Four new species of the genus *Caccothryptus* (Coleoptera, Limnichidae)

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Abstract. Four new species of the genus *Caccothryptus* (Coleoptera: Limnichidae) are described: *C. taiwanus* from Taiwan; *C. orion* from Okinawa; *C. tibetanus* and *C. chayuensis* from Tibet. All the species belong to the *testudo* species group (*sensu* Hernando & Ribera 2014). Additional specimen data and an updated species list are also given, and *C. testudo* Champion, 1923 is newly recorded from Thailand.

Key words. Limnichidae, taxonomy, distribution, new species.


Introduction

The family Limnichidae, minute marsh-loving beetles, is aquatic and semiaquatic, and represented by about 400 species belonging to 37 genera (Spangler *et al.* 2001; Hernando & Ribera 2005b). The species diversity of this family is high in the Neotropical and the Oriental Regions (Hernando & Ribera 2005b), but the Oriental fauna of this family has not been well studied.

The Oriental genus *Caccothryptus* Sharp, 1902 was recently revised (Hernando & Ribera 2014), and 20 species subdivided into 5 species groups were recognized. In the present paper, I describe 4 additional new species from Okinawa, Taiwan and Tibet.

Materials and methods

General observations and dissections were made under a Leica MZ95 stereo microscope. Microstructures of dissected parts were studied in pure glycerine under an Olympus BH-2 compound microscope. After observation, the dissected parts were mounted on the same card as the specimen. Photographs were taken under a Leica MZ95, using a microscopy camera system (Nikon DS-Fi1-L2), and combined with automontage software Combine ZM (Alan Hadley, UK).

The specimens examined are preserved in the following museums:
EUMJ  =  Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan
Abbreviations

Morphological abbreviations used for measurements are as follows:

- **TL** = total length (PL + EL)
- **PL** = pronotal length in median line
- **PW** = maximum width of pronotum
- **EL** = elytral length in median line
- **EW** = maximum width of elytra

The average is given in parentheses after the range.

Results

Class Hexapoda Blainville, 1816
Order Coleoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder Polyphaga Emery, 1886
Series Elateriformia Crowson, 1960
Superfamily Byrrhoidea Latreille, 1804
Family Limnichidae Erichson, 1846
Subfamily Limnichinae Erichson, 1846

**Genus Caccothryptus** Sharp, 1902


Remarks


Distribution

SE Asia (Okinawa to India).
Caccothryptus taiwanus sp. nov.
Figs 1A, 2A–E, 4A–B

Diagnosis
Smaller species in the genus; TL = 3.73–4.05 mm in male, 3.75–4.20 mm in female; parameres weakly pointed in lateral view; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped, with small projections in inner margins.

Etymology
The species is named after the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

Paratypes

Description

Male
Body (Fig. 1A) oblong, convex dorsally and ventrally, shiny, densely covered with short and long silver setae. Coloration of body black; legs and antennae paler.

Head densely punctate, slightly convex dorsally. Antennae relatively long, reaching about proximal ¼ of elytra. Pronotum punctate as in head; PW/PL 1.90–2.11 (2.03). Scutellar shield equilateral triangular, finely punctate, lateral margins straight. Elytra oblong, widest at middle, lateral margins gently arcuate, coarsely and irregularly punctate; space between punctures same as their diameter; adpressed long silver setae forming obvious zigzag, irregular markings; apex obtuse; humeral parts weakly projecting dorsally; EL / EW 1.17–1.37 (1.31), EL / PL 3.00–3.50 (3.26), EW / PW 1.17–1.37 (1.23), TL / EW 1.53–1.78 (1.72). Each claw on foreleg of same size and shape.

Sternite VIII (Fig. 2D) U-shaped, bearing short setae in apical parts. Sternite IX (Fig. 2E) elongate, with long and stout lateral projections. Aedeagus (Fig. 2A–C) stout, straightly curved ventrally in apical part, punctate in apical part of median lobe and parameres; median lobe wide in lateral view, rather pointed at apex; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped, with small projections in inner margins; apices of parameres rounded in ventral view, weakly pointed in lateral view.

Female
Sexual dimorphism indistinct; PW / PL 1.65–2.26 (2.02), EL / EW 1.23–1.34 (1.30), EL / PL 2.65–3.56 (3.25), EW / PW 1.20–1.28 (1.23), TL / EW 1.60–1.79 (1.71). Ovipositor (Fig. 4B) well sclerotized; coxite closely punctuate, pointed at apices, about 1.18 times as long as spiculum ventrale (Fig. 4A); approximate ratio of coxite and baculus (n = 1) 1.0 : 3.43.
Measurements
Males (n = 5): TL 3.73–4.05 (3.90) mm, PW 1.80–1.90 (1.86) mm, PL 0.88–1.00 (0.92) mm, EL 2.85–3.15 (2.98) mm, EW 2.10–2.50 (2.28) mm.

Fig. 1. Habitus of Caccothryptus spp., holotypes, ♂♂. A. Caccothryptus taiwanus sp. nov. B. C. orion sp. nov. C. C. tibetanus sp. nov. D. C. chayuensis sp. nov. Scales = 1.0 mm.
Females (n = 8): TL 3.75–4.20 (4.02) mm, PW 1.80–2.03 (1.90) mm, PL 0.85–1.15 (0.95) mm, EL 2.90–3.20 (3.07) mm, EW 2.20–2.50 (2.35) mm.

**Distribution**

Only known from the type locality, Taiwan.

**Fig. 2.** Male genitalia of *Caccothryptus* spp. A–E. *Caccothryptus taiwanus* sp. nov. F–J. *C. orion* sp. nov. — A–C, F–H. Aedeagus in ventral (A, F), dorsal (B, G) and lateral (C, H) views. D, I. Sternite VIII. E, J. Sternite IX.
Remarks

This species belongs to the *testudo* species group (*sensu* Hernando & Ribera 2014). It resembles *C. sinensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014, known from Fujian, China, in the shape of the parameres, which are broadly and deeply emarginated, and differs from it in the following male genital characteristics: apex of the median lobe rather rounded (rather pointed in *C. sinensis*); median lobe straightly projecting posteriorly (curved postero-ventrally in *C. sinensis*).

*Caccothryptus orion* sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:42B7D5F0-7DC5-4BD5-8CCF-5A08F9222A54

[Japanese name: Okinawa-oo-chibi-doromushi]

Figs 1B, 2F–J, 4C–D, 5A–B

Diagnosis

Smaller species in the genus; TL = 3.68–3.73 mm in male, 3.82–4.00 mm in female; parameres rather pointed in lateral view, with furrows in ventral part; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped.

Etymology

The species is named after “Orion Beer” (copyright: Orion Breweries, Ltd), which is a local, but well-known and favored beer in Okinawa. The type locality of this species is situated near the Nago Factory of Orion Beer.

Material examined

Holotype


Paratypes


Description

Male

Very similar to *C. taiwanus* sp. nov. in external features; body a little smaller and slender; elytral punctures coarser; PW / PL 1.88–1.94 (1.91), EL / EW 1.39–1.42 (1.40), EL / PL 3.14–3.33 (3.24), EW / PW 1.16–1.25 (1.21), TL / EW 1.83–1.84 (1.84).

Sternite VIII (Fig. 2I) U-shaped, bearing short setae in apical parts. Sternite IX (Fig. 2J) rather wide, with long and stout lateral projections. Aedeagus (Fig. 2F–H) stout, curved ventrally in apical part, punctate in apical part of median lobe and parameres; median lobe wide in lateral view, pointed at apex; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped; apices of parameres rounded in ventral view; pointed in lateral view.

Female

Sexual dimorphism indistinct; PW / PL 1.85–1.94 (1.91), EL / EW 1.36–1.45 (1.42), EL / PL 3.15–3.44 (3.33), EW / PW 1.18–1.29 (1.23), TL / EW 1.77–1.91 (1.84). Ovipositor (Fig. 4D) well sclerotized; coxite closely punctuate, pointed at apices, about 1.11 times as long as spiculum ventrale (Fig. 4C); approximate ratio of coxite and baculus (n = 1) as 1.0 : 3.45.
Measurements
Males (n = 2): TL 3.68–3.73 (3.71) mm, PW 1.60–1.75 (1.68) mm, PL 0.85–0.90 (0.88) mm, EL 2.83 mm, EW 2.00–2.03 (2.02) mm.

Females (n = 4): TL 3.82–4.00 (3.92) mm, PW 1.70–1.75 (1.73) mm, PL 0.90–0.92 (0.91) mm, EL 2.90–3.10 (3.01) mm, EW 2.00–2.20 (2.13) mm.

Distribution
Only known from the type locality, Okinawa-jima, the Ryukyus, Japan.

Remarks
This species belongs to the testudo species group (sensu Hernando & Ribera 2014). It is similar to C. taiwanus sp. nov. in the shape of the male genitalia, but differs from it in the following characteristics: parameres rather pointed in lateral view, with furrows in the ventral part; apex of the median lobe rather pointed in lateral view.

Biological notes
The type locality (Fig. 5A–B) is a small river and the specimens were collected from under the surface of water-logged wood (personal communication from Mr. Masato Mori).

Caccothryptus tibetanus sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3CE4012A-96D7-4568-9DB7-F2175F0B1278
Figs 1C, 3A–D, 4E–F

Diagnosis
Medium size in the genus; TL = 4.65 mm in male, 4.40–4.70 mm in female; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped.

Etymology
The species is named after the type locality.

Material examined
Holotype
TIBET: ♂ (EUMJ), “Cha Yu, 1824 m S.E. Tibet 9-IX-1996 C. I. Li leg.”.

Paratypes
TIBET: 3 ♀♀ (EUMJ, NMW), same data as for the holotype.

Description
Male
Body oblong, convex strongly in dorsal and slightly in ventral parts, shiny, densely covered with short silver setae. Coloration of body dark brown, but femora and tarsi paler.

Head slightly convex dorsally, densely covered with fine punctures. Antennae relatively long, reaching about proximal ⅞ of elytra. Pronotum punctate as in head; PW / PL 2.10. Scutellar shield equilateral triangular, finely punctate, lateral margins straight. Elytra oblong, subparallel-sided near base to apical ¼, gently tapering in apical ¼, densely and regularly punctate; space between punctures smaller than their diameter; adpressed silver setae forming zigzag markings; apex relatively pointed; humeral parts
distinctly projecting dorsally; EL / EW 1.40, EL / PL 3.65, EW / PW 1.24, TL / EW 1.79. Each claw on forelegs of same size and shape.

Fig. 3. Male genitalia of Caccothryptus spp. A–D. Caccothryptus tibetanus sp. nov. E–I. C. chayuensis sp. nov. — A–C, E–G. Aedeagus in ventral (A, E), dorsal (B, F) and lateral (C, G) views. H. Sternite VIII. D, I. Sternite IX.
Sternite IX (Fig. 3D) elongate, with long and slender lateral projections. Aedeagus (Fig. 3A–C; basal part somewhat damaged) stout, curved ventrally in apical part, finely punctate in apical part of median lobe and parameres; median lobe slender in lateral view, pointed at apex; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped; apices of parameres pointed in ventral and lateral views.

**Female**
Sexual dimorphism indistinct; PW / PL 1.98–2.08 (2.02), EL / EW 1.32–1.42 (1.37), EL / PL 3.40–3.76 (3.62), EW / PW 1.24–1.35 (1.31), TL / EW 1.68–1.80 (1.76). Ovipositor (Fig. 4F) well sclerotized; coxite closely punctuate, pointed at apices, about 1.03 times as long as spiculum ventrally (Fig. 4E); approximate ratio of coxite and baculus (n = 1) 1.0 : 3.41.

**Measurements**
Male (n = 1): TL 4.65 mm, PW 2.10 mm, PL 1.00 mm, EL 3.65 mm, EW 2.60 mm.

Females (n = 3): TL 4.40–4.70 (4.59) mm, PW 1.95–2.08 (2.00) mm, PL 0.98–1.00 (0.99) mm, EL 3.40–3.70 (3.59) mm, EW 2.45–2.80 (2.62) mm.

**Distribution**
Only known from the type locality, Tibet.

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**Fig. 4.** Female genitalia of *Caccothryptus* spp. **A–B. Caccothryptus taiwanus** sp. nov. **C–D. C. orion** sp. nov. **E–F. C. tibetanus** sp. nov. — **A, C, E.** Spiculum ventrale. **B, D, F.** Ovipositor.
Remarks
This species belongs to the testudo species group (sensu Hernando & Ribera 2014). It is related to C. sinensis, but differs from it in having the median lobe straightly projecting posteriorly, and the emargination of parameres somewhat wider.

*Cacothryptus chayuensis* sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:43136CDF-3F5C-4AD4-A7DC-3F57299013EC

Figs 1D, 3E–I

Diagnosis
Larger species in the genus; TL = 5.90 mm in male; median lobe minutely serrate in ventral part; apical emargination of parameres V-shaped.

Etymology
The species is named after the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype
TIBET: ♂ (EUMJ), “Cha Yu, 1824m S.E. Tibet 9-IX-1996 C. I. Li leg.”.

Description

Male
Body oblong, convex strongly in dorsal and slightly in ventral parts, shiny, densely covered with short silver setae. Coloration of body dark brown, but femora and tarsi paler.

Head convex dorsally, densely covered with fine punctures. Antennae relatively long, reaching about proximal ½ of elytra. Pronotum punctate as in head; PW / PL 2.04. Scutellar shield equilateral triangular, finely punctate, lateral margins straight. Elytra oblong, subparallel-sided near base to apical ¼, gently tapering in apical ¼, relatively pointed at apex, sparsely and irregularly punctate; space between punctures larger than their diameter; adpressed silver setae forming zigzag markings; humeral parts distinctly convex dorsally; EL / EW 1.50, EL / PL 4.17, EW / PW 1.36, TL / EW 1.86. Each claw on foreleg of same size and shape.

Sternite VIII (Fig. 3H) U-shaped, bearing short setae in apical parts. Sternite IX (Fig. 3I) elongate, with long and slender lateral projections. Aedeagus (Fig. 3E–G) slender, slightly curved ventrally, finely punctate in apical part of median lobe and parameres; median lobe wide in lateral view, rather pointed at apex, minutely serrate in ventral part; apical emargination of parameres V-shaped; apices of parameres pointed in ventral view, forming thumb-like projection in lateral view.

Female
Unknown.

Measurements
Male (n = 1): TL 5.9 mm, PW 2.35 mm, PL 1.15 mm, EL 4.80 mm, EW 3.20 mm.

Distribution
Only known from the type locality, Tibet.
Remarks
This species belongs to the testudo species group (sensu Hernando & Ribera 2014). It is related to C. fujianensis Hernando & Ribera, 2014 known from China (Fujian), C. malickyi Hernando & Ribera, 2014 from Vietnam and C. jendeki Hernando & Ribera, 2014 from India, but differs from them in the following characteristics: median lobe with minute serrae in the ventral part, pointed at apex; emargination of parameres rather shallow.

Specimens examined for comparison
The compactus species group

**Caccothryptus maculosus** (Pic, 1923)

Material examined

Measurements (n = 3)
TL 4.65–5.30 (4.95) mm, PW 2.00–2.35 (2.20) mm, PL 1.05–1.20 (1.13) mm, EL 3.60–4.10 (3.82) mm, EW 2.55–2.90 (2.70) mm, PW / PL 1.90–1.96 (1.94), EL / EW 1.41–1.42 (1.41), EL / PL 3.26–3.43 (3.37), EW / PW 1.18–1.28 (1.23), TL / EW 1.82–1.85 (1.83).

**Caccothryptus sulawesianus** Hernando & Ribera, 2014

Material examined
INDONESIA: 1 ♀ (EUMJ), “C. Sulawesi, Palopo, Kilo Lima Belas, Battang, Wara Barat alt. 300 m, 2-II-2013 Kiyoshi Ando leg. S02°57’ E120°07’’.

Measurements
Female (n = 1): TL 4.37 mm, PW 1.95 mm, PL 1.00 mm, EL 3.37 mm, EW 2.45 mm, PW / PL 1.95, EL / EW 1.38, EL / PL 3.37, EW / PW 1.26, TL / EW 1.78.

Remarks
Judging from the collecting locality, I determined the species.

The testudo species group

**Caccothryptus auratus** Hernando & Ribera, 2014

Material examined

Measurements (n = 7): TL 3.55–3.75 (3.67) mm, PW 1.70–1.82 (1.78) mm, PL 0.75–0.85 (0.81) mm, EL 2.75–2.95 (2.87) mm, EW 2.15–2.30 (2.21) mm, PW / PL 2.12–2.31 (2.21), EL / EW 1.28–1.32 (1.30), EL / PL 3.39–3.77, (3.56), EW / PW 1.22–1.26 (1.24), TL / EW 1.63–1.70 (1.66).
Caccothryptus malickyi Hernando & Ribera, 2014

Material examined

Measurements
(n = 10): TL 5.05–6.20 (5.76) mm, PW 2.20–2.68 (2.45) mm, PL 1.05–1.35 (1.21) mm, EL 3.90–4.85 (4.55) mm, EW 2.60–3.20 (3.00) mm, PW / PL 1.93–2.17 (2.02), EL / EW 1.44–1.57 (1.52), EL / PL 3.39–3.96 (3.75), EW / PW 1.17–1.28 (1.23), TL / EW 1.83–1.98 (1.92).

Fig. 5. Habitat of Caccothryptus spp. A–B. Genkagawa, Nago-shi, Okinawa, type locality of C. orion sp. nov. Photographs by Mr Mori. C–D. Ban Khoang, Vietnam, copulating individuals of C. malickyi Hernando & Ribera, 2014 under surface of water-logged wood (C) and their environment (D). Photographs by author.
Material examined

Measurements
Sex unknown (n = 2): TL 3.92–4.00 (3.96) mm, PW 1.80–1.85 (1.83) mm, PL 0.90 mm, EL 3.02–3.10 (3.06) mm, EW 2.30–2.35 (2.33) mm, PW / PL 2.00–2.06 (2.03), EL / EW 1.31–1.32 (1.32), EL / PL 3.36–3.44 (3.40), EW / PW 1.24–1.31 (1.27), TL / EW 1.70.

Caccothryptus testudo
Champion, 1923

Material examined


Measurements
Males (n = 19): TL 4.70–5.42 (5.12) mm, PW 2.05–2.55 (2.25) mm, PL 1.00–1.20 (1.09) mm, EL 3.70–4.28 (4.02) mm, EW 2.30–2.85 (2.61) mm, PW / PL 1.86–2.32 (2.06), EL / EW 1.42–1.62 (1.54), EL / PL 3.46–3.89 (3.69), EW / PW 1.11–1.23 (1.16), TL / EW 1.82–2.06 (1.96).

Females (n = 17): TL 4.70–5.30 (5.06) mm, PW 2.00–2.35 (2.22) mm, PL 1.00–1.15 (1.07) mm, EL 3.70–4.20 (3.99) mm, EW 2.40–2.75 (2.63) mm, PW / PL 1.87–2.20 (2.08), EL / EW 1.41–1.62 (1.52), EL / PL 3.30–4.00 (3.73), EW / PW 1.13–1.26 (1.18), TL / EW 1.81–2.04 (1.93).

Remarks
This species is recorded from India and Nepal, and this is the first record from Thailand.

Caccothryptus sp.

Material examined

Discussion
Including the species described in this paper, it is now established that 24 species of the genus Caccothryptus are distributed in Japan (Okinawa), Taiwan, China, Tibet, Vietnam, Thailand, Nepal, Cambodia, India, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia (see also appendix). The distribution of Caccothryptus tibetanus sp. nov. and C. chayuensis sp. nov. in Tibet is the northernmost record of the genus.

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Appendix

Updated list of *Caccothryptus* species of the world.

**The compactus species group**

*Caccothryptus compactus* Sharp, 1902 [Borneo]

*Caccothryptus maculosus* (Pic, 1923) [Cambodia, China (Hainan), India (Andaman Isls), Indonesia (Bali, Java, Nias Isls), Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:30E26245-0801-4CA0-ABBA-1ACBEC3D36B6

*Caccothryptus schuhi* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Indonesia (Java)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E0F9014E-F7C0-431A-8CA7-B39B52DD22E4

*Caccothryptus sulawesianus* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Indonesia (Sulawesi)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5CDCD8B8-F635-45AD-AF77-BA211018E906

**The rouyeri species group**

*Caccothryptus rouyeri* (Pic, 1922) [Indonesia (Sumatra)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B91A9867-DE1D-4F52-A259-29227FF3F6EC

**The testudo species group**

*Caccothryptus chayuensis* sp. nov. [Tibet]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:43136CDF-3F5C-4AD4-A7DC-3F57299013EC

*Caccothryptus auratus* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Thailand]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7628FE0D-7166-4856-BE9F-3D87B4997AC6

*Caccothryptus fujianensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [China (Fujian)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2F1D4CE4-1FBC-4402-B30C-A850319297E6

*Caccothryptus jendeki* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [India]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0FC41492-8F47-4A7A-B653-F9BC4D934411

*Caccothryptus malickyi* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Vietnam]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:97038F29-11C2-4B1C-B8FB-7BEA76CCF1B5

*Caccothryptus nepalensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Nepal]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7282A34B-B2D6-4AC6-AC3B-01EEFDCE046

*Caccothryptus orion* sp. nov. [Japan (Okinawa)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:42B7D5F0-7DC5-4BD5-8CCF-5A08F9222A54

*Caccothryptus punctatus* (Pic, 1923) [Vietnam]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DB30A2CD-2FA0-44B8-A483-73FA19998B1C

*Caccothryptus ripicola* Champion, 1923 [India, Nepal]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:66B64DF7-DF24-40EF-A9E3-7FB4D6C570A7

*Caccothryptus sinensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [China (Fujian)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:80F56A12-8B39-4BB0-862E-EBF0B9045233
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*Caccothryptus taiwanus* sp. nov. [Taiwan]

*Caccothryptus testudo* Champion, 1923 [India, Nepal, Thailand]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:297F420C-723C-4B7D-822C-E0FBAB7ACB23

*Caccothryptus tibetanus* sp. nov. [Tibet]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3CE4012A-96D7-4568-9DB7-F2175F0B1278

**The *jaechi* species group**

*Caccothryptus jaechi* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Indonesia (Sulawesi)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:640F4532-CAEE-49DB-8B0D-3F4A792F77B0

*Caccothryptus nanus* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Philippines (Luzon)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:51E4301C-BD4A-4DD2-BCC4-ACDFBD9617F1

*Caccothryptus ticaoensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Philippines (Ticao)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8274ACEB-FEA7-45BF-8BBD-21EF3867D26D

*Caccothryptus wooldridgei* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Indonesia (Sulawesi)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E87BD693-124E-4368-87EC-68867D88A62A

**The *zetteli* species-group**

*Caccothryptus luzonensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Philippines (Luzon, Marinduque, Mindanao)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C487E48B-4CBD-4411-90F7-5EA7E4419150

*Caccothryptus zetteli* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Philippines (Luzon)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7BDBC60A-D774-4782-8855-1ACEB762A1D7