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Revisional notes on Oriental *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénectére (Coleoptera, Anthicidae) 2. Himalayan species related to *F. lagenicollis* Fairmaire, 1894

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Z. Kejval 2000: Revisional notes on Oriental *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénectére (Coleoptera, Anthicidae). 2. Himalayan species related to *F. lagenicollis* Fairmaire, 1894. *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) **85**: 73–111. – Twelve new species are described in this paper: *F. abditus* sp.nov. (India), *F. arunvallis* sp.nov. (Nepal), *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov. (Bhutan); *F. bonadonai* sp.nov. (Bhutan), *F. gandaki* sp.nov. (Nepal), *F. burmanus* sp.nov. (Burma), *F. gorkha* sp.nov. (Nepal), *F. nepalensis* sp.nov. (Nepal), *F. pokharensis* sp.nov. (Nepal), *F. probsti* sp.nov. (Nepal), *F. pseudocorruscus* sp.nov. (Nepal); *F. uhmanni* sp.nov. (Nepal). The following new synonymies are proposed: *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénectére, 1849 (= *Formicomus* subg. *Orthauchen* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1925 syn.nov.); *F. lagenicollis* Fairmaire, 1894 (= *F. aestimabilis* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1919 syn.nov., *F. bhutanensis* Pic, 1913 syn.nov.); *F. longiceps* Pic, 1913 (= *F. championi* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928 syn.nov.). *Formicomus aestimabilis* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1919 as the type species of *Orthauchen* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1925 and the lectotype for *F. aestimabilis* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1919 are designated.

Key words: Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Anthicidae, *Formicomus*, new species, new synonymy, type species subsequent designation, lectotype designation, Oriental region.

Introduction

The present paper follows my previous work (Kejval 1999) devoted to Oriental *Formicomus*. It deals with the identity of *F. lagenicolis* Fairmaire, 1894 and eighteen closely related species, distributed almost exclusively in the Himalaya mountains. They are striking for the following characters: neck extremely long, fluently passing into head (Fig. 125); legs and antennae conspicuously long, antennal segment I is elongate, at least 2.5 times as long as wide; the last segment of maxillar palpi conspicuously large and securiform; body-surface only sparsely punctured, rather glossy (especially elytra), female mesosternum modified, with more or less protruding medio-longitudinal bulge of different form (only exceptionally simple, in two cases). All the above-mentioned characters can be regarded as apomorphic within the tribe Formicomini and suggest that these species belong to phylogenetically more derived members of the genus. Based on the character of connection of head with neck, those previously known were either described or placed by Krekich-Strassoldo (1919, 1925, 1926, 1931) in the subgenus *Orthauchen* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1925, which is, however, herein synonymized with the nominotypical subgenus *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénectére, 1849.

With respect to considerable similarity in coloration and external morphology of the species studied, only *F. lagenicollis* is fully redescribed and shared characters are not further repeated in other species.

Throughout the text, the following abbreviations are used (in round brackets): HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; IRSN – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels; MHNG – Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genéve; MNHN – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien; NMPC – Národní Museum, Praha; CKD – coll. Kejval, Domažlice; CUP – coll. Uhmann, Pressath; CWW – coll. Wiesner, Wolfsburg. Author's comments on the type material are found in square brackets. Exact label data are quoted in the type specimens only. Separate labels are indicated by slashes (\).

Genus *Formicomus* LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÉRE, 1849

Formicomus LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÉRE, 1849a: 1, 4. Type species: *Carabus pedestris* ROSSI, 1790, (by original designation), JACQUELIN DU VAL 1863: 369, LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÉRE 1849b: 70; PIC 1911: 15.
Formicomus subg. *Orthauchen* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1925: 516. Type species: *Formicomus aestimabilis* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1919 (by present designation). **Syn.nov.**

Remarks. KREKICH-STRASSOLDO (1925) established *Orthauchen* without designation of the type species and described it as follows: "It is my opinion that the genus must be divided into two well-characterised subgenera. The connection of the neck with the head presents two conspicuous types. In some species the neck passes directly into the head, while in others the neck is apparently inserted on the underside of the head, leaving the base of the head free. The species within the first group are usually larger, and more frequently inhabitants of the higher and mountainous districts, while those of the second subgenus more commonly frequent lowlands and coastal plains. The first subgenus, which I name *Orthauchen,* contains the following previously described species:…" This statement, however, is in serious contradiction with a short note under *Formicomus montanus* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1914 (listed below the subgeneric definition), that this species: "represents a passage between the two subgenera".

Having examined the majority of the known Oriental species, I failed to find any evidence supporting Krekich's opinion, but observed further transient forms that cannot be reliably assigned to either of these subgenera. The character of connection of head with neck constitutes a morphocline within the whole genus and therefore it cannot be used for its division. For this reason, *Orthauchen* is regarded as a junior synonym of *Formicomus* and, in connection with this fact, for the first of the five species listed immediately below, the original description is designated as the type species.

Formicomus lagenicollis FAIRMAIRE, 1894

Formicomus lagenicollis FAIRMAIRE, 1894: 41.
F. aestimabilis KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1919: 168, Figs 4, 5a–c. **Syn.nov.**
F. bhutanensis PIC, 1913b: 204. **Syn.nov.**

Type material examined. *F. lagenicollis* – Holotype, ♀ (IRSN): "Kurseong P. Braet [printed] \ Formicomus lagenicollis Frm-nsp-T [handwritten, partly illegible] \ TYPE [red label, printed in black frame] \ Determin. Fairmaire [printed]".

F. aestimabilis – Lectotype, ♂ (NHMW)[herewith designated, dissected by Krekich, number of slide not indicated]: "Trichonopoli Ind. or. [printed] \ ♂ \ TYPE [red label, printed] \ coll. Heberdey [printed] \ aestimabilis Kr. det. v. Krekich [species name handwritten] \ aestimabilis Krek. [handwritten in black frame]". Paralectotypes, 1♀ (NHMW), same data except the last label, in addition with "♀"; 1♀ (coll. Pic, MNHN), same data except the fourth and the last label, in addition with "♀ \ 636.\ Formicomus aestimabilis Krek. T".
F. bhutanensis – Holotype, ♂ (MNHN): "Padong Bhutan [handwritten] \ Type [handwritten] \ TYPE [red label, printed] \ Muséum Paris Coll. M. Pic [printed] \ bhutanensis Pic [handwritten]".

Other specimens examined. 1♂ (NHMW): "Trichonopoli Ind. or.", [dissected, slide 430, bearing an identification label "aestimabilis" by Krekich]; 2♂ (NHMW): "Darjeeling, Gopaldhara, ca 1400 m, 28.v.–4.viii., H. Stevens", [both dissected, slides 77B, 82B]; 1♂ (NHMW): "Sikkim, Gopaldhara, H. Stevens \ 17.vii.1918", [dissected, slide 11B]; 1♂ (CKD): "India, Sikkim east, Gantok env., 2000–2500 m, Fambong–Lho forest, 8.–15.vii.1997, J. Schneider leg."; 1♂ (CKD): "India, West Bengal, Darjeeling distr., Kalimpong Khangebung, 1400 m, 12.viii.1990, lgt. Narayan Dangal"; 2♀ (HNHM, CUP): "India, West Bengal, Darjeeling, below North Point 1000 m, 17.iv.1967, lgt. G. Topál".

Description. Coloration variable; elytra black with blue-greenish reflection; colour of the rest of the body varies from rufous-brown to brown-black in places with rufous-brown tinge; head always more or less darker than pronotum; pronotum sometimes contrasting red-rufous; distal segments of antennae, clavate portion of femora, tibia, tarsi, metasternum and abdominal segments usually somewhat darkened.

Head conspicuously elongate, including neck, and eyes, 1.7 times as long as wide; lateral outlines of tempora at most slightly convex, nearly straightly narrowing towards the rear; hind temporal angles entirely obsolete; frons flattened, antero-lateral margins distinctly upturned; eyes medium, moderately convex, moderately protruding from lateral outlines of head; neck conspicuously long, fluently passing into head (Fig. 125). Dorsal surface of head rather smooth and glossy, only finely, sparsely punctured and pubescent by shorter semierect and a few longer and erect setae; punctures becoming more widely spaced towards the rear; frons with several, fine, transverse wrinkles mesally; neck distinctly corrugated at base.

Antennae conspicuously long and slim, reaching nearly as far as mid-length of elytra; segment I long, 3.3 times as long as wide; segment X 2.5 times as long as wide; segment XI 3.3 times as long as wide, slightly narrower and longer than segment X.

Pronotum narrower than head including eyes, 1.6 times as long as wide, regularly rounded anteriorly, distinctly impressed laterally in posterior half, moderately medio-longitudinally impressed dorsally; latero-basal impressions extended antero-dorsally as far as mid-length of pronotum (Fig. 125) into paired longitudinal furrows terminating in small, pit-like depressions. Punctation and pubescence of dorsal surface of pronotum similar to that of head, with a coarser puncture on each side from medio-longitudinal impression at about mid-length; bottom of latero-basal impressions coarsely wrinkled; base of pronotum rugose laterally and these latero-basal rugosities interconnected dorsally by several, transverse wrinkles, slightly protruding from dorsal outline of pronotum in lateral view (Fig. 125). Basal margin of pronotum distinctly bordered.

Legs conspicuously long; all femora strongly clavate; tarsi distinctly shorter than tibia; penultimate segment of all tarsi flattened distally; terminal segment of all tarsi implanted near base of penultimate segment; front legs in male modified (Fig. 1); male

profemora with rather distinct, thorn-like process, pointed apically; male protibia moderately narrowed and with minute protuberance in distal half.

Female mesosternum (Fig. 92) with distinctly protruding, posteriorly narrowed, medio-longitudinal bulge, bearing several long, stiff setae posteriorly. Bulge of male mesosternum generally very similar to that of female, somewhat less prominent.

Male metasternum (Fig. 126) posteriorly with a pair of longitudinal, parallel, densely punctured, setose patches; metasternum intermediate patches only slightly impressed.

Elytra longitudinally oval, 1.7 times as long as wide, somewhat tapering apically (Fig. 128) with lateral subapical margin moderately convex; humeri protruding, distinctly angulate; hind wings fully developed; postscutellar impression absent. Surface of elytra only sparsely punctured, smooth and glossy; scanty pubescence composed of long semierect to erect setae.

Male abdomen: sternite VII (Fig. 2) with posterior margin moderately, sinuously emarginate. Tergite VII (Fig. 3) widely rounded apically. Sternite VIII (Figs 4, 5) with a pair of slim, rearward-projecting, divergent, sabre-like prongs, pointed apically; medial edge of prongs armed with a single, pointed, thorn-like protrusion. Tergite VIII (Fig. 6) composed of a pair of plates, rounded apically, connected medially by a thin strand, and ventrally situated, triangular sclerite. Spiculum gastrale formed by a thin, feebly sclerotized apodeme, bifurcate and connected by membranous tissue with abdominal segment VIII. Aedeagus as in Figs 7-9; apical portion of tegmen distinctly shorter than basal one; apex of tegmen bilobed; median lobe of aedeagus membranous, strengthened by a simple, sclerotized apodeme.

Female abdomen: sternite VII (Fig. 103) with posterior margin simply rounded apically. Tergite VII (Fig. 113) distinctly produced and bluntly pointed apically, with lateral sides distinctly concave distally.

Sexual dimorphism: Female with simple front legs, lacking densely punctured patches of metasternum. Furthermore, it differs from male by comparatively simple form of the abdominal segment VII and by the feebly sclerotized, largely membranous and simple abdominal segment VIII.

Length: 5.5–6.2 mm.

Distribution. Sikkim, India (West Bengal).

Differential diagnosis. With respect to the general form of aedeagus (tegmen somewhat uniformly bilobed apically), *F. lagenicollis* is more closely related to *F. coniceps*, *F. arunvallis* sp.nov., *F. gandaki* sp.nov., *F. gorkha* sp.nov., *F. nepalensis* sp.nov., *F. pokharensis* sp.nov. and *F. probsti* sp.nov.

A key to identification of male specimens

1. Prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 76, 77) conspicuously widened at about mid-length and abruptly narrowed distally ..... *F. gandaki* sp.nov.
– Prongs of sternite VIII more or less slim, at most with moderate, lobe-like dilatation in distal half. 2

2. Protibia nearly simple (Fig. 1), slightly narrowed and with minute protuberance in distal half; prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 4, 5) with pointed, thorn-like protrusion distally. ..... *F. lagenicollis* FAIRMAIRE
– Protibia distinctly modified, with process and (or) abruptly narrowed distally; prongs of sternite VIII lacking pointed protrusion distally. 3
3. Prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 54, 55) medio-basally with narrow, long setose lobe. ..... *F. nepalensis* sp.nov.
– Prongs of sternite VIII lacking medio-basally situated, setose lobe. 4
4. Prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 72) obliquely truncate apically. ..... *F. pokharensis* sp.nov.
– Prongs of sternite VIII simply, more or less sharply pointed apically. 5
5. Prongs of sternite VIII simply shaped, parallel-sided at mid-length. 6
– Prongs of sternite VIII of more complicated form, not parallel-sided at mid-length, with more or less distinctly lobe-like dilatation in distal half. 7
6. Elytral humeri prominent; prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 51) longer, more densely setose, nearly straight. ..... *F. arunvallis* sp.nov.
– Elytral humeri sloping; prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 81), shorter, less densely setose, more divergent distally. ..... *F. uhmanni* sp.nov.
7. Posterior margin of sternite VII (Fig. 17) moderately convex medially; paired plates of tergite VIII rather evenly narrowing toward apex, similar to Fig. 6; prongs of sternite VIII shaped as in Fig. 18. …..... *F. coniceps* PIC
– Posterior margin of sternite VII (Fig. 58) regularly concave medially; paired plates of tergite VIII (Fig. 60) abruptly narrowed distally; prongs of sternite VIII shaped as in Fig. 59. ..... *F. probsti* sp.nov.

Remarks. The female holotype of *F. lagenicollis* agrees in all external characters, including the shape of mesosternum and the seventh abdominal segment, with *F. aestimabilis*. Since, moreover, I can not see any substantial differences in male characters between *F. aestimabilis* and *F. bhutanensis*, both these species are regarded as junior synonyms of *F. lagenicollis*. Prongs of male sternite VIII of *F. aestimabilis*, as figured in the original description (see Fig. 5 in KREKICH-STRASSOLDO 1919), differ from the present redescription of *F. lagenicollis* (Figs 4, 5) in the truncate apices. This serious discrepancy between the synonymized species therein is caused by the fact that the prongs of sternite VIII were broken off apically in the relevant specimen of *F. aestimabilis*. This situation occurs in the first male (slide 430) of the additionally examined specimens, identified by Krekich-Strassoldo and bearing the same locality label as the type specimens. Having much lower slide-numbers, the other males from NHMW were dissected recently, probably by R. F. Heberdey. The prongs of sternite VII of these specimens are pointed apically.

The type specimens of *F. aestimabilis* bear the locality "Trichonopoli" in eastern India. This is the English equivalent of the Indian "Tiruchirappalli", which is a town situated in the lowland territory of Tamil Nadu state in southern India. With respect to the distribution of related species, the remote location and the different environment around Tiruchirappalli, the type material of *F. aestimabilis* is regarded as mislabelled.

Based on the material collected by Harmand in Sikkim, PIC (1899) described the form of the male profemora in *F. lagenicollis* as follows: "le ♂ présente aux cuisses antérieures une sorte d'appendice particulier, long, obliquement tronqué au sommet, dont la partie externe est parfois prolongée en courte dent." The present examination of the respective specimens (general collection, MNHN) proved that they belong to a different species, *F. himalayanus* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1914.

Formicomus cinchonae KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1931

Formicomus (*Orthauchen*) *cinchonae* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1931: 2, Figs 2a, b.

Type material examined. (See remarks.) Syntype, ♂ (NHMW)[dissected by Krekich, slide 714B]: "Sitong 3300 ft Darijiling 8.7.1918 [handwritten] \ on Cinchona flowers [handwritten] \ 714B [handwritten] \ TYPE [red label, printed] \ coll. Heberdey [printed] \ F. cinchonae Kr. det. v. Krekich. [species name handwritten]"; Syntype, ♀ (NHMW), same locality and determination data, in addition: "CO-TYPE [red label, printed] \ ♀ [printed]".

Other specimens examined. 1♂ (CKD): "C-Nepal, Janakpur, Tamba-Koshi-Khola, SE Charikot, 900–1200 m, 5.–10.vi.1987, C. Holzschuh legit.".

Description. Male in general appearance very similar to that of *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters (see also remarks for female):

Pronotum slightly wider, somewhat more convex laterally in anterior half.

Medio-longitudinal bulge of male mesosternum inconspicuous, rather wide and flattened, lacking a distinct median edge, its ventral outline nearly straight in lateral view.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 10; profemora nearly simple, with inconspicuous, slightly protruding, longitudinal edge; protibia with small but distinct protrusion close behind mid-length.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 11) with conspicuously long, sharply triangulate, medial process, pointed apically and moderately curved ventrally; both dorsal edges of median process with a pair of small dents subapically (Fig. 133). Tergite VII (Fig. 12) with posterior margin somewhat triangulate and pointed apically (more distinct in dorso-caudal view). Prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 13) stronger, simply shaped, only moderately divergent, with apices pointing towards the sides; surface of prongs, excepting ordinary fine setae, with about five thick, short setae, arranged in a row medio-basally. Triangular sclerite of tergite VIII (Fig. 14) conspicuously narrowed and pointed apically. Apical portion of aedeagus (Fig. 15) terminating in short, dorso-ventrally flattened, blunt process with very fine membranous lobe, implanted at its base, dorsally.

Length: 6. 1–6.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *F. cinchonae* shares strong, medial process of male sternite VII with *F. psilopterus*, *F. burmanus* sp.nov., *F. bonadonai* sp.nov. and *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov.

A key to identification of male specimens

1. Profemora (Figs 10, 83) nearly simple, with inconspicuous, slightly protruding, longitudinal edge. 2
– Profemora distinctly modified, with conspicuously projecting process. 3
2. Elytral humeri distinctly protruding; medial process of sternite VII (Fig. 11) simple; prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 13) comparatively slim, pointed apically. ..... *F. cinchonae* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO
– Elytral humeri somewhat sloping; medial process of sternite VII (Fig. 84) bifurcate; prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 86) rather wide, flattened, rounded apically. ..... *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov.
3. Latero-basal impression of pronotum extending antero-dorsally into paired furrows as in Fig. 125; profemoral process (Figs 19, 88) blunt, armed with minute, stiff setae apically. …..... 4
– Latero-basal impressions of pronotum simple; profemoral process (Fig. 61) sharply pointed, lacking stiff setae apically; medial process of sternite VII (Fig. 62, 135); prong of sternite VIII as in Fig. 63. ..... *F. burmanus* sp.nov.
4. Medial process of sternite VII (Figs 20, 134) distinctly enlarged apically; prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 22) rather strong, dilated dorsally into longitudinal lobe; apical portion of prongs simple. ..... *F. psilopterus* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO
– Medial process of sternite VII (Fig. 89) at most slightly widened apically; prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 90) slim, with apical portion bifurcate (Fig. 91). ..... *F. bonadonai* sp.nov.

Remarks. The above description of *F. cinchonae* is based on male specimens, because the identity of the only examined female (syntype) is doubtful. Pronotum of this specimen is somewhat narrower (less vaulted laterally in anterior half) and its mesosternum and the seventh abdominal segment are nearly identical with those in *F. lagenicolis* (Figs 92, 103, 113). According to the original description, the other syntypes of *F. cinchonae* should be deposited in Indian Museum in Calcutta, India. No attempt was made by the present author to examine these specimens.

Formicomus coniceps PIC, 1913

Formicomus coniceps PIC, 1913a: 13.

Type material examined. Holotype, ♂ (MNHN): "Sikkim [printed] \ Type [yellowish label, handwritten] \ TYPE [red label, printed] \ Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic [printed] \ F. coniceps Pic [handwritten]".

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Medio-longitudinal bulge of male mesosternum less protruding, nearly evenly lowering towards the rear, rounded, lacking a distinct edge.

Male metasternum distinctly impressed postero-medially, lateral sides of impression abruptly and more steeply sloping medially, with lateral, subparallel edges densely punctured and short setose, similar to Fig. 127.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 16; profemoral process slightly more prominent, sharply pointed; protibia with a distinct protrusion close behind mid-length.

Male abdomen. Posterior margin of sternite VII (Fig. 17) emarginate and moderately convex medially. Prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 18) shorter and stouter, distinctly lobe-like dilated medially in distal half; apices of prongs strongly divergent. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus bilobed, similar to Fig. 8.

Female unknown.

Length: 5.3 mm.

Distribution. Sikkim.

Differential diagnosis. With respect to the general form of aedeagus (tegmen simply bilobed apically), *F. coniceps* belongs to the subgroup of species close to *F. lagenicollis*. For separation of males see the diagnosis of the latter species.

Formicomus psilopterus KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1931

Formicomus (*Orthauchen*) *psilopterus* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1931: 1, Figs 1a, b.

Type material examined. (See remarks.) Syntype, ♂ (NHMW) [dissected by Krekich, slide 714A]: "Peshoke (Darijling) 2000–3500 ft. Gravely 23/4–II/5 1915 \ TYPE [red label, printed] \ 714A \ coll. Heberdey [printed] \ F. psilopterus Kr. det. v. Krekich [species name handwritten]".

Other specimens examined. 1♂ (CKD): "Nepal, Myagdi Distr., Dhawalagiri, Ghar Khola Ghorepani-Sikha, 2000–2800 m, 12.vi.1986, C. Holzschuh leg."; 2♂, 1♀ (CKD, CUP): "C-Nepal, Birethanti-Goropani, 4–9.vi.1992, I. Jeniš leg."; 1♂ (CKD): "C-Nepal, Bagmati Distr., Trisuli Bazar-Samri Bhanjyang, 540–1000 m, 8.vi.1993, J. Probst leg."; 8♂, 1♀ (CKD): "E-Nepal, Kosi Zone, Dhankuta Distr., Arun valley, Hille-Shidua, Bhedetar, 2000–2700 m, 24–28.v.1996, P. Čechovský leg."; 1♂, 3♀ (CUP, CWW): "W-Nepal, Buri Gandaki, Labubesi-Macha Khola 1650 m, 27.v.1990, Probst lgt."; 1♂ (CUP): "Nepal, Myagdi Distr., Myagdi Khola S Boghara 1400 m, 27–28.v.1995, Martens & Schawaller lgt.".

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Head wider, including eyes and neck, 1.6 times as long as wide; eyes slightly more convex. Antennal segment I is less elongate, 2.5 times as long as wide. Dorsal medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum less distinct, shallower.

Female mesosternum simple, lacking longer, stiff setae. Male mesosternum nearly simple, with very slight indication of flat, medio-longitudinal bulge, lacking longer, stiff setae. Male metasternum distinctly impressed postero-medially, lateral sides of impression abruptly and more steeply sloping medially, with lateral, subparallel edges densely punctured and short setose, similar to Fig. 127.

Front legs modified as in Fig. 19; profemora with long, obtuse process, armed with a row of minute, stiff setae along its apical margin; protibia moderately dilated in distal half.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 20) with conspicuously long, slender, angulate medial process, enlarged apically and curved dorsally; base of medial process (Fig. 134) strongly dilated dorsally. Tergite VII (Fig. 21) with posterior margin rounded and

moderately incised apically (more distinct in dorso-caudal view). Prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 22) rather strong, their dorsal side lobe-like dilated medially; distal portion of prongs narrow, cylindrical, with rounded apex, densely covered by numerous stiff setae of different lengths. Apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 23) simply shaped, abruptly narrowed towards blunt apex.

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 108) somewhat produced and bluntly pointed apically. Tergite VII (Fig. 121) triangular, bluntly pointed apically, with lateral sides moderately convex.

Length: 4.9–6.1 mm.

Distribution. Nepal, India (West Bengal).

Differential diagnosis. Having a simple female mesosternum and nearly the same front legs in male and male sternite VII with strong medial process, *F. psilopterus* is most closely related to *F. bonadonai* sp.nov. Females of those species show differences only in the form of the seventh abdominal segment (cf. Figs 137, 108 and 116, 121). For separation of males see the diagnosis for *F. cinchonae*.

Remarks. According to the original description, the other syntypes of *F. psilopterus* should be deposited in Indian Museum in Calcutta, India. No attempt was made by the present author to examine these specimens.

Formicomus longiceps Pic, 1913

Formicomus longiceps Pic, 1913b: 204.
Formicomus (*Orthauchen*) *championi* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1926: 75, Fig. 9. **Syn.nov.**

Type material examined. *F. longiceps* – Holotype, ♀ (MNHN): "Mandi State [handwritten] \ Type [small, yellow label, handwritten] \ TYPE [red label, printed] \ Muséum Paris Coll. M. Pic [printed] \ longiceps [handwritten]".
F. championi (see remarks) – Syntype, ♀ (NHMW): "W. Almora, U. P., India, 5–8.16. H. G. C. [printed] \ TYPE [red label, printed] \ coll. Heberdey [printed] \ F. championi Kr. det. v. Krekich [species name handwritten]".

Other specimens examined: 2♂, 1♀ (NHMW, CWW): "W-Nepal, Buri Gandaki, 1650 m, 29.v.–4.vi.1990, J. Probst leg."; 1♂ (CUP): "W-Nepal, Buri Gandaki, Macha Khola-Khotabenesi, 1650 m, 29.v.–4.vi.1990, J. Probst leg."; 1♀ (CUP): "W-Nepal, Buri Gandaki, Labubesi-Macha Khola, 1650 m, 27.v.1990, J. Probst leg."; 1♂ (CWW): "W-Nepal, Buri Gandaki, Sudi-Labubesi, 1300–1650 m, 27.v.1990, J. Probst leg."; 1♀ (CKD): "W-Nepal, Buri Gandaki, Arughat Bazar-Sudi, 1300 m, 24–26.v.1990, J. Probst leg."; 1♀ (CKD): "W-Nepal, Gorkha Distr., Maccha/Buri Gandaki Khola, 1650 m, 16.vi.1993, J. Probst leg."; 2♂ (CKD, CUP): "C-Nepal, Cosaigonda Distr., Halambu, 1300 m, 1–16.v.1989, Pashang leg."; 1♀ (CWW): "C-Nepal, Tamba-Koshi-Khola, SE Charikot, 900–1200 m, 6.vi.1987, Pashang leg."; 1♂ (CKD): "C-Nepal, Bagmati Distr., Trisuli Bazar-Samri Bhanjyang, 540–1900 m, 8.vi.1993, J. Probst leg."; 1♂ (CUP): "C-Nepal, Kathmandu valley, Godavari, 15–1700 m, 25–26.v.1988, J. Probst leg."; 1♂ (CWW): "N-India, Uttar Pradesh, ca 20 km N Rishikesh, 1300 m, 6.vii.1989, Hiermeier leg."; 1♂ (CKD): "India, West Bengal, Darjeeling Distr., Kalimpong Dumra Busty, 1000 m, 11.v.1986, Narayan Dangal leg.".

Description. In general appearance similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but different in the following characters:

Head slightly wider, including eyes and neck 1.6 times longer than wide; eyes distinctly larger. Antennal segment I is at most 3.0 times as long as wide. Dorsal, medio-

longitudinal impression of pronotum somewhat less distinct; dorsal surface of pronotum more densely punctured.

Female mesosternum (Fig. 93) projecting posteriorly into strong bulge, with a distinct, transverse edge. Bulge of male mesosternum rounded anteriorly and narrowing towards the rear into setose edge, slightly protruding from ventral outline in lateral view. Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 24; profemora with inconspicuous, moderately protruding, longitudinal edge; protibia conspicuously enlarged close behind mid-length, with a pair of blunt protrusions.

Male abdomen. Posterior margin of sternite VII (Fig. 25) only shallowly emarginate, with small medial protuberance. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 21, with posterior margin rounded and somewhat incised apically (more distinct in dorso-caudal view). Sternite VIII (Fig. 26) with four, long, slim, simply shaped prongs; the medial prongs longer, pointed apically; the lateral prongs shorter, blunt apically and conspicuously long setose. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 27) terminating in a pair of long, narrow, moderately divergent, membranous lobes.

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 107) truncate and long setose apically, with lateral margins downturned. Tergite VII (Fig. 114) with apex widely angulate, slightly emarginate medially, with lateral sides moderately lobe-like dilated subapically.

Length: 6.2–6.9 mm.

Distribution. Nepal, India (Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal).

Differential diagnosis. With respect to the general form of aedeagus and female mesosternum, *F. longiceps* is related to *F. latipennis* and *F. abditus* sp.nov. It can easily be distinguished by the combination of the following characters: male profemora lacking long process; male sternite VIII with four, long slim prongs; latero-basal impressions of prothorax extended antero-dorsally (similar to Fig. 125), pit-like terminal depressions distinct; both female sternite VII and tergite VII wide and somewhat truncate apically.

Remarks. *F. championi* shares rather typical female characters with *F. longiceps* PIC and is therefore regarded as junior synonym of the latter species. According to the original description, another male syntype should be deposited in Champion's coll. in the British Museum of Natural History Museum in London. No attempt was made by the present author at examination of this specimen.

Formicomus latipennis PIC, 1914

Formicomus latipennis PIC, 1914: 55.

Type material examined. Holotype, ♀ (MNHN): "Sikkim [handwritten] \ Type [small, yellowish label, handwritten] \ TYPE [red label, printed] \ Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic [printed] \ Formicomus latipennis Pic [handwritten]".

Other specimens examined. 1♂ (NHMW)[dissected, slide 1142]: "West Bengal, Darjeeling 700 m, Tista Valley, J. C. M. Gardner leg., 26.ix.1929"; 2♂ (CUP, HNHM): "India, West Bengal, Darjeeling Distr., Pesoke, 800 m, 3–4.vi.1980, leg. G. Topál".

Description. In general appearance similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Colouration rufous, only posterior half of elytra darkened, brown-black (borderline vague).

Eyes more convex. Antennal segment I is less elongate, 2.9 times as long as wide. Dorsal, medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum at most slightly indicated close before constricted portion; postero-dorsal, transverse wrinkles of pronotum, more protruding from its dorsal outline in lateral view; latero-basal impressions simple, not extended dorsally, pit-like impressions indistinct.

Female mesosternum (Fig. 94) projecting posteriorly into strong bulge, with short, transverse edge. Medio-longitudinal bulge of male mesosternum rounded anteriorly and narrowing towards the rear into short setose, moderately protruding edge.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 28; profemoral process more prominent, long and narrow; protibia distinctly enlarged at about mid-length, with a pair of blunt protuberances situated at the same level (at the same distance from base of tibia).

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 29) with posterior margin deeply emarginate, with long, slim, medial process, slightly exceeding lateral lobes of sternite. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 12, with posterior margin somewhat triangulate apically (distinct in dorso-caudal view). Prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 30, 31) rather wide, flattened, longitudinally dilated to the sides in proximal half, strongly narrowed and divergent in apical third, pointed apically; ventral surface of prongs with longitudinal row of long setae. Apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 32) terminating in a pair of slim, bluntly pointed and somewhat divergent lobes.

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 104) slightly produced, rounded apically. Tergite VII (Fig. 124) with lateral sides moderately arcuately converging towards distinctly produced, rounded apex.

Length: 5.2–5.5 mm.

Distribution. Sikkim, India (West Bengal).

Differential diagnosis. *F. latipennis* is related to *F. longiceps* and *F. abditus* sp.nov. It differs from *F. longiceps* in having simple latero-basal impressions of pronotum (not extended antero-dorsally) and distinct male profemoral process, by prevailing rufous coloration, by form of male sternite VII and female tergite VII. It differs from *F. abditus* sp.nov. in more extensive rufous colouration of elytra, in position of paired protrusions of male protibia, longer medial process of male sternite VII, form of prongs of sternite VII and in more protruding posterior bulge of female mesosternum (cf. Figs 94, 95).

Formicomus abditus sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (NMPC): "NE India, Meghalaya state, W Garo Hills, BALPHAKRAM Nat. Park 22–27.V.1996, alt. 400±150 m, GPS N25°11' E90°51' (WGS 84), E. Jendek & O Šauša leg.". Paratypes, 2♀ (CKD), same data; 2♂♀ (NHMW): "NE-INDIA: Meghalaya W Garo Hills Balphakram NP \ 25°11'N 90°51'E 300–500 m 22.–27.5.1996 leg. Jendek & Šauša".

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Rufous-brown; distal segments of antennae, clavate portion of femora and tibia somewhat darkened; elytra black with blue reflection, with base as far as close behind humeri rufous-brown (borderline vague).

Eyes slightly more convex. Antennal segment I is less elongate, 3.0 times as long as wide. Dorsal medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum shallow, slightly indicated posteriorly, before constricted portion; latero-basal impressions simple, not extending antero-dorsally, pit-like impressions indistinct; postero-dorsal, transverse wrinkles of pronotum, more protruding from its dorsal outline in lateral view.

Female mesosternum (Fig. 95) projecting posteriorly, close before intercoxal process, into strong bulge, with short transverse edge. Male mesosternum rather flattened anteriorly and narrowed towards the rear into moderately protruding, short setose edge.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 33; profemoral process prominent, its outer edge straight, its inner edge convex subapically; protibia distinctly enlarged close behind mid-length, with a pair of blunt protuberances, the inner protuberance somewhat more distant from base of tibia than the outer one.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 34) with posterior margin deeply emarginate, with slim and pointed medial process, not exceeding lateral lobes of sternite. Prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 35–37) rather wide, flattened, their dorsal edge distally strongly denticulate; ventral side of prongs distally with strong, process terminating in two medially and laterally pointing thorns. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 38) with a pair of slim, bluntly pointed and somewhat divergent lobes.

Female abdomen. Sternite VII and tergite VII shape similar to Figs 104, 124, the latter somewhat produced apically.

Length: 6.1–6.8 mm.

Distribution. India (Meghalaya).

Name derivation. The Latin name *abditus* (remote) refers to the somewhat isolated distribution of this new species.

Differential diagnosis. *F. abditus* sp.nov. is most closely related to preceding *F. latipennis*.For its separation see the diagnosis of the latter species.

Formicomus corruscus KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1931

Formicomus (*Orthauchen*) *corruscus* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1931: 4, Figs 4a, b.

Type material examined. Holotype, ♂ (NHMW)[dissected by Krekich, slide 764A]: "Haldwani Div. Kumaon, India. H. G. C [printed] \ TYPE [red label, printed] \ 764A [handwritten] \ coll. Heberdey [printed] \ O. corruscus Kr. det. v. Krekich [species name handwritten] \ corruscus Krek. [handwritten in black frame]".

Other specimens examined. 4♂, 3♀ (CWW, CKD, CUP): "N-India, Uttar Pradesh, Rishikesh, 4.vii.1989, A. Riedel leg."; 2♂♀ (CWW): "N-India, Uttar Pradesh, Rishikesh, 1400 m, 23 km from Uttarkashi, 6.vii.1989, A. Riedel leg."; 1♀ (CUP): "N-India, Uttar Pradesh, ca 20 km N Rishikesh, 1300 m, 6.vii.1989, Hiermeier leg.".

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

On average, a smaller species. Head wider, including eyes and neck 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide; eyes more convex. Antennal segment I is at most 3.0 times as long as wide. Dorsal, medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum less distinct, shallower. Elytral apices narrower, with lateral subapical margin straight to slightly concave, similar to Fig. 130.

Female mesosternum (Fig. 96) with paired, antero-lateral gibbosities, flattened in between them, and with entirely rounded, medial bulge posteriorly; surface of bulge only shortly and sparsely setose, lacking longer, stiff setae; ventral outline of female mesosternum distinctly concave in lateral view. Bulge of male mesosternum inconspicuous, flattened anteriorly, with barely protruding, long setose edge posteriorly, its ventral outline nearly straight in lateral view.

Male metasternum distinctly impressed postero-medially, lateral sides of impression abruptly and more steeply sloping medially, with lateral, subparallel edges densely punctured and short setose, similar to Fig. 127.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 39; profemoral process moderately longer and narrower, its outer edge nearly straight, its inner edge moderately convex subapically; protibia with single, conspicuous, bluntly pointed protrusion close behind mid-length.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 40) with posterior margin sinuously emarginate, with slight medial protuberance. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 12, with posterior margin somewhat triangulate apically (more distinct in dorso-caudal view). Prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 41, 42) rather wide, distinctly flattened, obliquely truncate apically. Paired plates of tergite VIII (Fig. 43) narrow and somewhat upturned apically; triangular sclerite distinctly pointed apically. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 44) terminating in four slim, straight, paired lobes; the longer lobes moderately divergent, the shorter lobes convergent.

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 105) somewhat angulately rounded apically, shallowly impressed on ventral side, mesally. Tergite VII (Fig. 122) not tapering, simply rounded apically.

L e n g t h : 4.7–5.8 mm.

Distribution. India (Uttar Pradesh).

Differential diagnosis. With respect to similar aedeagus and female mesosternum (in ventral aspect), *F. corruscus* is most closely related to *F. pseudocorruscus* sp.nov. It differs from the latter species in smaller average size, in the single process of male protibia (two processes in *F. pseudocorruscus* sp.nov.), in the form of the prongs of sternite VIII and ventral outline of female mesosternum in lateral aspect (cf. Figs 96, 97).

Formicomus pseudocorruscus sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (NMPC): "E-NEPAL, Arun Valley, Mongmaya-Surtibari, 400 m, 1. Juni 1992, leg. J. & J. PROBST". Paratypes: 1♂ (CKD) same data as holotype; 3♂, 5♀ (CKD): "E-NEPAL, Arun Valley, Bumlingtar-Chandanpur, 600–600 m, 18. Juni 1992, lgt. J. & J. PROBST"; 1♂ (CKD): "E-NEPAL, Arun Valley, Num-Arunriver-Ruhruma, 1600–900–1200 m, 13.6.1992, lgt. J. & J. PROBST"; 1♂, 3♀ (CKD, CWW, CUP): "E-NEPAL, Arun Valley, Sobae Kohla-Tumlingtar-Khandbari, 400–950 m, leg. J. & J. PROBST".

Description. In general appearance similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Dorsal, medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum less distinct, especially anteriorly. Antennal segment I is at most 3.0 times as long as wide. Elytral apices narrower, with lateral subapical margin straight to slightly concave, similar to Fig. 130.

Female mesosternum (Fig. 97) with a pair of antero-lateral gibbosities and mesally with rounded bulge; ventral outline of bulge distinctly convex in lateral view. Bulge of male mesosternum rather flattened, lacking a distinct medial edge, its ventral outline nearly straight in lateral view.

Male metasternum distinctly impressed postero-medially, lateral sides of impression abruptly and more steeply sloping medially, with lateral, subparallel edges densely punctured and short setose, similar to Fig. 127.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 45; profemoral process prominent; protibia enlarged and with two protuberances at mid-length, the outer protuberance constantly more prominent and somewhat more distant from base of tibia.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 46) with posterior margin deeply emarginate, with minute medial protuberance. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 12, with posterior margin somewhat triangulate apically (more distinct in dorso-caudal view). Prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 47, 48) rather wide and flattened, obliquely truncate apically; dorsal margin of prongs deeply impressed distally in lateral view. Paired plates of tergite VIII narrow and somewhat upturned apically; triangular sclerite distinctly pointed apically. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus shape similar to Fig. 44, terminating in four slim, paired lobes.

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 106) distinctly produced and truncate apically, with lateral outlines distinctly concave; inner side of sternite VII dilated into transverse, angulate lobe, connecting sternite VII with abdominal segment VIII. Tergite VII (Fig. 119) triangular, with lateral sides nearly straightly converging towards blunt, somewhat truncate apex.

Length: 5.1–7.0 mm

Distribution. East Nepal.

Name derivation. Named in reference to considerable similarity with *F. corruscus* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO.

Differential diagnosis. *F. pseudocorruscus* sp.nov. is undoubtedly very closely related to *F. corruscus*. It differs in the characters given in the diagnosis of the latter species.

***Formicomus arunvallis* sp.nov.**

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (NMPC): "NEPAL East, Kosi Zone, Dhankuta Distr., Arun valley, Hille Shidua, Bhedetar, 2000–2700 m, 24–28.v.1996, P. Čechovský lgt.". Paratypes, 6♂, 5♀ (CKD) same data as holotype.

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Antennal segment I is 3.1 times as long as wide. Medio-longitudinal bulge of female mesosternum (Fig. 98) strongly protruding, with sharp edge along the whole length, its

ventral outline strongly convex in lateral view. Bulge of male mesosternum less protruding, nearly evenly lowering towards the rear, with shortly setose edge, its ventral outline at most slightly convex in lateral view.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 49; profemoral process prominent, pointed apically; protibia with a distinct, bluntly pointed, dent-like protrusion close behind mid-length.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 50) with posterior margin simply, moderately emarginate. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 12, with posterior margin somewhat triangulate apically (more distinct in dorso-caudal view). Prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 51) long, simply shaped, slightly divergent and pointed apically.

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 111) conspicuously produced and somewhat flattened apically, with apical margin regularly rounded and densely setose. Tergite VII (Fig. 115) with lateral sides distally straightly converging towards blunt apex.

L e n g t h : 6.0–6.5 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Name derivation. Named after the Arun valley (Latin "vallis" = valley), where the type material was collected.

Differential diagnosis. With respect to the general form of aedeagus (tegmen simply bilobed apically), *F. arunvallis* sp.nov. belongs in the subgroup of species close to *F. lagenicollis* (for separation of males see the diagnosis of *F. lagenicollis*). Females of *F. arunvallis* sp.nov. are conspicuous by the strongly protruding, convex medial bulge of the mesosternum and distinctly produced apical portion of sternite and tergite VII.

***Formicomus nepalensis* sp.nov.**

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (NMPC): "NEPAL Centr., Bagmati Zone, Kathmandu valley, Lalitpur Distr., Godawari - Phulchoki, 2200–2700 m, 1–7–vi.1996, P. Čechovský lgt." Paratypes, 2♂♂, 5♀ (CKD) same data as holotype; 2 ♂♀ (CKD): "Nepal: Kaski Distr. Gandaki, 9.VI.1986 C. Holzschuh lgt. \ Chandrakot-Hille 1000–1600 m"; 2♂♀ (CUP): "NEPAL Kathmandu Swayambhunath Tempelhügel 24.VI.1997 leg. A. Weigel".

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Eyes more convex. Antennal segment I is 3.1 times as long as wide. Paired longitudinal furrows extending from latero-basal impressions less distinct, shallower; dorsal surface of pronotum before transverse wrinkles somewhat more coarsely and densely punctured and more or less distinctly longitudinally corrugated laterally (alongside medio-longitudinal impression). Elytra ovoid, more convex laterally, with humeri sloping; hind membranous wings reduced.

Medio-longitudinal bulge of female mesosternum (Fig. 99) narrow, rounded, lacking sharp edge, its ventral outline only moderately convex in lateral view. Bulge of male mesosternum similar to that of female, wider, more flattened. Male metasternum lacking distinct, densely punctured patches, at most slightly impressed postero-medially.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 52; profemoral process prominent; protibia abruptly and rather distinctly narrowed close behind mid-length.

Male abdomen. Posterior margin of sternite VII (Fig. 53) simply and rather deeply emarginate. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 21, its posterior margin rounded and somewhat incised apically. Paired prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 54, 55) narrow, strongly divergent distally, with dorsal edge more or less dilated dorso-medially at curved portion; each prong medio-basally with a distinct, pointed setose process. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus bilobed as in Fig. 56.

Female abdomen. Both female sternite VII and tergite VII tapering apically, similar to Figs 108, 121.

Length: 5.2–6.8 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Name derivation. Named after the country of its discovery.

Differential diagnosis. With respect to the general form of aedeagus (tegmen simply bilobed apically), *F. nepalensis* sp.nov. belongs in the subgroup of species close to *F. lagenicollis* (for separation of males see the diagnosis of *F. lagenicollis*). Within this subgroup, *F. nepalensis* sp.nov. resembles especially *F. gandaki* sp.n. and *F. pokharensis* sp.nov. in the sloping elytral humeri and rather distinct medio-longitudinal impression of the pronotum. It differs from both latter species, excepting male characters, in the narrow medio-longitudinal bulge of female mesosternum (in ventral aspect).

Formicomus probsti sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (NMPC): "E-NEPAL, Arun Valley, Ruhruma-Waleng Iswa-Khola, 1200 m, 14. Juni 1992, leg. J. & J. Probst". Paratype, ♂ (CKD) same data as holotype.

Description. In general appearance similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Piceous-black, nearly unicoloured; mesosternum, coxae, base of femora, tarsi, and the last abdominal segments with brownish tinge; elytra with slight greenish reflection.

Eyes more convex. Antennal segment I is 2.7 times as long as wide. Dorsal medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum and paired, longitudinal furrows extending from latero-basal impressions less distinct, shallower. Elytra ovoid, more convex laterally, with apices less tapering, somewhat irregularly rounded; elytral humeri sloping; hind membranous wings reduced.

Medio-longitudinal bulge of male mesosternum less protruding, rounded, nearly evenly lowering towards the rear, its ventral outline at most moderately convex in lateral view.

Male metasternum (Fig. 127) strongly impressed postero-medially, lateral sides of impression abruptly and more steeply sloping medially, with lateral, subparallel edges densely punctured and short setose.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 57; profemoral process prominent, its outer edge nearly straight, long, projecting from narrowed portion of femora, its inner edge convex subapically; protibia with a distinct, bluntly pointed protrusion close behind mid-length and narrowed distally.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 58) with posterior margin simply, moderately emarginate, its ventral side distinctly impressed mesally. Prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 59) narrow, nearly parallel proximally and strongly, abruptly divergent distally; the medial side of prongs moderately dilated medially close before curved portion. Paired plates of tergite VIII (Fig. 60) abruptly narrowed and parallel-sided in apical third, their apices rounded, conspicuously divergent and somewhat upturned; apex of triangular sclerite rounded.

Female unknown.

Length: 5.8–6.3 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Name derivation. Named after Johan Probst (Vienna), collector of both type specimens.

Differential diagnosis. With respect to general form of aedeagus (tegmen simply bilobed apically), *F. probsti* sp.nov. belongs in the subgroup of species close to *F. lagenicollis* (for separation of males see the diagnosis of *F. lagenicollis*). Within this subgroup, *F. probsti* sp.nov. bears more resemblance to *F. uhmanni* sp.nov. in its largely piceous black coloration (at places with brownish tinge), sloping humeri and shallow medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum. It differs from the latter species, excepting male characters in the irregularly rounded elytral apices (elytral apices regularly rounded in *F. uhmanni* sp.nov.).

Formicomus burmanus sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (NMPC): "MYANMAR N (Burma) 50 km E Putao, H–950 m, env. Nan Thi vill., 11–16.05 1998, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev".

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Eyes more convex. Antennal segment I is 3.1 times as long as wide. Dorsal, medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum shallower; latero-basal impressions simple, not extended dorsally, pit-like impressions absent; postero-dorsal, transverse wrinkles of pronotum, more protruding from its dorsal outline in lateral view.

Medio-longitudinal bulge of male mesosternum inconspicuous, flattened, lacking longer stiff setae, its ventral outline at most slightly convex in lateral view.

Male metasternum distinctly impressed postero-medially, lateral sides of impression abruptly and more steeply sloping medially, with lateral, subparallel edges densely punctured and short setose, similar to Fig. 127.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 61; profemoral process rather sharply pointed apically; protibia distinctly enlarged close behind mid-length.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 62) with posterior margin deeply emarginate, with long medial process, strongly curved ventrally, setose apically; distal portion of medial process (Fig. 135) wider, flattened, with sharp dorsal edge. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 12, with posterior margin somewhat triangulate apically (more distinct in dorso-caudal view). Paired prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 63, 64) conspicuously strong and wide,

densely setose apically; apices of prongs wide, obliquely truncate and projecting ventrally into strong, medially curved process. Paired plates of tergite VIII shaped as in Fig. 65, their distal portion (from medial connection to apex) rather short, regularly rounded apically; triangular sclerite inconspicuous, less sclerotized, its shape indistinct. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 66) with a pair of long, somewhat curved, apically rounded lobes.

Female unknown.

Length: 6.9 mm.

Distribution. North Myanmar (Burma).

Name derivation. Named after the country of its discovery.

Differential diagnosis. *F. burmanus* sp.nov. is easily recognisable on the basis of male characters (see also the diagnosis of *F. cinchonae*). It somewhat resembles *F. latipennis* and *F. abditus* sp.nov. in the form of the pronotum with simple latero-basal impressions and protruding transverse wrinkles before its base and in the general form of aedeagus. It differs from both latter species, apart from male characters, in the unicoloured elytra and in the head contrastingly darker coloured than the prothorax.

Formicomus gorkha sp.n.

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (NMPC): "NEPAL, Gandaki distr, GORKHA, 600 –1500 m, 29.5.–3.6.1999, Petr KRESL leg.".

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Antennal segment I is 3.1 times as long as wide. Dorsal medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum somewhat shallower; paired, longitudinal furrows extending from latero-basal impressions slightly indicated. Elytra ovoid, more convex laterally, with humeri sloping; hind membranous wings reduced.

Medio-longitudinal bulge of male mesosternum inconspicuous, rounded to flattened, sparsely short setose, lacking longer stiff setae; ventral outline of bulge at most slightly convex in lateral view.

Male metasternum distinctly impressed postero-medially, lateral sides of impression abruptly and more steeply sloping medially, with lateral, subparallel edges densely punctured and short setose, similar to Fig. 127.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 67; profemoral process conspicuously large, bluntly pointed apically, its outer edge long, projecting from narrowed portion of femora, distinctly upturned; protibia enlarged and abruptly narrowed in distal half.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 68) with posterior margin only shallowly emarginate. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 12, with posterior margin somewhat triangulate apically (more distinct in dorso-caudal view). Paired prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 69) long, nearly straight, at most slightly divergent, their apical portion slim,

cylindrical and pointed; dorsal side of prongs moderately dilated into longitudinal edge. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus bilobed, similar to Fig. 8.

Female unknown.

Length: 7.0 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Name derivation. Named after the type locality.

Differential diagnosis. With respect to the general form of aedeagus (tegmen simply bilobed apically), *F. gorkha* sp.nov. belongs in the subgroup of species close to *F. lagenicollis*. For separation of male specimens see the diagnosis of *F. lagenicollis.*

***Formicomus pokharensis* sp.nov.**

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (NMPC): "NEPAL, CHANDRAKOT, 25 km NW of POKHARA, 19.6.1999, Zd. ANDRS lgt.". Paratypes, 7♂, 14♀ (CKD): same data as holotype; 5♂, 11♀ (CKD, CUP, MHNG): "NEPAL, Annapurna Himal, LUMLE, 17.–22.06.1999, A. Kudrna jr. lgt."

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Eyes somewhat more convex. Antennal segment I is at most 3.0 times as long as wide. Dorsal medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum somewhat shallower; paired longitudinal furrows extending antero-dorsally from latero-basal impressions of pronotum less distinct, shallower. Dorsal surface of pronotum before transverse wrinkles more distinctly, coarsely punctured. Elytra ovoid, more convex laterally, narrower apically (Fig. 130) with lateral subapical margin straight to slightly concave; elytral humeri sloping; hind membranous wings reduced.

Medio-longitudinal bulge of female mesosternum (Fig. 100) large, rounded, rather vaulted, nearly evenly lowering towards the rear, with only a minute protuberance from its ventral outline posteriorly in lateral view; surface of bulge very sparsely, shortly setose, lacking long stiff setae. Bulge of male mesosternum similar to that of female, but smaller, less vaulted.

Densely punctured, setose patches of male metasternum situated close before its posterior margin; the area in between patches more distinctly impressed.

Front legs in male modified as in Fig. 70; profemoral process somewhat more prominent, rather bluntly pointed, its outer edge long, projecting from the narrowed portion of femora, moderately upturned; protibia enlarged and abruptly narrowed in distal half.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 71) with posterior margin simply and rather deeply emarginate. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 12, somewhat angulately rounded posteriorly (more distinct in dorso-caudal view). Paired prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 72) moderately divergent, slim, abruptly narrowed distally, obliquely truncate apically; dorsal side of prongs dilated dorso-medially into longitudinal edge. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 73) simply bilobed.

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 109) slightly produced and rounded apically, somewhat impressed on ventral side mesally. Tergite VII (Fig. 118) triangular, with lateral sides converging nearly straight towards blunt apex.

Length: 5.4–7.0 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Name derivation. Named after the type locality.

Differential diagnosis. With respect to the general form of aedeagus (tegmen simply bilobed apically), *F. pokharensis* sp.nov. belongs in the subgroup of species close to *F. lagenicollis* (for separation of males see the diagnosis of *F. lagenicollis*). Within this subgroup, *F. pokharensis* sp.nov. resembles especially *F. gandaki* sp.n. in the sloping elytral humeri, rather distinct medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum and by general form of female mesosternum. It differs from the latter species, excepting male characters, by form of elytral apices, with lateral subapical margin straight to slightly concave (cf. Figs 129, 130) and somewhat more vaulted bulge of female mesosternum.

Formicomus gandaki sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (NMPC): "W-Nepal, Buri Gandaki, Macha Khola-Khotabenesi, 1650 m, 29.5.–4.6.1990, leg. Probst". Paratypes, 3♀ (NHMW, CUP, CKD): "W-NEPAL, Buri Gandaki, Labubesi-Macha Khola 1650 m, 27.5.1990 leg. Probst".

Description. In general appearance similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Antennal segment I is 2.9 times as long as wide. Dorsal, medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum rather distinct; paired longitudinal furrows projecting antero-dorsally from latero-basal impressions of pronotum less distinct, shallower. Elytra ovoid, more convex laterally, somewhat angulately rounded apically (Fig. 129) with lateral subapical margin distinctly convex; elytral humeri sloping; hind membranous wings reduced.

Medio-longitudinal bulge of female mesosternum large, rounded, in general very similar to that in Fig. 100, but somewhat less vaulted. Bulge of male mesosternum similar to that of female, less vaulted.

Male metasternum distinctly impressed postero-medially, lateral sides of impression abruptly and more steeply sloping medially, with lateral, subparallel edges densely punctured and short setose, similar to Fig. 127.

Male front legs modified as in Fig. 74; profemoral process prominent, sharply pointed apically; protibia moderately enlarged in distal half.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 75) with posterior margin simply, rather deeply emarginate. Tergite VII broadly rounded posteriorly. Paired prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 76, 77) rather strong, with dorsal side dilated medially into large, rounded, dorso-ventrally flattened lobe; distal portion of prongs narrow, cylindrical, pointed apically. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 78) simply bilobed.

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 110) with posterior margin simply, rather evenly rounded and somewhat downturned. Tergite VII (Fig. 123) triangular, with lateral sides converging nearly straight towards pointed apex.

Length: 6.3–7.0 mm.

Distribution. Nepal.

Name derivation. Named after the type locality.

Differential diagnosis. With respect to general form of aedeagus (tegmen simply bilobed apically), *F. gandaki* sp.nov. belongs in the subgroup of species close to *F. lagenicollis*. For its separation see the diagnoses of *F. lagenicollis* and *F. pokharensis* sp.nov.

Formicomus uhmanni sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (CUP): "E-NEPAL, Arun-Valley, Bhotebas-Sakurata, 1700–2000 m, 6.VI.1988, leg. Probst [yellow label]". Paratype ♀ (CKD) same data as holotype.

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Antennal segment I is at most 3.0 times as long as wide. Dorso-lateral furrows projecting from latero-basal impressions of pronotum obsolete, terminal pits slightly indicated.

Elytra ovoid, more convex laterally, nearly regularly rounded apically (Fig. 131) with lateral subapical margin rather convex; elytral humeri sloping; hind membranous wings reduced.

Medio-longitudinal bulge of female mesosternum (Fig. 101) keel-like with rather sharp medial edge, conspicuously protruding, strongly convex anteriorly, nearly evenly lowering towards the rear. Bulge of male mesosternum less protruding, its medial edge somewhat rounded.

Male front legs modified as in Fig. 79; protibia with simple, dent-like protrusion close behind mid-length and narrowed distally.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 80) with posterior margin moderately emarginate. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 12, somewhat angulately rounded posteriorly (more distinct in dorso-caudal view). Prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 81) slim, simply shaped, parallel-sided in proximal half, strongly divergent distally and pointed apically; medial outline of prongs nearly even, only slightly impressed subapically. Apex of tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 82) bilobed.

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 112) conspicuously produced and somewhat down-turned apically, with lateral outlines distinctly concave, and with apical margin slightly angulately rounded. Tergite VII (Fig. 117) roughly triangular, bluntly pointed apically.

Length: 5.9–6.1 mm

Distribution. Nepal.

Name derivation. Named after my colleague Gerhard Uhmann (Pressath), who kindly placed the holotype specimen at the disposal of this study.

Differential diagnosis. With respect to general form of aedeagus (tegmen simply bilobed apically), *F. uhmanni* sp.nov. belongs in the subgroup of species close to *F. lagenicollis*. For its separation see the diagnoses of *F. lagenicollis* and *F. probsti* sp.nov.

Formicomus bifurcatus sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (MNHN)[dissected by Bonadona]: "km 87 von Phuntsholing 23.5. \ Nat.-Hist.Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 \ MUSEUM PARIS COLL P BONADONA \ Formicomus longiceps Pic P. Bonadona dét.". Paratype ♀ (MNHN) same data as holotype.

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Antennal segment I is less elongate, 2.9 times as long as wide. Pronotum slightly wider, nearly as wide as head including eyes; dorsal medio-longitudinal impression of pronotum shallower; paired, longitudinal furrows projecting from latero-basal impressions of pronotum shallower; dorsal transverse wrinkles, connecting latero-basal rugosities of pronotum less distinct, somewhat obsolete medially, barely protruding from dorsal outline of pronotum in lateral view. Elytra with humeri somewhat sloping and apices (Fig. 132) widely rounded to subtruncate; hind membranous wings with normally developed venation and reduced apical portion.

Medio-longitudinal bulge of female mesosternum (Fig. 102) inconspicuous, flattened anteriorly, somewhat narrowing posteriorly, lacking a distinct median edge, sparsely setose especially posteriorly, lacking long stiff setae; ventral outline of bulge moderately convex posteriorly in lateral view. Bulge of male mesosternum in general very similar to that of female.

Male metasternum distinctly impressed postero-medially, lateral sides of impression abruptly and more steeply sloping medially, with lateral, subparallel edges densely punctured and short setose, similar to Fig. 127.

Male front legs modified as in Fig. 83; profemora nearly simple, with inconspicuous, slightly protruding longitudinal edge; protibia with distinct protuberance in distal half.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 84) with strong, long bifurcate median process, moderately curved ventrally; each half of median process dilated dorsally into two longitudinal lobes (Fig. 85), the inner lobes more prominent, with outer margin unevenly denticulated subapically. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 12, with posterior margin somewhat angulately rounded. Prongs of sternite VIII (Fig. 86) rather wide, simply shaped, dorso-ventrally flattened, rounded apically; surface of prongs, excepting ordinary fine setae, with 4–5 stiff setae implanted on ventral side mesally. Tergite VIII (Fig. 87) composed of two paired plates; triangular sclerite absent (see remarks). Aedeagus (see remarks).

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 136) with posterior margin somewhat triangulate, pointed apically. Tergite VII (Fig. 120) with lateral sides moderately arcuately converging towards pointed apex.

Length: 6–6.8 mm.

Distribution. Bhutan.

Name derivation. Named in reference to the peculiar, long bifurcate medial process of male sternite VII.

Differential diagnosis. The form of medial process of male sternite VII in *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov. is unique within Oriental *Formicomus* (see also the key in the diagnosis of *F. cinchonae*). Apart from male characters, *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov. differs from other Himalayan, long-necked species with sloping humeri in the combination of the following characters: elytral apices subtruncate (Fig. 132); postero-dorsal, transverse wrinkles of pronotum less developed, obsolete medially; latero-basal impressions of pronotum simple, not extended antero-dorsally; medio-longitudinal bulge of female mesosternum (Fig. 102) inconspicuous, flattened anteriorly, moderately convex posteriorly in lateral view.

Remarks. Bonadona dissected the holotype specimen of *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov. and mounted the last abdominal segments on a separate label by means of Canada balsam. It is very probable that the aedeagus and possibly also the triangular sclerite of tergite VIII were lost during dissection.

Formicomus bonadonai sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (MNHN)[dissected by Bonadona]: "Wangdi Phodrang 1700 m, 21 km O 14.–16.6. \ Nat.-Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 \ MUSEUM PARIS COLL P BONADONA \ PARATYPE [red label, printed] \ Formicomus electus n. sp. P. Bonadona dét.". Paratype ♀ (MNHN) same data except: "Wangdi Phodrang 1300 m 7/6 \ ALLOTYPE [red label, printed]".

Description. In general appearance very similar to *F. lagenicollis*, but differs in the following characters:

Eyes somewhat more convex. Antennal segment I is less elongate, 2.5 times as long as wide; distal segments less elongate.

Both female and male mesosterum simple, lacking medio-longitudinal bulge, medial edge and long stiff setae. Male metasternum distinctly impressed postero-medially, lateral sides of impression abruptly and more steeply sloping medially, with lateral, subparallel edges densely punctured and short setose, similar to Fig. 127.

Male front legs modified as in Fig. 88; profemora with strong, conspicuously protruding process, bluntly pointed apically, armed with minute, stiff setae along apical edge; protibia slightly impressed and lobe-like dilated close behind mid-length.

Male abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 89) with posterior margin deeply emarginate, with conspicuously projecting, simply shaped, medial process, truncate apically. Tergite VII shape similar to Fig. 21, with posterior margin rounded and slightly incised apically. Prongs of sternite VIII (Figs 90, 91) slim, bifurcate apically; apical margins of prongs armed with numerous short, stiff setae.

Aedeagus (see remarks).

Female abdomen. Sternite VII (Fig. 137) with lateral sides subapically concave and simply rounded apex. Tergite VII (Fig. 116) simply rounded apically.

Length: 5.1–5.8 mm.

Distribution. Bhutan.

Name derivation. Named in honour of the late Paul Bonadona, a well-known French specialist in Anthicidae.

Differential diagnosis. *F. bonadonai* sp.nov. resembles *F. cinchonae*, *F. burmanus* sp.nov., *F. psilopterus* and *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov. in having conspicuous medial process of male sternite VII. For its separation see the diagnoses of *F. cinchonae* and *F. psilopterus*.

Remarks. Both the type specimens of *F. bonadonai* sp.nov. were found in the collection of Paul Bonadona (now deposited in MNHN), originally named *F. electus* sp.nov. and supplied with red type labels. It is believed that the description of *F. electus* was never published, since no mention was found by going through Zoological Records and Bonadona's entomological estate (MNHN). An attempt was made to trace the remaining type specimens of *F. electus* Bonadona in litt., but they were not found in the collections of the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (D. Burckhardt, pers. comm.).

In the same way as in the preceding species, Bonadona dissected the holotype specimen of *F. bonadonai* sp.nov. Unfortunately, the structure of aedeagus is not clear, due to incorrect mounting.

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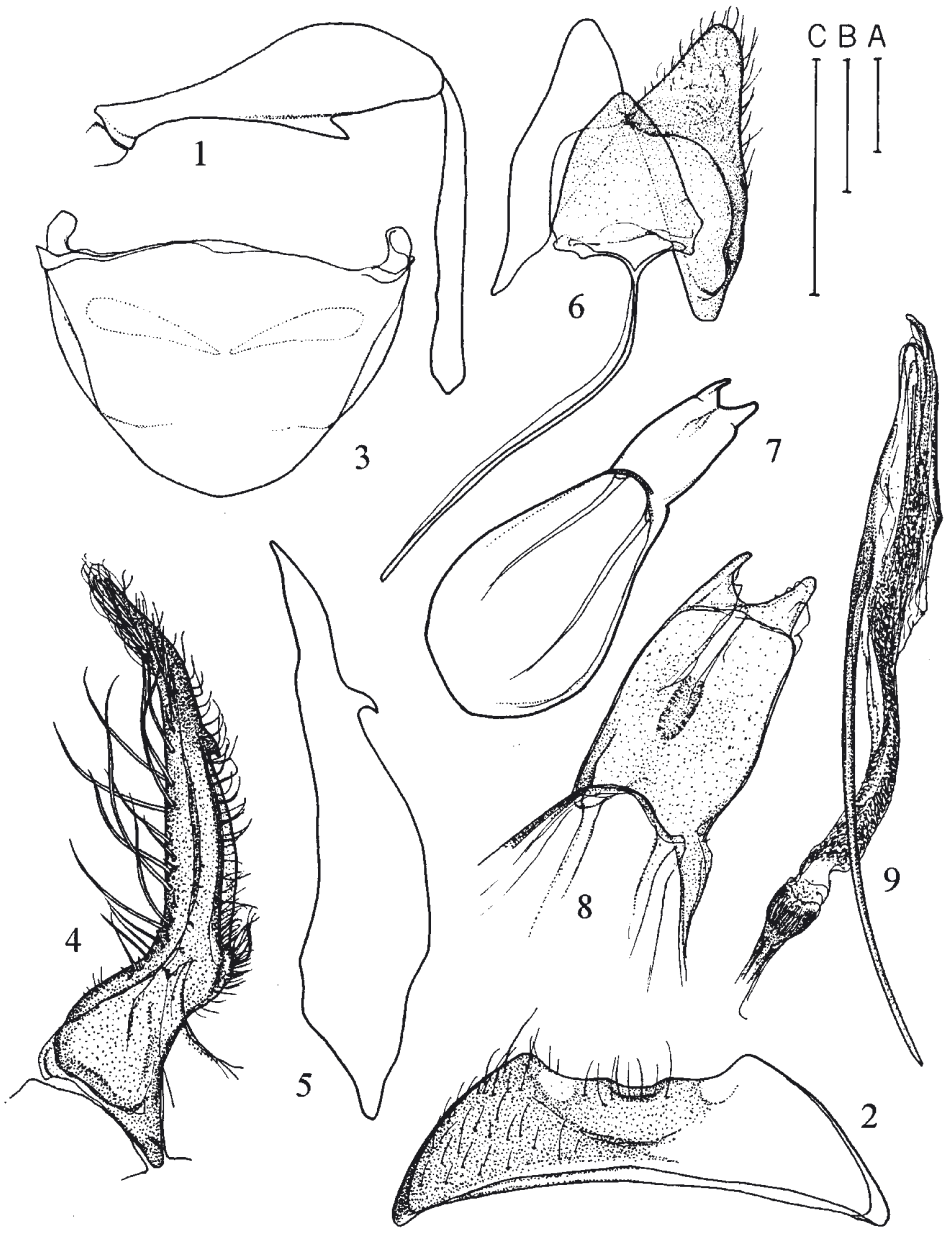
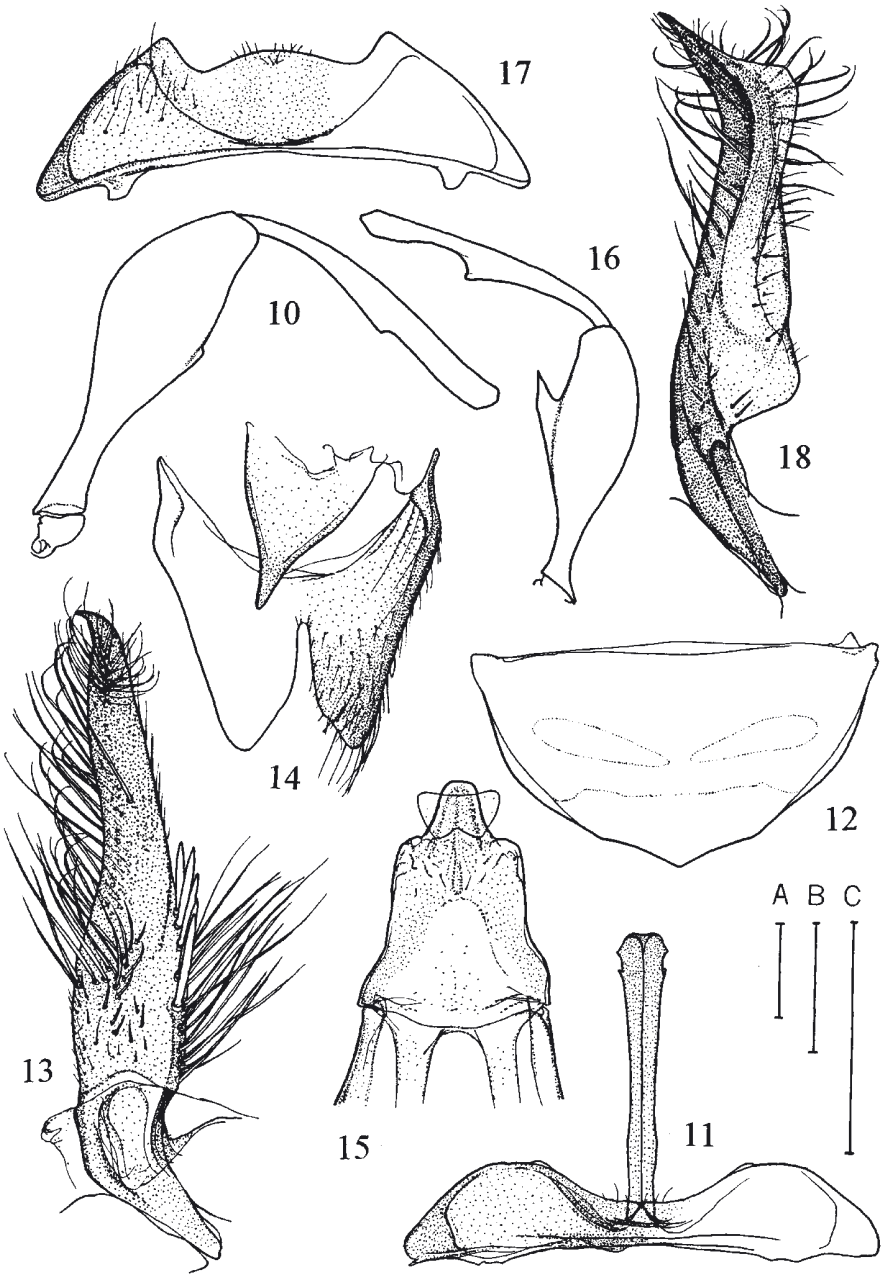
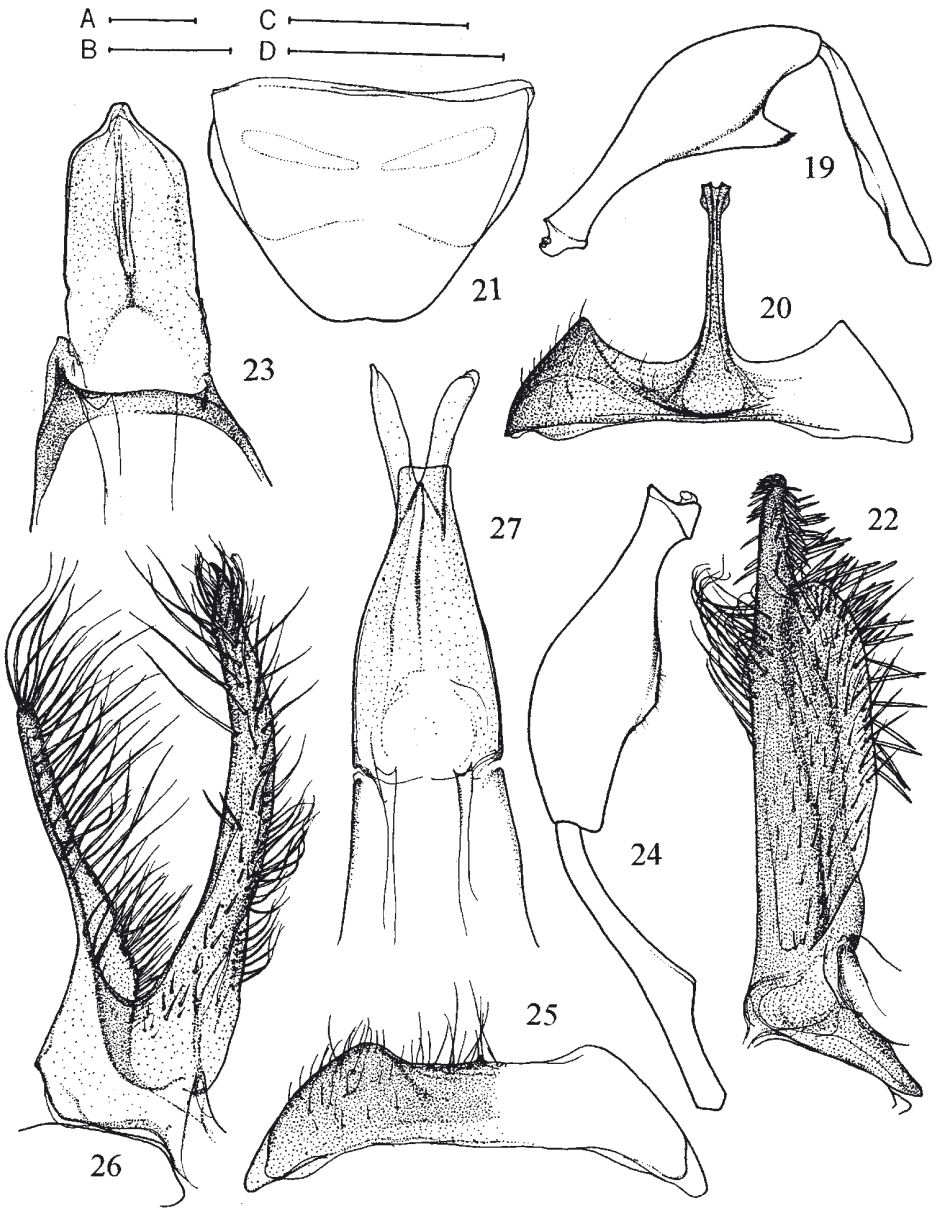


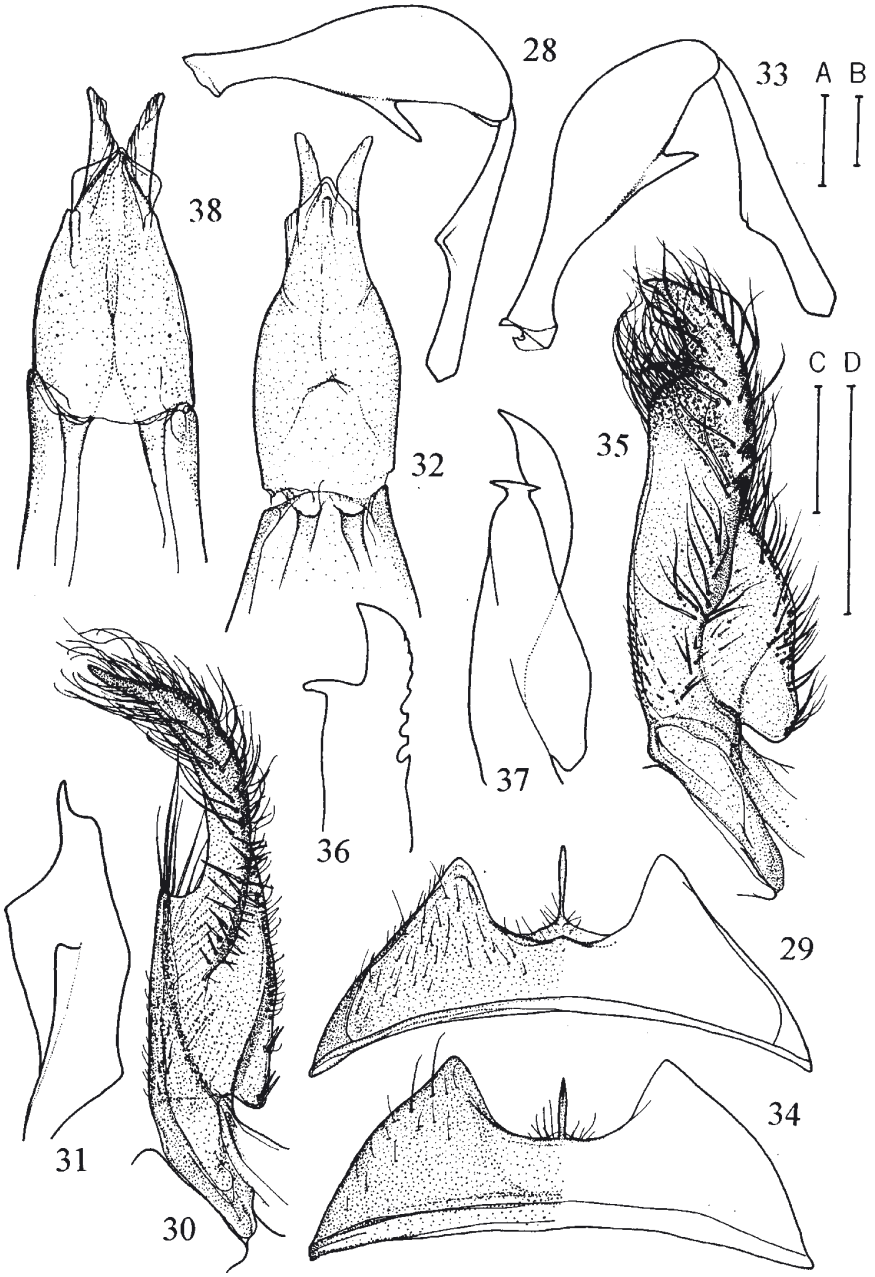
Figs 1–9. *Formicomus lagenicollis* (male): 1 – front leg; 2 – sternite VII; 3 – tergite VII; 4 – prong of sternite VIII; 5 – the same, lateral aspect; 6 – tergite VIII with spiculum; 7 – tegmen of aedeagus; 8 – the same, detail of apical portion; 9 – median lobe of aedeagus. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 4, 5, 8, 9. (0.5 mm): B – Figs 1, 3; C – Figs 4, 6, 7.



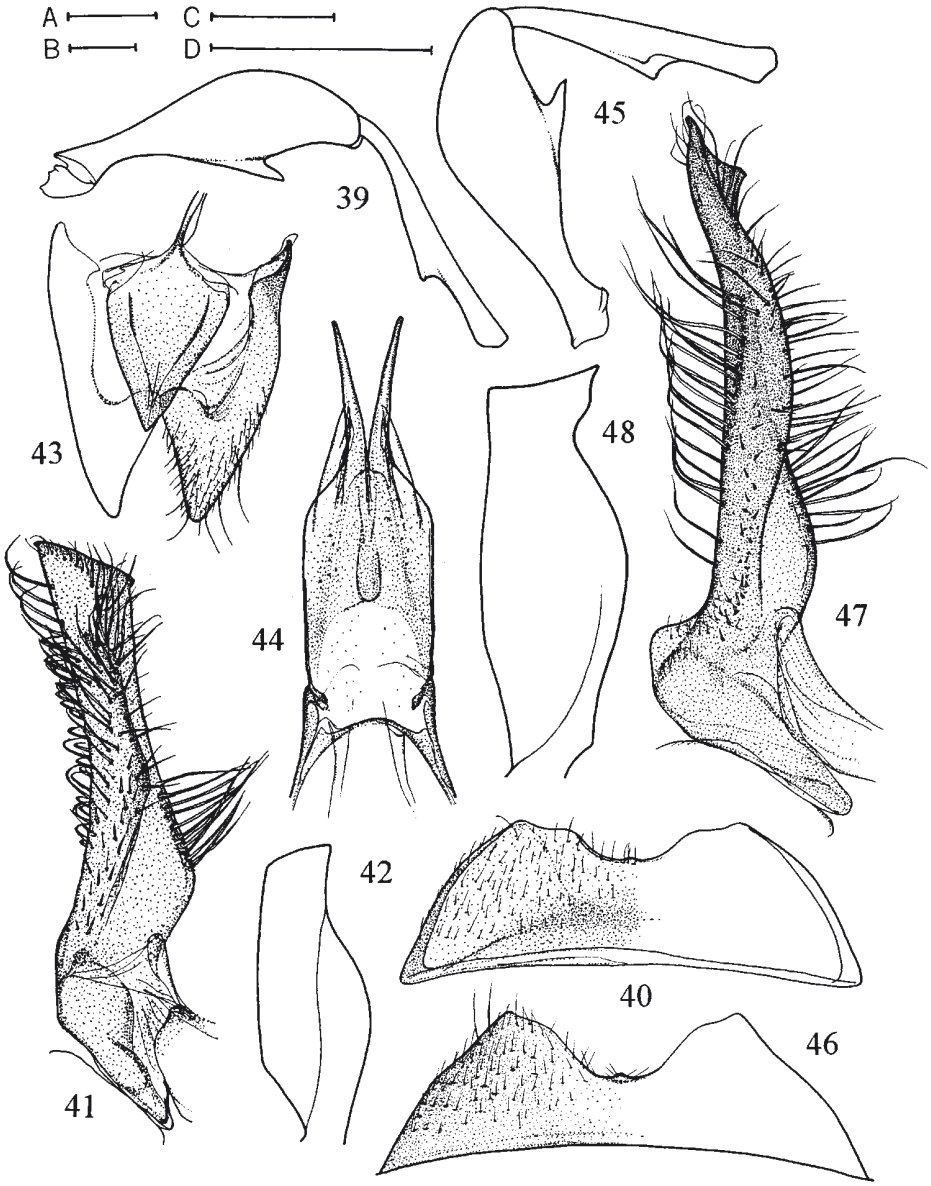
Figs 10–18. 10–15: *Formicomus cinchonae* (male): 10 – front leg; 11 – sternite VII; 12 – tergite VII; 13 – prong of sternite VIII; 14 – tergite VIII; 15 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus; 16–18: *Formicomus coniceps* (male): 16 – front leg; 17 – sternite VII; 18 – prong of sternite VIII. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 13, 15, 18. (0.5 mm): B – Figs 10, 12, 16; C – Figs 11, 14, 17.



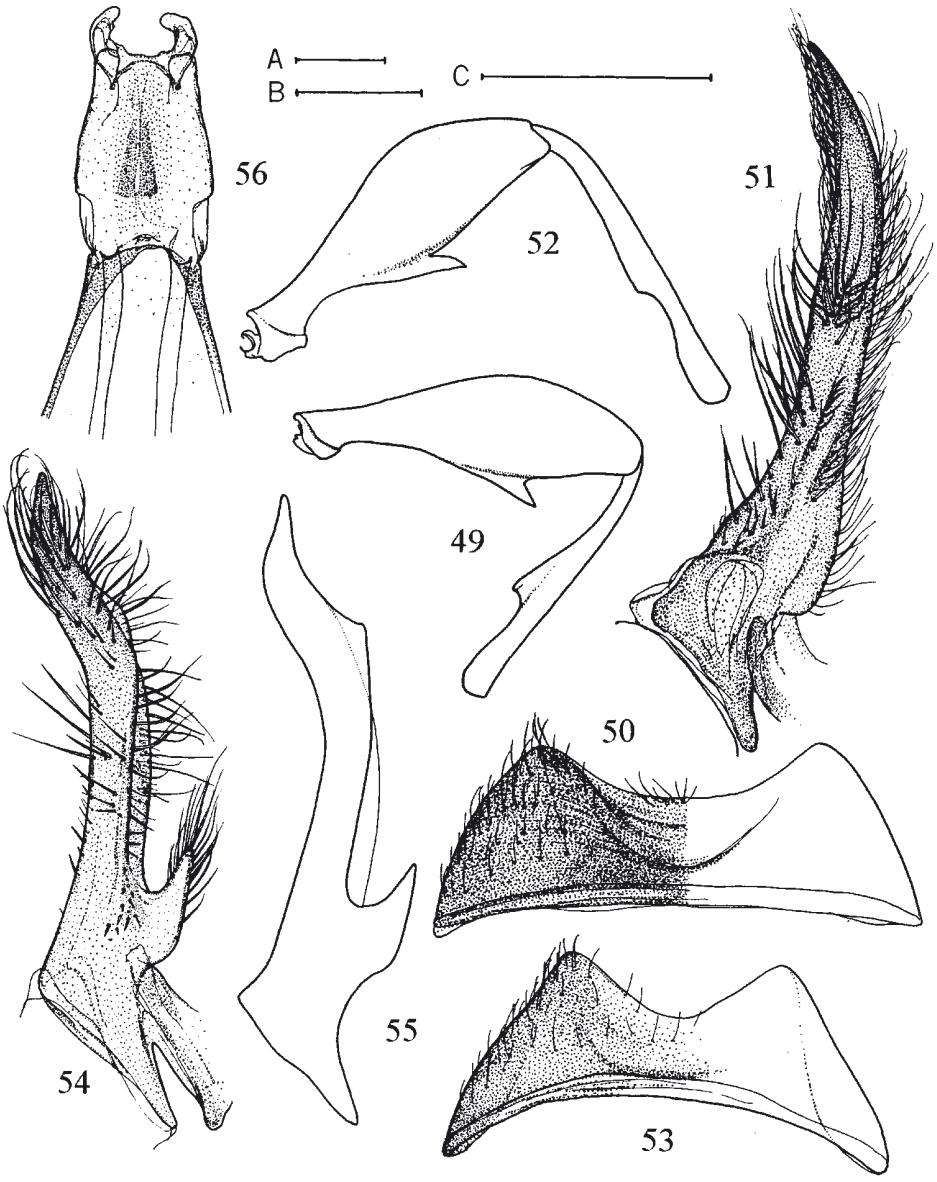
Figs 19–27. 19–23: *Formicomus psilopterus* (male): 19 – front leg; 20 – sternite VII; 21 – tergite VII; 22 – prong of sternite VIII; 23 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus; 24–27: *Formicomus longiceps* (male): 24 – front leg; 25 – sternite VII; 26 – prong of sternite VIII; 27 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 22, 23, 26, 27. (0.5 mm): B – Figs 19, 24; C – Fig. 21; D – Figs 20, 25.



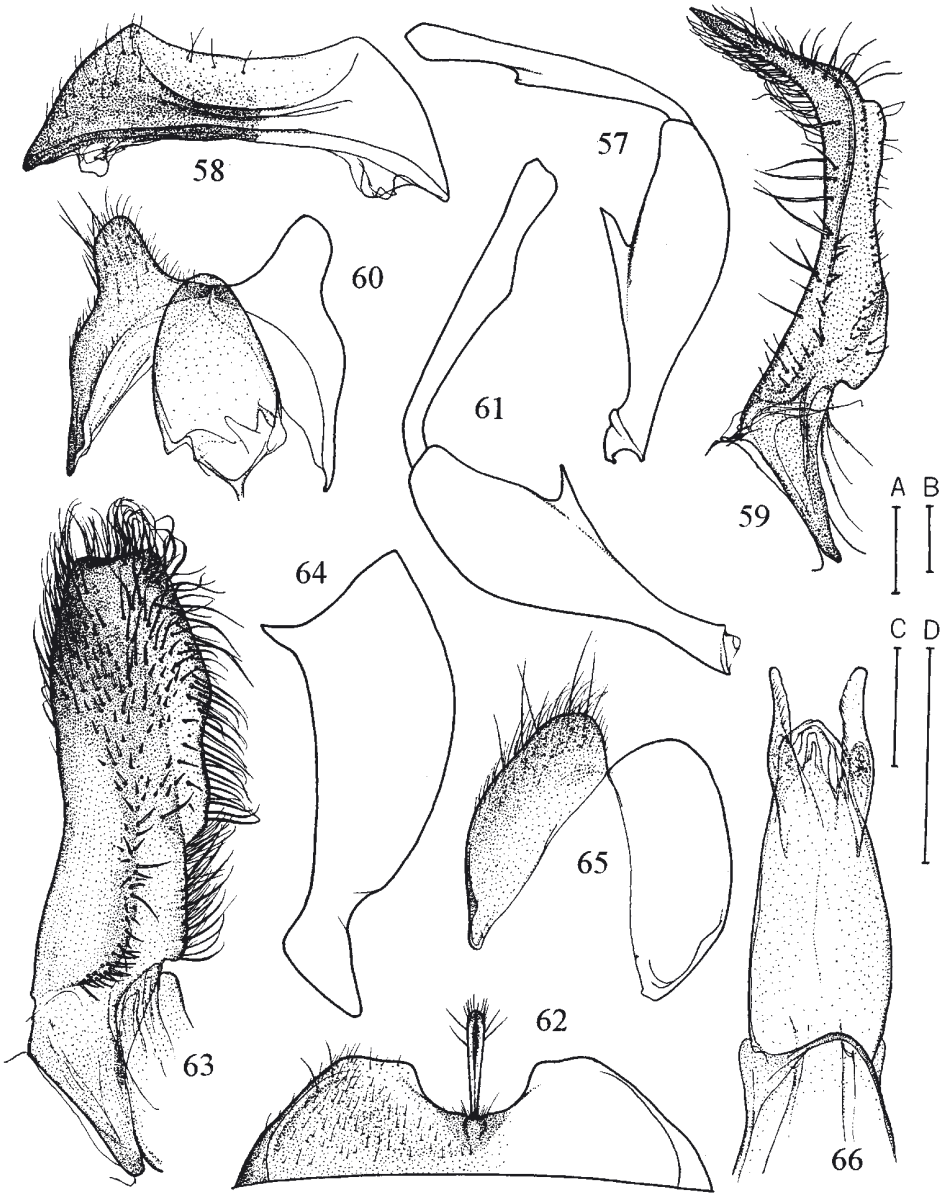
Figs 28–38. 28–32: *Formicomus latipennis* (male): 28 – front leg; 29 – sternite VII; 30 – prong of sternite VIII; 31 – the same, lateral aspect; 32 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus; 33–38: *Formicomus abditus* sp.nov. (male): 33 – front leg; 34 – sternite VII; 35 – prong of sternite VIII; 36 – the same, lateral aspect; 37 – the same, ventral aspect; 38 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 30, 32, 35, 38; B – Figs 31, 36, 37. (0.5 mm): C – Figs 28, 33; D – Figs 29, 34.



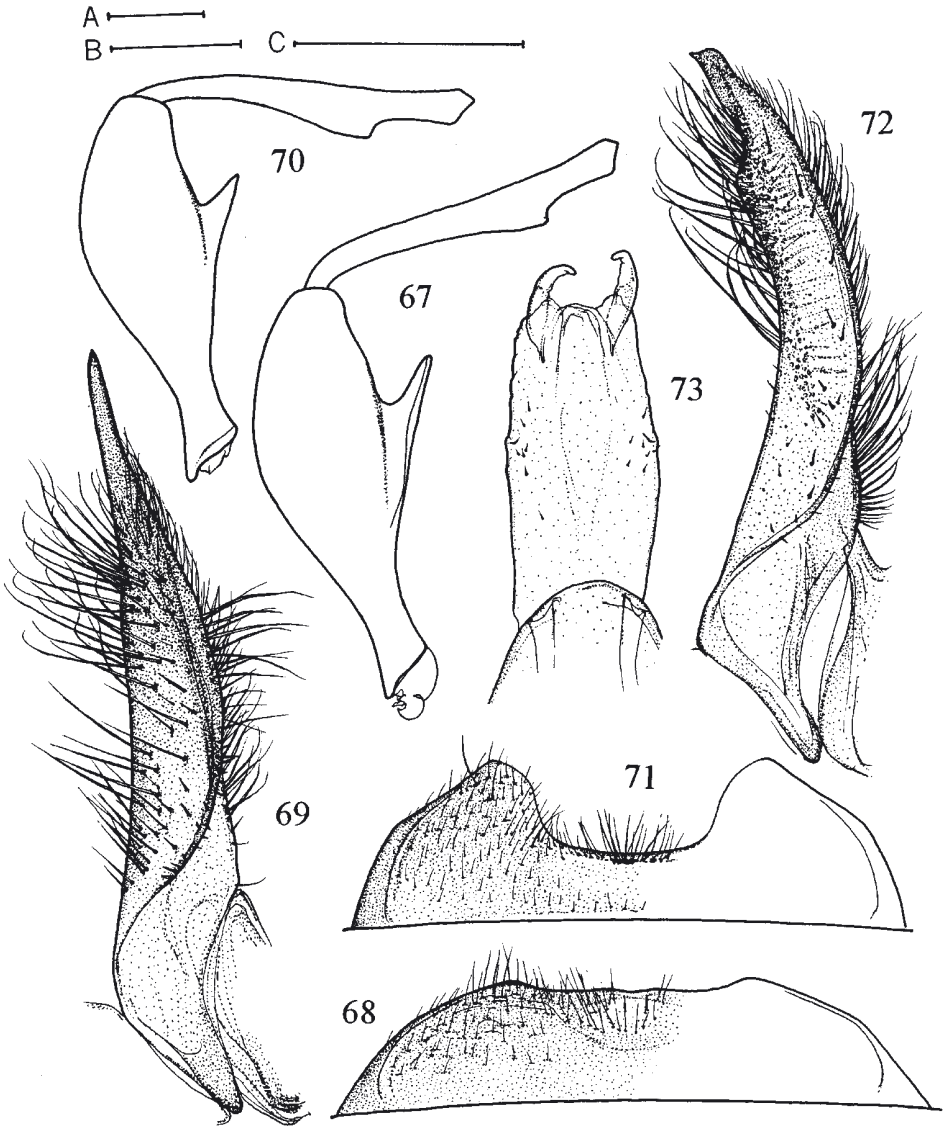
Figs 39–48. 39–44: *Formicomus corruscus* (male): 39 – front leg; 40 – sternite VII; 41 – prong of sternite VIII; 42 – the same, lateral aspect; 43 – tergite VIII; 44 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus; 45–48: *Formicomus bonadonai* sp.nov. (male): 45 – front leg; 46 – sternite VII; 47 – prong of sternite VIII; 48 – the same, lateral aspect. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 41, 44, 47; B – Figs 42, 48. (0.5 mm): C – Figs 39, 45; D – Figs 40, 43, 46.



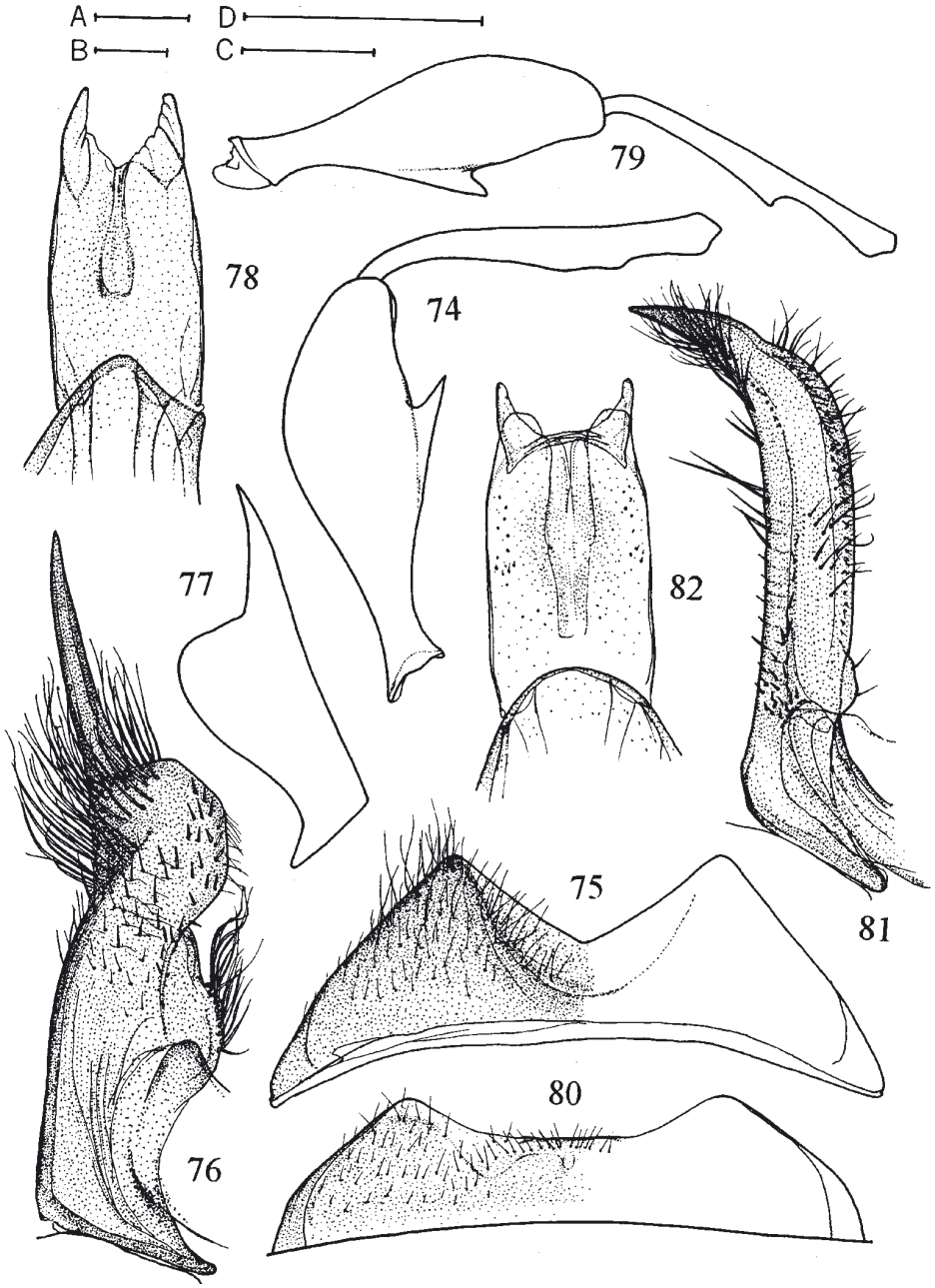
Figs 49–56. 49–51: *Formicomus arunvallis* sp.nov. (male): 49 – front leg; 50 – sternite VII; 51 – prong of sternite VIII; 52–56: *Formicomus nepalensis* sp.nov. (male): 52 – front leg; 53 – sternite VII; 54 – prong of sternite VIII; 55 – the same, lateral aspect; 56 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 51, 54–56. (0.5 mm): B – 49, 52; C – Figs 50, 53.



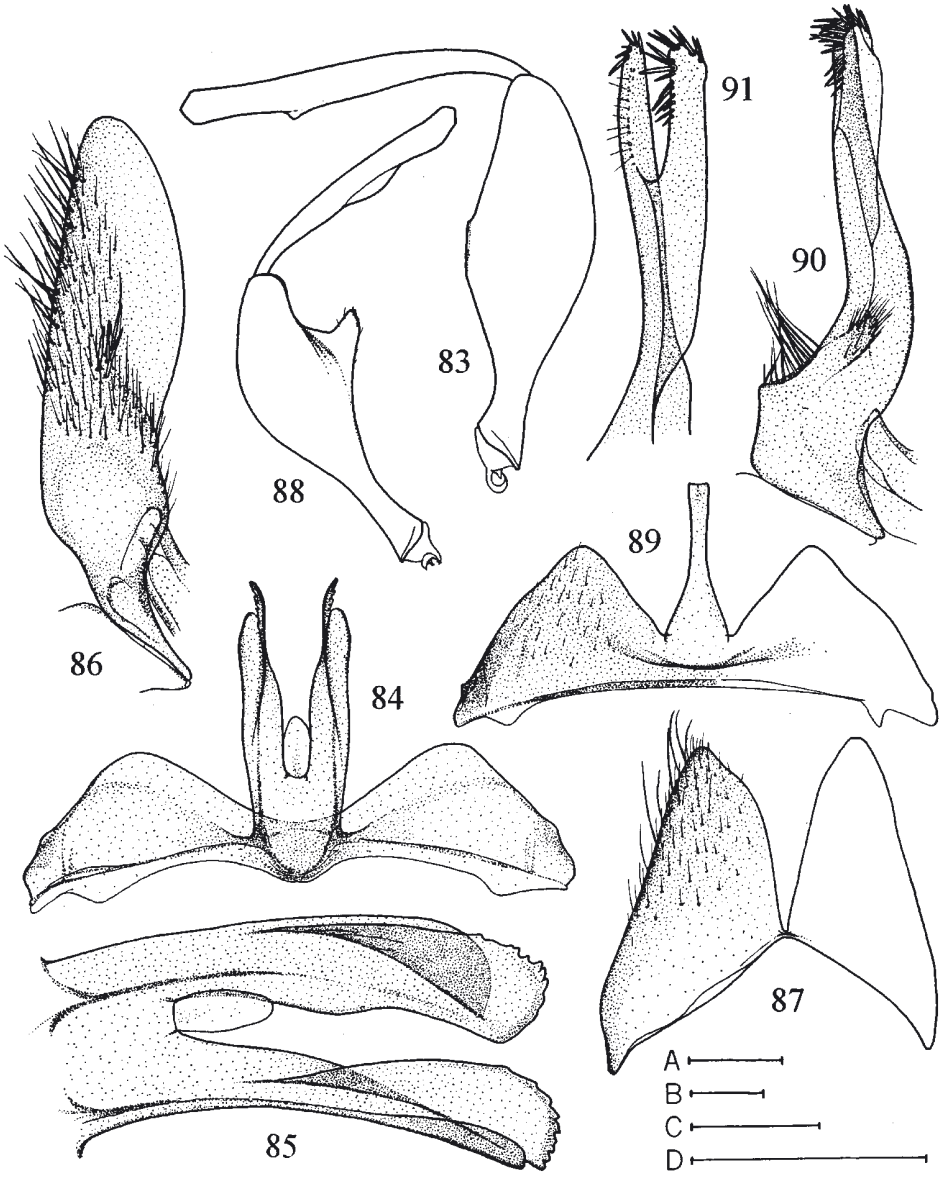
Figs 57–66. 57–60: *Formicomus probsti* sp.nov. (male): 57 – front leg; 58 – sternite VII; 59 – prong of sternite VIII; 60 – tergite VIII; 61–66: *Formicomus burmanus* sp.nov. (male): 61 – front leg; 62 – sternite VII; 63 – prong of male sternite VIII; 64 – the same, lateral aspect; 65 – tergite VIII; 66 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 59, 63, 66; B – Fig. 64. (0.5 mm): C – Figs 57, 61; D – Figs 58, 60, 62, 65.



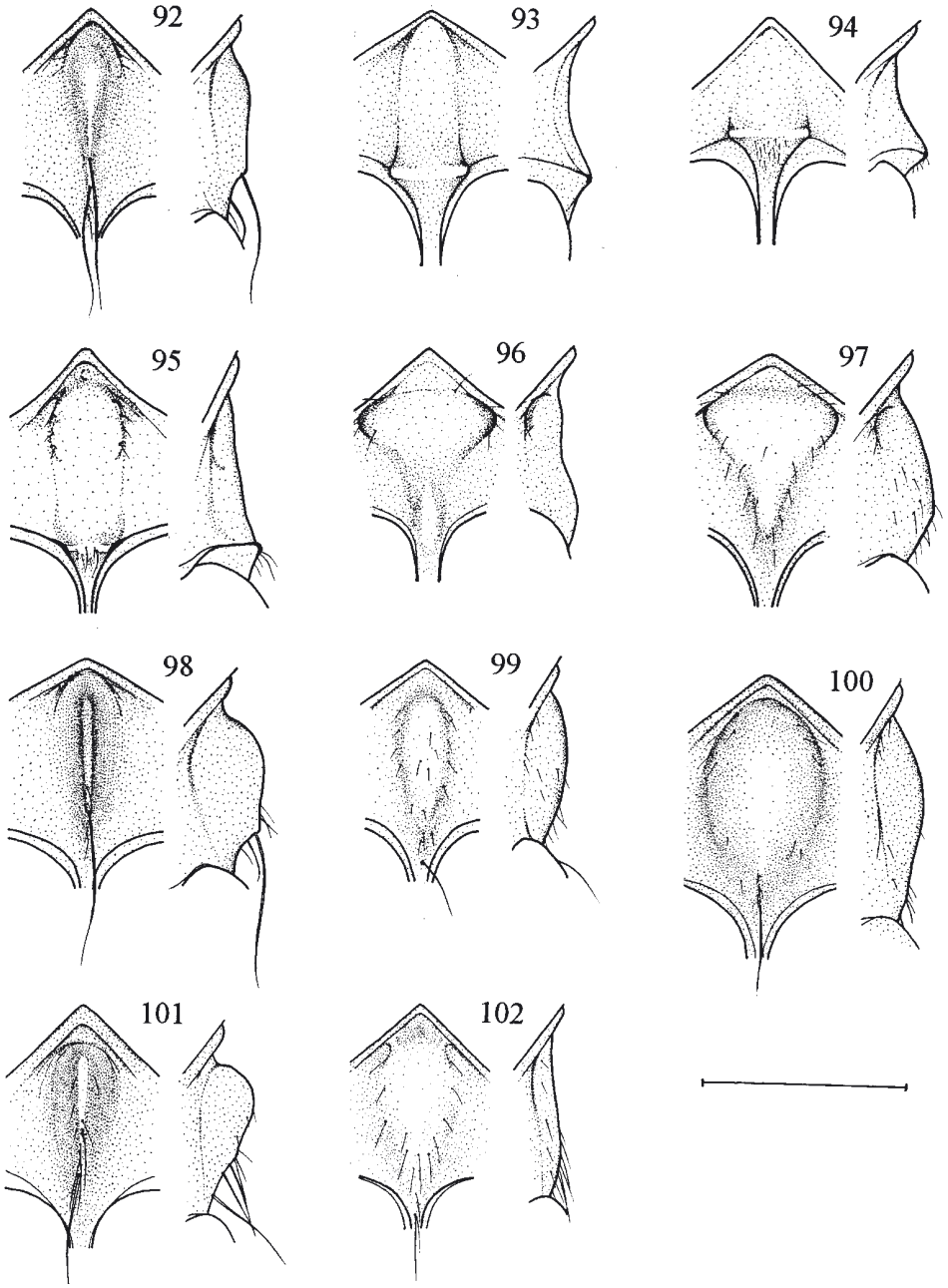
Figs 67–73. 67–69: *Formicomus gorkha* sp.nov. (male): 67 – front leg; 68 – sternite VII; 69 – prong of sternite VIII; 70–73: *Formicomus pokharensis* sp.nov. (male): 70 – front leg; 71 – sternite VII; 72 – prong of sternite VIII; 73 – apical portion ofmale aedeagus. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 69, 72, 73. (0.5 mm): B – Figs 67, 70; C – Figs 68, 71.



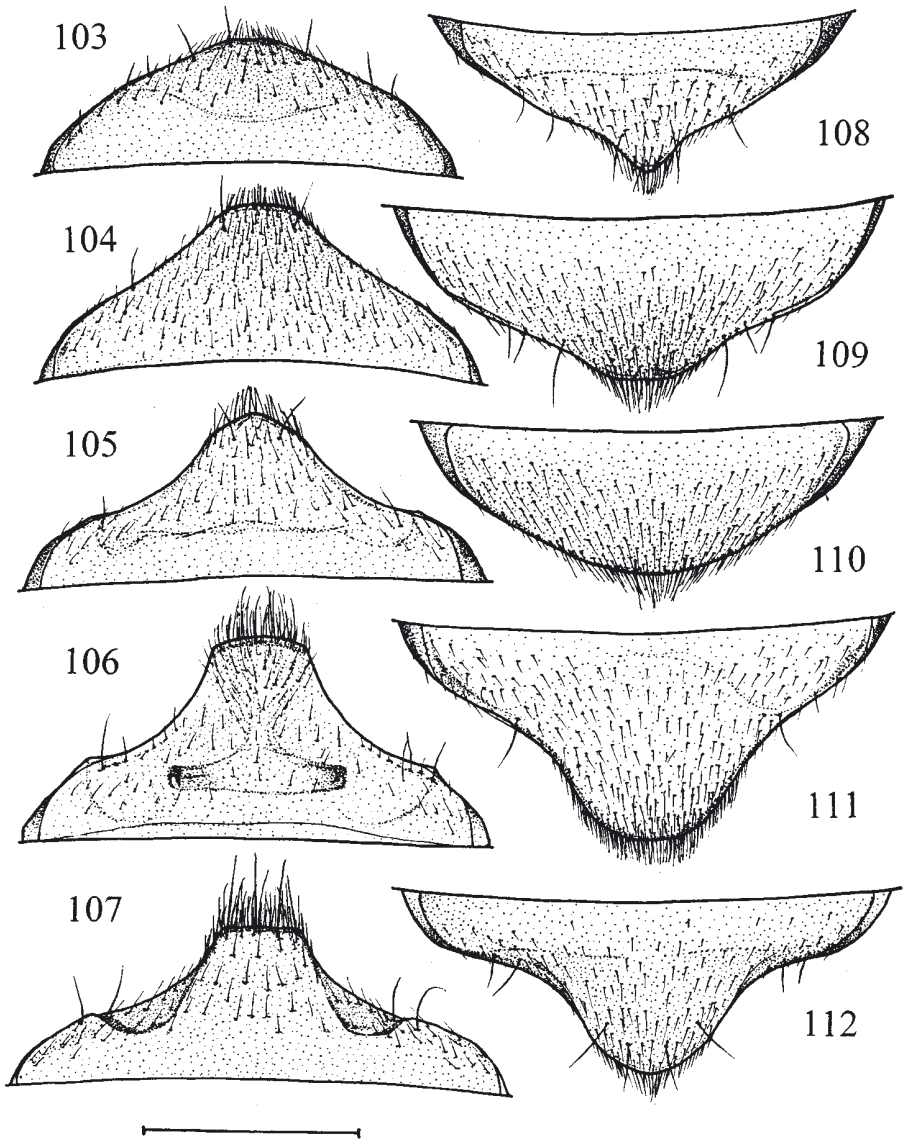
Figs 74–82. 74–78: *Formicomus gandaki* sp.nov. (male): 74 – front leg; 75 – sternite VII; 76 – prong of sternite VIII; 77 – the same, lateral aspect; 78 – apical portion of male aedeagus; 79–82: *Formicomus uhmanni* sp.nov. (male): 79 – front leg; 80 – sternite VII; 81 – prong of sternite VIII; 82 – apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 76, 78, 81, 82; B – Fig. 77. (0.5 mm): C – Figs 74, 79; D – Figs 75, 80.



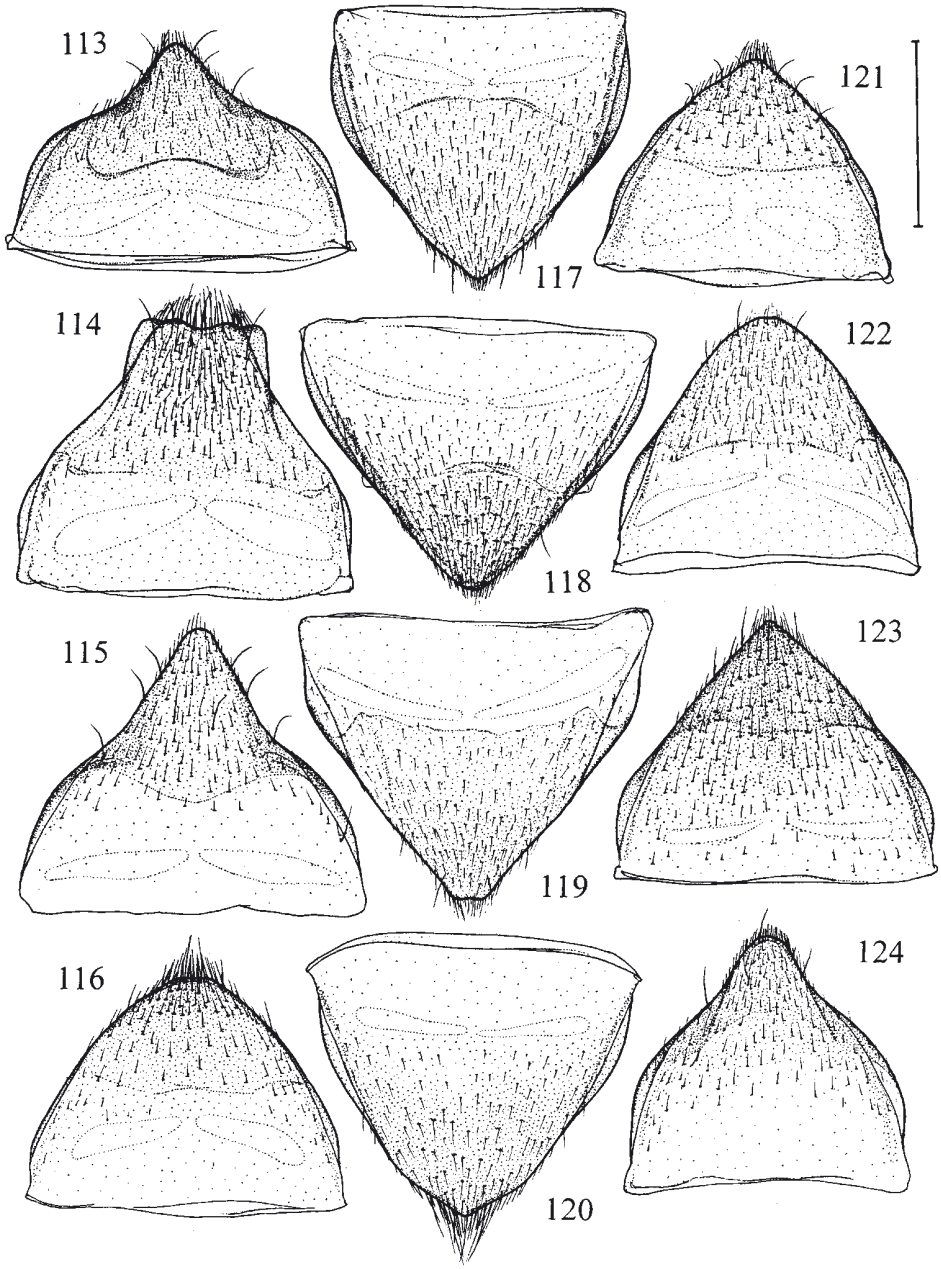
Figs 83–91. 83–67: *Formicomus bifurcatus* sp.nov. (male): 83 – front leg; 84 – sternite VII; 85 – median process of sternite VII, dorso-lateral aspect; 86 – prong of sternite VIII; 87 – tergite VIII; 88–91: *Formicomus bonadonai* sp.nov. (male): 88 – front leg; 89 – sternite VII; 90 – prong of sternite VIII; 91 – apex of prong of sternite VIII, dorso-lateral aspect. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 85, 91; B – Figs 86, 90. (0.5 mm): C – Figs 83, 88; D – Fig. 87; E – Figs 84, 89.



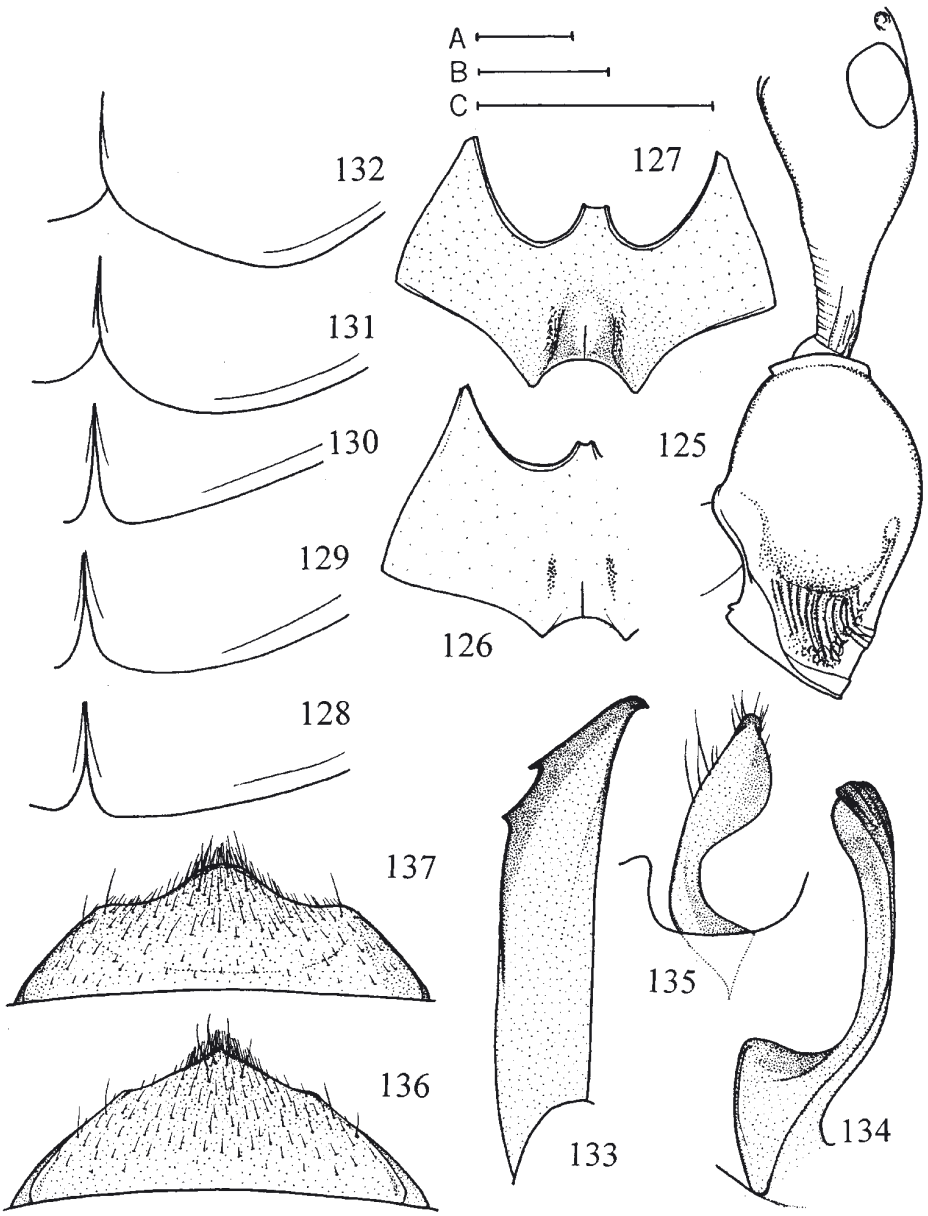
Figs 92–102. female mesosternum, ventral (left) and lateral (right) aspect: 92 – *Formicomus lagenicollis*; 93 – *F. longiceps*; 94 – *F. latipennis*; 95 – *F. abditus* sp.nov.; 96 – *F. psilopterus*; 97 – *F. corruscus*; 98 – *F. arunvallis* sp.nov.; 99 – *F. nepalensis* sp.nov.; 100 – *F. pokharensis* sp.nov.; 101 – *F. uhmanni* sp.nov.; 102 – *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov.. Scale (0.5 mm).



Figs 103–112. female sternite VII: 103 – *Formicomus lagenicollis*; 104 – *F. latipennis*; 105 – *F. corruscus*; 106 – *F. pseudocorruscus* sp.nov.; 107 – *F. longiceps*; 108 – *F. psilopterus*;109 – *F. pokharensis* sp.nov.; 110 – *F. gandaki* sp.nov.; 111 – *F. arunvallis* sp.nov.; 112 – *F. uhmanni* sp.nov. Scale (0.5 mm).



Figs 113–124. female tergite VII: 113 – *Formicomus lagenicollis*; 114 – *F. longiceps*; 115 – *F. arunvallis* sp.nov.; 116 – *F. bonadonai* sp.nov.; 117 – *F. nepalensis* sp.nov.; 118 – *F. pokharensis* sp.nov.; 119 – F. *pseudocorruscus* sp.nov.; 120 – *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov.; 121 – *F. psilopterus* sp.nov.; 122 – *F. corruscus*; 123 – *F. gandaki* sp.nov.; 124 – *F. latipennis*. Scale (0.5 mm).



Figs 125–137. 125 – *Formicomus lagenicollis*, prothorax and head in lateral aspect; 126 – *F. lagenicollis*, male metasternum; 127 – *F. probsti* sp.nov., the same; 128–132: elytral apices in dorso-lateral aspect: 128 – *F. lagenicollis*; 129 – *F. gandaki* sp.nov.; 130 – *F. pokharensis* sp.nov.; 131 – *F. uhmanni* sp.nov.; 132 – *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov.; 133–135: medial process of male sternite VII: 133 – *F. cinchonae*, lateral aspect ; 134 – *F. psilopterus*, ventro-lateral aspect; 135 – *F. burmanus* sp.nov., ventro-lateral aspect; 136 – *F. bifurcatus* sp.nov., female sternite VII; 137 – *F. bonadonai* sp.nov., the same. Scale (0.1 mm): A – Figs 133–135. (0.5 mm): B – 125–127; C – 128–132, 136, 137.