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## Ergebnisse der Bhutan-Expedition 1972 des Naturhistorischen Museums in Basel

### Coleoptera: Fam. Silvanidae

by T.K.Pal and T.Sen Gupta

Abstract. This paper deals with 31 specimens belonging to 15 species of the family Silvanidae, of which 5 species, namely, *Silvanoprus indicus*, *Silvanopsis nepalensis*, *Psammoecus wittmeri*, *Cryptamorpha kaszabi* and *Cryptamorpha bhutanensis* are described as new to science.

This study deals with a collection of Silvanidae present in the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, collected by W. Wittmer from Darjeeling district of West Bengal, and Meghalaya: India, Nepal and Bhutan. This collection comprises 31 specimens belonging to 6 genera and 15 species, of which 5 species described below as new. One species of *Cryptamorpha* Wollaston and one species of *Silvanus* Latreille are not named, as they are represented by females only. Halstead (1973) recorded *Protosilvanus lateritius* (Reitter) from Nepal and it is the first record of the Silvanidae from that country, but nothing is known from Bhutan. In the present study 9 species have been recorded from Bhutan for the first time. The authors wish to express their sincere thanks to Dr. W. Wittmer of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel who kindly provided them an opportunity to examine this very interesting material. They are also thankful to the Director, Zoological Survey of India for providing laboratory facilities.

#### Family Silvanidae Subfamily Silvaninae

##### 1. *Silvanus* sp.

This species (Fig. 1) is closely related to *Silvanus gibbus* Pal and Sen Gupta but differs from latter by its anterior spine of prothorax originates gradually from lateral side, eyes much shorter and about one-third as long as head. Length 2.75 mm.

Specimen examined: Bhutan: 21 km O Wangdi Phodrang, 1700–2000 m, 1 ♀, Nat. Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972.

## 2. *Protosilvanus lateritius* (Reitter)

*Silvanus lateritius* REITTER, 1878, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28: 194 (Sri Lanka).

*Silvanus (Protosilvanus) lateritius*: Grouvelle, 1912, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 81: 336.

*Protosilvanus lateritius*: Halstead, 1973, Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.) 29(2): 96.

This species is most widely distributed in India and found under bark of various trees. REITTER (1878) described the species from Sri Lanka, and later GROUVELLE (1908) recorded this species from South India and Andaman Island. This species can be recognised by its antennal joints 9 and 10 with apical spines, prothorax widest across anterior spines, anterior spines prominent, aedeagus with median lobe tapered at apex, each paramere with a few apical setae, of which posterior three setae longer than others, median sturt long and slightly broader at apex. Length 2.94–4.64 mm.

Specimens examined: India: Meghalaya, Garo Hills, Darugiri, 450 m, 1 ex., 19.V.1976, W. Wittmer & C. Baroni Urbani; Bhutan: Samchi, 300 m, 1 ex., 7–11.V.1972. Nat. Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972.

General distribution: Oriental.

## 3. *Silvanoprus scuticollis* (Walker)

*Silvanus scuticollis* WALKER, 1859, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 3: 53 (Sri Lanka).

*Silvanus triangulus* REITTER, 1876, Col. Hefte 15: 60.

*Silvanoprus scuticollis*: Grouvelle, 1912, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 81: 342

WALKER (1859) described this species from Sri Lanka. GROUVELLE (1908) first recorded it from India (Calcutta) and synonymised *triangulus* Reitter with this species. This species is very common and widespread throughout India. *S. scuticollis* can easily be distinguished from other species of *Silvanoprus* by its transverse and characteristic triangular shape of prothorax. Length 2.17–2.55 mm.

Specimen examined: India: Assam, Kaziranga, 75 m, 1 ex. 1976, W. Wittmer & C. Baroni Urbani.

General distribution: India; Sri Lanka; Malaysia; Indonesia (Sumatra); Japan; East Africa; Madagascar; Europe; Guyana; West Indies.

## 4. *Silvanoprus cephalotes* (Reitter)

*Silvanus cephalotes* REITTER, 1876, Col. Hefte 15: 62 (Japan).

*Silvanus longicollis*: GROUVELLE (Not Reitter), 1908, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 77: 492.

*Silvanoprus cephalotes* (REITTER): Grouvelle, 1912, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 81: 342.

The two examples studied here are similar to *Silvanus cephalotes*

(Reitter) determined by Dr. D. G. H. Halstead of Pest Infestation Control Laboratory, Slough, England. This species can be distinguished by its very short temple, lateral margin of prothorax slightly rounded and anterior spine of prothorax very small, aedeagus with median lobe slightly tapered at apex, each paramere with a pair of long and short setae. Length 2.20–2.42 mm.

Specimens examined: Bhutan: Samchi 300 m, 2 ex., 7–11.V.1972, Nat. Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972.

General distribution: India; Bhutan; Sri Lanka; Indonesia (Java); Japan; China.

##### 5. *Silvanoprus angusticollis* (Reitter)

*Silvanus angusticollis* REITTER, 1876, Col. Hefte, 15: 59 (Japan).

*Silvanoprus angusticollis* (REITTER): Grouvelle, 1912, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 81: 341.

So far this species has been recorded only from Japan and was described by Reitter (1876). In the present study it is being reported for the first time from Nepal and Bhutan. This species is closely related to *S. cephalotes* (Reitter) but can be distinguished by its anterior spine of prothorax being larger and lateral margins of prothorax distinctly sinuate near anterior one-third; aedeagus with median lobe distinctly acuminate at apex, parameres bilobed at apex and lobes are almost equally long, inner lobe with a long seta and outer lobe with two shorter setae. Length 2.55–4.01 mm.

Specimens examined: Nepal: Dandapakhar, 1700 m, 1 ex., 7.VI.76, W. Wittmer, C. Baroni; Bhutan: 21 km O Wangdi Phodrang, 1700–2000 m, 1 ex., Nat. Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972.

General distribution: Japan; Nepal; Bhutan. Authors have several other records of this species from various parts of India, which will be published elsewhere.

##### 6. *Silvanoprus indicus* n. sp.

This species is near to *S. angusticollis* (Reitter) but can be distinguished by its temple of head longer, not inflattened beneath eye and its outer apical margin broad; anterior spine of prothorax usually smaller and less pointed at apex, aedeagus with its median lobe distinctly elongated, narrowed posteriorly and rather blunt at apex.

General appearance (fig.2) elongated, moderately depressed, yellowish to reddish brown and dorsal surface covered with short, semi-erect and golden pubescence.

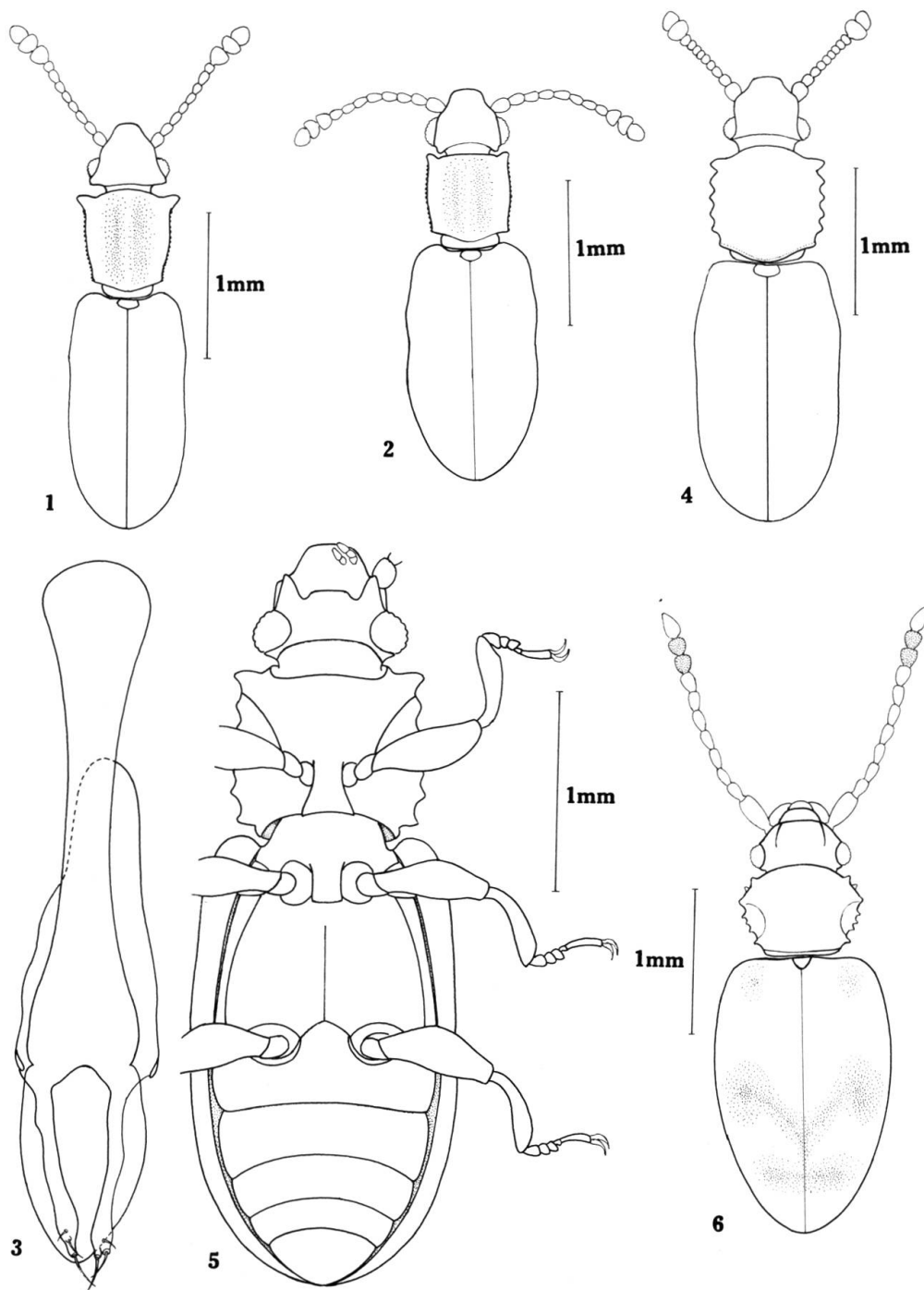
Head. Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large and coarsely faceted, length of eye slightly less than half of length of head, temple moderately long and its length about 2.5 eye facets. Punctuation on vertex coarse and dense and that of towards anterior margin of clypeus slightly finer, setae short and projected towards middle line. Antenna moderately long and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel slightly shorter and narrower than scape, joints 3–7 subequal, joint 8 shorter than joint 7, joint 9 slightly elongate, joint 10 slightly transverse and joint 11 about as long as broad. Prothorax elongated, moderately convex, slightly narrowed posteriorly, anterior margin slightly rounded, anterior spine short, originates gradually from lateral side and its apex somewhat broadly pointed, lateral margin of prothorax curved and sinuate at extremities, lateral depressions on pronotal disc slightly marked. Punctuation on pronotum coarse and dense and similar as on vertex of head, setae short and projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse and pubescent. Elytra about two times as long as broad, widest behind middle, lateral margins wavy and explanate, rows of punctures on elytra deep and large, interstices narrower than width of each puncture. On ventral side punctuation slightly finer than that of dorsal side. Aedeagus (fig.3) with median lobe broadly elongate, parameres bilobed at apex, outer lobe of each paramere with one long seta and inner lobe with two short setae.

Measurements of holotype: Total length 2.30 mm, width of head across eyes 0.50 mm, length of antenna 1.08 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.37 mm, length of elytra 1.42 mm and width across middle 0.70 mm.

Holotype ♂, India: Assam, Mikir Hills, 14.xi.1975, T. Sen Gupta, bunch of dried leaves of forest. Aedeagus dissected mounted on cover slip and pinned with the holotype; Paratypes 10 ex., same data as holotype; Paratypes 3 ex., Meghalaya, Tura, 23.XI. 1974, T. Sen Gupta, under dry cut grass; Paratypes 25 ex., Sikkim, Rangpo, 450 m, 19.IV. 1976, A. R. Bhaumik, haystack (all in Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta; Reg. No.: 8377/H4A to 8406/H4A); Paratypes 5 ex., Bhutan: Samchi, 3000 m, 7–11.IV. 1972, Nat.Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 (3 paratypes in Nat.Hist. Mus., Basel and 2 Paratypes in Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta; Reg.No.8407/H4A to 8408/H4A)

#### 7. *Silvanopsis nepalensis* n. sp.

IMMS and CHATTERJEE (1915) mentioned that *Silvanus iyeri*



Figs. 1–6: 1, dorsal view of *Silvanus* sp. 2, dorsal view of *Silvanoprus indicus* n.sp. 3, aedeagus of idem. 4, dorsal view of *Silvanopsis nepalensis* n.sp. 5, ventral view of idem. 6, dorsal view of *Psammoecus wittmeri* n.sp.

Grouvelle is an enemy of lac insect, but it is an unpublished species. Moreover, it is not a member of *Silvanus* Latreille but belongs to the genus *Silvanopsis* Grouvelle. Authors have examined several examples of this species from different parts of India and will be dealt in detail elsewhere. The new species *Silvanopsis nepalensis* described below is a distinct species and can be readily separated from the former one by its antennal club distinctly 2-jointed and pronotum not bordered.

General appearance (Fig.4) elongated, moderately depressed, blackish brown, dorsal surface covered with short, semierect, golden pubescence.

Head. Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes moderately large and about one-third of length of head, temple about as long as one eye facet and its outer apical angle pointed. Punctuation on vertex coarse and dense and that of towards anterior margin of clypeus slightly finer, setae short and projected towards middle line. Antenna short and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel and joint 3 shorter and narrower than scape, joints 4–8 short, subequal, about as broad as long, joint 9 slightly wider than joint 8 and transverse, joints 10 and 11 distinctly transverse of which joint 10 slightly wider than joint 11. Prothorax convex, about as broad as long and almost parallel-sided, anterior tooth moderately large, broad and outwardly projected, lateral margin with six broad and blunt teeth including anterior one, margin of pronotum not bordered, punctuation on pronotum coarse, dense and similar to that of vertex of head, setae projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse and pubescent. Elytra less than two times as long as broad, rather parallel-sided, widest near middle, lateral margin wavy and slightly explanate, apex of elytra slightly notched, alternate interstices slightly raised, setae projected posteriorly. On ventral side punctures finer than on dorsal side.

Measurements of holotype: Total length 3.08 mm, width of head across eyes 0.61 mm, width of prothorax across anterior teeth 0.76 mm, length of elytra 1.77 mm, and width across middle 1.02 mm.

Holotype ♀, Nepal: Pokhara, 820 m, 15–18.VI. 1976, W. Wittmer and C. Baroni Urbani (Nat.Hist. Mus., Basel).

Remarks: Unlike other *Silvanopsis* the above mentioned species has distinct 2-jointed club, lateral margin of pronotum not bordered and lateral margin of mesosternal process not notched at apex (fig.5) It well might be necessary to erect a new genus for this species but no attempt has been made here as the species is represented by only single female.

### Subfamily Psammoecinae

#### 8. *Psammoecus andrewesi* Grouvelle

*Psammoecus andrewesi* GROUVELLE, 1908, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 77: 476 (Nilgiri hills: India).

This is a distinct species and can be recognised by its elytra being markedly narrowed posteriorly and subacuminate at apex, antenna unicolourous, each elytron with blackish linear longitudinal spots, head across eyes distinctly narrower than width of prothorax across anterior margin (1.00:1.42), lateral margin of prothorax and elytra distinctly explanate, six large glandular punctures present along lateral margin of elytra. In the present study this species is first time recorded from Meghalaya: India and Nepal.

Specimens examined: India: Meghalaya, Songsak, Garo Hills, 1 ex., 19.V.1976, Wittmer and Baroni U.; Nepal: Kathmandu, Gokaruban, 1 ex., 12.VI.1976, W. Wittmer and C. Baroni Urbani.

General distribution: India: Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya; Nepal.

#### 9. *Psammoecus lepidus* Grouvelle

*Psammoecus lepidus* GROUVELLE, 1908, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 77: 483. (Shembaganur, Madura district: India)

This species is closely related to *P. harmandi* Grouvelle but can be separated by its apical part of antennal joint 7 and joints 8–10 black, head and prothorax blackish and elytra reddish brown, lateral margin of prothorax slightly wavy and sinuate before posterior angle. This species is first time recorded from Bhutan. Length: 2.26–2.85 mm.

Specimen examined: Bhutan: Chimakothi 1900–2300 m, 1 ex., 22.V, Nat. Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972.

General distribution: India: Tamil Nadu; Bhutan.

#### 10. *Psammoecus trimaculatus* Motschulsky

*Psammoecus trimaculatus* MOTSCHULSKY 1858, Etud. ent. 7: 45 (Sri Lanka).

?*Cucujus incommodus* WALKER, 1859, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 3: 53.

*Telephanus cruciger* WATERHOUSE, 1876, Ent. Mon. Mag.: 124.

MOTSCHULSKY (1858) described this species from Sri Lanka, GROUVELLE (1908) synonymised the species? *Cucujus incommodus* Walker and *Telephanus cruciger* Waterhouse with this species. In the present study this species is recorded for the first time from Bhutan. Authors recorded this species from various parts of India, which will be

dealt elsewhere. *P. trimaculatus* is closely related to *P. impressicollis* Grouvelle but can be separated by the presence of longitudinal sutural spot on elytra, prothorax less transverse and transverse depression near posterior margin indistinct, and lateral teeth hardly twice wider than long.

Length: 2.52–2.83 mm.

Specimens examined: Bhutan: Changra, 18 km STongsa, 1900 m, 1 ex., Nat. Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972; Kamjee, 850 m, 1 ex., 13.V.1972, Nat. Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972.

General distribution: Japan, Malaysia, Burma, Sri Lanka, Madagascar, India, Bhutan.

#### 11. *Psammoecus wittmeri* n. sp.

This species is near to *P. gratiosus* Grouvelle but can be separated by its antennal joints 9 and 10 being black, eyes shorter, and characteristic spots of elytra (fig. 6).

General appearance (fig. 6) elongated, oval, moderately convex, slightly shiny, reddish brown with blackish marking on elytra and antennal joints 9 and 10 blackish, dorsal surface covered with moderately long and semierect pubescence.

Head: Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large and coarsely faceted, length of eye about one-third of length of head, temple short and slightly inflattened beneath eye, longitudinal striae from base of antennae on vertex moderately long. Punctuation on vertex coarse and dense, clypeus more or less smooth. Antenna long and slender, scape large and slightly longer than two times of its width, joints 2–7 short, subequal and elongated, joints 8–11 slightly wider, of which joints 8 and 9 slightly elongated and joint 10 about as long as broad, joint 11 elongated and acuminate at apex, joints 1–8 reddish brown, joints 9 and 10 blackish, joint 11 yellowish. Prothorax convex, slightly transverse and narrowed posteriorly, slightly depressed on lateral sides, width across anterior margin wider than head across eyes, anterior margin rounded, lateral margins almost straight and with five more or less small teeth, anterior and posterior angles obtuse. Punctuation on pronotum coarse and dense and slightly coarser than on vertex of head. Scutellum subtriangular, transverse and smooth. Elytra about one and half times as long as broad, ovoid and widest near middle, rows of punctures on elytra deep and large, interstices about as wide as width of each puncture, two somewhat rounded black spots present near middle

and their extensions meet along suture, posterior to above spots a transverse spot present, two indistinct blackish spots present near humeral angles.

Measurements of holotype: Total length 2.94 mm, width of head across eyes 0.75 mm, length of antenna 1.61 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.73 mm, length of elytra 1.91 mm and width across middle 1.17 mm.

Holotype ♀, India: West Bengal, Darjeeling district, Lebong, 1800–1900 m, 11.V.1975, W. Wittmer (Nat. Hist. Mus., Basel)

### Subfamily Cryptamorphinae

#### 12. *Cryptamorphia sculptifrons* Reitter

*Cryptamorphia sculptifrons* REITTER, 1889, Wien. ent. Zeit. 8: 320 (Japan).

*Cryptamorphia sculptifrons* var. *punctifrons* GROUVELLE, 1908, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 77: 474.

*Cryptamorphia sculptifrons* var. *opacifrons* GROUVELLE, 1908, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 77: 474.

REITTER (1889) described this species from Japan. GROUVELLE (1908) recorded this species from Darjeeling: West Bengal and subdivided it into two varieties namely, *punctifrons* (Darjeeling) and *opacifrons* (Sikkim and Yunnan) and noted that the former variety is narrower than Japanese *C. sculptifrons* and the latter variety differs by its prothorax being almost parallel-sided and frons subopaque. He also mentioned that the Japanese *C. sculptifrons* differs from both the varieties by its pedicel being distinctly shorter than antennal joint 3. The specimens studied here are similar to Grouvelle's variety *punctifrons*. In the present study it is first time recorded from Bhutan. Length 3.63–3.89 mm. Aedeagus (fig. 7) with median lobe broadly pointed, parameres long and slender and each paramere with two apical setae and a group of setae near base. Length: 3.63–3.89 mm.

Specimens examined: India: West Bengal, Darjeeling district, Lebong, 1800–1900 m, 1 ♀, 11.V.1975; Bhutan: 21 km O Wangdi Phodr., 1700–2000 m, 1 ♂, Nat. Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 (1 ♂ in Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta; Reg. No. 8409/H4A).

General distribution: India: West Bengal (Darjeeling district); Bhutan; China; Japan.

### 13. *Cryptamorpha* sp.

This species (fig. 8) is closely related to the new species *C. kaszabi* but differs by its prothorax slightly transverse and widest near middle, and elytra less parallel-sided and widest behind middle. Length: 3.42–3.49 mm.

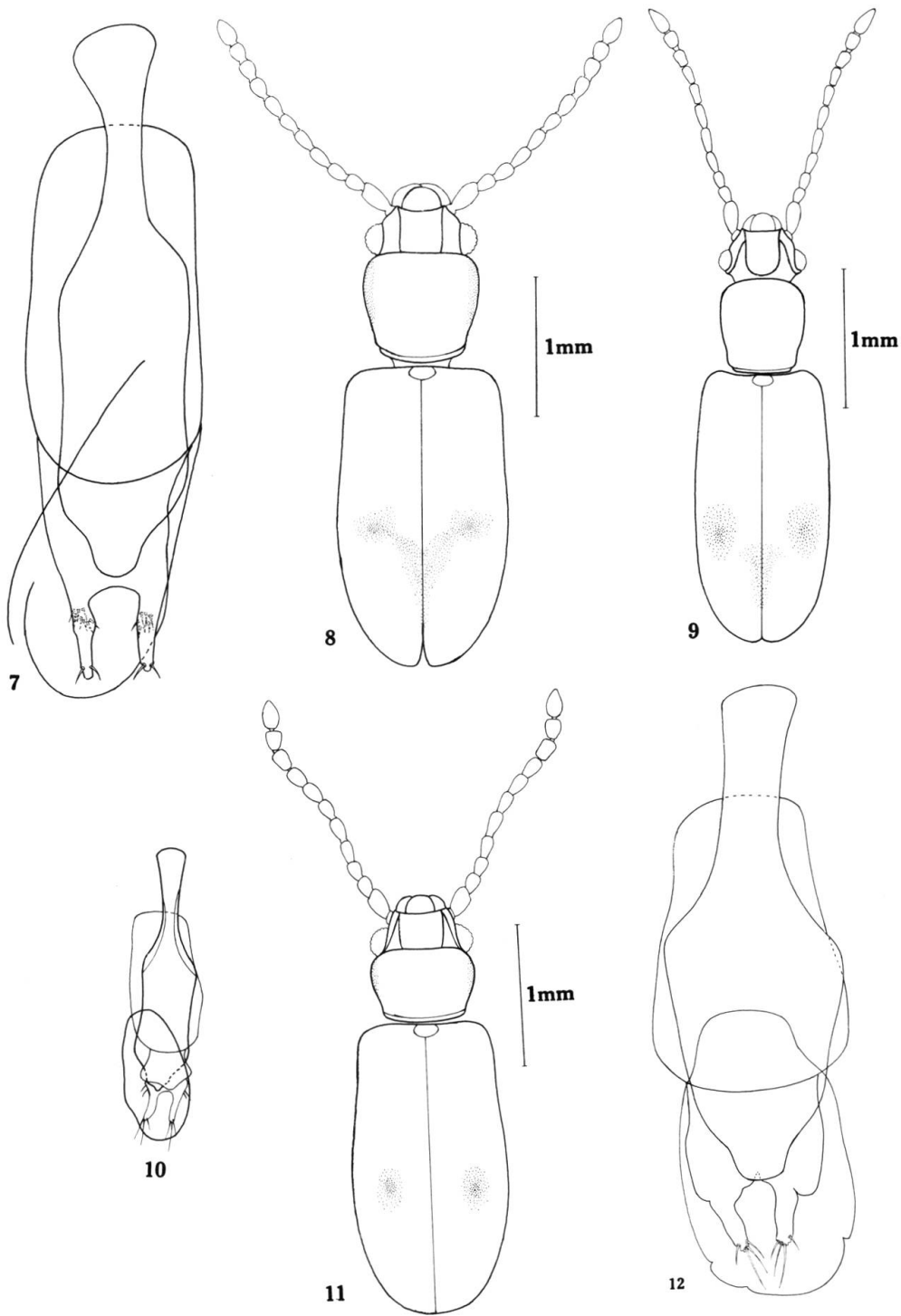
Specimens examined: Bhutan: Tangu, 21 km O Thimpu 1 ♀, 30.VI.1972, Nat. Hist. Mus. Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972; India: West Bengal, Darjeeling district, Ramam, 2450 m, 1 ♀, 20.V.1975, W. Wittmer. (1 ex. in Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, Reg. No. 8410/H4A).

### 14. *Cryptamorpha kaszabi* n. sp.

This species is closely related to *C. sculptifrons* Reitter but can be separated by its prothorax being widest near anterior margin and lateral margin distinctly sinuate before posterior angle, transverse impressed line across base of pronotum indistinct, pedicel about as long as antennal joint 3, size smaller (2.82 mm), aedeagus (fig. 10) with shape of median lobe different.

General appearance (fig. 9) elongated, moderately depressed, yellowish brown with apical three joints of antenna darker, and blackish spots present on elytra, dorsal surface covered with short, semierect golden pubescence.

Head. Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large, length of eye about one-third of length of head, longitudinal grooves on vertex unite posteriorly, a pair of additional longitudinal impressed lines well marked. Punctuation on vertex fine and sparse, clypeus finely punctate and shiny, setae projected anteriorly. Antenna long and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel shorter and narrower than scape, joint 3 about as long as pedicel, joints 4–8 subequal and longer than joint 3, joints 9–11 slightly wider than joint 8 and of which joint 11 slightly acuminate at apex. Prothorax slightly elongated, convex, anterior half almost parallel-sided and wider than posterior half, transverse impressed line on pronotum across base indistinct. Punctuation on pronotum coarse and dense, setae short and projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse, with fine and sparse punctures and pubescent. Elytra about two times as long as broad and almost parallel-sided and widest behind middle, lateral margin of elytra slightly wavy and not explanate. Scutellary striole short and consists of 7–9 punctures, rows of punctures on elytra deep and large, interstices distinctly narrower than width of each puncture, two blackish spots on either side of suture



Figs. 7–12: 7, aedeagus of *Cryptamorpha sculptifrons* Rtt. 8, dorsal view of *C. spec.* 9, dorsal view of *C. kaszabi*, n.sp. 10, aedeagus of idem. 11, dorsal view of *C. bhutanensis* n.sp. 12, aedeagus of idem.

behind middle and one median longitudinal spot along sutural line behind lateral spots, median spots sometimes extend laterally and unite with lateral spots. On ventral side punctuation slightly finer and sparser than on dorsal side. Aedeagus (fig. 10) with apex of median lobe somewhat pointed, parameres long and slender and each with few long apical setae.

Measurements of holotype: Total length 2.82 mm, width of head across eyes 0.58 mm, length of antenna 1.67 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.57 mm, length of elytra 1.79 mm and width across middle 0.91 mm.

Holotype ♂, India: Assam Cherapunji, Musami 18.IX.1967, Gy. Topal, beaten material (Coll. No.912). Aedeagus dissected and mounted on cover slip and pinned with the holotype (Hungarian Nat. Hist. Mus. Budapest); Paratypes 10 ex., same data as holotype; Paratypes 2 ex., Cherapunji, Musami, 18.XI.1967, Gy. Topal, netting in grasses (Coll. No.913); Paratype 1 ex., Cherapunji, 19.XI.1967, Gy. Topal, beaten material (Coll. No.916) (Holotype and of the above 13 Paratypes 7 in Hungarian Nat. Hist. Mus., Budapest and 6 in Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta; Reg. No. 8411/H4A to 8416/H4A); Paratypes 3 ex., India: West Bengal, Darjeeling district, Lebong, 1600–1800 m, 8.V.1975, W. Wittmer; Paratype 1 ex., Darjeeling district, Lopchu, 9.V.1975, W. Wittmer; Paratype 1 ex., Darjeeling district, Singamari-Bharapatea Bung, W. Wittmer (of the above 5 Paratypes 3 in Nat. Hist. Mus., Basel and 2 in Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta; Reg. No. 8417/H4A to 8418/H4A).

Remark: This species is named after Dr. Z. Kaszab of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, who kindly provided us the material from Assam for study.

#### 15. *Cryptamorpha bhutanensis* n. sp.

This species is closely related to *C. kaszabi* n. sp. but can be separated by its prothorax being slightly transverse (0.97:1.00), elytral interstices slightly wider than width of each puncture, hind trochanter of male with a spine and shape of apical part of median lobe different.

General appearance (fig. 11) elongated, moderately depressed, yellowish brown, with a blackish spot on each elytron in posterior half, and dorsal surface covered with short, semierect golden pubescence.

Head. Exposed part of head wider than long, eyes large and length of eye about one-third of length of head, longitudinal grooves united on posterior side of vertex and U-shaped, a pair of additional longitudinal

lines well marked. Punctuation on vertex moderately coarse and moderately dense, clypeus finely punctate and shiny, setae projected towards middle line. Antenna long and slender, scape moderately large, pedicel and joint 3 shorter and narrower than scape, joints 4–8 subequal and slightly longer than joint 3, joints 9–11 slightly wider than joint 8, joint 11 acuminate at apex. Prothorax slightly transverse or about as broad as long, widest near anterior margin and narrowed posteriorly, lateral margin curved and sinuate posteriorly. Punctuation on pronotum coarse and dense, setae short and projected towards middle line. Scutellum moderately large, transverse, with fine and sparse punctures and pubescent. Elytra about two times as long as broad, almost parallel-sided and widest below middle, lateral margin of elytra slightly wavy and not explanate, scutellary striole consists of 9 punctures, rows of punctures on elytra deep and large, interstices slightly wider than width of each puncture, setae short and projected posteriorly, a small rounded indistinct blackish spot present on each elytron in posterior half. On ventral side punctures slightly finer and sparser than on pronotum. Aedeagus (fig. 12) with apex of median lobe broadly pointed, parameres long and slender and each with a few moderately long apical setae.

Measurements of holotype: Total length 3.34 mm, width of head across eyes 0.75 mm, length of antenna 1.80 mm, width of prothorax across middle 0.67 mm, length of elytra 2.05 mm, and width across middle 1.04 mm.

Holotype ♂, Bhutan: Nobding, 41 km O Wangdi Phodrang, 2800 m, Nat. Hist. Museum Basel – Expedition 1972. Aedeagus dissected and mounted on a plastic board and pinned with the holotype. (Nat. Hist. Mus., Basel); Paratype ♀ Chimakothi, 22.V.1972, Nat. Hist. Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 (Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta; Reg. No. 8419/H4A).

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