

Studies on the genus *Anthelephila* (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)

11. New species and records from India, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Oman

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Abstract. Fifteen new species of *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833 are described: *Anthelephila adivasi* sp. nov., *A. bacillipes* sp. nov., *A. interposita* sp. nov., *A. kailasa* sp. nov., *A. kali* sp. nov., *A. lubopetra* sp. nov., *A. maharani* sp. nov., *A. pateva* sp. nov., *A. sevciki* sp. nov., *A. triungula* sp. nov., *A. tryznai* sp. nov. (all India), *A. bheri* sp. nov., *A. comes* sp. nov., *A. vishnumati* sp. nov. (all Nepal), and *A. insperata* sp. nov. (Oman). Male characters of *Anthelephila umbratilis* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928) are figured. New faunistic records of *Anthelephila* from India, Sri Lanka and Nepal are given.

Key words. Coleoptera, Anthicidae, *Anthelephila*, taxonomy, new species, faunistics, Oriental Region, Palearctic Region

Introduction

This is another paper in the series devoted to the taxonomy and faunistics of the large Old World genus *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833 (KEJVAL 2006, 2007). It deals, among others, with the major part of collections from my four expeditions to India and Sri Lanka in 1993–1994, 1999, 2003 and 2006. It is not, however, a complete treatment of the expedition results. Some other data have already been published (KEJVAL 2002a, 2005, 2007), and *A. antiqua* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1919), *A. mutillaria* Saunders, 1834, *A. maindroni* (Pic, 1903) and members of the difficult *A. bramina* species-group are omitted as they will be covered in separate revisional papers. Altogether 46 species are treated, including 15 newly described species.

Anthelephila is most diverse in the tropical regions of Africa and Southeast Asia. Adults are apparently scavengers, opportunistic predators and mycophages, and they are mostly collected by sweeping or beating vegetation (KEJVAL 2003). HEBERDEY (1934) summarized the results of collections of anthicids on sandal tree (*Santalum album*) suffering from spike disease, and *Anthelephila* clearly dominated in the examined material (nine of 20 species, 86% of specimens). Based on my field experience, numerous Indian species seem to be rather adaptable, living in seminatural habitats such as tree plantations and gardens, and strictly

concentrate on diseased or damaged plants such as those having broken branches, withering or dry leaves (planted trees and shrubs suffer frequently from various diseases and pests). Some cursory observations on the biology of *Anthelephila* are given below (see especially the remarks under *A. raja*). Furthermore, in Rajasthan (Udaipur, Sajjan Niwas Gardens), I found numerous specimens of *A. maindroni* on a single tree sustaining a population of scale insects. Despite nearly three days of collecting and considerable effort, I caught only a single specimen of this species at a different place.

Material and methods

The following acronyms of depositories are used:

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
DBET	Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, University of Wrocław, Poland;
DCDC	Donald S. Chandler collection, Durham, New Hampshire, U.S.A.;
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
MMBC	Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic;
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria;
NKME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany;
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;
ZKDC	Zbyněk Kejval collection, Domažlice, Czech Republic;
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark;
ZSMC	Zoologische Staatssammlung München, München, Germany (coll. G. Uhmann).

Data from locality labels are cited verbatim only for the type specimens, and my comments are placed in square brackets. Separate labels are indicated by double slashes (/). The following abbreviations are used: [h] – handwritten; [p] – printed; env. – environs of; prov. – province; distr. – district; reg. – region; vill. – village; vall. – valley; leg. – collected by.

The terminology of body setation follows WERNER & CHANDLER (1995).

Results

Anthelephila abdita (Kejval, 2000)

Material examined. INDIA: MEGHALAYA: 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13–14'N, 91°40'E, 5.–24.v.2005, 900 m, P. Pacholátko leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 4.v.1999, Dembický & Pacholátko leg. (NHMB).

Distribution. India (Meghalaya) (KEJVAL 2000).

Anthelephila adivasi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–6, 93)

Type locality. India, Meghalaya state, southwest of Cherrapunjee, 25°13–14'N, 91°40'E, 900 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'NE – INDIA, Meghalaya, SW of CHERRAPUNJEE, 25°13–14'N 91°40'E, 5.–24.v.2005, 900 m, P. Pacholátko leg.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: 23 ♂♂ 22 ♀♀, same data as holotype (ZKDC, 2 specimens each in BMNH, DCDC, HNHM and NHMW).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 6.0 mm. Head and pronotum dark reddish; elytra brown black, with very slight blue-green reflection, dark reddish base and lateral margins; legs reddish brown, antennae reddish, moderately darkened apically.

Head produced postero-medially and fluently passing into long neck; tempora strongly narrowing posteriad, posterior angles absent. Eyes rather large and convex. Dorsal surface glossy, finely and sparsely punctate; neck finely longitudinally corrugated. Setation mostly subdecumbent, with numerous much longer and erect bristly setae. Antennae conspicuously long, slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere IV–VI more than 3.0 times, antennomere X 2.4 times and antennomere XI 3.1 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.7 times as long as wide, narrower than head across eyes, nearly evenly rounded anteriorly, narrowed and shallowly but distinctly impressed/constricted postero-laterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc evenly shaped medially, its outline convex in anterior half and flattened to slightly impressed posteriorly in lateral view. Dorsal surface smooth, distinctly punctate, with a few inconspicuous transverse wrinkles before base; antero-lateral sides finely and sparsely punctate, impunctate near procoxal cavities; postero-lateral impression coarsely wrinkled, adjacent basal area somewhat rugose or densely punctate; dorso-median punctation moderately denser than on head, with some coarser punctures in posterior third. Setation as that on head.

Mesosternum with narrow, median longitudinal bulge, rather rounded anteriorly, narrowing and keel-like posteriorly, its outline evenly lowering posteriad in lateral view; metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri distinct; postscutellar impression absent. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate; punctation simple, rather sparse. Setation similar to that on head, generally more raised, evenly developed.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Fore legs modified (Fig. 1); profemora with short edge-like protrusion; protibiae moderately arcuate, dilated and slightly lobed distally on inner side; penultimate tarsomere widened and flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally in all tarsi. Setation of tibiae generally rather long and raised.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 2–6; median process of sternum VII dorso-ventrally flattened, its apex finely rugose; tergum VII slightly angulately produced postero-medially, with simply rounded apex; apical portion of tegmen 0.4 times as long as basal-piece, trilobed apically.

Female. Externally differing from male as follows: median longitudinal bulge of mesosternum similar but somewhat wider, its posterior edge rather rounded; fore leg simple; sternum VII simple, slightly produced and subtruncate apically; tergum VII subtriangular.

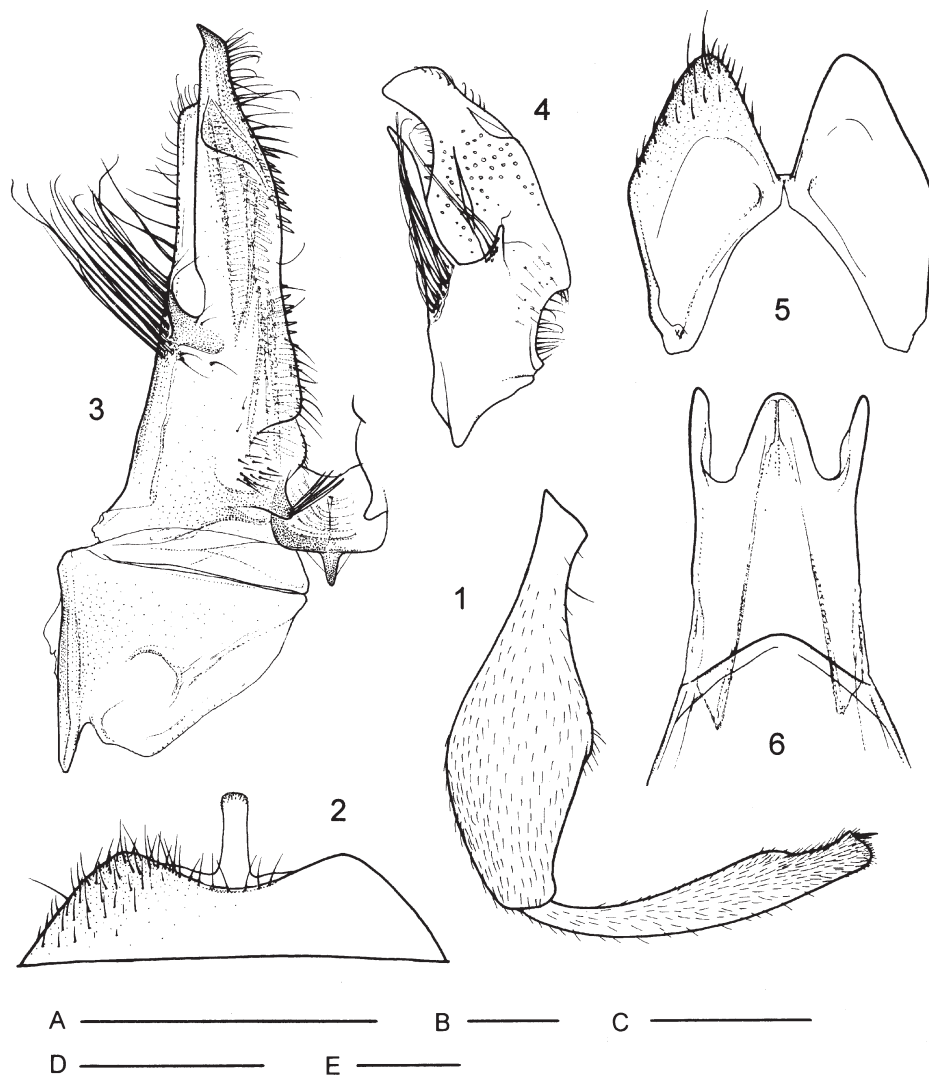
Variation. Body length (♂♀) 4.6–6.2 mm. Rather variable in the prominence of dark reddish basal spot on elytra, which may be both reduced (faint tinge near scutellum) and conspicuous (extending behind humeri).

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila adivasi* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (KEJVAL 2000). Males can be easily recognized by the combination of nearly simple male profemora (lacking a distinct process), simple median process of male sternum VII (flattened, rounded, not bifurcate apically) and rather distinctive morphology of male sternite VII and tegmen of aedeagus. Females of *A. adivasi* sp. nov. may be confused with those of

A. abdita and *A. latipennis* (Pic, 1914), sharing reddish colouration of head and pronotum (head black, mostly darker than pronotum in other species), but differ clearly in the morphology of mesosternum (see KEJVAL 2000).

Etymology. The word *Adivasi* (Ādivāsī; old inhabitants) is an umbrella term for the aboriginal population of India. Noun in apposition.

Distribution. India (Meghalaya).



Figs. 1–6. *Anthelephila adivasi* sp. nov., holotype (male). 1 – profemur and tibia; 2 – sternum VII; 3 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 4 – sternite VIII in lateral view; 5 – tergite VIII; 6 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 1 mm: A – Fig. 1; 0.2 mm: B – Figs. 2, 5; C – Fig. 3; D – Fig. 6; E – Fig. 4.

***Anthelephila bacillipes* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7–12, 94)

Type locality. India, Meghalaya state, Garo Hills, Nokrek National Park, 25°40'N, 91°04'E, 1150 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'N.E. INDIA W. Meghalaya, Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 2. –13.VII.1997, 1150 m // 25°40'N 91°04'E Afonin & Siniaev lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPE: ♂, 'NE INDIA; Meghalaya 1999 3 km E Tura; 1150 m; 25°30'N 90°14'E; 4.v; Dembický & Pacholátko leg.' (NHMB).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 5.2 mm. Head and pronotum dark reddish; elytra brown black with slight bluish reflection and dark reddish base; legs reddish brown, antennae reddish.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide, produced postero-medially and less differentiated from longer neck; tempora strongly narrowing posteriad, posterior angles absent. Eyes medium-sized, rather convex and protruding. Dorsal surface glossy, finely but distinctly punctate; dorsal punctation rather sparse, especially postero-medially. Setation subdecumbent, with a few distinctly longer erect setae. Antennae at most moderately enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 2.2 times and antennomere XI 2.4 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly narrower than head across eyes, nearly evenly rounded anteriorly, narrowed and moderately but distinctly impressed and constricted postero-laterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc evenly shaped, its outline more or less convex in lateral view. Dorsal surface smooth, unwrinkled, distinctly punctate; antero-lateral sides finely and sparsely punctate, impunctate near procoxal cavities; postero-lateral impression distinctly wrinkled, adjacent basal area somewhat rugose or densely punctate; dorso-median punctation moderately denser than that on head. Setation as that on head, erect setae more numerous.

Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri distinct; postscutellar impression at most slightly indicated. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate; punctation simple, moderately dense. Setation pale, slightly longer than on head, evenly developed, decumbent, with scattered erect setae.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

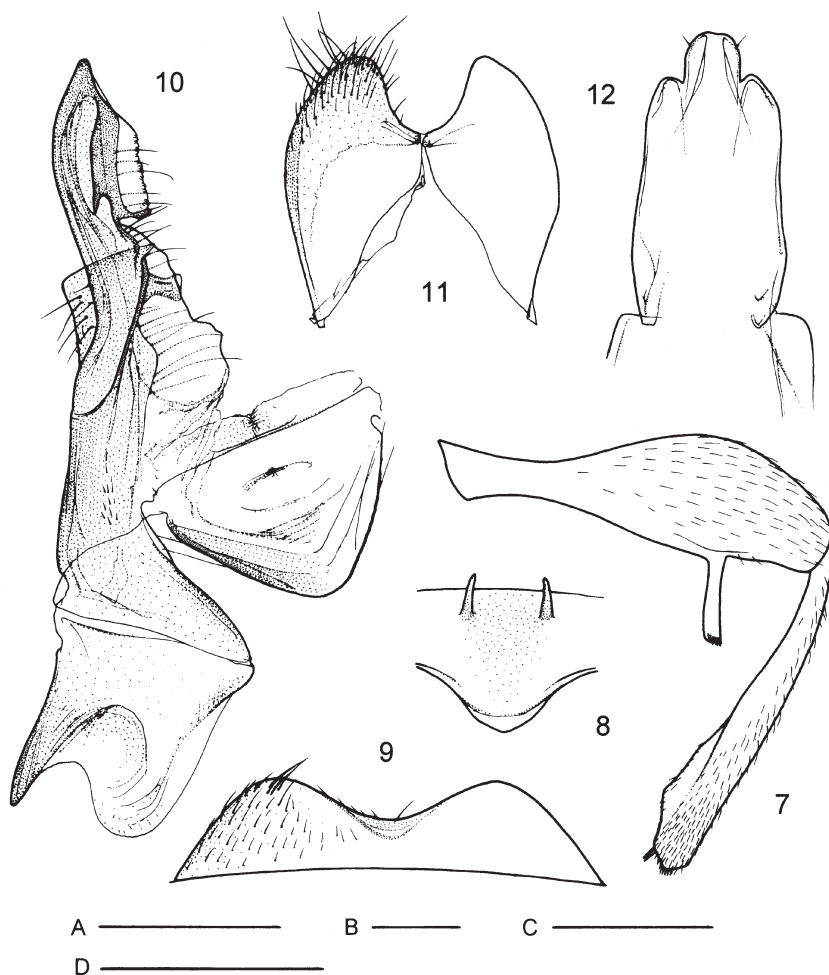
Fore legs modified (Fig. 7); profemora with long and slender bacillary process, its obtuse apex fringed with short stiff setae; protibiae dilated and slightly angulately produced on inner side distally; penultimate tarsomere widened and flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally in all tarsi. Mesotibiae with some distinctly longer raised setae on inner side.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 8–12; sternum III with a pair of conspicuous projections medially shortly before posterior margin; tergum VII simple, evenly rounded posteriorly; apical portion of tegmen 0.5 times as long as basal-piece, with small apical lobe bearing two longer setae laterally in dorsal view.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila bacillipes* sp. nov. is habitually very similar to *A. himalayana*, showing only somewhat longer antennae, more robust and wider pronotum and shorter legs. However, it differs clearly from the latter species by male characters. Males of *A. himalayana* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1914) possess, for example, a more robust and sinuous profemoral process, modified abdominal sternum IV (having a conspicuous median process) and simple sternum III, and quite dissimilar morphology of sternite VIII.

Etymology. Composed from the Latin nouns *bacillum* (rod) and *pes* (leg), referring to the bacillary profemoral process in males. Noun in apposition.

Distribution. India (Meghalaya).



Figs. 7–12. *Anthelephila bacillipes* sp. nov., holotype (male). 7 – profemur and tibia; 8 – sternum III, median part in cranial view; 9 – sternum VII; 10 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 11 – tergite VIII; 12 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.5 mm: A – Figs. 7, 11; 0.2 mm: B – Fig. 9; C – Fig. 10; D – Fig. 12.

Anthelephila basirufa (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928)

Material examined. **INDIA:** **UTTARAKHAND:** 3 ♀♀, 30 km N of Rishikesh, NW of Chamba, Arakot vill. env., 1500 m, 29.–31.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, ca. 23 km NW of Nainital, Khairna Bridge env., 900–1000 m, 13.–17.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC). **WEST BENGAL:** 11 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Darjeeling distr., Shorang, 1380 m, 4.v.1979, B. Bhakta leg. (NHMB).

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.), Nepal, Bhutan (KREKICH-STRASSOLDO 1928, UHMANN 1990, KEJVAL 2002a, CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Anthelephila bheri sp. nov.

(Figs. 13–18, 95)

Type locality. Nepal, Bheri zone, Dailekh district, Dailekh, south of Katia Khola, 800 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'NEPAL, Prov. Bheri Distr. Dailekh, Dailekh, S Katia Khola 800 m, 31.V.1995, leg. A. Weigel // *Anthelephilus imperator* (Laf.) det. G. Uhmann 1996' (NKME).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 4.3 mm. Head and pronotum reddish brown; elytra brown black with reddish base; legs and palpi dark brown to brown black, basal narrowed portion of meso- and metafemora distinctly paler, yellowish brown; antennae with basal antennomeres reddish brown, darkening towards apex, apical 3–5 antennomeres brown black to black.

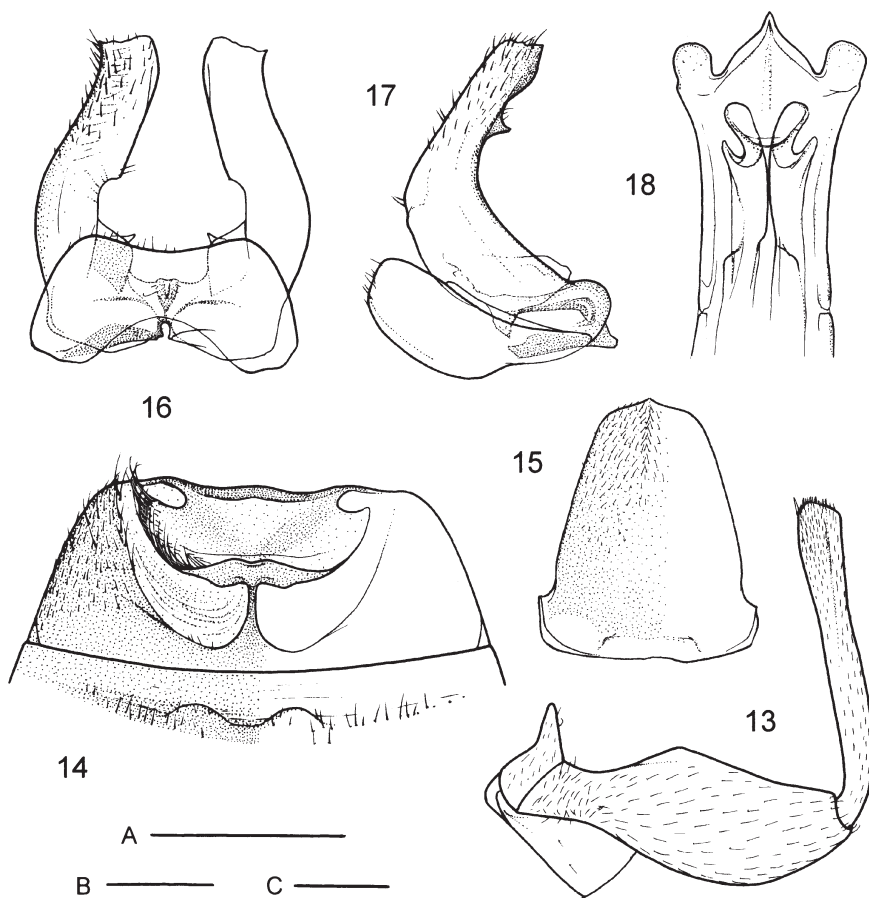
Head 1.2 times as long as wide, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly; posterior temporal angles indistinct, rounded. Eyes small, moderately convex. Surface largely smooth, glossy, somewhat uneven/rugose anteriorly on frons, conspicuously punctate; dorsal punctures large and rather shallow, rather densely spaced, sparser near base. Setation evenly short, subdecumbent to appressed, with sparse and short erect setae. Antennae moderately but distinctly enlarged in apical third; antennomere X 1.1 times and antennomere XI 1.9 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.4 times as long as wide, much narrower than head across eyes, nearly evenly rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowing posteriad and distinctly impressed and constricted postero-laterally in dorsal view (Fig. 95); dorsal outline of pronotum convex in anterior two thirds, then impressed and distinctly bulging before base in lateral view; pronotal disc anteriorly with conspicuous median longitudinal impression/groove, apex of antebasal bulge vaguely divided medially by shallow impression. Surface smooth, glossy, posterior constriction of pronotum distinctly wrinkled laterally to dorso-laterally; dorsal punctation uneven, generally much finer and sparser than that on head, more distinct at convex places of anterior portion. Setation as that on head. Both mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, convex, clearly truncate apically; humeri entirely obsolete; postscutellar impression absent. Surface glossy; punctation uneven, much finer and mostly sparser than that on head, with densely spaced, nearly contiguous punctures forming two paired oblique bands; anterior bands composed of short band and isolated median patch, posterior bands more conspicuous, directing from lateral sides antero-mediad. Setation similar to that on head but setae of dense punctures contrastingly whitish, thicker, quite appressed and forming distinct setose bands (Fig. 95) and erect setae somewhat longer and more conspicuous and numerous. Metathoracic wings almost entirely reduced.

Fore legs modified (Fig. 13); profemora slightly angulately produced on inner side; protibiae moderately widened and flattened in apical third; each protrochanter projecting into robust, blunt process; penultimate tarsomere narrow, terminal tarsomere articulated rather below its apex in metatarsi. Metatibiae rather distinctly and densely punctate, especially on inner side; setation normally developed.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 14–18; sternum VI with a pair of postero-median protuberances. Sternum VII excavated and with peculiar bilobed median process; lateral sides of median process angulate and margins with long setae; tergum VII elongate, subtruncate, with apical margin slightly angulately produced medially, mostly rather convex, becoming flattened in apical fourth; paired prongs of sternite VIII arcuately curved ventrad; apical portion of tegmen 0.5 times as long as basal piece, trilobed apically.



Figs. 13–18. *Anthelephila bheri* sp. nov., holotype (male). 13 – fore leg without tarsus; 14 – sternum VII; 15 – tergum VII; 16 – sternite and tergite VIII in dorso-caudal view; 17 – the same in lateral view; 18 – apical portion of aedeagus. Scale = 0.5 mm: A – Fig. 13; B – Fig. 15; 0.2 mm: A – Fig. 18; C – Figs. 14, 16, 17.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila bheri* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. imperatrix* species-group (KEJVAL 2007); it is very closely related to *A. imperatrix* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849 and mainly to *A. aratrix* Kejval, 2007. It differs from them by a larger body size (at most 3.7 mm in the other two species), rather less globose head, male protrochanters produced into conspicuous projection (simple in *A. imperatrix*, slightly angulately produced in *A. aratrix*), slightly modified male profemora and protibiae (quite simple in the latter two species), the presence of a pair of protuberances on male sternum VI and the morphology of male sternum VII and sternite VIII.

Etymology. Named after the type locality (Bheri zone), noun in apposition.

Distribution. Nepal.

Anthelephila biroensis (Pic, 1956)

Material examined. **INDIA: MAHARASHTRA:** 2 ♀♀, Pune distr., Mulshi at Mulshi lake, 9.–11.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (DBET); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Pune distr., Lonavla, Bhushi dam, 13.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (DBET); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Pune distr., 18 km S of Lonavla, Amba valley, 27.ix.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (ZKDC, DBET); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, 4 km S of Lonavla, Bhushi dam env., 500 m, 24.–28.ix.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (ZKDC); 23 ♂♂ 35 ♀♀, 15 km N of Mahad, Raigarh Fort env., 18°14'N, 73°26'E, 250–500 m, 9.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, ca. 50 km W of Karad, Koyna, SW of dam, 17°23'N, 73°44'E, , ca. 600 m, 11.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 24 ♂♂ 31 ♀♀, 30 km W of Pune, Mulshi env., 18°29'N, 73°30'E, ca. 700 m, 13.–16.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 6 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Chiplun env., 12.vi.2006, O. Šafránek leg. (ZKDC). **KARNATAKA:** 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, 20 km W of Talguppa, Jog falls, 14°14'N, 74°44'E, 500±200 m, 22.–28.v.2002, P. Pacholátko leg. (ZKDC).

Variation. *Anthelephila biroensis* varies conspicuously in body colouration. It is usually reddish brown with elytra largely brown black except a reddish brown basal fourth, sometimes reduced only to transverse posthumeral spots/band. The above listed specimens from the Amba valley are brown black to black except for a very slight indication of paler posthumeral spots, reddish brown tarsi and rather brownish proximal antennomeres.

Distribution. India (Maharashtra, Karnataka) (Pic 1956).

Anthelephila comes sp. nov

(Figs. 19–23, 96)

Type locality. Nepal, Janakpur zone, southeast of Charikot, Tamba-Koshi-Khola, 2200 m a.s.l.

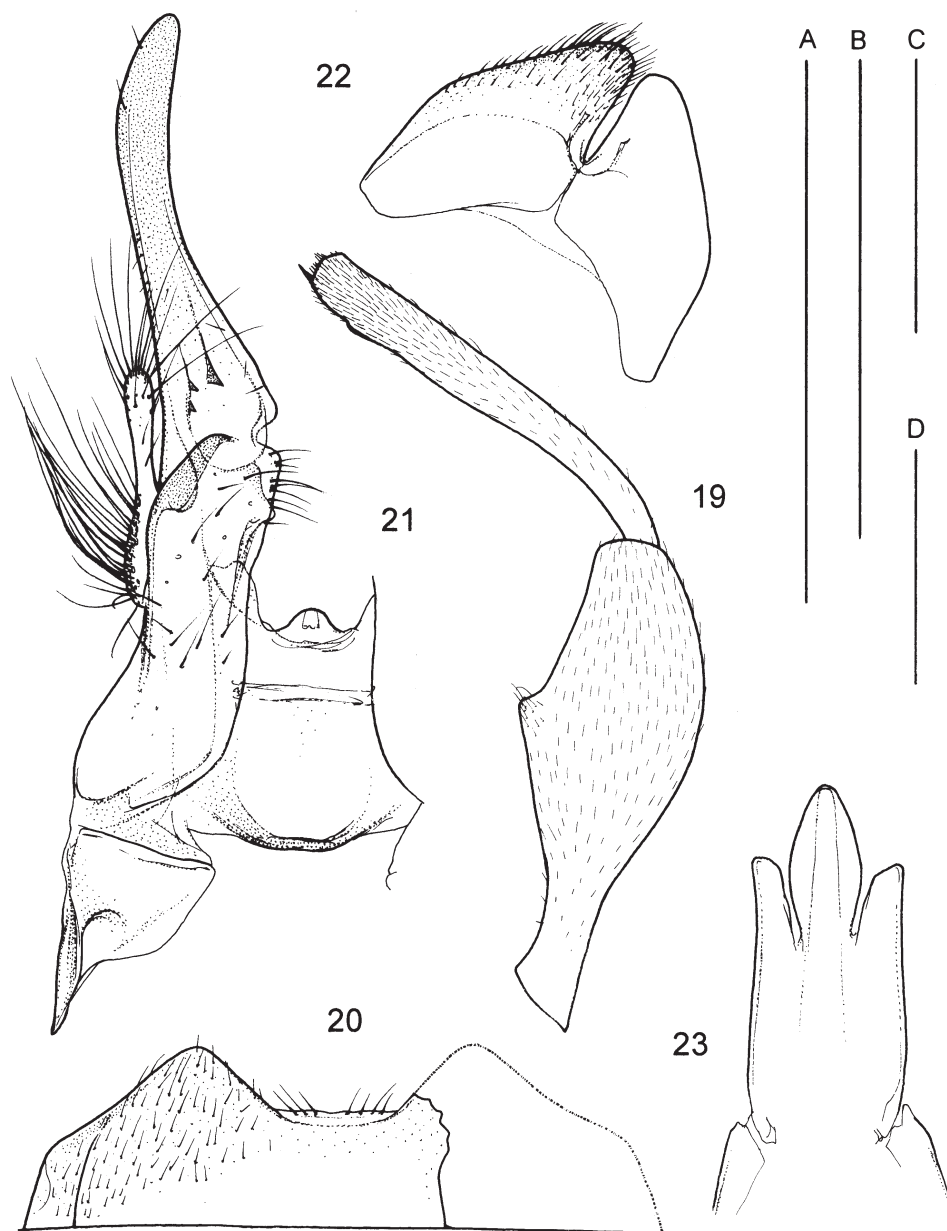
Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'C-Nepal, Janakpur, Tamba-Koshi-Khola, SE Charikot, 900–2200 m, 16.–25.4.87, lg. Pashang [yellow label] // Formicomus basalis Kreckich det.G.Uhmann1987' (NMPC). PARATYPE: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (ZKDC).

Additional material. **NEPAL:** 1 ♀, Nepal centr., Janakpur Tamba-Koshi Khola Dolakha, 850–1100 m, 24.–29.v.1989, C. Holzschuh leg. (NKME).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 4.4 mm. Head and pronotum reddish; elytra largely brown except reddish basal third and lateral margins, with paired transverse dark brown spot on humeri; legs reddish brown, antennae reddish.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, slightly produced posteriorly, its base somewhat less distinctly differentiated from short neck; tempora strongly narrowing posteriad, posterior angles absent. Eyes medium-sized, rather convex. Dorsal surface largely smooth and rather glossy, finely punctate, somewhat uneven and corrugate anteriorly on frons. Setation mostly subdecumbent, with a few longer erect setae. Antennae slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 1.5 times and antennomere XI 2.1 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, evenly rounded anteriorly, narrowed and moderately but distinctly impressed and constricted postero-laterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc largely evenly shaped, with slightly protruding transverse rugosity in posterior third, its outline more or less convex in anterior half, slightly uneven in posterior half in lateral view. Dorsal surface finely punctate, transversely wrinkled shortly before base; antero-lateral sides mostly impunctate, smooth and glossy; postero-lateral impressions shortly and coarsely wrinkled; base dorso-laterally with some coarser punctures densely arranged in short longitudinal row; dorsal punctation similar to that on head, with a few scattered coarser punctures. Setation as that on head.



Figs. 19–23. *Anthelephila comes* sp. nov., holotype (male). 19 – profemur and tibia; 20 – sternum VII; 21 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 22 – tergite VIII; 23 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.5 mm: A – Figs. 19, 20; B – Fig. 22; C – Fig. 21; D – Fig. 23.

Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri somewhat rounded but distinct; postscutellar impression slightly indicated. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate; punctures slightly coarser and more widely spaced than those on head. Setation pale, longer than that on head, evenly developed, subdecumbent to decumbent, with scattered erect setae, especially in apical third.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Fore legs modified (Fig. 19); profemora with small dent-like and finely setose protuberance; protibiae nearly simple, with short inconspicuous edge on inner side distally; penultimate tarsomere widened and flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally in all tarsi. Setation normally developed, short, fine, rather subdecumbent.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 20–23; tergum VII simple, rather widely rounded posteriorly; paired prongs of sternite VIII armed with three sharply pointed, thorn-like denticles ventrally at the level of apex of lateral bacillary process; apical portion of tegmen 0.7 times as long as basal piece, trilobed apically.

Female. Externally differing from male by simple legs and evenly rounded apices of sternum and tergum VII.

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 4.4–4.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila comes* sp. nov. is very closely related to *A. umbratilis* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928), as suggested by the overall similarity including male characters. It differs from the latter species by a much smaller and finely setose profemoral process (bearing a fringe of stiff setae in *A. umbratilis*) and detailed morphology of male sternite VIII: apical portion of prongs narrower, simple with only three denticles ventrally near base (cf. Figs. 21 and 83).

Etymology. From Latin *comes* (attendant, companion); named in reference to its close relationships with *A. umbratilis*. Noun in apposition.

Distribution. Nepal.

Anthelephila coniceps (Pic, 1913)

Distribution. India (reliably known only from Sikkim, see below).

Remarks. This species was described by PIC (1913) from Sikkim and redescribed by KEJVAL (2000) from the single holotype specimen deposited in MNHN. It was recorded from Nepal and Sikkim and listed for the Indian state of Uttarakhand by TELNOV (2003a). These data are given in the last catalogue (CHANDLER et al. 2008). However, *A. coniceps* is probably somewhat more restricted in distribution. At least the records from Nepal (TELNOV 2003a) were found to be based on misidentified specimens of *A. psiloptera*, *A. pokharensis*, *A. pseudocorrusca* and *A. uhmanni* (see the species in question).

Anthelephila consul (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849)

Material examined. INDIA: KARNATAKA: 6 ♂♂ Yellapur, 14°57'N, 74°41'E, 500 m, 22.iv.2005, M. Halada leg. (ZKDC). MAHARASHTRA: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, ca. 30 km W of Karad, Patan, 17°22'N, 73°54'E, 570 m, near river, 12.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC). MADHYA PRADESH: 4 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀, ca. 130 km SE of Bhopal, Pachmarhi env., 22°28'N, 78°26'E, ca. 1050 m, 26.–29.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (ZKDC). RAJASTHAN: 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Udaipur, Sajjan Niwas Gardens, 24°34'N, 73°41'E, 600 m, 3.–8.vii.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, 15 km N of Udaipur, Eklingji, 24°45'N, 73°43'E, ca.

700 m, 7.vii.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (ZKDC); 10 ♂♂ 17 ♀♀, SE of Bharatpur, Keoladeo Ghana Nat. Park, 27°09'N, 77°31'E, ca. 170 m, 13.–14.vii.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. Australia, Cambodia, China (Guang-dong), India (widespread), Indonesia (Sumatra, Bali, Sulawesi), Laos, Myanmar, Philippines (Luzon), Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; published records summarized by KEJVAL (2005).

Anthelephila corrusca (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931)

Material examined. INDIA: UTTARAKHAND: 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Haldwani – Kathgodam, ca. 800 m, 21.–22.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 2 ♀♀, 20 km NE of Rishikesh, Ganga river vall., Kaudiyala vill. env., ca. 500 m, 25.–27.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, ca. 23 km NW of Nainital, Khairna Bridge env., 900–1000 m, 13.–17.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Uttarakhand, West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.) (KREKICH-STRASSOLDO 1931; KEJVAL 2000, TELNOV 2003a).

Anthelephila gardneri saudeki (Kejval, 1999)

Material examined. INDIA: MEGHALAYA: 1 ♀, Khasi Hills reg., Shillong peak, GPS 25°32.8'N 91°52.5'E (WGS 84), 1850±50 m, E. Jendek & O. Šausa leg. (ZKD); 6 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀, 3 km E of Tura, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 1150 m, 6.–12.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, same data except: 1 km E of Tura, 500–600 m, 13.–18.v.2002 (ZKDC); 4 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, 3 km E of Tura, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 1150 m, 4.v.1999, Dembický & Pacholátko leg. (NHMB).

Distribution. India (Meghalaya) (KEJVAL 1999). The nominotypical subspecies is known so far only from the type locality in Karnataka (HEBERDEY 1934). It is probably confined to the Western Ghat mountain range.

Anthelephila gorkha (Kejval, 2000)

Material examined. NEPAL: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Gandaki zone, Gorkha distr., Gorkha, 1150–1500 m, 21.–29.v.2001, P. Kresl leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. Nepal (KEJVAL 2000).

Remarks. This species was described from a single specimen collected by Petr Kresl near Gorkha village. The above listed specimens have been collected at the same locality and can be regarded as topotypic.

Anthelephila grossipes (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1914)

Material examined. INDIA: TAMIL NADU: 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Madras, 18.vi.1947, R. N. Kothari leg. (DCDC, ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Tamil Nadu) (KREKICH-STRASSOLDO 1914b, 1928, as *Formicomus latithorax*; HEBERDEY 1934).

Anthelephila himalayana (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1914)

Material examined. NEPAL: 2 ♂♂, Kathmandu vall., Buthanilkanta, 1600 m, 23.vi.1989, Richter leg. (ZKDC); 7 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Kathmandu, Balaju water garden, 7.vi.2001, P. Kresl leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, E-Nepal, Arun vall., Sultibari, 500 m, 11.–14.vi.1988, Probst leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Bagmati zone, Dakshinkali, 27°36'N, 85°16'E, 1500 m, 26.vi.2001, [no collector, NHMB Basel expedition] (NHMB). **INDIA: UTTARAKHAND:** 1 ♀, Mussoorie, rabbit farm, ca. 1300 m, 10.vii.1989, A. Riedel leg. (ZKDC). **SIKKIM:** 1 ♂, Khecheopari lake, 21.–26.vi.2003, E. Kučera leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.), Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand (Pic 1899, as *F. lagenicollis*; KREKICH-STRASSOLD 1914a, 1928; TELNOV 1999, 2003a; CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Anthelephila insperata sp. nov.

(Figs. 24–30, 97)

Type locality. Oman, Jabel Shans.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Oman, Jabel Shans, 2000 m, 3 July 1995 leg. B. Skule // Formicomus nemrod Laferté det. G. Uhmman 1996' (SMNS). PARATYPES: 6 ♀♀, same data as holotype (SMNS, 2 specimens ZKDC).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 4.0 mm. Head reddish brown; pronotum reddish; elytra brown with reddish base and paired, vaguely outlined posthumeral spot; legs, antennae and palpi reddish, tarsi and 3–4 apical antennomeres darkened, reddish brown.

Head 1.4 times as long as wide, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly; tempora distinctly narrowing posteriad, their posterior angles absent; base clearly differentiated from short neck. Eyes conspicuously large, rather convex. Dorsal surface glossy, longitudinally corrugated along median margins of eyes, finely but distinctly punctate; punctuation rather evenly developed, somewhat more distinct in anterior half. Setation pale, subdecumbent, with scattered, moderately longer erect setae. Antennae slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 2.1 times and antennomere XI 2.6 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly narrower than head across eyes, somewhat unevenly rounded anteriorly and distinctly impressed postero-laterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc evenly shaped, its outline more or less convex in lateral view. Surface glossy, largely smooth, rugose to transversely corrugated postero-dorsally shortly before base, postero-lateral impressions shortly and finely wrinkled, adjacent basal area somewhat rugose; dorsal median punctuation similar to that on head. Setation as that on head.

Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

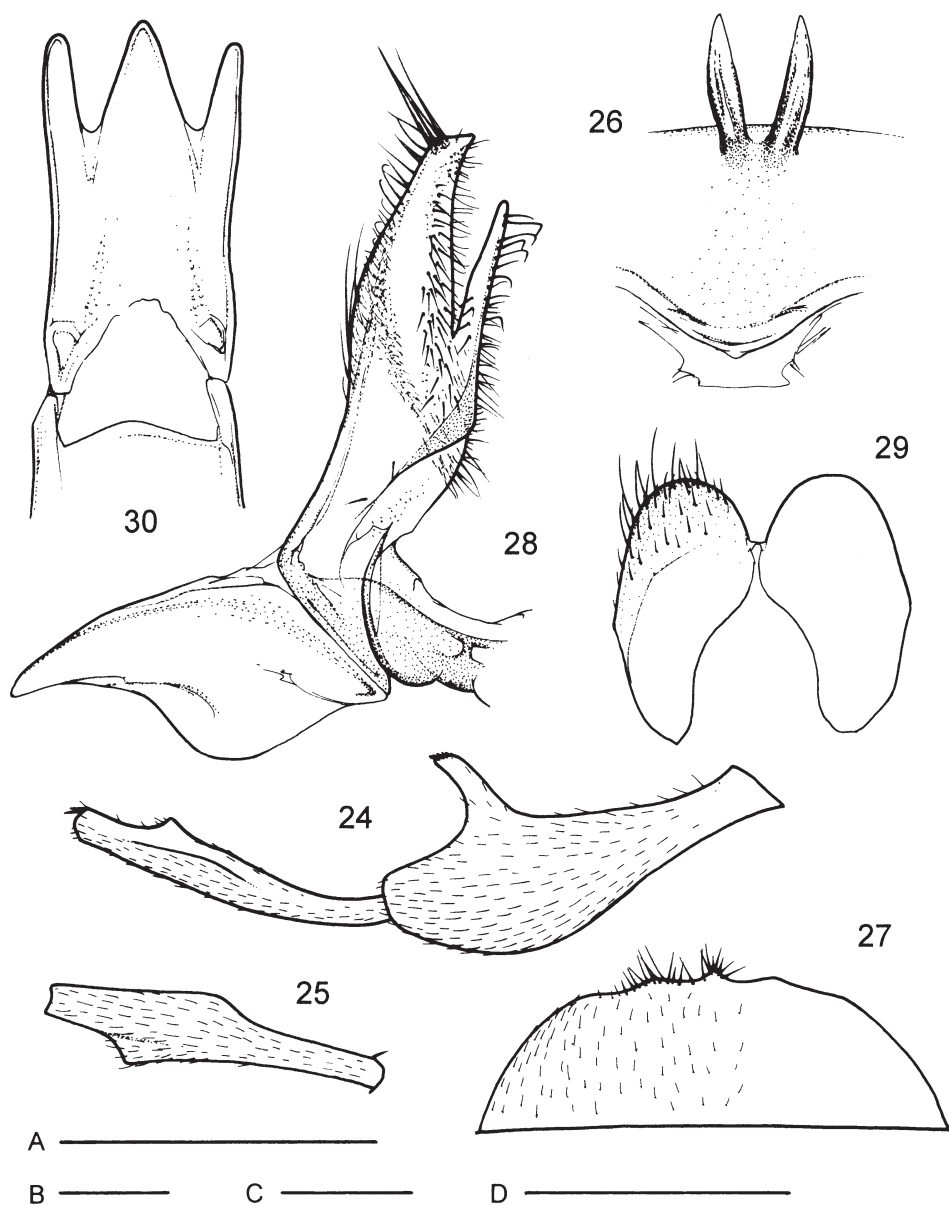
Elytra elongate, 2.1 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri protruding; postscutellar impression at most slightly indicated. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate; punctures simple, evenly spaced, about as coarse as but sparser than those on head. Setation pale, generally moderately longer than that on head, decumbent, with a few more raised (erect) setae.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Fore legs modified (Figs. 24, 25); profemora with long and narrow process, flattened, truncate apically, with a dense row of short and stiff black setae on apical margin; protibiae moderately dilated on inner side at midlength and more distinctly lobed on their outer side distally; penultimate tarsomere widened and flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally in all tarsi. Setation normally developed.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 26–30; sternum III with a pair of conspicuous median projections shortly before posterior margin (Fig. 26); tergum VII simple, evenly rounded posteriorly; paired prongs of sternite VIII strongly, arcuately curved in basal half in lateral view, nearly bilobed in apical half, their surface rather distinctly, densely setose along dorsal and ventral margins; apical portion of tegmen 0.6 times as long as basal piece, trilobed apically.

Female. Externally differing from male by simple fore legs and shape of abdominal sternum III (lacking median projections) and sternum VII (evenly rounded posteriorly).



Figs. 24–30. *Anthelephila insperata* sp. nov., holotype (male). 24 – profemur and tibia; 25 – profemur in a different view; 26 – sternum III, median part in ventro-cranial view; 27 – sternum VII; 28 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 29 – tergite VIII; 30 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.2 mm: A – Fig. 30; B – Fig. 24; C – Figs. 26, 28; D – Figs. 27, 29.

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 3.3–4.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila insperata* sp. nov. undoubtedly belongs to *A. angustiformis* species-group (KEJVAL 2002b). It resembles especially *A. macilenta* (Bonadona, 1962) and *A. multiformis* Kejval, 2002 (both occurring in Oman and adjacent countries) by the rather elongate head and simply punctate elytra. It differs from the latter two species mainly by the much longer and conspicuous paired projections of male sternite III and bilobed prongs of male sternite VIII. Furthermore, it displays rather uneven posterior margin of male sternum VII with a slight median protuberance (with a quite distinct, rounded median process in *A. macilenta*), wider protibiae armed with a smaller process on the outer edge (narrower with a conspicuous dent-like process in *A. multiformis*) and nearly equally long apical lobes of tegmen (lateral lobes distinctly longer than median lobe in *A. macilenta*).

Etymology. From Latin *insperatus* (unexpected); named in reference to the rather surprising discovery of another unknown species in Oman.

Distribution. Oman.

Anthelephila insulana (Nietner, 1857)

Material examined. **SRI LANKA:** 1 ♂, Eastern prov., Arugambay env., 4.–11.vii.2003, O. Mehl leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Eastern prov., Panama env., 4.–11.vii.2003, O. Mehl leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Western prov., Negombo, 2.viii.1983, O. Mehl leg. (ZKDC); 4 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀, 90 km NE of Matara, Tissamaharama env., 14.iii.1994, Z. Kejval leg. (ZKDC); 3 ♂♂ Ratnapura distr., Panamure env., 11.–12.xii.1995, Bečvář & Košťál leg. (ZKDC). **INDIA: KERALA:** 2 ♀♀, 30 km NE of Trivandrum, Kallar env., Kallar river vall., 8°45'N, 77°05'E, ca. 300–800 m, 28.–30.vi.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC). **TAMIL NADU:** 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Tuticorin env., 8°47'N, 78°06'E, salt industry area, 22.–25.vi.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 2 ♀♀, Coimbatore, iii.1970, T. R. Nathan leg. (DCDC, ZSMC); 2 ♀♀, Dindigul Anna distr, Vattalkundu, 21.x.1997, A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi leg. (ZSMC). **KARNATAKA:** 9 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, Ablathi, 12°17'N, 76°06'E, 800 m, x.1984, W. Lorenz leg. (ZSMC, ZKDC). **MADHYA PRADESH:** 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Khajuraho, 3.vi.1989 [no collector] (ZKDC, ZSMC). **ANDHRA PRADESH:** 1 ♂, Hyderabad, 8.x.1993, L. Sigsgaard leg. (ZSMC). **RAJASTHAN:** 18 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀, SE of Bharatpur, Keoladeo Ghana Nat. Park, 27°09'N 77°31'E, ca. 170 m, 13.–14.vii.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu) (PIC 1913a, as *Formicomus robusticollis*; UHMANN 1994, as *F. forticornis*), Sri Lanka (NIETNER 1857, BONADONA 1986).

Remarks. The record from the Michigan state of USA (C. Brivio leg., no date) by BONADONA (1978) is surely based on introduced or mislabelled specimens. Based on the label data of the above listed specimen from Hyderabad (ZSMC), *Anthelephila insulana* has been observed feeding on *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner, 1805) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) eggs on pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp., Fabaceae).

Anthelephila interposita sp. nov.

(Figs. 31–35, 98)

Type locality. India, Karnataka state, Kemmangundi, 1200–1500 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'S. India: Karnataka, Kemmangundi, 1200–1500 m, 11–16.xi.1977 Zool. Mus. Copenhagen Exp. // *Formicomus* sp. det. D. Telnov, 1998' (ZMUC).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 3.5 mm. Body piceous black, elytra with brownish tinge in apical half; legs, antennae and palpi dark brown to brown black, tarsi somewhat paler, with reddish tinge.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly; tempora distinctly narrowing posteriad, their posterior angles obsolete; base distinctly differentiated from short neck. Eyes medium-sized, moderately convex. Dorsal surface less glossy, conspicuously corrugated, its punctation less distinct, obscured by corrugation. Setation pale to whitish, generally rather long, mostly subdecumbent, with scattered, more raised to erect setae. Antennae moderately enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 1.6 times and antennomere XI 2.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.4 times as long as wide, slightly narrower than head across eyes, nearly evenly rounded anteriorly, narrowing posteriad and rather shallowly impressed laterally shortly before base in dorsal view; pronotal disc evenly shaped, without impressions or bulges, its outline more or less convex in lateral view. Dorsal surface less glossy with rather even, coarse longitudinal corrugation and with several transverse wrinkles before base, its punctation somewhat obscured by corrugation; postero-lateral impressions not wrinkled and adjacent basal area somewhat rugose and more coarsely punctate. Setation as that on head.

Mesosternum simple, with lateral arms rather narrow and less arcuate; metasternum simple.

Elytra ovoid, 1.6 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded to subtruncate apically; humeri and postscutellar impression absent. Surface rather glossy, distinctly but sparsely punctate; punctation rather evenly spaced. Setation generally longer and somewhat more raised than that on head, with numerous conspicuously long and erect setae.

Metathoracic wings strongly reduced.

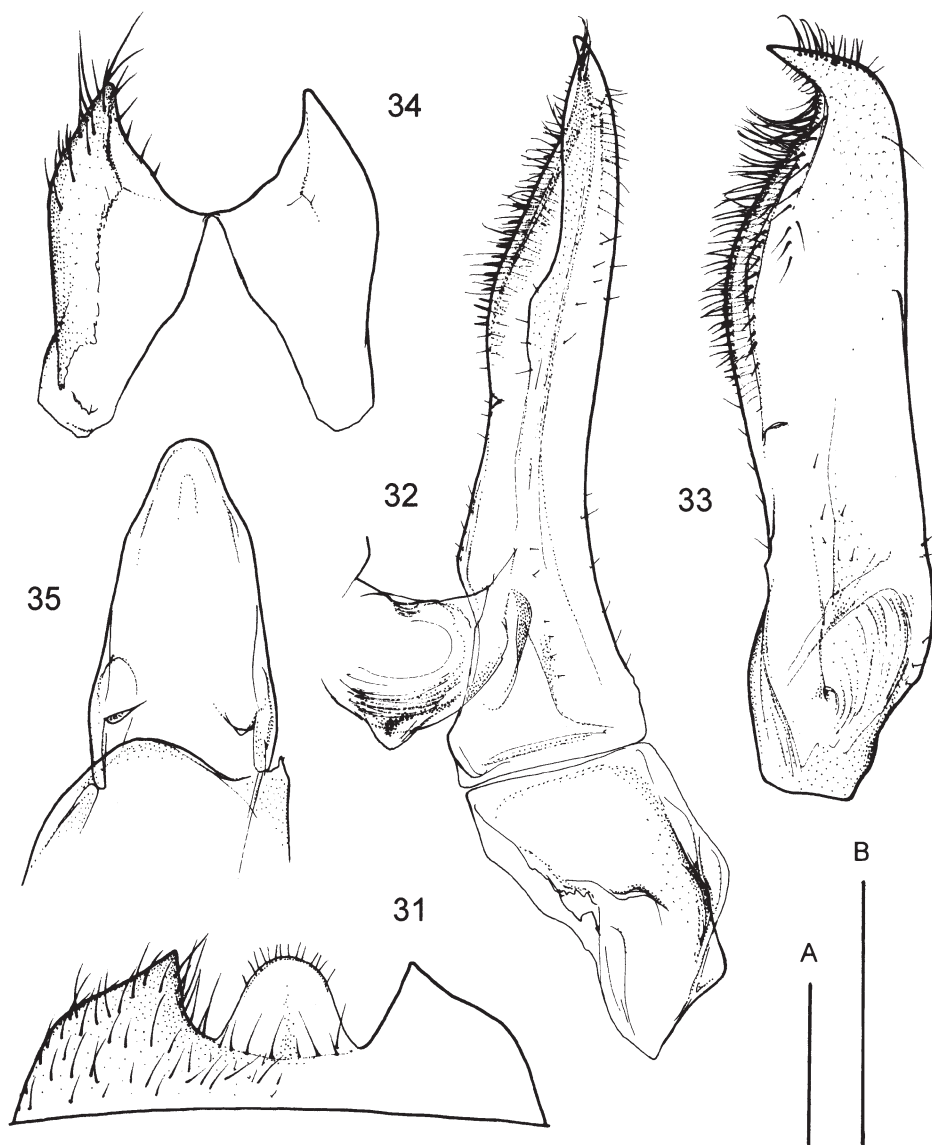
Profemora simple; protibiae with short edge, projecting into small subapical protuberance on inner side; penultimate tarsomere flattened and widened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally near its base in all tarsi. Setation normally developed.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 31–35; middle lobe of sternum VII moderately impressed medially; tergum VII moderately produced and subtruncate apically; apical portion of tegmen 0.6 times as long as basal piece, with simple apex.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila interposita* sp. nov. resembles members of *A. imperatrix* species-group (KEJVAL 2007) by the reduced hind wings, less obvious sexual dimorphism (nearly simple fore legs in males) and presence of paired incisions on the exposed posterior margin of the prosternum. It is, however, more closely related to *A. rufopicea* (Fairmaire, 1896) and *A. kanheri* Kejval, 2002, as suggested by the clear similarity of male abdominal characters; see Figs. 41–53 in KEJVAL (2002b). It can be easily distinguished from the latter two species by the combination of piceous black body, ovoid elytra lacking humeri and simple male profemora, and by many detailed differences in the morphology of male sternum VII, sternite VIII and aedeagus.

Etymology. From Latin *interpositus* (standing inbetween); referring to its somewhat intermediate position in the species classification (see above).

Distribution. India (Karnataka).



Figs. 31–35. *Anthelephila interposita* sp. nov., holotype (male). 31 – sternum VII; 32 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 33 – prong of sternite VIII in lateral view; 34 – tergite VIII; 35 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.2 mm: A – Figs. 31, 34; B – Figs. 32, 33, 35.

***Anthelephila kailasa* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 36–40, 99)

Type locality. India, Uttarakhand state, Haldwani – Kathgodam, ca. 800 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'N – INDIA, Uttaranchal state, Haldwani – KATHGODAM ca 800 m, 21.–22.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: 1 ♀, 'N-INDIA, Uttaranchal state, ca 23 km NW of Nainital, Khairna Bridge env., 900–1000 m, 13.–17.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg.' (ZKDC); 1 ♂, 'N-INDIA, Uttar Pr. Rishikesh 2./4.7.89, lg. Riedel [yellow label] // Formicomus coniceps Pic? det.G.Uhmann1990' (ZKDC).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 4.7 mm. Head and pronotum dark reddish; elytra largely brown black except dark reddish basal third; legs reddish brown, antennae reddish.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, somewhat produced posteriorly, its base somewhat less distinctly differentiated from short neck; tempora strongly narrowing posteriad, posterior angles absent. Eyes medium-sized, rather convex. Dorsal surface moderately glossy, distinctly corrugated; dorsal punctation less distinct, concealed by corrugation. Setation short, subdecumbent, with scattered, moderately longer erect setae. Antennae at most moderately enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 1.4 times and antennomere XI twice as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, evenly rounded anteriorly, narrowed and moderately but distinctly impressed postero-laterally (constricted) in dorsal view; pronotal disc evenly shaped, its outline more or less convex in lateral view. Dorsal surface with largely distinct longitudinal corrugation, before smooth and glossy antebasal facets with some vague transverse wrinkles; antero-lateral sides rather finely and sparsely punctate, impunctate near procoxal cavities; postero-lateral impression shortly and finely wrinkled, adjacent basal area rugose; dorsal punctation partly concealed by corrugation, otherwise distinct, with some coarse punctures before base. Setation as that on head.

Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri distinct; postscutellar impression at most slightly indicated. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate; punctation simple, rather sparse. Setation pale, much longer than that on head, evenly developed, decumbent, with scattered erect setae, especially in apical third.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

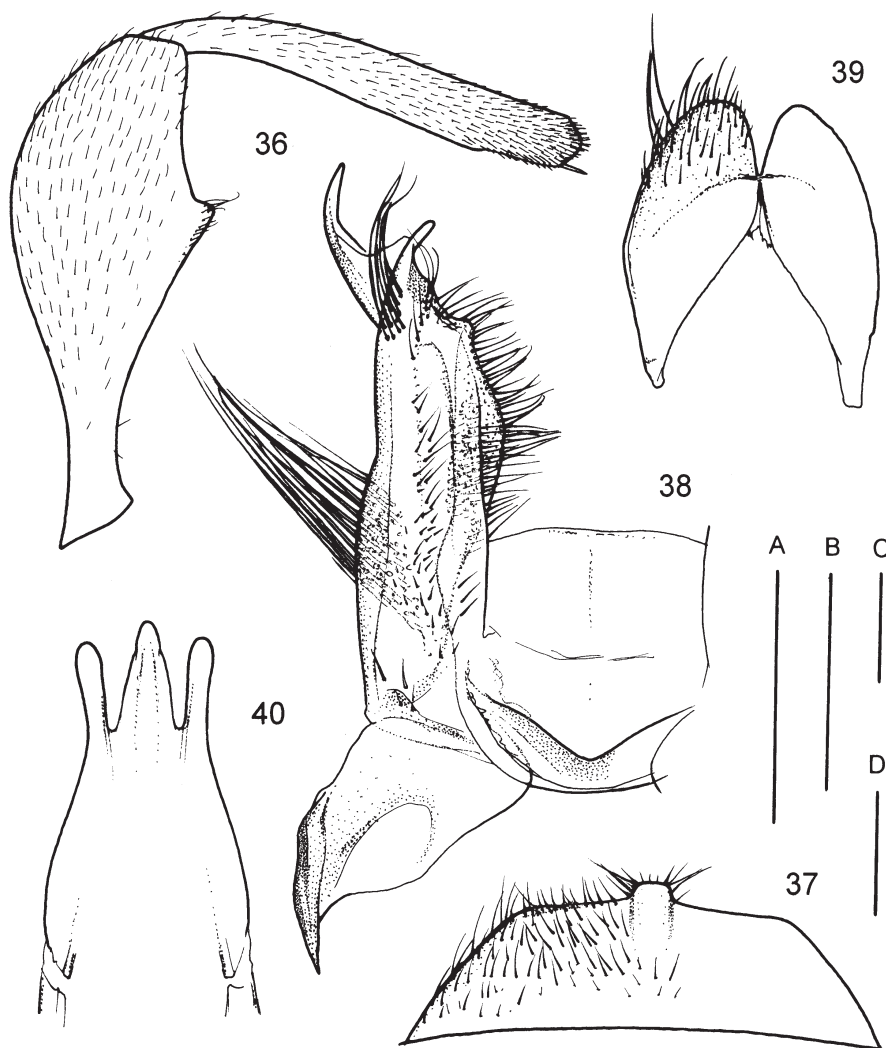
Fore legs modified (Fig. 36); profemora with small dent-like process, longer setose on dorsal and inner side; protibiae nearly simple, with slight indication of longitudinal edge on inner side distally (somewhat concealed by setation); penultimate tarsomere widened and flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally in all tarsi. Setation normally developed.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 37–40; tergum VII simple, evenly rounded posteriorly; apical portion of tegmen 0.6 times as long as basal-piece, trilobed apically.

Female. Externally differing from male by simple fore legs and abdominal sternum VII.

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 4.1–4.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila kailasa* sp. nov. appears to be related to *A. nuristanica* (Bonadonna, 1964) occurring in Afghanistan, Pakistan and India (Jammu and Kashmir). They share in common the same colouration, similar body form, distinctly corrugated dorsal surface of head and pronotum and display similarity in most male characters. *Anthelephila kailasa* sp. nov. differs by a narrower pronotum, larger eyes, shorter profemoral process and mainly



Figs. 36–40. *Anthelephila kailasa* sp. nov., holotype (male). 36 – profemur and tibia; 37 – sternum VII; 38 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 39 – tergite VIII; 40 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.2 mm: A – Fig. 38; B – Fig. 40; C – Figs. 36, 39; D – Fig. 37.

by the morphology of male sternite VIII, which can be hardly confused with that in the latter species; see Fig. 45 in BONADONA (1964).

Etymology. Named after Mount Kailash (Kailāśā Parvata in Sanskrit) in the Himalayas, which is considered as a sacred place in several religions.

Distribution. India (Uttarakhand).

Anthelephila kali sp. nov.

(Figs. 41–46, 100)

Type locality. India, Karnataka state, Gersoppa, Jog Falls, ca. 600 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'S. India: Karnataka, Gersoppa (Jog Falls) 19–24.xi.1977 c.600 m Zool. Mus. Copenhagen Exp. // Formicomus praeses LaF. det. D. Telnov, 1998' (ZMUC). PARATYPES: 2 ♀♀ [both pinned], 'S. India: Karnataka, Mudigere area, c.900 m 2–10.xi.1977 Zool. Mus. Copenhagen Exp. // Formicomus praeses LaF. det. D. Telnov, 1998' (ZMUC); 1 ♀, 'S INDIA, Karnataka, 20 km W of Talguppa, JOG FALLS, 14°14'N 74°44'E, 500±200 m, 22–28.v.2002, L. Dembický leg.' (ZKDC); 1 ♀, same data, but: P. Pacholátko leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, 'INDIA – KARNATAKA YELLAPUR, 22.4.2005 14°57'N, 74°41'E leg. M. Halada, 500 m' (ZKDC).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 5.0 mm. Body piceous black; legs largely black, profemoral process, narrowed portion of femora and tarsi paler, brownish, antennae brown black.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly, its base well differentiated from short neck; tempora narrowing posteriad, posterior temporal angles absent. Eyes medium-sized, rather convex and protruding. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate, corrugated dorsally in anterior half; dorsal punctation somewhat sparser at base, concealed by corrugation in anterior half. Setation pale, subdecumbent, with scattered, moderately longer erect setae. Antennae exceeding elytral humeri, slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 1.6 times and antennomere XI 2.2 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide, as wide as head across eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, narrowing posteriad, moderately but distinctly impressed laterally shortly before base; dorsal outline more or less convex over entire length in lateral view, dorsal side evenly shaped, without impressions or bulges. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate dorsally, largely smooth, impunctate laterally; postero-lateral impressions shortly wrinkled and adjacent basal area coarsely punctate to somewhat rugose; postero-dorsal area with some transverse wrinkles shortly before base, vaguely interconnecting lateral corrugations; dorsal punctation similar to that of head. Setation as that on head.

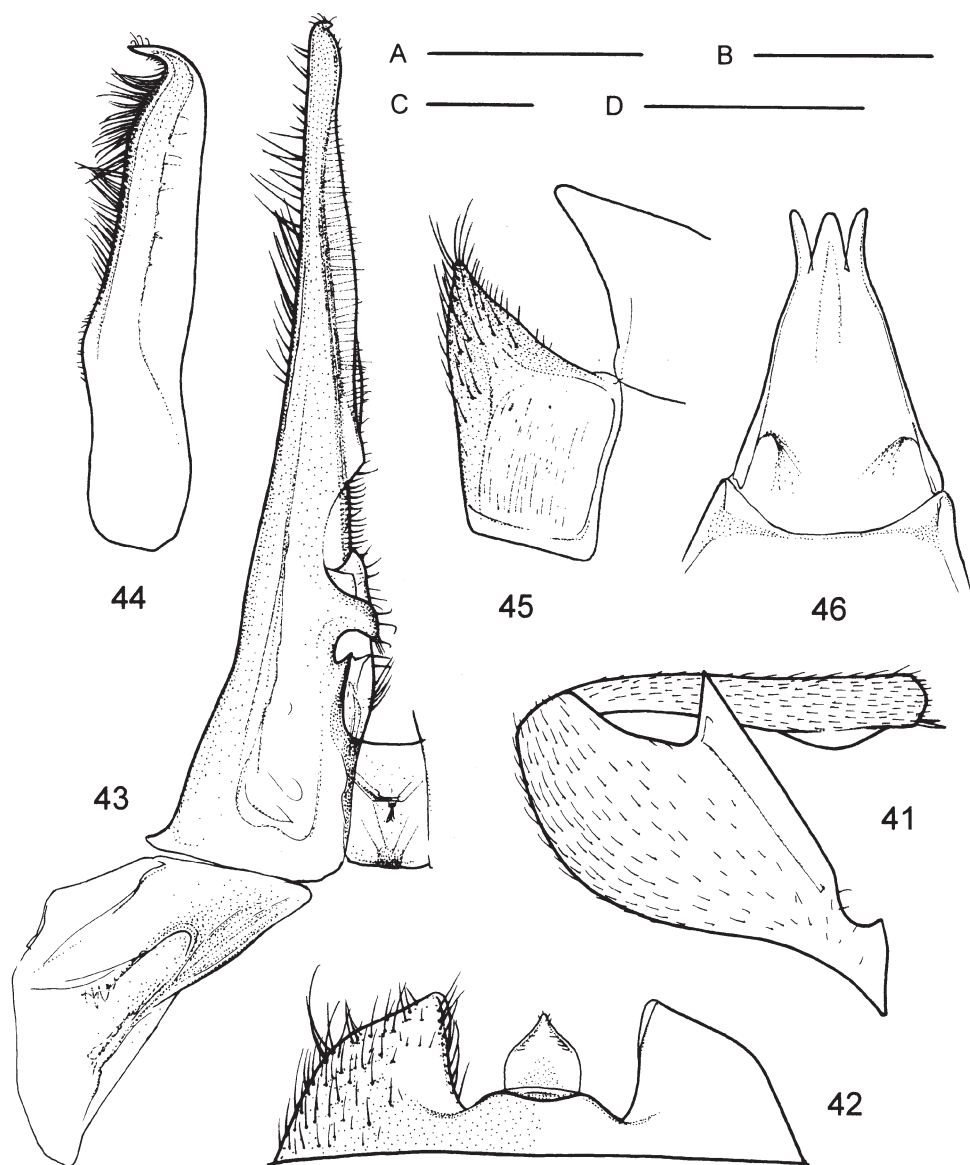
Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri protruding; postscutellar impression moderately indicated. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate; punctation double, coarse basal punctures about as large as those on head, becoming finer towards elytral apices. Setation evenly developed, generally longer than that on head, decumbent, with numerous longer erect setae.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Fore legs modified (Fig. 41); profemora with conspicuous pointed process and with sharp outer edge reaching as far as basal constriction; protibiae with moderate dilatation on inner side distally; metatibiae slightly dilated and with longitudinal edge on inner side; penultimate tarsomere flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally in all tarsi.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 42–46; median process of sternum VII projecting from dorsal side close before posterior margin, its apical portion less sclerotized, with fine and somewhat rolled setose margins; tergum VII simple; apical portion of tegmen 0.5 times as long as basal piece, trilobed apically.



Figs. 41–46. *Anthelephila kali* sp. nov., holotype (male). 41 – profemur and tibia; 42 – sternum VII; 43 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 44 – prong of sternite VIII in lateral view; 45 – tergite VIII; 46 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.2 mm: A – Fig. 46; B – Fig. 43; C – Figs. 42, 44; 0.5 mm: D – Figs. 41, 45.

Female. Externally differing from male by simple legs and sternum VII.

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 4.5–5.1 mm. Moderately variable in the prominence of body punctation and form of head (angulately produced postero-medially in a paratype from Jog Falls); basal antennomeres may be paler coloured, reddish brown.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila kali* sp. nov. is close to *A. semiopaca* (Pic, 1903), *S. spiniventris* Krekitch-Strassoldo, 1914 and several species occurring in India and Sri Lanka; see KREKICH-STRASSOLDO (1928). It resembles especially *A. spiniventris* from Tamil Nadu and Kerala in having black coloured, rather sparsely punctate and glossy body, rounded head base and longer, more raised body setation. It differs from the latter species by smaller eyes, anteriorly more widely rounded pronotum, nearly simple metatibiae (flattened on inner side distally and distinctly sinuous in *A. spiniventris*), distinctly larger male profemoral process and many details in the morphology of male sternum VII and sternite VIII.

Etymology. Named after Kali (which means The Black), a form of the Indian goddess Devi; referring to the black body colouration. Noun in apposition.

Distribution. India (Karnataka).

Anthelephila kanheri Kejval, 2002

Material examined. INDIA: MAHARASHTRA: 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, 120 km NE of Mumbai, Igatpuri env., 600 m, 19°42.17'N, 73°33.06'E, 1.–12.viii.2002, P. Šípek & M. Fikáček leg. (ZKDC); 8 ♂♂ 41 ♀♀, Pune distr., Mulshi at Mulshi Lake, 8.–11.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (DBET, ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, 40 km W of Pune, Mulshi env., 12.–15.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Pune distr., 16 km S of Lonavla, Amba vall., 27.ix.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (DBET).

Distribution. India (Maharashtra) (KEJVAL 2002a).

Anthelephila kaszabi (Bonadona, 1964)

Material examined. INDIA: UTTARAKHAND: 2 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀, 30 km N of Rishikesh, NW of Chamba, Arakot vill. env., 1500 m, 29.–31.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, ca. 23 km NW of Nainital, Khairna Bridge env., 900–1000 m, 13.–17.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. Afghanistan, Pakistan, India (Uttarakhand) (BONADONA 1964, TELNOV 2003a).

Remarks. The specimens from near the Arakot village were not beaten from vegetation but instead collected on/near the ground beneath large dense bushes of an unspecified plant.

Anthelephila lacertosa (Krekitch-Strassoldo, 1931)

Material examined. NEPAL: 1 ♂, Janakpur zone, Dolakha distr., Lapchi Kang Range, below Khartal vill., 1700–2000 m, 6.ix.1999, J. Schmidt leg. (NKME); 1 ♀, Birethanti-Banthati, 1300–2350 m, 30.vii.1996, N. Esser leg. (ZMUC).

Distribution. India (Uttarakhand, West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.), Nepal (UHMANN 1985, KEJVAL 2002a, TELNOV 2003a).

Anthelephila lagenicollis (Fairmaire, 1894)

Material examined. INDIA: SIKKIM: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mangan vill. env., ca. 3500 m, 24.–27.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg. (ZKDC). **WEST BENGAL:** 1 ♂, Darjeeling distr., Bom Busty, 11.v.1987 (NHMB).

Distribution. India (Sikkim, West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.), Bhutan, Nepal (FAIRMAIRE 1894; PIC 1913b, as *Formicomus bhutanensis*; KREKICH 1919, 1928, both as *F. aestimabilis*; KEJVAL 2000; CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Anthelephila limaria Kejval, 2006

Material examined. NEPAL: 1 ♀, Narayani zone, Chitwan National Park, Rampur, v.2005, D. Ahrens leg. (NKME); 3 ♀♀, Hetara Pipeley, 26.v.–5.vi.1965, Woynarovich leg. (HNHM, ZKDC); 1 ♀, Bheri zone, Dailekh distr., Dailekh, S of Katia-Khola, 800 m, 31.v.1995, M. Hartmann leg. (NKME).

Distribution. Nepal, India (Uttarakhand) (KEJVAL 2006).

Anthelephila longiceps (Pic, 1913)

Material examined. INDIA: SIKKIM: 2 ♀♀, Mangan vill. env., ca. 3500 m, 24.–27.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, India, West Bengal, Darjeeling distr., Shorang, 1380 m, 4.v.1979, B. Bhakta leg. (NHMB). NEPAL: Mahakali zone, Darchula distr., Makarighar env., 29°47'N, 80°50'E, 1200–1400 m, 3.vi.2005, A. Weigel leg. (NKME); 1 ♀, Bagmati zone, Nagarjun forest, 27°45'N, 85°17'E, 1387 m [GPS], at light, 19.–20.vii.2000, J. Farkač leg. (NHMB).

Distribution. India (Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.), Nepal, Bhutan (PIC 1913b; KREKICH-STRASSOLD 1928, as *Formicomus championi*; KEJVAL 2000, TELNOV 2003a, CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Anthelephila lubopetra sp. nov.

(Figs. 47–52, 101)

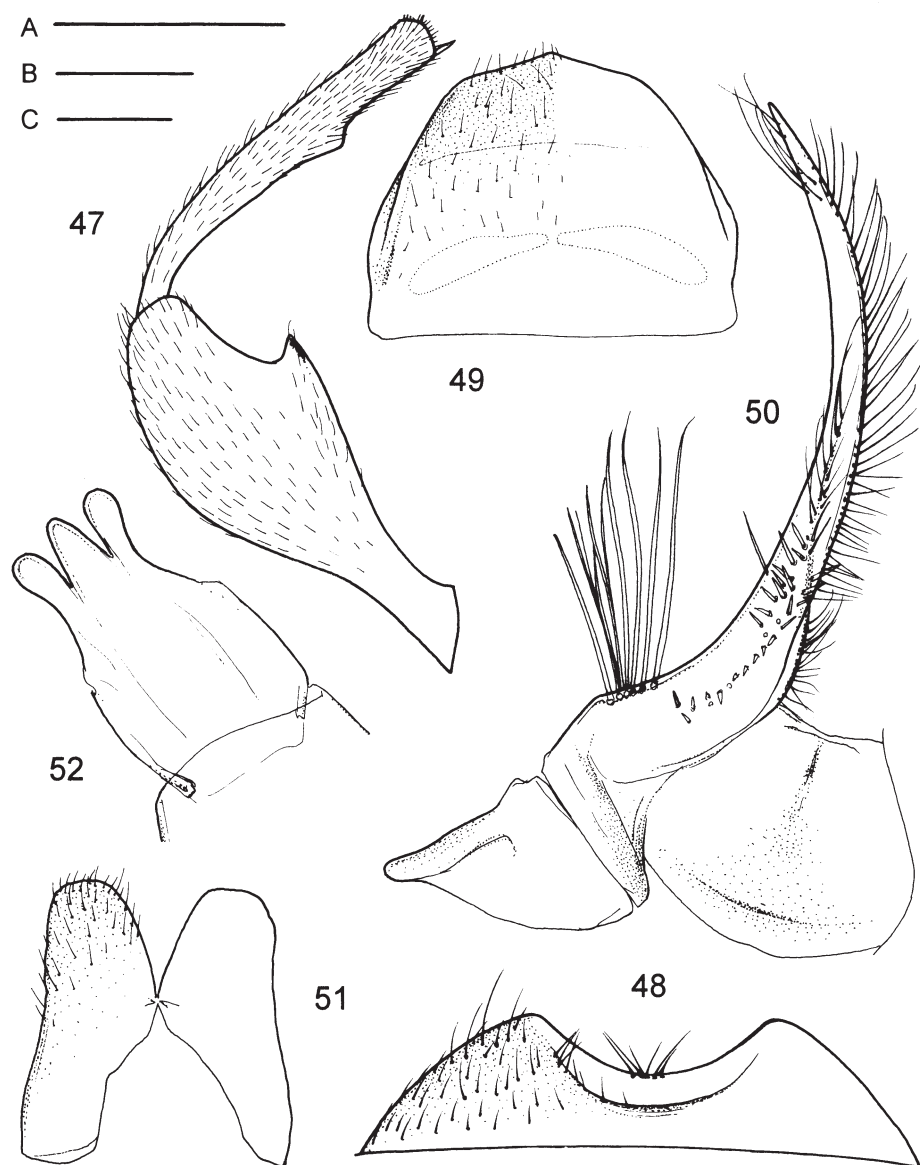
Type locality. India, Assam state, 5 km north of Umrungso, 25°27'N 92°43'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'NE-INDIA, Assam state, 5 km N of UMRONGSO, 25°27'N, 92°43'E, 21.v.1999, P. Pacholátko & L. Dembický lgt.' (NMPC).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 4.2 mm. Head and pronotum reddish; elytra largely brown black except rather sharply delimited reddish basal third; legs reddish brown, antennae reddish.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, slightly produced posteriorly, its base somewhat less distinctly differentiated from short neck; tempora strongly narrowing posteriad, posterior angles absent. Eyes medium-sized, rather convex. Dorsal surface largely finely corrugated, smooth and rather glossy postero-medially and basally, rather finely punctate; punctuation uneven, at places less distinct and concealed by corrugation. Setation short, mostly subdecumbent, erect setae less distinct. Antennae moderately but distinctly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 1.7 times and antennomere XI 2.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide, moderately narrower than head across eyes, evenly rounded anteriorly, narrowed and moderately but distinctly impressed postero-laterally (constricted) in dorsal view; pronotal disc largely evenly shaped with slightly protruding, transverse rugosity in posterior third, its outline more or less convex in anterior half, slightly uneven in posterior half in lateral view. Dorsal surface largely finely punctate with numerous transverse wrinkles before smooth and glossy antebasal facet; antero-lateral sides only with scattered punctures,



Figs. 47–52. *Anthelephila lubopetra* sp. nov., holotype (male). 47 – profemur and tibia; 48 – sternum VII; 49 – tergum VII; 50 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 51 – tergite VIII; 52 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.5 mm: A – Figs. 49, 51; 0.2 mm: A – Figs. 50, 52; B – Fig. 48; C – Fig. 47.

mostly impunctate, smooth and glossy; postero-lateral impressions shortly and finely wrinkled, base dorso-laterally with some coarser punctures arranged in short and dense longitudinal row (bordering impunctate antebasal facet); dorsal punctation similar to that on head, becoming more distinct, coarser towards posterior transverse rugosity. Setation as that on head.

Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri somewhat less distinct; postscutellar impression nearly absent. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate; punctation probably double, setiferous punctures coarser than those on head, other punctures very fine and less distinct. Setation pale, longer than that on head, evenly developed, subdecumbent to decumbent, with scattered erect setae, especially in apical third.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Fore legs modified (Fig. 47); profemora with small dent-like process, bearing some short stiff setae on inner side subapically; protibiae with small rounded lobule on inner side behind mid-length; penultimate tarsomere widened and flattened distally with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally in all tarsi. Setation longer and more raised on inner side of metatibiae.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 48–52; sternum III with shallow median longitudinal impression, lateral sided of impression rather sharply bordered; sternum VII rather deeply impressed and excavate medially; paired prongs of sternite VIII simple, slender, sabre-like shaped; apical portion of tegmen 0.5 times as long as basal piece, trilobed apically.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila lubopetra* sp. nov. resembles the Himalayan species *A. nitescens* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931), *A. strandi* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931) and *A. umbratilis* in the colouration and body form. It shares a similar modification of male sternum III with *A. nitescens* (simple in the latter two species) but differs clearly in all other male characters. Males of *A. nitescens* possess, for example, a longer and more robust, apically rounded profemoral process, different modification of the protibiae with a longitudinal, slightly protruding edge on the inner side, emarginate sternum VII with a small but distinct median process (upturned and thus less visible in ventral view), and they also display a quite dissimilar, more complex morphology of sternite VIII.

Etymology. Dedicated to Luboš Dembický and Petr Pacholátko (Brno, Czech Republic), who collected this species; composed from their first names. Noun in apposition.

Distribution. India (Assam).

Anthelephila maharani sp. nov.

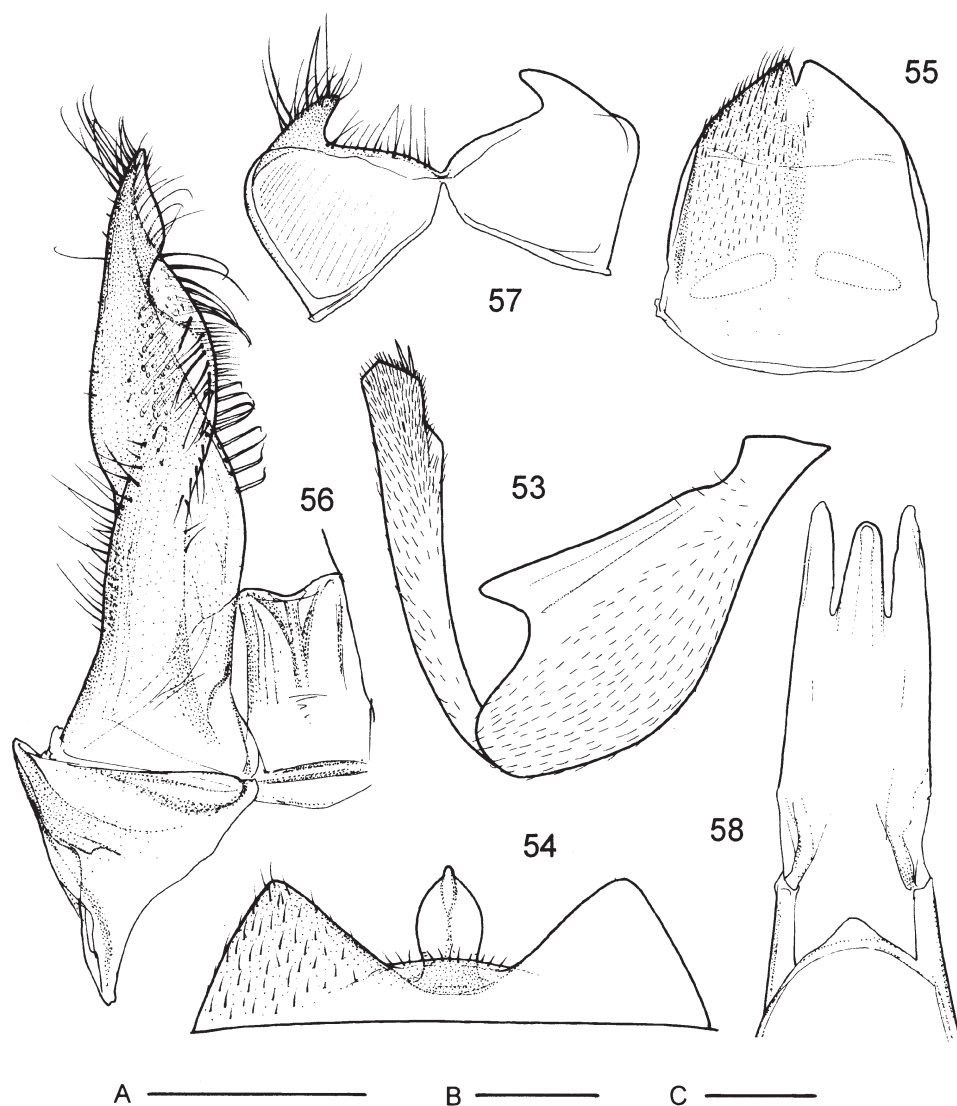
(Figs. 53–58, 102)

Type locality. India, Maharashtra state, east of Panchgani, 17°55'N, 73°49'E, ca. 1300 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'INDIA, Maharashtra, ca. 15 km E of Mahabaleshwar, E of PANCHGANI, table land env., 17°55'N 73°49'E, ca. 1300 m, 3.–6.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: 9 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, same data as holotype (ZKDC, 1 specimen each in BMNH, DDC, HNHN and NHMW).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 4.3 mm. Head and pronotum dark reddish; elytra black with reddish base, suture in basal third/fourth and lateral margins in about basal half, and with narrow, rather sharply outlined transverse yellowish band in basal third, vaguely interrupted medially (nearly fused with reddish suture); antennae reddish brown; legs reddish brown, meso- and profemora moderately paler.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide, nearly evenly rounded, semicircular posteriorly, its base clearly differentiated from short neck; tempora distinctly narrowing posteriad, posterior angles absent. Eyes medium-sized, less convex and protruding. Surface somewhat less glossy,



Figs. 53–58. *Anthelephila maharani* sp. nov., holotype (male). 53 – profemur and tibia; 54 – sternum VII; 55 – tergum VII; 56 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 57 – tergite VIII; 58 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.5 mm: A – Fig. 55; 0.2 mm: A – Figs. 56, 58; B – Fig. 54; C – Figs. 53, 57.

punctate and corrugated dorsally; dorsal punctures largely somewhat concealed by corrugation, rather distinct near base. Setation dark, generally rather short, subdecumbent to appressed, with scattered and inconspicuous erect setae. Antennae distinctly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X nearly as long as wide, antennomere XI 1.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, moderately narrower than head across eyes, unevenly, nearly widely rounded anteriorly, distinctly impressed and constricted postero-laterally shortly before base; pronotal disc rather evenly shaped with slight median impressions before base, its outline more or less convex to posteriorly flattened in lateral view. Surface distinctly punctate and longitudinally corrugated dorsally except smooth median area before base, at most finely and sparsely punctate, smooth and glossy laterally near procoxal cavities; postero-lateral impressions shortly wrinkled; dorsal punctures rather densely spaced. Setation as that on head, distinctly denser dorsally; erect setae very short and inconspicuous.

Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri distinct; postscutellar impression slightly indicated. Surface smooth and glossy, distinctly punctate; punctuation clearly double, coarser punctures with setae similar to those on head, only distinctly sparser. Setation pale, moderately longer than that on head, subdecumbent to appressed, with a few inconspicuous erect setae scattered in apical third.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Fore legs modified (Fig. 53); profemora with conspicuous pointed process, with sharp outer edge reaching as far as basal constriction; protibiae with moderate dilatation/lobule on inner side distally; penultimate tarsomere flattened and widened with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally at midlength in all tarsi.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 54–58; median process of sternum VII projecting dorsally shortly before posterior margin and curved ventrad, with narrowed and bluntly pointed apex; apical portion of tegmen 0.9 times as long as basal piece, trilobed apically.

Female. Externally differing from male by simple fore legs and sternum VII and simply rounded apex of tergum VII.

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 3.6–4.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila maharani* sp. nov. resembles the sympatric *A. topali* by its colouration (reddish head and pronotum, darker elytra with yellowish posthumeral band) and the form of the male profemoral process but differs clearly by a more robust appearance, reddish brown antennae (darkened in terminal third in *A. topali*), larger and globose head with smaller eyes (head distinctly narrowing posteriorly in *A. topali*), shallowly notched apex of male tergum VII (produced and deeply incised, bifurcate apex in *A. topali*) and the form of male sternite VIII (quite dissimilar in *A. topali*).

Etymology. The Sanskrit word *Maharani* means the queen or the wife of ruler. It is the female equivalent of the male title Maharaja. Noun in apposition.

Biology. All specimens were caught using a net with long telescopic handle on fruit trees scattered in cultivated area (pastures, small fields) near the upper margin of a table land.

Distribution. India (Maharashtra).

Anthelephila nepalensis (Kejval, 2000)

Material examined. NEPAL: 6 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, Kathmandu, Balaju water garden, 7.vi.2001, P. Kresl leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, NW Kathmandu, Balaju Vishnumati river, 1300 m, 17.vi.1999, A. Weigel leg. (NKME); 3 ♂♂, Bagmati zone, Lalitpur distr., Godawari-Pulchoki, 2200–2700 m, 22.–26.v.2000, J. Dalihod leg. (ZKDC); 3 ♀♀, Bagmati zone, NW of Kathmandu, 27°43'N, 89°19'E, 1400 m, Grill leg. (NKME).

Distribution. India (Sikkim, West Bengal), Nepal (KEJVAL 2000, TELNOV 2003a, CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Remarks. The four females from the environs of Kathmandu (NKME) bear the identification label '*A. pokharensis*' by D. Telnov (TELNOV 2003a).

Anthelephila nitescens (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931)

Material examined. INDIA: UTTARAKHAND: 1 ♂, Rishikesh, 450 m, viii.1988, Werner leg. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, Rishikesh, 2.–4.vii.1989, Riedel leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, ca. 20 km N of Rishikesh, 1300 m, 6.vii.1989, Hiermeier leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, 2 km NE of Rishikesh, 400 m, 4.vii.1989, Hiermeier leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 10 km NE of Rishikesh, Henval river vall., near Shivpuri vill., ca. 450 m, 26.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 3 ♀♀, 25 km W of Mussoorie, Yamuna river valley near Juido, 790 m, 5.–7.viii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, 30 km N of Rishikesh, NW of Chamba, Arakot vill. env., 1500 m, 29.–31.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, ca. 23 km NW of Nainital, Khairna Bridge env., 900–1000 m, 13.–17.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.) (KREKICH-STRESSOLD 1931, CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Remarks. All the above listed specimens collected by Werner, Riedel and Hiermeier near Rishikesh bear an identification label '*Formicomus sulcipes*' by Uhmman. This species may resemble *Anthelephila umbratilis* by colouration but differs clearly in morphological characters. It is unrelated and belongs to the *A. bramina* species-group.

Anthelephila pateva sp. nov.

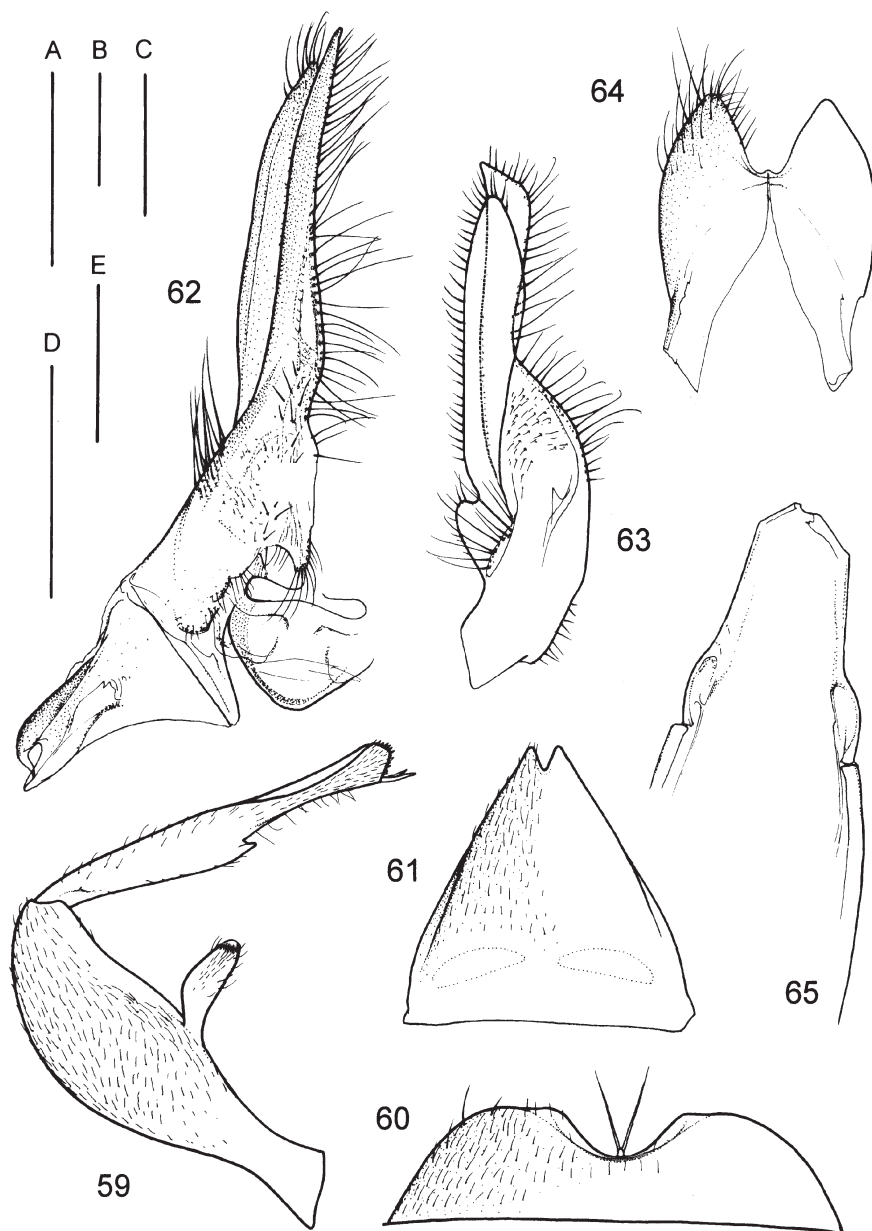
(Figs. 59–65, 103)

Type locality. India, Maharashtra state, Mulshi vicinity, 18°29'N 73°30'E, ca. 700 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'INDIA, Maharashtra, ca 30 km W of Pune, MULSHI env., 18°29'N 73°30'E, ca 700 m, 13.–16.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, same data as holotype (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 'INDIA, Maharashtra Pune Distr., Mulshi at Mulshi Lake, 11 X 2005 catch., leg. L. Borowiec // INDIA Expedition 2005 Dept. of Biodiversity and Evol. Taxonomy Wrocław University' (DBET).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 5.0 mm. Head largely black, reddish brown anteriorly near antennal sockets, including mouth-parts; pronotum reddish brown; elytra black; antennae brown black, only basal 3–4 antennomeres paler, reddish brown; legs brown black, basal narrowed portion of femora reddish brown, tibiae and tarsi slightly paler.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, unevenly rounded posteriorly, its base moderately produced medially, well differentiated from short neck; tempora rather strongly narrowing posteriad, posterior angles absent. Eyes medium-sized, rather convex and protruding. Surface smooth and glossy, rather finely but distinctly punctate; dorsal punctures rather widely spaced, especially posteriorly. Setation rather long, subdecumbent, with several moderately longer, erect setae. Antennae slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X twice and antennomere XI 2.5 times as long as wide.



Figs. 59–65. *Anthelephila pateva* sp. nov., holotype (male). 59 – profemur and tibia; 60 – sternum VII; 61 – tergum VII; 62 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 63 – prong of sternite VIII in lateral view; 64 – tergite VIII; 65 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.2 mm: A – Fig. 65; B – Fig. 63; C – Fig. 62; 0.5 mm: A – Figs. 59, 64; D – 60; E – Fig. 61.

Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly narrower than head across eyes, evenly rounded anteriorly, rather moderately impressed and constricted shortly before base postero-laterally; pronotal disc nearly evenly shaped, without impressions and bulges, its outline more or less convex in lateral view. Surface very distinctly punctate dorsally, but nearly impunctate, smooth and glossy laterally near procoxal cavities and longitudinally corrugated dorso-laterally in posterior third/half; dorsal punctures rather coarse and densely spaced, becoming finer and sparser in anterior third; postero-lateral impressions shortly wrinkled; base with a few vague transverse wrinkles interconnecting dorso-lateral corrugation. Setation similar to that on head, distinctly denser dorsally; erect setae long and conspicuous.

Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri somewhat less prominent and protruding but distinct; postscutellar impression slightly indicated. Surface smooth and glossy, distinctly punctate; punctures simple, widely and rather evenly spaced, about as coarse as but much sparser than those on head. Setation pale, moderately longer and more raised than that on head, decumbent, with numerous erect setae.

Metathoracic wings developed.

Fore legs modified (Fig. 59); profemora with peculiar, at base narrowed process, its apex rather rounded and dorsal side densely setose subapically (including some thicker and stiff setae); protibiae distinctly flattened in apical half, and with distinct short process at midlength; penultimate tarsomere flattened and widened, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally at its midlength in all tarsi; mesotibiae with terminal spurs of unequal length, the longer one rather conspicuous, metatibiae with only one, rather long terminal spur.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 60–65; median process of sternum VII projecting dorsally, shortly before margin and moderately long (thus less conspicuous in ventral view), narrow, simple, bearing a pair of long stiff setae apically; apical portion of tegmen 0.4 times as long as basal piece, apex finely membranous, simple.

Female. Externally differing from male by simple fore legs, sternum and tergum VII (the latter subtriangular, slightly angulately produced apically).

Variation. Body length (σ^7) 4.4–5.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila pateva* sp. nov. is a rather conspicuous species. It may resemble *A. limaria* by its colouration (black head and elytra, reddish pronotum), but differs by a smaller size, less robust body, densely punctate dorsal surface of pronotum and less distinctly setose lateral sides of pronotum in posterior third and by terminal spurs on the meso- and metatibiae (paired and rather equally long in *A. limaria*). Moreover, males of *A. pateva* sp. nov. possess a conspicuous and quite dissimilar modification of the fore legs, much smaller median process of sternum VII, triangular and apically notched tergum VII and substantially different morphology of sternite VIII.

Etymology. Dedicated to my sister Eva and her husband Patrice Laurent (Jouy, France); composed of their first names. Noun in apposition.

Biology. All specimens were caught by sweeping riverside vegetation and mainly in a heap of rotting strips of tree bark near an altered stream.

Distribution. India (Maharashtra).

Anthelephila pokharensis (Kejval, 2000)

Material examined. NEPAL: 4 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀, Annapurna Reserve, Pokhara env., 900–2500 m, 1.–6.vi.1995, J. Kolibáč leg. (MMBC); 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Gandaki zone, 20 km SW of Pokhara, Chandrakot, 1550–1600 m, 1.–2.vi.2001, P. Kresl leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Dhawalagiri zone, Ghar Khola, Shikha-Tatopani, 2000–1100 m, 13.vi.1986, C. Holzschuh leg. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Gandaki zone, Pokhara, 15.–18.vi.1976, W. Witmer & C. Baroni leg. (NHMB).

Distribution. India (Sikkim, West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.), Nepal (KEJVAL 2000, TELNOV 2003a).

Remarks. The records from Nepal by TELNOV (2003a) are partly based on misidentifications; five specimens from NKME that he reported as *A. pokharensis* belong to *A. nepalensis* (see above). The above listed specimen from Pokhara (NHMB) bears the identification label '*Anthelephila coniceps*' by D. Telnov (TELNOV 2003a).

Anthelephila praetor parvicollis (Heberdey, 1934)

Material examined. INDIA: KARNATAKA: 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Coorg distr., NE of Virajpet, 75°50'N, 12°13'E, ca. 500 m, 4.–8.vi.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Mudigere area, ca. 900 m, 2.–10.xi.1977 (ZMUC). MAHARASHTRA: 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Pune distr., Lonavla, Bhushi dam, 13.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (DBET); 5 ♀♀, 4 km S of Lonavla, Bhushi dam env., 500 m, 24.–28.ix.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, ca. 50 km W of Karad, Koyna, SW of dam, 17°23'N, 73°44'E, ca. 600 m, 11.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 14 ♂♂ 11 ♀♀, 30 km W of Pune, Mulshi env., 18°29'N, 73°30'E, ca. 700 m, 13.–16.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Karnataka, Maharashtra) (HEBERDEY 1934, KEJVAL 1999).

Remarks. The specimen from ZMUC bears the identification label '*Formicomus apoderinus*' by Telnov. This species was described by WASMANN (1898) from a single, probably female specimen collected in the Indian state of Gujarat. As I already mentioned (KEJVAL 1999), it may be identical with *Anthelephila praetor parvicollis*. However, its true identity has never been revised and remains uncertain.

Anthelephila pseudocorrusca (Kejval, 2000)

Material examined. NEPAL: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Arun vall., Phalicot, 550 m, 13.vi.1983, M. Brancucci leg. (NHMB); 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Arun vall., Thaklung-Simraghat, 1500–500 m, 11.vi.1985, M. Brancucci leg. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Koshi zone, Simraghat-Lumbughat, 450 m, 14.vi.1985, M. Brancucci leg. (NHMB); 3 ♂♂, Koshi zone, Phulwari, Waku, 1200–1600 m, 9.vi.1985, M. Brancucci leg. (NHMB).

Distribution. Nepal (KEJVAL 2000, TELNOV 2003a).

Remarks. One of the three specimens from Phulwari bears the identification label '*Anthelephila coniceps*' by D. Telnov (TELNOV 2003a).

Anthelephila psiloptera (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931)

Material examined. NEPAL: 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Kathmandu, Balaju water garden, 7.vi.2001, P. Kresl leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, NW Kathmandu, Balaju Vishnumati river, 1300 m, 17.vi.1999, A. Weigel leg. (NKME); 1 ♀, Dhawalagiri Himal, Kali Gandaki vall., Jhi vill., N of Beni, 1750 m, 16.vi.1998, Berndt & Schmidt leg. (NKME); 1 ♂, E-Nepal, Lamobagar Gao, 1400 m, 28.–31.v.1980, W. Wittmer leg. (NHMB).

Distribution. India (Sikkim, West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.); Nepal (KREKICH-STRASSOLD 1931, KEJVAL 2000, TELNOV 2003a, CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Remarks. The specimens from NKME bear the identification label '*Anthelephila pokharensis*' by D. Telnov; the specimen from NHMB bears the identification label '*Anthelephila coniceps*' by D. Telnov (TELNOV 2003a).

Anthelephila raja Telnov, 2003

Material examined. INDIA: MADHYA PRADESH: 13 ♂♂ 29 ♀♀, ca. 60 km SW of Indore, Mandu env., 22°20'N, 75°26'E, W slope of table land, 22.–24.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan) (TELNOV 2003b).

Biology. The examined specimens were found in a dried-up stony stream bed in a deciduous forest. They have been collected together with specimens of *Anthelephila topali* by beating of a single shrub resembling a willow. Both species were present in large numbers (dozens to hundreds of individuals) and were, despite considerable efforts, not found at nearby places. The shrub had some dry branches and large, tough blisters on leaves (probably caused by gall-inducing mites).

Anthelephila rufobasalis (Pic, 1913)

Material examined. INDIA: UTTARAKHAND: 8 ♂♂ 25 ♀♀, 30 km N of Rishikesh, NW of Chamba, Arakot vill. env., 1500 m, 29.–31.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 9 ♂♂ 14 ♀♀, ca. 23 km NW of Nainital, Khairna Bridge env., 900–1000 m, 13.–17.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC). **NEPAL:** 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Karnali zone, Mugu distr., Lumsa-Mangri, 1800 m, 29°32'N, 82°11'E, 27.vi.1999, A. Weigel leg. (NKME); 1 ♂, Bagmati zone, 6 km SSW Kathmandu, near Taudaha lake, 1500 m, 27°39'N, 85°09'E, 17.vii.2001, M. Hartman leg. (NKME); 2 ♂♂ NW Kathmandu, Gorkhana Park, 27°43'N, 85°23'E, 19.vii.2001, A. Weigel leg. (NKME); 1 ♀, NW Kathmandu, Balaju Vishnumati river, 1300 m, 17.vi.1999, A. Weigel leg. (NKME); 1 ♀, Karnali zone, Humla distr., 5 km SE of Simikot, NE Chhipra, Humla Karnali-Chuwa Khol, 29°56'33"N, 81°51'24"E, 2200 m, 9.vii.2001, A. Weigel leg. (NKME).

Distribution. India (Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, West Bengal), Nepal, and Pakistan (PIC 1913a; KREKICH-STRASSOLD 1914a, 1928, as *Formicomus montanus*; KEJVAL 2002a, TELNOV 2003a, CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Remarks. All the above listed specimens from Nepal (NKME) bear an identification label '*Anthelephila basirufa*' by D. Telnov.

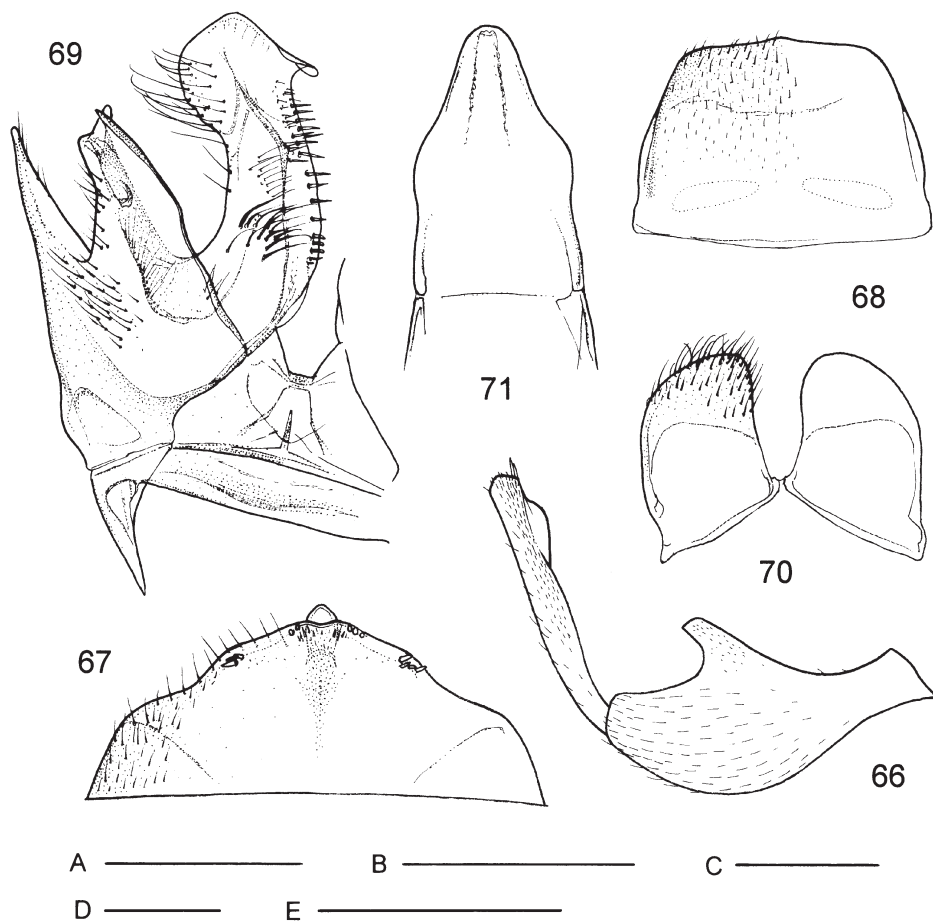
Anthelephila sevciki sp. nov.

(Figs. 66–71, 104)

Type locality. India, Maharashtra state, Purandhar vicinity, 18°17'N, 73°58'E, ca. 900 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'INDIA, Maharashtra, ca 20 km S of Pune, PURANDHAR env., N foot of Mt., 18°17'N 73°58'E, ca 900 m, 19.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: 27 ♂♂ 19 ♀♀, same data as holotype (ZKDC, 2 specimens each in BMNH, DDCD, HNHM and NHMW).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 2.9 mm. Head and pronotum reddish brown; elytra brown with paler base and vague spots on humeri; antennae reddish brown in basal third, becoming dark brown towards apex; legs brown, basal narrowed portion of femora and tarsi somewhat paler.



Figs. 66–71. *Anthelephila sevciki* sp. nov., holotype (male). 66 – profemur and tibia; 67 – sternum VII; 68 – tergum VII; 69 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 70 – tergite VIII; 71 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.2 mm: A – Fig. 69; B – Fig. 71; C – Fig. 67; D – Fig. 66; 0.5 mm: A – 68; E – Fig. 70.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly, its base clearly differentiated from short neck; tempora moderately narrowing posteriad, posterior angles indistinct, rounded. Eyes rather small, less convex and protruding. Surface moderately glossy, densely and distinctly punctate dorsally; dorsal punctation coarse, rather evenly developed, somewhat sparser only postero-medially near base. Setation dark, generally rather short, appressed, with scattered and inconspicuous erect setae. Antennae distinctly enlarged and flattened in terminal third; antennomere X transverse, 0.9 times as long as wide, antennomere XI 1.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide, slightly narrower than head across eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowed and moderately impressed (constricted) shortly before

base postero-laterally; pronotal disc rather evenly shaped, without distinct impressions and bulges, its outline more or less convex or posteriorly flattened in lateral view. Surface distinctly punctate dorsally except impunctate facet before base, longitudinally corrugated dorso-laterally in posterior third, smooth and glossy laterally near procoxal cavities; postero-lateral impressions shortly wrinkled and adjacent basal area somewhat rugose, coarsely punctate; posterior narrowed portion of pronotum with numerous transverse wrinkles interconnecting dorso-lateral corrugation before glossy facet; dorsal punctures rather coarse and densely spaced, similarly as those on head. Setation as that on head, distinctly denser dorsally; erect setae short and inconspicuous.

Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri somewhat rounded but distinct; postscutellar impression absent. Surface smooth and glossy, distinctly punctate; punctation simple, much finer and sparser than that on head. Setation pale, moderately longer than that on head, subdecumbent, with sparsely scattered, short erect setae.

Metathoracic wings well developed.

Fore legs modified (Fig. 66); profemora with robust, apically subtruncate process; protibiae flatly impressed and with small distal dilatation/lobule on inner side; mesotibiae slightly bent; metatibiae angulately produced on inner side apically; penultimate tarsomere flattened and widened, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally at midlength in all tarsi.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 67–71; sternum VII shallowly impressed and distinctly bulging postero-medially, with short curved median process projecting dorsally (less conspicuous in ventral view), posterior margin of sternum bearing four small tufts of short and stiff peg-like setae pointing ventrad; apical portion of tegmen 0.7 times as long as basal piece, with simple rounded apex.

Female. Externally differing from male by simple legs and sternum and tergum VII.

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 2.4–3.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila sevciki* sp. nov. may somewhat resemble *A. insulana* (Nietner, 1857) by its small body size and body form. It can be easily distinguished from the latter species by a darker colouration, much finer and denser body punctation (especially on the elytra), larger and wider head, shorter antennae and all male characters.

Etymology. Dedicated to Ladislav Ševčík (Děčín, Czech Republic), who discovered the locality and captured the first specimens of this species.

Biology. The type locality is a steep hillside with sparse growth of eucalyptus trees. All specimens originate from a single tree. They were observed running near the tree foot on scaly bark, at places somewhat cracked.

Distribution. India (Maharashtra).

Anthelephila sikkimensis (Pic, 1913)

Material examined: NEPAL: 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Koshi zone, Pakhribas (27°03'N, 87°18'E) to Mangmaya (27°07'N, 87°15'E), 1700–300 m, 29.v.2001 [no collector, NHMB Basel expedition] (NHMB).

Distribution. Bhutan, India (Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.), Nepal (KEJVAL 2002a, TELNOV 2003a, CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Anthelephila spiniventris (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1914)

Material examined. INDIA: KERALA: 1 ♀, Cardamom hills, Periyar National Park, 900 m, 12.x.1991, R. Schuh leg. (ZKDC); 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Thekkady, Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary, 1.–5.ix.1989, A. Riedel leg. (ZKDC, ZSMC); 1 ♀, Cardamom hills, 10 km SW of Munnar, Vattiar vill., 10°02'N, 77°01'E, 1000 m, M. Boukal & Z. Kejval leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu) (KREKICH-STRESSOLDO 1914b, HEBERDEY 1934).

Remarks. This species is listed in the Palaearctic catalogue (CHANDLER et al. 2008) based on the record from Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal by D. Telnov (TELNOV 2003a). The respective specimen was examined later and found to be misidentified. It is an immature female belonging probably to/near *Anthelephila basirufa*. Distribution of *A. spiniventris* appears to be restricted to the Western Ghat mountain range.

The above listed specimen collected by R. Schuh bears an identification label '*Formicomus angustipennis*' by G. Uhmman (UHMANN 1994). This unrelated species differs in both morphological characters and distribution (Indonesia and Malaysia).

Anthelephila strandi (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931)

Material examined. NEPAL: 1 ♂, Annapurna Himal, Lumle, 17.–22.vi.1999, A. Kudrna leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Kathmandu valley, Bagmati river, near Gorkhana Park, 29.ix.2006, M. Hartmann leg. (NKME); 1 ♂, Koshi zone, Pakhribas (27°03'N, 87°18'E) to Mangmaya (27°07'N, 87°15'E), 1700–300 m, 29.v.2001 [no collector, NHMB Basel expedition] (NHMB). INDIA: UTTARAKHAND: 4 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, ca. 23 km NW of Nainital, Khairna Bridge env., 900–1000 m, 13.–17.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 7 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, 30 km N of Rishikesh, NW of Chamba, Arakot vill. env., 1500 m, 29.–31.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, 10 km NE of Rishikesh, Henval river vall., near Shivpuri vill., ca. 450 m, 26.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Uttarakhand, West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.), Nepal, and Pakistan (KREKICH-STRESSOLDO 1931, TELNOV 2003a, CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Anthelephila topali (Uhmman, 1983)

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'INDIA, Maharashtra, Bhaja, leg. Gy. Topál // No. 591 singled material 6.VIII.1967. // Typus [p, red label, black frame] // Formicomus topali n. sp. det. G. Uhmman 1982' (HNHM). PARATYPES: 5 ♂♂ 1 ♀, same data, except: Para-typus [p, red label, black frame] (HNHM, ZKDC, ZSMC); 3 ♀♀, 'INDIA, Orissa, Daitari, leg. Gy. Topál // No. 92, beaten from bushes 29.XII.1966 // Para-typus [p, red label, black frame] // Formicomus topali n. sp. det. G. Uhmman 1982' (HNHM); 2 ♀♀, 'INDIA, Madhya Pradesh hilly area near town south of Jabalpur leg. Gy. Topál // No. 291 beaten material 1.IV.1967 // Para-typus [p, red label, black frame] // Formicomus topali n. sp. det. G. Uhmman 1982' (HNHM).

Additional material examined. INDIA: MAHARASHTRA: 2 ♂♂, 120 km NE of Mumbai, Igatpuri env., 600 m, 19°42'17"N, 73°33'06"E, 1.–12.viii.2002, P. Šípek & M. Fikáček leg. (ZKDC); 6 ♀♀, Pune distr., Lonavla, Bhushi dam, 12.–14.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (DBET); 2 ♀♀, 4 km S of Lonavla, Bhushi dam env., 500 m, 12.–15.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (ZKDC); 3 ♀♀, 40 km W of Pune, Mulshi env., 12.–15.x.2005, J. Bezděk leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 12 ♀♀, Pune distr., Mulshi at Mulshi lake, 7.–11.x.2005, L. Borowiec leg. (DBET); 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, ca. 15 km E of Mahabaleshwar, E of Panchgani, 17°55'N, 73°49'E, table land slopes, ca. 1300 m, 3.–6.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 16 ♂♂ 14 ♀♀, ca. 15 km N of Mahad, 18°12'N, 73°24'E, near river, ca. 20 m, 8.vi.2004, Z. Kejval leg. (ZKDC); 24 ♂♂ 19 ♀♀, 15 km N of Mahad, Raigarh Fort env., 18°14'N, 73°26'E, 250–500 m, 9.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 40 ♂♂ 46 ♀♀, 30 km W of Pune, Mulshi env., 18°29'N, 73°30'E, ca. 700 m, 13.–16.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 9 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, ca. 20 km S of Pune, Purandhar env., 18°17'N, 73°58'E, ca. 900 m, 19.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 5 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀, Chiplun env., 12.vi.2006, O. Šafránek leg. (ZKDC). MADHYA PRADESH: 28 ♂♂ 52 ♀♀, ca. 60 km SW of Indore, Mandu env., 22°20'N, 75°26'E, W slope of table land, 22.–24.vi.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra) (UHMANN 1983).

Remarks. The female paratypes from Orissa and Madhya Pradesh belong to 1–2 unknown species, differing mainly in the morphology of the pronotum (especially in lateral view) and the form of sternum and tergum VII. The record from Karnataka by UHMANN (1994) is based on a misidentified female specimen of an unknown species (deposited in ZKDC).

Anthelephila triungula sp. nov.

(Figs. 72–76, 105)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh state, Dirang vicinity, 27°21'–23°N, 92°13'–16'E, 1800 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'NE INDIA, Arunachal Pradesh, DIRANG vicinity, 1500–1800 m 27°21'–23°N, 92°13'–16'E, 1.–10.vi.2004, R. Businský leg.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (ZKDC); 1 ♂, 'NE INDIA, Arunachal Pradesh, DIRANG vicinity, 1800±100m, 27°21'N, 92°13'E, Pacholátka leg., 8.–22.v.2006' (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀, 'NE INDIA, Arunachal Pradesh, RUPA vicinity, 1600±100 m 27°11'–12'N, 92°24'E, 20.–22.vi.2004, R. Businský leg.' (ZKDC).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 5.9 mm. Head brown black, its base paler, neck dark reddish brown; pronotum dark reddish; elytra black with slight bluish reflection, slightly reddish at base; legs brown black to black, tarsi paler, antennae dark reddish, slightly darkened apically.

Head produced postero-medially and nearly fluently passing into longer neck; tempora strongly narrowing posteriad, posterior angles absent. Eyes medium-sized and rather convex. Dorsal surface glossy, finely and sparsely punctate; punctation in anterior half somewhat more distinct, umbiliform. Setation mostly subdecumbent, with some longer and erect bristly setae. Antennae conspicuously long, slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomeres IV–VI about 3.0 times, antennomere X 2.5 times and antennomere XI 3.0 times as long as wide.

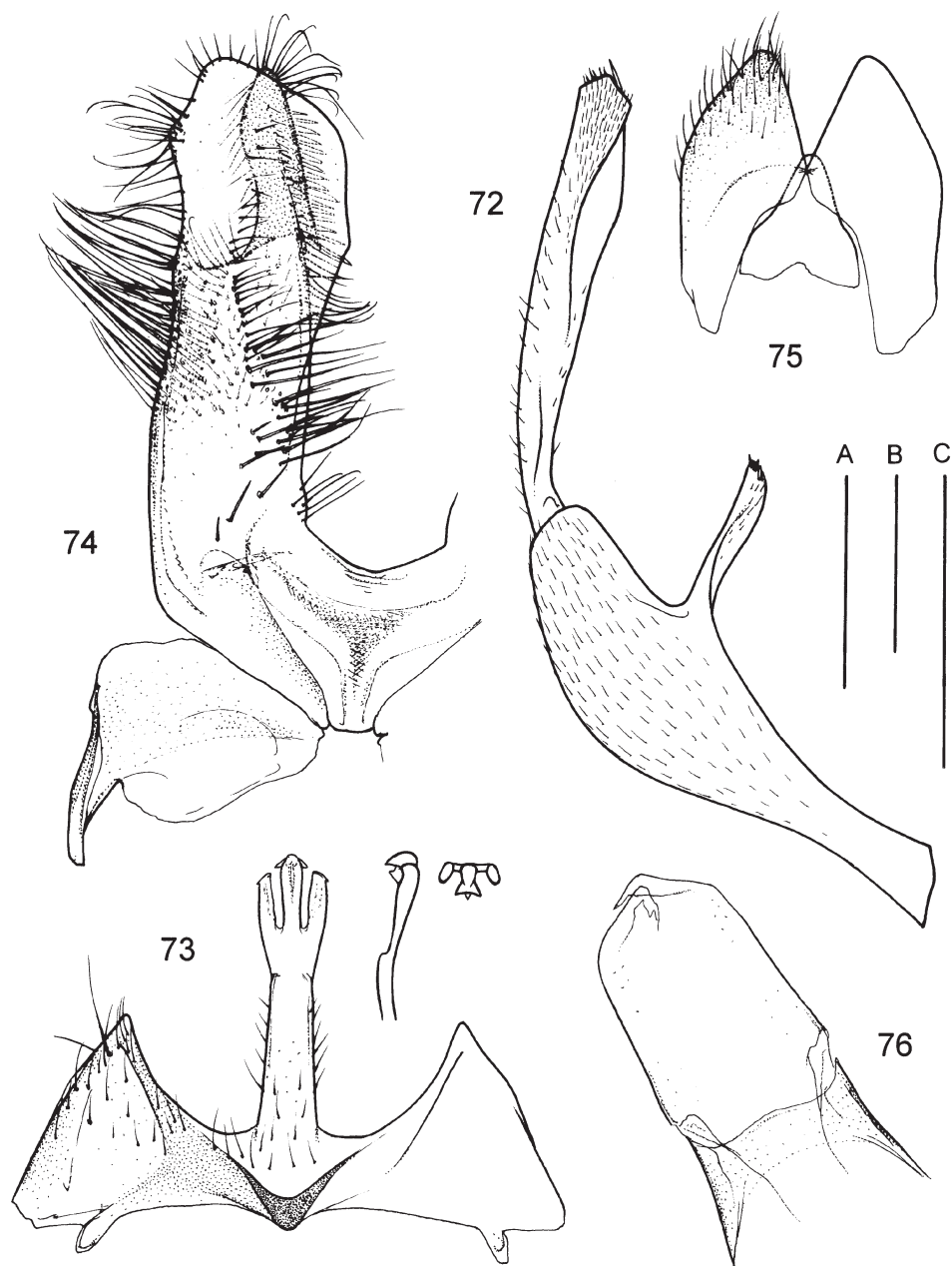
Pronotum 1.6 times as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, nearly evenly rounded anteriorly, narrowed and distinctly impressed postero-laterally (constricted) in dorsal view; pronotal disc with moderate median longitudinal impression, its outline convex in anterior half and flattened to slightly impressed posteriorly in lateral view. Dorsal surface smooth, distinctly punctate, with some coarse transverse wrinkles before base; antero-lateral sides finely, sparsely punctate, impunctate near procoxal cavities; postero-lateral impression coarsely wrinkled and adjacent, basal area somewhat rugose (densely punctate); dorsal median punctation similar to that on head, rather fine and sparse. Setation as on head.

Mesosternum simple; metasternum with a pair of setose protuberances posteriorly, shortly before median margin of metacoxae.

Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri distinct; postscutellar impression absent. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate; punctation simple, rather sparse. Setation similar to that on head, generally more raised, evenly developed.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Fore legs modified (Fig. 72); profemora with long and narrow, moderately sinuous process with rounded apex, bearing a cluster of short, stiff setae subapically; protibiae impressed and moderately lobed on inner side distally, surface of impression smooth and glossy, asetose; penultimate tarsomere widened and flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally in all tarsi. Setation of tibiae generally rather long and raised.



Figs. 72–76. *Anthelephila triungula* sp. nov., holotype (male). 72 – profemur and tibia; 73 – sternum VII and apex of median process in lateral and caudal view; 74 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 75 – tergite VIII; 76 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.2 mm: A – Fig. 74; B – Fig. 76; 0.5 mm: A – Figs. 72, 75; C – Fig. 73.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 73–76; sternum VII rather deeply impressed to excavated medio-basally; median process of sternum VII dorso-ventrally flattened, its apex trilobate and middle lobe tridentate; tergum VII simple, nearly evenly rounded apically; paired prongs of sternite VIII dorso-ventrally flattened, with conspicuous simple process/lobe ventrally in apical third; apical portion of tegmen 0.4 times as long as basal piece, with a pair of finely membranous apical projections/lobes.

Female. Externally differing from male by simple metasternum and fore legs, abdominal sternum VII moderately produced and rounded apically, and tergum VII subtriangular, simply rounded apically.

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 4.9–6.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila triungula* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (KEJVAL 2000). It is undoubtedly related to *A. psiloptera* in having a conspicuous, apically setose profemoral process, long median process of male sternum VII, simple apex of tegmen and similar general form of male sternite VIII. It can be distinguished from the latter species by the longer and much narrower male profemoral process, apically trilobed median process of male sternum VII (quite dissimilar and simple in *A. psiloptera*), as well as by many details in the morphology and setation of male sternite VIII.

Etymology. Composed from the Latin words *tri* (three) and *ungula* (claw, talon) in reference to the peculiar morphology of the median process of male sternum VII. Noun in apposition.

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

***Anthelephila tryznai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 77–81, 106)

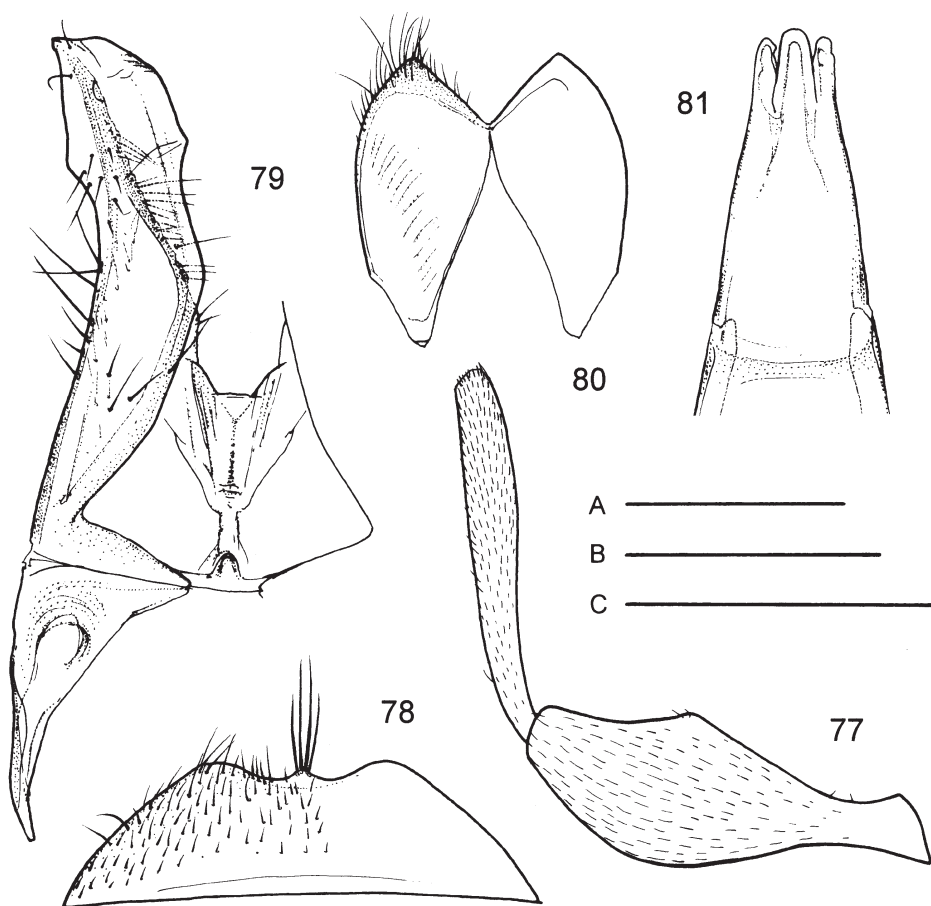
Type locality. India, Meghalaya state, 3 km east of Tura, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 1150 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'NE INDIA, Meghalaya, 2002 3 km E TURA, 1150 m 25°30'N 90°14'E, 6.–12.v. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.' (NMPC).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 3.7 mm. Reddish to reddish brown; elytra moderately darkened in apical third.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide, somewhat produced postero-medially but clearly differentiated from short neck; tempora strongly narrowing posteriad, posterior angles absent. Eyes rather large and convex. Dorsal surface moderately glossy, rather coarsely punctate; dorsal punctures somewhat umbiliform, becoming finer and sparser near base. Setation short, subdecumbent, with scattered moderately long, erect setae. Antennae at most moderately enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 1.3 times and antennomere XI 2.1 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.4 times as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, nearly evenly rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowed and distinctly impressed and constricted postero-laterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc with moderate median longitudinal impression/groove in anterior half, its outline convex in anterior half and with distinctly protruding bulge posteriorly in lateral view. Dorsal surface largely rather finely but distinctly punctate, with numerous densely spaced, coarse punctures before posterior bulge (nearly transversely rugose at this place), smooth, impunctate and glossy between bulge and base; antero-lateral sides finely and sparsely punctate, impunctate near procoxal cavities; postero-lateral impression coarsely wrinkled and adjacent basal area coarsely punctate and rugose. Setation as that on head.



Figs. 77–81. *Anthelephila tryznai* sp. nov., holotype (male). 77 – profemur and tibia; 78 – sternum VII; 79 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 80 – tergite VIII; 81 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.2 mm: A – Fig. 81; B – Fig. 79; 0.5 mm: B – Figs. 77, 80; C – Fig. 78.

Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri and postscutellar impression rather distinct. Surface glossy, distinctly punctate; punctures simple, unevenly spaced, forming dense transverse band in postcutellar impression, sparsely scattered in basal fourth before band and more densely spaced on the rest of surface. Setation diversified, mostly pale, subdecumbent, with scattered longer erect setae, additionally with short appressed whitish setae forming conspicuous transverse setose band in basal third.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Fore legs modified (Fig. 77); profemora with small protuberance on inner side; protibiae simple; penultimate tarsomere widened and flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally in all tarsi. Setation normally developed.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 78–81; tergum VII simple, evenly rounded apically; apical portion of tegmen 0.6 times as long as basal piece, trilobed apically.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila tryznai* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. praetor* species-group (KEJVAL 1999), showing overall similarity with the sympatric *A. gardneri saudeki*. Externally, the latter species differs by the form of profemoral process (short but more robust, its outer margin fringed by short stiff setae) and the modification of protibiae (distinctly dilated on inner side behind midlength). It also displays numerous detailed differences in the morphology and setation of male sternite VIII; see Figs. 43 and 46 in KEJVAL (1999).

Etymology. Dedicated to Miloš Trýzna (Děčín, Czech Republic), traveller and well-known specialist in the Anthribidae.

Distribution. India (Meghalaya).

Remarks. The holotype of *Anthelephila tryznai* sp. nov. originates from the same sample as the 15 specimens of *A. gardneri saudeki* listed above. Showing no substantial differences, the nine females of this sample were rather tentatively attributed to the latter species. Some of them could in fact belong to the very similar *A. comes* sp. nov. as well.

Anthelephila uhmanni (Kejval, 2000)

Material examined. NEPAL: 1 ♂, E-Nepal, Mure Num, 1500–1900 m, 25.v.1980, W. Wittmer leg. (NHMB).

Distribution. Nepal (KEJVAL 2000, TELNOV 2003a).

Remarks. The examined specimen bears an identification label '*Anthelephila coniceps*' by D. Telnov (TELNOV 2003a).

Anthelephila umbratilis (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928)

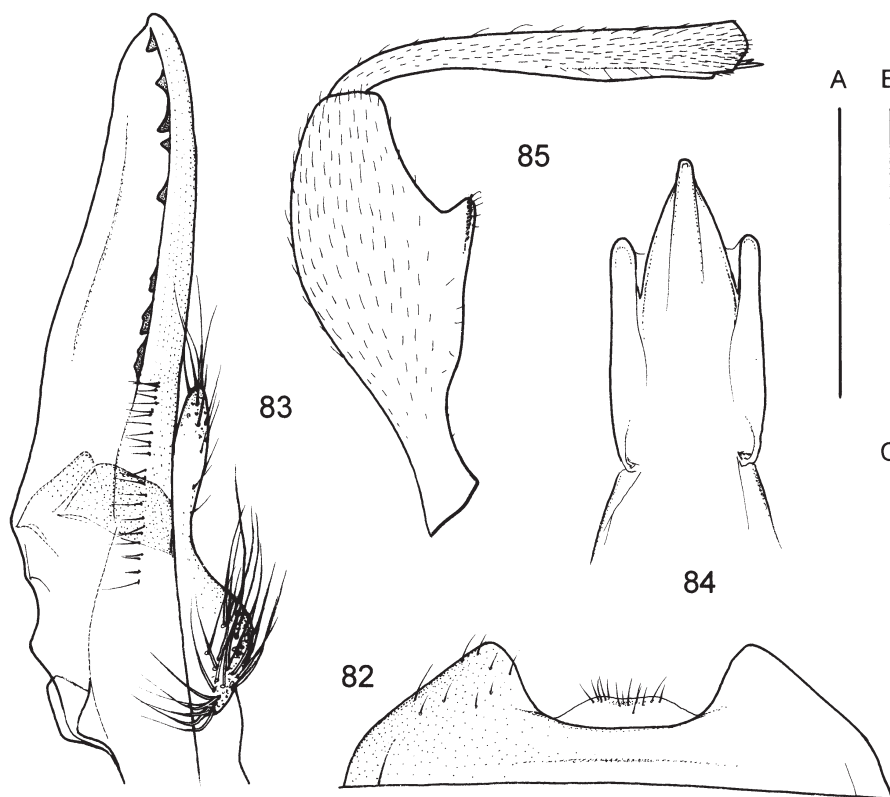
(Figs. 82–85, 107)

Type material examined. SYNTYPE: ♂, 'Dehra Dun 14.X.918 // [male sex mark] // 737 B [number of slide] // TYPE [p, red label] // coll. Heberdey // *F. umbratilis* Kr. det. v. Krekich' (NHMW).

Additional material examined. INDIA: UTTARAKHAND: 2 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, ca. 20 km N of Rishikesh 1300 m, 6.vii.1989, Hiermeier leg. (ZKDC); 3 ♀♀, Rishikesh, 2./4.vii.1989, Riedel leg. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, 25 km W of Mussoorie, Yamuna river vall. near Juido vill., 790 m, 5.–7.viii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, 10 km NE of Rishikesh, Henval river vall., near Shivpuri vill., ca. 450 m, 26.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Haldwani – Kathgodam, ca. 800 m, 21.–22.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀, 20 km NE of Rishikesh, Ganga river vall., Kaudiyala vill. env., ca. 500 m, 25.–27.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 9 ♂♂ 10 ♀♀, ca. 23 km NW of Nainital, Khairna Bridge env., 900–1000 m, 13.–17.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀, 30 km N of Rishikesh, NW of Chamba, Arakot vill. env., 1500 m, 29.–31.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.), Nepal, and Bhutan (KREKICH-STRASSOLDO 1928, TELNOV 2003a, CHANDLER et al. 2008).

Remarks. According to KREKICH-STRASSOLDO (1928), another type specimen (male) of *Formicomus umbratilis* is deposited in the collection of Champion (BMNH). All the above listed specimens collected by Riedel and Hiermeier near Rishikesh bear identification labels '*Formicomus sulcipes*' or '*Formicomus armatus*' by Uhmann. These species may resemble *Anthelephila umbratilis* by the colouration but are unrelated, belonging to the *A. bramina* species-group, and differ clearly in morphological characters.



Figs. 82–84. *Anthelephila umbratilis* (Krekich–Strassoldo, 1928), syntype (male). 82 – sternum VII; 83 – prong of sternite VIII in ventro-median view; 84 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus; 85 – male profemur and tibia, specimen from vicinity of Juido (ZKDC). Scale = 0.2 mm: A – Fig. 6; B – Fig. 3; C – Fig. 5; D – Figs. 2, 4; E – Fig. 1.

***Anthelephila vishnumati* sp. nov.**

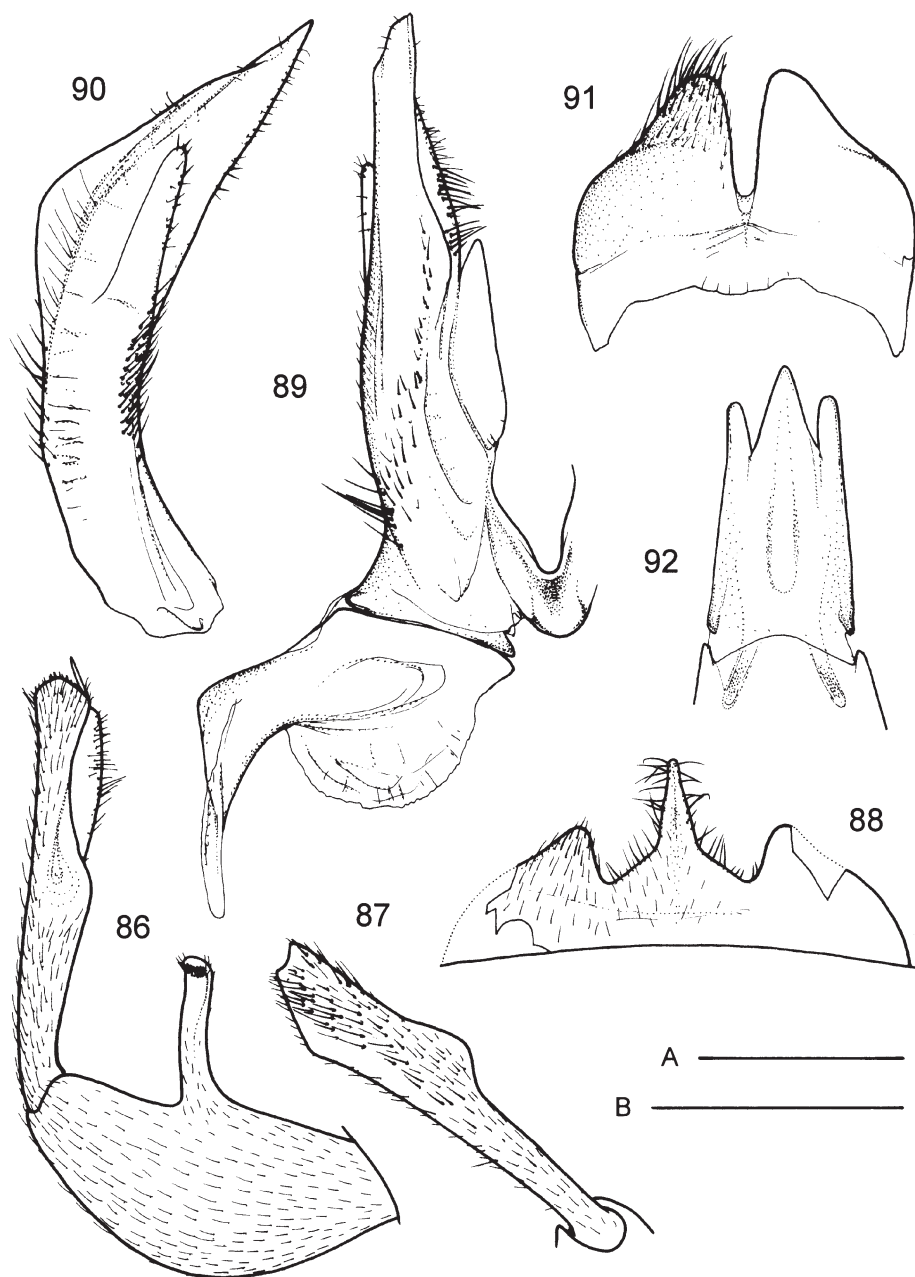
(Figs. 86–92, 108)

Type locality. Nepal, Bagmati zone, northwest of Kathmandu, Balaju, Vishnumati River vicinity, 1300 m a.s.l.

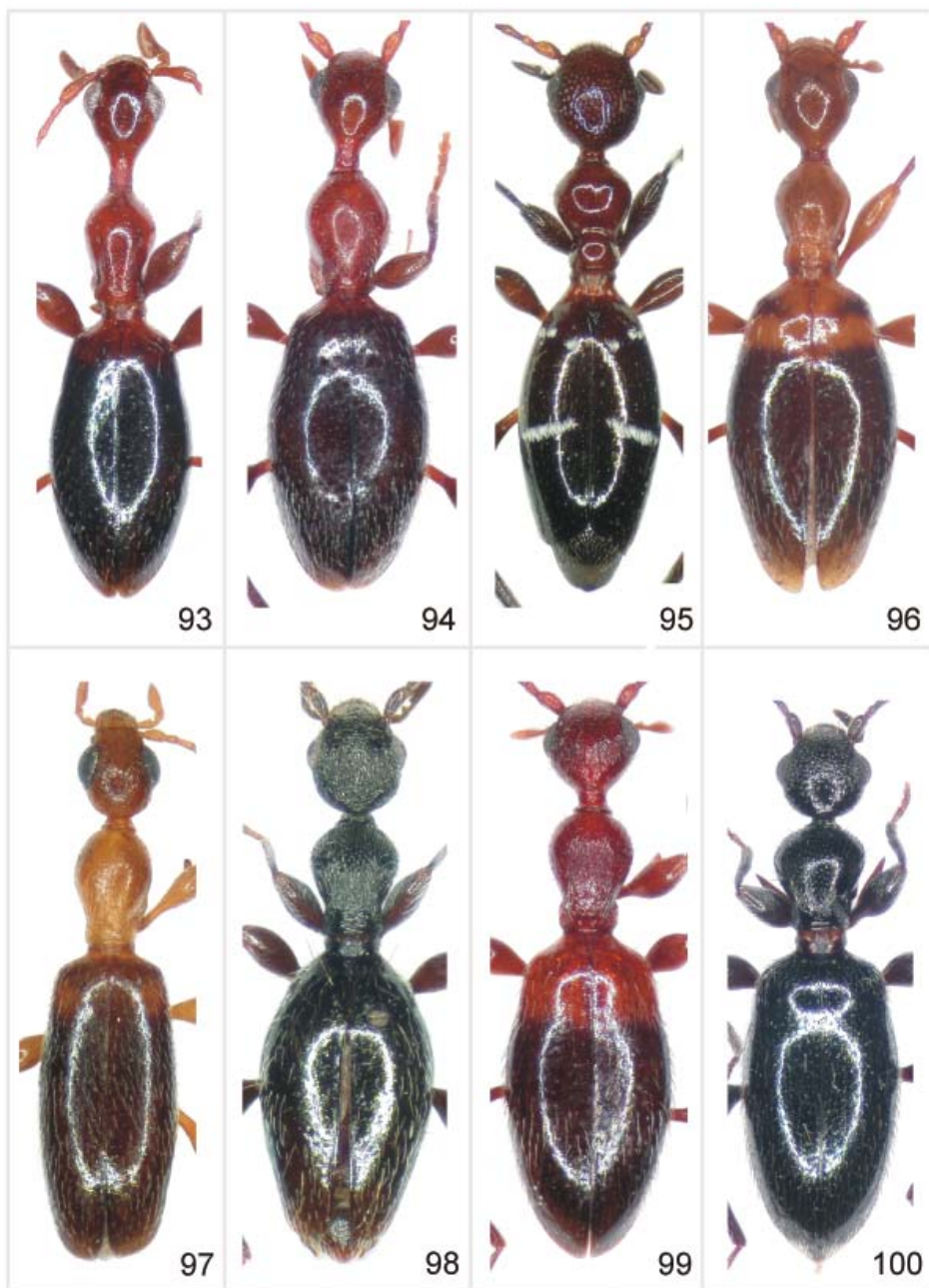
Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'NEPAL oc. 1300 m Kathmandu NW, Balaju Vishnumati River, 17.VI.1999, leg. A. Weigel // *Anthelephila* sp. det. D. Telnov, 2001' (NKME).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 4.3 mm. Body piceous black; legs, antennae and palpi piceous black, legs at places with slight brownish tinge.

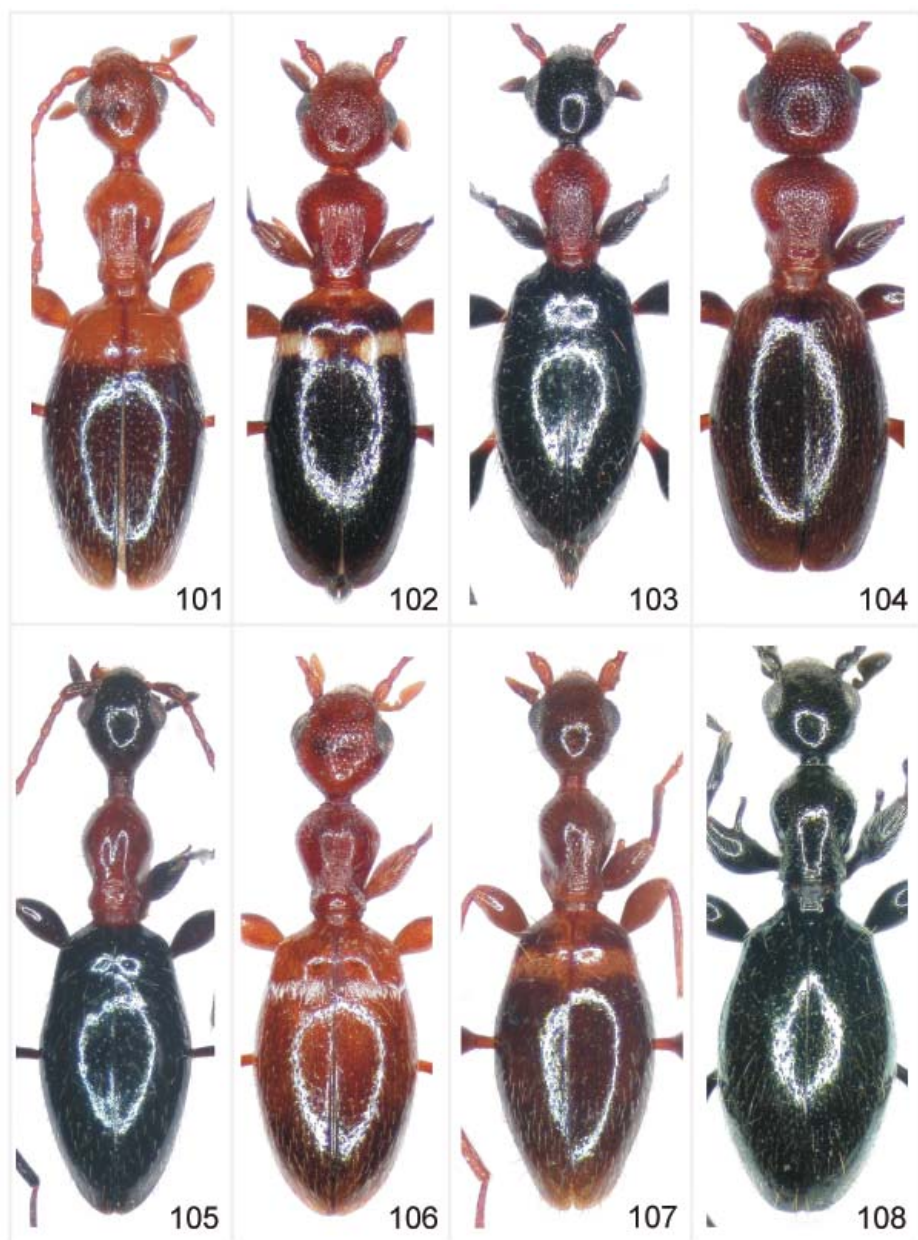
Head 1.3 times as long as wide, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly; tempora strongly narrowing posteriorly, their posterior angles indistinct, rounded; base distinctly differentiated from short neck. Eyes medium-sized, rather convex. Dorsal surface glossy, somewhat uneven and corrugated anteriorly on frons, rather finely but distinctly punctate. Setation pale, subdecumbent, with scattered, moderately longer erect setae. Antennae only slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 1.8 times and antennomere XI 2.3 times as long as wide.



Figs. 86–92. *Anthelephila vishnumati* sp. nov., holotype (male). 86 – profemur and tibia; 87 – protibia in a different view; 88 – sternum VII; 89 – sternite VIII in dorsal view (one half); 90 – prong of sternite VIII in lateral view; 91 – tergite VIII; 92 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale = 0.5 mm: A – Figs. 86–88, 91; 0.2 mm: B – Figs. 89, 90, 92.



Figs. 93–100. *Anthelephila* spp., body in dorsal view (males, holotypes). 93 – *A. adivasi* sp. nov.; 94 – *A. bacillipes* sp. nov.; 95 – *A. bheri* sp. nov.; 96 – *A. comes* sp. nov.; 97 – *A. insperata* sp. nov.; 98 – *A. interposita* sp. nov.; 99 – *A. kailasa* sp. nov.; 100 – *A. kali* sp. nov.



Figs. 101–108. *Anthelephila* spp., body in dorsal view (males; holotypes in new species). 101 – *A. lubopetra* sp. nov.; 102 – *A. maharani* sp. nov.; 103 – *A. pateva* sp. nov.; 104 – *A. sevciki* sp. nov.; 105 – *A. triungula* sp. nov.; 106 – *A. tryznai* sp. nov.; 107 – *A. umbratilis* (Krekich–Strassoldo, 1928), Uttarakhand, Juido env. (ZKDC); 108 – *A. vishnumati* sp. nov.

Pronotum 1.4 times as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, evenly rounded anteriorly, rather moderately, shallowly impressed postero-laterally; pronotal disc nearly evenly shaped with very slight indication of median longitudinal impression in anterior half, outline of pronotum more or less convex in lateral view. Surface largely smooth, glossy, longitudinally corrugated dorso-laterally in posterior third, distinctly punctate dorsally; dorsal punctation similar to that of head; postero-lateral impressions partly smooth, with a few wrinkles extending from adjacent basal area. Setation as on head.

Mesosternum and metasternum simple.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri somewhat less prominent and protruding; postscutellar impression absent. Surface smooth and glossy, distinctly punctate; punctures simple, rather evenly spaced, about as coarse as but much sparser than those on head. Setation pale, generally moderately longer than on head, decumbent, with numerous erect setae.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Fore legs modified (Figs. 86, 87); profemora with conspicuously long, narrow and slightly sinuous process, apex of profemoral process truncate and with a row/tuft of short stiff setae; protibiae flattened in apical half; penultimate tarsomere flattened and widened, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally at midlength in all tarsi.

Abdominal characters as in Figs. 88–92; tegmen trilobed apically.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila vishnumati* sp. nov. can be easily recognized by the combination of black colouration and male characters. It seems to be rather isolated, having no close relatives among the species known to occur in Nepal, India and adjacent regions.

Etymology. Named after the type locality (Vishnumati River). Noun in apposition.

Distribution. Nepal.

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