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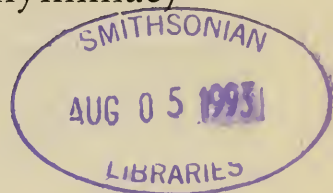
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Revision of the Tribes Quediini and Atanygnathini. Part II. The Himalayan Region. Supplement 2* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

By Aleš Smetana, Ottawa

With 20 figures



Summary

Two new species and one new subspecies of the genus *Quedius* Stēphens, 1832 are described: *Q. schawalleri* **spec. nov.** from eastern Nepal, *Q. pabelo* **spec. nov.** from western Sikkim, and *Q. franzi najik* **subspec. nov.** from eastern Nepal and western Sikkim. The male sexual characters of *Q. taruni* are described and illustrated for the first time, and the description of the female sexual characters of the same species are complemented.

Additional data on taxonomy, bionomics, and geographical distribution of many species are presented.

Zusammenfassung

Zwei neue Arten und eine neue Unterart der Gattung *Quedius* Stephens, 1832 werden beschrieben: *Q. schawalleri* **spec. nov.** von Ost-Nepal, *Q. pabelo* **spec. nov.** von West-Sikkim und *Q. franzi najik* **subspec. nov.** von Ost-Nepal und West-Sikkim. Die männlichen Geschlechtsmerkmale von *Q. taruni* werden zum erstenmal beschrieben und gezeichnet und die Beschreibung der weiblichen Geschlechtsmerkmale derselben Art wird ergänzt.

Neue taxonomische, bionomische und zoogeographische Angaben über zahlreiche Arten werden gemacht.

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1. Introduction

Since the completion of my first supplement (SMETANA, in press), I have had the opportunity to examine about 140 additional specimens of the tribe Quediini from the Himalaya, collected mostly by Drs. J. MARTENS (Mainz) and W. SCHAWALLER (Stuttgart), and by several Japanese coleopterists. The results of the study of this material are presented in this paper. In addition to the descriptions of two new species and one subspecies, new records together with additional data on the taxonomy, biotopes, and zoogeography of known species are given.

The specimens mentioned in this paper are deposited in several collections. The abbreviations used for the respective collections are the same as in my revision (SMETANA, 1988: 178). The following collections are not mentioned in the above paper:

NSMT = National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan;

SMNS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany.

The assistance of the curators and individuals responsible for the loan of the specimens from their respective collections is gratefully acknowledged. I thank my colleagues Drs. E. C. BECKER and L. LESAGE (Ottawa), for their criticisms of the manuscript, and Mr. GO SATO, from the same Institution, for carefully finishing the line drawings.

2. List of the species

2.1. *Quedius (Microsaurus) apicicornis* Eppelsheim

New records: Nepal; Mugu Distr., Chuchuemara Dara, 3580 m, below Dhorpani, 27. IX. 81, leg. NISHIKAWA (ASCC, NSMT) 2 ex.; – Jaubari, Singalia Dara, 2700–2750 m, 1. X. 83, leg. NISHIKAWA (NSMT) 1 ex.; – Bagmati, Kalinchok Danda, SW of Tinsang La Sindhu, 2950 m, 12. XI. 79, leg. UÉNO (NSMT) 1 ex. – India; Sikkim, Kangchendzonga Area, Choka, 3100–3150 m, 24. IX. 83, leg. NISHIKAWA (NSMT) 1 ex.

Remarks: Chuchuemara Dara in Mugu Distr. represents at present the westernmost record of this species, and the record is at the same time the highest point in the vertical distribution of the species. Both specimens from Mugu Distr. have the elytra deep black and the antennae entirely black.

2.2. *Quedius (Microsaurus) placidus* Cameron

New record: Nepal; Taplejung Distr., ascent from Omje Khola to pasture Lassetham, 2400–3150 m, 6. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 357) (SMNS) 1 ex.

Biotope: The specimen was taken in a mixed *Quercus-Tsuga-Rhododendron* forest.

Distribution: This is the first record of this rare species from Nepal. It was previously known only from Bhutan and West Bengal (SMETANA, 1988: 211).

2.3. *Quedius (Microsaurus) ripicola* Cameron

New records: Nepal; Taplejung Distr., Worebung Pass, 2000 m, 21. IV. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 334) (SMNS) 1 ex.; – upper Simbua Khola Valley, near Tscram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 361) (SMNS) 1 ex.

Biotope: The specimens were taken in a degraded broad-leaved forest (Worebung Pass) and in a mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest.

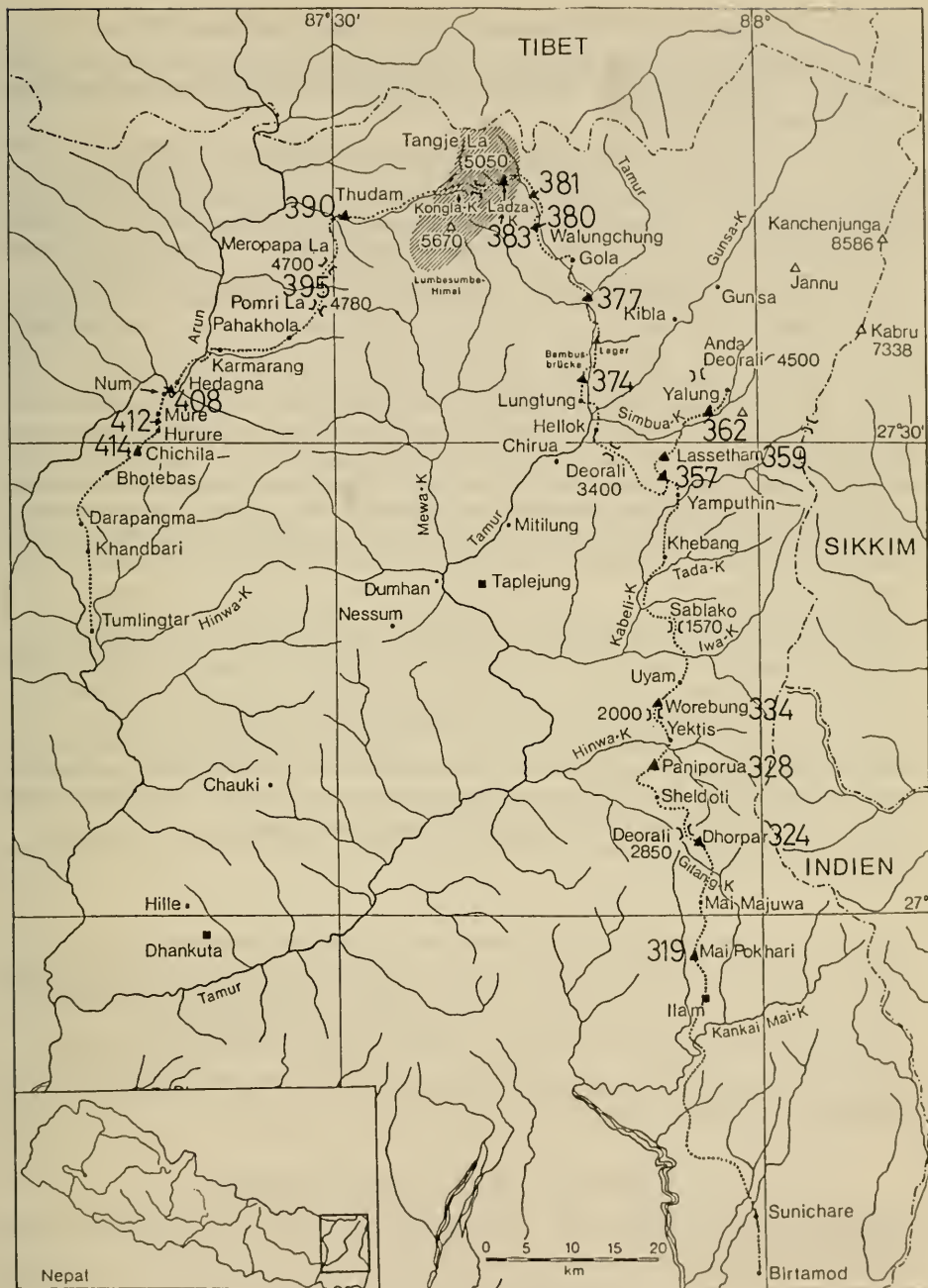


Fig. 1. Expedition route of J. MARTENS & W. SCHAWALLER 1988 in eastern Nepal with collecting localities. The corresponding numbers are listed in the material sections.

2.4. *Quedius (Microsaurus) franzi najik* subsp. nov.

Holotype (male) and allotype (female): India; Sikkim, „Dzongri 3,970 m Kangchendzonga Area“/„West SIKKIM 18. IX. 1983 Y. NISHIKAWA“. In the collection of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan.

Paratypes: India; Sikkim, same data as holotype but 17. IX. 83, leg. NISHIKAWA or UÉNO (ASCC) 3 ex.; – same data as holotype but 4070 m, 19. IX. 83, leg. UÉNO (NSMT) 1 ex.; – Dzongri Deorali, 4350 m, Kangchendzonga Area, 22. IX. 83, leg. UÉNO (NSMT) 2 ex.; – Nepal; Taplejung Distr., upper Simbua Khola Valley, near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 361) (SMNS) 1 ex.; – same, near Yalung, 3450–3700 m, 13. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 362) (ASCC, SMNS) 2 ex.

Description: With all character states of the nominal subspecies from Central Nepal, but different as follows: Size smaller, form narrower. Head smaller, narrower, about as long as wide; eyes smaller, less convex, less protruding from lateral contours of head, tempora shorter, distinctly shorter than length of eyes seen from above (ratio 0.58). Antenna shorter and more slender, all segments proportionally shorter, outer segments slightly wider than long in female. Pronotum of characteristic shape as described for nominal subspecies (SMETANA, 1988: 219), but less voluminous, narrower, no more than feebly wider than long (ratio 1.08), less distinctly wider than elytra at base. Elytra slightly shorter, less dilated posteriad, at suture much shorter (ratio 0.6), at sides feebly shorter (ratio 0.89) than pronotum at midline; punctuation of elytra in general slightly finer and denser. No appreciable differences in both male and female sexual characters, except first four segments of male front tarsus less dilated.

Length 5.4–6.3 mm.

Distribution: *Quedius franzi najik* is known at present from two localities, one in western Sikkim in the Kanchenjunga area, and one in eastern Nepal near the Sikkim border.

Biotope: Nothing is known about the habitat of the Sikkim specimens, except that they must have been collected in subalpine to alpine zone. The Nepal specimens were collected in a mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest and from a mixed *Quercus-Tsuga-Rhododendron* forest.

Discussion: The two eastern populations of *Q. franzi* described above differ from the populations from Central Nepal in external characters to such an extent that it seems to be justified to single them out as distinct subspecies, even in the absence of any differences in both the male (except for the front tarsus) and female sexual characters.

Etymology: The specific name is the Nepali preposition najik (near). It refers to the similarity of the two subspecies.

2.5. *Quedius (Microsaurus) angnimai* Smetana

New record: Nepal; Taplejung Distr., pasture Lassetham NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 359) (SMNS) 1 ex.

Biotope: The specimen was taken in a mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest.

Distribution: This is the easternmost record of this species, previously known only from Central Nepal (SMETANA, 1988: 224).

2.6. *Quedius (Raphirus) gaarho* Smetana

New record: Nepal; Parbat Distr., Thulo Kokar, Bhurungdi side, 2570 m, 17. X. 81, leg. NISHIKAWA (NSMT) 1 ex.

2.7. *Quedius (Raphirus) daksumensis* Coiffait

New records: Nepal; Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharkha, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 324) (ASCC, SMNS) 8 ex.; – Taplejung Distr., upper Simbua Khola Valley, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 361) (SMNS) 1 ex.; – above Walunchung Gola, 3400–3600 m, 21. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 380) (SMNS) 1 ex.; – pasture Lassetham NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 359) (SMNS) 2 ex.

Biotope: The specimens were collected in a mature *Rhododendron-Lithocarpus* forest, in a mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest and in an open *Abies-Betula* forest.

Distribution: These are the easternmost records of this species.

2.8. *Quedius (Raphirus) aureiventris* Bernhauer

New records: Nepal; Yarsa, Dolakha, Janakpur, 1960 m, 17. X. 79, leg. OWADA (NSMT) 1 ex.; – Kathmandu Distr., Kathmandu Valley, Baneshwar, 2. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 303) (SMNS) 1 ex.

Biotope: The specimen from Kathmandu Valley was taken in a garden in cultural land.

2.9. *Quedius (Raphirus) muscicola* Cameron

New records: Nepal; Kaski Distr., Damphus Danda, 1850–1950 m, 23. X. 81, leg. NISHIKAWA (NSMT) 2 ex.; – Ilam Distr., Mai Pokhari, 2100–2200 m, 9.–10. IV. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 319) (SMNS) 1 ex.; – Panchthar Distr., Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.–20. IV. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 328) (SMNS) 1 ex.; – Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, betw. Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 412) (SMNS) 1 ex.; – Arun Valley, Chichila, 1900–2000 m, 18.–20. VI. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 414) (SMNS) 1 ex.

Biotope: The specimens were collected in remnants of a *Castanopsis* forest, in a mixed broad-leaved forest, and in a *Quercus* forest.

2.10. *Quedius (Raphirus) satoi* Smetana

New record: Nepal; Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, betw. Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 412) (SMNS) 1 ex.

Biotope: The specimen was taken in a mixed broadleaved forest.

2.11. *Quedius (Raphirus) tonglu* Smetana

New records: India; West Bengal, Lamudhura, Singalia Dara, 2650 m, 7. X. 83, leg. NISHIKAWA (NSMT) 2 ex.; – Nepal; Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 16. IV. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 324) (ACSS, SMNS) 3 ex.

Biotope: The specimens from Nepal were collected in a mature *Rhododendron-Lithocarpus* forest.

Distribution: This is the first record of this species from Nepal. It was previously known only from the Darjeeling area in West Bengal (SMETANA, 1988: 268).

2.12. *Quedius (Raphirus) pabelo* spec. nov. (Figs. 2–8)

Holotype (male) and **allotype** (female): India; Sikkim, „Dzongri 3,970 m Kangchen-dzonga Area“/, „West SIKKIM 17–IX–1983 Y. NISHIKAWA“. In the collection of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan.

Paratype (female): Sikkim, same data as holotype (ASCC) 1 ex.

Description: In all character states quite similar to *Q. atchala*, but different as follows: Size in general slightly larger, form more robust. Microsculpture on head and pronotum finer and denser, meshed on clypeus, elsewhere with oblique and transverse lines with numerous longitudinal connections, microsculpture therefore appearing submeshed here and there, particularly on vertex of head and on middle

portion of pronotum. Pubescence of abdominal tergites forming patches of golden-yellowish hairs on lateral portions of tergites.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of *A. atchala*, but distinctly more dilated, segment two about one third wider than apex of tibia. Sternite 8 with five long and strong setae on each side, medio-apical emargination deeper, sharply triangular (Fig. 2). Genital segment with tergite 10 as in Fig. 3, with several, long apical setae; sternite 9 with two apical and two subapical setae (Fig. 4). Aedeagus (Figs. 5–7) with median lobe gradually narrowed into subacute apex; apical portion, when paramere removed, with fine median carina appearing as fine tooth in lateral view; paramere large and wide, gradually narrowed toward arcuate apex, entirely covering median lobe except for extreme tip; with one seta at apical margin and with one similar seta at each lateral margin below apex, in addition to numerous minute setae; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere not numerous, forming two short longitudinal rows, each with nine setae; internal sac without any larger sclerotized structures.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus distinctly less dilated than those of male, segment two about as wide as apex of tibia (in *Q. atchala* the segments are even less dilated, with segment 2 about $\frac{1}{4}$ narrower than apex of tibia). Genital segment with tergite 10 bearing numerous long apical setae (Fig. 8).

Length 4.4–4.8 mm.

Distribution: *Quedius pahelo* spec. nov. is at present known only from the type locality in western Sikkim.

Biotope: The original series was taken at an elevation of almost 4000 m, but no details are known about the actual habitat.

Discussion: *Quedius pahelo* spec. nov. is another brachypterous species of the subgenus *Raphirus* apparently adapted to habitats at very high elevations, and likely of restricted distributional range.

Etymology: The specific name is the Nepali adjective pahelo (yellow) in apposition. It refers to the patches of golden-yellowish hairs on the abdominal tergites.

To include this new species, the couplet 30 (27) in my key (SMETANA, 1988: 238) should be modified as follows:

- 30 (27) Punctuation and pubescence of elytra rather sparse, interspaces between punctures along transverse axis mostly several times larger than diameters of punctures. Pronotum narrow, usually about as long as wide or scarcely longer than wide, not appreciably narrowed in front. Scutellum with only a few punctures (range 2–8, usually 5) 30a
- 30a Male sternite 8 with three strong setae on each side (Fig. 190 in SMETANA, 1988). Aedeagus with paramere exposing lateral portions of median lobe (Fig. 191 in SMETANA, 1988). Microsculpture on head and pronotum moderately dense, coarser, not appearing submeshed anywhere. Average size smaller, length 3.8–4.6 mm *Q. atchala* Smetana
- 30b Male sternite 8 with five strong setae on each side (Fig. 2). Aedeagus with paramere entirely covering median lobe except for extreme tip (Fig. 5). Microsculpture on head and pronotum finer, meshed on clypeus, elsewhere appearing submeshed here and there, particularly on vertex of head and on middle portion of pronotum. Average size larger, length 4.4–4.8 mm *Q. pahelo* spec. nov.

2.13. *Quedius (Raphirus) taruni* Smetana (Figs. 9–15)

New records: Nepal; Taplejung Distr., upper Simbua Khola Valley, near Yalung, 3450–3700 m, 13. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 362) (ASCC, SMNS) 5 ex.; –

above Walungchung Gola, 3600–3800 m, 21. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 381) (ASCC, SMNS) 7 ex.; – Ladza Kharka in Ladza Khola NW Walungchung Gola, 4100–4200 m, 21.–23. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 383) (ASCC, SMNS) 7 ex.; – Sankhua Sabha Distr., Thudam, 3550–3650 m, 25.–27. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 390) (ASCC, SMNS) 4 ex.; – Humla Distr., Simikot, 2800 m, 30. V., leg. MORVAN (GDRC) 1 ex.; – India; Sikkim, Kangchendzonga Area, Dzhongri, 3970 m, 18. IX. 83, leg. NISHIKAWA (ASCC, NSMT) 11 ex.; – Onglaktang, 4160 m, 20. IX. 83, leg. NISHIKAWA (ASCC, NSMT) 8 ex.; – Thangshing, 3950 m, 19. IX. 83, leg. SAKAI; same, 3770 m, leg. NISHIKAWA (ASCC, NSMT) 10 ex.; – Phithang, 3660 m, 15. IX. 83, leg. NISHIKAWA (NSMT) 1 ex.

Distribution: *Quedius taruni* was previously known only from Central Nepal. However, the new records presented here, ranging from western Nepal to western Sikkim confirm, that the species is actually widely distributed in the Himalaya.

Biotope: The specimens from Taplejung Distr. in Nepal were collected in an *Abies-Rhododendron-Juniperus* forest, in an open *Abies* forest with *Rhododendron* bushes, and in a mixed forest of mainly *Betula* and *Rhododendron*.

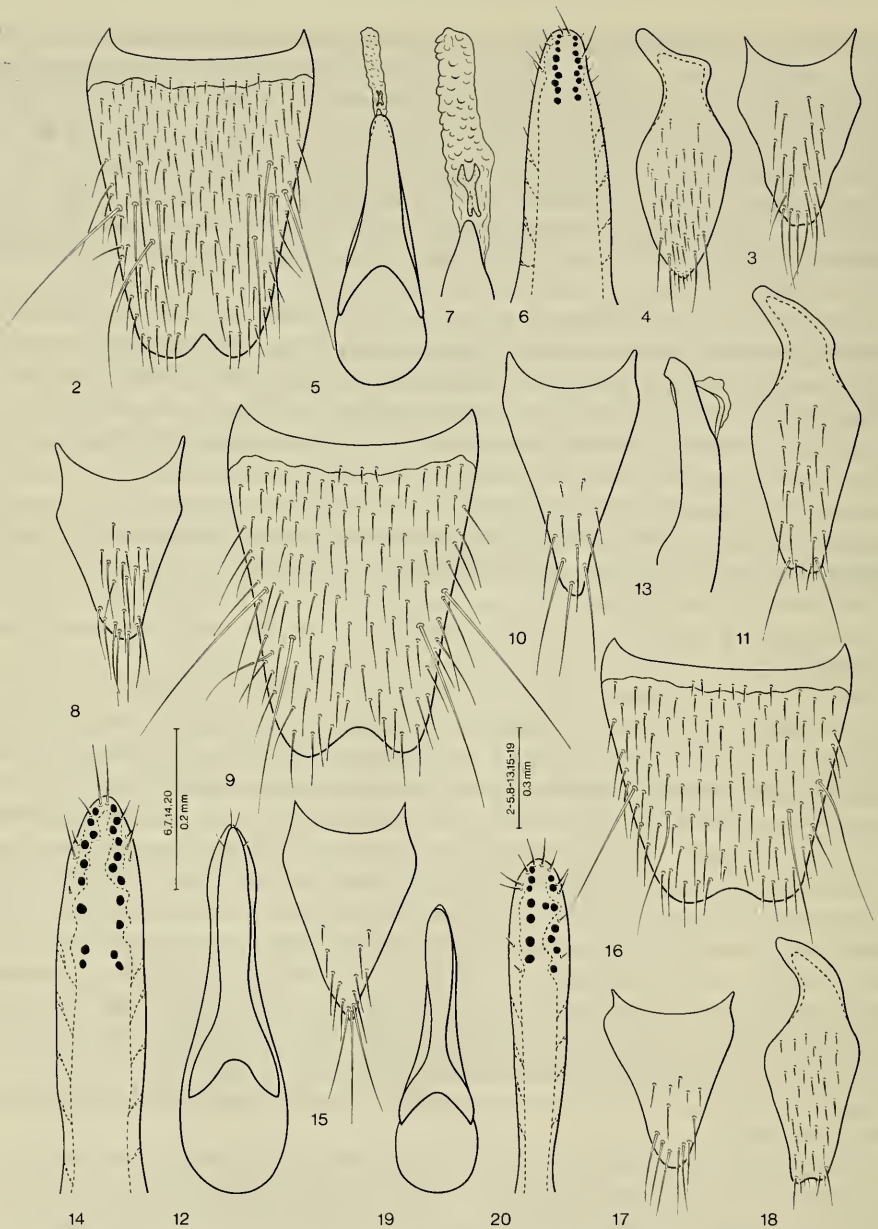
Remarks: *Quedius taruni* was described from 21 female specimens from several localities. The new material, containing also males (sex ratio: 6 males to 48 females), confirms that the species is not parthenogenetic (see SMETANA, 1988: 272); however, the males are apparently rare.

The original description is hereby supplemented by the male and female sexual characters:

Male. First four segments of front tarsus strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered by modified pale setae ventrally; segment two wider (ratio 1.18) than apex of tibia; segment four distinctly narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with two long setae on each side, apical margin with wide, moderately deep, sub-arcuate emargination, small, narrow triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 9). Genital segment with tergite 10 narrow, strongly narrowed toward subacute apex, with setae as in Fig. 10; sternite 9 as in Fig. 11, with two long apical setae. Aedoeagus (Figs. 12–14) narrow and elongate; median lobe slightly dilated before narrowly arcuate apex, apical portion, when paramere removed, with short median carina, appearing as inconspicuous tooth in lateral view; paramere about reaching apex of median lobe, narrow, almost parallel-sided, narrowly arcuate apically; with four setae at apical margin, median setae longer than lateral setae, and with one seta at each lateral margin below apex; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere numerous, forming two more or less irregular longitudinal rows joined at apex of paramere.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male but less dilated, segment two about as wide as apex of tibia; segment four somewhat narrower than preceding segments. Genital segment with tergite 10 strongly narrowed toward subacute apex, with three long apical setae (Fig. 15).

Comments: *Quedius taruni* seems to vary considerably in colouration. Many specimens in the above material, particularly those from Nepal, are pale, with pronotum, elytra and abdomen testaceo-brunneous, palpi and antennae entirely testaceous and legs testaceo-brunneous with tibiae only slightly darkened. The length of elytra varies as well; in many specimens, particularly in those that are of pale colour, the elytra tend to be short, at suture about as long as, at sides slightly longer (ratio 1.17) than pronotum at midline.



Figs. 2–8. *Quedius pabelo* spec. nov. – 2. Male abdominal sternite 8; – 3. tergite 10 of male genital segment; – 4. sternite 9 of male genital segment; – 5. aedeagus, ventral view; – 6. apical portion of paramere with sensory peg setae; – 7. evaginated internal sac of aedeagus; – 8. tergite 10 of female genital segment.

Figs. 9–15. *Quedius taruni*. – 9. Male abdominal sternite 8; – 10. tergite 10 of male genital segment; – 11. sternite 9 of male genital segment; – 12. aedeagus, ventral view; – 13. apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus, lateral view; – 14. apical portion of paramere with sensory peg setae; – 15. tergite 10 of female genital segment.

Figs. 16–20. *Quedius schawalleri* spec. nov. – 16. Male abdominal sternite 8; – 17. tergite 10 of male genital segment; – 18. sternite 9 of male genital segment; – 19. aedeagus, ventral view; – 20. apical portion of paramere with sensory peg setae.

2.14. *Quedius (Raphirus) schawalleri* spec. nov. (Figs. 16–20)

Holotype (male): Nepal; „NEPAL-Expeditionen JOCHEN MARTENS“/„395 Sankhua Sabha Distr., descent from Meropapa La to Yumu-tanga River, 4600 m, alpine meadows dwarf *Rhododendron*, 28 May 88 J. MARTENS & W. SCHAWALLER“. In the collection of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany.

Description: In all character states similar to *Q. taruni* but different as follows: size smaller, form narrower. Colouration darker: entirely black with elytra piceous, each with indistinctly paler humerus and apical margin, palpi black, antennae piceous with first three segments black, legs black with indistinctly paler tarsi. Head smaller, with microsculpture more superficial and slightly less dense. Antenna shorter, segments 4 and 5 slightly longer than wide, segment 6 slightly wider than long, segments 7–10 strongly transverse. Pronotum smaller and narrower, with microsculpture of more oblique waves with numerous longitudinal connections. Elytra distinctly longer, at suture distinctly (ratio 1.21), at sides considerably (ratio 1.43) longer than pronotum at midline; punctation finer, irregular, quite sparse, interspaces between punctures up to six times larger than diameters of punctures; pubescence piceous-black; surface between punctures with minute irregularities, especially near apical margin. Punctation of abdominal tergites sparser; pubescence black.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of *Q. taruni* but only moderately dilated, segment two as wide as apex of tibia, segment four only moderately narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 similar to that of *Q. taruni*, but medio-apical emargination narrower and less deep (Fig. 16). Genital segment with tergite 10 shorter, with setae as in Fig. 17; sternite 9 smaller, with apical setae shorter (Fig. 18). Aedoeagus (Figs. 19, 20) similar to that of *Q. taruni*, but smaller and narrower; median lobe hardly dilated before subacute apex; paramere narrower, gradually attenuate before base, not quite reaching apex of median lobe; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere less numerous, forming two shorter, irregular longitudinal rows.

Female unknown.

Length 4.5 mm.

Distribution: *Quedius schawalleri* spec. nov. is at present known only from the type locality in eastern Nepal.

Biotope: The holotype was taken at the elevation of 4600 m among dwarf rhododendrons in an alpine meadow.

Discussion: *Quedius schawalleri* spec. nov. is the second known member of the „*taruni* group“. It may easily be distinguished from *Q. taruni*, in addition to the sexual characters, by its small size, dark colouration and long elytra.

Etymology: Patronymic; the species was named in honour of Dr. W. SCHAWALLER of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, one of the collectors of the holotype.

To include this new species, the couplet 5 (2) in my key (SMETANA, 1988: 233) should be modified as follows:

- 5 (2) Two or three additional setiferous punctures on each side of head along medial margin of eye between anterior and posterior frontal punctures 5a
- 5a Black with elytra piceous, each with humerus and apical margin indistinctly paler, palpi black, antennae piceous with first three segments black, legs black with indistinctly paler tarsi. Antenna shorter, with segments 7–10 strongly transverse. Elytra very long, at suture distinctly (ratio 1.21), at sides considerably (ratio 1.43) longer than pronotum at midline. First four segments of male front tarsus moderately dilated, segment 2 as wide as apex of tibia. Aedoeagus with median lobe hardly dilated

- before subacute apex and with paramere narrower, gradually attenuate before base (Figs. 19, 20). Size smaller. Length 4.5 mm *Q. schawalleri* spec. nov.
- 5b Head black, pronotum, elytra and abdomen testaceo-brunneous to brownish-piceous, appendages varying from entirely to partially testaceous to piceous. Antenna longer, with segments 7–10 moderately transverse. Elytra variably shorter, at suture no more than slightly (ratio 1.11), at sides distinctly longer (ratio 1.29) than pronotum at midline. First four segments of male front tarsus strongly dilated, segment two wider (ratio 1.18) than apex of tibia. Aedoeagus with median lobe slightly dilated before narrowly arcuate apex and with paramere wider, almost parallel-sided (Figs. 12–14). Size larger. Length 5.0–6.4 mm *Q. taruni* Smetana.

2.15. *Quedius (Raphirus) rugosus* Cameron

New records: Nepal; Taplejung Distr., upper Simbua Khola Valley, near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 361) (ASCC, SMNS) 4 ex.; – upper Tamur Valley, below Walungchung, 2400–2700 m, 20. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 377) (SMNS) 1 ex.

Biotope: The specimens were collected in a mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest and on an open river bank in a mixed forest.

2.16. *Indoquedius baliyo* Smetana

New record: Nepal; Kathmandu Distr., Siwapuri Dara, SW side, 2130 m, 8. X. 81, leg. NISHIKAWA (NSMT) 1 ex.

2.17. *Indoquedius filicornis* (Eppelsheim)

New record: Nepal; Lalitpur Distr., Phulcoki, 11. IX. 81, leg. NISHIKAWA (NSMT) 1 ex.

2.18. *Heterothops oculatus* Fauvel

New record: Nepal; Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, Chichila, 1900–2000 m, 18.–20. VI. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 414) (ASCC, SMNS) 2 ex.

Biotope: The specimens were collected from under bushes in a *Quercus* forest.

2.19. *Heterothops pusillus* Coiffait

New record: Nepal; Panchthar Distr., Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.–20. IV. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 328) (ASCC, SMNS) 4 ex.

Biotope: The specimens were collected in a mixed broad-leaved forest.

2.20. *Acylophorus siyo* Smetana

New record: Nepal; Taplejung Distr., upper Tamur Valley, from Lungthung waterfall to bamboo bridge, 1800–2150 m, 19. V. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 374) (SMNS) 1 ex.

2.21. *Acylophorus raato* Smetana

New record: Nepal; Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley bottom, betw. Hedangna and Num, 950–1000 m, 6.–8. VI. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 408) (ASCC, SMNS) 4 ex.

Biotope: The specimens were collected in a subtropical forest.

2.22. *Anchocerus nepalicus* Smetana

New record: Nepal; Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, betw. Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 88, leg. MARTENS & SCHAWALLER (No 412) (ASCC, SMNS) 10 ex.

Biotope: The specimens were collected in a mixed broadleaved forest.

3. References

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