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Editor & Publisher

Dr. K.-Dirk Schenk
Hermann-Löns-Str. 10,
37287 Wehretal - Germany
e-Mail: dr.kdirkschenk@unitybox.de

Pictures & Layout

Frank Fiedler, Grossbreitenbach - Germany
e-Mail: info@frankfiedler.com
web: http://www.frankfiedler.com

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Neolucanus svenjae

Description of a new species of the genus *Neolucanus* Thomson, 1862 (Coleoptera, Lucanidae).

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

Abstract

A new species of the genus *Neolucanus* Thomson, 1862 is described, pictured and compared with the related species. *Neolucanus kachinensis* spec. nov. is related to *N. marginatus dohertyi*. *Neolucanus kachinensis* spec. nov. is distributed in Myanmar (Kachin State) and in China (Yunnan).

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, Neolucanus kachinensis, Neolucanus marginatus dohertyi China, Myanmar.

Neolucanus kachinensis *spec. nov.*

Fig. 1: ***Neolucanus kachinensis*** spec. nov.
♂, holotype, ♀, allotype and frontal part of holotype enlarged,
Myanmar, Kachin State, Dahatingzen

Holotype. ♂, Myanmar, Kachin State, Dahatingzen, 5.-15.VIII.2001, local collector, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Paratypes. 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (allotype), same collecting data, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, China, Yunnan, Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 78 km north of Tengchong, 2000 m, on wood deposit, 1.IX.2009, D. W. Wrase leg., in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Etymology. The new species is named after the Kachin State of Myanmar.

Description. (Fig.1) ♂ (holotype), total length 42,8 mm, mandibles length 6,1 mm, head width 11,5 mm, prothorax width 16,5 mm, elytra length 22,3 mm, elytra width 16,6 mm. Total length of the male paratypes 41,2 – 43,1 mm. Dorsally and ventrally totally black with a violet shine at lateral parts of prothorax and at suture of elytra. Head, prothorax and downside are shining. The elytra are shining at a v-shaped area but getting duller lateral.
The dorsal surface of the head is minutely granulated. The vertex is broadly concave and slightly depressed. The eyes are completely divided by the canthi. The canthi are slightly angulated. The convex epistom is very small. The mentum is closely covered by brown hairs.

The mandibles are longer as the head, relatively slender, laterally first strait and bend inside abruptly at the acute apex. There are 4 - 5 small, irregular teeth at the inner margin. The dorsal surface of the mandibles is punctured. The antennal clubs are formed by 3 lamellate antennomeres.
The pronotum is slightly more shining at the disc, less shiny at the lateral parts. The surface is minutely punctured. The lateral margins are convex, the median angels are angulated but not acute and the posterior angels are pointed. The elytra are oval elongated, as wide as the pronotum. The surface is very minutely and sparsely punctured.

The protibiae have laterally 4 teeth behind the apical fork. The lateral margins of mesotibiae and metatibiae are without teeth. The ventral side is punctured. The sternal process is roundly rectangular and not very prominent.

♀ (allotype), total length 40,9 mm, mandibles length 4,1 mm, head width 10,1 mm, prothorax width 17,0 mm, elytra length 23,3 mm, elytra width 18,1 mm.

Diagnosis. The shape of the body and of the mandibles of *Neolucanus kachinensis* spec. nov. is similar to that of *N. marginatus dohertyi* Houlbert, 1914. *N. kachinensis* spec. nov. can be distinguished from *N. marginatus dohertyi* by the following external morphological characters:

- totally black with a violet shine (*N. marginatus dohertyi* brownish black with bicoloured elytra)
- mandibles longer than the length of the head
- canthi more angulated (the canthi of *N. marginatus dohertyi* are more parallel-sited)
- elytra less elongate

References

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Address of the author

Dr. Klaus-Dirk Schenk
Hermann-Löns-Straße 10
37287 Wehretal
Germany

E-Mail: dr.kdirkschenk@unitybox.de

Catalogue of *Lucanidae*: Genus *Neolucanus* Thomson, 1862

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

Abstract

The catalogue of *Lucanidae* is an updated listing of the species, subspecies and synonyms of the family *Lucanidae*. In this issue of Beetles World a synopsis of the genus *Neolucanus* Thomson, 1862 is given. Scientific name, author, synonyms, distribution, type locality, type depository and size-range of the taxa are indicated. Some type specimen and several rare or recently described species are pictured. Taxonomical comments are given for several taxa and some new synonyms have been proposed.

This catalogue will be continued in further issues of this journal.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, Neolucanus, species, subspecies, synonyms, distribution, type locality, type depository

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LUCANIDAE:
Genus NEOLUCANUS

Familia: LUCANIDAE
Subfamilia: ODONTOLABINAE VAN ROON, 1910
Genus: Neolucanus THOMSON, 1862
= Odontolabis HOPE et WESTWOOD, 1845
= Anoplocnemus BURMEISTER, 1847
= Anodontolabis PARRY, 1863
= Calcodes ARROW, 1935
(Type species = Odontolabis baladeva HOPE, 1842)

Species / Subspecies / Author / Year	Distribution / Type locality / Type depository	Size mm
angulatus (HOPE et WESTWOOD, 1845) (Lucanus)	n India (Meghalaya, Sikkim, Assam), n Bangladesh (Sylhet) Bhutan, China (so Tibet) TL: Assam, Kasyah Hills TD: OXUM	♂ 38,3 – 50,7 ♀ 34,7 – 46,0
atratus atratus DIDIER, 1926	n Vietnam, China (Hainan I., Guangxi), TL: ♂ Lao-Kay (Haute-Tonkin), ♀ Chapa TD: MNHN	♂ 34,8 – 47,9 ♀ 32,5 – 36,2
atratus donckieri DIDIER, 1926	Laos, China (Yunnan), Myanmar TL: ♂ Laos, Staudinger leg. 1913, ♀ Yunnan Sen TD: MNHN (♂, ST, Yunnan Sen, ex coll. Boileau, Lacroix det. 1970)	♂ 36,5 – 48,3 ♀ 35,0 – 40,0
= Neolucanus donckeri FUJITA, 2010 (wrong spelling)		
baladeva (HOPE, 1842) (Odontolabis)	Bangladesh (Sylhet), n India (West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur), Nepal, Bhutan, China (Yunnan, Tibet ?), n Myanmar TL: Silhet TD: OXUM	♂ 35,3 – 66,3 ♀ 36,3 – 51,8
= Odontolabis balodera BURMEISTER, 1847 Vorderindien		
= Neolucanus lama LEUTHNER, 1885 (nec. OLIVIER)		
= Neolucanus celebensis MÖLLENKAMP, 1900 Celebes (error)		
= Neolucanus ollenbachi DIDIER, 1930 Naga Hills		
= Calcodes celebicus ARROW, 1943 (new name for N. celebensis = error)		
baongocae NGUYEN, 2013	s Vietnama (Lam Dong Prov.) TL: s Vietnam, Lam Dong Prov., Mt. Bidoup, Nui Ba National Park TD: VNMN	♂ 31,0 – 47,0 ♀ 29,0 – 32,0
benoiti SCHENK, 2009	s China (se Guizhou, n Guangxi, nw Guangdong) TL: China, Guangxi, Chongjiang TD: KDS	♂ 33,5 – 39,8 ♀ 34,0 – 38,2

bimaculatus SCHENK, 2013	China (Yunnan) TL: China, Yunnan, Dali, Wuliangshan TD: KDS	♂ 38,9 – 40,0 ♀ unknown
borneensis HOULBERT, 1914	Borneo I. (Kalimantan, Sarawak) TL: Borneo, Pontianak, Sintang river TD: MNHN (ST)	♂ 24,0 – 25,0 ♀ 24,0 – 28,0
= Neolucanus borneensis var. niger NAGEL, 1926 Borneo, Sarawak (Mt. Murud)		
brevis BOILEAU, 1899	n Myanmar (Kachin), China (s Yunnan), Laos, n Thailand, n Vietnam ? Cambodia ? TL: Birmanie, Catcin Cauri TD: MCNS (ST), MNHN (ST)	♂ 22,0 – 31,1 ♀ 22,0 – 27,1
= Neolucanus birmaensis MÖLLENKAMP, 1900 Burma		
= Neolucanus brebis MIZUNUMA et NAGAI, 1994, FUJITA, 2010 (wrong spelling)		
brochieri BOMANS et MIYASHITA, 1997	n Myanmar (Kachin), s China (Yunnan) TL: Myanmar, Kachin Province TD: TM	♂ 29,5 – 42,0 ♀ 27,0 – 29,0
castanopterus castanopterus (HOPE, 1831) (Lucanus)	Nepal, n India (Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, n Bangladesh China (Tibet ?) TL: Nepaul, Hardwicke leg. TD: ♀, OXUM	♂ 26,7 – 37,9 ♀ 28,3 – 32,3
= Anoplocnemus bicolor BURMEISTER, 1847 Vorderindien		
= Neolucanus parvus NAGEL, 1941 Shillong		
castanopterus elongatulus MÖLLENKAMP, 1907	China (Yunnan), n Vietnam ? TL: China, Yünnan TD: ?	♂ 29,2 – 37,3 ♀ 30,0 – 33,4
= Neolucanus pallidus BOILEAU, 1914 Yunnan-Sen		
castanopterus flavipennis BOILEAU, 1914	c Myanmar, n Thailand TL: Birmanie, Ruby Mines TD: ?	♂ 29,0 – 46,0 ♀ 31,8 – 38,5
castanopterus kinrami NAGAI, 2000	n Myanmar, TL: Myanmar, N. Katctin (= Kachin), Karadap TD: PIUMG	♂ 30,8 – 40,9 ♀ 31,8 – 38,5
championi PARRY, 1864	China (Guangxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Fujian, Zhejiang ?) Taiwan TL: China TD: IRSNB	♂ 23,6 – 36,0 ♀ 24,0 – 24,9

chiangmaiensis SCHENK, 2006	n Thailand TL: Thailand, Chiang Mai TD: KDS	♂ 41,3 – 43,5 ♀ 37,7

= Neolucanus steinkei BOMANS (nomen nudum, never published)

cingulatus cingulatus PARRY, 1864	Malay Peninsula TL: Malacca TD: MNHN, ♀	♂ 21,1 – 30,4 ♀ 23,3 – 25,4
cingulatus lansbergei LEUTHNER, 1885	Indonesia (Sumatra I.) TL: Sumatra TD:?	♂ 23,3 – 31,0 ♀ 24,7 – 31,4
cingulatus maculosus DIDIER, 1930	Indonesia (Java I.) TL: Java TD: MNHN, ♀	♂ 25,5 – 29,5 ♀ 26 5 – 29,5
confucius LACROIX, 1972	n India (Assam, Meghalaya, Darjeeling), Bhutan, n Myanmar China (Tibet ?) TL: Assam, Shillong TD: MNHN (ex coll. Lacroix)	♂ 50,0 – 72,0 ♀ 44,3 – 46,5
danangensis SCHENK, 2013	c Vietnam TL: c Vietnam, Da Nang TD: KDS	♂ 35,8 – 36,3 ♀ unknown
delicatus DIDIER, 1927	c Vietnam TL: Annam, Tourane (= Da Nang) TD: MNHN (ST)	♂ 29,0 – 40,0 ♀ 27,5
didieri LACROIX, 1972	s Vietnam Cambodia ? TL: Annam, Djiring TD: MNHN (ex coll. Lacroix)	♂ 26,0 ♀ unknown
doro doro MIZUNUMA, 1994	c Taiwan TL: Taiwan, Nantou Pref., Mt. Hehuanmou TD: KPM	♂ 23,8 – 42,1 ♀ 27,6 – 37,3
doro horaguchii NAGAI, 2001	n Taiwan TL: Taiwan, Hsinchu-Heien, Taoshan-Tsun TD: ENTU	♂ 27,1 – 40,7 ♀ 29,3 – 40,5
eugeniae BOMANS, 1991	s Taiwan TL: Taiwan, Kaohsiung Distr., Rokki Takao TD: BMNH (ex coll. Bomans)	♂ 25,5 – 34,2 ♀ 27,1 – 33,2
fiedleri SCHENK, 2006	Laos, s China (s Yunnan, Guangxi, Hainan I.), n Cambodia n Vietnam TL: Laos, Louang Namtha Prov., Namtha to Muang Sing TD: KDS	♂ 35,1 - 49,4 ♀ 32,2 – 39,9
fuliginatus MIZUNUMA, 1994	China (s Yunnan) TL: China, Jinghong TD: KPM	♂ 31,1 – 35,6 ♀ 29,5 – 31,5

fuscus fuscus DIDIER, 1926	n Vietnam, China (Yunnan, Guangxi, Hainan I.), n Laos, TL: Indo-Chine, Tuyen-Quang TD: MNHN, ♀	♂ 33,9 – 51,3 ♀ 31,0 – 32,9
	= Neolucanus armatus LACROIX, 1972 n Vietnam (Tam Dao)	
	= Neolucanus sianoukei LACROIX, 1972 ♂ n Vietnam (Tonkin), ♀ s Vietnam (Dalat)	
fuscus zhongguo SCHENK, 2012	China (n Guangxi, Guangdong ?) TL: China, Guangxi, Dayao-shan TD: KDS	♂ 34,9 – 37,3 ♀ unknown
giganteus POUILLAUDE, 1914	n Vietnam, China (Yunnan, Guangxi, Guangdong) Laos, n Thailand n Cambodia ? TL: Haute Tonkin, Dong Van TD: MNHN	♂ 43,0 – 72,9 ♀ 41,0 – 53,0
guangxii SCHENK, 2009	s China (n Guangxi) TL: China, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayao Shan TD: KDS	♂ 41,5 – 44,1 ♀ 37,1 – 42,6
guiardi DIDIER, 1926	Laos n Vietnam no Cambodia TL: Laos, Xieng Kouang, Phong-Salg TD: MNHN (ST)	♂ 25,3 – 34,0 ♀ 25,0 – 29,5
guizhoui SCHENK, 2011	China (Guizhou, n Guangxi) TL: China, s Guizhou, Lei Shan TD: KDS	♂ 38,5 – 42,1 ♀ 33,6 – 35,5
hagiangensis FUJITA, 2010	n Vietnam TL: n Vietnam, Ha Giang Prov., Ha Tujen TD: NSMT	♂ 30,3 – 36,1 ♀ 30,7 – 36,5
iijimai FUJITA, 2010	n Vietnam TL: n Vietnam, Ha Giang TD: NSMT	♂ 40,5 – 45,3 ♀ 36,4
imitator KRIESCHE, 1935	China (Hunan) TL: China, Hunan, Sinning TD: SMTD	♂ 28,2 – 43,2 ♀ 36,2 – 40,9
	= Neolucanus nitidus hengshanensis ICHIKAWA et FUJITA, 1987 China, Hunan, Heng-shan (nec. Schenk 2012)	
inaharai OKUDA, 2009	ne Cambodia c Vietnam ? TL: ne Cambodia, Rattanakiri TD: OMNH	♂ 41,5 – 48,2 ♀ unknown
insularis MIWA, 1929	Japan (Yayeyama Is.) TL: Ishigaki-Jima, Loo-Choo TD: status unknown, probably ELTIU	♂ 20,4 – 36,6 ♀ 20,0 – 29,2

insulicola insulicola KUROSAWA, 1976	Japan (Okinawa Pref., Ishigakijima) TL: Iriometejima, Funaura TD: NSMT	♂ 32,6 – 69,2 ♀ 38,4 – 57,0
insulicola donan MIZUNUMA, 1985	Japan (Okinawa Pref., Yonagunijima) TL: Loo-choo Arch., Yayeyama TD: KPM ?	♂ 34,3 – 62,7 ♀ 39,1 – 50,0
kirsteni SCHENK, 2013	c Vietnam TL: c Vietnam, Da Nang, Ba Na TD: KDS	♂ 32,0 – 38,1 ♀ 37,7
lanwanorum NAGAI, 2000	n Myanmar TL: Myanmar, Katctin (= Kachin) TD: PIUMG	♂ 32,6 – 38,4 ♀ 34,2 – 38,6
laticollis (THUNBERG, 1806) (Lucanus)	Indonesia (Java I.) TL: type locality undefined TD: status unknown, probably in UZIU	♂ 25,7 – 38,4 ♀ 26,4 – 37,0
= Lucanus glabratus DEJEAN, 1837 Java		
latissimus SCHENK, 2013	China (Zheijang, Guangdong, Fujian ?) TL: China, Zheijang, Gutian Shan TD: KDS	♂ 29,1 – 38,1 ♀ unknown
latus BOILEAU, 1902	Myanmar, Thailand TL: Birmanie, Carin Cheba	♂ 26,0 – 38,2 ♀ 24,0 – 35,1
= Neolucanus apricans MÖLLENKAMP, 1912 ♀ Birmanie, Catci Cauri		
lehmanni BABA, 1995	s Myanmar (Tenasserim) TL: Myanmar, Karen State, Dawna Range TD: MB	♂ 29,1 – 38,1 ♀ 29,2 – 29,7
maedai maedai NAGAI, 2001	n Thailand, s China (Yunnan) TL: nw Thailand, sw Chiang Mai, Om-Koi TD: KPM	♂ 50,9 – 73,0 ♀ 45,9 - 59,1
maedai katsuraorum TZUKAWAKI, 2011	c Vietnam, ne Cambodia ? TL: c Vietnam, Kontum Prov., Mt. Ngoc Lin TD: KPM	♂ 48,5 – 65,5 ♀ 46,5 – 55,5
marginatus marginatus WATERHOUSE, 1872	n India (Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur), Bhutan, China (Tibet) TL: Northern India TD: BMNH, ♀	♂ 33,0 – 44,4 ♀ 37,7 – 41,8
marginatus dohertyi HOULBERT, 1914	Myanmar China (Yunnan) Laos TL: Haute Birmanie, Mines de Rubis TD: MNHN (ST) (ex coll. Oberthür)	♂ 35,0 – 40,5 ♀ 36,5 – 40,0

maximus HOULBERT, 1912	China (Yunnan, Guangxi), Myanmar, n Vietnam, n Laos, n Thailand TL: Region thibétaine, Lou-tseu-kiang (= Nujiang Lou Tse Kiang, nw Yunnan) TD: MNHN (ST) (ex coll. Oberthür)	♂ 43,0 – 74,0 ♀ 41,0 – 56,4
melas DIDIER, 1930	India (Manipur, Nagaland), Myanmar TL: Naga Hills TD: BMNH	♂ 29,5 – 35,6 ♀ 29,9
montanus KRIESCHE, 1935	China (Sichuan) TL: China, Ssetschwan, Kinfushan-Gebirge, am Sung-Kan-ho, 2000m, TD: SMTD, ♀	♂ 34,1 – 40,2 ♀ 28,0
= Neolucanus aterrimus WEINREICH, 1959 China, Sichuan, Giufu-Shan (nec. Wan 1997)		
= Neolucanus interrimus LACROIX, 1988 Tibet (= N. aterrimus)		
muntjac GESTRO, 1881	Borneo I. TL: Borneo, Sarawak TD: ?	♂ 23,5 – 28,9 ♀ 27,1 – 29,1
nitidus nitidus (SAUNDERS, 1854) (Odontolabis)	China (Yunnan, Sichuan) TL: China TD: OXUM	♂ 32,2 – 49,2 ♀ 32,5 – 42,8
nitidus lividus DIDIER, 1930	China (Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hubei) TL: Chine, Fou-tscheou (= Fujian) TD: MNHN	♂ 30,1 – 44,2 ♀ 32,5 – 41,8
oberthuri oberthuri LEUTHNER, 1885	China (Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi ?), Thailand TL: China TD: ?	♂ 28,0 – 38,6 ♀ 23,8 – 28,0
oberthuri bisignathus HOULBERT, 1914	n Vietnam (Cao Bang Prov.) China (s Yunnan, Laojung-shan) TL: Tonkin, Bao-Lac TD: ?	♂ 30,0 – 40,5 ♀ 26,0 – 29,0
okinawanus SAKAINO, 1984	Japan (Okinawa I.) TL: Okinawa I., Mt. Yonahadake TD: NSMT	♂ 42,4 – 70,0 ♀ 40,0 – 55,6
oxyops DE LISLE, 1976	India (Assam, Andhra Pradesh) TL: Assam TD: MHNG (ex coll. de Lisle)	♂ 36,3 – 43,8 ♀ 41,5 – 44,0
pallescens pallescens LEUTHNER, 1885	China (Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan ?) TL: China TD: status unknown, probably in RMNH, MNHN (CT), IRSNB (♂ ST)	♂ 34,5 - 42,4 ♀ 35,2 - 37,4
pallescens diffusus BOMANS, 1989	China (Fujian) TL: China, Fukien, Kuatun TD: BMNH (ex coll. Bomans)	♂ 41,0 ♀ 36,5

pallescens rutilans BOMANS, 1989	China (Fujian, Guangdong) TL: China, Fukien, Kuatun TD: BMNH (ex coll. Bomans)	♂ 36,2 – 43,0 ♀ 32,9 – 42,6
parryi parryi LEUTHNER, 1885	s China (Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong, s Yunnan), TL: China, Kouey Cheou TD: MNHN (ST)	♂ 26,0 – 41,5 ♀ 26,0 – 36,3
parryi leuthneri BOILEAU, 1899	n and c Vietnam ne Laos ? TL: Tonkin, Tuyen-Kan TD: MNHN (ex coll. Boileau)	♂ 28,0 – 32,5 ♀ 28,1 – 30,2
parryi similis BOMANS et RATTI, 1976	n and c Laos, Thailand Myanmar n Vietnam (Sapa) ? TL: Laos, Ban Van Heua TD: BMNH (ex coll. Bomans)	♂ 29,5 – 36,8 ♀ 28,5 – 31,2
pentaphyllus BABA, 2002	ne Thailand TL: Thailand, Doi Phu Kha Pua Distr., Nan TD: MB	♂ 30,8 – 32,7 ♀ unknown
perarmatus perarmatus DIDIER, 1925	Laos, China (Yunnan, se Tibet ?) n Vietnam Thailand TL: Laos TD: MNHN (ST) (ex coll. Boileau)	♂ 46,0 – 78,2 ♀ 45,0 – 56,1
perarmatus goral KRIESCHE, 1926	China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan I., Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang) TL: Kwangtung TD: SMTD	♂ 48,5 – 75,0 ♀ 46,5 – 56,7
protogenetivus protogenetivus KUROSAWA, 1976	Japan (Kagoshima Pref., Amamioshima I.) TL: Amamioshima, Nishikata-son TD: NSMT	♂ 44,3 – 65,2 ♀ 42,0 – 52,8
protogenetivus hamaii MIZUNUMA, 1994	Japan (Kagoshima Pref., Ukejima I.) TL: Japan, Kagoshima Pref., Ukejima I., Mt. Oyama TD: KPM	♂ 48,5 – 64,3 ♀ 48,6 – 51,1
pseudopacus pseudopacus HOULBERT, 1914	n Vietnam TL: Tonkin TD: ?	♂ 32,3 – 43,7 ♀ 24,0 – 31,0
pseudopacus intermedius HOULBERT, 1914	s China (Guizhou, Guangxi), n Vietnam TL: Kouy-Tchéou (= Guizhou), TD: MNHN (ex coll. Oberthür)	♂ 30,2 – 38,6 ♀ 32,5 – 36,5
= Neolucanus curvidens LACROIX, 1978 China, Kou-Tcheou (= Guizhou) TD: MNHN		
punctulatus NGUYEN et SCHENK, 2013	c Vietnam TL: c Vietnam, Da Nang, Ba Na Mt. TD: VNMN	♂ 26,5 – 36,0 ♀ 22,5

quangnami SCHENK, 2012	c to s Vietnam, s Laos ? TL: c Vietnam, Quang Nam Prov., Tay Giang TD: KDS	♂ 38,0 – 51,1 ♀ 37,0 – 41,2
robustus robustus BOILEAU, 1914	nw Laos Myanmar China (Yunnan) TL: Haut Laos TD: MNHN (LT, ex coll. Boileau)	♂ 32,0 – 55,5 ♀ 30,0 – 45,0
robustus lemeei HOULBERT, 1914	n Vietnam, ne Laos, China (Guangxi, Guangdong) TL: Tonkin TD: MNHN (ST)	♂ 42,5 – 52,8 ♀ 39,5 – 45,8
robustus maekajanensis ICHIKAWA et FUJITA, 1987	n Thailand TL: Thailand, Mae Kajan TD: KPM ?	♂ 32,5 – 54,2 ♀ 30,5 – 41,0
rondoni LACROIX, 1972	Laos, Thailand (Nan) TL: Laos, Vientiane (Tonpheng) TD: MNHN (ex coll. Lacroix)	♂ 22,0 – 31,1 ♀ 23,0 – 26,5
rudolphi SCHENK, 2008	n India (Arunachal Pradesh), China (se Tibet) TL: n India, Arunachal Pradesh, Bomdilla TD: KDS	♂ 34,0 – 38,6 ♀ 33,8 – 36,5
rufus NAGEL, 1941	n Vietnam TL: Tonkin, Chapa (= Sapa) TD: Status unknown, the type specimen in the Hannover Museum was destroyed	♂ 28,9 – 34,5 ♀ unknown
= Neolucanus pseudovicinus Fujita, 2010 n Vietnam (nec. Schenk, 2014)		
sarrauti HOULBERT, 1912	Cambodia, n Thailand, n Vietnam, Laos ? TL: Cambodge, Phnom-Penh TD: MNHN	♂ 19,9 – 29,7 ♀ 19,9 – 23,0
saundersii PARRY, 1864	India (Assam, West Bengal, Darjeeling), Bhutan, n Myanmar, China (Tibet ?) TL: India or. TD: MNHN	♂ 50,2 – 65,2 ♀ 42,0 – 55,2
shaanxiensis SCHENK, 2000	China (Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan) TL: China, Shaanxi, Zouzhi county Tai Bai Shan TD: KDS	♂ 39,2 – 47,5 ♀ 35,5 – 41,5
sinicus sinicus (SAUNDERS, 1854) (Odontolabris)	China (Shanxi, Shaanxi, Hunan, Jiangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong) TL: China, Shang-Hai, Fortune leg. TD: OXUM	♂ 26,1 – 39,3 ♀ 24,3 – 32,4

= *Neolucanus extremus KRIESCHE, 1940 China (Shanxi), TD: SMTD*

sinicus opacus BOILEAU, 1899 — China (Hunan, Jiangxi, Hubei, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan I.) — ♂ 30,4 – 42,1 ♀ 24,5 – 33,5
TL: China, Kiu-kiang, June 1887 Pratt leg. (Kiu-kiang = Jiujiang, nw Jiangxi)
TD: MNHN (ex coll. Boileau)

= *Neolucanus sinicus nosei MIZUNUMA, 1994 China (Hainan I.)*

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spicatus DIDIER, 1930 — China (Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hubei, Guangdong) — ♂ 51,0 – 66,8 ♀ 47,0 – 49,5
TL: Foochou, Donckier leg. 1917
TD: MNHN, ♀ (ex coll. Didier)

= *Neolucanus maximus fujitai MIZUNUMA, 1994 China (Fujian, Jiangxi)*
= *Neolucanus giganteus spicatus FUJITA, 2010 n Vietnam (misidentification)*

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suzumurai FUJITA, 2010 — n Thailand — ♂ 28,3 – 42,0 ♀ 30,0 – 39,6
TL: n Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Inthanon
TD: NSMT

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svenjae SCHENK, 2003 — China (Tibet) — ♂ 28,2 ♀ unknown
TL: China, Tibet, Moto (= Motuo)
TD: KDS

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swinhoei BATES, 1866 — Taiwan — ♂ 31,7 – 53,6 ♀ 32,6 – 41,9
TL: Formosa
TD: status unknown, probably in BMNH (ST)

= *Neolucanus castanopterus var. cephalotes MÖLLENKAMP, 1909 Formosa*
= *Neolucanus bifoveolatus MÖLLENKAMP, 1913 Formosa*

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taiwanus MIZUNUMA, 1994 — Taiwan — ♂ 23,0 – 28,2 ♀ unknown
TL: Hualien Pref., Juisui
TD: KPM

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tanakai MIZUNUMA, 1994 — China (Hainan I.) — ♂ 46,2 – 59,6 ♀ 35,0 – 38,2
TL: Hainan I., Wuzhi Shan
TD: KPM

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tao KRIESCHE, 1935 — China (Guangxi) — ♂ 35,0 – 44,0 ♀ 36,0 – 41,5
TL: China, Kwangsi, Toyen-chan-Gebirge (= Duyang Shan near Hechi)
TD: SMTD

= *Neolucanus taos BENESH, 1960 (wrong spelling)*
= *Neolucanus nitidus hainanensis MIZUNUMA, 1994, China, Hainan I., (TD: YN)*

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tibetanus SCHENK, 2003 — China (so Tibet) — ♂ 28,3 – 32,4 ♀ 28,6 – 29,4
TL: China, so Tibet, Umg. Moto
TD: KDS

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vendli DUDICH, 1923 — Taiwan — ♂ 39,4 – 66,7 ♀ 42,3 – 49,9
TL: Formosa
TD: ?

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vicinus POUILLAUDE, 1913	n Vietnam TL: Tonkin TD: MNHN (ex coll. Oberthür)	♂ 29,9 – 41,1 ♀ 28,0 – 32,0
vietnamensis SCHENK, 2013	s Vietnam TL: s Vietnam, Lam Dong Prov., Di Linh, Phan Thien TD: KDS	♂ 50,5 – 54,3 ♀ unknown
waterhousei BOILEAU , 1899	n India (Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya), n Myanmar TL: Sikkim, Lacken TD: ?	♂ 48,2 – 59,5 ♀ 45,0 – 48,8
zebra LACROIX, 1988	Taiwan (Nantou Distr.) TL: Formose, Puly TD: MNHN (ex coll. Lacroix)	♂ 47,0 ♀ unknown

Abbreviations:

HT: Holotype
PT: Paratype
ST: Syntype
CT: Cotype
LT: Lectotype
TL: Type locality
TD: Type depository

Abbreviations used for museums and private collections

Museums:

BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, England
ENTU	Department of Entomology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
IRSNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgique
KPM	Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, Odawara, Japan
MCNS	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italy
MHNG	Muséum d´Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland
MNHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany
MNHN	Museum Nationale d´Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
NSMT	National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan
OMNH	Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, Japan
OXUM	Hope Entomological Collections, University Museum, Oxford, Great Britain
PIUMG	Public Institution of the Union of Myanmar Government, Rangoon, Myanmar
RMNH	Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands
SMTD	Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany
UZIU	Uppsala University, Upsala, Sweden
VNMN	Vietnam National Museum of Nature, Hanoi, Vietnam

Private collections:

KDS	Klaus-Dirk Schenk, Germany
MB	Masaru Baba, Japan
TM	Tetsuo Miyashita, Japan
YN	Yukinobu Nose, Japan

Taxonomical notes and pictures of some type specimens, rare and recently described taxa of the genus *Neolucanus*

The genus *Neolucanus* Thomson, 1862 is distributed in the eastern oriental region including Taiwan, Hainan, the islands of Japan, Sumatra, Java and Borneo. 100 valid taxa have been identified by the author and are listed in the foregoing catalogue of the genus *Neolucanus*. Most of the taxa of the genus *Neolucanus* are little differentiated in external morphological characters. The form of mandibles is frequently used by entomologists to differentiate *Lucanidae;* but males of most *Neolucanus*-taxa have only short and very similar mandibles. Therefore other external morphological characters have to be used for determination. Many species seem to be localised or only few specimens are represented in entomological collections. These are the reasons that even in recent works misidentifications and misclassifications are frequently found and some “good” species are placed as subspecies or even synonyms.
Following some type specimens, rare, recently described or uncertain taxa of the genus *Neolucanus* Thomson, 1862 are pictured and the taxonomic rank is discussed.

Neolucanus baongocae Nguyen, 2013

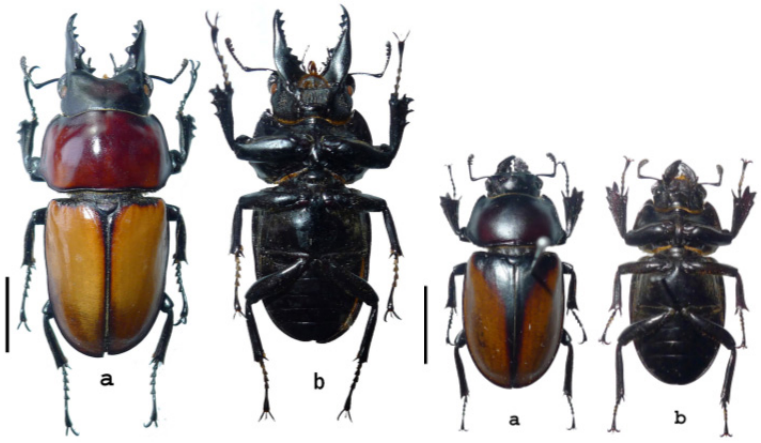

Fig. 1: *Neolucanus baongocae* Nguyen, 2013, ♂, holotype (43,5 mm) and ♀ (29,8 mm) (a dorsal, b ventral), southern Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Mt. Bidoup (adapted from the original publication)

Neolucanus benoiti Schenk, 2009

Fig. 2: *Neolucanus benoiti* Schenk, 2009, ♂, holotype (35,8 mm), and ♀, allotype (38,5 mm), China, northern Guangxi, Chongjiang, Bai Shan (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus bimaculatus Schenk, 2013

Fig. 3: *Neolucanus bimaculatus* Schenk, 2013, ♂, holotype (39,2 mm) China, Yunnan, Dali, Nanjian county, Wuliangshan (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus championi Parry, 1864 and **Neolucanus taiwanus** Mizunuma, 1994

N. champion is distributed in south-eastern China (Fujian, Guangdong and Hong Kong) as well as Taiwan Island. *N. taiwanus* Mizunuma, 1994 from Taiwan, Hualien Pref., Juisui is closer related to *N. sinicus* and differ from *N. championi* by several external morphological characters (e.g. pale brownish-black colour of the dorsal surface, form of the canthi, size etc.).

Fig. 4: *Neolucanus championi*, ♂, syntype (Bomans det.), Hong Kong, Victoria peak (in BMNH)

Neolucanus chiangmaiensis Schenk, 2006

Neolucanus chiangmaiensis is a rare and localised species. Two specimens of *N. chiangmaiensis* (♂ and ♀) are pictured in the book of Taroni “Il cervo volante”, p. 94 (Taroni, 1998) as *Neolucanus steinkei* Bomans. But this scientific name was never regularly published by Bomans.

Fig. 5: *Neolucanus chiangmaiensis* Schenk, 2006, ♂ holotype (41,3 mm), Thailand, Chiang Mai province, Chiang Mai (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus curvidens Lacroix, 1978

N. curvidens Lacroix, 1978 is looking exactly like *N. pseudopacus intermedius* Houlbert, 1914. Therefore it is placed here as a synonym of *N. pseudopacus intermedius* Houlbert, 1914.

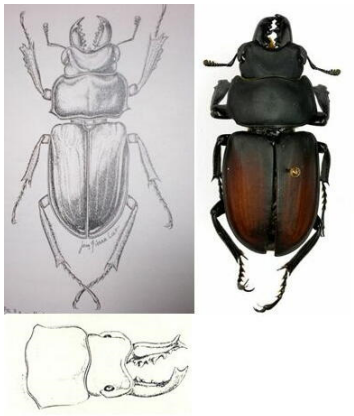

Fig. 6: *Neolucanus curvidens* Lacroix, 1978, hand drawing (adapted from the original publication) and ♂, holotype (32,0 mm), China, Kouy-Tcheou (ex coll. le Moult, 1967)

Neolucanus danangensis Schenk, 2013

Fig. 7: *Neolucanus danangensis* Schenk, 2013, ♂, holotype (36,1 mm), central Vietnam, Da Nang (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus didieri Lacroix, 1972

This small bicoloured species from southern Vietnam is obviously related to *N. brevis* and *N. guiardi.* The author has no specimen and no photo of *N. didieri*.

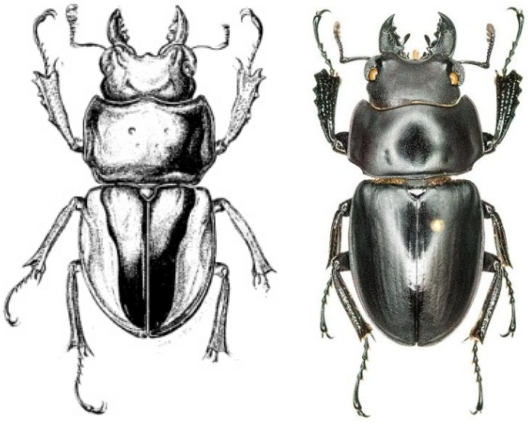

Fig. 8: *Neolucanus didieri* Lacroix, 1972 (26,0 mm) (hand drawing adapted from the original publication), right for comparison: *N. brevis* (26,6 mm) from Thailand

Neolucanus marginatus dohertyi Houlbert, 1914

N. dohertyi was described from Burma (Ruby Mines). It is very similar by all external morphological characters to *N. marginatus* from northern India and Bhutan. This taxon is therefore listed here as subspecies *N. marginatus dohertyi. N. marginatus dohertyi* is distributed in Myanmar and China (western Yunnan).

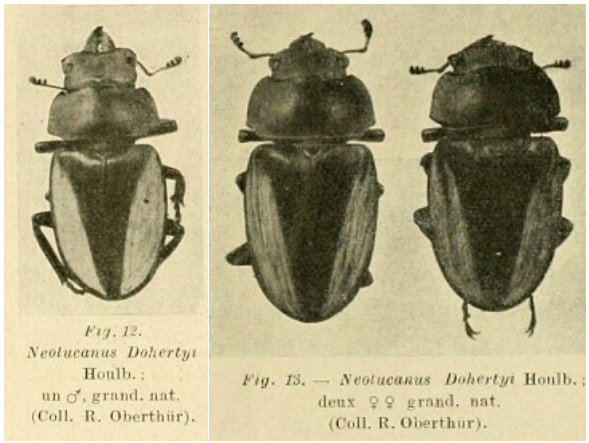

Fig. 9: *Neolucanus dohertyi* Houlbert, 1914, ♂ and ♀ (figures adapted from the original publication)

Neolucanus atratus donckieri Didier, 1926

Neolucanus donckieri has been described by a unique ♂ from Laos and a ♀ from Yunnan-Sen without indicating a precise location (both specimen ex coll Boileau). There is no figure in the original publication (DIDIER, 1926) but in the later work published in 1929 (DIDIER, 1929). Didier is comparing *N. donckieri* with *N. atratus* from northern Vietnam. But the only differences given are "*smaller and less massive than N. atratus*". All other morphological characters are identical to those of *N. atratus*. The figures in the publication of Didier and the photos of the type-specimen don't show any further significant morphological differences also. Therefore *N. donckieri* is listed here as a subspecies of *N. atratus*. Maybe *N. donckieri* even is a synonym of *N. atratus*.

Fig. 10: *Neolucanus donckieri* Didier, 1926, ♂, syntype (determined by Lacroix, 1970), Lao ?, Staudinger leg. 1913, ♀, syntype (determined by Lacroix, 1970), Yunnan Sen, D.R., 29.6.1906 (ex coll. Boileau, deposited in MNHN, France)

Neolucanus extremus Kriesche, 1940

N. extremus has been described after a unique small male (24 mm). The type-locality is China, Schansi, Thai-yüan-fu (= Shanxi, Taiyuan). The description by Kriesche is short and without a figure. The translation is: *"Outline like opacus, except anterior margin of the head and the oblique posterior-lateral margin of the prothorax, both more concave (as sinicus). Colour of elytra (including epipleura) evenly pitch-brown without any darkening at basis, suture or lateral margin. The anterior tibiae have 3 - 4 teeth next to the apical pair"*. By my opinion the mentioned differences to *N. sinicus sinicus* are marginal and into the morphological variation of the taxon. Therefore *N. extremus* is placed here as a synonym of *N. sinicus sinicus.*

Neolucanus fiedleri Schenk, 2006

Fig. 11: *Neolucanus fiedleri* Schenk, 2006, ♂, holotype (46,8 mm), ♀, allotype (41,1 mm) Laos, Louang Namtha province, Namtha to Muang Sing, 900-1200m, 5.-3.V.1997 (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus fuliginatus Mizunuma, 1994

This taxon from southern Yunnan was originally described as a subspecies of *N. sinicus*. But I think it is closer related to *N. pseudopacus pseudopacus* from northern Vietnam. *N. fuliginatus* is listed here as a separate species.

Neolucanus guangxii Schenk, 2009

Fig. 12: *Neolucanus guangxii* Schenk, 2009, ♂, holotype (44,1 mm),
China, northern Guangxi, Dayao Shan mountain range, Jingxiu, Lianhua Shan (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus guizhui Schenk, 2009

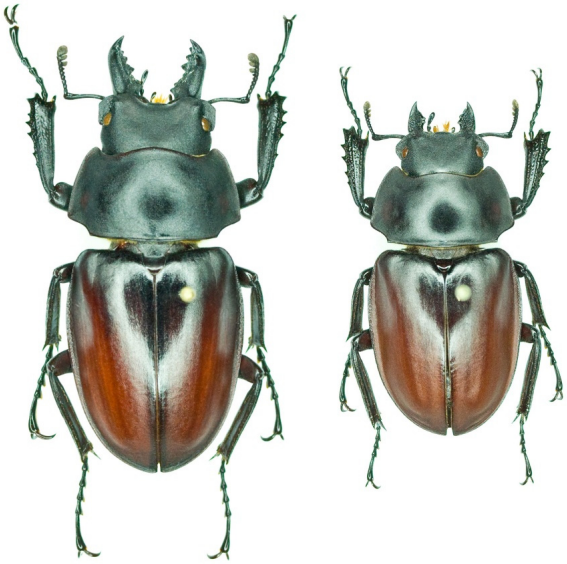

Fig. 13: *Neolucanus guizhoui* Schenk, 2009, ♂, holotype (41,0 mm) and ♀, allotype (33,6 mm),
China, southern Guizhou Province, Lei Shan (in coll KDS)

Neolucanus imitator Kriesche, 1935

Fig. 14: *Neolucanus imitator* Kriesche, 1935, ♂, holotype, China, Prov. Hunan, Sinning, (ex coll. Kriesche, deposited in SMTD, Dresden, Germany)

Neolucanus maedai katsuraorum Tsukawaki, 2011

This recently described taxon from central Vietnam (Kontum Province) is very close to *N. maedai* from northern Thailand, eastern Myanmar and China (western Yunnan). It is differing only slightly from *N. maedai maedai* by the form of the uprising teeth of mandibles and by the more acute median and posterior angles of pronotum. Therefore it is listed here as subspecies of *N. maedai*.

Fig. 15: *Neolucanus maedai katsuraorum* Tsukawaki, 2011, ♂ and ♀, ♂ head lateral view, central Vietnam, Kontum Province, Mt. Ngoc Lin

Neolucanus kirsteni Schenk, 2013

Fig. 16: *Neolucanus kirsteni* Schenk, 2013, ♂, holotype (38,5 mm) and ♀ allotype (37,7 mm), central Vietnam, Da Nang, Ba Na (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus latissimus Schenk, 2013

The type specimens of *N. latissimus* are from China, Zhejiang province, Kaihua county, Gutianshan. A further male specimen from China, Guangdong, Nanling Nature Reserve has been identified as *N. latissimus* by P. Benoit, France (personal communication.

Fig. 17: *Neolucanus latissimus* Schenk, 2013, ♂, holotype (41,7), China, eastern Zhejiang province, Kai Hua county, Gutianshan, VIII.1973, Peng leg. (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus latus Boileau, 1902

The type locality of *N. latus* is Birmanie, Carin Cheba. *N. latus* is a completely black, shining species of medium size (specimen from the author´s collection: ♂ 28,3 – 37,0 mm, ♀ 27,6 – 35,1 mm, specimen in literature: ♂ 26,0 – 38,2 mm, ♀ 24,0 – 34,4 mm). *N. latus* is known to the author only from Myanmar and Thailand (Chiang Mai Prov. Doi Inthanon, Phetchaburi Prov. Khao Khor, Tak Prov. Mae Sot, Saraburi Prov. Phu Kae, Loei Prov. and Dan Sei). The author has not seen any *N. latus* from Laos or northern Vietnam. The specimens with the bicolour yellow and black elytra from northern Vietnam which are pictured by Fujita (FUJITA, 2010, plate 53, figures 328-1 to 328-3) are obviously *Neolucanus parryi leuthneri*. *N. parryi leuthneri* can be separated from *N. latus* easily by the bicoloured elytra, the form of the mandibles, size etc.. The bicoloured specimens from central Thailand (Phetchabun Prov. Lom Sak) pictured in the book “Lucanidae of Thailand” (PIRANTANA ET MAES, 2003) and by Mizunuma et Nagai 1994 are obviously *Neolucanus chiangmaiensis* Schenk, 2006.

Some entomologists are regarding *N. latus* as a synonym of *N. brevis* Boileau, 1899. But *N. brevis* is smaller, the body more stout, the mandibles are shorter and rounder etc..

Neolucanus montanus Kriesche, 1935 and **Neolucanus aterrimus** Weinreich, 1959

N. aterrimus was identified as a synonym of *N. montanus* (WAN, BARTOLOZZI ET YANG 1997). Both taxa are coming from the same location (Kinfushan = Giufu-shan, western Sichuan, border to Tibet). By comparing paratypes of the two taxa from my collection I can confirm the synonymy.

Fig. 18: *Neolucanus montanus* Kriesche, 1935, ♂, holotype and ♀, allotype, China, Szechwan mer. (= Sichuan), Mts. Kinfushan, 2000 m, (ex coll. Kriesche, deposited in SMTD, Dresden, Germany)

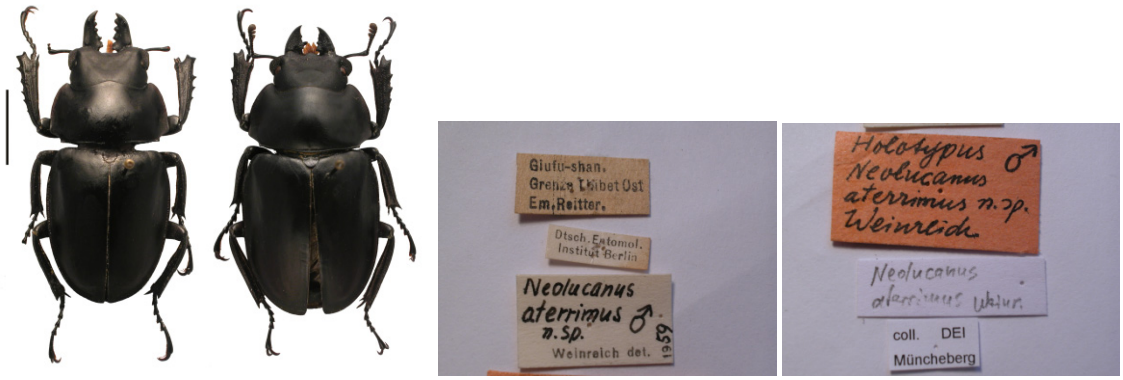

Fig. 19: *Neolucanus aterrimus* Weinreich, 1959 ♂, holotype and ♀, allotype, China, Ginfu-shan, Grenze Thibet Ost, Em. Reitter leg. (ex coll. Weinreich, deposited in MNHB, Berlin, Germany)

Neolucanus nitidus nitidus (Saunders, 1935) and **Neolucanus nitidus lividus** Didier, 1930

The *N. nitidus*-type specimen is a damaged male (mandibles wanting, 35 mm without mandibles, elytra 21 by 17,5 mm); type-locality is China (no special location is indicated). During last decades several different taxa from China and other parts of south-east Asia have been described as subspecies or have been placed as subspecies or even as synonyms of *N. nitidus*. But most of them differ significantly from the *N. nitidus* type-specimen and are listed here as separate taxa.
I have identified several specimens from Yunnan and Sichuan as *N. nitidus nitidus*. All those specimens are, same as the type specimen, totally black dorsally and ventrally, have more or less shining elytra, nearly parallel-sited canthi, round median corners and acute hind angles of the prothorax.
N. lividus has been described by a single female from China, Foo-chou (= Fujian) and compared with *N. spicatus* (described in the same publication). The photo of the type-specimen as well as the description of Didier is corresponding in all external morphological characters with the females of *N. nitidus nitidus* from different places of China. But the corresponding male specimens of *N. nitidus lividus* are a little bit different to the males of *N. nitidus nitidus (*smaller size, body more elongated, dorsally more shining). Because of the mentioned small differences *N. lividus* is placed here as a subspecies of *N. nitidus*.
Numerous specimens in my collection from different provinces of China (Anhui, Hubei, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangdong and Guangxi) have been identified as *N. nitidus lividus*. Some specimens from northern Guangxi have dark brownish black elytra and are probably a chromatic form.

Fig. 20: *Neolucanus nitidus* (Saunders, 1854), ♂, type (*Odontolabris nitidus* Saund.), China (ex coll. Parry, deposited in OXUM, Oxford, England)

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Fig. 21: *Neolucanus lividus* Didier, 1930, ♀, type (36,5 mm), China, Foo-chou, (ex coll. Boileau, deposited in MNHN, Paris, France)

Neolucanus nitidus hainanensis Mizunuma, 1994 = synonym of **Neolucanus tao** Kriesche, 1935

The very short description of *N. nitidus hainanensis* given by Mizunuma is as following: "*Head and pronotum black. Elytra reddish brown, base decorated with irregular blackish band, which is longitudinally prolonged cuneately towards the middle along intervals in one specimen. Basal corners of pronotum almost not projected (strongly projected laterad (= lateral) in the nominotypical subspecies)".*

The holotype (♂) and the two only paratypes (♂ and ♀) of *N. nitidus hainanensis* collected at Mt. Wuzhi Shan, Hainan, are pictured by Mizunuma (MIZUNUMA ET NAGAI, 1994, plate 19, figure 126-15 to 17). I have compared the photos of *N. nitidus hainanensis* with the photo of the holotype of *Neolucanus tao Kriesche, 1935* (Toyen Shan, Guangxi) and several other specimen of *N. tao* from Hainan and Guangxi (8 ♂ and 4 ♀ Wuzhi Shan, Hainan, 11 ♂ Heiling Shan, Hainan, 10 ♂ and 5 ♀ Quingwanglao Shan, Guangxi, all specimen in the author´s collection). No significant morphological differences could be found (in particular no differences of the basal corners of the pronotum). By the way the type specimen of *N. nitidus* in the Oxfort museum doesn't show strongly projected lateral basal corners. Therefore *N. nitidus hainanensis* is listed here as a new synonym of *Neolucanus tao Kriesche, 1935*.

Neolucanus oberthuri oberthuri Leuthner, 1885 and
Neolucanus oberthuri bisignatus Houlbert, 1914

Both taxa are belonging to the *N. sinicus-group*, but are by my opinion closer related to *N. pseudopacus* (northern Vietnam) than to *N. sinicus* (China). The type locality of *N. oberthuri* is China (no further location is given). The specimens of *N. oberthuri oberthuri* in the author´s collection are from Yunnan (Funing), Guangxi (Dayao-shan), Hainan Island (Mt. Heiling) and northern Vietnam (Sapa).

The type locality of *N. bisignatus* is northern Vietnam, Cao Bang Prov., Bao-Lac. The specimens of *N. oberthuri bisignatus* in the author´s collection are from China, s Yunnan, Laojung-shan; a location near to the type location. Bomans (BOMANS, 1991) is reporting *N. bisignatus* from Thailand also (Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov., Mt. Doi Inthanon).

N. oberthuri bisignatus is differing from the nominotypical form only by the longer yellow mark reaching up to the shoulders of the elytra. *N. bisignatus* is listed here as a subspecies of *N. oberthuri.*

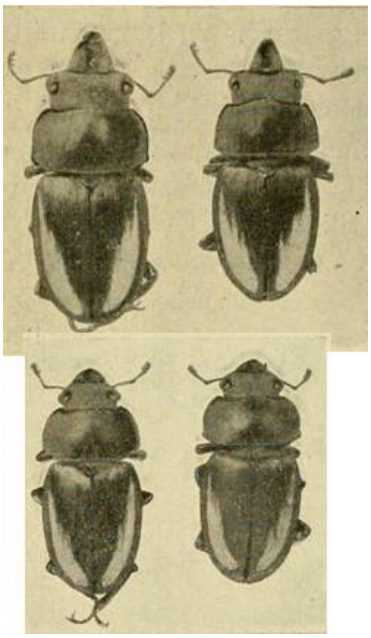

Fig. 22: *Neolucanus bisignatus* Houlbert, 1914, ♂ and ♀
(adapted from the original publication)

Neolucanus oxyops De Lisle 1976

Neolucanus oxyops De Lisle, 1976 has been described by a single male specimen (collecting data: Assam, 1935, without precise location) and has been compared with *N. castanopterus castanopterus* (Hope, 1831) (DE LISLE, 1976). The type specimen of *N. oxyops* is 42,0 mm long. No later captures of *N. oxyops* are published in the entomological literature until today.
I think *N. oxyops* is closer related to *N. baladeva* (Hope, 1842) and *N. waterhousei* Boileau, 1899 than to *N. castanopterus castanopterus*.
Seven *Neolucanus*-males (36,3 – 43,8 mm) in the author´s collection are corresponding exactly with the description of De Lisle and with the hand drawing of *N. oxyops* in the original publication and have been determined as *N. oxyops*. Those specimens have the collecting data: India, Andhra Pradesh, Chittoor District, 22.IX.1999, Nathan legit. Obviously *N. oxyops* is represented not only in Assam but in more southern parts of India also. But it is also possible that the type location “Assam” is inaccurate because no other specimens of *N. oxyops* have been captured at this area until today.

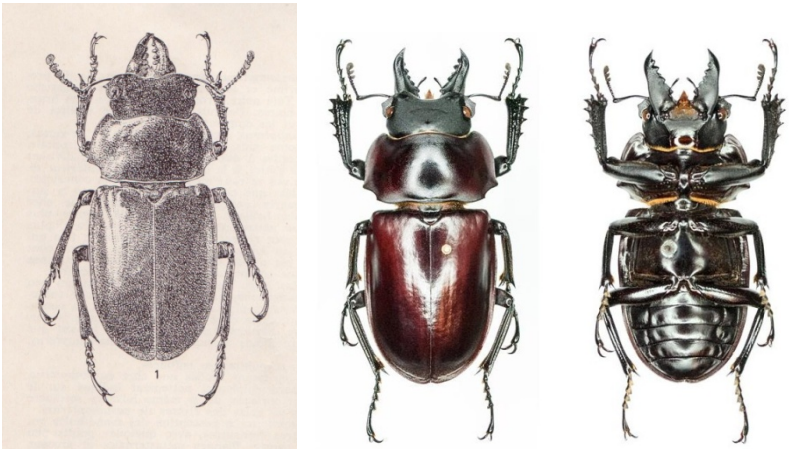

Fig. 23 *Neolucanus oxyops* De Lisle 1976, ♂, hand drawing of the holotype (42,0 mm) (adapted from the original publication) and a ♂ (42,5 mm) from India, Andhra Pradesh, Chittoor District, dorsal and ventral (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus pallescens pallescens Leuthner, 1885, **Neolucanus pallescens rutilans** Bomans, 1989 and **Neolucanus pallescens diffusus** Bomans, 1989

N. pallescens has been described by a unique male from China. No special locality is indicated in the original publication. The species is showing the following external characters: Total length 42 mm, uniform black with exception of the elytra, elytra varying from dark chestnut brown to black, from the shoulders runs a pale brown border about 2,5 mm broad to the tip of elytra, the epipleura are black, canthi broad, mandibles are vertically forked at the tip and have eight teeth at the inner side, the median angels of prothorax are rounded, the hind angles are pointed. Several *Neolucanus*-specimen from my collection (1 ♂, China, Zhejiang, Huang Zhe, 10 ♂, 1 ♀, China, Jiangxi, Zhixi = Zixi, Dashu-Shan) are corresponding exactly with the above listed external characters of *N. pallescens*. Those specimens have been identified as *N. pallescens pallescens*.

N. rutilans is very similar to *N. pallescens*. The comparison of 3 ♂ paratypes of *N. rutilans* (China, Fukien = Fujian, Kuatun, ex coll Bomans), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (China, Guangdong, Lian-Shan) and 3 ♂, 1 ♀ (China, Guangdong, Nanling Nature Reserve) with *N. pallescens* did reveal only marginal differences. The pronotum and the elytra of *N. rutilans* are somewhat more shining and the yellow-brownish band of the elytra is stretching anteriorly at the suture. *N. rutilans* is listed here as a subspecies of *N. pallescens*; but maybe it is a synonym.

N. diffusus was described by a single pair from China, Fujian province (same location and same collector as of *N. rondoni*). There is no figure in the original publication. Bomans was placing *N. diffusus* close to *N. marginatus* Waterhouse. "*Insect close to N. marginatus, rather dull colour, entirely black, but with the elytra bearing along the outer edges a yellow stripe down to apex and back along the suture, and diffusing into the central black. In the female the yellow band from shoulder does not reach the apex and does not exist along the suture. The male carries on the metasternum a central reddish spot framed on two sides by elongated spots of mahogany colour. The female don´t have the central spots"* (Bomans, 1989).

I think *N. diffusus* is very similar or even identical to *N. pallescens rondoni*. But I don't have a picture of the type specimen of *N. diffusus* and I don't have specimens with "*a central reddish spot framed on two sides by elongated spots of mahogany colour on metasternum"* in my collection. Therefore *N. diffusus* is remaining an uncertain taxon to me.

I am placing *N. diffusus* here as a further subspecies of *N. pallescens.* But further research is necessary for clarifying the final status of the three taxa.

Neolucanus palmatus Didier et Séguy, 1952 = synonym of **Odontolabis lowei** Parry, 1873

N. palmatus has been described by a unique ♀ from Tonkin (= northern Vietnam) (total length 28,0 mm, ex coll. Didier). The type is deposited in MNHN. A type photo is shown by Mizunuma et Nagai, (MIZUNUMA ET NAGAI, 1994, plate 149 figure 130) and Fujita (FUJITA, 2010, plate 241 figure 1355-1). The translation of the short description of Didier et Séguy is as following "*Body coloured like N. parryi, but the yellow spots of elytra very narrow black bordered. Downside is reddish brown. Head capsule tegument is regularly chagrined and deeply pointed. Canthus expanded, ear shaped, rounded. The antennae are short. The pronotum is at the disc very fine chagrined, coarse at the sides. The scutellum is approximately semicircle. Anterior tarsi and tibia are short, flattened, much broader than the femora, dorsally regularly but poorly convex, ventrally absolutely plane. 28 mm, Tonkin, ex coll. Didier*" (DIDIER ET SÉGUY, 1952). Despite the *Lucanidae*-fauna of northern Vietnam is nowadays very well studied never any other specimens of *N. palmatus* have been collected and the male is remaining unknown also. Some entomologists are placing *N. palmatus* as a synonym of *N. parryi* (KRAJCIK, 2003). But *N. palmatus* is differing from the female of *N. parryi* significantly by the form of the body, by the v-shaped black macula of elytra, by form and structure of head, mandibles, canthi and in particular by the anterior tibia etc.
In contrast the type-photo as well as the description and the hand drawing of head and anterior tibia by Didier et Séguy fit exactly to a female of *Odontolabis lowei* Parry, 1873. Therefore the author is convinced that *N. palmatus* is synonymous to the female of *O. lowei*; and the given location for the type specimen of *N. palmatus* "Tonkin" is obviously a mistake.

Neolucanus parryi parryi Leuthner, 1885, **Neolucanus parryi similis** Bomans et Ratti, 1976, **Neolucanus parryi leuthneri** Boileau, 1899

N. parryi was described by Leuthner after a male (type, ex coll. Oberthür) from China, Province Kouey-Cheou (= Guizhou, no exact location) and two females (types, ex coll. Parry) from Laos (Siam) (obviously collected in the north-western part of Laos belonging to Siam = Thailand at that time). The description of the male "type" fits exactly to several specimens from China, se Yunnan, Maguan, Laojung Shan stored in the author´s collection. Those specimens have been identified as *N. parryi parryi*. On the other hand the description of the two females done by Leuthner as well as the description of *N. parryi* published by Arrow (ARROW, 1950) fit to specimens from Thailand and Laos and are corresponding with the description of *N. similis* by Bomans et Ratti (listed here as subspecies *N. parryi similis* Bomans et Ratti, 1976). *N. parry similis* is represented in central and southern Myanmar, northern and southern Thailand, northern and central Laos and probably in north-western Vietnam (Sapa) and north-eastern Cambodia also. It can be separated from *N. parryi parryi* by following characters: Entire body stouter and more oval, head and elytra broader and shorter, pronotum and downside dark brownish black.

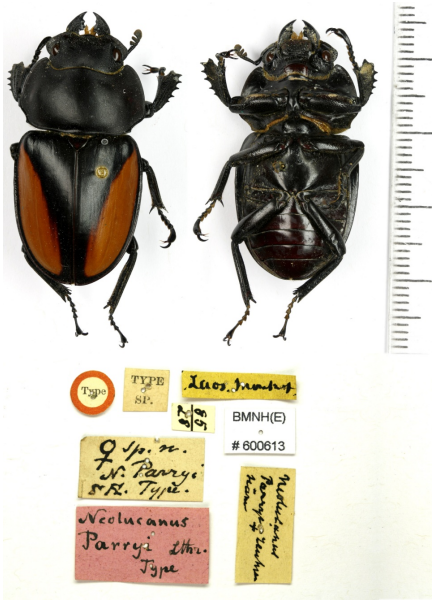

Fig. 24: Female "type" of *N. parryi* Leuthner (from Laos (ex coll. Parry, now in BMNH). This specimen is identical with *N. parryi similis*

Neolucanus leuthneri Houlbert, 1914 is frequently listed as a synonym of *N. parryi*. It is differing from *N. parryi parryi* and *N. parryi similis* by the following morphological characters: Body significantly less compact and more slender, head less wide, head and pronotum less shining, pronotum and downside dark black, triangular black patch of elytra narrowing more abruptly behind the shoulders and after running straighter to the extremity. *N. parryi leuthneri* is distributed from north-eastern Vietnam to central Vietnam.

Fig. 25: *Neolucanus parryi leuthneri* Houlbert, 1914, ♂ (34,7 mm) and ♀ (39,0 mm), Vietnam, Da Nang, (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus pseudopacus pseudopacus Houlbert, 1914 and
Neolucanus pseudopacus intermedius Houlbert, 1914

Neolucanus pseudopacus pseudopacus Houlbert, 1914 from northern Vietnam is very frequently misidentified as *N. opacus* (= *N. sinicus opacus*) as already mentioned before (KRIESCHE, 1935; SCHENK, 2012). *N. pseudopacus pseudopacus* is differing significantly from *N. opacus* not only by many morphological characters (like bigger size, black colour, more compact body, more shining surface, more slender mandibles, form of the canthi etc.) but by geographically distribution also. *N. opacus* is distributed in eastern China and *N. pseudopacus pseudopacus* in northern Vietnam.
N. pseudopacus intermedius Houlbert, 1914 from China (Guizhou, Guangxi) and northern Vietnam differ from *N. pseudopacus pseudopacus* by the more or less reddish-brown elytra with a diffuse v-shaped brownish-black macula. It is listed here as a subspecies of *N. pseudopacus*.

Fig. 26: *Neolucanus intermedius* Houlbert, 1914, ♂, syntype (determined by Lacroix 1970), China, Kouy-Tchéou (= Guizhou), R.P.J.R. Chaffanjon leg. 1903 (ex coll. Oberthür, deposited in MNHN)

Specimens of *N. oberthuri intermedius* from southern China (Guangxi) and northern Vietnam are pictured by Fujita as *N. sinicus sspec.* (FUJITA, 2010, plate 49, figures 303-10 to 303-13).

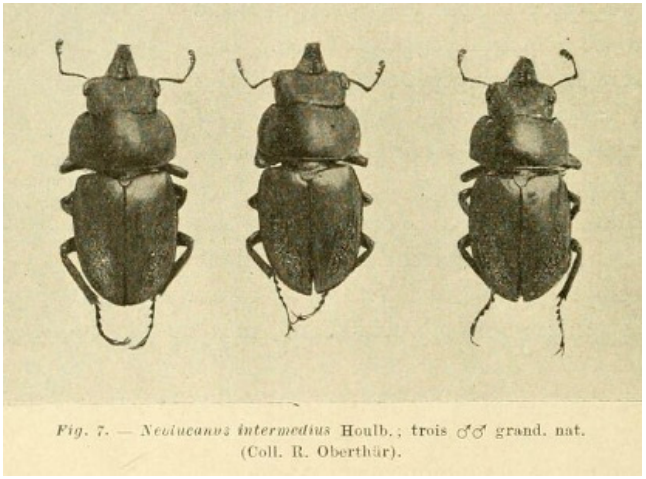

Fig. 7. — Neolucanus intermedius Houlb.; trois ♂♂ grand. nat. (Coll. R. Oberthür).

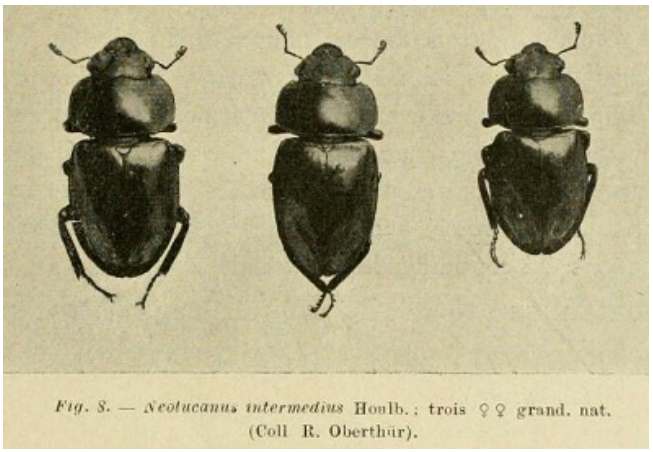

Fig. 8. — Neolucanus intermedius Houlb.; trois ♀♀ grand. nat. (Coll. R. Oberthür).

Fig. 27 *Neolucanus intermedius* Houlbert, 1914, ♂ and ♀ (figures from the original publication)

Neolucanus punctulatus Nguyen et Schenk, 2013

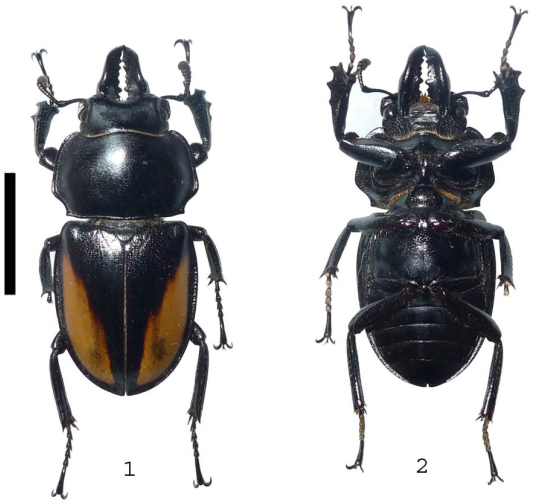

Fig. 28 *Neolucanus punctulatus* Nguyen et Schenk, 2013, ♂, holotype (27,0 mm), Vietnam, Da Nang, Ba Na Mt. (deposited in VNMN)

Neolucanus quangnami Schenk, 2012

This taxon was described recently as *N. parryi quangnami* (SCHENK, 2012). It is moved here to the species level because it is differing more significantly in several morphological characters from *N. parryi parryi*. *N. quangnami* is distributed from central to southern Vietnam and maybe in southern Laos also.

Fig. 29: *Neolucanus quangnami* Schenk, 2012, ♂, holotype (46,5 mm)

Neolucanus robustus robustus Boileau, 1914, **Neolucanus robustus lemeei** Houlbert 1914
Neolucanus robustus maekajanensis Ichikawa et Fujita, 1987,

The collecting site of the two original male type specimens of *N. robustus* is Haute Laos (= northern Laos) (BOILEAU, 1914). Arrow is indicating Burma (Shan State, Loimwe) and Tonkin (= northern Vietnam) as locations for *N. robustus* (ARROW, 1949). Fig. 30 is showing a lectotype of *N. robustus* (ex coll Boileau, H. Bomans det., deposited in MNHN). *N. robustus robustus* is distributed in Myanmar, north-western and central Laos. But this taxon is also found in south-western Yunnan (Menglian County, Mengma Zhen, Mt. Ka-Bie-Ke) near the border to Shan State (Myanmar).
On the other hand *N. lemeei* Houlbert 1914 from northern Vietnam (type locality: Tonkin, P. Lemeé leg, syntype in MNHN) is morphologically slightly different from *N. robustus robustus*. It is therefore listed here as subspecies *N. robustus lemeei*. *N. robustus lemeei* is represented by my knowledge in north-eastern Laos, northern Vietnam and south-eastern China (Guangxi, Guangdong).

Fig. 30: *Neolucanus robustus* Boileau, 1914, ♂, lectotype (48,5 mm), H. Bomans det. 1982,
Haut Laos (= northern Laos) (ex coll. Boileau, deposited in MNHN, Paris, France)

N. swinhoei maekajanensis Ichikawa et Fujita, 1987 from northern Thailand was compared in the original description with *N. swinhoei* from Taiwan. Other entomologists are placing it as subspecies of *N. nitidus*. But by my opinion it is extremely close to *N. robustus robustus*. It is differing from *N. robustus robustus* by the slightly more dark reddish-brown elytra only. Therefore *N. swinhoei maekajanensis* is placed here as a subspecies of *N. robustus.* But maybe it is only a chromatic form of *N. robustus robustus*.

Fig. 31: *Neolucanus lemeei* Houlbert, 1914, ♂, holotype, Tonkin, P. Lemée leg., (deposited in MNHN)

Neolucanus rudolphi Schenk, 2008

N. rudolphi was originally described as a subspecies of *N. lanwanorum* Nagai, 2000 from Myanmar (SCHENK, 2008). But further research was showing that both species are differing more significantly from each other and therefore *N. rudolphi* and *N. lanwanorum* are listed here as two different species. *N. rudolphi* is distributed in north-eastern India (Arunachal Pradesh) and China (south-eastern Tibet) (SCHENK, 2013).

Fig. 32: *Neolucanus rudolphi* Schenk, 2008, ♂, holotype (36,6 mm) (left), ♀, allotype (36,8 mm) (middle) northern India, Arunachal Pradesh, Bomdila district and ♂ from China, south-eastern Tibet, Motuo county (right) (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus shaanxiensis Schenk, 2008

Fig. 33: *Neolucanus shaanxiensis* Schenk, 2008, ♂, holotype (47,0 mm), China, Shaanxi, Tai Bai Shan (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus sinicus sinicus (Saunders, 1854), **Neolucanus sinicus opacus** Boileau, 1899, **Neolucanus sinicus nosei** Mizunuma, 1994

The *N. sinicus*-type was collected by Fortune in north-eastern China, Shang Hai area. The type specimens of *N. opacus* Boileau, 1899 have been collected by A. Pratt in the Mountains north of Kiu-Kiang (= Jiujiang), NW Jiangxi, China. Both locations are relatively close geographically. *N. opacus* is differing from *N. sinicus* by the more or less brownish-black colour only (*"entièrement d´un noir légèrement brunatre, dépoli"*, Boileau, 1899). Therefore *N. opacus* is listed here as a subspecies of *N. sinicus* Saunders, 1854; but maybe it is only a chromatic form of it.

Fig. 34: *Neolucanus sinicus* (Saunders, 1854) (*Odontolabris sinicus* Saund.), ♂, type, China, Shang-Hai, Fortune leg. (deposited in OXUM, Oxford, Great Britain)

In the very short description of *N. sinicus nosei* (Hainan I, Wuzhi-Shan) this taxon has been compared by Mizunuma with *N. championi* as following: "*Black, indistinctly polished. Similar to subsp. championi Parry, 1864 from Kuangdong Prov. of China to Hong Kong, but different from that in having the angulate projection on pronotal lateral side in male and broadly rounded front corner of pronotum in female*" (MIZUNUMA ET NAGAI, 1994, p. 8). But *Neolucanus championi* (distribution: eastern Guangdong, Hong Kong and Taiwan) is much different from *N. sinicus*.

Fig. 35: *Neolucanus opacus* Boileau, 1899, ♂, syntype (determined by Lacroix 1970), China, Kiu-kiang (= Jiujiang, nw Jiangxi), A.E.Pratt leg. June 1887 (ex coll. Boileau, deposited in MNHN)

On the other hand the pictures of the type specimens of *N. sinicus nosei* as well as the specimens in the author´s collection from Hainan Island (Mt. Heiling) are not showing any significant external morphological differences to *N. sinicus opacus* from other places of China. Therefore *N. sinicus nosei* is listed here as a new synonym of *N. sinicus opacus*.

Neolucanus spicatus Didier, 1930, **Neolucanus maximus fujitai** Mizunuma, 1994 and **Neolucanus maximius spicatus** Fujita, 2010

Neolucanus spicatus Didier, 1930 has been described by a single female collected in China, Fujian (Foochou = Fuzhou). Didier´s accurate description and figure of the female of *N. spicatus* are indicating that there are no significant differences to the female of *Neolucanus maximus fujitai* Mizunuma, 1994 (FUJITA 2010, plate 57, figure 338-9). Therefore *Neolucanus maximus fujitai* Mizunuma, 1994 is regarded to be a new synonym of *Neolucanus spicatus* Didier, 1930 as stated earlier (SCHENK, 2012).
Further on Fujita is placing *N. spicatus* as a subspecies of *N. giganteus* (FUIJITA, 2010, plate 58, figure 340-9). But there is no similarity at all between *N. spicatus* and specimen of *N. maximus spicatus* sensu Fujita collected in northern Vietnam, Tam Dao far away from Fujian (eastern China). Fujita´s misidentification is maybe based on a female syntype of *N. spicatus* (determined by Lacroix in 1970, no location given for this specimen, stored in the Paris Museum). But this syntype is not corresponding at all with the description and the original figure of *N. spicatus* given by Didier. This syntype is identical with a female of *N. giganteus*.

Fig. 36: ♀, syntype of *Neolucanus spicatus* Didier, 1930 (determined by Lacroix 1970, 47,0 mm, without location data, ex coll. Didier, deposited in MNHN, Paris, France). This specimen is by my opinion a misidentification. It is identical with a female of *N. giganteus*.

Neolucanus svenjae Schenk, 2003

This interesting small species was collected in south-eastern Tibet, Motuo county in 1989. No further specimens are known to the author so far.

Fig. 37: *Neolucanus svenjae* Schenk, 2003, ♂, holotype (28,2 mm), south-eastern Tibet (China, Xizang prov.), Moto (= Motuo), VIII.1989, Peng leg. (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus tao Kriesche, 1935

Fig. 38: *Neolucanus tao* Kriesche, 1935, ♂, holotype, China, Prov. Kwangxi (= Guangxi), Mts. Toyen-chan, (ex coll. Kriesche, deposited in SMTD, Dresden, Germany)

Neolucanus thibetanus Schenk, 2003

This taxon has been described originally as a subspecies of *N. castanopterus* (SCHENK, 2003). It is moved here to the species level because it is differing more significantly from all *N. castanopterus*-subspecies.

Fig. 39: *Neolucanus thibetanus* Schenk, 2003, ♂, holotype (35,8 mm) and ♀, allotype (38,5 mm), China, south eastern Tibet, Motuo (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus vietnamensis Schenk, 2013

Fig. 40: *Neolucanus vietnamensis* Schenk, 2013, ♂ holotype (52,2 mm), Vietnam, Lam Dong Prov., Di Linh Distr. Phan Thien (in coll. KDS)

Neolucanus zebra Lacroix, 1988

N. zebra was described by a unique male specimen from Taiwan Island, Puli. No further specimens of *N. zebra* are known to the author or are mentioned in the entomological literature. Without having further evidence some entomologists are regarding *N. zebra* as a chromatic form of *N. swinhoei* or a hybrid form. But *N. zebra* is regarded by the author as a "good" species and is listed here at the species-level.

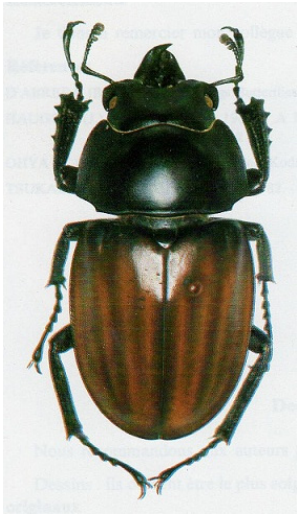

Fig. 41: *Neolucanus zebra* Lacroix, 1988, ♂ holotype (47,0 mm) Formosa, Puly, 1972 (adapted from the original publication)

Neolucanus zhongguo Schenk, 2012

This taxon from China, Guangxi, Dayao Shan was recently described as separate species *N. zhongguo* (SCHENK, 2012). Further research is showing now that it is closer related to *N. fuscus* than thought before. Therefore it is listed here as a subspecies *N. fuscus.*

Fig. 42: *Neolucanus fuscus zhongguor* Schenk, 2012, ♂ holotype (37,2 mm), China, Guangxi, Dayao Shan

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Address of the author

Dr. Klaus-Dirk Schenk
Hermann-Löns-Straße 10
37287 Wehretal,
Germany

E-Mail: dr.kdirkschenk@unitybox.de