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**A revision of Othiini**  
**XVI. Four new species of *Othius* STEPHENS**  
**from the Himalaya and China, and additional records**  
**(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae, Staphylininae)**

V. ASSING

**Abstract**

Four species of *Othius* STEPHENS, 1829 from the Eastern Palaearctic region are described and illustrated: *O. fortispunctatus* sp.n. (China: Zhejiang), *O. hartmanni* sp.n. (W-Nepal), *O. spoliatus* sp.n. (China: Yunnan), and *O. uttaricus* sp.n. (India: Uttarranchal). Additional records of 23 (sub-)species of *Othius* and one of *Atrecus* JACQUELIN DU VAL are reported. The genus *Othius* now comprises 123 valid species and subspecies.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Othiini, *Othius*, *Atrecus*, Holarctic region, Himalya, China, new species, additional records, taxonomy.

**Introduction**

According to the latest revisionary contribution to Othiini of the Staphylininae (ASSING 2005b), this Holarctic tribe comprised a total of 135 species and subspecies, 118 of them in the speciose Palaearctic genus *Othius* STEPHENS, 1829. These figures, however, do not account for *Othius guangxiensis* ZHENG, 1999, which was described from China several years ago in a Chinese journal which is apparently not screened by the Zoological Record. Consequently, it was not included in any of my previous contributions to the genus, and it was also omitted by SMETANA (2004). According to ZHENG (1999), *O. guangxiensis* is highly similar to *O. rufipennis* SHARP, 1874, but distinguished by smaller size and the absence of a tomentose patch on the male sternite V. The rough sketch of the aedeagus does not provide any evidence suggesting that the species should be distinct from *O. rufipennis*. Hence, the holotype may represent a nanistic male of *O. rufipennis* with reduced male secondary sexual characters. In any case, until the type can be examined or improved illustrations of the internal structures of the aedeagus become available, the species is of doubtful taxonomic status. Also, three years later, in another overlooked article and journal, ZHENG (2002) described and illustrated the male sexual characters of *O. goui* ZHENG, 1995, a species which was later synonymised with *O. punctatus* BERNHAUER, 1923 by ASSING (2005a) based on the examination of a female paratype. However, the sketch of the aedeagus fails to illustrate any important details – the internal structures are barely visible – suggesting that *O. goui* should be distinct from *O. punctatus*.

The *Othius* fauna of the Western Palaearctic can be considered rather well-studied, so that new discoveries of undescribed species are unlikely – except, perhaps, for the Caucasus region, which is characterised by a high diversity of *Othius* species and at the same time low collecting activity. The situation is different regarding the Eastern Palaearctic region, especially the Himalaya and the numerous mountain ranges in China, where new species have continuously been discovered even in the recent past (e. g. ASSING 2003a, b, 2005a, b). Against this background, it is not

surprising that recently collected material from Nepal, northern India, and China included as many as four undescribed species, in addition to records of several described species whose distributions are still poorly known. Thus, including the doubtful *O. guangxiensis*, the genus now comprises 123 species and subspecies, which raises the figure for the whole tribe to 140.

### Material and methods

Types and non-type material deposited in the following collections were examined:

cAnl	private collection S. Anlaş, Turgutlu
cAss	author's private collection
cFel	private collection B. Feldmann, Münster
cGon	private collection A. Gontarenko, Odessa
cPüt	private collection A. Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt
cSch	private collection M. Schülke, Berlin
cSta	private collection W. Starke, Warendorf
cWun	private collection P. Wunderle, Mönchengladbach
DEI	Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg (L. Zerche)
HMIM	Hayk Mirzayans Insect Museum, Tehran (S. Serri)
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (G. Makranczy)
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid (I. Izquierdo)
MNHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität Berlin (J. Frisch)
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
NME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann)
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (W. Schawaller)

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena) with a drawing tube. For the photographs a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used.

The measurements in the descriptions are indicated in mm and abbreviated as follows: HW: maximal head width; HL: head length from anterior margin of frons to neck; PW: maximal width of pronotum; PL: length of pronotum along median line; EL: length of elytra from apex of scutellum to elytral hind margin; TiL: length of metatibiae (external aspect, from knee to insertion of first metatarsomere); TaL: length of metatarsi (claws not included); TL: total length from apex of mandibles to posterior margin of tergite VIII.

### Descriptions of new species and additional records

In the species sections, examined material of common Western Palaearctic species is listed only when collected in regions whose staphylinid fauna is poorly known; material from Central Europe is mostly omitted. Additional records are commented on only when the previously known range is expanded, when they are remarkable in other respects, or to provide references to illustrations in previous contributions.

### *Othius lapidicola* MÄRKEL & KIESENWETTER

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Italy:** 3 exs., Trentino-Alto Adige, 25 km N Trento, Smarano env., SW Corno di Tres, W-slope, 46°18'N, 11°10'E, 1630 m, spruce and larch forest, 8.VIII.2007, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Trentino-Alto Adige, 25 km N Trento, Smarano env., N Corno di Tres, 46°19'N, 11°11'E, 1640 m, pine and larch forest, grass roots and litter, 10.VIII.2007, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Trentino-Alto Adige, 20 km W Bolzano, NW Brez, 46°28'N, 11°05'E, 1550 m, bog, 11.VIII.2007, leg. Assing (cAss).

- Romania:** 3 exs., Krasso-Szöreny m., Szörenyi-er chegyseg, Szemenik, 1400 m, 27.V.1994, leg. Szél (HNHM, cAss).
- Serbia:** 1 ex., Niš env., Suva Planina, Bela Palanka env., Tri Lovke, Bežište, 1350 m, 6.VII.2006, leg. Hlaváč (cAss).
- Greece, mainland:** 1 ex., Gióna Oros, Panuyiras, 800 m, 5.X.2000, leg. Schmalfuss (SMNS). **Crete:** 5 exs., Rethimni, Ida range, 7.5 km S Anogia, 35°15'N, 24°53'E, 1200 m, 21.X.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch, cAss); 5 exs., Chania, Levka Ori, S Mega Oros, 4.5 km S Askifon, 35°16'N, 24°11'E, 830 m, 22.X.2006 (cSch, cAss).
- Turkey: Giresun:** 1 ex., ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°36'N, 38°27'E, 1250 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 29.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 10 exs., ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°35'N, 38°27'E, 1350 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 9 exs., ca. 40 km S Giresun, N Kümbet, 40°34'N, 38°26'E, 1520 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Gümüşhane:** 18 exs., ca. 80 km SW Trabzon, Zigana pass, 40°37'N, 39°24'E, 2050 m, roots of grass, moss, and shrubs sifted, 23.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 9 exs., ca. 25 km SW Gümüşhane, Tersundağı Geçidi, 40°18'N, 39°18'E, 2070 m, N-slope, spruce forest, litter and dead wood sifted, 24.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°42'N, 39°15'E, 1750 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Rize:** 10 exs., 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41'N, 40°39'E, 2050 m, natural *Abies* forest, litter and dead wood, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Tatvan:** 5 exs., Tatvan, 1900 m, leg. Schubert (NHMW, cAss). **Izmir:** 1 ex., ca. 25 km NE Aydın, WSW Hamamköy, Murtat Dağı, 38°01'N, 27°57'E, 1230 m, N-slope with scattered old oak, sifted grass and oak litter, under stones, 9.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Murtat Dağı, 38°01'N, 27°57'E, 1330 m, N-slope with scattered old oak, sifted grass and oak litter, 9.IV.2006, leg. Wunderle (cWun). **Manisa:** 1 ex., Turgutlu, Çıkrıkçı, 29.VI.2006, leg. Anlaş (cAnl); 1 ex., Dibek Dağı, Sahlili, 700 m, 22.X.2006, leg. Anlaş (cAnl); 1 ex., Gölarmara, Taskuyucak, 18.XI.2006 (cAnl). **Aydın:** 2 exs., ca. 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 38°00'N, 28°35'E, 1480 m, N-slope, grass roots and pine litter sifted, 7.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Denizli:** 2 exs., ca. 35 km SE Kale, Alpa, 37°12'N, 29°05'E, 1240 m, N-slope, under stones, grass and shrub litter sifted, 13.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Adana:** 2 exs., SW Hasandede Geçidi, NE Kayadili, 37°30'N, 35°23'E, 1230 m, 26.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., 25 km SW Kahramanmaraş, Yesilyöre, 37°26'N, 36°45'E, 800 m, 23.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 30 km SSW Kahramanmaraş, Uzunsöğüt, 37°24'N, 36°48'E, 530 m, 23.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., 40 km SW Kahramanmaraş, W Doluca, 37°23'N, 36°41'E, 1040 m, 30.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The remarkable disjunct distribution of this widespread species is illustrated by ASSING (2003b).

### *Othius piceus* SCRIBA

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

- Morocco:** 3 exs., Ar Rif, Chefchaouen region, Bad Bessen env., 34°59'N, 04°51'W, 1120 m, 3.VI.2007, leg. Hlaváč (cAss); 3 exs., Ar Rif, Chefchaouen region, road Bad Berret-Bad Bessen, 35°01'N, 05°00'W, 1400 m, 3.–6.VI.2007, leg. Hlaváč (cAss).
- Spain:** 1 ex., Valencia, Alicante, Sierra d'Aitana, ca. 8 km N Sella, 38°39'N, 00°16'W, 1390 m, stony pasture, sifted from grass roots and moss, 28.III.2007, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of this rare Western Mediterranean species is mapped by ASSING (2005a).

### *Othius angustus angustus* STEPHENS

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

- Italy:** 1 ex., Lombardia, Monte Spluga, 27.IX.1993, leg. Frank (cAss).

COMMENT: For a map illustrating the Atlanto-Mediterranean distribution of this subspecies see ASSING (1997).

*Othius angustus stenocephalus* EPPELSHEIM

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Turkey:** 2 exs., Trabzon, ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36'N, 40°17'E, 2050 m, moss and roots of grass and herbs near rocks, sifted, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: The distribution of this species is confined to the Caucasus region, including northeastern Anatolia (ASSING 1997).

*Othius laeviusculus* STEPHENS

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Morocco:** 1 ex., Ar Rif, Chefchaouen region, road Bad Berret-Bad Bessen, 35°01'N, 05°00'W, 1400 m, 3.–6.VI.2007, leg. Hlaváč (cAss).

**Spain:** 1 ex., Extremadura, Cáceres, SE Zarza la Mayor, bank of río Alagón, 39°50'N, 06°49'W, 230 m, 27.III.2007, leg. Frenzel (cApf); 1 ex., Extremadura, Cáceres, Coria, 39°59'N, 06°32'W, 270 m, 29.III.2007, leg. Frenzel (cAss).

**Italy:** 1 ex., Lombardia, Cima (CO) near Lugano, V.1997, leg. Frank (cAss); 2 exs. [det. Feldmann], Sardegna, Monti Gennargentu, Bronco Spina, 40°01'N, 09°18'E, 1700 m, 12.V.2005, leg. Hetzel (cFel); 3 exs. [det. Feldmann], Sardegna, WNW Nuoro, Sos Nibberos, Catena del Goceano, 40°25'N, 08°59'E, 1700 m, 12.V.2005, leg. Hetzel (cFel).

**Greece, mainland:** 1 ex., Panetolikó Oros, 5 km W Prúsos, 1200 m, 10.X.2000, leg. Schmalfuss (SMNS). **Crete:** 1 ex., Rethimni, Ida range, 7.5 km S Anogia, 35°15'N, 24°53'E, 1200 m, 21.X.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch).

**Turkey: Manisa:** 1 ex., Spil Dağı, 1100 m, 29.III.2007 (cAnl). **Izmir:** 1 ex., N Izmir, Yamanlar Dağı, 18.V.1991, leg. Schönmann & Schillhammer (NHMW). **Aydın:** 1 ex., ca. 10 km WSW Karakası, Karıncalı Dağı, 37°42'N, 28°34'E, 1230 m, N-slope, grass roots and litter of shrubs sifted, under stones, 8.IV.2006, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

**Muğla:** 1 ex., ca. 12 km NNE Muğla, 37°19'N, 28°22'E, 1440 m, N-slope, roots of grass, herbs, and pine litter sifted, 12.IV.2006, leg. Wunderle (cWun). **Adıyaman:** 1 ex., Gölbaşı, Köşüklü, 11.III.2007 (cAnl). **Ardahan:** 1 ex. [det. Feldmann], Göle, 15.VI.2007, leg. Reuter (cFel).

**Iran:** 1 ex., Mazandaran, Elburs mts., Galugah – Yaneh Sar road, 36°39'N, 53°48'E, 780 m, 21.V.2007, leg. Šauša (cSch); 2 exs., Fars province, Shiraz – Firuzabad road, pass Kavar – Bowvakan, 29°05'N, 52°39'E, 1880 m, 11.IV.2006, leg. Frisch & Serri (MNHB, cAss); 1 ex., same data, but 29°04'N, 52°39'E, 1800 m, 12.IV.2006, leg. Serri & Frisch (HMIM).

COMMENT: For a recent distribution map of this widespread Holo-Mediterranean species see ASSING (2005a).

*Othius hartmanni* sp.n.

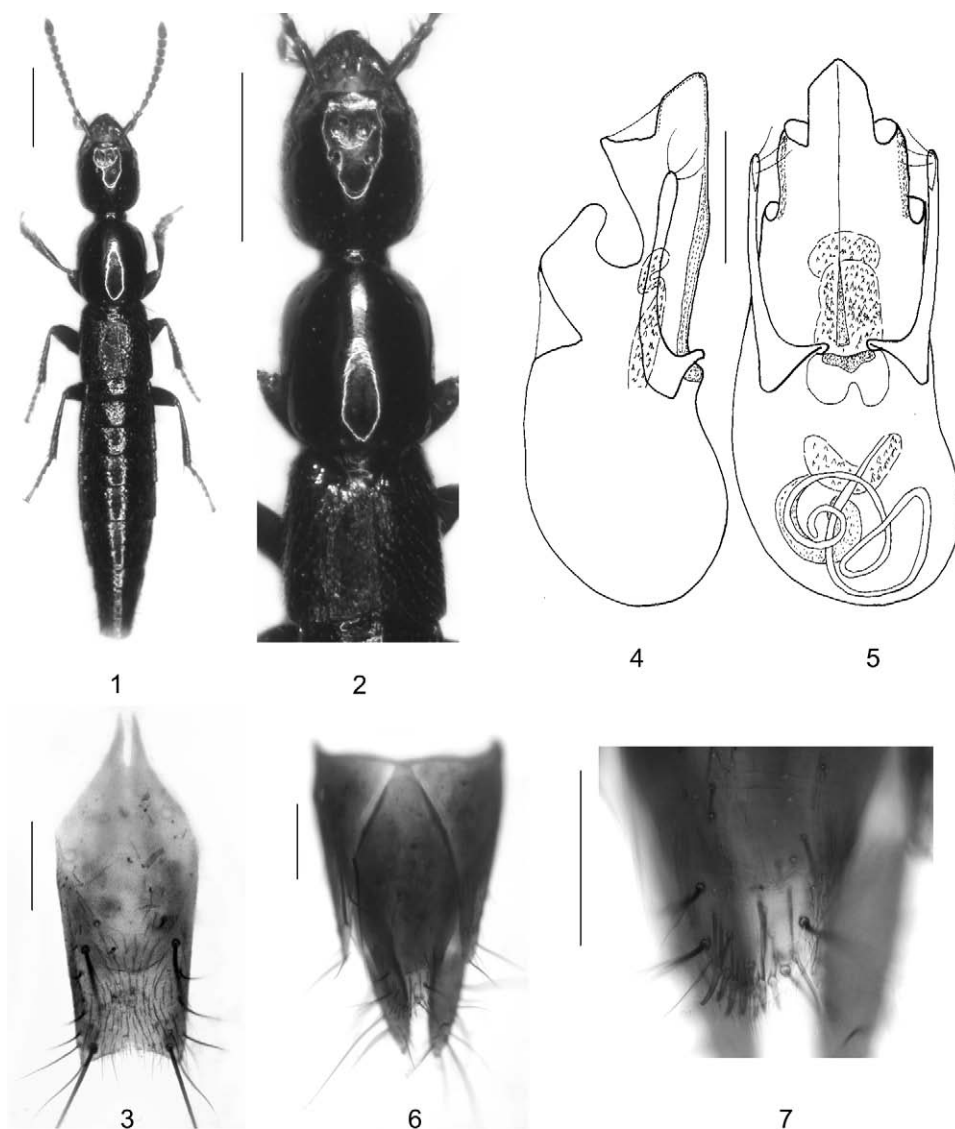
(Figs. 1–7)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “Nepal P. Mahakali, D. Dharchula, 14 km NNE Ghusa, 3450 m, plateau before Api / 29°56'06"N, 80°56'36"E, leg. M. Hartmann, 8./9.VI.2005, sieving in deciduous forest / Holotypus ♂ *Othius hartmanni* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006” (NME). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀: same data as holotype (NME, cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (mm) and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n=5): HL: 0.85–0.95, 0.90; HW: 0.77–0.89, 0.83; PW: 0.85–0.92, 0.89; PL: 1.06–1.16, 1.11; EL: 0.60–0.68, 0.65; TiL: 0.72–0.82, 0.78; TaL: 0.63–0.71, 0.66; TL: 6.3–7.9, 6.9; HL/HW: 1.07–1.11, 1.08; HW/PW: 0.90–0.97, 0.94; PL/PW: 1.22–1.26, 1.24; EL/PL: 0.56–0.62, 0.58; TiL/TaL: 1.07–1.26, 1.17.

Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: body black; legs blackish, with the external faces of the tibiae slightly paler, tarsi yellowish brown; antennae dark brown.

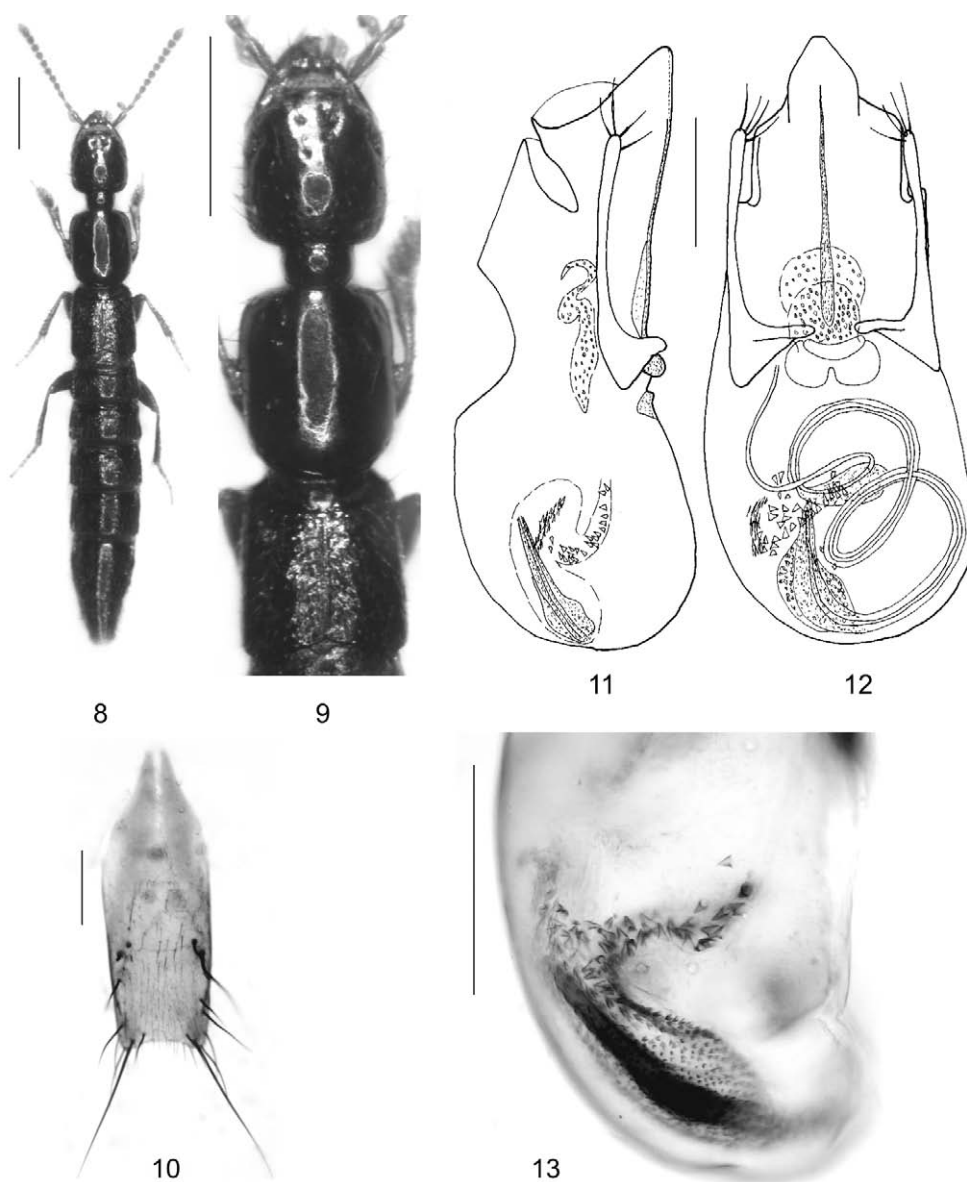
Head of subrectangular shape; anterior pair of frontal punctures situated in transverse impression and accompanied by several additional punctures; posterior pair of frontal punctures present; median dorsal area (almost) impunctate; posterior and lateral areas with sparse coarse punctation; integument with fine, but distinct transverse microsculpture; eyes approximately 1/3 the length of postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 2).



Figs. 1–7: *Othius hartmanni*. 1) ♂ habitus; 2) forebody; 3) ♂ sternite IX; 4–5) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 6) ♀ terminalia; 7) posterior portion of ♀ tergite X. Scale bars: 1–2: 1.0 mm; 3–7: 0.2 mm.

Pronotum of similar shape and punctation as in other species of the *kashmirica* subgroup; surface with fine transverse microsculpture (Fig. 2).

Elytra distinctly shorter than pronotum (see ratio EL/PL); punctation shallow, partly ill-defined, interstices on average wider than diameter of punctures; surface slightly coriaceous, but without distinct microsculpture, and somewhat shiny (Fig. 2). Hind wings reduced. Legs relatively long (see measurements).



Figs. 8–13: *Othius uttaricus*. 8) ♂ habitus; 9) forebody; 10) ♂ sternite IX; 11–12) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 13) internal structures of basal part of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 8–9: 1.0 mm; 10–13: 0.2 mm.

Abdomen slightly wider than elytra (Fig. 1); punctation moderately fine and moderately dense on anterior tergites and sparse on posterior tergites; tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I–IV moderately dilated; sternite VIII weakly concave posteriorly; sternite IX moderately long and rather large, with broadly concave posterior margin (Fig. 3); aedeagus



relatively large, with rather acute ventral process; parameres relatively long, each with 3 apical setae; internal tube not darkened and without rod-like portion (Figs. 4–5).

♀: protarsomeres I–IV distinctly less dilated than in ♂; terminalia similar to those of other species of the *kashmirica* subgroup (Fig. 6); tergite X posteriorly with 5–10 modified stout setae (Fig. 7).

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to Matthias Hartmann, curator at the NME, who collected the types.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on external characters and particularly on the male primary and secondary sexual characters, *O. hartmanni* is attributed to the *kashmirica* subgroup, which is distributed in the western Himalaya from Kashmir to central Nepal and which previously included nine species, three from Kashmir and six from Nepal. All the species of the *kashmirica* subgroup have restricted distributions and are highly similar both in external and sexual characters. The only previously known representative of this subgroup occurring in western Nepal is *O. jumlaensis* ASSING from Jumla district. From this species, *O. hartmanni* is distinguished by darker coloration, a less pronounced sexual dimorphism of the protarsi, a slightly smaller aedeagus with an apically more acute ventral process and a completely semitransparent internal tube without rod-like portion. For illustrations of the male sexual characters of *O. jumlaensis* see ASSING (1999b). For illustrations of the remaining species of the *O. kashmirica* subgroup see ASSING (1998b, 2003a).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the Byasrikh Himal in the extreme northwest of Nepal, where the species is probably endemic, as is suggested by the reduced hind wings and the absence of a palisade fringe at the posterior margin of tergite VII, as well as by the restricted distributions of other species of the *kashmirica* subgroup. The type specimens were collected by sifting the leaf litter of a deciduous forest at an altitude of almost 3500 m.

***Othius uttaricus* sp.n.**  
(Figs. 8–13)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “N-India, Uttaranchal state, ca. 30 km N Bageshwar, SE Dakhuri vill., 2600–2800 m, 25.-26.6.2003, leg. Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna / Holotypus ♂ *Othius uttaricus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2007” (NHMW). **Paratypes**: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ [1 ♀ teneral]; same data as holotype (NHMW, cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (mm) and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n=4): HL: 0.79–0.89, 0.84; HW: 0.71–0.86, 0.80; PW: 0.81–0.88, 0.85; PL: 1.00–1.09, 1.06; EL: 0.57–0.66, 0.62; TiL: 0.74–0.80, 0.78; TaL: 0.59–0.63, 0.62; TL: 5.0–6.3, 5.5; HL/HW: 1.04–1.11, 1.06; HW/PW: 0.88–0.98, 0.94; PL/PW: 1.23–1.25, 1.24; EL/PL: 0.57–0.61, 0.59; TiL/TaL: 1.24–1.29, 1.26.

Habitus as in Fig. 8. Coloration: body black, except for the paler posterior margin of tergite VIII; legs blackish brown, with yellowish to yellowish brown tarsi; antennae dark brown, with the basal 2–3 antennomeres reddish brown.

Head of subrectangular shape; area around anterior pair of frontal punctures not impressed, each of them accompanied by 0–2 additional punctures; posterior pair of frontal punctures present; median dorsal area impunctate or with scattered punctures; posterior and lateral areas with sparse coarse punctation; integument with distinct microsculpture composed of transverse meshes of very variable length in posterior area and of almost isodiametric meshes in anterior area; eyes approximately 1/3 the length of postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 9).

Pronotum of similar shape and punctation as in other species of the *kashmirica* subgroup; surface with fine transverse microsculpture (Fig. 9).

Elytra distinctly shorter than pronotum (see ratio EL/PL); punctation usually distinct and well-defined, interstices on average approximately 1.5–2.0 times as wide as diameter of punctures; surface without distinct microsculpture and mostly smooth (Fig. 9). Hind wings reduced. Legs of moderate length (see measurements).

Abdomen slightly wider than elytra (Fig. 8); punctation distinct, moderately dense on anterior tergites and sparse on posterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I–IV strongly dilated; sternite VIII weakly concave or truncate posteriorly; sternite IX relatively long and large, with broadly concave posterior margin (Fig. 10); aedeagus approximately 0.90 mm long, ventral process with pronounced median carina and relatively small apical portion; parameres moderately long, each with 4 apical setae; internal sac with numerous semitransparent spines, internal tube partly distinctly darkened and with rod-like portion of distinctive shape (Figs. 11–13).

♀: protarsomeres I–IV distinctly less dilated than in ♂; terminalia similar to those of other species of the *kashmirica* subgroup; posterior margin of tergite X with row of modified stout setae (similar to those of *O. hartmanni* (cf. Fig. 7).

ETYMOLOGY: The name (adj.) is derived from the province where the type locality is situated.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Like the preceding species, *O. uttaricus* belongs to the *kashmirica* subgroup of the *angustus* group. From other congeners attributed to this species group, it is distinguished especially by the internal structures of the aedeagus (presence of numerous semitransparent spines, shape of rod-like portion of internal tube). The geographically closest representatives of the *kashmirica* subgroup are three species from Kashmir (*O. kashmirica* CAMERON, 1943, *O. yusmargensis* Coiffait, 1982, *O. cachemiricus* COIFFAIT, 1982) and two species from Western Nepal (*O. jumlaensis*, *O. hartmanni*). From these species, *O. uttaricus* is additionally separated as follows:

from *O. kashmirica* by larger average size, longer legs (no overlap in TiL and TaL), and broader aedeagus;

from *O. yusmargensis* by larger size (little or no overlap in the measured parameters), longer legs, and a larger aedeagus with a relatively smaller and more compressed apical portion of the ventral process;

from *O. cachemiricus* by distinctly larger size (no overlap in the measured parameters), denser elytral punctation, strongly dilated male protarsi (in *O. cachemiricus* not distinctly dilated), the differently shaped posterior margin of the male sternite VIII (in *O. cachemiricus* convex), the broader and posteriorly more distinctly concave male sternite IX, as well as by the much larger and less slender aedeagus;

from *O. jumlaensis* by smaller size, more slender body (especially head and pronotum), darker coloration, less strongly dilated male protarsi, the differently shaped posterior margin of the male sternite VIII (in *O. jumlaensis* convex), and by the apically more acute ventral process of the aedeagus;

from *O. hartmanni* by paler antennae, longer metatibiae (see measurements and ratio TiL/TaL), less distinctly concave posterior margin of the male sternite VIII, less extensive impressions on the frons, and a larger aedeagus (despite smaller average body size).

For illustrations of the sexual characters of these and other species of the *kashmirica* subgroup see ASSING (1998b, 1999b, 2003a) and this paper.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the surroundings of Bageshwar, Kumaon, eastern Uttaranchal, northern India. The type specimens were collected at



an altitude of 2600–2800 m in June. One of the female paratypes is distinctly, the male paratype slightly teneral.

***Othius jansoni* WOLLASTON**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Portugal: Madeira:** 1 ex., N Pico Arieiro, 1500–1600 m, 8.XI.2006, leg. Putzer (cAss).

***Othius punctulatus* (GOEZE)**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Morocco:** 1 ex., Ar Rif, Chefchaouen region, road Bad Berret – Bad Bessen, 35°04'N, 05°03'W, 930 m, 3.–6.VI.2007, leg. Hlaváč (cAss); 1 ex., Moyen Atlas, 6 km S Azrou, Forêt de Cèdres, 43°04'N, 05°59'W, 1800 m, 19.II.2004, leg. Abmann (cSta).

**Spain: Canary Islands:** 1 ex., La Palma, NE El Paso, Eta. Virgen del Pino, 28°40'N; 17°51'W, 850 m, 19.X.2007, leg. Forcke (cAss).

**France:** 1 ex., Bretagne, Finistère, Quimperle, Forêt de Carnoet, IX.1987, leg. Frank (cAss).

**Italy:** 1 ex., Trentino-Alto Adige, 25 km W Bolzano, S Proves, 46°28'N, 11°03'E, 1070 m, soil and litter in *Alnus* forest near stream, 9.VIII.2007, leg. Assing (cAss).

**Turkey: Gümüşhane:** 2 exs., ca. 25 km SW Gümüşhane, Tersundağı Geçidi, 40°18'N, 39°18'E, 2070 m, N-slope, spruce forest, litter and dead wood sifted, 24.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Artvin:** 1 ex., Veliköy, Karagöl, 5.VI.1989, leg. Schönmann & Schillhammer (cAss). **Tatvan:** 1 ex., S Tatvan, 1700–2000 m, 21.V.–8.VI.1973, leg. Schubert (NHMW).

***Othius paralleliceps* QUEDENFELDT**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Morocco:** 2 exs., Tanger, leg. Escalera (MNCN).

**Spain:** 1 ex., Algeciras, leg. Bolivar (MNCN).

COMMENT: This large species is apparently extremely rare and has become known only from southern Spain, Gibraltar and Morocco (ASSING 1997).

***Othius grandis* HOCHHUTH**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Turkey: Trabzon:** 1 ex., ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36'N, 40°18'E, 1870 m, spruce forest, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Rize:** 3 exs., 50 km SSE Rize, S Çamlık, 40°43'N, 40°38'E, 1380 m, alder forest, sifted, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 5 exs., 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41'N, 40°39'E, 2050 m, natural *Abies* forest, litter and dead wood, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 50 km S Ardeşen, Çat, 40°52'N, 40°56'E, 1240 m, alder forest, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan D. river valley, ca. 41°09'N, 41°22'E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of *O. grandis* is confined to the Caucasus region, including northeastern Anatolia (ASSING 1997).

***Othius subuliformis* STEPHENS**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Spain: Castilla-León:** 3 exs., Sierra de Gredos, ca. 60 km SW Ávila, Puerto de Serranillos, 40°19'N, 04°56'W, 1420 m, narrow stream valley with shrubs and *Rubus*, sifted from deep litter and soil, 24.III.2007, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Sierra de Gredos, ca. 60 km SSW Ávila, ca. 10 km SSW Burgohondo, 40°21'N, 04°49'W, 1250 m, stream valley, sifted from litter near stream bank, 25.III.2007, leg. Assing (cAss).

**Russian Federation:** 2 exs., Primorskiy Kray, Kedrovaja river, 25.VII.1977, leg. Elizarov (cSch, cAss).

COMMENT: According to ASSING (1997, 2003), *O. subuliformis* has an expansive Atlanto-Mediterranean distribution in the Western Palaearctic region and has recently been introduced also in North America. The above records from the Russian Far East are far outside the known range of the species. It seems most likely that either the species has been introduced in this region or the locality labels have been confused. In any case, the record requires confirmation.

### *Othius wunderlei* ASSING

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Spain: Andalucía:** 2 exs., 27 km E Jaen, Sierra Magina, 37°44'N, 3°30'W, 1700 m, *Quercus ilex*, *Erinaceus antyllis*, 5.X.2005, leg. Behne (DEI, cAss); 1 ex., 26 km E Jaen, Sierra Magina, 37°44'N, 3°30'W, 1660 m, pine forest with *Erinaceus antyllis*, 6.X.2005, leg. Behne (DEI); 1 ex., 15 km SE Jaen, Sierra Pandera, 37°40'N, 3°41'W, 1400 m, *Quercus ilex*, *Erinaceus antyllis*, 8.X.2005, leg. Behne (DEI); 1 ex., 14 km NE La Carolina, Sierra Morena, P. N. Despenasperros, Santa Elena env., 38°22'N, 3°31'W, 585 m, alder litter, 10.V.2005, leg. Behne (DEI).

COMMENT: The distribution of this species is confined to southern Spain; for a recent map see ASSING (2005a).

### *Othius brevipennis* KRAATZ

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Slovenia:** 1 ex., Tarnowaner Wald, road Predmeja – Lokve, km 8, 1050 m, 27.VI.1998, leg. Schillhammer (NHMW).

COMMENT: The distribution of this species is mapped by ASSING (2003b).

### *Othius permutatus* ASSING

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Romania:** 2 exs., jud. Suceava, Munții Calimăn, stream Dorna, 3 km SW Bâta Poieni, 7 km S Dornișoara, 47°11'N, 25°05'E, 1180 m, floated from gravel and mosses on shady rocks, 13.VI.2003, leg. Makranczy (cAss); 2 exs., Hargita m., Kelemen-havasok, Lomás-patak völgye, 1000 m, 13.–14.VII.1998, leg. Podluszányi (HNHM).  
**Ukraine:** 4 exs., Zakarpazka obl., Khust district, Zarech'ye, leaf litter, 31.VII.2007, leg. Gontarenko (cGon, cAss).

COMMENT: The species is endemic to the Romanian and Ukrainian Carpathians and adjacent mountain ranges in southeastern Poland and eastern Slovakia (ASSING 1997).

### *Othius ponticus* COIFFAIT

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Turkey: Rize:** 14 exs., 40 km SSE Rize, 4 km E İkizdere, 40°47'N, 40°36'E, 750 m, mixed forest with chestnut, alder, beech, *Rhododendron*, sifted, 31.VII.–1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., 40 km SSE Rize, 7 km E İkizdere, 40°47'N, 40°38'E, 1030 m, mixed forest with chestnut, alder, *Rhododendron*, sifted, 31.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41'N, 40°39'E, 2050 m, natural *Abies* forest, litter and dead wood, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch); 29 exs., 30 km ESE Rize, S Kaptanpaşa, 40°57'N, 40°47'E, 690 m, mixed forest with beech, alder, chestnut, spruce, *Rhododendron*, bramble, sifted, 2.&5.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., 30 km SE Rize, 40°54'N, 40°46'E, 860 m, mixed forest, *Rhododendron* litter sifted, 2.VIII.2006, leg. Assing; 2 exs., ca. 30 km S Ardeşen, 40°56'N, 40°58'E, 750 m, moist forest with boxwood and *Rhododendron*, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: The species has become known only from Rize and Artvin provinces in northeastern Anatolia and was recently recorded also from the environs of Batumi in Georgia (ASSING 1997, 2003b, 2005a).

***Othius philonthoides* WOLLSTON**

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Spain: Canary Islands:** 1 ex., La Palma, NE El Paso, Eta. Virgen del Pino, 28°40'N; 17°51'W, 850 m, 19.X.2007, leg. Forcke (cAss).

COMMENT: *Othius philonthoides* is the most widespread of all Canarian endemics (ASSING 1998a).

***Othius apicalis* CAMERON**

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Nepal:** 2 exs., Manaslu, S Bara Pokhari, 28°15'N, 84°25'E, 2100 m, 29.IV.2005, leg. Schmidt (NME, cAss).

COMMENT: The species is one of the more widespread representatives of the genus in the Himalaya; for a map illustrating its distribution see ASSING (1998b).

***Othius longicuneatus* ASSING**

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Nepal:** 7 exs., Manaslu, SW Merne Pokhari, 28°22'N, 84°31'E, 3200–3300 m, 11.V.2005, leg. Schmidt (NME, cAss).

COMMENT: The above specimens represent the first record of this species since the original description, which is based on two specimens from Darondi Khola, Ghorka district (ASSING 1998b). *Othius longicuneatus* is the westernmost representative of the Himalayan *O. infestus* group.

***Othius latus latus* SHARP**

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**China:** Shaanxi: 1 ♀, Hunyuan, 27.V.–28.VII.2005, leg. Kučera (cSch).

***Othius latus gansuensis* ASSING**

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**China: Qinghai:** 1 ex., Huangyong env., 36°29'N, 101°34'E, 2660–2780 m, 17.VII.2005, leg. Hájek, Král & Růžicka (cSch).

COMMENT: This subspecies was previously known only from Gansu province, China (ASSING 1999a).

***Othius atavus* ASSING**

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**China: Yunnan:** 1 ex., Dehong Dai Aut. Pref., mountain range 31 km E Luxi, 24°30'N, 98°53'E, 2280 m, grassland, 3.VI.2007, leg. Wrase (cAss); 1 ex., Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 29 km ESE Tengchong, 24°56'N, 98°45'E, 2350 m, degraded deciduous forest, sifted, 1.VI.2007, leg. Pütz (cAss).

COMMENT: Previously, only the holotype of this distinctive species (type locality: Yunnan, Gaoligongshan, 90 km W Baoshan) was known (ASSING 1999a).

***Othius spoliatus* sp.n.  
(Figs. 14–23)**

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “China: Yunnan [CH07-26], Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gaoligong Shan, pass 21 km NW Liuku, 3150 m, 25°58'22"N, 98°41'00", bamboo with shrubs, litter sifted, 9.VI.2007, M. Schülke / Holotypus ♂

*Othius spoliatus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2007" (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂: "China: Yunnan [CH07-26], Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gaoligong Shan, pass 24 km NW Liuku or 7 km E Pianma, 25°58'22"N, 98°41'00", 3150 m, bamboo with shrubs, litter sifted, 9.VI.2007, leg. A. Pütz" (cAss); 3 ♀♀ [1 teneral]: "China: Yunnan [CH07-15], Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 29 km ESE Tengchong, 2350 m, 24°55'37"N, 98°45'09"E, dev. decid. forest, litter, wood, fungi sifted, 1.VI.2007, leg. A. Pütz" (cPüt, cAss).

**DESCRIPTION:** Measurements (mm) and ratios (range ♂♂, n=2; range ♀♀, n=3): HL: 1.65–1.77, 1.62–1.83; HW: 1.65–1.77, 1.49–1.68; PW: 1.71–1.80, 1.69–1.80; PL: 1.95–2.10, 1.94–2.17; EL: 1.10–1.16, 0.93–1.16; TiL: 1.28–1.31, 1.31–1.53; TaL: 1.10–1.13, 0.85–1.13; TL: 11.4–13.6, 11.3–13.8; HL/HW: 1.00, 1.08–1.13; HW/PW: 0.96–0.98, 0.88–0.93; PL/PW: 1.14–1.17, 1.14–1.20; EL/PL: 0.55–0.56, 0.48–0.55; TiL/TaL: 1.16–1.17, 1.34–1.54.

Habitus as in Fig. 14. Coloration: head, pronotum, and abdomen blackish brown, except for the paler posterior margins of abdominal segments VII and VIII; elytra slightly paler, dark castaneous; legs and antennae dark brown.

Head more or less wedge-shaped (i.e. broadest near posterior angles) and apparently with sexual dimorphism, in ♂♂ broad and almost as wide as pronotum, in ♀♀ oblong and narrower in relation to pronotum (see ratios HL/HW and HW/PW); anterior pair of frontal punctures distinct and situated in impressions, each puncture accompanied by 1–2 additional smaller punctures; posterior pair of frontal punctures absent; median dorsal area without punctures; punctuation of lateral and posterior dorsal areas coarse and rather sparse, interstices on average distinctly wider than diameter of punctures; microsculpture fine, composed predominantly of transverse meshes of variable length on most of dorsal surface, and primarily of isodiametric meshes on frons (Fig. 16). Eyes rather small (Fig. 17) and weakly protruding from lateral contours of head, approximately 1/3 the length of postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 16).

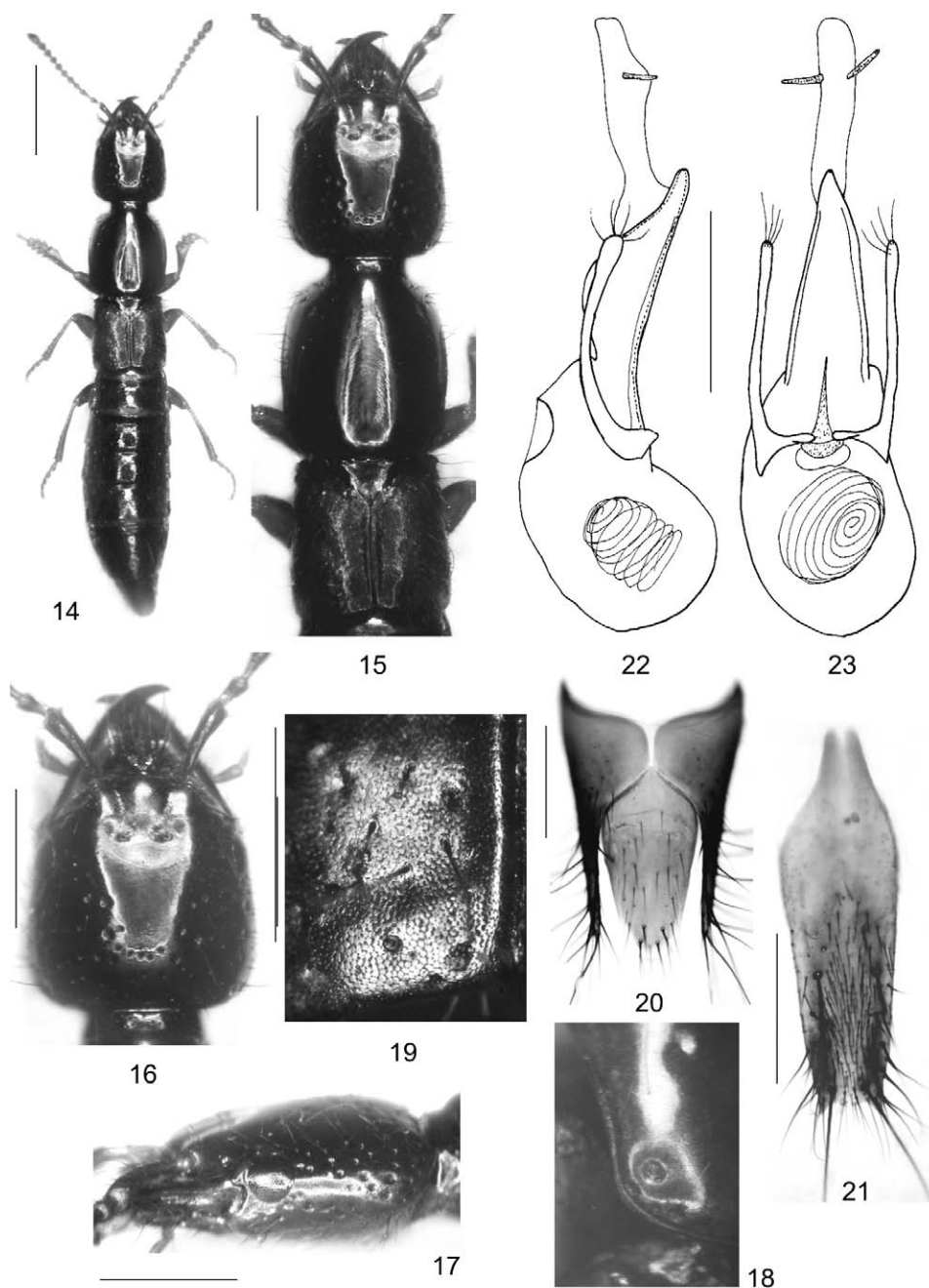
Pronotum weakly oblong (Fig. 15); discal punctuation pattern similar to that of most other Eastern Palaearctic congeners; posterior discal puncture (i. e. puncture near posterior angle) separated from both lateral and posterior margin by a distance of approximately twice the diameter of puncture (Fig. 18); microsculpture finely transverse.

Elytra distinctly shorter than pronotum (see ratio EL/PL); punctuation rather shallow and sparse, interstices distinctly wider than diameter of punctures; humeral angles with two long lateral setae inserting in conspicuous prominent protuberances (Fig. 15); microsculpture (Fig. 19) composed of dense and distinct micropunctuation (at first glance – and at lower magnifications – producing the impression of isodiametric microsculpture). Hind wings reduced. Legs of moderate length (see measurements).

Abdomen widest at segments V/VI, approximately 1.15 times as wide as elytra (Fig. 14); punctuation fine and sparse, approximately of similar density on posterior tergites as on anterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I–IV strongly dilated; sternites V–VII unmodified; sternite VIII posteriorly truncate, not distinctly impressed; lateral tergal sclerites IX without tooth-like processes, not reaching posterior margin of tergite X (Fig. 20); sternite IX long and slender, anteriorly weakly bifid, posterior margin weakly concave and bisinuate (Fig. 21); aedeagus approximately 1.30 mm long, ventral process rather long and slender; parameres moderately long, far from reaching apex of median lobe, each with 4 apical setae; internal sac with conspicuously reduced set of internal structures: only one pair of rather short, slender, and weakly sclerotised structures present; flagellum with approximately 10 coils (Figs. 22–23).

♀: protarsomeres I–IV dilated, but distinctly less so than in ♂; sternite X at posterior margin with approximately 15–20 modified, long and apically bent setae.



Figs. 14–23: *Othius spoliatus*. 14) ♂ habitus; 15) forebody; 16) head in dorsal view; 17) head in lateral view; 18) posterior angle of pronotum in dorso-lateral view; 19) sutural angle of elytra; 20) ♂ segments IX–X in dorsal view; 21) ♂ sternite IX; 22–23) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 14: 2.0 mm; 15–17: 1.0 mm; 18–23: 0.5 mm.

COMMENT: The females from the locality ESE Tengchong are distinguished from the two males from the type locality by an oblong, more slender, and somewhat less wedge-shaped head (see ratios HL/HW and HW/PW), a somewhat sparser punctuation of the head, and by longer metatibiae (see ratio TiL/TaL). Since they are similar in other respects (size, shape of pronotum, punctuation of pronotum, elytra, and abdomen, microsculpture), these differences are here attributed to intra- rather than interspecific variation. However, males from the Tengchong locality or its vicinity would be required to definitely confirm this hypothesis.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, adjective: robbed) refers to the remarkably reduced number of internal structures of the aedeagus.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: From all other Eastern Palaearctic congeners, *O. spoliatus* is readily distinguished by the morphology of the aedeagus, especially by the conspicuously reduced set of internal structures. In the key to the *Othius* species of the Eastern Palaearctic region east of the Himalaya (ASSING 1999a), the new species would key out at couplet 14, together with *O. sculptipennis* ASSING from Sichuan – the only other *Othius* species from China without a posterior pair of frontal punctures and without a palisade fringe at the posterior margin of tergite VII. *Othius sculptipennis*, however, is much larger (HL: >2.3 mm; HW: >2.0 mm; PW: >2.1; PL: >2.6 mm); in addition, the head is distinctly more oblong and of ovoid shape, the microsculpture of head and pronotum is distinctly isodiametric, the antennae are much longer, the elytra are bright reddish, more densely punctate and almost completely matt owing to much more pronounced microsculpture, the abdomen is much more densely punctate, and the male sternite IX is less slender and posteriorly strongly concave.

Several evident synapomorphies suggest that *O. spoliatus* is the adelphotaxon of the sibling species *O. opacipennis* CAMERON and *O. sericipennis* ASSING: absence of a posterior pair of frontal punctures, elytral microsculpture composed of dense fine micropunctures, male sternite IX long and slender, anteriorly weakly bifid, and posteriorly more or less bisinuate, median lobe of aedeagus with long and slender ventral process, internal sac of median lobe with reduced number of short and weakly sclerotised structures. From both species, *O. spoliatus* is readily distinguished by the absence of a palisade fringe at the posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VII, the smaller eyes, the distinctly shorter elytra, the reduced hind wings, and the presence of only two internal structures in the internal sac of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the male sexual characters of *O. opacipennis* and *O. sericipennis* see ASSING (1999b, 2003b).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the west of Yunnan province, southwestern China, very close to the border with Myanmar. The holotype was sifted from litter in shrubland with bamboo at an altitude of 3150 m.

***Othius fortepunctatus* sp.n.**  
(Figs. 24–35)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “China: Zhejiang [CH07-36], West Tianmu Shan N. R., way to peak of immortals, 30°20'34"N, 119°25'51"E, 1100–1200 m, prim. mixed forest, litter, moss, sifted, 15.VI.2007, M. Schülke / Holotypus ♂ *Othius fortepunctatus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2007” (cAss). **Paratype** ♂: same data as holotype (cSch).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (mm) and ratios (range; n=2): HL: 1.43–1.53; HW: 1.31–1.39; PW: 1.36–1.43; PL: 1.68–1.80; EL: 1.13–1.19; TiL: 1.34–1.43; TaL: 1.10–1.25; TL: 10.9–11.3; HL/HW: 1.09–1.10; HW/PW: 0.97; PL/PW: 1.24–1.26; EL/PL: 0.66–0.67; TiL/TaL: 1.15–1.22.

Habitus as in Fig. 24. Coloration: head, pronotum, and abdomen blackish brown to blackish; elytra slightly paler dark brown, with the anterior and posterior margins dark reddish; legs dark brown to blackish brown, with the tarsi, the tibial bases, and partly also the external faces of the



tibiae slightly paler, reddish brown to dark brown; antennae blackish brown, with the basal two antennomeres reddish brown.

Head (Fig. 26) of subquadrangular shape (i.e. with subparallel lateral margins in dorsal view), oblong, and almost as wide as pronotum (see ratios HL/HW and HW/PW); anterior pair of frontal punctures distinct and situated in shallow impressions, each puncture accompanied by 4–8 additional smaller punctures; posterior pair of frontal punctures present, distance between these punctures slightly greater than that between anterior punctures; median dorsal area immediately behind posterior pair of frontal punctures impunctate; lateral and posterior dorsal areas with extensive, dense, sharply defined, and coarse punctation; interstices on average narrower than diameter of punctures; microsculpture composed of transverse striae, extremely shallow, almost effaced, noticeable only at higher magnifications. Eyes (Fig. 27) rather small and weakly protruding from lateral contours of head, approximately  $1/3$  the length of postocular region in dorsal view.

Pronotum (Fig. 25) distinctly oblong (see ratio PL/PW); discal punctation pattern similar to that of most other Eastern Palaearctic congeners; posterior discal puncture (i. e. puncture near posterior angle) separated from lateral margin by a distance of approximately four times its diameter and even more distant from posterior margin (Fig. 28); microsculpture very shallow, finely transverse.

Elytra distinctly shorter than pronotum (see ratio EL/PL); punctation conspicuous: very dense, coarse, and sharply defined (Fig. 29); interstices reduced to narrow ridges and without microsculpture. Legs relatively long (see measurements).

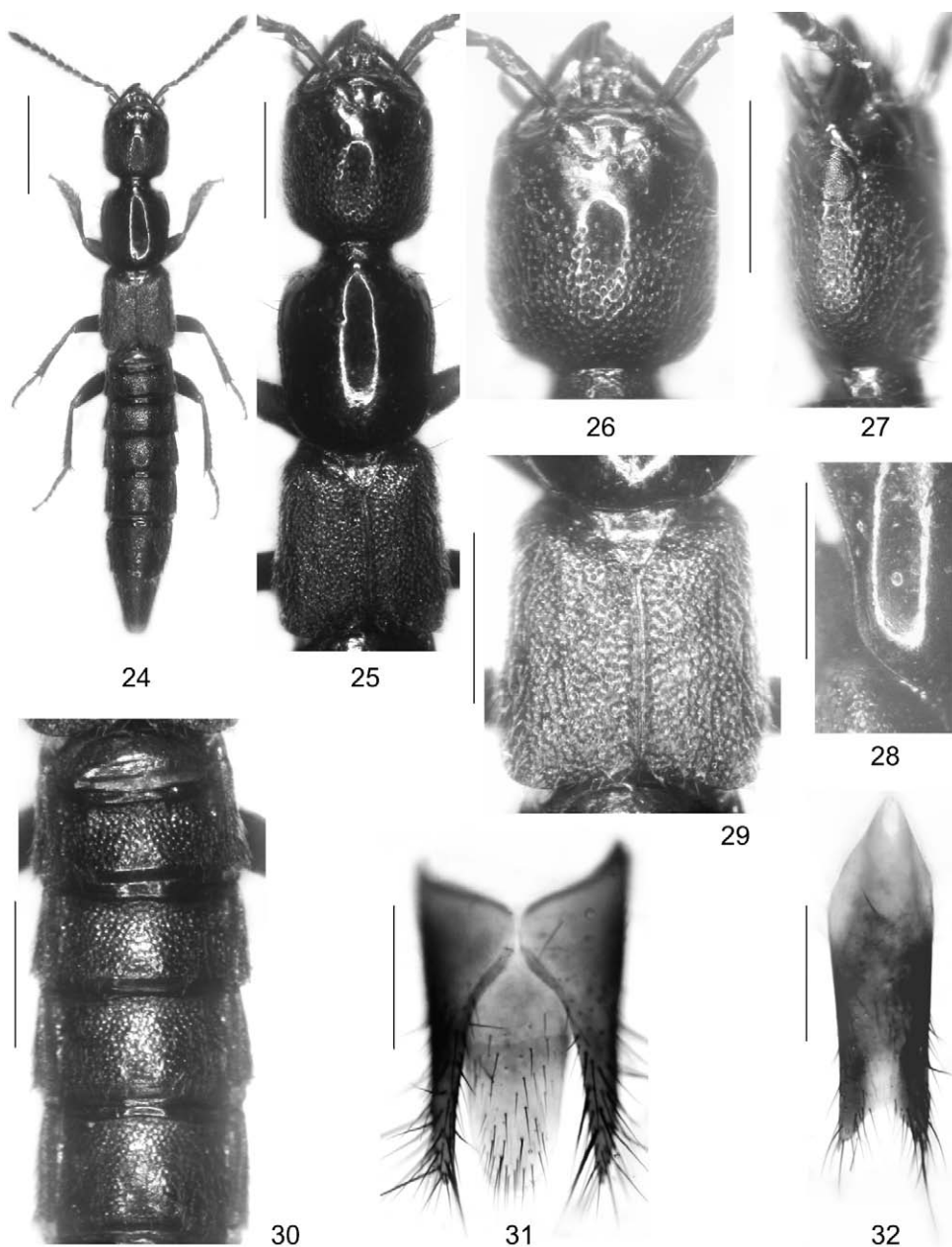
Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra, anterior part (segments III–VI) subparallel; punctation of tergites III–V and anterior half of VI conspicuously coarse and dense (Fig. 30), that of posterior half of tergite VI and tergites VII–VIII distinctly sparser and finer; interstices only with indistinct traces of fine transverse microstriae; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomeres I–IV strongly dilated; sternites V–VII unmodified; sternite VIII posteriorly truncate, not distinctly impressed; lateral tergal sclerites IX long and slender, apically without tooth-like processes, almost reaching posterior margin of tergite X (Fig. 31); sternite IX moderately slender, anteriorly distinctly bifid, posterior margin strongly concave, postero-lateral angles with spine-like process (Fig. 32); aedeagus 1.20 mm long, ventral process moderately slender; parameres rather short, far from reaching apex of median lobe, each with four apical setae (Figs. 33–34); internal sac with six moderately sclerotised internal structures: a slender median basal structure, a median apical structure of similar length and width, a pair of long and slender, and a pair of shorter, apically obliquely truncate and conspicuously broad-based lateral structures (Fig. 35); coiled flagellum not visible in both type specimens.

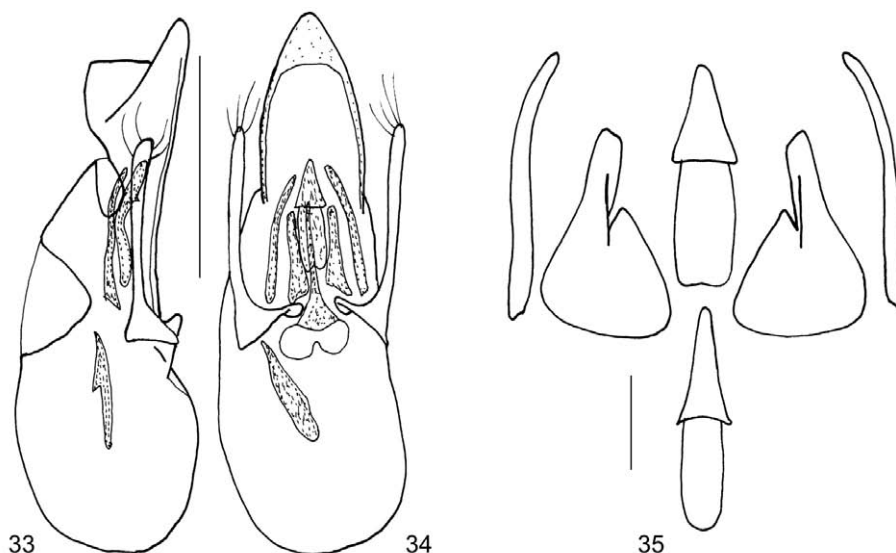
♀: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, adjective) refers to the distinctive and pronounced punctation of the head, elytra, and abdomen.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: The only known species with a similarly coarse and dense punctation especially of the elytra is *O. schillhammeri* ASSING from Guizhou, evidently its adelphotaxon. From this species, *O. fortetpunctatus* is distinguished by slightly larger size, distinctly darker coloration (elytra, abdomen, and legs in *O. schillhammeri* reddish brown), distinctly denser and coarser punctation of the lateral and posterior areas of the head (also slightly denser and coarser punctation of the abdomen), and an aedeagus with internal structures of different shape. For illustrations of the sexual characters of *O. schillhammeri* see ASSING (2003b).



Figs. 24–32: *Othius fortispunctatus*. 24) ♂ habitus; 25) forebody; 26) head in dorsal view; 27) head in lateral view; 28) posterior angle of pronotum in dorso-lateral view; 29) elytra; 30) abdominal segments III–VI in dorsal view; 31) ♂ segments IX–X in dorsal view; 32) ♂ sternite IX. Scale bars: 24: 2.0 mm; 25–30: 1.0 mm; 31–32: 0.5 mm.



Figs. 33–35: *Othius fortepunctatus*. 33–34) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 35) internal structures of aedeagus. Scale bars: 33–34: 0.5 mm; 35: 0.1 mm.

**DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS:** The Tianmu Shan is situated in the northwest of Zhejiang province, eastern China, some 70 km to the west of Hangzhou. The types were collected in a primary forest at an altitude of 1100–1200 m by sifting litter and moss.

***Othius maculativentris* ZHENG**

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

**China: Sichuan:** 1 ex., Ganzi Tibetan Auton. Pref., Daxue Shan, 5 km E Kangding, 30°02'N, 102°00'E, 2600–2700 m, 24.VI.1999, leg. Pütz (cPüt).

**COMMENT:** Male-based records have become known only from the Gongga Shan, Daxue Shan, and Wolong in Sichuan province (ASSING 1999a, b, 2003a); a female possibly referring to this species was recently reported also from northern Yunnan (ASSING 2005b).

***Othius fibulifer fibulifer* ASSING**

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

**China: Sichuan:** 2 exs., road from Uiniu to Bamei, pass N Bamei, 2720–3040 m, 27.VII.–6.VIII.2006, leg. Puchner (NHMW); 7 exs., road from Bamei to Xinbuqiao, 5 km S Bamei, 3450–3500 m, Tagong grasslands, 27.VII.–7.VIII.2006, leg. Puchner (NHMW, cAss); 1 ex., Ganzi Tibetan Auton. Pref., Daxue Shan, 10 km S Kangding, 29°59'N, 101°55'E, 3150 m, 26.VI.1999, leg. Pütz (cPüt); 3 exs., Kangding, 30°03'N, 101°57'E, 2690 m, 14.VI.2006, Sehnal & Trýzna (cSch, cAss); 1 ex., Kangding, Mogecuo reserve, 2900–3300 m, 25.–27.VII.2004, leg. Murzin (cSch).

### *Othius fibulifer extensus* ASSING

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**China: Sichuan:** 4 exs., road from Luding to Ya'an, Erlang Shan pass, 2420–2640 m, 30.VII.–8.VIII.2006, leg. Puchner (NHMW, cAss); 1 ex., Erlang Shan, E Luding, 3300 m, 20.–23.VII.2004, leg. Murzin (cSch); 1 ex., Erlang Shan, E Luding, 2560 m, 19.–23.VII.2004, leg. Murzin (cAss).

COMMENT: The known distribution of this recently described subspecies is confined to the Erlang Shan (ASSING 2003a, 2005a).

### *Atrecus macrocephalus* (NORDMANN)

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**U.S.A.: Alaska:** 1 ex., Kenai Peninsula, Homer, 19.VI.2007, leg. Renner (cAss).

### Acknowledgements

I am indebted to all the colleagues indicated in the material section for the loan of material. Special thanks are extended to Michael Schülke for the generous gift of the holotypes of *O. spoliatus* and *O. fortepunctatus*, as well as of the single specimen of *O. atavus*. Benedikt Feldmann proof-read the manuscript.

### Zusammenfassung

Vier Arten der Gattung *Othius* STEPHENS, 1829 aus der Ostpaläarktis werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *O. fortepunctatus* sp.n. (China: Zhejiang), *O. hartmanni* sp.n. (W-Nepal), *O. spoliatus* sp.n. (China: Yunnan) und *O. uttaricus* sp.n. (Indien: Uttarranchal). Weitere Nachweise von 23 (Unter-)Arten der Gattung *Othius* sowie einer aus der Gattung *Atrecus* JACQUELIN DU VAL werden gemeldet. Die Gattung *Othius* umfasst nunmehr 123 valide Arten und Unterarten.

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