



Research article

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Revision of Chinese mainland *Hybovalgus* Kolbe, 1904, with description of a new species, and *Excisivalgus* Endrödi, 1952 reduced to synonymy with *Hybovalgus* (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)

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Abstract. The genus *Hybovalgus* Kolbe, 1904 is represented by eight species on the Chinese mainland, many of which also inhabit northern Vietnam and Laos. Species of *Hybovalgus* are endemic to this area, and to the island of Taiwan. Until now, there is a lot of confusion in our knowledge of *Hybovalgus* on mainland China, due to erroneous descriptions of new species by European entomologists and incorrect identifications of specimens by local entomologists. Study of more material and many types has clarified this situation by better defining the species, synonymizing some of them, describing one new species, *Hybovalgus calvus* sp. nov. and recognizing the fact that females of two species were included in the new genus *Excisivalgus* Endrödi, 1952, which is here synonymized with *Hybovalgus*.

Keywords. Cetoniinae, *Hybovalgus*, *Excisivalgus*, new synonym, new species.

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Introduction

In the appendix of his study on valgines, Kolbe (1904) proposed the genus *Hybovalgus* based on a single species from northern Vietnam, *Hybovalgus bioculatus* Kolbe, 1904. The new genus, according to its author, could be separated from his other new genus, *Dasyvalgus* Kolbe, 1904, by several characters (Kolbe 1904: 55–57) that actually applied only to *H. bioculatus*.

After the original description of *Hybovalgus*, several new species were included in the genus. Schenkling (1922) listed the following seven species described by Kolbe or by Moser: *H. bioculatus* Kolbe, 1904; *H. fraternus* Moser, 1915; *H. fulvosquamosus* Moser, 1904; *H. thoracicus* Moser, 1911;

H. tonkinensis Moser, 1904; *H. versicolor* Moser, 1908 and *H. yunnanus* Moser, 1906. The latter two species were reported from Yunnan, the first records of *Hybovalgus* in China. A third Chinese species, *Valgus thibetanus* Nonfried, 1891, not recognized in Schenkling (1922) as *Hybovalgus*, was included in *Hybovalgus* by Krajčák (2011).

Arrow (1944) described another new species of *Hybovalgus* from Shandong Province, China: *Hybovalgus laticollis* Arrow, 1944. After that, no other species of Chinese *Hybovalgus* were described.

In the most recent list of Chinese Valgini (*sensu* Krikken 1984), Krajčák (2011) reported the following *Hybovalgus* species in China:

- *H. fraternus*, North Vietnam and possibly China;
- *H. laticollis*, Weihaiwei (Shandong);
- *H. thibetanus*, Xizang, Yunnan, Sichuan, Shaanxi;
- *H. tonkinensis*, North Vietnam and reported to be present in Fujian;
- *H. versicolor* (Yunnan), stated as: “most probably a junior synonym (♀) of *H. thibetanus*”;
- *H. yunnanus* (Yunnan).

Before Krajčák (2011), Ma (1995) listed three *Hybovalgus* species from China: *H. thoracicus*, *H. bioculatus* and *H. sexdentatus* Arrow, 1944. After careful examination of the specimens now preserved at IZAS, S. Li found that two species had been misidentified: *H. thoracicus sensu* Ma (1995) is actually a female of *H. tonkinensis* and *H. bioculatus sensu* Ma (1995) is actually *Hybovalgus thibetanus*. Ma’s determination of *Hybovalgus sexdentatus* was correct; therefore, this species should be added to the list of Krajčák (2011).

We studied most of the types of species belonging to the subtribe Valgina (*sensu* Smith *et al.* 2006) species described from China and preserved at AMNH, ERC, HNHM, IZAS, MHNG, MNHN, MNHUB, NHM, SNMS, ZFMK, and ZMUC. We found some generic misplacements by several authors and numerous synonyms since those new species had not been compared with types. In addition, two other events contributed to these errors:

1) Some types were collected in the early 20th century by French missionaries operating in northwestern China, close to the Tibetan border. Because of inexact knowledge of the borders between Tibet and China at that time, some specimens were labelled as “Tibet” or “Thibet”, but they may have come from northwestern Sichuan or north Yunnan provinces.

2) As often happens in Valgina (e.g., Ricchiardi & Li 2015), few females were collected, which are morphologically different from males in some features and often difficult to associate with males. This is why Endrödi (1952) described a new Valgina genus, *Excisivalgus* Endrödi, 1952, with two new species, *Excisivalgus csikii* Endrödi, 1952 and *Excisivalgus klapperichi* Endrödi, 1952. These two species are here recognized as the females of two previously described *Hybovalgus* species.

Materials and methods

Most of the type specimens of species discussed in this paper were examined and are detailed under the taxonomy section of each species.

The total length of a specimen was measured from the anterior margin of the pronotum to the apex of the pygidium (including the protrusion at the apex of the pygidium present in some females). Specimen width is the maximum width across the elytra. Measurements were taken using the millimeter grid of a binocular microscope.

Photographs of holotypes were taken with a Nikon Coolpix P7700 attached to one of the eyepieces of a Wild dissecting microscope or with the same camera, but without the microscope. Photographs were

processed with photo stacking software (Zerene Stacker, Version 1.04 Build T201411272115; <http://www.zerenesystems.com>). Finally, in order to increase clarity, backgrounds were removed from photos using GIMP 2.8.14.

We refer to Ricchiardi & Li (2015) for some morphological terms.

Photographs of the mating couple and types of *Hybovalgus tonkinensis* were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark III and MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5× lens (see Fig. 2).

The following abbreviations are used to denote specimen depositories:

AMNH = American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.
ERC = Enrico Ricchiardi Collection, Turin, Italy
HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary
IZAS = Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, China
MHNG = Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland
MNHN = Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
MNHUB = Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
NHM = The Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum of Natural History), London, U.K.
SNMS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
ZFMK = Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander König, Bonn, Germany
ZMUC = Zoological Museum University of Copenhagen, Denmark

The following abbreviations are used to denote types:

LT = Lectotype
HT = Holotype
PLT = Paralectotype
PT = Paratype
ST = Syntype
TY = Type

Results

Nomenclatural acts

The following nomenclatural acts are presented:

Excisivalgus Endrödi, 1952 syn. nov. is placed as a junior synonym of *Hybovalgus* Kolbe, 1904.

Hybovalgus calvus sp. nov. is described as a new species.

Excisivalgus csikii Endrödi, 1952 syn. nov. is placed as a junior synonym of *Hybovalgus fraternus* Moser, 1915.

Hybovalgus fulvosquamosus Moser, 1904, type series designation.

Hybovalgus jordansi (Endrödi, 1952) comb. nov., new combination.

Hybovalgus laticollis Arrow, 1944 syn. nov.; *Hybovalgus yunnanus* Moser, 1906 syn. nov.; *Dasyvalgus pubicollis* Pic, 1928 syn. nov. and *Valgus savioi* Pic, 1928 syn. nov. are placed as junior synonyms of *Hybovalgus thibetanus* (Nonfried, 1891).

Hybovalgus thibetanus (Nonfried, 1891), type series designation.

Hybovalgus yunnanus Moser, 1906, type series designation.

Valgus savioi Pic, 1928, type series designation.

Dasyvalgus pubicollis Pic, 1928, type series designation.

Excisivalgus klapperichi Endrödi, 1952 syn. nov. is placed as a junior synonym of *Hybovalgus tonkinensis* Moser, 1904.

Hybovalgus tonkinensis Moser, 1904, type series designation.

Hybovalgus versicolor Moser 1908 syn. nov. is placed as a junior synonym of *Hybovalgus thibetanus* (Nonfried, 1891).

Hybovalgus versicolor Moser 1908, type series designation.

Homovalgus seticollis Kolbe, 1897, re-establishment of combination.

A key for each sex of Chinese mainland *Hybovalgus* is included in this work.

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758
Order Coleoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Superfamily Scarabaeoidea Latreille, 1802
Family Scarabaeidae Latreille, 1802
Subfamily Cetoniinae Leach, 1815
Tribe Valgini Mulsant, 1842

Subtribe **Valgina** Mulsant, 1842 (Bouchard *et al.* 2011)

Checklist of Chinese *Hybovalgus*

Hybovalgus bioculatus Kolbe, 1904
calvus sp. nov.
fraternus Moser, 1915
= *Excisivalgus csikii* Endrödi, 1952
fulvosquamosus Moser, 1904
sexdentatus Arrow, 1944
jordansi (Endrödi, 1952)
thibetanus (Nonfried, 1891)
= *versicolor* Moser, 1908
= *laticollis* Arrow, 1944
= *Valgus pubicollis* Pic, 1928
= *Valgus savioi* (Pic, 1928)
= *yunnanus* Moser, 1906
tonkinensis Moser, 1904
= *Excisivalgus klapperichi* Endrödi, 1952

Key to males

1. Pronotal carinae present as rounded elevations or barely noticeable 2
– Pronotal carinae sharp (sometimes only slightly sharp) 4
2. Pronotal posterior margin slightly protruding backwards, apex rounded 3
– Pronotal posterior margin simply rounded *H. bioculatus* Kolbe, 1904
3. Pronotal carinae parallel, barely noticeable or nearly obsolete, short or long (at most $\frac{1}{3}$ pronotal length). Meso- and metatibiae each without central tooth on posterior sides *H. calvus* sp. nov.
– Pronotal carinae arched outwardly, ending well after middle of disc. Meso- and metatibiae each with a prominent central tooth on posterior side *H. tonkinensis* Moser, 1904
4. Protibia with 6 external teeth: teeth 1–3 long and sharp, teeth 4–6 short and slightly sharp
..... *H. sexdentatus* Arrow, 1944
– Protibia with 5 external teeth: teeth 1–3 long and sharp, teeth 4–5 short and slightly sharp 5

5. Posterior margin of pronotum simply rounded; pronotal lateral margin not arched toward inside on posterior half 6
 - Posterior margin of pronotum at center more or less prominent; pronotal lateral margins noticeably arched on posterior toward inside in the second half 7
6. Pronotum suboval (Fig. 7A), lateral small carina obsolete. Anal sternites covered with recumbent, testaceous scales, sparse on disc and dense laterally *H. fraternus* Moser, 1915
 - Pronotum subtrapezoidal (Fig. 9A), lateral small carina present, posteriorly arching outwards. Anal sternites completely covered with thick, recumbent, testaceous scales *H. tibetanus* (Nonfried, 1891)
7. Pronotal posterior margin at center slightly prominent, with apex rounded (Fig. 8K); pronotal lateral small carina obsolete *H. fulvosquamosus* Moser, 1904
 - Pronotal posterior margin at center prominent, V-shaped, apex rounded on top only (Fig. 8G); pronotal lateral small carina present, posteriorly arching outwards *H. jordansi* (Endrödi, 1952)

Key to females (females of *H. fulvosquamosus* and *H. jordansi* are unknown)

1. Pronotal carinae present as rounded elevations or noticeable and short 2
 - Pronotal carinae sharp (sometimes only slightly sharp) 3
2. Pronotal posterior margin at center excavated in shape of an enlarged “E”. Metatibia without central tooth at center of posterior margin *H. bioculatus* Kolbe, 1904
 - Pronotal posterior margin at center prominent, V-shaped. Metatibia with a barely noticeable tooth at center of posterior margin *H. calvus* sp. nov.
3. Protibia with 5 external teeth 4
 - Protibia with 6 external teeth *H. sexdentatus* Arrow, 1944
4. Pronotal posterior margin at center deeply excavated as an enlarged “E” (Fig. 11E) *H. tonkinensis* Moser, 1904
 - Pronotal posterior margin at center slightly excavated as an enlarged “C” (Fig. 9G) 5
5. Elytra near scutellum deeply depressed and with prominent ridges. Pygidium without cretaceous maculae *H. tibetanus* (Nonfried, 1891)
 - Elytra near scutellum depressed but without ridges. Pygidium on sides covered with cretaceous maculae *H. fraternus* Moser, 1915

Hybovalgus Kolbe, 1904

Hybovalgus Kolbe, 1904: 55.

Excisivalgus Endrödi, 1952: 62, **syn. nov.**

Type species

Hybovalgus bioculatus Kolbe, 1904 by monotypy.

Diagnosis

In the years after 1904 some entomologists tried to better define *Hybovalgus* (Arrow 1944; Paulian 1961; Krikken 1978; Miyake 1985), but could not find even one morphological synapomorphy. Krikken (1984) and Miyake (1985) wrote that the shape of the parameres was peculiar to *Hybovalgus*. Miyake (1985) distinguished *Hybovalgus* from *Dasyvalgus* as follows: “Parameres more or less prolonged, not confluent

each other, with a excision on each inner edge, *Hybovalgus*. Parameres vestigial, sometimes confluent each other, *Dasyvalgus*". The paramere shape of each genus is different, and easily distinguishable, although the meaning given to the word "vestigial" by Miyake is not clear.

After studying many specimens (including all the species of *Hybovalgus* in Taiwan), we conclude that the males of *Hybovalgus* can be distinguished from those of *Dasyvalgus* by a series of non-exclusive characters and by the shape of the parameres (Fig. 3A–F). The special shape of *Hybovalgus* parameres is distinctive compared with the variable parameres of males of *Dasyvalgus* species. This paramere shape, that we define as "*Hybovalgus* shape", within the Chinese Valgina is shared only with *Dasyvalgoides denticulatus* Endrödi, 1952, in a monotypic genus. The relationship between these two genera must still be investigated, but the latter species is readily distinguishable from any *Hybovalgus* by the protibia with six teeth; and from *H. sexdentatus* by its flattened body with inconspicuous scales tufts.

The series of non-exclusive characters that separate *Hybovalgus* from the other Oriental Valgina genera are:

- Protibial external teeth 1–3 long and sharp in males, where tooth 2 is sometime a bit shorter than 1 and 3; the same for females but often they are worn by digging (see remarks on page 7 about differences between the two sexes) and in some cases tooth 2 is slightly shorter than 1 or 3 (Fig. 1).
- Both sexes have 5–6 protibial teeth.
- Suctorial brush long in males, short in females (Ricchiardi & Li 2015). See remarks below about differences between the two sexes.
- Anterior margin of clypeus noticeably sinuate in both sexes, a bit less in females of *H. tibetanus*.
- Pronotal lateral margins more or less crenate in both sexes.
- Pronotal lateral margin depression always present in both sexes.
- Pronotal posterior margin of most females (but not all) more or less excavated.
- Parameres of *Hybovalgus* shape (Fig. 3).

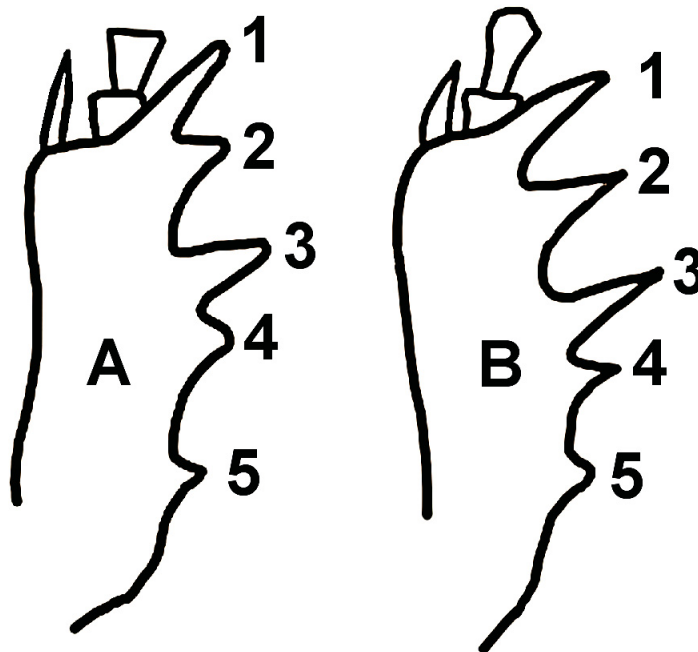


Fig. 1. Five-toothed protibia. **A.** LT ♂ of *Hybovalgus fraternus* Moser, 1915 (MNHUB). **B.** LT ♂ of *Hybovalgus fulvosquamosus* Moser, 1904 (MNHUB).

- Protibia with five teeth on the external margin, in one case six (*H. sexdentatus*).
- Pygidium of males always narrowed from the middle to the apex; apex rounded in caudal view, not prominent in lateral view. Pygidium of females often (but not always) modified at apex (see Remarks under species accounts below).
- Pygidium of males with a ventral small, flat or slightly hollowed surface with posterior margin rounded or pointed at center. In females this area is bigger and deeply hollowed.
- Pygidium of females without pygidial stylus.
- Propygidial scale tufts of females darker than those of males.

Some species have protibial teeth 1–2 and/or 3–4 closer to one another than to the others. This character is not consistent among all the specimens of *Hybovalgus* as it varies within the same species.



Fig. 2. Mating pair of *Hybovalgus tonkinensis* Moser, 1904, from Fujian (IZAS). **A.** ♂. **B– C.** ♀.

Another character that we decided not to use for the separation of species is the presence or absence of cretaceous maculae on the propygidium or pygidium of males. In some species those maculae are really difficult to see because they are covered with thick scales or by the built-up body grease.

Identification of females

Generally, it is easy to separate females from males because the pronotal posterior margin is more or less deeply excavated (*H. bioculatus*, *H. fraternus*, *H. thibetanus*, *H. tonkinensis*) and/or the apex of the pygidium is modified into a pointed projection (*H. fraternus*, *H. sexdentatus*, *H. thibetanus*, *H. tonkinensis*), a rounded projection (*H. bioculatus*), or the apex is simply rounded (*H. calvus* sp. nov.).

Often, females are larger than males. All the females we studied bear black propygidial scale tufts, even when their male counterparts have testaceous propygidial scale tufts.

Females of two species, *H. fulvosquamosus* and *H. jordansi*, are unknown.

Variability of paramere shape

After analysis of the males of a many Valgina belonging to hundreds of species, we concluded that the study of the shape of the parameres is a reliable way to define species. There are, however, a couple of notable exceptions. Jameson & Swoboda (2005), revising the New World Valgina, wrote that: “However, one species of New World valgine, *Valgus seticollis* Beauvois, 1807, has extremely variable male genitalia although there is an overall similarity in pattern” (Jameson & Swoboda 2005: figs 31–35); “Other characters that we examined are consistent within this species, including form of the tarsomeres, pygidial spine, pronotum, sternites, and spiracles. Lacking other morphological characters to separate the genitalic forms, we conservatively group all the forms as one species. A thorough study of the genitalic forms of *V. seticollis* would be an excellent topic for a molecular analysis and could reveal interesting evolutionary patterns”.

Kolbe (1897) described a new Valgina genus, *Homovalgus*, to include *Valgus seticollis*. Jameson & Swoboda (2005) clarified the nomenclature of the species and placed it under *Valgus*. It is our opinion that because the shape of the parameres is similar to that of *Hybovalgus/Dasyvalgoides*, and the lack of a pygidial stylus in females, this species must be separated from *Valgus* and that its valid name is *Homovalgus seticollis*. The relationships of this species to the Oriental Valgina could add appeal to further study.

In the Oriental Region, another species, *Hybovalgus fraternus*, is a similar case to that of *Homovalgus seticollis*. *Hybovalgus fraternus* also exhibits limited variation in morphology and great variation in paramere shape. This is why we decided to conservatively avoid splitting this species merely on the basis of variation in paramere shape.

Description of aedeagus

Figure 3 shows several examples of the aedeagus of Chinese *Hybovalgus* species along with some nomenclature. The outline of the aedeagus is distinctive. The phallobase is always V-shaped ventro-apically (vs) and with a sclerotized upper anterior part (spb) notched, flat or pointed, sometime variable within the same species. The parameres are prominent, with the apex extended and with different shapes, with or without a sub-apical external or internal tooth; basal lobe more or less developed and in some cases variable in shape within a species. In lateral view the parameres shows a more or less deep, baso-medial notch (bmn).

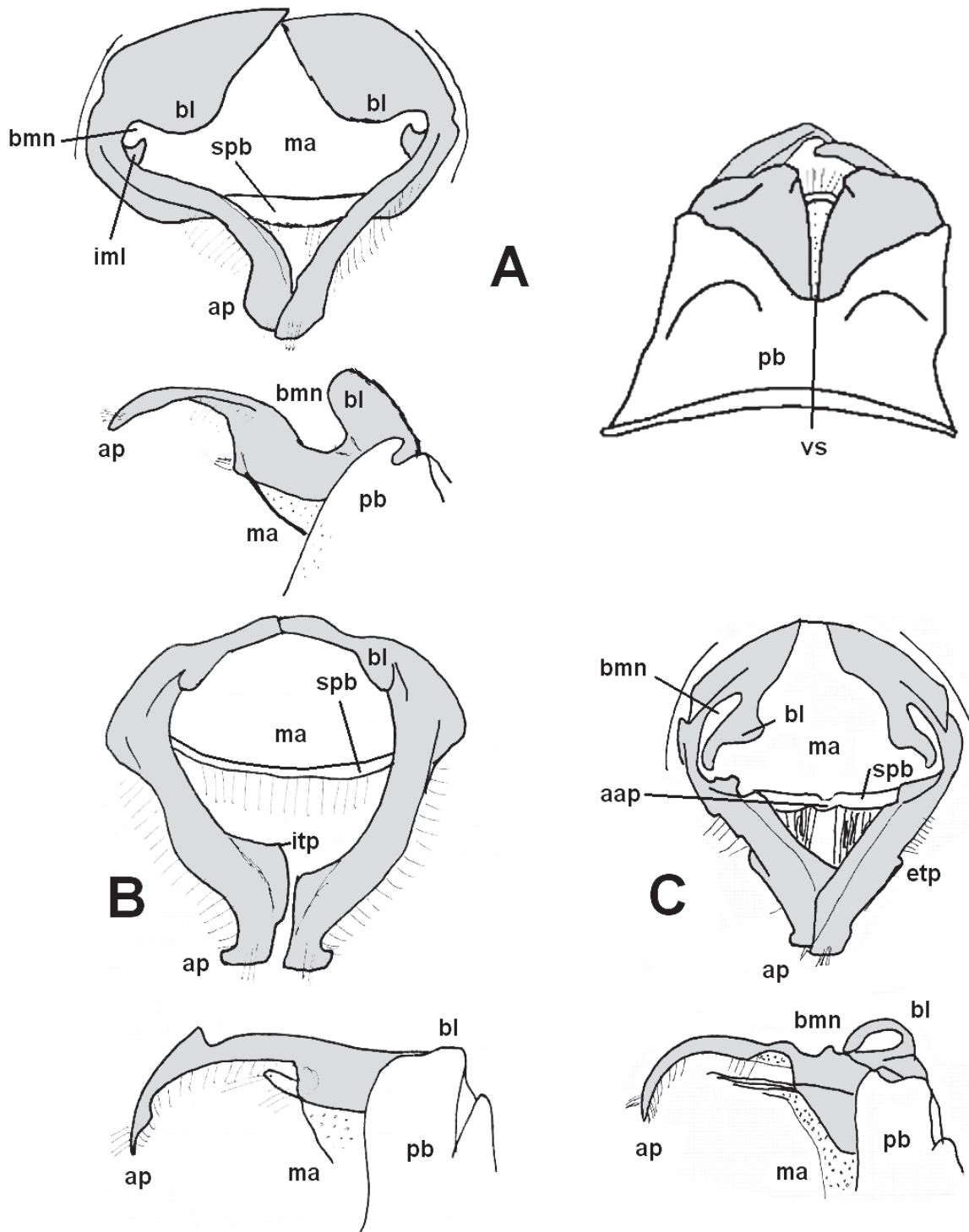


Fig. 3. Different shapes of aedeagus. **A.** *Hybovalgus fraternus* Moser, 1904. **B.** *H. thibetanus* (Nonfried, 1891). **C.** *H. tonkinensis* Moser, 1904. Proposed nomenclature of *Hybovalgus* aedeagus: aap = anterior apex of phallobase; ap = apex of parameres; bl = basal lobe; bmn = baso-medial notch; etp = sub-apical external tooth of parameres; iml = internal medial lobe; itp = sub-apical internal tooth of parameres; ma = membrane of aedeagus; pb = phallobase; spb = sclerotized upper anterior part of phallobase; vs = V-shaped ventro-apically membranous region of aedeagus. Drawings: grey parts: parameres; white parts: phallobase.

Distribution

Hybovalgus species are mostly distributed in south-central continental China, with most species extending to northern Laos, northern Vietnam, Hainan Island (5–6 species) and Taiwan. In Taiwan there are six species: *Hybovalgus kamiyai* (Sawada, 1941); *H. major* Sawada, 1939; *H. matsudai* Miyake, 1985; *H. obsoletosquamosus* Miyake, 1985; *H. takasagoensis* (Sawada, 1941) and *H. thoracicus* Moser 1911. These six Taiwanese species are considered endemic, but their relationships with continental *Hybovalgus* must still be analyzed.

Figure 4 shows the approximate distribution of *Hybovalgus* species. In the west, the genus inhabits Yunnan and Sichuan (there are no records so far for Myanmar). In the east some species reach Shandong, Jiangsu and Zhejiang. In the north there are extensions into the southeastern part of Palearctic China (*sensu* Chen *et al.* 2008). We found no records of *Hybovalgus* from Henan and Anhui provinces or Chongqing Municipality, but this may be due to a lack of collecting.

Summary of Chinese species distribution

Hybovalgus bioculatus Kolbe, 1904: Laos, Vietnam, China (Hainan, Guangxi).

Hybovalgus calvus sp. nov.: Vietnam, China (Hainan).

Hybovalgus fraternus Moser, 1915: Vietnam, Laos, China (Fujian, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guizhou).

Hybovalgus fulvosquamosus Moser, 1904: Laos, Vietnam, China (Hainan, Hunan, Guangdong).

Hybovalgus jordansi (Endrödi, 1952): China (Fujian).



Fig. 4. Dotted area: approximate distribution of *Hybovalgus*. Original map from http://www.d-maps.com/pays.php?num_pay=77&lang=it.

Hybovalgus sexdentatus Arrow, 1944: Vietnam, Laos, China (Guangxi, Yunnan, Sichuan, Hainan, Shandong?).

Hybovalgus thibetanus (Nonfried, 1891): China (Yunnan, Sichuan, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Jiangxi, Hubei, Gansu, Zhejiang).

Hybovalgus tonkinensis Moser, 1904: Vietnam, China (Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Hunan, Guizhou, Hainan, Gansu, Sichuan).

***Hybovalgus bioculatus* Kolbe, 1904**

Fig. 5

Hybovalgus bioculatus Kolbe, 1904: 56.

Hybovalgus bioculatus – Schenkling 1922: 51. — Ma 1995: 196, fig. 168, misidentification, it is *Hybovalgus thibetanus*.

Material examined

VIETNAM: 7 ♂♂ (MNHUB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ERC), Montes Mauson, 2000–3000', Apr.–May, H. Fruhstorfer leg. (same locality and data of type series but these specimens are not labelled as such); 1 ♂, Vinh Phuc Prov., Tamdao, Tam Dao N.P., about 21°29'01" N, 103°36'41" E, May 1997 (ERC); 1 ♂, Ht. Tonkin, Lao Kay, Lào Cai, 22°20'14" N, 104°08'54" E, Bourgoin Coll. B.M. 1938-252 (NHM); 2 ♂♂, Chapa, Sa Pa, 22°19'23" N, 103°52'22" E, May–Jul. 1918, Bourgoin Coll. B.M. 1938-252 (NHM); 2 ♂♂, Tonkin, Chapa, 1 Jun. 1916, R. Vitalis de Salvaza leg., Bourgoin Coll. B.M. 1938-252 (NHM).

LAOS: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Huaphan Prov, Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., about 20°12' N, 104°01' E, 1300–1900m, 11 Apr.–15 May 2012, C.C. Holzschuh leg. (ZFMK); 1 ♂, Huaphan Prov., Mt. Phu Phan, 2060 m, Apr.–May 2012, local collectors (ERC).

CHINA: 3 ♂♂, Hainan, Wuzhishan, about 18°46'29" N, 109°30'60" E, 1 Jun. 2009 (ERC); 2 ♂♂, Guangxi, Mt. Dayaoshan, 24°08'11" N, 110°11'19" E, Linxiang, Jinxiu, 700 m, 25 Apr.–5 May 2014, Huang Yuanyong and Li Dong leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Mt. Dayaoshan, Pingzhao, Jinxiu, 1200 m, 15–25 May 2014, Zhao Jinsheng leg. (ERC).

Remarks

Kolbe (1904: 57) wrote that the locality where Fruhstorfer collected the type series was at 2–3000 m, but this is incorrect, as the original labels bears the mention “2-3000'” (’ = feet). In fact, the highest point of Montes Mauson is actually 1541 m (5249'). Many, or all of the specimens of *H. bioculatus* preserved at MNHUB and ERC most probably belong to the *H. bioculatus* type series, but they were not labelled as such by Kolbe who wrote “Eine Anzahl Exemplare”. Scanning the literature dealing with *H. bioculatus*, we concluded that the female of this species was never described and probably Kolbe himself failed to pair the two sexes. This is clear because one of the specimens (ERC) is a female (described below), and Kolbe wrote on one small label “keine Forceps” without recognizing it as female.

Description of a female from Montes Mauson (ERC; type locality of the species)

MEASUREMENTS. Length 8.0 mm; width 5.1 mm. Body colour mostly castaneous.

HEAD. Black, slightly shiny, covered with large, round punctures each with a bristle-like, erect, testaceous scale. Clypeus black, with anterior margin castaneous, anterior margin sinuate, suctorial brush shorter than that of male.

PRONOTUM. Black, nearly glabrous, trapezoidal, slightly crenate at sides, laterally depressed at center of lateral margins; anterior angle acute, posterior angle obtuse, apical margin rounded with a small ridge inclined at approximately 45°; posterior margin with central part deeply excavated as an enlarged “E” (Fig. 5F); carinae rounded, parallel, ending around middle of disk; central small carina not present; lateral carinae obsolete; with 2 testaceous, barely noticeable, central carina scale tufts; with 2 more or less noticeable, small, scales tufts at posterior angle.

SCUTELLUM. Black, long, apically rounded, nearly glabrous.

ELYTRA. Castaneous, slightly shiny, mostly glabrous, with shallow, black juxtascutellar depression, the anterior half of which is surrounded by a prominent ridge; humeral humbones prominent, with a small, testaceous scale tuft; antepical umbones slightly prominent, with a prominent testaceous scale tuft directed posteriorly. Part of disk black, with thick, small, recumbent, barely noticeable scales.

PROPYGIDIUM. Castaneous, slightly shiny, nearly glabrous, with scattered, small, recumbent black scales; posterior margin curved inward at middle, with 2 prominent, black propygidial scale tufts. Cones at posterior margin short and blunt.

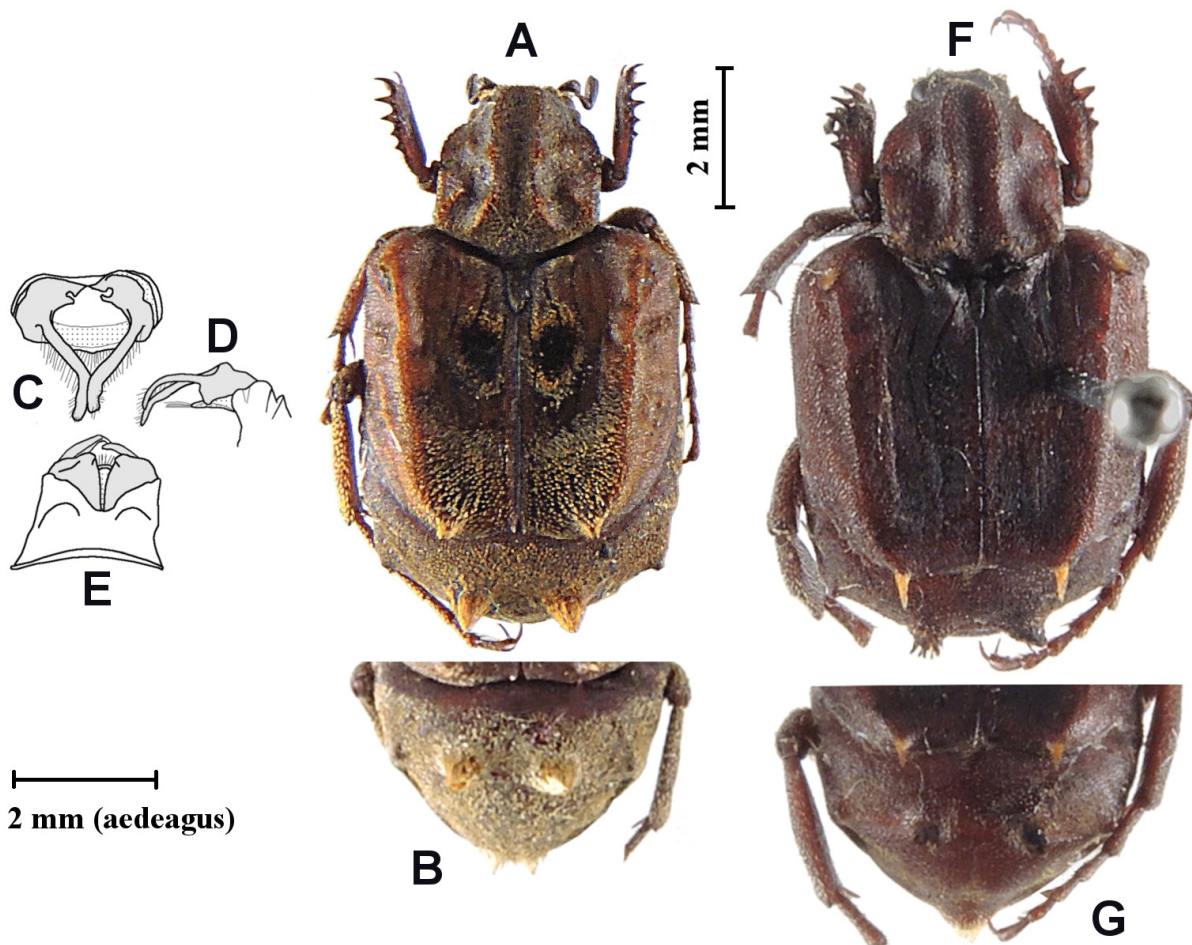


Fig. 5. *Hybovalgus bioculatus* Kolbe, 1904 (ERC). A–E. ♂. A. Habitus, dorsal view. B. Propygidium and pygidium. C–E. Aedeagus (grey: parameres; white: phallobase). C. Dorsal view. D. Lateral view. E. Posterior view. F–G. ♀. F. Habitus, dorsal view. G. Propygidium and pygidium.

PYGIDIUM. Black, wider than long, slightly shiny, nearly glabrous, covered with scattered, small, recumbent, black scales; narrowing to apex, where there is a prominent rounded projection, showy in lateral view. Ventrally with a hollowed surface, glabrous and posteriorly semicircular. Apex with a prominent, testaceous scale tuft.

PROTIBIA. Black, with 5 external teeth: 1–3 long, 4–5 smaller, all rounded at apex. Teeth 4–5 closer to one another than to 1–3.

MESO- AND METAFEMUR. Castaneous with a small, testaceous scale tuft at centre of posterior margin.

METATIBIA. Castaneous, centrally enlarged, without a tooth at center of posterior margin. First metatarsomere long, twice length of second.

ABDOMEN. Castaneous, covered with thick, recumbent, testaceous scales. Anal sternites longer than other visible sternites, with same scales but centrally glabrous.

Species variability

Males

Length 7.7–8.5 mm; width 4.5–5.1 mm. The colour of the body is stable. Along posterior border of pygidium, in the places where Valgina often have scale tufts, *H. bioculatus* sometimes shows a glabrous surface, while in other specimens there are small, thick, erect scales whose colour varies from testaceous, to dirty testaceous to blackish. Lastly, in Chinese specimens the two posterior margin propygidial scale tufts and humeral humbone scale tufts are dirty testaceous instead of testaceous. Two of the three specimens from Guangxi have the basomedial notches of the parameres closed.

Females

The only two known females do not show any significant variation.

Flight period

The adults of this species were collected from mid-April to early June at an elevation of 700–1900 m.

Distribution

Hybovalgus bioculatus was described from northern Vietnam. New records reported here came from northern Laos and China (Hainan, Guangxi).

Hybovalgus calvus sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2AE1E317-E510-4210-B843-973C1985BF3E](https://zoobank.org/act:2AE1E317-E510-4210-B843-973C1985BF3E)

Fig. 6

Diagnosis

Hybovalgus calvus sp. nov. can easily be separated from all other Chinese *Hybovalgus* (except from *H. jordansi*) by the V-shaped protrusion at the posterior margin of the pronotum (Fig. 6A, D, J). The female pygidium apex lacks a protrusion. The parameres are different from those of *H. bioculatus* in the C-shaped apex (Fig. 6H). Females of *Hybovalgus calvus* sp. nov. can be distinguished from those of *H. jordansi* by the prominent testaceous scale tufts at the posterior margin of the pronotum; by the fringe of small, testaceous scales at the pygidial apex, instead of prominent, double-pointed testaceous scale tufts. The apex of the parameres of both species (Figs 6H, 8I) are inwardly C-shaped, but in *H. jordansi* they are thinner and tapered.

Etymology

The name comes from the Latin word “*calvus*”, meaning glabrous, as the integument of this species appears at first glance.

Type material

Holotype

VIETNAM: ♂, Tonkin, Montes Mauson, Apr.–May, 2000–3000', H. Fruhstorfer leg. (MNHUB).

Paratypes

VIETNAM: 1 ♂ (ERC), 1 ♀ (MNHUB), same data as for HT.

CHINA: 1 ♂, Hainan, Wuzhishan, 1 Jun. 2009 (ERC).

Description

Holotype

MEASUREMENTS. Length 8.2 mm; width 5.1 mm.

BODY. Colour mostly black, with propygidium and pygidium dark castaneous.

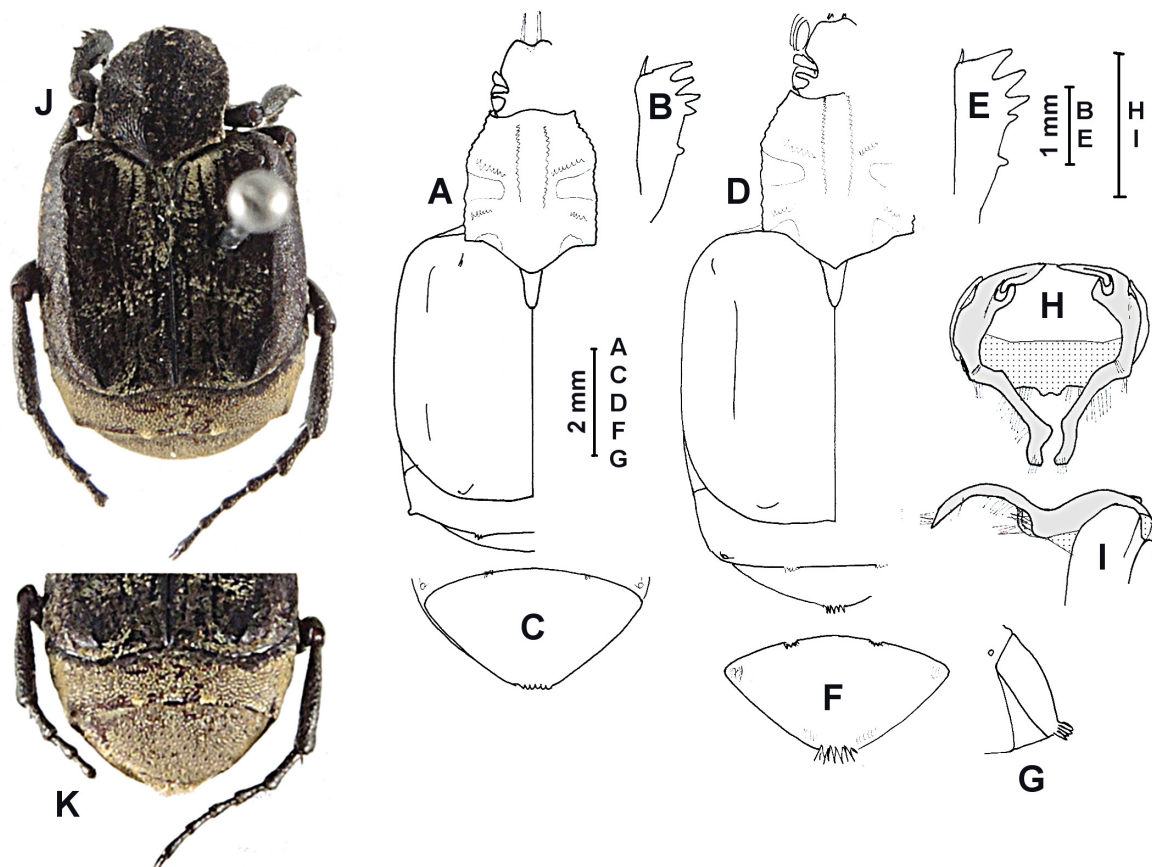


Fig. 6. *Hybovalgus calvus* sp. nov. A–C, H–I. HT ♂ (MNHUB). A. Habitus, dorsal view. B. Protibia. C. Pygidium. H–I. Aedeagus (grey: parameres; white: phallobase). H. Dorsal view. I. Lateral view. D–G. PT ♀ (ERC). D. Habitus, dorsal view. E. Protibia. F. Pygidium, frontal view. G. Pygidium, lateral view. J–K. PT ♂ (ERC). J. Habitus, dorsal view. K. Propygidium and pygidium.

HEAD. Black, slightly shiny, covered with large round punctures; frons and vertex covered with small, recumbent, testaceous scales that do not form scale tufts. Clypeus black, anteriorly sinuate, suctorial brush long.

PRONOTUM. Black, nearly glabrous, trapezoidal, slightly crenate at sides, laterally depressed at center of lateral margins; anterior angle acute, posterior angle right-angled, with apex rounded; posterior margin with central part showily produced backwards, V-shaped, with apex rounded. Carinae rounded, parallel, ending around middle of disk; central small carina not present; lateral carinae not present; with 2 testaceous barely noticeable central carina scale tufts; without any other scale tufts. Covered with small, decumbent, scattered, testaceous scales.

SCUTELLUM. Black, long, apically rounded, covered with small, decumbent, thick, testaceous scales.

ELYTRA. Black, slightly shiny, mostly glabrous, with barely noticeable juxtascutellar depression. Humbones slightly prominent, without scale tufts; anteo-central part of disk covered with hardly noticeable small, thick, decumbent black scales.

PROPYGIDIUM. Dark castaneous, covered with thick, decumbent, small, coffee bean shaped, testaceous scales that form two small propygidium scale tufts; centre of posterior margin depressed; cones short and blunt.

PYGIDIUM. Dark castaneous, wider than long, slightly depressed at sides in ventral half. Covered with thick, decumbent, small, coffee grain shaped, testaceous scales which form a fringe of long scales at apex. Apex rounded, without projection. Under apex, in ventral view, there is a hollowed, semicircular, glabrous, horizontal surface.

PROTIBIA. Black, with 5 external teeth: 1–3, long, 4–5 smaller, all rounded at apex. Teeth 3–4 closer to one another than 1–3; tooth 5 rather spaced apart from 4 (Fig. 6B).

MESO- AND METAFEMUR. Black, with a fringe of small, testaceous scales at centre of posterior margin which do not form a small scale tuft.

METATIBIA. Black, centrally enlarged at posterior margin, without a tooth at centre. First metatarsomere long 1.8 times the length of second.

ABDOMEN. Dark castaneous, covered with thick, recumbent, testaceous scales, scattered at centre of 1–3 visible sternites. Anal sternites, with same scales but centrally glabrous.

Paratype ♀ (differences from HT)

MEASUREMENTS. Length 9.5 mm; width 5.7 mm. Body dark castaneous.

The female is quite similar to the male, not showing great differences in the shape of the posterior margins of the pronotum or pygidium apex. The first is pointed at the apex, the latter is regularly rounded. The propygidium is much wider than long, shaped as in the male but with a small depression close to each superior corner.

Type series variability

Males: length 8.0–8.4 mm; width 4.7–5.3 mm. A PT ♂ has the propygidium, pygidium and abdomen black.

Flight period

The Vietnamese types were collected from May to early June at an elevation of 700–1500 m.

Distribution

Present in northern Vietnam and China (Hainan).

Hybovalgus fraternus Moser, 1915

Fig. 7

Hybovalgus fraternus Moser, 1915: 603.

Excisivalgus csikii Endrödi, 1952: 63, **syn. nov.**

Hybovalgus fraternus – Schenkling 1922: 51. — Krajčik 2011: 92, fig. 48.

Excisivalgus csikii – Krajčik 2011: 91.

Type material

Lectotype (here designated)

VIETNAM: ♂, Montes Mauson, Lang Son Pr., Mt Mau Son, 21°50'56" N, 106°58'00" E, 2–3000 feet, Apr.–May, H. Fruhstorfer leg. (MNHUB).

Paralectotype (here designated)

VIETNAM: 1 ♂, same data as the LT (MNHUB).

Other type material examined

Holotype of *Excisivalgus csikii* Endrödi, 1952

CHINA: ♀, Fujian, Kuantun (Guadun), 27°40' N, 117°40' E, 2300 m, 20 Apr. 1938, J. Klapperich leg. (ZFMK).

Other material examined

VIETNAM: 2 ♂♂ (MNHUB), 1 ♂ (ERC), Montes Mauson, Lang Son Pr., Mt Mau Son, 21°50'56" N, 106°58'00" E, 2–3000 feet, Apr.–May, H. Fruhstorfer leg.

LAOS: 2 ♂♂ (ZFMK), 1 ♂ (ERC), Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., 20°12' N, 104°01' E, 1300–1900 m, 11 Apr.–15 May 2012, C. Holzschuh leg.; 4 ♂♂ (ZFMK), 1 ♂ (ERC), same data but 1–31 May 2011.

CHINA: 65 ♂♂, Fujian, Kuantun (Guadun), 27°40'N, 117°40'E, 24–28 Apr. 1946, Tschung-Seng leg. (MHNG); 26 ♂♂, same data but 21 Mar. 1946 (MHNG); 28 ♂♂, Fujian, Kuantun, 28 Apr. 1946, Tschung-Seng leg. (ERC); 12 ♂♂, Fujian, Kuantun, 24 Apr. 1946, Tschung-Seng leg. (ERC); 26 ♂♂ (MHNG), 5 ♂♂ (ERC), Fujian, Kuantun, 21 Mar. 1946, Tschung-Seng leg.; 1 ♂ (MNHUB), 8 ♂♂ (HNHM), 1 ♂ (ERC), Fujian, Kuantun, 18 Apr. 1946, Tschung-Sen leg.; 2 ♂♂, Fujian, Kuantun, 26 Apr. 1946, Tschung-Sen leg. (HNHM); 2 ♂♂, Fujian, Kuantun (Guadun), 27°40'N, 117°40'E, 2300 m, 25 May 1938, J. Klapperich leg. (HNHM); 1 ♂, same data but 6 Apr. 1938 (HNHM); 1 ♂, same data but 20 May 1938 (HNHM); 1 ♂, same data but 3 Apr. 1938 (HNHM); 1 ♂, same data but 19 Apr. 1938 (HNHM); 1 ♂, same data but 4 Apr. 1938 (ERC); 1 ♂, Fujian, Fukien Kuantun (Guadun), 27°40'N, 117°40'E, 18 Apr. 1946, Tschung-Sen leg. (NHM 1952-443); 1 ♂, Fujian, Fukien Kuantun (Guadun), 27°40' N, 117°40' E, 26 Apr. 1946, Tschung-Sen leg. (NHM 1952-443); 6 ♂♂, Zhejiang, Changlongshan, Anji, 800–900 m, 28 Apr. 2015, Xi Huangshun leg. (ERC); 3 ♂♂, Jiangxi, Jinggang Shan – Ciping, 2–14 Jun. 1994, E. Jendek and O. Sausa leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Hunan, Guidong env., 26°04' N, 113°56' E, 23–31 May 1994,

E. Jendek and O. Sausa leg. (ERC); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Guizhou, 60 km North of Kaili, Shibing-Yuntai Shan, 21–26 May 1995, E. Jendek leg. (ERC); 6 ♂♂, Guangxi, Mt. Dayaoshan, Linxiang, Jingxiu, 700 m, 25 Apr.–5 May 2014, Huang Yuanyong and Li Dong leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Mt. Dayaoshan, Pingban, Jingxiu, 1200 m, 5 May 2014, local collectors (ERC); 1 ♂, Sichuan, Mt. Qingcheng Shan, 26 May 1990, Jima Nara leg. (ERC).

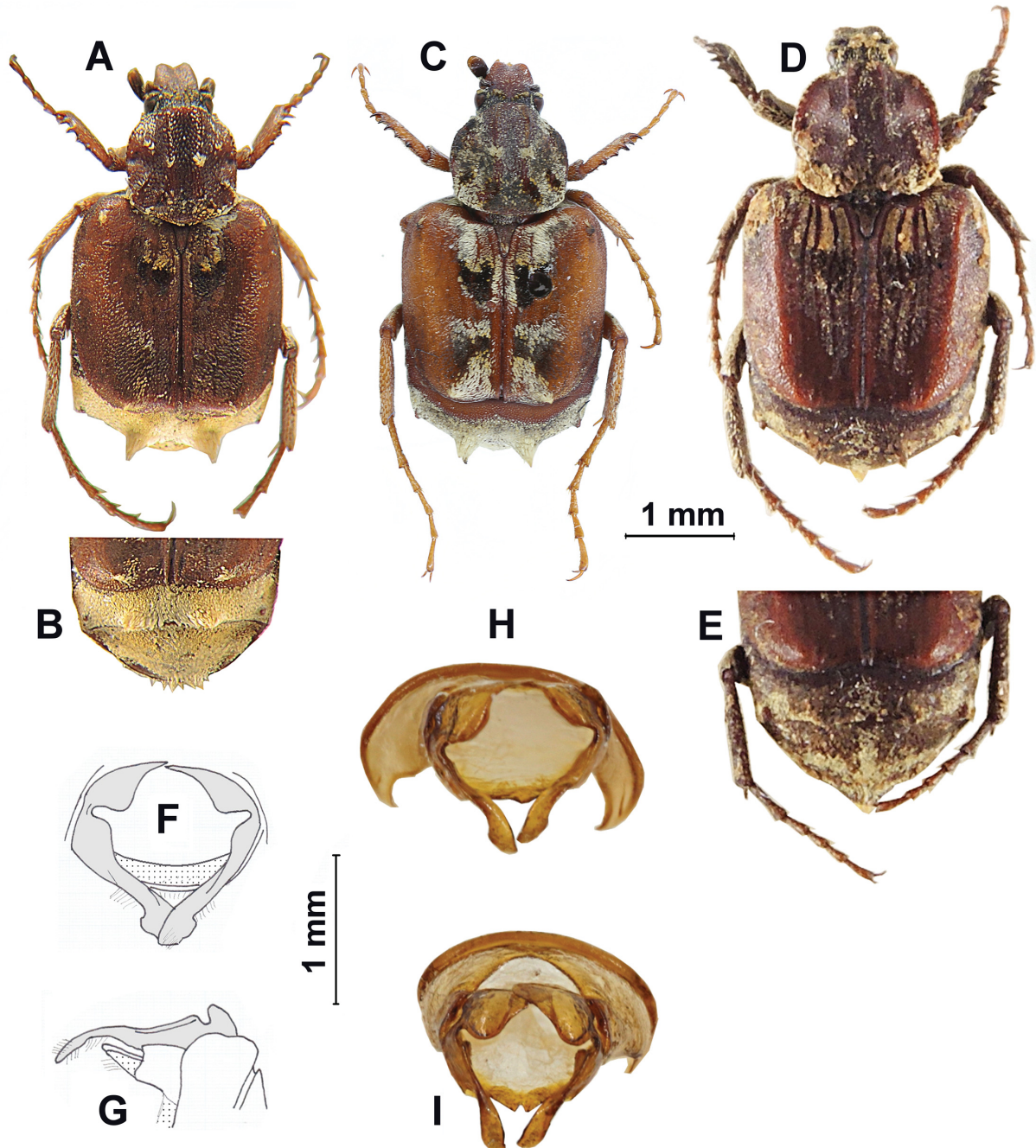


Fig. 7. A–C. *Hybovalgus fraternus* Moser, 1904. A–B. ♂ (ERC). A. Habitus, dorsal view. B. Propygidium and pygidium. C. ♂ (ERC), specimen with full colour scales pattern. D–I. *Excisivalgus csikii* Endrödi, 1952. D–E. HT, ♀ (ZFMK). D. Habitus, dorsal view. E. propygidium and pygidium. F–G. LT, ♂ (MNHUB). F. Aedeagus, dorsal view. G. Aedeagus, lateral view (grey: parameres; white: phallobase). H–I. 3 ♂♂ (IZAS), aedeagus of some Chinese specimens.

Remarks

The analysis of many males from northern Vietnam, northern Laos and China shows that, despite the great variability in paramere shape (particularly the size of the basomedial notch and basal lobe, but many males show intermediate dimensions), there is otherwise little morphological variation within males: the black posterior corner and carina posterior scale tufts are sometimes reduced or barely noticeable. The size of males varies from 5.4 mm (width 3.5 mm) to 6.8 mm (width 4.3 mm). Sometimes the elytra scale pattern is reduced (Fig. 7A), but it is unclear if this is due to wear or real pattern variability.

One female (ERC) from Guizhou was collected at the same locality and date as three males and its general aspect and all the morphology allows it to be assigned to *H. fraternus*. This female can be separated from the male by the posterior margin of the pronotum slightly excavated as an enlarged ‘C’, the apex of the pygidium prominently pointed.

Many males of *H. fraternus* were collected by J. Klapperich in April 1938 near Kuantun (Guadun, Fujian, 29°37'46" N, 117°40'01" E). At least one of these males (HNHM) was collected on the same day (20 April) and at the same locality as the type series of *Excisivalgus csikii* Endrödi, 1952. The morphology of the HT of *E. klapperichi csikii* being identical to the Guizhou *H. fraternus* female, we concluded that *Excisivalgus csikii* Endrödi, 1952 is a junior synonym (♀) of *Hybovalgus fraternus* Moser, 1915.

The two females are larger than the males. The female from Fujian (HT of *E. csikii*) is 7.3 mm long and 4.2 mm wide, while the one from Guizhou (ERC) is 6.9 mm long and 4.5 mm wide.

Flight period

Adults of *H. fraternus* were collected from the first days of April to the beginning of June, at an elevation of 700–2300 m.

Distribution

This species was described from northern Vietnam. Records from Laos and China (Fujian, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Guangxi, Hunan, Guizhou, and Jiangxi) are new.

Hybovalgus fulvosquamosus Moser, 1904

Fig. 8K–N

Hybovalgus fulvosquamosus Moser, 1904: 272.

Hybovalgus fulvosquamosus – Schenkling 1922: 51.

Type material

Lectotype (here designated)

VIETNAM: ♂, Montes Mauson, Lang Son Pr., Mt Mau Son, 21°50'56" N, 106°58'00" E, 2–3000 feet, Apr.–May, H. Fruhstorfer leg. (MNHUB).

Paralectotypes (here designated)

VIETNAM: 4 ♂♂, same data as LT (MNHUB).

Other material examined

VIETNAM: 1 ♂, Tonkin, Tam Dao, May 1997 (ERC); 1 ♂, same data but May 1993 (ERC).

LAOS: 3 ♂♂ (ZFMK), 1 ♂ (ERC), Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mts, 20°12' N, 104°01' E, 1300–1900 m, 7 Apr.–25 May 2010, C. Holzschuh leg.; 1 ♂, same data but 11 Apr.–15 May 2012 (ZFMK).

CHINA: 25 ♂♂, Hainan, Sanya County, Mt. Janfeng, 1–12 Jul. 2004 (ERC); 2 ♂♂, Hunan, Yizhang, Mangshan, 1270–1340 m, 14–17 Jul. 2008, Zhu Xiaoyu and Yang Zhuo leg., IOZ(E) 1945060/63 (IZAS); 2 ♂♂, Hunan, Yizhang, Mangshan, Guizizhai, 24°57'24" N, 112°55'56" E, 1270 m, 14–15 Jul. 2008, Zhu Xiaoyu and Yang Zhuo leg., IOZ(E) 1945061/64 (IZAS); 3 ♂♂, Hunan, Yizhang, Mangshan, Forest Park, Mt. Tiantaishan, 24°59'10" N, 112°53'14" E, 1572 m, 15 Jul. 2008, Zhu Xiaoyu leg. (IZAS); 1 ♂, border of Hunan, Mangshan and Guangdong Nanling, 17 Jul. 2008, Liang Hongbin leg., IOZ(E) 1945062 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Guangdong, Shixing, Chebaling Nature Reserve, Xianrendong, (24°44'16" N, 114°13'6" E, 508 m, 23 Jul. 2008, Zhu Xiaoyu leg. (IZAS).

Remarks

The female is unknown.

Species variability

Species of variable size: length 6.7–8.3 mm; width 3.9–4.5 mm.

The specimens from Hainan have the pronotum, elytron and legs darker, sometimes nearly black. One specimen from Laos has the scales on the propygidium and pygidium darker. In general all scale tufts are small to barely noticeable.

Flight period

Hybovalgus fulvosquamosus adults appear in Vietnam and Laos between April and June. Instead, all Chinese specimens were collected in July. Collected between 500 and 1500 m.

Distribution

Described from northern Vietnam. New records are from Laos and China (Guangdong, Hunan and Hainan).

Hybovalgus jordansi (Endrödi, 1952), comb. nov.

Fig. 8H–J

Dasyvalgus jordansi Endrödi, 1952: 65.

Dasyvalgus jordansi – Krajčák 2011 (gives incorrect year of description: Endrödi, 1953): 89.

Type material

Paratypes

CHINA: 2 ♂♂, Fujian, Kuantun (Guadun), 27°40'N, 117°40'E, 8 Apr. 1946, Tschung-Sen leg. (HNHM); 2 ♂♂, Fujian, Kuantun (Guadun), 27°40'N, 117°40'E, 2300 m, 8 Apr. 1938, J. Klapperich leg. (HNHM); 2 ♂♂, Fujian, same data but 1938 (HNHM).

Other material examined

CHINA: 3 ♂♂, Fujian, Kuantun (Guadun), 27°40'N, 117°40'E, 21 Mar. 1946, Tschung-Sen leg. (ERC); 4 ♂♂, same data but 28 Apr. 1946 (ERC); 1 ♂, same data but 24 Apr. 1946 (ERC); 1 ♂, same data but 29 Apr. 1946 (ERC).

Remarks

This species was described by Endrödi (1952) as *Dasyvalgus jordansi* Endrödi, 1952. Having its parameres clearly of the same shape as in *Hybovalgus* (Fig. 8I–J), we include this species in the latter genus (new combination).

The female is unknown.

Species variability

Hybovalgus jordansi shows little morphological variation, but varies in size (length 5.6–6.5 mm; width 3.3–3.9 mm). In some specimens the posterior half of the lateral margin of the pronotum narrows in a straight line from the middle to the posterior corner; in other specimens it narrows in the same way, but noticeably arched inwards. The latter is a morphological character used by Miyake (1985) as a main character in his key to Taiwanese *Hybovalgus* species, but it seems like an unstable character to separate the continental species of the genus.

Flight period

Adults of *H. jordansi* were collected from the end of March to the end of April.

Distribution

This species seems to be endemic to the northern mountains of Fujian (China).

Hybovalgus sexdentatus Arrow, 1944

Fig. 8A–F

Hybovalgus sexdentatus Arrow, 1944: 238.

Hybovalgus sexdentatus – Ma 1995: 197, fig. 169.

Type material

Lectotype

LAOS: ♂, Ban Naban, 15 Mar. 1915, R. Vitalis de Salvaza leg. (NHM).

Paralectotypes

LAOS: 1 ♂, Ban Naban, 18°54'23" N, 102°54'12" E, 15 Mar. 1915, R. Vitalis de Salvaza leg. (NHM); 1 ♀, Xieng Khouang (Khoueng Xieng Khouang), 19°30'00" N, 103°30'00" E, 20 May 1915, R. Vitalis de Salvaza leg. (NHM).

Other material examined

LAOS: 41 ♂♂ (ZFMK), 2 ♂♂ (ERC), Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mts, 20°12' N, 104°01' E, 1300–1900 m, 11 Apr.–15 May 2012, C. Holzschuh leg.; 45 ♂♂ (ZFMK), 10 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (ERC), same data but 1–31 May 2001; 1 ♂, Ban Saleui, Phu Pan Mts, Apr.–May 2012, local collectors (ERC).

VIETNAM: 1 ♂ (NMER), 1 ♂ (ERC), Cao Bang Prov., vic. Vin Den, Nui Piac Oac Nt. Res. 22°33'53" N, 105°52'53" E, 900–1300 m, 6–10 May 2012, A. Weigel leg.

CHINA: 1 ♂, Shandong, Kiautschau (Jaozhou Bay) (ERC); 29 ♂♂, Guangxi, Mt. Dayaoshan, Linxiang, Jinxiu, 700 m, 25 Apr.–5 May 2014, HuangYuanyong & Lidong leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Guangxi, same data but May 2015, 1200 m, local collectors (ERC); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Huawang Shanzhuang, 24°9'28" N, 110°7'12" E, 600 m, 20 May 1999, Yang Xingke leg., IOZ(E) 902246 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Daxin

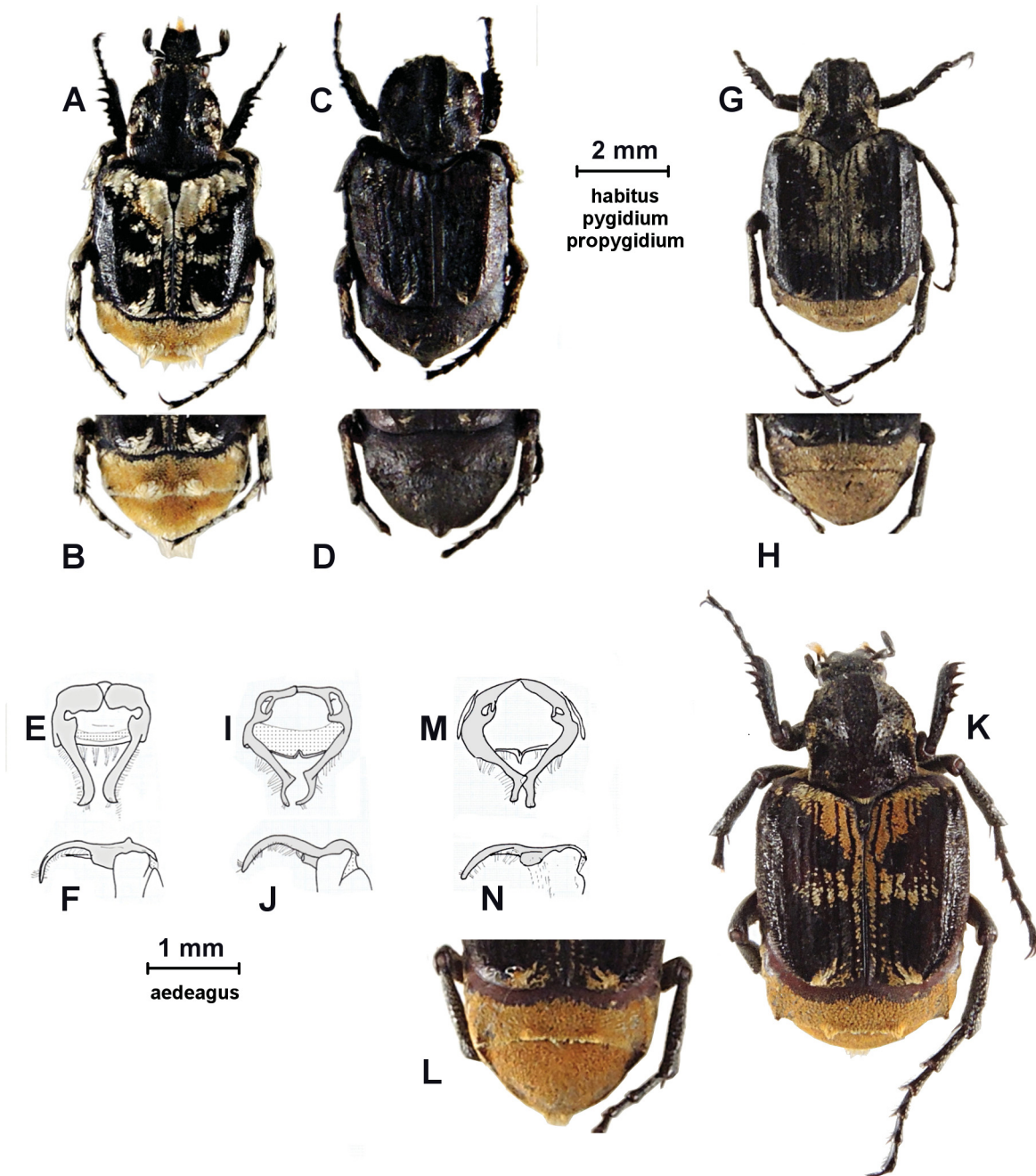


Fig. 8. A–F. *Hybovalgus sexdentatus* Arrow, 1944. A–B. ♂ (ERC). A. Habitus, dorsal view. B. Propygidium and pygidium. C–D. ♀ (ERC). C. Habitus, dorsal view. D. Propygidium and pygidium. E–F. PLT, ♂ (NHM). E. Aedeagus, dorsal view. F. Aedeagus, lateral view. G–J. *Hybovalgus jordansi* (Endrödi, 1952). G–H. ♂ (ERC). G. Habitus, dorsal view. H. Propygidium and pygidium. I–J. PT, ♂ (HNHM). I. Aedeagus, dorsal view. J. Aedeagus, lateral view. K–N. *Hybovalgus fulvosquamosus* Moser, 1904. K–L. ♂ (ERC). K. Habitus, dorsal view. L. Propygidium and pygidium. M–N. LT, ♂ (MNHUB). M. Aedeagus, dorsal view. N. Aedeagus, lateral view. Drawings: grey parts: parameres; white parts: phallobase.

Xialei Town, 22°54'49" N, 106°45'50" E, 680 m, 31 Mar. 1998, Li Wenzhu leg., IOZ(E) 902246 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Hainan, Bawangling, 19°7'43" N, 109°6'14" E, 8 Apr. 1984, Gu Maobing leg., IOZ(E) 902438 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Sichuan, Dukou, Pingdi, 7 Jun. 1981, Zhang Baolin leg., IOZ(E) 902243 (IZAS); 3 ♂♂, Yunnan, Menglong, Banna, Mengsong, 22°3'32" N, 100°34'12" E, 160 m, 24–25 May 1958, Wang Shuyong, Zheng Leyi and Pu Fuj leg., IOZ(E) 902255-57 (IZAS).

Remarks

According to Arrow (1944), the type series comprised three specimens, all from Laos. In his work Arrow seemed not to realize that one of the types was a female, as he described only the male. Paulian (1961), applying the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, amended the name of this species from *H. sex-dentatus* (Arrow, 1944) to *H. sexdentatus*, but Bacchus (1974) erroneously misspelled the name of the species again and designated the type series of three specimens, LT, one PLT male and one PLT female, but did not describe the latter, which remained undescribed until now. In this work we restate that the hyphen must be eliminated as the correct name is *H. sexdentatus*, and give the differences between sexes.

Identification of female (from the ♀ at ERC)

The size of females is more or less the same as that of the biggest males and the shape of the posterior margin of the pronotum is simply rounded, without protrusions or excavations. The protibia external margin has six teeth, as in the male.

At first glance the female can be distinguished by the pygidium shape: its apex is protruding and pointed (Fig. 8D).

Species variability

The length of males varies from 4.7 to 7.5 mm; the width from 3.0 to 4.1 mm. The only female known so far is 7.4 mm long and 3.5 mm wide.

The study of 148 specimens leads to the conclusion that the species is morphologically slightly variable. In males the only variations observed are:

- Propygidial scales and scale tufts testaceous or whitish.
- The scales on the elytron are sometimes black and testaceous, sometimes black and whitish.
- The legs are black or castaneous.
- On occasion, protibia teeth 3–4 and 5–6 are closer to one another than to 1–3.

Flight period

Specimens were collected between mid-March and the first week of June at an elevation comprised between 160 and 1900 m.

Distribution

Hybovalgus sexdentatus was described from Laos and recorded by Ma (1995) from Yunnan. New records reported here are from northern Vietnam and China (Guangxi, Hainan, Sichuan). One specimen is labelled as from Shandong (Jaozhou Bay), but this record is doubtful without further finds.

Hybovalgus thibetanus (Nonfried, 1891)

Fig. 9

New synonyms: *Hybovalgus laticollis* Arrow, 1944; *Hybobalgus yunnanus* Moser, 1906; *Valgus savioi* Pic, 1928; *Dasyvalgus pubicollis* Pic, 1928, *Hybovalgus versicolor* Moser, 1908.

Valgus thibetanus Nonfried, 1891: 372.
Hybovalgus yunnanus Moser, 1906: 403. **syn. nov.**
Hybovalgus versicolor Moser, 1908: 259. **syn. nov.**
Dasyvalgus pubicollis Pic, 1928b: 4. **syn. nov.**
Valgus savioi Pic, 1928a: 7. **syn. nov.**
Hybovalgus laticollis Arrow, 1944: 238. **syn. nov.**
Dasyvalgus thibetanus Krajčák, 2011: 92, fig. 46.

Valgus thibetanus – Schenkling 1922: 43.
Hybovalgus yunnanus – Schenkling 1922: 51. — Krajčák 2011: 93.
Hybovalgus versicolor – Schenkling 1922: 51. — Krajčák 2011: 93.
Dasyvalgus pubicollis – Krajčák 2011: 90.
Valgus savioi – Krajčák 2011: 96.
Hybovalgus laticollis – Krajčák 2011: 92.

non Hybovalgus bioculatus – Ma 1995: 196, fig. 168. Misidentification.

Type material

Note: all types here designated have a red type label. Alla data reported are copied from specimen labels.

Lectotype (here designated)

CHINA: ♂, Yunnan, (Thibet) Tsekou (Cigu), 20°00'23" N, 98°53'54" E, R. P. Dubernard leg. (MNHUB).

Paralectotype (here designated)

CHINA: 1 ♂, same data as LT (MNHUB).

Other type material examined

Lectotype of *Hybovalgus laticollis* Arrow, 1944

CHINA: ♂, Shandong, Wei-Hai-Wei, 37°30'53" N, 122°07'10" E, on oak, 25 Apr. 1899, T.B. Fletcher leg. (NHM).

Syntype of *Hybovalgus yunnanus* Moser, 1906

CHINA: ♂, Yunnan (SDEI).

Type of *Valgus savioi* Pic, 1928

CHINA: ♂, China, 23 Apr. 1918 (MNHN).

Lectotype of *Dasyvalgus pubicollis* Pic, 1928

CHINA: ♂, Thibet (MNHN).

Lectotype of *Hybovalgus versicolor* Moser, 1908 (here designated)

CHINA: ♀, Yunnan (MNHUB).

Other material examined

CHINA: 12 ♂♂, Yunnan, 9 Sep. 1919, Simeon Ten leg. (ZMUC); 2 ♂♂, Yunnan, Thibet Tse-Kou (Cigu), 20°00'23" N, 98°53'54" E, R. P. Dubernard leg. (ERC); 7 ♂♂, Yunnan, 100 km W of Kummig, Diaolin Nat. Res. (on *Castanea* flowers), 13–14 Jun. 1995, E. Jendek leg. (ERC); 8 ♂♂, Yunnan, 100 km W of Kummig, Diaolin Nat. Res., 22 May–2 Jun. 1993, E. Jendek and O. Sausa leg. (ERC); 3 ♂♂, Yunnan (ERC); 1 ♂, Yunnan, Tse Kou, 28°02'N, 98°54'E, 2000 m, 7–8 Jun. 2006, Jifi Klir leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Shaanxi, Foping env., 120 km SW of Xian, 7 Jun. 1992, M. Bok leg. (SNMS); 1 ♀, Shaanxi, Chin-

Lins Mts (Quing Ling Mts), Apr.–May 1904 (USNM); 1 ♀, Shaanxi, Chin-Lins Mts (Quing Ling Mts) (ERC); 1 ♂ (ERC), 2 ♂♂ (MHNG), Sichuan, Wassuland, BZK Sankiangkou, Yengshaping, 1600 m, 15 May 1935, H. Becker leg.; 1 ♂, Sichuan, Shanglian, 24–26 May 2005, E. Kucera leg. (ERC); 2 ♂♂, Sichuan, same data but 24–29 May 2002 (ERC); 1 ♀, Sichuan, Luding Co, Moxi env., 22 May–10 Jun. 1993, Beneš leg. (ERC); 1 ♂ (MNHUB), 1 ♂ (ERC), Jangxi, Kiukiang (Jujiang), Jul. 1887, A.E. Pratt leg.; 1 ♂, Hubei, Ichang (Ychang), 6–8000 ft, May (MNHUB); 1 ♂, Gansu, South Gansu, Venxian env., 18–25 Jun. 1995, Beneš leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Gansu, Kansou mer., Hoei Sein (ERC); 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (AMNH), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (ERC), Yunnan, “Thibet”; 1 ♂, Jiangsu, Nanking, 29 Oct 1923 (USNM); 1 ♂, Shaanxi, Wanrong, 35°25'18" N, 110°50'40" E, 27 Mar. 1995, Li Qingsen leg. (IZAS); 2 ♂♂, Jiangsu, Chemo, 11–12 May 1935, O. Piel coll., IOZ(E) 902241–42 (IZAS); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Jiangsu, Chemo, 23–26 Apr. 1918, IOZ(E) 902238–40, IOZ(E) 902473 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Zhejiang, Mokanshan, IOZ(E) 902251 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Zhejiang, Suichang suburb, 24 Apr. 1988, Dong Sansong leg., IOZ(E) 902440 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Zhejiang, Chusan, 23 Apr. 1935, IOZ(E) 902253 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Hubei, Xingshan, Longmen River, 31°19'44" N, 110°29'50" E, 1300 m, 10 May 1994, Li Wenzhu leg., 31572 Inst. Zool. Acad. Sin. (IZAS); 4 ♂♂, Sichuan, Luding, Detuo to Moxi, 1300 m, 20 May 2009, Yang Ganyan leg. (IZAS); 1 ♂, Sichuan, Dujiangyan, Huaxi, 31°3'14" N, 103°42'55" E, 721 m, 12 May 2009, Yang Ganyan leg. (IZAS); 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Sichuan, Luding, Moxi, 29°38'55" N, 102°7'56" E, 1500 m, 17–18 Jun. 1983, Wang Shuyong and Chen Yuanqing leg., IOZ(E) 902156–57/235 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Sichuan, Wanxian, Wang'erbao, 30°40'7" N, 108°45'30" E, 1200 m, 28 May 1994, Zhang Youwei leg., 36965 Inst. Zool. Acad. Sin., IOZ(E) 902466 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Yunnan, Simao, 22°47'28" N, 100°58'54" E, IOZ(E) 902236 (IZAS); 1 ♂ (*H. bioculatus sensu* Ma Wenzhen, 1992) Yunnan, Gongshan County, Bingzhongluo, 28°0'55" N, 98°37'58" E, 1790 m, Sino-America Exped., 6 Jul. 2000, Liang H.B. N28.01 E98.61 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Yunnan, Gongshan, 27°44'49" N, 98°40'21" E, 1560 m, 15 Jun. 1983, IOZ(E) 902249 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Yunnan, Diqing, Weixi, Baijixun, 27°22'2" N, 99°5'40" E, 1900 m, 3 Jul. 1979, Yan Xiangqun leg. (IZAS); 1 ♂, Yunnan, Lushui, 25°49'45" N, 98°51'52" E, 2150 m, 11 Jun. 1981, Wang Shuyong leg., IOZ(E) 902244 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Yunnan, Dali, May 1981, IOZ(E) 902469 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Yunnan, Heqing, Liuhe, 26°25'29" N, 100°20'39" E, 2000 m, 1 Jun. 1980, IOZ(E) 902252 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Yunnan, Kaiyuan, Mazheshao, 23°44'38" N, 103°25'32" E, 1800 m, 26 Apr. 1970, Wang Zhengjun etc. leg., IOZ(E) 902250 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Yunnan, Fugong, 1196 m, 18 May 1983, IOZ(E) 902468 (IZAS).

Remarks

In a long period of time when valgine specimens rarely reached European museums from China, specimens of *H. thibetanus* were described several times under different names. Study of the types of several Chinese species, i.e., *Hybovalgus yunnanus* Moser, 1906; *Valgus pubicollis* Pic, 1928; *Dasyvalgus savioi* Pic, 1928 and *Hybovalgus laticollis* Arrow, 1944, showed us that these species are morphologically close to one another and their aedeagi are nearly identical. Even Pic described this species twice under two different names in the same year (Pic 1928a, 1928b). Finally, when Arrow (1944) described *H. laticollis*, due to World War II, types deposited in other European museums were inaccessible for study and he had to work on the basis of descriptions only, and it is known that Pic's descriptions were too concise.

Until now the female of *H. thibetanus* was unknown. Krajčik (2011), listing *H. versicolor* Moser, 1908 within the Chinese Valginae (*sensu* Krikken 1984), doubtfully proposed that this species is the female of, and thus a junior synonym of, *H. thibetanus*. The study of the LT (Moser 1908 did not specify how many specimens he had for study) of *H. versicolor* and morphological comparison with *H. thibetanus* confirm that the two specimens are male and female of the same species, whose correct name is *H. thibetanus* (new junior synonym). The synonymy is reinforced by the study of eleven other females collected in the same locality and at the same day as the males (see list of material examined).

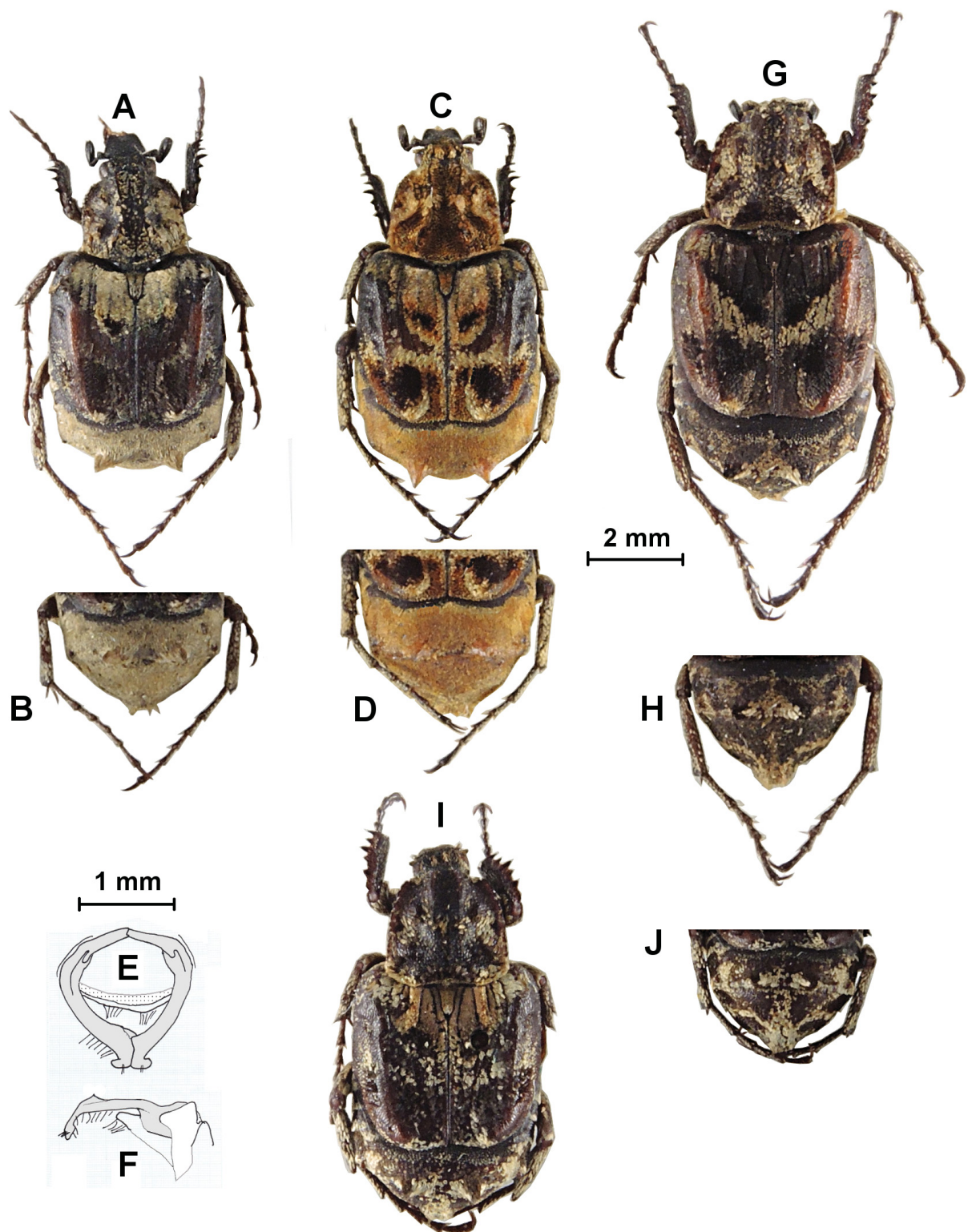


Fig. 9. *Hybovalgus thibetanus* (Nonfried, 1891). A–B. ♂ from Sichuan (ERC). A. Habitus, dorsal view. B. Propygidium and pygidium. C–D. ♂ from Yunnan (ERC). C. Habitus, dorsal view. D. Propygidium and pygidium. E–F. LT, ♂ (MNHUB). E. Aedeagus, dorsal view. F. Aedeagus, lateral view (grey: parameres; white: phallobase). G–H. ♀ from Sichuan (ERC). G. Habitus dorsal view. H. Propygidium and pygidium. I–J. ♀ from Shaanxi (ERC). I. Habitus, dorsal view. J. Propygidium and pygidium.

Species variability

Males

In most specimens the legs are black, but in a few they are castaneous. The same is true for the propygidium and pygidium. The scales on the propygidium and pygidium vary in colour, from light testaceous to dark testaceous (see Fig. 9A–D). Sometimes the last visible sternites and the anal sternite are glabrous instead of covered with thick scales. The size of males is variable: length from 5.7 to 7.6 mm; width from 3.5 to 4.2 mm.

Females

The colour of the integuments and scales varies in the same way as in males. The same with size: length from 5.8 to 8.3 mm; width from 3.3 to 4.0 mm.

Flight period

Specimens were collected between the end of March and early June. Some specimens are labelled as having been collected in September and October (see list of studied material), but these records must be confirmed by other finds. Specimens have been collected from 700 to 2000 m.

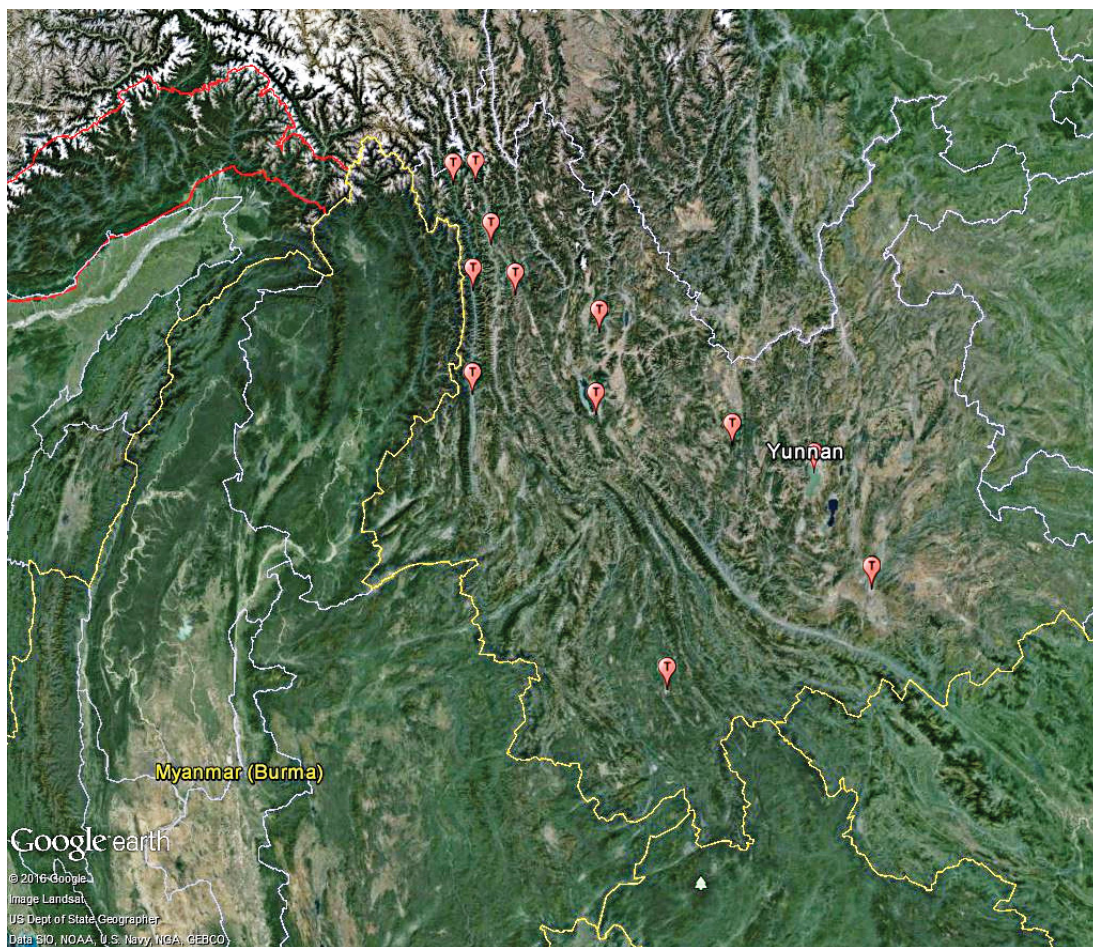


Fig. 10. Localities in Yunnan where specimens of *Hybovalgus thibetanus* (Nonfried, 1891) were collected. Base Map from Google Earth.

Distribution

Hybovalgus thibetanus is endemic to continental China and inhabits most of the central provinces: Yunnan, Sichuan, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Jiangxi, Hubei, Gansu and Zhejiang. The absence from the other central provinces of China (Guizhou, Hunan, Anhui and Henan) is probably due to a lack of collecting. *Hybovalgus thibetanus* seems to be absent from the southern Chinese Provinces; we have no records from Guangxi, Guangdong, Hainan or Fujian.

The name of this species, “*thibetanus*”, is from ancient collecting when the northernmost parts of Yunnan were considered to be part of Tibet. To date, there are no specimens of this species known to us collected in Myanmar, Arunachal Pradesh or the southern Xizang valleys, but the presence of *H. thibetanus* there is possible (see Fig. 10, which shows the distribution of *H. thibetanus* in Yunnan’s valleys close to Myanmar's borders).

Hybovalgus tonkinensis Moser, 1904

Fig. 11

Hybovalgus tonkinensis Moser, 1904: 272.

Excisivalgus klapperichi Endrödi, 1952: 63 **syn. nov.**

Hybovalgus tonkinensis – Schenkling 1922: 51. — Krajčák 2011: 93, fig. 47.

Excisivalgus klapperichi – Krajčák 2011: 91, fig. 54.

non Hybovalgus thoracius Ma 1995: 196. Misidentification.

Type material

Lectotype (here designated)

VIETNAM: ♂, Tonkin, Montes Mauson (Lang Son Pr., Mt Mau Son) 21°50'56" N, 106°58'00" E, Apr–May, 2000 – 3000', H. Fruhstorfer leg. (MNHUB).

Paralectotype (here designated)

VIETNAM: 1 ♂, same data as LT (MNHUB).

Other type material examined

Excisivalgus klapperichi Endrödi, 1952

Holotype

CHINA: ♀, Fujian, Kuantun (Guadun), 27°40' N, 117°40' E, 2300 m, 21 Apr. 1938, J. Klapperich leg. (ZFMK).

Paratypes

CHINA: 1 ♀, same data as HT but 24 Mar. 1938 (HNHM); 1 ♀, same data but 8 Apr. 1938 (ZFMK); 4 ♀♀, same data but 28 Mar. 1938 (ZFMK); 1 ♀, same data but 28 Apr. 1938 (ZFMK); 1 ♀, same data but 24 Apr. 1938 (ZFMK); 1 ♀, Fujian, Kuantun, (Guadun), 27°40' N, 117°40' E, 28 Apr. 1946, Tschung Sen leg. (SNMS).

Other material examined

CHINA: 1 ♂ (HNHM), 1 ♂ (ERC), Fujian, Kuantun, Guadun, 27°44'01" N, 117°38'30" E, 2300 m, 3 Apr. 1938, L. Klapperich leg.; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Fujian, Kuantun, 28 Apr. 1946, Tschung Sen leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Fujian, Kuantun, 21 Mar. 1946, Tschung Sen leg. (ERC); 2 ♂♂, Fujian, Kuantun, 24 Apr. 1946, Tschung Sen leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Fujian, Kuantun, 22 Apr. 1946, Tschung Sen leg. (MNHUB); 1 ♂, Fujian, same data but

18 Apr. 1946 (HNHM); 1 ♂, Fujian, Kuatun, 27.40 N, 117.40 O, 2300 m, 20 Apr. 1938, L. Klapperich leg. (HNHM); 2 ♂♂, Fujian, same data but 8 Apr. 1938 (HNHM); 1 ♂, Fujian, same data but 5 Apr. 1938 (HNHM); 1 ♂, Fujian, same data but 27 Apr. 1938 (HNHM); 4 ♂♂, Zhejiang, Mt. Changlongshan, Anji, 800–900 m, 28 Apr. 2015, Xi Huangshun leg. (ERC); 2 ♂♂, Hunan, Hunan SE, Guidong env., 26–31 May 1994, E. Jendek and O. Sausa leg. (ERC); 6 ♂♂, Guizhou, 20 km NW of Jangkow, Fanjing Shan, 27 May–3 Jun. 1995, E. Jendek leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Hainan, Wuzhishan, 1 Jun. 2009 (ERC); 4 ♂♂, China, Jangxi, Jingtang Shan, Ciping, 2–14 Jun. 1994, E. Jendek and O. Sousa leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Guangxi, Mt. Dayaoshan, Jinxin, Pingzhao, 1200 m, May 2015 (ERC); 1 ♂, Guangxi, same data but 15–25 May 2014, Zanjiangshen leg. (ERC); 12 ♂♂, Tibet Province (AMNH); 1 ♂, Zhejiang, Mt. Tianmushan, Laodian 30°20'44" N, 119°26'44" E, 9 May 1998, Yu Zhiyong leg. (IZAS); 1 ♂, Zhejiang, Tiemushan, 13 May 1937, O. Piel Coll., IOZ(E) 902263 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Zhejiang, Tiemushan, 10 May 1937, O. Piel Coll., IOZ(E) 902263 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Zhejiang, E. Tiemushan, 30°19'2" N, 119°31'60" E, 12 Jun. 1936, IOZ(E) 902269 (IZAS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Fujian, Mt. Wuyishan, 22 Apr. 1982, Zhang Baolin leg., IOZ(E) 1945182 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Fujian, Chong'an, Xingcun, Shilichang, 27°43'41.0376" N, 117°40'7.446" E, 840 m, 25 May 1960, Jiang Shengqiao leg., IOZ(E) 902233 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Fujian, Chongan, Xingcun, Sangang, 27°45'13" N, 117°41'16" E, 720 m, 14 May 1960, Pu Fuji leg., IOZ(E) 902227 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Fujian, Jiangyang, road from Huangkeng to Guilin, 290–320 m, 12 Apr. 1960, Jiang Shengqiao leg., IOZ(E) 902259 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Fujian, Chongan, Tongmuguan, Guanping, 27°48'15" N, 117°43" E, 800–900 m, 6 Jun. 1960, Jiang Shengqiao leg., IOZ(E) 902228 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Fujian, Chongan, Tongmuguan, Guanping 27°48'15" N, 117°43" E, 800–900 m, 6 Jun. 1960, Jiang Shengqiao leg., IOZ(E) 902229 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Fujian, Jianyang, road from Huangkeng to Guilin, 270 m, 11 Apr. 1960, Ma Chenglin leg., IOZ(E) 902231 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Fujian, Jianyang, Huangkeng to Guilin, 290–320 m, 14 Apr. 1960, Jiang Shengqiao leg., IOZ(E) 902260 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Fujian, Jianyang, road from Huangkeng to Guilin, 290–320 m, 12 Apr. 1960, Jiang Shengqiao leg., IOZ(E) 902258 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Fujian, Jianyang, Huangkeng, Aotou, 27°40'21" N, 117°39'20" E, 800–1050 m, 26 Apr. 1960, Zhang Yiran leg., IOZ(E) 902232 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Fujian, Jianyang, Huangkeng, Aotou, 27°40'21" N, 117°39'20" E, 950 m, 23 Apr. 1960, Zuoyong leg., IOZ(E) 902264 (IZAS); 1 ♂, Fujian, Chongan, Xingcun, Qiliqiao, 27°44'4" N, 117°40'31" E, 840 m, 1 Jun. 1960, Zuo Yong leg., IOZ(E) 902261 (IZAS); 1 ♀, Guizhou, Suiyang, Kuankuoshui Nature Reserve, 27°57'51" N, 107°11'32" E, 9 Jun. 2010, Wang Zhiliang leg. (IZAS).

VIETNAM: 1 ♂, Tamdao, 17–21 May 1990, P. Pacholatko leg. (ERC); 1 ♂, Tamdao, 12–24 May 1990, P. Pacholatko leg. (ERC).

Remarks

Endrödi (1952) described *Excisivalgus klapperichi* Endrödi, 1952 on the basis of 57 females from Kuatun (Guadun, Fujian) as a new species belonging to the new genus *Excisivalgus* Endrödi, 1952. He did not try to pair this species (and a second one, *Excisivalgus csikii* Endrödi, 1952; see section Remarks above under *H. fraternus*) to the many males of *Hybovalgus* collected from the same locality and named the new genus after the wide excision of the posterior margin of the pronotum. Actually, we found that *E. klapperichi* is the female of *H. tonkinensis*, as evidenced by the capture of both sexes in the same place and time. An additional proof is the presence in the IZAS collection of a pair in copula (see the material examined list and Fig. 2).

Identification of female

The female (formerly *Excisivalgus klapperichi* Endrödi, 1952) can be easily separated from males by the wide and deep excision of the pronotal posterior margin; by the modified apex of the pygidium and by the black propygidial scale tufts. Furthermore, the ventral side of females is glabrous (Fig. 11H).

Species variability

Male

Males are variable, even in size (length 6.9–9.2 mm, width 3.8–5.2 mm). The pygidium of males has a double pointed testaceous scale tuft at the apex, rarely reduced to a fringe of scales. The small scales that cover the propygidium and pygidium vary from testaceous to whitish. The abdomen varies from nearly glabrous to covered with whitish scales at the sides. The posterior half of the pronotal lateral margin varies from slightly indented to slightly arched outwardly. The interteguments of some specimens from Zhejiang are castaneous instead of black, with the pronotum darkened at the anterior and posterior margins; one specimen from the same Chinese province shows black pronotal posterior margin scale tufts (as, in general, is the case in females) instead of testaceous. The parameres do not vary much in shape.

Female

Females show variable scale patterns on the elytra (Fig. 11E–I). Furthermore, the colour of the small scales covering the propygidium and pygidium varies from dirty testaceous (sometimes somewhat orange) to black. Less variable in size than males, generally constantly greater, but not attaining the size of the bigger males (female length 8.2–8.6 mm, width 4.9–5.2 mm).

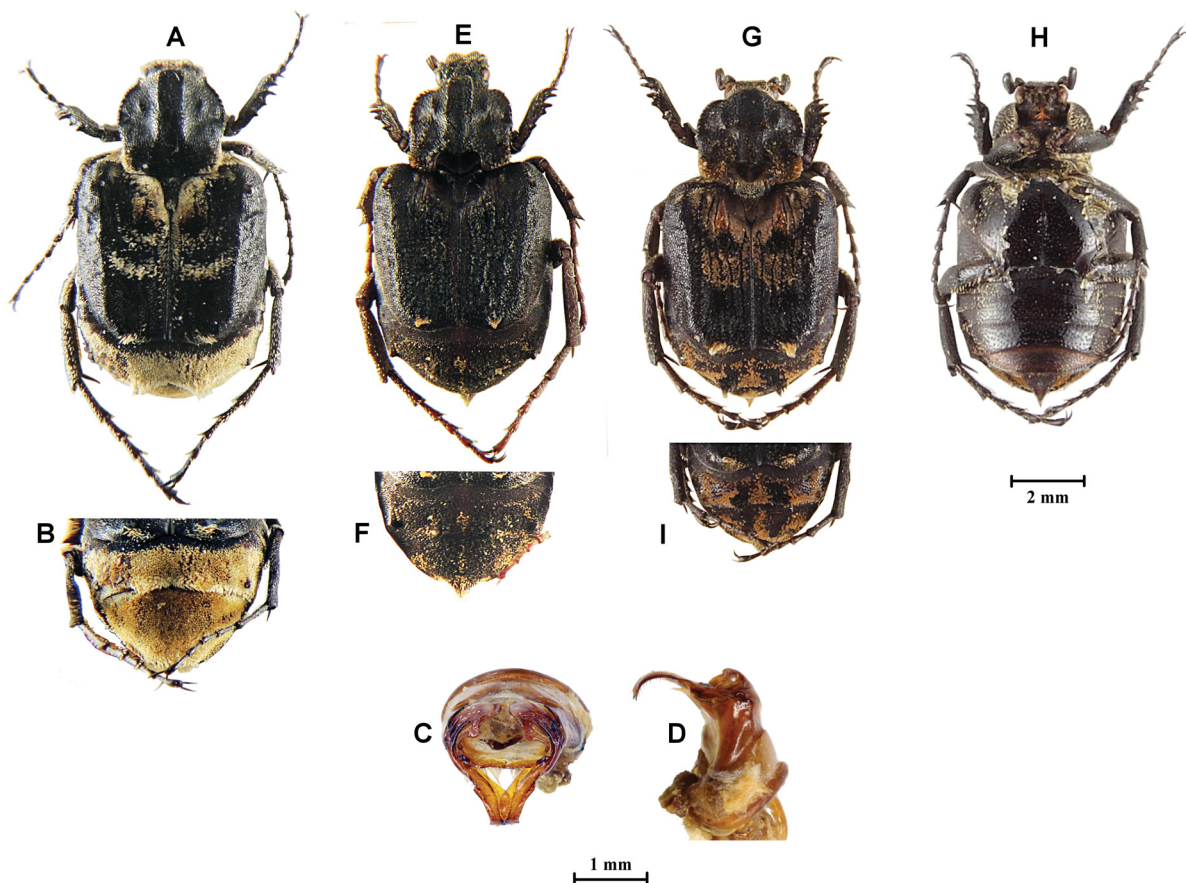


Fig. 11. A–D. *Hybovalgus tonkinensis* Moser, 1904. A–B. ♂ from Fujian (ERC). A. Habitus, dorsal view. B. Propygidium and pygidium. C–D. PLT, ♂ (MNHUB). C. Aedeagus, dorsal view. D. Aedeagus, lateral view. E–I. *Excisivalgus klapperichi* Endrödi, 1952. E–F. HT, ♀ (ZFMK). E. Habitus, dorsal view. F. Propygidium and pygidium. G–I. PT, ♀ (ZFMK). G. Habitus, dorsal view. H. Habitus, ventral view. I. Propygidium and pygidium.

Flight period

Adults were captured from early April to mid-June, at elevations from 300 to 1600 m.

Distribution

Described from northern Vietnam. New records are from China (Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Hunan, Guizhou, Hainan, Gansu and Sichuan). New finds are necessary to better define the distribution of *H. tonkinensis* in Sichuan and Gansu. The absence of reports from Yunnan is probably due to a lack of research.

Discussion

The purpose of this paper is to clarify and redescribe the species composition of Chinese *Hybovalgus*, assign to it several species previously belonging to other Valgina genera, establish several new synonyms, and provide a more detailed distribution of species. Lastly, one new species from Hainan and northern Vietnam, *Hybovalgus calvus* sp. nov., is described.

One of the main problems in identifying specimens for study is that many (old or recently collected) are discoloured due to a buildup of grease. In such cases, determining the colours or presence/absence of scales is critical and any misinterpretation could lead to an incorrect identification. This is why in this work the pattern of scales on the body was not highlighted.

In general, the form of the parameres for determination is reliable, with the exception of *H. fraternus* that shows broad morphological variation.

The determination of *Hybovalgus* females (females of six of eight Chinese *Hybovalgus* are known) is now easier thanks to several distinct morphological characters here presented.

Acknowledgments and credits

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