



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

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CANTHARIDAE COLLECTED BY THE HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY
EXPEDITIONS TO NEPAL HIMALAYA (COLEOPTERA)

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Abstract

OKUSHIMA, Y. 1999. Cantharidae collected by the Hokkaido University Expeditions to Nepal Himalaya (Coleoptera). *Ins. matsum. n. s.* 56: 51–68, 51 figs.

Twenty-five cantharid species are recorded from Nepal on the basis of the material collected by the Hokkaido University Expeditions, with figures of habitus, male genitalia and 8th abdominal sternite of female for some species. Of these, five species are newly added to the fauna of Nepal.

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Contents

Introduction — Enumeration: *Themus* (*Themus*) *sikkimensis*; *T. (T.) lineatofemoralis*; *T. (T.) paulometallicus*; *T. (T.) reymondi*; *T. (T.) elongator*; *T. (Haplothemus) tigrisensis*; *T. (H.) lamellatus*; *T. (H.) makiharai*; *T. (Telephorops) nepalensis*; *T. (T.) cavipennis*; *T. (T.) crassimargo*; *Stenothemus harmandi*; *S. separatus*; *S. nepalensis*; *S. minutus*; *Falsopodabrus refossicollis*; *Habronychus (Macrohabronychus) biungulatus*; *H. (M.) harmandi*; *Athemus (Athemus) cyanurus*; *A. (Andrathemus) trimaculatus*; *A. (A.) varipubens*; *Lycocerus maculicollis*; *L. lateritius*; *Micropodabrus fumidus*; *M. lineolatus* — Acknowledgements — References

INTRODUCTION

Up to the present, a considerable number of species of Cantharidae have been described from the Himalayan district by European entomologists (Champion, 1925–1926; Pic, 1906–1955; Wittmer, 1965–1995, and so on).

Recently I have had the opportunity to examine many cantharid beetles from Nepal through the courtesy of Dr. Masaaki Suwa, Dr. Masahiro Ôhara and Mr. Kôji Mizota of Hokkaido University. All of them were collected by the Hokkaido University Expeditions to Nepal from 1968 to 1988. After my careful examinations, twenty-five species belonging to seven genera were recognized. They are recorded with some figures of habitus in this paper. Male genitalia and 8th abdominal sternites of females are described with illustrations in some species for the first time. Five species are new to the fauna of Nepal. All the species recorded in this paper belong to the subfamily Cantharinae.

ENUMERATION

1. *Themus (Themus) sikkimensis* (Pic, 1911) (Figs. 1, 27–28)

Cantharis sikkimensis Pic, 1911: 109.

Themus sikkimensis: Champion, 1926a: 129 (in part); Wittmer, 1975: 250.

Specimens examined. 2♂, Syange – Chyamche, alt. 1,200–1,400m, Marsyandi Valley, Gandaki, 7-VI-1988, M. Suwa leg.

Distribution. India (Kumaon, Sikkim, Bengal, Assam); Nepal; Bhutan; China (Tibet).

Remarks. The strongly inward-bent fore tibia and the stout 1st antennal segment in the male are common to *T. venningi* Champion, 1926, from Myanmar and *T. chaoi* Wittmer, 1983, from Yunnan, China, and not found in the other members of the genus *Themus*.

Cantharis semistrangulata Pic, 1917, from India was treated as a variety of *Themus sikkimensis* by Champion (1926a), but is now recognized as a distinct species (Wittmer, 1983a).

The subgeneric rank of this species has not been discussed until now. The species should belong to the subgenus *Themus* by the male antennae with a longitudinal groove on each of 6th to 11th segments, and by the elytra without hollows.

The morphological characters of male genitalia are described for the first time as follows: Ventral process broad, the apex diagonally cut; dorsal plate forming a broad trapezium; laterophyses united to each other and broad, with apices directed towards apical margin of dorsal plate (Figs. 27–28).

2. *Themus (Themus) lineatofemoralis* (Pic, 1917) (Fig. 2)

Cantharis lineatofemoralis Pic, 1917: 4.

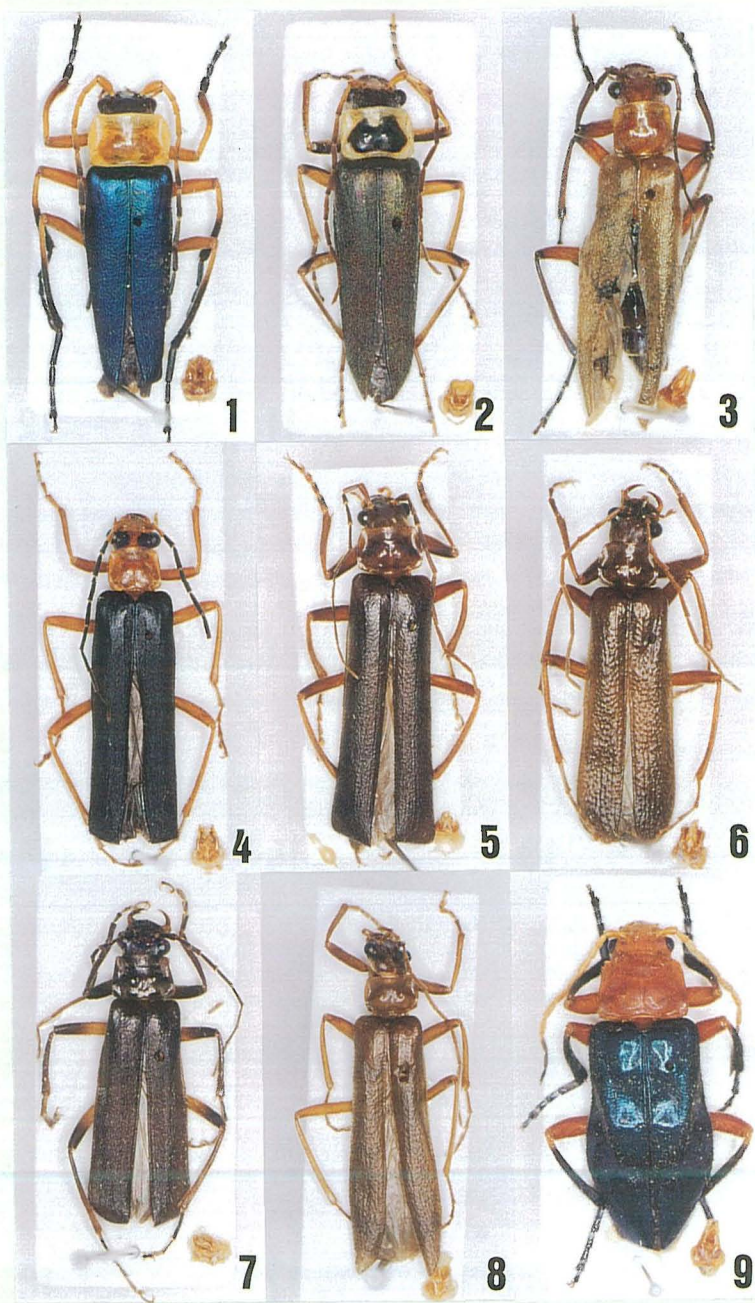
Themus khasianus: Champion, 1926a: 130 (in part) (nec. Gorham, 1889).

Themus (s. str.) *lineatofemoralis*: Wittmer, 1983a: 226, figs. 44, 116.

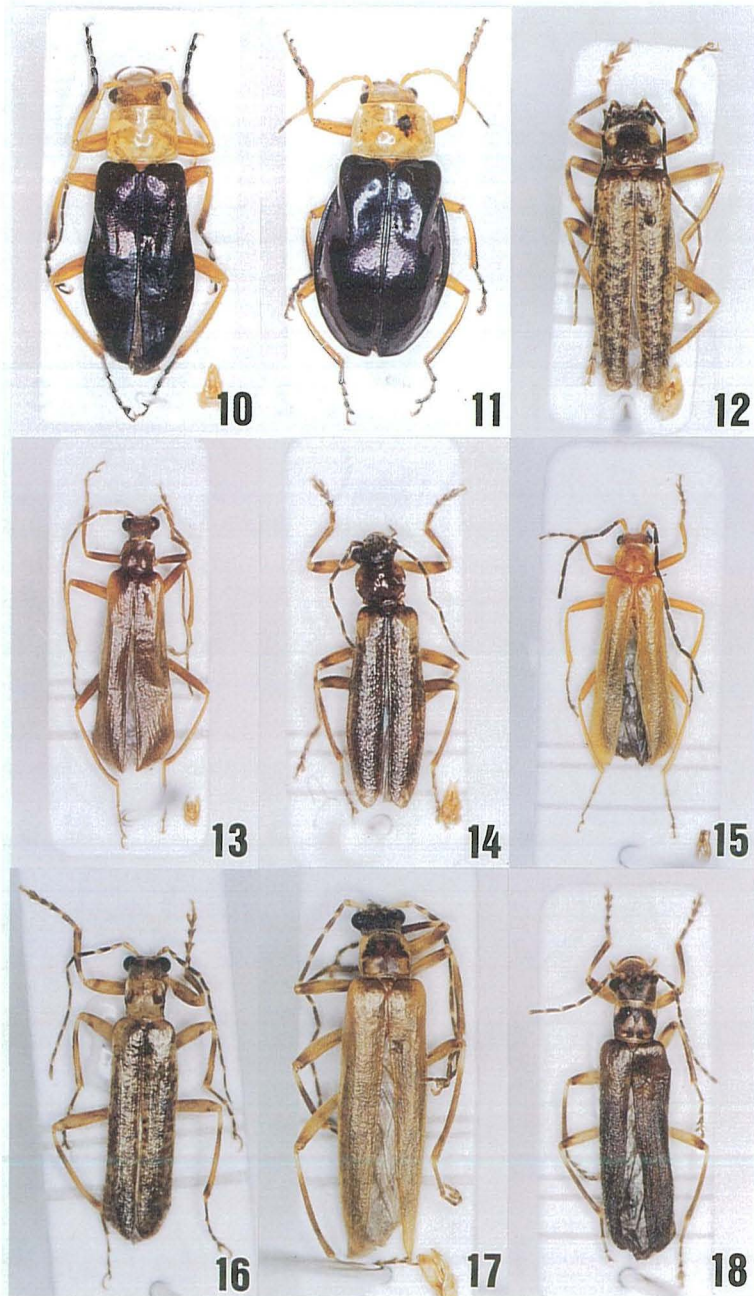
Specimens examined. 1♂, Ulleri, No. 4 West, 11-V-1968, T. Kumata leg. 1♂, Heele, No. 4 West, 12-V-1968, T. Matsumura leg. 1♂, Dunche, No. 1 West, 30-V-1968, T. Kumata leg.

Distribution. India (Kumaon, Darjiling, Bengal); Nepal; Bhutan.

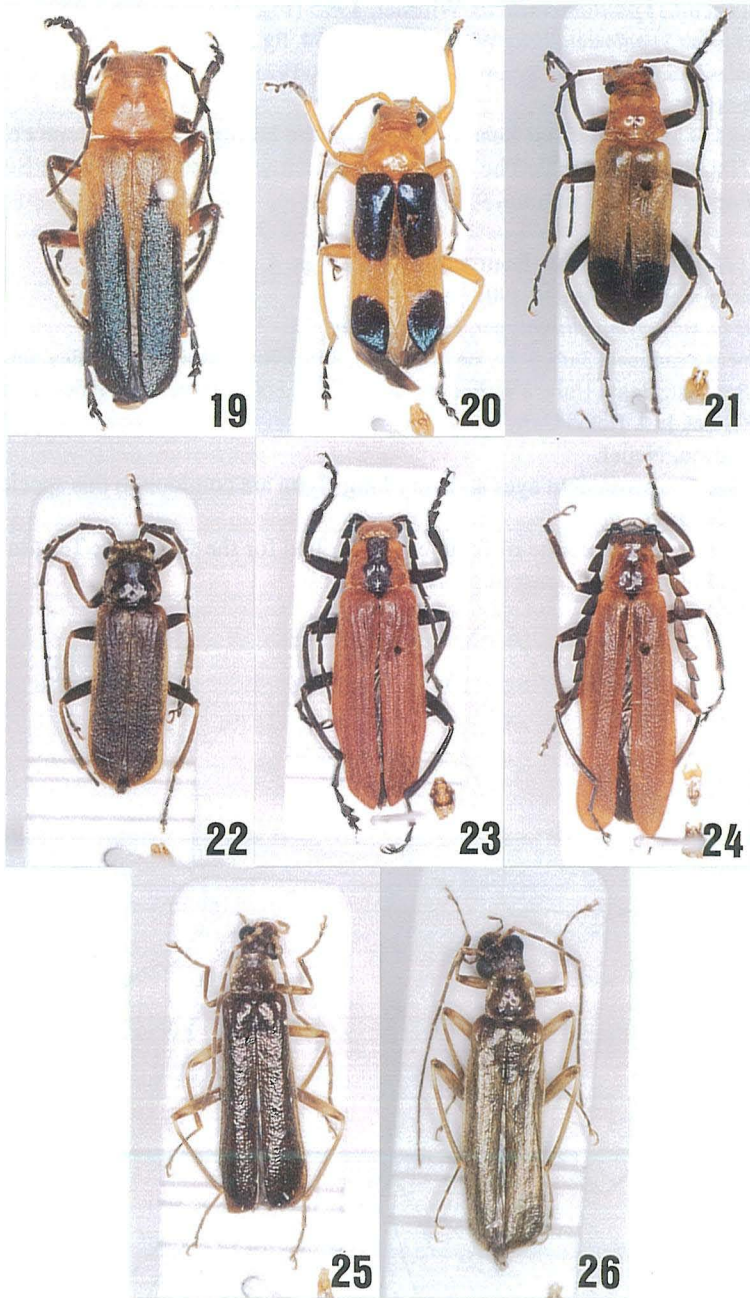
Remarks. Champion (1926a) treated this species as a junior synonym of *Themus khasianus* (Gorham, 1889) from Khasia Hills, India, but after that, Wittmer (1983a) gave illustrations of male genitalia of both forms and demonstrated that they are different species.



Figs. 1–9. Habitus of cantharid beetles from Nepal. 1. *Themus (Themus) sikkimensis* (Pic), ♂; 2. *Themus (Themus) lineatofemorals* (Pic), ♂; 3. *Themus (Themus) paulometallicus* Wittmer, ♂; 4. *Themus (Themus) reymondi* Bourgeois, ♂; 5. *Themus (Themus) elongator* Pic, ♂; 6. *Themus (Haplothemus) tigerensis* Wittmer, ♂; 7. *Themus (Haplothemus) lamellatus* Wittmer, ♂; 8. *Themus (Haplothemus) makiharai* Wittmer, ♂; 9. *Themus (Telephorops) nepalensis* (Hope), ♂.



Figs. 10–18. Habitus of cantharid beetles from Nepal. 10. *Themus (Telephorops) cavipennis* (Fairmaire), ♂; 11. *Themus (Telephorops) crassimargo* Champion, ♀; 12. *Stenothemus harmandi* (Bourgeois), ♂; 13. *Stenothemus separatus* Wittmer, ♂; 14. *Stenothemus nepalensis* Wittmer, ♂; 15. *Stenothemus minutus* Wittmer, ♂; 16. *Falsopodabrus refossicollis* (Pic), ♂; 17. *Habronychus (Macrohabronychus) biungulatus* (Champion), ♂; 18. *Habronychus (Macrohabronychus) harmandi* (Pic), ♀.



Figs. 19–26. Habitus of cantharid beetles from Nepal. 19. *Athemus (Athemus) cyanurus* (Hope), ♀; 20–21. *Athemus (Andrathemus) trimaculatus* (Hope), ♂, 20, Type A; 21, Type B; 22. *Athemus (Andrathemus) varipubens* Wittmer, ♂; 23. *Lycocerus maculicollis* (Hope), ♂; 24. *Lycocerus lateritius* Gorham, ♂; 25. *Micropodabrus fumidus* (Champion), ♂; 26. *Micropodabrus lineolatus* (Pic), ♂.

3. *Themus (Themus) paulometallicus* Wittmer, 1995 (Fig. 3)

Themus (s. str.) *paulometallicus* Wittmer, 1995a: 134, fig. 30.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Syabru, Bagmati, 21-IX-1975, S. Takagi leg.

Distribution. Nepal.

Remarks. This species has been known from the holotype (male) alone collected at Nawakot, Nepal, 27-IX-1982. The present specimen was also collected in September. Probably it appears in the autumn.

4. *Themus (Themus) reymondi* Bourgeois, 1907 (Figs. 4, 29)

Themus reymondi Bourgeois, 1907: 291.

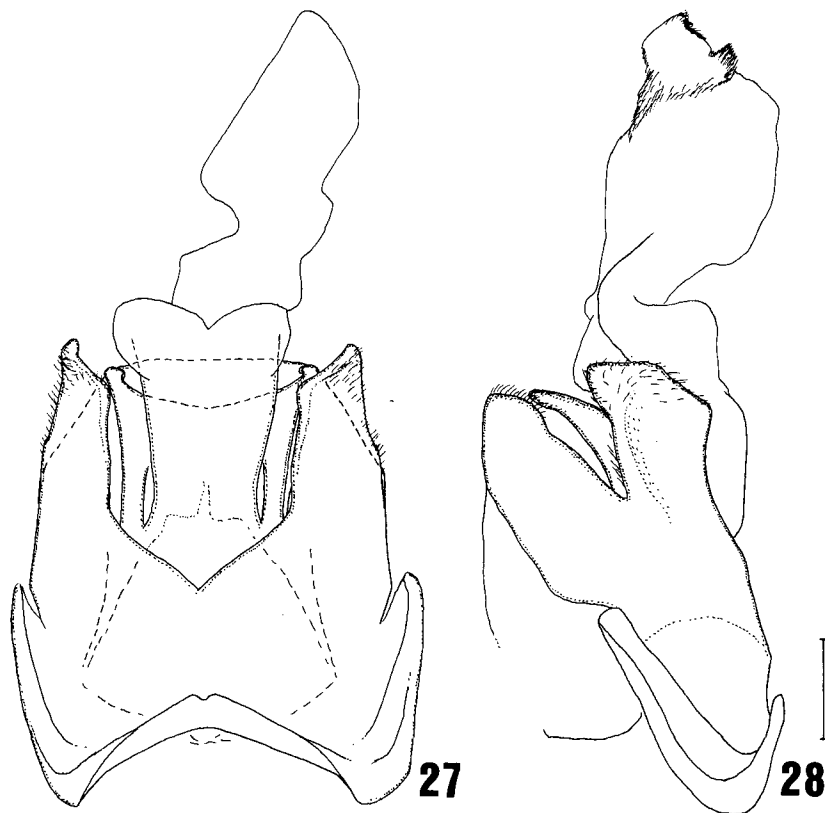
Themus (s. str.) *reymondi*: Wittmer, 1973: 203, fig. 16.

Specimens examined. 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Beding, alt. 3,300–3,700m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 16-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ. 2 ♀, Beding, alt. 3,600–3,800m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 17–21-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ.

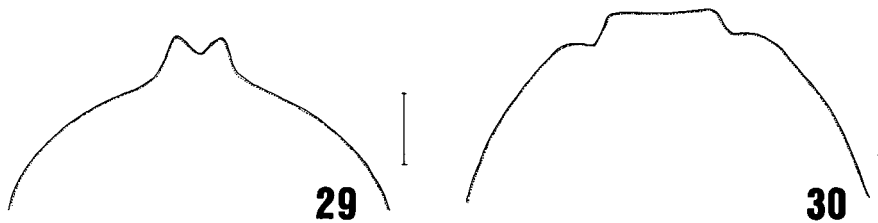
Distribution. Nepal.

Remarks. The prominent eyes and very long elytra are common to this species and the succeeding *T. elongator*.

Eighth abdominal sternite of female is described for the first time: Terminal margin rounded, medially with a bicuspid process (Fig. 29).



Figs. 27–28. Male genitalia of *Themus (Themus) sikkimensis* (Pic). 27. ventral view; 28. lateral view. (Scale: 0.5 mm.)



Figs. 29–30. Eighth abdominal sternites in female of *Themus (Themus)* spp. 29. *Themus (Themus) reymondi* Bourgeois; 30. *Themus (Themus) elongatior* Pic. (Scales: 0.5 mm.)

5. *Themus (Themus) elongatior* Pic, 1955 (Figs. 5, 30)

Themus elongatior Pic, 1955: 16.

Themus (s. str.) elongatior: Wittmer, 1973: 210, figs. 23, 24.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Shakpa – Chusa Kharka, alt. 3,000–3,400m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 13-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ. 1 ♀, Dongo Kharka, alt. 2,800m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 22–23-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ.

Distribution. India (Sikkim); Nepal; China (Tibet).

Remarks. Eighth abdominal sternite of female is described for the first time: Terminal margin with a broad, truncate process medially, slightly notched just laterally to the process (Fig. 30).

6. *Themus (Haplothemus) tigerensis* Wittmer, 1987 (Fig. 6)

Themus (Haplothemus) tigerensis Wittmer, 1987: 102, figs. 1, 2.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Dongo Kharka, alt. 2,800m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 22–23-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ.

Distribution. India (Darjiling); Nepal (new record).

Remarks. Up to the present, this species has been known only from the type-series from Tiger Hill, northern India. It is newly added to the fauna of Nepal.

7. *Themus (Haplothemus) lamellatus* Wittmer, 1973 (Fig. 7)

Themus (Haplothemus) lamellatus Wittmer, 1973: 198, figs. 10, 11.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Daman, alt. 2,500m, Mahabharat Lekh, Narayani, 6–8-IX-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ.

Distribution. India (Sikkim, Assam); Nepal (new record); Myanmar.

Remarks. Until now, this species has been represented only by the type-series from Myanmar, Sikkim and Assam, northern India. It is newly added to the fauna of Nepal.

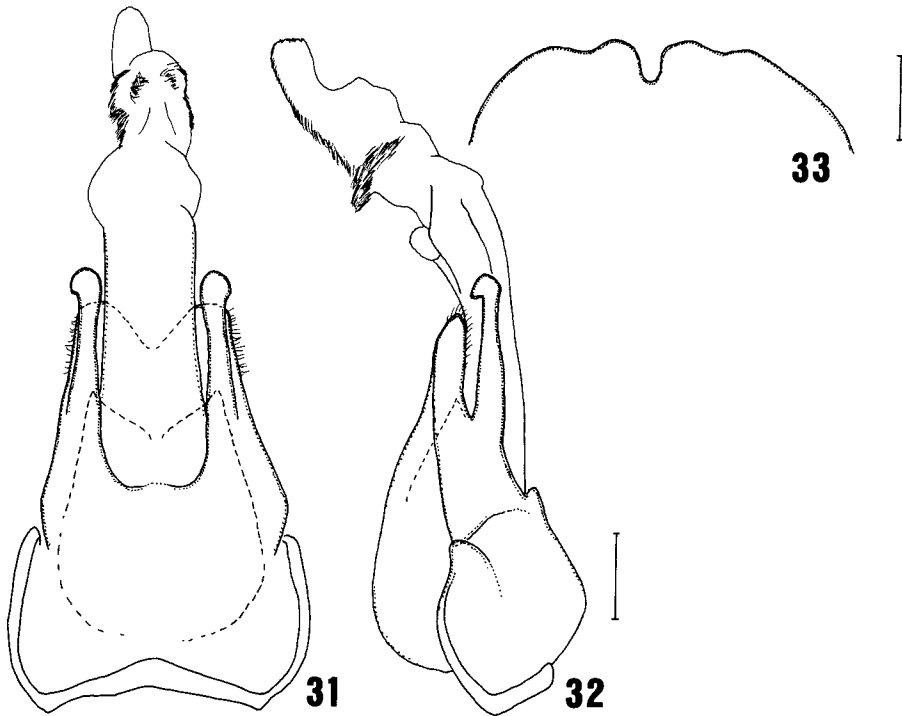
8. *Themus (Haplothemus) makiharai* Wittmer, 1983 (Fig. 8)

Themus (Haplothemus) makiharai Wittmer, 1983a: 237, figs. 58, 126, 127.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Shakpa – Chusa Kharka, alt. 3,000–3,400m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 13-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ.

Distribution. Nepal.

Remarks. This species has been known on the basis of only the type-series from Thudam, Nepal.



Figs. 31–33. *Themus (Telephorops) nepalensis* (Hope). 31–32. Male genitalia (31. ventral view; 32. lateral view); 33. 8th abdominal sternite in female. (Scales: 0.5 mm.)

9. *Themus (Telephorops) nepalensis* (Hope, 1831) (Figs. 9, 31–33)

Telephorus nepalensis Hope, 1831: 26.

Themus (Tryblius) nepalensis: Wittmer, 1975: 252.

Specimens examined. 11 ♂, 5 ♀, Sundarijal – Mulkharka, alt. 1,400–2,000m, Bagmati, 16-VII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ., M. Suwa leg. 1 ♀, Pati Bhanjyang – Mulkharka, Helambu, alt. 1,700–2,300m, Bagmati, 29-IX-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ., M. Suwa leg. 5 ♂, Godawari, alt. 1,500–2,000m, Kathmandu Valley, Bagmati, 14-VII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ. 1 ♀, Sundarijal, alt. 1,400–2,000m, Kathmandu Valley, Bagmati, 16-VII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ. 1 ♂, Balaju, alt. 1,400m, Kathmandu Valley, Bagmati, 23-VII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ. 1 ♂, Gokarna, Kathmandu, Bagmati, 27-VIII-1975, S. Takagi leg. 1 ♀, Kuinibisona, No. 1 West, 6-VII-1968, T. Kumata leg. 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Balaju, Kathmandu, 25-V-1968, T. Kumata leg.

Distribution. India (Assam); Nepal.

Remarks. This species has a slight variation in colour of elytra, which is dark green in some specimens examined and dark blue in the others.

The present and the succeeding two species were treated as members of the subgenus *Tryblius* Fairmaire, 1897 by Wittmer (1975). The subgenus was later synonymized with the subgenus *Telepholops* Fairmaire, 1886 by himself (Wittmer, 1983a). Therefore the three species are here treated under the subgenus *Telepholops*.

The detailed morphological data of male genitalia and 8th abdominal sternite of female are given for the first time below:

Male genitalia: Ventral process thin and long, the apex hooked on dorsal side; dorsal plate widely emarginated as in the shape of letter V; laterophysis stout and short, the apex diagonally truncated (Figs. 31–32).

Eighth abdominal sternite of female: Short; terminal margin notched at the centre, and sinuate on both sides (Fig. 33).

10. *Themus (Telephorops) cavipennis* (Fairmaire, 1897) (Figs. 10, 34)

Tryblius cavipennis Fairmaire, 1897: 228.

Themus ancoralis Champion, 1926a: 128.

Themus (Tryblius) cavipennis: Wittmer, 1975: 251, fig. 1.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Godavari, Nepal Valley, 12-VII-1968, T. Kumata leg. 1 ♀, Phulchoki, Godavari, Bagmati, 17-VIII-1975, S. Takagi leg. 1 ♀, Mulkharka, alt. ca. 2,000m, Kathmandu Valley, Bagmati, 18–20-IX-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ.

Distribution. India (Sikkim); Nepal; Bhutan.

Remarks. Eighth abdominal sternite of female is described for the first time: Disc longitudinally convex along the median line; terminal margin deeply notched medially, both sides of the notch slightly projected (Fig. 34).

11. *Themus (Telephorops) crassimargo* Champion, 1926 (Figs. 11, 35)

Themus crassimargo Champion, 1926a: 127.

Themus (Tryblius) crassimargo: Wittmer, 1975: 251, fig. 2.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Thare – Dhunche, alt. 2,000–2,200m, Gosainkund Lekh, Bagmati, 9-IX-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ., M. Suwa leg.

Distribution. India (Sikkim, Darjiling, Manipur); Nepal (new record); Bhutan.

Remarks. This species was originally described from northern India, and was later recorded also from Bhutan by Wittmer (1975). It is newly recorded from Nepal.

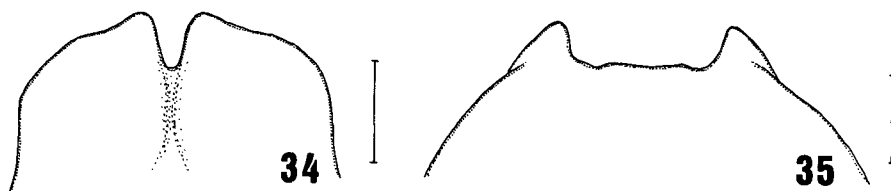
Eighth abdominal sternite of female is described for the first time: Terminal margin with a pair of triangular processes, which are widely separated from each other (Fig. 35).

12. *Stenothemus harmandi* (Bourgeois, 1902) (Figs. 12, 36)

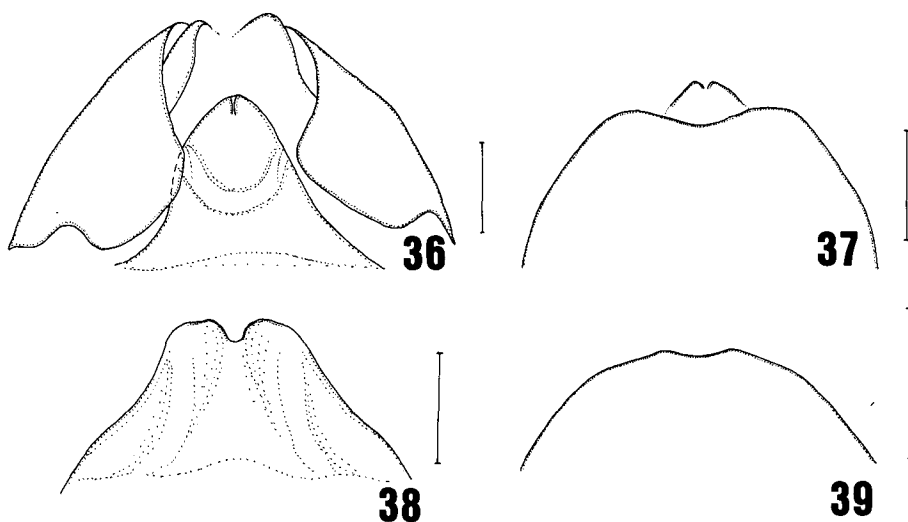
Themus harmandi Bourgeois, 1902: 427.

Stenothemus harmandi: Wittmer, 1974: 51, fig. 4.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Sheopuri, alt. 2,500m, 28-VIII-1975, H. Higuchi leg. 1 ♂, Sheopuri, alt. 2,500m, 28-VIII-1975, S. Takagi leg. 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Simigaon, alt. ca. 2,000m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 24–25-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ. 1 ♀, Daman, alt. 2,500m, Mahabharat Lekh, Narayani, 6–8-IX-1983, Ent. Inst. Hokk. Univ. 1 ♀, Pati Bhanjyang – Mulkharka, alt. 1,700–



Figs. 34–35. Eighth abdominal sternites in female of *Themus (Telephorops)* spp. 34. *Themus (Telephorops) cavipennis* (Fairmaire); 35. *Themus (Telephorops) crassimargo* Champion. (Scales: 0.5 mm.)



Figs. 36–39. Eighth abdominal sternites in female of *Stenothemus* spp. 36. *Stenothemus harmandi* (Bourgeois) [with 8th tergite]; 37. *Stenothemus separatus* Wittmer; 38. *Stenothemus nepalensis* Wittmer; 39. *Stenothemus minutus* Wittmer. (Scales: 0.5 mm.)

2,300m, Helambu, Bagmati, 29-IX-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ. M. Suwa leg.

Distribution. India (Sikkim, Darjiling, Assam); Nepal (new record).

Remarks. This species has been recorded only from northern India, and is now added to the fauna of Nepal.

The detailed morphological data of 8th abdominal sternite and tergite of female are given for the first time below:

Eighth abdominal sternite of female subtriangular, small, and provided with a membranaceous U-shaped band at the middle. Eighth tergite much extended to ventral side on both lateral sides, covering parts of lateral sides of 8th abdominal sternite (Fig. 36).

13. *Stenothemus separatus* Wittmer, 1974 (Figs. 13, 37)

Stenothemus separatus Wittmer, 1974: 58, fig. 16.

Specimens examined. 2♂, 1♀, Shakpa – Chusa Kharka, alt. 3,000–3,400m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 13-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ. 1♂, 6♀, Beding, alt. 3,300–3,700m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 16-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ. 12♂, 36♀, Beding, alt. 3,600–3,800m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 17–21-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ.

Distribution. Nepal.

Remarks. Up to the present time, the holotype from Khumdzung, Nepal has been known as the sole representative of this species.

The morphological data of female is given for the first time below:

Female very similar to male, but antennae a little shorter and eyes a little smaller than those of the male.

Eighth abdominal sternite of female: Terminal margin slightly hollowed at the middle, and with a small subtriangular membranous plate behind it (Fig. 37).

14. *Stenothemus nepalensis* Wittmer, 1974 (Figs. 14, 38)

Stenothemus nepalensis Wittmer, 1974: 57, fig. 14.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Siwapuri, alt. 1,500–2,000m, Kathmandu Valley, Bagmati, 18–20-VII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ. 1 ♀, Godawari, alt. 1,500–2,000m, Kathmandu Valley, Bagmati, 27–28-VII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ.

Distribution. Nepal.

Remarks. Up to the present time, only the type-series from Godawari, Nepal has been known as representatives of this species.

Eighth abdominal sternite of female is described for the first time: Remarkably narrowed apicad; terminal margin subtruncated, and notched medially; disc with deep longitudinal groove on each side (Fig. 38).

15. *Stenothemus minutus* Wittmer, 1974 (Figs. 15, 39)

Stenothemus minutus Wittmer, 1974: 57, fig. 15.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Chusa Kharka, alt. 3,400m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 14-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ. 1 ♂, Supbu Kharka, alt. 3,300–3,700m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 16-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ. 2 ♀, Beding, alt. 3,300–3,700m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 16-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ. 1 ♀, Beding – Nangaon, alt. 3,700–4,000m, Rolwaling Valley, Janakpur, 18-VIII-1983, Ent. Inst. Hoky. Univ.

Distribution. Nepal.

Remarks. This species was described from a single specimen collected at Kathmandu. There has been no additional record.

Eighth abdominal sternite of female is described for the first time: Terminal margin almost rounded, and faintly indented at the middle (Fig. 39).

16. *Falsopodabrus refossicollis* (Pic, 1907) (Figs. 16, 40–42)

Podabrus refossicollis Pic, 1907: 175.

Stenothemus championi: Wittmer, 1965: 87.

Falsopodabrus refossicollis: Wittmer, 1974: 62.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kuinibisona, No.1 West, 6-VII-1968, T. Kumata leg.

Distribution. India (Sikkim, Bengal); Nepal; China (Tibet).

Remarks. The members of *Falsopodabrus* are very similar to those of *Stenothemus* in most characters except in the structure of claws, of which some are provided with a small tooth at base in *Falsopodabrus*.

The detailed morphological data of male genitalia and 8th abdominal sternite of female are given for the first time below:

Male genitalia: Ventral processes almost straight and parallel to each other; each dorsal plate roundly emarginate inside and provided with a large lobe at the inner side; the space between ventral process and dorsal plate very narrow; laterophyses not so long, the apices barely projected from dorsal notch of parameres, basal part globular and swollen; inner sac much longer than tegmen, crooked ventrad near base, then curved caudad (Figs. 40–41).

Eighth abdominal sternite of female: Gradually narrowed apicad; terminal margin projected at the middle and both lateral sides; the middle projection much broader than long, developed slightly beyond the lateral projections, and faintly concave apically (Fig. 42).

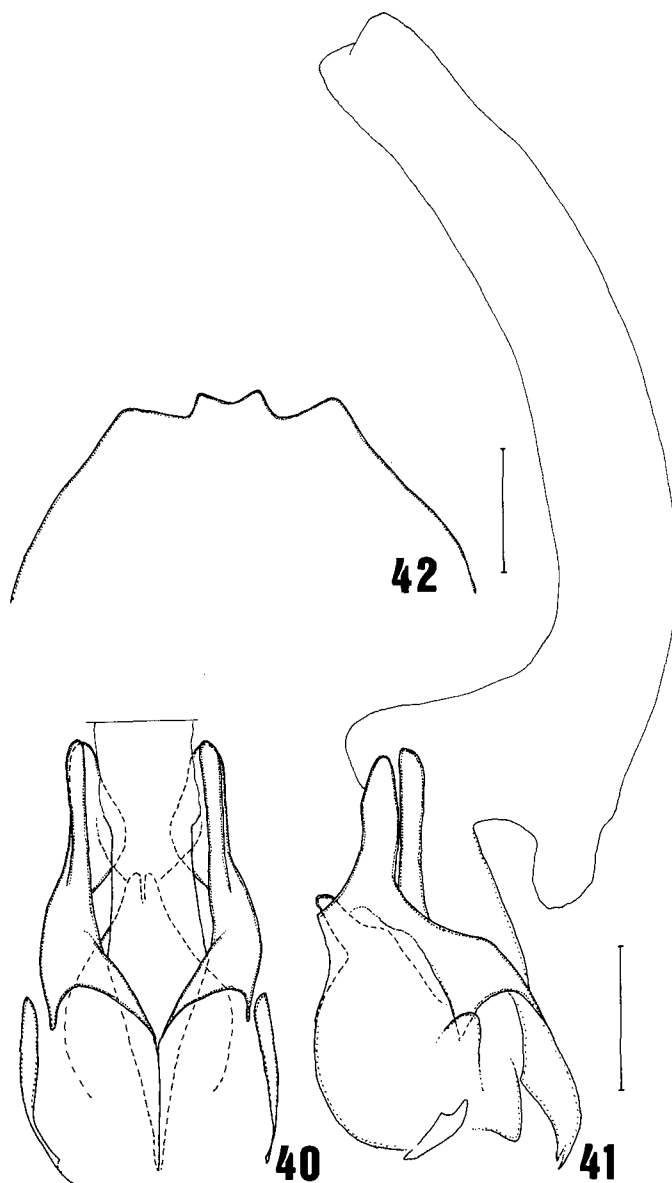
17. *Habronychus (Macrohabronychus) biungulatus* (Champion, 1925) (Fig. 17)

Anolis biungulatus Champion, 1925: 264.

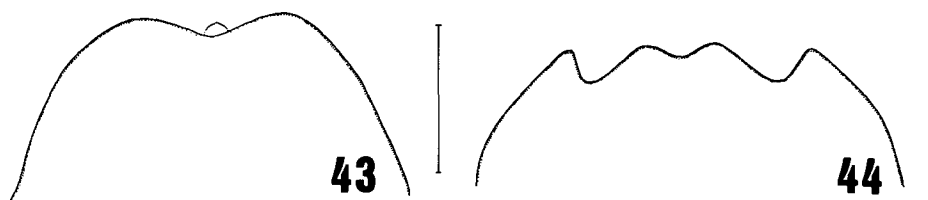
Podabrus himalaicus Wittmer, 1965: 85.

Habronychus (Macrohabronychus) biungulatus: Wittmer, 1981: 403, fig. 8.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Ulleri, No. 4 West, 11-V-1968, T. Kumata leg.



Figs. 40–42. *Falsopodabrus refossicollis* (Pic). 40–41. Male genitalia (40. ventral view; 41. lateral view); 42. 8th abdominal sternite in female. (Scales: 0.5 mm.)



Figs. 43-44. Eighth abdominal sternites in female of *Habronychus* and *Athemus* spp. 43. *Habronychus* (*Macrohabronychus*) *harmandi* (Pic); 44. *Athemus* (*Andrathemus*) *varipubens* Wittmer. (Scales: 0.5 mm.)

Distribution. India (Kumaon, Sikkim); Nepal; Bhutan.

Remarks. The subgenus *Macrohabronychus* resembles the nominotypical subgenus, but is clearly distinguished from the latter by having a small tooth on the claw not only of fore and middle legs but also of hind legs in both sexes.

18. *Habronychus* (*Macrohabronychus*) *harmandi* (Pic, 1924) (Figs. 18, 43)

Podabrus harmandi Pic, 1924: 481.

Habronychus (*Macrohabronychus*) *harmandi*: Wittmer, 1981: 403, fig. 7.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Khurumsang, No.1 West, 7-VI-1968, T. Kumata leg.

Distribution. India (Sikkim, Darjiling); Nepal.

Remarks. Eighth abdominal sternite of female is described for the first time: Terminal margin roundly and broadly projected on both sides, medially concave and provided with a small weakly-chitinized sclerite (Fig. 43).

19. *Athemus* (*Athemus*) *cyanurus* (Hope, 1831) (Fig. 19)

Telephorus cyanurus Hope, 1831: 26.

Athemus (s.str.) *cyanurus*: Wittmer, 1995b: 206, figs. 34, 35, 163.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Godavari, Nepal Valley, 16-VI-1968, T. Kumata leg.

Distribution. India (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Bengal, Assam); Bangladesh (Sylhet); Nepal; Myanmar.

Remarks. Some colour variations are known in this species. The specimen recorded above has a large blackish blue macula situated on apical two-thirds of elytron.

20. *Athemus* (*Andrathemus*) *trimaculatus* (Hope, 1831) (Figs. 20–21)

Telephorus trimaculatus Hope, 1831: 26.

Athemus (s.str.) *trimaculatus*: Wittmer, 1995b: 207, figs. 36, 37, 164.

Specimens examined. [Type A] 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Swinket, No.3 West, 15-V-1968, T. Matsumura leg. 1 ♀, Kathmandu, 22-IV-1968, T. Matsumura leg. 1 ♀, Pati Bhanjy, No.1 West, 9-VI-1968, T. Kumata leg.

[Type B] 1 ♀, Balaju, Kathmandu, 16-IV-1968, T. Kumata leg. 1 ♀, Biratanti, No.4 West, 13-V-1968, T. Kumata leg. 1 ♂, Balaju, Kathmandu, 22-V-1968, T. Kumata leg.

Distribution. India (Kaschmir, Kumaon, Sikkim, Bengal, Assam); Nepal.

Remarks. Wittmer (1995b) treated this species as a member of the subgenus *Athemus*, but it is referred to the subgenus *Andrathemus* by having a tooth on the outer claw of fore and middle legs not only in female but also in male so far as based on the specimens examined.

This species is known to be variable in colour especially of antennae, legs, central spot of pronotum, and maculae of elytra. In the specimens examined two types are recognized on the elytra as follows. Type A: Each elytron dark blue in basal and apical parts, and yellow in middle area (Fig. 20); Type B: Each elytron mostly yellow, only apical part dark blue (Fig. 21).

21. *Athemus (Andrathemus) varipubens* Wittmer, 1978 (Figs. 22, 44)

Athemus (Andrathemus) varipubens Wittmer, 1978: 157, fig. 8.; Wittmer, 1995b: 223.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Gosainkund, alt. 2,500–3,000m, 7-VI-1968, T. Kumata leg. 2 ♂, Dhunche – Syabru, alt. 1,800–2,300m, Gosainkund Lekh, Bagmati, 13-V-1988, M. Suwa leg. 2 ♀, Ghora Tabela – Langtang, alt. 3,000–3,400m, Bagmati, 19-V-1988, M. Suwa leg. 1 ♂, Latamarang – Chame, alt. 2,400–2,700m, Marsyandi Valley, Gandaki, 10-VI-1988, M. Suwa leg.

Distribution. Nepal.

Remarks. Eighth abdominal sternite of female is described for the first time: Terminal margin triangularly projected on both sides, deeply concave near the projections, and slightly so at the middle (Fig. 44).

22. *Lycocerus maculicollis* (Hope, 1831) (Figs. 23, 45–47)

Omalysus maculicollis Hope, 1831: 26.

Lycocerus maculicollis: Champion, 1926b: 250.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Balaju, Kathmandu, 16-IV-1968, T. Kumata leg. 1 ♂, Godavari, Nepal Valley, 18-IV-1968, T. Matsumura leg. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Balaju, Kathmandu, 22-V-1968, T. Kumata leg. 1 ♂, Balaju, Kathmandu, 25-V-1968, T. Kumata leg.

Distribution. India (Assam); Nepal.

Remarks. The detailed morphological data of male genitalia and 8th abdominal sternite of female are given for the first time below:

Male genitalia: Ventral process curved inwards, expanded at the apex and base; dorsal plate broad, the apex right-angled, roundly scooped out inside; laterophysys somewhat slender, the apex hooked dorsad; inner sac as long as tegmen (Figs. 45–46).

Eighth abdominal sternite of female: Terminal margin notched at the middle and near both sides; median projections subtriangular, slightly exceeding lateral ones (Fig. 47).

23. *Lycocerus lateritius* Gorham, 1889 (Figs. 24, 48–49)

Lycocerus lateritius Gorham, 1889: 109; Champion, 1926b: 251.

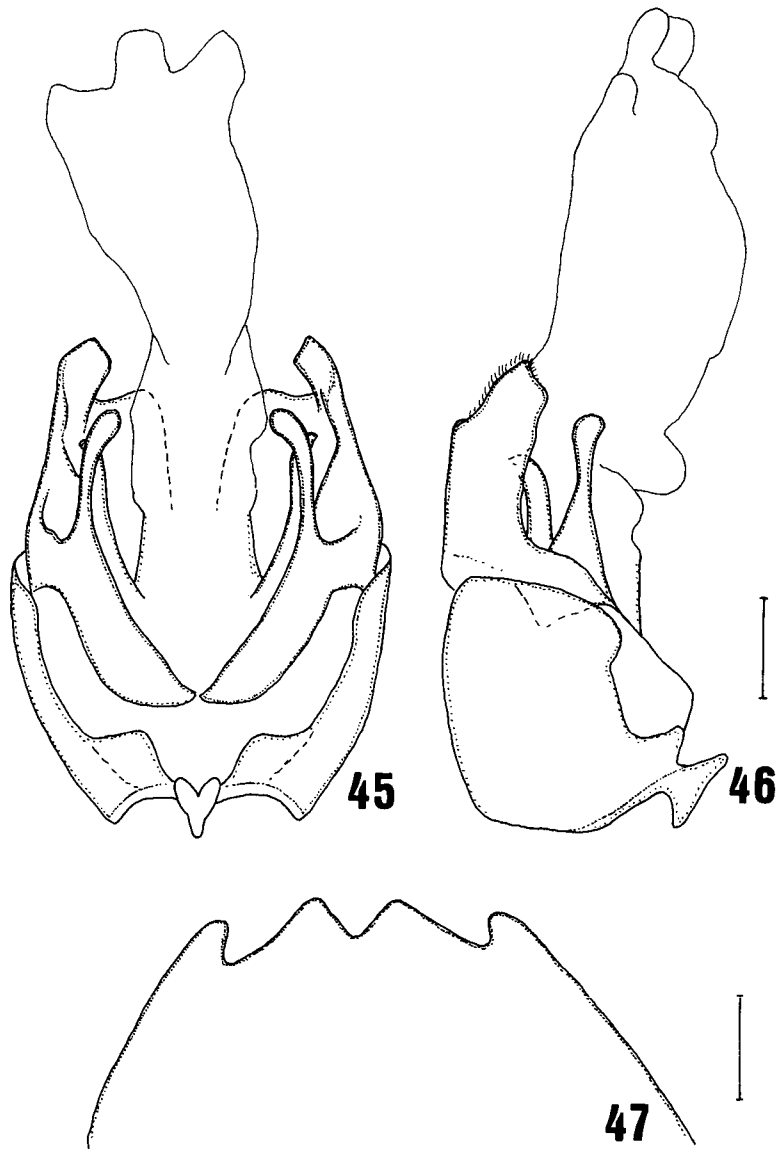
Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Thare, No.1 West, 29-V-1968, T. Kumata leg.

Distribution. India; Nepal (new record).

Remarks. The present male specimen is slightly different from an Indian male specimen at hand in having slightly stouter antennae. This may merely be a geographical or an individual variation within the same species, because no significant differences are found in their genitalia.

This species is newly added to the fauna of Nepal.

The morphological characters of male genitalia are described for the first time as follows: Ventral process almost straight, expanded apicad; dorsal plate narrow and sinuate, the edge fringed with long bristles; laterophysys hooked, the apex directed towards the inner tubercle of dorsal plate (Figs. 48–49).



Figs. 45–47. *Lycocerus maculicollis* (Hope). 45–46. Male genitalia (45. ventral view; 46. lateral view); 47. 8th abdominal sternite in female. (Scales: 0.5 mm.)

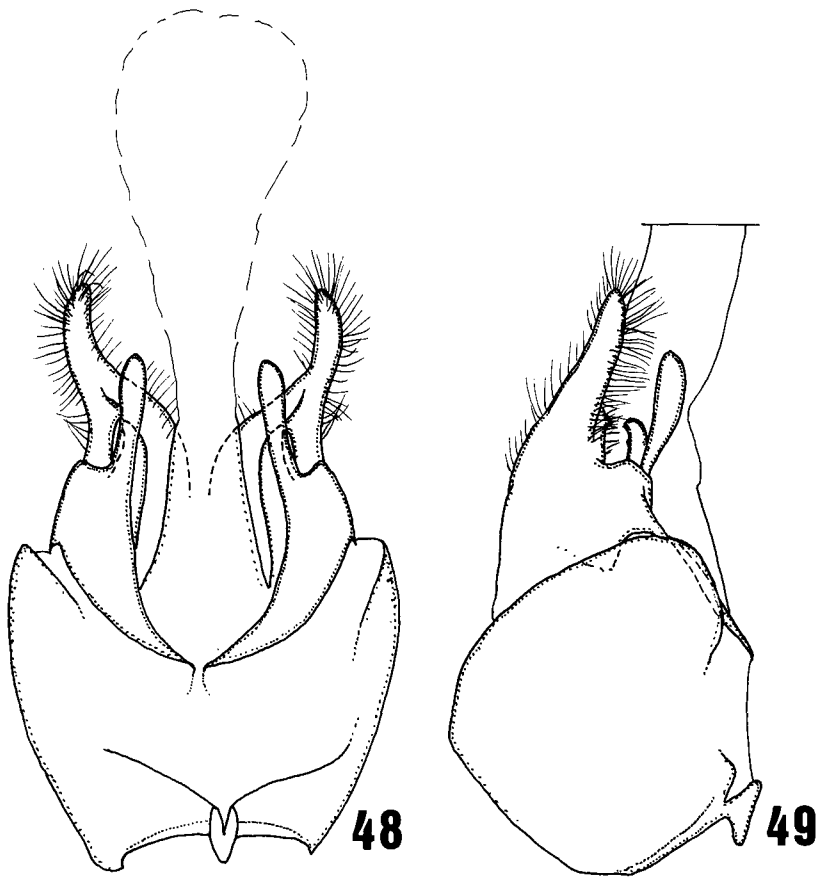
24. *Micropodabrus fumidus* (Champion, 1926) (Figs. 25, 50)

Anolis fumidus Champion, 1926a: 125.

Podabrus (Anolis) fumidus: Wittmer, 1965: 85.

Micropodabrus fumidus: Wittmer, 1983b: 242, fig. 8.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Syng Gomba, Gosainkund, 1-VI-1968, T. Kumata leg. 1 ♀, Gosainkund, alt. 3,000–3,500m, 7-VI-1968, T. Kumata leg. 1 ♂, Langtang – Kyanjing, alt. 3,400–3,800m, Bagmati, 16–18-V-1988, M. Suwa leg.



Figs. 48–49. Male genitalia of *Lycocerus lateritius* Gorham. 48. ventral view; 49. lateral view. (Scale: 0.5 mm.)

Distribution. India (Kumaon); China (Tibet); Nepal.

Remarks. Eighth abdominal sternite of female is described for the first time: Terminal margin shallowly and symmetrically concave medially; the apices of both sides slightly beyond the median projection (Fig. 50).

25. *Micropodabrus lineolatus* (Pic, 1924) (Figs. 26, 51)

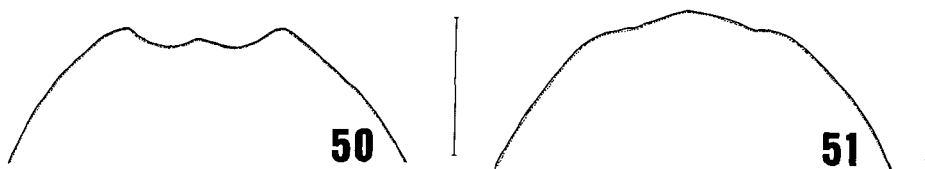
Podabrus lineolatus Pic, 1924: 481.

Micropodabrus lineolatus: Wittmer, 1983b: 248, figs. 16, 17.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ulleri, No.4 West, 11-V-1968, T. Kumata. 2 ♀, Khurumsang, No.1 West, 7-VI-1968, T. Kumata leg.

Distribution. India (Darjiling); Nepal; China (Tibet).

Remarks. Eighth abdominal sternite is described for the first time: Terminal margin almost rounded, slightly and broadly projected medially (Fig. 51).



Figs. 50–51. Eighth abdominal sternite in female of *Micropodabrus* spp. 50. *Micropodabrus fumidus* (Champion); 51. *Micropodabrus lineolatus* (Pic). (Scales: 0.5 mm.)

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