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A revision of *Nazeris* VIII. Five new species from China and additional records (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

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A b s t r a c t : Five species of *Nazeris* FAUVEL, 1875 from China are described and illustrated: *Nazeris bihamatus* nov.sp. (SW-Guangxi), *N. latilobatus* nov.sp. (N-Guangxi: Maer Shan), *N. obtortus* nov.sp. (N-Guangxi: Huaping), *N. clavator* nov.sp. (Guangdong), and *N. latibasalis* nov.sp. (Sichuan). *Nazeris clavator* represents the first record of the genus from Guangdong province. Additional records of 23 described and one undescribed species are reported from the Caucasus, the Himalaya, Vietnam, and China. The genus now includes a total of 241 described species and seven subspecies. It is represented in China by 125 described species.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Nazeris*, Palaearctic region, China, taxonomy, new species, new records.

Introduction

The speciose, essentially Palaearctic genus *Nazeris* FAUVEL, 1873 previously included 236 described species and seven subspecies, all of them micropterous and with more or less restricted distributions. As many as 120 and 49 described species have been recorded from China and the Himalaya, respectively. In China, the diversity is greatest in Yunnan (45 species) and Sichuan (23 species) (ASSING 2015). Only eight species have been reported from Guangxi (HU et al. 2012, 2013) and none from Guangdong.

Material examined since the latest contribution (ASSING 2015) included four new species from China, three from Guangxi and one from Guangdong, as well as records of 23 described species.

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following public institutions and private collections:

CAS..... Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing

NME Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann)

NMP..... National Museum of Natural History, Praha (J. Hájek)

SMTD Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden (O. JÄGER)
 cAss..... author's private collection
 cPüt private collection Andreas Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt
 cRou private collection Guillaume de Rougemont, Oxford
 cSme..... private collection Aleš Smetana, Ottawa
 cWun..... private collection Paul Wunderle, Mönchengladbach

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) and a photographing device constructed by Arved Lompe (Nienburg) and CombineZ software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior constriction of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra (at the suture), and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule, if not indicated otherwise. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Descriptions and additional records

Nazeris pallidipes REITTER, 1888

Material examined: Russia: 6 exs., Krasnodarskiy Kray, south slopes of Chernogorie Mountains, Otdalyennyi env., 44°05'N, 39°44'E, 780 m, 23.V.2014, leg. Pütz (cPüt, cAss); 1 ex., Krasnodarskiy Kray, Burnaya env., left bank of Malaya Laba river, 44°02'N, 40°44'E, 740 m, 24.V.2014, leg. Pütz (cAss).

Comment: This species is endemic to the West Caucasus.

Nazeris franzi COIFFAIT, 1975

Material examined: Nepal: 1♂, Bagmati province, below Thare Pati, 3300 m, 10.IV.1981, leg. Löbl & Smetana (cRou).

Comment: *Nazeris franzi* was previously known only from two localities near Thare Pati (ASSING 2014b).

Nazeris nepalensis COIFFAIT, 1975

Material examined: Nepal: 3 exs., Kali Gandaki valley, plateau N Titigaon, 28°40'N, 83°38'E, 3000-3050 m, *Abies-Tsuga-Rhododendron* forest, sifted, 21.V.2002, leg. Jäger (SMTD, cAss); 18 exs., Kali Gandaki valley, W Lete, 28°37'N, 83°36'E, 2650-2750 m, *Rhododendron-Tsuga* forest, 28.V.2002, leg. Jäger (SMTD, cAss); Kali Gandaki valley, above Lete, 2800 m, 19.V.2002, leg. Schmidt (cRou); 2 exs., S-Annapurna, Ghorepani, Poon hill, 28°24'N, 83°41'E, 3170 m, *Abies-Rhododendron* forest, 30.V.2002, leg. Jäger (SMTD).

Comment: *Nazeris nepalensis* is one of the more common Himalayan species and distributed in the Dhaulagiri and Annapurna ranges. Its distribution is mapped in ASSING (2014b).

***Nazeris tenuipennis* ASSING, 2014**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Nepal: 2 exs., SW-Manaslu, Bhara Pokhari Lekh, below Bhara Pokhari Lake, 2500 m, litter sifted, 2.IV.1999, leg. Jäger (SMTD, cAss); 3 exs., Manaslu, S Bhara Pokhari, 2300 m, 8.IV.2003, leg. Schmidt (cRou, cAss); 2 exs., Manaslu, Dudh Pokhari Lekh, upper Dordi Khola valley, 2600-2300 m, 15.-17.IV.2003, leg. Schmidt (cRou); 2 exs., Manaslu, Dudh Pokhari Lekh, upper Deorali Danda, 3200 m, 19.IV.2003, leg. Schmidt (cRou).

C o m m e n t : The distribution of *N. tenuipennis* includes both the Annapurna and the Manaslu ranges; for a map see ASSING (2014b). The labels attached to the above material collected by J. Schmidt are identical to those of some of the paratypes.

***Nazeris umbilicatus* ASSING, 2014**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Nepal: 6 exs., Manaslu, E-slope of Ngali Khola valley, 28°22'N, 84°29'E, 2000-2300 m, 15.V.2005, leg. Schmidt (NME, cAss).

C o m m e n t : This species is currently known only from two localities in the Manaslu range. The above specimens were collected together with part of the type material. For a distribution map see ASSING (2014b).

***Nazeris cephalotes* COIFFAIT, 1975**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Nepal: 1 ♀, Kathmandu, Phulchoki, 2500 m, 28.-29.IV.1984, leg. Löbl & Smetana (cRou).

C o m m e n t : *Nazeris cephalotes* has been recorded only from Phulchoki, a mountain near Kathmandu (ASSING 2014b).

***Nazeris inexcisus* ASSING, 2014**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Nepal: 1 ♂ [slightly teneral], Manaslu, Dudh Pokhari Lekh, upper Dordi Khola valley, 2600-2300 m, 17.IV.2003, leg. Schmidt (cRou).

C o m m e n t : The label attached to the above male is identical to that of the holotype.

***Nazeris confluens* ASSING, 2014**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Nepal: 4 exs., Arun valley, Tashigaon env., 27°37'N, 87°14'E, 2200-2400 m, 12.+28.-29.V.2014, leg. Schmidt (NME, cAss); 1 ♂, Kosi, Induwa Khola valley, 2100 m, 17.IV.1984, leg. Löbl & Smetana (cRou).

C o m m e n t : The label attached to the male from Induwa Khola valley is identical to those of some of the paratypes.

***Nazeris barbimpressus* ASSING, 2014**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Nepal: 1 ♂, Panchthar District, Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.-16.IV.1988, leg. Martens & Schawaller (cRou).

C o m m e n t : The labels attached to the above male are identical to that of the holotype.

***Nazeris parvilobatus* ASSING, 2014**

Material examined: Nepal: 1♂, Mechi, Amjilosa - Gyabla, 2400-2700 m, 4.IV.2003, leg. Weipert (cRou).

Comment: The label of the above male is identical to that of the holotype.

***Nazeris flavocaudatus* ASSING, 2014**

Material examined: India: 1♂ [dissected prior to present study; aedeagus missing], Bengal, Darjeeling District, Ghoom-Lopchu, 2000 m, 14.X.1978, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (cRou).

Comment: The above male was collected at the type locality, together with the types.

***Nazeris vietnamensis* ITO, 2010**

Material examined: Vietnam: 1♂, 7 km NW Sa Pa, 22°22'N, 103°47'E, 1840 m, steep moist stream valley with bushes and trees, litter and roots of herbs sifted, 30.VII.2013, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1♂, same data, but 1.VIII.2013, leg. Assing (cAss); 5♂♂, 1♀, pass 8 km WNW Sa Pa, 22°21'N, 103°46'E, 2010 m, secondary deciduous forest with bamboo, forest margin with bushes, litter, moss, and roots sifted, 5.VIII.2013, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1♂, 2♀♀, same data, but 6.VIII.2013 (cAss, cWun); 1♂, same data, but 14.VIII.2013, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 4♂♂, pass 8 km NW Sa Pa, 22°21'13"N, 103°46'01"E, 2030 m, margin of secondary deciduous forest with bushes, bamboo, and herbs, litter, roots, and moss sifted, 9.VIII.2013, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

Comment: The above material was collected close to the type locality, which is identical to that of *N. tramtonus* (ITO 2010a). In some of the samples, *N. vietnamensis* was collected together with *N. tramtonus*. Both species are indistinguishable based on external characters, so that the females were tentatively attributed to either of them by association with males. Some of the above specimens are teneral.

***Nazeris tramtonus* ITO, 2010**

Material examined: Vietnam: 1♂, pass 8 km WNW Sa Pa, 22°21'N, 103°46'E, 2010 m, secondary deciduous forest with bamboo, forest margin with bushes, litter, moss, and roots sifted, 5.VIII.2013, leg. Assing (cAss); 5♂♂, 16♀♀, same data, but 12.VIII.2013, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 3♂♂, 5♀♀, same data, but 14.VIII.2013 (cAss, cWun); 3♂♂, 10 km NW Sa Pa, 22°22'N, 103°45'E, 1850 m, moist stream valley with deciduous trees, litter and roots between rocks sifted, 9.VIII.2013, leg. Assing (cAss); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, pass 8 km NW Sa Pa, 22°21'N, 103°46'E, 2030 m, margin of secondary deciduous forest with bushes, bamboo, and herbs, litter, roots, and moss sifted, 9.VIII.2013, leg. Assing (cAss); 2♂♂, 1♀, same data, but 10.VIII.2013, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

Comment: Some of the above specimens are teneral. For additional remarks see the comment in the section on *N. vietnamensis*.

***Nazeris* nov.sp.**

Material examined: Vietnam: 1♀, pass 8 km WNW Sa Pa, 22°21'N, 103°46'E, 2010 m, secondary deciduous forest with bamboo and forest margin with bushes, litter, moss, and roots sifted, 12.VIII.2013, leg. Assing (cAss).

Comment: The above female is undoubtedly conspecific with neither *N. vietnamensis* nor *N. tramtonus*, the only named species currently known from the Fansipan range.

***Nazeris cultellatus* ASSING, 2013**

Material examined: China: Shaanxi: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Qinling Shan, Nanwutei Shan [33°57'N, 108°58'E], leaf litter, 4.IV.2003, leg. de Rougemont (cRou); 1 ♀ [teneral], same data, but 17.IX.1995 (cRou).

Comment: Its distribution ranging from the central parts of the Qinling Shan eastwards to the Tianzhu Shan in Anhui (ASSING 2013a), *N. cultellatus* is one of the few more widespread representatives of the genus in China.

***Nazeris cangicus* ASSING, 2013**

Material examined: China: Yunnan: 31 exs., Diancang Shan, near Dali, 25°41'N, 100°08'E, 2730 m, sifted, 13.V.2010, leg. Grebennikov; 2 exs. [teneral], Diancang Shan, near Dali, 25°41'N, 100°07'E, 2760 m, sifted, 14.V.2010, leg. Grebennikov; 9 exs., Diancang Shan, near Dali, 25°40'N, 100°07'E, 2760 m, sifted, 10.V.2010, leg. Grebennikov (material in CAS, cSme, cAss).

Comment: *Nazeris cangicus* is endemic to the Diancang Shan, Yunnan (ASSING 2013b).

***Nazeris meilicus* ASSING, 2013**

Material examined: China: Yunnan: 7 exs., 15 km W Deqin, Mingyong, 28°27'N, 98°45'N, 3260 m, sifted, 7.VI.2012, leg. Grebennikov; 1 ex., 15 km W Deqin, Mingyong, 28°30'N, 98°45'N, 3290 m, sifted, 7.VI.2012, leg. Grebennikov; 3 exs., 15 km W Deqin, Mingyong, 28°28'N, 98°46'N, 2740 m, sifted, 8.VI.2012, leg. Grebennikov; 1 ex., 15 km W Deqin, Mingyong, 28°28'N, 98°47'N, 2550 m, sifted, 8.VI.2012, leg. Grebennikov (material in CAS, cSme, cAss).

Comment: *Nazeris meilicus* has been recorded only from the Meili Xue Shan, Yunnan (ASSING 2013b).

***Nazeris aculeatus* ASSING, 2013**

Material examined: China: Yunnan: 2 exs., Jizu Shan, 25°59'N, 100°21'E, 3220 m, sifted, 28.VI.2011, leg. Grebennikov; 1 ♀, Jizu Shan, 25°58'N, 100°22'E, 2880 m, sifted, 30.VI.2011, leg. Grebennikov; 1 ♀, Jizu Shan, 25°58'N, 100°22'E, 2840 m, sifted, 30.VI.2011, leg. Grebennikov (material in CAS, cSme, cAss).

Comment: *Nazeris aculeatus* is endemic to the Jizu Shan, Yunnan (ASSING 2013b).

***Nazeris chinensis* KOCH, 1939**

Material examined: China: Zhejiang: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tianmu Shan, Lin'an Co., West Tianmu Shan N. R., 700 m, 15.V.1996, leg. Cooter (cRou).

Comment: *Nazeris chinensis* has been recorded only from the Tianmu Shan (HU et al. 2011).

***Nazeris damingshanus* HU & LI, 2013**

Material examined: China: Guangxi: 1 ♂, Daming Shan, 1200 m, 12.IV.1997, leg. Fellowes (cRou).

Comment: The label of the above specimen indicates Guangdong as the province. The Daming Shan, however, is situated in Guangxi at approximately 23°29'N, 108°27'E.

The sexual characters of the above male agree with the description and illustrations provided by HU et al. (2013).

***Nazeris bihamatus* nov.sp.** (Figs 1-7)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA, Guangxi, Nongxin 1050 m, 12.vii.1999, J.R. Fellowes / Holotypus ♂ *Nazeris bihamatus* nov.sp. det. V. Assing 2016" (cAss).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: with two hooks) alludes to the pair of hook-shaped sclerotized internal structures of the aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 6.6 mm; length of forebody 3.2 mm. Body of slender habitus. Coloration: body black; legs pale-yellowish; antennae yellowish, with antennomeres I-II reddish and III yellowish-red.

Head (Fig. 1) oblong, 1.08 times as long as broad; frons depressed; postero-median portion of dorsal surface somewhat elevated; punctation dense, coarse, umbilicate and partly confluent, particularly in postero-median portion; interstices forming narrow ridges. Eyes less than half as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction of head. Antenna 2.2 mm long.

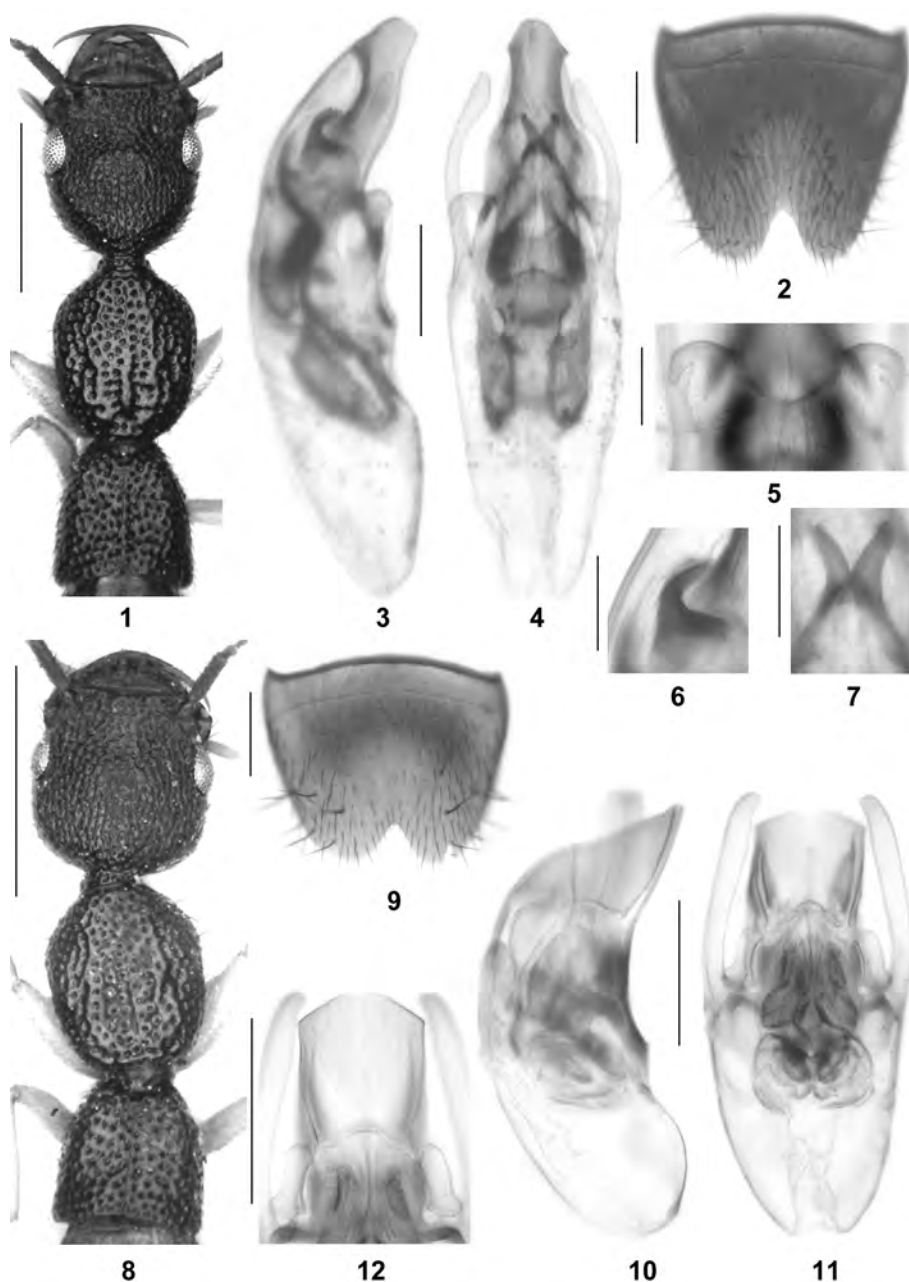
Pronotum (Fig. 1) 1.2 times as long as broad and 0.9 times as broad as head; punctation very coarse (much more so than that of head) and somewhat irregularly distributed in postero-lateral portions; midline with narrow glossy elevation posteriorly.

Elytra (Fig. 1) slender, 0.58 times as long as pronotum, somewhat depressed anteriorly; suture narrowly elevated; punctation nearly as coarse as that of pronotum.

Abdomen 1.15 times as broad as elytra; punctation very dense and coarse on tergites III-V, sparser and much finer on posterior tergites; interstices without microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 2) weakly transverse, posterior excision V-shaped, approximately one-fifth as deep as length of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 3-4) 1.05 mm long and of distinctive shape; at base of ventral process with pair of wing-shaped semi-transparent lateral processes (Fig. 5); dorso-lateral apophyses slender, apically moderately dilated, not reaching apex of ventral process; internal sac with a pair of hook-shaped sclerotized structures apically (Figs 6-7) and with another pair of moderately sclerotized spines dorso-apically.

Comparative notes: The similar external and male sexual characters suggest that *N. bihamatus* is closely allied to *N. shizukuishii* ITO, 2010 from North Vietnam. It differs from that species by the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus (both in lateral and in ventral view), by the weakly sclerotized lateral processes at the base of the ventral process (strongly sclerotized in *N. shizukuishii*), and by the conspicuous internal structures of the aedeagus. For illustrations of *N. shizukuishii* see ITO (2010b).



Figs 1-12: *Nazeris bihamatus* (1-7) and *N. latilobatus* (8-12): (1, 8) forebody; (2, 9) male sternite VIII; (3-4, 10-11) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (5) median portion of aedeagus in ventral view; (6-7) apical internal structures in lateral and in ventral view; (12) ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 1, 8: 1.0 mm; 2-4, 9-12: 0.2 mm; 5-7: 0.1 mm.

Distribution and natural history: The type locality (approximately 23°00'N, 105°56'E) is situated in the extreme west of Guangxi province, close to the border with Vietnam. The holotype was collected at an altitude of 1050 m.

***Nazeris latilobatus* nov.sp.** (Figs 7-12)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA, Guangxi, Maoershan, 23.viii.1998, J.R. Fellowes / Holotypus ♂ *Nazeris latilobatus* nov.sp. det. V. Assing 2016" (cAss).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: with broad lobe) alludes to the broad ventral process of the aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 4.6 mm; length of forebody 2.5 mm. Coloration: body dark-reddish; legs pale-yellowish; antennae reddish-yellow, with antennomeres I-II pale-reddish.

Head (Fig. 8) approximately as long as broad; median portion of dorsal surface slightly elevated; punctation dense, moderately coarse, umbilicate, and partly confluent; interstices forming narrow ridges. Eyes approximately one-third as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction of head.

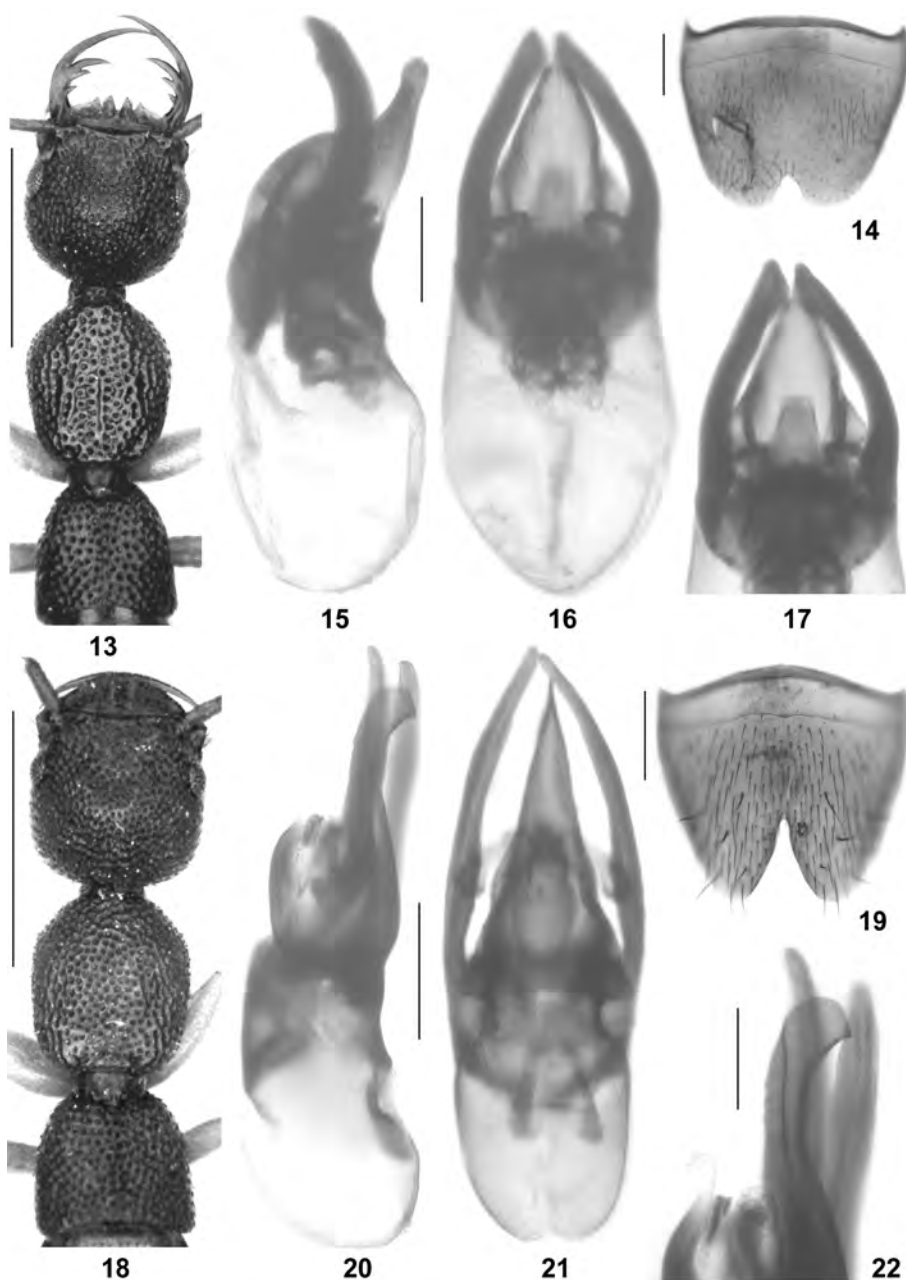
Pronotum (Fig. 8) 1.13 times as long as broad and 0.88 times as broad as head; punctation coarse (more so than that of head) and somewhat irregularly distributed in postero-lateral portions; midline with narrow glossy band posteriorly.

Elytra (Fig. 8) 0.6 times as long as pronotum; punctation coarse and dense, denser than that of pronotum.

Abdomen 1.25 times as broad as elytra; punctation dense and coarse on tergites III-V, sparser and much finer on posterior tergites; interstices without microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VII weakly concave in the middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 9) approximately 1.15 times as broad as long, posterior excision small, V-shaped, approximately one-sixth as deep as length of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 10-12) 0.62 mm long and of distinctive shape; ventral process conspicuously broad in ventral view and with nearly parallel lateral margins; dorso-lateral apophyses slender, apically not distinctly dilated and projecting slightly beyond apex of ventral process.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : As can be inferred particularly from the similar morphology of the aedeagus (ventral process broad in ventral view, at base with two semi-transparent lateral processes; dorso-apical apophyses smoothly curved, apically not dilated and projecting slightly beyond apex of ventral process), but also from the similar external (size, coloration, habitus) and male secondary sexual characters (posterior margin of sternite VII weakly concave in the middle; posterior excision of sternite VIII small), *N. latilobatus* is closely allied to *N. qini* HU & LI, 2013 from the Dayao Shan (Guangxi). It is distinguished from this species by the deeper posterior excision of the male sternite VIII, by the apically broader, nearly truncate ventral process of the aedeagus with subparallel lateral margins, and by the stouter dorso-lateral apophyses. The similar external and male sexual characters suggest that both *N. latilobatus* and *N. qini* are closely related to *N. dayaoensis* HU & LI, 2012 from the Dayao Shan (Guangxi). For illustrations of *N. qini* and *N. dayaoensis* see HU et al. (2012).



Figs 13-22: *Nazeris obtortus* (13-17) and *N. clavator* (18-22): (13, 18) forebody; (14, 19) male sternite VIII; (15-16, 20-21) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (17) apical portion of aedeagus in ventral view; (22) apical portion of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 13, 18: 1.0 mm; 14-17, 19-21: 0.2 mm; 22: 0.1 mm.

Distribution and natural history: The holotype was collected in the Maoer Shan, a mountain which hosts four locally endemic species of *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST, 1802 and which is situated in the north of Guangxi province, at 25°51'N, 110°25'E (PENG et al. 2012). Additional data are not available.

***Nazeris obtortus* nov.sp.** (Figs 13-17)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA, Guangxi, Huaping, 19.VIII.1998, J.R. Fellowes / Holotypus ♂ *Nazeris obtortus* nov.sp. det. V. Assing 2016" (cAss). Paratypes: 3 ♀ [teneral]: same data as holotype (cRou, cAss); 1 ♀: same data, but 20.VIII.1998 (cRou); 1 ♀, 1 sex? [apex of abdomen missing; teneral]: same data, but 16.VIII.1998 (cRou); 1 sex? [apex of abdomen missing; teneral]: same data, but 17.VIII.1998 (cRou).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet is the past participle of the Latin verb obtorquere (to bend back) and alludes to the shape of the dorso-lateral apophyses in lateral view.

Description: Body length 5.0-6.0 mm; length of forebody 2.5-3.0 mm. Coloration: body dark-brown to blackish, with the posterior portions of segments VII and VIII, and all of segments IX-X reddish; antennae yellowish, with antennomeres I or I-II pale-brown.

Head (Fig. 13) approximately as long as broad, mostly weakly dilated behind eyes (i.e., broadest not across, but behind eyes); median portion of dorsal surface not, or only indistinctly, elevated; punctation dense, moderately coarse, umbilicate, not distinctly confluent. Eyes small, approximately 0.25-0.30 times as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction of head.

Pronotum (Fig. 13) approximately 1.15 times as long as broad and approximately 0.9 times as broad as head; punctation very coarse, much coarser than that of head, and somewhat irregularly spaced in postero-lateral portions (i.e., with glossy elevations separating punctures); midline with narrow glossy elevation posteriorly.

Elytra (Fig. 13) approximately 0.55 times as long as pronotum; punctation very dense, coarse, and deep.

Abdomen approximately 1.2 times as broad as elytra; punctation very dense and moderately coarse on tergites III-V, sparser and finer on posterior tergites; interstices without microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VII very weakly concave in the middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 14) approximately 1.2 times as broad as long, posterior excision small, approximately one-sixth as deep as length of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 15-17) large and strongly sclerotized, 1.05 mm long; ventral process rather short and of triangular shape in ventral view; dorso-lateral apophyses stout, strongly sclerotized, bent dorsad in lateral view, apically obliquely truncate and obliquely excavate, projecting beyond apex of ventral process.

Comparative notes: Based on the morphology of the aedeagus (ventral process short; dorso-lateral apophyses stout and strongly sclerotized, projecting beyond apex of ventral process, apically dilated, and strongly bent dorsad in lateral view) and the shape of the male sternite VIII (with small posterior excision), *N. obtortus* is allied to *N. luoi* HU & LI, 2012 (Guangxi: Dayao Shan), *N. tani* HU & LI, 2012 (Guangxi: Dayao Shan), and *N. damingshanus* HU & LI, 2013 (Guangxi: Daming Shan). The new species is distinguished from all of them by the completely different shape of the ventral process

(particularly in ventral view) and by the shapes of the dorso-lateral apophyses, particularly in ventral view. For illustrations of *N. luoi*, *N. tani*, and *N. damingshanus* see HU et al. (2012, 2013).

Distribution and natural history: According to PENG et al. (2012), Huaping is situated at 25°36'N, 109°55'E in the north of Guangxi province. Three of the paratypes are distinctly teneral.

***Nazeris clavator* nov.sp.** (Figs 18-22)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA Guangdong, Gutian N.R. 800 m., 4.IV.97. J. Fellowes / Winkler extraction / Holotypus ♂ *Nazeris clavator* nov.sp. det. V. Assing 2016" (cRou). Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀: same data as holotype (cRou, cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (Latin, noun in apposition: carrier of a club) alludes to the pair of club-shaped dorso-lateral processes of the aedeagus.

Description: Body length 4.1-4.5 mm; length of forebody 2.1-2.4 mm. Coloration: body dark-reddish, with the abdomen slightly darker; legs yellowish; antennae reddish-yellow, with antennomeres I-II pale-reddish.

Head (Fig. 18) approximately as long as broad, of subquadrangular shape, with moderately marked posterior angles; median portion of dorsal surface weakly elevated; punctation dense, moderately coarse, non-umbilicate, and not confluent. Eyes small, approximately one-fourth as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction of head.

Pronotum (Fig. 18) 1.11-1.14 times as long as broad and approximately 0.9 times as broad as head; punctation similar to that of head, but slightly coarser, very dense, and evenly spaced; glossy elevations and glossy median band absent.

Elytra (Fig. 18) approximately 0.55 times as long as pronotum; punctation very dense, slightly coarser than that of pronotum.

Abdomen 1.20-1.25 times as broad as elytra; punctation very dense and moderately coarse on tergites III-V, less dense and distinctly finer on posterior tergites; interstices without microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VII very weakly concave in the middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 19) approximately 1.15 times as broad as long, posterior excision deep and narrowly V-shaped, approximately one-third as deep as length of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 20-22) large and long in relation to body size, 0.83 mm long; ventral process long, gradually narrowed apicad, and apically very acute in ventral view, somewhat sinuate and apically of distinctive shape in lateral view; dorso-lateral apophyses long and slender, at basal third with a tubercle directed medio-dorsad, apically projecting beyond apex of ventral process; median lobe dorso-laterally with a pair of membranous club-shaped processes.

Comparative notes: *Nazeris clavator* is characterized by the subquadrangular shape of the head, the dense, evenly distributed punctation and dull appearance of the whole body, non-umbilicate punctation of the head, as well as by the male sexual characters, particularly the morphology of the aedeagus. Closer affiliations with any of the other described species known from China are not evident.

Distribution and natural history: *Nazeris clavator* is the first representative of the genus to be recorded from Guangdong province (South China). The

Guangdong Huidong Gutian Natural Reserves are situated at approximately 23°09'N, 114°50'E in the southeast of Guangdong. The type specimens were collected at an altitude of 800 m, probably by sifting leaf litter.

***Nazeris truncatus* ZHENG, 1992**

Material examined: China: Sichuan: 4 exs. [partly teneral], Emei Shan, 29°34'N, 103°21'E, 1950 m, sifted, 22.VI.2010, leg. Grebennikov (CAS, cSme, cAss).

Comment: The known distribution of *N. truncatus* is confined to the Emei Shan, Sichuan, from where it has been recorded repeatedly (ASSING 2013b, 2014a, 2015).

***Nazeris bilamellatus* ASSING, 2013**

Material examined: China: Sichuan: 11 exs., Emei Shan, 29°33'N, 103°21'E, 2290 m, sifted, 16.VI.2010, leg. Grebennikov; 1 ♀, Emei Shan, 29°33'N, 103°20'E, 2340 m, sifted, 17.VI.2010, leg. Grebennikov (material in CAS, cSme, cAss).

Comment: This species is endemic to the Emei Shan, Sichuan (ASSING 2013b).

***Nazeris emeianus* ASSING, 2014**

Material examined: China: Sichuan: 1 ex. [teneral], Emei Shan, 29°35'N, 103°22'E, 1460 m, sifted, 27.V.2011, leg. Grebennikov (cAss).

Comment: The known distribution of this species is confined to the Emei Shan in Sichuan (ASSING 2014a, 2015).

***Nazeris hailuogouensis* HU, LI & ZHAO, 2007**

Material examined: China: Sichuan: 1 ♀, Gongga Shan, 29°51'N, 102°02'E, 3170 m, sifted, 9.VI.2011, leg. Grebennikov (cSme).

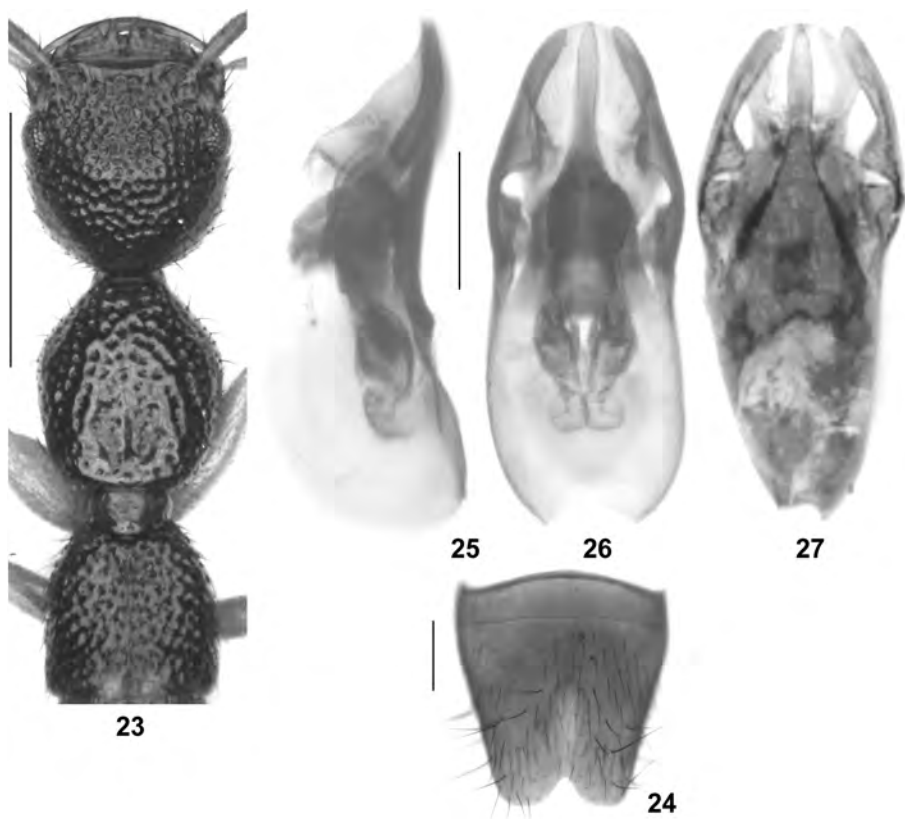
Comment: This species is endemic to the Gongga Shan in Sichuan (ASSING 2013b).

***Nazeris latibasalis* nov.sp. (Figs 23-27)**

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Sichuan Prov., 22 km NE Baoxing, Dengchigou Monastery, 13.VI.2014, 1800 m, 30°32'08"N, 102°56'28"E, / sift #18, secondary mixed forest with *Cryptomeria* and broadleaved trees, close to monastery, J. Hájek & J. Růžicka leg. / Holotypus ♂ *Nazeris latibasalis* nov.sp. det. V. Assing 2016" (NMP). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (NMP, cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: "CHINA: Sichuan Prov., 22 km NE Baoxing, Dengchigou Monastery, 13.VI.2014, 1880 m, 30°32'08"N, 102°56'28"E, [sic] / sift #17, bamboo grove, below newly constructed road, 2 km N of monastery, J. Hájek & J. Růžicka leg. (NMP, cAss); 1 ♂: "CHINA: Sichuan Prov., Baoxing, 12.VI.2014, Wenxian Shan Park, above Panda Pavilion, 1200 m, 30°22'12"N, 102°48'57"E, / sift #14, mixed forest with *Pinus*, broadleaved trees; trunk bases, debris below small rock, J. Hájek & J. Růžicka leg." (NMP).

Etymology: The specific epithet (adjective) alludes to the basally distinctly dilated dorso-lateral processes of the aedeagus.

Description: Body length 4.7-5.3 mm; length of forebody 2.5-2.8 mm. Coloration: forebody dark-brown; abdomen blackish-brown; legs and antennae yellowish.



Figs 23-27: *Nazeris latibasalis*: (23) forebody; (24) male sternite VIII; (25-26) aedeagus in transparent light in lateral and in ventral view; (27) aedeagus in dry preparation in ventral view. Scale bars: 23: 1.0 mm; 24-27: 0.2 mm.

Head (Fig. 23) approximately as long as broad or weakly oblong; posterior angles broadly convex, practically obsolete; median portion of dorsal surface indistinctly elevated; punctuation dense, moderately coarse, umbilicate, and not confluent. Eyes moderately small, approximately one-fourth as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction of head.

Pronotum (Fig. 23) approximately 1.2 times as long as broad and 0.85-0.90 times as broad as head; punctuation coarse, non-umbilicate, moderately dense, and somewhat irregularly spaced, postero-lateral portions with glossy, weakly elevated oblong patches; midline with short and narrow impunctate band posteriorly.

Elytra (Fig. 23) short, approximately 0.5 times as long as pronotum; punctuation coarse, denser than that of pronotum.

Abdomen approximately 1.2 times as broad as elytra; punctuation very dense and coarse on tergites III-V, less dense and finer on posterior tergites; interstices with shallow microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 24) approximately as broad as long, poste-

rior excision small, approximately one-ninth as deep as length of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 25-27) approximately 0.75 mm long; ventral process short, ventrally with a blunt median keel; dorso-lateral apophyses of moderate length, distinctly dilated in basal half, apically extending to apex of median lobe.

Comparative notes: Based on external characters and particularly on the morphology of the aedeagus (short ventral process with blunt median keel; dorso-lateral apophyses of moderately length), *N. latibasalis* belongs to the *N. schuelkei* group (see ASSING 2013b). It is readily distinguished from the other species of this group (*N. schuelkei* ASSING, 2013 and *N. wrasei* ASSING, 2013, both from Sichuan), as well as from other species recorded from Sichuan by the basally dilated dorso-lateral apophyses and by the small posterior excision of the male sternite VIII.

Distribution and natural history: *Nazeris latibasalis* was collected in three geographically close localities near Baoxing, Sichuan, by sifting leaf litter and debris in mixed forests at altitudes of 1200-1880 m.

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Zusammenfassung

Fünf Arten der Gattung *Nazeris* FAUVEL, 1875 aus China werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *Nazeris bihamatus* nov.sp. (SW-Guangxi), *N. latilobatus* nov.sp. (N-Guangxi: Maoer Shan), *N. obtortus* nov.sp. (N-Guangxi: Huaping), *N. clavator* nov.sp. (Guangdong) und *N. latibasalis* nov.sp. (Sichuan). *Nazeris clavator* bildet den Erstnachweis der Gattung aus der chinesischen Provinz Guangdong. Weitere Nachweise von 23 beschriebenen und einer unbeschriebenen Art werden aus dem Kaukasus, dem Himalaya, Vietnam und China gemeldet. Die Gattung umfasst derzeit 241 beschriebene Arten und sieben Unterarten. In China ist sie mit 125 beschriebenen Arten vertreten.

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