

*Allodahlia dubia* Sakai et Liu, sp. nov. (Plate I, Fig. 4; plate IV, 16.)

Male: Head little narrower than pronotum, with distinct sutures; antennae with 9+? segments, first segment stout, clubbed, not longer than the interspace between scrobes; third and fourth segments subequal in length. Pronotum transverse, anterior margin truncate, the anterior angles obtuse, posterior margin broadly rounded, lateral margins parallel; prozona feebly tumid, with very fine longitudinal median sulcus. Elytra ample, with a strongly marked carina on the basal half of lateral margins; surface of elytra almost smooth, with very indistinct and sparse puncturations. Wings longer than the elytra. Legs long and slender. Abdomen depressed, widened about the middle; glandular collosities very distinct in the third and fourth abdominal tergites; the tenth abdominal tergite very short and wide, the lateral margins gradually divergented backwards. epiproct very short and strongly transverse, with two more or less distinct lateral spinulae. Forceps remote at the base, each branch armed with a cristaeform tooth on the dorsal surface of basal part, the inner lower margin with well developed sharp triangular tooth, and with feeble denticulation between this tooth and the base of the forceps; in

lateral view the portion beyond the basal tooth is concave.

Female unknown.

General coloration shining brownish-black. Elytra purplish-red.

Length of body 12.0 mm; length of forceps 7.0 mm.

Holotype ♂, paratype 1 ♂, China: Xizang (Motuo: Gedang), 2100m, 20-III-1980 (Jin Gen-tao, Wu Jian-yi). 中国、西藏:毛駝垓丹:金根涛、吳江宣

This new species with elytra purplish red and lateral carina through half their length; Forceps of male armed with a cristaeform tooth on the dorsal surface of basal part. distinguishable from all other known species of the genus.

*Allodahlia cheni* Sakai et Liu, sp. nov. (Plate III, fig.7.)

Male: Head little narrower than pronotum, with distinct sutures; antennae with 10+? segments, first segment stout, clubbed, not longer than the interspace between scrobes; third and fourth segments subequal in length. Pronotum transverse, anterior margin truncate, the anterior angles obtuse, posterior margin broadly rounded, lateral margins parallel; prozona feebly tumid, with very fine longitudinal median sulcus. Elytra ample, with a strongly marked carina on the lateral margins; surface of elytra with distinct and dense puncturations. Wings absent. Legs long and slender. Abdomen depressed, widened about the middle; glandular collosities very distinct in the third and fourth abdominal tergites; the tenth abdominal tergite very short and wide, the lateral margins gradually divergent backwards. epiproct transverse, rectangular, with spine like projection in the middle. Forceps remote at the base, each branch strongly arched, armed with two sharp tooth on the inner lower margin, and with very feeble denticulations between this first tooth and the base of the forceps.

Female unknown.

General coloration shining brownish-black. Head reddish brown; antennae dark brown, the ninth and tenth segments yellowish; legs and forceps brown.

Length of body 13.5 mm; length of forceps 8.5 mm.

Holotype ♂, China: Guangxi (Da qingshan), 30-III-1980 (Jin Xingbao).

This new species is closely allied *A. sinensis* (Chen, 1935), but it differs from the epiproct of male transverse, rectangular, with a spine-like projection in the middle; general coloration blackish brownish; antennae dark brown, ninth and tenth segments yellowish. The new species differs from *A. coriacea* in the absence of the wings and elytra keeled through entire length. 中国广西:大金山:30-III-1980, 金星宝