A contribution to the knowledge of the Colenisia Fauvel, 1902 species (Coleoptera: Leiodidae: Leiodinae) from continental China, Taiwan and Thailand

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Abstract. Colenisia fragilis, C. insolita, C. yunnanica, C. seriopunctata, C. gracilis, C. dilatata, C. fortipes, C. cooteri, C. jelineki spp. nov. from continental China, C. stanislawi sp. nov. from Taiwan and C. neglecta sp. nov. from Thailand are described and distinguished from similar species. All the Chinese species are keyed. C. miyatakei (Hisamatsu, 1957) is recorded from Thailand and China (Yunnan, Gansu) and C. schuelkei Švec, 2012 from China (Jianxi) for the first time. Notes on variability and/or faunistic records on C. johanni Daffner, 1988, further on C. ovalis Daffner, 1988, C. luteicornis (Hlisnikovský, 1972) and C. pygmaea (Portevin, 1905) are presented.

INTRODUCTION


In the material available for the present study, there were identified 17 species, including the 11 species new to science described here. One species has been identified with reservation. In addition, the material contained another species, predominantly represented by females - three species from Taiwan and 11 species from continental China that were not identified. Some of these are doubtless also new to science. They were not described as new species due to their sex and/or the shortage of the material.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Thanks to the courtesy of my entomological friends and colleagues who collected or provided me with interesting material from Thailand, Taiwan and continental China I had the opportunity to study altogether 142 specimens of the genus Colenisia. The material is preserved in the following collections.

Abbreviations of the collections:
JCHC    private collection of Jonathan Cooter, Hereford, England;
MSBC    private collection of Michael Schülke, Berlin, Germany;
The examined material was compared with the type and other material of the genus *Colenisia* deposited in the collections of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History, ZSPC and JCHC.

Unless otherwise stated, the descriptions of the new species are based on the holotypes only. The measurements of the total body length were taken from all the specimens examined. Specific measurements of the individual body parts were taken from the holotypes only. They were measured to the first decimal place of millimetre except of the distance of strigosities on elytra or even on pronotum. The ratio of width of eye to width of frons was measured in dorsal view at the mid-length of both the eye. The description of the variability is based on the paratype specimens or other material.

The dissected male and female genitalia were mounted in gum Arabic on the same plate or on a transparent plate added to the same pin as the relevant specimen. Each type specimen is indicated by a red label bearing the status of the specimen (holotypus or paratypus, respectively) name of the new species and name of the author and the year of the designation added to the same pin as the type. The collecting data of the type material are presented in quotation marks; the individual lines from the original locality labels are separated by a slash; the individual labels are separated by double slash in this work.

**DESCRIPTIONS, NOTES ON VARIABILITY AND FAUNISTIC RECORDS**

Key to the identification of the Chinese species of the genus *Colenisia* Fauvel, 1902 (the newly described species from Thailand is included in brackets).

1. Dorsal surface without transverse strigosity with exception of elytral discs. ..................................................2
   - At least elytra partly or entirely transversely striose. .................................................................5
   - Lateral margins of elytra widened, visible simultaneously in dorsal view. .................................3
   - Lateral margins with unobtrusive narrow channel, not visible simultaneously in dorsal view. ..........4
2. (2) Elytral striae sparsely punctured but easily detectable also on disc of elytra. Dorsum black. Aedeagus as in Fig. 3, spermatheca as in Fig. 12. Length 1.6-1.7 mm. China (Yunnan). ........................................ Colenisia seripunctata sp. nov.
   - Dorsal puncturation of elytra unobtrusive, traces of punctured elytral rows hardly visible on disc, more visible along suture. Brown-black. Aedeagus as in Fig. 1, spermatheca as in Fig. 10. Length 1.1 mm. China (Yunnan). ........................................ Colenisia fragilis sp. nov.
3. (2) Median lobe of aedeagus rounded to narrowly rounded tip. (Fig. 2). Basal part of spermatheca large, globose distinctly separated from proximal part (Fig. 11). Dorsum black. Length 1.1 mm. China (Yunnan).
   - Median lobe of aedeagus angulate before tip (Fig. 4 in Daffner 1988). Basal part of spermatheca small, poorly separated from proximal part (Fig. 6 in Daffner 1988). Dorsum brown-back. Length 1.3 mm. Taiwan. .................................................. C. glabella. Daflner, 1988
4. (5) Elytra partly transversely striose. Dorsum black or brown-black. ......................................................6
   - Dorsum including elytra entirely transversely striose. Dorsum yellow-red to chestnut with exception of one dark brown species (C. gracilis sp. n.). .............................................................7
5. (6) Transverse strigositios distinct only at apex of elytra. Basal part of spermatheca globose or oblong oval. Parameres as long as median lobe of aedeagus or shorter.....................................................7
   - Transverse strigositios developed on apical two-thirds of elytra. Spermatheca ring-shaped (Fig. 13). Parameres longer than median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. 4). Length 1.6-1.1 mm. China (Yunnan). ........................................ Colenisia yunanica sp. nov.
6. (5) Parameres of aedeagus distinctly shorter than median lobe (Fig. 1 in Daffner 1988). Basal part of spermatheca oblong oval (Fig. 5 in Daffner, 1988). Length 0.99 mm. Taiwan, Vietnam. .......... Colenisia topalli Daffner, 1988
   - Parameres approximately as long as median lobe (Fig. 4 in Daffner 1988). Basal part of spermatheca globose (Fig. 6 in Daffner 1988). Length 0.9-1.0 mm. Taiwan, India, Vietnam. ........... C. pygmaea (Portevin, 1905)
7. (6) Elytra with detectable rows of punctures. Also punctures of intervals tend to seriate. Pronotal base straight also near pronotal hind angles. Elytral strigositios sparse, separated by about 0.03 mm. .................................................................8
   - Elytral punctures inobtrusive, in case elytral punctures to become seriate in some places forming feebly expressed, unobtrusive irregular rows pronotal base emarginated before hind angles. ...........................................10
8. (7) Antennal club dark. Elytral row punctures strong, dense, separated by about 1-2 times their diameter. Intervals with dense punctures a little smaller than those in rows. Spermatheca with distal part simply bent as in Figs 91 in Angelin & Švec (1994). Length 1.9 mm. China (Yunnan). .................................................. Colenisia similata Angelin & Švec, 1994
   - Antennae entirely light. Elytral row punctures small, separated by about 2-3 times their diameter. Intervals with very sparse punctures much smaller than those in rows. Spermatheca with ring-shaped distal part (Fig. 21). Aedeagus as in Fig. 22. Length 1.5-1.6 mm. Thailand. .................................................. (Colenisia neglecta sp. nov.)
9. (8) Parameres of aedeagus much more shorter than median lobe, basal part of spermatheca globose; with diameter larger than length of short stout rectangulally bent distal part of spermatheca or spermatheca J-shaped with vaguely differentiated basal and distal parts ..................................................................................11
   - Parameres of aedeagus longer or as long as or at most a little shorter than median lobe of aedeagus. Spermatheca with globose basal part, its diameter much smaller than long, slender, simply bent or twisted distal part. ...........................................15
10. (9) Base of pronotum straight, posterior angles rounded in dorsal view ..................................................12
   - Base of pronotum tapered toward obtuse posterior angles in dorsal view ........................................14
11. (10) Antennal club noticeably darker than rest of antennae. Median lobe of aedeagus broadly rounded on its tip or angulate before shortly rounded tip. .................................................................13
   - Antennae unicoloured. Apex of median lobe very abruptly rounded (aedeagus as in Figs 17, 18, spermatheca as in Fig. 19 in Daffner 1988). Length 1.7-1.8. Taiwan. .................................................. Colenisia rotunda Daffner, 1988
12. (11) Size larger, 1.5-1.9 mm. Median lobe of aedeagus feebly concave before broadly rounded apex (Fig. 42 in Švec 2011). Spermatheca elongate, its basal part poorly differentiated from distal part (Fig. 45 in Švec 2011). China (Zhejiang). .................................................. Colenisia castanea Švec, 2011
   - Size smaller, 1.1-1.5 mm. Median lobe of aedeagus angulate before tip (aedeagus as in Figs 20, 21 in Daffner 1988); spermatheca with distinct globose basal part (Fig. 22 in Daffner 1988). Taiwan. .................................................. Colenisia johanni Daffner, 1988
13. (12) Elytral strigosity very dense, separated approximately by about 0.01 mm or less. Median lobe very broadly rounded (Fig. 41 in Švec 2011). Length 1.6-1.9 mm. China (Yunnan). .......... Colenisia schuelkei Švec, 2011
   - Elytral strigosity sparse, separated by about 0.02 mm. Median lobe slim, very shortly rounded, almost pointed on its tip. Aedeagus as in Fig. 5, spermatheca as in Fig. 16. China (Yunnan) .................................................. Colenisia gracilis sp. nov.
14. (13) Antennae unicoloured, yellow. Size smaller 1.4-1.6 mm. Aedeagus as in Figs 29, 30 in Daffner (1988); spermatheca as in Fig. 31 in Daffner , 1988. Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, China (Yunnan, Gansu). .......... Colenisia miyatakei (Hisamatsu, 1957)
   - Antennal club dark or at least a little darkened. Size on average larger. 1.6-2.2 mm. ................................17
15. (14) Punctuation of elytra tending to become seriate in some places. All tarsi stout, conically tapered distally in male. ..................................................18
   - Elytra irregularly punctured. Only some tarsomeres of anterior or at most mid-tarsi thickened in male. ....20
16. (15) Elytral punctuation sparse, by about 5-6 times their diameter on elytra, punctures separated by about 10 or more times of their diameter on head and pronotum. Dorsum yellow-red. Parameres of aedeagus slender (Fig. 7), spermatheca as in Fig. 16. Length 1.8-2.1 mm. China (Yunnan). ........... Colenisia fortipes sp. nov.
   - Elytral punctuation dense, punctures separated by about 1-3 times their diameter. ............................19

**NKME Naturkunde Museum, Erfurt, Germany;
SMZD State Museum of Zoology, Dresden, Germany;
ZSPC private collection of Zdeněk Švec, Praha, Czech Republic.

NHMG Natural History museum of Geneva, Switzerland;
ZSPC and JCHC.**

Dorsum black. Aedeagus as in Fig. 1, spermatheca as in Fig. 10. Length 1.1 mm. China (Yunnan). .................................................. Colenisia fortipes sp. nov.
19(18) Elytral strigosity sparse, separated by about 0.02-0.03 mm, elytral punctures strong. Parameres dilated apically. Aedeagus as in Fig. 6; spermatheca as in Fig. 15. Length 1.6-2.0 mm. China (Yunnan). 

- Elytral strigosity denser, separated by about 0.01 mm, elytral punctures finer. Parameres slim all along its length. Aedeagus as in Fig. 19, spermatheca as in Fig. 20. Length 1.7-2.1 mm. China (Yunnan).

Colenisia dalianus sp. nov.

20(17) Size larger, 1.7-2.2 mm. Eyes smaller; ratio of frontal width:eye width approximately 11.5. Median lobe of aedeagus even more broadly rounded and slightly bent distally (as in Fig. 11 in Daffner 1988). Japan. .................................................................Colenisia pecki Daffner, 1988

- Size smaller, 1.6 mm, Eyes larger; ratio of frontal width:eye width approximately 7. Median lobe of aedeagus evenly rounded toward apex. Aedeagus as in Fig. 22 in Hoshina 1999. Spermatheca with twisted distal part (as in Fig. 13 in Daffner). Japan. .................................................................Colenisia stanislavii sp. nov.

Colenisia fragilis sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 10, 23)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “CHINA: Yunnan, Lincang Pref./ Laobie Shan, Wei Bo Shan pass/ 24º08′16′′N 99º25′30′′E, 2375 m, 2x2009, leg. M. Schülke [CH09-35]”, (MSBC). Paratypes (5 ♂♂, 6 specimens sex indet.): the same locality as holotype (MSBC, ZSPC); (5 ♂♂, 6 specimens sex indet.) “CHINA: Yunnan, Lincang Pref., Xue/ Shan, 11 km ENE Lincang, 2510 m/ 23º55′10″N 100º11′17.5″E, second. pine forest with Rhodod., small cleft with/ water, litter & mushrooms sifted/ 10x2009, leg. M. Schülke [CH09-39]” (MSBC, ZSPC); (♂♂, 4 specimens sex indet.) “CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-30], Nujiang/ Liua Aut. Pref., Nu Shan, 7 km NNW / Cojiaian 25º43′29′′N 99º07′57′′E, 2420/ m, second. pine forest with shrubs, litter/ bark sifted, 11.Ⅳ.2007, M. Schülke” (MSBC).

Description. Length 1.1-1.4 mm, in holotype 1.3 mm; length of body parts in holotype: head 0.1 mm, pronotum 0.4 mm, elytra 0.8 mm, antenna 0.4 mm. Maximum width of head 0.5 mm, pronotum 0.8 mm, elytra 0.8 mm.

Habitat. As in Fig. 23. Dorsum slightly shining, sparsely unobtrusively pubescent with short setae, brown-black with elytral and pronotal margins lighter, legs reddish, antennomeres I-II yellow, antennomeres III-VI yellow-brown, antennal club brown-black. Ventral surface dark chestnut. Except for clypeus entire dorsum lacking strigosity.

Head. Eyes normally developed, ratio of width of front between eyes: eye = 8.0. Ratio of width of antennomeres VII-XI (antennomere VII equal 1): 1.0 - 0.8 - 1.5 - 1.8 - 1.8. Antennomere XI 1.5 times as long as antennomere X. Punctuation very fine, punctures very small, sparse, separated by 5-6 times their diameter. Clypeus very densely transversely striate.

Pronotum. Broadest at base. Base deflected caudally in flat arc; posterior angles obtuse, closely rounded in dorsal view; obtuse very closely rounded in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles in dorsal view, very flatly rounded in lateral view.

Punctuation finer and sparser than that on head. Punctures very fine, small and sparsely arranged, separated by about 10 or more times their diameter.

Elytra. Punctuation similarly fine to that on head; along suture with two rows of slightly larger punctures sparsely arranged, separated by 5-6 times their diameter. Punctures distributed on rest of elytral surface smaller, sparse, tending to become seriate. Seriate punctures form hardly detectable irregular rows. Interspaces with very sparse punctures similar to those in traces of discal elytral rows. Lateral channel widened all along the elytral margins except basal quarter and apical part of elytra. Widened lateral margin visible simultaneously in dorsal view. Sutural striae not developed.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres I-III very slightly widened in male, slender in female.

Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 1, spermatheca as in Fig. 10. Distal part of the spermatheca is fragile having tendency to be broken away.

Variation. The type series grades from light chestnut coloured specimens to specimens almost black.

Differential diagnosis. Colenisia fragilis sp. nov. in habitus most similar to C. seriepunctata sp. nov. and C. insolita sp. nov. From C. seriepunctata it differs by smaller body, by elytra having small and sparse punctures tending to form hardly detectable irregular rows on disc while discal rows on elytra in C. seriepunctata are distinct and regular consisting of larger, more densely arranged punctures. From C. insolita it differs by widened lateral channel of elytra simultaneously visible in dorsal view while it is very narrow and not visible in dorsal view in C. insolita. The new species is also similar to C. polita Daffner, 1991 from India and C. glabella Daffner, 1988 from Taiwan in the dorsal surface lacking microsculpture. From both species it differs by the shape of aedeagus and spermatheca as well. In contrast to
Differential diagnosis. Colenisia insolita sp. nov. is most similar in appearance to C. fragilis sp. nov. and C. seriepunctata sp. nov. From C. seriepunctata it differs by its distinctly smaller body, elytra having small sparse punctures tending to form poorly visible irregular rows while the elytral rows in Colenisia seriepunctata are distinct and regular consisting of larger rather dense arranged punctures. From C. fragilis it differs by having narrow unobtrusive lateral channel developed in the middle half of elytra, which is not simultaneously visible in dorsal view on both sides of elytra while the same is flatly widened and visible in dorsal view in C. fragilis. The new species is also similar to C. polita Daffner, 1991 from India and C. glabella Daffner, 1988 from Taiwan in having the dorsal surface lacking microsculpture. From both species it differs by the shape of aedeagus and spermatheca. In contrast to C. polita the median lobe of aedeagus lacking setae and the parameres being unusually stout in the new species. The median lobe of the new species is roundly tapered distally to narrowly rounded tip while the same in C. glabella is angulate before the tip. The shape of endophallus exhibits unique specific characters that differentiate it from similar species. The proximal part of the spermatheca is twisted or spiral-like in the new species, while the proximal part of spermatheca is simple in C. seriepunctata, C. polita and C. glabella.

Name derivation. The name of the new species draws attention to the fragile distal part of its spermatheca.

**Colenisia insolita** sp. nov.

(Figs 2, 11, 24)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): “CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-18]/ Baoshan Pref., mountain range/ 22 km S Tengchong, 1750 m 24°49′29″ N, 98°29′27″ E/ second. forest, litter, dead wood/ sifted, 2.vi.2007, leg A.Pütz” (SMZD). Paratypes (1 ♂, 1 ♀): the same locality data (SMZD, ZSPC).

**Description.** Length 1.1 mm, length of body parts in holotype: head 0.1 mm, pronotum 0.4 mm, elytra 0.6 mm, antenna 0.3 mm. Maximum width of head 0.4 mm, pronotum 0.7 mm, elytra 0.7 mm.

Habitus as in Fig. 24. Dorsum shining, sparsely unobtrusively pubescent with short setae, brown-black with pronotal base, lateral margins of pronotum and apex of elytra lighter; legs and antennomeres I-II yellow-red, antennomeres III-VI slightly infuscate, antennomeres VII-XI brown. Ventral surface dark chest-nut. Dorsum except clypeus without strigosity.

Head. Eyes rather large, ratio of width of front between eyes : eye = 6.0. Ratio of width of antennomeres VII-XI (antennomere VII equal 1): 1.0 - 0.8 - 1.3 - 1.3 - 1.5. Antennomere XI 1.8 times as long as antennomere X. Puncturation fine, punctures small, sparse, separated by about 5-6 times their diameter. Clypeus very densely transversely strigose.

Pronotum. Base straight; posterior angles acute, very closely rounded in dorsal view; obtuse broadly rounded in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles in dorsal view; straight in lateral view. Punctuation sparser than that on head; punctures separated by about 5-10 times their diameter; several larger punctures interposed.

Elytra. Punctures stronger than those on pronotum, toward base becoming smaller than those on disc. Most distinctive rows of large, sparsely arranged punctures located along the suture. Discal punctures tending to become seriate in weakly visible rows. Punctures separated by about 6 or more times their diameter. Sporadic punctures in interstices. A narrow unobtrusive channel developed in middle half of lateral margins only. Lateral margin not visible simultaneously in dorsal view. Sutural striae not developed.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres I-III very slightly widened in male, slender in female.

Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 2, spermatheca as in Fig. 11.

**Variation.** The colour of the antennomeres II-VI grades from yellow to slightly infuscate in the type series.
Colenisia seriepunctata sp. nov.  
(Figs 3, 12, 25)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-13], Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, E pass, 36 km SE/ Tengchong, 2200 m, 24°49′22″ N/ 98°46′06″ E, decid. forest, litter, wood/ fungi sifted, 31.v.2007, M. Schülke”, (MSBC). Paratypes (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): the same locality data (MSBC, ZSPC); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): “CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-14], Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 33 km SE/ Tengchong, 2160-2200 m, 24°51′22″ N/ 98°45′36″ E, decid. forest, litter, wood/ fungi sifted, 31.v.2007, M. Schülke”, (MSBC, ZSPC).

Description. Length of body 1.6-1.7 mm, in holotype 1.6 mm; length of body parts in holotype: head 0.2 mm, pronotum 0.5 mm, elytra 0.9 mm, antenna 0.4 mm. Maximum width of head 0.5 mm, pronotum 0.9 mm, elytra 0.9 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 25, dorsum shining, sparsely unobtrusively pubescent with short setae, black with pronotal base and lateral margins lighter, legs yellow-reddish, tarsi and antennomeres I-II yellow, antennomeres III-VI infuscate, antennomeres VII-XI brown. Ventral surface dark chestnut. Clypeus transversely strigose, rest of dorsum lacking strigosity. Head. Eyes normally developed, ratio of width of front between eyes : eye = 8.5. Ratio of width of antennomeres VII-XI (antennomere VII equal 1): 1.0 - 0.8 - 1.4 - 1.2 - 1.4. Antennomere XI 1.7 times as long as antennomere X. Puncturation distinct, punctures separated by 5-6 times their diameter. Pronotum. Base straight; posterior angles acute, closely rounded in dorsal view; very slightly obtuse, almost rectangular, closely rounded in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles in both dorsal and lateral views. Puncturation much finer and sparser than on head; with scattered larger punctures interposed. Elytra. Punctuation more distinctive than on head and pronotum. Two rows of punctures placed along the suture; punctures separated by 2-4 times their diameter. Also discal punctures tending to become seriate. Discal punctures more sparsely distributed. Punctures getting smaller and sparser toward base, apex and lateral sides of elytra. Lateral channels widened all along the elytral margins except at humeral and apical parts of elytra. Widened lateral margin visible simultaneously in dorsal view. Sutural striae not developed. Legs. Anterior tarsomeres I-III very slightly widened in male, slender in female. Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 3, spermatheca as in Fig. 12.

Variation. Except of size of body there was not detected distinct variability in the type series.

Differential diagnosis. Colenisia seriepunctata sp. nov. is most similar to C. fragilis sp. nov. and C. insolita sp. nov., to C. polita Daffner, 1991 from India and C. glabella Daffner, 1988 from Taiwan by dorsal surface lacking microsculpture. From all the mentioned species it differs by its larger size and by the presence of discal rows of elytral punctures. It also differs in the aedeagus exhibiting a pointed median lobe and by the specific shape of endophallus.

Name derivation. The name of the new species devotes on the seriate punctures on elytra.
Differential diagnosis. *Colenisia yunnanica* sp. nov. belongs to an informal group of species characterised by partly strigosed elytra (*C. compacta* Angelini et Švec, 1998; *C. punctatula* Daffner, 1991 from India, *C. pygmaea* (Portevin, 1905) from India, Taiwan and Vietnam; *C. topali* Daffner, 1988 from Taiwan and Vietnam; *C. marginella* Daffner, 1991 from India; *C. yunnanica* (Hniszíkovský, 1972) from Sri Lanka and *C. semistrigata* Daffner, 1991 from India). In general appearance it is most similar to *C. compacta* by its sparsely punctuate dorsum and sparsely strigose elytra. *C. compacta* differs by lighter coloured dorsum, that is chestnut brown with antennomeres I-VI yellow and antennomeres VII-XI light red brown, while dorsum of *C. yunnanica* is black, antennomeres VII-XI are dark brown, both species also differ by the size of eyes - ratio of width of front between eyes: eye = 5.5 in the new species, while the same is 4.0 in *C. compacta*. *C. yunnanica* also differs by length of parameres that are a little longer than the median lobe of aedeagus while in *C. compacta* they are a little shorter than median lobe. Also sclerites of the internal sac shows specific characters - the two basal sclerites are long, slightly curved well separated from each other basally in *C. yunnanica*, while C-shaped basal sclerites in *C. compacta* (aedeagus as in Fig. 7 in Angelini & Švec 1998) form two pairs - the lateral ones are convergent, touching each other basally resembling the letter U, the median sclerites are approaching resembling the letter X. *C. yunnanica* differs by smaller size of body (1.0-1.1 mm) from *C. marginella* (length of body 1.3-1.4 mm) and *C. ceylanica* (1.4-1.6 mm). From the both species and from *C. pygmaea* the new species differs by straight pronotal base that is obliquely tapered to posterior pronotal angles in the three compared species. *C. yunnanica* differs from *C. punctatula*, *C. topali*, *C. semistrigata* and *C. pygmaea* also by elytra covered by transverse strigosity on apical two-thirds of the elytra while the elytral strigosity in *Colenisia punctatula* and *C. semistrigata* is distinct only on sides and apex of elytra, in *C. topali* and *C. pygmaea* only apex of elytra is covered by strigosity. From *C. punctatula*, *C. ceylanica*, *C. marginella* and *C. semistrigata* *C. yunnanica* differs from *C. pygmaea*, *C. topali*, *C. marginella* and *C. ceylanica* by the shape of median lobe that is evenly roundly tapered toward broadly rounded top, while the median lobe is angular before the top or terminates in shorty rounded tip in the

Pronotum. Base straight; posterior angles acute, closely rounded in dorsal view; slightly obtuse widely rounded in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles in dorsal view; straight in lateral view. Punctuation similar to that on head.

Elytra. Punctuation fine similar to that on head and pronotum; along suture and near base punctures larger. Transverse strigosity developed on posterior two thirds of elytra sparse, separated by about 0.02-0.03 mm. Lateral channel very slightly widened all along the elytral margins except basal quarter and apical part of elytra. Lateral margin not visible simultaneously in dorsal view. Sutural striae not developed.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres I-III very slightly widened in male, slender in female.

Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 4, spermatheca as in Fig. 13.

Variation. The type series grades from black to brown-black specimens.


**Name derivation.** The name of the new species is derived from the country of location of capture, Yunnan Province.

**Description.** Length 1.3-1.5 mm, in holotype 1.4 mm; length of body parts in holotype: head 0.2 mm, pronotum 0.4 mm, elytra 0.8 mm, antenna 0.4 mm. Maximum width of head 0.5 mm, pronotum 0.8 mm, elytra 0.8 mm.
Habitus as in Fig. 27, dorsum shining, sparsely unobtrusively pubescent with short setae, dark brown, legs and antennomeres I-VI yellow, antennomeres VII-XI yellow-brown, legs reddish. Ventral surface yellow-brown with darker trochanters, margins of coxae and longitudinal carina on mesoventrite. Entire dorsum transversely strigose. Head. Eyes normally developed, ratio of width of front between eyes: eye = 9. Ratio of width of antennomeres VII-XI (antennomere VII equal 1): 1.0 - 0.8 - 1.4 - 1.6 - 1.4. Antennomere XI two times as long as antennomere X. Puncturation very fine, unobtrusive, irregularly distributed, punctures separated by about 4 or more times their diameter. Rather densely and distinctly strigose. Strigosites predominantly transverse, sporadically connected, in some places especially near eyes, orientated obliquely or even cranio-caudally.

Pronotum. Base straight; posterior angles acute, rounded in dorsal view; very slightly obtruse, almost circularly rounded in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles in dorsal view, straight in lateral view. Punctuation similar to that on head, but punctures separated by about 4-10 or more times their diameter. The striosity transverse, in density similar to, but less evident than that on head.

Elytra. Distinctly, rather densely and strongly punctured. Puncturation much stronger than that on head and pronotum; punctures separated by about 3-4 times their diameter, irregularly distributed. Transverse striosity developed on entire dorsal surface of elytra; rather densely arranged, separated by about 0.01-0.02 mm. Lateral channel widened all along the elytral margins. Lateral margins visible simultaneously in dorsal view except of apical part of elytra. Sutural striae developed, confined to apical third of the elytra.


Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 5, spermatheca as in Fig. 14.

Variation. The dorsum of one of the paratypes is very dark - brown-black coloured with reddish legs and antennomeres I-VI.

Differential diagnosis. *Colenisia gracilis* sp. nov. is similar to *C. ovalis* Daffner, 1988 in the size and shape of body, and by its rather densely punctured elytra, widened elytral lateral channel and notably by the shape of the median lobe of the aedeagus. It differs by dark brown colour of dorsum that is red-brown in *C. ovalis*, by the presence of elytral sutural striae and by parameres that are distinctly shorter than median lobe wide parameres are approximately as long as the median lobe in *C. ovalis*. Also the shape of the spermatheca differ being sickle-shaped in *C. gracilis* while in *C. ovalis* resembling a letter C.

Name derivation. The name of the species *Colenisia gracilis* sp. nov. draws the attention to the slender nature of the aedeagus.

**Colenisia dilatata** sp. nov.

(Figs 6, 15, 28)


Description. Length 1.6-2.0 mm, in holotype 1.6 mm; length of body parts in holotype: head 0.2 mm, pronotum 0.5 mm, elytra 0.9 mm, antenna 0.5 mm. Maximum width of head 0.5 mm, pronotum 0.9 mm, elytra 1.0 mm.

Habitus as in Fig. 28, dorsum shining, sparsely unobtrusively pubescent with short setae, light chestnut with clypeus and adjacent part of front lighter, legs and antennomeres I-VI and VIII, antennomeres VII, X, XI brown. Ventral surface yellow-red-brown with darker trochanters, margins of coxae and longitudinal carina on mesoventrite. Entire dorsum transversely microstriogrose.

Head. Eyes rather small, ratio of width of front between eyes: eye = 9. Ratio of width of antennomeres VII-XI (antennomere VII equal 1): 1.0 - 0.8 - 1.7 - 1.7 - 1.5. Antennomere XI 1.4 times as long as antennomere X. Punctuation fine, moderately dense, punctures separated by about 3-4 times their diameter. Several larger punctures disseminated among the basic punctuation. Very densely and distinctly strigose. Strigosites predominantly transverse, sporadically connected, in some places, especially near eyes, orientated obliquely or even cranio-caudally.

Pronotum. Base straight before posterior angles slightly but distinctly emarginate and obliquely tapered to posterior angles; those acute, very closely rounded in dorsal view; rectangular very closely rounded in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles both in dorsal and lateral view. Punctuation finer and less regular than that on head, punctures separated by about 3 or more times their diameter. Several larger punctures disseminated among the basic punctuation. The striosity transverse, in density similar but less expressed than on head.

Elytra. Distinctly, densely and strongly punctured. Puncturation much stronger than that on head and pronotum; punctures separated by about 1-3 times their diameter, sometimes tend to become seriate in irregular, feeble expressed rows. Traces of punctured rows evanescent toward base; near base elytra irregularly punctured. Intervals with punctures equal in size and strength to those in rows. The most clearly impressed punctures located near suture. Transverse striosity developed on entire dorsal surface of elytra; sparsely arranged, separated by about 0.02-0.03 mm. Lateral channels distinctly widened all along the elytral length. Lateral margins visible simultaneously in dorsal view. Sutural striae developed, confined to apical half of elytra.


Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 6, spermatheca as in Fig. 15.

Variation. The seriate punctures occur also on basal part of elytra in some paratypes.

Differential diagnosis. *Colenisia dilatata* sp. nov. is most similar to *C. fortipes* sp. nov. by the size of body, lightly coloured dorsum, the type of dorsal striosity, by emarginate pronotal base before posterior angles of pronotum and by stout, conically tapered male tarsi distally. It differs by elytral intervals covered by punctures of equal size and intensity as punctures arranged in feeble, irregular elytral rows. Both species can also be differentiated by the shape of aedeagus. The parameres are dilated and obliquely truncate apically in *C. dilatata* while the parameres in *C. fortipes* are slim. The shape of spermatheca is similar in both species.
Name derivation. The name of the new species points to the dilated apical part of the parameres.

*Colenisia fortipes* sp. nov.
(Figs 7, 16, 29)


Description. Length 1.8-2.1 mm, in holotype 1.8 mm; length of body parts in holotype: head 0.2 mm, pronotum 0.5 mm, elytra 1.1 mm, antenna 0.5 mm. Maximum width of head 0.6 mm, pronotum 1.0 mm, elytra 1.1 mm.

Habitus as in Fig. 29, dorsum shining, sparsely unobtrusively pubescent with short setae, yellow-red; antennomeres I-VI and VIII yellow, antennomeres VII, IX-XI brown, legs reddish. Ventral surface yellow-red with darker trochanteres, margins of coxae and longitudinal carina on mesoventrite. Entire dorsum transversely microstrigose.

Head. Eyes rather large, ratio of width of front between eyes : eye = 6.0. Ratio of width of antennomeres VII-XI (antennomere VII equal 1): 1.0 - 0.6 - 1.1 - 1.4 - 1.3. Antennomere XI twice as long as antennomere X. Punctuation very fine, unobtrusive, irregularly distributed, punctures small, separated by about 10 or more times their diameter. Densely and distinctly strigose. Strigosites predominantly transverse, sporadically connected.

Pronotum. Base straight; slightly emarginate before acute posterior angles; those closely rounded in dorsal view; obtuse closely rounded in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles both in dorsal and lateral view. Punctuation similar to that on head, punctures separated by about 10 or more times their diameter. Some larger punctures sporadically interposed. The strigosity transverse, sporadically connected, in density similar to those on head but less clearly impressed.

Figs 23-31: Dorsal view of body (holotypes except 24, 26 - paratypes). 23- *Colenisia fragilis* sp. nov.; 24- *C. insolita* sp. nov.; 25- *C. seriepunctata* sp. nov.; 26- *C. yunnanica* sp. nov.; 27- *Colenisia gracilis* sp. nov.; 28- *C. dilatata* sp. nov.; 29- *C. fortipes* sp. nov.; 30- *C. cooteri* sp. nov.; 31- *C. stanislavi* sp. nov., 32- *C. jelineki* sp. nov., 33- *C. neglecta* sp. nov.
Elytra. Finely punctured. Punctures distinctly larger and stronger than those on pronotum, separated by about 2-3 times their diameter longitudinally, 8-10 times their diameter transversely; tending to seriate. The punctured rows feebly expressed. Intervals punctured finely with small punctures separated by about 4-5 times their diameter. Transverse strigositides developed on entire dorsal surface of elytra; sparsely arranged, separated by about 0.02-0.04 mm. Lateral channel widened all along the elytral margins. Lateral margins visible simultaneously in dorsal view. Sutural striae developed, confined to apical two-thirds of elytra.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres I-II distinctly widened in male, slender in female. Metaso- and metatarsi of male thick, conically tapered apically.

Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 7 spermatheca as in Fig. 16.

Variation. The female paratype with elytral rows better expressed than those in the holotype.

Differential diagnosis. Colenisia fortipes sp. nov. is most similar to Colenisia dilatata sp. nov. by the size of body, lightly coloured dorsum, the type of dorsal strigosity, by emarginate pronotal base before posterior angles of pronotum and by stout, conically tapered male tarsi. It differs by elytral intervals that are finely punctured with small punctures while elytral intervals in C. dilatata are covered by punctures of equal size and intensity as punctures arranged in feebly, irregular elytral rows. Both species can also be differentiated by the shape of aedeagus. The parameres in C. fortipes are slim in contrast to the parameres in C. dilatata which are dilated and obliquely truncate apically. The shape of spermatheca is similar in both species.

Colenisia cooteri sp. nov. (Figs 8, 17, 30)


Description. Length 1.7-2.2 mm, in holotype 2.0 mm; length of body parts in holotype: head 0.2 mm, pronotum 0.6 mm, elytra 1.2 mm, antenna 0.6 mm. Maximum width of head 0.6 mm, pronotum 1.1 mm, elytra 1.4 mm.

Habitus as in Fig. 30, dorsum shining, sparsely unobtrusively pubescent with short setae, yellow-brown with head and pronotal disc light brown, legs and antennomeres I-VI yellowish, antennomeres VII-XI light brown. Ventral surface yellow-brown with darker trochanters, margins of coxae and longitudinal carina on mesonotum. Entire dorsum transversely stritgose.

Head. Eyes small, ratio of width of front between eyes : eye = 11.5. Ratio of width of antennomeres VII-XI (antennomere VII equal 1.0): 1.0 - 0.7 - 1.2 - 1.3 - 1.2. Antennomere XI 1.5 times as long as antennomere X. Punctuation very fine, sparse and irregular, punctures separated by about 4-10 or more times their diameter with several larger punctures interposed.

Very densely and distinctly transversely strigose. Strigositides sometimes connected, oblique or even cranio-caudally oriented near eyes.

Pronotum. Base straight toward posterior angles obliquely tapered; posterior angles obtuse, very closely rounded in dorsal view; obtuse very closely rounded in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles both in dorsal and lateral view. Punctuation more regular than that on head, punctures separated by about 8-10 times their diameter. Several larger punctures interposed among the basic punctuation. Transversely stritgose. The strigosity denser and finer than on head.

Elytra. Punctuation stronger than that on head and pronotum; irregularly distributed, separated by about 3-4 times their diameter. Transverse strigositides developed on entire dorsal surface of elytra; sparsely arranged, separated by about 0.02 mm. Lateral channel very distinctly widened all along the elytral margins. Lateral margin visible simultaneously in dorsal view. Sutural striae developed, present in apical half of elytra.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres I-III slightly but distinctly widened in male, slender in female.

Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 8, spermatheca as in Fig. 17.

Variation. The type series grades from yellow to yellow-brown specimens; predominantly with darker head and pronotal disc.

Differential diagnosis. Colenisia cooteri sp. nov. is most similar to C. miyatakei Hisamatsu, 1957 from continental China, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam and Japan. It differs by larger body, darkened antennal club, by parameres that are stout and not distinctly longer than median lobe in contrast to much longer parameres in C. miyatakei. Also the shape of endophallus shows specific character in the new species different from other species of the genus. The basal part of the spermatheca is similar to that in C. miyatakei while the proximal part is much more slender and longer.

Name derivation. The new species is dedicated to well known specialist in Leiodidae and my friend Jonathan Cooter.

Colenisia stanislavi sp. nov. (Figs 9, 18, 31)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “Taiwan: Taipei County, Beitou Township (Shipai metro/ station), Mt. Samau (S)/ Gudao Hiking Trail/ 31.3.2009, old forest litter, leg. S./Vít” (NHMG). Paratypes (2 ♀♂, 3 ♀♀): the same locality data (NHMG, ZSPC).

Description. Length 1.0-1.2 mm, in holotype 1.1 mm; length of body parts in holotype: head 0.1 mm, pronotum 0.3 mm, elytra 0.7 mm, antenna 0.3 mm. Maximum width of head 0.4 mm, pronotum 0.7 mm, elytra 0.8 mm.

Habitus as in Fig. 31. Dorsum slightly shining, sparsely unobtrusively pubescent with short setae, lightly chestnut, legs and antennomeres I-VI yellow, antennomeres VII-XI light yellow-brown. Ventral surface yellow-red with darker mesonotral carina and margin of metaventral process. Entire dorsum finely transversely stritgose.
Head. Eyes normally developed, ratio of width of front between eyes : eye = 7.0. Microsculpture fine but distinct, consisting of very dense predominantly transverse strigosity. Ratio of width of antennomeres VII-XI (antennomere VII equal 1): 1.0 - 0.5 - 1.3 - 1.3 - 1.4. Antennomere XI twice as long as antennomere X. Punctuation very fine, punctures very small, sparse, separated by 10 or more times their diameter.

Pronotum. Base straight; posterior angles acute, with pointed tip in dorsal view; rectangular with pointed tip in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles in dorsal view, very slightly rounded in lateral view. Transverse strigosity finer, less distinct than that on head. Punctuation similar to that on head. Punctures very fine, small and sparse.

Elytra. Surface densely transversely strigose; strigosity approximately 3 times sparser than on pronotum, separated by about 0.01 mm. Punctuation similar to that on head and pronotum, punctures irregularly arranged in strigosities. Lateral channel of elytra very narrowly widened, simultaneously visible all along the elytral length in dorsal view. Sutural striae absent.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres I-III very slightly widened in male, slender in female.

Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 9 spermatheca as in Fig. 18.

Variation. The type series grades from unicolorous chestnut coloured specimens to specimens with pronotum or even head lighter.

Differential diagnosis. Colenisia stanislavi sp. nov. is similar to C. johanni Daffner, 1988 in exhibiting entirely strigose dorsum, lacking sutural striae, in size and colour of body and by the shape of spermatheca. It differs from C. johanni by larger eyes (ratio of width of front between eyes:width of eye exceed 10 in C. johanni) and by the shape of aedeagus having parameres much longer than median lobe, while the parameres are shorter than median lobe in C. johanni. The shape of aedeagus and spermatheca of the new species resembles those in C. miyatakei (Hisamatsu, 1957). C. stanislavi differs by dark antennal club while entire antenna are light in C. miyatakei; it differs also by denser microstrigose elytra and by lack of the sutural striae. The parameres of the aedeagus in the new species are bisetose, while the parameres in C. miyatakei terminate with a seta and an appendix. Basal part of spermatheca is globose in the new species while the same is transversely oblong-oval in C. miyatakei.

Name derivation. The new species is named after his collector, Stanislav Vit.

Colenisia jelineki sp. nov. (Figs 19, 20, 32)


Description. Length 1.7-2.1 mm, in holotype 2.1 mm; length of body parts in holotype: head 0.4 mm, pronotum 0.6 mm, elytra 1.1 mm, antenna 0.4 mm. Maximum width of head 0.6 mm, pronotum 1.1 mm, elytra 1.2 mm.

Habitus as in Fig. 32. Dorsum slightly shining, sparsely unobtrusively pubescent with short setae, chestnut with lighter pronotum, tarsi light chestnut, antennomeres I-IV and VIII yellow-red, antennomeres VII and IX-XI dark brown. Ventral surface reddish with darker mesoventral carina and margin of metaventral process. Entire dorsum transversely strigose.

Head. Eyes normally developed, ratio of width of front between eyes : eye = 8.0. Microsculpture well expressed, consisting of very dense predominantly transverse strigosity. Ratio of width of antennomeres VII-XI (antennomere VII equal 1): 1.0 - 0.5 - 1.3 - 1.3 - 1.4. Antennomere XI 1.5 as long as antennomere X. Puncturation very fine, punctures very small, separated by about 10 or more times their diameter.

Pronotum. Base straight; posterior angles acute, with pointed tip in dorsal view; rectangular with pointed tip in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles in dorsal view, very slightly rounded in lateral view. Transverse strigosity finer, less distinct than that on head. Punctuation similar to that on head. Punctures very fine, small and sparse.

Elytra. Surface densely transversely strigose; strigosity approximately 3 times sparser than on pronotum, separated by about 0.01 mm. Punctuation similar to that on head and pronotum, punctures irregularly arranged in strigosities. Lateral channel of elytra very narrowly widened, simultaneously visible all along the elytral length in dorsal view. Sutural striae absent.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres I-III very slightly widened in male, slender in female.

Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 9 spermatheca as in Fig. 18.
separated by about 1 times their diameter longitudinally, by 2 times their diameter from lateral neighbours. Lateral channel of elytra narrowly widened, simultaneously visible all along the elytral length in dorsal view. Sutural striae present at apical two thirds of elytra.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres I-IV distinctly widened, all tarsi stout, conically narrowed apically in male, slender in female.

Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 19 spermatheca as in Fig. 20.

**Variation.** The type series vary in the body length only.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Colenisia jelínekii* sp. nov. is similar to *C. dilatata* sp. nov. in exhibiting entirely strigose dorsum, presence of sutural striae, in colour of body, in stout male tarsi, densely punctured elytra and in the shape of spermatheca. From *C. dilatata* it differs by smaller elytral punctuation, by approximately two times denser strigasity separated by about 0.01 mm and by slim parameters.

**Name derivation.** The new species is dedicated to Josef Jelínek, friend of mine and of Jonathan Cooter, the well known Czech specialist in the family Nitidulidae.

*Colenisia neglecta* sp. nov. (Figs 21, 22, 33)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): “Thailand bor./ Chiang dao/ 24.v.-4.vi. 1995/ M. Snížek lgt.”. Paratypes (1♂, 1♀): the same locality data (all ZSPC).

**Description.** Length 1.5-1.6 mm, in holotype 1.5 mm; length of body parts in holotype: head 0.2 mm, pronotum 0.5 mm, elytra 0.8 mm, antenna 0.4 mm. Maximum width of head 0.5 mm, pronotum 0.9 mm, elytra 1.0 mm.

Habitus as in Fig. 33. Dorsum slightly shining, sparsely unobtrusively pubescent with short setae, yellow red, tarsi and antennae yellow. Ventral surface yellow-red with darker mesoventral carina and margin of metaventral process. Entire dorsum finely transversely strigose.

Head. Eyes large, ratio of width of front between eyes : eye = 4.8. Microsculpture well expressed, consisting of dense predominantly transverse strigasity connected to each other in some places. Ratio of width of antennomeres VII-XI (antennomere VII equal 1): 1.0 - 1.0 - 1.2 - 1.2 - 1.2. Antennomere XI twice as long as antennomere X. Punctuation very fine, punctures very small, extremely sparse.

Pronotum. Base straight; posterior angles acute, with pointed tip in dorsal view; slightly acute with rounded tip in lateral view. Sides evenly curved from base to anterior angles in dorsal view, very slightly rounded in lateral view. Transverse micro-sculpture similar, but finer, less distinct than that on head. Punctuation sparse, irregular, punctures very small, transversely oblong, separated by about 6-10 or more their diameter.

Elytra. Surface sparsely transversely strigose; strigasity approximately 3 times sparser than on pronotum, separated by about 0.02 mm. Punctures much more stronger and larger than on pronotum, arranged in rows, separated by about 2-3 times their diameter longitudinally, by 6-8 times their diameter from lateral neighbours. Small punctures very sparsely distributed in row intervals. Lateral channel of elytra very narrowly widened, simultaneously visible all along the elytral length in dorsal view. Sutural striae present at apical half of elytra.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres I-III very slightly widened in male, slender in female.

Genitalia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 22 spermatheca as in Fig. 21.

**Variation.** The type series vary in the body length only.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Colenisia neglecta* sp. nov. is similar to *C. similata* Angelini & Švec, 1994 and *C. luteicornis* (Hisnikovský, 1972) in exhibiting entirely strigose dorsum, presence of sutural striae, in colour of body, to *C. similata* also in the presence of elytral rows of punctures, to *C. luteicornis* also in the shape of aedeagus and spermatheca. From *C. similata* it differs by smaller and sparser elytral punctuation, by entirely light antennae, smaller body and by the shape of spermatheca having smaller basal part and ring-shaped distal part in contrast to large subglobose basal part and simply bent distal part of spermatheca in *C. similata*. *C. neglecta* differs from *C. luteicornis* by sparser elytral strigosity with strigasities separated by about 0.02 mm in contrast to 0.01 mm in *C. luteicornis*. It differs also by larger elytral punctures arranged in rows while elytral punctures are small and irregularly distributed in *C. luteicornis*. The median lobe of aedeagus is simply pointed apically in *C. neglecta* while the same ends in an unobtrusive nipple in *C. luteicornis*. The distal part of spermatheca is ring-shaped in *C. neglecta* in contrast to more-times twisted distal part resembling a bundle in *C. luteicornis*.

**Name derivation.** The name of the new species pointed on the fact, that the new species was neglected in the previous studies not being recognized as a new to science.

**Remark.** Due to the similarity of both species I mistake *C. neglecta* for *C. luteicornis* in the earlier work. Therefore it is necessary to omit the record of *C. luteicornis* from Thailand (Švec 1996).

**FAUNISTIC RECORDS AND NOTES ON THE VARIABILITY**

*Colenisia miyatakei* (Hisasatsu, 1957)

Notes on the variability. According Daffner who revised the genus Colenisia from South-East of Asia and Sumatra (1988) the head of the species lacking microsculpture but fine and sparse punctuation. Head of the examined specimen from Taiwan is strongly punctured with anterior part microsculptured by transverse strigosities. Size of the examined specimens varies between 1.0-1.3 mm; according to Daffner (1988) it is 0.85-1.0 mm.

Distribution: Vietnam, Japan. New to Thailand and China (Yunnan, Gansu).

Colenisia johanni Daffner, 1988

Material examined. Taiwan: Taipei County, Beitou Township (Shipai metro/ station), Mt. Samau (S)/ Tian Mu/ Guiao Hiking Trail, 3.i.2009/ upper layer of forest litter, leg./ S.Vít, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, (NHMG, ZSPC); Taiwan: Taoyuan County/ Township DsXi, area Shihmen/ reservoir/ after Bay Hill side, deep gully/ litter, 25.vii.2010, leg. S.Vít, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, (NHMG, ZSPC).

First recorded findings since the original description.

Notes on the variability. Size of the examined specimens varies between 1.1-1.3 mm (according to the original description 1.3-1.5 mm), colour of the dorsum varies from lightly red-brown to chestnut coloured specimens. In some specimens head is a little darker than the rest of dorsum.

Colenisia ovialis Daffner, 1988

Material examined. Taiwan: Chayi County, Alishan/ Natural Scenic Area, Road 18/ km 84/ 220 m, 7.i.2009, sifting forest/ litter leg. S.Vít, 2 ♀♀, (NHMG, ZSPC); Taiwan: Taoyuan County/ Township DsXi, area Shihmen/ reservoir/ after Bay Hill side, deep gully/ litter, 25.vii.2010, leg. S.Vít, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, (NHMG, ZSPC).

First recorded finding since the original description.

Colenisia pygmaea (Portevin, 1905)

Material examined. Taiwan: Taoyuan County/ Township DsXi, area Shihmen/ reservoir/ after Bay Hill side, deep gully/ litter, 25.vii.2010, leg. S.Vít, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, (NHMG, ZSPC); Taiwan: Taipei/ County, Beitou/ Township (Jiantan/ metro station)/ Jiantan Shan Hiking/ Trail, 2.i.2009 dead/ tree trunk and bark/ S.Vít lgt., (NHMG).

Notes on the variability. According Daffner who revised the genus Colenisia from South-East of Asia and Sumatra (1988) the head of the species lacking microsculpture but fine and sparse punctuation. Head of the examined specimen from Taiwan is strongly punctured with anterior part microsculptured by transverse strigosities. Size of the examined specimens varies between 1.0-1.3 mm; according to Daffner (1988) it is 0.85-1.0 mm.