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## New species and records of *Lathrobium* from China and Nepal (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

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**A b s t r a c t :** Three species of *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST 1802 are described and illustrated, two of them from China, *L. mancum* ASSING & PENG nov.sp. (Zhejiang: Tianmu Shan, Longwang Shan) and *L. bicuspidatum* ASSING nov.sp. (Jilin: Chang Bai Shan), and one from Nepal, *L. brevissimum* ASSING nov.sp. (Karnali Province: Humla District) of the *L. jumense* group. Additional records of twelve species are provided, among them two new records from China. Thus, the genus is now represented in China by 170 and in the Himalaya by 52 described species. The previously unknown female sexual characters of *L. barbiventre* ASSING 2013 and the sexual characters of the holotype of *L. rougemonti* WATANABE 1999 are illustrated.

**K e y w o r d s :** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Lathrobium*, Palearctic region, China, Nepal, new species, new records, distribution.

### Introduction

The speciose Holarctic genus *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST 1802 was previously represented in China by 166 and in the Himalaya by 51 described species, the vast majority of them locally endemic (ASSING 2013d, in press; PENG et al. 2013b). In China, the provinces with the greatest diversity are Yunnan (59 described species) and Sichuan (39 described species) (ASSING 2013c-d; PENG et al. 2013a). Seventeen species were previously known from Zhejiang, and only one species had been reported from Jilin (ASSING 2013c, in press).

The present paper is primarily based on previously unrevised *Lathrobium* material, including the holotype of *L. rougemonti* WATANABE 1999, from the collection of Guillaume de Rougemont (Oxford). Additional specimens came from various other public and private collections. A study of this material yielded three species new to science, two from the Chinese provinces Zhejiang and Jilin, and one from northwestern Nepal, as well as several records of zoogeographic interest. Two widespread macropterous species are reported from China for the first time. Thus, *Lathrobium* is now represented in China by 170 and in the Himalaya by 52 described species.

### Material and methods

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

MHNG ..... Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)  
 NHMW ..... Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schilhammer)  
 NME ..... Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann)  
 NMNHP ..... National Museum of Natural History, Praha (J. Hájek)  
 SNUC ..... Insect Collection of Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai  
 cAss ..... author's private collection  
 cPüt ..... private collection Andreas Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt  
 cRou ..... private collection Guillaume de Rougemont, Oxford  
 cSch ..... private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). A digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used for the photographs. The maps were created using MapCreator 2.0 (primap) software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the labrum to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the labrum to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

### Descriptions and additional records: species from China

#### *Lathrobium wuesthoffi* KOCH 1939

**Material examined:** China: Beijing: 2♀♀, Dongling Mts., Xiaolongmen, 39°58'N, 115°26'E, 1100 m, 9-13.VI.2004, leg. Cooter (cRou); 1♂, 1♀, Xiaolongmen, 38.97°N, 115.43°E, 1400 m, mixed woodland litter, 15.VI.2001, leg. Cooter & Hlaváč (cRou, cAss); 1♂, 2♀♀, Xiaolongmen, Mei Yao Yu, 38.97°N, 115.43°E, 1450-1500 m, mixed forest litter, 16.VI.2001, leg. Cooter & Hlaváč (cRou); 5♂♂, 4♀♀, Xiaolongmen, 28-29.VI.1993, leg. Rougemont (cRou, cAss); 2♂♂, 1♀ [1 teneral], Badaling, 13.IX.1995, leg. Rougemont (cRou). Heilongjiang: 1♂, Lang Xian district, Dongzhe village, 46°42'N, 129°02'E, 550-650 m, 27.V.2004, leg. Cooter (cRou). Hebei: 1♂, Chengde, 1.X.1992, leg. Rougemont (cAss). Shanxi: 1♂, 1♀, Wutai Shan, 4-5.VI.1993, leg. Rougemont (cRou, cAss).

**Comment:** This widespread species was only recently reported from China (Beijing, Hebei/Nei Mongol) for the first time (ASSING 2013a). The above specimens from Heilongjiang and Shanxi represent new province records.

#### *Lathrobium marani* KOCH 1939

**Material examined:** China: Xinjiang Uygur Zizhiq: 1♂ [teneral], Naoshan, VIII.1986, leg. Rougemont (cRou); 3♂♂, Urumqi, VIII.1982, leg. Rougemont (cRou, cAss).

**Comment:** *Lathrobium marani* was previously known from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan (ASSING 2009). The above material represents the first records from China.

***Lathrobium ishiharai* HAYASHI 1994**

**Material examined:** China: Beijing: 1♂, 2♀♀, Xiaolongmen, 28-29.VI.1993, leg. Rougemont (cRou, cAss); 3♂♂, 1♀, Xishan, IX.1992, leg. Rougemont (cRou, cAss); 1♀, Songshan, 14.V.1993, leg. Rougemont (cRou); 1♂, 1♀, Beijing, 20.IX.1985, leg. Rougemont (cRou).

**Comment:** *Lathrobium ishiharai* was originally recorded from Honshu (Japan) (HAYASHI 1994). Recently, RYVKIN (2011) described a subspecies, *L. ishiharai ursinum*, from the Russian Far East. According to RYVKIN (2011), who does not state if he had seen material of *L. ishiharai* from Japan, *L. ishiharai ursinum* is distinguished from *L. ishiharai ishiharai* by shorter elytra and the slightly differently shaped apex of the aedeagus. The sexual characters of the males in the above material are similar to those illustrated by HAYASHI (1994). Consequently, zoogeographic evidence would suggest that the subspecific status of *L. ishiharai ursinum* is doubtful.

***Lathrobium sinense* HERMAN 2003**

**Material examined:** China: 1♂, 1♀ [both macropterous], Zhejiang, Tianmu Shan, 2-3.IX.1994, leg. Rougemont (cRou, cAss).

**Comment:** This wing-dimorphic species was previously known from the Chinese provinces Gansu, Shaanxi, Hubei, Sichuan, and Jiangsu (ASSING 2013c). Recently, it was reported also from Japan (ASSING 2013e). The currently known distribution, including the above record, is mapped in ASSING (2013e). The above male is the first known macropterous male.

***Lathrobium yulongense* PENG & LI 2012**

**Material examined:** China: 1♀, Yunnan, 32 km N Lijiang, Maoniuping, 27°10'N, 100°15'E, 3540 m, wet pasture, collected in and under Yak excrements, 16.VI.2007, leg. Hájek & Ružička (NMNHP).

**Comment:** The distribution of *L. yulongense* is probably confined to the Yulongxue Shan in Yunnan. For a distribution map see ASSING (2013d).

***Lathrobium zhujianqingi* PENG & LI 2012**

**Material examined:** China: 2♂♂, Guangxi, Maoer Shan, 25.52°N, 110.29°E, 1200-1900 m, 28.V.-9.VI.2009, leg. Reuter (NHMW, cAss).

**Comment:** This species was recently described from the Maoer Shan in Guangxi, where it is probably endemic. The type material was found at altitudes of 2000-2140 m (PENG et al. 2012b).

***Lathrobium stipiferum* ASSING 2013**

**Material examined:** China: 1♂, Yunnan, Haba Xueshan, S Haba, 27°22'N, 100°08'E, 2830-3000 m, sparse mixed forest, near brook, 17.-20.VI.2007, leg. Hájek & Ružička (NMNHP).

**Comment:** *Lathrobium stipiferum* has been recorded only from the Haba Shan in Yunnan. Its distribution is mapped in ASSING (2013c).

***Lathrobium wuyicum* ASSING 2013**

**Material examined:** China: 3♂♂, Jiangxi, Wuyi Shan, Huanggang Shan, 27.83°N, 117.76°E, 2000 m, broadleaf and bamboo litter, 5.VI.2001, leg. Cooter & Hlaváč (cRou, cAss); 1♂, 3♀♀, same data, but mixed forest litter (cRou, cAss); 1♂, same data, but 27.84°N, 117.76°E (cRou).

**Comment:** The above specimens were probably collected together with the type material. *Lathrobium wuyicum* is most likely endemic to the Wuyi Shan (ASSING 2013b).

***Lathrobium daicongchaoi* PENG & LI 2012**

**Material examined:** China: 1♂, 1♀, Fujian, Wuyi Shan, 8 km road to Masu, 27.72°N, 117.72°E, 1000 m, rhododendron dominant forest, 6.VI.2001, leg. Cooter & Hlaváč (cRou); 1♀, Fujian, Wuyi Shan, 3 km road to Masu, 27.72°N, 117.72°E, 850 m, mixed forest litter, 6.VI.2001, leg. Cooter & Hlaváč (cRou); 2♀♀, Fujian, Wuyi Shan, ca 5 km E Guadun, 27.73°N, 117.74°E, 1300 m, mixed forest litter, 1.VI.2001, leg. Cooter & Hlaváč (cRou).

**Comment:** The above material was collected close to the type locality.

***Lathrobium barbiventre* ASSING 2013 (Figs 9-10)**

**Material examined:** China: 1♂ [teneral], Fujian, Wuyi Shan, 8 km road to Masu, 27.72°N, 117.72°E, 1000 m, rhododendron dominant forest, 6.VI.2001, leg. Cooter & Hlaváč (cRou); 1♀, Fujian, Wuyi Shan, Qiliqiao-Guadun road, 27.7°N, 117.64°E, 1150 m, mixed forest litter, 1.VI.2001, leg. Cooter & Hlaváč (cAss).

**Comment:** The original description is based on a unique male. The above specimens were collected near the type locality. The female tergites IX and X are distinctly asymmetric, a condition observed also in *L. depravatatum* ASSING 2013 from the same mountain range. The previously unknown female secondary sexual characters are illustrated in Figs 9-10.

***Lathrobium rougemonti* WATANABE 1999 (Figs 1-4, 11)**

**Type material examined:** Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Zhejiang Prov., Lin'an County, m., W. Tianmu Shan N.R., 18.v.1996, J. Cooter / leaf litter / (Holotype) *Lathrobium* (s.str.) *rougemonti*, Y. Watanabe, 99 / Rougemont collection" (cRou).

**Additional material examined:** China: 1♀, Zhejiang, West Tianmu Shan N.R., trail to peak of immortals, 30°20'34"N, 119°25'51"E, 1100-1200 m, primary mixed forest, litter and moss sifted, 15.VI.2007, leg. Pütz (cPüt); 1♂, Linan City, Tianmu Shan, 300 m, 15.VIII.2010, leg. Hu (cAss); 1♀, Linan City, Tianmu Shan, 1500 m, 15.VIII.2010, leg. Hu (cAss).

**Comment:** The original description is based on ten type specimens from the Tianmu Shan. The sexual characters of the holotype and the female tergites IX-X are illustrated in Figs 1-4 and Fig. 11, respectively.

***Lathrobium mancum* ASSING & PENG, nov.sp. (Figs 5-8, 12-13)**

**Type material:** Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Zhejiang [CH07-37], Tianmu Shan, pass 25 km NNW Linan, 620-680 m, 30°25'40"N, 119°35'30"E, creek valley with bamboo and mixed forest, litter, sifted, 16.VI.2007, M. Schülke / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium mancum* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2013" (cSch). Paratypes: 2♂♂, 1♀ [1 teneral]: same data as holotype (cSch, cAss); 1♂, 1♀: same data, but leg. Wrase (cAss); 2♀♀: same data, but leg. Pütz (cPüt, cAss); 1♀: "CHINA: Zhejiang [CH07-38], Hangzhou Pref., Tianmu Shan, S pass 41 km WNW Linan, NE valley, 350 m, 30°21'34"N, 119°19'01"E, plant refuse near creek, 17.VI.2007, M. Schülke" (cSch); 1♀: same data, but leg. Wrase (cSch); 3♂♂, 3♀♀: "China: Zhejiang Prov., Anji County, Longwang Mt., Qianmutian, 25.v.2009, 1300 m, Yuan, Liu, Feng & Yin leg." (SNUC).

**E t y m o l o g y :** The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: mutilated, deficient) alludes to the asymmetric ventral process of the aedeagus, as well as to other asymmetries in the male and female sexual characters.

**D e s c r i p t i o n :** Species of moderate size; body length 5.5-8.0 mm; length of fore-body 3.2-3.6 mm. For a colour image of the habitus see figure 2B in PENG et al. (2012a). Coloration: body dark-brown to blackish-brown; legs and antennae dark-reddish to reddish-brown.

Head 1.05-1.10 times as broad as long, slightly dilated posteriad; punctation moderately coarse and moderately dense, sparser in postero-median dorsal portion; interstices with shallow microreticulation. Eyes weakly projecting from lateral contours of head, approximately 0.4 times as long as postocular region in dorsal view and composed of about 40-50 ommatidia. Antenna 1.8-2.0 mm long.

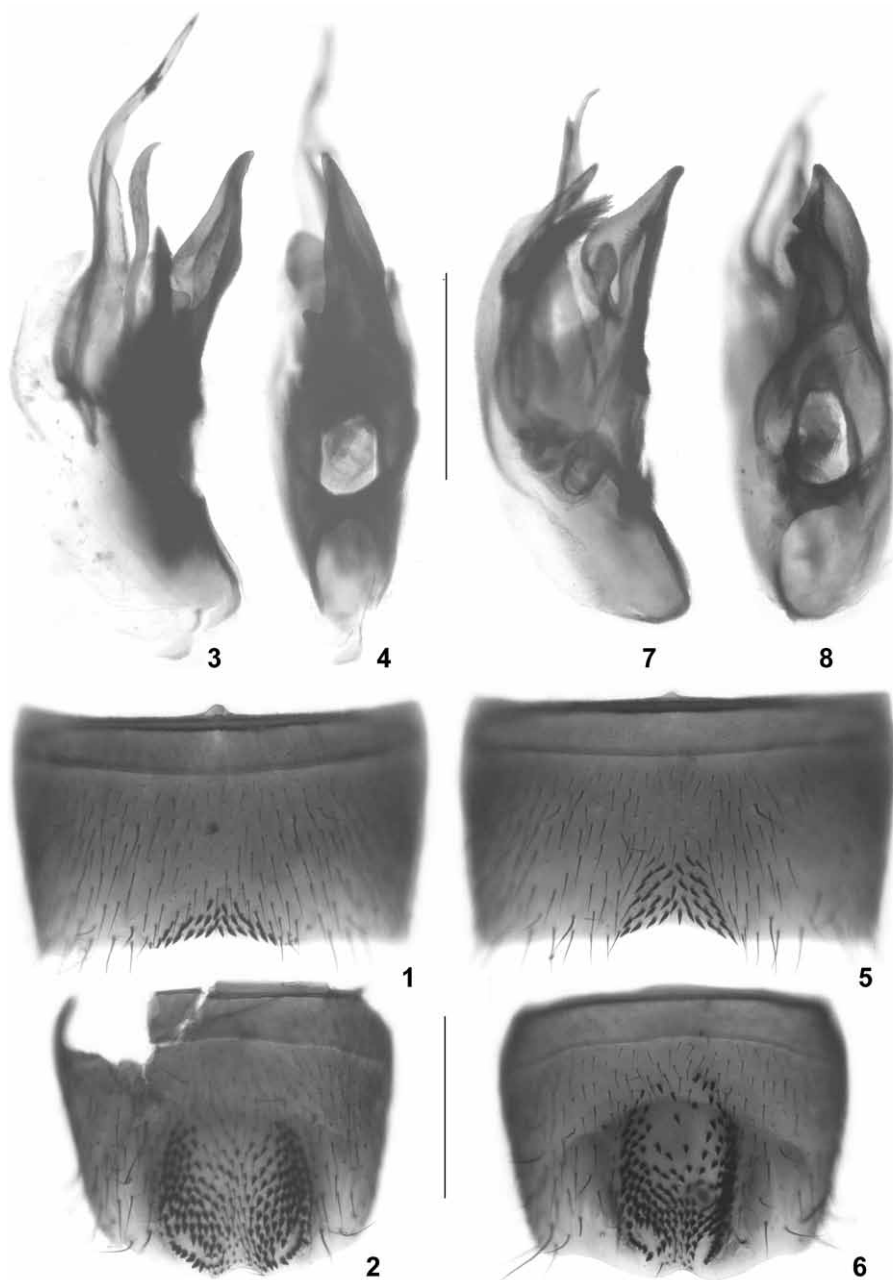
Pronotum approximately 1.2 times as long as broad and slightly broader than head, slightly tapering posteriad; punctation similar to that of head; impunctate midline moderately broad; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra short, 0.51-0.54 times as long as pronotum, very weakly dilated posteriad; humeral angles moderately marked; punctation rather dense and defined; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced. Protarsomeres I-IV with pronounced sexual dimorphism.

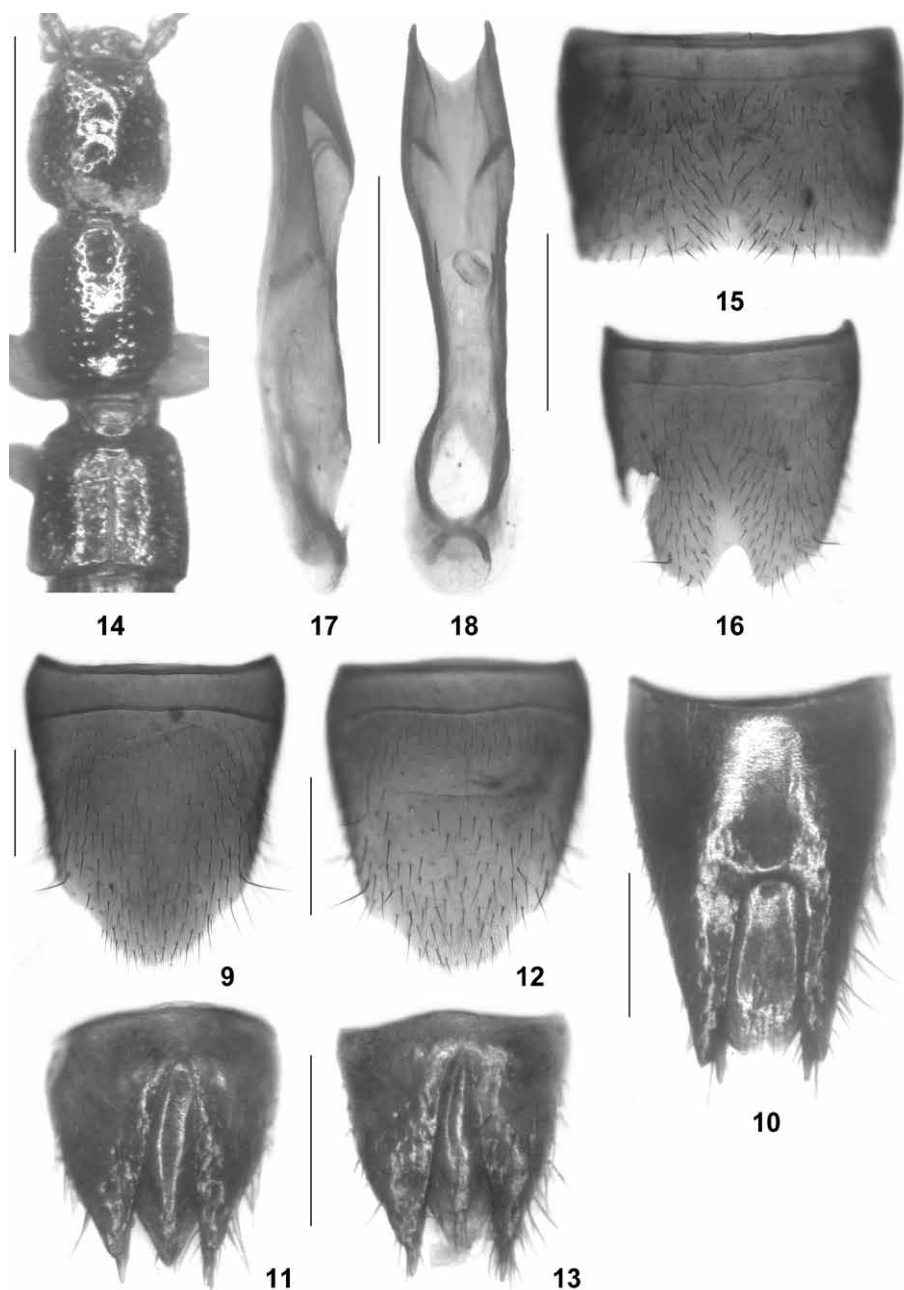
Abdomen 1.05-1.10 times as broad as elytra; punctation fine and dense, somewhat less dense on tergites VII and VIII; interstices with very fine and shallow microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe; tergite VIII with distinct sexual dimorphism.

♂: protarsomeres I-IV strongly dilated; tergite VIII with convex posterior margin; sternite VII (Fig. 5) strongly transverse, posteriorly with median impression of triangular shape, this impression with cluster of about 30 distinctly modified, short and stout black setae, posterior margin concave in the middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 6) distinctly transverse, approximately 1.2 times as broad as long, with pronounced, extensive, and somewhat asymmetric median impression, this impression with numerous distinctly modified, short and stout black setae, posterior margin convex with a small concave excision in the middle; aedeagus (Figs 7-8) approximately 1.1 mm long and distinctly asymmetric; ventral process stout, strongly sclerotized, and apically acute, left side with tooth-like projection in ventral view; dorsal plate lamellate, with long and weakly sclerotized apical portion and with short, indistinct basal portion; internal sac with two large, plate-like, and apically spine-shaped and prominent sclerotized structures, and with a cluster of short sclerotized spines.

♀: protarsomeres I-IV moderately dilated, distinctly less so than in male; posterior margin of tergite VIII obtusely produced in the middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 12) oblong, approximately 1.15 times as long as broad, posteriorly convexly produced in the middle; tergite IX (Fig. 13) asymmetric, antero-median portion very short and with median suture; tergite X (Fig. 13) weakly asymmetric, weakly convex in cross-section, and more than five times as long as antero-median portion of tergite IX.



**Figs 1-8:** *Lathrobium rougemonti*, holotype (1-4) and *L. mancum* (5-8): (1, 5) male sternite VII; (2, 6) male sternite VIII; (3-4, 7-8) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.



**Figs 9-18:** *Lathrobium barbiventre* (9-10), *L. rougemonti* (11), *L. mancum* (12-13), and *L. bicuspidatum* (14-18): (9, 12) female sternite VIII; (10, 11, 13) female tergites IX-X; (14) fore-body; (15) male sternite VII; (16) male sternite VIII; (17-18) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 14: 1.0 mm; 9-13, 15-18: 0.5 mm.



**Comparative notes:** As can be inferred from the similarly derived shapes and chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII, the similarly derived morphology of the aedeagus, as well as from the similarly asymmetric female tergites IX and X, *L. mancum* is undoubtedly the adelphotaxon of the geographically close *L. rougemonti*. It differs from this species by the shape of the posterior cluster of modified setae on the male sternite VII, the more transverse male sternite VIII with a less broad median impression, the slightly shorter aedeagus (*L. rougemonti*: length of aedeagus 1.15 mm) with a stouter and shorter ventral process with a tooth-shaped projection on the left side (ventral view) and with internal structures of different shape, by the posteriorly slightly more distinctly produced female sternite VIII, and by the less strongly asymmetric female tergites IX and X.

**Comment:** PENG et al. (2012a) illustrated the external and sexual characters of *L. mancum* based on material from the Longwang Shan (as *Lathrobium* sp.; figures 2B and 7). However, without a revision of the type material of the highly similar *L. rougemonti*, it was not possible to assess with certainty if both were conspecific or not.

**Distribution and natural history:** The type material was collected both in the Tianmu Shan and the Longwang Shan in Zhejiang. The specimens with labels specifying the ecological circumstances were sifted from litter and moss in a mixed forest and from plant refuse near a stream at a wide range of altitudes (350-1300 m). One of the type specimens (June) is teneral.

***Lathrobium bicuspidatum* ASSING nov.sp. (Figs 14-18)**

**Type material:** Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Jilin province, Chang Bai Shan, N42°01.733', E128°03.700 [?: number illegible] / 7.vi.2006, Under stones near crater lake, ca 2195 m, Leg. J. Cooter / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium bicuspidatum* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2013" (cAss).

**Etyymology:** The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: with two apices) alludes to the shape of the apex of the aedeagus.

**Description:** Small species; body length 4.8 mm; length of forebody 2.5 mm. Coloration: body dark-brown, except for the reddish-brown elytra; legs pale yellowish-brown; antennae yellowish-red.

Head (Fig. 14) approximately as long as broad; punctation rather coarse and moderately sparse, even sparser in postero-median dorsal portion; interstices with shallow microreticulation, but glossy. Eyes weakly projecting from lateral contours of head, slightly more than one third the length of postocular region in dorsal view and composed of approximately 50 ommatidia. Antenna short, 1.3 mm long; antennomere II barely 1.5 times as long as broad, III weakly oblong, and IV-X weakly transverse.

Pronotum (Fig. 14) 1.23 times as long as broad and 0.98 times as broad as head; lateral margins subparallel in dorsal view; punctation slightly finer than that of head; impunctate midline broad; interstices without microsculpture, on average somewhat broader than diameter of punctures.

Elytra (Fig. 14) approximately 0.58 times as long as pronotum, very weakly dilated posteriorly; humeral angles marked; punctation shallow, fine, and sparse; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen 1.08 times as broad as elytra; punctation fine and moderately dense, only slightly sparser on tergites VII and VIII than on tergites III-VI; interstices with distinct microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.



♂: protarsomeres I-IV moderately dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 15) moderately transverse, posteriorly with small median impression, this impression with weakly modified setae, posterior margin weakly concave in the middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 16) weakly transverse, with shallow postero-median impression, this impression without pubescence in the middle, posterior excision weakly asymmetric and in slightly asymmetric position, approximately 0.15 times as deep as length of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 17-18) 1.07 mm long, slender, and weakly asymmetric in basal half; ventral process apically distinctly bifid; dorsal plate reduced; internal sac without appreciable structures, aside from a membranous ring-shaped structure.

♀: unknown.

**Comparative notes:** Based on the morphology of the aedeagus and the male secondary sexual characters, *L. bicuspidatum* is undoubtedly closely related to *L. molodovae* TICHOMIROVA 1976 and allied species, which are distributed in the Russian Far East and East Siberia, and which were attributed to the *L. sibiricum* group by RYVKIN (2007). It is reliably distinguished from them only by the morphology of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the male and female sexual characters of other species of this group see RYVKIN (2007).

The only other *Lathrobium* species known from the Chinese province Jilin is *L. jingyuetanicum* LI & CHEN 1990, which was described from the Jingyuetan National Park to the southeast of Changchun, a locality of relatively low altitude separated from the type locality of *L. bicuspidatum* by nearly 300 km. Unfortunately, aside from an indication of the body size (6 mm) and a reference to eye size (one sixth as long as post-ocular region), the original description of *L. jingyuetanicum* is practically devoid of relevant information and does not include any illustrations.

**Distribution and natural history:** The type locality is situated in the Chang Bai Shan in the southeast of Jilin province, very close to the border with North Korea. The holotype was collected from under stones at an altitude of nearly 2200 m.

## Species from Nepal

### *Lathrobium brevissimum* ASSING nov.sp. (Figs 19-24)

**Type material:** Holotype ♂: NEPAL Prov. Karnali Distr. Humla, 16 km N Simikot, 3 km NW Sankha La, 4250-4600 m NN / 30.VI.2001 border of snow fields, 29°57'19", 81°39'30"E, leg. M. Hartmann / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium brevissimum* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2013" (NME). Paratypes: 2♂♂: same data as holotype (NME, cAss).

**Etymology:** The specific epithet is the superlative of the Latin adjective brevis (short) and alludes to the conspicuously small body size of the species.

**Description:** Species of minute body size; body length 4.1-4.5 mm; length of forebody 2.1-2.3 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 19. Coloration: body blackish-brown, with the posterior portion somewhat paler brown; legs and antennae pale-brown.

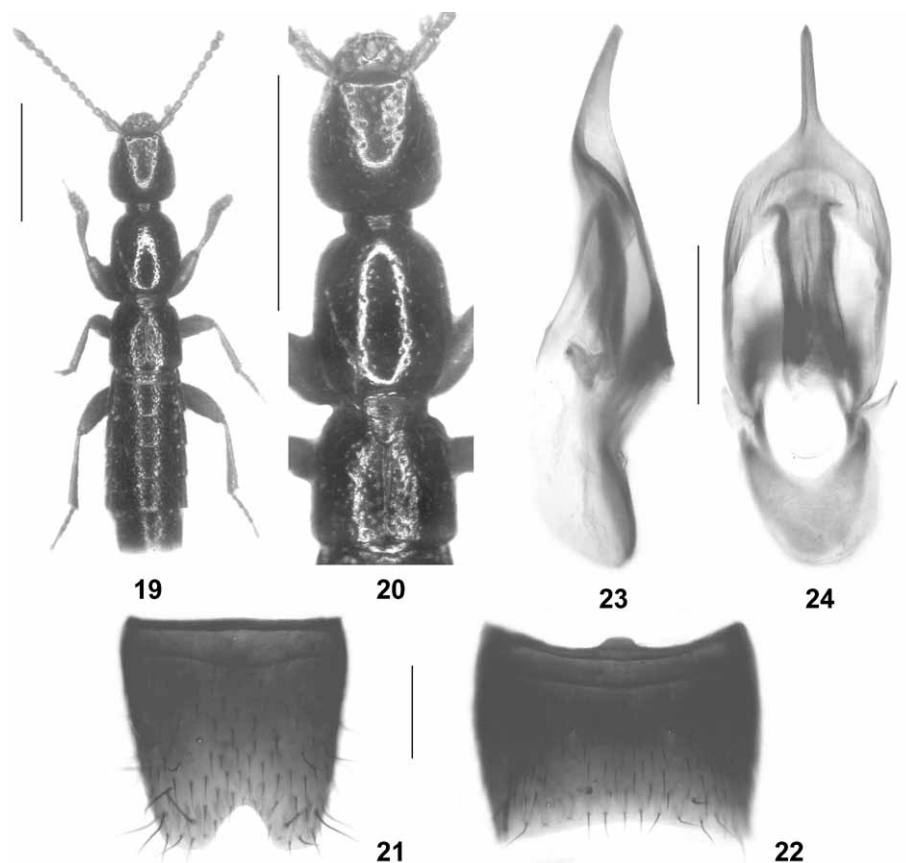
Head (Fig. 20) 1.95-1.10 times as long as broad; punctation rather fine and sparse; interstices with distinct microreticulation, much broader than diameter of punctures. Eyes small and weakly projecting from lateral contours of head, composed of 12-15 ommatidia, and 0.20-0.25 times as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna short,

approximately 1.3 mm long; antennomere II nearly twice as long as broad, III noticeably oblong, IV approximately as broad as long, and IV-X weakly transverse.

Pronotum (Fig. 20) approximately 1.25 times as long as broad and 1.03-1.05 times as broad as head; lateral margins subparallel in dorsal view; punctuation similar to that of head; impunctate midline broad; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 20) 0.56-0.57 times as long as pronotum, very weakly dilated posteriad; humeral angles weakly marked; punctuation shallow, fine, and sparse. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen 1.07-1.10 times as broad as elytra; punctuation distinct and moderately dense, somewhat sparser on tergites VII and VIII than on tergites III-VI; interstices with distinct microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.



**Figs 19-24:** *Lathrobium brevisissimum*: (19) habitus; (20) forebody; (21) male sternite VIII; (22) male sternite VII; (23-24) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 19-20: 1.0 mm; 21-24: 0.2 mm.

♂: protarsomeres I-IV moderately dilated; tergite VIII oblong, not distinctly tapering posteriad, and with truncate posterior margin; sternite VII (Fig. 22) distinctly transverse, with concave anterior margin and with weakly concave posterior margin, pubescence unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 21) weakly transverse, posterior excision moderately deep and moderately broad, pubescence unmodified; aedeagus (Figs 23-24) small, approximately 0.7 mm long, symmetric, and dorso-ventrally conspicuously flattened; ventral process basally broad and apically needle-shaped in ventral view; sclerotized dorsal plate absent; internal sac with dark membranous structures.

♀: unknown.

**Comparative notes:** Based on the external and male sexual characters, particularly the similarly modified aedeagus, *L. brevissimum* is most closely related to *L. planissimum* ASSING 2012 (West Nepal: Mahakali Province: Darchula District) of the *L. jumlense* species group. It differs from this species by the darker coloration, the more transverse male sternite VII, the deeper posterior excision of the more transverse male sternite VIII, and by the apically distinctly needle-shaped ventral process of the aedeagus. For illustrations of *L. planissimum* and an explanation of characters shared by the species of the *L. jumlense* group see ASSING (2012).

**Distribution and natural history:** The type locality is situated in Humla District (northwestern Nepal: Karnali Province). The specimens were collected at the margins of snowfield at an altitude between 4250 and 4600 m.

### ***Lathrobium nepalense* COIFFAIT 1975**

**Material examined:** Nepal: 7 exs. [partly teneral], Bagmati province, Mere Dara, 3200 m, 8.IV.1981, leg. Löbl & Smetana (MHNG); 1 ex., Bagmati province, near Mere Dara, 3000 m, 7.IV.1981, leg. Löbl & Smetana (MHNG); 21 exs. [partly teneral], Bagmati province, below Thare Pati, 3300 m, 10.IV.1981, leg. Löbl & Smetana (MHNG, cAss); 2 exs. [1 teneral], Bagmati province, below Thare Pati, 3500 m, 12.IV.1981, leg. Löbl & Smetana (MHNG); 1 ex., Bagmati province, Malemchi Khola near Malemchi, 2100 m, 15.IV.1981, leg. Löbl & Smetana (MHNG); 8 exs. [partly teneral], Bagmati province, Yangri Ridge, 4200 m, 21.IV.1981, leg. Löbl & Smetana (MHNG); 4 exs. [1 teneral], Bagmati province, Yangri Ridge, 4700-4800 m, 22.IV.1981, leg. Löbl & Smetana (MHNG, cAss); 1 ex., Bagmati province, Yangri Ridge, 4150 m, 24.IV.1981, leg. Löbl & Smetana (MHNG).

**Comment:** This species is endemic to the area to the north of Kathmandu, Nepal. For a distribution map see ASSING (2012c).

### **Acknowledgements**

I am indebted to the colleagues indicated in the material section for the loan of material under their care. In particular, I am grateful to Guillaume de Rougemont for the generous gift of the holotype of *L. bicuspidatum*. Benedikt Feldmann (Münster) and Zhong Peng (Shanghai) proof-read the manuscript. Zhong Peng kindly translated relevant passages of the description of *L. jingyuetanicum*.

### **Zusammenfassung**

Drei Arten der Gattung *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST 1802 werden beschrieben und abgebildet, davon zwei aus China, *L. mancum* ASSING & PENG nov.sp. (Zhejiang: Tianmu Shan, Longwang

Shan) und *L. bicuspidatum* ASSING nov.sp. (Jilin: Chang Bai Shan), und eine aus Nepal, *L. brevissimum* nov.sp. (Karnali Province: Humla District) aus der *L. jumlense*-Gruppe. Weitere Nachweise von zwölf Arten werden gemeldet, darunter zwei Erstnachweise für China. Damit ist die Gattung in China derzeit mit 170 und im Himalaya mit 52 beschriebenen Arten vertreten. Die bislang unbekannten weiblichen Sexualmerkmale von *L. barbiventre* ASSING 2013 sowie die Geschlechtsmerkmale des Holotypus von *L. rougemonti* WATANABE 1999 werden abgebildet.

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