

A review of the genus *Laemoglyptus* from the Himalayas (Coleoptera: Cantharidae)

Vladimír ŠVIHLA¹ & Andreas KOPETZ²

¹) Department of Entomology, National Museum, Kunratice 1, CZ-148 00 Praha 4, Czech Republic;
e-mail: vladimir_svihla@nm.cz

²) Im Semmichbache 14, D-99334 Eischleben, Germany;
e-mail: andreas.kopetz@t-online.de

Abstract. Twenty three species and one subspecies of the genus *Laemoglyptus* Fairmaire, 1886, occurring in the Himalayas are reviewed. Three species groups with several subgroups are defined. New species and subspecies are described and illustrated: *Laemoglyptus ater godawariensis* subsp. nov. (Nepal), *L. bhutanensis* sp. nov. (Bhutan), *L. bilyi* sp. nov. (Nepal), *L. cechovskyi* sp. nov. (Nepal), *L. chimakothiensis* sp. nov. (Bhutan), *L. himalayanus himalayanus* sp. nov. (Nepal, India: Uttarakhand), *L. himalayanus sikkimensis* subsp. nov. (India: Sikkim, Dārjiling Distr.), *L. hispidus* sp. nov. (Nepal), *L. vicinoides* sp. nov. (Bhutan) and *L. walteri* sp. nov. (Bhutan). New synonymies are proposed: *L. bomfordii* (Fairmaire, 1897) = *Silis pectinicornis* Champion, 1924, syn. nov., and *L. vicinus* Pic, 1921 = *L. martensi* Kazantsev, 2009, syn. nov. New distribution data for most of the known species is provided.

Key words. Coleoptera, Cantharidae, *Laemoglyptus*, taxonomy, new species, new subspecies, new synonyms, new records, distribution, Palaearctic Region

Introduction

Laemoglyptus Fairmaire, 1886 is a rather speciose genus, distributed predominantly in the Oriental Region. DELKESKAMP (1977) listed in the world catalogue 70 species. Several species enter westernly the southern parts of the central and eastern Palaearctic from northern Pakistan, reaching the Himalayas, the Chinese province Hebei, and further on to Taiwan and the southern Japanese islands (Tokara Is., Ryukyus). KAZANTSEV & BRANCUCCI (2007) listed 16 Palaearctic species, an additional 11 species were described by KAZANTSEV (2009) from

Nepal. The *Laemoglyptus* species of only two countries were recently revised, namely of Taiwan by WITTMER (1984) and Nepal by KAZANTSEV (2009).

In the present paper we review the species occurring in the Himalayas, namely in northern Pakistan, the Indian southern slopes of the Himalayas, and Nepal and Bhutan. The Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh would also belong to the Himalayan region but no material from this area has been available for our study. The Indian states of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya have been excluded from the scope of this paper because their *Laemoglyptus* fauna is more related with the Indochina, rather than with the Himalayan region.

Material and methods

The terminology of the parts of the aedeagus follows that of KAZANTSEV (2009) with only minor changes:

dorsal part = dorsal blade (KAZANTSEV 2009) = lobés latéral partim (BRANCUCCI 1980) = dorsal part of the basal piece (WITTMER 1969);

fused parameres = parameres (KAZANTSEV 2009) = lobés latéral partim (BRANCUCCI 1980) = ventral part of the basal piece (WITTMER 1969);

laterophyses = laterophyses (KAZANTSEV 2009) = proceses sclérifié (BRANCUCCI 1980) = laterophyses and/or basophyses (WITTMER 1969);

phallus = Mittelstück (WITTMER 1969) = pénis (BRANCUCCI 1980) = median lobe or aedeagus, including the internal sac of different authors.

Specimens examined are housed in the following collections:

- AKEG Andreas Kopetz collection, Eischleben, Germany;
- BMNH Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
- EIHU Entomological Institut, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan;
- EUMJ Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan;
- MNHN Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;
- NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
- NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria;
- NMEG Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany;
- NMPC Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic;
- SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany.

The names of integumentary structures used in the descriptions follow that of HARRIS (1979). The specimens were examined under a 90× magnification using an Olympus SZ 61 binocular microscope. The black and white figures were made using the camera lucida. Habitus photographs were taken using a Canon MP-E 65 mm macro lens attached to the Canon Eos 550D camera. Photos of aedeagi were prepared at the Department of Paleontology of the National Museum, Prague using a Hitachi S-3700N scanning electron microscope. Parts of the male terminalia drawn in lateral view have their ventral side facing to the left. When the parts of the aedeagus are figured in dorsal or lateral aspect, the pubescence is omitted. Locality labels of type specimens are cited verbatim, separate labels are divided by a slash. Names of localities and dates of additional specimens are standardized.

Taxonomy and distribution

The species occurring in Himalayas can be divided into several groups and subgroups according to the shape of the pronotum and aedeagal characters.

Key to the groups and subgroups of Himalayan *Laemoglyptus*-species (males)

- 1 Emarginations of lateral sides of pronotum are situated near the base (Fig. 1).
..... *L. ramiferus*-group (p. 445)
- Emarginations of lateral sides of pronotum are situated far from base (as in Figs. 2, 3, 4). 2
- 2 Lateral emarginations of pronotum are closed laterally in dorsal view; narrowed portion of pronotum behind the emarginations shorter; posterior margin of pronotum convex (Fig. 4). *L. vicinus*-group (p. 462)
- Lateral emarginations of pronotum are mostly open laterally in dorsal view; narrowed portion of pronotum behind emarginations longer; posterior margin of pronotum slightly rounded, slightly sinuate or nearly straight (Figs. 2, 3). (*L. bomfordii*-group, p. 448). 3
- 3 Protruding lateral parts of pronotum strongly convex (Fig. 3).
..... *L. schmidtii*-subgroup (p. 461)
- Protruding lateral parts of pronotum at most moderately convex as in Fig. 2. 4
- 4 Inner portion of dorsal part of aedeagus with strong keels.
..... *L. bhutanensis*-subgroup (p. 454)
- Inner portion of dorsal part of aedeagus without strong keels. 5
- 5 Apices of fused parameres curved ventrad terminally. *L. bilyi*-subgroup (p. 452)
- Apices of fused parameres not curved ventrad terminally. 6
- 6 Fused laterophyses at most shallowly emarginate terminally.
..... *L. gandakiensis*-subgroup (p. 448)
- Laterophyses distinctly divided terminally. *L. bomfordii*-subgroup (p. 451)

1. *Laemoglyptus ramiferus* species-group

(Fig. 1)

Emarginations of the lateral sides of pronotum are situated near the base, so that the narrowed portion before base is very short. The emarginations are closed laterally in dorsal view, posterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, slightly sinuate or nearly straight.

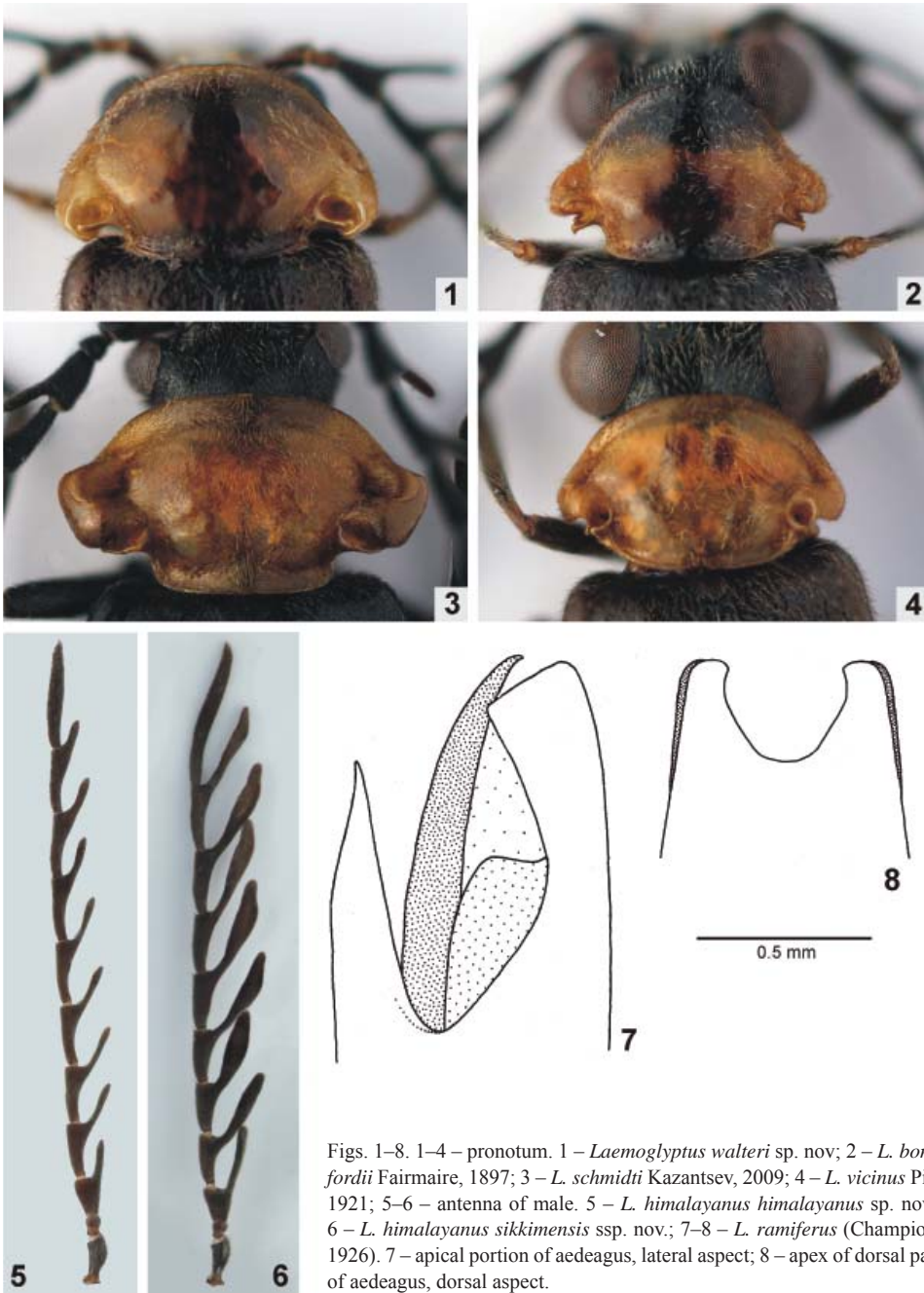
Laemoglyptus ramiferus (Champion, 1926)

(Figs. 7–9)

Silis ramifera Champion, 1926: 204. Type locality: India, West Bengal state, Dārjiling Distr.: Gopaldhara, Nurbong.

Laemoglyptus ramiferus: WITTMER (1948): 171.

Laemoglyptus ramifer: DELKESKAMP (1977): 290, incorrect subsequent spelling [see ICZN (1999): Art. 31.2.2].



Figs. 1–8. 1–4 – pronotum. 1 – *Laemoglyptus walteri* sp. nov.; 2 – *L. bomfordii* Fairmaire, 1897; 3 – *L. schmidtii* Kazantsev, 2009; 4 – *L. vicinus* Pic, 1921; 5–6 – antenna of male. 5 – *L. himalayanus himalayanus* sp. nov.; 6 – *L. himalayanus sikkimensis* ssp. nov.; 7–8 – *L. ramiferus* (Champion, 1926). 7 – apical portion of aedeagus, lateral aspect; 8 – apex of dorsal part of aedeagus, dorsal aspect.

Type material examined. SYNTYPES (BMNH): “[India, West Bengal state, Dārjiling Distr.], Gopaldhara, 1916, H. Stevens [printed and handwritten] / E. M. M. 1926, det. G. C. C. [printed] / *Silis ramifera*, ♂, type, Ch [Champion’s handwriting] / Type H. T. [white, red bordered circle, printed, later designation] / *Silis ramifera* Champ. [printed]”, 1 ♂; “[India, West Bengal state, Dārjiling Distr.], Nurbong, 191, W. K. Webb [printed] / E. M. M. 1926, det. G. C. C. [printed] / *Silis ramifera* Champ. [printed]”, 1 immature ♂; “Sikkim [yellow underlined], Gopaldhara, Rungbong Vall., H. Stevens / *Silis ramifera* Champ. [printed] / E. M. M. 1926, det. G. C. C. [printed]”, 2 ♀♀.

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus ramiferus* differs from the second species of this group, *Laemoglyptus walteri* sp. nov. by the emarginated dorsal part of the aedeagus and the apically divergent laterophyses (cf. Figs. 7–10).

Distribution. India: Dārjiling District. Both type localities are now situated in Dārjiling Distr.).

Laemoglyptus walteri sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 10)

Type locality. Bhutan, Kamjee, 850 m a.s.l..

Type material. HOLOTYPE (NHMB): ♂, “Kamjee [printed], 850 m, 13.5. [handwritten, white label] / Nat.–Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 [white label, printed]”. PARATYPES (NHMB, NMPC, AKEG), same label data, 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head and antennae sooty, mouthparts and first two antennomeres sienna to sepia. Prothorax in male sepia, mostly with lateral and ventral sides honey yellow, while in female terra-cotta with narrow both anterior and posterior margin sienna. Elytra sepia, legs sienna with tips of femora and whole tibiae paler, honey yellow. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia.

Male. Eyes protruding, head across eyes by one fourth narrower than pronotum, antennae moderately exceeding elytral midlength, projections of antennomeres 4–10 more or less, but always distinctly longer than each antennomere. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate, with fine semisparsely, recumbent brown pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum as in Fig. 1, surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous. Elytra ca. as wide as pronotum, parallel-sided, elytral venation slightly developed to absent. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, with fine, brown, recumbent pubescence, matt to semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Fig. 10.

Female. Eyes smaller than in male, antennae serrate, reaching almost elytral midlength, elytra moderately wider than pronotum.

Length (both sexes). 4.6–6.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus walteri* sp. nov. is very similar to *L. ramiferus* (Dārjiling Distr.), from which it differs by the non-emarginated dorsal part of the aedeagus and the apically non-divergent laterophyses (cf. Figs. 8–10).

Etymology. Dedicated to the late Walter Wittmer, not only a well-known specialist of the family Cantharidae, but also an organiser of the Bhutan Expedition of the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel.

Distribution. Bhutan.

2. *Laemoglyptus bomfordii* species-group

(Fig. 2, 3)

Middle portions of the lateral sides of the pronotum distinctly protruding laterad, the emarginations are situated far from the base, mostly open laterally from dorsal view, narrowed portions before base longer, posterior margin of pronotum slightly rounded, slightly sinuate or nearly straight. Species of this group can be subdivided into several subgroups as follows:

***L. gandakiensis*-subgroup** – protruding parts of pronotum at most moderately convex with the inner portion of the dorsal part of the aedeagus without strong keels, fused laterophyses at most shallowly emarginated terminally, apices of fused parameres not curved ventrad terminally.

Laemoglyptus gandakiensis Kazantsev, 2009

Laemoglyptus gandakiensis Kazantsev, 2009: 331, Figs. 24–26.

Material examined. NEPAL: WESTERN REGION: Kali Gandaki, Tatopani, 1100–1400 m a.s.l., 12.–14.v.1984, C. Holzschuh lgt., 1 ♂; Kali Gandaki Khola, Kopchepani – Kalopani, 1500–2400 m a.s.l., 16.v.1984, C. J. Rai lgt., 2 ♂♂; Kali Gandaki Khola, Kalopani, 2400–2600 m a.s.l., 18.v.1984, C. J. Rai lgt., 4 ♀♀; same locality data but B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂ (all NHMB); Kali Gandaki, Kalopani, 2400 m a.s.l., 17.–19.v.1984, C. Holzschuh lgt., 9 ♂♂ (NHMB, NMPC, AKEG); same locality data but B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂ (NHMB); Ulleri, 11.v.1968, T. Kumata lgt., 2 ♂♂ (EIHU, AKEG); same locality data but 1.v.1968, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; same locality data but 12.v.1968, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (all EIHU); Annapurna–Mts., Marayangdi Khola Bagarchap to Chama, 2200–2700 m a.s.l., 27.v.1994, Schmidt lgt., 1 ♂ (AKEG); Modi Khola, Landrung–Gandrung, 1600–2000 m a.s.l., 8.v.1984, C. Holzschuh lgt., 2 ♂♂; Chitre-Tatopani 1100–2500 m a.s.l., 11.v.1984, C. J. Rai lgt., 3 ♂♂; same locality data but B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ (all NHMB).

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus gandakiensis* differs from the other species of the *L. gandakiensis*-subgroup by the combination of the narrow emargination of the dorsal part of the aedeagus, being apically curved in lateral view and shorter than the laterophyses (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009).

Distribution. Nepal: Western Region. KAZANTSEV (2009) reported it also from the Central Region.

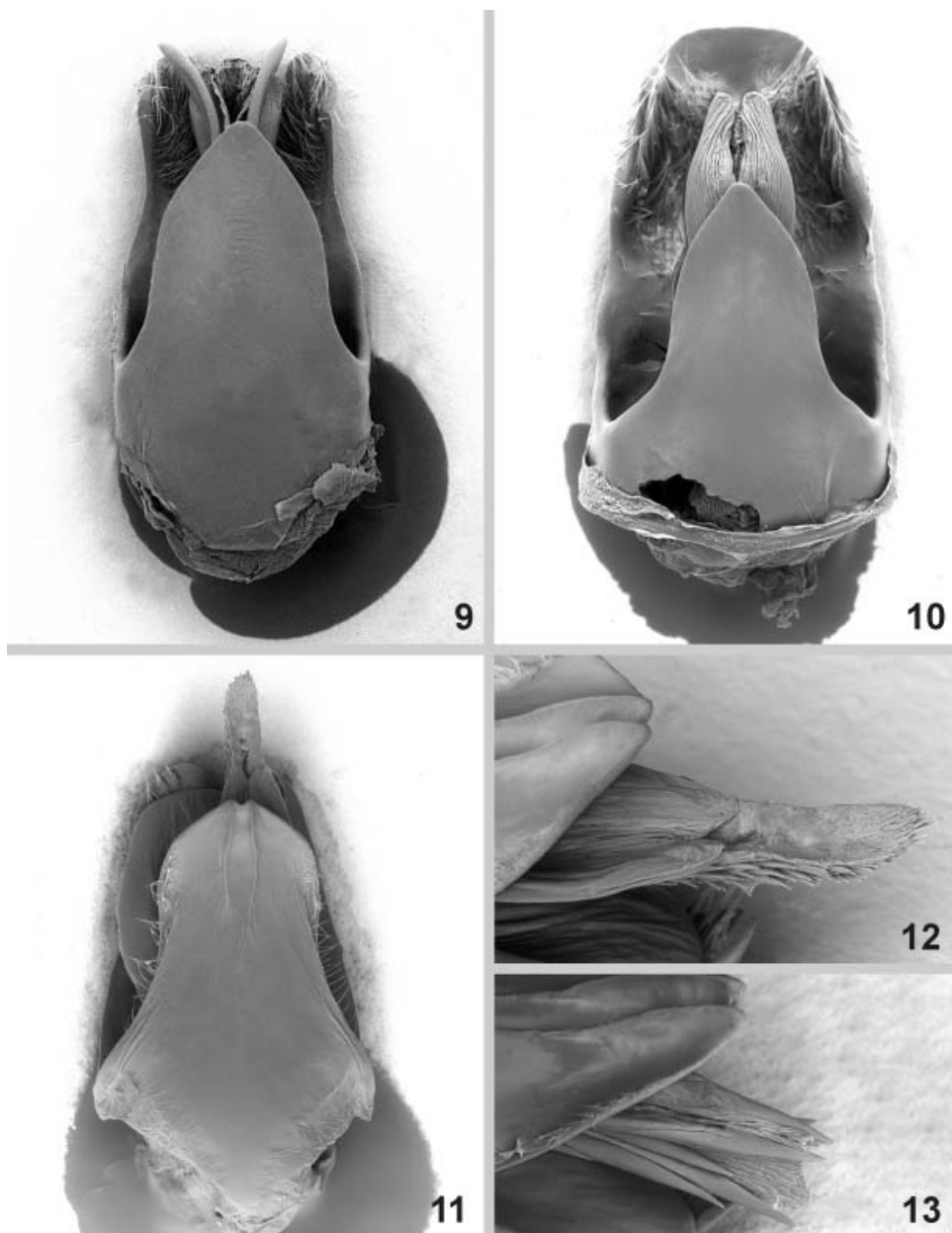
Laemoglyptus hispidus sp. nov.

(Figs. 11–12)

Type locality. Nepal, Central Region, Langtang National Park, Dunche, 2000 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (NMPC): ♂, “Nepal, Langtang Nat. P., Dunche, 2000 m, 15.5.1988, S. Bílý lgt. [white label, printed]”. PARATYPES (NMPC, NHMB, AKEG): same label data as holotype, 1 ♂; “NEPAL, BASANTUPUR, 24.5.[19]96, LEG. MALEC [white label, handwritten]”, 1 ♂; “NEPAL Centr., Bagmati Zone, Rasuwa Distr. / Langtang Nat. P., Dunche-Barkhu-Syabru / 2000–2800 m, 6.–13.V.1996, P. Čechovský lgt.”, 4 ♂♂; Bhandar, 2100 m, 28.V. / O Nepal 1979, Bhakta B. Ch. [white labels, printed and handwritten]”, 1 ♂ 6 ♀♀; “Chisapani, 3.6.[19]76 [white label, printed and handwritten] / Nepal, W. Wittmer, C. Baroni Urbani [white label, printed]” 5 ♂♂; “Sete, 28.V., 2350 m / O Nepal, 1973, Bhakta B. Ch. [white labels, printed and handwritten]”, 2 ♂♂ 11 ♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head including antennae sooty to black, mandibles ferruginous. Prothorax orange to terra-cotta, narrow posterior margin of pronotum sometimes infuscate. Elytra sooty, legs sepia, knees sometimes paler. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia.



Figs. 9–13. 9–11 – aedeagus, ventral aspect: 9 – *Laemoglyptus ramiferus* (Champion, 1926); 10 – *L. walteri* sp. nov.; 11 – *L. hispidus* sp. nov.; 12–13 – apical part of phallus, oblique lateral aspect. 12 – *L. hispidus* sp. nov.; 13 – *L. kopetzi* Kazantsev, 2009.

Male. Eyes big and strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, antennae moderately exceeding three fourth of elytral length, projections of antennomeres 4–10 more or less, but always distinctly longer than each antennomere. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate, with fine semisparsely, recumbent brown pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum similar as that in Fig. 2, posterolateral emarginations open. Surface of pronotum like that of head punctate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, moderately dilated posteriorly, elytral venation slightly developed to absent. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, with fine, brown, short semierect pubescence, matt to semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 11–12.

Female. Eyes much smaller and less protruding than in male, antennae serrate, reaching elytral midlength.

Length (both sexes). 6.0–7.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus hispidus* sp. nov. is very similar to *L. kopetzi* Kazantsev, 2009 from which it differs only by the phallus, which is covered on its dorsal side by bristles, while it is divided apically into several thorns in *L. kopetzi* as in Figs. 12–13.

Etymology. Latin *hispidus* = bristly, named according to the phallus covered by bristles.

Distribution. Nepal: Central Region, Eastern Region.

Laemoglyptus kopetzi Kazantsev, 2009

(Fig. 13)

Laemoglyptus kopetzi Kazantsev, 2009: 329, Figs. 22–23.

Type material examined. PARATYPE (NMEG): ♂, “602 NEPAL: Dolakha distr., ascent Hanumante Danda, 2500–2850 m, 23.V.2000, leg. W. SCHAWALLER [white label, printed] / Paratype, Kazantsev des. 2008 [red, black bordered label, printed] / *Laemoglyptus kopetzi*, Kazantsev des. 2008 [white, black bordered label, printed]”.

Additional material examined. NEPAL: CENTRAL REGION: Daman, 2400 m a.s.l., 4.vi.1976, W. Wittmer & C. Baroni Urbani lgt., 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀; Chisapani, 3.vi.1976, W. Wittmer, C. Baroni Urbani lgt., 1 ♂; Bagmati Sindhupalchok, Gangjiwal, 2500 m a.s.l., 6–7.vi.1989, M. Brancucci lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Bagmati Sindhupalchok, Gangjiwal–Parahang, 2500–1700 m a.s.l., 8.vi.1989, M. Brancucci lgt., 1 ♀; Bagmati Sindhupalchok, Sarmatang, 2500 m a.s.l., 4.vi.1989, M. Brancucci lgt., 1 ♀ (all NHMB); Bagmati Sindhupalchok, Dubhachaur–Sarmatang, 1600–2500 m a.s.l., 3.vi.1989, M. Brancucci lgt., 10 ♂♂ 11 ♀♀ (NHMB, AKEG); Kathmandu valley, 12 km NE Kathmandu, Shivapuir, 2000–2300 m a.s.l., 27°47'58"N, 85°23'13"E, 30.iv.2003, A. Weigel lgt., 1 ♂ (NMEG); Kathmandu valley, Balaju, 1400 m a.s.l., 3.vi.1986, C. Holzschuh lgt., 1 ♂ (NHMB); Kathmandu valley, Godawari, 1500 m a.s.l., 17.v.1983, 3 ♂♂ (NHMB, NMPC); Ting–Sang–La, 3800 m a.s.l., 6–7.v.1962, G. Ebert lgt., 2 ♂♂ (NHMB). EASTERN REGION: Khumbu, Phakding, 2500 m a.s.l., 13.v.1973, B. Kiauta & M. Brink lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (NHMB, NMPC); Khumbu, Junbesi, 2700 m a.s.l., 25.v.1979, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂; Neentale, 2160 m a.s.l., 30.v.1979, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀; Kharikola, 19.vi.1979, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 6 ♀♀ (all NHMB); Taplejung, 32 km NE Taplejung, way before Gyabla, 2410 m a.s.l., 27°34'58"N, 87°52'17"E, 8.v.2003, A. Weigel lgt., 2 ♂♂ (NMEG).

Differential diagnosis. Aedeagus of *L. kopetzi* is very similar to that of *L. hispidus* sp. nov. from which it differs only by the phallus, which is not covered on its dorsal side by bristles, but is divided apically into several thorns (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009 and Figs. 12–13).

Distribution. Nepal: Central Region, Eastern Region.

Laemoglyptus manasluensis* Kazantsev, 2009Laemoglyptus manasluensis* Kazantsev, 2009: 331, Figs. 27–29.

Material examined. NEPAL: CENTRAL REGION: Langtang Nat. Park, Ghora Tabela, 3000 m a.s.l., 13.v.1988, S. Bílý lgt., 3 ♂♂; Langtang Nat. Park, Dunche, 2000 m a.s.l., 15.v.1988, S. Bílý lgt., 1 ♂; same locality data but 14.v.1996, J. Šafanda lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (all NMPC); Daman, 2400 m a.s.l., 4.vi.1976, W. Wittmer & C. Baroni Urbani lgt., 1 ♂; Kathmandu valley, Godawari, 1500 m a.s.l., 17.v.1983, 1 ♂ (all NHMB); Mt. Pulchoki, 2000 m a.s.l., 28.iv.1983, T. Shimomura lgt., 1 ♂ (EUMJ); Bagmati Zone, Rasuwa Distr., Langtang Nat. Park, Dhunche-Barkhu-Syaburu, 2000–2800 m a.s.l., 6.–13.v.1996, P. Čechovský lgt., 30 ♂♂ (NHMB, AKEG). EASTERN REGION: Dharan, 22.v.1996, Šafanda lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (NMPC); Khumbu, Junbesi, 2700 m a.s.l., 25.vi.1979, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ (NHMB).

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus manasluensis* differs from other species of the *L. gandakiensis*-subgroup by the widely emarginated apical portion of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009).

Distribution. Nepal: Western Region (KAZANTSEV 2009), Central Region, Eastern Region.

***L. bomfordii*-subgroup** – protruding parts of the pronotum at most moderately convex, inner portion of the dorsal part of the aedeagus without strong keels, laterophyses distinctly divided terminally, apices of fused parameres not curved ventrad terminally.

***Laemoglyptus bomfordii* Fairmaire, 1897**

(Figs. 2, 18)

Laemoglyptus Bomfordii Fairmaire, 1897: 225. Type locality: India, Himachal Pradesh State, Simla.

Silis pectinicornis Champion, 1924: 253, **syn. nov.** Type locality: India, Uttarakhand State, Kumaon, Ranikhet.

Laemoglyptus pectinicornis var. *innotaticollis* Pic, 1937: 189. Type locality: India, Himachal Pradesh State, Kulu.

Synonymized by KAZANTSEV (2007): 52.

Laemoglyptus pectinicornis: KAZANTSEV (2009): 327, Figs. 1–4.

Type material examined. *L. bomfordii*: SYNTYPE (MNHN): “India [Pic’s handwriting, Simla, F. Hauser lgt. according original description, however Pic was known to change locality labels for his own ones] / *L. Bomfordii* ex coll. Frm.[= Fairmaire] [Pic’s handwriting] / non *Laemog. Fulvicollis*, prothorax bien différent [Pic’s handwriting] / *Bomfordi Pic* type [Pic’s handwriting, sic!] / TYPE [red label, printed]”.

L. pectinicornis: LECTOTYPE, here designated: ♂ (BMNH), “India, [Uttarakhand State], Kumaon, Ranikhet, H. G. C.[hampion lgt.] [printed] / G. C. Champion, Brit. Mus. 1924–63 [printed] / Type, H. T. [white, red bordered circle, printed, later designation] / *Silis pectinicornis*, type, ♂, Ch. [Champion’s handwriting] / *Silis pectinicornis* Champ. [printed] / Ann. Mag. N. H., Ser. 9, xiii, G. C. C. det. [printed] / LECTOTYPE, *Silis pectinicornis* Champion, 1924, V. Švihla des. 2011 [red label, printed]”.

L. bomfordii var. *innotaticollis*: ? SYNTYPE (MNHN): ♂, “*Silis* [sic!] *Bomfordi* [Pic’s handwriting] / comparé coll. Fairmaire [Pic’s handwriting] / *Bomfordi* var. *innotaticollis* Pic [Pic’s handwriting]”.

Additional material examined. PAKISTAN: NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE: Swat, 1971, 1 ♂ (NHMB). INDIA: JAMMU AND KASHMIR: Patni Top, 2000 m a.s.l., 2.vii.1980, W. Wittmer lgt., 1 ♂ (NHMB). UTTARAKHAND, Kumaon: W of Almora, H. G. Champion lgt., 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Sunderhunga valley W of Almora, H. G. Champion lgt., 10 ♂♂ (all BMNH); Chaurengi, 2200–2500 m a.s.l., 23.v.1978, W. Wittmer lgt., 1 ♂; Mussoorie, 2000 m a.s.l., 30.v.–4.vi.1981, M. Brancucci lgt., 1 ♂ 6 ♀♀ (NHMB). NEPAL: FAR-WESTERN REGION: Mahakali, Darchula deciduous forest, NE Batar along Chamliya Khola 2100–2700 m a.s.l., 6.vi.2005, 29°51'N, 80°05'E, deciduous forest + riverside, A. Weigel lgt., 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (AKEG). MID-WESTERN REGION: Prov. Karnali, env. Tamti, 2700 m a.s.l., 29°08'46"N, 82°05'42"E, 10.vi.2007,

J. Weipert lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Prov. Karnali, Distr. Kalkot, Dilikot, S Marbhu-pass, 2100–3300 m a.s.l., M. Hartmann lgt., 28.v.1995, 1 ♂; Prov. Karnali, Distr. Jumla, Jumla, ca. 2 km N, 29°16,86'N, 82°10,92'E, 2444 m a.s.l., 11.vi.2011, J. Kůřner lgt., 1 ♂; Prov. Karnali, Distr. Jumla, way Kot, 29°22,83'N, 82°04,50'E to Hatsinja (Hima Nadi), 29°24,64'N, 82°01,17'E, 2839–2472 m a.s.l., 1.vi.2011, J. Kůřner lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (all AKEG); Pina – Lake Rara, 4.vi.1977, W. Wittmer lgt., 1 ♂ (NHMB). **WESTERN REGION:** Kali Gandaki, Kopchepani, 1500–1700 m a.s.l., C. Holzschuh lgt., 4 ♂♂. **CENTRAL REGION:** Godawari, 1500–1700 m a.s.l., 11.vi.1992, J. Moravec lgt., 1 ♂; Kathmandu valley, Budhanilkantha, 1500–2150 m a.s.l., 26.v.1992, J. Probst lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Kathmandu valley, Kathmandu, 16.v.1983, M. Brancucci lgt., 1 ♂ (all NHMB). **EASTERN REGION:** Habagayri, 1760 m a.s.l., 23.v.1979, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ (NHMB); Arun valley, Hille–Arun R., 2000–300 m a.s.l., 26.v.1983, M. Brancucci, 2 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀ (NHMB, AKEG); Mechi, Taplejung, 24 km NE Taplejung, Sekathum, Camp, 27°32'10"N, 87°48'29"E, 1550 m a.s.l., 6.v.2003, A. Weigel lgt., 2 ♂♂ (NMEG).

Comments. The type series of *L. pectinicornis* includes specimen(s) from “Bengal” and two males and two females from Ranikhet. One male, designated here as a lectotype is a synonym of *L. bomfordii*, the other one, here designated as a paralectotype, belongs to *Laemoglyptus vicinus* Pic, 1921, the female paralectotypes cannot be attributed to any concrete species, specimens from Bengal were not at the disposal. Another specimen from Kumaon, was in the original description, excluded from the type series. The examinations of the aedeagi of the above mentioned type material allow the new synonymy.

Distribution. Pakistan: North West Frontier Province; India: Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand; Nepal: Far-Western Region, Mid-Western Region, Western Region, Central Region, Eastern Region. Champion in the original description of *L. pectinicornis*, also mentioned Bengal in the type series, but this specimen from the collection of Guérin-Ménéville was not at the authors' disposal.

***L. bilyi*-subgroup** – protruding parts of the pronotum at most moderately convex, inner portion of the dorsal part of the aedeagus without strong keels, laterophyses distinctly divided terminally, apices of fused parameres curved ventrad terminally.

Laemoglyptus bilyi sp. nov.

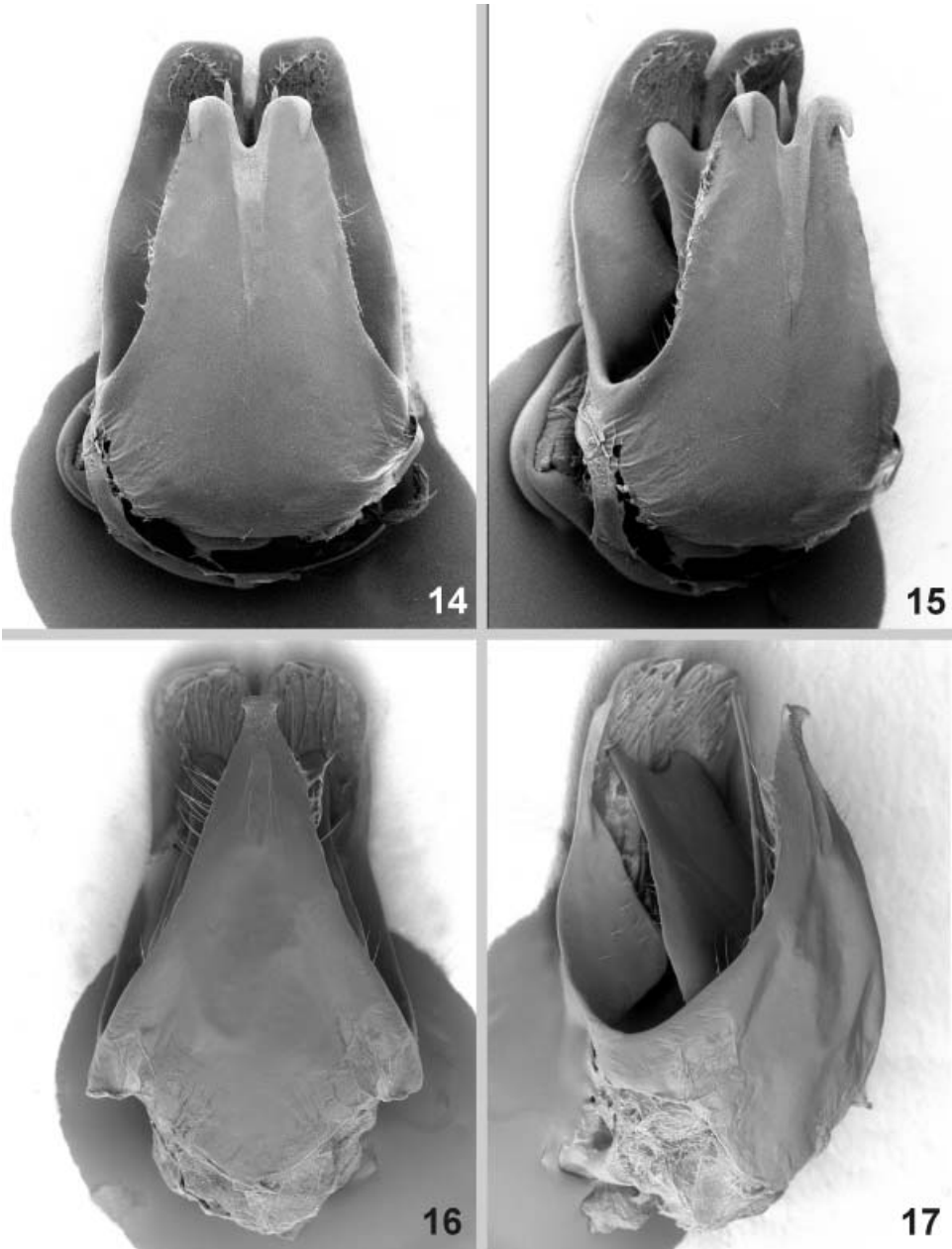
(Figs. 14–15)

Type locality. Nepal, Eastern Region, Hille, 2000 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (NMPC): ♂, “E Nepal, Hille, 2000 m, 28.4.1988, S. Bílý lgt. [white label, handwritten]”. PARATYPES (NMPC, AKEG): same label data, 9 ♂♂; “E Nepal, 28.4.1988, Hille, S. Bílý leg. [white label, printed]”, 1 ♂ 12 ♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head including antennae black, mandibles ferruginous. Prothorax orange to terra-cotta. Elytra sooty to black, legs sepia to black, knees sometimes paler. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia.

Male. Eyes big and strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, antennae moderately exceeding three fourths of elytral length, projections of antennomeres 3–10 more or less, but always distinctly longer than each antennomere. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate, with fine, sparse, recumbent grey pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum similar as that in Fig. 2, posterolateral emarginations open. Surface of pronotum like that of head punctate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, moderately dilated posteriorly, elytral venation slightly developed. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, with fine, grey, short semierect pubescence, matt to semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 14–15.



Figs. 14–17. Aedeagus, ventral (14, 16) and oblique lateral aspects (15, 17). 14–15 – *Laemoglyptus bilyi* sp. nov.; 16–17 – *L. chimakothiensis* sp. nov.

Female. Eyes much smaller and less protruding than in male, antennae serrate, reaching ca. one third of elytral length.

Length (both sexes). 5.8–7.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus bilyi* sp. nov. is very similar to *L. chimakothiensis* sp. nov., from which it differs by the apically deeply emarginated and more curved apices of the fused parameres (cf. Figs. 14–17).

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Svatopluk Bilý (NMPC).

Distribution. Nepal: Eastern Region.

Laemoglyptus chimakothiensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 16–17)

Type locality. Bhutan, Chimakothi, 1900–2300 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (NHMB): ♂, “[Bhutan] Chimakothi, 1900/[–]2300 [m], 14.5. [white label, printed and handwritten] / Nat.–Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 [white label, printed]”. PARATYPES (NHMB, NMPC): same labels data 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head including antennae sooty to black, mandibles ferruginous. Prothorax orange to terra-cotta. Elytra sooty, legs sepia, knees sometimes paler. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia.

Male. Eyes big and strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, antennae almost reaching three fourth of elytral length, projections of antennomeres 3–10 more or less, but always distinctly longer than each antennomere. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate, with fine, sparse, recumbent grey pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum similar as that in Fig. 2, posterolateral emargination almost closed. Surface of pronotum like that of head punctate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, moderately dilated posteriorly, elytral venation slightly developed to absent. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, with fine, grey, short semierect pubescence, matt to semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 16–17.

Female. Eyes much smaller and less protruding than in male, antennae serrate, almost reaching elytral midlength.

Length (both sexes). 6.6–7.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus chimakothiensis* sp. nov. is very similar to *L. bilyi* sp. nov., from which it differs by the narrower and almost apically non-emarginate and less curved apex of the fused parameres (cf. Figs. 14–17).

Etymology. Named according to its type locality.

Distribution. Bhutan.

L. bhutanensis-subgroup – protruding parts of the pronotum at most moderately convex, inner portion of the dorsal part of the aedeagus with strong keels, apices of fused parameres not widely emarginate, not curved ventrad terminally.

Laemoglyptus ater ater Kazantsev, 2009

Laemoglyptus ater Kazantsev, 2009: 327, Figs. 7–8.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (SMNS): ♂, “NEPAL–Expeditionen Jochen Martens / 351 Taplejung Distr., Yamputhin, Cultural land, open forest, 1650–1800 m, 26 Apr – 1 May 1988, J. MARTENS & W. SCHAWALLER

leg. [white labels, printed] / HOLOTYPE, des. S. Kasantsev [red label, printed] / *Laemoglyptus ater* sp.nov., Kazantsev des.2008 [white label, printed]”.

Additional material examined. **NEPAL:** EASTERN REGION: Kosi Zone, Dhankuta Distr., Arun valley, Hille – Shidua / Bhedetar, 2000–2700 m a.s.l., 24.–28.v.1996, P. Čechovský lgt., 2 ♀♀ (NHMB); Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun valley between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m a.s.l., 9.–17.vi.1988, Martens & Schawaller lgt., 1 ♀ (SMNS); Mechi, Taplejung, 24 km NE Taplejung, Sekathum, Camp, 27°32'10"N, 87°48'29"E, 1550 m a.s.l., 6.v.2003, A. Weigel lgt., 1 ♀ (NMEG).

Differential diagnosis. Aedeagus of *L. ater* by the fused parameres being approximately as long as the apex of the dorsal part of the aedeagus resembling mostly that of *L. lalitpurensis* Kazantsev, 2009, from which it differs by the slightly concave lateroapical sides of the dorsal part of the aedeagus in dorsal view, and the sinuate apical portion of the parameres in lateral view (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009).

Distribution. Nepal: Eastern Region.

Laemoglyptus ater godawariensis subsp. nov.

(Fig. 19)

Type locality. Nepal, Central Region, Godavari, 1500 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (NHMB): ♂, “Godavari, 1500 m, 29.IV.1984 / C–Nepal, Kathmandu V., C. Holzschuh [white labels, printed]”.

Differential diagnosis. Length (♂). 7.0 mm. *Laemoglyptus ater godawariensis* ssp. nov. differs from the nominotypical subspecies by the entirely orange pronotum, the rounded apices of the divided portions of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (roundly truncate in *L. ater ater*) and the straight apex of the fused parameres (apically curved ventrad in *L. ater ater*) (cf. Fig. 19 and KAZANTSEV 2009). Maybe in the future, when more specimens from different regions will be at the disposal, some of these characters will be found to be variable.

Etymology. Named according to the type locality.

Distribution. Nepal: Central Region.

Laemoglyptus bhutanensis sp. nov.

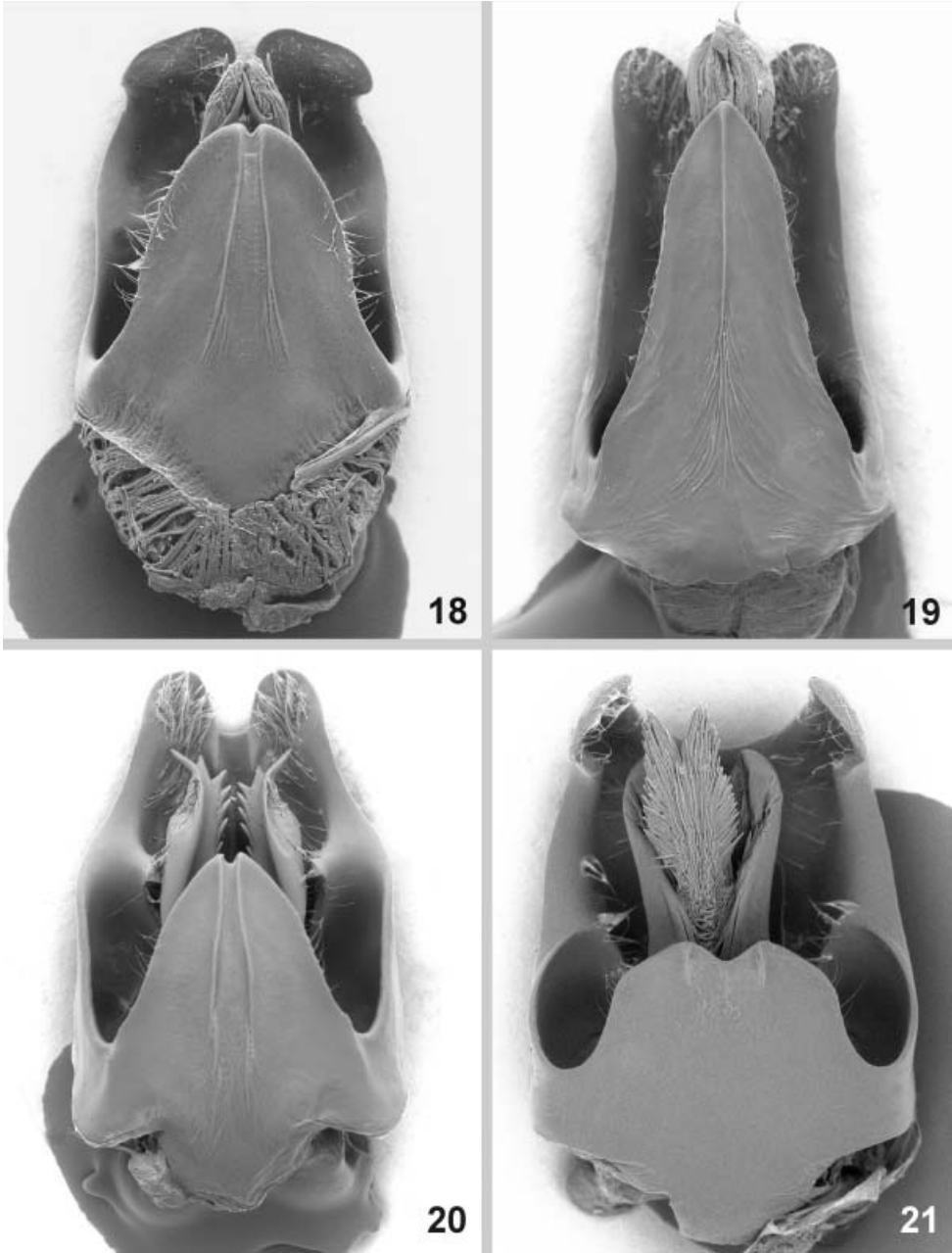
(Fig. 20)

Type locality. Bhutan, 125 km from Phuntsholing.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (NHMB): ♂, “[Bhutan] 125 km von Phuntsholing, 24/5 [white label, printed and handwritten] / Nat.–Hist. Museum Basel / Bhutan Expedition 1972 [white label, printed]”. PARATYPES (NHMB, NMPC): same label data, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀; “[Bhutan] Phuntsholing, 2400 m, 22.4. [white label, printed and handwritten] / Nat.–Hist. Museum Basel / Bhutan Expedition 1972 [white label, printed]”.

Description. Coloration. Head including antennae sooty to black, mandibles ferruginous. Prothorax orange to terra-cotta with pair of narrow, mediolongitudinal sepia stripes slightly diverging posteriorly. Elytra sepia to sooty, legs chestnut brown to sepia, knees sometimes paler. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia.

Male. Eyes big and strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, antennae moderately exceeding three fourths of elytral length, projections of antennomeres 3–10 more or less, but always distinctly longer than each antennomere. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate, with fine, semisparsely, recumbent brown pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum similar as that in Fig. 2, posterolateral emarginations open. Surface of pronotum like that of head punctate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous.



Figs. 18–21. Aedeagus, ventral aspect. 18 – *Laemoglyptus bomfordii* Fairmaire, 1897; 19 – *L. ater godawariensis* subsp. nov.; 20 – *L. bhutanensis* sp. nov.; 21 – *L. himalaicus himalaicus* sp. nov.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, moderately dilated posteriorly, elytral venation slightly developed to absent. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, with fine, yellow, short semierect pubescence, matt to semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Fig. 20.

Female. Eyes much smaller and less protruding than in male, antennae serrate, reaching almost elytral midlength.

Length (both sexes). 6.6–8.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus bhutanensis* sp. nov. is most similar to *L. weigeli* Kazantsev, 2009 (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009) in the shape and length of the fused parameres and for the dorsal part of the aedeagus being apically more narrowed, but differing from this species by the more narrowed and laterally concave divided portions of the dorsal part of the aedeagus and having the laterophyses dentate on their inner sides and divergent terminally. The other species of the *L. bhutanensis*-subgroup possess either longer parameres or a differently shaped apical portion of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (as in *L. jaegeri* Kazantsev, 2009 (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009)).

Etymology. Named according to the country of its occurrence.

Distribution. Bhutan.

Laemoglyptus cechovskyi sp. nov.

(Figs. 22–23)

Type locality. Nepal, Central Region, Bagmati zone, Rasuwa Distr., Langtang Nat. Park, Dunche – Barkhu – Syaburu, 2000–2800 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (NHMB): ♂, “NEPAL Centr., Bagmati Zone, Rasuwa Distr. / Langtang Nat. P., Dunche–Barkhu–Syaburu / 2000–2800 m, 6.–13.V.1996, P. Čechovský [white labels, printed]”.

Description. Coloration. Head including antennae sooty to black, mandibles ferruginous. Prothorax orange to terra-cotta. Elytra sooty, legs sepia to sooty. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia.

Male. Eyes big and strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, antennae slightly exceeding three fourths of elytral length, projections of antennomeres 3–10 ca as long as each antennomere. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate, with fine semisparsely, recumbent brown pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum similar as that in Fig. 2, posterolateral emarginations open. Surface of pronotum like that of head punctate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, moderately dilated posteriorly, elytral venation slightly developed. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, with fine, brown, short semierect pubescence, matt to semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs. 22–23.

Female unknown.

Length (♂). 8.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The aedeagus of *Laemoglyptus cechovskyi* sp. nov. most resembles that of *L. jaegeri* Kazantsev, 2009, from which it differs by the much more deeply emarginate apex of the dorsal part of the aedeagus and the presence of lateral inner projections of this part, situated in ca. the midlength of it. In the other species of *L. bhutanensis*-subgroup there is not such a strongly curved apical portions of the dorsal part (as in *L. himalayanus* sp. nov.) and/or the apical emargination is much wider and rounded (cf. Figs. 22–23 and KAZANTSEV 2009).

Etymology. Dedicated to its collector, Petr Čechovský (Brno, Czech Republic).

Distribution. Nepal: Central Region.

Laemoglyptus hartmanni Kazantsev, 2009

Laemoglyptus hartmanni Kazantsev, 2009: 328, Figs. 9–11.

Type material examined. PARATYPE (NMEG): ♂, “NEPAL, Manaslu Himal, N of Barpak village, E of Darondi Khola, 2800 m NN, 19.VI.2001, leg. S. Tamang [white label, printed] / Paratype, Kazantsev des. 2008 [red, black bordered label, printed] / *Laemoglyptus hartmanni*, Kazantsev des. 2008 [white, black bordered label, printed]”.

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus hartmanni* differs from all other species of the *L. bhutanensis*-subgroup by the combination of the widely emarginate apex of the fused parameres with a narrow emargination of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009).

Distribution. Nepal: Mid-Western Region.

Laemoglyptus himalayanus himalayanus sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 21)

Laemoglyptus bomfordii sensu KAZANTSEV (2009): 327, Figs. 1–4.

Type locality. Nepal, Eastern Region, Bhedetar pass, 1500 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (NMPC): ♂, “E Nepal, Bhedetar pass, 1500 m, 1.5.1988, S. Bílý leg. [white label, printed]”. PARATYPES (NMPC, NHMB, AKEG, NMEG, EIHU, BMNH): same label data, 1 ♀; “[Nepal], Pina, 2370 m / Nepal, 4.VI.1977, W. Wittmer [white labels, printed and handwritten]”, 1 ♂; “NEPAL, Ting–Sang–La, 3800 m, 6/7.V.[19]62, leg. G. Ebert”, 1 ♂; “[Nepal], Pina–Lake Rara, 30.5. / Nepal 1977, W. Wittmer [white labels, printed]”, 2 ♂♂; “NEPAL oc., Distr. Daipo Pahada, Tal z. Kagmara, 29°04'33"N 82°42'41"E, 3000 m, 31.V.1997, leg. A. Weigel [white label, printed] / collection Naturkundemuseum Erfurt [yellow label, printed] / LAEMOGLYPTUS bomfordii FRM., det. S. Kazantsev 2001 [white label, printed]”, 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀; “NEPAL, prov. Karnali, Jubita, 1850 m, NN Gamkhet, 26.V.1995, leg. M. Hartmann [white label, printed] / Sammlung A. Kopetz [blue label, printed] / *Laemoglyptus bomfordii* Fairmaire, Kazantsev det. 2008 [white label, printed]”, 1 ♂; “NEPAL, T. Kumata [white label, printed] / Balaju, Kathmandu, 23.IV.1968 [white label, printed and handwritten] / Hokkaido University Museum [red label, printed] / LAEMOGLYPTUS bomfordii Fairmaire, det. A. Kopetz 2009 [white label, printed]”, 1 ♂; “NEPAL, distr. Jumla, Dilichaur–Muharigaon, 2700–3200 m NN, 15.06.1997, leg. Hartmann [white label, printed] / *Laemoglyptus bomfordii* Frm., S. Kasantsev det. 2001 [white label, printed and handwritten]”, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; “Nepal, Prov. Jumla, Talphi, 29°20'03"N 82°22'34"E, 3115 m, 15.06.1997, leg. Creutzburg [white label, printed] / Sammlung A. Kopetz [blue label, printed] / LAEMOGLYPTUS bomfordii Fairmaire, det. A. Kopetz 2009 [white label, printed]”, 1 ♂; “NEPAL, Distr. Jumla, Umg. Talphi 2800–3200 m, Reisfelder Weide, 21.VI.1997, leg. A. Weigel [white label, printed] / Sammlung A. Kopetz [blue label, printed] / LAEMOGLYPTUS bomfordii Fairmaire, det. A. Kopetz 2009 [white label, printed]”, 1 ♂; “NEPAL, P: Karnali D: Jumla, way Syaule (N29°21,32', E82°05,59' / to Kot (N29°22,83' E82°04,50'), 14.VI.2011 3260–2840 m NN leg. M.Hartmann #16 [white label, printed] / collection Naturkundemuseum ERFURT [yellow label, printed]”, 1 ♂; “NEPAL P: Karnali D: Jumla, way Kot (N29°22,83', E82°04,50') to Hatsinja / (Hima Nadi) (N29°24,64'E82°01,17') 2839–2472 m üNN, 01.VI.2011, leg. J.Küßner #18 [white label, printed]”, 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀; “NEPAL, P: Karnali D: Mugu, Gorusingha N29°27,51', E82°02,03' / 3300 m NN, 15.VI. 2011, leg. M.Hartmann pasture/meadow & mixed forest, #23 [white label, printed]”, 1 ♂; “NEPAL P: Karnali D: Jumla, Mugu pass after Bota (N29°26,39', E82°03,29') / to Gorusingha (N29°27,51'E82°02,03') 3068–3307 m üNN, 15.VI.2011, leg. J.Küßner #25 [white label, printed]”, 2 ♀♀; “NEPAL, Prov. Karnali, Distr. Kalikot, 3 km S Jubia, 1850 m, 26.V.1995, leg. A. Weigel [white label, printed] / Sammlung A. Kopetz [blue label, printed] / LAEMOGLYPTUS bomfordii Fairmaire, det. A. Kopetz 2009 [white label, printed]”, 2 ♂♂; Nainital, 2000 m, 23.5.1981 / India U. P., M. Brancucci [white labels, printed]”, 4 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀; “West Bhatka, Kumaon, 4000', May [19]20, HGC / G. C. Champion, Brit. Mus. 1924–63 / *Silis pectinicornis* Champ. / Ann. Mag. N. H. Ser. 9 xiii 1924, G. C. det. [white labels, printed]”, 1 ♂; “Darjeeling D. India Bhakta B. / Rumblee 350 m 16.IV.1985 [white label, printed]”, 1 ♂ 6 ♀♀.

Description. Coloration. Head including antennae sooty to black, mandibles ferrugineous. Prothorax entirely orange to terra-cotta or with more or less large sepia spots on middle of both anterior and posterior margin of pronotum, which are sometimes more or less widely connected mediolongitudinally. Elytra sooty, legs sepia, knees sometimes paler. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia.

Male. Eyes of medium size, protruding, head across eyes ca. one third narrower than pronotum, antennae moderately exceeding elytral midlength, projections of antennomeres 3–10 ca. as long as each antennomere (Fig. 5). Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate, with fine, semisparsely, recumbent grey pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum similar as that in Fig. 2, posterolateral emarginations open. Surface of pronotum like that of head punctate, finely and sparsely yellow or yellow and brown (corresponding with coloration of pronotum) pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, moderately dilated posteriorly, elytral venation slightly developed to absent. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, with fine, grey, short semierect pubescence, matt to semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Fig. 21.

Female. Eyes much smaller and less protruding than in male, antennae serrate, reaching ca. one third of elytral length.

Length (both sexes). 5.6–7.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus himalayanus* sp. nov. strongly differs from all the known species of the *L. bhutanensis*-subgroup by the combination of the widely and roundly emarginate apical portion of the dorsal part of the aedeagus, and the short and wide shape of the fused parameres as in Fig. 21.

Etymology. Named according to the region of the occurrence.

Distribution. India: Uttarakhand; Nepal: Mid-Western Region, Central Region, Eastern Region.

Laemoglyptus himalayanus sikkimensis subsp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

Type locality. India, Sikkim, Chhuba Khola near Sintam, 670 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (NHMB): ♂, “Chhuba Khola nr. Sintam [white label, printed] / Sikkim, 670 m, 25.4.[19]77, Bhakta B. [white label, printed and handwritten]”. PARATYPES (NHMB, NMPC, AKEG, NMEG): same labels data, 7 ♂♂; “Yoksam, 1800 m, 7.IV.1978 [white label, printed] / Sikkim, Bhakta Bahadur [white label, printed and handwritten]”, 1 ♂; “Yoksam–Choka, 2700 m, 4.IV.[19]78 [white label, printed and handwritten]”, 3 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀; “Pudung, 900 m, 18.IV.[19]90 / Indien, Darjeeling D. Bhakta B. [white labels, printed]”, 2 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀; “Ringkabong, 890 m, 16.IV.[19]84 / Indien, Darjeeling D., Bhakta B. [white labels, printed]”, 1 ♂; “Mng. Kalimpong, Darjeeling Distr. [white label, printed] / India, 19.IV.1979, Bhakta Bahadur [white label, handwritten]”, 4 ♂♂; “Dumra, 1000 m, 29.IV.1983 / Darjeeling D., India, Bhakta B. [white labels, printed]”, 1 ♂; “INDIA, West Bengalen, Distr. Darjeeling, Kurseong Golma, Forest, 1300 m NN, 22.VII.1987, leg. N. Dangal [white label, printed] / Collection Naturkundemuseum Erfurt [yellow label, printed] / *Laemoglyptus bomfordii* Fairmaire, Kazantsev det. 2008 [white label, printed]”, 4 ♂♂.

Differential diagnosis. Length (both sexes): 5.4–7.0 mm. The male of *Laemoglyptus himalayanus sikkimensis* subsp. nov. differs from the nominotypical subspecies by the bigger and more strongly protruding eyes, so that the head across eyes is only moderately narrower than the pronotum, and by the longer antennae, which are almost reaching the elytral apex, the projections of antennomeres 3–10 are ca. 0.33× longer than each antennomere as in Fig. 6. Female differs by the slightly longer antennae, which are almost reaching the elytral mid-

length. Other characters including the aedeagus are the same in both subspecies, excluding the entirely orange to terra-cotta pronotum.

Etymology. Named according to the area of its distribution.

Comments. If, in the future the two subspecies will be found to be sympatrical in certain areas then they could be regarded as two distinct, however evolutionary “young” species.

Distribution. India: Sikkim, Dārjiling District.

Laemoglyptus jaegeri Kazantsev, 2009

Laemoglyptus jaegeri Kazantsev, 2009: 329, Figs. 19–21.

Material examined. NEPAL: WESTERN REGION: Modi Khola, Pothana – Landrung, 1600 m a.s.l., 7.v.1984, C. Holzschuh lgt., 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ (NHMB, NMPC); Myagdi Distr., Dhawalagiri, Hille–Ghorepani, 1600–2600 m a.s.l., 10.vi.1986, C. Holzschuh lgt., 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀; Kali Gandaki Khola, Kopchepani, 1500–1700 m a.s.l., 15.v.1984, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♀; Kali Gandaki Khola, Kopchepani – Kalopani, 1500–2400 m a.s.l., 16.v.1984, C. Holzschuh lgt., 1 ♂; same data but C. J. Rai lgt., 3 ♂♂ (all NHMB); same data but B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ (NHMB, AKEG); Kali Gandaki Khola, Tatopani, 1100–1200 m a.s.l., 22.–24.v.1984, C. Holzschuh lgt., 1 ♂; Chitre – Tatopani, 1100–2500 m a.s.l., 11.v.1984, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♀♀ (all NHMB); Ghasa, Palpa, 08.v.1968., T. Kumata lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (EIHU); Annapurna–Mts., S Lamjun Himal, W–slope Taunja Danda Bakhra Kharka, 2100 m a.s.l., 10.v.1996, Schmidt lgt., 1 ♂ (AKEG); Pokhara, 55 km NW, Tatopani, 1200 m a.s.l., 08.v.1984, Wewalka lgt., 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀; Pokhara, 60 km NW, Dana, 1400 m a.s.l., 9.v.1984, Wewalka lgt., 1 ♂ (all NHMW). CENTRAL REGION, Langtang Nat. Park, Dunche, 2000 m a.s.l., 15.v.1988, S. Bílý lgt., 1 ♂ 7 ♀♀ (NMPC); Dunche, 30.v.1968, T. Kumata lgt., 1 ♂ (AKEG); same locality data but 31.v.1968, 2 ♂♂ (EIHU). EASTERN REGION: Sete, 2350 m a.s.l., 28.v. 1979, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ (NHMB).

Differential diagnosis. The aedeagus of *L. jaegeri* by its rather short fused parameres most resembles that of *L. weigeli*, from which it differs by the shallowly and widely emarginated apex of dorsal part of the aedeagus in dorsal view and being strongly curved ventrad in lateral view (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009).

Distribution. Nepal: Western Region, Central Region, Eastern Region.

Laemoglyptus lalitpurensis Kazantsev, 2009

Laemoglyptus lalitpurensis Kazantsev, 2009: 332, Figs. 32–33.

Material examined. NEPAL: CENTRAL REGION: Langtang Nat. Park, Dunche, 14.v.1996, Šafanda lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (NMPC); Mt. Pulchoki, 2000 m a.s.l., 28.iv.1983, T. Shimomura lgt., 4 ♂♂; Kathmandu valley, Godavari, 18.iv.1968, T. Kumata lgt., 2 ♂♂ (all EIHU); same locality data but 19.iv.1968, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀; same locality data but 20.iv.1968, 2 ♂♂ (all EIHU, AKEG).

Differential diagnosis. The aedeagus of *L. lalitpurensis* by the fused parameres being approximately as long as the apex of dorsal part of the aedeagus resembles that of *L. ater*, from which it differs by the straight lateroapical sides of the dorsal part of the aedeagus in dorsal view and the straight apical portion of the parameres in lateral view (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009).

Distribution. Nepal: Central Region.

Laemoglyptus schawalleri Kazantsev, 2009

Laemoglyptus schawalleri Kazantsev, 2009: 331, Figs. 30–31.

Material examined. NEPAL: EASTERN REGION: Arun valley, Khandabari – Bhotebas, 1000–1750 m a.s.l., J. Probst lgt., 1 ♂ (NMPC); Habagayri, 1760 m a.s.l., 23.v.1979, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ (NHMB).

Differential diagnosis. *L. schawalleri* differs from the all other species of the *L. bhutanensis*-subgroup by the combination of the very short fused parameres and the dorsal part of the aedeagus being curved ventrad and with a narrow centroapical incision (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009).

Distribution. Nepal: Central Region (KAZANTSEV 2009), Eastern Region.

Laemoglyptus weigeli Kazantsev, 2009

Laemoglyptus weigeli Kazantsev, 2009: 328, Figs. 15–16.

Material examined. NEPAL: WESTERN REGION: Kali Gandaki valley, Kopchepani – Kalopani, 1500–2400 m a.s.l., 16.v.1984, C. Holzschuh lgt., 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀; Chitre–Tatopani, 1100–2500 m a.s.l., 11.v.1984, C. J. Rai lgt., 2 ♂♂ (all NHMB); Annapurna–Mts., S Lamjun Himal, W–slope Taunja Danda Bakhra, Kharka, 2100 m a.s.l., 10.v.1996, Schmidt lgt., 1 ♂ (AKEG); Gorapani, 11.v.1968, T. Kumata lgt., 3 ♂♂ (EIHU, AKEG); Ghasa, Palpa, 2.v.1968, T. Kumata lgt., 1 ♂; same data but 4.v.1968, 2 ♀♀; same data but 8.v.1968, 1 ♂ (all EIHU); Pokhara, 36 km NW, Ulleri, 2000 m a.s.l., Wewalka lgt., 5.v.1984, 5 ♂♂ (NHMW). CENTRAL REGION: Langtang Nat. Park, Dunche, 2000 m a.s.l., 15.v.1988, S. Bílý lgt., 5 ♂♂ (NMPC); Chisapani, 3.vi.1976, W. Wittmer, C. Baroni Urbani lgt., 1 ♂ (NHMB); Bagmati Zone, Rasuwa Distr., Langtang Nat. Park, Dhunche–Barkhu–Syaburu, 2000–2800 m a.s.l., 6.–13.v.1996, P. Čechovský lgt., 8 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀ (NHMB, AKEG). EASTERN REGION: Thampur valley, Dhankuta–Hille, 1150 m–2000 m a.s.l., 24.–25.v.1983, M. Brancucci lgt., 3 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀ (NHMB); Mechi, Taplejung, 35 km NE, Gyabla, Camp, 2700 m a.s.l., 27°36'46"N, 87°52'22"E, 8.v.2003, A. Weigel lgt., 1 ♂ (NMEG).

Differential diagnosis. The aedeagus of *L. weigeli* by its rather short fused parameres, most resembles to that of *L. jaegeri*, from which it differs by the narrowly incised apex of the dorsal part of the aedeagus in dorsal view and being only slightly curved ventrad in lateral view (cf. KAZANTSEV 2009).

Distribution. Nepal: Western Region, Central Region, Eastern Region.

***L. schmidti*-subgroup** – protruding parts of the pronotum strongly convex as in Fig. 3, inner portion of the dorsal part of the aedeagus with strong keels, apices of fused parameres widely emarginated, not curved ventrad.

Laemoglyptus schmidti Kazantsev, 2009

(Fig. 3)

Laemoglyptus schmidti Kazantsev, 2009: 328, Figs. 12–14.

Material examined. NEPAL: WESTERN REGION: Ghorapani, 2800–3200 m a.s.l., 6.vi.1992, J. Moravec lgt., 1 ♂ (NHMB); Direthanti–Gorepani, 4.–9.vi.1992, I. Jeniš lgt., 1 ♂ (NMPC); Myagdi Distr., Hille–Ghorepani, 1600–2600 m, 10.vi.1986, C. Holzschuh lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (NHMB); Annapurna Mt., Kali Gandaki valley SE Lete, Tandung Khola, 2400 m NN 3.vi.2004, lg. Schmid / PARATYPUS des. S. Kasantsev [red label, printed] / *Laemoglyptus schmidti* sp.n. Kasantsev des 2008, 1 ♂ (NMEG)

Differential diagnosis. The only known species of the *L. schmidti*-subgroup. See the key above for diagnostic characters of the subgroup.

Note. The last specimen was not listed in the original description, therefore it is not a paratype.

Distribution. Nepal: Western Region.

3. *Laemoglyptus vicinus* species-group

(Fig. 4)

Lateral emarginations of the pronotum are closed in dorsal view, lateral sides of the pronotum behind the emarginations not strongly narrowed, posterior margin of the pronotum convex.

Laemoglyptus vicinoides sp. nov.

(Fig. 24)

Type locality. Bhutan, Puntsholing, 3000 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (NHMB): ♂, “Puntsholing, 3000 m, 21.III.–2.IV. / Bhutan, 1983, J. C. Rai [white labels, printed and handwritten]”. PARATYPE (NHMB): same labels data, 1 ♀.

Description. Coloration. Head including antennae sooty to black, mandibles ferruginous. Prothorax orange to terra-cotta. Elytra sooty, legs sepia, knees paler. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen sepia.

Male. Eyes big and strongly protruding, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum, antennae moderately exceeding three fourth of elytral length, projections of antennomeres 3–10 ca. as long as each antennomere. Surface of head very finely and very sparsely punctate, with fine, semisparsely, recumbent brown pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum similar as that in Fig. 4, posterolateral emargination closed. Surface of pronotum like that of head punctate, finely and sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, moderately dilated posteriorly, elytral venation slightly developed to absent. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, with fine, brown, short semierect pubescence, matt to semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Fig. 24.

Female. Eyes much smaller and less protruding than in male, antennae serrate, reaching ca one third of elytral length.

Length (both sexes). 6.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus vicinoides* sp. nov. by both its habitus and the shape of the aedeagus strongly resembles *L. vicinus* Pic, 1921, from which it differs by the absence of short oblique elevations on the inner side of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. Figs. 24–25).

Etymology. The specific name *vicinoides* refers to the great affinity to *L. vicinus*.

Distribution. Bhutan.

Laemoglyptus vicinus Pic, 1921

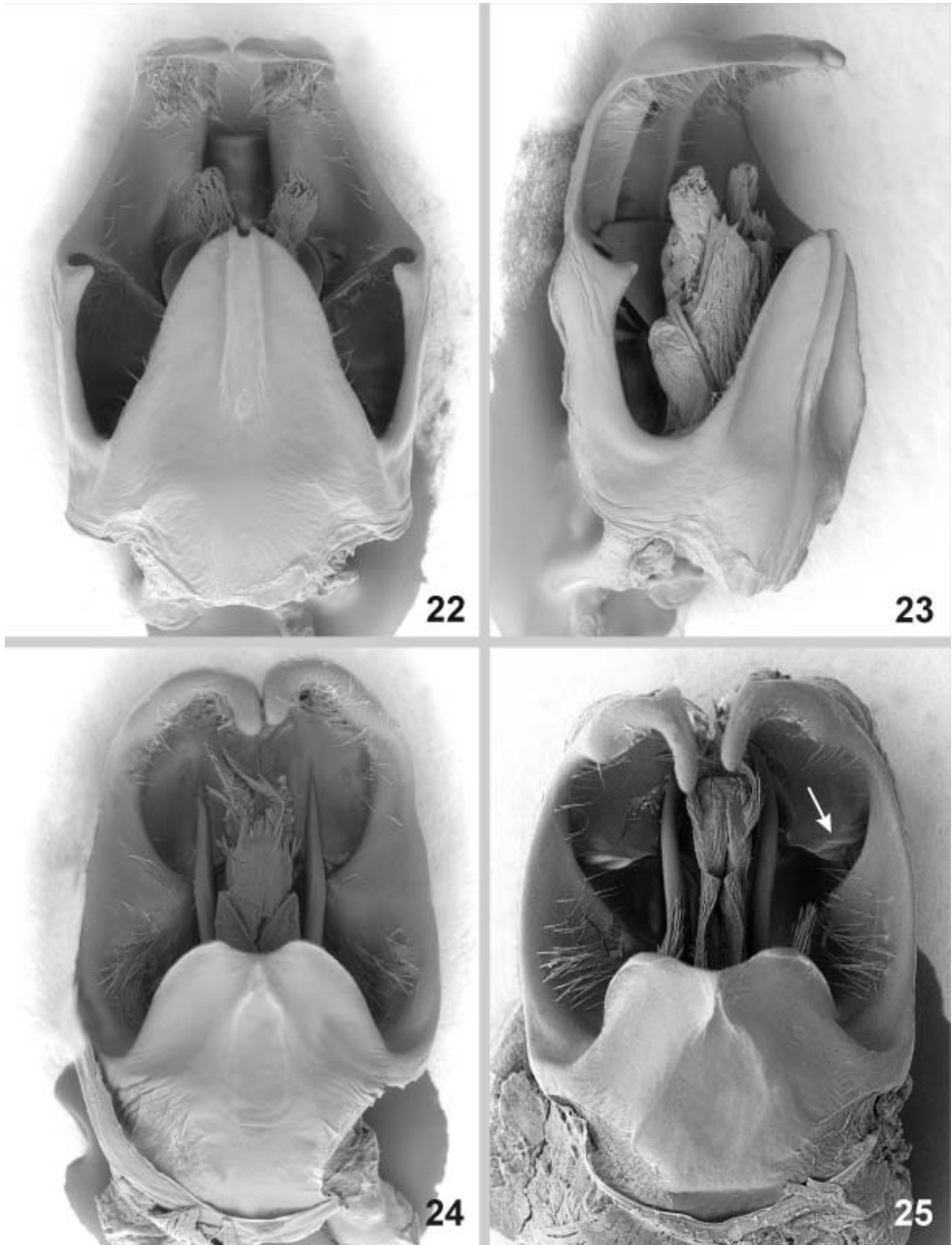
(Figs. 4, 25)

Laemoglyptus vicinus Pic, 1921: 6. Type locality: India.

Laemoglyptus martensi Kazantsev, 2009: 329, Figs 17–18, **syn. nov.** Type locality: Nepal, Taplejung Distr., ascent to Khebang from Tada Khola, 1500 m a.s.l.

Type material examined. *L. vicinus*: SYNTYPES (MNHN), “India [handwritten] / small pink square, / one ♂ bear label: vicinus Pic [Pic’s handwriting]”, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀.

L. martensi: HOLOTYPE: ♂ (SMNS), “Nepal–Expeditionen Jochen Martens / 346v Taplejung Distr., ascent Khebang to Tada Khola, 1500 m, sacred forest remnant, 25 Apr 88, MARTENS & SCHAWALLER [white labels, printed] / HOLOTYPE, det. S. Kasantsev [red, black bordered label, printed] / *Laemoglyptus martensi* sp.nov., Kazantsev des. 2008 [white label, printed]”.



Figs. 22–25. 22–23 – *Laemoglyptus cechovskyi* sp. nov. (22 – aedeagus, ventral aspect; 23 – ditto, oblique lateral aspect); 24–25 – aedeagus, ventral aspect. 24 – *L. vicinoides* sp. nov.; 25 – *L. vicinus* Pic, 1921.

Additional material examined. INDIA: UTTARAKHAND: Ranikhet, H. G. Champion lgt., 1 ♂, paralectotype of *Silis pectinicornis* (BMNH); Dehra Dun, 25.vi.1976, W. Wittmer lgt., 1 ♂; Barkot, 1100–1200 m a.s.l., 5.–12.vi.1981, M. Brancucci lgt., 1 ♂; Kharidy, 1300 m a.s.l., 17.vi.1981, M. Brancucci lgt., 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (all NHMB). **DĀRJILING DISTRICT:** Kalimpong, Upper Bombusti, 5.v.1985, C. J. Rai lgt., 5 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀; same locality data but 29.iv.1987, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀; Kalimpong, Lower Bombusti, 950 m a.s.l., 28.iv.1987, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Bombusti, 900 m a.s.l., 5.v.1983, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Pudung, 18.iv.1990, B. Bhakta lgt., 12 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀; Pudung, 800 m a.s.l., 1.–2.v.1983, B. Bhakta lgt., 9 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀; Pudung, 900 m a.s.l., 3.v.1985, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀; Pudung, 830 m a.s.l., 17.iv.1985, B. Narayan lgt., 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀; Zambok, 1080 m a.s.l., 20.vii.1984, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂; Kalimpong Zambok, 1000 m a.s.l., 23.v.1982, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Ringkabong, 890 m a.s.l., 16.iv.1984, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 7 ♀♀; Dalapchan, 1000 m a.s.l., 14.v.1986, C. J. Rai lgt., 5 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀; same data but B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂; Chibo Busty, 900 m a.s.l., 24.iv.1986, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♂; Mongshong, 1350 m a.s.l., 5.v.1975, B. Bhakta lgt., 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀; Namthing – Lokapul, 1450 m a.s.l., 23.vii.1984, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♂; Kalimpong, Tista R., 250 m, 14.iv.1987, C. J. Rai lgt., 2 ♂♂; Tista, 200 m a.s.l., 26.iv.1985, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀; Tista, 190 m a.s.l., 28.iv.1985, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂; Tista, 18.iv.1987, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂; Kalimpong, Rinkinpong, 1000 m a.s.l., 22.iv.1987, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Kalimpong, Rinkingpong, 2000 m a.s.l., 21.iv.1986, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Dalapchan, 1200 m a.s.l., 23.iv.1990, B. Bhakta lgt., 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀; Najok Kaman near Kalimpong, 900 m a.s.l., 4.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂; Rumashi, 280 m a.s.l., 2.v.1973, B. Bhakta lgt., 4 ♂♂ 12 ♀♀; Balukhope, 1160 m a.s.l., 30.iv.1973, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Nonsong, 700 m a.s.l., 25.iv.1986, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀; Nonsong, 700 m a.s.l., 26.iv.1986, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♂; Kalimpong env., 13.iv.1979, B. Bhakta lgt., 3 ♂♂ 11 ♀♀ (all NHMB); Kalimpong, Agric. Farm, 1200 m a.s.l., 26.iv.1986, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂; Kalimpong, 850 m a.s.l., 30.iv.1986, B. Bhakta lgt., 3 ♂♂ (all NHMB, AKEG); Kalimpong env., 600 m a.s.l., 8.v.1981 B. Bhakta lgt., 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀; Kalimpong 11th Mile, 1000 m a.s.l., 27.v.1982, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Payung Busty, 850 m a.s.l., 25.–27.v.1986, B. Bhakta lgt., 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀; Kalimpong, Gangae Thora, 1000 m a.s.l., 25.iv.1986, B. Bhakta lgt., 5 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀; Kalimpong, 700 m a.s.l., Lower Janake, 15.iv.1987, C. J. Rai 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀; Monshong Kaman, 20.–21.iv.1987, B. Bhakta lgt., 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀; Monsong, 1100–1300 m a.s.l., 6.–7.v.1983, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Chivo Busty, 21.iv.1985, B. Bhakta lgt., 3 ♂♂; Kalimpong, Lolay, 1000 m a.s.l., 1.v.1986, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Kalimpong, Lolay, 980 m a.s.l., 23.iv.1986, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♀♀; Kalimpong, Baluwa Khani, 2700 m a.s.l., 23.v.1986, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Bhalukop, 1000 m a.s.l., 18.iv.1985, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂; Dadheri Khela F.R.H., 500 m a.s.l., 9.iv.1973, H. S. Sharma + Party lgt., 1 ♀; Rangpo F.R.H., 750 m a.s.l., 10.iv.1973, H. S. Sharma + Party lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Dumra, 1000 m a.s.l., 29.iv.1983, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Kalimpong, Dumra Busty, 800 m a.s.l., 9.v.1986, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♀; Durpin, 1200 m a.s.l., 17.iii.1985, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂; Durpin, 9.v.1985, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♀; Mirik–Algherra, 1500 m a.s.l., 21.iv.1987, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♀; Sharkim, 19.iv.1985, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀; Kalimpong, Suntuk, 900 m a.s.l., 14.v.1986, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♀ (all NHMB). **SIKKIM:** village 9th miles of Rani Pull, 24.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀; Reay Khola S of Gangtok, 21.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀; Mangon, 2.ix.1977, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀; Chhuba Khola near Sintam, 25.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt., 14 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀; Yoksam, 1800 m a.s.l., 7.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀; Yoksam–Choka, 2600 m a.s.l., 4.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ (all NHMB); Choka–Yoksam, 2100 m a.s.l., 6.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt., 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (NHMB, AKEG); Reshi–Yortang, 400 m a.s.l., 17.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀; Melli, 460 m a.s.l., 20.vii.1981, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂; Rani Puli, S Gangtok, 910 m a.s.l., 22.x.1977, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ (all NHMB); Resi Bazar nr. Sintam, 26.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt., 15 ♂♂ 28 ♀♀ (NHMB, AKEG); Kalimpong, Maelli, 380 m a.s.l., 6.v.1977, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Tara Khola near Maelli, 540 m a.s.l., 4.v.1977, B. Bhakta lgt., 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (all NHMB). **NEPAL:** **WESTERN REGION:** Buri Gandaki, Sudi – Labubezi, 1300–1650 m, 27.v.1990, J. Probst lgt., 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀; **CENTRAL REGION:** Kathmandu valley, Balaju, 1400 m a.s.l., 18.v.1989, M. Brancucci lgt., 1 ♂; Kathmandu valley, Tamba–Koshi–K, SE Charikot, 900–1200 m a.s.l., 16.–25.vi.1987, C. J. Rai lgt., 1 ♂; Trisuli, 570–1200 m a.s.l., 20.vi.1978, B. Bhakta lgt., 17 ♂♂ 22 ♀♀; Chisapani, 1000 m a.s.l., 29.iii.1986, B. Bhakta lgt., 3 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀; Chisapani, 1110 m a.s.l., 25.iv.1983, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ (all NHMB). **EASTERN REGION:** Arun valley, Pholikhorka – Hongmaya, 400–1250 m, 1.vi.1983, J. Probst lgt., 2 ♂♂ (all NMPC); Janakpur Dolakha, Tama Koshi, 850–110 m a.s.l., 24.–29.v.1989, M. Brancucci lgt., 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (NHMB, AKEG); Thamur valley, Dhankuta, 23.v.1983, 1150 m, M. Brancucci, 1 ♂; Khumjung, Khumbu, 3380 m a.s.l., 9.v.1979, B. Bhakta lgt., 1 ♂ (all NHMB).

Comments. The holotype of *L. martensi* does not differ significantly from the syntypes of *L. vicinus*, so the new synonymy is here stated.

Differential diagnosis. *Laemoglyptus vicinus* by both its habitus and the shape of the aedeagus strongly resembles *Laemoglyptus vicinoides* sp. nov., from which it differs by the presence of short oblique elevations on the inner side of the dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. Figs. 24–25).

Distribution. India: Uttarakhand, Dārjiling District, Sikkim; Nepal: Western Region, Central Region, Eastern Region.

Acknowledgements

We are very obliged to Maxwell Barclay (BMNH), the late Michel Brancucci (NHMB), Matthias Hartmann (NMEG), Masahiro Ohara (EIHU), Wolfgang Schawaller (SMNS), Rudolph Schuh (NHMW), Azadeh Taghavian (MNHN), and Hiroyuki Yoshitomi (EUMJ) for the kind loan of types and other interesting material, Gianfranco Liberti (Uboldo, Italy) and Yuxia Yang (Baoding, China) for the valuable comments to our manuscript and Martin Fikáček (NMPC) for the great help with making photos and preparation of the illustrations.

This work was partly financially supported by Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic (DKRVO 00023272).

References

- BRANCUCCI M. 1980: Morphologie comparée, évolution et systématique des Cantharidae (Insecta: Coleoptera). *Entomologica Basiliensia* **5**: 215–388.
- CHAMPION G. C. 1924: XXXVII. – Some Indian Coleoptera. *Annals and Magazin of Natural History, Series 9* **13**: 251–264.
- CHAMPION G. C. 1926: Some Indian (and Tibetan) Coleoptera (19). *Entomologist's Monthly Magazin* **62**: 118–137.
- DELKESKAMP K. 1977: *Coleopterorum Catalogus Supplementa. Pars 165, Fasc. 1. Cantharidae*. Dr W. Junk bv Publishers, The Hague, 485 pp.
- FAIRMAIRE L. 1897: Note XXXI. Coléoptères de l'Inde et de la Malaisie. *Notes from the Leyden Museum* **18** (1896–1897): 225–240.
- HARRIS R. A. 1979: The glossary of surface sculpturing. *Occasional Papers in Entomology* (Sacramento) **28**: 1–31.
- ICZN 1999: *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Fourth edition*. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, XXIX + 306 pp.
- KAZANTSEV S. V. 2007: New acts and comments. Pp. 47–54. In: LÖBL I. & SMETANA A. (eds.): *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera. Volume 4. Elateroidea – Derodontoidea – Bostrichoidea – Lymexyloidea – Cleroidea – Cucujoidea*. Apollo Books, Stenstrup, 935 pp.
- KAZANTSEV S. V. 2009: The species of the genus *Laemoglyptus* Fairmaire, 1886 of Nepal (Insecta: Coleoptera: Cantharidae). Pp. 327–333. In: HARTMANN M. & WEIPERT J. (eds.): *Biodiversity und Naturlausstattung im Himalaya III. Verein der Freunde und Förderer des Naturkundemuseums Erfurt e.V., Erfurt*: 327–333.
- KAZANTSEV S. V. & BRANCUCCI M. 2007: Cantharidae. Pp. 234–298. In: LÖBL I. & SMETANA A. (eds.): *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera. Volume 4. Elateroidea – Derodontoidea – Bostrichoidea – Lymexyloidea – Cleroidea – Cucujoidea*. Apollo Books, Stenstrup, 935 pp.
- PIC M. 1921: Nouveautés diverses. *Mélanges Exotico-Entomologiques* **34**: 1–33.
- PIC M. 1937: Contribution a l'étude du genre *Laemoglyptus* Fairm. (Coléoptères Malacodermes). *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* **62**: 187–190.

- WITTMER W. 1948: Notas sinonimicas y sistematicas sobre Malacodermata (1ª nota). *Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina* **145**: 167–173.
- WITTMER W. 1969: Zur Kenntnis der indo-malaischen Silini unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Fauna von Neuguinea (Col.: Cantharidae). *Pacific Insects* **11**: 217–454.
- WITTMER W. 1984: Die Familie Cantharidae (Col.) auf Taiwan (3. Teil). *Entomological Review of Japan* **39**: 141–166, 6 pls.