

Studies of the genus *Anthelephila* Hope (Coleoptera: Anthicidae) 17. *A. lagenicollis* species-group

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KEJVAL Z. 2018: Studies of the genus *Anthelephila* Hope (Coleoptera: Anthicidae) 17. *A. lagenicollis* species-group. *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* **103(2)**: 207–248. – Six species of *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833 are newly described: *A. arunachalensis* sp.nov. (India: Arunachal Pradesh), *A. dhankuta* sp.nov. (Nepal), *A. dracaena* sp.nov. (Bhutan), *A. hamata* sp.nov. (India: Arunachal Pradesh), *A. mishmi* sp.nov. (India: Arunachal Pradesh), and *A. sausai* sp.nov. (India: Arunachal Pradesh). Female characters of four species, *Anthelephila cinchonae* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931), *A. coniceps* (Pic, 1913), *A. gladia* Telnov, 2003, and *A. gorkha* (Kejval, 2000), are described for the first time. In addition, new records and keys to species of the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (males and females separately) are provided.

Key words. Coleoptera, Anthicidae, *Anthelephila*, new species, faunistics, Palaearctic Region, Oriental Region

Introduction

The *Anthelephila lagenicollis* species-group was established in one of the author's early papers (KEJVAL 2000) for nineteen "long-necked" species of *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849 (currently a synonym for *Anthelephila*, see KEJVAL (2003)) distributed in the Himalayas and adjacent mountain ranges of Assam, Meghalaya, and northern Myanmar. The aims of this paper are to give descriptions of the new species, provide an identification key, and complete/correct data from the previous treatment of this group (KEJVAL 2000).

Material and methods

Specimens were examined with a Leica MZ 9.5 stereomicroscope; morphological measurements were made with an ocular reticule. Male genitalia were examined after being cleared in hot 10% KOH solution and then placed in water-soluble dimethyl hydantoin formaldehyde resin (DMHF) on the same card as the specimen. Illustrations were made using a drawing tube attached to an Olympus CH-2 compound microscope. Photographs were taken with a Nikon Coolpix 4500 digital camera attached to a Leica MZ 9.5 trinocular stereomicroscope; images of the same specimen at different focal planes were combined with Helicon Focus 5.2 Pro and edited with Adobe Photoshop 9.0.2 software.

Separate labels are indicated by a double slash (//) and comments on specimens and label data are placed in square brackets. Label data are quoted exactly for types and rewritten for clarity for additional specimens. The terminology for body setae follows WERNER & CHANDLER (1995).

The following general abbreviations are used throughout: prov. – province; distr. – district; env. – environs of; lgt. – collected by; [h] – handwritten; [p] – printed.

The following abbreviations are used for the places in which the material is deposited:

ADBC	Augusto Degiovanni collection, Bubano, Italy
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
DTRC	Dmitry Telnov collection, Riga, Latvia
IRSN	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels, Belgium
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basle, Switzerland
NHMW	Naturhistorisches museum, Vienna, Austria
NKME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Koenig, Bonn, Germany
ZKDC	Zbyněk Kejval collection, Domažlice, Czech Republic
ZSMC	Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany

Taxonomy

Anthelephila lagenicollis species-group

Diagnosis. Conspicuously large species (body length 4.7–7.0 mm) with long legs and antennae; body reddish to black, elytra mostly dark, with bluish or greenish reflection, rarely reddish-brown, always sparsely punctate and setose (lacking any setose elytral bands); head always smoothly merging with long neck (Figs 34, 103–106); antennomere I 2.5–3.3 times as long as wide (usually more than 2.7 times); terminal palpomere conspicuously large, securiform; pronotal disc usually with shallow median longitudinal groove, paired dorso-lateral pits/impressions (marked by an arrow in Fig. 34, absent in seven species), and transverse posterior corrugation, sometimes forming slight antebasal bulge; mesoventrite usually with median longitudinal bulge, uniform in males, variably shaped in females (absent in four species); metaventrite almost exclusively with paired, more or less protruding, carinae or setose patches posteriorly; terminal spurs of tibiae simple, subequal; male abdominal sterna III–VI simple; male abdominal tergite VIII always forming paired, narrowly connected sclerites; male abdominal segment IX with well-shaped/sclerotized apical sclerite (Fig. 35, see Remarks); apical portion of tegmen always distinctly shorter than basal piece, simple or variously lobed apically (see Remarks).

Species included. *Anthelephila abdita* (Kejval, 2000), *A. adivasi* Kejval, 2010, *A. ancoriferra* Telnov, 2003, *A. arunachalensis* sp.nov., *A. arunvallis* (Kejval, 2000), *A. bifurcata* (Kejval, 2000), *A. bonadonai* (Kejval, 2000), *A. burmana* (Kejval, 2000), *A. cinchonae* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931), *A. coniceps* (Pic, 1913), *A. corrusca* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931), *A. dhankuta* sp.nov., *A. dracaena* sp.nov., *A. gandaki* (Kejval, 2000), *A. gladia* Telnov, 2003, *A. gorkha* (Kejval, 2000), *A. hamata* sp.nov., *A. lagenicollis* (Fairmaire, 1894), *A. latipennis* (Pic, 1914), *A. longiceps* (Pic, 1913), *A. mishmi* sp.nov., *A. nepalensis* (Kejval, 2000), *A. pokharensis* (Kejval, 2000), *A. probsti* (Kejval, 2000), *A.*

pseudocorrusca (Kejval, 2000), *A. psiloptera* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931), *A. sausai* sp.nov., *A. triungula* Kejval, 2010, and *A. uhmanni* (Kejval, 2000).

Distribution. Bhutan, India (northern), Myanmar (northern), Nepal, and China (Yunnan).

Remarks. The *Anthelephila lagenicollis* species-group was established as an informal association of convenience. Most of the above-listed characters are variable and/or shared by species from other groups. The first paper (KEJVAL 2000) included several errors in numbering of the figures, corrected as follows: Figs 45–48 on page 102 show *Formicomus pseudocorruscus*, not *F. bonadonai*; Fig. 96 on page 108 shows *Formicomus pseudocorruscus*, not *F. psilopterus*.

The apical sclerite of male segment IX is faintly connected both to the forked apical part of the spiculum gastrale and the base of tergite VIII. It is usually inconspicuous (narrower, membranous) in other species-groups and remains together with the tergite after dissection. For this reason, it was previously and tentatively named an “additional sclerite of tergite VIII” (KEJVAL 2017), however, it may be a part of the segment IX.

Members of the *A. lagenicollis* species-group are somewhat diversified in the shape of the tegmen apex. There are three major shapes, and the species may be categorised as follows (*A. bifurcata* and *A. bonadonai* omitted, as aedeagal characters are unknown for these two species):

- 1 Simple (Figs 26, 28): abruptly narrowed and somewhat produced apically (*A. mishmi* sp.nov., *A. psiloptera*, *A. triungula*); with delicate subapical lobule dorsally (*A. cinchonae*).
- 2 Bilobed (variously, Figs 27, 30–32): wider, subparallel and shortly bilobed (*A. ancoriferra*, *A. arunvallis*, *A. coniceps*, *A. dhankuta* sp.nov., *A. dracaena* sp.nov., *A. gandaki*, *A. gladia*, *A. gorkha*, *A. lagenicollis*, *A. nepalensis*, *A. pokharensis*, *A. probsti*, and *A. uhmanni*); narrowed and long-bilobed (*A. abdita*, *A. arunachalensis* sp.nov., *A. burmana*, *A. hamata* sp.nov., *A. latipennis*, *A. longiceps*, and *A. sausai* sp.nov.); narrowed, long-bilobed, and with another pair of lobes ventro-laterally (Fig. 33, *A. corrusca*, *A. pseudocorrusca*).
- 3 Trilobed (Fig. 29), with three subequal apical lobes (*A. adivasi*).

The diversity described above definitely indicates more detailed relationships within the *A. lagenicollis* species-group, but may also suggest further divisions, as similarity in the general morphology of the tegmen is very useful in grouping *Anthelephila* species. It is believed that exploration of more remote areas will bring about new discoveries and additional data, which may facilitate work towards more precise conclusions.

A key to species of the *A. lagenicollis* group (males)

- 1(10) Profemora nearly simple, at most carinate or with slight protuberance on inner side (lacking a distinct process, similar to Fig. 40).
- 2(9) Protibiae with single denticle, protrusion or moderately lobed on inner side; sternum VII with conspicuous median process, exceeding lateral lobes of emargination; paired prongs of sternite VIII mostly simple.

- 3(6) Median process of sternum VII simple.
- 4(5) Protibiae slender, with small denticle on inner side (Fig. 36); median process of sternum VII laterally flattened, with sharp longitudinal carinae (single ventrally, two dorsally), subapical denticles and pointed apex (Fig. 92); paired prongs slender, simple (Fig. 54); tegmen simple apically (Fig. 26).
..... ***A. cinchonae* (Krekich-Strassoldo)**
- 5(4) Protibiae robust and somewhat arcuate, moderately lobed on inner side (Fig. 40); median process of sternum VII quite simple, dorso-ventrally flattened, parallel-sided, simply rounded apically (Fig. 48); paired prongs of sternite VIII robust, bifurcate (Fig. 55); tegmen trilobed apically (Fig. 29).
..... ***A. adivasi* Kejval**
- 6(3) Median process of sternum VII distinctly bifurcate.
- 7(8) Median process of sternum VII with long stem and short, strongly divergent apical arms, anchor-like (Fig. 45); paired prongs of sternite VIII obliquely truncate, angulate, and with numerous long, coarse setae apically (Fig. 56).
..... ***A. ancoriferra* Telnov**
- 8(7) Median process of sternum VII with short stem and long subparallel arms (Fig. 46); paired prongs of sternite VIII oval, simply rounded and shortly setose apically (Fig. 57). ***A. bifurcata* (Kejval)**
- 9(2) Protibiae with conspicuous double protrusion on inner side (Fig. 37); sternum VII shallowly emarginate and with slight median protuberance; paired prongs of sternite VIII long, bifurcate (Fig. 58). ***A. longiceps* (Pic)**
- 10(1) Profemora with distinct process.
- 11(18) Profemoral process narrowly rounded and with fringe of short, stiff setae apically (Figs 18, 42); sternum VII always with conspicuous median process, exceeding lateral lobes of emargination.
- 12(15) Paired pits of pronotal disc absent; median process of sternum VII wide, distinctly trilobed apically (Fig. 19).
- 13(14) Profemoral process long, narrower at base (Fig. 42); median process of sternum VII more slender, its median apical lobe sharply upturned and bidentate apically, with small median subapical lobule dorsally; paired prongs of sternite VIII moderately widened, unevenly rounded and with sparse, delicate setae apically (Fig. 59). ***A. triungula* Kejval**
- 14(13) Profemoral process shorter, wider at base (Fig. 18); median process of sternum VII somewhat wider, less elongate, its apical median lobe slightly bent, triangular in ventral view, laterally flattened and rounded apically, with lateral subapical denticles and evenly carinate dorsal margin (Fig. 19); paired prongs of sternite VIII strongly widened, obliquely truncate and with conspicuous fringe of coarse setae apically (Fig. 20). ***A. mishmi* sp.nov.**
- 15(12) Paired pits of pronotal disc present; median process of sternum VII narrow, comparatively simple (never trilobed).

- 16(17) Median process of sternum VII with longitudinal carinae, arcuate, enlarged apically, mallet-like (Fig. 49); paired prongs of sternite VIII robust, widely lobed dorso-medially, and with simple apical projection (Fig. 68). ***A. psiloptera* (Krekich-Strassoldo)**
- 17(16) Median process of sternum VII quite simple, straight, subparallel and truncate apically (Fig. 50); paired prongs of sternite VIII slender, distinctly bifurcate apically (Figs 61, 62). ***A. bonadonai* (Kejval)**
- 18(11) Profemoral process more or less pointed apically, with delicate setae; sternum VII very often simply emarginate or somewhat sinuous posteriorly, rarely with simple, slender median process.
- 19(20) Profemoral process extremely long (Fig. 41); protibiae impressed on the inner sides on margin facing process, and widely lobed in distal half; paired prongs of sternite VIII as in Fig. 63. ***A. gladia* Telnov**
- 20(19) Profemoral process rather short (although note perhaps *A. gorkha*, Fig. 44); protibiae comparatively slender, simple, at most with small lobule or projection(s) distally on inner side.
- 21(24) Protibiae nearly simple, slender, shallowly impressed and with slight protuberance in distal half (Fig. 10); sternum VII lacking conspicuous median process, at most with slight median angulation of margin or slightly lobed on inner side.
- 22(23) Elytral apices distinctly angled (Fig. 107); median margin of male sternum VII moderately sinuous and reinforced on inner side (Fig. 51); paired prongs of sternite VIII curved in dorsal view, their apical portion narrowed, with hook-like median process quite distant from pointed apex (Figs 64, 77). ***A. lagenicollis* (Fairmaire)**
- 23(22) Elytral apices narrowly rounded (Fig. 108); median margin of male sternum VII simple, with slight median angulation (Fig. 11); paired prongs of sternite VIII straight in dorsal view, their apical portion quite wide, subparallel, with hook-like median process situated near obliquely truncate apex (indistinct in dorsal view; Fig. 12). ***A. dracaena* sp.nov.**
- 24(21) Protibiae with distinct lobule, angulate protrusion(s) or denticle in distal half, exceptionally nearly simple, moderately widened (*A. burmana*, Fig. 43), but then sternum VII with conspicuous median process (Fig. 91).
- 25(36) Protibiae with double protrusion (Figs 14, 22, 38).
- 26(31) Body paler coloured (head, pronotum and at least basal part of elytra reddish, Fig. 103); paired pits of pronotal disc entirely absent; sternum VII deeply emarginate, usually with slender, simple median process (Fig. 47, varying in length, strongly reduced in some species).
- 27(28) Lateral protrusion on inner side of protibiae somewhat less prominent (rounded) and more distant from apex of tibia than rather sharply-angled median protrusion (Fig. 14); paired prongs of sternite VIII with conspicuously

- long, hook-like process ventro-medially (Figs 16, 84); dorsal margin of prongs evenly shaped. ***A. hamata* sp.nov.**
- 28(27) Lateral protrusion on inner side of protibiae always quite robust and situated at around the same level as median protrusion (Fig. 38); paired prongs of sternite VIII at most with short process of ventral margin distally, which is simple or bidentate apically (never long, curved, hook-like); dorsal margin of prongs evenly shaped or denticulate.
- 29(30) Paired prong of sternite VIII with distinct protrusion/lobe, projecting laterally in angulate fashion in dorsal view (Figs 65, 83) and coarsely setose ventrally; dorsal margin of prongs evenly shaped (Fig. 83). ***A. latipennis* (Pic)**
- 30(29) Paired prongs of sternite VIII simply and moderately convex laterally in dorsal view, their dorsal margins coarsely denticulate (Figs 81, 82). ***A. abdita* (Kejval)**
- 31(26) Body darker coloured (entirely black or with reddish pronotum, elytra unicolorous, mostly with bluish reflection), rarely nearly unicolorous reddish to reddish-brown (*A. coniceps*, *A. pseudocorrusca*); paired pits of pronotal disc present, usually quite distinct (quite shallow in *A. pseudocorrusca*); sternum VII simply emarginate or with slight median protuberance at most (always lacking a distinct process).
- 32(33) Paired prongs of sternite VIII long, narrowly bifurcate (Fig. 24). ***A. sausai* sp.nov.**
- 33(32) Paired prongs of sternite VIII simple and wide, at most with short apical projections.
- 34(35) Paired prong of sternite VIII laterally flattened and simply, sharply truncate apically (Figs 66, 78). ***A. pseudocorrusca* (Kejval)**
- 35(34) Paired prongs with three apical projections (Fig. 3). ***A. arunachalensis* sp.nov.**
- 36(25) Protibiae simply widened at mid-length or with single lobule, protrusion or denticle.
- 37(38) Protibiae simply widened, with slight angulation on inner side just beyond mid-length (Fig. 43); sternum VII distinctly emarginate and with conspicuous, slender, curved median process (Fig. 91); paired prongs of sternite VIII as in Fig. 67. ***A. burmana* (Kejval)**
- 38(37) Protibiae with distinct lobule, protrusion, denticle or sharper angulation on inner side distally (Figs 5, 44, except perhaps *A. gandaki*, see below); sternum VII simply emarginate, at most with slight median protuberance or angulation (always lacking a distinct process).
- 39(40) Paired prongs wide, laterally flattened and subtruncate apically (Fig. 60). ***A. corrusca* (Krekich-Strassoldo)**

- 40(39) Paired prongs of sternite VIII narrow, if widened/lobed, then at least with slender, straightly-projecting, pointed apical portion (*A. gandaki*, *A. gorkha*).
- 41(42) Metaventricle at most shallowly impressed postero-medially, lacking paired setose patches/carinae; paired prongs of sternite VIII with narrow, apically pointed, setose projection/lobule medially near base (Fig. 69). *A. nepalensis* (Kejval)
- 42(41) Metaventricle distinctly impressed postero-medially, with paired setose patches or carinae; paired prongs of sternite VIII lacking narrow mediobasal projection, at most moderately widened/lobed at this location.
- 43(44) Protibiae only moderately sinuously lobed on inner side (Fig. 39); paired prongs of sternite VIII conspicuously lobed about mid-length and then abruptly narrowing, with robust, simple, straightly-projecting and pointed apical projection (Figs 70, 80). *A. gandaki* (Kejval)
- 44(43) Protibiae with more prominent, distinctly angled lobe or denticle on inner side (Figs 5, 44); paired prongs of sternite VIII generally more slender, at most moderately lobed and evenly narrowing distally towards apex.
- 45(52) Paired prongs of sternite VIII quite straight (at most moderately arcuate and divergent) or somewhat sinuous, their median margin evenly-shaped.
- 46(47) Elytra narrowed and somewhat produced apically, their apices quite sharply angled, lateral margins straight to slightly concave subapically (Figs 109, 110); paired prongs with lateral angulation in distal third, and obliquely truncate apex (Fig. 73). *A. pokharensis* (Kejval)
- 47(46) Elytra wider apically (conjointly rounded in dorsal view), if somewhat narrowed then lateral margins moderately convex subapically; paired prongs of sternite VIII mostly narrowing evenly and sharply pointed apically (except *A. dhankuta* sp.nov.).
- 48(49) Elytral humeri slightly indicated, see also Figs 104, 105; profemoral process large, its outer margin curved upwards, protibiae with bluntly-angled lobule on inner side, distinctly widened at this location (Fig. 44); sternum VII at most shallowly emarginate posteriorly (Fig. 53); paired prongs of sternite VIII as in Fig. 71. *A. gorkha* (Kejval)
- 49(48) Elytral humeri distinct, see also Figs 103, 106; profemoral process comparatively small, simple; protibiae moderately excavate and with inconspicuous angulation on inner side, not widened, or only slightly so, at this location; sternum VII more distinctly emarginate or sinuous posteriorly.
- 50(51) Abdominal sternum VII simply emarginate posteriorly; paired prongs of sternite VIII simple, evenly and moderately curved apically (Fig. 72). *A. arunvallis* (Kejval)
- 51(50) Abdominal sternum VII sinuous posteriorly (Fig. 6); paired prongs of sternite VIII distinctly sinuous, upturned apically, with small subapical denticle (Figs 7, 8). *A. dhankuta* sp.nov.

- 52(45) Paired prongs of sternite VIII quite strongly, abruptly curved and divergent in distal half, lobed or with small lobule/protrusion distally.
- 53(54) Body at least partly reddish or reddish-brown; elytra with distinct humeri protruding in angulate fashion; sternum VII with posterior margin sinuous, moderately emarginate, convex medially (Fig. 52); paired prongs of sternite VIII distinctly lobed in distal half (Fig. 74). ***A. coniceps* (Pic)**
- 54(53) Body entirely black; elytra ovoid, humeri at most slightly indicated (Fig. 105); sternum VII simply emarginate; paired prongs of sternite VIII either with small lobule (at most) of median margin distally or subapical protrusion.
- 55(56) Paired prongs more slender, unevenly arcuate, with small lobule of median margin shortly before distal bending (Fig. 75). ***A. probsti* (Kejval)**
- 56(55) Paired prongs somewhat wider, nearly evenly arcuate, with small protrusion of median margin, shortly before apex (Fig. 76, 79). ***A. uhmanni* (Kejval)**

A key to species of the *A. lagenicollis* group (females)

- 1(6) Antennomere I 2.5–2.7 times as long as wide (here also *A. mishmi* sp.nov., known from single male specimen, generally very close to *A. triungula*, both lacking paired pits of pronotal disc); mesoventrite simple, its median bulge entirely absent or at most indicated by short paired, submedian incisions at anterior margin of mesoventrite (surface otherwise evenly and moderately convex).
- 2(5) Paired pits of pronotal disc present (Fig. 34, marked by arrow).
- 3(4) Both abdominal sternum and tergum VII angled apically. ***A. psiloptera* (Krekich-Strassoldo)**
- 4(3) Both abdominal sternum and tergum VII quite rounded apically. ***A. bonadonai* (Kejval)**
- 5(2) Paired pits of pronotal disc absent. ***A. triungula* Kejval**
- 6(1) Antennomere I 2.7–3.3 times as long as wide (here also *A. ancoriferra*, *A. arunachalensis* sp.nov., *A. burmana*, and *A. dhankuta* sp.nov., all known from male specimens and thus further omitted, all having distinct elytral humeri); mesoventrite modified, more or less bulging medially (exceptionally nearly simple as in *A. bifurcata*, Fig. 95).
- 7(12) Abdominal sternum VII with lateral margins distinctly excavate and lobed in angulate fashion (Figs 85–87).
- 8(9) Median bulge of mesoventrite reduced posteriorly, basal margins of intercoxal process quite simple; sternum VII produced and bluntly angled apically (Fig. 85); tergum VII simply and narrowly rounded apically, lacking lateral subapical lobes. ***A. cinchonae* (Krekich-Strassoldo)**
- 9(8) Median bulge of mesoventrite most prominent posteriorly, forming robust, transverse hump at base of intercoxal process, or basal margins of intercoxal

- process of mesoventrite distinctly lobed; sternum VII evenly rounded apically or produced, but then truncate apically; tergum VII lobed laterally or latero-ventrally near apex.
- 10(11) Median bulge of mesoventrite forming robust, transverse hump at base of intercoxal process (Fig. 93); basal margins of intercoxal process of mesoventrite slightly lobed (at apex of posterior bulge); abdominal sternum VII conspicuously produced and truncate apically (Fig. 87), its wider, rounded lateral lobes somewhat upturned and thus inconspicuous in ventral view; tergum VII wide, moderately emarginate apically, lobed laterally at apex (Fig. 89). ***A. longiceps* (Pic)**
- 11(10) Median bulge of mesoventrite slightly raised posteriorly (Fig. 94); basal margins of intercoxal process of mesoventrite distinctly lobed (Fig. 94); abdominal sternum VII evenly rounded apically (not produced), with sharply-angled lateral lobes, distinct in ventral view (Fig. 86); tergum VII strongly narrowed and nearly pointed apically, moderately lobed ventro-laterally shortly before apex (Fig. 90). ***A. sausai* sp.nov.**
- 12(7) Abdominal sternum VII with lateral margins simple, straight or at most evenly sinuous.
- 13(16) Median bulge of mesoventrite strongly widened anteriorly, with paired antero-lateral gibbosities (Figs 96, 97).
- 14(15) Median bulge of mesoventrite convex in lateral view (Fig. 96). ***A. corrusca* (Krekich-Strassoldo)**
- 15(14) Median bulge of mesoventrite moderately impressed in lateral view (Fig. 97). ***A. pseudocorrusca* (Kejval)**
- 16(13) Median bulge of mesoventrite narrower, if somewhat wider than oval, lacking paired antero-lateral gibbosities.
- 17(32) Elytral humeri distinct, as in Figs 103, 106; paired pits of pronotal disc prominent or absent.
- 18(21) Paired pits of pronotal disc entirely absent; body mostly paler coloured (head, pronotum and at least basal part of elytra reddish, Fig. 103); median longitudinal bulge variably shaped, usually with robust posterior hump or basal margins of intercoxal process lobed (here probably also *A. hamata* sp.nov., known from single male specimen, lacking paired pits and generally very close to the following two species).
- 19(20) Median bulge of mesoventrite somewhat flattened anteriorly and quite strongly raised posteriorly, forming transverse posterior hump and concave in lateral view, see also Fig. 93; basal margins of intercoxal process simple or at most very slightly lobed. ***A. latipennis* (Pic)**
- 20(19) Median bulge of mesoventrite convex, at most slightly concave and raised posteriorly in lateral view, lacking a distinct posterior hump, basal margins of intercoxal process distinctly lobed, see also Fig. 94. ***A. abdita* (Kejval)**

- 21(18) Paired pits of pronotal disc present, usually quite distinct; body mostly darker coloured (head darker than reddish pronotum, elytra nearly unicolorous dark, usually with bluish reflection); median longitudinal bulge variably shaped, but always narrowed/reduced posteriorly and basal margins of intercoxal process never lobed.
- 22(23) Elytral apices quite widely, separately rounded; median bulge of mesoventrite inconspicuous, somewhat flattened anteriorly, feebly delimited laterally; abdominal sternum VII quite sharply pointed apically.
..... ***A. bifurcata* (Kejval)**
- 23(22) Elytral apices distinctly angled (conjointly rounded); median bulge of mesoventrite quite distinct; abdominal sternum VII rounded or at most bluntly angled apically.
- 24(27) Median bulge of mesoventrite strongly convex anteriorly in lateral view; abdominal sternum VII conspicuously produced posteriorly.
- 25(26) Body reddish-brown, nearly unicolorous; median bulge/keel of mesoventrite evenly-shaped posteriorly in lateral view, see also Fig. 102; abdominal sternum VII narrowly produced posteriorly (Fig. 88); tergum VII somewhat widely rounded apically. ***A. coniceps* (Pic)**
- 26(25) Body darker-coloured, head and elytra nearly black, pronotum reddish; median bulge/keel of mesoventrite distinctly angled posteriorly in lateral view (Fig. 101); abdominal sternum VII more widely produced posteriorly; tergum VII narrowly rounded apically. ***A. arunvallis* (Kejval)**
- 27(24) Median bulge of mesoventrite only moderately convex anteriorly in lateral view; abdominal sternum VII simple or at most moderately produced apically in ventral view (here probably also *A. dracaena* sp.nov., generally very close to *A. lagenicollis*).
- 28(29) Head, pronotum and base of elytra reddish; eyes larger, only moderately convex; pronotal disc evenly convex medially; elytra narrowly rounded apically, somewhat produced; tergum VII evenly rounded apically.
..... ***A. adivasi* Kejval**
- 29(28) Head darker than reddish pronotum, elytra black, unicolorous; eyes smaller, quite convex/protruding; pronotal disc with distinct median longitudinal groove; elytra somewhat wider apically, apices angled and conjointly rounded (Fig. 107); tergum VII narrowly rounded to bluntly pointed apically.
- 30(31) Median bulge of mesoventrite distinctly angled posteriorly in lateral view (Fig. 99); abdominal sternum VII nearly simple; tergum VII with lateral margins impressed/concave in dorsal view, nearly as in Fig. 90.
..... ***A. lagenicollis* (Fairmaire)**
- 31(30) Median bulge of mesoventrite very slightly angled posteriorly in lateral view; abdominal sternum VII moderately produced and distinctly angled apically; tergum VII with lateral margins straightly narrowing towards apex in dorsal view. ***A. gladia* Telnov**

- 32(17) Elytra ovoid, humeri slightly indicated (Figs 104, 105); paired pits of pronotal disc present, but always shallow and inconspicuous (here also *A. probsti*, known from male specimens, but generally very close to *A. uhmanni*).
- 33(34) Median bulge of mesoventrite narrow and protruding, keel-like, quite convex anteriorly in lateral view (Fig. 102). ***A. uhmanni* (Kejval)**
- 34(33) Median bulge of mesoventrite distinctly wider, quite rounded, at most moderately convex at anterior portion in lateral view (Fig. 98).
- 35(36) Elytra narrowed and produced apically, their lateral margins straight to slightly concave subapically (Figs 109, 110). ***A. pokharensis* (Kejval)**
- 36(35) Elytra wider apically, conjointly rounded, and their lateral margins at least moderately convex subapically (Fig. 111).
- 37(38) Median bulge of mesoventrite comparatively narrow (its anterior width nearly as in Figs 93, 99), and more sharply delimited laterally.
..... ***A. nepalensis* (Kejval)**
- 38(37) Median bulge of mesoventrite wide (Fig. 98), and feebly delimited laterally.
- 39(40) Median bulge of mesoventrite quite distinct, unevenly convex (slightly angled medially); abdominal sternum VII angled apically. ***A. gorkha* (Kejval)**
- 40(39) Median bulge of mesoventrite inconspicuous, evenly moderately convex; abdominal sternum VII almost evenly rounded apically.
..... ***A. gandaki* (Kejval)**

***Anthelephila abdita* (Kejval, 2000)**

(Figs 30, 47, 81, 103)

Formicomus abditus Kejval, 2000a: 83, figs 33–38, 95, 104, 124. Holotype, ♂: India, Meghalaya, West Garo Hills, Balphakram National Park, 25°11'N 90°51'E (NMPC).

Material examined. INDIA: Meghalaya: 1 ♂, Khasi Hills, Mawsynram, 25°18'N 91°92'E, 800±100 m, 5.–9.vi.2006, L. Dembický lgt. (BMNH); 1 ♂, Khasi Hills, Cherrapunjee, ca. 1300 m, v.1961, G. Scherer lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♀, Songsak, Garo Hills, 19.v.1976, Wittmer & Baroni lgt. (NHMB). **Assam:** 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 5 km N of Umrongso, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 700 m, 21.v.1999, P. Pacholátko & L. Dembický lgt. (ZKDC).

Variation. Paired prongs of male sternite VIII rather variable in width, as are length of apical narrowed portion and prominence of ventral process (*cf.* Figs 81 and 82).

Distribution. India (Meghalaya) (KEJVAL 2010); herein recorded from Assam for the first time.

***Anthelephila ancoriferra* Telnov, 2003**

(Figs 45, 56)

Anthelephila ancoriferra Telnov, 2003b: 130, figs 1–4. Holotype, ♂: India, West Bengal, Darjeeling District, Anbegh Kaman (NHMB).

Material examined. INDIA: West Bengal: 1 ♂, Darjeeling distr., Bhalukope, 700 m, 17.iv.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB).

Distribution. India (Sikkim, West Bengal) (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008).

***Anthelephila adivasi* Kejval, 2010**

(Figs 29, 40, 48, 55)

Anthelephila adivasi Kejval, 2010: 190, figs 1–6, 93. Holotype, ♂: India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13–14'N 91°40'E, 900 m (NMPC).

Material examined. INDIA: Meghalaya: 1 ♀, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°14'N 91°40'E, 900 m, 21.v.2007, L. Dembický lgt. (NHMB); 7 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Khasi Hills, Mawsynram, 25°18'N 91°92'E, 800±100 m, 5.–9.vi.2006, L. Dembický lgt. (BMNH, ZKDC).

Distribution. India (Meghalaya).

***Anthelephila arunachalensis* sp.nov.**

(Figs 1–4)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh, Roing env., 28°08'N 95°50'E.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: “NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR. ROING vicinity, 500 m, 28°08'N 95°50'E, L. Dembický leg., 23.–28.v.2007 [p]” (NHMB).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 6.2 mm. Head dark brown with paler, reddish-brown neck; pronotum reddish-brown; elytra nearly black, with reddish base and lateral margins, and slight bluish reflection; legs reddish-brown, tibiae somewhat darker, antennae reddish-brown, moderately darker in distal half.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, almost smoothly merging with long neck; tempora strongly narrowing towards the rear, posterior angles absent. Eyes small to medium-sized, quite convex. Dorsal surface lustrous, distinctly punctate; punctures quite widely separated. Setae subdecumbent; numerous long tactile setae. Antennae conspicuously long, slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere I 3.1 times as long as wide, X 2.6 times, XI about 3.0 times.

Pronotum nearly 1.7 times as long as wide, only moderately narrower than head including eyes, almost evenly rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowed and impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc largely convex, with shallow median longitudinal impression at convex portion, flattened and with small transverse bulge posteriorly in lateral view. Surface smooth and lustrous; disc unevenly but distinctly punctate, including some coarse punctures; lateral surfaces largely impunctate, postero-lateral impressions coarsely wrinkled, narrowly extending antero-dorsally. Setae as on head.

Mesoventrite with conspicuous, rounded, rather sharply delimited median longitudinal bulge, convex in lateral view (no posterior carina); metaventrite with a pair of longitudinal, submedian setose patches posteriorly.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri distinct, postscutellar impression at most very slightly indicated. Surface lustrous, distinctly punctate; punctation simple, quite evenly developed, punctures widely separated. Setae uniform, distinctly longer and more raised than on head, decumbent; numerous erect tactile setae.

Metathoracic wings developed.

Forelegs modified (Fig. 1); profemoral process with some coarser, tufted setae subapically; protibiae with two robust, simple protrusions distally on inner side;

penultimate tarsomere widened/flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally near base for all tarsi.

Abdominal sternum VII (Fig. 2) distinctly emarginate, its median margin simple. Sternite VIII (Fig. 3); paired prongs wide, flattened, with three divergent apical projections. Tergum VII slightly produced apically. Tergite VIII forming a pair of sclerites, narrowly connected medially, almost evenly rounded posteriorly. Apical sclerite of segment IX subtriangular, narrowly rounded apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 4); apical portion of tegmen about 0.7 times as long as basal piece, bilobed apically.

F e m a l e . Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila arunachalensis* sp.nov. belongs to the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (KEJVAL 2000). It is probably close to *A. sausiai* sp.nov., a position suggested by similar modification of the male front legs, male abdominal sternum VII, and aedeagus, but differs clearly in the morphology of male sternite VIII (cf. Figs 3 and 24).

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Etymology. Named after the type locality.

Anthelephila cinchonae (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931) (Figs 26, 36, 54, 85, 92)

Formicomus cinchonae Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931: 2, fig. 2. Syntype(s): India, West Bengal, Darjeeling, Sitong (NHMW).

Material examined. INDIA: West Bengal (Darjeeling distr.): 1 ♂, Alghera, 2720 m, 5.iv.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 4 ♂♂, Chisa Pani, 1000 m, 29.iii.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong env., 2.iv.1977 [no collector] (DTRC); 1 ♀, Kalimpong env., 600 m, 8.v.1981, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong, 800 m, 15.–21.iv.1983, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong, 1180 m, 11.iv.1983, C. Holzchuh lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong, 17.iv.1984, C. Holzchuh lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong, 20.iv.1984, B. Narayan lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong, Durpin, 1300 m, 10.viii.1985, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 3 ♂♂, Kalimpong, Mongbole, 985 m, 12.iv.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (DTRC, NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong, Nashay, 16.iv.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong, Tashiding, 700 m, 20.iv.1987, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong, Upper Janake, 800 m, 17.iv.1987, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Lolay, 700 m, 4.iv.1983, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Lolay, 1000 m, 1.v.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 2 ♂♂, Lower Bombusty, 1000 m, 18.iv.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Maelli (Kalimpong), 380 m, 18.vii.1978, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Magghal Dhara, 1200 m, 26.iv.1983, B. Bhakta lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Makal Dara, 31.v.1987, B. Bhakta lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Mirik, 900 m, 24.iv.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Pala, 900 m, 5.iv.1983, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Melli, 200 m, 14.iv.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Nonsong, 700 m, 25.iv.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Paiyue, 1400 m, 4.iv.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Pam, S of Gangtok, 930 m, 17.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Pudung, 830 m, 30.iv.1985, B. Narayan lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Rally, 950 m, 3.iv.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Rinkingpong, 2000 m, 22.iv.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Rinkingpong, 1000 m, 22.iv.1987, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Shitong, Tor Pokhari, 1600 m, 19.–22.ix.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Shombarey, 710 m, 19.iv.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Shorang, 1300 m, 4.v.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Tayang Busty, 1500 m, 7.iv.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Tista, Lower Mungmaya, 735 m, 17.iv.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Yoksam, 1100 m, 8.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB). **Sikkim:** 1 ♂, Jadung, 800 m, 7.vii.1985, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Rangeli River, 900 m, 15.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 3 ♂♂, S of Gangtok, Rani Puli, 910 m, 22.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Reshi, 400 m, 15.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt. (DTRC, ZKDC); 1 ♂, Sara Khola (Rangeli River), 870 m, 18.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Yoksam-Choka, 2600 m, 4.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Yoksam-Thingling, 1100 m, 8.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB). **NEPAL: Koshi Zone:** 2 ♀♀, Dhankuta distr., Arun Valley, Hille-Shidua, Bhedetar, 2000–2700 m, 24.–28.v.1996, P. Čechovský lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♀♀, Num–Hedangna, 1500–750–1100 m, 1980, W. Wittmer lgt. (NHMB).

Female characters. Mesoventrite with distinct median longitudinal bulge that is moderately wide, narrowing posteriorly, evenly rounded including posterior part (no carina), straight or at most slightly convex in lateral view, with several longer setae postero-medially. Abdominal sternum VII conspicuously produced medially, nearly excavate laterally, its apex bluntly pointed and more densely setose; tergum VII subtriangular, moderately produced, narrowly rounded and densely setose apically (Fig. 85).

Distribution. India (Sikkim, West Bengal), Nepal (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008).

Remarks. In the author's previous treatment of the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (KEJVAL 2000), *Anthelephila cinchonae* was known only from male specimens. Its female characters are described above.

***Anthelephila coniceps* (Pic, 1913)**

(Figs 52, 74, 88)

Formicomus coniceps Pic, 1913: 13. Syntype(s): Sikkim (MNHN).

Material examined. INDIA, West Bengal (Darjeeling distr.): 1 ♀, Kalimpong, Bhalikhope, 800 m, 8.viii.1985, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Kalimpong, Lower Janake, 700 m, 15.iv.1987, C. J. Rai lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Shitong, Namthing, 1450 m, 22.vii.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB).

Female characters. Mesoventrite with distinct median longitudinal bulge that is narrow, strongly projecting (keel-like) anteriorly, straight, evenly declivous posteriorly in lateral view (no posterior protrusion), shortly setose on carinate median margin and with single long, coarse seta posteriorly. Abdominal sternum VII strongly produced, narrowly rounded and more densely setose apically (Fig. 88); tergum VII subtriangular, rounded and more densely setose apically.

Distribution. India (West Bengal, Sikkim) (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008, KEJVAL 2010).

Remarks. In the author's previous treatment of the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (KEJVAL 2000), *Anthelephila coniceps* was known only from male specimens. Its female characters are described above. The records from Nepal by TELNOV (2003a) were found to be based on misidentifications (KEJVAL 2010).

***Anthelephila dhankuta* sp.nov.**

(Figs 5–9)

Type locality. Nepal, Koshi Zone, Dhankuta District, Hile.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "NEPAL east Hile dist. Dhankuta 20.6. – 23.6.2013 lgt. E. Kučera [p]" (ADBC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 6.0 mm. Head black; pronotum reddish-brown; elytra black, with bluish reflection; legs brownish-black, tarsi and basal, narrowed portion of femora paler, antennae brownish-black, antennomeres II–VII paler in basal half.

Head about 1.3 times as long as wide, almost smoothly merging with long neck; tempora strongly narrowing towards the rear, posterior angles absent. Eyes medium-sized, quite convex. Dorsal surface lustrous, distinctly, sparsely punctate; punctures quite widely separated. Setae subdecumbent; long tactile setae present. Antennae

conspicuously long, slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere I 3.2 times as long as wide, X 2.5 times, and XI 3.2 times.

Pronotum 1.6 times as long as wide, moderately narrower than head including eyes, nearly evenly rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowed and impressed (constricted) posterolaterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc largely convex, with shallow median longitudinal impression/furrow at convex portion, flattened and with very slight transverse bulge (coarse transverse wrinkles) posteriorly in lateral view. Surface smooth and lustrous; disc minutely, sparsely punctate, and with a few coarse punctures; lateral surfaces largely impunctate, postero-lateral impressions coarsely wrinkled, narrowly extending anterodorsally. Setae as on head.

Mesoventrite with distinct, narrow, median longitudinal bulge, only slightly convex in lateral view, quite rounded, with some coarse setae posteriorly (no median carina); metaventrite with a pair of longitudinal, submedian, densely setose patches posteriorly.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, narrowly rounded apically; humeri distinct, postscutellar impression at most very slightly indicated. Surface lustrous, distinctly punctate; punctation simple, quite evenly developed, punctures widely separated. Setae uniform, distinctly longer and more raised than on head, suberect; numerous long, erect tactile setae.

Metathoracic wings developed.

Forelegs modified (Fig. 5); profemoral process with only delicate setae; protibiae with distinct angulation at about mid-length and narrowed distally; penultimate tarsomere widened/flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally near base for all tarsi.

Abdominal sternum VII (Fig. 6) sinuous posteriorly, its median margin simple (no process). Sternite VIII (Figs 7, 8); paired prongs narrow, sinuous, simply pointed apically, with small lateral subapical denticle. Tergum VII almost evenly rounded posteriorly. Tergite VIII forming a pair of sclerites, narrowly connected medially, narrowly rounded posteriorly. Apical sclerite of segment IX subtriangular, narrowly rounded apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 9); apical portion of tegmen about 0.5 times as long as basal piece, bilobed apically.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila dhankuta* sp.nov. belongs to the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (KEJVAL 2000). It shares a number of characters with *A. arunvallis*, e.g. distinct humeri, conjointly rounded elytral apices, simple inconspicuous denticle of protibiae in males, and simple, slender prongs of male sternite VIII. It differs from the latter species in distinctly sinuous posterior margin of male sternum VII, and in the curved distal portion of the prongs, which are upturned apically and bear a small subapical denticle.

Distribution. Nepal.

Etymology. Named after the Dhankuta District, where the single specimen examined was collected; noun in apposition.

Remarks. The holotype of *Anthelephila dhankuta* sp.nov. is not in perfect condition; sternum VII, in particular, was found torn into parts.

Anthelephila dracaena sp.nov.

(Figs 10–13, 108)

Type locality. Bhutan, Chukha District, Chasilakha.

Type material. Holotype, ♂ [lacking terminal 2 and 5 antennomeres]: “Bhutan Dorjee Khandu [p] // Chasilakha 6445' 1978 [p]” (NHMB).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 5.8 mm. Head brownish-black; pronotum reddish-brown; elytra largely nearly black, with brownish lateral margins and slight bluish reflection; legs dark brown, antennae reddish-brown.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, almost smoothly merging with long neck; tempora strongly narrowing towards the rear, posterior angles absent. Eyes comparatively small, quite convex. Dorsal surface lustrous, distinctly punctate, transversely wrinkled anteriorly; punctures quite widely separated. Setae subdecumbent; numerous long tactile setae. Antennae conspicuously long, slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere I 3.1 times as long as wide.

Pronotum nearly 1.7 times as long as wide, moderately narrower than head including eyes, almost evenly rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowed and impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc largely convex, with distinct median longitudinal impression/furrow at convex portion, flattened and with slight transverse bulge (coarse transverse wrinkles) posteriorly in lateral view. Surface smooth and lustrous; disc unevenly, distinctly punctate, including some coarse punctures; lateral surfaces largely impunctate, postero-lateral impressions coarsely wrinkled, narrowly extending antero-dorsally. Setae as on head.

Mesoventrite with distinct, narrow, median longitudinal bulge, only slightly convex in lateral view, passing into prominent median carina posteriorly; metaventrite with pair of longitudinal, submedian, densely setose patches posteriorly.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, narrowly rounded apically; humeri distinct, postscutellar impression at most very slightly indicated. Surface lustrous, distinctly punctate; punctation simple, quite evenly developed, punctures widely separated. Setae uniform, distinctly longer and more raised than on head, decumbent; numerous erect tactile setae.

Metathoracic wings developed.

Forelegs modified (Fig. 10); profemoral process with only delicate setae; protibiae moderately narrowed and with short, slightly projecting carina distally on inner side; penultimate tarsomere widened/flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally near base for all tarsi.

Abdominal sternum VII (Fig. 11) distinctly emarginate, its median margin simple. Sternite VIII (Fig. 12); paired prongs moderately wide, flattened, simple, obliquely truncate apically. Tergum VII nearly evenly rounded posteriorly. Tergite VIII forming a pair of sclerites, narrowly connected medially, somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly. Apical sclerite of segment IX subtriangular, narrowly rounded apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 13); apical portion of tegmen about 0.4 times as long as basal piece, bilobed apically.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila dracaena* sp.nov. belongs to the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (KEJVAL 2000). It is very close to *A. lagenicollis*, differing in the narrowly

rounded elytral apices (distinctly angled in *A. lagenicollis*), simple median margin of male sternum VII, with slight median angulation (sinuous and reinforced on inner side in *A. lagenicollis*), and in the shape of the paired prongs, which are straight, moderately lobed medially near the base, rather wide and subparallel in apical third, and with hook-like median process situated quite subapically.

Distribution. Bhutan.

Etymology. The species name *dracaena* is the Latinized Ancient Greek word “drákaina” (she-dragon); named with reference to its distribution in Bhutan, a country also known as “The Thunder Dragon Kingdom”.

Anthelephila gladia Telnov, 2003

(Figs 41, 63, 100)

Anthelephila gladia Telnov, 2003b: 133, figs 12–17. Holotype, ♂: India, Darjeeling District, Monshong Kaman (NHMB).

Material examined. NEPAL: **Janakpur Zone:** 1 ♂, Dolakha distr., Suridhoban, 1050 m, 27.–28.v.2000, W. Schawaller lgt. (SMNS). **Sagarmatha Zone:** 1 ♂, Solukhumbu distr., Sete, 2350 m, 28.v.1973, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB).

Female characters. Mesoventrite with distinct median longitudinal bulge that is moderately wide and rounded anteriorly, narrowed and nearly carinate posteriorly, at most moderately convex in lateral view, posterior carinate portion with slight angulation and several longer setae. Abdominal sternum VII moderately produced and narrowly rounded apically; tergum VII triangular, narrowly rounded and more densely setose apically.

Distribution. India (West Bengal) (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008); herein recorded from Nepal for the first time.

Remarks. In the original description of *A. gladia*, TELNOV (2003) made a general mention of sexual dimorphism but gave no details of the female characters. They are here described based on examination of the two female paratypes that originated from the type locality and are deposited in NHMB.

Anthelephila gorkha (Kejval, 2000)

(Figs 44, 53, 71, 98, 111)

Formicomus gorkha Kejval, 2000: 90, figs 67–69. Holotype, ♂: Nepal, Gandaki Zone, Gorkha District, Gorkha (NMPC).

Material examined. NEPAL: **Bagmati Zone:** 1 ♀, Nuwakot distr., Gul Bhanjyang – Pati Bhanjyang, 2300–1900 m, 16.vi.1989, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB). **Gandaki Zone:** 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Gorkha distr., trail from Khorlabesi to Jagad, 28°15'15"N 84°52'59"E, 880 m to 28°21'04"N 84°53'44"E, 1340 m, 11.v.2013, A. Kopetz lgt. (NKME, ZKDC).

Female characters. Mesoventrite with distinct median longitudinal bulge that is rather wide, unevenly rounded, slightly angled medially, especially posteriorly, distinctly convex and with slight posterior protuberance in lateral view, with several setae posteriorly in median line. Abdominal sternum VII moderately produced, bluntly pointed

and more densely setose apically; tergum VII triangular, bluntly pointed and more densely setose apically.

Distribution. Nepal (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008, KEJVAL 2010).

Remarks. KEJVAL (2000) described *Formicomus gorkha* from a single male specimen. Its female characters are here described based on an additional specimen collected by the same person, Petr Kresl from the Czech Republic, at about the same locality and recorded by KEJVAL (2010).

Anthelephila hamata sp.nov.

(Figs 14–17)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh, Roing env., 500 m, 28°08'N 95°50'E.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: “NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR. ROING vicinity, 500 m, 28°08'N 95°50'E, 2007 P. Pacholátko leg., 23.–28.v. [p]” (NHMB).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 5.7 mm. Head and pronotum reddish; elytra brownish-black, except reddish basal quarter, with very slight bluish reflection; legs and antennae reddish-brown, tibiae and terminal 2–3 antennomeres darker, brownish.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, almost smoothly merging with long neck; tempora strongly narrowing towards the rear, posterior angles absent. Eyes comparatively large, quite convex. Dorsal surface lustrous, distinctly punctate, with traces of corrugation anteriorly; punctures quite widely separated. Setae subdecumbent; some long tactile setae. Antennae conspicuously long, slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere I 2.8 times as long as wide, X 2.4 times, XI 3.1 times.

Pronotum nearly 1.6 times as long as wide, moderately narrower than head including eyes, almost evenly rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowed and impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc largely convex, with indication of median longitudinal impression/furrow at convex portion, flattened and with small transverse bulge (transversely wrinkled) posteriorly in lateral view. Surface smooth and lustrous; disc unevenly but distinctly punctate, including some coarse punctures; lateral surfaces largely impunctate, postero-lateral impressions coarsely wrinkled, simple (not extending antero-dorsally). Setae as on head.

Mesoventrite with distinct, simple, moderately wide median bulge, its outline nearly straight in lateral view; metaventrite with a pair of longitudinal, submedian, densely setose patches posteriorly.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri distinct, postscutellar impression slightly indicated. Surface lustrous, distinctly punctate; punctuation simple, quite evenly developed, punctures widely separated. Setae uniform, distinctly longer and more raised than on head, decumbent; numerous erect tactile setae.

Metathoracic wings developed.

Forelegs modified (Fig. 14); profemoral process with some coarser setae, along margin and subapically; protibiae with two blunt protrusions on inner side, shortly beyond mid-length; penultimate tarsomere widened/flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally near base for all tarsi.

Abdominal sternum VII (Fig. 15) deeply emarginate, with short, wide lobe medially on inner side; median lobe with short carina terminating in blunt apical projection. Sternite VIII (Fig. 16); paired prongs wide, abruptly narrowing in apical third and moderately curved, with conspicuous hook-like process ventrally. Tergum VII unevenly rounded to subtruncate posteriorly. Tergite VIII forming a pair of sclerites, comparatively widely connected medially, somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly. Apical sclerite of segment IX subtriangular, narrowly rounded apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 17); apical portion of tegmen about 0.5 times as long as basal piece, bilobed apically.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila hamata* sp.nov. belongs to the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (KEJVAL 2000). It may easily be confused with *A. abdita* (Kejval, 2000) and *A. latipennis* (Pic, 1914), but differs clearly in the long, robust, hook-like median process of paired prongs of male sternite VIII (cf. Figs 84 and 81–83; for further detailed differences, see key).

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Etymology. From Latin *hamatus* (hooked); named in reference to the hook-like ventral process of the paired prongs of male abdominal sternite VIII.

Anthelephila lagenicollis (Fairmaire, 1894) (Figs 34, 35, 51, 64, 77, 99)

Formicomus lagenicollis Fairmaire, 1894: 41. Holotype, ♀: India, West Bengal, Kurseong (IRSN).

Material examined. **INDIA: West Bengal** (Darjeeling distr.): 2 ♂♂, Alghera-Kalimpong, 1182 m, 7.iv.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♂, Bombusty, 11.v.1987, B. Bhakta lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Chuba, 900 m, 16.vii.1984, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Jhepi-Rimbick, 1300–2350 m, 18.v.1975, W. Wittmer lgt. (DTRC); 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Kalimpong env., 10.v.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Kalimpong, 19.ix.1981, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Kalimpong, Lower Janake, 700 m, 15.iv.1987, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Mirik, 980 m, 24.iv.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Mirik, 200 m, 27.iv.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 2 ♀♀, Pankha Sari, 1300 m, 8.viii.1978, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Pedong, 27.–30.iv.1987, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB, DTRC); 1 ♀, Sukhay Simana, 1600–2000 m, 31.iv.–11.v.1986, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Sykyong, 1000 m, 10.–11.iv.1983, B. Bhakta lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, Tashi Dhing, 27.iv.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♀, Yok Forest, 2000 m, 6.v.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB). **Sikkim:** 1 ♀, Gyalzing-Yoksam, 1300 m, 3.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Rani Puli env., 800 m, 24.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Rangali, 1500 m, 9.vii.1985, C. J. Rai lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♂, Reshi, 400 m, 15.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB). **NEPAL: Dhaulagiri Zone:** 1 ♀, Myagdi distr., Khola Tatopani–Kopchepani, 1100–1500 m, 17.vi.1986, C. Holzschuh lgt. (NHMB).

Distribution. Bhutan, India (West Bengal, Sikkim), Nepal (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008, KEJVAL 2010).

Anthelephila latipennis (Pic, 1914) (Figs 38, 65, 83)

Formicomus latipennis Pic, 1914e: 55. Syntype(s): India, Sikkim (coll. Pic, MNHN).

Material examined. **INDIA: West Bengal:** 1 ♀, Darjeeling distr., Khangebung, 1500 m, 5.v.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB).

Distribution. India (West Bengal), Nepal (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008).

Anthelephila longiceps (Pic, 1913)

(Figs 31, 37, 58, 87, 89, 93)

Formicomus longiceps Pic, 1913c: 204. Holotype, ♀: India, Himachal Pradesh, Mandi (MNHN).

Material examined. CHINA: Yunnan: 1 ♂ 6 ♀♀, Lincang prefecture, 27 km N of Lincang, Nanding He River bank, 24°07'44.2"N 100°04'32.0"E, 1108 m, 7.ix.2009, D. W. Wrase lgt. (ZKDC). INDIA: West Bengal (Darjeeling distr.): 1 ♂, Budung, 800 m, 1.–2.v.1983, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Dalapchan, 1000 m, 14.v.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Dumra Busty, 800 m, 9.v.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Kalimpong env., 600 m, 8.v.1981, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong, agricultural farm, 1200 m, 26.iv.1986, B. Bhakta lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♂, Kalimpong env., Balukop, 6.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♀, Kalimpong, Chibo, 900 m, 27.iv.1987, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong, Dumra, 700 m, 22.iv.1984, B. Bhakta lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♀, Najok Kaman, 900 m, 14.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Kamsi Forest (Kalimpong), 27.iv.1986, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Rally, 800 m, 6.iv.1985, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Rinkingpong, 2000 m, 21.iv.1986, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Shorang, 1380 m, 4.v.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Sindepung, 23.iv.1987, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Tirpay, 1280 m, 7.iv.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB). Sikkim: 1 ♂, Rangeli River, 900 m, 15.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Rani Pull, S of Gangtok, 910 m, 22.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Yoksam-Thing Ling, 1100 m, 8.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB). NEPAL: Bagmati Zone: 1 ♂, Kathmandu, 20.viii.2000, M. Tshernyakhovskiy lgt. (DTRC); 2 ♀♀, Lalitpur distr., Godawari, 1500 m, 22.–25.vi.1983, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, same locality, 1500–1600 m, 6.vii.1986, J. Probst lgt. (NHMW); 1 ♂, same locality, 16.–17.v.1992, I. Jeniš lgt. (NHMW). Gandaki Zone: 1 ♀, Kaski distr., Birethanti-Goropani, 4.–9.vi.1992, I. Jeniš lgt. (NHMW). Janakpur Zone: 1 ♂, Dolakha distr., Tama Koshi, 24.–29.v.1989, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB). Koshi Zone: 1 ♀, Sankhuwasabha distr., Arun Valley, Num–Hedangna, 1500–800–1100 m, 7.vi.1983, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB). Sagarmatha Zone: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Solukhumbu distr., Khumjung, 3380 m, 9.v.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB).

Distribution. Bhutan, India (Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal), Nepal (UHMANN 1987, CHANDLER *et al.* 2008, KEJVAL 2010); here recorded from China (Yunnan) for the first time.

Remarks. The specimen from the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal, collected by J. Probst (6.vii.1986), was previously identified as *Formicomus lagenicollis* Fairmaire, 1894 and recorded as such by UHMANN (1996). The occurrence in Assam is based on a single record of *Formicomus championi* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928 (junior synonym) by UHMANN (1987). It was verified in the course of this study.

Anthelephila mishmi sp.nov.

(Figs 18–21)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh, Upper Dibang Valley District, Etalin env., 28°36'56"N 95°53'21"E, 700 m.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR. ETALIN vicinity, 700 m 28°36'56"N 95°53'21"E, L. Dembický leg., 12.–25.v.2012 [p]" (ZFMK).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 4.9 mm. Head and pronotum reddish-brown; elytra dark brown, with reddish base and slight bluish reflection; legs largely brownish, tibiae somewhat darker, antennae reddish-brown, terminal 3–4 antennomeres distinctly darker.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide, almost smoothly merging with long neck; tempora strongly narrowing towards the rear, posterior angles absent. Eyes comparatively small, moderately convex. Dorsal surface lustrous, distinctly punctate; punctures quite widely

separated. Setae subdecumbent; scattered longer tactile setae. Antennae conspicuously long, slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere I 2.7 times as long as wide, X 2.6 times, XI nearly 2.9 times.

Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide, moderately narrower than head including eyes, nearly evenly rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowed and impressed (constricted) posterolaterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc largely convex, with indication of shallow median longitudinal impression at convex portion, flattened and with small transverse bulge posteriorly in lateral view. Surface smooth and lustrous; disc unevenly but distinctly punctate, including some coarse punctures; lateral surfaces largely impunctate, posterolateral impressions coarsely wrinkled, simple (not extending antero-dorsally). Setae as on head.

Mesoventrite simple; metaventrite with a pair of longitudinal, submedian setose projections posteriorly.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri distinct, postscutellar impression slightly indicated. Surface lustrous, distinctly punctate; punctation simple, quite evenly developed, punctures widely separated. Setae uniform, distinctly longer and more raised than on head, decumbent; numerous erect tactile setae.

Metathoracic wings developed.

Forelegs modified (Fig. 18); profemoral process with short subapical fringe of coarse setae; protibiae moderately impressed and distinctly widened/lobed distally on inner side; metatibiae with some longitudinal, coarse carinae; penultimate tarsomere widened/flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally near base for all tarsi.

Abdominal sternum VII (Fig. 19) moderately excavated at base of conspicuous, dorso-ventrally flattened median process. Sternite VIII (Fig. 20); paired prongs wide, with large, simple, ventral process. Tergum VII widely rounded posteriorly. Tergite VIII forming a pair of sclerites, narrowly connected medially, somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly. Apical sclerite of segment IX subtriangular, narrowly rounded apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 21); apical portion of tegmen about 0.4 times as long as basal piece, simple, narrowly rounded apically (see Remarks).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila mishmi* sp.nov. belongs to the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (KEJVAL 2000), near *A. psiloptera*, *A. bifurcata*, and *A. triungula*. It can easily be confused with *A. triungula* since it has very similar sternum VII and sternite VIII in males, but differs in a number of male characters, e.g. profemoral process shorter and wider at base, somewhat wider median process of sternum VII with a differently shaped apical median lobe (for details, see key), and mainly in the apically widened, obliquely truncate prongs of male sternite VIII, which have a conspicuous fringe of coarse setae.

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Etymology. Named after the Mishmi people, a major ethnic group inhabiting the Upper Dibang Valley District of the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh; noun in apposition.

Remarks. *Anthelephila mishmi* sp.nov. has the apical portion of the tegmen simply narrowed, which is extremely delicate and deformed in the holotype (Fig. 21). It is probably rounded apically rather than pointed.

***Anthelephila nepalensis* (Kejval, 2000)** (Fig. 69)

Anthelephila nepalensis Kejval, 2000: 87, figs 52–56, 99, 117. Holotype, ♂: Nepal, Bagmati Zone, Kathmandu valley, Lalitpur District, Godawari-Phulchoki (NMPC).

Material examined. NEPAL: Bagmati Zone: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Kathmandu, 28.–29.v.2012, E. Kučera lgt. (ADBC); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, same data, except: 29.–30.v.2015 (ADBC); 2 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀, same data, except: 22.–24.v.2017 (ADBC, ZKDC); 1 ♂, Kathmandu, Swayambhunath, 8.vi.1983, M. J. Brendell lgt. (BMNH); 2 ♂♂, Kathmandu, Balaju, Nagarjun Rain Forest, 1300–1700 m, 26.ix.1997, E. Sprecher & H. Rai lgt. (NHMB); ♀, Kathmandu, Balaju Garden, 28.v.1999, P. Kresl lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Kathmandu, Bagmati River, 1350 m, 19.v.1983, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB).

Distribution. India (West Bengal, Sikkim), Nepal (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008, KEJVAL 2010).

***Anthelephila pokharensis* (Kejval, 2000)** (Figs 73, 104, 109, 110)

Formicomus pokharensis Kejval, 2000a: 91, figs 70–73, 100, 109, 118, 130. Holotype, ♂: Nepal, 25 km NW of Pokhara, Chandrakot (NMPC).

Material examined. NEPAL: Dhaulagiri Zone: 1 ♂, Myagdi distr., Kali Gandaki Khola, Kopchepani, 1500–1600 m, 21.v.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Parbat distr., Modi Khola, Ladrung, 1100–1800 m, 3.–6.vi.1984, B. Bhakta lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♂, Modi Khola, Ladrung-Pothana, 1600–1900 m, 6.vi.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (DTRC); 2 ♀♀, Ladrung, Modi Khola, 1100–1800 m, 3.–6.vi.1984, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Pothana, Modi Khola, 1900 m, 5.–7.v.1984, C. Holzschuh lgt. (NHMB). **Gandaki Zone:** 1 ♂, Kaski distr., Birethanti-Goropani, 4.–9.vi.1992, I. Jeniš lgt. (NHMW); 1 ♀, Kaski distr., Lumle, 17.–22.vi.1999, A. Kudrna lgt. (ADBC); 1 ♂, Kaski distr., Pokhara, 820 m, 15.–18.vi.1976, W. Wittmer lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, same locality, 3.vi.1992, I. Jeniš lgt. (NHMW); 1 ♀, Pokhara-Kande env., 4.–18.vi.2015, E. Kučera lgt. (ADBC).

Distribution. India (West Bengal, Sikkim), Nepal (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008, KEJVAL 2010).

***Anthelephila probsti* (Kejval, 2000)** (Figs 75, 105)

Formicomus probsti Kejval, 2000a: 88, figs 57–60, 127. Holotype, ♂: East Nepal, Arun valley, Ruhruma-Waleng Iswa-Khola (NMPC).

Material examined. NEPAL: Koshi Zone: 1 ♂, Sankhuwasabha distr., between Pahakhola and Karmarang, 1800–1500 m, 4.vi.1988, J. Martens & W. Schawaller lgt. (SMNS); 1 ♂, Sankhuwasabha distr., Arun valley S of Mure, 1900–2100 m, J. Martens & W. Schawaller lgt. (SMNS).

Distribution. Nepal (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008).

Remarks. The specimens examined were previously identified as *Formicomus bhutanensis* Pic, 1913 and recorded as such by UHMANN (1990).

***Anthelephila pseudocorrusca* (Kejval, 2000)** (Figs 66, 78, 97)

Formicomus pseudocorrusca Kejval, 2000a: 85, figs 45–48, 97, 106, 119. Holotype, ♂: East Nepal, Arun valley, Mongmaya-Surtibari (NMPC).

Material examined. NEPAL: Koshi Zone: 2 ♂♂, Dhankuta distr., Thamur Valley, 1150 m, 23.v.1983, M. Brancucci lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♀, Phulwari–Waku, 1200–1600 m, 9.vi.1985, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB); 2 ♂♂, Yaxana–Mulnghat, 450 m, 17.vi.1985, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB, DTRC); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Simraghat–Lumbughat, 450 m, 14.vi.1985, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB, DTRC); 2 ♂♂, Thaklung–Simraghat, 1500–500 m, 11.vi.1985, M. Brancucci lgt. (DTRC, NHMB); 2 ♀♀, Arun Valley, Tumlingtar, 450 m, 26.v.1983, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB); 2 ♀♀, Arun Valley, Phalicot, 500 m, 13.vi.1983, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB). **Mechi Zone:** 1 ♀, Taplejung distr., Dobhan–Phulvari, 800–1200 m, 8.vi.1985, M. Brancucci lgt. (DTRC).

Distribution. Nepal (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008, KEJVAL 2010).

Anthelephila psiloptera (Krekich–Strassoldo, 1931) (Figs 28, 49, 68)

Formicomus psilopterus Krekich–Strassoldo, 1931: 1, fig. 1. Syntypes: India, West Bengal, Peshoke (Darjeeling) (NHMW).

Material examined. INDIA: West Bengal (Darjeeling distr.): 1 ♀, Algarah, 1750 m, 5.vii.1985, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Kalimpong env., 6.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Kalimpong, 1100 m, 15.iv.1984, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, W of Kalimpong, Khani Khola, 490 m, 26.iv.1979, B. Bhakta lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♀, Magghal Dhara, 1200 m, 26.iv.1983, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Ralle, 16.iv.1987, B. Bhakta lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♀, Ringkabong, 890 m, 16.iv.1984, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 2 ♀♀, Sindepung, 23.iv.1987, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB). **Sikkim:** 1 ♂, S of Gangtok, Rani Pull, 22.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♂, Gyalzing–Lage Shap, 860 m, 13.iv.1978, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Rangeli River, 900 m, 19.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Sara Khola (Rangeli River), 870 m, 18.iv.1977, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB). **NEPAL: Bagmati Zone:** 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Kathmandu, 29.–30.v.2015, E. Kučera lgt. (ADBC); 1 ♂, Kathmandu, Bagmati River, 1350 m, 19.v.1983, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Lalitpur distr., Godawari, 1500 m, 23.v.1985, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB). **Dhaulagiri Zone:** 1 ♂, Myagdi distr., Kopchepani, 1500–1600 m, 21.v.1984, C. J. Rai lgt. (NHMB). **Gandaki Zone:** 1 ♀, Kaski distr., Gandrung–Gorapani, 2500 m, 25.v.1990, G. Sabatinelli lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Kaski distr., Lumle, 17.–22.vi.1999, A. Kudrna lgt. (ADBC). **Sagarmatha Zone:** 1 ♂, Solukhumbu distr., Sete, 2350 m, 28.v.1973, B. Bhakta lgt. (NHMB).

Distribution. India (West Bengal, Sikkim), Nepal (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008, KEJVAL 2010).

Anthelephila sausiai sp.nov. (Figs 22–25, 86, 90, 94, 106)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh, Upper Dibang valley district, Etalin env., 28°36'56"N 95°53'21"E, 700 m.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: “INDIA, Arunachal Pr., Etalin env., 28°36'56"N 95°53'21"E, 12.–25.v.2012, 700 m, O. Šauša & L. Dembický lgt. [p]” (NMPC). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, same data as holotype (ZKDC); 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, “NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR. ETALIN vicinity, 700 m 28°36'56"N 95°53'21"E, L. Dembický leg., 12.–25.v.2012 [p]” (ZFMK, ZKDC); 1 ♂, “NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR. HUNLI vicinity, 1300±100 m, 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, L. Dembický leg., 26.v.–1.vi.2012 [p]” (ZFMK).

Additional specimens. INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh: 3 ♀♀, Etalin env., 28°35'N 95°52'E, 800±100 m, 1.–3.vi.2007, P. Pacholátko lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Roing env., 28°08'N 95°50'E, 500 m, 23.–28.v.2007, L. Dembický leg. (NHMB).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 6.7 mm. Head brownish-black, neck reddish-brown, pronotum dark reddish; elytra brownish-black, with reddish base and bluish reflection; antennae and legs largely brownish-black, femora and proximal antennomeres somewhat paler, with brownish/reddish tinge, distal tarsomeres reddish.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, almost smoothly merging with long neck; tempora strongly narrowing towards the rear, posterior angles absent. Eyes comparatively small,

strongly convex. Dorsal surface lustrous, distinctly punctate, somewhat uneven anteriorly, with some fine wrinkles along median margin of eyes; punctures distinctly separated. Setae subdecumbent; numerous longer tactile setae. Antennae conspicuously long, moderately enlarged in terminal third; antennomere I 3.1 times as long as wide, X 2.8 times, XI 3.1 times.

Pronotum 1.6 times as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head including eyes, nearly evenly rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowed and impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view; pronotal disc largely convex and with shallow median longitudinal impression, with distinct transverse bulge (impressed medially) posteriorly in lateral view. Surface smooth and lustrous; disc unevenly, distinctly punctate, including some coarse punctures; lateral surfaces largely impunctate, postero-lateral impressions distinctly wrinkled, extending into paired dorso-lateral pits. Setae as on head.

Mesoventrite with conspicuous, rounded, rather sharply delimited median longitudinal bulge, subparallel in dorsal view and moderately convex in lateral view (no posterior carina); metaventrite with a pair of longitudinal, submedian setose patches posteriorly.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, longitudinally oval, conjointly rounded apically; humeri distinct, postscutellar impression absent. Surface lustrous, distinctly punctate; punctuation simple and quite evenly developed, setiferous punctures widely separated. Setae uniform, distinctly longer and more raised than on head, decumbent; numerous tactile setae.

Metathoracic wings developed.

Forelegs modified (Fig. 22); profemoral process bluntly pointed, distinctly setose on median side; protibiae swollen with a pair of robust protuberances in distal half; penultimate tarsomere widened/flattened distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally near base for all tarsi. Setae of tibiae comparatively longer, sparser and more raised.

Abdominal sternum VII (Fig. 23) quite distinctly and simply emarginate. Sternite VIII (Fig. 24); paired prongs bifurcate. Tergum VII moderately produced and angled apically, and with slight postero-lateral angles (nearly triangular). Tergite VIII forming a pair of sclerites, narrowly connected medially, unevenly rounded apically. Apical sclerite of segment IX subtriangular, narrowly rounded apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 25); apical portion of tegmen 0.6 times as long as basal piece, with a pair of larger subapical lobes. Female. Median bulge of mesoventrite as in male but basal margins of intercoxal process with small lobule (Fig. 94). Abdominal sternum VII slightly produced posteriorly, with simply rounded apical margin and lateral lobes projecting in angulate fashion (Fig. 86); tergum VII conspicuously narrowly produced, bluntly pointed apically, its ventro-lateral subapical margins moderately lobed (Fig. 90).

Differential diagnosis. *Anthelephila sausai* sp.nov. belongs to the *A. lagenicollis* species-group (KEJVAL 2000). It is probably close to *A. arunachalensis* sp.nov., as suggested by similar modification of the male front legs, male abdominal sternum VII and aedeagus, and mesoventrite in both sexes, but differs clearly in the morphology of male sternite VIII (*cf.* Figs 24 and 3).

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Etymology. Dedicated to Ondrej Šauša (Bratislava), specialist in Elateridae and collector of the holotype.

Remarks. The female specimens from Etalin (P. Pacholátko leg.) and Roing fully agree with the types. They are tentatively identified and listed separately with respect to their possible existence of being close species (single male holotype of the very similar *A. arunachalensis* sp.nov. shares the same locality data as the female from Roing).

***Anthelephila uhmanni* (Kejval, 2000)**

(Figs 27, 76, 78, 102)

Formicomus uhmanni Kejval, 2000a: 93, figs 79–82, 101, 112, 117, 131. Holotype, ♂: East Nepal, Arun valley, Bhotebas-Sakurata (NMPC).

Material examined. NEPAL: Koshi Zone: 1 ♂, Arun valley, Chichila, 31.v.1983, 1950 m, M. Brancucci lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♀, Arun valley, Chichila-Mure, 1.vi.1983, 2000 m, M. Brancucci lgt. (DTRC); 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Arun valley, Mure, 2000 m, 2.–8.vi.1983, M. Brancucci lgt. (NHMB, DTRC, ZKDC); 1 ♀, Phulvari, Waku, 1200–1600 m, 9.vi.1985, M. Brancucci lgt. (DTRC); 1 ♀, Waku-Sakranti-Thaklung, 1600–2200–1500 m, 10.vi.1985, M. Brancucci lgt. (ZKDC).

Distribution. Nepal (CHANDLER *et al.* 2008).

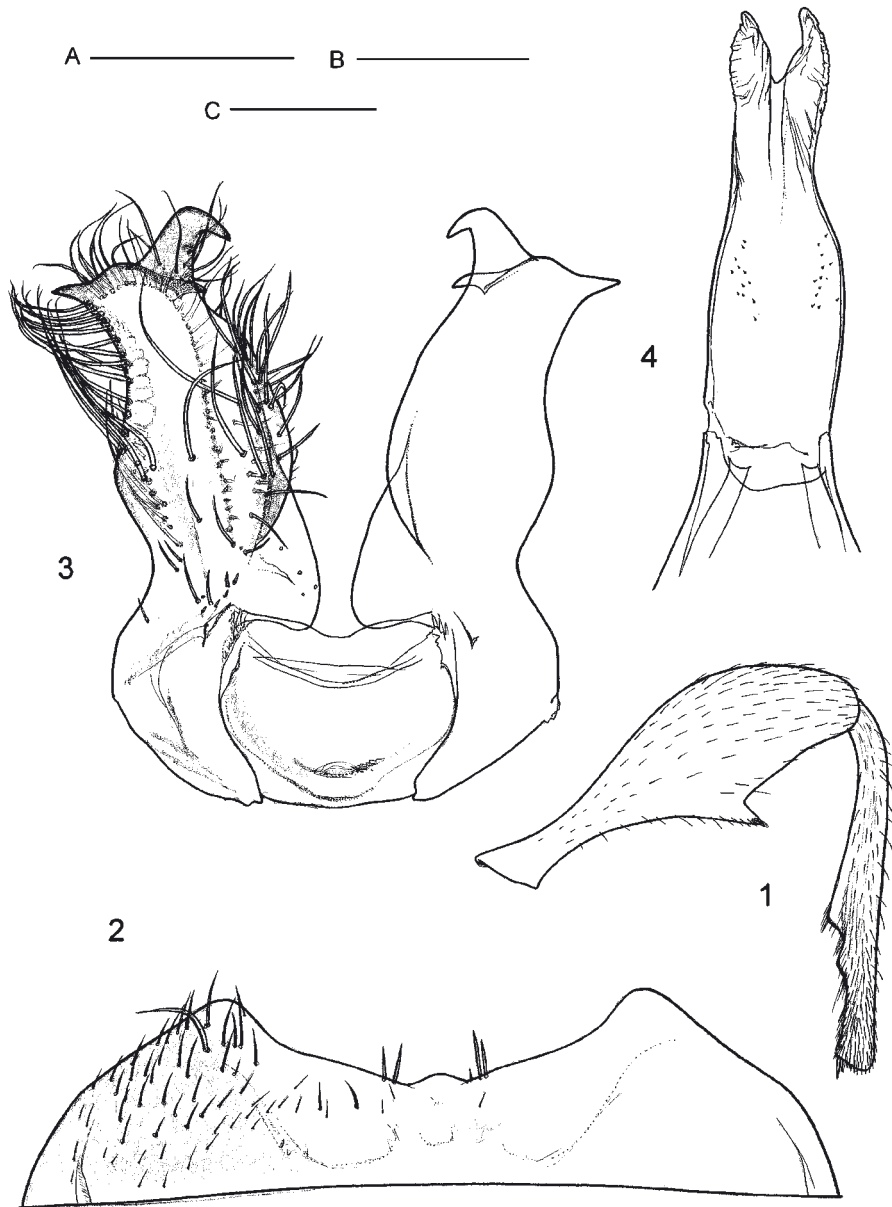
Remarks. The males of *A. uhmanni* examined may appear to be aberrant in having a distinct pointed projection on the median margin of the prongs of sternite VIII (*cf.* Figs 76 and 78). However, this subapical projection is also present in the holotype. Being less prominent, it was previously overlooked because it was turned ventrally, and thus indistinct in dorsal view (verified during this study).

Acknowledgements

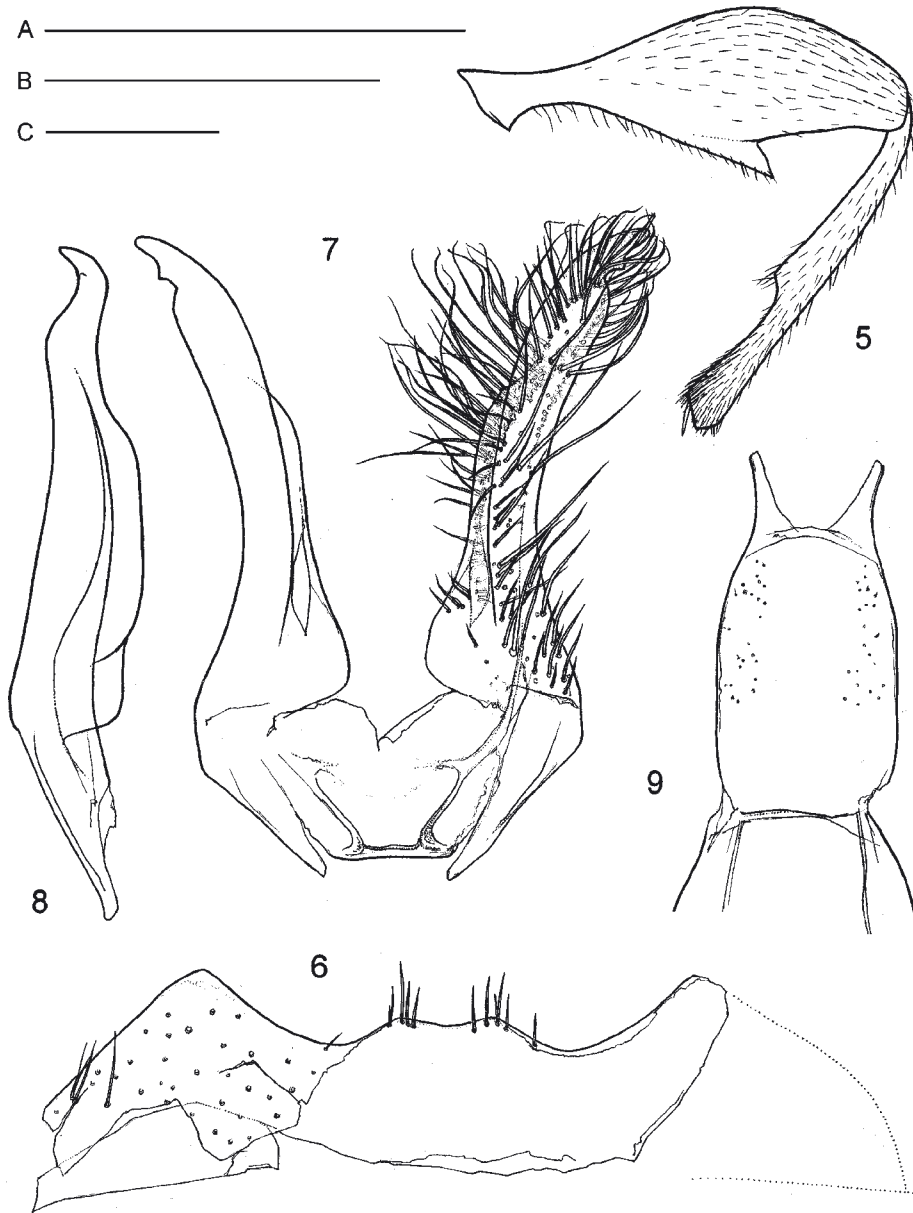
I am grateful for the loans of specimens from Augusto Degiovanni (Bubano, Italy), Maxwell V. L. Barclay and Michael Geiser (BMNH), Dmitry Telnov (Riga, Latvia), Isabelle Zürcher and Matthias Borer (NHMB), Harald Schillhammer (NHMW), Matthias Hartmann (NKME), Wolfgang Schawaller (SMNS), Dirk Ahrens (ZFMK), and Michael Balke (ZSMC). Furthermore, my thanks are due to Donald S. Chandler (Durham, New Hampshire, U.S.A.) and Jan Bezděk (Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry, Brno, Czech Republic) for reviewing the manuscript. Tony Long (Svinošice, Czech Republic) helped work up the English.

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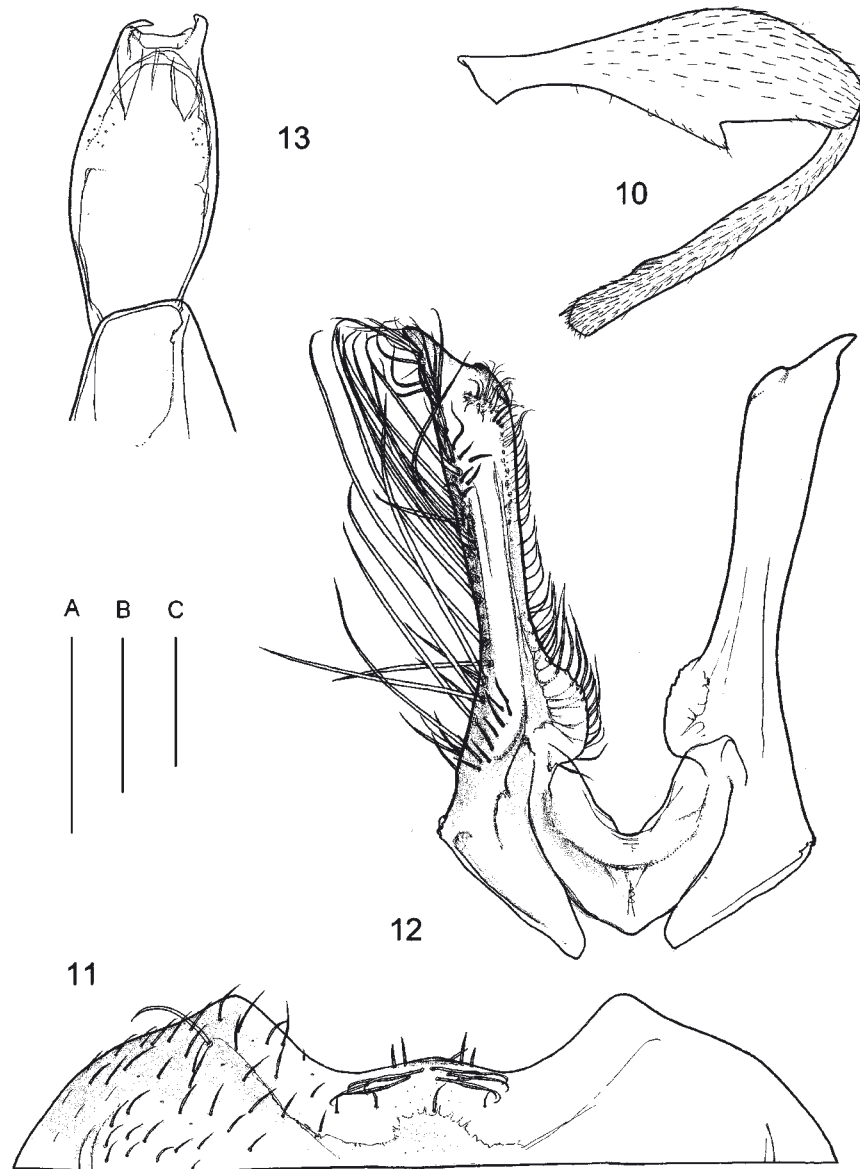
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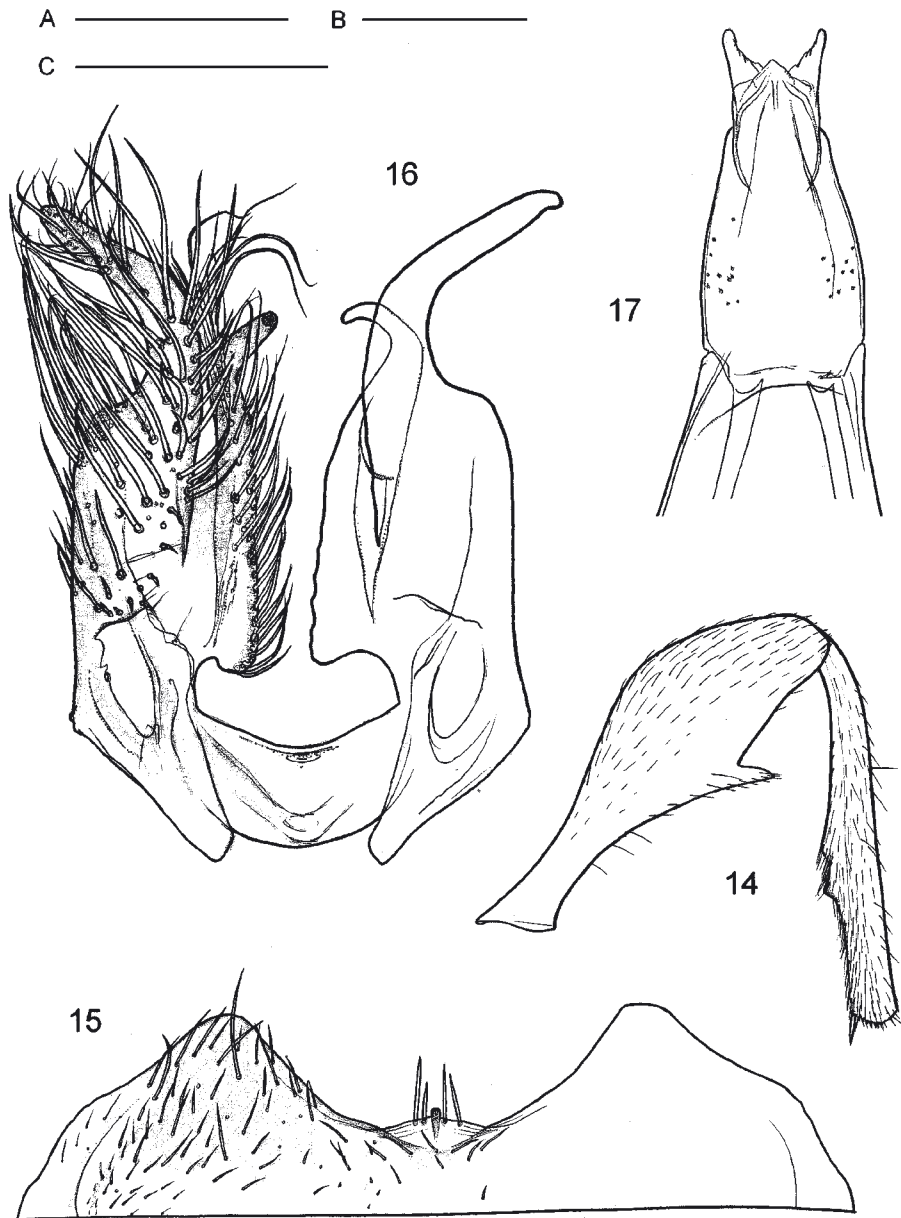
Figs 1–4. *Anthelephila arunachalensis* sp.nov. (holotype): 1 – profemur and tibia; 2 – sternum VII; 3 – prongs of sternite VIII in dorsal view; 4 – apical portion of tegmen. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Fig. 4; B – Fig. 3; C – Fig. 2; (0.5 mm): C – Fig. 1.



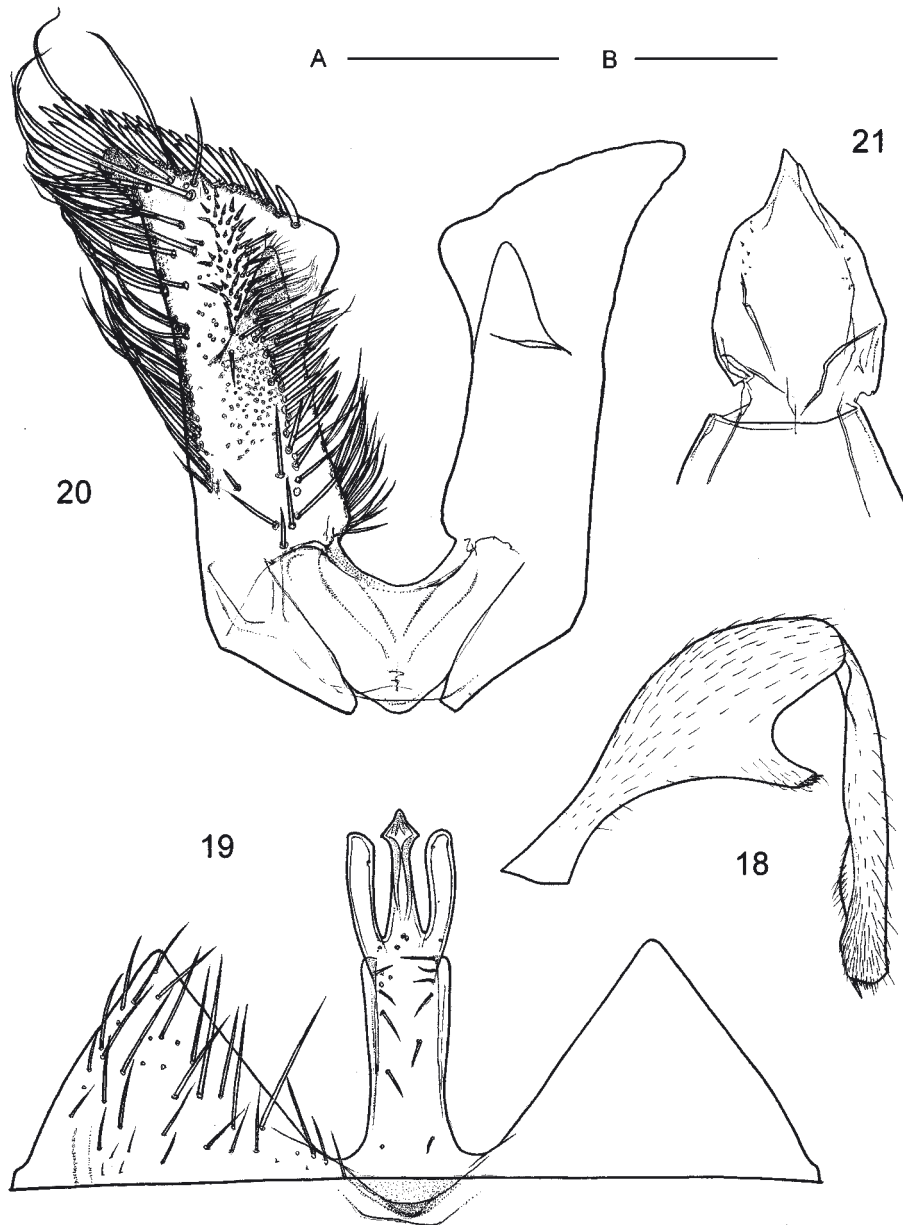
Figs 5–9. *Anthelephila dhankuta* sp.nov. (holotype): 5 – profemur and tibia; 6 – sternum VII; 7 – prongs of sternite VIII in dorsal view; 8 – same in lateral view; 9 – apical portion of tegmen. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Fig. 9; B – Fig. 6, C – Fig. Figs 7, 8; (0.5 mm): C – Fig. 5.



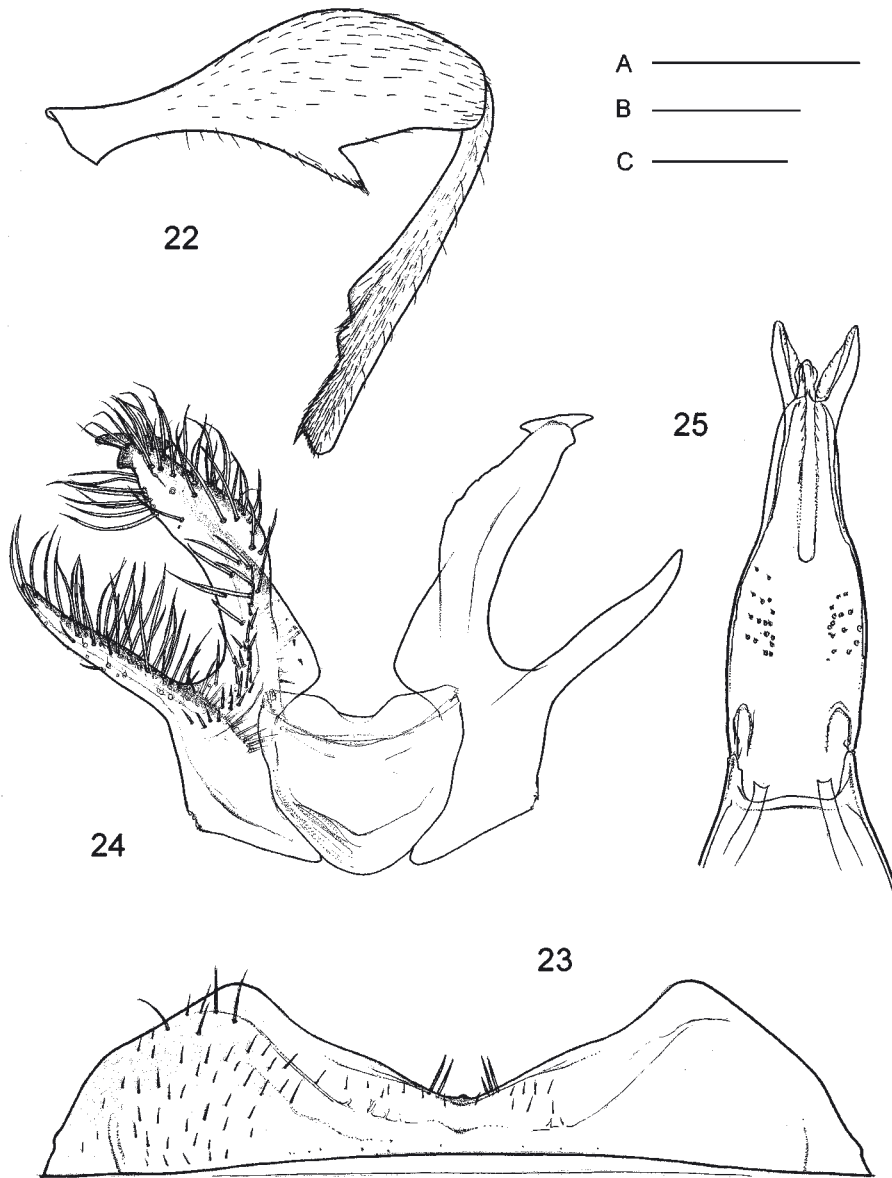
Figs 10–13. *Anthelephila dracaena* sp.nov. (holotype): 10 – profemur and tibia; 11 – sternum VII; 12 – prongs of sternite VIII in dorsal view; 13 – apical portion of tegmen. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 12, 13; B – Fig. 11; (0.5 mm): C – Fig. 10.



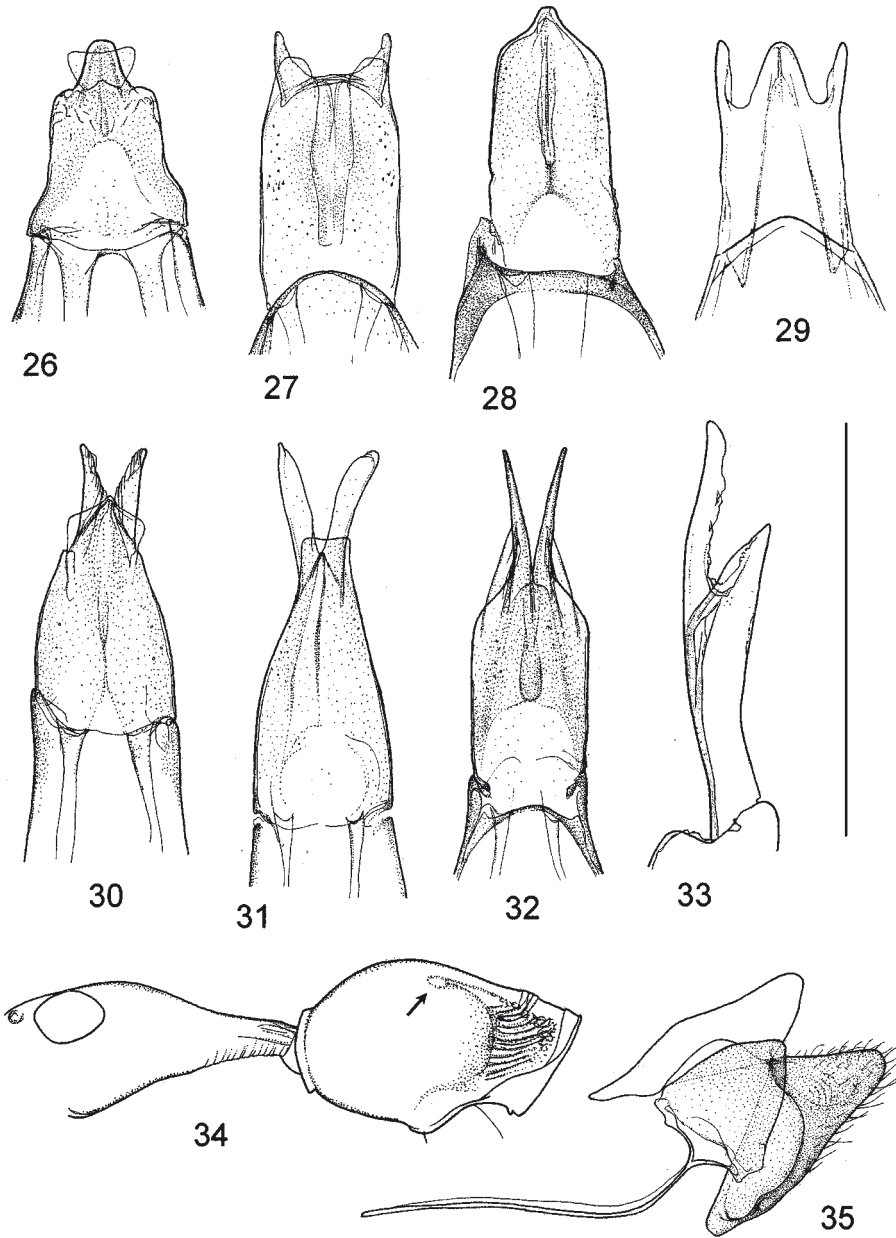
Figs 14–17. *Anthelephila hamata* sp.nov. (holotype): 14 – profemur and tibia; 15 – sternum VII; 16 – prongs of sternite VIII in dorsal view; 17 – apical portion of tegmen. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Fig. 17; B – Fig. 15; C – Fig. 16; (0.5 mm): B – Fig. 14.



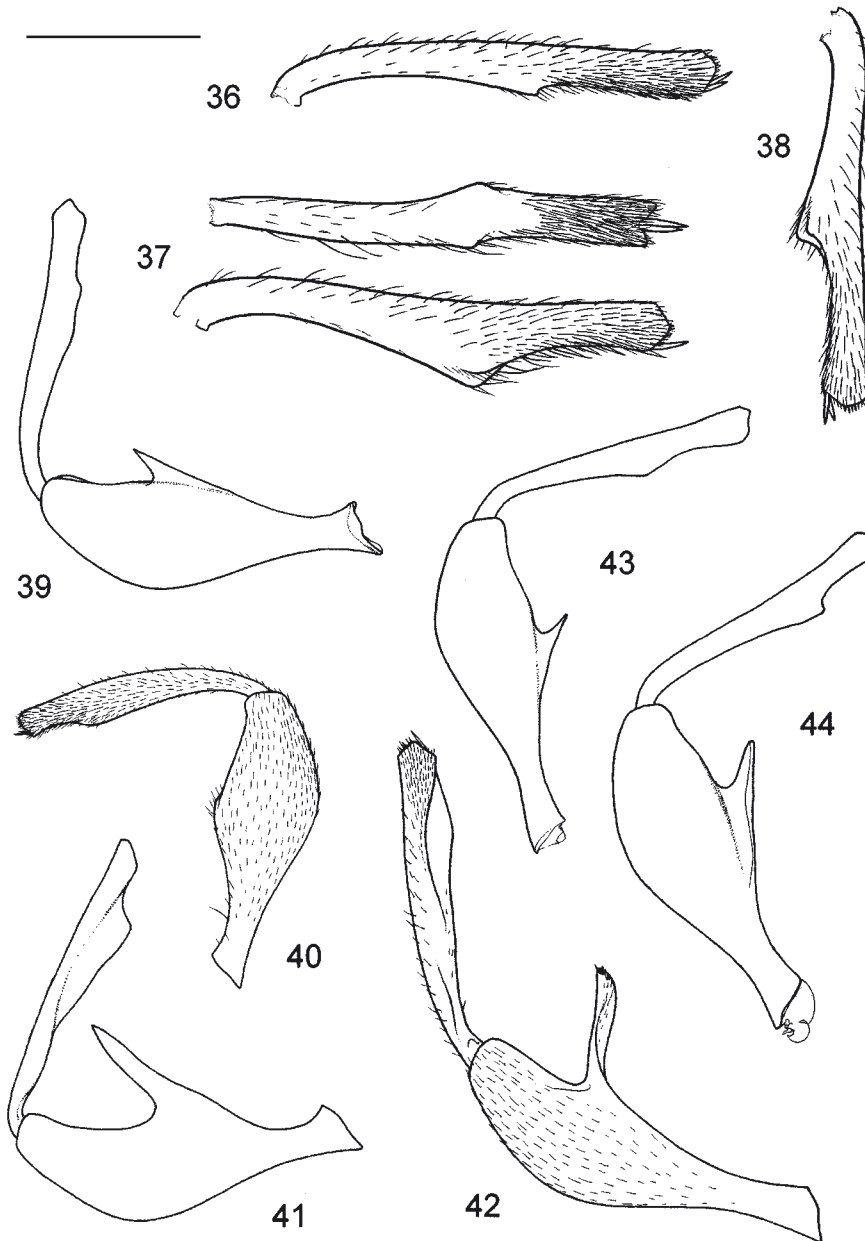
Figs 18–21. *Anthelephila mishmi* sp.nov. (holotype): 18 – profemur and tibia; 19 – sternum VII; 20 – prongs of sternite VIII in dorsal view; 21 – apical portion of tegmen. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 19–21; (0.5 mm): B – Fig. 18.



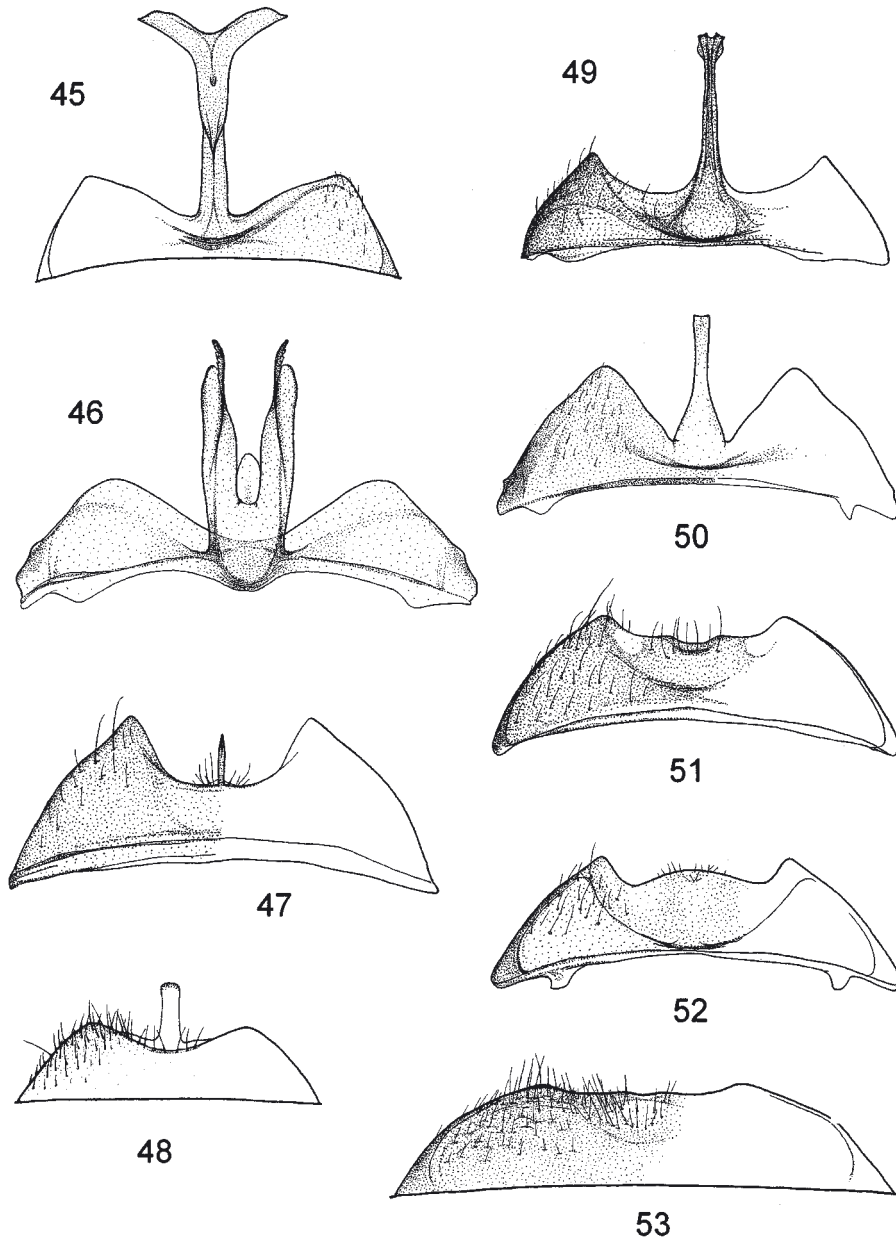
Figs 22–25. *Anthelephila sausai* sp.nov. (holotype): 22 – profemur and tibia; 23 – sternum VII; 24 – prongs of sternite VIII in dorsal view; 25 – apical portion of tegmen. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Fig. 25; B – Figs 23, 24; (0.5 mm): C – Fig. 22.



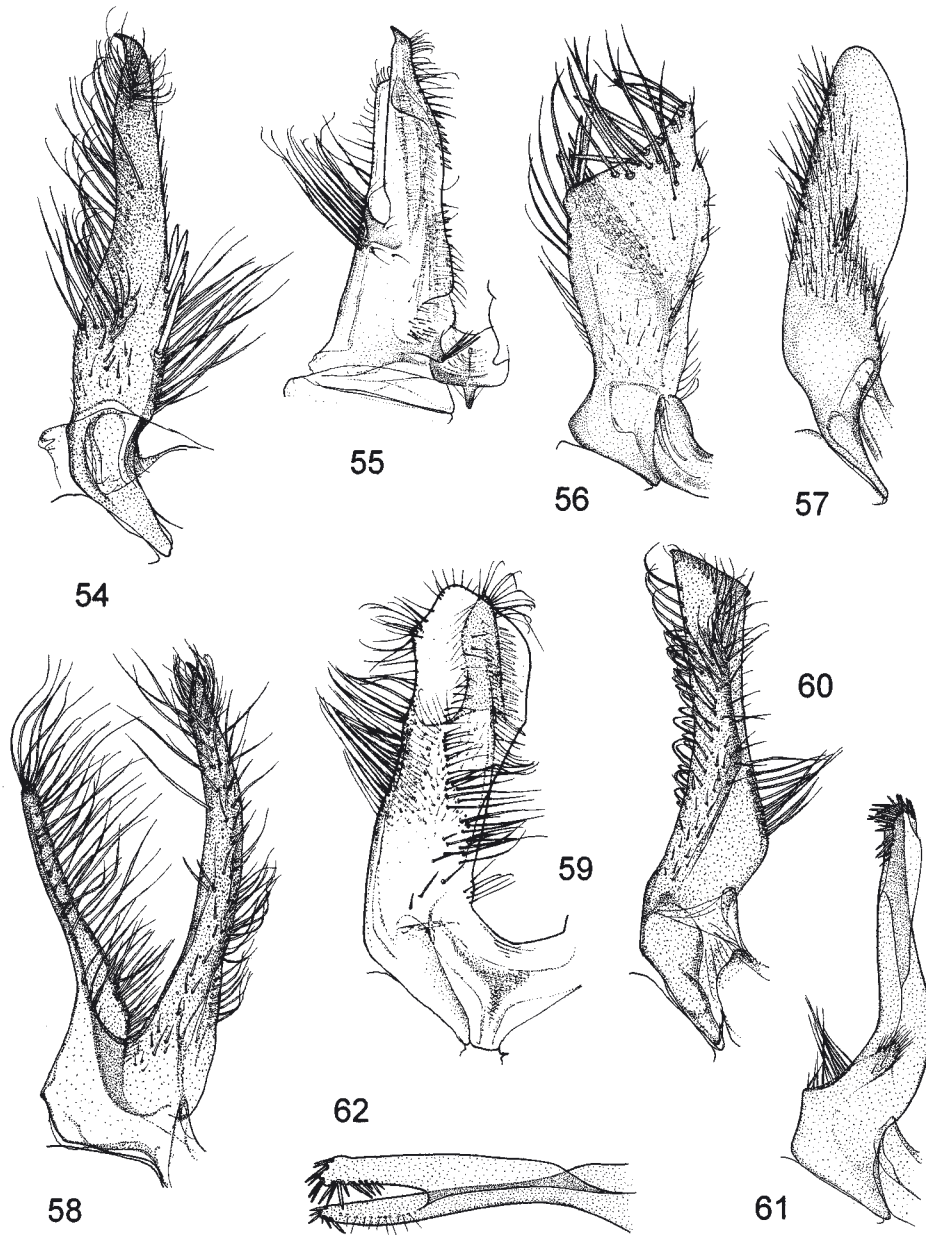
Figs 26–35. 26–33. Apical portion of tegmen, dorsally: 26 – *Anthelephila cinchonae* (Krekich-Strassoldo); 27 – *A. uhmanni* (Kejval); 28 – *A. psiloptera* (Krekich-Strassoldo); 29 – *A. adivasi* Kejval; 30 – *A. abdita* (Kejval); 31 – *A. longiceps* (Pic); 32 – *A. corrusca* (Krekich-Strassoldo); 33 – same, laterally. 34, 35. *A. lagenicollis* (Fairmaire): 34 – head and prothorax, laterally; 35 – segment IX and tergite VIII. Scale (0.2 mm) – Fig. 33; Figs 26–32, 34, 35 after KEJVAL (2000, 2010).



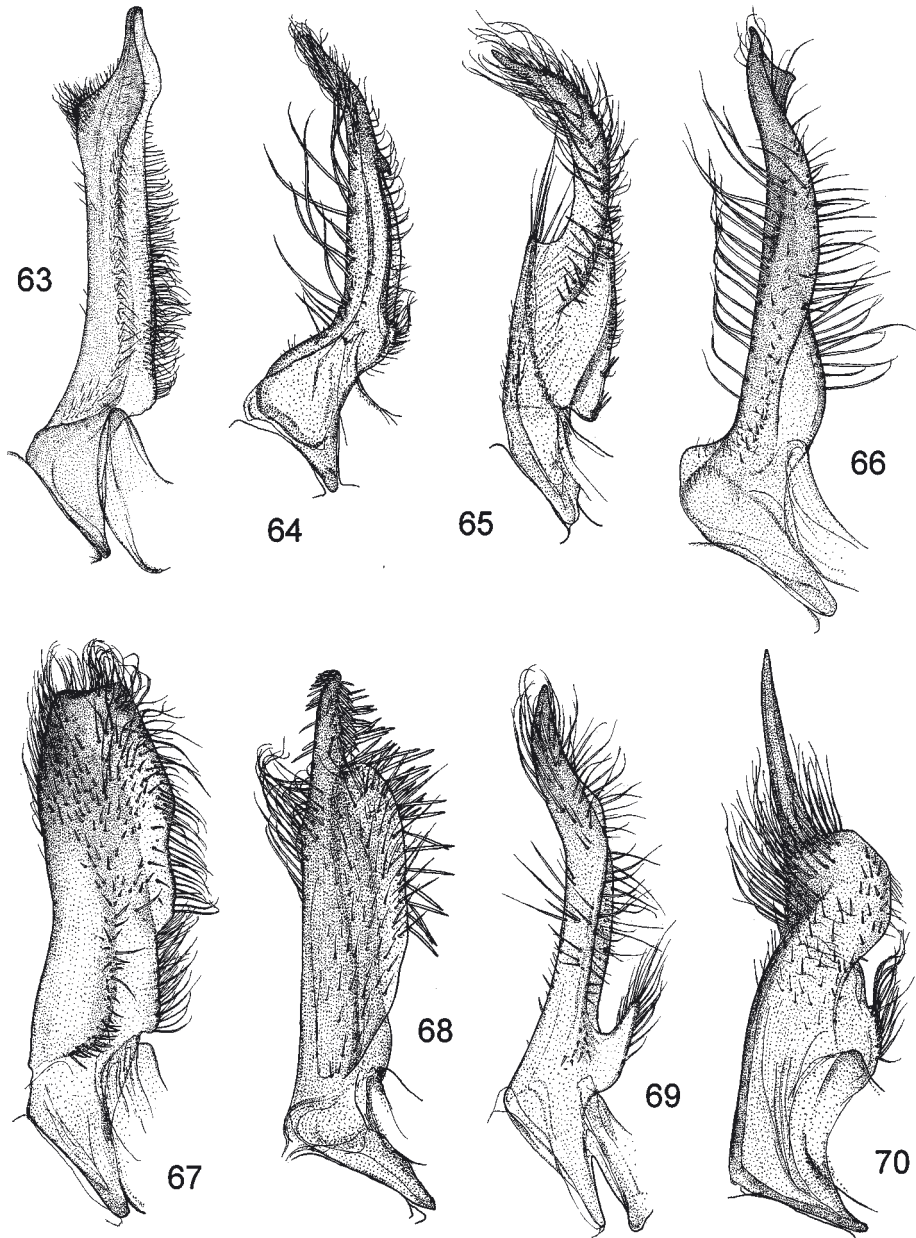
Figs 36–44. 36–38. Male protibia: 36 – *Anthelephila cinchonae* (Krekich-Strassoldo), Nepal, Tamba-Koshi-Khola (ZKDC); 37 – *A. longiceps* (Pic), Nepal, Halambu (ZKDC), different views; 38 – *A. latipennis* (Pic), India, Kalimpong (ZKDC). 39–44. Male profemur and tibia: 39 – *A. gandaki* (Kejval); 40 – *A. adivasi* Kejval; 41 – *A. gladia* Telnov; 42 – *A. triungula* Kejval; 43 – *A. burmana* (Kejval); 44 – *A. gorkha* (Kejval). Scale (0.5 mm) – Figs 36–38; Figs 39–44 after KEJVAL (2000, 2010) and TELNOV (2003).



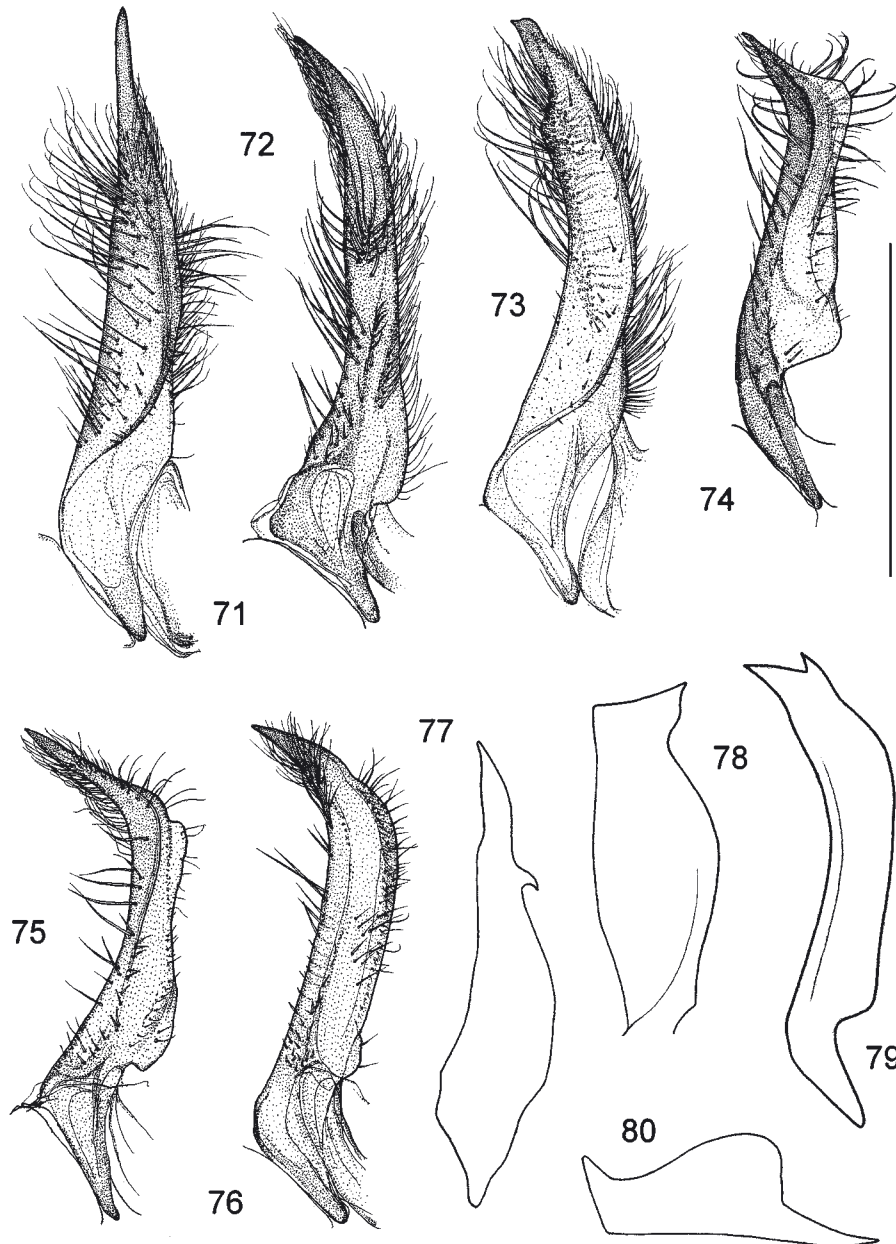
Figs 45–53. Male sternum VII: 45 – *Anthelephila ancoriferra* Telnov; 46 – *A. bifurcata* (Kejval); 47 – *A. abdita* (Kejval); 48 – *A. adivasi* Kejval; 49 – *A. psiloptera* (Krekich-Strassoldo); 50 – *A. bonadonai* (Kejval); 51 – *A. lagenicollis* (Fairmaire); 52 – *A. coniceps* (Pic); 53 – *A. gorkha* (Kejval). All figures after KEJVAL (2000, 2010) and TELNOV (2003).



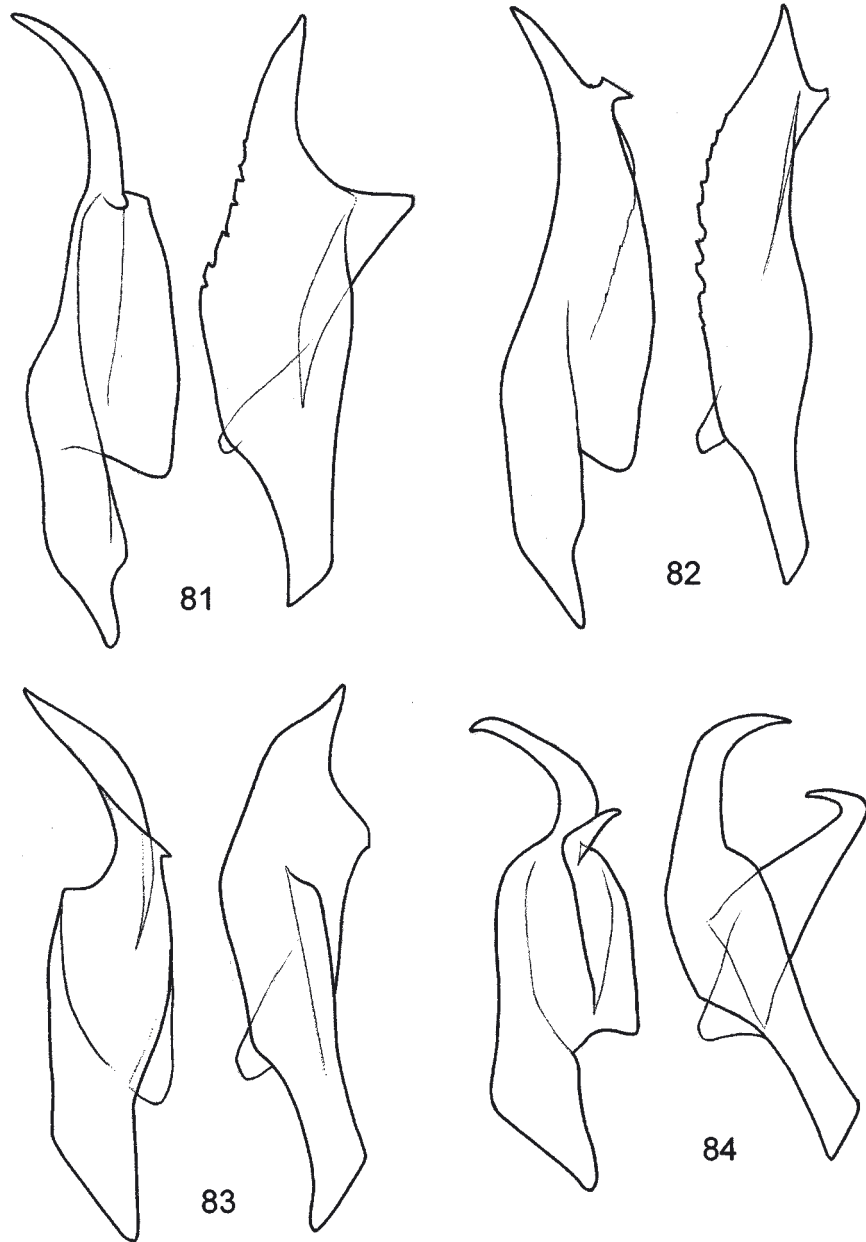
Figs 54–62. Prong of male sternite VIII, dorsally (except Fig. 62): 54 – *Anthelephila cinchonae* (Krekich-Strassoldo); 55 – *A. adivasi* Kejval; 56 – *A. ancoriferra* Telnov; 57 – *A. bifurcata* (Kejval); 58 – *A. longiceps* (Pic); 59 – *A. triangula* Kejval; 60 – *A. corrusca* (Krekich-Strassoldo); 61 – *A. bonadonai* (Kejval); 62 – same species, lateral view. All figures after KEJVAL (2000, 2010) and TELNOV (2003).



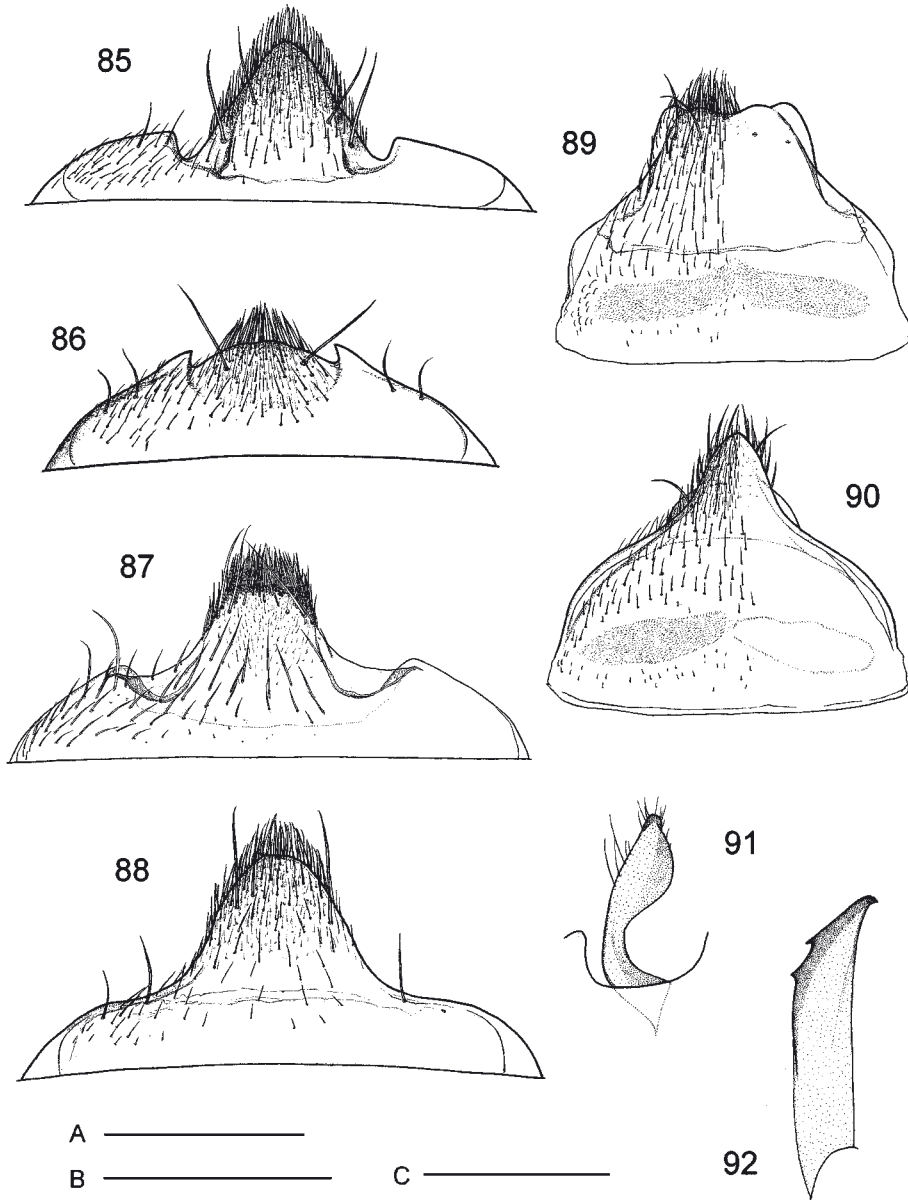
Figs 63–70. Prong of male sternite VIII, dorsally: 63 – *Anthelephila gladia* Telnov; 64 – *A. lagenicollis* (Fairmaire); 65 – *A. latipennis* (Pic); 66 – *A. pseudocorrusca* (Kejval); 67 – *A. burmana* (Kejval); 68 – *A. psiloptera* (Krekich-Strassoldo); 69 – *A. nepalensis* (Kejval); 70 – *A. gandaki* (Kejval). All figures after KEJVAL (2000) and TELNOV (2003).



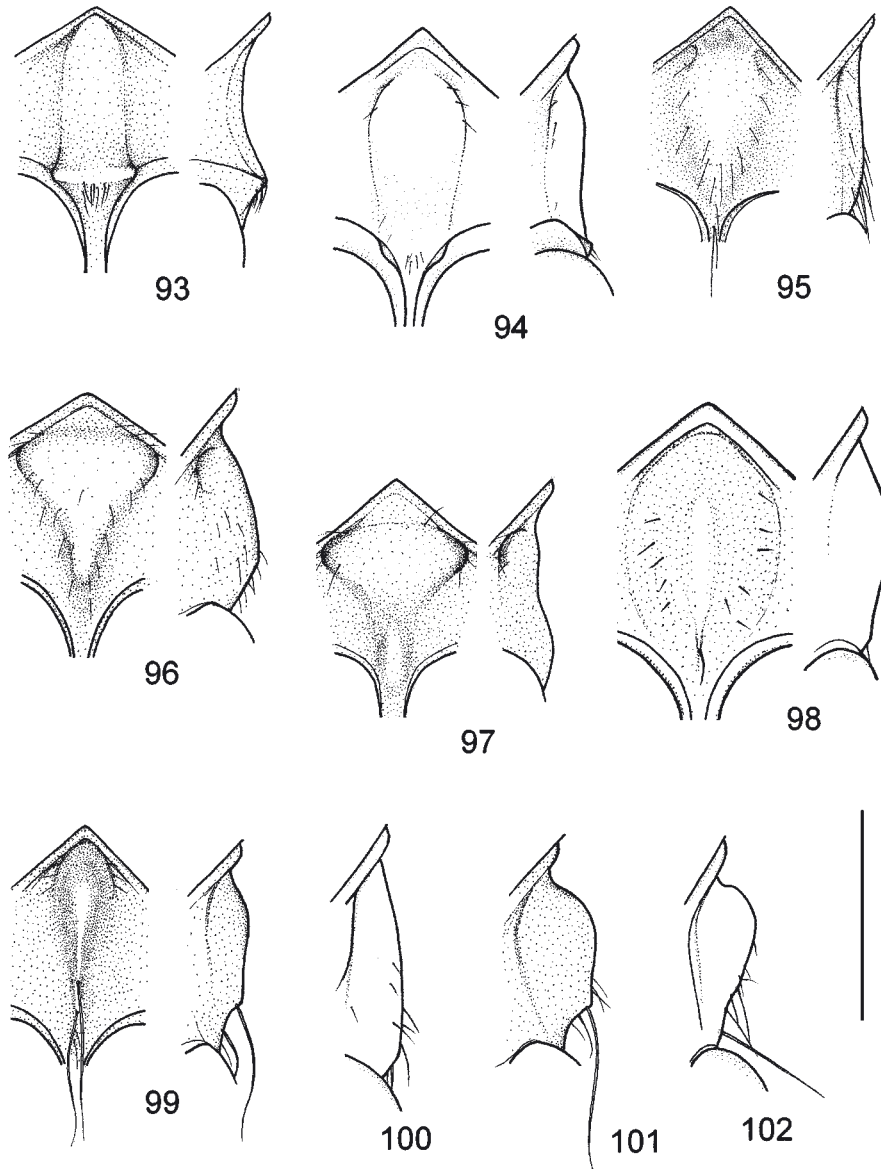
Figs 71–80. 71–76. Prong of male sternite VIII, dorsally: 71 – *Anthelephila gorkha* (Kejval); 72 – *A. arunvallis* (Kejval); 73 – *A. pokharensis* (Kejval); 74 – *A. coniceps* (Pic); 75 – *A. probsti* (Kejval); 76 – *A. uhmanni* (Kejval). 77–80. Same in outline: 77 – *A. lagenicollis* (Fairmaire), laterally; 78 – *A. pseudocorrusca* (Kejval), laterally; 79 – *A. uhmanni* (Kejval), Nepal, Mure (ZKDC), dorso-caudally; 80 – *A. gandaki* (Kejval), laterally. Scale (0.5 mm) – Fig. 79; Figs 71–77, 78, 80 after KEJVAL (2000).



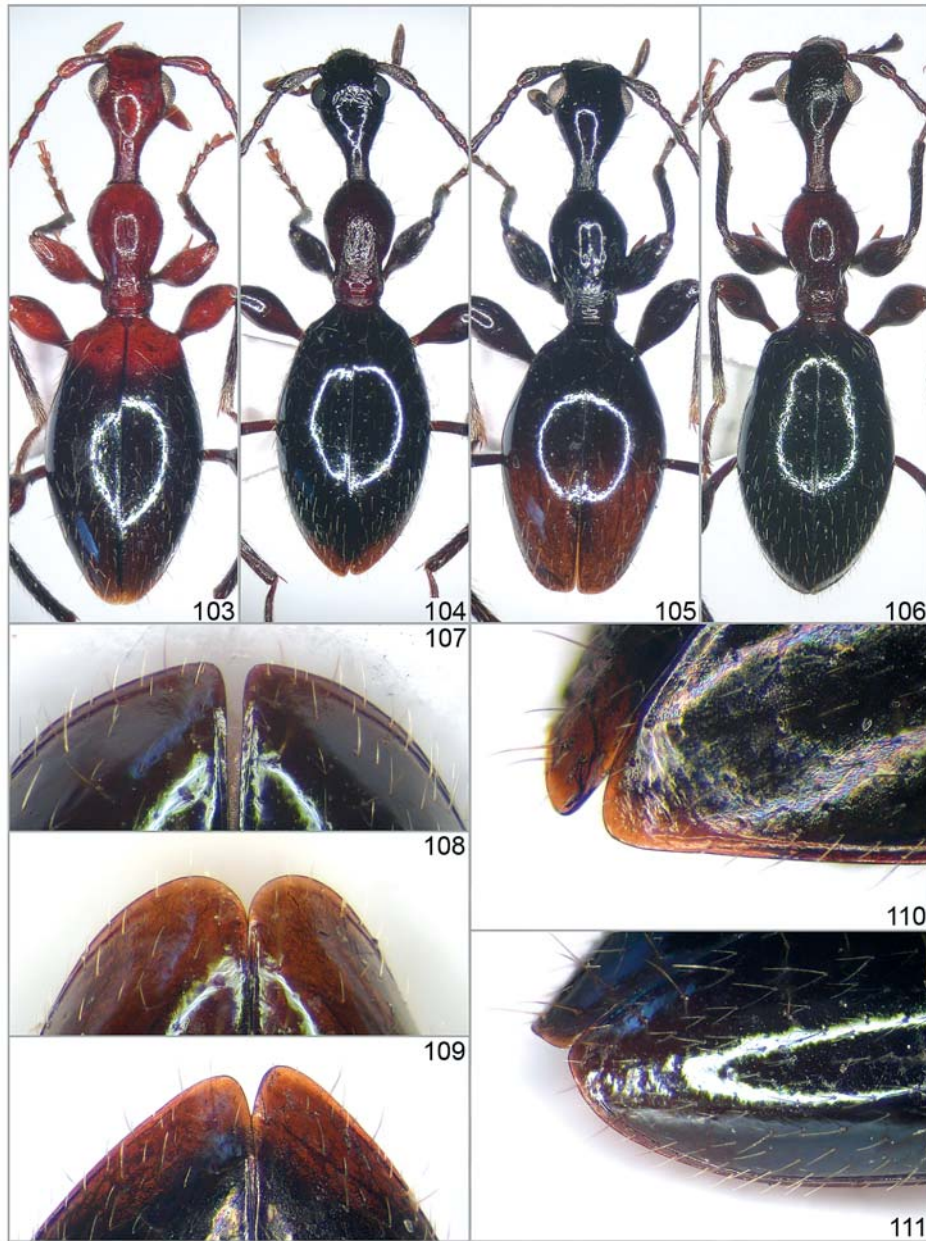
Figs 81–84. Prong of male sternite VIII (outline) in ventral (left) and lateral (right) view: 81 – *Anthelephila abdita* (Kejval), Assam, Umrongso (ZKDC); 82 – same species, Meghalaya, Cherrapunjee (ZKDC); 83 – *A. latipennis* (Pic), India Kalimpong (ZKDC); 84 – *A. hamata* sp.nov. Scale (0.5 mm).



Figs 85–92. 85–88. Female sternum VII: 85 – *Anthelephila cinchonae* (Krekich-Strassoldo), India, Rinkingpong (ZKDC); 86 – *A. sausiai* sp.nov.; 87 – *A. longiceps* (Pic), Nepal, Arughat Bazar (ZKDC); 88 – *A. coniceps* (Pic), India, Lower Janake (ZKDC). 89, 90. Female tergum VII: 89 – *A. longiceps* (Pic), Nepal, Arughat Bazar (ZKDC); 90 – *A. sausiai* sp.nov. 91, 92. Median process of male sternum VII: 91 – *A. burmana* (Kejval); 92 – *A. cinchonae* (Krekich-Strassoldo). Scale (0.5 mm): A – Figs 85, 86, 88; B – Fig. 87; C – Figs 89, 90. Figs 91, 92 after KEJVAL (2000).



Figs 93–102. 93–99. Median bulge of female mesoventrite in ventral (left) and lateral (right) view: 93 – *Anthelephila longiceps* (Pic); 94 – *A. sausai* sp.nov., paratype; 95 – *A. bifurcata* (Kejval); 96 – *A. corrusca* (Krekich-Strassoldo); 97 – *A. pseudocorrusca* (Kejval); 98 – *A. gorkha* (Kejval), Nepal, Gorkha (ZKDC); 99 – *A. lagenicollis* (Fairmaire). 100–102. Same, lateral view: 100 – *A. gladia* Telnov, paratype (NHMB); 101 – *A. arunvallis* (Kejval); 102 – *A. uhmanni* (Kejval), paratype (ZKDC). Scale (0.5 mm) – Figs 94, 98, 100, 102. Figs 93, 95–97, 99, 101 after KEJVAL (2000).



Figs 103–111. 103–106. Habitus: 103 – *Anthelephila abdita* (Kejval), India, Umrongso (ZKDC); 104 – *A. pokharensis* (Kejval), paratype (ZKDC); 105 – *A. probsti* (Kejval), paratype (ZKDC); 106 – *A. sausiai* sp.nov., paratype (ZKDC). 107–109. Apex of elytra, dorso-caudally: 107 – *A. lagenicollis* (Fairmaire), Sikkim, Mangan (ZKDC); 108 – *A. dracaena* sp. nov.; 109 – *A. pokharensis* (Kejval), paratype (ZKDC). 110, 111. Same, dorso-laterally: 110 – *A. pokharensis* (Kejval), paratype (ZKDC); 111 – *A. gorkha* (Kejval), Nepal, Gorkha (ZKDC).