



A new species of *Nazeris* Fauvel, 1873 (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae) from Uttarakhand, Northern India

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Nazeris indicus Cameron, 1943, described from the Darjeeling Himalayan hill region of West Bengal (type locality: “Ghum district: Tiger Hill”) [Cameron, 1943:32], is currently the only species of the paederine genus *Nazeris* Fauvel, 1873 known from India. During a field trip to India in June 2011, I collected a new species of *Nazeris* from Uttarakhand province, which is described herein.

Examined material was deposited in the following institutions: ZMM – Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia (A.A. Gusakov); CS – private collection of A.V. Shavrin, Daugavpils, Latvia.

Methods. Morphological studies were carried out using Zeiss Discovery V8 and V12 stereomicroscopes. A digital camera (Sony Alpha DSLR-A300) was used for photographs and all figures were enhanced using Adobe Photoshop software. All measurements are given in millimeters.

Nazeris sikh sp. n.

(Figs. 1–5)

Holotype: ♂, INDIA, Uttarakhand, 10 km NE Govind Ghat [Gobindghat] (road to Ghangaria), Bhuinder Ganga river, 11-12.06.2011, A. Shavrin (ZMM).

Paratypes: 6 ♂, 3 ♀, same data as the holotype (ZMM, CS).

Description. Maximum width of head including eyes: 0.7; length of head (from base of labrum to neck constriction along the head midline): 0.8–0.85; length of antenna: 1.46; longitudinal length of eye: 0.2; length of temple (from posterior margin of eye to neck constriction): 0.35; length of pronotum: 0.7–0.8; maximum width of pronotum: 0.6–0.7; sutural length of elytra (length of elytra from apex of scutellum to posterior margin of sutural angle): 0.5–0.6; maximum width of elytra: 0.65–0.75; width of abdominal segment IV: 0.75–0.8; length of aedeagus: 0.65. Total length (from the base of labrum to the apex of abdomen): 3.9–5.2.

Habitus as in Fig. 1. Body brown; labrum, elytra and posterior margins of abdominal tergites light brown; mandibles, maxillary palpi, legs and antennae yellow.

Head 1.1–1.2 times as long as wide; temples not widened, weakly rounded towards apex, 1.75 times longer than longitudinal length of eye; eyes weakly bulging from lateral contour of head, punctation deep, coarse and evenly distributed medially and posteriorly, unevenly distributed and finer anteriorly, interstices between punctures without microsculpture. Antenna filiform, reaching midlength of pronotum; antennomere II 1.6 times as long as wide; antennomere III 1.6 times longer than II and narrower; measurements of antennomeres: I: 0.24×0.07 ; II: 0.1×0.06 ; III: 0.16×0.04 ; IV: 0.12×0.05 ; V–IX: 0.1×0.05 ; X: 0.1×0.06 ; IX–X: 0.1×0.06 ; XI: 0.14×0.06 .

Pronotum small, shorter and narrower than head, 1.1 times as long as wide; punctures larger than those of head, with irregular, impunctate midline widening posteriorly (some specimens impunctate only in posterior portion); interstices between punctures without microsculpture.

Elytra short, 1.3–1.4 times as long as pronotum and approximately as wide as pronotum; punctation coarse, dense and evenly distributed, denser and more impressed than that of pronotum, punctures separated by 1–2 puncture diameters; surface without microsculpture. Wings reduced. Metatarsomere I longer than combined length of tarsomeres II–IV.

Abdomen wider than elytra; punctation of tergites III–V finer than that of pronotum, punctation of tergites VI–VIII more irregular distributed than on previous tergites, interstices between punctures without microsculpture, glossy.

♂. Posterior margin of sternite VII weakly concave at middle (Fig. 2); sternite VIII with moderately deep incision