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Curculionidae from the Nepal Himalayas*)
Part 1. Molytinae (Insecta: Coleoptera)

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With 136 figures

Summary

25 Nepalese species of Molytinae s. l., including Anchonini, Paipalesomini and Acicnemidini, are treated, with 6 species identified up to the generic level only. The following new taxa are described: *Microniphades* **n. gen.**, *M. schawalleri* **n. sp.**, *Niphadonyx martensi* **n. sp.**, *Niphadomimus* **n. gen.**, *N. nigriventris* **n. sp.** (type species), *N. niger* **n. sp.**, *Leptanchonus major* **n. sp.**, *L. minor* **n. sp.**, *Himalanchonus* **n. gen.**, *H. thoracicus* **n. sp.** (type species), *H. erirrhinoides* **n. sp.**, *Nepalanchonus* **n. gen.**, *N. aurosquamosus* **n. sp.**, *Falsanchonus* **n. gen.**, *F. ausobskyi* **n. sp.**, *Acamptella* **n. gen.**, *A. rhododendri* **n. sp.** (type species), *A. rhododendri mustangensis* n. subsp., *A. bicolor* **n. sp.**, *Trachodisca* **n. gen.**, *T. synophthalma* **n. sp.**, *Microplinthus* **n. gen.**, *M. morimotoi* **n. sp.** (type species), *M. setulosus* **n. sp.**, *M. minimus* **n. sp.** Probably most of these new species are litter-dwellers. The following new synonymies are proposed: Aminyopini Voss 1955 = Niphadonothina Voss 1965, *Niphadonyx* Dalla Torre et Schenkling 1932 = *Cryptocerus* Faust 1887 = *Cryptoceroides* Dalla Torre et Schenkling 1932 = *Aminyops* Voss 1955. Keys are given to the genera and subgenera of Aminyopini, to the genera allied to *Leptanchonus* Morimoto 1982 and to the species of the genus *Niphadonyx*. The composition and diagnosis of the tribe Aminyopini are revised.

Zusammenfassung

25 Arten der Molytinae s.l., einschließlich Anchonini, Paipalesomini und Acicnemidini, aus Nepal werden behandelt; davon werden 6 Arten nur bis zur Gattung identifiziert. Die **neuen Taxa** und die **neuen Synonyme** sind im vorhergehenden Kapitel „Summary" aufgelistet. Die meisten der neuen Arten sind wahrscheinlich Bodenbewohner. Bestimmungsschlüssel wurden erstellt für die Gattungen und Untergattungen der Aminyopini, für die Gattungen aus der Verwandschaft von *Leptanchonus* Morimoto 1982 und für die Arten der Gattung *Niphadonyx*. Die Zusammensetzung und Diagnose des Tribus Aminyopini wird revidiert.

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Contents

1. Introduction

Prof. Dr. Jochen Martens (Mainz) has kindly submitted to me for examination the rich and interesting collection of weevils made during his expeditions to Nepal in 1969–1983. The weevil fauna of Nepal is still poorly known, and therefore a great proportion of undescribed species might be expected to be found in this collection, representing even undescribed genera or genera not recorded until now from the entire Himalayan subregion. This is especially true for various cryptobiotic, mainly litter-inhabiting species which are well represented because of the way of collecting: This is that very fraction of the Asiatic weevil fauna which is particularly inadequately known.

The first part of a series of taxanomic papers based on this material deals with the subfamily Molytinae (Hylobiinae) treated here in the broad sense, including Anchonini, Paipalesomini and Acicnemidini which are considered by some authors to be separate subfamilies. The Mecyslobini, which are not included here, are studied by Dr. B. A. Korotyaev (Leningrad) and the results of his study will be presented later. Also members of *Amphialodes* Marshall 1948 and allied genera, with a doubtful systematic position between Molytinae and Cryptorhynchinae, are not discussed in this paper.

The suprageneric division within the Molytinae is far from satisfactory. I am unable to avoid the use of partly evidently heterogenous and unnatural taxa of tribal or subtribal rank created by previous authors, because a full revision of them has been impossible. I believe that the proposition of a number of new formal names for genera which do not fit easily in the present suprageneric classification would be unsuitable before such a revision has been carried out. That is why I prefer to establish some informal suprageneric groups of indefinite rank instead of new tribes or subtribes, the more so as most of such groups seem to be too small and probably will be retained in the future natural system only as groups of genera.

Unfortunately, there are many species represented in the collection by a single specimen only sometimes somewhat damaged. The description of a new species on the base

of a single specimen is of course undesirable in general. However, if such a principle were carried out firmly in this study, too many species would be left unnamed, including some highly interesting forms. Therefore, I have considered at least the most important species warranting a description even if they are represented by the holotypes only.

The collecting localities in Nepal of all studied specimens are summarized in a map (fig. 136).

The main part of the collection, including all holotypes, has been deposited in the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (SMNS); some paratypes, as well as some other duplicate specimens, are housed in the Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad (ZIL).

I thank Prof. Dr. J. Martens (Mainz) for the loan of this interesting collection and assistance for the publication; Dr. B. A. Korotyaev for the placing at my disposal comparative materials from the Zoological Institute, Leningrad; Dr. S. I. Golovatch (Moscow), Dr. W. Schawaller and Dr. H. Schmalfuss (both Stuttgart) for reading and checking the manuscript; and my wife for technical help.

2. Tribe Aminyopini

1965 Niphadonothina Voss: 344, **n. syn.**

This tribe was established by Voss (1955, p. 30, in key) for the wingless Hylobiinae with appendiculate claws, more or less developed prosternal channel, and contiguous front coxae. Originally, it included the single genus *Aminyops* Voss 1955, which is a junior synonym of *Niphadonyx* Dalla Torre et Schenkling 1932. In fact, winged *Niphades* Pascoe 1871 are closely related to this group and may well be included here as the most plesiotypic genus which connects the Aminyopini with the Hylobiini.

Aslam (1963) has demonstrated that this group (including *Niphades*) is also well characterized by the structure of the proventriculus. Aslam, as well as Morimoto (1982), pointed out the heterogeneity of the tribe Lithinini, where *Niphades* had earlier been placed, and emphasized its close affinities with *Niphadonyx*. However, no formal suprageneric taxa were proposed for these genera by either of these authors. Now, when the synonymy of *Aminyops* with *Niphadonyx* is established, the name Aminyopini Voss 1955 is available for such a taxon, but the diagnosis given by Voss (1955) in this key must be changed radically to include *Niphades*. The rank of the Aminyopini is still open to question. I accept them as a separate tribe according to Voss, but they are closely related to the Hylobiini, and may form a well-defined compact subtribe within the latter. A generic revision of Hylobiini is necessary to solve this problem.

In 1965, Voss established, within Lithinini, a new monobasic subtribe Niphadonothina for his new genus *Niphadonothus* Voss 1965 from E-Africa. Curiously enough, he paid no attention to the fact of the virtual identity of his own characteristics given for both Niphadonothina and Aminyopini. I have examined an underscribed *Niphadonothus* species from Ethiopia and found it very closely allied to *Niphadonyx*. There can be no doubt whatever of the synonymy of Niphadonothina with the Aminyopini.

Diagnosis of the tribe

Winged or wingless Molytinae with rostrum moderately long and stout, neither separated from head by transverse sulcus nor distinct impression; its sculpture is not in a sharp contrast with that of head which is never highly polished; scrobes lateral, ante-

riorly shortly visible from above, directed beneath base of rostrum from which they are distinctly separated; eyes large, acuminate below, quite flat, placed lateroventrally; frons between them wide; antennae subapical, with 7-jointed funicle; postocular lobes well-developed; base of elytra arched or obliquely truncate, not bilobate; front coxae contiguous; trochanteral seta present; tibiae with more or less regular rows of setae, apical setose fringe oblique; tibial uncus well-developed; tarsal claws appendiculate or at least with a distinct basal tooth; prosternum distinctly excavated before the coxae and excised anteriorly, the excavation is bordered laterally by a longitudinal ridge which may be weak or very distinct; 1st abdominal intersegmental suture strongly curved, more or less obliterated medially; last ventrite with two long apical setae or with two small groups of such setae; proventriculus with anterior plate of transverse rows of short spines (not examined in *Niphadonothus* and *Microniphades*).

Key to the genera and subgenera of Aminyopini

As no differences between the closely related *Niphadonyx* and *Niphadonothus* have previously been mentioned anywhere, I give here a key to the genera (and subgenera) of Aminyopini, including also one more new genus from Nepal.

1 Wings present; elytra with clearly prominent rectangular shoulders, strongly tuberculate dorsally, subapical tubercle distinct; pronotum tuberculate or coarsely rugosely granulate, feebly bisinuate at base; legs longer and slender, hind femora reach to base of last ventrite; tibiae straight, neither strongly dilated apically nor flattened (fig. 30); claws appendiculate, i. e. their inner teeth long (fig. 35); metasternum longer than mid-coxae; 2nd ventrite about as long as two following combined (*Niphades*) 2

– Wings absent; elytra with neither shoulders nor subapical tubercles, dorsally regulary or rather irregularly granulate; pronotum punctate or rugosely punctate, usually with a median carina, not bisinuate at base; legs shorter and usually stouter (excluding *Microniphades*), hind femora reach only to base of penultimate ventrite; metasternum not longer than mid-coxa; 2nd ventrite shorter than two following together (except *Microniphades*) 3

2 Prosternal excavation bordered laterally by a wrinkle or a flat, not tooth-like carina . . . . . subg. ***Niphades*** s. str.

– Prosternal excavation bordered laterally by a strongly raised, sharp carina forming a distinct tooth before the coxa . . . . . subg. ***Scaphostesthus***[1)]

3 Rostrum short and stout, 1.25 – 1.50 times as long as broad (fig. 17), almost straight; submentum slightly narrowing basally (fig. 21), antennal funicle gradually thickened distad, very indistinctly separated from club, its distal joints strongly transverse, compactly articulated, two apical joints with abundant recumbent setae besides the usual long erect bristles (fig. 24); base of pronotum obliquely truncate; elytra long, elliptical, widest not behind their middle (fig. 2); tarsal claws with a small basal tooth each (fig. 36); mid-coxae more distant, mesosternal process between them more trapeziform, shorter than broad, vertically sloping in front, metasternal process very short and wide (fig. 42) . . . . . ***Niphadonothus***

– Rostrum longer and more slender, at least twice as long as broad (figs. 16, 18, 19); submentum strongly narrowing basad (fig. 20); antennal funicle much less thickened towards apex, clearly separated from club, its distal joints globose, not transverse, loosely articulated, only last joint with a few recumbent setae besides the usual long erect bristles (figs. 22, 25–29); base of pronotum convex, arched; elytra more or less ovate, usually widest well behind their middle,

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[1)] Though *Scaphostethus* is usually treated as a simple synonym of *Niphades*, I believe, it should be regarded as a well-defined subgenus of the latter; *Pseudoconotrachelus* Voss 1932 is a junior synonym of *Scaphosthetus*.

rarely nearly elliptical; mid-coxae narrowly separated, mesosternal process between them triangular, not shorter than broad, mesosternal process long and narrow (figs. 41, 43, 44) 4

4 Pronotum and elytra dorsally sparsely clothed, with long, stout and erect setae forming regular rows on elytral intervals 1–7; elytra as well as pronotum only slightly convex both longitudinally and transversally; all tibiae narrow, not dilated apically and not flattened (fig. 31); tarsal claws with a small basal tooth each (fig. 37); mesosternal intercoxal process gently sloping forward; body length less than 6 mm . . . . . *Microniphades* **n. gen.**

– Pronotum and elytra with sparse and short inconspicuous setae which may almost disappear; middle and hind tibiae strongly dilated apically, more or less curved and flattened (figs. 33, 34); mesosternal intercoxal process steeply and usually angularly, rarely almost vertically sloping in front; tarsal claws appendiculate, i. e. with a long inner tooth which is at least 1/3rd as long as the claw proper (figs. 38–40); body length 8 to 13 mm . . . . . *Niphadonyx.*

2.1. *Niphades* Pascoe 1871

2.1.1. *Niphades* (s. str.) sp. (figs. 23, 30, 35)

Material: Ramechap Distr., Mt. Chordung/Jiri, 2900 m, (end of) III. 1973, leg. MARTENS, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Probably a new species allied to *N. pardalotus* Pascoe 1871.

2.2. *Microniphades* n. gen.

Type species: *Microniphades schawalleri* n. sp.

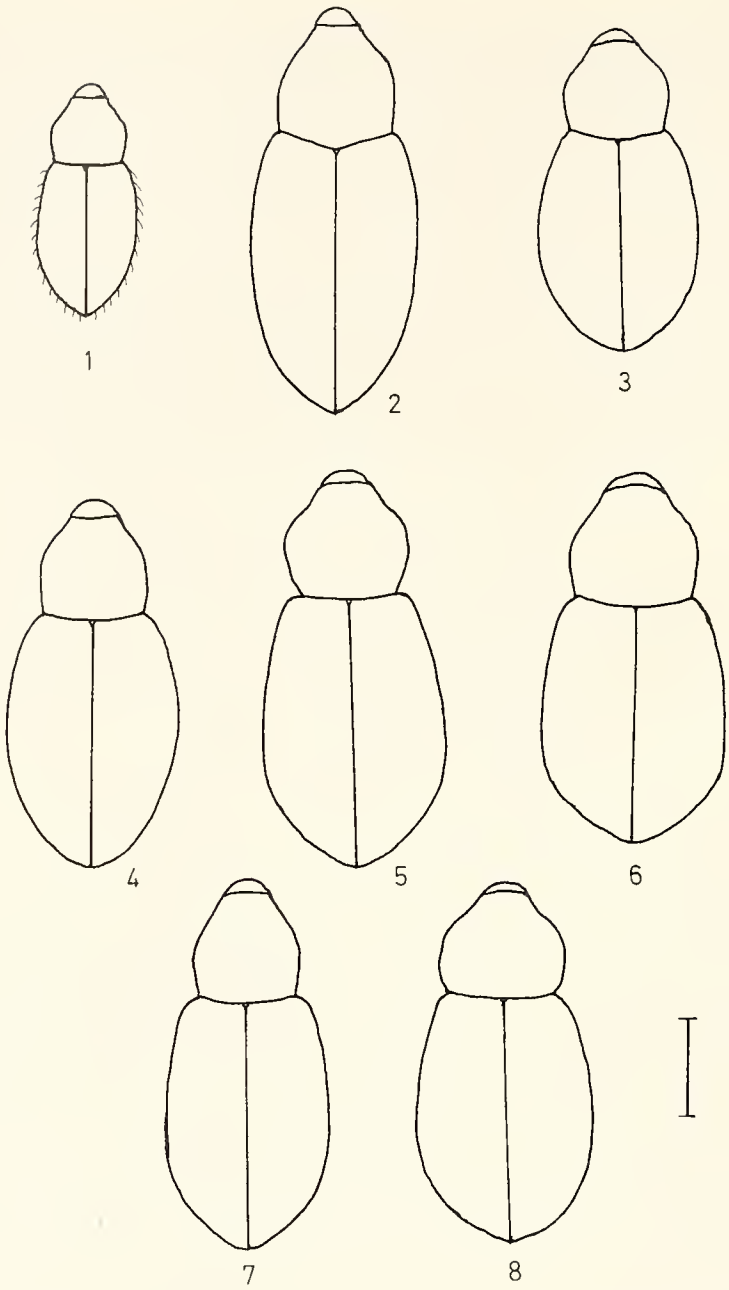
Description: A genus of Aminyopini closely allied to *Niphadonyx*. Rostrum rather slender, shorter than pronotum, about twice as long as broad, slightly curved. Submentum strongly narrowing toward base. Antennal scape long and slender, about as long as funicle; latter long and slender, its distal joints subglobular, about as long as broad, loosely articulated, last joint with a few recumbent setae besides the usual erect bristles, penultimate joint without such setae. Club distinctly separated from funicle, ovate, widest about its basal third. Pronotum almost flat longitudinally as well as transversally, arched at base, dorsally coarsely punctate and sparsely clothed with long and stout erect setae, with a distinct median carina. Scutellum very small but visible. Elytra almost elliptical, widest near their middle, without shoulders, very flatly convex longitudinally and almost flat transversally, with sides steeply sloping inwards after the slightly carinate 7th interval; not tuberculate dorsally, intervals 1 to 7 each with a row of long and stout erect setae, lateral intervals with short recumbent setae; suture slightly raised basally; no subapical tubercle. Wings absent. All femora slender, gently clavate, not toothed, only slightly angulate below; hind femora reach to base of penultimate ventrite. All tibiae slender, nearly straight, neither dilated apically nor flattened. Tarsal claws with a short tooth each. Prosternal excavation flat, bordered laterally by an obtuse low elevation. Mid-coxae narrowly separated, mesosternal process between them narrow, triangular, gently sloping forward; metasternal process narrow. 2nd ventrite about as long as the following two together.

The single species of this genus is the smallest known member of the Aminyopini.

2.2.1. *Microniphades schawalleri* n. sp. (figs. 1, 9, 16, 22, 31, 37, 41)

Holotype: Nepal, Gorkha Distr., Chuling Khola, S Kalo Pokhari, 3600 m, *Betula* stand on moraine, 7. VIII. 1983, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER, ♀ (SMNS).

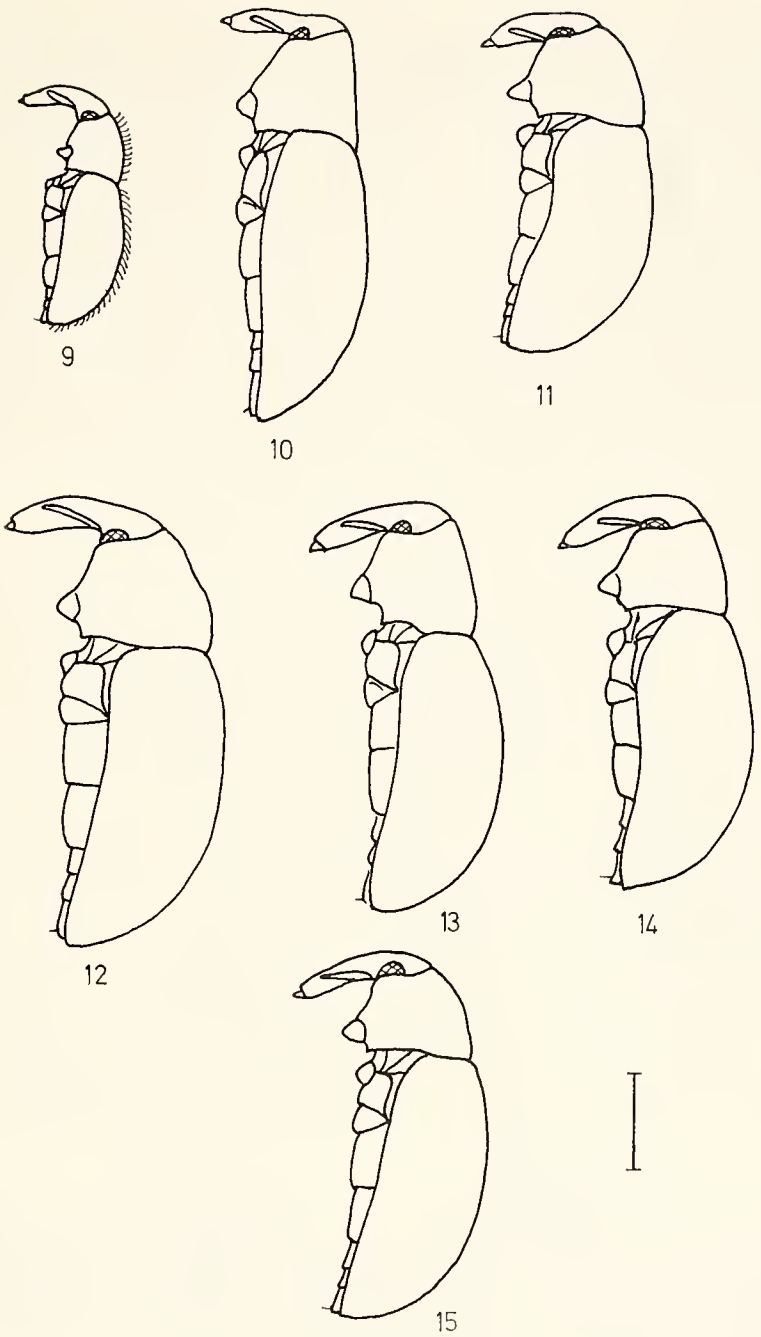
Named in honor of Dr. W. SCHAWALLER who attended the 1983 expedition.



Figs. 1–8. Aminyopini, dorsal view. – 1. *Microniphades schawalleri* n. sp. ♀, – 2. *Niphadonothus* sp. ♀, – 3. *Niphadonyx przewalskii* Faust ♂, – 4. *Niphadonyx ferus* Faust ♂, – 5. *Niphadonyx martensi* n. sp. ♂, – 6. *Niphadonyx martensi* n. sp. ♀, – 7. *Niphadonyx nepalensis* Voss ♀, – 8. *Niphadonyx* sp. ♀. – Scale: 1.0 mm.

♀. Nearly uniformly ferrugineous, a little shiny; erect setae on pronotum and elytra of same colour, other setae pale.

Rostrum shorter than pronotum (4.0 : 5.5), gently curved dorsally and almost straight ventrally, densely and coarsely rugosely punctate from base to antennal insertion, sparsely and very finely punctate apically; interspaces between points at the coarsely punctated part longitudinally wrinkle-like confluent, with traces of an irregular median carina. Head similarly densely and coarsely punctate in front; points become much more shallow behind eyes, where they are transversely confluent forming a kind of flat concentric rugosity; pubescence absent. Antennae with a straight, strongly clavate scape bearing a few half-recumbent setae mostly at thickened part. Two basal joints of funicle equal in length, much longer than broad, 2nd more slender; joints 3 to

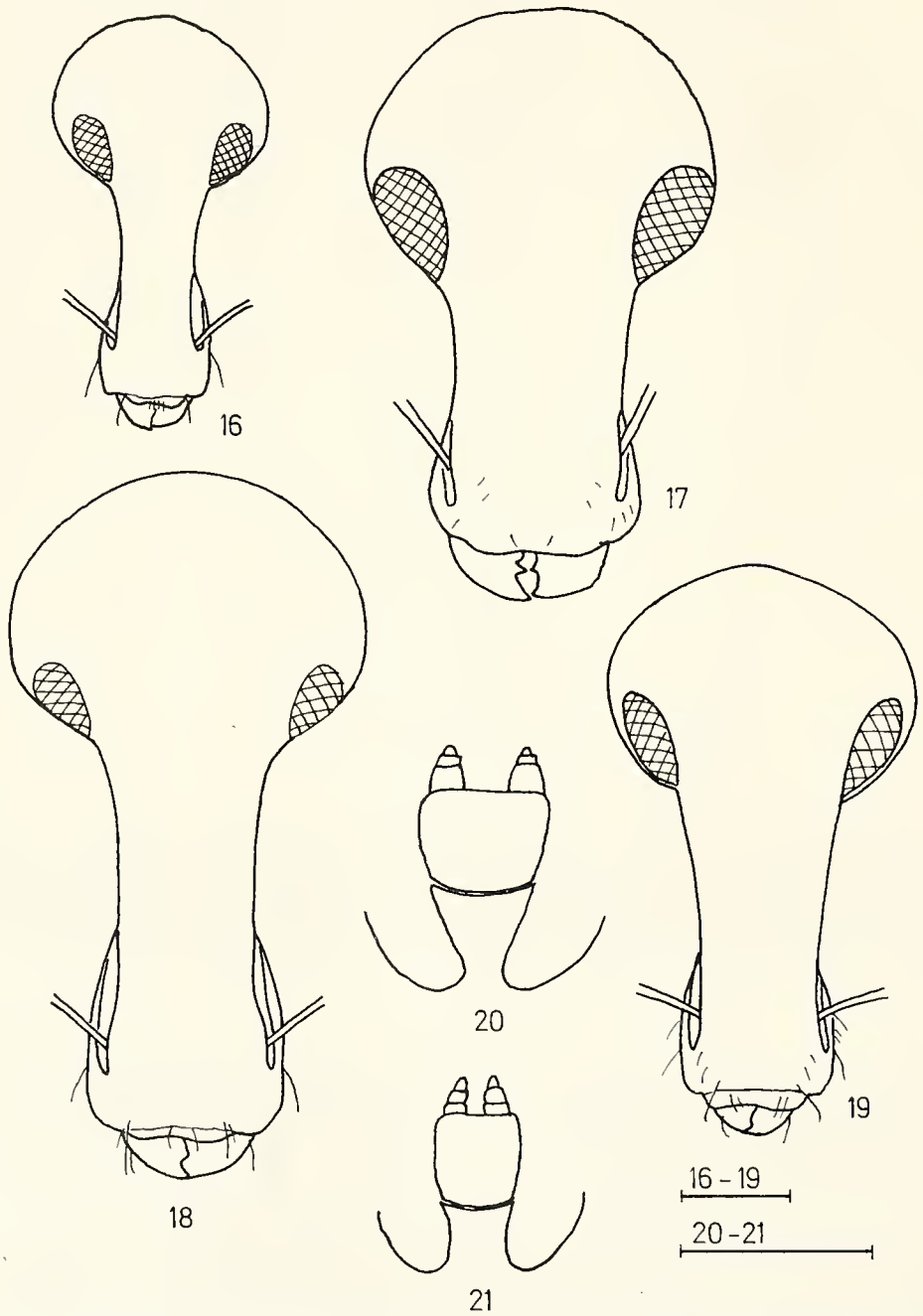


Figs. 9–15. Aminyopini, side view. – 9. *Microniphades schawalleri* n. sp. ♀, – 10. *Niphadonothus* sp. ♀, – 11. *Niphadonyx przewalskii* Faust ♂, – 12. *Niphadonyx ferus* Faust ♂, – 13. *Niphadonyx martensi* n. sp. ♀, – 14. *Niphadonyx nepalensis* Voss ♀, – 15. *Niphadonyx* sp. ♀. – Scale: 1.0 mm.

6 globose, moniliform, nearly equal, as long as broad, 7th joint much wider, but of the same shape. All funicular joints with erect bristles which are about twice as long as joints' width. Club acuminate apically, about 1.75 times as long as broad and as long as last five joints of funicle combined.

Pronotum about as long as broad, widest in front of middle, rounded on sides, slightly constricted before apex which is more narrow than base; irregularly, coarsely and densely (but not rugosely) punctate, points mostly rather shallow (less so near the apex), bearing a very short and rather stout, recumbent, scale-like seta combing transversally; interspaces between the points narrow, a little uneven, laterally more raised, dorsally nearly flat, finely shagreen, with long erect narrow scale-like setae; median carina low, impunctate, shortened both in front and behind.

Elytra nearly elliptical, a little wider than prothorax, slightly rounded laterally, conjointly rounded apically, gently convexly sloping behind, with regular rows of large, round, rather shallow and distant points; each point with a small raised granule anteriorly, and each granule with a small recumbent scale hanging over the point (length of a scale is about a half of the diameter of the corresponding point). Dorsal elytral intervals (from 1 to 7) about as wide as points, not raised throughout but with more or less regular, rather low elevations occupying all the width of the interval, finely shagreen; each interval with a row of long, erect, narrow, scale-like setae attached to the elevations, and between them a few, also linearly spaced, minute, recumbent scales like those in the elytral points; between the elevations the intervals lie at the same level with the bridges between the points. Distance between the setae more than their length. Lateral intervals (from 8th) narrower, with suberect, long setae.



Figs. 16–19. Aminyopini, head and rostrum. – 16. *Microniphades schawalleri* n. sp. ♀, – 17. *Niphadonothus* sp. ♀, – 18. *Niphadonyx martensi* n. sp. ♀, – 19. *Niphadonyx przewalskii* Faust ♀.

Figs. 20–21. Aminyopini, submentum. – 20. *Niphadonyx martensi* n. sp., – 21. *Niphadonothus* sp. – Scale: 0.5 mm.

Side-pieces of mesosternum smooth, impunctate, bare; metepisternum with four very shallow large points; metasternum and two first ventrites coarsely and sparsely punctate, bare, each point bears a short seta at its anterior margin; ventrites 3 and 4 smooth, impunctate, with a few minute setae; last ventrite broadly rounded, impunctate, flat.

Femora coarsely and shallowly rugosely punctate, sparsely clothed with half-recumbent setae. Tibiae shorter than the corresponding femora, longitudinally punctate, with obliquely erect rather long setae. 1st tarsal joint longer than 2nd which is as long as broad; lobes of 3rd joint short and narrow; onychium long, curved, gradually thickened toward apex.

Length (without rostrum) 5.8 mm.

2.3. *Niphadonyx* Dalla Torre & Schenkling 1932

1932 *Niphadonyx* Dalla Torre et Schenkling, Coleopt. Catal., pt. 122, Hylobiinae: 59.
1887 *Heteronyx* Faust, Horae Soc. ent. Ross., 20: 172.
1887 *Cryptocerus* Faust, Horae Soc. ent. Ross., 20: 261; **n. syn.**
1932 *Cryptoceroides* Dalla Torre et Schenkling, Coleopt. Catal., pt. 122, Hylobiinae: 59; **n. syn.**
1955 *Aminyops* Voss, Ent. Bl. Biol. Syst. Käfer, 51: 29; **n. syn.**

The examination of the type species of both *Cryptocerus* and *Cryptoceroides*, *C. przewalskii* Faust 1887 from Tibet, has convinced me that it cannot be separated from *Niphadonyx* at the generic level. I have not seen the type species of *Aminyops*, *A. castanea* Voss 1955 from Yunnan, China, but the second species, *A. nepalensis* Voss 1970, is a doubtless member of *Niphadonyx*, and the generic diagnosis given by Voss includes no characters which could separate these two genera.

This genus is widely distributed in the high mountains of Central Asia from Pamir to N-Yunnan and seems to be well-represented in the Himalayas.

Key to the species of *Niphadonyx*

As the only published key to *Niphadonyx* includes two species only (Pajni & Sood 1982), I give here a new and more complete key. *N. castaneus* Voss 1956 and *N. foveatus* Pajni & Sood 1982 are included on the base of the original descriptions; *N. ferus* var. *laevior* Hustache 1928 is excluded because of the uncertainty as regards its identity.

1 Scape short, shorter than funicle; the latter more stout, its 1st joint slightly longer than 2nd (fig. 25); femora unarmed. Head densely and more or less rugosely punctate; pronotum coarsely punctate, without smooth dorsal patches except for a flatly elevated impunctate median line; elytral intervals 1, 3, 5 and 7 more elevated than the others 2

– Scape longer, as long as funicle; the latter more slender, its two basal joints equal in length; femora (at least the hind pair) with a distinct tooth below 3

2 The even elytral intervals regularly set with large flat tubercules. Length 7.2 mm. China: N-Yunnan . . . . . *castaneus* **n. comb.**

– The even elytral intervals as well as the uneven ones minutely and irregularly densely granulate. Pronotum and elytra strongly convex longitudinally (fig. 11); mesosternal side-pieces punctate; tibiae unusually strongly dilated and flattened (fig. 34); aedeagus strongly curved, truncate at apex (figs. 45, 46). Length 6.5 – 7.2 mm. China: Tibet . *przewalskii* **n. comb.**[2)]

[2)] I have examined five specimens of both sexes determined by B. A. Korotyaev (ZIL); they were collected in May 1901 in different sites in the basin of the Upper Yangtze River by P. K. Kozlov.

3 Elytral punctate rows roughed with distinct minute granules; intervals with more elevated tubercles and with similar irregular minute rough granules between them. Head densely punctate and more or less concentrically rugose behind; pronotum coarsely punctate, without smooth dorsal patches except for a flatly elevated, impunctate, median line . . 4

– Elytral punctate rows and their intervals without minute rough granules and, consequently, elytra distinctly more shiny 5

4 Pronotum slightly constricted apically; elytra more elliptical, widest near middle (fig. 4); elytral points not detectable between the granules; two first ventrites very shallowly punctate; aedeagus distinctly narrowing toward acuminately rounded apex (fig. 48), Length 8.1 – 9.3 mm. USSR: Tadjikistan (Pamir); India: Kashmir . . . . . *ferus*

– Pronotum more sharply constricted apically; elytra more obovate, widest well behind middle (figs. 5, 6); two first ventrites more deeply punctate; aedeagus less curved, nearly parallel-sided, obtusely rounded at apex (figs. 49, 50). Length 8.2 – 8.7 mm. Nepal *martensi* **n. sp.**

5 A large species (length 12.8 – 13.2 mm). Pronotum closely rugosely punctate, without smooth dorsal patches except for a narrow, carinate median line; elytral intervals equally convex, the uneven intervals not raised. Aedeagus broadly truncate at apex. India: Kashmir . . . . . *foveatus*

– Smaller species (less than 10 mm in length). Pronotum, besides usual impunctate median line, with two irregular discal smooth areas; elytra with intervals 1,3, 5, and 7 distinctly more elevated than the others 6

6 Rostrum and head relatively sparsely punctate; pronotum as long as broad, slightly constricted apically (fig. 7), less convex longitudinally; elytra more narrow and less convex longitudinally (fig. 14). Mesosternal side-pieces impunctate. Length 6.9 – 8.0 mm. Nepal . . . . . *nepalensis* **n. comb.**

– Rostrum and head densely rugosely punctate; pronotum distinctly wider than long, strongly constricted apically (fig. 8), more convex longitudinally; elytra wider and more convex longitudinally (fig. 15). Mesosternal side-pieces punctate. Length 8.1 mm. Nepal *Niphadonyx* sp.

2.3.1. *Niphadonyx nepalensis* (Voss 1970) **n. comb.** (figs. 7, 14, 27, 40, 44)

1970 *Aminyops nepalensis* Voss, Ergebn. Forschungsunternehmens Nepal Himalaya, 3: 455.

Material: Gorkha Distr., Chuling Khola, S Kalo Pokhari, 3600 m, *Betula* stand on moraine, 7. VIII. 1983, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER, 1 ♀ (SMNS). – Gorkha Distr., between Tabruk and Rupina La, 4100–4400 m, alpine meadows under stones, 9. VIII. 1983, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER, 1 ♂ (SMNS). – Gorkha Distr., between upper Darondi Khola and above Barpak, 3600–3450 m, *Abies-Rhododendron* mixed forest, 10. VIII. 1983, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER, 1 ♀ (ZIL).

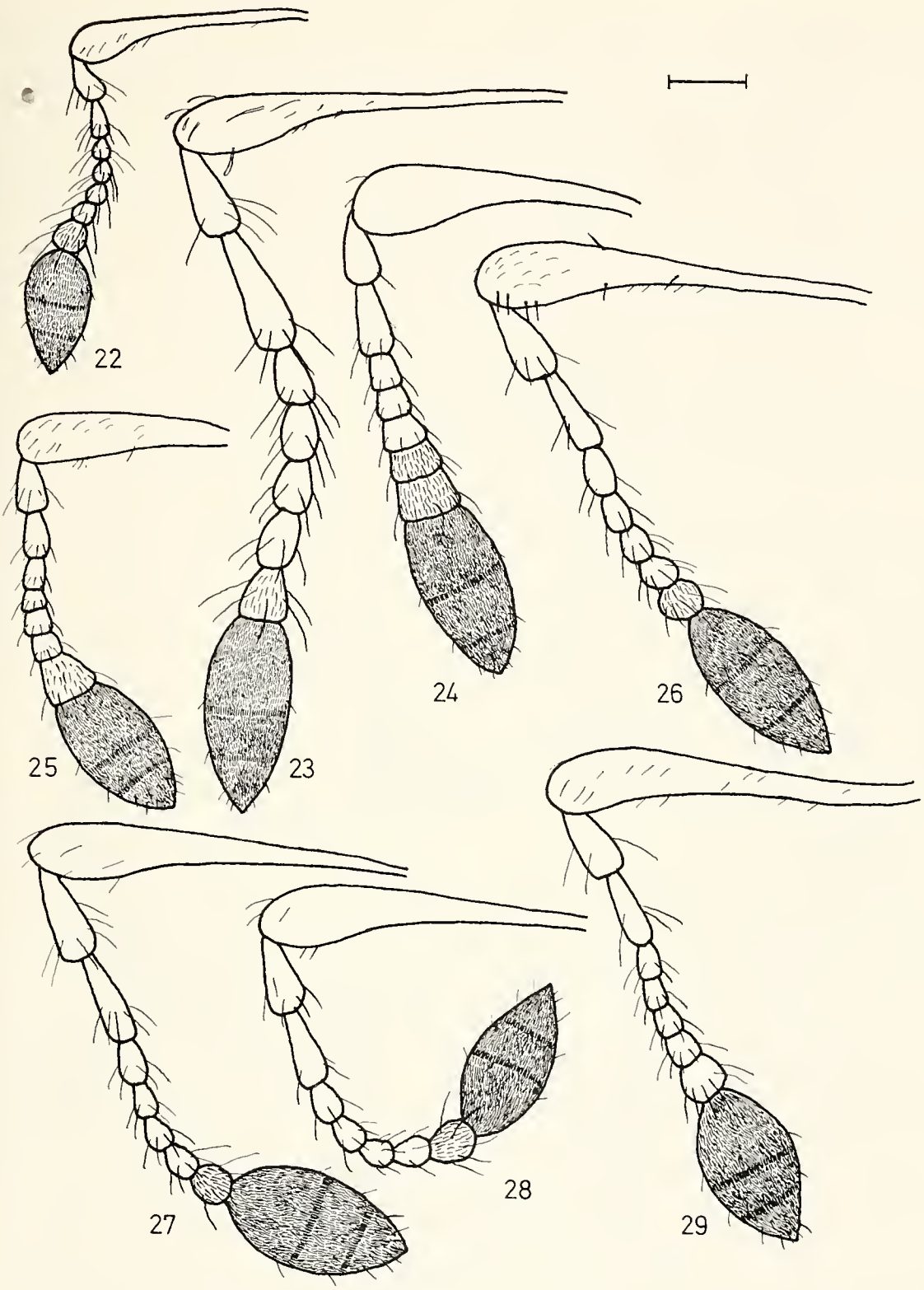
Described on a single specimen from Yaral near Pangpoche (Solukhumbu Distr. near Everest), about 4000 m. This species is known from the Nepal Himalayas only and seems to be rather variable in size, sculpture, and pubescence.

2.3.2. *Niphadonyx martensi* **n. sp.** (figs. 5, 6, 13, 18, 20, 26, 33, 39, 49, 50)

Holotype: Nepal, Gorkha Distr., between upper Darondi Khola and above Barpak, 3600–3450 m, *Abies-Rhododendron* mixed forest, 10. VIII. 1983, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER, ♂ (SMNS).

Paratypes: Nepal, Myagdi Distr., N Dhaulagiri, pass Jungla Banjyang, 4200–4500 m, 1. VI. 1973, leg. MARTENS, 1 ♀ (SMNS). – Myagdi Distr., W Dhaulagiri, between Pelma and pass Jungla Bajyang, 3000–4000 m, V. 1970, leg. MARTENS, 1 ♀ (ZIL).

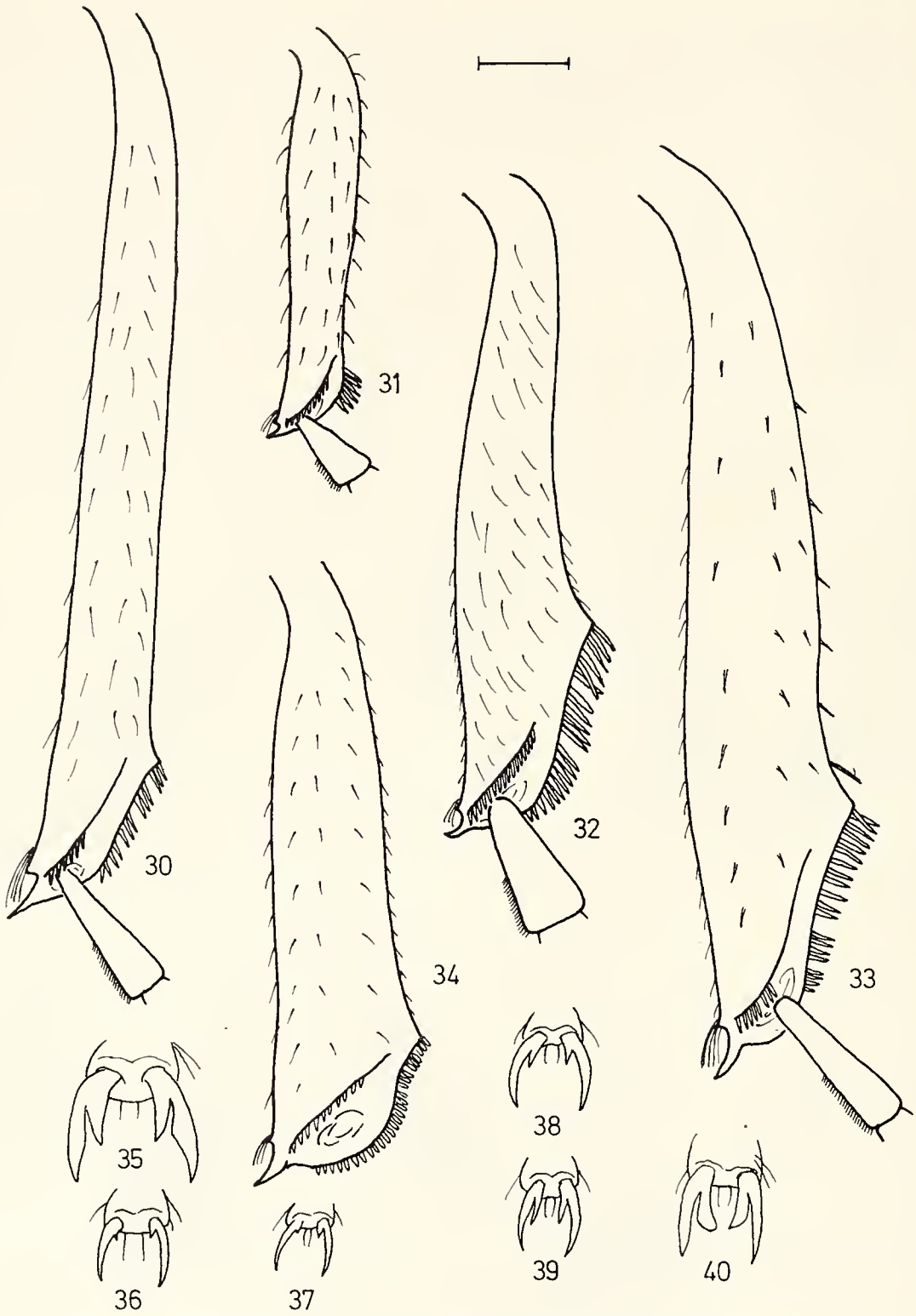
The species is named after Prof. Dr. J. MARTENS, the well-known explorer of the fauna of Nepal.



Figs. 22–29. Aminyopini, antennae. – 22. *Microniphades schawalleri* n. sp. ♀, – 23. *Niphades* sp. ♂, – 24. *Niphadonothus* sp. ♀, – 25. *Niphadonyx przewalskii* Faust ♂, – 26. *Niphadonyx martensi* n. sp. ♀, – 27. *Niphadonyx nepalensis* Voss ♀, – 28. *Niphadonyx ferus* Faust ♀, – 29. *Niphadonyx* sp. ♀. – Scale: 0.25 mm.

♂ ♀. Dark piceous-brown to partly blackish, slightly shiny (more so on underside), setae fulvous.

Rostrum a little shorter than pronotum (3.5 : 4.0) and twice as long as broad in both sexes, slightly and regularly curved; punctuation variable, more or less dense and coarse, dorsally less dense than laterally (especially in ♀), beyond antennal insertion fine and more sparse; between the antennae rostrum slightly impressed. Head slightly



Figs. 30–34. Aminyopini, hind tibiae. – 30. *Niphades* sp. ♂, – 31. *Microniphades schawalleri* n. sp. ♀, – 32. *Niphadonothus* sp. ♀, – 33. *Niphadonyx martensi* n. sp. ♀, – 34. *Niphadonyx przewalskii* Faust ♀.

Figs. 35–40. Claws of hind tarsi. – 35. *Niphades* sp., – 36. *Niphadonothus* sp., – 37. *Microniphades schawalleri* n. sp., – 38. *Niphadonyx przewalskii* Faust, – 39. *Niphadonyx martensi* n. sp., – 40. *Niphadonyx nepalensis* Voss. – Scale: 0.25 mm.

impressed between eyes, punctuation at forehead similar to that of base of rostrum, behind eyes the points become confluent forming a kind of concentric rugosity, sometimes very sharp, sometimes shallow. Head and rostrum almost bare except for both several long bristles at latter's apex and very sparse microscopic hairs at its lateral parts. Antennae with a long, strongly clavate scape bearing a few erect setae at thickened part. Funicle as long as scape, slender, its basal joints equal in length, long, 2nd a little more slender; 3rd und 4th joints slightly longer than broad; 7th joint of the same shape but more large; all funicular joints with long erect bristles, last joint also with recumbent setae. Club as long as last 5 joints of funicle together and about twice as long as broad, more elongate (especially in ♂) than usually in this genus, acuminate.

Pronotum as long as broad, widest in front of middle, strongly constricted before apex which is much narrower than base; sides in hind part nearly straight; points coarse and dense, more or less longitudinally rugose or almost simple; dorsum without smooth areas except for a weak and short median carina which may disappear; very short erect setae sparse and inconspicuous. Scutellum bare.

Elytra obovate, 1.3 (♀) – 1.5 (♂) times as long as broad, widest far behind middle, nearly straight on sides anteriorly, broadly rounded behind, gently convexly sloping toward apex; points in rows round, shallow but clearly detectable, alternating with small granules bearing a minute recumbent seta each (sometimes scale-like). Intervals with large, rounded, shiny tubercles each bearing a short acute oblique seta, between them more or less minutely granulate (sometimes indistinctly) and with sparse recumbent small setae. These setae similar to those in the punctate rows and often also scale-like, shorter than the setae on the tubercules, sometimes a little condensed here and there at apical third. Tubercules not confluent, on even intervals more distantly spaced, over lateral area nearly obliterated.

Mesosternal side-pieces smooth, impunctate; metepisternum with a row of large points; metasternum with dense and coarse setiferous points. Two first ventrites with similar but less dense points, in male sex shallowly impressed in middle; two next ventrites impunctate, with very few recumbent setae; last ventrite broadly rounded, flat, coarsely and irregularly punctate.

Femora moderately clavate, partly coarsely and more or less rugosely punctate, partly nearly smooth, with sparse oblique setae; armed below with a small tooth which is sometimes distinct on hind femora only. Tibiae moderately dilated and flattened, coarsely punctate, slightly longitudinally rugose, with sparse oblique setae. 1st tarsal joint much longer than 2nd which is as long as broad. Claws each with a large tooth which is more than a half as long as claw proper.

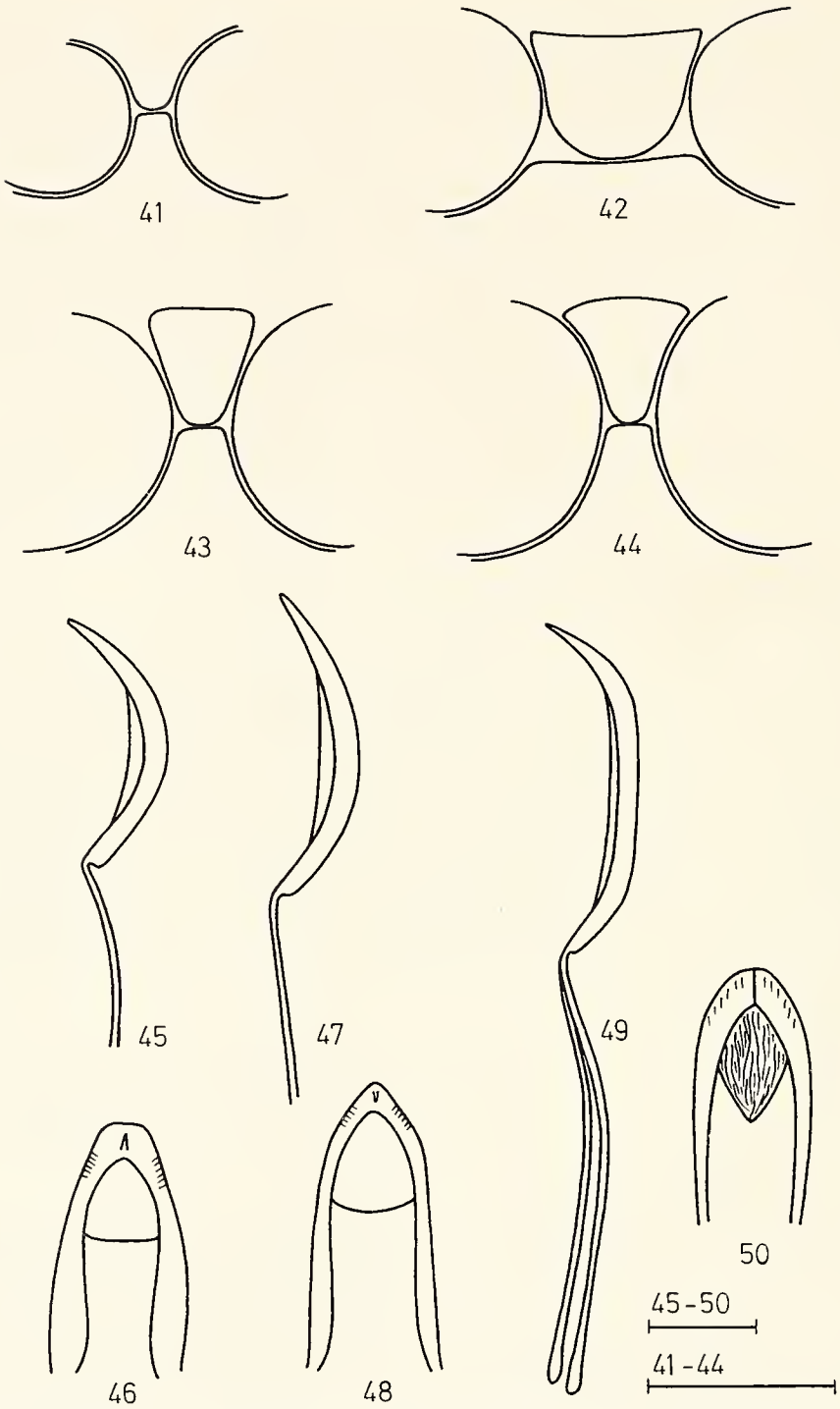
Aedeagus flatly curved, nearly parallel-sided, truncately rounded at apex.

Length (without rostrum) 8.2 – 8.7 mm.

This species seems considerably variable in sculpture, vestiture and colour.

This species is the closest to *ferus* Faust 1887[3)] which also has a concentric rugosity on the head, no smooth patches on the pronotum and coarsely granulate-tuberculate elytra; but *martensi* n. sp. is clearly distinct in having the evidently visible points in the elytral rows (not detectable between the small granules in *ferus*), strongly obovate shape of the elytra (nearly elliptical in *ferus*), and nearly parallel-sided aedeagus truncately rounded at the apex (in *ferus* distinctly narrowing toward the acuminately rounded apex).

[3)] I have examined a pair of this species from Kashmir determined by B. A. Korotyaev (ZIL).



Figs. 41–44. Aminyopini, meso- and metasternal processes. – 41. *Microniphades schawalleri* n. sp., – 42. *Niphadonothus* sp., – 43. *Niphadonyx przewalskii* Faust, – 44. *Niphadonyx nepalensis* Voss.

Figs. 45–50. Aminyopini,aedeagus. – 45, 46. *Niphadonyx przewalskii* Faust, – 47, 48. *Niphadonyx ferus* Faust, – 49, 50. *Niphadonyx martensi* n. sp. – Scale: 0.5 mm.

2.3.3. *Niphadonyx* sp. (figs. 8, 15, 29)

Material: Taplejung Distr., S Gunsa, 4300 m, alpine meadows with dwarf shrubs, 10. IX. 1983, leg. MARTENS & DAAMS, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

The single damaged female is similar to *martensi* n. sp. in the densely concentric, rugosely punctate head, and to *nepalensis* in the elytral sculpture, but is distinct from both by the wider transverse pronotum, more convex elytra, and punctate mesosternal side-pieces. It probably represents an undescribed species. It is also possible that this species was described from the Himalayas as *ferus* var. *laevior* Hustache 1928, but the latter taxon may as well be identical with *nepalensis* or represents one more species of the same group; a revision of type materials is necessary to solve this question definitely.

3. *Niphadomimus*-group

Two more species of Molytinae with a prosternal excavation are represented each by a single specimen. In spite of their rather different appearence, both species seem to represent the same new genus. This genus cannot be included into the Aminyopini because of its simple tarsal claws. Other Asiatic genera with excavated prosternum and simple claws have the rostrum separated from the head by a deep transverse furrow which is not the case of the above new genus. The latter is also different in many respects (and first of all by the contiguous front coxae) from the Afrotropical Lithinini s. str. and Thrombosternina which similarly have the prosternum excavated. I believe this genus may turn out to represent a distinct line more or less parallel to the Aminyopini and, like the latter tribe, connected with the Hylobiini rather than with the true Lithinini.

The diagnosis of this group coincides with that of its unique genus.

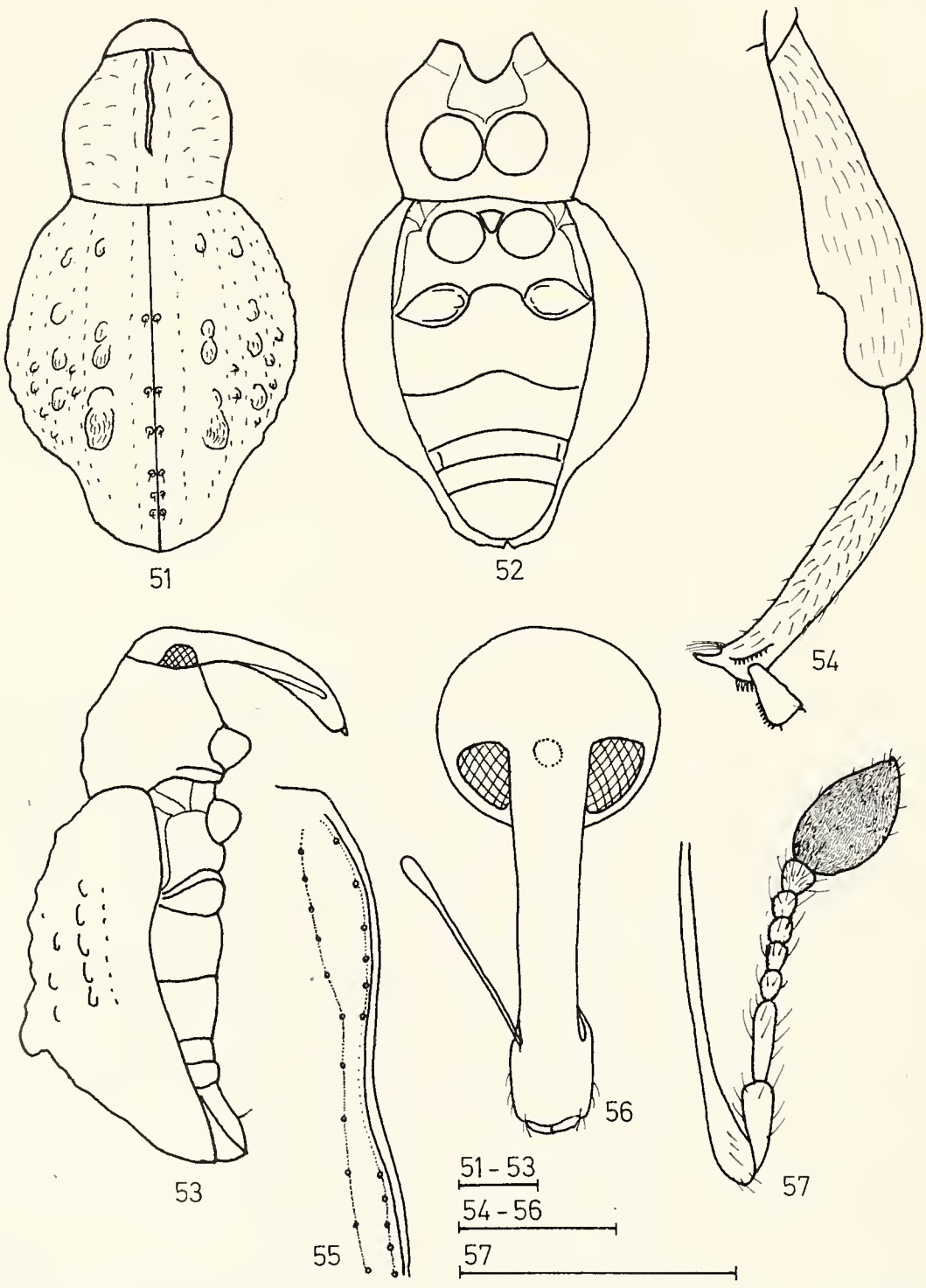
3.1. *Niphadomimus* n. gen.

Type species: *Niphadomimus nigriventris* n. sp.

Description: Wingless Molytinae with rostrum about as long as pronotum, slender, gently curved, widening on apical part, not separated from head by a furrow. Scrobes partly lateral, anteriorly shortly visible from above, posteriorly passing into underside of rostrum but not united there. Head with dense punctuation, not highly polished; eyes large, lateroventral in position, acuminated below, quite flat; frons between them about as broad as base of rostrum. Antennae subapical, with a long slender straight scape reaching to anterior margin of eye; the funicle 7-jointed, nearly as long as scape, with two first joints much longer than others; club ovate, acuminate, about a half as long as funicle and distinctly separated from the latter; its 1st joint about as long as the others together, only 1st suture on club is distinct. Pronotum longitudinally convex, highest before base, strongly sloping anteriorly, widest a little in front of middle; its base much wider than apex; postocular lobes well-developed. Scutellum very small, indistinct. Elytra strongly convex longitudinally as well as transversally, without shoulders, at the very base as wide as base of pronotum, then strongly and regularly dilated, rounded on sides, widest near middle; base subtruncate; subapical tubercle absent; striae scarcely traceable between irregular sculpture except for strongly sloping inwards lateral sides; side margin sinuate immediately behind hind coxa. Front coxae large, contiguous; mid-coxae narrowly, hind coxae widely separated. Legs slender, with slightly clavate femora; hind femora reach to base of last ventrite. Trochanteral seta present. Tibiae straight, with irregular rows of setae; apical setose fringe oblique;

uncus well-developed. Tarsi with a distinctly bilobate 3rd joint; claws small and simple. Prosternum distinctly excavated before the coxae and excised anteriorly; the excavation bordered laterally by a longitudinal ridge and is widening behind. Intercoxal process of 1st ventrite broad and subtruncate; 1st abdominal intersegmental suture strongly arched, medially weak but visible. 2nd ventrite shorter than 1st, as long as two following together. 3rd ventrite with a peculiar longitudinal impressed line near its lateral border. Last ventrite slightly depressed medially, with two long erect bristles places subapically.

The genus includes two species from Nepal, both described below.



Figs. 51–57. *Niphadomimus nigriventris* n. sp. ♀. – 51. dorsal view, – 52. ventral view, – 53. side view, – 54. front leg, – 55. marginal elytral stria, – 56. head, – 57. antenna. – Scale: 0.75 mm.

3.1.1. *Niphadomimus nigriventris* n. sp. (figs. 51–57)

Holotype: Nepal, Terhathum Distr., Tinjura Dara, 2450–2850 m, Berlese, mixed broad leaved forest, 17. IX. 1983, leg. MARTENS & DAAMS, ♀ (SMNS).

The holotype is somewhat abnormal, with the right elytron shortened and the right hind leg deformed probably by a mechanical action during the pupal stage.

♀. Dull brick-red, a little shiny on head, rostrum and underside; elytral tubercules and last three ventrites black; setae sparse, yellow.

Rostrum as long as pronotum, densely and longitudinally rugosely punctate nearly throughout (except the very apex), especially laterally, bare, with only a few long bristles at apex. Head very densely, regularly and rather finely punctate, shallowly impressed between eyes; interspaces between points not elevated, even, distinctly narrower than the points, finely aciculate; pubescence absent. Antennae inserted at 1/5th of rostral length from its apex; scape very slender, strongly clavate distally, where it carries a few nearly recumbent setae; funicle with two basal joints long, nearly equal, 1st slightly thicker than 2nd; 3rd joint slightly longer than wide; the following joints gradually widening distally, as long as broad, subglobular, last joint slightly transverse; all funicular joints with long bristles; club less than twice as long as broad.

Pronotum as long as broad, anteriorly with a lateral constriction, coarsely and very densely irregularly punctate, some points bearing a rather long recumbent seta each; interspaces between the points narrow and strongly uneven, partly more or less meshlike and elevated; median line traced as a narrow wrinkle and shortened far before base.

Elytra strongly narrowing before apex, moderately convex, with dense irregular sculpture combining granules (mostly setiferous) with transversal rugosity, dorsally each with five longitudinal rows of tubercles (mostly black) arranged as follows: 1st row with a small tubercle behind base, two larger contiguous near middle and two largest, also contiguous, behind middle; 2nd row with small tubercles only, placed between middle and hind groups of tubercles of 1st row; 3rd row with a small postbasal tubercle and four widely separated larger ones in middle third of elytron; 4th row, like 2nd one, with two small tubercles of similar positions; 5th with five nearly contiguous tuberles on middle part; the tubercles with rather dense, recumbent, golden setae. Additionally, small setiferous granules forming a regular row along suture; on the remaining part of dorsum, setae placed more or less linearly but there are no distinct rows of granules. The sloping lateral portion of elytra beginning immediately from 5th row of the tubercles; intervals here rather with more regular rows of small setiferous granules. Similar rows are on narrowed apical part of elytra. Tubercles of elytra are somewhat asymmetrical in the single specimen available (see above); left elytron is taken for the norm and described here.

Meso- and metasternum coarsely and densely punctate, points setiferous. Two basal ventrites convex, 1st sloping forward and distinctly impressed along anterior margin of intercoxal process; punctuation is similar to that of metasternum. 3rd and 4th ventrites indistinctly punctate, with a fine pubescence; last ventrite rather finely and densely punctate, especially at apex, distinctly and broadly impressed, with a fine pubescence.

Femora with a small denticle, coarsely and very densely but not rugosely punctate, points setiferous; tibiae as long as the femora, coarsely and densely longitudinally rugosely punctate. 1st tarsal joint narrow and elongate, especially on hind legs; 2nd joint about as long as broad, 3rd joint more wide, last joint long and distinctly clavate.

Length (without rostrum) 5.0 mm.

3.1.2. *Niphadomimus niger* n. sp. (figs. 58–63)

Holotype: Nepal, Ramechap Distr., between Jiri and Shivalaya, 2500–1800 m, 9. IV. 1973 leg. MARTENS, ♂ (SMNS).

♂. Dull black, rostrum and abdomen more shiny; all coxae and tibiae piceous, antennae and tarsi reddish-yellow; setae sparse, brownish.

Rostum as long as pronotum, finely and rather densely punctate throughout, bare, with only a few long bristles at apex; points slightly longitudinally rugose dorsally and very distinctly so laterally. Head very densely, though not very coarsely, punctate, shallowly impressed between eyes; interspaces between points very narrow, finely aciculate as well as the points proper; pubescence absent. Antennae inserted at about 1/5th of rostral length from apex; scape strongly clavate distally and is there with a few nearly recumbent setae; funicle with two basal joints long, nearly equal in length, 1st distinctly thicker than 2nd; 3rd joint slightly longer than wide; the following joints gradually widening distally, as long as broad, subglobular; all funicular joints with long bristles; club about twice as long as broad.

Pronotum very slightly transverse, anteriorly only indistinctly constricted laterally, on sides less rounded than in *nigriventris* n. sp., coarsely and very densely punctate, bare; interspaces between points very narrow and, as well as the points themselves, finely aciculate, neither mesh-like nor elevated; no median line.

Elytra nearly globular, strongly convex, very densely and irregularly granulate, not tuberculate; granules of two types: first much more dense, small, bare and quite irregular; second somewhat larger, setiferous, forming indistinct longitudinal rows.

Meso- and metasternum coarsely and very densely punctate, finely aciculate between points, with very inconspicuous, isolated, recumbent setae. The two basal ventrites flat, similar in sculpture and pubescence to metasternum; 3rd and 4th ventrites much less aciculate and indistinctly punctate, more shiny; last ventrite densely but very shallowly punctate, broadly impressed.

Femora unarmed, coarsely and very densely but not rugosely punctate, points setiferous; tibiae as long as femora, coarsely and densely longitudinally rugosely punctate. 1st tarsal joint narrow and elongate, especially on hind legs, 2nd joint about as long as broad, 3rd joint more wide, last joint long and distinctly clavate.

Length (without rostrum) 3.9 mm.

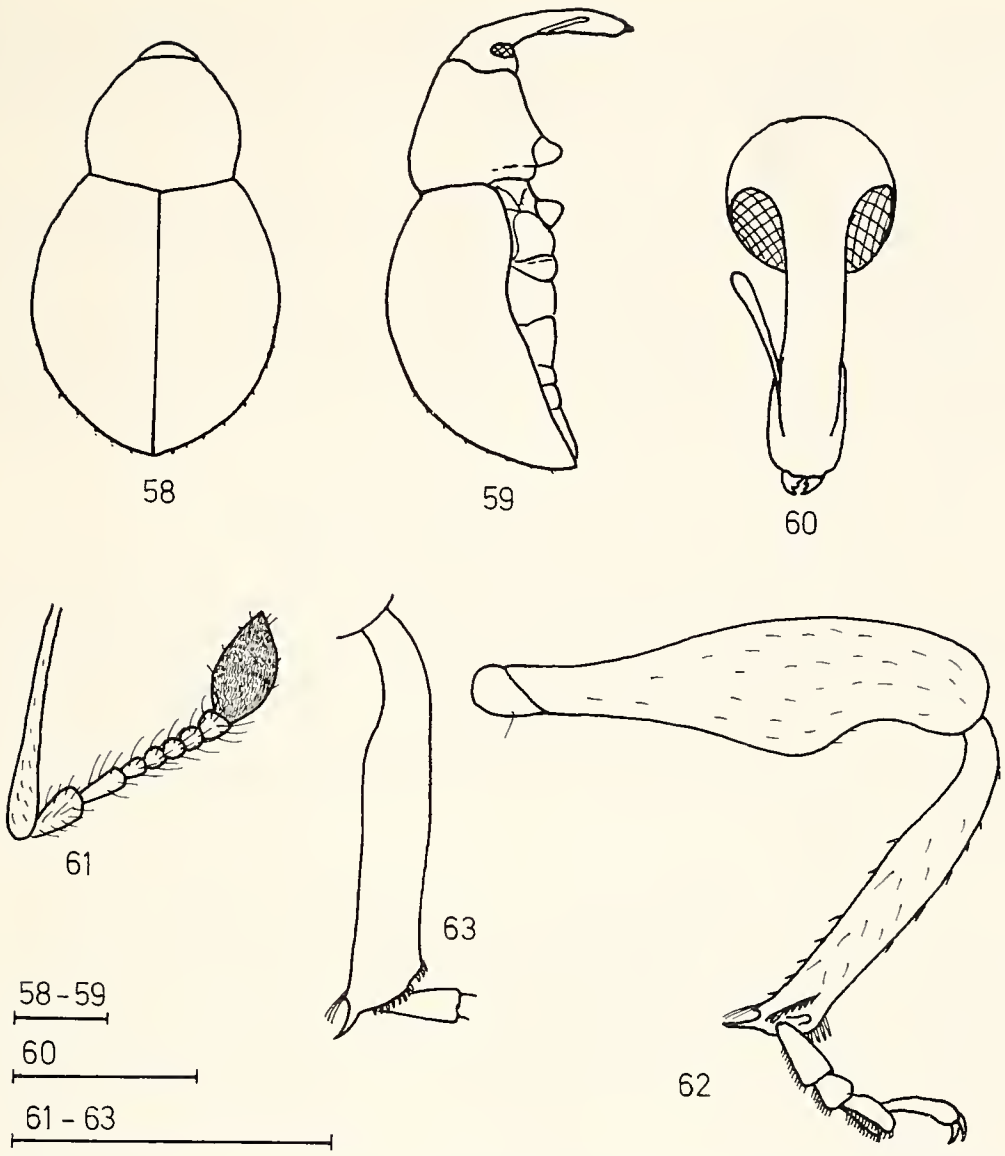
Distinct from *nigriventris* n. sp. by the black general colour, subglobular, not tuberculate elytra not narrowing before the apex, quite different sculpture of both pronotum and elytra, and by the smaller size.

4. Tribe Anchonini

This group is easily recognized by the nearly impunctate, polished, shiny, bare head which is separated from the coarsely sculptured rostrum by a distinct transverse depression or furrow. The tribe is predominantly Neotropical, and only a few genera are known from Asia. Though up to now it was not recorded from the Himalayan subregion, three genera with five species are represented in the collection at hand, and it seems that in fact the Anchonini must be rather diverse there.

Key to the genera of Anchonini

The three genera of Anchonini recorded below are closely related to each other and *Stenanchonus* Voss 1937, which is known to me only from the original description,



Figs. 58–63. *Niphadomimus niger* n. sp. ♂. – 58. dorsal view, – 59. side view, – 60. head, – 61. antenna, – 62. front leg, – 63. hind tibia. – Scale: 0.75 mm.

should also belong here. All of them have the eyes normal, not reduced, lateral, quite flat, the scrobes not united beneath the base of the rostrum, the antennal club entirely tomentose, the elytra without shoulders, sculptured, the metasternum moderately shortened, the 2nd ventrite not shorter than the two following together, the tarsi with the 3rd joint not or weakly bilobed.

1 Body very narrow, almost linear, elytra of the same width as pronotum, similarly to latter with a coarse, rugosely tuberculate sculpture, not punctate; pygidium visible. Scrobes visible from above anteriorly; antennal funicle 7-jointed; front and mid-femora with a tooth below; tarsi spongy below. Large species: body length 11 mm. China (Szechwan) . *Stenanchonus*

– Body not linear, elytra evidently wider than pronotum, both distinctly punctate; pygidium covered with elytra; body length less than 6 mm 2

2 Funicle 6-jointed; joint 1 of club very long, occupies 2/3rds of its entire length, club widest at apical third; pleural pieces of both meso- and metasternum indistinguishable; legs setose, without scales; femora unarmed; tibial uncus forming an acute angle with the longitudinal axis of tibia; body flattened dorsoventrally. Rostrum long and slender, more than five times as long as broad, scarcely dilated apically; scrobes invisible from above even anteriorly; elytra without shortened marginal punctate row; tarsi not spongy below, with sparse long hairs only. Nepal . . . . . *Himalanchonus* **n. gen.**

– Funicle 7-jointed, joint 1 of club normal, occupies about half of its entire length, club widest near middle; pleural pieces of both meso- and metasternum more or less distinct; legs squamose, without erect setae; femora with a distinct tooth; tibial uncus directed interiorly, forming nearly the right angle with the longitudinal axis of tibia; body more or less cylindrical, not flattened 3

3 Rostrum stout, 2.5 times as long as broad, strongly dilated distally, gently and rather regularly curved; scrobes well visible from above anteriorly; elytra with a shortened marginal row of points reaching to hind coxa; tarsi partly spongy below. Nepal, Japan . . ***Leptanchonus***

– Rostrum slender, about four times as long as broad, slightly dilated distally, strongly hook-like curved near base and then almost straight; scrobes only very shortly visible from above; elytra without shortened marginal punctate row; tarsi not spongy below, with sparse setae only. Nepal . . . . . ***Nepalonchonus* n. gen.**

4.1. *Leptanchonus* Morimoto 1982

This genus was recently established by Morimoto (1982) for *minatoi* Morimoto 1982 from Japan. Two new species described below are represented each by a single specimen; this is the first discovery of the genus in continental Asia. Both Himalayan species have a strongly ascending setose fringe of the front tibiae which is transverse in *minatoi*; but in other respects they agree fairly well with the generic diagnosis.

4.1.1. *Leptanchonus major* n. sp. (figs. 64–67)

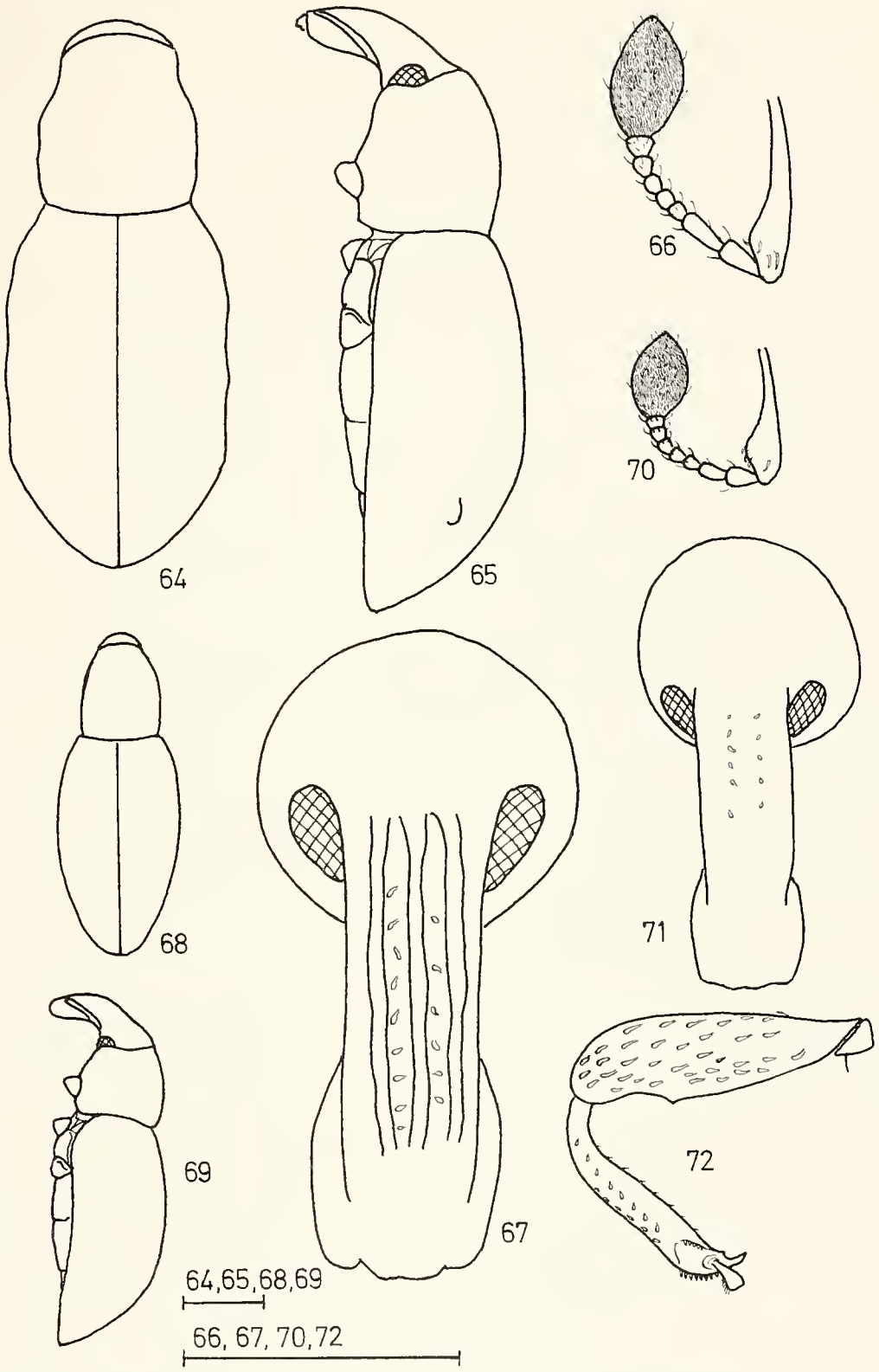
Holotype: Nepal, Ilam Distr., Gitang Khola valley, 2500 m, *Lithocarpus* forest, 28.–31. III. 1980, leg. Martens & Ausobsky, ♀ (SMNS) (The hind legs are missing).

♀. Dull black, head, rostrum and three last ventrites piceous; legs piceous-brown, tarsi as well as antennae reddish-yellow; partly covered with a dirty crust; scales dirty yellowish.

Rostrum slightly shorter than pronotum, 2.5 times as long as its maximal width, gently and regularly curved, dorsally with three somewhat irregular, longitudinal, elevated wrinkles, between them as well as laterally punctately striate, each point with a small recumbent scale; dilated apical part nearly parallel-sided, finely and dispersely punctate, bare, shiny. Head glabrous, indistinctly punctate, Antennal scape straight, strongly clavate and with a few scales at apex; funicle slightly longer than scape, its two basal joints long, equal in length, 1st slightly thicker than 2nd; joints 3–5 equal, subglobular; two last joints subtransverse; club as long as three first funicular joints together and about twice as long as broad.

Pronotum slightly convex, very slightly longer than wide, nearly parallel-sided on basal half, shortly narrowing at base, anteriorly narrowed, constricted laterally before apex; points dense and coarse, not confluent, each bearing a scale; interspaces between them indistinctly aciculate, uneven; no distinct median line though the points along it are placed rather linearly.

Elytra almost 1.5 times as long as broad, at the very base as wide as base of pronotum, then shortly widening and after that nearly parallel-sided, rounded behind, slightly convex, gently sloping behind, with rows of large foveolate points; intervals narrow, about as broad as the points, with small recumbent scales placed linearly; intervals 3 and 5 strongly elevated at base, slightly tuberculate at apical half, subapical tubercle on 5th interval larger than others, obtuse; apical half of elytra with a small group of dense scales, especially dense on tubercles.



Figs. 64–67. *Leptanchonus major* n. sp. ♀. – 64. dorsal view, – 65. side view, – 66. antenna, – 67. head.

Figs. 68–72. *Leptanchonus minor* n. sp. ♀. – 68. dorsal view, – 69. side view, – 70. antenna, – 71. head, – 72. front leg. – Scale: 0.75 mm.

Metasternum and abdomen coarsely and not densely punctate, 3rd an 4th ventrites with indistinct points, nearly impunctate.

Femora with a small tooth, coarsely and densely punctate, points each with a recumbent scale, not distinctly rugose. Tibiae coarsely and longitudinally rugosely punctate, with recumbent scales in the points and a row of short, thick, acuminate setae at interior margin. Tarsi short, sparsely setose.

Length (without rostrum) 5.3 mm.

Distinct from *minatoi* Morimoto 1982 by the black general colour, not so large points of the pronotum, the intervals 3 and 5 strongly elevated anteriorly and tuberculated posteriorly.

4.1.2. *Leptanchonus minor* n. sp. (figs. 68–72)

Holotype: Nepal, Ilam Distr., Gitang Khola valley, 2550 m, *Lithocarpus* forest, 28.–31. III. 1980, leg. Martens & Ausobsky, ♀ (SMNS).

♀. Reddish-brown, mat, head and rostrum shiny and a little paler than the rest of body, partly covered with a dirty crust; scales pale.

Rostrum as long as pronotum, about 2.7 times as long as broad, gently and regularly curved, dorsally without any carinae or wrinkles, with large, very shallow points and four longitudinal rows of indistinct, small, broad, recumbent, isolated scales on basal part, very finely and sparsely punctate on dilated apical part which is as long as broad and nearly parallel-sided; lateral sides with rows of large, shallow, scale-bearing points. Front between eyes with a transverse row of large, shallow, elongate points; head bare. Antennae with scape straight, strongly clavate and with a few long narrow scales at apex; funicle slightly longer than scape, its two basal joints about twice as long as broad, much less elongate than in *major* n. sp.; joints 3–5 globular, 6–7 transverse; club broad, less than 1.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum slightly convex, longer than wide, with slightly rounded subparallel lateral sides, anteriorly narrowed, constricted laterally before apex, dorsally with very large points arranged irregularly and rather distantly, but becoming much more dense laterally and smaller anteriorly; median line not traceable.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as broad, widest before middle, slightly and nearly regularly rounded on lateral sides, slightly convex, gently sloping behind; rows of large elongate points somewhat impressed; intervals narrow, not wider than the points, slightly convex, a little sinuate, smooth, with small and indistinct, broad, recumbent scales placed linearly; the uneven intervals behind with much more apparent and more dense, long, erect, clavate scales; intervals 3 and 5 barely more elevated anteriorly than the others, not tuberculate posteriorly.

Metasternum coarsely and densely punctate. The first ventrites slightly convex, with large, round, shallow, sparse points the distance between which clearly exceeds the diameter of a point; ventrites 3 and 4 impunctate, last ventrite flat, broadly rounded apically, densely and shallowly irregularly punctate; points are smaller than on 1st ventrites and partly confluent.

Femora with a small tooth below, coarsely and densely punctate, points each with a recumbent scale, indistinctly rugose. Tibiae longitudinally rugosely punctate, with similar scales, along interior margin with a row of short, thick, acuminate setae. Tarsi short, sparsely setose dorsally.

Length (without rostrum) 3.2 mm.

Easily distinguished from *minatoi* and *major* n. sp. by its smaller size and the absence of any longitudinal carinae on the rostrum.

4.2. *Himalanchonus* n. gen.

Type species: *Himalanchonus thoracicus* n. sp.

Description. A wingless genus of Anchonini with the body a little flattened, bearing sparse thick setae, not tomentose; superficially resembling a member of Erirhininae. Rostrum long and slender, not shorter than pronotum, more than five times as long as broad, hardly dilated apically, in lateral view evidently narrowing anteriorly, gently and rather regularly curved, distinctly separated from head, dorsally with longitudinal rows of dense points disappearing anteriorly. Scrobes lateral, even anteriorly not visible from above, oblique, directed beneath base of rostrum and narrowly separated there. Head glabrous, shiny, impunctate; eyes quite flat, narrowly elliptical, transverse, placed laterally; frons between them slightly more narrow than rostrum at base. Antennae subapical, with a curved clavate scape not reaching to eye; funicle shorter than scape, with six joints, first two of them longer than the others; club distinctly separated from funicle, with very long conical 1st joint which occupies 2/3rds of its entire length, then tomentose, widest on apical third. Pronotum almost flat longitudinally as well as transversally, subtruncate basally, triangularly excised at anterior margin, not covering head, rounded on lateral sides, widest before middle, strongly narrowed to both ends; postocular lobes broad, not very strong. Scutellum absent. Elytra ovate, widest before middle, almost flat longitudinally as well as transversally, without shoulders, with punctate rows and narrow intervals; shortened marginal row of points absent; no subapical tubercles. The prosternum deeply excised anteriorly, not excavated. Mesosternum nearly flat, its intercoxal process narrow, almost horizontal, only slightly sloping forward; sutures between mesopleurae indistinguishable. Mesosternum not very short, longer than mid-coxae; metepisternal suture absent. Two basal ventrites in male jointly impressed; suture between them indistinct even on sides and is entirely obliterated medially; 2nd ventrite slightly longer than the two following together. 3rd and 4th ventrites each with a transverse row of distinct points. Last ventrite with two long apical setae. Front coxae contiguous, mid-coxae very narrowly, hind coxae widely separated. Legs with long erect setae throughout, even pubescence of tarsal soles formed by long hairs. Femora nearly reaching to end of abdomen. Tibiae rather short, distinctly shorter than the corresponding femora, with very strongly ascending, oblique setose fringe at apex; uncus long, directed at an acute angle to the longitudinal axis of tibia. Tarsi narrow, tarsal joint 3 widened but not bilobate, only slightly excised apically; claws simple, long and slender.

4.2.1. *Himalanchonus thoracicus* n. sp. (figs. 78–82, 87, 89, 90)

Holotype: Nepal, Parbat Distr., between Chitre and Ghandrung, Chitre side of the pass, 2950–3050 m, *Abies-Rhododendron* forest, 5. V. 1980, leg. Martens & Ausobsky, ♂ (SMNS).

♂. Dull fuscous, head and apex of rostrum more reddish, antennae and tarsi reddish-yellow; setae pale.

Rostrum slightly longer than pronotum, somewhat compressed laterally, in basal 2/3rds with longitudinal rows of dense coarse points and with elevated longitudinal lines between them, in apical third much more finely but rather densely punctate, bet-

ween the points smooth and shiny. Head very slightly aciculate, shiny. Antennae with scape slightly curved, funicle widened toward apex, its first two joints long, 1st slightly thicker than 2nd, joints 3–5 as long as broad, last joint subtransverse; club as long as the first three funicular joints together and almost twice as long as broad.

Pronotum longer than broad, slightly constricted laterally before apex, with a narrow median carina a little shortened behind, slightly depressed along it, coarsely and densely punctate, points not confluent, each bearing a thick recumbent seta.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as broad, narrowly ovate; points large, shallow, each bearing a short recumbent seta; punctate rows indistinctly impressed; intervals slightly convex, narrow, with sparse, suberect, thick setae about twice as long as those in the points; intervals 3 and 7 at base a little more raised than the others and there slightly serrate.

Underside coarsely and very densely punctate, the points setiferous, not confluent, setae short, thick, recumbent.

Femora clavate, flattened laterally, densely and coarsely but not rugosely punctate, with long fine erect setae. Tibiae longitudinally rugosely punctate, with long erect setae; front tibiae slightly curved, the others nearly straight. Tarsi narrow, their joint 1 longer than broad, 2nd about as long as broad, 3rd slightly widened; last joint slender, about as long as the first two together.

Length (without rostrum) 4.1 mm.

4.2.2. *Himalanchonus erirrhinoides* **n. sp.** (figs. 83, 84, 88, 89)

Holotype: Nepal, Mustang Distr., S Lethe, 2450–2600 m, broad leaved forest, 30. IV.–1. V. 1980, leg. Martens & Ausobsky, ♂ (SMNS).

♂. Very close to the previous species, distinct from it in the following:

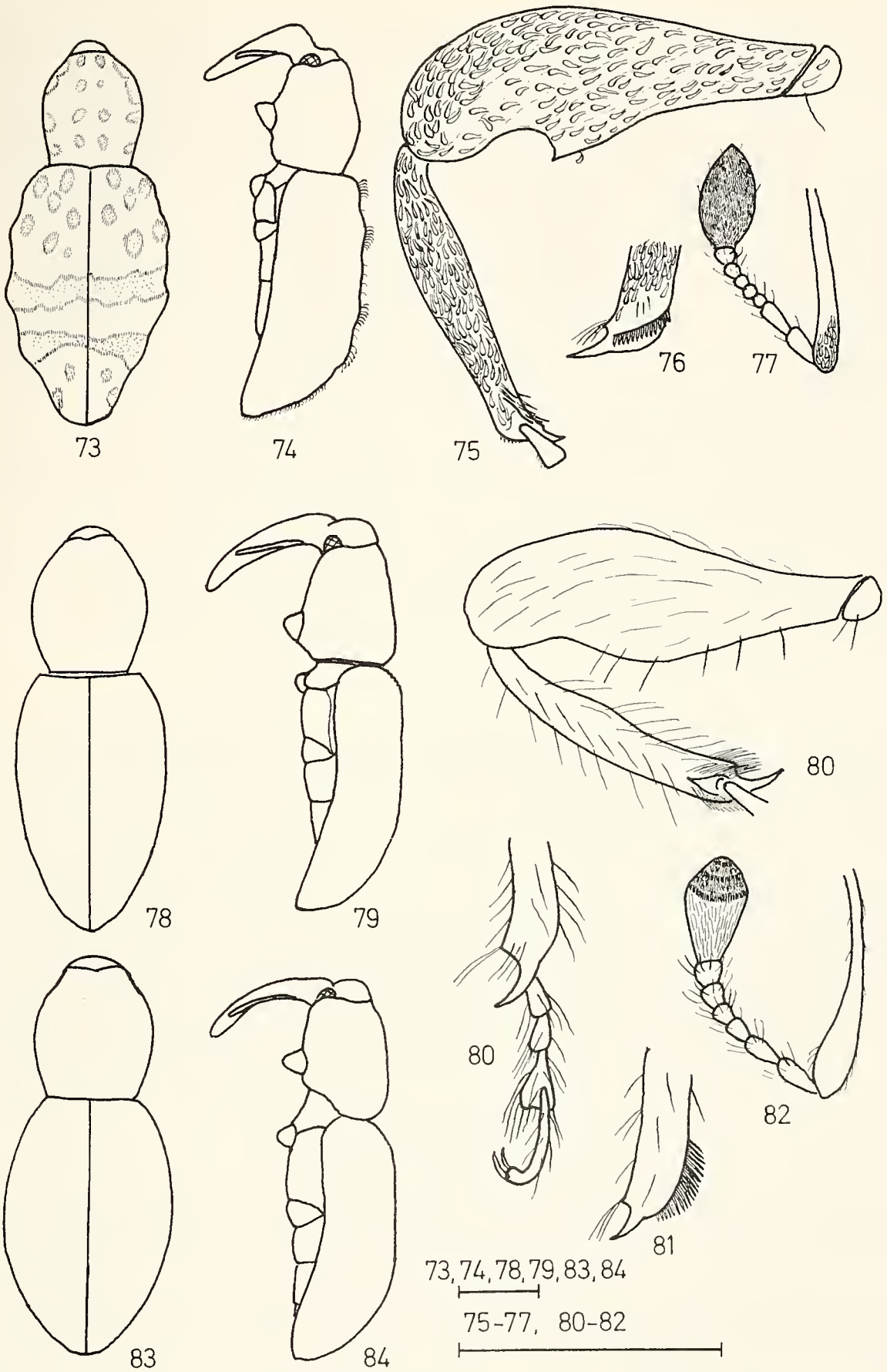
Rostrum slightly more cylindrical, not compressed laterally, each point in rostral basal 2/3rds bearing a fine recumbent seta. Head more aciculate, less shiny. Pronotum not depressed along median line, points partly confluent, setae longer. Elytra wider, 1.5 times as long as broad, with more impressed punctate rows and more elevated intervals, setae denser, in the points recumbent but of the same length as in the intervals where they are suberect. Intervals 3 and 7 distinctly, interval 5 barely more elevated anteriorly than the others, slightly serrate. Underside also with longer setae. In general setae not entirely fit into corresponding points as in *thoracicus* n. sp., but projecting far beyond them. Aedeagus of the same shape as in *thoracicus* n. sp.

Length (without rostrum) 4.0 mm.

4.3. *Nepalanchonus* **n. gen.**

Type species: *Nepalanchonus aurosquamosus* n. sp.

Description. A wingless genus of Anchonini with rather cylindrical elongate body tuberculate dorsally and partly covered with dense scaling. Rostrum long and slender, not shorter than pronotum, about four times as long as broad, slightly narrowing anteriorly, strongly hook-like curved in basal part, distinctly separated from head, dorsally with longitudinal carinae. Scrobes lateral, anteriorly very slightly visible from above, oblique, directed beneath base of rostrum and narrowly separated there. Head behind eyes glabrous, shiny; eyes quite flat, transverse, lateral; frons between them slightly more narrow than base of rostrum. Antennae subapical, with a straight clavate scape squamose apically and not reaching to eye; funicle longer than scape, with seven joints,



Figs. 73–77. *Nepalanchonus aurosquamosus* n. sp. ♂. – 73. dorsal view, – 74. side view, – 75. front leg, – 76. apex of front tibia, – 77. antenna.

Figs. 78–82. *Himalanchonus thoracicus* n. sp. ♂. – 78. dorsal view, – 79. side view, – 80. front leg, – 81. apex of hind tibia, – 82. antenna.

Figs. 83–84. *Himalanchonus erirrhinoides* n. sp. ♂. – 83. dorsal view, – 84. side view. – Scale: 0.75 mm.

two basal joints much longer than the others; club entirely tomentose, distinctly separated from funicle, oval, its 1st joint occupies about a half of its entire length. Pronotum convex longitudinally, subtruncate at base, subsinuate at anterior margin, not entirely covering head from above, rounded on lateral sides, widest before middle, strongly narrowed to both ends; postocular lobes strongly developed. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra ovate, widest before middle, tuberculate dorsally, without shoulders, with punctate rows and rather broad flat intervals; shortened marginal row of points absent. Prosternum deeply excised anteriorly, not excavated. Mesosternum with intercoxal process nearly vertically sloping forward, sutures between its side-pieces detectable though somewhat obscure. Metasternum short, as long as mid-coxae; metepisternal suture weak but visible, especially anteriorly. Two basal ventrites in male jointly impressed; suture between them weak laterally and indistinguishable medially; 2nd ventrite longer than two following together. 3rd and 4th ventrites each with a transverse row of indistinct shallow points. Last ventrite with two long apical setae. Front coxae contiguous, mid-coxae very narrowly, hind coxae widely separated. Legs squamose, except for tarsi which are setose. Femora clavate, with a small tooth below, hind femora projected a little beyond base of last ventrite. Tibiae distinctly shorter than femora, with a slightly oblique apical setose fringe: uncus directed interiorly. Tarsi rather short, with sole strongly reduced; 3rd tarsal joint widened but not bilobate, only slightly excised apically; last joint long; claws simple, long and slender.

4.3.1. *Nepalanchonus aurosquamosus* n. sp. (figs. 73–77, 86)

Holotype: Nepal, Ilam Distr., Mai Pokhari, 2100–2200 m, mixed forest, 25.–27. III. 1980, leg. MARTENS & AUSOBSKY, ♂ (SMNS).

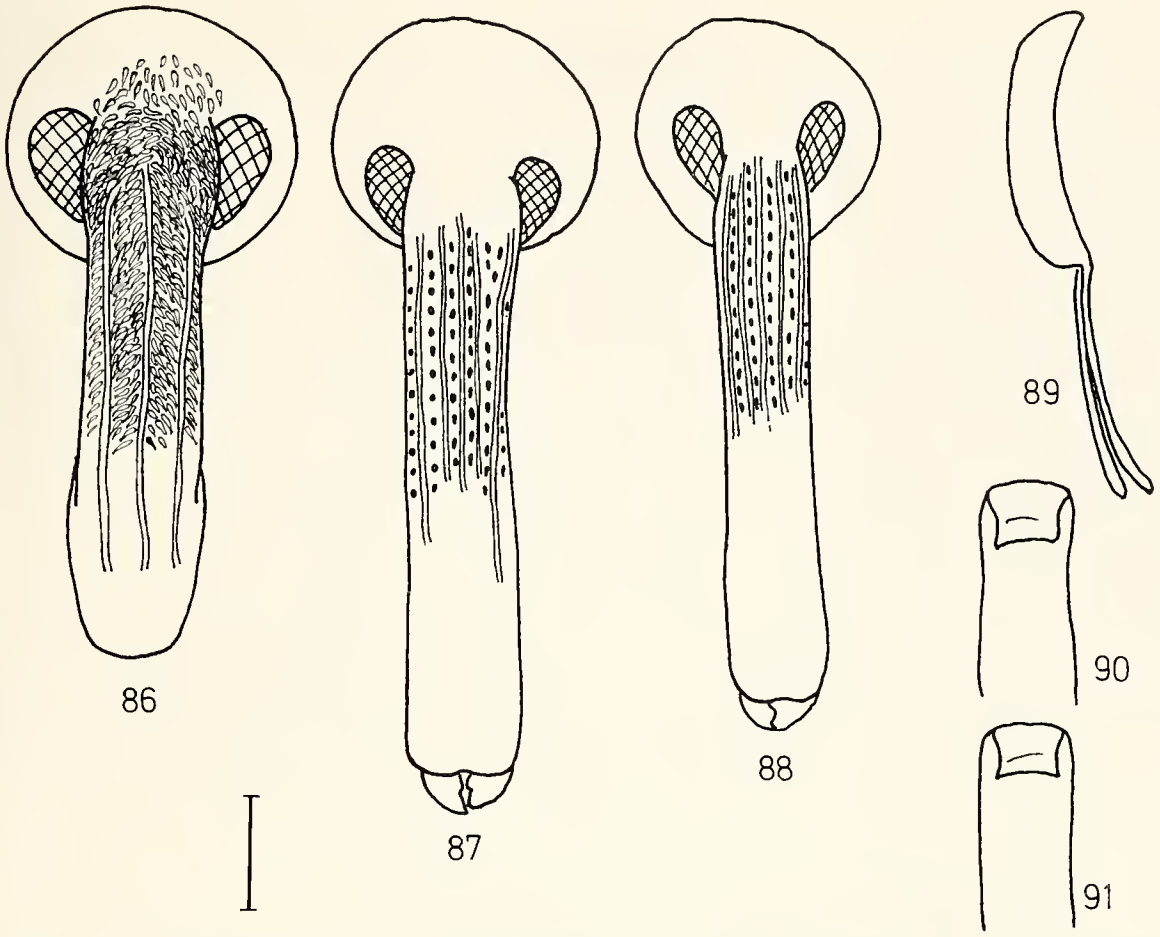
♂. Shiny, piceous, pronotum and elytra almost black; partly covered with a dirty crust; scales golden-yellow.

Rostrum as long as pronotum, densely minutely punctate at base, then with five fine longitudinal carinae (median and lateral carinae stronger than the intermediate ones) between bend and base of antennae, on entire basal part, except for carinae, with rather dense, recumbent scales both dorsally and laterally above scrobes; scales directed more or less obliquely to the median line; the apical part bare, smooth, mat, 1.5 times as long as broad, Head, except for a squamose frons, bare, shiny, indistinctly sculptured. Antennae with a slender scape clavate and densely squamose apically, funicle distinctly thickened apically, its joints 3–5 subglobular, joints 6 and 7 transverse; club ovate, acuminate at apex, 1.8 times as long as broad.

Pronotum slightly longer than broad, shallowly depressed anteriorly near lateral sides and posteriorly before scutellum, without any median line, densely and coarsely punctate, points not confluent; scales of two different types: first smaller entirely recumbent, sparsely and chaotically dispersed, and second larger, slightly elevated, forming on each side an indefinite row of small spots along median line and another similar row along lateral margin.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as broad, with very slightly rounded lateral sides; rows with rather small points, not impressed; intervals, as well as the transverse bridges between the points, flat, smooth, with tufts of large dense scales forming two indefinite transverse bands (about middle and behind it) and numerous spots basally and apically.

Meso- and metasternum densely and coarsely punctate, each point filled by a short recumbent scale, interspaces smooth and bare. Abdomen with similar but less dense



Figs. 86–88. Anchonini, head. – 86. *Nepalanchonus aurosquamosus* n. sp. ♂, – 87. *Himalanchonus thoracicus* n. sp. ♂, – 88. *Himalanchonus erirrhinoides* n. sp. ♂.

Figs. 89–91. Anchonini, aedeagus. – 89, 90. *Himalanchonus thoracicus* n. sp., – 91. *Himalanchonus erirrhinoides* n. sp. – Scale: 0.25mm.

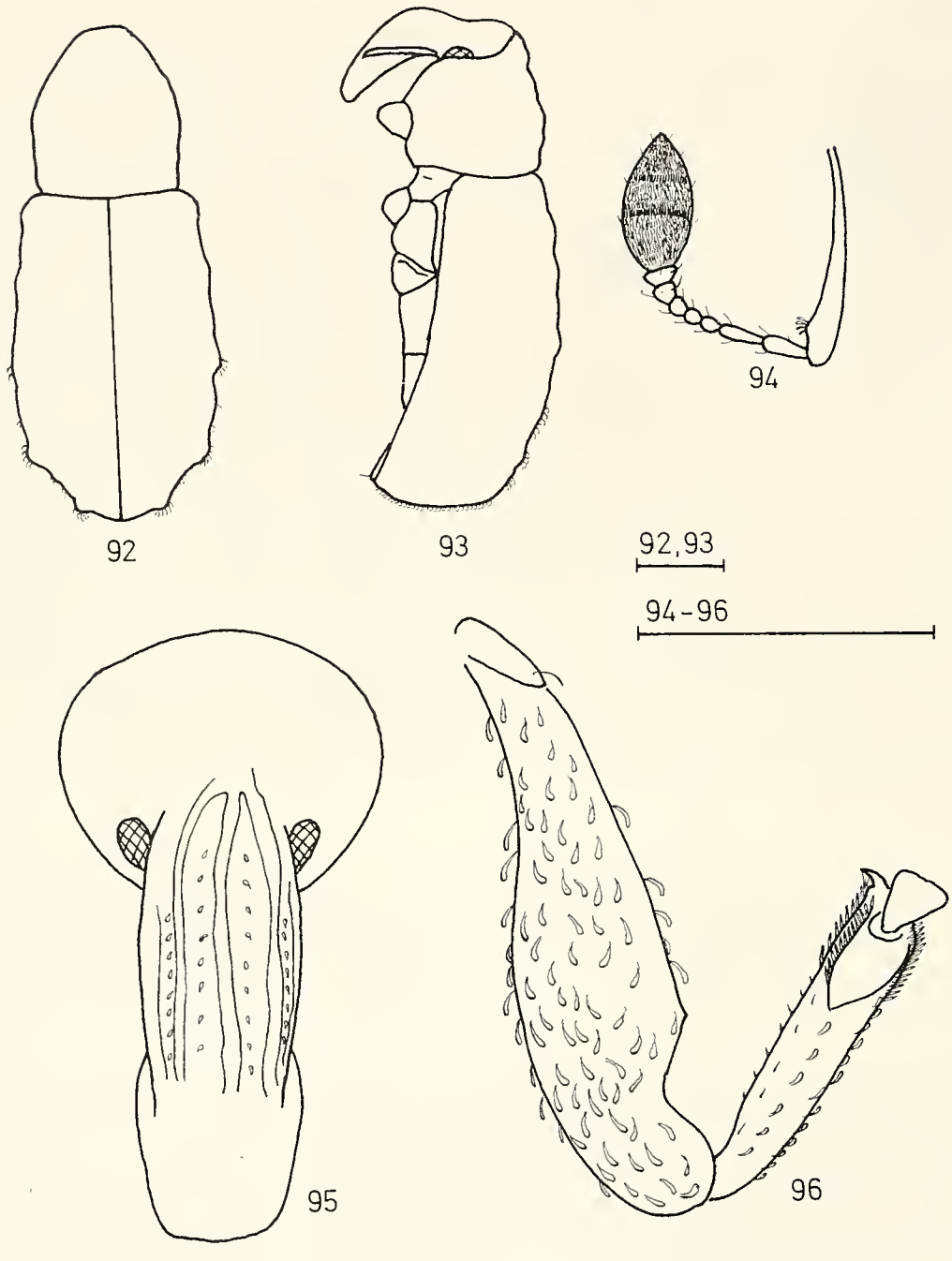
squamiferous points except for a flat last ventrite where the points are dense and a little smaller and the scales more hair-like. Interspaces between points smooth, glabrous.

Femora and tibiae with dense and coarse points each bearing a large, elongate, recumbent or slightly elevated scale; punctuation of tibiae more rugose. Tarsi with 1st joint longer than broad, especially on hind legs; 2nd joint as long as broad.

Length (without rostrum) 4.1 mm.

5. *Falsanchonus*-group

One more new species resembles a *Leptanchonus* species at the first glance, but cannot be included into the Anchonini because of its punctate mat head with the broad frons. Nevertheless, its similarity with *Leptanchonus* seems too great to be ignored. It may be an aberrant member of the same generic group, but I have not sufficient materials of non-Asiatic Anchonini to establish its relationships with certainty. An alternative possibility is the affinity of *Falsanchonus* n. gen. with the Neotropical subtribe Epistrophina which also includes somewhat Anchonini-like forms with a punctate head and a broad frons; no such forms have hitherto been recorded from Asia. Presently, I prefer to consider *Falsanchonus* n. gen. as a group of its own. The rostrum strongly curved and distinctly separated from the punctate head, the sculpture of the head and the non-excavated prosternum combined make this new genus sufficiently distinct from any other Molytinae described from the Old World.



Figs. 92–96. *Falsanchonus ausobskyi* n. sp. ♀. – 92. dorsal view. – 93. side view. – 94. antenna, – 95. head, – 96. front leg. – Scale: 0.75 mm.

5.1. *Falsanchonus* n. gen.

Type species: *Falsanchonus ausobskyi* n.sp.

Description. A wingless genus of Molytinae superficially strongly resembling *Leptanchonus*. Rostrum as long as pronotum, robust, 2.5 times as long as broad, strongly dilated distally, in lateral view narrowing anteriorly, distinctly separated from above, oblique, directed beneath base of rostrum and widely separated there. Head strongly protracted into prothorax, mat, distinctly punctate, its sculpture is not in a strong contrast with that of base of rostrum; eyes quite flat, lateral, almost entirely covered with postocular lobes in rest position; frons between them wider than base of rostrum. Antennae subapical, 7-jointed, with two basal joints much longer than the others; club entirely tomentose, distinctly separated from funicle, its joint 1 occupies about a half of its entire length. Pronotum slightly convex, convexly arched basally, anteriorly with

a strongly produced lobe entirely covering head from above; postocular lobes well-developed. Scutellum absent. Elytra elongate, without shoulders, with punctate rows and tuberculate intervals, almost vertically sloping at suture behind, with a distinct subapical tubercle; last marginal row of points shortened near hind coxa. Prosternum deeply excised anteriorly, somewhat flattened before the coxae but not excavated there. Intercoxal process of mesosternum very narrow, only slightly sloping forward. Metasternum extremely short, between mid and hind coxae not quite as long as diameter of mid-coxa; metepisternal suture distinct. First two ventrites in female convex, suture between them arched, distinct on sides only, obliterated medially; intercoxal process of 1st ventrite less broad than hind coxa; 2nd ventrite longer than two following together and a little longer than 1st behind coxae. 3rd and 4th ventrites very short, impunctate. Last ventrite with two long apical setae. Front coxae contiguous, mid-coxae extremely narrowly, hind coxae not very widely separated. Trochanteral seta present. Legs rather slender, with slightly clavate femora bearing below a tiny, indistinct denticle; hind femora reaching to base of last ventrite. Tibiae rather short, shorter than the corresponding femora; apical setose fringe strongly ascending on mid and hind legs and slightly so on 1st pair; uncus of front tibiae directed clearly more transversely than on the others. Tarsi short, spongy below, with 3rd joint only slightly excised at apex, not distinctly bilobed; last joint long, claws simple, slender, free.

5.1.1. *Falsanchonus ausobskyi* n. sp. (figs. 92–96)

Holotype: Nepal, Ilam Distr., Mai Pokhari, 2100 m, mixed forest, 31. III.–1. IV. 1980, leg. Martens & Ausobsky, ♀ (SMNS).

Named after A. Ausobsky who attended the 1980 expedition to East Nepal.

♀. Dull black; apex of rostrum, as well as coxae shiny, piceous; antennae and tarsi reddish-yellow; partly covered with a dirty crust; scales dirty-whitish, inconspicuous.

Rostrum as long as pronotum, up to antennal insertion mat, densely and finely aciculate, with three irregularly sinuate longitudinal carinae, then smooth and shiny, nearly impunctate; interspaces between carinae with small, narrow, recumbent, hair-like scales directed transversely; lateral sides coarsely rugosely punctate, with similar scales. Head with moderately dense shallow points bearing small recumbent setae and finely aciculate between them like in rostrum, mat. Antennae with scape strongly clavate distally; scape carries a few curved erect setae; funicle distinctly thickened apically, with first two joints long and nearly equal, joints 3–6 globose and joint 7 evidently transverse; club about twice as long as broad.

Pronotum longer than broad, nearly parallel-sided from base to beyond middle, then strongly narrowing anteriorly, densely and coarsely punctate, with interspaces between points irregularly and unequally elevated, with very sparsely dispersed, curved, hair-like scales; no definite mediane line.

Elytra narrow, elongate, 1.7 times as long as broad, slightly dilated from base to beyond middle, then rounded toward apex; punctate rows not impressed, with large but shallow elongate points; intervals densely and finely aciculate, impunctate, mat, each with a row of inconspicuous recumbent scales; uneven dorsal intervals, including suture, with large elongate tubercles indistinct anteriorly and much more strongly projected posteriorly where they also bear elevated, curved, hair-like scales.

Meso- and metasternum densely and coarsely punctate, two basal ventrites with equally large but much less dense shallow points, last ventrite very shallowly and indi-

stinctly punctate. Underside throughout densely and finely aciculate, mat. Femora strongly obliquely rugose, with curved, elevated, hair-like scales; tibiae longitudinally rugose, with similar scales, along interior margin with a row of short and thick acuminate setae. Tarsi only very sparsely setose above, their joint 1 elongate, especially on hind legs.

Length (without rostrum) 4.6 mm.

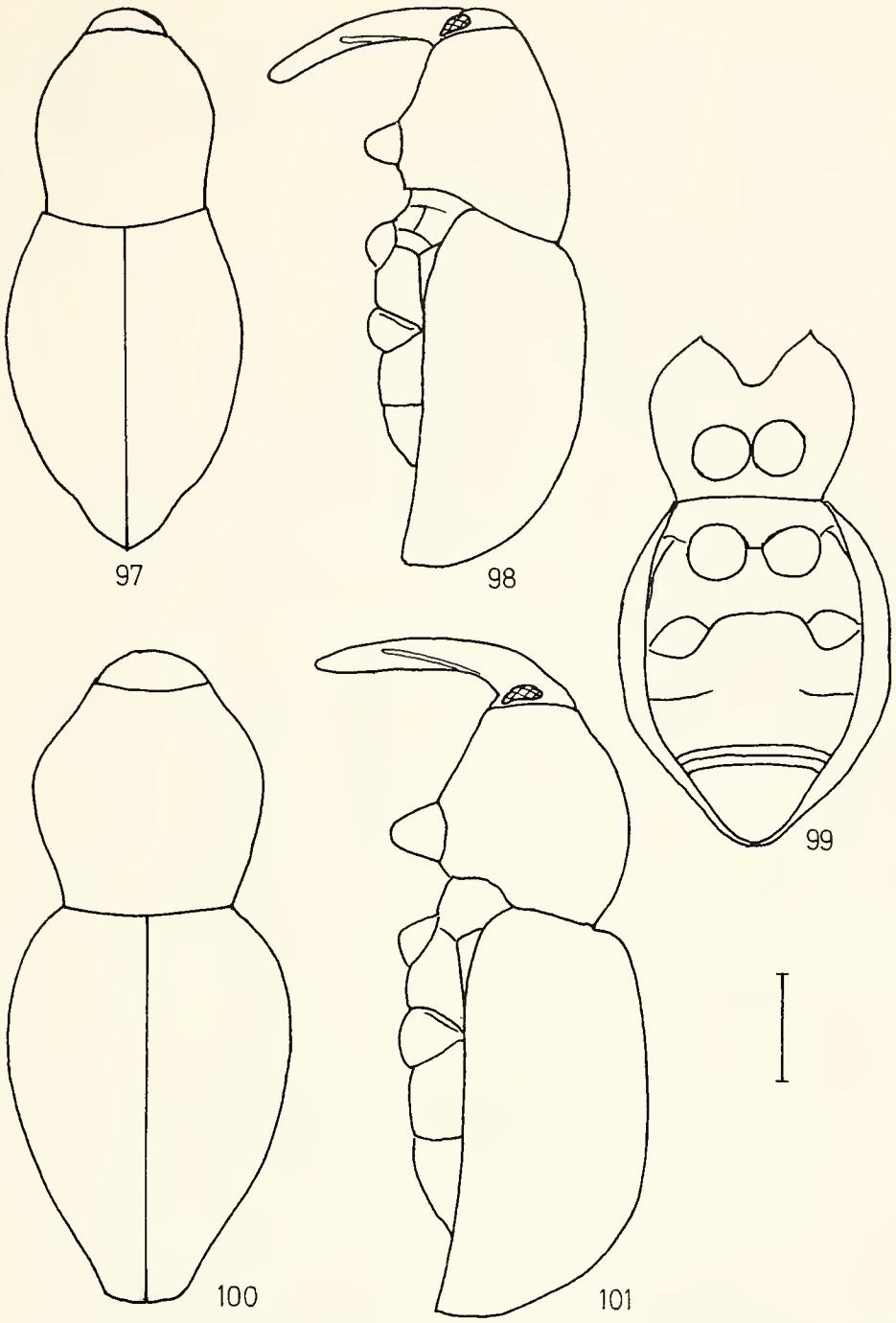
6. *Acamptella*-group

The genera constituting this group are clearly related to the Anchonini and, like members of the latter tribe, have the head shiny and glabrous; but they are distinguished by the rostrum scarcely separated from the forehead. Up to now, no Molytinae with such a combination of characters have been described from Asia, but the Afrotropical genus *Pseudacamptopsis* Voss 1965 is evidently allied to *Acamptella* n. gen. and very probably belongs to the same group. It ist not clear whether *Paracamptopsis* Hustache 1929, another Afrotropical genus claimed to be related to *Pseudacamptopsis*, is also a member of this generic complex, because it has the prosternum excavated in front of the coxae – an unusual feature for the Anchonini in the broadest sense. That no relations exist between these Afrotropical genera and the New World Acamptini was shown by Zimmermann (1974).

6.1. *Acamptella* n. gen.

Type species: *Acamptella rhododendri* n.sp.

Description. A wingless genus of Molytinae strongly resembling in shape *Pseudacamptopsis*. Rostrum not longer than pronotum, moderately stout, narrowing from base to apex with an indistinct dilatation at antennal insertion, in lateral view narrowing anteriorly, gently curved, barely separated from forehead. Scrobes lateral, anteriorly very shortly visible from above, directed beneath base of rostrum where they become very shallow and narrowly separated. Head semiglobose, glabrous, shiny; eyes quite flat, lateral, transverse; frons between them more narrow than base of rostrum and distinctly narrowing behind. Antennae inserted beyond middle of rostrum, with a rather short clavate scape not reaching to eye; funicle about as long as scape, 6-jointed, with first two joints much longer than the others; club with a very long and not tomentose 1st joint which occupies more than 2/3rds of its entire length, the other joints tomentose, forming together a rather short cone. Pronotum convex, rounded at base, subtruncate anteriorly, not covering head from above, strongly narrowing anteriorly as well as posteriorly; postocular lobes absent. Scutellum absent. Elytra elongate, slightly wider than pronotum, without shoulders, convex, regularly sloping behind, with coarse punctate rows and narrow intervals, without subapical tubercle; last marginal row of points not shortened. Prosternum normal, not shortened, deeply excised anteriorly, slightly depressed but not excavated before the coxae. Mesosternum nearly flat, its intercoxal process very narrow and almost horizontal; side-pieces more or less distinct. Metasternum short, as long as mid-coxae; metepisterna distinct, strongly triangular, shortened far before hind coxae. Two basal ventrites convex, slightly depressed medially in male, separated by arched suture indistinct in middle; intercoxal process of 1st ventrite very broad, wider than hind coxa, impressed along anterior margin. 3rd and 4th ventrites extremely short, impunctate; last ventrite with two long apical setae. Front coxae contiguous, mid-coxae extremely nar-

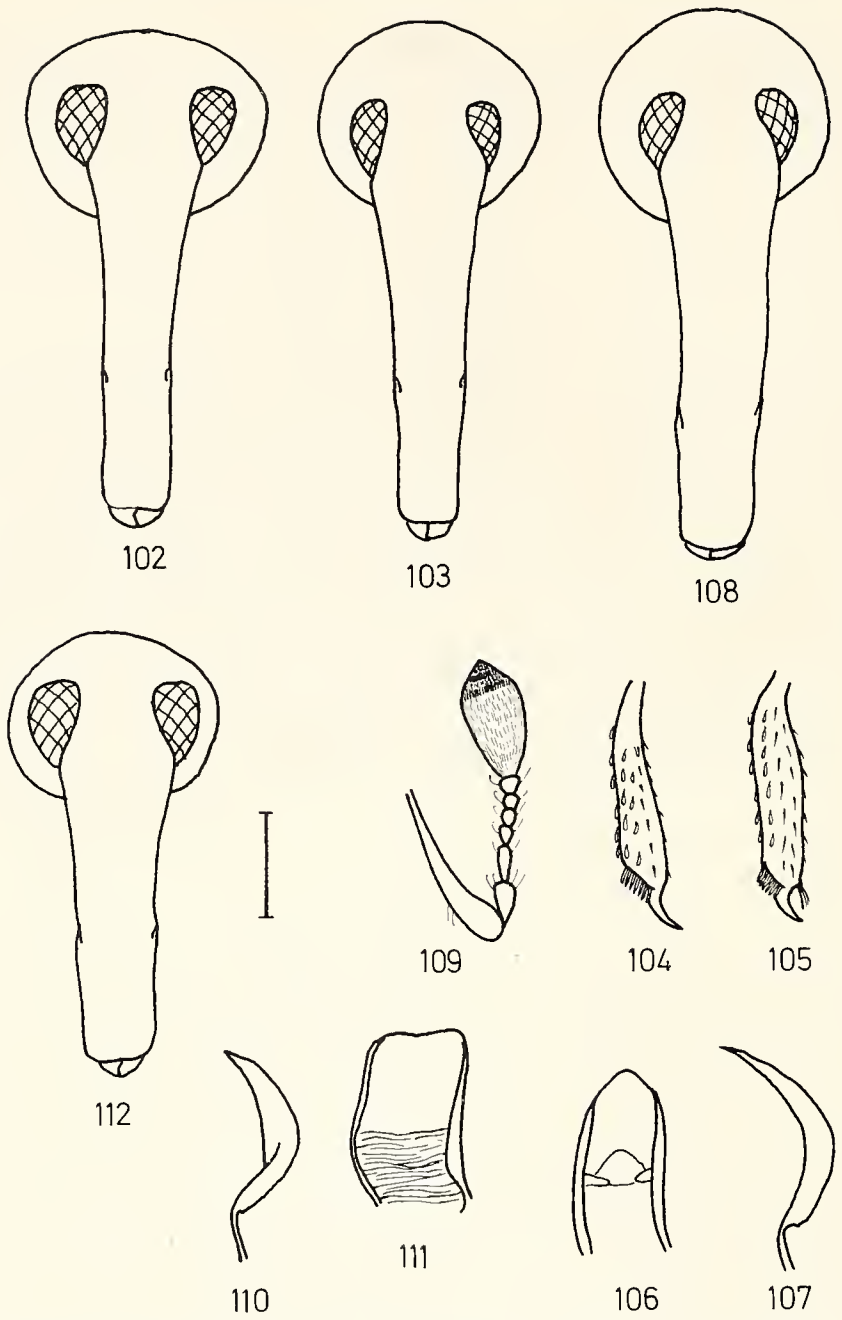


Figs. 97–99. *Acamptella rhododendri rhododendri* n. subsp. ♀. – 97. dorsal view, – 98. side view, – 99. ventral view.

Figs. 100–101. *Acamptella bicolor* n. sp. – 100. dorsal view, – 101. side view. – Scale: 0.5 mm.

rowly, hind coxae very widely separated. Trochanteral seta present. Legs rather slender, with clavate unarmed femora; hind femora projecting beyond base of last ventrite. Tibiae rather short, shorter than the corresponding femora; apical setose fringe oblique, uncus long, directed at an acute angle to the longitudinal axis of tibia. Tarsi with 3rd joint dilated, only slightly excised at apex, not bilobate; last joint rather stout, claws simple, slender, free.

The genus is distinguished from *Pseudacamptopsis* Voss 1965 by the normal eyes (reduced in *Pseudacamptopsis*), 6-jointed antennal funicle (5-jointed in *Pseudacamptopsis*), and flat, not tubercle-like intercoxal process of the mesosternum.



Figs. 102–107. *Acamptella rhododendri rhododendri* n. subsp. – 102. head ♂, – 103. head ♀, – 104. front tibia ♂, – 105. hind tibia ♂, – 106, 107, aedeagus.

Fig. 108. *Acamptella rhododendri mustangensis* n. subsp, head ♀.

Figs. 109–111. *Acamptella bicolor* n. sp. – 109. antenna, – 110, 111. aedeagus.

Fig. 112. *Acamptella* sp., head ♂. – Scale: 0.25 mm.

Acamptella bicolor n. sp. is somewhat aberrant because of the obliterated sutures of both meso- and metasternal pleurae; but it agrees well with the type species in all other important characters, and thus the creation of one more genus for it seems superfluous.

6.1.1. *Acamptella rhododendri* n. sp. (figs. 97–99, 102–107)

Holotype: Nepal, Parbat Distr., between Chitre and Ghandrung, Chitre side of the pass, 2800–2900 m, *Tsuga-Rhododendron* forest, 4.–7. V. 1980, leg. Martens & Ausobsky, ♂ (SMNS).

Paratypes: Nepal, Parbat Distr., between Chitre and Ghandrung, Chitre side of the pass, 2800–2900 m, *Alnus-Quercus-Rhododendron* forest, 6.V. 1980, leg. MARTENS & AUSOBSKY, 1 ♀ (SMNS)/ 1 ♀ (ZIL). – Parbat Distr., between Chitre and Ghandrung, Chitre side of the pass, 2950–3050 m, *Abies-Rhododendron* forest, Berlese, 5. V. 1980, leg. MARTENS & AUSOBSKY, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS)/ 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ZIL).

♂♀. Fuscous to niger, shiny, especially on underside; head, rostrum and legs more or less reddish, antennae and tarsi reddish-yellow; scales whitish-yellow.

Rostrum in both sexes gently curved, in female very slightly shorter than pronotum, thrice as long as its basal width, on basal fourth with coarse dense points, then finely and rather indistinctly punctate, in male a little shorter and less narrowing toward apex, densely and rather coarsely punctate at least on basal third where the points form rather regular longitudinal rows, then distinctly finely punctate up to apex. Head in male densely and coarsely punctate between eyes, finely and sparsely behind them; in female frons a little more narrow and less strongly punctate, other parts of head only indistinctly punctate. Antennal scape slightly curved, clavate; two basal joints of funicle equal in length, 2nd a little more slender than 1st; joints 3–6 gradually thickened, subglobose.

Pronotum slightly longer than broad, widest in anterior third, slightly constricted apically, dorsally this constriction is traced as a shallow depression from each side of the slightly raised median line; points large and dense, often partly confluent, bearing scale-like, recumbent, acuminate hairs directed transversely and mostly entirely or nearly so set in the corresponding point; more wide and long recumbent scales, subtruncate or rounded apically and also directed transversely, form three very indefinite longitudinal stripes. Interspaces between points smooth, very narrow, subreticulate. Elevated median line at best feebly marked, sometimes nearly absolete.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as broad, at the very base as broad as base of pronotum, widest a little before middle, by a quarter more wide than the maximum width of pronotum, gently sloping behind, subacuminate at apex; points large, elongate, closely distributed in hardly impressed rows; intervals narrow, sinuate, smooth, intervals 3 and 5 basally distinctly elevated, scarcely serrate; each point with a thick recumbent scale-like seta, intervals here and there with slightly elevated, long, narrow scales similar to those of pronotum and forming irregular spots or sometimes ill-defined transversal bands.

Underside densely and coarsely punctate, each point bearing a short and fine recumbent hair; 3rd and 4th ventrites impunctate, last ventrite less densely punctate, in male with a shallow transverse impression near hind margin. Legs strongly and densely punctate, each point with a recumbent scale; tarsi dorsally slightly setose.

Aedeagus acuminate apically.

Length (without rostrum) 2.1 – 2.5 mm.

This species is rather variable in colour, scaling, and sculpture.

Acamptella rhododendri mustangensis n. subsp. (fig. 108)

Holotype: Nepal, Mustang Distr., S Lethe, 2450–2600 m,broad leaved forest, 30. IV.–1. V. 1980, leg. MARTENS & AUSOBSKY, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as the holotype, 5 ♀♀ (SMNS)/ 2 ♀♀ (ZIL).

♀. Distinct from the nominative subspecies by the following characters: Dermless shiny, interspaces between large points of both upper- and underside extremely finely aciculate; anterior constriction of pronotum nearly obsolete, dorsally not defined at all; points on pronotum larger, less numerous; setae inside points of underside thick, scale-like.

Length (without rostrum) 2.3 – 3.0 mm.

6.1.2. *Acamptella bicolor* n. sp. (figs. 100, 101, 109–111)

Holotype: Nepal, Kathmandu Valley, Nagarjung ridge, Mt. Jamacok, 1900–2100 m, secondary forest, Berlese, 18. VIII. 1983, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER, ♂ (SMNS).

♂. Dark red-brown, almost opaque, underside more shiny; head, rostrum and legs dark, elytra red with a humeral spot, a common strongly arched antemedian transverse band dilated far forward on lateral sides, as well as a preapical triangular spot on intervals 4–7 black; setae pale.

Rostrum as long as pronotum, 3.5 times as long as broad, gently curved, densely and coarsely punctate up to antennal insertion, points here forming longitudinal rows, then finely and sparsely punctulate. Head virtually impunctate. Antennae with scape slightly curved, clavate; two basal joints of funicle equal, rather long, the others subglobose.

Pronotum as long as broad, widest a little before middle, distinctly constricted laterally near apex, not depressed dorsally, coarsely and densely punctate, each point with a suberect stout seta, median line narrow, slightly raised, distinct; interspaces between points narrow, finely aciculate, reticulate.

Elytra almost 1.5 times as long as broad, widest at basal third, less than by 1/5th wider than pronotum at widest place, steeply sloping behind, obliquely subtruncate at apex; points large, mostly slightly elongate, punctate rows gently but distinctly impressed, especially behind; intervals narrow, sinuate, smooth, each with a row of distant, stout, suberect setae, interval 3 distinctly elevated and serrate at base, interval 5 not elevated here.

Underside densely and coarsely punctate, each point bearing a short and fine, inconspicuous, recumbent hair except for points of middle part of metasternum and for points of first two ventrites which are filled each by a short and broad recumbent scale. Sutures on sides of meta- und especially mesosternum obliterated. Legs strongly and densely punctate, each point with a fine suberect hair.

Aedeagus truncate apically.

Length (without rostrum) 3.0 mm.

This species is immediately distinct from *rhododendri* n. sp. by the larger size, different colour and absence of scaling; furthermore, the elytra are of a different shape, steeply sloping behind, with only the third interval raised at the base; the meso- and metasternal side-pieces indistinct; the aedeagus is also of a different shape, etc.

6.1.3. *Acamptella* sp.

A female specimen (Kathmandu Valley, Mt. Phulchoki, 2600–2650 m, *Quercus semecarpifolia* forest, 14. V. 1980, leg. MARTENS & AUSOBSKY, SMNS) is very similar to *rhododendri mustangensis* n. subsp., but has the rostrum shorter and the mid-coxae more distant; it probably represents a distinct species.

6.1.4. *Acamptella* sp. (fig. 112)

A male (Manang Distr., Marsyandi, Thimang/Bagarchap, 2250 m, *Tsuga-Acer-Rhododendron* forest, 14.–17. IV. 1980, leg. MARTENS & AUSOBSKY, SMNS), ist similar to *rhododendri rhododendri* n. subsp., but the rostrum is shorter, the basal edge of the elytra evidently transversely raised, and the base of the abdomen distinctly impressed medially. It probably belongs to another undescribed species, but presently the scarcity of material prevents its formal description. A badly damaged female (Manang Distr., Marsyandi, above Bagarchap, 2200 m, *Acer-Quercus* forest, Berlese, 12.–13. IV, 1980, leg. MARTENS & AUSOBSKY, SMNS) with the head and prothorax missing, also has the basal margin of the elytra somewhat raised, and may as well belong to the same species.

6.2. *Trachodisca* n. gen.

Type species: *Trachodisca synophthalma* n. sp.

Description. A wingless genus of Molytinae allied to *Acamptella* n. gen., but superficially somewhat resembles *Trachodes* Germar 1824. Rostrum about as long as pronotum, rather slender, slightly narrowing forward at base, then almost parallel-sided up to beyond middle, moderately dilated distally, evidently curved, in lateral view not narrowing anteriorly, hardly separated from forehead. Scrobes lateral, anteriorly very shortly visible from above, directed beneath base of rostrum where they become very shallow and narrowly separated. Head semiglobose, glabrous, shiny; eyes displaced forward, nearly contiguous, quite flat, transverse; frons between them nearly linear at middle, somewhat widening toward both ends. Antennae inserted subapically, with a rather short, clavate scape not reaching to eye; funicle longer than scape, 6-jointed, with two first joints much longer than the others; club subelliptical, with subtomentose joint 1 occupying a little more than a half of its entire length. Pronotum strongly convex, subglobose, subtruncate at base as well as at front margin, not covering head from above, strongly narrowing to both ends; no postocular lobes. Scutellum absent. Elytra elongate, much wider than pronotum, without shoulders, convex, regularly sloping behind, with coarsely punctate striae and narrow intervals, without subapical tubercle; last marginal row of points not shortened. Prosternum unusually short, deeply excised anteriorly, before coxae much more short than latters and depressed but not excavated here. Mesosternum nearly flat, its intercoxal process sloping forward, projecting over front margin of metasternal process, truncate at apex, side-pieces indistinct. Metasternum short, as long as mid-coxa, its episternae invisible. Two first ventrites convex, suture between them traceable only laterally; intercoxal process very broad, wider than hind coxae. Two following ventrites short, together as long as 2nd, rugose; last ventrite with four long apical bristles. Front coxae contiguous, mid-coxae narrowly, hind coxae very widely separated. Trochanteral seta present. Legs slender, with femora clavate and unarmed; hind femora not reaching to base of last ventrite. Tibiae slender, their apical setose fringe short, oblique, uncus long, directed at an acute angle to the longitudinal axis of tibia. Tarsi short and narrow, spongy below, last joint long and rather stout, claws simple, slender, free.

The genus can be recognized easily by its subcontiguous eyes and strongly shortened prosternum before the coxae which are unusual for Molytinae as a whole.

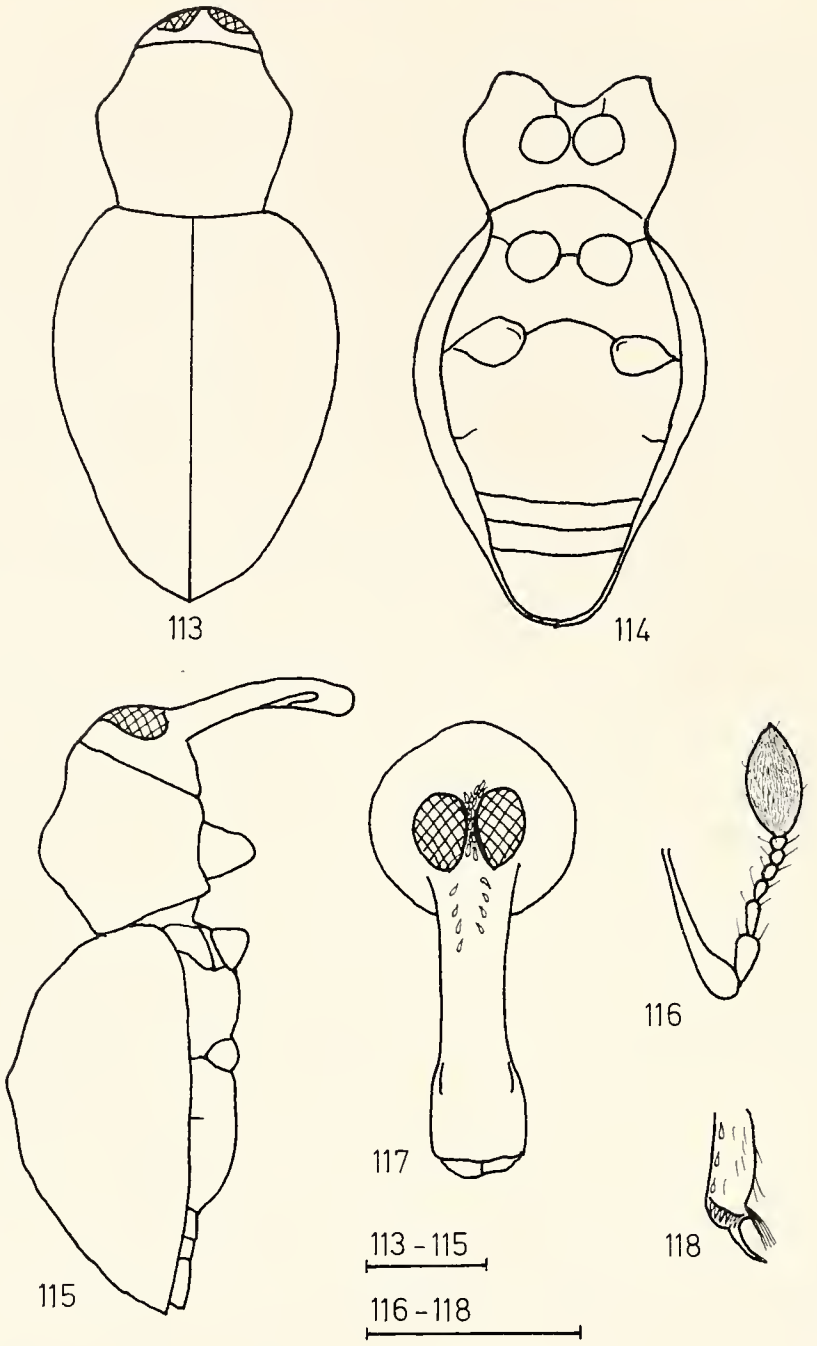
6.2.1. *Trachodisca synophthalma* n. sp. (figs. 113–118)

Holotype: Nepal, Ilam Distr., Gitang Khola, 2550 m, *Lithocarpus* forest, 28.–31. III. 1980, leg. Martens & Ausobsky, ♀ (SMNS).

Paratype: Nepal, Taplejung Distr., between Gunsa and Kibla, 3000 –2700 m, 11. IX. 1983, leg. Martens & Daams, ♀ (ZIL) (unmatured, with right elytron damaged).

♀. Red-brown, in one of the two specimens each elytron with two transverse black spots (before and behind middle); scales white to yellowish, elytra with two transverse bands of black scales (before and behind middle) interrupted at suture and reaching laterally to 6th interval; these bands in one specimen continuous, in another desintegrated into transverse rows of spots at the uneven intervals only.

Rostrum with longitudinal rows of moderately strong elongate points weakened beyond antennal insertion. Head finely and rather densely punctate although shiny. Small scale-like recumbent setae present between eyes (placed densely in two longitudi-



Figs. 113–118. *Trachodisca synophthalma* n.sp. ♀. – 113. dorsal view, – 114. ventral view, – 115. side view, – 116. antenna, – 117. head, – 118. apex of hind tibia. – Scale: 0.5 mm.

nal rows) and at basal third of rostrum where they are sparse and forming somewhat irregular longitudinal rows; on forehead the setae directed forward, on rostrum obliquely transversely. Antennae with scape slender and strongly clavate; funicle with first two joints equal in length, 1st joint thicker than 2nd, 3rd much shorter than 2nd but evidently longer than broad, 4th joint as long as broad, two next more thick, subglobose; club twice as long as broad.

Pronotum scarcely wider than long, shallowly but evidently constricted before apex, widest in middle, very densely punctate and subgranulate, the points bearing fine recumbent setae directed to the centre of disc; wider scale-like recumbent setae forming from each side a lateral and a sublateral longitudinal stripe and also set along anterior margin.

Elytra 1.3 times as long as broad, widest in anterior third, by 1/3rd wider than pronotum, very gradually sloping behind, striae shallow, closely punctate, each point with a small recumbent scale entirely positioned inside the point; intervals as wide as striae, convex; intervals 3, 5 and 7 scarcely more raised than the others; the even intervals each with a row of recumbent scales larger than those in the points; the uneven intervals with similar but much denser scales not forming any longitudinal rows and condensed here and there into indefinite spots or interrupted transverse bands; these scales are partly black as described above.

Underside densely and coarsely punctate, each point with a narrow recumbent hair-like scale projecting far beyond the point proper. Ventrites 3 and 4 impunctate, obliquely rugose; last ventrite with shallow points devoid of scales. Legs with femora and tibiae densely and coarsely punctate, scales in the points of the same type as on underside. Tarsal joint 1 longer than 2nd which is as long as broad.

Length (without rostrum) 2.4 mm.

7. *Anchonidium*-group

This group is generally regarded as lying within the subtribe Leiosomatina of the Molytini (Liparini) or Hylobiini and includes a number of Afrotropical and Mediterranean genera, such as *Anchonidium* Bedel 1884, *Pseudanchonidium* Osella 1979, *Aparopion* Hampe 1861, *Caulomorphus* Faust 1886, *Echinomorphus* Fauvel 1889, *Microcopes* Faust 1886, *Orinanchonus* Voss 1965, *Aparopionella* Hustache 1939, *Typoderus* Marshall 1953, *Gethen* Marshall 1953, and others. In fact, these genera are not closely related to *Leiosoma* Stephens 1831 and cannot be united with it in a single natural group. The name Typoderina Voss 1965 is available for this group of genera, but I do not use it here because the rank of the group is uncertain for me. One of the most peculiar (though neither universal nor unique for it) features of the *Anchonidium*-group is the head mostly strongly and deeply protracted into the prothorax so that the front margin of the latter seems much wider than the visible part of the former. A similar condition is observed in some Anchonini, but the genera of the *Anchonidium*-group have the rostrum not separated from the forehead, and the head scaled and sculptured. Previously, no members of this group were discribed from the Oriental region or from Palaearctic Asia east of its Mediterranean part. Three species represented in the collection at hand are closely allied and constitute a new genus described below.

7.1. *Microplinthus* n. gen.

Type species: *Microplinthus morimotoi* n. sp.

Description. A wingless genus of Molytinae with body cylindrical and mostly covered with a dirty crust; superficially a little resembling a small *Plinthus* Germar 1817 or *Neoplinthus* Bedel 1884, but not flattened dorsoventrally. Rostrum identical in both sexes, slightly shorter than pronotum, stout, cylindrical, slightly dilated apically, in lateral view not narrowing anteriorly, gently and regularly curved dorsally and nearly straight ventrally, not separated from above, directed beneath base of rostrum and widely separated there. Head deeply protracted into prothorax, punctate and not contrasting with rostrum in its sculpture; eyes quite flat, lateral, only slightly transverse, nearly round; frons between them wider than base of rostrum. Antennae subapical, with scape nearly straight, rather stout, clavate and not reaching to eyes; funicle as long as scape, 7-jointed, with two basal joints much longer than the others; club entirely

tomentose, distinctly separated from funicle, its 1st joint occupying about a half of its entire length, maximal width lies near middle, transverse sutures obscure. Pronotum slightly convex longitudinally as well as transversely, more or less constricted at apex, widest before middle, slightly rounded at base, truncate at apical margin, not covering head from above, not carinate; postocular lobes rather weak. Scutellum absent. Elytra elongate, nearly parallel-sided, slightly wider than prothorax, without shoulders, with an evident preapical tubercle at the end of 5th interval, almost flat longitudinally, convex transversely, gently sloping behind, at best slightly carinate, with distinct punctate rows, marginal row shortened near hind coxae. Prosternum deeply excised anteriorly, slightly flattened before the coxae. Mesosternum with pleurae undivided, intercoxal process very narrow, steeply sloping forward, Metasternum very short, between coxae less in length than the diameter of mid-coxa, hind margin excised in middle, metepisterna distinct, rather broad. First two ventrites somewhat convex even in male, not impressed, separated by a distinct arched suture, equal in length; intercoxal process not very broad, narrower than hind coxa. 3rd and 4th ventrites equal, not very short, together as long as 2nd ventrite, impunctate. Last ventrite flat, broadly rounded at apex, with two long bristles near apical margin. Front coxae contiguous, mid-coxae narrowly separated, hind coxae not very widely so. Trochanteral seta present. Legs rather short and stout, with femora gently clavate and armed below with an obtuse, indistinct tooth; hind femora reaching to base of 4th ventrite only. Tibiae shorter than the corresponding femora, with apical setose fringe strongly oblique; at least four hind legs with a distinct, far ascending talus; uncus directed obliquely. Tarsi short, narrow, with a spongy sole below divided by a bare median line; joint 3 only slightly dilated, excised apically but not distinctly bilobed; claws small, slender, simple, strongly distant.

By the 7-jointed antennal funicle, normal eyes, non-carinate pronotum and elytra, and continuous front coxae combined, the new genus seems to be especially resembling *Anchonidium*, *Pseudanchonidium* and, to a lesser degree, *Orinanchonus*, but is distinguished from all of them by the narrow, almost parallel-sided elytra, the presence of the postocular lobes, and the tibiae with the strongly oblique apical setose fringe and ascending talus.

7.1.1. *Microplinthus morimotoi* n. sp. (figs. 119–121, 126–131)

Holotype: Nepal, Taplejung Distr., Simbua Khola, Yalung, 3450 m, Berlese, 8. IX. 1983, leg. MARTENS & DAAMS, ♂ (SMNS).

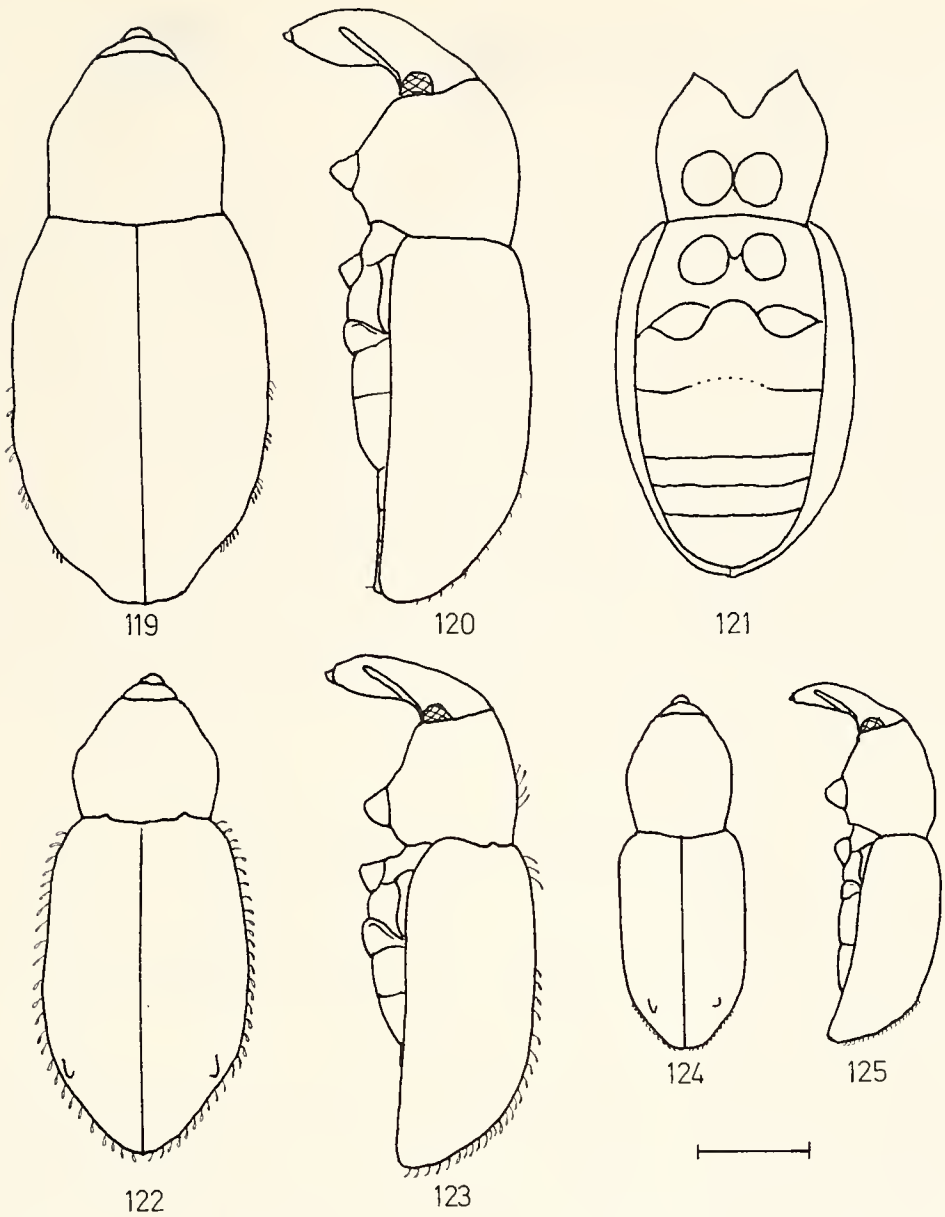
Paratype: Same data as holotype, ♀ (ZIL).

Named after Dr. K. MORIMOTO, the splendid specialist in Asiatic weevils.

♂♀. Piceous, somewhat reddish, legs and especially antennae less dark; setae pale.

Rostrum up to antennal insertion mat, densely and coarsely punctate and with three irregular longitudinal wrinkles converging both basally and apically; each point with a short, scale-like, recumbent seta directed transversely; interspaces between the points finely aciculate; apical portion of rostrum smooth, bare, shiny, almost impunctate. Sculpture and pubescence of head is similar to those of base of rostrum. Scape with a few suberect scale-like setae at apex; funicle rather slender, slightly thickened apically, its 1st joint as long as 2nd and somewhat more thick, joint 3 and the following ones as long as broad, globular; club elongate, twice as long as broad.

Pronotum as long as broad, subparallel on posterior 2/3rds, then narrowing forward, gently constricted apically, points very dense and large, each bearing a short hair directed transversely and entirely set into point; near front margin the points become



Figs. 119–121. *Microplinthus morimotoi* n. sp. ♂. – 119. dorsal view, – 120. side view, – 121. ventral view.

Figs. 122–123. *Microplinthus setulosus* n. sp. ♀. – 122. dorsal view, – 123. side view.

Figs. 124–125. *Microplinthus minimus* n. sp. ♂. – 124. dorsal view, – 125. side view. – Scale: 1.0 mm.

much smaller; interspaces between points smooth, somewhat uneven, on anterior half with a few, sparsely dispersed from both sides of middle, long, curved, erect, clavate, scale-like setae; no median line.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as broad, slightly rounded laterally, points in rows large, round, close to each other, distance between them less than their own diameter, each point with a small recumbent scale directed behind which is much less in length than diameter of point; intervals narrower than points, smooth, somewhat sinuate; intervals 1, 3, 5, and 7 with a row of long, thick, scale-like, clavate, erect setae placed distantly on first 1/3rd and much denser apically; intervals 3 and 5 raised at base, the others almost flat.

Underside densely and coarsely punctate, each point with a short recumbent scale-like seta directed behind; ventrites 3 and 4 almost mat, impunctate, minutely setose;

last ventrite flat, very shallowly and indistinctly punctate. Femora and tibiae with dense and somewhat rugose squamiferous points.

Length (without rostrum) 4.6 – 5.1 mm.

7.1.2. *Microplinthus setulosus* **n. sp.** (figs. 122, 123, 132)

Holotype: Nepal, Gorkha Distr., Chuling Khola, Meme Kharka, 3300–3400 m, *Abies-Rhododendron* forest, Berlese, 5.–6. VIII. 1983, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER, ♀ (SMNS).

♀. Reddish-piceous, opaque, tarsi and antennae reddish-yellow; setae pale.

Structurally similar to the previous species, but distinct in the following points: Rostrum in basal part with longitudinal wrinkles only scarcely marked, indistinct, at bare apex finely aciculate, dull; funicular joint 3 a little longer than broad; antennal club short and broad, less than 1.5 times as long as wide. Pronotum a little wider than long, more constricted apically, distinctly narrowing to base, less even dorsally, with points smaller and erect setae longer than in *morimotoi* n. sp.; impunctate median line narrow but clearly visible on anterior half. Elytra with very shallow and indistinct points in dorsal rows, setae in intervals 1, 3, 5, and 7 longer; intervals 3 and 5 slightly and somewhat tuberculately raised throughout. Ventrites 3 and 4 indistinctly punctate.

Length (without rostrum) 4.5 mm.

7.1.3. *Microplinthus minimus* **n. sp.** (figs. 124, 125, 133–135)

Holotype: Nepal, Kaski Distr., above Dhumpus, 2100 m, Berlese, 8.–10. V. 1980, leg. MARTENS & AUSOBSKY, ♀ (SMNS).

♀. Piceous, opaque, rostrum and legs less dark, reddish, antennae and tarsi reddish-yellow; setae pale.

Rostrum up to antennal insertion with longitudinal rows of rather large but not very dense points each bearing a small, transversely directed, recumbent, scale-like seta, beyond antennal insertion smooth, bare, shiny, finely and indistinctly punctate. Sculpture and pubescence of head identical to those of base of rostrum. Antennae relatively short, with scape robust, bearing a few suberect scale-like setae, funicle robust, much thickened apically, with joint 1 much thicker than 2nd; joints 3 and 4 globular, as long as broad, the following joints somewhat transverse; club short and broad, 1.5 times as long as wide.

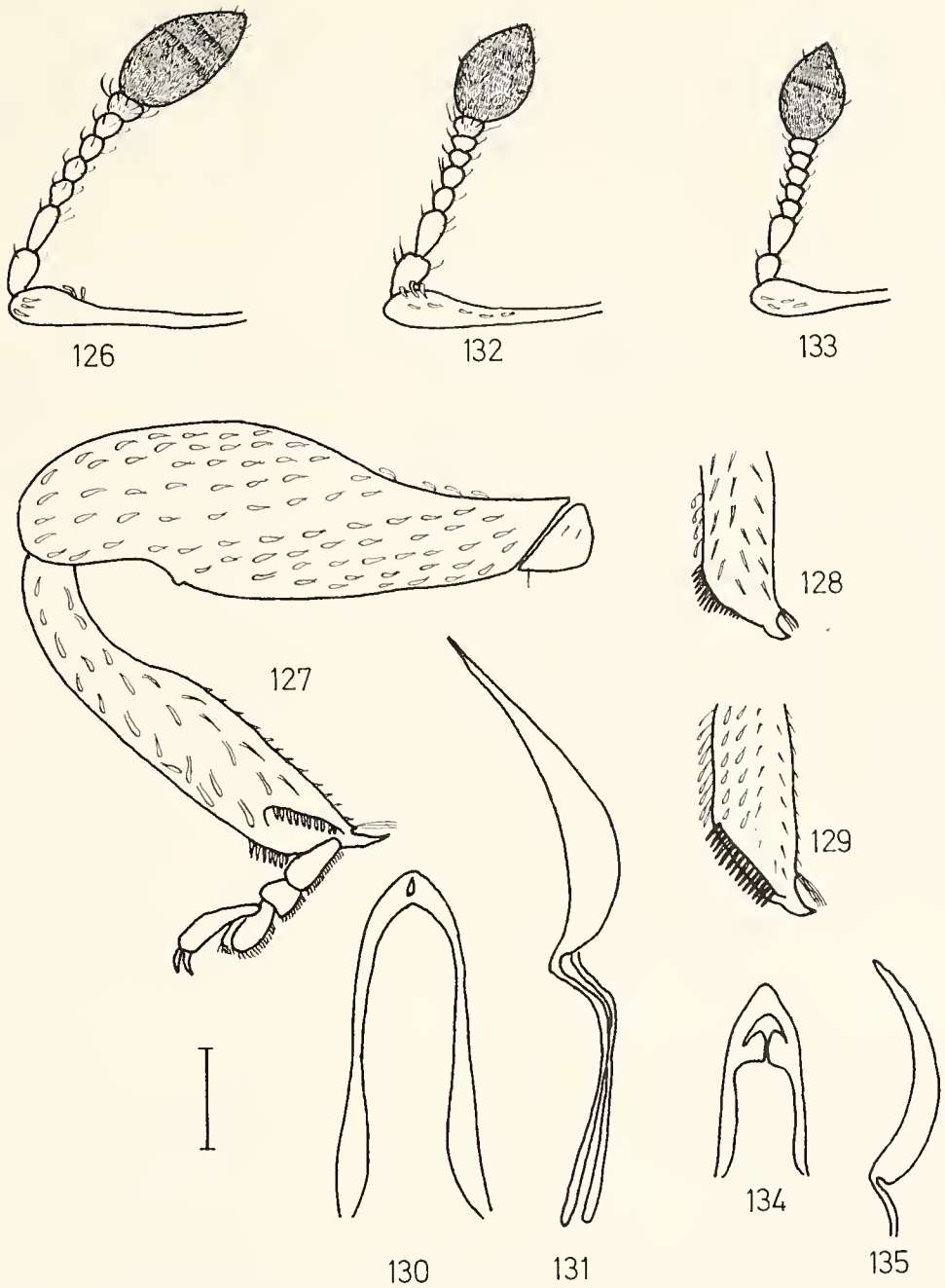
Pronotum as long as broad, slightly narrowing to base, gently constricted apically, points large and dense, each bearing a large, recumbent, scale-like, broad seta a little projecting beyond the point and directed obliquely; no erect setae; no median line.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as broad, with almost rectilinear lateral sides; points in rows large, round, close to each other, each point with a small recumbent seta directed behind; intervals very narrow and irregularly sinuate, setae in intervals 1, 3, 5, and 7 broad, scale-like, almost recumbent anteriorly, elevated and strongly curved in apical third; intervals 3 and 5 raised, especially anteriorly.

Underside coarsely punctate, points on sternum dense, on first two ventrites much sparser; ventrites 3 and 4 with indistinct, last ventrite with shallow but distinct points. Femora and tibiae coarsely rugosely punctate, points with large recumbent scale-like setae.

Length (without rostrum) 2.8 mm.

Easily identifiable by the small size, absence of erect setae, robust antennae.



Figs. 126–131. *Microplinthus morimotoi* n. sp. ♂. – 126. antenna, – 127. front leg, – 128. apex of front tibia, – 129. apex of hind tibia, – 130, 131. aedeagus.

Fig. 132. *Microplinthus setulosus* n. sp. ♀, antenna.

Figs. 133–135. *Microplinthus minimus* n. sp. ♂. – 133. antenna, – 134, 135. aedeagus. – Scale: 0.25 mm.

8. Tribe Paipalesomini

8.1. *Peribleptus* Schoenherr 1843

This Oriental tribe is represented in Nepal by (at least) two species of the genus *Peribleptus* Schoenherr 1843.

8.1.1. *Peribleptus scalptus* Boheman 1843

Material: Taplejung Distr., Kabeli Khola above Yamputhin, 2000–1700 m, mixed forest in gorge, 3. IX. 1983, leg. Martens & Daams, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS)/ 1 ♀ (ZIL).

This species has already been recorded in Nepal from Mt. Everest area (Voss 1937).

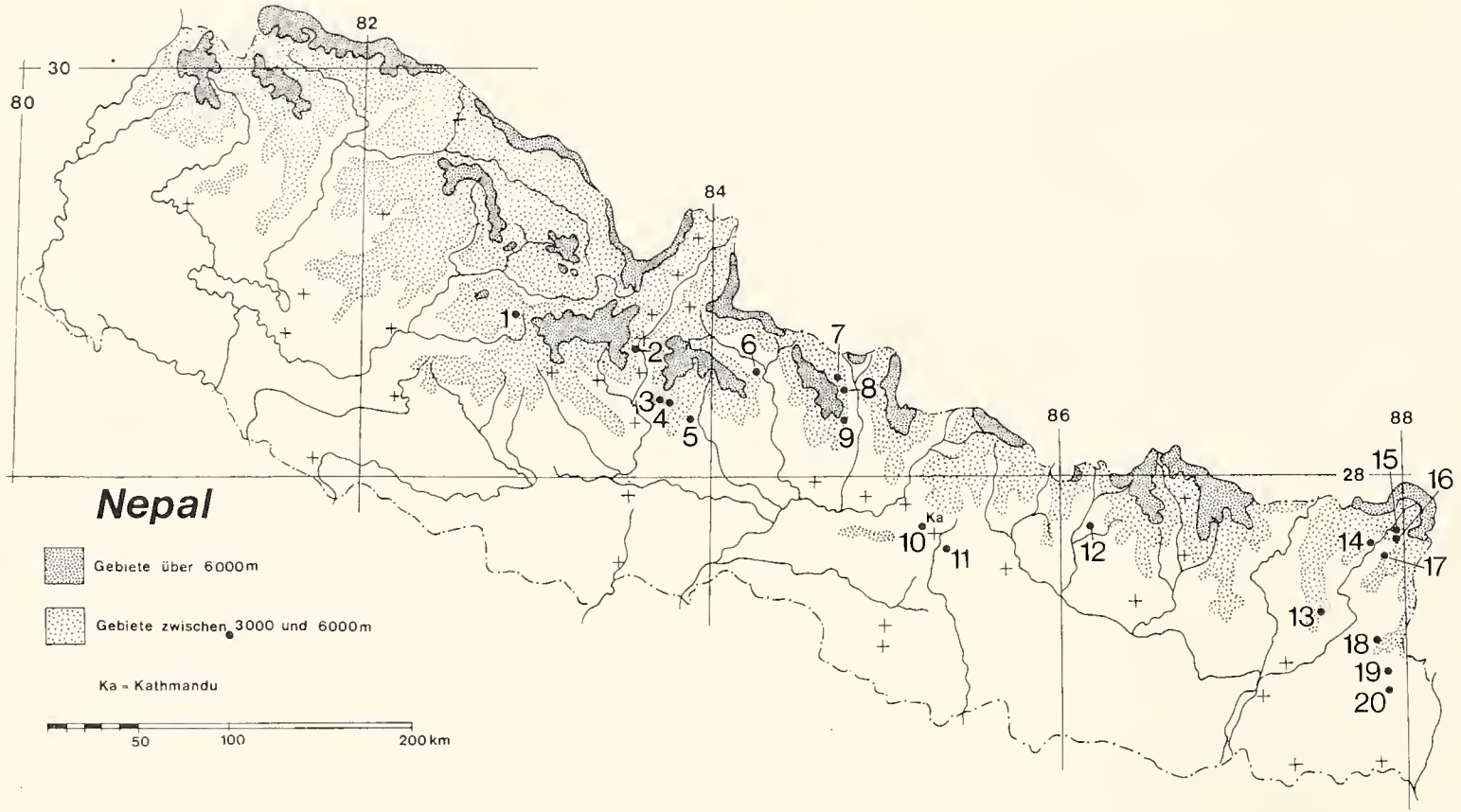


Fig. 136. Collecting localities of Mylotinae in Nepal. – *1*. Pass Jungla Banjyang and surroundings (*Niphadonyx martensi*); – *2*. Lethe and Ghasa (*Himalanchonus erirrhinoides, Acamptella rhododendri mustangensis, Peribleptus parallelus*); – *3*. Between Chitre and Ghandrung (*Himalanchonus thoracicus, Acamptella rhododendri rhododendri*); – *4*. Between Ulleri and Birethanti (*Peribleptus parallelus*); – *5*. Dhumpus (*Microplinthus minimus*); – *6*. Thimang/Bagarchap (*Acamptella* sp.); – *7*. Chuling Khola with Meme Kharka and Kalo Pokhari (*Microniphades schawalleri, Niphadonyx nepalensis, Microplinthus setulosus*); – *8*. Between Tabruk and Rupina La (*Niphadonyx nepalensis*); – *9*. Upper Darondi Khola to Barpak (*Niphadonyx nepalensis, N. martensi*); – *10*. Mt. Jamacok (*Acamptella bicolor*); – *11*. Mt. Phulchocki (*Acamptella* sp., *Acicnemis* sp.); – *12*. Jiri and surroundings (*Niphadomimus niger, Niphades* sp.); – *13*. Tinjura Dara (*Niphadomimus nigriventris*); – *14*. Between Gunsa and Kibla (*Trachodisca synophthalma*); – *15*. S Gunsa (*Niphadonyx* sp.); – *16*. Simbua Khola, Yalung (*Microplinthus morimotoi*); – *17*. Yamputhin (*Peribleptus scalptus*); – *18*. Between Deorali, Sheldoti and Puspati (*Acicnemis* sp.); – *19*. Gitang Khola (*Leptanchonus major, L. minor, Trachodisca synophthalma*); – *20*. Mai Pokhari (*Nepalanchonus aurosquamosus, Falsanchonus ausobskyi, Acicnemis* sp.).

8.1.2. *Peribleptus parallelus* Hartmann 1903

Material: Kaski Distr., between Ulleri and Modi Khola valley, Birethanti, 2000–1000 m, 14. VII. 1973, leg. MARTENS, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS)/ 1 ♀ (ZIL). – Mustang Distr., between Lethe and Ghasa, 2450–2150 m, 9. VII. 1973, leg. MARTENS, 1 ♀ (SMNS)/ 1 ♀ (ZIL).

This species has hitherto been known only from NE India (Assam).

9. Tribe Acicnemidini

9.1. *Acicnemis* Lacordaire 1866

Two species from Nepal listed below belong to the large, mostly Oriental genus *Acicnemis* Lacordaire 1866, and both are probably undescribed, but more comparative materials are needed for a definite suggestion.

9.1.1. *Acicnemis* sp.

Material: Kathmandu Valley, Mt. Phulchoki, 2500–2700 m, (end of) I. 1970, leg. MARTENS, 1 ♂ (SMNS). – Panchthar Distr., between Deorali, Puspati and Sheldoti, 2800–2500 m, *Lithocarpus* forest, Berlese, 28. VIII. 1983, leg. MARTENS & DAAMS, 1 ♂ (ZIL).
Probably a new species, allied to *languida* Hubenthal 1922, from Sumatra.

9.1.2. *Acicnemis* sp.

Material: Ilam Distr., Mai Pokhari, 2150–2250 m, 23.–25. VIII. 1983, leg. MARTENS & DAAMS, 1 ♀ (SMNS).
Allied to *mansueta* Faust 1894, widely distributed in the Oriental region.

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