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Four new species and additional records of *Lathrobium* from Nepal and China (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

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A b s t r a c t : Four species of *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST, 1802 are described and illustrated: *Lathrobium kongmaicum* nov.sp. (East Nepal: Kongma Danda), *L. latilobatum* nov.sp. (East Nepal: Kongma Danda), and *L. paulitortum* nov.sp. (East Nepal: Solu Khumbu) of the *L. nepalense* group, and *L. piraticum* nov.sp. (China: Sichuan: Wolong) of the *L. fissispinosum* group. Additional records of three species from China and three species from Nepal are reported, among them the first recent records of *L. nepalorientis* COIFFAIT, 1984 and *L. khumbuense* COIFFAIT, 1982. The genus is now represented in the Palaearctic region by 595 species and nine subspecies. The Himalayan fauna currently includes 76 described species, all of them micropterous and locally endemic. As many as 220 named species have been recorded from China.

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

Introduction

According to ASSING (2016), the Holarctic paederine genus *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST, 1802 was represented in the Palaearctic region by 579 species and nine subspecies. In the meantime, additional eight species have been described from China (PENG et al. 2016), two from Japan (WATANABE 2016), one from the Russian Far East (RYABUKHIN 2016), and one from Italy (BORDONI & MAGRINI 2016). As many as 219 species have been recorded from China, the vast majority of them locally endemic, and 73 species have been reported from the Himalaya, all of them micropterous and locally endemic.

A revision of recently collected material yielded four additional new species, three from East Nepal and one from China (Sichuan), as well as additional records of six previously described species, three from Nepal and three from China.

Material and methods

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

NME.....Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann, assisted by W. Apfel)

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

cAss.....author's private collection

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created

using a photographing device constructed by Arved Lompe (Nienburg) and CombineZ software, as well as a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995).

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior constriction 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

Lathrobium nepalorientis COIFFAIT, 1984

Material examined: Nepal: 9♂♂, 5♀♀, Jaljale Himal, Paanch Pokhari, 27°30'N, 87°28'E, 4270 m, 7.VI.2010, leg. Tamang (NME, cAss).

Comment: The above specimens represent the first record since the original description, which is based on two specimens from Jaljale Himal (holotype) and Milke Himal (paratype), the latter of which is not conspecific with the holotype (ASSING 2012).

Lathrobium khumbuense COIFFAIT, 1982

Material examined: Nepal: 7 exs., Solu Khumbu, SE Lukla, 27°41'N, 86°45'E, 3000–3100 m, 21.V.2013, leg. Schmidt (NME, cAss); 2♀♀, Solu Khumbu, N Taksindo, 27°37'N, 86°37'E, 3500–3800 m, 24–26.V.2013, leg. Schmidt (NME).

Comment: Previously, only three specimens of this species were known, the two female type specimens and a male collected together with the types, but without type status (ASSING 2012).

Lathrobium makaluicum ASSING, 2013

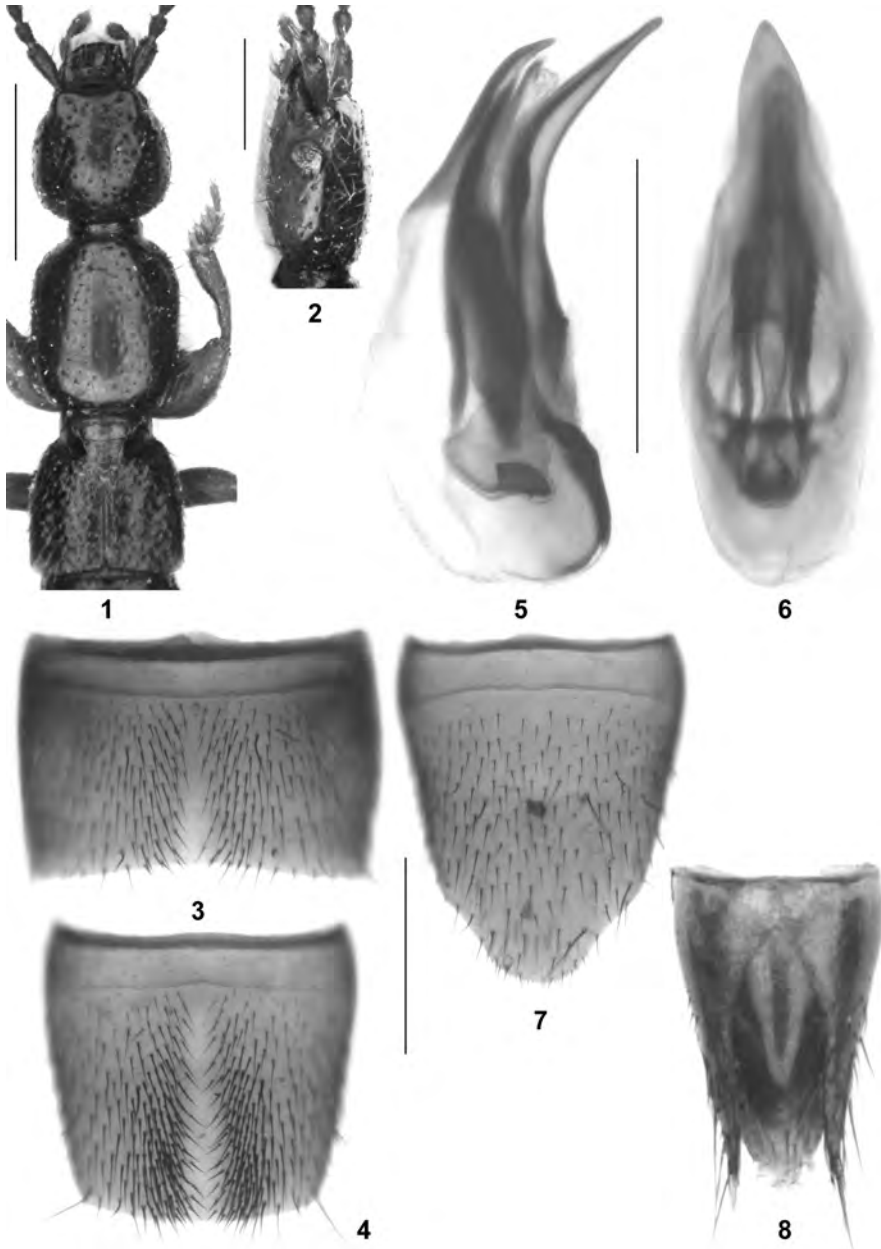
Material examined: Nepal: 3♀♀, Barun valley, Yangle Kharka, 27°46'N, 87°10'E, 3650–3700 m, 14.V.2014, leg. Schmidt (NME, cAss); 1♂, Barun valley, Mumbuk, 27°43'N, 87°13'E, 3600 m, 18.V.2014, leg. Schmidt (NME); 1♂, Kongma Danda, Kalo (Tulo) Pokhari, 27°42'N, 87°12'E, 4000–4100 m, 15.V.2014, leg. Schmidt (cAss).

Comment: The identification of the above females from Yangle Kharka is tentative and mainly based on the vicinity of the locality where they were found and the type locality. Previously, the species had been recorded from two localities near Mumbuk, Barun valley (ASSING 2013b, 2016).

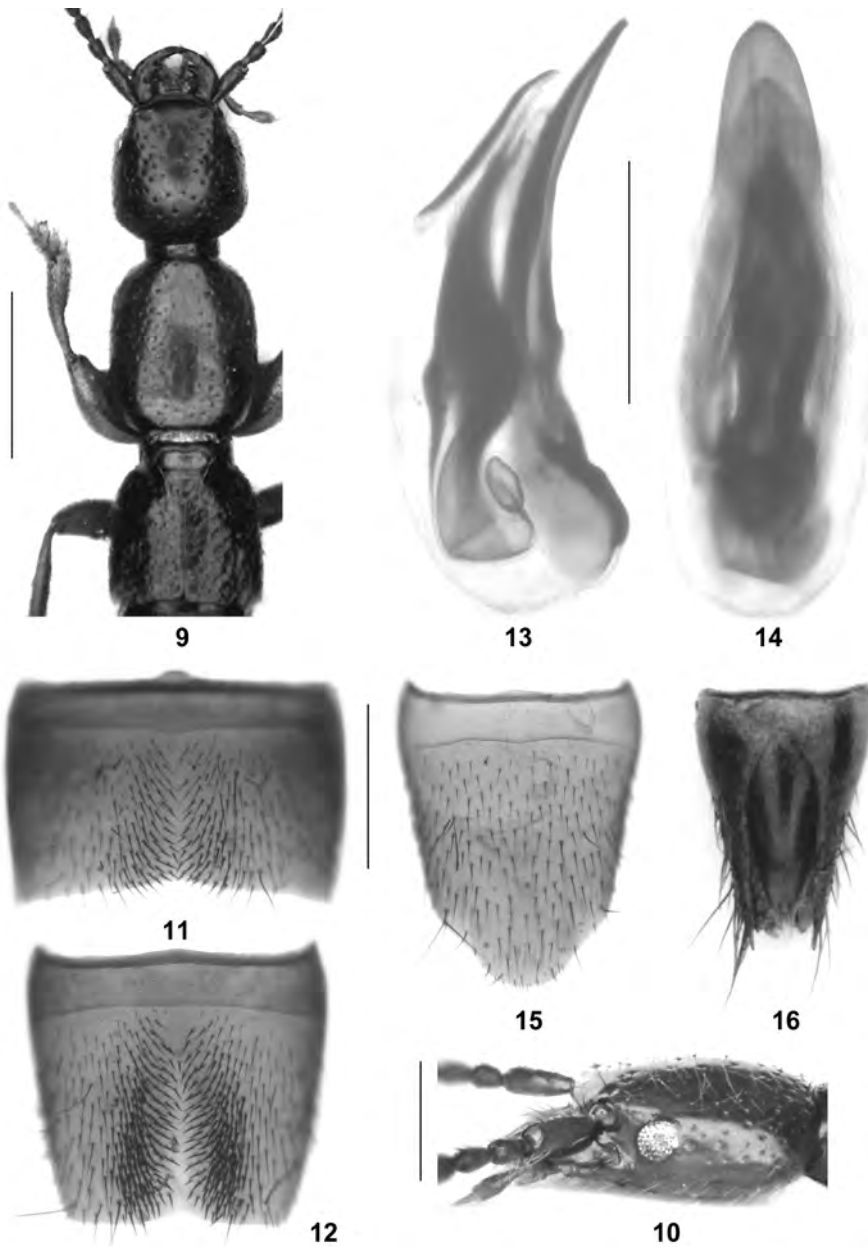
Lathrobium kongmaicum nov.sp. (Figs 1–8)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "NEPAL, E, Kongma Danda, env. Kongma, 3800 m, 14.+25.V.2015, leg. J. Schmidt, 27°39'22"N 87°12'13"E / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium kongmaicum* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2016" (NME). Paratypes: 4♂♂, 2♀♀: same data as holotype (NME, cAss); 1♂: "E-NEPAL, Kongma Danda, S of Kongma, 3200 m, 27°38'45"N, 87°12'40"E, 14.V.2015, leg. J. Schmidt" (NME).

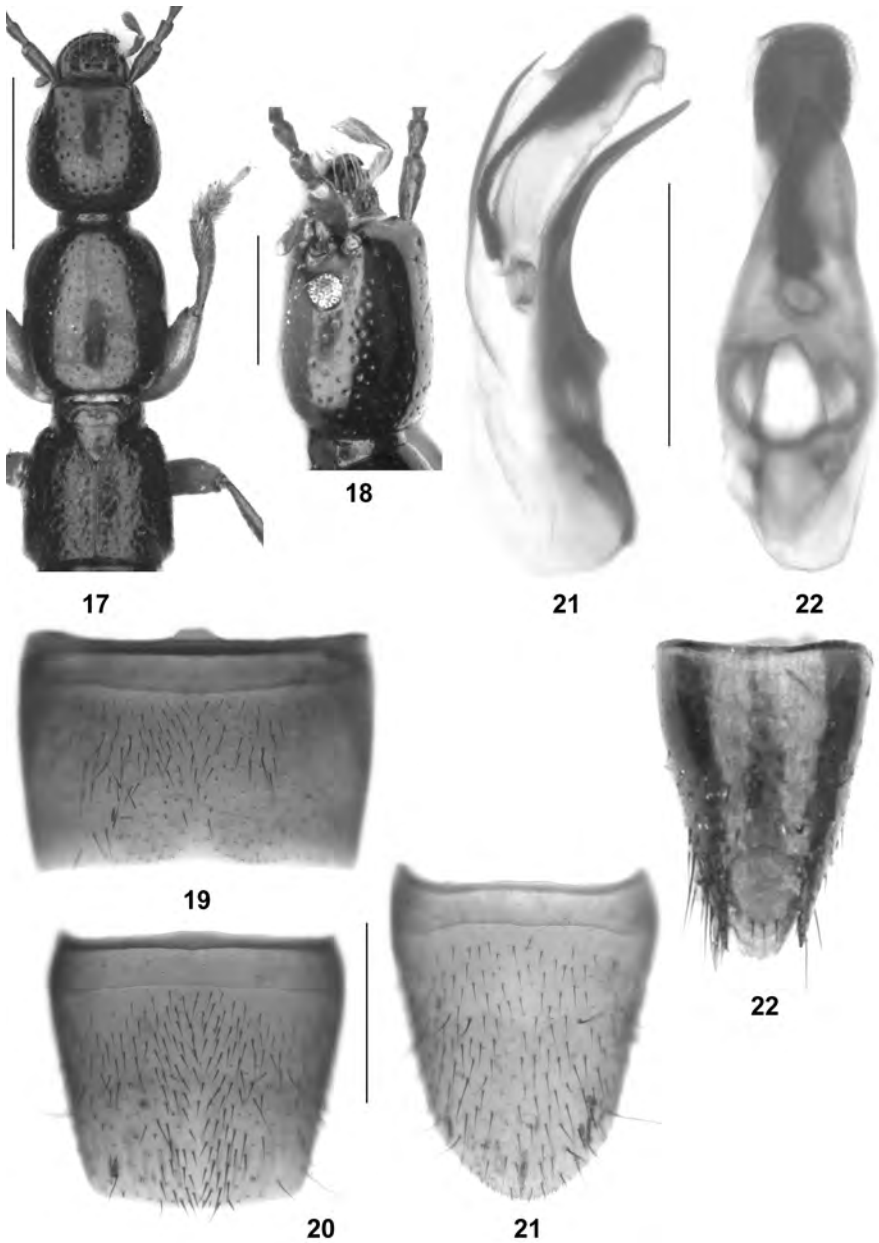
Etymology: The specific epithet (adjective) is derived from the name of the mountain range (Kongma Danda) where this species is probably endemic.



Figs 1-8: *Lathrobium kongmaicum* nov.sp.: (1) male forebody; (2) head in lateral view; (3) male sternite VII; (4) male sternite VIII; (5-6) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (7) female sternite VIII; (8) female abdominal segments IX-X. Scale bars: 1: 1.0 mm; 2-8: 0.5 mm.



Figs 9-16: *Lathrobium latilobatum* nov.sp.: (9) male forebody; (10) head in lateral view; (11) male sternite VII; (12) male sternite VIII; (13-14) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (15) female sternite VIII; (16) female abdominal segments IX-X. Scale bars: 9: 1.0 mm; 10-16: 0.5 mm.



Figs 17-24: *Lathrobium paulitortum* nov.sp.: (17) male forebody; (18) head in lateral view; (19) male sternite VII; (20) male sternite VIII; (21-22) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (23) female sternite VIII; (24) female abdominal segments IX-X. Scale bars: 17: 1.0 mm; 18-24: 0.5 mm.

Description: Size without appreciable sexual dimorphism. Body length 6.0-7.0 mm; length of forebody 2.8-3.0 mm. Coloration: body blackish with the abdominal apex paler brown; legs brown; antennae dark-brown.

Head (Fig. 1) 1.00-1.05 times as long as broad; punctation moderately coarse and rather sparse, very sparse in anterior and median dorsal portions; interstices with distinct microreticulation. Eyes (Fig. 2) small, approximately one-fifth to one-fourth as long as distance from posterior margin of head to posterior constriction of head in dorsal view, and composed of approximately 50 ommatidia. Antenna approximately 1.6 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) approximately 1.2 times as long as broad and 1.05 times as broad as head; punctation somewhat finer than that of head; midline broadly impunctate; interstices with distinct microreticulation.

Elytra (Fig. 1) 0.52-0.55 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles weakly marked; punctation shallow and ill-defined; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen slightly broader than elytra; punctation moderately fine and dense, somewhat less dense on tergites VII and VIII than on anterior tergites; interstices with fine microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII subject to sexual dimorphism.

♂: protarsomeres I-IV (Fig. 1) strongly dilated; tergite VIII with weakly convex posterior margin; sternite VII (Fig. 3) strongly transverse, approximately 1.65 times as broad as long, impressed along middle, on either side of the non-pubescent middle with a cluster of numerous moderately dense, weakly modified black setae, posterior margin weakly, broadly concave; sternite VIII (Fig. 4) 1.15 times as broad as long, narrowly impressed along middle, on either side of middle with an oblong cluster of dense moderately modified setae, posterior margin weakly convex, without median excision; aedeagus (Figs 5-6) approximately 0.95 mm long; ventral process symmetric, nearly angular in lateral view, slender and apically acute in ventral view; dorsal plate with lamellate, long, and moderately sclerotized apical portion and with very short basal portion; internal sac with dark membranous structures, but without sclerotized spines.

♀: protarsomeres I-IV moderately dilated; posterior margin of tergite VIII obtusely pointed in the middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 7) approximately 1.2 times as long as broad, with micropubescence in apical portion, posterior margin convexly produced in the middle; antero-median portion of tergite IX (Fig. 8) very short, undivided and without suture in the middle, postero-lateral processes of moderate length; tergite X (Fig. 8) very long and strongly convex in cross-section, nearly five times as long as antero-median portion of tergite IX.

Comparative notes: As can be inferred from the external (head and pronotum with distinct microsculpture), as well as the male sexual characters (shapes and chaetotaxy of sternites VII and VIII; morphology of the aedeagus), *L. kongmaicum* belongs to the *L. nepalense* group (see ASSING 2012), which was previously represented by 18 locally endemic and externally similar species distributed in Central and East Nepal (ASSING 2012, 2013b, 2014, 2016). Regarding the shape of the aedeagus, *L. kongmaicum* is most similar to *L. milkeense* ASSING, 2012 (East Nepal: Milke Danda), from which the new species differs by a smaller aedeagus (*L. milkeense*: 1.1 mm) with an apically longer and more acute (lateral view) ventral process and with a more distinctly sinuate dorsal plate (lateral view), and by more pronounced clusters of longer modified setae on the male sternites VII and VIII. For illustrations of *L. milkeense* see ASSING

(2012). For characters separating *L. kongmaicum* from the geographically close and even syntopic *L. latilobatum* see the comparative notes in the following section.

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated near Kongma, Kongma Danda, East Nepal. The specimens were collected at altitudes of 3200 and 3800 m.

***Lathrobium latilobatum* nov.sp.** (Figs 9-16)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "E-NEPAL, Kongma Danda, S of Kongma, 3200 m, 27°38'45"N, 87°12'40"E, 14.V.2015, leg. J. Schmidt / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium latilobatum* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2016" (NME). **Paratypes:** 3♂♂, 4♀♀: same data as holotype (NME, cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (adjective) alludes to the stout base of the ventral process of the aedeagus both in lateral and in ventral view.

Description: Size with evident sexual dimorphism. Body length 7.3-8.0 mm (♂), 6.7-6.8 mm (♀); length of forebody 3.2-3.5 mm (♂), 2.9-3.0 mm (♀). Other external characters (Figs 9-10) as in *L. kongmaicum*.

♂: protarsomeres I-IV (Fig. 9) strongly dilated; tergite VIII with weakly convex posterior margin; sternite VII (Fig. 11) strongly transverse, approximately 1.75 times as broad as long, in the middle with impression with numerous moderately modified black setae, posterior margin distinctly, broadly concave; sternite VIII (Fig. 12) approximately 1.13 times as broad as long, narrowly and deeply impressed along middle, on either side of middle with an oblong cluster of very dense moderately modified setae, posterior margin with shallow median excision; aedeagus (Figs 13-14) approximately 1.25 mm long; ventral process symmetric, basally broad in lateral and in ventral view, weakly narrowed in subapical portion and apically not distinctly acute in ventral view; dorsal plate with lamellate, moderately long, and moderately sclerotized apical portion and without evident basal portion; internal sac with dark membranous structures, but without sclerotized spines.

♀: protarsomeres I-IV moderately dilated; posterior margin of tergite VIII obtusely pointed in the middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 15) approximately 1.15 times as long as broad, with micropubescence in apical portion, posterior margin convexly produced in the middle; tergite IX (Fig. 16) with very short antero-median portion with median suture, postero-lateral processes of moderate length; tergite X (Fig. 16) very long and strongly convex in cross-section, slightly more than four times as long as antero-median portion of tergite IX.

Comparative notes: Like *L. kongmaicum*, *L. latilobatum* belongs to the *L. nepalense* group. Regarding the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus, it is most similar to *L. retunsum* ASSING, 2016 (East Nepal: Solu Khumbu; female unknown), from which it is distinguished by the strongly modified chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII (practically unmodified in *L. retunsum*), a more transverse male sternite VII with a more distinctly concave posterior margin, the median excision of the posterior margin of the male sternite VIII, and a longer aedeagus (*L. retunsum*: 1.05 mm) with a longer, much less strongly curved (lateral view), and apically not truncate (ventral view) ventral process. It differs from the syntopic *L. kongmaicum* by slightly larger size of the male, a moderate sexual dimorphism of body size, a more transverse male sternite VII with a more distinctly concave posterior margin, and with shorter, more numerous, and more distinctly modified setae in the median impression, by a male sternite VIII with a more narrowly non-pubescent middle and a posterior margin with a median excision, by

a distinctly larger aedeagus with a ventral process of completely different shape, and by medially slightly longer female tergite IX with a median suture. For illustrations of *L. retunsum* and other species of the *L. nepalense* group see ASSING (2012, 2013b, 2014, 2016).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated near Kongma, Kongma Danda, East Nepal. The specimens were collected at an altitude of 3200 m.

***Lathrobium paulitortum* nov.sp.** (Figs 17-24)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "NEPAL, Solu Khumbu, Surkie La 2900-3000 m, 27°34'N, 86°49'E, 09.V.2013, leg. J. Schmidt / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium paulitortum* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2016" (NME). Paratype ♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (adjective) is composed of the Latin adjectives paulus (little, slight) and tortus (twisted). It alludes to the slightly asymmetric ventral process of the aedeagus in ventral view.

Description: Size apparently subject to slight sexual dimorphism. Body length 6.3 mm (♂), 6.0 mm (♀); length of forebody 3.1 mm (♂), 2.9 mm (♀). Posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex and in the middle weakly pointed, without sexual dimorphism. Other external characters (Figs 17-18) as in *L. kongmaicum*.

♂: protarsomeres I-IV (Fig. 17) strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 19) strongly transverse, 1.58 times as broad as long, without distinct postero-median impression, chaetotaxy practically unmodified, posterior margin very shallowly concave; sternite VIII (Fig. 20) 1.12 times as broad as long, shallowly impressed along middle, setae in median portion very weakly modified, posterior margin weakly convex, without median excision; aedeagus (Figs 21-22) 0.95 mm long; ventral process slender, strongly curved, and apically very acute in lateral view, slightly asymmetric in ventral view; dorsal plate with lamellate, very long, and moderately sclerotized apical portion, and with moderately short basal portion; internal sac with dark membranous structures, but without sclerotized spines.

♀: protarsomeres I-IV moderately dilated; sternite VIII (Fig. 23) 1.18 times as long as broad, with micropubescence in apical portion, posterior margin strongly convex; tergite IX (Fig. 24) with very long antero-median portion without median suture and with very short postero-lateral processes; tergite X (Fig. 24) very short and flat, approximately 0.4 times as long as antero-median portion of tergite IX.

Comparative notes: *Lathrobium paulitortum*, too, belongs to the *L. nepalense* group. Regarding the shape of the aedeagus, it is most similar to *L. infractum* ASSING, 2012 (East Nepal: Solu Khumbu; female sexual characters unknown), from which it is distinguished by a male sternite VII with a less distinctly concave posterior margin and practically unmodified pubescence, a male sternite VIII with a less pronounced and narrower median impression with less distinctly modified setae, and an aedeagus with a more slender, less strongly curved (lateral view), and less strongly asymmetric (ventral view) ventral process. For illustrations of *L. infractum* see ASSING (2012).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated near Kongma, Kongma Danda, East Nepal. The specimens were collected at an altitude of 3200 m.

***Lathrobium iunctum* ASSING & PENG, 2013**

Material examined: China: Sichuan: 7 exs., Emei Shan, Leidongping env., 29°33'N, 103°20'E, 2410 m, bamboo, debris sifted, 9.VI.2014, leg. Hájek & Růžicka (NMP).

Comment: *Lathrobium iunctum* is endemic to the Emei Shan, where it has been collected at altitudes from 1950 to 2500 m (ASSING 2016, ASSING et al. 2013).

***Lathrobium bisinuatum* ASSING & PENG, 2013**

Material examined: China: Sichuan: 1 ex., Emei Shan, Taiziping Temple, 29°32'N, 103°20'E, 2820 m, mixed forest with *Abies* and bamboo undergrowth, sifted, 10.VI.2014, leg. Hájek & Růžicka (NMP); 2 exs., Emei Shan, Jieyingdian Temple, 29°32'N, 103°20'E, 2420 m, secondary mixed forest above temple, sifted, 8.&10.VI.2014, leg. Hájek & Růžicka (NMP, cAss); 3 exs., Emei Shan, Jieyingdian Temple, 29°32'N, 103°20'E, 2480 m, bamboo and mixed forest below temple near road, sifted, 7.VI.VI.2014, leg. Hájek & Růžicka (NMP, cAss); 1 ex., Emei Shan, Leidongping, 29°33'N, 103°20'E, 2410 m, mixed forest with *Acer*, *Abies*, *Picea*, *Rhododendron*, around calcareous rocks, sifted, 9.VI.2014, leg. Hájek & Růžicka (NMP).

Comment: The above records confirm the previous observation that *L. bisinuatum*, an endemic of the Emei Shan, occurs only at altitudes above 2400 m (ASSING 2016, ASSING et al. 2013).

***Lathrobium piraticum* nov.sp. (Figs 25-36)**

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Sichuan Prov., Wolong National Nature Reserve, Namasi vill., 2145 m, 23.VI.2014, 31°01'28"N, 103°09'40"E, / sift #25, shrubs in close stream valley, above small water dam, side valley, J. Hájek & J. Růžicka leg. / Holotypus ♂ *Lathrobium piraticum* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2016" (NMP). Paratype ♀: "CHINA: Sichuan Prov., Wolong National Nature Res., Wolong vill. env., 24.VI.2014, track to Wuyipeng Mt., 2170 m, 31°00'03"N, 103°09'05"E, / sift #28, wet broadleaved forest with bamboo undergrowth, steep slope, light brown soil, J. Hájek & J. Růžicka leg. (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: of pirates) alludes to the conspicuous and distinctive shape of the sclerotized internal structure of the aedeagus, which somewhat resembles a grapnel (grappling hook).

Description: Rather large species without evident sexual size dimorphism; body length 9.0-9.5 mm; length of forebody 4.6-4.8 mm. Coloration: body blackish; legs blackish with reddish tarsi; antennae with blackish base, apically becoming gradually paler, antennomere XI reddish.

Head (Fig. 25) distinctly transverse, 1.11-1.12 times as broad as long; punctuation coarse and dense, somewhat sparser in median dorsal portion; interstices with fine microreticulation. Eyes (Fig. 34) moderately small, approximately one-third as long as postocular region in dorsal view, composed of numerous ommatidia. Antenna 2.5-2.6 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 25) approximately 1.2 times as long as broad and 1.03 times as broad as head; punctuation similar to that of head; interstices without microsculpture; midline narrowly impunctate.

Elytra (Fig. 25) 0.56-0.57 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles weakly marked; punctuation dense and distinct; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen slightly broader than elytra; punctuation distinct and dense, nearly as dense on tergite VII as on anterior tergites; interstices with shallow transverse microsculpture;

posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII obtusely produced in the middle, without sexual dimorphism.

♂: protarsomeres I-IV (Fig. 25) strongly dilated; sternite VII (Fig. 26) strongly transverse, approximately twice as broad as long, with postero-median impression of triangular shape, this impression with numerous dense modified short and stout black setae, posterior margin broadly concave, in the middle more distinctly concave; sternite VIII (Fig. 27) 1.18 times as broad as long, slightly asymmetric, with extensive postero-median impression with numerous modified, short and stout black setae, postero-laterally with very dense stout and long black setae, posterior excision broad and deep, of nearly semi-circular shape; aedeagus (Figs 28-33) 1.85 mm long, of highly derived shape, strongly asymmetric, dorso-ventrally compressed, apically divided into two distinct lobes of different lengths and shapes; dorsal plate not noticeable (either reduced or fused with ventral process); internal sac with very long and apically strongly curved sclerotized spine.

♀: protarsomeres I-IV distinctly dilated, but less so than in male; sternite VIII (Fig. 35) oblong and with broadly convex posterior margin, with micropubescence in apical portion; tergite IX (Fig. 36) undivided and without median suture, very short in antero-median portion, postero-lateral processes moderately long; tergite X (Fig. 36) moderately convex in cross-section and rather long, approximately ten times as long as antero-median portion of tergite IX.

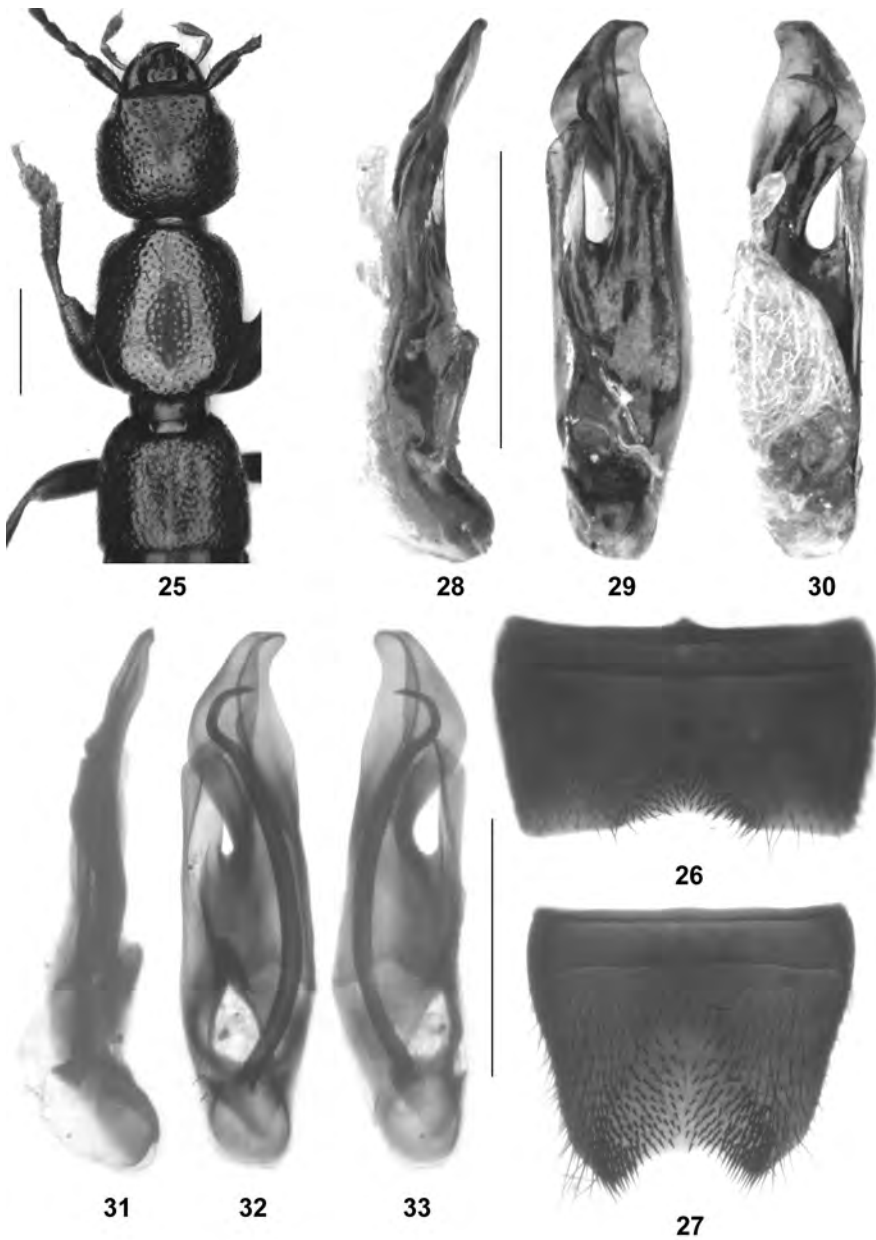
Comparative notes: *Lathrobium piraticum* is assigned to the speciose *L. fissispinosum* group (see ASSING 2013a), which includes numerous species from Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hubei, Chongqing, and Guizhou, primarily based on the following, partly synapomorphic character conditions: aedeagus dorso-ventrally depressed and strongly asymmetric, with a long sclerotized spine in the internal sac, with an apically bilobed ventral process, and without a separate dorsal plate; chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII distinctly modified; male sternite VIII slightly asymmetric and with a rather large posterior excision; antero-median portion of the female tergite IX very short; relatively large body size. *Lathrobium piraticum* differs from all the previously described representatives of the *L. fissispinosum* group particularly by the shape of the aedeagus and by the shapes and chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII.

Distribution and natural history: The specimens were collected in two close localities in the Wolong National Nature Reserve, Sichuan, by sifting litter in a shrub habitat in a stream valley and in a wet broad-leaved forest with bamboo undergrowth at altitudes of 2145 and 2170 m. The female had mature eggs in the ovaries.

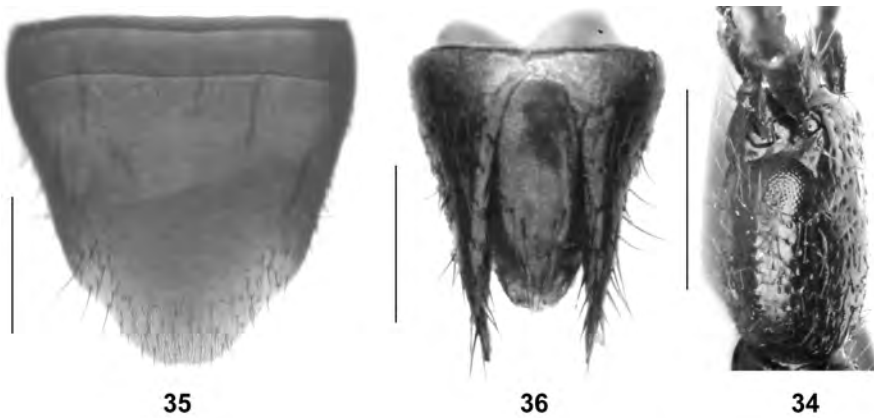
***Lathrobium wolongicum* ASSING, 2016**

Material examined: China: Sichuan: 3 exs., Wolong National Nature Reserve, Namasi vill., 31°01'N, 103°10'E, 2145 m, shrubs in stream valley, sifted, 23.VI.2014, leg. Hájek & Růžička (NMP, cAss); 1 ex., Wolong National Nature Reserve, Yinchanggou village env., Panda valley, 30°58'N, 103°08'E, 2300 m, debris under rock walls in narrow river valley sifted, 24.VI.2014, leg. Hájek & Růžička (cAss).

Comment: The above material was collected at and near the type locality of this recently described species (ASSING 2016).



Figs 25-33: *Lathrobium piraticum* nov.sp.: (25) male forebody; (26) male sternite VII; (27) male sternite VIII; (28-30) aedeagus in lateral, ventral, and dorsal view in dry preparation; (31-33) aedeagus in lateral, ventral, and dorsal view in transparent preparation. Scale bars: 1.0 mm.



Figs 34-36: *Lathrobium piraticum* nov.sp.: (34) head in lateral view; (35) female sternite VIII; (36) female segments IX-X. Scale bars: 34: 1.0 mm; 35-36: 0.5 mm.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the colleagues indicated in the material section for making their material available for study. Benedikt Feldmann (Münster) and Zhong Peng (Shanghai) proof-read the manuscript.

Zusammenfassung

Vier Arten der Gattung *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST, 1802 werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *Lathrobium kongmaicum* nov.sp. (Ost-Nepal: Kongma Danda), *L. latilobatum* nov.sp. (Ost-Nepal: Kongma Danda) und *L. paulitortum* nov.sp. (Ost-Nepal: Solu Khumbu) aus der *L. nepalense*-Gruppe sowie *L. piraticum* nov.sp. (China: Sichuan: Wolong) aus der *L. fissispinosum*-Gruppe. Weitere Nachweise von drei Arten aus China und drei Arten aus Nepal werden gemeldet, darunter die ersten aktuellen Nachweise von *L. nepalorientis* COIFFAIT, 1984 und *L. khumbuense* COIFFAIT, 1982. Die Gattung ist damit derzeit mit 595 Arten und neun Unterarten vertreten. Im Himalaya sind 76 beschriebene Arten, alle brachypter und lokalendemisch, nachgewiesen. Insgesamt 220 beschriebene Arten sind aus China bekannt.

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