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Inventory Studies on the Subfamily Pselaphinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) of Myanmar Part 2: A List of Collected Species in Tanintharyi Region in January 2017

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Abstract In the course of biological inventory by FRI, Myanmar and NMNS, Japan conducted in Tanintharyi Region in Jan. 2017, 45 pselaphine species of 30 genera were recognized. The following three species are recorded from Myanmar for the first time: *Plocamarthrus championi* Jeannel, 1960, *Pselaphus multangulus* Schaufuss, 1877, and *Ctenisoschema coomani* (Jeannel, 1957). The following three species are combined with the generic name for the first time: *Batrisiella tenasserimi* (Blattný, 1925) comb. nov., *Trisiniotus nitidulus* (Motschulsky, 1851) comb. nov., *Arthromelodes reichenbachi* (Motschulsky, 1851) comb. nov.
Key words: Pselaphinae, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, fauna, Myanmar.

Introduction

In the biological inventory by the Forest Research Institute (FRI), Yezin, Myanmar and National Museum of Nature and Science (NMNS), Tsukuba, Japan conducted in January 2017, more than 250 pselaphine beetles were collected in Tanintharyi Region (Fig. 1), which is almost the same point as Tenasserim where the pselaphine specimens in Helfer's collection preserved in the National Museum of Prague, Czech, were collected about 180 years ago. These pselaphine specimens were identified into 45 species belonging to 30 genera (one of which could not be identified). The following three species are recorded from Myanmar for the first time: *Plocamarthrus championi* Jeannel, 1960, *Pselaphus multangulus* Schaufuss, 1877, *Ctenisoschema coomani* (Jeannel, 1957).

Materials and Methods

Most of the pselaphine specimens in this study were collected by the following collecting methods: portable light trap in Nakase system (**NLT**), extraction by simplified Winkler apparatuses from leaf litter and hand sifting of leaf litter. The portable light traps each with a fluorescent tube 4W in the system of Dr. Yuta Nakase were used for collecting pselaphines by Nomura (see Nomura *et al.*, 2010, 2013) (Fig. 2B, D). They were fixed or hooked on a tree and lighted in evening and they were collected in the next morning. These light traps (**NLT**) were separately settled and collected on the high position (ca. 4 m above the ground: **HP**) and the low position (ca. 1 m above the ground: **LP**). Some specimens were extracted from sifted leaf litter by the simplified Winkler apparatus (**SWA**: Fig. 2F). And the others were collected by hand sifting leaf litter (**SLL**). Collected specimens are tentatively preserved in the collection of the National

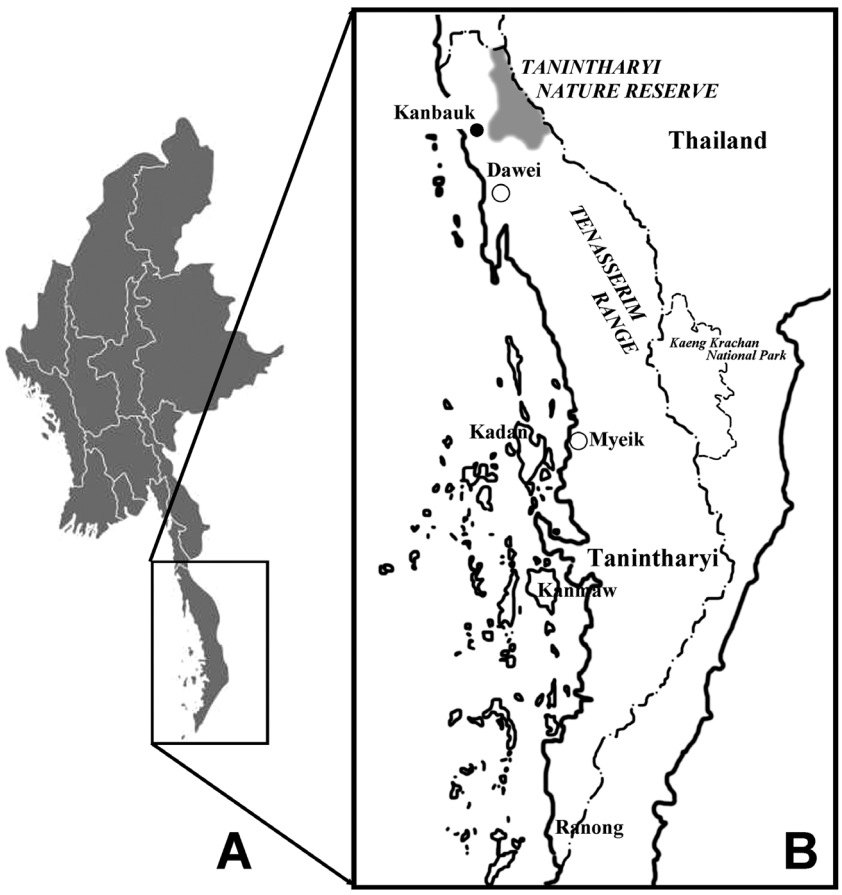

Fig. 1. Map of collecting sites of Pselaphines in Tanintharyi Region. A. Position of Tanintharyi Region in Myanmar; B. enlarged map of Tanintharyi Region.

Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan (NMNS).

Results

1) A List of Pselaphine Specimens Collected from Tanintharyi Region in Jan. 2017

All collecting data of the records shown below are abbreviated as follows. See the foregoing part for the collecting methods abbreviated as NLT-HP/LP, SWA, and SLL.

〈**NLT-HP/LP: Nakase system light trap at high position /low position**〉

18–19HP: Kanbauk, along the trail to waterfall, at high position (5 m above the ground), by Nakase system light trap, Tanintharyi Region, N14°35′10″, E98°3′2″, ca. 130 m alt., 18–19. i. 2017, S. Nomura leg.

18–19LP: same as above, but, at low position (1 m above the ground).

19–20HP: same as above, but, at high position (5 m above the ground), 19–20. i. 2017.

19–20LP: same as above, but, at low position (1 m above the ground).

20–21HP: along the gas pipeline in the Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, at high position (5 m above the ground), by Nakase system light trap, Tanintharyi Region, N14°44′15″, E98°11′17.29″, alt. ca. 30 m, 20–21. i. 2017, S. Nomura leg.

20–21LP: same as above, but, at low position (1 m above the ground).

Fig. 2. Habitats and collecting methods of Pselaphines in Tanintharyi Region. A. Collecting point of Kanbauk; B. Nakase system light traps set near the collecting point in Kanbauk; C. along the gas pipeline in the Tanintharyi Nature Reserve (TNR); D. Nakase system light trap set on high position in TNR; E. forest floor in TNR; F. simplified Winkler apparatus (SWA) used in the collecting set in a hotel room.

〈**SWA: simplified Winkler apparatus**〉

18-SWA: Kanbauk, along the trail to waterfall, at high position (5 m above the ground), by Nakase system light trap, Tanintharyi Region, N14°35′10″, E98°3′2″, ca. 130 m alt., 18. i. 2017, S. Nomura leg.

19-SWA: same as above, but 19. i. 2017.

22-A-SWA: point A along the gas pipeline in the Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, by simplified Winkler apparatus, Tanintharyi Region,

N14°44′15″, E98°11′17.29″, alt. ca. 150 m, 20–21. i. 2017, S. Nomura leg.

22-B-SWA: same as above, but point B.

〈**SLL: sifting leaf litter**〉

19SLL: Kanbauk, along the trail to waterfall, at high position (5 m above the ground), by Nakase system light trap, Tanintharyi Region, N14°35′10″, E98°3′2″, ca. 130 m alt., 19. i. 2017, S. Nomura leg.

21SLL: along the gas pipeline in the Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, by sifting leaf litter, Tanintharyi Region, N14°44′15″, E98°11′17.29″, alt. ca. 150 m, 21. i. 2017, S. Nomura leg.

Otherwise, the species newly recorded from Myanmar is indicated by a '*' mark.

All collected specimens are tentatively preserved in the National Museum of Nature and Science (NMNS), Tsukuba, Japan. However, they should be housed in the Insect Museum of FRI, Yezin, Myanmar.

Supertribe EUPLECTITAE
Tribe Bythinoplectini
Subtribe Bythinoplectina

1. Bythinoplectina gen. sp. 1 (Fig. 3A)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19HP; 1ex., 18–19LP; 1 ex., 19–20LP.

Remarks. According to Nomura and Aung (2020), eight species of this subtribe have been recorded from Myanmar. This species is same as the species recorded as "Bythinoplectina, gen. and sp. undet. 2", from Kaeng Krachan National Park, W Thailand by Nomura *et al.* (2010).

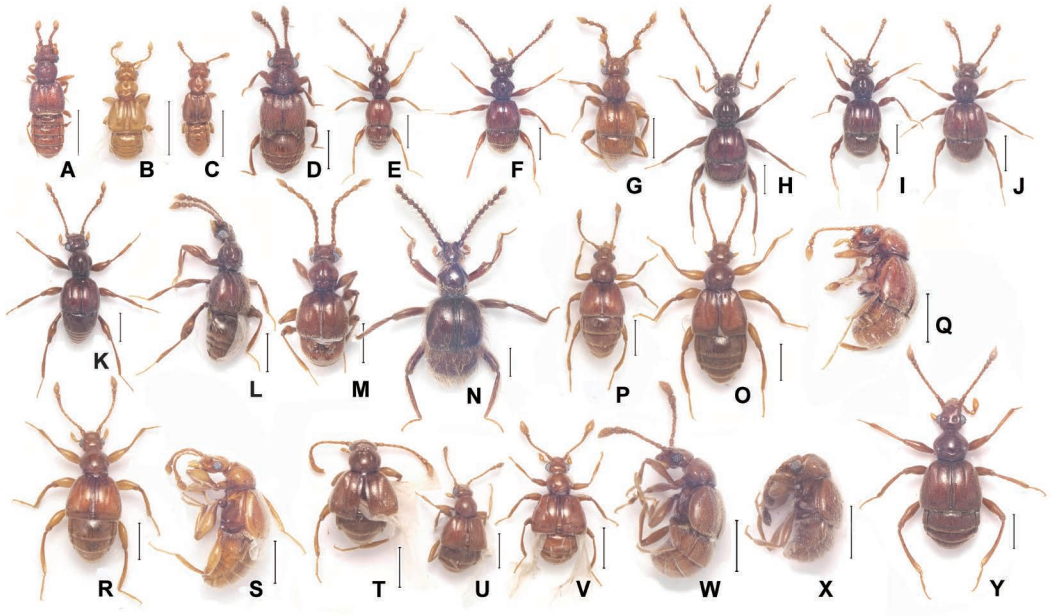

Fig. 3. Pselaphine species recognized in Tanintharyi Region 1/2. A. Bythinoplectina gen. sp. 1; B. *Euplectodina hipposideros* (Schaufuss, 1877); C. *Euplectus* sp. 1; D. *Anama* sp. 1; E. *Mnia* sp. 1; F. *Tribasodes* sp. 1; G. *Trisinus* sp. 1; H. *Cratna venusta* Blattný, 1925; I. *Batrisiella tenasserimi* (Blattný, 1925); J. *Trisiniotus nitidulus* (Motschulsky, 1851); K. *Plocamarthrus championi* Jeannel, 1960; L. *Physomerinus femoratus* (Motschulsky, 1851); M. *Arthromelodes reichenbachi* (Motschulsky, 1851); N. *Harmophorus gibbioides* Motschulsky, 1951; O. *Trissemus* sp. 1; P. *Trissemus* sp. 2; Q. *Trissemus* sp. 3; R. *Trissemus* sp. 4; S. *Trissemus* sp. 5; T. *Trissemus* sp. 6; U. *Reichenbachella budha* (Raffray, 1891); V. *Reichenbachia* sp. 1; W. *Reichenbachia* sp. 2; X. *Reichenbachia* sp. 3;; Y. *Rybaxis* sp. 1.

Tribe Euplectini

2. *Euplectus* sp. 1 (Fig. 3C)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 19–20LP.

Remarks. The genus *Euplectus* is distributed worldwide. Five species of this genus are already known from Myanmar after Nomura and Aung (2020).

Tribe Trichonychini
Subtribe Panaphatina

3. *Euplectodina hipposideros* (Schaufuss, 1877) (Fig. 3B)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 19–20HP.

Remarks. This species is described from Bangkok, Thailand, and also recorded from Vietnam (Jeannel, 1957). It is already recorded from Myanmar after Nomura and Aung (2020). It is similar to the species recorded as "*Piptoncus* sp. 1", from Kaeng Krachan National Park (Nomura *et al.*, 2010).

Supertribe Batrisitae
Tribe Batrisini
Subtribe Batrisina

4. *Anama* sp. 1 (Fig. 3D)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19LP.

Remarks. This species is same as the species recorded as "*Anama* sp. 1", from Kaeng Krachan National Park, W Thailand by Nomura *et al.* (2010).

5. *Mnia* sp. 1 (Fig. 3E)

Specimens examined. 7 exs., 22-B-SWA.

Remarks. The genus *Mnia* is characterized by the small and slender body, the long 1st antennal segment and the well convex elytron with three basal foveae. This species is same as the species reported as "*Mnia* sp. 1" from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Nomura *et al.* (2010).

6. *Tribasodes* sp. 1 (Fig. 3F)

Specimens examined. 14 exs., 22-B-SWA.

Remarks. This genus was defined by Jeannel (1958) on the basis of Japanese species. It is characterized by the middle-sized and slender body, the elongate antenna without special modification in the male and the abdominal tergite IV with a pair of strong depressions on both lateral sides. This species is same as the species recorded as "*Tribasodites* sp. 2" from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Nomura *et al.* (2010).

7. *Trisinus* sp. 1 (Fig. 3G)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 19–20HP; 1 ex., 19–20LP.

Remarks. The genus *Trisinus* is broadly distributed in Southeast to East Asia. No described species has been recorded from Myanmar. This species is probably closely allied to *T*. sp. 2 and sp. 4 recorded from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Thailand by Nomura *et al.*, (2013).

8. *Cratna venusta* Blattný, 1925 (Fig. 3H)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 19SLL

Remarks. This species is described on the basis of the female specimen after I checked the syntype. So, the male sexual character of this species is still unknown.

9. *Batrisiella tenasserimi* (Blattný, 1925), **comb. nov.** (Fig. 3I)

Specimens examined. 4 exs., 18–19HP; 1 ex., 18-SWA; 3 exs., 19–20HP; 2 exs., 20–21HP.

Remarks. This species is described as a member of the genus *Batrisocenus*. However, it should be combined with the genus *Batrisiella*. It is clearly characterized by the transverse sexual patch on the mediodorsal part of the abdominal tergite IV in the male. This species is conspecific as "*Batrisiella* sp. 3" from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Nomura *et al.* (2010).

10. *Trisiniotus nitidulus* (Motschulsky, 1851), **comb. nov.** (Fig. 3J)

Specimens examined. 4 exs., 18–19HP; 1 ex., 18–19LP; 2 exs., 19–20HP; 3 exs., 20–21HP; 3 exs., 20–21LP.

Remarks. This is a distinct species, easily distinguished by the middle-sized body, the strongly

swollen and globular antennal segment X in the male. It was described as a member of the genus *Batrisus* by the original description. Later, Jeannel (1960) defined the genus *Trisiniotus* with the type species, *T. nodicornis* collected from North India. In the present study, the species *Batrisus nitidulus* Motschulsky, 1851 was found to be very closely allied to *T. nodicornis* Jeannel, 1960. So, the author moved *B. nitidulus* to the genus *Trisiniotus*.

11. *Plocamarthrus championi* Jeannel, 1960* (Fig. 3K)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 20–21LP.

Remarks. This species was described by Jeannel (1960) from East Punjab, North India. It is characterized by the swollen antennal segment IX in the male. This species is also conspecific as "*Trisiniotus* sp. 1" from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Nomura *et al.* (2010).

12. *Physomerinus femoratus* (Motschulsky, 1851) (Fig. 3L)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 20–21LP.

Remarks. As Nomura and Aung (2020) suggested, this species was described by Motschulsky (1851) as a member of the genus *Batrisus* from Tenasserim. After it was moved to the genus *Physomerinus*, this species was recorded also from Thailand by Nomura *et al.* (2010).

13. *Arthromelodes reichenbachi* (Motschulsky, 1851), **comb. nov.** (Fig. 3M)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19LP.

Remarks. Batrisus reichenbachi described by Motschulsky (1851) from Tenasserim is very closely allied to *Arthromelodes cariei* Jeannel, 1952 described from Vietnam. These two species are almost the same in structure of the male genitalia. However, the male character of the antenna of *B. reichenbachi* was not clearly recognized in the description of *A. cariei*. Anyway, *B. reichenbachi* should be connected with the generic name, *Arthromelodes*.

Supertribe Goniaceritae
Tribe Arnyllini

14. *Harmophorus gibbioides* Motschulsky, 1951 (Fig. 3N)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 22-A-SWA.

Remarks. This is the type species of the genus *Harmophorus*. It is also conspecific as "*Harmophorus* sp. 1" from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Nomura *et al.* (2010).

Tribe Brachyglutini
Subtribe Brachyglutina

15. *Trissemus* sp. 1 (Fig. 3O)

Specimens examined. 7 exs., 18–19HP; 3 exs., 18-SWA; 3 exs., 19–20LP; 4 exs., 19-SWA; 7 exs., 20–21HP; 12 exs., 20–21LP.

Remarks. Many species of the genus *Trissemus* are distributed in Asia. They are classified by the male sexual characters and the shape of male genitalia in many cases.

16. *Trissemus* sp. 2 (Fig. 3P)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19HP; 6 exs., 20–21LP.

17. *Trissemus* sp. 3 (Fig. 3Q)

Specimens examined. 27 exs., 18–19HP; 11 exs., 18–19LP; 3 exs., 18-SWA.

18. *Trissemus* sp. 4 (Fig. 3R)

Specimens examined. 15 exs., 19–20HP; 3 exs., 19–20LP; 2 exs., 19-SWA.

19. *Trissemus* sp. 5 (Fig. 3S)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 20–21LP.

Remarks. This is the same species as "*Trissemus* sp. 2" recorded from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Nomura *et al.* (2010).

20. *Trissemus* sp. 6 (Fig. 3T)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 20–21HP.

21. *Reichenbachella budha* (Raffray, 1891) (Fig. 3U)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 18–19HP; 1 ex., 20–21HP; 17 exs., 20–21LP.

Remarks. The genus *Reichenbachella* was originally defined as a subgenus of the genus *Reichenbachia* as shown in Nomura and Idris (2008). It is separated from *Reichenbachia* by the coarsely punctate pronotum. This species was originally described from Siam (Thailand) , it was also recorded from Ho Chi-Minh City, Vietnam by Jeannel (1952), and from Kaeng Krachan National Park, Thailand by Nomura *et al.*, (2010). In Myanmar, it was recorded by Blattný (1925) from Tenasserim, and later reported by Nomura and Idris (2008) from Yangon.

22. *Reichenbachia* sp. 1 (Fig. 3V)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 18–19HP; 1 ex., 18–19LP; 2 exs., 20–21HP; 2 exs., 20–21LP.

Remarks. The genus *Reichenbachia* is a big group including many species in Southeast Asia. It is distinguishable from *Trissemus* by the elytra each with two basal foveae, and from *Reichenbachella* by the smooth dorsal surface of the pronotum.

23. *Reichenbachia* sp. 2 (Fig. 3W)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 18–19HP.

24. *Reichenbachia* sp. 3 (Fig. 3X)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 20–21HP.

25. *Rybaxis* sp. 1 (Fig. 3Y)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19LP; 1 ex., 19–20HP; 1 ex., 19-SWA; 2 exs., 20–21HP; 1 ex., 20–21LP.

Remarks. The genus *Rybaxis* is easily separated from the similar genera, *Trissemus* and *Reichenbachia*, by having the pronotum with a transverse sulcus connecting basolateral foveae.

26. *Comatopselaphus* sp. 1 (Fig. 4A)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 22-A-SWA; 1 ex., 22-B-SWA.

Remarks. This genus is very closely allied to the genus *Atenisodus*. It is distinguishable by the shorter palpal spine and the pronotum sparsely covered with minute punctures. This species is also conspecific as "*Atenisodus* sp. 1" from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Nomura *et al.* (2010).

27. *Atenisodus* sp. 1 (Fig. 4B)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 19-SWA.

Remarks. The genus *Atenisodus* is separated from *Comatopselaphus* by the palpal spine being longer than the palpomere IV, and the pronotum covered with coarse punctures. It is known to be distributed in East to Southeast Asia.

28. *Eupines sphaerica* (Motschulsky, 1851) (Fig. 4C)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18-SWA.

Remarks. This species is very widely distributed in the Oriental to Australian Regions. It is also known from the Yaeyama Islands, the Ryukyus, Japan.

29. *Batraxis raffrayana* (Blattný, 1925) (Fig. 4D)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18-SWA.

Remarks. This species was described from Tenasserim, S Myanmar as a new genus *Raffrayella*. However, the genus was synonymized with *Rybaxis*. This species was recorded from Yangon by Nomura and Idris (2008), also from Thailand by Nomura *et al.* (2010), and also from Vietnam by Nomura and Pham (2019).

Tribe Iniocyphini
Subtribe Natypleurina

30. *Natypleurus* sp. 1 (Fig. 4E)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 22-B-SWA.

Remarks. The genus *Natypleurus* is characterized by the small-sized and thick body, covered with long and erect hairs, and the antennal club formed only by the antennal segment XI. This species is also same as "*Natypleurus* sp. 1" from Kaeng Krachan National Park, Thailand in Nomura *et al.* (2010).

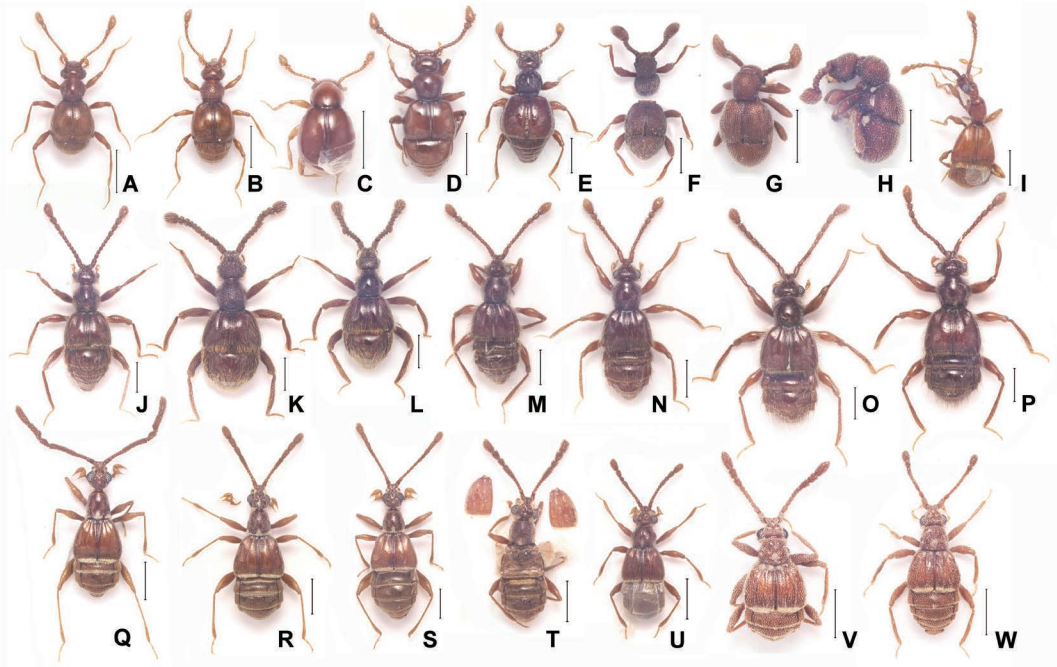

Fig. 4. Pselaphine species recognized in Tanintharyi Region 2/2. A. *Comatopselaphus* sp. 1; B. *Atenisodus* sp. 1; C. *Eupines sphaerica* (Motschulsky, 1851); D. *Batraxis raffrayana* (Blattný, 1925); E. *Natypleurus* sp. 1; F. *Plagiophorus* sp. 1; G. *Plagiophorus* sp. 2; H. *Plagiophorus* sp. 3; I. *Pselaphus multangulus* (Schaufuss, 1877); J. *Tmesiphorus* sp. 1; K. *Pseudophanias* sp. 1; L. *Pseudophanias* sp. 2; M. *Centrophthalmus helferi* Blattný, 1925; N. *Centrophthalmus pilosus* Blattný, 1925; O. *Centrophthalmus* sp. 1; P. *Centrophthalmus* sp. 2; Q. *Ctenisoschema coomani* (Jeannel, 1957); R. *Ctenistes* sp. 1, male; S. ditto, female; T. *Sognorus birmanensis* (Motschulsky, 1851), male; U. ditto, female; V. *Odontalgus costulatus* (Motschulsky, 1851), male; W. ditto, female.

Tribe Cyathigerini

31. *Plagiophorus* sp. 1 (Fig. 4F)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 22-B-SWA.

Remarks. This genus is characterized by the small-sized and thick body, the distinctly clubbed antennae, and the seemingly 2-segmented abdominal tergites. This species is also conspecific as "*Plagiophorus* sp. 1" from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Nomura *et al.* (2010).

32. *Plagiophorus* sp. 2 (Fig. 4G)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 22-B-SWA.

33. *Plagiophorus* sp. 3 (Fig. 4H) (= *P.* sp. 6 KK)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 22-B-SWA.

Remarks. This species is also same as "*Plagiophorus* sp. 6" from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Nomura *et al.* (2010).

Supertribe Pselaphitae
Tribe Ctenistini

34. *Ctenisoschema coomani* (Jeannel, 1957)*

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19HP.

Remarks. This species was described by Jeannel (1957) as the type species of the new genus *Ctenistidius* Jeannel, 1957 from Tonkin (= Ha Noi), Vietnam. Later, Besuchet (2008) synonymized *Ctenistidius* with the genus *Ctenisoschema* Jeannel, 1956. Nomura *et al.*, (2010) recorded it as "*Ctenistidius coomani* Jeannel, 1957" from Kaeng Krachan National Park, Thailand. This species was collected by portable light trap set in Tanintharyi Nature Reserve.

35. *Ctenistes* sp. 1

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 18–19HP; 1 ex., 20–21HP; 2 exs., 20–21LP.

36. *Sognorus birmanensis* (Motschulsky, 1851)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19HP; 1 ex., 18–19LP.

Remarks. Blattný (1925) defined a new genus *Indiella* for this species. However, it was synonymized with *Sognorus* by Besuchet (1986).

Tribe Odontalgini

37. *Odontalgus costulatus* (Motschulsky, 1851)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19HP; 1 ex., 20–21LP.

Remarks. This species was described as *Ctenistes costulatus* by Motschulsky (1851) from Tenasserim, Myanmar. Blattný (1925) defined a new genus *Herminiella* for this species, and redescribed it as *H. costulata*. However, it was synonymized with *Odontalgus* by Besuchet (1986). In my collection from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve in 2017, one male and one female were found. The male is clearly separated from the female by the antennae each with well-demarcated club formed by terminal 3 segments.

Tribe Pselaphini

38. *Pselaphus multangulus* (Schaufuss, 1877)* (Fig. 4I)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19LP.

Remarks. This species was described by Schaufuss (1877) from Bangkok, Thailand. It was recognized from Myanmar for the first time. It was also recorded from Laos by Nomura (2019), and from Vietnam by Nomura and Pham (2019).

Tribe Tmesiphorini

39. *Tmesiphorus* sp. 1 (Fig. 4J)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 21SLL

Remarks. The genus *Tmesiphorus* is distinct in the each penicillate palpal segments II and III.

40. *Pseudophanias* sp. 1 (Fig. 4K)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 22-A-SWA

Remarks. This genus is recorded from Tropical Asia including Malaysia and Indonesia. However, it includes many undescribed species distributed in Southeast to East Asia. It is characterized by the middle-sized and thick body, and the very small and fusiform palpal segment IV, and a simple, C-shaped (in lateral view) aedeagus.

41. *Pseudophanias* sp. 2 (Fig. 4L)

Specimens examined. 19 exs., 22-A-SWA; 9 exs., 22-B-SWA.

Tribe Tyrini
Subtribe Centrophthalmina

42. *Centrophthalmus helferi* Blattný, 1925

Specimens examined. 3 exs., 18–19LP.

Remarks. The genus *Centrophthalmus* is well known genus in the Oriental Region. It is separated from the other genera of the supertribe Pselaphitae, by the middle-sized body covered with long and erect hairs, and the large and ovoid palpal segment III and the small and fusiform IV. This species and the next species were both described by Blattný (1925) from Tenasserim.

43. *Centrophthalmus pilosus* Blattný, 1925

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 18–19HP; 2 exs., 18–19LP; 1 ex., 19–20HP.

44. *Centrophthalmus* sp. 1

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19HP; 1 ex., 20–21LP.

45. *Centrophthalmus* sp. 2

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19HP; 1 ex., 18–19LP.

2) The table of pselaphine specimens collected by NLTs in the survey in Jan. 2017

The weather conditions, habitats, trapped position, and the collected pselaphine specimens by portable light traps (NLT) are tabulated in Table 1. As shown in Table 1, 184 pselaphine speci-

Table 1. Condition and result of light trap survey in Myanmar in Jan. 2017

Date	18–19.i.2017		19–20.i.2017		20–21.i.2017		Total
Locality	Kanbauk		Kanbauk		Taninthayi Nature Reserve		
Collected traps (set traps)	3 (3)	4 (4)	3 (3)	4 (4)	3 (3)	3 (4)	
Habitat	forest3	forest3 + waterside1	forest3	forest3 + waterside1	forest3	forest3 + glassland1	
Position	5 m	1 m	5 m	1 m	5 m	1 m	
Climate	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Wind	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bythinoplectina gen. sp. 1	1						1
Euplectodina hipposideros			1				1
Euplectus sp. 1				1			1
Anama sp. 1		1					1
Trisinus sp. 1			1	1			2
Batrisiella tenasserimi	4		3		2		9
Trisiniotus nitidulus	4	1	2		3	3	13
Plocamarthrus championi						1	1
Physomerinus femoratus						1	1
Arthromelodes reichenbachi		1					1
Trissemus sp. 1	7			3	7	12	29
T. sp. 2	1					6	7
T. sp. 3	27	11					38
T. sp. 4			15	3			18
T. sp. 5						2	2
Reichenbachella budha	2	1			2	2	7
Reichenbachia sp. 1	2				1	17	20
R. sp. 2	2						2
R. sp. 3					1		1
R. sp. 4					1		1
Rybaxis sp. 1		1					1
Pselaphus multangulus		1	1		2	1	5
Ctenistoschema coomani	1						1
Ctenistes sp. 1	2				1	2	5
Sognorus birmanensis	1	1					2
Odontalgus costulatus	1					1	2
Centrophthalmus helferi		3					3
C. pilosus	2	2	1				5
C. sp. 1	1					1	2
C. sp. 2	1	1					2
No. of species	16	11	7	4	9	12	30
No. of specimens	59	24	24	8	20	49	184

mens of 30 species were collected by NLTs in total.

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