

## New taxa of the subfamily Cantharinae (Coleoptera: Cantharidae) from south-eastern Asia with notes on other species II

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**Abstract.** The following new taxa are described and illustrated: *Rhagonycha bimucronata* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *Micropodabrus semifumatooides* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *M. fissiformis* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *M. kopetzi* sp. nov. (Thailand), *M. kantnerorum* sp. nov. (Laos), *M. jendeki* sp. nov. (Laos), *M. laosensis* sp. nov. (Laos), *M. kresli* sp. nov. (Laos), *Mimopodabrus rectiangulatus* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *M. reductus* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *M. eduardi* sp. nov. (Laos), *Themus* (s. str.) *milosi* sp. nov. (China: Xizang), *T. (Haplothemus) bezdeki* sp. nov. (Laos), *Cantharis* (s. str.) *dedicata* sp. nov. (Laos), *Athemus (Athemellus) bimaculicollis* (China: Shaanxi), *A. (Andrathemus) similis* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *A. (Andrathemus) rolciki indosinicus* ssp. nov. (Thailand, Laos, China: Yunnan), *Lycocerus jendeki* sp. nov. (Laos), *Stenothemus subnitidus* sp. nov. (India: Assam), *S. holosericus* sp. nov. (India: Assam), *S. orbiculatus* sp. nov. (India: Manipur), *S. wardi* sp. nov. (Myanmar), *S. sepiaceus* sp. nov. (China: Yunnan), *S. melleus* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *Leiothorax atrosanguineus* sp. nov. (China: Shaanxi), *Habronychus* (s. str.) *kantnerorum* sp. nov. (Laos), *Prothemus kantnerorum* sp. nov. (Laos) and *P. kopetzi* sp. nov. (China: Guizhou). New status is given to *Athemus (Andrathemus) subincisus* Wittmer, 1995 stat. nov.; *Athemus longipilis* Wittmer, 1995 is transferred from the subgenus *Andrathemus* Wittmer, 1978 to the subgenus *Isathemus* Wittmer, 1995. Key to the *Stenothemus harmandi* (Bourgeois, 1902) species group is provided and new taxonomic data and/or illustrations are given for *Themus (Haplothemus) hackeli* Švihla, 2004, *Lycocerus kejvali* Švihla, 2004, *Stenothemus andrewesi* (Bourgeois, 1907), *S. favrei* (Pic, 1907), *S. harmandi* (Bourgeois, 1902), *S. bezdeki* Švihla, 2004, and *Habronychus* (s. str.) *lineaticeps* (Pic, 1914).

**Key words.** Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Cantharidae, new species, new subspecies, new status, key, Palaearctic region, Oriental region

## Introduction

Since my previous work on the south-eastern cantharid fauna (ŠVIHLA 2004), I have received additional material including 28 new taxa, which are described in the current paper. This large amount of new species also reveals the extraordinary richness of the local faunas in many areas of south-eastern Asia, which makes any attempts at comprehensive revisions obsolete during a very short period of time. For this reason, I only differentiate the new species from the already known ones on the basis of previous revisions by WITTMER (1974, 1983, 1988, 1995a) and of other recent papers on the subject.

## Material and methods

The material is deposited in the following collections:

- AKKG Collection of Andreas Kopetz, Kerspleben, Germany;  
BMNH British Museum of Natural History, London, United Kingdom;  
MNHN Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;  
NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;  
NMEG Naturkundesmuseum, Erfurt, Germany;  
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic.

Shades of colours used in the descriptions are classified according to PACLT (1958) and the names of integument structures follow HARRIS (1979). They were observed under a 90× magnification. Terminal pubescence is omitted in all aedeagi drawn in dorsal view and the median lobe is not shown in lateral views. Locality labels of the type material are cited verbatim with dates converted to a standard English style. Separate labels are divided in the text by a double slash. Names of localities of additional material are written in standard English style.

All newly described species are classified according to the current generic classification, although the classification is less than well balanced and some genera and/or subgenera are certainly polyphyletic. The species are ordered in the text according to existing revisions or reviews, cited in the introduction or according to their supposed relationships.

## Taxonomy

### *Rhagonycha bimucronata* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan Province, Maoxian env., 1500 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China: Sichuan prov., Maoxian env., 1500 m, 29.vi.2003, S. Murzin lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: same data, 13 ♂♂ 26 ♀♀ (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Body pale lemon yellow, elytra moderately transparent and darkened in posterior portion, tarsi and mandibles rusty, antennae chestnut brown, meso- and metasternum and abdomen black.

Male. Eyes protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, temples straight, convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching almost elytral apex, filiform. Surface of head very finely rug-

ulose-lacunose, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum ca 1.25 times as wide as long, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins strongly divergent posteriorly, straight, only very slightly sinuate before sharp posterior corners, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely and very shallowly rugulose-lacunose, very sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Elytra rather widened posteriorly, elytral nervation not developed, surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 1-3.

Female. Body wider than in male. Eyes smaller and less protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, antennae reaching two thirds of elytral length. Pronotum ca 1.33 times as wide as long.

Length ♂♀: 5.3-7.5 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** Given the shape of the aedeagus, *Rhagonycha bimucronata* sp. nov. is related to *R. flava* Wittmer, 1997 and *R. bifurcata* Wittmer, 1997, both occurring in Sichuan; it differs from the former in the rounded apex of the paramere in lateral view and from the latter in the narrower and shorter branches of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1997).

**Etymology.** Derived from Latin bis = double and mucro = spike; named in reference to the shape of the branches of the dorsal part of the aedeagus.

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan.

### *Micropodabrus semifumatoides* sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan Province, Daliang Shan mts., Zhaojue env., Xichang-Meigu pass.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China: S Sichuan, Daliang Shan mts., Zhaojue env., pass Xichang-Meigu, 12.-14.vi.1998, M. Trýzna lgt.' (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head and prothorax terra-cotta coloured, mandibles and last palpomeres of all palpi rusty, antennae chestnut brown. Legs chestnut brown excluding rusty femora. Scutellum, meso- and metasternum and abdomen sienna to chestnut brown. Elytra egg-yolk to honey yellow, posteriorly translucent, allowing abdomen to darken apices.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching almost elytral apex (taking into account the missing antennomere 11), filiform. Surface of head very finely rugulose-lacunose, finely and very sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum moderately wider than long, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins sinuately diverging posteriorly, posterior corners nearly rectangular, very slightly rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation not developed, surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, matt. Aedeagus as in Fig. 4. Female unknown.

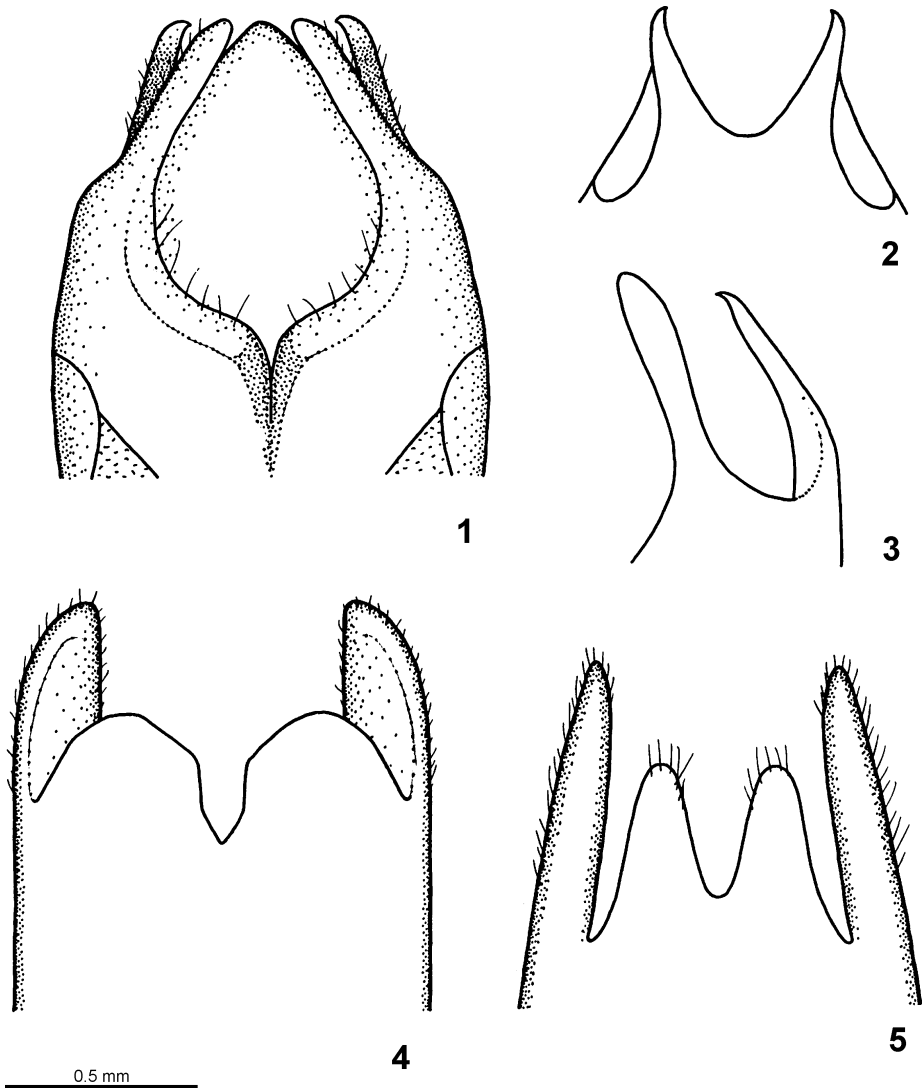
Length ♂: 9.2 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Micropodabrus semifumatoides* sp. nov. is similar and closely related to *M. semifumatus* (Fairmaire, 1889), from which it differs by larger eyes, longer antennae

(reaching only three fourth of elytral length in *M. semifumatus*), parallel-sided and unicolorous elytra and, especially, much shorter and widely divided portions of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1997).

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the close resemblance of the new species to *M. semifumatus*, occurring also in Sichuan.

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan.



Figs. 1-5. 1-3 – *Rhagonycha bimucronata* sp. nov. 1 – aedeagus, ventral view; 2 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 3 – aedeagus, lateral view. 4 – *Micropodabrus semifumatooides* sp. nov., dorsal part of aedeagus. 5 – *M. fissiformis* sp. nov., dorsal part of aedeagus.

***Micropodabrus fissiformis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 5)

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan Province, Maoxian env., 1500 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China: Sichuan, Maoxian env., 1500 m, 29.vi.2003, S. Murzin lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPE: same data, 1 ♂ (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head honey yellow with large black spot between and behind eyes, antennae rusty, first two antennomeres with more or less largely honey yellow bases. Prothorax egg-yolk to honey yellow, middle parts of both anterior and posterior portions of pronotum with not sharply delimited sienna spots, not connected to each other. Meso- and metasternum and abdomen sooty, legs honey yellow, tarsi and sometimes also apical parts of tibiae darkened. Elytra honey yellow and moderately transparent, apices appearing darker.

Male. Eyes protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, temples arcuate and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching three fourth of elytral length, filiform. Surface of head very finely and sparsely punctulate, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum almost 1.25 times as wide as long, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins nearly straight, diverging posteriorly, very slightly sinuate before posterior corners, the latter almost sharp, posterior margin widely rounded, very slightly bisinuate. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous. Elytra moderately dilating posteriorly, elytral nervation not developed, surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Fig. 5. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 6.0-6.2 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Micropodabrus fissiformis* sp. nov. belongs to a species group further including *M. semifumatus*, *M. semifumatoides* sp. nov. and *M. fissus* Wittmer, 1997. This group is habitually very similar to most *Rhagonycha* species occurring in southwestern China; they perhaps form a complex of numeric mimicry, because they often occur at the same localities. *Micropodabrus fissiformis* sp. nov. differs from the other three species in the shape of the dorsal part of the aedeagus, with lateral emarginations deeper than the median one (cf. WITTMER 1997 and Fig. 5). By its body size and coloration, the new species is closest to *M. fissus*.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the close resemblance of the new species to *M. fissus*.

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan.

***Micropodabrus kopetzi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6-8, 12)

**Type locality.** Thailand, Chiang Mai Province, Doi Pha Hom Pok.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Thailand N, Prov. Chiang Mai, Doi Pha Hom Pok, 23.-29.i.2004, leg. T. Ihle' (NMEG). PARATYPES: same data, 7 ♂♂ (AKKG, NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head honey yellow, between and behind eyes with pair of arcuate, longitudinal sooty spots, mouthparts sienna to sooty, first two antennomeres honey yellow

with sooty tips, rest of antennomeres sooty with paler bases. Prothorax honey yellow, with wide median longitudinal sooty stripe with sinuate lateral sides, not reaching anterior and posterior margins of pronotum, posterior and sometimes also anterior pronotal corners very narrowly sooty. Mesosternum honey yellow, metasternum sooty, abdomen honey yellow, its ventral part with median longitudinal darkened stripe. Legs honey yellow, apices of femora and tibiae sooty, middle portion of fore and middle tibiae also sooty, tarsi honey yellow, tarsomeres 1-3 with sooty tips. Scutellum honey yellow, elytra honey yellow mottled with sienna.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae (Fig. 12) reaching two thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 3-8 with longitudinal, sharply delimited, lustrous impression. Surface of head densely and very finely punctulate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum very slightly wider than long, its anterior margin nearly straight, anterior corners obliquely cut, lateral margins moderately diverging posteriorly, bisinuate, posterior corners almost sharp, posterior margin sinuately rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt. Elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly, elytral nervation not developed, surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 6-8. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 8.5-10.1 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** Given the shape of the aedeagus, *M. kopetzi* sp. nov. is related to *M. lineolatus* (Pic, 1924) from India (Darjeeling) and Nepal. However, *M. kopetzi* sp. nov. differs by the impressed antennomeres, lack of longitudinal stripes on the elytra, narrower parameres and a wider bifurcation of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. PIC 1924, WITTMER 1983).

**Etymology.** Dedicated to Andreas Kopetz (Kerspleben near Erfurt, Germany), who kindly passed me this species for description.

**Distribution.** Northern Thailand.

### *Micropodabrus kantnerorum* sp. nov.

(Figs. 9-11, 13)

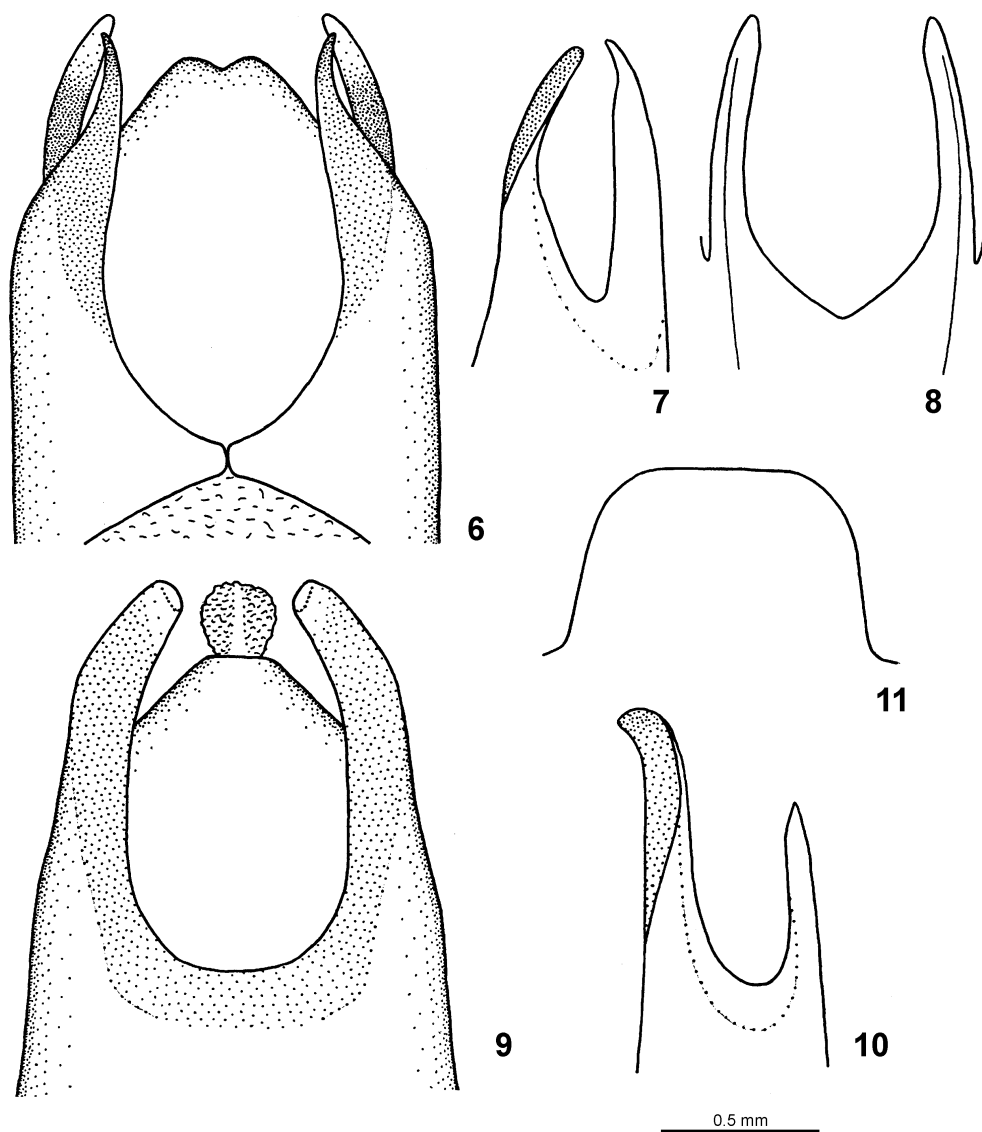
**Type locality.** Laos, Hua Phan Province, Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°59'E.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Laos: Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°59'E, 6.-17.v.2004, F. & L. Kantner lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPE: same locality data, P. Kresl lgt., 1 ♀ (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head black, honey yellow before eyes in male, only mouthparts yellow in female, antennomeres 1-7 honey yellow, gradually darkening to dark olivaceous, antennomeres 8-11 black in male, in female only first two antennomeres honey yellow, 3-11 gradually darkening from olivaceous grey to black. Prothorax egg-yolk yellow, pronotum with large, not sharply delimited, central, trapezoid, sepia to black spot, meso- and metasternum black, abdomen black, last visible segment egg-yolk yellow. Femora egg-yolk yellow, tibiae and tarsi sooty. Scutellum black, elytra glaucous bluish green.

Male. Eyes of moderate size, protruding, head across eyes almost 1.25 times as wide as pronotum, temples arcuate and convergent posteriorly. Antennae (Fig. 13) moderately exceeding

elytral midlength, antennomeres 3-7 with lateral, longitudinal, not sharply delimited, more finely punctate areas. Surface of head very finely and densely punctulate, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, its anterior margin rounded, anterior corners obtusely rounded, lateral margins sinuate and diverging posteriorly, posterior



Figs. 6-11. 6-8 – *Micropodabrus kopetzi* sp. nov. 6 – aedeagus, ventral view; 7 – ditto, lateral view; 8 – dorsal part of aedeagus. 9-11 – *M. kantnerorum* sp. nov. 9 – aedeagus, ventral view; 10 – ditto, lateral view; 11 – dorsal part of aedeagus.

corners sharp, posterior margin sinuate laterally and rounded in its middle. Surface of pronotum very finely rugulose-lacunose, sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation slightly indicated, surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Aedeagus as in Figs. 9-11.

Female. Antennae shorter than in male, almost reaching elytral midlength, filiform. Head across eyes as wide as pronotum, the latter as long as wide. Elytra comparatively wider, very slightly dilated posteriorly.

Length ♂♀: 9.0-9.8 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Micropodabrus kantnerorum* sp. nov. belongs to the large group of species characterized by the dorsal part of the aedeagus not or feebly emarginate, its inner part with a median longitudinal keel and the phallus with a lobe protruding dorsad. Aedeagi of all species are rather uniform and the species are more easily recognized by the shape of the antennomeres. In the key by WITTMER (1988), *M. kantnerorum* sp. nov. falls in the vicinity of three species from Yunnan: *M. pseudolongiceps* Wittmer, 1988, *M. pseudonotatithorax* Wittmer, 1988 and *M. chaoi* Wittmer, 1988. It differs from the first one in the more developed and/or sharper corners of antennomeres and from the last two ones in more developed and sharper corners of antennomeres 4-6 (cf. WITTMER 1988).

**Etymology.** Dedicated to the collectors of the holotype, Liběna Kantnerová and František Kantner (České Budějovice, Czech Republic).

**Distribution.** Northern Laos.

### *Micropodabrus jendeki* sp. nov.

(Figs. 14, 18)

**Type locality.** Northern Laos, 20 km NW of Louang Namtha, 21°09.2'N, 101°18.7'E, 800-1000 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Laos north, 20 km NW Louang Namtha, 21°09.2'N, 101°18.7'E, alt. 900 ± 100 m, 5.-11.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPE: same data, 1 ♂ (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head black, mouthparts chestnut brown, antennae black, ventral sides of first three antennomeres sometimes sepia. Prothorax honey yellow, meso- and metathorax and abdomen black. Legs sooty, scutellum black, elytra indigo.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae (Fig. 14) very slightly exceeding elytral midlength, antennomeres 3-7 each with sharply delimited, longitudinal, very finely punctate area. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely and sparsely brown pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, its anterior margin rounded, anterior corners obtusely rounded, lateral margins sinuately diverging posteriorly, posterior corners nearly sharp, posterior margin sinuate laterally and rounded in its middle. Surface of pronotum very finely rugulose-lacunose, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation almost invisible to completely missing, surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Aedeagus very similar to that of *M. kantnerorum* sp. nov. (Fig. 9) in ventral view; dorsal part of aedeagus as in Fig. 18. Female unknown.



Length ♂: 6.7-7.1 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** In the key by WITTMER (1988), *M. jendeki* sp. nov. falls in the vicinity of *M. pseudolongiceps*, *M. pseudonotatithorax*, and *M. chaoi*. In its shape of the antennomeres and its smaller body size it most resembles *M. pseudolongiceps*, described from Yunnan, from which it differs in the straight antennomeres 4-7 (cf. WITTMER 1988), entirely yellow pronotum and entirely black legs. Another similar and related species of a smaller size is *M. horaki* Wittmer, 1995 from Thailand, from which the new species differs in larger and more protruding eyes and less protruding and less rounded corners of middle antennomeres (cf. WITTMER 1995b). From *M. kantnerorum* sp. nov. the new species differs in a smaller body length, dark antennae and legs, central spot on the pronotum and, especially, in sharply delimited areas of finer punctation on antennomeres and a different shape of the dorsal part of the aedeagus.

**Etymology.** Dedicated to one of its collectors, Eduard Jendek (Bratislava, Slovakia).

**Distribution.** Northern Laos.

### *Micropodabrus laosensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 15, 19)

**Type locality.** Laos, Bolikhamsai Province, Ban Nape, Kaew Nua pass, 500-700 m a.s.l., 18°23.3'N 105°09.1'E.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Laos centr., Bolikhamsai prov., Ban Nape - Kaew Nua Pass, alt. 600 ± 100 m, N 18°23.3' E 105°09.1' (GPS), 18.iv.-1.v.1998, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.' (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head black, mouthparts honey yellow to chestnut brown, antennomeres 1-2 entirely honey yellow, antennomeres 3-4 honey yellow with dark inner corner, antennomeres 5-7 honey yellow ventrally and laterally, rest of them sepia, antennomere 8 sepia, narrowly honey yellow laterally, antennomeres 9-11 sepia. Prothorax and mesosternum terracotta, metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sooty. Legs black, bases of femora and coxae honey yellow. Scutellum black, elytra indigo.

Male. Eyes of moderate size, protruding, head across eyes ca 1.2 times as wide as pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae (Fig. 15) slightly exceeding elytral midlength, antennomeres 3-8 each with longitudinal, not sharply delimited, very finely punctate area. Surface of head very finely punctulate, sparsely and finely brown pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, its anterior margin rounded, anterior corners obtusely rounded, lateral margins sinuate and diverging posteriorly, posterior corners obtusely rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely punctulate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation very slight but visible, surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Parameres very similar to that of *M. kantnerorum* sp. nov. (Fig. 10); dorsal part of aedeagus as in Fig. 19. Female unknown.

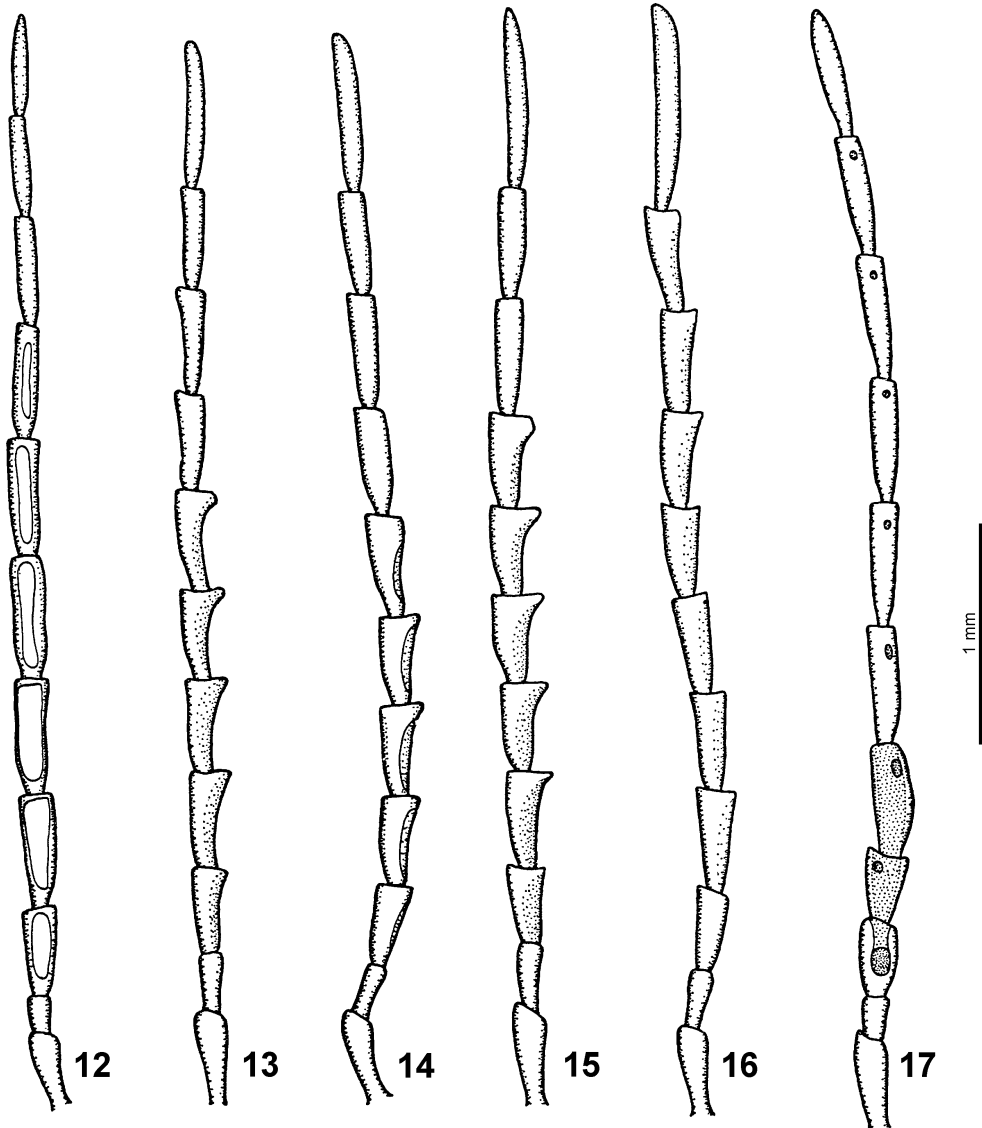
Length ♂: 9.1 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** In the key by WITTMER (1988), *M. laosensis* sp. nov. falls in the vicinity of *M. multiexcavatus* Wittmer, 1988 from Guangxi and northern Vietnam and *M. longi-*

*ceps* (Pic, 1908) from Yunnan. It differs from the former species by the much less emarginate lateral margins of antennomeres and from the latter species by the entirely terra cotta-coloured pronotum and sharper corners of antennomeres (cf. WITTMER 1988).

**Etymology.** Named after the country of its origin.

**Distribution.** Central Laos.



Figs. 12-17. Male antenna. 12 – *Micropodabrus kopetzi* sp. nov.; 13 – *M. kantnerorum* sp. nov.; 14 – *M. jendeki* sp. nov.; 15 – *M. laosensis* sp. nov.; 16 – *M. kresli* sp. nov.; 17 – *Mimopodabrus eduardi* sp. nov.

***Micropodabrus kresli* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 16, 20-21)

**Type locality.** Laos, Hua Phan Province, Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°59'E.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Laos: Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°59'E, 6.-17.v.2004, P. Kresl lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: same locality data, F. & L. Kantner lgt., 1 ♂, J. Bezděk lgt., 1 ♀ (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head black, mouthparts honey yellow to chestnut brown. Antennae egg-yolk to honey yellow, gradually darkening terminally to sepia. Prothorax honey yellow, pronotum with central, trapezoid, sepia to black spot. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen black, legs black, tarsi sooty. Scutellum black, elytra dark greenish blue.

Male. Eyes large, protruding, head across eyes almost 1.25 times as wide as pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae (Fig. 16) moderately exceeding elytral midlength, antennomeres 4-10 each with longitudinal, not sharply delimited, finely punctate area. Surface of head very finely punctulate, finely and sparsely brown pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, its anterior margin rounded, anterior corners obtusely rounded, lateral margins sinuate and diverging posteriorly, posterior corners obtusely rounded, posterior margin rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely and sparsely imbricate-punctate, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation only very slightly indicated, surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, yellow pubescent, matt. Dorsal part of aedeagus very similar to that of *M. kantnerorum* sp. nov. (Fig. 11), parameres (Figs. 20 and 21) with apex not obtusely pointed but obliquely cut.

Female. Eyes smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes only moderately wider than pronotum, the latter as long as wide. Antennomeres very slightly triangular, elytra comparatively wider.

Length ♂♀: 8.5-11.2 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** In the key by WITTMER (1988), *M. kresli* sp. nov. falls near *M. yunnanus* Wittmer, 1988 from which it differs by the more protruding corners of antennomeres, absence of impression on antennomere 11 and metallic bluish-green elytra (cf. WITTMER 1988).

**Etymology.** Dedicated to one of its collectors, Petr Kresl (Spùle, Janovice nad Úhlavou, Czech Republic).

**Distribution.** Northern Laos.

***Mimopodabrus rectiangulatus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 22-23)

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan Province, Jintang, Liang He Kou.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China - Sichuan, Jintang, Lian g he kou [sic!], 17.-21.vi.2004, leg. E. Kučera' (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head black, mouthparts honey yellow to sienna, antennae sooty, antennomeres 1 and 2 slightly paler. Thorax and ventral part of abdomen black, femora black, tibiae and tarsi sooty. Scutellum black, elytra black, in basal half with narrow pale lemon-yellow epipleural margin.

Male. Eyes large, strongly protruding, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, temples arcuate and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching almost two thirds of elytral length, filiform, antennomeres 4-8 each with small, very indistinct rounded impression. Surface of head very finely and densely punctulate, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, matt and velvety. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin straight, anterior corners widely, roundly and obliquely cut, lateral margins bisinuate and diverging posteriorly, posterior corners almost sharp, posterior margin widely and bisinuate arcuate. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt and velvety. Elytra very slightly widened posteriorly, elytral nervation absent, surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 22 and 23. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.4 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Mimopodabrus rectiangulatus* sp. nov. is, given the the shape of the aedeagus, related to *M. yunnanus* (Wittmer, 1993) from Yunnan, *M. singularis* Wittmer, 1997 from Sichuan and *M. oudai* Švihla, 2004 from Sichuan. It differs from all of them by the nearly rectangular shape of the dorsal part of the aedeagus and partly yellow epipleura (cf. WITTMER 1993, 1997; ŠVIHLA 2004).

**Etymology.** Derived from the Latin *rectiangulus* = rectangular, in reference to the shape of the dorsal part of the aedeagus.

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan.

### *Mimopodabrus reductus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 24–25)

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan Province, Qian Qi, 55 km N of Baoxing, 2150-2300 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China: Sichuan prov., Qian Qi, 55 km N Baoxing, 2150-2300 m, 20.vi.2003, S. Murzin lgt.' (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head honey yellow with indistinct darker spot between eyes, antennomeres 1 and 2 honey yellow, antennomeres 3-11 sepia. Prothorax honey yellow, pronotum with narrow median longitudinal sepia stripe, not reaching both anterior and posterior margin of pronotum. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia, legs honey yellow with sepia tarsi. Scutellum sienna, elytra honey yellow.

Male. Eyes of medium size, protruding, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, temples almost straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae moderately exceeding two thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 3-10 each with indistinct, small, rounded impression. Surface of head very finely and densely punctulate, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, matt and velvety. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin nearly straight, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins bisinuate and diverging posteriorly, posterior corners almost sharp, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt and velvety. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation not developed, surface of elytra finely and very shallowly rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 24 and 25. Female unknown.

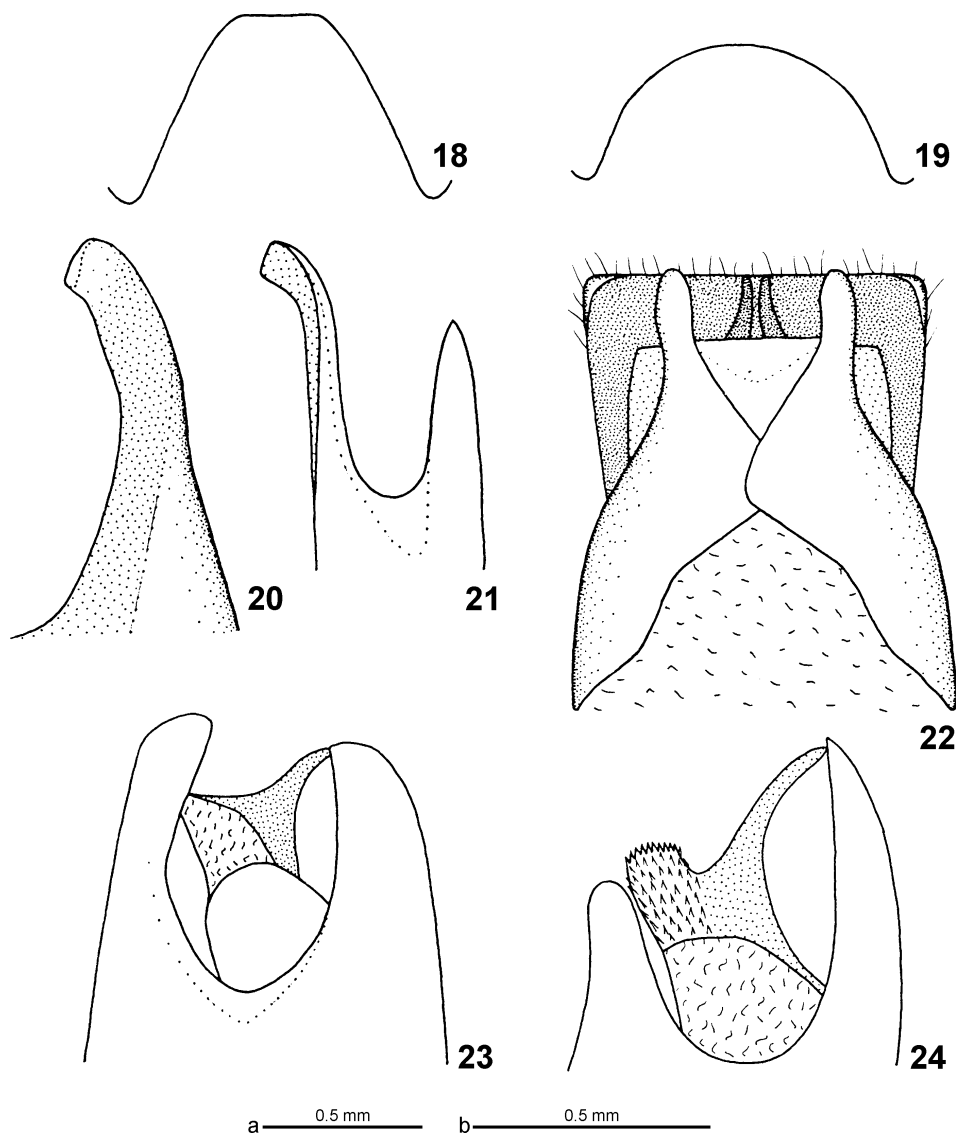
Length ♂: 6.2 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Mimopodabrus reductus* sp. nov. is similar and related to *M. satoi* Wittmer, 1997 from Guangxi, from which it differs in shorter parameres, terminally curved

laterophyses, less emarginate dorsal part of the aedeagus and the presence of a dark spot on the pronotum (cf. WITTMER 1997).

**Etymology.** Named in reference to its short and reduced parameres.

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan.



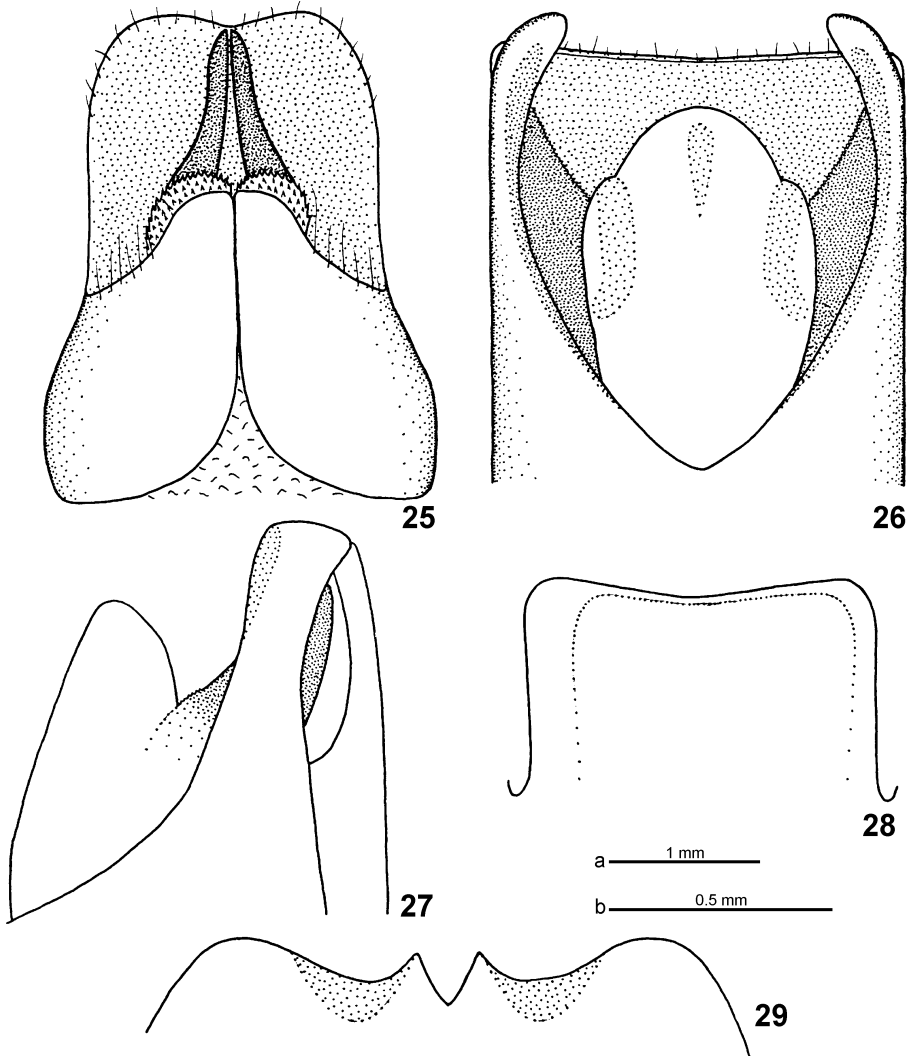
Figs. 18-24. 18 – *Micropodabrus jendeki* sp. nov., dorsal part of aedeagus. 19 – *M. laosensis* sp. nov., dorsal part of aedeagus. 20-21 – *M. kresli* sp. nov., paramere. 20 – ventral view; 21 – lateral view. 22-23 – *Mimopodabrus rectiangulatus* sp. nov. 22 – aedeagus, ventral view; 23 – ditto, lateral view. 24 – *M. reductus* sp. nov., aedeagus, lateral view. Scales a – Figs. 18-21; b – Figs. 22-24.

*Mimopodabrus eduardi* sp. nov.

(Figs. 17, 26-28)

**Type locality.** Laos, Bolikhamsai Province, Ban Nape, 18°20'N 105°08'E (GPS), 300-500 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'C Laos: Bolikhamsai prov., Ban Nape, 18°20'N 105°08'E, 300-500 m, 7.-16.v.2004, E. Jendek & O. Šauša lgt.' (NMPC).



Figs. 25-29. 25 – *Mimopodabrus reductus* sp. nov., aedeagus, ventral view. 26-28 – *M. eduardi* sp. nov. 26 – aedeagus, ventral view; 27 – ditto, lateral view; 28 – dorsal part of aedeagus. 29 – *Themus (Haplothemus) hackeli* Švihla, 2004, last abdominal segment of female. Scales a – Fig. 29; b – Figs. 25-28.

**Description.** Coloration. Head terra-cotta, antennae sepia, antennomeres 1-4 more or less terra-cotta tinged. Prothorax terra-cotta, meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia. Legs chestnut brown, scutellum and elytra sooty.

Male. Eyes relatively small, moderately protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae (Fig. 17) reaching three fourths of elytral length, antennomere 3 with lustrous impression, antennomeres 4-10 each with matt small impression, those of antennomeres 3-5 situated in shallowly impressed area. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum moderately wider than long, its anterior margin very slightly rounded, anterior corners almost sharp and rectangular, lateral margins very slightly bisinuate and diverging posteriorly, posterior corners almost sharp, posterior margin widely and bisinuate rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation not developed, bases of elytra finely punctate, then gradually becoming rugulose-lacunose, finely brown pubescent, semilustrous basally, becoming matt apically. Aedeagus as in Figs. 26-28. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 4.8 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Mimopodabrus eduardi* sp. nov. seems to be related to *M. lijiangensis* (Wittmer, 1995) from Yunnan and to *M. jendeki* Wittmer, 1997 from Guizhou. It differs from them by the impressed antennomeres 3-10 and more or less concave antennomeres 3-5 (cf. WITTMER 1995b, 1997).

**Etymology.** Dedicated to one of its collectors, Eduard Jendek (Bratislava, Slovakia).

**Distribution.** Central Laos.

### *Themus (Themus) milosi* sp. nov.

(Figs. 30-31)

**Type locality.** China, Xizang Province, Chola Shan pass, road Yanjing – Markam, 50 km S of Markam, 29°16'N 98°38'E, ca 4400 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'SE Tibet, Chola shan, pass, road Yanjing – Markam, 50 km S of Markam, 29°16'N 98°38'E, ca. 4400 m, mixed forest, 24.-27.vi.1997, M. Trýzna et O. Šafránek lgt.' (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head terra-cotta, apices of mandibles sienna, inner margins of eyes black bordered, antennomeres 1 and 2 entirely terra-cotta, antennomeres 3-11 sienna with bases more or less terra-cotta. Prothorax, mesosternum, scutellum and legs terra-cotta, metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia, more or less terra-cotta bordered laterally. Elytra sooty.

Male. Eyes relatively small but protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, temples rounded and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching almost two thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4-7 each with very indistinct, matt, oval impression. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum slightly wider than long, its anterior margin sinuate, anterior corners obtuse, lateral margins slightly converging posteriorly, nearly straight, posterior corners obtusely rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous, disc

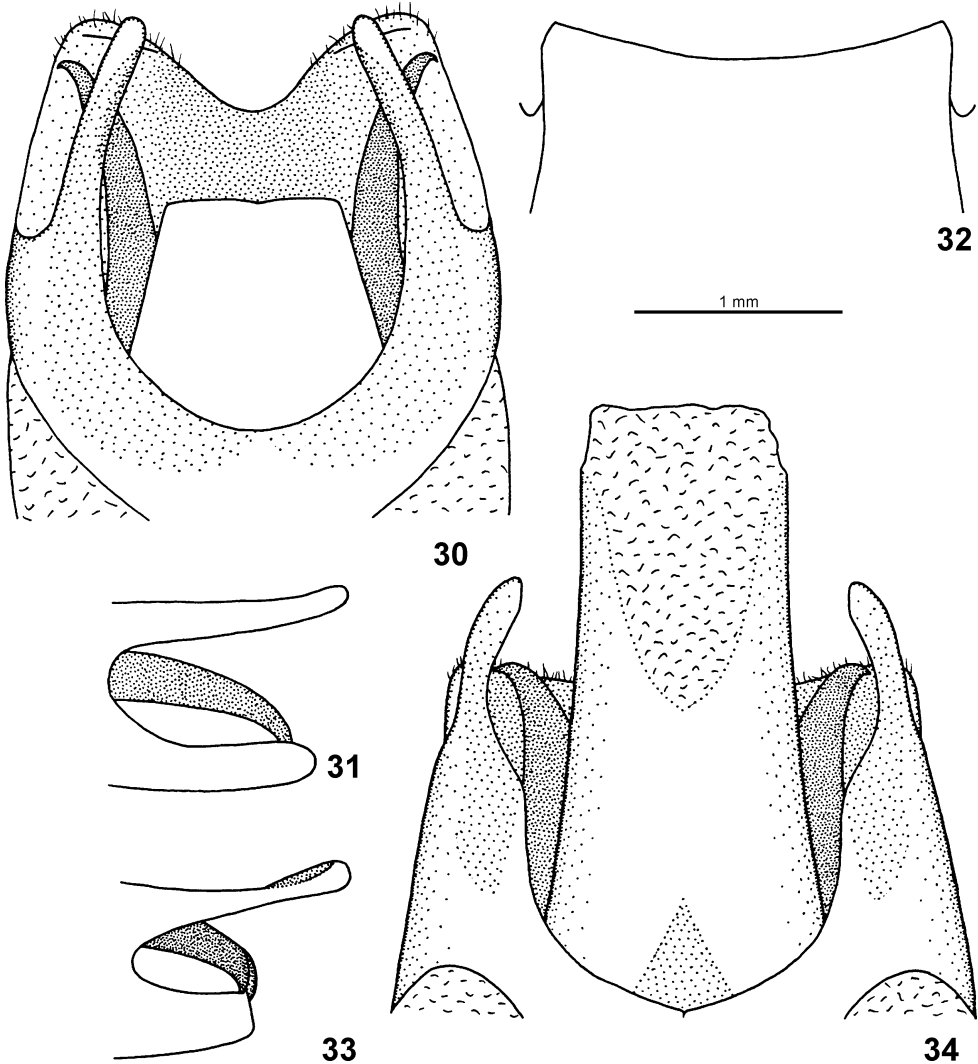
lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation very slightly indicated, surface of elytra areolate-rugose, finely brown pubescent, matt. Aedeagus as in Figs. 30 and 31. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 15.5 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Themus* (s. str.) *milosi* sp. nov. is, given the shape of the aedeagus, related to *T.* (s. str.) *hedini* Pic, 1933 from Sichuan, from which it differs in much narrower and moderately shorter laterophyses both in ventral and lateral view (cf. WITTMER 1973).

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

**Distribution.** China: Xizang.



Figs. 30-34. 30-31 – *Themus* (s. str.) *milosi* sp. nov. 30 – aedeagus, ventral view; 31 – ditto, lateral view. 32-34 – *T.* (*Haplothemus*) *bezdeki* sp. nov. 32 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 33 – aedeagus, lateral view; 34 – ditto, ventral view.



***Themus (Haplothemus) bezdeki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 32-34)

**Type locality.** Laos, Hua Phan Province, Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°59'E.**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Laos: Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°59'E, 6.-17.v.2004, J. Bezděk lgt.' (NMPC).**Description.** Coloration. Head dark slate blue, mouthparts sienna to sooty, antennomeres 1-2 dark slate blue, antennomeres 3-7 sooty, antennomeres 8-10 terra-cotta, antennomere 11 sooty and terra-cotta basally. Prothorax yellow, pronotum with large, transverse, hexagonal, dark slate-blue spot. Meso- and metasternum and scutellum glaucous bluish green, abdominal sternites dark slate blue with narrow yellow borders. Legs dark slate blue, elytra greenish olivaceous.

Male. Eyes relatively small but protruding, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, temples almost straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae slightly exceeding elytral midlength. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate, finely brown pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum ca 1.2 times as wide as long, its anterior margin straight, anterior corners rectangular, slightly rounded, lateral margins very slightly sinuate, slightly diverging posteriorly, posterior corners obtuse, slightly rounded, posterior margin very widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, lustrous. Elytra moderately narrowed posteriorly, elytral nervation absent, surface of elytra finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Aedeagus as in Figs. 32-34. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 16.1 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Themus (Haplothemus) bezdeki* sp. nov. seems to be related to *T. (H.) pacholatkoii* Wittmer, 1997 from southern Vietnam, from which it differs by the blue head, large transverse blue spot on the pronotum, green scutellum and especially by the concave and basally wider parameres, divergent laterophyses, and a shorter and less emarginate dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1997).**Etymology.** Dedicated to its collector, Jan Bezděk (Brno, Czech Republic).**Distribution.** Laos: Hua Phan Province.***Themus (Haplothemus) hackeli* Švihla, 2004**

(Fig. 29)

*Themus (Haplothemus) hackeli* Švihla, 2004: 171.**Material examined.** CHINA: S GANSU, Yuzhong, Xinglongshan mts., 35°59'N 104°02'E, ca 2400 m a.s.l., coniferous forest // stream ravine, 6.vii.1995, K. & B. Březina lgt., 1 ♂ (paratype), 1 ♀ (NMPC).

Female. Antennae shorter than in male, reaching one third of elytral length, temples more rounded and less convergent posteriorly. Pronotum moderately more transverse than in male, both anterior and posterior corners rounded. Elytra much shorter, twice as long as wide (in male almost three times as long as wide), apparently not macropterous (hind wings not examined). Apical portion of last sternite as in Fig. 29, with a pair of shallow apical impressions next to central emargination.

Length ♀: 11.2 mm.

**Comments.** The description of the female and the illustration of the last sternite were not included in the original description (ŠVIHLA 2004).

*Cantharis (Cantharis) dedicata* sp. nov.

(Figs. 35-37)

**Type locality.** Laos, Hua Phan Province, Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°95'E, 1300-2000 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Laos: Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°95'E, 1300-2000 m, 6.-17.v.2004, F. & L. Kantner lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: same data, 2 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀; same locality data, P. Kresl lgt., 1 ♀; same locality, 20°15'N 104°02'E, 1500-2000 m, 26.iv.-11.v.2001, J. Bezděk lgt., 4 ♀♀ (all NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head black, mouthparts and areas in front of eyes sepia to sooty in male, entirely black with chestnut brown mouthparts in female. Antennae sooty, antennomeres 1 and 2 with rusty bases and under sides. Prothorax pale lemon yellow, pronotum with five sooty to black spots: one large, transverse, obtriangular spot with narrowly incised anterior margin and rounded posterior angle, and two pairs of obliquely situated, small, circular spots behind it. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia, abdominal sternites excluding last one narrowly yellow bordered. Legs and scutellum sepia to sooty, elytra glaucous bluish green.

Male. Eyes relatively large and strongly protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, temples almost straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching two thirds of elytral length, filiform, antennomeres moderately flattened, antennomeres 4-10 each with small, longitudinal to oval, semilustrous impression. Surface of head finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Pronotum distinctly wider than long, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners and lateral margins rounded, posterior corners obtusely rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, lustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation not developed, surface of elytra finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous basally and roughly but shallowly rugulose-lacunose, yellow pubescent and semilustrous on the rest of elytra. Aedeagus as in Figs. 35 and 36.

Female. Eyes smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum, temples rounded and convergent posteriorly. Antennae shorter, reaching elytral midlength. Pronotum ca 1.25 times as wide as long, elytra wider than in male. Apical portion of last abdominal sternite as in Fig. 37, with a pair of shallow, lustrous, apical impressions on sides of central emargination.

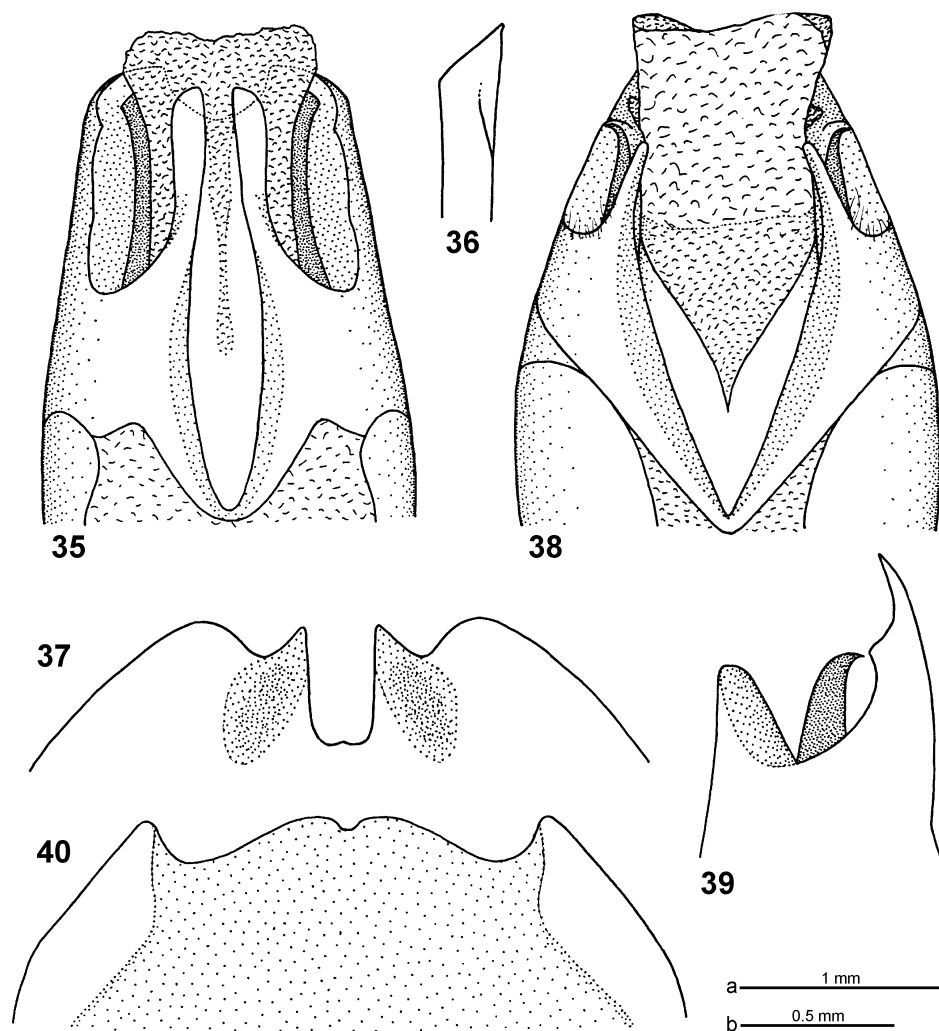
Length ♂♀: 10.8-12.4 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Cantharis* (s. str.) *dedicata* sp. nov. belongs to *C.* (s. str.) *quinquenotatithorax* species group as defined by WITTMER (1989). In the key by WITTMER (1989) it falls between *C. quinquenotatithorax* Pic, 1914 from northern Vietnam and Yunnan, and *C. kambaitiensis* Wittmer, 1989 from north-eastern Myanmar. It differs from them in the presence of a ventro-lateral teeth on the dorsal part of the aedeagus; it is moreover distinguished from the

former species by the shape of the apices of the laterophyses and from the latter species by the parameres not dilated before apex (cf. WITTMER 1989).

**Etymology.** *Dedicatus* (Latin) = dedicated, named in honour of all of its collectors, Jan Bezděk (Brno, Czech Republic), Liběna and František Kantner (České Budějovice, Czech Republic) and Petr Kresl (Spůle, Janovice nad Úhlavou, Czech Republic).

**Distribution.** Northern Laos.



Figs. 35-40. 35-37 – *Cantharis* (s. str.) *dedicata* sp. nov. 35 – aedeagus, ventral view; 36 – left laterophyse, oblique ventral view; 37 – last abdominal sternite of female. 38-40 – *Athemus* (*Athemellus*) *bimaculicollis* sp. nov. 38 – aedeagus, ventral view; 39 – ditto, lateral view; 40 – last abdominal sternite of female. Scales a – Figs. 35, 37-40; b – Fig. 36.

*Athemus (Athemellus) bimaculicollis* sp. nov.

(Figs 38-41)

**Type locality.** China, Shaanxi Province, Lueyang.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China – Shaanxi, Lueyang, 23.-26.vi.2004, leg. E. Kučera' (NMPC). PARATYPE: same data, 1 ♀ (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head black, mouthparts sienna to sooty, antennae sooty, antennomeres 1-5 honey yellow on their ventral sides. Prothorax yellow, pronotum with narrow, transverse black spot on its anterior margin and with larger, approximately trapezoid, not sharply delimited, chestnut brown to black spot on its posterior half but not reaching posterior margin of pronotum, the latter very narrowly infuscate. Meso- and metasternum black, epimera of mesosternum yellow, ventral part of abdomen black, sternites narrowly yellow bordered. Legs and scutellum black, elytra glaucous bluish green.

Male. Eyes small, moderately protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae exceeding two thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 3-11 flattened but not enlarged, antennomeres 4-11 with narrow, longitudinal to rounded semilustrous impression. Surface of head shallowly and very finely rugulose-lacunose, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin nearly straight, anterior corners slightly rounded, lateral margins only very slightly diverging posteriorly, slightly rounded, posterior corners almost rectangular, slightly rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely and sparsely punctate and yellow pubescent, lustrous. Elytra very slightly narrowing posteriorly, elytral nervation slightly indicated, surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 38, 39 and 41.

Female. Antennae shorter than in male, slightly exceeding elytral midlength, pronotum wider, almost 1.25 times as wide as long, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum. Elytra parallel-sided, apical portion of last sternite as in Fig. 40, its lateral apical corners elevated.

Length ♂♀: 13.0-14.3 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Athemus (Athemellus) bimaculicollis* sp. nov., in spite of the absence of appendices of claws in females, is similar and related to *A. (s. str.) nigripes* Wittmer, 1995, from which it further differs in wider parameres in lateral view, two spots on the pronotum, very sparsely punctate head, and very slightly protruding projections of central emargination of the last sternite in female (cf. Wittmer 1995a). Nevertheless, the currently valid classification places both species in different subgenera.

**Etymology.** Derived from Latin bi- = two, macula = spot and collum = neck, figuratively the pronotum. Named in reference to the coloration of the pronotum.

**Distribution.** China: Shaanxi.

*Athemus (Andrathemus) subincisus* Wittmer, 1995 stat. nov.

*Athemus (Andrathemus) longipilis subincisus* Wittmer, 1995a: 219.

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Yunnan, Yulongshan mts., 27°01'N 100°12'E, 2900-3500 m, 24.-26.v.1993, Vít Kubáň leg.' (NHMB). PARATYPES: the following specimens be-

long to *A. subincisus*: same data, 3 ♀♀; the following specimens belong to different species: same locality data, 27°00'N 100°12'E, 2700-3200 m, 23.-24.vi.1993, 3 ♀♀; same locality data, N slope, 27°14'N 100°15'E, 5.vii.1992, 1 ♀ (all NHMB).

**Comments.** The type series consists of at least two species. All specimens were wrongly attributed the same data of collecting (23.-24.vi.) in the original description, which also mentioned only six paratypes instead of the correct number of seven. The holotype and three female paratypes belongs to *A. (Andr.) subincisus*, while the four remaining ones belong to another, undescribed species of the subgenus *Isathemus* Wittmer, 1995. Because *A. longipilis* Wittmer, 1995 belongs to the subgenus *Isathemus* (see below) while *A. subincisus* classifies into the subgenus *Andrathemus* Wittmer, 1978, it must be given a full species status. Excluding the subgeneric differences (see below under *A. longipilis*) and the different last sternite of female (already mentioned in the original description), *A. subincisus* differs from *A. longipilis* Wittmer, 1995 in the shape of the aedeagus, arcuate temples and less darkened vertex and pronotum.

*Athemus (Andrathemus) similis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 42-45)

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan Province, Maoxian env., 1500 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China, Sichuan prov., Maoxian env., 1500 m, 29.vi.2003, S. Murzin lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPE: same data, 1 ♀ (NMPC).

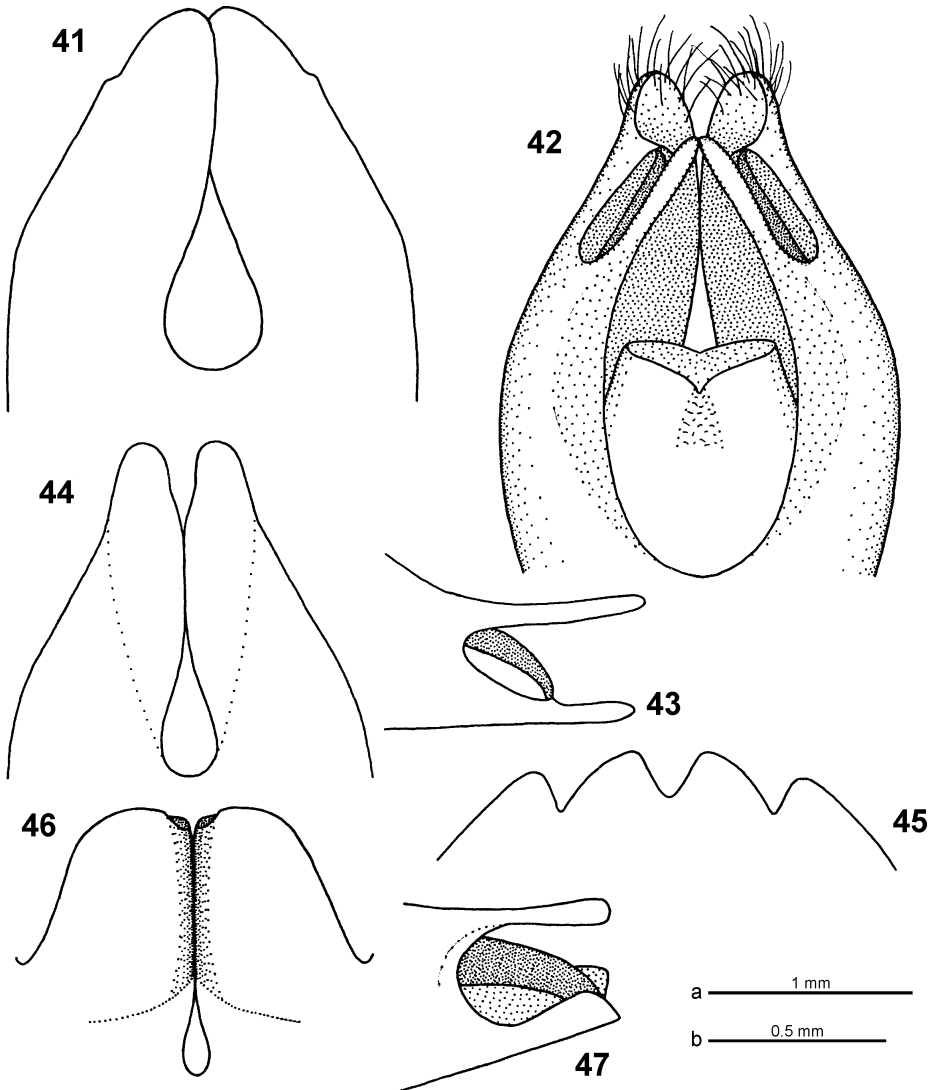
**Description.** Coloration. Head terra-cotta to rusty, frons between and behind eyes with large, subtriangular sooty spot, antennae egg-yolk yellow, gradually darkening to sienna terminally. Prothorax rusty, pronotum in anterior half with large, reverse U-shaped sepia spot reaching lateral margins and with smaller, V-shaped sepia spot before posterior margin. Legs egg-yolk yellow, tarsomeres more or less infuscate terminally. Meso- and metasternum ultra-green, abdominal sternites sepia, terra-cotta bordered, last sternite almost entirely terra-cotta. Scutellum and elytra ultra-green.

Male. Eyes large and protruding, head across eyes ca 1.2 times as wide as pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching almost two thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4-10 each with oval, small and indistinct impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins slightly sinuate and diverging posteriorly, posterior corners almost sharp, posterior margin rounded. Surface of pronotum finely punctate and yellow pubescent, matt to semilustrous, with fine median longitudinal carina in posterior half. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation absent, surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, punctate basally, yellow pubescent, semilustrous, nearly lustrous basally. Aedeagus as in Figs. 42-44.

Female. Eyes smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes only slightly wider than pronotum, antennae shorter, not reaching elytral midlength, elytra wider. Last sternite as in Fig. 45.

Length ♂♀: 7.5-7.7 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The coloration of *A. similis* sp. nov. is very similar to that of *A. longipilis*. However, *A. similis* sp. nov. differs in outer claw of fore and middle tarsus with basal projection in female (the character separating the subgenera *Andrathemus* and *Isathemus*)



Figs. 41-47. 41 – *Athemus (Athemellus) bimaculicollis* sp. nov., dorsal part of aedeagus. 42-45 – *A. (Andrathemus) similis* sp. nov. 42 – aedeagus, ventral view; 43 – ditto, lateral view; 44 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 45 – last abdominal sternite of female. 46-47 – *A. (Andr.) rolciki indosinicus* ssp. nov. 46 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 47 – aedeagus, lateral view. Scales a – Figs. 42-44, 46-47; b – Figs. 41, 45.

and in the shape of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1995a). Based on the shape of the aedeagus, the new species seems to be related to *A. benesi* Švihla, 2004, from which it differs in the darkened frons, spotted pronotum, antenna gradually darkening terminally, wider and tapering portions of the dorsal part of the aedeagus and in longer pubescence on the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. ŠVIHLA 2004).

**Etymology.** *Similis* (Latin) = similar; the coloration of the new species is very similar to that of *A. longipilis*.

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan.

***Athemus (Andrathemus) rolciki indosinicus ssp. nov.***

(Figs. 46-47)

**Type locality.** Northern Laos, 20 km NW Louang Namtha, 21°09.2'N 101°18.7'E (GPS), 800-1000 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Laos north, 20 km NW Louang Namtha, N 21°09.2' E 101° 18.7', alt. 900 ± 100 m, 5.-11.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: same data, 19 ♂♂ 16 ♀♀; 'Laos north, 15 km NW Louang Namtha, N 21° 07.5' E 101° 21.0', alt. 750 ± 100 m, 13.-24.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.', 4 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀; 'NW Thailand, Chieng Dao, Ban San Pakia, 1200 m, 5.-10.v.2004, Sv. Bílý leg. // d 1304', 1 ♂; 'China: Yunnan, Xiquanbanna, Guangping, 60 km N Jinhong, 1000 m, 28.-30.iv.2003, S. Murzin lgt.', 1 ♂ (all NMPC).

**Differential diagnosis.** *Athemus rolciki indosinicus ssp. nov.* differs from the nominotypical subspecies, hitherto known from India (Meghalaya), in the shape of the apices of the divided portions of the dorsal part of the aedeagus, centroapical parts of which do not protrude from the apical outlines both in dorsal and in lateral view (cf. ŠVIHLA 2004 and Figs. 46 and 47).

**Etymology.** *Indosinicus* (Latin) = Indo-Chinese, named in reference to its distribution.

**Distribution.** North-western Thailand, northern Laos, and China: Yunnan.

***Athemus (Isathemus) longipilis Wittmer, 1995***

*Athemus (Andrathemus) longipilis* Wittmer, 1995a: 218.

**Material examined.** CHINA: SICHUAN, Kangding co., Gongga Shan mts., 29°46-59'N 101°45-52'E, 3200-4600 m a.s.l., without date, L. & R. Businský lgt., 1 ♂; Mt. Emei, 6.vi.1997, M. Krajčák, 1 ♂; Kangding, 2700 m a.s.l., 30.v.1997, M. Ouda lgt., 1 ♂; Luding co., Moxi env., 22.v.-10.vi.1993, 1 ♂. YUNNAN, road Dequen – Yanjing, 28°28'N 98°53'E, ca 3600 m a.s.l., 21.-22.vi.1997, M. Trýzna & O. Šafránek lgt., 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (all NMPC).

**Comments.** *Athemus longipilis* is easily recognised by the shape of the aedeagus and the last sternite in female. If the WITTMER's (1995a) subgeneric division of the genus *Athemus* Lewis, 1895 is accepted, even though it is debatable, the species must be classified in the subgenus *Isathemus* Wittmer, 1995, because females possess basal projections on both claws of fore and middle tarsi.

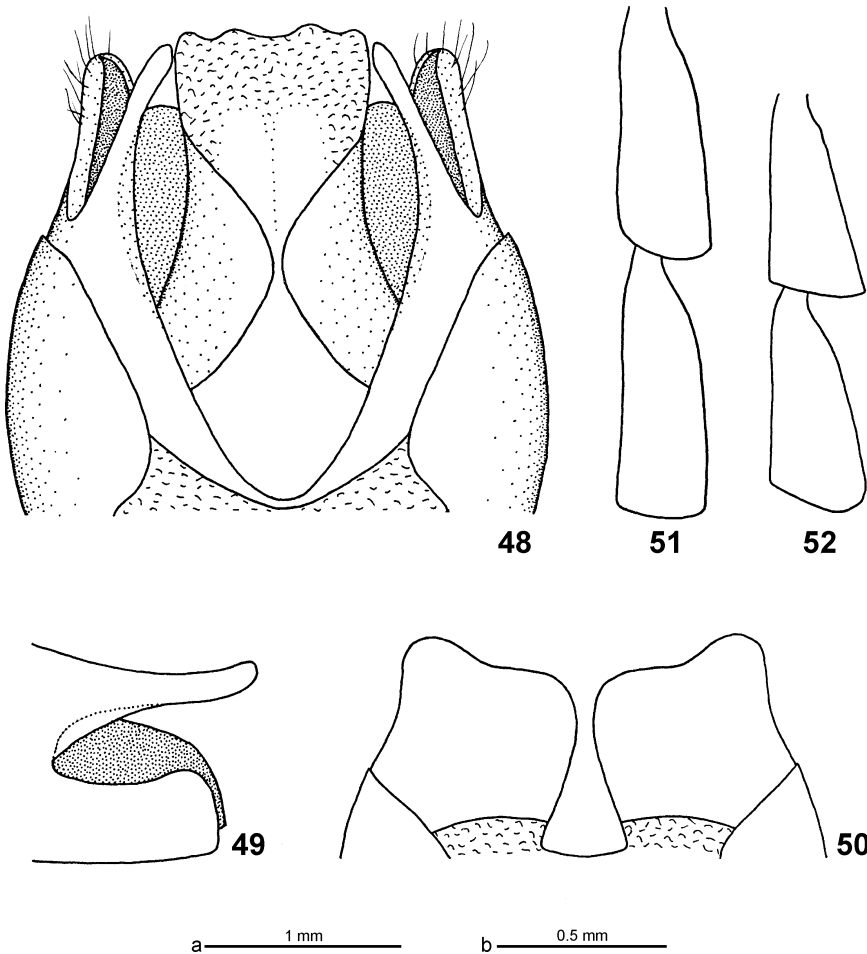
*Lycocerus jendeki* sp. nov.

(Figs. 48-51)

**Type locality.** Northern Laos, 20 km NW Louang Namtha, 21°09.2'N 101°18.7'E (GPS), 800-1000 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Laos north, 20 km NW Louang Namtha, N 21°09.2' E 101°18.7', alt. 900 ± 100 m, 5.-11.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.' (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head sooty, mouthparts rusty, antennae sooty, bases of first antennomeres rusty. Prothorax orange, meso- and metasternum, ventral part of abdomen, scutellum, elytra and legs sooty to black.



Figs. 48-52. 48-51 – *Lycocerus jendeki* sp. nov. 48 – aedeagus, ventral view; 49 – ditto, lateral view; 50 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 51 – antennomeres 6-7 of male. 52 – *L. kejvali* Švihla, 2004, antennomeres 6-7 of male. Scales a – Figs. 51-52; b – Figs. 48-50.



Male. Eyes of moderate size, protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, temples almost straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae presumably reaching elytral midlength, antennomeres 9-11 missing in holotype, antennomeres 3-8 flattened, long triangular (Fig. 51), antennomeres 5-8 with small, hardly visible impression. Surface of head finely and densely punctate, brown pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum ca 1.25 times as wide as long, its anterior margin nearly straight, anterior corners strongly rounded, lateral margins strongly diverging posteriorly, slightly sinuate, posterior corners strongly protruding laterad, nearly sharp, posterior margin slightly bisinuate. Surface of pronotum very finely punctate to imbricate-punctate, covered by long yellowish-white pubescence, semilustrous, pubescence on lateral margins directed laterad. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation moderately indicated, surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose, black pubescent, matt, nearly velvety, base semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 48-50. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 8.9 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** Habitus, coloration and the shape of the aedeagus of *L. jendeki* sp. nov. is similar to that of *L. kejvali* Švihla, 2004, from which it differs in a wider pronotum, less triangular antennomeres (Fig. 52), wider laterophyses in lateral view and less curved median apical tips of the divided portions of the dorsal part of the aedeagus.

**Etymology.** Dedicated to one of its collectors, Eduard Jendek (Bratislava, Slovakia).

**Distribution.** Northern Laos.

### *Stenothemus andrewesi* (Bourgeois, 1907)

(Fig. 55)

*Themus andrewesi* Bourgeois, 1907a: 101.

*Stenothemus andrewesi*: BOURGEOIS (1907b): 293.

**Material examined.** INDIA: MAHĀRĀSTHRA, Pānchgani, Muséum Paris, 1938, J. Berlioz, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MNHN).

**Comments.** Very similar to the following species, with which it occurs in the same region. Aedeagus was illustrated by WITTMER (1974); the last sternite of female has a median longitudinal bulge (Fig. 55).

### *Stenothemus favrei* (Pic, 1907)

(Figs. 53-54)

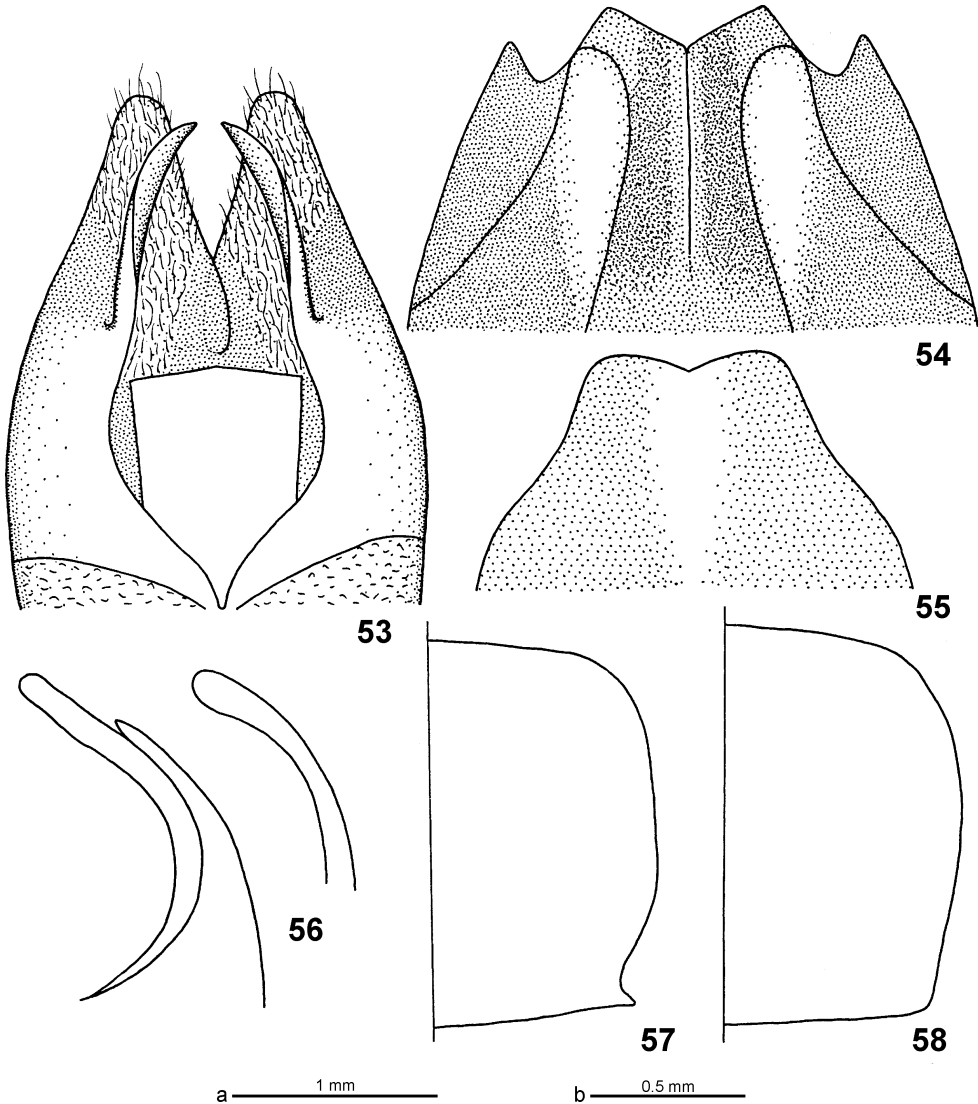
*Themus favrei* Pic, 1907: 175.

*Stenothemus favrei*: WITTMER (1974): 54.

**Material examined.** INDIA: Travancore [= KERALA state], Wallardi [type locality], without date and collector, 2 ♀♀, det. A. Kopetz 2004 as *Stenothemus favrei* Pic cf. MAHĀRĀSTHRA, Pānchgani, Muséum Paris, 1938, J. Berlioz, 1 ♂ 1 ♀. KARNĀTAKA, Bangalore, Silvepoora, 1899, G. Tabourel lgt., 1 ♂ (all MNHN).

**Comments.** *Stenothemus favrei* (Pic, 1907) was revised by WITTMER (1974) on the basis of only one female. It is very similar to *S. andrewesi*, from which it differs in entirely honey-yellow elytra, which are rusty to sienna-coloured and have a narrow yellow border in *S. andrewesi*, in narrower and not concave parameres, and in the shape of the last abdominal

sternite in female. The sternite has a median longitudinal keel, dividing two median longitudinal impressions, and two lachrymiform bulges (Fig. 54); the keel and inner sides of the bulges are densely pubescent. Aedeagus as in Fig. 53.



Figs. 53-58. 53-54 – *Stenothemus favrei* (Pic, 1907). 53 – aedeagus, ventral view; 54 – last abdominal sternite of female. 55 – *S. andrewesi* (Bourgeois, 1907), last abdominal sternite of female. 56-57 – *S. harmandi* (Bourgeois, 1902). 56 – paramere, lateral view and its variability; 57 – pronotum. 58 – *S. orbiculatus* sp. nov., pronotum. Scales a – Figs. 53-55, 57-58; b – Fig. 56.

***Stenothemus harmandi* (Bourgeois, 1902)**

(Figs. 56, 57, 59)

*Themus harmandi* Bourgeois, 1902: 427.*Stenothemus harmandi*: BOURGEOIS (1907b): 292.*Stenothemus harmandi*: WITTMER (1974): 51.

**Material examined.** **INDIA:** SIKKIM, Gantok env., Fambong-lho forest, 2000-2500 m, 8.-15.vii.1997, J. Schneider lgt., 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ (NMPC). **NEPAL:** HELAMBU, Sano, Gopte above Kutumsang, 27°42'N 85°29'E, 2900-4000 m a.s.l., 2.-3.ix.1997, Fabrizi & Ahrens lgt., 1 ♂ (NMPC); Thudam, 27°45'N 87°32'E, 3500 m a.s.l., 28.vi.1972, Malaise trap, Kuysu Univ. Col., 1 ♂; Basantapur, 27°07'N 87°24'E, 2300 m a.s.l., 26.vi.1972, H. Makihara, Kyushu Univ. Col., 1 ♂ (all NHMB).

**Comments.** Apart from specimens from Darjeeling, WITTMER (1974) also cited a large material from Assam and suggested that these specimens could belong to another subspecies. I have examined a part of the cited material, deposited in NHMB, and found that it consists of three undescribed species, which are formally described and keyed below. Together with *S. harmandi* they form a species group characterized by having the parameres and branches of the dorsal part of the aedeagus strongly curved ventrad, arcuate in lateral view and more or less thickened terminally. Laterophyses of all these species are very similar as illustrated by WITTMER (1974).

***Stenothemus subnitidus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 60, 63)

**Type locality.** India, Assam, Kalaktang, Mursing, 2288 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'India, Kameg Nefa, Kalaktang, Mursing, Alt. 2288 m, 8.ix.1961, S. Biswas' (NHMB). PARATYPE: ♂, 'India, Kameg Nefa, Kalaktang, Sangtoo vall., Alt. 2288 m, 11.ix.1961, S. Biswas' (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head sienna, apices of antennomeres 2-11 somewhat paler. Prothorax honey yellow, disc of pronotum darker, sienna-coloured. Meso- and metasternum, scutellum, legs and ventral part of abdomen sienna, elytra sienna and mottled with pale marks.

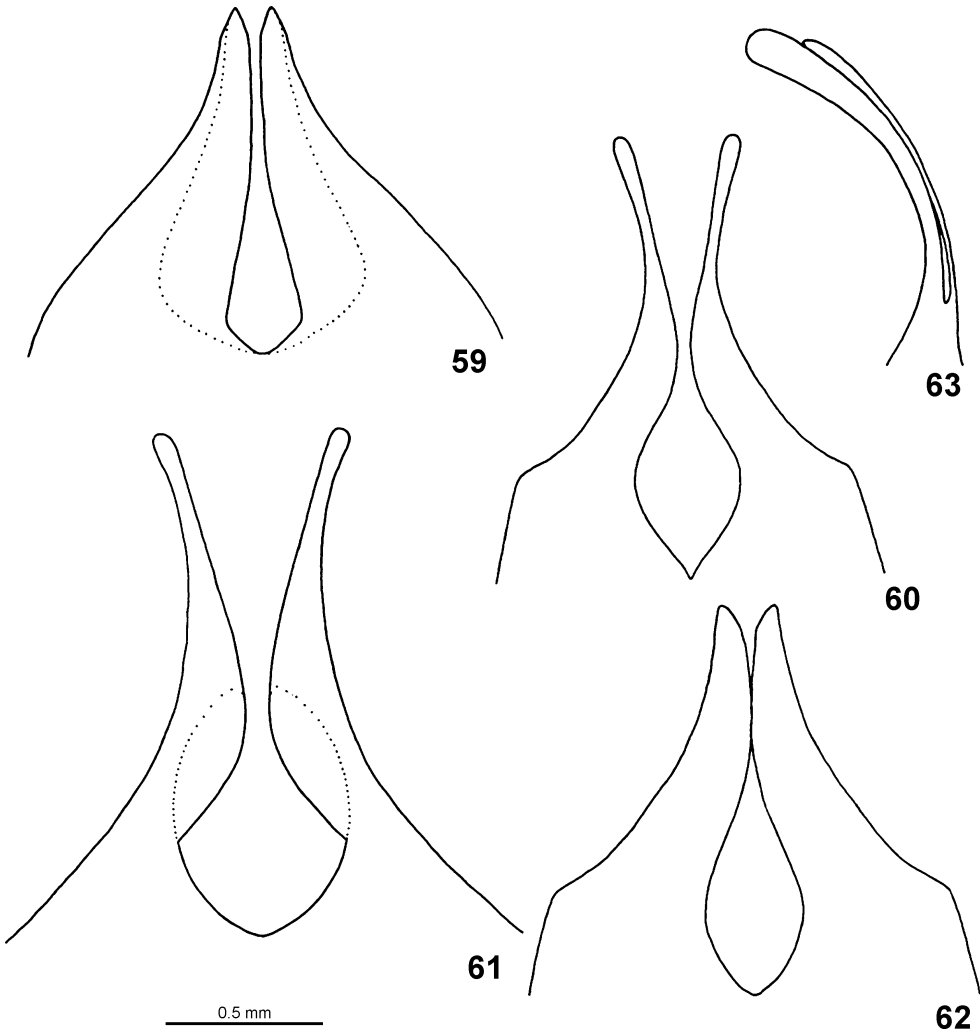
Male. Eyes of moderate size, protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching two thirds of elytral length. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum ca 1.15 times as wide as long, its anterior margin together with anterior corners widely rounded, lateral margins widely rounded, posterior corners nearly sharp, protruding, posterior margin almost straight. Surface of pronotum very finely punctate, very sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous, disc almost lustrous. Elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly, elytral nervation not developed, surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose and very finely punctate, with sparse, semi-recumbent, yellow pubescence combined with brown erect setae, semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 60 and 63, apices of parameres concave on ventral side (possibly an artefact). Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.2-7.6 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Stenothemus subnitidus* sp. nov. belongs to the *S. harmandi* species group. The differences from *S. harmandi*, its closest relative, and from other species of the group are summarized in the key below.

**Etymology.** Subnitidus (Latin) = semilustrous, named in reference to the semilustrous pronotum and elytra.

**Distribution.** India: Assam.



Figs. 59-63. 59-62 – dorsal part of aedeagus. 59 – *Stenothemus harmandi* (Bourgeois, 1902); 60 – *S. subnitidus* sp. nov.; 61 – *S. holosericus* sp. nov.; 62 – *S. orbiculatus* sp. nov. 63 – *S. subnitidus* sp. nov., paramere, lateral view.

***Stenothemus holosericus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 61, 64)

**Type locality.** India, Assam, Kameng, Jhum La, ca 2300 m a.s.l.**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Assam, Kameng, Jhum La, 7500' // 18.ix.1961, F. Schmid' (NHMB). PARATYPES: same data, 4 ♂♂; 'Assam, Kameng, Shergaon, 1.ix.1961 // 6100-6800', F. Schmid', 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀; 'Assam, Kameng, Moshing, 7200' // 8.ix.1961, F. Schmid', 1 ♂; 'India, Kameng Nefa, Kalaktang, Mursing, Alt. 2288 m, 8.ix.1961, S. Biswas', 1 ♂ (NHMB, NMPC).**Description.** Coloration. Head between and behind eyes chestnut brown, vertex with one or three small paler spots, head before eyes honey yellow, antennae sepia to sienna, more or less distinctly paler annulated. Prothorax honey yellow, pronotum with reverse W-shaped, sienna to chestnut brown spot in middle. Meso- and metasternum, scutellum, legs and ventral part of abdomen honey yellow. Elytra honey yellow, mottled with chestnut-brown marks.

Male. Eyes of moderate size, protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae slightly exceeding elytral midlength. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum distinctly wider than long, its anterior margin together with anterior corners and lateral margins rounded, posterior corners nearly sharp, protruding, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt. Elytra moderately dilated posteriorly, elytral nervation almost invisible, surface of elytra very finely and densely punctate, with fine and semi-recumbent yellow pubescence and sparse small grooves bearing brown erect setae, matt and velvety. Aedeagus as in Figs. 61 and 64, apex of paramere mostly depressed and concave (possibly an artefact).

Female. Eyes slightly smaller than in male, antennae shorter, hardly reaching elytral midlength. Pronotum ca 1.3 times as wide as long, elytra wider than in male.

Length ♂♀: 9.7-12.5 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Stenothemus holosericus* sp. nov. belongs to the *S. harmandi* species group. It differs from other species by the characters mentioned below in the key.**Etymology.** Holosericus (Latin) = velvety, named in reference to the surface structure of the elytra.**Distribution.** India: Assam.***Stenothemus orbiculatus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 58, 62, 65)

**Type locality.** India, Manipur, Kayam Bung, ca 2440 m a.s.l.**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Assam [sic!], Manipur, Hkayam Boum // 8000', 23.vi.1960, F. Schmid' (NHMB). PARATYPES: same data, 9 ♂♂ 1 ♀; 'Assam [sic!], Manipur, Siroki Kashong // 7000', 11.vii.1960, F. Schmid' (NHMB, NMPC).**Description.** Coloration. Head sienna, antennae sienna, antennomeres 2-11 more or less paler annulated. Prothorax honey yellow, disc of pronotum sienna. Meso- and metasternum and

ventral part of abdomen honey yellow to sienna, legs honey yellow, bases and apices of femora and bases of tibiae slightly paler. Elytra honey yellow and mottled with sienna. The only female specimen is darker with chestnut brown basic coloration and paler parts sienna-coloured.

**Male.** Eyes large and protruding, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching almost two thirds of elytral length. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately wider than long (Fig. 58), its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins arcuately narrowing posteriorly, posterior corners obtuse, moderately rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt, disc semilustrous. Elytra nearly parallel-sided, elytral nervation slightly indicated, surface of elytra finely and shallowly rugulose-lacunose, with fine, yellow, semi-recumbent pubescence and intermixed sparser, brown, erect setae. Aedeagus as in Figs. 62 and 65.

**Female.** Coloration remarkably darker than in male (?always) as mentioned above. Eyes slightly smaller, head across eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum. Antennae shorter, slightly exceeding elytral midlength. Pronotum almost 1.25 times as wide as long.

Length ♂♀: 7.8-10.5 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Stenothemus orbiculatus* sp. nov. differs from other species of the *S. harmandi* species group in rounded posterior corners of the pronotum.

**Etymology.** Orbiculatus (Latin) = round, named in reference to the rounded posterior corners of the pronotum.

**Distribution.** India: Manipur.

### Key to the species of the *Stenothemus harmandi* species group

- 1 Posterior corners of pronotum sharp, protruding (as in Fig. 57). ..... 2
- Posterior corners of pronotum rounded (Fig. 58); aedeagus as in Figs. 62 and 65. India: Manipur. ....  
..... *S. orbiculatus* sp. nov.
- 2 Surface of pronotum and elytra matt, velvety; apex of paramere circular (Fig. 64) and concave terminally, branches of dorsal part of aedeagus as in Fig. 61. India: Assam. .... *S. holosericus* sp. nov.
- Surface of pronotum and elytra semilustrous, parameres with less dilated apices (Figs. 56 and 63). ..... 3
- 3 Branches of dorsal part of aedeagus wider and subparallel (Fig. 59); parameres convergent apically. India: Sikkim and Darjeeling; Nepal. .... *S. harmandi* (Bourgeois, 1902)
- Branches of dorsal part of aedeagus narrower and with strongly divergent apices (Fig. 60); apices of parameres divergent and concave on ventral sides. India: Assam. .... *S. subnitidus* sp. nov.

### *Stenothemus wardi* sp. nov.

(Figs. 66-68)

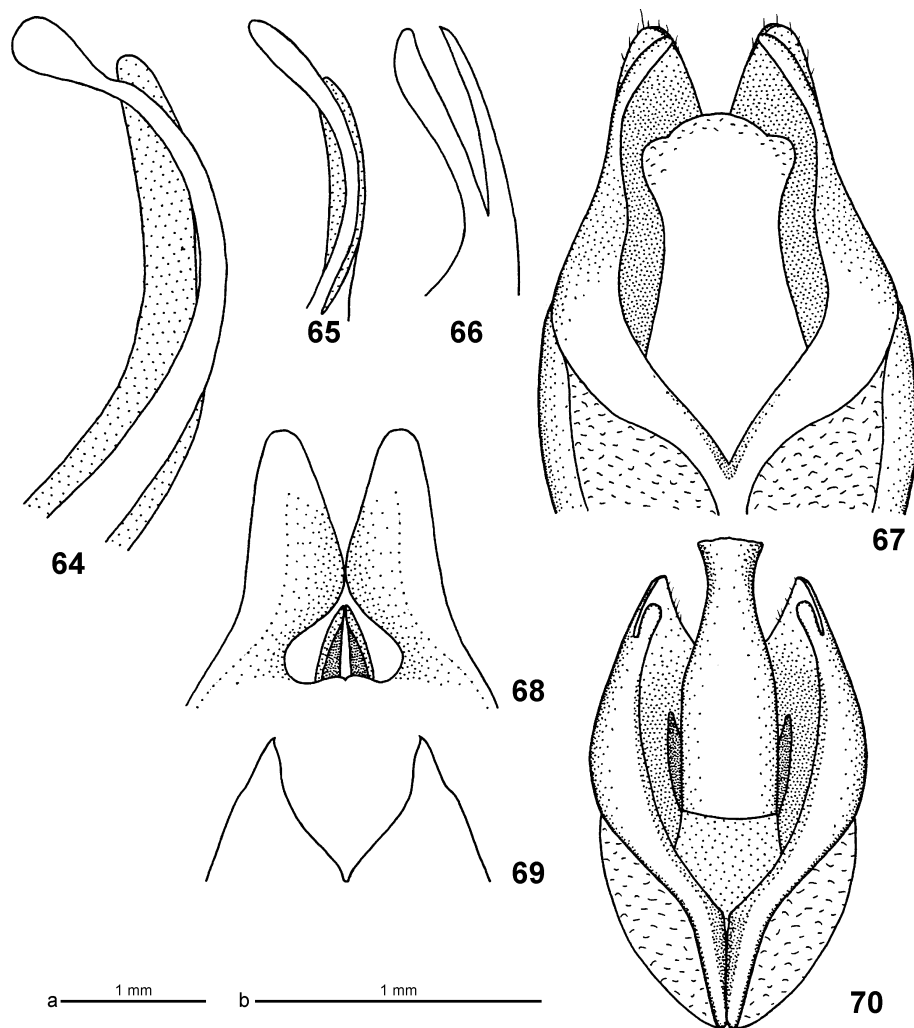
**Type locality.** Northern Myanmar, Nam Tamai river, 10 000 ft.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Upper Burma, R. Nam Tamai, 10,000 ft., 8.ix.1937, F. Kingdom [sic!] Ward' (BMNH). PARATYPE: same data, 1 ♀ (BMNH).

**Description.** Coloration. Head including mouthparts rusty, slightly darkened behind eyes, antennae rusty, basal halves of antennomeres 3-6 darker, more or less sienna. Prothorax rusty, pronotum with arcuate, transverse, chestnut brown stripe at midlength. Meso- and metastern-

num, scutellum, sternal part of abdomen and legs rusty. Elytra rusty, very narrow basal portion and subhumeral lateral stripe sepia, rest of elytra sparsely and indistinctly sienna spotted, spots coalescent in apical portion.

Male. Eyes moderately sized, strongly prominent, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching three fourth of elytral length, filiform, antennomeres 4-7 slightly flattened. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, sparsely and finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum moderately wider than



Figs. 64-70. 64-66 – paramere, lateral view. 64 – *Stenothemus holosericus* sp. nov.; 65 – *S. orbiculatus* sp. nov.; 66 – *S. wardi* sp. nov. 67-68 – *S. wardi* sp. nov. 67 – aedeagus, ventral view; 68 – dorsal part of aedeagus. 69-70 – *S. sepiaceus* sp. nov. 69 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 70 – aedeagus, ventral view. Scales a – Figs. 66-68; b – Figs. 64-65, 69-70.

long, its anterior margin straight, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins widely rounded, deeply emarginate before prominent, sharp posterior corners, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of most of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt, finely and densely punctate and semilustrous on disc. Elytra distinctly dilated posteriorly, elytral nervation very slightly indicated, surface of elytra extremely finely and densely punctate, matt and velvety, with fine and short, semierect brown pubescence. Aedeagus as in Figs. 66-68, apices of parameres concave on inner side.

Female. Antennae shorter than in male, moderately exceeding elytral midlength, elytra wider. Abdomen missing in the examined specimen.

Length ♂♀: 13.0-15.3 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Stenothemus wardi* sp. nov. is based on the shape of its aedeagus related to *S. harmandi* species group (India: West Bengal: Darjeeling district, Manipur, Assam; Nepal), from which it differs in shorter and terminally concave parameres and rounded apices of dorsal part of the aedeagus.

**Etymology.** Named in honour of its collector, botanical explorer Francis Kingdon-Ward (1885-1958).

**Distribution.** Northern Myanmar.

### *Stenothemus bezdeki* Švihla, 2004

*Stenothemus bezdeki* Švihla, 2004: 200.

**Material examined.** LAOS: HUA PHAN prov., Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°95'E, 1300-2000 m a.s.l., 6.-17.v.2004, F. & L. Kantner lgt., 4 ♂♂; same data, J. Bezděk lgt., 1 ♂ (NMPC).

**Comments.** The species was described according to two males with an almost entirely sepia-coloured body. One of the newly collected specimen has the same coloration, another one possesses a pair of small rusty spots on the anterior half of the pronotum, and the body of three specimens is rusty with largely sepia-coloured frons and vertex, sepia-coloured prosteronum, a small antero-lateral spot on the pronotum and scutellum, and entirely rusty elytra.

### *Stenothemus sepiaceus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 69-70)

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan Province, Daxueshan mts., NW of Menghu (S of Licang), 2400 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China: Yunnan prov., Daxueshan mts., NW Menghu (S Licang), 2400 m, 9.-10.v.2003, S. Murzin lgt.' (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head, prothorax, meso- and metasternum, legs and abdomen sienna, antennae sepia, antennomeres 1 and 2 with paler bases, elytra sepia.

Male. Eyes of moderate size, protruding, head across eyes ca 1.25 times as wide as pronotum, temples almost straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae slightly exceeding three fourth of elytral length, antennomeres 4-10 slightly flattened and each with small, oval, semilustrous impression. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, with brown pubescence, matt on vertex and semilustrous anteriorly. Pronotum almost 1.2 times as long as wide, its anterior



margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins parallel-sided, slightly sinuate before rounded posterior corners, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely punctulate-reticulate, sparsely and finely brown pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation absent, surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose and brown pubescent, matt, semilustrous basally. Aedeagus as in Figs. 69 and 70. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 5.6 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Stenothemus sepiaceus* sp. nov. is, given the shape of the aedeagus and the pronotum, related to *S. bezdeki* from Laos, from which it differs in the semilustrous pronotum and base of the elytra and in a different shape of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. ŠVIHLA 2004).

**Etymology.** *Sepiaceus* (Latin) = sepia, named in reference to the colour of the elytra.

**Distribution.** China: Yunnan.

### *Stenothemus melleus* sp. nov.

(Fig. 71)

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan Province, Qingchenghou mts., 70 km W of Chengdu, 1500 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China: Sichuan prov., Qingchenghou mts., 70 km W of Chengdu, 1500 m, 15.-22.x.2004, S. Murzin lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: same data, 2 ♂♂ (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head rusty, clypeus and maxillary palpi chestnut to sepia brown, antennae sepia. Basal half to two thirds of femora sienna, rest of legs sooty. Prothorax and scutellum rusty, meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia to sooty, elytra honey yellow.

Male. Eyes of moderate size, strongly prominent, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, temples arcuate and convergent posteriorly. Antennae moderately exceeding elytral midlength, antennomeres 4-10 slightly flattened, without impressions. Surface of head finely rugulose-lacunose and yellow pubescent, vertex matt, rest of head semilustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin straight, anterior corners roundly truncate, lateral margins slightly sinuate, posterior corners nearly sharp, slightly prominent, posterior margin straight. Surface of pronotum sparsely and finely punctate, finely yellow pubescent, semilustrous to lustrous. Elytra moderately dilated posteriorly, elytral nervation very slightly indicated, surface of elytra finely punctate basally, sparsely yellow pubescent, lustrous, rest of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent and matt. Aedeagus as in Fig. 71. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.9-8.9 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** Given the shape of the dorsal part of aedeagus, *S. melleus* sp. nov. is related to *S. fukienensis* Wittmer, 1974 from Fujian and to *S. schneideri* Švihla, 2004 from Sichuan. It differs from the former species in unicolorous pronotum and elytra and rounded apical corners of the dorsal part of the aedeagus, and from the latter in semilustrous pronotum, unicolorous elytra and shorter laterophyses not exceeding the emargination of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1974, ŠVIHLA 2004).

**Etymology.** *Melleus* (Latin) = honey yellow, named in reference to the colour of the elytra.

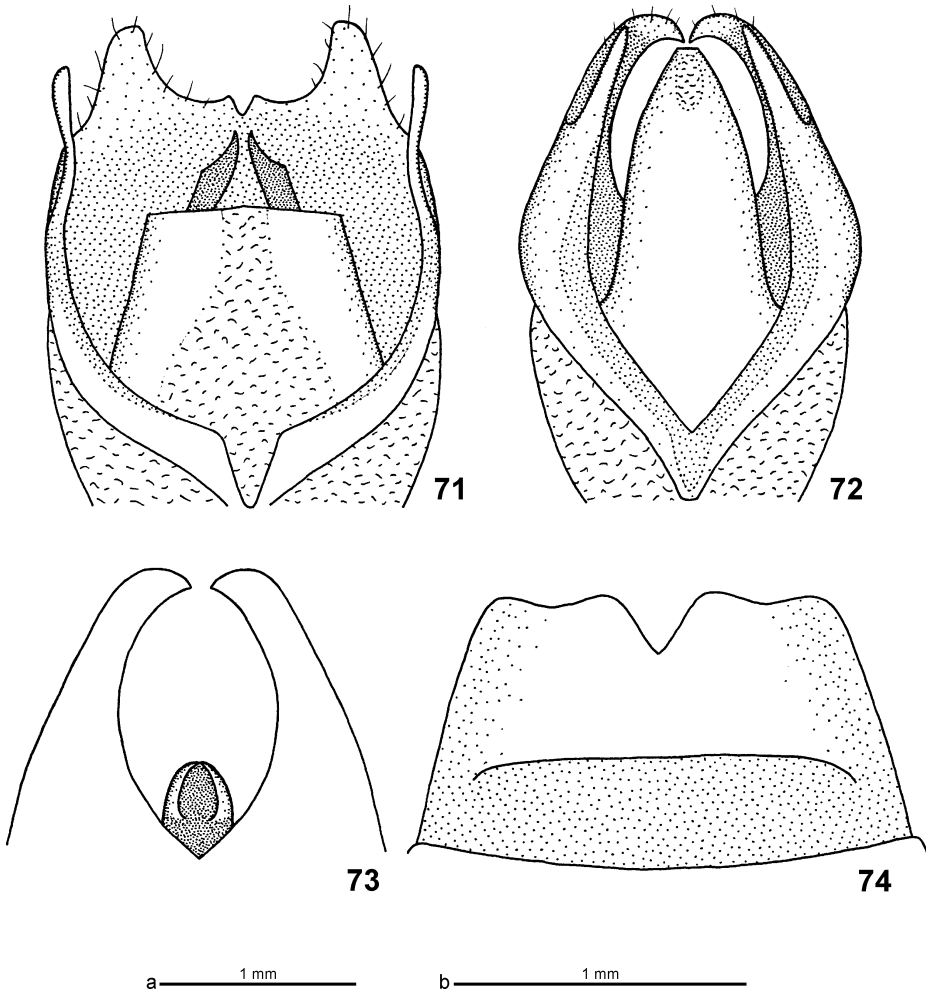
**Distribution.** China: Sichuan.

*Leiothorax atosanguineus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 72-74)

**Type locality.** China, Shaanxi Province, Qinling mts., 6 km E of Xunyangba, 1000-1300 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China, Shaanxi, Qinling mts., Xunyangba (6 km E), 1000-1300 m, 23.v.-13.vi.1998, I. H. Marshal leg.' (NHMB). PARATYPES: same data, 7 ♂♂ 12 ♀♀ (NHMB, NMPC).



Figs. 71-74. 71 – *Stenothemus melleus* sp. nov., aedeagus, ventral view. 72-74 – *Leiothorax atosanguineus* sp. nov. 72 – aedeagus, ventral view; 73 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 74 – last abdominal sternite of female. Scales a – Fig. 74; b – Figs. 71-73.

**Description.** Coloration. Head sooty, head before eyes including mouthparts, two small spots behind antennal pits, oblique stripes behind eyes and ventral surface orange to terra-cotta. Antennae sooty, basal part of antennomere 1 rusty. Prothorax rusty, central and lateral areas of pronotum with more or less sienna to chestnut brown tinge. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia, scutellum sepia, legs rusty to chestnut brown, elytra dark blood red.

Male. Eyes of moderate size, strongly prominent, head across eyes by almost one third wider than pronotum, temples arcuate and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching three fourths of elytral length, antennomeres 4-10 slightly flattened and each with small, oval, very indistinct impression. Surface of head imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum slightly wider than long, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins slightly sinuate, lateral edge missing in posterior half of pronotum, posterior corners almost rectangular, posterior margin nearly straight. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, matt, with fine median longitudinal carina in posterior half. Elytra slightly dilated posteriorly, elytral nervation very slightly indicated, surface of elytra very finely rugulose-lacunose, densely and finely red pubescent, matt. Aedeagus as in Figs. 72 and 73, laterophyses flat, rounded terminally.

Female. Eyes smaller than in male, head across eyes only slightly wider than pronotum, temples straight, antennae moderately exceeding elytral midlength. Lateral margins of pronotum widely arcuate, elytra distinctly dilated posteriorly. Last abdominal sternite (Fig. 74) with depressed lateral and posterior portions, posterior depression sharply divided; median apical emargination with two rounded, semilustrous to lustrous areas.

Length ♂♀: 6.6-8.4 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Leiothorax atrosanguineus* sp. nov. differs from all hitherto known species of the genus, distributed in Kashmir and Nepal, in the shape of the dorsal part of the aedeagus and in the dark blood-red elytra (cf. WITTMER 1978, ŠVIHLA 2004).

**Etymology.** Atro-sanguineus (Latin) = dark blood-red, named in reference to the colour of the elytra.

**Distribution.** China: Shaanxi.

### *Habronychus (Habronychus) kantnerorum* sp. nov.

(Figs. 75-78)

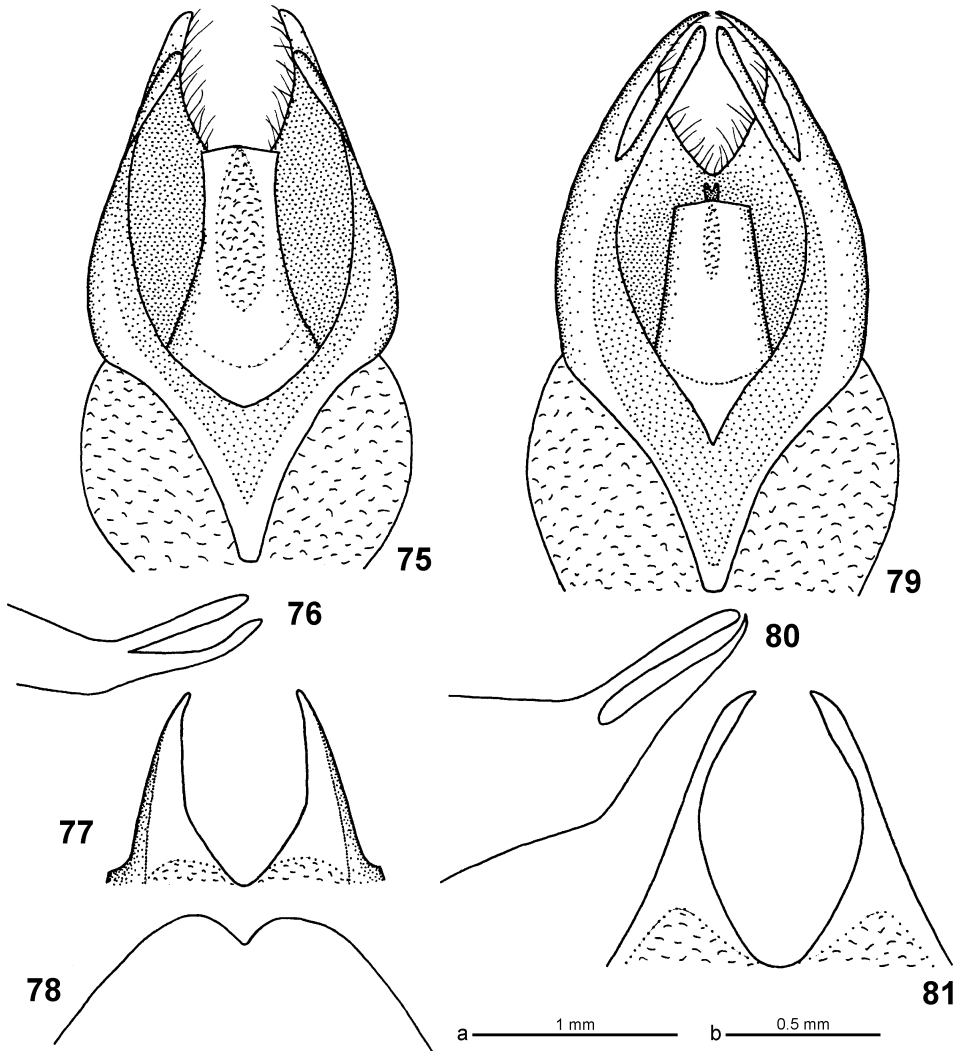
**Type locality.** Laos, Hua Phan Province, Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°95'E, 1300-2000 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Laos: Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°95'E, 1300-2000 m, 8.-17.v.2004, F. & L. Kantner lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPE: same data, 1 ♀ (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Head sepia, portions in front of antennal pits including mandibles pale lemon yellow, maxillary palpi and clypeus sepia, spots on frons behind eyes and lateral stripes behind eyes indistinctly terra-cotta. Antennae sepia, base of antennomere 1 pale lemon yellow. Prothorax chestnut brown, pronotum with pair of longitudinal, sinuate stripes and with both anterior and posterior margins terra-cotta. Meso- and metasternum, scutellum and

ventral part of abdomen chestnut brown, legs chestnut brown in female, femora with longitudinal paler bands in male, elytra dark blood red.

Male. Eyes relatively small, moderately protruding, head across eyes ca 1.25 times as wide as pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae slightly exceeding elytral apex, antennomeres 4-11 very slightly flattened, antennomeres 5-9 with almost invisible oval



Figs. 75-81. 75-78 – *Habronychus* (s. str.) *kantnerorum* sp. nov. 75 – aedeagus, ventral view; 76 – ditto, lateral view; 77 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 78 – last abdominal sternite of female. 79-81 – *H.* (s. str.) *lineiceps* (Pic, 1914). 79 – aedeagus, ventral view; 80 – ditto, lateral view; 81 – dorsal part of aedeagus. Scales a – Fig. 78; b – Figs. 75-77, 79-81.

impression. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate and yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners very slightly rounded, almost rectangular, lateral margins slightly sinuate, slightly diverging posteriorly, posterior corners slightly rounded, almost rectangular, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt, with short median longitudinal carina in posterior half. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation slight but distinct, surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose with fine and dense red pubescence, matt. Aedeagus as in Figs. 75-77.

Female. Antennae shorter than in male, slightly exceeding two thirds of elytral length, elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly, last abdominal sternite as in Fig. 78.

Length ♂♀: 5.0-5.8 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Habronychus kantnerorum* sp. nov. belongs to a group of species with moderately but distinctly costate elytra and with very similar aedeagi, including *H.* (s. str.) *lineaticeps* (Pic, 1914) from northern Vietnam, *H.* (s. str.) *parallellicollis* (Pic, 1921) from Yunnan and *H.* (s. str.) *distinctecostatus* (Pic, 1917) from northern Vietnam. All species were originally described in the genus *Lycocerus* Gorham, 1889. The new species seems to be most closely related to *H. lineaticeps*, which has been found at the same locality; *H. kantnerorum* sp. nov. differs from the latter species in strongly reduced pale coloration of the head, predominantly dark pronotum, shorter median lobe and slightly different parameres and dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. Pic 1914 and Figs. 75-77, 79-81). The other two mentioned species also possess much paler pronotum, at most with a narrow median longitudinal stripe (cf. Pic 1917, 1921).

**Etymology.** Dedicated to its collectors, František Kantner and his wife Liběna (České Budějovice, Czech Republic).

**Distribution.** Laos: Hua Phan Province.

### *Prothemus kantnerorum* sp. nov.

(Figs. 82-83)

**Type locality.** Laos, Hua Phan Province, Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°95'E, 1300-2000 m a.s.l.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20°13'N 103°95'E, 1300-2000 m, 6.-17.v.2004, F. & L. Kantner lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: same data, 3 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀; same locality data, P. Kresl lgt., 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (all NMPC),

**Description.** Coloration. Head terra-cotta, mouthparts sienna, antennae black, antennomere 1 excluding apex and base of antennomere 2 terra-cotta. Prothorax, meso- and metasternum, scutellum, elytra and last abdominal segment terra-cotta, rest of abdominal sternites sooty with narrow yellow borders. Coxae, femora and basal portions of tibiae terra-cotta, rest of legs black, claws terra-cotta.

Male. Eyes large, protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, temples almost straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching three fourth of elytral length, antennomeres 4-10 moderately flattened, each with longitudinally oval to rounded, small, semilustrous impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow

pubescent, matt. Pronotum as long as wide, its anterior margin, anterior corners and lateral margins rounded, posterior corners obtusely rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt, semilustrous on disc. Elytra very slightly narrowing posteriorly, elytral nervation very slightly indicated, surface of elytra more finely imbricate-punctate than on head and pronotum, finely yellow pubescent, matt and velvety. Aedeagus as in Fig. 82, laterophyses reduced and invisible from outside.

Female. Eyes smaller and less prominent than in male, head across eyes ca 0.75 times as wide as pronotum, the latter moderately wider than long. Antennae shorter, reaching almost two thirds of elytral length. Last sternite (Fig. 83) with shallow trapezoidal depression and pair of oval, median longitudinal impressions separated by short longitudinal keel.

Length ♂♀: 11.1-14.5 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Prothemus kantnerorum* sp. nov. is very similar and closely related to *P. bezdeki* Švihla, 2004, with which it has been found on the same locality. However the new species differs in sharp apical teeth of the emargination of the dorsal part of the aedeagus, smaller latero-apical teeth of this part and different shape of impressions and apical margin of the last sternite of female (cf. ŠVIHLA 2004).

**Etymology.** Dedicated to two of its collectors, František Kantner and his wife Liběna (České Budějovice, Czech Republic).

**Distribution.** Laos: Hua Phan Province.

### *Prothemus kopetzi* sp. nov.

(Figs. 84-86)

**Type locality.** China, Guizhou Province, Shibing-Yuntai Shan, 60 km N of Kaili.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'China – Guizhou, 60 km N of Kaili, Shibing-Yuntang Shan, 21.-26.v.1995, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.' (NMEG). PARATYPE: same data, 1 ♀ (AKKG).

**Description.** Coloration. Head honey yellow, tips of mandibles infusate, antennae chestnut brown, antennomere 1 entirely and bases of antennomere 2 more or less widely honey yellow. Prothorax, scutellum, meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen honey yellow, femora and basal portions of tibiae honey yellow, rest of legs chestnut to sepia brown.

Male. Eyes large and strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately but distinctly narrower than pronotum, temples straight and convergent posteriorly. Antennae reaching three fourth of elytral length, antennomeres 4-11 moderately flattened, antennomeres 3-11 each with longitudinal to oval, semilustrous impression. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate and yellow pubescent, matt. Pronotum slightly wider than long, completely rounded with only posterior corners very slightly indicated. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate to punctate, finely yellow pubescent, matt, semilustrous on disc. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation not developed, surface of elytra very finely imbricate-punctate to rugulose-lacunose, finely yellow pubescent, nearly semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 84 and 85.

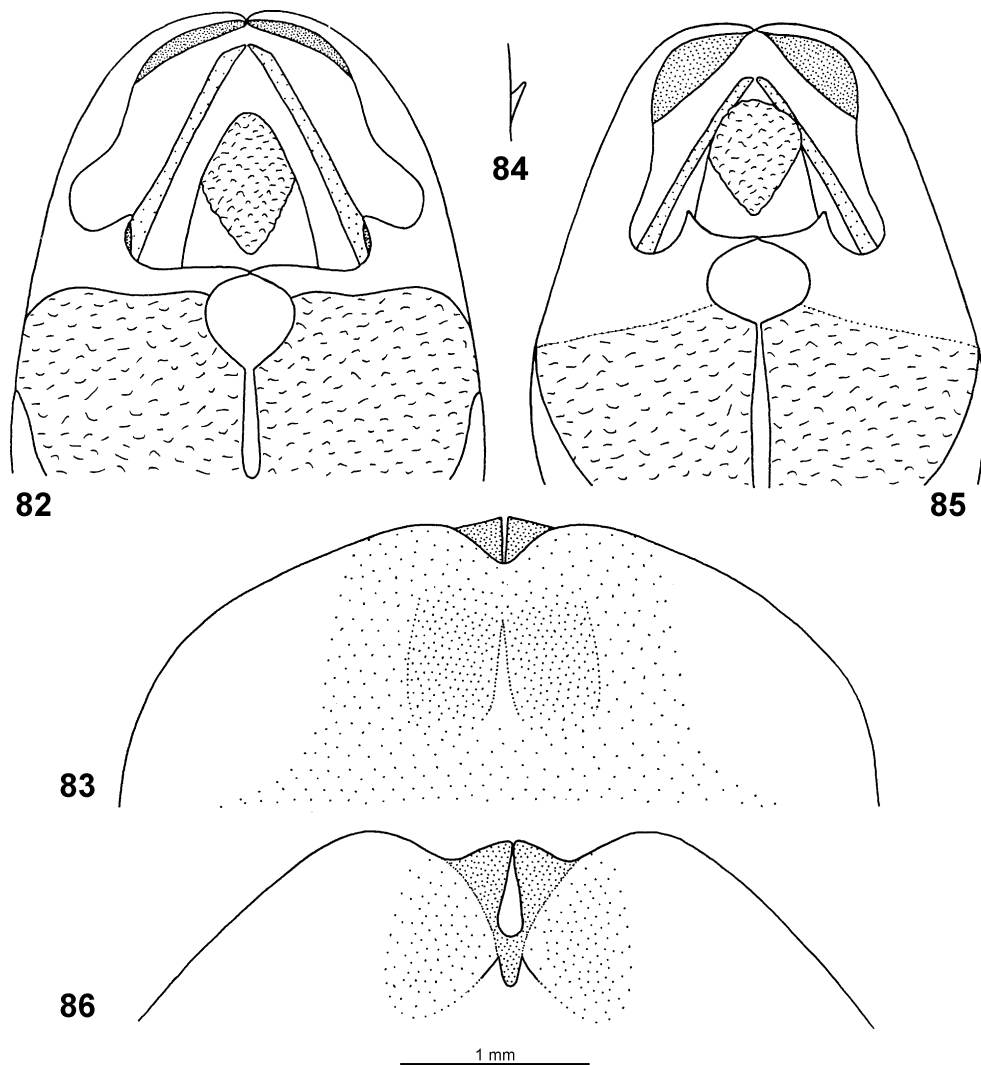
Female. Eyes smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes by more than one fourth narrower than pronotum. Antennae shorter, reaching three fourth of elytral length. Elytra wider than in male. Last sternite (Fig. 86) with wide, U-shaped median impression, basal margin of impression protruding into short bifurcate elevation.

Length ♂♀: 11.7-14.3 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Prothemus kopetzi* sp. nov. differs from the similarly coloured *P. nigripennis* Wittmer, 1995 from northern Vietnam in a yellow head and the presence of teeth on the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. WITTMER 1995c).

**Etymology.** Dedicated to Andreas Kopetz (Kerspleben, Germany), who sent me the type series for description.

**Distribution.** China: Guizhou.



Figs. 82-86. 82-83 – *Prothemus kantnerorum* sp. nov. 82 – aedeagus, dorsal view; 83 – last abdominal sternite of female. 84-86 – *P. kopetzi* sp. nov. 84 – right laterophyse, ventrolateral view; 85 – aedeagus, dorsal view; 86 – last abdominal sternite of female.

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