

Hydrophilidae of Northern India and Southern Himalaya (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae) FRANZ HEBAUER

ABSTRACT

A synopsis of the Hydrophilidae fauna of the southern Himalayan mountains is given as a checklist with description of new species as *Allocotocerus narayanus* sp. n., *Armostus caudatus* sp. n., *A. cuneatus* sp. n., *Cercyon aequalipunctus* sp. n., *C. apiciflavus* sp. n., *C. cavus* sp. n., *C. costiventris* sp. n., *C. diversipunctus* sp. n., *C. divisus* sp. n., *C. longulus* sp. n., *C. maculosus* sp. n., *C. mirandulus* sp. n., *C. mirus* sp. n., *C. omjenus* sp. n., *C. parametricus* sp. n., *C. peltoides* sp. n., *C. pentatomicus* sp. n., *C. scaevus* sp. n., *C. sculptus* sp. n., *C. sericatus* sp. n., *C. rufinotus* sp. n., *C. rufosuturatus* sp. n., *C. spatifer* sp. n., *C. tabellarius* sp. n., *C. torquatus* sp. n., *C. voluminosus* sp. n., *Coelostoma himalayanum* sp. n., *C. martensi* sp. n., *C. medianum* sp. n., *C. rubens* sp. n., *C. surkhetensis* sp. n., *Laccobius elioagentilii* sp. n., *Oosternum asperrimum* sp. n., *O. atramentarium* sp. n., *O. robiginosum* sp. n., *O. rudicolle* sp. n., *O. sericicolle* sp. n., *Protosternum arunvallensis* sp. n. A new genus is described: *Oreocyon* gen. n. erected for *O. frigidus* sp. n. A new subgenus of *Cercyon* is described: *Himalcercyon* subgen. n. erected for *Cercyon mirus* sp. n.- The male genitalia are figured. Keys are provided to the genera *Cercyon* and *Coelostoma*.

KEY WORDS

Insecta, Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae, northern India and southern Himalayas, new genus, new species.

INTRODUCTION

The high mountain region of the Himalaya separate the Palearctic region from the Oriental region. The southern parts of the mountains and countries of the Himalaya: India (Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, Nepal do not have the insects typical of the oriental fauna. It is a peculiar, predominantly cold-resistant fauna with numerous endemic species, mixed with thermophilous elements in lower areas and valleys.

Recently some important expeditions succeeded in acquiring much material from inaccessible area - the Bhutan Expedition 1972 and the India-Nepal Expedition 1975-1977 of the Natural History Museum Basel (BRANCUCCI-WITTMER), the Stuttgart Museum Nepal Expeditions 1988-1998 (MARTENS, SCHAWALLER), the Nepal expeditions of the Museum für Tierkunde Dresden (O. JÄGER) and the Nepal Expeditions (1992-2001) of the Naturkunde Museum Erfurt (M. HARTMANN, J. MARTENS, J. WEIGEL, A. WEIPERT etc.). Some additional expeditions by the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien 1981-1992 (M. JÄCH) were very successful. Important pre-suppositions for this contribution are the publications of KNISCH (1924b, 1927), D'ORCHYMONT (1922, 1923, 1928), GENTILI (1995) and MARTENS (1987).

The water beetle families Dryopidae, Elmidae, Helophoridae, Hydraenidae, Heteroceridae and Hydroscaphidae of Nepal are treated by JÄCH (1998). A new species of *Helophorus* is recently described by HEBAUER (1999). *Helophorus tuberculatus* GYLLENHAL is recorded from Nepal for the first time. The references to the publications of all described species until 1999 are compiled in HANSEN (1999).

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ARIP	Agriculture Research Institute at Pusa, India, Bihar.
BMH	Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
CGR	Coll. E. GENTILI, Rasa-Varese
CHB	Coll. L. HENDRICH, Berlin
CHG	Coll. F. HEBAUER, Grafing
CMS	Coll. M. SATÔ, Nagoya.
CNC	Canadian National Collection, Biosystematics Research Institut, Ottawa (A. SMETANA)
CSH	Coll. A. SKALE, Hof/Saale
IMC	Indian Museum, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.
ISNB	Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles (K. DESENDER, M. CLUDTS)
MHNG	Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (I. LÖBL)
MNHP	Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (Y. CAMBEFORT)
MNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart (W. SCHAWALLER)
MSM	Museo di Storia Naturale, Milano
MSV	Museo di Storia Naturale, Verona.
MTD	Museum für Tierkunde Dresden (O. JÄGER)
NHM	Natural History Museum (British Museum) London (S. HINE)
NMB	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (M. BRANCUCCI)
NME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. HARTMANN)
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna (M. JÄCH).
NSMT	National Science Museum, Tokyo.
SMS	Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm
TMB	Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest (O. MERKL)
WUN	Women's University, Nagoya (M. SATÔ)
ZMC	Zoological Museum, Kobenhavn (M. HANSEN)

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HYDROPHILINAE***Ametor rudesculptus* SEMENOV, 1900**

1900 *Ametor rudesculptus* SEMENOV, Horae Societatis Entomologicae Rossicae 34: 617. (Tajikistan).

1942 *Ametor oberthuri* D'ORCHYMONT, Mem. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg. (2) 24: 18. (Sikkim).

1977 *Ametor wittmeri* SATÔ, Ent. Basil. 2: 200 (Bhutan).

Material: Bhutan: Thimphu, 2300-2500 m, April 16, 1972 (NMB).- China, Nepal (Schödl 1995).- Nepal: Dolakha Distr., 1995 (NMW, MNS); Taplejung Distr., 1988 (MNS).- Himalaya, Annapurna, 1993 (MNS); Phakding, Solukhumbu, 1979, 1994 (NMW); Madi-Khola-Tal, Annapurna mts., Kyojo Kh., 1850 m, 2.V.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Karnali zone, Chauta Sinja Khola, 2800 m, 25.VI.1995, leg. Ahrens & Pommeranz (MTD); Khumbu Himal. Tal d. Dudh, 2600 m, Khosi Phakding, 18.II.1995, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Manaslu Himal, upper Bara Pokhari, 34-3700 m, 6./7.IV.1999, leg. Lau & Schmidt (NME); Prov. Karnali, Distr. Humla, river valley 18 km WNW Simikot Chumsa Khola (Bridge). 2950 m, 30°02'25"N-81°39'06"E, 20./22.VI.2001, leg. A. Kopetz (NME); Rolwalina Himal. upper Simigau village, 24-2700 m, 1.VI.2000, leg. J. Schmidt (NME).- India: Himachal Pradesh, Kullu Valley 1995 (NMW, CHG).

DISTRIBUTION: Bhutan, India (Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim), Nepal, Tadzhikistan, China.

***Ametor rugosus* (KNISCH, 1924)**

1924 *Hydrocycclus rugosus* KNISCH, Wien. ent. Ztg. 41(1-3): 32. (N.India).

1942 *Hydrocassis rufrena* D'ORCHYMONT, Mem. Mus. r. Hist. nat. Belg. (2) 24:15 (Sikkim).

Material: Bhutan: Thimphu, 2300-2500 m, April 16, 1972 (NMB).- Nepal: Ilam Distr., 1988 (MNS, NMW); Panchthar Distr., 1988 (MNS); Shivpuri watershed, Mahadev, 1996 (NMW); Khandbari Distr., 1982, 1984 (NMW; CNC); Mustang Distr., 1996 (NMW); Tatopani, 1981 (NMW); NW Pokhara, 1984 (NMW); Basantpur, 1972 (NMW); Chitorei, 1972 (WUN); Nungarpa, 1979 (WUN, NMW); Balko Dhankuta, 1979 (WUN, NMW); Prov. Bagmati: Sindhupalchok, Parangh (CHG); Prov. Karnali: Distr. Kalikot (CHG); Prov. Bagmati: Tarke Ghyang (CHG); Kosi, Val Induwa (CHG); SE Annapurna mts., bel. Telbrung Danda near Gangpokhara, 2000 m, 15.-15.VI.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); SE Annapurna mts. Siklis mts., 1850 m, 28.VI.1996, Sturzbach an Kyojo-Kharka, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Annapurna mts., Madi Khola-Tal, oberhalb Khiling, 2000 m, 12.V.1996, leg. Schmidt & Jäger (MTD); SE Annapurna mts., bel. Krapa Danda s-slope, 2000 m, by sifting, 28.V.1997, leg. Jäger (MTD); S-Annapurna mts., ca. 20 km W Pokhara unterh. Mt. Panchase, 1800 m, 16.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Khumbu Himal., Tal d. Dudh, 260 m, Kosi Phakding, 18.II.1995, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Karnali Zone, Rara-Lake, 3000 m, 27.-29.VI.1995, leg. Ahrens & Pommeranz (MTD); Annapurna Region, Umg. Ghorepani, 2800 m, 28°24'15"N-83°42'01"E, 22.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal oc. 3000 m ü. NN, 13 km N Jumla, Rara-See, 29°37'145N-82°04'31"E, N-Ufer, 25.VI.1999, KF, leg. A. Weigel (NME).- India: Himachal Pradesh, Kullu Valley, 1996 (NMW); Gahan, Simla Hills, 1921 (ISNB).- Uttar Pradesh: Kumaon (Schödl 1995) (NHM); Mussoorie (CHG).

DISTRIBUTION: India (Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal), Bhutan (Assam), Nepal, China.

***Berosus (s. str.) nigriceps* (FABRICIUS, 1801)**

1801 *Hydrophilus nigriceps* FABRICIUS, Syst. Eleuth. 1. 254 (East India).
1861 *Berosus? aeneiceps* MOTSCHULSKY, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou 34 (1) :110. (Sri Lanka).
1890 *Paraberosus nigriceps* KUWERT, Verh. naturf. Ver. Brünn 28 (1889): 114, 319. (Iraq).
1890 *Paraberosus melanocephalus* KUWERT, Verh. naturf. Ver. Brünn 28 : 113, 319. (Saudi Arabia).
1892 *Berosus immaculicollis* FAIRMAIRE, Rev. d'Ent. 11: 88. (Djibouti).

Material: Nepal: Birganj (CNC); C-Nepal, Kaski, Naundanda (WUN).- India: Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun (NHM); Hardwar/Ganges (NHM); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh.

***Berosus (s. str.) pulchellus* MacLeay, 1825**

1825 *Berosus pulchellus* MACLEAY, Annulosa Javanica: 35 (Java).
1858 *Berosus pubescens* MULSANT & REY, Opusc. Ent. 9:61 (Philippines).
1859 *Berosus decreescens* WALKER, Annls. Mag. nat. Hist. (3) 3:258 (Sri Lanka).
1884 *Berosus vestitus* SHARP, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.: 456 (Japan).

Material: Bhutan: Samchi, 400 m, May 7-11, 1972 (NMB).- Nepal: Tarara/Himalaya (ZMC); Terhathum Distr., Tinjura Dara (MNS); Chitwan NP, Sauraha (NHM); Birganj (CNC, NMW); Kathmandu, Adhabhar/Simra (CNC, NMW); Kathmandu Godavari (NMW); Kathmandu Valley (NMW); Pokhara, Tatopani (NMW); Pokhara, Phewa Tal (NMW); Pokhara (NMB); Pokhara Valley (NMW); Pokhara (WUN); Hetauda (NMW); Dahran (NMW); Therai, Amlekhgani (NMW).- India: Uttar Pradesh, Tanakpur (NHM); Haldwani Distr., Kumaon (NMW); Dehra Dun (NHM).- Nepal: Lamjung, Annapurna around, Besisahar 800 m, LF, 18.9.1992, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Prov. Koshi, distr. Sankhuwasabha Tumlingtar, Arun-Ufer, 27°19'08"N 87°10'05"E, 310 m, 26.XI.1998, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).- Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, 18.VI.1999, lux, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); ibidem 13.VII.1999, 18.7.1999 leg. Weigel; ibidem 13.VII.1999 leg. Grill (NME); ibidem: 28°02'36"N-81°36'35"E, 180 m NN, LF, 11./12.VII.2001 leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Nepal, Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, LF, leg. F. Wolf (NME); ibidem: leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem: leg. A. Weigel, 14./15.VII.2001, LF, Ufer (NME); ibidem: 16.-18.IV.2000 (CSH); ibidem: 27°34'51"N-84°29'30"E, 180 m, LF, 11./12.VII.2001, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Narayani Prov. Sauraha 2 km W Kayar Khola Fluß, 180 m, KF, 27°34'N-84°29'E, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); W-Nepal: Kaski, Pokhara Phewa lake, 10.XI.1993, leg. S. Sharma; W-Nepal: Kaski Pokhara Seti Nadi 11.XI.1993, leg. Moog et al. (NMW); W-Nepal, Syanga, Galyang Andhi Khola (dws), leg. Sharma (63) (NMW); W-Nepal: Chitwan Devghat Kali Gandaki,

175 m, 12.XI.1993, leg. Sharma (18) (NMW); W-Nepal: Chitwan Devghat Trisuli Riv. 7.XI.1993, leg. Moog et al. (NMW); W-Nepal: Chitwan Narayanghat, 170 m, Narayani, 12.XI.1993, leg. Moog et al. (NMW); C-Nepal: Kabrepalanchowk Distr. Dolaghat Cha Khola, 7.XI.1993, leg. Moog et al. (NMW); C-Nepal: Rautahat, Chandranigahpur, Chandi Khola, 27.II.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW); E-Nepal: Rautahat, Gaur Barahwa Khola, 26.II.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW); W-Nepal: Tanahu Kharenitar Kumle Khola, 11.XI.1993, leg. Moog et al. (NMW); Nepal (Mid West): Kanchenpur Sirsaiya Chaudhar Nadi, 5.X.1993, leg. Sharma (39); Nepal (Mid West): Dang, Amiliya, Rapati Nadi, 22.XII.1993, leg. S. Sharma (53) (NMW); W-Nepal: Gulmi Panaghat Chaldi Khola, 20.I.1994, leg. Sharma (76) (NMW); Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH); Nepal: Kathmandu NW Gorkhana, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, 27°43'22"N-85°22'59"E, 14.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal: Annapurna Region, Pokhara Stadt, 910 m, 28°12'45"N-83°57'86"E, 25.IV.2000, LF, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: S-Arabia, Iran, India, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Indochina, S.China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, Philippines, Ryukyus, Japan, Australia.

***Berosus (Enoplurus) assamiensis* SCHÖDL, 1992**

1992 *Berosus (Enoplurus) assamiensis* SCHÖDL, Kol. Rdsch. 62: 141 (Assam).

Material: India: Assam, Kaziranga (Typen: NMB); Kaziranga, Bagori (NMB); Bhimtal (NMW).- Nepal: Pokhar Urbani (NMB); Kathmandu, Godavari (CNC); Kathmandu Distr., Gokarna (NHM); Kathm., British Embassy (NHM); 1 m: Kathmandu Valley, Pashupatinath, Bagmati-River, 1300 m, 14.X.1992, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Himalaya.

***Berosus (Enoplurus) bowringi* D'ORCHYMONT, 1925**

1925 *Berosus (Enoplurus) bowringi* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull.

Annl. Soc. ent. Belg. 61: 168 (Bangladesh).

Material: India: Assam, Kaziranga, Bagori, Mikir Hills (NMB).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Myanmar.

***Berosus (Enoplurus) chinensis* Knisch, 1922**

1922 *Berosus (Enoplurus) indicus* ssp. *chinensis* KNISCH, Arch. Naturgesch.

88 A (5): 111. (China).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 13.VII.1999, leg. A. Weigel, ibidem 18.VI.1999 M. Hartmann (NME).- Jumla (NMW); Kathmandu, Godavari (CNC); Kathmandu Distr., Gokarna (NHM); Kathmandu, British Embassy (NHM); Simra, Adhabhar (CNC); O-Nepal, Bhakta (NMB); Karnali Zone, Dillikot-Lasundunga, 2-2750 m, Dailech, 15.VII.1995, leg. Ahrens & Pommeranz (MTD); SE Annapurna mts., Krupa Danda s-slope/ 2500 m, 30.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); 20 km W Pokhara mt., Panchase, Buffalo pool, 2200 m, 18.V.1997, leg. Jäger (MTD); Nepal centr. Prov. Bagmati S Kathmandu, Thamel Hotel Norbu Linka, 1300 m, 27°43'01"N-85°18'47"E, 14.VI.2001, leg. A. Kopetz (NME).- India: Sikkim, „Himalaja" (NMB); Kashmir, Banihal (NMW); Uttar Pradesh, Hardwar/Ganges (NHM).

DISTRIBUTION: China, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, India, Iran, Pakistan.

***Berosus (Enoplurus) dinajpuricus* SCHÖDL, 1992**

1992 *Berosus (Enoplurus) dinajpuricus* SCHÖDL, Koleopt. Rdsch. 62: 144 (Bangladesh).

Material: India: Kaziranga, Bagori, Mikir Hills (NMB).

DISTRIBUTION: NE-India, Bangladesh.

***Berosus (Enoplurus) fairmairei* ZAITZEV, 1908**

1889 *Berosus acutispina* FAIMAIRE, Annls. Soc. ent. France (6) 8: 336 (Indochina).

1908 *Berosus (Enoplurus) fairmairei* ZAITZEV, Horae Soc. ent. Ross. 38: 355.

Material: Nepal: Godavari (NMB); Kathmandu (NMW); Induwa (WUN); Dahrn (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: Oriental.

***Berosus (Enoplurus) incretus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1937**

1937 *Berosus (Enoplurus) incretus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1937, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg. 13 (30): 12 (N-Vietnam).

Material: Nepal: Dahrn (NMW); Kathmandu (NMB); Kathmandu, British Embassy (NHM); Gokarna (NHM); Kakani (NHM); Birganj (CNC); Inbauwa (WUN); NW Pokhara, Phewatal (NMW); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem 14./15.VII.2001, LF, leg. A. Weigel (CSH); Kathmandu NW, Pashupatinath, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, 27°43'N-86°21'E, 15.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH, CHG); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); ibidem 14./15.VII.2001 leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem 14.IV. 2001, LF. leg. M. Hartmann (NME).- India: Uttar Pradesh, Haldwani (NHM).

DISTRIBUTION: Oriental.

***Berosus (Enoplurus) indicus* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1861)**

1861 *Enoplurus indicus* MOTSCHULSKY, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 34, 1 (1): 110. (Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 11./12.VII.2001, leg. A. Weigel, (CSH, NME); ibidem: 28°02'36"N-81°36'35"E, 180 m NN, LF, 11./12.VII.2001 leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Karachi (NHM); Lahore (ISNB); 1 m: Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m.- 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); ibidem leg. A. Weigel (NME);.- India: Uttar Pradesh, Barkot (NMB).

DISTRIBUTION: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan.

***Berosus (Enoplurus) indus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1937**

1937 *Berosus (Enoplurus) indicus* ssp. *indus* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg. 13(30): 10. (India).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, leg. A. Weigel, M. Hartmann (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Myanmar.

***Berosus (Enoplurus) ineditus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1937**

1937 *Berosus (Enoplurus) indicus ineditus* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg. 8 (30): 11 (India, China, Tonkin, Birma).

Material: After Satô: Bhutan: Samchi, 1972 (NMB).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Sri Lanka.- New to Bhutan.

***Regimbartia attenuata* (FABRICIUS, 1801)**

1801 *Hydrophilus attenuatus* FABRICIUS, Syst. Eleuth. 1: 253. (Indien).

Material: Nepal: Kathmandu, Bagmati (NME); Prov. Bagmati, Kathmandu, Bagmati-Aue b. Pashupatinath 27°42'39"N 85°21'86"E, 1300 m, 23.XI.1998, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Central-Nepal, Kathmandu, Bagmati-River, ca. 1200 m, 13.X.1992, leg. J. Weipert (NME); Kathmandu Valley, Pashupatinath, Bagmati-River, 1300 m, 14.X.1992, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu,

N Bagmati river, Pashupatinath, 1300 m, 27.IV.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu Valley, NE Bagmati river, near Gorkhana Park, 29.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu, Bagmati-River, 1300 m, 27.IV.1995, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, City, Hotel Batika, 200 m, 30.V.1997, LF, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu City, LF, Hotel Rara, 16.IX.1992, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu, Thamel, Hotel Norbhu Linkha, LF, 16./17.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, 13.7.1999, leg. E. Grill, A. Weigel, M. Hartmann (NME); Narayani Prov. Sauraha, 2 km W Kayar Khola Fluß, 180 m KF, 27°34'N-84°29'E, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Nepal: Kathmandu NW Gorkhana, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, 27°43'22"N-85°22'59"E, 14.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal: Kathmandu NW Pashupatinath, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, 27°43'N-86°21'E, 15.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem 14./15.VII.2001, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal; Oriental, until Africa and Australia, common.

Allocotocerus narayanus sp. n.

Holotypus (male): NEPAL, Prov. Narayani, Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. F. Wolf. (NME).- Paratypes: 3 females: same data as holotype (1 ex.: leg. A. Skale) (NME, CHG).

Diagnosis: This striking small new species resembles '*Globaria myronia*' described from Malacca, from which the male is unknown. After D'ORCHYMONT'S description (1939) *Allocotocerus myronius* has the systematic punctures in front of eyes not confluent but separated by twice the diameter of one puncture; in the new species these punctures are rugosely confluent. The punctuation of the scutellum in *A. myronius* is coarser than that of pronotum; in *A. narayanus* the scutellum is in contrast rather finely punctate.

Description: Length (head extended): 3.0 mm; width: 1.8 mm.- Body elongate-semiglobular, shining black, densely punctate, head much stronger than pronotum and elytra; the latter with 4 very coarse oblique and abbreviated series of lateral punctures.

Head coarsely, very densely punctate; punctural interstices less than punctural diameter, somewhat geminate, shining black; the systematic punctures in front of eyes rugosely confluent. Maxillary palpi unicoloured testaceous. Pronotum similarly densely but less coarsely, uniformly punctate; fore angles strongly extended and pointed. Elytra punctate like pronotum dorsally, increasing stronger laterally and apically, sides with 4 very coarse oblique rows of punctures abbreviated anteriorly and posteriorly. Sutural stria sharply impressed in apical fourth, abbreviated before. Abdomen with 1st ventrite strongly carinate medially, 2nd and 3rd ventrite indistinctly carinate, 4th ventrite not carinate. Aedeagophore very similar to that of *A. mülleri* KIRSCH with long and bulgy basal piece, longer than parameres; the latter much narrower than basal piece, a little concave on outer face, with apices widely curved to midline; median lobe narrow and almost parallel-sided, as long as parameres. (Fig. 2).

Etymology: Named after the Nepalese province Narayani, the type locality.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

Allocotocerus striatopunctatus (CASTELNAU, 1840)

1840 *Globaria striato-punctata* CASTELNAU, Histoire naturelle des Animaux articulés... Hist. nat. ins. Col., 2:57. (East India).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 235 m, LF, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 18.VI.1999, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Narayani Prov. Sauraha, 2 km W Kayar Khola Fluß, 180 m KF, 27°34'N-84°29'E, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Narayani Prov. Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); ibidem: 16.-18.IV.2000 (CSH).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Saudi Arabia.- New to Nepal.

***Chaetarthria almorana* KNISCH, 1924**

1924 *Chaetarthria almorana*, KNISCH, Wien. ent. Ztg. 41: 39. (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, W. Almora, Haldwani Distr. (ISNB).- Nepal: Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Nepal, Annapurna-Reg. nördl. Pokhara, Kali Khola unt. Garlang, 1000-1200 m, 18.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India (Kumaon), Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Malaysia.

***Chaetarthria indica* D'ORCHYMONT, 1920**

1920 *Chaetarthria indica* D'ORCHYMONT, Annls. Soc. ent. belg. 60: 18-20. (India, Nilghiris).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bagmati, nr. Kathmandu (MHNG, CHG); Prov. Bagmati, Gokana Forêt, nr. Kathmandu (MHNG, CHG); Prov. Bagmati, Nagarjun Forêt nr. Kathmandu (MHNG, CHG); Prov. Narayani, Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Nepal: 344 Taplejung Dist. conflu. Kabeli- and Tada-Khola, 1050 m, 23.-25.V.1988, leg. Schawaller (MNS, CHG); Nepal: 408 Sankhua Sabha Dist., Arun-Vall., b. Hedangna a. Num, 1000 m, 6.-8.VI.1988, 950 m, leg. Schawaller (MNS,CHG).- India: Sikkim, Mt. Everest (Dikchu), (d'Orchymont 1926); Pokhara, Südufer Phewa See, Bachlauf, Gesiebe, 800-900 m, 8.V.2001, leg. G. Hirthe (NME);

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines.

***Chaetarthria saundersi* D'ORCHYMONT, 1923**

1923 *Chaetarthria saundersi* D'ORCHYMONT, Treubia 3(3-4): 420-421. (India, Kumaon).

Material: Nepal: centr. Sauraha (NMW); Prov. Bheri, Nepalganj City, Hotel Batika, 200 m, 20.VI.1998, leg. Berndt & Schmidt (NME); Prov. Narayani, Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Nepal.

***Thysanarthria madurensis* HEBAUER 2001**

2001 *Thysanarthria madurensis* HEBAUER, Beitr. Ent. 51(2): 398. (Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal, Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, LF, leg. F. Wolf (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.- New to Nepal.

***Thysanarthria championi* (KNISCH, 1924)**

1924 *Chaetarthria championi* KNISCH, Wien. ent. Ztg. 41(1-3): 40-41 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh: Kumaon, W Almora & Ranikhet (MNHP, types); Nepal: Kathmandu, Bagmati River (CHG); Prov. Bheri, Distr. Dailekh S Katia Khola (CHG); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 18.IV.2000, LF, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); ibidem: 16.-18.IV.2000 (CSH); Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH, CHG); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal.- New to Nepal.

***Amphiops mater* SHARP, 1873**

1873 *Amphiops mater* SHARP, Trans ent. Soc. Lond.: 62. (Japan).

1884 *Amphiops pisiformis* FAIRMAIRE, Annls. Soc. ent. France (6) 4 Bull.: 46. (Vietnam).

1890 *Amphiops pedestris* SHARP, Trans ent. Soc. Lond.: 354. (Sri Lanka).

1903 *Amphiops sumatrensis* RÉGIMBART, Annls. Soc. ent. France 72: 61. (Sumatra).

1903 *Amphiops annamita* RÉGIMBART, Annls. Soc. ent. France 72:62. (Vietnam, Annam).

Material: Nepal: Pokhara 800 m (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka.- New to Nepal.

***Amphiops mirabilis* SHARP, 1890**

1890 *Amphiops mirabilis* SHARP, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.: 355. (Sri Lanka)

Material: Bhutan: N.E. Assam, Dibrugarh (ISNB).- Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); ibidem: 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, India, ?China, ?Indonesia.

?*Amphiops yunnanensis* Pu, 1963

1963 *Amphiops yunnanensis* Pu, Acta entom. sinica 12: 82 (80).(China).

Material: Nepal oc. Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 235 m, LF, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 18.VI.1999, leg. A. Weigel (MNS).

DISTRIBUTION: China.

***Paracymus orientalis* D'ORCHY MONT, 1925**

1925 *Paracymus evanescens-orientalis* D'ORCHY MONT, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg. 65:201 (Philippines: Luzon, Manila).

Material: Nepal: Narayani Prov., Sauraha, 2 km W Kayar Khola Fluß, 180 m, KF, 27°34'N-84°29'E, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH).

DISTRIBUTION: China, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Vietnam.

***Paracymus relaxus* REY, 1884**

1884 *Paracymus relaxus* REY, Revue d'Ent. 3: 267 (Mediterranea).

Material: Nepal: Kathmandu, Bagmati (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Mediterranean to Transcaspien.- New to Nepal.

***Paracymus vulgatus* WOOLDRIDGE, 1977**

1977 *Paracymus vulgatus* WOOLDRIDGE, Journal Kansas ent. Soc. 1: 120-121. (India).

Material: India: W. Sikkim, Pelling, 2 km SW of Pemayangste, 1900 m, 14.,17.-18.V.1958, leg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (MTD); Uttar Pradesh, Rishikesh, 450 m, VII. 1991, leg. Werner (MTD).- Nepal: Pokhara (MTD).- Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); ibidem 11./12.VII.2001, LF, leg. A. Weigel (CSH); E-Nepal: Rautahat Chandranigahpur, Chandi Khola, 27.II.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW); W-Nepal: Syanga Galyang Andhi Khola (DWS), 3.I.1994, leg. Sharma (63) (NMW); W-Nepal: Rupandahi Khaereni Kachara Khola, 24.II.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW); W-Nepal: Gulmi, Khariyang, Baakre Khola, 830 m, 17.I.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW); E-Nepal: Rautahat, Gaur. Barahwa Khola, 26.II.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW); Nepal (Mid West): Dang, Majhgaon, Patrichalneg Khola, 23.XII.1993, leg. Sharma (55) (NMW); Nepal (Mid West): Dang, Amiliya, Rapati Nadi, 22.XII.1993, leg. S. Sharma (53) (NMW); Nepal, Mt. Panchase (15 km westl. Pokhara), 2200 m, Wasserbüffelpfuhl, 18.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Gorkha district, Dume Fluß und Ufertümpel, 17.IV.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Prov. Bheri 40 km N Nepalganj Babai River, 500 m, 03.VI.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan.

***Crenitis apicalis* (REITTER, 1896)**

1896 *Paracymus apicalis* REITTER, Wien. ent. Ztg. 15:285. (Lake Baikal).

Material: Nepal: Kathmandu, Bagmati (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Central Asia, East Siberia.- New to Nepal.

***Crenitis cordula* HEBAUER, 1994**

1994 *Crenitis cordula* HEBAUER, Acta coleopterologica 10: 18 (Nepal).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bagmati, Mere Dara (MHNG); Prov. Bagmati, Ridge betw. Mere Dara/ Thare Pati (MHNG, CHG); Prov. Bagmati, Mere Dara (MHNG, CHG).

Note: This species comes extremely close to *C. apicalis*, but it is distinctly larger (3.1-3.4 mm) and have the pronotum entirely covered with reticulate microsculpture.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, China.

***Crenitis nepalensis* HEBAUER, 1994**

1994 *Crenitis nepalensis* HEBAUER, Acta coleopterologica 10: 25 (Nepal).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bagmati, Pokhara NE Barabhise (MNHG, CHG); Yardang Ridge NE Barabhise (MHNG); Kosi Crete D Mangsingma (MHNG); Prov. Bagmati, Burlang Bhaniyang (MHNG); Prov. Bagmati, below Thare Pati (MHNG); SE Annapurna mts. bel. Krapa Danda, 2600 m, 31.V.1997, leg. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Himal, Bhara Pokhari Lekh, 3000-3100 m, N28°18,24'-E84°28,03', Rhododendron forest, 3.-4.IV.1999, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Prov. Janakpur, Distr. Dolakh, Tama Koshi Valley, Simigau to Chet Chet, 2000-3000 m NN, 1.-3.VI.2000, leg. J. Schmidt (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Crenitis orientalis* SATÔ, 1979**

1979 *Crenitis orientalis* SATÔ, Ent. Basil. 4: 54-55 (Darjeeling).

Material: India: Darjeeling Distr. (Holotype and further records in NMB); Nepal: Prov. Bagmati, Pokhara NE Barabhise (MHNG; CHG); E Nepal, Kosi Forêt S Mangsingma (MHNG, CHG); Prov. Bagmati, Malemchi (MHNG; CHG); Tiger Hills (paratype; CHG);

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, Bhutan, Nepal.

***Crenitis rufula* HEBAUER, 1994**

1994 *Crenitis rufula* HEBAUER, Acta coleopterologica 10(2): 3-40.

Material: NEPAL: Nepal: 324 Panchthar Dist. Dhorpar Kharka, 13.-16.IV.1988, 2700 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); Nepal 356: Taplejung Dist., Omje Kharka NW Yamputhin, 2500 m, 1.-6.V.1988, leg. Schawaller (MNS); Nepal 404: Dist., Sankhua Sabha above Pahakhola, 31.V.-3.VI.1988, 2600-2800 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

Note: This species comes very close to the similarly coloured *C. orientalis*, but it is averaging a little smaller (2.5 mm) with the pronotum entirely covered with reticulate microsculpture and with the elytra densely punctate.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Anacaena laevis* D'ORCHYMONT, 1936**

1936 *Anacaena laevis* D'ORCHYMONT, Livre jubil. Bouvier: 257 (N-India).

Material: Nepal: Kathmandu (MTD); E Nepal, Kosi Chichila s/Ahale (MHNG, CHG); E Nepal, Kosi, Val Induwa Kola (MHNG; CHG); E Nepal, Kosi, Mangsingma (MHNG; CHG); Annapurna Mt. Panchase, 2000-2300 m, W Pokhara, 18.V.1997, leg. Schmidt (NME); Nepal, Himal, mts. Madi Khola, vall. north of Siklis, river near Kyojo Kharka, 1900 m, 2.V.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, 20 km west. Pokhara, Mt. Panchase, NO-Hang, temp. Waldbach, 2300 m NN, 20.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Himalaya, Mt. Pamchase, 20 km W. Pokhara, Waldbodengesiebe, 2300 m, 20.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Mt. Panchase (west. Pokhara), südl. exp. Bach oberh. Tute, 1900 m, 22.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger SMTD. (MTD); Nepal, S-Annapurna Lamjung Himal, Madi Khola Tal, 3 km nördl. Siklis, 1750 m, Bach unterh. Dhara Kharka, 26.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Annapurna s-slope, Madi Khola vall., river upp. Khilang, 1950 m, 12./15.V.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Annapurna mts., Madi Khola vall. n. Siklis, small stream near Hogo Kharka, 1900-2000 m, 4.V.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Prov. Bagmati Langtang valley, Syabru Bensi-Barkhu, 1500-1700 m NN, 20.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Nepal, Helambu, above Chipling 85°28'E - 27°53'N, 22-2400 m, 28.-

30.5.1997, leg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (TMD); Prov. Janakpur, Distr. Dolakh, Tama Koshi Valley, Simigau to Chet Chet, 2000-3000 m NN, 1.-3.VI.2000, leg. J. Schmidt (NME); Kathmandu Region, oh Godawani Kunako Khola, gesiebt, 1750 m, 6.V.2001, leg. Hirthe (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India.- New to Nepal.

***Anacaena minutalis* D'ORCHYMONT, 1942**

1942 *Anacaena minutalis* D'ORCHYMONT, Mem. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg 2: 47.

Material: Nepal: Himalaya, SE Annapurna mts., bel. Telbrung Danda near Gangpokhara, 2000 m, 14.-15.VI.1997, leg. Jäger (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: India (West Bengal).- New to Nepal.

***Notionotus siklisi* HEBAUER, 2002**

Material: Nepal-Himalaya, SE Annapurna mts., Siklis mts. (holotype).- NEPAL: Tibetan. border; Madi Khola vall.; near Kyoyo Kharka.

This genus was hitherto known only from Central and South America. Within the tribe *Anacaenini* *Notionotus* is characterized by the missing sutural stria and the maxillary palpi with the apical segment striking large and bent outwards (as is usual in *Enochrus*), with the penultimate segment very small, hardly as long as the ultimate segment.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal, Thailand.

***Pelthydrus (Globipelthydrus) championi* D'ORCHYMONT, 1926**

1926 *Pelthydrus championi* D'ORCHYMONT, Annls. Bull. Soc. ent. Belg. 66: 241 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Haldwani Distr. (NHM, types; ISNB, paratypes).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, N-Thailand, N-Malaysia,

***Pelthydrus (s. str.) minutus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1919**

1919 *Pelthydrus minutus* D'ORCHYMONT, Annls. Soc. ent. France 88: 153 (Sumatra).

Material: Nepal: Hetauda (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: China, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal, India.

***Pelthydrus (s. str.) nepalensis* SCHÖNMANN, 1995**

1995 *Pelthydrus nepalensis* SCHÖNMANN, Koleopt. Rdsch. 65: 133 (Nepal, Dahrn).

Material: Nepal: Dahrn (holotype, NMW); Hetauda-Umg. (NMW); Tibetan. border, Tatapani (NMW); Lamosangu, N Kathmandu (NMW); NW Pokhara Lumle (NMW); Sundarijal (CGR); Arunthan Chichila (CGR); Surkhe, Dolakha Distr. (WUN); Jiri, Dolaka Distr. (WUN); Lamosangu, Sindhu (WUN); Simle, Sindhu (WUN); Pokhara Valley near Mt. Panchase, Harpan Khola, 900 m, 23.V.1997, leg. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Mt. Panchase, 15 km west. Pokhara, östl. exp. Bach oberh. Sidhane, 1700-1800 m, 16.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, China.

***Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) affinis* KNISCH, 1927**

1927 *Laccobius (s. str.) affinis* KNISCH, Spolia zeylan. 14 : 132 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Gory Valley (NHM, types); Gory River Gorge (Gentili 1979); Nepal: Prov. Gandaki, distr. Kaski, Ghorepani nach Tatapani, 2800-2500 m NN, 23.IV.2000, leg. F. Wolf (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, Nepal.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) almoranus* GENTILI, 1995**

1995 *Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) almoranus* GENTILI, Water Beetles of China: 255 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Dhabari, C Almora (NHM, type).

DISTRIBUTION: NW-India.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) argillaceus* SAHLBERG, 1900**

1900 *Laccobius argillaceus* SAHLBERG, Öfver. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh. 42: 174-208 (Kirgizstan).

Material: India: Darjeeling Distr. (NMB, MSV); Renok (NMB, MSV).- Nepal: Bagmati, Kathmandu (NHM, MSV); Bagmati, Gokarna (NHM); Dahran (NMW); Koshi, Dhankuta, Leozi Khola (CMS); Central Nepal, Gorkha (NMW); Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH, CHG); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Nepal: Kathmandu NW Pashupatinath, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, 27°43'N-86°21'E, 15.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH).

DISTRIBUTION: S.Himalaya.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) bacchusi* GENTILI, 1979**

1979 *Laccobius (Microlaccobius) bacchusi* GENTILI, Ann. Oss. Fis. Terr. Mus. Stoppani, Milano: 44 (Himachal Pradesh).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Haldwani Distr. (NHM, types); Uttar Pr., Landsdowne Div. (MHNG); Himachal Pradesh (NHM; holotype).- Nepal: Prov. Bagmati: Tarke Ghyang (MHNG, CHG); Kosi, Mangsingma (CHG); Annapurna Region, Tikhendhunga, 1500 m, Fluß 28°20'93"N-83°44'53"E, 20.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Annapurna Region, West Mardi Himal. Modi Khola-Valley oh Himalpani, 1420-1480 m, 16.V.2001, leg. Hirthe (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, Nepal.

***Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) celsus* GENTILI, 1989**

1989 *Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) celsus* GENTILI, Ann. Oss. Fis. Terr. Mus. Stoppani, Milano: 36 (Nepal).

Material: Nepal: Karnali, nr. Jumla, Chauta-Bhulbhule (NSMT, holotype); Bhulbhule (MSV); Jumla Distr., Neurgar (MSV).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) cribratus* GENTILI, 1989**

1989 *Laccobius (Microlaccobius) cribratus* GENTILI, Ann. Oss. Fis. Terr. Mus. Stoppani, Milano: 35 (Nepal).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Central Almora, Dhabari (MSV).- Nepal: Sagarmatha, Solukhumbu, Monjo (holotype, NSMT); Tibetan. Grenze, Tatopani (NMW); Nepal, Annapurna mts., north of Pokhara, small river near Siklis, 2200 m, 24.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Annapurna mts., Madi Khola vall., n. Siklis, small stream near Hogo Kharka, 199-2000 m, 4.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal.

***Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) egregius* GENTILI, 1995**

1995 *Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) egregius* GENTILI, Water Beetles of China 1: 252 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Gory Valley, Kumaon (NMW, type; NHM, MSV, paratypes); Dhabari, C. Almora (NHM).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India.

Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) elio Gentili sp. n.

Holotypus (male): Nepal, Annapurna-Region (nordöstlich Pokhara), südl. unterh. Krapa Danda, 1800-1900mNN, 27./28.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD).- Paratypes: 2 m, 2 f: ibidem (MTD, CHG, MSM); 2 m: Nepal, Mt. Panchase (15 km westl. Pokhara) östl. exp. Bach oberh. Sidhane, 2000 m, leg. O. Jäger, 18.V.1997 (MTD).

Diagnosis: This species comes extremely close to *L. jaechi* GENTILI in body shape and colour, corresponding with that species also in its pubescent surface with irregular punctuation and in the sutural stria recognizable barely in the apical fifth. The less extended dark colour of the elytra in contrast leaves besides the suture distinct yellow stripes and isolated spots. The basal piece of the aedeagophore is distinctly shorter than in *L. jaechi*, the parameres are much more slender, the median lobe surpasses the parameres.

Description: Length: 1.6-1.8 mm; width: 1.0-1.2 mm.- Short oval, strongly convex, head black without preocular patches, shining, finely and sparsely punctate, the punctures bear fine pale hairs. Eyes reniform, the distance between the eyes ca. 4 x the diameter of one eye. Pronotum black, shining, sides pale yellow. The black discal patch extends on anterior edge laterally to the middle of the eyes and touches the posterior edge half-moon shaped in the median third, laterally shortly sinuate, punctate and pubescent like head. Scutellum black. Elytra yellow with irregular longitudinal rows of brown punctural spots, partly confluent, especially dorsally, rather isolated and pale at sides, elytral base with 4 larger pale patches. Elytral punctuation irregular, sparse and moderately fine, with distinct pale pubescence. Suture black, sutural stria recognizable only at anterior third, shallowly impressed. Underside black, epipleura, legs and mouthparts yellowish brown. Epipleura oblique. Mentum shagreened, dull. Aedeagophore long and narrow, length ca. 0.4 mm, with short basal piece (0.18 mm), parameres narrow, little attenuated to apex, almost straight. Median lobe narrow and parallel-sided too, a little surpassing the parameres. (Fig. 3).

Etymology: This new species is dedicated to the world specialist in *Laccobius*, to my dear friend Dr Elio Gentili, Milano.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) exilis* GENTILI, 1974**

1974 *Laccobius (Microlaccobius) exilis* GENTILI, Mem. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. Verona 20 (1972): 549-565 (Nuristan, Afghanistan).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh: Kumaon, Haldwani Div.; W Almora; Ranikhet (NHM); Dehra Dun, River Song; Kempty.- Darjeeling Distr., Gharap, Gorubathan, Khani Khola, Bhakta (NMB).- Nepal: Pokhara, Tatopani (NMW); Pokhara, Birethanti (NMW); Gandaki; Bagmati, Kathmandu Valley, Godawari (NMB); Janakpur, Lamosangu, Sindhu (CMS); Tini Odhar, Chak Khola, Khabre (CMS).- Bhutan: Phuntsholing (NMB); Sargham (NMB).

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Cyprus, Russia, India, Pakistan Nepal, Bhutan.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) fuscus* GENTILI, 1995**

1995 *Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) fuscus* GENTILI, Water Beetles of China 1: 265 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Gori River Gorge, N Kumaon (NHM, type).

DISTRIBUTION: NW-India.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) gangeticus* GENTILI, 1979**

1979 *Laccobius (Microlaccobius) gangeticus* GENTILI, Ann. Oss. Fis. Terr. Mus. Stoppani Semin. Arc. Milano (n. s.) 1 (1978): 37-38. (Uttar Pradesh; Ganges).

Material: India: S Darjeeling, Sukna (Gentili 1979); Uttar Pradesh (NHM); - Nepal: Kathmandu (BMH, MSV, NMW); Central-Nepal, Kathmandu, Bagmati-River, ca. 1200 m, 13.X.1992, leg. J. Weipert (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) globulus* GENTILI, 1995**

1995 *Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) globulus* GENTILI, Water Beetles of China 1: 257 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Haldwani Distr., Kumaon (NHM, holotype); Gori River Gorge N Kumaon, (MSV, paratype).

DISTRIBUTION: NW-India.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) himalayanus* GENTILI, 1988**

1988 *Laccobius (Microlaccobius) himalayanus* GENTILI, Ann. 1986, Oss. Fis. Terr. Mus. Stoppani, Milano: 34 (Nepal).

Material: Nepal: Kathmandu Distr., Gokarna; Kathmandu, Bagmati (NHM, types); Pokhara, Phewa Tal; nr. Birganj (MSV, NMB, BMH); West, Syanga Galyang, Andhi Khola (NMW); West, Kaski Pokhara, seti Nadi (NMW); Bagmati Godavari (CMS); Gokarna Ban (CMS); Gandaki, Phewa Tal, Koshi, Dhankuta, Leoti Khola (CMS); Thamur Khola (CMS); Central, Kabrepalanchowk Distr., Dolagat, Cha Khola (NMW).- India: Darjeeling Distr., Sindepung (NMB).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal.

***Laccobius (Dimorpholaccobius) hindukuschi* CHIESA, 1966**

1966 *Laccobius (s. str.) hindukuschi* CHIESA, Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Sc. Nat. Hung., 58:299-303 (Afghanistan).

1975 *Laccobius (Macrolaccobius) farsicus* GENTILI, Boll. Soc. ent. Ital. 107: 127-134 (Iran).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, W. Almora, Kumaon (NHM).- Nepal: Kanali, Jarkot (NMW); Ghora Pani Pass (NMW, MSV).- Prov. Karnali, distr. Muju, Rara Lake, Nat. Park. 2990 m NN, 29°37'N, 82°04'E, Westufer, 26.VI.1999, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Nepal oc. 3000 m ü. NN, 13 km N Jumla, Rara-See, 29°37'14"N-82°04'31"E, N-Ufer, 25.VI.1999, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Prov. Karnali Jumla, 2300 m NN, 29.IV.1995, leg. J. Weipert (NME); Prov. Karnali, Umg. Jumla, Tila River, 2300 m, 29.IV.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Central-Asia, N-India.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) hingstoni* D'ORCHYMONT, 1926**

1926 *Laccobius (s. str.) hingstoni* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull. Annl. Soc. ent. Belg. 66: 279-280 (Tibet).

1927 *Laccobius (s. str.) championi* KNISCH, Spolia zeylan. 14: 132-133 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Sheshel; C-Almora, Dhabari (MSV).

DISTRIBUTION: Tibet, China, N-India.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) imperialis* KNISCH, 1924**

1924 *Laccobius (s. str.) imperialis* KNISCH, Wien. ent. Ztg. 41: 35 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, W. Almora (NHM, Typen); Dehra Dun (ISNB); Gori River Gorge; C Almora, Dhabari (NHM); Kaligad, Dehra Dun; Raniket (ISNB); N Garhwal; Haldwani Distr. (NHM); Darjeeling Distr.; Rally Khola (NMB); Gorubathan (NMB).- Bhutan: Sargham (NMB).- Nepal: Dolakha Distr. (CMS); Bogara (CMS); Sindhu (CMS); Solukhumbu, Kharikhola (CMS, MSV); Bagmati, Kathmandu (CMS); Janakpur, Lamosangu, Sindhu (CMS); Nungarpa, Sindhu (CMS); Sagarmatha, Kharikhola, Solukhumbu (CMS); E Nepal, Dolakha Distr., Kabre (CMS); Dhaulagiri, Bogara (CMS); Kali Gandaki (CHG); Annapurna Region. Umg. Ghorepani, 2800 m, 28°24'15"N-83°42'01"E, 22IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal, Annapurna mts., north of Pokhara, small river near Siklis, 2200 m, 24.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Mt. Panchase (15 km west. Pokhara), östl. exp. Bach oberh. Sidhane, 2000 m, 18.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal: Mt. Panchase (westl. Pokhara), südl. exp. Bach oberh. Tute, 1900 m, 22.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Prov. Bagmati, Langtang Valley, Syabru Bensi-Barkhu, 1500-1700 m NN, 20.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, Southern Himalaya.

***Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) incisus* GENTILI, 1989**

1989 *Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) incisus* GENTILI, p. 32. (Nepal).

Material: Nepal: Solukhumbu, Monjo (NSMT, holotype), (CMS, MSV, paratypes).- Nepal, Annapurna mts. north of Pokhara, small river near Siklis, 2200 m, 24.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD).- India: Uttar Pradesh, C Almora, Dhabari (NHM).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) inermis* GENTILI 1995**

1995 *Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) inermis* GENTILI, Water Beetles of China 1: 255 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Gory Valley, Kumaon (NHM, types; MSV paratypes).

DISTRIBUTION: NW-India.

***Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) jaechi* GENTILI, 1988**

1988 *Laccobius (Platylaccobius) jaechi* GENTILI, Ann. 1986, Oss. Fis. Terr., Mus. Stoppani, Milano: 32 (Nepal).

Material: Nepal: Buth Kosi nr. Tatopani (NMW, type; MSV); Janakpur, Sindhu, Shivino Khola (CMS); Sagarmatha, Solukhumbu, Khari Khola (CMS); Annapurna Mt. Panchhase, 2000-2300 m, W Pokhara, 18.V.197, leg. Schmidt (NME); Nepal: Annapurna Region, Ulleri-Gharepani, 2100-2800 m, 21.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal: KOSI, 2 km E Mangsingma, 1900 m, 19.IV.1984, leg. Löbl-Smetana (MHNG, CHG); Nepal: (Prov. Bagmati) below Tarke Ghyang, 2200 m, 19.IV.1981, Löbl-Smetana (MHNG, CHG); Nepal, S-Annapurna, Lamjung Himal, Madi Khola Tal, 3 km nördl. Siklis, 1750 m, Bach unterh. Dhara Kharka, 26.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal

***Laccobius (Dimorpholaccobius) kashmirensis* D'ORCHYMONT, 1943**

1943 *Laccobius (s. str.) kashmirensis* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg. 19 (60): 1-3 (Kashmir).

Material: India: Kashmir, Gangribal, Kjuhnus (Gentili 1979;1988; D'Orchymont 1943).

DISTRIBUTION: Kashmir.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) kaszabi* CHIESA, 1966**

1966 *Laccobius (s. str.) kaszabi* CHIESA, Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Sc. Hung. 58: 300-301 (Afghanistan).

Material: India: Kashmir, Gilgit (TMB).

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, Pakistan NW-India.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) kumaonicus* GENTILI, 1988**

1988 *Laccobius (Microlaccobius) kumaonicus* GENTILI, Ann. 1986, Oss. Fis. Terr. Museo Stoppani, Milano: 35-37 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Haldwani Distr. (NHM, holotype; MSV).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) laotianus* GENTILI, 1979**

1979 *Laccobius (Microlaccobius) laotianus* GENTILI, Ann. Oss. Fis. Terr. Mus. Stoppani, Semin. Arc. Milano (n. s.) 1 (1978): 40-41 (Laos).

Material: Nepal: Mid West Dang, Amiliya, Rapati Nadi (NMW); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F.

Wolf (NME); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, SW Royal Chitwan Nat. Park, 180 m, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 17.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH). leg. A. Skale (CSH); 1 m: Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CHG); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, Laos.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) mistus* GENTILI, 1989**

1989 *Laccobius (Microlaccobius) mistus* GENTILI, Ann. 1987 Oss. Fis. Terr. Mus. Stoppani, Milano: 35 (Nepal).

Material: Nepal: Janakpur, Sindhu, Lamosangu (NSMT, holotype), (paratypes: CMS, MSV); Kabhre, Chak Khola, Tini Odhar; Kathmandu, Bagmati R. (MSV).- India: Darjeeling Distr., Rang (MSV).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, Nepal.

***Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) munus* GENTILI, 1995**

1995 *Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) munus* GENTILI, Water Beetles of China 1: 251 (Nepal).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bagmati, Tarke Ghyang (MHNG; holotype); ibidem (CHG, paratype); Prov. Bagmati, Malemchi (MSV); Nepal: (Prov. Bagmati) Malemchi, 2800 m, 18.IV.1881, leg. Löbl-Smetana (MHNG); Nepal (Prov. Bagmati) below Tarke Ghyang, 2200 m, 19.IV.1981, leg. Löbl-Smetana (MHNG, CHG); Nepal, Annapurna, Siklis mts. (ca. 15 km nördl. Pokhara) Sturzbach oberhalb Chipli/Khilang, 2300 m, 24.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Annapurna mts., Lamjung Himal, Taunja Danda nw-slope, 2300 m, 6.V.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Annapurna mts., north of Pokhara, small river near Siklis, 2200 m, 24.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, 20 km west. Pokhara, Mt. Panchase, NO-Hang, temp. Waldbach, 2300 m NN, 20.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Annapurna Reg., Siklis mts., (n. Pokhara), Nyauli-Kharka, small stream, 2400-2500 m, 22.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); SE Annapurna Mts., Siklis Mts. Sturzbach an Kyojo-Kharka, 1850 m, 28.VI.1996, leg. Jaeger (MTD, CHG); Nepal, Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, LF, leg. F. Wolf (NME); Nepal, Prov. Gandaki, distr. Kaski, Ghorepani nach Tatapani, 2800-2500 m NN, 23.IV.2000, leg. F. Wolf (NME); Nepal: Annapurna Mt. Panchase, 2000-2300 m, W Pokhara, 18.V.1997, leg. Schmidt (CHG); Nepal: Annapurna Region, Umg. Ghorepani, 2800 m, 28°24'15"N-83°42'01"E, 22.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CHG).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) nepalensis* GENTILI, 1982**

1982 *Laccobius (Microlaccobius) nepalensis* GENTILI, Ann. Oss. Fis. Terr. Mus. Stoppani, Milano: 8 (Nepal).

Material: India: Darjeeling Distr., New Jalpai Guri (NMB); Darjeeling Distr., Rang (NMB).- Nepal: Birganj (CNC, holotype); Simra, Abhabhar (MSV); Kathmandu (CMS); Central Nepal, Sauraha (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Himalaya, Thailand.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) orientalis* KNISCH, 1924**

1924 *Laccobius (s. str.) orientalis* KNISCH, Wien. ent. Ztg. 41:33 (Kumaon).

Material: Bhutan: Samchi 1972 (Satô 1979); Sargham (NMB).- India: Uttar Pradesh: Ranikhet, Kumaon, W. Almora (NHM, ISNB, MSV, NMB); Haldwani Distr.; Tanakpur; Dehra Dun; Phandowala, Suswa River; Kempty.- Himachal Pradesh: Kangra Distr. (MNP); Kathgodam (ISNB).- Darjeeling Distr.: Gharap, Bhakta (NMB).- Nepal: Bagmati, Kathmandu (BMH); Lamosangu; Kathmandu (MSV); Koshi nr. Dharan (MSV).- Koshi, Dhankuta, Dharapani (CMS); Dhaulagiri, Mustang Distr. (MHNG); Central Nepal, Gorkha (NMW); Central Nepal, Kaski Distr., Surkhet (CMS).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Levant, Iran, Turkmenistan.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) patruelis* KNISCH, 1924**

1924 *Laccobius* (s. str.) *patruelis* KNISCH, Wien. ent. Ztg. 41: 36 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Bodiari, Haldwani Distr., W Almora (NHM, Typen); W Almora, Sunderdhunga Valley; E Almora Dhakuri; Kumaon Gori Valley; Himachal Pradesh (NHM); Simla Hills, Gahan & Kotgarh (ISNB, MSV).- Nepal: Karnali, Jumla Distr., Neurgar (CMS, MSV); Prov. Karnali, distr. Jumla, Maharigaon N, 3200-3700 m NN, 29°20'-21°N, 82°22'-23,5'E, leg. M. Hartmann, 16.VI.1997, det. Gentili, (NME); Parbat Distr. (CMS); Solukhumbu (CMS, MSV); Dobang Kharka (CMS); Jumla Distr.: Chautha-Bhulbhule, Rare Lake (CMS); Ghughuti (CMS); Central Parbat Distr., Hinku Doban (Gentili 1989); Sagarmatha, Solukhumbu, Thame; Solukhumbu, Shyangboche; Solukhumbu, Monjo; Dhaulagiri, Dobang Kharka; Annapurna Region, Umg. Ghorepani, 2800 m, 28°24'15"N-83°42'01"E, 22.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Annapurna Region, Umg. Ghorepani, 2800 m, 28°24'15"N-83°42'01"E, 22.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Prov. Karnali, Umg. Jumla, Tila River, 2300 m, 29.IV.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, Nepal, Pakistan.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) problematicus* GENTILI, 1988**

1988 *Laccobius* (*Microlaccobius*) *problematicus* GENTILI, Ann. 1986, Oss. Fis. Terr. Mus. Stoppani, Milano: 35 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh: Kumaon, W. Almora; Dehra Dun, Song River; Central Almora; Gangani (NMB); Darjeeling Distr.: Gorubathan (NHM, MSV, NMW, NMB), Rang (NMB).- Nepal: nr. Hetauda; Birethanti NW Pokhara (NMW); Koshi, Thamur Valley, Dhankuta-Hile (NMB); Janakpur, Ramechhap Distr., Shivalaya (CMS); Janakpur, Dolakha, Tama Koshi (NMB); Annapurna Region, Ghandruk-Birethanti, 1000-1100 m, 24.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH).- Bhutan: Sargham (CMS).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Himalaya.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) quaesitus* GENTILI, 1988**

1988 *Laccobius* (*Microlaccobius*) *quaesitus* GENTILI, Ann. 1986 Oss. Fis. Terr. Mus. Stoppani, Milano: 35 (Iran).

Material: Nepal: Kabhre, Chak Khola, Tini Odhar (CMS); Janakpur, Sindhu, Bhote Kosi (CMS); Bahrabise (CMS).

DISTRIBUTION: Iran, Pakistan, Punjab, southern Himalaya.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) regalis* KNISCH, 1924**

1924 *Laccobius* (s. str.) *regalis* KNISCH, Wien. ent. Ztg. 41: 34 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, W. Almora (NHM); Gori Valley, Gori River Gorge (NHM); Sunderdhunga Valley (Gentili 1979); Chakrata, Khedae Kud., Bangar (d'D'Orchymont 1928); Himachal Pradesh, Simla Hills, Kothgarh & Gahan (D'Orchymont 1928); Nepal: Annapurna Region, Umg. Ghorepani, 2800 m, 28°24'15"N-83°42'01"E, 22.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH).

DISTRIBUTION: NW-India.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) roseiceps* RÉGIMBART, 1903**

1903 *Laccobius roseiceps* RÉGIMBART, Annl. Soc. ent. France 72: 59. (Vietnam).

Material: Nepal: Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); ibidem (27°74'51"N-84°29'30"E). LF, 14./15.VII.2001, leg. A. Weigel (CSH); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, SW Royal Chitwan Nat. Park, 180 m, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 17.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Australia, New Guinea.- New to Nepal.

***Laccobius schawalleri* GENTILI (in press)**

Holotypus (male): 554 Nepal: Surkhet Distr. NE Surkhet, 700-1200 m, 27.V.1998, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).- Paratypes: 2 f: same data as holotype (MNS, CGR).

***Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) sharmai* GENTILI, 1995**

1995 *Laccobius (Glyptolaccobius) sharmai* GENTILI, Water Beetles of China 1: 252 (Nepal).

Material: E Nepal, Solukhumbu, Surka La Pass, 2875 m, Kharka Khola, leg. S. Sharma (109) (NMW; holotype); Solukhumbu, Kharte, Kharte Khola (MSV); Solukhumbu, Rato Bani, Kharka Khola (NMW); Nepal: Annapurna Region, Ulleri-Ghorepani, 2100-2800 m, 21.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal

***Laccobius (Dimorpholaccobius) simulans* D'ORCHYMONT, 1923**

1923 *Laccobius simulans* D'ORCHYMONT, Mém. Dep. Agr. India 8:7 (China, Yünnan).

1938 *Laccobius* (s. str.) *knischi* J. BALFOUR-BROWNE, Bull. Soc. Fouad 1 Ent. Cairo 22: 30-31 (N-India, Almora).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon (IMC, ARIP); Kumaon Lakes (Gentili 1979); Kumaon Raniket (Balfour-Browne 1939); Almora, Khaula; Hardwar, River Ganga; Nain Tal (D'Orchymont 1923); Himachal Pradesh, Kangria Distr., Bajaura (MNHP); Simla Distr., Simla Hills (IMC); Dharamsala (CHG); Darjeeling Distr. Sitong, Jor Pokri (Gentili 1979), (IMC, MNHP); Nepal: Gandaki, Landrung, Lumle, Pokhara Valley (NMW); Bagmati, Kathmandu Valley, Godawari; Bagmati River; E Nepal, Thamur Valley, Dhankuta-Hile; E Nepal, Arun Valley, Mure-Num; Annapurna Mt. Panchhase, 2000-2300 m, 18.V.1997, leg. Schmidt (NME); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, SW Royal Chitwan Nat. park, 180 m, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 17.4.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Annapurna Region, Ghandruk-Birethanti, 1000-1100 m, 24.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Annapurna Region, Birethanti, 1100 m, 28°19'04"N-83°34'65"E, 20.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal oc. 29-2000 m, 30 km N Jumla, Rara-See, 29°37'145N-82°04'31"E, KL/KF, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Himalaya.

***Laccobius (Microlaccobius) sublaevis* SAHLBERG, 1900**

1900 *Laccobius sublaevis* SAHLBERG, Öfvers. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh. 42: 189 (Kirgizstan).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh: Dehra Dun, Song River (NHM); Kumaon, W. Almora (NHM); Mossy Falls Gentili 1979).- Nepal: Karnali, Jumla; Gandaki, Pokhara; Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, LF. leg. A. Skale (CSH); Annapurna region, Birethanti, 1100 m, 28°19'04"N-83°34'65"E, 20.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, Nepal.

***Laccobius (Cyclolaccobius) zugmayeri* KNIZ, 1910**

1910 *Laccobius zugmayeri* KNIZ, Zool. Jahrb., Jena 29: 454 (Tibet).

Material: Nepal: Karnali nr. Jumla/Talphi (CMS, MSV, NMW); Jumla Distr., Jaljale Khola Valley (Gentili 1989); Karnali zone, Jumla, 2400 m, 5.-10.VII.1995, leg. Ahrens & Pommeranz, det. Gentili (MTD); Nepal oc. Jumla distr. Talphi S. Maharigaon 29°20'25"N-82°23'16"E, 07.-09.VII.1999, 3200 m, leg. A. Weigel, KL (CHG); Prov. Karnali, distr. Jumla, Maharigaon, 3250 m NN, 82°23'21"E-29°20'24"N, 08./09.VII.1999, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Prov. Karnali, Umg. Gothichaur, 2800 m NN, 21.V.1995, leg. J. Weipert (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, Tibet.

***Oocyclus bhutanicus* SATÔ, 1979**

1979 *Oocyclus bhutanicus* SATÔ, Entomologica Basiliensia 4: 53-54 (Bhutan).

Material: Nepal: Nepal Expeditionen Jochen Martens: 342 Taplejung Distr., Kabeli Khola Valley, below Limbudin, 950 m, river bank bushes, 22-23 Apr. 88, Martens & Schawaller leg. (MNS); 372 Taplejung Distr., betw. Hellok and lower Gunsä Khola, 2000-1620 m, tree-rich cultural land 18 May 88, J. Martens & W. Schawaller leg. (MNS); 373 Taplejung Distr., lower Gunsä Khola to Lungthung, open forest, bushes, 1650-1870 m, 18 May 1988, Martens & Schawaller (MNS); 351 Taplejung Distr., Yamputhin cultural land, open forest, 1650-1800 m, 26 Apr-1 May 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller leg. (MNS); E Nepal, Kosi, Mangsingma (MHNG); Val Induwa Kola (MHNG).- Holotype: Bhutan, Phuntsholing 1972 (Satô 1979).

DISTRIBUTION: Bhutan, Nepal, China, Thailand.

***Oocyclus inermis* HEBAUER & WANG, 1998**

1998 *Oocyclus inermis* HEBAUER & WANG, Acta coleopterologica 14(1): 42 (Himachal Pradesh).

Material: India: Himachal Pradesh (NMB).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) accipitrinus* HEBAUER in press**

Material: Nepal: Annapurna, Siklis (MTD); Dhaulagiri-Himal, Rahughat Khola-valley, Ihi, 1500-1750 m, N28°25.34'-E83°30.73' (MTD, CHG).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India (Uttar Pradesh); Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) adversus* HEBAUER in press**

Material: Nepal: Annapurna reg., Birethanti, 1100 m, 28°19'04"N-83°35'65"E, (CHG); Annapurna-reg., N Pokhara, Kali Khola, bel. Garlang, 1000-1200 m (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: China.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) bellstedti* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: Dahrän (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) discretus* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: NE-India: Maghalaya Khasi Hills, Shillong peak/ 25°32.5'N-91°52.5'E, ca. 1850 m (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) gentilii* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: E-Nepal, Kosi, Mangsingma (MHNG); Prov. Bagmati, Tarke Ghyang (MHNG); Kosi, Val Induwa Kola (MHNG); Kosi, Val Arun, Num (MHNG).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, India.

***Agraphydrus (Gymnellochares) indicus* (D'ORCHYMONT, 1932)**

1932 *Helochares (Gymnellochares) indicus* D'ORCHYMONT, Arch. Hydrobiol. Suppl. 9(2):694 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Haldwani Distr. (MNHP, NHM, NMW); Gumpti Val. W Almora (NHM).- Nepal: Kosi, Val Arun (MHNG); Kosi, Val Induwa Kola (MHNG); Mangsingma (MHNG); Mt. Panchase (15 km W Pokhara), 2000 m (MTD); Mt. Panchase (15 km W Pokhara) nr. Sidhane, 1500-1700 m (MTD); Prov. Bagmati, Langtang Valley, Syabru Bensi-Barkhu, 1500-1700 m NN, 20.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (Gymnhelochaes) indignus* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: Tibetan border, Tatobani (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) janusi* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: HT: Nepal, Annapurna-Reg., Madi Khola, nr. Bhaïsse, ca. 500 m, bel. Kwinkal (MTD); Nepal, Annapurna reg. N Pokhara, Kali Khola bel. Garlang, 1000-1200 m (MTD, CHG).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) jaegeri* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: S-Annapurna W Pokhara (MTD); Annapurna-reg., N Pokhara, Kali Khola, bel. Garlang, 1000-1200 m (MTD); Dhaulagiri-Himal, Rahugat Khola-Valley, e-slope, Jhi, 1500-1750 m, N28°25'-E83°30' (MTD); Mt. Panchase (W Pokhara) nr. Sidhane, 1500-1700 m (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) jensi* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal centr.: Gorkha (NMW); Annapurna, Pokhara-Pame (MTD); Gorkha distr., Dumre river (MTD).- India: Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun, Rispana (NHM).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) kempî* (D'ORCHYMONT, 1922)**

1922 *Helochaes (s.str.) kempî* D'ORCHYMONT, Rec. Ind. Mus. 8: 623-629 (Nord-Indien, Abor).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh: Kumaon, W Almora (ISNB, NHM, NMW); Barkot (CHG); Dehra Dun, Lachiwala (NHM).- Nepal: Baetadi, Sera Kansan Gad (NMW); Pyuthan Devistan, Arung Khola (NMW); Palpa, Ramdighat Agah Khola, Upsa Khola (NMW); Sindhupalchowk Bahrabishe (NMW); Dahrn (NMW); Lamosangu (NMW); Marsyandi-Valley (MTD, CHG); Annapurna NE Bahandanda (MTD, CHG); Annapurna Region, Birethanti, 1100 m, 28°19'04"N-83°34'65"E (CSH); Nepal, Annapurna-Reg., N Pokhara, Kali Khola, bel. Garlang, 1000-1200 m (MTD); Nepal, Dhaulagiri-Himal, Rahugat Khola-valley, lhi, 1500-1750 m, N28°25.34'-E83°30.73' (MTD); Nepal, Annapurna-reg., Madi Khola nr. Bhaïse, ca. 500 m, bel. Kwinkal (MTD); Nepal, Annapurna mts., Lamjung Himal, Madi Khola Tal, bel. Khilang, 1000 m (MTD); Annapurna mts., Lamjung-Himal, Madi Khola, 1500 m (MTD).- cf. *kempî* (Orch.): Nepal, Dhaulagiri.Himal, Rahughat Khola-valley, lhi, 1500-1750 m, N28°25.34'-E83°30.73' (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India (Panjab Abor); Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) loebli* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bagmati (MHNG); Tibetan. Grenze, Tatopani (NMW); Kosi, Forêt NE Kuwapani (MHNG); Kosi E Mangsingma (MHNG); Annapurna, Tatopani-Ghorepani (MTD); SE Annapurna Siklim Kyojo-Kharka (MTD); Annapurna Mt., Panchhase, 2000-2300 m, W Pokhara (NME, TMB); Nepal, Annapurna s-slope, Madi Khola-valley, river upp. Khilang, 1950 m (MTD); Mt. Panchase (15 km W Pokhara) (MTD); S-Annapurna, Lamjung Himal, Siklis, Madi Khola (MTD); Annapurna-Region, Telbrung Danda (MTD); Annapurna-Reg. (NE Pokhara) bel. Krapa Danda, 1800-1900 m (MTD); Annapurna mts., Lamjung Himal, Madi Khola, 1500 m (MTD); Annapurna mts., Madi Khola vall., N Siklis, small stream near Hogo Kharka, 1900-2000 m (MTD); 20 km W Pokhara, Mt. Panchase, 2300 m (MTD); Annapurna mts., Madi Khola Vall. north of Siklis, river near Kyojo Kharka, 1900 m (MTD); S-Annapurna Lamjung Himal, Madi Khola valley, 1750 m (MTD); Annapurna Reg., Siklis mts. (N Pokhara) Nyauli-Kharka, small stream, 2400-2500 m (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, N-India (Meghalaya Hills).

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) patruelis* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: Tibetan border, Tatopani (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) pauculus* (KNISCH, 1924)**

1924 *Helochares (Helocharimorphus) pauculus* KNISCH, Wien. ent. Ztg. 41:36 (Kumaon, W. Almora).

Material: Nepal: Annapurna/N-Pokhara Garlang (MTD); Tibetan border (NMW; CHG); Lamosangu (NMW); NE Kathmandu (CHG); Kosi Val Arun (MHNG); Annapurna Region, Birethanti, 1100 m, 28°19'04"N-83°34'65"E, (CSH); Annapurna reg., Madi Khola, Bhaise, ca. 500 m, bel. Kwinkal (MTD); Annapurna Reg., N Pokhara, Kali Khola, bel. Garlang, 1000-1200 m (MTD); S-Annapurna Lamjung Himal, Madi Khola Tal, 3 km N Siklis, 1750 m bel. Dhara Kharka (MTD); Annapurna mts., Lamjung Himal, Madi Khola bel. Khilang, 1000 m (MTD); Dhaulagiri-Himal, Rahughat Khola-valley, lhi, 1500-1750 m, N28°25.34'-E83°30.73' (MTD); Pokhara, Südufer Phewa See, Bachlauf, Gesiebe, 800-900 m, 8.V.2001, leg. G. Hirthe (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Himalaya.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) picatus* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: Annapurna Region, Tikhendhunga, 1500 m, 28°20'93"N-83°44'53"E (CSH).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) puellus* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: Solukhumbu Gaikharka, Hinku Dranka (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (Gymnhelochares) pullatus* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: Dahran (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) smetanai* HEBAUER in press.**

Material: Nepal: Kosi, Val Arun, Num (MHNG).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) stagnalis* (D'ORCHYMONT, 1937)**

1937 *Helochares (Agraphydrus) stagnalis* D'ORCHYMONT, Rec. Ind. Mus. 39: 33-41 (N-India, Punjab).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Haldwani Distr. (NHM); Kumaon, Ranikhet (NHM); Jalori Pass, Seraj, Punjab (NHM).- Nepal: Hetauda (NMW); Pokhara-Valley (NMW); Lamosangu (NMW); Dahran (NMW); Argha Khachi, Chidika Saure Khola (NMW); Syanga Galyang, Andhi Khola (NMW); Pyuthan, Devasthan, Arung Khola (NMW); Annapurna, Marsyandi-Valley, Besi Sahar (MTD); Pokhara-Pame (MTD); SE Annapurna, Madi Khola Vall. Bhaise (MTD); Gorkha district, Dumre (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India.

***Agraphydrus (s. str.) pygmaeus* (KNISCH, 1924)**

1924 *Helochares (Helocharimorphus) pygmaeus* KNISCH, Wien. ent. Ztg. 41: 38 (Kumaon, W. Almora).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon (NHM; NMW).- Nepal: Kosi, Val Induwa Khola (MHNG); Tibetan. border (NMW); Mt. Panchase (15 km W Pokhara) nr. Sidhane, 1700-1800 m (MTD); Annapurna mts., Lamjung Himal, Madi Khola, 1500 m (MTD); Annapurna s-slope, Madi Khola vall., small river near Siklis, 1750 m (MTD); S-Annapurna Lamjung Himal, Madi Khola-Valley, 3 km N Siklis, 1750 m (MTD); Annapurna reg. (NE Pokhara) bel. Krapa Danda, 1800-1900 m (MTD); Annapurna reg. N. Pokhara, Kali Khola bel. Garlang, 100-1200 m (MTD);

Annapurna reg., Madi Khola nr Bhaise, ca. 500 m, bel. Kwinkal (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Himalaya.

***Helochaeres (Hydrobaticus) anchoralis* SHARP, 1890**

1890 *Helochaeres anchoralis* SHARP, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.:352. (Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal: Kathmandu (MTD).- Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.6.1999, leg. A. Weigel, M. Hartmann (NME); ibidem 11./VII.2001, LF, leg. A. Weigel (CSH); Prov. Bagmati, Kathmandu, Bagmati nr. Gorkhana Park, 27°43'N-85°20'E, 1340 m NN, 17.VI.1999, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu, Thamel, Hotel Norbhu Linkha, LF, 16./17.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Nepal, Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, LF, leg. F. Wolf (NME).- India: Uttar Pradesh, Rishikesh nr. Dehra Dun (CHG); Nepal: Kathmandu NW Pashaputinath, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, 27°43'N-86°21'E, 15.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Indochina, Indonesia (Sumatra). - New to Nepal.

***Helochaeres (Hydrobaticus) densus* SHARP, 1890**

1890 *Helochaeres densus* SHARP, p.352.(Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal (MTD); Nepal, Kathmandu City, LF, Hotel Rara, 16.IX.1992, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, LF., leg. A. Skale (CSH); C-Nepal: Makwanpur Hetauda, Karna Khola, 28.II.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW); W-Nepal: Syanga, Putalikhhet Andhi Khola, 862 m, 4.I.1994, leg. S. Sharma (64) (NMW); Nepal (Mid West): Kailali, Chisapani Karnali, 4.XII.19993, leg. S. Sharma (37) (NMW); Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH, CHG); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Andaman Isl., Nicobar Isl., India, Thailand, Vietnam.- New to Nepal.

***Helochaeres (Hydrobaticus) lentus* SHARP, 1890**

1890 *Helochaeres lentus* SHARP, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.: 352. (Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal: Pokhara; Kathmandu Bagmati (MTD, NME); Jantepore (ISNB, ARIP); Nepal, Bagmati-Aue b. Pashupatinath 27°42'39"N 85°21'25"E, 1300 m, 23.XI.1998, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, LF, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Annapurna Region, Pokhara, Phewa Lake Ufer, 900 m, 28°12'18"N-83°57'73"E, 25.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Annapurna Region, Ghandruk-Birethanti, 1000-1100 m, 24.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Annapurna Region, Birethanti, 1100 m, 28°19'04"N-83°34'65"E, 20.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); W-Nepal: Palpa, Ramdighat Ursa Khola, 5.I.1994, leg. S. Sharma (69) (NMW); C-Nepal: Makwanpur Hetauda Karna Khola, 28.II.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW); Nepal (West): Gulmi, Agah, Ridi Khola, 16.I.1994, leg. S. Sharma (72) (NMW); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME).- Bhutan: NE Assam, Dibrugarh (ISNB); Nepal: Kathmandu NW Pashaputinath, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, 27°43'N-86°21'E, 15.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Indochina, Taiwan, Malaysia.

***Helochaeres (Hydrobaticus) leptinus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1943**

1943 *Helochaeres (Hydrobaticus) lentus* ssp. *leptinus* D'ORCHYMONT, p. 5. (Luzon).

Material: Nepal: Kathmandu NW Pashaputinath, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, 27°43'N-86°21'E, 15.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CHG); Nepal, Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, LF, leg. F. Wolf (NME); Nepal, Prov. Bagmati, Kathmandu, Bagmati nr. Gorkhana Park, 27°43'N-85°20'E, 1340 m NN, 17.VI.1999, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu, Thamel, Hotel Norbhu Linkha, LF, 23.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu valley, NE Bagmati river, near Gorkhana Park, 29.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu, Thamel, Hotel Norbhu Linkha, LF, 1300 m, 05.VI.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu, N Safaripark (Mauer) 06.VI.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Bangladesh, Philippines.- New to Nepal.

***Helochaeres (Hydrobaticus) negatus* HEBAUER, 1995**

1995 *Helochaeres (Hydrobaticus) negatus* HEBAUER, Acta coleopterologica 11(3): 5-6. (Bangladesh).

Material: Nepal: Pokhara (MTD).- Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 13.VII.1999, leg. E. Grill (NME); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, 2 km W Kayar Khola Fluß, 180 m, KF, 27°34'N-84°29'E, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); E-Nepal: Rautahat, Chandranigahapur, Chaudi Khola, 27.II.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW); E-Nepal: Rautahat, Gaur. Barahwa Khola, 28.II.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW); W-Nepal: Kaski, Pokhara, Phewa lake, 10.XI.1993, leg. S. Sharma (72) (NMW); Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.04.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Bangladesh.- New to Nepal.

***Helochaeres (s. str.) pallens* (MACLEAY, 1825)**

1825 *Enhydrus pallens* MACLEAY, *Annulosa javanica*, p. 35. (Java).

1856 *Helochaeres parvulus* REICHE & SAULCY, p. 359. (Libanon).

1873 *Helochaeres lewisius* SHARP, p. 60. (Japan).

1903 *Helochaeres dispar* SHARP p. 7. (Sudan).

1906 *Helochaeres laeviusculus* RÉGIMBART, p. 261. (Kenya).

Material: Nepal: Kathmandu valley, 1978, coll. D. Pachico & J. Ashby (NME).- Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, 13.7.1999, leg. A. Weigel, M. Hartmann (NME); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); C-Nepal: Kabrepalanchowk Distr. Dolalghat, Cha Khola, 7.XI.1993, leg. Moog et al. (NMW); W-Nepal: Tanahu, Kharenitar, Kumla Khola, 11.XI.1993, leg. Moog et al. (16) (NMW); Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Afrotropical, Oriental, Australian.- New to Nepal.

***Helochaeres (s. str.) atropiceus* SHARP, 1903**

1903 *Helochaeres atro-piceus* RÉGIMBART, Annl. Soc. ent. France, 72: 53. (Vietnam: Saigon)

Material: Nepal: 1 male: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam, Thailand, W-Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Ryukyus.- New to Nepal.

***Enochrus (Methydrus) convexius* SATÔ, 1977**

1977 *Enochrus (Lumetus) convexius* SATÔ, Ent. Basil. 2:198-199. (Bhutan).

Material: Bhutan: 3 types in NMB.- Nepal: Distr. Jumla, Umg. Talphi, 21.VI.1997, 2800-3200 m, Reisfelder Weide, leg. A. Weigel, HF; Helambu, above Chipling 85°28'E-27°53'N, 22-2400 m, 28.-30.V.1997, leg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (MTD); W. Sikkim, Pelling, 2 km SW of Pemayangste, 1900 m, 14., 17.-18.V.1958, leg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (MTD); SE Annapurna mts., Krupa Danda s-slope/ 2500 m, 30.V.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Annapurna mts., Khudi to Besi Sahar, 17.VI.1997, leg. Jäger (MTD); 20 km w. Pokhara mt., Panchase, Buffalo pool, 2200 m, 18.V.1997, leg. Jäger (MTD); Annapurna Region, Pokhara Phewa Lake Ufer, 900 m, 28°12'18"N-83°57'73"E, 25.4.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Annapurna Region, Ghandruk-Birethanti, 1000-1100 m, 24.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Annapurna Region, Birethanti, 1100 m, 28°19'04"N-83°34'65"E, 20.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Bhutan, Nepal.- New to Nepal.

***Enochrus (Methydus) esuriens* (WALKER, 1858)**

1858 *Philhydus esuriens* WALKER, Annls. Mag. nat. Hist. (3) 2: 209. (Sri Lanka).

1859 *Pylophilus nigriceps* MOTSCHULSKY, Etud. Ent. 8:46 (Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal: Pokhara 800 m (MTD); Nepal, Kathmandu City, LF, m Hotel Rara, 16.IX.1992, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Central-Nepal, Kathmandu, Bagmati-River, 1200 m, 13.X.1992, leg. J. Weipert (NME).- Nepalgunj Flugplatz, 28°06'03"N, 81°40'01"E, 230 m, 13.VII.1999, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Prov. Nheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, LF, 28°02'36"N-81°38'35"E, 11./12.VII.2001, leg. A. Weigel (CSH); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Kathmandu NW Pashupatinath, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, 27°43'N-86°21'E, 15.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Prov. Bagmati, Kathmandu, Bagmati nr. Gorkhana Park, 27°43'N-85°20'E, 1340 m NN, 17.VI.1999, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu, N Bagmati river, Pashupatinath, 1300 m, 27.IV.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu Valley, NE Bagmati river, near Gorkhana Park, 29.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu, Thamel, Hotel Norbhu Linkha, LF, 16./17.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Nepal centr. Prov. Bagmati S Kathmandu, Thamel, Hotel Norbu Linka, 1300 m, 27°43'01"N-85°18'47"E, 14.VI.2001, leg. A. Kopetz (NME).- Bhutan: Samchi, 400 m, May 7-11, 1972 (NMB).

DISTRIBUTION: Bhutan, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Indochina, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Australia, Fiji Isl.- New to Nepal.

***Enochrus (Methydus) icterus* KNISCH 1924**

1924 *Enochrus (Lumetus) icterus* KNISCH, Wien. ent. Ztg. 41:38 (Kumaon, W Almora).

Material: Uttar Pradesh: Kumaon, W Almora (MNHP, 4 types).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Malaysia.

***Enochrus (Methydus) nigropiceus* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1861)**

1861 *Philhydus nigropiceus* MOTSCHULSKY, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. de Moscou 39,1 (1): 109. (Sri Lanka).

1903 *Philhydus rubrocinctus* RÉGIMBART, Annls. Soc. ent, France 72: 56. (Vietnam).

1908 *Enochrus (Lumetus) nigropiceus* (MOTSCHULSKY); Zaitzev, Horae soc. ent. ross. 38: 388.

Material: Nepal: Himalaya, Annapurna Mts., Kali Gandaki-Tal bei Kalopani, 2500 m, 11.VI.1993, leg. Schmidt (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Whole Orient.- New to Nepal.

***Enochrus (Methydus) tetraspilus* (RÉGIMBART, 1903)**

1903 *Philhydus tetraspilus* Régimbart, Annls. Soc. ent. France 72:335. (Mahé, Calicut).

Material: Bhutan: Samchi, 400 m, May 7-11, 1972 (NMB).- India: Uttar Pradesh, Bhimtal, 1.-15.V.1978, 1400-1500 m, leg. W. Wittmer (CHG).- Nepal: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, 13.VII.1999, leg. A. Weigel, M. Hartmann (NME); ibidem: 28°02'36"N-81°36'35"E, 180 m NN, LF, 11./12.VII.2001 leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, SW Royal Chitwan Nat..Park, 180 m, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 17.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal, Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, LF, leg. F. Wolf (NME); Prov. Dhaulagiri, Kali Gandaki Valley, Tatopani to Beni, 1300 m NN, 17./18.VII.1998, leg. Schmidt (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Thailand.

***Sternolophus (Sternolophus) decens* ZAITZEV, 1909**

1909 *Sternolophus* (s. str.) *decens* ZAITZEV, p. 231. (Iran).

Material: Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH);

Nepal (Mid West): Surkhet, Samoujghat, Jhupra Khola, 19.XII.1993, leg. S. Sharma (48) (NMW); Nepal, Gorkha district, Dumre, Fluß und Ufertümpel, 17.VI.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Ufer/180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Iran, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen, India (Bihar).- New to Nepal.

***Sternolophus (Neosternolophus) inconspicuus* (NIETNER, 1856)**

1856 *Hydrous inconspicuus* NIETNER, Entomological Papers 2: 15. (Sri Lanka)

Material: India: Assam, Nameri NP Tezpur 60 km N, 27°20'N-93°15'E, 24.VII.-2.VIII.-1997, 150 m, leg. Afonin & Siniaev (CHG).- Nepal: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, 13.VII.1999, leg. E. Grill, A. Weigel, M. Hartmann (NME); ibidem 30.V.1997, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); ibidem 11./12.VII.2001, LF, leg. A. Weigel (CSH); Prov. Narayani, Sauraha, Rapti River, 180 m NN, 27°34'51"N-84°29'30"E, 14.IV.2001, LF, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, India, Burma, Indonesia, Philippines, Indochina, China, Taiwan. - New to Nepal.

***Sternolophus (s. str.) rufipes* (FABRICIUS, 1792)**

1792 *Hydrophilus rufipes* FABRICIUS, Ent. Syst. 1: 183.

Material: India: Assam, Nameri NP Tezpur 60 km N, 27°20'N-93°15'E, 24.VII.-2.VIII.-1997, 150 m, leg. Afonin & Siniaev (CHG); Kashmir(after Hansen 1999).- Nepal: Kathmandu, Bagmati Zone etc. (MTD, NME, CHB); Central-Nepal, Kathmandu, Bagmati-River, ca. 1200 m, 11.X. & 13.X.1992, leg. J. Weipert (NME); Annapurna Region, Umg. Besisahar, 800 m, 18.IX.1992, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu Valley, Pashupatinath, Bagmati-River, 1300 m, 14.X.1992, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu, Bagmati River, Pashupatinath, 1300 m, 27.IV.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Nepal, Kathmandu, Pashupatinath, Bagmati river Ufer, 1350 m NN, 27°43'N-85°21'E, 15.IV.2000, leg. F. Wolf (NME); Prov. Koshi, distr. Sankhuwasatha Tumlingtar, Arun-Ufer, 27°19'08"N 87°10'05"E, 310 m, 26.XI.1998, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu City, LF, Hotel Rara, 16.IX.1992, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, leg. A. Weigel, ibidem 13.VII.1999, leg. E. Grill (NME); Nepal: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, LF, 28°02'36"N-81°38'35"E, 11./12.VII.2001, leg. A. Weigel (CSH); Helambu/Langtang Sarmathang, 2250 m, 8.VIII.1998, leg. Santos Tamang (MTD); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, 2 km W Kayar Khola Fluß, 180 m, KF, 27°34'N-84°29'E, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.4.2000, LF, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Prov. Narayani, Sauraha, Rapti River, 180 m NN, 27°34'51"N-84°29'30"E, 14.IV.2001, LF, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu NW, Pashupatinath, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, 27°43'N-86°21'E, 15.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); W-Nepal: Argha Khachi, Chidika Saure Khola, 17.I.1994, leg. S. Sharma (73) (NMW); W-Nepal: Chitwan Mugling, 10.XI.1993, leg. Moog et al. (NMW); C-Nepal: Kabrepalanchowk Distr. Dolaghat, Cha Khola, 7.XI.1993, leg. Moog et al. (NMW); Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Nepal, Helambu, Mulkharka-Chisapani 85°27'E-27°50'N, 1800-2500 m, 26.VIII.1997, leg. Fabrizio & Ahrens (MTD); Nepal, Gorha Distr., Kanchok, NO-Gorkha, 700 m, 12.V.1996, leg. Ahrens & Kulbe & Rulik (MTD); Nepal, Gorkha district, Dumre, Fluß und Ufertümpel, 17.VI.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Ufer/180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Nepal: Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'51"N-84°29'30"E, LF, 14./15.VII.2001, leg. A. Weigel (CSH); Kathmandu, Thamel, Hotel Norbhu Limkha, LF, 16./17.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Whole Oriental region, common.- New to Nepal.

***Hydrobiomorpha (s. str.) spinicollis* (ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1822) ssp. *nordica* MOUCHAMPS 1959**

1822 *Hydrophilus spinicollis* ESCHSCHOLTZ, Entomographien, 1: 41. (Ostindien).

1959 *Hydrobiomorpha spinicollis* ssp. *nordica* MOUCHAMPS, Bull. Annl. Soc. roy. ent. Belg. 11-12: 315 (Assam).

Material: India: Assam, Nameri NP Tezpur 60 km N, 27°20'N-93°15'E, 24.VII.-2.VIII.-1997, 150 m, leg. Afonin & Siniaev (CHG).- Bhutan: Upper Assam, N Lakhimpur, Dejoo (ISNB, types); Nepal (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Bhutan, India.- (spp.: Sri Lanka, Indochina, Philippines, Indonesia). - New to Nepal.

Hydrophilus (s. str.) bilineatus (f. typ.) (MACLEAY, 1825)

1825 *Hydrophilus bilineatus* MACLEAY, Annulosa Javanica: 35. (Java).

Material: Nepal: Bheri Zone (MTD); Prov. Bheri, 40 km N Nepalganj, Babai river, 500 m, 03.VI.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia, India.- New to Nepal.

***Hydrophilus (s. str.) bilineatus ssp. caschmirensis* REDTENBACHER, 1892**

1844 *Hydrophilus caschmirensis* REDTENBACHER, in Hügel, Kashmir 4 (2): 513.

1873 *Hydrophilus japonicus* SHARP, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.: 57 (Japan).

Material: Bhutan: Halem (ISNB); Assam (ARIP).- India: Assam, Nameri NP Tezpur 60 km N, 27°20'N-93°15'E, 24.VII.-2.VIII.-1997, 150 m, leg. Afonin & Siniaev (CHG); India: Assam, 27°08'N-94°00'E, Pan Bari Reserve Forest, 4.-7.VII.1997, leg. V. Siniaev (CHG).- Nepal: Kathmandu Valley, Pashupatinath, Bagmati-River, 1300 m, 14.X.1992, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Central-Nepal, Kathmandu, Bagmati-River, ca. 1200 m, 13.X.1992, leg. J. Weipert (NME); Annapurna Region, Pokhara, Phewa Lake, 800 m, 10.X.1992, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Narayani Prov., Sauraha 2 km W Kayar Khola Fluß, 180 m, KF, 27°34'N-84°29'E, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Southeast Asia, North-India, China, Sri Lanka, Japan, Indonesia (?).

***Hydrophilus (s. str.) indicus* (BEDEL, 1891)**

1891 *Stethoxus indicus* BEDEL, Rev. d'Ent. 10: 310, 316 (Uttar Pradesh).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Barkot (CHG); Kalimpong, Darjeeling Distr. (CHG); Assam, Nameri NP Tezpur 60 km N, 27°20'N-93°15'E, 24.VII.-2.VIII.-1997, 150 m, leg. Afonin & Siniaev (CHG).- Nepal: Kathmandu Valley, Pashupatinath, Bagmati-River, 1300 m, 14.X.1992, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, Nepal.

***Hydrophilus (s. str.) olivaceus* FABRICIUS 1781**

1781 *Hydrophilus olivaceus* FABRICIUS, Spec. ins. 1 (8): 289. (India).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu, Bagmati River, am Gorkhana-Park 1400 m NN, 28.V.1997, leg. J. Weipert (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: China, India, Malaysia, Myanmar.

***Hydrophilus (s. str.) piceus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

1758 *Dytiscus piceus* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat. ed. X: 411.

Material: India: Kashmir (ISNB, ARIP).

DISTRIBUTION: Palearctic, North India.

***Hydrophilus (s. str.) rufocinctus* (BEDEL, 1891)**

1891 *Stethoxus (s. str.) rufo-cinctus* BEDEL, Revue d'Entomologie 10: 309. (India: Uttar Pradesh).

Material: India: Assam, Nameri NP Tezpur 60 km N, 27°20'N-93°15'E, 24.VII.-2.VIII.-1997, 150 m, leg. Afonin & Siniayev (CHG).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India.

***Hydrophilus (s. str.) temnopteroides* (D'ORCHYMONT, 1913)**

1913 *Hydrous (s. str.) temnopteroides* D'ORCHYMONT, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg. 57: 319.(India, Bihar).

Material: India: Assam, Nameri NP Tezpur 60 km N, 27°20'N-93°15'E, 24.VII.-2.VIII.-1997, 150 m, leg. Afonin & Siniayev (CHG).

DISTRIBUTION: India.

SPHAERIDIINAE:

***Coelostoma (Holocoelostoma) bhutanicum* JAYASWAL, 1972**

1972 *Coelostoma (Holocoelostoma) bhutanicum* JAYASWAL, Zool. Anz. Leipzig 189(5/6): 409-410. (Bhutan).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Nainital (after Jayaswal 1972).

Nepal: Nepal-Expeditionen Jochen Martens: 405 Sankhua Sabha Distr., betw. Paha Khola and Karmarang, 2300-1800 m, open forest bushes, 4 June 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller leg. (MNS); 377 Taplejung Distr., upper Tamur Valley, below Walungchunga Gola, mixed forest, open river bank, 2400-2700 m, 20 May 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller leg. (MNS); 412 Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley betw. Mure and Hure, mixed broad-leaved forest, 2050-2150 m, 17 June 88, Martens & Schawaller leg. (MNS); 517 Nepal: Solukhumbu Distr., above Nunthala, 2500-2300 m, 13.V.1997, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 536 Nepal: Bhojpur Distr., Valley NW Phedi, 1900 m, 25.V.1997, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 554 Nepal: Surkhet Distr., NE Surkhet, 700-1200 m, 27.V.1998, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); Manaslu Mts. Meme Pokhari Lekh (CHG); Annapurna Mts. N Pokhara (CHG); Annapurna Mts. Telbrung Danda (CHG); Annapurna Mts., N Pokhara Siklis (CHG); de Sagatha Boul Boula (CHG); Annapurna Mts. 15 km N Pokhara, oberh. Chipli, 2500 m, 31.VII.1995, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); Kosi Val Arun ss/Num (CHG); Solukhumbu Distr., Pangum (CHG); Myagdi distr. upp. Bathlekharka, 2460 m, 20.VI.1998, leg. Berndt & Schmidt (NME); Annapurna Mts. 15 km N Pokhara, oberh. Chipli, 2500 m, 31.VII.1995, leg. O. Jäger (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India, Bhutan.- New to Nepal.

***Coelostoma (Lachnocoelostoma) bipunctatum* JAYASWAL, 1972**

1972 *Coelostoma (Lachnocoelostoma) bipunctatum* JAYASWAL, Zool. Anz. Leipzig 189(5/6): 410-411. (Arunachal Pradesh).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Rishikesh, 10 km – Hardwar, 4.-7.VII.1989, leg. A. Riedel (MNS).- Nepal: Pokhara (MTD); Prov. Bagmati, Anikhu Khola Kari Gaon env. (CHG); Pokhara (CHG); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, 2 km W Kayer Khola Fluß, 27°34'N-84°29'E, 180 m, KF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, S. Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India: Arunachal Pradesh.- New to Nepal.

***Coelostoma (s. str.) fallaciosum* D'ORCHYMONT, 1936**

1936 *Coelostoma (s. str.) fallaciosum* D'ORCHYMONT, Mem. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg. (2) 7:19. (Sabah).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia.

***Coelostoma (Lachnocoelostoma) himalayenum* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): Nepal, Dhaulagiri Himal. bel. Ruyachaur Dhun, s-slope nw Dwari, 2700 m, 22.VI.1998, leg. O. Jäger. (MTD).- Paratypes: 1 m (same data as holotype, MTD).- 1 m: Nepal, Himalaya SE Annapurna mts. leg. O. Jäger 1997/ bel. Telbrung Danda near Gangpokhara, 2000 m, 14./15.V. (CHG); 2 m: Nepal-Himalaya, Manaslu Mts. lg. Schmidt 1995/ Meme Pokhari Lakh upp. Taksar vill., 2100 m, 31.VIII. (NME, CHG); 1 m: Nepal-Himalaya, Annapurna Mts., lg. Schmidt 1995/ N-Pokhara Siklis, 2000 m, Anf. August (NME); 1 m: Nepal, Annapurna, Telbrung Danda, 2000 m, 15.VI.1997, leg. Schmidt (NME); 1 m: 521: Nepal: Solukhumbu Distr., below Pangum, 2500 m, 14.-15.V.1997, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 2 f: Nepal centr.: Birethanti-Goropani, 4.-9.VI.1992, leg. Ivo Jenis (NMW); 1 m: Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); 2 m, 2 f: Nepal, Annapurna Mt., Panchase, 2000-2300 m, W Pokhara, 18.V.1997, leg. Schmidt (NME); 1 m: Nepal: Prov. Karnali Distr. Dolpa, Umg. Rlmi, 3000 m, 16.V.1995, leg. A. Weigel (CHG); 1 f: Nepal: Prov. Bagmati, Langtang valley, Syabru Bensi-Barkhu, 20.IX.96, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); 1 ex.: Annapurna Region, West Mardi Himal. Modi Khola-Valley oh Himalpani, 1420-1480 m, 16.V.2001, leg. Hirthe (NME); 30 exs.: Prov. Janakpur, distr. Dolakha Rolwaling Himal. Lapchi Kang range below Tina Sang La; 2300-2500 m NN, 1.IX.1999, leg. J. Schmidt (NME); 1 ex.: ibidem: E-slope, 2200 m, 5.IX.1999, leg. J. Schmidt (NME).

Diagnosis: Between the sympatric species near to *C. medianum* but averaging a little larger with the sides of the elytra generally with distinct traces of punctural series. Pronotum more finely punctate than elytra.

Description: Length: 4.5-5.0 mm; width: 2.7-3.0 mm.- Body broadly oval, elytra not longer than their combined width, moderately convex, shining black, surface evenly coarsely and densely punctate. The 1st ventrit basally with tubercle-shaped keel. Prosternum without apical tooth.

Head coarsely and densely punctate like pronotum and elytra, without shagreening. Maxillary palpi brown. Antennae yellow with loosely segmented club. Pronotum transverse, ca. 2.7 x as wide as long, shining black, sides narrowly reddish. Elytra broadly oval, hardly longer than their combined width, laterally and apically increasing stronger and denser punctate, sublaterally with indicated rows of punctures, shining black, without shagreen, apex steeply sloped. Underside black, legs castaneous. Prosternum tectiform in the middle and with a small tooth in front of this. The 1st ventrite with a tubercle-shaped keel at extreme base. Mesofemora densely pubescent. Aedeagophore subparallel, slightly convex on outer face; median lobe slender, tongue-shaped with bulging sides, shorter than parameres; basal piece of aedeagophore short, parameres long, basally slightly dilated on outer face, apices apically widened and almost horizontally bent inwards, gonopore medial (Fig. 4).

Etymology: Named after its proposed endemic distribution.

***Coelostoma (Lachnocoelostoma) horni* (RÉGIMBART, 1902)**

1902 *Cyclonotum horni* RÉGIMBART, Annl. Soc. ent. France 71: 474. (Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal: Nepal-Expeditionen Jochen Martens: 340 Taplejung Distr., from Sablako Pass to Limbujin, tree-rich cultural land, bushes, 1600-1300 m, 22 Apr 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller leg. (MNS); W-Nepal, Dhawalagiri, Myagdi Distr. Kali-Gandaki-Khola (CHG); Nepal centr. Gorkha, 26.-31.V.1992, leg. Ivo Jenis (NMW); Nepal centr.: Pokhara, 3.6.1992, leg. Ivo Jenis (NMW); Dahran-Umg. 12.II.1981, leg. M. Jäch (NMW); Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu, N. Safaripark-Mauer, 06.VI.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu Valley, NE Bagmati river, near Gorkhana Park, 29.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Nepal, Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, 18.IV.2000, LF, leg. F. Wolf (NME).- Bhutan: Samchi (Satô 1979); Dihang River, Janakmukh (ISNB).- Further records from Nepal in MTD!

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, India, Indochina, China, Assam, Africa, Mauritius.- New to Nepal.

***Coelostoma (Lachnocoelostoma) martensi* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): Nepal-Expeditionen Jochen Martens: 351 Taplejung Distr., Yamputhin cultural land, open forest, 1650-1800 m, 26 Apr-1 May 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller leg.

(MNS).- Paratypes: 1 ex. (same data as holotype, MNS); 2 m, 2 f: Nepal: Kosi Val Arun ss/Num, 1050 m, 22.IV.1984, leg. Löbl & Smetana (MHNG, CHG); 1 f: Nepal, S-Annapurna Lamjung Himal, Madi Khola Tal, 3 km nördl. Siklis, 1750 m, Bach unterh. Dhara Kharka, 26.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD); 2 m, 1 : Nepal, Prov. Gandaki, distr. Kaski, Tikhedunga, 1500 m NN, 28°20'53"N-83°44'53"E, 20.IV.2000, leg. F. Wolf (NME, CHG); 14 exs.: Annapurna Region, West Mardi Himal. Modi Khola-Valley oh Himalpani, 1420-1480 m, 16.V.2001, leg. Hirthe (NME).

Diagnosis: The females of this species are difficult to separate from the two sympatric *C. surkhetensis* and *C. himalayanum* of the same subgenus. The first of them has an almost entirely carinate 1st ventrite and the elytra increasing stronger punctate laterally but without traces of punctural rows there. *C. martensi* in contrast has the elytra laterally with distinct traces of punctural rows and with a short depression subapically. *C. himalayanum* also with traces of punctural rows laterally, can be distinguished by the 1st ventrite having a barely tubercle-shaped keel. In all this cases the examination of the aedeagophore can provide a certain identification.

Description: Length: 4.5 mm; width: 2.9 mm.- Body broadly oval, moderately convex, piceous-black, shining, with reddish sides of pronotum, surface evenly rather finely and densely punctate, without shagreen. Maxillary palpi rufotestaceous. Antennae yellow with loosely segmented club. Pronotum shining black with pale sides and angles width/length = 2.5. Elytra broadly oval, widest before middle, as long as their combined width, punctuation increasing stronger laterally and apically, with traces of punctural rows sublaterally, a little flattened subapically. Underside piceous, the abdominal segments laterally with red patches. Legs dark castaneous. Prosternum longitudinally tectiform with an acute tooth anteriorly. Mesofemora densely pubescent. The 1st ventrite completely carinate. Aedeagophore slightly elongate with short basal piece and with slender, hardly attenuated parameres a little convex in the middle of outer face, apices broadly rounded, median lobe tongue-shaped with broadly rounded apex, gonopore small, terminal (Fig. 7).

Etymology: This species is named after its discoverer, the initiator of several Nepal-Expeditions of the Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Jochen Martens.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

Coelostoma (Lachnocoelostoma) medianum sp. n.

Holotypus (male): NEPAL, Annapurna Region, West Mardi Himal. Modi Khola Tal, oberh. Himalpani, 1420-1480 m, 16.IV.2001, leg. Hirthe (NME).- Paratypes: 1 m: same data as holotype (NME); 2 m: NEPAL, Pokhara Südufer des Phewa Sees, Bachlauf, Gesiebe, 800-900 m, 8.V.2001, leg. G. Hirthe (NME, CHG); 1 m: NEPAL, de Jagath á Boul/Boulé, 1200-1350 m, leg. L. Deharveng (CHG); 1 m, 2 f: 614 NEPAL: Dolakha Distr., Khare Khola, 1900-2200 m, 3.VI.200, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS, CHG).

Diagnosis: This species comes extremely close to *C. himalayanum*; it is to distinguish from that with certainty only in the male. Traces of punctural series at sides of elytra almost or totally absent, size averaging a little smaller than in the compared species; punctuation of elytra not distinctly coarser than of pronotum.

Description: Length: 4.3-4.5 mm; width: 2.5 mm.- Oval, strongly convex; entirely black, whole surface densely, moderately coarsely punctate, without microsculpture; sides of elytra without distinct traces of series. Pronotum strongly convex, ca. 2.4 x as wide as long. Maxillary palpi and antennal whip rufotestaceous. Elytra not coarser punctate than pronotum. Underside and legs piceous. Prosternum tectiform in the middle and with an acute tooth in front of this. Mesofemora densely pubescent. The 1st ventrite with an indicate keel at extreme base. Aedeagophore similar to that of *C. himalayanum* but more parallel-sided, less convex on outer face; median lobe more slender, with gonopore not beyond the middle (Fig. 5).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: media = middle; referring to the position of the gonopore.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Coelostoma (s. str.) montanum* MOUCHAMPS, 1958**

1958 *Coelostoma (s. str.) montanum* MOUCHAMPS, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg. 34 (41): 28. (Dehra Dun).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Garhwal, 20 km S Chamba, 1150 m, 20.X.1979 (CHG); Uttar Pradesh, Garhwal, 20 km S Chamba, 1150 m, 20.X.1979 (CHG); Uttar Pradesh, Rishikesh, 6.VIII.1989. leg. A. Riedel (MNS).- Nepal: 2 exs.: 554 Nepal: Surkhet Distr., NE Surkhet, 700-1200 m, 27.V.1998, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); Surkhet Distr. NE Surkhet (CHG); Prov. Bagmati, Burlang, Bhanjyang (CHG); Kosi Val Induwa Kola (CHG); Pokhara, Südufer Phewa See, Bachlauf, Gesiebe, 800-900 m, 8.V.2001, leg. G. Hirthe (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: North India.- New to Nepal.

***Coelostoma (Lachnocoelostoma) rubens* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): NEPAL: 412 Distr. Sankhua Sabha, Arun Valley, b. Mure a. Hurure, 9.-17.VI.88, 2050-2150 m, leg. Schawaller (MNS); Paratypes: 1 f: same data as holotype (CHG); 1 m: E. Nepal: Kosi Cal. Induwa Kola, 2100 m, 17.IV.84; Löbl-Smetana (MHNG).

Diagnosis: This is among the sympatric species near to *C. surkhetensis* with elytra laterally more coarsely punctate than dorsally, but without traces of punctural series. It can be distinguished from them by the smaller size, the elytral apex slightly explanate and the reddish colour.

Description: Length: 4.0 mm; width: 2.2 mm.- Broadly oval, strongly convex; castaneous, surface very finely and sparsely punctate, pronotum more than elytra so; elytra laterally coarsely punctate, without traces of series. Head very finely and distantly punctate; clypeus reddish, vertex piceous; mouthparts rufotestaceous. Pronotum striking short, c. 2.7 x as wide as long, punctate like head; sides and anterior margin diffusely reddish. Elytra dorsally distinctly coarser punctate than pronotum, laterally very coarsely so but without traces of series. Prosternum longitudinally tectiform in the middle with an apical tooth. Mesofemora densely pubescent except at apical portion. The 1st ventrite almost completely carinate. Legs castaneous. Aedeagophore with median lobe subparallel, slightly narrowed from base to rounded apex, nearly as long as the parameres, with terminal gonopore; parameres strongly expanded at apex on outer and on inner face, truncate there (Fig. 6).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: rubens = reddish.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Coelostoma (Holocoelostoma) stultum* (WALKER, 1858)**

1858 *Hydrobius stultus* WALKER, Annls. Mag. nat. Hist. (3) 2: 209. (Sri Lanka).

1874 *Cyclonotum simplex* SHARP, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.: 419 (Japan).

Material: Nepal: Kathmandu, Bagmati (MTD, CHB); Janakpur (ARIP, n. D'Orchymont 1923); Annapurna mts., Marsyangdi Khola, Chamie b. Tal, 1400-1700 m, 11.VI.1994 (CHG); 526 Nepal: Solukhumbu Distr., Narsing Dingma W Surkie La, 2700 m, 20.V.1997, leg. W. Schawaller. (MNS); 548 Nepal: Chitwan Distr., Chitwan N. P. Sauraha, 150 m, 31.5.-4.VI.1997, leg. W. Schawaller. (MNS); 514 Nepal: Solukhumbu Distr., Junbesi, 2700 m, 11.V.1997, leg. M. Hauser. (MNS); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Nepal oc. 1300 m, Kathmandu NW Balaju Vishnumati River, 17.IV.1999, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Prov. Bagmati, Langtang Valley, Syabru Bensi-Barkhu, 1700 m NN, 20.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu, Thamel, Hotel Norbhu Linkha, LF, 16./17.IX. 1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Kathmandu, Bagmati river, Pashupatinath, 1300 m, 27.IV.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME); Kathmandu NW, Pashupatinath, Bagmati River Ufer, 1350 m, KF, 27°43'N-85°21'E, 15.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (CSH).- Bhutan: Phuntsholing 1972 (Satô 1979); NE Assam, Dibrugarh (ISNB).- Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'9"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 13.VII.1999, leg. A. Weigel, ibidem 18.VI.199 leg. M. Hartmann, Grill (NME); Nepal centr.: Godawari, 16.-17.V.1992, leg. Ivo Jägerskiöld (NMW); Nepal centr.: Sauraha, 20.-25.V.1992, leg. Ivo Jägerskiöld (NMW); Nepal, Dhaulagiri-Himal, Rahugat Khola-valley, e-slope, Ihi, 1500-1750 m, N28°25', E83°30', 16.VI.1998, O. Jäger (MTD).

Uncertain females: Nepal: Myagdi Distr., Benikusma, 800-1000 m, 30.6.-1.VII.1986, leg. Probst (NMW); C-Nepal: Makwanpur Hetauda, Karna Khola, 28.II.1994, leg. Sharma & Nesemann (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, China, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Japan, Taiwan.

***Coelostoma (Lachnocoelostoma) surkhetensis* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): 554 Nepal: Surkhet Distr., NE Surkhet, 700-1200 m, 27.V.1998, leg. W. Schawaller. (MNS).- Paratypea: 5 exs. (same data as holotype; MNS, CHG); 2 f: Nepal, Kathmandu NE, Gorkhaha Park, 1300 m NN, Bagmati river, 27°43,2'N- 85°22,6'E, 28.V.1997, leg. Hartmann (NME); 1 m, 1 f: Nepal: Annapurna Region, Tikhendhunga, 1500 m, Fluß 28°20'93"N-83°44'53"E, 20.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); 1 f: Nepal: Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); 1 m: Nepal, Annapurna-Reg., nördl. Pokhara, Kali Khola, unt. Garlang, 1000-1200 m, 18.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD, CHG); 1 m: Nepal, Annapurna-Reg. Madi Khola-Zufl. bei Bhaise, ca. 500 m, unterh. Kwinkal, 15.V.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD, CHG).

Diagnosis: This species is difficult to distinguish from the sympatric *C. martensi*, though the latter is averaging a little smaller and slightly reddish laterally. Both species have an almost entirely carinate 1st ventrite and the tectiform midprosternum is ending in a striking acute tooth anteriorly. The male genitalia of both species are of the same type but nevertheless distinct. The elytra of *C. surkhetensis* in contrast have no traces of sublateral punctural rows, the elytral apex is steeply sloping without any depression before, in contrast to *C. martensi*.

Description: Length: 5.0 mm; width: 3.0 mm.- Body broadly oval, moderately convex, shining black, surface moderately finely but densely punctate, without shagreening. The 1st ventrite is almost completely carinate. Prosternum anteriorly with strong tooth.

Head like pronotum and elytra a little finely but densely punctate, not shagreened. Maxillary palpi brownish. Antennae yellow with loosely segmented club. Pronotum transversal, width/length = 3.0, shining black, sides hardly paler. Elytra broadly oval, barely slightly longer than their combined width, increasing coarser punctate to the sides and to the steeply sloping apex. Underside black, legs ferruginous. The 1st ventrite carinate almost to the hind margin. Prosternum longitudinally tectiform in the middle with an acute tooth in front of this. Aedeagophore stout, strongly attenuated basally and distally, broadly convex medially, parameres broad, wide parallel-sided at apical fourth, truncate apically, median lobe distinctly shorter than the parameres, broadly oval with broadly rounded apex, gonopore large, terminal (Fig. 8).

Etymology: Named after the district of the type locality.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Coelostoma (s. str.) vitalisi* D'ORCHYMONT, 1923**

1923 *Coelostoma vitalisi* D'ORCHYMONT, Treubia 3-4: 418. (Tonkin Lao-Kay).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun (d'd'Orchymont 1923).- Nepal: Narayani Prov., Sauraha SW Royal Chitwan Nat. Park, 180 m, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 17.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); 632 Nepal: Kathmandu Baneshwar, 1350 m, 18.-24.VI.2000, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

DISTRIBUTION: China, India (Bihar), Vietnam, Indonesia (Sumatra, Borneo, Timor), Malaysia (Singapore), Sri Lanka.- New to Nepal.

Key to the *Coelostoma* spp. from northern India and southern Himalaya:

- 1 Mesofemora not pubescent, glabrous, more or less coarsely punctate_____ 2
 - Mesofemora densely pubescent except apical portion [*Lachnocoelostoma*]_____ 7
- 2 5th ventrite feebly emarginate in the middle; prosternum not dentate [*Holocoelostoma*] 3
 - 5th ventrite entire [*Coelostoma* s. str.]_____ 4
- 3 Elytra uniformly punctate, without traces of series; size 4-6 mm_____ ***stultum* WALKER**
 - Elytra laterally coarser punctate, with traces of series there; size 4.5-5.0 mm _____ ***bhutanicum* JAYASWAL**

Hydrophilidae of Northern India and Southern Himalaya

- 4 Metafemora normally flattened, not triangularly enlarged at hind margin _____ 5
 - Metafemora with hind margin triangularly enlarged _____ 6
- 5 Smaller, 3.4-3.8 mm; 1st ventrite not carinate _____ **montanum** MOUCHAMPS
 - Larger, 5.2 mm; 1st ventrite with a trace of carina; prosternum weakly dentate anteriorly; pronotum finely and very densely punctate _____ **fallaciosum** D'ORCHYMONT
- 6 Larger, 4.0-4.7 mm; gonopore of aedeagophore large, terminal _____ **vitalisi** D'ORCHYMONT
 - Smaller, 3.6-3.8 mm; gonopore of aedeagophore small, ventral [West Bengal] _____ **vividum** D'ORCHYMONT
- 7 1st ventrite not carinate; prosternum without apical tooth; large, 6.0 mm _____ **transcaspicum** REITTER
 - 1st ventrite carinate, sometimes only at extreme base _____ 8
- 8 1st ventrite almost completely carinate _____ 9
 - 1st ventrite incompletely carinate _____ 11
- 9 Elytra laterally with rows of coarser punctures; prosternum with apical tooth; elytral apex shortly flattened; sides narrowly reddish; surface finely punctate; size 4.5 mm _____ **martensi** sp. n.
 - Elytra laterally coarser punctate, without indicated series; prosternum with apical tooth _____ 10
- 10 Larger, 5.0 mm; elytral apex steeply sloping, not at all explanate; black _____ **surkhetensis** sp. n.
 - Smaller, 4.0 mm; elytral apex flattened, slightly explanate, castaneous _____ **rubens** sp. n.
- 11 1st ventrite with a shortened but distinct carina; elytra uniformly punctate; size 4.0-4.5 mm _____ **horni** Rég.
 - 1st ventrite with an indicated tubercle-shaped carina at extreme base; elytra laterally with traces of series; prosternum with apical tooth _____ 12
- 12 Pronotum denser punctate than elytra; sides of elytra with distinct traces of series; _____ size 4.5 mm _____ **himalayanum** sp. n.
 - Pronotum not denser punctate than elytra; sides of elytra without distinct traces of series _____ 13
- 13 Larger, 5.5 mm, pronotum striking short, ca. 3 x as wide as long, sides of elytra not coarser punctate than dorsal portion _____ **bipunctatum** JAYASWAL
 - Smaller, 4.5 mm, pronotum of normal shape, ca. 2.5 x as wide as long, sides of elytra distinctly coarser punctate than dorsal portion _____ **medianum** sp. n.

***Dactylosternum fletcheri* D'ORCHYMONT, 1923**

1923 *Dactylosternum fletcheri* D'ORCHYMONT, Mém. Dep. Agric. India, 8(1):6 (India).

Material: Nepal: 1 f: Prov. Koshi, distr. Sankhuwasabha, Furure, N Bachaue, Gesiebe, 27°30'44"N 87°16'14"E, 2100 m, 7.XII.1998, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India.- New to Nepal.

***Dactylosternum hydrophiloides* (MACLEAY, 1825)**

1825 *Sphaeridium hydrophiloides* MACLEAY, *Annulosa Javanica*: 36. (Java).

1840 *Coelostoma nitidum* CASTELNAU, Hist. nat. Ins. 2:58. (Java).

1858 *Cyclonotum rubripes* BOHEMAN, Eugen. Resa.: 24. (Philippines).

Material: Nepal: Beni Typlyan; Modi-Khola; Janakpur (ARIP); Kathmandu Valley, NE Bagmati river, near Gorkhana Park, 20.IX.1996, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Nepal, Ganesta Himal, Salankhu Khola vall., Bhaiche, 2000 m, 9.VI.00/ Expedition Iman Ghalé, Santos Tamang, Ram, Santa & Santé Gurung (NME).- India: Darjeeling (Satô 1979).- Bhutan: Rotung (ISNB); Annapurna mts., Khudi to Besi Sahar, 17.VI.1997, leg. Jäger (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Bhutan, Indonesia, Indochina, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippines, Andaman Isl., Buru.- New to Nepal.

***Protosternum arunvallensis* sp.n.**

Holotypus (male): NEPAL: 412 Dist. Sankhua Sabha, Arun Valley, b. Mure a. Hurure, 9.-17.VI.88, 2050-2150 m, leg. Schawaller (MNS).- Paratypes: 10 exs.: same data as holotype (MNS, CHG); 4 exs.: Nepal-Expeditionen Jochen Martens/ 323 Panchthar Distr., betw. Gitank Khola Valley and Dhorpar Kharka, mixed broad leaved forest, 2100-2700 m, 13 Apr. 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller leg. (MNS); 2 exs.: Nepal-Expeditionen Jochen Martens/ 415 Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley betw. Chichila and Bhotebas, Quercus forest, 2000-1850 m, 20 June 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller leg. (MNS); 1 ex.: Nepal-Expeditionen Jochen Martens/ 404 Sankhua Sabha Distr., above Paha Khola, 2600-2800 m, Quercus semecarpifolia Rhododendron, 31 May to 3 June 88, Martens & Schawaller (MNS); 13 exs.: 536 Nepal: Bhoipur Distr., Valley NW Phedi, 1900 m, 25.V.1997, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS, CHG); 5 exs.: 540 Nepal: Bhoipur Distr., Dilkharka to Gothe, 2100-1900 m, 27.V.1997, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: This species comes next to *P. newtoni* BAMEUL in the pronotum densely covered with reticulate microsculpture, also in the coarse elytral series and in the smooth mesofemora; it differs mainly in the presence of a dentate mesosternal carina and in the more coarsely punctate pronotum, also by the larger size and the quite different aedeagophore.

Description: Length: 2.3 mm; width: 1.3 mm.- Broadly oval-subparallel, rather convex, piceous-castaneous. Head coarsely and densely punctate, clypeus gradually finer punctate; punctural interstices about as wide as punctural diameter, covered with dense microsculpture; castaneous, labrum reddish; antennae and mouthparts rufotestaceous. Pronotum rather convex, c. 1.4 x as wide as long, piceous, punctate and shagreened like head, sides regularly rounded. Elytra shining piceous, without reticulate microsculpture, c. 1.1 x as long as their combined width, oval-subparallel, with margins explanate from base to apex, rather convex, with 10 series of coarse punctures separated by less than ¼ their diameter; series 8-10 beginning after humeral convexity; interstices basally large, apically narrow, slightly convex, extremely finely and distantly punctate. Underside and legs castaneous. Prosternum sharply carinate medially: Middle portion of mesosternum shaped as a longitudinal carina and a median transverse carina dentate in the middle; with obsolete lateral ridges. Metasternum slightly elevated medially; this elevation demarcated anteriorly bracked like; without femoral lines, with anterolateral ridge corresponding to the arc described by the tip of hind femora. The 1st ventrite carinate medially. Whole underside dull. Femora shining, mesofemora without hairs. Aedeagophore long and slender with basal piece as long as parameres; median lobe narrow, subparallel with bluntly rounded apex; parameres narrow, slightly convex on outer face, attenuated from base to pointed apex (Fig. 12).

Etymology: Named after the type locality.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Oreomicrus tristis* BAMEUL, 1994**

1994 *Oreomicrus tristis* BAMEUL, Annls. Soc. ent. France (N. S.) 30(1): 80-82. (Sikkim).

Material: Nepal: Kosi, Val Arun ss/Num (MNHG, CHG).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Paromicrus annandalei* D'ORCHYMONT, 1919**

1919 *Paromicrus annandalei* D'ORCHYMONT, Annls. Soc. ent. France 88: 130. (North India).

Material: Bhutan: Rotung (Ind. Mus.).

DISTRIBUTION: Bhutan.

***Psalitrus fallax* BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1948**

1948 *Psalitrus fallax* BALFOUR-BROWNE, Annls. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 12: 384-385 (Kumaon).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh: Kumaon, Haldwani Distr. (NHM, types).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India.

***Psalitrus smetanai* BAMEUL, 1992**

1992 *Psalitrus smetanai* BAMEUL, Acta coleopterologica 8: 103 (Nepal).

Material: Nepal: Kosi, Val Arun ss/Num (MHNG).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Psalitrus temperei* BAMEUL, 1992**

1992 *Psalitrus temperei* BAMEUL, Acta coleopterologica 8: 105 (Nepal).

Material: Nepal: Kosi, Fôret S. Mangsingma (MHNG).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Mircogioton grandis* BAMEUL, 1994**

1994 *Mircogioton grandis*, BAMEUL, Elytron 7: 134-138 (Sikkim).

Material: India: Sikkim, Gopaldhara, Rungbong Vall. (NHM, types).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India.

***Noteropagus politus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1919**

1919 *Noteropagus politus* D'ORCHYMONT, Annls. Soc. ent. France 88: 136. (Mentawai).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Haldwani Distr. (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia, India.

***Oreocyon* gen. n.**

TYPE SPECIES: *Oreocyon frigidus* sp. n., here designated.

Etymology: The generic name is a combination of the Greek `oreos`, mountain, and `-cyon`, derived from *Cercyon*, the type genus of the tribe, The gender is masculine.

Description: Body broadly oval, rather flat, outline not interrupted between pronotum and elytra. Dorsal face glabrous. Labrum hardly visible in front of clypeus. Apical portion of mandibles well-sclerotised, apex simply pointed. Head abruptly narrowed in front of eyes; clypeus excised in front of eyes so antennal bases are exposed, not forming a shelf above base of antenna, not extended anterolaterally, distinctly deflexed, both anteriorly and laterally, anterior margin slightly convex. Eyes small, rather strongly protruding, not emarginate anteriorly. Head rather strongly narrowed behind eyes, appearing to sit on lateral projections of the head, separated by c. 6 x the width of one eye. Mentum trapezoid, c. 1.5 x wider than long, shallowly concave anteriorly. Antennae 9-segmented, cupule smaller than 1st club segment; club compact, 3 x as long as wide, apical segment pointed. Maxillary palpi slender, length almost 2/3 width of head; 2nd segment markedly swollen distally; 4th segment slightly longer than 3rd segment, symmetrical. Pronotum striking wide, widest at base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, smooth and evenly convex, with suggestion of transverse series of fine punctures along posterior margin. Prosternum (Fig. 1a) rather flat, middle portion abruptly raised triangular, weakly carinate, demarcated from antennal grooves by a pair of short posterolateral ridges; elevated portion with apical notch. Mesosternum fused to metepisterna, and raised posteromedially to form oval tablet, which is not margined. Metasternum with a moderately raised middle portion, which is contacting mesosternal tablet in a single point. Whole undersurface dull, except on raised middle portions of mesosternum and metasternum; the latter without femoral lines and without anterolateral ridge corresponding to the arc described by the hind femora. Metepisterna c. 4.5 x as long as wide, parallel-sided. 1st ventrite much longer than

2nd, with sharp median carina; posterior margin of 5th ventrite simply rounded. Elytra with 10 punctate striae, without scutellar stria. Epipleura and pseudopipleura indistinctly defined from each other, oblique, narrowed behind, reaching metacoxae. Scutellum regularly triangular. Coxae pubescent, somewhat separated, femora glabrous below, all with tibial grooves on inner face, defined by sharp ridges. Tarsi 5-segmented, with dense setae beneath. 1st segment of middle and hind tarsi 2 x as long as 2nd; claws small, moderately curved. Hind wings not examined. Middle sclerite of genital segment forming a wide and weak structure (Fig. 1c). The basal piece of aedeagophore is twisted as in *Cercyon*.

Discussion: The genus has all the diagnostic features of *Megasternini* given by HANSEN (1991). Within this tribe it gathers the group of genera without transverse arcuate ridge of metasternum, and is characterized by the shape of the well differentiated midprosternum (close to that of *Chledocyon*) and by the somewhat deflexed clypeus (close to that of *Cetiocyron*, *Bulbonotum* and *Pilocnema*). From *Pilocnema* it is distinct in the absence of dense and long pubescence of middle and hind tibiae, which are not strongly flattened in *Oreocyron*. Form *Cetiocyron* it is separated in the well differentiated and carinate midprosternum with well defined antennal grooves. The fairly distantly related *Bulbonotum* with similarly shaped clypeus has the pronotum stronger convex than elytra, the latter 9-striate and the mesosternal tablet distinctly margined.

The less allied *Australocyron* with similarly shaped clypeus differs from the new genus in the mesosternal tablet elongate pentagonal as well as in the mesosternal cavities reaching back to anterior mesocoxal cavities.

Oreocyron will come out as *Chledocyon* in HANSEN'S (1991) key to the genera of Megasternini. It is recognized from this genus by the peculiar shape of midprosternum, by the clypeus and short pronotum strongly narrowed anteriorly. The middle sclerite of the genital segment is not reduced to a short basal crescent-shaped structure as in *Chledocyon*, *Cetiocyron* or *Australocyron* but with a broad elongate structure as in *Pilocnema* and *Bulbonotum*.

Bionomics: The two known specimens were collected at different places, both in broad-leaved forest litter. Like some other Megasternini genera this seems to be terrestrial.

Oreocyron frigidus sp. n.

Holotypus (male): Nepal-Expeditionen Jochen Martens/ 328 Panchthar Distr., Paniporua, 2300 m, mixed broad-leaved forest, 16.-20. April 1988, leg. J. Martens & W. Schawaller. (MNS).- Paratypes: 1 female: Nepal: 319 Ilam Dist., Mai Pokhari, 9.-10.IV.1988, 2100-2200 m, leg. W. Schawaller. (CHG).

Diagnosis: Hard to confuse with other Old World Megasternini because of the striking wide and short pronotum and the characteristic shape of the midprosternum.

Description: Length: 3.0 mm; width: 2.0 mm.- Broadly oval, subdepressed, widest at elytral base, strongly narrowed behind and before, shining black, with short and densely punctate pronotum, elytra 10 striate.

Head moderately coarsely, very densely punctate, shining black; clypeus distinctly deflexed, widely convex at anterior margin. Antennae 9-segmented, with brown basal segments and club, ultimate segment pointed. Maxillary palpi long and slender, brown, 2nd segment apically swollen, ultimate segment a little longer than penultimate segment, symmetrical, pointed. Pronotum shortly oval and wide, 3 x as wide as long, strongly narrowed anteriorly, rather strongly and densely punctate, punctural interstices less wide than punctural diameter, with indicated series of small punctures along posterior margin; shining black. Elytra 10-striate, 6th stria slightly abbreviated basally, 8th and 9th striae strongly shortened basally; 10th stria not reaching apex; serial punctures indistinct, except in basal fourth; intervals increasing convex from base to sides and apex, finely punctate, shining black. Undersurface black, dull, legs piceous. Mentum covered with dense reticulate microsculpture. Prosternum with triangular elevated middle portion, indistinctly carinate medially, demarcated from antennal grooves by short oblique ridges contacting the elevated middle portion laterally. Mesosternal tablet elongate oval, c. 3.5 x as long as wide, pointed, both anteriorly and posteriorly, moderately coarsely punctate below, shining, not margined. Metasternum without femoral lines, without antero-lateral ridge corresponding to the arc described by the hind femora; elevated middle portion regularly pentagonal, not extended between metacoxae, contacting mesosternal tablet in a single point, punctate like the latter, shining; 1st ventrite carinate medially, without numerous

long ridges on each side of median carina as known in *Chledocyon* and *Oosternum*. Adeagophore with median lobe narrowly tongue-shaped; parameres subparallel, apices broadly curved to midline, tips shortly bifurcate; basal piece as long as parameres, twisted apically (Fig. 1b, c).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: frigidus = cold. (Inhabitant of high mountainous areas above 2000 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Nepal.

***Armustus caudatus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): NEPAL: 319 Ilam Dist., Mai Pokhari, 9.-10.IV.1988, 2100-2200 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).- Paratypes: 8 exs.: same data as holotype (MNS, CHG); 7 exs.: Nepal, 116 Dist., Ilam, 2100-2200 m, 25./27.III.1980, leg. J. Martens (MNS); 8 exs.: Nepal: 328 Panchthar Dist., Paniporua, 16.-20.IV.1988, 2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 1 ex.: Nepal: 303 Kathmandu Dist., Kathmandu Valley, Baneshwar, 1400 m, 2.IV.1988, leg. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: This species comes extremely close to the sympatric *A. cuneatus*; separated from it externally by the 8th and 9th elytral series hardly abbreviated at base, also by the shape of metasternal tablet and the lateral border of metasternum.

Description: Length: 1.5-1.9 mm; width: 1.0-1.3 mm.- Broadly oval, posteriorly attenuated, strongly convex, coarsely seriate; shining piceous, elytra sometimes brown. Head rather strongly and densely punctate, shining castaneous, mouthparts pale. Pronotum strongly convex, strongly narrowed anteriorly, uniformly punctate like head; punctural interstices c. 1.5 x as wide as punctural diameter. Elytra hardly longer than their combined width, strongly attenuated from base to apex, with 10 very coarse punctural series; the 8th and 9th series hardly abbreviated basally (at least 1 serial puncture); intervals slightly convex. Underside piceous, legs castaneous. Prosternum strongly carinate medially. Mesosternal tablet oblong oval-subparallel, twice as long as wide, very coarsely and rugosely punctate beneath. The demarcated space between metepisternum and anterolateral arcuate ridge of metasternum widely triangulate and well-defined (like in *A. optatus* SHARP). The abruptly elevated middle portion of metasternum pentagonal, very coarsely punctate, shining, separated from mesosternal tablet by a deep cleft; without femoral lines; metasternum with anterolateral arcuate ridge corresponding to the arc described by the tip of hind femora; 1st ventrite sharply carinate medially. Adeagophore long and slender, median lobe parallel-sided until bluntly rounded apex; parameres as long as median lobe; genital segment not reduced (Fig. 10).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: cauda = tail (describing the attenuated elytra).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Armustus cuneatus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): Nepal: 328 Panchthar Dist., Paniporua, 16./20.IV.1988, 2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).- Paratypes: 2 exs.: same data as holotype (MNS); 2 exs.: Nepal: 308 Ilam Dist., 5 km N Sanishare, Siwalik Mts., 3.-5.IV.1988, 270-300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 1 ex.: 511 Nepal: Solukhumbu Dist., Goyom above Sete, 3100 m, 10.V.1997, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 1 ex.: Nepal: 334 Taplejung Dist., Worebung Pass, degraded broad leaved forest, 2000 m, 21.IV.1988, leg. J. Martens & W. Schawaller/ Nepal Expeditionen Jochen Martens (MNS); 3 exs.: Nepal: 469, Myagdi Dist., Myagdi Khola S. Boghara, 1400 m, 27.-28.V.1995, Martens & Schawaller (MNS); 3 exs.: Nepal: 306 Kathmandu Dist., Sheopuri Mt., 25.VI.1988, 2100-2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS, CHG); 2 exs.: Nepal: 116 Dist. Ilam, Pokhari, 2100-2200 m, 25./27.III.1980, leg. J. Martens (MNS); 3 exs.: Nepal: 321 Ilam Dist., Gitang Khola Valley, 11.-13.IV.1988, 1750 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 3 exs.: Nepal: 351 Taplejung Dist., Yamputhin, 1650-1800 m, 26.IV.1988, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 1 ex.: 614 Nepal, Dolakha Dist., Khare Khola, 1900-2100 m, 3.VI.2000, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 7 exs.: Nepal: 344 Taplejung Dist., conflu. Kabeli- and Tada-Khola, 23.-25.V.1988, 1050 m, leg. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: This species is hardly separated from the sympatric *A. caudatus*, externally to

distinguish by the 8th and 9th elytral series evidently abbreviated anteriorly, further by the shape of metasternal tablet and by the sides of metasternum.

Description: Length: 1.5-2.0 mm; width: 1.0-1.2 mm.- Broadly oval, strongly convex, conspicuously attenuated posteriorly, with 10 very coarse elytral series; head and pronotum black, elytra castaneous.

Head moderately strongly, very densely punctate, shining, clypeus reddish, vertex piceous; mouthparts testaceous. Pronotum uniformly punctate like head, strongly narrowed anteriorly. Elytra with 10 very coarse series, the 8th and 9th series distinctly abbreviated at base (c. 3 serial punctures); intervals slightly convex from base to apex, almost impunctate, shining rufo-brunneous, apex and sides testaceous. Underside castaneous, legs yellow. Prosternum strongly carinate medially. Mesosternal tablet oval, c. 2.3 x as long as wide, coarsely but not rugosely punctate, separated from the elevated middle portion of metasternum by a deep gap. The strongly elevated middle portion of metasternum pentagonal, coarsely punctate, shining, without femoral lines. Metasternum with anterolateral ridge corresponding to the arc described by the tip of hind femora; the demarcated space between metepisternum and arcuate ridge rather narrow, elongate (like in *A. crenulatus* RÉGIMBART). Aedeagophore long and slender; median lobe parallel-sided, attenuated in terminal fifth to pointed apex; parameres distinctly shorter than median lobe; genital segment not reduced (Fig. 9).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: cuneatus = wedge-shaped.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Armmostus crenulatus* (RÉGIMBART, 1903)**

1903 *Cercyon crenulatus* RÉGIMBART, Anns. Soc. ent. France, 72: 337 (India, Mahé).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh: Kumaon, Haldwani Distr. (types).- Nepal: NEPAL: 308 Ilam Dist., 5 km N Sanishare, Siwalik Mts. 3.-5.IV.1988, 270-300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); NEPAL: 408 Sankhu Sabha Dist., Arun Valley b. Hedangna a. Num, 6.-8.VI.1988, 950-1000 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); Nepal: Prov. Narayani, Sauraha, Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'51"N-84°29'30"E, LF, 14./15.VII.2001, leg. A. Weigel (CSH).

Note: The aedeagophore of a Nepalese male is figured for the first time (Fig. 27).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Malaysia, Korea, Singapore.- New to Nepal.

***Armmostus optatus* SHARP, 1890**

1890 *Armmostus optatus* SHARP, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.: 358 (Sri Lanka).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh: Kumaon, Haldwani Distr. (NHM); Dehra Dun, Barway (NHM).- Nepal: Kathmandu (MTD; Kathmandu NE Gorkhana (CHG); E Nepal, Kosi Val Induwa Kola (CHG); Kosi Val Arun ss/Num (CHG, MTD); Narayani Prov., Sauraha, Ufer Rapti River 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, 180 m, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal centr.: Gorkha, 26.-31.V.1992, leg. Ivo Jenis (NMW); W-Nepal: Palpa Dobhan, Tinau Khola, 310 m, 2.I.1994, leg. S. Sharma (60) (NMW); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Prov. Narayani, Sauraha, Rapti River, 180 m NN, 27°34'51"N-84°29'30"E, 14.IV.2001, LF, leg. M. Hartmann (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, India, Thailand (Lac Tho), Indonesia (Java).- New to Nepal.

***Morastus gracilipalpis* D'ORCHYMONT, 1926**

1926 *Morastus gracilipalpis* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull. Anns. Soc. ent. Belg. 56: 217 (Nilgiri Hills).

Material: India: Uttar Pradesh, Rishikesh, 2.-4.VII.1989, leg. A. Riedel (MNS); Uttar Pradesh, Mussorie, Rabbit Farm, 10.VII.1989, 1300 m, leg. A. Riedel (MNS).- Nepal: Himalaya SE Annapurna Mts., below Krapa Danda (CHG, MTD); SE Annapurna Mts., Telbrung Danda (CHG).

DISTRIBUTION: India.- New to Nepal.

Genus *Cercyon* LEACH, 1817

KEY to the subgenera of Oriental *Cercyon*:

- 1 Pronotum more convex than elytra _____ *Dicyrtocercyon* GANGLBAUER, 1904
 - Dorsal convexity not interrupted between pronotum and elytra _____ 2
- 2 Epipleura distinctly oblique _____ *Clinocercyon* D'ORCHYMONT, 1942
 - Epipleura almost horizontal _____ 3
- 3 Mesosternal elevation shaped as an elongate bulge highly carinate medially _____
 - _____ *Paracercyon* D'ORCHYMONT, 1942
 - Mesosternal elevation at least partly table-shaped beneath _____ 4
- 4 Mesosternal elevation gradually raised posteriorly to form an elongate bulge not highly carinate medially _____ *Acycrcyon* D'ORCHYMONT, 1942
 - Mesosternal elevation forming a tablet or another shaped elevation _____ 5
- 5 Mesosternal elevation forming an elongate oval to subparallel tablet _____ 6
 - Mesosternal elevation forming an arrowhead shaped process carinate medially _____
 - _____ *Himalcercyon* subgen. n.
- 6 Mesosternal tablet contacting midprosternum in a single point __ *Cercyon* LEACH, 1817
 - Mesosternal tablet contacting midprosternum in an apical notch _____
 - _____ *Paracercyon* SEIDLITZ, 1888

***Cercyon* (*Himalcercyon*) subgen. n.**

Type species: *Cercyon* (*Himalcercyon*) *mirus* sp. n., here designated.

Etymology: The subgeneric name is a combination of the genus name *Cercyon* and Himalaya.

This new subgenus agrees with *Cercyon* s. str. in all characters except the mesosternal elevation forming an arrowhead shaped process bluntly carinate medially, similar to that of *Coelostoma* and *Dactylosternum*.

***Cercyon* (*Himalcercyon*) *mirus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): NEPAL: 306 Kathmandu Dist., Sheopuri Mt., 25.VI.1988, 2100-2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).- **Paratypes:** 7 exs.: same data as holotype (MNS, CHG); 1 female: NEPAL, Annapurna '97, 13.VI., Telbrung Danda, 26-2800 m, leg. Schmidt (CHG).

Diagnosis: The underside of this species cannot confused with any other *Cercyon* because of the unusual shape of the mesosternal elevation.

Description: Length: 3.0 mm; width: 1.8 mm.- Broadly oval, rather convex, shining piceous with sides of clypeus and pronotum diffusely ferruginous.

Head moderately finely, very densely punctate, mouthparts and antennae testaceous. Pronotum rather convex transversally, punctate as head, lateral rim not continued around hind angle. Elytral series markedly striate with fine and densely arranged punctures dorsally, much coarser laterally; intervals increasing more convex from base to apex, moderately finely and densely punctate, shining; only series 9 abbreviated basally, series 5-8 and 10 not reaching apex. Mentum excavated anteriorly, rugosely punctate. Mesosternal elevation very particular, arrowhead-shaped as in *Coelostoma*, bluntly keeled medially. Metasternal elevation pentagonal, strongly bulging and smooth, impunctate, without femoral lines. Aedeagophore long and slender with twisted basal piece; parameres slightly concave medially on outer face, apices sickle-shaped inwardly curved; median lobe band-like parallel-sided, apex shortly pointed; genital segment with lobe of median sclerite as long as lateral struts (Fig. 15).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: *mirus* = wonderful.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

***Cercyon (s. str.) aequalipunctus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (unicum): 2.2 x 1.2 mm. India: Uttar Pradesh Mussorie, Rabbit Farm, 10.VII.1989, 1300 m, leg. A. Riedel (MNS).

Diagnosis: Externally close to the sympatric and even associated *C. (Dicyrtocercyon) diversipunctus*. Separated (apart from the subgeneric character) from that by the red pronotum totally evenly punctate, also by the broader oval mesosternal tablet and the elevated middle portion of the metasternum coarsely punctate until the borders. Body shape and elytral sculpture similar to *C. diversipunctus*, though a little smaller.

Description: Length: 2.0 mm.- Body broadly oval, moderately convex, piceous with red head, pronotum and apex. Elytra with coarse punctural series and strong convex intervals. Pronotum evenly, less striking coarsely punctate.

Head rather finely but very densely punctate, clypeus distinctly shagreened, reddish brown. Maxillary palpi slender, pale yellow. Pronotum strongly transversal, the sides strongly convergent anteriorly, moderately coarsely, moderately densely, simply punctate. Lateral rim with regular row of punctures, not continued around the hind angle, dark red, shining. Elytra broadest between shoulders, strongly attenuated to apex, with 10 coarse punctured series deeply striate until apex, intervals strongly convex and almost impunctate, smooth and shining. Colour black with dark reddish sutural interval and extended red apex. The elytral series 8 and 9 not reaching base of elytra, series 5-7 confluent subapically, series 10 shortened apically. Underside black, legs rufotestaceous. Prosternum strongly and longly carinate. Mesosternal tablet wide, shortly point both anteriorly and posteriorly, barely twice as long as wide, very coarsely punctate. Elevated middle portion of metasternum entirely, evenly and very coarsely punctate, shining, metasternum without femoral lines.

Etymology: Derived from Latin: aequalis = even; punctus = puncture (referring to the pronotum in the differential diagnostic).

***Cercyon (?Acycreon) apiciflavus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (female): NEPAL-Expeditionen Jochen Martens/ 412 Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley betw. Mure and Hurre, mixed broad-leaved forest, 2050-2150 m, 9.-17.VI.1988, Martens & Schawaller. (MNS).

Diagnosis: Smallest member of the subgenus; characterized by the pale apical fourth of the shining black elytra, these with strong punctural series.

Description: Length: 1.8 mm; width: 1.3 mm.- Broadly oval, strongly convex; elytra exactly as long as their combined width; shining black; elytral apex testaceous, elytral sides, pronotal sides and clypeus reddish.

Head moderately strongly, rather densely punctate, shining; mouthparts and antennae testaceous, antennal club dark. Pronotum punctate as head, punctures mostly excentric; sides strongly narrowed anteriorly; lateral rim not continued around hind angles, furrow punctate. Elytra ten striate; striae weakly impressed from base to apex; series very coarse and very densely arranged from suture to sides; intervals weakly convex throughout, extremely finely and distantly punctate. strongly shining; series 8 and 9 abbreviated basally. Underside and legs rufotestaceous. Mesosternal elevation gradually raised posteriorly to an elongate but not bulging oval tablet, so passing over from the subgenus *Cercyon* to *Acycreon*; punctate below. Elevated middle portion of metasternum widely pentagonal, finely punctate; without femoral lines. Aedeagophore unknown.

Etymology: Derived from Latin: apex = top; flavus = yellow.

DISTRIBUTION: Only holotype known so far.

***Cercyon (s. str.) cavus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (female): NEPAL: 351 Taplejung Dist., Yamputhin, 1650-1800 m, 26.IV.1988, leg. W. Schawaller [2.0 mm] (MNS).- Paratypes: 1 female: NEPAL: 352 Taplejung Dist., above Yamputhin, 1800-2000 m, 27.IV.1988, leg. W. Schawaller [2.5 mm] (CHG).

Diagnosis: This is one of the less frequent unicoloured ferruginous species, particularly characterized by the mesosternal tablet distinctly concave beneath.

Description: Length: 2.0-2.5 mm; width: 1.3-1.5 mm.- Oval, moderately convex, unicoloured ferruginous, strongly shining.

Head finely and densely punctate, clypeus almost impunctate; mouthparts and antennae testaceous, antennal club dark. Pronotum slightly finer and more distantly punctate than head; punctures weakly impressed, sides evenly rounded; lateral rim not continued around hind angles. Elytra ten striate; striae moderately impressed from base to apex; series rather strong, laterally coarser; intervals weakly convex, not more so at apex, almost impunctate; series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally. Underside castaneous; legs unicoloured ferruginous. Mesosternal tablet evenly elongate oval, widest in the middle, pointed both anteriorly and posteriorly, c. 4.5 x as long as wide, distinctly concave beneath, looking as being margined, with 2-3 coarse punctures medially; without femoral lines. Elevated middle portion of metasternum regularly pentagonal, shining, with a few punctures along midline. Aedeagophore unknown.

Etymology: Derived from Latin: cavus = concave. Referring the mesosternal tablet.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal (Yamputhin).

***Cercyon (s. str.) costiventris* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): NEPAL: 359 Dist. Taplejung past. Lasseham NW Yamputhin, 6.-9.V.1988, 3300-3500 m, leg. Schawaller. (MNS).- Paratypes: 16 exs.: same data as holotype (MNS, CHG); 37 exs.: NEPAL: 324 Panchthar Dist., Dhovar Kharka, 13.-16.IV.1988, 2700 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS, CHG).

Diagnosis: This is one of the numerous black *Cercyon* from Nepal, sufficiently characterized by observing the underside where the 1st ventrite have numerous longitudinal ridges on each side of median carina and where the mesosternal lamina is slightly impressed beneath.

Description: Length: 2.5 mm; width: 1.5 mm.- Broadly oval, rather convex; black, apex and sides of pronotum dark castaneous; anterior margin of clypeus narrowly reddish.

Head moderately finely, rather densely punctate, distance 1-2 times as wide as diameter of one puncture, shining; mouthparts and antennae castaneous. Pronotum strongly convex transversally, sides strongly narrowed anteriorly, lateral rim not continued around hind angle; punctate as head, shining. Elytral series rather coarse, distinctly coarser laterally, densely arranged, hardly striate; intervals dorsally flat, laterally and apically subconvex, almost impunctate, shining; series 8 and 9 indistinctly abbreviated basally, series 4-8 and 10 not reaching apex. Mentum excavated anteriorly, impunctate but densely shagreened. Mesosternal tablet rather wide, c. 2.5 x as long as wide, finely and very densely rugosely punctate and slightly impressed below, pointed anteriorly, bluntly rounded posteriorly. Metasternal elevation widely pentagonal, shining, moderately finely and densely punctate, without femoral lines. Aedeagophore long and slender, parameres shorter than median lobe, laminate and parallel-sided on outer face, slightly concave on inner face, apices broadly curved to midline; median lobe broad, evenly narrowed to bluntly rounded apex; genital segment with long lobe-shaped middle sclerite (Fig. 13).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: costa = rib; venter = abdomen.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Cercyon (s. str.) dilutus* RÉGIMBART, 1903**

1903 *Cercyon dilutus* RÉGIMBART, Anns. Soc. ent. France, 72: 338 (Mahé).

Material: India: Darjeeling 1975 (Satô 1979).- Nepal: Prov. Karnali, Distr. Reg. Jumla, 2 km W Gothichaur, 2700 m, 20.V.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Bhutan.- New to Nepal.

***Cercyon (Dicyrtocercyon) diversipunctus* sp. n.**

Holotypus: 2.5 x 1.5 mm. Indien: Uttar Pradesh, Mussorie, Rabbit Farm, 10.VII.1989, 1300 m, leg. A. Riedel (MNS).- Paratypes: 2 exs.: Indien: Uttar Pradesh, Badrinath, 8.VIII.1989, leg. A. Riedel (MNS, CHG); 1 ex.: Nepal: Annapurna Region, Tikhendhunga, 1500 m, Fluß, 28°20'93"N-83°44'53"E, 20.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); 1 f: NEPAL: 344 Taplejung Dist., confl. Kabeli- and Tada-Khola, 23.-25.V.1988, leg. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: This species may readily recognized by some striking characters such as the double punctation of the pronotum, which is extremely narrowed anteriorly and longitudinally convex. Elytra strongly attenuated from shoulders to apex, with coarse punctured series and entirely convex intervals, similar an *Armostus*.

Description: Length: 2.2-2.7 mm.- Body broadly drop-shaped, strongly convex, piceous, shining, pronotum longitudinally convex, punctures of very different sizes. Elytra coarsely seriate with convex intervals.

Head strongly and densely punctate, shining black with reddish labrum and unicoloured yellow and long maxillary palpi. Pronotum characteristically shaped corresponding the subgenus *Dicyrtocercyon*, medially longer than laterally, the sides extremely narrowed to fore angles, hind margin curved downwards; punctures of very different sizes, laterally much coarser, dorsally finer punctures (fig. 23b), piceous, shining, only laterally narrowly reddish, sides narrowly explanate, the rim continued around fore and hind angles, with a coarse and almost regular row of punctures in the furrow. Elytra distinctly flattened besides the scutellum, broadest between the shoulders, strongly attenuated behind, with 10 coarse and dense punctured series, less striate near base, increasing deeply impressed to apex, intervals strongly convex; series 5-8 not reaching apex, series 6, 8 and 9 strongly shortened basally. Colour piceous, shining, only shoulder and apex reddish. Underside piceous-black, legs dark piceous. Prosternum strongly carinate. Mesosternal tablet ca. 4 x as long as wide, point both anteriorly and posteriorly, slightly concave below, coarsely and very densely punctate. Elevated middle portion of metasternum shining, coarsely punctate in the middle, finely so laterally, without femoral lines. Aedeagophore with median lobe much longer than parameres, evenly attenuated from base to acute and curved end; parameres similarly shaped but shorter (Fig. 23a).

Etymology: Derived from Latin.: diversus = different; punctus = punctate.

Cercyon (s. str.) divisus sp. n.

Holotypus (male): Nepal Karnali zone Khari Lagna, 35-3700 m, N-Jumla 23./24.VI.-4.VII.95, lg. Ahrens & Pommeranz. (MTD).- Paratypes: 6 exs.: (same data as holotype, MTD, CHG); 1 ex.: Nepal Karnali zone, Mabu Pass N-Dailekh, 32-3400 m, 16.VII.95, lg. Ahrens & Pommeranz. (MTD); 1 ex.: Nepal, Langtang, Chandan Bari env. 85°21'E- 28°05'N, 3180 m, 21.-22.IX.1997, lg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (MTD); 3 exs.: Nepal, Helambu, Tharepathi 85°30'E-28°01'N, 3500 m, 4.-5.IX.1997, lg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (MTD); 1 ex.: Nepal, Helambu, Mulkharka-Chisapani, 85°27'E-27°50'N, 1800-2500 m, 26.VIII.1997, lg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (MTD); 1 ex.: Nepal, Langtang, Chandan Bari env., 85°21'E-28°06'N, 3180 m, 21.-22.IX.97, leg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (NME).

Diagnosis: The T-shaped dark mark at the elytral base is characteristic.

Description: Length: 2.3-2.5 mm; width: 1.4-1.6 mm.- Body evenly oval, strongly convex, head and pronotum black, elytra yellow with blackened base and black sutural intervals. Elytra finely seriate with wide and plain intervals.

Head moderately finely, moderately densely punctate, shining black, mouthparts pale. Maxillary palpi (exclusively the thickened 2nd segment) long and slender, pale, apical segment a little infusate. Antennae yellow with black club. Pronotum punctate like head, black with pale margin, lateral rim continued around hind angle. Elytra oval, broadest in the middle of their length, series rather fine, densely arranged, little striate, intervals plain. Only the 1st and the two lateral series reaching the apex, all series beginning at base, the lateral series are rather irregular. Colour striking by the yellow ground colour with black base and black sutural intervals. Underside black, legs unicoloured pale. Mesosternal tablet widest in anterior third, strongly narrowed and pointed behind, c. 4 x as long as wide, finely punctate beneath. Elevated middle portion of metasternum shining, denser punctate in the middle than near the sides, without femoral lines. The 1st ventrite carinate medially. Median lobe of aedeagophore parallel-sided, apex shortly point, parameres narrow, apices slightly curved and point to midline, not widened, shorter than median lobe (Fig. 16).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: divisus = divided. The beetle seems to be divided longitudinally caused by the blackened sutural intervals.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Nepal.

***Cercyon (Paracycreon) laminatus* SHARP, 1873**

1873 *Cercyon laminatus* SHARP, Trans. ent. Soc. London: 66 (Japan).

Material: Nepal: Annapurna Mt., Panchhase, 2000-2300 m, W Pokhara, 18.V.1997, leg. Schmidt (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Palearctic.- New to Nepal.

***Cercyon (Clinocercyon) lineolatus* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1863)**

1863 *Trichopoda lineolata* MOTSCHULSKY, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 36, 1 (2): 444.
(Sri Lanka)

Material: Nepal: Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 13.VII.1999, leg. A. Weigel, ibidem 18.VI.1999, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Mascarene Is.- New to Nepal!

***Cercyon (s. str.) lividulus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1926**

1926 *Cercyon (s. str.) lividulus* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull. Annls. Soc. ent. Belg. 66: 204 (Nilghiris).

Material: Bhutan: Samchi 1972 (Satô 1979).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Bhutan.

***Cercyon (s. str.) longulus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): Nepal, Prov. Karnali, Distr. Jumla, Tatapani Tila River, 2200 m NN, 24.V.1995, leg. M. Hartmann. (NME).

Diagnosis: Separated from the entirely black Oriental species of the genus tolerably by the elongate and flat body shape in combination with the lateral rim of the pronotum continued around the hind angles. A little similar to the Mediterranean *C. arenarius*, but without a postero-lateral depression of the pronotum.

Description: Length: 2.3 mm; width: 1.1 mm.- Body elongate, little convex, unicoloured black, shining, elytra strongly and densely punctato-striate with plain (until apex) densely punctate intervals.

Head rather coarsely and densely punctate, shining. Mouthparts and antennae yellowish brown. Maxillary palpi (except the thickened 2nd segment) slender. Mentum strongly obliquely striolate. Pronotum punctate like head, flat, broadest laterally behind middle, narrowed to fore angles stronger and straighter than to hind angles, lateral rim continued around hind angles, black, shining, sides not paler. Elytra elongate, c. 1.5 x as long as their combined width, rather flat, strongly and densely punctato-striate, intervals plain until apex, densely punctate, only the inner and the outer striae reaching apex, stria 6-10 beginning behind humeral bump. Underside black, legs and epipleura testaceo-brunneous. Mesosternal tablet very narrow spindle-shaped, point both anteriorly and posteriorly (Fig. 18c). Metasternum without femoral lines. Elevated middle portion of metasternum evenly coarsely punctate in the middle (Fig. 18d), shining. The 1st ventrite carinate medially, the ultimate ventrite without an apical excision. Median lobe of aedeagophore parallel-sided, attenuated and point in distal fifth, exceeding the parameres, the latter broad at base, attenuated in distal third, apex slightly widened and curved to midline, lyra with long and narrow median lobe (Fig. 18a,b).

Etymology: Derived from Latin.: longulus = elongate (diminutive form).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

***Cercyon (Paracycreon) maculosus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (female): NEPAL-Himalaya SE Annapurna, lg. Jäger, 1999/ bel. Krapa Danda, 2600 m, 31.V., forest. (MTD).

Diagnosis: From the few species of that subgenus easily to recognize by the characteristic colour pattern and the coarsely seriate elytra, also by the apically blackened ultimate segment of maxillary palpi.

Description: Length: 2.0 mm; width: 1.0 mm.- Oval, moderately convex, with head and pronotum testaceo-brunneous and the elytra testaceous with large dark patches.

Head moderately strongly, very densely punctate, without microsculpture; mouthparts and antennae testaceous; antennal club and apices of maxillary palpi blackened. Pronotum rather coarsely and very densely punctate, shining dark brown with pale sides and angles; sides slightly rounded, not distinctly continued around hind angles. Elytra ten striate; striae widely impressed from base to apex, evenly coarse, densely arranged from suture to margin; series 8 abbreviated anteriorly; intervals weakly convex, shining, moderately finely and punctate in single rows; colour testaceous with a pair of large spots in anterior third covering the intervals 5-8 and 9-10, a pair of oblique spots in posterior third near margin and a common spot in posterior fourth. Underside piceous; legs testaceo-brunneous. Mesosternal elevation forming a longitudinal carina. Elevated middle portion of metasternum pentagonal, sloping antero-laterally, shining uneven, rugosely punctate; without femoral lines. Aedeagophore unknown so far.

Etymology: Derived from Latin: macula = spot.

DISTRIBUTION: Only holotype known.

***Cercyon (s. str.) marinus* THOMSON, 1853**

1853 *Cercyon marinum* THOMSON, Öfvers. Vet. Akad. Förh. 19: 54. (Sweden).

1840 *Cercyon aquaticus* CASTELNAU, Hist. nat. Ins. 2: 61. (Paris).

Material: Nepal (Helambu, Kathmandu) (NME)

DISTRIBUTION: Palearctic, Nearctic.

***Cercyon (s. str.) mirandulus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (female, unicum): NEPAL: 414 Sankhua Sabha Dist., Arun Valley, Chichila, 18.VI.1988, 1900-2000 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: Though at first glance similar to *C. mirus*, this species can easily be distinguished from that by the mesosternal elevation normally shaped as a narrow elongate tablet, also by the elytra characteristically shagreened, with the intervals not more convex apically and the series not coarser laterally.

Description: Length: 2.8 mm; width: 1.8 mm.- Oval, moderately convex, piceous with clypeus and sides of pronotum dark reddish.

Head moderately finely, very densely punctate; antennae and mouthparts rufotestaceous. Pronotum rather convex transversally, punctate as head; lateral rim not continued around hind angle. Elytral series markedly striate with fine and densely arranged punctures, becoming not stronger laterally; intervals weakly convex from base to apex, finely punctate and covered with reticulate microsculpture; series 6, 8, 9 abbreviated basally, series 5-8 and 10 not reaching apex. Mentum excavated anteriorly, rugosely punctate. Mesosternal tablet very long and narrow, c. 5 x as long as wide, sparsely punctate and slightly bulging beneath. Metasternal elevation widely pentagonal, finely and distantly punctate, without femoral lines. Aedeagophore unknown.

Etymology: Derived from Latin: mirandus = admirable.

DISTRIBUTION: Only holotype known so far.

***Cercyon (s. str.) nigriceps* (MARSHAM, 1802)**

1802 *Dermestes nigriceps* MARSHAM, Col. Brit.: 72. („Britannia“)

1802 *Dermestes atricapillus* MARSHAM, Col. Brit.: 72. („Britannia“).

1802 *Dermestes laevis* MARSHAM, Col. Brit.: 73. („Britannia“).

1829 *Cercyon atriceps* STEPHENS, Ill. Brit. Ent. Mand. 3: 151. (England).

1829 *Cercyon testaceum* STEPHENS, Ill. Brit. Mand. 3: 152, partim. (England).

1859 *Cercyon vicinialis* WALKER, Annls. Mag. nat. Hist. (3) 3: 258. (Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal: S-Ganesh Himal village nr. Kali Sundhara (MTD); Pokhara (MTD); Nepal: Narayani Prov. Sauraha Ufer Rapti River, 180 m, 27°34'80" N-84°29'49"E, 16.-18.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale, LF (CSH); Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME); Prov. Bheri, Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N, 81°36'56"E, 230 m NN, LF, 18.VI.1999, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); ibidem (28°02'36"N- 81°38'35"E), 11./12.VII.2001, leg. A. Weigel (CSH); Nepal centr. Prov. Bagmati S Kathmandu, Thamel Hotel Norbu Linka, 1300 m, 27°43'01"N-85°18'47"E, 14.VI.2001, leg. A. Kopetz (NME).- Bhutan: Samchi 1972 (Satô 1979).

DISTRIBUTION: Whole northern hemisphere.

Cercyon (s. str.) omjenus sp. n.

Holotypus (male): NEPAL: 356 Taplejung Dist., Omje Kharka NW Yamputhin, 1.-6.V.1988, 2000-2500 m. leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: Attached to some extent to the similar unicoloured castaneous *Cercyon* of Nepal by the rather strongly punctate elytral intervals (especially at sides), while the punctural series become not distinctly coarser laterally. Distinct from the very similar *C. cavus* in the much narrower shaped mesosternal tablet and the elytral series 8 and 9 not abbreviated basally as usual in most other *Cercyon*.

Description: Length: 2.2 mm; width: 1.4 mm.- Oval, moderately convex; shining castaneous. Head including the clypeus moderately finely and densely punctate; shining dark castaneous-piceus; mouthparts and antennae testaceous, antennal club dark. Pronotum punctate as head, shining piceous with ferruginous sides and angles; sides evenly rounded; lateral rim not continued along hind angles. Elytra ten striate; striae moderately and evenly impressed from base to apex; series rather coarse, not distinctly coarser laterally; series 8 and 9 not abbreviated at base(!), crowded there; intervals weakly convex from base to apex, rather strongly punctate, especially laterally, shining. Underside piceous; legs unicoloured ferruginous. Mesosternal tablet long and narrow, c. 6-7 x as long as wide, widest in anterior third, strongly narrowed and point behind (Fig. 25b). Metasternal elevation regularly pentagonal, well defined by a reticulate margin, smooth, with a few punctures at middle; without femoral lines. Aedeagophore long and slender, median lobe band-like, a little longer than parameres; the latter basally broad, evenly attenuated to pin-shaped apices (Fig. 25a).

Etymology: Named after the type locality.

DISTRIBUTION: Only holotype known

Cercyon (s. str.) parametricus sp. n.

Holotypus (male): NEPAL: 326 Panchthar Dist., Paniporua, 16.-20.IV.1988, 2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: Extremely close to *C. spatifer* and other black sympatric species. Apart from the very characteristic aedeagophore, it can be distinguished from these species by the shape of the elevated middle portion of metasternum and the more castaneous colour with paler apex and red clypeus.

Description: Length: 2.5 mm; width: 1.5 mm.- Broadly oval, strongly convex; shining dark castaneous with diffusely reddish apex and clypeus. Head moderately coarsely and very densely punctate behind, clypeus rather weakly punctate in contrast, more reddish than frons; mouthparts and antennae testaceous, antennal club dark. Pronotum strongly and densely punctate, shining piceous, sides narrowly reddish, evenly rounded; lateral rim not continued around hind angles. Elytra ten striate; striae moderately deeply impressed, series coarse and densely arranged, becoming much coarser laterally; series 8 and 9 not abbreviated basally. Interstices weakly convex, almost flat apically, strongly shining, very finely and sparsely punctate. Mesosternal tablet long and narrow, parallel-sided, c. 5 x as long as wide, widest in anterior third, point posteriorly, rugosely punctate beneath (Fig. 19c). Elevated middle portion of metasternum regularly pentagonal, sides well defined by very fine rugose punctuation, finely and distantly punctate and shining medially (Fig. 19d); without femoral lines. Aedeagophore with spatulate parameres, much longer than the point median lobe; genital segment with lobe-shaped median sclerite (Fig. 19a,b).

Etymology: Corresponding to the shape of the parameres.

DISTRIBUTION: Only holotype known.

***Cercyon (s. str.) peltoides* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): Nepal Langtang Bamboo Lodge-Lama Hotel, 85°26'E 28°11'N, 1900-2400 m, 15.IX.97, lg. Fabrizi & Ahrens. (MTD).

Diagnosis: This species comes extremely close to *Peltocercyon coomani* in size, body shape, colour and surface sculpture. In contrast to that it has no femoral lines and no arcuate ridges on metasternum as is typical in *Peltocercyon*! Between the Oriental *Cercyon* striking by the large size.

Description: Length: 3.0 mm; width: 2.0 mm.- Body broadly oval, strongly convex, unicoloured black, shining. Elytral series very fine and dense dorsally, feebly impressed but strongly increasing in size towards sides and apex; intervals broad and flat until apex. Head very finely and very distantly punctate, shining black. Mouthparts pale. Maxillary palpi unicoloured rufotestaceous. Antennae pale with black club. Pronotum punctate like head, shining black, sides and angles narrowly dark red, the rim not continued around hind angle. Elytra almost hemispheric, punctural series dorsally fine and very densely arranged, feebly striate, series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally. Increasing in strength to sides and apex, intervals wide and flat until apex, covered with microsculpture, colour entirely black. Underside black, legs piceous. Mesosternal tablet very narrow, c. 5 x as long as wide (Fig. 24c). Metasternum without femoral lines and without arcuate ridges (Fig. 24d). The 1st ventrite carinate medially. Epipleura distinctly oblique, close to a *Clinocercyon*. Median lobe of aedeagophore slightly constricted in the middle, widened subapically and shortly point at apex, longer than the parameres, the latter strongly dilated apically, concave on inner face, the apices truncate and curved to midline (Fig. 24a,b).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: peltoides = shield-shaped.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

***Cercyon (s. str.) pentatomicus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (female): NEPAL: Dailekh Distr., Dailekh to Mabuchin Pass, 2300 m, 3.-4.VI.1998, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).- Paratypes: 1 female: same data as holotype (CHG).

Diagnosis: Next to *C. tabellarius* with the same sculpture and shape of mesosternal elevation but with oval (not parallel-sided) mesosternal tablet and black clypeus.

Description: Length: 2.3 mm; width: 1.3 mm.- Broadly oval, rather convex; entirely black, shining.

Head moderately finely, very densely punctate, entirely black, mouthparts and antennae testaceous, antennal club ferruginous. Pronotum punctate as head, moderately narrowed anteriorly; sides evenly rounded; lateral rim not continued around hind angles. Elytra ten striate; striae sharply impressed from base to apex; series rather coarse, not coarser laterally, almost confluent; series 8 and 9 strongly abbreviated at base, series 10 reaching to apical third; intervals increasing more convex from base to apex, costate and narrow there. Underside black; legs dark castaneous. Mesosternal tablet regularly oval, widest medially, point both anteriorly and posteriorly, boat shaped, c. 3 x as long as wide, with a few coarse punctures below, finely reticulate between them. Elevated middle portion of metasternum regularly pentagonal, well defined by a depressed reticulate margin, with a few coarse punctures along midline; without femoral lines. Aedeagophore unknown.

Etymology: Derived from Greek: penta = five; tomein = cut,

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

***Cercyon (s. str.) pseudodilutus* SATÔ, 1979**

1979 *Cercyon (Cercyon) pseudodilutum* SATÔ, Ent. Basil. 4: 52 (Darjeeling).

Material: India: Darjeeling 1975 (Satô 1979).- Nepal: 1 dubious male: NEPAL: 404 Dist. Sankhua Sabha, above Pahakhola, 31.V.1988, 2600-2800 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); Nepal, Prov. Janakpur, Distr. Dolakha, Rolwaling valley, before Beding village, 3300 m NN, 19.V.2000, leg. J. Schmidt (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: North India.- New to Nepal.

***Cercyon (Acycreon) punctiger* KNISCH, 1921**

1921 *Cercyon punctigerum* KNISCH, p. 79. (Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal: Nepal, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N-84°29'49"E, LF, 18.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel (NME); ibidem leg. F. Wolf (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Indonesia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Vietnam.- New to Nepal!

***Cercyon (s. str.) quisquilius* (LINNAEUS, 1761)**

1761 *Scarabaeus quisquilius* LINNAEUS, Fauna Suecica, ed. 2: 138. (Sweden).

Material: Nepal: Karnali zone, Chauta Sinja Khola 26-2800 m, 25.VI.1995 (MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Holarctic.- New to Nepal.

***Cercyon (s. str.) rufinotus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): Length: 2.4 mm; width: 1.3 mm.- Nepal, Himalaya, Mt. Panchase, 20 km W Pokhara/Waldbodengesiebe, 2300 m, 20.V.1997, lg. O. Jäger, SMTD. (MTD).- Paratypes: 2 m, 4 f: ibidem, (MTD, CHG); 1 m, 1 f: Nepal, Annapurna Region, Telbrung Danda (nördlich Pokhara) ost-exp. Bachtal nordöstl. Gangpokhara, 2000 m NN, 15.VI.1997, leg. O. Jäger (MTD, CHG); Nepal Himalaya, 20 km W Pokhara, mt. Panchase/ NW slope, 2400 m, 21.V.1997, lg. Jäger (MTD); 1 f: Nepal Himalaya, SE Annapurna mts., leg. Jäger 1997/ Telbrung Danda, near Gangpokhara, 2700 m, 12./13.VI. (CHG); 2 exs.: Nepal 435: Mustang Distr., right banks of Lethe Khola near Lethe, 2400 m, 5.-7.V.1995, Martens & Schawaller (MNS); 11 exs.: Nepal: 328 Panchthar Dist., Paniporua, 16.-20.IV.1988, 2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS, CHG); 1 ex.: Nepal: 376, Taplejung Dist., upper Tamur Valley, 19.V.1988, 2450 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 2 exs.: Nepal: 319 Ilam Dist., Mai Pokhari, 9.-10.IV.1988, 2100-2200 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 40 exs.: Nepal 356: Taplejung Dist., Omje Kharka NW Yamputhin, 1.-6.V.1988, 2300-2500 m, leg. Schawaller (MNS, CHG); 1 ex.: Nepal: Himalaya SE Annapurna mts., lg. Jäger 1997/ Telbrung Danda near Gangpokhara, 2700 m, 12./13.VI. (MDT); 13 exs.: Nepal: 352 Taplejung Dist., above Yamputhin, 27.IV.1988, 1800-2000 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 4 exs.: Nepal: 412 Dist. Sankhua Sabha, Arun Valley b. Mure s. Hurure, 9.-17.VI.1988, 2050-2150 m, leg. Schawaller (MNS); 6 exs.: Nepal: 351 Taplejung Dist., Yamputhin, 1650-1800 m, 26.IV.1988, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 1 m: Nepal: 306 Kathmandu Dist., Sheopuri Mt., 25.VI.1988, 2100-2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 1 m: 536 Nepal: Bhojpur Distr., Valley NW Phedi, 1900 m, 25.V.1997, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); 1 f: NEPAL: 351 Taplejung Dist., Yamputhin, 1650-1800 m, 26.IV.1988, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: This species is sufficiently characterized by its colour, by the pronotum with recognizable transverse series of fine punctures along posterior margin, the punctures of the pronotum weakly excentric, also by the elytral sculpture.

Description: Length: 2.2-2.4 mm; width: 1.2-1.5 mm.- Body globular, with red head and pronotum but with piceous elytra, strongly shining with coarse elytral series, apically less impressed than basally. Intervals wide and slightly convex in basal half, almost impunctate. Pronotal base with a regular series of fine punctures.

Head moderately finely, a little densely punctate, the punctures excentric halfmoon-shaped, colour red, shining, without shagreen. Mouthparts and antennal whip pale yellow. Pronotum strongly transversally convex, finer and less densely punctate than head, the punctures excentric, similar shaped as these of head, with recognizable transverse series of punctures along posterior margin; colour reddish, shining, sides slightly arcuate, strongly narrowed to fore angles, rim continued around fore angles, not so around hind angles. Elytra broadly oval, hardly longer than their combined width, broadest in the middle, strongly convex, shining piceous with pale sides and pale apex interrupted there by the black sutural intervals. The 10 punctured series increasing coarse laterally, decreasing striate from base to apex, intervals decreasing convex from base to apex but not carinate there, strongly shining, almost impunctate, the series 6, 8 and 9 shortened basally, series 10 only present in basal half, series 1 and 9 reaching apex including the series 2-8. Underside and legs piceous. Mentum deeply excavate at anterior edge, shining with rugose punctures. Prosternum with long keel. Mesosternal tablet evenly elongate oval, ca. 5 x as long as wide, tapered both anteriorly and posteriorly, in the middle of the underside slightly concave, with a few shallow punctures. Elevated middle portion of metasternum regularly pentagonal, well defined, nearly impunctate, shining, without

femoral lines. Aedeagophore with median lobe truncate at apex; parameres much shorter than basal piece, characteristically lobe-shaped bent outwards apically (Fig. 22).

Etymology: Derived from Latin.: rufus = red; notum = neck shield.

Cercyon (s. str.) rufosuturatus sp. n.

Holotypus (male): NEPAL: Annapurna Mts., Lamjung Himal. Taunja Danda, nw-slope, 2300 m, 6.V.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD).

Diagnosis: Very similar to the sympatric *C. parametricus* and *C. spatifer*, but clearly distinct from both in the shape of mesosternal tablet and aedeagophore.

Description: Length: 2.5 mm; width: 1.5 mm.- Broadly oval, moderately convex, dark castaneous with reddish sutural interval, elytral sides and apex.

Head rather coarsely, very densely punctate, shining black; mouthparts and antennae testaceous, antennal club dark. Pronotum punctate as head, piceous, strongly shining, sides evenly curved; lateral rim not continued around hind angle, with a row of coarse punctures in the furrow. Elytra ten striate, striae slightly impressed from base to apex; strongly and densely seriate; series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally; punctures increasing more coarse laterally; intervals weakly convex from base to apex, very finely, indistinctly punctate, strongly shining. Underside black; legs unicoloured castaneous. Mesosternal tablet broad, c. 2.5 x as long as wide, very coarsely and rugosely punctate beneath (Fig. 21c). Elevated middle portion of metasternum widely pentagonal with a few coarse punctures in the middle (Fig. 21d); without femoral lines. Aedeagophore with median lobe characteristically bud-shaped, much longer than the parameres; the latter basally broad and tapered to ends; genital segment with lobe-shaped median sclerite (Fig. 21a,b).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: rufus = red; sutura = suture.

DISTRIBUTION: Only holotype known.

Cercyon (s. str.) scaevus sp. n.

Holotypus (female): NEPAL: Manaslu Himal below Bara Pokhari, 2500 m, 2.IV.1999, leg. Lau & Schmidt (NME).

Diagnosis: Between the shining black *Cercyon* of Nepal well characterized by the lateral rim of pronotum clearly continued around hind angles, in combination with the apically strongly costate elytral intervals.

Description: Length: 2.3 mm; width: 1.5 mm.- Broadly oval, rather convex, strongly shining black with rufotestaceous extremities.

Head moderately strongly and densely punctate; anterior margin of clypeus narrowly testaceous; mouthparts and antennae testaceous, antennal club dark. Pronotum punctate as head, punctures well impressed, shining black; sides strongly narrowed to fore angles; lateral rim distinctly continued around hind angles, furrow punctate. Elytra ten striate; striae deeply impressed from basal third to apex; series evenly coarse and dense from disc to sides; series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally; intervals increasing more convex from base to apex, almost impunctate, strongly shining. Underside black; legs ferruginous. Mesosternal tablet parallel-sided, c. 4 x as long as wide, shortly point both anteriorly and posteriorly, rugosely punctate beneath. Elevated middle portion of metasternum regularly pentagonal, well defined by a reticulate margin, shining, finely punctate in the middle; without femoral lines. Aedeagophore unknown.

Etymology: Derived from Latin: scaevus = awkward. (Close to *C. sculptus*!).

DISTRIBUTION: Only holotype known.

Cercyon (s. str.) sculptus sp. n.

Holotypus (male): NEPAL: 328 Panchthar Dist., Paniporua, 16.-20.IV.1988, 2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: Though very similar to numerous sympatric species, separate from all by the peculiar sculpture of surface with strong interval punctuation and the elytral series not coarser laterally, in combination with the lateral rim of pronotum slightly continued around hind angle.

Description: Length: 2.0 mm; width: 1.3 mm.- Oval, moderately convex; piceous with dark reddish sutural interval, elytral apex and sides of pronotum.

Head coarsely, very densely punctate, shining black; mouthparts and antennae testaceous, antennal club dark. Pronotum punctate as head, sides evenly rounded; lateral rim continued around hind angle, furrow punctate. Elytra ten striate; striae slightly impressed basally, more so in apical half, series coarse and dense, but not coarser laterally; series 8 and 9 not abbreviated basally; intervals flat from base to apex, as coarsely punctate as series, strongly shining. Underside piceous; legs unicoloured castaneous. Mesosternal tablet c. 2.5 x as long as wide, widest medially, evenly pointed both anteriorly and posteriorly, coarsely and rugosely punctate beneath (Fig. 26b). Elevated middle portion of metasternum widely pentagonal, hardly defined laterally, moderately strongly, distantly punctate, shining. Aedeagophore long and slender; median lobe evenly attenuated from base to point apex, as long as parameres; the latter very thin and pin-shaped in distal half, almost straight (Fig. 26a).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: sculptus = sculptured.

DISTRIBUTION: Only holotype known.

Cercyon (s. str.) sericatus sp. n.

Holotypus (male): Nepal Helambu Gopte near Tharepati 85°28'E 28°03'N, 3250 m, 6.IX.97, Ig. Fabrizi & Ahrens. (MTD).- Paratypes: 11 exs.: (same data as holotype, MTD, CHG); 7 exs.: Nepal Helambu, Tharepathi 85°30'E-28°01'N, 3500 m, 4.-5.IX.1997, Ig. Fabrizi & Ahrens (MTD).

Diagnosis: This species is characterized by the silky shagreening of the whole surface and therefore hard to confuse with any other species, though a little similar to an *Oosternum*.

Description: Length: 1.8-2.3 mm; width: 1.2 mm.- Body oval, rather convex, dirty yellow with black head and black pronotal disc. The whole surface covered with reticulate microsculpture. Apical segment of maxillary palpi and antennal club strongly blackened. Elytral series narrowly striate.

Head moderately coarsely, moderately densely punctate, dull, black. Mouthparts pale. Maxillary palpi (exclusively the thickened 2nd segment) slender, yellow, ultimate segment infusate apically. Antennal whip pale, club black. Pronotum punctate and shagreened like head, yellow with wide black, diffusely limited discal patch, rim continued around hind angles. Elytra oval, with 10 rather finely punctate striae, stria 6 and 7 confluent preapically, striae 8-10 indistinctly shortened basally. Intervals flat, with finer shagreen than on pronotum. Underside black, epipleura and legs pale. Mesosternal tablet moderately wide, c. 3 x as long as wide, densely rugosely punctate and pubescent. Femoral lines shortened anteriorly. Metasternum covered with fine pubescence, elevated middle portion shining, moderately strongly and densely punctate. The 1st ventrite carinate medially. Median lobe of aedeagus broadly subparallel, shortly narrowed apically. Parameres strongly dilated on outer face apically, slightly concave on inner face, apices truncate and rounded to midline. (Fig. 18).

Etymology: Derived from Latin.: sericatus = silky. Describing the surface.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Nepal.

Cercyon (s. str.) spatifer sp. n.

Holotypus (male): 506 NEPAL: Ramechap Distr., Mohabir Khola E Shivalaya, 2500-2600 m, 6.VII.1997, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).- Paratypes: 1 female: NEPAL: 306 Kathmandu Sist., Sheopuri Mt., 25.VI.1988, 2100-2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (CHG).

Diagnosis: Externally hard to separate from *C. parametricus* and some other sympatric species, but with very characteristic aedeagophore and with less defined sides of pentagonal metasternal elevation.

Description: Length: 2.5 mm; width: 1.5 mm.- Broadly oval, strongly convex, piceous with clypeus and elytral apex diffusely reddish; strongly shining.

Head moderately finely, very densely punctate; castaneous; mouthparts and antennae testaceous, antennal club dark. Pronotum punctate as head; sides evenly rounded, lateral rim not continued around hind angles. Elytra ten striate; striae moderately impressed from base to apex; series rather coarse and densely arranged, much coarser laterally; intervals flat from

base to apex, strongly shining, moderately strongly punctate; series 8 and 9 not abbreviated basally. Underside piceous; legs unicoloured castaneous. Mesosternal tablet long and narrow, c. 5 x as long as wide, widest in anterior third, sharply point behind, finely and rugosely punctate beneath (20c). Elevated middle portion of metasternum widely pentagonal, hardly defined laterally, finely and sparsely punctate only medially (Fig. 20d); without femoral lines. Aedeagophore very characteristic with apically very wide and spatulate parameres, not longer than median lobe; the latter parallel-sided, with shortly pointed apex; genital segment with long lobed median sclerite (Fig. 20a,b).

Etymology: Derived from Greek: spatha = spatula; and from Latin: ferre = carry.

DISTRIBUTION: Only holotype known.

***Cercyon (Paracycreon) subsolanus* BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1939**

1939 *Cercyon* (s. str.) *subsolanum* J. BALFOUR-BROWNE, Entomol. Mon. Mag. 75:4 (Singapore).

Cercyon vicinalis auct. nec WALKER 1859.

Material: Nepal: Pokhara (MTD); 1 dubious female: NEPAL-Expeditionen Jochen Martens/ 413 Sankhua Sabha Dist., Arun Valley betw. Hurure and Chichila, tree rich cultural land, 2000 m, 17.VI.1988, Martens & Schawaller (MNS).- Bhutan: Assam, Patkai Mts. (NHM).

DISTRIBUTION: Malaysia, Bhutan, Siam, Perak, Nias, Malaya, Philippines, Saudi Arabia.- New to Nepal.

***Cercyon* (s. str.) *tabellarius* sp. n.**

Holotypus (female): NEPAL: 356 Taplejung Dist., Omje Kharka NW Yamputhin, 1.-6.V.1988, 2300-2500 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).- Paratypes: 1 female: same data as holotype (CHG).

Diagnosis: Between the entirely black *Cercyon* of Nepal with the elytra intervals apically costate and with the metasternal elevation well defined very close to *C. pentatomus*. Distinguished from that species by the mesosternal tablet almost parallel-sided, also by the red clypeus.

Description: Length: 2.3 mm; width: 1.4 mm.- Oval, moderately convex; shining black with red clypeus.

Head moderately strongly, very densely punctate; punctural distance less than punctural diameter; shining; mouthparts and antennae unicoloured testaceous. Pronotum punctate as head, strongly narrowed anteriorly; sides evenly curved; lateral rim not continued around hind angles. Elytra ten striate; striae sharply impressed from base to apex; series rather coarse and densely arranged; series 8 and 9 strongly abbreviated at base, stria 10 almost reaching apex; intervals increasing more convex from base to apex, narrow and costate there, almost impunctate, strongly shining. Underside piceous; legs rufotestaceous. Mesosternal tablet nearly parallel-sided, shortly pointed both anteriorly and posteriorly, c. 5 x as long as wide, finely punctate and a little bulging below. Metasternal elevation regularly pentagonal, well defined by a reticulate and slightly impressed margin, finely punctate in the middle, without femoral lines. Aedeagophore unknown.

Etymology: Derived from Latin: tabella = table. Referring the peculiar metasternal elevation.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

***Cercyon* (s. str.) *torquatus* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): NEPAL: 404 Dist. Sankhua Sabha, above Pahakhola, 31.V.1988, 2600-2800 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).- Paratypes: 5 exs.: same data as holotype (MNS, CHG); 1 female: 605 Nepal: Dolakha Distr., Serukapti, 2400 m, 25.V.2000, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: This unicoloured black species is separate from similar sympatric *Cercyon* by the pronotum with a transverse series of punctures along posterior margin, and by the flat elytral intervals rather densely punctate.

Description: Length: 2.1-2.5 mm; width: 1.3-1.5 mm.- Oval, moderately convex, piceous with pale apex and sides.

Head moderately strongly and very densely punctate; mouthparts and antennae testaceous; antennal club dark. Pronotum strongly convex transversally, sides strongly narrowed anteriorly, punctate as head; lateral rim a little continued around hind angle. Elytral series distinctly striate with rather fine and confluent punctures dorsally, distinctly stronger and more separated from one another laterally; intervals subconvex from base to apex, rather densely and moderately coarsely punctate, strongly shining; series 8 and 9 not abbreviated basally, series 5-8 and 10 not reaching apex. Mentum deeply excavated anteriorly, punctate and shagreened. Mesosternal tablet moderately large, c. 4 x as long as wide, widest in the middle, point both anteriorly and posteriorly, rugosely punctate beneath. Metasternal elevation regularly pentagonal, strongly and rather densely punctate, shining, without femoral lines. Aedeagophore long and slender, with parameres evenly attenuated from base to almost straight and point apex; median lobe also evenly attenuated from base to point apex; genital segment with lobe of median sclerite half the length of lateral struts (Fig. 14a,b).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: torquis = necklace. Describing the transverse series of punctures along posterior margin of pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

Cercyon (s. str.) voluminosus sp. n.

Holotypus (female): North India-West Bengal, Shingalila national park, Shirikhola (2600m. m) 18.-28.V.1999, leg. E. Kucera. (CHG).

Diagnosis: Largest species of the genus so far. Furthermore characterized by the fore tibiae with large tarsal grooves distally.

Description: Length: 5.0 mm; width: 2.5 mm.- Broadly oval, widest behind middle of elytra, moderately convex; piceous with red apex and posterior margin of elytra, also of sutural interval; shining.

Head finely, extremely densely punctate, slightly shagreened between punctures; mouthparts and antennae testaceous, antennal club dark. Pronotum punctate as head, but with punctural interstices shining; hind angles and sides strongly rounded, lateral rim continued around hind angles. Elytra ten striate; striae sharply impressed from base to apex; intervals moderately convex, not increasing more so apically, finely and rugosely punctate; series moderately strong, very densely arranged dorsally, distinctly coarser laterally; series 8 and 9 abbreviated basally. Underside and legs dark castaneous. Anterior tibiae strongly excavated in distal third of under surface. Mesosternal tablet boat-shaped, widest in the middle, point both anteriorly and posteriorly, c. 3.5 x as long as wide, finely punctate and densely shagreened below. Elevated middle portion of metasternum regularly pentagonal, well-defined, finely and densely punctate, both at midline and at sides, shining; without femoral lines. Median carina of 1st ventrite very fine. Aedeagophore unknown.

Etymology: Derived from Latin: voluminosus = voluminose.

DISTRIBUTION: Only holotype known.

**KEY to the species of *Cercyon s. str.*
of northern India and southern Himalaya:**

[See also *C. (?Acycreon) apiciflavus* with transitional characters!]

- 1 Metasternum with femoral lines. Lateral rim of pronotum continued around hind angles; size 1.5-2.3. Elytra testaceo-brunneous. Kosmopolit. _____ ***nigriceps* MARSHAM**
 - Metasternum without femoral, lines _____ **2**
- 2 Lateral rim of pronotum continued around hind angles _____ **11**
 - Lateral rim of pronotum not continued around hind angles _____ **3**
- 3 Larger, 5.0 mm; black with reddish elytra apex and sides. West Bengal _____ ***voluminosus* sp. n.**
 - Smaller than 4 mm _____ **4**
- 4 Surface bicoloured with black head/ pronotum and pale elytra; pronotal sides pale; size 2.4-2.5 mm; mesosternal tablet c. 5 x as long as wide _____ **5**
 - Surface unicoloured _____ **7**
- 5 Elytra with black sutural stria and base, not reaching shoulders; size 2.5 mm; series 8 and 9 not abbreviated basally _____ ***divisus* sp. n.**
 - Elytra without black patches or stripes _____ **6**
- 6 Elytra pale yellow; body elongate oval, elytra c. 1.3 x as long as their combined width, flat; maxillary palpi dark; size 2.0-2.8 mm _____ ***quisquilius* L.**
 - Elytra rufotestaceous; body broadly oval, strongly convex; elytra hardly longer than their combined width; maxillary palpi unicoloured testaceous; size 2.5-2.7 mm:
 - a) Head/ pronotum black, pronotal sides largely pale _____ ***dilutus* RÉGIMBART**
 - b) Head/ pronotum black, pronotal sides narrowly pale _____ ***pseudodilutus* SATÔ**
 - c) Surface unicoloured ferruginous _____ ***lividulus* D'ORCHYMONT**
- 7 Surface dull; mesosternal tablet c. 3 x as long as wide; size 1.8-2.3 mm _____ ***sericatus* sp. n.**
 - Surface shining, without microreticulation _____ **8**
- 8 Body striking elongate; size 2.3 mm; series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally _____ ***longulus* sp. n.**
 - Body more or less oval _____ **9**
- 9 Pronotum with distinct transversal series of punctures along hind margin; mesosternal tablet c. 4 x as long as wide; size 2.1-2.5 mm _____ ***torquatus* sp. n.**
 - Pronotum without distinct transversal series of punctures along hind margin _____ **10**
- 10 Smaller, 2.0 mm; castaneous; mesosternal tablet wider, c. 2.5 x as long as wide; punctuation of elytral intervals almost as coarse as series; series 8 and 9 not abbreviated basally _____ ***sculptus* sp. n.**
 - Larger, 2.3 mm; black; mesosternal tablet subparallel, c. 4 x as long as wide; elytral intervals almost impunctate; series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally _____ ***scaevus* sp. n.**
- 11 Elytra covered with dense reticulate microsculpture; size 3.0 mm; series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally _____ ***mirandulus* sp. n.**
 - Elytra shining _____ **12**

- 12 Elytral apex distinctly pale (see also some *C. rufosuturatus*) _____ 13
- Elytra apically at most diffusely reddish _____ 14
- 13 Apex and sides of elytra sharply defined yellow; mesosternal tablet c. 3 x as long as wide; size 2.3-2.5 mm _____ **marinus Thomson**
- Apex of elytra diffusely but distinctly pale; mesosternal tablet c. 5 x as long as wide; series 8 and 9 not distinctly abbreviated basally; clypeus red; size 2.3-2.5 mm _____ **rufinotus sp. n.**
- 14 1st ventrite with longitudinal ridges on each side of median carina; mesosternal tablet c. 2.5 x as long as wide; size 2.3-2.5 mm; series 8 and 9 not distinctly abbreviated basally _____ **costiventris sp. n.**
- 1st ventrite without distinct longitudinal ridges on each side of median carina _____ 15
- 15 Elytral intervals at most weakly convex, especially apically _____ 16
- Elytral intervals strongly convex-costate, especially apically; series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally _____ 21
- 16 Elytral series laterally not much coarser than dorsally; intervals laterally coarsely punctate; mesosternal tablet c. 6 x as long as wide; series 8 and 9 not abbreviated basally; elevated middle portion of metasternum regularly pentagonal, well-defined with a group of punctures postero-medially; size 2.2 mm _____ **omjenus sp. n.**
- Elytral series laterally much coarser than dorsally _____ 17
- 17 Elytral series fine and not striate dorsally; mesosternal tablet c. 5 x as long as wide; series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally; size 3.0 mm _____ **peltoides sp. n.**
- Elytral series dorsally rather coarse and distinctly striate _____ 18
- 18 Mesosternal tablet large, c. 2.5 x as long as wide; sutural interval and apex, also pronotal sides reddish; series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally; size 2.5 mm _____ **rufosuturatus sp. n.**
- Mesosternal tablet slender, c. 4.5-5 x as long as wide _____ 19
- 19 Mesosternal tablet symmetrically boat-shaped, distinctly concave below; series 8 and 9 distinctly abbreviated basally; size 2.0-2.5 mm; elevated middle portion of metasternum regularly pentagonal, well-defined, with a group of coarser punctures postero-medially; castaneous _____ **cavus sp. n.**
- Mesosternal lamina widest in anterior third, strongly pointed behind; elytral intervals densely punctate at base, almost impunctate laterally and apically; series 8 and 9 not abbreviated basally; size 2.5 mm _____ 20
- 20 Elevated middle portion of metasternum regularly pentagonal, well-defined, with a few coarse punctures medially; sides of pronotum paler; clypeus reddish. _____ **parametricus sp. n.**
- Elevated middle portion of metasternum widely pentagonal, hardly defined laterally, with a few coarse punctures medially _____ **spatifer sp. n.**
- 21 Mesosternal tablet large, c. 2 x as long as wide; head and pronotum reddish; elytra black; series coarse _____ **aequalipunctus sp. n.**
- Mesosternal tablet at most moderately wide, c. 3-5 x as long as wide; elevated middle portion of metasternum regularly pentagonal, well-defined _____ 22
- 22 Clypeus black; mesosternal tablet c. 3 x as long as wide; elevated middle portion of metasternum coarsely punctate along midline; size 2.3 mm _____ **pentatomus sp. n.**
- Clypeus reddish; mesosternal tablet subparallel, c. 5 x as long as wide; elevated middle portion of metasternum finely punctate; size 2.0 mm _____ **tabellarius sp. n.**

***Paroosternum saundersi* (D'ORCHYMONT, 1925).**

1925 *Oosternum Saundersi* D'ORCHYMONT; Bull. et Anns. Soc. ent. Belg. 65:289 (Singapore).

Material: Nepal: 632 Nepal: Kathmandu Baneshwar 1350 m, 18.-24.VI.2000, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

DISTRIBUTION: Java, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand, ?Guinea (intr.).- New to Nepal.

Annotation: To facilitate the attachment of this species in a probably later revision of the whole genus the aedeagophore of the Nepal record is figured and may be useful (Fig. 11).

(*Oosternum asperrium* sp. n.)

[Though recorded from South India described here for comparison]

Holotypus (male, unicum): India: Tamil Nadu Ootacamund, Pykara Mysore, 22.VIII.1989, leg. A. Riedel. (MNS).

Diagnosis: This species is separated from its Nepalese allies by the extremely closely punctate pronotum and the very broadly oval mesosternal tablet.

Description: Length: 1.5 mm; width: 1.0 mm.- Oval, moderately convex, dark castaneous; pronotum dull, punctures rather fine and almost confluent.

Head finely, very densely punctate; mouthparts testaceous; antennal club dark; eyes small, separated by c. 6 x the width of one eye. Pronotum rough, finely and extremely densely punctate, silky shining, without distinct longitudinal series of punctures along posterior margin. Elytra with 9 coarsely punctate striae; interstices wide and slightly convex in anterior half, narrow and costate in posterior half, not alternating costate. Middle portion of prosternum slightly tectiform and strongly carinate medially; widely wing-shaped without lateral excision; demarcated from antennal grooves by a pair of distinct ridges. Mesosternal tablet very broadly oval, about 1.2 x as long as wide, very coarsely punctate, shining medially, rugose laterally. Metasternum without femoral lines, elevated middle portion extendedly pentagonal well demarcated posteriorly, broadly contacting the mesosternal tablet, moderately coarsely punctate, weakly shagreened, without medial depression; with anterolateral arcuate ridge corresponding to the arc described by the tip of hind femora. Underside piceous; legs ferruginous. Abdomen 5-segmented; all ventrites dull except narrow hind margin; 1st ventrite carinate medially and with numerous longitudinal ridges on each side of median carina. Aedeagophore with median lobe long and parallel-sided, abruptly narrowed before rounded apex; each paramere basally broad, tapered to end and point there, tips evenly continued by a thin spine curved to midline. Male genital segment with median sclerite of 9th sternite reduced to a basal, transverse crescent (Fig. 28).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: asperimus = extremely rough. Here referring to the pronotal sculpture.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

***Oosternum atramentarium* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): Nepal: 328 Panchthar Dist., Paniporua, 16.-20.IV.1988, 2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller. (MNS).- Paratypes: 9 exs.: same data as holotype (MNS, CHG); 1 male: Nepal: 319 Ilam Dist., Mai Pokhari, 9.-10.IV.1988, 2100-2200 m, leg., W. Schawaller. (MNS); 2 males, 1 female: Nepal: 116 Ilam Dist., Pokhari, 2100-2200 m, 25./27.III.1980, leg. J. Martens (MNS); 1 female: 536 Nepal: Bhoipur Distr., Valley NW Phedi, 1900 m, 25.V.1997, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS).

Diagnosis: This species comes close to the sympatric *O. rudicollis*. It is separated from that by the sculpture of head and pronotum being less shagreened, and by the transverse series of punctures along posterior margin of pronotum very indistinct. From the more reddish *O. soricoides* D'ORCHYMONT from China separate in the absence of femoral lines of metasternum (male genitalia of the latter not examined).

Description: Length: 1.5 mm; width: 0.9 mm.- Oval, rather convex, piceous, surface dull, pubescent, densely punctate.

Head moderately strongly and densely punctate, weakly shagreened, black with mouthparts

and anterior margin of clypeus testaceous. Antennae 9-segmented. Eyes rather small, separated by c. 5 x the width of one eye. Pronotum punctate and shagreened like head, with fine and long pale pubescence, the transverse series of punctures along posterior margin hardly to recognize. Elytra with 9 distinct coarsely punctate striae and a very short 10th row subbasally; interstices flat and wide in basal half, costate and narrow apically, not alternate costate, convex and wide laterally, finely punctate. Underside castaneous; legs unicoloured rufotestaceous. Middle portion of prosternum slightly tectiform and strongly carinate medially; widely wing-shaped without lateral excision; demarcated from antennal grooves by a pair of distinct ridges. Mesosternal tablet broadly oval, about twice as long as wide, point both anteriorly and posteriorly, rugosely punctate. Epipleura almost horizontal, narrow throughout. Metasternum without femoral lines, with anterolateral arcuate ridge corresponding to the arc described by the tip of hind femora, middle portion well demarcated, contacting the mesosternal tablet, rugosely punctate and slightly depressed medially. Abdomen 5-segmented; all ventrites covered with reticulate microsculpture except posterior margins; 1st ventrite carinate medially, and with numerous longitudinal ridges on each side of median carina. Aedeagophore with rather short basal piece; median lobe almost parallel-sided subapically characteristically dilated, apex abruptly point; parameres basally wide, tapered to ends, shorter than median lobe. Male genital segment with median sclerite of 9th sternite reduced to a basal, transverse crescent (Fig. 32).

Etymology: Named after the dark ink-coloured surface.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Nepal.

Oosternum robiginosum sp. n.

Holotypus (male): Nepal: 435 Mustang Dist., right banks of Lethe Khola near Lethe, 2400 m, 5.-7.V.1995, Martens & Schawaller. (MNS).- Paratypes: 6 exs.: same data as holotype (MNS, CHG); 7 exs.: Nepal: 306 Kathmandu Dist., Sheopuri Mt., 25.VI.1988, 2100-2300 m, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS, CHG).

Diagnosis: In the very dense punctuation of pronotum with distinct transverse series of punctures along posterior margin most similar to the sympatric *O. rudicolle*, a little less similar to *O. atramentarium* which has the transverse punctual series hardly traceable; not to separate from both with certainty without male genitalia.

Description: Length: 1.3 – 1.4 mm; width: 0.8 mm.- Oval, moderately convex, castaneous, with densely punctate head and pronotum, surface sparsely pubescent, a little dull. Head coarsely and densely punctate with weakly impressed punctures; punctual interstices distinctly shagreened, castaneous; mouthparts inclusively antennal club testaceous. Eyes rather small, separated by c. 5 x the width of one eye. Pronotum punctate and shagreened, coloured like head, with distinct transverse series of punctures along posterior margin. Elytra with 9 distinct, moderately impressed striae with large punctures; a 10th series of a few punctures between 9th stria and elytra margin is indicated; interstices wide and slightly convex in basal half, increasing narrow and costate posteriorly, not alternating costate. Underside piceous with unicoloured rufotestaceous legs. Midprosternum slightly tectiform and strongly carinate medially; widely wing-shaped without lateral excision; demarcated from antennal grooves by a pair of distinct ridges. Mesosternal tablet evenly oval, about 2.5 x as long as wide, bluntly rounded both anteriorly and posteriorly, coarsely and rugosely punctate. Epipleura almost horizontal, narrow throughout. Metasternum without femoral lines, widely pentagonal, with well demarcated middle portion contacting the mesosternal tablet, finely punctate, with medial depression; with anterolateral arcuate ridge corresponding to the arc described by the tip of hind femora. Abdomen 5-segmented, all ventrites covered with reticulate microsculpture except narrow posterior margin; 1st ventrite carinate medially and with numerous long ridges (almost as long as the whole ventrite) on each side of median carina. Aedeagophore very characteristic in the parameres narrow and long, acutely spine-shaped in distal half, almost as long as median lobe; the latter evenly attenuated from base to point apex, similar to the awn of oats. Male genital segment with median sclerite of 9th sternite reduced to a basal, transverse crescent (Fig. 30).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: robiginosus = rusted.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

***Oosternum rudicolle* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): Nepal: 408 Sankhu Sabha Dist., Arun-Valley b. Hedangna a. Num, 6.-8.VI.1988, 950-1000 m, leg. Schawaller. (MNS).- Paratypes: 1 ex.: same data as holotype (MNS); 1 male: Nepal: 469 Myagdi Distr., Myagdi Khola S Boghara, 1400 m, 27.-28.V.1995, Martens & Schawaller (CHG); 2 males, 1 female: Nepal: 451 Taplejung Dist., Yamputhin, 1650-1800 m, 26.IV.1988, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS, CHG).

Diagnosis: Similar to the sympatric *O. atramentarium* and *O. robiginosum* in shape and sculpture but distinct from the former in the not distinctly shagreened head and pronotum and the more castaneous colour; to separate from the latter with certainty only in the aedeagophore. (The genus *Oosternum* as redefined by HANSEN 1991 and 1999b!).

Description: Length: 1.2 – 1.4 mm; width: 0.8 – 0.9 mm.- Oval, moderately convex, castaneous, shining, with densely punctate head and pronotum, sparsely pubescent. Head moderately coarsely, extremely densely punctate, not shagreened, castaneous, mouthparts pale; antennae 9-segmented. Pronotum rather coarsely and densely punctate, indistinctly shagreened; with distinct series of punctures along posterior margin. Elytra with 9 deeply impressed punctural striae; interstices basally rather flat and wide, increasing more convex apically and laterally, not alternating costate. Legs unicoloured castaneous. Midprosternum slightly tectiform and strongly carinate medially; widely wing-shaped without lateral excision; demarcated from antennal grooves by a pair of distinct ridges. Mesosternal tablet broadly oval, point both anteriorly and posteriorly, c. 2 x as long as wide, rugosely punctate. Epipleura almost horizontal, narrow throughout. Metasternum without femoral lines, pentagonal, with anterolateral arcuate ridge corresponding to the arc described by the tip of hind femora; with well defined middle portion contacting the mesosternal tablet; coarsely punctate, shining, hardly depressed medially. Abdomen 5-segmented; all ventrites covered with reticulate microsculpture, except smooth posterior margin; 1st ventrite carinate medially and with long ridges on each side of median carina. Aedeagophore with basal piece hardly as long as parameres; the latter basally broad, tapered to rounded ends, with curved narrow spine there, much shorter than median lobe, which is evenly narrowed from base to point apex. Male genital segment with median sclerite of 9th sternite reduced to a basal transverse crescent (Fig. 29).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: rudis = rough; collis = neck.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Nepal.

***Oosternum sericicolle* sp. n.**

Holotypus (male): Nepal: 303 Kathmandu Dist.; Kathmandu Valley, Baneshwar, 1400 m, 2.IV.1988, leg. Schawaller. (MNS).- Paratypes: 1 male: same data as holotype (CHG).

Diagnosis: Easily to distinguish from the sympatric species by the much finer punctuation of head and pronotum, by the distinctly alternating costate elytra and by the rather narrow mesosternal tablet.

Description: Length: 1.5 mm; width: 0.75 mm.- Oval, moderately convex, castaneous, surface shining, with fine pubescence and alternating elytral interstices in apical half. Head very finely and densely punctate, heavily shagreened, dull, castaneous; eyes rather small, separated by c. 6 x the width of one eye; mouthparts pale. Punctuation of pronotum very fine and sparse, weakly impressed; punctural interstices weakly shagreened; with distinct series of punctures along posterior margin. Elytra with 9 almost impunctate and sharply impressed striae; interstices flat and wide in anterior half, alternating costate and narrow in posterior half, almost impunctate, finely and sparsely pubescent. Legs unicoloured castaneous. Midprosternum slightly tectiform and strongly carinate medially; widely wing-shaped without lateral excision; demarcated from antennal grooves by a pair of distinct ridges. Mesosternal tablet elongate oval, about 3 x as long as wide, point both anteriorly and posteriorly, rugosely punctate. Epipleura almost horizontal, narrow throughout. Metasternum without femoral lines; with anterolateral arcuate ridge corresponding to the arc described by the tip of hind femora; with well demarcated large pentagonal middle portion, contacting the mesosternal tablet; finely rugosely punctate, with medial depression. Abdomen 5-segmented; all ventrites covered with reticulate microsculpture in anterior half and smooth in posterior half; 1st ventrite carinate medially and with numerous long ridges (as long as the whole sternite) on each side of median carina. Aedeagophore with basal piece about half as long as para-

meres; the latter broad basally, tapered to ends, apically strongly excavated on inner face; median lobe slender and tongue-shaped with bluntly rounded apex. Male genital segment with median sclerite of the 9th sternite reduced to a basal, transverse crescent (Fig. 31).

Etymology: Derived from Latin: sericeus = silky; collis = neck.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

***Pacrillum chinense* D'ORCHYMONT, 1941**

1941 *Pacrillum chinense* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg. 17(1): 16-17 (China, Szechuan).

Material: Nepal: Nepal, Annapurna Reg., Siklis mts. (n. Pokhara) Nyauli-Kharka, small stream, 2400-2500 m, 22.IV.1996, leg. O. Jäger (MTD, CHG); 627 NEPAL: Dolakha Distr., E Ting Sang La, 2600 m, 10.-11.VI.2000, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS, CHG); NEPAL: 424: Lalitpur Distr., Phulchoki Mt., 1800 -2000 m, 25.IV.1995, Martens & Schawaller (MNS); 365 Taplejung Distr., Yamputhin ascent to pass Deorali, 2100-2600 m, cultural land, bushes, 16 May88, Martens & Schawaller/ NEPAL Expeditionen Jochen Martens (MNS).

DISTRIBUTION: China.- New to Nepal.

***Pachysternum cardoni* D'ORCHYMONT, 1926**

1926 *Pachysternum cardoni* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull. Annls. Soc. ent. Belg. 66: 220 (India, Barway).

Material: India: Kalimpong 1975 (Satô 1979); Sikkim (CHG); Sikkim, Gopaldhara (after d'DOrchymont 1926).- Nepal: W-Sikkim, Pamayangste env. 1900-2080 m, 15.-17.V.1998, leg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (MTD); Himalaya, Manaslu-Mts., Dudh Pokhari Lekh, upp. Journey vill., 21-2600 m, 29.IX.1995, leg. Schmidt (NME); Nepal, Annapurna, Sikles range, Kyojo Kharka N Sikles, 1850 m, N Pokhara, 1.V.1996, leg. Schmidt (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: N-India.- New to Nepal.

***Pachysternum nigrovittatum* MOTSCHULSKY, 1863**

1863 *Pachysternum nigrovittatum* MOTSCHULSKY, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou 36 (2): 447 (Sri Lanka).

Material: India: Kalimpong 1975 (Satô 1979).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, China, Malaysia.

***Pachysternum stevensi* D'ORCHYMONT, 1926**

1926 *Pachysternum stevensi* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull. Annls. Soc. ent. Belg. 66: 220 (India).

Material: India: Kalimpong 1975 (Satô 1979); Sikkim, Gopaldhara (d'DOrchymont 1926).- Nepal: W-Ganash Himal. Buri Gandaki Maocha Khola (CHG); W-Nepal: Dhawalagiri Myagdi Distr. Gandaki-Khola, Bali-Kusma, 1000-800 m, 30.VI.-1.VII.1986, leg. Probst (NMW); Nepal: Kathmandu Val Godavari, 3.VI.1986, 1500 m, leg. Probst (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Indochina.- New to Nepal.

***Cryptopleurum crenatum* (KUGELANN, 1794)**

1794 *Sphaeridium crenatum* KUGELANN, Fauna Ins. Germ. 23 (3); Ent. Germ I (1795): 28. (Poland).

1867 *Cryptopleurum vaucheri* TOURNIER, Annls. Soc. ent. France, 4 (VII): 566. (Switzerland).

Material: Nepal: Prov. Karnali, Distr. Jumla W Gothichaur (CHG); Prov. Karnali Distr. Jumla E Jumla, Jharjwala (CHG); Nepal: Prov. Karnali, Distr. Jumla, 14 km E Jumla, Jharjwala, Bachtal, 2600 m NN, 23.V.1995, leg. Hartmann (NME); Prov. Karnali, Distr. Humla, W Simikot, 500 m, 29°58'N-81°49'E, terrace fields, 30-3200 m, 16./17.VI.2001, leg. A. Kopetz (NME); SE Annapurna mts., bel. Telbrung Danda near Gangpokhara, 2000 m, 14.-15.VI.1997, leg. Jäger (CHG); Nepal, Prov. Karnali Umg. Jumla, Tila River, 2300 m, 29.IV.1995, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Palearctic species; probably distributed like *C. subtile* SHARP.

***Cryptopleurum ferrugineum* MOTSCHULSKY, 1863**

1863 *Cryptopleurum ferrugineum*, MOTSCHULSKY, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou 36(2): 448 (Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal: Tyipyan (MTD); Annapurna Region, Umg. Ghorepani, 2800 m, 28°24'15"N-83°42'01"E, 22.IV.2000, leg. A. Skale (CSH); Nepal, Helambu-Mulkharka-Chisapani 85°27'E-27°50'N, 1800-2200 m, 26.VIII.1997, leg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (MTD).- Bhutan: Satô (1977).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, Indochina, Taiwan, Indonesia.- New to Nepal.

***Cryptopleurum subtile* SHARP, 1884**

1884 *Cryptopleurum subtile* SHARP, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.: 461 (Japan).

Material: Nepal: Himalaya Myagdi Distr. (CHG, MTD).

DISTRIBUTION: Palearctic.

***Cryptopleurum sulcatum* MOTSCHULSKY, 1883**

1883 *Cryptopleurum sulcatum* MOTSCHULSKY, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou 36(2): 448 (Sri Lanka).

Material: Nepal: Pokhara, 600 m, 30.V.-1.VI.1996, leg. Ahrens, Kulbe, Rulik (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, India, China.- New to Nepal.

***Sphaeridium dimidiatum* GORY, 1834**

1834 *Sphaeridium dimidiatum* GORY in Guérin Icon. Règne Animalium 7, Ins. 1834 (1842): 43. (Sri Lanka)

1926 *Sphaeridium cameroni* D'ORCHYMONT, Bull. Anns. Soc. ent. Belg. 66: 202 (Mohand Rau, Siwaliks).

Material: India: Sikkim: Kalimpong 1965 (Satô 1979); Uttar Pradesh: Dehra Dun (d'D'Orchymont 1958).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, India, Indochina, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Ryukyus.

***Sphaeridium discolor* D'ORCHYMONT, 1933**

1933 *Sphaeridium discolor* D'ORCHYMONT, p. 298. (India: Tamil Nadu).

Material: No recent records.

DISTRIBUTION: India (Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West-Bengal), Philippines, Taiwan, Australia).

***Sphaeridium quinque maculatum* FABRICIUS, 1798**

1798 *Sphaeridium quinque maculatum* FABRICIUS, Syst. Ent. Suppl.: 39. (Sri Lanka).

1858 *Sphaeridium tricolor* WALKER, Anns. Mag. nat. Hist. (3) 2: 209. (Sri Lanka).

1889 *Sphaeridium chinense* FRIVALDSKY, Természetr. Füzetek 22: 197. (China).

Material: Nepal: Nepal-Expeditionen Jochen Martens: 407 Sankhua Sabha Distr., below Karmarang to Hedangna, tree-rich cultural land, 950-1350 m, 5 June 88, J. Martens & W. Schawaller leg. (MNS); 419 Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, Tumlingtar, 550 m, tree-rich cultural land, near airport, 21-22 June 1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller leg. (MNS); 324 Panothar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, mature Rhododendron-Lithocarpus forest, 2700 m, 13-16 Apr 88, Martens & Schawaller leg. (MNS); Nepal: 426 Kaski Distr., obove Pothana, 2000 m, 27-29 IV.1995, Martens & Schawaller leg. (MNS); 412 Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, betw. Mure and Hurure, mixed broad-leaved forest, 2050-2150 m, 17 June 88, Martens & Schawaller leg. (MNS); 553 Nepal: Sorkhet Distr., SE Sorkhet, 600 m, 26.V.1988, W. Schawaller leg. (MNS); 559 Nepal: Dailekh Distr., Katio Khola below Dailekh, 600 m, 30.V.1998, leg. W. Schawaller (MNS); Kaski Distr., Modi Khola, Ghandruk-Landrung (MTD,

CHG); Pokhara (MTD, CHG); Prov. Koshi, distr. Sankhuwasabha, Arun-Tal, Lamobagar, 27°38'59"N 87°21'25"E, 1040 m, 3.XII.1998, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); Annapurna Region, Sikha bis Ghorapani, 1920-2850 m NN, 04./05.X.1992, leg. J. Weipert (NME).- Bhutan: Assam, Jorhat (ARIP).

DISTRIBUTION: Common in the whole Orientalis and in China.- New to Nepal.

***Sphaeridium seriatum* D'ORCHYMONT, 1913**

1913 *Sphaeridium seriatum* D'ORCHYMONT, p. 12. (Indonesien).

Material: Nepal, Bheri zone, Dailekh-Dungishot, Lohre Khola, 800-1000 m, 19.VII.1995, leg. Ahrens & Pommeranz (MTD).- Nepal: Bheri zone Dailekh-Dungishot Lohre Khola (MTD, CHG); Chanorakot 19.III.1989, leg. Rober (Coll. R. Rober, Hasselby, Sweden).

DISTRIBUTION: Sumatra, Palembang;

***Sphaeridium severini* D'ORCHYMONT, 1919**

1919 *Sphaeridium severini* D'ORCHYMONT, Annls. Soc. ent. france 88: 116 (Mahé, Malabar).

Material: India: Sikkim: Kalimpong (Satô 1997).- Nepal: Nepal-Himalaya, Manaslu-Mts., Meme Pokhari Lekh upp. Taksar vill., 2100 m, 31.VIII.1995, leg. Schmidt (NME).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Indochina, Indonesia (Sumatra, Java).- New to Nepal.

***Sphaeridium ?vitalisi* D'ORCHYMONT, 1925**

1925 *Sphaeridium Vitalisi* D'ORCHYMONT, p. 153.(Laos).

Material: 1 female: W-Sikkim Kechu Pheri Lake, 1800-2100 m, 10.-13.V.1998, leg. Fabrizi & Ahrens (MTD).

This single female corresponds to a male of *S. vitalisi* from North Vietnam in all external characters.

DISTRIBUTION: Up to now known only from Laos.

SPECIES LIST:

Ametor rudesculptus SEMENOV, 1900
Ametor rugosus (KNISCH, 1924)
Berosus (s. str.) *nigriceps* (FABRICIUS, 1801)
Berosus (s. str.) *pulchellus* MACLEAY, 1825
Berosus (Enopl.) *assamensis* SCHÖDL, 1992
Berosus (Enopl.) *bowringi* D'ORCHYMONT, 1925
Berosus (Enopl.) *chinensis* KNISCH, 1922
Berosus (Enopl.) *dinajpuricus* SCHÖDL, 1992
Berosus (Enopl.) *fairmairei* ZAITZEV, 1908
Berosus (Enopl.) *incretus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1937
Berosus (Enopl.) *indicus* (MOTSCH., 1861)
Berosus (Enopl.) *indus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1937
Berosus (Enopl.) *ineditus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1937
Regimbartia attenuata (FABRICIUS, 1801)
Allocotocerus narayanus sp. n.
Allocotocerus striatopunctatus (CAST., 1840)
Chaetarthria almorana KNISCH, 1924
Chaetarthria indica D'ORCHYMONT, 1920
Chaetarthria saundersi D'ORCHYMONT, 1923
Thysanarthria madurensis HEBAUER, 2001
Thysanarthria championi (KNISCH, 1924)
Amphiops mater SHARP, 1873
Amphiops mirabilis SHARP, 1890
?Amphiops yunnanensis PU, 1963

- Paracymus orientalis* D'ORCHYMONT, 1925
Paracymus relaxus REY, 1884
Paracymus vulgatus WOOLDRIDGE, 1977
Crenitis apicalis (REITTER, 1896)
Crenitis cordula HEBAUER, 1994
Crenitis nepalensis HEBAUER, 1994
Crenitis orientalis SATO, 1979
Crenitis rufula HEBAUER, 1994
Anacaena laevis D'ORCHYMONT, 1936
Anacaena minutalis D'ORCHYMONT, 1942
Notionotus siklisi HEBAUER, 2001
Pelthydrus (*Globipelth.*) *championi* D'ORCH., 1926
Pelthydrus (*s. str.*) *minutus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1919
Pelthydrus (*s. str.*) *nepalensis* SCHÖNMMANN, 1995
Laccobius (*Glyptolaccobius*) *affinis* KNISCH, 1927
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *almoranus* GENTILI, 1995
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *argillaceus* SAHLB., 1900
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *bacchusi* GENTILI, 1979
Laccobius (*Glyptolacc.*) *celsus* GENTILI, 1989
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *cribratus* GENTILI, 1989
Laccobius (*Glyptolacc.*) *egregius* GENTILI, 1995
Laccobius (*Glyptolacc.*) *eliogentilii* sp. n.
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *exilis* GENTILI, 1974
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *fuscus* GENTILI, 1995
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *gangeticus* GENTILI, 1979
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *globulus* GENTILI, 1995
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *himalayanus* GENTILI, 1988
Laccobius (*Dimorpholacc.*) *hindukuschi* CHIESA, 1966
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *hingstoni* D'ORCHYMONT, 1926
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *imperialis* KNISCH, 1924
Laccobius (*Glyptolacc.*) *incisus* GENTILI, 1989
Laccobius (*Glyptolacc.*) *jaechi* GENTILI, 1988
Laccobius (*Dimorpholacc.*) *kashmirensis* D'ORCH., 1943
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *kaszabi* CHIESA, 1966
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *kumaonicus* GENTILI, 1988
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *laotianus* GENTILI, 1979
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *mistus* GENTILI, 1989
Laccobius (*Glyptolacc.*) *munus* GENTILI, 1995
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *nepalensis* GENTILI, 1982
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *orientalis* KNISCH, 1924
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *patruelis* KNISCH, 1924
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *problematicus* GENTILI, 1988
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *quaesitus* GENTILI, 1988
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *regalis* KNISCH, 1924
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *roseiceps* REG., 1903
Laccobius (*subg. ?*) *schawalleri* GENTILI (IN PRESS).
Laccobius (*Glyptolacc.*) *sharmai* GENTILI, 1995
Laccobius (*Dimorpholacc.*) *simulans* D'ORCH., 1923
Laccobius (*Microlacc.*) *sublaevis* SAHLBG., 1900
Laccobius (*Cyclolacc.*) *zugmayeri* KNIZ, 1900
Oocyclus bhutanicus SATO, 1979
Oocyclus inermis HEBAUER & WANG, 1998
Agraphydrus (*s. str.*) *accipitrinus* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (*s. str.*) *adversus* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (*s. str.*) *bellstedti* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (*s. str.*) *gentilii* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (*Gymnhel.*) *indicus* (D'ORCH., 1932)
Agraphydrus (*Gymnhel.*) *indignus* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (*s. str.*) *janusi* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (*s. str.*) *jaegeri* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (*s. str.*) *jenisi* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)

- Agraphydrus* (s. str.) *kempi* (D'ORCH., 1922)
Agraphydrus (s. str.) *loebli* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (s. str.) *patruelis* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (s. str.) *pauculus* (KNISCH, 1924)
Agraphydrus (s. str.) *picatus* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (s. str.) *puellus* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (Gymnhel.) *pullatus* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (s. str.) *smetanai* HEBAUER (IN PRESS)
Agraphydrus (s. str.) *stagnalis* (D'ORCH., 1937)
Agraphydrus (s. str.) *pygmaeus* (KNISCH, 1924)
Helochaeres (Hydrobat.) *anchoralis* SHARP, 1890
Helochaeres (s. str.) *atropiceus* RÉGIMBART, 1903
Helochaeres (Hydrobat.) *densus* SHARP, 1890
Helochaeres (Hydrobat.) *lentus* SHARP, 1890
Helochaeres (Hydrobat.) *leptinus* D'ORCH., 1943
Helochaeres (Hydrobat.) *negatus* HEBAUER, 1995
Helochaeres (s. str.) *pallens* (MACLEAY, 1825)
Enochrus (Methydrus) *convexius* SATÔ, 1977
Enochrus (Methydrus) *esuriens* (WALKER, 1858)
Enochrus (Methydrus) *icterus* KNISCH, 1924
Enochrus (Methydrus) *nigropiceus* (MOTSCH., 1861)
Enochrus (Methydrus) *tetraspilus* (RÉG., 1903)
Sternolophus (s. str.) *decens* ZAITZEV, 1909
Sternolophus (Neost.) *inconspicuus* (NIETNER, 1856)
Sternolophus (s. str.) *rufipes* (FABRICIUS, 1792)
Hydrobiomorpha (s. str.) *spinirollis* (ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1822)
 ssp. *nordica* MOUCHAMPS, 1959
Hydrophilus (s. str.) *bilineatus* (f. typ.) (MACLEAY, 1825)
Hydrophilus (s. str.) *bilineatus*
 ssp. *caschmirensis* REDT., 1892
Hydrophilus (s. str.) *indicus* (BEDEL, 1891)
Hydrophilus (s. str.) *olivaceus* FABRICIUS, 1781
Hydrophilus (s. str.) *piceus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
Hydrophilus (s. str.) *temnopteroideus* (D'ORCH., 1913)
Hydrophilus (s. str.) *rufocinctus* (BEDEL, 1891)
Coelostoma (Holocoel.) *bhutanicum* JAYASWAL, 1972
Coelostoma (Lachnocoel.) *bipunctatum* JAYASWAL, 1972
Coelostoma (s. str.) *fallaciosum* D'ORCH., 1936
Coelostoma (Lachnocoel.) *himalayanum* sp. n.
Coelostoma (Lachnocoel.) *horni* (RÉG., 1902)
Coelostoma (Lachnocoel.) *martensi* sp. n.
Coelostoma (Lachnocoel.) *medianum* sp. n.
Coelostoma (s. str.) *montanum* MOUCHAMPS, 1958
Coelostoma (Lachnocoelostoma) *rubens* sp. n.
Coelostoma (Holocoel.) *stultum* (WALKER, 1858)
Coelostoma (Lachnocoel.) *surkhetensis* sp. n.
Coelostoma (s. str.) *vitalisi* D'ORCHYMONT, 1923
Dactylosternum *fletcheri* D'ORCHYMONT, 1923
Dactylosternum *hydrophiloides* (MACLEAY, 1825)
Protosternum *arunvallensis* sp. n.
Oreomicrus *tristis* BAMEUL, 1994
Paromicrus *annandalei* D'ORCHYMONT, 1919
Psaltirus *fallax* BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1948
Psaltirus *smetanai* BAMEUL, 1992
Psaltirus *temperei* BAMEUL, 1992
Mircogioton *grandis* BAMEUL, 1992
Noteropagus *politus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1919
Oreocyon *frigidus* gen. n., sp. n.
Armatus *caudatus* sp. n.
Armatus *cuneatus* sp. n.
Armatus *crenulatus* (RÉGIMBART, 1903)

Armatus optatus SHARP, 1890
Morastus gracilipalpis D'ORCHYMONT, 1926
Cercyon (?*Acycreon*) *apiciflavus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *aequalipunctus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *cavus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *costiventris* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *dilutus* RÉGIMBART, 1903
Cercyon (*Dicyrtocerc.*) *diversipunctus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *divisus* sp. n.
Cercyon (*Paracycreon*) *laminatus* SHP., 1873
Cercyon (*Clinocerc.*) *lineolatus* (MOTSCH., 1863)
Cercyon (s. str.) *lividulus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1926
Cercyon (s. str.) *longulus* sp. n.
Cercyon (*Paracycreon*) *maculosus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *marinus* THOMSON, 1853
Cercyon (s. str.) *mirandulus* sp. n.
Cercyon (*Himalcercyon*) *mirus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *nigriceps* (MARSHAM, 1802)
Cercyon (s. str.) *omjenus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *parametricus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *peltoides* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *pentatomicus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *pseudodilutus* SATÔ, 1979
Cercyon (*Acycreon*) *punctiger* KNISCH, 1921
Cercyon (s. str.) *quisquilius* (LINNAEUS, 1761)
Cercyon (s. str.) *rufinotus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *rufosuturatus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *scaevus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *sculptus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *sericatus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *spatifer* sp. n.
Cercyon (*Paracycreon*) *subsolanus* BALF.-BR., 1939
Cercyon (s. str.) *tabellarius* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *torquatus* sp. n.
Cercyon (s. str.) *voluminosus* sp. n.
Paroosternum saundersi (D'ORCH., 1925)
(*Oosternum asperimum* sp. n.)
Oosternum atramentarium sp. n.
Oosternum robiginosum sp. n.
Oosternum rudicolle sp. n.
Oosternum sericicolle sp. n.
Pacrillum chinense D'ORCHYMONT, 1941
Pachysternum cardoni D'ORCH., 1926
Pachysternum nigrovittatum MOTSCH., 1863
Pachysternum stevensi D'ORCH., 1926
Cryptopleurum crenatum (KUGELANN, 1794)
Cryptopleurum ferrugineum MOTSCH., 1863
Cryptopleurum subtile SHARP, 1884
Cryptopleurum sulcatum MOTSCH., 1863
Sphaeridium dimidiatum GORY, 1834
Sphaeridium discolor D'ORCHYMONT, 1933
Sphaeridium quinquemaculatum F., 1798
Sphaeridium seriatum D'ORCHYMONT, 1913
Sphaeridium severini D'ORCHYMONT, 1919
Sphaeridium ?vitalisi D'ORCHYMONT, 1925

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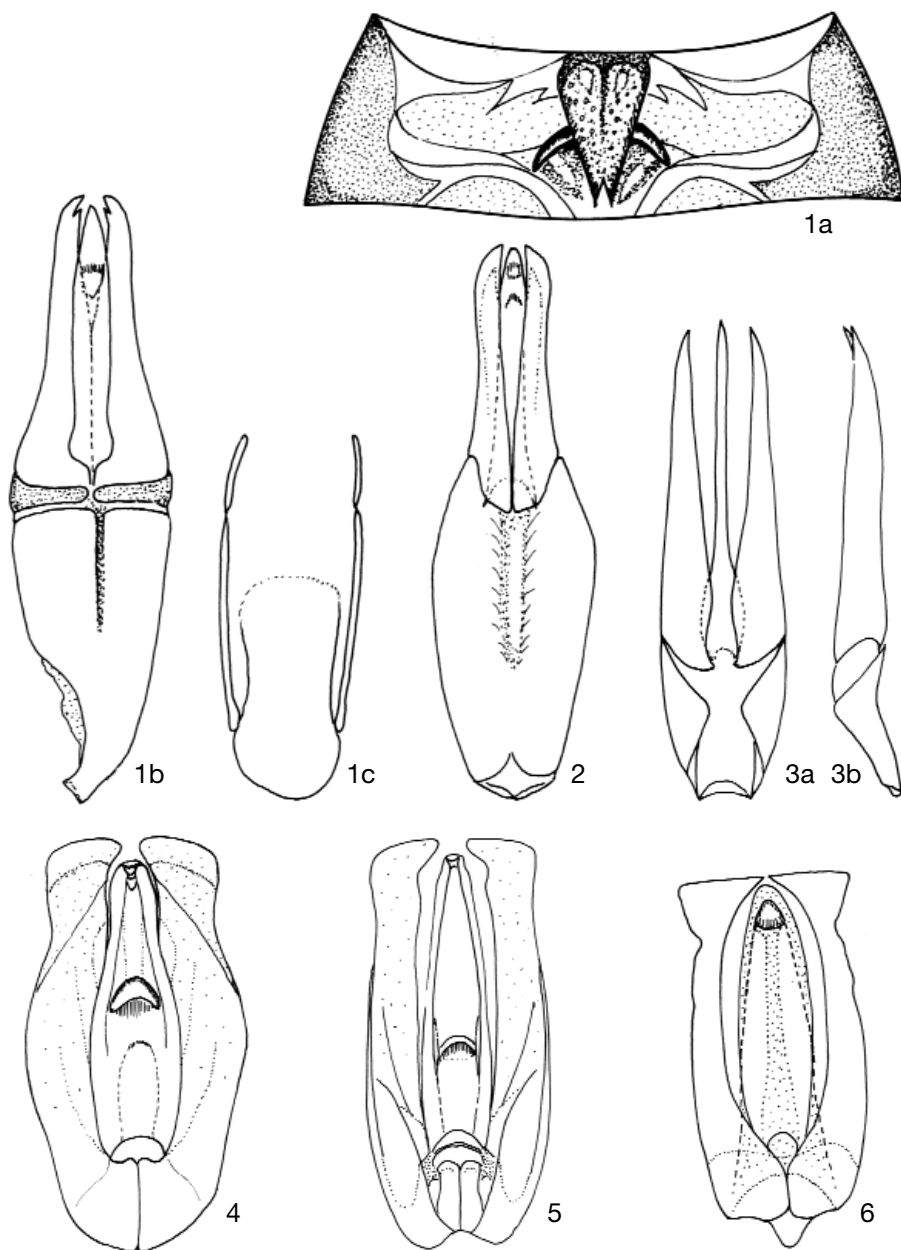


Fig. 1: *Oreocyon frigidus* sp. n., prosternum (a), aedeagophore (b), genital segment (c).
 Fig. 2: *Allocotocerus narayanus* sp. n., aedeagophore.
 Fig. 3: *Laccobius eliogentilii* sp. n., aedeagophore, ventral view (a), lateral view (b).
 Fig. 4: *Coelostoma himalayanum* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.80 mm).
 Fig. 5: *Coelostoma medianum* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.80 mm).
 Fig. 6: *Coelostoma rubens* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.80 mm).

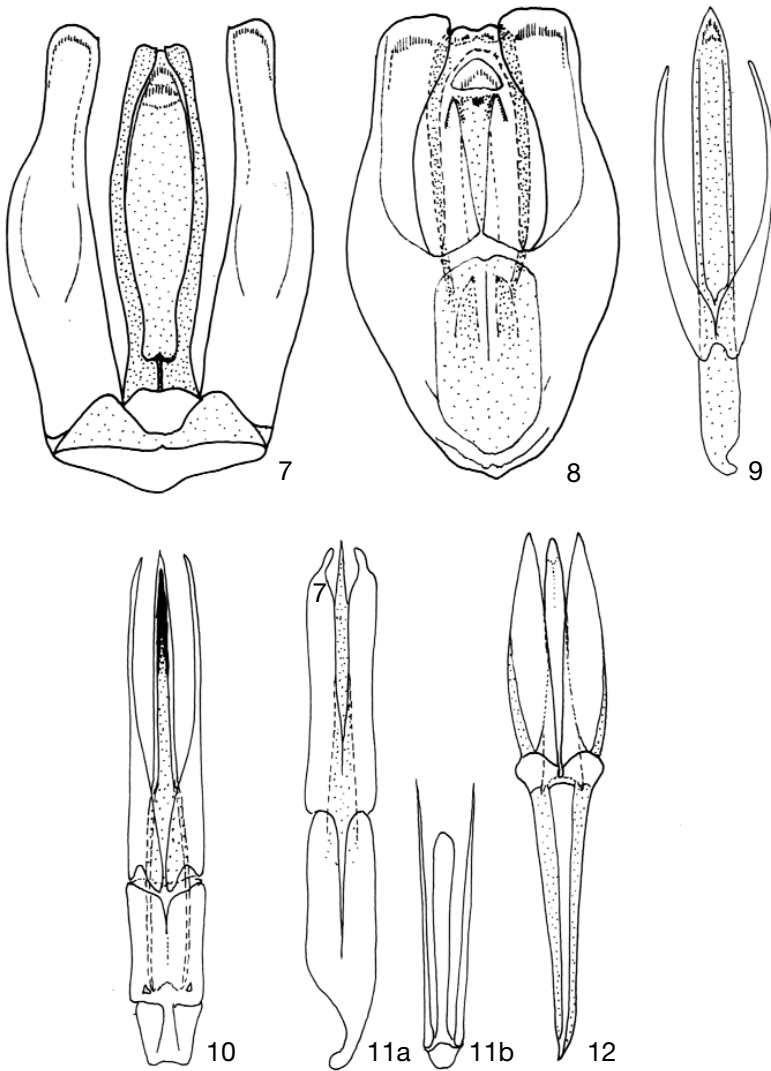


Fig. 7: *Coelostoma martensi* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.87 mm).
 Fig. 8: *Coelostoma surkhetensis* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.87 mm).
 Fig. 9: *Armostus cuneatus* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.57 mm).
 Fig. 10: *Armostus caudatus* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.64 mm).
 Fig. 11: *Paroosternum saundersi* D'ORCHYMONT, aedeagophore, 0.65 mm (a), genital segment (b).
 Fig. 12: *Protosternum arunvallensis* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.40 mm).

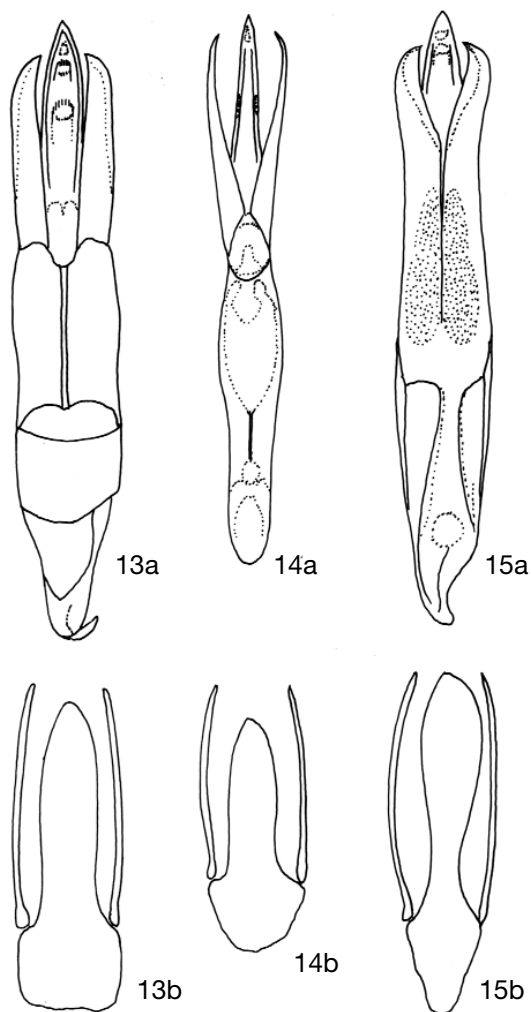


Fig. 13: *Cercyon costiventris* sp. n., aedeagophore 1.1 mm (a), genital segment (b).
 Fig. 14: *Cercyon torquatus* sp. n., aedeagophore 0.65 mm (a), genital segment (b).
 Fig. 15: *Cercyon mirus* sp. n., aedeagophore 1.7 mm (a), genital segment (b).

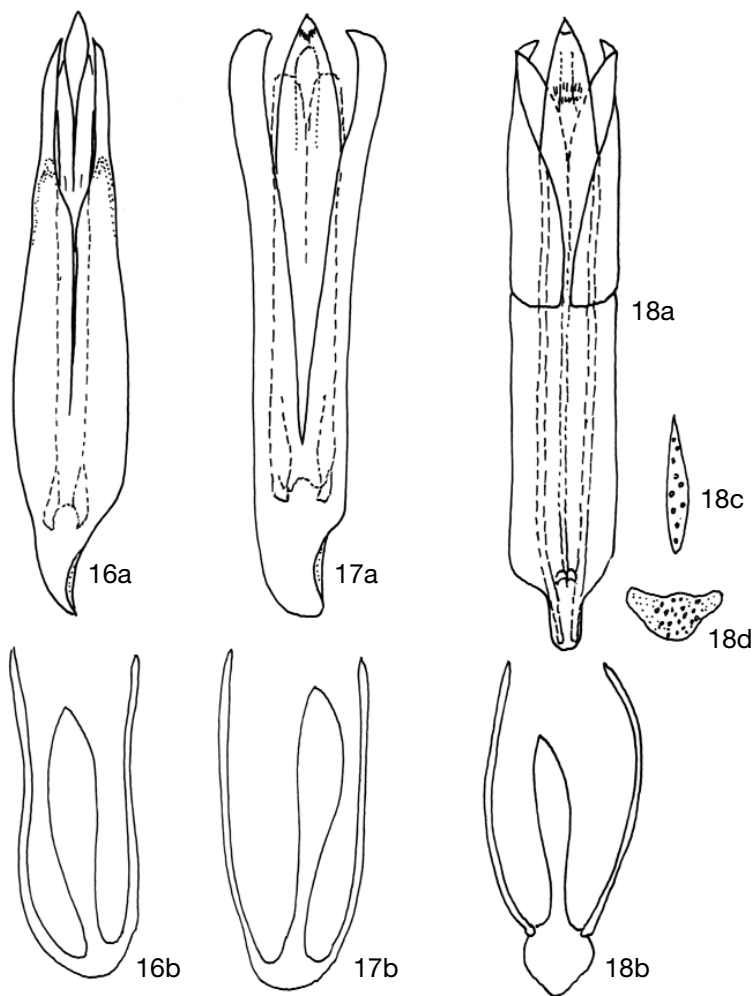


Fig. 16: *Cercyon divisus* sp. n., aedeagophore 0.81 mm (a), genital segment (b).
 Fig. 17: *Cercyon sericatus* sp. n., aedeagophore 0.80 mm (a), genital segment (b).
 Fig. 18: *Cercyon longulus* sp. n., aedeagophore 0.80 mm (a), genital segment (b),
 mesosternal tablet (c), metasternal elevation (d).

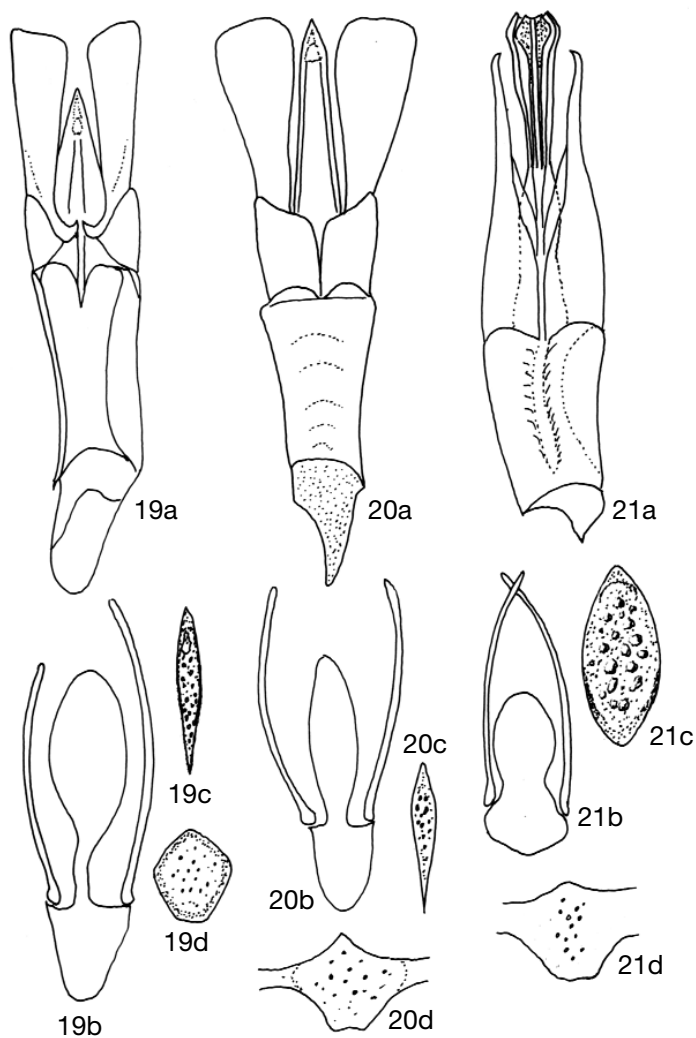


Fig. 19: *Cercyon parametricus* sp. n., aedeagophore 1.0 mm (a), genital segment (b), mesosternal tablet (c), metasternal elevation (d).

Fig. 20: *Cercyon spatifer* sp. n., aedeagophore 1.0 mm (a), genital segment (b), mesosternal tablet (c), metasternal elevation (d).

Fig. 21: *Cercyon rufosuturatus* sp. n., aedeagophore 0.93 mm (a), genital segment (b), mesosternal tablet (c), metasternal elevation (d).

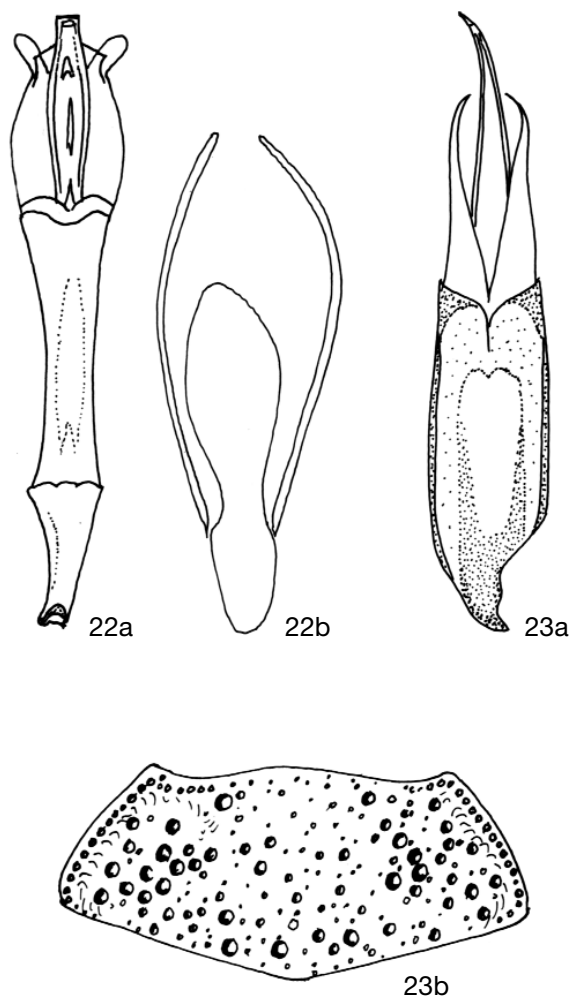


Fig. 22: *Cercyon rufinotus* sp. n., aedeagophore 0.93 mm (a), genital segment (b).
 Fig. 23: *Cercyon diversipunctus* sp. n., aedeagophore 0.93 mm (a), pronotum (b).

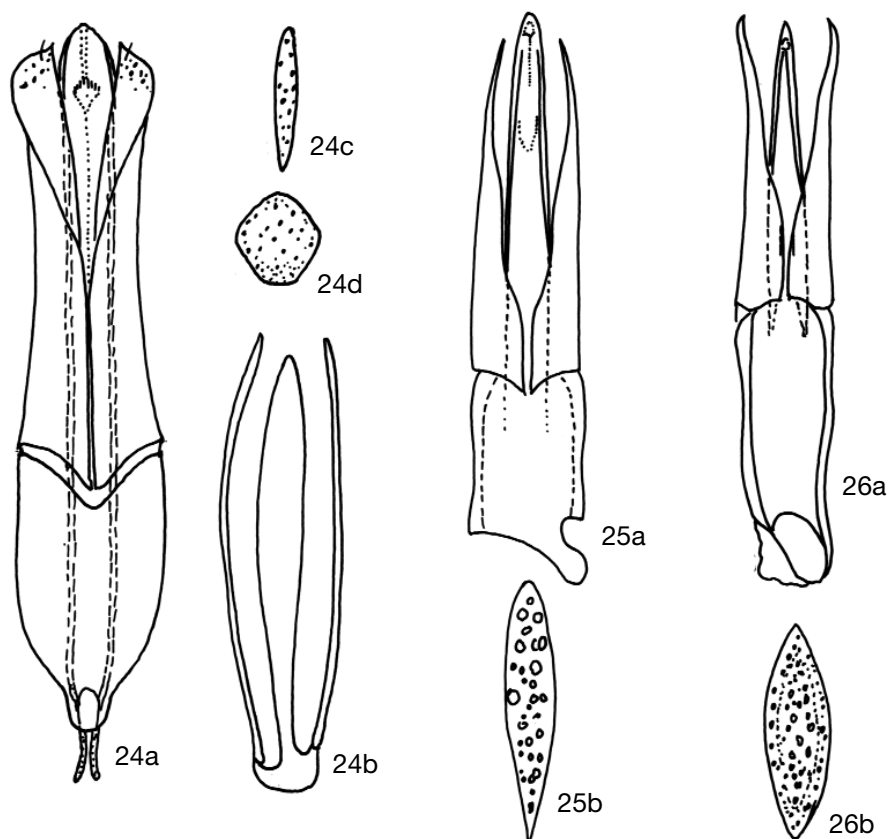


Fig. 24: *Cercyon peltoides* sp. n., aedeagophore 1.20 mm (a), genital segment (b), mesosternal tablet (c), metasternal elevation (d).

Fig. 25: *Cercyon omjenu* sp. n., aedeagophore 0.56 mm (a), mesosternal tablet (b).

Fig. 26: *Cercyon sculptus* sp. n., aedeagophore 0.56 mm (a), mesosternal tablet (b).

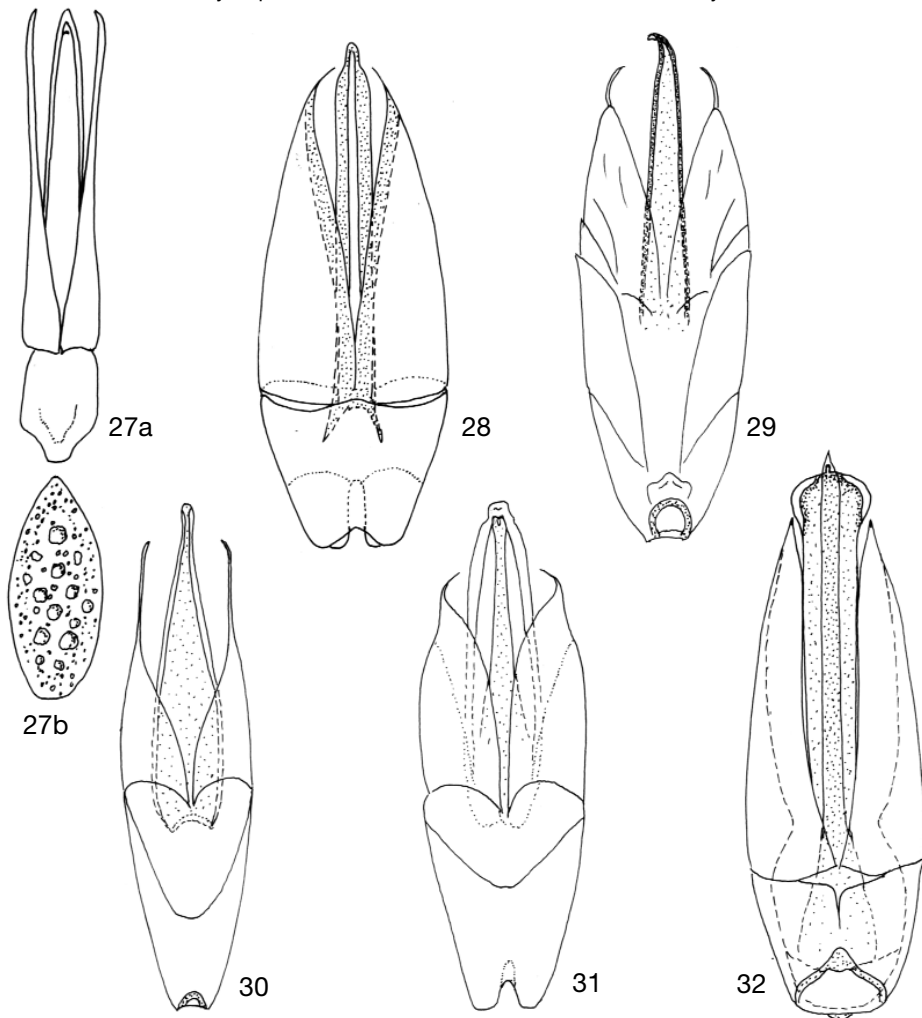


Fig. 27: *Armostus crenulatus* RÉG., aedeagophore 0.56 mm (a), mesosternal tablet (b).

Fig. 28: *Oosternum asperimum* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.64 mm).

Fig. 29: *Oosternum rudicolle* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.45 mm).

Fig. 30: *Oosternum robiginosum* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.40 mm).

Fig. 31: *Oosternum sericicolle* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.45 mm).

Fig. 32: *Oosternum atramentarium* sp. n., aedeagophore (0.71 mm).

Dieses Heft der Acta Coleopterologica wurde überwiegend vom Autor finanziert.

CONTENT - INHALT

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(Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae)

p. 3 - 72; 1.5.2002, Figs