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New species and records of *Stenidius* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1847 (Coleoptera, Anthicidae)

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KEJVAL Z. 2004: New species and records of *Stenidius* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1847 (Coleoptera, Anthicidae). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) **89:** 105–116. – The four new species of *Stenidius* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1847, *S. armifer* sp.nov. (India: Goa), *S. carnivorax* sp.nov. (Namibia), *S. karooensis* sp.nov. (Namibia) and *S. laopako* sp.nov. (Laos), and male characters in *S. namibianus* Uhmann, 1994, are described. A new combination, *Stenidius schuhi* (Uhmann, 1994) comb.nov. (from *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833), is proposed.

Key words. Coleoptera, Anthicidae, *Stenidius*, new species, new combination, Palaearctic, Oriental, Afrotropical regions

Introduction

The genus *Stenidius* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1847 has recently been redescribed, with 17 recognized and listed species (KEJVAL 2002). In this paper, a further five species are added, four of them described as new for science and one transferred from the related genus *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833 (syn. *Anthelephilus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849). Furthermore, new records and data on biology are presented for the two known species, together with description of male characters in *S. namibianus* Uhmann, 1994.

The five new species are very conspicuous, on the whole rather typical representatives of the genus, but *S. armifer* sp.nov. and *S. schuhi* (Uhmann, 1994) comb.nov. are somewhat aberrant in having less arcuate lateral margins of the mesosternum. However, *S. armifer* sp.nov. is rather intermediate in this mesosternal character, dissimilar and apparently unrelated to the latter species, and they both possess a different, very unique character. These facts confirm my assumption (KEJVAL 2002), that *Stenidius* is not a genus that is uniform in habit.

Methods

Through the text, the following abbreviations for collections are used (in round brackets):

MNHUB . . . . . Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany
NHMW . . . . . Naturhistorisches museum, Vienna, Austria
NMNW . . . . . National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia
NMPC . . . . . National Museum Prague, Czech Republic
CKD . . . . . Zbyněk Kejval collection, Domažlice, Czech Republic
CUP . . . . . Gerhard Uhmann collection, Pressath, Germany

The author's comments on the type material are to be found in square brackets: [p] = printed, [h] = handwritten. Exact label data are quoted for the type specimens only. Separate labels are indicated by slashes (\ ).

Taxonomy

***Stenidius armifer* sp.nov.** (Figs 1–4)

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "INDIA occ. centr. GOA province; 0–20 m 30 km S of MARGAO =Madgaon; Palolem env. \ INDIA 2002 Expedition 15°00.47'N 74°01.58'E 14.–21.VIII.2002 P. Šípek & M. Fikáček lgt." (NMPC). Paratypes, 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype (CKD).

Description (male). Head and pronotum dark rufous brown; elytra largely paler, rufous brown to rufous, with dark brown apical third and paired transverse spots at about mid-length; dark places are very vaguely outlined and interconnected medially, along suture. Legs, antennae and palpi unicoloured rufous.

Head as long as wide, rather evenly rounded posteriorly; tempora distinctly narrowing posteriad, posterior temporal angles indistinct. Eyes medium-sized, rather convex and somewhat protruding. Surface moderately glossy, distinctly, but somewhat unevenly punctured; dorsal punctures coarser and denser, separated by about their diameter in posterior half, distinctly finer and sparser especially anteriorly on frons and in median row; setation composed of dense, subdecumbent setae and slightly longer, sparse, scattered, erect setae.

Antennae moderately strong, exceeding base of pronotum, moderately enlarged in distal third; the most elongate proximal antennomeres (III–V) nearly twice as long as wide, antennomere X slightly transverse, antennomere XI 1.9 times as long as wide.

Pronotum rather large and wide, 1.1 times as long as wide, approximately as wide as head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowing posteriad; dorsal side evenly shaped, its outline moderately, evenly convex in lateral view; lateral antebasal impression slightly indicated just before base (pronotum does not appear to be constricted posteriorly in dorsal view). Surface moderately glossy, distinctly and densely punctured; dorsal punctures distinctly coarser and denser than those on head, separated by less than their diameter, contiguous and arranged in transverse rows medially; setation as on head. Mesosternum with lateral margins rather moderately convex.

Elytra longitudinally oval to ovoid, 1.8 times as long as wide, somewhat flattened medially, conjointly rounded apically; humeri entirely rounded and indistinct; post-scutellar impression absent. Surface moderately glossy, distinctly punctured; punctures finer and sparser than on head and pronotum, separated by more than their diameter, at places denser and arranged in short, transverse to oblique rows; setation similar to that on head, generally slightly longer, subdecumbent, with scattered semi-erect to erect setae.

Legs moderately strong; front legs modified (Fig. 1), profemora with rather long, obliquely projecting, blunt process at about mid-length, protibiae with small denticle and narrowed subapically; tarsi narrow, simply shaped, metatarsi about as long as metatibiae, penultimate tarsomere flattened and slightly bilobed in protarsi, narrow and simply

shaped, with terminal tarsomere articulated apically in meso- and metatarsi. Setation rather uniformly short, subdecumbent to appressed.

Abdomen. Sternum VII simply shaped, with posterior margin evenly rounded. Tergum VII evenly rounded posteriorly. Sternite VIII (Fig. 2): paired latero-basal sclerites inconspicuous, narrow and less sclerotized; prongs simply shaped, narrow, flattened, bluntly pointed apically, shortly setose on lateral and median margins. Tergite VIII almost evenly rounded posteriorly. Segment IX: spiculum thin, somewhat sinuous, Y-shaped; paired apical sclerites less sclerotized. Aedeagus (Figs 3, 4): apical portion of tegmen slightly longer than basal piece, simply shaped, strongly narrowed, its apex blunt, straight in dorsal view, moderately bent in lateral view; median lobe of aedeagus terminating in narrow, pointed lobe.

Female. Externally identical with male, but differs in simply shaped front legs.

Body size: 2.5–2.8 mm (holotype 2.5 mm).

Distribution. India (Goa state).

Differential diagnosis. *Stenidius armifer* sp.nov. appears to be related to *S. aulicus* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) and *S. lindbergi* (Bonadona, 1960), as suggested by less elongate, ovoid elytra and body setation comprising longer erect setae, combined with simple morphology of male abdominal sternum VII, prongs of sternite VIII and aedeagus. It differs from both these species in darker colouration, more robust appearance, indistinct lateral, ante-basal impressions of pronotum (pronotum appears to be constricted in posterior half, with lateral ante-basal impressions distinct in dorsal view, in *S. aulicus* and *S. lindbergi*), and mainly by clearly modified front legs in male, which is an unique character within *Stenidius*. As far as I know, only males of *S. contractipennis* (Pic, 1911) differ from females in the presence of a small lobe near base of profemora, but this euromediterranean species is quite dissimilar and the mentioned character can hardly be compared to that in *S. armifer* sp.nov.

Etymology. From the Latin *armifer* (bearing arms, armed); a reference to the modified front legs in the male.

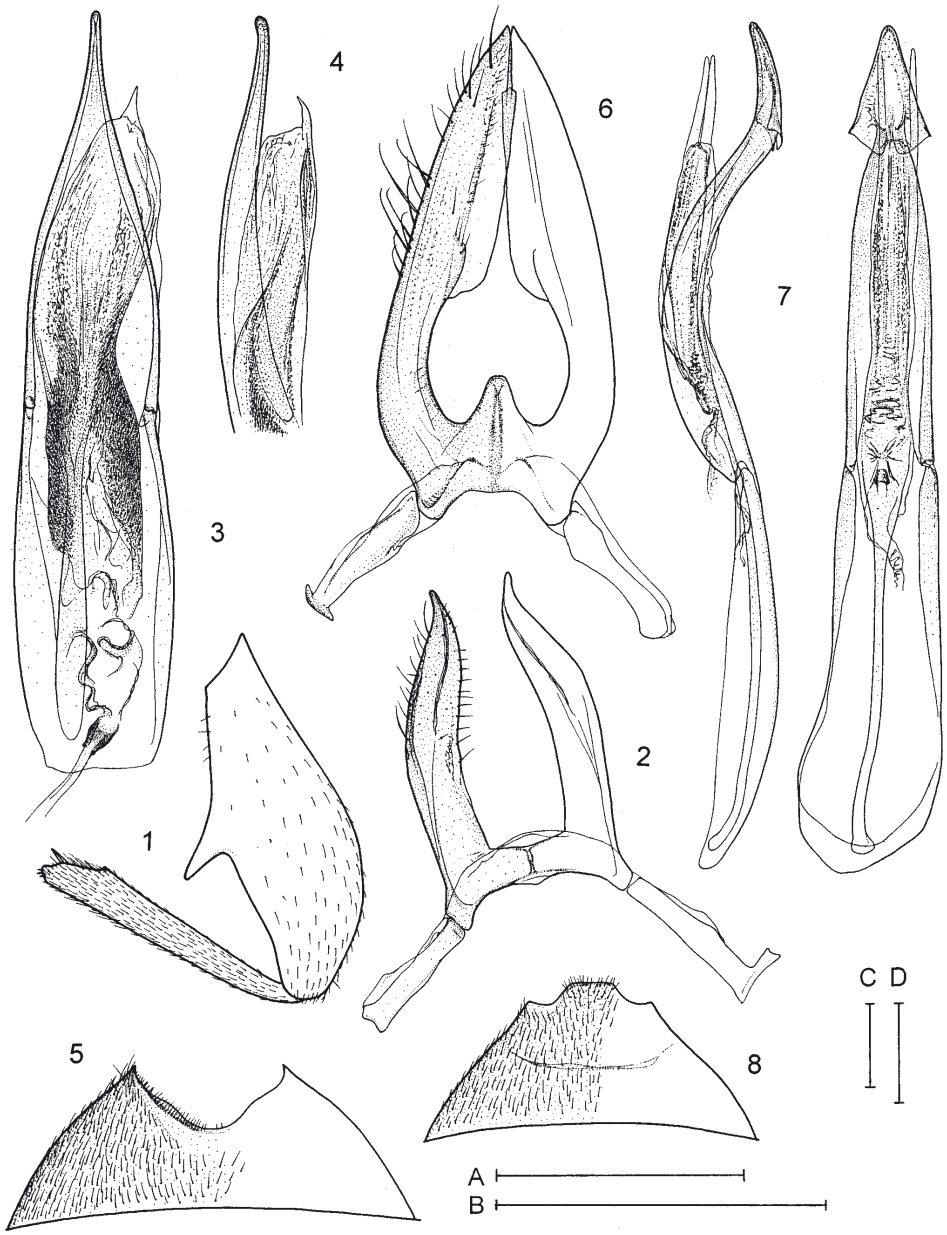
***Stenidius namibianus* Uhmann, 1994** (Figs 5–8)

Stenidius namibianus Uhmann, 1994b: 75, Figs 7–9.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "NAMIBIA: Osona bei Okahandja p.III.–a.IV.1989 leg. J. IRISH (UG) [p; blue label] \ Zool. Mus. Berlin [p] \ Typus [p; red label with black frame] \ Stenidius namibianus sp.nov. det.G.Uhmann1991[p+h]" (MNHUB). The paratype specimen, bearing the same data as holotype, is deposited in CUP (not examined).

Other material examined: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Namibia, Etoscha Nat. Park, Namutoni, Fischer's Pan, 18°48'S 16°56'E 14.–16.xii.1993, 935 m, J. Deckert lgt. (MNHUB); 1 ♀, Namibia, Grootfontein, 4 km E from Otavi, 19°38'S 17°23'E, J. Deckert lgt. (MNHUB); 1 ♀, Namibia, Osona near Okahandja 22°01'S 16°56'E, 27.ii.–2.iii.2001, U. Göllner lgt. (MNHUB); 14 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, N-Botswana, Kasane env., 29.xii.–7.i.1997, M. Snížek lgt. (CKD).

Description of male/female characters. Male abdomen. Sternum VII (Fig. 5) deeply emarginate postero-medially, with lateral lobes of emargination sharply pointed. Tergum



Figs 1–8. 1–4: *Stenidius armifer* sp.nov.: 1, male front leg; 2, male sternite VIII; 3, aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 4, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral aspect. Figs 5–7, *Stenidius namibianus*: 5, male sternum VII; 6, male sternite VIII; 7, aedeagus, dorsal (right) and lateral (left) aspect; 8, female sternum VII. Scales: A – Figs 5, 8 (0.5 mm); B – Figs 1, 7. (0.1 mm); C – Fig. 6 (0.5 mm); D – Figs 2, 3, 4 (0.5 mm).

VII narrowed and evenly rounded posteriorly. Sternite VIII (Fig. 6); paired, latero-basal sclerites inconspicuous, narrow and less sclerotized; prongs rather simply shaped, flattened, narrow basally, moderately dilated mediad in apical half, pointed apically, with small denticle near median edge subapically, surface of prongs sparsely longer setose along lateral margins distally. Tergite VIII narrowed and evenly rounded posteriorly. Segment IX: spiculum thin, Y-shaped, paired apical sclerites long and narrow, rounded apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 7): apical portion of tegmen slightly longer than basal piece, narrow and strongly sinuous in lateral view, with a pair of fine, dorso-ventrally flattened, laterally pointed lobes subapically, and with rounded apex; median lobe of aedeagus terminating in a pair of long and thin, straight, membranous projections, its basal apodeme rather long and strong.

Female. Externally identical with male, but differs in sternum VII (Fig. 8) angulate posteriorly, with subtruncate apex and small, pointed protrusions postero-laterally.

Body size: 2.9–3.6 mm.

Distribution. Namibia, Botswana.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenidius namibianus* differs from *S. carnivorax* sp.nov. and *S. karooensis* sp.nov. in more robust appearance (head and pronotum larger in comparison to size/width of elytra), small eyes, short antennae barely reaching base of pronotum and vague marking on elytra formed by whitish setae.

***Stenidius carnivorax* sp.nov.** (Figs 9–11)

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "S. W.Afr., Nauwkluft Nauwkluft Park 24.16 S – 16.15 E \ 26.10.1974; E–Y: 425 groundtraps, 88 day leg. Endrödy-Younga \ groundtrap with meat bait \ Stenidius magniceps (Pic) det.G. Uhmann1986" (CUP).

Description (male). Body dark brown to brown-black; legs, antennae and palpi pale brown, femora slightly darker than tibiae and tarsi.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide, widely rounded posteriorly; tempora subparallel to slightly narrowing posteriad, posterior temporal angles rounded but distinct. Eyes medium-sized, only moderately convex, not protruding. Surface slightly glossy, densely punctured and extremely finely microreticulated; dorsal punctures largely very fine, separated by more than their diameter, somewhat coarser and denser, separated by their diameter, anteriorly on frons; setation fine, subdecumbent to appressed, more erect setae absent or quite indistinct.

Antennae exceeding base of pronotum, at most slightly enlarged in distal third; the most elongate proximal antennomeres (III–V) 1.8 times as long as wide, antennomere X slightly longer than wide, antennomere XI 1.8 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide, slightly wider than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowing posteriad; dorsal side evenly shaped, its outline moderately, evenly convex in lateral view; lateral ante-basal impression slightly indicated just before base (pronotum does not appear to be constricted posteriorly in dorsal view). Surface slightly glossy, densely punctured and extremely finely microreticulated; character of punctation and setation as on head. Mesosternum with lateral margins strongly arcuate.

Elytra elongate, 2.1 times as long as wide, moderately longitudinally convex, abruptly declivous at scutellar area towards base, distinctly truncate apically; humeri and post-scutellar impression absent. Surface moderately glossy, finely and evenly punctured (without distinct microreticulation); punctures mostly more distinct, larger than those on head and pronotum, but shallow (not coarse), separated by more than their diameter, becoming very fine to indistinct in apical third towards elytral apices; setation as on head and pronotum. Posterior membranous wings absent.

Legs moderately strong, simply shaped; metatarsi approximately as long as metatibiae, penultimate tarsomere narrow and simply shaped, with terminal tarsomere articulated apically in all tarsi. Setation rather uniformly short, subdecumbent to appressed.

Abdomen. Sternum VII (Fig. 9) nearly simply shaped, with posterior margin moderately sinuous. Tergum VII evenly rounded posteriorly. Sternite VIII (Fig. 10): paired latero-basal sclerites inconspicuous, narrow and less sclerotized; paired prongs short, simply shaped, enlarged and flattened in distal half, sharply pointed apically, surface of prongs shortly setose distally, especially along lateral margin. Tergite VIII nearly evenly, moderately widely rounded posteriorly. Segment IX: spiculum thin, Y-shaped, paired sclerites long and narrow, rounded apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 11); apical portion of tegmen distinctly shorter, 0.6 times as long as basal piece, widest just beyond mid-length and then slightly arcuately narrowing towards apex in dorsal view and terminating in short, apically rounded lobe, surface of tegmen very shortly, sparsely setose near its apex, dorso-laterally; median lobe of aedeagus with strong/wide basal apodeme and vague, sclerotized structure near primary gonopore.

Female. Unknown.

Body size: 2.4 mm.

Distribution. Namibia.

Differential diagnosis. *S. carnivorax* sp.nov. is without doubt very closely related to *S. karooensis* sp.nov., as suggested by nearly the same body form and a distinct similarity in all male characters. It differs from the latter species in the somewhat glossy dorsal surface of head and pronotum, with less prominent microreticulation (surface matt, with conspicuous microreticulation, in *S. karooensis* sp.nov.), more slender antennae, prongs of sternite VIII sharply pointed apically (rounded in *S. karooensis* sp.nov.) and in the different forms of apex of tegmen of aedeagus (cf. Figs 11 and 14).

Etymology. Composed from Latin *caro/carnis* (meat) and *vorax* (voracious); named in reference to collecting circumstances; the holotype specimen being trapped by use of a meat bait.

Stenidius dolosus Kejval, 2002

Stenidius dolosus Kejval, 2002: 193, Figs 23–29.

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, India, Uttaranchal, 10 km W of Mussoorie, 2300 m, 17.viii.1985, Hieke lgt. (MNHUB); 20 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, India, Uttaranchal, Nainital, 1900 m, 18.–19.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna lgt. (CKD); 29 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, India, Uttaranchal, 30 km N of Rishikesh, NW of Chamba, Arakot vill. env., 1500 m,

29.–31.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna lgt. (CKD); 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, India, Uttaranchal, Dhanolti env., 2200–2400 m, 11.–13.vii.1989, Hiermeier lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, India, Uttaranchal, Garhwal region, Bhuinder, near Bhuinder river, 2300 m, 4.viii.1989, Hiermeier lgt. (CKD).

Remarks. *Stenidius dolosus* does not seem to be associated with forests, as I assumed for this and a group of related species (see biology of *Stenidius* in KEJVAL 2002). In Nainital and Chamba, I have never found it by sifting litter, leaves etc. more deeply inside forests, but it was quite common at sunny forest margins and open places, in debris under tufts of grasses, near stones (not under), in heaps of cut branches with dry leaves, and various vegetable matter.

The above-listed specimens from Dhanolti bear the same labels and are topotypic with a part of the paratype specimens.

***Stenidius karooensis* sp.nov.** (Figs 12–14)

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "Namibia: KEETMANSHOOP DIST. Gellap Agr.Exp.Stat 26°24'42.2"S/18°00'45.0"E 1080 m NN; 27.ii–6.iii.2003 pitfall trap E7; BIOTA leg. A. Hoffmann \ Stenidius magniceps (Pic) det. G. Uhmann 2003" (NMNW). Paratypes: 1 ♂, "NAMIBIA-Exp. ZMB 1992, Windhoek: 15 km W Windhoek 22°33'S/16°56'E 15.II.92, leg.M.Uhlig \ Stenidius magniceps (Pic) det. G. Uhmann 1993"(MNHUB); 1 ♀, "Namibia: Keetmanshoop Distr.: Nabaos 7 (Nuwe Fontein) 24 NW Keetmanshoop, dwarf shrub savannah (Nama-Karoo) \ BIOTA 11031.2002.7.05.297 26°23'36.1"S/17°59'43.9"E pitfall traps 4.–8.iv.2002 leg. M. Uhlig \ Anthicidae gen. spec. 2 det. M. Uhlig 2003 \ Stenidius magniceps det. G. Uhmann 2003" (MNHUB); 1 ♂, "Namibia: Keetmanshoop Distr.: Gellap Ost 3, 23 km NW Keetmanshoop dwarf shrub savannah (Nama-Karoo) \ BIOTA 10.005.2001.7.05.572 26°24'06.4"S/18°00'38.6"E 10 pitfall traps 5.–10.iv.2001: 12.00–12.00 leg. M. Uhlig & E. Marais \ Anthicidae gen. spec. 2 det. M. Uhlig 2003 \ Stenidius magniceps (Pic) det. G. Uhmann 2003 (CKD); 1 ♂, "Namibia: Okahandja Distr. Toggekry 250 (Omatsko Ranch), 55 km NNW NNW Okahandja thornbush savannah \ BIOTA 04.073.2001.7.05.651 21°30'30.2"S/16°43'58.0"E 10 pitfall traps 24.–26.iv.2001: 11.00–15.00 leg. Uhlig, Ebert, Deckert \ Stenidius magniceps (Pic) det. G. Uhmann 2003" (MNHUB).

Description (male). Head and pronotum rufous brown, head slightly darker mesally; elytra largely dark brown, with suture and base paler, rufous brown; legs, antennae and palpi unicoloured rufous.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide, widely rounded posteriorly; tempora moderately narrowing posteriad, posterior temporal angles rounded, nearly indistinct. Eyes medium-sized, only moderately convex, not protruding. Surface matt, densely and evenly punctured, finely microreticulated; dorsal punctures very fine, somewhat obscured by reticulation, separated by about their diameter, slightly coarser anteriorly on frons; setation fine, subdecumbent to appressed, more erect setae absent or quite indistinct.

Antennae strong, exceeding base of pronotum, at most slightly enlarged in distal third; the most elongate proximal antennomeres (III–V) 2.3 times as long as wide, antennomere X 1.2 times and antennomere XI 1.9 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, slightly wider than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowing posteriad; dorsal side almost evenly shaped, shallowly impressed medially in posterior half, its outline moderately convex in anterior half and flattened posteriorly in lateral view; lateral ante-basal impression slightly indicated close before base (pronotum does not appear to be constricted posteriorly in

dorsal view). Surface matt, densely punctured and finely microreticulated; character of punctation and setation as on head. Mesosternum with lateral margins strongly arcuate.

Elytra elongate, twice as long as wide, moderately longitudinally convex, abruptly declivous at scutellar area towards base, distinctly truncate apically; humeri and post-scutellar impression absent. Surface moderately glossy, evenly punctured, without distinct microreticulation; punctures larger than those on head and pronotum, but shallow (not coarse), separated by more than their diameter, at places arranged in denser, transverse to oblique rows, becoming somewhat sparser towards elytral apices; setation as on head and pronotum. Posterior membranous wings absent.

Legs moderately strong, simply shaped; metatarsi approximately as long as metatibiae, penultimate tarsomere narrow and simply shaped, with terminal tarsomere articulated apically in all tarsi. Setation rather uniformly short, subdecumbent to appressed.

Abdomen. Sternum VII (Fig. 12) simply shaped, with posterior margin moderately sinuous. Tergum VII evenly rounded posteriorly. Sternite VIII (Fig. 13): paired latero-basal sclerites inconspicuous, narrow and less sclerotized; prongs short, simply shaped, enlarged and flattened in distal half, rounded apically, surface of prongs short setose along margins distally, and with a tuft of longer setae ventro-laterally. Tergite VIII somewhat unevenly and moderately widely rounded posteriorly. Segment IX: spiculum thin, Y-shaped, paired apical sclerites long and narrow, rounded apically. Aedeagus (Fig. 14); apical portion of tegmen shorter, 0.8 times as long as basal piece, truncate in dorsal view and terminating in wide, dorso-ventrally flattened, apically rounded lobe, surface of tegmen with very short setae scattered dorso-laterally (along lateral margins) near base of apical lobe; median lobe of aedeagus with strong/wide basal apodeme and somewhat vague sclerotized structure situated before primary gonopore.

Female. Externally identical with male, but differs in simply shaped sternum VII, with posterior margin evenly rounded.

Body size: 2.6–3.2 mm (holotype 3.2 mm).

Distribution. Namibia.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenidius karooensis* sp.nov. is very closely related to *S. carnivorax* sp.nov.; to distinguish between them, see the differential diagnosis of the latter species.

Etymology. Named after the Karoo, the semi-desert vegetation with dwarf shrubs and a great diversity of succulents, which occurred where most of the specimens of this species were collected.

Stenidius laopako **sp.nov.** (Fig. 15)

Type material. Holotype, ♀: "LAOS, Vientiane prov., 55 km NE of Vientiane, LAO PAKO, near Nam Ngun river, alt. 200 m, 1.–4.v.2004, P. Kresl lgt." (NMPC).

Description (female). Head black, brownish near antennal sockets, neck rufous brown, pronotum black, with brownish collar and basal margin; elytra brown with conspicuous

dark marking (Fig. 15), composed of transverse, zigzag, black band at mid-length and black apical spot; legs rufous brown, metafemora darkened, brown-black distally; antennae unicoloured rufous brown, mouthparts and palpi rufous brown to dark brown.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide, somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly; tempora distinctly narrowing posteriad, posterior temporal angles slightly indicated (angulation more distinct in antero-dorsal view). Eyes medium-sized, rather convex and somewhat protruding. Surface matt, distinctly and evenly punctured; dorsal punctures rather coarse and very dense, separated by less than their diameter, nearly contiguous postero-medially to eyes; setation pale, dense, subdecumbent to appressed, with a few moderately longer, sparsely scattered, erect setae.

Antennae long and rather slender, much exceeding base of pronotum, slightly enlarged in apical third; all antennomeres longer than wide, the most elongate proximal to middle antennomeres (III–VIII) more than twice as long as wide, antennomere X 1.5 times and antennomere XI 2.6 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, approximately as wide as head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, strongly narrowing posteriad; dorsal side evenly shaped, its outline moderately, evenly convex in lateral view; lateral ante-basal impression only moderate (pronotum does not appear to be distinctly constricted posteriorly in dorsal view). Surface matt, distinctly and evenly punctured; dorsal punctation similar to that on head, punctures separated by less than their diameter, or nearly contiguous and arranged in transverse to oblique rows; setation pale to whitish and thus somewhat more conspicuous, but otherwise as on head. Mesosternum with lateral margins rather strongly arcuate.

Elytra elongate, twice as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri rounded but distinct (Fig. 15); post-scutellar impression moderate, distinctly developed. Surface at most moderately glossy, distinctly punctured and densely setose; punctures much finer and distinctly sparser than those on head and pronotum, separated by somewhat more than their diameter; setation mostly pale to brownish, whitish on paler coloured places, similar to that on pronotum, subdecumbent to appressed, with sparsely scattered, short, erect setae. Posterior membranous wings fully developed.

Legs moderately strong, simply shaped. Metatarsi approximately as long as metatibiae, penultimate tarsomere flattened and slightly bilobed apically in pro- and mesotarsi, narrow and simply shaped, with terminal tarsomere of metatarsus articulated rather apically. Setation rather uniformly short, subdecumbent to appressed.

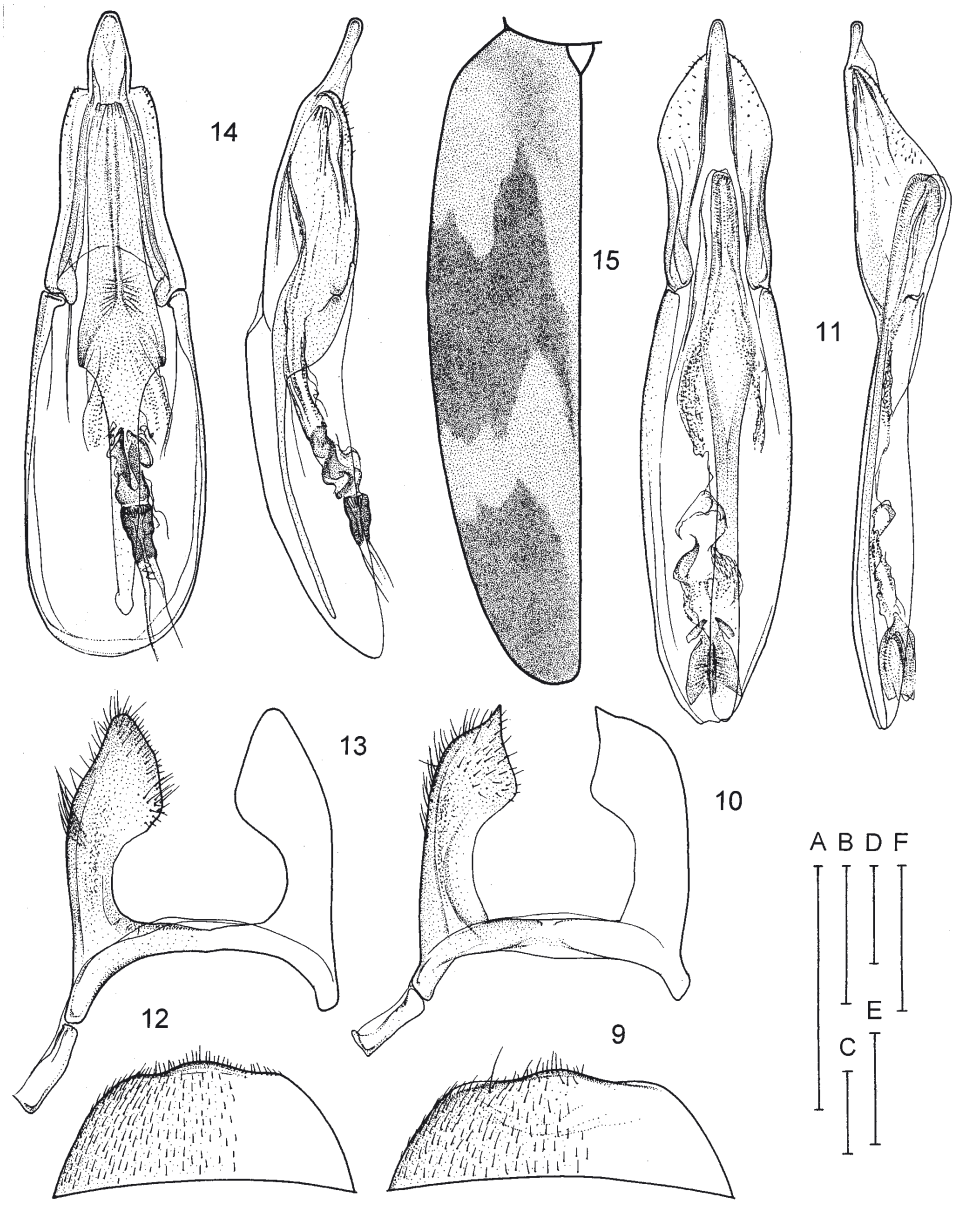
Abdomen. Sternum VII simply shaped, with posterior margin evenly rounded. Tergum VII somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly.

Male. Unknown.

Body size: 4.2 mm.

Distribution. Laos.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenidius laopako* sp.nov. is similar in habit and very probably related to *S. signatus* (Pic, 1922), *S. cruciger* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) and *S. saigonensis* (Pic, 1921). It can be distinguished from all these species by its larger size and quite different marking on elytra [elytra dark coloured, with two paler, oblique bands,



Figs 9–15. 9–11: *Stenidius carnivorax* sp.nov.: 9, male sternum VII; 10, male sternite VIII; 11, aedeagus – dorsal (left) and lateral (right) aspect. Figs 12–14: *Stenidius karooensis* sp.nov.: 12, male sternum VII; 13, male sternite VIII; 14, aedeagus – dorsal (left) and lateral (right) aspect. Fig. 15, *Stenidius laopako* sp.nov.: elytron marking. Scales: A – Fig. 12 (0.5 mm); B – Fig. 15 (0.1 mm); C – Figs 9, 14 (0.5 mm); D – Fig. 13 (0.5 mm); E – Fig. 11 (0.5 mm); F – Fig. 10 (0.5 mm).

sometimes joining on suture mesally, in other three species; see Fig. 48 by KEJVAL (2002)].

Etymology. Named after the type locality.

Stenidius schuhi (Uhmann, 1994) comb.nov.

Anthelephilus schuhi Uhmann, 1994a: 409, Fig. 4.
Anthelephila schuhi: KEJVAL (2003): 381.

Type material. Holotype, ♀: "India: Uttar Prad. Nainital 1900 m 27.6.1989 [h] \ leg.: R. SCHUH 9077 ♀ [h] \ Typus [p; red label with black frame] \ Anthelephilus schuhi sp.nov. det.G.Uhmann1993 [p+h]" (NHMW).

Other material examined: 1 ♀, N-India, Uttaranchal state, 25 km W Mussoorie, Yamuna river valley near Juido village, 790 m, 5.–7.viii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna lgt. (CKD).

Note. KEJVAL (2003) established the name *Anthelephilus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 as unjustified emendation of *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833.

Distribution. India (Uttaranchal state).

Differential diagnosis. Although the specimens examined are rather limited, comprising two females only, there are no doubts about the new generic placement of this species. The two females are quite identical, with slim legs, all femora narrow and anterior angle of mesosternum situated very near anterior margin of mesosternum, which are all important characters for separation of *Stenidius* from *Anthelephila*. *Stenidius schuhi* shares a similar form of mesosternum, with nearly straight lateral margins, with a group of five Himalayan species [all addressed by KEJVAL (2002)]. It may slightly resemble *S. glabratus* Kejval, 2002 and *S. dolosus* Kejval, 2002 in more finely and sparsely punctured, glossy body surface, but differs clearly in colouration [body unicoloured, with dark marking on elytra; see Fig. 4 by UHMANN (1994)] and especially in rather deep and sharp, median longitudinal impression on dorsal side of pronotum, a character unique within *Stenidius*.

Remark. The additionally examined specimen was taken by sweeping vegetation along a narrow path on a steep slope above the Yamuna river, with remnants of rather disturbed forest vegetation.

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