

Six New Taxa of the Genera *Odontotrypes* and *Phelotrupes* (Coleoptera, Geotrupidae) from Vietnam, Nepal and Myanmar

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Abstract Six new taxa of the family Geotrupidae are described from Vietnam, Nepal and Myanmar as follows: *Odontotrypes (Odontotrypes) nepalensis* sp. nov., *O. (O.) hamai* sp. nov., *Phelotrupes (Eo-geotrupes) vietnamicus* sp. nov., *P. (Phelotrupes) amethystinus chinmontanus* ssp. nov., *P. (P.) holzschuhi myanmarensis* ssp. nov., and *P. (P.) businskyorum kachinmontanus* ssp. nov.

The geotrupid genera *Odontotrypes* and *Phelotrupes* have been known to highly diversify in China; more than 80% of known species of these genera have been recorded from China (KRÁL *et al.*, 2001; NIKOLAJEV *et al.*, 2016; SCHOOLMEESTERS, 2016). On the other hand, relatively few species have been known from the northern areas of South and Southeast Asia (KRÁL *et al.*, 2001; KRÁL, 2016; HOWDEN, 2006; OCHI *et al.*, 2010; OCHI & KON, 2015; GUPTA *et al.*, 2016).

Recently, we have examined specimens of *Odontotrypes* and *Phelotrupes* in our collection together with those provided by several our collaborators. After close examination, we found several undescribed forms from Vietnam, Nepal and Myanmar among them. Thus, we describe a new *Phelotrupes* species from Vietnam and two new *Odontotrypes* species from Nepal. In addition, we describe three new subspecies from Myanmar.

We follow OCHI *et al.* (2017) for the terminology used in the following descriptions. Abbreviations for measurements (measured in mm) are as follows: — El, elytral length from the level of humeri to the apices of elytra; Ew, elytral width at the widest place; Pl, pronotum length along the midline; Pw, pronotum width at the widest place; Phl, phallobase length; Phw, phallobase width; Prl, paramere length in dorsal view.

Odontotrypes (Odontotrypes) nepalensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 8, 10–11)

Description of holotype. Length: 17.2 mm (excluding mandibles).

M a l e. Body moderate-sized for this genus, oblong-oval, strongly convex dorsally. Dorsum shining and glabrous; venter weakly shining to sub-opaque except for shining legs, and distinctly clothed with blackish brown hairs. Color black; dorsal surface covered with distinct but a little weak aeneous luster; ventral surface also with weak aeneous or purplish luster except for distinctly purplish femora; claws distinctly brown; antennae slightly brownish.

Head somewhat strongly produced forward with anterior margin including genae forming sub-triangular outline; labrum almost truncate in front; clypeus triangularly produced anteriad, with anteri-



Figs. 1–6. Habitus, in dorsal view, scale 10 mm. — 1, *Odontotrypes (Odontotrypes) nepalensis* sp. nov., male (holotype); 2, *O. (O.) hamai* sp. nov., female (holotype); 3, *Phelotrupes (Eogeotrupes) vietnamicus* sp. nov., male (holotype); 4, *P. (E.) amethystinus chinmontanus* ssp. nov., male (holotype); 5, *P. (Phelotrupes) holzschuhi myanmarensis* ssp. nov., male (holotype); 6, *P. (P.) businskiorum kachinmontanus* ssp. nov., male (holotype).

or margin straight and narrowly rounded at apex; marginal line fine and slightly reflexed; clypeal median portion scarcely raised, without median longitudinal keel and tubercle; clypeal suture finely defined as smooth line; T-shaped suture clearly depressed as shining and smooth line; eye-tubercles strongly produced upward, and seemingly forming a triangular process in lateral view; eye canthus with external margin straight in front and slightly curved behind; surface weakly shining, somewhat uneven, finely rugosely, very densely and somewhat irregularly covered with strong but small punctures on clypeus, densely but rather weakly so behind clypeal suture, and the posterior-most portion shining, very smooth and almost impunctate.

Pronotum fairly transverse, strongly convex dorsally, almost simply formed except for apical transverse groove, about 1.8 times as wide as long (Pl : Pw = 4.9 : 8.6), widest at basal 1/3; median longitudinal groove entirely effaced; anterior margin bi-sinuate, with marginal membrane thick and

marginal line fairly thick and a little elevated medially, and becoming thinner laterad; lateral margins scarcely crenulate, gently rounded from base to basal 2/5, and then almost straight or sinuously narrowed toward apex in apical 3/5, with marginal line thin in apical 3/5 and slightly thick in basal 2/5; anterior angles rather produced forward and rounded, posterior ones obtuse; basal margin obtusely angled at the middle, distinctly bordered in the middle, the marginal border occupying in median 1/3, and un-bordered laterally; disc with a strong transverse groove behind anterior margin, which bears three deep bottoms, one located at the middle and the rests on either side; lateral fovea small; base without posteromedial fovea; surface extremely finely micro-granulose, irregularly scattered with strong punctures, the punctures obviously sparser in the middle, and very dense and somewhat rugose laterally. Scutellum broadly triangular in outline, shining and very slightly uneven.

Elytra ordinary in shape, strongly convex, about 1.1 times as long as wide (El : Ew = 9.5 : 8.6), as wide as pronotum in maximum width and widest at a little behind the middle, with a humeral callus distinct, well swollen; disc strongly convex, each elytron with 14 striae; inner seven striae weak but somewhat distinctly grooved; outer seven ones more weakly and shallowly grooved, very often interrupted or effaced in part; strial punctures indefinite, sometimes bearing oblique or transverse irregular short wrinkles; intervals slightly convex, shining, a little uneven, transversely and irregularly rugose in part. Macropterous, metathoracic wing about 16.4 mm in maximum length.

Femora shining; metafemora each with ventral side bearing two indented transverse ridges between anterior and posterior margins, the 1st ridge located at apical about 1/9, and the 2nd one located at about 4/9. Protibiae ordinary, weakly incurved, strongly broadened toward apex, with six external teeth, which are gradually decreasing in size from apex to base; ventral side armed with five to six sharp teeth in a longitudinal row on the ventromedial edge, of which the largest tooth is located at a little behind the middle.

Aedeagus. Phallobase slightly asymmetrical; Phl about 4.1 mm and Phw about 1.7 mm in ventral view; ventral side asymmetrical, with sagittary ventral suture obvious; ventral apico-median area much deeply and broadly incised and separated into two ventral lobes; right ventral lobe broad, strongly incurved, and a little expanded internally a little before the apex; left one simply formed, distinctly shorter and narrower than the right one. Parameres markedly asymmetrical; Prl about 2.1 mm in dorsal view; left paramere in dorsal view well swollen in basal 1/2, forked into two lobes at basal 1/4; inner oblique stick strongly prolonged and fairly slender, sharp at apex; outer broader lobe fairly prolonged, narrow basally and roundly tumid apicad; right paramere very elongate, simply prolonged, and roundly tumid at apex; ventral apico-median area defined in roughly V-shape.

Holotype: ♂, Nepal, Mt. Annapurna Poon Hills, 2,800 m alt., 12.VII.1983.

Type depository. The holotype will be deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba.

Distribution. Nepal.

Etymology. This species is named after Nepal, the type locality.

Notes. The present new species is closely related to *Odontotrypes balthasari* (Mikšić, 1958) from Nepal but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: 1) different pattern of clypeal punctuations or wrinkles; clypeus rather finely wrinkled and very densely covered with strong but small punctures, whereas in *O. balthasari*, the clypeus is roughly wrinkled and fairly irregularly scattered with fairly strong and large punctures; 2) elytra with intervals only slightly convex, shining, and feebly uneven, whereas in *O. balthasari*, it is more distinctly convex and more distinctly uneven; 3) pronotum much densely covered with smaller punctures instead of being sparsely covered with distinctly larger punctures; 4) left paramere of male genitalia with the inner oblique stick strongly prolonged and fairly slenderer, whereas in *O. balthasari*, it is not strongly prolonged and distinctly

broad at base.

Specimens compared. *Odontotrypes balthasari*: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, C. Nepal, LangTang, 15.V.2000.

***Odontotrypes (Odontotrypes) hamai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 2, 7, 9)

Description of holotype. Length: 17.5 mm (excluding mandibles).

F e m a l e. Body somewhat large-sized, oblong-oval, strongly convex above. Dorsal side entirely matt and glabrous; ventral side also matt except for slightly lustrous legs, and distinctly clothed with blackish brown hairs. Color unicolor black except for slightly brownish mouth parts and palpi; claws distinctly brown; antennae almost black, with club segments slightly brownish.

Head somewhat strongly produced forward with labrum distinctly emarginate in front; clypeus strongly produced forward, with clypeal margin parabolic in outline, only slightly reflexed and thinly bordered; median portion of clypeus rather weakly raised and developed as a longitudinal keel whose posterior portion terminated as a slightly low tubercle; clypeal suture finely defined as shining and smooth line; T-shaped suture finely depressed; eye-tubercles fairly weak, vaguely produced upward; eye-canthus with external margin obtusely angled in front, and then somewhat evenly extended toward base; surface matt except for shining narrow apex and vertexal median narrow portion, rugosely, very densely and somewhat irregularly covered with strong punctures on clypeus and frons, irregularly sculptured on eye-canthus.

Pronotum wide, strongly convex above, almost simply formed, about 1.7 times as wide as long (Pl : Pw = 5.6 : 9.5), widest at basal 2/5; median longitudinal groove indefinite, vaguely depressed basally; anterior margin emarginate in middle and slightly sinuous on either side, with marginal line thick and a little elevated medially, and thin laterally; lateral margins scarcely crenulate, gently rounded from base to basal 1/2, then almost evenly narrowed toward apex, with marginal line thin throughout; anterior angles obviously produced forward and obtusely angled, posterior ones obtuse; basal margin gently rounded and scarcely bordered in the middle and un-bordered laterally; disc with a transverse shallow depression at the middle behind anterior margin, devoid of posteromedial fovea; lateral fovea small; surface micro-granulose, slightly uneven, and covered with two kinds of strong or rather fine punctuations, the former irregularly scattered, and the latter almost regularly and densely so. Scutellum broadly triangular, micro-granulose.

Elytra noticeably short, about 1.1 times as wide as long (El : Ew = 9.6 : 10.1), slightly wider than pronotum in maximum width and widest at basal 2/3, with humeral callus distinct, somewhat noticeably swollen; disc strongly convex, each elytron with 14 striae, which are weak, somewhat irregularly grooved and very often interrupted in part; striae punctures indefinite, sometimes bearing oblique or transverse irregular short wrinkles; intervals not convex, though partly uneven, strongly and fairly finely micro-granulose. Micropterous, metathoracic wings heavily atrophied, right one about 3.0 mm in maximum length.

Femora weakly shining; metafemur with ventral side bearing single indented transverse ridge located at about apical 1/5, without any other ridges. Protibiae ordinary, slightly incurved, strongly broadened toward apex, with six or seven external teeth; ventral side armed with five or six sharp tooth in a longitudinal row on the ventromedial edge, of which the largest one is located at apical 2/5.

M a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Ghorapani pass, 2,835 m alt., 14.V.1983, Y. HAMA leg.

Type depositary. The holotype will be deposited in the SHIBATA collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka.

Distribution. Nepal.

Etymology. This species is named in honor of Mr. Y. HAMA who is the collector of the holotype.

Notes. The present new species is closely related to *Odontotrypes luguensis* NIKOLAJEV, 2013 from China, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: 1) metathoracic wing heavily atrophied, about 3.0 mm in maximum length, whereas in *O. luguensis*, it is larger, about 6 mm in length; 2) elytron with humeral callus distinct and well swollen, whereas in *O. luguensis*, it is weak and indistinct; 3) elytral intervals without longitudinal costae, whereas in *O. luguensis*, it bears two obtuse longitudinal costae; 4) pronotum more strongly and more densely punctate.

***Phelotrupes (Eogeotrupes) vietnamicus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3, 12–13)

Description of holotype. Length: 16.4 mm (excluding mouth parts).

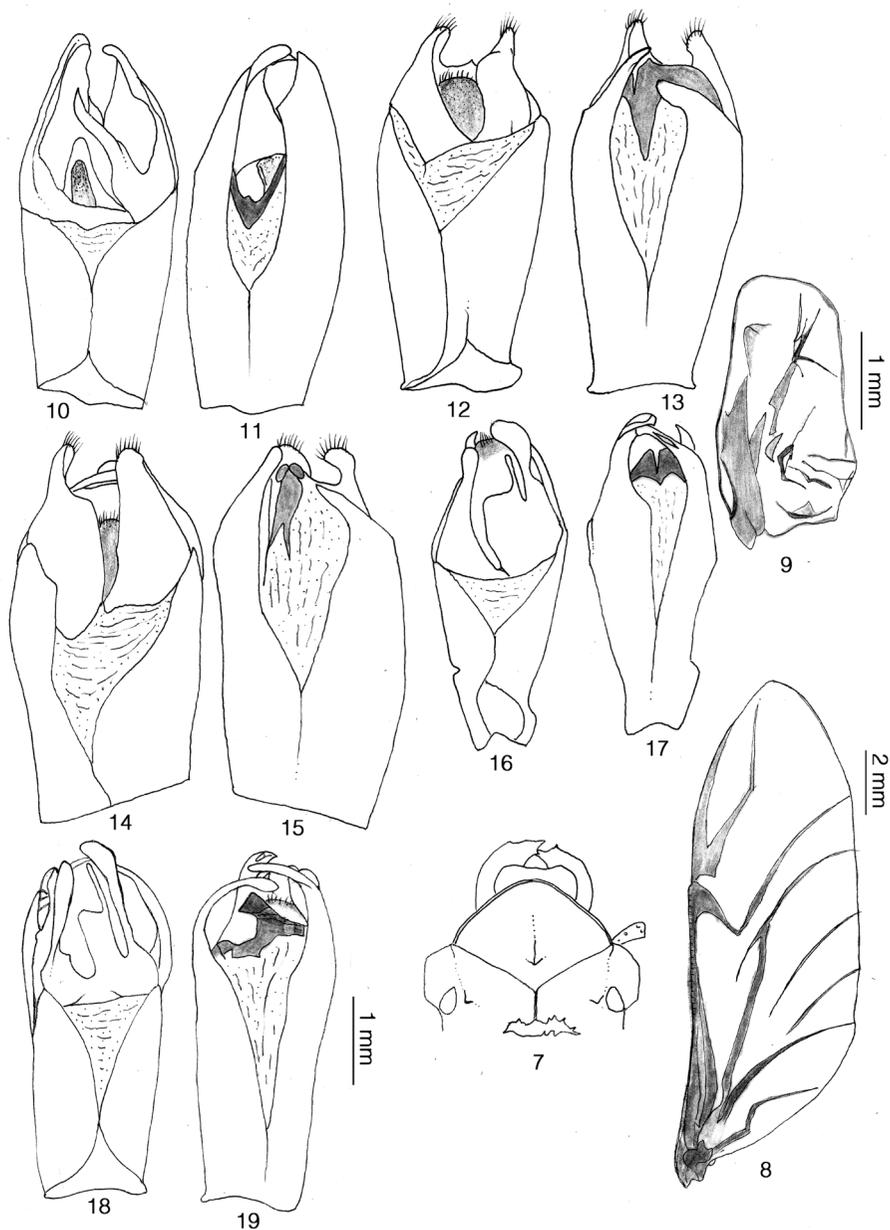
M a l e. Body moderate-sized, oblong-oval, fairly strongly convex. Dorsal side shining, smooth and entirely glabrous; ventral side almost opaque except for shining legs, and distinctly clothed with blackish brown hairs. Color black, dorsal surface strongly covered with bright bluish luster on head and pronotum, and dark bluish luster on elytra; ventral surface blackish brown except for dark bluish femora; mouth parts, palpi and legs dark brown; antennae with foot-stalk brown, club segments almost yellowish brown.

Head weakly produced forward with labrum deeply emarginate in front; clypeus very transversely elliptical in outline; clypeal margin slightly reflexed and thinly bordered; median portion a little prominent upward as a small pointed tubercle which is slightly raised in lateral view and short longitudinal keel scarcely developed; clypeal suture weakly depressed; T-shaped suture shallow; eye-tubercles low; eye-canthus with external margin obtusely angled at apical 1/5, then almost evenly broadened toward base; surface shining, with clypeus, especially in front, somewhat sparsely and unevenly punctate; frons irregularly punctate; vertex smooth and almost impunctate; eye-canthus irregularly and somewhat finely sculptured.

Pronotum fairly strongly convex above, simply formed, about 1.6 times as wide as long (Pl : Pw = 5.4 : 8.6), widest at basal 2/5, with fine but distinct median longitudinal groove in basal 2/3; anterior margin shallowly emarginate, with marginal line thick in middle and slightly thin on either side, posterior edge of marginal line slightly raised at middle; lateral margins distinctly rounded in basal 4/5, then almost straight toward apex, with marginal line rather thick in basal 3/4, and obviously thin in apical 1/4; anterior angles rounded and scarcely produced forward, posterior one obtuse though distinctly defined; basal margin distinctly bi-sinuate, thickly bordered at ante-scutellar portion and un-bordered laterally; lateral fovea fairly small and round; surface faintly shining and very finely micro-granulose, and punctulate all over, devoid of posteromedial fovea, sparsely and finely punctate along midline, and sparsely and irregularly covered with a little coarse strong punctures along lateral margins. Scutellum triangular in outline, smooth and punctulate, with a median fovea in apical half.

Elytra as wide as pronotum, about 1.0 times as long as wide (El : Ew = 8.9 : 8.6), widest at basal 2/5, with a distinct and well swollen humeral callus; disc strongly convex, each elytron with 14 striae; inner seven striae weakly and shallowly grooved, situated between suture and humeral callus; outer seven more weakly grooved than the inner seven ones, and sometimes interrupted in part; striae punctures small but mostly distinct, becoming coarser toward lateral margin; intervals slightly convex, almost smooth and somewhat shining, punctulate, with very traceable micro-granules. Metathoracic wing not reduced, macropterous.

Profemora smooth and not armed on anterior edge; ventral side defined by a rather regularly in-



Figs. 7–19. Various parts of *Odontotrypes* and *Phelotrupes*. — 7, Head of *Odontotrypes* (*Odontotrypes*) *hamai* sp. nov., female, in dorsal view. — 8–9, Right metathoracic wing, in dorsal view; *O. (O.) nepalensis* sp. nov. (8), scale 2 mm; *O. (O.) hamai* sp. nov. (9), scale 1 mm. — 10–19, Male genitalia, scale 1 mm, in dorsal view for 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; in ventral view for 11, 13, 15, 17, 19; *O. (O.) nepalensis* sp. nov. (10–11); *Phelotrupes* (*Eogeotrupes*) *vietnamicus* sp. nov. (12–13); *P. (E.) amethystinus chinmontanus* ssp. nov. (14–15); *P. (Phelotrupes) holzschuhi myanmarensis* ssp. nov. (16–17); *P. (P.) businskyorum kachinmontanus* ssp. nov. (18–19).

dented transverse ridge at about apical 2/5. Mesofemora with ventral side also defined by somewhat regularly indented two transverse ridges, respectively at about apical 1/5 and about basal 2/5. Metafemora armed with a very strongly projected sharp tooth situated a little before middle on posterior edge, about 0.5 mm in length and slightly lobed outward; ventral side defined by two indented transverse ridges at apical 1/5 and basal 2/5 respectively. Either ventral surface of all femora shining and almost smooth. Metatrochanter slightly produced backward as a sharp tooth. Protibiae strongly dilated apicad, slightly incurved, with six external teeth; inner distal end a little sharply toothed; ventral side strongly toothed at a little behind the middle of ventromedial edge; the tooth rather large, sharp, with an additional small tooth side by side. Abdomen with ventrites micro-granulose, rather irregularly punctate.

Aedeagus. Phallobase asymmetrical; Phl about 3.8 mm and Phw about 1.8 mm in dorsal view; ventral side with sagittary ventral suture distinct, ventral apico-median area much widely and deeply incised, and separated into two ventral lobes; right ventral lobe distinctly incurved, broadened and rounded at apex; left ventral lobe prolonged and strongly incurved as a thin process. Parameres asymmetrical; Prl about 1.5 mm in dorsal view; left paramere distinctly broad at base, and slightly curved outward and narrowed apicad in dorsal view; left paramere broadened dorsally at apex and distinctly incised ventrally in left lateral view; right paramere, in dorsal view, almost parallel-sided in basal 1/2, then strongly narrowed apicad; apices of both parameres fringed with dense hairs; ventral side of parameres deeply and narrowly notched near left paramere, slightly and roundly produced forward at right side of the notch.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, N. Vietnam, Sapa, HoangLienson P., 13.VI.1994. Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype.

Type depository. The holotype will be deposited in the collection of the Vietnam National Museum of Nature.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Etymology. This species is named after Vietnam, the type locality.

Notes. The present new species is a little related to *Phelotrupes (Eogeotrupes) tenuestriatus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1887) from China, Yunnan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following male characteristics: 1) head with clypeus especially in front somewhat sparsely punctate, whereas in *P. tenuestriatus*, it is densely and rugosely punctate; 2) pronotum with fine but distinct median longitudinal groove in basal 2/3, whereas in *P. tenuestriatus*, it is very weak or almost effaced; 3) pronotum more strongly and distinctly convex; 4) left paramere of male genitalia broadened dorsally at apex and distinctly incised ventrally in left lateral view, whereas in *P. tenuestriatus*, it is neither broad nor incised at apex.

***Phelotrupes (Eogeotrupes) amethystinus chinmontanus* ssp. nov.**

(Figs. 4, 14–15)

Description of holotype. Length: 15.3 mm (excluding mouth parts).

M a l e. Body moderate-sized, with dorsal side sub-opaque on head and pronotum, somewhat shining on elytra. Color black, dorsal and ventral surfaces distinctly covered with dark purplish luster though the purplish luster stronger on legs and weak on head; antennae with foot-stalk brown, club segments dark yellowish brown. Head with clypeus moderately produced forward and distinctly narrowed apicad. Pronotum fairly wide, strongly convex, simply formed, about 1.8 times as wide as long (Pl : Pw = 5.5 : 9.8), widest at middle, with fine median longitudinal groove in basal 1/2. Scutellum

with a median fovea in apical 1/2. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, as wide as long (El : Ew = 10.3 : 10.3), widest a little behind middle. Aedeagus. Phallobase asymmetrical, Phl about 4.3 mm and Phw about 2.2 mm in ventral view; ventral side almost same as the nominotypical subspecies. Parameres asymmetrical, Prl about 2.1 mm in dorsal view; parameres almost same as the nominotypical one in dorsal view; in ventral view, median two tubercles situated at the left-most side and right paramere strongly and internally incised a little behind apex.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Myanmar, Chin State, Chin Hills, 1,800 m alt., 16.IX.2003.

Type depository. The holotype will be deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba.

Distribution. Myanmar (Chin).

Etymology. The subspecific name means 'living in the mountain area of Chin'.

Notes. The present new subspecies is different from the nominotypical subspecies by the following points: 1) elytra relatively shorter than those in the latter when compared with pronotal length; 2) elytra with striae shallowly grooved, partly interrupted or reduced, whereas in the nominotypical subspecies, these are deeply grooved; 3) elytral intervals somewhat shining, weakly micro-granulose and punctulate instead of being markedly shining in the latter; 4) in male genitalia, parameres with the ventral side bearing two distinct tubercles situated at the left-most side, and left paramere strongly and internally incised near the apex, whereas in the latter, the two tubercles are situated at the middle and the left paramere is not incised at apex.

***Phelotrupes (Phelotrupes) holzschuhi myanmarensis* ssp. nov.**

(Figs. 5, 16–17)

Description of holotype. Length: 17.1 mm (excluding mouth parts).

M a l e. Body moderate-sized, with dorsal side shining, smooth and glabrous. Color black, dorsal surface distinctly covered with dark aeneous luster; ventral surface covered with dark bluish luster; mouth parts, palpi, antennae and legs blackish brown. Head with labrum distinctly emarginate at apex; clypeus weakly produced forward; frons to anterior portion of vertex sparsely punctate, and impunctate at posterior portion of vertex. Pronotum strongly convex, simply formed, about 1.6 times as wide as long (Pl : Pw = 5.5 : 8.8), widest at middle, with fine median longitudinal groove almost throughout. Scutellum parallel-sided basally, with a median fovea. Elytra somewhat short, slightly wider than pronotum, nearly as long as wide (El : Ew = 9.1 : 9.0), widest a little behind the middle. Ventral side almost same as the nominotypical subspecies. Aedeagus. Phallobase asymmetrical, about Phl 3.2 mm and Phw about 1.5 mm in width in dorsal view; ventral side with right lobe bearing a fine longitudinal groove a little before apex. Parameres markedly asymmetrical, and fairly large; Prl about 1.8 mm on the right side in dorsal view; right paramere in dorsal view, with right lobe strongly incurved and more strongly swollen in apical half; ventral apico-median area deeply notched, with right side rounded at apex.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Myanmar, E. Kachin, VI. 2001.

Type depository. The holotype will be deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba.

Distribution. Myanmar (Kachin).

Etymology. The subspecific name is named after Myanmar, the type locality.

Notes. The present new subspecies is different from the nominotypical one by the following

points: 1) elytra relatively but distinctly shorter than those in the nominotypical subspecies when compared with pronotal length; 2) head with labrum distinctly emarginate at apex, whereas in the nominotypical one, it is truncate at apex; 3) head with frons and vertex sparsely punctate except for narrow posterior portion of vertex, whereas in the latter, vertex is almost impunctate; 4) in male genitalia, phallobase with ventral side bearing right lobe finely and longitudinally grooved a little behind apex, whereas in the latter, it is simply formed.

***Phelotrupes (Phelotrupes) businskyorum kachinmontanus* ssp. nov.**

(Figs. 6, 18–19)

Description of holotype. Length: 21.8 mm (excluding mouth parts).

M a l e. Body large-sized, with dorsal side subopaque and glabrous. Color black, dorsal and ventral surface faintly covered with dark purplish luster; mouth parts, palpi blackish brown; legs blackish brown on the dorsal surface and weakly purplish on the ventral surface; antennae blackish brown, except black club segments. Head with labrum very shallowly emarginate at apex, clypeus moderately produced forward; surface micro-granulose, densely and unevenly covered with small punctures. Pronotum strongly convex, simply formed, about 1.5 times as wide as long (Pl : Pw = 7.0 : 10.8), widest at middle, with strong median longitudinal groove throughout; surface sparsely and irregularly covered with small punctures. Scutellum parallel-sided basally, with a median fovea and a few coarse punctures. Elytra elongate, about 1.1 times as long as wide (El : Ew = 12.3 : 11.2), widest a little behind the middle; striae shallowly and finely grooved. Aedeagus. Phallobase asymmetrical, Phl about 3.6 mm and Phw about 1.6 mm in width in dorsal view; ventral side with right ventral lobe fairly slender and strongly incurved. Parameres markedly asymmetrical; Prl about 1.8 mm in dorsal view; in dorsal view, left spatula fairly prolonged, right spatula also prolonged and almost straight; ventral apico-median area strongly prominent at middle and broadly notched at left basal portion of the prominence.

F e m a l e. Body slightly wider and less strongly convex dorsally than in male. Protibiae broader with external teeth somewhat stronger; ventral side with five to six small teeth on the ventromedial edge.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Myanmar, E. Kachin, VI. 2001. Paratypes: 9 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same data as the holotype.

Type depository. The holotype will be deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba.

Distribution. Myanmar (Kachin).

Etymology. The subspecific name means 'living in the mountain area of Kachin'.

Notes. The present new subspecies is different from the nominotypical subspecies by the following points: 1) dorsal side subopaque; 2) median longitudinal groove of pronotum stronger; 3) pronotum sparsely and irregularly covered with smaller punctures; 4) elytral striae shallowly and finely grooved; 5) in male genitalia, parameres with ventral apico-median area more strongly prominent at the middle, whereas in the nominotypical one, the dorsal side is more shining; the median longitudinal groove of the pronotum is weaker; the pronotum is more densely and irregularly covered with larger punctures; elytral striae are more deeply and more broadly grooved; the parameres with ventral apico-median area is weakly prominent at the middle.

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要 約

越智輝雄・近 雅博・Hong Thai PHAM：熱帯アジアからセンチコガネムシ科(鞘翅目)に属する *Odontotrypes* 属及び *Phelotrupes* 属の3新種及び3新亜種の記載。——— *Odontotrypes* 属2新種, *Odontotrypes* (*Odontotrypes*) *nepalensis* sp. nov., *O. (O.) hamai* sp. nov. をネパールから, *Phelotrupes* 属1新種3新亜種, *Phelotrupes* (*Eogeotrupes*) *vietnamicus* sp. nov. をベトナムから, *P. (Phelotrupes)* *amethystinus chinmontanus* ssp. nov., *P. (P.) holzschuhi myanmarensis* ssp. nov., *P. (P.) businskyorum kachinmontanus* ssp. nov. をミャンマーからそれぞれ記載した。

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