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Cyclommatus princeps spec. nov.

Description of a new species of the “*Macrodorcas humilis* group” from Central Vietnam (Coleoptera, Lucanidae).

Thai Quang Nguyen and Klaus-Dirk Schenk

Abstract

A new species of the genus *Macrodorcas* Thomson, 1862 from central Vietnam is described, pictured, and compared with the related species. The distribution and the systematic of the taxa of the “*Macrodorcas humilis* group” are discussed.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Macrodorcas vidam*, central Vietnam, Ha Tinh Province, new species

***Macrodorcas vidam* spec. nov.**



Fig. 1: ***Macrodorcas vidam* spec. nov.**

♂, holotype, dorsal and ventral view, central Vietnam, Ha Tinh Province, V. 2013



Fig. 2: *Macrodercas vidam* spec. nov.
♂, holotype, head and prothorax enlarged

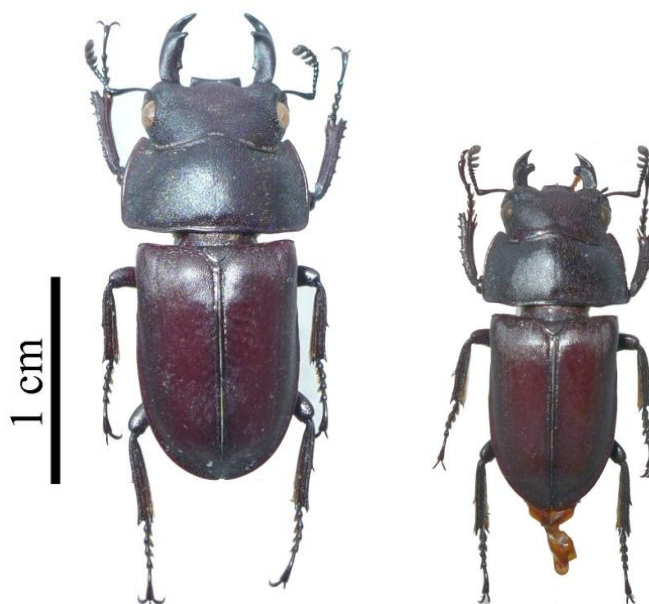


Fig. 3: *Macrodercas vidam* spec. nov.
♂ paratypes, 23,5 mm, Ha Tinh Province, Huong Son District, V. 2013 (in coll. T. Q. Nguyen, Vietnam) (left) and 18,5 mm, central Vietnam, Quang Ngai Province, Ba To District (right) (enlarged 3 x)

Holotype. ♂, Central Vietnam, Ha Tinh Province, Huong Son District, V. 2013, Thang leg., in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany; to be deposited in a public museum.

Paratypes. 1 ♂, same collecting data, in coll. T. Q. Nguyen, Hanoi, Vietnam, 1 ♂, central Vietnam, Quang Ngai Province, Ba To District, V.2013, in coll. T. Q. Nguyen, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Etymology. *Macrodercas vidam* spec. nov. is named after two famous folk songs *Vi* and *Dam* from Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces (abbreviated as Nghe Tinh) where the type specimen was collected.

Description. (fig.1 and 2) ♂ (holotype), total length 22,4 mm, mandibles length 3,7 mm, head width 7,3 mm, prothorax width 9,1 mm, elytra length 12,5 mm, elytra width 8,0 mm. The total length of the male paratypes are 18,5 and 23,5 mm (fig. 3). The body is dorsal and ventral black and dull. The elytra are blackish-brown with lateral parts and suture darker, dull. The head is rectangular. The dorsal surface of the head is minutely punctured. The anterior margin of the head is bisinuate and the vertex is slightly depressed. The eyes are not divided. The clypeolabrum is broad and short, concave in front. The mentum is closely covered by brown hairs. The mandibles are about as long as the head, first strait and strongly bend inside at the acute apex. There is an ear-shaped lamina at the inner margin with a tiny tooth basally and a stronger acute tooth near apex. This strong tooth is directed somewhat upward and forward and bears anterior a small tubercle. The antennal clubs are formed by 3 lamellate antennomeres. The pronotum is significant wider than head and elytra. Its surface is densely and minutely punctured. The anterior lateral angles are round and protruded, relatively close to the head. The lateral margins are more convex in front, the posterior angles are round. The elytra are oval elongated but relatively short, less wide as the pronotum. The ratio length : width of elytra is only 1,38. The surface of the elytra is densely granulated. The protibiae have laterally 4 - 5 teeth behind the elongated apical fork and are minutely serrate between those teeth. The lateral margins of mesotibiae and metatibiae bear a spine. The meso- and metafemora and -tibiae are fringed with yellow hairs.

The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis. *Macrodorcas vidam* spec. nov. is similar to *Macrodorcas taibaishanensis* Schenk, 2008. It can be separated from this species and all other related taxa of the “*Macrodorcas humilis* group” by the following characters:

- dull, densely punctured surface of the body
- blackish-brown and dull elytra
- characteristic form of the robust mandibles (basal part more strait, acutely bend inside at apex) with a two toothed ear-shaped lamina at inner margin
- short and wide clypeolabrum
- pronotum more concave anterior
- relatively short elytra (ratio length : width 1,38)

Discussion. *Macrodorcas* (=Dorcus) *humilis* (Arrow, 1935), *Macrodorcas nageli* (=Dorcus) (Arrow, 1935), *Macrodorcas* (=Hemisodorus) *sircari* (Lacroix et Ratti, 1975), *Macrodorcas* (=Dorcus) *vernificatus* (Arrow, 1938), *Macrodorcas itoi* Bomans, 1993, *Macrodorcas taibaishanensis* Schenk, 2008, *Macrodorcas* (=Dorcus) *kusakabei* (Fujita, 2010), *Macrodorcas* (=Dorcus) *hagiangensis* (Fujita, 2010), *Macrodorcas* (=Falcicornis) *heyangi* (Huang et Chen 2013) and *Macrodorcas vidam* spec.nov. are closely related taxa. These taxa are forming a “species group” as has been shown by Huang et Chen (2013, p. 59). The listed taxa are placed by Fujita (2010) in the very heterogeneous genus *Dorcus* Mac Leay, 1819 by following Benesh (BENESH, 1960). Huang et Chen published a “redefinition” of the genus *Falcicornis* Planet, 1894 and moved those taxa together with several other taxa to this genus (HUANG ET CHEN, 2013, p. 78 and 257-308). But Huang et Chen did not include the type species of *Falcicornis groulti* Planet, 1894 in this analysis. Therefore we don't follow here those taxonomical changes and are listing the taxa as before done by several other entomologists in the genus *Macrodorcas* Motschulsky, 1861. Schenk wrongly placed *Dorcus kusakabei kusakabei* Fujita, 2010 from Myanmar and *D. kusakabei hagiangensis* Fujita, 2010 from northern Vietnam as synonyms of *M. taibaishanensis* (SCHENK, 2012). Further *D. kusakabei kusakabei* is considered by Huang et Chen (2013, p. 279) to be a new junior synonym of *M. vernificatus* (Arrow, 1938). But the type specimen of *M. vernificatus* from northern India (Meghalaya, Shillong District) (ARROW, 1938) is much more slender and has much more elongated elytra than *D. kusakabei kusakabei*. We calculated the ratio of length : width of elytra of the type specimen of *D. vernificatus* figured by Arrow as 1,74.; the ratio

of the *D. kusakabei kusakabei* holotype is 1,40 only (tab. 1). Therefore *M. vernicatus* and *M. kusakabei kusakabei* must be two different species and *M. kusakabei kusakabei* cannot be a synonym of *M. vernicatus*.

Further we compared several specimens of *M. hagiangensis* (Fujita, 2010) from northern Vietnam and from northern Laos with *M. taibaishanensis* Schenk, 2008. We found several external morphological differences between the two taxa. Therefore we are regarding *Macrodorcas hagiangensis* (Fujita, 2010) as a separate species.

Macrodorcas heyangi (Huang et Chen 2013) (*Falcicornis*) from Tibet is very similar to *Macrodorcas nageli* (Arrow, 1935) (*Dorcus*) from Assam and maybe is a synonym of it. But for verification the type-specimen of *Dorcus nageli* Arrow, 1935 has to be checked carefully.

Table 1. Ratio of length : width of elytra for several ♂ specimen of the “*Macrodorcas humilis* group”

<i>Macrodorcas vidam</i> Nguyen et Schenk, 2015, <u>holotype</u> , c Vietnam, Ha Tinh Province	1,38
<i>Macrodorcas taibaishanensis</i> Schenk, 2008, <u>holotype</u> , China, Shaanxi	1,43
specimen from China, Zhejiang (Huang et Chen, 2013, pl. 48, 55-1)	1,39
specimen from China, Guangxi (Huang et Chen, 2013, pl. 48, 55-5)	1,40
specimen from China, Guizhou (Huang et Chen, 2013, pl. 48, 55-7)	1,39
specimen from China, Fujian (Huang et Chen, 2013, pl. 48, 55-4)	1,39
specimen from China, Guangdong (in coll. K.-D. Schenk)	1,41
<i>Macrodorcas hagiangensis</i> (Fujita, 2010), <u>holotype</u> , n Vietnam, Ha Giang	1,43
specimen from n Vietnam, Ha Giang (in coll. K.-D. Schenk)	1,42
<i>Macrodorcas itoi</i> Bomans, 1993, <u>holotype</u> , n Vietnam, Tam Dao	1,38
specimen from n Vietnam, Ha Giang Prov., Ochubely (in coll. K.-D. Schenk)	1,41
specimen from China, s Yunnan, Jinping (Huang et Chen, 2013, pl. 48, 54-1)	1,44
specimen from China, Guangxi (Huang et Chen, 2013, pl. 48, 55-5)	1,40
<i>Macrodorcas sircari</i> (Lacroix et Ratti, 1975), ne India, Naga Hills (Fujita, 2010, pl. 150, 685-1)	1,37
<i>Macrodorcas humilis</i> (Arrow, 1935), <u>lectotype</u> , Sikkim, Gopalthara, Rungbong Valley	1,40
specimen* from Darjeeling, Mt. Sandakphu (Fujita, 2010, pl. 150, 686-4)	1,50
specimen* from Bhutan (Fujita, 2010, pl. 150, 686-5)	1,51
specimen from Tibet, Motuo (Huang et Chen, 2013, pl. 47, 52-1)	1,52
specimen* from n Myanmar, Chudu Razi (Fujita, 2010, pl. 150, 685-1)	1,42
specimen* from n Myanmar, Chudu Razi (Fujita, 2010, pl. 150, 685-2)	1,42
<i>Macrodorcas vernicatus</i> (Arrow, 1938), <u>holotype</u> , Assam, Shillong District (n India, Meghalaya)	1,73
<i>Macrodorcas kusakabei</i> Fujita, 2010, <u>holotype</u> , n Myanmar, Chudo Razi	1,40
specimen** from sc Tibet, (Huang et Chen, 2013, pl. 47, 53-1)	1,39
specimen** from se Tibet, (Huang et Chen, 2013, pl. 47, 53-2)	1,54
<i>Macrodorcas spec.</i>	
specimen** from China, w Yunnan, Pianma (Huang et Chen, 2013, pl. 47, 53-4)	1,57

*specimen identified by Fujita (2010) as *M. vernicatus*

**specimen identified by Huang et Chen (2013) as *M. vernicatus*

The taxa of the “*Macrodorcas humilis* group” are distributed as following:

Macrodorcas humilis (Arrow, 1935) (*Dorcus*): ne India (Sikkim, Darjeeling, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, Nepal ?, se Tibet

Macrodorcas vernicatus (Arrow, 1938) (*Dorcus*): n India (Assam, Meghalaya). Maybe this species is restricted to Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).

Macrodorcas sircari (Lacroix et Ratti, 1975) (*Hemisodorcas*): ne India (Naga Hills), Myanmar ?

Macrodorcas itoi Bomans, 1993: n Vietnam, China (se Yunnan, Jinping)

Macrodorcas taibaishanensis Schenk, 2008: China (Shaanxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hunan, Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong)

Macrodorcas hagiangensis (Fujita, 2010) (= *Dorcus kusakabei hagiangensis* Fujita, 2010): n Vietnam (Ha Giang Prov., Ha Tuyen), n Laos (Mt. Phu Pan)

Macrodorcas kusakabei (Fujita, 2010) (= *Dorcus kusakabei kusakabei* Fujita, 2010): n Myanmar (Chudu Razi, nw Putao), w Yunnan (Pianma)

Macrodorcas spec. ? : n Thailand (Fang)

Macrodorcas spec. ? : e Myanmar (Dawna)

Macrodorcas nageli (Arrow, 1935) (*Dorcus*): n India (Assam)

Macrodorcas heyangi (Huang et Chen 2013) (*Falcicornis*): se Tibet, ne India (Arunachal Pradesh)

Macrodorcas vidam Nguyen et Schenk, 2015: central Vietnam (Ha Tinh Province and Quang Ngai Province)

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Description of two new taxa of the Genus *Cyclommatus* Parry, 1863 from Central Vietnam (*Coleoptera, Lucanidae*).

Klaus-Dirk Schenk and Thai Quang Nguyen

Abstract

Two new species of the genus *Cyclommatus* Parry, 1863 from central Vietnam are described, pictured, and compared with the related species.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Cyclommatus princeps*, *Cyclommatus thanhvanae*, Vietnam, Lam Dong, Quang Nam, new taxa

Cyclommatus princeps spec. nov.



Fig. 1: *Cyclommatus princeps* spec. nov.
♂, holotype and ♀ (allotype) in dorsal and ventral view, central Vietnam,
Quang Nam Province, V. 2013

Holotype. ♂, Central Vietnam, Quang Nam Province, V. 2015 in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany; to be deposited at Vietnam National Museum of Nature (VNMN), 18 Hoang Quoc Viet, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Paratypes. 4 ♂ and 1 ♀, Central Vietnam, Quang Nam Province, V. 2013, in coll. T.Q. Nguyen, Hanoi, Vietnam, 1 ♂, Ba Na mountain, Da Nang Province, VI. 2013, in coll. T.Q. Nguyen, 3 ♂, Central Vietnam, Quang Nam Province, V. 2013, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany, 23 ♂ and 6 ♀, Central Vietnam, Quang Nam Province, V. 2015, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Etymology. The new species is named after a princess during the Trần Dynasty in the history of Vietnam: Princess Huyen Tran who married Champa King Jaya Sinhavarman III, in return for the two provinces of Chau O and Chau Ly. Since then, Vietnam land has started to spread to the south.

Description. (fig. 1) ♂ (holotype), total length 31,7 mm, mandibles length 9,3 mm, head width 9,2 mm, prothorax width 8,4 mm, elytra length 13,2 mm, elytra width 9,5 mm. Total length of the male paratypes 24,0 - 36,2 mm (fig. 2). Mandibles and head dorsally dark brown, dull. Head with a reddish brown spot of triangle form situated on each site of the middle. The pronotum is dorsally reddish brown, dull, broadly blackish brown rimmed anterior and with small blackish brown rimes lateral and posterior. There is a small dark brown longitudinal macula in the middle of the pronotum which is widening centrally and one broad longitudinal blackish brown band near each lateral margin of the pronotum. The scutellum is blackish brown. The elytra are yellowish brown and dull. They are blackish brown rimmed at the suture and at the sites. There is a dark brown spot on each shoulder of elytra which is somewhat enlarged backward. The legs are brownish black, the femora with light brown spots dorsally and ventrally. The head, mandibles and the pronotum are blackish brown on ventral site, the pronotum with a light brown spot posterior. The sternum and the sternite are more reddish brown with a light brown spot of each site of the sternum.



Fig. 2: *Cyclommatus princeps* spec. nov.,
3 ♂ paratypes of different size and ♀ paratype

The dorsal surface of the head is minutely and sparsely punctured with wrinkled cicatrices behind the eyes. The vertex is broadly concave and depressed. The mandibles are long and slender; regularly

bend inside towards the apex. The left mandible has a blunt, in vertical direction double tipped basal tooth, followed by an acute tooth beyond the middle and another tooth before the apex. The basal tooth of the right mandible has about the same form but is somewhat more acute and directed more anteriorly. The antennal clubs are formed by 1 spiny form and 3 lamellate antennomeres. The pronotum is minutely punctured. The lateral margins are convex towards the spiny median angles, strongly concave towards the acute hind angles. The oblong oval elytra are minutely granulated and rather dull; the shoulders are round. The anterior, median and posterior tibiae have no spine.

♀ (allotype), (fig. 1), total length 20,0 mm, head width 4,9 mm, prothorax width 6,5 mm, elytra length 11,1 mm, elytra width 7,5 mm. Total length of the female paratypes 18,5 – 22,1 mm. The females of *Cyclommatus princeps* spec nov. are similar coloured as the males. Head, mandibles and legs are dark reddish brown. The pronotum is broadly blackish brown rimmed anterior, broadly blackish brown lateral. There is a broad dark brown longitudinal macula in the middle of the pronotum. The scutellum is blackish brown. The elytra are yellowish brown and dull. They are blackish brown rimmed at the lateral margins and broadly at the suture. The dark brown spot on each shoulder is somewhat enlarged backward or is elongated and is reaching the apex of the elytra. The downside is coloured like the males. The mandibles are short; strongly bend inside with an acute tip and a strong and acute dorsal tooth. The pronotum is minutely punctured; the lateral margins are convex towards the spiny median angles, strongly concave towards the acute hind angles. The elytra are minutely punctured. The anterior tibiae are armed with 3 to 4 small teeth.

Diagnosis. *Cyclommatus princeps* spec. nov. is different from all other known species of the genus *Cyclommatus* and can easily be distinguished by the characteristic coloration of the body and by the form of the mandibles.

***Cyclommatus thanhvanae* spec. nov.**



Fig. 3: *Cyclommatus thanhvanae* spec. nov.

♂, holotype, dorsal and ventral view, and 2 ♂ paratypes, central Vietnam, Lam Dong Province,

Bidoup National Park

Holotype. ♂, Central Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Bidoup National Park, VII. 2012, T.Q. Nguyen leg., in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany; to be deposited at Vietnam National Museum of Nature (VNMN), 18 Hoang Quoc Viet, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Paratypes. 4 ♂, same collecting data, in coll. T.Q. Nguyen, Hanoi, Vietnam, 2 ♂, Central Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, VI. 2014, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Etymology. The new species is named after the wife of the second author.

Description. (fig. 3) ♂ (holotype), total length 36,2 mm, mandibles length 11,8 mm, head width 10,1 mm, prothorax width 9,3 mm, elytra length 15,1 mm, elytra width 10,5 mm. Total length of the male paratypes 26,8 – 36,6 mm. Mandibles, head and pronotum are reddish brown, shining. The inner margins of mandibles and the frontal part of the head are darker. The pronotum is blackish brown rimmed anterior and posterior. It has small blackish brown longitudinal macula only at the lateral parts not in the middle. The scutellum is dark brown. The elytra are yellowish brown and very shining. They are small blackish brown rimmed at the suture and at the margins. The blackish brown parts at the lateral margins of the elytra are somewhat broader anterior and getting smaller towards the apex of the elytra. The legs are brownish black and have light brown spots on the dorsal side of the femora. The mandibles are ventral reddish brown; the other parts of the ventral side of the body are dark brown with a coppery shine. The dorsal surface of the head is smooth with very obliquely wrinkled cicatrices behind the eyes. The vertex is deeply concave and depressed. The clypeolabrum is relatively long and round at the apex with a tuft of yellow hairs at the tip. The mandibles are long and slender; first straight and about at the middle regularly bend inside towards the apex. The left mandible has a strong basal tooth, followed by a second strong tooth at about the middle of the mandible and another tooth before the apex. The right mandible bears a double tooth near the base of the mandible; the first apex of this double tooth is a little bit shorter than the second. The double tooth is followed by a small denticle and another tooth before the apex. The antennal clubs are formed by 1 spiny-form and 3 lamellate antennomeres. The pronotum is very minutely and sparsely punctured. The lateral margins are convex anterior and concave towards the spiny median angles, then concave towards the round hind angles. The oblong oval elytra are smooth and minutely granulated at lateral parts; the shoulders are round. The anterior, median and posterior tibiae have no spines. The medium sized males have the double tooth of the right mandible shorter and the mandibles of the very small males are serrate at inner margin with about 10 tiny teeth.

The ♀ of *Cyclommatus thanhvanae* spec. nov. is still unknown.

Diagnosis. *Cyclommatus thanhvanae* spec. nov. is similar to *Cyclommatus okudai* Fujita, 2010 described from northern Vietnam (Sapa, Lao Cai = type locality) and north-eastern Thailand (Nan = locality of paratypes). The new species can be separated from *C. okudai* by the following external characters:

- mandibles longer and more slender compared with the size of the total body
- second strong tooth of left mandible longer (about as long as basal tooth)
- clypeolabrum significant longer
- pronotum less contracted towards the spiny median angles
- pronotum without a broad longitudinal fascia at the middle
- scutellum blacker
- elytra somewhat more elongated
- margins of elytra rimmed by a slender blackish border
- legs darker

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Contribution to the knowledge of the *Lucanidae*-fauna of Vietnam.

Thai Quang Nguyen, Klaus-Dirk Schenk and Quang Van Nguyen

Abstract

Recent records for Vietnam of some rare taxa of the Family *Lucanidae* are given and the distribution of those taxa is discussed.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Epidorcus piceipennis*, *Kirchnerius cyclommatoides*, *Lucanus marazziorum*, *Neolucanus oberthuri bisignatus*, *Cyclommatus nagai*, *Prosopocoilus forficula nakamurai*, Vietnam fauna, recent records.

Epidorcus piceipennis (Westwood, 1855) (*Cladognathus piceipennis* Westwood, 1855)

Schenk published a photo of *E. piceipennis* from Vietnam, Lam Dung, Bhu San, 1320m, 10.VII.2002 (SCHENK, 2013) (fig. 1). But this collecting site could not be identified exactly in Vietnam. Now 3 more ♂ specimen of *E. piceipennis* (39,0 mm, 38,0 mm and 32,0 mm in total size) have been collected by T. Q. Nguyen in north-west Vietnam, Lai Chau Province, VI.2015 and a small ♂ has been collected in China, southern Guangxi, Shiwanta-shan by K.-D. Schenk, 2.VII.2015 (fig. 2 and 4).



Fig. 1: *Epidorcus piceipennis* (Westwood, 1855)
♂, dorsal and ventral view, Vietnam, Lam Dung, Bhu San, 1320m, 10.VII.2002



Fig. 2: *Epidorcus piceipennis* (Westwood, 1855)

2 ♂ specimens (39,0 and 32,0 mm), collected in north-west Vietnam, Lai Chau Province by T.Q. Nguyen, VI.2015 and a small ♂ collected in China, southern Guangxi, Shiwanda-shan by K.-D. Schenk, 2.VII.2015

The genital of one of the specimens from north-west Vietnam, Lai Chau Province has been prepared by T.Q. Nguyen and is shown in fig. 3.



Fig. 3: *Epidorcus piceipennis*, ♂, genital of a specimen from north-west Vietnam, Lai Chau Province in dorsal, lateral and ventral view



Fig. 4: *Epidorcus piceipennis* (Westwood, 1855)
♂ specimen (38,0 mm) collected in north-west Vietnam, Lai Chau Province by T.Q. Nguyen, VI.2015
in dorsal, ventral and head-view

***Kirchnerius cyclommatoides* (Lacroix, 1978) (*Prosopocoilus cyclommatoides* Lacroix, 1978)**

The taxonomical rank of *Kirchnerius cyclommatoides* (Lacroix, 1978) (*Prosopocoilus cyclommatoides* Lacroix, 1978) has been discussed before (SCHENK 2012). Based on external and genital characters this taxon is now placed into the genus *Kirchnerius* Schenk, 2009 (SCHENK 2012, HUANG ET CHEN 2013).

The type specimen of *Prosopocoilus cyclommatoides* (Lacroix, 1978) (fig. 5) has the collecting data: northern Vietnam, Tam Dao. There have been a long time no later collecting records for this species despite there was an extensive collecting activity in northern Vietnam and in particular in the Tam Dao area during the last 25 years. Now more male specimens of *K. cyclommatoides* have been collected in north-western Vietnam, Lai Chau, VI. 2015 (fig. 6 - 8). This location in north-west Vietnam is close to the border to south-west Yunnan and northern Laos but is far away from Tam Dao (Vinh Phuc Prov.). So maybe the type locality "Tam Dao" indicated by Lacroix was not correct.

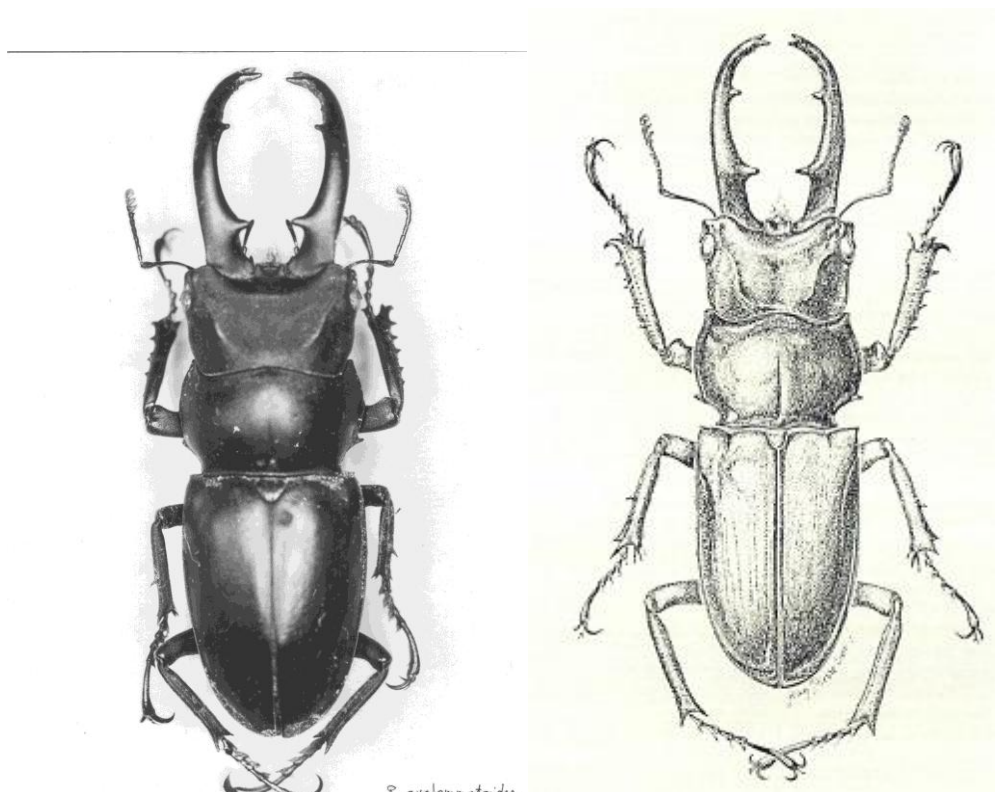


Fig. 5: ***Kirchnerius cyclommatoides*** (Lacroix, 1978) (*Prosopocoilus*), photo of the holotype (photo taken by Dr. L. Bartolozzi, Italy) and hand drawing adapted from the original publication of Lacroix



Fig. 6: *Kirchnerius cyclommatoides* (Lacroix, 1978), large ♂ (57,5 mm), dorsal and ventral view, northwest Vietnam, Lai Chau, VI. 2015, local collector



Fig. 7: *Kirchnerius cyclommatoides* (Lacroix, 1978), small ♂ (31,5 mm), dorsal and ventral view, anterior part enlarged, dorsal view



Fig. 8: *Kirchnerius cyclommatoides* (Lacroix, 1978), large and small ♂, anterior part ventral view

The genital of one of the specimens has been prepared by T.Q. Nguyen and is shown in fig. 9. The examination of the genital of *K. cyclommatoides* is proving that this taxon has to be placed into the genus *Kirchnerius*.



Fig. 9: *Kirchnerius cyclommatoides* (Lacroix, 1978), ♂ genital

Lucanus marazziorum Zilioli, 2012

Fig. 10: *Lucanus marazziorum* Zilioli, 2012, ♂, north-western Vietnam, Sapa region, VI.-VII.2015

Lucanus marazziorum Zilioli, 2012 has been collected so far from northern Laos, Houa Phan Province, Mt. Phu Pan only. Now several ♂ and ♀ of this species have been collected in north-western Vietnam, Sapa region also. This is a new record of this taxon for the Vietnamese fauna. The males of the *Lucanus marazziorum*-population from north-west Vietnam have somewhat shorter and stouter mandibles and the females are much darker, nearly black.

Neolucanus oberthuri bisignatus Houlbert, 1914

1 ♂ of *N. oberthuri bisignatus* Houlbert, 1914 has been collected in northern Vietnam, Ha Giang Province, 1. VI. 2012 and identified to belong to this taxon (fig. 11). The type locality of *N. oberthuri bisignatus* Houlbert, 1914 is Tonkin, Bao-Lac. This subspecies can be separated easily from the *N. oberthuri oberthuri* Leuthner, 1885 by the longer yellow-brown marks of the elytra reaching from the shoulders to the apex of elytra.



Fig. 11: *Neolucanus oberthuri bisignatus* Houlbert, 1914,
northern Vietnam, Ha Giang Province, 1. VI. 2012

Cyclommatus nagai Fujita, 2010

A big ♂ and a ♀ of *Cyclommatus nagai* Fujita, 2010 from Northern Vietnam, Yen Bai Province, VI.2015 is pictured in fig. 12.



Fig. 12: *Cyclommatus nagai* Fujita, 2010, ♂ and ♀,
northern Vietnam, Yen Bai Prov., VI. 2015

***Prosopocoilus forficula nakamurai* Mizunuma, 1994**

On ♂ of this rare taxon has been collected by T.Q. Nguyen in northern Vietnam, Xuen Son-Phu Tho, 400 m, 18.VI.2011.



Fig. 13: *Prosopocoilus forficula nakamurai* Mizunuma, 1994, ♂ (46.5mm), dorsal and ventral view, northern Vietnam, Phu Tho Prov., 18.VI.2011

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