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Ergebnisse der Bhutan-Expedition 1972 des Naturhistorischen Museums in Basel

Coleoptera: Fam. Erotylidae, Languriidae & Helotidae

by Michio Chûjô

Abstract: The author records the presence of 8 species of Erotylidae, 6 of Languriidae and 3 of Helotidae from Bhutan. The following are described as new to science: *Microsternus bhutanensis*, *Cyrtotriplax wittmeri* (both Erotylidae), *Anadastus bhutanensis*, *Thallisellodes flavipectus* (both Languriidae) and *Helota bhutanensis* (Helotidae). All but one of the remainder species quoted in the text represent the first record for Bhutan.

Up to the present time, the report on the species of Erotylid-, Languriid- and Helotid-beetles may be nothing practically with the consequence that most of the species of these families recorded in this paper are new to the fauna of this nation excepting for only a single species of Languriidae — *Tetralanguria cuprea* Arrow (vide the item on this species in the body of this paper for detail!).

The author wishes to express his sincere thanks to Dr. W. Wittmer of the Natural History Museum of Basel who so kindly gave him a good chance to examine these very interesting examples.

Family EROTYLIDAE

Subfamily Dacninae

1. *Episcapha (Episcapha) quadrimacula* (Wiedemann)

Engis quadrimacula W i e d e m a n n, 1823, p. 132 (Java).

Episcapha (Episcapha) quadrimacula: C h û j ô, 1968, pp. 551—552 (Thailand).

Specimen examined — 1 ex., Wangdi Phodrang (alt. 1,300 m).

General distribution — Whole distr. of Indonesia; Sarawak; Sabah; Philippines; Indo-China; Malaya; Thailand; Burma; Bhutan; India; Sri Lanka.

Note: The references on the present species are enumerated in detail in the asterisked paper.

2. *Episcapha (Psiloscapa) indica* Crotch

Episcapha indica C r o t c h , 1876, p. 32 (Darjeeling). — G o r h a m , 1896, pp. 277 to 278 (Burma & India). — A r r o w , 1922, p. 291 (Laos, Tonkin, Burma, Assam & Sikkim); id., 1925, pp. 39 (Key) & 43 (Sikkim, Burma & Assam); id., 1928, p. 331 (Tonkin, Laos, Birmanie, Assam et Sikkim). — D e e l d e r , 1942, p. 106 (Burma).

Spec. exam. — 1 ex., Chimakothe (alt. 1,900—2,300 m); 1 ex., Wangdi Phodrang (alt. 2,300 m), Nobding 41 km.

Gen. distr. — NE. India (Sikkim & Assam); Bhutan; Burma; Laos; N. Viet-Nam.

3. *Episcaphula (Isoscaphula) tonkinensis* Heller

Episcaphula (Isoscaphula) tonkinensis H e l l e r , 1920, pp. 83—84 (Tonkin). — C h û j ô , 1968, p. 553 (S. Viet-Nam).*

Spec. exam. — 3 exs., Phuntsholing — Thimphu (alt. 1,680 m).

Gen. distr. — N. & S. Viet-Nam; Laos; Burma; Bhutan; NE. India; S. China (Hainan Is.).

Note: The detailed record of the references on this species is printed in the asterisked paper.

4. *Episcaphula (Isoscaphula) vitalisi* (Arrow)

Megalodacne vitalisi A r r o w , 1922, pp. 287—288 (Upper Mekong); id., 1925, pp. 45 (Key) & 49—50 (Sikkim, Tonkin & Annam); id., 1928, p. 329 (Laos & Annam). — C h û j ô , 1968, p. 553 (Laos).

Spec. exam. — 1 ex., Wangdi Phodrang (alt. 1,700 m), 21 km O.; 1 ex., Bolu-Jhura (alt. 200 m); 1 ex., Samchi (alt. 300 m).

Gen. distr. — Viet-Nam; Laos; Sikkim; Bhutan.

5. *Microsternus bhutanensis* sp. nov.

Body elongate-oblong, strongly convex on dorsum. General colour black, lustrous; anterior part of head and mouth-parts red-brown, with apices of mandibles black; antennae with funicular segments red-brown to piceous, or more blackish in some cases, and claw-segments usually black with apical part of ultimate segment red-brown; anterior marginal part of pronotum red-brown to piceous; scutellum red-brown to piceous, more or less infuscated at border part; elytra yellow- or red-brown at basal ca. $\frac{3}{5}$ area with a large reverse T-shaped or anchored black marking behind scutellum, a large subquadrate black marking at latero-basal area and a very large transverse

subquadrate black marking just before middle of lateral area, but black at posterior ca. $\frac{2}{5}$ area with a large obtriangular yellow- or red-brown marking in it touching sutural border; legs piceous to pitchy black or more blackish, with knees and tarsi red-brown to light piceous.

Head rather strongly and sparsely punctate on frontal area, far more finely but not very closely punctulate on clypeus. Antennae with 3rd segment distinctly longer than either of 2nd and 4th segments, club segments transverse respectively, ultimate segment especially strongly transverse and much shorter than each one of two preceding segments. Pronotum transverse, rather less than twice as wide as long, distinctly narrowed forwards; front border gently arched forwards, front corners a little produced with blunt apex, lateral borders nearly straight but slightly convergent at anterior ends, basal angles nearly rectangular, basal border distinctly arched rearwards at middle; dorsum strongly and rather sparsely punctate, but impunctate and smooth at anterior marginal area and also at medio-basal area. Scutellum transverse, with a few fine punctures on surface. Elytra widest at a little behind humeral part; each elytron with seven files of distinct punctures on discal area and two files of much finer punctures on lateral area, interstices very finely, sparingly and unevenly punctulate.

Underside rather finely and partly unevenly pubescent-punctulate, but coarsely punctate on lateral areas of prothorax and impunctate on prosternal process which is strongly developed rearwards and covering most part of intercoxal area of mesosternum.

Length: 3.5-4.0 mm.

Spec. exam. — 3 exs. (Holo- & Paratypes), km 87 von 2215, Phuntsholing, Bhutan, 1972.

Gen. distr. - Bhutan.

This new species is very easily distinguished from all of the known species of the genus by its peculiar coloration of the body, especially of the elytra.

Subfamily **Triplacinae**

6. **Cyrtotriplax (Cyrtotriplax) wittmeri** sp. nov.

Body oval, strongly convex on dorsum. General colour yellow-brown or light reddish brown, lustrous; apices of mandibles piceous to black; antennae with 1st-4th segments yellow-brown, 5th segment partly yellow brown and partly piceous to blackish, 6th-11th segments black with apical part of

ultimate segment yellowish; pronotum with a large, transverse and sub-oblong black marking on middle of anterior area touching front border; each elytron with four large black markings, one between scutellum and humerus and touching basal border, one on latero-anterior corner touching basal border and extending whole surface of base of epipleuron, one on middle of discal area well apart from or nearly approaching sutural border, one on middle of lateral area closely reaching lateral border — the last two well apart with each other (the markings smaller in this case) or nearly approaching or jointed (the markings developed in large size in these cases); metasternum entirely or mostly black.

Head finely but distinctly, not closely and rather evenly punctured; clypeus delimited from frons by an arched line which is obliterated at middle, strongly narrowed forwards, finely but distinctly marginate at lateral and front borders, the latter gently emarginate, finely but not closely punctulate with exception of anterior marginal area which is nearly impunctate. Ultimate segment of each maxillary palpus large and triangular, about twice as broad as long. Antennae with 3rd segment longer than two following segments put together but shorter than three succeeding together, 9th segment subtriangular and about as broad as long, 10th segment strongly transverse, 11th segment subrotundate and narrower than preceding segment. Pronotum transverse, rather more than twice as broad as long, markedly narrowed forwards with a gentle curvature at each side from base to apex; front border distinctly and gently penetrated from one lateral extremity to opposite end (thus front corners not separately produced forwards) with median part slightly arched forwards, lateral borders finely marginate with a distinct pore at each, anterior and posterior, end where the margin somewhat enlarged, basal border relatively strongly sinuate with median part strongly arched rearwards; dorsum rather strongly and not sparingly punctured on discal area, more finely punctured on lateral areas and far more finely and sparingly punctulate or nearly impunctate on latero-marginal areas. Scutellum nearly pentagonal, almost impunctate or with a few extremely fine and obscure punctures on surface. Elytra with lateral borders distinctly reflexed against dorsum; each elytron with nine files of distinct punctures (the outermost file consisted of finer punctures and rather disarranged), interstices finely but not closely and unevenly punctulate; humeri distinctly elevated, free from filed punctures. Underside finely but not closely pubescent-punctulate.

Length: 4.0 mm or so.

Spec. exam. — 1 ex. (Holotype), km 87 von Phuntsholing, Bhutan, 22.V.1972; 2 exs. (Paratypes), Wangdi Phodrang (alt. 1,300 m), Dorju LA.

Gen. distr. — Bhutan.

This new species is very easily distinguished from the allied known-species (general colour yellow- or red-brown, with distinct black markings on dorsum — vide: H e l l e r (1920), A r r o w (1922, 1925), etc.) by the number, form and disposition of the black markings. The trivial name of this elegant species is dedicated to my respectful friend, Dr. W. Wittmer, of the Natural History Museum of Basel.

7. *Neotriplax rubens* (Hope)

Erotylus rubens H o p e , 1831, p. 22 (Nepal).

Neotriplax rubens: C h û j ô , 1974, p. 139 (Nepal).*

Spec. exam. — 1 ex., km 87 von Phuntsholing.

Gen. distr. — Nepal; N. India; Bhutan; N. Viet-Nam.

Note: The detailed enumeration of references on this species is printed in the asterisked paper.

8. *Spondotriplax fulviceps* Arrow

Spondotriplax fulviceps A r r o w , 1925, pp. 142 (Key) & 144 (Sikkim).

Spec. exam. — 1 ex., km 87 von Phuntsholing.

Gen. distr. — Sikkim; Bhutan.

Family LANGURIIDAE

Subfamily Languriinae

1. *Anadastus bhutanensis* sp. nov.

Body subparallel-sided, lustrous; general colour red-brown, with elytra blue-black, apices of mandibles black, antennal clubs wholly or partly black or blackish brown, metathorax and abdomen or only the latter a little infuscated, apical part of each femur more or less infuscated, and tibiae and tarsi partly slightly infuscated in some cases.

Head evenly convex, rather strongly and remotely punctured; clypeus small, transverse, equal in length at each side, almost straight at front border, more finely punctured on surface than on frons. Antennae comparatively slender, with narrow and loosely articulated clubs; 3rd segment not markedly longer than either of preceding and succeeding segments, 8th segment triangularly widened terminally and much wider than 7th segment but dis-

tinctly longer than wide in itself and much narrower than each one of two succeeding segments which are strongly transverse. Pronotum somewhat longer than it is wide, the widest point being situated much beyond middle, contracted at base; front angles nearly rectangular with apex neither acuminate nor produced forwardly, basal angles acuminate and a little produced obliquo-posteriorly; dorsum comparatively strongly convex and punctured like on frons, strongly depressed along basal border; a pair of usual basal impressions well-marked, linear and a little divergent forwardly. Scutellum nearly cordiform, impunctate and shagreened or alutaceous on surface. Elytra strongly striate-punctate, with interstices somewhat convex, impunctate and smooth, straightly or rather obliquely truncated at apex of each elytron and sharply angulated at each side of it.

Underside finely but not closely pubescent-punctate; metacoxal lines subparallel with each other, extending about a little before or just at or a little behind middle of sternite concerned; legs rather robust, with 1st segment of each tarsus strongly dilated and thickened (of the protarsus most strongly dilated and of the metatarsus most weakly dilated in comparison).

♂: Underside more coarsely punctured, rather closely clothed with long pubescence on median area of each sternum (the pubescence on prosternum much longer than those on others); metasternum with a broad longitudinal depression on middle area; last visible abdominal sternite notched triangularly at middle of apex; legs more robust, femora more thickened, tibiae somewhat curved.

♀: Last visible abdominal sternite very gently rounded or nearly straight at apex.

Length: 4.5-5.5 mm.

Spec. exam. - 1 ex. (Holotype, ♂, km 87 von Phuntsholing, 22.V.1972; 1 ex. (Paratype, ♀), Samchi (alt. 300 m), 7-11.V.1972; 1 ex. (Paratype, ♀), Wangdi Phodrang (alt. 1,300 m), 7.VI.1972.

Gen. distr. - Bhutan.

This new species is most near to *A. rubripes* Zia (1933) from China (Kwei-Chow, region of Pin-Fa), but is distinguished from it by the following characters: Body smaller, clypeus symmetrical at each side, pronotum distinctly longer than broad, interstices of elytral punctate-striae neither rugose nor punctulate, metacoxal lines shorter, 1st segment of each tarsus dilated and thickened, etc.

2. *Caenolanguria birmanica* (Harold)

Languria birmanica Harold, 1879, pp. 52 (Key) & 74 (Birma).

Caenolanguria birmanica: Arrow, 1925, pp. 237 (Key) & 241—242 (India: United Provinces; Sikkim; Burma; Penang). — Villiers, 1945, pp. 227 (Key) & 234 (Inde: Provinces Unies; Sikkim; Birmanie; Penang; Tonkin: Hoa Binh).

Spec. exam. — 2 exes., Balu-Thura (alt. 200 m); 1 ex., Samchi; 1 ex., Phuntsholing (alt. 200—400 m); 1 ex., Phuntsholing-Kamjee (alt. 850 m); 1 ex., Nobding (alt. 2,800 m), 41 km O Wangdi Ph.

Gen. distr. - N. India; Sikkim; Bhutan; Burma; Panang; N. Viet-Nam.

3. *Languriophasma cyanea* (Hope)

Languria cyanea Hope, 1835, p. 94, Pl. XIII, Fig. 4 (Nepaul). — Motschulsky, 1860, p. 243 (Du Nepal, aux Indes orientales). — Crotch, 1876, p. 390 (Nepal).

Languriophasma cyanea: Arrow, 1925, pp. 203 (Key) & 205 (India: United Provinces). — Villiers, 1945, pp. 173—174 (Key & descr.), Figs. 319—325 (Nord de l'Inde. Provinces Unies).

Spec. exam. — 1 ex., km 87 von Phuntsholing; 1 ex., 87 km Phuntsholing-Thimphu (alt. 1,680 m).

Gen. distr. - N. India; Nepal; Bhutan.

4. *Tetralanguria cuprea* (Arrow)

Pachylanguria cuprea Arrow, 1925, pp. 173 (Key) & 176 (N. India, Sikkim, Assam & Burma).

Tetralanguria cuprea: Villiers, 1945, pp. 276 (Key) & 284—285, Figs. 586—589 (Inde, Assam, Birmanie, Sikkim & Bouthan).

Spec. exam. — 3 exs., Changra (alt. 1,900 m), 18 km S. Tongsa; 2 exs., Tongsa (alt. 2,150 m); 3 exs., 21 km O. Wangdi Phodrang (alt. 1,700 m); 2 exs., Phuntsholing, km 87 von 2215.

Gen. distr. - N. India; Sikkim; Bhutan; Assam; N. Burma.

5. *Tetralanguria elongata* (Fabricius) f. *tripunctata* (Wiedemann)

Languria tripunctata Wiedemann, 1823, pp. 46—47 (Bengalia).

Tetralanguria tripunctata: Crotch, 1876, p. 378 (Bengal).

Metabelus (Pachylanguria) collaris (Crotch) var. *tripunctata*: Fowler, 1913, pp. 132—133 (Formosa).

Pachylanguria elongata (Fabricius) var. *tripunctata*: Arrow, 1925, p. 174 (India).

Tetralanguria elongata (Fabricius) f. *tripunctata*: Chûjô, 1967, p. 39 (S. Viet-Nam & Formosa).

Spec. exam. — 1 ex., Changra (alt. 1,900 m), 18 km S. Tongsa; 1 ex., Phuntsholing, km 87 von 2215.

Gen. distr. - India; Bhutan; Burma; Laos; S. Viet-Nam; Formosa.

Subfamily Cladoxeninae

6. *Thallisellodes flavipectus* sp. nov.

Body elongate-oblong; general colour dark brown, lustrous, with antennae more dark, but humeral corners and legs more light, and prothorax yellow-brown.

Head evenly convex, finely but sparsely and unevenly punctured; clypeus not distinctly delimited from frons, more finely punctulate than on frons. Antennae rather robust, with 3rd segment slightly longer than 4th segment; club-segments moderately thickened and loosely articulated with one another, of the 1st segment subtrigonal and nearly as long as broad, the 2nd segment somewhat transverse and the last nearly pear-shaped. Pronotum transverse, about one and a half times as wide as it is long, slightly narrower in front than basal extremity and gently rounded at each side; front border immarginated and gently arched forwards in dorsal aspect, front angles distinctly angulated and produced forwardly, lateral borders distinctly marginated and the margins markedly widened at apical parts, basal angles acuminate, basal border narrowly but distinctly marginated with median part rather strongly produced rearwards and rather obscurely marginated; dorsum rather strongly convex, but very strongly depressed at base, very finely but sparingly and unevenly punctured, with a pair of distinct punctiform basal foveae. Scutellum small, transverse, with basal border distinctly arched forwards and posterior border somewhat angulated at middle, nearly impunctate and not evenly smooth on surface. Elytra a little wider at basal extremity than corresponding part of pronotum, widest at a little behind humeral area; dorsum convex, with eight files of distinct punctures on each elytron excepted for apical area, interstices almost impunctate and smooth, but somewhat wrinkled at sides of middle; apical area broad, somewhat reflexed against dorsal convexity, coarsely and closely punctate and separately rounded at apex of each elytron; humeri distinctly elevated, free from punctures; elytral epipleura very broad at base, gently narrowed rearwards, but fairly distinct at apex, nearly impunctate and smooth on surface. Underside finely pubescent, but partly impunctate and glabrous; legs moderate in size and thickness.

Length: 3.0 mm.

Spec. exam. — 1 ex. (Holotype), km 87 von Phuntsholing, 21-23.V.1972.

Gen. distr. - Bhutan.

The present new species is somewhat allied to *T. coomani* Villiers and *T. tonkinensis* Villiers (both species were described from Tonkin, North Viet-Nam, in 1942), but is separated from the latter by the coloration of body, the shape and structure of pronotum, the shape and size of antennal clubate-segments, etc. are different.

Family HELOTIDAE

1. *Helota bhutanensis* sp. nov.

Male: Body elongate, comparatively broad, with flattish marginal areas at pronotum and elytra, gently narrowed in front and at behind. Dorsum of body black in ground colour, subshining. Head with a strong red-cupreous sheen (assumes a slight purplish red-cupreous under some lights), but the sheen more obscure on the median area; outer half of each mandibles black with a slight red-cupreous sheen, but inner half, together with the apex, red-brown; antennae with the five basal segments light yellow-brown (anterio-apical part of the 1st segment somewhat infuscated) and the six terminal segments rather dark yellow-brown with the apical marginal part of each one of the 7th~10th segments piceous. Pronotum with a slight red-cupreous sheen, but the punctures on it strongly tinged with shining red-cupreous colour, the latero-marginal areas (excepted for the lateral borders dark piceous to more blackish and the basal angles deep black) light yellow-brown which are very narrow at base but gradually widened forwards; scutellum with a strong red-cupreous sheen, but the median area infuscated. Elytra with a very slight reddish- or purplish-cupreous sheen under some lights and two pairs of pale yellow markings which are placed between the 3rd and 6th files of distinct punctures (the anterior markings subquadrate, distinctly larger and more convexed dorsally than the posterior ones, the 4th and 5th files of punctures interrupted at this marking; the posterior markings longer than wide and narrowed rearwards, the 4th and 5th files of punctures ceased at the front border of this marking and not re-appeared behind of it). Underside yellow-brown in general (the colour deeper at thorax than at abdomen), but head similarly coloured with its dorsum (excepted for the throat yellow-brown), prothorax with the four borders dark piceous to blackish (excepted for the posterior border of prosternal process not in-

fuscated), anterior borders of pro- and mesocoxal cavities and posterior borders of metacoxal cavities light to deep piceous; elytral epipleura black with cupreous or bronzy sheen in parts (excepted for the median area rather dark red-brown); legs yellow-brown, but apical areas of femora blackish with a cupreous green shimmer, basal half (in prolegs) or basal two-thirds (in meso- and metalegs) and apical part of each tibia piceous to black, tarsi piceous with basal half of each claw-segment red-brown, and claws with each basal half piceous and apical half red-brown.

Head subtrigonal in outline with apex broadly truncated, flattish on the surface with the lateral areas somewhat raised obliquely towards the eyes and the basal area of clypeus lightly convex, closely punctured at each lateral area, more finely and closely punctured at anterior area, and very strongly and sparsely punctured at median area. Antennae: 1st segment thickened (dilated inferio-forwardly) and nearly as long as the two succeeding segments put together, 2nd segment much thicker but shorter than the following one, 3rd segment longer than each one of the five followings, 4th~7th segments very slightly diminishing the length but slightly increasing the width towards terminally, 8th segment much wider than the preceding one but very much narrower than the following one, 9th~11th segments forming a distinct club as usual. Pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as it is long, subparallel-sided at the basal half (slightly constricted at its middle part), but convergent forwardly at the anterior half with a gentle curvature; front border nearly straight, front corners somewhat produced forwards, lateral borders ridged and distinctly crenated at the anterior three-fifths, basal corners somewhat produced rearwards and sharply pointed at the apex, basal border straight, but the median part strongly produced rearwards with strongly rounded posterior border; dorsum gently convex from side to side with the latero-marginal areas flattish, strongly punctured (the punctures become smaller but more closely placed towards lateral parts, especially larger and remotely placed at medio-basal area), with a longitudinal smooth (viz. impunctate) area at medio-basal part and also at each side of the former. Scutellum transverse oblong, impunctate, and distinctly depressed at middle. Elytra about as wide at the base as the corresponding part of pronotum, a little widened at humeral ~ post-humeral part and then gradually narrowed rearwards; dorsum convex from side to side, with latero-marginal parts flattish; apex of each elytron broadly rounded, tip of each elytral sutural border finely but distinctly denticulate; each elytron with ten files of distinct punctures and a short scutellar file of fine punctures, interstices of these files of punctures very finely but not closely punctulate and more or less costate at the posterior area, especially the 2nd and 8th interstices (the space between the sutural

border and 1st file of punctures is not treated as an interstice in this paper — R i t s e m a may be treated this as the 1st interstice in all of his works on the *Helota*-species) very strongly costate at apex.

Underside: Head strongly and unevenly punctate, with the median part of throat impunctate; thorax also strongly and unevenly punctate on the lateral areas with the interspaces rugous or reticulate, finely but very sparingly punctulate or impunctate in parts on the median area, somewhat depressed and coarsely punctate between procoxal cavities. Abdomen with the four basal sternites finely and rather closely punctate on the lateral areas and more finely but sparsely punctulate on the median areas, last (the 5th visible) sternite entirely rather closely punctate (the size of these punctures similar with those on the lateral areas of four preceding sternites), and the apical marginal area produced as a crescent-shaped lobe and closely clothed with long yellowish pubescence. Each one of the thoracic sterna and abdominal sternites bears a large pubescent-puncture at each side of median part. Legs robust, mesolegs longer but less thicker than prolegs and shorter than metalegs, and profemora especially strongly dilated; apical half of each protibia strongly curved ventrally, with the underside wholly broadly hollowed and strongly triangularly expanded at the apex; mesotibiae a little constricted before the apex, and metatibiae gently sinuated.

Length: 8.5 mm.

Specimen examined - 1 ♂ (Holotype), 21 km O Wangdi Phodr. (alt. 1,200~2,000 m), VI.1972.

General distribution - Bhutan.

This new species is somewhat allied to *H. rotundata* R i t s e m a (1891a, pp. 891-893) from Burma (Mt. Carin, alt. 900~1,100 m) and *H. attenuata* R i t s e m a (1895, pp. 112-113) from Kurseong (near Darjeeling, the northernmost district of Bengal State, India), but may at once be distinguished from these known-species in the following characters: each latero-marginal area of pronotum yellow-brown from the front angle to just before the basal angle, the elytral epipleura not unicolorous, each posterior end of elytral sutural border finely but distinctly denticulate, etc.

2. *Helota bretaudeaui* Ritsema

Helota Bretaudeaui R i t s e m a , 1895, pp. 116—118, ♂ & ♀ (Kurseong, Pedong & Darjeeling); id., 1911, p. 104 (Kurseong).

Spec. exam. - 1 ♀, km 87 von Phuntsholing, 22.V.1972.

Gen. distr. - NE. India (the northernmost districts of Bengal State); Sikkim; Bhutan.

3. *Helota tibialis* Ritsema

Helota tibialis Ritsema, 1893, pp. 136—138, ♂ (Darjeeling); id., 1911, p. 106 (Darjeeling).

Spec. exam. - 2 ♀♀, km 87 von Phuntsholing, 22.V.1972; 1 ♂, Tongsa (alt. 2,150 m), 24.VI. 1972.

Gen. distr. - NE. India (the northernmost districts of Bengal); Bhutan.

Note: This species was described with a single male specimen and the present female examples are different with the male on in the following points: Elytra more markedly attenuated rearwards, especially the apical part separately strongly narrowed towards the apex (acuminated at its tip) with a longitudinal costa (= apical part of the 2nd interstice) on the middle of the dorsum of this part, the last visible sternite of abdomen broadly truncated in a straight line, the last visible tergite of abdomen gently sinuated at the apical border with its median part distinctly arched rearwards, protibiae simple and gently sinuated, etc. Length: 9.0 mm.

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