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Two new species and new records of *Amphichroum* KRAATZ, 1857 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Omaliinae)

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Abstract

Taxonomic and faunistic data for eleven species of the genus of *Amphichroum* KRAATZ, 1857 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Omaliinae: Anthophagini) of China and the Himalayan Region are presented. Two new species are described and illustrated: *A. bellum* sp.n. (Nepal: Gandaki) and *A. schillhammeri* sp.n. (China: Shaanxi, Hubei, Sichuan, Yunnan). A distribution map for *A. schillhammeri* is given. First records are provided for the following six species: *A. angustilobatum* SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018 from Hubei (China), *A. anthobioides* CHAMPION, 1925 from Gandaki (Nepal), *A. nepalicum* (COIFFAIT, 1982) from Bagmati (Nepal), *A. squamosum* SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018 and *A. subaequale* SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018 from Yunnan (China), and *A. telnovi* SHAVRIN, 2021 from Karnali and Bagmati (Nepal).

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Omaliinae, rove beetles, taxonomy, new taxa, fauna, China, Himalayan Region.

Introduction

The omaliine genus *Amphichroum* KRAATZ, 1857 contains 36 species distributed in the Holarctic Region, with a considerable number of species described from China and the Himalayan Region (NEWTON 2025, SHAVRIN & SMETANA 2018, SHAVRIN 2019, 2021, 2022a, 2022b; present study). Species of the genus can be collected in flowers of shrubs, herbs and trees, as it is known also for pollen-feeding species of the genus *Eusphalerum* KRAATZ, 1857 (see e.g., ZANETTI 2014). Based on external and internal morphological features, many Asian species of the genus are similar and can be reliably distinguished by the details of the internal sac.

The present study is based on *Amphichroum* material from several museums. As a result, two new species from Nepal and China are described, and several new faunistic records are provided.

Material and methods

When preparing the present study, about 360 specimens of *Amphichroum* from China, India and Nepal were examined. The material is deposited in the following collections:

cK	collection of A. Kleeberg, Berlin, Germany
cSh	collection of A.V. Shavrin, Daugavpils, Latvia
CNC	Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Canada (A.J. Brunke)
NME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany (M. Hartmann)
NMPC	National Museum of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czechia (J. Hájek)
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria (H. Schillhammer)

The following measurements are used in this paper and abbreviated as follows: HW: maximum width of head including eyes; HL: length of head (from base of labrum to posterior constriction along head midline); AL: length of antenna; OL: ocular length (longitudinal); PL: length of pronotum; PW width of pronotum; ESL: sutural length of elytra (length of elytra from apex of scutellum to posterior margin of sutural angle); EW: maximum width of elytra; MTbL: length of metatibia; MTrL: length of metatarsus; AW: maximum width of abdomen; AedL: length of

aedeagus (from base of median lobe to apex of parameres); TL: total length of body (from anterior margin of clypeus to apex of abdomen).

In the specimen lists, "dissected" means that for males a plastic plate with the aedeagus in Canada balsam was pinned under the card with the beetle; abdominal tergite VIII, sternite VIII, and the apical segment are glued to the same card under the specimen. For details of the methodology and morphological terminology used in the present study see SHAVRIN & SMETANA (2018) and SHAVRIN (2021). *Amphichroum bellum* is described in detail, and the description of other species is shortened and correlates to the characters of the latter species. Specimens were examined using Nikon SMZ 745T and Nikon Eclipse E200 stereomicroscopes. A digital camera (Sony Alpha DSLR-A300) was used for the habitus photographs. All figures were modified using Adobe Photoshop software. All measurements are given in millimetres and were made with a stereoscopic microscope equipped with an ocular micrometer. The distributional map was created using MapCreator 2.0 software.

Results

Amphichroum angustilobatum SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018

Amphichroum angustilobatum SHAVRIN & SMETANA 2018: 378.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **CHINA**: **HUBEI**: 3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀: ca. 5 km S Lyucongpo, 30°8'N 110°25'E, 20.V.2004, J. Turna leg. (cSh, NMW); **YUNNAN**: 1 ♂: 60 km N Lijiang, Yulongshan National Reserve, 24-29.06.1993, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg. (NMW).

REMARKS: *Amphichroum angustilobatum* was originally described from Meili Xue Shan in Yunnan, China. It is recorded here from Hubei for the first time.

Amphichroum anthobioides CHAMPION, 1925

Amphichroum anthobioides CHAMPION 1925: 104, CAMERON 1930: 158, SHAVRIN 2021: 5, 2022a: 576, 2023: 530.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **INDIA**: **UTTARAKHAND**: 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀: Ghangaria, 30°43'N 79°36'E, 3.VIII.1989, Hiermeier leg. (cSh, NMW); **NEPAL**: **KARNALI**: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: Jumla, Maharigaon, 29°20'N 82°22'E, 3250 m a.s.l., 8.-9.VII.1999, A. Weigel leg. (NME); **GANDAKI**: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Annapurna Mts., Sikles, NO Pokhara, 2000 m a.s.l., 15.V.1993, J. Schmidt leg. (cK); 1 ♀: Dhaulagiri, Baglung Lekh, 10 km W Baglung, 2500 m a.s.l., 10.V.2004, A. Kleeberg leg. (cK); **BAGMATI**: 23 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀: Helambu, Gopte near Tharepati, 28°3'N 82°28'E, 3250 m a.s.l., 6.IX.1997, S. Fabrizi & D. Ahrens leg. (cSh, NME); 1 ♂: Kathmandu District, Siwapuri Dara, 2450 m a.s.l., 29.4.-2.V.1985, A. Smetana leg. (CNC); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Rolwaling Himal, above Simigaon, 3300 m a.s.l., 28.V.2000, J. Schmidt leg. (cK).

REMARKS: *Amphichroum anthobioides* was originally described from Uttarakhand, India. CAMERON (1930) redescribed this species. SHAVRIN (2021) provided another redescription, designated a lectotype, and provided additional data from Karnali (Nepal). SHAVRIN (2022a, 2023) recorded it from Sudurpaschim and Bagmati, respectively. It is here recorded from Gandaki (Nepal) for the first time.

Amphichroum bellum sp.n.

(Figs. 1, 3–4)

Holotype ♂ (NMW): **NEPAL**: **GANDAKI**: "NEPAL centr. | Birethanti-Goropani | 4. -9.6.1992 | leg. Ivo Jenis" [printed], "HOLOTYPE | *Amphichroum* | *bellum* sp.n. | Shavrin A.V. des. 2025" [red, printed], "NHMW-ZOO- | COL-0012968" [printed]. **Paratypes**: **NEPAL**: **GANDAKI**: 13 ♂♂ (three specimens dissected), 14 ♀♀: same data as the holotype (2 ♂♂, 2 ♂♂: cSh; 11 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀: NMW [0012969–91]); ♂♂ (one specimens without both apical antenomeres and second specimen without left antennomeres 3–11 and right antennomere 11), 1 ♀ (left antennomeres 3–11 and right 9–11 missing): "Jenis Ivo leg. | Nepal centr. | Birenthanti-Goropani | 4-9.6.1992" [printed] (NMW). All paratypes with additional red printed label: "PARATYPE | *Amphichroum* | *bellum* sp.n. | Shavrin A.V. des. 2025".

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (n = 30): HL: 0.32–0.35; HW: 0.57–0.61; AL (holotype): 1.30; OL: 0.17–0.20; PL: 0.55–0.60; PW: 0.80–0.84; ESL: 1.07–1.17; EW: 1.15–1.34; MTrL (holotype): 0.49 (MTrL 1–4: 0.27; MTrL 5: 0.22); AW: 1.22–1.37; MTbL (holotype): 0.62; AedL: 0.28–0.30; TL: 2.80–3.60 (holotype: 3.10).

Habitus as in Fig. 1. Apical part of head and pronotum yellow-brown, basal part of head and neck brown to reddish-brown, elytra and abdomen reddish-brown (narrow portion along suture usually paler, yellowish; median or mediobasal part of pronotum in some specimens slightly darker; paratergites in several paratypes yellow-brown), antennomeres 5–11 or 6–11 brown; mouthparts, antennomeres 1–4 or 1–5 and legs yellowish. Body shiny; apical portion of head with dense transverse microsculpture, median part with fine isodiametric microreticulation, sometimes indistinct or lacking between ocelli, infraorbital portions with dense diagonal sculpture; neck with dense transverse microsculpture; pronotum with dense transverse microreticulation, sometimes indistinct or lacking in median or mediobasal portions; scutellum with dense transverse meshes; elytra without microreticulation; abdominal tergites with dense isodiametric sculpture, denser on abdominal tergite IV. Head with indistinct, sparse and fine punctation in middle; neck without punctures; pronotum with dense and moderately deep punctation, finer and sparser in middle, median or mediobasal portions sometimes without visible punctures; punctation of elytra distinctly larger and deeper, but sparser than that in pronotum, denser and coarser around scutellum, finer and sparser along suture; abdominal tergites with fine and sparse punctation, sparser in middle. Frontal portion of head with sparse and short setae, each mediolateral part of head between apical margins of eyes sometimes with long erect seta; pronotum with elongate erect setae in medioapical and lateral portions, some specimens with fine setation in mediobasal part; elytra with relatively dense and long setation; abdominal tergites with irregular, sparse and short pubescence.

Head 1.7 times as broad as long, distinctly flattened in middle and slightly elevated on posterior parts of infraorbital portions; anteocellar foveae narrow, long, diagonally stretching anteriad toward level of anterior margins of eyes. Ocelli large, located at level of posterior margins of eyes near occipital furrow; distance between ocelli slightly longer than distance between ocellus and posterior margin of eye. Eyes very large, convex. Apical segment of maxillary palpi as long as preceding segment or indistinctly longer, from basal part strongly narrowed toward acute apex. Antenna reaching level of basal portion of elytra when reclined; basal antennomere elongate, about three to four times as long as broad, antennomere 2 elongate, distinctly shorter and slightly narrower than basal antennomere, 3 slightly shorter and narrower than 2, 4 distinctly shorter and slightly broader than 3, 5 distinctly broader than 4, 6 slightly shorter than 5, 7 slightly shorter than 6, 8–9 distinctly shorter than 7, 10 slightly shorter and broader than 9, apical antennomere about twice as long as 10, from apical third gradually narrowed toward rounded or subacute apex.

Pronotum convex, 1.4–1.5 times as broad as long, 1.4 times as broad as head, widest in middle, gradually narrowed both anteriad and posteriad; anterior angles widely rounded, slightly protruded apicad; posterior angles widely rounded; apical margin distinctly concave in middle; lateral portions widely flattened in middle, indistinctly explanate, laterobasal portions widely and deeply impressed.

Elytra slightly broader than long, distinctly broadened apicad, reaching apical margin of abdominal tergite III–IV or apical margin of tergite V, about twice as long as pronotum, with widely rounded apical margins. Hind wings fully developed.

Legs moderately long, with distinctly broadened apical parts of pro- and mesotibia; outer margins of meso- and metatibia with several short and strongly sclerotized thorns; metatibia 1.2 times as long as metatarsus, with long strong thorns on outer surface.

Abdomen slightly broader than elytra, without distinct tomentose spots in middle of tergite IV, with narrow palisade fringe on apical margin of tergite VII.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–4 wide. Medial margin of apical half of protibia with two parallel rows of several short peg setae; each mesotibia strongly curved mediad, with dense row of 17–25 short thorns, stronger and longer in apical part, starting from basal outer part of tibia and stretching to apex. Apical margin of abdominal tergite VIII truncate or widely rounded. Apical margin of abdominal sternite VIII concave. Aedeagus with wide basal portion, strongly narrowed toward elongate median portion; preapical part of medial portion gradually narrowed toward rounded apex; parameres narrow, slightly broadened apically, distinctly exceeding apex of median lobe, each with two short apical and preapical setae; internal sac long and moderately wide, with two short and two elongate sclerotized structures in middle portion (Fig. 3). Lateral aspect of the aedeagus as in Fig. 4.

Female. Protarsomeres 1–4 narrow. Medial margin of protibia without peg setae; mesotibia without modifications, slender, gradually slightly widened apicad. Abdominal tergite VIII and sternite VIII with truncate or rounded apical margin.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on the general shape of the aedeagus, *A. bellum* is similar to *A. altivagans* CAMERON, 1941 (Kashmir), *A. anthobioides* CHAMPION, 1925 (India, Nepal), *A. longilobatum* SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018 (China), and *A. telnovi* SHAVRIN, 2021 (India, Nepal). It can be distinguished from these species by the following morphological features:

From *A. altivagans* by the indistinct punctation of the head, slightly narrower pronotum, slightly broader elytra, slightly broader and longer preapical part of the median lobe, and slightly longer parameres with broader apical portions.

From *A. anthobioides* by the larger body, the presence of distinct microsculpture on the pronotum, and the finer punctation of the head.

From *A. longilobatum* by the shorter antennomeres 7–10, the broader and longer elytra, broader preapical part of the median lobe, and longer parameres.

From *A. telnovi* by the smaller body, the presence of distinct microsculpture on the pronotum, slightly broader pronotum, broader preapical part of the median lobe, and slightly longer parameres.

From all these species, *A. bellum* can be distinguished by the coloration of the body with darkened basal part of the head, elytra and abdomen, stronger spines on outer margins of meso- and metatibia, and details of the morphology of the internal sac with the presence of four elongate sclerotized structures in the middle.

BIONOMICS: Ecological data are unknown.

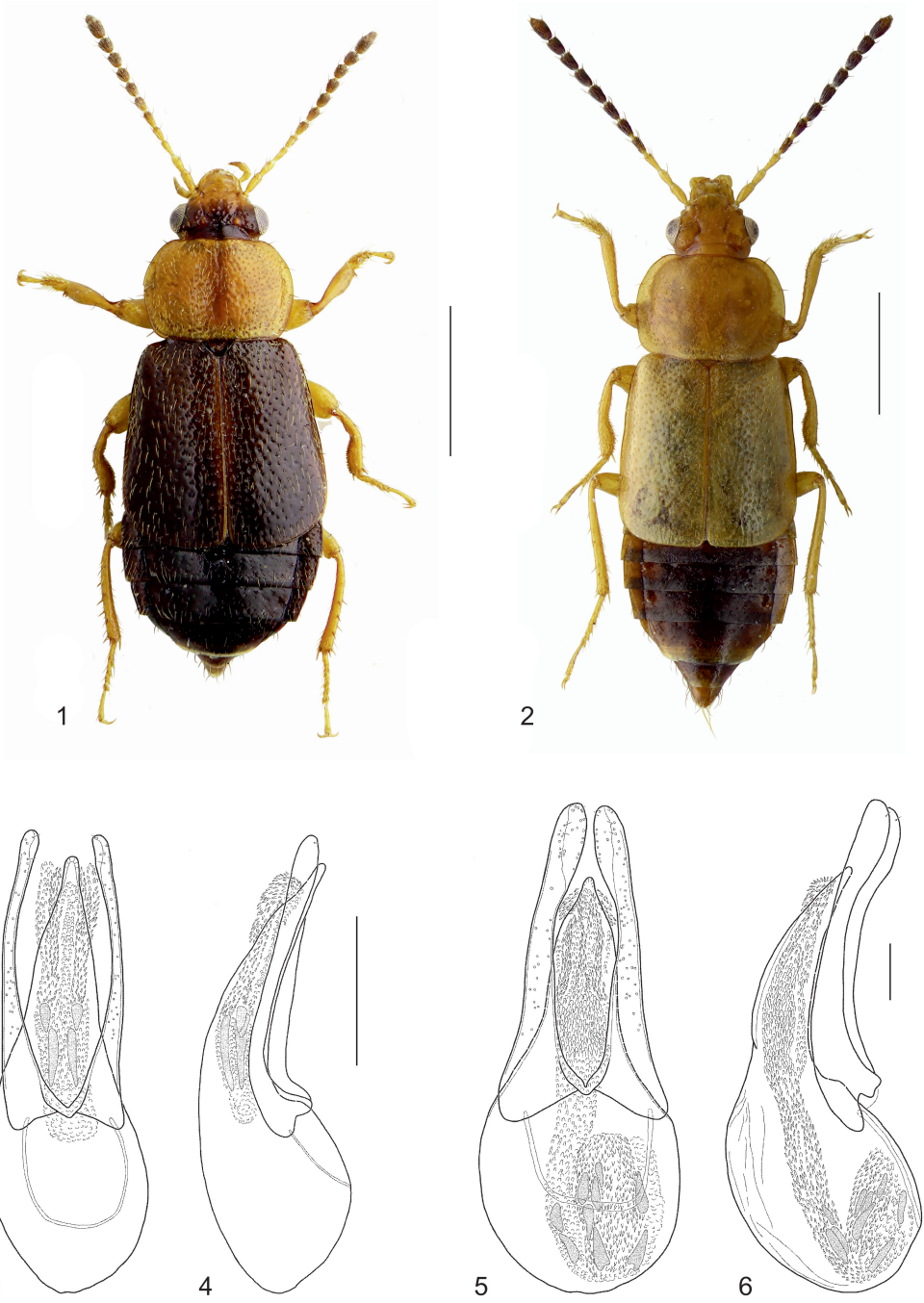
DISTRIBUTION: *Amphichroum bellum* is known only from the type locality in Gandaki, central Nepal.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective bellus, -a, -um (beautiful). It refers to the coloration of the body.

Amphichroum longilobatum SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018

Amphichroum longilobatum SHAVRIN & SMETANA 2018: 383, SHAVRIN 2019: 200.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **CHINA**: **SICHUAN**: 11 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀: Emeishan, 160 km SSW Chengdu, 1700–2400 m a.s.l., 21.VI.1994, H. Schillhammer leg. (cSh, NMW); 1 ♂: same data, but 2400–2500 m a.s.l., 20.VI.1994 (NMW); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: Kangding, VII.1992 (NMW).



Figs. 1–6: 1–2: Habitus of 1) *Amphichroum bellum* (holotype), 2) *A. schillhammeri* (holotype); 3–6: Aedeagus of 3, 4) *A. bellum* (paratype); 5–6): *A. schillhammeri* (paratype: Sichuan, Emeishan): parameral view (3, 5), lateral view (4, 6). Scale bars: 1.0 mm (Figs. 1–2), 0.1 mm (Figs. 3–6).

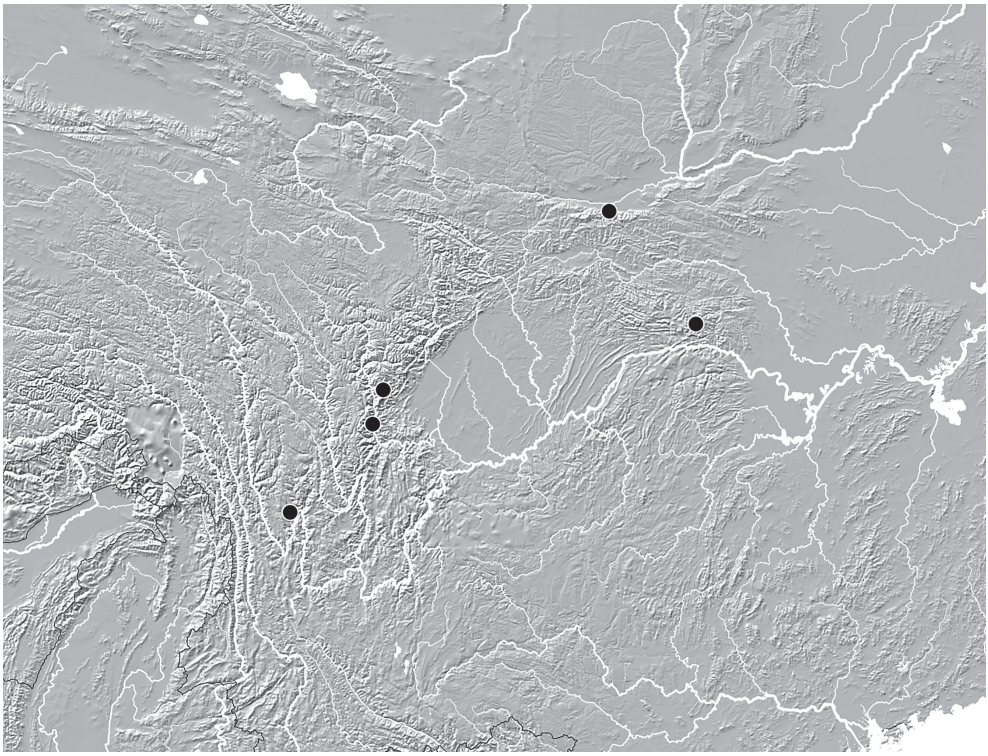


Fig. 7: Distribution of *Amphichroum schillhammeri* in China.

REMARKS: *Amphichroum longilobatum* was originally described from the Erlang Shan in Sichuan. SHAVRIN (2019) provided additional data from the same province.

Amphichroum monticola CAMERON, 1928

Amphichroum monticola CAMERON 1928: 558, 1930: 157, COIFFAIT 1978: 114, SHAVRIN 2021: 8, 2022b: 580.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **NEPAL**: **GANDAKI**: 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: Manang, way from Bhimtang to Yak Kharka, 28°37'49"N 84°28'23"E, 3700 m a.s.l., 24.V.2013, A. Lopetz leg. (cSh, NME); **KOSHI**: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀: Taplejung, W slope Pathibara, 27°24'24"N 87°45'6"E, 2600–2800 m a.s.l., 18.–19.V.2016, J. Schmidt leg. (NME).

REMARKS: *Amphichroum monticola* was originally described from Tibet. COIFFAIT (1978) provided additional data from Bhutan. SHAVRIN (2021) redescribed it and provided additional data from Tibet and Gandaki, Bagmati and Koshi (Nepal). SHAVRIN (2022b) provided additional data from Koshi (Nepal).

Amphichroum nepalicum (COIFFAIT, 1982)

Arpedium nepalicum COIFFAIT 1982: 145.
Amphichroum nepalicum: SHAVRIN 2021: 9.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **NEPAL**: **GANDAKI**: 61 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀: Dhaulagiri SE slope, N Dwari, upper of Rahugat Khola Valley, 2500 m a.s.l., 13.–15.V.2002, J. Schmidt leg. (cSh, NME); 1 ♀: Dhaulagiri, Baglung Lekh, ca. 25 km W Baglung, 2800–3000 m a.s.l., primary forest, 15.V.2004, J. Schmidt leg. (cK); 1 ♀: 25 km NW Pokhara, Landrung, 1500–2000 m a.s.l., 12.V.1984, G. Wewalka leg. (NMW); **BAGMATI**: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: Kathmandu District, Siwapuri Dara, 2450 m a.s.l., 29.IV.–2.V.1985, A. Smetana leg. (CNC); **KOSHI**: 5 ♀♀: Taplejung, W slope Pathibara, 27°24'24"N 87°45'6"E, 2600–2800 m a.s.l., 18.–19.V.2016, J. Schmidt leg. (NME).

REMARKS: *Arpedium nepalicum* was originally described from Karnali (Nepal). SHAVRIN (2021) transferred it to *Amphichroum*, redescribed it and provided additional data from Gandaki and Koshi (Nepal). It is here recorded from Bagmati for the first time.

Amphichroum pindarense CHAMPION, 1920

Amphichroum pindarense CHAMPION 1920: 243, CAMERON 1928: 558, 1930: 157, COIFFAIT 1978: 114, SHAVRIN 2021: 10, 2022a: 148, 2022b: 580, 2023: 531.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **NEPAL**: **GANDAKI**: 1 ♂: Dhaualagiri Myagdi District, Hille-Ghorepani, 1600–2600 m a.s.l., 10.VI.1986, J. Probst leg. (NMW); 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀: Manang District, forest W Bagarchhap, 2250 m a.s.l., 21.–22.IX.1983, A. Smetana & I. Löbl leg. (CNC); 1 ♀: same district, Latha Manang W Bagarchhap, 2400 m a.s.l., 23.IX.1983, A. Smetana & I. Löbl leg. (CNC); **BAGMATI**: 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: 27°58'N 85°00'E, 11,100 ft. 11./14./16.V.1967, Can. Nepal Exped. (CNC); 2 ♂♂: Gosainkunda, 27.VI.1967, Can. Nepal Exped. (CNC); 1 ♂: below Thare Pati. 3300 m a.s.l., 10.IV.1981, I. Löbl & A. Smetana leg. (CNC); 1 ♀: Dobate Ridge NE Barahbise, 3000 m a.s.l., 7.V.1981, I. Löbl & A. Smetana leg. (CNC).

REMARKS: *Amphichroum pindarense* was originally described from Uttarakhand (India). CAMERON (1920) provided additional data from Tibet, and CAMERON (1930) redescribed this species. COIFFAIT (1978) recorded it from Bhutan. SHAVRIN (2021) redescribed it again and recorded it from India and Tibet. Later, it was recorded from Sudurpaschim, Karnali, Gandaki, Bagmati and Koshi provinces of Nepal (SHAVRIN 2022a, 2022b, 2023).

Amphichroum schillhammeri sp.n.

(Figs. 2, 5–7)

Holotype ♂ (NMW): **CHINA**: **SHAANXI**: "CHINA: Shaanxi, Qinling Shan | 12 km SW Xunyangba | 1900 – 2250 m, 14.-18.6. | 2000, leg. C. Holzschuh" [printed], "HOLOTYPE | *Amphichroum* | *schillhammeri* sp.n. | Shavrin A.V. des. 2025" [red, printed], "NHMW-ZOO- | COL-0074001" [printed]. **Paratypes**: **CHINA**: **SHAANXI**: 20 ♂♂ (three specimens dissected), 31 ♀♀: same data as holotype (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: cSh; 17 ♂♂, 28 ♀♀: NMW [0074002–46]); **HUBEI**: 8 ♂♂ (three specimens dissected), 6 ♀♀: "CHINA: W-Hubei, 10.-14.8. | Dashenongjia mts. | 31.5N 110.3E, 2100-2900 m | leg. J. Turna, 2002" [printed] (1 ♂: cSh; 7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: NMW [0074047–59]); **SICHUAN**: 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: "CHINA: Sichuan | Emeishan | 160km SSW Chengdu" [printed], "2400 – 2500m | 20.6.1994. (1) | leg. Schillhammer" [printed] (1 ♂: cSh; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: NMW [0074060–66]); 1 ♀: "CHINA: SICHUAN PROV., | 37 km N Baoxing, Qiao Qi vill. | Jiajin Shan Nat. Forest Park, | 14.-16.VI.2014, 2480 m, | 30°41.2'N 102°42.3'E," [printed], "individually from vegetation; flowering Rosa; marsh; along stream; in horse dungs | J. Hájek, J. Růžička & M. Tkoč leg." (NMPC); **YUNNAN**: 4 ♂♂ (two specimens dissected), 2 ♀♀: "CHINA-Yunnan 24.-29.6. | 50 km N Lijiang, 1993 | Yulongshan Nat. Res. | E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg." [printed] (1 ♂: cSh; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW [0074067–71]); 3 ♂♂ (one specimen dissected), 1 ♀: "CHINA: NW-Yunnan | Yulongxueshan NP | near Baishui | ca. 30km N Lijiang [27°8'N 100°14'E]" [printed], "2900 – 3200m | 7.-11.7.1994 | leg. Schillhammer (17)" [printed] (NMW [0074067–72]). All paratypes with additional red printed label: "PARATYPE | *Amphichroum* | *schillhammeri* sp.n. | Shavrin A.V. des. 2025".

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (n=85): HL: 0.65–0.73; HW: 0.76–0.88; AL (holotype): 1.85; OL: 0.19–0.22; PL: 0.74–0.82; PW: 1.11–1.24; ESL: 1.29–1.38; EW: 1.34–1.59; AW: 1.22–1.64; MTbL (holotype): 0.87; MTrL (holotype): 0.78 (MTrL 1–4: 0.40; MTrL 5: 0.38); AedL: 0.85–0.90; TL: 3.50–4.75 (holotype: 3.95).

Habitus as in Fig. 2. Forebody yellow-brown; abdomen reddish-brown, sometimes with paler paratergites; antennomeres 4–11 brown; mouthparts, antennomeres 1–3 and legs yellowish. Head with dense microsculpture, transverse in apical portion and isodiametric in middle; neck with dense and coarse isodiametric microreticulation; pronotum with regular, dense and small isodiametric microsculpture; scutellum with dense transverse meshes; basal part of elytra with indistinct isodiametric sculpture or without it; abdominal tergites with dense isodiametric sculpture. Head and neck without punctures; pronotum with indistinct fine and sparse punctation, lacking in middle, but some paratypes without punctures; scutellum without punctation; punctation of elytra dense, large and deep, with interstices between punctures in middle about as

long as diameters of one to two nearest punctures, denser, smaller and coarser around scutellum, usually finer and sparser along suture; abdominal tergites with fine and sparse punctation, sometimes sparser in middle and invisible in several paratypes. Pronotum and elytra with sparse and short pubescence, invisible in some paratypes.

Head broader than long, flattened; anteocellar foveae narrow and moderately deep, slightly convergent anteriad and almost reaching level of anterior margins of eyes. Ocelli small and indistinct or moderately large, located slightly below level of posterior margins of eyes; distance between ocelli about as long as distance between ocellus and posterior margin of eye or slightly shorter. Apical segment of maxillary palpus distinctly longer than penultimate segment. Antennomere 3 about as long as or slightly longer than 2, 4 slightly shorter and broader than 3, 5 slightly longer and broader than 4, 6–7 broader than 5, 8–10 slightly shorter than 7, apical antennomere 1.4–1.6 times as long as 10.

Pronotum 1.5 times as broad as long, from widest middle gradually narrowed both anteriad and posteriad; anterior angles widely rounded, distinctly protruded apicad; apical margin rounded; lateral portions widely flattened.

Elytra slightly broader than long and slightly broadened apicad, reaching level of basal margin of abdominal tergites III or IV, 1.6–1.7 times as long as pronotum.

Metatibia elongate, slightly shorter than metatarsus, each with several elongate setae on outer margin.

Abdomen narrower or broader than elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–4 wide. Medial margin of apical half of protibia with two parallel rows of several short peg setae; each mesotibia distinctly curved mediad, with dense row of 15–17 short thorns, starting from basal outer part of bent and stretching to apex of mesotibia. Apical margin of abdominal tergite VIII widely rounded. Apical margin of abdominal sternite VIII concave. Aedeagus with wide basal portion, strongly narrowed toward elongate moderately narrow median lobe, from apical third gradually narrowed toward subacute apex; parameres moderately wide, distinctly broadened apically, significantly exceeding apex of median lobe, each with three short apical and preapical setae; internal sac long and relatively narrow, with several relatively large sclerotized structures in basal portion and field of large spiculae in median portion (Fig. 5). Lateral aspect of the aedeagus as in Fig. 6.

Female. Protarsomeres 1–4 narrow. Medial margin of protibia without peg setae; mesotibia without modifications. Abdominal tergite VIII and sternite VIII with truncate or rounded apical margin.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on the general shapes of the body and the aedeagus, *A. schillhammeri* sp.n. is similar to the following Chinese species: *A. assingi* SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018, *A. rotundatum* SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018, *A. squamosum* SHAVRIN & SMETANA, and *A. subaequale* SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018. It can be distinguished from these species by the following morphological features:

From *A. assingi* by the paler head and pronotum, darker antennomeres 4–11, the presence of microsculpture on the pronotum, and narrower preapical part of the median lobe.

From *A. rotundatum* by the paler body, narrower apical part of the median lobe, and significantly shorter parameres.

From *A. squamosum* by the paler forebody, broader elytra, less elongate apical part of the median lobe, and longer parameres.

From *A. subaequale* by the less convex pronotum, shorter elytra, and broader median lobe with less elongate apical portion.

From all these species, *A. schillhammeri* can be distinguished by the finer and sparser punctation of the pronotum, shorter elytra, the broader apical parts of the parameres, the presence of several sclerotized structures in the basal part of the internal sac, and other details of the morphology of the aedeagus.

BIONOMICS: Specimens were collected at elevations from 1900–3200 m a.s.l. The specimen from Jiajin Shan Natural Forest Park (Sichuan) was probably collected on *Rosa*.

DISTRIBUTION: *Amphichroum schillhammeri* is known from several localities in Shaanxi, Hubei, Sichuan and Yunnan provinces of China (Fig. 7).

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named to honour Harry Schillhammer, one of collectors of the type material.

Amphichroum squamosum SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018

Amphichroum squamosum SHAVRIN & SMETANA 2018: 390, SHAVRIN 2019: 200, 2022b: 582.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **CHINA**: **YUNNAN**: 1 ♂: Cang Shan at Dali, 25°40'12"N 100°06'10"E, 3740 m a.s.l., forest litter sifting, 5.VI.2011, V. Grebennikov leg. (CNC).

REMARKS: *Amphichroum squamosum* was originally described from Daxue Shan and Gongga Shan ranges in Sichuan. SHAVRIN (2019, 2022b) recorded it from the same locality. It is here recorded from Yunnan for the first time.

Amphichroum subaequale SHAVRIN & SMETANA, 2018

Amphichroum subaequale SHAVRIN & SMETANA 2018: 395, SHAVRIN 2023: 531.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **CHINA**: **SHAANXI**: 2 ♂♂: Qinling Shan, 12 km SW Xunyangba, 1900–2250 m a.s.l., 14.–18.VI.2000, C. Holzschuh leg. (NMW); **YUNNAN**: 15 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀: 50 km N Lijiang, Yulong Shan, 24.–29.VI.1993, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg. (cSh, NMW).

REMARKS: *Amphichroum subaequale* was originally described from the Qing Ling in Shaanxi. SHAVRIN (2023) provided additional data from the same province. It is here recorded from Yunnan for the first time.

Amphichroum telnovi SHAVRIN, 2021

Amphichroum telnovi SHAVRIN 2021: 11, SHAVRIN 2023: 532.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **INDIA**: **UTTARAKHAND**: 1 ♂: Ghangaria, 30°43'N 79°36'E, 3.VIII.1989, Hiermeier leg. (cSh, NMW); **NEPAL**: **KARNALI**: 2 ♂♂: Humla, Simikot ca. 21 km SE, Rodikot S, Lumcha, 29°49'49"N 81°58'21"E, 2650 m a.s.l., 20.VI.2022, A. Weigel leg. (cSh, NME); **GANDAKI**: 1 ♀: Dhaulagiri SE slope, N Dwari, upper of Rahugat Khola Valley, 2500 m a.s.l., 13.–15.V.2002, J. Schmidt leg. (NME); **BAGMATI**: 1 ♀: Eastern Helambu Massiv, Deorali, 27°50'1"N 85°49'58"E, 2350 m a.s.l., 10.V.2011, J. Schmidt leg. (NME); **KOSHI**: 1 ♀: Arun Valley, environs of Tashigaon, 27°37'N 87°14'E, 2200–2400 m a.s.l., 12./28.–29.05.2014, J. Schmidt leg. (NME).

REMARKS: *Amphichroum telnovi* was originally described from Sudurpaschim (Nepal). SHAVRIN (2023) recorded it from Uttarakhand (India), and Gandaki and Koshi (Nepal). It is here recorded from Karnali and Bagmati (Nepal) for the first time.

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