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A revision of Palaearctic, Oriental, and New Guinean *Pseudolathra*. VI. Four new species, two new synonymies, and additional records (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae)

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A b s t r a c t : Four species of *Pseudolathra* CASEY, 1905 from Nepal and Western New Guinea are described and illustrated: *P. brevalata* nov.sp. (Nepal); *P. maindai* nov.sp. (Western New Guinea: Foja Mountains); *P. atroflava* nov.sp. (Western New Guinea: Foja Mountains); *P. brevirimata* nov.sp. (Western New Guinea: Foja Mountains). Except for the latter species, all of them belong to the *P. nigerrima* group. Two synonymies are proposed: *Pseudolathra quadricollis* (FAUVEL, 1875) = *Lathrobium boyadjiani* RAMBOUSEK, 1907, nov.syn.; *Pseudolathra himalayana* ASSING, 2012 = *P. gansuensis* LI, CAI & ZHOU, 2021, nov.syn. Additional records of eight previously described are reported from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions, as well as from New Guinea.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Pseudolathra*, Palaearctic region, Oriental region, Nepal, Western New Guinea, taxonomy, new species, new synonymies, new records.

Introduction

The East Palaearctic, Oriental, and New Guinean fauna of the lathrobiine genus *Pseudolathra* CASEY, 1905 had received only little attention until the species of these regions were revised by ASSING (2012, 2014). Since then, a number of articles has been published, mainly adding new species particularly from the East Palaearctic and Oriental regions, as well as from New Guinea (ASSING 2013a, b, 2018, LI et al. 2013, 2021, ROUGEMONT 2014, 2015). According to the latest supplement to the revision of *Pseudolathra* CASEY, 1905 (ASSING 2018), *Pseudolathra* was represented in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions by 40 named species. Very recently, two additional species were described from North China by LI et al. (2021).

In the West Palaearctic fauna, by contrast, there had been no additions or other taxonomic changes in the past three decades, except for one recent synonymisation (ASSING 2019). This fauna included nine valid species and the last new species were described in the 1980s: *Pseudolathra cretensis* from Crete by BORDONI (1986), now a junior synonym of *P. quadricollis* (FAUVEL, 1875), and *P. nehemiahensis* from Israel by DRUGMAND (1989). The identity of the latter species is doubtful. It most likely represents a junior synonym of one of the other species recorded from the East Mediterranean, but so far it has not been possible to trace and revise the type material. The illustrations of the aedeagus in the original description are too poor to allow for a reliable interpretation of this name.

The present paper is based on previously unrevised material made available to me from various sources. A study of this material yielded four additional new species, one from Nepal and three from New Guinea, and revealed a new synonymy in the West Palaearctic fauna. A second synonymy concerns one of the names recently made available by LI et al. (2021).

Material and methods

The material treated in this paper is deposited in the following collections:

CNC Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids, and Nematodes, Ottawa (A. Brunke)

MMB Moravian Museum Brno (P. Baňář)

MNB Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (J. Frisch)

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

cAss author's private collection

cGon private collection Andrey Gontarenko, Odessa

The morphological studies were conducted using Stemi SV 11 and Discovery V12 microscopes (Zeiss), and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using digital cameras (Axiocam ERc 5s, Nikon Coolpix 990), and Labscope and Picolay software.

The measurements in the descriptions are given in mm. Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VIII, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the elytra, the length of the elytra along the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, 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 of the aedeagus (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Results

Pseudolathra quadricollis (FAUVEL, 1875)

Lathrobium (*Lobrathium*) *boyadjiani* RAMBOUSEK, 1907: 16 f.; **nov.syn.**

Pseudolathra cretensis BORDONI, 1986: 387 f.; synonymized by ASSING (2019).

Type material examined: Holotype ♀: "Taurus- 06, Kizil-Dagh / *Lobrathium Boyadjiani* m., 'original' Rambousek / collectio Rambousek / Typus / = *quadricolle* Fauv / *Pseudolathra quadricollis* (Fauvel), det. V. Assing 2019" (NMP).

Additional material examined: See ASSING (2019).

Lobrathium boyadjiani was described based on a unique female from "Taurus (Kizil-Dagh)" (RAMBOUSEK 1907). A comparison of this specimen with material of *P. quadricollis* from several localities in the East Mediterranean revealed no evidence whatsoever suggesting that it should represent a distinct species. Hence the synonymy proposed above. The present interpretation of *P. quadricollis* is identical to that of COIFFAIT (1982) and FAGEL (1966).

The currently known distribution includes Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Algeria, and the Greek islands Crete and Rhodos (SCHÜLKE & SMETANA 2015, ASSING 2019).

***Pseudolathra araxidis* COIFFAIT, 1972**

Material examined: KYRGYZSTAN: 2♀♀, Jalal-Abad region, Kyzyl-Jar, 950 m, at light, 25.VII.1999, leg. Novikov (cGon, cAss).

Pseudolathra araxidis was originally described from Azerbaijan and subsequently reported also from Kazakhstan (ASSING 2008, ASSING & SCHÜLKE 2019). The above females from Kyrgyzstan are externally identical to the specimen from Kazakhstan.

***Pseudolathra pulchella* (KRAATZ, 1859)**

Material examined: INDIA: 35 exs., Assam, Bhalukpong, 27°01'N, 92°39'E, 150 m, 1-8.V.2012, leg. Šauša (MMB, cAss). VIETNAM: 1♂, Hòa Bình, X.1921, leg. Vitalis (NMP). CAMBODIA: 1♀, Kampong Chhnang prov., Phum Toul Ompel, shore of branch of Tonle Sap Lake, 12°14'N, 104°41'E, 4.+7.XI.2018, leg. Rossi (MNB); 3 exs., Siem Reap province, N Siem Reap city, 13°26'N, 103°52'E, light trap, 12-13.XI.2018, leg. Rossi (MNB); 4 exs., same data, but 22.V.2019, leg. Rossi & Kong (cAss, MNB); 1 ex., Kampong Chhnang province, Rolea B'ier district, Cheung Kreav, Toekchenh, 12°07'36"N, 104°38'04"E, light trap, 18.V.2019, leg. Rossi & Kong (cAss); 2 exs., Kampong Thom province, Baray district, Baksna, Kampongpone, Boeng Khwing lake, 12°43'52"N, 105°32'35"E, light trap, 25.V.2019, leg. Rossi & Kong (cAss); 3 exs., Banteay Meanchey province, Sisophon env., Mean Chey University campus, 13°34'45"N, 102°55'44"E, light trap, 20.V.2019, leg. Rossi & Kong (cAss, MNB). INDONESIA: 1♀, Sulawesi, Enrekang, Sadang river, 3°34'N, 119°46'E, 50 m, 27.VII.2015, leg. Puchner (MMB). PHILIPPINES: 1♂, Mindanao, Nabunturan, Cabalinan creek, 3.V.2019, leg. Shavrin (cAss).

Pseudolathra pulchella is the most widespread and one of the most common representatives of the genus in the East Palaearctic and Oriental regions. For a distribution map see ASSING (2014).

***Pseudolathra unicolor* (KRAATZ, 1859)**

Material examined: INDIA: 27 exs., Assam, Bhalukpong, 27°01'N, 92°39'E, 150 m, 1-8.V.2012, leg. Šauša (MMB, cAss). LAOS: 1♂, Khammouane prov., Nakai env., 17°43'N, 105°09'E, 500-600 m, V-VI.2001, leg. Jendek & Šauša (MMB). CAMBODIA: 1♂, Kampong Chhnang prov., Rolea B'ier distr., Toekchenh vill., 12°08'N, 104°38'E, light trap, 6.XI.2018, leg. Rossi (cAss); 1♀, Kampong Chhnang prov., Phum Toul Ompel, shore of branch of Tonle Sap Lake, 12°14'N, 104°41'E, 4.+7.XI.2018, leg. Rossi (MNB); 1 ex., Kampong Thom province, Santouk district, Kror Year, Thmor Somlieng, Pray Sva forest reserve, 12°34'12"N, 105°20'55"E, light trap, 24.V.2019, leg. Rossi & Kong (MNB); 2 exs., Kampong Chhnang province, Rolea B'ier district, Cheung Kreav, Toekchenh, 12°07'36"N, 104°38'04"E, light trap, 18.V.2019, leg. Rossi & Kong (cAss).

Like the preceding species, *P. unicolor* is widespread and common in the East Palaearctic region.

***Pseudolathra himalayana* ASSING, 2012**

Pseudolathra gansuensis LI & ZHOU, 2021: 41 f.; **nov.syn.**

Pseudolathra gansuensis was described based on a holotype and ten paratypes from a locality in Gansu, China (LI et al. 2021). As can be inferred particularly from the

illustrations of the aedeagus provided in the original description, the type material of *P. gansuensis* is undoubtedly conspecific with *P. himalayana*. Hence the synonymy proposed above. The known distribution of this species now ranges from North Pakistan across Nepal and India eastwards to the Chinese province Gansu.

***Pseudolathra fundata* ASSING, 2013**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : CAMBODIA: 17 exs., Siem Reap, 13°21'N, 103°51'E, 20 m, at halogen light, 7-11.XI.2002, leg. Kočárek (NMP, cAss); 1♂, 3♀♀, Siem Reap province, N Siem Reap, 13°26'29"N, 103°52'25"E, light trap, 22.V.2019, leg. Rossi & Kong (cAss); 1♀, Kampong Thom province, Baray district, Baksna, Kampongpone, Boeng Khwing lake, 12°43'52"N, 105°32'35"E, light trap, 25.V.2019, leg. Rossi & Kong (cAss); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Banteay Meanchey province, Sisophon env., Mean Chey University campus, 13°34'45"N, 102°55'44"E, light trap, 20.V.2019, leg. Rossi & Kong (cAss); 1♂, 2♀♀, Kampong Chhnang prov., Rolea B'ier distr., Toukrolanh vill., 12°14'N, 104°40'E, light trap, 7.XI.2018, leg. Rossi (cAss); 1♂, 4♀♀, Kampong Chhnang prov., Phum Toul Ompel, shore of branch of Tonle Sap Lake, 12°14'N, 104°41'E, 4.+7.XI.2018, leg. Rossi (cAss); 1♂, same data, but 17+26.V.2019, leg. Rossi & Kong (cAss).

Pseudolathra fundata was originally described from Vietnam and subsequently reported from Cambodia (ASSING 2018).

***Pseudolathra transversicollis* ASSING, 2012**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : LAOS: 4♂♂, Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27-28'N, 100°45'E, 500-700 m, 4-18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss).

The currently known distribution of this species is confined to Thailand and Laos (ASSING 2018).

***Pseudolathra bipectinata* ASSING, 2012**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : LAOS: 51♂♂, 15♀♀, Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27-28'N, 100°45'E, 500-700 m, 4-18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss, MNB).

Pseudolathra bipectinata has been recorded from China (Yunnan), Thailand, and Laos (ASSING 2018).

***Pseudolathra brevalata* nov.sp. (Figs 1-3, 13-14)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂: "NEPAL (Prov. Bagmati), Nagarju For. nr. Kathmandu, 1650 m, 2.IV.84, Löbl & Smetana / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra brevalata* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2021" (CNC).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet (Latin adjective: with short wings) alludes to the short elytra.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 8.0 mm; length of forebody 4.0 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Colouration: body blackish; legs dark reddish-brown with darker meso- and metafemora; antennae brown with antennomeres I-II reddish.

Head (Fig. 2) moderately transverse, 1.13 times as broad as long; dorsal surface with few coarse punctures along sides, otherwise impunctate; microsculpture absent. Eyes large, approximately three times as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna 2.8 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) weakly oblong, 1.02 times as long as broad and 1.01 times as broad as head, broadest in anterior half; lateral margins weakly convex in dorsal view; disc with a dorsal series of six coarse punctures on either side and few coarse punctures arranged in irregular rows laterally, otherwise impunctate; microsculpture absent.

Elytra (Fig. 2) short, barely 0.8 times as long as pronotum; disc dorsally with three series of macropunctures, one along suture, one along middle, and one laterally; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings not examined, but probably reduced.

Abdomen with fine punctation, this punctation moderately dense on anterior and rather sparse on posterior tergites; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I-IV strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 13) strongly transverse, posterior margin broadly excised, on either side with a cluster of dense black setae, medially with a pair of tooth-shaped projections; sternite VIII (Fig. 14) with narrow and deep posterior excision nearly reaching middle of sternite; aedeagus 1.2 mm long and shaped as in Fig. 3.

♀: unknown.

Comparative notes: Based on the shapes and chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII, as well as on the structure of the aedeagus, *P. brevalata* belongs to the *P. nigerrima* group (see ASSING 2012). It is easily distinguished from other similarly small representatives of this group by shorter elytra, the distinctive shape of the male sternite VII, and by the structure of the aedeagus.

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated near Kathmandu, Nepal. The holotype was collected at an altitude of 1650 m, probably by sifting.

***Pseudolathra cuccodoroi* ROUGEMONT, 2015**

Material examined: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: 1♂, 1♀, 10 miles N Wau, McAdam, 900 m, 29.VI.1974, leg. Peck (CNC); 1♂, Wau, 4000', forest litter, 1.VII.1979, leg. Peck (cAss).

The original description is based on five specimens from the environs of Wau, Papua New Guinea (ROUGEMONT 2015).

***Pseudolathra maindai* nov.sp. (Figs 4-6, 15-16)**

Type material: Holotype ♂: "WEST PAPUA: Foja Mountains, moss and laeves [sic], forest stream, 200 m, 2°27'32.37"S 138°46'30.19"E, leg. Tobias Mainda 28.05.2019 / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra maindai* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2019" (cAss).

Etymology: This species is dedicated to Tobias Mainda (Nauen), specialist of Steninae, who collected the holotype not only of this, but also those of the two following species.

Description: Body robust and somewhat depressed. Body length 8.0 mm; length of forebody 4.5 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 4. Colouration: body blackish; legs dark reddish-brown with blackish femora; antennae reddish-brown.

Head (Fig. 5) transverse, 1.3 times as broad as long; dorsal surface weakly convex in cross-section, with few coarse punctures near eyes and with a pair of coarse punctures

between eyes, otherwise impunctate; microsculpture absent. Eyes large, approximately twice as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna 3.1 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 5) transverse, 1.06 times as broad as long, broadest in anterior half, and depressed; lateral margins weakly convex in dorsal view; disc with a dorsal series of five coarse punctures on either side of middle and few coarse punctures laterally, otherwise impunctate; microsculpture absent.

Elytra (Fig. 5) as long as pronotum; disc dorsally with five series of fine and coarse punctures; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings not examined, but probably present.

Abdomen with fine punctation, this punctation moderately dense on anterior and rather sparse on posterior tergites; interstices with distinct microreticulation composed of fine isodiametric meshes; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I-IV strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 15) strongly transverse, with very sparse pubescence and broadly concave posterior margin, the latter with a short series of modified stout black setae on either side; sternite VIII (Fig. 16) with narrow and deep posterior excision nearly reaching middle of sternite; aedeagus 1.1 mm long and shaped as in Fig. 6.

♀: unknown.

Comparative notes: Based on the shapes and chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII, as well as on the structure of the aedeagus, *P. maindai* belongs to the *P. nigerrima* group (see ASSING 2012). In New Guinea, this group previously included *P. magna* ROUGEMONT, 2015, *P. ulrichi* ROUGEMONT, 2015, *P. cuccodoroi* ROUGEMONT, 2015, and probably also *P. puncta* (LAST, 1984) (male unknown) and *P. magna* (LAST, 1984) (male unknown) (see ASSING 2014). The new species is distinguished from them by a more transverse head with larger and more bulging eyes, a transverse and somewhat depressed pronotum, more numerous series of punctures on the elytra, and by the morphology of the aedeagus. It additionally differs from *P. ulrichi* by more slender antennae with much more oblong antennomeres, from *P. cuccodoroi* by darker elytra and legs, and from *P. magna* by fewer and much coarser punctures on the pronotum. For illustrations of these and other species recorded from New Guinea see ASSING (2014) and ROUGEMONT (2015).

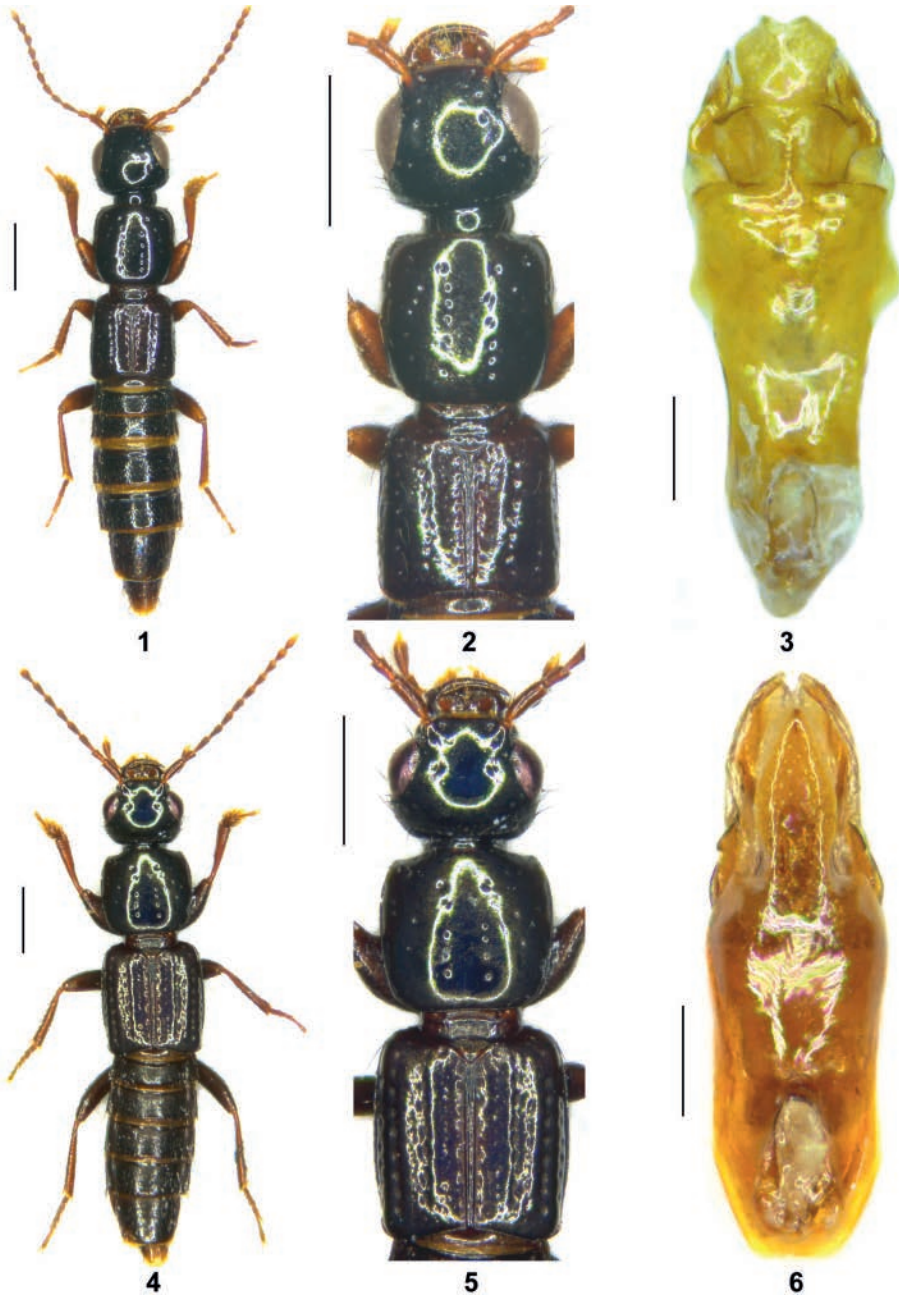
Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated in Foja Mountains in northern Irian Jaya (West Papua), Indonesia. The holotype was collected from moss and leaves near a forest stream at an altitude of 200 m.

***Pseudolathra atroflava* nov.sp.** (Figs 7-9, 17-18)

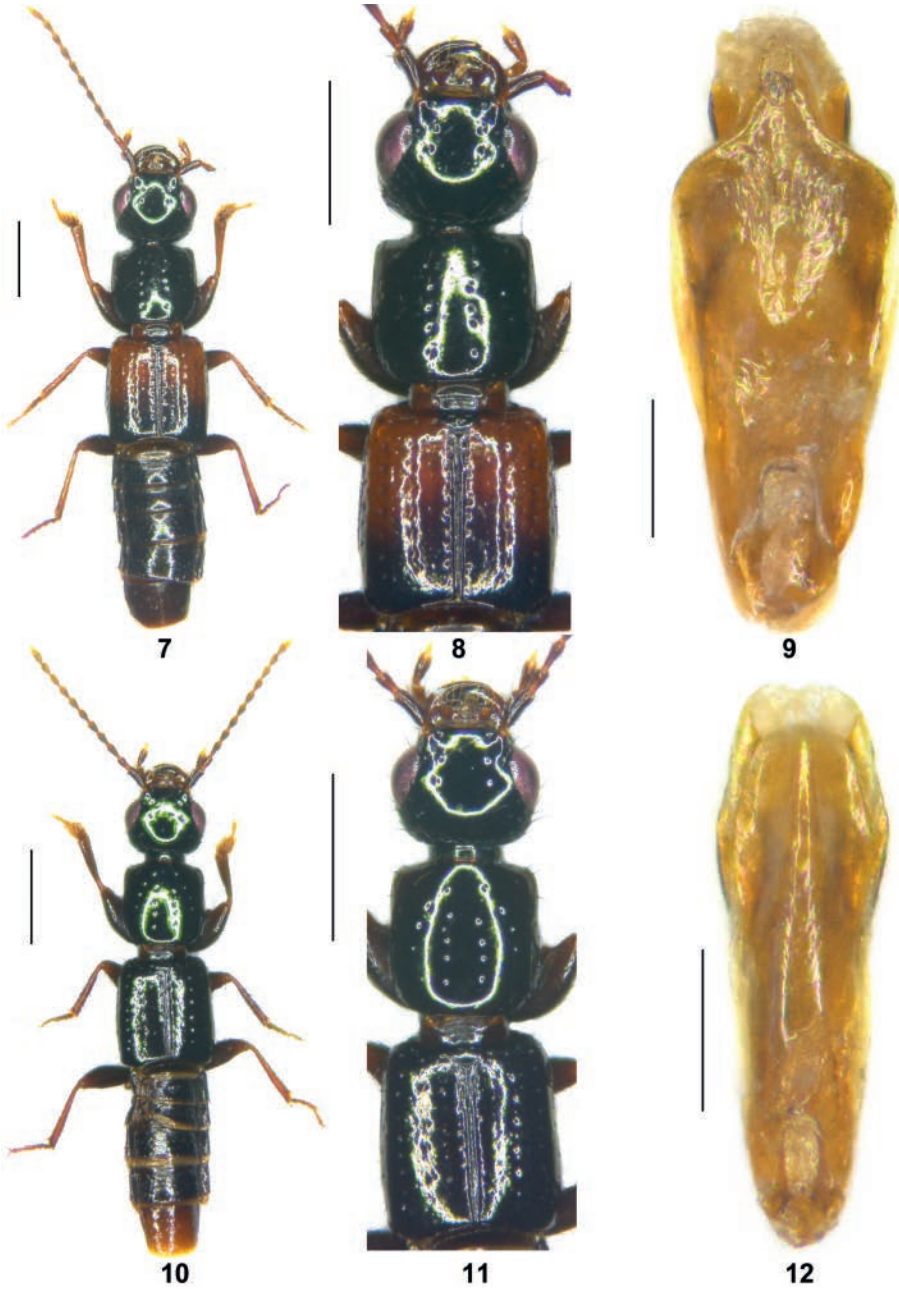
Type material: Holotype ♂: "WEST PAPUA: Foja Mountains, cloud forest, 1000 m, leaf litter, sifting between rocks, 2°27'47.34"S, 138°45'47.56"E, leg. T. Mainda 01.06.2019 / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra atroflava* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2021" (cAss).

Etyymology: The specific epithet is an adjective composed of the Latin adjectives atra (black) and flava (yellow). It alludes to the bicoloured elytra.

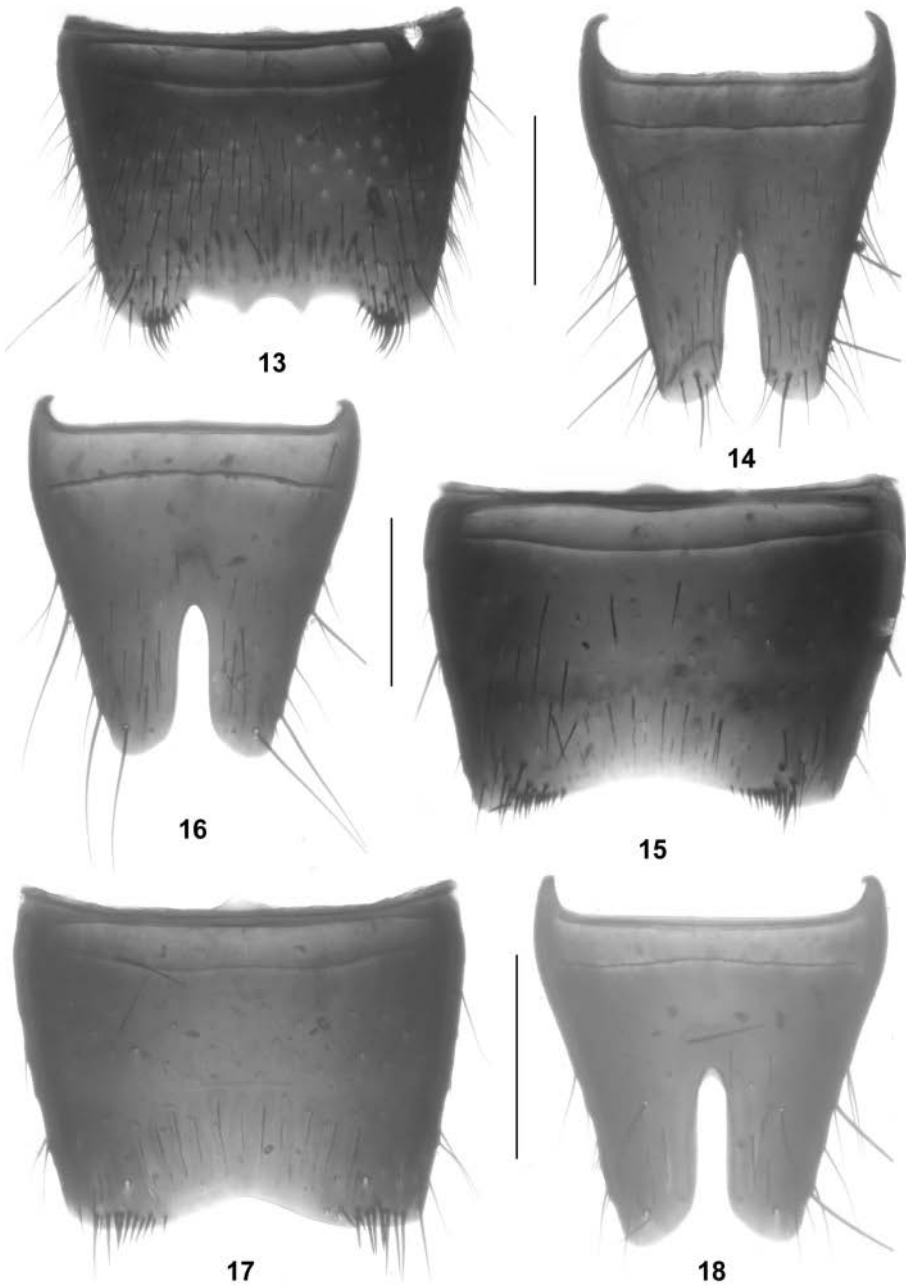
Description: Body length 6.2 mm; length of forebody 3.6 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 7. Colouration: body blackish with the anterior two-thirds of the elytra reddish-yellow; legs blackish-brown with brown tarsi; antennae basally blackish, gradually becoming paler towards apex, apical antennomeres brown.



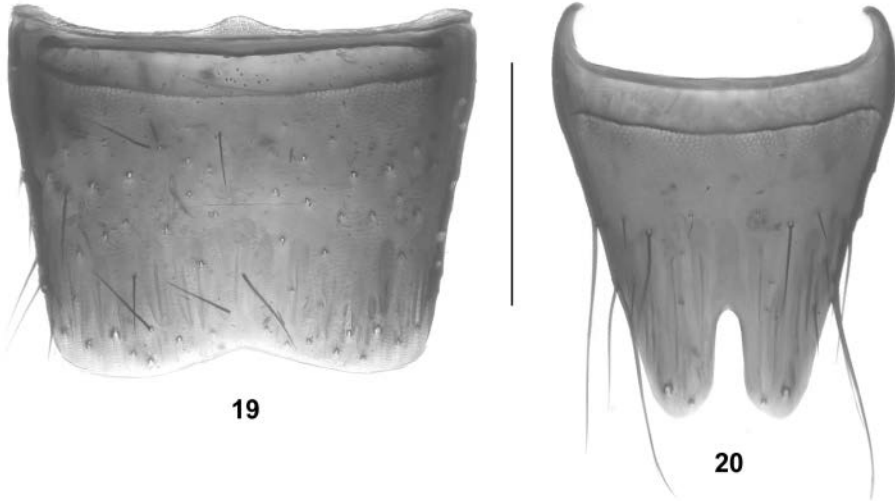
Figs 1-6: *Pseudolathra brevalata* (1-3) and *P. maindai* (4-6): (1, 4) habitus; (2, 5) forebody; (3, 6) aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 1-2, 4-5: 1.0 mm; 3, 6: 0.2 mm.



Figs 7-12: *Pseudolathra atroflava* (7-9) and *P. brevirimata* (10-12): (7, 10) habitus; (8, 11) forebody; (9, 12) aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 7-8, 10-11: 1.0 mm; 9, 12: 0.2 mm.



Figs 13-18: *Pseudolathra brevalata* (13-14), *P. maindai* (15-16), and *P. atroflava* (17-18): (13, 15, 17) male sternite VII; (14, 16, 18) male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.



Figs 19-20: *Pseudolathra brevirimata*: (19) male sternite VII; (20) male sternite VIII. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

Head (Fig. 8) transverse, 1.22 times as broad as long; dorsal surface weakly convex in cross-section, with few coarse punctures near eyes and with two pairs of coarse punctures between eyes, otherwise impunctate; microsculpture absent. Eyes large and bulging, approximately four times as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna 2.7 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 8) transverse, 1.07 times as broad as long and as broad as head, broadest in anterior half, and depressed; lateral margins weakly converging posteriorly; disc with a dorsal series of five coarse punctures on either side of middle and few coarse punctures laterally, otherwise impunctate; microsculpture absent.

Elytra (Fig. 8) 1.1 times as long as pronotum; disc dorsally with two series of coarse and three series of fine punctures; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings not examined, but probably present.

Abdomen with fine and sparse punctation; interstices with distinct microsculpture composed of a mix of transverse striae and transverse meshes; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: protasomeres I-IV strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 17) strongly transverse, with very sparse pubescence and broadly concave posterior margin, the latter with a short series of modified stout black setae on either side; sternite VIII (Fig. 18) with narrow and deep posterior excision reaching middle of sternite; aedeagus 0.83 mm long and shaped as in Fig. 9.

♀: unknown.

Comparative notes: Like *P. maindai*, *P. atroflava* belongs to the *P. nigerrima* group. The new species differs from other New Guinean representatives of this group particularly by the colouration of the elytra and the male sexual characters. For illustrations of other *Pseudolathra* species recorded from New Guinea see ASSING (2014) and ROUGEMONT (2015).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated in Foja Mountains in northern Irian Jaya (West Papua), Indonesia. The holotype was sifted from leaf litter between rocks in a cloud forest at an altitude of 1000 m.

***Pseudolathra brevirimata* nov.sp.** (Figs 10-12, 19-20)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "WEST PAPUA: Foja Mountains, cloud forest, 1000 m, leaf litter, sifting between rocks, 2°27'47.34"S, 138°45'47.56"E, leg. T. Mainda 01.06.2019 / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra brevirimata* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2021" (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an adjective composed of the Latin adjective brevis (short) and an adjective derived from the Latin noun rima (fissure). It alludes to the relatively short posterior incision of the male sternite VIII.

Description: Small species; body length 5.1 mm; length of forebody 3.1 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 10. Colouration: body black; legs blackish-brown with brown metatibiae and tarsi; antennae brown with antennomere I black.

Head (Fig. 11) transverse, 1.25 times as broad as long; dorsal surface flat, weakly convex in cross-section, with few moderately coarse punctures in antero-lateral and postero-lateral portions and with two pairs of moderately coarse punctures between eyes, otherwise impunctate; microsculpture absent. Eyes large, approximately three times as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna 2.0 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 11) oblong, 1.05 times as long as broad and nearly as broad as head, depressed; lateral margins subparallel; disc with a dorsal series of five moderately coarse punctures on either side of middle and few punctures laterally, otherwise impunctate; microsculpture absent.

Elytra (Fig. 11) approximately as long as pronotum; disc dorsally with two series of moderately coarse punctures and with scattered very fine punctures; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings not examined, but probably present.

Abdomen with fine and sparse punctation; interstices with distinct microsculpture composed of a mix of transverse striae and transverse meshes; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I-IV strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 19) strongly transverse, with very sparse pubescence and broadly concave posterior margin, the latter without series of setae on either side; sternite VIII (Fig. 20) with narrow and short posterior excision reaching approximately posterior third of sternite; aedeagus small, 0.6 mm long and shaped as in Fig. 12.

♀: unknown.

Comparative notes: Based on the oblong pronotum and the chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII, *P. brevirimata* does not belong to the *P. nigerrima* group. Among the *Pseudolathra* species known from New Guinea, this species is characterized by small body size, an oblong pronotum, moderately coarse punctation of the forebody, and particularly by the male primary and secondary sexual characters. It differs from the syntopic *P. atroflava* by smaller size and uniformly black elytra alone. For illustrations of other previously described *Pseudolathra* species recorded from New Guinea see ASSING (2014) and ROUGEMONT (2015).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated in Foja Mountains in northern West Papua, Indonesia. The holotype was sifted from leaf litter between rocks in a cloud forest at an altitude of 1000 m, together with the holotype of *P. atroflava*.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the colleagues listed in the material section for the loan of material, in particular to Tobias Mainda, Nauen, for the generous gift of the holotypes of *Pseudolathra maindai*, *P. atroflava*, and *P. brevirimata*, and to Walter Rossi, University of L'Aquila, for the gift of numerous specimens from Cambodia.

Zusammenfassung

Vier Arten der Gattung *Pseudolathra* CASEY, 1905 aus Nepal und West-Neuguinea werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *P. brevalata* nov.sp. (Nepal); *P. maindai* nov.sp. (West-Neuguinea: Foja-Gebirge); *P. atroflava* nov.sp. (West-Neuguinea: Foja-Gebirge); *P. brevirimata* nov.sp. (West-Neuguinea: Foja-Gebirge). Mit Ausnahme der letztgenannten gehören alle Arten in die *P. nigerrima*-Gruppe. Zwei Namen werden synonymisiert: *Pseudolathra quadricollis* (FAUVEL, 1875) = *Lathrobium boyadjiani* RAMBOUSEK, 1907, nov.syn.; *Pseudolathra himalayana* ASSING, 2012 = *P. gansuensis* LI, CAI & ZHOU, 2021, nov.syn. Weitere Nachweise von acht bereits beschriebenen Arten werden aus der Palaearktis, der Orientalis und von Neuguinea gemeldet.

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