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New species and additional records of *Cephalocousya* and *Drepasiagonusa* from China and Russia (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae: Oxypodini)

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A b s t r a c t : One species of *Cephalocousya* LOHSE, 1971 and four species of *Drepasiagonusa* PACE, 2012 are described and illustrated: *Cephalocousya yunnanica* nov.sp. (China: North Yunnan), the first record of the genus from China; *Drepasiagonusa procera* nov.sp. (China: North Yunnan); *D. tibetica* nov.sp. (China: North Yunnan); *D. angulata* nov.sp. (China: Qinghai, Gansu); *D. feldmanni* nov.sp. (Russia: East Siberia). The previously unknown aedeagus of *D. smetanai* PACE, 2012, the type species and previously the sole representative of the genus, is illustrated. Two additional *Drepasiagonusa* species from Shaanxi are represented exclusively by females and remain unnamed. A key to the described species of *Drepasiagonusa* is provided. The currently known distribution of the genus is mapped. *Cephalocousya nivicola* is reported from Kyrgyzstan for the first time.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, Oxypodini, *Cephalocousya*, *Drepasiagonusa*, China, Russia, taxonomy, new species, key to species, distribution map, additional records.

Introduction

Up until 2004, the Palaearctic oxypodine genus *Cephalocousya* LOHSE, 1971 included only a single species, the type species *C. nivicola* (THOMSON, 1871). The synonymization of the genus group names *Pachycephalopisalia* SCHEERPELTZ, 1976 and *Ischnoderopisalia* SCHEERPELTZ, 1976 with *Cephalocousya* subsequently resulted in ten new combinations (ASSING 2004). Three species were added by PACE (2006), so that prior to the present study *Cephalocousya* included a total of 14 species. *Cephalocousya nivicola* is distributed across the Palaearctic region from the Alps and Scandinavia in the west to East Siberia in the east. The distributions of the remaining species are confined to Middle Asia (two species) and the Himalaya (twelve species, one of them recorded also from Middle Asia). The genus had not been reported from China.

Drepasiagonusa was recently described to include only the type species, *D. smetanai* PACE, 2012, whose description is based on a unique female from Yunnan, China. According to PACE (2012), the genus is particularly characterized by falciform mandibles (PACE 2012). Based on the material treated in the present paper, the genus is also distinguished by a relatively large head, rather short and weakly incrassate antennae, and a spermatheca with a long and nearly straight proximal portion. While the median lobe of the aedeagus is of highly distinctive morphology, the shape of the spermatheca is rather uniform (little interspecific variation) and consequently of little use for taxonomic purposes.

Material of Staphylinidae made available to me by Aleš Smetana (Ottawa), Benedikt Feldmann (Münster), Michael Schülke (Berlin), and Andreas Pütz (Eisenhüttenstadt) included an undescribed *Cephalocousya* species from China and seven species of *Drepasiagonusa*, one of them *D. smetanai* and the other six undescribed. Aside from the descriptions of the new taxa, the present paper provides the first records of *C. nivicola* from Kyrgyzstan.

Material and methods

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

MNB ..... Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (coll. Schülke)
cAss..... author´s private collection
cPüt ..... private collection Andreas Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt
cSme..... private collection Aleš Smetana, Ottawa

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss), a Discovery V12 microscope (Zeiss), and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995), Axiocam ERc 5s, and Picolay software. The map was 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 clypeus (without anteclypeus) 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.

Results

Genus *Cephalocousya* LOHSE, 1971

Cephalocousya nivicola (THOMSON, 1871)

Material examined: Kyrgyzstan: 14 exs., Issyk-Kul, Terskej-A., Kai-Bulak Valley, 41°20'N, 78°21'E, 3050 m, 24.VII.2005, leg. Schmidt (cAss); 1♀, Chuj, Kirgizskyi-A., Tejo-Ashuu pass, 42°21'N, 73°49'E, 3125 m, 18.VII.2006, leg. Schmidt (cAss).

Comment: The above material represents the first records of *C. nivicola* from Kyrgyzstan. It casts some doubt on a previous female-based record of *C. kazakistanensis* PACE, 2002 from Kyrgyzstan (ASSING 2004). The spermathecae of *C. nivicola* and *C. kazakistanensis* are of practically identical shape.

Cephalocousya yunnanica nov.sp. (Figs 1-3)

Type material: Holotype ♀: "CHINA: N-Yunnan Diqing Tibet. Aut. Pr. Deqin Co. Baima Shan, pass 25 km SE Deqin, 28°19.38'N, 99°05.47'E 4225 m, 8.VI.2005 A Smetana [C154] / Holotypus ♀ *Cephalocousya yunnanica* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2018" (cSme). Paratypes: 1♀: same

data as holotype (cAss); 3♀♀: "CHINA: N-Yunnan [2005-06], Diqing Tibet. Aut. Pref., Deqin Co., Baima Shan, pass 25 km SE Deqin, 4225 m / 28°19.38'N, 99°05.47'E, small creek valley, *Rhododendron*, *Salix*, leaf litter, moss, dead wood, sifted, 8.VI.2005, M. Schülke [C2005-6]" (MNB, cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from Yunnan, the Chinese province where the type locality is situated.

Description: Body length 3.8-3.9 mm; length of forebody 1.7 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: body including antennae and maxillary palpi blackish; legs reddish-brown.

Head approximately as broad as long and of orbicular shape; punctation moderately sparse and extremely fine; interstices with shallow microreticulation and some shine. Eyes small, approximately half as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 0.9 mm long; antennomere IV weakly transverse; antennomeres V-X distinctly transverse and gradually increasing in width, X approximately 1.5 times as broad as long.

Pronotum approximately 1.15 times as broad as long and 1.1 times as broad as head, broadest in anterior half; punctation denser and more distinct than that of head; interstices with shallow microsculpture and glossy.

Elytra 0.90-0.95 times as long as pronotum; punctation dense and shallow, slightly more distinct than that of pronotum; interstices with shallow microsculpture. Hind wings not examined. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of II-IV.

Abdomen approximately as broad as elytra; tergites III-V with moderately shallow, tergite VI with even shallower anterior impressions; punctation dense and fine; microreticulation distinct on all tergites, particularly so in the anterior impressions of tergites III-VI; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: unknown.

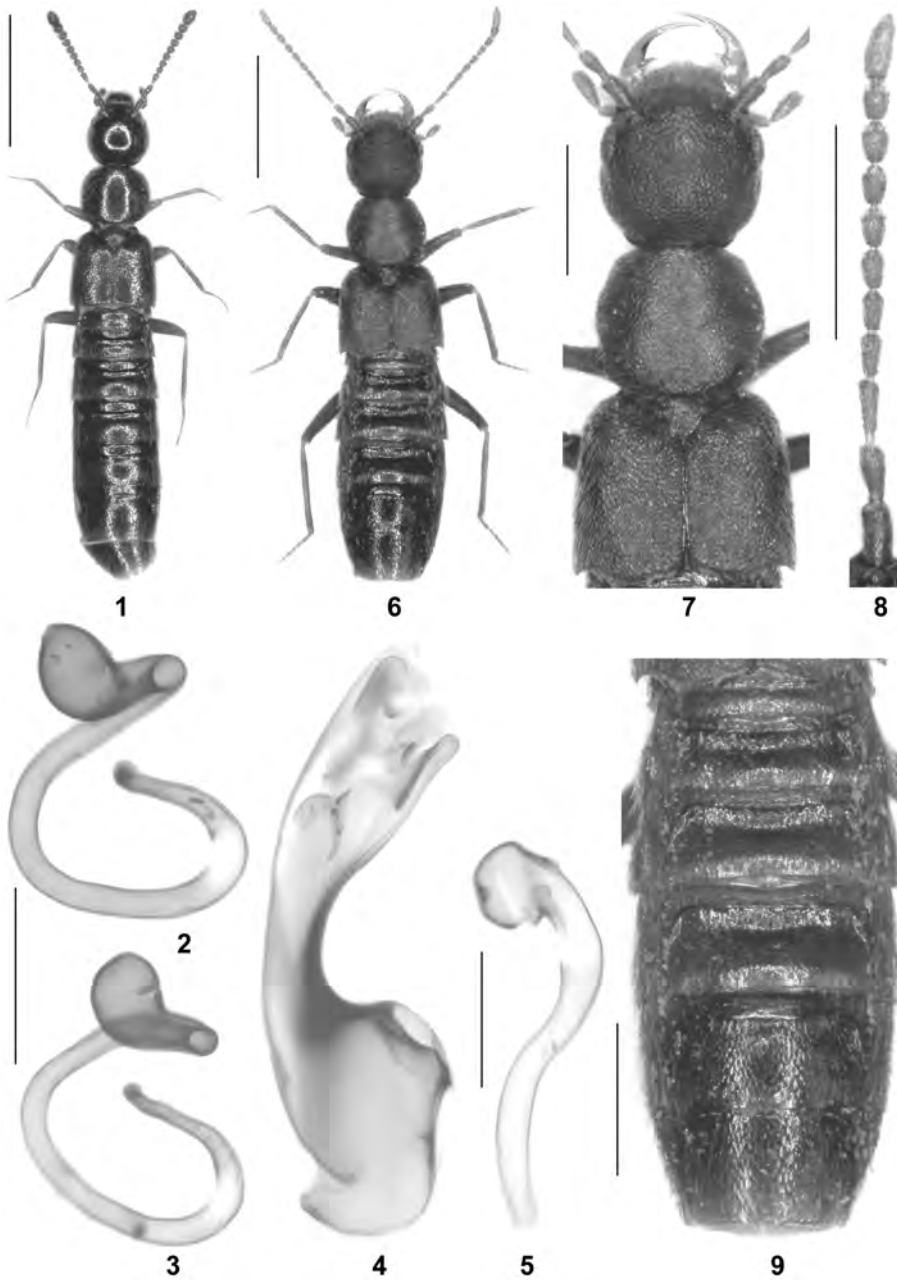
♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII convex; posterior margin of sternite VIII weakly convex, in the middle shallowly concave; spermatheca as in Figs 2-3.

Comparative notes: *Cephalocousya yunnanica* is distinguished from *C. nivicola* by a distinctly more glossy forebody owing to the shallower microsculpture, a more glossy abdomen, a larger head (in relation to pronotum), a larger abdomen (*C. nivicola*: abdomen narrower than elytra), and by the shape of the spermatheca.

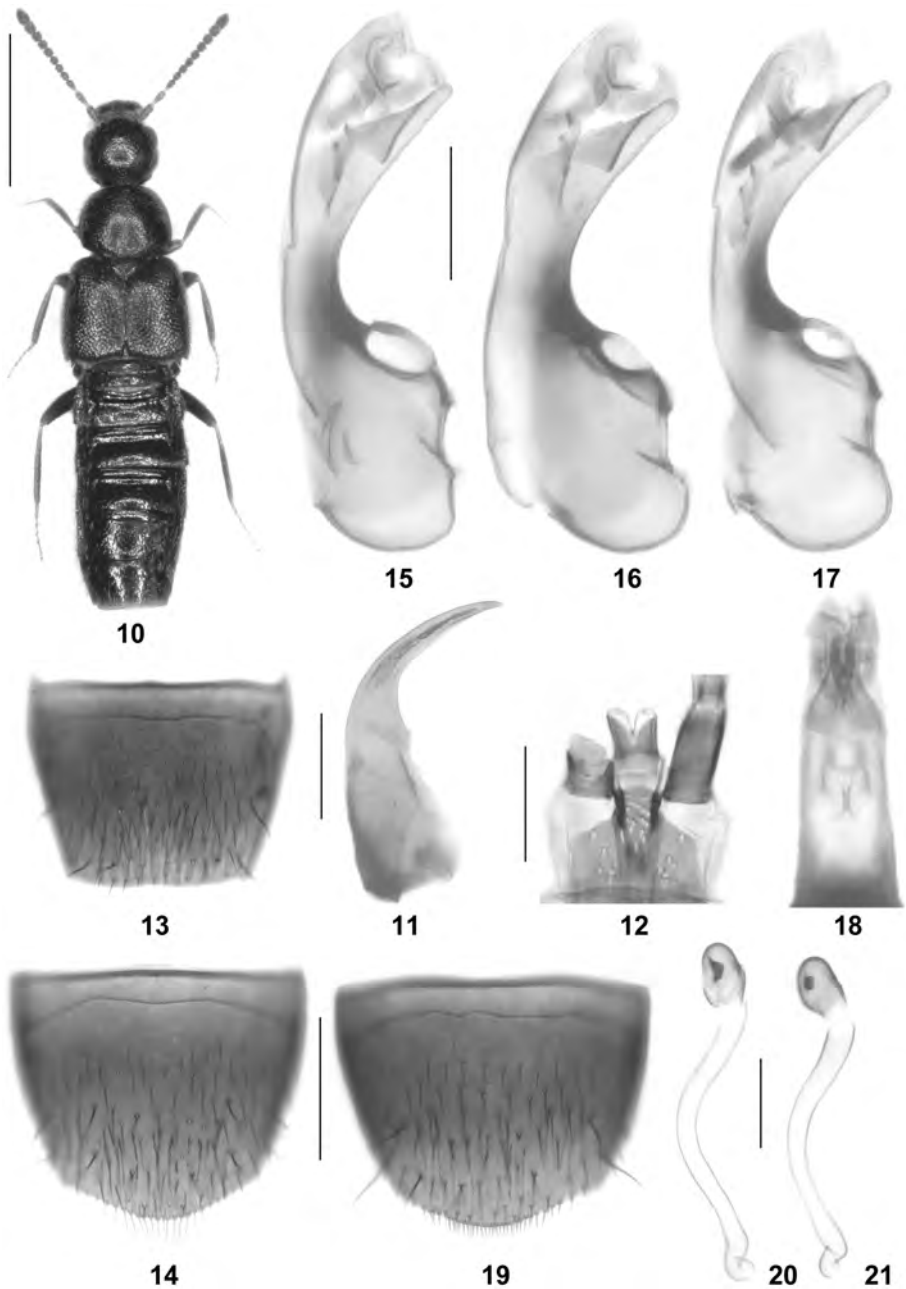
Distribution and natural history: *Cephalocousya yunnanica* is currently the sole representative of the genus in China. The Baima Shan (type locality) is situated in Northwest Yunnan. The specimens were collected at an altitude of 4425 m.

Genus *Drepasiagonusa* PACE, 2012

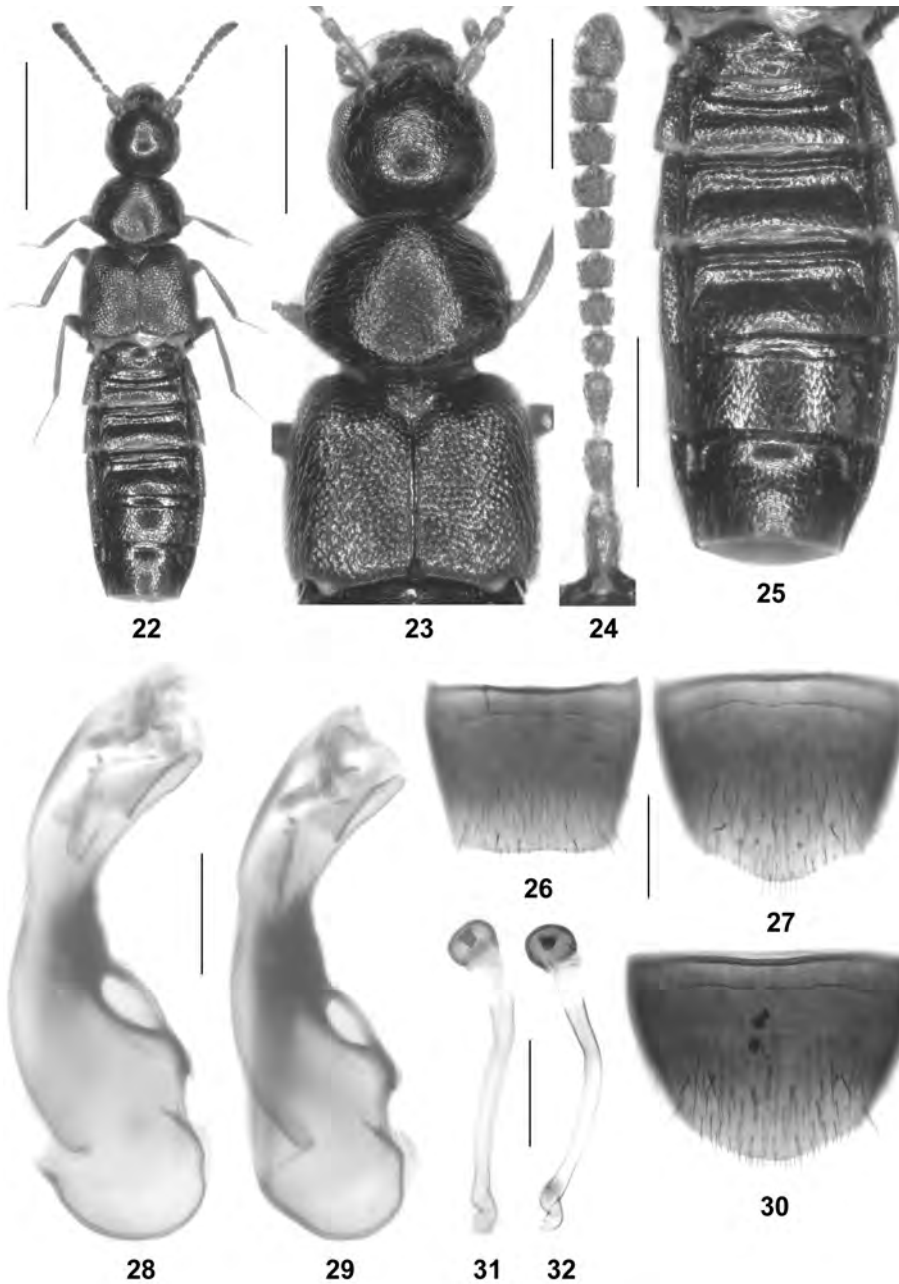
According to the original description, the genus is characterized by the shape of the mandibles (Figs 11, 37), an elongated spermatheca (Figs 5, 20-21, 31-32, 39), and an apically divided and strongly sclerotized ligula (Fig. 12). The remaining characters indicated by PACE (2012) apply to the majority of Palaearctic genera of Oxypodini. Based on the species studied in the course of the present study, additional characters are a large head (in relation to the pronotum) and the shape of the antennae (fine; weakly incrassate at most).



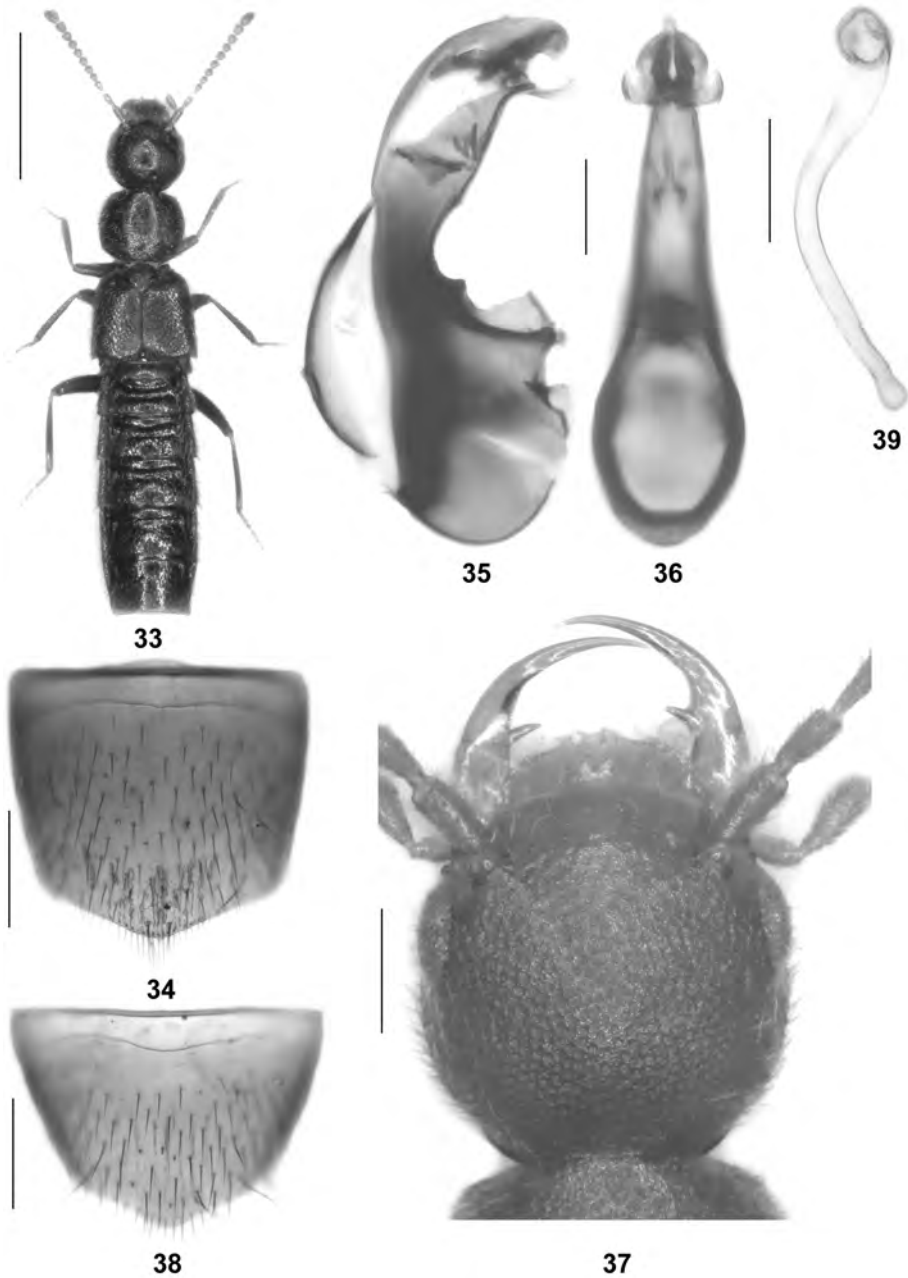
Figs 1-9: *Cephalocousya yunnanica* (**1-3**), *Drepasiagonusa smetanai* (**4-5**), and *D. procera* (**6-9**): habitus (**1, 6**); spermatheca (**2-3, 5**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view (**4**); forebody (**7**); antenna (**8**); abdomen (**9**). Scale bars: 1, 6: 1.0 mm; 7-9: 0.5 mm; 2-3: 0.2 mm; 4-5: 0.1 mm.



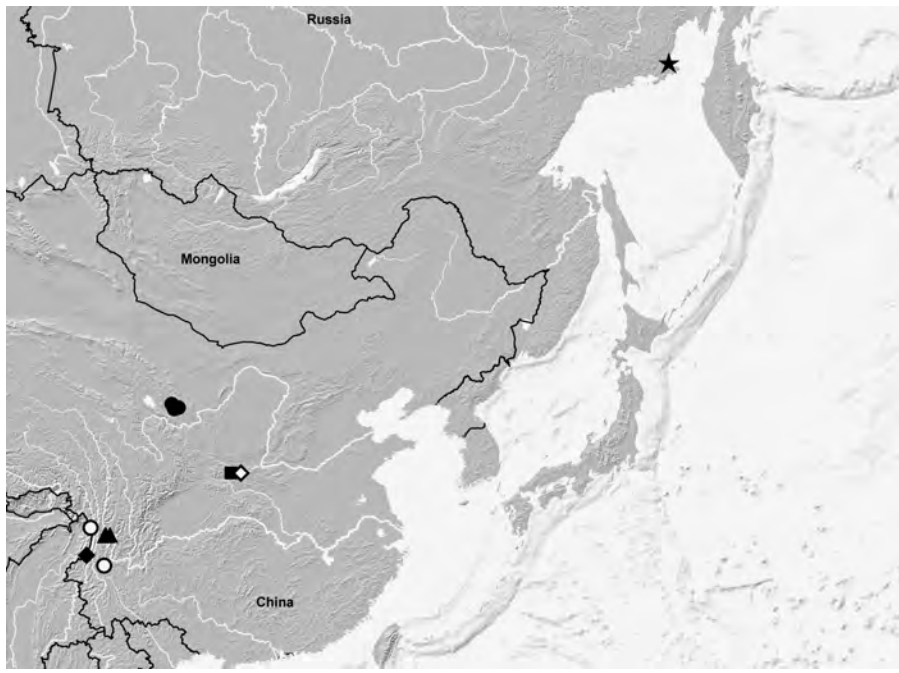
Figs 10-21: *Drepasiagonusa tibetica*: habitus (**10**); left mandible (**11**); ligula (**12**); male tergite VIII (**13**); male sternite VIII (**14**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view (**15-17**); apical portion of median lobe in ventral view (**18**); female sternite VIII (**19**); spermatheca (**20-21**). Scale bars: 10: 1.0 mm; 13-14, 19: 0.2 mm; 11, 15-18, 20-21: 0.1 mm; 12: 0.05 mm.



Figs 22-32: *Drepasiagonusa angulata*: habitus (**22**); forebody (**23**); antenna (**24**); abdomen (**25**); male tergite VIII (**26**); male sternite VIII (**27**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view (**28-29**); female sternite VIII (**30**); spermatheca (**31-32**). Scale bars: 22: 1.0 mm; 23, 25: 0.5 mm; 24, 26-27, 30: 0.2 mm; 28-29, 31-32: 0.1 mm.



Figs 33-39: *Drepasiagonusa feldmanni* (**33-36**) and *D. procera* (**37-39**): habitus (**33**); male sternite VIII (**34**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view (**35-36**); head (**37**); female sternite VIII (**38**); spermatheca (**39**). Scale bars: 33: 1.0 mm; 34, 37-38: 0.2 mm; 35-36, 39: 0.1 mm.



Map 1: Distributions of *Drepasiagonusa* species in the East Palaearctic region: *D. smetanai* (white circles); *D. procera* (black diamond); *D. tibetica* (black triangles); *D. angulata* (black circles); *D. feldmanni* (black star); *D*. sp. 1 (black square); *D*. sp. 2 (white diamond).

Material of seven species, six from China and one from East Russia, was examined. Four species are newly described. Two species with weakly distinctive external characters from the Chinese province Shaanxi remain undescribed for want of males. The spermatheca of *Drepasiagonusa* species is of rather uniform shape (little interspecific variation) and consequently of little use for taxonomic purposes.

Key to the described species

1 Pronotum distinctly transverse and significantly broader than head, at least approximately 1.2 times as broad as long and 1.2 times as broad as head (Figs 10, 22-23). Habitus not conspicuously slender.....2

\- Pronotum weakly transverse and 1.1 times as broad as head at most (Figs 7, 33). Habitus conspicuously slender (Figs 6, 33).....3

2 Pronotum less transverse, approximately 1.2 times as broad as long (Fig. 10). Forebody uniformly black. Preapical antennomeres less distinctly transverse. Median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 15-17; ventral process smoothly curved in lateral view. China: Northwest Yunnan (Map 1)..... ***tibetica*** nov.sp.

\- Pronotum more strongly transverse, approximately 1.3 times as broad as long (Fig. 23). Forebody blackish with the elytra usually slightly paler. Preapical antennomeres more distinctly transverse (Fig. 24). Median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 28-29; ventral process angulate in lateral view. China: Qinghai, Gansu (Map 1)..... ***angulata*** nov.sp.

3 Forebody reddish and matt due to conspicuously dense punctation and distinct microsculpture (Fig. 7). Antenna (Fig. 8) slender; antennomere IV approximately twice as long as broad; antennomeres V-X oblong. Head (fig. 37) approximately as long as broad. Mandibles with long molar teeth. Eyes little more than half as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction of head. Posterior margin of female sternite VIII obtusely pointed in the middle (Fig. 38). Spermatheca as in Fig. 39. China: Northwest Yunnan (Map 1). .....***procera*** nov.sp.

- At least head and pronotum black. Punctation of forebody not conspicuously dense. Antenna less slender; antennomere IV significantly less than twice as long as broad; at least antennomeres VI-X transverse. Head transverse. Eyes significantly more than half as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction of head.....4

4 Antennomeres VI-XI brown; legs reddish to pale-brown; elytra extensively reddish. Forebody glossy; microsculpture shallow. Head and pronotum with fine, but distinct punctation. Elytra approximately as long as pronotum. Median lobe of aedeagus approximately 0.4 mm long and slender (Fig. 4). China: Yunnan (Map 1).....***smetanai*** PACE

- Antennae uniformly yellowish; femora and tibiae dark-brown to blackish-brown. Elytra black. Head and pronotum (Fig. 33) matt owing to pronounced microsculpture; punctation extremely fine. Elytra (Fig. 33) barely 0.9 times as long as pronotum. Median lobe of aedeagus much larger, approximately 0.5 mm long, and of robust shape (Figs 35-36). Russia: East Siberia (Map 1). .....***feldmanni*** nov.sp.

Drepasiagonusa smetanai PACE, 2012 (Figs 4-5)

Material examined: China: Yunnan: 1 ex., Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gaoligong Shan, valley 21 km W Gongshan, 27°47'N, 98°28'E, 3320 m, moss, alder, bamboo, rhododendron, 6.VI.2007, leg. Pütz (cPüt); 1 ex., Dali Bai Aut. Pref., W Dali, Diancang Shan, 25°41'N, 100°07'E, 3000-3200 m, mixed forest, litter and debris sifted, 27.V.2007, leg. Pütz (cAss).

Comment: The original description of *D. smetanai*, the type species and previously the sole representative of the genus, is based on a unique female from "N-Yunnan, Dali Bai Nat. Aut. Pref., Diancang Shan, 3 km W Dali" (PACE 2012). The previously unknown aedeagus and the spermatheca are illustrated in Figs 4-5. For an illustration of the habitus see figure 7 in PACE (2012).

Drepasiagonusa procera nov.sp. (Figs 6-9, 37-39)

Type material: Holotype ♀: "CHINA: Yunnan, Nujiang Lisu Pref., Gaoligong Shan, W "Cloud pass", 24 km NW Liuku, 25°59'00"N, 98°40'14"E, 2907 m, small waterfall, wet moss sifted, 3.IX.2009, leg. M. Schülke [CH09-23] / Holotypus ♀ *Drepasiagonusa procera* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2018" (MNB).

Etymology: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: slender) alludes to the distinctive habitus of this species.

Description: Body length 4.2 mm; length of forebody 2.0 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 6. Coloration: forebody reddish; abdomen reddish with most of tergite VI, the anterior two-thirds of tergite VII, and an antero-median spot on tergite III-V blackish; legs, antennae, and maxillary palpi reddish.

Head (Figs 7, 37) approximately as long as broad; punctation shallow, rather large, and extremely dense (except on frons), with the interstices reduced to narrow ridges; microsculpture pronounced. Eyes moderately convex and small, little more than half as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction of head. Antenna (Fig. 8) 1.3 mm long and very slender; antennomeres IV approximately twice as long as broad, V-X of gradually decreasing length and decreasingly oblong, X weakly oblong, and XI approximately as long as the combined length of IX and X. Mandibles (Fig. 37) each with a pronounced, long and acute molar tooth.

Pronotum (Fig. 7) weakly transverse, 1.08 times as broad as long and approximately as broad as head, broadest in the middle; lateral margins distinctly convex in the middle and sinuate near posterior angles (dorsal view); punctation and microsculpture similar to those of head, but punctures even shallower and less defined.

Elytra (Fig. 7) 0.85 times as long as pronotum; punctation extremely dense, moderately fine, and defined. Hind wings not examined. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of metatarsomeres III and IV.

Abdomen (Fig. 9) as broad as elytra; tergites III-V with moderately deep anterior impressions, tergite VI without anterior impression; punctation fine and dense, only slightly sparser on tergite VII than on anterior tergites; interstices with distinct microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex.

♂: unknown.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely produced in the middle (Fig. 38); spermatheca shaped as in Fig. 39.

Comparative notes: *Drepasiagonusa procera* is readily distinguished from all other species of the genus by its conspicuous external characters alone: relatively large body size; slender habitus; a reddish forebody; long and very slender antennae with oblong antennomeres IV-X; small eyes; short elytra.

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated near Gongshan in the Gaoligong Shan, Northwest Yunnan. The holotype was sifted from wet moss near a small waterfall at an altitude of approximately 2900 m.

***Drepasiagonusa tibetica* nov.sp.** (Figs 10-21)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA: N-Yunnan Diqing Tibet. Aut. Pr. Zhongdian Co. Xue Shan, 23 km S Zhongdian 27°38.3'N 99°41.5'E 3675-3725 m, 2.VI.2005 A. Smetana [C149] / Holotypus ♂ *Drepasiagonusa tibetica* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2018" (cSme). Paratypes: 10 exs.: same data as holotype (cSme, cAss); 2 exs.: "CHINA: N-Yunnan Diqing Tibet. Aut. Pr. Zhongdian Co. Xue Shan near lake, 23 km S Zhongdian 27°37.1'N 99°38.5'E 3895 m, 15.VI.2005 A. Smetana [C161]" (cSme, cAss); 1 ex.: "CHINA: N-Yunnan Diqing Tibet. Aut. Pr. Bitai Hai Lake area, 29 km ESE Zhongdian 27°43.65'N 99°58.97'E 3540 m, 1.VI.2005 A. Smetana [C147]" (cSme).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from Tibet.

Description: Body length 2.6-3.7 mm; length of forebody 1.4-1.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 10. Coloration: body black; legs dark-brown to blackish-brown with the tarsi pale-brown; antennae dark-brown to blackish-brown with the basal 2-3 antennomeres paler brown; maxillary palpi dark-brown.

Head approximately as broad as long; punctation moderately dense and very fine, visible only at higher magnification; interstices with pronounced microreticulation and rather matt. Eyes distinctly convex and nearly as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 0.9 mm long; antennomere IV approximately as long as broad or weakly oblong; antennomeres V-X weakly transverse and gradually, weakly increasing in width, X less than 1.5 times as broad as long. Mandibles (Fig. 11) with a very weakly pronounced molar tooth. Ligula as in Fig. 12.

Pronotum approximately 1.2 times as broad as long and 1.2 times as broad as head, broadest approximately in the middle; punctation and microsculpture similar to those of head.

Elytra approximately as long as, or slightly longer than pronotum; punctation dense, much more distinct than that of head and pronotum; interstices with shallow microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of metatarsomeres III and IV.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; tergites III-V with shallow anterior impressions, tergite VI without anterior impression; punctation fine, moderately dense on anterior tergites, somewhat sparser on tergite VII; interstices with very shallow microreticulation and glossy; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII truncate or weakly convex in the middle (Fig. 13).

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII strongly convex (Fig. 14); median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 15-18) 0.36-0.38 mm long and slender; ventral process smoothly curved in lateral view.

♀: sternite VIII with convex posterior margin (Fig. 19); spermatheca (Figs 20-21) with long and nearly straight proximal portion.

Comparative notes: *Drepasiagonusa tibetica* is distinguished from *D. smetanai* based on external characters alone: smaller body size, different habitus (proportions of head, pronotum, and elytra), a smaller head (in relation to pronotum), the shape of the pronotum, finer punctation of the head, pronotum, and abdomen, darker coloration of the elytra, legs, and antennae, and a shorter metatarsomere I. For illustrations of the primary sexual characters and the habitus of *D. smetanai* see Figs 4-5 and PACE (2012), respectively.

Distribution and natural history: The type specimens were collected in three geographically close localities to the south and southeast of Zhongdian, Northwest Yunnan, China. The altitudes range from 3540 to nearly 3900 m.

***Drepasiagonusa angulata* nov.sp.** (Figs 22-32)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Qinghai Prov. [CH11-19], road 301 km 180, 43 km ESE Men Yuan, 37°09'32.6"N, 102°02'06.0"E, 2704 m, creek valley with *Picea*, *Salix*, *Populus*, *Betula*, litter and moss sifted, 5.VII.2011, leg. M. Schülke / Holotypus ♂ *Drepasiagonusa angulata* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2018" (MNB). Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀: same data as holotype (MNB, cAss); 1♀: "CHINA: Gansu Prov. [CH11-13b], Lenglong Ling Mts., 80 km NNW Honggu, 37°03'47.0"N, 102°39'32.6"E, 3439 m, alpine pasture with *Rhododendron* and *Azalea*, litter sifted, 1.VII.2011, leg. M. Schülke" (MNB); 2♀♀: "CHINA: Qinghai Prov. [CH11-11], Lang Shi Dang Jing Qu (Park), 75 km NW Honggu, 2896 m, 36°54'08.8"N, 102°21'16.9"E, creek valley on overgrown scree, *Populus* and *Betula* forest, litter sifted between rocks, 28.VI.2011, leg. M. Schülke (MNB, cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective) alludes to the angled ventral process of the aedeagus (lateral view).

Description: Body length 2.9-3.6 mm; length of forebody 1.4-1.7 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 22. Coloration: body black with the elytra usually slightly paler (dark-brown to blackish-brown); legs dark-brown with the tarsi dark-yellowish to pale-brown; antennae dark-brown to blackish-brown with the basal 2-3 antennomeres dark-yellowish to pale-brown; maxillary palpi brown to dark-brown with the terminal palpomere yellowish.

Head (Fig. 23) 1.06-1.09 times as broad as long, slightly wedge-shaped (i.e., slightly dilated posteriad); punctation rather dense and very fine, visible only at higher magnification; interstices with pronounced microreticulation and rather matt. Eyes moderately convex and slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna (Fig. 24) 0.8-

0.9 mm long; antennomere IV approximately as long as broad or weakly oblong; antennomeres V-X weakly transverse and gradually, weakly increasing in width, X approximately 1.5 times as broad as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 23) 1.30-1.35 times as broad as long and 1.20-1.25 times as broad as head, broadest in, or anterior to middle; punctation and microsculpture similar to those of head.

Elytra (Fig. 23) approximately as long as pronotum; punctation dense, much more distinct than that of head and pronotum, but somewhat ill-defined; interstices with shallow microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of metatarsomeres III and IV.

Abdomen (Fig. 25) as broad as, or slightly narrower than elytra; tergites III-V with moderately deep anterior impressions, tergite VI without anterior impression; punctation fine and rather dense on tergites III-VI, somewhat sparser on tergite VII; interstices with shallow microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII truncate or weakly concave in the middle (Fig. 26).

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII convexly produced in the middle (Fig. 27); median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 28-29) approximately 0.4 mm long; ventral process somewhat angled in lateral view.

♀: sternite VIII (Fig. 30) with convex posterior margin; spermatheca (Figs 31-32) with long and nearly straight proximal portion.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : In external characters (coloration, habitus, size, punctation, microsculpture), *D. angulata* is similar to *D. tibetica*. It differs from this species by usually slightly paler elytra, a more transverse pronotum, and particularly by the shape of the median lobe of the aedeagus (lateral view).

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d n a t u r a l h i s t o r y : The type specimens were collected in three localities in Qinghai and Gansu provinces. They were sifted from litter and moss in forests with birch and poplar and in an alpine pasture with rhododendron at altitudes of 2700-3340 m.

***Drepasiagonusa feldmanni* nov.sp.** (Figs 33-36)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂: "O-Sibirien, VII.1997, Malkatschan-Delta, 150 km NW Magadan, N59°51'43 E154°11'24" / Holotypus ♂ *Drepasiagonusa feldmanni* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2018" (cAss).

E t y m o l o g y : The species is dedicated to Benedikt Feldmann, to whom I owe the generous gift of the holotype.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 3.8 mm; length of forebody 1.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 33. Coloration: head and pronotum blackish; elytra blackish-brown with the sutural and posterior portions indistinctly and diffusely paler; legs dark-brown with the tarsi pale-yellowish; antennae and maxillary palpi yellow.

Head approximately 1.1 times as broad as long and of orbicular shape; punctation moderately sparse and extremely fine, barely noticeable in the pronounced microreticulation. Eyes slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 1.0 mm long; antennomere IV approximately as long as broad; antennomeres V-X weakly transverse and gradually, weakly increasing in width, X less than 1.5 times as broad as long.

Pronotum approximately 1.15 times as broad as long and 1.1 times as broad as head, broadest in anterior half; punctation and microsculpture similar to those of head.

Elytra barely 0.9 times as long as pronotum; punctation dense and shallow, but much more distinct than that of head and pronotum; interstices with shallow microsculpture. Hind wings not examined. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of II-IV.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; tergites III-V with moderately deep, tergite VI with shallower anterior impressions; punctation rather dense and fine, but distinct; tergites III-V with shallow, tergites VI-VII with more distinct microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII very weakly convex; posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely produced in the middle (Fig. 34); median lobe of aedeagus approximately 0.5 mm long and shaped as in Figs 35-36.

♀: unknown.

Comparative notes: *Drepasiagonusa feldmanni* is distinguished from *D. smetanai* by numerous characters, particularly smaller body size, much finer punctation of the whole body, more pronounced microsculpture on the head and pronotum, much shorter and narrower elytra, smaller and less convex eyes, darker legs, and an aedeagus of completely different shape. It differs from *D. tibetica* and *D. angulata* by a much larger head (in relation to the pronotum), the habitus (proportions of head, pronotum, and elytra), finer punctation of the forebody, much shorter and narrower elytra, yellowish antennae, a longer metatarsomere I, the presence of a shallow anterior impression on the abdominal tergite VI, and by the shape of the median lobe of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the habitus and the mouthparts of *D. smetanai* see PACE (2012); the aedeagus and the spermatheca are illustrated in Figs 4-5.

Distribution: The type locality is situated to the northwest of Magadan, East Siberia. The holotype was collected with pitfall traps (FELDMANN pers. comm.).

***Drepasiagonusa* nov.sp. 1**

Material examined: China: 1♀, Shaanxi, Qinling Shan, 105 km SW Xi'an, pass on road Zhouzhi-Foping, 33°44'N, 107°59'E, 1990 m, stream valley with mixed deciduous forest, bamboo, and meadows, sifted, 2.+4.VII.2001, leg. Schülke (MNB).

Comment: The above specimen represents an undescribed species. A description is refrained from for want of males.

***Drepasiagonusa* nov.sp. 2**

Material examined: China: 1♀, Shaanxi, Qinling Shan, 45 km SSW Xi'an, mountain range W pass on road Xi'an-Shagoujie, 33°52'N, 108°46'E, 2675 m, sifted, 26.VII.2001, leg. Schülke (MNB).

Comment: The above specimen, too, represents an undescribed species. A male would be required for an adequate description.

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Zusammenfassung

Eine Art der Gattung *Cephalocousya* LOHSE, 1971 und vier Arten der Gattung *Drepasiagonusa* PACE, 2012 werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *Cephalocousya yunnanica* nov.sp. (China: Nord-Yunnan), der erste Nachweis der Gattung aus China; *Drepasiagonusa procera* nov.sp. (China: Nord-Yunnan); *D. tibetica* nov.sp. (China: Nord-Yunnan); *D. angulata* nov.sp. (China: Qinghai, Gansu); *D. feldmanni* nov.sp. (Russland: Ostsibirien). Der zuvor unbekannte Aedoeagus von *D. smetanai* PACE, 2012, Typusart und vorher einzige Art der Gattung, wird abgebildet. Zwei weitere, ausschließlich durch Weibchen vertretene *Drepasiagonusa*-Arten aus Shaanxi bleiben unbenannt. Für die beschriebenen *Drepasiagonusa*-Arten wird eine Bestimmungstabelle erstellt. Die Verbreitung der Gattung wird anhand einer Karte illustriert. *Cephalocousya nivicola* wird erstmals aus Kirgisistan nachgewiesen.

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