New taxa of the genus *Nebria* Latreille, 1802 (*Eonebria* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij et Znojko, 1928) (Coleoptera: Carabidae) from Sichuan, China

Adolf MIKYŠKA

Jiráskova 275, CZ-290 01 Poděbrady, Czech Republic
e-mail: adolfmikyska@email.cz

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Abstract. New taxa of the genus *Nebria* Latreille, 1802 (subgenus *Eonebria* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij & Znojko, 1928) from the southwestern part of Sichuan Province are described: *Nebria* (*Eonebria*) *amoena* sp. nov., *Nebria* (*Eonebria*) *subtilis* sp. nov., *Nebria* (*Eonebria*) *jiulongica* sp. nov., *Nebria* (*Eonebria*) *inopinata* sp. nov.

INTRODUCTION

The subgenus *Eonebria* (of the genus *Nebria* Latreille, 1802) was introduced by Semenov-Tian-Shanskij & Znojko (1928) with the type species *Eonebria komarovi* Semenov & Znojko, 1928. Species of this subgenus occur in China, with only three species ranging out of Chinese territory. Ledoux & Roux (2005) listed 60 species and 1 subspecies. Further species were described by Ledoux & Roux (2006, 2008, 2012) and by Janata & Mikyška 2009. The total number of *Eonebria* is 71 species and 2 subspecies.

The specimens of the new species were collected by Czech researchers Businský and Kaláb in southwest Sichuan.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The description is based on the holotype. Variability is described, if required, in the "Variation" section, and includes features shown by paratypes. The body length was measured from the apex of the left mandible to the apex of the left elytron. Pronotal length was measured along the midline. The male genitalia of the species described in this paper were dissected out of water-softened adults. The aedeagus was glued to a celluloid mount or a white card and pinned under the relevant specimen. The endophallus was inflated in one holotype and in two paratypes.

All photographs were taken using a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1-5x Macrolens on bellows attached to a Canon EOS 30D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards composed in the Helicon Focus 3.20.2 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop.

Holotype and paratypes are deposited in the two collections:
CMJP private collection of Miroslav Janata, Prague, Czech Republic;
CAMP private collection of Adolf Mikyška, Poděbrady, Czech Republic.

Abbreviations used in text are as follows: BL - body length, PL - pronotal length, PW - pronotal width, PBW - pronotal width at base, PAW - pronotal width at apex, EL - elytral length, EW - elytral width.

TAXONOMY

Nebria (*Eonebria*) *amoena* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1a,b,c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "China, W Sichuan, Kangding Co. and Jiulong Co. border, 4100 - 4800m, Mugang Ling Mts. - the central part, N: 29°13' - 24' E: 101°39'- 45,' 23.-30.vi.2001, lgt. L.& R. Businsky" (CMJP). Paratypes: (14 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀): the same data as holotype, (CMJP); (1 ♀): the same data as holotype (CAMP); (1 ♀): "China, S Sichuan, mts. 13 km WSW Jiulong, 28.58N/101.23E, 4500m, 8.-10.vii.2006, J. Kaláb leg., alpine meadows, screes", (CAMP).
The types are provided with printed red label: 'Nebria (Eonebria) amoena sp. nov., HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS], A. Mikyška det. 2023'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1a. Size medium, body length 11.6 mm. Colour dark-brown, mouth-parts, first four antennomeres, tarsi, tibiae, elytral suture and epipleura lighter.

Head robust with large mandibles. Labrum weakly V-like incised. Frons with some indistinct roughness between eyes. Vertex with distinct red spot. Eyes convex, temples oblique, neck cylindrical, dorsal constriction almost imperceptible. Antennae extending behind the first third of elytra. First antennomere cylindrical, unisetose, the second one bearing single seta on the ventral side. The penultimate labial palpomere trisetose. Submentum with 3 setae on each side. Microsculpture of the head indistinct.

Pronotum cordate, convex, 1.4 times as wide as long. Maximal width in anterior third. Anterior angles rounded, developed in small lobes. Anterior border slightly bisinuate. Sides of pronotum concavely sinuated in the basal fourth. Posterior angles rectangular to sharp-angled, protruding backwards. Protrusion in the form of a triangle. See Fig. 5a. Marginal gutter narrow, dilated weakly in anterior fifth and posteriorly into the deep basal fovea. One seta close to the broadest part of pronotum and posterior seta before hind angles. Base of pronotum unbordered, slightly concave, 0.8 times the width of anterior margin. Some roughness and shallow punctures in basal depression and in lateral gutter. Sparse and shallow punctures in anterior depression. Microsculpture consisting of very fine transverse cells.

Elytra oval, 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as wide as pronotum. Maximum width in the middle of their length. Striae fine, distinct, punctures very weak only in the first stria. Intervals slightly convex, flattened laterally and apically. Scutellar pores absent. Interval 3 with 2 punctures near the elytral apex. Basal margin straight, wider than pronotal base, joining lateral margin of the arc. Humeral carina short, distinct, without tooth. Apical carina not developed. Microsculpture consisting of very fine transverse cells.

Prosternum glabrous, mesosternum with some shallow punctures. Metaepisterna slightly longer than wide, sparsely punctured with shallow punctures. Prosternal process edged. Ventrites 4 - 6 with 1 seta on each side. Last visible ventrite with 1 seta on each side in male and with 2 setae on each side in female. Penultimate metatarsomere truncate at apex.

Male genitalia. Median lobe of aedeagus as in Fig. 1c, endophallus as in Fig. 6.

Variation. The type specimens somewhat vary in size. Each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n=21). BL 11.6 mm (11-12.7 mm); PL 2.36 mm (2.2-2.55 mm); PW 3.26 mm (3-3.6 mm); PBW 1.99 mm (1.85-2.2 mm); PAW 2.51 mm (2.3-2.7 mm); EL 6.89 mm (6.5-7.5 mm); EW 4.38 mm (4.25-5 mm).

Some specimens are dark-brown, the others reddish-brown. Elytral striae are very weakly punctured in some paratypes. One dorsal puncture in third interval unilaterally in 12.5% of paratypes. V-incision of labrum rarely absent.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Nebria spinosa* Ledoux & Roux, 1995, *Nebria xiangchengica* Janata & Mikyška, 2009, *Nebria neglecta* Ledoux & Roux, 2008 and *Nebria subtilis* sp. nov. *Nebria amoena* sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *N. spinosa* by the V-incision of the labrum, the form of the first antennomere (slightly conical in

N. spinosa and cylindrical in *N. amoena*), the sinuation of the pronotal border (weakly sinuated in *N. spinosa* and very distinct in *N. amoena*), the shape of hind angles of pronotum (obtuseangular in *N. spinosa* and rectangular in *N. amoena*) and the shape of the elytra, slender in *N. spinosa* (EL/EW=1.6), wider in *N. amoena* (EL/EW=1.5).
Nebria amoena distinctly differs from the similar species *N. xiangchengica* by the shape of the eyes. The eyes are extremely convex in *N. xiangchengica* and only moderately in *N. amoena*. The temples are very short in *N. xiangchengica* and long and oblique in *N. amoena*. The first antennomere is unisetose in *N. amoena* and bisetose in *N. xiangchengica*.
Nebria amoena differs from the similar species *Nebria neglecta* in its colour. *Nebria neglecta* is black, *Nebria amoena* dark brown or reddish-brown. *Nebria neglecta* lacks a red spot on the vertex, while *Nebria amoena* has a distinct red spot. They differ in the number of submental setae: 3+3 in *Nebria amoena* and 5+5 in *Nebria neglecta*, and in the number of ventral setae: 1+1 in *Nebria amoena*, 2-5+2-5 in *Nebria neglecta*.
Nebria amoena differs from the similar species *Nebria subtilis* sp. nov. in its larger size, and the shape of the labrum and hind angles of the pronotum. The largest specimens of *Nebria subtilis* are 10.9 mm, while the smallest specimens of *Nebria amoena* are 11mm. The labrum has a V-incision in *Nebria amoena* which is absent in *Nebria subtilis*. The hind angles of the pronotum are rectangular in *Nebria amoena* and obtuseangular in *Nebria subtilis*.

Etymology. The name *amoena* is taken from Latin (pleasant).

Nebria (*Eonebria*) *subtilis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2a,b,c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "China, W-Sichuan, Kangding Co. & Jiulong Co. border, 4100-4800m, Mugang Ling Mts.-the central part, N: 29°13'-24' E: 101°39'- 45', 23.-30.vi.2001, coll. L.& R. Businsky" (CMJP). Paratypes: (5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): the same data as holotype, (CMJP). The types are provided with printed red label: 'Nebria (Eonebria) subtilis sp. nov., HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS], A. Mikyška det. 2023'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 2a. Body length 10.3 mm. Colour pitchy dark-brown. Mouth-parts, antennae, tarsi, tibiae, knees, epipleura and narrow strip along suture reddish brown.

Head robust with large mandibles. Labrum with margin almost straight. Frons with some indistinct roughness between eyes. Vertex with distinct red spot. Eyes convex, temples oblique, neck cylindrical, weakly dorsal constriction. Antennae extending behind the first third of elytra. First antennomere cylindrical, unisetose, the second one bearing single seta on ventral side. The penultimate labial palpomere trisetose. Submentum with 3 setae on each side. Microsculpture of the head indistinct.

Pronotum cordate, convex, 1.3 times as wide as long. Maximal width at anterior third of pronotal length. Anterior angles rounded, developed in small lobes. Anterior border slightly bisinuate. Sides of pronotum very weakly concavely sinuated in the basal fourth. Posterior angles distinctly obtuseangular, protruding slightly backwards. Protrusion in the form of a trapezium. (See. Fig. 5b.) Marginal gutter narrow, dilated posteriorly into the deep basal fovea. One seta close to the broadest part of pronotum and posterior seta before hind angles. Base of pronotum non bordered, slightly concave, 0.77 of the width of anterior margin. Some roughness and shallow punctures in basal depression and in lateral gutter, sparse and shallow punctures in anterior depression. Microsculpture very fine. Isodiametric in the basal and anterior depression and with fine transverse cells on the disc.

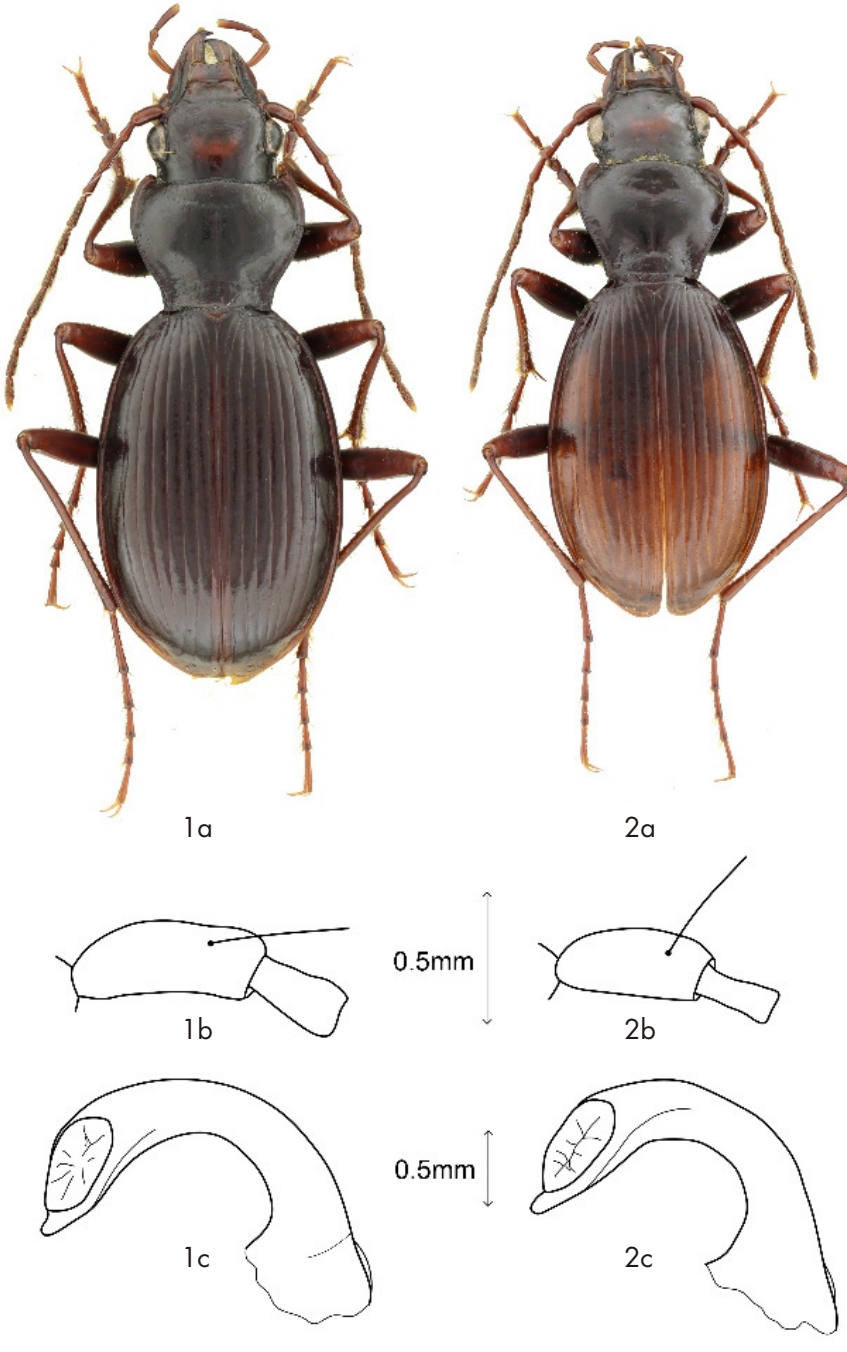

Fig. 1. *Nebria amoena* sp. nov.: a- habitus of holotype, b- first antennomere, c- median lobe of aedeagus.
Fig. 2. *Nebria subtilis* sp. nov.: a- habitus of holotype, b- first antennomere, c- median lobe of aedeagus.

Elytra moderately convex, asymmetrically oval, in humeral area narrower, 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as wide as pronotum. Maximum width behind the middle of their length. Striae deepest near the base, becoming shallow apically and laterally. Only traces of punctuation on the disc, primarily in the first stria. Intervals convex near the base and on disc, flattened apically and laterally. Scutellar pores missing. Interval 3 with 2 apical punctures. Basal margin straight, wider than pronotal base, joining lateral margin et obtuse angle. Humeral carina distinct, without tooth. Apical carina not developed. Microsculpture very fine mesh, consisting of transverse cells.

Prosternum glabrous. mesosternum with some shallow punctures, metaepisterna slightly longer than wide, sparsely punctured with shallow punctures. Prosternal process edged. Ventrites 4-6 with 1 seta on each sides. Last visible ventrite with 1 seta on each side in male and with 2 setae on each side in female. Penultimate metatarsomere truncate at apex.

Male genitalia. Median lobe of aedeagus as in Fig. 2c. Endophallus as in Fig. 7.

Variation. The type specimens somewhat vary in size. Each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n=10). BL 10.24 mm (9.5-10.9 mm); PL 2.11 mm (1.95-2.3 mm); PW 2.83 mm (2.75-3 mm); PBW 1.77 mm (1.7-2 mm); PAW 2.22 mm (2.1-2.35 mm); EL 6.04 mm (5.65-6.5 mm); EW 4.09mm (3.8-4.5 mm).

Number of apical punctures vary from 1 to 3. One dorsal puncture present in interval 3 unilaterally in one specimen of 10 examined.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Nebria spinosa* Ledoux & Roux, 1995 and *Nebria amoena* sp. nov.

Nebria subtilis sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *Nebria spinosa* in the form of the first antennomere (conical in *N. spinosa* and cylindrical in *N. subtilis*) and by shape of elytra. Slender in *N. spinosa* (EL/EW=1.6), wider in *N. subtilis* (EL/EW=1.5). Punctuation of elytral striae is very distinct in *N. spinosa* and indistinct in *N. subtilis*. Distinct humeral tooth present in *N. spinosa*, absent in *N. subtilis*.

For differences from *N. amoena*, see section for *N. amoena*.

Etymology. The name is derived from the Latin *subtilis* (=subtle).

Nebria (*Eonebria*) *jiulongica* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3a,b,c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "China, S. Sichuan, mts. 13 km WSW Jiulong, 28.58N/101.23E, 4500m, 8.-10.vii.2006, J. Kaláb leg., alpine meadows, screes"(CAMP). Paratypes (5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): the same data as holotype, (CAMP). The types are provided with printed red label 'Nebria (Eonebria) jiulongica sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS], A. Mikyška det. 2023'

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 3a. Body length 11.0 mm. Colour pitchy dark-brown. Mouth-parts, antennae, tarsi, tibiae, knees, epipleura and narrow strip along suture lighter.

Head robust with large mandibles. Labrum only very shallow V- incised. Frons with some unevenness between eyes. Vertex with distinct red spot. Eyes convex, temples oblique, neck cylindrical, dorsal constriction distinct. Antennae extend to first third of elytra. First antennomere cylindrical, unisetose, the second one bearing single seta on ventral side. The penultimate labial palpomere trisetose. Submentum with 3 setae on each side. Microsculpture of the head indistinct.

Pronotum cordate, 1.4 times as wide as long. Maximal width at anterior third of pronotal length. Anterior angles rounded, developed in small lobes. Anterior border simple, non bisinuate. Sides

of pronotum very weakly concavely sinuated in the basal fourth. Posterior angles distinctly obtuseangular, protruding slightly backwards. Marginal gutter narrow, dilated posteriorly into the deep basal fovea. One seta close to the broadest part of pronotum and posterior seta before hind angles. Base of pronotum unbordered, 0.78 times narrower than anterior margin. Some roughness and shallow punctures in basal depression and in lateral gutter, sparse and shallow punctures in anterior depression. Microsculpture very fine. Isodiametric in the basal and anterior depression and with transverse cells on the disc.

Elytra moderately convex, symmetrically oval, 1.56 times as long as wide, 1.36 times as wide as pronotum. Maximal width in the middle of their length. Striae deepest near the base, becoming shallow apically and laterally. Only traces of punctuation on the disc in the first three striae. Intervals convex near the base and on the disc, flattened apically and laterally. Scutellar pores absent. Interval 3 with one apical puncture. Basal margin straight, wider than pronotal base, joining lateral margin at obtuse angle. Humeral carina distinct, without tooth. Apical carina not developed. Microsculpture very fine mesh, consisting of transverse cells.

Prosternum and mesosternum glabrous, metaepisterna slightly longer than wide, punctured with a few shallow punctures. Prosternal process edged. Ventrites 4-6 with 1 seta on both sides. Last visible ventrite with 1 seta on each side in male and with 2 setae on each side in female. Penultimate metatarsomere truncate at apex.

Male genitalia. Median lobe of aedeagus as in Fig. 3c.

Variation. The type specimens somewhat vary in size. Each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 9). BL 11.3 mm (10.9-12 mm); PL 2.2 mm (2-2.25 mm); PW 3.07 mm (2.85-3.25 mm); PBW 1.83 mm (1.75-2 mm); PAW 2.34 mm (2.25-2.4 mm); EL 6.61 mm (6.25-7 mm); EW 4.30 mm (4.1-4.5 mm).

Two specimens with 2 dorsal punctures in elytral interval 3 (22.2%). Colour of body varies from pitchy brown to dark reddish-brown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Nebria spinosa* Ledoux & Roux, 1995, *Nebria amoena* sp. nov. and *Nebria subtilis* sp. nov.

Nebria jiulongica distinctly differs from the *Nebria spinosa* in the form of first antennomere (conical in *Nebria spinosa* and cylindrical in *Nebria jiulongica*), the punctuation of the elytral striae (distinct by *Nebria spinosa* and indistinct in *Nebria jiulongica*), colour of tibiae (lighter in *Nebria spinosa* and darker in *Nebria jiulongica*), and the surface of the body glossy in *Nebria spinosa* and less glossy in *Nebria jiulongica*.

Nebria jiulongica differs from the similar *Nebria amoena* sp. nov. by the form of the hind angles of the pronotum, (obtuseangular in *Nebria jiulongica* and rectangular in *Nebria amoena*) and the lateral sinuation of the pronotum (more sinuated in *Nebria amoena* and less in *Nebria jiulongica*).

Nebria jiulongica differs from the similar species *Nebria subtilis* sp. nov. in size, (10.9-12 mm in *jiulongica* and 9.5-10.9 mm in *Nebria subtilis*), in the shape of elytra (maximal width of elytra in the middle in *Nebria jiulongica* and behind the middle in *Nebria subtilis*), narrower elytra in humeral area in *Nebria subtilis* and broader in *Nebria jiulongica*. Different shape of first antennomere see Fig. 2b and 3b (more cylindrical in *N. jiulongica* and somewhat oval in *subtilis*). Different shape of median lobe of aedeagus see Fig. 2c and 3c (median lobe narrower in the middle and longer lamella near the base of median lobe in *Nebria jiulongica* and median lobe less narrow and with very short lamella near the base in *Nebria subtilis*.

Etymology. The name is derived from the name of the type locality (Jiulong).

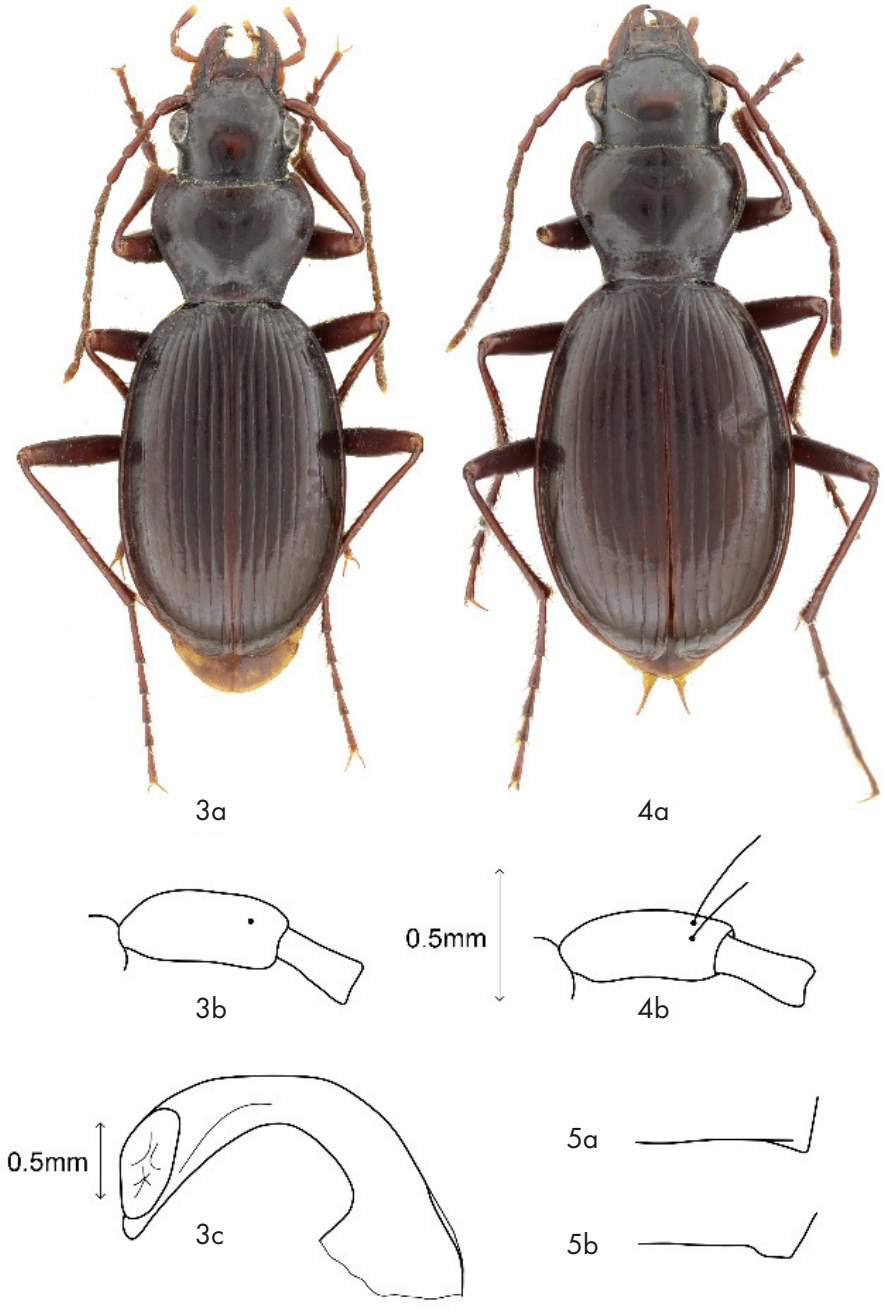

Fig. 3. *Nebria jiulongica* sp. nov.: a- habitus of holotype, b- first antennomere, c- median lobe of aedeagus.
Fig. 4. *Nebria inopinata* sp. nov.: a- habitus of holotype, b- first antennomere
Fig. 5a. Trigonal protrusion of hind angles of the pronotum.
Fig. 5b. Trapezoidal protrusion of hind angles of the pronotum.

Nebria (*Eonebria*) *inopinata* sp. nov.

(Figs. 4a,b)

Type material. Holotype (♀):"China, W. Sichuan, Kangding Co, & Jiulong Co. border, 4100-4800m, Mugang Ling Mts, the central part, N: 29°13'- 24' E: 101° 39'- 45', 23.-30.vi.2001, coll. L.& R. Businsky" (CMJP). The type is provided with printed red label 'Nebria (Eonebria) inopinata sp. nov., HOLOTYPE, A. Mikyška det. 2023'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 4a. Size medium, body length 11.2 mm. Colour dark reddish-brown, mouth-parts, antennae, tibiae, tarsi, elytral suture and epipleura lighter.

Head robust with large mandibles. Labrum with straight margin. Frons with some indistinct roughness and shallow punctures between eyes. Eyes convex, temples oblique, neck cylindrical with weakly dorsal constriction. Antennae extend to first third of elytra. First antennomere cylindrical, bisetose, the second one bearing a single seta on ventral side. The penultimate labial palpomere trisetose, submentum with 3 setae on each side. Microsculpture only in frontal area consisting of very fine transversal cells.

Pronotum cordate, convex, 1.3 times as wide as long. Maximal width at anterior third of pronotal length. Anterior angles rounded, developed in small lobes. Anterior border slightly bisinuate. Sides of pronotum weakly concavely sinuated in the basal quarter. Posterior angles distinctly obtuseangular, protruding slightly backwards. Protrusion in the form of trapezium (see Fig. 5b.) Marginal gutter narrow, with one seta close to broadest part and with seta before hind angle. Pronotal base unbordered, slightly concave, 0.78 times narrower then anterior margin. Some roughness and shallow punctures in basal depression and in lateral gutter, sparse and shallow punctures in anterior depression. Microsculpture consisting of transverse meshes, very fine on the disc, somewhat bigger laterally.

Elytra moderately convex, symmetrically oval, 1.47 times as long as wide, 1.45 times as wide as pronotum. Maximal width in the middle of their length. Striae fine but distinct, with traces of punctuation, becoming shallow laterally and apically. Intervals only weakly convex, predominantly on disc, flattened laterally and apically. Suggestion of scutellar pore on the left elytron, preapical pore in interval 3 only present on the right. Two apical pores on both elytra. Basal margin straight, joining lateral margin at obtuse angle. Humeral carina fine, humeral tooth absent. Apical carina lacking. Microsculpture distinct, consisting of transverse cells.

Venter glabrous, metaepisterna slightly longer than wide, very superficially sparsely punctured. Prosternal process edged. Ventrites 4-6 with one seta on each side. Last visible sternite with 2 setae on each side in female. Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Nebria amoena* sp. nov., *Nebria subtilis* sp. nov., *Nebria spinosa* Ledoux & Roux, 1995, *Nebria jiulongica* sp. nov. *Nebria inopinata* sp. nov. differs from all these species by the presence of two setae on the first antennomere. (all the other mentioned species have unisetose first antennomere.)

Nebria inopinata sp. nov. also belongs to the group of species with a bisetose first antennomere and with ventrites 4-6 with one seta on each side (see Ledoux & Roux 2005:727-728). They are *Nebria globulosa* Ledoux & Roux, 1996, *Nebria jugosa* Ledoux & Roux, 1998, *Nebria irrorata* Ledoux & Roux, 1995, *Nebria civilis* Ledoux & Roux, 1998, *Nebria simplex* Ledoux & Roux, 1996, *Nebria suavis* Ledoux & Roux, 1996, *Nebria wraseiana* Ledoux & Roux, 1996 and *Nebria vicina* Ledoux & Roux, 1999, also *Nebria bowashanensis* Janata & Mikyška, 2009. All of these species have two or more discal pores on the elytra, while in *Nebria inopinata* sp. nov. only one praeapical pore occurs, unilaterally in the specimen examined.

Etymology. The name is derived from Latin *inopinatus* (unexpected).

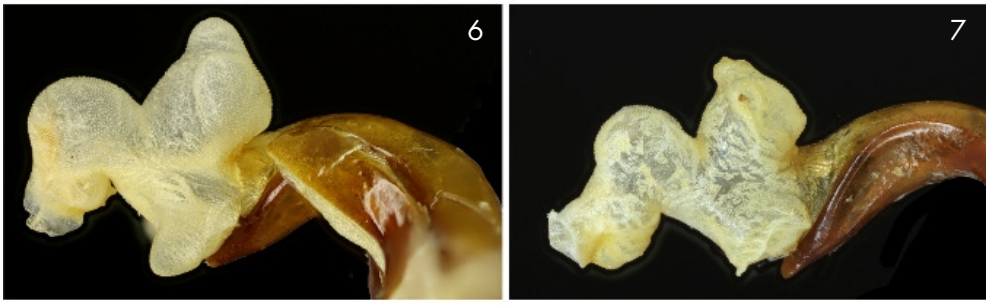

Fig. 6. *Nebria amoena* sp. nov.: Inflated endophallus of the holotypus.
Fig. 7. *Nebria subtilis* sp. nov.: Inflated endophallus of a paratypus.

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