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New taxa of the subfamily Cantharinae (Coleoptera, Cantharidae) from southeastern Asia with notes on other species

by Vladimír Švihla

Abstract. New taxa are described and illustrated: *Dichelotarsus (Asiopodabrus) tryznai* sp.nov. (China: Shaanxi), *Micropodabrus tryznai* sp.nov. (India: Meghalaya), *M. cochinchinus* sp.nov. (Vietnam), *M. bezdeki* sp.nov. (Laos), *M. terminalis* sp.nov. (Thailand), *M. prudeki* sp.nov. (Thailand), *M. maceki* sp.nov. (Thailand), *M. safraneki* sp.nov. (China: Shaanxi), *Pseudopodabrus bezdeki* sp.nov. (Laos), *P. prudeki* sp.nov. (Thailand), *Tibiopodabrus* gen.nov., *T. khmericus* sp.nov. (Kampuchea), *Mimopodabrus oudai* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *Themus* (s.str.) *tryznai* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *T.* (s.str.) *benesi* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *T.* (s.str.) *muganglingensis* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *T. (Haplothemus) schneideri* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *T. (H.) brahmaputranus* sp.nov. (China: Xizang), *T. (H.) hackeli* sp.nov. (China: Shaanxi, Gansu), *Pakabsidia brevipennis* sp.nov. (Nepal), *Cantharis* (s.str.) *jindraii* sp.nov. (China: Shaanxi), *C.* (s.str.) *knizeki* sp.nov. (China: Hebei), *Cordicantharis drahuska* sp.nov. (China: Shaanxi), *Athemus (Athemellus) schneideri* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *A. (Athemel.) tryznai* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *A. (Athemel.) martae* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *A.* (s.str.) *oudai* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *A.* (s.str.) *milosi* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *A.* (s.str.) *ondreji* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *A.* (s.str.) *centrochinensis* sp.nov. (China: Shaanxi, Hubei), *A. (Andrathemus) curtipennis* sp.nov. (China: Xizang), *A. (Andr.) irrawaddicus* sp.nov. (China: Xizang), *A. (Andr.) mugangensis* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *A. (Andr.) jindraii* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *A. (Andr.) benesi* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *A. (Andr.) safraneki* sp.nov. (China: Xizang), *A. (Andr.) bilyi* sp.nov. (Nepal), *A. (Andr.) rolciki* sp.nov. (India: Meghalaya, Assam), *A. (Andr.) jelineki* sp.nov. (China: Shaanxi, Hubei), *A. (Isathemus) kubani* sp.nov. (China: Shaanxi), *A. (I.) hubeiensis* sp.nov. (China: Hubei), *A. (I.) zdeneki* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *Lycocerus dimorphus* sp.nov. (India: Meghalaya), *L. kejvali* sp.nov. (China: Shaanxi), *L. brancuccii* sp.nov. (Nepal), *L. svatopluki* sp.nov. (Thailand), *Stenothemus dentatus alexandrae* ssp.nov. (Sikkim), *S. laterophysus* sp.nov. (Myanmar), *S. ganeshai* sp.nov. (Nepal), *S. tryznai* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *S. yunnanus* sp.nov. (China: Yunnan), *S. dundai* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan, Xizang, Gansu), *S. jindraii* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *S. bezdeki* sp.nov. (Laos), *S. schneideri* sp.nov. (China: Yunnan), *S. benesi benesi* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *S. benesi shaanxiensis* ssp.nov. (China: Shaanxi), *Falsopodabrus rolciki* sp.nov. (India: Meghalaya; Myanmar), *F. kostali* sp.nov. (India: Meghalaya; Myanmar), *F. apicalis* sp.nov. (Myanmar), *Habronychus* (s.str.) *helenae* sp.nov. (Myanmar), *H.* (s.str.) *zdeneki* sp.nov. (India: Meghalaya), *Leiothorax kopetzi* sp.nov. (Nepal), *Prothemus benesi* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan), *P. bezdeki* sp.nov. (Laos) and *Walteriella tryznai* sp.nov. (India: Meghalaya). New names in consequence of homonymy are presented: *Themus* (s.str.) *walteri* nom.nov. for *T.* (s.str.) *pakistanus* Wittmer, 1973, secondary homonym, preoccupied by *T. (Haplothemus) pakistanus* (Wittmer, 1960); *Athemus (Athemellus) hansii* nom.nov. for *A. (Athemel.) sauteri* (Pic, 1926), primary homonym, preoccupied by *Themus (Telephorops) sauteri* (Pic, 1926); *A.* (s.str.) *wangi* nom.nov. for *A.* (s.str.) *maculithorax* Wang, 1992, secondary homonym, preoccupied by *A. (Athemel.) maculithorax* (Wittmer, 1972); *A.* (s.str.) *walteri* nom.nov. for *A.* (s.str.) *testaceipes* (Pic, 1937), secondary homonym, preoccupied by *A. (Athemel.) testaceipes* (Pic, 1932), *A. (Andrathemus) wittmeri* nom.nov. for *Podistra nepalensis* Wittmer, 1981, hereby transferred to *Athemus*, secondary homonym, preoccupied by *A.* (s.str.) *nepalensis* Wittmer, 1958. New status is given to *Themus (Haplothemus) szechwanensis* Wittmer, 1973 stat.nov. New combinations are presented: *Mimopodabrus cochleatus* (Wittmer, 1978) comb.nov., *Mimopodabrus sebongensis* (Wittmer, 1978) comb.nov. (both transferred from *Micropodabrus* Pic, 1920), *Pakabsidia seximpressa* (Pic, 1921) comb.nov., *P. quadricollis* (Wittmer, 1993) comb.nov., *P. mixta* (Wittmer, 1993) comb.nov., *P. sikkimensis* (Wittmer, 1997) comb.nov., *P. semimetallica* (Wittmer, 1997) comb.nov. (all from *Habronychus*), *Athemus (Athemellus) terricola* (Champion, 1926) comb.nov. (from *Podistra* Motschulsky, 1839), *Stenothemus multilimbatus* (Pic, 1910) comb.nov. (from *Athemus* Lewis, 1895 subgenus *Athemellus* Wittmer, 1972), *Falsopodabrus martensi* (Wittmer, 1979) comb.nov. and *Leiothorax minutus* (Wittmer, 1974) comb.nov. (both from *Stenothemus* Bourgeois, 1907). New synonymies are established: *Micropodabrus coomani* (Pic, 1926) = *M. pici* Wittmer, 1997 syn.nov., *Themus (Haplothemus) pakistanus* (Wittmer, 1960) = *T. (H.) lulusarensis* Wittmer, 1981 syn.nov., *Cantharis* (s.str.) *brunneipennis* Heyden, 1889 = *C. luteolimbata* Pic, 1902 syn.nov.,

Cantharis subgenus *Cyrtomoptila* Motschulsky, 1859 = *Wittmercantharis* Satô, 1986 syn.nov., *C. (Cyrt.) plagiata* Heyden, 1889 = *Telephorus vulcanus* Lewis, 1895 syn.nov. = *C. inlateralis* Pic, 1902 syn.nov. = *C. raddensis* Pic, 1904 syn.nov. = *C. guilleti* Pic, 1905 syn.nov. = *C. argentosa* Barovskij, 1929 syn.nov. and *Stenothemus nigrosparus* Pic, 1908 = *S. linearis* Wittmer, 1974. Additional data or illustrations for 18 already known species are given.

Key words. Coleoptera – Cantharidae – taxonomy – new genus – new species – new subspecies – new names – status changes – new combinations – new synonyms – Palaearctic region – Oriental region

Introduction

This paper follows up already published revisions and/or reviews by KAZANTSEV (1999) and especially by WITTMER (1973, 1974, 1981b, 1983a,b, 1987, 1988, 1993, 1995a,b, 1997). Without these studies and without an examination of the material contained in very rich collection of Walter Wittmer, deposited in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, this paper would not have been possible.

As can be seen from the dedications of the species, this paper originated, among others, thanks to the efforts of many recognised Czech collectors, to whom I am very obliged for rich and interesting material.

Material and methods

The material studied is deposited in the following collections:

BMNH	.....	British Museum of Natural History, London, United Kingdom
NHMB	.....	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland
NMEG	.....	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany
NMPC	.....	Národní muzeum, Prague, Czech Republic
PPBC	.....	private collection of Pavel Průdek, Brno, Czech Republic

The shades of colours used in the descriptions are classified according to PACLT (1958), structures of integument are named according to HARRIS (1979). These were observed under 90× magnification. Newly described species are classified according to current definitions of the genera and subgenera, although existing generic classification appears less than well balanced (cf. *Micropodabrus* s.lat., *Athemus-Lycocerus* complex, *Stenothemus* complex, etc.) and some genera and/or subgenera are polyphyletic. However, it is not the purpose of this paper to revise the classification of the subfamily Cantharinae. The species are ordered in the text according to existing revisions or reviews, cited in the introduction or according to their relationships. When the aedeagus is illustrated in lateral view, it is without phallus (median lobe); when illustrated in dorsal view, then the pubescence of the dorsal part of the aedeagus is omitted if it was illustrated in ventral position. Locality labels of the type material are cited in the original version, only the dates are written in English style. The names of localities of the additional material examined have been transliterated.

Taxonomy

Dichelotarsus (Asiopodabrus) tryznai sp.nov. (Figs 1–3)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., Hou Zen Zi–Tai Bai, 3500m, 2.–4.vii.1998, Jindra, Trýzna & Šafránek lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 17♂♂, 10♀♀; “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan Mts., Hou Zhen Zi, 30 km SE Mt. Tabai Shan, 1500m, 26.vi.1998, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna lgt.”, 1♀; “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan Mts., rd. Baoji–Taibai, 35 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna lgt.”, 3♀♀; “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., pass 40 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, Z. Jindra lgt.”, 2♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head sepia to sooty, in front of eyes including mouthparts egg-yolk yellow. Antennae sepia, first two antennomeres egg-yolk yellow. Prothorax sepia, anterior and posterior angles and very narrow lateral margin mostly paler, honey yellow to sienna brown, not sharply delimited. Ventral side of body sooty to sepia, legs chestnut brown, knees and coxae egg-yolk yellow. Scutellum and elytra chestnut brown, subhumeral portion and very narrow lateral margin, reaching two thirds of elytral length, egg-yolk yellow.

Male. Eyes small, moderately protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, head behind eyes strongly narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna reaching one-third of elytral length. Surface of head almost impunctate and very sparsely and finely brown pubescent, before and between eyes lustrous, vertex finely rugulose-lacunose, semilustrous. Pronotum slightly wider than long, its anterior margin straight, anterior corners bevelled, lateral margins very slightly converging posteriorly, moderately sinuate, posterior angles sharp, moderately protruding, posterior margin widely rounded. Central portion of pronotum and its lateral sides depressed. Surface of pronotum almost impunctate to finely rugulose lacunose, very finely, sparsely brown pubescent, lustrous to semilustrous. Both claws of anterior and middle tarsi bifid, those of posterior ones with wide basal appendix. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and brown pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs 1–3.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female slightly smaller than in male, head beyond eyes less narrowing posteriorly, antennae shorter, only moderately exceeding base of elytra, elytra slightly dilated posteriorly.

Length ♂♀: 4.7–6.4 mm.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Miloš Trýzna (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. *Dichelotarsus (Asiopodabrus) tryznai* sp.nov. belongs to the *macilentus* group *sannouanus* subgroup as defined by TAKAHASHI & KIRIYAMA (2000). It differs from the three species occurring in continental Asia in the narrow and straight parameres in ventral view, from the fourth onwards, from *D. (A.) cheni* (Pic, 1932), described from Jiangxi province, in pronotum without distinct yellow border and by elytra only narrowly and incompletely bordered.

***Micropodabrus tryznai* sp.nov.**

(Figs 4–6, 217)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 25°30N 90°14E, 1150m, 6.–12.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♂, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Head terra-cotta, between and beyond eyes largely sooty to black, antennae black. Prothorax terra-cotta, lateral edges narrowly sooty, this coloration not reaching posterior angles. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sooty, coxae and femora excluding slightly infuscate apices terra-cotta, tibiae sooty with very narrow terra-cotta bases, tarsi sooty. Scutellum and elytra terra-cotta.

Male. Eyes relatively small, moderately protruding, head across eyes very slightly narrower than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing almost evenly posteriorly. Antenna almost reaching elytral mid-length, its form as in Fig. 217, antennomeres excluding first two more or less flattened, 6–10 with longitudinal impression on inner edge. Surface of head finely and densely imbricate-punctate, finely brown pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately wider than long, anterior margin widely rounded, anterior angles obtuse, lateral margins very slightly sinuate, diverging posteriorly, posterior angles acutely rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose, finely and densely brown pubescent, matt, elytral nervation developed, emphasized by pubescence, so elytra seem slightly costate. Aedeagus as Figs 4–6.

Sexual dimorphism. Antenna in female shorter than in male, reaching one-third of elytral length, antennomeres less flattened, triangular to oval, pronotum almost a third wider than long, elytra moderately wider than in male.

Length ♂♀: 9.2–10.3 mm.

Distribution. India: Meghalaya.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Miloš Trýzna (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. *Micropodabrus tryznai* sp.nov. appears, considering the form of the aedeagus, related to *M. abdominalis* (Pic, 1906), from which it differs in wider and parallel-divided apical portions of the dorsal part of the aedeagus and by parameres more narrowed apically (cf. WITTMER 1983b).

***Micropodabrus cochinchinus* sp.nov.**

(Figs 7–8)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “Vietnam, Gialai-Kontum Prov., Ngoc Lindh Mts., Dak Peh, 15°03N 107°46–50E, 1100–2200m, 22.–30.i.1997, L. & R. Businský lgt.”

Description. Coloration. Head including mouthparts and antennae honey yellow, prothorax honey yellow, pronotum with two central, longitudinal, irregular stripes, not sharply delimited, sienna to chestnut brown, not reaching either anterior or posterior margin. Meso- and metasternum and ventral side of abdomen sienna, scutellum and legs honey yellow. Elytra honey yellow with a number of small spots, not sharply delimited.

Male. Eyes large and protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing in almost straight fashion posteriorly. Antennae very slender, filiform, reaching elytral apex, without visible impression. Surface of head very finely

imbricate-punctate and yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum slightly wider than long, its anterior margin and anterior angles rounded, lateral margins very slightly sinuate, moderately diverging posteriorly, posterior corners nearly right-angled, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous, its anterior and lateral margins with short, sparse, erect brown hairs. Elytra slightly dilated towards the rear, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose, covered in sparse, combined, yellow and brown pubescence, semilustrous, elytral nervation only slightly indicated basally. Aedeagus as in Figs 7–8. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.6 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Etymology. Cochin-China was an old name of the southern part of Vietnam; named after its distribution.

Differential diagnosis. *Micropodabrus cochinchinus* sp.nov. can be, because of the strongly reduced dorsal part of the aedeagus, compared with *M. langanus* (Pic, 1923) and *M. langaniformis* Wittmer, 1989, from both of which it differs in the pale coloration of the head and the elytra and in its longer and more slender parameres (cf. WITTMER 1988, 1989).

***Micropodabrus bezdeki* sp.nov.** (Figs 9–11, 218)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phu Phan Mt., Ban Saluei, 20°15N 104°02E, 1500–2000m, 26.iv.–11.v.2001, J. Bezděk lgt.”; paratype (NMPC): same data, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Head black, in front of eyes including mouthparts honey yellow, antennae honey yellow, antennomeres 5–7 more or less infuscate laterally, 8–11 entirely black. Prothorax honey yellow, pronotum with large, central, sooty to black spot, which is somewhat smaller in the female. Meso- and metasternum chestnut brown, ventral part of abdomen chestnut brown with honey yellow lateral margins, last abdominal segment entirely honey yellow. Femora and coxae honey yellow, tibiae and tarsi black. Scutellum black, elytra metallic dark bluish green.

Male. Eyes relatively large, moderately protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing strongly and evenly posteriorly. Antenna as in Fig. 218, reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 3–10 more or less flattened, 11 curved, all without impression. Surface of head very finely verrucose, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, its anterior margin including anterior angles rounded, lateral margins widely arcuate inwards, sinuate before posterior angles, which are obtusely angulate, posterior margin rounded sinuate. Surface of pronotum very finely and densely punctate, very sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra slightly narrowing towards the rear, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation developed but very slight. Aedeagus as Figs 9–11.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female less protruding than in male, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, antennae shorter, slightly exceeding elytral mid-length, nearly filiform, pronotum as long as wide, its lateral margins only slightly sinuate, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Elytra very slightly dilated towards the rear.

Length ♂♀: 9.8–10.1 mm.

Distribution. Laos.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Jan Bezděk (Brno).

Differential diagnosis. *Micropodabrus bezdeki* sp.nov. is among the species with the inner part of the dorsal portion of the aedeagus with a mediolongitudinal keel and phallus with a mediolongitudinal lobe, protruding dorsad. It seems to be most related to *M. chaoi* Wittmer, 1988, *M. pseudonotatithorax* Wittmer, 1988 and to *M. notatithorax* (Pic, 1922). It differs from the first two species in the form of antennomere 3 with sinuate margin, from the last one in the same character, as well as in the form of the antennomere 8, which is nearly parallel-sided (cf. WITTMER 1988).

***Micropodabrus terminalis* sp.nov.** (Figs 12, 219–220)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “Thailand, Nam prov., Doi Phuka Nat. Park, 28.iv.–12.v.2002, P. Průdek & M. Obořil leg.”; paratypes (NMPC, PPBC): same data, 2♂♂, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Head black, mouthparts honey yellow, antennae black, first 3 to 6 antennomeres honey yellow on outer sides. Prothorax yellow, pronotum with central, oval, sooty spot of small to medium size, not sharply delimited. Ventral side of body sooty, legs and scutellum black, elytra metallic dark greenish-blue.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes almost a quarter wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing evenly posteriorly. Antenna (Figs 219–220) moderately exceeding elytral mid-length, antennomeres 9–11 with longitudinal impression on outer side, ovals concave on dorsal side, antennomere 11 only in its basal portion, antennomeres 3–8 simple, moderately flattened. Surface of head finely verrucose, finely yellow pubescent, matt, frons semilustrous. Pronotum one-fifth longer than wide, its anterior margin rounded, anterior angles obtusely rounded, lateral margins diverging in sinuate fashion posteriorly, posterior angles obtuse, very slightly rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sparsely and very finely punctate, sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose lacunose, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, matt. Aedeagus as Fig. 12.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes only moderately wider than pronotum. Antenna slightly shorter, reaching elytral mid-length, antennomeres oval in cross-section, slightly triangular to parallel-sided, pronotum as long as wide, elytra somewhat wider than in male.

Length ♂♀: 7.7–9.5 mm.

Distribution. Thailand.

Etymology. Derived from Latin *terminus* = end, named for its long and peculiar last antennomere.

Differential diagnosis. *Micropodabrus terminalis* sp.nov. is among the species with the inner part of the dorsal portion of the aedeagus with a mediolongitudinal keel and phallus with a mediolongitudinal lobe, protruding dorsad. It differs from all other species in its very long, curved and impressed last antennomere.

***Micropodabrus prudeki* sp.nov.** (Figs 13, 221)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “Thailand, Nam prov., Ban Bo Gha env., 13.–26.v.2002, P. Průdek & M. Obořil leg.”; paratypes (NMPC, PPBC): same data, 1♂; “Thailand, Nam prov., Doi Phuka Nat. Park, 28.iv.–12.v.2002, P. Průdek & M. Obořil leg.”, 2♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head black, mouthparts honey yellow, antennae black, antennomeres 1–5 more or less honey yellow on its outer side. Prothorax saffron yellow, meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen black. Coxae and narrow bases of femora saffron yellow to terra-cotta, legs otherwise black. Scutellum black, elytra glaucous bluish green to violaceous grey.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes one-fifth wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing almost evenly posteriorly. Antenna (Fig. 221) reaching elytral mid-length, antennomeres 4–8 slightly flattened and longitudinally impressed on their outer dorsolateral sides. Surface of head sparsely and very finely punctate and brown pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, its anterior margin rounded, anterior angles obtusely rounded, lateral margins diverging in sinuate fashion posteriorly, posterior angles obtuse, very slightly rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sparsely and very finely punctate, sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, very finely rugulose-lacunose, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation only very slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Fig. 13.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum. Antenna shorter, not reaching elytral mid-length, antennomeres oval in cross-section, slightly triangular to parallel-sided, pronotum as long as wide, elytra slightly wider than in male.

Length ♂♀: 7.8–10.1 mm.

Distribution. Thailand.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Pavel Průdek (Brno).

Differential diagnosis. *Micropodabrus prudeki* sp.nov. is one of the species with the inner part of the dorsal portion of the aedeagus with a mediolongitudinal keel and phallus with a mediolongitudinal lobe, protruding dorsad. It is very similar to *M. horaki* Wittmer, 1995, from which it differs in the lustrous head, in antennomeres 4–8, the outer margins of which are apically more bevelled, in antennomere 8 with impression (cf. WITTMER 1995b) and in the apex of dorsal part of the aedeagus, which is slightly tapered.

***Micropodabrus maceki* sp.nov.** (Figs 14–16, 222)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “Thailand, Nam prov., Doi Phuka Nat. Park, 28.iv.–8.v.2002, P. Průdek & M. Obořil leg.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Head black, mouthparts honey yellow, antennae black, first two antennomeres more or less rusty on outer side. Prothorax saffron yellow, meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen black. Coxae saffron yellow to terra-cotta, legs otherwise black. Scutellum black, elytra glaucous bluish-green to dark greenish-blue.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes a quarter wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing evenly posteriorly. Antenna (Fig. 222) reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 3–11 moderately flattened, 3–7 with mediolongitudinal, extended oval, very finely imbricate area. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, its anterior margin rounded, anterior angles obtusely rounded, lateral margins diverging in sinuate fashion posteriorly, posterior angles obtuse, very slightly rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sparsely and very finely punctate, sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, finely rugulose-lacunose, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation only very slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 14–16.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes only moderately wider than pronotum. Antenna shorter, hardly reaching elytral mid-length, antennomeres oval in cross-section, slightly triangular to nearly parallel-sided. Pronotum as long as wide, elytra somewhat wider than in male.

Length ♂♀: 7.4–9.7 mm.

Distribution. Thailand.

Etymology. Dedicated to my colleague Jan Macek, to whom I am very obliged for the kind help with photographs for this paper.

Differential diagnosis. *Micropodabrus maceki* sp.nov. is one of the species with the inner part of the dorsal portion of the aedeagus with a mediolongitudinal keel and phallus with a mediolongitudinal lobe, protruding dorsad. It differs from the preceding species in its matt head and in narrower antennomeres, from *M. horaki* it differs in antennomeres 4–7, which are more slender and less emarginate on the outer side.

***Micropodabrus safraneki* sp.nov.** (Figs 17–19, 223–224)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, Shaanxi, Quing Ling Shan Mts., rd. Baoji–Taibai, 35 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 24♂♂, 20♀♀; “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., pass 40 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, Z. Jindra lgt.”, 7♂♂, 5♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head, antennae, prothorax and legs yellow, meso- and metasternum, ventral part of abdomen and elytra sooty, scutellum sienna to chestnut brown. First antennomeres yellow, remainder chestnut brown, with more or less yellow bases in female.

Male. Eyes relatively small and moderately protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing almost evenly posteriorly. Antenna (Figs 223–224) hardly reaching one-third of elytral length, antennomeres 1–6 and 10–11 oval in cross-section, antennomeres 7–9 more or less flattened, antennomere 7 triangular, 8 flattened dorsoventrally, slightly concave on its outer side, 9 irregularly triangular, concave on its dorsal part. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, very sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins very slightly sinuate, posterior angles obtuse, very slightly rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of the head, lustrous.

Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation only slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 17–19.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female slightly less protruding than in male, antennae filiform, all antennomeres oval in cross-section, nearly parallel-sided, elytra slightly wider than in male.

Length ♂♀: 7.0–8.9 mm.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Ondřej Šafránek (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. *Micropodabrus safraneki* sp.nov. is related to *M. novemexcavatus* (Wittmer, 1952), from which it differs in narrower antennomeres 4–6, in triangular antennomere 8, in shorter antennomeres 10–11 as well as in the entirely yellow head (cf. WITTMER 1952).

Micropodabrus coomani (Pic, 1926) nom.rest.

Lycocerus coomani Pic, 1926b: 35.

Lycocerus impressicornis Pic, 1925: 15. [Secondary homonym, preoccupied by *Micropodabrus impressicornis* (Pic, 1921), originally described in *Fissocantharis* Pic, 1921.]

Lycocerus pallidior Pic, 1926b: 35.

Micropodabrus pici Wittmer, 1997: 311, **syn.nov.**

Remarks. WITTMER (1997) created the new name because of existing secondary homonymy. However, he did not take into account the existence of two synonyms, so that *M. pici* became a junior objective synonym of *M. coomani*.

Pseudopodabrus bezdeki sp.nov. (Figs 20–22, 225–226)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phu Loei N. P., Ban Sakok, 20°10N 103°12E, 23.–26.v.2001, J. Bezděk lgt.”

Description. Coloration. Head chestnut brown posteriorly, yellow from middle of eyes towards the front including mouthparts and triangular middle keel between impressions, antennae yellow basally, tip of antennomere 5 and following ones chestnut brown. Prothorax and mesosternum yellow, metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sooty, legs yellow, apices of tibiae and tarsi darkened. Scutellum and elytra sooty to iron grey.

Male. Eyes of medium size, moderately protruding, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, head behind eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna reaching elytral mid-length, antennomeres slender, oval in cross-section, simple. Vertex with pair of oval depressions separated from one another by triangular longitudinal keel (Fig. 225). Surface of head finely punctate and shortly, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous, impressions almost lustrous. Pronotum very slightly wider than long, almost square, (Fig. 226), anterior and lateral margins very slightly sinuate, almost straight, anterior and posterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Anterior angles of pronotum obliquely depressed, anterior half of pronotum with transversely oval impression, bordered laterally by arcuate keels. Surface of pronotum finely rugulose-lacunose, finely and shortly yellow pubescent, semilustrous.

Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and brown pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 20–22. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.0 mm.

Distribution. Laos.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Jan Bezděk (Brno).

Differential diagnosis. *Pseudopodabrus bezdeki* sp.nov. appears to be related to *P. kubani* Wittmer, 1995 and *P. malickyi* Wittmer, 1995, from both which it differs in the almost square form of the pronotum with impressions in its anterior portion, in the impression on the head and in the form of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1995b).

Pseudopodabrus prudeki sp.nov. (Figs 23–25, 227–228)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “Thailand, Nam prov., Ban Bo Khua env., 13.–26.v.2002, P. Průdek & M. Obořil leg.”.

Description. Coloration. Head honey yellow, mandibles rusty, antennae yellow, antennomeres 5–11 with darkened tips. Prothorax, scutellum and mesosternum honey yellow, metasternum and ventral part of abdomen olivaceous. Legs honey yellow, all tarsi and terminal halves of middle and posterior tibiae chestnut brown. Elytra iron grey.

Male. Eyes of middle size, moderately protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, head behind eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding elytral mid-length, antennal segments slender, oval in cross-section, simple. Frons and vertex with horseshoe impression and with longitudinally oval impression on its beginning (Fig 227). Surface of impression impunctate, bald, strongly lustrous, rest of head sparsely punctate, finely and shortly yellow pubescent, almost lustrous. Pronotum as Fig. 228, one-third wider than long, anterior margin widely rounded, with slight emargination in the middle, which is finely bordered. Anterior corners rounded, lateral margins very slightly sinuate, nearly straight, strongly diverging posteriorly. Posterior angles very slightly rounded, nearly sharp, posterior margin widely rounded. Pronotum obliquely depressed in anterior angles and with shallow, U-shaped impression in anterior half. Surface of pronotum finely rugulose-lacunose, finely, sparsely and shortly yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and brown pubescent, matt, elytral nervation slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 23–25. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.5 mm.

Distribution. Thailand.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Pavel Průdek (Brno).

Differential diagnosis. *Pseudopodabrus prudeki* sp.nov. differs from all hitherto known species of the genus in the horseshoe impression combined with central, oval impression on the head and in pronotum with U-shaped impression on the anterior half.

Genus *Tibiopodabrus* gen.nov.

Type species: *Tibiopodabrus khmericus* sp.nov.

Description. Form of body *Micropodabrus*-like, mandibles simple, last palpomere extended securiform. Eyes of medium size, moderately protruding, antennae long, filiform, antennomeres without visible impression. Pronotum dilated posteriorly, both claws of all legs bifid, middle tibia enlarged basally (Figs 229–230), very probably forming a secretory organ. Aedeagus *Micropodabrus*-like, long and slender, laterophyses not developed.

Etymology. *Tibiopodabrus*, gender masculine, combined from Latin *tibia* = shin and *Micropodabrus* Pic, 1920 and/or *Pseudopodabrus* Pic, 1906, related genera.

Differential diagnosis. *Tibiopodabrus* gen.nov. is, according to the form of the aedeagus, related to the genera *Micropodabrus* Pic, 1920 and *Pseudopodabrus* Pic, 1906, from both which it differs in the enlarged middle tibia. Such structures exist in *Micropodabrus* on the antenna in a part of the species or on the vertex in all *Pseudopodabrus* species.

Tibiopodabrus khmericus sp.nov. (Figs 26–28, 229–230)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “Cambodia, Phnom-Bokor N. Res., 550m, 10°38′23″N 104°05′40″E, 25.xi.–6.xii.1999, M. & S. Murzin lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head sooty to black, mouthparts rusty to chestnut brown, antennae sepia. Prothorax, scutellum and ventral part of body yellow, coxae and basal half of femora yellow, rest of legs sepia, elytra sepia to sooty.

Male. Eyes of middle size, protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding elytral mid-length, antennomeres slender, oval in cross-section, lacking impressions. Surface of head finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, lateral and posterior margins bordered by very fine keel. Anterior margin rounded, together with anterior angles, which protrude slightly below keel, lateral margins strongly and evenly diverging posteriorly, posterior angles almost sharp, very slightly rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum lustrous, impunctate and bald on disc, margins very sparsely and finely punctate and yellow pubescent. Middle tibia enlarged and concave basally, with protuberance directed dorsad, rest of tibia with mediolongitudinal carina (Figs 229–230). Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely brown pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 26–28. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 6.0 mm.

Distribution. Kampuchea.

Etymology. *Khmericus* (latinized) = “Khmerian”, named after the Khmer empire, a mediaeval state situated on the territory of modern Kampuchea.

***Mimopodabrus oudai* sp.nov.** (Figs 29–30)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, SW Sichuan, Kangding, 2700m, 30.v.1997, Ouda M. lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 2♀; “China, Sichuan, Kangding env., 30°05N 101°55E, 2500–3000m, 6.–9.vii.1995, M. Trýzna et O. Šafránek lgt.”, 1♀; “China-Sichuan, Kangding env., 2400–2800m, 5.–9.vii.1995, Zd. Jindra lgt.”, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Entirely iron grey, only mandibles sienna and maxillary palpi and sometimes bases of tibiae sepia.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, filiform, antennomeres 5–11 with longitudinal impression, longest on antennomeres 7 and 8. Surface of pronotum very finely and very densely punctate, velvety, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, its anterior margin nearly straight, anterior angles bevelled, lateral margins diverging sinuately posteriorly, posterior angles obtusely tapered, very slightly protruding, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum like that of head punctate and pubescent, matt, with circular flattened area in centre of its posterior half. Elytra slightly dilated towards the rear, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation absent. Aedeagus as Figs 29–30.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female much smaller and less protruding than in male, head beyond eyes narrowing evenly posteriorly, antenna shorter, slightly exceeding elytral mid-length. Anterior angles of pronotum rounded, elytra relatively wider than in male, more dilated towards the rear.

Length ♂♀: 6.7–7.8 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to the collector of the holotype, Michal Ouda (Nečtiny).

Differential diagnosis. *Mimopodabrus oudai* sp.nov. is related to *M. yunnanus* (Wittmer, 1993), from which it differs in longitudinal impression on antennomeres 6–9 (those are briefly oval in *M. yunnanus*), in paramere with almost straight inner margin in ventral view and in wider laterophyse in lateral view (cf. WITTMER 1993 and Figs 29–31).

***Mimopodabrus cochleatus* (Wittmer, 1978) comb.nov.**

Kandyosilis cochleata Wittmer, 1978c: 61.

Micropodabrus cochleatus: WITTMER (1997): 310.

Material examined. “N Vietnam, Vinh Phu prov., Tam Dao, 3.–11.vi.1985, V. Švihla lgt.”, 2♀; same locality, 27.v.–2.vi.1986, V. Švihla lgt., 1♂, 2♀; v.1990, J. Picka lgt., 1♂ (all NMPC).

Remarks. WITTMER (1997) transferred all but one *Kandyosilis* Pic, 1929 species to the genus *Micropodabrus*. However *Kandyosilis cochleata* must be transferred to the genus *Mimopodabrus* Wittmer, 1997 because of the presence of laterophyses.

***Mimopodabrus sebongensis* (Wittmer, 1997) comb.nov.**

Micropodabrus sebongensis Wittmer, 1997: 316.

Material examined. Holotype (NHMB), ♂: Malaysia, Sarawak, Kapit distr., Baleh river, Sebong, 9.–21.iii., J. Horák lgt.; Sarawak, Kapit distr., Sut river, Rumah Ugap vill., 3.–9.iii.1994, S. Bílý lgt., 3♂♂ (NMPC).

Remarks. *Micropodabrus sebongensis* must be transferred to the genus *Mimopodabrus* because of the presence of laterophyses.

***Themus* (s.str.) *tryznai* sp.nov.** (Figs 32–34)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: S Sichuan, Dalian Shan Mts., pass Xichang-Meigu, Zhaojue env., 12.–14.vi.1998, M. Trýzna lgt.”

Description. Coloration. Head terra-cotta, tips of mandibles somewhat darker, frons along and behind eyes with pair of black spots. Antennae apart from terra-cotta base of first antennomere sooty, becoming slightly paler terminally. Prothorax terra-cotta with pair of sepia spots on disc not sharply delimited, scutellum and remainder of ventral part of body terra-cotta. Legs black, basal portions of femora more or less rusty, tips of tibiae narrowly rusty, tarsi rusty with basal tarsomere more or less darker. Elytra black.

Male. Eyes strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4–6 with very small, longitudinal semilustrous impression. Surface of pronotum very finely punctate, punctation denser on vertex, very finely brown pubescent, semilustrous to lustrous. Pronotum very slightly wider than long, anterior margin arcuate, anterior angles obtusely rounded, lateral margins straight, parallel, posterior angles rounded, posterior margin nearly straight. Surface of pronotum very finely punctate and brown pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose, finely brown pubescent, matt, semilustrous basally. Elytral nervation slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 32–34. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 19.0 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Miloš Trýzna (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. *Themus* (s.str.) *tryznai* sp.nov. is related to *T.* (s.str.) *hedini* Pic, 1933, from which it differs in much smaller impression on antennomeres, in strongly sinuate parameres as well as in the different form of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1973).

***Themus* (s.str.) *benesi* sp.nov.** (Figs 35–36)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: S Sichuan, pass btw. Xiahe/Hongxi, Ta Yan Ping, 3000m, 17.–25.v.1999, V. Beneš lgt.”

Description. Coloration. Head including antennae rusty, tips of mandibles somewhat darker, frons along inner margins of eyes black. Pronotum, scutellum, legs and ventral part of body rusty, elytra sooty, humeral bulges sienna.

Male. Eyes strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4–9 with distinct, longitudinal, lustrous impression (small on the ninth). Surface of head very finely punctate and brown pubescent, with shallow mediolongitudinal groove between and behind eyes. Pronotum about one-sixth wider than long, anterior margin moderately sinuate, anterior angles almost rectangular, rounded, lateral margins nearly parallel, very slightly sinuate, posterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior margin arcuate. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous, with slight, shallow, mediolongitudinal groove in posterior half. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose, finely brown pubescent, matt, semilustrous basally. Elytral nervation slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 35–36. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 17.6 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Vladimír Beneš (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Themus* (s.str.) *benesi* sp.nov. is related to *T.* (s.str.) *hedini*, from which it differs in less emarginate dorsal portion of the aedeagus, in longer and apically sinuate parameres and in apically convergent laterophyses (cf. WITTMER 1973).

***Themus* (s.str.) *muganglingensis* sp.nov.** (Figs 37–38, 196)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: W Sichuan, Kangding Co., Mugang Ling Mts., 29°13–24N 101°39–45E, 4100–4800m, 23.–30.vi.2001, L. & R. Businský lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 4♂♂, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Head terra-cotta with pair of large black spots between and behind eyes, mouthparts sienna, antennae black, first antennomere and base of second terra-cotta. Prothorax terra-cotta, most of pronotum with more or less large, mediolongitudinal sepia to black spots. Mesosternum and scutellum terra-cotta, metasternum black, ventral part of abdomen terra-cotta. Legs terra-cotta, elytra black.

Male. Eyes relatively small, moderately protruding, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, head beyond eyes nearly parallel-sided. Antenna reaching three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres 6–9 with longitudinal impression. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, sparsely and finely brown pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum distinctly wider than long, its anterior margin nearly straight to slightly sinuate, anterior corners nearly right-angled, rounded, lateral margins nearly parallel to very slightly arcuate, posterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior margin rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely and very sparsely punctate, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous to lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, basal portion more finely, brown pubescent, matt, elytral nervation slight but visible. Aedeagus as in Figs 37–38.

Sexual dimorphism. Female wider than male, antenna shorter, not reaching one-third of elytral length. Last sternite as in Fig. 196.

Length ♂♀: 11.0–14.0 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Named after its type locality.

Differential diagnosis. *Themus* (s.str.) *muganglingensis* sp.nov. is very similar and closely related to *T.* (s.str.) *bimaculiceps* Wittmer, 1958, from which it differs in longer and parallel parameres, in apex of dorsal part of the aedeagus without keel on its inner side and in the form of the last sternite of female, the apical portion of which is less sinuate (cf. WITTMER 1973 and 1983a).

***Themus* (s.str.) *walteri* nom.nov.**

Themus (s.str.) *pakistanus* Wittmer, 1973: 203. [Secondary homonym, preoccupied by *Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *pakistanus* (Wittmer, 1960).]

Etymology. Dedicated to the late Walter Wittmer.

***Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *szechwanensis* Wittmer, 1973 stat.nov. (Fig. 41)**

Themus (s.str.) *hedini szechwanensis* Wittmer, 1973: 218.

Type material examined. Paratypes, "Mt. Omei, Szechuan, China, 4400 ft.", 2 ♂♂ (NHMB).

Remarks. *T.* (*H.*) *szechwanensis* differs from the *T.* (s.str.) *hedini* in a strongly different shape of paramere (cf. WITTMER 1973) and by the absence of longitudinal impressions on antennomeres; on the basis of the last named character it must be transferred to the subgenus *Haplothemus* Wittmer, 1973.

***Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *schneideri* sp.nov. (Figs 39–40, 195)**

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: "China, Sichuan, Moxi, 40 km S Luding, Hailongon glacier park, Mt. Gongga, 2000–3200m, 14.–20.viii,1995, J. Schneider lgt."; paratypes (NMPC, NMEG): same data, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; "China, Sichuan, Daxue Shan Mts., Gonga Shan Mt., W. Moxi, 29 34N 101 59E, H=3200 m, 20.-21.vii.1999, leg. V. Siniaev & A. Plutenko", 2♂♂. China, Shaanxi, Quing Ling Shan Mts., rd. Baoji–Tabai, 35 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna lgt.", 1 ♂.

Description. Coloration. Head saffron yellow, inner margins of eyes black-bordered, first two antennomeres saffron yellow, remainder sienna apart from their basal portions. Thorax, scutellum, abdomen and legs saffron yellow, elytra black.

Male. Eyes strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna almost reaching two-thirds of elytral length. Surface of head very finely punctate, finely yellow pubescent, with slight mediolongitudinal carina on vertex, semilustrous. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, its anterior margin almost straight to moderately sinuate, lateral margins parallel to very slightly diverging posteriorly, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous. Elytra nearly parallel-sided, only very slightly widened towards the rear, their surface rugulose, finely black pubescent, matt, sometimes semilustrous near their base, elytral nervation moderately indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 39–40.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller than in male, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna shorter, reaching elytral mid-length. Elytra more dilated towards the rear. Last sternite as Fig. 195, lateroapical margins with narrow longitudinal impressions.

Length ♂♀: 15.3–20.4 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan, Shaanxi.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Jan Schneider (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Themus (Haplothemus) schneideri* sp.nov. is very closely related to *T. (H.) szechwanensis*, from which it differs in narrower paramere in lateral view, the apex of which is less curved ventrad (see Figs 39, 41) and in the different form of the apical portion of the last sternite in the female (cf. WITTMER 1983a).

***Themus (Haplothemus) brahmaputranus* sp.nov.** (Figs 42–45)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, E-Tibet, W of Brahmaputra great bend, 29°40–45N 94°44E, 3400m, 21.vii.92, L.+R. Businský lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Body entirely sepia, only maxillary palpi somewhat paler.

Male. Eyes protruding, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, head beyond eyes slightly narrowing posteriorly almost evenly. Antenna slightly exceeding two-thirds of elytral length. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely imbricate-punctate, sparsely brown pubescent, matt. Pronotum distinctly wider than long, both anterior and posterior margins nearly straight, lateral margins widely rounded, anterior and posterior angles obtusely rounded. Middle of pronotum with very slight, lustrous longitudinal carina and pair of almost parallel longitudinal impressions along lateral margins. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt. Elytra very slightly widened towards the rear, elytral nervation slight but distinct, surface of elytra rugulose, matt, basal portion of elytra semilustrous. Aedeagus as Figs 42–45. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 11.5 mm.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

Etymology. Named after its type locality.

Differential diagnosis. *Themus (Haplothemus) brahmaputranus* sp.nov. seems to be related to *T. (H.) brunnescens* Wittmer, 1965, from which it differs in longer and wider parameres, in divergent apices of laterophyses and in dorsal part of aedeagus narrowing apically (cf. WITTMER 1973). It also seems to be related to *T. (H.) makihirai* Wittmer, 1983, from which it differs in dorsal portion of the aedeagus with much deeper apical emargination and with two apical teeth in caudal view (cf. WITTMER 1983a). The new species also seems to be related to *T. (H.) obscurior* Wittmer, 1981a and *T. (H.) kolibaci* Wittmer, 1997 by the form of the aedeagus; however both these species possess markedly shortened elytra.

***Themus (Haplothemus) hackeli* sp.nov.** (Figs 46–47)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, SW. Shaanxi, Qinling Mts., 2000m, vi.1996, Häckel M. lgt.”; paratype (NMEG), ♂: “Ch., S-Gansu (Yuzhong), Xinglongshan massive, 35 50N 104 02E, ca. 2400 m, conifer. forest / stream ravine, 6.vii.1995, K. & B. Březina”.

Description. Coloration. Body entirely terra-cotta, only posterior portion of elytra slightly darker, sienna.

Male. Eyes moderately protruding, head across eyes very slightly narrower than pronotum, head beyond eyes moderately, roundly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna very slightly exceeding three-quarters of elytral length. Surface of head very finely punctate, finely brown pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum moderately wider than long, its anterior margin slightly arcuate, anterior corners nearly right-angled, rounded, lateral margins straight, slightly converging posteriorly, posterior angles obtuse, posterior margin arcuate. Surface of pronotum very sparsely and finely punctate and brown pubescent, especially on disc, lustrous to semilustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface, excluding base, roughly rugulose, finely brown pubescent, semilustrous. Elytral nervation relatively strong. Aedeagus as Figs 46–47. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 12.0–13.2 mm.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi, Gansu.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Martin Häckel (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Themus (Haplothemus) hackeli* sp.nov. is closely related to *T. (H.) pallidobrunneus* Wittmer, 1973, from which it differs in wider and flattened parameres, in wider laterophyses in ventral view and in roughly rugulose elytra with relatively strongly developed nervation (cf. WITTMER 1973).

***Themus (Haplothemus) pakistanus* (Wittmer, 1960)**

Podistra pakistana Wittmer, 1960: 102.

Themus (Haplothemus) pakistanus: WITTMER (1981a): 391.

Themus (Haplothemus) lulusarensis Wittmer, 1981a: 391 [unjustified replacement], **syn.nov.**

Remarks. WITTMER (1981a) discovered the homonymy of *Themus (Haplothemus) pakistanus* (Wittmer, 1960) and *T. (s.str.) pakistanus* Wittmer, 1973. Unfortunately, he replaced the name of the older homonym, making an objective synonym. See also above *T. (s.str.) walteri* nom.nov.

***Pakabsidia brevipennis* sp.nov.** (Figs 48–50)

Type material. Holotype (NMEG), ♂: “Nepal, Prov. Seti, Distr. Bajura, 16 km SSW Simikot, 4 km N Chachour, 29°51'21"N 81°46'12"E, 3200m, 7.vii.2001, leg. A. Weigel”; paratype (NMPC), ♂: “Nepal, Prov. Karnali, Distr. Humla, 15 km S Simikot, N Malikasthan, 29°50'53"N 81°49'23"E, 3900m, mountainous meadows HF, 8.vii.2001, leg. Hartmann”.

Description. Coloration. Head terra-cotta, tips of mandibles darker, maxillary palpi sepia, first palpomere sometimes terra-cotta, antenna sienna to sepia, first two

antennomeres terra-cotta, bases of antennomeres 3–4 sometimes somewhat paler. Prothorax, scutellum and ventral part of body terra-cotta, legs terra-cotta, terminal half of tarsi more or less infuscate. Elytra sienna, visible dorsal part of abdomen terra-cotta, basal portions of tergites more or less infuscate.

Male. Eyes relatively small but protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes slightly, roundly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna almost reaching apex of abdomen. Surface of head very finely punctate and yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum slightly wider than long, anterior margin widely arcuate, anterior angles obtusely rounded, lateral margins straight to very slightly arcuate, posterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior margin arcuate. Surface of pronotum very finely punctate on disc, finely rugulose-lacunose anteriorly, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous to matt. Wings strongly reduced or absent, not visible externally, elytra markedly shortened, not covering last four visible abdominal segments. Elytra nearly parallel-sided, apex of each elytron widely rounded. Surface of elytra strongly rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation only very slightly indicated basally. Aedeagus as Figs 48–50. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.0–7.3 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Etymology. Derived from Latin *brevis* – short and *penna* – wing (elytron), named after its shortened elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Pakabsidia brevipennis* sp.nov. is, judging by the shape of the aedeagus, related to *P. kuluana* Wittmer, 1979 and *P. himachalica* Wittmer, 1997; however it differs strongly from both these species in the shortened elytra. It also differs in the length of its parameres, which is between the lengths of those in the above species (cf. WITTMER 1997).

Remarks. The following species are transferred to the genus *Pakabsidia* Wittmer, 1972 on the basis of examination of type or other material or on the basis of original description. Their aedeagi are not of *Stenothemus*-type, with deeply incised dorsal portion and parameres situated laterally very close to the lateral parts of dorsal portion, but of the *Cantharis*-type. Other characters (claws etc.) agree with the genus *Pakabsidia*, within which they seem to form a distinct group, with a tendency to shorten the dorsal portion of the aedeagus.

***Pakabsidia seximpressa* (Pic, 1921) comb.nov.**

Cantharis seximpressa Pic, 1921: 29.

Habronychus seximpressus: WITTMER (1993): 251.

***Pakabsidia quadricollis* (Wittmer, 1993) comb.nov.**

Habronychus quadricollis Wittmer, 1993: 251.

***Pakabsidia mixta* (Wittmer, 1993) comb.nov.**

Habronychus mixtus Wittmer, 1993: 253.

***Pakabsidia sikkimensis* (Wittmer, 1997) comb.nov.**

Habronychus (s.str.) *sikkimensis* Wittmer, 1997: 360.

***Pakabsidia semimetallica* (Wittmer, 1997) comb.nov.**

Habronychus (s.str.) *semimetallicus* Wittmer, 1997: 361.

***Cantharis* (s.str.) *jindra* sp.nov.** (Figs 51–52)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China Shaanxi prov., Hou Zen Zi vill. env., 30 km SE Taibai Shan mt., cca 1500 m, 26.vi.1998, Zd. Jindra lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head black, mandibles and maxillary palpi rusty to sienna, antennae sepia, bases of first two antennomeres rusty. Prothorax terra-cotta with large, median black spot on disc, which is almost oval, only slightly narrowed in anterior portion. Meso- and metathorax black, ventral part of abdomen black, sternites more or less widely rusty-bordered. Legs sooty, knees narrowly rusty, scutellum and elytra sepia.

Male. Eyes of medium size, moderately protruding, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, head behind eyes narrowing almost evenly posteriorly. Antenna reaching elytral mid-length, antennomeres 4–10 with small, oval, semilustrous impression. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately wider than long, all angles and margins rounded. Surface of pronotum finely coriaceous-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Outer claws of anterior tarsi with small basal appendix, those of middle and posterior very small, hardly visible. Elytra parallel-sided, nervation not developed, surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Aedeagus as Figs 51–52, dorsal part of aedeagus with pair of teeth on its inner side. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.5 mm.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Zdeněk Jindra (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Cantharis* (s.str.) *jindra* sp.nov. is, judging by the form of the aedeagus, closely related to *C. minutemaculata* Wittmer, 1997, from which it differs in dark coloration of the body, in pronotum not strongly transverse and in basal appendices distinct only on anterior claws. The aedeagus of the new species differs from that of *C. minutemaculata* in the paramere, the inner side of which is nearly straight, and in ventroapical projections of the dorsal part, which is not emarginate apically in lateral view (cf. WITTMER 1997).

Cantharis (s.str.) knizeki sp.nov. (Figs 53–54)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, Hebei, Xingtai Taihang mts., Neiqiu, Xinjiayu, 1300m, 17.–20.v.2002, M. Knížek lgt. / From pheromone trap baited for bark beetles *Dendroctonus valens* LeConte”.

Description. Coloration. Head black, between and before eyes saffron yellow, mouthparts terra-cotta, first two antennomeres saffron yellow, antennomeres 3–6 black, remainder missing in the specimen examined. Prothorax saffron yellow, pronotum with median, transverse, slightly cordiform black spot, not reaching anterior margin. Meso- and metasternum and scutellum black, anterior and middle legs saffron yellow with sienna tarsi, posterior legs missing in the specimen examined. Elytra black, abdominal sternites black, saffron yellow bordered, last two segments entirely saffron yellow.

Male. Eyes small, moderately protruding, head across eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum, head behind eyes narrowing almost evenly posteriorly. Antennomeres 1–6 slightly exceeding humeral portion of elytra, antennomeres without impression. Surface of head very finely punctate and yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum distinctly transverse, a quarter wider than long, its anterior and lateral margins widely rounded, anterior angles barely discernible, posterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous. Outer claw of both anterior and middle tarsus with rounded basal projection. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely punctate basally, covered by fine white pubescence, semilustrous. Aedeagus as Figs 53–54. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.0 mm.

Distribution. China: Hebei.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Miloš Knížek (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Cantharis (s.str.) knizeki* sp.nov. somewhat resembles European species *C. flavilabris* Fallén, 1807 in its coloration, from which it differs in distinctly transverse pronotum and in the strongly different form of the laterophyses, which are fused terminally and rounded (cf. WITTMER 1986).

***Cantharis (s.str.) brunneipennis* Heyden, 1889** (Fig. 197)

Cantharis (Telephorus) brunneipennis Heyden, 1889: 673.

Cantharis luteolimbata Pic, 1902: 47, **syn.nov.**

Type material examined. Syntype (DEIC), ♀: “Shan-si, 9.vi.1884, G. Patanin”.

Additional material examined: numerous specimens from China: Gansu, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Hubei, Nei Mongol; Mongolia and Russia: Amur region.

Remarks. Type material of *Cantharis luteolimbata* was examined by WITTMER (1997). The syntype of *C. brunneipennis* differs from other material examined in its predominantly brown body coloration; however, this appears to be immature coloration or coloration shifted by killing. The characteristic shape of the last sternite as Fig. 197, with a pair of large impressions in its centroapical portion, permitted statement of the new synonymy.

Cantharis (Cyrtomoptila) Motschulsky, 1859

Cyrtomoptila Motschulsky, 1859: 398.

Type species: *Cantharis lateralis* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy.

Cantharis subgenus *Cyrtomoptila*: ŠVIHLA (1999): 147.

Wittmercantharis Satô, 1986: 259, **syn.nov.**

Type species: *Telephorus vulcanus* Lewis, 1895. [By original designation = *Cantharis plagiata* Heyden, 1889 (see below).]

Remarks. The genus *Wittmercantharis* was described for two Japanese species: *W. vulcana* (Lewis, 1895) and *W. curtata* (Kiesenwetter, 1874). SATÔ, OKUSHIMA & ISHIDA (2002) classified this taxon as a subgenus of the genus *Cantharis* Linnaeus, 1758. Examination of the material mentioned below shows the identity of *Wittmercantharis* and *Cyrtomoptila* as defined by myself (ŠVIHLA 1999).

***Cantharis (Cyrtomoptila) plagiata* Heyden, 1889**

Cantharis plagiata Heyden, 1889: 675.

Athemus plagiatus: JAKOBSON (1911): 675.

Telephorus vulcanus Lewis, 1895: 112, **syn.nov.**

Cantharis inlateralis Pic, 1902: 55, **syn.nov.**

Cantharis raddensis Pic, 1904: 26, **syn.nov.**

Cantharis guilleti Pic, 1905: 113, **syn.nov.**

Cantharis argentosa Barovskij, 1929: 266, **syn.nov.**

Type material examined. *C. plagiata*, syntypes (DEIC): “Kan-ssu, 3.vi.1885, G. Patanin”, 1 ♂; “Korea (Herz), Sievers”, 1 ♀.

Additional material examined: numerous specimens from China: Shaanxi; Russia: Primorye (including specimen determined by Kazantsev as *C. inlateralis*) and from Japan.

Remarks. KAZANTSEV (1994) synonymized *Cantharis inlateralis* with *C. raddensis* on the basis of examination of the type material of both species, as did SATÔ, OKUSHIMA & ISHIDA (2002) with *C. vulcana* and *C. guilleti*. The type material of *C. argentosa* was not examined; however, the original description of this species agrees very well with the material at my disposal, including in such characters as shape of tarsal claws and pubescence around the mouthparts. *C. plagiata* seems to be widely distributed from Gansu Province throughout the northern part of China to Russian Primorye, Korea and Japan.

***Cantharis (Cyrtomoptila) curtata* Kiesenwetter, 1874**

Material examined. Japan, Aomori Pref., Tamogi-numa, Rokkasho-mura, 28.v.1994, T. Kishimoto lgt., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (NHMB).

Remarks. *Cantharis curtata* also belongs to the subgenus *Cyrtomoptila*.

***Cordicantharis drahuska* sp.nov.** (Figs 55–57, 198)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., Hou Zen Zi–Tai Bai, 3500m, 2.–4.vii.1998, Jindra, Trýzna & Šafránek lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1 ♀; “China Shaanxi prov., Hou Zen Zi vill. env., 30 km SE Taibai Shan mt., cca 1500m, 26.vi.1998, Zd. Jindra lgt.”, 1 ♀.

Description. Coloration. Head black, mandibles and maxillary palpi rusty, antennae sepia, first two antennomeres, excluding tips of the second, terra-cotta. Prothorax terra-cotta with large, central black spot on disc of pronotum, the shape of the spot somewhat resembling the letter ‘W’ upside down. Scutellum black with terra-cotta tip, meso- and metasternum black, abdominal sternites black, more or less bordered terra-cotta. Legs black, coxae (sometimes also bases of femora) and knees rusty. Elytra glaucous bluish-green to sapphire.

Male. Head elongate, *Athemus*-like. Eyes of medium size, moderately protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing almost evenly posteriorly. Antenna reaching elytral mid-length, antennomeres 5–11 with small, longitudinal, semilustrous impression. Surface of head very finely coriarius-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum very slightly wider than long, its anterior margin very slightly arcuate, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins diverging posteriorly, very slightly arcuate, posterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior margin strongly arcuate. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent, like that of head, excluding very sparsely and finely punctate pair of bulges in its posterior portion, matt to semilustrous. Outer claws of anterior (Fig. 57) and middle tarsi with basal projection bluntly pointed apically, that of posterior claws simple. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous, basal portion almost lustrous, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 55–56, laterophyses fused nearly to their apices, dorsal part of aedeagus with mediolongitudinal keel projecting apically in two teeth on its inner side.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female slightly smaller than in male, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna shorter, not reaching one-third of elytral length. Antennomeres without impression. Pronotum and elytra moderately wider than in male. All claws simple. Last abdominal sternite as Fig. 198.

Length ♂♀: 8.5–9.5 mm.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

Etymology. Dedicated to the wife of one of its collectors, Drahoslava (Drahuška) Trýznová (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. The first known representative of this genus known from eastern Palaearctic, with the rest of the species distributed throughout the eastern Mediterranean. *Cordicantharis drahuska* sp.nov. seems to be most closely related to *C. longicollis* (Kiesenwetter, 1859) through to the form of the dorsal part of the aedeagus, without narrow apical portion, and through the simple claws of the female. The new species differs from all others in the roundly pointed appendices of claws in the male, by the form of the pronotum, which is neither cordiform nor quadrate, and by the form of the paramere and the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. ŠVIHLA 1999).

***Athemus (Athemellus) schneideri* sp.nov.** (Figs 58–60, 199)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, Sichuan, Moxi, 40 km S Luding, Hailongon glacier park, Mt. Gongga, 2000–3200m, 14.–20.viii.1995, J. Schneider lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 9♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra dark blue. Mouthparts and first two antennomeres lemon yellow, remainder of antennomeres sooty. Prosternum lemon yellow, meso- and metasternum sooty, ventral part of abdomen chestnut brown, last sternite partly to entirely terra-cotta. Legs lemon yellow, tarsi sienna.

Male. Eyes of moderate size, moderately protruding, head across eyes approximately as wide as pronotum, head behind eyes narrowing roundly posteriorly. Antennomeres 10–11 missing in examined specimen, presumably slightly exceeding elytral mid-length. Surface of head very sparsely and very finely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum one-fifth wider than long, its anterior margin rounded, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins strongly sinuately diverging posteriorly, posterior corners almost rectangular, posterior margin rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, lustrous, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 58–60.

Sexual dimorphism. Female more robust than male, eyes smaller and less protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, head behind eyes narrowing less posteriorly. Antenna not reaching elytral mid-length, elytra very slightly dilated towards the rear. Last sternite as Fig. 199.

Length ♂♀: 4.3–5.8 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Jan Schneider (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Athemellus) schneideri* sp.nov. is closely related to *A. (Athemellus) minusculus* (Barovskij, 1926), from which it differs in its predominantly yellow legs and basal two antennomeres and in laterophyses exceeding lateroapically dorsal portion of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1997).

***Athemus (Athemellus) tryznai* sp.nov.** (Figs 61–63)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, Sichuan, Kangding env., 30°05N 101°55E, 2500–3000m, 6.–9.vii.1995, M. Trýzna et O. Šafránek lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♂, 1♀; same locality, 2400–2800m, 2.–5.vii.1995, Zd. Jindra lgt., 2♂♂.

Description. Coloration. Head, pronotum and elytra indigo to violaceous grey, clypeus black, mouthparts rusty to sepia, antennae sepia, bases of first two antennomeres terra-cotta. Ventral part of body sepia to sooty, legs sooty.

Male. Eyes of moderate size, strongly protruding, head across eyes approximately as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing posteriorly almost evenly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length. Surface of head sparsely punctate, finely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum about one-sixth wider than long, its anterior margin slightly rounded, anterior angles obtusely rounded, lateral margins sinuately diverging posteriorly, posterior corners nearly right-angled and sharp, posterior margin widely

rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, with shallow, mediolongitudinal carina in its posterior half, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided to slightly dilated towards the rear, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, lustrous, nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 61–63.

Sexual dimorphism. Female more robust than male, eyes less protruding, head distinctly narrower than pronotum, beyond eyes narrowing less posteriorly, its sides arcuate. Antenna not reaching elytral mid-length. Pronotum almost one-third wider than long. Last sternite is very similar to that of *A. (Athemellus) minutonitidus* (see WITTMER 1995a), but the central projections are slightly longer in the new species.

Length ♂♀: 4.5–5.0 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Miloš Trýzna (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Athemellus) tryznai* sp.nov. is closely related to *A. (Athemellus) minutonitidus* Wittmer, 1995, from which it differs in black clypeus (yellow in *A. minutonitidus*), in brown legs and especially in parameres nearly parallel in ventral view, further in wider and arcuate laterophyse in lateral view Figs 61–62, 64.

Athemus (Athemellus) martae sp.nov. (Figs 66–68)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, Sichuan, Moxi, 40 km S Luding, Hailongon glacier park, Mt. Gongga, 2000–3200m, 14.–20.viii.1995, J. Schneider lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♂, 3♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head bluish-greenish grey, before eyes, including mouthparts and ventral part, honey yellow. Antennae sienna to sepia, first antennomere with honey yellow basal part. Pronotum and elytra bluish-greenish grey, scutellum black. Pro- and mesosternum honey yellow, metasternum and ventral part of abdomen chestnut brown to sepia, apical portion of last sternite paler. Legs sepia to sooty, basal one-third to half of femora honey yellow.

Male. Eyes relatively small, moderately protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, head behind eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding elytral mid-length. Surface of head finely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin moderately arcuate, anterior angles obtusely rounded, lateral margins parallel to very slightly diverging posteriorly, posterior corners nearly right-angled, very slightly rounded, posterior margin sinuately arcuate. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, lustrous, with barely visible mediolongitudinal carina in its posterior half. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, lustrous, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 66–67.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female slightly smaller and less protruding than in male, antenna reaching elytral mid-length. Last sternite very similar to that of *A. (Athemellus) minutonitidus*.

Length ♂♀: 4.9–6.0 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to Marta Schneiderová, the mother of its collector (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Athemellus) martae* sp.nov. is closely related to *A. (Athemellus) minutonitidus*, from which it differs in predominantly dark legs, in longer body, in narrower pronotum (distinctly wider than long in *A. minutonitidus*) and especially in the form of the aedeagus, the dorsal part of which is more narrowly incised, and wider laterophyse, as Figs 64–68.

***Athemus (Athemellus) terricola* (Champion, 1926) comb.nov.**

(Figs 69–71, 200)

Podistra terricola Champion, 1926b: 194.

Type material examined. Syntypes (BMNH): “Tibet: Dinka La, 16000 ft., 18.vii.1924, Maj. R. W. G. Hingston”, 1♂, 1♀ (mating).

Additional material examined: China, Xizang, Kamba-la, 100 km S of Lhasa, 5000m, 8.vi.2001, Wrzecionko lgt., 1♂, 1♀ (NMPC).

Remarks. Judging by the form of the aedeagus (Figs 69–71), this species belongs to the genus *Athemus*. In this genus, as in many others of the subfamily Cantharinae, exist forms with shortened elytra and reduced wings. This reduction has also led to morphological changes in the form of the pronotum. Other changes, e.g. very small eyes and short antennae, may be associated with the way of life.

***Athemus (Athemellus) hansii* nom.nov.**

Athemus (Athemellus) sauteri (Pic, 1926a): 26. [Originally described as *Cantharis* Linnaeus, 1758, primary homonym, preoccupied by *Cantharis sauteri* Pic, 1912, now classified in *Themus (Telephorops)* Fairmaire, 1886.]

Etymology. Named in honour of Hans Sauter.

***Athemus (s.str.) hedinii* Pic, 1935**

Material examined. China, Yunnan, Baishui, 27°00N 100°12E, 10.–17.vi.1998, E. Kučera lgt., 1 ♂ (NMPC).

Remarks. The specimen examined has black legs, unlike other material collected in Sichuan. No other differential characters were found.

***Athemus (s.str.) oudai* sp.nov. (Figs 72–74, 201)**

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, SW Sichuan, Mt. Emei, 1000–2000m, 6.vi.1997, Ouda M. lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♂, 1♀; same locality data, Krajčůk M. lgt., 1♂.

Description. Coloration. Head black, mandibles sienna, antennae black, first antennomere terra-cotta on its underside. Prothorax yellow, pronotum with wide, mediolongitudinal, black stripe, widest beyond mid-length and also mostly dilated on anterior margin of pronotum. Meso- and metasternum and scutellum black, ventral part of abdomen black, sternites very narrowly yellow bordered. Femora black, tibiae sepia, tarsi black, claws chestnut brown. Elytra glaucous bluish-green to dark blue.

Male. Eyes of medium size, protruding, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing almost evenly posteriorly. Antenna almost reaching elytral apex, antennomeres 4–9 with small, matt impression. Surface of head finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, semilustrous to lustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, anterior margin nearly straight, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins diverging almost evenly posteriorly, posterior corners nearly right-angled, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum almost impunctate, very sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 72–74.

Sexual dimorphism. Head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum in female, head beyond eyes narrowing roundly posteriorly, antennae shorter than in male, reaching elytral mid-length. Pronotum one-sixth wider than long, sides nearly parallel, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Elytra moderately wider than in male. Last sternite as in Fig. 201.

Length ♂♀: 9.6–10.5 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Michal Ouda (Nečtiny).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus* (s.str.) *oudai* sp.nov. is related to *A.* (s.str.) *tcheoanus* (Pic, 1922), from which it differs in entirely black femora, in wider parameres, in laterophyses almost reaching apices of dorsal part of the aedeagus and in more protruding central bifurcation of the apical portion of the last sternite in female (cf. WITTMER 1995a).

***Athemus* (s.str.) *semimetallicus* (Pic, 1932) (Figs 75–77)**

Type material examined. Holotype (NHMB), ♀: “Szetschwan, Kwanhsien, Exp. Stötzner”.

Additional material examined: China, Sichuan: Kangding distr., Mugezo lake, 4500m, 16.–19.vii.1992, R. Dunda lgt., 2♂♂, 1♀ (NHMB, NMPC); Kangding env., 30 04N 101 58E, 2500–2900m, 20.–22.vii.1998, J. Schneider lgt., 1♂; Kangding, 3000m, 23.–27.vii.1995, J. Schneider lgt., 1♀; Kangding, 30.vi.–8.vii.1999, V. Beneš lgt., 1♀ (all NMPC).

Remarks. WITTMER (1995a) had only the female holotype at his disposal. Judging by the form of the claws in both sexes, this species belongs to the subgenus *Athemus* s.str. Aedeagus as Figs 75–77.

***Athemus* (s.str.) *milosi* sp.nov. (Figs 78–79)**

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, Sichuan, Dayi Dafeishui Forest cca 110 km W of Chengdu, 22.vi.1993, Zd. Jindra et M. Trýzna lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♂; “China, Sichuan, Shuanghe, ca. 100 km W Chengdu, 30 40N 103 10E, 22.vi.1993, M. Trýzna & O. Šafránek lgt.”, 1♂.

Description. Coloration. Sooty to black, mandibles chestnut brown.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes a quarter wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes markedly and evenly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna

reaching elytral apex, antennomeres very slightly flattened, without impression. Surface of head very finely punctate and brown pubescent, semilustrous, with transverse depression behind eyes. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, its anterior margin arcuate, anterior angles not developed, lateral margins almost straight, distinctly diverging posteriorly, posterior angles obtuse, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous, with median oval depression. Elytra narrowing very slightly towards the rear, elytral nervation well developed, surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, finely brown pubescent, matt. Aedeagus as Figs 78–79. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.0–7.9 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Miloš Trýzna (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus* (s.str.) *milosi* sp.nov. can be compared with *A.* (s.str.) *multiimpressus* Wittmer, 1997, from which it differs in pronotum distinctly longer than wide, not multi-impressed, and in different form of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1997). The classification in the subgenus *Athemus* s.str. Lewis, 1895 is only provisional until a female specimen is discovered.

Athemus (s.str.) *ondreji* sp.nov. (Figs 80–82)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, W Sichuan, Chola Shan mts., road Dege–Maniganggo, 40 km E of Dege, 31°55N 98°53E, ca 4200m, picea forest, 19.vii.1997, M. Trýzna et O. Šafránek lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head and antennae black, frons and palpi sepia, clypeus and mandibles rusty. Prothorax terra-cotta, pronotum with pair of large, circular, sepia spots in its posterior half. Legs sepia, knees rusty, meso- and metasternum, scutellum and elytra sooty. Sternal part of abdomen sepia, sternites rusty bordered, last segment entirely rusty.

Male. Eyes small, slightly protruding, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing almost evenly posteriorly. Antenna short, slightly exceeding two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres relatively short and stout, lacking impressions. Surface of head finely and sparsely punctate, covered by brown, semierect pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum almost one-third wider than long, distinctly transverse, *Cantharis*-like, anterior margin very slightly but distinctly widely emarginate, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins nearly parallel, posterior angles rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of head punctate and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous, pubescence yellow. Legs relatively robust. Elytra shortened, not covering last two abdominal segments, elytral nervation not developed. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose with semierect brown pubescence, semilustrous. Wings shortened or perhaps absent; however humeral bulges of elytra developed. Aedeagus as Figs 80–82. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.2 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Ondřej Šafránek (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus* (s.str.) *ondreji* sp.nov. can be compared only with *A. (Andrathemus) curtipennis* sp.nov. which has a similar degree of reduction of the elytra, from which it differs strongly in having quite different coloration and simple claws in the male, as well as in a different form of the aedeagus (see also below). The classification in the subgenus *Athemus* s.str. is only provisional until a female specimen is discovered.

***Athemus* (s.str.) *centrochinensis* sp.nov.** (Figs 83–85, 202)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan Mts., rd. Baoji–Taibai, 35 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC, NMEG): same data, 2♂♂; “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., pass 40 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, Z. Jindra lgt.”, 2♂♂; “China (W Hubei), Daba Shan, creek vall. 8 km NW Muyuping, 31°29N 110°22E, 1540m, (mix. for./shady meadow, slopes/under shrubs, moss), 18.vii.2001, Wrase (16)”, 1♂, 1♀; “China (W Hubei), Daba Shan, pass E Mt. Da Shennongjia, 12 km NW Muyuping, 31°30N 110°21E, 1950m, (dry creek vall./mix. decid. for.), 16.–22.vii.2001, Wrase (13)”, 1♂, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Head, prothorax, scutellum, mesosternum and legs yellow, metasternum sienna, abdomen yellow to sienna, elytra pale lemon yellow. Mandibles rusty, antennae sienna to chestnut brown, first and almost entire second antennomere yellow.

Male. Eyes large and protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes strongly and almost evenly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4–10 with longitudinal impression. Surface of head very finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins slightly and sinuately diverging posteriorly, posterior corners nearly right-angled, posterior margin almost straight. Surface of pronotum almost impunctate, very sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Claws simple. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous, nervation only slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 83–85.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller than in male, head across eyes only slightly wider than pronotum. Antenna not reaching elytral mid-length. Pronotum nearly as long as wide, its lateral margins almost parallel. Both claws of pro- and mesotarsi with basal projections. Last sternite as Fig. 202.

Length ♂♀: 8.5–9.5 mm.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi, Hubei.

Etymology. Named after its distribution.

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus* (s.str.) *centrochinensis* sp.nov. can be compared with *A. (s.str.) rugulicollis* (Fairmaire, 1886), from which it differs in parameres straight in ventral view and in different form of dorsal part of the aedeagus both in dorsal and in lateral view. The female differs both in claws of the pro- and mesotarsi with basal projections and in the form of the last sternite (cf. WITTMER 1995a). The new species is classified in the subgenus *Athemus* s.str. by virtue of the simple claws in the male, while the female has claws like those of the subgenus *Isathemus*. As such, this species may

constitute a transition between these two subgenera, highlighting the inadequacy of current classification.

***Athemus* (s.str.) *wangi* nom.nov.**

Athemus (s.str.) *maculithorax* Wang, 1992: 264. [Secondary homonym, preoccupied by *Athemus* (*Athemellus*) *maculithorax* (Wittmer, 1972).]

Remarks. When WITTMER (1995a) classified *Athemellus* Wittmer, 1972 as a subgenus of *Athemus* (with which I quite agree) some specific names became secondary homonyms and their names must be replaced.

***Athemus* (s.str.) *walteri* nom.nov.**

Athemus testaceipes Pic, 1937: 171, secondary homonym, preoccupied by *Athemus* (*Athemellus*) *testaceipes* (Pic, 1932).

Etymology. Named in honour of the late Walter Wittmer.

***Athemus* (*Andrathemus*) *curtipennis* sp.nov.**

(Figs 86–89)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, SE Tibet, Zayu Co., right lateral & main valley of Salween River, Mengong env. 28°29–31N 98°18–24E, 1900–3000m, 13.–14.vi.1999, L. & R. Businský lgt.”; paratype (NMPC), ♂: “China, SE Tibet, Zayu Co., upper basins of the W & E branch of Taron River (Iravadi), 28°35–43N 97°40–58E, 22.–29.vi.1999, L. & R. Businský lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head, pronotum and elytra greenish-bluish grey, scutellum and clypeus black. Mouthparts and antennae sepia, legs sooty, knees slightly paler. Ventral part of body sooty.

Male. Eyes relatively small, moderately protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes slightly and arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres relatively stout. Surface of head very sparsely and finely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum moderately wider than long, its anterior margin straight, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins slightly diverging posteriorly, posterior angles obtuse, posterior margin moderately arcuate. Disc of pronotum with very slight mediolongitudinal carina in paratype. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, lustrous. Basal projections of outer claws of pro- and mesotarsus relatively stout (Fig. 89). Wings markedly shortened or absent, elytra parallel-sided, shortened, not covering last 2–3 abdominal segments. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 86–88. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 4.2–5.1 mm (measured to end of abdomen).

Distribution. China: Xizang.

Etymology. Derived from Latin *curtus* = shortened and *penna* = wing.

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus* (*Andrathemus*) *curtipennis* sp.nov. differs from the only similarly coloured species, *A. (Andrathemus) testaceilabris* (Pic, 1926) in more

robust body and antennae, in wider projections of the outer claws, in dark legs and anterior portion of the head, in shorter laterophyses and, especially, in shortened wings and elytra. The classification in the subgenus *Andrathemus* is only provisional until a female specimen is discovered.

***Athemus (Andrathemus) irrawaddicus* sp.nov.** (Figs 90–92)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China SE Tibet, Zayu Co. Irrawaddy–Salween divide, No La & Tsema La passes env., 28°28–31N 98°12–17E, 3800–4500m, 15.–19.vi.1999, L. & R. Businský lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head black, mouthparts terra-cotta to chestnut brown, antennae sepia, first antennomere partly terra-cotta. Prothorax, scutellum and meso- and metasternum black, abdomen black, sternites narrowly yellow-bordered, last two segments entirely yellow. Legs sooty, knees and tarsi paler, elytra dark greenish blue.

Male. Eyes relatively small, moderately protruding, head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes slightly and arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna very slightly exceeding elytral mid-length. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum nearly quadrate, both anterior and posterior margins slightly arcuate, all angles slightly rounded. Surface of pronotum finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, with slight mediolongitudinal carina in posterior portion, semilustrous. Both claws of pro- and mesotarsi with basal projections, outer claws of metatarsi also with projection. Elytra very slightly dilated towards the rear, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Aedeagus as Figs 90–92. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.3 mm.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

Etymology. Named after its type locality.

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Andrathemus) irrawaddicus* sp.nov. seems to be related to *A. (Andr.) nanpingensis* Wittmer, 1995, from which it differs in claws of both pro- and mesotarsi with basal projections as well as in presence of a projection on outer claws of metatarsi, in curved paramere in lateral view and in more widely divided portions of dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1995a). The classification in the subgenus *Andrathemus* is only provisional, since a male showing tarsal characters similar to the subgenus *Isathemus* Wittmer, 1995, and a female, remain to be discovered.

***Athemus (Andrathemus) mugangensis* sp.nov.** (Figs 93–95)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: W Sichuan, Kangding Co., Mugang Ling Mts., 29°13–24N 101°39–45E, 4100–4800m, 23.–30.vi.2001, L. & R. Businský lgt.”

Description. Coloration. Head black, mouthparts terra-cotta to sepia, antennae black, first antennomere chestnut brown. Thorax black including scutellum, legs black, knees somewhat paler. Elytra dark greenish blue, ventral part of abdomen sepia, sternites narrowly terra-cotta bordered, last two abdominal segments entirely terra-cotta.

Male. Eyes of moderate size, moderately protruding, head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna

moderately exceeding elytral mid-length. Surface of head very finely punctate to imbricate-punctate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum approximately as long as wide, anterior margin nearly straight, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins parallel-sided, only very slightly sinuate in anterior portions, posterior corners obtusely rounded, posterior margin arcuate. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous, with very fine mediolongitudinal carina in its posterior half. Outer claws of pro- and mesotarsi with basal projections, posterior ones simple. Elytra only very slightly dilated towards the rear, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as Figs 93–95. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.4 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Named after its type locality.

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Andrathemus) mugangensis* sp.nov. is very similar and also related to *A. (Andr.) sabdeensis* Wittmer, 1995, from which it differs in absence of impression on antennomeres and especially in much more widely divided parts of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1995a and Figs 93–96). Classification in the subgenus *Andrathemus* is only provisional until a female specimen is discovered.

***Athemus (Andrathemus) jindraei* sp.nov.** (Figs 97–99)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, Sichuan, Mt. Emei, 180 km S of Chengdu, 1800–2400m, 4.–6.vii.1993, Zd. Jindra et M. Trýzna lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head black, before eyes including mouthparts terra-cotta, first two antennomeres terra-cotta, remainder of antenna sienna. Pronotum, scutellum and meso- and metasternum black, prosternum terra-cotta, abdominal sternites black, narrowly terra-cotta bordered, last two abdominal segments entirely terra-cotta. Legs terra-cotta with sienna tarsi, elytra glaucous bluish-green.

Male. Eyes of medium size, moderately protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes moderately and arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding elytral mid-length. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum as long as wide, anterior margin arcuate, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins very slightly, sinuately diverging posteriorly, posterior angles acutely rounded, posterior margin arcuate. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt, with very fine and short mediolongitudinal carina before posterior margin. Outer claws of pro- and mesotarsi with basal projections, claws of metatarsi simple. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Aedeagus as Figs 97–99. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.5 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Zdeněk Jindra (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Andrathemus) jindrai* sp.nov. is very similar and closely related to *A. (Andr.) delicatulus* Wittmer, 1995, from which it differs in generally darker legs and antennae, in stouter and shorter parameres, which are depressed only in the vicinity of their curved areas and in stouter and apically more curved laterphyses in lateral view, which also slightly exceed apex of dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1995a). The classification in the subgenus *Andrathemus* is only provisional until a female specimen is discovered.

Athemus (Andrathemus) indianus (Pic, 1917) (Figs 100–102, 203)

Material examined. NE India: Meghalaya: Nokrek N.P., 3 km S Daribokgiri, 25°27'N 90°19'E, 1400m, 26.iv.1999, 2♂♂, 3♀♀; 3 km E of Tura, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 500–1150m, 15.–22.iv.1999, 1♂, 2♀♀, all Z. Košťál lgt. (NMPC).

Remarks. WITTMER (1995a) had only the holotype at his disposal, a badly damaged female. Judging by the characters of the claws in both sexes, this species is to be classified in the subgenus *Andrathemus*. Aedeagus as Figs 102–103, last sternite of female as in Fig. 203.

Athemus (Andrathemus) benesi sp.nov. (Figs 103–105)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, C Sichuan, Luding Co., Moxi env., 22.v.–10.vi.1993, V. Beneš lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head including first two antennomeres terra-cotta, remainder of antennae chestnut brown. Thorax including scutellum terra-cotta, metathorax somewhat darker. Legs terra-cotta, tarsi chestnut brown. Ventral part of abdomen terra-cotta, elytra dark bluish-green.

Male. Eyes large and very strongly protruding, head across eyes almost one-fifth wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes sinuately and strongly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4–9 with small, oval, paler and slightly lustrous impression. Surface of head very finely coriarius-punctate, very finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin nearly straight, anterior angles strongly rounded, lateral margins slightly sinuate, moderately diverging posteriorly, posterior angles almost acute, moderately protruding, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt, with slight mediolongitudinal carina beyond mid-length. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation only very slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 103–105. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.7 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Vladimír Beneš (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Andrathemus) benesi* sp.nov. can be compared with *A. (Andr.) atronotatus* (Pic, 1932), from which it differs in much larger and protruding eyes and in the inner teeth of dorsal part of the aedeagus situated more basally (cf. WITTMER

1995a). The classification in the subgenus *Andrathemus* is only provisional until a female specimen is discovered.

Athemus (Andrathemus) safraneki sp.nov. (Figs 106–108)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: E Tibet, Bomi env., 29°52N 95°45E, ca. 3000m, mixed forest, 9.–10.vii.1997, M. Trýzna & O. Šafránek lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♂, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Head, antennae, pro- and mesothorax and legs yellow, metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sooty, elytra sapphire.

Male. Eyes of medium size, moderately protruding, head across eyes approximately as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching one-third of elytral length, antennomeres without impression. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum slightly wider than long, anterior margin widely rounded, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins nearly straight, moderately diverging posteriorly, posterior corners almost rectangular, obtuse, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, lustrous, with very slight and short mediolongitudinal carina beyond mid-length. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 106–108.

Sexual dimorphism. The female is relatively wider than the male, with lateral margins of pronotum less divergent posteriorly.

Length ♂♀: 4.9–5.9 mm.

Distribution. China: Xizang.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Ondřej Šafránek (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Andrathemus) safraneki* sp.nov. can be compared with *A. (Andr.) atronotatus*, from which it differs in lustrous head and pronotum, in shorter antennae (reaching or exceeding elytral mid-length in *A. atronotatus*), in antennomeres without impression and in the inner teeth of dorsal part of the aedeagus situated more basally (cf. WITTMER 1995a).

Athemus (Andrathemus) bisbicastatus (Pic, 1924) (Figs 118, 205)

Cantharis bisbicastata Pic, 1924: 478.

Athemus (Andrathemus) bisbicastatus: WITTMER (1978a): 156.

Material examined. Bhutan, Phuntsholing–Thimphu, 87 km from Phuntsholing, 22.–24.v.1972, Nat. Hist. Museum Basel Bhutan Expedition, 2♂♂, 1♀.

Distribution. India: Darjeeling Distr.; Bhutan.

Remarks. The type material was examined by WITTMER (1978a). Aedeagus as Fig. 118.

Athemus (Andrathemus) xanthogaster Champion, 1926 (Figs 116–117)

Athemus xanthogaster Champion, 1926b: 199.

Athemus (Andrathemus) xanthogaster WITTMER (1978a): 156.

Type material examined. Syntypes (BMNH): “Kumaon, W. Almora, India, H. G. C.”, 1♂; “Kumaon, W. Bhatkot, 4000’, May 20, HGC”, 1♀; “Sunderhunga V., W. Almora Divu, 3000–12000 ft., June 19, H. G. C.”, 1♀.

Distribution. India: Uttar Pradesh.

Remarks. *Athemus (Andrathemus) xanthogaster* differs from *A. (Andr.) bisbicostatus* in narrower laterophyse in lateral view (already mentioned by WITTMER 1978a) as well as in somewhat shorter and apically less dilated parameres. WITTMER (1995a) did not mention this taxon either as a valid name or as a synonym.

Athemus (Andrathemus) bilyi sp.nov. (Figs 112–115)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “Nepal, Langtang Nat. P., Dunche, 2000m, 15.v.1988, S. Bílý leg.”.

Distribution. Nepal.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Svatopluk Bílý (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Andrathemus) bilyi* sp.nov. differs from both preceding species in the inner portions of the emarginations of the dorsal part of the aedeagus less inwardly turned up. Form of paramere is more similar to *A. (Andr.) bisbicostatus*, while the laterophyse is the same as in *A. (Andr.) xanthogaster* (cf. Figs 112–118).

Athemus (Andrathemus) rolciki sp.nov. (Figs 119–121, 206)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura 25°30N 90°14E, 500–1150m, 1.–8.v.1999, J. Rolčík lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same locality, 6.–12.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt., 1♂, 1♀; “NE India, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 25°27N 92°43E, 700m, 17.–25.v.1999, Košťál Z., lgt.”, 2♂♂.

Description. Coloration. Black, mouthparts, first two antennomeres and legs colcothar to sooty, prosternum, epimera of mesothorax and abdomen yellow, apart from black last segment.

Male. Eyes of medium size but strongly protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing roundly posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4–10 with long, semilustrous impression. Surface of head very finely punctate, finely grey pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, anterior margin straight, anterior angles widely rounded, lateral margins shallowly emarginate, dilating posteriorly, posterior angles acute, distinctly protruding laterally, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely punctate, finely grey pubescent, pubescence denser in posterior portion, lustrous to semilustrous, with mediolongitudinal oval depression before mid-length. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely grey pubescent, matt, elytral nervation slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 119–121, dorsal part of aedeagus similar to *A. (Andr.) bisbicostatus* in caudal view.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes smaller and less protruding in female than in male, head across eyes only very slightly wider than pronotum. Antenna shorter, reaching one-third

of elytral length. Pronotum very slightly wider than long, its posterior angles acute but not protruding. Elytra somewhat wider. Last sternite as Fig. 206.

Length ♂♀: 7.5–8.5 mm.

Distribution. India: Meghalaya, Assam.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Jakub Rolčik (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Andrathemus) rolciki* sp.nov. is similar and related to *A. (Andr.) bisbicostatus* (Pic), from which it differs in black last abdominal segment and in longer impression on antennomeres 4–11, which are shorter and present on antennomeres 4–8 only in *A. bisbicostatus*. From *A. (Andr.) podabroides* Champion, 1926, which is also related and similar, the new species differs in its bicolourous abdomen. The aedeagus differs significantly from those of both related species in parameres shorter than the dorsal part of the aedeagus, as well as in the sides of the latter, which protrude ventrally (cf. WITTMER 1995a and Figs 112–121).

Athemus (Andrathemus) kamjeensis Wittmer, 1978a

Type material examined. Holotype (NHMB), ♂: “Kamjee, 850m, 13.v. / Nat.-Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972”; paratypes (NHMB), the same data, 2♀♀.

Remarks. The examination of the type material allows the transfer of this species from *Athemus* s.str. (WITTMER 1978a, 1995a) to the subgenus *Andrathemus*.

Athemus (Andrathemus) jelineki sp.nov. (Figs 109–111, 204)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan Mts., rd. Baoji–Taibai, 35 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 23♂♂, 19♀♀; “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., pass 40 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, Z. Jindra lgt.”, 15♂♂, 10♀♀; “China: W Hubei, Dashennongjia Mts., 31°5N 103°3E, 2000–3000m, 21.–24.vi.2001, O. Šafránek lgt.”, 3♂♂, 2♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head saffron yellow, sometimes with narrow mediolongitudinal darker spot on vertex, mandibles rusty, antennae saffron yellow or antennomeres sequentially darkening to rusty. Prothorax saffron yellow, pronotum sometimes with mediolongitudinal, not sharply delimited, sienna spot, moderately enlarging both anteriorly and posteriorly. Meso- and metasternum rusty to sienna, legs saffron yellow. Scutellum and elytra varying from yellow to sienna with only humera paler, as well as occasionally narrow border of each elytron. Ventral portion of abdomen sienna, sternites narrowly yellow-bordered.

Male. Eyes large and protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing in strongly sinuate fashion posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4–9 with oval impression. Surface of head finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins diverging sinuately posteriorly, posterior corners almost right-angled, obtuse, posterior margin nearly straight. Surface of pronotum almost impunctate, very sparsely

yellow pubescent, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as Figs 109–111.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller than in male, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes roundly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna shorter, not reaching elytral mid-length. Pronotum only slightly longer than wide, its lateral margins nearly parallel. Last sternite as Fig. 204.

Length ♂♀: 7.0–11.0 mm.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi, Hubei.

Etymology. Dedicated to my colleague Josef Jelínek, on the occasion of his retirement.

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus* (*Andrathemus*) *jelineki* sp.nov. is related to *A. (Isathemus) pictipennis* Wittmer, 1995, from which it differs in longer parameres and laterophyses (cf. WITTMER 1995a) as well as in different emargination of the dorsal part of the aedeagus. WITTMER (1995a) classified *A. pictipennis* in the subgenus *Isathemus* only provisionally, until a female specimen is described.

***Athemus (Andrathemus) wittmeri* nom.nov.**

Podistra nepalensis Wittmer, 1981c: 409. [Secondary homonym, preoccupied by *Athemus* (s.str.) *nepalensis* Wittmer, 1958.]

Etymology. Named in the honour of the late Walter Wittmer.

Remarks. The original illustration of the aedeagus (WITTMER 1981c) is quite compatible with the *Athemus* type. Some of the species described above, as well as *A. terricola*, show variability in the length of elytra and in development of the wings. The same variability is also to be found in other genera of Cantharini, especially in species occurring in mountainous higher altitudes. The species is provisionally classified in the subgenus *Andrathemus* until a female specimen is described.

***Athemus (Isathemus) kubani* sp.nov.**

(Figs 122–123, 207)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: Shaanxi, Haozhenzi env., 1350–2000m, 14.–24.vi.1999, S. Murzin lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♂; “China: Shaanxi, Quing Ling Shan Mts., rd. Baoji–Taibai, 35 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna lgt.”, 3♀.

Description. Coloration. Head, prothorax and legs saffron yellow, tarsi mostly somewhat darkened, mandibles rusty, first two antennomeres saffron yellow, remainder of antenna chestnut brown. Meso- and metasternum and abdomen chestnut brown, last abdominal segment saffron yellow, scutellum saffron yellow, elytra pale lemon yellow, their apices narrowly black.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes much wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes strongly narrowing evenly posteriorly. Antenna reaching three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres 6–10 extended triangular with obliquely bevelled apex, antennomeres 5–10 with longitudinal impression, which is shorter and oval on antennomeres 3–4. Surface of head very finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, anterior margin and anterior

corners rounded, lateral margins diverging sinuately posteriorly, posterior angles obtuse, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum almost impunctate, very finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Outer claws of pro- and mesotarsus with very small, barely visible basal projection. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation only slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 122–123.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes only slightly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna very slightly exceeding elytral mid-length. Pronotum as long as wide. Claws of both pro- and mesotarsus with well developed basal projection. Last sternite as Fig. 207.

Length ♂♀: 9.0–9.3 mm.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

Etymology. Dedicated to my friend Vítězslav Kubáň in the occasion of his fiftieth birthday.

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Isathemus) kubani* sp.nov. is, by virtue of its very small projection on the claws, related to *A. (I.) tienmushanus* Wittmer, 1995, from which it differs in yellow elytra with black apices, in straight parameres, in apices of laterophyses convergent in ventral view, in only outer claws of pro- and mesotarsus with well developed basal appendices in female and in simple last sternite of female (cf. WITTMER 1995a).

Athemus (Isathemus) hubeiensis sp.nov. (Figs 124–125)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: W Hubei, Dashennongjia Mts., 31°5N 103°3E, 2000–3000m, 21.–24.vi.2001, O. Šafránek lgt.”

Description. Coloration. Head, prothorax and legs saffron yellow, tarsi somewhat darkened, mandibles rusty, first two antennomeres saffron yellow, remainder of antenna chestnut brown. Meso- and metasternum chestnut brown, abdomen saffron yellow, sternites brown-bordered, last abdominal segment saffron yellow, scutellum saffron yellow, elytra pale lemon yellow, their apices narrowly black.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes much wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes strongly and evenly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres 6–10 extended triangular with obliquely bevelled apex, antennomeres 4–10 with longitudinal impression. Surface of head very finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, anterior margin rounded, anterior angles developed, obtuse, lateral margins diverging sinuately posteriorly, posterior angles obtuse, posterior margin nearly straight. Surface of pronotum almost impunctate, very finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Outer claws of pro- and mesotarsus with well-developed basal projection, inner claws with smaller but distinct projection. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation only slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 124–125. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 8.2 mm.

Distribution. China: Hubei.

Etymology. Named after its type locality.

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Isathemus) hubeiensis* sp.nov. is very similar, and also related to *A. (I.) kubani* sp.nov., from which it differs in well-developed basal projections of claws, in the inner teeth of dorsal part of the aedeagus situated far from the apex and by wider paramere in lateral view (cf. Figs 109–111, 124–125).

Athemus (Isathemus) zdeneki sp.nov. (Figs 126–128)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China-Sichuan, Baoxing, 100 km N of Yaan, 12.–14.vii.1995, Zd. Jindra lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head, prothorax, scutellum, legs and most of ventral portion of abdomen saffron yellow, mandibles terra-cotta, first antennomere and most of second saffron yellow, tips of antennomere 2 and following ones sienna. Meso- and metasternum and first visible abdominal sternite chestnut brown, elytra pale lemon yellow.

Male. Eyes large and protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing evenly posteriorly. Antenna reaching three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres 4–10 with longitudinal impression. Surface of head almost impunctate, very finely and very sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins diverging sinuately posteriorly, posterior angles obtuse, posterior margin nearly straight. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, lustrous. Outer claws of pro- and mesotarsi with well-developed basal projection, inner ones with smaller but distinct claw. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as Figs 126–128. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 9.2 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Zdeněk Jindra (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Athemus (Isathemus) zdeneki* sp.nov. seems to be related to *A. (I.) bilineatus* Wittmer, 1995a, from which it differs in the inner teeth of the dorsal part of the aedeagus situated very near the apex, as well as in its entirely yellow elytra (cf. WITTMER 1995a).

Lycocerus dimorphus sp.nov. (Figs 129–130, 208)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NE India: Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 25°30N 90°14E, 500–1150m, 15.–22.iv.1999, Košťál Z. leg.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 11♂♂, 9♀♀; “NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 25°30N 90°14E, 1150 m, 6.–12.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.”, 4♂♂, 17♀♀.

Description. Coloration. There exist two different forms; no interstage was found: 1: Head yellow, mandibles rusty, antennomeres black with narrow yellow bases, first two

antennomeres yellow with dark spot on the upper side, prothorax yellow, pronotum with mediolongitudinal black spot, not reaching either anterior or posterior margins and occupying one-third of pronotal width maximally, mesosternum and scutellum yellow, metasternum sooty, ventral part of abdomen sooty, sternites narrowly yellow-bordered, legs yellow, tarsi sooty apart from yellow bases of basal tarsomeres and claws, elytra yellow. 2: Vertex and lateral sides of head sepia, rest of head yellow, pronotum sooty, only narrow lateral and anterior margins yellow, mesosternum, scutellum and elytra sooty, only narrow margin under humeral bulge yellow. These two colour forms occur together and probably with the same frequency (males 8/8, females 12/14).

Male. Eyes relatively small, moderately protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna almost reaching elytral apex, antennomeres 3–11 flattened, 3–7 extended triangular. Surface of head very finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin very widely rounded, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins diverging evenly posteriorly, posterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, matt, covered by double yellow pubescence – shorter and denser and longer, sparse, semierect. Elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 129–130.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum. Antenna shorter, reaching elytral mid-length, antennomeres less flattened and triangular. Pronotum one-sixth wider than long. Last sternite as Fig. 208.

Length ♂♀: 8.1–10.6 mm.

Distribution. India: Meghalaya.

Etymology. Dimorphus (from ancient Greek), named after the occurrence in two different colour forms.

Differential diagnosis. *Lycocerus dimorphus* sp.nov. is related to *L. lineatocollis* (Hope, 1831), from which it differs in parallel-sided elytra without any nervation, in straight lateral sides of pronotum, in sinuate apex of the paramere as well as in different apices of dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. KAZANTSEV 1999).

***Lycocerus kejvali* sp.nov.** (Figs 131–132)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, Shaanxi prov., Hua Shan peak env., 100 km E of Xi’an, 22.vi.1991, Z. Kejval lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head sepia, mouthparts sienna, antennae sepia, first two antennomeres with sienna bases. Prothorax orange, meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia, sternites saffron-yellow bordered, last two segments entirely saffron yellow. Scutellum and legs sienna, elytra sepia.

Male. Eyes large and protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes strongly and evenly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching elytral mid-length, antennomeres 3–11 flattened, 3–10 extended triangular. Surface of head very

finely punctate, brown pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, anterior margin rounded, anterior angles obtusely rounded, lateral margins diverging almost evenly posteriorly, posterior angles sharp, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely punctate, covered by yellowish-white, long, semierect pubescence, semilustrous. Elytra slightly dilated towards the rear, their surface roughly rugulose-lacunose, covered by brown, semierect pubescence, elytral nervation distinctly developed. Aedeagus as Figs 131–132. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 8.2 mm.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Zbyněk Kejval (Domažlice).

Differential diagnosis. *Lycocerus kejvali* sp.nov. can be, by virtue of its entirely dark coloration of the elytra, compared with *L. corporaali* Pic, 1921; however this species, occurring in Sumatra, is bigger and wider, with longer antennae, reaching two-thirds of the body length, and antennomeres not triangular but almost parallel-sided. Furthermore, the aedeagus of *L. kejvali* sp.nov. differs not only from that of *L. corporaali*, but also from all species revised by KAZANTSEV (1999) from continental Asia.

***Lycocerus harmandi* Pic, 1925** (Figs 139–141)

Lycocerus harmandi: KAZANTSEV (1999): 133.

Material examined. Nepal: Chichila-Pangma, 1200–1900m, 18.v.1980, W. Wittmer lgt., 1♂; Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun valley between Mure and Hure, 2050–2150m, 17.vi.1988, Martens & Schawaller lgt., 1♂ (all NHMB). This material was examined by KAZANTSEV (1999) and compared with the type material; Pothana, 1900m, 7.–9.vi.1984, C. Holzschuh lgt., 3♂♂, 1♀; Koshi, Gorza, 2100m, 5.–6.vi.1985, M. Brancucci lgt., 1♂; India, Darjeeling Distr., Tista, 18.iv.1987, R. Bkakta lgt., 1♂ (all NHMB and NMPC).

Remarks. Coloration of pronotum varying from entirely terra-cotta to sooty with only hind angles terra-cotta, elytra from entirely terra-cotta to sooty, each elytron terra-cotta bordered, narrowly on suture and widely on lateral margin and apex. Aedeagus as Figs 139–141.

***Lycocerus brancuccii* sp.nov.** (Figs 136–138)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “E Nepal, prov. Kosi, Gurja Gaon, 27°20N 87°36E, 1450m, 26.vi.2000, J. Schneider lgt.”; paratypes: same data, 1♂ (NMPC); “E Nepal, Koshi, Basantpur, 2300m, 30.v.–2.vi.1985, M. Brancucci”, 2♂♂ (NHMB).

Description. Coloration. Head sooty to black, mouthparts sienna, antennae black. Prothorax black, lateral edges and both anterior and posterior margins of pronotum narrowly yellow to terra-cotta. Meso- and metathorax, legs and abdomen black, elytra black, each elytron yellow to terra-cotta bordered, narrowly on suture and widely on lateral margin and apex.

Male. Eyes moderately large and protruding, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding elytral mid-length, antennomeres 3–10 flattened but slender. Surface of head

very finely punctate, finely brown pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum a quarter wider than long, anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins nearly straight, strongly diverging posteriorly, posterior angles obtusely tapered and prominent, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate like that of head, finely yellow pubescent, lustrous, pubescence on hind angles markedly longer. Elytra distinctly dilated towards the rear, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose, finely and relatively densely yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 136–138. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.0–7.3 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Michel Brancucci (Basel).

Differential diagnosis. *Lycocerus brancuccii* sp.nov. is closely related and very similar to *L. harmandi*, from which it differs in parameres curved dorsad in lateral view and without longitudinal depression, and in shorter bifurcation of dorsal part of the aedeagus, so the laterophyses equal or slightly exceed it in length. (cf. Figs 136–141).

Remarks. *L. brancuccii* sp.nov., *L. harmandi*, *Athemus* (s.str.) *bicoloripennis* (Pic, 1924) and *A.* (s.str.) *nepalensis* Wittmer, 1958 constitute a mimetic complex of similarly coloured species, sometimes occurring in the same area.

Lycocerus svatopluki sp.nov. (Figs 133–135)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NW Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Ban San Pakia, 1700m, 25.iv.–7.v.1995, Sv. Bílý lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head black, before eyes including mouthparts terra-cotta to sienna, antennae sooty, first two and base of third antennomeres rusty to sienna. Prothorax terra-cotta, lateral sides and anterior half of pronotum chestnut brown. Meso- and metasternum, scutellum, elytra and legs sepia.

Male. Eyes of medium size, moderately protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing almost evenly posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres nearly rounded in cross-section, without impression. Surface of head very finely and sparsely punctate and brown pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum moderately wider than long, anterior margin and anterior angles rounded, lateral margins diverging in strongly sinuate fashion posteriorly, posterior angles acutely rounded, slightly protruding lateroapically, posterior margin very slightly arcuate. Surface of pronotum very finely and very sparsely punctate, brown pubescent; pubescence is denser and erect on anterior margin and especially on lateral portions. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation not developed. Surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose, finely and relatively densely brown pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as Figs 133–135. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.5 mm.

Distribution. Thailand.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Svatopluk Bílý (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Lycocerus svatopluki* sp.nov. differs from other species in its combination of small size, its coloration and in the form of the aedeagus (cf. KAZANTSEV 1999). It is classified in the genus *Lycocerus* Gorham, 1889 because of the form of the posterior angles of the pronotum, characteristic of this genus.

***Stenothemus dentatus alexandrae* ssp.nov.** (Figs 142–144)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “India-Sikkim east, Fambong-lho forest, 2000–2500m, 8.–15.vii.1997, Jan Schneider lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♂, 1♀.

Distribution. India: Sikkim.

Etymology. Dedicated to Alexandra Křížová (Prague), a friend of the collector, who participated in the Bhutan expedition with him.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenothemus dentatus alexandrae* ssp.nov. differs from the nominotypical subspecies, described and previously known from Assam, in narrower divided elements of the dorsal part of the aedeagus, in dilated apices of parameres and in entirely brown, non-marmorate, elytra (cf. WITTMER 1974 and Figs 142–145).

***Stenothemus laterophysus* sp.nov.** (Figs 146–147, 210)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “N Myanmar, Zi Yar Dam, 65 km NW Putao, 1250m, 18.–25.v.1998, S. Murzin & V. Siniaev lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 2♀♀; “N Myanmar, We Sa Dam vill., 50 km NW Putao, 950m, 17.v.1998, S. Murzin, V. Siniaev lgt.”, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Head chestnut brown with mediolongitudinal yellow spot between and behind eyes, antennae chestnut brown, apical portions of antennomeres more or less widely pale lemon yellow. Dorsal part of pronotum chestnut brown, its lateral sides and prosternum yellow. Legs yellow, knees widely chestnut brown. Scutellum yellow to chestnut brown, elytra chestnut brown, meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen yellow, sternites with pair of lateral chestnut brown spots.

Male. Eyes strongly protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing evenly posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding elytral mid-length, antennomeres 3–10 with longitudinal to oval impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous to lustrous. Pronotum almost one-fifth wider than long, its anterior margin straight, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins nearly parallel to mid-length of pronotum and bevelled in posterior half before prominent, sharp posterior angles, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sparsely and very finely punctate, covered by sparse, yellow, semierect pubescence, lustrous, with short, mediolongitudinal impression just beyond mid-length. Elytra distinctly dilated towards the rear, their surface shallowly and finely rugulose-lacunose, with semierect yellow pubescence, lustrous. Elytral nervation only very slightly indicated, almost invisible. Aedeagus as Figs 146–147.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female slightly smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna shorter, not reaching elytral mid-length. Elytra relatively wider than in male. Last sternite as Fig. 210, bifurcated projection on its base directed ventrocaudally.

Length ♂♀: 7.5–8.9 mm.

Distribution. Myanmar.

Etymology. Named after the strikingly long and curved laterophyses of its aedeagus.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenothemus laterophysus* sp.nov. resembles *S. harmandi* (Bourgeois, 1902) and *S. dentatus* Wittmer, 1974 in body form, differing from them, as well as from other known species of the genus, in the strikingly long and curved laterophyses.

***Stenothemus ganeshai* sp.nov.**

(Figs 148, 211)

Type material. Holotype (NMEG), ♂: “Nepal, Dhaulagiri, upp. Myagdi Khola valley bef. Italy Camp, 34–3500m, 4.vii.1998, lg. Berndt & Schmidt”; paratypes (NMEG, NMPC): same data, 1♂, 1♀; “Nepal, Myagdi distr., S-slope Ruyachar Duri, 32–3300m, 23.vi.1998, leg. Berndt & Schmidt”, 2♂♂; same locality, 33–3400m, 24.vi.1998, “Berndt/Schmidt”, 2♂♂; “Nepal, Ganesh Himal, SE-slope, bel. Pansang La, 3500m, 12.vi.2000, Expedition Iman Ghalé Santos Tamang, Rem. Santa & Santé Gurung”.

Description. Coloration. Body entirely rusty to sienna.

Male. Eyes strongly protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing in strongly sinuate fashion posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres 4–8 with very indistinct longitudinal impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely brown pubescent, matt. Pronotum slightly wider than long, its anterior margin straight, anterior angles rounded but distinct, lateral margins widely rounded, sinuate before protruding, sharp posterior angles, posterior margin widely arcuate. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt. Elytra moderately dilated towards the rear, their surface very finely rugulose-lacunose, shortly and sparsely brown pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation only very slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Fig. 148.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female slightly smaller than in male, antenna shorter, moderately exceeding elytral mid-length. Last abdominal sternite as in Fig. 211.

Length ♂♀: 7.0–9.3 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Etymology. Ganesha is a Hindu god, the “remover of obstacles”. One of the Himalayan mountain complexes, the Ganesh Himal, is named after him; this is where the new species was collected.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenothemus ganeshai* sp.nov. resembles *S. volaticus* Champion, 1925 in its coloration and form of the body; it differs in the form of the dorsal part of the aedeagus and laterophyses (cf. WITTMER 1974) and in the more widely emarginate apex of the last sternite in the female, as Figs 209, 211.

***Stenothemus tryznai* sp.nov.**

(Figs 149–150, 213)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: Sichuan, Jiulonggou env., 28.vi.–2.vii.1995, Z. Jindra lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 6♂♂, 5♀♀; “China, Sichuan, Jiulonggou near Dayi (= Chongqing Jiulong Valley), cca 60 km W of Chengdu, 31°00N 103°30E, 27.vi.–2.vii.1995, M. Trýzna et O. Šafránek lgt.”, 2♂♂, 3♀♀; “China, Sichuan, Jiulonggou near Dayi, cca 70 km W of Chengdu, 23.–27.vi.1993, Zd. Jindra et M. Trýzna lgt.”, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Head sienna to sepia, before eyes including mouthparts terra-cotta. First two antennomeres terra-cotta, sometimes with darker upper sides, remainder of antennomeres sienna to chestnut brown, narrowly terra-cotta annulate both basally and terminally. Prothorax sienna to chestnut brown with darker pair of larger lateral spots, reaching lateral margins and narrower, mediolongitudinal spot in central part. Legs sienna to sepia, basal half of femora and sometimes also terminal portion of anterior tibia terra-cotta. Ventral part of thorax including lateral margins of pronotum and sternal part of abdomen narrowly terra-cotta. Scutellum terra-cotta, elytra chestnut brown.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes sinuately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding elytral mid-length, antennomeres without impression. Surface of head roughly rugulose-lacunose, longly yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum as long as wide, nearly quadrate, anterior margin almost straight, anterior angles moderately rounded, lateral margins almost parallel, slightly sinuate, posterior angles sharp, slightly prominent, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum finely reticulate-punctate with impunctate mediolongitudinal carina slightly beyond centre, pubescent like that of head, semilustrous. Elytra very slightly dilated towards the rear, their surface rugulose-lacunose, pubescent like that of head, matt to semilustrous, elytral nervation slight but distinct. Aedeagus as Figs 149–150.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female slightly smaller and elytra moderately wider than in male. Last sternite as in Fig. 213.

Length ♂♀: 7.0–11.1 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Miloš Trýzna (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. *Stenothemus tryznai* sp.nov. is related to *S. diffusus* Wittmer, 1974, from which it differs in curved parameres in ventral view, and in wider apices of the dorsal part of the aedeagus, which are also of somewhat different form, and in different coloration of the body (cf. WITTMER 1974).

***Stenothemus yunnanus* sp.nov.** (Figs 151–152)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, NE-Yunnan, Quiaojia co., Yao Shan mts., 27°11–16N 183°01–03E, 2400–3900m, 19.–30.vii.1998, L. & R. Businský lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head sepia, before eyes somewhat paler, antennae sepia, apices of antennomeres narrowly paler annulated. Pronotum sepia, prosternum honey yellow, meso- and metasternum, ventral portion of abdomen and legs chestnut brown, scutellum and elytra sienna.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing sinuately posteriorly. Antennomeres 1–7 moderately exceeding humeral portion of elytra, antennomeres 4–7 with very small, barely visible, impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, sparsely brown pubescent, matt. Pronotum as long as wide, anterior, lateral and posterior margins

widely rounded, anterior angles developed, rounded, posterior angles acute, slightly protruding. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate, sparsely yellow pubescent, matt to semilustrous. Elytra almost parallel-sided, only very slightly dilated towards the rear, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, matt, semilustrous basally, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 151–152. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.3 mm.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

Etymology. Named after its type locality.

Differential diagnosis. Judging by the form of the aedeagus, *Stenothemus yunnanus* sp.nov. seems to be related to *S. diffusus*, from which it differs in the sharp apices of dorsal part of the aedeagus, in narrower parameres and in smaller size and entirely brown elytra (cf. WITTMER 1974).

***Stenothemus dundai* sp.nov.** (Figs 153–154, 212)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China-Sichuan pr., Kangding distr., Mugezo lake, 4500m, 16.–19.vii.1992, R. Dunda lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): “China-Sichuan pr., Kangding distr., Tagu, 3500m, 27.–30.vii.1992, R. Dunda lgt.”, 1♂; “China: W Sichuan, Kangding Co., Mugang Ling Mts., 6–12 km E Liuba, 29°26–30N 101°36–41E, 20.–22.vi.2001, L. & R. Businský lgt.”, 3♂♂, 1♀; “China: W Sichuan, 20 km N Sabde, 29°35N 101°23E, 3200m, 10.–16.vii.1998, J. Schneider lgt.”; “China: Sichuan, Gongga Shan, Hailuogo, above Camp 3, 29°35N 102°00E, 2800–3300m, 6.–8.vii.1998, J. Schneider”, 1♂; “China: W Sichuan, road Luhuo–Sertar, 40 km N of Luhuo, 31°41N 100°44E, 4000m, thuya and picea forest, M. Trýzna et O. Šafránek lgt.”, 3♂♂, 2♀♀; “E Tibet, road Toba–Jomda, pass 50 km E Toba, 31°19N 98°06E, ca 4200m, alpine meadow, 17.vii.1997, M. Trýzna et O. Šafránek lgt.”, 1♂, 3♀♀; “China, Gansu reg., Dogcanglhamo, 4200m, 12.–15.vii.1990, M. Nikodým lgt.”; 3♂♂; “China, Gansureg., Luqu, 2500m, 17.vii.1990, M. Nikodým lgt.”, 3♂♂, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Body sooty to black, sometimes knees and posterior portion of pronotum somewhat paler, abdomen sooty to black, last abdominal segment saffron yellow.

Male. Eyes moderate, slightly protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing evenly posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4–7 with small longitudinal impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt to semilustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin straight, anterior angles moderately roundly bevelled, lateral margin twice sinuate, posterior angles only slightly protruding, rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate or impunctate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous, lustrous on disc. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, yellow pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 153–154.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female very slightly smaller than in male, antenna shorter, moderately exceeding elytral mid-length, pronotum slightly wider than long, elytra distinctly dilated posteriorly. Last abdominal sternite as Fig. 212.

Length ♂♀: 5.5–7.0 mm.

Distribution. China: Xizang, Sichuan, Gansu.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Radek Dunda (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Stenothemus dundai* sp.nov. seems to be related to *S. yunnanus* sp.nov. and *S. jindra* sp.nov., from which it differs in very dark coloration of the body, in yellow last abdominal segment, in a different form of the pronotum as well as in a different form of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (Figs 151–156).

***Stenothemus jindra* sp.nov.** (Figs 155–156)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China-Sichuan, Kangding env., 2400–2800m, 5.–9.vii.1995, Zd. Jindra lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head sepia, before eyes including mouthparts sienna, antennae sepia, bases and apices of antennomeres annulated honey yellow. Prothorax sienna, pronotum with a pair of darker lateral spots, not sharply delimited. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sienna, legs sienna, bases of tibiae somewhat darker. Scutellum and elytra honey yellow, elytra with sienna area around scutellum and narrow short subhumeral margin, not sharply delimited.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly. Antenna reaching three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres 4–8 with small, longitudinal impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate and brown pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately wider than long, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins widely rounded, sinuate before sharp, slightly protruding posterior angles, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt, with short, shallow, mediolongitudinal impression on disc, situated between moderate, impunctate, semilustrous bulges. Elytra moderately dilated towards the rear, their surface rugulose-lacunose, finely brown pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation only very slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 155–156. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 8.4 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Zdeněk Jindra (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Stenothemus jindra* sp.nov. is related to *S. yunnanus* sp.nov., from which it differs in its wider and flattened parameres (see Figs 151–152, 155–156) and in bicolorous elytra.

***Stenothemus bezdeki* sp.nov.** (Figs 157–158)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phu Phan Mt., Ban Saluei, 20°15N 104°02E, 1500–2000m, 26.iv.–11.v.2001, J. Bezděk lgt.”; paratype (NMPC): same data, 1♂.

Description. Coloration. Body sepia, mouthparts, narrow posterior border of pronotum, coxae and femora paler, honey yellow to rusty.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing sinuately posteriorly. Antenna reaching elytral

apex, antennomeres 4–10 moderately flattened, with barely distinct oval to longitudinal impression. Surface of head finely scabrous, very finely brown pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, anterior margin rounded, anterior angles obtuse, lateral margins nearly straight, slightly converging posteriorly, posterior angles very slightly rounded, only slightly prominent, posterior margin almost straight. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt, with pair of lateral, oval impressions in its anterior half and with mediolongitudinal carina along almost all its length. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and brown pubescent, matt, elytral nervation only very slightly indicated in basal half. Aedeagus as Figs 157–158. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 6.2–7.8 mm.

Distribution. Laos.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Jan Bezděk (Brno).

Differential diagnosis. *Stenothemus bezdeki* sp.nov. is, judging by the form of the pronotum, the flattened antenna and the form of its aedeagus, more related to *Habronychus* (s.str.) spp. However, because of its simple tarsal claws it must be classified in *Stenothemus* in the currently existing classification. The apices of the dorsal part of the aedeagus invite comparison of the new species with *S. yunnanus* sp.nov., from which it differs (apart from characters mentioned above) in the far narrower divided parts of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (its inner portions are without enlarged listel), in the darker coloration of the body, and in the long mediolongitudinal carina on the pronotum.

***Stenothemus schneideri* sp.nov.** (Figs 159–160)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China, Yunnan, Zhongdien env., 6.–8.viii.1995, J. Schneider lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head chestnut brown, before eyes including mouthparts and first two antennomeres sienna, remainder of antennae chestnut brown. Prothorax sienna, pronotum mostly sepia excluding narrow sienna border all around. Legs sienna, tarsi sepia, meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia. Elytra chestnut brown, humeral bulges and scutellum rusty.

Male. Eyes moderately large and protruding, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes almost evenly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4–8 with very small, barely visible, oval impression. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins nearly straight, very slightly sinuate, posterior angles almost sharp, slightly prominent, posterior margin almost straight. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt. Elytra slightly dilated towards the rear, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose, finely and sparsely brown pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation only very slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 159–160. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 6.5 mm.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Jan Schneider (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Stenothemus schneideri* sp.nov., judging by the form of the aedeagus, appears to be related to *S. fukiensis* Wittmer, 1974, from which it differs in different form of dorsal part of the aedeagus and by smaller size (cf. WITTMER 1974).

***Stenothemus benesi benesi* sp.nov.** (Figs 161–163, 214)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: C Sichuan, Luding Co., Moxi env., 22.v.–10.vi.1993, V. Beneš lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♂, 3♀♀; “China, W Sichuan, Kangding Co., Gongga Shan Mts., W foot of the 7556 peak, 29°30–39N & 101°45–46E, 3300–4500m, 13.–17.vi.2001, coll. L. & R. Businský”, 1♂, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Body entirely sienna, mouthparts, bases and apices of antennomeres and anterior angles of pronotum mostly paler, honey yellow.

Male. Eyes large and protruding, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing sinuately posteriorly. Antenna reaching three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres 4–8 with hardly visible oval impression. Surface of head finely scabrous, brown pubescent, matt. Pronotum very slightly wider than long, its anterior margin straight, anterior angles roundly bevelled, lateral margins twice sinuate, posterior angles almost sharp, moderately protruding, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt. Elytra distinctly dilated towards the rear, their surface rugulose-lacunose, yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 161–163.

Sexual dimorphism. Female is generally wider than male, eyes smaller, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, antenna shorter, very slightly exceeding elytral mid-length. Anterior margin of pronotum arcuately emarginate, lateral margins rounded, sinuate only before posterior angles. Last sternite as Fig. 214.

Length ♂♀: 8.2–10.8 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Vladimír Beneš (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Stenothemus benesi* sp.nov. is, judging by the form of the aedeagus, related to *S. kuatunensis* Wittmer, 1974, from which it differs in apices of parameres not dilated and concave, in shorter laterophyses, very slightly exceeding the tip of the emargination of dorsal part of the aedeagus, and in brown pronotum with paler anterior angles only (cf. WITTMER 1974).

***Stenothemus benesi shaanxiensis* ssp.nov.** (Fig. 164)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan Mts., rd. Baoji–Taibai, 35 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 1♂, 1♀; “China-Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., pass 40 km S Baoji, 21.–23.vi.1998, Z. Jindra lgt.”, 1♂; “China: Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., Hou Zen Zi–Tai Bai, 3500m, 2.–4.vii.1998, Jindra, Trýzna & Šafránek lgt.”, 2♀♀.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

Etymology. Named after its known distribution.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenothemus benesi shaanxiensis* ssp.nov. differs from the nominotypical subspecies in the presence of lateroapical keel on inner part of divided

dorsal part of the aedeagus (Fig. 164), in paler, honey yellow coloration of the body and in unicolorous pronotum and sometimes (in female) antennae as well.

***Stenothemus nigrosparsus* Pic, 1908**

Silis lineata Gorham, 1895: 315. [Preoccupied by *Silis lineata* Gorham, 1881.]

Stenothemus linearis Wittmer, 1974: 52, **nom. nov.** for *Silis lineata* Gorham, 1895 **syn.nov.**

Remarks. WITTMER (1974), who established the primary homonymy also synonymised *S. nigrosparsus* with *Silis lineata* on the basis of an examination of the type material of both species. Because a junior synonym exists, it was not necessary to create a new name, which thus becomes a junior objective synonym of *S. nigrosparsus*.

***Stenothemus multilimbatus* (Pic, 1910) comb.nov.**

Podabrus multilimbatus Pic, 1910: 271.

Athemellus multilimbatus: WITTMER (1972): 126.

Material examined. Taiwan, Nantou Hsien, Sungkang, 15.v.1994, T. Kishimoto lgt., 1♂, 1♀ (NMPC).

Remarks. Examination of the aedeagus shows that it is not of the *Athemus* type, but of the *Stenothemus* type, so the new combination is proposed. The thickened middle and posterior femora in the male do not justify the creation of a new taxon of the genus group.

***Falsopodabrus martensi* (Wittmer, 1979) comb.nov. (Fig. 165)**

Stenothemus martensi Wittmer, 1979b: 331.

Material examined. Nepal: Dhaulagiri Himal, Rahughat Khola, 2400m, 23.vi.1989, O. Jäger lgt., 1 spec.; Lapchi Kang range, Hille Danda, Ting Sang Kharka, 3250m, 4.ix.1999, Schmidt lgt., 1 spec.; Helambu Sano, Gopte, above Kutumsang, 85 29E 27 42N, 2900–5000m, 2.–3.ix.1997, Fabrizi & Ahrens lgt., 1 spec. (all NMEG); Dudh Kosi vall., 3500m, 23.vii.1962, G. Ebert lgt., 1 spec. (coll. Wittmer, NHMB); India, Sikkim, Gantok env., Fambong-lho forest, 8.–15.vii.1997, J. Schneider lgt., 3 spec. (NMPC).

Remarks. Observation of the above material revealed the presence of a small but distinct basal tooth on the outer claw of pro- and mesotarsus in both sexes (Fig. 165), a character distinguishing *Falsopodabrus* Pic, 1927 from *Stenothemus* Bourgeois, 1907. The aedeagus of *F. martensi* is the same as in *F. himalaicus* Wittmer, 1974, so these two taxa differ only in smaller or larger basal tooth on the claws (Figs 165–166). It is necessary to examine a larger base of material from different localities to decide whether they are closely related species, subspecies, or even a case of only clinal variability.

***Falsopodabrus rolciki* sp.nov.**

(Figs 167–169, 215)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NE India: Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 25°30N 90°14E, 500–1150m, 1.–8.v.1999, J. Rolčík lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, Z. Košťál leg., 4♂♂, 7♀♀; same locality, 1150m, 6.–12.v.2002, M. Trýzna, & P. Benda lgt., 28♂♂, 21♀♀; “NE India: Meghalaya, Nokrek N.P., 3 km S

Darbokgirt, 25 27N 90 19E, 1400m, 26.iv.1999, Košťál Z. leg.”, 1♂; “N Myanmar, Zi Yar Dam, 65 km NW Putao, 1250m, 18.–25.v.1998, S. Murzin & V. Siniaev lgt.”, 1♀.

Description. Coloration. Head black, vertex with more or less distinct mediolongitudinal chestnut brown stripe, before eyes including mouthparts honey yellow with mediolongitudinal chestnut brown spot. Antennae chestnut brown, first two antennomeres honey yellow with chestnut brown apices, rest of antennomeres chestnut brown with bases and apices narrowly honey yellow. Prothorax honey yellow, pronotum with large median sepia spot. Meso- and metathorax chestnut brown, scutellum honey yellow, ventral side of abdomen honey yellow, each sternite with pair of round, lateral, sepia spots. Pro- and mesocoxae honey yellow with chestnut brown spot, metacoxae entirely honey yellow, basal half of femora honey yellow, rest of femora and tibiae sepia, tarsi sepia, tarsomeres honey yellow basally. Elytra from almost entirely sepia with only narrow and short honey yellow subhumeral margin to sepia with honey yellow subhumeral stripe and wide, honey yellow, slightly oblique stripe on each elytron, reaching almost elytral apex. The extent of this stripe is variable, down to almost entirely reduced or absent.

Male. Eyes of medium size, strongly protruding, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, head behind eyes narrowing arcuately posteriorly, antenna moderately exceeding three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres moderately flattened, with very small, barely visible impression. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum about as long as wide, anterior margin straight, anterior angles rounded, lateral sides very slightly converging posteriorly, posterior angles sharp, moderately protruding, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum imbricate-punctate to punctate (on disc), finely yellow pubescent, matt to semilustrous, with mediolongitudinal carina in posterior half. Outer claws of anterior and middle tarsi with small basal tooth, similar to that in *F. martensi* (Fig. 165). Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 167–169.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female less protruding than in male, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, antenna shorter, reaching two-thirds of elytral length. Last sternite as Fig. 215, with shallow centroapical depression.

Length ♂♀: 9.6–15.0 mm.

Distribution. India: Meghalaya; Myanmar.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Jakub Rolčík (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Falsopodabrus rolciki* sp.nov. may, judging by the small teeth of the claws, be compared with *F. martensi*, *F. himalaicus* and *F. refossicollis* (Pic, 1907), from which it differs in bicolorous pronotum and striped elytra and in different form of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1974, 1979; OKUSHIMA 1999).

***Falsopodabrus kostali* sp.nov.**

(Figs 170–172, 216)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “ NE India: Meghalaya, Nokrek N.P., 3 km S Darbokgirt, 25°27N 90°19E, 1400m, 26.iv.1999, Košťál Z. leg.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 2♂♂; “NE India: Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 25°30N 90°14E, 500–1150m, 1.–8.v.1999, Košťál Z. leg.”, 1♂; same locality, 1150m,

6.–12.v.2002, M. Trýzna, & P. Benda lgt., 2♂♂; “N Myanmar, Zi Yar Dam, 65 km NW Putao, 1250m, 18.–25.v.1998, S. Murzin & V. Siniaev lgt.”, 2♂♂; “N Myanmar, We Sa Dam vill., 50 km NW Putao, 950m, 17.v.1998, S. Murzin, V. Siniaev lgt.”, 1♂, 2♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Body entirely yellow, only tibiae and tarsi more or less infusate.

Male. Eyes of moderate size, protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes narrowing nearly evenly posteriorly. Antenna moderately exceeding three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres 6–9 with very small oval impression. Surface of pronotum finely imbricate-punctate and yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum (Fig. 170) slightly wider than long, its anterior margin straight or slightly sinuate, anterior angles bevelled, lateral margins straight, moderately narrowing posteriorly, posterior angles sharp, slightly protruding, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely punctate and yellow pubescent, semilustrous, with fine mediolongitudinal carina in its posterior half. Outer claws of all tarsi with basal tooth, reaching almost mid-length of claw. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation only very slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 171–172.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller than in male, head across eyes as wide as pronotum. Antenna shorter, reaching two-thirds of elytral length. Last sternite as Fig. 216, with mediolongitudinal keel, which is divided by two large depressions.

Length ♂♀: 8.4–9.6 mm.

Distribution. India: Meghalaya; Myanmar.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Zdeněk Košťál (Pardubice).

Differential diagnosis. *Falsopodabrus kostali* sp.nov. differs from other known species of this genus in the undivided but emarginate dorsal part of the aedeagus (which shows great similarity to some *Habronychus* Wittmer, 1981 subgenus *Macrohambrotychus* Wittmer, 1981 species), as well as in predominantly yellow coloration of the body.

***Falsopodabrus apicalis* sp.nov.** (Figs 173–174)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “N Myanmar, We Sa Dam vill., 50 km NW Putao, 950m, 17.v.1998, S. Murzin, V. Siniaev lgt.”, 1♂.

Description. Coloration. Body entirely yellow, only apices of elytra sooty (about one-seventh of elytral length).

Male. Eyes of moderate size, protruding, head across eyes slightly but distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres slightly flattened, antennomeres 6–8 with barely visible oval impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate and yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, its anterior margin slightly arcuate, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins slightly sinuate, very slightly converging posteriorly, posterior angles almost sharp, very slightly protruding, posterior margin sinuately and widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, lustrous, with very slight mediolongitudinal carina in its posterior half. Outer claws of anterior and middle tarsi

with basal tooth, reaching about one-third of length of claw, posterior claws without tooth. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface very finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as Figs 173–174, female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.5 mm.

Distribution. Myanmar.

Etymology. Derived from Latin *apex* = tip, named after the dark apex of the elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Falsopodabrus apicalis* sp.nov. is related to *F. kostali* sp.nov., from which it differs in smaller apical teeth of dorsal part of the aedeagus, in wider, flattened parameres and in dark apex of elytra.

***Habronychus* (s.str.) *rubicundus* (Champion, 1926)** (Figs 175–176, 179)

Anolis rubicundus: Champion, 1926a: 125.

Habronychus (s.str.) *rubicundus*: WITTMER (1981b): 400.

Type material examined. Lectotype (BMNH), ♂: “Ruby-mines, Upper Burmah, 5–7000 ft., (Doherty)”; paralectotype (BMNH), ♀: same data.

Remarks. Aedeagus as Figs 175–176, 179.

***Habronychus* (s.str.) *helenae* sp.nov.** (Figs 177–178)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “N Myanmar, We Sa Dam vill., 30 km NW Putao, 950m, 17.v.1998, S. Murzin, V. Siniaev lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head chestnut brown to sepia, its ventral portion yellow, mouthparts sienna, antennae sepia. Prothorax rusty, central portion and lateral sides of pronotum chestnut brown. Scutellum and meso- and metasternum sepia, femora and basal parts of tibiae rusty, remainders of tibiae and tarsi sepia. Ventral part of abdomen sepia, elytra rusty.

Male. Eyes small but strongly protruding, head across eyes almost one-third wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes evenly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna almost reaching elytral apex, antennomeres 4–11 with longitudinal impression. Surface of head finely scabrous, finely brown pubescent, matt. Pronotum very slightly longer than wide, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior angles bevelled, lateral margins moderately sinuate, posterior angles slightly protruding, their tips rounded, posterior margin nearly straight. Surface of pronotum finely rugulose-lacunose with mediolongitudinal carina in posterior half, finely and sparsely brown pubescent, matt, pubescence on anterolateral portions longer, denser and yellow. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation very slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 177–178, in lateral view very similar to that of *H.* (s.str.) *rubicundus* (Fig. 179). Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.5 mm.

Distribution. Myanmar.

Etymology. Dedicated to my colleague, Helena Studničková (Prague), in the occasion of her retirement.

Differential diagnosis. *Habronychus* (s.str.) *helenae* sp.nov. is very similar and closely related to *H.* (s.str.) *rubicundus*, from which it differs in parameres enlarged apically and in apices of divided portions of the dorsal part of the aedeagus, which converge strongly terminally, with the tips of them narrowed and tapered.

***Habronychus* (s.str.) *zdeneki* sp.nov.** (Figs 180–182)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NE India: Meghalaya, Nokrek N.P., 3 km S Darbokgirt, 25 27N 90 19E, 1400m, 26.iv.1999, Košťál Z. leg.”.

Description. Coloration. Head including mouthparts terra-cotta, antennae sooty, first two antennomeres more or less terra-cotta. Prothorax terra-cotta, meso- and metathorax and ventral part of abdomen sooty. Femora and bases of tibiae terra-cotta, rest of tibiae and tarsi sepia. Scutellum and elytra terra-cotta.

Male. Eyes small and moderately protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes evenly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna almost reaching apex of elytra, antennomeres 4–11 with small, oval impression. Surface of head very finely scabrous, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum very slightly longer than wide, its anterior margin almost straight, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins nearly straight, very slightly diverging posteriorly, posterior angles very slightly protruding, their tips rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate with very fine mediolongitudinal carina in posterior half, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, matt, pubescence on anterolateral portions somewhat longer and denser. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface very finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation slightly developed. Aedeagus as Figs 180–182. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.7 mm.

Distribution. India: Meghalaya.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Zdeněk Košťál (Pardubice).

Differential diagnosis. *Habronychus* (s.str.) *zdeneki* sp.nov. is very similar and closely related to *H.* (s.str.) *rubicundus*, from which it differs in dorsal part of the aedeagus only slightly arcuate in lateral view, in wider processes of the aedeagus and in entirely terra-cotta head and pronotum (cf. Figs 175–176, 179–182).

***Leiothorax minutus* (Wittmer, 1974) comb.nov.** (Fig. 185)

Stenothemus minutus Wittmer, 1974: 57.

Material examined. E Nepal, Basantpur, 27°07N 87°24E, 2300m, 19.vi.1972, H. Makihara lgt., 1 ♂ (NHMB).

Remarks. WITTMER (1974) noted a different form of the pronotum; however, when he described the genus *Leiothorax* (Wittmer 1978), he did not transfer this species into it. In the original description, he compared the genus *Leiothorax* Wittmer, 1978 with genera *Absidia* Mulsant, 1863, *Pseudoabsidia* Wittmer, 1969 and *Cantharis*. Nonetheless, the form of the aedeagus is practically the same as in the genus *Stenothemus*. Thus, *Leiothorax* seems to be a sister group of the *Stenothemus* complex of genera

(*Stenothemus*, *Falsopodabrus* and *Habronychus*), differing from them in the lateral edge of pronotum, which is missing in its posterior portion.

***Leiothorax kopetzi* sp.nov.**

(Figs 183–184)

Type material. Holotype (NMEG), ♂: “Nepal Himalaya, SE Annapurna mts., Telbrung Danda near Ganpokhara, 2700m, 12.–13.vi.1997, leg. Jäger”; paratype (NMPC), ♂: “Nepal Himalaya, Annapurna Mts., Lamjung Himal, südl. Taunja Danda, 3700m, 9.viii.1995, leg. Jäger”.

Description. Coloration. Body yellow to saffron yellow, terminal portion of antenna somewhat darker, abdomen sepia.

Male. Eyes relatively small, moderately protruding, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes almost evenly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching apex of elytra, several antennomeres with very small, oval, indistinct impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately wider than long, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins widely rounded, sinuate before prominent lateral ends of somewhat turned up, nearly straight posterior margin. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt. Elytra very slightly dilated towards the rear, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, semilustrous, elytral nervation not developed. Aedeagus as Figs 183–184. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 4.3–5.5 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Etymology. Dedicated to Andreas Kopetz (Kerspleben), who kindly sent me extensive material of *Stenothemus* and *Leiothorax* species for study.

Differential diagnosis. *Leiothorax kopetzi* sp.nov. is closely related to *L. minutus* (Wittmer, 1974) and *L. kashmirensis* Wittmer, 1978. It differs from the former in parameres oval in cross-section and exceeding dorsal part of the aedeagus, in sinuate sides of the emargination of dorsal part of the aedeagus, in wider divided portions of aedeagus and in smaller and less protruding eyes. From the latter it differs in parameres exceeding dorsal part of the aedeagus, in sinuate sides of the emargination of dorsal part of the aedeagus, in wider divided portions of the aedeagus, in yellow elytra and in smaller and less protruding eyes (cf. WITTMER 1974, 1978 and Figs 183–185).

***Prothemus benesi* sp.nov.**

(Figs 186–188)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “China: C Sichuan, Luding Co., Moxi env., 22.v.–10.vi.1993, V. Beneš lgt.”.

Description. Coloration. Head black, between and before eyes saffron yellow, mandibles somewhat darker, antennae sooty excluding saffron yellow first antennomere. Prothorax saffron yellow, pronotum with wide, mediolongitudinal sienna spot, not reaching either anterior or posterior margin of pronotum and somewhat dilated towards both front and rear. Mesosternum and scutellum saffron yellow, metasternum rusty,

ventral part of abdomen sepia, sternites narrowly yellow bordered. Coxae and femora saffron yellow, tibiae sienna, somewhat paler terminally, tarsi sepia. Elytra black.

Male. Eyes protruding, head across eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum, head beyond eyes evenly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres 4–10 with narrow, longitudinal to oval impression. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately wider than long, almost circular, only hind angles very slightly indicated, widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Outer claws of pro- and mesostarsus with rounded basal projection. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, matt. Elytral nervation only very slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 186–188. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 9.7 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Vladimír Beneš (Prague).

Differential diagnosis. *Prothemus benesi* sp.nov. is similar to *P. vitalisi* (Pic, 1914) and to *P. emeiensis* Wittmer, 1993 in coloration, differing from both these species in long laterophyses, reaching almost the emargination of dorsal part of the aedeagus, and in the shape of the emarginated portion of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1987, 1993).

***Prothemus bezdeki* sp.nov.**

(Figs 189–191)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phu Phan Mt., Ban Saluei, 20°15N 104°02E, 1500–2000m, 26.iv.–11.v.2001, J. Bezděk lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 4♂♂, 3♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head terra-cotta, sometimes darker along inner margin of eyes, mouthparts sienna, antenna sooty to black, first antennomere and base of second one terra-cotta. Prothorax terra-cotta, sometimes (mostly in female) pronotum with central, sienna to sepia spot, not sharply delimited. Meso- and metasternum and abdomen sooty, last sternite in male and entire last segment in female terra-cotta. Legs from terra-cotta with darker tarsi only to entirely sooty with paler knees only. Scutellum and elytra terra-cotta.

Male. Eyes strongly protruding, head across eyes only slightly narrower than pronotum, head beyond eyes strongly, almost evenly, narrowing posteriorly. Antenna moderately exceeding three-quarters of elytral length, antennomeres 4–9 with longitudinal impression. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum very slightly wider than long; anterior margin, anterior angles and lateral margins evenly rounded, posterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous. Outer claws of all tarsi with rounded basal projection. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface finely rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, matt, elytral nervation only slightly indicated. Aedeagus as Figs 189–190.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum. Antenna shorter, moderately exceeding

elytral mid-length. Elytra very slightly dilated towards the rear. All claws simple. Last sternite as Fig. 191.

Length ♂♀: 9.2–12.4 mm.

Distribution. Laos.

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Jan Bezděk (Brno).

Differential diagnosis. *Prothemus bezdeki* sp.nov. is very closely related to *P. monochrous* (Fairmaire, 1899), from which it differs in mostly darker legs, in almost entirely dark abdomen, in sometimes (always in female) pronotum with dark spot, in smaller size, in both laterophyses and sclerotized bulges of phallus situated more basally, in laterophyse longer and narrower, and in narrower and apically more tapered lateral portions of dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1987). Last sternite of female is very similar in both species.

***Walteriella tryznai* sp.nov.**

(Figs 192–194)

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂: “NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 25°30N 90°14E, 1150m, 6.–12.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.”; paratypes (NMPC): same data, 2♂♂, 14♀♀; same locality, 1.–8.v.1999, Z. Košťál leg., 1♂, 1♀; “NE India: Meghalaya, Nokrek N. P., 3 km S Darbokgirt, 25°27N 90°19E, 1400m, 26.iv.1999, Z. Košťál leg.”, 2♂♂.

Description. Coloration. Coloration of head, pronotum and elytra vary from lemon yellow to orange. Legs, scutellum, ventral side of body and antenna chestnut to sienna brown, first antennomere with paler base. Head sometimes sepia darkened before and around eyes.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes strongly and arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna almost reaching elytral apex, antennomeres with small oval impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate; matt vertex finely but long yellow pubescent, with more or less developed mediolongitudinal impression. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, its anterior margin rounded, anterior angles bevelled, lateral margins nearly parallel, very slightly sinuate, posterior corners nearly right-angled, posterior margin almost straight. Surface of pronotum sparsely and very finely punctate, finely and deeply yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Claws simple, their bases quadrate. Elytra parallel-sided, their surface rugulose-lacunose, covered by two types of yellow pubescence, matt, elytral nervation well developed. Aedeagus as Figs 192–193.

Sexual dimorphism. Eyes in female smaller than in male, head across eyes only slightly wider than pronotum, head beyond eyes roundly narrowing posteriorly. Antenna shorter, slightly exceeding elytral mid-length. Pronotum about as long as wide. Last abdominal sternite as Fig. 194.

Length ♂♀: 7.7–11.6 mm.

Distribution. India: Meghalaya.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Miloš Trýzna (Děčín).

Differential diagnosis. *Walteriella tryznai* sp.nov. is, judging by the filiform antennae in both sexes, related to *W. particularis* (Pic, 1923) and *W. decipiens* (Gorham, 1889),

from both of which it differs in parallel-sided elytra with less developed costate, in simple, non-bifurcate apices of lateral portions of dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. KAZANTSEV 1999) and in more widely impressed apex of the last sternite in the female.

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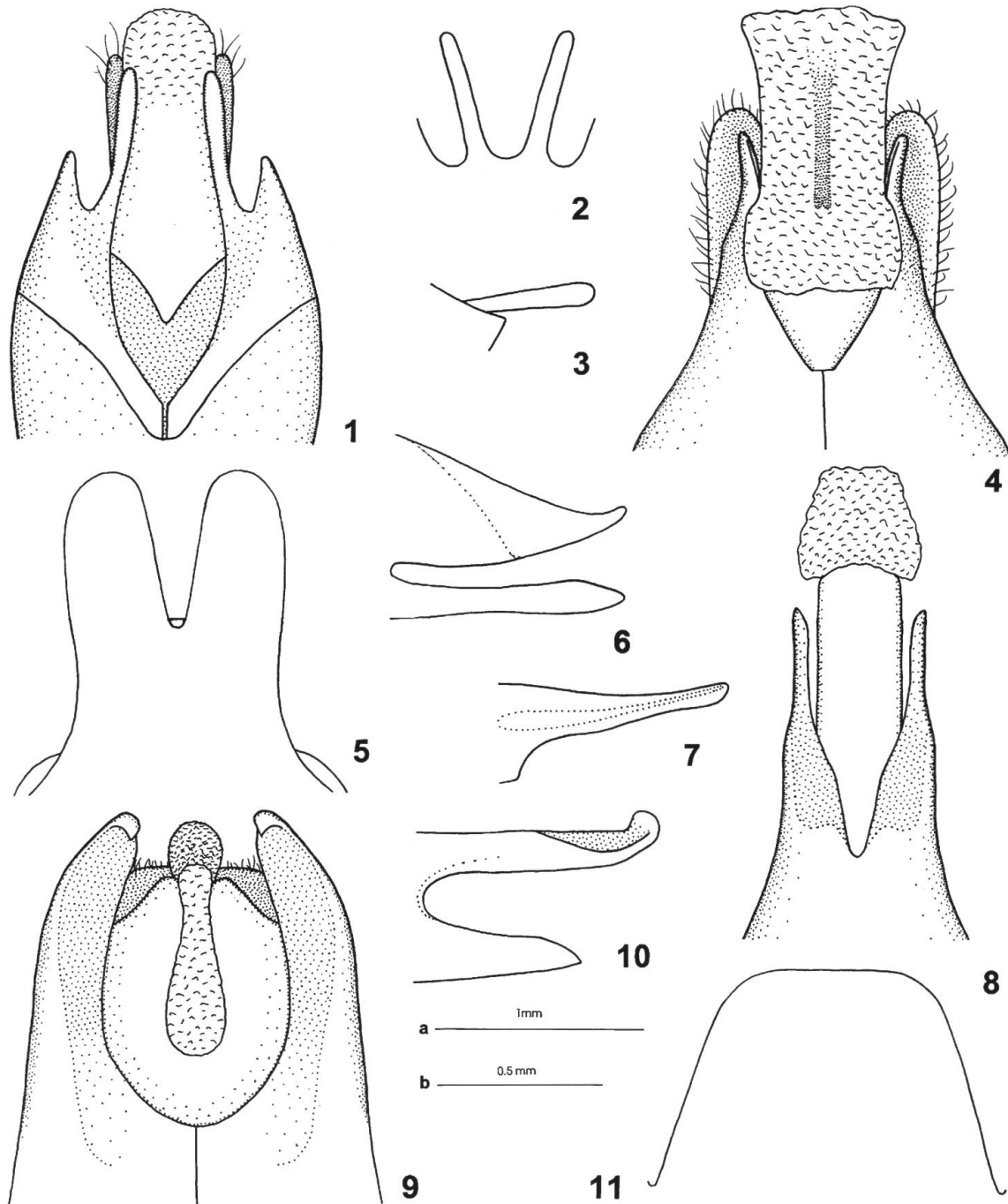
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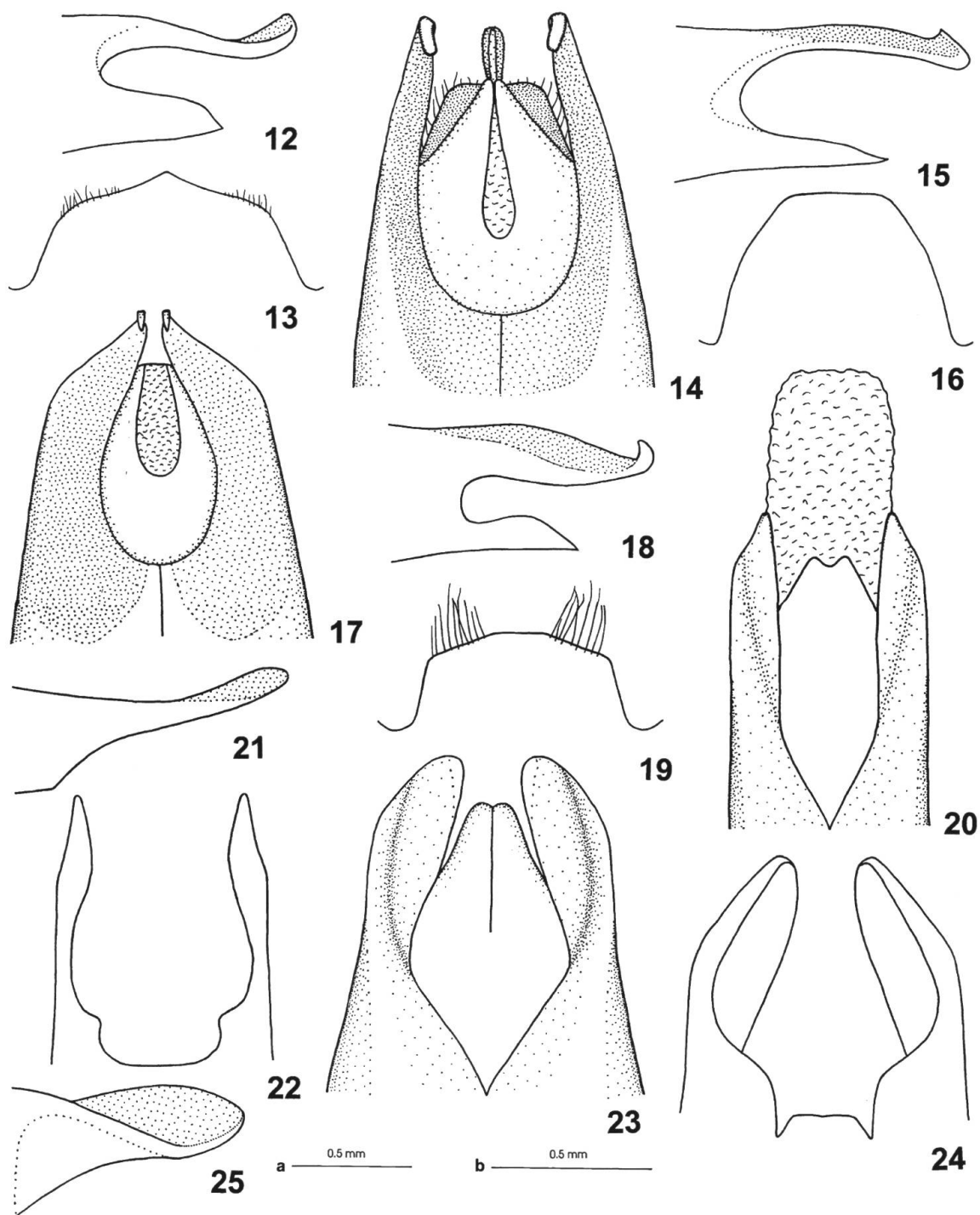
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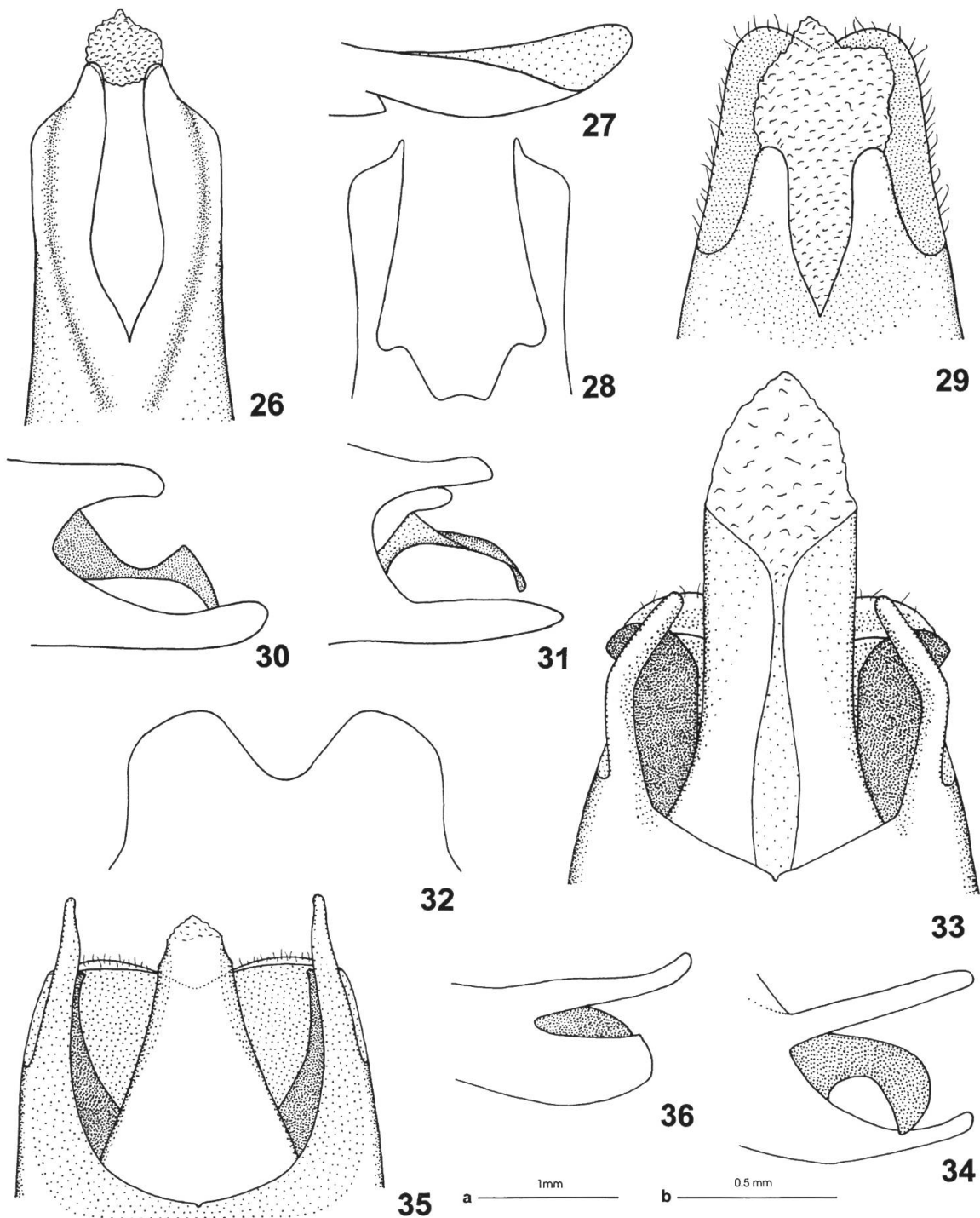
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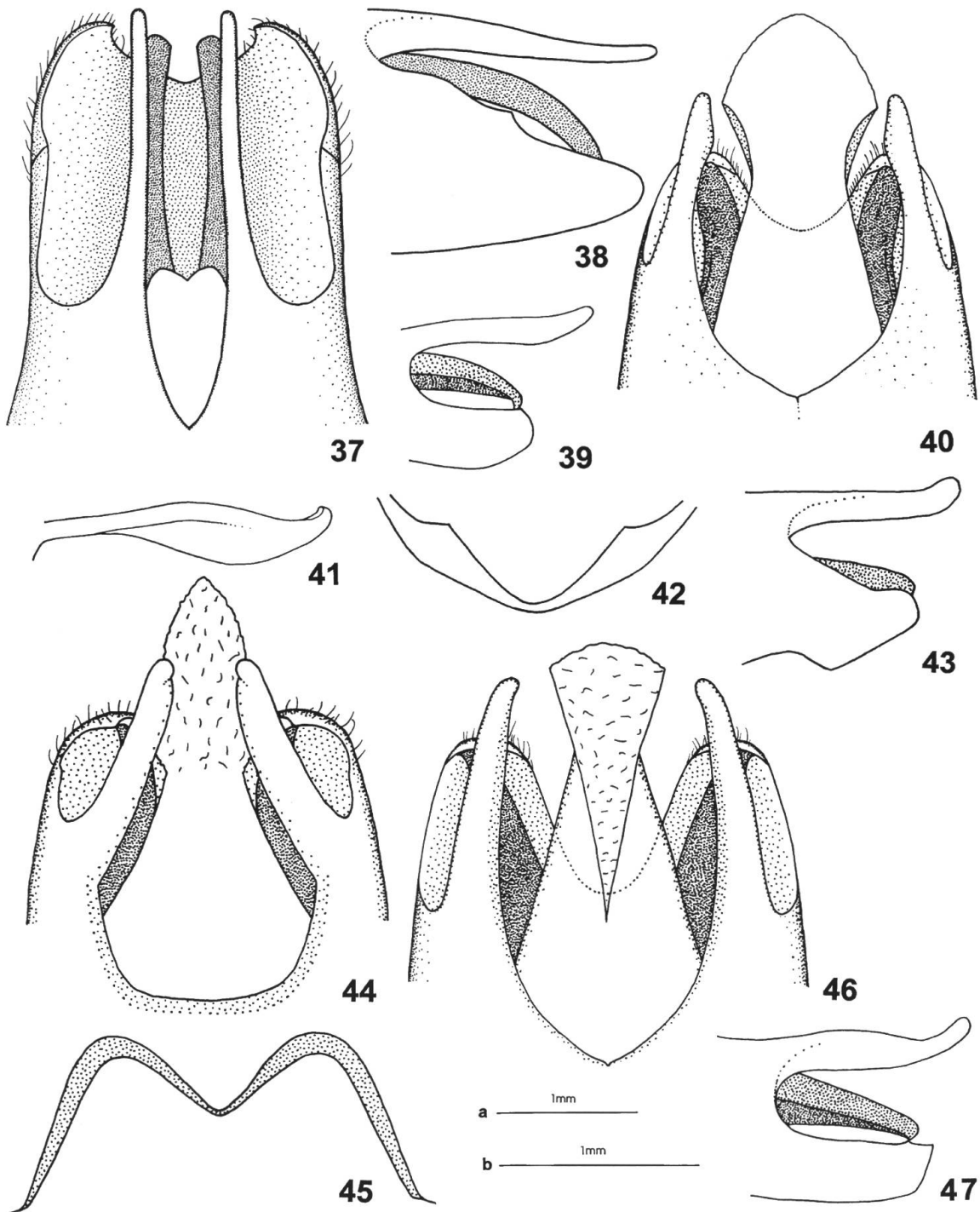
Figs 1–11. 1–3, *Dichelotarsus (Asiopodabrus) tryznai* sp.nov.: 1, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 2, ditto, dorsal view; 3, paramere, lateral view. 4–6, *Micropodabrus tryznai* sp.nov.: 4, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 5, ditto, dorsal view; 6, ditto, lateral view. 7–8, *M. cochinchinus* sp.nov.: 7, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 8, ditto, ventral view. 9–11, *M. bezdeki* sp.nov.: 9, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 10, ditto, lateral view; 11, dorsal part of aedeagus. Scale a: 4–11, b: 1–3.



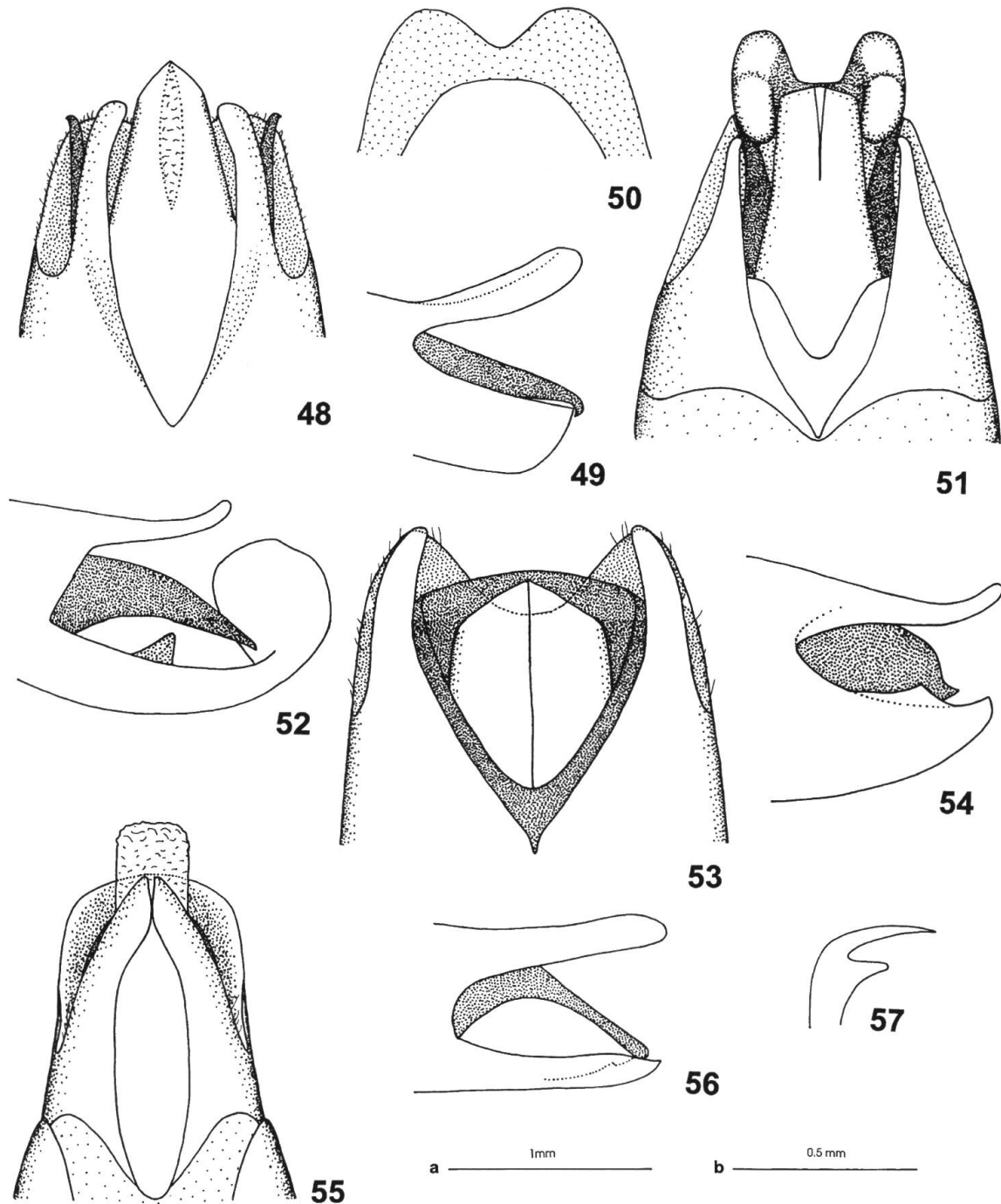
Figs 12–25. 12, *Micropodabrus terminalis* sp.nov., apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 13, *M. prudeki* sp.nov., dorsal part of aedeagus. 14–16, *M. maceki* sp.nov.: 14, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 15, ditto, lateral view; 16, dorsal part of aedeagus. 17–19, *M. safraneki* sp.nov.: 17, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 18, ditto, lateral view; 19, dorsal part of aedeagus. 20–22, *Pseudopodabrus bezdeki* sp.nov.: 20, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 21, ditto, lateral view; 22, dorsal part of aedeagus. 23–25, *P. prudeki* sp.nov.: 23, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 24, ditto, dorsal view; 25, paramere, lateral view. Scale a: 12–19, b: 20–25.



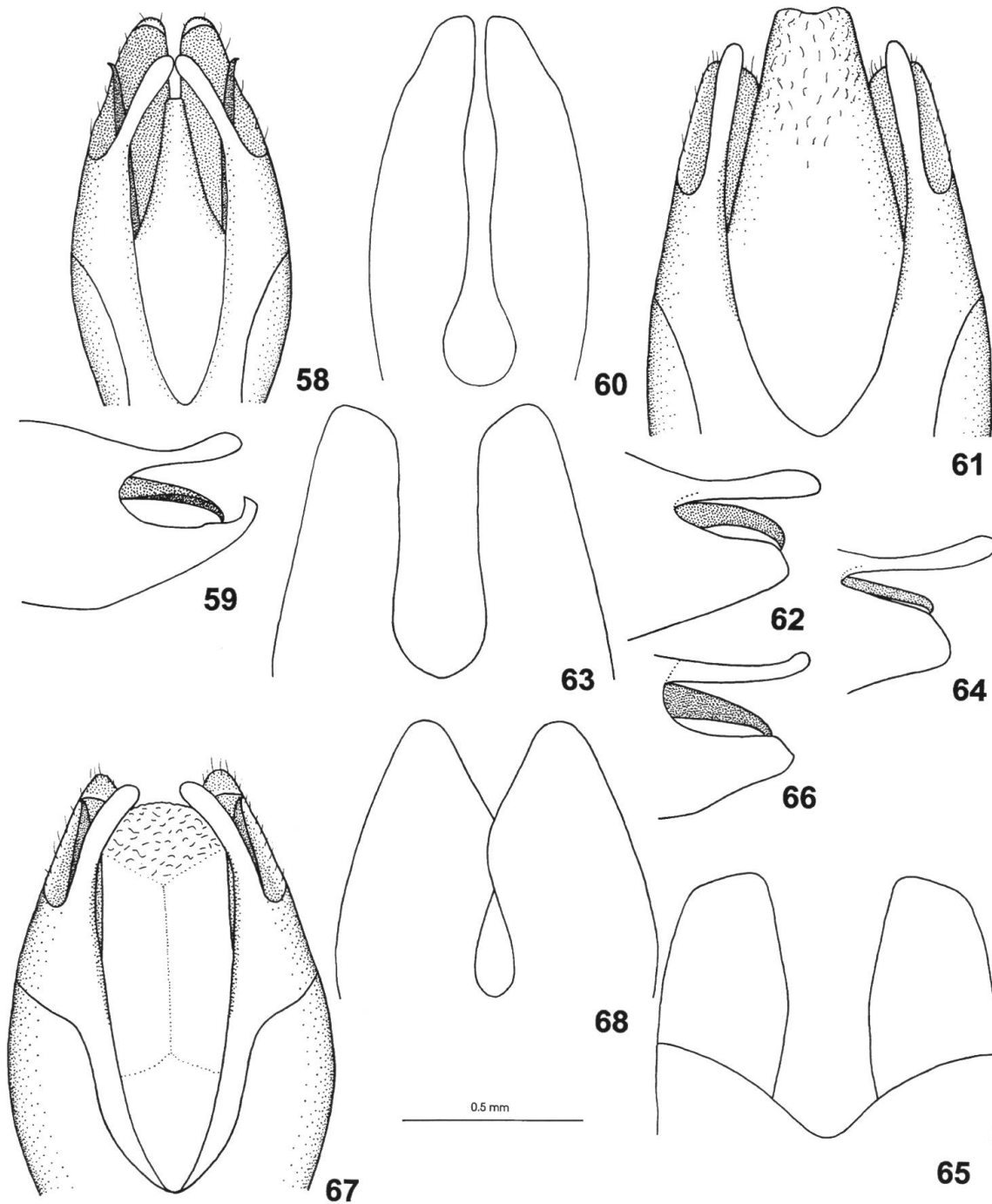
Figs 26–36. 26–28, *Tibiopodabrus khmericus* sp.nov.: 26, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 27, ditto, lateral view; 28, dorsal part of aedeagus. 29–30, *Mimopodabrus oudai* sp.nov.: 29, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 30, ditto, lateral view. 31, ditto of *M. yunnanus* (Wittm.) (paratype). 32–34, *Themus* (s.str.) *tryznai* sp.nov.: 32, dorsal part of aedeagus; 33, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 34, ditto, lateral view. 35–36, *T.* (s.str.) *benesi* sp.nov.: 35, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 36, ditto, lateral view. Scale a: 32–36, b: 26–31.



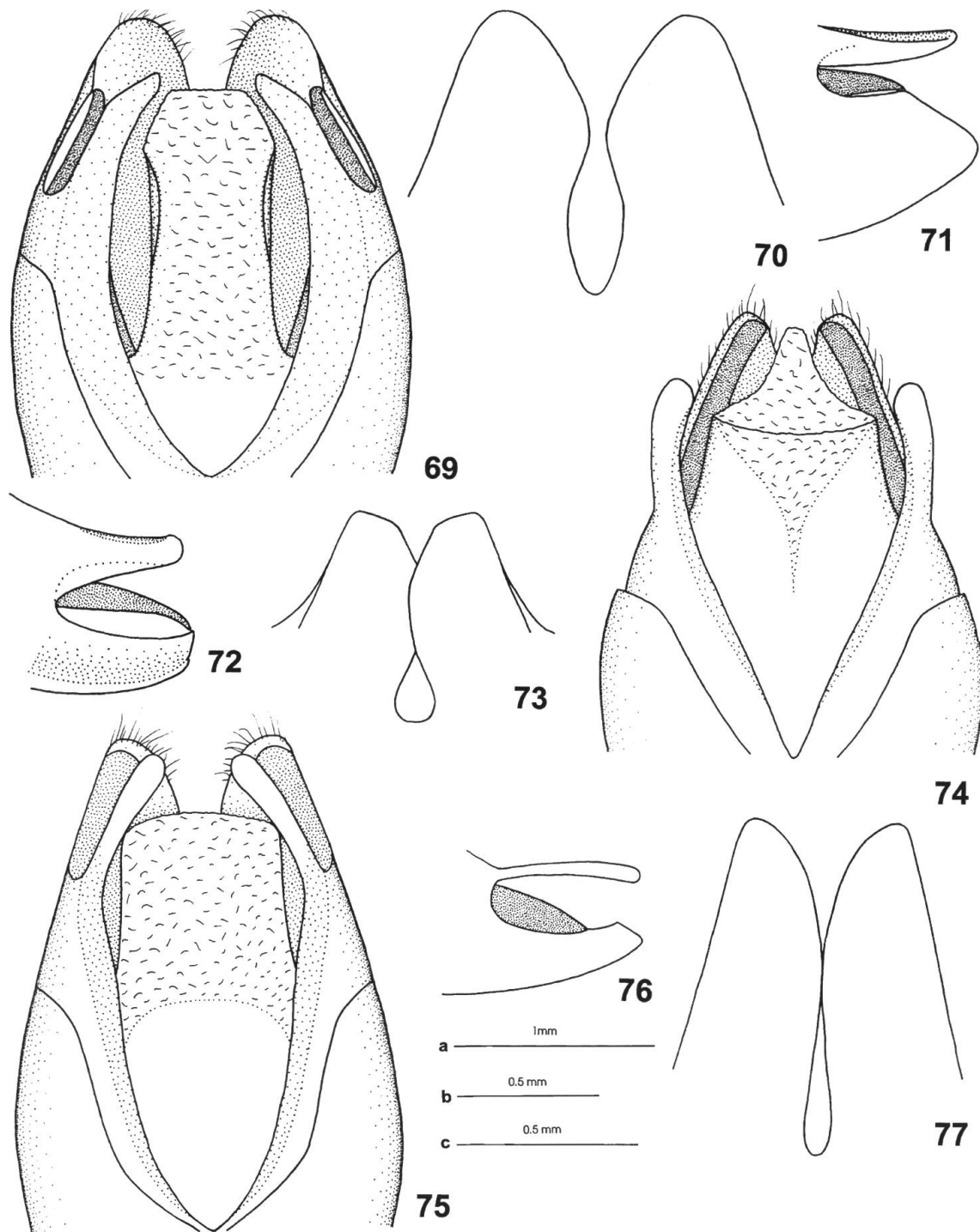
Figs 37–47. 37–38, *Themus* (s.str.) *muganglingensis* sp.nov.: 37, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 38, ditto, lateral view. 39–40, *T. (Haplothemus) schneideri* sp.nov.: 39, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 40, ditto, ventral view. 41, *T. (H.) szechwanensis* Wittm. (paratype), paramere, lateral view. 42–45, *T. (H.) brahmaputranus* sp.nov.: 42, dorsal part of aedeagus, caudal view; 43, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 44, ditto, ventral view; 45, dorsal part of aedeagus. 46–47, *T. (H.) hackeli* sp.nov.: 46, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 47, ditto, lateral view. Scale a: 39–41, b: 37–38, 42–47.



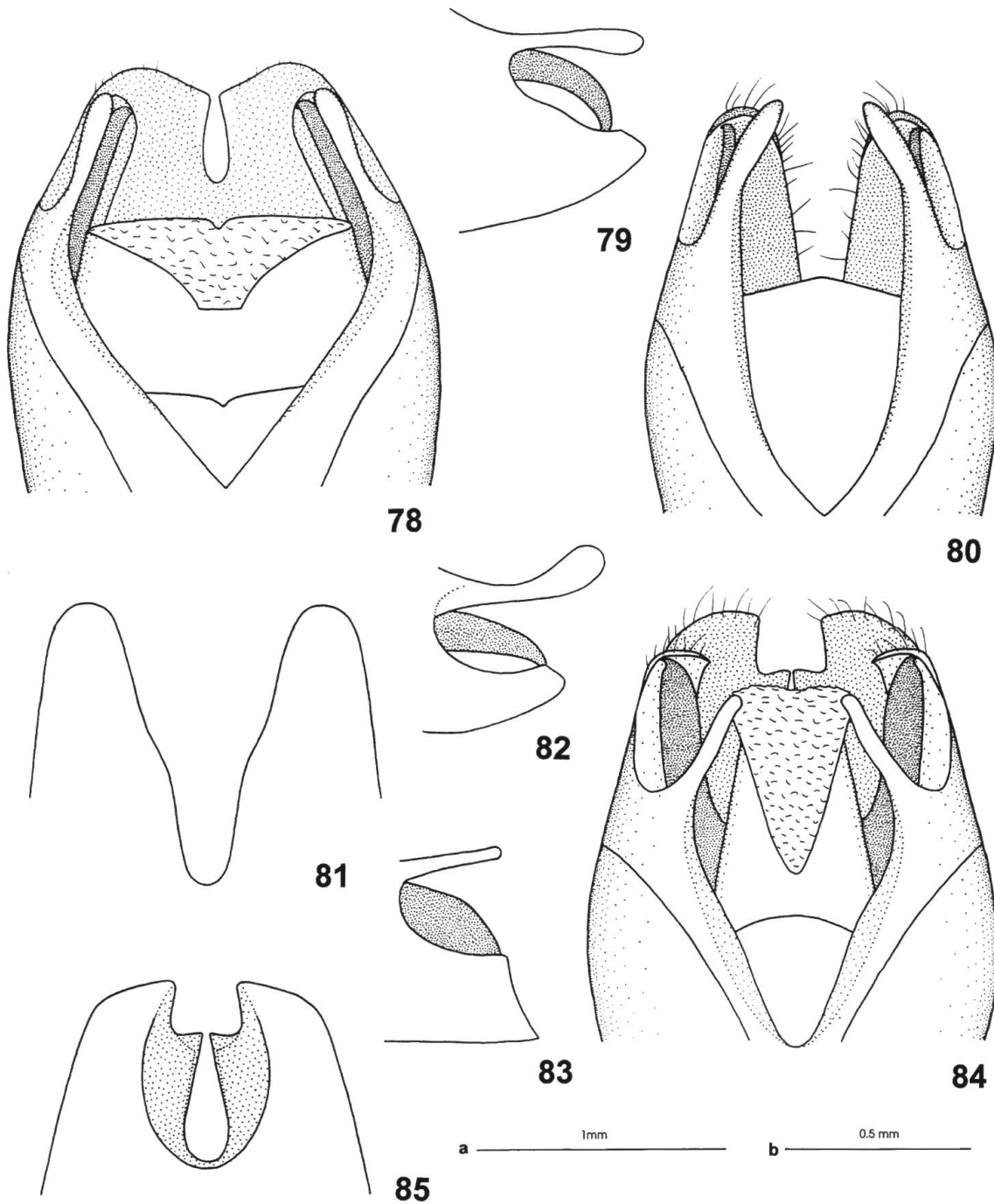
Figs 48–57. 48–50, *Pakabsidia brevipennis* sp.nov.: 48, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 49, ditto, lateral view; 50, dorsal part of aedeagus. 51–52, *Cantharis* (s.str.) *jindraei* sp.nov.: 51, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 52, ditto, lateral view. 53–54, *C.* (s.str.) *knizeki* sp.nov.: 53, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 54, ditto, lateral view. 55–57, *Cordicantharis drahuska* sp.nov.: 55, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 56, ditto, lateral view; 57, outer claw of protarsus. Scale a: 48–52, 55–56, b: 53–54, 57.



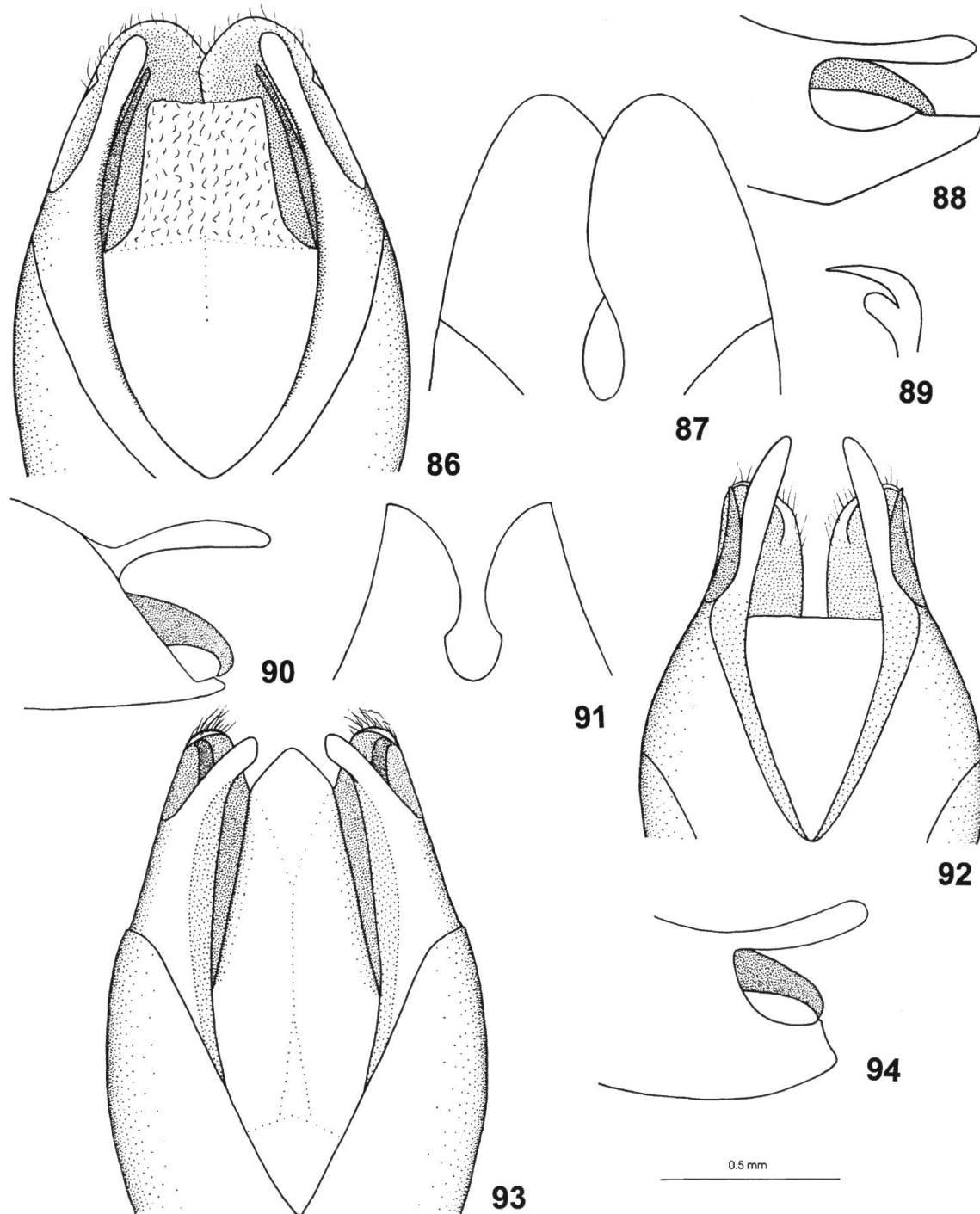
Figs 58–68. 58–60, *Athemus (Athemellus) schneideri* sp.nov.: 58, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 59, ditto, lateral view; 60, ditto, dorsal view. 61–63, *A. (Athemel.) tryznai* sp.nov.: 61, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 62, ditto, lateral view; 63, ditto, dorsal view. 64–65, *A. (Athemel.) minutonitidus* Wittm.: 64, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 65, ditto, dorsal view. 66–68, *A. (Athemel.) martae* sp.nov.: 66, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 67, ditto, ventral view; 68, ditto, dorsal view.



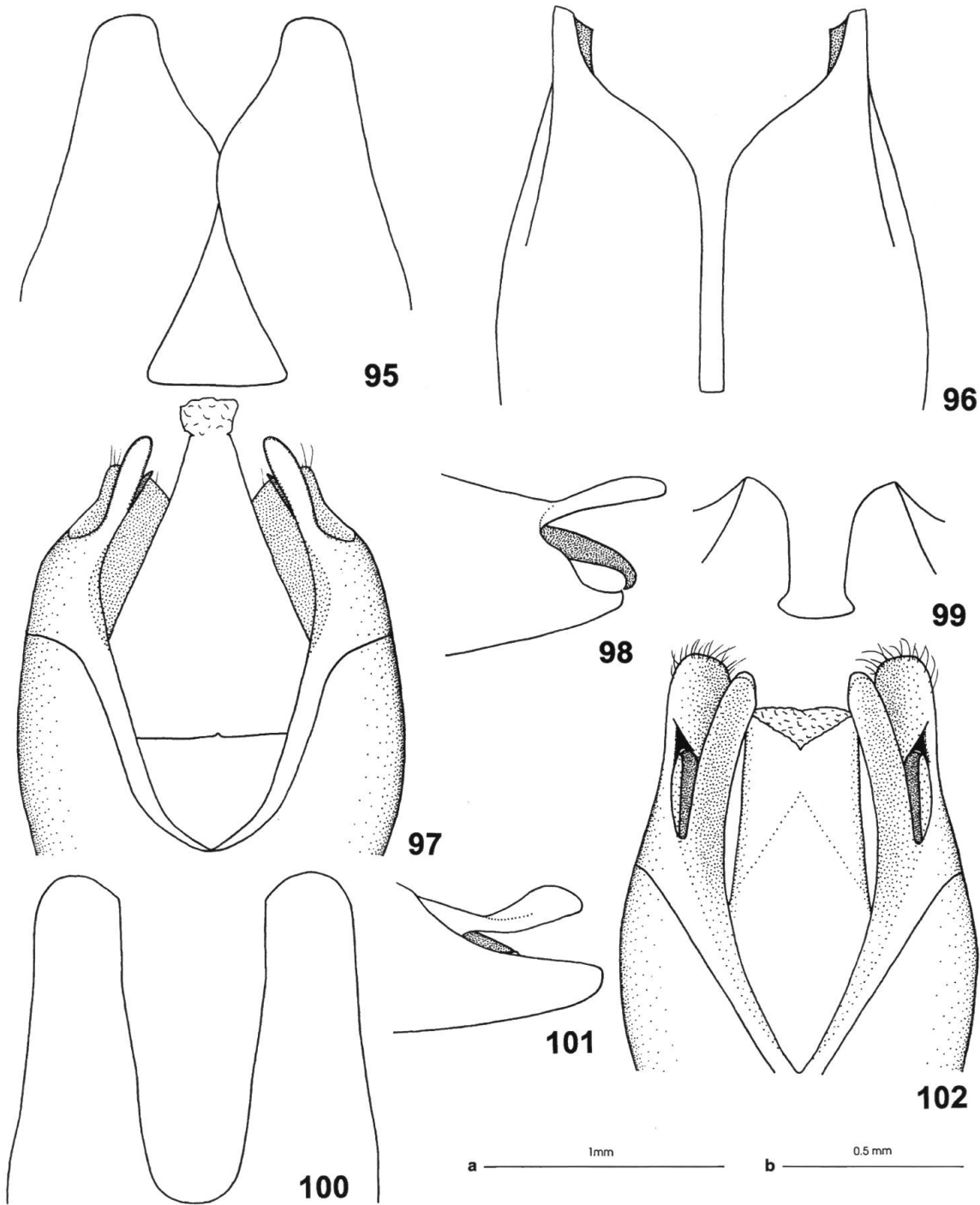
Figs 69–77. 69–71, *Athemus (Athemellus) terricola* (Champ.): 69, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 70, ditto, dorsal view; 71, ditto, lateral view. 72–74, *A. (s.str.) oudai* sp.nov.: 72, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 73, ditto, dorsal view; 74, ditto, ventral view. 75–77, *A. (s.str.) semimetallicus* (Pic): 75, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 76, ditto, lateral view; 77, ditto, dorsal view. Scale a: 69–71, b: 72–74, c: 75–77.



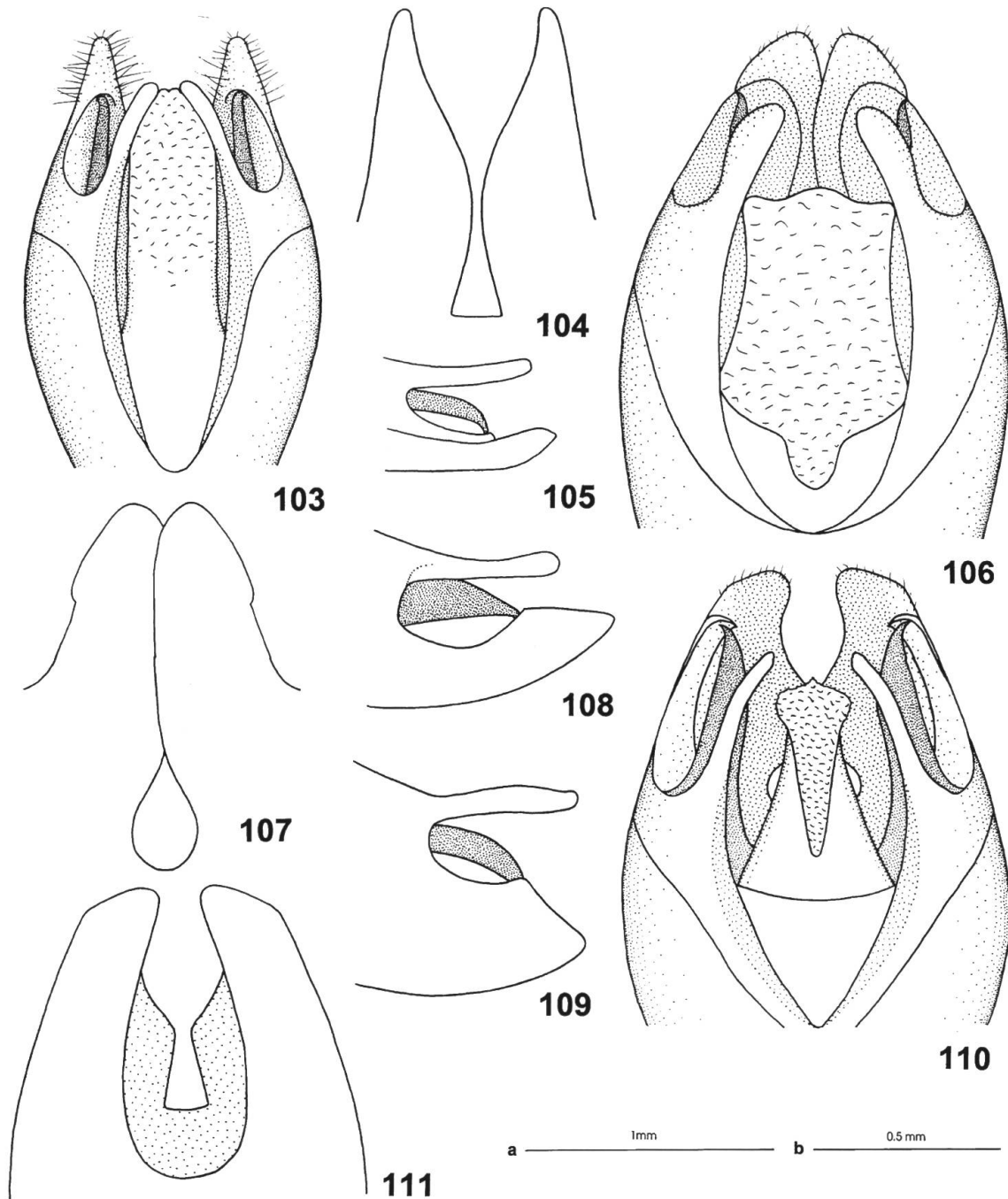
Figs 78–85. 78–79, *Athemus* (s.str.) *milosi* sp.nov.: 78, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 79, ditto, lateral view. 80–82, *A. (s.str.) ondreji* sp.nov.: 80, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 81, ditto, dorsal view; 82, ditto, lateral view. 83–85, *A. (s.str.) centrochinensis* sp.nov.: 83, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 84, ditto, ventral view; 85, ditto, dorsal view. Scale a: 83–85, b: 78–82.



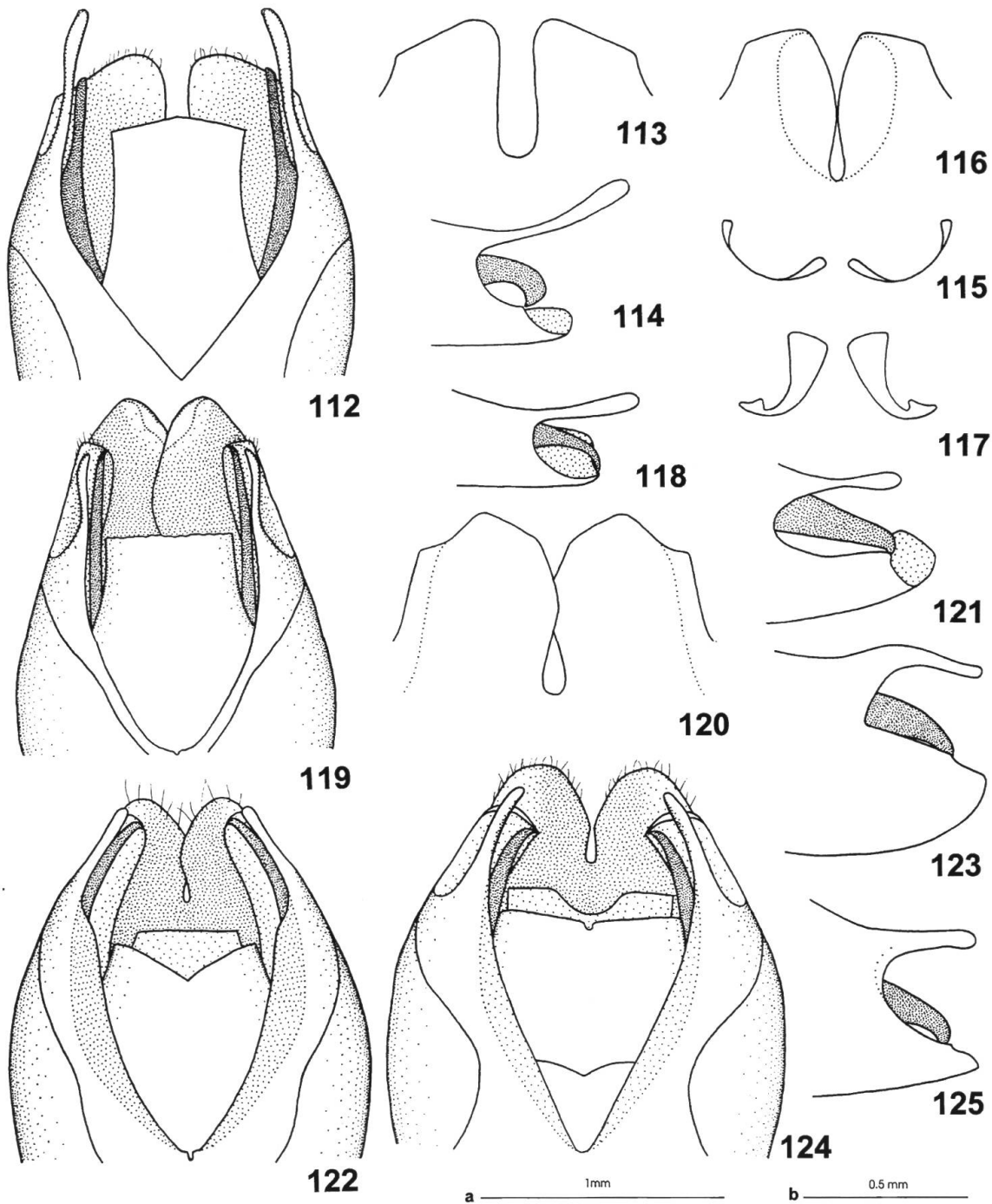
Figs 86–94. 86–89, *Athemus (Andrathemus) curtipennis* sp.nov.: 86, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 87, ditto, dorsal view; 88, ditto, lateral view; 89, outer claw of male protarsus. 90–92, *A. (Andr.) irrawaddicus* sp.nov.: 90, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 91, ditto, dorsal view; 92, ditto, ventral view. 93–94, *A. (Andr.) mugangensis* sp.nov.: 93, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 94, ditto, lateral view.



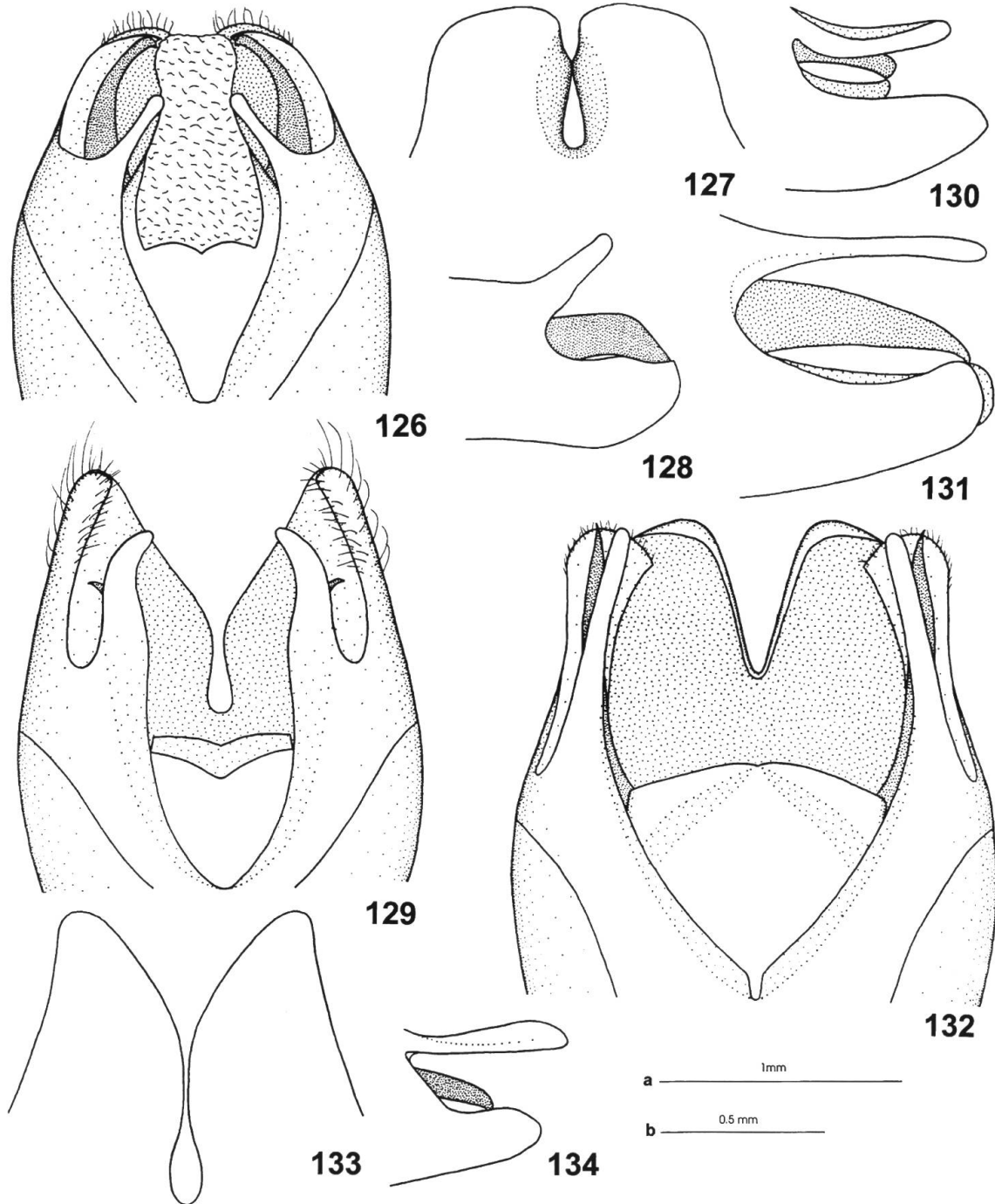
Figs 95–102. 95–96, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view: 95, *Athemus (Andrathemus) mugangensis* sp.nov. 96, *A. (Andr.) sabdeensis* Wittm. 97–99, *A. (Andr.) jindraii* sp.nov.: 97, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 98, ditto, lateral view; 99, ditto, dorsal view. 100–102, *A. (Andr.) indianus* (Pic): 100, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view; 101, ditto, lateral view; 102, ditto, ventral view. Scale a: 100–102, b: 95–99.



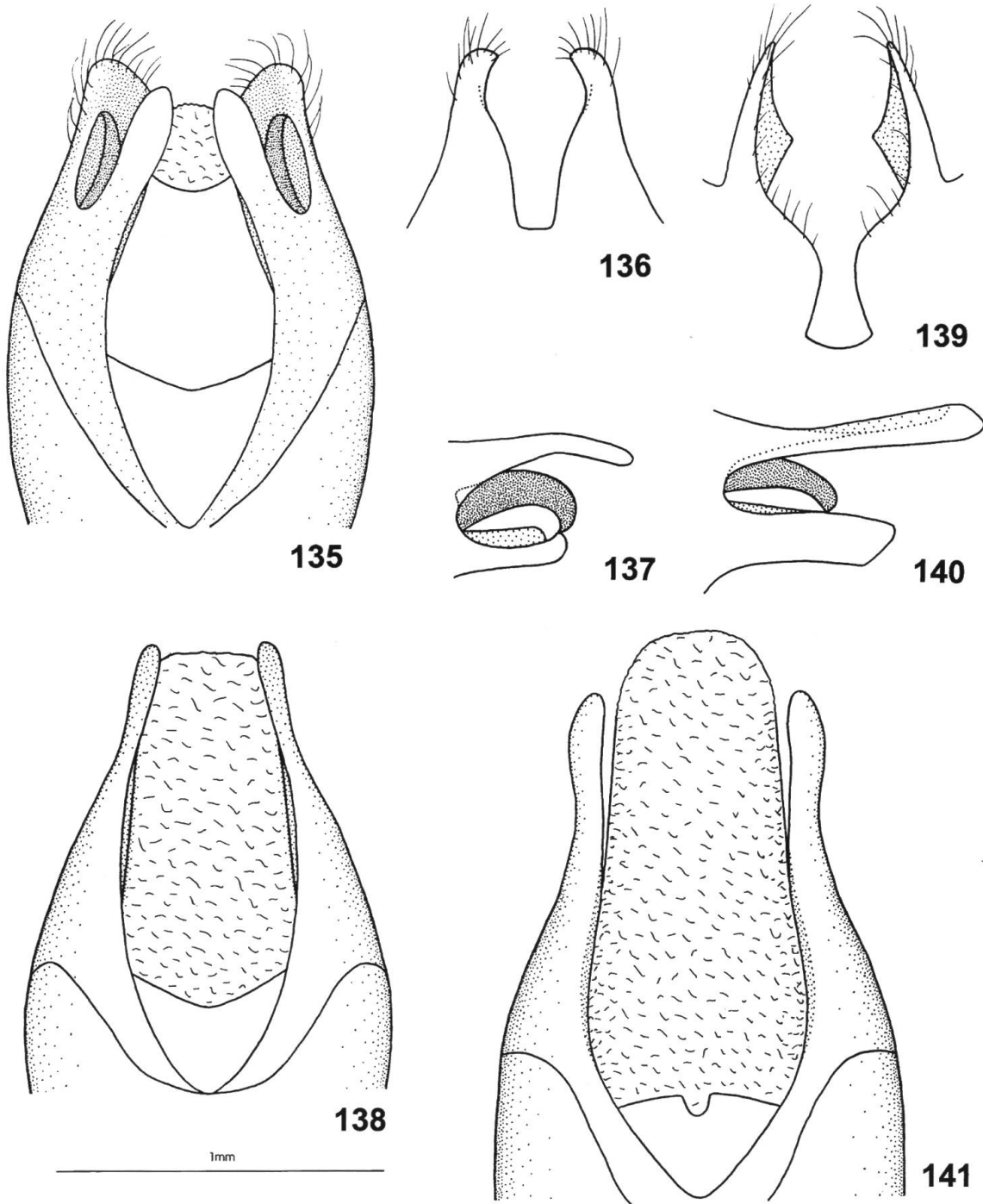
Figs 103–111. 103–105, *Athemus (Andrathemus) benesi* sp.nov.: 103, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 104, ditto, dorsal view; 105, ditto, lateral view. 106–108, *A. (Andr.) safraneki* sp.nov.: 106, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 107, ditto, dorsal view; 108, ditto, lateral view. 109–111, *A. (Andr.) jelineki* sp.nov.: 109, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 110, ditto, ventral view; 111, ditto, dorsal view. Scale a: 103–105, 109–111, b: 106–108.



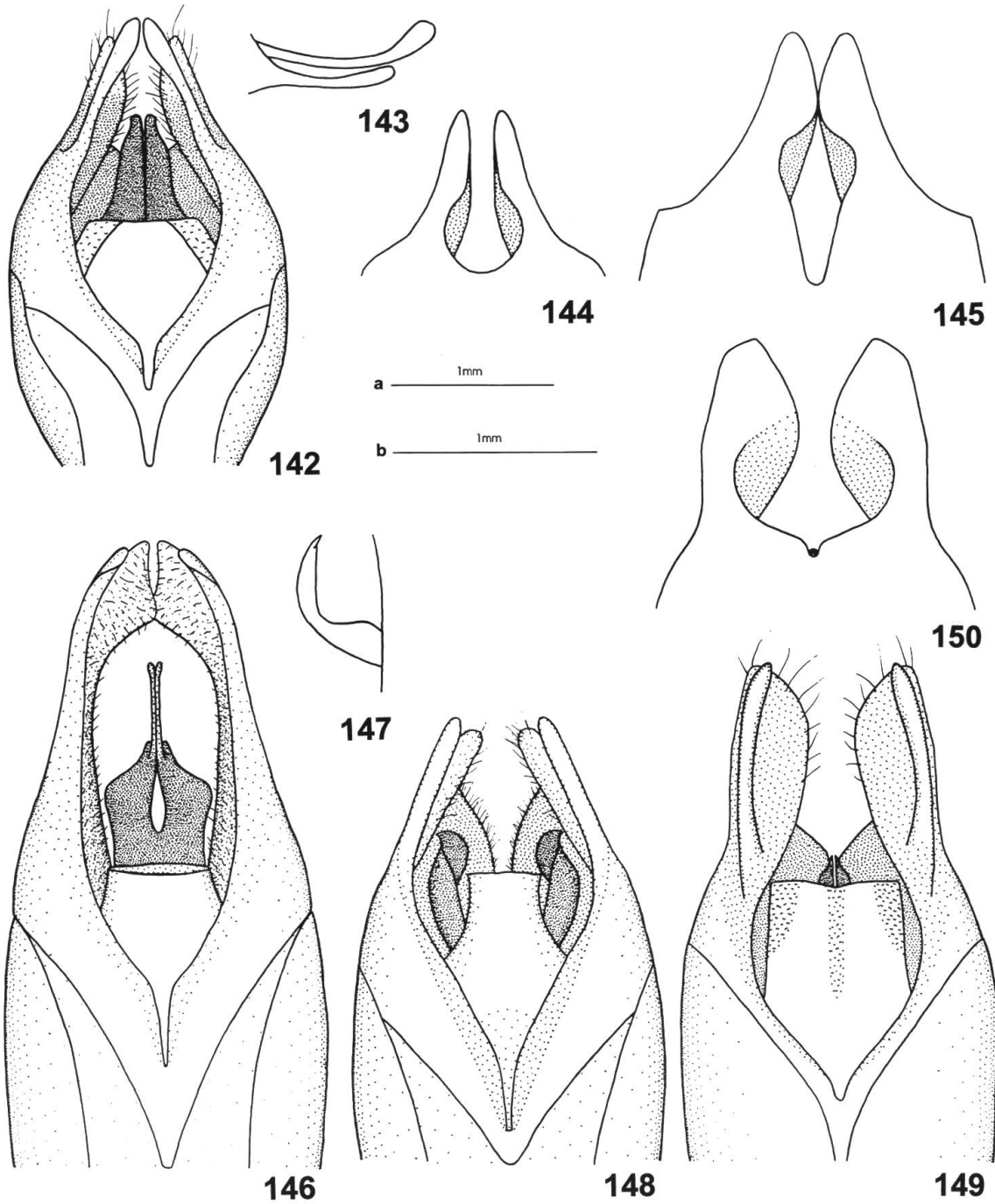
Figs 112–125. 112–115, *Athemus (Andrathemus) bilyi* sp.nov.: 112, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 113, ditto, dorsal view; 114, ditto, lateral view; 115, dorsal part of aedeagus, caudal view. 116–117, *A. (Andr.) xanthogaster* Champ. (syntype): 116, dorsal part of aedeagus, dorsal view; 117, ditto, caudal view. 118, *A. (Andr.) bisbicostatus* (Pic), apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view. 119–121, *A. (Andr.) rolciki* sp.nov.: 119, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 120, ditto, dorsal view; 121, ditto, lateral view. 122–123, *A. (Isathemus) kubani* sp.nov.: 122, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 123, ditto, lateral view. 124–125, *A. (I.) hubeiensis* sp.nov.: 124, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 125, ditto, lateral view. Scale a: 112–121, b: 122–125.



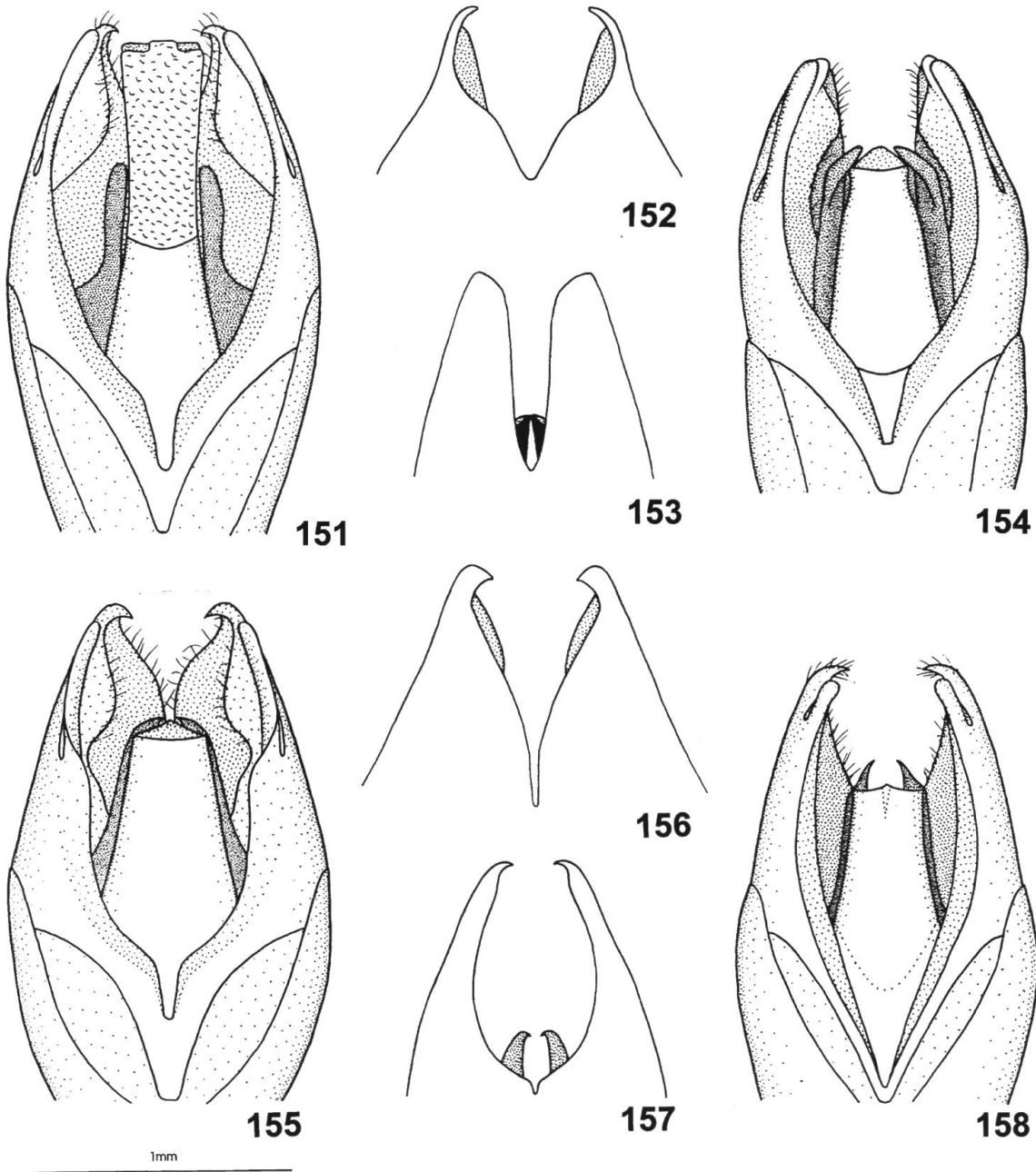
Figs 126–134. 126–128, *Athemus (Isathemus) zdeneki* sp.nov.: 126, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 127, ditto, dorsal view; 128, ditto, lateral view. 129–130, *Lycocerus dimorphus* sp.nov.: 129, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 130, ditto, lateral view. 131–132, *L. kejvali* sp.nov.: 131, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 132, ditto, ventral view. 133–134, *L. svatopluki* sp.nov.: 133, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view; 134, ditto, lateral view. Scale a: 126–130, b: 131–134.



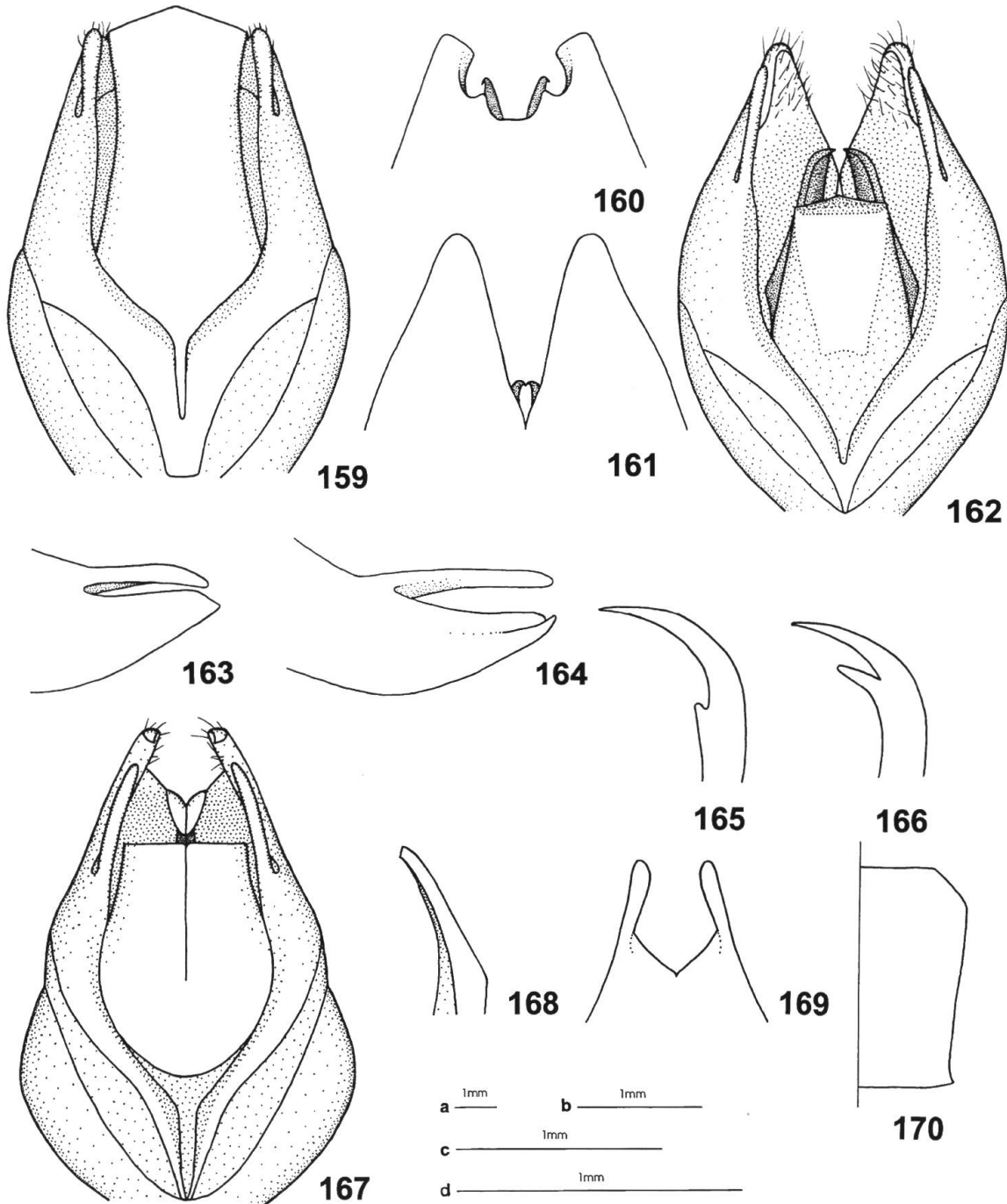
Figs 135–141. 135, *Lycocerus svatopluki* sp.nov., apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view. 136–138, *L. brancuccii* sp.nov.: 136, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view; 137, ditto, lateral view; 138, ditto, ventral view. 139–141, *L. harmandi* Pic: 139, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view; 140, ditto, lateral view; 141, ditto, ventral view.



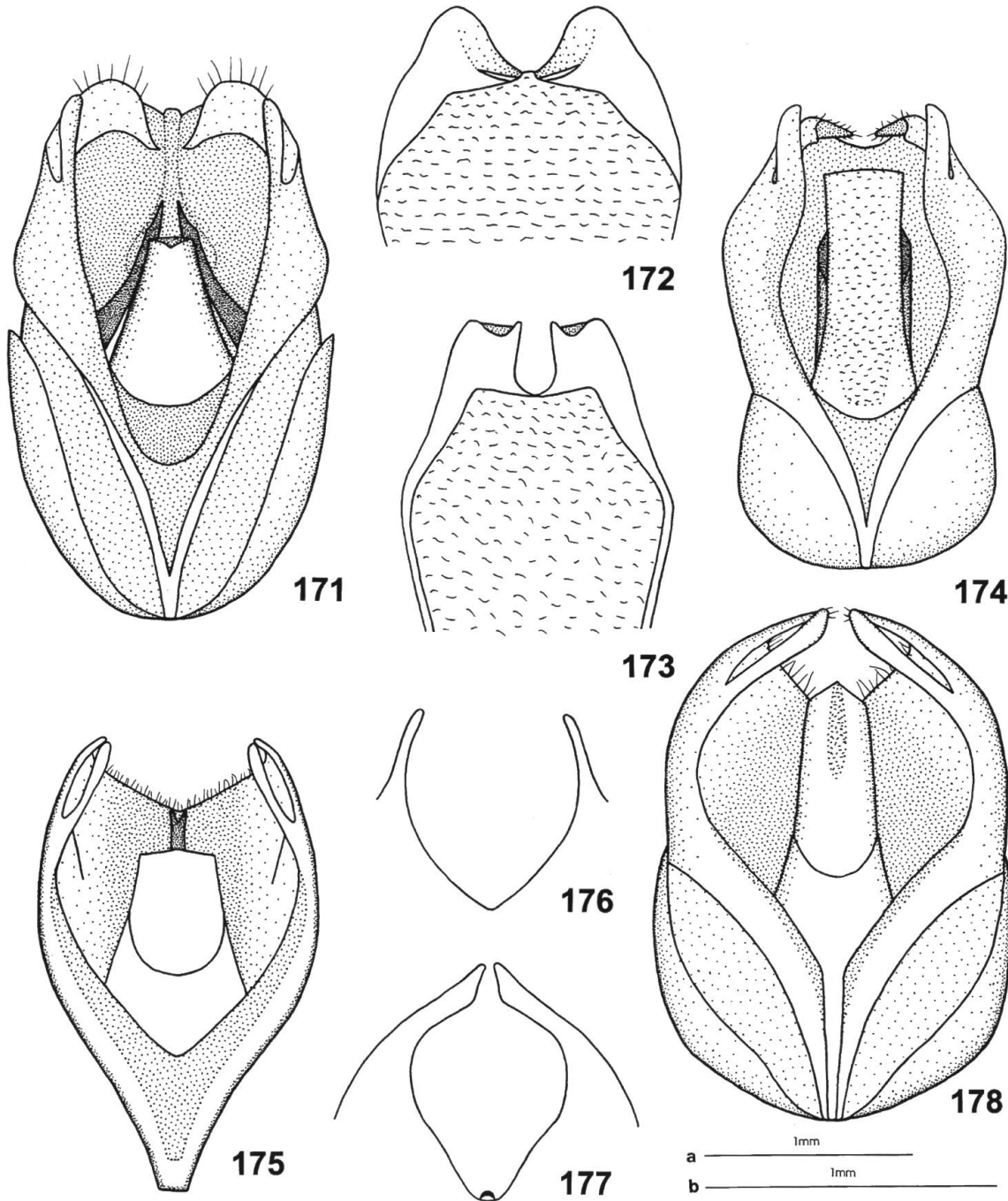
Figs 142–150. 142–144, *Stenothemus dentatus alexandrae* ssp. nov.: 142, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 143, ditto, lateral view; 144, ditto, dorsal view. 145, *S. dentatus dentatus* Wittm. (paratype), apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view. 146–147, *S. laterophysus* sp. nov.: 146, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 147, apex of laterophyse, lateral view. 148, *S. ganeshai* sp. nov., apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view. 149–150, *S. tryznai* sp. nov.: 149, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 150, ditto, dorsal view. Scale a: 146–147, b: 142–145, 148–150.



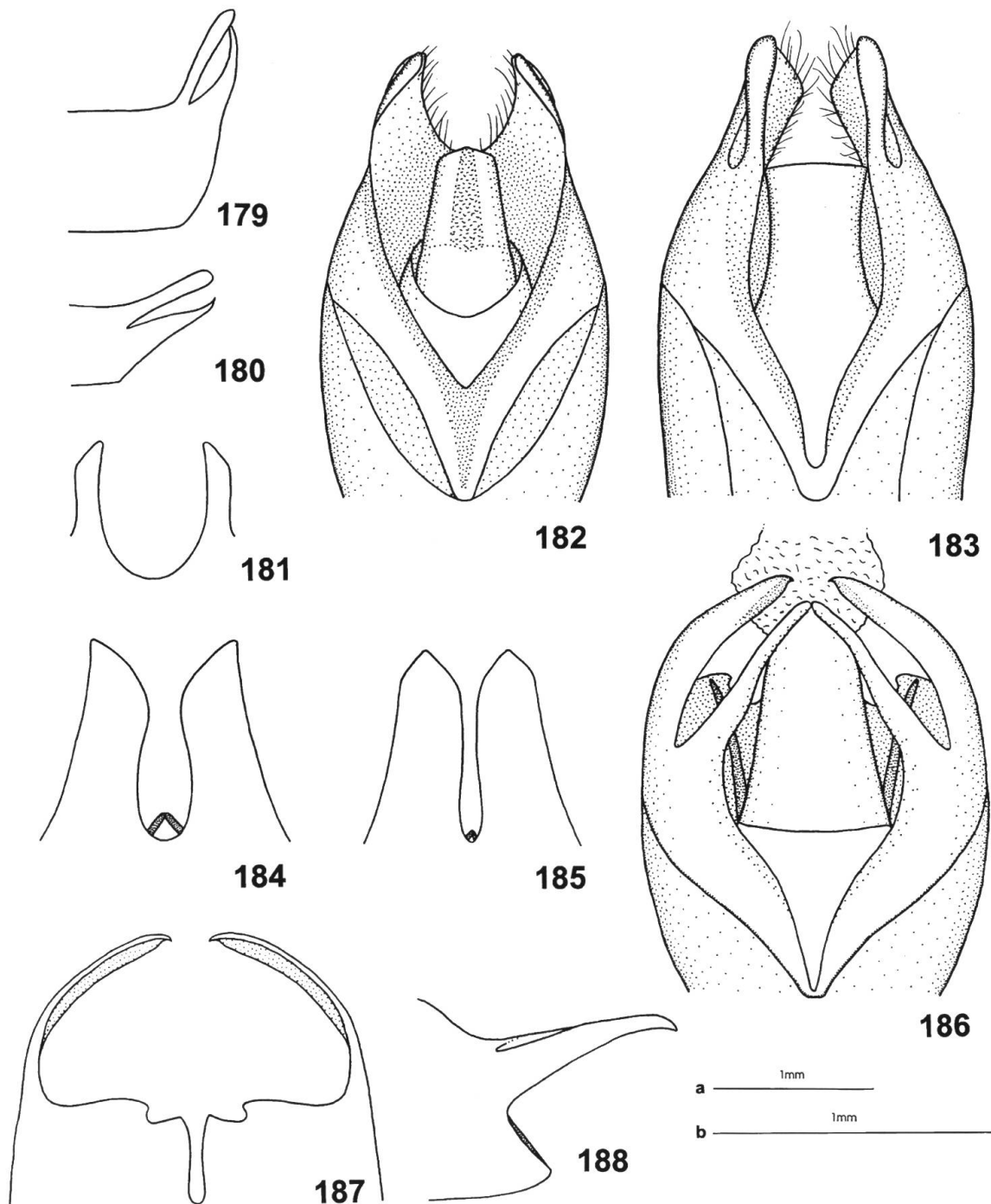
Figs 151–158. 151–152, *Stenothemus yunnanus* sp.nov.: 151, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 152, ditto, dorsal view. 153–154, *S. dundai* sp.nov.: 153, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view; 154, ditto, ventral view. 155–156, *S. jindrai* sp.nov.: 155, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 156, ditto, dorsal view; 157–158, *S. bezdeki* sp.nov.: 157, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view; 158, ditto, ventral view.



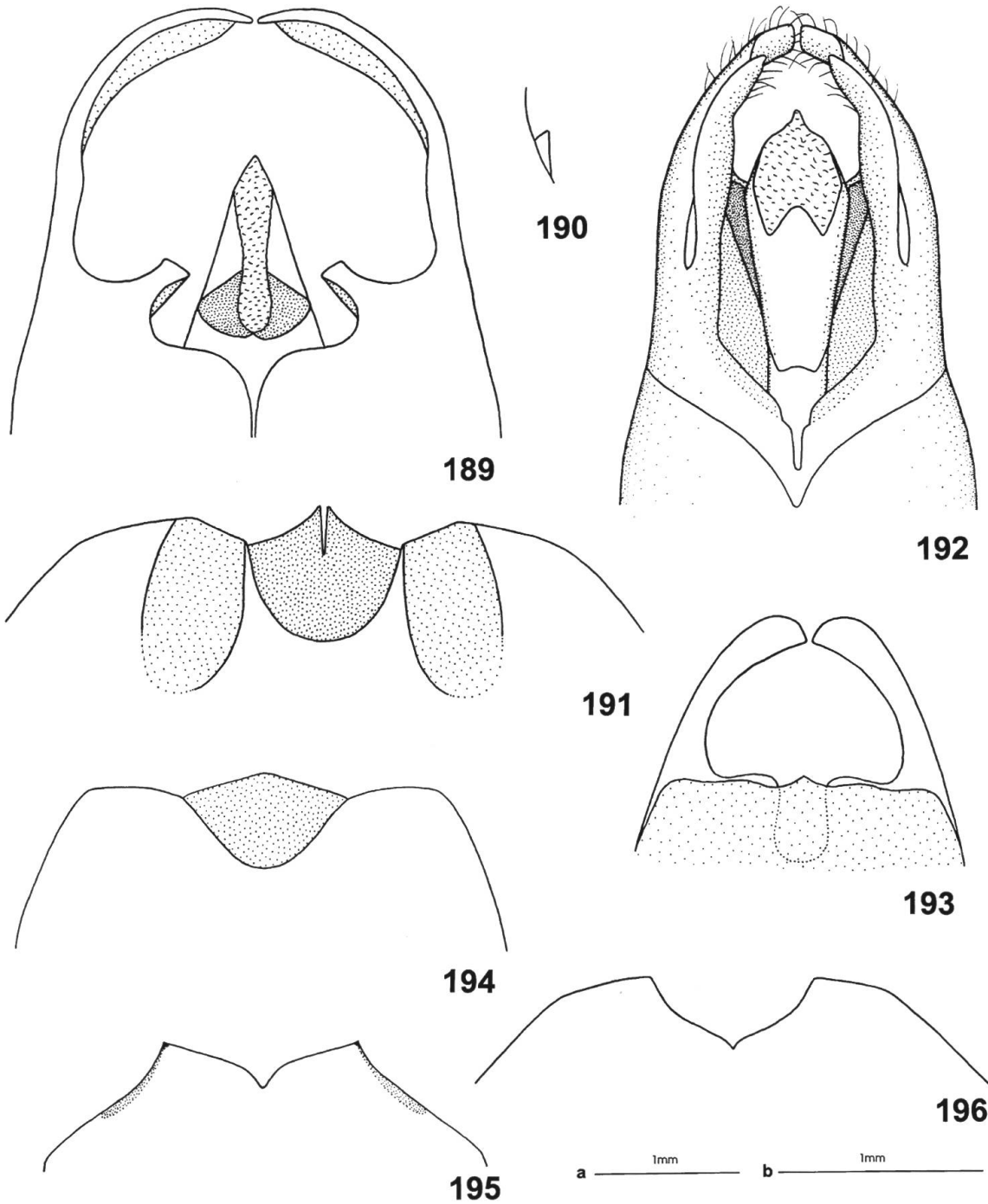
Figs 159–170. 159–160, *Stenothemus schneideri* sp.nov.: 159, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 160, ditto, dorsal view. 161–163, *S. benesi* sp.nov.: 161, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view; 162, ditto, ventral view; 163, ditto, lateral view. 164, *S. benesi shaanxiensis* ssp.nov., apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 165–166, outer claw of protarsus: 165, *Falsopodabrus martensi* (Wittm.). 166, *F. himalaicus* Wittm. 167–169, *F. rolciki* sp.nov.: 167, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 168, dorsal part of aedeagus, lateral view; 169, ditto, dorsal view. 170, *F. kostali* sp.nov., pronotum. Scale a: 170, b: 167–169, c: 161–163, d: 159–160.



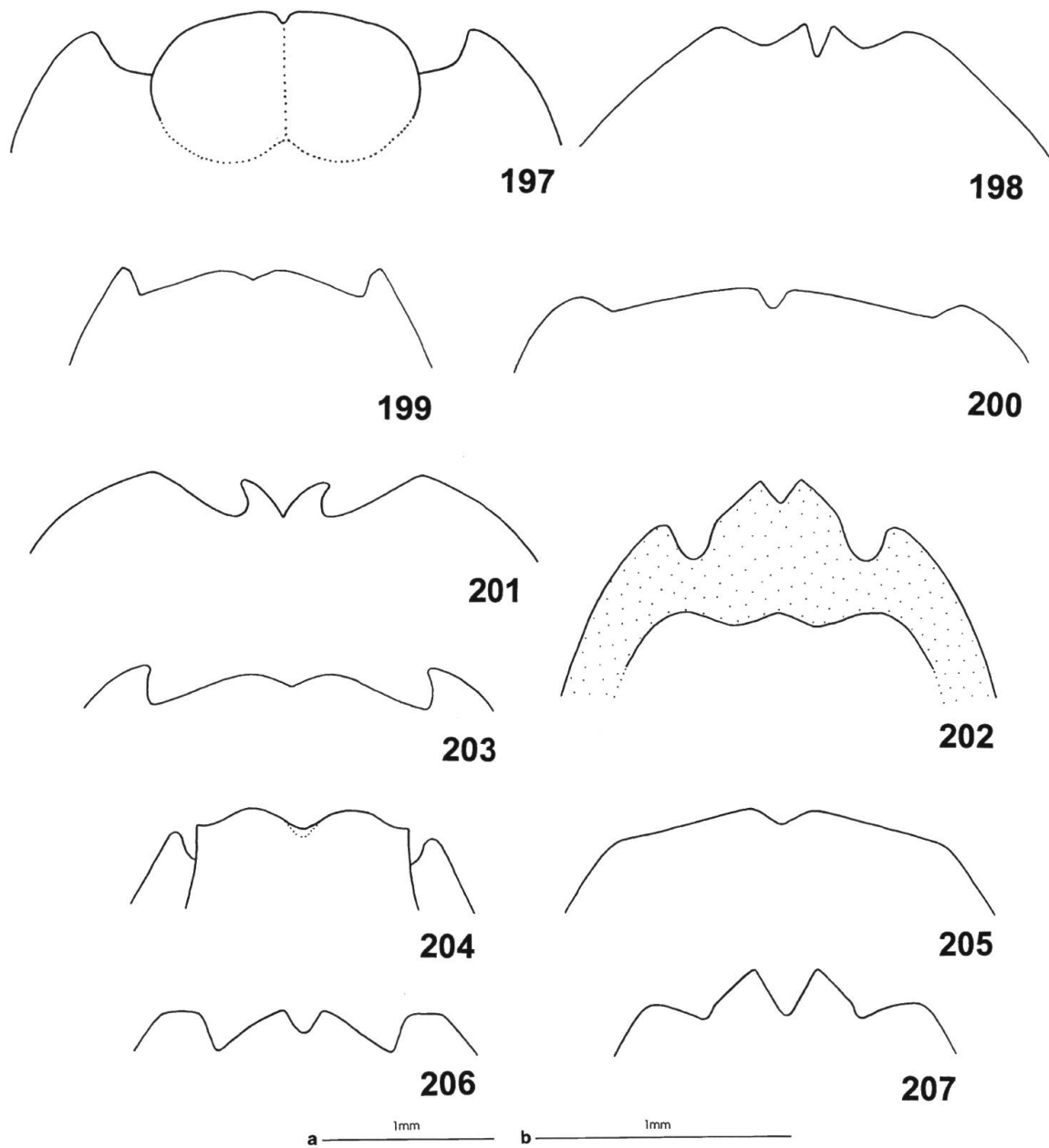
Figs 171–178. 171–172, *Falsopodabrus kostali* sp.nov.: 171, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 172, ditto, dorsal view. 173–174, *F. apicalis* sp.nov.: 173, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view, 174, ditto, ventral view. 175–176, *Habronychus (s.str.) rubicundus* (Champ.) (syntype): 175, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 176, ditto, dorsal view. 177–178, *H. (s.str.) helenae* sp.nov.: 177, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view; 178, ditto, ventral view. Scale a: 171–174, b: 175–178.



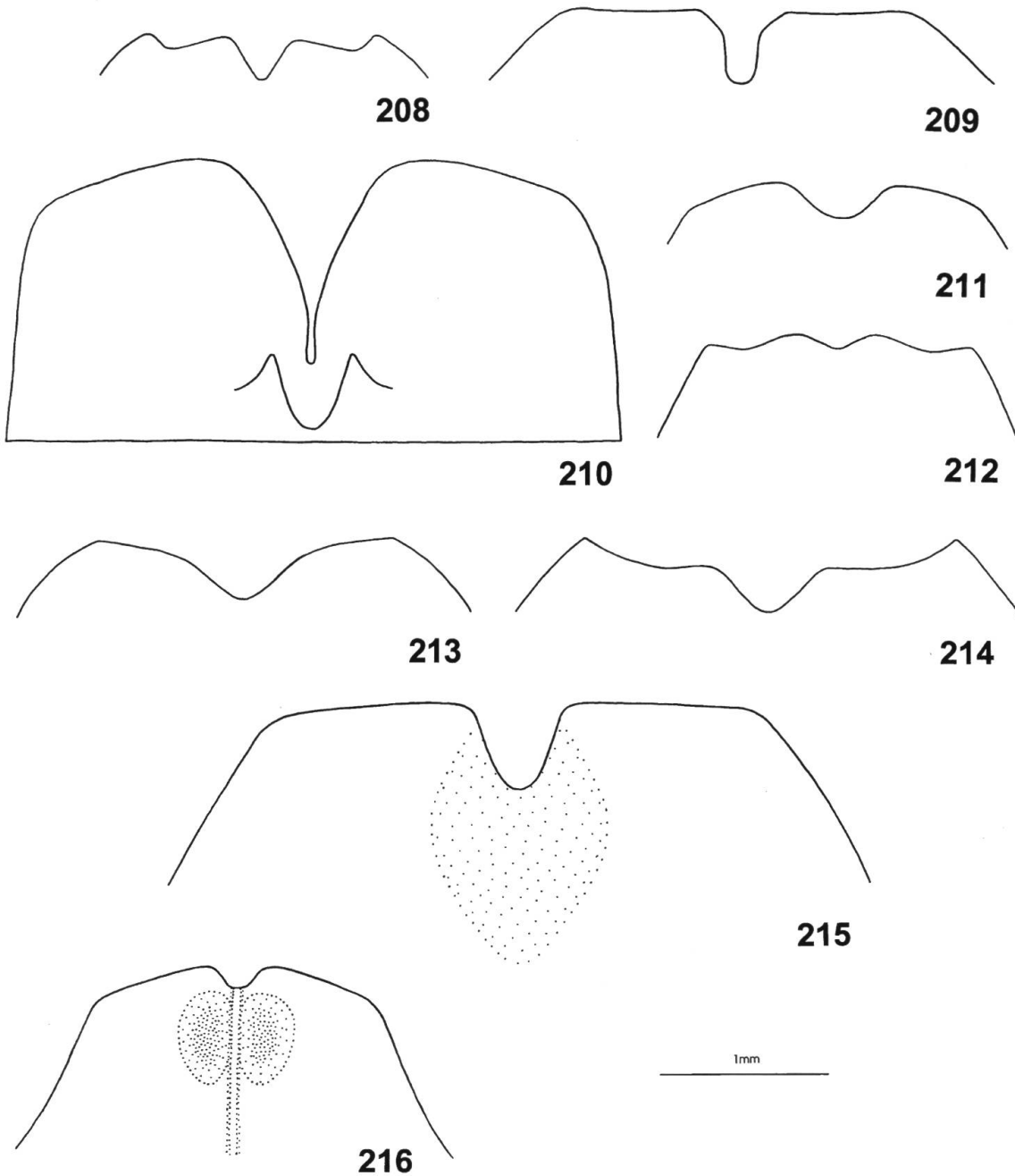
Figs 179–188. 179, *Habronychus* (s.str.) *rubicundus* (Champ.) (syntype), apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view. 180–182, *H.* (s.str.) *zdeneki* sp.nov.: 180, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 181, ditto, dorsal view; 182, ditto, ventral view. 183–184, *Leiothorax kopetzi* sp.nov.: 183, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 184, ditto, dorsal view. 185, *L. minutus* (Wittm.), apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal view. 186–188, *Prothemus benesi* sp.nov.: 186, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 187, ditto, dorsal view; 188, ditto, lateral view. Scale a: 186–188, b: 179–185.



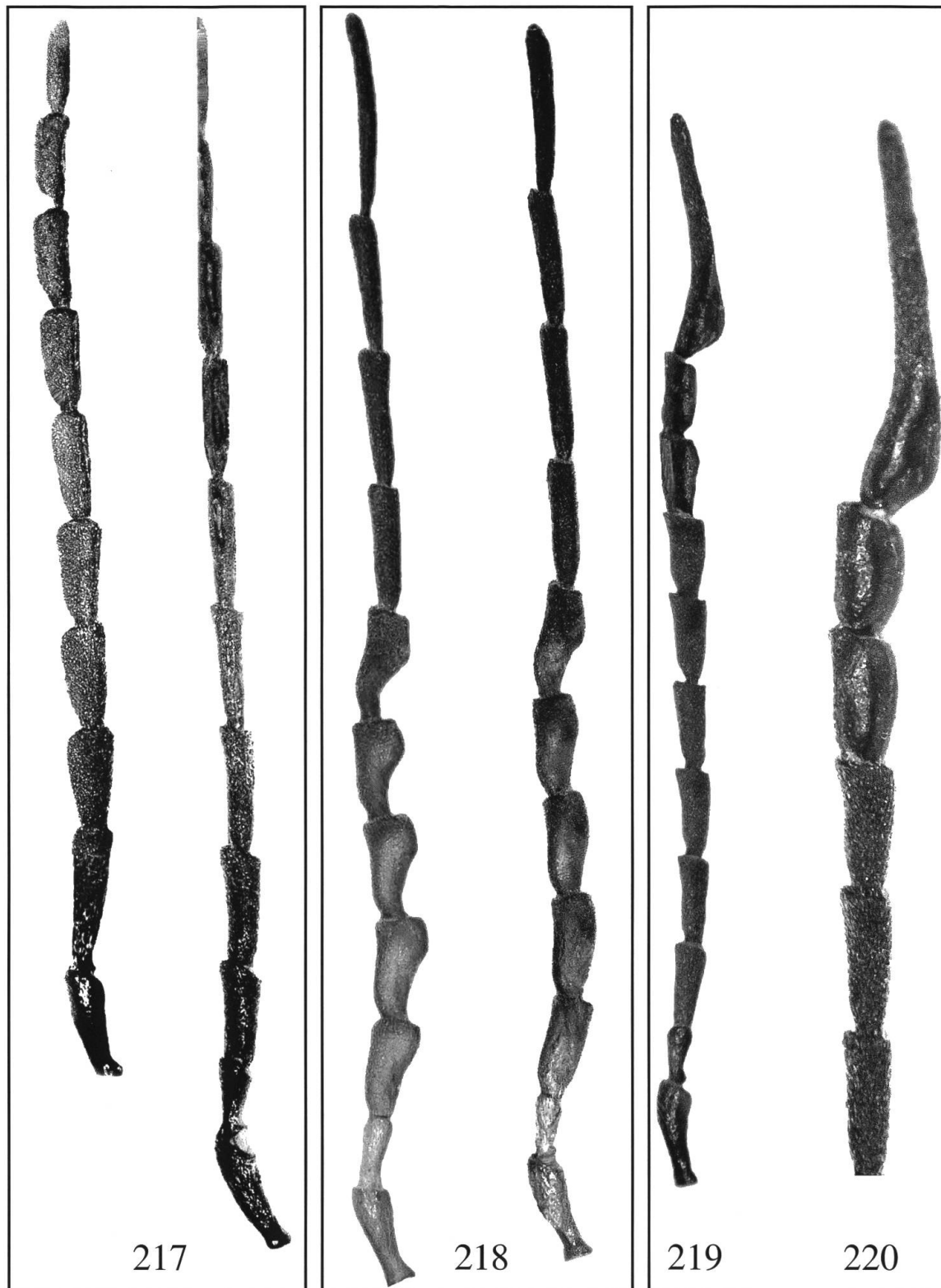
Figs 189–196. 189–191, *Prothemus bezdeki* sp.nov.: 189, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 190, laterophyse, ventrocaudal view; 191, last abdominal sternite of female. 192–194, *Walteriella tryznai* sp.nov.: 192, apical portion of aedeagus, ventral view; 193, ditto, dorsal view; 194, last abdominal sternite of female. 195–196, last abdominal sternite of female: 195, *Themus (Haplothemus) schneideri* sp.nov. 196, *T. (s.str.) muganglingensis* sp.nov. Scale a: 191, 195–196, b: 189–190, 192–193.



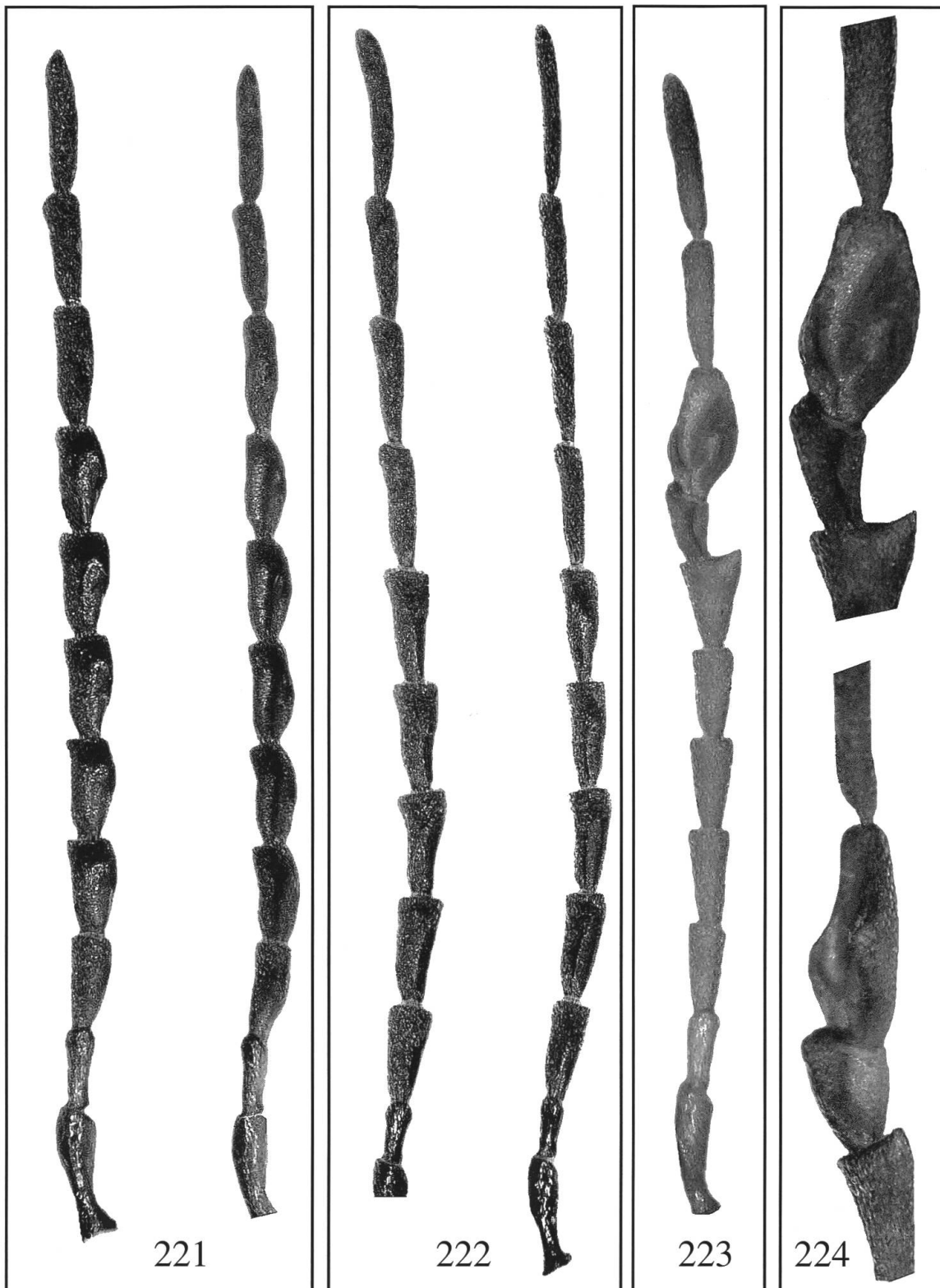
Figs 197–207. 197–207, last abdominal sternite of female: 197, *Cantharis* (s.str.) *brunneipennis* Heyd. 198, *Cordicantharis drahuska* sp.nov. 199, *Athemus* (*Athemellus*) *schneideri* sp.n. 200, *A.* (*Athemel.*) *terricola* (Champ.). 201, *A.* (s.str.) *oudai* sp.nov. 202, *A.* (s.str.) *centrochinensis* sp.nov. 203, *A.* (*Andrathemus*) *indianus* (Pic). 204, *A.* (*Andr.*) *jelineki* sp.nov. 205, *A.* (*Andr.*) *bisbicostatus* (Pic). 206, *A.* (*Andr.*) *rolciki* sp.nov. 207, *A.* (*Isathemus*) *kubani* sp.nov. Scale a: 197–198, 200–202, 204, 206–207, b: 199, 203, 205.



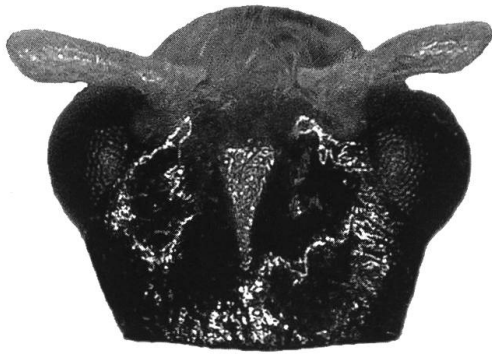
Figs 208–216. 208–216, last abdominal sternite of female: 208, *Lycocerus dimorphus* sp.nov. 209, *Stenothemus volaticus* Champ. 210, *S. laterophysus* sp.nov. 211, *S. ganeshai* sp.nov. 212, *S. dundai* sp.nov. 213, *S. tryznai* sp.nov. 214, *S. benesi* sp.nov. 215, *Falsopodabrus rolciki* sp.nov. 216, *F. kostali* sp.nov.



Figs 217–220. 217–218, male antenna, two different views: 217, *Micropodabrus tryznai* sp.nov. 218, *M. bezdeki* sp.nov. 219–220, *M. terminalis* sp.nov.: 219, male antenna.; 220, ditto, detail of terminal antennomeres.



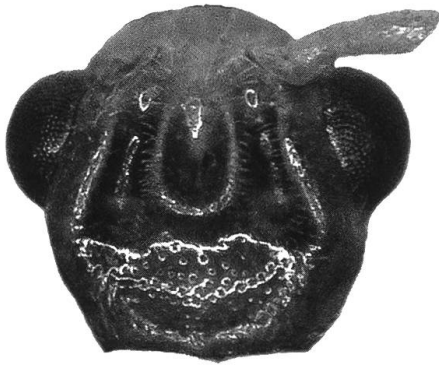
Figs 221–224. 221–222, male antenna, two different views: 221, *Micropodabrus prudeki* sp.nov. 222, *M. maceki* sp.nov. 223–224, *M. safraneki* sp.nov.: 223, male antenna.; 224, details of subterminal antennomeres, two different views.



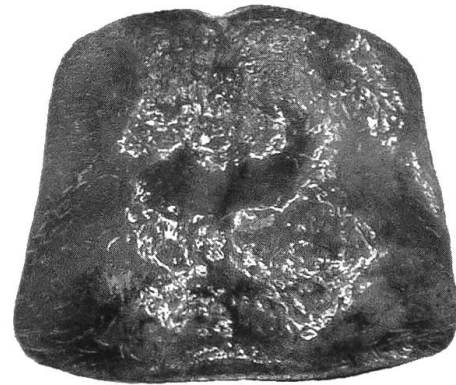
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Figs 225–230. 225–226, *Pseudopodabrus bezdeki* sp.nov.: 225, head.; 226, pronotum. 227–228, *P. prudeki* sp.nov.: 227, head.; 228, pronotum. 229–230, *Tibiopodabrus khmericus* sp.nov., mesotibia of male: 229, dorsal view.; 230, lateral view.