

The genus *Laena* Dejean (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) in the eastern Himalayas (Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh), with descriptions of seven new species¹

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Abstract

The species of the genus *Laena* Dejean, 1821 from the eastern Himalayas (Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh) are revised. The genus is new to the Indian provinces of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Most species are redescribed, diagnostic characters are illustrated and newly collected specimens are listed. New species: *Laena chileyla* n. sp., *L. holzschuhi* n. sp. and *L. thimphuica* n. sp. from Bhutan; *L. cuccodoroi* n. sp. from Assam; *L. fikaceki* n. sp., *L. tawang* n. sp. and *L. tenga* n. sp. from Arunachal Pradesh. An identification key is provided for the 29 recognized species from the eastern Himalayas.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, *Laena*, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, eastern Himalayas, taxonomy, new species, new record, distribution.

Zusammenfassung

Die Arten der Gattung *Laena* Dejean, 1821 aus dem östlichen Himalaya (Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh) werden revidiert. Die Gattung ist neu für die indischen Provinzen Assam und Arunachal Pradesh. Die meisten Arten werden wiederbeschrieben, diagnostische Merkmale abgebildet und neu gesammelte Exemplare aufgelistet. Neue Arten: *Laena chileyla* n. sp., *L. holzschuhi* n. sp. und *L. thimphuica* n. sp. aus Bhutan, *L. cuccodoroi* n. sp. aus Assam, sowie *L. fikaceki* n. sp., *L. tawang* n. sp. und *L. tenga* n. sp. aus Arunachal Pradesh. Für alle 29 erkannten Arten aus dem östlichen Himalaya wird ein Bestimmungsschlüssel aufgestellt.

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1 Introduction

This paper is part of a series on the speciose tenebrionid genus *Laena* Dejean, 1821 (subfamily Lagriinae Latreille, 1825) from the Himalayas. This series includes contributions about Nepal (SCHAWALLER 2002: 63 described species) and the northwestern Indian provinces Uttar Anchal and Himachal Pradesh (SCHAWALLER 2009a: 32 described species). The present contribution revises the species living east of Nepal in Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan, and provides records for the first time from Assam and Arunachal Pradesh (see map Fig. 1). Previous contributions on a few Himalayan *Laena* were presented by SCHUSTER (1916, 1926, 1935), KASZAB (1975), and MASUMOTO (1990). Those species, which not only occur in the eastern

Himalayas but also in eastern Nepal, were redescribed and figured by SCHAWALLER (2002). The other species are redescribed in the present paper, seven new species are described, and a key to the currently known 29 species from that area is provided. The investigated area is extremely remote and large parts are completely forbidden for foreigners and entomological research, so many more species are expected to be found there in the future. The numerous *Laena* species from China including Tibet have been treated separately (SCHAWALLER 2001, 2008; ZHAO & REN 2011), adjacent Burma (Myanmar) is inhabited by five different species (SCHAWALLER 2009b), and the species from the western Himalayas in Kashmir and Pakistan are presently under study.

¹ Contributions to Tenebrionidae, no. 96. – For no. 95 see: Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A, Neue Serie 5 (2012).

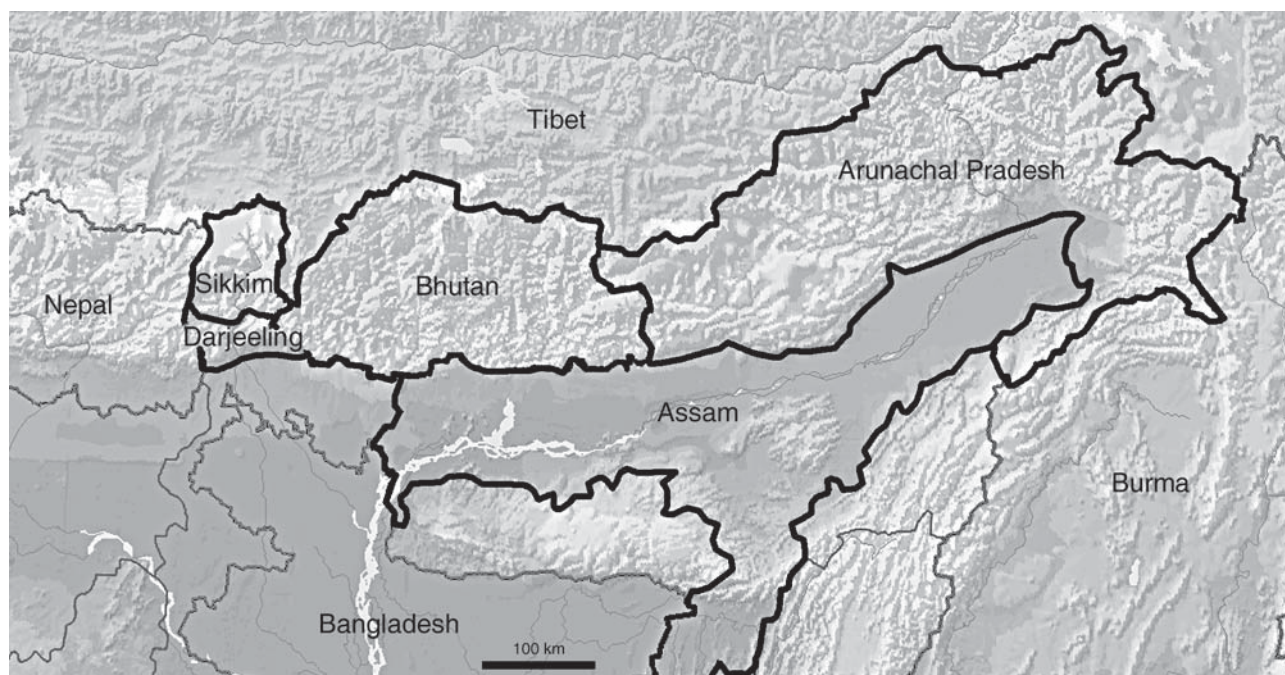


Fig. 1. The study area with records of *Laena* spp. in the eastern Himalayas (Sikkim, Darjeeling, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam). – Names of regions are used in a geographical, not political sense (some borders disputed).

Acronyms of depositories

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (MAX BARCLAY)
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (Dr. OTTÓ MERKL)
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland (Dr. GIULIO CUCCODORO)
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (Dr. MICHEL BRANCUCCI)
NME	Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany (MATTHIAS HARTMANN)
NMPC	National Museum (Natural History), Praha, Czech Republic (Dr. JIŘÍ HÁJEK)
NSMT	National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan (Dr. KIMIO MASUMOTO)
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany

Acknowledgements

I cordially thank all colleagues and friends for the trustful and long-term loan of specimens from the collections under their care (names see above), and for the permission to keep some duplicates in SMNS. Thanks are due also to the referees Dr. ROLAND GRIMM (Tübingen) and Dr. OTTÓ MERKL (Budapest) for valuable comments.

2 The previously known species of *Laena* in the eastern Himalayas

Laena acuticollis Kaszab, 1978
(Figs. 2–4)

Type material examined: India, Darjeeling, Rim-bick, 2350 m, 21.V.1975, leg. W. WITTMER, ♂ holotype NHMB. – Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ paratype HNHM.

Redescription: Body length 5.2 mm. Eyes not prominent, reduced. Pronotum (Fig. 2) with punctures of different sizes, distance 1–6 puncture diameters, all punctures with long erect setae; surface flat and shagreened; lateral margin bordered; propleura without punctation or setation. Elytra (Fig. 2) with rows of punctures with feeble striae, punctures of rows as large as smaller punctures on pronotum, most punctures with long erect setae; intervals with a row of a few scattered punctures as large as in elytral rows, each bearing a seta of equal length, interval 7 with 1 distinct setiferous pore in the humeral region, interval 9 with 4 distinct setiferous pores, all intervals convex and shining. All femora in both sexes without tooth or distinct angulation. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 4.

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling).

Laena aenea Schuster, 1926
(Figs. 5–7)

Laena darjeelingiana Kaszab, 1938 syn.

Type material examined: India, Darjeeling, 7000 ft [2300 m], 11.–20.III.1924, leg. R. W. G. HINGSTON (Everest Exped.), ♂ holotype BMNH.

New material: India, Darjeeling, Tiger Hill, 2140–2500 m, 23.–27.V.1998, leg. S. FABRIZI & D. AHRENS, 1 ex. NME. – India, W Sikkim, Pellin, 2 km SW Pemayangtse, 1900 m, 17.–18.V.1998, leg. S. FABRIZI, 1 ex. SMNS.

Redescription: Body length 4.5 mm. Eyes prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 5) with large punctures, distance 2–5 puncture diameters, some punctures with short adpressed setae; surface flat and shagreened; lateral margin bordered; propleura with punctation sparser than on pronotum and without setation. Elytra (Fig. 5) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, all punctures without setae; intervals without punctures or setation, all intervals feebly convex and shagreened. All femora in both sexes without tooth or distinct angulation. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 7.

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling, Sikkim).

Laena affinis Schuster, 1935
(Figs. 8, 9)

Type material examined: India, Darjeeling, Senchal R. [?Range], 5.III.1930, leg. J. C. M. GARDNER, ♀ holotype BMNH.

Redescription: Body length 5.3 mm. Eyes prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 8) with large punctures, distance 2–5 puncture diameters, some punctures with short adpressed setae; surface somewhat uneven and shagreened; lateral margin bordered; propleura with punctation sparser than on pronotum and without setation. Elytra (Fig. 8) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, all punctures without setae; intervals without punctures or setation, all intervals flat and shagreened. All femora in both sexes without tooth or distinct angulation. Sexual dimorphism of tibiae unknown. Aedeagus unknown, only female available.

Remarks: This single female is quite similar to the male holotype of *Laena aenea* Schuster, 1926, but the elytral intervals are absolutely flat, and the punctures of the elytral rows are somewhat smaller. Without males it is impossible to decide whether *L. affinis* is a valid taxon or conspecific with *L. aenea*.

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling).

Laena bhutanensis Kaszab, 1975
(Figs. 10–12)

Type material examined: Bhutan, Thimphu, 31.V.1972, expedition Basel museum, ♂ holotype NHMB, 2 paratypes NHMB, 1 paratype HNHM [erroneously labelled as “*bhutanica*” by KASZAB].

Redescription: Body length 6.0–7.8 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 10) with small punctures, distance 2–5 puncture diameters, disc without or only with sparse punctation, most punctures with small adpressed setae; surface flat and shining; lateral margin marked, but unbordered; propleura with punctation sparser than and setation similar to pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 10) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, some punctures with microsetae; intervals with a row of scattered punctures, each bearing a microseta of equal length, interval 9 with 3 indistinct setiferous pores, all intervals flat and shining. All femora without tooth or distinct angulation. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 12.

Distribution: Bhutan.

Laena brahmae Masumoto, 1990
(Figs. 16–18)

Laena gomcheyensis Masumoto, 1990 syn.

Type material examined: India, W Sikkim, Phithang, near Dzungri, 3660 m, 14.–16.IX.1983, leg. M. SAKAI, ♂ holotype NSMT.

Redescription: Body length 4.6 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 16) with large punctures, distance 2–4 puncture diameters, all punctures with long erect setae; surface flat and shagreened; lateral margin bordered; propleura with punctation sparser and setation shorter than on pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 16) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with long erect setae; intervals with a row of scattered punctures, each bearing a somewhat longer erect seta, interval 9 with 4 setiferous pores, all intervals flat and shining. All femora without tooth or distinct angulation. Sexual dimorphism of tibiae unknown. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 18.

Distribution: NE India (Sikkim).

Laena cardiothorax Kaszab, 1978
(Figs. 13–15)

Type material examined: India, Darjeeling, Chim to Khona (Ghum), 2200 m, 4.VI.1975, leg. W. WITTMER, 1 ♂ paratype HNHM. – India, Darjeeling, Tiger Hill, 2150 m, 12.V.1975, leg. W. WITTMER, 1 ♀ paratype HNHM.

Redescription: Body length 3.5 mm. Eyes somewhat prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 13) with large punctures, distance 1–5 puncture diameters, all punctures with long erect setae; surface flat and shining; lateral margin bordered; propleura with similar punctation and same setation as on pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 13) with rows of punctures without striae, rows diminishing posteriorly, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with long erect setae; intervals with a row of scattered punctures, each bearing a seta of equal length, interval 7 with 1 setiferous pore in the humeral region, interval 9 with 3 setiferous pores, all intervals slightly convex and shining. All femora in both sexes without tooth or distinct angulation. Posterior femora and tibiae in males medially with long and dense setation. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 15.

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling).

Laena dentipes Schuster, 1935

Laena flavicincta Kaszab, 1938 syn.

Laena schusteri Kaszab, 1938 (not Heller, 1923) syn.

Laena adriani Schawaller, 2001 (new name for *schusteri* Kaszab, 1938) syn.

Type material examined: India, Darjeeling, Debrepani, 6000 ft [2000 m], 1.III.1930, leg. J. C. M. GARDNER, ♀ holotype BMNH.

Redescription: See SCHAWALLER (2002).

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling), E Nepal (Ilam).

Laena denudata Kaszab, 1975
(Figs. 36–38)

Type material examined: Bhutan, 70 km from Phuntsholing, 16.IV.1972, expedition Basel museum, ♂ holotype NHMB. – Bhutan, 87 km from Phuntsholing, 14. and 22.V.1972, expedition Basel museum, 2 paratypes HNHM. – Bhutan, Chimakothi, 1900–2300 m, 22.V.1972, expedition Basel museum, 2 paratypes NHMB, 1 paratype HNHM. – Bhutan, Paro, 2300 m, 19.V.1972, expedition Basel museum, 1 paratype NHMB.

Redescription: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 36) with large punctures, distance 1–4 puncture diameters, most punctures with small adpressed setae; surface somewhat uneven in posterior part and feebly shagreened; lateral margin marked, but unbordered; propleura with punctation sparser than on pronotum and without setation. Elytra (Fig. 36) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows of similar size as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with adpressed microsetae; intervals with a few very small punctures, each bearing a microseta of equal length, interval 9 with 3 indistinct setiferous pores, all intervals flat and shagreened. All

femora in both sexes without tooth or distinct angulation. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 38.

Distribution: Bhutan.

Laena spagnoli Kaszab, 1965
(Figs. 39–41)

Type material examined: India, Sikkim, Donkung, 15370 ft [sic!], 22.VI.1959, leg. F. SCHMID, 1 ♂ paratype HNHM [erroneously labelled as “*españolii*” Kaszab].

Redescription: Body length 4.0 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 39) with small punctures, distance 0.5–5 puncture diameters, all punctures with long adpressed setae; surface flat and shining; lateral margin bordered; propleura with punctation sparser than and setation similar to pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 39) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows somewhat smaller than punctures on pronotum, most punctures with very short adpressed setae; intervals with only very few small punctures, each bearing a seta of equal length, all intervals flat and shining. All femora without tooth or distinct angulation. Sexual dimorphism of tibiae unknown. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 41.

Distribution: NE India (Sikkim).

Laena gairibasensis Masumoto, 1990

Type material examined: India, Darjeeling/Sikkim, Singarila [= Singalila] Ridge at the border of Nepal, Gairibas, 2600 m, 5.XI.1981, leg. M. SAKAI, ♂ holotype NSMT.

Redescription: See SCHAWALLER (2002).

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling), E Nepal (Ilam, Taplejung).

Laena interrupta Schuster, 1935
(Figs. 28–30)

Redescription: Body length 4.8 mm. Eyes prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 28) with large confluent punctures, distance less than 1 puncture diameter, most punctures with short adpressed setae; surface uneven by confluent punctation and with two distinct discal impressions, shagreened; lateral margin unbordered; propleura with punctation sparser than and setation similar to pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 28) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with short adpressed setae; intervals with a row of small scattered punctures, each bearing a seta of equal length, interval 3 feebly convex and complete, interval 5 feebly convex and with abrupt end before posterior declination, interval 7 distinctly convex and with abrupt end before posterior declination, external intervals without setiferous

pores, all intervals shining. All femora in both sexes without tooth or distinct angulation. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 30.

Remarks: The redescription is based on non-type specimens listed by SCHAWALLER (2002). See also remarks below under *Laena sakaii* Masumoto, 1990.

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling).

Laena kangchendzongensis Masumoto, 1990

Type material examined: India, Sikkim, Kangchendzonga area, Phithang, 3660 m, 15.IX.1983, leg. S.-I. UÉNO, 1 ♀ paratype HNHM.

Redescription: See SCHAWALLER (2002).

Distribution: NE India (Sikkim), E Nepal (Kangchendzonga).

Laena kaszabi Masumoto, 1990

Type material examined: India, Sikkim, Kangchendzonga area, Phithang, 3660 m, 15.IX.1983, leg. Y. NISHIKAWA, ♂ holotype NSMT.

Redescription: See SCHAWALLER (2002).

Distribution: NE India (Sikkim), E Nepal (Kangchendzonga).

Laena laevipennis Schuster, 1926
(Figs. 31, 32)

Laena sandakphuensis Masumoto, 1990 syn.

Type material examined: India, Sikkim, Tonglu-Phalut, 10000–12000 ft [3300–4000 m], 1.–7.XI.1920, holotype BMNH [sex not examined].

Redescription: Body length 4.5 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 31) with small punctures, distance 2–6 puncture diameters, most punctures with longer erect setae; surface convex and feebly shagreened; lateral margin unbordered; propleura with punctation sparser than on pronotum and without setation. Elytra (Fig. 31) with rows of punctures without striae, rows diminishing posteriorly, punctures of rows somewhat larger than punctures on pronotum, most punctures with small adpressed setae; intervals without punctures or setation, interval 9 with 3 indistinct setiferous pores, all intervals flat and feebly shagreened. All femora without tooth or distinct angulation. Sexual dimorphism of tibiae unknown. Aedeagus unknown.

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling, Sikkim).

Laena longipilis Schuster, 1926

Laena nepalensis (Jedlička, 1965) syn.

Type material examined: Nepal, Thodung, 3100 m, 1.–3.VI.1962, leg. G. EBERT, holotype of *nepalensis* ZSM [sex not examined].

Redescription: See SCHAWALLER (2002).

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling, Sikkim), Nepal.

Laena merklottoi Masumoto, 1990

Type material examined: India, Sikkim, Kangchendzonga area, Dzongri, 4100 m, 18.IX.1983, leg. S.-I. UÉNO, 1 ♀ paratype HNHM. – India, Sikkim, Dzongri, 3970 m, 18.IX.1983, leg. M. SAKAI, 1 ♀ paratype HNHM [both erroneously labelled as “merkli” Masumoto, not Weise].

Redescription: See SCHAWALLER (2002).

Distribution: NE India (Sikkim), E Nepal (Kangchendzonga).

Laena nishikawai Masumoto, 1990

Type material examined: India, Sikkim, Kangchendzonga area, Choka, 3100–3200 m, 14.IX.1983, leg. Y. NISHIKAWA, ♂ holotype NSMT.

Redescription: See SCHAWALLER (2002). See also diagnosis below of *L. tenga* n. sp. from Arunchal Pradesh.

Distribution: NE India (Sikkim), E Nepal (Kangchendzonga).

Laena opaca Kaszab, 1970

Laena bikhehbanjangensis Masumoto, 1990 syn.

Type material examined: India, Darjeeling/Sikkim, Singalila Dara [= Ridge], Bikhehbanjang, 3280 m, 5.XI.1981, leg. Y. NISHIKAWA, ♀ holotype of *L. bikhehbanjangensis* NSMT.

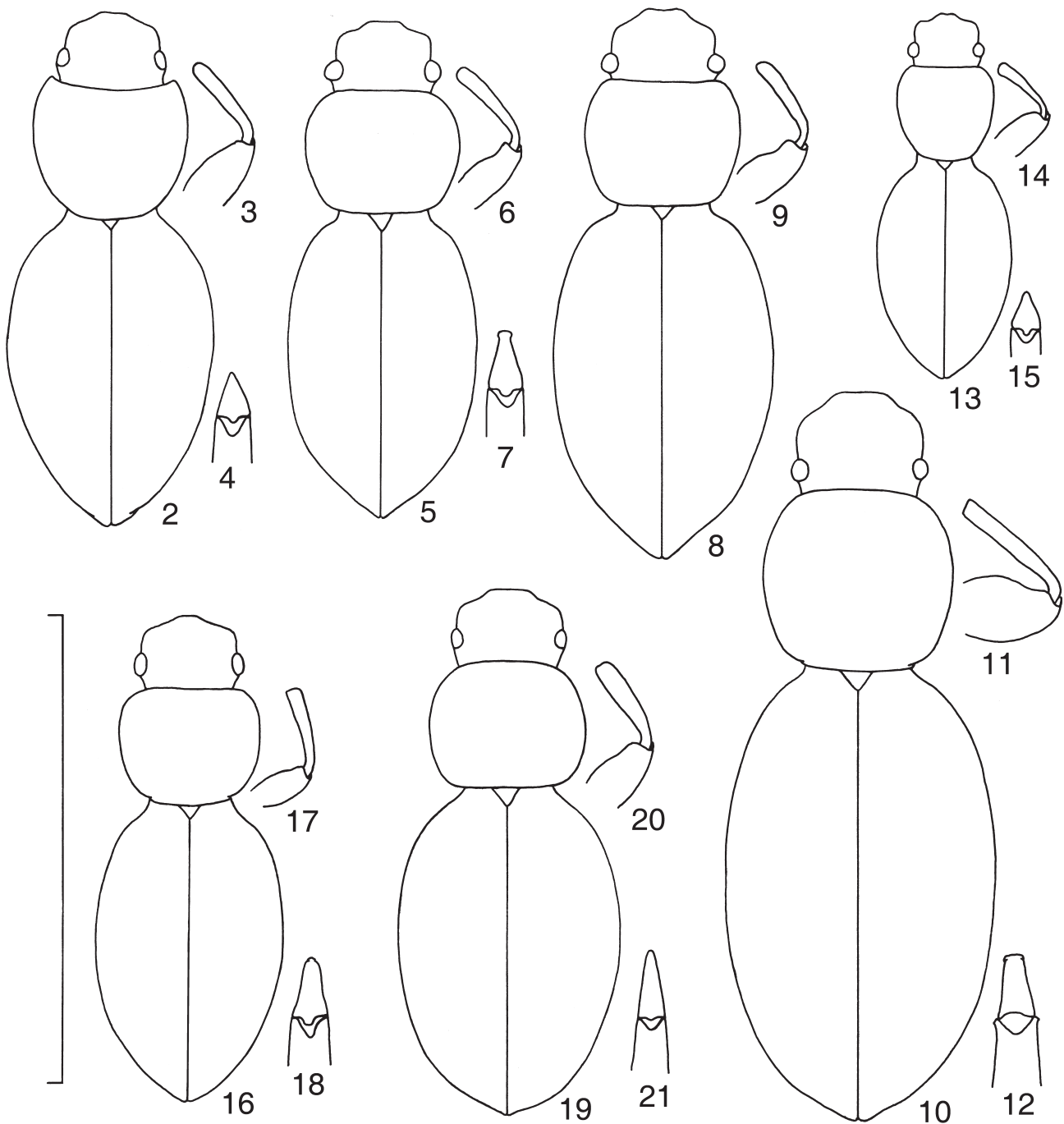
Redescription: See SCHAWALLER (2002). See also diagnosis below of *L. tenga* n. sp. from Arunchal Pradesh.

Distribution: NE India (Sikkim), E Nepal (Kangchendzonga).

Laena phithangensis Masumoto, 1990
(Figs. 42–44)

Laena shunichii Masumoto, 1990 syn.

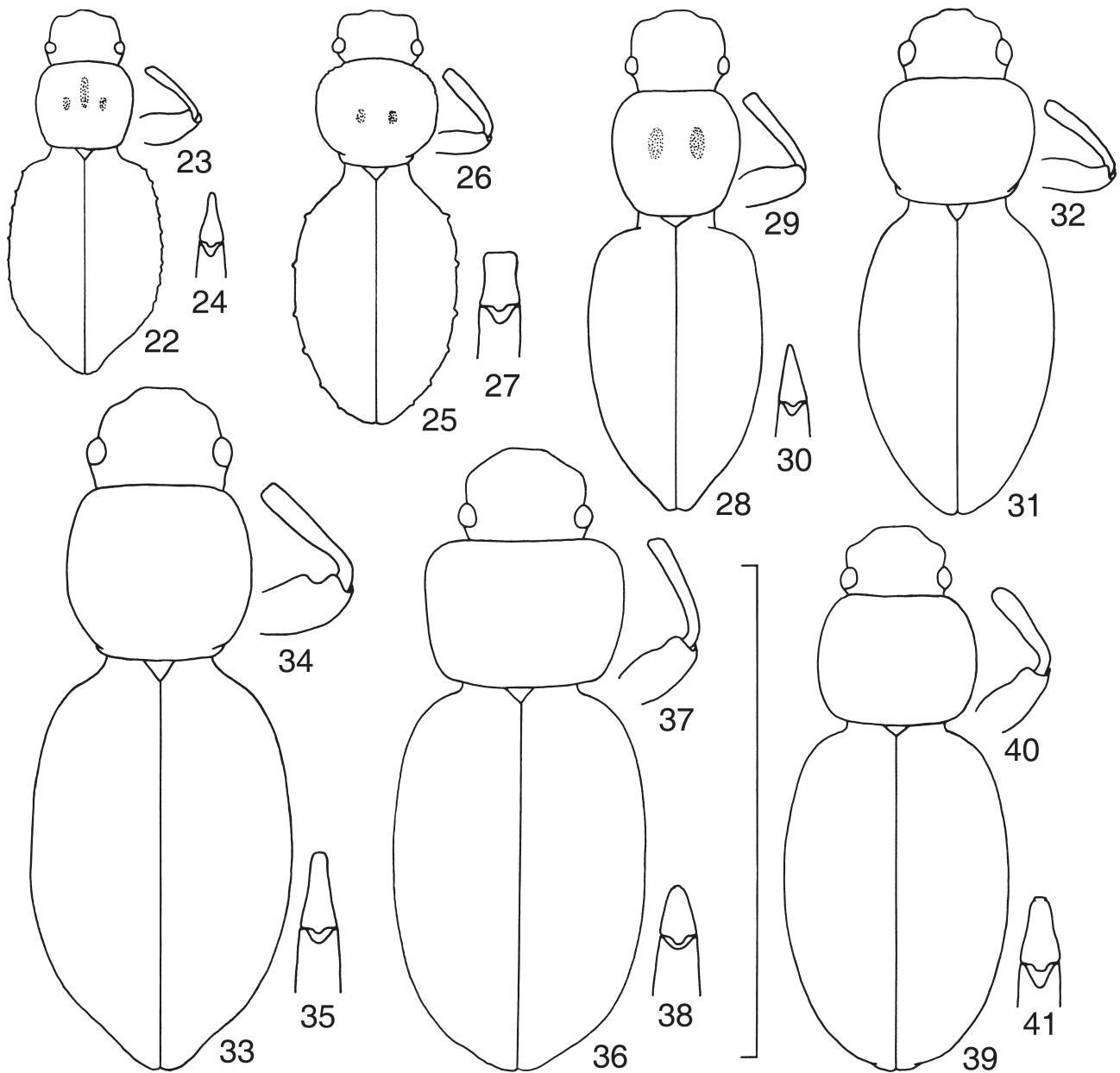
Type material examined: India, Sikkim, Kangchendzonga area, Phithang, 3660 m, 15.IX.1983, leg. S.-I. UÉNO, ♂ holotype NSMT.



Figs. 2–21. *Laena* spp., body shape, anterior femur and tibia, apicale of aedeagus. – 2–4. *L. acuticollis*, ♂ holotype NHMB. 5–7. *L. aenea*, ♂ holotype BMNH. 8, 9. *L. affinis*, ♀ holotype BMNH. 10–12. *L. bhutanensis*, ♂ holotype NHMB. 13–15. *L. cardiothorax*, ♂ paratype HHM. 16–18. *L. brahmae*, ♂ holotype NSMT. 19–21. *L. chileyta* n. sp., ♂ holotype NME. – Scale: 5.0 mm (body, legs), 2.5 mm (aedeagus).

Redescription: Body length 5.7 mm. Eyes slightly prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 42) with large confluent punctures, distance less than 1 puncture diameter, most punctures with short adpressed setae; surface uneven by confluent punctation and with two distinct discal impres-

sions, shagreened; lateral margin unbordered; propleura with punctation sparser than and setation similar to pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 42) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with short adpressed setae; intervals with a row



Figs. 22–41. *Laena* spp., body shape, anterior femur and tibia, apicale of aedeagus. – 22–24. *L. cuccodoroi* n. sp., ♂ holotype MHNG. 25–27. *L. fikaceki* n. sp., ♂ holotype NMPC. 28–30. *L. interrupta*, ♂ non-type SMNS. 31, 32. *L. laevipennis*, ♀ non-type SMNS. 33–35. *L. holzschuhi* n. sp., ♂ holotype NME. 36–38. *L. demudata*, ♂ holotype NHMB. 39–41. *L. espagnoli*, ♂ paratype HNHM. – Scale: 5.0 mm (body, legs), 2.5 mm (aedeagus).

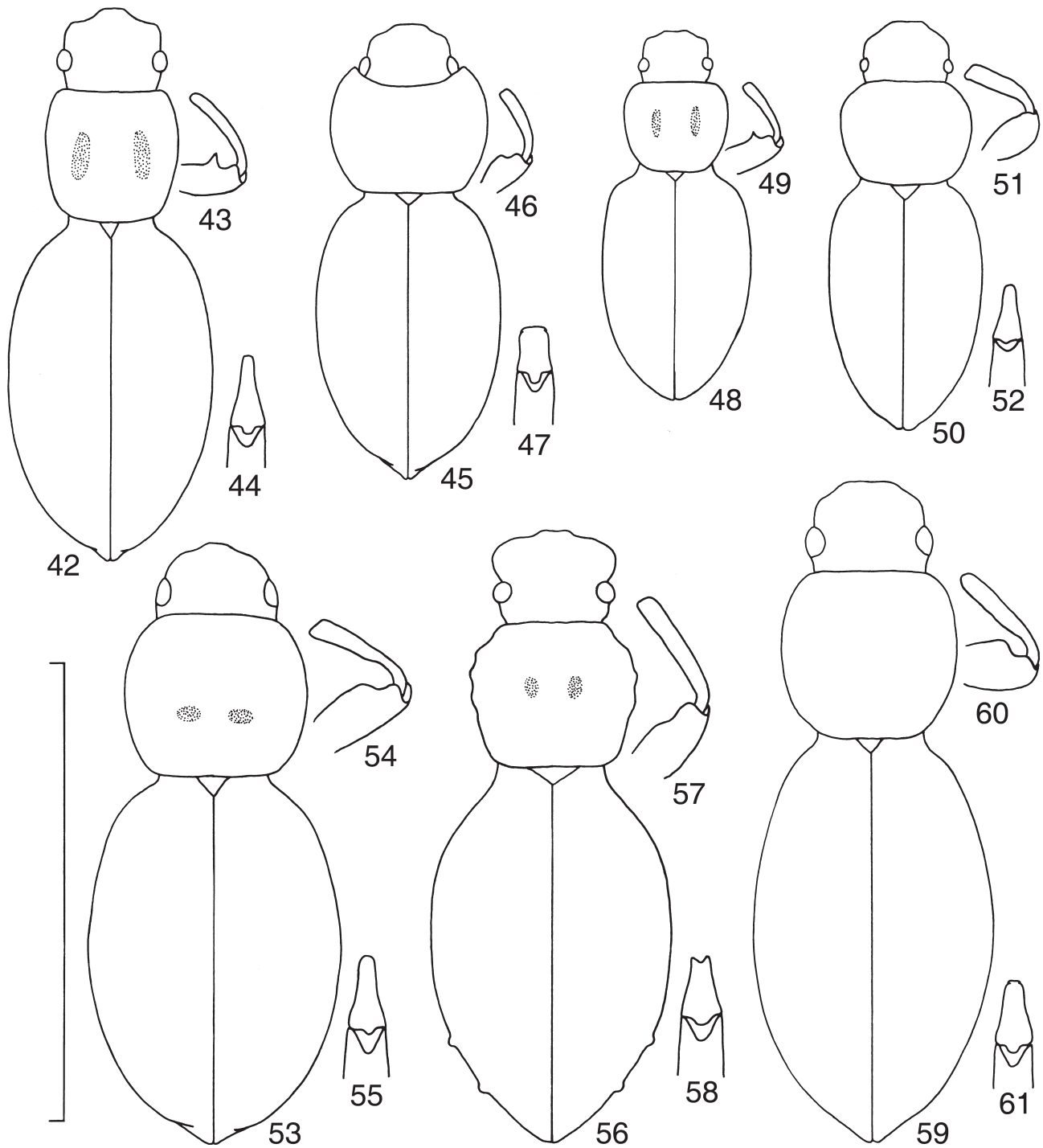
of small scattered punctures, each bearing a seta of equal length, intervals 3 and 5 feebly convex and complete, interval 7 distinctly convex and with abrupt end before posterior declination, external intervals without setiferous pores, all intervals distinctly dull by fine microgranulation. All femora in both sexes with a tooth. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 44.

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling, Sikkim).

Laena sakaii Masumoto, 1990
(Figs. 48, 49)

Type material examined: India, Darjeeling/Sikkim, Singarila [= Singalila] Ridge, Thakam, 3350 m, 4.X.1983, leg. M. SAKAI, ♀ holotype NSMT.

Redescription: Body length 3.8 mm. Eyes slightly prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 48) with large conflu-



Figs. 42–61. *Laena* spp., body shape, anterior femur and tibia, apicale of aedeagus. – 42–44. *L. phithangensis*, ♂ holotype NSMT. 45–47. *L. singalilensis*, ♂ holotype NSMT. 48, 49. *L. sakaii*, ♀ holotype NSMT. 50–52. *L. thimphuica* n. sp., ♂ holotype NHMB. 53–55. *L. tawang* n. sp., ♂ holotype NHMB. 56–58. *L. tenga* n. sp., ♂ holotype NMPC. 59–61. *L. vishnua*, ♂ holotype NSMT. – Scale: 5.0 mm (body, legs), 2.5 mm (aedeagus).

ent punctures, distance less than 1 puncture diameter, most punctures with short adpressed setae; surface uneven by confluent punctation and with two distinct discal impressions, shagreened; lateral margin unbordered; propleura with punctation sparser than and setation similar to pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 48) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with short adpressed setae; intervals with a row of small scattered punctures, each bearing a seta of equal length, interval 3 feebly convex and complete, intervals 5 and 7 distinctly convex and with abrupt end before posterior declination, external intervals without setiferous pores, all intervals distinctly dull by fine microgranulation. All femora with a tooth. Sexual dimorphism of tibiae unknown. Aedeagus unknown, only female available.

Remarks: This is a doubtful taxon, only described on the basis of a single female. It is quite similar to and probably identical with *Laena phithangensis* Masumoto, 1990 from the same mountain ridge between Nepal and Darjeeling/Sikkim. However, the holotype is relatively small, particularly for a female (3.8 mm, males of *phithangensis* 5.0–5.7 mm), and the elytral interval 5 is more convex and posteriorly with an abrupt and prominent end as in the interval 7 (in *L. phithangensis* interval 5 only slightly convex, without an abrupt end, only interval 7 posteriorly with an abrupt and prominent end). *L. interrupta* Schuster, 1935 from the same area has a similar dorsal structure, but in this species the femora have no tooth (Figs. 28–30).

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling, Sikkim).

Laena singalilensis Masumoto, 1990
(Figs. 45–47)

Type material examined: India, Darjeeling/Sikkim, Singalila Dara [= Ridge], Sandakphu, 3600 m, 2.X.1983, leg. S.-I. UÉNO, ♂ holotype NSMT. – India, Darjeeling/Sikkim, Singarila [= Singalila] Ridge, Pasibhanjang, 3410 m, 4.X.1983, leg. M. SAKAI, 1 ♀ paratype HNHM [erroneously labelled as “*singaliladarensis*”].

Redescription: Body length 4.5 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 45) with small punctures, distance 2–6 puncture diameters, all punctures with long erect setae; surface flat and shagreened; lateral margin bordered; propleura almost without punctation or setation. Elytra (Fig. 45) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with long erect setae; intervals with a row of small scattered punctures, each bearing an erect seta of equal length, interval 9 with 3 setiferous pores, all intervals flat and shagreened. All femora with a distinct angulation. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 47.

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling, Sikkim).

Laena vishnua Masumoto, 1990
(Figs. 59–61)

Laena kephakensis Masumoto, 1990 syn.

Type material examined: India, Darjeeling, Pasibhanjang near Sandakphu, 3420 m, 4.XI.1981, leg. M. SAKAI, ♂ holotype NSMT.

New material: India, Sikkim, Dzungri, 4000 m, 13.IV.1994, leg. L. LATELLA, 1 ♀ SMNS.

Redescription: Body length 6.5 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 59) with small punctures, distance 3–6 puncture diameters, most punctures with short adpressed setae; surface flat and shining; lateral margin bordered; propleura with punctation sparser and setation shorter than on pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 59) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows somewhat larger than punctures on pronotum, most punctures with very short adpressed setae; intervals with a row of a few, small scattered punctures, each bearing a seta of equal length, in holotype left interval 9 with 4 and right interval 9 with 3 setiferous pores, all intervals flat and shagreened. All femora with an angulation and with a furrow on the ventral side. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 61.

Distribution: NE India (Darjeeling, Sikkim).

3 Descriptions of new species of *Laena* from the eastern Himalayas

Laena chileyla n. sp.
(Figs. 19–21)

Holotype (♂): W Bhutan, Paro Prov., Chiley La, 3000–3500 m, 10.–13.VII.1990, leg. C. HOLZSCHUH, NME.

Etymology: Named after the type locality, Chiley La [= Chiley Pass].

Description: Body length 5.2 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 19) with large punctures, distance 1–3 puncture diameters, all punctures with long erect setae; surface flat and shining; lateral margin bordered posteriorly, unbordered in anterior third; propleura with punctation sparser and setation shorter than on pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 19) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with long erect setae; intervals with very few small punctures, each bearing a seta of equal length, interval 9 with 3 setiferous pores, all intervals flat and shining. All femora without tooth or distinct angulation. Sexual dimorphism of tibiae unknown (only male available). Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 21.

Diagnosis: *Laena chileyla* n.sp. is similar to *L. brahmae* Masumoto, 1990 (Figs. 16–18) from adjacent Sikkim in its body size, the shape of the pronotum and the long and erect dorsal setation, but in *L. brahmae* the pronotal surface is shagreened, the lateral margin of the pronotum is completely bordered, and the aedeagus is different. The other species known from Bhutan, *L. bhutanensis* Kaszab, 1975 (Figs. 10–12), *L. denudata* Kaszab, 1975 (Figs. 36–38) and *L. holzschuhi* n. sp. (Figs. 33–35) mainly differ in their larger body size, the different shape of the pronotum, the short and adpressed dorsal setation, and the different aedeagi. See also diagnosis below of *L. thimphuica* n. sp. (Figs. 50–52).

***Laena cuccodoroi* n. sp.**
(Figs. 22–24)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Assam, Cachar Hills Distr., Mt. Borail, Borail Peak, 1700 m, 19.X.2005, leg. G. CUCCODORO & A. MARLETTA, MHNG.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 8 ex. MHNG, 3 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honour of Dr. GIULIO CUCCODORO (Geneva), curator of Coleoptera at the MHNG, and one of the collectors of the type series.

Description: Body length 2.8–4.0 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 22) with large coarse punctures, distance 1–2 puncture diameters, most punctures without setae, only laterally with a few microsetae; surface uneven by coarse punctation and with an indistinct median furrow and two indistinct discal impressions, shining (sometimes dull by soil encrustation); lateral margin unbordered; propleura with punctation sparser than on pronotum and without setation. Elytra (Fig. 22) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, without setae; intervals laterally and posteriorly with a row of scattered granules, each bearing a small microseta, intervals 3, 5 and 7 with a few tubercles, external intervals without setiferous pores, all intervals shining. All femora in both sexes without tooth or distinct angulation. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 24.

Diagnosis: *Laena cuccodoroi* n. sp. is distinguished from its congeners by its small body size, the pronotum which is laterally without border, the unarmed femora, the rows of microgranules on lateral and posterior portions of the elytral intervals, and the shape of the aedeagus. *L. fikaceki* n. sp. from Arunchal Pradesh (Figs. 25–27) is somewhat similar, but its elytral intervals 3, 5 and 7 are more convex, nearly keel-like, and the apicale of the aedeagus is quite different (broad with a blunt tip).

***Laena fikaceki* n. sp.**
(Figs. 25–27)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, 11 km SSE Tenga, Eagles Nest Wildlife Sanctuary, 2510 m, 4.V.2008, leg. M. FIKÁČEK, H. PODSKALSKÁ & P. ŠIPEK, NMPC.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 9 ex. NMPC, 4 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honour of Dr. MARTIN FIKÁČEK (Prague), specialist of Hydrophilidae, and one of the collectors of the type series.

Description: Body length 3.8–4.5 mm. Eyes prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 25) with large coarse confluent punctures, distance less than 1 puncture diameter, most punctures with long adpressed setae; surface uneven by confluent punctation and with two indistinct discal impressions, shining (sometimes dull by soil encrustation); lateral margin feebly crenulate, but unbordered; propleura with punctation sparser and setation shorter than on pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 25) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with long adpressed setae; intervals with a row of small scattered punctures, each bearing a seta of equal length, intervals 3, 5 and 7 distinctly convex, nearly keel-like and complete, bearing distinct tubercles, intervals 3 and 5 with 3–5 tubercles, interval 7 with 5–6 tubercles, external intervals without setiferous pores, all intervals shining. All femora in both sexes without tooth or distinct angulation. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 27.

Diagnosis: *Laena fikaceki* n. sp. is similar to *L. interrupta* Schuster, 1935 (Figs. 28–30) in its body size, the pronotum with an unbordered lateral margin, and the elytra with the intervals 3, 5 and 7 nearly keel-like, but in *L. interrupta* the pronotum is distinctly longer, the elytral keels are without tubercles, and the apicale of the aedeagus is elongate triangular. See also diagnosis above of *L. cuccodoroi* n. sp. from Assam (Figs. 22–24). *L. phithangensis* Masumoto, 1990 (Figs. 42–44) and *L. sakaii* Masumoto, 1990 (Figs. 48, 49) belong to the same group, but these species have a distinct tooth on the femora.

***Laena holzschuhi* n. sp.**
(Figs. 33–35)

Holotype (♂): W Bhutan, Paro Prov., Chiley La, 3000–3500 m, 10.–13.VII.1990, leg. C. HOLZSCHUH, NME.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 3 ex. NME, 2 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honour of CAROLUS HOLZSCHUH (Vienna), a specialist for Oriental Cerambycidae, and the collector of the type series.

Description: Body length 6.0–7.7 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 33) with small punctures, distance 3–7 puncture diameters, most punctures with small adpressed setae; surface somewhat uneven in posterior part and shagreened; lateral margin almost completely bordered, only before anterior angles unbordered; propleura with punctation sparser than on pronotum and without setation. Elytra (Fig. 33) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows somewhat larger than punctures on pronotum, punctures without setae or even microsetae; intervals without any punctures or setation, interval 9 with 3 indistinct setiferous pores, all intervals flat and shagreened. Anterior femora with a feeble angulation, middle and posterior femora without angulation. All tibiae without distinct sexual dimorphism. Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 35.

Diagnosis: *Laena holzschuhi* n. sp. is similar to *L. bhutanensis* Kaszab, 1975 (Figs. 10–12) also from Bhutan, but in *L. bhutanensis* the eyes are smaller, the punctation of the pronotum and the elytral rows is larger, the lateral margin of the pronotum is marked but unbordered, the surface of the pronotum and the elytra is shining, the elytral intervals have a row of scattered punctures, all femora are without angulation, and the aedeagus is different.

Laena tawang n. sp.
(Figs. 53–55)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Sela Pass SE Tawang, 4400 m, 31.V.2004, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, NHMB.

Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the village Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh, where the holotype was collected in the vicinity.

Description: Body length 6.5–6.7 mm. Eyes not prominent, reduced. Pronotum (Fig. 53) with small punctures, distance 2–4 puncture diameters, all punctures with long erect setae; surface flat and shining, disc with a pair of feeble impressions; lateral margin unbordered; propleura with punctation larger and sparser and setation shorter than on pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 53) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows of similar size as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with short adpressed setae; intervals with very few extremely fine punctures, each bearing a seta of equal length, interval 9 posteriorly with 1 indistinct setiferous pore, all intervals flat and shining. All femora with a distinct angulation. Sexual dimorphism of tibiae unknown (only male available). Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 55.

Diagnosis: *Laena tawang* n. sp. shares the medium-sized body, the convex pronotum, the shape of the aedeagal apicale, and the reduced flat eyes with *L. sherpa* Schawaller, 2002 from Nepal, but the latter species has the

pronotum with a lateral border, the pronotal lateral margins are less rounded, and the pronotal surface is distinctly shagreened. *L. acuticollis* Kaszab, 1978 from Darjeeling (Figs. 2–4) has similarly flat and reduced eyes, but the shape of the pronotum is completely different, the pronotal lateral margin is also bordered, and the aedeagus is different.

Laena tenga n. sp.
(Figs. 56–58)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, 11 km SSE Tenga, Eagles Nest Wildlife Sanctuary, 2510 m, 4.V.2008, leg. M. FIKÁČEK, H. PODSKALSKÁ & P. ŠIPEK, NMPC.

Etymology: Named after the village Tenga in Arunachal Pradesh, where the holotype was collected in the vicinity.

Description: Body length 6.0 mm. Eyes not prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 56) with large coarse confluent punctures, distance less than 1 puncture diameter, all punctures with small adpressed microsetae; surface uneven by confluent punctation and with two indistinct discal impressions, shagreened; lateral margin unbordered; propleura with punctation sparser than and setation similar to pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 56) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with adpressed microsetae; intervals with very few and small punctures, each bearing a small adpressed microseta of equal length, interval 3, 5 and 7 with 3–5 indistinct low tubercles, all other intervals flat, external intervals without setiferous pores, all intervals shagreened. All femora without tooth or distinct angulation. Sexual dimorphism of tibiae unknown (only male available). Apicale of aedeagus with an unusual (damaged?) bidentate tip, see Fig. 58.

Diagnosis: *Laena tenga* n. sp. shares with *L. nishikawai* Masumoto, 1990 and *L. opaca* Kaszab, 1970 (SCHAWALLER 2002: figs. 4–6 and 7–9) from eastern Nepal and Sikkim a distinctly dull, shagreened dorsal surface with coarse confluent punctures on the pronotum, and the laterally unbordered pronotum, but the latter species has a distinct tooth on the femora, only feebly convex elytral intervals 3, 5 and 7, and no separate flat tubercles like in *L. tenga* n. sp. In addition, *L. tenga* n. sp. is distinguished from both species by its long and broadened genae, and by the shape of the aedeagus with a bidentate tip.

Laena thimphuica n. sp.
(Figs. 50–52)

Holotype (♂): Bhutan, 20 km S Thimphu, 18.V.1972, expedition Basel museum, NHMB [distal antennomeres broken; labelled by KASZAB in 1974 as *Laena* n. sp. aff. *convexicollis*].

E t y m o l o g y : Named after the capital of Bhutan, Thimphu, where the holotype was collected in the vicinity.

Description: Body length 4.5 mm. Eyes feebly prominent. Pronotum (Fig. 50) with large punctures, distance 1–5 puncture diameters, all punctures with longer adpressed setae; surface somewhat uneven and shining; lateral margin unbordered; propleura with punctuation similar to and setation shorter than on pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 50) with rows of punctures without striae, punctures of rows as large as punctures on pronotum, most punctures with longer adpressed setae; intervals with a row of scattered punctures, each bearing a seta of equal length, interval 9 with 3 indistinct setiferous pores, all intervals flat and shining. All femora without tooth or distinct angulation. Sexual dimorphism of tibiae unknown (only male available). Apicale of aedeagus see Fig. 52.

Diagnosis: *Laena thimphuica* n. sp. is similar to *L. chileyla* n. sp. (Figs. 19–21), also from Bhutan, in its small body size and the longer dorsal setation, but in *L. chileyla* n. sp. the lateral margin of the pronotum is bordered at least along the posterior two-thirds, the pronotum is widest in the middle (anterior to the middle in *L. thimphuica* n. sp.), the dorsal setation is longer and erect, and the aedeagus is different. The other species known from Bhutan, *L. bhutanensis* Kaszab, 1975 (Figs. 10–12), *L. denudata* Kaszab, 1975 (Figs. 36–38) and *L. holzschuhi* n. sp. (Figs. 33–55), mainly differ in their larger body size, the different shape of the pronotum, the short and adpressed dorsal setation, and the different aedeagi.

4 Key to the species of *Laena* in the eastern Himalayas

This key is suitable only for males because sexual characters have been used.

- 1 All or at least the anterior femora (not tibiae) either with a distinct or feeble tooth, or with an angulation, or with other armature. 2
 - All femora without tooth, angulation or other armature. 14
- 2 All femora with a distinct tooth. 3
 - All or at least one pair of femora without a tooth, but with an angulation or other armature. 8
- 3 Pronotum with distinctly and completely bordered lateral margins. – SCHAWALLER 2002: figs. 43–45. *dentipes*
 - Pronotum with unbordered lateral margins. 4
- 4 Internal elytral intervals flat, alternate intervals 5 and/or 7 complete and at most slightly convex but not keel-like; pronotal disc with a pair of feeble impressions. 5
 - Internal elytral intervals flat or slightly convex, alternate intervals 5 and/or 7 nearly keel-like, abruptly ending in posterior quarter of elytra; pronotal disc with a pair of distinct impressions. 6
- 5 Body length 7.0–8.0 mm, elytral intervals about 3 times as wide as punctures of elytral rows. – SCHAWALLER 2002: figs. 4–6. *opaca*
 - Body length 4.8–6.8 mm, elytral intervals at most twice as wide as punctures of elytral rows. – SCHAWALLER 2002: figs. 7–9. *nishikawai*
- 6 Keel-like elytral interval forming external elytral margin, elytral intervals 8–9 not visible in dorsal view. – SCHAWALLER 2002: figs. 1–3. *gairibasensis*
 - Keel-like elytral interval not forming external elytral margin, elytral intervals 8–9 visible in dorsal view. 7
- 7 Body length 5.0–5.7 mm, elytral interval 5 less convex, and without an abrupt end. – Figs. 42–44. *phithangensis*
 - Body length 3.8 mm, elytral interval 5 more convex, and with an abrupt end like interval 7 [described from a single female and possibly identical with *phithangensis*]. – Figs. 48, 49. *sakaii*
- 8 Pronotum with unbordered lateral margins, eyes flat and reduced. – Figs. 53–55. *tawang* n. sp.
 - Pronotum with bordered lateral margins, eyes not reduced. 9
- 9 Anterior angles of pronotum protruding, acute-angled. 10
 - Anterior angles of pronotum rounded or rectangular. 11
- 10 Apicale of aedeagus broad with a blunt tip. – Figs. 45–47. *singalilensis*
 - Apicale of aedeagus triangular with a rounded tip. – SCHAWALLER 2002: figs. 61–63. *kaszabi*
- 11 Anterior tibia in males with a distinct tooth medially. – SCHAWALLER 2002: figs. 74–76. *merklottoi*
 - Anterior tibia in males without modifications. 12
- 12 Body length 4.3–5.2 mm, all femora with weak keel-like margin. – SCHAWALLER 2002: figs. 71–73. *kangchendzongensis*
 - Body length 6.0–7.7 mm, anterior or all femora with an angulation. 13
- 13 Only anterior femora with a weak angulation, pronotum somewhat uneven and surface shagreened, punctures of elytral rows without setae or microsetae. – Figs. 33–35. *holzschuhi* n. sp.
 - All femora with a distinct angulation, pronotum flat and shining, punctures of elytral rows with adpressed microsetae. – Figs. 59–61. *vishnuva*
- 14 Pronotum with distinctly and completely bordered lateral margins. 15
 - Pronotum with completely or at least partly unbordered lateral margins, sometimes margins marked or crenulate but in any case not completely bordered. 20
- 15 Anterior corners of pronotum protruding. – Figs. 2–4. *acuticollis*
 - Anterior corners of pronotum rounded or rectangular. 16
- 16 Punctures of elytral rows and intervals with long erect setae. 17
 - Punctures of elytral rows and intervals without or at most with adpressed microsetae. 18
- 17 Body length 3.5 mm, pronotum cordiform and distinctly narrower at base than at its anterior margin, eyes somewhat prominent. – Figs. 13–15. *cardiothorax*
 - Body length 4.6 mm, pronotum subquadrate, eyes not prominent. – Figs. 16–18. *brahmae*
- 18 Eyes not prominent, surface of pronotum shining, punctures of elytral rows with microsetae. – Figs. 39–41. *espagnoli*
 - Eyes prominent, surface of pronotum shagreened, punctures of elytral rows without setation. 19
- 19 Elytral intervals weakly convex. – Figs. 5–7. *aenea*
 - Elytral intervals absolutely flat [described from a single female, and possibly identical with *aenea*]. – Figs. 8, 9. *affinis*

- 20 Body length 8.0–11.5 mm, punctures of elytral rows with very long erect setae. – SCHAWALLER 2002: figs. 89–91..... *longipilis*
– Body length 2.8–7.8 mm, punctures of elytral rows with or without smaller, mostly adpressed setae or microsetae..... 21
- 21 Surface of pronotum flat or weakly uneven, shining or feebly shagreened, without discal impressions..... 22
– Surface of pronotum uneven, mostly dull, with a pair of discal impressions and in one species additionally with a medial furrow..... 26
- 22 Surface of pronotum convex and with very fine punctation. – Figs. 31, 32..... *laevipennis*
– Surface of pronotum flat and with larger and denser punctation..... 23
- 23 Body length 5.0–7.8 mm, punctures of elytral rows without or with adpressed microsetae..... 24
– Body length 4.5–5.2 mm, punctures of elytral rows with longer erect or adpressed setae..... 25
- 24 Pronotum subquadrate, lateral margins straight; apicale of aedeagus rounded triangular. – Figs. 36–38..... *denudata*
– Pronotum round, lateral margins rounded; apicale of aedeagus long, spade-like, with a blunt tip. – Figs. 10–12..... *bhutanensis*
- 25 Lateral margins of pronotum completely unbordered, pronotum widest before the middle; apicale of aedeagus long, finger-like with a rounded tip. – Figs. 50–52..... *thimphuica* n. sp.
– Lateral margins of pronotum unbordered only along its anterior third, bordered posteriorly, pronotum widest in the middle; apicale of aedeagus elongate triangular, with an acute tip. – Figs. 19–21..... *chileyla* n. sp.
- 26 Body length 6.0 mm, surface of body dull, head with long and broadened genae; apicale of aedeagus with an unusual bidentate tip (? damaged). – Figs. 56–58..... *tenga* n. sp.
– Body length 2.8–4.8 mm, surface of body shining, head without broadened genae; apicale of aedeagus not bidentate..... 27
- 27 Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5 and 7 with smooth keels, keels on intervals 5 and 7 with an abrupt end anterior to the posterior declination; apicale of aedeagus triangular, with an acute tip. – Figs. 28–30..... *interrupta*
– Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5 and 7 either flat or distinctly convex, nearly keel-like, bearing distinct tubercles, without an abrupt end; apicale of aedeagus different..... 28
- 28 Pronotum as broad as long, with rounded lateral margins, without a median longitudinal furrow; apicale of aedeagus broad, with a blunt tip. – Figs. 25–27..... *fikaceki* n. sp.
- Pronotum narrower, with slightly rounded lateral margins, a median longitudinal furrow; apicale of aedeagus long, finger-like, with a rounded tip. – Figs. 22–24..... *cuccodoroi* n. sp.

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