventrally, posterior to submentum; elytra with penultimate umbilicate seta nearer margin than those adjacent.....**Lebiini Bonelli, 1810 (Part)**
6. Elytral apex truncate.....7
 - Elytral apex entire, sinuate or not.....10
7. Tarsal claws smooth.8
 - Tarsal claws pectinate.....**Lebiini Bonelli, 1810 (Part)**
8. Third labial palpomere subtruncate to truncate apically, not acuminate; elytra with dorsal surface iridescent or not; legs brownish-yellow or darker.....9
 - Third labial palpomere narrowing apically; elytra with dorsal surface markedly iridescent; legs brownish-yellow.....
.....**Lachnophorini LeConte, 1853 (Part)**
9. Mentum and submentum fused, mentum suture not evident; head markedly constricted posteriorly; pronotum approximately pentagonal in shape, with sides sharply constricted posteriorly.....**Odacanthini Laporte, 1834 (Part)**
 - Mentum and submentum fused or separated by distinct suture; head markedly constricted or not posteriorly; pronotum with sides not markedly constricted posteriorly.....**Lebiini Bonelli, 1810 (Part)**
10. Eighth elytra striae impressed and obliquely extended almost to apical sutural angle.....**Perigonini Horn, 1881**
 - Eighth elytra striae normal.....**Lachnophorini LeConte, 1853 (Part)**

I. Tribe- Cyclosomini Laporte, 1834

Key to the genera of the tribe Cyclosomini Laporte, 1834

1. Antennae moniliform.....2
- Antennae filiform.....3
2. Mentum with median tooth; elytra with sparser pubescence.....
.....*Somoplatus* Dejean, 1829
- Mentum with or without median tooth; elytra without pubescence.....
.....*Anaulacus* Macleay, 1825
3. Mentum with median tooth.....4
- Mentum without median tooth..... *Masoreus* Dejean, 1821
4. Claws simple.....5
- Claws serrated.....*Cyclosomus* Latreille, 1829
5. Pronotum more or less quadrate or transverse...*Tetragonoderus* Dejean, 1829
- Pronotum cordiform.....*Mnuphorus* Chaudoir, 1873

Key to the species of the genus *Cyclosomus* Latreille, 1829 (Key modified from Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski 2023)

1. Pronotum with anterior angles broader, lateral margins not sinuate or faintly sinuate near anterior angles, lateral pale bands wider, well-defined or not.....2
- Pronotum with anterior angles narrow, distinctly acute, lateral margins slightly to distinctly sinuate near anterior angles, disc dark piceous to black, with lateral pale bands well defined and very narrow.....
.....*C. acutangulus* Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski, 2023
2. Elytra without a preapical spot or with only a small and faint spot.....3
- Elytra with distinct preapical dark spot.....5

3. Body form more roundly ovoid, broader apically; pronotum shorter and very broad; elytral striae less deeply impressed in most specimens, elytral intervals flat or nearly so.....4
- Body form more elongate- ovoid, with elytra widest at or slightly anterior to mid-length; pronotum relatively longer and narrower; elytral striae very deeply impressed, elytral intervals (especially intervals 3 to 5) slightly but distinctly convex.....***C. inustus* Andrewes, 1924**
4. Body form roundly ovoid, free apex of prosternal intercoxal process medium in length; elytra with middle transverse dark band narrow.....
.....***C. marginatus* Motschulsky, 1864**
- Body form even more roundly ovoid, free apex of prosternal intercoxal process short; elytra with middle transverse dark band varied - moderately thick, markedly thickened or narrowed.....
.....***C. vespertilio* Cueva-Dabkoski & Kavanaugh, 2023**
5. Pronotum light reddish-brown to dark reddish-brown, apical angles broad and broadly rounded apically; elytral dark pattern more thickly developed than average in most specimens, epipleuron with long setae over entire length, visible from dorsal aspect.....***C. flexuosus* (Fabricius, 1775)**
- Pronotum blackish-brown to black, apical angles narrower and less broadly rounded; elytral dark pattern with middle band of average thickness, epipleuron with long setae only in humeral and sub humeral areas, setae in apical two thirds distinctly shorter.....***C. suturalis* (Wiedemann, 1819)**

Key to the species of the genus *Tetragonoderus* Dejean, 1829

1. Terminal maxillary palpomere cylindrical.....2

- Terminal maxillary palpomere fusiform.....11
- 2. Elytral yellowish spots extend across almost all intervals.....3
- Elytral yellowish spots confined to lateral intervals.....8
- 3. Elytra square in shape.....4
- Elytra oval in shape.....5
- 4. Elytra with a rhomboidal pattern on disc.....
.....*T. rhombophorus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- Elytra without rhomboidal pattern.....*T. taeniatus* (Wiedemann, 1823)
- 5. Elytral striae very fine and smooth.....6
- Elytral striae very slightly punctate.....7
- 6. Third elytral interval with two deep punctures, a sub apical spot extends from
1st to 8th striae.....*T. arcuatus* Dejean, 1829
- Third elytral interval with three deep punctures, in addition to the sub apical
spot, a sub basal transverse band extends from second to seventh interval.....
.....*T. notaphioides* Motschulsky, 1861
- 7. Head and pronotum reddish-brown in colour, sides not at all sinuous near
posterior angle, posterior angle obtuse.....*T. discopunctatus* Chaudoir, 1850
- Head and pronotum brilliant bronze-green in colour, sides sinuous near
posterior angle, posterior angle right angled.....
.....*T. punctatus* (Wiedemann, 1823)
- 8. Elytra with a pair of pale-yellow spots at base and apex.....9
- Elytra with pale-yellow spots only at base.....10
- 9. Edges of pale-yellow spots at elytral apex irregular.....
.....*T. quadrinotatus* (Fabricius, 1798)
- Edges of pale-yellow spots at elytral apex almost regular.....

-*T. quadrisignatus* (Quensel, 1806)
10. Pronotal base wider than apex; elytral intervals irregularly interrupted by transverse impressions.....*T. assamensis* Jedlička, 1964
- Pronotal base as wide as apex; elytral intervals without transverse impressions.....*T. cinchona* Jedlička, 1964
11. Third elytral interval with two setigerous punctures.....12
- Third elytral interval with three setigerous punctures.....
-*T. elegans* Andrewes, 1931
12. Elytron with a yellowish-brown band between the basal and apical yellowish spots.....*T. fimbriatus* Bates, 1886
- Elytron without a yellowish-brown band between the basal and apical yellowish spots*T. dilatatus* (Wiedemann, 1823)

Key to the of the genus *Anaulacus* Macleay, 1825 (Key modified from Choi et al. 2024)

1. Body length generally more than 4 mm; mentum without tooth.....2
- Body length less than 3 mm; mentum with tooth.....
-*A. humilis* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)
2. Antenna moniliform and not reached the pronotal base.....3
- Antenna moniliform and not reached the pronotal base.....4
3. Elytra with yellowish humeral spot.....*A. fasciatus* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)
- Elytra without yellowish humeral spot.....*A. siamensis* (Chaudoir, 1876)
4. Third elytral interval with two or more discal setigerous punctures.....5
- Third elytral interval without discal setigerous punctures.....8
5. Elytral surface with mottled reflection.....6

- Elytral surface without mottled reflection.....7
- 6. Body relatively flat; dorsum more yellowish-brown and pronotal disc faintly lighter along the lateral margins; pronotum with lateral margins widest in the middle and weakly rugose around the median longitudinal impression.....
.....*A. fuscipennis* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)
- Body convex; dorsum generally uniformly blackish; pronotum with lateral margins widest behind the middle and distinctly rugose around the median longitudinal impression.....*A. adelioides* Macleay, 1825
- 7. Anterior margin of pronotum moderately concave; elytral humeri rounded, striae relatively distinct.....*A. ruficornis* (Chaudoir, 1850)
- Anterior margin of pronotum much more concave; elytral humeri more or less rectangular, striae shallow..... *A. pleuronectes* (Zimmermann, 1832)
- 8. Dorsum dark brown to black; elytral striae relatively shallow.....
.....*A. opaculus* (Zimmermann, 1832)
- Dorsum reddish brown; elytral striae relatively distinct.....
.....*A. rubidus* (Andrewes, 1922)

Key to the species of the genus *Mnuphorus* Chaudoir, 1873

- 1. Posterior angles of the pronotum a little protruding; third and ninth elytral intervals with setigerous punctures; microsculpture of the elytra and pronotum formed by isodiametric meshes.....*M. discophorus* Chaudoir, 1876
- Posterior angles of the pronotum protruding as large sharp tooth; elytra without dorsal setigerous punctures, microsculpture of the elytra and pronotum formed by transverse meshes.....*M. flavus* Andrewes, 1937

II. Tribe- Lebiini Bonelli, 1810

Key to the genera of the tribe Lebiini, Bonelli, 1810 (Key modified from Baehr & Will 2019)

1. Fourth tarsomere wide, deeply excised.....2
 - Fourth tarsomere narrow, not excised.....16
2. Base of pronotum produced in the middle, laterally excised or not excised....3
 - Base of pronotum not produced in the middle, not excised laterally.....6
3. Lateral apical angles of elytra not sharply dentate4
 - Lateral apical angles of elytra sharply dentate5
4. Terminal labial palpomere oval or cylindrical.....*Lebia* Latreille, 1802
 - Terminal labial palpomere securiform.....*Singilis* Rambur, 1837
5. Mentum with blunt median tooth.....*Scalidion* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
 - Mentum with sharp median tooth.....*Aristolebia* Bates, 1892
6. Apical angle or the entire lateral margin of pronotum with several additional setae.....7
 - Apical angle of pronotum without additional setae.....13
7. Head completely glabrous; pronotum usually glabrous, rarely with disc sparsely pubescent.....8
 - Head at least with some pubescence on vertex; pronotum densely and equally pubescent.....10
8. Mandibles moderately widened, outer margin slightly arcuate; mid-lateral setae of pronotum present, lateral margins with a few accessory setae restricted to front and hind angles.....9

- Mandibles strongly widened, outer margin semicircular; mid-lateral setae of pronotum usually absent, if present, lateral margins with numerous accessory setae nearly reaching to middle area.....***Physodera* Eschscholtz, 1829**
- 9. Lateral margins of pronotum completely rounded at middle; males with adhesive hairs on first metatarsomere; males with terminal sternum deeply emarginate..... ***Paraphaea* Bates, 1873**
- Lateral margins of pronotum slightly angulate at middle; males without adhesive hairs on metatarsomeres; males with terminal sternum moderately emarginate..... ***Anchista* Nietner, 1856 (Part)**
- 10. Mentum with simple tooth, with two to four setae; mandibles with outer scrobe glabrous, sometimes with a few fine setae along outer ridge; labrum without or with very fine additional setae, distinctly shorter than primary ones; elytral striae distinct, deep or shallow, at most with fine punctures.....11
- Mentum with bifid tooth, with more than six setae; mandibles with accessory setae on outer scrobe; labrum with long additional setae, as long as primary ones; elytral striae indistinct, with very coarse punctures.....
.....***Lachnoderma* Macleay, 1873**
- 11. Pronotum with basal foveae shallow; fifth interval with one or two distinct setigerous punctures on base; ligula only with four long setae on apex; males with adhesive hairs distinct, at least on first and second protarsomeres and first mesotarsomere.....12
- Pronotum with basal foveae very deep, forming short grooves; elytral dorsal setigerous punctures indistinct; ligula with four long setae at apex and a few short setae on dorsal surface; males with adhesive hairs reduced on all tarsomeres.....***Dasiosoma* Britton, 1937**

12. Mandibles moderately widened; outer margin slightly arcuate; males with one pair of setae on terminal sternum.....***Anchista* Nietner, 1856 (Part)**
- Mandibles strongly widened; outer margin semicircular; males with two pairs of setae on terminal sternum.....***Endynomena* Chaudoir, 1872**
13. Body compact, dorsally rather convex; antennae short; tarsi short and wide..14
- Body elongate, dorsally rather depressed. antenna elongate; tarsi narrow and elongate.....15
14. Mentum with median tooth.....***Peliocypas* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846**
- Mentum without median tooth.....***Parena* Motschulsky, 1859**
15. Body rather long, narrow; elytra parallel on sides; ligula and paraglossa equal in length; elytra with striation.....***Calleida* Latreille & Dejean, 1824**
- Body broad, elytra ovoid; paraglossa projecting beyond ligula; elytra without striation..... ***Lebidia* Morawitz, 1862**
16. Head with coarse and regular longitudinal sulci and ridges.....17
- Head without regular longitudinal sulci and ridges.....18
17. Maxillary palpi glabrous, last article spindle shaped; eyes are quite small but protruding; antennal fossa and anterior margin of adjacent eye separated by wide gap, first two antennomeres generally setose; odd-numbered elytral intervals carinate; microsculpture of thoracic pleura and sterna with isodiametric meshes.....***Platytarus* Fairmaire, 1850**
- Maxillary palpi pubescent, last article sub-cylindrical; eyes are quite large but not protruding at all; antennal fossa and anterior margin of adjacent eye close, first two antennomeres with setae near apices only; elytral intervals non-carinate; microsculpture of thoracic pleura and sterna with transverse meshes.....***Cymindoidea* Laporte, 1833**

18. Labrum longer than wide and labial palpi narrowed apically.....	19
- Labrum either distinctly wider than long or labial palpi distinctly widened apically, or even securiform.....	35
19. Base of pronotum not produced in the middle, not excised laterally.....	20
- Base of pronotum distinctly produced in the middle, laterally excised.....	<i>Somotrichus</i> Seidlitz, 1887
20. Body distinctly setose.....	21
- Body glabrous or with few setae.....	22
21. Body narrow and elongate; head with three pairs of supra- orbital setae.....	
.....	<i>Trichis</i> Klug, 1832
- Body stout and broad; head with two pairs of supra- orbital setae.....	
.....	<i>Acoptodera</i> Anichtchenko, 2024
22. Tarsal claws smooth.....	23
- Tarsal claws pectinate.....	27
23. Head with two pairs of supraorbital setae	24
- Head with single pair of supraorbital setae.....	<i>Miscelus</i> Klug, 1834
24. Pronotum with two pairs of latero-marginal fixed setae, elytral surface shiny or metallic, not distinctively granulate.....	25
- Pronotum with one pair of baso-lateral fixed setae, elytral surface distinctively granulate.....	<i>Serrimargo</i> Chaudoir, 1869
25. Elytral surface concolorous or nearly so, with metallic sheen.....	26
- Elytral surface black with eight yellowish to testaceous maculae, shiny but not metallic.....	<i>Pericalus</i> Macleay, 1825
26. Labrum with a more or less deep notch at the front edge, palpi cylindrical with truncated at apex.....	<i>Catascopus</i> Kirby, 1825

- Labrum with rounded front edge, palpi long, slender and pointed.....
.....*Sfitakantha* Andrewes, 1919
- 27. Mentum with tooth.....28
- Mentum with or without tooth.....31
- 28. Pronotum with margin somewhat explanate to widely explanate, dorsal color
various but not metallic.....29
- Pronotum with margin very narrow, finely and evenly raised along lateral
margins, dorsal colour metallic blue to metallic green.....
.....*Holcoderus* Chaudoir, 1869
- 29. Ligula bisetose30
- Ligula quadrisetose*Amphimenes* Bates, 1873
- 30. Apex of elytra obliquely truncate.....*Tantillus* Chaudoir, 1869
- Apex of elytra rounded.....*Sinurus* Chaudoir, 1869
- 31. Size moderate to small, overall body length less than 11 mm, elytral striae
moderately to deeply impressed.....32
- Size large, overall body length more than 11 mm, elytral striae very shallowly
impressed.....*Lioptera* Chaudoir, 1869
- 32. Medium size, overall body length more than 6 mm, with elytral maculae....33
- Small size, overall body length less than 6 mm, with or without elytral
maculae.....*Dolichoctis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- 33. Pronotum with margins widely explanate and broadly rounded latero-apically;
elytra each with two or more fixed discal setae.....34
- Pronotum only slightly explanate latero-apically; elytra each with a single
discal seta near apex of second stria.....*Brachichila* Chaudoir, 1869

34. Labrum longer than wide somewhat rounded or truncate, slightly depressed in the midline at the front***Coptodera* Dejean, 1825**
- Labrum as long as it is wide, anteriorly truncate.....
.....***Mochtherus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846**
35. Labial palp distinctly widened apically, or even securiform.....36
- Labial palp not widened apically, labrum much wider than long.....37
36. Second to terminal labial palpomere with several setae; antennae sparsely pubescent on the first two antennomeres and densely pubescent from the third antennomere onwards; tarsi sparsely pubescent above.....
.....***Cymindis* Latreille, 1805**
- Second to terminal labial palpomere with two setae; antennae pubescent from the fourth antennomere onwards; tarsi glabrous above.....
.....***Anomotarus* Chaudoir, 1875**
37. Dorsal surface not so rugose; elytra either glabrous or with more or less dense setae.....38
- Dorsal surface very rugose and elytral intervals with a single, dense row of setae.....***Velinda* Andrewes, 1921**
38. Epipleura well visible from above in the apical part of elytra39
- Epipleurae incomplete, not passing the apical angles of elytra44
39. Elytral striae distinctly impressed.....40
- Elytral striae erased.....***Tilius* Chaudoir, 1876**
40. Frons without carination on each side.....41
- Frons with carination on each side.....***Afrotarus* Jeannel, 1949**
41. Mentum with median tooth.....42
- Mentum without median tooth.....***Celaenephes* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846**

42. Mentum with simple tooth; claws smooth.....	43
- Mentum with bifid tooth; claws pectinate.....	<i>Syntomus</i> Hope, 1838
43. Third elytral interval with setigerous punctures.....	<i>Apristus</i> Chaudoir, 1846
- Third elytral interval without setigerous punctures.....	
.....	<i>Lionychus</i> Wissmann, 1846
44. Base of the pronotum straight or sub straight, the lateral cutaway absent or little developed.....	45
- Base of the pronotum slightly notched on each side, or with an obliquely cut corner, the base consequently more or less protruding or emarginated.....	49
45. Narrow and elongated shape; head as long or longer than wide; elytra narrow and convex.....	46
- Broad shape; head wider than long; elytra broad.....	47
46. Head closely punctate, with carinae at sides in front.....	
.....	<i>Omophagus</i> Andrewes, 1937
- Head glabrous or pubescent, with or without punctures and striae.....	
.....	<i>Paradromius</i> Fowler, 1886
47. Elytral apex squarely truncate.....	48
- Elytral apex obliquely truncate, slightly rounded.....	<i>Taridius</i> Chaudoir, 1875
48. Elytra with a series of setigerous punctures on seventh interval.....	
.....	<i>Dromius</i> Bonelli, 1810
- Elytra without a series of setigerous punctures on seventh interval.....	
.....	<i>Philorhizus</i> Hope, 1838
49. Third antennomere pubescent.....	50
- Third antennomere glabrous.....	52
50. Second antennomere as long as third antennomere.....	51

- Second antennomere shorter than third antennomere.....
.....*Microlestes* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- 51. Antennae pubescent from third antennomere onwards.....
.....*Zolotarevskyella* Mateu, 1953
- Antennae pubescent starting from the second to third antennomere
onward.....*Mesolestes* Schatzmayr, 1943
- 52. Scutellar striole present.....53
- Scutellar striole absent.....*Calodromius* Reitter, 1905
- 53. Glossa truncated, paraglossa elongated, free, clearly extending beyond glossa;
well-developed scutellar striole, well-incised elytral striae.....
.....*Dromoceryx* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- Glossa rounded, paraglossa short, fused, barely extending beyond glossa;
scutellar striole absent or rudimentary, elytra weakly striated.....
.....*Metadromius* Bedel, 1907

Key to the species of the genus *Anomotarus* Chaudoir, 1875

1. Apical spot on elytra not oval shaped, not anteriorly incised; microreticulation
on pronotum and elytra distinct, surface less glossy.....2
- Apical spot on elytra oval shaped, incised anteriorly; microreticulation on
pronotum and elytra superficial, surface more glossy.....
.....*A. andamanicus* Baehr, 2013
2. Head contracted sharply behind; pronotum wider than head; elytra strongly
striate, humeral spots oval, shorter.....*A. decoratus* Andrewes, 1924
- Head contracted gently behind; pronotum as wide as head; elytra less strongly
striate, humeral spots elongated.....*A. stigmula* (Chaudoir, 1852)

Key to the species of the genus *Calleida* Latreille & Dejean 1824

1. Elytra metallic with a red band along the suture.....2
 - Elytra without red band along the suture.....6
2. Legs and antennae reddish- brown, partially black.....3
 - Legs and antennae reddish- yellow.....*C. splendidula* (Fabricius, 1801)
3. Antennae reddish- brown or reddish- yellow with third and fourth antennomeres black.....4
 - Antennae reddish- yellow without partial black colour.....5
4. Legs reddish- brown with tip of femora black.....*C. excelsa* Bates, 1892
 - Legs partially black with base of femora reddish- brown.....
.....*C. lativittis* Chaudoir, 1872
5. Posterior angle of pronotum obtuse; elytra metallic bluish- green without reddish coloration on disc..... *C. jelineki* Casale & Shi, 2018
 - Posterior angle of pronotum acute; elytra metallic green with disc reddish..... *C. quadricollis* Straneo, 1961
6. Elytra greenish without blue-black blemish along the middle.....7
 - Elytra metallic green with broad blue-black blemish along the middle.....
.....*C. pallipes* Andrewes, 1931
7. Head, antennae, pronotum and legs colored differently.....8
 - Head, antennae, pronotum and legs black..... *C. doriae* Bates, 1892
8. Elytra metallic bluish - green to golden - green with disc and suture distinctly violet; legs blackish.....9
 - Elytra greenish without violet coloration on disc or along suture; legs reddish - brown to dark brown.....10

9. Head and pronotum dark reddish - brown; lateral sinuosity of pronotum stronger..... ***C. sultanoides* Straneo, 1961**
- Head and pronotum reddish; lateral sinuosity of pronotum reduced.....
.....***C. sultana* Bates, 1892**
10. Legs reddish - brown to pitch brown with dark knees.....11
- Legs reddish - brown without dark knees.....13
11. Only the knee area of leg is darkened.....12
- Tibia, tarsi and femurs brownish - black at the tip.....
.....***C. chloroptera* Dejean, 1831**
12. Elytral striae complete, reach the basal border.....
.....***C. propinqua* Fleutiaux, 1887**
- Elytral striae shortened anteriorly, do not reach the basal border.....
.....***C. nilgirensis* Straneo, 1961**
13. Elytra entirely coppery green colour..... ***C. femoralis* Chaudoir, 1872**
- Elytra bright green with deep greenish - blue disc and margin.....
.....***C. rapax* Andrewes, 1933**

Key to the Species of the genus *Cymindoidea* Laporte, 1833 (Key modified from Andrewes 1935b)

1. Elytral surface closely, coarsely and confluent punctate.....2
- Elytral surface smooth, at most with some fine, sparse punctures.....4
2. Length 12-15 mm; elytral intervals flat and similar.....3
- Length 8-9 mm; odd elytral intervals raised with a minute irregular carina.....
.....***C. distigma* Chaudoir, 1875**

3. Pronotal basal lobe prolonged; elytra with a ferruginous 'w' shaped spot on the disc just before middle.....*C. indica* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)
- Pronotal basal lobe short; elytra without discal spot
.....*C. seoniensis* Anagha, Sabu, & Kushwaha, 2023
4. Elytra with a ferruginous humeral spot (sometimes obsolete in *C. aequa*), intervals impunctate.....5
- Elytra without humeral spot, intervals finely and sparsely punctate.....
.....*C. nigra* Chaudoir, 1875
5. Length 11.5 mm; head with distinct punctation among the longitudinal wrinkles; elytra with rounded shoulders and flat intervals.....
.....*C. aequa* Andrewes, 1923
- Length 6-7 mm; head without punctation among the wrinkles; elytra with the shoulders subangulate, slightly convex intervals.....
.....*C. munda* Andrewes, 1923

Key to the species of the genus *Cymindis* Latreille, 1805 (Key modified from Andrewes 1932b)

1. Dorsal surface pubescent and very distinctly punctate.....2
- Dorsal surface glabrous, minutely and very sparsely punctate.....9
2. Elytra with an oblique pale band running inwards and backwards from the shoulder, or at least with a pale spot on the shoulder.....3
- Elytra without any pale humeral spot8
3. Elytral striae moderately impressed.....4
- Elytral striae deeply impressed..... 5
4. Pronotal surface moderately punctate.....7

- Pronotal surface strongly punctate.....*C. babaulti* Andrewes, 1924
- 5. Elytra with apical spot.....6
- Elytra without apical spot.....*C. championi* Andrewes, 1928
- 6. Antennae reaching basal fifth of elytra; elytral apex subtruncate.....
-*C. nobilis* Andrewes, 1933
- Antennae barely reaching basal fourth of elytra; elytral apex truncate.....
-*C. rubriceps* Andrewes, 1934
- 7. Median line on pronotum deeply impressed.... *C. nitens* Andrewes, 1935
- Median line on pronotum finely impressed.....
-*C. quadrimaculata* Redtenbacher, 1844
- 8. Pronotum distinctly wider than head; elytra short and more oval.....
-*C. mannerheimi* Gebler, 1843
- Pronotum more or less as wide as head; elytra elongated and more parallel.....
-*C. miliaris* (Fabricius, 1801)
- 9. Elytra with spots or distinct patterns.....10
- Elytra without spots or patterns.....11
- 10. Elytra with large reddish- yellow humeral spot..... *C. freyi* Jedlička, 1964
- Elytra with dark cruciform pattern on disc..... *C. borkini* Kabak, 2024
- 11. Pronotum cordiform.....*C. glabrella* Bates, 1878
- Pronotum trapezoid.....*C. facchinii* Kabak, 2006

Key to the species of the genus *Taridius* Chaudoir, 1875 (Key modified from Fedorenko 2012)

- 1. Elytra unicolorous black *T. opaculus* Chaudoir, 1875
- Elytra pale yellow with black band.....2

2. Third and fifth elytral interval with half-a-dozen setigerous punctures.....
.....*T. nilgiricus* Andrewes, 1935
- Third elytral interval with one to two setigerous punctures.....3
3. Third elytral interval with two setigerous punctures.....4
- Third elytral interval with single setigerous punctures.....
.....*T. tamilnadensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025
4. Median transverse band on elytra moderately or very narrow.....5
- Median transverse band on elytra moderately and subequally wide
throughout.....*T. devagiriensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025
5. Submarginal band along seventh and eighth interval long, well- developed in
anterior three fourth..... *T. stevensi* Andrewes, 1923
- Submarginal band along seventh and eighth interval reduced to a short post
humeral stroke on eighth interval.....*T. jendeki* Kirschenhofer, 2010

Key to the species of the genus *Calodromius* Reitter, 1905 (Key modified from Andrewes 1933e)

1. Length 3.5 mm; elytra distinctly convex, without dark spot around scutellum
and on shoulder, striae inconspicuous.....*C. sphex* (Andrewes, 1933)
- Length 5 mm; elytra slightly convex, with a dark spot around scutellum and a
spot on shoulder, striae faint, conspicuous.....*C. ingens* (Andrewes, 1933)

Key to the species of the genus *Dromius* Bonelli, 1810 (Key modified from Andrewes 1933e)

1. Elytra flat.....2
- Elytra convex or sub convex.....9
2. Head and pronotum almost impunctate.....3

- Head and pronotum closely and conspicuously punctate.....
.....*D. cymindoides* Andrewes, 1933
- 3. Dorsal surface without pattern on elytra.....4
- Dorsal surface with a pattern on elytra.....7
- 4. Length not exceeding 6 mm, and rarely more than 5 mm.....5
- Length more than 6 mm.....6
- 5. Eyes not prominent..... *D. capnodes* Andrewes, 1933
- Eyes large and prominent..... *D. rufocastaneus* Mateu, 1997
- 6. Pronotum contracted behind, sides explanate; suture of elytra and lateral margins of both pronotum and elytra reddish-brown.....
.....*D. eremnus* Andrewes, 1933
- Pronotum not contracted behind, sides explanate close to posterior angles only; dorsal surface uniformly blackish-brown.....
.....*D. codonotus* Andrewes, 1933
- 7. Pronotum uniformly reddish, sides evidently explanate; elytra with two pairs of spots.....8
- Pronotum blackish-brown, with pale margins, sides only slightly explanate; elytra with a pair of inverted comma shaped spot.....
..... *D. comma* Andrewes, 1933
- 8. Sides of pronotum evenly rounded; elytra with two pairs of oval pale spots, with a large black cross in the middle..... *D. indicus* Andrewes, 1923
- Sides of pronotum nearly parallel; elytra with two pairs of pale spots, the front one elongate, the hind one small and rounded..... *D. orestes* Andrewes, 1933
- 9. Pronotum quadrate or subquadrate; hind wings present.....10
- Pronotum subcordiform; hind wings absent..... *D. apterus* Mateu, 1997

10. Antennae and tarsi reddish-yellow or brownish-yellow in colour.....11
 - Antennae and tarsi shell- green in colour..... *D. orthogonioides* Bates, 1886
11. Elytra elongated and parallel.....12
 - Elytra elongated and oval..... *D. baehri* Mateu, 1997
12. Elytral striae smooth.....13
 - Elytral striae subpunctated..... *D. alienus* Bates, 1889
13. Sides of pronotum rounded but narrowed towards the base.....14
 - Sides of pronotum rounded but parallel in the back half.....
 - *D. andrewesi* (Jedlička, 1955)
14. Elytra with long arrow shaped blackish spot.....
 - *D. meghalayanus* Mateu, 1997
 - Elytra with an elongated reddish-yellow spot.....
 - *D. assamicus* Jedlička, 1964

Key to the species of the genus *Dromoceryx* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 (Key modified from Anichtchenko & Medina 2021)

1. Relatively large, 4.4-4.5 mm; elytral disc rufous to red, band in apical portion of elytra, not contacted to apical third of elytral suture.....
 -*D. magnus* Mateu, 1984
 - Smaller, < 4.1 mm; elytral disc brownish, elytral spot and band covering at least basal two-thirds of elytral suture.....2
2. Elytral spots and bands less extensive, finer and distinctly more irregular, disc with isodiametric reticulation..... *D. flavocircumdatus* Mateu, 1984
 - Dark elytral spot and bands more extensive, less irregular, disc with transverse reticulation..... *D. dorsalis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Key to the species of the genus *Metadromius* Bedel, 1907

1. Third elytral interval without setigerous punctures.....2
 - Third elytral interval with two setigerous punctures.....4
2. Elytra devoid of a brownish spot on disc, elytral striae deep.....
 -*M. loebli* Mateu, 1986
 - Elytra with a brownish spot on disc, elytral striae fine.....3
3. Posterior angle of the pronotum right angled.....*M. besucheti* Mateu, 1986
 - Posterior angle of the pronotum obtuse and blunt..... *M. hebes* Mateu, 1986
4. Head large; pronotum slightly sinuous in front of the posterior angles, basal lobe wide and truncated, median line deep..... *M. accipiter* Mateu, 1978
 - Head small; pronotum not sinuous in front of the posterior angles, basal lobe narrow and rounded, median line fine..... *M. indicus* Mateu, 1978

Key to the Indian species of the genus *Microlestes* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

1. Elytra with pale white spot on disc.....2
 - Elytra without pale white spot on disc.....3
2. Pronotum wider than head..... *M. corticalis* (Dufour, 1820)
 - Pronotum not wider than head..... *M. discoidalis* (Fairmaire, 1892)
3. Elytra brown, reddish - brown, blackish brown4
 - Elytra greenish - gold.....20
4. Elytra reddish - brown.....5
 - Elytra brown to blackish brown.....10
5. Legs brownish- red to reddish- brown.....6
 - Legs metallic gold with darker femur..... *M. infuscatus* Motschulsky, 1859

6. Eyes small; pronotum slightly wider than long; microsculpture on head rather strong.....	7
- Eyes large; pronotum as long as wide; microsculpture on head not too strong.....	<i>M. testaceus</i> Mateu, 1959
7. Median line on elytra fine; elytral microsculpture composed of transverse meshes.....	8
- Median line on elytra well marked; elytral microsculpture composed of isodiametric meshes.....	<i>M. parvati</i> Mateu, 1971
8. Head slightly convex between the eyes.....	9
- Head slightly flattened between the eyes.....	<i>M. maruta</i> Mateu, 1979
9. Base of pronotum rounded, not very prominent at the back.....	
.....	<i>M. nilgiricus</i> Mateu, 1979
- Base of pronotum sub truncated, moderately prominent in the middle.....	
.....	<i>M. mena</i> Mateu, 1979
10. Wingless.....	11
- Winged	12
11. Head flat; pronotum barely wider than head, isodiametrically reticulated.....	
.....	<i>M. aditi</i> Mateu, 1979
- Head slightly convex; pronotum slightly wider than head, transversely reticulated.....	<i>M. brahma</i> Mateu, 1960
12. Elytra striae clearly visible.....	13
- Elytra striae superficial.....	15
13. Lateral sinuosity of pronotum well marked; microsculpture on head strong...14	
- Lateral sinuosity of pronotum very weak; microsculpture on head fine.....	<i>M. maindroni</i> Mateu, 1959

14. Posterior angle of pronotum protruding; elytra with fine but clearly visible striae..... ***M. exilis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846**
- Posterior angle of pronotum not protruding; outer striae on elytra more blurred..... ***M. inconspicuus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846**
15. Microsculpture on elytra transverse.....16
- Microsculpture on elytra isodiametric..... ***M. negrei* Mateu, 1959**
16. Base of pronotum prominent in the middle.....17
- Base of pronotum not very prominent in the middle.....19
17. Pronotum barely wider than head.....18
- Pronotum wider than head..... ***M. andrewesi* Mateu, 1979**
18. Length 2.2-2.4 mm; antennae brown; elytral interval flat.....
-***M. rama* Mateu, 1971**
- Length 3 mm; antennae reddish - brown; elytral interval flat except subconvex third interval..... ***M. asiaticus* Mateu, 1971**
19. Median line on pronotum superficial..... ***M. bacchusi* Mateu, 1979**
- Median line on pronotum well marked..... ***M. indicus* Mateu, 1959**
20. Length 2.8-3 mm; head slightly convex; antennae and palps black in colour; posterior angle of pronotum protruding..... ***M. naini* Jedlička, 1964**
- Length 3.5 mm; head rather flat; antennae and palps pitch brown in colour; posterior angle of pronotum not at all protruding.....
- ***M. demessus* Andrewes, 1923**

Key to the species of the genus *Paradromius* Fowler, 1886

1. Head with wrinkles which cover the surface of the frons.....2
- Head with some wrinkles along the inner edge of the eye.....

- *P. gandhii* Mateu, 1984
- 2. General shape elongated; pronotum not very cordate; elytra convex.....
..... *P. riedeli* Mateu, 1997
- General shape shorter; pronotum very cordate; elytra flattened.....
..... *P. brancuccii* Mateu, 1984

Key to the species of the genus *Lebidia* Morawitz, 1862 (Key modified from Andrewes 1924d)

- 1. Length 10-12 mm; elytra with two pairs of small black spots.....
..... *L. octocelis* Andrewes, 1924
- 2. Length 8.5-9 mm; elytra with a pair of single large white, yellow- white or
testaceous spot..... *L. bioculata* Morawitz, 1863

Key to the Indian species of the genus *Aristolebia* Bates, 1892

- 1. Elytra almost uniformly yellow, light brown, or piceous.....2
- Distinct colour pattern present on the elytra.....3
- 2. Pronotum unicolourous yellow, joints of femur and tibia black.....
..... *A. saluki* Anichtchenko, 2017
- Pronotum black with yellowish reflexed lateral margin.....
..... *A. rubiginosa* Kirschenhofer, 2012
- 3. Elytra reddish - brown with a black spot on middle of elytral disc.....
..... *A. indica* Kirschenhofer, 2011
- Elytra black with a pair of reddish - brown spot.....
..... *A. quadridentata* Bates, 1892

Key to the species of the genus *Lebia* Latreille, 1802

1. Elytra bicolored.....2
 - Elytra entirely bluish.....*L. meghalayaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012
2. Elytra with spots and bands.....3
 - Elytra without spots and bands..... *L. fuscula* Chaudoir, 1871
3. Elytra black or bluish with yellow spot.....4
 - Elytra yellow with black band or spot.....7
4. Sutural intervals on disc of elytra black.....5
 - Five-sixths of the sutural intervals on elytra, starting from the base reddish yellow..... *L. dichroma* Andrewes, 1923
5. Elytra with a pair of elongate-oval brownish-yellow spot6
 - Elytra with two pairs of brownish yellow spots..... *L. aglaia* Andrewes, 1930
6. Ninth elytral interval remains blackish almost to the tip.....
 - *L. indica* Liebke, 1938
 - Ninth elytral interval yellowish-brown towards apex...*L. cardoni* Bates, 1892
7. Elytra with a broad black band8
 - Elytra with small black spots13
8. Elytral black band constricted at median intervals.....9
 - Elytral black band entire without constriction.....10
9. Elytral black pattern symmetrical and organised.....
 - *L. gressoria* Chaudoir, 1871
 - Elytral black pattern broad and less symmetrical.....*L. boysii* Chaudoir, 1850
10. Black band on elytra extends up to the ninth interval.....11
 - Black band on elytra extends up to the fourth to fifth interval.....
 - *L. maharashtra* Kirschenhofer, 2011

11. Black band on elytra does not extends up to the posterior margin.....12
- Black band on elytra extends up to the posterior margin.....
.....*L. basalis* Chaudoir 1852
12. Elytral black band, near the suture towards base forms an inverted “V” shape with a sharp apex, pale area at the base extends posteriorly, covering approximately one-third of the elytral length.... *L. campania* Andrewes, 1933
- Elytral black band, near the suture towards base forms a shallow arch; pale area at the base extends posteriorly, covering approximately one-fourth of the elytral length.....*L. baconi* (Chaudoir, 1871)
13. Black spot on elytra confined to the disc.....14
- Black spot on elytra extend across the disc and around the scutellum.....17
14. Black spot just behind the elytral base is rounded, covering third or fourth intervals.....15
- Black spot just behind the elytral base is variably shaped and extends laterally across sixth to eighth intervals.....16
15. Surface of head smooth..... *L. monostigma* Andrewes, 1923
- Surface of head nearly smooth, but with a few minute punctures and vague rugae.....*L. ocellata* Andrewes, 1933
16. Black spot on the elytra resembles a rhomboid shape with a lateral extension reaching eighth stria and is somewhat produced both anteriorly and posteriorly on first to second intervals..... *L. ehippiata* Andrewes, 1933
- Black spot on the elytra is horse-shoe-shaped, convex posteriorly on the apical half, and extends outward on each side to fifth or sixth stria.....
.....*L. lunigera* Andrewes, 1933

17. Basal and median spots on the elytra are connected along the sutural intervals.....18
 - Basal and median spots on the elytra remain distinct and are not connected along the sutural intervals..... *L. princeps* Chaudoir, 1852
18. Elytra without lateral black coloration along eighth and ninth intervals.....19
 - Elytra exhibiting lateral black coloration restricted to eighth and ninth intervals..... *L. callitrema* Bates, 1889
19. Black spot on elytra extend laterally to the eighth interval.....
 -*L. peguensis* Jedlička, 1965
 - Black spot on elytra do not extend laterally to the eighth interval, instead, a distinct black spot is present laterally, covering the seventh and eighth intervals *L. calycophora* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Key to the species of the genus *Apristus* Chaudoir, 1846 (Key modified from Andrewes 1932a)

1. Large species of length 4 - 4.7 mm; elytra wide,2
 - Small species of length 3.5 - 4.2 mm; elytra narrow,4
2. Head with fine carinae; elytra rather flat, surface dull.....3
 - Head with only traces of carinae; elytra fairly convex, surface shiny and rather greasy..... *A. lucidus* Andrewes, 1932
3. Length 4 mm; colour aeneous, antennae and legs almost black; elytral striae shallow..... *A. spatiosus* Andrewes, 1932
 - Length 4.75 mm; colour cupreous, antennomeres 1-2 and middle of tibiae rust colored, elytral striae moderately impressed..... *A. cupreus* Andrewes, 1924
4. Head without carinae near eyes.....5

- Head with carinae near eyes.....6
- 5. Eyes moderately prominent; first and second antennomeres rust colored.....*A. aeneipennis* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)
- Eyes flat; antennae uniformly dark..... *A. subtransparens* Motschulsky, 1861
- 6. Elytral striae moderately deep on disc, shallow or effaced at sides.....7
- Elytral striae deep on disc, moderately deep at sides.....
..... *A. aratus* Andrewes, 1932
- 7. Elytral intervals moderately convex8
- Elytral intervals flat *A. phoebus* Andrewes, 1932
- 8. Elytral striae more distinct but less deep towards suture and obsolete at sides.....9
- Elytral striae distinct towards suture and shallow at sides.....
..... *A. aeneomicans* Chaudoir, 1850
- 9. Body thin and slender; head elongated and convex, temples longer than eyes, four carinae near eyes; median line of pronotum moderately deep; elytra with weak transverse reticulation, sides of elytra gradually widen towards the apex; legs long and thin..... *A. gracilis* Mateu, 1991
- Body long and wide; head broad with flattened frons and vertex, temples shorter than eyes, five carinae near eyes; median line of pronotum very deep; elytra with isodiametric reticulation, sides almost parallel; legs fairly stout..... *A. cephalotus* Mateu, 1991

Key to the species of the genus *Lionychus* Wissmann, 1846

- 1. Elytra with striae.....2
- Elytra without striae..... *L. horni* Dupuis, 1913

2. Elytral striae with fine punctations.....3
 - Elytral striae impunctate.....*L. himalayicus* Andrewes, 1931
3. Pronotum with round anterior margin.....*L. anamalai* Jedlička, 1969
 - Pronotum with truncated anterior margin..... *L. planus* Mateu, 1978

Key to the species of the genus *Syntomus* Hope, 1838

1. Elytra without spots or bands.....2
 - Elytra with spots or bands.....3
2. Pitch brown in colour; posterior angles of pronotum right angled.....
 -*S. quadripunctatus* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)
 - Bronze black in colour; posterior angles of pronotum rounded off.....
 -*S. truncatellus* (Linnaeus, 1761)
3. Head with frontal furrow.....4
 - Head without frontal furrow.....6
4. Frontal furrows deep, distinct; transverse impression on pronotum faint; elytra convex.....5
 - Frontal furrows shallow; transverse impression on pronotum deep; elytra flat..... *S. hastatus* (Andrewes, 1931)
5. Elytra with a vague humeral spot, apex of elytra truncate.....
 -*S. monticola* (Andrewes, 1923)
 - Elytra with a very broad dark band, apex of elytra obliquely truncate.....
 -*S. impar* (Andrewes, 1930)
6. Posterior angle of pronotum smoothly curved; elytra parallel or subparallel ...7
 - Posterior angle of pronotum obtuse; elytra oval.....
 -*S. cymindulus* (Bates, 1892)

7. Elytral humeral and apical spots pale, poorly defined
.....*S. obscuroides* (Duftschmid, 1812)
- Elytral humeral and apical spots distinct, well defined.....
.....*S. fuscomaculatus* (Motschulsky, 1844)

Key to the species of the genus *Parena* Motschulsky, 1859 (Key modified from Shi & Liang 2023)

1. Mentum without seta, lateral lobes extremely large, inner margin nearly straight, epilobes very narrow.....2
- Mentum with a pair of setae, lateral lobes relatively short, inner margin more or less oblique, epilobes rather wide.....3
2. Dorsum reddish yellow to reddish-brown, tarsi same as or slightly darker than dorsum.....*P. laesipennis* (Bates, 1873)
- Dorsum pale yellow, tarsi black, distinctly darker than dorsum.....
.....*P. testacea* (Chaudoir, 1872)
3. Mandibles strongly widened, semicircular in form; mentum with apex of epilobes not exceeding lateral lobes; second antennomere with two long setae near apex, accessory setae absent or very short; first setigerous puncture on third elytral interval close to base, very near level of scutellar apex.....4
- Mandibles moderately widened, rounded-triangular in form; mentum with apex of epilobes exceeding lateral lobes; second antennomere with three or more setae of similar length near apex, in addition to a few short but distinct setae; first setigerous pore on elytral interval three distant from elytral base, far behind level of scutellar apex.....7

4. Post genae without suborbital setae, occasionally with a few short setae, distinctly shorter than supraorbital setae.....5
 - Post genae with a pair of long suborbital setae, similar length as supraorbital setae..... ***P. rubripicta* Andrewes, 1928**
5. Elytra with metallic green lateral stripes or completely metallic green; apical lamella of aedeagus coniform, apex not bent dorsally in lateral view.....6
 - Elytra not metallic, with or without black lateral stripes; apical lamella of aedeagus thin, apex bent dorsally in lateral view.....
.....***P. nigrolineata* (Chaudoir, 1852)**
6. Elytral disc without metallic hue in brown area; elytral green stripes wider, extended medially at least to sixth interval at middle; male mesotarsomere one without adhesive setae ventrally..... ***P. latecincta* (Bates, 1873)**
 - Elytral disc with strong purple metallic hue in brown area; elytral green stripes narrower, extended medially only to seventh interval at middle; male mesotarsomere one with adhesive setae ventrally near apex.....
.....***P. circumdata* Shibata, 1987**
7. Elytra with apical truncation distinct, bisinuate, straight or concave inward; outer apical angles prominent.....8
 - Elytra with apical truncation indistinct, evenly rounded, outer apical angles completely rounded..... ***P. quadrisignata* Mateu, 1977**
8. Third elytral interval with four setigerous punctures, five or six in some specimens; elytra depressed at punctures, forming fovea slightly wider than interval width..... ***P. dorsigera* (Schaum, 1863)**
 - Third elytral interval with three setigerous punctures, elytra not depressed at punctures.....***P. kurosai* Habu, 1967**

Key to the species of the genus *Peliocypas* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 (Key modified from Andrewes 1933b)

1. Third elytral interval with two, usually conspicuous, dorsal setigerous punctures.....2
 - Third elytral interval with more than two dorsal setigerous punctures12
2. Sides of pronotum not, or only gently sinuate behind, posterior angles projecting very little, if at all, laterally.....3
 - Sides of pronotum strongly sinuate near the posterior angles, which project on each side as a sharp tooth.....5
3. Pronotum slightly contracted behind, not wider at base than in front.....4
 - Pronotum not contracted behind, widest at base, upper surface piceous.....
.....*P. macellus* (Andrewes, 1923)
4. Antennae pale; elytra moderately convex, more than a half longer than wide, the striae at least moderately impressed..... *P. luridus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
 - Antennomeres four to eleven and upper surface blackish-brown; elytra convex, a half longer than wide, the striae very lightly impressed.....
.....*P. psilus* (Andrewes, 1923)
5. Pronotum widest at base.....6
 - Pronotum not wider at base than in front.....9
6. Sides of pronotum moderately rounded in front; yellowish in colour7
 - Sides of pronotum faintly rounded in front; blackish-brown in colour
..... *P. beelsoni* (Andrewes, 1933)
7. Elytra without post- median band..... *P. brahmaputra* (Jedlička, 1964)
 - Elytra with post- median band.....8

8. Elytra with intervals one and two on each side, also interval three near base and a post-median band, generally reaching sides, blackish- brown in colour..... ***P. suturalis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846**
- Elytra with the suture and a post- median band blackish- brown, both stripe and band shortened at their extremities..... ***P. annamensis* (Bates, 1889)**
9. Pronotum with its sides moderately rounded, posterior angles right angled, projecting laterally.....10
- Pronotum with its sides very gently rounded, posterior angles obtuse, but sharp, and projecting very little laterally, elytra black with a pale stripe on each shoulder ***P. gardneri* (Andrewes, 1933)**
10. Length 4.4-5 mm; elytra reddish-brown with a dark pattern,11
- Length 5 mm; elytra black with a small pale spot on each close to apex ***P. himalayicus* (Andrewes, 1923)**
11. Elytra with a sutural and two lateral dark stripes on the pale background, a dark band just behind middle uniting them... ***P. signifer* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846**
- Elytra with a dark sutural stripe, not reaching extremities, and a dark crescent behind, the whole forming a kind of spear-head.....
..... ***P. hamatus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846**
12. Pronotum slightly wider than long; elytra isodiametrically reticulated, intervals flat, striae fine and impunctate.....13
- Pronotum longer than wide; elytra without microreticulation, intervals convex, striae deep and punctated..... ***P. schereri* (Jedlička, 1964)**
13. Length 5.5 mm; pronotum cordate, barely wider than apex; humerus square, interval five with two to three setigerous punctures.....
..... ***P. ochroides* (Andrewes, 1933)**

- Length 7 mm; pronotum quadrate, slightly wider than long; humerus rounded, interval five with five setigerous punctures.....
..... *P. assamensis* (Jedlička, 1964)

Key to the species of the genus *Catascopus* Kirby, 1825 (Key modified from Andrewes 1937b)

1. Lateral apical angle of elytra either spiniform, dentate or at least evidently angulate.....2
 - Lateral apical angle of elytra rounded.....14
2. Lateral apical angle of elytra spiniform..... 3
 - Lateral apical angle of elytra dentate or angulate.....6
3. Both lateral apical angles and inner angles of elytra with a long, narrow spine.....4
 - Lateral apical angle of elytra with a short, wide spine; inner angles each with two adjacent teeth.....5
4. Length 17 mm; neck deeply constricted; elytral interval three raised at base, but otherwise resembling the adjoining intervals; colour dark blue, the elytra with a violet tinge.....*C. bellus* Andrewes, 1921
 - Length 16 mm; neck unconstricted; elytral interval three subcarinate; head green, pronotum cupreous, elytra violet..... *C. regalis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
5. Length 17.5 mm; colour black; inner angles of the elytral truncature each with two fairly long sharp teeth; surface of the pronotum irregularly longitudinally rugose, that of the elytra broken up into short, irregular, longitudinal carinae..... *C. mirabilis* Bates, 1892

- Length 19.5 mm; colour blue or violet; inner angles of the elytral truncature each with two short teeth; surface of the pronotum finely transversely striate, that of the elytra subcarinate on the basal half of intervals three, five, and seven ***C. illustris* Andrewes, 1937**
- 6. Neck not evidently constricted behind vertex, though sometimes constricted at sides.....7
- Neck evidently constricted behind vertex..... ***C. cingalensis* Bates, 1886**
- 7. Head with a single carina along inner margin of eyes.....8
- Head with at least two carinae along inner margin of eyes12
- 8. Fifth elytral interval costate or carinate, at least on basal half, the punctuation of the outer striae coarse and conspicuous.....9
- Fifth elytral interval not costate or carinate, even on basal half, the punctuation of the striae rather fine throughout.....11
- 9. Length 13 mm; head carinate at sides; elytral interval five costate on basal half, interval three with three setigerous punctures.....10
- Length 20 mm; head without carinae at sides; elytral interval five carinate on basal half, interval three with five setigerous punctures; colour violet blue.....***C. whithillii* Hope, 1838**
- 10. Frons clearly wrinkled..... ***C. facialis* (Wiedemann, 1819)**
- Frons almost smooth..... ***C. keralensis* Straneo, 1994**
- 11. Length 12.5 mm; head punctate, with some fine carinae on each side between frontal fovea and eye; elytral interval five a little raised at a third from base, colour greenish blue ***C. andamanensis* Chaudoir, 1877**
- Length 7 mm; head impunctate, not carinae at sides, but with a short ridge on each side, not extending beyond mid-eye level, bounding the frontal foveae

- externally; elytral interval five not raised, colour aeneous green, intervals seven to nine cupreous..... ***C. smaragdulus* Dejean, 1825**
12. Head very finely punctate; elytral intervals seven and eight carinate on the basal half along the inner margin, intervals one to six at most moderately convex.....13
- Head at least moderately punctate; elytral interval seven, but not eight, somewhat carinate along the inner margin, intervals one to six strongly convex..... ***C. violaceus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846**
13. Elytral striae lightly impressed on disc, where the intervals are only slightly convex, interval five not narrower on the basal half than the adjoining intervals..... ***C. lissonotus* Andrewes, 1921**
- Elytral striae clearly impressed on disc, where the intervals are moderately convex, interval five evidently narrower on the basal half than the adjoining intervals..... ***C. cyanellus* Chaudoir, 1848**
14. Head with two carinae on each side; pronotum with its base hardly narrower than apex.....15
- Head punctate, with a single carina on each side; pronotum strongly contracted behind, so that the base is evidently narrower than the apex18
15. Head evidently punctate; elytra with interval five more or less raised, interval seven carinate along the inner margin.....16
- Head very finely rugose, with a few microscopical punctures; elytral intervals four and five subcarinate at middle along outer margin, interval seven and eight carinate along inner margin..... ***C. hardwickei* Kirby, 1825**
16. Pronotum with its sides moderately sinuate before base, posterior angles not or barely projecting laterally; elytra lightly depressed at basal third.....17

- Pronotum with its sides strongly sinuate before base, posterior angles projecting laterally; elytra rather deeply depressed at basal third, cupreous..... *C. fuscoaeneus* Chaudoir, 1872
- 17. Lateral apical angle of elytra rounded, surface isodiametrically reticulated..... *C. elegans* (Weber, 1801)
- Lateral apical angle of elytra obtuse though little rounded, surface transversely reticulated..... *C. subquadratus* Motschulsky, 1864
- 18. Elytral surface with a transverse depression..... *C. hexagonus* Straneo, 1994
- Elytral surface without transverse depression..... *C. jenkinsi* Andrewes, 1937

Key to the species of the genus *Coptodera* Dejean, 1825 (Key modified from Kirschenhofer 2012a)

- 1. Pronotal disc brownish-red.....2
- Pronotal disc black.....4
- 2. Third elytral interval with more than two dorsal setigerous punctures.....3
- Third elytral interval with two dorsal setigerous punctures.....
.....*C. indica* (Kirschenhofer, 2010)
- 3. Third elytral interval with four dorsal setigerous punctures.....
.....*C. chaudiiri* Andrewes, 1919
- Third elytral interval with three dorsal setigerous punctures
.....*C. interrupta* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- 4. Third elytral interval with four dorsal setigerous punctures.....5
- Third elytral interval with less than four dorsal setigerous punctures.....7
- 5. Posterior yellow transverse pattern on elytra irregular in shape.....6
- Posterior yellow pattern on elytra rounded in shape.....

-*C. ocellata* Chaudoir, 1869
- 6. Anterior yellow pattern on elytra extends over intervals two to seven.....
-*C. flexuosa* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- Anterior yellow pattern on elytra often reduced or effaced.....
- *C. eluta* Andrewes, 1923
- 7. Elytra oblong oval with well-marked yellow spots, interval three with three setigerous punctures..... *C. uttaranchalensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012
- Elytra roundish oval with faded yellow spots, interval three with two setigerous punctures..... *C. legorskyi* Kirschenhofer, 2012

Key to the species of the genus *Dolichoctis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 (Key modified from Baehr 2013b)

- 1. Elytra with spots.....2
- Elytra without spots..... *D. convexa* Andrewes, 1923
- 2. Elytra with distinct spots3
- Elytra unicolorous or with very indistinct spots.....
-*D. striata* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- 3. Elytral spots oblique, somewhat irregularly shaped.....4
- Elytral spots circular or oval or sub transverse shaped.....5
- 4. Pronotum subovate with dull, hardly distinct posterior angle.....
-*D. marginifer* (Walker, 1858)
- Pronotum cordiform with distinct posterior angle.....
-*D. andamanica* Baehr, 2013
- 5. Elytral spots of moderate width, covering no more than four intervals.....6
- Elytral spots large, covering six or more intervals.....

- ***D. tetracolon* Chaudoir, 1869**
6. Pronotal disc uniformly dark; elytral spots larger, at least three intervals wide.....7
- Pronotal disc dark with a reddish longitudinal stripe in middle; elytral spots small, not more than two intervals wide..... ***D. unidentata* Baehr, 2013**
7. Pronotum wider, ratio width/length usually >1.62 ; if <1.62 , aedeagus either with several very elongate spines or without spines, apex strongly bent laterad.....8
- Pronotum narrow, ratio width/length <1.57 ; aedeagus without spines, apex obtusely and slightly asymmetrically triangular.....
-***D. rotundata* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)**
8. Colour dark blackish-brown to black; base of pronotum wider, ratio width of base/apex >1.23 , usually more; elytral spots conspicuous, surface of elytra not distinctly iridescent; aedeagus varied but never with such strongly bent apex9
- Colour dark reddish-brown to brownish; base of pronotum narrow, ratio width of base/apex <1.19 ; elytral spots inconspicuous, surface of elytra distinctly iridescent; aedeagus elongate, without spines, apex conspicuously bent to the left side..... ***D. iridea* Bates, 1892**
9. Body size either smaller or pronotum wider or base of pronotum wider; elytral spots usually larger, if small, aedeagus with wide, slightly knobbed, asymmetrically transverse apex and without spines.....10
- Body size large, length >5.6 mm; elytral spots rather small; aedeagus with symmetrically, triangular, acute apex; internal sac with several very elongate, curved spines..... ***D. spinosissima* Baehr, 2013**

10. Colour darker or more or less blackish-brown; lateral margins in basal part usually distinctly excised, basal angles angulate; aedeagus variously shaped with spines.....11
 - Colour blackish-brown; lateral margins in basal part little or not excised, basal angles obtusely angulate; aedeagus compact, slightly curved, without spines..... ***D. sikkimensis* Baehr, 2013**
11. Colour blackish-brown, elytral spots moderately distinct; aedeagus compact, with rather wide, asymmetrical apex and a regular row of spines in the internal sac..... ***D. stevensi* Baehr, 2013**
 - Colour almost black, elytral spots distinct; aedeagus very much curved, with narrow, on the upper side denticulate apex, and a very elongate, strongly dentate rod..... ***D. goaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012**

Key to the species of the genus *Holcoderus* Chaudoir, 1869 (Key modified from Andrewes 1933b)

1. Elytra flat with three setigerous punctures on third interval.....2
 - Elytra convex with four to five small setigerous punctures on third interval....6
2. Ventral side smooth, with exception of prosternum and episternum.....3
 - Ventral side sparsely punctated.....4
3. Neck constriction obsolete; median line on pronotum slightly pointed at extremities; elytral humeri square..... ***H. alacer* Andrewes, 1937**
 - Neck constriction shallow; median line on pronotum a little wider at base; elytral humeri rounded..... ***H. smaragdinus* Andrewes, 1926**
4. Pronotum with the median line unbordered.....5
 - Pronotum with the median line bordered..... ***H. fissus* Andrewes, 1933**

5. Frontal impressions shallow, bounded by a carina on each side; antennae stout..... ***H. carinatus* Andrewes, 1933**
- Frontal impression deep, bounded by two short carinae on each side; antennae slender..... ***H. aeripennis* Andrewes, 1931**
6. Ventral side blackish-brown; anterior angle of pronotum with two setae; four setigerous punctures on third interval ***H. niger* Andrewes, 1937**
- Ventral side black; anterior angle of pronotum with a seta; five setigerous punctures on third interval..... ***H. superbis* Andrewes, 1933**

Key to the species of the genus *Lioptera* Chaudoir, 1869

1. Extension of the anterior spot touches the base of the elytra.....
..... ***L. brevicornis* Heller, 1903**
- Extension of the anterior spot does not touch the base of the elytra.....
..... ***L. oberthueri* Heller, 1903**

Key to the species of the genus *Miscelus* Klug, 1834 (Key modified from Darlington 1968)

1. Elytral intervals not carinate at base2
- Elytral intervals three, five and seven carinate at base.....
..... ***M. carinatus* Andrewes, 1922**
2. Pronotal disc with a more or less clear round impression; elytra with subapical sutural red spot..... ***M. javanus* Klug, 1834**
- Pronotal disc with faint rounded impression; elytra without spot.....
..... ***M. unicolor* Putzeys, 1846**

Key to the species of the genus *Pericalus* Macleay, 1825

1. Head coarsely carinate, neck not constricted; elytra black with a pale pattern.....2
- Head very finely carinate, neck constricted; elytra black without pattern..... *P. fascinator* Andrewes, 1937
2. Elytra with four dorsal setigerous punctures and a pale, irregular band in front..... *P. amplus* Andrewes, 1937
- Elytra with three dorsal setigerous punctures and a pale rounded spot or band in front3
3. Elytra with a pale rounded spot in front, lateral apical angle usually very sharp..... *P. ornatus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- Elytra with a pale band in front, lateral apical angle obtuse.....
.....*P. distinctus* Dupuis, 1913

Key to the species of the genus *Serrimargo* Chaudoir, 1869

1. Dorsum black, scape and sometimes antennomeres three and four infuscated..... *S. ater* (Laporte, 1835)
- Dorsum brown to dark- brown, slightly reddish, antennae reddish-yellow.....*S. schenklingi* (Dupuis, 1912)

Key to the species of the genus *Sinurus* Chaudoir, 1869

1. Pronotum cordiform.....2
- Pronotum not cordiform..... *S. graciliceps* Bates, 1892
2. Elytral striae fine and smooth..... *S. opacus* Chaudoir, 1869
- Elytral striae finely punctated.....*S. nitidus* Bates, 1892

Key to the species of the genus *Tantillus* Chaudoir, 1869 (Key modified from Fedorenko 2018b)

1. Third elytral interval with two setigerous punctures.....
.....*T. reflexicollis* Fedorenko, 2018
- Third elytral interval with one setigerous puncture.....
.....*T. sericans* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Key to the species of the genus *Anchista* Nietner, 1856 (Key modified from Shi et al. 2013)

1. Dorsal side glabrous 2
- Dorsal side evenly pubescent on most areas.....
.....*A. pilosa* Shi, Zhou & Liang, 2013
2. Third elytral interval with three or more setigerous pores, interval five with two or more setigerous punctures near base3
- Third elytral interval with two setigerous punctures, interval five with one setigerous puncture near base..... *A. brunnea* (Wiedemann, 1823)
3. Pronotum distinctly angulate in middle; anterior angles with very short setae; elytra uniform reddish brown, sometimes with disc slightly paler, but not forming distinct pattern; males with adhesive hairs well developed (two whole rows) on mesotarsomeres two and three.....*A. nubila* Andrewes, 1931
- Pronotum slightly angulate in middle; anterior angles with long setae; elytra usually with distinct bicolored pattern; males with adhesive hairs rudimentary (weakly present near apex) on mesotarsomeres two and three.....
.....*A. fenestrata* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Key to the species of the genus *Dasiosoma* Britton, 1937

1. Elytra each with a large yellow spot behind middle.....
.....*D. indicum* (Kirschenhofer, 2011)
- Elytra without yellow spot.....*D. ariandae* Anichtchenko, 2015

Key to the species of the genus *Lachnoderma* Macleay, 1873

1. Base of pronotum not extended backward; elytral apex with orange-red blemishes between the first and fourth striae, apex truncate, intervals slightly arched.....*L. biguttatum* Bates, 1892
- Base of pronotum extended backward; elytral apex without orange-red blemishes, apex sub-truncate, intervals flat.....*L. tricolor* Andrewes, 1926

Key to the species of the genus *Physodera* Eschscholtz, 1829

1. Pronotum with a pair of ivory callosities on each side; third elytral interval with two setigerous punctures.....*P. dejeani* Eschscholtz, 1829
- Pronotum without a pair of ivory callosities on each side; third elytral interval with three to six setigerous punctures.....*P. eschscholtzii* Parry, 1849

Key to the species of the genus *Singilis* Rambur, 1837 (Key modified from Andrewes 1933f)

1. Head and pronotum sparsely punctate; elytra with a common triangular blackish-brown spot on the apical half.....*S. indicus* (Andrewes, 1933)
- Head and pronotum conspicuously punctate; elytra with some dark apical marking other than a triangular spot.....2
2. Head and pronotum finely punctate-strigose, anterior surface nearly smooth; pronotum hardly contracted behind.....*S. mahratta* (Andrewes, 1933)

- Head and pronotum punctate but hardly strigose, anterior surface hardly smoother than the rest of the surface; pronotum slightly and evidently contracted behind.....3
- 3. Pronotum with evident basal foveae..... *S. nepalensis* (Kirschenhofer, 1994)
- Pronotum without evident basal foveae..... *S. squalidus* (Andrewes, 1933)

III. Tribe- Odacanthini Laporte, 1834

Key to the genera of the tribe Odacanthini Laporte, 1834 (Key modified from Habu 1982a)

- 1. Pronotum cylindrical or subcylindrical.....2
- Pronotum pentagonal.....*Pentagonica* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- 2. Fourth tarsomere not bilobed.....3
- Fourth tarsomere bilobed *Ophionea* Klug, 1821
- 3. Pronotum cylindrical and fairly prolonged.....4
- Pronotum not prolonged but short sub-cylindrical or barrel shaped.....7
- 4. Pronotum strongly punctate, without lateral margin and lateral seta.....5
- Pronotum impunctate, lateral margin with at least one seta on either side.....6
- 5. Dorsal side of pronotum densely pubescent.....
-*Lachnothorax* Motschulsky, 1862
- Dorsal side of pronotum glabrous.....*Eucolliuris* Liebke, 1931
- 6. Pronotum with more than one lateral setae; elytra relatively short, less than twice as long as pronotum, lateral border widely interrupted behind humerus, interval five with series of setigerous punctures; femora with some long setae.....*Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933

- Pronotum with single seta on either side; elytra long, more than twice as long as pronotum, lateral border normal, interval five with single setigerous puncture; femora without long setae.....*Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931
- 7. Head rounded*Andrewesia* Liebke, 1938
- Head triangular.....*Lasiocera* Dejean, 1831

Key to the species of the genus *Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931

1. Elytra with one or two pairs of spots.....2
 - Elytra without spots..... *A. immaculata* (Liebke, 1938)
2. Pronotum reddish-yellow to brown, elytra unicoloured or bicoloured, with one pair of spots.....3
 - Elytra and pronotum black with two pairs of spots.....4
3. Elytra black, without setigerous punctures on interval five.....
 -*A. distigma* (Chaudoir, 1850)
 - Elytra bicoloured, basal fourth reddish-yellow, rest black, interval five with a single setigerous puncture..... *A. bimaculata* (Redtenbacher, 1844)
4. Elytra without striae, anterior spot yellowish-red, posterior one pale yellow....
 -*A. opacipennis* (Gestro, 1888)
 - Elytra with striae, anterior and posterior spots yellowish in colour.....
 -*A. tetraspilota* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Key to the species of the genus *Eucolliuris* Liebke, 1931

1. Elytra with a broad, wavy, reddish-yellow transverse band just behind the middle, apex remains dark.....*E. latifascia* (Chaudoir, 1872)
- Elytra with a blurred or very small, reddish-yellow spot in front of or at the apex.....*E. fuscipennis* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Key to the species of the genus *Lasiocera* Dejean, 1831

1. Elytral striae finely punctate.....2
 - Elytral striae strongly punctate.....*L. orientalis* Chaudoir, 1850
2. Pronotum dark bronze in colour.....*L. coromandelica* Maindron, 1906
 - Pronotum bronze, turns bright green on the sides.....
..... *L. malabarica* Maindron, 1906

Key to the species of the genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933 (Key modified from 2010 and Baehr 2016)

1. Basal elytral spot small but distinct; transverse impression in basal third of the elytra very deep; legs deep black, femora conspicuously bicolored.....
.....*M. bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016
 - Basal elytral spot large, oblique, usually rather indistinct or faded; transverse impression in basal third of the elytra shallow; legs at most piceous, femora usually not or less conspicuously bicolored.....2
2. Body size large, 7.5 mm; pronotum elongate, presumably without transverse striae; elytra not striate.....*M. pilifera* (Nietner, 1858)
 - Body size smaller, < 7.0 mm; pronotum c. 2 x as long as wide, with more or less distinct transverse striae; elytra with or without remnants of striae.....*M. indica* Baehr, 2016

Key to the species of the genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821 (Key modified from Baehr 1996a)

1. Elytral base with a dark band2
 - Elytral base reddish without dark band4

2. Pronotum with one pair of lateral setae; elytra with a pair of large whitish spot near apex, dark basal band not interrupted in middle.....3
 - Pronotum without lateral setae; elytra with two pairs of whitish spots in anterior third and near apex, dark basal band interrupted in middle.....
.....*O. indica* (Thunberg, 1784)
3. Elytra with setigerous punctures on intervals three and five.....
.....*O. ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996)
 - Elytra with setigerous punctures on interval three only.....
.....*O. interstitialis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
4. Dark parts of upper surface black.....5
 - Dark parts of upper surface with bluish reflection
.....*O. bhamoensis* Bates, 1892
5. Pronotum with a pair of lateral setae*O. vvrei* Anagha & Sabu, 2024
 - Pronotum without lateral setae.....*O. nigrofasciata* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Key to the species of the genus *Pentagonica* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 (Key modified from Baehr 2011b)

1. Pronotum pale yellow or orange.....2
 - Pronotum brown, black.....9
2. Elytra with distinct yellow sutural stripe along entire length.....3
 - Elytra suture black or without distinct and complete yellow sutural stripe.....5
3. Third elytral interval with three setigerous pores.....4
 - Third elytral interval without three setigerous pores.....
.....*P. semisuturalis* Dupuis, 1912

4. Eye smaller, ratio length eye/orbit c. 4.5; pronotum slightly narrower, ratio w/l < 1.77; elytra slightly longer, ratio l/w > 1.45, dark only on interval 3-6; aedeagus slightly stouter, with larger, more knobbed apex.....
.....***P. horni* Dupuis, 1913**
- Eye larger, ratio length eye/orbit > 5.0; pronotum slightly wider, ratio w/l > 1.77; elytra slightly shorter, ratio l/w < 1.45, dark only on interval two to seven; aedeagus slightly narrower, with smaller, less knobbed apex.....
.....***P. venusta* Andrewes, 1933**
5. Body form small, length < 4 mm; pronotum narrow and pedunculate; elytra short and convex, striae coarsely punctate.....***P. pallipes* (Nietner, 1856)**
- Body form larger, length usually > 5 mm; pronotum wider and not so pedunculate; elytra elongate and more depressed, striae variously punctate....6
6. Antennae completely black or brown.....7
- Antennomeres two, three and sometimes four are reddish, apical antennomeres brownish or slightly darker than the basal ones.....8
7. Antennae slightly shorter, median antennomeres < 3 x as long as wide; pronotum at the average narrower, ratio w/l 1.58-1.65; aedeagus stouter and more concave at lower surface with larger apical knob.....
.....***P. ruficollis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846**
- Antennae slightly longer, median antennomeres > 3 x as long as wide; pronotum at the average wider, ratio w/l 1.64-1.77; aedeagus narrower and less concave at lower surface with smaller apical knob.....***P. daimiella* Bates, 1892**
8. Basal angles of pronotum distinct, pronotum markedly biangulate.....
.....***P. batesi* Andrewes 1923**

- Basal angles of pronotum far less distinct, pronotum at most inconspicuously biangulate.....*P. eurodes* Andrewes, 1938
- 9. Pronotum with atleast traces of microreticulation.....
.....*P. nitidicollis* Baehr, 2011
- Pronotum without microreticulation, very glossy.....10
- 10. Lateral margin of pronotum behind lateral angle distinctly concave; elytra longer and narrower, ratio l/w > 1.45; aedeagus rather curved, apex narrower, straight, knobbed, on upper surface slightly angulate.....
.....*P. szetschuana* Jedlička, 1934
- Lateral margin of pronotum behind lateral angle not or but feebly concave; elytra shorter and wider, ratio l/w < 1.45; aedeagus less curved, apex wider, either straight, slightly knobbed and markedly spatulate, or knobbed and with deep preapical excision at lower surface or not knobbed and turned to the right side, or unknown.....11
- 11. Legs yellow.....12
- Legs or at least femora dark.....13
- 12. Antennae yellow except first antennomere; elytral intervals markedly raised; aedeagus with short, markedly knobbed apex which is much more hook-shaped on the upper surface.....*P. proxima* Baehr, 2011
- Antennae dark except third and fourth or second to fourth antennomere; elytral intervals variously raised; aedeagus with longer, less knobbed apex which is much less hook- shaped on the upper surface.....
.....*P. erichsoni* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846
- 13. Antennae yellow; aedeagus with fairly large apical knob.....
.....*P. vietnami* Kirschenhofer, 1994

- Antennae black; aedeagus with smaller apical knob.....*P. atrata* Baehr, 2011

IV. Tribe- Perigonini Horn, 1881

Key to the species of the genus *Perigona* Laporte, 1835 (Key modified from Andrewes 1929b)

1. Elytra without red elytral suture.....2
 - Elytra with bright red to yellowish red elytral suture.....3
2. Elytra fairly flat and brownish-black with black or slightly brownish-black colour at apex.....*P. nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831)
 - Elytra convex and brownish- red without black colour at apex.....
.....*P. livens* Putzeys, 1873
3. Discal striae of elytra shallow, but quite visible.....4
 - Discal striae of elytra barely visible..... *P. plagiata* Putzeys, 1875
4. Sides of pronotum not sinuate behind.....5
 - Sides of pronotum slightly sinuate behind...*P. nigricollis* (Motschulsky, 1851)
5. Posterior angles of pronotum narrowly rounded; red elytral suture wide extending across interval one and two.....*P. ruficollis* (Motschulsky, 1851)
 - Posterior angles of pronotum obtuse; red elytral suture narrow, limited to the interval one..... *P. acupalpoides* Bates, 1883

4.1.3.2. Pictorial Key to the Tribes, Genera, and Species of Indian Lebiinae Identified in the present study.

**Pictorial Key to the Tribes, Genera, and Species of Indian Lebiinae
Identified in the present study.**

**Key to the Tribes of the Subfamily Lebiinae Bonelli, 1810
(Modified from Erwin 1991)**

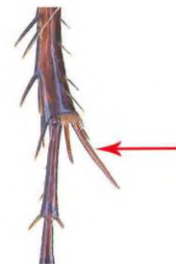
1. Pronotum wide, distinctly wider than long.....2



- Pronotum narrow, distinctly longer than wide.....
.....**Odacanthini**



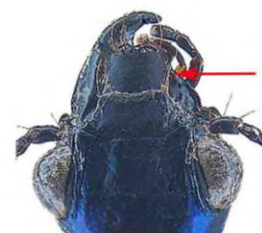
2. Posterior tibia with inner spur longer than outer
spur.....3



- Posterior tibia with spurs more or less equal.....4



3. Labrum quadrate, length more than 0.5 width at
base.....**Lebiini**



- Labrum transverse, length less than 0.5 width at base.....**Cyclosomini**



4. Labrum transverse, distinctly wider than long...5



- Labrum quadrate, distinctly longer than wide.....**Lebiini**



5. Elytral apex truncate, sinuate or not.....6



- Elytral apex entire, sinuate or not.....9



6. Tarsal claws smooth.....7



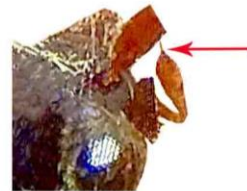
-Tarsal claws pectinate.....**Lebiini**



7.Third labial palpomere subtruncate to truncate apically.....8



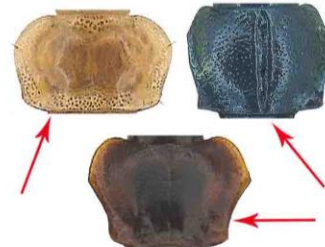
- Third labial palpomere narrowing apically.....
.....**Lachnophorini**



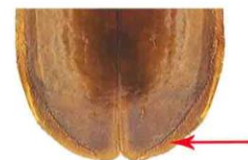
8.Pronotum approximately pentagonal in shape.....
.....**Odacanthini**



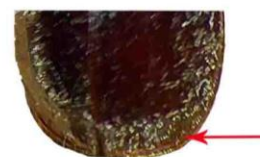
- Pronotum transverse, quadrate or cordiform.....
.....**Lebiini**



9.Eighth elytral striae impressed and obliquely extended almost to apical sutural angle..**Perigonini**



- Eighth elytral striae shallow or normal
.....**Lachnophorini**



Key to the Genera of the Tribe Cyclosomini Laporte, 1834

1. Pronotum transverse.....2



- Pronotum trapezoid.....*Cyclosomus*



2. Elytra glabrous.....3



- Elytra pubescent.....*Somoplatus*



3. Tibial spurs with lateral margins smooth, not fimbriate.....4



- Tibial spurs of middle and hind legs fimbriate....
*Tetragonoderus*



4. Elytral scutellar striae short or absent.....
*Anaulacus*

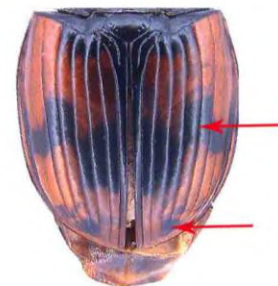


- Elytral scutellar striae distinct and long.....
*Masoreus*

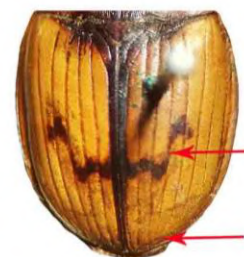


Key to the species of the Genus *Cyclosomus* Latreille, 1829

1. Elytra with a distinct preapical dark spot and
 thick dark pattern.....*C. flexuosus*



- Elytra without preapical dark spot but with thin
 dark pattern.....*C. inustus*



Key to the species of the Genus *Tetragonoderus* Dejean, 1829

1. Terminal maxillary palpomere cylindrical.....2



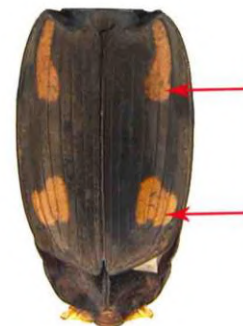
- Terminal maxillary palpomere fusiform.....6



2. Elytral spots extend across all intervals.....3



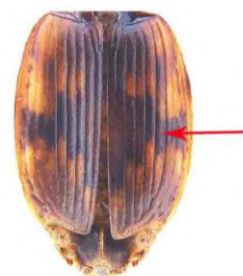
- Elytral spots confined to lateral intervals.....5



3. Anterior and posterior spots on elytra widely separated.....4



- Anterior and posterior spots on elytra is positioned in close proximity.....*T. rhombophorus*



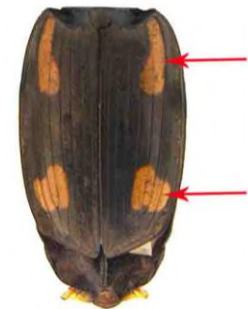
4. Elytra with a pair of pale yellow spot at base and apex.....*T. notaphioides*



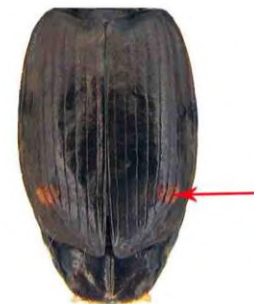
- Elytra with a pair of spot at apex.....*T. arcuatus*



5. Elytra with a pair of pale yellow spot at base and apex.....*T. quadrinotatus*



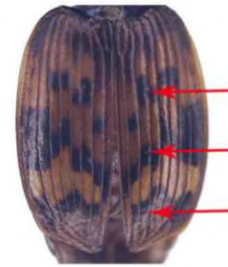
- Elytra with pale yellow spot only at apex.....
.....*T. cinchona*



6. Third elytral interval with two setigerous.....
punctures.....*T. dilatatus*



- Third elytral interval with three setigerous punctures.....*T. elegans*



Key to the species of the Genus *Anaulacus* Macleay, 1825

1. Third elytral interval with two or more setigerous punctures.....2



- Third elytral interval without setigerous puncture
.....*A. opaculus*



2. Elytral surface with mottled reflection, striation on elytra deep and distinctly impressed.....
.....*A. adelioides*



- Elytral surface without mottled reflection; striation on elytra fine and not distinctly visible...
.....*A. pleuronectes*



Genus *Masoreus* Dejean, 1821

- 1.Head with few lateral carinae near eyes.....
.....*M.orientalis*



Genus *Somoplatus* Dejean, 1829

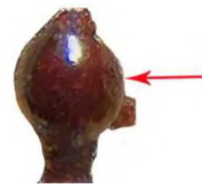
- 1.Antennae submoniliform.....*S. hospes*



Tribe Lachnophorini LeConte, 1853

Genus *Selina* Motschulsky, 1858

- 1.Pronotum almost spherical.....*S.westermanni*



Key to the Genera of Tribe Lebiini Bonelli, 1810

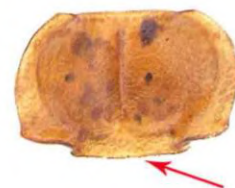
1. Fourth tarsomere wide, deeply excised.....2



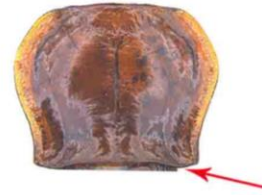
- Fourth tarsomere narrow, not excised.....11



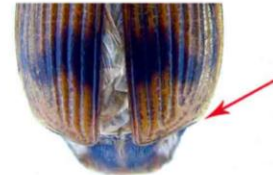
- 2.Pronotal base produced at the middle, laterally excised or not excised.....3



- Pronotal base not produced at the middle, not excised laterally.....5



3.Lateral apical angles of elytra not sharply dentate.....4



- Lateral apical angles of elytra sharply dentate....
.....*Aristolebia*



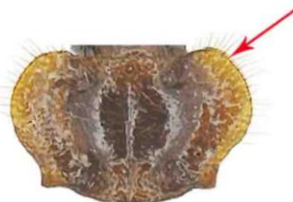
4.Terminal labial palpomere oval or cylindrical.....
.....*Lebia*



- Terminal labial palpomere securiform.....*Singilis*



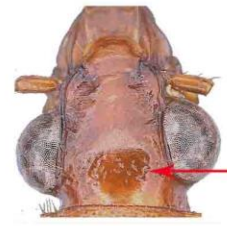
5.Apical angle or the entire lateral margin of pronotum with several additional setae.....6



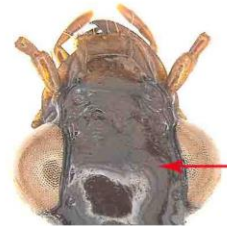
- Apical angle of pronotum without additional setae.....9



6. Head atleast with some pubescence on vertex...7



- Head completely glabrous.....*Anchista* (part)



7. Mentum with simple tooth8



- Mentum with bifid tooth*Lachnoderma*



8. Mandibles moderately widened; outer margin slightly arcuate.....*Anchista* (part)



- Mandibles strongly widened; outer margin semicircular.....*Endynomena*



9. Antennae elongate.....10



- Antennae short.....*Parena*



10. Elytra parallel on sides, with striation...*Calleida*



- Elytra ovoid, without striation.....*Lebidia*



11. Head with coarse and regular longitudinal sulci and ridges.....12



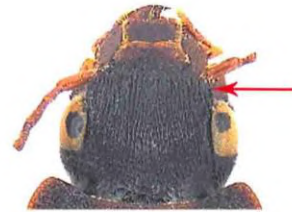
- Head without regular longitudinal sulci and ridges.....13



12. Antennal fossa and anterior margin of adjacent eye separated by wide gap.....*Platytarus*



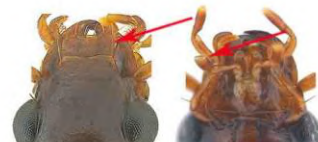
- Antennal fossa and anterior margin of adjacent eye close.....*Cymindoidea*



13.Labrum longer than wide and labial palpi narrowed apically.....14



- Labrum either distinctly wider than long or labial palpi distinctly widened apically.....17



14.Tarsal claws pectinate.....15



- Tarsal claws smooth.....*Catascopus*



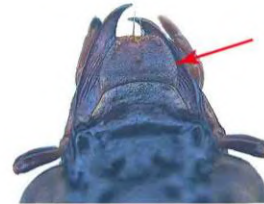
15.Mentum with or without tooth.....16



- Mentum with tooth.....*Holcoderus*



16. Labrum longer than wide.....*Coptodera*



- Labrum as long as wide.....*Mochtherus*



17. Labial palpi distinctly widened apically.....18



- Labial palpi not widened apically.....19



18. Antennae densely pubescent from the third antennomere onwards.....*Cymindis*



- Antennae pubescent from the fourth antennomere onwards.....*Anomotarus*



19. Tarsal claws pectinate.....20



- Tarsal claws simple.....*Apristus*



20. Pronotum transverse, weakly cordiform.....
.....*Dromoceryx*



- Pronotum subquadrate, cordiform.....*Taridius*



Key to the species of the Genus *Anomotarus* Chaudoir, 1875

1. Elytra with short, oval humeral spots.....
*A. decoratus*



- Elytra with elongated humeral spots...*A. stigmula*



Genus *Calleida* Latreille & Dejean, 1824

1. Elytra metallic green with a reddish disc.....
*C. splendidula*



Key to the species of the Genus *Cymindoidea* Laporte, 1833

1. Elytral surface closely, coarsely and confluent punctate.....2



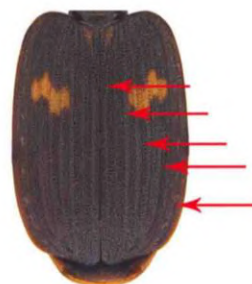
- Elytral surface smooth, at most with some fine, sparse punctures.....*C. munda*



2. Elytral intervals flat and similar.....3



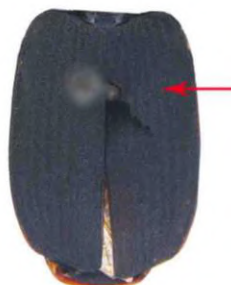
- Odd elytral intervals raised, with a minute irregular carina.....*C. distigma*



3. Elytra with a ferruginous “W”-shaped spot on the disc just before middle.....*C. indica*



- Elytra without discal spot.....*C. seoniensis*



Key to the species of the Genus *Platyтарus* Fairmaire, 1850

1. Median line of the pronotum forming a deep and fairly wide sulcus.....*P. porcatus*

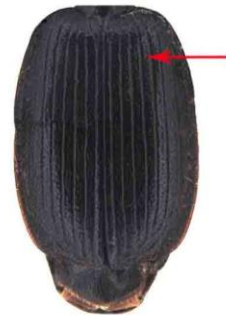


- Median line of the pronotum very fine...*P. boysii*



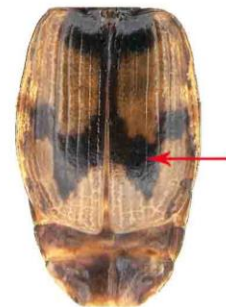
Genus *Cymindis* Latreille, 1805

1. Elytra short, oval and entirely black.....
.....*C. mannerheimi*



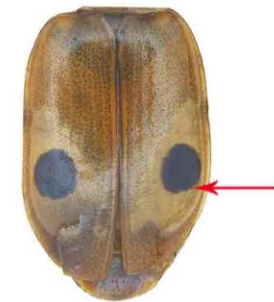
Genus *Dromoceryx* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

1. Elytra with a “W”-shaped band on disc.....
.....*D. flavocircumdatus*



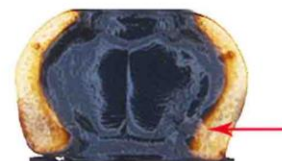
Genus *Lebidia* Morawitz, 1862

1. Elytra with a pair of large yellow-white spot
.....*L. bioculata*



Genus *Aristolebia* Bates, 1892

1. Pronotum black with yellowish reflexed lateral
margin.....*A. rubiginosa*



Key to the species of the Genus *Lebia* Latreille, 1802

1. Elytra with small black spots on elytra.....2



- Elytra with a broad black band.....4



2. Black spot on elytra extends across the disc and around the scutellum.....3



- Black spot on elytra confined to the disc.....
.....*L. monostigma*



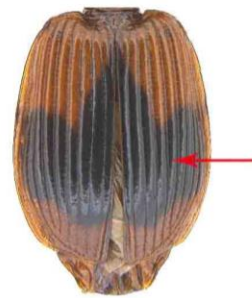
3. Elytra with lateral black coloration along eighth and ninth intervals.....*L. callitrema*



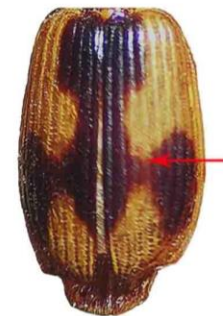
- Elytra without lateral black coloration along eighth and ninth intervals.....*L. calycophora*



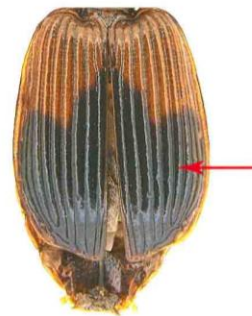
4. Black band on elytra entire, without constriction
.....5



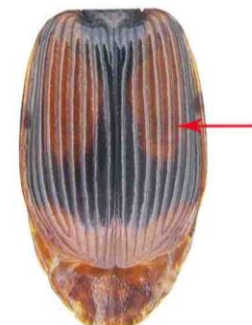
- Black band on elytra constricted at fourth and fifth intervals.....*L. gressoria*



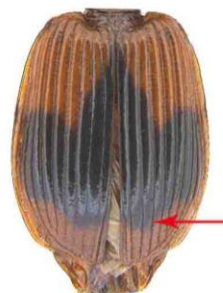
5. Black band on elytra continuous, forming a broad, uninterrupted band.....6



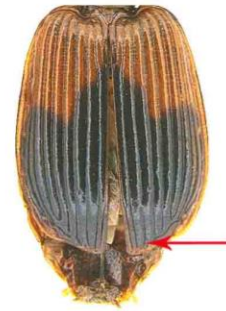
- Black band on elytra discontinuous and fragmented, forming defined lateral bands...
.....*L. indica*



6. Black band on elytra does not extend up to the posterior edge.....*L. campania*



- Black band on elytra extends up to the posterior edge.....*L. basalis*



Key to the species of the Genus *Apristus* Chaudoir, 1846

- 1. Pronotum cordiform with shallow median line....
.....*A. subtransparens*

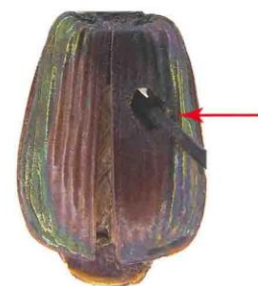


- Pronotum weakly cordiform with deep median line.....*A. aeneipennis*

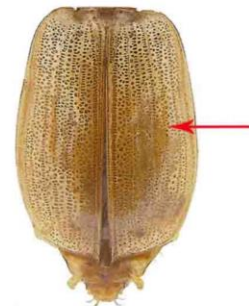


Key to the species of the Genus *Parena* Motschulsky, 1859

- 1. Elytra reddish brown to dark brown, with metallic green lateral stripes.....*P. latecincta*

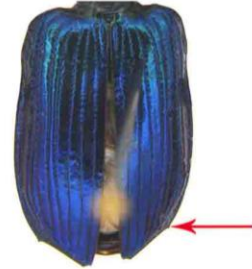


- Elytra pale yellow, without metallic green lateral stripes.....*P. testacea*



Key to the species of the Genus *Catascopus* Kirby, 1825

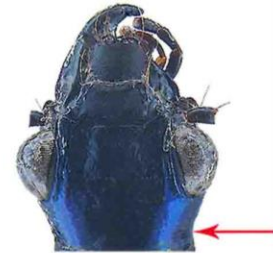
1. Lateral apical angles of elytra dentate or angulate.....2



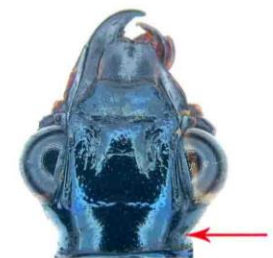
- Lateral apical angles of elytra spiniform.....
.....*C. bellus*



2. Neck not evidently constricted behind vertex, though sometimes constricted at sides.....3



- Neck evidently constricted behind vertex.....
.....*C. cingalensis*



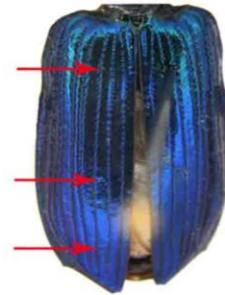
3. Head with a single carina on each side near eyes.....4



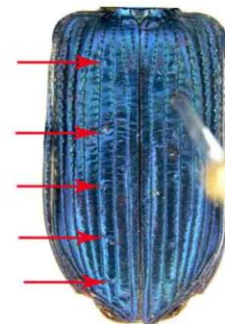
- Head with at least two carinae on each side near eyes.....*C. lissonotus*



4.Third elytral interval with three setigerous punctures.....*C. fascialis*



-Third elytral interval with five setigerous punctures.....*C. whitilli*



Key to the species of the Genus *Coptodera* Dejean, 1825

1.Anterior and posterior spots on elytra widely separated.....2



- Anterior and posterior spots on the elytra is positioned in close proximity.....*C. flexuosa*



2. Humeral spots on elytra rounded.....*C. Chaudoiri*



- Humeral spots on elytra jagged posteriorly.....
.....*C. interrupta*

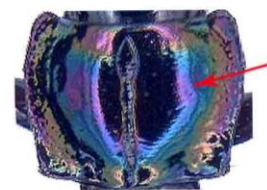


Key to the species of the Genus *Holcoderus* Chaudoir, 1869

1. Pronotal disc with coarse punctation.....*H. fissus*



- Pronotal disc without punctation.....*H. superbus*



Genus *Mochtherus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

1. Elytra with two pairs of yellowish orange spots
.....*M. tetraspilotus*



Key to the species of the Genus *Anchista* Nietner, 1856

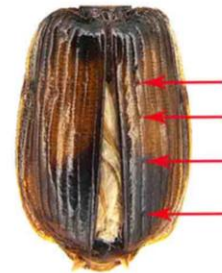
1. Dorsal side glabrous.....2



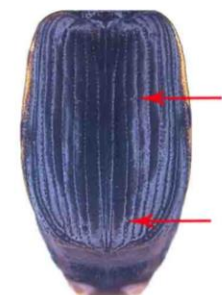
- Dorsal side evenly pubescent on most areas.....
.....*A. fenestrata subpubescens*



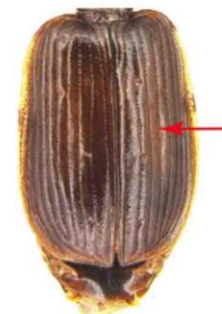
2. Third elytral interval with three or more
setigerous punctures.....3



- Third elytral interval with two setigerous
punctures.....*A. brunnea*



3. Elytra uniformly reddish brown, sometimes with
disc slightly paler, but not forming any distinct
pattern.....*A. nubila*

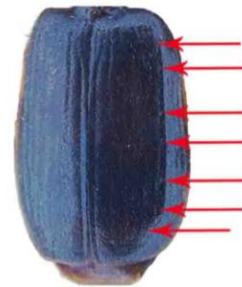


- Elytra usually with distinct bicolored pattern.....
*A. fenestrata fenestrata*



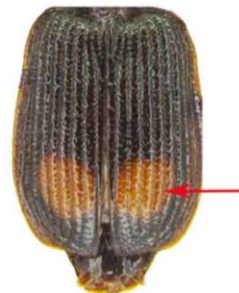
Genus *Endynomena* Chaudoir, 1872

1. Seventh elytral interval with several setigerous punctures.....*E. pradierii*



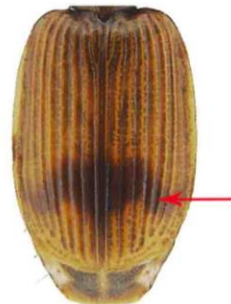
Genus *Lachnoderma* Macleay, 1873

1. Elytra with a pair of orange-red spot at apex
*L. biguttatum*



Genus *Singilis* Rambur, 1837

1. Elytra with a black band near apex...*S. mahratta*



Key to the species of the Genus *Taridius* Chaudoir, 1875

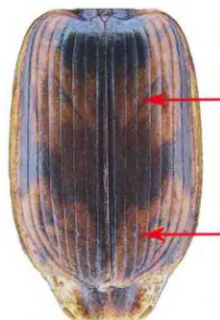
1. Elytra bicolored.....2



- Elytra unicolorous *T. opaculus*



2. Third elytral interval with two discal setigerous punctures..... *T. devagiriensis*



- Third elytral interval with single discal setigerous punctures..... *T. tamilnadensis*



Key to the Genera of the Tribe Odacanthini Laporte, 1834

1. Pronotum cylindrical or subcylindrical.....2



- Pronotum pentagonal..... *Pentagonica*



2. Fourth tarsomere not bilobed.....3



- Fourth tarsomere bilobed.....*Ophionea*



3. Pronotum cylindrical and fairly prolonged.....4



- Pronotum not prolonged but short sub-cylindrical or barrel shaped.....6



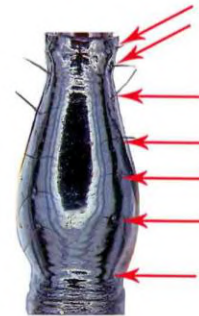
4. Pronotum impunctate.....5



- Pronotum coarsely punctate.....*Eucolliuris*



5. Pronotum with more than one lateral setae.....
.....*Mimocolliuris*



- Pronotum with single seta on either side.....
.....*Archicolliuris*



6. Head rounded.....*Andrewesia*

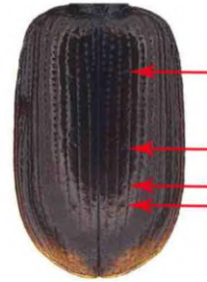


- Head triangular.....*Lasiocera*



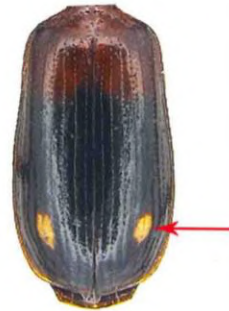
Genus *Andrewesia* Liebke, 1938

1. Third elytral interval with four setigerous punctures.....*A. obesa*

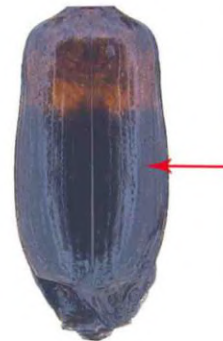


Genus *Archicolluris* Liebke, 1931

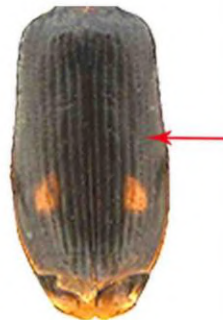
1.Elytra with spots2



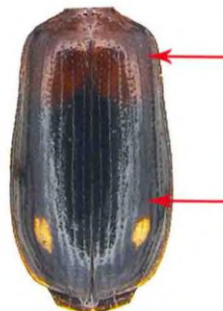
- Elytra without spot.....*A. immaculata*



2.Elytra black with a pair of yellowish spot near apex.....*A. distigma*

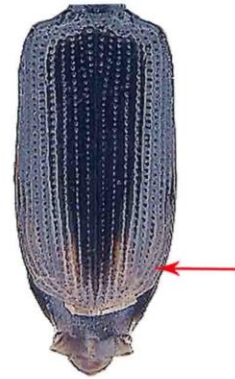


- Elytral basal fourth reddish yellow, rest black, with a pair of yellowish spot near apex.....
.....*A. bimaculata*



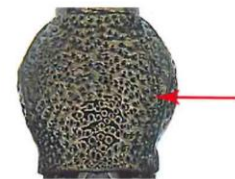
Genus *Eucolliuris* Liebke, 1931

1. Elytra with a pair of yellow spot in front or at the apex.....*E. fuscipennis*



Genus *Lasiocera* Dejean, 1831

1. Pronotum dark bronze in colour....*L. coromandelica*



Key to the species of the Genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933

1. Legs deep black, femora conspicuously bicolored
.....*M. bicoloripes*

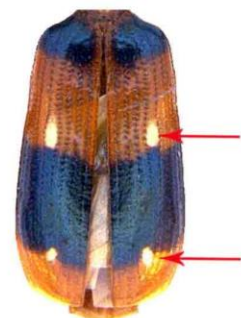


- Legs at most piceous, femora usually not or less conspicuously bicolored.....*M. indica*

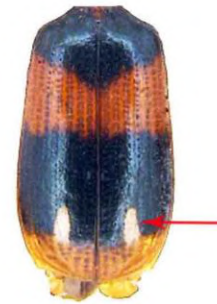


Key to the species of the Genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821

1. Elytra with two pairs of white spots.....2



- Elytra with one pair of white spot.....*O. ceylonica*



2. Base of elytra with a black band.....*O. indica*



- Base of elytra without black band.....*O. vvrei*



Key to the species of the Genus *Pentagonica* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846

1. Pronotum pale yellow or orange.....2



- Pronotum black coloured.....*P. erichsoni*



2.Elytra with distinct yellow sutural stripe along entire length.....3



- Elytral suture black4



3.Elytra dark on interval three to six.....*P. horni*



- Elytra dark on interval two to seven....*P. venusta*



4.Pronotum narrow and pedunculate.....*P. pallipes*



- Pronotum wider and not so pedunculate.....
.....*P. ruficollis*



Tribe Perigonini Horn, 1881

Key to the species of the Genus *Perigona* Laporte, 1835

1. Elytra with black or slightly brownish black color at apex.....*P. nigriceps*



- Elytra without black or slightly brownish black colour at apex.....*P. ruficollis*



4.1.4. Updated Checklist of Indian Lebiinae Bonelli, 1810

Symbols and abbreviations used

@ Localities of specimens examined in the present study.

※ States and Union Territories of India where first records of species are noted.

* Untraceable references and full paper not in hand.

= Synonyms.

ssp. Subspecies.

id. “Idem” (the same; as just mentioned).

AFR Afrotropical Realm.

AUR Australian Realm.

NAR Nearctic Realm.

NTR Neotropical Realm.

ORR Oriental Realm.

PAR Palearctic Realm.

I. Tribe- Cyclosomini Laporte, 1834

Cyclosomini (Cyclosomidae) Laporte, 1834: 69; Jedlička 1963: 281; Darlington 1968: 78; Ball & Shpeley 2002: 274; Lorenz 2005: 447; Bouchard et al. 2011: 125; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Raj 2018: 45; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Baehr & Will 2019: 172; Akhil 2020: 90; Divya 2022: 82; Ashly 2023: 72; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

I. Genus *Cyclosomus* Latreille, 1829

Cyclosomus Latreille, 1829: 394; Dejean 1829: 23; Lacordaire 1854: 258; Chaudoir 1876b: 29; Andrewes 1924a: 61; id. 1926a: 349; id. 1930a: 138; Jeannel 1949: 865, 874; Basilewsky 1956: 464; Jedlička 1963: 281; Lorenz 2005: 452; Park et al. 2006:

99; Kavanaugh 2015: 269; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Raj 2018: 50; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10; Kavanaugh et al. 2023: 459; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski 2023: 498.

=*Cyclosoma* Girard, 1873*.

1. *Cyclosomus acutangulus* Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski, 2023

Cyclosomus acutangulus Kavanaugh, Cueva-Dabkoski & Liang, 2023: 459; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski 2023: 501.

Distribution: ORR- India (Arunachal Pradesh: Bhalukpong); PAR- China.

2. *Cyclosomus vespertilio* Cueva-Dabkoski & Kavanaugh, 2023

Cyclosomus vespertilio Cueva-Dabkoski & Kavanaugh, 2023: 522.

Distribution: ORR- India (New Delhi; Punjab); PAR- India (West Bengal: Darjeeling; Sikkim); Nepal.

3. *Cyclosomus flexuosus* (Fabricius, 1775)

Carabus flexuosus Fabricius, 1775: 246.

Cyclosomus flexuosus (Fabricius, 1775); Chaudoir, 1876b: 32; Heyne & Taschenberg 1895: t. 3, f. 53; Andrewes 1921a: 153; Heller 1923: 302; Andrewes 1924c: 464; id. 1927a: 105; id. 1930b: 365; id. 1930a: 139; Csiki 1932: 1295; Jedlička 1963: 283; Lorenz 2005: 452; Park et al. 2006: 99; Kavanaugh 2015: 281; Raj 2018: 52; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 11; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski 2023: 503.

Scolytus flexuosus Fabricius, 1792: 180; Dejean 1829: 24; Brullé 1835: 140; Lacordaire 1854: t. 10, f. 4; Motschulsky 1855: 70.

=*Cyclosomus dytiscoides* Nietner, 1857b: 132; Chaudoir 1876b: 31; Bates 1891a: 338; Andrewes 1927a: 105.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Mahe; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Coimbatore, Palur farm, Panicuppam; Puducherry; Karnataka: Belgaum; Maharashtra: North Kanara;

Odisha: Berhampur, Chandipur; Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur - Konbir); Laos; Sri Lanka; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: @Almora); China; AFR- Sudan.

4. *Cyclosomus inustus* Andrewes, 1924

Cyclosomus inustus Andrewes, 1924c: 464; id. 1930a: 139; Csiki 1932: 1295; Jedlička 1963: 283; Lorenz 2005: 452; Hartmann 2015: 16; Bousquet 2017: 498; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Wang et al. 2017: 108; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 11; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski 2023: 507.

Distribution: ORR- India (Odisha: Chandipur; *Uttar Pradesh: @Ramana); Cambodia; Laos; Thailand; PAR- China; Nepal; Taiwan.

5. *Cyclosomus marginatus* Motschulsky, 1864

Cyclosomus marginatus Motschulsky, 1864: 200; Chaudoir 1876b: 32; Bates 1889b: 282; id. 1891a: 338; id. 1891b: 9; Andrewes 1928a: 22; id. 1930a: 139; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski 2023: 511.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal; Northern India; Eastern India); Bangladesh; Myanmar.

6. *Cyclosomus suturalis* (Wiedemann, 1819)

Scolytus suturalis Wiedemann, 1819: 169.

Cyclosomus suturalis (Wiedemann, 1819); Andrewes 1921a: 166; id. 1924a: 62; id. 1924c: 464; id. 1930a: 139; Csiki 1932:1295; Jedlička 1963: 282; Lorenz 2005: 452; Park et al. 2006: 99; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 11; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski 2023: 519.

=*Cyclosomus flexuosus*, Chaudoir 1876b: 32.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Gauhati; Bihar; West Bengal: Malda); Bangladesh; Laos; Myanmar; Vietnam; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Kulu; West Bengal: Gopaldhara); China.

II. Genus *Tetragonoderus* Dejean, 1829

Tetragonoderus Dejean, 1829: 485; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 92; Lacordaire 1854: 132; Chaudoir 1876b: 33; Horn 1882: 127; Andrewes 1924a: 60; id. 1930a: 343; Blackwelder 1944: 52; Jeannel 1949: 865; Basilewsky 1956: 463; Jedlička 1963: 291; Saha et al. 1992: 49; Lorenz 2005: 453; Shpeley & Ball 2008: 5; Jian & Tian 2009: 32; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Kushwaha & Hegde 2017:10; Raj 2018: 59; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12; Baehr & Will 2019: 173; Saha & Halder 2000: 26; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626, Divya 2022: 83; Sruthi 2022: 54; Choi et al. 2022: 185; Ashly 2023: 73; Kavanaugh et al. 2023: 463.

Subgenus *Cyclicus* Jeannel, 1949

Cyclicus Jeannel, 1949: 865, 870; Basilewsky 1953: 117; id. 1956: 464; Lorenz 2005: 452; Raj 2018: 53; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 11; Akhil 2020: 90; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21625; Sruthi 2022: 53.

=*Metacyclicus* Jeannel, 1949: 870, 871.

7. *Tetragonoderus (Cyclicus) dilatatus* (Wiedemann, 1823)

Bembidium dilatatus Wiedemann, 1823: 61.

Tetragonoderus (Cyclicus) dilatatus (Wiedemann, 1823); Dejean 1829: 493; Chaudoir 1876b: 41; Bates 1891a: 338; Andrewes 1921a: 173; id. 1930a: 344.

Cyclicus dilatatus (Wiedemann, 1823); Lorenz 2005: 452; Raj 2018: 54; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 11; Akhil 2020: 91; Ashly 2023: 73.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills- Bhawani Valley, Pattambi; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Palur- Arcot, @Srivalliputhur; Karnataka: Belgaum; Andhra Pradesh: Waltair; Maharashtra: North Kanara; Odisha: Puri; Goa); Myanmar; PAR - India (Uttarakhand: Almora, Kumaon; West Bengal: Kurseong).

8. *Tetragonoderus (Cyclicus) elegans* Andrewes, 1931

Tetragonoderus (Cyclicus) elegans Andrewes, 1931b: 524.

Cyclicus elegans (Andrewes, 1931b); Lorenz 2005: 452; Hartmann 2015: 16; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 11; Akhil 2020: 92; Raj 2018: 56; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 11; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21625; Sruthi 2022: 53; Kavanaugh et al. 2023: 466.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Charalmedu, Chinnar, Kootar, @Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary, Nedumkayam; ※@Tamil Nadu: Srivalliputhur); Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Bindal River, Chakata Range, Dehradun, Deoba Nadi River, Hathibarkala, Kali Valley, Nandhaur River, West Almora); Bhutan; Nepal; China.

9. *Tetragonoderus (Cyclicus) fimbriatus* Bates, 1886

Tetragonoderus (Cyclicus) fimbriatus Bates, 1886b: 202; Csiki 1932: 1297; Andrewes 1930a: 344; Csiki 1932: 1297; Jedlička 1963: 293; Jian & Tian 2009: 35; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498.

Cyclicus fimbriatus (Bates, 1886); Lorenz 2005: 452; Raj 2018: 58; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 11; Akhil 2020: 91; Divya 2022: 83; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626; Sruthi 2022: 54; Choi et al. 2022: 185.

=*Tetragonoderus punctatus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 92; Andrewes 1923a: 54.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Kozhikode, Nedumkayam; Nilgiri Hills- Hill Grove; Walayar, Tamil Nadu: Srivilliputhur, Thiruchirapalli, Bhawani Valley; Karnataka: Belgaum, Managanali, Mysore- Teppukadu; Maharashtra: North Kanara); Cambodia; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand); China.

Subgenus *Tetragonoderus* Dejean, 1829

Tetragonoderus Dejean, 1829: 485; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498.

=*Tereus* Billberg, 1820: 26.

10. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *arcuatus* Dejean, 1829

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *arcuatus* Dejean, 1829: 495; Chaudoir 1876b: 38; Bates 1892a: 415; Bedel 1905: 231; Andrewes 1924a: 61; id. 1930a: 343; id. 1930c: 9; Jedlička 1963: 292; Saha et al. 1992: 49; Saha & Halder 2000: 26; Lorenz 2005: 453; Assmann et al. 2015: 52, 57; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Kushwaha & Hegde 2017:10; Raj 2018: 62; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12; Abdel-Dayem et al. 2019:104; Kavanaugh et al. 2023: 458, 463.

=*Tetragonoderus cardoni* Bates, 1891a: 338; id. 1892a: 416; Andrewes 1921a: 150.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra: Mumbai; Madhya Pradesh: Chikalda, Mandla; Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur- Konbir; Bihar: Pusa, Bhogaon- Purnea, Chapra, Muzzaffarpur, Samastipur, Sitamarhi; Deccan; Pondicherry; Punjab: Lyallpur; West Bengal: Kolkata, Murshidabad; Uttar Pradesh: Lucknow, Fatehpur, Barabanki, Allahabad, Mau, Surha Tal Wildlife Sanctuary, Mathura, Rae Bareilly; Azamgarh, Siddharth Nagar, Dudhwa National Park; Meghalaya: Ri-Bhoi, Shillong; Assam: Chandipur); Bangladesh; Laos; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Bajaura, Kangra; Uttarakhand: Almora, Dehradun, @New Forest, Haldwani; West Bengal: Baksa-Duar, Kurseong, Gopaldhara; Sikkim); Arab Emirates; Bhutan; China; Iran; Iraq; Israel/Palestine; Mesopotamia; Nepal; Oman; Pakistan; Yemen (incl. Suqutra); AFR- Chad; Egypt; Ethiopia; Nigeria; Niger; Sudan; West Africa.

11. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *assamensis* Jedlička, 1964

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *assamensis* Jedlička, 1964b: 314; Lorenz 2005: 453; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Kaziranga, northern Mikir Hills on Brahmaputra).

12. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *cinchona* Jedlička, 1964

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *cinchona* Jedlička, 1964b: 314; Lorenz 2005: 453; Raj 2018: 64; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Anamalai Hills, @Anamudi Edge, Kozhikode; *@Tamil Nadu: Virudhunagar: Srivalliputhur).

13. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *discopunctatus* Chaudoir, 1850

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *discopunctatus* Chaudoir, 1850a: 192; id. 1876b: 48; Andrewes 1930a: 344; Lorenz 2005: 453; Hartmann 2015: 17; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12.

Distribution: ORR- India (Bihar: Pusa); PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Nepal.

14. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *notaphioides* Motschulsky, 1861

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *notaphioides* Motschulsky, 1861: 99; Chaudoir 1876b: 54; Bates 1886b: 201; Andrewes 1928a: 24; id. 1930a: 345; Lorenz 2005: 453; Hartmann 2015: 17; Raj 2018: 65; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12, Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626, Divya 2022: 84; Sruthi 2022: 55; Ashly 2023:74.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Uppupara, Chinnar - Kootar, @Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary; Kozhikode, Chulanur, Walayar, Ambalavayal; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Palni Hills, Tharangambadi, Thiruchirapalli, @Srivalliputhur, @Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari: Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve; Andhra Pradesh: Kakinada; Maharashtra: Bhandara, North Kanara; Odisha: Barkuda Island- Chilka Lake, Berhampur, @Balukhand, Rambha- Ganjam); Sri Lanka; PAR - Nepal.

15. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *punctatus* (Wiedemann, 1823)

Bembidium punctatus Wiedemann, 1823: 61.

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *punctatus* (Wiedemann, 1823); Dejean 1829: 505; Chaudoir 1876b: 48; Bates 1892a: 415; Vuillet 1912: 17; Andrewes 1921a: 174; id. 1930a: 345; Jedlička 1963: 294; Lorenz 2005: 453; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12; Choi et al. 2022: 185; Kavanaugh et al. 2023: 472.

Distribution: ORR- India (Deccan; Bihar: Pusa; West Bengal: Kolkata, Sarddah); Bangladesh; Cambodia; Laos; Myanmar; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Haldwani).

16. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *quadrinotatus* (Fabricius, 1798)

Carabus quadrinotatus Fabricius, 1798: 55; id. 1801: 186; Motschulsky 1855: 50.

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *quadrinotatus* (Fabricius, 1798); Dejean 1829: 491; Chaudoir 1876b: 41; Bates 1891a: 338; Heyne & Taschenberg 1895: 15; Andrewes 1921a: 157; id. 1921b: 347; id. 1924a: 61; id. 1930a: 345; Lorenz 2005: 453; Raj 2018: 66; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: @Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari: Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, @Srivalliputhur); Sri Lanka; Widespread throughout India and Sri Lanka except in the Himalayas; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Almora).

17. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *quadrisignatus* (Quensel, 1806)

Carabus quadrisignatus Quensel, 1806: 212; Dejean 1829: 491; Redtenbacher 1867: 15.

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *quadrisignatus* (Quensel, 1806); Dejean 1829: 491; Chaudoir 1876b: 41; Bates 1889b: 282; Andrewes & Scott 1924: 470; Andrewes 1924a: 61; id. 1924c: 467; id. 1930a: 345; Csiki 1932: 1295; Jedlička 1963: 292; Chen et al. 2002: 45; Lorenz 2005: 453; Jian & Tian 2009: 33; Hartmann 2015: 18; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 12; Choi et al. 2022: 185.

Distribution: ORR- India; Cambodia; Laos; Thailand; PAR- China; Nepal.

18. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *rhombophorus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *rhombophorus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 93; Chaudoir 1876b: 48; Bates 1892a: 415; Andrewes 1923a: 54; id. 1930a: 346; Csiki 1932: 1295; Jedlička 1963: 293; Lorenz 2005: 453; Jian & Tian 2009: 33; Hartmann 2015: 18; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 405; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Kushwaha & Hegde 2017:10; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 13; Choi et al. 2022: 185.

Distribution: ORR- India (*Tamil Nadu: @Srivalliputhur; West Bengal: Sarddah; Uttar Pradesh: Dudhwa National Park); Bangladesh; Cambodia; Laos; Myanmar; Thailand; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); China; Nepal.

19. *Tetragonoderus* (s.str.) *taeniatus* (Wiedemann, 1823)

Bembidion taeniatus Wiedemann, 1823: 62.

Tetragonoderus (s.str.) *taeniatus* (Wiedemann, 1823); Andrewes 1921a: 174; id. 1930a: 346; Jedlička 1963: 292; Lorenz 2005: 453; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 405; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 499; Kushwaha & Hegde 2017:10; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 13.

=*Tetragonoderus trifascistus* Chaudoir, 1850a: 455; id. 1876b: 48; Bates 1892a: 416; Andrewes 1924e: 593.

Distribution: ORR- India (Bihar: Chapra; Pusa; West Bengal: Bengal; Uttar Pradesh: Dudhwa National Park, Chandauli); Bangladesh; Myanmar; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Uttarakhand: Almora, Ranikhet, Haldwani, Tanakpur); Nepal.

III. Genus *Anaulacus* Macleay, 1825

Anaulacus Macleay, 1825: 22; Lacordaire 1854: 309; Schaum 1863: 76; Chaudoir 1876b: 25; Andrewes 1926a: 346; id. 1930a: 21; Jedlička 1951a: 60; id. 1963: 286; Darlington 1968: 76; Ball & Shpeley 2002: 275; Lorenz 2005: 451; Park et al. 2006: 98; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Raj 2018: 45; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Akhil 2020: 90; Divya 2022: 82; Choi et al. 2022: 185; Ashly 2023: 72; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

Subgenus: *Aephnidius* Macleay, 1825

Aephnidius Macleay, 1825: 23; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 88; Lacordaire 1854: 308; Chaudoir 1876b: 15; Andrewes 1930a: 11; Jedlička 1963: 284; Habu 1967: 54; Darlington 1968: 77; Habu 1982a: 108; Lorenz 2005: 451; Park et al. 2006: 99; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

20. *Anaulacus (Aephnidius) adelioides* Macleay, 1825

Anaulacus (Aephnidius) adelioides Macleay, 1825: 23; Lorenz 2005: 451; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Choi et al. 2022: 185; id. 2024: 438.

Aephnidius adelioides (Macleay, 1825); Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 88; Schaum 1863: 78; Bates 1889b: 282; Andrewes 1919a: 159; id. 1923a: 51; Andrewes & Scott 1924: 470; Andrewes 1924a: 60; id. 1930a: 11; id. 1930c: 9; Darlington 1968: 78; Habu 1967: 55; id. 1982a: 108; Park et al. 2006: 99.

Masoreus adeloides (Macleay, 1825); Bates 1873: 307; Chaudoir, 1876b: 17; Bates 1889a: 110; id. 1892a: 404.

Aephnidius adeloides (Macleay, 1825); Sloane 1920b: 322; Jedlička 1963: 285.

=*Masoreus sericeus* Zimmermann, 1832: 121; Schaum 1863: 78; Chaudoir 1876b: 17; Andrewes 1927a: 99.

= *Masoreus australis* Sloane, 1904: 535; id. 1907a: 472.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Ambalavayal, @Vesala, @Maruthoor, @Pattambi); Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- China; Japan; Nepal; Taiwan; South Korea; Republic of Korea; AUR- Australia; Melanesia; Papua New Guinea.

21. *Anaulacus (Aephnidius) fuscipennis* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Aephnidius fuscipennis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 89; Schaum 1863: 78.

Anaulacus (Aephnidius) fuscipennis (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Andrewes 1923a: 51; id. 1930a: 11; Jedlička 1963: 286; Lorenz 2005: 451; Hartmann 2015: 15; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Choi et al. 2022: 185; id. 2024: 442.

Masoreus fuscipennis (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Chaudoir, 1876b: 16; Bates 1889a: 110; id. 1892a: 404.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands; Assam: Karimaganj; Deccan); Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Bangladesh; Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Nepal; Pakistan.

22. *Anaulacus (Aephnidius) opaculus* (Zimmermann, 1832)

Masoreus opaculus Zimmermann, 1832: 120; Schaum 1863: 78; Chaudoir 1876b: 19.

Anaulacus (Aephnidius) opaculus (Zimmermann, 1832); Lorenz 2005: 451; Hartmann 2015: 15; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Choi et al. 2024: 438, 444.

Aephnidius opaculus (Zimmermann, 1832); Andrewes 1927a: 99; id. 1930a: 12; Jedlička 1963: 286; Darlington 1970: 40.

=*Aephnidius simplex* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 89; Schaum 1863: 78; Andrewes 1923a: 52; id. 1924a: 60.

=*Aephnidius barbarus* Bedel, 1904: 225; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Andaman Islands; *Kerala: @Pattambi); Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Mauretania; PAR- India (*Uttarakhand: @Dehradun, @New Forest, Corbett national park); Algeria; Tunisia; AFR- Guam; Madagascar; AUR- Micronesia; Nepal; Polynesia.

23. *Anaulacus (Aephnidius) pleuronectes* (Zimmermann, 1832)

Masoreus pleuronectes Zimmermann, 1832: 120; Schaum 1863: 78; Chaudoir 1876b: 19.

Anaulacus (Aephnidius) pleuronectes (Zimmermann, 1832); Lorenz 2005: 451; Raj 2018: 48; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Akhil 2020: 90; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

Aephnidius pleuronectes (Zimmermann, 1832); Andrewes, 1927a: 99; id. 1930a: 12.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Ambalavayal, Malabar, @Pattambi; Tamil Nadu: Coimbatore, @Srivalliputhur; Andhra Pradesh; East India); Sri Lanka.

24. *Anaulacus (Aephnidius) rubidus* (Andrewes, 1922)

Aephnidius (Aephnidius) rubidus Andrewes, 1922b: 169; id. 1930a: 12.

Anaulacus rubidus (Andrewes, 1922b); Lorenz 2005: 451; Raj 2018: 49; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Divya 2022: 82; Ashly 2023: 72; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Madura; Karnataka: Belgaum; Maharashtra: Mumbai- Khandesh, Nagpur); PAR- Pakistan.

25. *Anaulacus (Aephnidius) ruficornis* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Masoreus ruficornis Chaudoir, 1850a: 188; Schaum 1863: 77; Chaudoir 1876b: 18; Bedel 1904: 225.

Anaulacus (Aephnidius) ruficornis (Chaudoir, 1850a); Andrewes 1930a: 12; Lorenz 2005: 451; Belousov et al. 2013: 54; Assmann et al. 2015: 53; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 9; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

Aephnidius ruficornis (Chaudoir, 1850); Jacobson 1905: 391; Csiki 1932: 1289; Bousquet 2003: 538; Wrase 2009: 912.

Distribution: ORR- India (Western India); PAR- Arabian Peninsula; Arab Emirates; Asia Minor; Azerbaijan; Cyprus; Egypt; Iran; Iraq; Israel/Palestine; Mesopotamia; Oman; Russia; Saudi Arabia; Syria; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Yemen.

Subgenus: *Anaulacus* Macleay, 1825

Anaulacus Macleay, 1825: 22.

26. *Anaulacus* (s.str.) *fasciatus* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Aephnidius fasciatus Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 89; Schaum 1863: 78.

Anaulacus (s.str.) *fasciatus* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Chaudoir 1876b: 25; Bates 1892a: 405; id. 1889b: 282; Andrewes 1919a: 159; id. 1923a: 52; id. 1924a: 117; id. 1926a: 346; id. 1930a: 21; Jedlička 1963: 287; Lorenz 2005: 451; Park et al. 2006: 98; Raj 2018: 47; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10; Akhil 2020: 90; Choi et al. 2022: 185; id. 2024: 446.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands; Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; Maharashtra: North Kanara; Assam: Siju cave); Borneo; Cambodia; Indo- China; Indonesia; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Vietnam; Philippines; PAR- China; Japan; Taiwan.

27. *Anaulacus* (s.str.) *siamensis* (Chaudoir, 1876)

Masoreus siamensis Chaudoir, 1876b: 25.

Anaulacus (s.str.) *siamensis* (Chaudoir, 1876b); Andrewes 1930a: 22; Lorenz 2005: 451.

=*Anaulacus kendengensis* Louwerens, 1952: 215.

=*Anaulacus sterbai* Jedlička, 1934.

Distribution: India; ORR- Borneo; Indonesia; Philippines; Thailand; AUR- Melanesia; Papua New Guinea.

Subgenus: *Caphora* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Caphora Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 91; Lacordaire 1854: 309; Csiki 1932: 1293; Jedlička 1963: 288; Lorenz 2005: 451; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Darlington 1968: 78.

28. *Anaulacus* (*Caphora*) *humilis* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Caphora humilis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 91; Chaudoir 1876b: 8; Andrewes 1923a: 53; id. 1930a: 68; Csiki 1932: 1293; Jedlička 1963: 289; Darlington 1968: 78; Hartmann 2015: 16; Choi et al. 2024: 448.

Anaulacus (Caphora) humilis (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Lorenz 2005: 451; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal; Bihar: Purnea); Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Thailand; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Nepal; AUR- Australia; Melanesia; Papua New Guinea.

IV. Genus *Masoreus* Dejean, 1821

Masoreus Dejean, 1821: 15; id. 1828: 536; Zimmermann 1832: 119; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 87; Lacordaire 1854: 134; Schaum 1863: 76; Chaudoir 1876b: 12; Andrewes 1924a: 59; id. 1930a: 208; Jeannel 1942: 1013; Blackwelder 1944: 52; Jeannel 1949: 861; Mateu 1984c: 117; Lorenz 2005: 451; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Akhil 2020: 91; Merene et al., 2023: 136; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

29. *Masoreus orientalis* Dejean, 1828

Masoreus orientalis Dejean, 1828: 539; Zimmermann 1832: 121; Schaum 1863: 77; Motschulsky 1864: 234; Chaudoir 1876b: 14; Fowler 1887: 133; Bedel 1904: 228; Andrewes 1924a: 60; id. 1930a: 209; Mateu 1984c: 119, 120; Lorenz 2005: 451; Felix et al. 2012: 84; Hartmann 2015: 17; Assmann et al. 2015: 59; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 631; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Akhil 2020: 92; Merene et al., 2023: 136.

=*Masoreus laticollis* Chaudoir, 1843: 778.

=*Masoreus nobilis* Wollaston, 1864: 22.

=*Masoreus striatus* Motschulsky, 1864: 234.

=*Masoreus ascendens* Wollaston, 1867: 17.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra: Helvak, @Chikalda; Jharkhand: Madhupur, Baddia; Punjab: Nalagarh; *Uttar Pradesh: @Shakumbra; Bihar: Chapra, Muthwapur, Pusa, Sitamarhi); Madeira; Maldives; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Haridwar, Roorkee, @Nainital: Jim Corbett National Park; Siwalik Hills; Sikkim);

Arab Emirates; Canary Islands; Egypt; Iran; Iraq; Israel/ Palestine; Nepal; Oman; Palestine; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Yemen; AFR- Cape Verde Islands; Chad; Eritrea; North Africa.

V. Genus *Mnuphorus* Chaudoir, 1873

Mnuphorus Chaudoir, 1873: 55; id. 1876b: 69; Seidlitz 1903: 171; Glasunow 1913: 231; Andrewes 1930a: 218; Lorenz 2005: 452; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 397, 405; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 498; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10.

= *Hypercosmeton* Reitter, 1889: 291.

30. *Mnuphorus discophorus* Chaudoir, 1876

Mnuphorus discophorus Chaudoir, 1876b: 69; Seidlitz 1903: 171; Andrewes 1930a: 218; Lorenz 2005: 452; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 397, 405; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra: Bhogaon; Haryana: Saran; Bihar: Chapra, Katihar, Pusa; Uttar Pradesh: Allahabad): PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Uttarakhand: Dehradun).

31. *Mnuphorus flavus* Andrewes, 1937

Mnuphorus flavus Andrewes, 1937a: 569; Lorenz 2005: 452; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal: Sarddah).

VI. Genus *Somoplatus* Dejean, 1829

Somoplatus Dejean, 1829: 15; Jeannel 1942: 1015; Lorenz 2005: 452; Schüle 2009: 462; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10; Choi et al. 2024: 438.

= *Colobonychus* Chaudoir, 1876b: 7.

= *Platysomus* Agassiz, 1847*.

= *Paralophidius* Basilewsky, 1986: 252

32. *Somoplatus hospes* Andrewes, 1933

Somoplatus hospes Andrewes, 1933c: 55; Lorenz 2005: 452; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 10.

Distribution: ORR- India (*Kerala: @Odakkad); PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Haldwani).

II. Tribe- Lachnophorini LeConte, 1853

Lachnophorini LeConte, 1853: 370; Jeannel 1948: 743; Ball & Hilchie 1983: 101; Bousquet 2012: 60; Erwin & Zamorano 2014: 10; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579.

=Anchonodérides Lacordaire, 1854: 373

=Eucaeri LeConte, 1861: 22

=Egini Horn, 1881: 152

VII. Genus *Selina* Motschulsky, 1858

Selina Motschulsky, 1858a: 110; Schaum 1860a: 172; Bates 1871: 31; Alluaud 1918: 222; Andrewes 1924a: 51; id. 1930a: 306; Liebke 1938: 108; Jeannel 1948: 744; Basilewsky 1956: 462; Jedlička 1963: 504; Lorenz 2005: 441; Park et al. 2006: 98; Erwin & Zamorano 2014: 31; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018: 24; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 4; Akhil 2020: 109; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 84.

= *Pselaphanax* Walker, 1859: 52.

= *Steleodera* Schaum, 1863: 74; Chaudoir 1872a: 396.

= *Ega* Peringuey, 1896: 146 [non Laporte, 1834]

= *Sphinctodera* Fairmaire, 1901: 128.

33. *Selina westermanni* Motschulsky, 1858

Selina westermanni Motschulsky, 1858a: 110; Schaum 1863: 74; Reitter 1883: 96; Bates 1886b: 199; Fowler 1912: 58; Andrewes & Scott 1924: 466 & 469; Andrewes 1924a: 51; id. 1928a: 23; id. 1930a: 307; Liebke 1938: 109; Jeannel 1948: 745; Jedlička 1963: 504; Lorenz 2005: 441; Park et al. 2006: 98; Hartmann 2015: 17; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018: 26; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 5; Akhil 2020: 110; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 84.

=*Pselaphanax setosa* Walker, 1859: 52.

=*Selina ritsemae* Oberthür, 1883: 223.

=*Ega natalensis* Peringuey, 1896: 146.

=*Casnonia laevis* Rousseau, 1900*

=*Sphinctodera perrieri* Fairmaire, 1901.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Malabar, Pattambi; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Coimbatore, Tharangambadi; Karnataka: Mysore; Maharashtra: Natal, Nagpur, North Kanara; Madhya Pradesh: Seoni, Mandla; West Bengal: Kolkata, Midnapur); Bangladesh; Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; AFR- DR Congo; Guinea; Ivory Coast; Kenya; Madagascar; Morocco; Mozambique; Republic of South Africa; Senegal/Gambia; Sierra Leone; Sudan; Tanzania; Zimbabwe; PAR - India (Uttarakhand: @Dehradun, Haldwani, Kheri; Siwalik Hills); China; Nepal.

III. Tribe- Lebiini Bonelli, 1810

Lebiini (Lebiotae) Bonelli, 1810; Habu 1967: 57; Basilewsky 1984; Lorenz 2005: 454; Bouchard et al. 2011: 133; Felix 2014: 103; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018: 68; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 13; Baehr & Will 2019: 176.

VIII. Genus *Anomotarus* Chaudoir, 1875

Anomotarus Chaudoir, 1875: 48; Sloane 1898: 494; id. 1917: 435; id. 1920a: 170; Andrewes 1930a: 27; Csiki 1932: 1492; Jedlička 1963: 450; Moore 1964: 73; id. 1967: 183; Habu 1967: 118; Darlington 1968: 186; Mateu 1970: 148; id. 1972: 44; Ball & Hilchie 1983: 192; Baehr 2004: 32; Lorenz 2005: 497; Baehr 2006c: 16; id. 2009a: 38; id. 2011a: 21; id. 2012: 18; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 580; Raj 2018: 209; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42; Akhil 2020: 93; Baehr & Will 2019, 187; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626; Divya 2022: 85; Sruthi 2022: 56; Choi et al. 2022: 185; Ashly 2023: 75.

=*Uvea* Fauvel, 1881: 118; id. 1882: 257; Andrewes 1919b: 483; Seidlitz 1903: 157.

Subgenus *Anomotarus* Chaudoir, 1875

Anomotarus Chaudoir, 1875: 48; Lorenz 2005: 497; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 580.

34. *Anomotarus* (s.str.) *andamanicus* Baehr, 2013

Anomotarus (s.str.) *andamanicus* Baehr 2013a: 224.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Havelock Island)

35. *Anomotarus* (s.str.) *decoratus* Andrewes, 1924

Anomotarus (s.str.) *decoratus* Andrewes, 1924e: 139; id. 1930a: 28; Lorenz 2005: 493; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: @Srivilliputhur); Sri Lanka.

36. *Anomotarus* (s.str.) *stigmula* (Chaudoir, 1852)

Cymindis stigmula Chaudoir 1852: 57; id. 1875: 61.

Anomotarus (s.str.) *stigmula* (Chaudoir, 1852); Andrewes 1930a: 28; Jedlička 1963: 451; Lorenz 2005: 497; Hartmann 2015: 15; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 580; Raj 2018: 210; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42; Akhil 2020: 93; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626; Divya 2022: 86; Sruthi 2022: 56; Ashly 2023: 75.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Charalmedu, Eravikulam National Park, Koorachundu, Thamarassery, Vetti Ozhinja Thottam, Nedumkayam, Pattambi, Pudussery, Chulannur, Walayar; Vazhachal; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, @Denkanikottai, Srivilliputhur; Karnataka: Belgaum, Gundelpet, Mysore- Nandidurg; Maharashtra: Mumbai- Khandesh, Nagpur; *@Madhya Pradesh; Assam: Gauhati); Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla, @Dharamshala; Uttarakhand: @New Forest); Japan; Nepal; Pakistan; Republic of Korea; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Melanesia; New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea.

IX. Genus *Calleida* Latreille & Dejean, 1824

Calleida Latreille & Dejean, 1824: 132; Dejean 1825: 220; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 32; Lacordaire 1854: 105; Andrewes 1926a: 347; id. 1930a: 59; Jeannel 1942: 1033; Saha & Halder 2000: 33; Lorenz 2005: 491; Park et al. 2006: 101; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 580; Casale & Shi 2018: 4; Raj 2018: 205; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41; Akhil 2020: 94.

=*Callida* Chaudoir, 1872c: 103; Csiki 1932: 1439; Jedlička 1963: 432; Habu 1967: 121

Subgenus *Callidiola* Jeannel, 1949

Callidiola Jeannel, 1949: 947; Lorenz 2005: 493; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 580.

=*Auchenotricha* Jeannel, 1949: 952, 956, 966.

=*Goniocallida* Jeannel, 1949: 952, 955, 962.

37. *Calleida* (*Callidiola*) *chloroptera* Dejean, 1831

Calleida (*Callidiola*) *chloroptera* Dejean, 1831: 340; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 33; Chaudoir 1871b: 112; Andrewes 1923a: 11; id. 1930a: 59; Jedlička 1963: 438; Lorenz 2005: 493.

Distribution: ORR- India; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; PAR- China; Japan; Taiwan.

38. *Calleida* (*Callidiola*) *doriae* Bates, 1892

Calleida (*Callidiola*) *doriae* Bates, 1892a: 422; Andrewes 1930a: 59; Jedlička 1963: 437; Lorenz 2005: 493; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 580; Casale & Shi 2018: 34; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal: Jalpaiguri; Meghalaya: Tura; Arunachal Pradesh: Noa Dihing); Bangladesh; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Vietnam; PAR- India (West Bengal: Darjeeling, Kalimpong); Bhutan; China; Nepal.

39. *Calleida (Callidiola) excelsa* Bates, 1892

Calleida (Callidiola) excelsa Bates, 1892a: 422; Andrewes 1921a: 150; id. 1930a: 59; Jedlička 1963: 435; Casale & Shi 2018: 18.

Distribution: ORR- India; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- China.

40. *Calleida (Callidiola) femoralis* Chaudoir, 1872

Calleida (Callidiola) femoralis Chaudoir, 1872c: 112; Andrewes 1930a: 59; Lorenz 2005: 493; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41.

Distribution: ORR- India (Deccan); Bangladesh.

41. *Calleida (Callidiola) jelineki* Casale & Shi, 2018

Calleida (Callidiola) jelineki Casale & Shi, 2018: 21.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Coimbatore; Karnataka: Bangalore).

42. *Calleida (Callidiola) lativittis* Chaudoir, 1872

Calleida (Callidiola) lativittis Chaudoir, 1872c: 113; Andrewes 1930a: 59; Jedlička 1963: 435; Lorenz 2005: 493; Casale & Shi 2018: 17; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra; Bihar: Purnea; Deccan; Nagaland: Naga Hills); Bangladesh; Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Haldwani, Nainital; Sikkim: Sibsagar).

43. *Calleida (Callidiola) nilgirensis* Straneo, 1961

Calleida (Callidiola) nilgirensis Straneo, 1961: 245; Lorenz 2005: 493; Raj 2018: 207; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nadukani).

44. *Calleida (Callidiola) pallipes* Andrewes, 1931

Calleida (Callidiola) pallipes Andrewes, 1931b: 525; Jedlička 1963: 436; Lorenz 2005: 493; Park et al. 2006: 101; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 581; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41.

Distribution: ORR- India (Bihar: Chapra); Myanmar; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun- West Almora, Dhobalwala, Kaunli Garden); Nepal.

45. *Calleida (Callidiola) propinqua* Fleutiaux, 1887

Calleida (Callidiola) propinqua Fleutiaux, 1887: 59; Bates 1889b: 283; Andrewes 1930a: 59; Jedlička 1963: 438; Lorenz 2005: 493; Park et al. 2006: 101.

Distribution: ORR- India; Vietnam

46. *Calleida (Callidiola) quadricollis* Straneo, 1961

Calleida (Callidiola) quadricollis Straneo, 1961: 246; Lorenz 2005: 493; Raj 2018: 207; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills); Myanmar.

47. *Calleida (Callidiola) rapax* Andrewes, 1933

Calleida (Callidiola) rapax Andrewes, 1933e: 399; Lorenz 2005: 493; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 581; Casale & Shi 2018: 37; Raj 2018: 208; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: New Forest, Landsdowne, Garhwal, Lachiwala).

48. *Calleida (Callidiola) splendidula* (Fabricius, 1801)

Carabus splendidula Fabricius, 1801: 184.

Calleida (Callidiola) splendidula (Fabricius, 1801); Dejean 1831: 341; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 32; Motschulsky 1855: 51; Chaudoir 1871b: 113; id. 1872c: 113; Bates 1889b: 283; id. 1892b: 233; Maindron 1905a: 334; Andrewes 1919a: 164; id. 1921a: 161; Heller 1921: 530; Andrewes 1923a: 11; id. 1930a: 60; Jedlička 1963: 434; Lorenz 2005: 493; Park et al. 2006: 101; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 581; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42.

Lebia splendidula Macleay, 1825: 26.

=*Calleida rubricata* Motschulsky, 1864: 238; Chaudoir 1872c: 113; Bates 1889b: 283; Andrewes 1928a: 22.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: North Salem, Denkanikottai); Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Vietnam; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun; West Bengal: @Kurseong Forest Division: Bagdogra Forest Range); China; Japan; Nepal; Pakistan; Taiwan; AUR- Melanesia; Papua New Guinea.

49. *Calleida (Callidiola) sultana* Bates, 1892

Calleida (Callidiola) sultana Bates, 1892a: 421; Andrewes 1930a: 60; Jedlička 1963: 437; Saha & Halder 2000: 33; Lorenz 2005: 493; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Garo Hills- Chennell); Myanmar; PAR- Yemen.

50. *Calleida (Callidiola) sultanoides* Straneo, 1961

Calleida (Callidiola) sultanoides Straneo, 1961: 245; Lorenz 2005: 493; Hartmann 2015: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 581; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 42.

Distribution: ORR- India; Myanmar; PAR- Nepal.

X. Genus *Cymindoidea* Laporte, 1833

Cymindoidea Laporte, 1833: 390; Chaudoir 1875: 9; Ganglbauer 1892: 414; Bedel 1905: 240; Porta 1923: 230; Andrewes 1924a: 63; id. 1930a: 140; Jeannel 1942: 1057; Jedlička 1963: 462; Ball & Hilche 1983: 126; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Lorenz 2005: 465; Park et al. 2006: 101; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018: 113; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21; Akhil 2020: 96; Divya 2022: 87.
=*Philotecnus* Dejean, 1831: 322; Mannerheim 1837: 42.

51. *Cymindoidea aequa* Andrewes, 1923

Cymindoidea aequa Andrewes, 1923d: 451; id. 1930a: 140; Lorenz 2005: 465; Raj 2018: 115; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Thamarassery, Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Kodaikanal; Karnataka: Mysore- Nandidurg; Meghalaya).

52. *Cymindoidea distigma* Chaudoir, 1875

Cymindoidea distigma Chaudoir, 1875: 15; Andrewes 1930a: 140; Lorenz 2005: 465; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21.

Distribution: ORR- India (@West Bengal).

53. *Cymindoidea indica* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Cymindis indica Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 31; Chaudoir 1875: 16.

Cymindoidea indica (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Bates 1892a: 417; Andrewes 1923a: 11; id. 1924a: 63; id. 1930a: 141; Jedlička 1963: 464; Lorenz 2005: 465; Hartmann 2015: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018: 116; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22; Akhil 2020: 96; Divya 2022: 87.

=*Cymindis guerinii* Chaudoir, 1850a: 49.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Chulanur, Walayar; Nilgiri Hills; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Thiruchirapalli; Pondicherry; Maharashtra: North Kanara; *@Madhya Pradesh; *Haryana: @Panipat to Karnal; Bihar: C.P. Mukhi, Purnea, Pusa; Odisha: Khandagiri, Puri); Myanmar; PAR- Nepal.

54. *Cymindoidea munda* Andrewes, 1923

Cymindoidea munda Andrewes, 1923b: 247; id. 1930a: 141; Lorenz 2005: 465; Raj 2018: 117; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22; Akhil 2020: 96.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Thamarassery; Nilgiri Hills); Sri Lanka.

55. *Cymindoidea nigra* Chaudoir, 1875

Cymindoidea nigra Chaudoir, 1875: 19; Andrewes 1930a: 141; Lorenz 2005: 465; Raj 2018: 118; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

Distribution: ORR- India (Coromandel; Kerala: Naduvattam).

56. *Cymindoidea seoniensis* Anagha, Sabu, & Kushwaha, 2023

Cymindoidea seoniensis Anagha, Sabu, & Kushwaha, 2023: 355

Distribution: ORR- India (Madhya Pradesh: @Seoni)

XI. Genus *Platytarus* Fairmaire, 1850

Platytarus Fairmaire, 1850a: 17; Chaudoir 1875: 11; Bedel 1906: 262; Andrewes 1930a: 282; Jeannel 1942: 1056; Jedlička 1963: 463; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Lorenz 2005: 465; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018:119; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

57. *Platytarus boysii* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Cymindis boysii Chaudoir, 1850a: 50; id. 1875: 11.

Platytarus boysii (Chaudoir, 1850a); Bates 1892a: 416; Bedel 1906: 262; Andrewes 1930a: 282; Lorenz 2005: 465; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Raj 2018:120; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

Distribution: ORR- India (*Tamil Nadu: @Srivalliputhur; Karnataka: Belgaum, Mysore- Nandidurg; Maharashtra: Nagpur; Uttar Pradesh: Mirzapur; Bihar: Pusa); Indo-China; Iraq; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Jammu and Kashmir: Kashmir); China; Egypt; Pakistan; Taiwan.

58. *Platytarus bucculentus* Andrewes, 1935

Platytarus bucculentus Andrewes, 1935b: 203; Lorenz 2005: 465; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun).

59. *Platytarus dicraeus* Andrewes, 1935

Platytarus dicraeus Andrewes, 1935b: 203; Lorenz 2005: 465; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 579; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

Distribution: PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh).

60. *Platyтарus porcatus* Andrewes, 1923

Platyтарus porcatus Andrewes, 1923d: 452; id. 1930a: 282; Lorenz 2005: 465; Raj 2018: 121; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

Distribution: ORR- India (*Kerala: @Chinnar Wildlife sanctuary; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Horseley Konda; Karnataka: Mysore- Nandidurg, Chikkaballapura).

XII. Genus *Celaenephes* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Celaenephes Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 77; Lacordaire 1854: 138; Andrewes 1930a: 81; Jedlička 1963: 399; Habu 1967: 249; Darlington 1968: 135; id. 1970: 43; Shpepey et al. 1985: 287; Lorenz 2005: 454; Park et al. 2006: 101; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 582; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 13; Baehr & Will 2019, 190; Choi et al. 2022: 185.

=*Taromorpha* Blackburn, 1894: 85; Andrewes 1927b: 272.

=*Fukuchina* Habu, 1960: 4.

61. *Celaenephes linearis* (Walker, 1858)

Leistus linearis Walker, 1858: 203; Bates 1886b: 211.

Celaenephes linearis (Walker, 1858); Andrewes 1919a: 188; id. 1930a: 81; Shpeley et al. 1985: 296; Lorenz 2005: 454; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 582; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 13.

=*Taromorpha alternatus* Blackburn, 1894: 85; Andrewes 1927b: 272.

=*Celaenephes rechingeri* Csiki, 1915: 164.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands, Karnataka: Shimoga, Agumbe Ghat); Borneo; Indo- China; Indonesia; Iriomote Island; Malay Archipelago and Peninsula; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- Japan; AUR- Australia; Samoa Island; Papua New Guinea; Polynesia; New Caledonia; Solomon Island; Western Caroline Islands.

62. *Celaenephes parallelus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Celaenephes parallelus Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 78; Bates 1886b: 211; id. 1889b: 286; id. 1892a: 420; Bouchard 1903:176; Seidlitz 1903: 157; Vuillet 1912: 17; Sloane 1920b: 322; Andrewes 1919a: 188; id. 1923a: 46; id. 1927c: 11; id. 1930a: 81; Jedlička 1963: 399; Shibata 1964: 43; Darlington 1968: 135; Habu 1967: 250; Darlington 1970: 43; Shpeley et al. 1985: 292; Lorenz 2005: 454; Park et al. 2006: 101; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 582; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 13; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

=*Celaenephes foersteri* Bouchard, 1903: 176.

=*Fukuchina sanadai* Habu, 1960: 5.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands); Bangladesh; Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- Japan; Pakistan; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Malay Archipelago; Melanesia; New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea; Polynesia; Samoa.

XIII. Genus *Afrotarus* Jeannel, 1949

Afrotarus Jeannel, 1949: 878; Ball & Hilche 1983: 154; Lorenz 2005: 465; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 582; Rasool et al. 2017: 159; Raj 2018: 122; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

=*Morphaeus* Kirschenhofer, 1999*.

63. *Afrotarus niger* (Andrewes, 1935)

Taridius niger Andrewes, 1935b: 205.

Afrotarus niger (Andrewes, 1935b); Lorenz 2005: 465; Raj 2018:123; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

=*Morphaeus corosus* Kirschenhofer, 1999*.

=*Cymindis nigra* (Andrewes, 1935); Ball & Hilche 1983: 155.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Cardomon Hills, Kodaikanal, Madura, Palni Hills, Shembagannur; Maharashtra).

XIV. Genus *Cymindis* Latreille, 1805

Cymindis Latreille, 1805: 190; Latreille & Dejean 1824: 132; Dejean 1825: 202; Lacordaire 1854: 108; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 31; Chaudoir 1873: 57; Fowler 1887: 134; Bedel 1905: 252 and note 3; Reitter 1923: 1; Andrewes 1924a: 63; id. 1930a: 139; Jeannel 1942: 1041; Blackwelder 1944: 62; Jedlička 1963: 452; Habu 1967: 63; Ball & Hilche 1983: 139; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 32 & 233; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 166; Lorenz 2005: 466; Sundukov 2011: 317; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 583; Rasool et al. 2017: 168; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

Subgenus: *Arrhostus* Motschulsky, 1864

Arrhostus Motschulsky, 1864: 240; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 583.

64. *Cymindis (Arrhostus) borkini* Kabak, 2024

Cymindis borkini Kabak, 2024: 2

Distribution: PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla, Spiti Valley; Jammu and Kashmir: Sonamarg).

65. *Cymindis (Arrhostus) facchinii* Kabak, 2006

Cymindis facchinii Kabak, 2006: 116; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 583.

Distribution: PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla, Spiti Valley; Jammu and Kashmir: Sonamarg).

66. *Cymindis (Arrhostus) glabrella* Bates, 1878

Cymindis (Arrhostus) glabrella Bates, 1878: 719; id. 1890: 20; Andrewes 1924a: 64; id. 1930a: 140; Lorenz 2005: 467; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 583; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

Distribution: PAR- India (Jammu and Kashmir: Baltal, Ladak); Pakistan.

67. *Cymindis (Arrhostus) nobilis* Andrewes, 1933

Cymindis nobilis Andrewes, 1933d: 108; Lorenz 2005: 467; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 583; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

Distribution: PAR- India (Jammu and Kashmir: Kashmir); Afghanistan; Pakistan.

Subgenus: *Cymindis* Latreille, 1805

Cymindis Latreille, 1805: 190; Lorenz 2005: 466; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 583.

=*Tarus* Clairville, 1806: 94

=*Anomoeus* Fischer, 1820: 12

=*Psammastes* Motschulsky, 1864: 240

68. *Cymindis* (s.str.) *babaulti* Andrewes, 1924

Cymindis (s.str.) *babaulti* Andrewes, 1924a: 113; id. 1930a: 140; Lorenz 2005: 466; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 585; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

Distribution: PAR- India (Jammu and Kashmir: Leh, Ladakh).

69. *Cymindis* (s.str.) *championi* Andrewes, 1928

Cymindis (s.str.) *championi* Andrewes, 1928b: 589; id. 1930a: 140; Lorenz 2005: 466; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 585; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

=*Cymindis alticola* Andrewes, 1926d: 70, 79.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Kumaon- Laptel, Shelshel); China; Nepal.

70. *Cymindis* (s.str.) *freyi* Jedlička, 1964

Cymindis (s.str.) *freyi* Jedlička, 1964b: 317; Lorenz 2005: 467.

Distribution: ORR- India (Rajasthan: Barmer: Thar Desert).

71. *Cymindis* (s.str.) *nitens* Andrewes, 1935

Cymindis (s.str.) *nitens* Andrewes, 1935c*: 279; Lorenz 2005: 467; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 587; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

Distribution: PAR- India (Jammu and Kashmir: Kashmir).

72. *Cymindis* (s.str.) *quadrinaculata* Redtenbacher, 1844

Cymindis (s.str.) *quadrinaculata* Redtenbacher, 1844: 499; Andrewes 1930a: 141; Lorenz 2005: 467; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 588; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

Distribution: PAR- India (Jammu and Kashmir: Kashmir).

73. *Cymindis* (s.str.) *rubriceps* Andrewes, 1934

Cymindis (s.str.) *rubriceps* Andrewes, 1934: 27; Lorenz 2005: 467; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 588.

Distribution: PAR- India (North India: Indian Tibet).

Subgenus: *Menas* Motschulsky, 1864

Menas Motschulsky, 1864: 240; Lorenz 2005: 468; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 589.

74. *Cymindis* (*Menas*) *miliaris* (Fabricius, 1801)

Carabus miliaris Fabricius, 1801: 182.

Cymindis (*Menas*) *miliaris* (Fabricius, 1801); Lorenz 2005: 468.

=*Cymindis laetula* Reitter, 1893*: 66.

=*Cymindis rufibasis* Reitter, 1893*: 65.

=*Cymindis cyanoptera* Chaudoir, 1873: 88.

Distribution: India; PAR- Albania; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Czechia; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iran; Italy; Kazakhstan; North Macedonia; Moldova; Portugal; Romania; Russia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Switzerland; Syria; Turkey; Ukraine; Yugoslavia.

Subgenus: *Paracymindis* Jedlička, 1968

Paracymindis Jedlička, 1968: 295; Lorenz 2005: 468; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 590.

=*Assadeva* Mandl, 1973: 89.

=*Mastus* Motschulsky, 1864: 240.

75. *Cymindis* (*Paracymindis*) *mannerheimi* Gebler, 1843

Cymindis (*Paracymindis*) *mannerheimi* Gebler, 1843: 36; Chaudoir 1850b: 81; id. 1875: 59; Bates 1890: 20; Andrewes 1924a: 64; id. 1930a: 140; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 167; Lorenz 2005: 468; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 590; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23.

=*Cymindis kirgisika* Chaudoir, 1875: 59.

=*Cymindis stygia* Tschitschtscherine, 1895: 241.

=*Cymindis fleischeri* Reitter, 1923: 12.

=*Cymindis reichardti* Lutshnik, 1930: 49.

=*Cymindis namanganensis* Jedlička, 1946: 11.

=*Cymindis sterbai* Jedlička, 1946: 11; id.1963: 287.

=*Cymindis beroni* Gueorguiev, 2000: 76.

Distribution: PAR- India (Jammu and Kashmir: Baltal, between Dras and Leh, Kargil, Mulbeck, Pangong Valley); Afghanistan; China; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Pakistan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; Tadzhikistan.

XV. Genus *Taridius* Chaudoir, 1875

Taridius Chaudoir, 1875: 7; Jacobson 1907: 396; Andrewes 1930a: 342; Jedlička 1963: 461; Lorenz 2005: 465; Kirschenhofer 2010: 20; Fedorenko 2012: 68; id. 2014: 312; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 593; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22; Akhil 2020: 105.

=*Taroidius* Rye, 1877*: 284.

=*Perseus* Kirschenhofer, 2003: 7.

76. *Taridius devagiriensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025

Taridius devagiriensis Anagha & Sabu, 2025: 48.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: @Krishnan Kovil)

77. *Taridius jendeki* Kirschenhofer, 2010

Taridius jendeki Kirschenhofer, 2010: 48; Fedorenko 2012: 73; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 593

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya, W Garo Hills, Nokrek National Park).

78. *Taridius nilgiricus* Andrewes, 1935

Taridius nilgiricus Andrewes, 1935b: 204; Kirschenhofer 2010: 51; Fedorenko 2012: 72.

Distribution: ORR- India (Nilgiri hills).

79. *Taridius opaculus* Chaudoir, 1875

Taridius opaculus Chaudoir, 1875: 8; Bates 1892a: 416; Andrewes 1930a: 343; Jedlička 1963: 462; Lorenz 2005: 465; Kirschenhofer 2010: 50; Fedorenko 2012: 72; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 22.

Distribution: ORR- India (North India); Myanmar; PAR: India (Uttarakhand: @Dehradun); Nepal.

80. *Taridius stevensi* Andrewes, 1923

Taridius stevensi Andrewes, 1923e: 689; id. 1930a: 343; id. 1930c: 9; Lorenz 2005: 465; Kirschenhofer 2010: 5; Fedorenko 2012: 74; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 594; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 23; Akhil 2020: 105.

Distribution: ORR- India (Uttar Pradesh: Khondmal Hills); PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Haldwani, Tanakpur, Nandhaur range; West Bengal: Gopaldhara, Kalimpong, Kurseong; Sikkim: Mahanadi Valley, Nurbong).

81. *Taridius tamilnadensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025

Taridius tamilnadensis Anagha & Sabu, 2025: 45.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: @Rajapalayam).

XVI. Genus *Calodromius* Reitter, 1905

Calodromius Reitter, 1905: 230; Jeannel 1942: 1069; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 31, 227; Lorenz 2005: 477; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 596; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

82. *Calodromius ingens* (Andrewes, 1933)

Dromius ingens Andrewes, 1933e: 408.

Calodromius ingens (Andrewes, 1933e); Lorenz 2005: 477; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dhobi Ghat, Mussoorie).

83. *Calodromius sphex* (Andrewes, 1933)

Dromius sphex Andrewes, 1933e: 407.

Calodromius sphex (Andrewes, 1933e); Lorenz 2005: 477; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 596;

Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32.

Distribution: ORR- India (Punjab; Uttar Pradesh); PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Fagu, Shimla Hills, Sijla Gad; Uttarakhand: Chakrata; West Almora).

XVII. Genus *Dromius* Bonelli, 1810

Dromius Bonelli, 1810: tab. syn.; Dejean 1825: 233; Latreille & Dejean 1826*: 175; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 39; Lacordaire 1854: 119; Motschulsky 1855: 50; Horn 1882: 132; Fowler 1887: 140; Ganglbauer 1892: 404; Reitter 1905: 229; Andrewes 1919c: 91; id. 1930a: 156; Jeannel 1942: 1060; Blackwelder 1944: 58; Jedlička 1947: 20; id. 1963: 409; Habu 1967: 210; Mateu 1984a: 398; id. 1984b: 58; id. 1997: 235; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 31 & 225; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 163; Hůrka 1996: 470 & 480; Lorenz 2005: 475; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 596; Raj 2018:150; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30; Akhil 2020: 97.

Subgenus: *Dromius* Bonelli, 1810

Dromius Bonelli, 1810: tab. syn; Lorenz 2005: 475; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 596.

=*Dromaeus* Billberg*, 1820.

=*Dromias* Sturm, 1827*: 29.

=*Dromiasa* Hoffmann, 1834*: 1; Jeannel 1942: 1060.

=*Ocaeus* Gistel, 1848: ix.

=*Omostenus* Solier, 1849: 129.

=*Megalodromius* Crotch, 1870*.

=*Eudromius* Acloque, 1896: 49.

=*Dinodromius* Casey, 1920: 277.

84. *Dromius* (s.str.) *alienus* Bates, 1889

Dromius (s.str.) *alienus* Bates, 1889b: 285; id. 1892a: 420; Andrewes 1930a: 156; Lorenz 2005: 475.

Distribution: ORR- India; Myanmar; Vietnam.

85. *Dromius* (s.str.) *codonotus* Andrewes, 1933

Dromius (s.str.) *codonotus* Andrewes, 1933e: 403; Lorenz 2005: 476; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 597; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Dobhalwala, West Almora).

86. *Dromius* (s.str.) *cymindoides* Andrewes, 1933

Dromius (s.str.) *cymindoides* Andrewes, 1933e: 406; Lorenz 2005: 476; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 597; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Ranikhet, West Almora, Tharali).

87. *Dromius* (s.str.) *eremnus* Andrewes, 1933

Dromius (s.str.) *eremnus* Andrewes, 1933e: 402; Lorenz 2005: 476; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 597; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30; Ghosh et al. 2025: 84.

Distribution: ORR- India (Arunachal Pradesh: Hawai); PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Uttarakhand: Chakrata, Dehradun; West Bengal: Gopaldhara, Kurseong; Sikkim: Lopchu, Pashok).

Subgenus: *Klepterus* Péringuey, 1896

Klepterus Péringuey, 1896: 223; Lorenz 2005: 476.

=*Lebidromius* Jedlička, 1931: 63; id. 1940: 15; id. 1947: 19; id. 1963: 414; Mateu 1997: 235.

88. *Dromius (Klepterus) andrewesi* (Jedlička, 1955)

Lebidromius andrewesi Jedlička, 1955: 122.

Dromius (Klepterus) andrewesi (Jedlička, 1955); Lorenz 2005: 476; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Palni Hills).

89. *Dromius (Klepterus) apterus* Mateu, 1997

Dromius (Klepterus) apterus Mateu, 1997: 242; Lorenz 2005: 476; Raj 2018:152; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal, Palni Hills, Thiruchirapalli).

90. *Dromius (Klepterus) baehri* Mateu, 1997

Dromius (Klepterus) baehri Mateu, 1997: 238; Lorenz 2005: 476; Raj 2018:154; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Coonoor, Ootacamund).

91. *Dromius (Klepterus) capnodes* Andrewes, 1933

Dromius (Klepterus) capnodes Andrewes, 1933b: 11; Lorenz 2005: 476; Raj 2018: 155; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Aiyur plots, Jawalagiri, North Salem, Noganur; Karnataka: Chikkaballapura, Coorg- Fraserpet).

92. *Dromius (Klepterus) comma* Andrewes, 1933

Dromius (Klepterus) comma Andrewes, 1933e: 404; Lorenz 2005: 476; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 598; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

Distribution: PAR- India (Eastern Himalayas; West Bengal: Darjeeling; Sikkim: Lopchu); Nepal.

93. *Dromius (Klepterus) indicus* Andrewes, 1923

Dromius (Klepterus) indicus Andrewes, 1923e: 686; id. 1930a: 156; id. 1930c: 9; Lorenz 2005: 476; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 598; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

Distribution: ORR- India (Bihar: Buxar Duras); PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Almora, Kumaon; West Bengal: Gopaldhara, Kurseong, Lebong, Mungpoo, Phoobsering; Sikkim: Gangtok); Bhutan.

94. *Dromius (Klepterus) meghalayanus* Mateu, 1997

Dromius (Klepterus) meghalayanus Mateu, 1997: 240; Lorenz 2005: 476; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Derugi, Garo Hills).

95. *Dromius (Klepterus) orestes* Andrewes, 1933

Dromius (Klepterus) orestes Andrewes, 1933e: 405; Lorenz 2005: 476; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 598; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Lachiwala, Kaulagarh).

96. *Dromius (Klepterus) orthogonioides* Bates, 1886

Dromius (Klepterus) orthogonioides Bates, 1886b: 205; Andrewes 1930a: 156; Lorenz 2005: 476; Raj 2018:156; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31; Akhil 2020: 98.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills); Sri Lanka.

97. *Dromius (Klepterus) rufocastaneus* Mateu, 1997

Dromius (Klepterus) rufocastaneus Mateu, 1997: 240; Lorenz 2005: 476; Raj 2018:157; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Coonoor).

98. *Dromius assamicus* Jedlička, 1964

Dromius assamicus Jedlička, 1964b: 315; Lorenz 2005: 476; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Khasi Hills, Shillong).

XVIII. Genus *Dromoceryx* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Dromoceryx Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 40; Mateu 1984a: 400; Lorenz 2005: 478; Hunting & Yang 2018: 123; Raj 2018: 164; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32; Anichtchenko & Medina 2021: 77.

99. *Dromoceryx dorsalis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Dromoceryx dorsalis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 40; Atkinson 1890: 75; Andrewes 1923a: 18; Jedlička 1963: 424; Mateu 1984a: 404; Lorenz 2005: 478; Hunting & Yang 2018: 124; Anichtchenko & Medina 2021: 78.

Distribution: India (Tamil Nadu: Madras; Assam); Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam.

100. *Dromoceryx flavocircumdatus* Mateu, 1984

Dromoceryx flavocircumdatus Mateu, 1984a: 404; Lorenz 2005: 478; Hunting & Yang 2018: 124; Raj 2018:165; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33; Anichtchenko & Medina 2021: 78.

Distribution: ORR- India (*Kerala: @Tholpetty; Tamil Nadu: Alagarkovil, @Srivalliputhur).

101. *Dromoceryx magnus* Mateu, 1984

Dromoceryx magnus Mateu, 1984a: 407; Lorenz 2005: 478; Hunting & Yang 2018: 124; Raj 2018:165; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33; Anichtchenko & Medina 2021: 78.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Anamalai Hills).

XIX. Genus *Mesolestes* Schatzmayr, 1943

Mesolestes Schatzmayr, 1943: 132; Mateu 1984a: 399; Lorenz 2005: 474; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 600; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30.

Subgenus *Pseudomesolestes* Mateu, 1956

Pseudomesolestes Mateu 1956: 66; Lorenz 2005: 475; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 607.

102. *Mesolestes (Pseudomesolestes) vittatus* (Mateu, 1979)

Pseudomesolestes vittatus Mateu, 1979b: 154

Mesolestes (Pseudomesolestes) vittatus (Mateu, 1979b); Lorenz 2005: 475; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra: Mumbai- Khandesh); Laos; Thailand.

XX. Genus *Metadromius* Bedel, 1907

Metadromius Bedel, 1907: 279; Jeannel 1942: 1078; id. 1949: 1000; Mateu 1984a: 400; id. 1986: 215; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 165; Lorenz 2005: 478; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 600; Rasool et al. 2018: 82; Raj 2018:158; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32.

=*Afrozibia* Basilewsky, 1962: 49.

103. *Metadromius accipiter* Mateu, 1978

Metadromius accipiter Mateu, 1978: 263; Lorenz 2005: 478; Raj 2018:159; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Belgaum).

104. *Metadromius besucheti* Mateu, 1986

Metadromius besucheti Mateu, 1986: 219; Lorenz 2005: 478; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Manas).

105. *Metadromius hebes* Mateu, 1986

Metadromius hebes Mateu, 1986: 216; Lorenz 2005: 478; Raj 2018:161; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Tholpetty; Tamil Nadu: Anamalai Hills, Alagarkovil, Aliyar Dam, Bilingiri, Coonoor, Kodaikanal, Suruli Falls, Valparai).

106. *Metadromius indicus* Mateu, 1978

Metadromius indicus Mateu, 1978: 262; Lorenz 2005: 478; Raj 2018:163; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills).

107. *Metadromius loebli* Mateu, 1986

Metadromius loebli Mateu, 1986: 219; Lorenz 2005: 478; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Khasi Hills).

XXI. Genus *Microlestes* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Microlestes Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 41; Sloane 1898: 494; Holdhaus 1913: 477; Bedel 1913: 287; Sloane 1920a: 170; Andrewes 1926a: 352; id. 1930a: 215; Jeannel 1942: 1084; Blackwelder 1944: 85; Jeannel 1949: 999 & 1002; Basilewsky 1956: 483; Jedlička 1963: 425; Mateu 1959: 135; id. 1960: 212; Habu 1967: 230; Mateu 1971: 51; id. 1976: 243; id. 1979a: 39; id. 1984a: 399; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 32 & 229; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 165; Hürka 1996: 470 & 492; Lorenz 2005: 473; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 601; Raj 2018:136; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

=*Blechrus* Motschulsky, 1847: 219; id. 1848: 543; Lacordaire 1854: 122; Horn 1882: 134; Fowler 1887: 144.

=*Bomius* LeConte, 1851: 177.

108. *Microlestes aditi* Mateu, 1979

Microlestes aditi Mateu, 1979a: 41; Lorenz 2005: 473; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 28.

Distribution: ORR- India (North India).

109. *Microlestes andrewesi* Mateu, 1979

Microlestes andrewesi Mateu, 1979a: 51; Lorenz 2005: 473; Raj 2018: 138; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 28.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills).

110. *Microlestes asiaticus* Mateu, 1971

Microlestes asiaticus Mateu, 1971: 80; id. 1979a: 49; Lorenz 2005: 473; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 601; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 28.

Distribution: PAR- India (West Bengal: Darjeeling; Kurseong); Bhutan.

111. *Microlestes bacchusi* Mateu, 1979

Microlestes bacchusi Mateu, 1979a: 45; Lorenz 2005: 473; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 28.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra: Mumbai- Khandesh, Nagpur).

112. *Microlestes brahma* Mateu, 1960

Microlestes brahma Mateu, 1960: 213; id. 1971: 80; Lorenz 2005: 473; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 28.

Distribution: ORR- India (Madhya Pradesh: Jabalpur).

113. *Microlestes corticalis* (Dufour, 1820)

Lebia corticalis Dufour, 1820: 322.

Microlestes corticalis (Dufour, 1820); Holdhaus 1913: 517; Bedel 1913: 289; Andrewes 1923a: 18; id. 1930a: 216; Mateu 1959: 135; id. 1971: 88; id. 1979b: 148; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 165; Lorenz 2005: 473; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 601; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 28.

=*Dromius corticalis* Latreille & Dejean, 1826*: 191; Dejean 1825: 245; Motschulsky 1844: 59.

=*Dromius plagiatus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 39; Holdhaus 1913: 517; Andrewes 1923a: 17.

=*Microlestes falsulus* Antoine, 1941: 49.

=*Dromius suturellus* Motschulsky, 1844: 58; Reitter 1901: 374; Andrewes 1928a: 23.

=*Blechnus escorialensis* Brisout de Barneville, 1885: ciii.

=*Blechnus binotatus* Reitter, 1901: 373.

=*Blechnus corticalis* Reitter, 1901: 374.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal: Kolkata- Cassipore); PAR- Afghanistan; Albania; Algeria; Austria; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Canary Islands; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Egypt; France; Greece; Hungary; Iran; Iraq; Israel/ Palestine; Italy; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Libya; North Macedonia; Madeira Archipelago; Malta; Mediterranean Basin; Morocco; Mordor; Portugal; Romania; Russia; Saudi Arabia; Slovakia; Spain; Syria; Tajikistan; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; Uzbekistan; Czechia; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Chad; Pakistan.

114. *Microlestes demessus* Andrewes, 1923

Microlestes demessus Andrewes, 1923b: 248; id. 1930a: 216; Mateu 1959: 139; id. 1971: 64; id. 1979a: 41; Lorenz 2005: 473; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 602; Raj 2018:139; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 28.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Chennai); Indonesia; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh); Bhutan.

115. *Microlestes discoidalis* (Fairmaire, 1892)

Blechnus discoidalis Fairmaire, 1892: 83.

Microlestes discoidalis (Fairmaire, 1892); Mateu 1959: 141; id. 1971: 88; id. 1976: 251; id. 1979a: 48; id. 1979b: 148; Lorenz 2005: 473; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 602; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 28.

Distribution: ORR- India (Uttar Pradesh: Dinapur); AFR- Algeria; Cape Verde; Mauretania; Niger; Chad; Sudan; Eritrea; Djibouti; Somalia; DR Congo; Kenya; Tanzania; West Africa; PAR- Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Iran; Israel/ Palestine; Oman; Saudi Arabia; Turkey; United Arab Emirates; Yemen.

116. *Microlestes exilis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Microlestes exilis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 42; Bates 1892a: 420; Andrewes 1923a: 19; id. 1930a: 216; Mateu 1959: 137; id. 1971: 67; Jedlička 1963: 426; Habu 1967: 236; Lorenz 2005: 473; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 602; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 28.

=*Microlestes fuscipennis* Motschulsky, 1859: 122; Andrewes 1928a: 19.

Distribution: ORR- India (Bihar: Pusa); Bangladesh; Myanmar; Thailand; PAR- Bosnia -Herzegovina; Bulgaria; China; Greece; Japan; Serbia; Yugoslavia.

117. *Microlestes inconspicuus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Microlestes inconspicuus Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 41; Bates 1892a: 419; id. 1892b: 233; Andrewes 1923a: 19; id. 1930a: 216; Mateu 1959: 149; id. 1971: 70; Jedlička 1963: 426; Lorenz 2005: 473; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur); Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka.

118. *Microlestes indicus* Mateu, 1959

Microlestes indicus Mateu, 1959: 143; id. 1971: 79; Lorenz 2005: 473; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra: Mumbai).

119. *Microlestes infuscatus* Motschulsky, 1859

Microlestes infuscatus Motschulsky, 1859: 121; Mateu 1979a: 40; id. 1979b: 148; Lorenz 2005: 473; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 602; Raj 2018:140; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills); PAR- Afghanistan; Egypt; Cyprus; Israel/ Palestine; Lebanon; Saudi Arabia; Syria; Yemen; AFR- DR Congo; Eritrea; Guinea; Uganda; West Africa.

120. *Microlestes maindroni* Mateu, 1959

Microlestes maindroni Mateu, 1959: 148; Lorenz 2005: 473; Raj 2018: 141; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Coromandel; Pondicherry).

121. *Microlestes maruta* Mateu, 1979

Microlestes maruta Mateu, 1979a: 53; Lorenz 2005: 473; Raj 2018: 142; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Belgaum).

122. *Microlestes mena* Mateu, 1979

Microlestes mena Mateu, 1979a: 43; Lorenz 2005: 474; Raj 2018: 142; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Belgaum).

123. *Microlestes naini* Jedlička, 1964

Microlestes naini Jedlička, 1964b: 317; Mateu 1971: 74; id. 1979a: 45; Lorenz 2005: 474; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 603; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Bhimtal, Dehradun, Mussoorie, Nainital).

124. *Microlestes negrei* Mateu, 1959

Microlestes negrei Mateu, 1959: 144; id. 1971: 83; id. 1979a: 51; Lorenz 2005: 474; Raj 2018: 145; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nedungadu).

125. *Microlestes nilgiricus* Mateu, 1979

Microlestes nilgiricus Mateu, 1979a: 49; Lorenz 2005: 474; Raj 2018: 146; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills).

126. *Microlestes parvati* Mateu, 1971

Microlestes parvati Mateu, 1971: 77; id. 1979a: 48; Lorenz 2005: 474; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur).

127. *Microlestes rama* Mateu, 1971

Microlestes rama Mateu, 1971: 60; Lorenz 2005: 474; Raj 2018: 147; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nedungadu).

128. *Microlestes testaceus* Mateu, 1959

Microlestes testaceus Mateu, 1959: 141; id. 1971: 63; Lorenz 2005: 474; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India.

XXII. Genus *Omophagus* Andrewes, 1937

Omophagus Andrewes, 1937a: 570; Lorenz 2005: 477; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 604; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

129. *Omophagus artus* Andrewes, 1937

Omophagus artus Andrewes, 1937a: 570; Lorenz 2005: 477; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 604; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 31.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Haldwani).

XXIII. Genus *Paradromius* Fowler, 1886

Paradromius Fowler, 1886: 141; Jeannel 1942: 1060; Mateu 1984a: 398; id. 1984b: 58; id. 1997: 235; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 31 & 226; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 164; Lorenz 2005: 475; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 604; Raj 2018: 148; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30.

Subgenus: *Paradromius* Landin, 1954

Paradromius Landin, 1954*: Lorenz 2005: 475.

130. *Paradromius* (s.str.) *brancuccii* Mateu, 1984

Paradromius (s.str.) *brancuccii* Mateu, 1984b: 60 & 63; Lorenz 2005: 475; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 605; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal: Gangani).

131. *Paradromius* (s.str.) *gandhii* Mateu, 1984

Paradromius (s.str.) *gandhii* Mateu, 1984b: 61, 65; Lorenz 2005: 475; Raj 2018: 149; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Bangalore- Samanahally, Shimoga- Missour).

132. *Paradromius* (s.str.) *riedeli* Mateu, 1997

Paradromius (s.str.) *riedeli* Mateu, 1997: 237; Lorenz 2005: 475; Raj 2018: 149; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 30.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal).

XXIV. Genus *Philorhizus* Hope, 1838

Philorhizus Hope, 1838: 63; Jeannel 1942: 1069; Jedlička 1963: 409; Habu 1967: 226; Mateu 1997: 235; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 31, 227; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 164; Lorenz 2005: 477; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 605; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32.

=*Dromiolus* Reitter, 1905: 230.

=*Similidromius* Mateu, 1953a: 140.

133. *Philorhizus adoxus* (Andrewes, 1923)

Dromius adoxus Andrewes, 1923e: 687; id. 1930a: 156; id. 1930c: 9.

Philorhizus adoxus (Andrewes, 1923e); Lorenz 2005: 477; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 605; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 32; Ghosh et al. 2025: 84.

Distribution: ORR- India (Punjab; Arunachal Pradesh: Hawaii); PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Kotgarh, Shimla Hills; Uttarakhand: Dudhatoli, East and West Almora, Kumaon, Nainital, Ranikhet, West Bhatkot; West Bengal: Gopaldhara); Bhutan; China; Pakistan.

XXV. Genus *Zolotarevskyella* Mateu, 1953

Zolotarevskyella Mateu, 1953b*: 121; Lorenz 2005: 474; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Rasool et al. 2018: 97.

134. *Zolotarevskyella afghana* Mateu, 1976

Zolotarevskyella afghana Mateu, 1976: 254; Lorenz 2005: 474; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal: Kolkata); PAR- Afghanistan.

XXVI. Genus *Lebidia* Morawitz, 1862

Lebidia Morawitz, 1862: 322; id. 1862: 239; Chaudoir 1872a: 417; Andrewes 1924d: 241; id. 1930a: 193; Jedlička 1963: 336; Habu 1967: 143; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Lorenz 2005: 490; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39.

135. *Lebidia bioculata* Morawitz, 1863

Lebidia bioculata Morawitz, 1863: 29; Andrewes 1924d: 243; id. 1930a: 193; Jedlička 1963: 338; Habu 1967: 146; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995; Lorenz 2005: 490; Hartmann 2015: 17; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39; Neethu et al. 2025b: 2.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Mavoor-Palliyol wetland; *Tamil Nadu: @Srivalliputhur); Indonesia; Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Mussoorie, Bhatkot, Kumaon- Almora, Nainital, Ranikhet, Upper Gumpti Valley; West Bengal: Darjeeling); China; Japan; Mordor; North Korea; Russia; Taiwan; Nepal; NTR.

136. *Lebidia octocelis* Andrewes, 1924

Lebidia octocelis Andrewes, 1924d: 244; id. 1930a: 193; Jedlička 1963: 338; Lorenz 2005: 491; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 40.

Distribution: PAR- India (West Bengal: Gopaldhara).

XXVII. Genus *Aristolebia* Bates, 1892

Aristolebia Bates, 1892a: 428; Csiki 1932: 1308; Andrewes 1946: 83; id. 1930a: 34; Jedlička 1963: 311; Darlington 1968: 83; Moore et al. 1987: 309; Lorenz 1998: 455; Kabak 2003: 427; Baehr 2004: 247; Lorenz 2005: 481; Baehr 2010: 112; id. 2011c: 216; id. 2015a: 44; id. 2017: 260; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35; Baehr & Will 2019: 179.

=*Hoplomenes* Heller, 1921: 528.

137. *Aristolebia indica* Kirschenhofer, 2011

Aristolebia indica Kirschenhofer, 2011*.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra)

138. *Aristolebia quadridentata* Bates, 1892

Aristolebia quadridentata Bates, 1892a: 428; Andrewes 1923a: 36; id. 1930a: 35; id. Andrewes 1946: 83; Jedlička 1963: 312; Lorenz 2005: 481; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam); Laos; Myanmar; Thailand; PAR- China; Nepal; AUR.

139. *Aristolebia rubiginosa* Kirschenhofer, 2012

Aristolebia rubiginosa Kirschenhofer, 2012a: 46; Baehr 2015a: 44.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya); Thailand.

140. *Aristolebia saluki* Anichtchenko, 2017

Aristolebia saluki Anichtchenko, 2017: 120

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Shimoga).

XXVIII. Genus *Lebia* Latreille, 1802

Lebia Latreille, 1802: 85; Dejean 1825: 253; Latreille & Dejean 1826*: 155; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 43; Lacordaire 1854: 127; Chaudoir 1871b: 111-255; id. 1871c: 1-87; Horn 1882: 130; Fowler 1887: 136; Ganglbauer 1892: 397; Silvestri 1904: 68-84; Andrewes 1930a: 191; Alluaud 1936: 8; Jedlička 1933b: 144; Jeannel 1942: 1028; Blackwelder 1944: 52; Jeannel 1949: 882 & 902; Jedlička 1963: 314; Madge 1967: 146; Habu 1967: 169; Mateu 1984a: 398; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 31, 221; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 161; Hůrka 1996: 468 & 470; Saha & Halder 2000: 32; Lorenz 2005: 481; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Raj 2018: 176; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 36; Akhil 2020: 98; Jithmon 2020: 33; Baehr & Will 2019: 179; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Divya 2022: 88; Sruthi 2022: 59; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 77.

Subgenus *Lamprias* Bonelli, 1810

Lamprias Bonelli, 1810: tab. syn.; Lorenz 2005: 487.

=*Echimuthus* Leach, 1815: 81.

=*Omalomorpha* Motschulsky, 1844: 42.

=*Homalops* Motschulsky, 1850: 42.

=*Lebida* Motschulsky, 1862: 51.

141. *Lebia* (*Lamprias*) *meghalayaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012

Lebia meghalayaensis Kirschenhofer, 2012b*.

Distribution: India (Meghalaya).

Subgenus *Lebia* Latreille, 1802

Lebia Latreille, 1802: 85; Lorenz 2005: 481; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 613.

=*Lia* Eschscholtz, 1829: 7; Blackwelder 1944: 56.

=*Encrates* Gistel, 1848: ix.

=*Callilebia* Crotch, 1870*.

=*Scythropa* Chaudoir, 1871b: 156; Blackwelder 1944: 56.

=*Metabola* Chaudoir, 1871b: 160.

=*Eulebia* Macleay, 1871: 86; Sloane 1917: 424.

=*Eccoptomesa* Chaudoir, 1871b: 156.

=*Dianchomena* Chaudoir, 1871b: 156.

=*Aphelogenia* Chaudoir, 1871b: 156.

=*Morpholebia* Pic, 1922: 25.

142. *Lebia* (s.str.) *boysii* Chaudoir, 1850

Lebia (s.str.) *boysii* Chaudoir, 1850a: 70; Andrewes 1924a: 70; id. 1930a: 191; Lorenz 2005: 481; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 613; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 36.

=*Lebia baysi* Chaudoir, 1871b: 222.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Assam: Patkai Hills; Nagaland: Naga Hills); Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Mandi- Kataula, Shimla; Jammu and Kashmir: Kashmir; Uttarakhand: Almora, Dhaulti, Ganga Valley, Gori River Gorge, Kumaon); China; Nepal.

143. *Lebia* (s.str.) *campania* Andrewes, 1933

Lebia (s.str.) *campania* Andrewes, 1933b: 20; Lorenz 2005: 482; Raj 2018:179; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 36, Divya 2022: 89; Ashly 2023: 77.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Chulanur, Pattambi, Walayar; Nilgiri Hills; Tamil Nadu: North Salem, Palni Hills, @Kadayam, @Denkanikottai, @Pollachi, @Srivalliputhur; Maharashtra: Mumbai- Khandesh; Madhya Pradesh: Hoshangabad, Rahatgaon; Bihar: Chapra); Laos.

144. *Lebia* (s.str.) *cardoni* Bates, 1892

Lebia (s.str.) *cardoni* Bates, 1892b: 233; Andrewes 1930a: 233; Lorenz 2005: 482; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 36.

Distribution: ORR- India (Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur- Konbir); PAR- Nepal.

145. *Lebia* (s.str.) *callitrema* Bates, 1889

Lebia (s.str.) *callitrema* Bates, 1889c: 219; Lorenz 2005: 482; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 613.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala; *Tamil Nadu: @Nellai Wildlife Sanctuary); Laos; Malaysia; Philippines; PAR- China; North Korea; Taiwan.

146. *Lebia* (s.str.) *dichroma* Andrewes, 1923

Lebia (s.str.) *dichroma* Andrewes, 1923b: 249; id. 1930a: 192; Lorenz 2005: 482; Raj 2018:179; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 36; Akhil 2020: 99.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Muthanga, Tholpetty; Nilgiri Hills; Telangana; Hyderabad; Maharashtra: Mumbai- Khandesh; Madhya Pradesh: Sikandarabad; Bihar: Chapra); Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun).

147. *Lebia* (s.str.) *ephippiata* Andrewes, 1933

Lebia (s.str.) *ephippiata* Andrewes, 1933b: 20; Lorenz 2005: 482; Raj 2018: 181; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 36.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: North Salem- Jawalagiri).

148. *Lebia* (s.str.) *fuscula* Chaudoir, 1871

Lebia (s.str.) *fuscula* Chaudoir, 1871b: 221; Lorenz 2005: 483; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 614.

Distribution: AFR- Eritrea; Ivory Coast; Kenya; Rep. South Africa; Zimbabwe; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh).

149. *Lebia* (s.str.) *lunigera* Andrewes, 1933

Lebia (s.str.) *lunigera* Andrewes, 1933b: 19; Lorenz 2005: 483; Raj 2018: 182; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 36.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills- Kallar; Tamil Nadu: North Salem- Jawalagiri; West Bengal: Khargpur); Sri Lanka.

150. *Lebia* (s.str.) *monostigma* Andrewes, 1923

Lebia (s.str.) *monostigma* Andrewes, 1923b: 250; id. 1930a: 192; Jedlička 1963: 322; Lorenz 2005: 484; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 614; Raj 2018: 183; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal; *@Madhya Pradesh: Burhanpur: Neapanagar; *@Chhattisgarh); Borneo; Malaysia; Indonesia; Sri Lanka; PAR- China; Taiwan.

151. *Lebia* (s.str.) *ocellata* Andrewes, 1933

Lebia (s.str.) *ocellata* Andrewes, 1933b: 18; Lorenz 2005: 484; Raj 2018: 184; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: North Salem- Jawalagiri).

152. *Lebia* (s.str.) *peguensis* Jedlička, 1965

Lebia (s.str.) *peguensis* Jedlička, 1965: 77; Lorenz 2005: 482; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37.

Distribution: ORR- India (Punjab: Pegu).

Subgenus *Nematopeza* Chaudoir, 1871

Nematopeza Chaudoir, 1871b: 146; Lorenz 2005: 487; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616.

153. *Lebia* (*Nematopeza*) *baconi* (Chaudoir, 1871)

Nematopeza baconi Chaudoir, 1871b: 150.

Lebia (*Nematopeza*) *baconi* (Chaudoir, 1871b); Andrewes 1930a: 192; Lorenz 2005: 487; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616; Raj 2018: 185; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 60.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Srivilliputhur; Madhya Pradesh: Hoshangabad; Bihar: Chapra).

154. *Lebia (Nematopeza) basalis* Chaudoir 1852

Lebia (Nematopeza) basalis Chaudoir, 1852: 43; id. 1871b: 149; Andrewes 1930a: 191; Lorenz 2005: 487; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616; Raj 2018: 186; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37; Jithmon 2020: 34, 50.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Koorachundu, Peruvannamoozhi; Tamil Nadu: Rajapalayam, Srivilliputhur, @Kadayam; Bihar: Dinapore); PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Uttarakhand: @Dehradun); Pakistan.

155. *Lebia (Nematopeza) indica* Liebke, 1938

Lebia (Nematopeza) indica Liebke, 1938: 109; Lorenz 2005: 487; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616; Raj 2018: 186; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37; Akhil 2020: 99; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21628; Divya 2022: 89; Sruthi 2022: 61.

=*Nematopeza decora* Chaudoir, 1871b: 150.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Alampetty, Silent Valley, Chulanur; Tamil Nadu: Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Alwarkurichi, Sankarankovil; Srivilliputhur, @Kadayam; PAR - India (Himachal Pradesh).

Subgenus *Poecilothais* Maindron, 1905

Poecilothais Maindron, 1905b: 95; Lorenz 2005: 488; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616.

=*Astata* Chaudoir, 1871b: 157.

156. *Lebia (Poecilothais) aglaia* Andrewes, 1930

Lebia (Poecilothais) aglaia Andrewes, 1930c: 44; Lorenz 2005: 488; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37.

=*Lebia szetschuana* Jedlička, 1933b: 144.

Distribution: PAR- India (Sikkim: Phadamchen); China; Nepal.

157. *Lebia (Poecilothais) calycophora* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Lebia (Poecilothais) calycophora Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 44; Bates 1892a: 427; Andrewes 1923a: 21; id. 1930a: 191; Jedlička 1963: 322, 325; Habu 1967: 188; Saha & Halder 2000: 32; Lorenz 2005: 488; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616; Raj 2018: 187; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37; Akhil 2020: 99; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Divya 2022: 88; Sruthi 2022: 60; Ghosh et al. 2025: 84.

=*Lebia farai* Jedlička, 1951b: 116; id. 1963: 328.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Alampetty, Kootar, Aralam, Chulanur; *Tamil Nadu: @Pechiparai lake; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Assam: Patkai Hills; Nagaland: Naga Hills; Arunachal Pradesh: Hawaii); Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- China; Japan; Pakistan; Taiwan.

158. *Lebia (Poecilothais) gressoria* Chaudoir, 1871

Lebia gressoria Chaudoir, 1871b: 223; Andrewes 1930a: 192; Lorenz 2005: 483; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 616; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 36.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Sadiya; Maharashtra: Mumbai- Khandesh; Bihar: Pusa); Bangladesh; Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dun- Kali Gad, @Almora); Bhutan; Nepal.

159. *Lebia (Poecilothais) maharashtra* Kirschenhofer, 2011

Lebia (Poecilothais) maharashtra Kirschenhofer, 2011*.

Distribution: India (Maharashtra)

Subgenus *Stephana* Chaudoir, 1871

Stephana Chaudoir, 1871b: 156; Lorenz 2005: 488; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 617.

160. *Lebia (Stephana) princeps* Chaudoir, 1852

Lebia (Stephana) princeps Chaudoir, 1852: 42; id. 1871c: 56; Andrewes 1930a: 319; id. 1930c: 10; Lorenz 2005: 488; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 617; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Khasi Hills- Maflong); Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Decota- NW Himalayas, Kumaon, Thadyar- Jaunsar Himalayas; Sikkim; West Bengal: Kurseong).

XXIX. Genus *Scalidion* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Scalidion Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 63; Lacordaire 1854: 135; Andrewes 1923a: 36; id. 1930a: 293; Jedlička 1963: 335; Saha & Halder 2000: 30; Lorenz 2005: 488; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 618; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 37.

161. *Scalidion hilare* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Scalidion hilare Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 64; Andrewes 1923a: 36; id. 1930a: 293; Jedlička 1963: 336; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1047; Saha & Halder 2000: 30; Lorenz 2005: 488; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 618; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Khasi Hills, Sonapur; Uttar Pradesh); Myanmar; Thailand; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Kobo; Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Harrawala); Bhutan; China.

XXX. Genus *Velinda* Andrewes, 1921

Velinda Andrewes, 1921b: 347; id. 1930a: 357; Lorenz 2005: 480; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35.

162. *Velinda lirata* Andrewes, 1921

Velinda lirata Andrewes, 1921b: 347; id. 1930a: 357; Lorenz 2005: 480; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35.

Distribution: ORR- India (Odisha: Barkuda Island- Chilka Lake; Gothangaon-Bhandara); Thailand; PAR- Japan.

XXXI. Genus *Apristus* Chaudoir, 1846

Apristus Chaudoir, 1846: 62; Lacordaire 1854: 123; Horn 1882: 133; Andrewes 1930a: 33; Ganglbauer 1892: 397 & 401; Jedlička 1933a: 87; Blackwelder 1944: 59;

Jedlička 1963: 427; Habu 1967: 240; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 32 & 229; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 165; Lorenz 2005: 472; Park et al. 2006: 100; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Raj 2018:131; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 26; Akhil 2020: 93; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 57.

=*Crepnos* Baudi di Selve, 1864: 204.

=*Crephnos* Jacobson, 1908*.

163. *Apristus aeneipennis* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Lionychus aeneipennis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 37; Andrewes 1923a: 15.

Apristus aeneipennis (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Chaudoir 1850a: 67; Motschulsky 1855: 50; Fairmaire 1888: 335; Andrewes 1923a: 16; id.1930a: 33; Jedlička 1963: 430; Lorenz 2005: 472; Park et al. 2006: 100; Raj 2018:132; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 26; Akhil 2020: 94; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 57.

Distribution: ORR- India (*Tamil Nadu: @Srivalliputhur; Karnataka: Mysore-Teppukadu; Maharashtra: Lonavla); Myanmar; Vietnam.

164. *Apristus aeneomicans* Chaudoir, 1850

Apristus aeneomicans Chaudoir, 1850a: 66; Andrewes 1923a: 16; id. 1930a: 33; Lorenz 2005: 472; Hartmann 2015: 15; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 26.

Distribution: PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Seraj- Jibhi; Uttarakhand: Almora, Arni Gad- Mussoorie, Binal Gad- Chakrata, Dehradun, Eastern Duars, Haldwani, Kali Gad, Kosi River, Ranikhet, River Basin, Swal; West Bengal: Birik, Gopaldhara; Sikkim: Tista Valley); Nepal; Pakistan.

165. *Apristus aratus* Andrewes, 1932

Apristus aratus Andrewes, 1932a: 145; Lorenz 2005: 472; Hartmann 2015: 15; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Haldwani, Eastern Duars); Afghanistan; Nepal.

166. *Apristus cephalotus* Mateu, 1991

Apristus cephalotus Mateu, 1991: 269; Lorenz 2005: 472; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra; West Bengal: Chirodam).

167. *Apristus cupreus* Andrewes, 1924

Apristus cupreus Andrewes, 1924b: 140; id. 1930a: 34; id. 1932a: 143; Lorenz 2005: 472.

Distribution: ORR- India; Sri Lanka.

168. *Apristus gracilis* Mateu, 1991

Apristus gracilis Mateu, 1991: 271; Lorenz 2005: 472; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Rishikesh).

169. *Apristus lucidus* Andrewes, 1932

Apristus lucidus Andrewes, 1932a: 144; Lorenz 2005: 472; Hartmann 2015: 15; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Kumaon, West Almora); Nepal.

170. *Apristus phoebus* Andrewes, 1932

Apristus phoebus Andrewes, 1932a: 145; Lorenz 2005: 472; Hartmann 2015: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27.

Distribution: ORR- India (Uttar Pradesh); PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun: Hathibarkala); Afghanistan; Nepal.

171. *Apristus spatiosus* Andrewes, 1932

Apristus spatiosus Andrewes, 1932a: 144; Lorenz 2005: 472; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 596; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Almora, Chilla, Dehradun, Haldwani, Lachhiwala, Phandowala; Siwalik Hills); Nepal.

172. *Apristus subtransparens* Motschulsky, 1861

Apristus subtransparens Motschulsky, 1861: 104; Bates 1886b: 206; id. 1892b: 233; Andrewes 1930a: 34; Lorenz 2005: 472; Hartmann 2015: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 596; Raj 2018: 133; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 58; Ashly 2023: 76.

Distribution: ORR- Throughout India (Kerala: Ambalavayal, Chinnar, Koottar, @Maruthoor, Pattambi, Thamarassery, Nedumkayam; Tamil Nadu: @Srivalliputhur); Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Nepal; Pakistan.

XXXII. Genus *Lionychus* Wissmann, 1846

Lionychus Wissmann, 1846: 25; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 36; Lacordaire 1854: 123; Motschulsky 1855: 50; Fowler 1887: 146; Ganglbauer 1892: 401; Fleischer 1900: 233; Andrewes 1923a: 15; id. 1930a: 201; Jeannel 1942: 1079; id. 1949: 1003; Jedlička 1963: 426; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 32 & 228; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 165; Hůrka 1996: 468 & 488; Lorenz 2005: 471; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 599; Raj 2018: 129; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 26.

Subgenus: *Lionychus* Wissmann, 1846

Lionychus Wissmann, 1846: 25; Lorenz 2005: 471; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 599.

173. *Lionychus* (s.str.) *anamalai* Jedlička, 1969

Lionychus (s.str.) *anamalai* Jedlička, 1969: 5; Lorenz 2005: 471; Raj 2018: 130; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 26.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Anamalai Hills).

174. *Lionychus* (s.str.) *himalayicus* Andrewes, 1931

Lionychus (s.str.) *himalayicus* Andrewes, 1931b: 522; Lorenz 2005: 471; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 599; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 26.

Distribution: ORR- India (Uttar Pradesh); PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Asan River, Dehradun- Hathibarkala, Eastern Duars, Haldwani, Lachiwala, New Forest, Num Nadi, Ranikhet, West Almora); Nepal.

175. *Lionychus horni* Dupuis, 1913

Lionychus horni Dupuis, 1913c: 6; Andrewes 1930a: 202; Lorenz 2005: 471.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu); Sri Lanka.

176. *Lionychus* (s.str.) *planus* Mateu, 1978

Lionychus (s.str.) *planus* Mateu, 1978: 265; Lorenz 2005: 471; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 599; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 26.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Hathibarkala).

XXXIII. Genus *Syntomus* Hope, 1838

Syntomus Hope, 1838: 64; Jeannel 1942: 1075; Habu 1967: 238; Mateu 1984a: 399; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 32 & 232; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 164; Hůrka 1996: 470 & 490; Lorenz 2005: 470; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 608; Raj 2018:124; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 24; Akhil 2020: 104; Baehr & Will 2019: 191.

=*Metabletus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 38; Lacordaire 1854: 122; Motschulsky 1855: 50; Horn 1882: 135; Fowler 1887: 145; Ganglbauer 1892: 402; Bedel 1913: 281; Andrewes 1924a: 64; id. 1930a: 212; Saha et al. 1992: 53; Jedlička 1963: 420.

=*Charopterus* Motschulsky, 1858b: 155.

=*Apristomorphus* Motschulsky, 1861: 104; Andrewes 1928a: 7.

=*Edentulus* Mateu, 1980*.

=*Carinulatus* Mateu, 1985*.

177. *Syntomus cymindulus* (Bates, 1892)

Metabletus cymindulus Bates, 1892a: 418; Andrewes 1930a: 213; id. 1930c: 9; Jedlička 1963: 421; Saha et al. 1992: 53; Saha & Halder 2000: 32; Lorenz 2005: 471; Raj 2018: 126; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 24.

Syntomus cymindulus (Bates 1892); Lorenz 2005: 470; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 609.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Kakkayam, Vellarimala; Meghalaya: Shillong, Ri-Bhoi; Bihar: Pusa; West Bengal: Kolkata; Uttar Pradesh); Laos; Myanmar; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Bajaura; Uttarakhand: Almora, Dudhatoli, Tanakpur, Dehradun; West Bengal: Gopaldhara, Kalimpong, Kurseong, Darjeeling; Sikkim); China; Nepal; Pakistan.

178. *Syntomus fuscomaculatus* (Motschulsky, 1844)

Dromius fuscomaculatus Motschulsky, 1844: 59; Bedel 1913: 285.

Syntomus fuscomaculatus (Motschulsky, 1844): Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 164; Lorenz 2005: 471; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 609; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 24.

Metabletus fuscomaculatus Andrewes, 1930a: 213.

=*Metabletus subaeneus* Motschulsky, 1844: 62

=*Dromius patruelis* Chaudoir, 1846: 60.

=*Dromius exclamationis* Ménétriés, 1848: 22; Solsky 1871: 177.

=*Dromius arenicola* Wollaston 1854: 6.

=*Dromius virgatus* Reiche, 1855: 575.

=*Dromius vittula* Fairmaire, 1859: 59.

=*Metabletus binominis* Reitter, 1886: 254

=*Metabletus maximus* Uyttenboogaart, 1937: 80.

=*Metabletus pravus* Antoine, 1940*.

Distribution: ORR- India (Uttar Pradesh: Chamba, Dharmsala); PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Baddia, Fagu, Mandi, Matiana, Simla Hills, Theog, Nalagarh, Seraj- Jalori Pass; Jammu and Kashmir: Pir Panjal; Uttarakhand: Almora, Nainital); Afghanistan; Algeria; Armenia; Asia Minor; Azerbaijan; Bhutan; Canary Islands; Cyprus; Egypt; France; Georgia; Great Britain;; Iran; Iraq; Israel/Palastine; Italy; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Lebanon; Libya; Madeira Archipelago; Malta; Mongolia; Morocco; Pakistan; Portugal; Spain; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; United Arab Emirates; Uzbekistan; AFR- North Africa; Greece; Russia.

179. *Syntomus hastatus* (Andrewes, 1931)

Metabletus hastatus Andrewes, 1931b: 523.

Syntomus hastatus (Andrewes, 1931b); Lorenz 2005: 471; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 609; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 25.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Jharipani).

180. *Syntomus impar* (Andrewes, 1930)

Metabletus impar Andrewes, 1930c: 9, 43.

Syntomus impar (Andrewes, 1930c); Lorenz 2005: 471; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 609; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 25.

Distribution: PAR- India (West Bengal: Darjeeling).

181. *Syntomus monticola* (Andrewes, 1923)

Metabletus monticola Andrewes, 1923d: 453; id. 1930a: 214.

Syntomus monticola (Andrewes, 1923d); Lorenz 2005: 470; Raj 2018: 127; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 25; Akhil 2020: 105.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Eravikulam National Park, Vellarimala; Nilgiri Hills; Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal).

182. *Syntomus obscuroguttatus* (Duftschmid, 1812)

Lebia obscuroguttatus Duftschmid, 1812: 249.

Syntomus obscuroguttatus (Duftschmid, 1812); Jeannel 1942: 1076; Hieke & Wrase 1988: 157; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 32, 232; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 164; Lorenz 2005: 471; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 610; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 25.

Metabletus obscuroguttatus Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 38; Schaum 1857: 279; Fowler 1887: 145; Apfelbeck 1904: 326; Bedel 1913: 285; Andrewes 1923a: 16; id. 1930a: 214.

=*Dromius spilotus* Dejean, 1825: 246.

=*Dromius obsoletus* Dejean, 1825: 246.

=*Dromius atratus* Dejean, 1825: 246.

=*Dromius humeralis* Stephens, 1827: 23.

=*Metabletus impunctatus* Stephens, 1827: 23.

=*Metabletus voladolensis* Gautier des Cottés, 1866: 107.

=*Metabletus pallidipennis* Puel, 1938*.

=*Syntomus bresi* Verdier et al. 1951: 131.

Distribution: ORR- India (Deccan); AFR- Northwest Africa; PAR- India (West Bengal: Darjeeling); Azerbaijan; Albania; Armenia; Asia Minor; Austria; Belgium; Bosnia Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Caucasus; Croatia; Czech Republic; France; Great Britain; Germany; Georgia; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Kazakhstan; Luxembourg; North Macedonia; Madeira Archipelago; Mediterranean Basin; Moldova; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Russia: South European Territory; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; Egypt; Libya; Morocco; Tunisia; Cyprus; Iran; Israel/ Palestine; Turkmenistan; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Yugoslavia.

183. *Syntomus quadripunctatus* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Metabletus quadripunctatus Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 39; Bates 1883: 284; id. 1892a: 418; Andrewes 1923a: 17; id. 1930a: 214; Jedlička 1963: 421.

Syntomus quadripunctatus (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Shibata 1964: 43; Habu 1967: 239; Lorenz 2005: 471; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 610; Raj 2018: 128; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 25; Akhil 2020: 105.

=*Apristomorphus sexpunctatus* Motschulsky, 1861: 105; Andrewes 1928a: 7.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; West Bengal: Kolkata- Cossipur); Borneo; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; PAR- China; Japan; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Papua New Guinea.

184. *Syntomus truncatellus* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Carabus truncatellus Linnaeus, 1761: 224.

Syntomus truncatellus (Linnaeus, 1761); Jeannel 1942: 1076; Hieke & Wrase 1988: 158; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 32, 233; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 165; Lorenz 2005: 471; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 610; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 25.

Metabletus truncatellus (Linnaeus, 1760); Fowler 1887: 145; Ganglbauer 1892: 403; Apfelbeck 1904: 327.

=*Metabletus impunctatus* Motschulsky, 1844: 63.

=*Dromius sibiricus* Motschulsky, 1844: 62.

=*Dromius picipes* Letzner, 1850*.

=*Metabletus obscurus* Dalla Torre, 1877*.

=*Metabletus aeneus* Dalla Torre, 1877*.

=*Metabletus tartatus* Bates, 1878: 719; id. 1890: 19; Andrewes 1924a: 64.

=*Metabletus angelescui* Mateu, 1937: 360.

=*Syntomus ai* Barševskis, 1993: 49.

Distribution: PAR- India; Afghanistan; Algeria; Armenia; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia Herzegovina; Yugoslavia; Bulgaria; Caucasus; Central Asia; China; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Great Britain; Hungary; Iran; Ireland; Italy; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; North Macedonia; Moldova; Mongolia; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; European Territory; North European Territory; South European Territory; East Siberia, West Siberia; Serbia; Siberia up to Irkutsk in the east; Czechia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; Greece; Albania.

XXXIV. Genus *Tilius* Chaudoir, 1876

Tilius Chaudoir, 1876b: 71; Andrewes 1930a: 347; Jeannel 1949: 865 & 868; Lorenz 2005: 472; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Raj 2018: 134; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27.

=*Paratilius* Jeannel, 1949: 868, 869.

185. *Tilius holosericeus* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Lionychnus holosericeus Chaudoir, 1850a: 68.

Tilius holosericeus (Chaudoir, 1850a); Chaudoir 1876b: 72; Bates 1891a: 338; Andrewes 1930a: 347; Lorenz 2005: 472; Hartmann 2015: 18; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 611; Raj 2018: 134; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 27.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal, Thiruchirapalli; Odisha: Berhampur; West Bengal); PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Shimla; Uttarakhand); Nepal.

XXXV. Genus *Parena* Motschulsky, 1859

Parena Motschulsky, 1859: 31; Chaudoir 1877: 207; Andrewes 1927c: 13; id. 1928a: 16; id. 1930a: 257; Jeannel 1949: 948, 971; Jedlička 1963: 439; Habu 1967: 149; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Lorenz 2005: 490; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl

2017: 618; Raj 2018: 194; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39; Akhil 2020: 102; Baehr & Will 2019: 180; Shi & Liang 2023: 7.

=*Bothynoptera* Schaum, 1863: 75; Chaudoir 1872c: 181; Jedlička 1951a: 59; id. 1963: 445.

=*Phloeodromius* Macleay, 1871: 85; Sloane 1898: 493; Andrewes 1919b: 483; id. 1921a: 179.

=*Crossoglossa* Chaudoir, 1872c: 177; Alluaud 1917: 85.

=*Ceroglossa* Chaudoir, 1878*.

=*Pazena* Peringuey, 1896*.

=*Umgenia* Peringuey, 1896*

=*Prymira* Fairmaire, 1899: 76.

=*Euprymera* Fairmaire, 1901: 122.

186. *Parena circumdata* Shibata, 1987

Parena circumdata Shibata, 1987: 64; Xie & Yu 1993: 189; Lorenz 2005: 490; Kirschenhofer 2006: 88; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 618; Shi & Liang 2023: 115.

Distribution: ORR- Vietnam; PAR - India (West Bengal: Darjeeling, Kalimpong); China; Taiwan.

187. *Parena dorsigera* (Schaum, 1863)

Bothynoptera dorsigera Schaum, 1863: 76; Chaudoir 1872c: 181; Andrewes 1927a: 108; id. 1930a: 47; Jedlička 1963: 445.

Parena dorsigera (Schaum, 1863); Xie & Yu 1993: 190; Lorenz 2005: 490; Park et al. 2006: 103; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 618; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39; Shi & Liang 2023: 51.

=*Bothynoptera perforata* Bates, 1873: 313; Jacobson 1907: 403; Jedlička 1951a: 59; id. 1963: 445; Habu 1967: 161; id. 1982b: 115; Lafer 1989: 213; Xie & Yu 1993: 191; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Park & Kwon 1998: 36; Kirschenhofer 2006: 89.

=*Parena nepalensis* Kirschenhofer, 1994: 1021

=*Parena kunmingensis* Kirschenhofer, 1996: 770; Kirschenhofer 2006: 88.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Shillong; Uttar Pradesh: Allahabad); Laos; Vietnam; PAR- India (West Bengal: Gopaldhara, Kurseong, Pedong; Sikkim: Harmand); China; Japan; Russia; South Korea; Taiwan; Nepal.

188. *Parena kurosai* Habu, 1967

Parena kurosai Habu, 1967: 164; id. 1982b: 116; Lorenz 2005: 490; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Shi & Liang 2023: 55.

=*Parena wrasei* Kirschenhofer, 2006: 98.

Distribution: ORR- Laos; PAR- India (Sikkim: Choka; Uttarakhand); China; Japan; Nepal.

189. *Parena laesipennis* (Bates, 1873)

Crossoglossa laesipennis Bates, 1873: 317; Jacobson 1907: 403.

Parena laesipennis (Bates, 1873); Andrewes 1930a: 257; Jedlička 1946: 8; id. 1963: 440; Habu 1967: 168; id. 1982b: 118; Lafer 1989: 213; Park & Kwon 1998: 36; Kirschenhofer 2011*: 66. Karube et al. 2012: 3; Lorenz 2005: 490; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Shi & Liang 2023: 32.

Distribution: ORR- Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR - India (West Bengal: Darjeeling, Kalimpong); China; Japan; Nepal; South Korea; Taiwan.

190. *Parena latecincta* (Bates, 1873)

Crossoglossa latecincta Bates, 1873: 315; id. 1889b: 283; Jacobson 1908*: 403; Kano 1930: 30; Lafer 1989: 211; Xie & Yu 1993: 189; Park & Kwon 1998: 36.

Parena latecincta (Bates, 1873); Andrewes 1930a: 258; Habu 1967: 155; id. 1982b: 112; Lafer 1989: 211; Xie & Yu 1993: 189; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 162; Park &

Kwon 1998: 36; Hartmann 2015: 17; Aston 2016: 237; Lorenz 2005: 490; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Shi & Liang 2023: 110.

=*Crossoglossa viridilineata* Jedlička, 1939: 7; id. 1946: 9; id. 1963: 441; Habu 1967: 155.

=*Parena nipponensis* Habu, 1964a: 33.

Distribution: ORR- Philippines; Vietnam; Laos, Thailand; PAR - India (@West Bengal: Darjeeling, Kurseong); China; Japan; Nepal, Russia; South Korea; Taiwan.

191. *Parena nigrolineata* (Chaudoir, 1852)

Plochionus nigrolineata Chaudoir, 1852: 44.

Parena nigrolineata (Chaudoir, 1852); Andrewes 1930a: 258; Jedlička 1963: 441; id. 1946: 9; Xie & Yu 1993: 189; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1047; Lorenz 2005: 490; Kirschenhofer 2006: 89; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Raj 2018: 196; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39; Akhil 2020: 102; Shi & Liang 2023: 96.

=*Crossoglossa nigrolineata* Chaudoir, 1872c: 180; Bates 1891a: 339.

=*Parena nigrolineata nipponensis* Habu, 1964a: 33; id. 1967: 153; Habu 1982b: 111; Park & Kwon 1998: 36.

=*Parena schillhammeri* Kirschenhofer, 2006: 99.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands; Kerala: Nilambur; Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Thirunelveli; Karnataka: Belgaum; Maharashtra: Mumbai, Matheran, North Kanara; Madhya Pradesh: Hoshangabad; Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur; Bihar: Pusa; West Bengal: Bengal, Haryana: Kalka); Indonesia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); China; Japan; South Korea; Nepal; Taiwan.

192. *Parena quadrisignata* Mateu, 1977

Parena quadrisignata Mateu, 1977: 164; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1047; Lorenz 2005: 490; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Shi & Liang 2023: 77.

=*Parena phongsalyensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011*: 66

Distribution: ORR- India (Arunachal Pradesh: Dirang); Laos; PAR- Bhutan; China; Nepal.

193. *Parena rubripicta* Andrewes, 1928

Parena rubripicta Andrewes, 1928a: 17; id. 1930a: 258; Jedlička 1963: 441; Xie & Yu 1993: 188; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1047; Lorenz 2005: 490; Kirschenhofer 2006: 89; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Raj 2018:197; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39; Akhil 2020: 103; Shi & Liang 2023: 89.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Thekkady; Nilambur; Nilgiri Hills- Kallar; Tamil Nadu: Chennai; Karnataka: Talguppa; Arunachal Pradesh: Etalin); Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (West Bengal: Darjeeling, Kurseong, Kalimpong, Chibo, Pudung); China; Nepal; Pakistan.

194. *Parena testacea* (Chaudoir, 1872)

Crossoglossa testacea Chaudoir, 1872c: 178.

Parena testacea (Chaudoir, 1872c); Andrewes 1930a: 258; Jedlička 1952: 210; Shibata 1987: 63; Xie & Yu 1993: 194; Lorenz 2005: 490; Kirschenhofer 2006: 89, 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Raj 2018: 198; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 39; Shi & Liang 2023: 38.

Distribution: ORR- India (*Tamil Nadu: @Marchinaickenpalayam; Karnataka: Belgaum; Deccan; Maharashtra: Dapoli); Bangladesh; Indonesia; Vietnam; PAR- China; Nepal; Taiwan; AUR- Papua New Guinea.

XXXVI. Genus *Peliocypas* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Peliocypas Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 33; Lacordaire 1854: 116; Andrewes 1923a: 14; Jeannel 1949: 991; Jedlička 1963: 401; Habu 1967: 207; Lorenz 2005: 479; Park et al. 2012: 281; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 594; Raj 2018: 165; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33; Akhil 2020: 103.

=*Tetragonica* Motschulsky, 1859: 26; Bates 1886b: 207; Andrewes 1923a: 15.

=*Demetridula* Chaudoir, 1878: 160; Jeannel 1942: 1035.

=*Trichocypas* Jeannel, 1949: 991, 993.

195. *Peliocypas annamensis* (Bates, 1889)

Demetrias annamensis Bates, 1889b: 284; id. 1892a: 421.

Peliocypas annamensis (Bates, 1889b); Lorenz 2005: 479; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33.

Risophilus annamensis Andrewes, 1930a: 291.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal); Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam.

196. *Peliocypas assamensis* (Jedlička, 1964)

Risophilus assamensis Jedlička, 1964b: 313.

Peliocypas assamensis (Jedlička, 1964b); Lorenz 2005: 479; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Kaziranga north of the Mikir Hills on Brahmaputra).

197. *Peliocypas beelsoni* (Andrewes, 1933)

Risophilus beelsoni Andrewes, 1933b: 15.

Peliocypas beelsoni (Andrewes, 1933b); Lorenz 2005: 479; Raj 2018: 168; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Coorg- Fraserpet).

198. *Peliocypas brahmaputra* (Jedlička, 1964)

Risophilus Brahmaputra Jedlička, 1964b: 313.

Peliocypas Brahmaputra (Jedlička, 1964b); Lorenz 2005: 479; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Kaziranga north of the Mikir Hills on Brahmaputra)

199. *Peliocypas gardneri* (Andrewes, 1933)

Risophilus gardneri Andrewes, 1933b: 16.

Peliocypas gardneri (Andrewes, 1933b); Lorenz 2005: 479; Raj 2018:169; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Coorg- Fraserpet).

200. *Peliocypas hamatus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Peliocypas hamatus Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 35; Andrewes 1923a: 13; Lorenz 2005: 479; Raj 2018: 170; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33; Akhil 2020: 103.

Risophilus hamatus Andrewes, 1930a: 291; Jedlička 1963: 406.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Nilgiri Hills); Borneo; Indonesia; Myanmar.

201. *Peliocypas himalayicus* (Andrewes, 1923)

Risophilus himalayicus Andrewes, 1923e: 688; id. 1924a: 70; id. 1930a: 291; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 33.

Peliocypas himalayicus (Andrewes, 1923e); Lorenz 2005: 479.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Bhatkot, Khaula, Kumaon- West and Central Almora, Malwatal, Nainital, Ranikhet); Nepal.

202. *Peliocypas luridus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Peliocypas luridus Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 35; Bates 1892a: 421; Andrewes 1923a: 13; Jedlička 1963: 403; Lorenz 2005: 479; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 34.

Risophilus luridus Andrewes, 1930a: 292; id. 1930c: 9; Saha & Halder 2000: 31.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Khasi Hills- Nongpoh; Uttar Pradesh); Laos; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (West Bengal: Gopaldhara, Kurseong; Sikkim); Bhutan; China; Taiwan.

203. *Peliocypas macellus* (Andrewes, 1923)

Risophilus macellus Andrewes, 1923d: 454; id. 1930a: 292.

Peliocypas macellus (Andrewes, 1923d); Lorenz 2005: 479; Raj 2018:171; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 34.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal Lake, Kodaikanal, Kukkai, Madura, Palni Hills, Shembagannur, Thiruchirapalli).

204. *Peliocypas ochroides* (Andrewes, 1933)

Risophilus ochroides Andrewes, 1933b: 17.

Peliocypas ochroides (Andrewes, 1933b); Lorenz 2005: 479; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Raj 2018: 172; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 34.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu; Karnataka: Coorg- Fraserpet); PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun).

205. *Peliocypas psilus* (Andrewes, 1923)

Risophilus psilus Andrewes, 1923d: 455; id. 1930a: 292.

Peliocypas psilus (Andrewes, 1923d); Lorenz 2005: 479; Raj 2018: 174; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 34.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal).

206. *Peliocypas schereri* (Jedlička, 1964)

Risophilus schereri Jedlička, 1964b: 312.

Peliocypas schereri (Jedlička, 1964b); Lorenz 2005: 479; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 34.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Kaziranga north of the Mikir Hills on Brahmaputra); PAR- India (Uttarakhand; Sikkim: Gangtok).

207. *Peliocypas signifer* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Peliocypas signifer Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 35; Andrewes 1923a: 12; Jedlička 1963: 408; Lorenz 2005: 479; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 34.

Risophilus signifer Andrewes, 1930a: 292; Park et al. 2006: 103.

Distribution: ORR- Myanmar; Thailand; Indonesia; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun).

208. *Peliocypas suturalis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Peliocypas suturalis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 34; Andrewes 1923a: 12; Jedlička 1963: 405; Lorenz 2005: 479; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 595; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 34.

Risophilus suturalis Andrewes, 1930a: 292; id. 1930c: 9.

Distribution: ORR- India (Uttar Pradesh); Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun; Sikkim); Bhutan; Pakistan.

XXXVII. Genus *Acoptodera* Anichtchenko, 2024

Acoptodera Anichtchenko, 2024: 370

209. *Acoptodera piligera* (Chaudoir, 1883)

Coptodera piligera Chaudoir, 1883: 20; Bates 1892a: 412; Andrewes 1930a: 129; Jedlička 1963: 345.

Acoptodera piligera (Chaudoir, 1883); Anichtchenko, 2024: 374

Trichocoptodera piligera (Chaudoir, 1883); Lorenz 2005: 458; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam); Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Vietnam; PAR- China.

XXXVIII. Genus *Amphimenes* Bates, 1873

Amphimenes Bates, 1873: 322; Csiki 1932: 1353; Jedlička 1963: 366; Habu 1964b: 113; id 1967: 113; id. 1982b: 90; Lorenz 2005: 456; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Fedorenko 2010: 18; id. 2014: 310; Hunting & Yang 2019: 9; Fedorenko 2019: 234; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

=*Pseudosinurus* Kirschenhofer, 1999*: 74.

Subgenus: *Amblops* Andrewes, 1931

Amblops Andrewes, 1931b: 521; Lorenz 2005: 456; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18.

210. *Amphimenes piceus* (Andrewes, 1931)

Amblops piceus Andrewes, 1931b: 521; Lorenz 2005: 456; Hartmann 2015: 15; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 619; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18.

Amphimenes piceus (Andrewes, 1931b); Fedorenko 2019: 240.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Jharipani, Kaunli Garden); Bhutan; Nepal.

XXXIX. Genus *Brachichila* Chaudoir, 1869

Brachichila Chaudoir, 1869a: 123; Bates 1892a: 406; Andrewes 1930a: 47; Habu 1967: 111; Lorenz 2005: 456; Park et al. 2006: 100; Fedorenko 2010: 17; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18; Hunting & Yang 2019: 29.

=*Brachychila* Csiki, 1932: 1354; Jedlička 1963: 361; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1010; id. 1996: 765.

211. *Brachichila hypocrita* Chaudoir, 1869

Brachichila hypocrita Chaudoir, 1869a: 123; Bates 1889b: 283; Dupuis 1914b: 29; Andrewes 1930a: 48; Habu 1967: 112; Lorenz 2005: 456; Park et al. 2006: 100; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18; Hunting & Yang 2019: 30.

Distribution: ORR- Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Kobo, Yambung); China; Japan; Taiwan.

XL. Genus *Catascopus* Kirby, 1825

Catascopus Kirby, 1825: 94; Latreille & Dejean 1824: 115; Macleay 1825: 14; Dejean 1825: 328; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 80; Lacordaire 1854: 145; Chaudoir 1861: 116; Saunders 1863: 455; Bates 1869: 72; Chaudoir 1869a: 158; Chaudoir 1872b: 244; Bates 1883: 280; id. 1892a: 409; Peringuey 1896: 278; Dupuis 1914a: 418; Csiki 1932: 1362; Andrewes 1924a: 62; id. 1926a: 348; id. 1930a: 74; id. 1931a: 62; id. 1937b: 187; Jedlička 1935: 9; Jeannel 1942: 1017; id. 1949: 1007; Blackwelder 1944: 57; Basilewsky 1953: 209; Basilewsky 1956: 485; Jedlička 1963: 379; Habu 1967: 77; Darlington 1968: 101; Reichardt 1972: 238; Ball 1975: 166; Reichardt 1977: 446; Basilewsky 1984: 538; Moore et al. 1987: 284; Erwin 1990: 48; Straneo 1994: 141; Baehr 1997: 227; Saha & Halder 2000: 28; Baehr 2012: 27; Shpeley & Ball 2000: 112; Lorenz 1998: 429; id. 2005: 454; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Raj 2018: 75; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 14; Akhil 2020: 94; Hunting & Yang 2019: 35; Baehr & Will 2019: 181; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 58; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

Subgenus: *Catascopoides* Habu, 1967

Catascopoides Habu, 1967: 78; Lorenz 2005: 454; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620.

=*Dentiscopus* Straneo, 1994: 148.

212. *Catascopus (Catascopoides) mirabilis* Bates, 1892

Catascopus (Catascopoides) mirabilis Bates, 1892a: 409; Chaudoir 1861: 122; Andrewes 1930a: 78; Jedlička 1963: 382; Saha & Halder 2000: 29; Lorenz 2005: 454; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Garo Hills; Assam; Arunachal Pradesh); Laos; Myanmar; Vietnam; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Rotung); China; Taiwan.

Subgenus: *Catascopus* Kirby, 1825

Catascopus Kirby, 1825: 94; Lorenz 2005: 454; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620.

213. *Catascopus (s.str.) andamanensis* Chaudoir, 1877

Catascopus (s.str.) andamanensis Chaudoir, 1877: 200; Andrewes 1930a: 74; id. 1937b: 188; Straneo 1994: 159; Lorenz 1998: 429; Lorenz 2005: 454; Baehr 2012: 85; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 14.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

214. *Catascopus (s.str.) bellus* Andrewes, 1921

Catascopus (s.str.) bellus Andrewes, 1921c: 207; id. 1930a: 75; Lorenz 2005: 454; Raj 2018: 77; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 14.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; Tamil Nadu: Oucherlony valley; Karnataka: @Kuttiyar, @Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary; Maharashtra: Kanara).

215. *Catascopus (s.str.) cingalensis* Bates, 1886

Catascopus (s.str.) cingalensis Bates, 1886b: 203; Andrewes 1924a: 117; id. 1930a: 75; Lorenz 2005: 454; Raj 2018: 78; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 15; Akhil 2020: 95; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 59.

=*Catascopus reductus* Chaudoir, 1861: 117; id. 1872b: 245; Andrewes 1919a: 185; id. 1921a: 149.

=*Catascopus severini* Bates, 1891a: 339.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; Tamil Nadu; Karnataka: Chikkaballapura; @Madhya Pradesh: Mhow; Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur; Odisha: Surada; *@Chhattisgarh); Sri Lanka.

216. *Catascopus (s.str.) cyanellus* Chaudoir, 1848

Catascopus (s.str.) cyanellus Chaudoir, 1848: 113; id. 1861: 118; Andrewes 1930a: 75; Lorenz 2005: 454; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Raj 2018: 80; Shiju & Sabu 2019:15; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21627; Sruthi 2022: 59.

=*Catascopus reductus* Walker, 1858; Shiju & Sabu 2019:15.: 203; Bates 1886b: 210.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala; Tamil Nadu: Coimbatore; Karnataka; Maharashtra: Dapoli, North Kanara); Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Nepal.

217. *Catascopus (s.str.) elegans* (Weber, 1801)

Elaphrus elegans Weber, 1801: 45.

Catascopus (s.str.) elegans (Weber, 1801); Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 83; Schaum 1847: 45; Chaudoir 1850a: 354; Motschulsky 1855: 47; Chaudoir 1861: 120; id. 1872b: 247; Bates 1892a: 411; Heller 1916: 273; Sloane 1920b: 322; Andrewes 1921a: 161; id. 1923a: 48; id. 1930a: 75; id. 1937b: 189; Jedlička 1935: 11; id. 1963: 385; Hansen 1967: 180; Stork 1986: 15; Straneo 1994: 166; Saha & Halder 2000: 28; Lorenz 2005: 454; Baehr 2012: 64; Hartmann 2015: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Shiju & Sabu 2019:15; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

=*Pericalus celebensis* Thomson, 1857: 282; Chaudoir 1861: 120; Schaufuss 1885: 184; Andrewes 1919a: 182.

=*Catascopus obliquatus* Fairmaire, 1881*.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Sunderbans; Chhattisgarh: Raipur; West Bengal); Bangladesh; Borneo; Cambodia;

Indo-China; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Thailand; Vietnam;
PAR- India (Sikkim); China; Great Britain; Nepal; AUR- Australia; Malay
Archipelago; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands.

218. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *facialis* (Wiedemann, 1819)

Carabus facialis Wiedemann, 1819: 165; Dejean 1825: 329; Brullé 1834: 232;
Catascopus (s.str.) *facialis* (Wiedemann, 1819); Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 81; Chaudoir
1850a: 352; id. 1861: 116; Bates 1889a: 111; id. 1889b: 283; id. 1891a: 339; id. 1892a:
409; Heyne & Taschenberg 1895: 16; Bouchard 1903: 175; Andrewes 1921a: 165; id.
1923a: 47; id. 1924a: 62; id. 1930a: 76; Jedlička 1935: 10; id. 1963: 395; Saha &
Halder 2000: 29; Lorenz 2005: 454; Baehr 2012: 84; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403;
Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Shiju & Sabu 2019:15; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

=*Catascopus goebeli* Gemminger & Harold, 1868: 153.

=*Catascopus goebeli* Chaudoir, 1872b: 245 [non Gemminger & Harold 1868]

=*Catascopus basalis* Chaudoir, 1872b: 245.

=*Catascopus malaccanus* Csiki, 1932: 1365.

=*Catascopus claireae* Hansen, 1967: 177.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: E. Garo Hills; Assam: @Kaziranga,
@Burnihat; throughout Northern India); Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos;
Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand:
Phandowala; Sikkim: @East Sikkim); China; Nepal; Pakistan.

219. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *fuscoaeneus* Chaudoir, 1872

Catascopus (s.str.) *fuscoaeneus* Chaudoir, 1872b: 247; Bates 1892a: 410; Andrewes
1930a: 78; Jedlička 1963: 384; Lorenz 2005: 454; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Shiju &
Sabu 2019:15.

=*Catascopus aeneus* Motschulsky, 1865: 303; Andrewes 1928a: 10.

=*Catascopus cupreicollis* C.O.Waterhouse, 1877*.

=*Catascopus coloratus* Jedlička, 1935: 13.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Andaman Islands); Borneo; Indo-China; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Myanmar; Philippines; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand); China.

220. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *hardwickei* Kirby, 1825

Catascopus (s.str.) *hardwickei* Kirby, 1825: 98; Andrewes 1919a: 130; id. 1930a: 78; id. 1937b: 189; Straneo 1994: 167; Lorenz 1998: 430; Lorenz 2005: 454; Baehr 2012: 55; Shiju & Sabu 2019:16.

=*Catascopus aeneipennis* Chaudoir, 1861: 118; Andrewes 1924e: 593.

Distribution: ORR- India (Bihar; Odisha: Angul; Jharkhand: Singbhum); Bangladesh; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Haldwani); Nepal.

221. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *hexagonus* Straneo, 1994

Catascopus (s.str.) *hexagonus* Straneo, 1994: 167; Lorenz 2005: 454; Shiju & Sabu 2019:16.

Distribution: PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Charain Hills).

222. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *illustris* Andrewes, 1937

Catascopus (s.str.) *illustris* Andrewes, 1937b: 189; Jedlička 1963: 389; Lorenz 2005: 454; Shiju & Sabu 2019:16.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam); Myanmar; PAR- China.

223. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *jenkinsi* Andrewes, 1937

Catascopus (s.str.) *jenkinsi* Andrewes, 1937b: 190; Jedlička 1963: 387; Lorenz 2005: 454; Shiju & Sabu 2019:16.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam).

224. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *keralensis* Straneo, 1994

Catascopus (s.str.) *keralensis* Straneo, 1994: 161; Lorenz 2005: 454; Raj 2018: 82; Shiju & Sabu 2019:16.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Kollam- Thenmala).

225. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *lissonotus* Andrewes, 1921

Catascopus (s.str.) *lissonotus* Andrewes, 1921c: 208; id. 1930a: 78; Jedlička 1963: 391; Lorenz 2005: 454; Raj 2018: 83; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 16.

Distribution: ORR- India (*Kerala: @Kaatadikunnu Goodrickal range; Tamil Nadu: Coimbatore; Madras; Karnataka: Coorg, Saidapure, Savira Butti; Maharashtra: South Kanara- Wande; Vietnam.

226. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *regalis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Catascopus (s.str.) *regalis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 84; Chaudoir 1861: 122; Bates 1892a: 410; Andrewes 1923a: 49; id. 1930a: 79; Jedlička 1963: 392; Saha & Halder 2000: 28; Lorenz 2005: 455; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 16.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Nagaland: Naga Hills; Lower Tondou; Assam); Bangladesh; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Vietnam; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Dikrang, Djeoo, Kobo, Rotung, Silonibari, Sylhet; West Bengal: Gopaldhara; Sikkim); China.

227. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *smaragdulus* Dejean, 1825

Catascopus (s.str.) *smaragdulus* Dejean, 1825: 331; Schaum 1847: 45; Chaudoir 1861: 119; Andrewes 1930a: 80; Jedlička 1935: 10; id. 1963: 383; Lorenz 2005: 455; Raj 2018: 84; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 16.

=*Catascopus pauper* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 84; Andrewes 1923a: 49.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Kuntimari; Sunderbans; West Bengal: Buxa, Jalpaiguri, Rajabhatkawa); Bangladesh; Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Myanmar; Philippines; Vietnam; PAR- India (West Bengal: Buxa).

228. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *subquadratus* Motschulsky, 1864

Catascopus (s.str.) *subquadratus* Motschulsky, 1864: 302; Chaudoir 1872b: 249; Andrewes 1928a: 9; id. 1930a: 80; Lorenz 2005: 455; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 16.

Distribution: ORR- India (East India); PAR- India (Uttarakhand); Nepal.

229. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *violaceus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Catascopus (s.str.) *violaceus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 82; Chaudoir 1861: 122; Bates 1892a: 410; Andrewes 1923a: 48; id. 1930a: 80; Jedlička 1963: 388; Saha & Halder 2000: 28; Lorenz 2005: 455; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17.

=*Catascopus cyanipennis* Chaudoir, 1854: 130; id. 1861: 118.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal: Rajabhatkawa; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills, E. Garo; Assam); Bangladesh; Borneo; Indonesia; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Myanmar; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Kaligad; Sikkim); China.

230. *Catascopus* (s.str.) *whithillii* Hope, 1838

Catascopus (s.str.) *whithillii* Hope, 1838: 164; Chaudoir 1861: 116; Bates 1891a: 339; Heyne & Taschenberg 1895: 16; Andrewes 1919a: 200; id. 1930a: 80; Lorenz 2005: 455; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Raj 2018: 85; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17.

=*Catascopus grandis* Dupuis, 1913e *: 428.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Coimbatore; Karnataka: Mysore- Aynur; Maharashtra: Darpouillie, Dapoli; @Madhya Pradesh: Mhow; Haryana: Kheri; Jharkhand); Laos; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Bankatiya); Nepal.

XLI. Genus *Coptodera* Dejean, 1825

Coptodera Dejean, 1825: 273; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 53; Lacordaire 1854: 140; Bates 1869: 69; Chaudoir 1869b: 163; Horn 1882: 131; Seidlitz 1903: 157; Andrewes 1930a: 127; Blackwelder 1944: 57; Jeannel 1949: 924, 926; Jedlička 1963: 341; Habu 1967: 81; Ball & Hilche 1983: 201; Shpeley & Ball 2000: 143; Saha & Halder 2000: 29; Lorenz 2005: 457; Park et al. 2006: 101; id. 2011: 103; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Hunting & Yang 2019: 56; Raj 2018: 96; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19; Akhil 2020: 95; Baehr & Will 2019: 181.

Subgenus: *Coptoderina* Jeannel, 1949

Coptoderina Jeannel, 1949: 1924; Nakane & Ohkura 1956: 45; Habu 1957: 114; Shibata 1964: 40; Ball 1975: 177; Lorenz 2005: 457; Baehr 2005b: 33; id. 2007: 175; id. 2014: 249; Park et al. 2011: 103; Gamboa & Ortuno 2015: 593; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Hunting & Yang 2019: 57.

231. *Coptodera (Coptoderina) chaudiroidi* Andrewes, 1919

Coptodera (Coptoderina) chaudiroidi Andrewes, 1919a: 179; Lorenz 2005: 457; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Hunting & Yang 2019: 58; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19; Akhil 2020: 95.

=*Coptodera transversa* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 54; Chaudoir 1869b: 164; Andrewes 1921b: 346; id. 1923a: 31; id. 1930a: 129; Jedlička 1963: 349.

=*Coptoderina transversa anguilipennis* Nakane & Okhura, 1956: 47; Jedlička 1963: 349.

=*Coptoderina chaudiroidi anguilipennis* (Nakane & Okhura, 1956): Lorenz 2005: 457.

=*Coptodera nobilis* Jedlička, 1963: 349; Lorenz 2005: 458.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Mathara; Nilgiri Hills; West Bengal; Uttar Pradesh: Etawah; Odisha: Barkuda and Gopkuda Islands, Lake Chilka); Indonesia;

Laos; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Lachhiwala); China; Japan; Taiwan.

232. *Coptodera (Coptoderina) eluta* Andrewes, 1923

Coptodera (Coptoderina) eluta Andrewes, 1923a: 30; id. 1930a: 127; Csiki 1932: 1370; Louwerens 1956: 225; Jedlička 1963: 349; Habu 1967: 93; Saha & Halder 2000: 29; Lorenz 2005: 458; Park et al. 2006: 101; id. 2011: 103; Hartmann 2015: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 620; Raj 2018: 98; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19; Hunting & Yang 2019: 62.

=*Coptodera interrupta* Chaudoir, 1869b: 194 [non-Schmidt-Göbel 1846]; Bates 1886b: 203.

=*Coptodera elegantula* Bates, 1889b: 111 [non-Schmidt-Göbel 1846]; id. 1892a: 411.

=*Coptoderina reductemaculata* Nakane & Ohkura, 1956: 46; Habu 1959b: 259; id. 1961b: 45; Jedlička 1963: 350; Shibata 1964: 40.

=*Coptodera madara* Habu, 1957: 114; Habu 1959a: 259; Jedlička 1963: 350.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Port Blair; Kerala: Travancore, Wallardi; Tamil Nadu: Shembagannur; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Uttar Pradesh: Lakhimpur; West Bengal: Bengal); Borneo; Cambodia; Indo-China; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Malay Archipelago; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; AUR- Australia; Papua New Guinea; PAR- Japan; Nepal; South Korea; Taiwan.

233. *Coptodera (Coptoderina) flexuosa* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Coptodera (Coptoderina) flexuosa Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 55; Chaudoir 1869b: 196; Bates 1889a: 283; id. 1892a: 412; Heller 1916: 273; Andrewes 1923a: 31; id. 1930a: 127; Jedlička 1963: 350; Saha & Halder 2000: 29; Lorenz 2005: 458; Park et al. 2006: 101; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621; Raj 2018: 99; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19; Akhil 2020: 95.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands; Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; *Tamil Nadu: @Srivalliputhur, @Tirunelveli: Evergreens; Meghalaya: Garo Hills; Assam: Patkai Hills); Borneo; Cambodia; Indo-China; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Malay Archipelago; Myanmar; Philippines; Vietnam; Thailand; AUR- Melanesia; PAR - India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun; West Bengal: Gopaldhara; Sikkim: Sibsagar, Cachur); China; Japan; South Korea; Taiwan.

234. *Coptodera (Coptoderina) indica* (Kirschenhofer, 2010)

Trichocoptodera indica Kirschenhofer, 2010: 36.

Coptodera (Coptoderina) indica (Kirschenhofer, 2010); Kirschenhofer 2012a: 54.

Distribution: ORR- India (Odisha: Daitari).

235. *Coptodera (Coptoderina) interrupta* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Coptodera(Coptoderina) interrupta Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 53; Bates 1892a: 411; Andrewes1923a: 29; id. 1930a: 128; Jedlička 1963: 347; Lorenz 2005: 458; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621; Raj 2018: 101; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19; Akhil 2020: 96.

=*Coptodera elegantula* Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 54.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; *Tamil Nadu: @Srivalliputhur); Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Sikkim: Birik, Namsu, Nurbong, Pashok; Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Thano, Kali Valley- Almora); China; AUR- Papua New Guinea.

236. *Coptodera (Coptoderina) legorskyi* Kirschenhofer, 2012

Coptodera (Coptoderina) legorskyi Kirschenhofer, 2012a: 56.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Nilgiri Hills).

237. *Coptodera (Coptoderina) ocellata* Chaudoir, 1869

Coptodera (Coptoderina) ocellata Chaudoir, 1869b: 188; Andrewes 1930a: 128; Lorenz 2005: 458; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 19.

Distribution: ORR- India (North India).

238. *Coptodera (Coptoderina) uttaranchalensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012

Coptodera (Coptoderina) uttaranchalensis Kirschenhofer, 2012a: 57.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand).

XLII. Genus *Dolichoctis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Dolichoctis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 62; Lacordaire 1854: 136; Chaudoir 1869b: 245; Andrewes 1930a: 154; Jedlička 1963: 356; Habu 1967: 99; Darlington 1968: 15; Moore et al. 1987: 293; Saha & Halder 2000: 33; Lorenz 2005: 459; Baehr 1999: 124; Shpeley & Ball 2000: 181; Baehr 2003a: 2; id. 2003b: 13; id. 2006b: 39; id. 2007: 79; id. 2013b: 135; id. 2015b: 223; Park et al. 2006: 101; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621; Raj 2018: 102; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 20; Hunting & Yang 2019: 89; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

Subgenus: *Dolichoctis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Dolichoctis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 62; Lorenz 2005: 459.

239. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *andamanica* Baehr, 2013

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *andamanica* Baehr, 2013b: 157.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Port Blair).

240. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *convexa* Andrewes, 1923

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *convexa* Andrewes, 1923d: 450; id. 1930a: 154; Lorenz 2005: 459; Raj 2018: 103; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 20.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal, Shembagannur).

241. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *goaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *goaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012a: 58; Baehr 2013b: 176.

Distribution: ORR- India (Goa: Palolem).

242. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *iridea* Bates, 1892

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *iridea* Bates, 1892a: 414; Andrewes 1930a: 154; Csiki 1932: 1383; Jedlička 1963: 357; Lorenz 1998: 435; id. 2005: 459; Baehr 2013b: 160; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Tura); Myanmar; Thailand; PAR- India (West Bengal: Gopaldhara, Darjeeling; Sikkim).

243. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *marginifer* (Walker, 1858)

Dromius marginifer Walker, 1858: 202; Bates 1886b: 210; Lorenz 2005: 459.

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *marginifer* (Walker, 1858); Andrewes 1919a: 184; id. 1930a: 154.

=*Colpodes marginicollis* Walker, 1859: 51.

=*Cyrtopterus quadriplagiatus* Motschulsky, 1861: 106.

=*Dromius marginifer* Walker, 1858: 202.

Distribution: ORR- India (Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur: Tetara); Sri Lanka.

244. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *rotundata* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Mochtherus rotundatus Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 77; Chaudoir 1869b: 246; Bates 1889a: 111; id. 1892a: 413; Andrewes 1923a: 45; Csiki 1932: 1384; Jedlička 1963: 358.

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *rotundata* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Andrewes 1930a: 155; id.

1931a: 62; id. 1933a: 347; Jedlička 1963: 358; Stork 1986: 15; Lorenz 1998: 435;

Baehr 2013b: 137, 138; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621; Hunting & Yang 2019: 98.

=*Dolichoctis ornatella* Bates, 1883: 282; Andrewes 1931a: 62; id. 1933a: 347;

Jedlička 1963: 357; Habu 1967: 101.

=*Dolichoctis kohpodaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012b*: 217.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Cardamom Hills, Nilambur; Goa: Canacona); Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar, Philippines; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- China; Japan; Taiwan.

245. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *sikkimensis* Baehr, 2013

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *sikkimensis* Baehr, 2013b: 174; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621.

Distribution: ORR- Thailand; PAR- India (West Bengal: Gopaldhara); Nepal.

246. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *spinosissima* Baehr, 2013

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *spinosissima* Baehr, 2013b: 167; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun, New Forest); Nepal.

247. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *stevensi* Baehr, 2013

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *stevensi* Baehr, 2013b: 175; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621.

Distribution: ORR- Myanmar; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Upper Rotang; West Bengal: Gopaldhara).

248. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *striata* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *striata* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 62; Chaudoir 1869b: 246; Andrewes 1923a: 36, 45; id. 1930a: 155; Jedlička 1963: 357; Saha & Halder 2000: 33; Lorenz 2005: 460; Park et al. 2006: 101; Baehr 2013b: 136; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403; Raj 2018: 105; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 20.

Mochtherus rotundata Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 77; Chaudoir 1869b: 241, 246; Bates 1889a: 111; id. 1892a: 413; Andrewes 1923a: 45; Jedlička 1963: 358.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands; Kerala: Parambikulam; Meghalaya: Garo Hills); Indonesia; Laos; Malay Peninsula; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Japan; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Malay Archipelago; Papua New Guinea.

249. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *tetracolon* Chaudoir, 1869

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *tetracolon* Chaudoir, 1869b: 248; Andrewes 1930a: 155; id. 1931a: 62; Csiki 1932: 1384; Andrewes 1933a: 346; Jedlička 1963: 359; Stork 1986: 15;

Lorenz 1998: 435; id. 2005: 460; Park et al. 2006: 101; Baehr 2013b: 169; Raj 2018: 106; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 20.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Palni Hills, Thiruchirapalli); Borneo; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Malay Peninsula; Philippines; Singapore; Vietnam; AUR- Malay Archipelago.

250. *Dolichoctis* (s.str.) *unidentata* Baehr, 2013

Dolichoctis (s.str.) *unidentata* Baehr, 2013b: 163

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Cardamom Hills; Tamil Nadu: Anamalai Hills, Nilgiri Hills).

XLIII. Genus *Holcoderus* Chaudoir, 1869

Holcoderus Chaudoir, 1869a: 153; Csiki 1932: 1360; Andrewes 1930a: 181; Jedlička 1940: 42; Louwerens 1949: 50; id.1953: 93; Jedlička 1963: 396; Darlington 1968: 94; id. 1970: 41; Habu 1979a: 2, 51; Lorenz 2005: 455; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 621; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17; Hunting & Yang 2019: 113; Raj 2018: 89; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17; Baehr & Will 2019: 183; Divya 2022: 87; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

=*Wagneria* Jedlička, 1935: 7.

=*Neritola* Strand, 1942: 392; Jedlička 1963: 397.

251. *Holcoderus aeripennis* Andrewes, 1931

Holcoderus aeripennis Andrewes, 1931b: 519; Lorenz 2005: 455; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Cannt. Road, Dehradun- Bhagwantpur, Dobhalwala, FRI Compound, Kaulagarh).

252. *Holcoderus alacer* Andrewes, 1937

Holcoderus alacer Andrewes, 1937a: 566; Lorenz 2005: 455; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17.

Distribution: PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Tibet frontier- Rotung; West Bengal: Kalimpong).

253. *Holcoderus carinatus* Andrewes, 1933

Holcoderus carinatus Andrewes, 1933b: 10; Lorenz 2005: 455; Raj 2018: 90; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Coorg- Fraserpet).

254. *Holcoderus fissus* Andrewes, 1933

Holcoderus fissus Andrewes, 1933b: 9; Lorenz 2005: 455; Hartmann 2015: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Raj 2018: 92; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18; Divya 2022: 88.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Chulanur; Tamil Nadu: North Salem- Uduparani, @Srivalliputhur); Sri Lanka; PAR- Nepal.

255. *Holcoderus niger* Andrewes, 1937

Holcoderus niger Andrewes, 1937a: 568; Lorenz 2005: 455; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18.

Distribution: PAR- India (West Bengal: Kalimpong).

256. *Holcoderus smaragdinus* Andrewes, 1926

Holcoderus smaragdinus Andrewes, 1926c: 287; id. 1930a: 182; Jedlička 1963: 397; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1048; Lorenz 2005: 455; Raj 2018: 93; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Aralam); Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Vietnam.

257. *Holcoderus superbus* Andrewes, 1933

Holcoderus superbus Andrewes, 1933b: 10; Lorenz 2005: 455; Raj 2018: 95; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilambur, Nilgiri Hills, @Vellarimala; Karnataka: Coorg- Fraserpet).

XLIV. Genus *Lioptera* Chaudoir, 1869

Lioptera Chaudoir, 1869b: 208; Heller 1903: 241; Andrewes 1930a: 202; Csiki 1932: 1376; Louwerens 1953: 91; Jedlička 1963: 339; Habu 1967: 96; Lorenz 2005: 456; Park et al. 2006: 102; Baehr 2010: 172; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18; Hunting & Yang 2019: 123.

258. *Lioptera brevicornis* Heller, 1903

Lioptera brevicornis Heller, 1903: 242 & 244; Seidlitz 1903: 159; Andrewes 1930a: 202; Lorenz 2005: 456; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18.

Distribution: PAR- India (West Bengal: Pedong; Sikkim: Maria Basti); Bhutan.

259. *Lioptera oberthueri* Heller, 1903

Lioptera oberthueri Heller, 1903: 241, 243; Seidlitz 1903: 159; Andrewes 1930a: 202; Lorenz 2005: 456; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 18.

Distribution: PAR- India (Sikkim: Maria Basti); Bhutan.

XLV. Genus *Miscelus* Klug, 1834

Miscelus Klug, 1834: 82; Lacordaire 1854: 146; Putzeys 1846: 375; Putzeys 1875: 722; Chaudoir 1861: 125; Bates 1869: 72; Chaudoir 1869a: 152; Sloane 1907: 473; Andrewes 1922a: 293; id. 1926a: 352; id. 1930a: 217; Csiki 1932: 1359; Jeannel 1942: 1017; Jedlička 1963: 398; Darlington 1968: 91; Saha & Halder 2000: 32; Lorenz 2005: 454; Park et al. 2006: 102; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Löbl & Löbl 2017:

622; Raj 2018: 72; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 13; Hunting & Yang 2019: 128; Akhil 2020: 100; Bachr & Will 2019: 180; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

=*Leptodactyla* Brullé, 1834: 130.

260. *Miscelus carinatus* Andrewes, 1922

Miscelus carinatus Andrewes, 1922a: 292, 295; id. 1930a: 217; Jedlička 1963: 399; Saha & Halder 2000: 32; Lorenz 2005: 454; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 14.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Garo Hills; Assam); Laos; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Rotung, Kobo).

261. *Miscelus javanus* Klug, 1834

Miscelus javanus Klug, 1834: 82; Chaudoir 1861: 125; Putzeys 1875: 723; Bates 1892a: 408; Heller 1916: 273; Andrewes 1922a: 293, 295; id. 1927a: 101; id. 1930a: 217; Csiki 1932: 1359; Jedlička 1963: 398; Saha & Halder 2000: 32; Lorenz 2005: 454; Park et al. 2006: 102; Hartmann 2015: 17; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 14; Hunting & Yang 2019: 129; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

=*Leptodactyla apicalis* Brullé, 1834: 130.

=*Miscelus vulneratus* Putzeys, 1875: 725; Andrewes 1922a: 294.

=*Miscelus paradoxus* Putzeys, 1875: 724; Andrewes 1922a: 294.

=*Miscelus convexicollis* Putzeys, 1875: 724; Andrewes 1922a: 294.

=*Miscelus planatus* Schaufuss, 1885: 183; Andrewes 1922a: 294; id. 1927a: 109.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Assam: Chandkhira, Sadiya; Manipur; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Indulul); Bangladesh; Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Indo China; Laos; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Rotung, Kobo; West

Bengal: Birik, Darjeeling); China; Taiwan; Nepal; AUR- Australia; Melanesia; Malay Archipelago; Papua New Guinea.

262. *Miscelus unicolor* Putzeys, 1846

Miscelus unicolor Putzeys, 1846: 375; Chaudoir 1861: 125; Putzeys 1875: 725; Bates 1892a: 408; Andrewes 1922a: 294; id. 1930a: 218; Lorenz 2005: 454; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Raj 2018: 73; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 14; Akhil 2020: 100; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

=*Cymindis rufiventris* Walker, 1858: 202; Andrewes 1919a: 183.

=*Miscelus ceylonicus* Chaudoir, 1861: 125; Bates 1886b: 202; id. 1889b: 283.

=*Miscelus stygicus* Putzeys, 1875: 726; Sloane 1907: 474.

=*Miscelus morioniformis* Rye, 1876*.

=*Miscelus morioformis* Macleay, 1877: 168; id. 1886: 138; Sloane 1907: 474; id. 1920b: 322.

=*Miscelus celebensis* Schaufuss, 1885: 184; Andrewes 1927a: 109.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Nilgiri Hills; Karnataka: Sidapur; Maharashtra: Kanara, North Kanara; Madhya Pradesh; Bihar: Pusa; Uttar Pradesh: Dhanpuri, Raipur, Rewah, Saharanpur); Cambodia; Indo China; Indonesia; Myanmar; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; PAR- India (Jammu and Kashmir: Kashmir); China; Pakistan; AUR- Australia; Malay Archipelago; Papua New Guinea.

XLVI. Genus *Mochtherus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Mochtherus Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 76; Lacordaire 1854: 137; Bates 1869: 71; Chaudoir 1869b: 240; Jacobson 1907: 394; Andrewes 1930a: 219; Csiki 1932: 1382; Jedlička 1935: 18; id. 1963: 352; Habu 1967: 100; id. 1982b: 86; Darlington 1968: 122; id. 1970: 42; Lorenz 2005: 460; Park et al. 2006: 102; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622;

Raj 2018: 107; Hunting & Yang 2019: 133; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 20; Akhil 2020: 100; Bachr & Will 2019: 182.

=*Cryptopterus* Motschulsky, 1861: 106.

263. *Mochtherus tetraspilotus* (Macleay, 1825)

Dromius tetraspilotus Macleay, 1825: 25; Schaum 1860a: 187.

Mochtherus tetraspilotus (Macleay, 1825); Chaudoir 1869b: 241; Bates 1886b: 203; id. 1892a: 412; Heller 1916: 273; Andrewes 1919a: 163; id. 1923a: 45; id. 1924a: 70; id. 1927c: 12; id. 1929b: 313; id. 1930a: 219; id. 1930b: 365; id. 1933a: 2; Csiki 1932: 1382; Jedlička 1963: 355; Darlington 1970: 42; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1048; Lorenz 2005: 460; Park et al. 2006: 102; Hartmann 2015: 17; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 622; Raj 2018: 108; Hunting & Yang 2019: 143; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 20; Akhil 2020: 101.

=*Thyreopterus tetrasmus* Dejean, 1831: 448.

=*Mochtherus angulatus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 76; Schaum 1860b: 187; Redtenbacher 1867: 7; Andrewes 1923a: 45; id. 1933a: 461. id. 1924a: 46.

=*Panagaeus retractus* Walker, 1858: 203; Andrewes 1919a: 189.

=*Cyrtopterus quadrinotatus* Motschulsky, 1861: 106; Andrewes 1928a: 23.

=*Dolichoctis tetraspilota* (Macleay, 1825); Habu 1967: 104.

Distribution: ORR- Throughout India and Sri Lanka. India (Kerala: Thodupuzha; Koorachundu, Thamarassery, Nedumkayam, @Muthanga, Vellarimala, @Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary; Tamil Nadu: Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Srivilliputhur, Alwarkurichi; Karnataka: @Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary; Madhya Pradesh: @Kirgaon); Borneo; Laos; Indonesia; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Myanmar; Vietnam; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); China; Japan; Nepal; South Korea; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Christmas Island; Madagascar; Malay Archipelago; Micronesia; Polynesia; NAR: United States.

XLVII. Genus *Pericalus* Macleay, 1825

Pericalus Macleay, 1825: 15; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 85; Lacordaire 1854: 147; Schaum 1860a: 190; Chaudoir 1861: 123; Bates 1869: 71; Dupuis 1913b: 82; Andrewes 1930a: 261; Jeannel 1942: 1017; Jedlička 1963: 373; Baehr 2000a: 33; Saha & Halder 2000: 31; Lorenz 2005: 455; Park et al. 2006: 103; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17; Fedorenko 2017: 303; Hongliang & Hongbin 2018: 19; Hunting & Yang 2019: 148; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

Subgenus *Pericalus* Macleay, 1825

Pericalus Macleay, 1825: 15; Lorenz 2005: 455.

=*Pericallus* Gemminger & Harold, 1868*

264. *Pericalus* (s.str.) *amplus* Andrewes, 1937

Pericalus (s.str.) *amplus* Andrewes, 1937b: 186; Jedlička 1963: 377; Lorenz 2005: 455; Shi & Liang 2018: 30; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Lakhimpur); Myanmar; Vietnam; PAR- China.

265. *Pericalus* (s.str.) *distinctus* Dupuis, 1913

Pericalus (s.str.) *distinctus* Dupuis, 1913b: 83; Andrewes 1930a: 262; Lorenz 2005: 455; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Island: Andaman Islands; Assam); Myanmar; PAR- India (West Bengal: Darjeeling).

266. *Pericalus* (s.str.) *fascinator* Andrewes, 1937

Pericalus (s.str.) *fascinator* Andrewes, 1937b: 185; Lorenz 2005: 455; Raj 2018: 88; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Anamalai Hills, Nilgiri Hills).

267. *Pericalus* (s.str.) *ornatus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Pericalus (s.str.) *ornatus* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 86; Bates 1892a: 411; Dupuis 1913b: 83; Andrewes 1923a: 49; id. 1930a: 262; Jedlička 1963: 379; Saha & Halder 2000: 31; Lorenz 2005: 455; Park et al. 2006: 103; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Shi & Liang 2018: 34; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 17; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Garo Hills; Assam: Chandkhira, Lakhimpur; Nagaland: Naga Hills; Uttar Pradesh: Lakhimpur); Cambodia; Indo-China; Laos; Myanmar; Vietnam; Thailand; PAR- India (Himachal Pradesh: Dejoo, Kobo, Rotung; West Bengal: Gopaldhara, Kurseong); China; Taiwan.

XLVIII. Genus *Serrimargo* Chaudoir, 1869

Serrimargo Chaudoir, 1869a: 134; Andrewes 1939: 137; Jedlička 1963: 369; Lorenz 2005: 463; Fedorenko 2018a: 1; Akhil 2020: 103; Hunting & Yang 2019: 153.

=*Peripristus* Chaudoir, 1869a: 135; Andrewes 1930a: 269; Jedlička 1963: 370; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1048; Lorenz 2005: 463; Park et al. 2006: 103; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

268. *Serrimargo ater* (Laporte, 1835)

Thyreopterus ater Laporte, 1835: 149; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 79.

Serrimargo ater (Laporte, 1835); Fedorenko 2018a: 5.

Peripristus ater (Laporte, 1835); Chaudoir 1869a: 136; Bates 1889a: 110; id. 1889b: 283; id. 1892a: 408; Andrewes 1923a: 46; id. 1929b: 313; id. 1930a: 269; id. 1933a: 364; Jedlička 1963: 370; Lorenz 2005: 463; Park et al. 2006: 103; Hartmann 2015: 17; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Raj 2018: 112; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21; Akhil 2020: 103.

Distribution: ORR- India (Nicobar Islands; Kerala: Palakkad: Parambikulam); Borneo; Cambodia; Indo-China; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula;

Philippines; Myanmar; Greater Sunda Islands; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (West Bengal: Kalimpong); China; Nepal; Taiwan.

269. *Serrimargo schenklingi* (Dupuis, 1912)

Thyreopterus schenklingi Dupuis, 1912: 288; id. 1913b: 82.

Serrimargo schenklingi (Dupuis, 1912); Fedorenko 2018a: 7; Hunting & Yang 2019: 153.

Peripristus schenklingi (Dupuis, 1912); Lorenz 2005: 463.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Island: Andaman Islands); Vietnam; PAR- China; Taiwan.

XLIX. Genus *Sfitakantha* Andrewes, 1919

Sfitakantha Andrewes, 1919b: 482; id. 1930a: 307; Jedlička 1963: 367; Lorenz 2005: 463; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21.

270. *Sfitakantha impressa* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Thyreopterus impressa Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 80; Chaudoir 1869a: 142; Bates 1892a: 406.

Sfitakantha impressa (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Andrewes 1919b: 483; id. 1923a: 46; id. 1930a: 308; Jedlička 1963: 367; Lorenz 2005: 463; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Sadiya); Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Vietnam; PAR- India (West Bengal: Kalimpong).

L. Genus *Sinurus* Chaudoir, 1869

Sinurus Chaudoir, 1869a: 129; Andrewes 1930a: 314; Jedlička 1963: 368; Saha & Halder 2000: 30; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21.

271. *Sinurus graciliceps* Bates, 1892

Sinurus graciliceps Bates, 1892a: 408; Andrewes 1930a: 314; Jedlička 1963: 368; Saha & Halder 2000: 30; Lorenz 2005: 463; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Khasi Hills); Myanmar; PAR- Nepal.

272. *Sinurus nitidus* Bates, 1892

Sinurus nitidus Bates, 1892a: 407; Andrewes 1930a: 314; Saha & Halder 2000: 30; Lorenz 2005: 463.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya: Khasi Hills, Ri-Bhoi); Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand; West Bengal: Kalimpong).

273. *Sinurus opacus* Chaudoir, 1869

Sinurus opacus Chaudoir, 1869a: 130; Bates 1892a: 407; Andrewes 1930a: 314; Jedlička 1963: 368; Lorenz 2005: 463; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 21.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Andaman Islands); Borneo; Indonesia; Malaysia Myanmar; Philippines; AUR- Papua New Guinea.

LI. Genus *Tantillus* Chaudoir, 1869

Tantillus Chaudoir, 1869a: 126; Csiki 1932: 1354; Lorenz 2005: 463; Fedorenko 2018b: 241.

=*Mochtheroides* Andrewes, 1923a: 50

274. *Tantillus reflexicollis* Fedorenko, 2018

Tantillus reflexicollis Fedorenko, 2018b: 247.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Kukai Shola).

275. *Tantillus sericans* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Masoreus sericans Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 87

Tantillus sericans (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846).

Mochtheroides sericans (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Schaum 1863: 78; Chaudoir 1876b: 28; Andrewes 1923a: 50, 51; id. 1930a: 219.

Distribution: ORR- India; Indonesia; Myanmar; Singapore.

LII. Genus *Anchista* Nietner, 1856

Anchista Nietner, 1856: 523; id. 1857a: 374; Chaudoir 1877: 236; Andrewes 1926a: 346; id. 1930a: 22; Csiki 1932: 1455; Jedlička 1963: 449; Habu 1967: 137; Darlington 1968: 139; id. 1970: 45; Habu 1982a: 102; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1006; Lorenz 2005: 491; Shi et al. 2013: 23; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Raj 2018: 200; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 40; Akhil 2020: 92; Jithmon 2020: 34 Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626, Divya 2022: 84; Sruthi 2022: 55; Ashly 2023: 74.

276. *Anchista brunnea* (Wiedemann, 1823)

Lebia brunnea Wiedemann, 1823: 59.

Anchista brunnea (Wiedemann, 1823); Andrewes 1921a: 172; id. 1930a: 22; Csiki 1932: 1456; Lorenz 2005: 491; Shi et al. 2013: 25; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 403; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 40.

=*Anchista modesta* Nietner, 1856: 523; id. 1857a: 375; Chaudoir 1877: 239; Andrewes 1924a: 140; id. 1927a: 103.

=*Anchista picea* Chaudoir, 1877: 238; Andrewes 1921a: 172.

Distribution: ORR- India (*Kerala: @Vellarimala, @Periya Reserve Forest; Deccan; Maharashtra: Nagpur; Jharkhand: Nowatoli; Bihar: Pusa; West Bengal); Bangladesh; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Dobhalwala); NTR- Trinidad & Tobago.

277. *Anchista fenestrata* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Plochionus fenestrata Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 42; Chaudoir 1872c: 168; Bates 1892a: 424.

***ssp. Anchista fenestrata fenestrata* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)**

Anchista fenestrata fenestrata (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Shi et al. 2013: 27.

Anchista fenestrata (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Andrewes 1923a: 20; id. 1930a: 23; Csiki 1932: 1456; Jedlička 1963: 449; Lorenz 2005: 491; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Raj 2018: 201; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 40; Akhil 2020: 92; Jithmon 2020: 35, 53; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21626; Sruthi 2022: 55.

=*Anchista glabra* Chaudoir, 1877: 237; Andrewes 1930a: 23; Csiki 1932: 1456; Lorenz 2005: 491.

=*Anchista nepalensis* Kirschenhofer, 1994: 1005; Lorenz 2005: 491.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Charalmedu, Chinnar-Karimutty, @Maruthoor, @Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kakkayam, Peruvannamoozhi Koorachundu, Thamarassery, Nedumkayam, Chulanur, Walayar, Pattambi; Nedungadu; Pondicherry; Tamil Nadu: Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Alwarkurichi, Thambaram, Srivilliputhur; Karnataka: Gundelpet; Jharkhand: Nowatoli, Singbhum; Odisha: Similipal; Bihar; Rajasthan); Myanmar; Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun, @New Forest); Nepal.

***ssp. Anchista fenestrata subpubescens* Chaudoir, 1877**

Anchista subpubescens Chaudoir, 1877: 238; Andrewes 1930a: 23; Csiki 1932: 1456; Lorenz 2005: 491; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624.

Anchista fenestrata subpubescens (Chaudoir, 1877); Shi et al. 2013: 30.

Distribution: ORR- India (*Kerala: @Vellarimala; *Tamil Nadu: @Iron bridge, Mundanthurai, KMTR; Rajasthan: Ajmer, Bharatpur; North India); PAR- Nepal; Pakistan.

278. *Anchista nubila* Andrewes, 1931

Anchista nubila Andrewes, 1931b: 526; Lorenz 2005: 491; Shi et al. 2013: 31; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nedungadu; *Tamil Nadu: @Thirumurthy falls, Udumalaipettai Range, Anamalai TR, @Ettimadai, @Kadayam, @Srivilliputhur; *@Madhya Pradesh; Jharkhand: Nowatoli; Uttar Pradesh); PAR - India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun- Rajpur).

279. *Anchista pilosa* Shi, Zhou & Liang, 2013

Anchista pilosa Shi, Zhou & Liang, 2013: 32; Raj 2018: 204; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 41.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka: Bangalore).

LIII. Genus *Dasiosoma* Britton, 1937

Dasiosoma Britton, 1937: 233; Basilewsky 1949: 221; id. 1968: 145; Shi et al. 2013: 65; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624.

=*Teradaia* Habu 1979c: 65.

280. *Dasiosoma ariandae* Anichtchenko, 2015

Dasiosoma ariandae Anichtchenko, 2015: 162.

Distribution: ORR- India (Karnataka); Sri Lanka.

281. *Dasiosoma indicum* (Kirschenhofer, 2011)

Dasiosoma indicum (Kirschenhofer, 2011*): Shi et al. 2013: 71.

=*Dianella indica* Kirschenhofer, 2011*: 68.

Distribution: ORR- India (kerala).

LIV. Genus *Endynomena* Chaudoir, 1872

Endynomena Chaudoir, 1872c: 186; Seidlitz 1903: 157; Andrewes 1926a: 350; id. 1930a: 163; Jedlička 1963: 308; Darlington 1968: 140; id. 1970: 44; Habu 1967: 131;

id. 1979b: 61; Lorenz 2005: 489; Park et al. 2006: 99; Shi et al. 2013: 85; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624; Raj 2018: 191; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38; Baehr & Will 2019: 180.

=*Saronychium* Blackburn, 1877: 142; Andrewes 1919b: 483.

282. *Endynomena pradierei* (Fairmaire, 1849)

Plochionus pradierei Fairmaire, 1849a: 34; id. 1849b: 281.

Endynomena pradierei (Fairmaire, 1849a); Chaudoir 1872c: 186; Bates 1889b: 283; Seidlitz 1903: 157; Andrewes 1926a: 350; id. 1927c: 12; id. 1929b: 314; id. 1930a: 163; id. 1937c: 38; Britton 1938: 109; Swezey 1942: 150; Britton 1948: 236; Jedlička 1963: 308; Darlington 1968: 140; id. 1970: 44; Shibata 1978: 102; Habu 1979b: 63; id. 1982b: 99; Uéno et al. 1985: 169; Lorenz 2005: 489; Park et al. 2006: 99; Shi et al. 2013: 86; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624; Raj 2018: 192; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38.

=*Endynomena huebneri* Fairmaire, 1878: 286.

=*Saronychium inconspicua* Blackburn, 1877: 142; Seidlitz 1903: 164; Andrewes 1919b: 483.

=*Thyreopterus paroecus* Csiki, 1915: 164; Andrewes 1927c: 12

Distribution: ORR- India (*Kerala: @Koyilandy, @Vellarimala; Tamil Nadu: Thiruchirapalli; Maharashtra: Mumbai, Nagpur, Pondicherry); Cambodia; Cocos Islands; Indo-china; Indonesia; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- China; Japan; Taiwan; AUR- Ellice Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Papua New Guinea; Marquesas; Micronesia; New Hebrides; Polynesia; Samoa; Tonga; Vanuatu Island; New Caledonia.

IV. Genus *Lachnoderma* Macleay, 1873

Lachnoderma Macleay, 1873: 321; Gestro 1875: 860; Chaudoir 1877: 212; Andrewes 1930a: 188; Jedlička 1963: 302; Habu 1967: 133; Tian & Deuve 2001: 123; Lorenz 2005: 489; Shi et al. 2013: 63; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Löbl & Löbl 2017:

624; Raj 2018: 189; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38; Akhil 2020: 98; Jithmon 2020: 34; Baehr & Will 2019: 179.

283. *Lachnoderma biguttatum* Bates, 1892

Lachnoderma biguttatum Bates, 1892a: 424; Andrewes 1930a: 188; Jedlička 1963: 304; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1047; Lorenz 2005: 489; Kushwaha & Hegde 2015: 404; Kushwaha & Hegde 2017: 11; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 624; Raj 2018: 189; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38; Akhil 2020: 98; Jithmon 2020: 34, 52.

=*Lachnoderma rufithorax* Kirschenhofer, 1996: 760.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Charalmedu, Cherupuzha, Kakkayam, Koorachundu, Peruvannamoozhi, Poovathum Chola, @Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary; Nedumkayam; Muthanga; *Tamil Nadu: @Srivalliputhur; Assam: Patkai Hills); Laos; Myanmar; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Almora, Dehradun, Kousanie, Kumaon); China; Nepal.

284. *Lachnoderma tricolor* Andrewes, 1926

Lachnoderma tricolor Andrewes, 1926c: 289; id. 1930a: 188; Lorenz 2005: 489; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38.

Distribution: ORR- India (Bihar: Pusa); Indonesia; Malaysia; Singapore; Vietnam.

LVI. Genus *Paraphaea* Bates, 1873

Paraphaea Bates, 1873: 312; Chaudoir 1877: 236; Shi et al. 2013: 12; Akhil 2020: 101; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

285. *Paraphaea binotata* (Dejean, 1825)

Plochionus binotata Dejean, 1825: 252.

Paraphaea binotata (Dejean, 1825); Shi et al. 2013: 14; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 625; Akhil 2020: 101; Choi et al. 2022: 186.

Anchista binotata (Dejean, 1825); Chaudoir 1877: 236; Bates 1883: 207; id. 1889a: 111; id. 1889b: 284; id. 1892a: 423; Andrewes 1923a: 20; id. 1930a: 22; id. 1947: 12; Jedlička 1963: 449; Habu 1967: 138; Darlington 1968: 140; id. 1970: 45; Yahiro & Lee 1995: 233; Lorenz 2005: 491.

=*Paraphaea signifera* Bates, 1873: 312; id. 1876: 5; id. 1883: 208.

=*Anchista eurydera* Chaudoir, 1877: 236.

=*Calleida discophora* Chaudoir, 1852: 48. id. 1877: 236.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Andaman Islands; Jharkhand: Chota Nagpore; Manipur: Naga Hills); Cambodia; Borneo; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Sikkim: Gangtok); China; Japan; Korea; Pakistan; Taiwan; AUR- Malay Archipelago; Mariana Islands; Melanesia; Micronesia; Papua New Guinea.

LVII. Genus *Physodera* Eschscholtz, 1829

Physodera Eschscholtz, 1829: 8; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 46; Lacordaire 1854: 130; van de Poll 1889: 251; Heller 1923: 304; Andrewes 1930a: 277; Jedlička 1963: 300; Saha & Halder 2000: 31; Lorenz 2005: 489; Park et al. 2006: 99; Shi et al. 2013: 38; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 625; Ma et al. 2017: 298; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38; Baehr & Will 2019: 179; Choi et al. 2020: 237

286. *Physodera dejeani* Eschscholtz, 1829

Physodera dejeani Eschscholtz, 1829: 8; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 46; Lacordaire 1854: t. 4, f. 3; Andrewes 1923a: 22; Heller 1923: 305; Andrewes 1930a: 277; Csiki 1932: 1347; Jedlička 1963: 300; Lorenz 2005: 489; Shi et al. 2013: 41; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 625; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38.

=*Physodera noctiluca* Mohnike 1875: 154.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands; Meghalaya: Khasia Hills); Borneo; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Vietnam; PAR- India (West Bengal: Gopaldhara); Bhutan; China; Taiwan.

287. *Physodera eschscholtzii* Parry, 1849

Physodera eschscholtzii Parry, 1849: 179; Lacordaire 1854: 130; Bates 1886b: 209; id. 1892a: 425; van de Poll 1889: 251; Heller 1923: 305; Csiki 1932: 1347; Andrewes 1930a: 277; Jedlička 1963: 302; Saha & Halder 2000: 31; Kabak 2003: 438; Lorenz 2005: 489; Park et al. 2006: 99; Shi et al. 2013: 41; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 625; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 38.

=*Physodera davidis* Fairmaire, 1887: 92; van de Poll 1889: 252; Andrewes 1921a: 150; Shi et al. 2013: 41.

=*Physodera parvicollis* van de Poll, 1889: 252.

=*Allocota sumatrensis* Kirschenhofer, 1996: 761.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman Islands; Assam: Noa-Dehing, Valley, Chandkhira; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; West Bengal); Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Malay Peninsula; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Vietnam; PAR- India (Sikkim: Namsoo, Pashok; Uttarakhand); China; Taiwan.

LVIII. Genus *Singilis* Rambur, 1837

Singilis Rambur, 1837: 25; Mateu 1984a: 398; Lorenz 2005: 480; Anichtchenko 2011: 3; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 607; Akhil 2020: 104; Raj 2018: 174; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35.

=*Agatus* Motschulsky, 1845: 10.

=*Phloeozeteus* Peyron, 1856: 715; Mateu 1984a: 398; Lorenz 2005: 480.

=*Paralebia* Peringuey, 1898: 335.

Subgenus: *Singilis* Rambur, 1837

Singilis Rambur, 1837: 25.

288. *Singilis* (s.str.) *indicus* (Andrewes, 1933)

Phloeozeteus indicus Andrewes, 1933f: 249.

Singilis (s.str.) *indicus* (Andrewes, 1933f); Lorenz 2005: 480; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35.

Distribution: ORR- India (Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur); Sri Lanka.

289. *Singilis* (s.str.) *mahratta* (Andrewes, 1933)

Phloeozeteus mahratta Andrewes, 1933f: 248.

Singilis (s.str.) *mahratta* (Andrewes, 1933f); Lorenz 2005: 480; Raj 2018: 175; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35; Akhil 2020: 104.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Chinnar Wildlife sanctuary, Ambalavayal; Karnataka: Belgaum; Maharashtra: North Kanara).

290. *Singilis* (s.str.) *nepalensis* (Kirschenhofer, 1994)

Phloeozeteus nepalensis Kirschenhofer, 1994: 1017.

Singilis (s.str.) *nepalensis* (Kirschenhofer, 1994); Lorenz 2005: 480; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 608.

Distribution: ORR- India; PAR- Nepal.

291. *Singilis* (s.str.) *squalidus* (Andrewes, 1933)

Phloeozeteus squalidus Andrewes, 1933f: 249.

Singilis (s.str.) *squalidus* (Andrewes, 1933f); Lorenz 2005: 480; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35.

Distribution: ORR- India (Jharkhand: Chota Nagpur).

LIX. Genus *Somotrichus* Seidlitz, 1887

Somotrichus Seidlitz, 1887: 7; id. 1888: 7; Ganglbauer 1892: 400; Bedel 1905: 243; Andrewes 1930a: 314; Jeannel 1942: 1032; Blackwelder 1944: 52; Jeannel 1949: 916; Jedlička 1963: 362; Habu 1967: 74; Darlington 1970: 40; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995:

165; Lorenz 2005: 479; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 35; Baehr & Will 2019, 190.

292. *Somotrichus unifasciatus* (Dejean, 1831)

Lebia unifasciatus Dejean, 1831: 389.

Somotrichus unifasciatus (Dejean, 1831); Andrewes 1930a: 314; Blackwelder 1944: 52; Habu 1967: 75; Lorenz 2005: 479; Cicchino & Saini 2006: 82; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 623; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 34.

=*Lebia elevatus* (Fabricius, 1792); Brullé 1834: 108; Schmidt-Göbel 1846: 43; Chaudoir 1854: 133.

=*Carabus elevatus* Fabricius, 1792: 162; id. 1801: 204.

=*Coptodera bicinctus* Hope, 1845: 15; Andrewes 1919a: 178.

=*Coptodera massiliensis* Fairmaire, 1850b: 419.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan but generally confined to sea ports; ORR- India (West Bengal: Kolkata, Raipur; Chhattisgarh: Raipur); Sri Lanka; Indonesia; AFR- Angola; DR Congo; Ivory Coast; Madagascar; Mauritius; Namibia; Tanzania; Solomon Islands; West Africa; Zimbabwe; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Chakrata); Algeria; Belgium; China; France; Germany; Great Britain; Israel/Palestine; Italy; Japan; Malta; Morocco; Pakistan; Taiwan; Turkey; AUR- New Zealand; Micronesia; NTR- Guadeloupe; NAR- United States.

LX. Genus *Trichis* Klug, 1832

Trichis Klug, 1832: t. 21. f a-c; Brullé 1834: 146; Chaudoir 1850a: 65; Lacordaire 1854: 111; Chaudoir 1873: 114; Bedel 1906: 264; Andrewes 1930a: 349; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 625.

293. *Trichis maculata* Klug, 1832

Trichis maculata Klug, 1832: t. 21. f. 10; Brullé 1834: 147; Pic 1905*: 273; Bedel 1907: 265; Andrewes 1927a: 100; id. 1930a: 350; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 625.

=*Trichis subsignata* Pic, 1905*.

=*Trichis obscuricollis* Pic, 1905*.

=*Trichis petrovitzi* Mandl, 1973*.

=*Trichis iranica* Mandl, 1973*.

Distribution: India; ORR- Sri Lanka; PAR- Afghanistan; Algeria; Arab Emirates; Cyprus; Egypt; Greece; Iran; Iraq; Israel/ Palestine; Kazakhstan; Libya; Morocco; Pakistan; Russia; Saudi Arabia; Spain; Syria; Tunisia; Turkmenistan; Turkey; Uzbekistan.

IV. Tribe- Odacanthini Laporte, 1834

Odacanthini (Odacanthidae) Laporte, 1834: 40; Habu 1967: 13; Saha et al. 1992: 45; Lorenz 2005: 439; Bouchard et al. 2011: 138; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 632; Raj 2018: 23; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 4; Baehr & Will 2019: 159.

LXI. Genus *Andrewesia* Liebke, 1938

Andrewesia Liebke, 1938: 84; Jedlička 1963: 502; Darlington 1968: 214; Lorenz, 1998: 417; Lorenz 2005: 441; Baehr 2005a: 191; Baehr 2009b: 209; Baehr & Will 2019: 160.

294. ♦*Andrewesia apicalis* (Chaudoir, 1872)

Odacantha apicalis Chaudoir, 1872a: 408.

Andrewesia apicalis (Chaudoir, 1872a); Cheong 2025: 234.

Andrewesia obesa (Andrewes, 1923c): Lorenz 2005: 441.

Odacantha obesa (Andrewes, 1923c); Andrewes 1930a: 231.

=*Arame obesa* Andrewes, 1923c: 220.

Distribution: ORR - India (Tamil Nadu: @Tirunelveli, Thirunelveli Kattabomman II); Borneo; Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand: Vietnam.

LXII. Genus *Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931

Archicolliuris Liebke, 1931: 284; id. 1938: 61; Csiki 1932: 1525; Basilewsky 1956: 462; Jedlička 1963: 497; Habu 1967: 26; Lorenz 1998: 418; Baehr 2005a: 136, 137, 190, 192; Lorenz 2005: 442; Baehr 2006a: 70; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 632; Raj 2018: 32; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 6; Akhil 2020: 106; Baehr & Will 2019: 160; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 78; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 329.

=*Panapiodera* Liebke, 1933: 209.

=*Anacasonia* Liebke, 1938: 63.

=*Anacolliuris* Liebke, 1938: 61.

=*Archicasnonia* Liebke, 1938: 51.

=*Eucasnonia* Liebke, 1938: 62.

=*Stenidiomorpha* Liebke, 1938: 65

295. *Archicolliuris bimaculata* (Redtenbacher, 1844)

Casonia bimaculata Redtenbacher, 1844: 498.

Archicolliuris bimaculata (Redtenbacher, 1844); Lorenz 2005: 442; Terada & Wu 2014: 15 & 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 632; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 6; Akhil 2020: 106; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 78; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 331.

Odacantha bimaculata (Redtenbacher, 1844); Andrewes 1930a: 229.

Colliuris bimaculata (Redtenbacher, 1844); Jedlička 1963: 497.

= *Colliuris jaechi* Kirschenhofer, 1994: 1038.

= *Colliuris kashmirica* Jacobson, 1908*: 407.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Odakkad; Pattambi; Malabar; @Angamoozhy, Ranni Forest; @Tholpetty; Madhya Pradesh: @Kirgaon; Assam: @Sadiya, Saikhowa);

Throughout Northern India extending southwards to Belgavi; Bangladesh; Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR-India (Jammu and Kashmir: Kashmir; Uttarakhand: @Dehradun, @New Forest, @M.E.S Depot); Japan; Nepal; Pakistan; South Korea; Taiwan.

296. ♦*Archicolliuris distigma* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Casnonia distigma Chaudoir, 1850a: 26

Archicolliuris distigma (Chaudoir, 1850a); Lorenz 2005: 442; Hartmann 2015: 16; Neethu et al. 2025a: 27.

Colliuris distigma (Chaudoir, 1850a); Jedlička 1963: 498.

=*Colliuris unicolor* Liebke, 1938

=*Casnonia subapicalis* Oberthür, 1883

=*Colliuris languida* Kirschenhofer, 1994: 1039.

=*Casnonia bimaculata* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846:18; Andrewes 1923a: 3.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Mavoor-Valayannur); Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand; PAR- Nepal.

297. *Archicolliuris immaculata* (Liebke, 1938)

Colliuris immaculata Liebke, 1938: 61.

Archicolliuris immaculata (Liebke, 1938); Lorenz 2005: 442; Raj 2018: 34; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7; Ashly 2023: 79.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Mathara, Pattambi; Karnataka: Belgaum); Sri Lanka.

298. *Archicolliuris opacipennis* (Gestro, 1888)

Casnonia opacipennis Gestro, 1888: 107; Bates 1892a: 38.

Archicolliuris opacipennis (Gestro, 1888); Lorenz 2005: 442.

Odacantha opacipennis (Gestro, 1888); Andrewes 1930a: 231.

Colliuris opacipennis (Gestro, 1888); Jedlička 1963: 493.

Distribution: ORR- India; Bangladesh; Indonesia; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam.

299. *Archicolliuris tetraspilota* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Casnonia tetraspilota Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 19.

Archicolliuris tetraspilota (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Lorenz 2005: 442; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7.

Odacantha tetraspilota (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Andrewes 1930a: 232.

Colliuris tetraspilota (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Jedlička 1963: 493.

Distribution: ORR- India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Andaman Islands; Assam); Myanmar.

LXIII. Genus *Eucolliuris* Liebke, 1931

Eucolliuris Liebke, 1931: 284; id. 1938: 64; Jeannel 1948: 748, 750; Jedlička 1963: 494; Habu 1967: 16; Baehr 2005a: 192; Lorenz 2005: 441; Baehr 2006a: 71; Park et al. 2006: 98; Terada & Wu 2014: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 633; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 5; Divya 2022: 90; Ashly 2023: 79; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 339.

300. *Eucolliuris fuscipennis* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Casnonia fuscipennis Chaudoir, 1850a: 26.

Eucolliuris fuscipennis (Chaudoir, 1850a); Habu 1961a: 294; id. 1962: 96; id. 1967: 17; id. 1982: 88a; Lorenz 1998: 417; Bousquet & Ito 2003: 443; Lorenz 2005: 441; Baehr 2006a: 71; Park et al. 2006: 98; Terada & Wu 2014: 16, 36; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 633; Kushwaha et al. 2017: 337; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 5; Divya 2022: 90; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 79; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 339.

Odacantha fuscipennis (Chaudoir, 1850a); Andrewes 1930a: 230.

Colliuris fuscipennis (Chaudoir, 1850a); Jedlička 1963: 494.

=*Casnonia punctata* Nietner, 1858: 178.

=*Casnonia haemorrhoidalis* Motschulsky, 1864: 219.

=*Casnonia flavicauda* Bates, 1873: 303.

=*Casnonia xanthe* Bates, 1892a: 382.

=*Casnonia gracilipes* Bates, 1892a: 381.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Pudussery, @Pattambi; Tamil Nadu; *@Madhya Pradesh; West Bengal: @Kamalapur, Sundarban; Assam: Noa Dehing, Sadiya); Bangladesh; Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (*Uttarakhand: @Corbett National Park, @Dehradun); China; Japan; Nepal; Pakistan; Taiwan; AUR- Melanesia; Papua New Guinea.

301. *Eucolliuris latifascia* (Chaudoir, 1872)

Casnonia latifascia Chaudoir, 1872a: 404.

Eucolliuris latifascia (Chaudoir, 1872a); Lorenz 2005: 441; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 633; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 5.

Odacantha latifascia (Chaudoir, 1872a); Andrewes 1930a: 231.

Colliuris latifascia (Chaudoir, 1872a); Jedlička 1963: 495

Distribution: ORR- India; Indonesia; PAR- China.

LXIV. Genus *Lachnothorax* Motschulsky, 1862

Lachnothorax Motschulsky, 1862: 48; Sloane 1917: 414; id. 1923: 33; Andrewes 1919b: 476; Sloane 1923: 33; Andrewes 1930a: 189; Csiki 1932: 1542; Liebke 1938: 103; Jeannel 1948: 748, 756; Jedlička 1963: 503; Darlington 1968: 214; Saha et al. 1992: 45; Lorenz 1998: 420; Baehr 1996b: 2; id. 2000b: 11; id. 2005a: 171; Lorenz 2005: 444; Baehr 2006a: 71; Raj 2018: 34; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7; Baehr & Will 2019: 162; Choi et al. 2019: 321; id. 2022: 186; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 340.

=*Lasiocolliuris* Liebke, 1931: 284; id. 1938: 103.

302. *Lachnothorax biguttatus* Motschulsky, 1862

Lachnothorax biguttatus Motschulsky, 1862: 50; Andrewes 1928a: 22; id. 1930a: 189; Liebke 1938: 103; Jedlička 1963: 503; Saha et al. 1992: 46; Lorenz 2005: 444; Hartmann 2015: 17; Raj 2018: 36; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7; Choi et al. 2019: 321; id. 2022: 186.

=*Casnonia oculatus* Chaudoir, 1862: 291; id. 1872a: 407.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Madura, Tharangambadi; Goa: Mormugao; West Bengal: Kolkata); Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); Nepal.

LXV. Genus *Lasiocera* Dejean, 1831

Lasiocera Dejean, 1831: 283; Lacordaire 1854: 376; Bates 1871: 31; Maindron 1906: 75; Andrewes 1930a: 190; Jeannel 1948: 757; Basilewsky 1956: 463; Lorenz 2005: 444; Raj 2018: 37; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7; Akhil 2020: 107.

303. *Lasiocera coromandelica* Maindron, 1906

Lasiocera coromandelica Maindron, 1906: 75; Andrewes 1930a: 190; Lorenz 2005: 444; Raj 2018: 38; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: @Srivilliputhur; Chennai, Madura, Vizagapatam, Tiruchirappalli; Genji; Odisha: Barkuda Island); Sri Lanka.

304. *Lasiocera malabarica* Maindron, 1906

Lasiocera malabarica Maindron, 1906: 76; Andrewes 1930a: 190; Lorenz 2005: 444; Raj 2018: 39; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7; Akhil 2020: 107.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Malabar, Mahe; Maharashtra: Matheran, Koyna River Valley- Satara)

305. *Lasiocera orientalis* Chaudoir, 1850

Lasiocera orientalis Chaudoir, 1850a: 139; Andrewes 1930a: 190; Lorenz 2005: 444; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7.

Distribution: ORR- India (Maharashtra: Nagpur, Bhandra; Rajasthan: Ajmer; New Delhi: Delhi; Bihar: Pusa); PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun: New Forest, Nainital); Nepal; Pakistan.

LXVI. Genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933

Mimocolliuris Liebke, 1933: 207; Jedlička 1963: 492; Lorenz 2005: 442; Park et al. 2006: 98; Zao & Tian: 120; Terada & Wu 2014: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 633; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7; Choi et al. 2022: 186; Ashly 2023: 80; Anagha et al. 2024: 371; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 333.

Subgenus: *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933

Mimocolliuris Liebke, 1933: 207; Lorenz 2005: 442; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 633.

306. ♦*Mimocolliuris* (s.str.) *bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016

Mimocolliuris (s.str.) *bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016: 32; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 633; Anagha et al. 2024: 372.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Chambad; @Maruthoor, @Mavoor, @Pattambi); PAR- Nepal.

307. *Mimocolliuris* (s.str.) *indica* Baehr, 2016

Mimocolliuris (s.str.) *indica* Baehr, 2016: 35; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7; Ashly 2023: 80; Anagha et al. 2024: 373.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Kallar valley; @Pattambi; Maharashtra: Mulshi).

308. *Mimocolliuris* (s.str.) *pilifera* (Nietner, 1858)

Casnonia pilifera Nietner, 1858: 179.

Mimocolliuris (s.str.) *pilifera* (Nietner, 1858); Lorenz 2005: 442; Zao & Tian: 121; Baehr 2016: 36, 43; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 7.

Odacantha pilifera (Nietner, 1858); Andrewes 1930a: 231.

Distribution: ORR - India (Tamil Nadu); Cambodia; Laos; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam.

LXVII. Genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821

Ophionea Klug, 1821: 298; Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 20; Chaudoir, 1848: 31, 43; Lacordaire 1854: 73; Bedel 1910: 72; Maindron 1910: 34; Sloane 1917: 415; id. 1923: 30; Andrewes 1919b: 475; id. 1926a: 353; id. 1930: 240; Csiki 1932: 1534; Liebke 1938: 79; Blackwelder 1944: 65; Habu 1967: 30; Saha et al. 1992: 48; Lorenz, 1998: 417; Saha & Halder 2000: 24; Baehr 2005a: 180; Lorenz 2005: 441; Baehr 2006a: 71; Park et al. 2006: 98; Terada & Wu 2014: 16; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 634; Raj 2018: 27; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 5; Akhil 2020: 109, Baehr & Will 2019: 164; Divya 2022: 91; Choi et al. 2022: 187; Ashly 2023: 81; Anagha & Sabu 2024: 524; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 335.

Subgenus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821

Ophionea Klug, 1821: 298; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 634.

=*Casnoidea* Laporte, 1834: 40; Csiki 1932: 1534; Jedlička 1963: 498, Darlington 1968: 207; Moore et al. 1987: 277; Baehr 1996a: 1044; Lorenz 1998: 417; id 2005: 441.

=*Setophionea* Habu, 1962: 113; Jedlička 1963: 500.

309. *Ophionea* (s.str.) *bhamoensis* Bates, 1892

Ophionea (s.str.) *bhamoensis* Bates, 1892a: 380; Liebke 1938: 80; Lorenz 2005: 441; Terada & Wu 2014: 23, 24; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 634; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 5; Anagha & Sabu 2024: 532; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 336.

Casnoidea bhamoensis (Bates, 1892a); Jedlička 1963: 500

Distribution: ORR- Philippines; Vietnam; Myanmar; PAR- India (West Bengal: Gopaldhara; Sikkim); Taiwan.

310. ♦*Ophionea* (s.str.) *ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996)

Casnoidea ceylonica Baehr, 1996a: 1062.

Ophionea (s.str.) *ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996a); Lorenz 2005: 441; Anagha & Sabu 2024: 529.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Mampad; @Mavoor, @Chambad); Sri Lanka.

311. *Ophionea* (s.str.) *indica* (Thunberg, 1784)

Attelabus indicus Thunberg, 1784: 68.

Ophionea (s.str.) *indica* (Thunberg, 1784); Andrewes 1919b: 476; id. 1921b: 345; id. 1924a: 116; id. 1930a: 241; Habu 1961a: 296; id. 1962: 113; id. 1967: 31; id. 1982: 96; Saha et al. 1992: 48; Saha & Halder 2000: 25; Bousquet & Ito 2003: 444; Baehr 2005a: 180, 191 & 192; Lorenz 2005: 442; Park et al. 2006: 98; Terada & Wu 2014: 16 & 25; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 634; Kushwaha et al. 2017: 337; Raj 2018: 29; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 6; Akhil 2020: 109, Divya 2022: 91; Choi et al. 2022: 187; Ashly 2023: 81; Anagha & Sabu 2024: 529; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024: 339.

=*Cicindela cyanocephala* Fabricius, 1798: 60.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Badiyaduka, @Chambad; @Maruthoor, @Mavoor, @Odakkad); Malabar; Pudussery, Chulanur, Pattambi; @Goodrical Forest Range; Ambalavayal; *Tamil Nadu: @Authoor, @Courtallam, Nellai Wildlife Sanctuary, @Sengaltheri Kalakkad range, Manimuthar Falls, Ambasamudram, @Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Moola Vaigai River, @Kalikesam, @Thiruvallur, Red hills lake area, @Cheyyar; *Karnataka: @Malpe; *Andhra Pradesh: @Kadagandi; West Bengal: Kolkata, Sundarban, @Kamalapur; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Assam; *Manipur:

@Thoubal; Mizoram; Arunachal Pradesh); throughout Southeastern Asia; Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR-India (Uttarakhand: @Roorkee, @Sahastradhara forest Block); China; Japan; Nepal; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Malay Archipelago from Japan to Papua New Guinea.

312. *Ophionea* (s.str.) *interstitialis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Ophionea (s.str.) *interstitialis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 20; Gestro 1875: 855; Bates 1886b: 99; id. 1889b: 279; id. 1892a: 380; Bouchard 1903: 172; Maindron 1910: 35; Andrewes 1923a: 4; id. 1929b: 310; id. 1930a: 241; Liebke 1938: 80; Lorenz 2005: 442; Terada & Wu 2014: 24; Raj 2018: 31; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 6; Anagha & Sabu 2024: 532.

Casnoidea interstitialis (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846): Csiki 1932: 1535; Jedlička 1963: 499; Baehr 1996a: 1058.

Distribution: ORR- India (Tamil Nadu: Genji; Pondicherry; Bihar: Pusa); Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Malay Peninsula and Archipelago; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Vietnam, Thailand; PAR- China.

313. *Ophionea* (s.str.) *nigrofasciata* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Ophionea (s.str.) *nigrofasciata* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 21; Bates 1892a: 380; Bouchard 1903: 172; Maindron 1910; Andrewes 1921a: 161; id. 1923a: 4; id. 1929b: 310; id. 1930a: 242; Liebke 1938: 80; Habu 1962: 113, 116-118, 126; id. 1967: 33; Saha & Halder 2000: 24; Park et al. 2006: 98; Lorenz 2005: 442; Terada & Wu 2014: 23; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 634; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 6; Anagha & Sabu 2024: 530.

Casnoidea nigrofasciata (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846); Jedlička 1963: 499

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal: Sardah; Meghalaya: Khasi Hills; Assam: Patkai Hills; Bihar); Bangladesh; Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar;

Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- China; Japan; AUR- Papua New Guinea.

314. *Ophionea* (s.str.) *vvrei* Anagha & Sabu, 2024

Ophionea (s.str.) *vvrei* Anagha & Sabu, 2024: 527.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Chambad)

LXVIII. Genus *Pentagonica* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Pentagonica Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 47; Lacordaire 1854: 133; Schaum 1863: 74; Bates 1873: 321; Chaudoir 1877: 212; Sloane 1898: 494, 513; Seidlitz 1903: 157; Dupuis 1913a: 2; Andrewes 1926a: 353; id. 1930a: 259; Jeannel 1942: 1017; Blackwelder 1944: 63; Jeannel 1949: 768; Basilewsky 1956: 472; Jedlička 1963: 505; Habu 1967: 42; Darlington 1968: 192; id. 1970: 46; Lorenz 2005: 445; Park et al. 2006: 103; id. 2012: 266; Baehr 2011b: 7; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 640; Raj 2018: 40; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Akhil 2020: 107; Baehr & Will 2019: 166; Baehr 2019: 2; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21628; Divya 2022: 93; Sruthi 2022: 61; Ashly 2023: 83.

=*Rhombodera* Reiche, 1842: 313 [non Burmeister 1838].

=*Didetus* LeConte, 1853: 377.

=*Elliotia* Nietner, 1856: 524.

=*Trichothorax* Montrouzier, 1860: 235.

=*Xenothorax* Wollaston 1867: 15.

=*Wakefieldia* Broun, 1880: 62.

315. *Pentagonica atrata* Baehr, 2011

Pentagonica atrata Baehr, 2011b: 17, 55; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 640.

Distribution: ORR- India (West Bengal: Gopaldhara).

316. *Pentagonica batesi* Andrewes, 1923

Pentagonica batesi Andrewes, 1923a: 24; id. 1930a: 260; Csiki 1932: 1501; Jedlička 1963: 509; Lorenz 2005: 445; Baehr 2011b: 11, 101; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 640.

Distribution: ORR- India (Meghalaya); Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam; PAR- China; Japan; Taiwan.

317. *Pentagonica daimiella* Bates, 1892

Pentagonica daimiella Bates, 1892a: 426; Csiki 1932: 1501; Jedlička 1963: 509; Habu 1967: 43; Lorenz 2005: 445; Kataev 2006: 305; Baehr 2011b: 10, 22; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 640.

Distribution: ORR- Northern India; PAR- China; Japan; Russia; Korea; Taiwan.

318. *Pentagonica erichsoni* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Pentagonica erichsoni Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 48; Andrewes 1923a: 25; id. 1930a: 260; Csiki 1932: 1501; Jedlička 1963: 511; Darlington 1968: 194; id. 1970: 47; Moore et al. 1987: 272; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1042; Lorenz 2005: 445; Baehr 2011b: 17, 48; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 640; Aston 2018: 7; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Neethu et al. 2025b: 2.
=*Pentagonica marginata* Motschulsky, 1861: 105; Andrewes 1928a: 7.
=*Pentagonica tenebrosa* Andrewes 1930d: 12; Csiki 1932: 1503; Jedlička 1963: 511; Kirschenhofer 1994: 1042; Lorenz 1998: 421.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Mavoor-Thengilakadavu; Manipur); Borneo; Myanmar; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Philippine; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; PAR- India (West Bengal: Gopaldhara, Kurseong, Kalimpong; Sikkim); China; Nepal; AUR- Australia; Micronesia; Melanesia; Solomon Island; Papua New Guinea; Vanuatu.

319. *Pentagonica eurodes* Andrewes, 1938

Pentagonica eurodes Andrewes, 1938: 207; Lorenz 2005: 445; Baehr 2011b: 13, 17, 112; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641.

Distribution: ORR- India (Eastern India, North-east India); Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- Nepal; Taiwan.

320. *Pentagonica horni* Dupuis, 1913

Pentagonica horni Dupuis, 1913d: 175; Andrewes 1930a: 260; Csiki 1932 :1502; Lorenz 2005: 445; Baehr 2011b: 9, 104.

Distribution: ORR - India (*Kerala: @Vellarimala; Tamil Nadu); Sri Lanka.

321. *Pentagonica nitidicollis* Baehr, 2011

Pentagonica nitidicollis Baehr, 2011b:10, 70; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Aston 2018: 7.

Distribution: ORR- Laos; North Vietnam; Thailand; PAR- India (Sikkim); Nepal, China.

322. *Pentagonica pallipes* (Nietner, 1856)

Elliota pallipes Nietner, 1856: 525

Pentagonica pallipes (Nietner, 1856): Schaum 1863: 74; Andrewes 1927a: 106; id. 1930a: 260; Csiki: 1932: 1502; Jedlička 1963: 507; Darlington 1968: 192; Moore et al. 1987: 273; Lorenz 2005: 446; Baehr 2011b: 10, 60; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Aston 2018: 7; Divya 2022: 92; Ashly 2023: 84.

=*Pentagonica transparipes* Motschulsky 1859: 29.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Badiyaduka, @Maruthoor, @Odakkad, Pudussery, Pattambi); Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Vietnam; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; PAR- China; Japan; Nepal; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Christmas Island; Micronesia; Melanesia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands.

323. *Pentagonica proxima* Baehr, 2011

Pentagonica proxima Baehr, 2011b: 17, 54; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Aston 2018: 7.

Distribution: ORR - Thailand; PAR- India (West Bengal: Darjeeling, Gopaldhara); China.

324. *Pentagonica ruficollis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846

Pentagonica ruficollis Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 48; Bates 1892a: 426; Dupuis 1913a: 3, t. 5, f. 9-11; Andrewes 1923a: 23; id. 1930a: 261; Csiki 1932, 1503; Jedlička 1963: 509; Habu 1967: 45; Darlington 1968: 194; Moore et al. 1987: 273; Lorenz 2005: 446; Park et al. 2006: 104; Baehr 2011b: 10, 20; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Aston 2018: 7; Raj 2018: 42; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Akhil 2020: 108; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21628; Sruthi 2022: 62.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: @Badiyaduka, Chinnar, Alampetty, Nilgiri Hills, Chulannur, @Pattambi; @Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary; Tamil Nadu: Aratapara; Karnataka: Coorg; Maharashtra; Assam: Patkai Hills; Arunachal Pradesh); Borneo; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand; West Bengal); China; Nepal; Taiwan; AUR- Australia; Melanesia; Papua New Guinea.

325. *Pentagonica semisuturalis* Dupuis, 1912

Pentagonica semisuturalis Dupuis, 1912: 314; id. 1913a: 3; Andrewes 1930a: 261; Csiki 1932: 1503; Jedlička 1963: 510; Lorenz 2005: 446; Baehr 2011b: 13, 73; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8.

Distribution: ORR- India (Assam: Patkai Hills; Arunachal Pradesh); Borneo; Indonesia; Thailand; PAR- Nepal; Taiwan.

326. *Pentagonica szetschuana* Jedlička, 1934

Pentagonica szetschuana Jedlička, 1934: 123; id. 1963: 507; Lorenz 2005: 446; Baehr 2011b: 16, 88; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641.

Distribution: PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Rishikesh); China.

327. *Pentagonica venusta* Andrewes, 1933

Pentagonica venusta Andrewes, 1933b: 17; Lorenz 2005: 446; Baehr 2011b: 9; 105; Raj 2018: 43; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 8; Akhil 2020: 108; Sruthi & Sabu 2022: 21628; Divya 2022: 93; Sruthi 2022: 62.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Chinnar, Alampetty, Chulanur, Nilgiri Hills-Kallar, @Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary; Tamil Nadu: Madras; Karnataka: Belgaum, Coorg, Mysore- Nandidurg, south Mangalore); Sri Lanka; PAR- India (Uttarakhand).

328. *Pentagonica vietnami* Kirschenhofer, 1994

Pentagonica vietnami Kirschenhofer, 1994: 1040; Lorenz 2005: 446; Baehr 2011b: 17, 53; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641.

Distribution: ORR- India (Manipur); Laos; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- Nepal.

V. Tribe- Perigonini Horn, 1881

Perigonini (Perigonae) Horn, 1881: 143; Csiki 1931: 894; Jedlička 1964a: 267-274; Saha et al. 1992: 23; Lorenz 2005: 438; Bouchard et al. 2011: 140; Baehr & Reid 2017: 435; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Raj 2018: 15; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 2.
=Trechichinae Bates, 1873: 281.

LXIX. Genus *Perigona* Laporte, 1835

Perigona Laporte, 1835: 151; Lacordaire 1854: 134; Chaudoir 1871a: 281; Putzeys 1873*: 218; Bates 1881–1884: 135; Sloane 1903: 635; Andrewes 1929b: 326; id. 1930a: 263; Csiki 1931: 895; Jedlička 1935: 17–19; Basilewsky 1956: 461; Jedlička

1964a: 267–274; Jeannel 1942: 580; Blackwelder 1944: 44; Jeannel 1948: 734; Darlington 1968: 6; id. 1970: 29; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 29 & 210; Saha et al. 1992: 23; Saha & Halder 2000: 19; Larochelle & Larivière 2001: 140; Lorenz 2005: 438; Baehr & Reid 2017: 436; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Raj 2018: 15; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 3; Akhil 2020: 110; Jithmon 2020: 32; Choi et al. 2022: 187.

Subgenus: *Perigona* Laporte, 1835

Perigona Laporte, 1835: 151; Lorenz 2005: 438; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641.

=*Nestra* Motschulsky, 1851: 506; id. 1859: 37.

=*Tachynotus* Motschulsky, 1861: 100; Putzeys 1870: 9; Andrewes 1928a: 6.

=*Pentoplogenius* Morawitz, 1863: 24; Fauvel 1889: 100

=*Siltopia* Laporte, 1867: 127.

329. *Perigona* (s.str.) *acupalpoides* Bates, 1883

Perigona (s.str.) *acupalpoides* Bates, 1883: 264; id. 1892a: 378; Csiki 1924: 172; Andrewes 1930a: 264; Lorenz 2005: 438; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 3; Jithmon 2020: 32.

Distribution: ORR- India (Uttar Pradesh: Ramnagar- Fatehpur); Myanmar; PAR- India (West Bengal: Kurseong); China; Japan; South Korea; Taiwan.

330. *Perigona* (s.str.) *livens* Putzeys, 1873

Perigona (s.str.) *livens* Putzeys, 1873*: 225; id. 1875: 730; Andrewes 1930a: 265; Lorenz 2005: 438; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 3.

Distribution: ORR- India (Coromandel); Malaysia; Philippnines.

331. *Perigona* (s.str.) *nigricollis* (Motschulsky, 1851)

Nestra nigricollis Motschulsky, 1851: 506.

Perigona (s.str.) *nigricollis* (Motschulsky); Andrewes 1928a: 3; id. 1929b: 327; id. 1930a: 266; Lorenz 2005: 438; Raj 2018: 18; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 3; Jithmon 2020: 32.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Koorachundu, Peruvannamoozhi; south India); Borneo; Indonesia; Myanmar; Sri Lanka.

332. *Perigona* (s.str.) *plagiata* Putzeys, 1875

Perigona (s.str.) *plagiata* Putzeys, 1875: 734; Andrewes 1921a: 178; Csiki 1924: 172; Andrewes 1926a: 354; id. 1928b: 588; id. 1929b: 327; id. 1930a: 266; Jedlička 1935: 18; Darlington 1964: 125; id. 1970: 30; Saha & Halder 2000: 19; Lorenz 2005: 438; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 641; Raj 2018: 18; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 3.

=*Perigona discipennis* Bates, 1883: 265; Andrewes 1927b: 271.

=*Perigona nana* Bates, 1889b: 273; Andrewes 1926b: 258.

=*Perigona annamita* Fauvel, 1908: 104; Andrewes 1928a: 3.

Distribution: ORR- India (Kerala: Nilgiri Hills; Tamil Nadu; Uttar Pradesh: Saharanpur; Bihar; Meghalaya: E. Garo Hills; Assam); Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (Uttarakhand: Dehradun); China; Japan; Nepal; Taiwan; Vanuatu; AUR- Australia; Caroline Islands; Kosrae; Micronesia; Papua New Guinea; Palau.

333. *Perigona* (s.str.) *ruficollis* (Motschulsky, 1851)

Trechus fasciata Motschulsky, 1851: 506.

Perigona (s.str.) *ruficollis* (Motschulsky, 1851); Putzeys 1873*: 222; id. 1875: 728; Andrewes 1928a: 2 & 3; id. 1930a: 267; Jedlička 1935: 18; Darlington 1970: 29; Lorenz 2005: 438; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 3.

=*Perigona luzonica* Putzeys, 1875: 728; Andrewes 1928b: 587.

Distribution: ORR- India (*@Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Andaman; Odisha; West Bengal: Singbhum; Bihar); Borneo; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; AUR- Caroline Islands; Micronesia.

Subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte, 1853

Trechicus LeConte, 1853: 386; Lorenz 2005: 438; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 642.

= *Spathinus* Nietner, 1858: 456.

= *Extromus* Perringuey, 1896*: 586.

= *Hirtooperigona* Perrault, 1988*.

334. *Perigona (Trechicus) nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831)

Bembidium nigriceps Dejean, 1831: 44

Perigona (Trechicus) nigriceps (Dejean, 1831); LeConte 1848: 474; Fauvel 1889: 99; Ganglbauer 1892: 228; Daniel 1903: 249; Seidlitz 1903: 156; Alluaud 1916: 59; Sloane 1920b: 322; Csiki 1924: 171; Andrewes 1926a: 354; id. 1929b: 327; id. 1930a: 265; Csiki 1931: 897; Jedlička 1935: 18; Jeannel 1941: 141; Blackwelder 1944: 44; Jeannel 1942: 581; Darlington 1964: 126; id. 1968: 11; Lindroth 1968: 651; Darlington 1970: 31; Erwin 1974: 126; Hieke & Wrase 1988: 147; Saha et al. 1992: 23; Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev 1995: 29 & 211; Larochelle & Larivière 2001: 140; Lorenz 2005: 439; Hartmann 2015: 17; Baehr & Reid 2017: 436; Löbl & Löbl 2017: 642; Raj 2018: 18; Shiju & Sabu 2019: 4; Akhil 2020: 111.

= *Trechicus umbripennis* LeConte, 1853: 386.

= *Polyderis testaceolimbata* Motschulsky, 1862: 33; Erwin 1974: 127.

= *Spathinus nigriceps* Nietner, 1858: 429.

= *Trechicus japonicus* Bates, 1873: 281; Putzeys 1875: 735; Bates 1876: 4; id. 1883: 208; id. 1891a: 326.

- =*Trechus jansoniana* Wollaston, 1858: 19.
- =*Polyderis glabrella* Motschulsky, 1862: 34; Erwin 1974: 127.
- =*Trechus fimicola* Wollaston, 1854: 63; id. 1867: 27; Bates 1886a: 150; Andrewes 1919a: 181.
- =*Nestra atriceps* Fairmaire, 1869: 184.
- =*Perigona beccarii* Putzeys, 1875: 732; Bates 1886a: 150; id. 1892a: 379.
- =*Perigona discalis* Chaudoir, 1876a: 353.
- =*Perigona tachyoides* Bates, 1883: 265; Andrewes 1927b: 272.
- =*Extromus pusilla* Peringuey, 1896*: 587; id. 1904: 296.
- =*Perigona australica* Sloane, 1903: 635.
- =*Perigona apicalis* Sloane, 1903: 635.
- =*Perigona biroi* Csiki, 1924: 173.
- =*Perigona klickai* Jedlička, 1935: 19.
- =*Perigona madecassa* Jeannel, 1948*.
- =*Perigona lateplagiata* Jeannel, 1948*.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan; ORR- India (Kerala: @Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary, Cherupuzha, Poovathum Chola, Nedumkayam, Tholpetty; Tamil Nadu: Thambaram; West Bengal: Kolkata); Borneo; Cambodia; Indonesia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; PAR- India (*Uttarakhand: @Dehradun; Jammu and Kashmir: Patseo, Sind Valley); Albania; Arab Emirates; Austria; Azores; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Byelorussia; China; Croatia; Czechia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Great Britain; Greece; Hungary; Iran; Iraq; Italy; Japan; Kazakhstan; Latvia; Macedonia; Madeira Archipelago; Moldova; Nepal; Netherlands; North Korea; Moldavia; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; Serbia and Montenegro; Serbia; Slovakia;

Slovenia; South Korea; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Taiwan; Ukraine; Yemen; Yugoslavia (former); AFR- Angola; Rep. South Africa; West Africa; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Comoro Islands; Congo-Brazzaville; DR Congo; Fernando Poo; Ghana; Guinea; Ivory Coast; Kenya; Liberia; Madagascar; Mauritius; Nigeria; Reunion Island; Rwanda; Senegal/ Gambia; Sierra Leone; Seychelles; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe; NTR- Antilles Islands; Cuba; Guadeloupe; Martinique; Puerto Rico; NAR- Alabama; Canada; Hispaniola; United States; AUR- Australia; Caroline Islands; Kosrae; New Caledonia; S. Mariana Islands; Melanesia; Micronesia; New Zealand; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Volcano Islands.

4.1.5. Taxonomic Descriptions of the Species of Lebiinae (Coleoptera: Carabidae)

Examined in the present study.

Subfamily- Lebiinae Bonelli, 1810

Tribe- Cyclosomini Laporte, 1834

I. Genus *Tetragonoderus* Dejean, 1829

1. *Tetragonoderus dilatatus* (Wiedemann, 1823)

Length: 6.0 mm.

Body proportionally wider; dorsal surface dark-coloured. Antennae reddish testaceous yellow. Labrum blackish brown. Mandibles reddish brown with black tip. Eyes black. Elytral bands brownish yellow. Ventral surface slightly brownish black. Legs brownish yellow or somewhat reddish. Head triangular, slightly convex, smooth. Frons with a small, oblong, slightly marked impression. Eyes rounded, large and very prominent. Pronotum wider than the head, transverse with almost parallel sides, slightly rounded anteriorly. Surface almost flat, with distinct, wavy transverse wrinkles; distinct longitudinal striations present medially at the base and along the

anterior margin. Median line distinct. The two anterior transverse impressions forming an arc of a circle. Posterior impression slightly sinuous, with a strongly marked oblong impression on each side of the base. Anterior margin rather indented; sides slightly raised; base obliquely truncate laterally and truncate medially. Anterior angles rounded; posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum smooth, triangular. Elytra twice as wide as the pronotum, rounded, very slightly convex. Sides more rounded; base more indented; humeri more prominent anteriorly; apex almost obliquely truncate. Elytra each with two wavy, very irregular bands, one near the base and the other towards the apex. The anterior band extends from the interval 1 to interval 9, and the posterior band from interval 1 to interval 8. Striae fairly marked; intervals smooth and almost flat. Two distinct setigerous punctures present on interval 3: the first near interval 3 at about one-third of the elytral length, and the second near interval 2 at approximately two-thirds of the elytral length. A row of large, fairly marked punctures present along the lateral margin. Hind wings present. Hind legs longer than the forelegs, femur thick.

II. Genus *Masoreus* Dejean, 1821

2. *Masoreus orientalis* Dejean, 1828

Length: 7.0–8.0 mm.

Body larger, wider, flatter and shiny. Colour black or blackish red to reddish brown; labrum, clypeus, palpi, antennae, legs and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra reddish brown; ventral surface pitch-colored to black brown. Head smooth and shiny, with a few lateral carinae along the inner margins of the eyes. Eyes hemispherical. Fronto-clypeal suture distinct. Labrum with six setae. Antennae filiform, pubescent from antennomere 4 onwards. Pronotum transverse, wider than head, flatter, and glabrous; lateral sides rounded; anterior margin weakly indented; anterior and posterior angles rounded; base slightly produced medially. Scutellum triangular.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, somewhat flattened; striae distinct and punctate; humeri rectangular; sides nearly parallel; apex rounded. Claws smooth.

III. Genus *Somoplatus* Dejean, 1829

3. *Somoplatus hospes* Andrewes, 1933

Length: 6.0 mm.

Surface shortly pubescent. Colour reddish brown; head dark red, elytra rather dull. Head wide, smooth. Frontal furrows short, shallow, converging posteriorly. Labrum and clypeus slightly emarginate. Eyes hemispherical. Antennae moniliform, slightly dilated towards the apex, extending slightly beyond the base of the elytra. Pronotum subquadrate, convex; base as wide as apex, slightly produced medially. Lateral sides evenly rounded. Posterior angles obtuse, somewhat rounded. A setigerous puncture present at base and another at the apical third. Median line short, distinct. Surface uniform; transverse impressions faint; basal foveae shallow, diverging anteriorly. Elytra subquadrate, moderately convex, about a half wider than pronotum. Humeri conspicuous. Apex slightly truncate. Striae shallow, barely visible. Surface uniform, more densely pubescent than the pronotum, and markedly more so than the head. Microreticulation of the pronotum and elytra formed by very fine wide meshes; head isodiametrically reticulated. Ventral surface moderately pubescent. Metepisterna twice as long as wide. Apical ventrite emarginate medially, with a single marginal seta on each side.

Tribe- Lebiini Bonelli, 1810

IV. Genus *Anomotarus* Chaudoir, 1875

4. *Anomotarus decoratus* Andrewes, 1924

Length: 4.75 mm

Colour brownish red; surface shagreened but moderately shiny. Head brownish. Elytra cupreous brown with an elongated yellowish humeral spot and a brownish yellow apical spot. Ventral surface piceous, median region lighter. Head rather large, smooth, moderately convex. A very fine carina presents on each side close to the eyes. Frontal foveae small, inconspicuous. Apical labial palpomere strongly securiform, obliquely truncate, surface minutely and sparsely punctate. Genae large, sharply contracted posteriorly. Neck slightly constricted. Pronotum rather flat, slightly wider than the head. Surface closely transversely striate, smoother on disc; base and apex finely rugose-punctate, with slight longitudinal striation. Median line short but deep. Basal foveae small, rounded. Lateral sides gently rounded, faintly sinuate posteriorly. Marginal channel wide, shallow. Base produced medially, sides slightly oblique. Posterior angles slightly obtuse, not rounded, reflexed; a conspicuous setigerous puncture present at each posterior angle and another at the apical third. Elytra flat, twice as wide as the pronotum, hardly more than one-fourth longer than wide, dilated posteriorly and widest at the apical fourth. Surface glossy, finely and inconspicuously punctate. Humeral spot present, extending from the margin to stria 7. Lateral apical angle rounded. Intervals convex, odd intervals slightly narrower than even intervals. Interval 3 with two setigerous punctures, located at about the middle and apical fourth. Striae deep, feebly crenulate, deep to apex, where stria 3 joining stria 4 and stria 5 joins stria 6. Claws strongly pectinate.

V. Genus *Calleida* Latreille & Dejean, 1824

5. *Calleida splendidula* (Fabricius, 1801)

Length: 7.0–8.0 mm

Colour reddish yellow to yellowish red. Elytra metallic green to bluish green, sometimes slightly coppery; a longitudinal band along the suture covering intervals

2–3 and the narrow lateral margin reddish yellow; interval 4 and 5 green. Base around the scutellum yellowish red. Eyes blackish. Antennae slightly paler, brownish yellow. Ventral surface and the legs reddish brown, slightly paler than the dorsal surface. Head large, almost triangular, narrowed posteriorly, smooth, almost flat. Frontal furrows conspicuous. Eyes convex, large, prominent. Antennae shorter than half the body length. Pronotum as wide as or slightly wider than the head, as wide as or slightly wider than long, slightly cordate, almost flat. Surface with distinct, wavy transverse wrinkles. Anterior margin straight; sides evenly rounded, moderately sinuate posteriorly. Base straight, slightly obliquely truncate laterally. Lateral marginal groove fairly broad, flattened. Median line deep; basal fovea rounded, moderately deep. Anterior angles rounded; posterior angles rectangular. Elytra elongate, sides almost parallel, very slightly convex, obliquely truncate at apex. Lateral apical angle rounded. Striae more or less deep, finer at the base. Intervals flat or slightly convex. Interval 3 with two setigerous punctures: the first near stria 3 at about one-quarter of the elytral length, and the second near stria 2 at about three-quarters of the elytral length. A row of larger, distinct setigerous punctures present along the lateral margin. Microreticulation of head and pronotum smooth; elytra isodiametrically reticulated.

VI. Genus *Cymindoidea* Laporte, 1833

6. *Cymindoidea distigma* Chaudoir, 1875

Length: 8.0–9.0 mm.

Body fairly broad and deep black. Elytra with a ferruginous ‘W’- shaped patch on the disc just before the middle. Head larger, very densely punctate and striate. Pronotum transverse, wider than long; anterior margin indented; lateral sides more rounded and not narrower posteriorly, slightly sinuous on the sides. Base not produced medially. Posterior angles completely rounded, without tooth. Surface closely, coarsely, and

confluently punctate, the punctures merging to form a strong roughness. Median line narrow, with edges slightly raised. Elytra rectangular, less elongated, base less deeply indented. Humeri slightly less rounded. Dorsal surface slightly less flat, closely, coarsely and confluently punctate. Odd elytral intervals raised, with a minute irregular carina.

7. *Cymindoidea seoniensis* Anagha, Sabu & Kushwaha, 2023

Length: 13.62 mm.

Head, pronotum, elytra, femora, tibia and abdominal sternites black; tarsi, labrum, labium, mandible, lateral margin of pronotum and pro-, meso- and metacoxae brownish black. Antennae brownish black, except the three distal antennomeres, which are reddish brown. Anterior margin of clypeus and labrum yellowish red. Head broad, flat, with dense longitudinal wrinkles and intervening punctures. Eyes slightly protruding. Antennae filiform, short. Clypeus transverse, distinctly punctate, with a pair of setigerous punctures. Fronto-clypeal suture distinct. Labrum with six setae, rectangular, with sparse, distinct punctures and isodiametric meshes. Mandibles stout with pointed tip. Mentum and submentum distinctly separated, with sparse punctures. Pronotum larger than head, wider than long, rounded laterally, narrowing posteriorly. Surface with coarse, confluent punctures; a few small longitudinal wrinkles present at anterior margin. Median line complete, distinct. Anterior margin curved inwards medially; anterior angles rounded, extending forward. Posterior angles forming a distinct obtuse tooth. Base produced medially as a short lobe. Lateral margin with a setigerous puncture before the middle and another at the posterior angle. Scutellum triangular, with dense punctures. Elytra wider than pronotum, flat with truncated humeri and obliquely truncate apex. Discal patch absent. Intervals flat, similar, with coarse, confluent punctures. Interval 3 with two setigerous punctures; interval 8 with

a series of marginal setigerous punctures. Sutural angle incurved. Striae densely punctate; striae 5 and 6 fused apically. Hind wings fully developed. Ventral surface shiny, with dense punctures. Gula glabrous, with few punctures near apex. Metepisternum longer than wide. Apex of last abdominal sternite weakly emarginate medially. Median lobe of aedeagus slender, elongate, curved; orificium narrow, oval. Apex narrow, elongate, with rounded tip. Parameres asymmetrical, left paramere distinctly wider and longer than right.

VII. Genus *Cymindis* Latreille, 1805

8. *Cymindis mannerheimi* Gebler, 1843

Length: 9.8 mm.

Smaller, less elongated. Dorsal surface shiny, darker, almost black. Antennae and legs brownish. Head and pronotum finely and densely punctate. Eyes slightly less prominent. Pronotum shorter, cordate; lateral sides less sinuate posteriorly. Posterior angles less prominent. Dorsal surface less convex; anterior transverse impression distinctly marked. Lateral margin only slightly reflexed. Elytra slightly shorter, slightly narrowed towards the humeri, which are more effaced; apex truncate. Striae not deeply impressed, distinctly but more finely punctate. Intervals flat, all appearing of equal width. Punctuation of intervals dense, fine. Several larger setigerous punctures present along the margins of the intervals, with a few setigerous punctures distributed on interval 8.

VIII. Genus *Taridius* Chaudoir, 1875

9. *Taridius devagiriensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025

Length: 7.19 mm.

Head and pronotum black. Labrum brownish red, with yellowish lateral margins. Clypeus yellowish brown, with black anterior margin. Mandibles reddish brown.

Maxillary and labial palpi reddish brown, with pale yellowish apices. Mentum and submentum reddish brown. Antennae brownish red; apical antennomeres with yellowish tip. Reflexed lateral margins of pronotum yellowish. Elytra pale yellow, with a dark pattern, comprising a basal subquadrate spot spanning intervals 1–4, and a median transverse fascia spanning intervals 1–8, strongly constricted at interval 6 and extending to the humerus along intervals 8 and 9; sutural interval becoming faint towards apex. Ventral surface brownish black; middle of prosternum, mesosternum and metasternum brown. Propleura and elytral epipleura pale yellow. Legs yellowish brown. Head convex, with sparse micropunctuation and isodiametric reticulation. Eyes large. A pair of supraorbital setigerous punctures and two distinct frontal lateral carinae present. Frontal impression shallow; frontoclypeal suture distinct. Clypeus isodiametrically reticulated, with a pair of lateral setigerous punctures; anterior margin slightly emarginates. Labrum isodiametrically reticulated. Neck constriction barely noticeable. Pronotum cordate, convex, wider than head. Disc with distinct isodiametric reticulation and transverse wrinkles. Median line distinct, becoming obsolete near apex. Basal margin complete, obliquely truncate at posterior angles, then straight medially. Lateral margins reflexed. Sides bisetose, slightly sinuate before base. Anterior angles rounded; posterior angles obtuse. Elytra oblong-oval. Humeri rounded. Apices obliquely truncate, each rounded, with a sinuation posterior to the latero-apical angle. Striae distinct, impunctate; stria 7 carinate up to the posterior margin of the black median fascia. Two setigerous punctures present along stria 3, anterior one located in the basal quarter of the elytral length, and the posterior one in the apical one-fourth of the elytral length. Abdominal ventrites very sparsely micropunctate. Terminal abdominal ventrite bisetose in male. Hind wings fully developed. Median lobe of aedeagus elongate, moderately slender, arcuate, narrowing

towards apex. Basal orifice narrow. Apical lamella moderately long, parallel-sided, with rounded tip.

10. *Taridius opaculus* Chaudoir, 1875

Length: 10 mm.

Body brownish black, shiny. Mandibles brown; labrum, mouth parts and antennae reddish brown. Lateral margins of pronotum lighter. Elytra black, shagreened. Legs yellowish red. Head wider than long, narrowed posteriorly form a neck, slightly narrower than the frons. Four distinct frontal lateral carinae present on each side near the eyes. Eyes large, hemispherical, prominent. Epistome smooth, much narrower than the frons. Pronotum about one-third wider than the head, about half wider than long. Anterior margin slightly notched; sides slightly rounded, slightly reflexed, slightly sinuate before base. Two setigerous punctures present on the anterior half of the lateral margin. Anterior angles protruding, broadly rounded. Posterior angle blunt, obtuse. Base narrower than the anterior margin, slightly rounded towards posterior angles, not produced medially. Surface almost flat, finely wrinkled. Median line fine, effaced at both ends. Elytra slightly wider than the pronotum, rectangular, about one third longer than wide. Surface flat. Apex slightly obliquely truncate, slightly sinuate. Humeri rounded. Striae fine, impunctate. Intervals very slightly convex, with two fairly small setigerous punctures on interval 3, placed adjacent to stria 3: the first at about first third and the second at about the last quarter of the elytral length. An uninterrupted row of setigerous punctures present laterally. Lateral margin broadly raised. Ventral surface almost smooth, shiny, with two small setigerous punctures on the middle of each of the three penultimate ventrites.

11. *Taridius tamilnadensis* Anagha & Sabu, 2025

Length: 6.65 mm.

Head and pronotum black. Labrum and clypeus reddish brown with yellowish margins. Mandibles reddish brown. Maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, with paler apices. Mentum reddish brown; submentum brownish black. Antennae brownish red. Reflexed lateral margins of pronotum yellowish. Elytra pale yellow, with a black pattern consisting of a basal subquadrate spot spanning intervals 1–4 and a median transverse fascia spanning intervals 1–8, constricted at interval 6 and extending to the humerus along intervals 8 and 9; sutural interval becoming faint towards apex. Ventral surface black; middle of prosternum, mesosternum and metasternum brown. Propleura and elytral epipleura pale yellow. Legs yellowish brown. Head convex, with sparse micropunctuation and isodiametric reticulation. Eyes large. A pair of supraorbital setigerous punctures present. Two distinct frontal lateral carinae present on each side. Frontal impression shallow; frontoclypeal suture distinct. Clypeus isodiametrically reticulated, with a pair of lateral setigerous punctures; anterior margin slightly emarginate. Labrum isodiametrically reticulated. Palpi fusiform. Neck constriction barely traceable. Pronotum cordate, convex, wider than head. Disc with distinct isodiametric reticulation and transverse wrinkles. Median line distinct, becoming faint near base and apex. Basal margin straight medially, oblique laterally. Lateral margins reflexed. Sides bisetose, slightly sinuate before base. Anterior angles rounded; posterior angles obtuse. Elytra oblong-oval. Humeri rounded. Apices obliquely truncate, each rounded, with a sinuation posterior to the latero-apical angle. Striae distinct, impunctate; stria 7 carinate up to the posterior margin of the black median fascia. A single discal setigerous puncture present along stria 3 in the apical one-fourth of the elytral length. Abdominal ventrites very sparsely micropunctate.

Terminal abdominal ventrite bisetose in male. Hind wings fully developed. Median lobe of aedeagus elongate, moderately slender, and arcuate, narrowing towards apex. Basal orifice wide. Apical lamella triangular, with a broader rounded tip.

IX. Genus *Lebia* Latreille, 1802

12. *Lebia callitrema* Bates, 1889

Length: 5.5–7.0 mm.

Colour yellowish red, with a large black triangular stigma beginning slightly behind the scutellum, extending along the sutural interval and widening posteriorly to form a square shaped fascia behind the middle, terminating before the apex, which are connected along the suture. Intervals 8 and 9 dark brown. In some specimens, the dark coloration reduced and lighter along the lateral margin. Pronotum somewhat broader than the head, moderately transverse, slightly sinuate towards the base. Anterior angles rounded; posterior angles straight. Lateral margins broadly explanate-reflexed. Basal lobe moderately elongate. Elytra bulbous, expanded posteriorly. Striae deep. Intervals convex. Microreticulation of head and pronotum fine; elytra more coarsely, isodiametrically reticulated. Tarsomere 4 narrowly bilobed.

13. *Lebia gressoria* Chaudoir, 1871

Length: 12 mm.

Head, pronotum, palpi, antennae, legs and tarsi reddish brown. Elytra pale yellow, with a brown pattern; humeral spot extending at its lower end to stria 2, and the external part of the transverse median band expanding more towards the end. Ventral surface and femora fairly light yellow. Head less short, not rugose, slightly ridged near the eyes. Eyes more hemispherical, their posterior margin forming a re-entrant angle with the sides of the neck. Pronotum wider, slightly broader towards the middle, more rounded laterally. Surface less rough. Elytra wider, less narrowed towards the base,

apex truncate. Dorsal surface more deeply striate. Striae smooth. Intervals more convex.

Tribe- Odacanthini Laporte, 1834

X. Genus *Andrewesia* Liebke, 1938

14. *Andrewesia obesa* (Andrewes, 1923)

Length 6.5–7.0 mm.

Colour black, shiny, with a faint metallic green sheen. Palpi, first three antennomeres, basal half of antennomere 4, legs, elytral epipleurae, and apical margin yellowish. Remaining antennomeres dusky brownish gray. Head wide, convex, semicircular, smooth. Frontal foveae short but deep, more or less merging with a transverse depression posteriorly. Eyes rather flat. Antennae slender. Pronotum convex, slightly narrower and scarcely longer than the head, not much longer than wide; sides rounded anteriorly, then sinuate and becoming straight towards the base. Posterior angles right-angled. Median line fine. Surface smooth, with faint cross-striation. Base closely and coarsely punctate. Elytra convex, smooth and glossy, nearly twice as wide as the head. Humeri well marked; sides nearly parallel; apex obliquely truncate. Apical lateral angle rounded. Striae punctate, distinctly impressed at base, becoming faint towards apex. Intervals flat; interval 3 with four evenly spaced setigerous punctures, though the two posterior setigerous punctures are not far apart. Intervals 5 and 7 without punctures. Ventral surface very smooth, shiny, with some large punctures at the base of proepisterna, sides of metasternum, and on the metepisterna. Tarsomere 4 rather strongly emarginate. Microreticulation absent on head and pronotum; elytra with distinct isodiametric reticulation.

XI. Genus *Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931

15. *Archicolliuris bimaculata* (Redtenbacher, 1844)

Length: 7 mm.

Head and posterior half of elytra black; region before apex yellowish brown. Pronotum and anterior half of elytra reddish yellow. Palpi, first four antennomeres and legs yellowish red; remaining antennomeres black; femoral apices blackish. In the posterior quarter, a yellow oblong-oval macula present, covering interval 4–7. Ventral surface brownish red. Head smooth, shiny, with long, funnel-shaped narrowed temples. Pronotum elongate, narrow, widened in the posterior third, then narrowed towards the base, which is somewhat wider than the anterior margin; surface very finely transversely wrinkled and finely margined laterally. Median line fine. Ventral surface rather densely and coarsely punctate. Elytra about twice as long as wide, slightly widened posteriorly, slightly sloping and expanded behind. Striae fine, finely punctate. Intervals completely flat; interval 3 with five small setigerous punctures. Microreticulation of head and pronotum broad-meshed; elytra isodiametrically reticulated.

16. *Archicolliuris distigma* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Length: 7.0–7.18 mm.

Head and elytra black. Pronotum reddish brown. Antennae from the apex of antennomere 4 to antennomere 11 and femoral apices dark reddish brown. Mandibles, palpomeres except apical end, first three antennomeres, base of antennomere 4 and protibiae light brown. Apices of palpomeres, base of femora, meso- and metatibiae, tarsomeres, apical third of elytral lateral margin, and apical margin yellowish brown. Elytral spots bright yellow. Head smooth, rhomboidal, elongate. Neck narrow with transverse impressions. Eyes large, convex, with a pair of supraorbital setae on each

side, the posterior seta slightly away from the posterior margin of the eye. Labrum transverse, with isodiametric reticulation, its anterior margin straight, with six setae. Clypeus with a pair of setae. Frons with “V”- shaped median impression, with wide transverse meshes, becoming isodiametric between eyes. Vertex with fine transverse meshes. Palpi elongate; apical palpomeres fusiform. Mandibles elongate, sharp, curved inward apically. Mentum and submentum separated; mentum with triangular tooth and a pair of setae behind the tooth; submentum bisetose. Antennae filiform, extending to the humeri; first three antennomeres and base of antennomere 4 glabrous. Pronotum elongate, tubular, laterally convex, widest behind the middle, narrowing more anteriorly than posteriorly, contracted at base. Dorsal surface with transverse microreticulation; apex and base with dense transverse wrinkles, disc with shallow transverse wrinkles. Lateral margin complete, with a setigerous puncture near the middle. Median line fine, obliterated at base and apex. Proepisternum clearly visible from above behind the middle. Elytra moderately elongate, as long as head and pronotum combined, widest behind the middle. Humeri rounded. Apex oblique, slightly sinuate; lateral apical angle obtuse. Either elytron with a bright yellow spot on apical third, spanning from intervals 4–6. Striae well impressed, with row of punctures, becoming faint basally and apically. Parascutellar striole present. Interval 3 with six setigerous punctures; interval 7 with a single seta in the apical third near the elytral spot. Surface with minute erect hairs and isodiametric microreticulation. Hind wings fully developed. Legs long, slender. Tarsomere 4 slightly excised medially, not deeply bilobed. Claws smooth. Ventral surface of head faintly striate. Proepisternum and anterior part of mesosternum punctate; sternites impunctate. Terminal abdominal sternite in male bisetose, notched medially. Genital ring

triangular. Median lobe of aedeagus elongate, slender; basal orifice moderately narrow, elongate. Apex with knobbed tip. Right parameres larger than left one.

XII. Genus *Eucolliuris* Liebke, 1931

17. *Eucolliuris fuscipennis* (Chaudoir, 1850)

Length: 6.0–6.5mm

Body black, shiny; labrum and mandibles reddish brown, palpi and legs brown. First three antennomeres and basal half of antennomere 4 brown; remaining antennomeres dark; femora yellowish. Elytra with a yellowish brown patch near apex, variable in size. Elytral lateral and apical margins yellowish. Epipleurae more or less brownish. Ventral side black, with apical one or two ventrites brownish. Head elongately hexagonal, convex. Dorsal surface distinctly punctate on frons, punctures not extending posteriorly beyond the level of the posterior margin of the eyes. Eyes rather convex. Posterior supraorbital setae inserted slightly behind the level of posterior margin of each eye. Frons without distinct carinae along the inner margins of the eyes. Frontal impressions shallow, irregular. Mentum tooth large, acute. Pronotum convex, contracted before the base, fairly tumid behind the middle laterally. Dorsal surface with distinct punctures. Sutures between pronotum and pro-episterna fine; a narrow impunctate space present along the sutures. Median line fine, faint, effaced at apical and basal ends. Elytra convex, widest behind the middle. Apex truncate, faintly emarginate. Apical lateral angle very obtuse, widely rounded. Striae shallow, with distinct punctures, punctures becoming small and faint apically. Intervals slightly convex in basal half; interval 3 with three setigerous punctures. Ventral surface of head with some large punctures; ventral surface of prothorax with compact large punctures. In male, ventrite 6 sinuate medially; faintly sinuate in female. Microreticulation absent on head and elytra, indistinct on pronotum. Aedeagus

slender; apical part gently bent dorsally in lateral view, bending to right side in dorsal aspect. Apical lamella almost as long as wide, apex well rounded. Apical segment of stylus strongly sinuates at outer margin, with two stout spines near the outer margin.

XIII. Genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821

18. *Ophionea ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996)

Length: 6.3–6.6 mm.

Head, base and postmedian transverse fascia of elytra black; apex narrowly reddish. Pronotum and remaining parts of elytra light reddish; spot near elytral apex elongate and whitish. Palpi light reddish, apices darkened. Mandibles reddish. First three antennomeres and basal half of antennomere 4 reddish, remaining antennomeres black. Legs light reddish, with apical half of femora black. Ventral surface of thorax and abdomen light reddish; remaining portion of abdomen black. Head rhomboidal, posteriorly forming a neck. Surface highly glossy. Eyes large, not strongly protruding. Orbits elongate, almost regularly oblique. Fronto-clypeal suture present. A pair of elongate, deep frontal carinae present. Frontal lateral carinae present along the inner margin of the eye, extending slightly posteriorly reaching the middle of eye. Posterior supraorbital setae located distinctly posterior to the posterior margin of eye. Antennae elongate, extended to or slightly surpassing the humeri. Pronotum moderately elongate, widest slightly behind the middle. A pair of lateral marginal setae located distinctly anterior to the middle. Surface highly glossy, very sparsely punctate and pilose, only slightly punctate posterolaterally. Elytra elongate, slightly widened posteriorly, slightly depressed on disc, almost devoid of transverse depression in the anterior third. Surface moderately glossy. Both elytral fasciae wide; basal transverse fascia not interrupted medially; spots near elytral apex completely included within the dark fascia. Base in front of humeri long; lateral border at base faintly concave. Lateral

margin slightly sinuates in the anterior third. Apex obliquely truncate, distinctly excised near the lateral apical angles, incurved towards the suture. Lateral apical angles prominent, angulate. Striae coarsely punctate, becoming shallower only near apex. Interval 3 with a row of c. 10–12 elongate setigerous punctures; interval 5 with a row of c. 1–3 setigerous punctures near base; interval 7 without setigerous punctures. All intervals with an irregular row of very fine, short erect hairs. Ventral surface impunctate, glossy. Metepisternum very elongate. Terminal ventrite with one pair of setae in male, and two pair in female. Genital ring moderately elongate, slightly narrowed towards apex, lateral arms almost straight, apex widely and evenly rounded, slightly widened basally. Aedeagus small, narrow, elongate, barely sinuate; base moderately turned to the left. Apex short, distinctly widened, knob-shaped, moderately turned down but not turned laterally, lower surface in front of apex deeply sinuate. Apex laterally with sclerotised plate; internal sac at apex with coiled, rather weakly sclerotised bar. Stylomere 1 at base with row of c. 6 fairly elongate ensiform setae. Stylomere 2 curved, with moderately elongate, acute apex, with 3 elongate ventral ensiform setae, 1 dorsal ensiform seta and 1 nematiform seta. Head and pronotum without microreticulation; elytra with distinct isodiametric reticulation.

19. *Ophionea vvrei* Anagha & Sabu, 2024

Length: 7.63 mm.

Head black. Labrum and mandibles reddish brown. Maxillary palpi and labial palpi yellowish except terminal segment, which is brownish with paler apex. Antennomeres blackish brown, except antennomeres 1–3 and basal half of antennomere 4 that are brownish. Prothorax blackish brown. Elytra reddish brown at base, becoming brown towards apex. Elytral spots yellowish-white, elytral transverse fascia black. Femora yellowish with black apices. Tibiae yellowish brown. Tarsi dark yellowish brown.

Ventral surface black to reddish brown, except last three ventrites yellowish brown. Head elongate, rhomboidal, broader than prothorax. Neck very narrow, not separated from vertex. Eyes large. Postorbital part oblique, almost straight. Anterior and posterior supraorbital setae present, posterior seta slightly away from the posterior margin of the eye. A carina present along the inner margin of each eye. Mandibles rather straight and incurved apically. Mentum and submentum separated. Mentum with a triangular tooth and a pair of setae behind the tooth. Labrum rectangular, isodiametrically reticulated, with six setae. Clypeus with a pair of setae. Frontoclypeal suture distinct. Frons with a "V"-shaped median impression; frontal furrow short and shallow. Frons isodiametrically reticulated; vertex transversely reticulated. Lateroventral surface of vertex with very short pilosity. Antennae elongate, filiform, surpassing base of prothorax, pilose from apex of antennomere 4 onwards. Prothorax narrow, elongate, bottle shaped, almost twice as long as wide. Dorsal surface convex, transversely reticulated and transversely striate, broadened slightly behind middle, constricted towards base. Lateral margins distinct with a marginal seta at middle. Short pilosity present along dorsolateral surface. Median line distinctly impressed, effaced towards base and apex. Elytra elongate, broadening towards apex, widest slightly behind middle; surface convex, with a shallow depression before black fascia; isodiametrically reticulated; sparsely pubescent laterally and apically. Striae represented by row of punctures, becoming faint towards base and apex. Interval 3 with four setigerous punctures. Anterior spot is small, narrow, located outside the transverse fascia on interval 5. Posterior spot larger, located on intervals 4–5, completely embedded within the black fascia. Hind wings fully developed. Abdominal ventrites smooth, glossy. Proepisternum with a row of coarse punctures. Metepisternum longer than wide. Terminal abdominal ventrites in male bisetose,

emarginate at apex. Legs elongate, slender. Tarsomere 4 deeply excised; first three protarsomeres of male with adhesive setae. Claws simple. Genital ring elongates, almost parallel-sided and narrowing towards apex. Median lobe of aedeagus elongate, moderately slender and arcuate; orificium wide. Apex moderately narrow, elongate, with knobbed tip. Parameres dissimilar in shape. Left paramere larger than right.

Tribe- Perigonini Horn, 1881

XIV. Genus *Perigona* Laporte, 1835

20. *Perigona ruficollis* (Motschulsky, 1851)

Length: 3–4 mm.

Color dark reddish brown, or partly reddish brown. Head black. Pronotum yellowish red. Elytra dark brown, with suture and base reddish; Sutural region widened, occupying one or two intervals on each side. Pronotum transverse; posterior angles narrowly rounded. Elytra elongate, with broad meshes. Four visible striae present on elytra, not reaching the apex. A single foveola present on the stria 4, towards the middle of the elytron. A group of three punctures present along the elytral margin, forming a straight line.

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Chapter 5

DISCUSSION

5. DISCUSSION

The present study provides the first comprehensive taxonomic assessment of the subfamily Lebiinae Bonelli, 1810 from India, documenting 77 species and two subspecies, including four species (*Cymindoidea seoniensis*, *Ophionea vvrei*, *Taridius devagiriensis* and *Taridius tamilnadensis*) described as new to science, four species (*Andrewesia apicalis*, *Archicolliuris distigma*, *Mimocolliuris bicoloripes*, and *Ophionea ceylonica*) recorded from India for the first time and several additional previously unreported regional records. In addition to these taxonomic records, this study also presents a consolidated and updated account of the subfamily Lebiinae from India by incorporating an updated checklist for Indian Lebiinae, comprehensive taxonomic keys, including key to the Indian species of the subfamily and pictorial key to the identified species, and detailed documentation of the identified species through a checklist, supplementary descriptions and high-resolution images. Collectively, these contributions strengthen the taxonomic framework of the subfamily Lebiinae in India and enhance the accuracy and reliability of species identification.

Studies on Indian Lebiinae have largely been based on the works of Andrewes (1919a–1947), and the subsequent contribution by Shiju and Sabu (2019). In the intervening period, the taxonomic knowledge of Indian Lebiinae was only partially advanced through the contributions of Jedlička (1955–1969), Straneo (1961, 1994), and Mateu (1959–1997), whose studies were primarily based on regional Indian materials deposited in European museums by earlier workers during 19th century, along with a few random collections done in India after 1930 (Shiju & Sabu, 2019). Similar museum based regional material also formed the basis for later contributions by Anichtchenko (2015, 2017), Baehr (2011b–2016), Casale and Shi (2018), Fedorenko (2018b), Kabak (2006), Kirschenhofer (2010–2012b), and Shi et al.

(2013), who described additional species from India. More recently, Raj (2018) focused on the Lebiinae of southern India, with special emphasis on the southwestern ghats. However, despite these contributions, the taxonomic understanding of Indian Lebiinae remains incomplete. This is largely due to the lack of comprehensive taxonomic keys at the tribe, genus and species levels for Indian Lebiinae, inadequate and scattered literature, insufficient descriptions of tribes, genera and species, difficulties in translating literature from foreign languages, the lack of verified specimens in Indian museums, and the deposition of most type specimens described by earlier workers in European museums. These challenges necessitated the present comprehensive taxonomic study of Indian Lebiinae, incorporating an updated checklist, detailed descriptions, and comprehensive taxonomic keys.

Andrewes (1929a, 1935a) classified Indian Carabidae into two broad subfamilies in the *Fauna of British India*: Carabinae in Volume I (1929a) and Harpalinae in Volume II (1935a). In *Fauna of British India*, Volume I, ten tribes (Carabini, Cychrini, Loriccerini, Nebrini, Notiophilini, Omopronini, Ozaenini, Opisthiini, Scaritini, and Siagonini) were recognized under Carabinae. In *Fauna of British India*, Volume II, Andrewes (1935a) documented 33 tribes under Harpalinae, however, taxonomic keys and descriptions were provided for only eight tribes (Apotomini, Bembidiini, Broscini, Cymbionotini, Hexagoniini, Melaenini, Pogonini and Trechini), leaving the remaining 25 tribes (Agonini, Amarini, Anthini, Brachinini, Chlaenini, Disphaericini, Dryptini, Galeritini, Harpalini, Helluonini, Idiomorphini, Lebiini, Licinini, Masoreini, Miscelini, Odacanthini, Oodini, Orthogonini, Panagini, Pentagonicini, Perigonini, Platismatini, Physocrotaphini, Tetragnoderini, and Zuphini) without taxonomic keys and descriptions. Among these, seven tribes namely, Lebiini, Masoreini, Miscelini, Odacanthini, Pentagonicini, Perigonini, and

Tetragonoderini, which were later revised and placed under the subfamily Lebiinae in the systematic list of extant ground beetles of the world (Lorenz, 2005), were left without keys and descriptions by Andrewes, contributing to their status as a lesser-known subfamily of Carabidae within the Indian fauna.

Andrewes (1930a) provided the earliest consolidated catalogue of Indian Carabidae, including Lebiinae, thereby establishing the historical checklist baseline for the group. Building on this foundation, Shiju and Sabu (2019) compiled a modern checklist of Indian Lebiinae, updating species records and nomenclature based on more recent collections and literature. The *Catalogue of Indian Insects* Part 18- Carabidae (Andrewes, 1930a) documented 179 species of Lebiinae from India. However, 11 species (*Cymindis miliaris*, *Lebia callitrema*, *L. fuscula*, *L. aglaia*, *Microlestes discoidalis*, *M. infuscatus*, *Ophionea bhamoensis*, *Pentagonica daimiella*, *Serrimargo schenklingi*, *Syntomus impar*, and *S. truncatellus*) described prior to 1930 were not included in the Catalogue, and an additional 144 species were reported from India after 1930 during the period 1930–2025 (Anichtchenko, 2025; Lorenz, 2025; Shiju & Sabu, 2019). According to the Checklist of Indian Lebiinae Bonelli, 1810 by Shiju and Sabu (2019), the Indian Lebiinae are represented by 263 species under 64 genera belonging to four tribes: Cyclosomini, Lebiini, Odacanthini and Perigonini. Prior to 2019, a total of 323 species of Indian Lebiinae had been described (Anichtchenko, 2025; Lorenz, 2025), of which 62 species belonging to 25 genera were not included in the checklist by Shiju and Sabu (2019). Since 2019, seven species (*Cyclosomus acutangulus*, *C. vespertilio*, *Cymindoidea seoniensis*, *Cymindis borkini*, *Ophionea vvrei*, *Taridius devagiriensis* and *T. tamilnadensis*) have been described as new to science, and four species- namely *Archicolliuris distigma*, *Andrewesia*

apicalis, *Mimocolliuris bicoloripes*, and *Ophionea ceylonica*, have been newly recorded from India, thereby increasing the known diversity of Indian Lebiinae.

Although Shiju and Sabu (2019) provided information on Indian Lebiinae, several taxonomic revisions including synonymisations, and rank changes remain unaddressed. These include the synonymisation of the genus *Peripristus* with *Serrimargo* (Fedorenko, 2018a), the resurrection of species status of *Paraphaea binotata* from synonymy with *Anchista binotata* (Shi et al., 2013), the synonymisation of *Anchista eurydera* with *Paraphaea binotata* (Shi et al., 2013), the reduction of *Anchista subpubescens* to subspecies rank under *Anchista fenestrata* as *A. fenestrata subpubescens* (Shi et al., 2013), the reduction of *Amblops* to subgeneric rank under *Amphimenes* (Fedorenko, 2019), and the establishment of the genus *Acoptodera* to place *Trichocoptodera piligera*, previously placed in genus *Trichocoptodera* (Anichtchenko, 2024). In addition, following the classification scheme proposed by Lorenz (2025), *Cyclicus*, formerly treated as a distinct genus (Shiju & Sabu, 2019), is regarded as a subgenus of *Tetragonoderus* and *Selina*, previously placed under the tribe Odacanthini (Shiju & Sabu, 2019), is considered under tribe Lachnophorini. All these taxonomic updates collectively necessitate the preparation of an updated checklist of the Indian Lebiinae.

In the present study, an updated checklist of the Indian Lebiinae is provided with author reference, subsequent references including the most recent works, synonyms and regional distribution data. Overall, 334 species belonging to 69 genera and five tribes: Cyclosomini (six genera and 32 species), Lachnophorini (one genus and one species), Lebiini (53 genera and 260 species), Odacanthini (eight genera and 35 species) and Perigonini (one genus and six species) are recorded from India

(Anichtchenko, 2025; Lorenz, 2025). Out of the 69 genera, one genus *Omophagus* is endemic to India, confined to Himalaya hotspot of biodiversity.

According to the presently available distribution data, among the 334 Indian Lebiinae species, 121 species are endemic to India and 213 species have wide range of geographic distribution. Out of the 121 Indian endemic species, distribution record from India for a species (*Microlestes testaceus*) is not available. Among the remaining 120 species, 24 species (23 Lebiini and one Odacanthini) are endemic to the PAR realm (Himalayan belt) in India, 87 species (three Cyclosomini, 81 Lebiini and three Odacanthini) are endemic to the ORR realm (non-Himalayan belt) in India and nine species are known from both the PAR and ORR realms in India. Of the 121 Indian endemic species, 77 species are endemic to the four biodiversity hotspots in India, including 40 species endemics to the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka hotspot, 25 species to the Himalaya hotspot, 10 species to the Indo-Burma hotspot, and 2 species to the Sundaland hotspot.

Among the 121 Indian endemic species, 103 species are regional endemics, with 47 species confined to south India (one Cyclosomini, 45 Lebiini and one Odacanthini), 25 species (all Lebiini) to north India, 10 species (one Cyclosomini, eight Lebiini and one Odacanthini) to east India, 10 species (one Cyclosomini, nine Lebiini) to north-east India, six species (all Lebiini) to west India, two species (all Lebiini) to central India and three species to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Among the 213 species with wide range of geographic distribution, the exact Indian locality of 11 species (*Apristus cupreus*, *Archicolliuris opacipennis*, *Calleida excelsa*, *C. propinqua*, *C. sultanoides*, *Cymindis miliaris*, *Dromius alienus*, *Eucolliuris latifascia*, *Singilis nepalensis*, *Trichis maculata*, *Tantillus sericans*) are not available. Two species namely, *Perigona nigriceps* and *Somotrichus*

unifasciatus exhibit a cosmopolitan distribution, being reported from all major zoogeographic realms. Among the remaining 200 species, 45 species are distributed exclusively in ORR realm, 17 species are distributed exclusively in PAR realm, 100 species are distributed in both ORR and PAR realms, 23 species are distributed in the AUR, ORR and PAR realms, eight species are distributed in the AFR, ORR and PAR realms, two species are distributed in both AUR and ORR realms, *Anaulacus siamensis* is distributed in both AUR and PAR realms, *Lebia fuscula* is distributed in both AFR and PAR realms, *Lebidia bioculata* is distributed in NTR, ORR and PAR realms. *Anaulacus opaculus* is distributed in AFR, AUR, ORR and PAR realms and *Mochtherus tetraspilotus* is distributed in AUR, NAR, ORR and PAR realms.

Beyond the distributional analyses, the present study also addresses the continuing need for comprehensive Indian taxonomic keys for the subfamily Lebiinae, which arises from the fact that genus and species level identification of Indian Lebiinae remains challenging due to the unavailability of literatures, as the earlier works (Chaudoir, 1843–1883; Bates, 1869–1892b; Bonelli, 1810; Bedel, 1907; Duftschmid, 1812; Eschscholtz, 1829; Fabricius, 1775–1801; Fairmaire, 1849a, b–1901; Fleutiaux, 1887; Fowler, 1886; Gebler, 1843; Gestro, 1888; Heller, 1903–1923; Hope, 1838, 1845; Kirby, 1825; Klug, 1821–1834; Laporte, 1833–1867; Latreille, 1802–1829; Macleay, 1825–1877; Maindron, 1905 a, b–1910; Morawitz, 1862, 1863; Motschulsky, 1844–1865; Parry, 1849; Quensel, 1806; Rambur, 1837; Redtenbacher, 1844, 1867; Reitter, 1905; Schaum, 1871–1863; Seidlitz, 1887; Thunberg, 1784; Walker, 1858, 1859; Weber, 1801; Wiedemann, 1819, 1823; Wissmann, 1846; Zimmermann, 1832) were largely limited to distributional notes and brief descriptions of genera and species, lacking taxonomic keys, whereas a few subsequent studies

provided taxonomic keys that nevertheless, require modification to facilitate accurate identification of Indian Lebiinae. A few works by earlier taxonomists along with subsequent works till date focused on particular tribes, subtribes, or genera, provided detailed or supplementary descriptions for 36 genera and 224 species. Even though, out of 334 species recorded from India, descriptions of 32 genera and 106 species described during the period 1761–2010 are brief and insufficient. In addition, descriptions of one genus (*Zolotarevskyella*) and four species (*Aristolebia indica*, *Cymindis nitens*, *Lebia meghalayaensis* and *Lebia maharashtra*) are not available due to the inaccessibility of the publications of Andrewes (1935c), Kirschenhofer (2011, 2012b), and Mateu (1953b). Along with this, much of the existing literature has been published in foreign languages- German, French, Italian and Latin- posing additional challenges for translation and effective use in taxonomic studies. Raj (2018) documented 107 species belonging to 40 genera from south India and provided taxonomic keys for the south Indian Lebiinae, except for two genera *Cymindis* and *Dromoceryx*, with accompanying descriptions, derived from earlier works. However, this remains insufficient to support the study of Indian Lebiinae as a whole, which currently includes 334 species across 69 genera. Therefore, the development of new taxonomic keys, as well as the modification of existing taxonomic keys, are essential to enable accurate and effective taxonomic studies of Indian Lebiinae.

The present study has developed both new and modified taxonomic keys for Indian Lebiinae at the tribe, genus and species levels. A total of 22 new taxonomic keys and 27 modified taxonomic keys have been prepared. The key to the tribes of the subfamily Lebiinae was prepared by modifying the key provided by Erwin (1991), with the exclusion of the tribes belonging to other subfamilies of Carabidae. Out of the five tribes of Lebiinae, keys to the genera of three tribes (Cyclosomini, Lebiini

and Odacanthini) have been prepared, while the remaining two tribes (Lachnophorini and Perigonini) are each represented in India by only a single genus and therefore do not require genus-level keys. The key to the genera of the tribe Cyclosomini is a newly prepared key. The keys to the Indian genera of tribes Lebiini and Odacanthini have been developed through modifications of the keys provided by Baehr and Will (2019) and Habu (1982a) respectively, by incorporating remaining Indian genera and excluding non-Indian genera.

Out of the 69 genera, Indian species keys for two genera, namely *Celaenephes* and *Platyтарus* have already been provided by Shpeley et al. (1985) and Andrewes (1935b) respectively. Among the remaining genera, 22 are (*Acoptodera*, *Afrotarus*, *Amphimenes*, *Andrewesia*, *Brachichila*, *Endynomena*, *Lachnothorax*, *Masoreus*, *Mesolestes*, *Mochtherus*, *Omophagus*, *Paraphaea*, *Philorhizus*, *Scalidion*, *Selina*, *Sfitakantha*, *Somoplatus*, *Somotrichus*, *Tilius*, *Trichis*, *Velinda*, and *Zolotarevskyella*) represented in India by single species each, therefore making the preparation of additional identification keys for them unnecessary.

A total of 45 taxonomic keys to the Indian species of genera within the subfamily Lebiinae were prepared, comprising 21 newly prepared keys and 24 modified keys. The newly prepared species keys include, species keys to two genera, *Mnuphorus* and *Tetragonoderus* of the tribe Cyclosomini, species keys to 16 genera, *Anomotarus*, *Aristolebia*, *Calleida*, *Dasiosoma*, *Lachnoderma*, *Lionychus*, *Lioptera*, *Lebia*, *Metadromius*, *Microlestes*, *Paradromius*, *Pericalus*, *Physodera*, *Serrimargo*, *Sinurus*, and *Syntomus* of the tribe Lebiini and species keys to three genera, *Archicolliuris*, *Eucolliuris*, and *Lasiocera* of the tribe Odacanthini.

Although taxonomic keys to the species of few genera are available in the existing literatures (Andrewes, 1924d, 1929b, 1932a, 1932b, 1933b, 1933e, 1933f,

1935b, 1937b; Darlington, 1968; Habu, 1982a; Shpeley et al., 1985; Jedlička, 1963; Erwin, 1991; Baehr, 1996a, 2011b, 2013b, 2016; Baehr & Will, 2019; Fedorenko, 2012; Kirschenhofer, 2012a; Shi et al., 2013, Zao & Tian, 2010; Fedorenko, 2018b; Anichtchenko & Medina, 2021; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski, 2023; Shi & Liang, 2023; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski, 2023), they often include several species not yet recorded from India, while failing to incorporate certain Indian species, which necessitated modifications to the previously available taxonomic keys. The keys to the Indian species of the genera, *Anaulacus*, *Anchista*, *Cyclosomus*, *Dromoceryx*, *Lebidia*, *Mimocolliuris*, *Ophionea*, *Parena*, *Pentagonica*, and *Tantillus* have been prepared by modifying the keys provided by Choi et al. (2024), Shi et al. (2013), Kavanaugh and Cueva-Dabkoski (2023), Anichtchenko and Medina (2021), Andrewes (1924d), Anagha et al. (2024), Anagha and Sabu (2024), Shi and Liang (2023), Baehr (2011b), and Fedorenko (2018b) respectively, by excluding non-Indian species. The key to the Indian species of the genus *Cymindoidea* is a modified version of the key provided by Andrewes (1935b), incorporating the newly described species *Cymindoidea seoniensis*. The key to the Indian species of the genus *Taridius* has been developed by modifying the key provided by Fedorenko (2012), incorporating two newly described species, *Taridius devagiriensis* and *T. tamilnadensis* and excluding non-Indian species.

A modified key to Indian species of the genus *Dromius* has been prepared by modifying the key provided by Andrewes (1933e), incorporating ten species: *Dromius alienus*, *D. cymindoides*, *D. andrewesi*, *D. apterus*, *D. baehri*, *D. capnodes*, *D. meghalayanus*, *D. orthogonioides*, *D. rufocastaneus*, and *D. assamicus*, and excluding three species, two of which are now recognized under the genus *Calodromius* and one under *Philorhizus*. Similarly, a modified key to Indian species of the genus

Calodromius is provided, based on modification to the earlier key by Andrewes (1933e), in which the two species were treated under the genus *Dromius*. The key to the species of the genus *Miscelus* has been modified by incorporating *Miscelus carinatus* in to the key provided by Darlington (1968) and by excluding non-Indian species. A modified key to the species of the genus *Apristus* has been developed by incorporating *Apristus cephalotus* and *A. gracilis* into the key provided by Andrewes (1932a). The key to the species of the genus *Catascopus* has been modified from Andrewes (1937b) by incorporating three additional species: *Catascopus hexagonus*, *C. subquadratus*, *C. keralensis* and excluding one non-Indian species. A modified key to the species of the genus *Coptodera* has been developed by incorporating four additional species: *Coptodera chaudi*, *C. legorskyi*, *C. ocellata* and *C. uttaranchalensis* in to the key provided by Kirschenhofer (2012a), while excluding non-Indian species. The species key of the genus *Cymindis* provided by Andrewes (1932b) has been modified by incorporating *Cymindis borkini*, *C. facchinii*, *C. freyi*, *C. miliaris*, *C. nitens*, *C. nobilis*, *C. quadrimaculata* and *C. rubriceps*, while excluding non-Indian species. The key to the Indian species of the genus *Dolichoctis* has been modified from the *Dolichoctis striata*-group key provided by Baehr (2013b) by incorporating *Dolichoctis convexa* and *D. marginifer* and excluding other non-Indian species. A modified key has been prepared for the Indian species of the genus *Holcoderus*, by modifying the key provided by Andrewes (1933b), incorporating *Holcoderus alacer*, *H. niger* and *H. smaragdinus*, and excluding one non-Indian species. The species key of the genus *Peliocypas* provided by Andrewes (1933b) has been modified by incorporating *Peliocypas assamensis*, *P. brahmaputra* and *P. schereri*, while excluding non-Indian species. The key to the species of the genus *Singilis* has been modified from Andrewes (1933f) by incorporating *Singilis*

nepalensis and excluding one non-Indian species. The key to the species of the genus *Perigona* has been modified from Darlington (1968) by incorporating *Perigona livens* and excluding non-Indian species. The revision of existing keys, together with the development of new keys where previously lacking, provides a comprehensive framework for the accurate identification of Indian species within the subfamily Lebiinae.

The present study recorded 77 species and two subspecies belonging to 34 genera under five tribes (Cyclosomini- 14 species; Lachnophorini- one species; Lebiini- 44 species; Odacanthini- 16 species and Perigonini- two species) from India (Table 1), covering 17 states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal) and two Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Jammu and Kashmir). Four new species: *Cymindoidea seoniensis*, *Ophionea vvrei*, *Taridius devagiriensis*, and *Taridius tamilnadensis* have been described from India. The new species, *Cymindoidea seoniensis* has been reported from Seoni, Madhya Pradesh, in central India. Remarkably, this is the first addition to the genus *Cymindoidea* since 1961, highlighting a significant gap of over six decades in taxonomic updates for this genus. The new species is similar to the closely related species *Cymindoidea indica* in having coarsely and confluent punctuate elytra with flat, uniform intervals and a body length of 12–15 mm. However, it differs from *C. indica* in the following characters: in *C. seoniensis* the elytra lack a discal patch and the pronotal basal lobe is short, whereas in *C. indica* the elytra possess a ferruginous “W”- shaped discal patch just before the middle and the pronotal basal lobe is distinctly prolonged (Anagha et al., 2023). The new species *Ophionea vvrei* has been described from the

rice agro-ecosystem of Kerala in south India and is markedly distinguished from the morphologically similar species *O. malickyi* (Baehr, 1996a) by its longer and narrower pronotum, smaller and narrower elytral spots, presence of four setigerous punctures on elytral interval 3, a transverse fascia on the elytra forming a “V”- shape at the anterior edge towards the suture, and an entire posterior edge of the transverse fascia (Anagha & Sabu, 2024). The two newly described species, *Taridius devagiriensis*, and *T. tamilnadensis* have been recorded from a part of the leeward rain-shadow slope of the Western Ghats, a globally recognized biodiversity hotspot located in Tamil Nadu, south India. Both new species share close morphological affinity with *T. abdominalis*; however, they are readily distinguished by the presence of two well defined frontal carinae on the head and a black sutural stripe restricted to the first elytral interval (Anagha & Sabu, 2025). *Taridius tamilnadensis* shows close resemblance to *T. abdominalis* in overall body form, coloration, and the pattern of black fascia on the elytra. It can be distinguished from *T. abdominalis* by the following diagnostic characters: a single dorsal setigerous puncture along stria 3, head with two long, distinct frontal lateral carinae and a vestigial inner carina fused to the second, a black sutural stripe between transverse median fascia and basal macula confined to the first interval and the apical lamella of male genitalia is triangular, with wider rounded tip (Anagha & Sabu, 2025). *Taridius devagiriensis* is closely allied to *T. tamilnadensis*, but can be readily distinguished by the presence of a pair of dorsal setigerous punctures along stria 3, head with two distinct, elongate frontal lateral carinae, and the apical lamella with parallel sides and a moderately broad, rounded tip (Anagha & Sabu, 2025).

A review of the available information on Indian genera and species described to date, revealed that certain characters included in the generic diagnoses of *Taridius*,

Mimocolliuris and *Archicolliuris* are not reflected in the morphological characters of their constituent species. According to Fedorenko (2012), the presence of two evenly spaced dorsal setigerous punctures along elytral stria 3 was regarded as a generic character of *Taridius*, with *T. nilgiricus* noted as an exception due to the presence of a series of setigerous punctures along elytral intervals 3 and 5. However, based on the information provided by Fedorenko (2012), together with the descriptions and type images of the species by Fedorenko (2014) and Hovorka (2023), it is clear that all species of *Taridius*, except *T. nilgiricus* which bears about half a dozen setigerous punctures on interval 3, consistently possess two setigerous punctures along stria 3. *Taridius tamilnadensis* differs from all other congeners in exhibiting only a single dorsal setigerous puncture on stria 3, situated in the apical one-fourth of the elytral length. Therefore, the number of dorsal setigerous punctures on stria 3 should not be considered a stable generic character for the genus *Taridius* (Anagha & Sabu, 2025). In the case of the genus *Mimocolliuris*, Liebke (1933) originally described the absence of bristles on the head as a defining character of the genus. Later, Zhao and Tian (2010) shown that some species within the genus may possess additional setae on head, besides the two supraocular setae. Likewise, Baehr (2016) regarded the presence of two posterior supraocular setae behind the eye as diagnostic feature of this genus. But, notably in Liebke's original description of *Mimocolliuris sauteri* (Liebke, 1933), the head was reported to lack such additional setae (Terada & Wu, 2014), indicating that the number of supraocular setae varies among species of the genus and therefore cannot be regarded as a reliable generic diagnostic character. The genus *Mimocolliuris* comprises three subgenera- *Essora*, *Paramimocolliuris*, and *Mimocolliuris* s.str., (Lorenz, 2005, 2025; Zhao & Tian, 2010), However, Baehr (2016) treated *Mimocolliuris* s.str. as a separate genus, including 13 species within *Mimocolliuris*,

while excluding *Essora* and *Paramimocolliuris* from this classification. In both *Essora* and *Paramimocolliuris*, the terminal abdominal sternite exhibit sexual dimorphism, bearing short pilosity near the apical part in females but lacking such pilosity in males. Therefore, following the classification of Lorenz (2005, 2025), the genus diagnostic character emphasized by Baehr (2016) as “apical part of terminal abdominal sternum with more or less dense, short pilosity” cannot be regarded as a reliable diagnostic feature of the genus *Mimocolliuris* (Anagha et al., 2024). The genus *Archicolliuris* is characterized by marked heterogeneity, particularly in its diagnostic traits (Anichtchenko & Sciaky, 2024). According to Baehr (2005), the presence of setae on the third or on the third, fifth and seventh elytral intervals is a diagnostic character of the genus *Archicolliuris*. Subsequent observations, however, reveal variation in this character among species. For instance, *A. occipitalis* Baehr, 2005a and *A. splendissimus* Baehr, 2005a bear setae on the third and fifth intervals, while in *A. distigma* they are found on the third and seventh intervals. Hence the number and arrangement of elytral setigerous punctures should not be considered a stable generic character for the genus *Archicolliuris* (Neethu et al., 2025a).

The present study revealed a significant observation concerning the members of the genus *Masoreus*. The genus exhibits considerable variation in wing morphology, with three wing conditions- macropterous, brachypterous, and apterous, observed even within a single species. For instance, the species *Masoreus wetterhalli* (Gyllenhal, 1813) may occur as macropterous, brachypterous, or apterous, whereas, *M. aegyptiacus* Dejean, 1828 and *M. orientalis* occur either as macropterous or apterous (Mateu, 1984c). Among these *M. orientalis* is the only representative of the genus *Masoreus* known from India. The holotype of *M. orientalis*, deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France, and originally recorded from

India, is macropterous. Specimen reported from Fuerteventura (Atlantic Island) is also macropterous and resemble the Indian holotype, whereas *M. orientalis* reported from St. Nicholas (Atlantic Island) is apterous (Mateu, 1984c). Examination of specimens collected from different regions of India confirmed that all individuals of *M. orientalis* are apterous, with no brachypterous forms observed. Thus, analysis of the wing pattern in *M. orientalis* confirms the occurrence of both macropterous and apterous forms within the same species. All Carabidae are believed to have evolved from fully winged ancestors, and the retention or reduction of wings is largely governed by the adaptive value of flight (Darlington, 1943; Venn, 2016). Notably, some macropterous species retain fully developed wings but exhibit no flight activity (Venn, 2016). Species confined to microhabitats such as leaf litter, caves, or spaces beneath stones and bark often undergo modifications that promote wing reduction or loss (Dybas, 1960; Barr, 1967; Hackman, 1964; Hamilton, 1978; Roff, 1986). Species of genus *Masoreus*, for instance, are predominantly found beneath stones and, less frequently, under detritus (Mateu, 1984c). Therefore, the apterous condition observed in *M. orientalis* may represent a derived state from an ancestral macropterous form, having evolved to reduce the energetic costs associated with wing maintenance and flight.

During the present study, the taxonomic status of *Ophionea indica* was re-examined. This species was originally described by Thunberg (1784), but the holotype was later reported as destroyed (Jedlička, 1963). Examination of type material at the Zoological Museum, Kiel University, Germany, revealed that a lectotype for *O. indica* had never been designated. The syntypes of *Odacantha cyanocephala* Fabricius, 1798, preserved in the Zoological Museum, Kiel University, Germany, which is currently treated as a synonym of *O. indica*, were found to correspond exactly with

the description provided by Thunberg (1784). Hence, one of the syntypes has been designated as the lectotype of *O. indica* (Anagha & Sabu, 2024).

The study further contributes to Indian Lebiinae taxonomy by documenting the first Indian record of the genus *Andrewesia* represented by *Andrewesia apicalis*. This species previously known from south-eastern mainland Asia through Indonesia to the Moluccas, Borneo, and Singapore (Baehr 2009b; Anichtchenko, 2025; Lorenz 2025), is here reported for the first time from India. Similarly, *Mimocolliuris bicoloripes* is reported for the first time from India and consequently represents the first record of the species from the Oriental region, whereas it was previously known only from Nepal in the Palearctic region. The south Indian specimens of *M. bicoloripes* exhibit minor differences from the holotype, interpreted as intra-specific variations. This include, the clypeus of south Indian specimen is distinctly separated from the frons, whereas in the holotype they are not separated. The dorsal surface of the pronotum shows distinct micropunctuation, which is absent in the holotype. The south Indian specimens possess 16 marginal setigerous punctures on elytra: three anterior setae behind the humerus, followed by a pair just behind, a single seta at the middle, four apical setae in front of the lateral apical angle, another four setae anteriorly, and two setae near the suture at apex. In contrast, the holotype has only 14 marginal setigerous punctures, with a wide interruption in the middle, comprising four setae behind the humerus, six apical setae in front of the lateral apical angle, two intercalary setae, and two setae near the suture at apex. Additionally, the left paramere of the aedeagus in the south Indian specimens is truncated at the apex, whereas in the holotype it is rounded (Anagha et al., 2024).

The species *O. ceylonica* is also reported for the first time from India, based on specimens from Kerala, south India, but prior to this record, *O. ceylonica* was

confined to Sri Lanka. The examined specimens show slight variation with respect to the number of setigerous punctures on elytral interval 3 and the relative width of the basal and apical black fascia on elytra. The specimens studied possess 8–10 setigerous punctures on interval 3, whereas the holotype shows 10–12. Likewise, in the specimens examined, the basal and apical fasciae appear broader than in the holotype. Such differences are considered to represent intra-specific variations within the indigenous populations of *O. ceylonica* (Anagha & Sabu, 2024). *Archicolliuris distigma* represents the first record of the species from India and, notably, the first record of a species of this genus from India since 1938; the species was previously known from Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Nepal (Neethu et al., 2025a). Andrewes (1923a) noted that *A. distigma* bears seven setigerous punctures on the third elytral interval and one each on the fifth and seventh intervals. In contrast, examination of the syntypes, additional specimens from Peninsular Malaysia, and the Indian material studied here revealed that *A. distigma* exhibits a broader range of intraspecific variation in the number of elytral setigerous punctures (Neethu et al., 2025a).

Four species: *Anaulacus opaculus*, *Anchista brunnea*, *Tetragonoderus rhombophorus*, and *Somoplatus hospes* and one subspecies *Anchista fenestrata subpubescens* are reported for the first time from south India. Among these, *Somoplatus hospes* previously considered endemic to Himalaya Hotspot of biodiversity, is recorded here from Kerala, south India, representing its first occurrence outside this hotspot. Four species, *Anaulacus opaculus*, *Cyclosomus flexuosus*, *Cymindoidea indica*, and *Eucolliuris fuscipennis* are reported for the first time from north India. Five species, *Cymindoidea indica*, *Lebia monostigma*, *Anchista nubila*, *Archicolliuris bimaculata* and *Eucolliuris fuscipennis* are reported for the first time

from central India. Similarly, the species, *Archicolliuris bimaculata* is reported for the first time from north-east India. In India, *Perigona ruficollis* was previously known only from eastern regions. The present record from the Andaman Islands represents the first record of the species from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The discovery of these species representing first records from various regions of India, highlights the unevenly explored nature of the country's faunal diversity. These findings indicate that further systematic surveys and taxonomic studies across different regions are likely to reveal further taxa, thereby contributing significantly to the understanding of species richness and the overall biodiversity of the subfamily Lebiinae in India.

In addition, the study provides new distributional records, documenting several species for the first time from different states of India. A total of eight species (*Anaulacus opaculus*, *Anchista brunnea*, *Catascopus lissonotus*, *Dromoceryx flavocircumdatus*, *Endynomena pradierei*, *Pentagonica horni*, *Platytarus porcatus*, and *Somoplatus hospes*) and one subspecies (*Anchista fenestrata subpubescens*), reported for the first time from Kerala. While 14 species (*Anchista nubila*, *Apristus aeneipennis*, *Coptodera flexuosa*, *C. interrupta*, *Lachnoderma biguttatum*, *Lebia callitrema*, *L. calycophora*, *Lebidia bioculata*, *Ophionea indica*, *Parena testacea*, *Platytarus boysii*, *Tetragonoderus cinchona*, *T. elegans*, and *T. rhombophorus*), and one subspecies (*Anchista fenestrata subpubescens*), reported for the first time from Tamil Nadu. Five species (*Anchista nubila*, *Anomotarus stigmula*, *Cymindoidea indica*, *Eucolliuris fuscipennis*, and *Lebia monostigma*) are documented as a new state record from Madhya Pradesh. Three species (*Anaulacus opaculus*, *Eucolliuris fuscipennis*, and *Perigona nigriceps*), are recorded for the first time from Uttarakhand. Two species (*Catascopus cingalensis*, and *Lebia monostigma*), are first records from

Chhattisgarh and two species (*Cyclosomus inustus*, and *Masoreus orientalis*) are first records from Uttar Pradesh. *Ophionea indica* is recorded for the first time from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Manipur. Whereas, *Cymindoidea indica* is first record from Haryana.

Among the 77 species identified during the study, 16 species are endemic to India. Among them, nine species exhibit regional endemism, with seven species (*Dromoceryx flavocircumdatus*, *Holcoderus superbus*, *Ophionea vvrei*, *Platytarus porcatus*, *Taridius devagiriensis*, *T. tamilnadensis*, and *Tetragonoderus cinchona*) confined to south India. *Cymindoidea seoniensis*, and *C. distigma* are restricted to central India and east India respectively. Of the 77 species identified, six species (*Catascopus bellus*, *Holcoderus superbus*, *Ophionea vvrei*, *Mimocolliuris indica*, *Taridius tamilnadensis* and, *Tetragonoderus cinchona*) are endemic to Western Ghats and Sri Lanka Hotspot of Biodiversity. Likewise, the species *Aristolebia rubiginosa* is endemic to Indo-Burma Hotspot of Biodiversity.

In addition, supplementary descriptions are provided for the identified species. Among the 77 species of Lebiinae recorded in the present study, detailed descriptions for 57 species are already available in the recent literatures (Jian & Tian, 2009; Baehr, 2011b; Kirschenhofer, 2012a; Shi et al., 2013; Kavanaugh, 2015; Baehr, 2016; Raj, 2018; Hunting & Yang, 2019; Kavanaugh et al., 2023; Kavanaugh & Cueva-Dabkoski, 2023; Shi & Liang, 2023; Choi et al., 2024). Accordingly, detailed descriptions have been prepared in the present study for the remaining 20 species.

The type specimens of Lebiinae, described by earlier workers (Andrewes, Schmidt-Göbel, Chaudoir, Bates, Fabricius, Dejean, Hope, Straneo, Mateu and Motschulsky), are deposited in international museums- Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; Natural History Museum, National Museum, Prague,

Czech Republic; International Research Institute for Entomology, Natural History Museum Vienna, Austria; Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark; Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Russia; Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France and Zoological Museum, Kiel University, Germany. Along with the limitations in accessing type specimens from these international museums, the absence of type specimens in Indian museums creates significant difficulties in taxonomic studies of subfamily Lebiinae in India. The National Forest Insect Collection of Forest Research Institute in Dehradun is one of the richest and oldest insect collections in India and it holds 756 authentically identified carabid species including types of 139 species (seven holotypes and rest co-types) (Faisal & Singh 2014). Of the 334 Indian species of Lebiinae recorded to date, verified specimens representing only 100 species are deposited in the National Forest Insect Collection (NFIC) (Singh & Kumar 2023). Among the 77 species identified in the present study, verified specimens of 39 species were unrepresented in the NFIC (Singh & Kumar 2023). The present work contributes to bridging this gap by depositing verified specimens representing all 77 identified species of Indian Lebiinae in recognized national depositories, including NFIC, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun and the regional centres of the Zoological Survey of India at Calicut, Chennai, Dehradun, Kolkata and Shillong. These specimens will serve as valuable reference material for future research.

The present study addresses longstanding challenges in the taxonomy of Indian Lebiinae by resolving existing gaps in knowledge, providing comprehensive taxonomic keys for accurate species identification, compiling an updated checklist of Indian Lebiinae, and presenting supplementary descriptions and high-resolution images of the documented species. Collectively, these contributions provide a reliable

foundation for future research on Indian Lebiinae, thereby enhancing the overall understanding of the subfamily.

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Chapter 6

CONCLUSIONS

6. CONCLUSIONS

- The present study provides the first comprehensive taxonomic assessment of the subfamily Lebiinae from India, incorporating taxonomic keys and an annotated checklist for Indian Lebiinae, along with a pictorial key, supplementary descriptions, a checklist, and high-resolution images for the identified species.
- An updated checklist of Indian Lebiinae, comprising 334 species representing 69 genera under five tribes, is presented in this study, providing a comprehensive account of the current taxonomic diversity and regional distribution patterns of subfamily Lebiinae in India.
- Several significant taxonomic revisions, that occurred during the period 2013–2025 have been reviewed and addressed in the present study.
- A total of 49 taxonomic keys were prepared, comprising 22 newly prepared keys and 27 modified keys at the tribe, generic, and species levels.
- The study resulted in the identification of 77 species and two subspecies representing 34 genera under five tribes, and a checklist of the identified species was prepared.
- Supplementary descriptions were prepared for the identified species with insufficient original descriptions.
- Four new species were described from India, namely *Cymindoidea seoniensis*, *Ophionea vvrei*, *Taridius devagiriensis*, and *T. tamilnadensis*.
- The lectotype was designated for *Ophionea indica*.
- Certain genus diagnostic characters of the genera *Taridius*, *Mimocolliuris*, and *Archicolliuris*, which were found to be inconsistent with the morphological

features of their constituent species, were critically examined in the present study.

- The apterous condition observed in *Masoreus orientalis* may represent a derived state from an ancestral macropterous form, potentially associated with reduced energetic costs of wing maintenance and flight.
- The genus *Andrewesia* is recorded for the first time from India, based on the documentation of *Andrewesia apicalis* from Tamil Nadu.
- *Mimocolliuris bicoloripes* is recorded for the first time from India as well as from Oriental region, while *Ophionea ceylonica* and *Archicolliuris distigma* are recorded for the first time from India.
- Twelve species and one subspecies represent regional new records from India, including one species recorded for the first time from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Eight species and one subspecies are newly recorded from Kerala, 14 species and one subspecies from Tamil Nadu, five species from Madhya Pradesh, three species from Uttarakhand, two species each from Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh, and one species each from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, and Haryana.
- Six species are endemic to the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka Hotspot of Biodiversity, while one species is endemic to the Indo-Burma Hotspot of Biodiversity.
- The pictorial key and high-resolution images prepared for the identified species in this study may serve as reliable reference resources for species identification.

- Specimens representing the identified species have been deposited in recognized national repositories- at the NFIC, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, and the Zoological Survey of India regional centres in Calicut, Chennai, Dehradun, Kolkata, and Shillong.
- The study establishes a comprehensive taxonomic framework for Indian Lebiinae, forming a reliable foundation for future research and advancing the understanding of the subfamily.

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Chapter 7

RECOMMENDATIONS

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- In species such as *Archicolliuris distigma*, *Masoreus orientalis*, *Mimocolliuris bicoloripes* and *Ophionea ceylonica* examined in the present study, slight variations were observed in certain morphological characters among specimens collected from different localities. These differences are interpreted as intraspecific variation within the native populations of the respective species. Therefore, the application of DNA barcoding on freshly collected specimens is recommended as a supplementary method to validate morphological species identifications.
- Access to type specimens and authentically identified specimens deposited in international museum collections is often limited due to logistical constraints associated with direct examination and specimen loans. Therefore, the online availability of high-quality images of type and verified specimens through museum websites is recommended to facilitate global taxonomic research.
- National institutions in India should establish a centralized digital database of identified specimens with diagnostic images to ensure easy accessibility and provide a reliable reference resource. The high-resolution images and pictorial key developed for the identified species in the present study could contribute significantly to such a resource.
- The baseline data generated from this study should be utilized to develop a comprehensive monograph of Indian Lebiinae. Such a work would provide detailed species accounts, diagnostic characters, distributional information, and visual references, serving as an essential resource for taxonomists, ecologists and biodiversity researchers.

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Chapter 8

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8. REFERENCES

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A NEW GROUND BEETLE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CYMINDOIDEA* LAPORTE, 1832 (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE: LEBIINAE) FROM CENTRAL INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The genus *Cymindioidea* Laporte, 1832 of subfamily Lebiinae Bonelli, 1810 is known from 15 species globally and five species from the Indian mainland. In the present study, a new species, *Cymindioidea seoniensis* Anagha, Sabu, and Kushwaha, **new species**, is described from central India. A modified key to the species of the genus *Cymindioidea* from the Indian subcontinent is presented.

Keywords: Lebiini, Adephaga, Oriental species, taxonomy

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INTRODUCTION

Lebiinae Bonelli, 1810 is one of the most speciose carabid subfamilies, with 334 genera and 6,404 species globally (Lorenz 2021). It comprises five tribes, Cyclosomini, Lachnophorini, Lebiini, Odacanthini, and Perigonini. The subtribe Apenina Ball, 1982 within the tribe Lebiini is a small and relatively primitive subtribe (Ball and Shepley 2009) comprising 147 species under five genera, *Apenes* LeConte, 1851, *Cymindioidea* Laporte, 1832, *Habutarus* Ball and Hilchie, 1983, *Platytarus* Fairmaire, 1850, and *Trymosternus* Chaudoir, 1873 (Lorenz 2021). Species of the subtribe Apenina are distributed in the Afrotropical, Australian, Oriental, Nearctic, Neotropical and Palaearctic realms. The subtribe Apenina is characterized by the following diagnostic features: head without suborbital setigerous punctures, elytron with penultimate umbilical puncture laterad of antepenultimate and ultimate

umbilical punctures, and tibiae and tarsi relatively slender (Ball and Hilchie 1983).

In India, Apenina is represented by two genera, *Cymindioidea* and *Platytarus*. The genus *Cymindioidea* comprises 15 species with representatives in tropical Africa, the Mediterranean region and South Asia (Basilewsky 1961). Nine species have a distribution exclusively in the Afrotropical realm, four species in the Oriental realm, one species in the Palearctic realm, and one species with distribution in both Oriental and Palearctic realms. In India, the genus *Cymindioidea* is represented by five species (*Cymindioidea aequa* Andrewes, 1923, *Cymindioidea distigma* Chaudoir, 1875, *Cymindioidea indica* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846), *Cymindioidea nigra* Chaudoir, 1875, and *Cymindioidea munda* Andrewes, 1923). Since 1961, there have been no more species added to this genus. In the present study, a new *Cymindioidea* species is described from Madhya Pradesh in central India with a modified

key to the species of the genus *Cymindoidea* from the Indian subcontinent.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The specimen from the National Insect Collections of the Zoological Survey of India Headquarters Kolkata (ZSI-HQ) was analyzed. Identification was done with the generic key in Ball and Hilchie (1983), species keys in Andrewes (1935) and Basilewsky (1961), and verification was done by comparison with the holotype images of *C. indica* and *Cymindoidea chinensis* Jedlička, 1935 in the National Museum of Natural History, Prague, Czech Republic. Images and measurements were taken using a Leica M205C stereomicroscope. All measurements are provided in millimeters. The holotype is deposited in the Zoological Survey of India, Headquarters Kolkata (ZSI-HQ).

Abbreviations of measurements used (Ball and Hilchie 1983):

TLB	Total body length from apex of labrum to apex of elytra
PL	Length of pronotum along median line
PW	Maximum width of pronotum
EL	Maximum length of closed elytra
EW	Maximum width of elytra

TAXONOMY

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS

CYMINDOIDEA FROM THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT (modified from Andrewes 1935)

1. Surface of elytra closely, coarsely and confluent punctate **2**
- 1'. Surface of elytra smooth, at most with some fine, sparse punctures **4**
2. Elytral intervals flat and similar; length about 12–15 mm **3**
- 2'. Odd elytral intervals raised with a minute irregular carina; length about 8–9 mm
..... *C. distigma* Chaudoir, 1875
3. Elytra with a ferruginous “W”-shaped patch on the disc just before middle; pronotal basal lobe prolonged
..... *C. indica* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)
- 3'. Elytra without discal patch; pronotal basal lobe short *C. seoniensis*
Anagha, Sabu, and Kushwaha, new species
4. Elytra with a ferruginous humeral spot (sometimes obsolete in *C. aequa*), intervals impunctate **5**
- 4'. Elytra without humeral spot, intervals finely and sparsely punctate
..... *C. nigra* Chaudoir, 1875

5. Head with distinct punctation among the longitudinal wrinkles; elytra with rounded humeri and flat intervals; length about 11.5 mm
..... *C. aequa* Andrewes, 1923
- 5'. Head without punctation among the wrinkles; elytra with subangulate humeri and slightly convex intervals; length about 6–7 mm
..... *C. munda* Andrewes, 1923

Cymindoidea seoniensis Anagha, Sabu, and Kushwaha, new species

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(Figs. 2A–C, E–G)

Type Material ($n = 1$). **Male.** Holotype labeled: “Holotype, Male, India: Madhya Pradesh: Seoni”. The specimen was obtained from the miscellaneous collection from National Insect Collections of Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata. No information other than the locality details are available.

Description. Color: Head, pronotum, elytra, femora, tibiae, and abdominal ventrites black; tarsi, labrum, labium, mandible, lateral margin of pronotum and pro-, meso-, and metacoxae brownish black. Antennae brownish black except the three distal antennomeres which are reddish brown in color. Anterior margin of clypeus and labrum yellowish-red. **Head** (Fig. 2A): Broad and flat with dense longitudinal wrinkles and punctures in between. Eyes slightly protruding. Antenna short, filiform. Clypeus transverse, distinctly punctate with a pair of setigerous punctures. Frontoclypeal suture distinct. Labrum 6-setose, rectangular with sparse distinct punctures and isodiametric meshes. Mandible stout with pointed apex. Mentum and submentum distinctly separated, with sparse punctures. **Pronotum** (Fig. 2C): Larger than head, wider than long, rounded on the sides and narrowing posteriorly. Surface covered with coarse, confluent punctures. A few small longitudinal wrinkles present at anterior margin. Median line complete and distinct. Anterior margin curved inwards medially and anterior angle rounded and extending forward. Posterior angles forming a distinct obtuse tooth. Middle of base emerged as a short lobe. Lateral margin with a setigerous puncture before middle and another on posterior angles. **Scutellar shield:** Triangular with dense punctures. **Elytra:** Wider than pronotum, flat with truncated humeri and obliquely truncated apex. Discal patch absent. Intervals flat and similar with coarse, confluent punctures. Third interval with 2 setigerous punctures and eighth interval with a series of marginal setigerous punctures. Sutural angle incurved. Striae densely punctate. Fifth and sixth striae fused apically. **Hind wings:** Fully developed. **Venter** (Fig. 2B): Shiny with dense punctures. Gula glabrous



Fig. 1. Map showing the distribution of genus *Cymindoidea* in India. *C. seoniensis*, new species (pink pin); *C. indica* (yellow circles); *C. distigma* (green pentagons); *C. aequa* (brown stars); *C. nigra* (blue diamond); *C. munda* (magenta triangle).

with few punctures near apex. Metanepisternum longer than wide. Apex of last abdominal ventrite weakly emarginate at middle. **Male genitalia** (Figs. 2E, F): Median lobe of aedeagus slender, elongate,

and curved. Orificium narrow, oval shaped. Apex narrow and elongated with a rounded tip. Parameres (Fig. 2G) asymmetrical, left paramere distinctly wider and longer than right paramere.

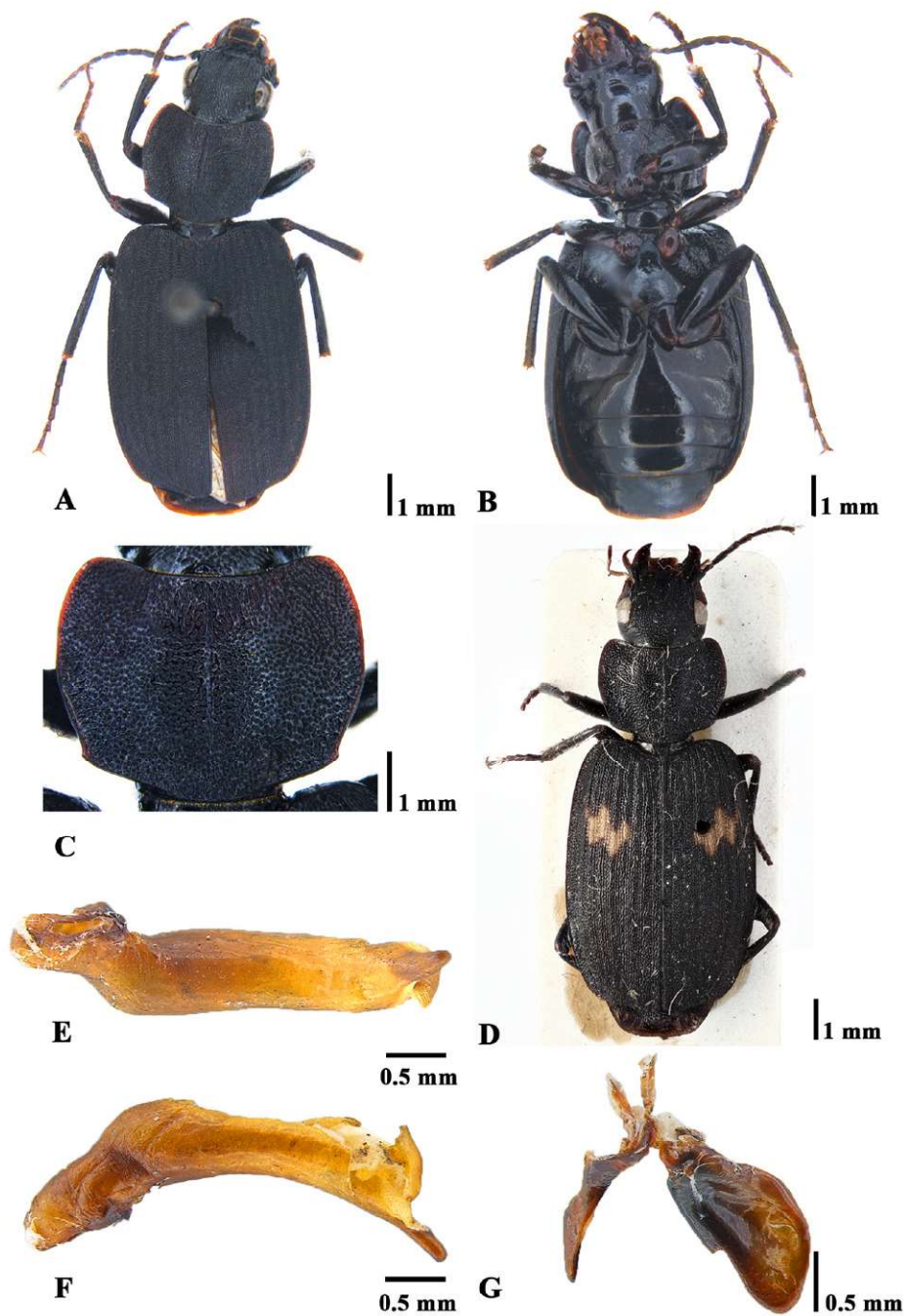


Fig. 2. *Cymindoidea seoniensis*, new species, male, habitus: A) Dorsal view, B) Ventral view. Pronotum: C) Dorsal view. *C. indica* holotype, habitus: D) Dorsal view. *C. seoniensis*, new species, male, aedeagal median lobe: E) Ventral view, F) Lateral view. G) Parameres.

Measurements. Holotype, male, TLB = 13.62 mm, PL = 2.84 mm, PW = 3.84 mm, EL = 8.17 mm, EW = 5.84 mm.

Geographical Distribution (Fig. 1). INDIA: Madhya Pradesh: Seoni.

Etymology. Named for the local placename where the specimen was collected.

Remarks. *Cymindoidea seoniensis* is morphologically similar to *C. indica* and differs from the remaining four Indian species (*C. aequa*, *C. distigma*, *C. munda*, and *C. nigra*). In *C. aequa*, *C. munda*, and *C. nigra* the surface of the elytra is smooth with only some fine, sparse punctures, whereas in *C. seoniensis* the surface of elytra is closely, coarsely, and confluent punctate. Although the elytral surface of *C. distigma* is coarsely and confluent punctate, it differs from *C. seoniensis* in having raised and irregularly carinate odd elytral intervals and a length range of 8–9 mm. *Cymindoidea seoniensis* is similar to *C. indica* in having a coarsely and confluent punctate elytral surface with flat and similar intervals and having a length range of 12–15 mm. However, it differs from *C. indica* in the following characters: in *C. seoniensis* the elytra are without a discal patch and the pronotal basal lobe is short, whereas in *C. indica* the elytra have a ferruginous “W”-shaped patch on the disc just before middle and the pronotal basal lobe is prolonged.

The exact localities for *C. nigra* reported from Coromandel, *C. distigma* from Bengal Province, and *C. indica* and *C. aequa* from Madras Province are unknown (Andrewes 1930; Raj and Thomas 2019), and are therefore not provided on the map (Fig. 1).

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Original Article

Additional information regarding the ground beetle species of the Asia-Pacific genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiinae)Valsala Sudhakaran S. Anagha^a, Vakeri Purakkatteri Neethu^a, Thomas K. Sabu^{b,*}^a Entomology Research Lab, P.G. & Research Department of Zoology, College Research Centre Affiliated to University of Calicut, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous) Devagiri, Kozhikode, Kerala 673008, India^b Department of Zoology, University of Calicut, Malappuram, Kerala, India

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ABSTRACT

Ground beetles of the Genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiinae) are represented by 17 species globally within the three subgenera (*Essora* Liebke 1933, *Paramimocolliuris* Habu 1979, and *Mimocolliuris* s.str) with an exclusive distribution in the Asia-Pacific region (India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, China, Taiwan, and Japan). This study provides additional information regarding the Asia-Pacific genus *Mimocolliuris* by offering a supplementary note for the genus and a revised identification key to the species of the genus *Mimocolliuris* by including subgenera *Essora* Liebke, 1933, and *Paramimocolliuris* Habu, 1979. Additionally, this study provides the first report of the species *Mimocolliuris bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016 from the Oriental region (India) and also presents a modified description of the species *Mimocolliuris pilifera* (Nietner, 1858).

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Introduction

Ground beetles of the genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933 of the tribe Odacanthini (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiinae) comprise 17 species globally with 13 species under subgenus *Mimocolliuris* s.str, two species under *Essora* Liebke, 1933 and two species under *Paramimocolliuris* Habu, 1979 with an exclusive distribution in the Asia-Pacific region (India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, China, Taiwan, and Japan). Ten species are known from the Oriental region (India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar) with nine species exclusively Oriental. From India, only two species of the genus, namely *Mimocolliuris indica* Baehr, 2016 and *M. pilifera* (Nietner, 1858), have been reported.

In the present study, *M. bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016 is reported for the first time from the Oriental region (Indian mainland), which was formerly recorded only from the Palearctic region (Nepal). South Indian specimens have minor variations from the holotype

description of *M. bicoloripes* and they are recorded. Furthermore, as the original description of *M. pilifera* (Nietner 1858) was very brief, a modified, expanded description is provided. According to Lorenz (2005, 2021) and Zhao and Tian (2010) genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke 1933 is comprised of three subgenera, *Essora* Liebke 1933, *Paramimocolliuris* Habu 1979, and *Mimocolliuris* s.str. Whereas, Baehr treated *Essora*, *Paramimocolliuris*, and *Mimocolliuris* s.str as separate genus (Baehr 2009, 2016). Hence, a revised taxonomic key to address the identification of species of the genus *Mimocolliuris*, including the subgenera *Essora* and *Paramimocolliuris* is provided. While reviewing the literature on the genus *Mimocolliuris*, it is noted that the original genus description of *Mimocolliuris* by Liebke, 1933 is not completely satisfiable for all the species of this genus, and certain genus diagnostic characters for *Mimocolliuris* provided in the work by Baehr (2016) are also not completely satisfiable. Hence, here we address these confusions in genus characters by presenting a supplementary note for the genus *Mimocolliuris*.

Material and methods

Mimocolliuris bicoloripes Baehr, 2016 was collected with a portable UV LED light trap (SAFS Timer Insect LED Light trap, India) from paddy fields at Maruthoor (11°27'26.2"N 75°43'45.6"E) and Chambad (11°52'23.5"N 75°30'24.5"E) and also from Mavoor

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wetland (11°15'37.4"N 75°56'20.8"E) in the Malabar Coast region of North Kerala in South India (Figure 1) during the pre-summer season (January, February). Identification was done using the keys in Zhao and Tian (2010) and Baehr (2016) and by comparing them with the images of the type specimens. Images and measurements of verified specimens of *M. bicoloripes* were taken using a Leica M205C Stereomicroscope fitted with a Leica MC170 HD digital camera and Leica Application Suite (LAS) software version 4.12. All measurements are provided in millimeters. The verified specimens are deposited in the National Insect Collections of the Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode (ZSIK).

Abbreviations of measurements used

TLB: Total body length from apex of labrum to the apex of elytra. PL: Length of pronotum along median line. PW: Maximum width of pronotum.

EL: Maximum length of closed elytra. EW: Maximum width of elytra.

Abbreviations of specimen depositories

ZSIK: Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghats Regional Centre, Kozhikode

Taxonomic accounts

Genus *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933

Mimocolliuris Liebke, 1933: 207, id., 1938: 54; Jedlička 1963: 492; Lorenz 2005: 442; Park et al. 2006: 98; Terada and Wu 2014: 16; Löbl and Löbl 2017: 633; Raj and Thomas 2019: 7.

Type species: *Ophionea chaudiroi* Boheman, 1858: 2

Distribution. ORR – India; Sri Lanka; Indonesia; Philippines; Cambodia; Vietnam; Thailand; Laos; Myanmar; PAR – Nepal; China; Taiwan; Japan.

Supplementary notes. Liebke (1933) originally described the absence of bristles on the head as a characteristic of the genus *Mimocolliuris*. However, subsequent studies by Zhao and Tian



Figure 1. A, Map showing the distribution of genus *Mimocolliuris* in India; B, Locality of the first report from India. ★ *Mimocolliuris bicoloripes* Baehr, 2016, ◆ *Mimocolliuris indica* Baehr, 2016. Remarks: The exact location of *Mimocolliuris pilifera* (Nietner, 1858) in India is not provided and not indicated in the map.

Additions to the taxonomy of the genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiinae) and a new species from India

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Abstract

A new ground beetle species *Ophionea vvrei* **sp. nov.** is described from South India, with revised key to the species of the genus *Ophionea*, revised descriptions of *O. bhamoensis bhamoensis* (Bates, 1892) and *O. interstitialis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, first report of *Ophionea ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996) from Indian mainland and designation of the lectotype of *O. indica* (Thunberg, 1784).

Key words: ground beetles, first report, Odacanthini, South India

Introduction

The members of the tribe Odacanthini are generally hygrophilous carabid beetles (Baehr 2016) inhabiting wet grassy places around ponds and rivers and in cultivated areas, e.g., paddy fields and sugarcane fields (Habu 1967). Species within the genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821 (Odacanthini) are particularly well-known for their predatory nature and as natural enemies of a wide variety of insect pests (Bhattacharya *et al.* 2006; Habu 1967; Kobayashi *et al.* 1995; Parasappa *et al.* 2017; Ullah & Jahan 2004; Yadav *et al.* 2018).

The genus *Ophionea* comprises 20 species that are distributed in the Orient (14 species), Australia (eight species), and the Palearctic (four species) (Baehr 1996; Lorenz 2021). Of these, four species, *O. bhamoensis* (Bates, 1892), *O. indica* (Thunberg, 1784), *O. interstitialis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 and *O. nigrofasciata* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 are reported from India.

This study describes a new species, *Ophionea vvrei* **sp. nov.** from Southern India. The study also includes the designation of a lectotype for *O. indica*, a revised key to the species of the genus *Ophionea*, the first report of *O. ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996) from the Indian mainland and updated details regarding the geographical distribution and literature references of Indian species of *Ophionea*. Furthermore, this study provides revised descriptions of the subspecies *O. bhamoensis bhamoensis* (Bates, 1892) and the species *O. interstitialis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, which were previously insufficiently described.

Materials and Methods

Specimens were collected using portable UV LED light traps from paddy fields, Chambad (11°52'23.5"N 75°30'24.5"E), Maruthoor (11°27'25.9"N 75°43'48.0"E), and from a wetland, Mavoor (11°15'37.4"N 75°56'20.8"E) in South India. Additional specimens from the following collections: ZSI-SRC Chennai, ZSI-WGRC Calicut, ZSI-HQ Kolkata and ZSI-NRC Dehradun were analysed. Identification of species was done using keys in Baehr (1996, 1997 & 2003), as well as comparing the type images of *Ophionea bhamoensis bhamoensis* (Bates, 1892) (Natural History

Museum Data Portal, London 2023), *O. ceylonica* (Baehr, 1996), *O. indica* (Thunberg, 1784), *O. malicky* (Baehr, 1996), *O. interstitialis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 and *O. nigrofasciata* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846. Images and measurements were taken with a Leica M205C Stereo zoom microscope fitted with a Leica MC170 HD digital camera, and using a Leica Application Suite (LAS) software version 4.12. All measurements are provided in millimeters. The holotype and verified specimens were deposited in the National Insect Collections of the Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghats Regional Centre, Calicut (ZSI-WGRC).

Abbreviations of measurements used

TLB: Total body length from apex of labrum to the apex of elytra.

PL: Length of prothorax along median line.

PW: Maximum width of prothorax.

EL: Maximum length of closed elytra.

EW: Maximum width of elytra.

Abbreviations of specimen depositories

ZSI-WGRC: Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghats Regional Centre.

ZSI-SRC: Zoological Survey of India, Southern Regional Centre.

ZSI-HQ: Zoological Survey of India, Headquarters.

ZSI-NRC: Zoological Survey of India, Northern Regional Centre.

Taxonomy

Genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821

Ophionea Klug, 1821: 298; Schmidt-Göbel, 1846: 20; Chaudoir, 1848: 31, 43; Lacordaire, 1854: 73; Bedel, 1910: 72; Maindron, 1910: 34; Sloane, 1917: 415; id. 1923: 30; Andrewes, 1919: 475; id. 1926: 353; id. 1930: 240; Csiki, 1932: 1534; Liebke, 1938: 79; Blackwelder, 1944: 65; Habu, 1967: 30; Saha *et al.*, 1992: 48; Lorenz, 1998: 417; Baehr, 2005: 180; Lorenz, 2005: 441; Baehr, 2006: 71; Park *et al.*, 2006: 98; Terada & Wu, 2014: 16; Löbl & Löbl, 2017: 634; Raj & Thomas, 2019: 5.

=*Ophionaea* Eschscholtz, 1829: 5.

=*Casnoidea* Laporte, 1834: 40; Csiki, 1932: 1534; Jedlička, 1963: 498; Darlington, 1968: 207; Baehr, 1996: 1044; Lorenz, 1998: 417.

Revised key to species of the genus *Ophionea* Klug, 1821 (Modified from Baehr, 1996).

1. Entire surface blackish-blue color; elytra intervals 1, 3, 5 and 7 with a row of setiferous punctures. *Ophionea foersteri* Bouchard, 1903
- Entire surface not completely blackish-blue color; at most elytral intervals 3 and 5 with a row of setiferous punctures . . . 2
- 2(1). Prothorax blackish; distinct white elytral spots absent or very indistinct white spots present 3
- Prothorax reddish; whitish elytral spots distinct 4
- 3(2). Prothorax shorter, ratio l/w <1.75, middle of the apex distinctly and coarsely punctate; elytral apex distinctly and broadly reddish color with white spots behind the posterior margin of dark fascia. *Ophionea brandti* (Baehr, 1996)
- Prothorax longer, ratio l/w >1.80, middle of the apex indistinctly or not coarsely punctate; elytral apex not reddish or narrowly and indistinctly reddish, without any traces of white spots *Ophionea gestroi* Maindron, 1910
- 4(2). Base of elytra with a dark fascia 5
- Base of elytra reddish without dark fascia 14
- 5(4). Prothorax without lateral setae; elytra with 2 pairs of whitish spots in anterior third and near apex, dark basal fascia interrupted in middle *Ophionea indica* (Thunberg, 1784) (Fig. 3E)
- Prothorax with one pair of lateral setae; elytra with a pair of large whitish spots only near apex, dark basal fascia not



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Two new species of the genus *Taridius* Chaudoir, 1875 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiinae) from south India

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Abstract

The genus *Taridius* Chaudoir, 1875 is known from Palearctic and Oriental realms with 19 described species globally and with 4 species recorded from India. Two new species, *Taridius tamilnadensis* **sp. nov.** and *Taridius devagiriensis* **sp. nov.** are described from the leeward rain shadow slope of the Western Ghats, a globally recognized biodiversity hotspot in south India, noted for its high levels of endemism. Both the new species are morphologically more similar to *T. abdominalis* Fedorenko, 2012, but can be distinguished from *T. abdominalis* by a unique combination of characters—the presence of two distinct frontal carinae on head, and a black sutural stripe confined to the first elytral interval.

Key words: Carabid beetles, new species, Lebiini, *Taridius*, south India, Western Ghats

Introduction

The genus *Taridius* Chaudoir, 1875 is one of the speciose genera that belong to the subtribe Cymindidina Laporte, 1834 of the tribe Lebiini (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiinae) (Lorenz 2024). The species of this subtribe are distributed across the Afrotropical, Nearctic, Neotropical, Oriental, and Palearctic realms (Bousquet 2012). Members of the subtribe Cymindidina can be identified by the following characteristics: pronotum base is either weakly incised or straight, tarsomere four is not incised, in some genera, the terminal labial palpomere is dilated in males and claws are typically sparsely dentate, except in certain species of the subgenus *Iscariotes* Reiche & Saulcy, 1855 (Rasool *et al.* 2017).

The species of the genus *Taridius* share a high degree of similarity in body shape. However, the color patterns of both the elytra and the ventral surface of the hind body are distinctive enough to reliably differentiate most species (Fedorenko 2012). The species diversity in this genus is unevenly distributed across the Palearctic and Oriental realms (Fedorenko 2012; Hovorka 2023). The genus comprises 19 species globally, with 16 species exclusively Oriental, one species exclusively Palearctic and two species with distribution in both the Oriental and Palearctic realms (Lorenz 2024; Anichtchenko 2024). Currently four species, *Taridius jendeki* Kirschenhofer, 2010, *T. nilgircus* Andrewes, 1935, *T. opaculus* Chaudoir, 1875 and *T. stevensi* Andrewes, 1923 are known from India (Lorenz 2024).

The present study reports two new species of the genus, *Taridius tamilnadensis* **sp. nov.** and *Taridius devagiriensis* **sp. nov.** from the leeward rain shadow slope of the Western Ghats in south India.

Material and methods

Specimens were collected using portable UVLED light traps placed in residential buildings in Rajapalayam (9°26'52.5"N 77°31'07.8"E) and Krishnan Kovil (9°33'51.3"N 77°40'51.7"E), located at the leeward rain shadow slope of the

Western Ghats in Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nadu state in south India. The classification scheme provided in Lorenz (2024) was followed. Identification of species was done using the species key to the genus *Taridius*, and the type image and description of *Taridius abdominalis* Fedorenko, 2012 provided in Fedorenko (2012). Images and measurements were taken with a Leica M205C Stereo zoom microscope fitted with a Leica MC170 HD digital camera, and using a Leica Application Suite (LAS) software version 4.12. The holotypes were deposited in the National Insect Collections of the Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghats Regional Centre, Calicut (ZSI-WGRC).

Abbreviations of measurements used.

ABL: Apparent body length from apex of labrum to the apex of elytra.

SBL: Standardized body length—sum of length of head, measured along median line from apical margin of clypeus to a point opposite posterior margin of eye; length of pronotum, measured along median line from apical to basal margin; and length of elytron, measured along median line from apex of scutellum to a point opposite elytral apex.

PL: Length of prothorax measured along median line from apical to basal margin.

PW: Maximum width of prothorax.

EL: Maximum length of closed elytra measured along median line from apex of scutellum to apex of elytra.

EW: Maximum width of elytra.

Results

Taxonomy

Taridius tamilnadensis sp. nov.

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(Fig. 2A–F)

Type material. Holotype male (♂), labelled: “India: Tamil Nadu: Virudhunagar dist: Rajapalayam (9°26'52.5"N 77°31'07.8"E), ‘Light trap’, 15.x. 2015. coll. Jithmon V.A”, deposited in ZSI-WGRC Calicut.

Description

ABL: 6.65 mm

Color: Head and pronotum black. Labrum and clypeus reddish-brown with yellowish margin. Mandibles reddish-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi yellowish-brown, with paler apices. Mentum reddish-brown, submentum brownish-black. Antennae brownish-red. Reflexed lateral margin of pronotum yellowish. Elytra pale yellow, with black pattern that consisting of a basal subquadrate spot spanning intervals 1–4; median transverse fascia spanning intervals 1–8, constricted in interval 6, extended to humerus along intervals 8 and 9; sutural interval become faint towards apex (Fig. 2C). Ventral side black. Middle of prosternum, mesosternum and metasternum brown. Propleura and elytral epipleura pale yellow. Legs yellowish-brown.

Head: Convex, with sparse micropunctuation and isodiametric reticulation. Eyes large. A pair of supra-orbital setigerous punctures present. Two distinct frontal lateral carinae present on each side (Fig. 2D). Frontal impression shallow, frontoclypeal suture distinct. Clypeus isodiametrically reticulated, with a pair of lateral setigerous puncture and slightly emarginated anterior margin. Labrum isodiametrically reticulated. Palpi fusiform. Neck-constriction barely traceable.

Pronotum: Cordate, convex, wider than head. Disc with distinct isodiametric reticulation and transverse wrinkles. Median line distinct, faint near base and apex. Basal margin straight medially, oblique laterally. Lateral margin reflexed. Sides bisetose, a little sinuate in front of base. Anterior angles rounded. Posterior angles obtuse.

Elytra: Oblong-oval. Humeri rounded. Apices obliquely truncate and rounded each, with a sinuation posterior to latero-apical angle. Striae distinct, impunctate. Stria 7 carinate up to the posterior margin of black median fascia. A single discal setigerous puncture is present along stria 3 in the apical one-fourth of the elytral length.

Ventral side (Fig. 2B): Abdominal ventrites very sparsely micropunctate. Terminal abdominal ventrite bisetose in male. Hind wings full.

Male genitalia (Figs. 2E, F): Median lobe of aedeagus elongate, moderately slender and arcuate, narrowing towards apex. Basal orifice wide. Apical lamella triangular, with wider rounded tip.



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First Report of *Archicolliuris distigma* (Chaudoir, 1850) (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiinae) from the Indian Mainland

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Abstract

Archicolliuris distigma (Chaudoir, 1850) is reported for the first time from India, marking the first record of the genus *Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931 in India since 1938. A revised description of the species is provided, along with a key to the Indian species of *Archicolliuris*. A revision of the diagnostic characteristics of the genus *Archicolliuris* is proposed, taking into account the variation observed in the number of elytral setae across the recorded species of the genus.

Key words: *Odacanthini*, India, light trap, taxonomy, wetland

Introduction

The genus *Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931 is one of the seven Indian genera (*Archicolliuris* Liebke, 1931, *Eucolliuris* Liebke, 1931, *Lachnothorax* Motschulsky, 1862, *Lasiocera* Dejean, 1831, *Mimocolliuris* Liebke, 1933, *Ophionea* Klug, 1821 and *Pentagonica* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846) of the tribe Odacanthini Laporte, 1834 (Raj & Thomas 2019; Lorenz 2024). This genus is represented by 29 species globally, of which 12 are distributed in the Oriental region, 11 in the Afrotropical, four in the Australian and two have distribution in both Oriental and Palaearctic regions (Baehr 2005; Hartmann 2015; Lorenz 2024; Anichtchenko 2024; Anichtchenko & Sciaky 2024). Four species of *Archicolliuris* are reported from India, namely, *Archicolliuris bimaculata* (Kollar & Redtenbacher, 1844), *A. immaculata* (Liebke, 1938), *A. opacipennis* (Gestro, 1888) and *A. tetraspilota* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846) (Lorenz 2024). In the present work, *A. distigma* is reported for the first time from India. It is the first record of this genus from India after 1938. As the original description of the species was very brief, a revised description of the species along with the details of male genitalia is presented. Additionally, a key to all the known Indian species of the genus *Archicolliuris* is provided.

Material and methods

Specimens were collected using UV LED light trap (SAFS Timer Insect LED Light trap, India) from Mavoor-Valayannur wetland (11°16'31.7"N 75°54'54.1"E), Kozhikode district, Kerala. Identification up to genus level was done using the keys provided by Habu (1967) and Baehr (2009). Verification was done by comparing with the image of a syntype of *Archicolliuris distigma* (Chaudoir, 1850) from National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic and with descriptions provided by Schmidt-Göbel (1846) and Andrewes (1923). Identified specimens are deposited in the National Insect Collections of Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode (ZSIK). Images and various specimen measurements were taken using a Leica M205C stereo zoom microscope fitted with Leica MC170HD digital camera and Leica Application Suite (LAS) software version 4.12. All measurements are reported in millimetres.

Abbreviations of measurements:

TLB: Total body length from the apex of labrum to the apex of elytra

PL: Length of pronotum along median line

PW: Maximum width of pronotum, including the parts of proepisternum that are visible from above

EL: Maximum length of closed elytra, advanced part of humerus to most advanced apex of elytra

EW: Maximum width of elytra

Abbreviations used:

*New record from India

ORR Oriental Region

PAR Palaearctic Region

ZSIK Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode

Results

Taxonomy

Key to the Indian species of the genus *Archicolliuris*

1. Elytra without maculae.....*A. immaculata* (Liebke, 1938) 2
- Elytra with one or two pairs of maculae.....3
2. Pronotum reddish yellow to brown, elytra unicoloured or bicoloured, with one pair of maculae.....4
- Elytra and pronotum black with two pairs of maculae.....4
3. Elytra black, without setigerous punctures on interval 5*A. distigma* (Chaudoir, 1850)
- Elytra bicoloured, basal fourth reddish yellow, rest black, interval 5 with a single setigerous puncture.....*A. bimaculata* (Kollar & Redtenbacher, 1844)
4. Elytra without striae. Anterior maculae yellowish red, posterior one pale yellow.....*A. opacipennis* (Gestro, 1888)
- Elytra with punctate striae. Anterior and posterior maculae yellowish in colour*A. tetraspilota* (Schmidt-Göbel, 1846)

Archicolliuris distigma (Chaudoir, 1850) (Fig. 1A–F)

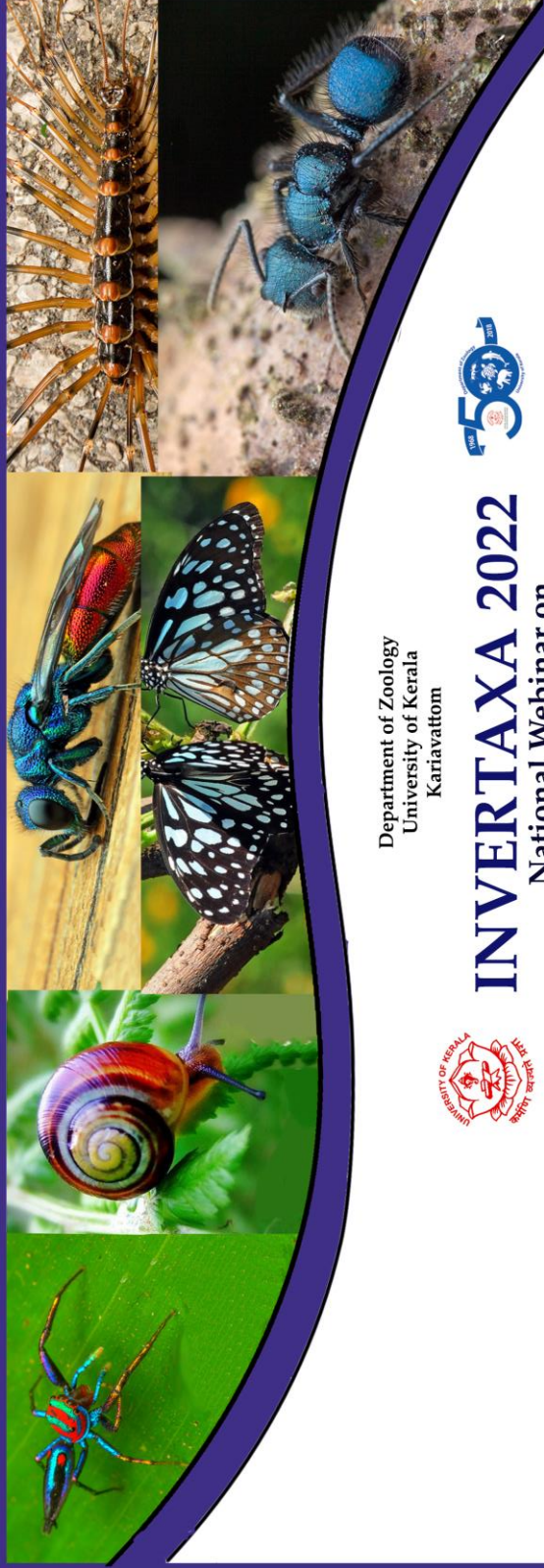
Specimens examined (n=5). Syntypes (3 specimens), 2 specimens verified by M. Baehr; all deposited in National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic; Verified by Jiří Hájek (National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic).

Other specimens examined (n=3): 3 ex. (♂♂). Labelled: “India: Kerala: Mavoor-Valayannur (11°16'31.7"N 75°54'54.1"E), ‘Light trap’, 01.xii.2021. coll. Neethu. V P”, deposited in ZSIK.

Redescription

Colour (Fig. 1A–B). Head and elytra black. Pronotum reddish brown. Antennae from apex of fourth antennomere to 11th antennomere and apex of femur dark reddish brown. Mandibles, palpomeres except apical end, first three antennomeres, base of fourth antennomere and protibia light brown in colour. Apical end of palpomeres, base of femur, meso and metatibiae, tarsomeres, apical third of elytral lateral margin and apical margin yellowish brown. Elytral spots bright yellow.

Head. Smooth, rhomboidal, elongated. Neck narrow with transverse impressions. Eyes large, convex, with a pair of supraorbital setae on each side, posterior one slightly away from the posterior margin of the eye. Labrum transverse, with isodiametric reticulation, its anterior margin straight with six setose. Clypeus with a pair of setae. Frons with V shaped impression in the middle with wide transverse meshes, becoming isodiametric between eyes. Vertex with thin transverse meshes. Palpi elongate, apical palpomeres fusiform. Mandibles elongate, sharp and curved inwards apically. Mentum and submentum separated. Mentum with triangular tooth and a pair of setae behind the tooth. Submentum bisetose. Antennae filiform, extending upto humerus. First three basal antennomeres and base of fourth antennomere glabrous.



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