

New Himalayan Species of *Laena* (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae)
Preserved in the Collection of
the National Science Museum, Tokyo¹⁾

By

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Abstract Tenebrionid beetles belonging to the genus *Laena* from the Himalayas preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, are examined. Twenty new species are described: *Laena phithangensis*, *L. nishikawai*, *L. gairibasensis*, *L. bikhebbhanjangensis*, *L. lamjurensis*, *L. singlilensis*, *L. kaszabi*, *L. kangchendzongensis*, *L. thameogensis*, *L. merklottoi*, *L. vishnua*, *L. shunichii*, *L. sakaii*, *L. magarkensis*, *L. sandakphuensis*, *L. brahmae*, *L. chaukiensis*, *L. moodlungensis*, *L. kephakensis*, and *L. gomcheyensis*. List of all the species examined including 10 species already described is also given.

The adeliine genus *Laena* LATREILLE, 1829, comprises more than 180 described species widely distributed in the Palearctic and Oriental Regions. It is a group of small tenebrionid beetles usually found under humus in temperate broadleaved forests.

Through the courtesy of Dr. S.-I. UÉNO, who was the leader of the Himalaya expeditions made by the National Science Museum, Tokyo, I have had the opportunity of examining all the undetermined *Laena* specimens collected in the Himalayas and now preserved in the Museum. Originally, this study was entrusted to the late Dr. Zoltán KASZAB, ex-general director of the Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, but to our regret, he passed away before the completion of his paper. Dr. Ottó MERKL kindly took trouble of loaning type specimens related to the new species to be described in the present paper. All the holotypes are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

I express my deep appreciation to the above persons and also to Mr. Kaoru SAKAI, Tokyo, who took the photographs of the type specimens of the new species.

Laena phithangensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Dark yellowish brown, with head, pronotum in part, etc., much darker; each surface micro-shagreened, feebly sericeously shining, sparsely clothed with fine hairs.

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Body rather elongate.

Head subquadrate, closely and coarsely rugoso-punctate, longitudinally impressed on each side anteriorly, gently raised in middle posteriorly; clypeus transverse, with outer margin truncate in front, oblique on each side; genae rather distinctly raised, subparallel-sided; eyes medium-sized, convex laterad, diatone 6 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae extending beyond the middle of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.49, 0.2, 0.33, 0.26, 0.27, 0.26, 0.28, 0.26, 0.3, 0.32, 0.51.

Pronotum elongate subcordate, nearly as wide as long, widest near apex, and gradually narrowed towards base; apical margin feebly bisinuous; base weakly arcuate; disc gently convex above, closely and coarsely rugoso-punctate, impressed on each side.

Elytra about 1.6 times as long as wide, 2.6 times length and 1.6 times width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at basal 3/7; disc with rows of rather small and sparse punctures; intervals micro-shagreened instead of scattering punctures, with odd intervals feebly and finely ridged and sometimes microscopically granulate; sides gently arcuate.

Each femur with a rather acute spine; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.39, 0.34, 0.33, 0.32, 1.2; 0.6, 0.38, 0.34, 0.33, 1.3; 1.0, 0.57, 0.37, 1.5.

Body length: 5.7–6.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Phithang, 3,660 m, Kangchendzonga Area, West Sikkim, 15-IX-1983, S.-I. UENO leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., same data and collector as for the holotype; 1 ex., same data, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.; 1 ex., Phithang, 3,800–3,900 m, 23-IX-1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Laena opaca* KASZAB, 1970 (Fig. 5), originally described from Sikkim (de Padamtsin à Lingtou), but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the body much smaller and more elongate, the eyes roundly convex laterad, the pronotum elongate subcordate, the odd elytral intervals more or less ridged, and the 9th interval without setiferous umbilicate pores.

***Laena nishikawai* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

This new species also resembles *Laena opaca* KASZAB, 1970, in having setiferous umbilicate pores on the 9th interval, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: Body smaller; dorsal surface more closely and coarsely punctate, feebly micro-shagreened; head a little shorter, rather distinctly, longitudinally depressed on each side; clypeus more horizontal; genae distinctly, longitudinally raised; eyes gently convex laterad, diatone 8 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae reaching the middle of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.47, 0.2, 0.37, 0.33, 0.33, 0.32, 0.33, 0.32, 0.33, 0.34, 0.42.

Pronotum sub-barrel-shaped, almost as wide as long, widest at the middle; sides gently rounded; apical margin very feebly and triangularly emarginate; base gently produced; disc gently convex above, faintly and longitudinally impressed in middle.

Elytra a little less than 1.5 times as long as wide, 2.5 times length and 1.6 times width of pronotum, widest at basal $2/5$; dorsum gently convex, thickest a little before the middle; disc with rows of strong punctures, distance between them about their own diameter; intervals sparsely scattered with punctures, 9th interval with two setiferous umbilicate pores, one at basal $1/5$ and the other at apical $1/7$; sides rather strongly arcuate laterad.

Each femur with an acute spine; ratio of the length of each segment of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.6, 0.5, 0.47, 0.45, 1.48; 0.8, 0.49, 0.43, 0.41, 1.39; 1.63, 0.8, 0.49, 1.78.

Body length: 6.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Choka, 3,100–3,200 m, Kangchendzonga Area, West Sikkim, 14-IX-1983. Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

Laena gairibasensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

This new species resembles the preceding one, *Laena nishikawai*, from West Sikkim, but can be discriminated from the latter by the following points: Body more slender, a little less convex above, with dorsal surface more coarsely punctate and micro-shagreened; head feebly widened apicad, longitudinally grooved anteriorly on each side, gently raised posteriorly, irregularly rugoso-punctate; clypeus transverse elliptic, not clearly separated from frons by sulcus; genae gently and longitudinally ridged, obtusely produced obliquely forwards; eyes medium-sized, roundly convex laterad, diatone about 7 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae extending beyond the middle of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.42, 0.2, 0.39, 0.33, 0.32, 0.31, 0.33, 0.32, 0.34, 0.35, 0.53.

Pronotum very slightly longer than wide, widest at apical $1/5$, rather straightly narrowed towards apex and gradually so towards base; apical margin feebly arcuate posteriad; base weakly produced posteriad but almost straight in medial part; disc gently convex above, coarsely and irregularly rugoso-punctate, with a distinct, rather oblique, large depression a little behind the middle on each side.

Elytra about 1.6 times as long as wide, 2.3 times length and 1.4 times width of pronotum, widest at basal $1/3$, gently narrowed towards base and gradually so towards apices; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at the middle; disc with rows of large but shallow punctures, each with a microscopic hair at the centre; intervals micro-shagreened, narrowly raised, with odd intervals more or less ridged and somewhat carinate, 5th carina (interval) extending from base to apical $1/3$, 7th from base to apical $1/6$, 6th interval feebly and finely ridged in basal $1/6$; apices gently produced posteriad.

Each femur with a spine; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres:

0.41, 0.35, 0.33, 0.33, 1.22; 0.48, 0.35, 0.33, 0.32, 1.28; 0.76, 0.58, 0.37, 1.66.

Body length: 5.7–6.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Gairibas, 2,600 m, Singalila Dara, on the borders of East Nepal and West Bengal, 5–XI–1981, M. SAKAI leg. Paratype: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype.

Note. There is no setiferous umbilicate pore on the 9th interval of this species.

Laena bikhehbanjangensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

This new species also closely resembles *Laena opaca* KASZAB, 1970, in having setiferous umbilicate pores on the 9th interval, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: Body a little smaller; dorsal surface less micro-shagreened; head rather trapezoidal, a little more strongly punctate, feebly and longitudinally convex in middle and at posterior portions; clypeus extremely transverse hexagonal, shortly vitreous apically, micro-shagreened and finely punctate basally, with frontoclypeal border rather conspicuously impressed; genae distinctly and rather obliquely raised, obliquely and obtusely produced; eyes medium-sized, moderately produced laterad, diatone about 8 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae reaching the middle of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.37, 0.2, 0.35, 0.27, 0.26, 0.24, 0.23, 0.22, 0.24, 0.24, 0.38.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, widest a little before the middle, and roundly narrowed towards apex and base; apical margin straight; base very slightly produced, feebly margined; disc gently convex, feebly micro-shagreened, irregularly punctate, impressed like spot a little behind the middle on each side.

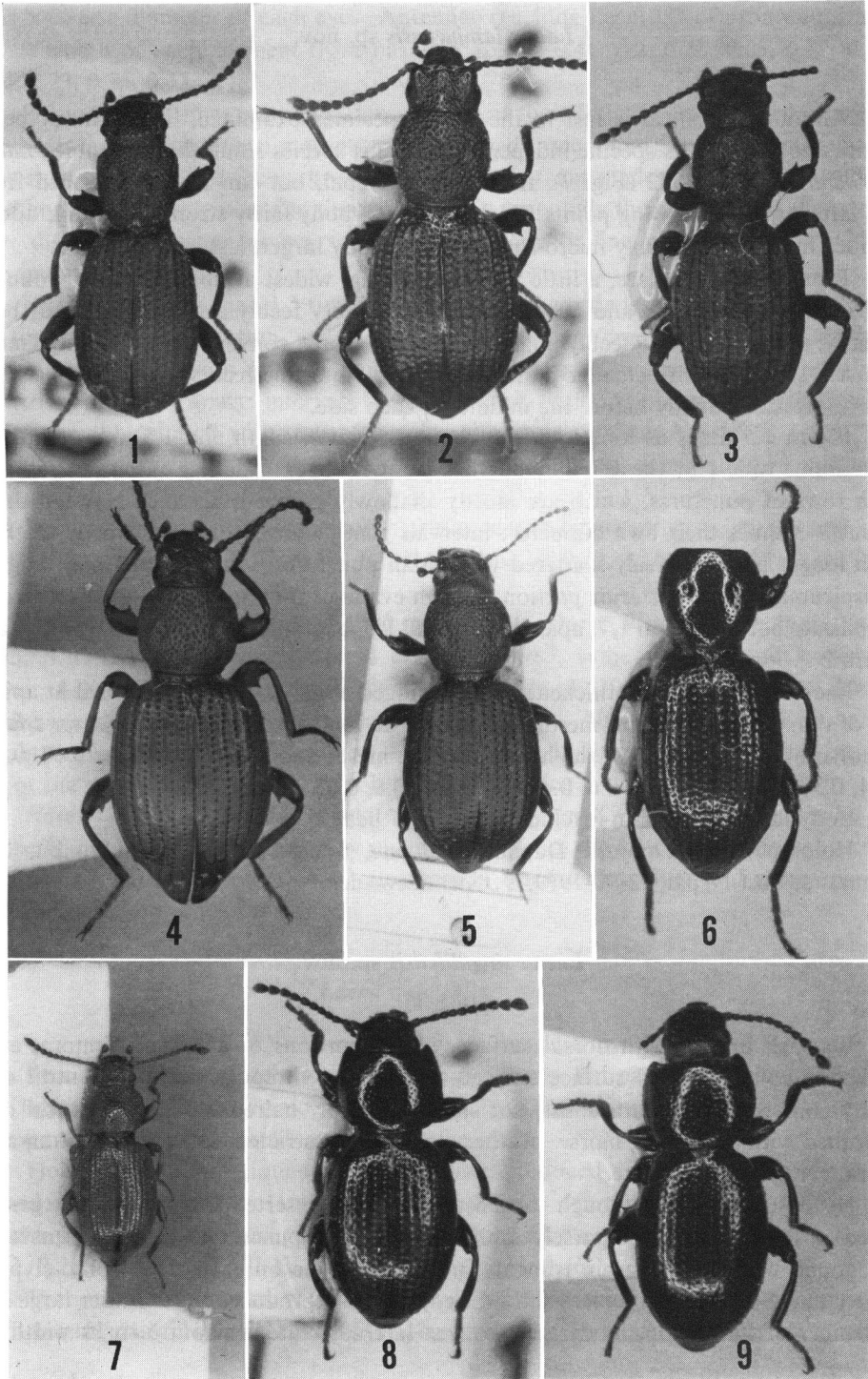
Elytra a little less than 1.5 times as long as wide, 2.9 times length and a little more than 1.5 times width of pronotum, widest a little before the middle, gently narrowed towards bases and apices; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at basal 2/5; disc with rows of punctures, which are stronger than in *L. opaca*, distance between them about 1–2 times their own diameter; intervals feebly convex and micro-shagreened, very sparsely scattered with fine punctures, 9th interval with a setiferous umbilicate pore at basal 1/6, and also with a similar one at apical 1/4.

Each femur with an acute spine; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.7, 0.4, 0.4, 0.36, 1.62; 1.0, 0.48, 0.46, 0.42, 1.68; 1.65, 0.7, 0.5, 2.0.

Body length: ca. 7.7 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Bikhehbanjang, 3,280 m, Singalila Dara, West Bengal, India, 5–XI–1981, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

Figs. 1–9. — 1, *Laena phithangensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 2, *L. nishikawai* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 3, *L. gairibasensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 4, *L. bikhehbanjangensis* sp. nov., ♀, holotype; 5, *L. opaca* KASZAB, ♀; 6, *L. lamjurensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 7, *L. takolana* KASZAB, ♂, holotype; 8, *L. singalilensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 9, *L. kaszabi* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.



Laena lamjurensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

Although the head is lost in the single specimen examined, it has many peculiarities to warrant its specific independency. This species somewhat resembles *Laena takolana* KASZAB, 1972 (Fig. 7), from central Nepal, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: Each surface of body fairly strongly shining; dorsal surface more or less feebly micro-shagreened. Body larger, less convex above.

Pronotum subcordate, a little wider than long, widest at apical $2/5$, and roundly narrowed towards apex and base; apical margin very feebly arcuate posteriad; base slightly produced, very feebly marginate; disc gently convex, rather evenly, more sparsely scattered with smaller punctures, each with a fine recurved hair, with a spot-like impression slightly before the middle on each side.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, about 2.5 times length and 1.5 times width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum gently convex, thickest at basal $2/5$; disc with rows of punctures, which are mostly shallowly grooved, distance between them about 2–3 times their own diameter; intervals gently convex, more distinctly clothed with longer hairs, sparsely scattered with small punctures, 9th interval feebly ridged, conspicuously so in posterior portion, though evanescent in apical $1/8$, with setiferous umbilicate pores at basal $1/7$, apical $2/5$, apical $1/3$, and apical $1/5$; sides gently arcuate laterad.

Each femur distinctly thickened and bi-ridged apically, profemur spined at apical $1/3$ of dorso-apical margin, mesofemur spined at ventro-apical $1/4$, metafemur spined at dorso-apical $1/5$; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.67, 0.56, 0.44, 0.36, 1.61; 0.7, 0.63, 0.6, 0.49, 1.45; 1.7, 0.8, 0.52, 2.12.

Body length: 5.5 mm (excluding length of head).

Holotype: ♂, Lamjura Danda, east side, 2,800–3,220 m, Solukhumbu, Sargamatha, East Nepal, 12-X-1979, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

Laena singalilensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 8)

Blackish brown, with dorsal surface, major portions of antennae, femora, etc., darker in colour; dorsal surface strongly and rather vitreously shining, ventral one gently and somewhat alutaceously so; surface sparsely haired though the dorsal one is clothed with fairly long hairs. Rather elongate, constricted between pronotum and elytra, gently convex above.

Head subdecagonal though the basal portion is inserted into pronotum, gently raised posteriorly, rather sparsely scattered with fine punctures; clypeus transverse hexagonal, with outer margin truncate in front, oblique on each side, fronto-clypeal border finely impressed; genae gently raised, obtusely produced; eyes rather large for a member of this group, moderately convex laterad, diatone about 6 times width of

the transverse diameter of each eye. Antennae reaching basal 1/3 of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.41, 0.2, 0.36, 0.23, 0.22, 0.23, 0.24, 0.23, 0.25, 0.33, 0.48.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; sides rounded forwards and backwards, with lateral margins finely rimmed; apical margin widely emarginate; base rather shortly and feebly produced posteriad; front angles distinctly protruded; hind angles apparently rounded though the angle is actually the extension of the lateral rim; disc gently convex above, sparsely scattered with fine punctures, each with a fine but rather long hair.

Elytra a little less than 1.5 times as long as wide, a little less than twice length and 1.3 times width of pronotum, widest at basal 3/7; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at the middle; disc with rows of punctures, which are often grooved, and 1–2 times their own diameter apart; intervals feebly elevated, with rows of smaller and sparser punctures, 9th interval with four setiferous umbilicate pores at basal 1/5, apical 1/4, apical 1/7 and apical 1/10, respectively; sides gently arcuate; apices roundly produced posteriad.

Each femur with an obtuse tooth; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.6, 0.35, 0.33, 0.28, 1.1; 0.6, 0.4, 0.37, 0.29, 1.18; 1.1, 0.56, 0.38, 1.36.

Body length: 4.4–5.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Sandakphu, 3,600 m, Singalila Dara, West Bengal, India, 2–X–1983, S.-I. UÉNO leg. Paratypes: 4 exs., 3–X–1983, same locality and collector; 3 exs., 4–X–1981, same locality (except for altitude, 3,630 m) and collector; 2 exs., Pasibhanjang, 3,520 m, Singalila Dara, 4–X–1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.; 1 ex., same locality as for the preceding (3,420 m), 4–XI–1981, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 1 ex., same locality as for the preceding (3,410 m), 4–X–1983, M. SAKAI leg.

Notes. This new species is related to *Laena yodai* KASZAB, 1970, originally described from East Nepal, but can be distinguished from the latter by the dorsal surface far sparsely punctate, the rows of punctures in the intervals finer and more sparsely set, and the femora not spined.

Laena kaszabi sp. nov.

(Fig. 9)

This new species closely resembles the preceding but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: Body a little more elongate, slightly less convex above; dorsal surface more densely haired.

Head a little more elongate; clypeus more produced apicad; genae less strongly raised; eyes gently convex laterad, diameter 7 times width of eye diameter. Antennae reaching base of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.42, 0.2, 0.4, 0.23, 0.22, 0.23, 0.23, 0.23, 0.33, 0.33, 0.46.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; sides gently rounded, with lateral margins finely bordered; apical margin widely straight, less acutely pro-

truded; base more widely and less distinctly produced; disc less strongly convex, feebly micro-shagreened, more clearly punctate.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, 2.3 times length and 1.2 times width of pronotum, widest at basal $2/5$; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at basal $2/5$; disc with rows of punctures, which are obviously smaller than in the preceding; intervals less distinctly micro-shagreened, more frequently but finely punctate, 9th interval with five setiferous umbilicate pores at basal $1/5$, apical $2/5$, apical $2/9$, apical $1/5$, and apical $1/8$; sides less strongly arcuate.

Each femur with two ridges in apical portion, more distinctly angulate; pro- and mesofemora less distinctly thickened; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsi: 0.6, 0.4, 0.36, 0.35, 1.2; 0.63, 0.41, 0.34, 0.32, 1.26; 1.2, 0.63, 0.38, 1.34.

Body length: 5.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Phithang, 3,660 m, Kangchendzonga Area, West Sikkim, 15-IX-1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

Notes. This new species is also related to *L. yodai*, but can be discriminated from the latter by the body larger, the dorsal surface evidently less closely punctate, and the femora not spined but angulate.

Laena kangchendzongensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 10)

Dark brown, with head almost black; each surface moderately shining and clothed with fine hairs, fore body above feebly micro-shagreened. Oblong oval, distinctly constricted between prothorax and elytra, rather strongly convex above.

Head subdecagonal though the basal portion is inserted into the pronotum, sparsely punctate, rather distinctly raised posteriad; genae transverse, feebly convex above, apical margin truncate in front and oblique on each side, with fronto-clypeal border conspicuously sulcate; genae raised, obtusely produced obliquely forwards, with fronto-genal border longitudinally grooved; eyes rather large in this genus, roundly produced laterad, diameter about 5 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae reaching basal $1/4$ of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.37, 0.2, 0.28, 0.21, 0.21, 0.21, 0.22, 0.22, 0.23, 0.24, 0.37.

Pronotum somewhat trapezoidal, a little less than 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at apical $2/5$; sides roundly convergent towards apex and gradually so towards base, lateral margins finely bordered; apical margin very feebly arcuate posteriad; base slightly produced and finely marginate; disc gently convex above, rather sparsely scattered with small but rather deep punctures.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, 2.5 times length and 1.4 times width of pronotum, widest at basal $2/5$; dorsum rather strongly convex, thickest at basal $2/5$; disc with rows of punctures, which are not so deep and often shallowly grooved, distance between them 1.5-2.5 times their own diameter; intervals feebly raised, with rows of punctures, which are far sparser and a little smaller than those of larger (grooved) ones, 9th

interval feebly ridged near base, with three setiferous umbilicate pores at basal 1/5, apical 7/10 and apical 1/4, respectively; sides arcuate laterad.

Each femur obtusely angulate; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.42, 0.39, 0.34, 0.26, 1.0; 0.43, 0.35, 0.3, 0.31, 1.1; 1.2, 0.57, 0.32, 1.24.

Body length: 4.6–5.2 mm.

Holotype. ♂, Phithang, 3,660 m, Kangchendzonga Area, West Sikkim, 15-IX-1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg. Paratypes. 4 exs., same data as for the holotype; 4 exs., same locality and date as for the holotype, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 1 ex., same locality as for the holotype, 23-IX-1983, S.-I. UÉNO leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Laena studiosa* KASZAB, 1973 (Fig. 12), from central Nepal, but can be discriminated from the latter by the body more convex above, the dorsal surface more strongly shining, more sparsely punctate and more sparsely haired, and each femur not spined but angulate.

Laena thameogensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 11)

This new species is also related to *L. studiosa* KASZAB, 1973, but can be discriminated from the latter by the following characteristics: Body larger and widened posteriorly, darker in colour; dorsal surface more strongly punctate. Head convex in middle; clypeus feebly and transversely convex, with fronto-clypeal border distinctly impressed; genae obliquely raised, roundly produced obliquely forwards; frons longitudinally depressed anteriorly on each side; eyes larger, diameter between them about 5.5 times transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae reaching the middle of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.39, 0.2, 0.31, 0.23, 0.24, 0.23, 0.24, 0.24, 0.23, 0.22, 0.42.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at apical 2/5; sides gradually convergent towards apex and base, with outer margins finely bordered; apical margin almost straight though very feebly arcuate forwards on each side; base sublinear, marginate with rows of punctures; disc gently convex above, scattered with punctures, which become sparser though rugose in middle, and closer and coarser laterally, obliquely impressed in middle on each side.

Elytra about 1.4 times as long as wide, 2.5 times length and a little less than 1.3 times width of pronotum, widest at basal 2/5; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at the middle; disc with rows of punctures, which are often grooved, distance between them 1.5–2.5 times their diameter; intervals feebly elevated, with rows of sparser and finer punctures, each with a fine bent hair, 9th interval with two setiferous umbilicate pores at basal 1/7 and apical 1/5, respectively; sides gently arcuate laterad; apices distinctly produced posteriorly.

Each femur with a spine, a little less acute than in *L. studiosa*; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.55, 0.4, 0.38, 0.31, 1.1; 0.68, 0.43, 0.34, 0.27, 1.23; 1.27, 0.61, 0.37, 1.35.

Body length: ca. 5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Thame Og, 3,780 m, Solukhumbu, Sagarmatha, East Nepal, 3-X-1979, S.-I. UÉNO leg.

Laena merklottoi sp. nov.

(Fig. 13)

Blackish brown, with dorsal surface, major portions of antennae, femora, tibiae except for basal portions, etc., darker in colour; fore body above moderately shining and very feebly micro-shagreened, elytra and ventral surface gently shining, micro-shagreened and somewhat alutaceous; surface sparsely clothed with fine hairs. Rather elongate, constricted between prothorax and elytra; gently convex longitudinally.

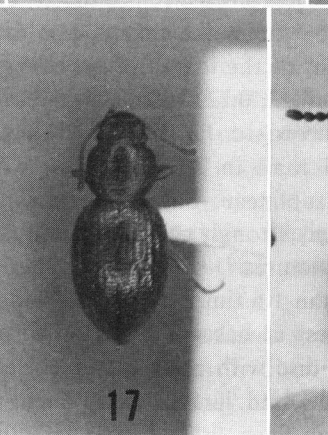
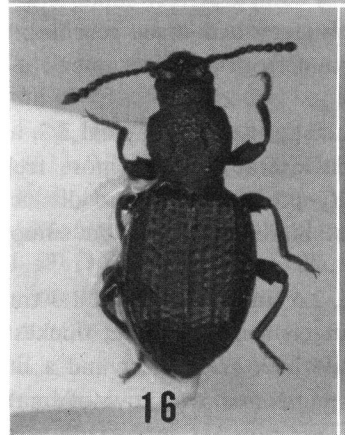
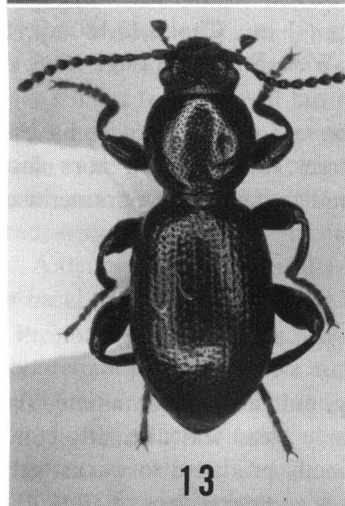
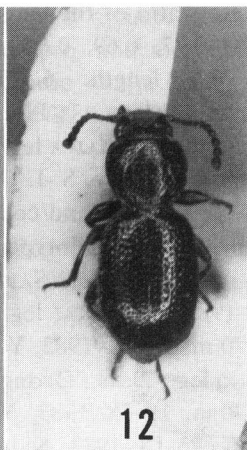
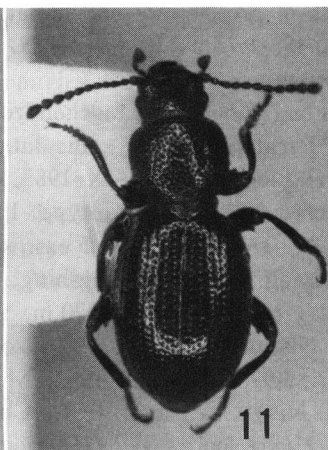
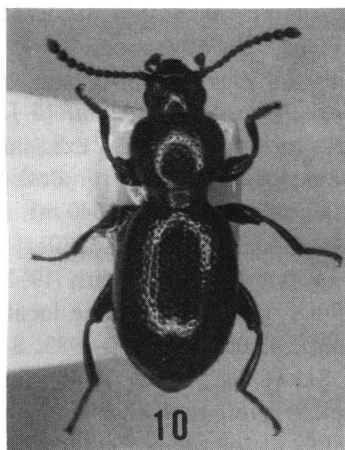
Head subdecagonal though the basal portion is inserted into pronotum, raised posteriorly, fairly closely punctate; clypeus gently produced forwards, though narrowed towards apex and truncate in front; genae obliquely raised, obtusely angulate obliquely forwards; eyes rather large in this group, convex laterally, diatone about 5 times their transverse diameter. Antennae reaching basal portion of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 3.9, 0.2, 0.38, 0.26, 0.25, 0.24, 0.24, 0.24, 0.24, 0.23, 0.37.

Pronotum 1.1 times as wide as long, widest at apical 2/5; sides roundly convergent for- and backwards, with lateral margins finely rimmed; apical margin very feebly arcuate posteriad; base feebly produced posteriad and finely rimmed; disc moderately convex, rather frequently and finely punctate, each puncture with a fine bent hair, weakly impressed a little behind the middle and also at basal 1/4 on each side.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, 2.3 times length and 1.32 times width of pronotum, widest a little behind the middle; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at basal 2/5; disc with rows of punctures, which are rather small, 1–2 times diameter apart from one another, and often feebly grooved; intervals slightly elevated, micro-shagreened and feebly aciculate, with rows of far smaller and sparser punctures, 9th interval with four setiferous umbilicate pores, at basal 1/4, apical 3/7, apical 1/4 and apical 1/5, respectively; sides gently arcuate laterad; apices roundly produced posteriad.

Each femur with two ridges apically, profemur with upper ridge obtusely angulate, meso- and metafemora with obtusely angulate ridges; male protibia gradually thickened towards apex, obtusely but conspicuously angulate at basal 2/7 of inner margin; male mesotibia also gently thickened towards apex, obtusely angulate a little behind the middle of inner margin; male metatibia gently thickened towards apex but not an-

Figs. 10–18. — 10, *L. kangchendzongensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 11, *L. thameogensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 12, *L. studiosa* KASZAB, ♂, holotype; 13, *L. merklottoi* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 14, *L. vishnua* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 15, *L. shunichii* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 16, *L. sakaii* sp. nov., ♀, holotype; 17, *L. goetzi* KASZAB, ♀, holotype; 18, *L. magarkensis* sp. nov., ♀, holotype.



gulate; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.78, 0.63, 0.63, 0.58, 1.67; 0.77, 0.69, 0.62, 0.48, 1.7; 1.77, 1.24, 0.68, 2.3.

Body length: 6.3–7.4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Phithang, 3,660 m, Kangchendzonga Area, West Sikkim, 15-IX-1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg. Paratypes: 4 exs., same data as for the holotype; 2 exs., same locality and date, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 1 ex., 23-IX-1983, same locality (except for altitude, 3, 800–3,900 m) and collector as for the holotype; 1 ex., same locality (3,640 m) and date as for the holotype, M. TOMOKUNI leg.; 5 exs., same locality as for the holotype, 14-16-IX-1983, M. SAKAI leg.; 4 exs., Thangshing, 3,950 m, near Dzongri, 19-20-IX-1983, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., Dzongri, 4,070 m, 19-IX-1983, 1 ex., same locality 3,970 m, 18-IX-1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.; 2 exs., Dzongri, 4,100 m, 18-IX-1983, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 2 exs., Dzongri, 3,970 m, 18-IX-1983, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., Thangshing, 3,770 m, 19-IX-1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.; 1 ex., Choka, 3,180 m, Kangchendzonga Area, 23-IX-1983, S.-I. UÉNO, leg.; 1 ex., same locality as for the preceding except for the altitude (3,160 m), 24-IX-1983, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 1 ex., Choka (3,180 m), 14-IX-1983, S. AE leg.; 1 ex., Bakkhim, near Yuksam, West Sikkim, 12-IX-1983, M. SAKAI leg.

Notes. This new species is related to *Laena subalpina* KASZAB, 1976, from Nepal, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body larger, the pronotum more closely punctate, the rows of punctures on the elytra finer, and the apices of parameres evidently though briefly truncate.

Laena vishnua sp. nov.

(Fig. 14)

This new species is closely related to the preceding, but can be discriminated from the latter by the following points: Body more slender. Head less distinctly convex posteriad, more irregularly punctate; clypeus less distinctly produced forwards; genae more strongly swollen but less distinctly produced; eyes comparatively small and less convex laterad, diatone 5.3 times their transverse diameter. Antennae reaching the middle of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.43, 0.2, 0.36, 0.24, 0.23, 0.23, 0.22, 0.22, 0.22, 0.24, 0.36.

Pronotum rather subcordate, 1.1 times as wide as long, widest at apical 3/7, and more strongly narrowed than in *L. merklottoi*, with lateral margins more feebly rimmed; apical margin sublinear; base more strongly produced but less distinctly rimmed; disc comparatively strongly convex, almost not micro-shagreened but smooth, scattered with smaller punctures.

Elytra a little less than 1.6 times as long as wide, 2.5 times length and 1.3 times width of pronotum, widest at basal 3/7; dorsum rather strongly convex, thickest a little before the middle; disc with rows of punctures, which are clearer and a little sparser; intervals feebly elevated, less distinctly micro-shagreened, with rows of smaller punctures which are much finer, 9th interval with three setiferous umbilicate pores,

at basal 1/5, apical 1/4 and apical 1/6, respectively; sides more gently arcuate laterad.

Each femur with two ridges, each angle less distinct; male pro- and mesotibiae thickened towards apices but the angles are hardly observed; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.66, 0.58, 0.33, 0.34, 1.64; 0.72, 0.69, 0.52, 0.42, 1.78; 1.8, 1.17, 0.62, 2.24.

Body length: ca. 6.6 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Pasibhanjang, 3,420 m, near Sandakphu, West Bengal, India, 4-XI-1981, M. SAKAI leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., Sandakphu, 3,620 m, Singalila Dara, 2-3-X-1983, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., Pasibhanjang, 3,520 m, 4-X-1983, M. TOMOKUNI leg.

Laena shunichii sp. nov.

(Fig. 15)

Dark brown, with antennae, mouth parts, tibiae and tarsi lighter in colour, fine hairs on each surface yellow; dorsal surface feebly and sericeously shining, ventral surface similar to the dorsal but rather alutaceously so posteriorly.

Head coarsely, shallowly punctate, subparallel-sided, gently raised posteriorly; clypeus weakly produced forwards, with apical margin truncate in front and oblique on each side; genae fairly distinctly raised; eyes medium-sized, roundly produced laterad, with diatone a little more than 5 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae reaching basal 1/3 of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.33, 0.2, 0.37, 0.21, 0.22, 0.28, 0.31, 0.32, 0.35, 0.37, 0.6.

Pronotum subcordate, a little wider than long, widest at apical 1/3; apical margin feebly arcuate posteriad; base almost straight, feebly ridged along margin; sides moderately produced antero-laterad; disc gently convex above, fairly closely, coarsely and shallowly punctate, somewhat longitudinally impressed on each side, clothed with fine bent hairs, rather distinctly so laterally.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, 2.8 times length and 1.5 times width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum moderately convex; disc micro-shagreened, sparsely and finely haired laterally, with rows of vague punctures; odd intervals ridged, posterior portion of 7th conspicuously so; sides moderately arcuate laterad.

Each femur with a spine; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.27, 0.23, 0.21, 0.21, 0.68; 0.32, 0.27, 0.25, 0.24, 0.7; 0.68, 0.32, 0.27, 1.1.

Body length: 4.3-4.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Pasibhanjang, 3,420 m, Singalila Dara, West Bengal, India, 4-XI-1981, S.-I. UÉNO leg. Paratype: 1 ex., 4-X-1983, same locality and collector as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Laena goetzi* KASZAB, 1970 (Fig. 17), originally described from Nepal, but can be easily discriminated from the latter by the dorsal surface micro-shagreened, the fore body above distinctly punctate, and the odd intervals of elytra conspicuously ridged.

Laena sakaii sp. nov.

(Fig. 16)

This new species rather closely resembles the preceding, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: Dorsal surface more distinctly microshagreened; head evidently narrower, rugoso-punctate anteriorly, fairly distinctly convex posteriorly, obliquely impressed at the antero-internal side of each eye; clypeus smaller, with fronto-clypeal border impressed on each side; genae less developed; eyes less convex laterad, with diatone about 4 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye; antennae reaching basal 1/3 of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.34, 0.2, 0.32, 0.21, 0.22, 0.22, 0.22, 0.23, 0.24, 0.26, 0.47.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at apical 2/5; apical margin feebly produced; base gently arcuate posteriorly; sides gradually convergent towards apex, moderately so towards base; disc slightly more convex, almost not haired but a little more coarsely punctate, impressed on each side.

Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, 2.8 times length and 1.7 times width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/3; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at the middle; disc clothed with fine bent hairs, which are rather remarkably so laterally, with rows of large punctures; odd intervals ridged, with 7th ridge conspicuously so; sides rather strongly arcuate laterad.

Each femur with a spine; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.33, 0.27, 0.26, 0.27, 0.62; 0.34, 0.27, 0.26, 0.25, 0.63; 0.61, 0.38, 0.28, 0.71.

Body length: ca. 4 mm.

Holotype. ♀, Thakham, 3,350 m, Singalila Dara, West Bengal, India, 4-X-1983, M. SAKAI leg.

Laena magarkensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 18)

Blackish brown, with hairs on each surface pale yellow; dorsal surface moderately shining, ventral one gently so.

Head somewhat decagonal though the basal portion is inserted into pronotum, feebly convex above, irregularly punctate and rather sparsely and finely haired, the punctures becoming sparser in middle; clypeus gently and transversely convex, with apical margin truncate in front and oblique on each side, fronto-clypeal border clearly impressed; genae gently raised, obtusely angulate; eyes medium-sized and gently convex laterad, with diatone a little more than 5 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae reaching basal 1/4 of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.35, 0.2, 0.27, 0.18, 0.2, 0.2, 0.22, 0.22, 0.24, 0.24, 0.37.

Pronotum subcordate, a little more than 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at apical 2/5; apical margin and base almost straight; sides gently convergent towards apex and gradually so towards base, lateral margins finely rimmed, feebly crenulate

posteriorly; disc gently convex above, feebly micro-shagreened, rather sparsely scattered with punctures, each with a fine, bent hair.

Elytra a little more than 1.4 times as long as wide, 2.7 times length and 1.5 times width of pronotum, widest at basal 2/5; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at basal 2/5; disc with rows of punctures, distance between them about 2–3 times their own diameter; intervals very feebly convex, with rows of punctures, which are far more sparsely set and about 1/4 times the size of larger ones; sides gradually convergent towards bases and apices.

Each femur without spine or angle; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: –, –, –, – (protarsi lost in the type specimen); 0.38, 0.3, 0.25, 0.24, 0.74; 0.69, 0.27, 0.25, –.

Body length: 3.8 mm.

Holotype. ♀, Magarka Danda, 3,260 m, north of Tinsang La, Dolakha, Janakpur, East Nepal, 12–XI–1979, S.-I. UÉNO leg.

Notes. This new species resembles *Laena schusteriana* KASZAB, 1973 (Fig. 21), originally described from central Nepal, but can be distinguished from the latter by the head more irregularly punctate with the clypeus not depressed, the lateral margins of pronotum feebly crenulate posteriad, and the rows of punctures in intervals more distinct.

Laena sandakphuensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 19)

This new species resembles the preceding, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: Body more slender, lighter in colour, with each surface hardly covered with fine hairs. Head more sparsely punctate, rather distinctly convex posteriad; clypeus transversely subhexagonal, with fronto-clypeal border clearly sulcate; genae oblique, remarkably raised; eyes medium-sized, gently convex laterad, diameter about 6 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae probably fairly slender though 5 apical segments of them are lost in the type specimen, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.43, 0.2, 0.3, 0.27, 0.28, 0.28, –, –, –, –, –.

Pronotum 1.25 times as wide as long, widest at apical 2/5, with lateral margins hardly crenulate; disc weakly convex, feebly micro-shagreened, sparsely and finely punctate.

Elytra a little less than 1.6 times as long as wide, 2.3 times length and 1.3 times width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/3; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at the middle; disc with rows of weak punctures, which are set in 2–4 times their diameter apart; intervals slightly convex, feebly micro-shagreened and alutaceous, very rarely scattered with fine punctures, 9th interval with small setiferous umbilicate pores, at basal 1/4, apical 2/5, apical 2/9 and apical 1/9, respectively; sides gently arcuate laterad.

Each femur without spine or angle; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and meta-

tarsomeres: 0.5, 0.32, 0.27, 0.27, 1.1; 0.6, 0.4, 0.37, —, —; 1.2, 0.62, —, —.

Body length: 4.7–5.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Sandakphu, 3,620 m, Singalila Dara, West Bengal, India, 3–X–1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg. Paratypes: 2 exs., same data as for the holotype; 1 ex., same data as for the holotype except for altitude (3,600 m); 1 ex., Sandakphu, 3,600 m, 2–X–1983, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 1 ex., Sandakphu, 3,630 m, 4–XI–1881, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 2 exs., Sandakphu, 3,630 m, 4–XI–1981, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.; 2 exs., Sandakphu, 3,620 m, 2–3–X–1983, M. SAKAI leg.; 2 exs., Pasibhanjang, 3,410 m, Singalila Dara, 4–X–1983, 1 ex., Pasibhanjang, (3,420 m), near Sandakphu, 4–XI–1981, 1 ex., Kalapokhri, 3,020 m, 2–X–1983, M. SAKAI leg.; 4 exs., Pasibhanjang, 3,420 m, 4–XI–1981, 4 exs., Pasibhanjang, 4–X–1983, 1 ex., Pasibhanjang, 3,400 m, 5–X–1883, 1 ex., Pasibhanjang, 3,370–3,400 m, 4–X–1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.; 1 ex., Pasibhanjang, 3,420 m, 4–XI–1981, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 1 ex., Thangshing, 3,950 m, Kangchendzonga Area, West Sikkim, 19–IX–1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

Laena brahmae sp. nov.

(Fig. 20)

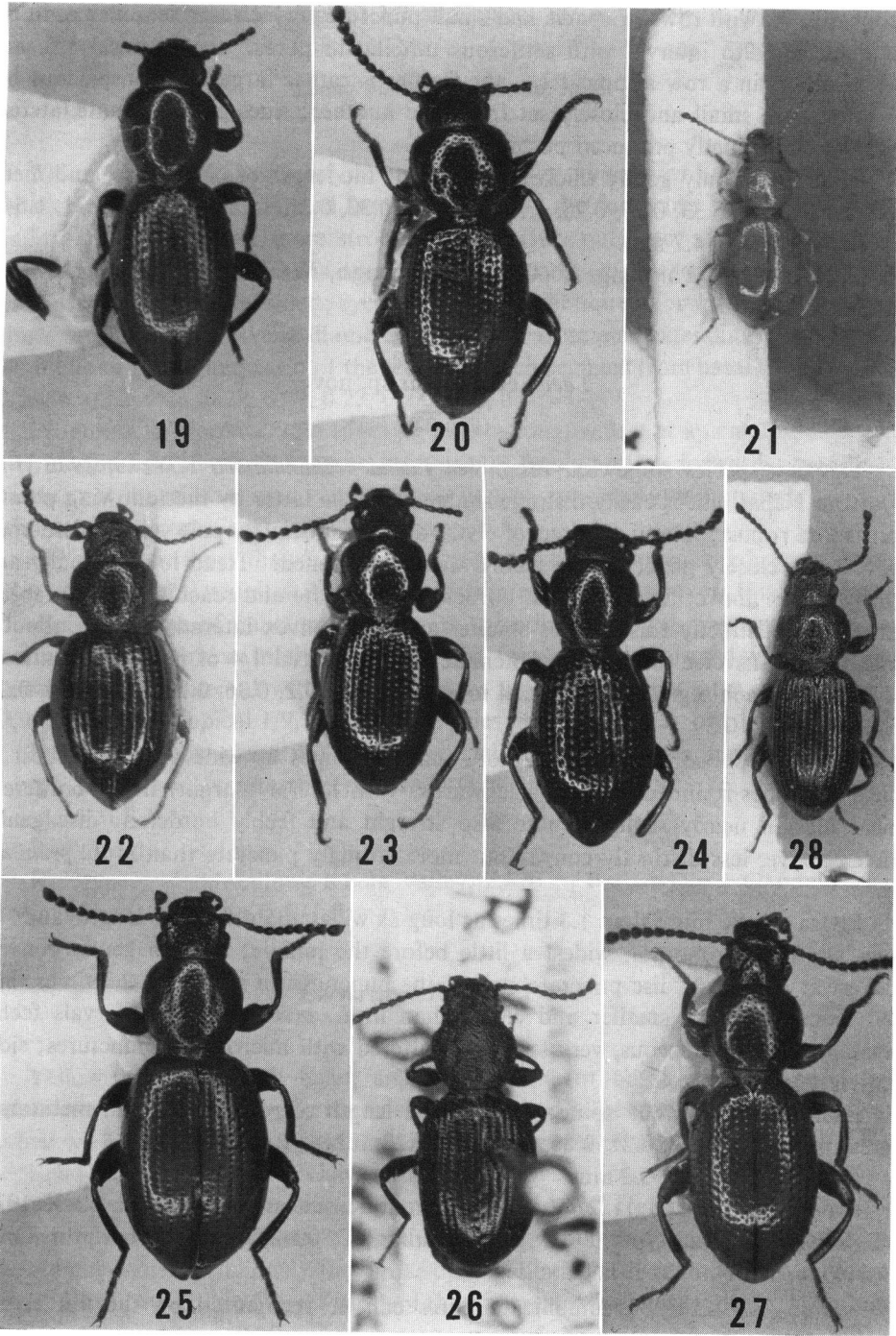
This new species also resembles *L. magarkensis* sp. nov., but can be separated by the following characteristics: Body larger, a little more elongate, less convex above; dorsal surface more finely punctate and more distinctly clothed with fine hairs.

Head a little less closely punctate, feebly micro-shagreened; clypeus comparatively short but wide, more distinctly bent downwards apically on each side, with fronto-clypeal border more clearly grooved; genae more distinctly raised and more strongly produced antero-laterad; eyes comparatively large, diatone a little more than 6 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae reaching basal 1/3 of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.39, 0.2, 0.37, 0.28, 0.25, 0.25, 0.4, 0.27, 0.28, 0.31, 0.36.

Pronotum 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at apical 1/4, gradually narrowed towards base, with lateral margins more clearly bordered; apical margin nearly straight; base weakly produced and gently marginate; disc gently convex, slightly micro-shagreened, a little more sparsely punctate, the punctures finer than in *L. magarkensis*, with an impression at basal 2/5 on each side.

Elytra a little less than 1.6 times as long as wide, 2.5 times length and 1.3 times width of pronotum, widest at basal 2/5; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at basal 1/3; disc with rows of punctures, which are often shallowly grooved, larger than those of *L. magarkensis*, and set in 1.5–3 times their own diameter apart; intervals

Figs. 19–28. — 19, *L. sandakphuensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 20, *L. brahmae* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 21, *L. shusteriana* KASZAB, ♂, holotype; 22, *L. chaukiensis* sp. nov., ♀, holotype; 23, *L. moodlungensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 24, *L. prehimalayica* KASZAB, ♂; 25, *L. kephakensis* sp. nov., ♀, holotype; 26, *L. darjeelingiana* KASZAB, ♀, holotype; 27, *L. gomcheyensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 28, *L. denudata* KASZAB, ♂, paratype.



feebly convex, with rows of sparse and small punctures, which are clearer than in the latter species, 9th interval with setiferous umbilicate pores: one at basal 1/6, and several others in a row at apical 1/3, the former is rather large and conspicuous but the latter are small and closely set from one another; sides gently arcuate laterad; apices more distinctly produced posteriad.

Each femur only gently thickened; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.46, 0.33, 0.27, 0.25, 1.23; 0.6, 0.4, 0.32, 0.31, 1.27; 1.26, 0.5, 0.31, 1.54.

Body length. 4.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Phithang, 3,660 m, near Dzungri, West Sikkim, 14-16-IX-1983, M. SAKAI leg.

Laena chaukiensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 22)

This new species somewhat resembles *Laena prehimalayica* KASZAB, 1976 (Fig. 24), from Nepal, but is easily distinguishable from the latter by the following points: Body more robust; lateral portions of elytra and legs distinctly pale yellow; fore body above more closely punctate and feebly micro-shagreened. Head longitudinally and gently convex above; fronto-clypeal border finely sulcate and reaching outer margin; genae more distinctly raised; eyes smaller and less convex laterad, diatone about 6 times their transverse diameter. Antennae reaching basal 1/4 of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.37, 0.2, 0.36, 0.23, 0.23, 0.24, 0.24, 0.24, 0.23, 0.22, 0.39.

Pronotum subcordate, a little more than 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at apical 1/3; sides rounded for- and backwards, with lateral margins finely bordered; apical margin nearly straight; base also straight and feebly bordered; disc gently convex above, less distinctly convex but more strongly punctate than in *L. prehimalayica*.

Elytra a little more than 1.3 times as long as wide, about 3 times length and 1.5 times width of pronotum, widest a little before the middle; dorsum gently convex, thickest at basal 1/3; disc punctato-striate, the punctures in striae 1.5-2.3 times their own diameter apart, smaller and closer than in *L. prehimalayica*; intervals feebly elevated, rather alutaceous, very sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides gently arcuate laterad.

Each femur without spine; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.35, 0.26, 0.22, 0.21, 0.86; 0.4, 0.31, 0.22, 0.2, -, 0.88, 0.47, 0.25, 1.1.

Body length: 4.3-5.2 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Chauki, 2,750 m, Terhathum, Kosi Zone, East Nepal, 30-X-1979, S.-I. UÉNO leg. Paratype: 1 ex., Lam Pokhari, 2,800-2,900 m, Terhathum Dist., Kosi Zone, 30-X-1979, S.-I. UÉNO leg.

Notes. No setiferous umbilicate pores can be recognized on the 9th elytral interval of the holotype, but one fairly conspicuous pore and two inconspicuous ones

are observable at basal 1/4, apical 2/7 and apical 1/7, respectively, in the paratype.

Laena moodlungensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 23)

This new species also closely resembles *Laena prehimalayica* KASZAB, 1976, from Nepal, but can be discriminated from the latter by the following points: Body more slender; fore body above more strongly but sparsely punctate. Head a little more strongly convex in middle; frons depressed in front on each side; genae more distinctly raised, shortly subparallel-sided; eyes convex rather obliquely forwards, diatone about 5 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae extending a little beyond the middle of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.32, 0.2, 0.36, 0.22, 0.23, 0.22, 0.23, 0.23, 0.23, 0.24, 0.38.

Pronotum subcordate, 1.25 times as wide as long, widest at apical 2/5; sides with outer margin finely bordered; apical margin very feebly arcuate forwards; base nearly straight, not marginate; disc gently convex above, irregularly and sparsely scattered with round punctures, each with a fine hair.

Elytra a little more than 1.5 times as long as wide, 2.5 times length and 1.3 times width of pronotum, widest at basal 2/5; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at basal 1/3; disc with rows of punctures, which are sometimes grooved, and more closely set than in *L. prehimalayica*; intervals feebly raised, very sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, 9th interval with four setiferous umbilicate pores, at basal 1/7, apical 1/3, apical 1/4 and apical 1/9, respectively; sides gently arcuate.

Each femur not spined but only thickened rather near apex; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.43, 0.33, 0.22, 0.2, 0.85; 0.6, 0.4, 0.34, 0.33, 1.18; 1.16, 0.5, 0.4, 1.31.

Body length: 4.4 mm.

Holotype. ♂, Moodlung Khola Valley, 2,620 m, Parbat Dist., Gandaki Zone, Central Nepal, 17-X-1981, S.-I. UÉNO leg.

Laena kephakensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 25)

Yellowish brown, with head, antennae except for basal portions, palpi, etc., darker in colour; surface feebly micro-shagreened and somewhat alutaceously shining, clothed with fine hairs. Body rather slender, gently convex above.

Head subquadrate, somewhat triangularly elevated, irregularly punctate; clypeus transverse, apical margin truncate in front, oblique and feebly emarginate on each side, with fronto-clypeal border straightly and finely impressed; genae rather obliquely raised and produced obliquely forwards; eyes medium-sized, roundly convex laterad, diatone a little more than 5 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae extending beyond the middle of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from

basal to apical: 0.36, 0.2, 0.31, 0.21, 0.22, 0.21, 0.21, 0.22, 0.24, 0.23, 0.38.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at apical $2/5$; sides roundly convergent towards apex and rather sublinearly so towards base, with lateral margins finely bordered; apical margin nearly straight; base weakly produced, feebly marginate; disc gently convex above, not so closely punctate, each puncture with a fine bent hair.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, 2.6 times length and a little less than 1.5 times width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at basal $1/3$; disc with rows of rather small punctures, which are often shallowly grooved, distance between them 1.5–3 times their diameter; intervals feebly elevated, very sparsely punctate, 9th interval with five small umbilicate pores, at basal $1/5$ (almost on the 8th row of punctures), apical $5/8$, apical $1/4$, apical $1/7$ and apical $1/9$, respectively; sides gently arcuate laterad.

Each femur without spine; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.8, 0.58, 0.39, 0.34, 1.67; 1.0, 0.68, 0.47, 0.41, 1.67; 1.68, 0.78, 0.48, 2.1.

Body length: ca. 7 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Kephak, 3,600 m, Kangchendzonga Area, West Sikkim, 15-IX-1983, S. AE leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Laena darjeelingiana* KASZAB, 1938 (Fig. 26), but can be distinguished from the latter by the dorsal surface more weakly micro-shagreened, evidently less closely and less strongly punctate, and the rows of punctures on the elytra smaller and far sparsely set.

Laena gomcheyensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 27)

Yellowish brown, with head, antennae except for a few basal segments darker in colour; dorsal surface feebly micro-shagreened and clothed with fine hairs. Rather elongate and moderately, longitudinally convex.

Head rather transverse, gently convex in middle and posterior portions, scattered with small punctures; clypeus short but transversely hexagonal, with fronto-clypeal border clearly impressed; genae raised, obtusely produced obliquely forwards; eyes medium-sized, moderately convex laterad, diameter about 7 times width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae almost reaching base of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.2, 0.32, 0.25, 0.25, 0.23, 0.28, 0.3, 0.33, 0.33, 0.43.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at apical $1/5$; sides roundly convergent towards apex and base, with outer margins clearly but finely bordered; apical margin nearly straight; base nearly straight though feebly marginate; disc gently convex above, sparsely scattered with punctures, each with a fine, rather long hair.

Elytra a little less than 1.7 times as long as wide, a little more than 2.6 times length and 1.3 times width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum moderately convex, thickest at basal $1/3$; disc with rows of punctures, which are often shallowly

grooved, distance between them 2–3 times their own diameter; intervals very slightly convex, less distinctly micro-shagreened than on pronotum, very sparsely scattered with small punctures, 9th interval with four setiferous umbilicate pores, at basal 1/4, apical 1/4, apical 1/5 and apical 1/6, respectively; sides moderately arcuate laterad.

Each femur without spine; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.44, 0.31, 0.28, 0.26, 1.18; 0.68, 0.32, 0.31, 0.3, 1.29; 1.24, 0.59, 0.32, 1.48.

Body length: ca. 5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Gomchey-Phukpa, 3,480–3,520 m, Kangchendzonga Area, West Sikkim, 23–IX–1983, Y. NISHIKAWA leg. Paratypes: 2 exs., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. The only species ever known to be related to this new beetle is *Laena denudata* KASZAB, 1975 (Fig. 28), originally described from Bhutan, but *L. gomcheyensis* can be easily discriminated from it by the dorsal surface evidently less strongly and also less closely punctate.

**List of the *Laena* Species
Collected by the National Science Museum Expeditions
to the Himalayas**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <i>Laena mandli</i> KASZAB, 1975
Jaljale, Jumla Dist., Karnali Zone,
West Nepal.
<i>Specimens examined.</i> 2 exs.</p> | <p>Ghurchi Lagna, Mugu Dist.; Chuchuemara
Dara, Mugu Dist.; Rara Daha, Shylotia
Dara, Mugu Dist.
<i>Specimens examined.</i> 10 exs.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>L. franzi</i> KASZAB, 1973
Ghorapani Dara, Parbat Dist.,
Gandaki Zone, Central Nepal.
<i>Specimen examined.</i> 1 ex.</p> | <p>7. <i>L. schusteriana</i> KASZAB, 1973
Chautha—Bhulbhule, near Jumla,
West Nepal.
<i>Specimen examined.</i> 1 ex.</p> |
| <p>3. <i>L. pseudofranzi</i> KASZAB, 1975
Ghurchi Lagna, Mugu Dist., Karnali
Zone, West Nepal.
<i>Specimen examined.</i> 1 ex.</p> | <p>8. <i>L. franziana</i> KASZAB, 1973
Chauki Terhathum, Kosi Zone, East
Nepal.
<i>Specimen examined.</i> 1 ex.</p> |
| <p>4. <i>L. subcoeca</i> KASZAB, 1973
Mt. Chordung, Dolakha, Janakpur,
East Nepal.
<i>Specimens examined.</i> 2 exs.</p> | <p>9. <i>L. interrupta</i> SCHUSTER, 1935
Tiger Hill, Darjeeling Dist., West
Bengal.
<i>Specimen examined.</i> 1 ex.</p> |
| <p>5. <i>L. khumbuana</i> KASZAB, 1973
Lam Pokhari, Terhathum Dist., Kosi
Zone, East Nepal.
<i>Specimen examined.</i> 1 ex.</p> | <p>10. <i>L. phithangensis</i> sp. nov.
West Sikkim.</p> |
| <p>6. <i>L. thodunga</i> KASZAB, 1973
Thodung, Ramechhap, Janakpur.
[Karnali Zone] Jaljale Khola, Jumla Dist.;
Pina, Mugu Dist.; Chhina Lagna, Jumula
Dist.; Bugoduska Dara, Mugu Dist.;</p> | <p>11. <i>L. nishikawai</i> sp. nov.
West Sikkim.</p> <p>12. <i>L. gairibasensis</i> sp. nov.
East Nepal.</p> <p>13. <i>L. bikhebhanjangensis</i> sp. nov.
West Bengal.</p> <p>14. <i>L. lamjurensis</i> sp. nov.</p> |

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| | East Nepal. | | West Bengal. |
| 15. | <i>L. singalilensis</i> sp. nov.
West Bengal. | 23. | <i>L. magarkensis</i> sp. nov.
West Bengal. |
| 16. | <i>L. kaszabi</i> sp. nov.
West Sikkim. | 24. | <i>L. sandakphuensis</i> sp. nov.
West Bengal. |
| 17. | <i>L. kangchendzongensis</i> sp. nov.
West Sikkim. | 25. | <i>L. brahmae</i> sp. nov.
West Sikkim. |
| 18. | <i>L. thameogensis</i> sp. nov.
East Nepal. | 26. | <i>L. chaukiensis</i> sp. nov.
East Nepal. |
| 19. | <i>L. merklottoi</i> sp. nov.
West Sikkim. | 27. | <i>L. moodlungensis</i> sp. nov.
Central Nepal. |
| 20. | <i>L. vishnua</i> sp. nov.
West Bengal. | 28. | <i>L. kephakensis</i> sp. nov.
West Sikkim. |
| 21. | <i>L. shunichii</i> sp. nov.
West Bengal. | 29. | <i>L. gomcheyensis</i> sp. nov.
West Sikkim. |
| 22. | <i>L. sakaii</i> sp. nov. | | |

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