

NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS OF TIGER-BEETLES OF THE
TRIBE COLLYRIDINI (COLEOPTERA: CICINDELIDAE)

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Summary. Descriptions and new records of tiger beetles of tribe Collyridini are presented and discussed. Five species are described as a new: *Tricondyla* (s. str.) *complanata* **sp. n.**, *Protocollyris konchurangensis* **sp. n.**, and *Neocollyris* (*Brachycollyris*) *napolovi* **sp. n.** from Vietnamese Provinces Phu Tho, Gia Lai and Thanh Hoa, respectively; *Tricondyla* (s. str.) *kompantsevi* **sp. n.** from Cambodian Province Kampot; *Neocollyris* (*Isocollyris*) *saluki* **sp. n.** from Chinese Province Sichuan. *Neocollyris* (s. str.) *intermedia* Naviaux, 1994 is recorded for the first time from China (Yunnan Provinces) and *Neocollyris* (s. str.) *hengoati* Naviaux, 2010 is recorded from Vietnam (Quảng Ninh Province) for the first time. New provincial-level records include two species from Phang Nga, and one species from Trat in Thailand, one species from Utara in Sulawesi, Indonesia, and one species from Puttalam in North Western Province, Sri Lanka.

Key words: beetles, Collyridini, *Derocrania*, *Tricondyla*, *Protocollyris*, *Neocollyris*, new species, new records, South-East Asia.

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Резюме. Представлены описания и обсуждены новые находки жуков-скакунов трибы Collyridini. Пять видов описаны как новые: *Tricondyla* (s. str.) *complanata* **sp. n.**, *Protocollyris konchurangensis* **sp. n.** и *Neocollyris* (*Brachycollyris*) *napolovi* **sp. n.** – из вьетнамских провинций Футо, Зялай и Тханьхоа, соответственно; *Tricondyla* (s. str.) *kompantsevi* **sp. n.** – из камбоджийской провинции Кампот; *Neocollyris* (*Isocollyris*) *saluki* **sp. n.** – из китайской провинции Сычуань. *Neocollyris* (s. str.) *intermedia* Naviaux, 1994 впервые отмечен в Китае (провинция Юннань), а *Neocollyris* (s. str.) *hengoati* Naviaux, 2010 впервые отмечен во Вьетнаме (провинция Куангнинь). Кроме того, приведены первые находки отдельных видов для провинций Пханг Нга (Таиланд) – два вида, Трат (Таиланд) и Сулавеси Утара (Индонезия) – по одному виду, а также для района Путталаме (Северо-Западная провинция, Шри-Ланка) – один вид.

INTRODUCTION

Species in the tribe Collyridini Brulle, 1834 occur in Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, central and southern China including Taiwan, and in Japan. The tribe includes five genera with more than 350 species, some of which have restricted distributions (Wiesner, 2020). During last five years, nine new species of this tribe have been described (Matalin, 2021, 2022a, b; Anichtchenko & Wiesner, 2022, 2024; Anichtchenko & Matalin, 2025; Dheurle, 2025; Dheurle & Moravec, 2025).

In this current paper five new species of the tribe Collyridini are described, and new distributional data for another six species are presented.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens included in this study are housed in public collections that include the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Science, St.-Petersburg, Russia (ZIN), the Zoological Museum of Moscow Lomonosov State University, Russia (ZMUM), the Moscow State Pedagogical University, Russia (MSPU), the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia (ISEA), and the Société d'Histoire naturelle Alcide d'Orbigny, Aubi re, France (SHNAO).

All measurements were made using stereoscopic microscope MBS1 (Lomo) with an ocular-micrometer: TL – total body length (from anterior margin of clypeus to elytral apices along the suture), LL – length of labrum along midline with apical teeth, LW – maximum width of labrum, PL – length of pronotum along midline, PW – maximum width of pronotum, EL – length of elytra along suture (from base of scutellum to elytral apices), EW – maximum width of elytra, EWsh – width of shoulders (across apex of scutellum), AL – length of aedeagus (from the base to the apex), IT – distance between the apical teeth on the insinuator.

For investigation of the aedeagus, it was placed on a glass slide and placed in 10% KOH for 24 h., followed by 4% acetic acid for 5 min., then cold water for 5 min., and finally preserved in Euparal (D~1.05) media.

Images of the habitus or its details were taken using a Canon EOS 40D camera with a MP-E 65 mm macro lens. Images of the aedeagus were taken with a Canon EOS 6D camera attached to a Carl Zeiss AXIO Scope.A1 microscope. All the images were processed using Zerene Stacker software.

LIST OF SPECIES

Derocrania (s. str.) *scitiscabra* (Walker, 1859)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Sri Lanka:** Wilpattu, X 1982, 1♂ (ZIN).

NOTES. This species is the most commonly observed *Derocrania* Chaudoir, 1860 on Sri Lanka, where it is known from eight provinces: **Northern Province** – Mannar district, Velankulam; Kilinochchi district, Kilinochchi (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021b); **North Central Province** – Anuradhapura district, Horowpatana (Dangallee *et al.*, 2011; Dangallee, 2018); Polonnaruwa district, Aralaganwila (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021a, b); **North Western Province** – Kurunegala district, Galgamuwa (Dangallee *et al.*, 2011; Dangallee, 2018), Dambadeniya, Mahawa, Malsiripura (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021a, b); Puttalam district, Wilpattu National Park (current paper); **Central Province** – Kandy district, Kandy (Fowler, 1912), Urugala (Dangallee *et al.*, 2011; Dangallee, 2018), Rambukwella (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021b); Matale district, Nalanda and Sigiriya (Horn, 1904); **Eastern Province** – Trincomalee district,

Trincomalee, Tamblegam (Dangallee *et al.*, 2011; Dangallee, 2018), Kantalai (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021a, b); Batticaloe district, Thoppigala (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021b); **Uva Province** – Moneragala district, Kataragama (Naviaux, 2002), Bibile (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021a, b), Pokunuthanna (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021b); Badulla district, Badulla and Haldummulla (Dangallee *et al.*, 2011; Dangallee, 2018); **Sabaragamuwa Province** – Ratnapura district, Balangoda (Naviaux, 2002), Belihul Oya (Naviaux, 2002; Dangallee, 2018), Opanayaka (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021a, b), Waulpane (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021b); **Southern province** – Galle district, Sinharaja Forest Reserve (Naviaux, 2002), Beliatta (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021a, b); Hambantota district, Hambantota (Naviaux, 2002), Sithulpawwa (Abeywardhana *et al.*, 2021b); Matara district, Hakmana (Agasthya Thotagamuwa, pers. com.).

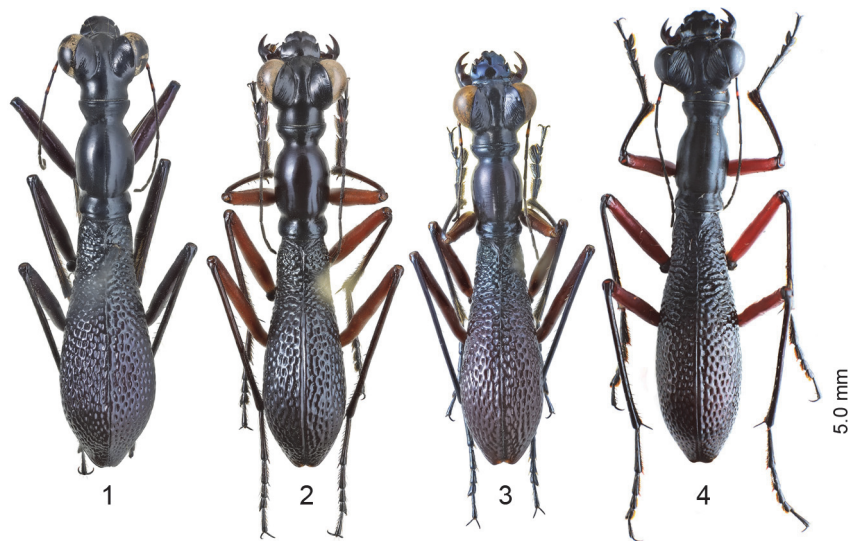
***Tricondyla* (s. str.) *complanata* Matalin, sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/F91401DD-15E3-486B-9F7E-BF6207935469>

Figs 1, 5

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, **Vietnam**: Phu Tho Prov., ~ 90 km W of Hanoi, Xuan Son Natn., Park, 21°07'52"N / 104°57'07"E, h = 400–470 m, 6–15.VI 2014, leg. D. Fedorenko (ZIN).

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is similar to *T. gestroi gestroi* Fleutiaux, 1893 and *T. wiesneri* Naviaux, 2002, but it easily distinguished from them, as well as from other species of *Tricondyla* Latreille, 1822, by flattened gibbosity of elytra clearly visible in lateral view (Fig. 5 vs. Figs 6, 7). Additionally, *T. complanata* **sp.n.** differs from *T. wiesneri* by the shorter and wider elytra, EL/EW = 2.61 (Fig. 1) vs. EL/EW = 2.9–2.97 (Fig. 4).



Figs 1–4. *Tricondyla* (s. str.) spp., habitus, dorsal view: 1 – *T. complanata* **sp. n.**; 2 – *T. kompantsevi* **sp. n.**; 3 – *T. gestroi gestroi*; 4 – *T. wiesneri* (image from Xiong & Wiesner, 2023); 1, 4 – females; 2, 3 – males; 1, 2 – holotypes.

DESCRIPTION. TL = 17.5 mm (Figs 1, 5).

Head black, with distinctly protruding eyes, HW/HL = 1.19; frons flat and smooth, frontal cavities virtually parallel, shallow in anterior half and deep in posterior half; orbital plates finely striated, with two long setae in anterior and middle position; vertex and occiput flat and smooth, not abrupt in lateral view (Fig. 5). Labrum black, slightly transverse, LW/LL = 1.27, with four downward wide rounded apical tooth, two narrow and sharp lateral tooth and eight very short submarginal setae central one double. Mandibles and palpi black. Antennae relatively long, reach basal quarter of elytra; black, antennomeres 1–4 with distinct isodiametric micro-sculpture and violet reflection, antennomeres 2–4 with reddish apices, scape with a single long apical seta, pedicel glabrous, antennomere 3 with two short setae while antennomere 4 with one short and one long seta, except for a cluster of short apical setae, antennomeres 5–11 densely pubescent by short yellow setae, antennomeres 5–10 with three long apical setae.

Pronotum black, longitudinal, PL/PW = 1.88, EL/PL = 2.2, weakly convex in lateral view, glabrous and smooth except virtually indistinct transverse wrinkles in anterior and posterior portions on the sides of clearly visible midline; anterior groove shallow and wide, posterior groove narrow and deep (Fig. 1). Thoracic segments black, glabrous. Legs entirely black except black-brown femora with light violet reflection.

Elytra black, EL/WE = 2.61, with relatively short, sparsely setose lateral constriction, and distinctly flattened gibbosity well visible in lateral view (Fig. 5); sculpture regular, presented by short transverse wrinkles in basal portion, by rounded pits in middle portion and by elongate pits in apical half (Fig. 1); epipleura black.

Abdominal sternites black and glabrous, sternites 3–5 with pare submarginal setae.

Male unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. This new species is named based on its distinctly flattened elytral gibbosity.

***Tricondyla* (s. str.) *kompantsevi* Matalin, sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/59D115FB-5DDB-4B31-A229-9A7F15FF5F6D>

Figs 2, 6, 8

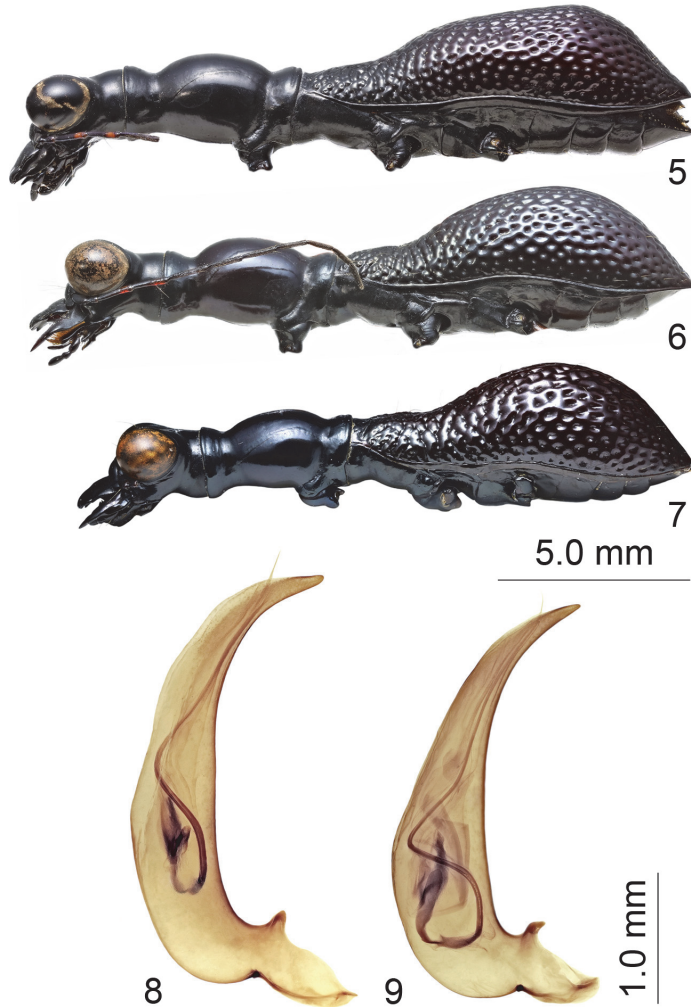
TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, **Cambodia**: Kampot Province, Phnom Bokor National Park, Dâmrei (= Elephant) Mountains, h = 900 m, 10°37'34.01''N 104°03'52.60''E, 8.XII 2017, leg. A. Kompantsev (ZIN).

DIAGNOSIS. The habitus and sculpture of elytra of this new species are similar to *T. gestroi gestroi* Fleutiaux, 1893 (Fig. 2 vs. Fig. 3), but easily distinguished by the shape of aedeagus (Fig. 8 vs. Fig. 9). However, the shape of its aedeagus is similar to that of *T. macrodera abruptisculpta* Horn, 1925, but clearly distinguished by shorter elytra, EL/EW = 2.68 vs. 2.9 and by its sculpture (Fig. 2 vs. Fig. 47 in Naviaux, 2002). Additionally, this new species is clearly distinguished from *T. ovaliglossa* Horn, 1922 and *T. wiesneri* Naviaux, 2002 by the shape of aedeagus (Fig. 8 vs. Figs 181 and 182 in Naviaux, 2002), as well as by the size, TL = 16.5 mm vs. TL = 15.0 mm and 19.0 mm, respectively, and proportions of elytra, EL/EW = 2.68 (Fig. 2) vs. EL/EW = 2.91 and 2.9–2.97, respectively (Fig. 4).

DESCRIPTION. TL = 16.5 mm (Figs 2, 6).

Head black with distinctly protruding eyes, HW/HL = 1.24, frons slightly sloping, smooth, frontal cavities deep, convergent in anterior half and subparallel in posterior half, orbital plates finely striated, with two long setae in anterior and middle position; vertex and occiput flat and smooth, not abrupt in lateral view (Fig. 6). Labrum black, slightly transverse, LW/LL = 1.22, with two wide rounded apical teeth, two narrow sharp latero-apical teeth, two narrow

teeth and eight short submarginal setae with the central one doubled. Mandibles black with black-brown base; palpi black. Antennae relatively long, reach basal quarter of elytra; black, antennomeres 1–4 with distinct isodiametric micro-sculpture, antennomeres 2–4 with reddish apices, scape with single long apical seta, pedicel glabrous, antennomere 3 with one short seta while antennomere 4 with one short and one long setae except cluster of short apical setae, antennomeres 5–11 densely pubescent by short yellow setae, antennomeres 5–10 with three long apical setae.



Figs 5–9. *Tricondyla* (s. str.) spp.: 5 – *T. complanata* **sp. n.**; 6, 8 – *T. kompantsevi* **sp. n.**; 7, 9 – *T. gestroi gestroi*; 5–7 – habitus, left lateral view; 8, 9 – aedeagus, left lateral view; 5 – female; 6–9 – males; 5, 6, 8 – holotypes.

Pronotum black, longitudinal, PL/PW = 2.05, EL/PL = 2.02, weakly convex in lateral view, glabrous and smooth; midline thin, virtually invisible; anterior and posterior grooves wide and shallow (Fig. 2). Thoracic segments black, glabrous. Coxae black; fore-trochanters brown, mid- and hind-trochanters black-brown; femora reddish-brown; tibiae dark brown with indistinct violet reflection; tarsi black with light violet reflection.

Elytra black, EL/WE = 2.68, with relatively short, sparsely setose lateral constriction, and gradually extended gibbosity (Fig. 6); sculpture regular, presented by short transverse wrinkles in basal portion and by elongate pits in apical two thirds (Fig. 2); epipleura black.

Abdominal sternites black, sternites 3–6 with narrow dark brown margins, sternites 3–5 with pare submarginal setae.

Aedeagus long, AL = 3.3 mm, EL/AL = 2.77; relatively narrow, with long, gradually curved apex and poorly inflated basal portion; internal sack with large elongate sclerite and long flagellum (Fig. 8).

Female unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. This new species honours my friend, the Russian entomologist, Alexander Kompantsev (1952–2022), who collected the holotype.

***Protocollyris konchurangensis* Matalin, sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/52AA9EC2-01F4-4378-9838-9BC698AEC9AD>

Figs 9, 13, 17

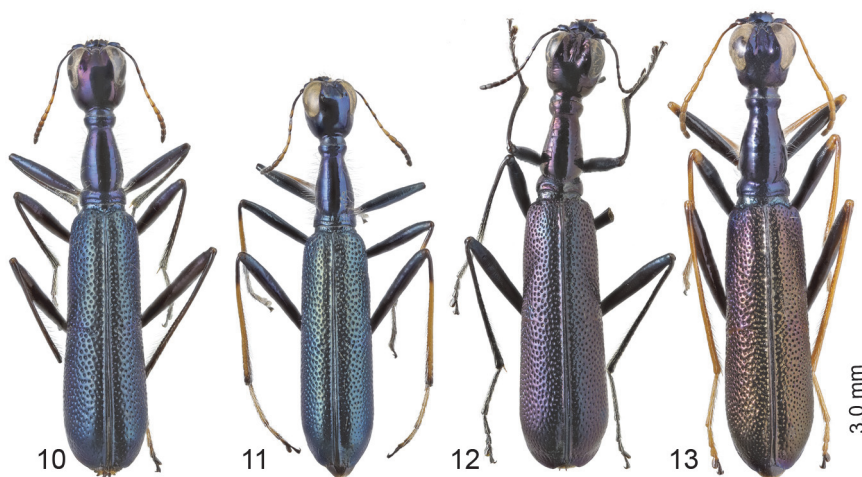
TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, **Vietnam**: Gia Lai Province, ~ 50 km N of An Khe, Kon Chu Rang Nat. Reserve, 14°30–31'N / 108°32'E, h = 1000–1040 m, 24.V–2.VI 2016, leg. D. Fedorenko (ZIN).

DIAGNOSES. This new species it is similar to *Protocollyris grossepunctata* (W. Horn, 1935), *Protocollyris annamensis* Naviaux, 1996 and *Protocollyris tenebrosa* Anichtchenko et Matalin, 2025. From all of them, this new species is easily recognized by completely black legs with only three pale basal hind tarsomeres (Fig. 9) vs. entirely pale tibiae and tarsi in *P. annamensis* (Fig. 12), pale central portion of all tibiae in *P. grossepunctata* (Fig. 10), and completely black legs in *P. tenebrosa* (Fig. 11). Additionally, *P. konchurangensis* **sp. n.** differs from *P. tenebrosa* and *P. annamensis* by the shape of labrum (Fig. 18 vs. Figs 20, 21) while from *P. grossepunctata* by longer, not abrupt occiput (Fig. 14 vs. Fig. 15).

DESCRIPTION. TL = 8.5 mm.

Head blue with violet lustre on vertex and occiput, smooth and glabrous, slightly longitudinal, HL/HW = 1.13, with poorly prominent eyes; supraorbital area with two setae in anterior and posterior thirds; interocular excavations deep, slightly divergent towards vertex; occiput relatively long, smoothly curved in the lateral view (Fig. 9). Labrum black-violet, transversely, LW/LL = 2.82, with clearly concave anterior margin, two small basal, two sharp medium-sized lateral and three short, wide and blunt apical teeth, as well as with eight submarginal setae (Fig. 17). Mandibles black with dark brown apices. Maxillary palpi black-brown, labial palpi light brown except dark brown apical palpomere. Antennae short, barely reaching posteriorly half the length of pronotum; antennomeres 1–4 dark brown with violet tinge, antennomeres 5–11 yellowish among them antennomeres 9–11 darker; scape with a single apical seta, antennomeres 1–5 glabrous, antennomeres 6–8 with lateral pubescence, antennomeres 9–11 finely pubescent by short white setae.

Pronotum blue with distinct violet reflections; relatively short, PL/PW = 1.85; smooth, sparsely pubescent with long white hairs along lateral margins; with short anterior column (Fig. 9), straight in lateral view (Fig. 13). Thoracic segments blue with violet tinge, sparsely pubescent with long white soft hairs. Legs black with blue-violet tinge except pale hind tarsomeres 1–3.



Figs 10–13. *Protocollyris* spp., habitus, dorsal view: 10 – *P. konchurangensis* **sp. n.**; 11 – *P. grossepunctata*; 12 – *P. tenebrosa*; 13 – *P. annamensis*; 10, 12 – females; 11, 13 – males; 10 – holotype; 12 – paratype.

Elytral subparallel, slightly expanded in apical third, EL/EW = 3.06; monocoloured blue with light greenish-blue tinge in sutural area; suture with clearly developed lateral ridges; sculpture regular and virtually uniform, presented with small rounded pits shallow in apical portion, with a single, indistinct transverse sub-medial rib (Fig. 9); epipleura blue. Abdominal sternites black, glabrous except for a pair of apical setae, sternite 6 with group of small yellowish setae in anterior third and a row of stouter marginal setae.

Sternum VIII narrow with bifurcate apex (insinuator) and 12 very short lateral setae on each side.

Male unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. This new species is named for the type locality – Kon Chu Rang National Reserve.

Neocollyris (Brachycollyris) napolovi* Matalin, **sp. n.*

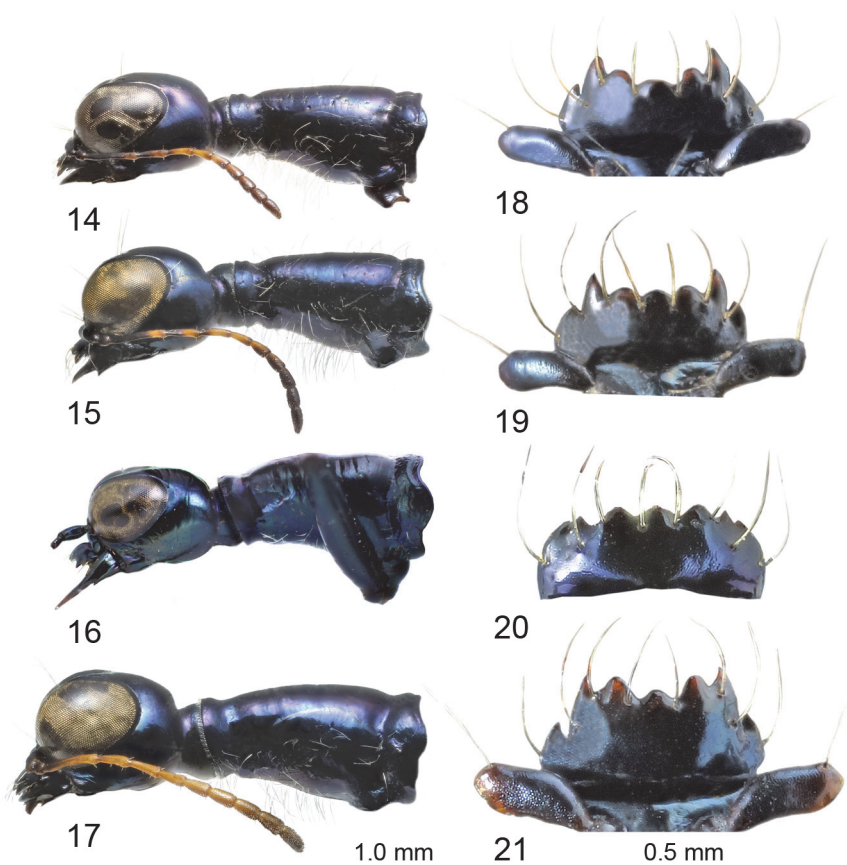
<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/E82DB000-995A-4745-A123-A3F4E1E8103B>

Figs 22, 25–30

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, **Vietnam**: N. (Ben En), 180 km SSW Hanoi, 40 km SW Thanh Hoa, Ben En Nat. Park, h = 50 m, 23.VII–2.IX 1997, lg. A. Napolov (ZIN).

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is similar to *Neocollyris atrata* Naviaux, 1999 and *Neocollyris akka* Naviaux, 1996. However, *N. napolovi* **sp. n.** is readily distinguished from *N. atrata* by bicoloured labrum (Fig. 26) vs. entirely black labrum (Fig. 24), by monocoloured dark blue elytra (Fig. 22) vs. blue elytra with a purple transversal band posterior to the middle (Fig. 24), as well as by smaller size TL = 7.8 mm (Fig. 22) vs. 8.7 mm (Fig. 24). In contrast to *N. akka* this new species is clearly smaller, TL = 7.8 mm vs. TL = 10.0 mm, has darker labrum with distinctly concave anterior margin (Fig. 26) vs. lighter labrum (Fig. 23), and bicoloured hind tibiae (Fig. 22) vs. entirely black hind tibiae (Fig. 23).

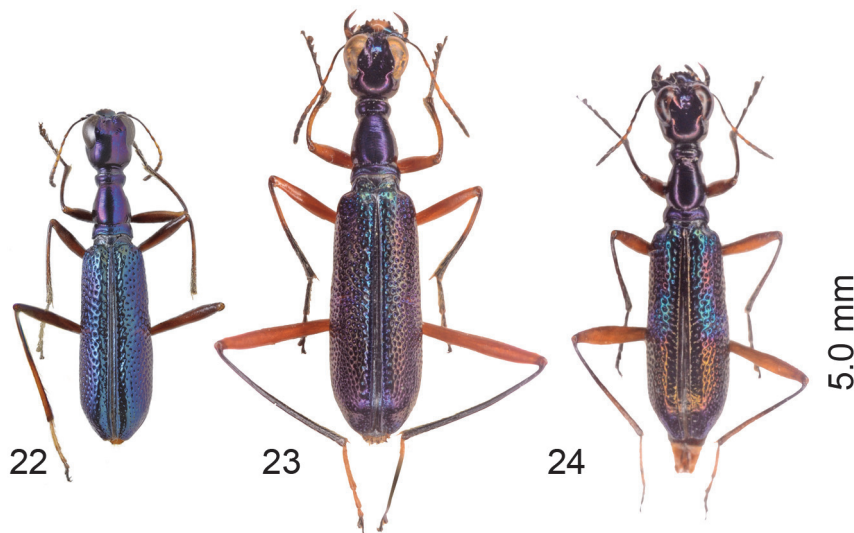
DESCRIPTION. TL = 7.8 mm (Fig. 22).



Figs 14–21. *Protocollyris* spp.: 14, 18 – *P. konchurangensis* **sp. n.**; 15, 19 – *P. grossepunctata*; 16, 20 – *P. tenebrosa* (images from Anichtchenko & Matalin, 2025); 17, 21 – *P. annamensis*; 14–17 – head and pronotum, left lateral view; 18–21 – labrum; 14, 18, 20 – females; 15–17, 19, 21 – males; 14, 16, 18 – holotype; 20 – paratype.

Head violet with light blue lustre on clypeus and frons, quadrate, $HW/HL = 1.0$, with slightly prominent eyes; supraorbital area smooth except three wide but short and shallow oblique furrows, with two setae near the middle and posterior portions of each eye; interocular excavations deep, subparallel in anterior half with short ridge between them that distinctly diverges in posterior half; occiput abrupt in the lateral view (Fig. 25). Labrum black with light bluish-green reflections, except brown central portion, transvers, $LW/LL = 2.5$, with two small basal, two medium-sized lateral and three clearly concave apical tooth, as well as with eight submarginal setae (Fig. 26). Mandibles dark brown. Maxillary palpi brown except narrow pale apex of palpomere 4 (Fig. 27), labial palpomeres 1 and 2 pale, palpomeres 3 and 4 brown (Fig. 28). Antennae short, not reaching posteriorly to the base of pronotum; antennomeres 1–3 violet, 4–7 yellowish, 8–11 brown; scape with a single apical seta, antennomeres 2–6 glabrous, antennomeres 7–11 finely pubescent by short white setae.

Pronotum blue with distinct violet reflections; short, $PL/PW = 1.5$; glabrous and smooth, with short anterior column (Fig. 29); virtually straight in lateral view (Fig. 25). Thoracic segments blue-violet, sparsely pubescent by white soft hairs. Coxae blue-violet; trochanters deep brown; fore- and mid-legs brown except lighter anterior margins of femora; hind femora brown, hind tibiae dark brown in basal half and pale in apical half, hind tarsomeres 1 and 2 pale while other one dark brown.



Figs 22–24. *Neocollyris* (*Brachycollyris*) spp., females, habitus, dorsal view: 22 – *N. (B.) napolovi* sp. n.; 23 – *N. (B.) akka* (image from <http://www.shnao.eu>); 24 – *N. (B.) atrata* (image from <http://www.shnao.eu>); 22 – holotype; 23 – paratype.

Elytral subparallel, slightly expanded in apical third, $EL/EW = 2.56$; monocoloured blue with practically invisible narrow and straight brownish middle band; suture with clearly developed lateral ridges; sculpture presented by regular, uniformed rounded pits smaller and sparser on the apex (Fig. 22); epipleura blue. Abdominal sternites black-brown with blue reflection.

Sternum VIII narrow with bifurcate apex (insinuator) and 12 short lateral setae on each side (Fig. 30).

Male unknown.

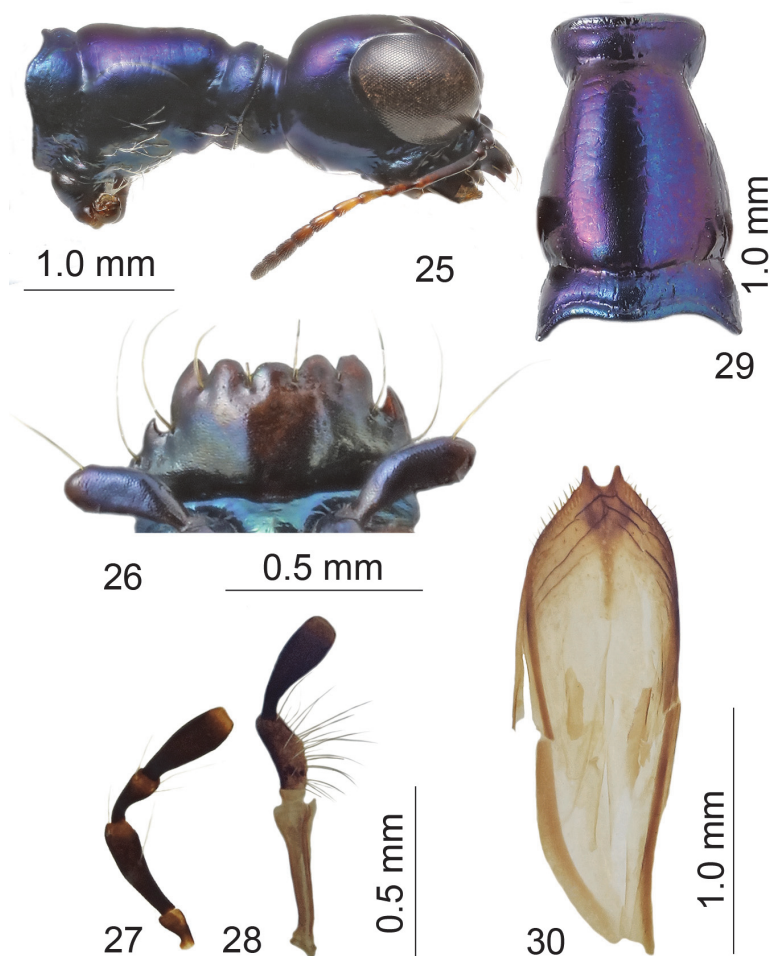
ETYMOLOGY. This new species is named in the honour of my good friend, famous Latvian entomologist Alexander Napolov (RiaZoo), who collected the holotype.

***Neocollyris* (*Isocollyris*) *saluki* Matalin, sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/E6C8B708-5E98-4872-B720-E81CFE7FF396>

Figs 31, 34–40

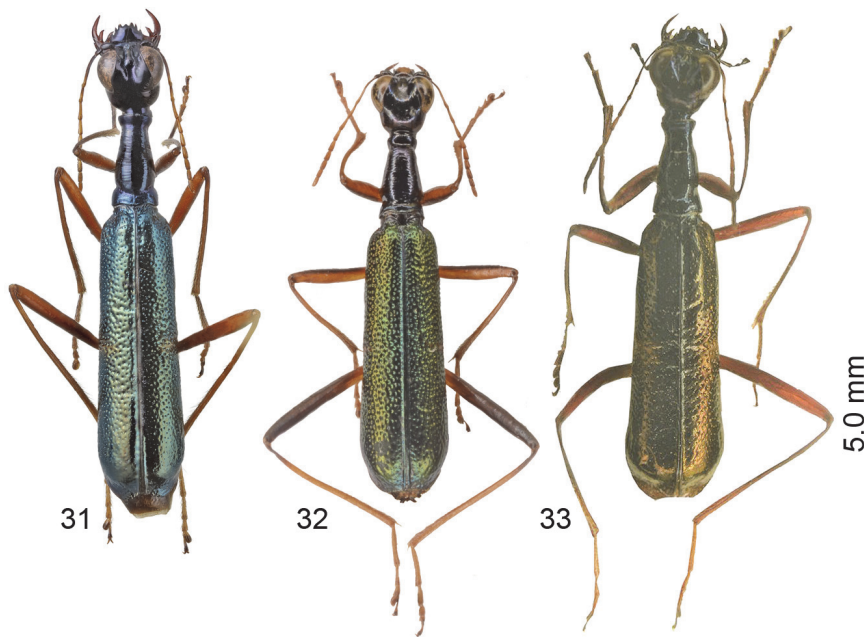
TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, **China**: Sichuan Prov., E Mainning, Ling Shan, 28°33'48''N 102°20'23''E – 28°33'34''N 102°19'54''E, h ~ 3715–3500 m, 19.VII 2009, leg. I. Belousov, I. Kabak (ZIN).



Figs 25–30. *Neocollyris (Brachycollyris) napolovi* **sp. n.**, female, holotype: 25 – head and pronotum, right lateral view; 26 – labrum; 27 – maxillary palpi; 28 – labial palpi; 29 – pronotum, dorsal view; 30 – sternum VIII (insinator).

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is similar to *Neocollyris davidi* Naviaux, 1994 and *Neocollyris subaurata* Dheurle, 2016. However, *N. saluki* **sp.n.** is easily distinguished from *N. davidi* by entirely black labrum (Fig. 35) vs. labrum with large central yellow spot (Naviaux, 1994a: Fig. 8); as well as by longer elytra, $EL/EW = 3.45$ (Fig. 31) vs. shorter elytra, $EL/EW = 2.61$ (Fig. 32). This new species is distinguished from *N. subaurata* by green-olivaceous colour of elytra (Fig. 31) vs. black elytra with golden bronze colour in the latero-posterior two-thirds (Fig. 33); as well as by longer and narrower elytra, $EL/EW = 3.45$ (Fig. 31) vs. shorter and clearly expanded in apical portion elytra, $EL/EW = 2.91$ (Fig. 33).

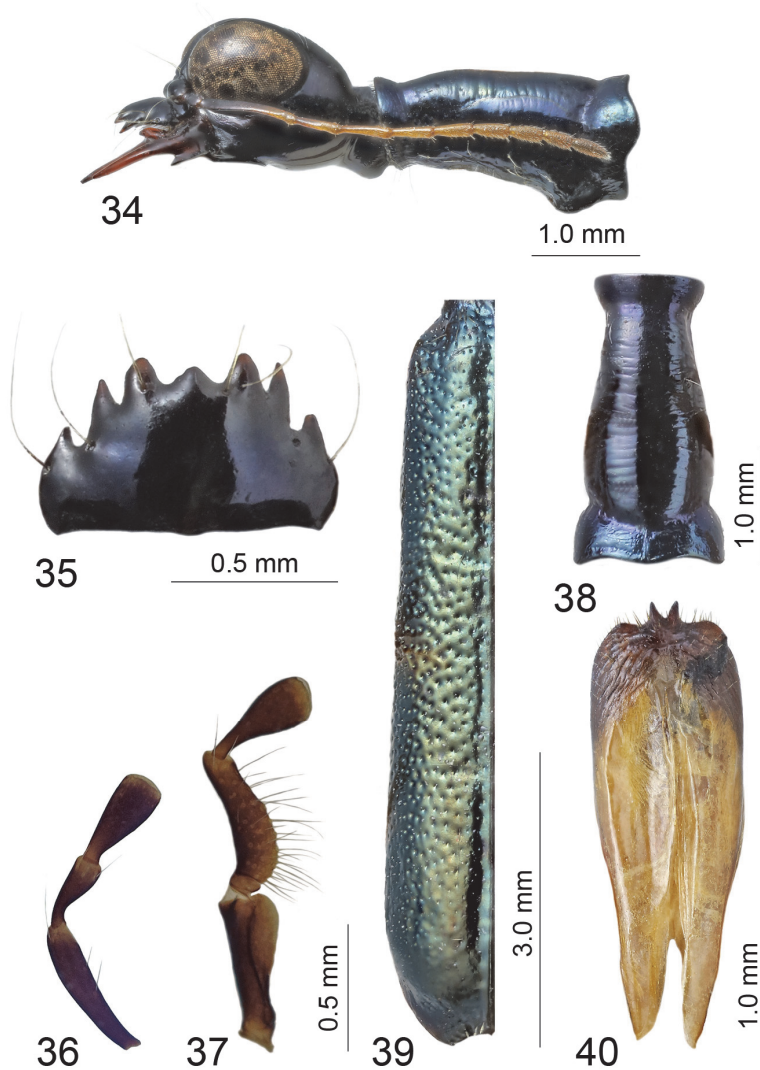
DESCRIPTION. TL = 11.6 mm (Fig. 31).



Figs 31–33. *Neocollyris* (*Isocollyris*) spp., females, holotypes, habitus, dorsal view: 31 – *N. (I.) saluki* **sp. n.**; 32 – *N. (I.) davidi* (image from <http://www.shnao.eu>); 33 – *N. (I.) subaurata* (image from <http://www.shnao.eu>); 31, 32 – females; 33 – male.

Head black with violet reflection, subquadrate, with slightly prominent eyes, HW/HL = 1.05, supraorbital plates indistinctly shallowly striated in posterior third, with two long setae near middle and posterior position; frontal grooves deep, subparallel, with distinct ovate rise between them in central portion; vertex short, gradually sloping in lateral view (Fig. 34). Labrum entirely black, with violet reflection and brown apices of teeth, transverse, LW/LL = 1.8, with three apical teeth central of them clearly wider and shorter, two narrow and sharp latero-apical teeth, and two short and sharp latero-basal teeth as well as seven long submarginal setae (Fig. 35). Mandibles reddish-brown, darker basally. Palpi dark brown, apical palpomeres clearly dilated (Figs 36, 37). Antennae relatively short and do not reach posteriorly to pronotum base; scape, pedicel and basal two-thirds of antennomere 3 dark brown, other antennomeres light brown; scape with a single long apical seta, pedicel glabrous, antennomeres 3–5 glabrous except cluster of very small apical setae, antennomeres 6–11 finely pubescent by very short white setae.

Pronotum violet, elongate, PL/PW = 2.0; finely transverse striated; with short anterior constriction (Fig. 38), virtually straight in lateral view (Fig. 34). Prothorax violet, sparsely pubescent by soft white hairs, meso- and metathorax black with bluish-green reflection and sparse soft white hairs in middle portion. Coxa black with light violet tinge; fore- and middle trochanters dark brown, hind trochanters brown; femora and tibiae as well as fore- and middle tarsi brown with light violet tinge on top side, hind tarsi yellowish except brown tarsomeres 4 and 5.

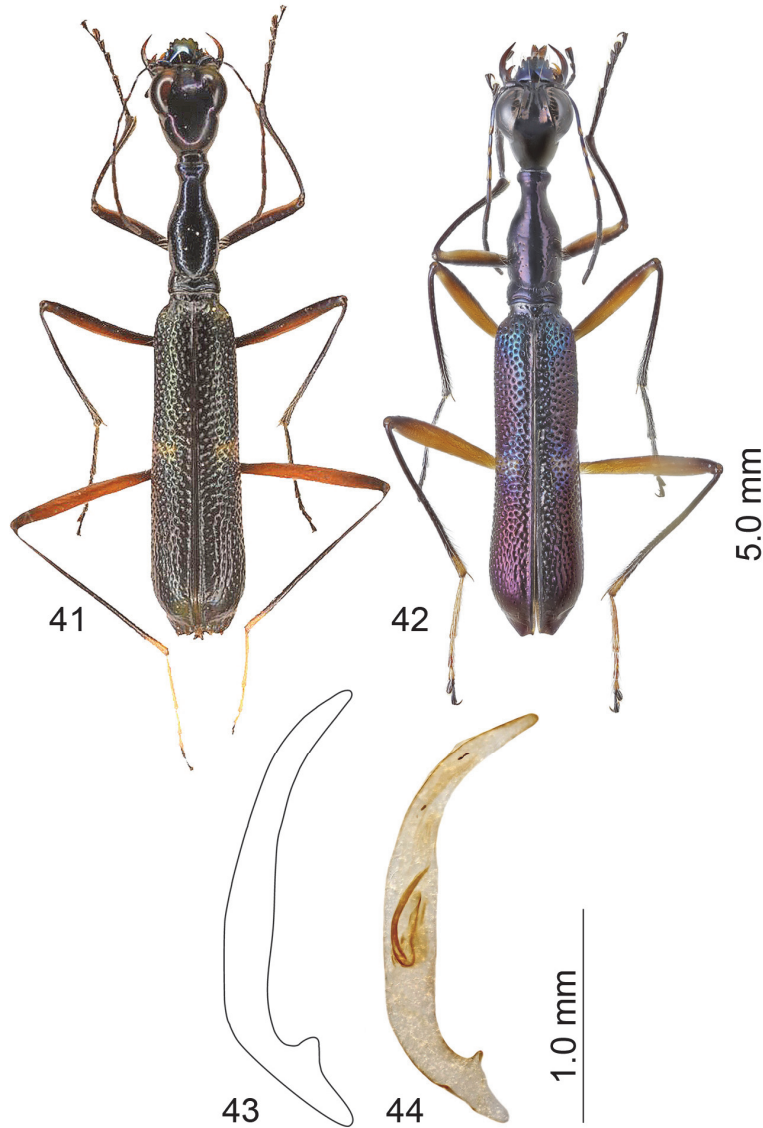


Figs 34–40. *Neocollyris (Isocollyris) saluki* **sp. n.**, female, holotype: 34 – head and pronotum, left lateral view; 35 – labrum; 36 – maxillary palpi; 37 – labial palpi; 38 – pronotum, dorsal view; 39 – left elytron; 40 – sternum VIII (insinuator)).

Elytral relatively long, $EL/EW = 3.45$, slightly expanded towards apex, $EW/EWsh = 1.33$ olivaceous-green with light golden reflection especially in apical portion, with narrow yellow humeral macula and narrow transverse yellow middle band; sculpture regular, presented by small rounded pits shallow in humeral area, deep in central portion and virtually invisible in apex (Fig 39); epipleura dark brown in basal two-thirds and metallic black-green in apical third.

Abdominal sternites black with light greenish-blue reflection; sternites 3–5 with central and submarginal clusters of short yellow setae, sternum 6 with irregular submarginal row of very short thin yellow setae as well as with marginal row of short stout yellow setae.

Sternum 8 (insinuator) with bifurcate apex and 16 short thin lateral yellow setae on each side (Fig. 40).



Figs 41–44. *Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) paralella*: 41 (image from <http://www.shnao.eu>), 42 – habitus, dorsal view; 43 (image from Naviaux, 1991a), 44 – aedeagus, left lateral view; 41, 43 – paratypes; 41 – female; 42–44 – males.

Male unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. A new species honours my friend, the Belorussian entomologist, Sergei Saluk (1967–2025).

***Neocollyris* (s. str.) *cruentata* (Schmidt-Goebel, 1846)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Thailand:** Trat Province, Kho Chang Island, Chai Chet Cape, h ~ 20–60 m, 12.07°N 102.28°E, 30.XI 2016, 1♀, leg. V.K. Zinchenko (ISEA).

NOTES. This species is widely distributed in South-Eastern Asia from eastern India through Myanmar, Thailand and Laos to Vietnam as well as to mainland Malaysia (Wiesner, 1992, 2020). In Thailand it is found in the Provinces Mae Hon Son, Chiang Mai, Sukhothai, Phitsanulok, Chiayaphum, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom, Ubon Ratchathani, Kanchanaburi, Chanthaburi, Krabi and Trang (Naviaux, 1991; Naviaux, Pinratana, 2004). In Trat Province *N. cruentata* is recorded for the first time.

***Neocollyris* (s. str.) *hengoati* Naviaux, 2010**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Vietnam:** Quangninh [= *Quảng Ninh*], Hoanhbo [= *Hoành Bồ*], 14.VI 1962, 1♀, Kabakov (ZIN).

NOTES. This species was described from the Chinese Province of Guangxi based on a single female specimen (Naviaux, 2010). Both the colouration, and general measurements of this newly recorded female are the same as in the holotype (HT): TL = 13.4 mm with labrum (13.7 mm in HT), HL = 2.0, HW = 2.15 (2.25 in HT), LL = 0.7, LW = 1.1, PL = 2.9, PW = 1.5 (1.5 in HT), EL = 8.0, EW = 3.0 (3.05 in HT), IT = 0.13 (0.14 in HT). Thus, *N. hengoati* is recorded for the first time in Vietnam. Considering the occurrence of this species in Guangxi Province neighboring with Quảng Ninh Provinces, this record is not unexpected. It should be noted the male of this species is still unknown.

***Neocollyris* (s. str.) *intermedia* Naviaux, 1994**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China:** Yunnan, 60 km SW from Cheli (= modern Jinghong), 28.IV 1957, 1♂, leg. D. Panfilov (ZMUM).

NOTES. Initially *N. intermedia* was described from Chiang Mai Province, northern Thailand and Burma (modern Myanmar) as the subspecies of *N. orichalcina* (Naviaux, 1994c: 275). However, in the note to the new subspecies Naviaux (1994c: 276) indicated: "I saw a specimen collected in North Vietnam, where the nominal form is also found. Thus, if this data will be confirmed, we would then have to consider *N. intermedia* as a bona species". Ten years latter *N. intermedia* was regarded as the separate species, and northern Thailand, Laos, Assam, and northern Vietnam were indicated as its distribution area (Naviaux, 2004: 92). Thus, in Yunnan Province, as well as for China as a whole, *N. intermedia* is recorded for the first time.

***Neocollyris* (s. str.) *siamensis* Naviaux, 1991**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Thailand:** Phang Nga Prov., env. Khao Lak, 8.760°N 98.284°E, 14–20.II 2010, 1♂, leg. O.A. Mosolov (MSPU).

NOTES. In Thailand this species is known from Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Sukhothai, Loei, Nakhon Ratchasima, Chaiyaphum, Kamphaeng Phet, Kanchanaburi, Phetchaburi, Chanthaburi, Krabi and Trang Provinces (Naviaux, 1991b; Naviaux, Pinratana, 2004; Matalin, 2015). In Phang Nga Province *N. siamensis* is recorded for the first time.

***Neocollyris* (s. str.) *singularis* Naviaux, 1994**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Indonesia:** Sulawesi Utara, Nat. Park Bogani Nani Wartabone, near Torant vill., not far of town Duloduo, env. of Wallace Base Camp, 17–21.I.2011, 1♂, leg. A. Gorochoy (ZIN).

NOTES. This species was described from “*prés Sanggona*” and previously known only from Sulawesi Tenggara (modern Southeast Province) (Naviaux, 1994b). The new record from Sulawesi Utara (modern Gorontalo Province) considerably extends the distribution of *N. singularis* to the north.

***Neocollyris* (*Leptocollyris*) *parallela* Naviaux, 1991**

Figs 41–44

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Thailand:** Phang Nga Prov., env. Khao Lak, 8.760°N 98.284°E, 14–20.II.2010, 1♂, leg. O.A. Mosolov (MSPU).

NOTES. This species (Fig. 41, 43) was described from Pilok, Kanchanaburi province, Thailand (Naviaux, 1991a). Later the central-west and south Thailand were indicated as the distribution area of *N. parallela*, however no precise locality in south Thailand was indicated (Naviaux, 1995). In Phang Nga Province *N. parallela* is record for the first time. The main measurements of newly recorded male (Fig. 42, 44) are as follows: TL = 11.5 mm, HW = 1.55 mm, HL = 1.7 mm, LL = 0.7 mm, LW = 0.8 mm, PL = 2.7 mm, PW = 1.1 mm, EL = 6.7 mm, EW = 2.0 mm, AL = 1.9 mm. Additionally the apex of aedeagus in newly recorded male is clearly prolonged (Fig. 44) in comparison to the allotype (Fig. 43). However, given the similarity of the general proportions, this difference can be considered only as a manifestation of variability.

CONCLUSION

Five species of tiger beetle are described here as new – three from Vietnam (Phu Tho, Thanh Hoa and Gia Lai Provinces), one from Cambodia (Kampot Province) and one from China (Sichuan Province). One species is first recorded from China (Yunnan Province), and one species is first recorded from Vietnam (Quảng Ninh Province), and several other species are first recorded on a provincial or district level. These new provinces include Phang Nga (two species) and Trat (one species) from Thailand, as well as Sulawesi Utara (one species) from Indonesia, and Puttalam within North Western Province, Sri Lanka (one species).

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