

New species of Sericini from the Himalaya and adjacent mountains (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)

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Abstract. Fourteen new species of Sericini are described from Nepal, the eastern Himalaya, and the mountains of Yunnan and Myanmar: *Amiserica michaeli* sp. n., *Gynaecoserica victori* sp. n., *G. aniniensis* sp. n., *Lasioserica hamifer* sp. n., *L. (s. l.) imminuta* sp. n., *Serica (s. str.) pelelaensis* sp. n., *S. (s. str.) panwarensis* sp. n., *S. (s. str.) exhausta* sp. n., *S. (s. str.) chinhillensis* sp. n., *S. (s. l.) langeri* sp. n., *S. (s. l.) davidkrali* sp. n., *Sericania khandbariensis* sp. n., *Neoserica (s.l.) kachinensis* sp. n., and *N. (s.l.) loeffleri* sp. n. The lectotype of *Serica scutellaris* Arrow, 1946 from Myanmar is designated and its male genitalia for the first time figured. New data on distribution of 38 species from the Himalayas are given.

Key words. Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Arunachal Pradesh, new species, new distribution records, chafers, Sericini.

1. INTRODUCTION

The taxonomy of the fauna of sericine chafer beetles (Sericini) of the Himalayas was revised and reviewed in detail by Ahrens (2004). Subsequently, new data and taxa were added (Ahrens 2005a–e, 2006c, Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a,b, Ahrens & Pacholátko 2005) and a number of phylogenetic studies explored the diversification and biogeographic patterns of the Himalayan Sericini fauna (Ahrens 2005d, 2006a,b,d–f, 2007a,b).

But still we have to consider the eastern regions of the Himalaya and the adjacent mountain regions of northern Myanmar and southeast China relatively unexplored and this fact hampers more rigorous hypotheses on the diversification of the Himalayan fauna. Recently, new material mainly from Bhutan and Myanmar was sent to us for identification and the results of the examination of this material are presented in this paper. Fourteen new species were discovered and are described herein, and new data on the distribution of 38 additional species are given.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The principal terminologies and methods used for specimen dissection and genital preparation are described in detail in Ahrens (2004). Male genitalia were glued on a small pointed card and photographed in both lateral and dorsal view using a stereomicroscope Leica M125 with a Leica DFC420C digital camera. In the automontage software as

implemented in Leica Application Suite (V3.3.0) a number of single focussed images were combined in order to obtain an image that was in focus throughout. The resulting images were subsequently digitally edited to remove errors of the Automontage reconstruction and to obtain a white background.

Abbreviations used

CA	coll. D. Ahrens, ZFMK (Germany);
CMNC	Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa (Canada);
CP	coll. P. Pacholátko, Brno (Czech Republic);
NME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (Germany);
NMPC	Natural History Museum Prague collection (Czech Republic);
NHRS	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm (Sweden);
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum A. Koenig, Bonn (Germany);
ZIN	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (Russia).

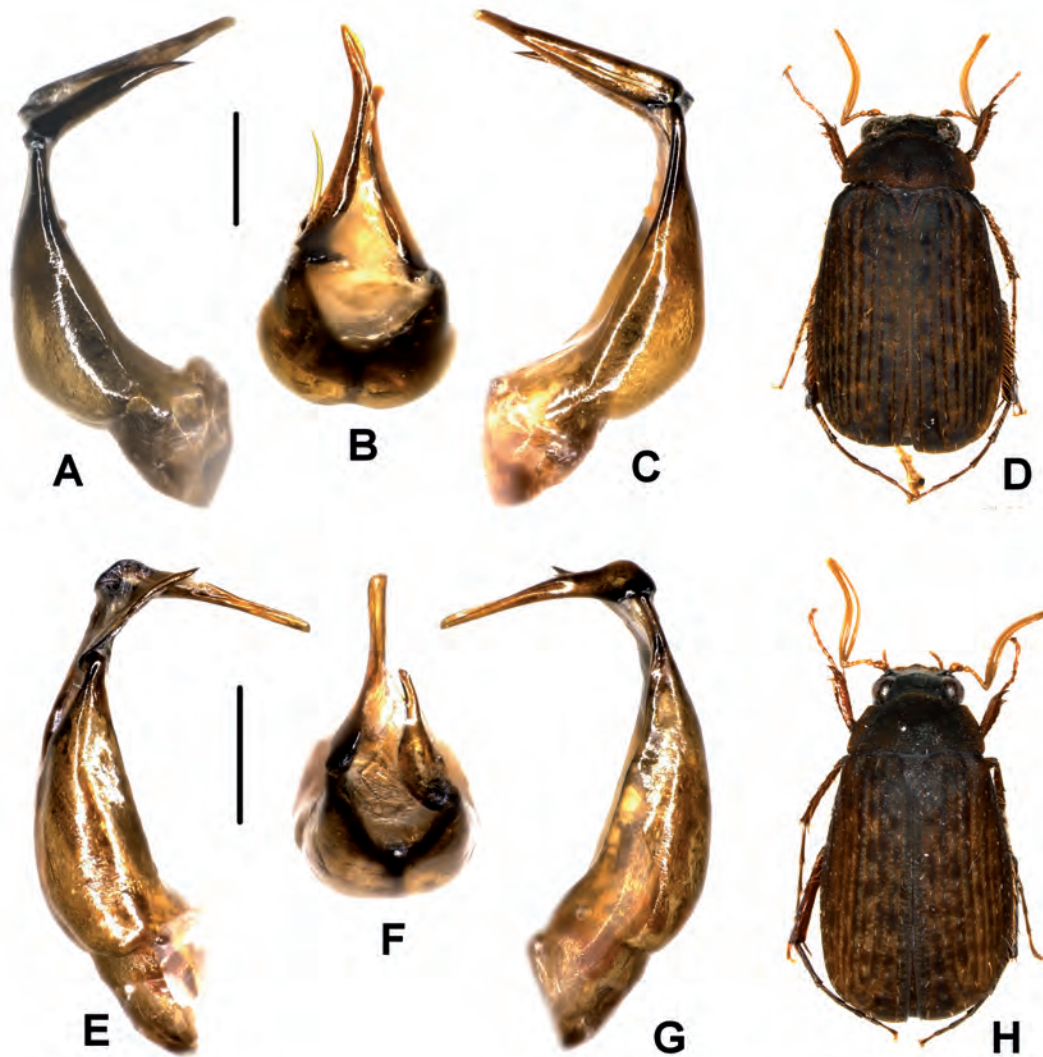


Fig. 1. A–D. *Serica pelelaensis* sp. n. (holotype); E–H. *S. exhausta* sp. n. (holotype); A, E. Aedeagus, left side lateral view; C, G: Aedeagus, right side lateral view; B, F. parameres, dorsal view; D, H. Habitus. Scale: 0.5 mm. Habitus not to scale.

3. NEW SPECIES

Serica (s. str.) *pelelaensis* sp. n. (Fig. 1A–D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Bhutan: Pele La-Pass, 27°33’N, 90°12’E 29–30.vi.2009, 3279m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK). Paratype: 1 ♂ “Bhutan: Bumthang, 27°31’N, 90°33’E 7–9.vii.2009, 2420m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 9.1 mm, length of elytra: 6.9 mm, width: 5.1 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, antenna yellowish, legs and pronotal margins reddish brown, elytra with indistinct irregular dark spots, dorsal surface dull; frons with dense, erect setae.

Labroclypeus narrowly trapezoidal, slightly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convergent and in basal three quarters straight, anteriorly convex, anterior angles weakly rounded, anteriorly deeply and widely sinuate medially, lateral margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin strongly reflexed; surface flat and shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a few superficial transverse wrinkles, covered with long, erect setae throughout; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, slightly elevated and weakly convex; smooth area anterior to eye large and convex, approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and slender (1/6 of ocular diameter), smooth, with one short terminal seta. Frons completely dull and flat, with fine and moderately dense punctures and dense, long erect setae. Eyes very large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.89. Antenna yellowish with ten

antennomeres; antennomeres three to five slightly wider than long, antennomere six and seven transverse and short; club with three antennomeres, 2.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined and strongly reflexed outward. Mentum weakly elevated, anteriorly flattened. Labrum transverse, short, moderately produced, moderately sinuate medially.

Pronotum transverse, widest shortly before base, lateral margins moderately convex and slightly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and blunt, distinctly rounded at the tip, posterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin medially with a wide marginal line and strongly convexly produced medially; surface not densely and finely punctate, a few punctures with white, short and appressed setae; anterior and lateral borders as well as sides of the base densely setose; hypomeron not carinate at base. Scutellum slender and long, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with a smooth longitudinal area medially, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest at apical third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, dark spots completely smooth, intervals with fine, short, white setae which are sparsely scattered, some are appressed, others semi-erect; epipleural edge fine, ending at moderately curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border chitinous, without microtrichomes (magnification 100x).

Ventral surface dull, finely and not densely punctate, moderately densely setose, metacoxa glabrous, with a few long setae only laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.41. Pygidium evenly moderately convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, with smooth and slightly elevated midline, with sparsely scattered, moderately dense, long setae.

Legs very slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, coarsely and not densely punctate between the rows, with robust setae on basal half; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without a continuously serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin serrated ventrally in apical half and not widened, completely serrated dorsally, in basal half with a few long setae which are half as long as width of metafemur. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/ length: 1/ 4.8, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group at half, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few single robust setae; longitudinally concave externally, finely and sparsely punctate, without distinct longitudinal wrinkles; ventral edge serrated, with two very widely separated fine setae, medial face with a shallow longitudinal groove medially, sparsely punctate and with a few fine setae, apex interiorly near tarsal articula-

tion distinctly but bluntly truncate. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres laterally and dorsally carinate, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, first metatarsomere almost as long as the two following tarsomeres combined and one third of its length longer than the upper tibial spur; mesotarsomeres weakly carinate laterally and dorsally, punctures and wrinkles lacking. Protibia long, bidentate, external edge with numerous small teeth, anterior claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw lobiform and half as long as apical tooth, which is straight.

Aedeagus: Fig. 1A–C. Habitus: Fig. 1 D.

Variation. Length: 9.1–10.9 mm, length of elytra: 6.9–7.9 mm, width: 5.1–5.7 mm. ♀: unknown.

Diagnosis. *Serica pelelaensis* sp. n. is in external and genital morphology very similar to *S. chuttana* Ahrens, 1999 from Nepal. The new taxon differs by the lobiform basal tooth of the inner protarsal claw, the slightly wider metatibia and the shape of parameres. In *S. pelelaensis* the right paramere is apically distinctly curved externally (dorsal view) but straight in lateral view; the left paramere is subbasally not widened medially and at apex more evenly curved externally.

Etymology. The name is derived from the name of the type locality, Pele La.

Serica (s. str.) *exhausta* sp. n. (Fig. 1E–H)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Bhutan: Bumthang, 27°31’N, 90°33’E 7–9.vii.2009, 2420 m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 1 ♀ same data as holotype (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “Bhutan: Pele La-Pass, 27°33’N, 90°12’E 17.vii.2009, 3279 m leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 6 ♂♂ “Bhutan: Pele La-Pass, 27°33’N, 90°12’E 29–30.vi.2009, 3279 m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.6 mm, length of elytra: 5.6 mm, width: 4.2 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, antenna yellowish, legs, labroclypeus, elytra and pronotal lateral margins reddish brown, elytra with indistinct irregular dark spots, dorsal surface dull; frons and pronotum with moderately dense, erect setae.

Labroclypeus subrectangular, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half parallel, anteriorly weakly convex and convergent, anterior angles weakly rounded, anteriorly deeply and widely sinuate medially, lateral margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin strongly reflexed; surface flat and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, punctures partly only superficial but with a few superficial transverse wrinkles, with moderately dense, long, erect setae throughout; frontoclypeal

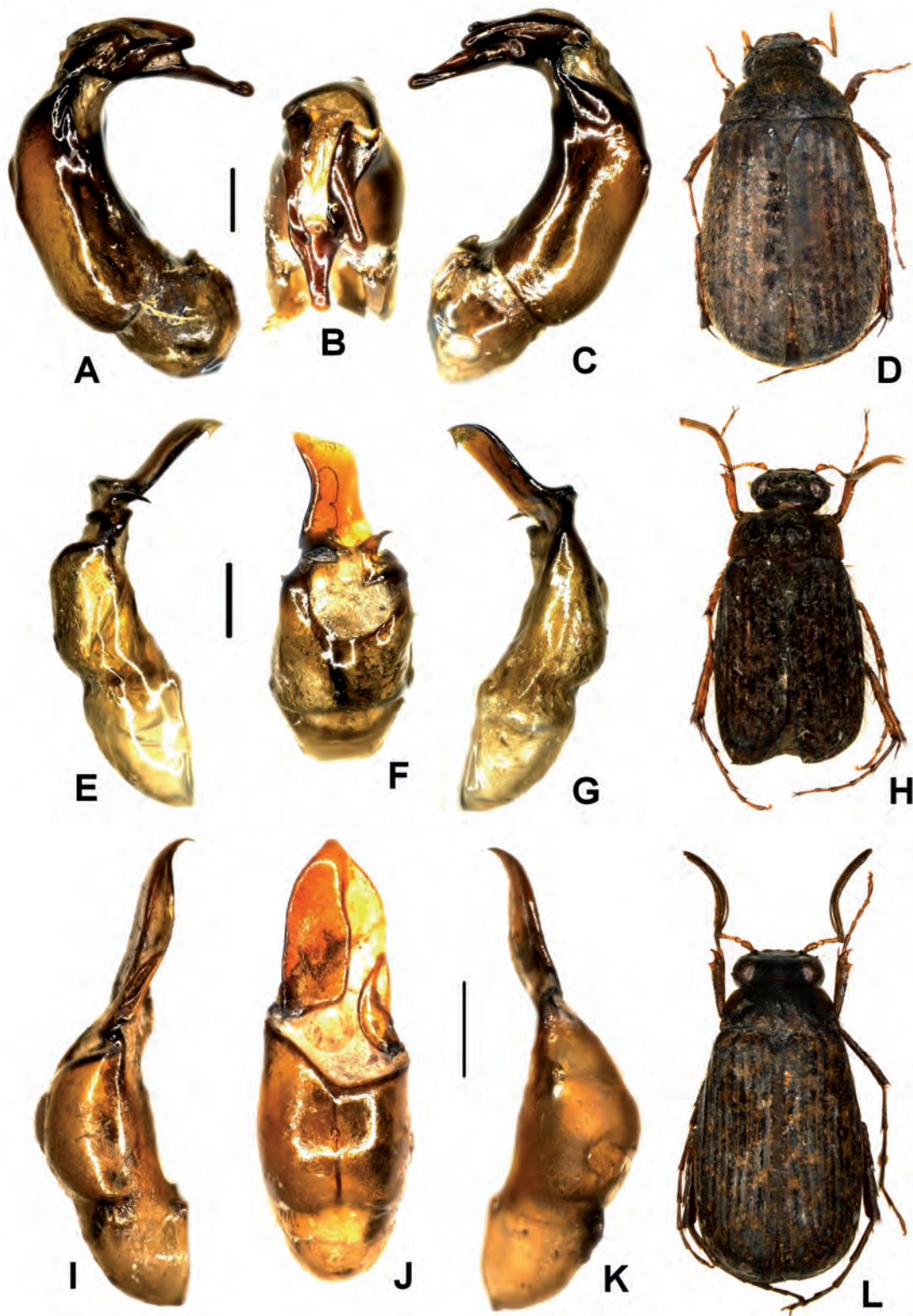


Fig. 2. A–D. *Serica langeri* sp. n. (holotype); E–H. *S. chinhillensis* (holotype); I–L. *S. panwarensis* sp. n. (holotype); A, E, I. Aedeagus, left side lateral view; C, G, K. Aedeagus, right side lateral view; B, F, J. parameres, dorsal view; D, H, L. Habitus. Scale: 0.5 mm. Habitus not to scale.

suture indistinctly incised, slightly elevated and weakly convex; smooth area anterior to eye large and convex, approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and slender (1/4 of ocular diameter), smooth, with one short terminal seta. Frons completely dull and flat, with fine and moderately dense punctures and moderately dense, long erect setae. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.73. Antenna yellowish with nine antennomeres; antennomeres three to five slightly wider than long, antennomere six transverse and short; club with three antennomeres, 2.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined and strongly reflexed outward. Mentum weakly elevated, anteriorly flattened. Labrum transverse, short, moderately produced, moderately sinuate medially.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced, slightly rounded at the tip, posterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin medially with a broad marginal line and strongly convexly produced medially; surface not densely and finely punctate, a few larger punctures with white, short and appressed or longer, erect setae; anterior and lateral borders as well as sides of the base densely setose; hypomerion not carinate at base. Scutellum slender and long, triangular, finely and densely punctate, with a few minute setae in the punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest at apical third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, dark spots completely smooth, intervals with fine, short, white setae which are sparsely scattered, some are appressed, others semi-erect, beside the scutellum with a few long, erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at moderately curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border chitinous, without microtrichomes (magnification 100x).

Ventral surface dull, finely and not densely punctate, moderately densely setose, metacoxa glabrous, with a few long setae only laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.61. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, with smooth and slightly elevated midline, with moderately dense, long setae.

Legs very slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, coarsely and not densely punctate between the rows, with robust setae on basal half; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without a continuously serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin serrated ventrally in apical half and not widened, completely serrated dorsally, in basal half with a few long setae which are half as long as width of metafemur. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/ length: 1/ 5.0, dorsally

sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group at half, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few single robust setae; longitudinally concave externally, finely and sparsely punctate, with longitudinal wrinkles; ventral edge serrated, with two very widely separated fine setae, medial face with a shallow longitudinal groove medially, sparsely punctate but glabrous, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation distinctly but bluntly truncate. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, very minute setae, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres laterally and dorsally carinate, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, first metatarsomere as long as the two following tarsomeres combined and almost twice as long as the upper tibial spur; mesotarsomeres weakly carinate laterally and dorsally, punctures and wrinkles lacking. Protibia long, bidentate, external edge with numerous small teeth, anterior claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw lobiform and half as long as the straight apical tooth. Aedeagus: Fig. 1E–G. Habitus: Fig. 1H.

Variation. Length: 7.6–9.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.6–6.5 mm, width: 4.2–4.3 mm. ♀: larger (9.0 mm), antennal club combined of three antennomeres, shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; ratio of width/ length of metatibia: 1/ 4.2.

Diagnosis. *Serica exhausta* sp. n. is in genital morphology very similar to *S. guidoi* Ahrens, 1999. The new taxon differs by the distinctly longer antennal club in male, the sparse erect setae on disc of pronotum, and the shape of the slightly shorter parameres. The left paramere is almost straight at the external margin and evenly convexly widened interiorly at basal third; the right paramere is completely straight (dorsal view).

Etymology. The name is derived from the Latin word, *exhaustus*, tired.

***Serica* (s. str.) *panwarensis* sp. n.** (Fig. 2I–L)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, ca. 20km N von Panwar, 23.V.2006, leg. Michael Langer, Stefan Naumann & Swen Löffler Coll. M. Langer/ Nachtfang/ 2180 m N25°43’30.2” E098°23’35.3” “ (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.3 mm, length of elytra: 5.9 mm, width: 4.2 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, antenna brown, tarsi and pronotal margins reddish brown, elytra with indistinct irregular dark spots, dorsal surface dull and almost glabrous.

Labroclypeus narrow, as wide as long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles acute, anteriorly deeply and widely sin-

uate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and moderately shiny, densely punctate, fine punctures mixed with coarser ones, with a few long, erect setae behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, not elevated and weakly convex; smooth area anterior to eye large and convex, approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus very long and slender (almost half of ocular diameter), smooth, without short terminal seta. Frons completely dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with a few long erect setae beside the eyes. Eyes very large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.91. Antenna with nine antennomeres; antennomeres three to five slightly wider than long, antennomere six transverse; club with three antennomeres, 2.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined and strongly reflexed outward. Mentum very weakly convexly elevated. Labrum transverse, short, moderately produced, weakly sinuate medially.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and convergent anteriorly, in anterior quarter slightly convex, anterior angles moderately produced and strongly rounded, posterior angles almost rectangular and weakly rounded in the tip, anterior margin medially with a broad marginal line and strongly convexly produced medially; surface densely and coarsely punctate, a few punctures with scale-like, white, short and appressed setae; lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron not carinate at base. Scutellum slender and long, triangular, finely and densely punctate, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest at apical third, striae moderately impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, dark spots partly widely extended and completely smooth, intervals with sparse, scale-like, short, white setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at moderately curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border chitinous, without microtrichomes (magnification 100x).

Ventral surface dull, finely and not densely punctate, moderately densely setose, metacoxa glabrous, with a few long setae only laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.33. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, with a smooth and very slightly elevated midline, with sparsely scattered, moderately dense, long setae.

Legs very slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, coarsely and not densely punctate between the rows, with robust setae on basal half; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without a continuously serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin serrated ventrally in apical half and not widened, completely serrated dorsally, in basal half with a few long setae which are half as long as width of metafemur. Metatibia slender and long,

widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/5.0, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few single robust setae; longitudinally slightly concave externally, finely and sparsely punctate, with numerous longitudinal wrinkles; ventral edge serrated, with two very widely separated fine setae, medial face sparsely punctate and with a few fine setae, with numerous longitudinal wrinkles, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation distinctly but bluntly truncate. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres laterally and dorsally carinate and with robust longitudinal wrinkles, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, first metatarsomere slightly longer than the two following tarsomeres combined and twice as long as the upper tibial spur; mesotarsomeres weakly carinate laterally only, with fine punctures and longitudinal wrinkles. Protibia long, bidentate, external edge with numerous small teeth, anterior claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw small but lobiform and a quarter as long as the straight apical tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2I–K. Habitus: Fig. 2L.

Diagnosis. *Serica panwarensis* sp. n. is in external and genital morphology very similar to *S. sudhausi* Ahrens, 2005. The new taxon differs by its darker colour, slightly larger body size and the shape of parameres. The left paramere is almost half as long as the right (in *S. sudhausi* only one third as long as right paramere) and narrowed already before the middle; the right paramere is narrowed more distally and abruptly toward apex.

Etymology. The species is named according to the village in vicinity of the type locality, Panwar.

***Serica* (s. str.) *chinhillensis* sp. n.** (Fig. 2E–H)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Myanmar (Burma) Chin State; Chin Hills 30 miles camp (Orchid station) 24.–27.VI.2008 leg. M. Langer” (ZFMK). Paratypes. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ same data as holotype (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.2 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, antenna and legs yellowish, elytral striae and pronotal lateral margins reddish brown, dorsal surface dull; frons, pronotum and elytra with sparse, erect setae.

Labroclypeus distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent, anterior angles weakly rounded, anteriorly not deeply but widely sinuate medially, lateral margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin strongly reflexed; surface flat and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, with a few long, erect setae behind the anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, slightly elevated and weakly convex;

smooth area anterior to eye large and flat, approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and slender (1/3 of ocular diameter), smooth, with one short terminal seta. Frons completely dull and flat, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with long, erect setae beside the eyes and on the posterior part. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.87. Antenna with ten antennomeres; antennomeres three to five slightly wider than long, antennomere six and seven transverse and short; club with three antennomeres, twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined and strongly reflexed outward. Mentum weakly elevated, anteriorly flattened. Labrum transverse, short, moderately produced, moderately sinuate medially.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins almost straight and weakly convergent anteriorly, in anterior quarter moderately convex, anterior angles weakly produced, moderately rounded at the tip, posterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin medially with a broad marginal line and strongly convexly produced medially; surface not densely and finely punctate, a few larger punctures with white, short and appressed setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in the punctures; anterior and lateral borders long and densely setose; hypomerion not carinate at base. Scutellum slender and long, triangular, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a few minute setae in the punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest at apical third, striae weakly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, dark spots completely smooth, intervals with fine, short, white setae which are sparsely scattered, sutural and lateral intervals with a few long, erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at moderately curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border finely membranous, membranous rim composed of fine microtrichomes (magnification 100x).

Ventral surface dull, finely and not densely punctate, moderately densely setose, metacoxa glabrous, with a few long setae only laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.34. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, smooth midline lacking, with dense setae, moderately long ones mixed with long erect setae.

Legs very slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, coarsely and not densely punctate between the rows, with robust setae on basal half; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without a continuously serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin serrated ventrally in apical half and not widened, completely serrated dorsally, in basal half with a few long setae which are half as long as width of metafemur. Metatibia slender and long,

widest at apex, ratio of width/ length: 1/ 4.5, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group at half, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few single, robust setae; longitudinally concave externally, finely and sparsely punctate, with a few irregular wrinkles on dorsal portion; ventral edge serrated, with two very widely separated robust setae interspersed with two finer ones, medial face with a shallow longitudinal groove medially, sparsely punctate and along the dorsal margin with a row of very robust punctures bearing each a short seta, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation distinctly but bluntly truncate. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, very minute setae, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres laterally and dorsally carinate, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, first metatarsomere as long as the two following tarsomeres combined and twice as long as the upper tibial spur; mesotarsomeres not carinate, punctures and wrinkles lacking. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, external edge with a few small teeth at base, anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw normally pointed as the external one.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2E–G. Habitus: Fig. 2H.

Variation Length: 8.8–10.1 mm, length of elytra: 6.2–7.0 mm, width: 4.4–5.2 mm. ♀: larger (10.1 mm), antennal club combined of three antennomeres, as long as the remaining antennomeres combined; ratio of width/ length of metatibia: 1/ 4.2, eyes smaller: ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.56.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from *S. dolens* Ahrens, 2005 by the symmetric protarsal claws and the different shape of parameres. The right paramere is in *S. chinhilensis* medially stronger narrowed (dorsal view) and apically stronger pointed; the left paramere is much shorter and stronger curved than in *S. dolens*.

Etymology. The name of the species is derived from its occurrence in Chin Hills.

Serica (s. l.) *langeri* sp. n. (Fig. 2A–D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, Ca. 20 km N von Kanphant, 23.05.2006, 2180m, N25°43'30.2" E098°23'35.3", Nachtfang, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann & S. Löffler Coll. Michael Langer” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 9 ♂♂ same data as holotype (ZFMK, CML).

Description. Length: 9.9 mm, length of elytra: 7.2 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body elongate egg-shaped, dark brown, antenna yellowish, legs reddish brown, dorsal surface dull and densely covered with short yellow setae being bent backwards.

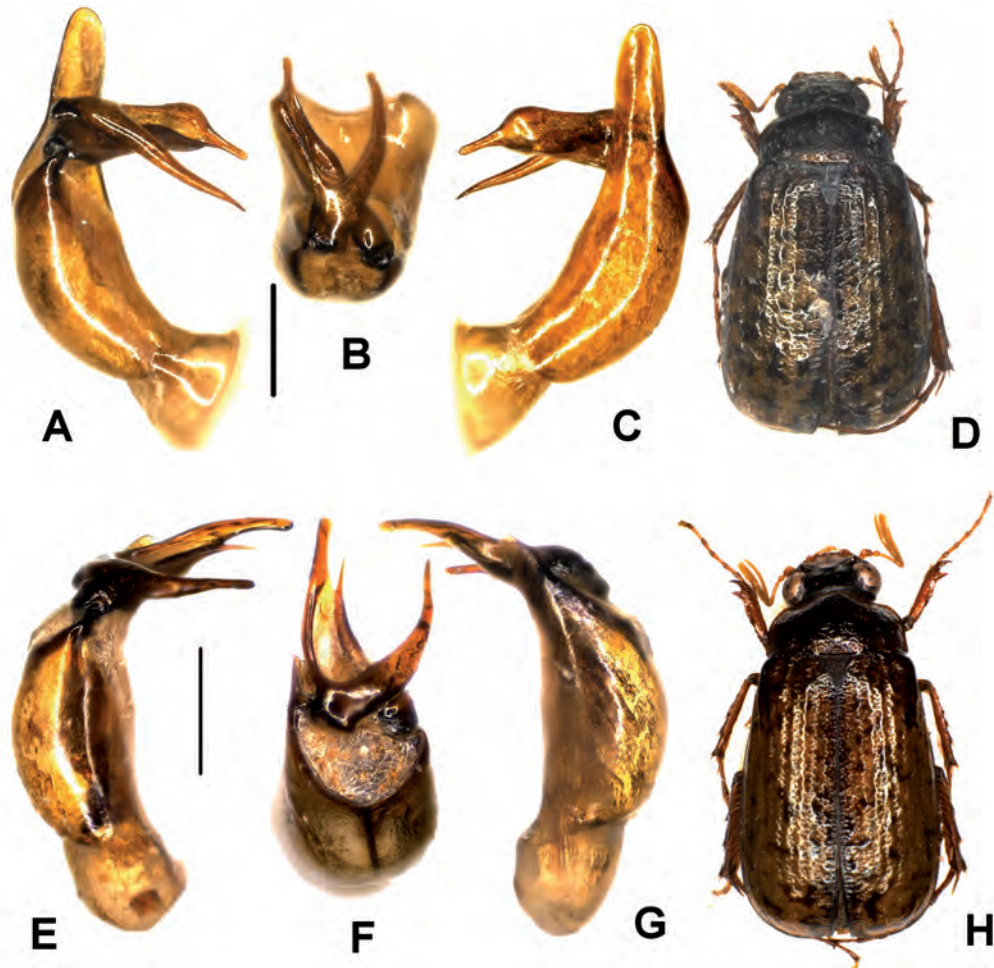


Fig. 3. A–D. *Serica scutellaris* Arrow, 1946 (lectotype); E–H. *S. davidkrali* sp. n. (holotype); A, E. Aedeagus, left side lateral view; C, G. Aedeagus, right side lateral view; B, F. parameres, dorsal view; D, H. Habitus. Scale: 0.5 mm. Habitus not to scale..

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles acute, anteriorly deeply but not very widely sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, finely setose on posterior half, anteriorly glabrous except a few robust, long, erect setae behind the anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, slightly elevated and weakly convex; smooth area anterior to eye large and flat, approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and slender (1/3 of ocular diameter), with a few fine punctures bearing each a short seta. Frons completely dull and flat, with fine and very dense punctures, evenly covered with short yellow setae being bent backwards. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten antennomeres; antennomeres three to five slightly wider than long, antennomere six and seven transverse

and short; club with three antennomeres, 1.3 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined and straight. Mentum weakly elevated, anteriorly flattened. Labrum transverse, short, strongly produced along the middle, moderately sinuate medially.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, widest shortly before base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and acute, posterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin medially with a fine marginal line and convexly produced medially; surface densely and finely punctate, densely setose; lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron not carinate at base. Scutellum large, triangular, finely and very densely punctate, pilosity as in pronotum.

Elytra oval, strongly widened posteriorly, widest at apical third, striae weakly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, very dense punctures, dark spots with less dense punctures, intervals with fine,

short pilosity as in pronotum, lateral intervals with a few longer, erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at moderately curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a fine membranous rim composed of minute microtrichomes (magnification 100x).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, including metacoxa and abdominal sternites densely shortly setose; abdominal sternites with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.26. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, smooth midline narrow, present only on posterior half, with dense short setae, apically with a few long, erect setae.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, coarsely and densely punctate between the rows, with robust setae on basal half; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without a continuously serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin serrated ventrally in apical half and not widened, completely serrated dorsally, in basal half with a few long setae which are half as long as width of metafemur. Metatibia slender and long, widest shortly before apex, ratio of width/ length: 1/ 4.4, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group at half, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few single, robust setae; finely and sparsely punctate externally, with a few irregular wrinkles on dorsal portion; ventral edge serrated, with two very widely separated robust; medial face glabrous, with a number of irregular wrinkles on dorsal portion, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation distinctly but bluntly truncate. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, very minute setae, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres laterally and dorsally carinate, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, first metatarsomere as long as the two following tarsomeres combined and twice as long as the upper tibial spur; mesotarsomeres not carinate, punctures and wrinkles lacking. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, external edge with a few small teeth at base, anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw normally pointed as the external one.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2A–C. Habitus: Fig. 2D.

Variation. Length: 8.3–10.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.5–7.3 mm, width: 5.2–5.7 mm. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from *S. deuvei* Ahrens, 2005 by the different shape of parameres: the dorsal lobe of the right paramere is narrower and distinctly longer, the left paramere is dorsoventrally more extended and slightly curved inward.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to its collector, Michael Langer.

***Serica (s. l.) scutellaris* Arrow, 1946** (Fig. 3A–D)

Serica scutellaris Arrow, 1946: 7.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ “N.E. Burma Kambaiti, 2000m 21/5.1934 Malaise/ Typus/ *Serica scutellaris* n.sp. Arrow” (NHRS). Paralectotype: 1 ♀ “N.E. Burma Kambaiti, 2000m 29/5.1934 Malaise/ Allotypus/ *Serica scutellaris* n.sp. Arrow” (NHRS), 1 ♀ “Co-type/ ♀/ N.E. Burma Kambaiti, 2000m 15/5.1934 Malaise/ N.E. Burma. E. Malaise B.M. 1945-71./ *Serica scutellaris* co-type Arrow” (BMNH).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, Mt. Emaw Bum nach Kanphant, 28.05.2006, N26°09'23.2" E098°31'16.4" Waldcamp Holzmeiler, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann & S. Löffler Coll. Michael Langer” (ZFMK). Paratype: 1 ♂ “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, Camp Wald, Straße von Kanphant zum Mt. Emaw Bum, 25.05.2006, 2400m, N26°09'38.8" E098°30'53.5", Nachtfang, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann & S. Löffler Coll. Michael Langer” (CML), 3 ♀♀ “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, Mt. Emaw Bum nach Kanphant, 28.V.2006, leg. Michael Langer, Stefan Naumann & Swen Löffler Coll. M. Langer/ Waldcamp Holzmeiler H= 2358m N26°09'23.2" E098°31'16.4" “ (CML, ZFMK).

Redescription of male. Length: 7.3 mm, length of elytra: 5.3 mm, width: 4.3 mm. Body oval-elongate, brown, antenna, legs and elytra yellowish brown, the latter with numerous small, irregular dark spots, dorsal surface shiny, head sparsely setose, dorsal face of pronotum and elytra almost glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and convergent, anteriorly stronger rounded, anterior angles strongly rounded, anteriorly deeply sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and shiny, moderately and densely punctate, with a transverse row of few erect setae behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, weakly elevated and slightly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye wide, nearly flat, approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/4 of ocular diameter), impunctate, with one short terminal seta. Frons completely shiny, with moderately coarse, dense punctures, with a few erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.58. Antenna with nine antennomeres; antennomeres three and four longer than wide, antennomeres five and six transverse, club with three antennomeres, 1.2 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined and straight. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum transverse, short, moderately produced medially, with deep median sinuation.

Pronotum subrectangular, widest at base, lateral margins parallel, convex and strongly convergent in anterior third, anterior angles moderately produced and blunt, posterior angles blunt and only slightly rounded in the tip; anterior margin with a fine marginal line, convexly produced medially; surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures on sides with very minute setae; anterior and lateral border sparsely setose; hypomerion basally produced and distinctly carinate. Scutellum dull, slender and long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior quarter, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with short, white appressed setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at moderately curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border with fine fringe of microtrichomes (100x).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, almost glabrous, metacoxa without setae laterally; abdominal sternites dull, finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.27. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline, with moderately dense and long setae, setae apically longer.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without a continuously serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin serrated ventrally in apical half and not widened, completely serrated dorsally, in basal half with a few long setae which are half as long as width of metafemur. Metatibia slender and not very long, widest at apex, ratio of width/ length: 1/ 3.9, dorsally moderately carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few fine, single setae; externally moderately longitudinally concave, finely and sparsely punctate, without wrinkles; ventral edge finely serrated, with two widely separated, more robust setae, medial face with fine, longitudinally impressed and partly dense punctures, glabrous, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly truncate. Tarsomeres smooth, mesotarsomeres neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres laterally and dorsally moderately carinate, ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than the two following tarsomeres combined and a third of its length longer than the upper tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, external margin at middle bluntly widened; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3A–C. Habitus: Fig. 3D.

Remarks. *Serica scutellaris* is in external shape similar to the species of *Serica* (s. str.), but it differs by having the hypomerion distinctly carinate. Since no holotype was designated in the original publication the unique male syntype was designated as lectotype.

Variation. Length: 7.3–8.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.3–6.1 mm, width: 4.3–4.4 mm. Female with only slightly smaller eyes, ratio of ocular diameter/ interocular width: 0.58; antennal club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

***Serica* (s. l.) *dauidkrali* sp. n.** (Fig. 3E–H)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Yunnan 2800–3000m 25.12N 100.24E Weibaoshan mts. 29.–30.6.92 David Kral leg./ Coll. David Kral, Praha/ 558 Sericini Asia spec.” (NMPC). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Yunnan 2800–3000m 25.12N 100.24E Weibaoshan mts. 29.–30.6.92 David Kral leg.” (NMPC), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Yunnan 2800–3000m 25.12N 100.24E Weibaoshan mts. 29.–30/6.92 Vit Kuban leg.” (CA).

Description. Length: 7.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.4 mm, width: 4.0 mm. Body oval-elongate, dark brown, antenna, legs and elytra yellowish brown, the latter with numerous small, irregular dark spots, dorsal surface shiny, dorsal face sparsely setose.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, slightly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anteriorly deeply sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and shiny, moderately and densely punctate, with a few superficial transversal wrinkles laterally, behind anterior margin with a transverse row of few erect setae, otherwise glabrous; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and elevated, slightly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye wide, nearly flat, approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/5 of ocular diameter), impunctate, with one short terminal seta. Frons completely shiny, with moderately coarse, irregularly dense punctures, with a few erect setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.81. Antenna with nine antennomeres; antennomeres three and four longer than wide, antennomeres five and six transverse, club with three antennomeres, 1.2 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined and straight. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum transverse, short, moderately produced medially, with deep median sinuation.

Pronotum subrectangular, widest at base, lateral margins parallel, convex and strongly convergent in anterior third, anterior angles moderately produced and blunt, posterior angles blunt and only slightly rounded in the tip; anterior

or margin with a fine marginal line, convexly produced medially; surface densely and coarsely punctate, shiny, beside the lateral and anterior margin narrowly dull, punctures on sides with very minute setae; anterior and lateral border sparsely setose; hypomerion basally produced and distinctly carinate. Scutellum dull, slender and long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior quarter, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with short, white appressed setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at moderately curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with fine fringe of microtrichomes (100x).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, almost glabrous, metacoxa without setae laterally; abdominal sternites dull, finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.22. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline, with moderately dense and long setae, setae apically longer.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without a continuously serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin serrated ventrally in apical half and not widened, completely serrated dorsally, in basal half with a few long setae which are half as long as width of metafemur. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/ length: 1/ 4.7, dorsally moderately carinate only in apical third, basally almost longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal one just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few fine, single setae; externally weakly longitudinally concave, finely and sparsely punctate, without wrinkles; ventral edge finely serrated, with two widely separated, more robust setae, between them a finer one at half of their distance; medial face with sparse, fine, longitudinally impressed punctures, glabrous, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly truncate. Tarsomeres smooth, mesotarsomeres neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres laterally and dorsally moderately carinate, ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than the two following tarsomeres combined and a third of its length longer than the upper tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate, external margin at middle only weakly widened; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3E–G. Habitus: Fig. 3H.

Diagnosis. *Serica* (s. l.) *dauidkrali* sp. n. is similar to *Serica* (s. l.) *scutellaris*. It differs by the larger eyes, the narrower labroclypeus, its narrower metatibia and the longer protibia lacking the blunt lateral median extension. Additionally, both differ significantly in shape of the aedeagus: the lateral apophysis of phallobasis is evenly pointed in *S. dauidkrali* sp. n. while in *S. scutellaris* it is abruptly rounded at apex; in *S. scutellaris* the right branch of the right paramere is dorsoventrally more widened and abruptly narrowed before the apex, while in *S. dauidkrali* sp. n. it is fine and evenly narrowed towards the apex.

Variation. Length: 7.8–8.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.4–6.1 mm, width: 4.0–4.3 mm. Female slightly larger than male, eyes smaller (ratio ocular diameter/ interocular width: 0.6).

Etymology. The species is dedicated to my friend, David Král, Prague, who was one of the collectors of this new species.

Sericania khandbariensis sp. n. (Fig. 4A–D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Nepal, Khandbari District/ For. NE Kuwapani 2500 m, 28.III.82 A. & Z. Smetana” (CMNC). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Nepal, Khandbari District/ For. NE Kuwapani 2500 m, 25.III.82 A. & Z. Smetana” (CA), 1 ♀ “Nepal, Khandbari District Sagranti-Kuwapani 2200–2400 m, 4.–6.IV.84 Smetana & Löbl” (CMNC).

Description. Length: 6.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.9 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oblong, yellowish brown, entirely shiny, sparsely setose.

Labroclypeus distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent, anteriorly stronger rounded, anterior angles strongly rounded, anteriorly weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and moderately shiny, very coarsely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of few erect setae immediately behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, not elevated and slightly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye wide, flat, approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and broad (1/3 of ocular diameter), densely and finely punctate, with one short terminal seta. Frons with coarse, dense punctures and a few erect setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.59. Antenna with nine antennomeres; antennomeres three to five longer than wide, antennomeres six transverse, club with three antennomeres, twice as long as the remaining antennomeres combined and weakly reflexed externally. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum transverse, short, not produced medially, without median situation.

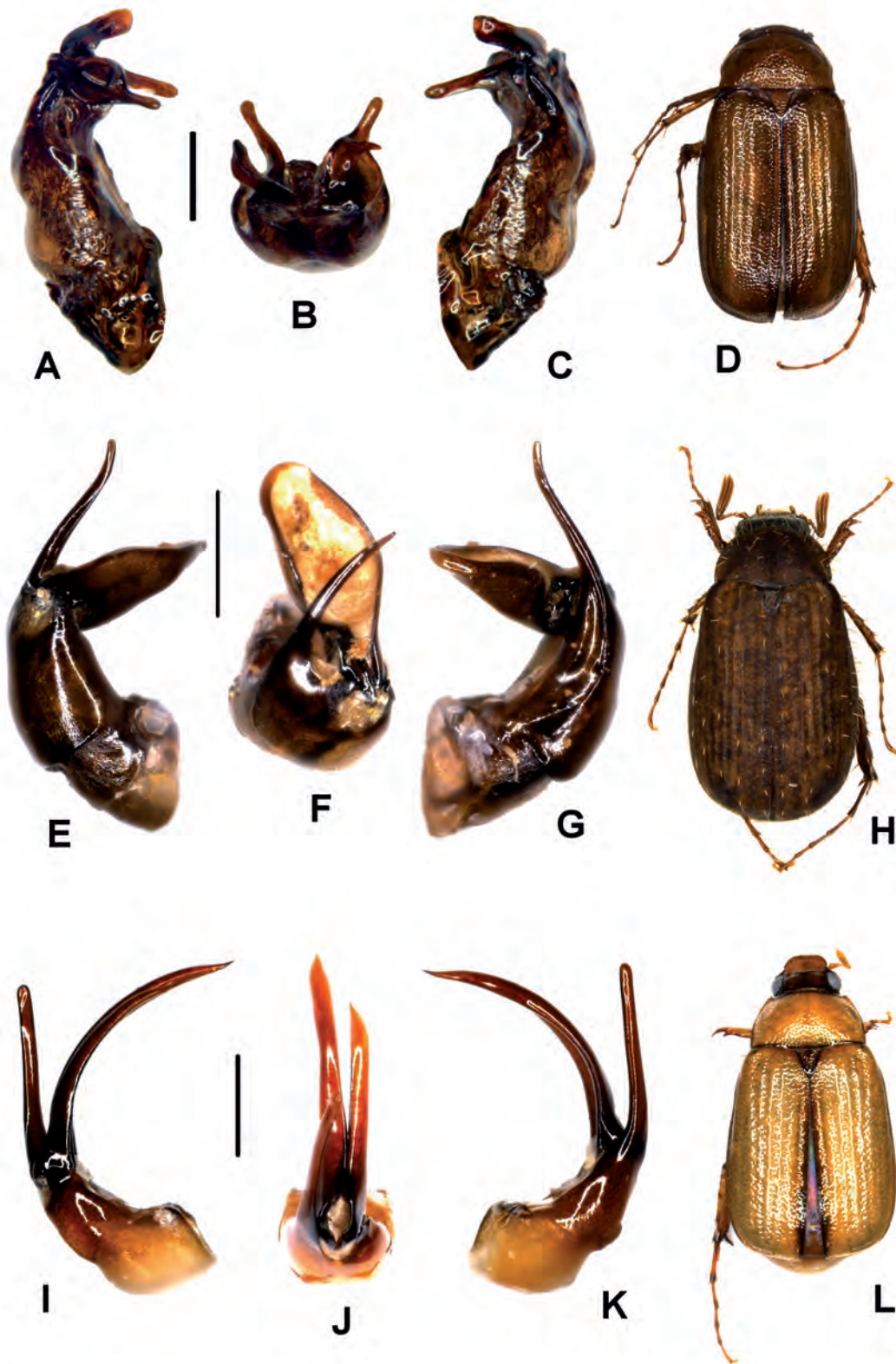


Fig. 4. A–D. *Sericania khandbariensis* sp. n. (holotype); E–H. *Gynaecoserica victori* (holotype); I–L. *G. aniniensis* sp. n. (holotype); A, E, I. Aedeagus, left side lateral view; C, G, K. Aedeagus, right side lateral view; B, F, J. parameres, dorsal view; D, H, L. Habitus. Scale: 0.5 mm. Habitus not to scale.

Pronotum narrow, only little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins virtually subparallel in basal half, slightly concavely sinuate between middle and basis, sides convex at middle, straight and strongly convergent in anterior half, anterior angles moderately produced and acute, posterior angles blunt and not rounded in the tip; anterior margin with a fine marginal line, convexly moderately produced medially; surface very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures fuse partly with each other on disc, glabrous; lateral border sparsely setose; hypomeron basally produced and distinctly carinate. Scutellum shiny, slender and long, triangular, with coarse, dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals moderately convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, glabrous, only with very minute setae in the punctures, beside the Scutellum and on lateral intervals with a few single, long, erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border with fine fringe of microtrichomes (100x).

Ventral surface shiny, coarsely and very densely punctate, almost glabrous, metacoxa without setae laterally, only a few long setae on disc of metasternum; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.42. Pygidium strongly convex and shiny, coarsely and not densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous, only along the apical margin with long setae.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without a continuously serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin ventrally smooth and not widened, completely serrated dorsally, in basal half with a few long setae which are one third as long as width of metafemur. Metatibia slender and not very long, widest at apex, ratio of width/ length: 1/ 3.5, dorsally longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal one at the first quarter, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length; externally longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, without wrinkles; ventral edge very finely serrated, with three robust setae of which two apical ones are more widely separated; medial face with a few fine, longitudinally impressed punctures, glabrous, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply and deeply truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally finely and densely punctate, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge and beside it with an additional fine carina, first metatarsomere slightly longer than the following tarsomere and almost twice as long as the upper tibial spur. Protibia moderately long,

bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4A–C. Habitus: Fig. 4D.

Diagnosis. *Sericania khandbariensis* sp. n. is very similar to *Sericania bhojpurensis* Ahrens, 2004 in external and genital morphology. The new taxon differs significantly only in the shape of the parameres: the left paramere has (in lateral view) a strongly developed median tooth that is directed externally.

Variation. Length: 6.4–6.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.5–4.9 mm, width: 3.2–3.5 mm. Antennal club of female as long as the remaining antennomeres combined.

Etymology. The species name is derived from name of the district of the type locality.

***Gynaecoserica victori* sp. n.** (Fig. 4E–H)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Bhutan: Pele La-Pass, 27°33’N, 90°12’E 29–30.vi.2009, 3279m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.4 mm, width: 3.2 mm. Body oblong, dorsal surface brown with the margins of pronotum lighter and numerous yellowish dots on elytra, antenna and legs yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose.

Labroclypeus subrectangular, widest at base, lateral margins subparallel in basal third, anteriorly strongly rounded and convergent towards the strongly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface slightly convex medially and shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures less than their diameter, with a numerous coarser punctures each bearing a long, erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and slightly elevated, strongly curved; smooth area in front of eye approximately as wide as long, strongly convex; ocular canthus moderately long and slender (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons anteriorly shiny, in posterior quarter dull; on anterior shiny portion with coarse and dense punctures, behind frontoclypeal suture and beside eyes with a few erect setae, on posterior quarter punctures finer and sparser. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.53. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with four antennomeres, 1.5 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum weakly elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins straight and subparallel in basal half, in anterior half weakly curved

and stronger convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt and distinctly rounded at the tip, anterior margin convexly produced medially, with a fine marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; surface with moderately dense and fine punctures, with sparse long setae, otherwise puncture with very minute seta only; anterior and lateral borders densely setose; hypomerion distinctly margined at base but not ventrally produced. Scutellum long and narrow, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, medially widely smooth, with a few long setae.

Elytra oblong, widest at middle, with a large, round, dark spot before apex, striae finely impressed and finely densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, sparsely scattered punctures concentrated along the striae, punctures with microscopic setae, odd intervals with a few single robust white setae; interior apical angle of elytra with a robust seta; epipleural edge fine, ending at the strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setaceous, apical border without short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa only laterally with a few robust setae; each abdominal sternite with indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures bearing short setae between fine, dense punctation. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with irregularly scattered very strong setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/ 1.34. Pygidium strongly convex at apex, densely coarsely punctate, with a narrow impunctate line along the middle, with numerous irregularly scattered, long setae, otherwise with only very minute setae in each puncture.

Legs slender and moderately long; femora dull, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur moderately shiny, sharply margined anteriorly and without a submarginal serrate line, posterior margin weakly convex and glabrous, its ventrally only weakly widened in apical half and not serrate, dorsally very finely serrate, with a few long setae. Metatibia slender and moderately long, subequal in width behind anterior third, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.3, dorsally finely carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally with a few single, fine spines in the punctures; external face longitudinally convex, with sparse, fine punctures, glabrous; ventrally sharply carinate and finely serrate, with four strong equally distant spines; medially sparsely punctate, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply and deeply truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally glabrous, with a few fine superficial punctures, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrate ridge, beside it with a fine longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere as long as the following two tarsomeres combined and twice as long as the upper tibial spur. Protibia moderately long,

bidentate, protarsal claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of internal claw bluntly truncated.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4E–G. Habitus: Fig. 4H.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Gynaecoserica victori* sp. n. is in habitus and shape of aedeagus very similar to *G. variipennis*. It may be differentiated from the latter by having the parameres narrower and the lateral apical apophysis of phallobasis almost straight and more slender.

Etymology. Named in honour of the collector of this new species, Victor Siniaev.

Gynaecoserica aniniensis sp. n. (Fig. 4I–L)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “834621 India: Arunachal Pradesh, Anini vicinity, 1700+–100m, 28°54’N, 95°56’E, L. Dembicky leg., 30–31.v.2007 *Gynaecoserica* spn2007_Arun1” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 6.0 mm, length of elytra: 3.9 mm, width: 3.1 mm. Body oblong oval, entirely yellowish, behind eyes and along the basal margin of pronotum and lateral margins of elytra darker; dorsal surface shiny and sparsely setose.

Labroclypeus widest at base, lateral margins very strongly curved and convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin medially feebly sinuate; surface medially weakly convex, finely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures less than their diameter, with a few coarse punctures immediately behind anterior margin bearing short fine setae; frontoclypeal suture very indistinctly incised and medially weakly curved; smooth area in front of eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and slender, sparsely punctate, with a fine terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, sparse punctures, with a few single setae beside the eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.64. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with four antennomeres, club slightly shorter the remaining antennomeres combined, sixth antennomere not transversely produced. Mentum weakly elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and an subparallel, in anterior half moderately curved and convergent anteriorly towards the strongly produced and sharp anterior angles, posterior angles blunt, anterior margin almost not produced medially, with a broad smooth marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and coarse punctures, without microscopic setae in punctures; anterior and

lateral borders sparsely setaceous; hypomeron distinctly margined at base but not ventrally produced. Scutellum narrowly triangular, with fine, dense punctures, at base smooth medially, microscopic setae not present in the punctures.

Elytra moderately long and oval, widest at middle, striae strongly impressed, coarsely and densely punctate, intervals convex, with coarse and moderately dense punctures concentrated along the striae, punctures without fine microscopic setae, odd intervals with single coarse punctures each bearing a white erect seta; interior apical angle of elytra with a strong seta; epipleural edge fine ending at the strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setaceous, apical border without short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, almost glabrous, metacoxa only laterally with a few strong adjacent setae; each abdominal sternite with indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures bearing short setae between fine, dense punctation, last sternite 1.5 times as long as the penultimate one. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with irregularly scattered very strong setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/ 1.3. Pygidium strongly convex, shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, along the apical margin with moderately dense robust light setae mixed with shorter fine ones.

Legs robust and moderately long; femora dull, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, sharply margined anteriorly and without a submarginal serrate line, posterior margin weakly convex and glabrous, ventrally only weakly widened in apical half and not serrate, dorsally finely serrate, with short setae. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 4.0, dorsally in apical half sharply edged, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally with a few single, fine spines in the punctures; external face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense and coarse punctures, glabrous; ventrally sharply margined and serrate, with three strong, not equally distant spines, internal face very sparsely punctate, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply and deeply truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally glabrous and impunctate, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrate ridge, beside which is a fine longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere as long as the following two tarsomeres combined and slightly less than twice as long as the upper tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4I–K. Habitus: Fig. 4L.

Diagnosis. *Gynaecoserica aniniensis* sp. n. is externally similar to the species of *Leuroserica* as well as to *G. compacta* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009 and *G. barclayi* Ahrens &

Fabrizi, 2009 by the habitus and the shiny dorsal surface. On the base of this latter character it may be differentiated from all other known dull *Gynaecoserica* species. The new species differs significantly in the shape of aedeagus from the above mentioned taxa, mainly by the very elongated parameres being not fused mesoventrally, and the very long lateral apophysis at the right apex of the phallobasis. The large flattened lateral process of the on the left side preapical phallobase common to all *Leuroserica* species is absent.

Remarks. The holotypes of the new species was sequenced for the Cytochrome oxidase Subunit 1 gene, the sequences will be deposited on Genbank with reference to its extraction number (834621).

Etymology. Name derived from its type locality, Anini (Arunachal Pradesh, India).

Lasioserica hamifer sp. n. (Fig. 5A–D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Bhutan: Dung Dung Nyelsa, 27°32’N, 90°11’E 1–3.vii.2009, 2970m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK). Paratype: 1 ♀ same data as holotype (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.9 mm, length of elytra: 3.9 mm, width: 3.2 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus and anterior frons shiny, densely covered with small white setae.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins moderately curved and strongly convergent toward moderately rounded anterior angles, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin moderately sinuate medially; surface flat and shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few long, erect setae behind the anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture slightly elevate and weakly curved; smooth area in front of eye three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and slender (ca. 1/3 of ocular diameter), smooth, with a short single terminal seta. Frons shiny on anterior half, posterior half dull, with fine, dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, beside the eyes and on posterior third with numerous longer setae that are bent backwards. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.83. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with four antennomeres subequal in length, club little longer than the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and slightly convergent anteriorly, in anterior quarter strongly curved and convergent anteriorly, behind anterior angles convex, anterior angles moderately produced and moderately acute, posterior an-

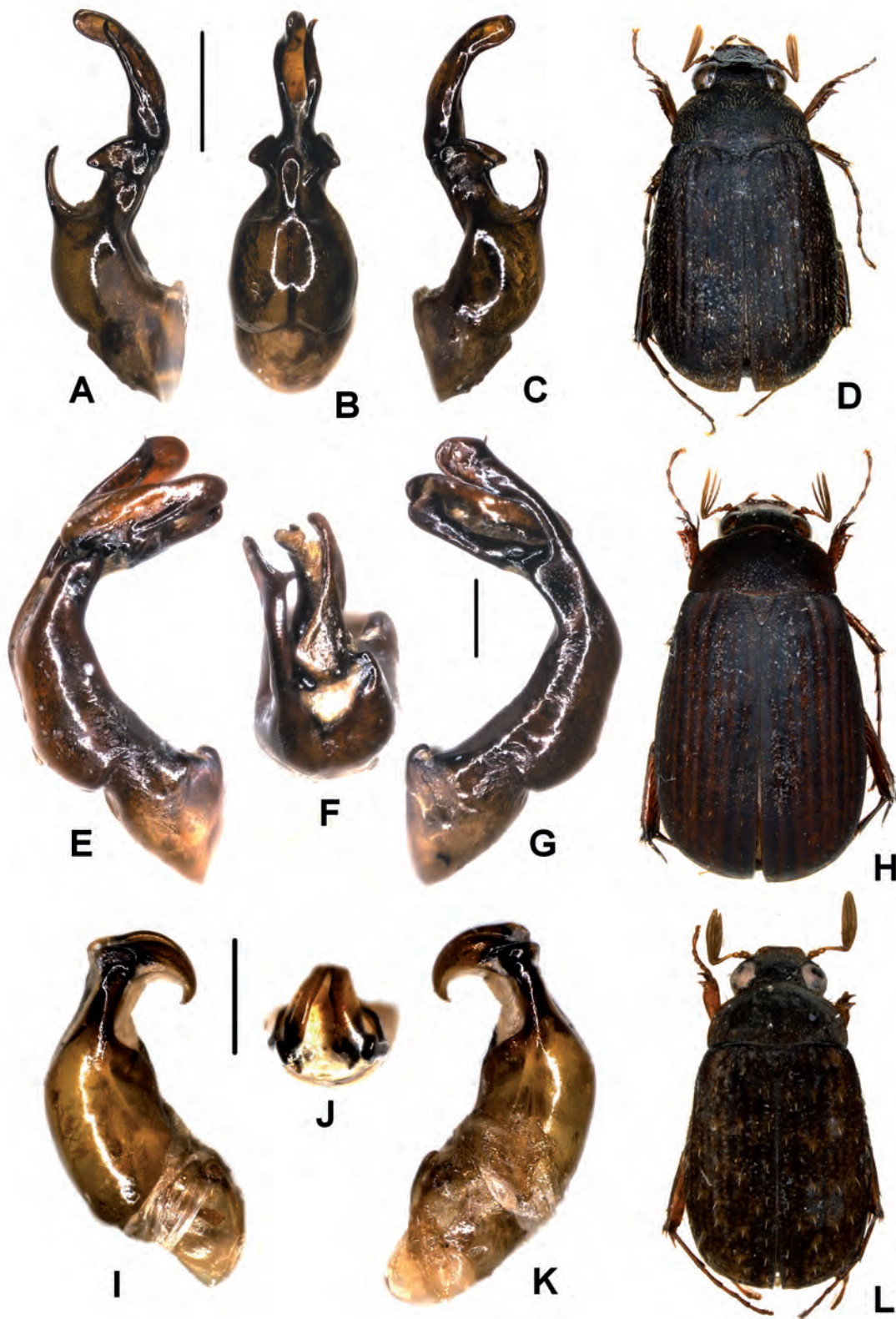


Fig. 5. A–D. *Lasioserica hamifer* sp. n. (holotype); E–H. *L. (s. l.) imminuta* sp. n. (holotype); I–L. *Amiserica michaeli* sp. n. (holotype); A, E, I. Aedeagus, left side lateral view; C, G, K. Aedeagus, right side lateral view; B, F, J. parameres, dorsal view; D, H, L. Habitus. Scale: 0.5 mm. Habitus not to scale.

gles blunt, strongly rounded at the tip, anterior margin convexly produced medially, with a indistinct and fine marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and fine punctures, with moderately dense, fine white setae that are bent backwards, without smooth midline; anterior and lateral borders glabrous; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum long and narrow, apex weakly rounded, with fine, moderately dense punctures, with minute setae in the punctures.

Elytra moderately oblong, widest just behind middle, striae finely impressed and punctate, intervals weakly convex, with sparse, fine punctures in major part concentrated along the striae, with minute, white adjacent setae in the punctures, odd intervals with single some single, longer setae; apical border with a fine rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with sparse, short, adjacent setae; metacoxa glabrous, laterally with some fine setae; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with an indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta, otherwise sternites glabrous, penultimate abdominal sternite with a convex transverse elevation in its posterior portion. Mesosternum between mesocoxae almost as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/ 1.35. Pygidium moderately convex, with fine, dense punctures bearing each a fine seta, without a smooth midline, on posterior half with longer setae being twice as long as the short ones.

Legs moderately slender; femora finely densely punctate and glabrous, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior edge of metafemur acute, with an adjacent continuously serrated line, posterior margin ventrally weakly widened in apical half but not serrate, dorsally completely and finely serrate. Metatibia slender and short, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.1, distinctly carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at 7/8 of metatibial length, basally with a few single spines in punctures, beside dorsal margin with a continuously serrated line convergent with dorsal margin behind apical group of spines, between serrated line and dorsal margin finely punctate and with a few minute setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, with dense and fine punctures, along the middle narrowly smooth; ventral edge serrated, with four fine and long, equidistant spines, medial face finely and sparsely punctate and punctures with minute setae, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation weakly concavely truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally sparsely punctate and finely setose, ventrally with short, sparse setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, laterally not carinate, first metatarsomere as long as the following two tarsomeres combined and one third of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5A–C. Habitus: Fig. 5D.

Diagnosis. *Lasioserica hamifer* sp. n. is in body shape, colour and pilosity quite similar to *L. nanya* Ahrens, 1996, however, genital morphology is divergent from all other so far known *Lasioserica* species. The processes of lateral apical phallobasis are symmetrical and the parameres are almost of the same length, the dorsal apophysis on apical phallobasis is short and evenly narrowed.

Variation. Length: 5.9 mm, length of elytra: 3.9 mm, width: 3.2 mm. Antennal club of female composed of three antennomeres, slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

Etymology. The name is derived from Latin, *hamifer* – bearing a hook.

***Lasioserica* (s. l.) *imminuta* sp. n.** (Fig. 5E–H)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Bhutan: Bumthang, 27°31’N, 90°33’E 7–9.vii.2009, 2420m, leg. V. Siniacv” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 10.3 mm, length of elytra: 7.3 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, legs, margins of pronotum and striae of elytra reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull, almost glabrous, labroclypeus and anterior frons shiny.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins moderately curved and strongly convergent toward weakly rounded anterior angles, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin moderately sinuate medially; surface flat and shiny, finely and very densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures behind the anterior margin bearing each a long, erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised but not elevate, weakly curved; smooth area in front of eye three times as wide as long, flat; ocular canthus short and wide (ca. 1/4 of ocular diameter), superficially and finely punctate, with a short single terminal seta. Frons shiny on anterior third, posteriorly dull, with fine, dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, beside the eyes and on posterior third with a few longer erect setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.76. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with four antennomeres with the seventh antennomere slightly shorter than the club, club little 1.5 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and moderately acute, posterior strongly rounded, anterior margin convexly produced medially, with a indistinct and fine marginal line that is medially interrupted, basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and fine punctures.

tures, with very minute setae in the punctures, otherwise glabrous, without smooth midline; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum long and narrow, apex weakly rounded, with moderately coarse, dense punctures, with minute setae in the punctures.

Elytra moderately oblong, widest in apical third, striae distinctly impressed and punctate, intervals weakly convex, with dense, fine punctures concentrated along the striae, only with very minute setae in the punctures, odd intervals with single some single, long, appressed setae; apical border with a fine rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with sparse, short, adjacent setae; metacoxa glabrous, laterally with some fine setae; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with an indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta, otherwise sternites minutely setose, penultimate abdominal sternite flat. Mesosternum between mesocoxae almost as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.37. Pygidium moderately convex, with fine, dense punctures bearing each a minute seta, without a smooth midline, along the posterior margin with a few longer setae.

Legs moderately slender; femora finely densely punctate and glabrous, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior edge of metafemur acute, with an adjacent continuously serrated line, posterior margin ventrally weakly widened in apical half and finely serrate at apex, dorsally completely and finely serrate. Metatibia slender and short, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at 4/5 of metatibial length, basally with a few single spines in punctures, beside dorsal margin with a almost continuously serrated line convergent with the dorsal margin behind apical group of spines, line shortly interrupted shortly behind the middle, between serrated line and dorsal margin sparsely finely punctate and with a few minute setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, with dense and moderately coarse punctures; ventral edge serrated, with four fine and long, equidistant spines, medial face finely and moderately densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation moderately concavely truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, ventrally with short, sparse setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, laterally not carinate, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than the following two tarsomeres combined and one third of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, pro-tarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5E–G. Habitus: Fig. 5H.

Diagnosis. *Lasioserica imminuta* sp. n. is very similar to *L. pacholatkoii* Ahrens, 2000 in external appearance and shape of male genitalia. Both share the right lateral apophysis of phallobase. *L. imminuta* sp. n. may be differentiated from *L. pacholatkoii* by the much less extended median basal lobe of left paramere, the right paramere being less curved (lateral view), the lateral apical apophysis of phallobasis being ventrally strongly sinuated at base and with a small apical tooth being medially weakly produced, and the lacking slightly pronounced pair of tubercles on apical phallobasis (see Ahrens, 2000: 28, Fig. 26).

Etymology. The name is derived from Latin, *imminutus*, reduced (with reference to the narrower parameres and lateral apophysis of aedeagus, compared to *L. pacholatkoii*).

***Amiserica michaeli* sp. n.** (Fig. 5I–L)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Myanmar (Burma) Chin State/ Chin Hills Umg. Kanpetlet Natmatoung N.P. (NF) 23.VI.2008 leg. Michael Langer/ E093°57' N21°13' H= ca. 1500 m” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 14 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ same data as holotype (CML, ZFMK), 6 ♂♂ “Myanmar (Burma) Chin State; Chin Hills 20 miles camp (Horn Bird station) 27.–30.VI.2008 leg. M. Langer/ N21°25'15.2” E093°47'21.5” H=2350 m (NF)” (CML, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.2 mm, length of elytra: 3.6 mm, width: 2.8 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, antenna and legs as well stains on elytra yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull, head shiny, surface sparsely covered with short white setae.

Labroclypeus narrow compared to width of head, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent toward strongly rounded anterior angles, margins moderately reflexed, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; surface flat and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, with a few long, sparsely scattered, erect setae; frontoclypeal suture slightly elevat and weakly curved; smooth area in front of eye three times as wide as long, weakly convex; ocular canthus moderately long and slender (ca. 1/3 of ocular diameter), smooth, with a short single terminal seta. Frons shiny, posterior quarter dull, with fine, dense punctures, beside the eyes and on posterior third with a few longer setae. Eyes very large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.92. Antenna yellow, with nine antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, club 1.5 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest before base, lateral margins weakly but evenly convex and convergent an-

teriorly, behind anterior angles convex and slightly narrowed at base, anterior angles moderately produced and blunt, posterior angles blunt, moderately rounded at the tip, anterior margin convexly produced medially, with a fine marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and fine punctures, with fine white appressed setae in the punctures, without smooth midline; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomerion carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum long and narrow, apex weakly rounded, with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in the punctures.

Elytra moderately oblong, widest shortly behind middle, striae weakly impressed and finely punctate, intervals flat, with sparse, fine punctures concentrated along the striae, dark brown spots impunctate, with minute, white adjacent setae in the punctures, odd intervals as well the second one with single some single, longer setae being in part appressed in part bent backwards; apical border with a very fine rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with sparse, short, adjacent setae; metacoxa glabrous, laterally with some fine setae; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with an indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta, otherwise sternites glabrous, penultimate abdominal sternite with a transversely elevated in its posterior portion with the elevation medially slightly impressed. Mesosternum between mesocoxae almost as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/ metacoxa: 1/ 1.38. Pygidium weakly convex, with fine, dense punctures bearing each a fine, short seta, without a smooth midline, along posterior margin with longer setae being twice as long as the short ones.

Legs moderately slender; femora finely densely punctate and glabrous, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior edge of metafemur acute, with an adjacent continuously serrated line, posterior margin ventrally weakly widened in apical half but not serrate, dorsally completely and finely serrate. Metatibia slender and short, widest at apex, ratio width/ length: 1/ 3.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at 4/5 of metatibial length, basally with a few single spines in punctures, beside dorsal margin with a continuously serrated line convergent with dorsal margin behind apical group of spines, between serrated line and dorsal margin impunctate; lateral face longitudinally convex, with dense and coarse punctures, with short setae in the punctures; ventral edge serrated, with two robust and long, widely spaced spines; medial face finely and sparsely punctate and glabrous, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation weakly concavely truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth, ventrally with short, sparse setae; meso- and metatarsomeres dorsally sparsely punctate and finely setose, metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, laterally not carinate, first metatarsomere as long as the following two tar-

someres combined and more than twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, medially bluntly widened at middle of the external margin; protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5I–K. Habitus: Fig. 5L.

Diagnosis. *Amiserica michaeli* sp. n. is similar to *A. insperata* (Brenske, 1898) in external appearance and shape of male genitalia. *A. michaeli* sp. n. may be differentiated from *A. insperata* by the less dense dorsal pilosity, the abruptly narrowed ventral apical incision of ventral phallobasis, and the strongly curved apex of parameres (lateral view).

Variation. Length: 4.8–5.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.4–4.0 mm, width: 2.7–3.1 mm. Female with an antennal club as long as the remaining antennomeres combined and the eyes distinctly smaller than in male (ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.64).

Etymology. The species is dedicated to its collector, Michael Langer.

Neoserica (s. l.) *kachinensis* sp. n. (Fig. 6A–D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kachin State, Paßstraße zum Mt. Emaw Bum, 26–27.05.2006, 3008m, N26°10'31.9'' E098°30'03.4'' Nachtfang, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann & S. Löffler Coll. Michael Langer” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 10.0 mm, length of elytra: 7.2 mm, width: 5.4 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, legs reddish brown, antennal club yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus and anterior half of frons shiny, dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anteriorly weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, with a few single setae behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, not elevated and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye wide, flat, approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and broad (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely and sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons on posterior half dull, on anterior half with fine and moderately dense punctures, with a few single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with four antennomeres and straight, 1.5 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum

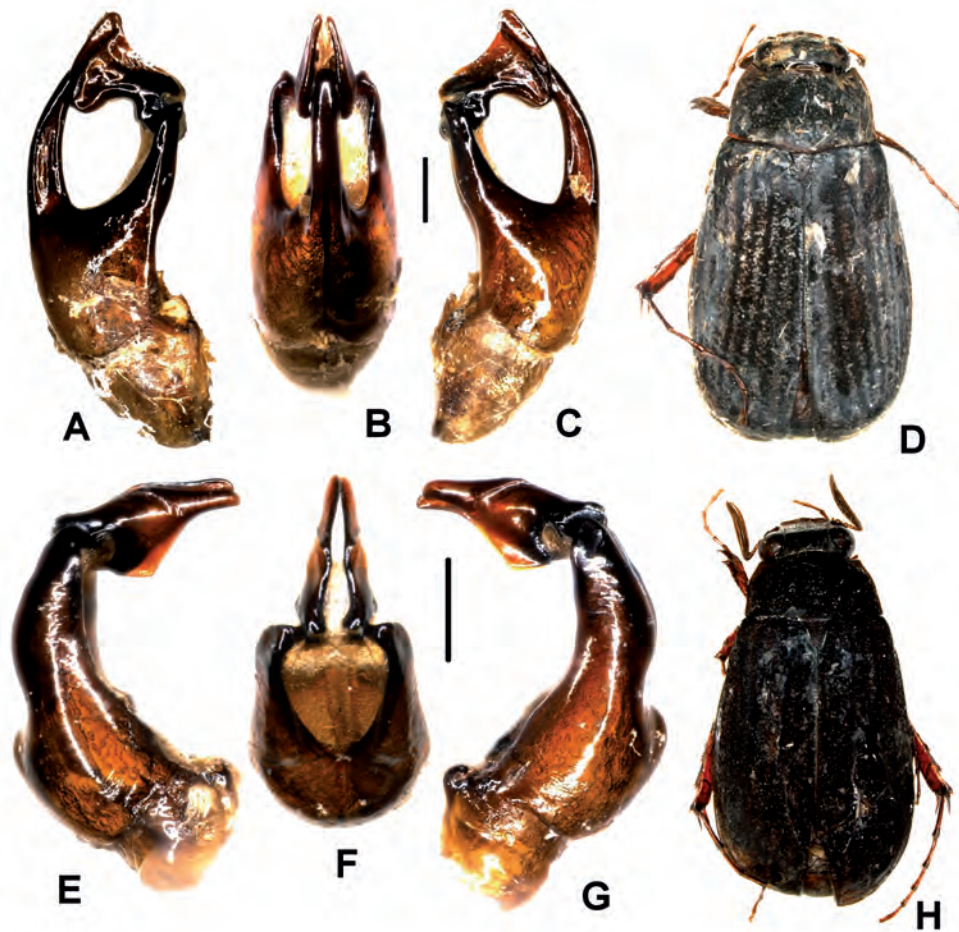


Fig. 6. A–D. *Neoserica* (s. l.) *kachinensis* sp. n. (holotype); E–H. *N.* (s. l.) *loeffleri* sp. n. (holotype); A, E. Aedeagus, left side lateral view; C, G. Aedeagus, right side lateral view; B, F. parameres, dorsal view; D, H. Habitus. Scale: 0.5 mm. Habitus not to scale.

transverse, short, not produced medially, with weak median sinuation.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight and convergent anteriorly in basal half, moderately convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and slightly rounded at tip, posterior angles almost right-angled and moderately rounded at tip; anterior margin with a moderately broad and complete marginal line, convexly produced medially; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, punctures on sides with very minute setae; anterior and lateral border sparsely setose; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate. Scutellum slender and long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest in posterior third, striae weakly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with sparse, fine punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with few fine single setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at moderately curved ex-

ternal apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a fine fringe of microtrichomes (100x).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with short fine or only very minute setae, metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, covered with short fine pilosity, and with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/ 1.51. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with dense, erect setae.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur moderately shiny, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and only weakly widened, posterior margin dorsally also smooth, on its basal portion

with a numerous very long setae being nearly subequal to width of metafemur. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.7, dorsally weakly longitudinally carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group just before the middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few short single setae on a weak square-edged carina; externally longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face with a few sparse punctures, glabrous, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation deeply truncate. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, not carinate laterally nor dorsally, smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, smooth, first metatarsomere a little shorter than the two following tarsomeres combined and a third of its length longer than the upper tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6A–C. Habitus: Fig. 6D.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica kanchingensis* sp. n. is very similar to *Neoserica lenangensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009 and *N. sladeni* Ahrens, 2004 in external and genital morphology. The new species differs principally in the shape of the parameres: they are much shorter than in both species, being somewhat hammer-like shaped and distally strongly widened.

Etymology. Named after its occurrence in Kanching state (Myanmar).

Neoserica (s. l.) *loeffleri* sp. n. (Fig. 6E–H)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, Camp Wald, Straße von Kanphant zum Mt. Emaw Bum, 25.05.2006, 2400m, N26°09'38.8" E098°30'53.5", Nachtfang, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann & S. Löffler Coll. Michael Langer” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 9.0 mm, length of elytra: 6.4 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, legs reddish brown, antennal club yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus and anterior half of frons shiny, dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus narrowly subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anteriorly weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, with a few single setae behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and elevated, weakly angled medially; smooth

area anterior to eye wide, moderately convex, approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus long and slender (1/3 of ocular diameter), glabrous and smooth, with a terminal seta. Frons on posterior half dull, on anterior half with fine and moderately dense punctures, with minute setae in the punctures and a few single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.84. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with four antennomeres and weakly curved, 1.5 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum transverse, short, not produced medially, with weak median sinuation.

Pronotum narrow, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight and convergent anteriorly in basal half, weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and acute, slightly concavely sinuate behind apex, posterior angles almost right-angled and moderately rounded at tip; anterior margin with a fine and complete marginal line, convexly produced medially; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae; anterior and lateral border sparsely setose; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate. Scutellum slender and long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, with a few very minute setae.

Elytra oblong, widest in posterior third, striae weakly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with sparse, fine punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with few fine single setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at moderately curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a very fine fringe of microtrichomes (100x).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with short fine or only very minute setae, metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, covered with short fine pilosity, and with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.23. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with minute setae in the punctures and sparse, erect setae.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur moderately shiny, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and only weakly widened, posterior margin dorsally also smooth, on its basal portion with a numerous very long setae being nearly subequal to width of metafemur. Metatibia slender and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.75, dorsally weakly longitudinally carinate, with two groups of

spines, basal group just before the middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few short single setae on a weak square-edged carina; externally longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face with a few sparse punctures, glabrous, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation deeply truncate. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, not carinate laterally nor dorsally, smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, smooth, first metatarsomere a little shorter than the two following tarsomeres combined and twice as long as than the upper tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6E–G. Habitus: Fig. 6H.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica loeffleri* sp. n. is similar to *Neoserica kanchingensis* sp. n. in external morphology. The new species differs principally in the shape of aedeagus: the dorsal apical apophysis is absent and the symmetrical parameres are longer than wide and almost evenly narrowed towards the apex (lateral view).

Etymology. Named after one of its collectors, S. Löffler.

4. NEW RECORDS

Serica (s. str.) *thibetana* (Brenske, 1897)

Material examined. 6 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, Paßstraße zum Mt. Emaw Bum, 26–27.05.2006, 3008m, N26°10'31.9" E098°30'03.4" Nachtfang, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann & S. Löffler Coll. Michael Langer” (CML), 7 ex. “Bhutan: Chile La-Pass, 27°22'N, 89°21'E 13–16.vii.2009, 3595m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 2 ex. “Bhutan: Pele La-Pass, 27°33'N, 90°12'E 29–30.vi.2009, 3279m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 6 ex. “Karnali P., Jumla D., Gothichaur valley, forest camp, 2850m NN, 06.VI.2007, 29°11'54"N, 82°18'36"E, leg. M. Hartmann, LF+HF” (NME).

Serica (s. str.) *rectidens* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Material examined. 4 ex. “Bhutan: Pele La-Pass, 27°33'N, 90°12'E 17.vii.2009, 3279m leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 22 ex. “Bhutan: Pele La-Pass, 27°33'N, 90°12'E 29–30.vi.2009, 3279m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK).

Serica (s. str.) *lepidula* Ahrens, 2005

Material examined. 4 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, Mt. Emaw Bum nach Kanphant, 28.05.2006, N26°09'23.2" E098°31'16.4" Waldcamp Holzmeiler, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann & S. Löffler Coll. Michael Langer” (CML), 3 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, Camp Wald, Straße von Kanphant zum Mt. Emaw Bum, 25.05.2006, 2400m, N26°09'38.8" E098°30'53.5', Nachtfang, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann & S. Löffler Coll. Michael Langer” (CML), 1 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Chin State; Chin Hills 30 miles camp (Orchid station) 24.–27.VI.2008 leg. M. Langer” (CML).

Serica (s. str.) *nepalensis* (Frey, 1969)

Material examined. 1 ♂ “Loc. no. 34, Dolakha Deorali-Shivalaya 2705–1770m 12.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000” (ZIN), 3 ♀♀ “Loc. no. 33, Dolakha Deorali env. ca. 2700m 11.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000” (ZIN).

Serica (s. str.) *eberti* (Frey, 1965)

Material examined. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “Loc. no. 30, Sindhu-Pal. 30 km ESE of Khadichaur 27°40.93'N, 85°55.92'E 2595m, 8.05.2000/Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000” (ZIN), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “Loc. no. 32, Dolakha Shivalaya-Deorali 1770–2705m 10.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000” (ZIN), 1 ♂ “Loc. no. 34, Dolakha Deorali-Shivalaya 2705–1770m 12.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000” (ZIN), 2 ♀♀ “Loc. no. 33, Dolakha Deorali env. ca. 2700m 11.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000” (ZIN), 3 ex. “Bhutan: Chile La-Pass, 27°22'N, 89°21'E 13–16.vii.2009, 3595m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 5 ex. “Bhutan: Pele La-Pass, 27°33'N, 90°12'E 17.vii.2009, 3279m leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 1 ex. (♀) “Bhutan: Bumthang, 27°31'N, 90°33'E 7–9.vii.2009, 2420m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 7 ex. “Bhutan: Pele La-Pass, 27°33'N, 90°12'E 29–30.vi.2009, 3279m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “Karnali P., Jumla D., Gothichaur valley, forest camp, 2850m NN, 06.VI.2007, 29°11'54"N, 82°18'36"E, leg. M. Hartmann, LF+HF” (NME).

***Serica (s. str.) filitarsata* Ahrens, 1999**

Material examined. 4 ex. “Bhutan: Chile La-Pass, 27°22’N, 89°21’E 13–16.vii.2009, 3595m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 1 ex. Bhutan: “Bumthang, 27°31’N, 90°33’E 7–9.vii.2009, 2420m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK).

***Serica (s. str.) angustatibialis* Ahrens, 1999**

Material examined. 1 ex. “Bhutan: Chile La-Pass, 27°22’N, 89°21’E 13–16.vii.2009, 3595m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK).

***Serica (s. str.) khajjaris* Mittal, 1988**

Material examined. 1 ex. (♂) “Bhutan: Dung Dung Nyelsa, 27°32’N, 90°11’E 1–3.vii.2009, 2970m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 2 ex. (♀) “Bhutan: Pele La-Pass, 27°33’N, 90°12’E 17.vii.2009, 3279m leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK), 2 ex. (♀) “Bhutan: Trongsa, 8 km E Chenberi, 27°27’N, 90°23’E 4–6.vii.2009, 2420m, leg. V. Siniaev” (ZFMK).

***Serica (s. str.) khasiana* (Moser, 1918)**

Material examined. 2 ex. “Karnali P., Jumla D., Gothichaur valley, forest camp, 2850m NN, 06.VI.2007, 29°11’54”N, 82°18’36”E, leg. M. Hartmann, LF+HF” (NME).

***Serica sticta* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Material examined. 1 ex. (♀) “Bhutan: Trongsa, 8 km E Chenberi, 27°27’N, 90°23’E 4–6.vii.2009, 2420m, leg. V. Siniaev” (CA).

***Serica karnaliensis* Ahrens, 1999**

Material examined. 4 ex. “Karnali P., Jumla D., Gothichaur valley, forest camp, 2850m NN, 06.VI.2007, 29°11’54”N, 82°18’36”E, leg. M. Hartmann, LF+HF” (NME).

***Pachyserica collaris* Ahrens, 2006**

Material examined. 6 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Chin State; Chin Hills 20 miles camp (Horn Bird station) 27.–30.VI.2008 leg. M. Langer/ N21°25’15.2”

E093°47’21.5” H=2350 m (NF)” (CML, ZFMK), 6 ex. (♀) “Myanmar (Burma) Chin State; Chin Hills 30 miles camp (Orchid station) 24.–27.VI.2008 leg. M. Langer/ N21°29’47.0” E093°47’21.9” H=2495 m (NF)” (CML, ZFMK), 2 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Chin State: Chin Hills Avocado Plantage 30.VI.–01.VII.2008 leg. M. Langer/ N21°23’34.7” E093°52’29.4” H = 1914m (NF)” (CML).

***Pachyserica olafi* Ahrens, 2004**

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Loc. no. 35, Dolakha Shiv-alaya-Jiri 1700–2220–1955m, 27°36.61’N, 86°17.55’E 12.05.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000” (ZIN).

***Gynaecoserica alma* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Material examined. 4 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, Camp Wald, Straße von Kanphant zum Mt. Emaw Bum, 25.05.2006, 2400m, N26°09’38.8” E098°30’53.5”, Nachtfang, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann & S. Löffler Coll. Michael Langer” (CA, CML), 2 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, Mt. Emaw Bum nach Kanphant, 28.V.2006, leg. Michael Langer, Stefan Naumann & Swen Löffler Coll. M. Langer/ Nachtfang/ 2240 m N26°09’23.2” E098°31’16.4” “ (CML).

***Lasioserica maculata ssp. jiriana* Ahrens, 1996**

Material examined. 1 ♂ “Loc. no. 34, Dolakha Deorali-Shivalaya 2705–1770m 12.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000” (ZIN).

***Lasioserica brevipilosa* Moser, 1919**

Material examined. 1 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Provinz Kanchin State, ca. 20km N von Panwar, 23.V.2006, leg. Michael Langer, Stefan Naumann & Swen Löffler Coll. M. Langer/ Nachtfang/ 2180 m N25°43’30.2” E098°23’35.3” “ (CML).

***Amiserica insperata* (Brenske, 1898)**

Material examined. 39 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Chin State; Chin Hills 30 miles camp (Orchid station) 24.–27.VI.2008 leg. M. Langer/ N21°29’47.0” E093°47’21.9” H=2495 m (NF)” (CML, ZFMK), 1 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Chin State: Chin Hills Avocado Plantage 30.VI.–01.VII.2008 leg. M. Langer/ N21°23’34.7”

E093°52'29.4" H = 1914m (NF)" (ZFMK), 21 ex. "Myanmar (Burma) Chin State; Chin Hills 20 miles camp (Horn Bird station) 27.–30.VI.2008 leg. M. Langer/ N21°25'15.2" E093°47'21.5" H=2350 m (NF)" (CML, ZFMK), 1 ex (♂) "Myanmar (Burma) Chin State/ Chin Hills Umg. Kanpetlet Natmatoung N.P. (NF) 23.VI.2008 leg. Michael Langer/ E093°57' N21°13' H= ca. 1500 m" (CML).

***Amiserica krausei* Ahrens, 2004**

Material examined. 1 ♂ "Loc. no. 7 Kaski Thulkharka Austrain camp, Lumle, 2140m, 22.04. 28°18.25'N, 83°49.74'E/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Amiserica costulata* (Frey, 1969)**

Material examined. 1 ♂ "Loc. no. 19, Rasuwa Langtang N.P. Dhunche 28°06.09'N, 85°18.73'E 1950m 30.04.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN), 1 ♂ "Loc. no. 33, Dolakha Deorali env. ca. 2700m 11.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN), 1 ♀ "Loc. no. 30, Sindhu-Pal. 30 km ESE of Khadichaur 27°40.93'N, 85°55.92'E 2595m, 8.05.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Neoserica* (s. l.) *matura* Ahrens, 2004**

Material examined. 1 ♂ "Loc. no. 36, Dolakha Jiri-Charikot 27°37.63'N, 86°05.38'E 13.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Maladera dierli* (Frey, 1969)**

Material examined. 1 ♂ "Loc. no. 34, Dolakha Deorali-Shivalaya 2705–1770m 12.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Maladera quinquidens* (Brenske, 1896)**

Material examined. 2 ♂♂ "Loc. no. 36, Dolakha Jiri-Charikot 27°37.63'N, 86°05.38'E 13.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Maladera prenatalis* Ahrens, 2004**

Material examined. 1 ex. "Bhutan: Dung Dung Nyelsa, 27°32'N, 90°11'E 1–3.vii.2009, 2970m, leg. V. Siniaev" (ZFMK), 1 ex. "Bhutan: Trongsa, 8 km E Chenberi, 27°27'N, 90°23'E 4–6.vii.2009, 2420m, leg. V. Siniaev" (ZFMK).

***Maladera bagmatiensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Material examined. 2 ♀♀ "Loc. no. 36, Dolakha Jiri-Charikot 27°37.63'N, 86°05.38'E 13.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN),

***Maladera simlana* (Brenske, 1898)**

Material examined. 1 ♀ "Loc. no. 35, Dolakha Shivalaya-Jiri 1700–2220–1955m, 27°36.61'N, 86°17.55'E 12.05.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Maladera himalaica* ssp. *incola* Ahrens, 2004**

Material examined. 1 ♂ "Loc. no. 35, Dolakha Shivalaya-Jiri 1700–2220–1955m, 27°36.61'N, 86°17.55'E 12.05.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Maladera sprecheri* Ahrens, 2004**

Material examined. 22 ex. "Bhutan: Trongsa, 8 km E Chenberi, 27°27'N, 90°23'E 4–6.vii.2009, 2420m, leg. V. Siniaev" (ZFMK).

***Maladera siwalikiana* Ahrens, 2004**

Material examined. 6 ex. "Nepal: Narayani Dist., Chitwan, Sauraha vill. 160m 27.35N 84.30E [GPS] env. 09.–17.VII.2009 NME Expedition (NME).

***Oxyserica pygidialis annapurnae* (Ahrens, 1995)**

Material examined. 1 ♂ "Loc. no. 20, Langtang N.P. Dhunche-ShinGompa 28°06.63'N, 85°20.47'E 1950–3250m, 1.05.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN), 467 ex. "Nepal: Manaslu Mts. NE slope, Bhudi Gandaki valley

above Prok, 2950m, 28°30'42"N, 84°49'52"E, 27.5.2006 leg. J. Schmidt" (NME, ZFMK).

***Oxyserica bimaculata* (Hope, 1831)**

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ "Loc. no. 35, Dolakha Shivalaya-Jiri 1700–2220–1955m, 27°36.61'N, 86°17.55'E 12.05.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN), 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Loc. no. 32, Dolakha Shivalaya-Deorali 1770–2705m 10.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Loc. no. 31, Dolakha Jiri-Shivalaya 1995–2220–1700m, 27°36.61'N, 86°17.55'E 09.5.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Microserica schulzei* Ahrens, 1998**

Material examined. 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ "Loc no. 8 Kaski Phewa Tal Lake, Pokhara env. 23.04.2000 28°12.60'N, 83°57.70'E/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Microserica gandakiensis* Ahrens, 1998**

Material examined. 2 ♀♀ "Loc no. 7 Kaski Thulakharka Austrian camp, Lumle, 2140m 22.04.2000 28°18.25'N, 83°49.74'E/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Nepaloserica mustangia* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Nepal, Annapurna Mts., Chitre (Ghorapani to Tatopani), 1900–2300 m NN, 10.–12.IX.2003, leg. J. Schmidt" (CA). Paratypes: same data as holotype (CA).

***Nepaloserica helambuensis* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Material examined. 1 ♀ "Loc. no 20, Langtang N.P. Dhunche-ShinGompa 28°06.63'N, 85°20.47'E 1950–3250m, 1.05.2000/ Nepal Expedition A. Konstantinov, S. Lingafelter, M. Volkovitsch 2000" (ZIN).

***Nepaloserica schmidti* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Material examined. 17 ex. (♂, ♀) "Nepal Manaslu Mts. W-slope Dudh Khola vall., 3050–3250m 4.6.2006 leg. J. Schmidt" (ZFMK).

***Nepaloserica procera* spp. *rufescens* Frey, 1969**

Material examined. 116 ex. (♂, ♀) "Nepal Manaslu Mts. N-slope Larkya Bazar 3900–4100m 28°39'26"N, 84°37'09"E, 1.6.2006 leg. Schmidt" (ZFMK), 2 ex. (♂, ♀) "Nepal Manaslu Mts. SE-slope Gupchi Danda 2900–3000m 28°06'54"N, 84°47'00"E, 21.5.2006 leg. Schmidt" (ZFMK), 1 ex. (♂, ♀) "Nepal Manaslu Mts. SE-slope W Gupchi Danda 2200–2300m 28°08'37"N, 84°44'42"E, 18.5.2006 leg. Schmidt" (ZFMK).

***Nepaloserica jumlaica* Ahrens, 1999**

Material examined. 4 ex. "Karnali P., Jumla D., Gothichaur valley, forest camp, 2850m NN, 06.VI.2007, 29°11'54"N, 82°18'36"E, leg. M. Hartmann, LF+HF" (NME).

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