

Revisional notes on the genus *Microhoria* Chevrolat, 1877 (Insecta: Coleoptera: Anthicidae) from the Eastern Mediterranean and Turkey, with new descriptions, an annotated catalogue, and a key

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The species of *Microhoria* Chevrolat, 1877 from the Eastern Mediterranean including Turkey and Sinai Peninsula, are reviewed, keyed, and catalogued for the first time. Status change is proposed for *Microhoria rubronotata* (Pic, 1896) stat. nov. New synonyms are proposed for *Microhoria emaciata* (Pic, 1896) (= *Anthicus leuthneri* var. *creticus* Pic, 1903 syn. nov.), *M. latipennis* (Pic, 1892) (= *A. leuthneri* var. *dissimilis* Pic, 1897 syn. nov.), *M. ottomana* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849) (= *A. tenebricosus* Pic, 1897 syn. nov.), and *M. rubronotata* (Pic, 1896) stat. nov. (= *A. humerifer* Pic, 1902 syn. nov.). Lectotypes are designated for the following 11 taxa: *Microhoria akbesiana* (Pic, 1896), *M. angulapex* (C. Koch, 1935), *M. boyadjeani* (Pic, 1904), *M. corallicolis* (Reitter, 1889), *M. delagrangei* (Pic, 1892), *M. emaciata* (Pic, 1896), *M. inobscura* (Pic, 1908), *M. ionica* (Pic, 1901), *M. kaifensis* (Pic, 1896), *M. rubriceps* (Pic, 1896), and *M. schmiedeknechti* (Pic, 1899). The following ten species new to science are described: *Microhoria bremeri* sp. nov., *M. capreolus* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov., *M. janssoni* sp. nov., *M. machairodus* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov., *M. punctatissima* sp. nov., *M. quercus* sp. nov., *M. walkeri* sp. nov. (all from Turkey), *M. muehlei* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov., *M. orbitalis* sp. nov. (both from Iran), and *M. paxvobiscum* sp. nov. (Iraq). Taxonomic status of *Anthicus terminatus* var. *latebrunneus* Pic, 1901 is discussed. Illustrations of numerous taxa are provided for the first time. In total, 41 species confirmed from the Eastern Mediterranean and records of another six species require further confirmation. In addition, several new faunistic records are provided.

Key words: taxonomy, new species, key, Microhoriini, Mediterranean, Turkey, Levant.

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INTRODUCTION

The Anthicinae Latreille, 1819 tribe Microhoriini Bonadonna, 1974 (Anthicidae Latreille, 1819) at present consists of five genera – *Aulacoderus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849, *Falsophilus* Kejval, 2015, *Liparoderus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849, *Microhoria* Chevrolat, 1877, and *Neocrohoria* Telnov, 2019 (Telnov 2019; Kejval & Chandler 2020). Until recently, most *Microhoriini* genera were defined based mainly on the dorsal shape of pronotum (cf. Kejval & Chandler 2020) – an archaic approach of dubious taxonomic and evolutionary value for the Anthicidae. The taxonomy of the tribe has been revised recently (Kejval & Chandler 2020) in compliance with the present standards of comparative morphology and anatomy, which resulted in the synonymy of *Clavicomus* Pic, 1894 and *Tenuicomus* Pic, 1894 with *Microhoria* Chevrolat, 1877 and the establishing of ten species groups within the highly speciose *Microhoria* (Kejval & Chandler 2020). This important synonymy was published after the acceptance of the revised and updated version of the Catalogue of Palearctic Anthicidae (Telnov 2020a) and is consequently not reflected in this most recent list of the Palearctic Anthicidae.

Telnov (2019) and Kejval & Chandler (2020) defined the important features of the Microhoriini as follows: mesepimera excavate (except *Falsophilus* and some apterous *Aulacoderus*), tibial terminal spurs smooth, intercoxal process of first abdominal ventrite with marginal bead nearly always complete (except *Falsophilus*), sutural stria of elytron not present or indicated at apex only, elytron generally with apical modifications representing channel or pore of cantharidin gland, tegmen of aedeagus partly closed, circular, encapsulating endophallus (open ventrally, strongly convex in *Neocrohoria*), parameral plate and phallobase indistinctly separated, penis indistinct, free apodeme formed by baculi, its apodeme attached to membranous apically-facing plate, endophallic armature usually well-developed (rarely indistinct).

The Microhoriini is mainly a Palearctic and Afrotropical group, with some *Microhoria* species infiltrating the northern areas of the Oriental Region. The monotypical genus *Neocrohoria* Telnov, 2019 is distributed in Chile, the Neotropical Region (Telnov 2019).

Microhoria, the most speciose genus of its tribe, was re-defined recently by Kejval & Chandler (2020) and now is defined by the set of the following features: mandible generally with simple or uneven cutting edge, right mandible with small, distal denticle, procoxal cavity with paired lateral incision at anterior margin, intercoxal process of proventrite generally well-developed (reduced in *M. fasciata* (Chevrolat, 1834)), postcoxal bridge simple, mesoventrite transverse, laterally strongly expanded and rounded, mesepisterna transversely sulcate, mesepisterna medially narrowly separated, position of pore of mesothoracic gland at margin of mesothorax, orifice well-defined with sclerotized bridge separating it from intersegmental membrane, intercoxal process of first abdominal ventrite pointed or narrowly rounded apically, metathoracic coxa with fully developed posterior transverse carina, mesothoracic tibia with two, metathoracic tibiae with one or two terminal spurs, basal piece of tegmen tubular and well-developed.

Presently over 340 species are known in *Microhoria*, predominantly Palearctic with some Oriental taxa known from the montane systems of the Indochina and Afrotropical congeners from eastern Africa southwards to Mozambique.

The Mediterranean is undoubtedly a hotspot of *Microhoria* diversity with roughly 170 species and subspecies confirmed in the region (Kejval & Chandler 2020; Telnov 2020a), ten of which are described in the present paper. Presence of another six *Microhoria* species in the Eastern Mediterranean requires further confirmation. Situated close to the taxonomic centres of the XIX–XX centuries, this biodiverse region naturally attracted the attention of previous anthicid specialists. As a result, and in accordance with the taxonomical standards of that time, over a

hundred taxa were described in what is now *Microhoria*, mainly superficially, without providing complete diagnoses and without studying and describing male genital characters, which are crucial for treating species of this megadiverse group. In a recent time, there were some more or less successful attempts to revise the Mediterranean Microhoriini on national level in France (Bonadona 1955, 1990, 1991, 2013), Italy (Bucciarelli 1980), and Iberian Peninsula (Uhmman 1992). However, Microhoriini of other vast areas of the region, particularly northern Africa, Greece, the Levant, and Turkey have not been revised. Over a time, this has resulted in accumulation of a large number of taxonomic names which, due to their poor, incomplete descriptions, until now remain difficult or impossible to attribute to any live or collection specimens other than the types of these names themselves. These types had to be studied and redescribed.

The aim of the present work is to redescribe the known and describe new species of *Microhoria*, compile and provide the first identification key to and an annotated checklist of the genus from Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey and Egypt (including Sinai Peninsula), as well as provide supplementary descriptions and critical notes on some taxa described from or occurring in adjacent areas of Central Asia or Greece. Status change is proposed for *Microhoria rubronotata* (Pic, 1896) stat. nov. New synonyms are proposed for *Microhoria emaciata* (Pic, 1896) (= *Anthicus leuthneri* var. *creticus* Pic, 1903 syn. nov.), *M. latipennis* (Pic, 1892) (= *A. leuthneri* var. *dissimilis* Pic, 1897 syn. nov.), *M. ottomana* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849) (= *A. tenebri-cosus* Pic, 1897 syn. nov.), and *M. rubronotata* (Pic, 1896) stat. nov. (= *A. humerifer* Pic, 1902 syn. nov.). Lectotypes are designated for the following 11 taxa: *Microhoria akbesiana* (Pic, 1896), *M. angulapex* (C. Koch, 1935), *M. boyadjeani* (Pic, 1904), *M. corallicolis* (Reitter, 1889), *M. delagrangei* (Pic, 1892), *M. emaciata* (Pic, 1896), *M. inobscura* (Pic, 1908), *M. ionica* (Pic, 1901), *M. kaifensis* (Pic, 1896), *M. rubriceps* (Pic, 1896), and *M. schmiedeknechti*

(Pic, 1899). The following ten species new to science are described: *Microhoria bremeri* sp. nov., *M. capreolus* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov., *M. janssoni* sp. nov., *M. machairodus* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov., *M. punctatissima* sp. nov., *M. quercus* sp. nov., *M. walkeri* sp. nov. (all from Turkey), *M. muehlei* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov., *M. orbitalis* sp. nov. (both from Iran), and *M. paxvobiscum* sp. nov. (Iraq). Taxonomic status of *Anthicus terminatus* var. *latebrunneus* Pic, 1901 is discussed. Illustrations of numerous taxa are provided for the first time. In total, 41 *Microhoria* species confirmed from the Eastern Mediterranean and records of another six species require further confirmation. In addition, several new faunistic records are provided.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All taxa are listed in alphabetical order (except in the key) since a phylogenetic arrangement is not yet possible. All label text is reproduced verbatim, with no corrections or additions. All labels are printed if not stated otherwise. Labels (if more than one for the same specimen) are separated by double slash. Author's comments are given in square brackets. Each type specimen of a newly described species is provided with a printed, black framed label on red paper "HOLOTYPE" or "PARATYPE", respectively. Three new species are described in co-authorship with Augusto Degiovanni (Bubano di Mordano, Italy).

For morphological studies, a Leica S6D binocular stereo microscope with an attached external Canon EOS 77D SLR camera was used. Genitalia were studied using a Meiji optical microscope. Habitus digital images made with a Canon 77D SLR camera mounted on a stand, a Canon MP-E 65 mm, and a Laowa 25 mm lenses, while images of genital organs and terminal abdominal segments were studied using an AmScope BH 200 light microscope with a Sony DSC-WX100 digital camera attached to a microscope. Helicon Focus version 7 software was used for image stacking. Further image

manipulations were performed using the GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP).

The study area is defined as the Eastern Mediterranean, the territory of the present Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, as well as Egypt (including Sinai Peninsula), and Turkey. For practical reasons, the whole territory of Turkey is included to this study. Selected poorly known taxa from neighbouring areas, in particular Greece, are also discussed. The present study also includes new descriptions from Iran and Iraq, which are not considered a part of the study area.

The type material was studied for most of the species discussed in the present paper except for the widespread or recently described taxa where it was not necessary and for few species type material of which was not allocated (see below). Additionally, the type material of nearly all Greek and Caucasian *Microhoria* was reviewed for comparison; these taxa not necessarily discussed in the Results. For some taxa from the study area the types could not be allocated or studied in depth, but reliable identified comparative material was available instead (see Results). However, neither type material nor additional material was available for *Microhoria petraea* (Pic, 1902) and *M. sidonia* (Truqui, 1855). Consequently, these taxa are not redescribed here and not included to the key. Species from the study area recently (re)described by Bonadonna (1986), Bucciarelli (1980), Degiovanni (2012), and Kejval & Chandler (2020) are not being redescribed again herein. Not all taxa dubiously reported from the study region are redescribed here. Considering the general uniformity of the Eastern Mediterranean *Microhoria* in external morphology, my supplementary descriptions are focused on a limited set of features only. Unfortunately, the condition of some historical type specimens prevented high-quality imaging: the studied type material is unfortunately partly damaged, or too dry preventing proper relaxing of male genitalia.

The bibliography is given as completely as possible for most of the taxa. For widespread species

only those faunistic sources are quoted which contain records from the study region. Distribution chorotypes were defined according to Vigna Taglianti et al. (1999). Detailed information on the collecting sites and circumstances for the specimens collected within the framework of the “Turkish Oak Habitat project” was kindly provided by Dr. Nicklas Jansson (Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden).

The material discussed below is housed in the following collections:

- ABC – Collection Arnaldo Bordini, Firenze, Italy;
- ADC – Collection Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano di Mordano (BO), Italy;
- APC – Collection Alexander A. Prokin, Borok, Russia;
- BKC – Collection Bernhardt Klausnitzer, Dresden, Germany;
- BMNH – Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum, Natural History), London, United Kingdom;
- DTC – Collection Dmitry Telnov, Rīga, Latvia;
- FMNH – Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki, Finland;
- HBC – Collection Hervé Brustel, Toulouse, France;
- HMC – Collection Hans Mühle, München, Germany;
- HMNH – Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest, Hungary;
- IRSNB – Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium;
- ISC – Collection Igor’ A. Solodovnikov, Vitebsk, Belarus;
- IUIT – Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Forest Faculty Collections, Isparta, Turkey;
- JSC – Collection Joachim Schönfeld, Sinzig, Germany;
- KLC – Collection Klaus Lienemann, Krefeld, Germany;
- MEC – Collection Manfred Egger, Wattens, Austria;
- MHNN – Muséum d’Histoire naturelle de Nice, Nice, France;
- MNHN – Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;

MKC – Collection Michael Karner, Frankfurt am Main, Germany;
MSNM – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano, Milan, Italy;
MSPU – Moscow State Pedagogical University, Moscow, Russia;
NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland;
NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria;
NHRM – Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden;
NJC – Collection Nicklas Jansson, Linköping, Sweden;
NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany;
NMP – Národní muzeum, Prague, Czech Republic;
PSC – Collection Peter Sprick, Hannover, Germany;
RFC – Collection Rostislav V. Filimonov, St.-Petersburg, Russia;
SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Germany.

RESULTS

New nomenclatural acts, descriptions, and supplementary descriptions

Microhoria akbesiana (Pic, 1896) (Fig. 1)
Anthicus Akbesianus Pic, 1896a: 5 (description).

Anthicus akbesianus – Pic 1897a: 390 (checklist); 1897b: 217 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) akbesianus – Pic 1911a: 31 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) akbesiana – Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Microhoria akbesiana – Chandler et al. 2008: 438 (new combination, checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 130 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 607 (checklist).

Type material studied. Lectotype [here designated] male MNHN: [small, square, pink label with no text] // Akbés (Bouille) [handwritten] // sp. prés delagrangéi [handwritten] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // akbesianus Pic [handwritten].

New material. 1♂ ADC: Crimea Eupatoria 12.VI.2001.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male (lectotype). Total body length about 2.5 mm. Forebody black-brown, elytra except blackish scutellar area and yellowish latero-basal fovea of pronotum brown. Legs yellowish-brown, tibiae distinctly paler. Antennomeres 1–4 yellow, remaining antennomeres brown to dark brown. Head 1.1–1.2× as long as wide, basal margin subtruncate, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum subopaque, densely punctate with circular punctures. Intervening spaces about 2–3× wider than punctures, smooth. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, rather dense, appressed. Antenna moderately thickened in apical third. Terminal antennomere elongate, apically pointed, about 2–2.2× as long as penultimate antennomere. Pronotum nearly as long as wide, narrower than head across eyes, evenly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly impressed in posterior half. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect, subopaque, punctures elongate oval, somewhat larger and distinctly denser than those on head. On median part of pronotal disc intervening spaces generally narrower than punctures, on lateral sides and along anterior margin intervening surfaces significantly wider. Dorsal pronotal setae as those on head. Elytra about 1.6–1.7× as long as wide, broadly rounded at lateral margins, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, channel of gland forming oval opening and short process at posterior margin. Elytral disc slightly glossy (nearly subopaque in basal part), rather densely, minutely punctate, punctures generally coarser than those on head. Elytral setae subdecumbent, somewhat longer than those on pronotum. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VIII deeply excavated at posterior margin (Fig. 1D). Aedeagus as in Fig. 1E–I. Tegmen apex rounded (not projected and not hooked), fused baculi conspicuous,

extending apically through the length of endophallus; endophallic armature of three to four

rather short apical spines; endophallus lacking distinct, sclerotized, ring-like primary gonopore.

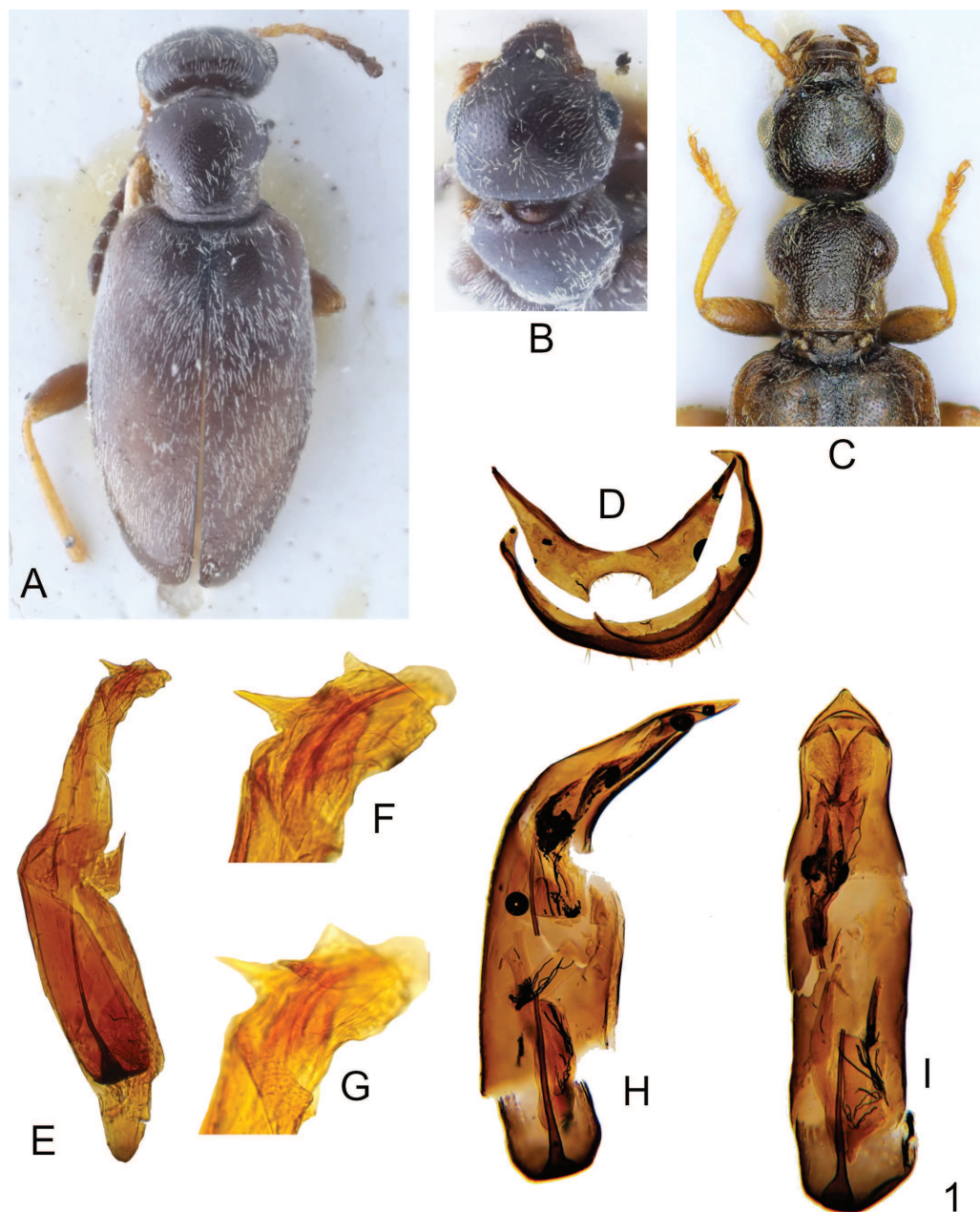


Fig. 1. *Microhoria akbesiana* (Pic, 1896). A – Lectotype male, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, head, dorsal view; C – Male from Yevpatoria, Ukraine, forebody, dorsal view; D – ditto, tergite and morphological sternite VIII; E – Lectotype, aedeagus, lateral view; F–G – ditto, apical portion of endophallic armature, inverted; H – Male from Yevpatoria, Ukraine, aedeagus, lateral view; I – ditto, ventral view [not to scale; images C–D & H–I courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

Sexual dimorphism. Female is unknown.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Originally described from “Akbés”, a Syrian region at the time of the description, nowadays (as Akbez) a part of Hatay Province of Turkey. Also occurs in Ukraine (new country record), Crimean Peninsula. Discovery of this species in Crimea suggests wider distribution of it in Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA) but includes Crimean Peninsula.

Note. Degiovanni (personal communication) pointed out that this species is likely to be conspecific with *Microhoria fasciata helvetica* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1929) (N Italy, Switzerland) since the male aedeagus appears identical in both. I here abstain for introducing a new synonym until the type material of *M. fasciata helvetica* is studied.

Microhoria alfieri (Pic, 1923) (Fig. 2)

Anthicus Alfieri Pic, 1923: 1 (description).

Anthicus Alfieri – Koch 1935b: 143 (supplementary description, record – Egypt).

Anthicus (Tenuicomus) alfieri – Alfieri 1976: 150 (checklist).

Tenuicollis alfieri – Chandler et al. 2008: 447 (new combination, checklist).

Tenuicomus alfieri – Telnov 2020a: 614 (checklist).

Microhoria alfieri – Kejval & Chandler 2020: 96, 124 (new combination, assigned to the *M. ocreata* species group).

Type material studied. Not studied.

Studied material. 8 males & females, NHMB: EGYPT Al Waska 18-3-1934 A. RABINOVITCH (data already published by Koch 1935b).

This taxon is likely conspecific with *Microhoria lividipes* (Desbrochers, 1875) which is known to me only from the female syntype.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. ocreata* species group. Male from Al Waska, Egypt. Total body length 2.5 mm. Head black, pronotum and elytra dark brown, latter with apical third yellowish to yellowish brown. Antennomeres 1–4 yellow, 5–7 yellowish brown,

remaining antennomeres dark. Femora black-brown, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi pale yellowish-brown. Underside uniformly dark brown. Head elongate, 1.3× as long as wide, head base subtruncate. Tempora parallel-sided, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, slightly longer than tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum subopaque, punctures distinct, dense, separated by about their diameters. Intervening spaces in part microreticulate. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, moderately long, rather dense, appressed. Antenna slightly thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere acutely pointed, about 2.2× as long as penultimate antennomere and as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum 1.1–1.2× as long as wide, slightly narrower than head across eyes, subopaque, subtruncate at anterior margin. Lateral margins slightly constricted in posterior half. Laterobasal pronotal fovea narrow, with ordinary setation only. Pronotal disc flattened in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures, intervening spaces and setae similar to those on head. Elytra nearly twice as long as wide, laterally subparallel, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded. Elytral disc subopaque, punctures dense, shallow. Intervening spaces subopaque, generally narrower than to as wide as punctures. Apex of elytron with rather large opening of gland channel. Elytral setae whitish, generally appressed, moderately long and dense, directed posteriad except at base where setae are partially directed obliquely laterally. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded medially at posterior margin, with four longer setae near posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 2C–D. Tegmen shortly tubular, apex broadly emarginate, endophallic armature without distinct spines or spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female elytral apex without modifications.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Egypt.

Chorotype. NE-African-Sindian chorotype (5.11 NAS). Restricted to Egypt.

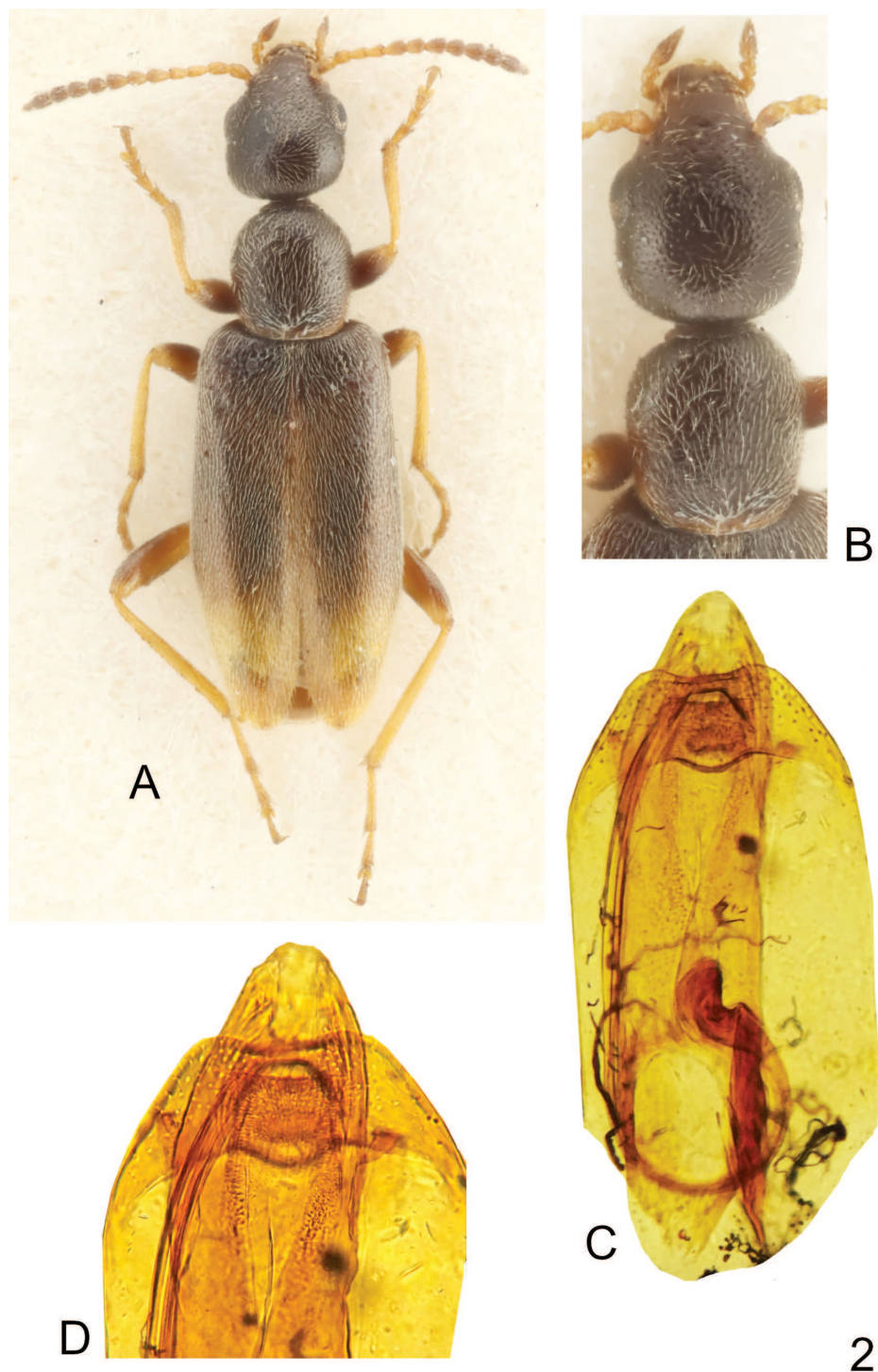


Fig. 2. *Microhoria alfierii* (Pic, 1923) male from Al Waska, Egypt. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Aedeagus, ventral view; D – ditto, apical portion [not to scale].

Microhoria angelinii (Degiovanni, 2012)

Tenuicollis angelinii Degiovanni, 2012: 98 (description).

Kejval & Chandler 2020: 130, 132 (new combination, note, assigned to the *M. terminata* species group, record – Turkey).

Type material. Not studied.

New material. Not available.

This species was described recently (Degiovanni 2012) and does not require supplementary description.

Distribution. Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), Anatolian endemic (9000.01 ANAT).

Microhoria angulapex (C. Koch, 1935) (Fig. 3)
Anthicus angulapex C. Koch, 1935: 260 (description).

Microhoria angulapex – Chandler et al. 2008: 438 (new combination, checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 130 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 607 (checklist).

Type material. Lectotype male [here designated] MNHN: Rodi (Trianda) [printed] 2-5-32 [handwritten] A.Schatzmayr [printed] // ♂ [printed] // coll. Museo ent. 'Pietro Rossi' Duino [printed, label pale yellow] // Typus [printed, label red]; Paralectotype 1 male MSNM: Rodi (Trianda) [printed] 23-4-32 [handwritten] A. Schatzmayr [printed]; Paralectotype 1 female MSNM: Rodi (Trianda) [printed] 2-5-32 [handwritten] A.Schatzmayr [printed].

New material. 1 male ADC: Rodi (Trianda) 23.4.32, A. Schatzmayr; 1 female ADC: Rodi (Trianda) 2.5.32, A. Schatzmayr; 1 specimen SMNS: Rhodos, Lindos 16.–30.IV.1981 Köstlin leg. // *Microhoria angulapex* (Koch) det. G. Uhmann 1982; 7 specimens BMNH & 2 specimens DTC: Rhodos, M.V. Umg. Faliraki Friser, 1985; 1 specimen DTC: 7 MAY 2015 MALONAS RHODOS – GR; 1 specimen DTC: 10 MAY 2015 KALLITNEA [sic!] RHODOS-GR; 3 specimens DTC: 11 MAY 2015 SORONIA RHODOS – GR; 1 specimen DTC: 11 MAY 2015 APOLAKKIA RHODOS – GR; 5 specimens DTC: 13 MAY 2015 MALONAS RHO-

DOS – GR; 2 specimens DTC: 14 MAY 2015 KALLITNEA [sic!] RHODOS-GR.; 4 specimens NME & 2 specimens DTC: GR Rhodes, Monolithos, E, 01.IV.2018, 250-300m N36°08'01", E27°45'07" leg. A. Kopetz KLS; 6 specimens NME & 1 specimen DTC: GR Rhodes, Apolakkia 3 km SW, 20 m, 04.IV.2018 N36°02'26", E27°46'59" leg. A. Kopetz KLS, KF.

Nomenclature. Koch (1935: 26) described *Anthicus angulapex* from an unstated number of specimens from Rhodes without holotype designation in the original description: "Rodi: Trianda 23-4 e 2-5-1932; Villanova 1-5-1932; Golf 30-4-32, Castelrosso 8-5-1932". These specimens becoming syntypes (ICZN 1999: Article 73.2). Augusto Degiovanni (personal communication) studied the specimen from MSNM labelled "Holotypus" by unknown person (the label handwriting does not correspond with the one of C. Koch):

1 male MSNM: Holotypus [handwritten, label red] // Rodi (Trianda) [printed] 2.5.32 [handwritten] A.Schatzmayr [printed] // Prep. microscop. No. [printed] / 383 [handwritten] [label violet] // A. angulapex Koch [handwritten, label blue].

However, this specimen is undoubtedly a mislabelled male of *Microhoria schmiedeknechti* (Pic, 1899) known from insular Greece and W Turkey, since the aedeagus of this specimen fully corresponds with that of type specimens of *M. schmiedeknechti* (see below) and with the figure given by Koch (1935: 259, Fig. 1). The aedeagus is evidently different from the one depicted on the next page of the same work for *M. angulapex* (Koch 1935: 260, Fig. 2). The studied male at the MNHN (see Type material, above) indeed fully corresponds with the aforementioned figure from the original description of *M. angulapex*. The lectotype is therefore designated to maintain the nomenclatural stability.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Syntype male. Total body length 2.5 mm. Forebody reddish brown, elytra dark brown to black-brown. Antennae, palps, and legs yellowish, femora distinctly darker than tibiae, antennomeres 7–11 darker than

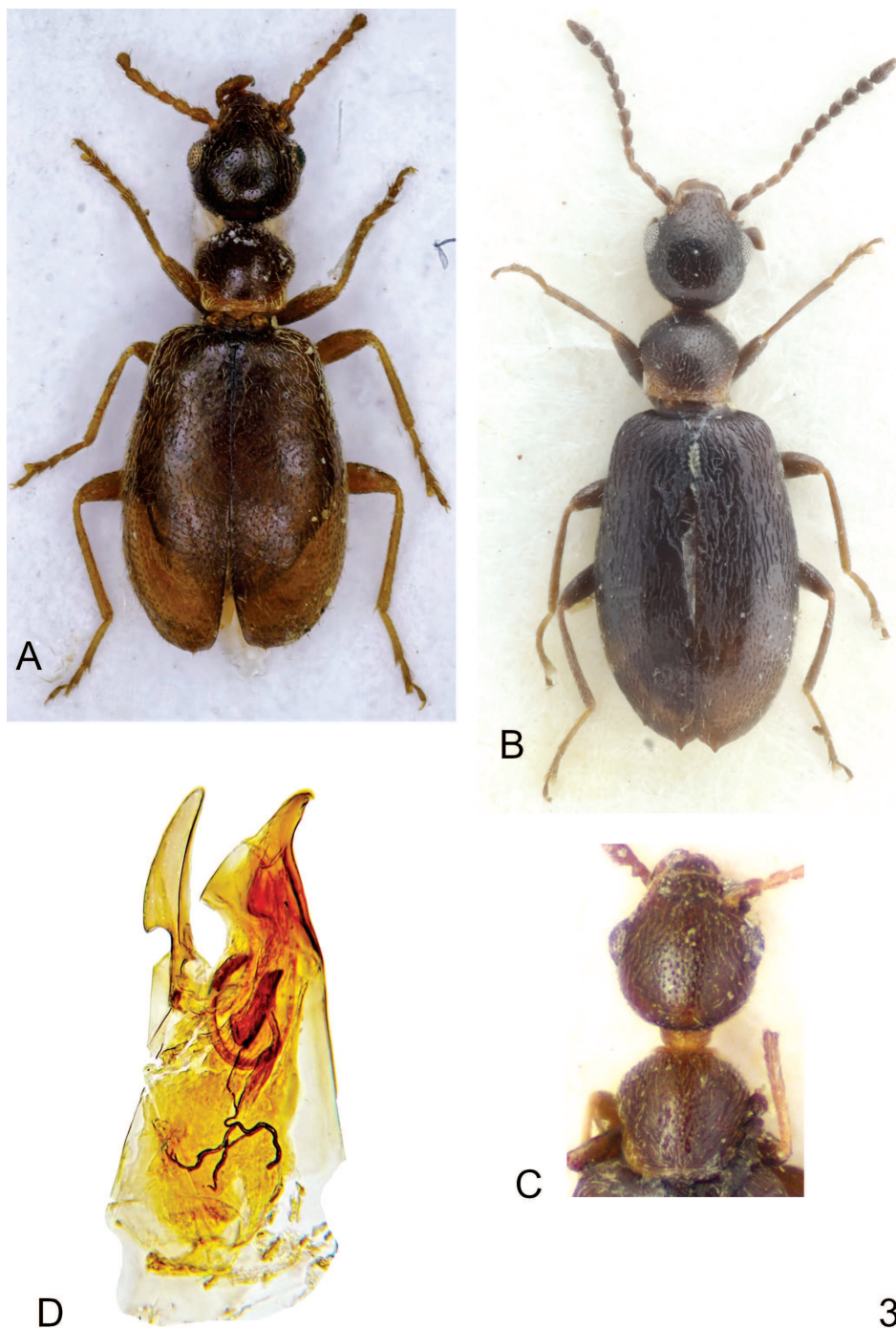


Fig. 3. *Microhoria angulapex* (C. Koch, 1935). A – Lectotype male, habitus, dorsal view; B – Female from Monolithos, Rodes Island, habitus, dorsal view; C – Lectotype male, forebody, dorsal view; D – Aedeagus, lateral view [not to scale; image D courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

previous. Head barely longer than wide, head base rounded in one arc with tempora. Compound eye moderate, slightly longer than tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures distinct, dense. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish to yellowish, moderately long and dense, appressed. Antenna slightly thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere bluntly pointed, about 2.3–2.4× as long as penultimate antennomere, slightly longer than combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum as long as wide to barely transverse, narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly constricted in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep, with dense, curved setation. Pronotal disc flattened in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures distinct, dense, rather deep. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to slightly wider than punctures. Pronotal setation generally as that on head. Elytra about 1.5–1.6× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, dorsally flattened to barely convex. Humerus broadly rounded. Elytral disc glossy, punctures moderately dense, shallow. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Apex of elytron modified, minutely, acute triangularly projected at opening of gland channel. Elytral setae whitish to yellowish, mainly appressed, moderately long and dense, directed posteriad. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 3D. Tegmen rather short, apex broadly hooked; endophallic armature of a smaller U-shaped and a significantly larger U-shaped spine; fused baculi conspicuous, extending apically towards half endophallus length; ring-like primary gonopore distinct, rather large.

Sexual dimorphism. Female elytra comparatively less slender in dorsal view, elytron apex prolonged into distinct, acute spine significantly larger than that of male. Female tergite VII with deep median cavity at posterior margin. Female

morphological sternite VII subtruncate and densely, short setose at posterior margin.

Interspecific variability. Some specimens with brown to black forebody, only pronotal base with reddish tinge.

Ecology. Occurs at low elevation.

Distribution. Greece (Dodecanese Islands: Rhodes), W Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), restricted to Rhodes Island and W Turkey.

Microhoria angulifer (Pic, 1893) (Fig. 4)

= *Anthicus angulifer* Pic, 1893 (repeated description)

Anthicus angulifer Pic, 1893a: cclxx (description); Pic, 1893b: 42 (repeated description).

Anthicus angulifer – Pic 1894: 48 (checklist); Pic 1896b: 179 (records – Israel & mainland Greece (the Greek record is based on misidentified specimen); Pic 1911a: 32 (checklist).

Anthicus (Clavicomus) angulifer – Winkler 1927: 842 (checklist); Koch 1935a: 258 (note on systematic position).

Clavicomus angulifer – Chikatunov et al. 1999: 196 (informal new combination, activity period and biogeography in Israel, general distribution); Chikatunov et al. 2004: 157 (distribution in Israel, general distribution, bionomy); Uhmann et al. 2005: 5 & 41 as *Clavicomus angulifer* (Pic, 1892) [sic!] (biogeography, records, bionomy); Chandler et al. 2008: 430 (checklist); Telnov 2020a: 604 (checklist).

Microhoria angulifer – Kejval & Chandler 2020: 120 (new combination, assigned to *M. longiceps* species group).

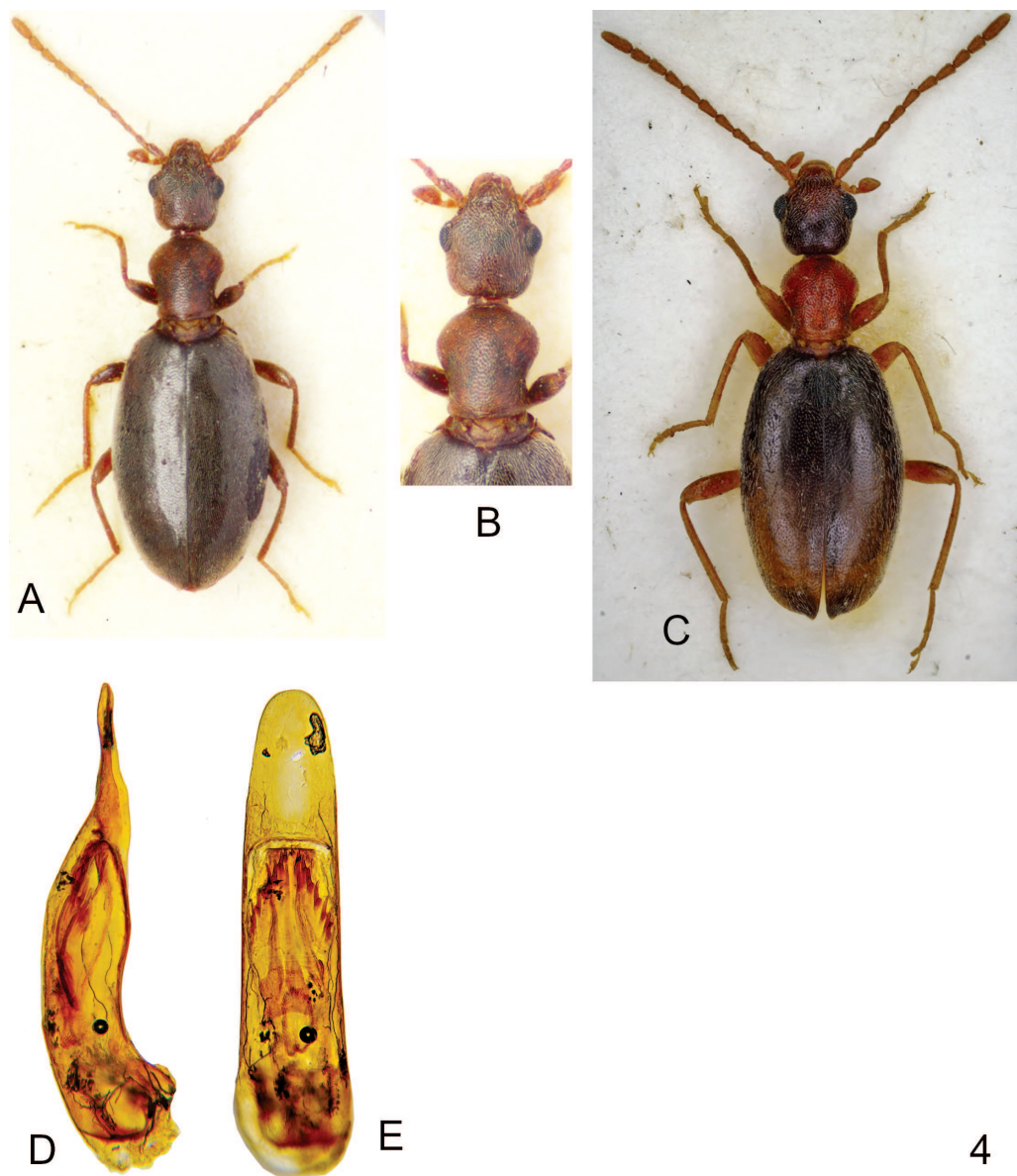
Type material. Not studied.

New material. 1 male ADC: ISRAEL – Haifa province Nakhal Oren near Oren junction – station #5 5 IV 1995 – E. Colonnelli // Collezione: A. Degiovanni // *Microhoria* Chevr. cf. *angulifer* (Pic) Z. Kejval det. 2020; 1 female MNHN: Haifa, Carmello. Schatzmayr; 1 female NME: LEBANON, S Beirut env. Dammour II.2013, pitfall trap ~200 m, leg. Reuter.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. longiceps* species group. Female from env.

Beirut, Lebanon. Total body length 3.6 mm. Forebody reddish-brown, elytra brown. Legs, antennae and maxillary palps rufous-brown, tibiae slightly paler than femora. Head triangular, flattened in dorsal aspect, 1.2–1.3× as

long as wide, basal margin truncate to shallowly concave, posterior temporal angles obtuse angulate. Compound eye rather small, protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately opaque, densely punctate with somewhat



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Fig. 4. *Microhoria angulifer* (Pic, 1893). A – Female from Haifa, Israel, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; C – Male from Nakhal Oren env., Israel, habitus, dorsal view; D – ditto, aedeagus, lateral view; E – ditto, ventral view [not to scale; images C–E courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

irregular punctures. Intervening spaces distinctly narrower than punctures, smooth and glossy. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, long and rather dense, appressed. Antenna long and slender, vaguely thickened in apical third. Terminal antennomere elongate cylindrical, apically rounded, about 1.6–1.7× as long as penultimate antennomere. Pronotum about 1.1–1.2× as long as wide, same wide as head across eyes, evenly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly impressed in posterior half. Pronotal disc slightly flattened in dorsal aspect, punctures irregularly circular, somewhat larger and same dense as those on head. Intervening spaces and dorsal pronotal setae as those on head. Elytra about 1.6–1.7× as long as wide, elongate, broadly rounded at lateral margins, dorsally slightly convex. Humerus obsolete, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified into a short, broadly triangular process. Elytral disc moderately glossy, rather densely, minutely punctate, punctures much smaller than those on forebody. Intervening spaces up to 3× as wide as punctures, smooth and glossy. Elytral setae yellowish, inconspicuous, appressed, comparatively shorter than those on forebody. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII and morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Sexual dimorphism. Male from Nakhal Oren env., Israel: total body length 3.5 mm, head and elytra distinctly darker than reddish pronotum, terminal antennomere about 1.7× as long as penultimate antennomere, tergite VII and morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin, aedeagus as in Fig. 4D–E.

Ecology. One specimen collected using pit-fall trap installed on the ground at 200 m elevation.

Distribution. Israel, Lebanon (first country record). Originally described from “Syrie, Kaifa” = Haifa in Israel. No reliable records are yet known from Syria.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), considered restricted to Levant.

Microhoria antalya Kejval in Kejval & Chandler, 2020

Microhoria antalya Kejval in Kejval & Chandler, 2020: 120–122 (description, figures, assigned to *M. longiceps* species group).

New material. 1 male NME & 1 male DTC: TURCIA, d. Antalya 6 Kiris b Kemer, 10 km W Ovacik, 1.100 m, N:3638.80' E:3025.8 Fritzlar leg. 29.III.2000.

This species was described recently and does not require supplementary description.

Ecology. Two specimens collected at 1100 m elevation.

Distribution. Antalya Province, southern Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA). Possible SW-Anatolian endemic (9000.07 ANSW).

Microhoria aspelia (Truqui, 1855) (Fig. 5)

Anthicus aspelius Truqui, 1855: 363 (description).

Anthicus aspelius – Lacordaire 1859: 597 (checklist); Gemminger & Harold 1870: 2093 (checklist); Baudi di Selve 1878: 16 (checklist); Marseul 1887: 352 (checklist); Marseul 1879: 190, 210 (key, redescription).

Anthicus (?*Immichrohoria*) *aspelius* – Pic 1911a: 34 (checklist).

Immichrohoria) *aspelius* – Winkler 1927: 848 (checklist).

Microhoria aspelia – Hemp & Dettner 2001: 235 (informal new combination, proof of canthariphily); Chandler et al. 2008: 4438 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 607 (checklist).

Type material not studied.

New material. 1 female MHNN: Akrotiri, lac sale (Limassol, Chypre) 22-IV-2010 // G. Alziar leg.; 2 males NME: N-CYPRUS, Çamlıbel, 6kmSW, Tepebasi, W, pine forest, Macchia, 180m NN, 35°18'10"N, 33°00'11"E, 30.III.2015, leg. A. Kopetz #25; 3 males & females, NME: CYPRUS S, 69 Lemessos, 15 km W Kourion, Küste 5 m NN Fritzlar leg. 8.IV.2009.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male from Macchia,

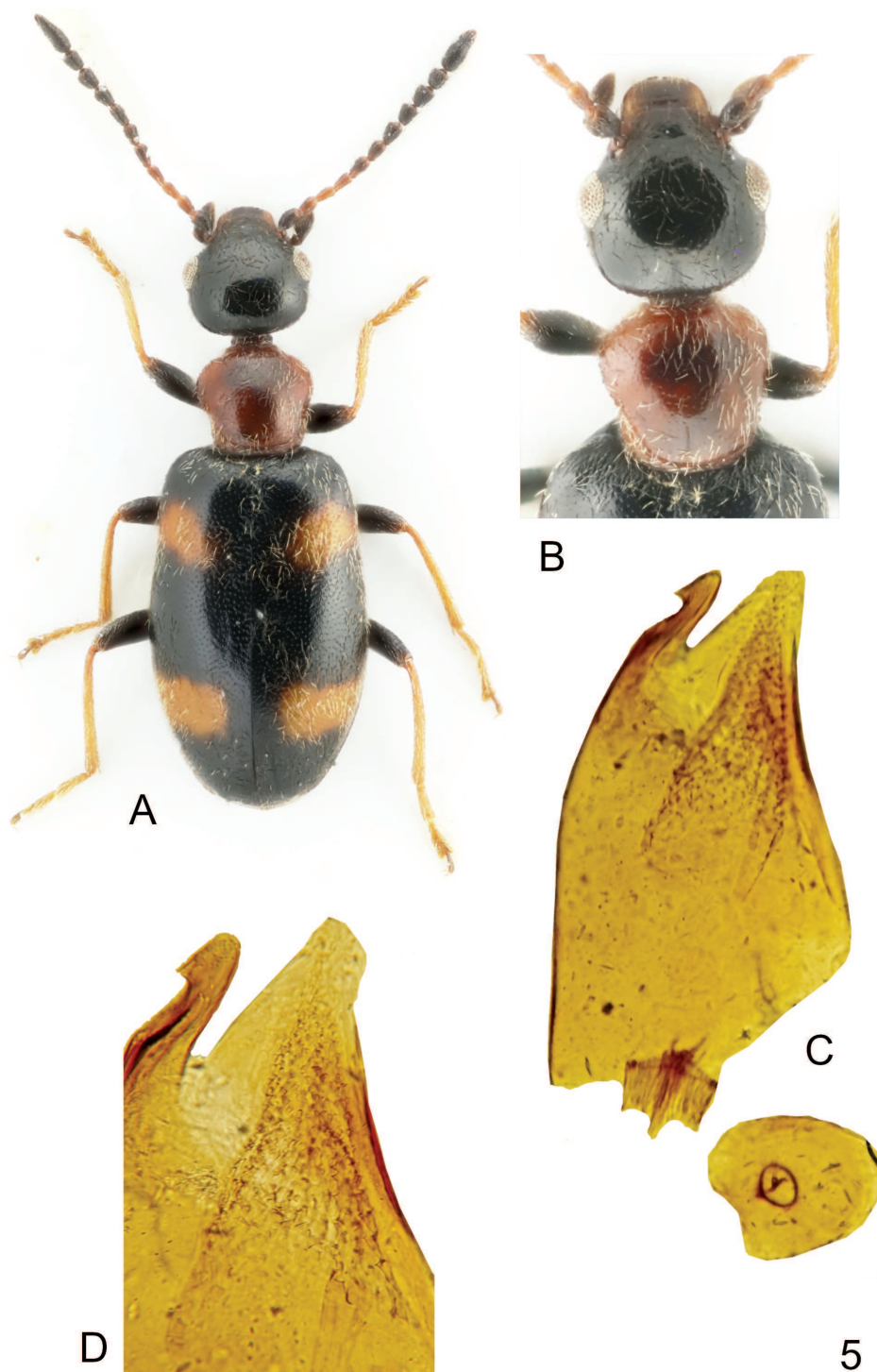


Fig. 5. *Microhoria aspelia* (Truqui, 1855) male from Tepebasi, Cyprus. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Aedeagus, lateral view; D – ditto, apical portion [not to scale].

Cyprus. Total body length 3.5 mm. Head black, pronotum pale rufous, elytra black to black-brown with two transverse, yellowish-orange spots on each elytron, both widely interrupted on suture, posterior spot not touching lateral margin of elytron. Antennomeres 2–4(5) yellowish-orange, remaining antennomeres dark. Femora brown, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi yellowish-orange. Venter dark brown. Head about 1.1× as long as wide, basal margin broadly rounded, tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye rather small, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head, about as long as tempus. Head dorsum glossy, punctures minute, moderately deep. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, moderately long and dense, appressed to subdecumbent. Antenna slightly thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere moderately elongate, apically bluntly pointed, about 2.2× as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely longer than wide, barely than head across eyes, glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly constricted in posterior half. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep, with dense, curved, yellowish setae. Pronotal punctures similar to those on head, intervening spaces glossy, about twice as wide as punctures. Pronotal setae yellowish, moderately long and dense, appressed. Elytra about 1.7–1.8× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, slightly widened postmedium, dorsally slightly convex. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, with minute, narrow, tubular process at gland opening. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures somewhat larger than those on pronotum. Intervening spaces generally slightly wider than punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae yellowish, moderately long and dense, subdecumbent, directed obliquely laterally especially those on presutural area. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Tergite VIII with

a hair-like, membranous lamina. Aedeagus as in Fig. 5C–D, short and broad. Tegmen with hooked apex; endophallic armature of numerous, apically acute to obtuse angulate spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female somewhat more robust. Female elytron apex without modifications.

Ecology. Studied specimens sampled at 5 to 180 m elevation in a coastal area, the pine forest and at shore of a saline lake.

Distribution. Cyprus. Chandler et al. (2008) also mentions Greece, which was consequently followed by Telnov (2020a). However, there are no published or unpublished records from Greece known to me for this species.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA). Here considered Cypriot endemic (3570.01 CYPR).

Microhoria boyadjeani (Pic, 1904) (Fig. 6) *Anthicus Boyadjeani* Pic, 1904: 73 (description). *Anthicus (Immichoria) Boyadjani* [sic!] – Pic 1911a: 38 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Microhoria boyadjeani – Chandler et al. 2008: 439 (new combination, checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 608 (checklist).

Type material studied. Two specimens (MNHN) mounted on the same card: Lectotype male [here designated, specimen mounted on the right side of the card] & 1 female paralectotype [specimen mounted on the left side of the card]: Bulgar-Dagh (Taurus) [handwritten] // Type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // A. Boyadjeani Pic [handwritten].

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male lectotype. Total body length about 3 mm. Body uniformly black, antennae, palps and legs brown, tibiae moderately paler than femora. Head about 1.2× as long as wide, basal margin broadly rounded in one arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye moderate, slightly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, rather sparsely punctate with circular punctures. Intervening spaces about 2–3× wider than punctures,

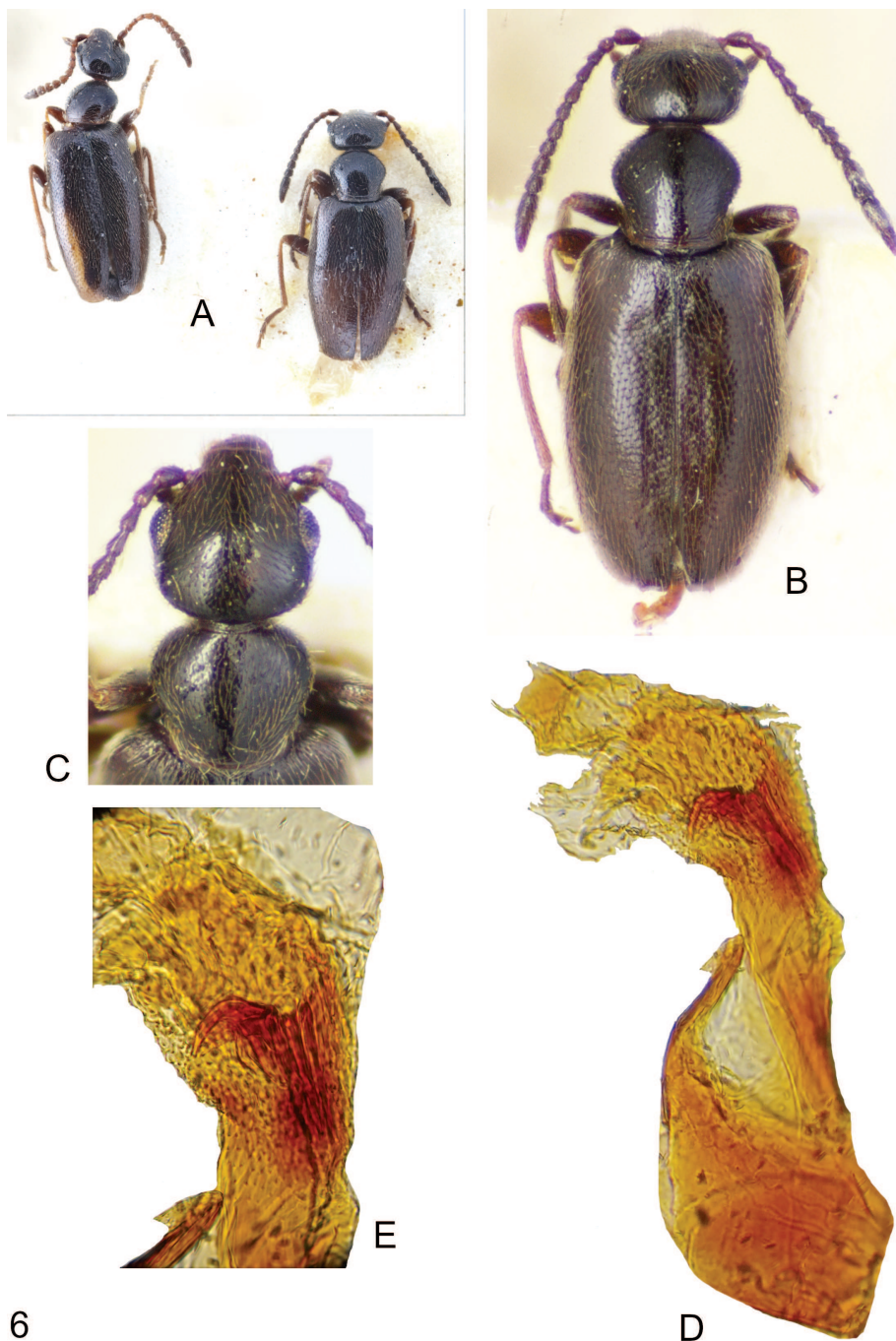


Fig. 6. *Microhoria boyadjeani* (Pic, 1904). A – Paralectotype (the specimen on the left) and lectotype (the specimen on the right) mounted on the same card, habitus, dorsal view; B – Lectotype male, habitus, dorsal view; C – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; D – Aedeagus, lateral view; E – ditto, apical portion with inverted endophallic armature [not to scale]. The images of the aedeagus are suboptimal due to the condition of the lectotype.

smooth. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, sparse, subdecumbent. Antenna slightly thickened in apical third. Terminal antennomere elongate, apically pointed, about 3–3.2× as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 8–10. Pronotum slightly transverse, slightly narrower than head across eyes, glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly constricted in posterior half. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect, punctures and setae similar to those on head. Elytra about 1.5–1.6× as long as wide, subparallel laterally, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, channel of gland forming oval opening and a short process at posterior margin. Elytral disc glossy, sparsely, somewhat stronger punctate than forebody. Intervening spaces 2–3× as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae yellowish, rather long, subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin, subtruncate at median part of it. Aedeagus as in Fig. 6D–E. Tegmen apex curved, apically hooked; endophallic armature with pair of apical, hook-like, curved spines and preapical bunch of several slender spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female elytral apex without modifications. Female tergite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Bolkar Mountains (Bulgar, or Bolghar Dag) in Mersin and Niğde provinces, southern Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA). Possible a S-Anatolian (= Taurian) endemic (9000.08 ANAS).

***Microhoria bremeri* sp. nov.** (Fig. 7, 54B)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:81795D3D-582B-4B29-AF3A-A45A251F4880

Type material designated. Holotype male NME: Turkey, Adiyaman, Komur N 37 55 900; E 38 28 352, 2011-05-23 Pinaryayla & Karaman mezrasi, 30km N Hollow Quercus, trap no: 12 W T. Kayis/ M. Coskun/N. Jansson [printed].

Paratype 1 male IUIT: Turkey, Adiyaman, Komur N 37 55 900; E 38 28 352, 2011-07-12 Pinaryayla & Karaman mezrasi, 30 km N Hollow Quercus, trap no: 13 W T. Kayis/ M. Coskun/N. Jansson [printed].

Etymology. Patronymic. Named for Dr. Hans Bremer (Osnabrück, Germany) – famous specialist on Laemophloeidae and Tenebrionidae.

Description. Holotype male, total body length 2.9 mm. Head 0.7 mm long, across compound eyes 0.6 mm wide, pronotum 0.5 mm long, maximum width 0.5 mm, elytra 1.6 mm long, maximum combined width 1.1 mm. Dorsum uniformly black, abdomen, tibiae and tarsi brown. Head about 1.1× as long as wide, head base rounded in one broad arc with tempora, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, shorter than tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum subopaque, distinctly punctate. Intervening spaces smooth, as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae dirty yellowish, moderately long, rather sparse, appressed to subdecumbent. Antennae moderately enlarged in apical third. Penultimate antennomere distinctly transverse. Terminal antennomere elongate, pointed, about 2.5× as long as penultimate antennomere. Pronotum as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Pronotal disc slightly glossy, flattened in dorsal aspect. Lateral margins strongly converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad, dorsally shallow. Punctures variable large, dense, intervening spaces narrower than to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal pronotal setation similar to that on head. Elytra about 1.4–1.5× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, subtruncate at apex, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded. Apex of elytron modified, with an inconspicuous, elongate denticle at opening of gland channel. Surface moderately glossy, less dense punctate than forebody. Intervening spaces variable, generally twice as wide as punctures. Elytral setae dirty yellowish, moderately long, rather sparse, subdecumbent, directed posteriorly. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs

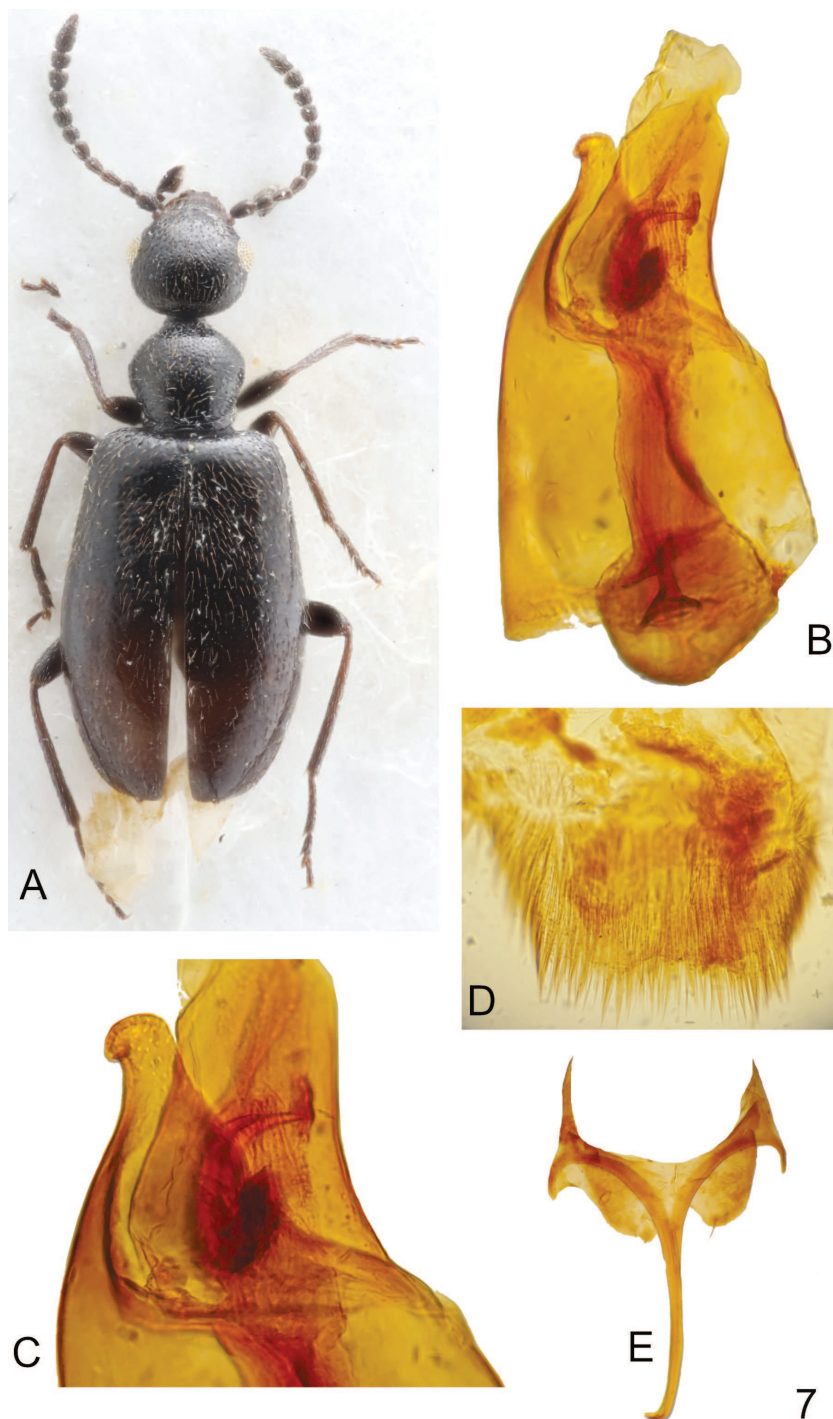


Fig. 7. *Microhoria bremeri* **sp. nov.**, paratype male. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Aedeagus, lateral view; C – ditto, apical portion; D – Lamina of tergite VIII; E – Morphological sternite VIII attached to the spiculum gastrale [not to scale].

paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Tergite VIII with a hair-like, membranous lamina (Fig. 7D). Morphological sternite VII as in Fig. 7E, deeply emarginate at posterior margin. Spiculum gastrale as in Fig. 7E. Aedeagus (Fig. 7B–C) with rather short tegmen, thickened, hooked but not acutely angulate tegmen apex; fused baculi short; endophallic armature with a pair of curved, basally thickened, sickle-like spines and bunch of longer, narrow, parallel spines.

Sexual dimorphism. Female is unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Microhoria bremeri* sp. nov. belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. It can be distinguished from all congeners by the characteristic shape and structure of the male aedeagus. The aedeagus of *M. bremeri* sp. nov. resembles that of *M. ottomana* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (Greece (Lesvos Island), Lebanon, Turkey), but the endophallic armature of the new species differs primarily in the presence of the paired, sickle-like spines and the absence of the long and moderately broad, sword-shaped spines (present in *M. ottomana*) and the short and broad tegmen apex with fully rounded, not acutely angulate apical hook (tegmen apex acutely angulate in lateral view in *M. ottomana*).

Ecology. Sampled using flight interception traps installed on hollow trunks of pollarded, short veteran *Quercus ithaburensis* Decne. trees in an open-canopy, sunny site at 1100 m a.s.l. (Fig. 54B). Trap No. 12 (holotype) was installed 1.5 m above the ground on a hollow trunk of 220 cm circumference. Trap No. 13 (paratype) was installed 1.8 m above the ground on a hollow trunk of 250 cm circumference.

Distribution. Southern Turkey.

Microhoria breviscula (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875) (Fig. 8)

Anthicus brevisculus Desbrochers des Loges, 1875: 48 (description).

Anthicus brevisculus – Marseul 1879: 252 (diagnosis, checklist); Pic 1894: 49 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) brevisculus – Pic 1911a: 38 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 848 (checklist).

Microhoria breviscula – Uhmman et al. 2005: 4–5 & 41 (new combination, biogeography, checklist); Chandler et al. 2008: 439 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 608 (checklist).

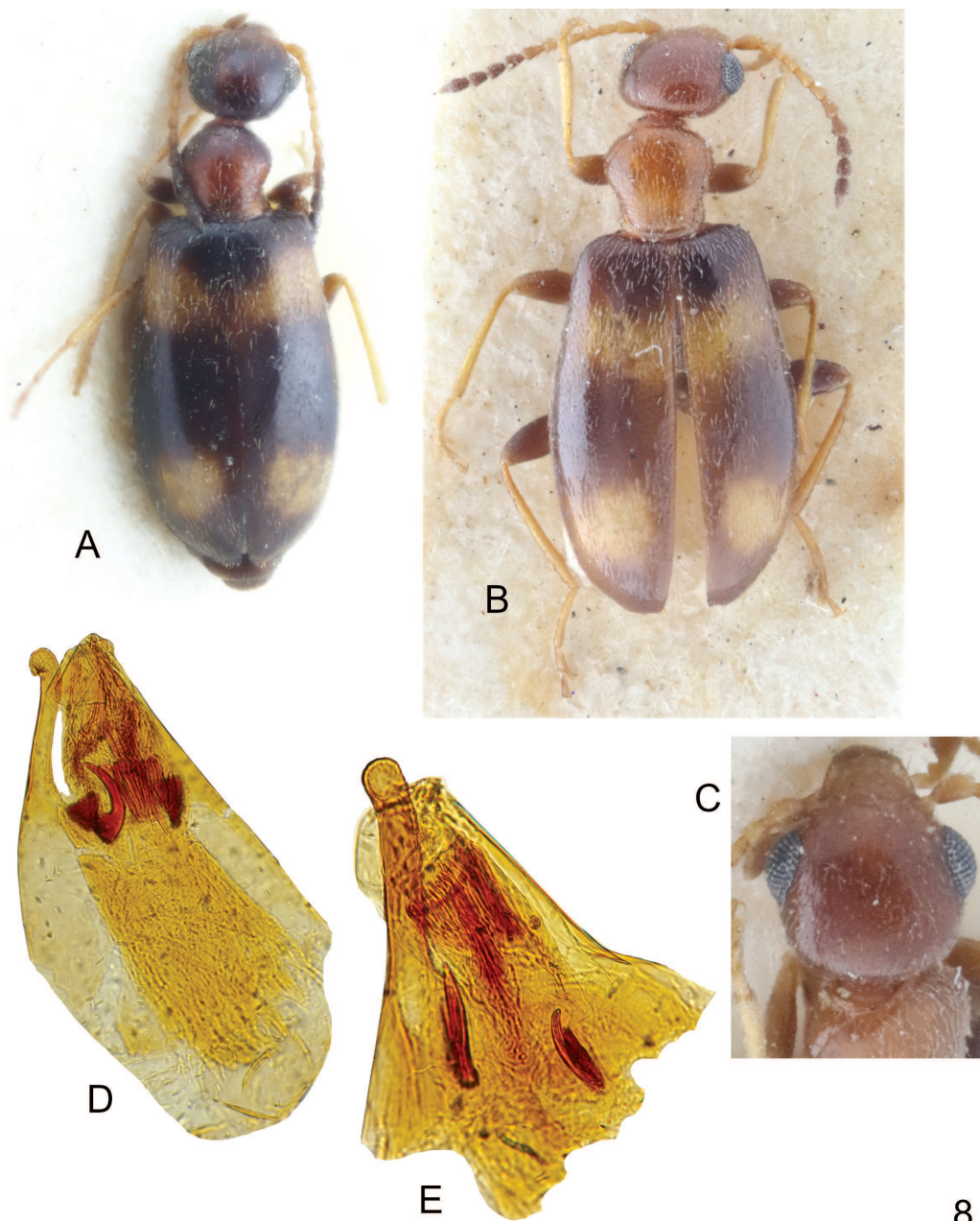
Type material. Not studied (see note below).

New material. 3 males and females NHRM & 1 male DTC: TURKIET Istanbul *E. Kjellander* // Riksmuseum Stockholm; 1 male MNHN [possibly syntype]: Liban Brûlerie. [handwritten]; 1 male MNHN [identification uncertain]: Syrie Coll Reitter [handwritten] // ? *breviscula* Desbr. [handwritten, label pink]; 1 male HMNH: SYRIA, prov. Latakia, Salah Addin citadel, oak-plane forest, netted from oaks, // 6. VI. 2010, leg. Attila Kotán, Edvárd Mizsei, Tamás Németh & Nikola Rahmé.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male from “Liban”, MNHN. Total body length 2.5 mm. Forebody reddish black, pronotum paler. Elytra black with yellowish, postbasal, transverse fascia that narrows medially towards suture and here shortly interrupted and with paired, oval, isolated yellow spot in apical third of each elytron. Antennomeres 1–7(7) yellow, remaining antennomeres darkened. Palps and legs yellowish brown, tibiae moderately paler than femora. Head about 1.1× as long as wide, basal margin rounded in one arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye large, strongly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, sparsely punctate with sporadic, circular punctures. Intervening spaces much wider than punctures, smooth. Dorsal cranial setae whitish to yellowish, sparse, subdecumbent. Antenna vaguely thickened in apical third. Terminal antennomere elongate, apically pointed, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere. Pronotum barely longer than wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly impressed in posterior half. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect, punctures and setae sporadic, similar to those on head. Elytra about 1.6–1.7× as long as wide, widened laterally in apical half, dorsally slightly convex. Humerus broadly

rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, channel of gland forming oval opening and short, rather broad process at posterior margin. Elytral disc glossy, sparse, somewhat stronger

punctate than forebody. Intervening spaces much wider than punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae yellowish, moderately long, subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial



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Fig. 8. *Microhoria breviscula* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875). A – male from “Liban”, possibly syntype, habitus, dorsal view; B – Male from “Syrie”, habitus, dorsal view; C – Head, dorsal view; D – Aedeagus, lateral view; E – Aedeagus, different specimen, lateral view [not to scale].

terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII and morphological sternite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 8D–E. Tegmen apex hooked; endophallic armature with pair of hooklike, curved spines, three long and narrow subparallel spines, and a bunch of several smaller spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female elytral apex without modifications, elytra more robust, less elongate. Female tergite VII rounded at posterior margin.

Interspecific variability. Forebody uniformly reddish in studied specimen from Latakia Province, Syria.

Ecology. In Syria, one specimen was swept from oak leaves and branches in oak forest.

Distribution. Lebanon, Syria.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA).

Note. This species appears close to *M. terminata* (W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842) both in the body

colouration and the shape and structure of aedeagus. However, in *M. breviscula* the thickened basal part of the paired hook-like spine of the endophallus is much shorter, hooked only at apex but longer, strongly and continuously curved inward, sickle-shaped in *M. terminata* (cf. Kejval & Chandler 2022, p. 132, Fig. 93). Posterior margin of female elytron is not modified in *M. breviscula*, posterodorsally concave and acutely angulate produced posteriad in *M. terminata*.

Microhoria caliginosa caliginosa (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849) (Fig. 9)

= *Anthicus caliginosus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849 (repeated description)

Anthicus caliginosus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a: 163 (description); LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b: 262 (repeated description).

Type material not studied.

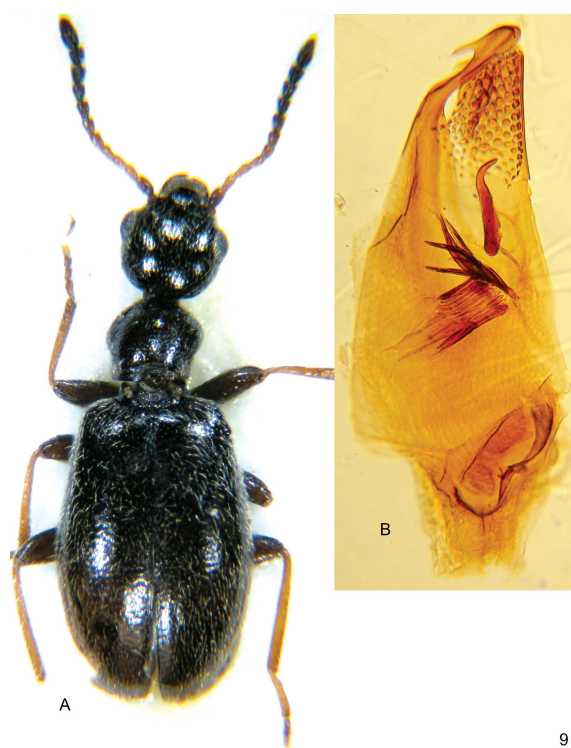


Fig. 9. *Microhoria caliginosa caliginosa* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849) male from “Yugoslavia”. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Aedeagus, lateral view [not to scale; images courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

Additional material. 1 male ADC: Jugoslavia Iyan, 1900 Apfelbeck // MICROHORIA caliginosa LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 A. Degiovanni, 2020 Det.; 1 male MNHN: Sinh D. Novak 29.6-36 // Microhoria caliginosa Laf. P. BONADONA dét.; 8 males & females, DTC: BULGARIA – SW, 10 km N Sandanski, 23°14'53''E, 41°39'08''N, h=500m, 6.VI.2016, Lg. A. Napolov & I. Roma.

Distribution. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia, former Yugoslavia (without data on collecting locality) (Chandler et al. 2008; Telnov 2020a). The record for Turkey by Chandler et al. (2008) possibly based on unpublished specimen(s) in the collection of G. Uhmman. This was followed by Telnov (2020a). However, no published or unpublished Turkish locality records of this taxon were allocated during this study. Its presence in western part of Turkey is not impossible but requires further confirmation. This species is therefore not redescribed here.

Subspecies *epidaurosa* (Pic, 1936) in Greece, subspecies *pannonica* (Kaszab, 1956) in Hungary, and subspecies *sexualis* (C. Koch, 1933) in Croatia (Chandler et al. 2008; Telnov 2020a).

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME), here considered restricted to the European part of the area.

Microhoria capreolus Telnov et Degiovanni sp. nov. (Fig. 10)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4A1FE319-12F9-4A9B-A555-706BAC4B2555

Type material designated. Holotype male NME: TURCIA m. Pr. Antalya Güzelbag, Zeitinbükü River 160m 36°39'57''N 31°53'17''E 24.V.2004 leg. A. Weigel river vall. [printed].

Paratypes 15 specimens. 1 male NME: TURCIA m. Pr. Antalya 10km N Demirtas, Sedre Tal, 500m 36°30'22''N 32°15'44''E 25.V.2004 leg. A. Weigel dry slope [printed]; 1 male NME: TURCIA m. Pr. Antalya Besonak, Köprülü River 37°07'49''N, 31°12'37''E 140m 25.V.2004 Fluß-tal leg. A. Weigel [printed]; 1 male & 1 female NME, 1 male DTC: NME: TURCIA m. Prov. Antalya 10 km N Demirtas, Sedre-Tal

36°30'22''N, 32°15'44''E 25.V.2006 leg. A. Kopetz 500m NN Trockenhang [printed]; 1 male DTC: TURCIA m. Pr. Antalya 10 km N Demirtas, Sedre Tal, 500m 36°30'22''N 32°15'44''E 25.V.2006 leg. A. Weigel dry slope [printed]; 1 male NME: TURCIA m. Pr. Antalya Umg. Güzelbag, 640 m 36°47'17''N, 31°59'12''E 26.V.2004 leg. A. Weigel [printed]; 1 male NME: TURCIA m. Pr. Antalya 10 km N Demirtas, Sedre-Tal, 500 m 36°30'22''N, 32°15'44''E 25.V.2006 leg. A. Skale [printed]; 1 specimen NME: TURCIA m. Prov. Antalya 18 km NE Demirtas, 1100 m 36°30'N, 32°20'E, 26. u. 28.V.2006, leg. A. Skale, Kahlschlag [printed]; 1 male NME: TURCIA, Pr. Antalya 18 km NE Demirtas 1100 m, 36°30'N 32°20'E, 28.V.2006 leg. A. Weigel [printed]; 1 male DTC: TURCIA m. Pr. Antalya 6–7 km NE Mahmutlar, 650 m 36°30'12''N, 32°10'11''E 29.V.2006 leg. A. Kopetz [printed]; 1 female NME: TURCIA m. Pr. Antalya 22 km NE Mahmutlar, 1050m 36°33'11''N, 32°19'40''E, 29.V.2006, Rieselfels leg. A. Kopetz [printed]; 1 male NME & 1 male DTC: TURCIA m. Pr. Antalya 22 km NE Alanya, Dimcay River 130m 36°33'39''N, 32°12'48''E 30.V.2006 leg. A. Kopetz [printed]; 1 male ADC: Turkey: Antalya prov., Serik, Aspendos, 29.V.2011 F. Angelini leg. [printed].

Etymology. Named after the genus *Capreolus* Gray, 1821 to highlight the resemblance of the antler-like spines of the endophallic armature of the new species to the antlers of male roe deer. Noun in the nominative case, standing in apposition.

Description. Holotype male, total body length 2.3 mm. Head 0.55 mm long, across compound eyes 0.5 mm wide, pronotum 0.5 mm long, maximum width 0.4 mm, elytra 1.4 mm long, maximum combined width 0.85 mm. Selected male paratypes 2.2–2.5 mm, female paratype 2.4 mm long.

Dorsum and venter uniformly black-brown. Antennomeres 1–5 (in part also antennomere six), tibiae and tarsi pale yellowish brown, femora and palps brown. Basal fovea of pronotum with pale brown tinge dorsally and laterally. Head slightly ovoid, about 1.2× as long as wide, tempora moderately constricted towards rounded

head base, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head, tempus about

as long as to 1.2× as long as eye. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures distinct, moderately deep. Intervening spaces generally smooth and

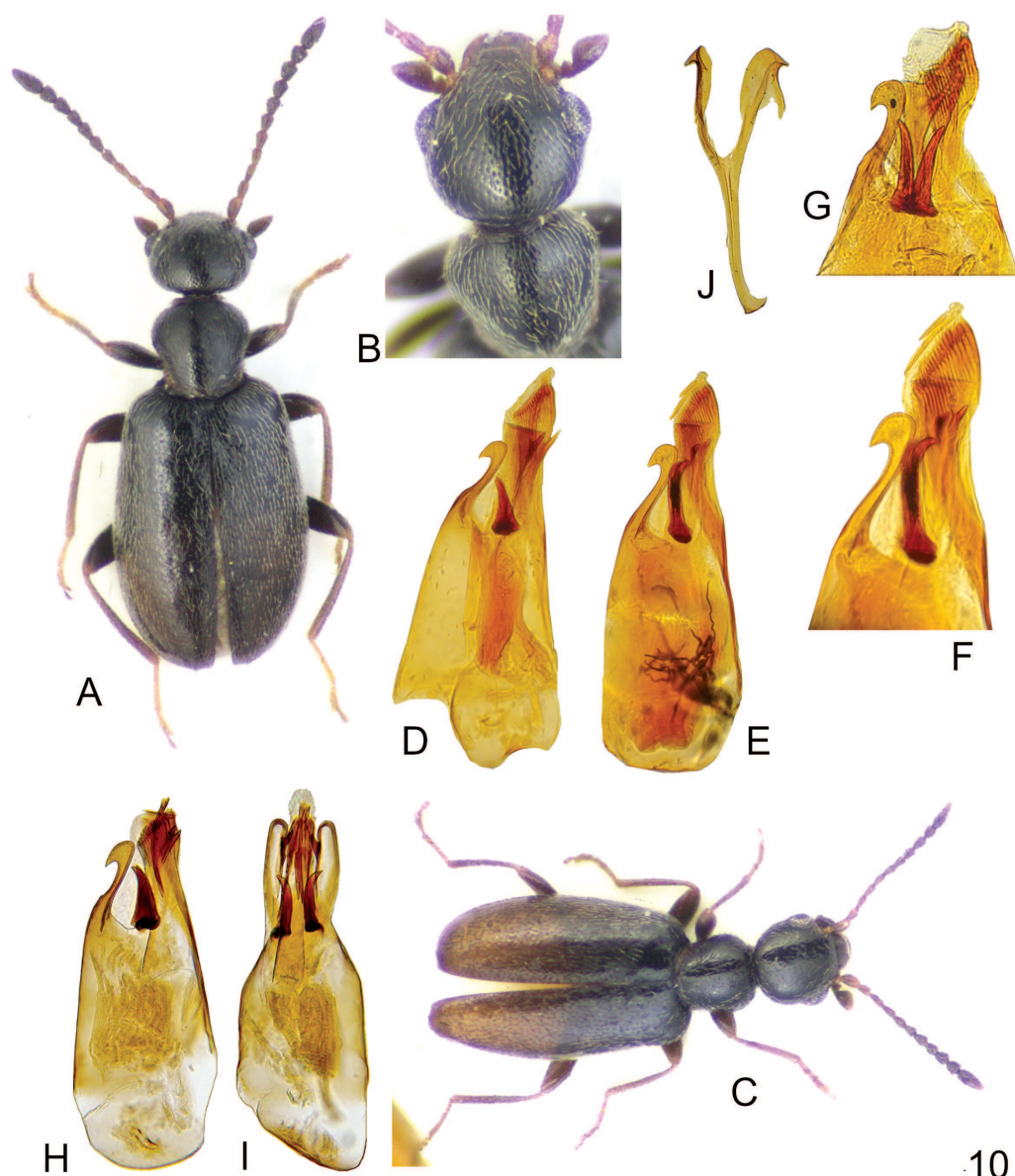


Fig. 10. *Microhoria capreolus* Telnov et Degiovanni **sp. nov.** A – Paratype male, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, head, dorsal view; C – Another male paratype, habitus, dorsal view; D – Aedeagus, lateral view; E – Aedeagus, lateral view, different paratype; F – ditto, apical portion; G – ditto, different paratype; H – Aedeagus, lateral view, different paratype; I – ditto, ventral view; J – Spiculum gastrale [not to scale; images H–I courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

glossy, about as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae greyish, moderately long and dense, appressed. Antennae slightly enlarged in apical third. Penultimate antennomere widened distally, slightly longer than wide. Terminal antennomere elongate, acutely pointed, about 2.2× as long as penultimate antennomere, barely longer than combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum about as long as wide, narrower than head across eyes, subtruncate medially at anterior margin. Pronotal disc moderately glossy, flattened in dorsal aspect. Lateral margins moderately converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad, laterally supplemented with moderately long, curved, yellowish setae. Punctures, intervening spaces and dorsal setae similar as those on head. Elytra moderately elongate, about 1.47–1.5× as long as wide, laterally broadly rounded, subtruncate at apex, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded. Elytron apex modified, with elongate, acutely pointed, narrow denticle at opening of gland channel. Elytral surface glossy and smooth, punctures somewhat larger than those on forebody, shallow. Intervening spaces generally twice as wide as punctures. Elytral setae greyish, rather short, moderately dense, subdecumbent, directed posteriad. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate to truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin, medially subtruncate. Spiculum gastrale as in Fig. 10J. Aedeagus (Fig. 10D–I) elongate. Tegmen apex short, strongly hooked; fused baculi inconspicuous; endophallic armature of two short and strong, slightly curved, basally strongly widened spines, a pair or narrow, pin-like, apical spines and a pair of peculiar, long and strong, bifurcate spines with main branch strongly widened towards apex and truncate apically while secondary (smaller and shorter) branch acutely dentate, rather narrow.

Sexual dimorphism. Female is externally similar to male, elytron apex rounded, without modifications. Female tergite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Interspecific variability. The number of the pale antennomeres and the intensity of pale varies.

Differential diagnosis. *Microhoria capreolus* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov. belongs to the *M. terminata* species group and is externally very similar to a number of uniformly dark coloured congeners but can be differentiated due to the peculiar endophallic armature of the male aedeagus.

Ecology. Collected at elevations 140–1050 m from the ground in river valleys.

Distribution. Southern Turkey (Antalya Province).

Microhoria caspia (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875) (Figs 11–12, 54A)

Anthicus caspius Desbrochers des Loges, 1875: 45 (description).

Anthicus caspius – Marseul 1879: 192, 223 (key, supplementary description); Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Anthicus Caspius – Pic 1894: 50 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) caspius – Pic 1911: 39 (checklist).

Microhoria caspia – Uhmann 1985: 199 (new combinations, records – S European Russia); Telnov 1999: 30 (record – ‘Turkestan’); Chandler et al. 2008: 439 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 608 (checklist).

Type material. Syntypes 2 males MNHN: Derbent. Becker [printed].

New material. 3 males & 1 female DTC: Türk. Riviera Kemer M.5.1996 Sieber; 4 males DTC: Türk. Riviera bei Kemer M5/96 Sieber; 1 male ADC: Turchia: Van, 1600 m Timar, 25.7.2002 G. Sama leg.; 1 male NME & 1 male DTC: TURCIA m. Prov. Antalya 18 km NE Demitras, Paß bei 1550 m, 36°28'38"N, 32°23'16"E blühende Bäume, Kieferwald 28.V.2006, leg. A. Kopetz; 1 male NME: TURCIA m. Prov. Antalya 18 km NE Demitras, 1100m 36°30'N, 32°20'E 26.u.28.V.2006, leg. A. Skale, Kahl-schlag; 1 female IUIT: Turkey, Gölhisar.120 km W Antalya. N36°57'40": E 29°27'53" 7 km SW Altinyayla, W-trap 2 Hollow Quercus 2009-06-28 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Avcı [printed]; 1 male DTC: Turkey, Egirdir, Yukangökdere N37°42'964, S 30° 49'699 Kasnak forest Win-

dowtrap [sic!] 6 Hollow Quercus 2007-07-19 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Avci [printed]; 1 male NME: Turkey, Gölhisar. 120 km W Antalya. N36°57'40": E 29°27'53" 7 km SW Altinyayla, W-trap 6 Hollow Quercus 2009-07-25 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Avci; 1 specimen [not dissected] NME: Turkey, Gölhisar. 120 km W Antalya. N36°57'40": E 29°27'53" 7 km SW Altinyayla, W-trap 4 Hollow Quercus 2009-08-30 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Avci [printed]; 1 male BMNH: Turkey, Gölhisar. 120 km W Antalya. N 36°57' 40": E 29°27'53" 7 km SW Altinyayla, W-trap 2 Hollow Quercus 2009-07-25 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Avci [printed].

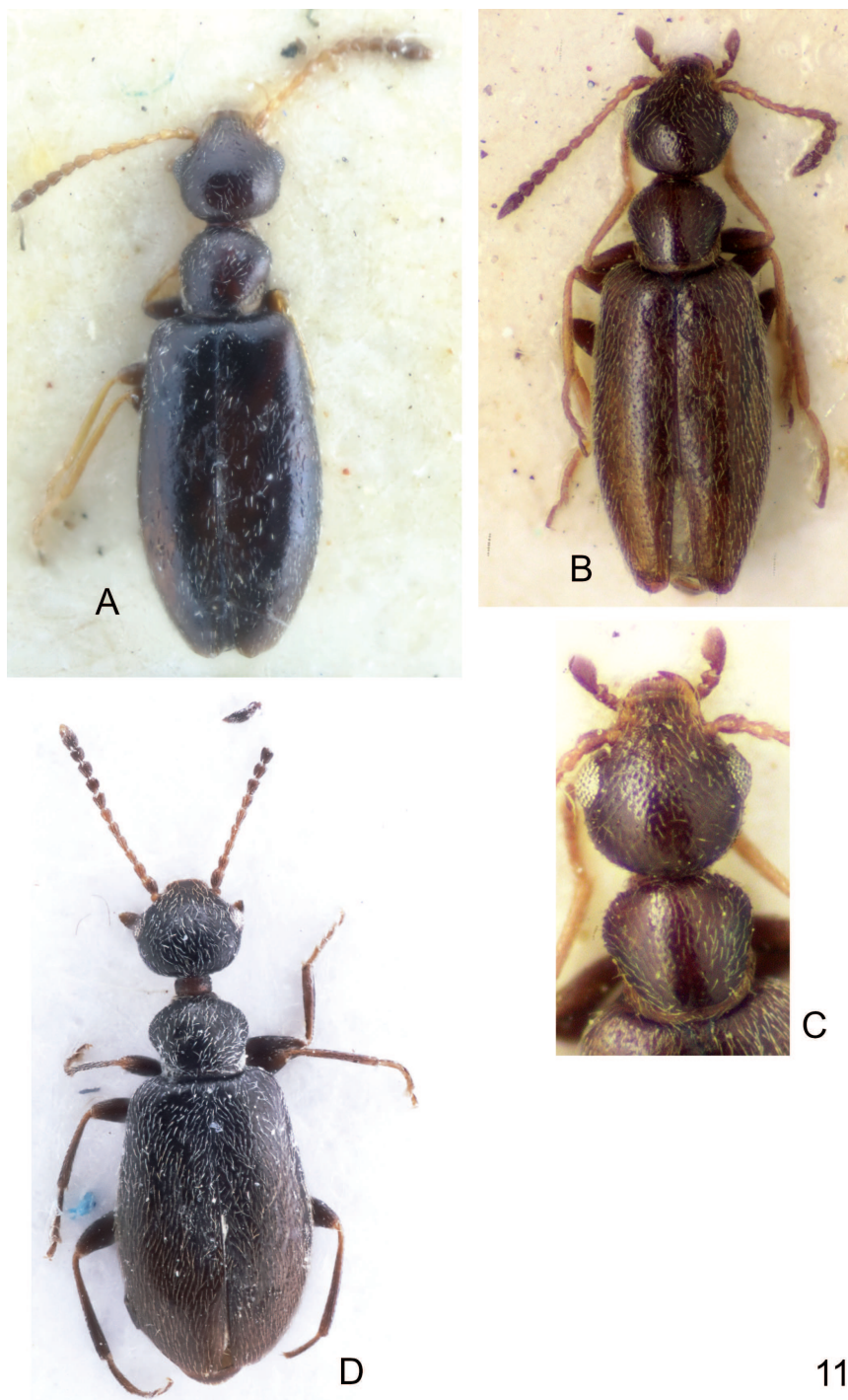
Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Syntype male from Derbent, S European Russia (Republic of Dagestan). Total body length 2.3 mm. Body slender, dorsally flattened. Dorsum and venter uniformly black-brown. Antennomeres 2–5 (in part also antennomere six) yellowish, remaining antennomeres brown. Femora brown, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi yellowish. Head nearly as long as wide, head base rounded. Tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, about as long as tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, punctures distinct, small, moderately dense. Intervening spaces smooth, generally from as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, inconspicuous. Antenna slightly thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere acutely pointed, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere and slightly longer than combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum nearly as long as wide, slightly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly rounded in anterior, constricted in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea rather broad and deep, with somewhat denser, curved, whitish setation. Pronotal punctures more distant than those on head. Intervening spaces glossy, wider than punctures. Setation inconspicuous. Elytra about 1.7× as long as wide, laterally subparallel. Humerus broadly rounded. Elytral disc modera-

tely glossy, punctures dense, shallow. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as punctures. Apex of elytron with minute, acute triangular denticle at gland channel opening. Elytral setae whitish to greyish, subdecumbent, moderately long and dense, directed posteriad. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII short, broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 12. Tegmen short, apical hook large, opposing apical part of tegmen also shortly hooked; endophallic armature of two long, strongly C-like shaped spines, each acutely pointed apically and somewhat thickened basally; fused baculi conspicuous, extending apically towards about one third of endophallus length; ring-like primary gonopore distinct, rather large.

Sexual dimorphism. Female elytral apex without modifications.

Interspecific variability. Highly variable both in external morphology and shape of male genital organs. Several specimens with uniformly brown legs and antenna. Basal half of pronotum dark red in a specimen from Lake Van, eastern Turkey. Punctures of dorsum is dense and conspicuously deep in some specimens, small and shallow in other. Tempora subparallel in some specimens, broadly rounded in a single arc with head base in other. Apical hook of male tegmen varies in size and shape (Fig. 12). Length and grade of "swirl" of C-like shaped spines of endophallic armature also varies.

Ecology. Several specimens sampled using flight interception traps installed on hollow trunks of veteran *Quercus* spp. trees in a semiopen pasture woodland at 1300 m a.s.l. (Fig. 54A). Trap No. 6 was installed on *Q. trojana* Webb 4.4 m above the ground on a hollow trunk of 290 cm circumference. Trap No. 2 was installed on *Q. infectoria* Oliv. 2.9 m above the ground on a hollow trunk of 217 cm circumference. Another No. 6 trap was installed on a hollow trunk of *Q. libani* G. Olivier 3.3 m above the ground. Additional specimen was collected from flowering trees in a pine forest. Additional specimens sampled at the elevation of 1100–1600 m.



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Fig. 11. *Microhoria caspia* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875). A – Male, syntype from “Derbent”, Dagestan, S European Russia, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, another male; C – ditto, head, dorsal view; D – Female from Gölhisar, Turkey, habitus, dorsal view [not to scale].

Distribution. South of the European part of Russia, Turkey (first country record), “Turkestan” (this record (Telnov 1999) has been incorrectly interpreted as “Turkmenistan” by Chandler et al. (2008) and subsequently followed Telnov (2020a). Occurrence of this species in Turkmenistan is not impossible but requires additional confirmation).

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), but also includes southern part of the European Russia.

Microhoria chakouri (Pic, 1909) (Fig. 13) *Anthicus Chakouri* Pic, 1909: 143 (description). *Anthicus chakouri* – Koch 1935b: 207 (key). *Anthicus (Immichoria) Chakouri* – Pic 1911a: 40 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist). *Immichoria chakouri* – Alfieri 1976: 151 (new combination, checklist, records – Egypt). *Microhoria chakouri* – Chandler et al. 2008: 439 (new combination, checklist); El-Torkey 2014: 183, 190 (key, record – Egypt); Kejval & Chand-

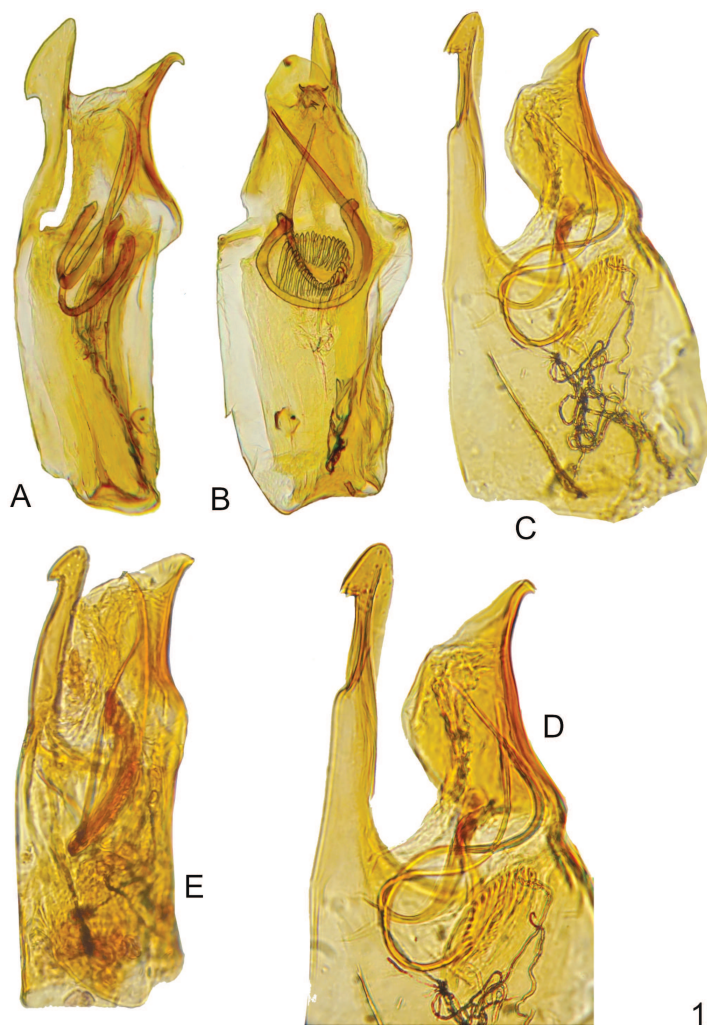


Fig. 12. *Microhoria caspia* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875) male aedeagi. A–B – Male from unknown locality, lateral and ventral view; C – Male from Altinyayla env., Turkey, lateral view; D – ditto, apical portion of aedeagus; E – Male from Altinyayla env., Turkey, lateral view [not to scale; images A–B courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

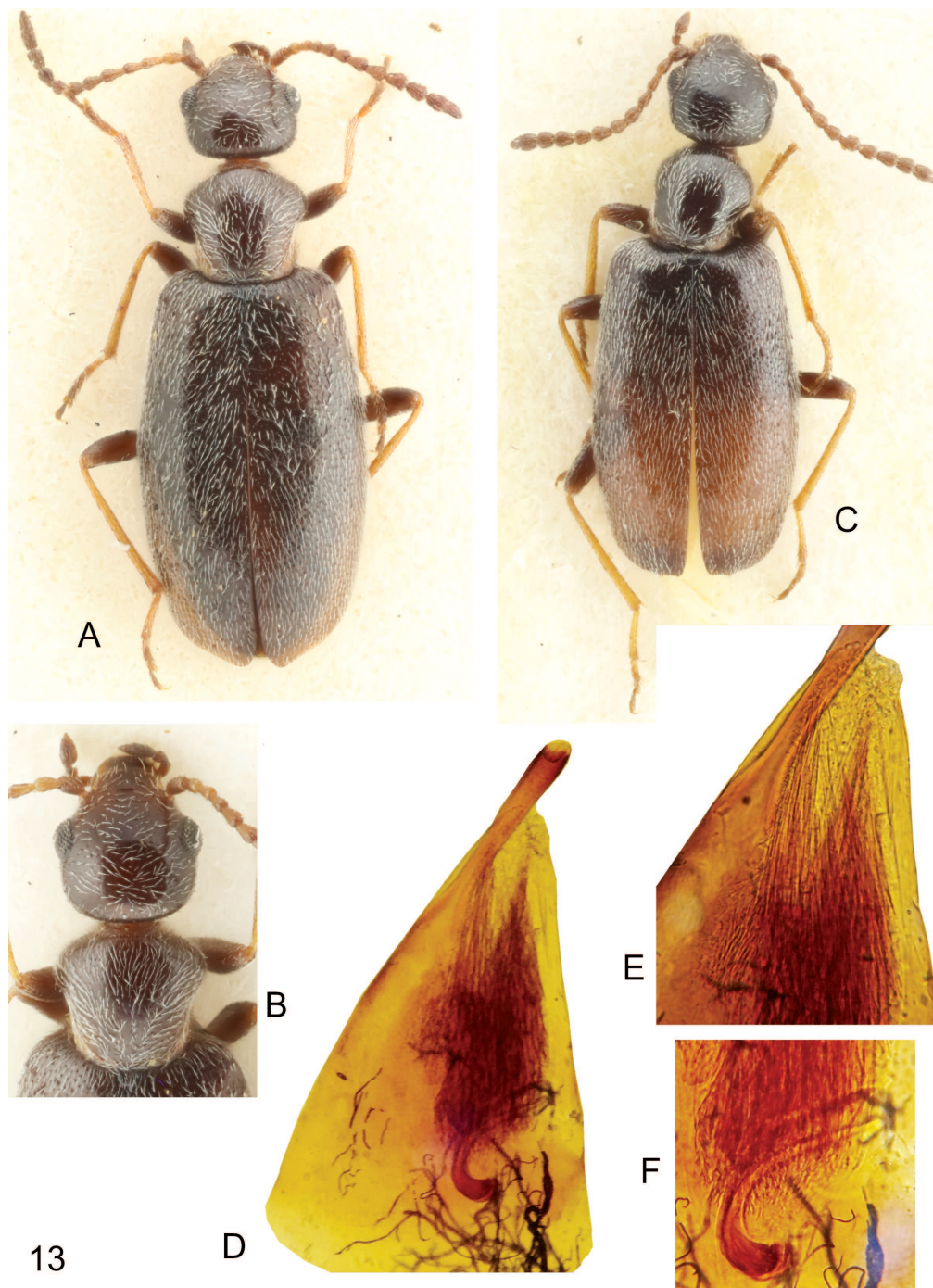


Fig. 13. *Microhoria chakouri* (Pic, 1909) specimens from Wadi Zoleigha, Egypt (NHMB) (published in Schatzmayr & Koch (1934)). A – Female, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, head, dorsal view; C – Male, habitus, dorsal view; D – Aedeagus, lateral view; E – ditto, apical portion of endophallic armature; F – ditto, basal portion of endophallic armature [not to scale].

ler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 608 (checklist).

Type material. Syntype 1 female MNHN: Mokatt. Avril [handwritten] // 75 [handwritten] // Egypt ... Chakour [handwritten, in part unreadable] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // Chakouri mihi [handwritten].

New material. 1 male ABC: JORDAN mer. oc. 800 m 50 km NE AQABA, WADI RUM 4.–5.4.1994 29,36–41N; 35,20–25E lgt. S. BECVAR j.& s.; 1 male ADC: ISRAEL – Arava valley, Nahal Omer, 21.3.95, G. Sama leg; 3 males & 1 female ADC: ISRAEL – Central Negev, 4/20 km. est. Dimona, 22.2.97, G. Sama leg; 1 male ADC: ISRAEL – Jordan valley, 24 km. sud Mehola, 24.2.98, G. Sama leg; 4 females ADC: Israele – Neghev, Hatzerim, 17–18/3/2005, leg. Tedeschi; 1 male ADC: Israele – Neghev, Beer Sheva, 21-3-2005, leg. Tedeschi; 1 male ADC: Israele – Negev, Gvulot, 13/3/2008, leg. Tedeschi; 1 male ADC: Cyprus, SW Pollis env. 9.III.2014, Snizek leg.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Syntype female. Total body length 2.8 mm. Dorsum and venter uniformly black to black-brown. Antennae and legs yellowish brown, femora distinctly darker than tibiae, antennomeres 7–11 darker than preceding antennomeres. Head 1.1–1.2× as long as wide, head base rounded. Tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, slightly shorter than tempus, slightly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, punctures distinct, variable dense. Intervening spaces smooth, from as wide as to much wider than punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, moderately long, rather sparse, subdecumbent. Antenna slightly thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere bluntly pointed, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere and as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum as long as wide, nearly as wide as head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins rounded in anterior, strongly constricted in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep, with dense, curved setation. Pronotal disc flattened in dorsal aspect.

Pronotal punctures, intervening spaces and setae similar to those on head. Elytra about 1.7–1.8× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures dense. Intervening spaces smooth, generally narrower than to as wide as punctures. Apex of elytron without modifications. Elytral setae whitish to greyish, subdecumbent, moderately long and dense, directed posteriad. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Sexual dimorphism. Male from Mokattam, Egypt. Elytron apex with minute, acute triangular denticle at opening of gland channel. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 13D–F. Tegmen moderate, apex rod-like prolonged, apically somewhat widened and rounded; endophallic armature of numerous long, dense, narrow spines and a pair of curved spines and numerous small spinules.

Ecology. Unknown. One specimen collected at 800 m elevation.

Distribution. Cyprus (first country record), Egypt, Israel (first country record), Jordan (first country record). There is a mistyping in a distribution record of this species in Telnov (2020a: 608): “AG G”, that must be read “EG” (Egypt). Identification of the specimens from Egypt as in the key by El-Torkey (2014) is doubtful and needs verification.

Chorotype. NE-African-Sindian? (5.11 NAS).

Microhoria corallicolis (Reitter, 1889) (Fig. 14) *Anthicus corallicolis* Reitter, 1889: 258 (description).

Anthicus corallicolis – Pic 1894: 50 (checklist); 1907: 125 (note on incorrectly proposed synonymy); Pic 1910: 38 (note on an incorrectly proposed synonymy); Pic 1911a: 41 (checklist). *Anthicus (Eonius) corallicolis* – Heyden 1891: 268 (checklist); Reitter 1906: 445 (new, erroneous synonymy with *Anthicus* (now *Microhoria*) *syrensis* Pic, 1902; checklist).

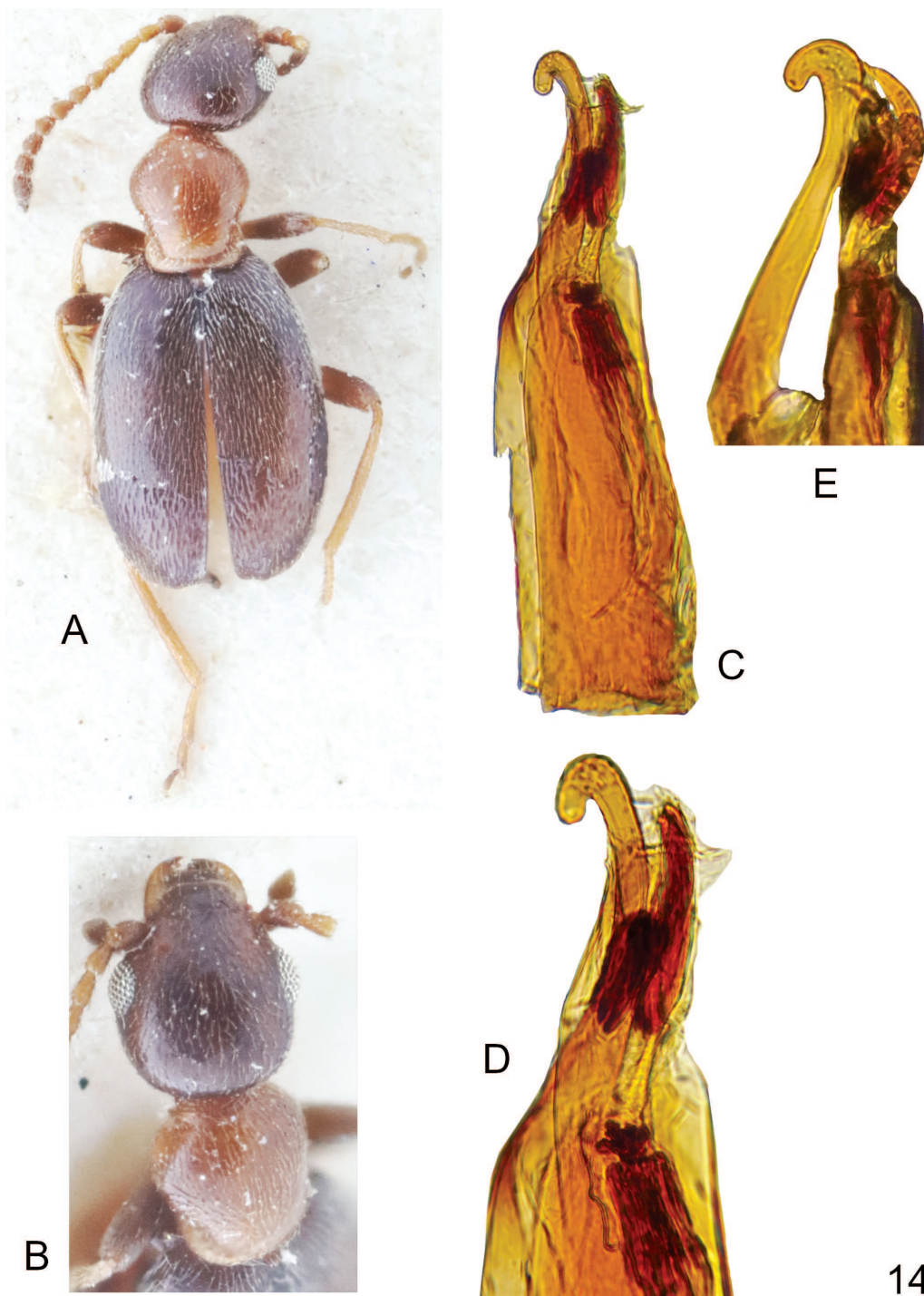


Fig. 14. *Microhoria corallicolis* (Reitter, 1889) male lectotype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Head, dorsal view; C – Aedeagus, lateral view; D–E – ditto, apical portion [not to scale].

Anthicus (Immichrohoria) corallicolis – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Microhoria corallicolis – Uhmman 1985: 199 (new combination, record of the type specimen; record – Cyclades (type series) & Dodecanese islands); Chikatunov et al. 2004: 160 (distribution in Israel, general distribution, bionomy); Uhmman et al. 2005: 5 & 41 (biogeography, bionomy, checklist, records – Israel); Chandler et al. 2008: 439 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 608 (checklist).

Type material studied. Lectotype male MNHN [here designated]: Cykladen Keos v. Oertzen. [printed] // *A. corallicolis* M. 1889 [handwritten] // type [handwritten] // peut ... Lafertei Truq. [handwritten, in part unreadable]; Paralectotype 1 male HMNH: Südl. Sporaden Karpathos v. Oertzen. [printed] // Paratypus [printed, letters red] 1889 *Anthicus corallicolis* Reitter [handwritten] [red frame] // Coll. Reitter [printed] // *Microhoria* [printed] *corallicolis* (Reitter) [handwritten] G. Uhmman 19 [printed] 84 [handwritten].

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male lectotype. Head reddish-brown to dark brown, pronotum rufous, elytra black. Antenna generally yellowish, three or four terminal antennomeres darkened. Palps and legs yellowish brown, tibiae distinctly paler than femora. Head about 1.3× as long as wide, basal margin rounded in one arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye large, slightly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, sparsely punctate with sporadic, circular punctures. Intervening spaces much wider than punctures, smooth. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, sparse, appressed. Antenna moderately thickened in apical third. Terminal antennomere elongate, apically pointed, about 3× as long as penultimate antennomere. Pronotum about 1.2× as long as wide, narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly impressed in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect, punctures and setae sporadic, similar to those on head. Elytra about 1.5–

1.6× as long as wide, rounded laterally, dorsally slightly convex. Humerus obsolete. Apex of elytron modified, channel of gland forming oval opening and short, broad process at posterior margin. Elytral disc moderately glossy, comparatively denser, slightly stronger punctate than forebody. Intervening spaces about twice as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae whitish, moderately long and dense, subdecumbent to appressed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 14C–E, tegmen apex with long, rod-like and apically strongly hooked process; endophallic armature with a pair of large, curved spines and some small spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female generally more robust than male, elytra comparatively more wide, elytral apex without modifications.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Greece (Cyclades & Dodecanese islands). Record by Pic (1896b: 180) from Karpathos Island based on misidentified specimen of *M. rubronotata* (Pic, 1896) stat. nov. (see below). Specimens recorded by Chikatunov et al. (2004) and Uhmman (2005) from Israel were not verified during this study and thus the occurrence of *M. corallicolis* in the Eastern Mediterranean requires further confirmation.

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME), here considered restricted to Cyclades & Dodecanese islands.

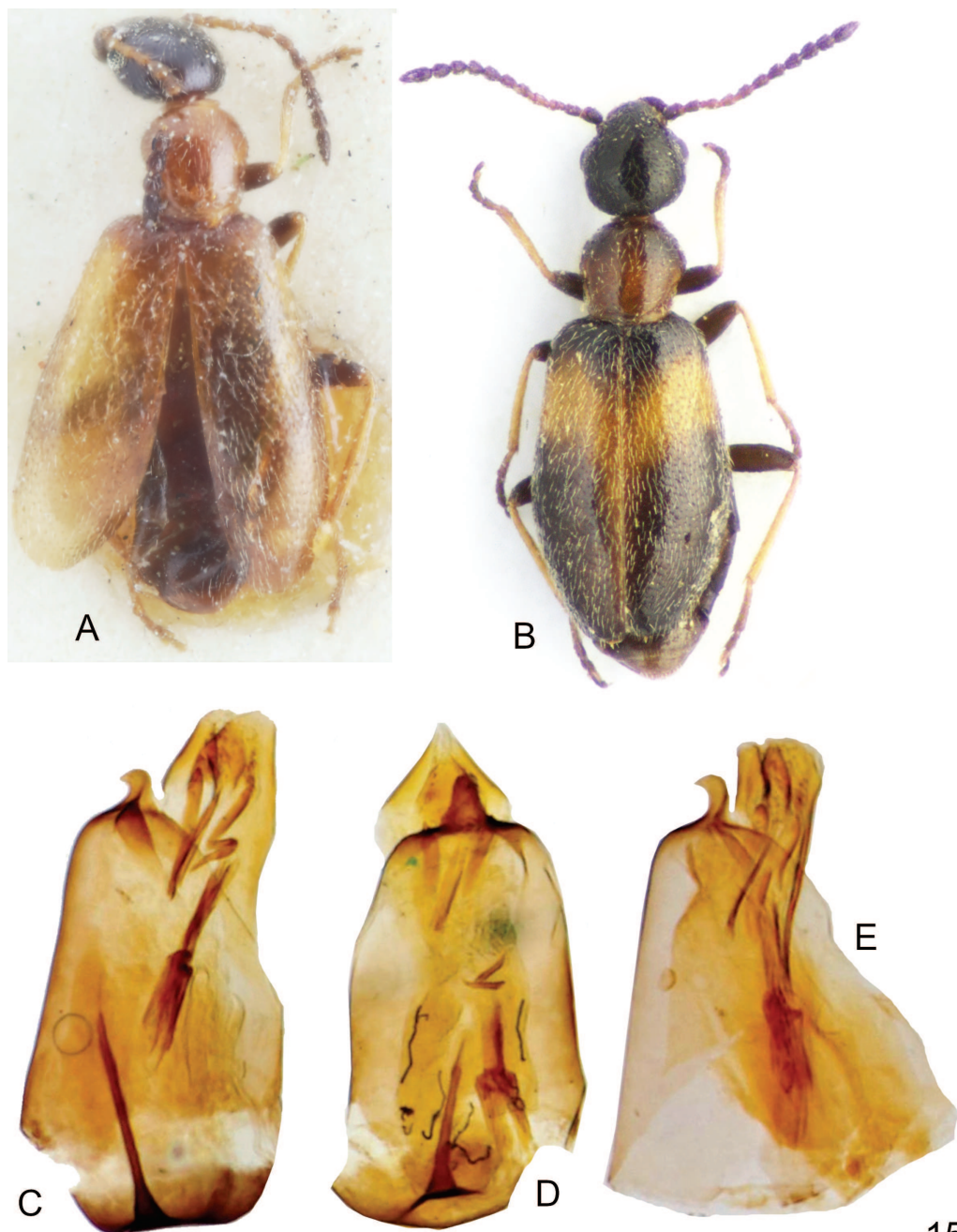
Microhoria degener (Baudi di Selve, 1881) (Fig. 15)

Anthicus degener Baudi di Selve, 1881: 294 (description).

Anthicus (Immichrohoria) degener – Pic 1899a: 176 (record – Lebanon); Pic 1911a: 43 (checklist); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Anthicus (Tenuicomus) degener – Winkler 1927: 845 (checklist).

Microhoria degener – Uhmman et al. 2005: 52 (new combination, bibliography, checklist); Chandler et al. 2008: 439 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 608 (checklist).



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Fig. 15. *Microhoria degener* (Baudi di Selve, 1881). A – Female syntype, habitus, dorsal view; B – Male from el-Qadmus env., Syria, habitus, dorsal view; C & E – Aedeagus, lateral view; D – ditto, ventral view [not to scale; images C–E courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

Type material studied. Syntype 1 female: type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // Degener Baudi type Liban [handwritten].

New material. 2 males ADC: TURCHIA: Misis (Adana) 27.IV.1967 leg. ?; 2 males ADC: SYRIA – Dj. Ansariyah Slunfah, m. 1200/1300, 2.–6.VI.2000, G. Sama leg.; 2 females HMNH: SYRIA, muh. Al Ladhqiyah, Mts Aqra, 10 km S // Kasab 550 m, 2006.VI.23 leg.: Szalóki D.; 2 males DTC: Syria W, Tartūs dist., el-Qadmus env., 25.V.2007, xeric biotopes, leg. F. Savičs; 1 male ADC: TURKEY: m. 625, 15 km NW Mersin, 36°54'N 34°32'E, 25.V.2010, M. Uliana leg.; 4 males HMNH & 2 males DTC: SYRIA, Prov. Latakia, Slunfeh, macchia-oak forest, beaten & swept, 4. VI. 2010 // leg. Attila Kotán, Edvárd Mizsei & Nikola Rahmé; 1 male ADC: TURCHIA: Adana prov., Hsambeyli [sic! Hasanbeyli], km 3 W, 6.VI.2011 F. Angelini leg.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Female syntype. Total body length 2.4 mm. Head dark brown, pronotum pale rufous, elytra yellowish. Antennomeres 1–6 yellow, remaining antennomeres darkened. Palps and legs yellowish brown, tibiae distinctly paler than femora. Head about 1.2× as long as wide, basal margin rounded in one arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye large, strongly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, sporadically punctate with minute punctures. Intervening spaces much wider than punctures, smooth. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, sparse, appressed to subdecumbent. Antenna slightly thickened in apical third. Terminal antennomere elongate, apically acutely pointed, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere, shorter than combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum about 1.1–1.2× as long as wide, slightly narrower than head across eyes, glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins impressed in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep. Pronotal disc barely convex in dorsal aspect, punctures and setae sporadic, similar to those on head. Elytra about 1.4× as long as wide, subparallel laterally, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron

broadly rounded. Elytral disc moderately glossy, moderately dense punctured, punctures larger and coarser than those on forebody. Intervening spaces about as wide as to 2–3× as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae whitish, moderately long and dense, subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII and morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Sexual dimorphism. Male from el-Qadmus env., Syria. Male elytron apex with minute, acutely triangular denticle at opening of gland channel. Male tergite VII truncate at posterior margin, morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin, with several long setae. Male tergite VIII with a hair-like, membranous lamina. Aedeagus (Fig. 15C–E) broadly cylindrical, tegmen apex with short, hooked process; fused baculi conspicuous, extending apically about half of endophallus length; endophallic armature of some variably curved to nearly straight spines (some of them appear Z-shaped) and two apically rounded, elongate processes; primary gonopore rather narrow, not ring-like.

Ecology. Some specimens were sampled by beating and sweeping in an oak forest. Reported from 550 and 625 m elevation.

Distribution. Lebanon, Syria (first country record), S Turkey (first country record).

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), considered restricted to Levant.

Note. Lectotype is not designated since there is a chance to allocate male syntype(s).

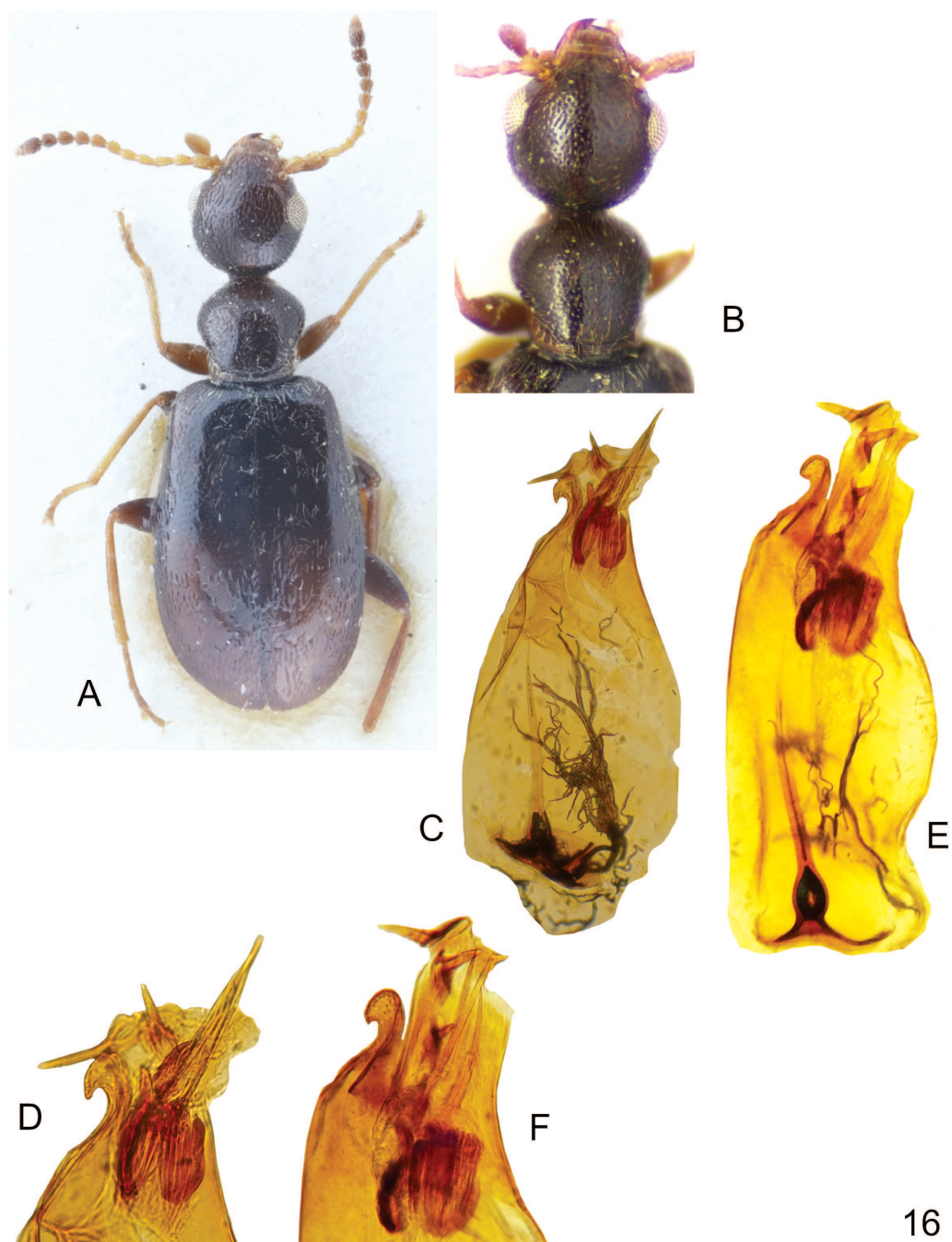
Microhoria delagrangei (Pic, 1892) (Fig. 16, 54B)

Anthicus Delagrangei Pic, 1892a: 43 (description).

Anthicus delagrangei – Pic 1897a: 390 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) delagrangei – Pic 1911a: 43 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Microhoria delagrangei – Chandler et al. 2008: 439 (new combination, checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 609 (checklist).



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Fig. 16. *Microhoria delagrangei* (Pic, 1892). A – Male lectotype, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, head, dorsal view; C – ditto, aedeagus, lateral view; D – ditto, apical portion of aedeagus; E – Male from Komur env., Turkey, aedeagus, lateral view [not to scale].

Type material studied. Lectotype male [here designated] MNHN: Type [printed, label red] // SYRIE AKBES C.D. 1891 [printed, black frame] // *Anthicus Delagranei* n. sp. Pic Syrie [handwritten; additional small circular green label glued on the right upper corner of this label] // *delagranei* Pic [handwritten]; Paralectotype 1 female MNHN: Syria Akbés [handwritten] // ♀ [printed] // T Y P E [printed, label red] // *Delagranei* Pic [handwritten] // Krekich vid. [handwritten]; Paralectotype 1 female NHMB: Akbes Syria [handwritten] // *Anthicus delagranei* Pic [handwritten] // Para-typus [printed, label red, black frame]; Paralectotype 1 female BMNH: Co-type [printed, label circular, yellow frame] // SYRIE AKBES CD. 1891 [handwritten] // Brit.Mus. 1939- [printed] 381. [handwritten] // *Anthicus Delagranei*, Pic [handwritten] // Co-type [printed, label red] [there are two specimens at BMNH mounted on the same card with the same labels; the specimen on the right is the female paralectotype of *M. delagranei*, while the specimen on the left is not conspecific with it, represents misidentified specimen of *Anthicus niger* (Olivier, 1811) and is therefore not considered part of the type series of *M. delagranei*].

New material. 1 male DTC: TURKEY, Prov. Agri, Karasau-Aras Mts., 7 km E // Aydintepe, 2100 m 2000.VII.4. leg.: Székely K.; 1 male ADC: TURKEY – Prov. Mersin, env., Arslanköy, 37°01'N 34°15'E, m 1625, 25.V.2010, Leg. M. Uliana; 1 male IUIT: Turkey, Adiyaman, Komur N 37 55 900; E 38 28 352, 2011-07-12 Pinaryayla & Karaman mezarasi, 30 km N Hollow Quercus, trap no: 12 P T. Kayis/M. Coskun/N. Jansson; 1 male IUIT: Turkey, Adiyaman, Komur N 37 55 900; E 38 28 352, 2011-07-12 Pinaryayla & Karaman mezarasi, 30 km N Hollow Quercus, trap no: 13 W T. Kayis/M. Coskun/N. Jansson; 2 males ADC: TURKEY – Erzurum Prov., 1 km road to Nisantasi, 40°40' N 42°22' E, m1450-1500, 8.VI.2013, Leg. M. Uliana.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male lectotype. Total body length 3.3 mm. Uniformly black-brown to black. Antenna yellowish, five terminal antennomeres somewhat darkened. Palps and legs

yellowish brown, tibiae distinctly paler than femora. Head barely longer than wide, basal margin rounded in one arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye large, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, moderately dense punctate with circular, moderately deep punctures. Intervening spaces narrower than to about twice as wide as punctures, smooth. Dorsal cranial setae whitish to yellowish, moderately dense, appressed to subdecumbent. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere elongate, apically bluntly pointed, about 2.3–2.4× as long as penultimate antennomere. Pronotum about as long as wide, narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly impressed in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep, with curved, whitish setation. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect, punctures similar to those on head. Elytra about 1.5× as long as wide, subparallel laterally, slightly widened posteriad, dorsally flattened to barely convex. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, channel of gland forming small, oval opening at posterior margin supplemented with a bunch of very short setae. Elytral disc glossy, punctures generally smaller than those on head. Intervening spaces about as wide as to twice as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae whitish, moderately long, sparse, subdecumbent to appressed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII rounded, somewhat protruding mesally at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 16C–F. Tegmen apex short, strongly hooked; endophallic armature with a pair of large, curved spines, three long, narrow, sword-shaped spines, three to four shorter spines with bifurcate base and, finally, a few smaller “copies” of the latter.

Sexual dimorphism. Female with more robust body and non-modified elytral apex.

Interspecific variability. Pronotum is reddish in the specimen from Komur, Turkey. Density of dorsal punctures, in particular those on forebody, varies considerably, intervening spaces

are narrower than puncture diameters in some Turkish specimens.

Ecology. One specimen sampled at 2100 m elevation. Other specimens sampled using pit-fall traps installed in a cavity of a hollow veteran *Quercus* sp. (Fig. 54B).

Distribution. Originally described from “Akbés”, a Syrian region at the time of the description, nowadays (as Akbez) a part of Hatay Province of Turkey. The first reliable Turkish record is provided herein.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA). Possible S-Anatolian (= Taurian) endemic (9000.08 ANAS).

Microhoria emaciata (Pic, 1896) (Fig. 17)
= *Anthicus Leuthneri* var. *creticus* Pic, 1903
syn. nov.

Anthicus emaciatus Pic, 1896: 180 (description, key).

Anthicus Leuthneri var. *creticus* Pic, 1903: 170 (description).

Anthicus emaciatus – Pic 1897b: 219 (checklist, record – European Turkey); Pic 1911a: 45 (checklist, record – Syria).

Anthicus (Immichrohoria) emaciatus – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Microhoria emaciata – Uhmman 1985: 199 (new combination, record – Crete; incorrectly listed Syria as the type locality); Chandler et al. 2008: 440 (new combination, checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 609 (checklist).

Anthicus Leuthneri var. *creticus* – Reitter 1906: 445; Pic 1911: 58 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 850 (checklist).

Anthicus leuthneri var. *creticus* – Mitter 1982: 49 (record – Crete); Nardi 2003: 62 (taxonomy).

Anthicus creticus – Chandler et al. 2008: 441 (new synonymy, as synonym of *M. leuthneri*, checklist); Telnov 2020a: 612 (checklist, as synonym of *M. leuthneri*).

Type material *Microhoria emaciata*. Lectotype male [here designated] MNHN: Suda Bay [printed] // 6 [handwritten] // corallicolis Rtt N var.

(...) [handwritten, in part unreadable] // type [handwritten] // emaciatus Pic [handwritten]; Paralectotype 1 female: Suda Bay [printed] // TYPE [printed, label red] // emaciatus Pic [handwritten] // Krekich vidit [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red].

Type material *Anthicus Leuthneri* var. *creticus*. Syntype 1 female MNHN: Crete Khandia [handwritten, partly unreadable] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // *Leuthneri* Pic esp. *Creticus* Pic [handwritten].

New material. 4 specimens BMNH: Suda Bay [these specimens are from the same series in the collection of Champion the type material was selected from by Pic].

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male lectotype. Head black, pronotum pale rufous with area of latero-basal fovea somewhat paler, elytra black-brown to black. Antennomeres 1–5 yellow, remaining antennomeres darkened. Palps and legs yellowish brown, tibiae distinctly paler than femora. Head barely longer than wide, basal margin rounded in one broad arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye moderate, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, rather sparsely, minutely punctate. Intervening spaces about twice as wide as punctures, smooth. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, sparse, appressed to subdecumbent. Antenna vaguely thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere elongate, apically pointed, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum about as long as wide, narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly impressed in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep, with curved, whitish setation. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect, punctures similar to those on head. Pronotal setae whitish, subdecumbent. Elytra about 1.6–1.7× as long as wide, laterally slightly widened in median third, dorsally flattened to barely convex. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, channel of gland forming small, oval opening in a dorsally slightly raised apical area of elytron. Elytral disc glossy,

punctures somewhat coarser than those on forebody. Intervening spaces about as wide as to 3× as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae whitish, moderately long, moderately dense, subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII and morphological sternite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 17B. Tegmen short, broad, with strongly hooked apex (hook is strongly rounded, not acutely angulate); endophallic armature with a pair of moderate, slightly curved spines and a bunch of some nearly straight spines.

Sexual dimorphism. Female with more robust body, comparatively wider, apically non-modified elytra.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Greece (Kríti / Crete Island). Records from Lebanon and Syria require confirmation. Pic (1897b) erroneously mentions European

Turkey as the type locality. It is likely that Pic (1911) misinterpreted the location of Suda Bay and therefore listed Syria instead of Greece (Crete) in his checklist. This was subsequently followed by Uhmman (1985) and Telnov (2020a).

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME), considered restricted to Crete (3000.07 CRET).

Microhoria fasciata sensu lato (Chevrolat, 1834)

Notoxus fasciatus Chevrolat, 1834: pl. 34 (description).

Reported by Sezer (2018) from Gökçeada and Bozcaada islands, Turkish Ionian coast. This species currently divided into two subspecies (Telnov 2020a) and Sezer (2018) did not provide any detailed information on which subspecies was identified from Turkey. Occurrence of this species in Turkey and on the Ionian Sea

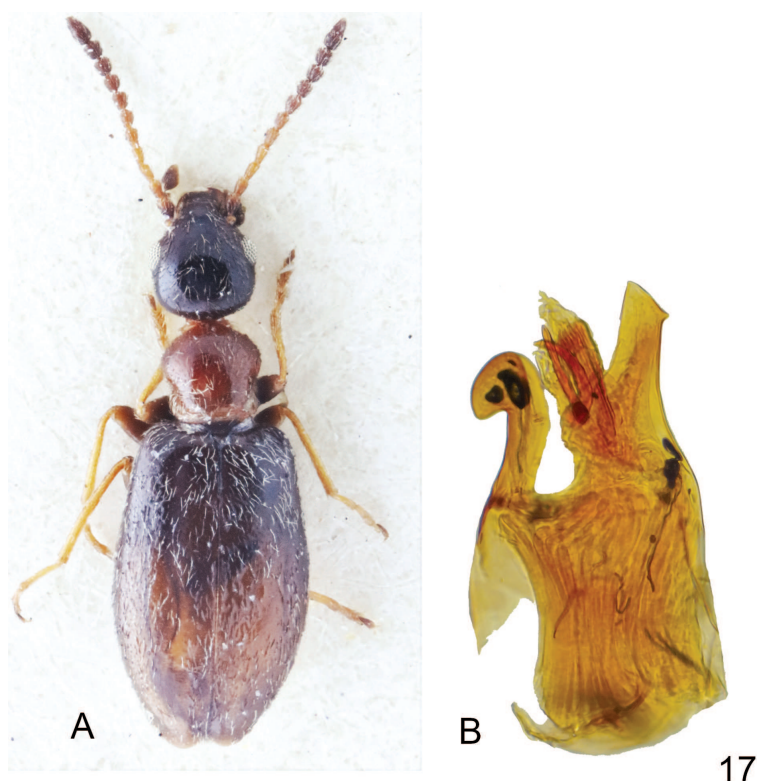


Fig. 17. *Microhoria emaciata* (Pic, 1896) male lectotype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Aedeagus, lateral view [not to scale].

is dubious since the species is considered restricted to the Mediterranean area from Balkans to Iberian Peninsula and Maroc. This species is likely not a part of the Eastern Mediterranean fauna and is not discussed herein (also consider note for *M. akbesiana*).

Microhoria gibbipennis Kejval in Kejval & Chandler, 2020

Microhoria gibbipennis Kejval in Kejval & Chandler, 2020: 131, 136–137, 148–149 (description, figures, assigned to the *M. terminata* species group).

This species was described recently and does not require supplementary description.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Mersin Province, southern Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA). Possible S-Anatolian (= Taurian) endemic (9000.08ANAS).

Microhoria gigas (Pic, 1899) (Fig. 18, 55B–C)

= *Anthicus gigas* var. *rhodius* Pic, 1899

= *Microhoria bergeri* Bonadona, 1986

Anthicus gigas Pic, 1899c: 86 (description).

Anthicus gigas var. *rhodius* Pic, 1899c: 86 (description).

Microhoria bergeri Bonadona, 1986: 44 (description).

Anthicus gigas – Pic 1901c: 254 (checklist); Pic 1911a: 50 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 850 (checklist); Koch 1935a: 237, 262 (nota, key, record – Rhodes Island).

Anthicus gigas var. *rhodius* – Pic 1901c: 254 (checklist); Pic 1911a: 50 (checklist); Koch 1935a: 238 (nota).

Anthicus gigas a. *rhodius* – Winkler 1927: 850 (checklist).

Clavicomus gigas – Uhmman 1988: 404 (new combination, record – Turkey); Telnov 1998b: 169 (record – Turkey); Telnov 2018: 222 (taxonomy, records – Cyprus); Telnov 2020a: 605 (checklist).

Clavicollis gigas – Chandler et al. 2008: 431 (checklist).

Microhoria gigas – Kejval & Chandler 2020: 96, 113 (new combination, record – Turkey).

Anthicus gigas var. *rhodius* – Chandler et al.

2008: 431 (new synonymy, checklist); Telnov 2018: 222 (taxonomy).

Microhoria bergeri – Chandler et al. 2008: 439 (checklist); Telnov 2018: 222 (new synonymy).

Type material *Anthicus gigas* var. *rhodius*. Syntype 1 male MNHN: Rhodes (Turquie d'Asie) L. Breuse [printed, black frame] // Type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // v. *rhodius* Pic [handwritten]; Syntype 1 male MNHN: Rhodes (Turquie d'Asie) L. Breuse [printed, black frame].

Type material *Microhoria bergeri*. Holotype male MNHN: Chypre: Armenokhori (Limassol) 28.III.1984, Berger.

New material. 1 specimen PSC: CYPRUS: Umg. Polis Kato Akourdaleia; 350m SPRICK -2-19.04.1995; 1 specimen PSC: CYPRUS: Umg. Paphos/Kommandaria-Reg.: Arminou – 15c-SPRICK; ca. 850 m; 27.04.95; 1 specimen NME & 1 female DTC: TURCIA m. Prov. Mersin 25 km NW Mersin, 1 km NW Yeniköy 1200 m // 37°00'17"N, 34°26'57"E 21.V.2002 leg. A. Weigel Felder/Qu. coccif./Hang; 1 specimen PSC: CYPRUS-Prov. Limassol Koilani: Agia Mavri, Brücke. 34°50,8'N, 32°32, 1'E SPRICK – HF0 23.4.2010; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS W. 39 Lemesos, 30 km NNW, P. Platres N, 1700 m NN Fritzlar leg. 12.IV.2006; 1 specimen DTC: W Zypern 2004 Umg. Stafos-Agios Fotios Obstwiese / Hang leg. W. Apfel 30.IV.; 1 male DTC: Turkey, Devrent, 30 km N. Erdemli, old oak 20W, 2005-05-04 N. Jansson/M. Coskun; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS W, 70 Lemessos, 30 km W, Pissouri S, Kliff, 200 m Fritzlar leg. 8.IV.2009; 1 specimen NME: CY; Prov. Larnaka 78 Lympia, 8 km SSE: Kochi; 100 m Fritzlar leg. 18.III.2012; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemesos Lemesos, 25 km NE, Odou NE 34°54'17" N, 33°10'20" E 07.IV.2012, 1160 m NN leg. A. Kopetz #05; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemesos Lemesos, 25 km NE, Odou NE 34°54'17" N, 33°10'20" E 07.IV.2012, 1155 m NN pass, leg. A. Kopetz #04; 1 specimen NME & 1 specimen DTC: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemesos Lemesos, 16 km NW, Alassa, W 34°46'19" N, 32°54'38" E 08.IV.2012, 250 m NN leg. A. Kopetz #07; 1 specimen NME: CYP-RUS, Distr. Lemesos Lemesos, 10 km NE, Ak-

rounta, S 34°45'28" N, 33°05'02" E 90–140 m NN, 10.IV.2012 leg. A. Kopetz #15; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Paphos Archimandrita, 2 km W 34°44'44" N, 32°39'22" E 440 m NN, 11.IV.2012 leg. A. Kopetz #20; 1 specimen DTC: N-CYPRUS, Girne, 22 km E, Karaağaç, S, oliv grove, sheep-run, 350 m NN, 35°18'41" N, 33°33'25" E 29.III.2015, leg. A. Kopetz #24; 2 specimens NME & 1 DTC: CYPRUS, N, Esentepe, S, ruderal floor, 260 m NN 35°19'47" N, 33°35'07" E 01.IV.15, leg. D. Frenzel #34; 2 specimens NME: N-CYPRUS, Girne, 55 km E, Kaplica, 500 m S, scrubby slope with spring, 150 m NN, 35°24'55" N, 33°54'23" E 01.IV.2015, leg. A. Kopetz #37; 1 specimen JSC: N-ZYPERN: 2.5.2017 Ruins of Hilarion, 657 m. 35°18'46" N 33°16'48" J. SCHÖNEFELD leg. (51); 2 males & 1 female IUIT & DTC: TURKEY S, Mersin Prov., Gülnar distr., 36°27'3" N 33°09'40" E 1400–1450 m, vi–viii.2017,

hollow *Quercus* sp., leg. M. Avci & S. Göktepe; 1 specimen NME: GR[eece], Rhodes, Salakos, SE, 02.IV.2018, 230–250 m NN N 36°17'08", E 27°56'53" leg. A. Kopetz KLS; 2 specimens NME: GR[eece], Rhodes, Kritinia, S, N 36°14'42", E 27°49'54" 330 m NN, 04.IV.2018, leg. A. Kopetz KLS, KF; 5 specimens NME & 2 DTC: GR[eece], Rhodes, Salakos, SW, 01.IV.2018, 260–300 m NN N 36°17'07", E 27°56'12" leg. A. Kopetz KLS; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemessos, E, left side inflow Germasogeia reservoir, 34°45'27" N, 33°05'04" E, 95 m NN, 14.IV.2019, leg. A. Kopetz #49; 8 specimens NME & 2 DTC: CYPRUS, Distr. Paphos, Dora, NW, sifting leaves and under oak bark, 34°48'52" N, 32°43'14" E, 290 m NN, 17.IV.2019 leg. A. Kopetz #89; 2 specimens NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemessos, Skarinou, 0,5 km NW, dry slope macchia, 34°50'53" N, 32°28'21" E, 225 m NN, 20.IV.2019, leg. A. Kopetz #103.



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Fig. 18. *Microhoria gigas* (Pic, 1899) male lectotype *Anthicus gigas* var. *rhodius*. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Aedeagus, ventral view [not to scale].

This species was described and illustrated in detail by Bonadona (1986) in the original description of *M. bergeri*. Image of aedeagus (Fig. 18B) provided here supplementary. Telnov (2020a) provided incorrect reference to the original description of this species.

Interspecific variability. In some specimens, forebody is partially or completely pale rufous, colouration of legs and antennae varies from yellow to dark brown. Dorsal punctures on pronotum are very dense in some specimens, therefore pronotal surface appears subopaque.

Ecology. Appears on the ground, sampled at elevations of 100–1700 m. Some Cypriot specimens sampled from leaves of *Quercus coccifera* L. and some Turkish – using flight interception traps installed on hollow veteran *Quercus* spp. trees (55B–C). Trap No. 20W was installed on a hollow trunk of veteran *Q. cerris* L. of 200 cm circumference, 2.4 m above the ground in an open pasture woodland at 1139 m a.s.l.

Distribution. Cyprus, Greece (continental and Rhodes Island), W Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), restricted to the islands of Cyprus and Rhodes and W Turkey.

Note. It is not impossible that this species is conspecific with *Microhoria sidonia* (Truqui, 1855), the type material of which was not available for this study.

Microhoria globipennis (Pic, 1897) (Figs 19–20, 55A)

= *Anthicus globipennis quercicola* J.R. Sahlberg, 1913

Anthicus globipennis Pic, 1897c: 120.

Anthicus globipennis – Pic 1901c: 255 (checklist); Pic 1911a: 51 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immichoria) globipennis – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Microhoria globipennis – Uhmman et al. 2005: 52 (new combination, bibliography); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 115, 120, 123, 147 (new synonymy, taxonomy, supplementary description, key, bibliography, figures).

Microhoria globipennis globipennis – Chandler et al. 2008: 440 (new combination, checklist).

Anthicus globipennis quercicola Sahlberg, 1913a: 59 (description)

Anthicus globipennis quercicola – Kejval & Chandler 2020: 123 (new synonymy); Telnov 2020b: 14 (new synonymy).

Anthicus globipennis var. *quercicola* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913: 227 (description, junior homonym).

Anthicus (Bifossicollis) globipennis subsp. *quercicola* – Sahlberg 1913b: 193 (record – Turkey).

Anthicus (Immichoria) globipennis var. *quercicola* – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Microhoria globipennis var. *quercicola* – Uhmman et al. 2005: 52 (bibliography, distribution).

Anthicus globipennis quercicola var. *evanescens* J. R. Sahlberg, 1913a: 59 is infrasubspecific and unavailable (see Chandler et al. 2004).

Type material studied. Syntypes *Anthicus globipennis* 2 specimens MNHN: Dr F. Leuthner DjebelAkrab 85 N. SYRIEN [printed, black frame] // type [handwritten, label yellowish]. Syntype *Anthicus globipennis quercicola* 1 male MNHN: BulgharDagh [printed] // J. Sahlb. [printed] // *quercicola* Sahlb. [handwritten] Spec. typ. [printed] // ♀ [handwritten] // *A. quercicola* n. sp. [handwritten, black frame].

New material. 1 female DTC: Turkey, Antakya, 30 km S Airport Akdari village–Hollow *Q. coccifera* 360439 N; 361420 E. P-trap: 1 Hollow *Quercus* 2011–4/17 Erol Atay / Nicklas Jansson; 1 female IUIT: Turkey, Antakya, 30 km S Airport Akdari village – Hollow *Q. coccifera* 360439 N; 361420 E. P-trap: 12a Hollow *Quercus* 2011–17/4 Erol Atay / Nicklas Jansson.

This species was redescribed recently (Kejval & Chandler 2020) and does not require supplementary description.

Ecology. Some specimens were sifted from leaf litter in oak and laurel shrubs (Kejval & Chandler 2020), some other sampled using pitfall traps installed in hollow cavities of veteran *Quercus coccifera* L. trees in an old cemetery with closed canopy at 320 m a.s.l. (Fig. 55A). Both traps No. 2 and 12 were installed in hollow openings at the ground level (tree trunks of 153 and 314 cm circumference, respectively).

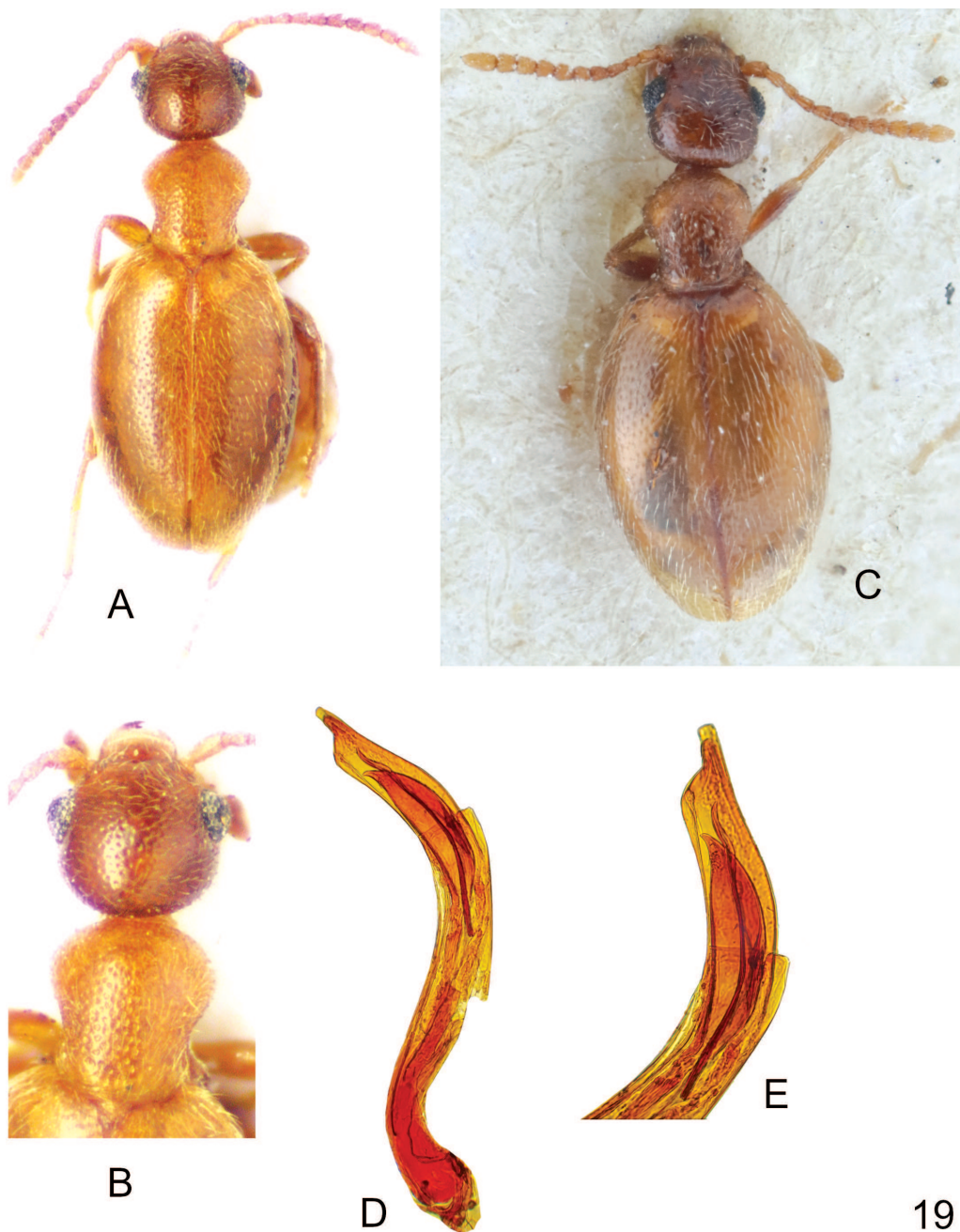


Fig. 19. *Microhoria globipennis* (Pic, 1897). A – Male syntype from “N. Syrien”, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, head, dorsal view; C – Another syntype, habitus, dorsal view; D – Male syntype, aedeagus, lateral view; E – ditto, apical portion [not to scale].



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Fig. 20. *Anthicus globipennis quercicola* J.R. Sahlberg, 1913 male syntype, habitus, dorsal view.

Distribution. Syria, southern Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), considered restricted to N Syria and S Turkey.

Microhoria gorgus (Truqui, 1855) (Fig. 21)
Anthicus gorgus Truqui, 1855: 180 (description, key).

Anthicus Gorgus – Kiesenwetter 1861: 248 (records – Cyprus, mainland Greece); Stein 1868: 89 (checklist); Baudi di Selve 1877: 154 (supplementary description); Baudi di Selve 1878: 19 (checklist); Heyden et al. 1883: 141 (checklist); Heyden 1891: 268 (checklist).

Anthicus gorgus – Lacordaire 1859: 597 (checklist); Marseul 1879: 192 & 221 (supplementary description, key, record – Syria); Pic 1896b: 180 (key, record – Cyclades Islands); Pic 1902a: 41 (key); Pic 1911a: 51 (checklist).

Anthicus “*Bifossicolles*” *gorgus* – Marseul 1887: 353 (checklist).

Anthicus (Eonius) Gorgus – Reitter 1906: 445 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immichoria) gorgus – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Microhoria gorgus – Uhmman et al. 2005: 53 (new combination, bibliography, bionomy, comment on distribution in Levant); Chandler et al. 2008: 440 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist).

Type material not studied.

New material. 3 specimens BMNH: Cyprus; 3 specimen BMNH: Cyprus Nicosia 15.IV.39 Th. Shiakides // On wild flowers // 1.518 // COM INST ENT. COLL. NO 11448 // Pres. by Comm Inst Ent B.M. 1981-315; 1 specimen MHNN: Aglantzia (Nicosia, Chypre) 3-IV-2007 G. Alziar leg.; 5 specimens NME & 2 specimens DTC: CY; Prov. Lefkosia 82 Politiko 1 km S, Macchia, 400 m Fritzlar leg. 21.III.2012; 7 specimens NME: CYPRUS, N, Camlibel, 6 km SW, Tepebasi, W, pine for., Macchia, 180 m, 35°18'10" N, 33°00'11" E 30.III.15, leg. D. Frenzel #25; 13 specimen NME & 5 specimens DTC: N-CYPRUS, Çamlıbel, 6 km SW, Tepebasi, W, pine forest, Macchia, 180 m NN, 35°18'10" N, 33°00'11" E, 30.III.2015, leg. A. Kopetz #25; 2 specimens NME: CYPRUS, N, Grine, 27 km E Bahceli, 2 km SW, stony meadow 450 m NN 35°19'27" N, 33°37'17" E 01.IV.15, leg. D. Frenzel #35; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS, N, Grine, 28 km E Bahceli, W, 100-120 m NN 35°20'14" N, 33°37'28" E to 35°20'26" N, 33°37'34" E 05.IV.15, leg. D. Frenzel #47; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Nicosia, Mathiatis, NE, field sideline and dry grassland elevations, 34°58'16" N, 33°20'43" E, 355 m NN, 18.IV.2019, leg. A. Kopetz #09; 2 specimens NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemesos [sic!] Skarinou, 0,5 km NW, dry slope macchia, 225 m NN 34°49'27" N, 33°21'13" E, 20.IV.19, leg. D. & M. Frenzel; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemessos, Skarinou, 0,5 km NW, dry slope macchia, 34°50'53" N, 32°28'21" E, 225 m NN, 20.IV.2019, leg. A. Kopetz #103.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male from Tepebasi env., Cyprus. Total body length 2.6 mm. Dorsum

and venter uniformly black except for brownish mandibles, labrum, femora and antennomeres 1–6. Tibiae and tarsi dirty yellowish brown. Head about 1.2× as long as wide, basal margin rounded in one broad arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye rather small, mode-

rately protruding from lateral outline of head, about as long as subparallel tempora. Head dorsum moderately glossy, minutely, variably densely punctate. Intervening spaces glossy, about as wide to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae inconspicuous – whitish,

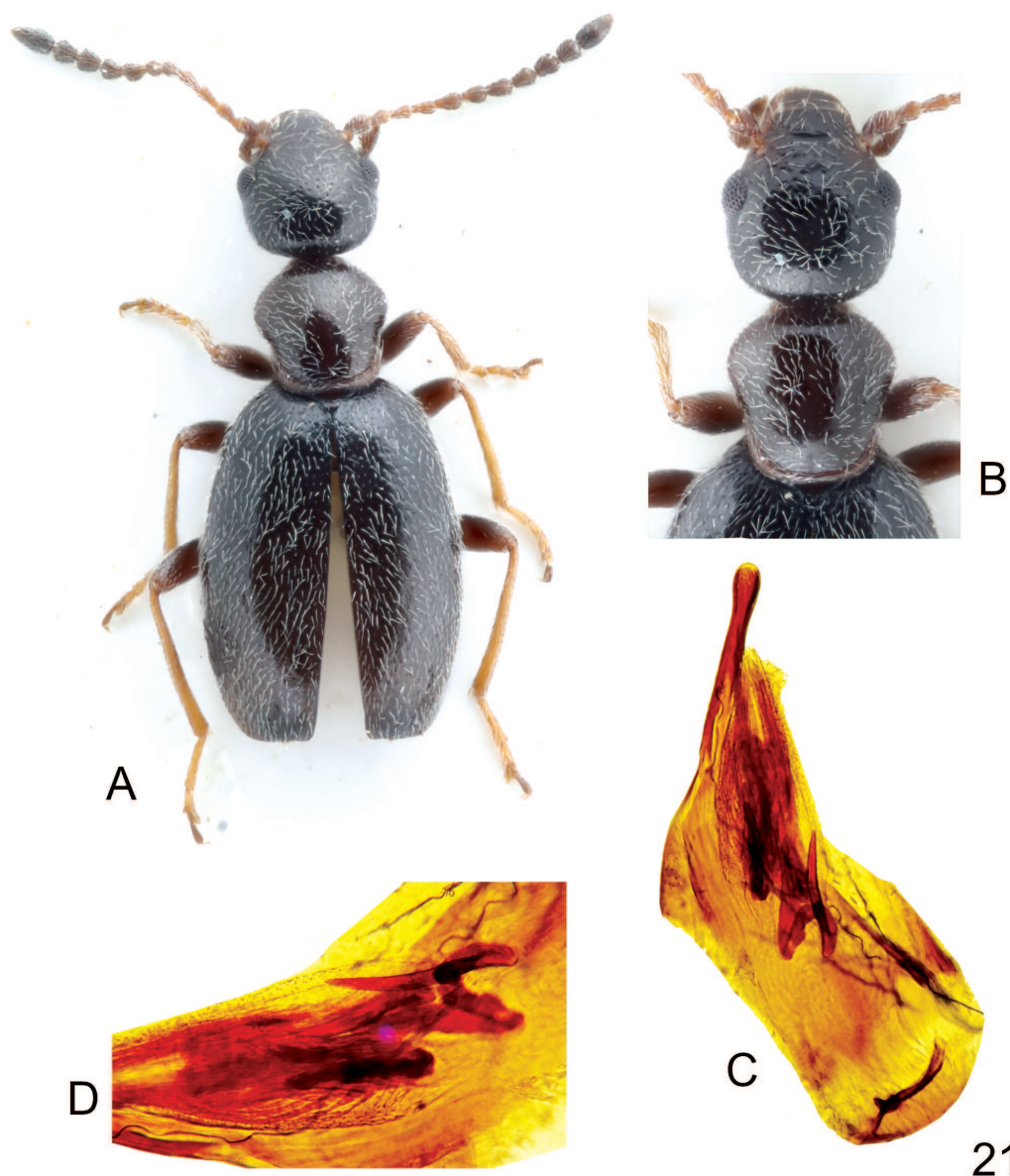


Fig. 21. *Microhoria gorgus* (Truqui, 1855) male from Macchia, Cyprus. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Head, dorsal view; C – Aedeagus, lateral view; D – ditto, median portion of endophallic armature [not to scale].

rather sparse, appressed to subdecumbent. Antenna vaguely thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere elongate, apically bluntly pointed, slightly more than twice as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum about as long as wide, narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly constricted in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep, without conspicuous, denser setae. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect, punctures and intervening spaces similar to those on head. Pronotal setae similar to those on head, mainly appressed. Elytra short, about 1.2× as long as wide, laterally slightly widened, dorsally slightly convex. Humerus obsolete. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures slightly coarser than those on forebody. Intervening spaces smooth, about as wide as punctures. Elytral setae whitish, moderately long, rather sparse, subdecumbent. Apex of elytron subtruncate, channel of gland opening forming short, acute triangular denticle and provided with a few very short setae. Brachypterous or apterous. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 21C–D. Tegmen with moderately long, preapically slightly widened, apically rounded process; endophallic armature of numerous bunched, narrow, strongly elongate, subparallel spines, numerous small spinules and a pair of knife-shaped, indistinctly curved spine.

Sexual dimorphism. Female elytral apex broadly rounded, without modifications. Female tergite VII broadly rounded to subtruncate at posterior margin.

Ecology. Specimens collected from pine forest floor, in dry grasslands and stony meadows, as well as from flowering plants.

Distribution. Cyprus, Greece, Syria. However, the specimens from mainland Greece and Syria were not verified during the present study and require further confirmation.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA). Here considered Cypriot endemic (3570.01 CYPR).

***Microhoria hafidi* (Pic, 1923)**

Anthicus Hafidi Pic, 1923: 3 (description).

Immichrohoria hafidi – Alfieri 1976: 151 (checklist; erroneous record in a list of Egyptian species).

Microhoria hafidi – Chandler et al. 2008: 440 (checklist); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist).

This species was erroneously mentioned as “Recorded from Egypt” by Alfieri (1976) without providing any evidence of this record or a specimen. This record was subsequently ignored by Chandler et al. (2008) and Telnov (2020a). This North African species is not confirmed for Egypt and therefore not redescribed here.

Distribution. Morocco.

Microhoria halophila Kejval in Kejval & Chandler, 2020

Microhoria halophila Kejval in Kejval & Chandler, 2020: 131, 136–137, 148–149 (description, figures, assigned to the *M. terminata* species group).

This species was described recently and does not require supplementary description.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Konya Province, central Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA). Considered Central Anatolian endemic (3000.09 ANAC).

Microhoria impavida Kejval in Kejval & Chandler, 2020

Microhoria impavida Kejval in Kejval & Chandler, 2020: 131, 139–140, 148–149 (description, figures, assigned to the *M. terminata* species group).

This species was described recently and does not require supplementary description.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Balıkesir Province, western Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA). Considered W-Anatolian endemic (3000.03 ANAW).

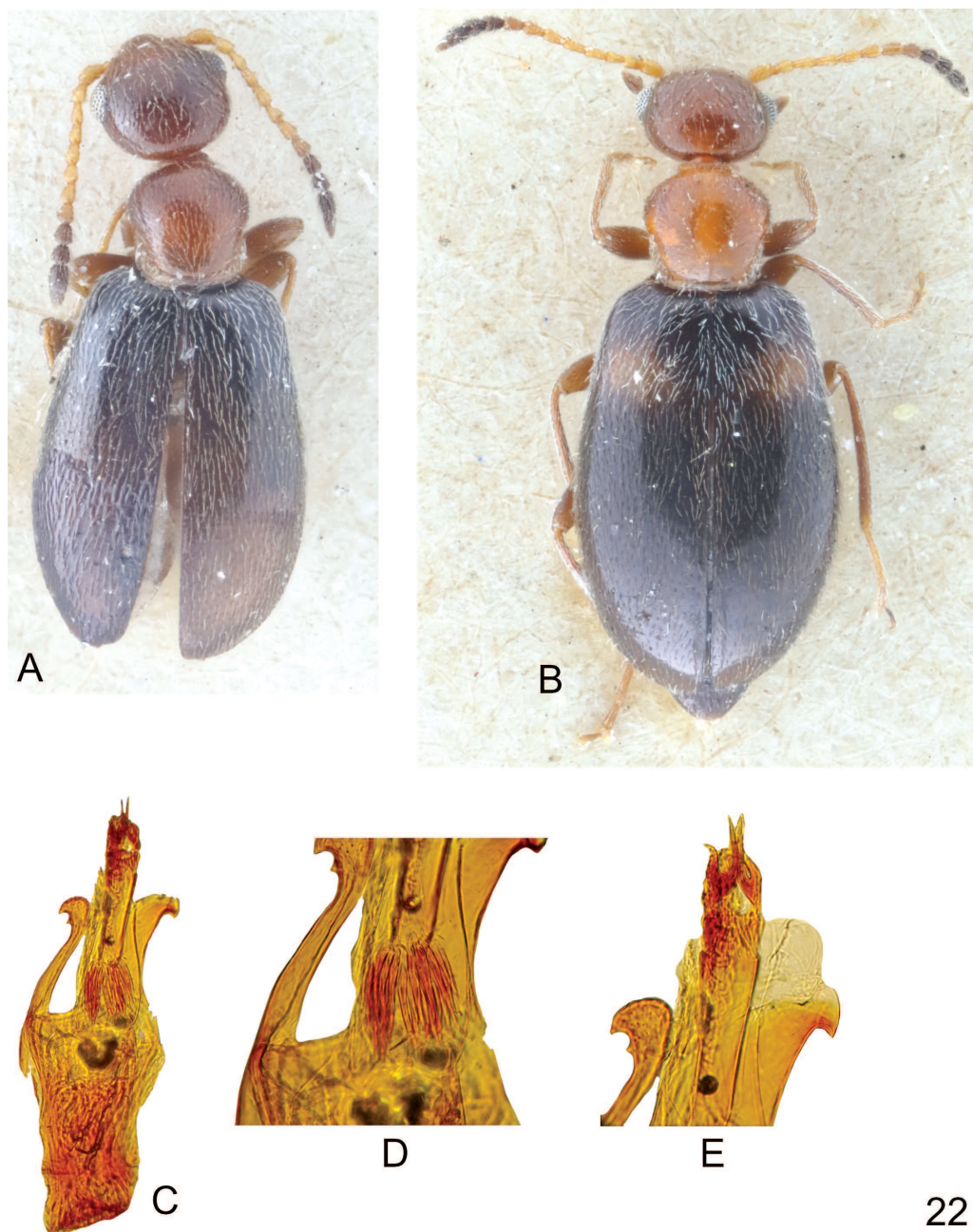


Fig. 22. *Microhoria rubronotata* (Pic, 1896) **stat. nov.** A – Male syntype *Microhoria humerifer* (Pic, 1902), habitus, dorsal view; B – Female syntype *M. rubronotata*, habitus, dorsal view; C – Male syntype *M. humerifer*, aedeagus, lateral view; D – ditto, endophallic armature; E – ditto, apical portion of aedeagus [not to scale].

Microhoria inobscura (Pic, 1908) (Fig. 23, 55B–C)

Anthicus tauricus var. *inobscurus* Pic, 1908: 66 (description).

Anthicus tauricus var. *inobscurus* – Pic 1911a: 76 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) tauricus a. *inobscurus* – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Microhoria taurica – Chandler et al. 2008: 443 (new, erroneous synonymy, checklist).

Microhoria inobscura – Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131, 139–140 (new status, new combination); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist); Telnov 2020b: 16 (new status).

Type material studied. Lectotype male [here designated] MNHN: *tauricus* Pic v. *inobscurus* Pic [handwritten]; Paralectotypes 3 males & females, MNHN: same label as lectotype; Paralectotype 1 female MNHN: syntype [handwritten, label red] // Hadjin Dagħ Taurus [handwritten, in part unreadable] // *tauricus inobscurus* Pic [handwritten] // *M. Platyhoria taurica* v. *inobscura* Pic [handwritten].

New material. 1 male DTC: Turkey. Mersin. 30 km N. Erdemeli. Devrent. 18W. 2005.05.23. M. Cuskun; 1 male DTC: Turkey, Devrent, 40 km N Erdemli, old oak 17P, 2005-06-17 N. Jansson/M. Coskun; 1 male IUIT: Turkey. Mersin. 30 km N. Erdemeli. Devrent. 14P. Old Quercus sp. h1139m 17/6-05. M. Cuskun/N. Jansson; 2 males IUIT: Turkey, Devrent, 40 km N Erdemli, old oak 19P, 2005-06-17 N. Jansson/M. Coskun.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male lectotype. Total body length 2.3 mm. Head brown to black-brown, pronotum pale rufous to brown. Elytra pale brown to reddish-brown. Antennomeres generally yellowish, terminal antennomere. Palps and legs yellowish, tibiae slightly paler than femora. Head about 1.2–1.3× as long as wide, basal margin rather narrowly rounded in arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye rather small, slightly protruding from lateral outline of head. Tempus elongate, subparallel. Head dorsum glossy, punctures moderate, rather deep. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae

yellowish, sparse, moderately long, appressed. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere moderately elongate, bluntly pointed, slightly more than twice as long as penultimate antennomere and slightly longer than combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely longer than wide, narrower than head across eyes, subopaque to slightly glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins moderately impressed in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep, without conspicuous, curved setae. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures large and dense, oval or irregularly elongate. Intervening spaces generally smaller than to as wide as punctures, slightly glossy. Pronotal setae yellowish, moderately long, rather sparse, appressed. Elytra short, about 1.3× as long as wide, laterally broadly rounded, dorsally slightly convex. Humerus obsolete. Apex of elytron subtruncate, modified, channel of gland forming small, circular opening and minute, acutely triangular denticle. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures moderate and dense. Intervening spaces as wide as to twice as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae whitish, long, moderately dense, subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII emarginate at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 23E–F. Tegmen apex slender, slightly hooked; endophallic armature with a pair of moderate, slightly curved spines and some subparallel, straight spines.

Sexual dimorphism. Female generally larger, elytra less slender, morphological sternite VII broadly rounded to broadly obtuse angulate at posterior margin.

Interspecific variability. Three apical antennomeres darkened in one specimen.

Ecology. Several specimens obtained using flight interception and pitfall traps installed in hollows and on trunks of veteran *Quercus* spp. trees in an open pasture woodland at 1139 m a.s.l. (Fig. 55B–C). All three pitfall traps (coded “P” on the labels, No. 14, 17, 19) were installed in hollow openings at the ground level. Trap No. 14 was installed in a hollow cavity of a Q.

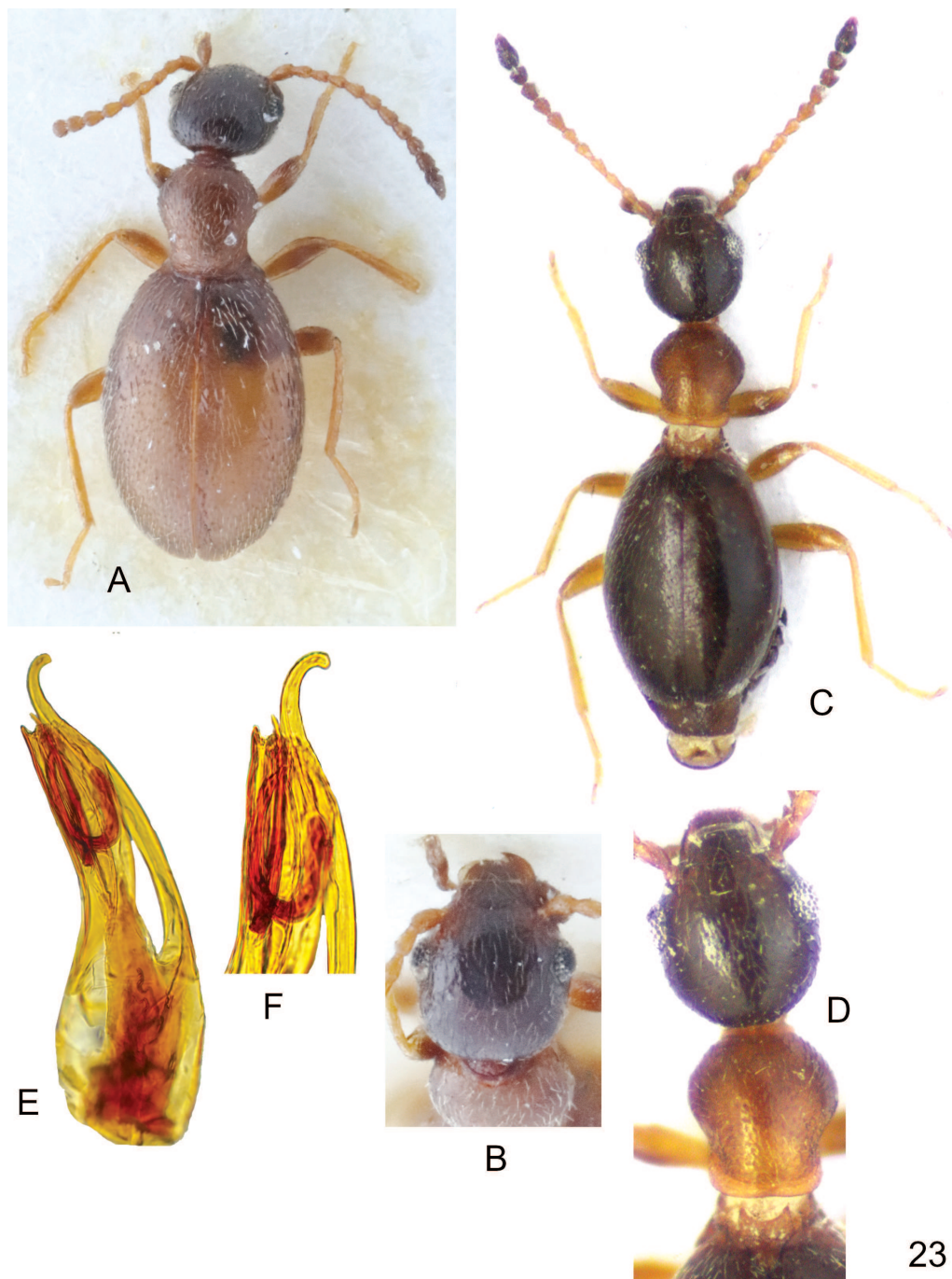


Fig. 23. *Microhoria inobscura* (Pic, 1908). A – Female paralectotype, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, head, dorsal view; C – Male from Devrent, Turkey, habitus, dorsal view; D – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; E – ditto, aedeagus, lateral view; F – ditto, apical portion [not to scale].

infectoria Oliv. of 190 cm trunk circumference, trap No. 17 – *Q. infectoria* Oliv. of 230 cm circumference, trap No. 18 – 2.4 m above the ground on *Q. infectoria* Oliv. of 330 cm circumference, and trap No. 19 – *Q. cerris* L. of 230 cm circumference.

Distribution. Adana & Mersin provinces, southern Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA). Possible S-Anatolian (= Taurian) endemic (3000.08 ANAS).

Microhoria ionica (Pic, 1901) (Fig. 24)

Anthicus ionicus Pic, 1901a: 52 (description).

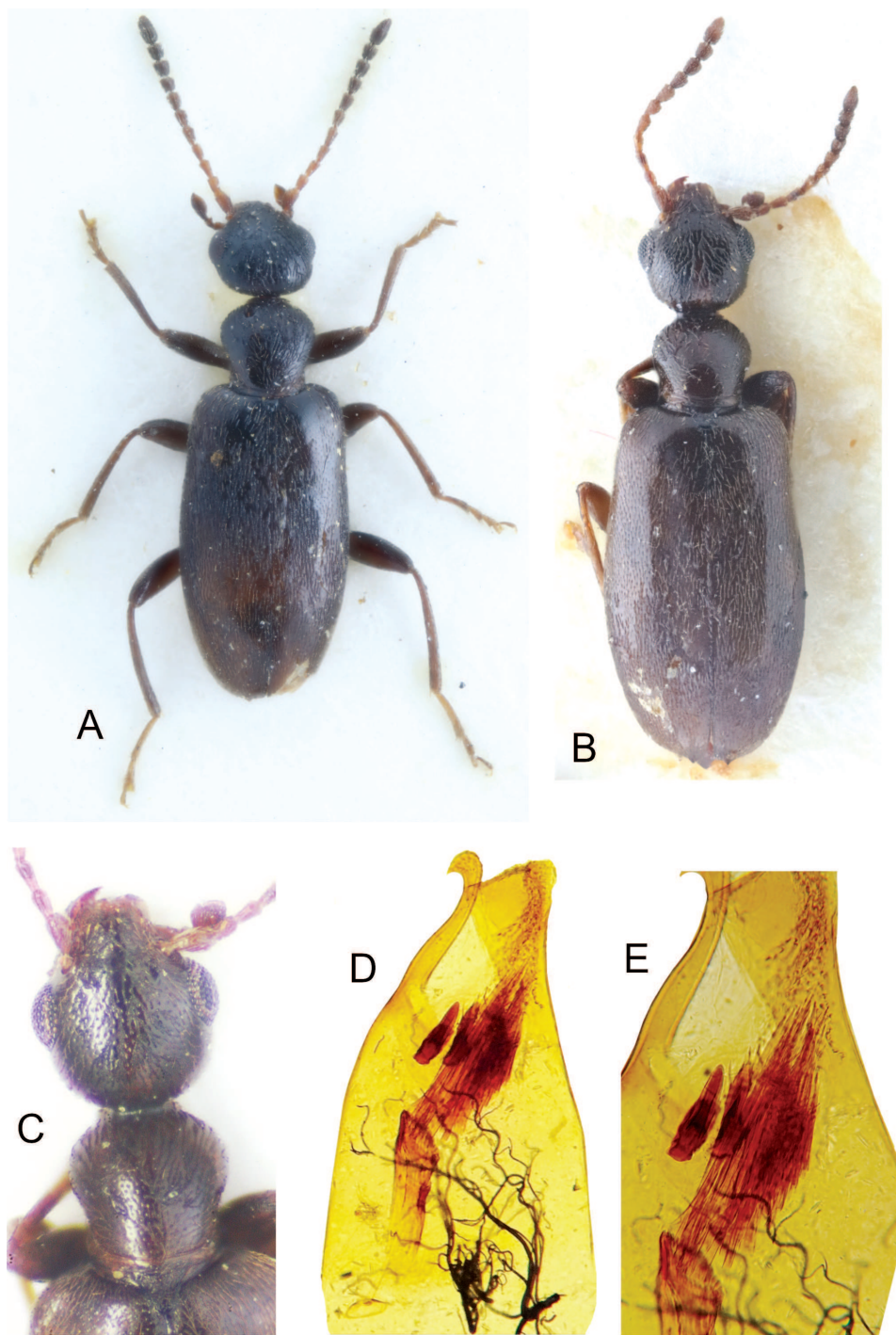
Anthicus (Eonius) jonicus [sic!] – Reitter 1906: 445 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) ionicus – Pic 1911a: 56 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 848 (checklist). *Microhoria ionica* – Bucciarelli 1978: 162 (new combination, in comparative diagnosis of *M. oertzeni sicula* Bucciarelli, 1978); Uhmman 1996: 35 (record – Turkey); Chandler et al. 2008: 440 (checklist, records – Bulgaria, European Turkey); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist).

Type material studied. Lectotype male [here designated] MNHN: Argostoli [handwritten] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // *ionicus* Pic n sp [handwritten]; Paralectotype 1 male MNHN: syntype [handwritten, label red] // coType [handwritten, label red] // Ile de Cephalonie (Pic) [handwritten] // *Anthicus ionicus* Pic [handwritten] // Ile de Cephalonie [handwritten] // *M. (Immicrohoria) ionica* (Pic) [handwritten]; Paralectotype 1 male MNHN [remounted by P. Bonadona, original card and labels replaced]; Grèce Argostoli (cotype) [handwritten] // prep. Euparal Soluble en alcool 96° [handwritten]; Paralectotype 1 male NHMB: *ionicus* Céphalonie [handwritten] // Para-typus [printed, label red, black frame]; Paralectotype 1 male NHMB: Argostoli [handwritten] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // *ionicus* // ex Sydowi [handwritten] Pic n sp [handwritten]; Paralectotypes 1 male & 1 female NHMW: Cefalonie [handwritten] // Cotype [handwritten] // *A. ionicus* Pic det. Pic [handwritten].

New material. 1 male NHMW: v. Bodemeyer GRAECIA Cefalonie [printed] // ♂ [printed] // *ionica* [handwritten] det. v. Krekich [printed].

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male lectotype. Total body length 3.1 mm. Dorsum and venter entirely black to dark black-brown. Antennomeres 1–7 yellowish to yellowish-brown, remaining antennomeres dark. Palps and legs yellowish-brown, tibiae moderately paler than femora. Head barely longer than wide, basal margin broadly rounded in arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye large, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, punctures moderate, rather deep, elongate. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, moderately dense and long, appressed. Antenna slightly thickened in apical third. Terminal antennomere moderately elongate, apically acutely pointed, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere and almost as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum 1.1–1.2× as long as wide, narrower than head across eyes, subopaque to slightly glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins moderately converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea moderately broad and deep, with curved, whitish setation. Pronotal disc flattened in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures somewhat denser than those on head, intervening spaces generally as wide as punctures, glossy. Pronotal setae whitish to yellowish, moderately long and dense, appressed. Elytra about 1.6–1.8× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, slightly widened postmedium, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, channel of gland forming oval opening and acute, triangular denticle. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures moderate, dense. Intervening spaces as wide as to twice as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae whitish, fine, moderately long and dense, appressed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin, medially shortly notched. Aedeagus as in Fig. 24E–E. Tegmen apex hooked,



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Fig. 24. *Microhoria ionica* (Pic, 1901). A – Male lectotype, habitus, dorsal view; B – Female paralectotype, dorsal view; C – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; D – Male from Cefalonia, Greece, aedeagus, lateral view; E – ditto, endophallic armature [not to scale].

endophallic armature with a pair of strong, short, C-like shaped spines, a bunch of dense, narrow, subparallel spines and numerous subtriangular spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female somewhat larger than male, elytra less slender, elytral apex with moderate, acute triangular denticle which is larger than that of male.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Bulgaria, Greece (incl. Ionian Islands – Kefalonia Island), European and Asian Turkey. Records from Kríti (Crete) Island by Uhmman (1985, 1989) require confirmation. I had no opportunity to study any Turkish specimen of this species.

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME), considered restricted to the E European part of it and, possible, to W Turkey.

Microhoria iscarיות (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (Fig. 25)

Anthicus Iscarיות LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849b: 301 (description).

Anthicus Iscarיות – Truqui 1855: 367 (distribution – Israel); Baudi di Selve 1877: 158 (supplementary description); Baudi di Selve 1878: 20 (checklist).

Anthicus iscarיות – Gemminger & Harold 1870: 2097 (checklist); Marseul 1879: 192 & 222 (key, supplementary description); 1887: 353 (checklist); Pic 1899a: 177 (records – Israel); 1902b: 186 (record – Jordan); Alfieri 1920: 44 (record – Egypt); Bodenheimer 1937: 133 (checklist; biogeography); Koch 1937: 194 (record – Libya).

Anthicus (Bifossicollis) Iscarיות – Sahlberg 1903: 31 (records – Crete, Egypt).

Anthicus (Bifossicollis) iscarיות – Schatzmayr & Koch 1934: 207 & 213 (bibliography, key, supplementary description, distribution, records – Egypt, Libya).

Anthicus prope iscarיות – Bodenheimer 1934: 222 (record – Israel).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) iscarיות – Pic 1911a: 56 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist; record – Syria).

Anthicus (Bifossicollis) Iscarיות – Sahlberg 1913b: 193 (records – Israel, Lebanon).

Immicrohoria iscarיות – Alfieri 1976: 151 (new combination, record – Egypt).

Microhoria iscarיות – Uhmman 1985: 200 (new combination, records – Cyprus, Egypt); Uhmman et al. 2005: 5 & 41 (biogeography, bibliography, bionomy, records – Israel); El-Torkey 2014: 183, 191, 193 (key, figure, map, records – Egypt); Chandler et al. 2008: 440 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist).

Type material not studied.

New material. 2 specimens BMNH: EGYPT B.M. 1934–135. // Marsa Matrouh 17.3.33 Egitto C. Koch // coll. Museo ent. Pietro Rossi Duino // *Anthicus iscarיות* Laf. det. C. Koch; 1 male 5 males & females, NHMB: Matrah. Egypt. 17.3.33 Dr. H. Priesner; 1 male NHMW: Salloum Egypt 23.3.33 Dr. H. Priesner; 1 female NHMB: Foka Egypt 31.3.33 Dr. H. Priesner.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male from Marsa Matrouh, Egypt. Total body length 2.9 mm. Dorsum and venter entirely black-brown. Antenna, palps and legs generally black-brown to black, tibiae distinctly paler yellow in contrast to brown femora. Head about 1.2× as long as wide, basal margin broadly rounded, tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, slightly protruding from lateral outline of head, somewhat shorter than tempus. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures minute, moderately deep. Intervening spaces smooth, generally twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, inconspicuous. Antenna thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere moderately elongate, cylindrical, apically bluntly pointed, about 2.2–2.3× as long as penultimate antennomere, slightly longer than combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely longer than wide, narrower than head across eyes, glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins slightly converging in posterior half. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep,

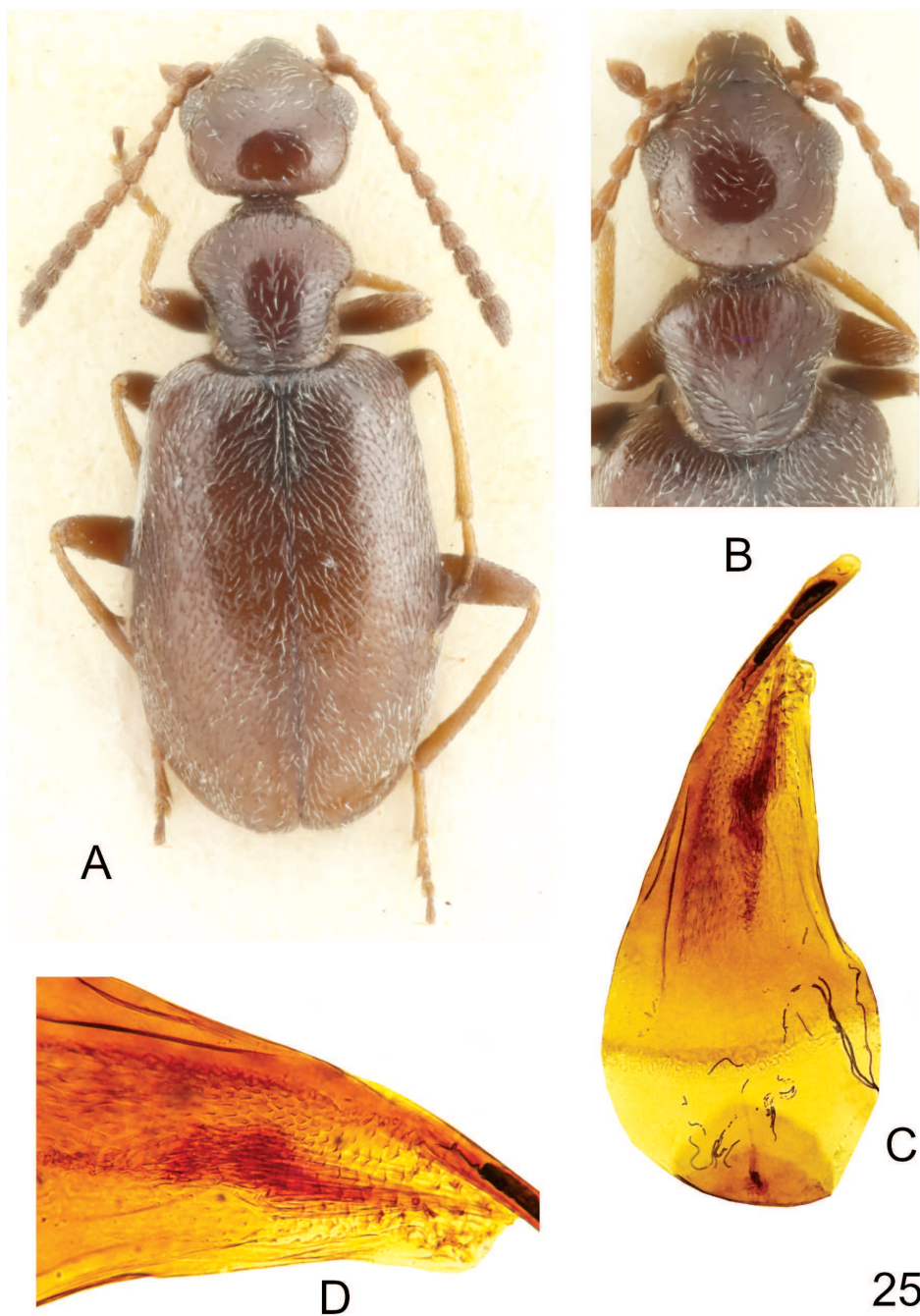


Fig. 25. *Microhoria iscariorites* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849). A – Male from Matrah, Egypt, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; C – ditto, aedeagus, lateral view; D – ditto, endophallic armature [not to scale].

with somewhat longer, not much denser, sub-erect, curved setae. Pronotal punctures similar to those on head, intervening spaces glossy, much wider than punctures. Pronotal setae whitish to yellowish, moderately long, rather sparse, appressed. Elytra about twice as long as wide, laterally subparallel, slightly widened postmedium, dorsally flattened to slightly convex. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, slightly notched at opening of gland channel, barely projected posteriad. Elytral disc glossy, punctures distinctly larger and coarser than those on pronotum. Intervening spaces generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae whitish, moderately long and dense, subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 25C–D. Tegmen with rod-like, apically widened and rounded process; endophallic armature with a bunch of long, narrow, subparallel spines and numerous, variable in shape, scale-like spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female elytron apex shortly, inconspicuously prolonged posteriad at median apical angle. Female tergite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Syria. This species was originally described from “Syrie les environs de Jérusalem” (now in Israel) and without any confirmed records from Syria, where it is likely to occur. Records from Cyprus and Greece are dubious and require further confirmation since confusion with *M. chakouri* is possible. Identification of the specimens from Egypt as in El-Torkey (2014) is doubtful and requires verification.

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME).

***Microhoria janssoni* sp. nov.** (Fig. 26)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C32BE6EE-5612-42F7-BACE-6450EBCFE5F4

Type material designated. Holotype male NME: Turkey, E Gülnar 2001-05-31 N. Jansson

[printed]. Antennomeres 6–11 of the right antenna missing.

Etymology. Patronymic. Named for Dr. Nicklas Jansson (Linköping, Sweden), one of the leaders of the Turkish Oak Habitat project and the collector of the holotype.

Description. Holotype male, total body length 3.5 mm. Head 0.9 mm long, across compound eyes 0.75 mm wide. Pronotum 0.7 mm long, maximum width 0.7 mm. Elytra 1.9 mm long, maximum combined width 1.3 mm. Forebody dorsally and ventrally dark red, elytra black, abdomen brown. Head $1.2\times$ as long as wide, head base broadly rounded, tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye small, shorter than tempus, strongly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum subopaque, densely and rather deeply punctate. Intervening spaces smooth, narrower than to about as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, moderately long, subdecumbent. Antennae slightly enlarged in apical third. Terminal antennomere elongate, pointed, about $2.2\times$ as long as penultimate antennomere, slightly longer than combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely transverse, robust, slightly narrower than head across eyes, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Pronotal disc barely convex in dorsal aspect. Lateral margins of pronotum converging postmedium towards base. Dorsum of pronotum moderately glossy, densely punctate and setose as on head (punctures at most slightly denser than those on head). Elytra about $1.4\times$ as long as wide, laterally broadly rounded, subtruncate at apex, dorsally moderately convex. Humerus obsolete. Apex of elytron modified, with an inconspicuous denticle at opening of gland channel. Surface moderately glossy, densely punctate. Punctures distinctly smaller and shallower than those on forebody. Intervening spaces about $2\text{--}3\times$ as wide as punctures. Elytral setae whitish, moderately long and dense, subdecumbent. Apterous. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired (spurs not observed on metatibia). Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII short, broadly rounded at posterior margin, medially subtruncate. Spiculum gastrale as in

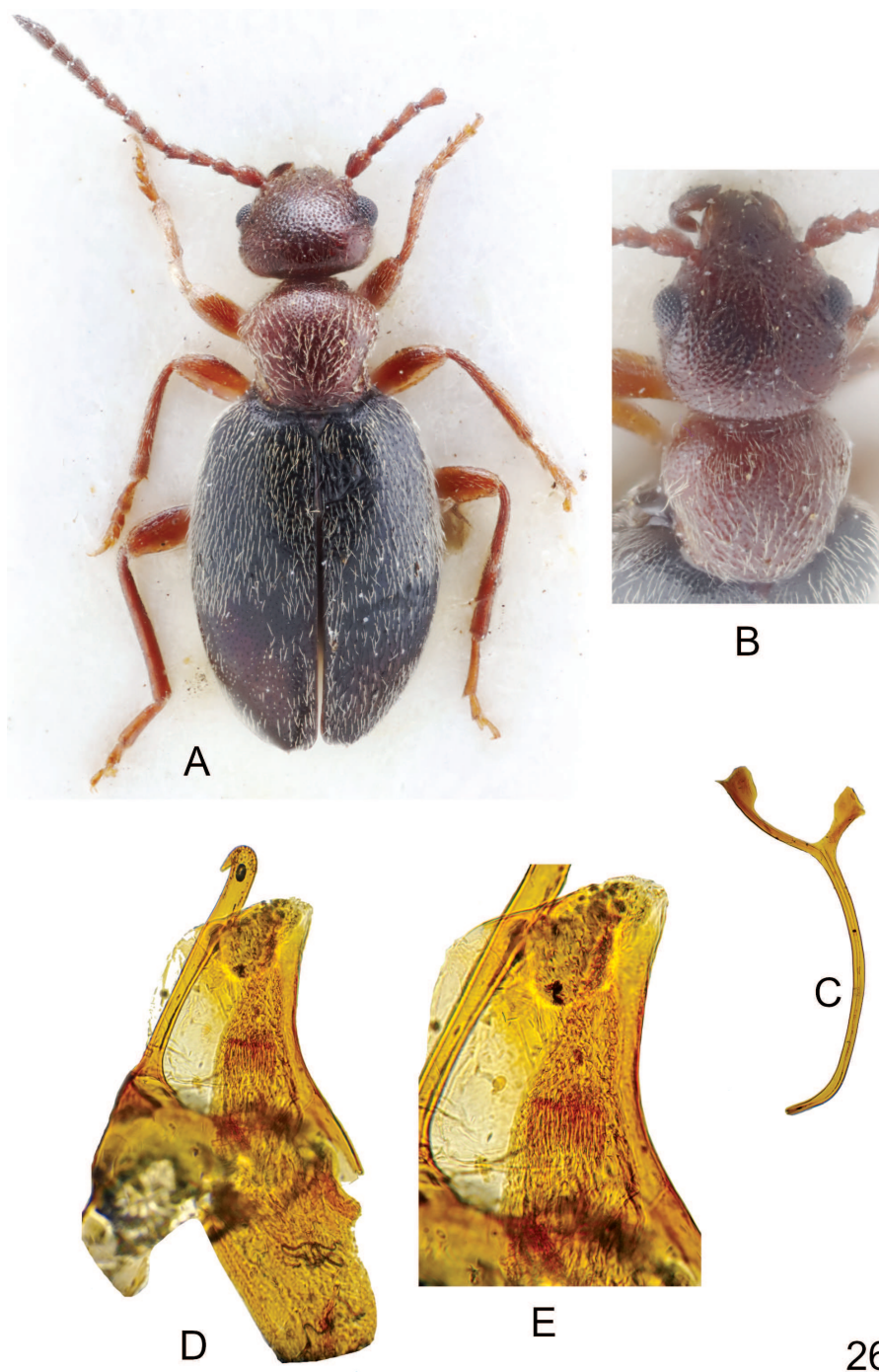


Fig. 26. *Microhoria janssoni* **sp. nov.** male holotype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Spiculum gastrale; D – Aedeagus, lateral view; E – Endophallic armature [not to scale].

Fig. 26C. Aedeagus (Fig. 26D–E) with tegmen apex hooked; endophallic armature with a bunch of moderately long, subparallel, straight spines and numerous small spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female is unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Microhoria janssoni* sp. nov. belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. It can be distinguished from all apterous and brachypterous Turkish congeners by its robust appearance, the bicolorous body, the peculiar, dense dorsal punctation especially that on the forebody, and in the shape of the aedeagus and the endophallic armature.

Ecology. Collected by hand from the ground.

Distribution. Southern Turkey.

Microhoria kaifensis (Pic, 1896) (Fig. 27)

= *Anthicus obscuriceps* Pic, 1899

Anthicus kaifensis Pic, 1896: 180 (description).

Anthicus obscuriceps Pic, 1899a: 177 (description).

Anthicus kaifensis – Pic 1897b: 220 (checklist, record – Syria); Pic 1911a: 56 (checklist, record – Syria); Bodenheimer 1934: 222 (record – Israel); Bodenheimer 1937: 133 (checklist; biogeography).

Anthicus kaifensis ? var. *obscuriceps* – Pic 1911a: 56 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) kaifensis – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist, record – Syria); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) kaifensis a. ? *obscuriceps* – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Microhoria kaifensis – Uhmman 1988: 404 (new combination, records – Jordan, Lebanon); 1989: 389 (records – Israel); Chikatunov *et al.* 1999: 198 (as *Microhoria keifensis* [sic!], activity period and biogeography in Israel, general distribution); Chikatunov *et al.* 2004: 161 (distribution in Israel, general distribution, bionomy); Uhmman *et al.* 2005: 5 & 42 (biogeography, bibliography, bionomy, records – Israel, Turkey); Chandler *et al.* 2008: 440 (new synonymy, checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist).

Type material. Lectotype male [here designated] MNHN: Syrien. Kaifa. Reitter. [printed, black frame] // TYPE [printed, label red] // TYPE [printed, label red] // Krekich vidit [handwritten]; Paralectotypes 2 females, MNHN: Syrien Haifa Reitter. [printed, black frame] // Coll. Reitter [handwritten] // type [handwritten] // *kaifensis* Pic [handwritten].

New material. 1 female BMNH: PALESTINE Jerusalem [printed] 13.V. [handwritten] 1931 F S Bodenheimer [printed] // Pres. by Imp. Inst. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1933-295. [printed] // *Anthicus kaifensis* Pic [handwritten] Dr. R.F.Heberdey [printed]; 1 male HMNH: SYRIA, muh. Dimashq, 1 km E Burqush, N 33°28.261, E 36°01.636, 1140 m, // 29.IV.2005, leg. N. Rahmé, A. Márkus, A. Kotán & A. Podlussány; 28 specimens SMNS: ISRAEL (North distr.) Upper Galilee Meron mts. Meron field school ca 1000 m (open woodland, light) 20.IV.–3.V.2006 D.W.Wrase [27].

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male lectotype. Total body length 3.2 mm. Head black-brown, pronotum pale rufous, elytra brown with moderately dark blue tinge. Antenna, palps and legs yellowish, terminal antennomere darkened. Venter dark brown except for rufous prosternum. Head about 1.2× as long as wide, basal margin broadly rounded in arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye moderate, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures rather large, deep and dense, generally oval. Intervening spaces smooth, smaller than to twice as wide as punctures, denser medially, sparser on lateral sides. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, inconspicuous, rather sparse, appressed. Antenna slightly thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere moderately elongate, acutely pointed at apex, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere, slightly longer than combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly converging in posterior half. Laterobasal pronotal fovea broad and deep, with curved, whitish setation. Pronotal disc slightly

convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures generally smaller and sparser than those on head. Intervening spaces glossy, as wide as to (rarely) 3× as wide as punctures. Pronotal setae whitish to yellowish, rather short and sparse, subdecumbent. Elytra about 1.5–1.6× as long as wide, laterally subparallel to broadly rounded, dorsally slightly convex. Humerus broadly

rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, with short, acute triangular denticle. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures moderate, dense. Intervening spaces as wide as to 3× as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae whitish, moderately long and dense, appressed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior mar-

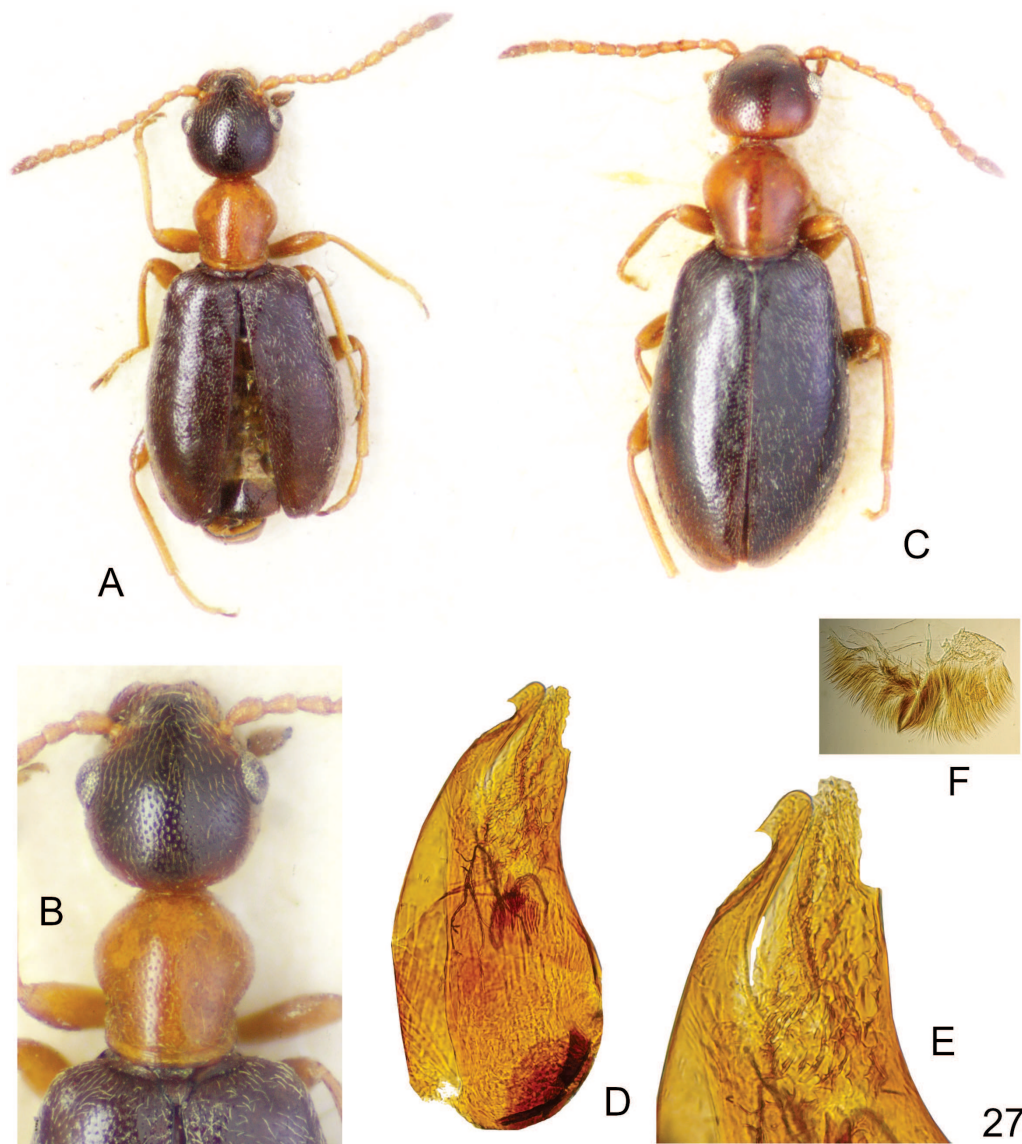


Fig. 27. *Microhoria kaifensis* (Pic, 1896). A – Male lectotype, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; C – Female from Jerusalem, Israel / Palestine, habitus, dorsal view; D – Aedeagus, lateral view; E – ditto, apical portion; F – Lamina of tergite VIII [not to scale].

gin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Tergite VIII with a strong, hair-like, membranous lamina (Fig. 27F). Aedeagus as in Fig. 27D–E. Tegmen apex hooked, fused baculi inconspicuous; endophallic armature with numerous, broad to narrow, subtriangular spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female generally larger than male, elytra more robust, elytral apex without modifications.

Interspecific variability. Head almost entirely rufous in some specimens, elytra moderately strongly dark blue shiny in some individuals.

Ecology. Some specimens attracted to light in an open woodland.

Distribution. Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey. Occurrence of this species in Syria is likely but no records are yet known from this country except for the one in Pic's (1897b, 1911) and Winkler's (1927) catalogues (both authors for unstated reason mention Syria as the type locality instead of Palestine or Israel, from where this species was originally described) and Chikatunov et al. (2004) who subsequently followed Pic and Winkler.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA).

Microhoria lafertei (Truqui, 1855) (Fig. 28)
Anthicus Lafertei Truqui, 1855: 365 (description).

Anthicus Lafertei – Lacordaire 1859: 597 (checklist); Gemminger & Harold 1870: 2097 (checklist); Baudi di Selve 1877: 155 (supplementary description); Baudi di Selve 1878: 19 (diagnosis); Marseul 1879: 191 & 219 (key, supplementary description); Pic 1896b: 180 (key, record – Greece (Cyclades)); 1901b: 177 (distribution); Pic 1902a: 41 (key); Pic 1911a: 57 (checklist); Bodenheimer 1937: 133 (checklist; biogeography).

Anthicus (Eonius) Lafertei – Reitter 1906: 444 (checklist).

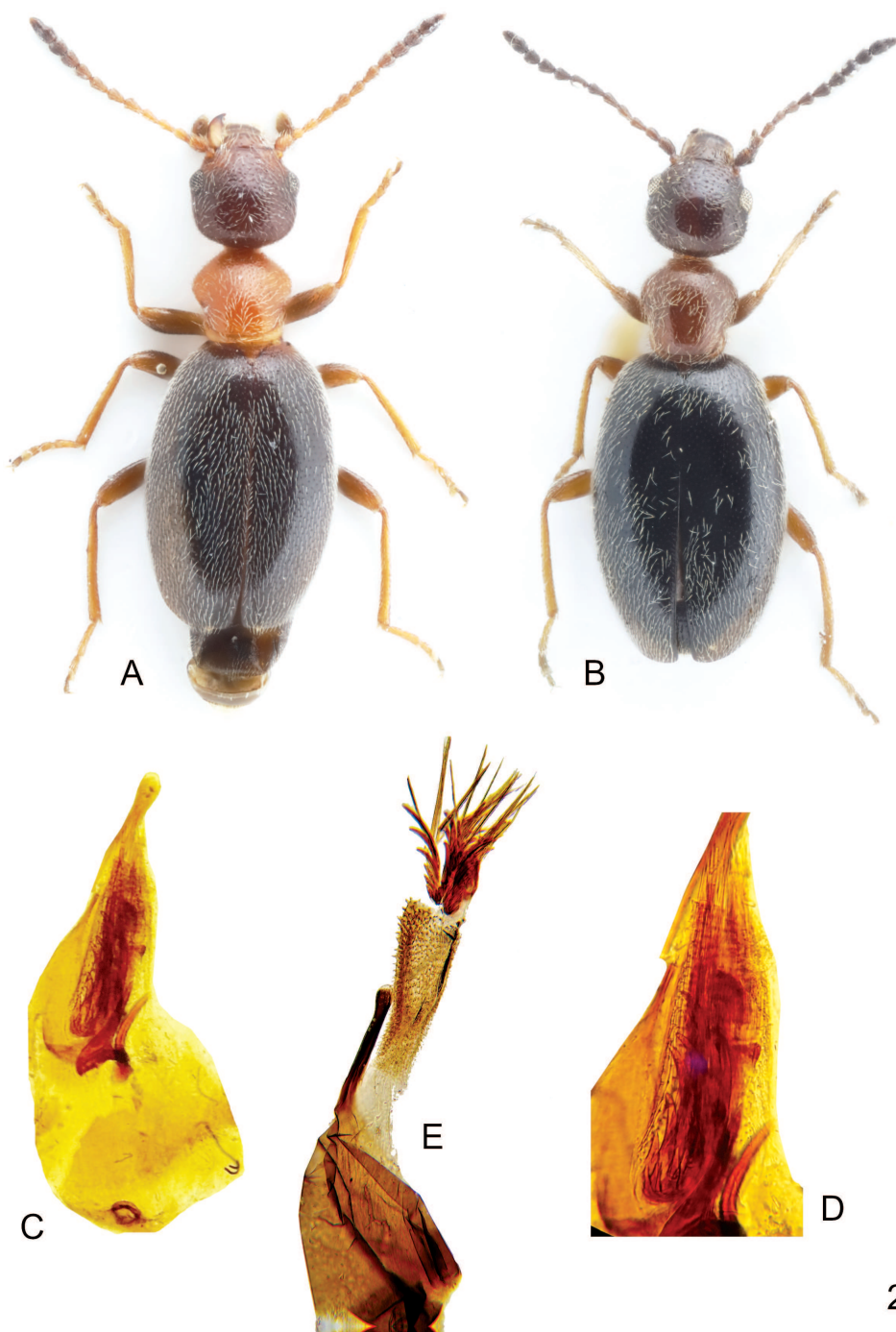
Anthicus (Immicrohoria) Lafertei – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Microhoria lafertei – Uhmman 1985: 200 (new combination, records – Greece (Kríti)); 2000: 159 (record – Turkey); Uhmman et al. 2005: 43

(bibliography, bionomy, records – Iraq, Israel, Turkey); Chandler et al. 2008: 440 (new synonymy, checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist).

Type material not studied.

New material. 1 specimen MNHN: 1345 [printed, label green] / Chypre Madon [printed] / Ant. Lafertei Truqui [handwritten, black frame]; 5 specimens PSC & 2 specimens DTC: CYPRUS: Umg. Polis Kato Akourdaleia; 350m SPRICK -2- 19.04. 1995; 1 specimen KLC: Cyprus, Pissouri, 200 m, 14.IV.1995, leg. K. Lienemann; 1 specimen KLC & 1 specimen DTC: Cyprus, Pissouri, 200 m, 21.IV.1995, leg. K. Lienemann; 1 specimen NME & 1 specimen DTC: CYPRUS S, 59 Larnaka, 20 km W, Kormos, 500 m NN Fritzlar leg. 31.III.2009; 2 specimens NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemesos Lemesos, E, 06.–13.IV.2012 34°42'20" N, 33°06'11" E 0-40 m, leg. D. Frenzel #01; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemesos Lemesos, 15 km NW, Alassa, NW, 250 m NN 34°46'02" N, 32°54'25" E 10.IV.12, leg. D. Frenzel #16; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemesos // Lemesos, 15 km NW, Alassa, NW 34°46'02" N, 32°54'25" E 250 m NN, 10.IV.2012 leg. A. Kopetz #16; 11 specimens NME & 3 specimens DTC: CYPRUS, Distr. Lemesos Lemesos, E, 06.–13.IV.2012 34°42'20" N, 33°06'11" E 0-40 m NN leg. A. Kopetz #01; 4 specimens NME: CYPRUS, Lemesos, E, 95 m NN, left side inflow Germa-sogeia Reservoir 34°45'27" N, 35°05'04" E 30.III.2016, leg. D.+M. Frenzel #49; 1 specimen NME: CYPRUS, Lemesos, NE, Alassa, NW, dry slope, inflow Kouris Reservoir, 34°46'08" N, 32°54'41" E 260 m NN, 01.IV. 2016, leg. D.+M. Frenzel #52; 1 specimen: CYPRUS, Distr. Larnaca, Odou, 14 km S, Machcia, 34°51'12" N, 33°13'47" E 460 m NN, 14.IV.2019, leg. A. Kopetz #85; 1 specimen: CYPRUS, N, Girne, 37 km W, Korucam, NW, Cape Kormaklitis, 10 m NN, 35°24'12" N, 32°55'15" E 30.IV.15 leg. D. Frenzel #41; 1 specimen HBC: Cedar Valley Lefkosia distr. O. CYPRUS pièges à vin 6.–13.VI.2016 leg.: G. Miessen.



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Fig. 28. *Microhoria lafertei* (Truqui, 1855). A – Male from Lemesos env., Cyprus, habitus, dorsal view; B – Female from Lemesos env., Cyprus, habitus, dorsal view; C – Aedeagus, lateral view; D – ditto, lateral view, different specimen; E – Endophallic armature [not to scale; image E courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male from Cape Kormakitis, Cyprus. Total body length 3.2 mm. Head black, pronotum pale rufous, elytra black. Antennomeres 2–4 and legs pale rufous. Pro- and mesosternum pale rufous, rest of venter dark brown. Head about 1.2–1.3× as long as wide, basal margin rounded in one broad arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye rather small, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head, as long as subparallel tempora. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures moderately deep and dense. Intervening spaces smooth, smaller than to as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae inconspicuous, sparse. Antenna slightly thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere moderately elongate, apically bluntly pointed, about 2.5× as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely longer than wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep, with curved, whitish setation. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures smaller and sparser than those on head. Intervening spaces glossy. Pronotal setae yellowish, inconspicuous. Elytra about 1.5× as long as wide, ovoid, dorsally convex. Humerus obsolete. Apex of elytron subtruncate, with short and narrow process at gland opening. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures much larger than those on forebody, dense. Intervening spaces moderately glossy, generally narrower than punctures. Elytral setae pale yellowish, moderately long and dense, subdecumbent, directed posteriorad. Apterous. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII shallowly emarginate at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 28C–E. Tegmen with elongate, apically widened and rounded rod-like process; endophallic armature with a series of 5–7 variably long, slightly curved spines, a bunch of longer, narrower, subparallel spines and numerous subtriangular, acutely pointed spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female generally larger than male, elytra more robust, elytral apex broadly rounded, without modifications. Female tergite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Interspecific variability. In some specimens, head is reddish brown, elytra dark brown with paler base, femora darker than tibiae and tarsi.

Distribution. Cyprus, Greece (Cyclades Islands). Records by Pic (1896b) from Cyclades Islands, by Uhmman (1985) from Kriti / Crete Island, and Uhmman (2005) from Iraq, Israel, and Turkey are dubious and require confirmation.

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME). Here considered Cypriot endemic (3570.01 CYPR).

Microhoria latipennis (Pic, 1892) (Figs 29–30)
= *Anthicus leuthneri* var. *dissimilis* Pic, 1897
syn. nov.

Anthicus latipennis Pic, 1892b: 313 (description).

Anthicus Leuthneri var. *dissimilis* Pic, 1897c: 120 (description).

Anthicus latipennis – Pic 1893c: cclxxvii (supplementary description of female); Pic 1897a: 390 (checklist); Pic 1911a: 57 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immichrohoria) latipennis – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Microhoria latipennis – Uhmman 1988: 404 (new combination, records – Jordan, Turkey); Uhmman et al. 2005: 5 & 43 (biogeography, bibliography, bionomy, records – Egypt (Sinai), Israel, Jordan, Turkey); Chandler et al. 2008: 440 (new, erroneous synonymy, checklist); El-Torkey 2014: 183, 191 (key, distribution); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist).

Anthicus Leuthneri var. *dissimilis* – Pic 1899a: 176 (record – Lebanon); 1901: 255 (checklist); Pic 1911a: 58 (checklist).

Anthicus (Aulacoderus) leuthneri a. *dissimilis* – Winkler 1927: 850 (checklist).

Anthicus leuthneri var. *dissimilis* – Nardi 2003: 62 (synonymy, as junior synonym of *M. leuthneri*); Chandler et al. 2008: 441 (as junior synonym of *M. leuthneri*, checklist); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist, as junior synonym of *M. leuthneri*).

Pic (1897c: 120) described '*Anthicus Leuthneri* "variété (*dissimilis*)"' from Beirut (Lebanon). For unstated reasons this taxon was listed as infrasubspecific by Winkler (1927) which was erroneously considered infrasubspecific by Nardi (2003), followed by Chandler et al. (2008) and Telnov (2020a).

Type material studied. *Microhoria latipennis*, holotype [monotypy] male: Syrie [printed] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // *latipennis* Pic [handwritten].

Type material studied. *Anthicus leuthneri* var. *dissimilis*, syntype 1 male: D^r.F.Leuthner BEIRÚT 4.85 SYRIEN [printed, black frame] / type

[handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red] / v. *dissimilis* Pic [handwritten].

New material. 2 males BMNH: PALESTINE Jericho 10.iii.1931 F.S.Bodenheimer // Pres. by Imp.Inst.Ent. Brit.Mus. 1933–295 // *Anthicus prope iscariotes* Laf. Dr. R. F. Heberdey; 1 male DTC: TÜRKEI, d. Antalya 06 Manavgat, Side, 20 m NN Ruinengelände N: 36°46'10", E: 031°23'43" Fritzlar leg. 11.IV.2001; 1 male NME: TÜRKEI, d. Antalya 09 Alanya 15 km ENE, 260 m NN, Kestel, Dim-Höhle S N: 36°32'07", E: 032°06'09" Fritzlar leg. 13.IV.2001; 1 male DTC: ISRAEL – Central Negev Sde Boker 25.III.2005 leg. S. Ziani.

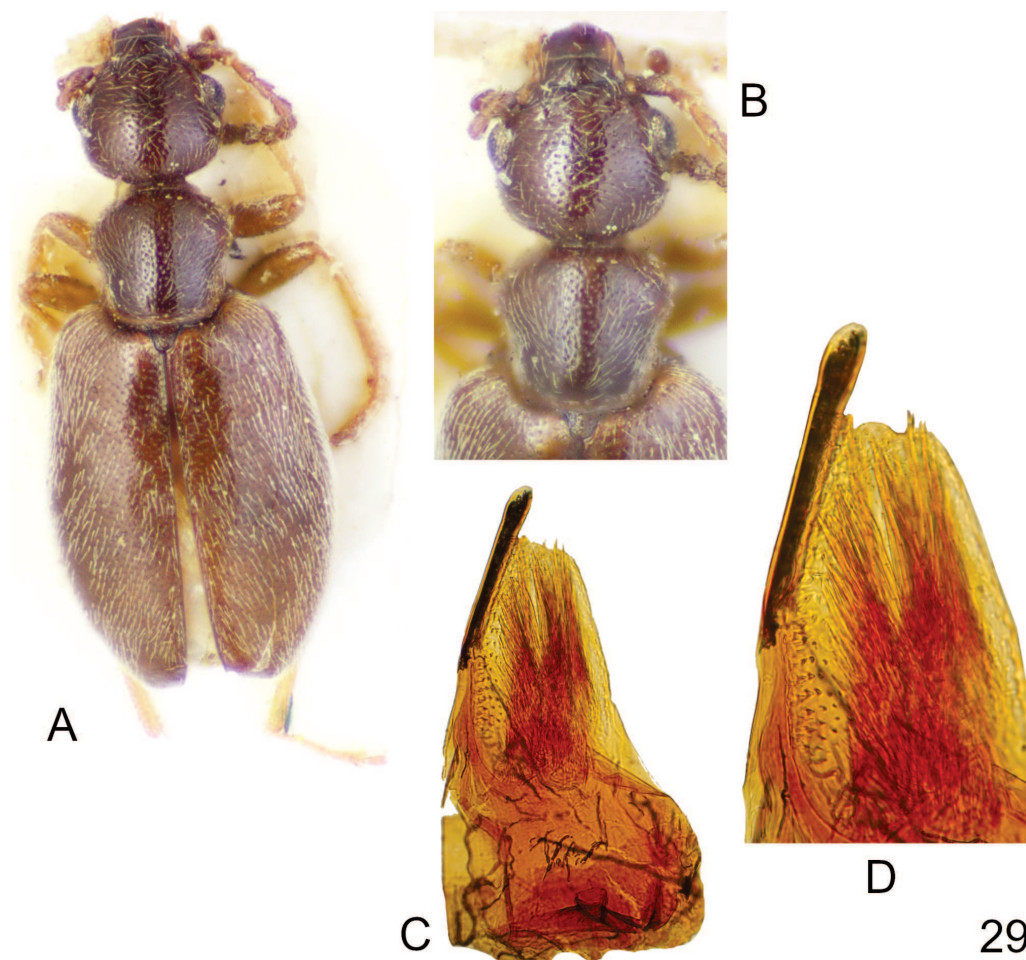
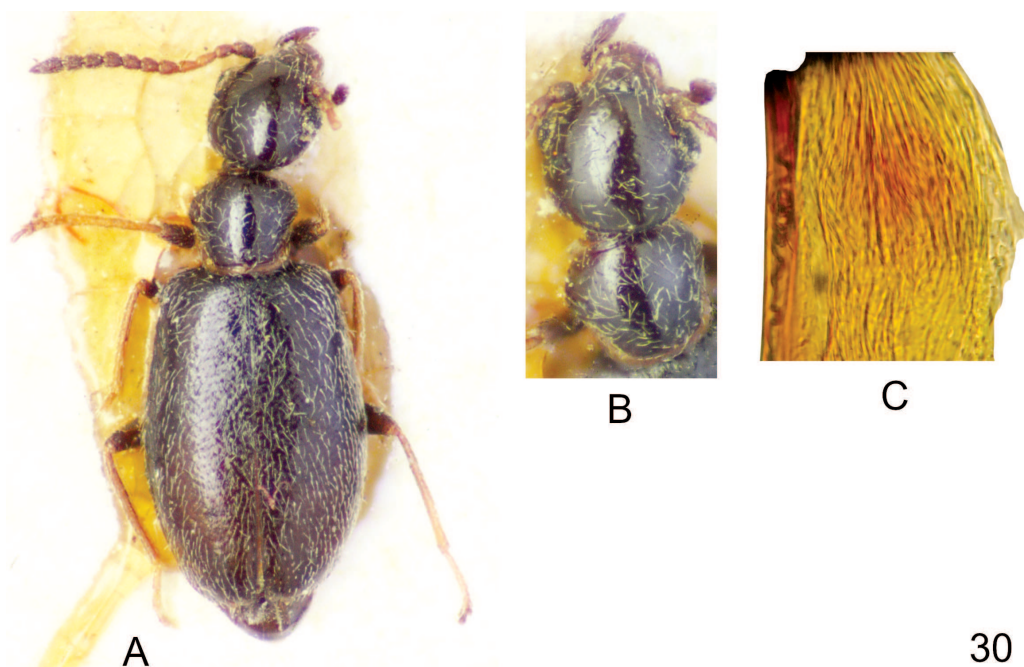


Fig. 29. *Microhoria latipennis* (Pic, 1892) male holotype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Aedeagus, lateral view; D – Endophallic armature [not to scale].



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Fig. 30. *Anthicus leuthneri* var. *dissimilis* Pic, 1897 (syn. of *Microhoria latipennis* (Pic, 1892)) male syntype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Endophallic armature [not to scale].

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male holotype *M. latipennis*. Total body length 2.6 mm. Forebody dark brown, elytra brown. Antennomeres 2–5 yellowish, remaining antennomeres brown. Palps and legs yellowish-brown, tibiae yellow, distinctly paler than femora. Head barely longer than wide, head base broadly rounded, tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures moderate, rather deep. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish or yellowish, rather sparse, appressed. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere bluntly pointed, twice as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum as long as wide to barely transverse, slightly narrower than head across eyes, glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins slightly impressed in posterior half. Latero-

basal pronotal fovea moderately broad and deep, with curved, whitish setation. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures rather dense and coarse, intervening spaces narrower than to twice as wide as punctures, glossy. Pronotal setae whitish, moderately long and dense, appressed to subdecumbent, with some somewhat longer, suberect tactile setae scattered across disc and lateral margins. Elytra about 1.4× as long as wide, laterally widened at midlength, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, with a short, narrow, acutely pointed denticle at opening of gland channel. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures somewhat larger and coarser than those on pronotum. Intervening spaces generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae whitish, moderately long and dense, subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Figs 29C–D &

30C. Tegmen with elongate, apically widened and rounded rod, fused baculi inconspicuous; endophallic armature with a large bunch of long, narrow, subparallel spines and numerous acutely pointed spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female with elytron apex simple.

Interspecific variability. Punctures on forebody very sparse in some specimens.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Egypt (Sinai Peninsula), Israel, Jordan, Syria, Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA).

Note. Male genitalia are very similar to those in *M. iscarיות* which is recorded from Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, and Syria, and mainly differs in the number and density of the spines of the endophallic armature (cf. Fig. 25C–D) and in the somewhat shorter temples in *M. latipennis* compared to those in *M. iscarיות*.

Microhoria lederi (Marseul, 1879) (Fig. 31)
Anthicus lederi Marseul, 1879: 252 (description).

Anthicus Lederi – Heyden et al. 1883: 141 (checklist); Heyden 1891: 268 (checklist); Reitter 1890: 100 (record – Croatia); Reitter 1906: 443 (checklist, record – Croatia); Pic 1894: 53 (checklist); Pic 1911a: 58 (checklist; questioned earlier record from Croatia); Krekich-Strassoldo 1929: 154, 166 (key, supplementary description, illustrations, records – Greece & Turkey [Kreich-Strassoldo mentions this species from ‘Armenien: Erzerum’, now Erzurum in eastern Turkey]). *Anthicus (Tenuicomus) lederi* – Winkler 1927: 844 (checklist).

Microhoria latipennis – Uhmman 1985: 200 (new combination, record – Russian Caucasus); Telnov 1998a: 8 (record – Armenia); Chandler et al. 2008: 441 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 116–117 (assigned to the *M. fasciata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist).

Type material. Not studied.

New material. 1 male MNHN: Armen. Gebiet. Leder. Reitter [printed, black frame].

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. fasciata* species group. Male from “Armen. Gebiet”. Total body length 3.2 mm. Forebody brown, head darker than pronotum. Elytra brown with triangular, pale yellow postbasal spot and broad, transverse band in postmedian half occupying most of the area, not interrupted at suture and leaving only elytral apex narrowly brown. Palps and antenna brown, five basal antennomeres somewhat paler. Legs yellowish-brown, tibiae yellow, distinctly paler than femora. Head about as long as wide, head base subtruncate to very broadly rounded, tempora subparallel, about the eye length, posterior temporal angles broadly rounded. Compound eye moderate, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures circular to oval, moderate, rather deep, dense. Intervening spaces smooth, generally narrower than to as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, moderately dense, appressed. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere pointed, about 2.2× as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely transverse, slightly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly impressed in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep, laterally with dense, whitish setation. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures and setae similar to those on head, setae subdecumbent. Elytra about 1.7–1.8× as long as wide, laterally widened at midlength, dorsally barely convex. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, with a short, narrow, pointed denticle. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures somewhat smaller, in part denser than those on forebody. Intervening spaces generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae as those on pronotum, rather dense. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 31C–D. Tegmen apex rounded, not projecting and

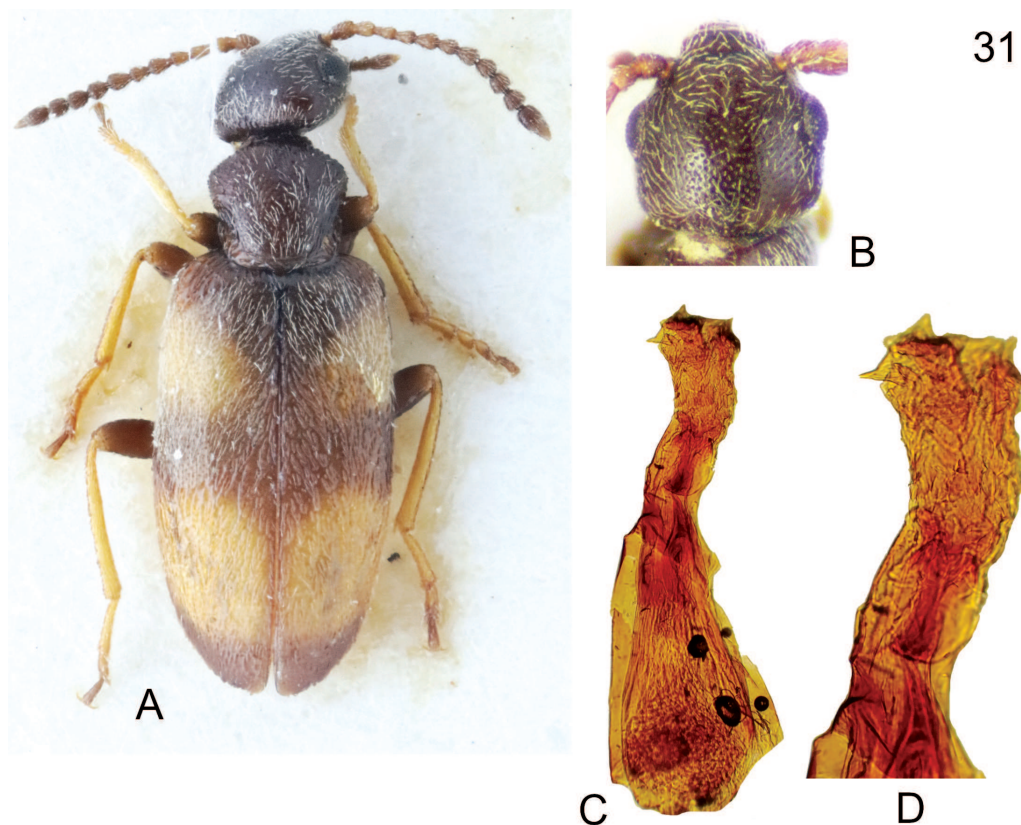


Fig. 31. *Microhoria lederi* (Marseul, 1879) male from “Armen. Gebiet”. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Head, dorsal view; C – Aedeagus, lateral view; D – Endophallic armature, inverted [not to scale].

not hooked; endophallic armature of numerous, acute, variably sized and shaped spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Unknown.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Armenia, Turkey. Records from Croatia (Reitter 1890; 1906) and Greece (Krekich-Strassoldo 1929) are dubious and require further confirmation.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), considered Armeno-E-Anatolian endemic (3740.03 ARAN).

Microhoria leuthneri (Pic, 1897) (Fig. 32)
Anthicus Leuthneri Pic, 1897c: 120 (description).

Anthicus Leuthneri – Pic 1901c: 255 (checklist, record – Syria), Pic 1911a: 58 (checklist).

Anthicus (Aulacoderus) Leuthneri – Reitter 1906: 443 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 850 (checklist); Hariri 1968: 207 (checklist).

Aulacoderus leuthneri – Chikatunov et al. 2004: 157 (informal new combination, distribution in Israel, general distribution, bionomy).

Microhoria leuthneri – Nardi 2003: 60 (new combination, new, erroneous synonymy of the two varieties (see note below) misinterpreting Winkler (1927), taxonomy); Uhmman et al. 2005: 5, 44 (biogeography, bibliography, bionomy, records – Israel); Chandler et al. 2008: 441 (checklist); Kejval 2017: 59 (nota); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist).

Pic (1897c: 120) described ‘*Anthicus Leuthneri* “variété (*dissimilis*)”’ from Beirut (Lebanon).

For unstated reason this taxon was listed as infrasubspecific by Winkler (1927), which was erroneously considered infrasubspecific by Nardi (2003), followed by Chandler et al. (2008) and Telnov (2020a). Consider new synonymy of this taxon with *Microhoria latipennis* (Pic) above.

Pic (1903: 170) described '*Anthicus Leuthneri* s.-esp. *creticus*' from Kríti (Crete). For unstated reasons this taxon was listed as infrasubspecific by Winkler (1927) which was erroneously considered infrasubspecific by Nardi (2003), followed by Chandler et al. (2008) and Telnov (2020a). Consider new synonymy of this taxon with *Microhoria emaciata* (Pic, 1896) above.

Type material studied. Possibly syntype, 1 female MNHN: Beyrouth [handwritten] [there is no clear indication that this specimen belongs to the type series, but it is here considered syntype]; possibly syntype, 1 female NHMB: Beyrouth [handwritten] // *Leuthneri* [handwritten]; possibly syntype, 1 female NHMB: Beyrouth [handwritten] // *Leuthneri* [handwritten] [described from an unstated number of specimens; the specimens at MNHN and NHMB are all not labelled types, but their labels are handwritten by Maurice Pic pointing on they are likely to be a part of the type series].

New material. 1 male NME & 1 male DTC: TURCIA m. Prov. Antalya 23–25 km N Mahmutlar 1350 m 36°32' N, 32°21' E 04.VI.2004 leg. A. Weigel; 3 specimens HMNH: SYRIA, muh. Al Ladhgiyah, 10 km S Kasab, N 35°54.643', E 35°59.998', 550 m // 23.IV.2005, leg. N. Rahmé, A. Márkus, A. Kotán & A. Podlussány; 1 male NME: TURCIA m. Prov. Antalya 18 km NE Demirtas, Paß bei 1550 m 36°28'38" N, 32°23'16" E 26.+28.V.2006 leg. A. Skale; 1 specimen HMNH: SYRIA, muh. Al Ladhgiyah, 10 km S Kasab N 35°54.643', E 35°59.998', 550 m, // 23.VI.2006, leg. N. Rahmé, A. Márkus, A. Kotán & A. Podlussány.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Female, possibly syntype (see note above). Total body length 2.9 mm. Head dark reddish-brown, pronotum reddish, paler at base and laterally, elytra brown. Anten-

nomeres 1–8 yellowish, remaining antennomeres and palps brown. Femora and tarsi brown, tibiae yellow, distinctly paler than femora. Head barely longer than wide, head base rounded in one broad arc with tempora and posterior temporal angles. Compound eye moderate, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, punctures sparse, moderately deep. Intervening spaces smooth, wider than punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish to yellowish, sparse, subdecumbent. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere pointed, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere. Pronotum barely transverse, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly impressed in posterior half. Laterobasal pronotal fovea moderately broad and deep, with curved, yellowish setation. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures sparse, intervening spaces glossy, much wider than punctures. Pronotal setae whitish to yellowish, moderately long, subdecumbent. Elytra about 1.4–1.5× as long as wide, laterally widened at midlength, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Elytral disc glossy, punctures distinctly larger, denser and coarser than those on pronotum. Intervening spaces smooth and glossy, generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Elytral setae whitish to yellowish, moderately long and rather dense, subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII and morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Sexual dimorphism. Male from 23–25 km N Mahmutlar, Turkey. Elytral apex with minute, subacute denticle at opening of gland channel. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 32C–E) short and broad, tegmen with extraordinary long, rod-like, apically hooked process; endophallic armature with a pair of strong, slightly curved spines and numerous short, rod-like, apically rounded spinules.

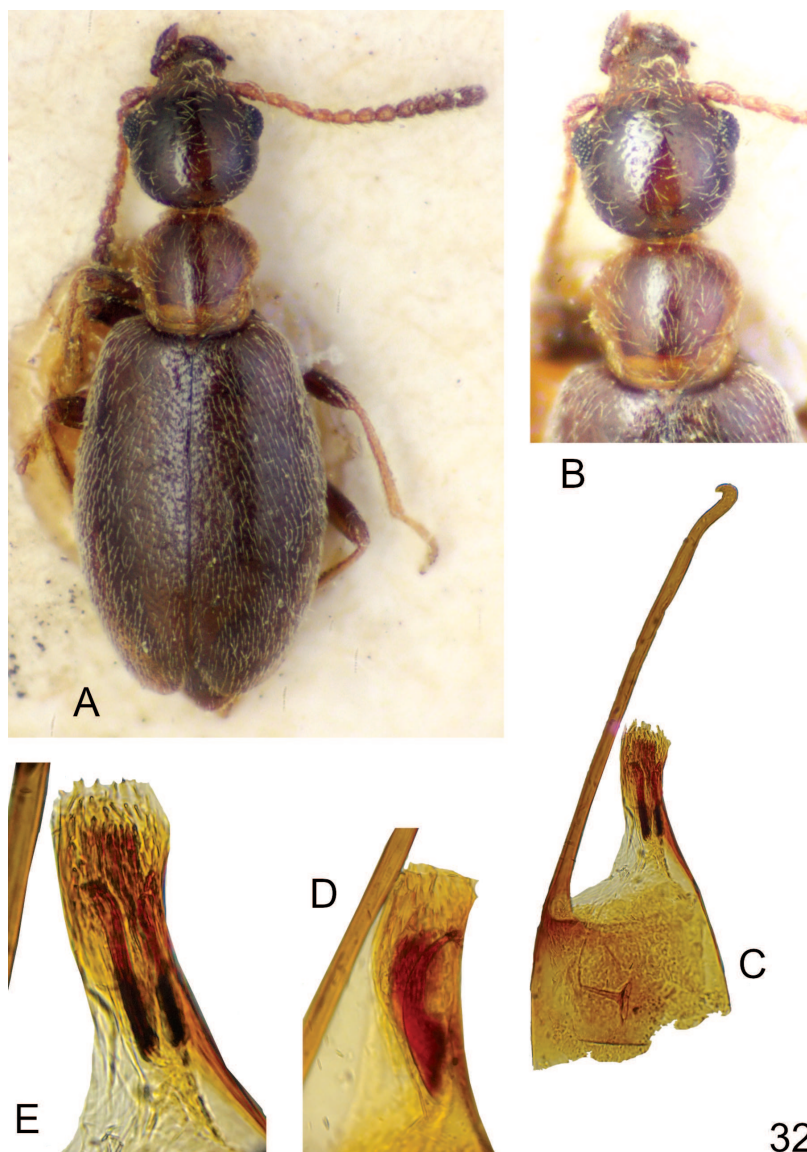
Interspecific variability. Forebody and all legs uniformly pale brown in one specimen from

Antalya Province. Dorsal forebody rather dense and coarse punctate in some specimens from Antalya Province. Antenna nearly uniformly dark brown in a male from Antalya Province, Turkey. Head base rounded in one broad arc with tempora or tempora subparallel, temporal angles rounded but distinct.

Ecology. Reported from up to 1900 m a.s.l. (Chikatunov et al. 2004) but this record requires further confirmation since the identification is uncertain.

Distribution. Israel, Lebanon, Syria, southern Turkey (first country record for Turkey).

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA).



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Fig. 32. *Microhoria leuthneri* (Pic, 1897). A – Female possibly syntype from “Beyrouth”, Lebanon, habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Male from NE Demirtas, Turkey, aedeagus, lateral view; D – Endophallic armature; E – ditto, different view [not to scale].

Microhoria lividipes (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875) (Fig. 33)

Anthicus lividipes Desbrochers des Loges, 1875: 47 (description).

Anthicus lividipes – Baudi di Selve 1877: 141 (supplementary description); Marseul 1879: 162 (erroneously listed among possible junior synonyms of *Anthicus ocreatus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1847 (now *Microhoria*); Desbrochers 1881: 152 (note on erroneous synonymy proposed by Marseul (1879)); Heyden et al. 1883: 140 (checklist, as synonym of *Anthicus* “*ochreatus*” [sic!]); Pic 1899a: 176 (record – Lebanon); 1901c: 255 (checklist); Pic 1911a: 58 (checklist); Krekich-Strassoldo 1929: 164 (nota, morphology); Uhmann et al. 2005: 5, 37 (biogeography, distribution records – Lebanon); Chandler et al. 2008: 427 (checklist).



Fig. 33. *Microhoria lividipes* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875) Female syntype, habitus, dorsal view.

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) lividipes – Winkler 1927: 848 (checklist; record – Syria); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Microhoria lividipes – Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131, 141 (new combination, bibliography, type material, assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist).

Type material studied. Syntype 1 female MNHN: Syrie [printed] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // *lividipes* Desb. Typiq. [handwritten, label greenish] // 83 Db [printed].

This taxon is likely conspecific with *Microhoria alfierii* (Pic, 1923).

Supplementary description. Female syntype. Head black-brown, pronotum brown in anterior, yellowish-brown in posterior half. Elytra brown on anterior two thirds, yellow on posterior third. Antennomeres 1–5 yellow, remaining antennomeres brown. Palps and legs yellowish-brown. Head about 1.2× as long as wide, head base broadly rounded, tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, about as long as tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures moderate, rather deep. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish to yellowish, moderately dense, subdecumbent. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere bluntly pointed, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere. Pronotum barely longer than wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins slightly constricted in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea narrow. Pronotal disc flattened in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures dense and coarse, intervening spaces glossy, narrower than to about as wide as punctures. Pronotal setae similar to those on head. Elytra about 1.5× as long as wide, laterally widened at midlength, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures somewhat larger and coarser than those on pronotum. Intervening spaces generally as wide as punctures,

smooth. Elytral setae whitish to yellowish, appressed to subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII and morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Sexual dimorphism. Male is unknown.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Lebanon, Syria.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), considered restricted to Levant.

Note. It is unclear based on which features this species was attributed to the *M. terminata* species group by Kejval & Chandler (2020). This placement to be considered tentative.

Microhoria luristanica (Pic, 1911) (Fig. 34)

= *Anthicus pietschmi* Pic, 1938

Anthicus luristanicus Pic, 1911b: 97 (description).

Anthicus Pietschmi Pic, 1938: 11 (description).

Anthicus luristanicus – Pic 1911a: 59 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 845 (checklist).

Tenuicomus luristanicus – Uhmman 1985: 198 (new combination, record – Iran); Telnov 2020a: 615 (checklist).

Tenuicollis luristanicus – Chandler et al. 2008: 448 (checklist); Telnov & Ghahari 2018: 484 (note).

Microhoria luristanica – Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131, 141 (new combination, supplementary description, assigned to the *M. terminata* species group).

Tenuicollis pietschmi – Chandler et al. 2008: 448 (checklist).

Anthicus Pietschmi – Kejval & Chandler 2020: 141 (new synonymy).

Anthicus pietschmi – Telnov 2020b: 15 (new synonymy).

Type material *Anthicus luristanicus*. Lectotype male [designated by Kejval & Chandler 2020] MNHN: v. Bodemeyer Persien Luristan [printed] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // *Anthicus pres ottomanus* Laf. [handwritten] // *luristanicus*. Pic [handwritten].

Type material *Anthicus pietschmi*. Lectotype female [designated by Kejval & Chandler 2020]

MNHN: Mesopotamia Pietschm [handwritten, partly unreadable] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red] // *Pietschmi n sp* [handwritten].

New material. 1 specimen HMC: Iran/ Busher 1 km N Dalaki 3.4.2011 150 m leg. H. Mühle; 1 specimen HMC: Iran/Busher 5 km E Bandar-e Gonaveh 4.4.2011 30 m leg. H. Mühle; 1 specimen HMC: Iran/ Busher 5 km E Bandar-e Gonaveh 29°39.676' N / 50°31.971' E 4.4.2011 30 m leg. H. Mühle; 1 specimen HMC: Iran/ Busher 10 km SE Sardasht 4.4.2011 30 m leg. H. Mühle; 1 specimen HMC: Iran/Lorestan 5 km S Malavi 7.4.2011 800 m leg. H. Mühle; 1 specimen HMC: Iran/Fars Shiraz 21.4.2011 1640 m leg. H. Mühle; 1 specimen HMC: Iran/ Tehran 23.4.2011 1650 m leg. H. Mühle; 2 specimens NME: IRAN, Pr. Qom, Neyzar, N 30 km N Delijan, Rud-e Qom river course, reed, 1300 m 34°16'59'' N, 50°31'33'' E 8.V.2012, leg. D. Frenzel; 9 specimens NME: S-IRAN, Prov. Hormozgan, Sarhanaian, Sarj.-mount. Ort u. Umgebung, 410 m NN 27°38'39'' N, 56°44'06'' E 6./7.III.14 leg. D. Frenzel/105; 3 specimens NME: S-IRAN, Prov. Hormozgan Sikhoran, E, kleiner Fluss im Gebirge, 940 m NN, 27°49'52'' N, 56°33'06'' E 12.III.14, leg. D. Frenzel/116; 4 specimens NME: IRAN, Prov. Kerman, Kerman N Darb-e-Asiab, waterfall near Kuhpayeh, Ruderal, N 30°30'50,4'', E 57°09'55,1'' 07.VI. 2014, 2500 m, leg. A. Weigel IR 08c LF; 1 specimen NME: IRAN, Yasuj province, 12.IV.2015, 30°19'38'' N, 51°30'39'' E 1016 m, leg. S. Azadbakhsh; 2 specimens NME: N-IRAQ, S Rawandoz Akoian valley, ~1400 m ~36°30' N, 44°36' E 23.–25.IV.2019 pitfall trap, leg. Reuter; 4 specimens NME: N-IRAQ, NE Duhok Sarsing, 1000-1200 m 37°01'24'' N, 43°13'19'' E 21.V. 2019 leg. Reuter; 6 specimens NME: N-IRAQ, env. Akrê 36°42'25'' N, 43°48'45'' E 600 m, 13.V.2019 leg. Reuter.

The figure of the male genitalia of this species was recently published by Kejval & Chandler (2020). This species is therefore not redescribed here.

Ecology. Some specimens attracted to light.

Distribution. Iran, Iraq, Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA).



Fig. 34. *Microhoria luristanica* (Pic, 1911) male from Akrê env., Iraq, habitus, dorsal view.

***Microhoria machairodus* Telnov et Degiovanni sp. nov.** (Fig. 35, 55B–C)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:82BF1EFA-DDFB-442D-B93B-EC44CB15998B

Type material designated. Holotype male NME: TURKEY S, Mersin Prov., Gülnar distr., 36°27'3" N 33°09'40" E 1400–1450 m, vi–viii.2017, hollow *Quercus* sp., leg. M. Avci & S. Göktepe [printed].

Paratypes 38 specimens. 1 male BMNH, 1 male & 1 female IUIT, 1 male DTC: same label as holotype; 1 male & 1 female ADC: Turkey, 1.VII.83, Uzuncaburc 30 km NE Silifke J. Jelinek lgt. [printed]; 1 male ADC: TR [Turkey] – I el Aydinlar m 1000 G. Sama 4/5.VII.1993 [printed]; 2 males ADC: Turkey, prov., Hatay, 7 km NW Aktepe, 1080 m 36°44'41" N, 36°25'46" E 24.V.2010 leg. M. Uliana [printed]; 1 male ADC: Turkey, prov., Mersin, env., Arslankoy, 37°01' N, 34°15' E, 1625 m, 25.V.2010 leg. M. Uliana [printed]; 1 male ADC: Turkey: Mersin prov., Mut, Km 10–15 N, 02.VI.2011 F. Angelini leg. [printed]; 10 males BMNH, 10 males NME &

8 males DTC: TURKEY, 10 km N Erdemli, 36°42'16" N, 34°17'28" E, 490 m, 07.VI.2011, leg. A. Napolov & I. Roma [printed]; 1 male DTC: TURKEY – S, (I EL) 6–7 km NW Erdemli, h=400–450 m, 3.VI.2011, Lg. A. Napolov & I. Roma.

Etymology. Named after *Machairodus* Kaup, 1833, the extinct genus of enigmatic sabretoothed felids of the late Miocene. The genus name derived from the combination of Greek “μαχάιρα” (knife) + “όδοός” (tooth). Noun in the nominative case, standing in apposition.

Description. Holotype male, total body length 2.35 mm. Head 0.5 mm long, across compound eyes 0.5 mm wide, pronotum 0.4 mm long, maximum width 0.4 mm, elytra 1.3 mm long, maximum combined width 0.8 mm. Selected male paratypes 2.2–2.4 mm, female paratype 2.3 mm long. Dorsum and venter uniformly black-brown. Antennae (except darkened antennomeres 8–11), palps and legs yellowish brown (femora only slightly darker than tibiae). Head slightly ovoid, about 1.1–1.2× as long as wide, head base rounded in one broad arc with tempora, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, about as long as tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures distinct, moderately deep. Intervening spaces generally smooth and glossy, as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae greyish to yellowish, sparse, inconspicuous. Antennae slightly enlarged in apical third. Penultimate antennomere widened distally, nearly as long as wide. Terminal antennomere elongate, bluntly pointed, about 2.5× as long as penultimate antennomere, about 1.1–1.2× as long combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum about as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, subtruncate at anterior margin. Pronotal disc moderately glossy, flattened in dorsal aspect. Lateral margins moderately converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad, laterally supplemented with moderately long, curved, whitish setae. Punctures and dorsal setae similar as those on head, punctures somewhat denser on median part of pronotal disc. Intervening spaces about as wide as punctures. Elytra

elongate, about 1.7–1.8× as long as wide, laterally parallel-sided or broadly rounded, broadly rounded at apex, dorsally flattened, with a feeble postbasal transverse impression. Humerus broadly rounded. Apex of elytron modified, with elongate, acutely pointed, narrow denticle at opening of gland channel. Surface glossy and smooth, punctures somewhat larger than those on forebody, shallow. Intervening spaces generally as wide as to 3× as wide as punctures. Elyt-

ral setae greyish to yellowish, moderately long and dense, generally slightly subdecumbent to appressed, directed posteriad. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 35C–H) short and broad, tegmen apex short, hooked; fused baculi inconspicuous, extending apicad to third length of tegmen; endophallic

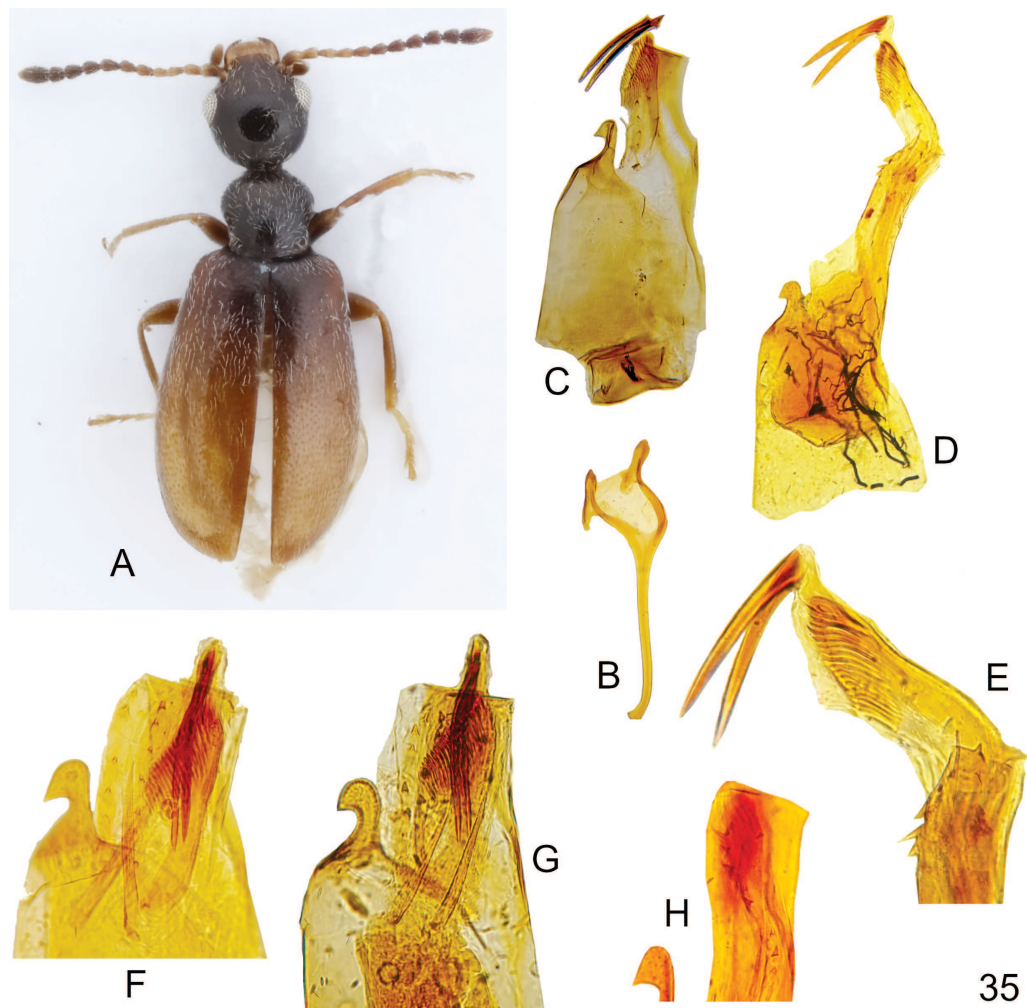


Fig. 35. *Microhoria machairodus* Telnov et Degiovanni **sp. nov.** male paratypes. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Spiculum gastrale; C – Aedeagus, lateral view; D – ditto, lateral view with endophallic armature inverted; E – Apex of endophallic armature, inverted; F–G – Apical portion of aedeagus; H – Apical portion of endophallic armature, not inverted [not to scale; image C courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

armature of two strong, sabre-like curved spines and a double row of acute angulate, small denticles. Two additional, long, weakly chitinous spines are comparatively short in some specimens, including the holotype.

Sexual dimorphism. Female is externally similar to male, elytron apex without modifications, rounded. Female tergite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Interspecific variability. The number of the pale antennomeres varies, in some specimens antennomeres one or one and two are dark, antennomeres 3–5 or 3–7 darkened. Intensity of dorsal punctures on forebody varies, punctures stronger and denser in some paratypic specimens.

Differential diagnosis. *Microhoria machairodus* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov. belongs to the *M. terminata* species group and is externally very similar to a number of uniformly dark congeners and can only be differentiated due to the peculiar endophallic armature of the male aedeagus.

Ecology. Collected using flight interception traps installed on trunks of hollow veteran *Quercus* sp. trees at elevations of 1400–1500 m (Fig. 55 B–C). Additionally, numerous specimens collected from lower vegetation and tree foliage at 400–490 m.

Distribution. Southern Turkey (Mersin Province).

***Microhoria muehle* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov.** (Fig. 36)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:891FDB2D-3A50-4AC4-802F-AF4891B77720

Type material designated. Holotype male NME: Iran/Yazd, Kuh-e-Hamameh 15 km N Hamameh 24.5.2008 2200 m leg. Mühle 981 [printed].

Paratypes 37 males & females. 7 specimens NME, 7 BMNH, 4 NMP, 2 HMC & 4 DTC: same label as holotype; 3 specimens NME, 2 BMNH, 1 HMC & 2 DTC: Iran/Yazd, Shur Kuh 5 km S Taft 23.5.2008 1600–1700 m leg. Mühle 978 [printed]; 1 male & 1 female NME: Iran/

Khorasan, Birjand, 10 km S Mud, Kahi 26.5.2008 2400–2500 m leg. Mühle 986 [printed]; 1 male DTC: Iran/Khorasan, Kuh-e-Sorkh (West), 40 km N Bardeskan (Pass) 28.5.2008 1800–1900 m leg. Mühle 993 [printed]; 2 males ADC: IRAN: (Yazd) Shir Kuh, Deh Bala, 2800 m 26.V.2011 leg. D. Baiocchi [printed].

Etymology. Patronymic. Named for Dr. Hans Mühle (HMC), one of the collectors of the type series.

Description. Holotype male, total body length 2.8 mm. Head 0.65 mm long, across compound eyes 0.55 mm wide, pronotum 0.5 mm long, maximum width 0.5 mm, elytra 1.6 mm long, maximum combined width 0.9 mm. Selected male paratypes 2.7–3.4 mm, selected female paratypes 3.2–3.4 mm long. Dorsum and venter uniformly black, elytra with indistinct ore shine. Tibiae and tarsi, antennomeres 2–5 yellowish brown. Head ovoid, about 1.3× as long as wide, tempora subparallel, head base rounded in one broad arc, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, about as long as tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures distinct, moderately deep. Intervening spaces generally smooth and glossy, as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae greyish, sparse, inconspicuous. Antennae slightly enlarged in apical third. Penultimate antennomere cylindrical, distinctly longer than wide. Terminal antennomere elongate, nearly acutely pointed, about 2.5× as long as penultimate antennomere, as long combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely longer than wide, narrower than head across eyes, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Pronotal disc moderately glossy, flattened in dorsal aspect. Lateral margins moderately converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad, not supplemented with dense setae. Punctures and dorsal setae similar as those on head. Intervening spaces narrower than to about as wide as punctures. Elytra elongate, about 1.8–1.9× as long as wide, laterally parallel-sided, subtruncate at apex, dorsally flattened. Humerus obsolete. Apex of elytron modified, with elongate,

acutely pointed, narrowly triangular denticle at opening of gland channel. Surface glossy and smooth, punctures larger and deeper than those on forebody. Intervening spaces generally as wide as punctures, in part microscopically wrinkled. Elytral setae greyish, moderately long, rather dense, generally slightly subdecumbent to appressed, directed posteriad. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 36C–F) strongly elongate, tegmen apex with a long, rod-like, apically variably

strongly hooked process; fused baculi well-developed, extending apicad to about half length of tegmen; endophallic armature of three long, narrow, apically slightly curved spines and another three short, irregularly sinuous, narrow spines.

Sexual dimorphism. Female is generally less slender than male, elytron apex subtruncate, without modifications.

Differential diagnosis. *Microhoria muehle* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov. belongs to the *M. terminata* species group and is externally very similar to a number of uniformly dark congeners. The aedeagus resembles that of *M. luris*-

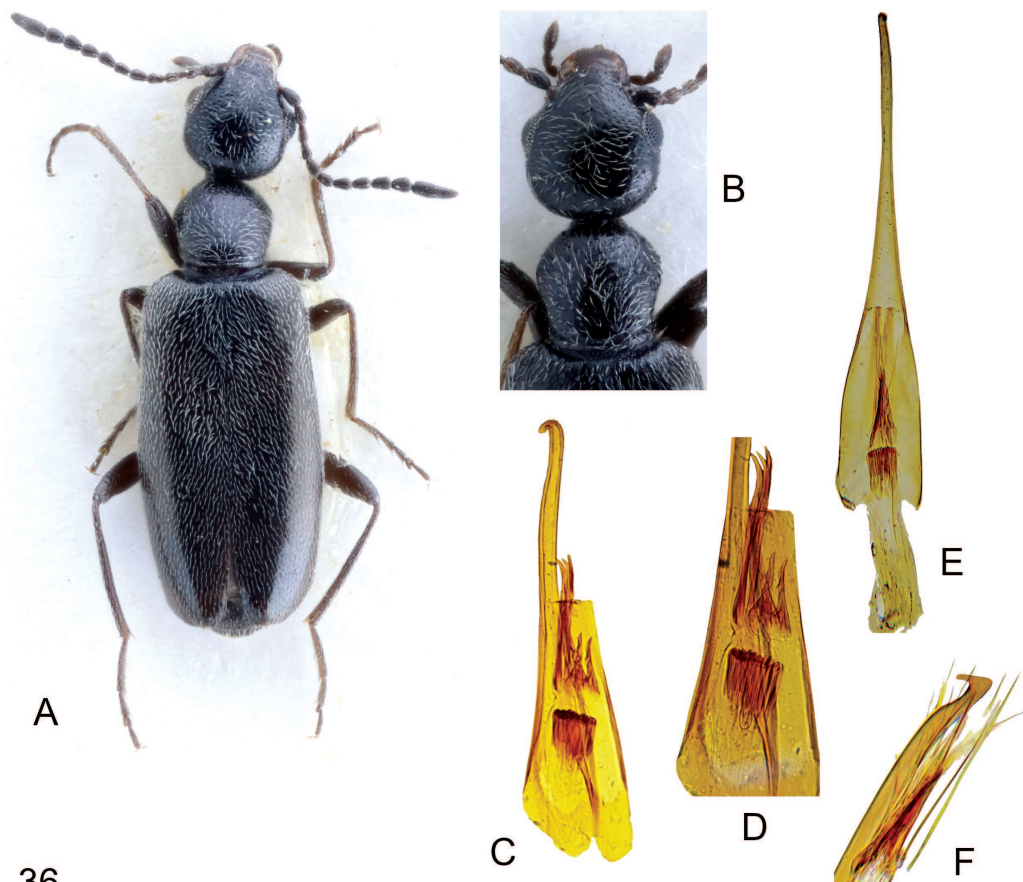


Fig. 36. *Microhoria muehle* Telnov & Degiovanni **sp. nov.** male paratypes. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Aedeagus, lateral view; D – Endophallic armature; E – Another paratype, aedeagus, ventral view; F – ditto, apical portion of tegmen [not to scale; images E–F courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

tanica (Pic, 1911) (Iran, Iraq, Turkey) and *M. pahlavi* Kejval in Kejval & Chandler, 2020 (Iran) but is specifically different in the structure of the endophallic armature (the presence of the three short, irregularly sinuous spines), the shape of the apical hook of the tegmen, and the regularly rounded male morphological sternite VII (subtruncate in *M. luristanica*, slightly emarginate in *M. pahlavi*).

Ecology. Collected at elevation 16–2500 m.

Distribution. Iran (Khorasan and Yazd provinces).

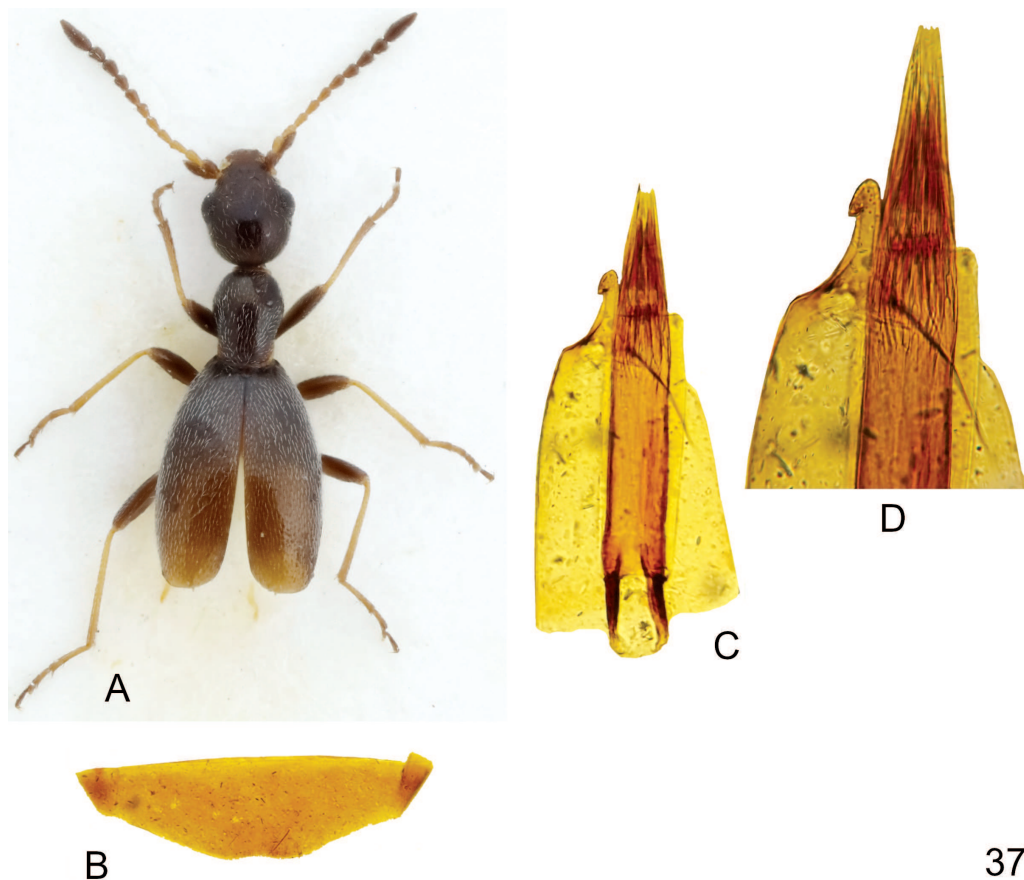
***Microhoria orbitalis* sp. nov.** (Fig. 37)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EE8093E7-A266-4C79-96B7-F64974286436

Type material designated. Holotype male NME: Iran/Khorasan, Kuh-e-Joghatay, 13 km N Mehr 29.5.2008 1700–1800 m leg. Mühle 997 [printed].

Etymology. The species epithet “*orbitalis*” (orbital) should point on the peculiar shape of the endophallic armature of the new species, which resembles schematic orbital rocket.

Description. Holotype male, total body length 2.25 mm. Head 0.65 mm long, across compound eyes 0.5 mm wide, pronotum 0.5 mm long, maximum width 0.35 mm, elytra 1.1 mm long, maximum combined width 0.8 mm. Dorsum and venter uniformly black-brown. Antennomeres 2–6, tibiae and tarsi yellow. Head elongate, about 1.3–1.4× as long as wide, tempora long and



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Fig. 37. *Microhoria orbitalis* sp. nov. male holotype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Morphological sternite VII, ventral view; C – Aedeagus, lateral view; D – ditto, apical portion [not to scale].

slightly constricted towards base, head base broadly rounded, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye rather small, about as long as tempus, slightly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, punctures small. Intervening spaces generally smooth and glossy, as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, moderately long, sparse, subdecumbent. Antennae slightly enlarged in apical third. Penultimate antennomere cylindrical, distinctly longer than wide. Terminal antennomere elongate, acutely pointed, about $2.2\times$ as long as penultimate antennomere, slightly longer than combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum elongate and narrow, about $1.4\times$ as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, subtruncate at anterior margin. Pronotal disc glossy, slightly convex in dorsal aspect. Lateral margins slightly converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea rather narrow, not supplemented with dense setae. Pronotal punctures in part elongate, significantly denser along median part of pronotal disc than on lateral and anterior sides, intervening spaces smooth, about as wide as punctures. Dorsal pronotal setation similar to that on head. Elytra rather short, about $1.4\text{--}1.5\times$ as long as wide, laterally broadly rounded, subtruncate at apex, convex. Humerus obsolete. Apex of elytron modified, with elongate, narrow, acutely pointed denticle at opening of gland channel. Elytral surface glossy, punctures shallow. Intervening spaces generally twice as wide as punctures. Elytral setae yellowish, moderately long and dense, slightly subdecumbent, slightly curved, directed posteriad. Apterous. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin, shallowly emarginate medially (Fig. 37B). Tergite VIII with not prominent, thin, hair-like, membranous lamina. Aedeagus (Fig. 37C–D) cylindrical, tegmen apex short, apically hooked; fused baculi inconspicuous; endophallic armature of a bunch of long, narrow, nearly parallel spines all attached to a same, basally bilobate-appearing base.

Sexual dimorphism. Female is unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Microhoria orbitalis* sp. nov. belongs to the *M. terminata* species group and is distinguishable from other apterous species of this group due to the peculiar, “rocket”-like shape of the aedeagus. The aedeagus resembles that of *M. truncatipennis* (Pic, 1897) (Iran, Tajikistan), but the endophallic armature is longer, attached to a common, bilobate-appearing base in the new species.

Ecology. Collected at elevation of 17–1800 m.

Distribution. Iran (Khorasan Province).

Microhoria ottomana (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849) (Fig. 38)

= *Anthicus ottomanus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849

= *Anthicus merkli* Pic, 1897

= *Anthicus tenebricosus* Pic, 1897 **syn. nov.**

Microhoria tenebricosa – Chandler et al. 2008: 443 (new combination, checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 613 (checklist).

Anthicus ottomanus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a: 155 (description); LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b: 254 (repeated description).

Anthicus Merkli Pic, 1897d: 295 (description).

Anthicus tenebricosus Pic, 1896a: 5 (description).

Anthicus ottomanus – Gemminger & Harold 1870: 2098 (checklist); Marseul 1879: 193, 227 (key, supplementary description); Pic 1911a: 65 (checklist).

Anthicus (Tenuicomus) ottomanus – Sahlberg 1913: 192 (record – Palestine); Winkler 1927: 845 (checklist).

Tenuicomus ottomanus – Uhmman 1985: 198 (new combination, record – Turkey); Telnov 2020a: 615 (checklist); Telnov 2020a: 615 (checklist).

Tenuicollis ottomanus – Uhmman et al. 2005: 52 (notes on distribution); Chandler et al. 2008: 448 (checklist).

Microhoria ottomana – Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131, 143 (new combination, supplementary description, assigned to the *M. terminata* species group).

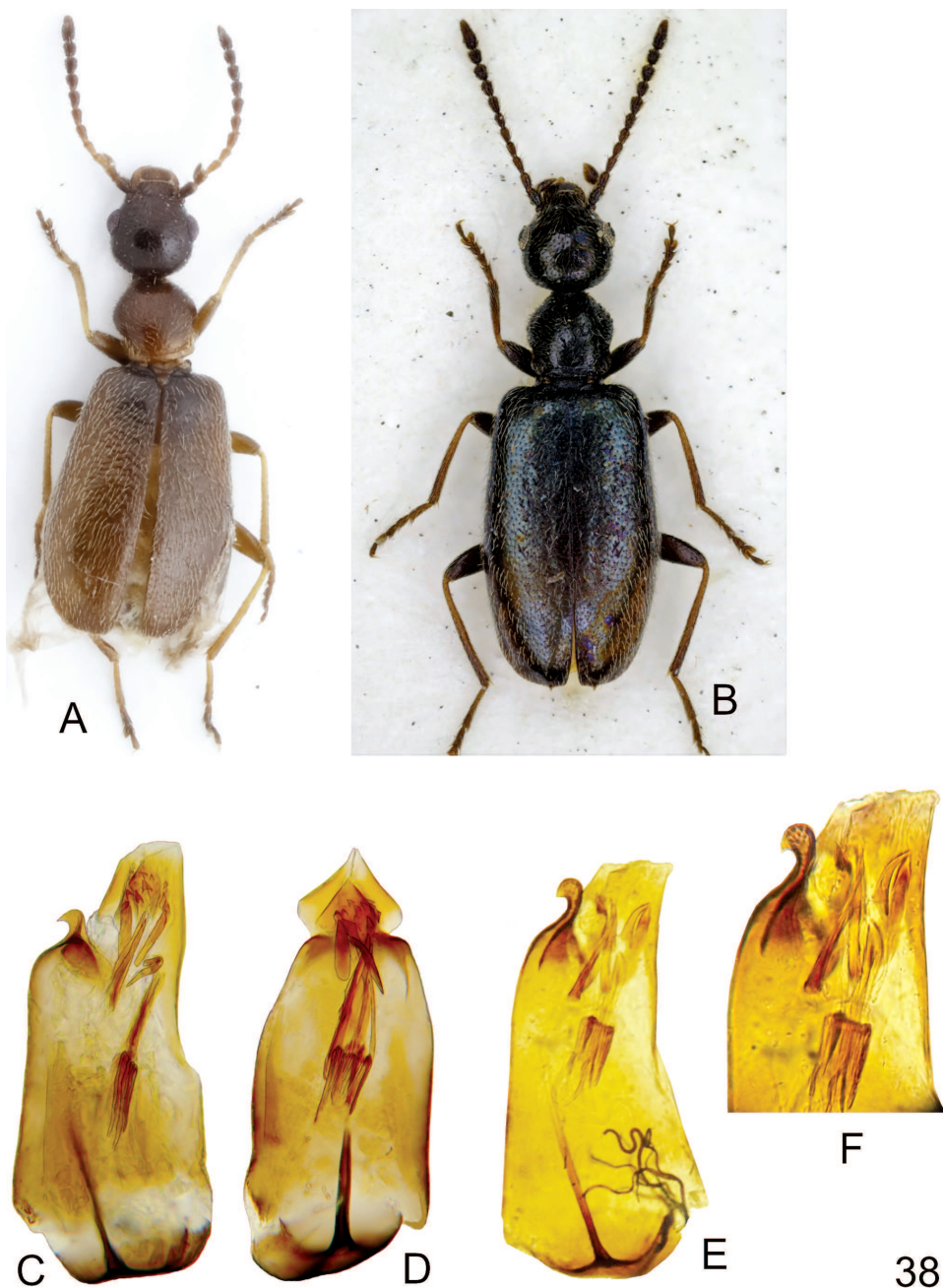


Fig. 38. *Microhoria ottomana* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849). A – Male from Ehmej, Lebanon, habitus, dorsal view; B – Male from Alucra env., Turkey, habitus, dorsal view; C & E – Aedeagus, lateral view, different specimens; D – ditto, ventral view; F – ditto, apical portion [not to scale; images B–D courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

Anthicus Merkli – Pic 1901c: 255 (checklist); Pic 1911a: 61 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 845 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 143 (new synonymy).

Tenuicollis merkli – Chandler et al. 2008: 448 (checklist).

Anthicus merkli – Telnov 2020b: 14 (new synonymy).

Anthicus tenebricosus – Pic 1897b: 223 (checklist); Pic 1911a: 76 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Type material *A. ottomanus*. Holotype male [monotypy] MNHN: friwal 1846 [handwritten] // *ottomanus* Mihi [handwritten].

Type material *A. merkli*. Lectotype male [designated by Kejval & Chandler 2020] MNHN: Turquie (Merkli) [handwritten] // n. sp. [handwritten] // type [handwritten] // *A. Merkli* Pic [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red].

Type material *A. tenebricosus*. Holotype male [monotypy] MNHN: Liban [handwritten] // *ottomanus* Laf. [handwritten] // non *ottomanus* n. sp. [handwritten] // *tenebricosus* Pic [handwritten] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red]. In the original description (Pic 1896a), this specimen is erroneously referred as a female.

New material. 1 male DTC: Turkey, Antalya South Korkuteli 28.V.1991 G. Gillerfors // *Microhoria ionica* (Pic) det. G. Uhmann 1991; 2 specimens HMNH & 1 specimen DTC: TURKEY, prov. Tokat, Camlibel Gecidi, 1700 m // 1996.VI.27. fűhálózza leg. Szalóki D.; 5 males ADC: Turkey: Gumushane prov., Kelkit, km 6 E str. for Siran, 1400 m, 14.VI.2009, F. Angelini leg.; 2 males & 3 females ADC: Turkey: Giresun, prov. Alucra, km 15 W, str., for Sebinkarahisar, 15.VI.2009, F. Angelini leg.; 1 specimen NME: C Lebanon Jbail distr. EHMEJ, ca 1100 m May 2012 leg. C.Reuter; 4 specimens NME & 1 specimen DTC: LEBANON, Jbail distr. Ehmej, ~ 1550 m, 34°07'27" N, 35°, [sic!] 49°10" E, 24.V.2019, leg. Reuter.

This species was redescribed recently (Kejval & Chandler 2020) and does not require supplementary description.

Distribution. Greece (Lesvos Island), Israel, Lebanon, Turkey. The record from 'Palestine'

(now in Israel) by Sahlberg (1913) was omitted by Chandler et al. (2008) and Telnov (2020a).

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME), restricted to the eastern part of it.

Microhoria palicari (LaPorte, 1840) (Fig. 39) *Anthicus Palicari* LaPorte, 1840: 258 (description).

Anthicus Palicari – LaFerté-Sénectère 1849a: 178 (supplementary description, notes); 1849b: 277 (supplementary description, notes); Gemminger & Harold 1870: 2098 (checklist); Marseul 1857: 128 (checklist); 1879: 257 (supplementary description); Jacquelin du Val 1863: 189 (checklist); Heyden et al. 1883: 141 (checklist); Pic 1901b: 177 (checklist, nota).

Anthicus (Aulacoderus) Palicari – Heyden et al. 1891: 268 (checklist).

Anthicus (Eonius) palicari – Winkler 1927: 848 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) palicari – Pic 1911a: 65 (checklist).

Microhoria palicari – Chandler et al. 2008: 441 (new combination, checklist, record – Turkey); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 611 (checklist).

Type material. Not studied.

New material (identification of these specimens is tentative since the type series was not available for this study). 1 specimen BMNH: Skaramanga pr. Athen 27.-30.5.39 P. H. Linbd. // Brit. Mus. 1915-318. // *Anthicus palicari* Cast. Harald Lindb. det.; 2 specimens BMNH: GREECE: Kefissos R. 21.vi.1957. G. Mavromoustakis. B.M. 1957-718.; 1 specimen BMNH: S. GREECE: Spetsai I. 1.-10.VIII.1984. // P.M. Hammond B.M. 1984-319.; 1 male ADC: GR.[EECE] KORINTHOS – LOUTRAK, PERAHORA, 17.VI.90, G. SAMA leg.; 1 male DTC [identification of this specimen is tentative since the aedeagus was damaged during the dissection]: Turkey, Gölhisar, 120 km W Antalya. N 36°57'40"; E 29°27'53" 7 km SW Altinyayla, W-trap 17 Hollow Quercus 2009-10-04 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Avci; 2 males ADC: GRECIA: Eubea centro Or. Pili, 100m, wine trap. 20.VI-16.VII.2016, A. Sette leg.

Supplementary description (based on tentatively identified specimens, see note above). Male from Pili, Greece. Total body length 3.25 mm. Head dark reddish brown, pronotum pale rufous, elytra black with bright yellow, irregularly shaped transverse band in basal third (slightly prolonged posteriad along suture) and paired, transversely oval pale spot in apical third (not touching lateral margin and suture). Antennomeres 1–8 pale rufous, three terminal antennomeres brown. Palps and legs pale rufous, femora rufous brown. Head about 1.1–1.2× as long as wide, head posterior to compound eye broadly rounded in an arc. Compound eye rather large, longer than tempora, strongly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures strong, dense and deep.

Intervening spaces smooth to delicately microreticulate, on frons generally narrower than punctures, becoming about twice as wide as punctures on occiput. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, moderately dense, inconspicuous. Antenna slightly thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere cylindrical, apically rounded to bluntly pointed, twice as long as penultimate antennomere, nearly as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely longer than wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins moderately constricted in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea moderately broad, not supplemented with dense setae. Pronotal disc barely convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures and intervening spaces simi-

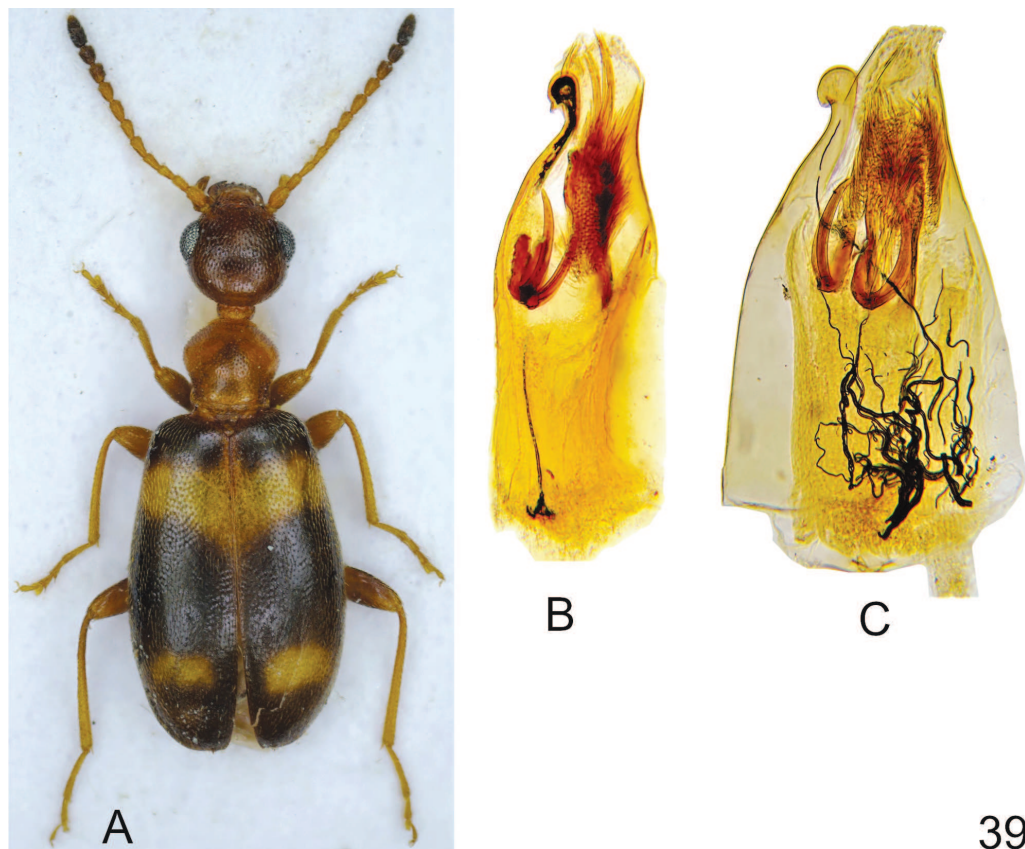


Fig. 39. *Microhoria palicari* (LaPorte, 1840) male from Pili, Greece. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Aedeagus, lateral view; C – ditto, lateral view, specimen from Korinthus, Greece [not to scale; identification is tentative, see text; all images courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

lar to those on head, punctures separated by nearly their diameters. Pronotal setae similar to those on head, subdecumbent. Elytra about 1.4–1.5× as long as wide, laterally widened at mid-length, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures large and coarse in basal half, becoming smaller and shallower postmedium. Intervening spaces smooth, as wide as punctures in basal half, about twice as wide in apical half of elytron. Elytral apex with minute, spine-like denticle at opening of gland channel. Elytral setae yellowish, moderately dense, slightly curved, generally appressed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 39B–C. Tegmen apex hooked but not acute angulate; fused baculi conspicuous, extending apically about half of endophallus length; endophallic armature of a paired, large and strong, strongly C-shaped spines, numerous narrow and slightly curved to sinuous spines and very numerous variably shaped spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female elytron apex without modifications.

Ecology. One of the studied specimens was collected in a flight interception trap installed 1.3 m above the ground on a hollow trunk of a veteran *Quercus infectoria* Oliv. of 260 cm circumference.

Distribution. Continental Greece, Turkey.

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME).

Note. *Microhoria aguilar* Bonadona, 1960 (Greece: Sporades: Lesvos Island) strongly resembles the discussed specimens tentatively identified here as *M. palicari* but is smaller (2.25 mm as in the original description (Bonadona 1960: 52, Fig. 7) versus about 3.25 mm in the studied specimens) and the aedeagus (as in the original description) without the strong, curved, paired spines which are present in discussed specimens (Fig. 39B–C).

Microhoria pallidula (Pic, 1892)

= *Anthicus mutatus* Pic, 1892

= *Anthicus notatus* Pic, 1901

= *Anthicus terminatus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a

= *Anthicus terminatus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b

Anthicus pallidulus Pic, 1892a: 43 (description).

Anthicus mutatus Pic, 1892a: 43 (description).

Anthicus notatus Pic, 1901d: 131 (description).

Anthicus terminatus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a: 144 (description).

Anthicus terminatus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b: 243 (second description).

Anthicus (Immichoria) notatus – Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Type material. Not studied.

I was unable to allocate any specimens of *M. pallidula* from Near East for this study. The presence of *M. pallidula* in the western part of Turkey is not impossible but requires confirmation. This species is therefore not redescribed here.

Distribution. Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece (incl. Corfu, Thasos islands). Records from NW Kazakhstan, Poland, Romania, Russia (the South of the European part and W Siberia), Tibet (China), Turkey, and Morocco are here considered dubious (see also Telnov 2020b) and likely based on misidentified specimens of *M. piciceps* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875). Lasecki et al. (2013) highlighted the fact, that from Poland *M. pallidula* is only mentioned in the checklist by Pic (1911) subsequently followed by Chandler et al. (2008) and had not been rediscovered since. Chandler et al. (2008) and Telnov (2020a) intentionally ignored the dubious record of this species from Syria (Pic 1934) that requires further confirmation.

Chorotype. ?Centralasiatic-Mediterranean (1.08 CAM), restricted to the eastern part of it.

***Microhoria paxvobiscum* sp. nov.** (Fig. 40)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BD46F1E1-0871-477F-869B-715D6A9011BE

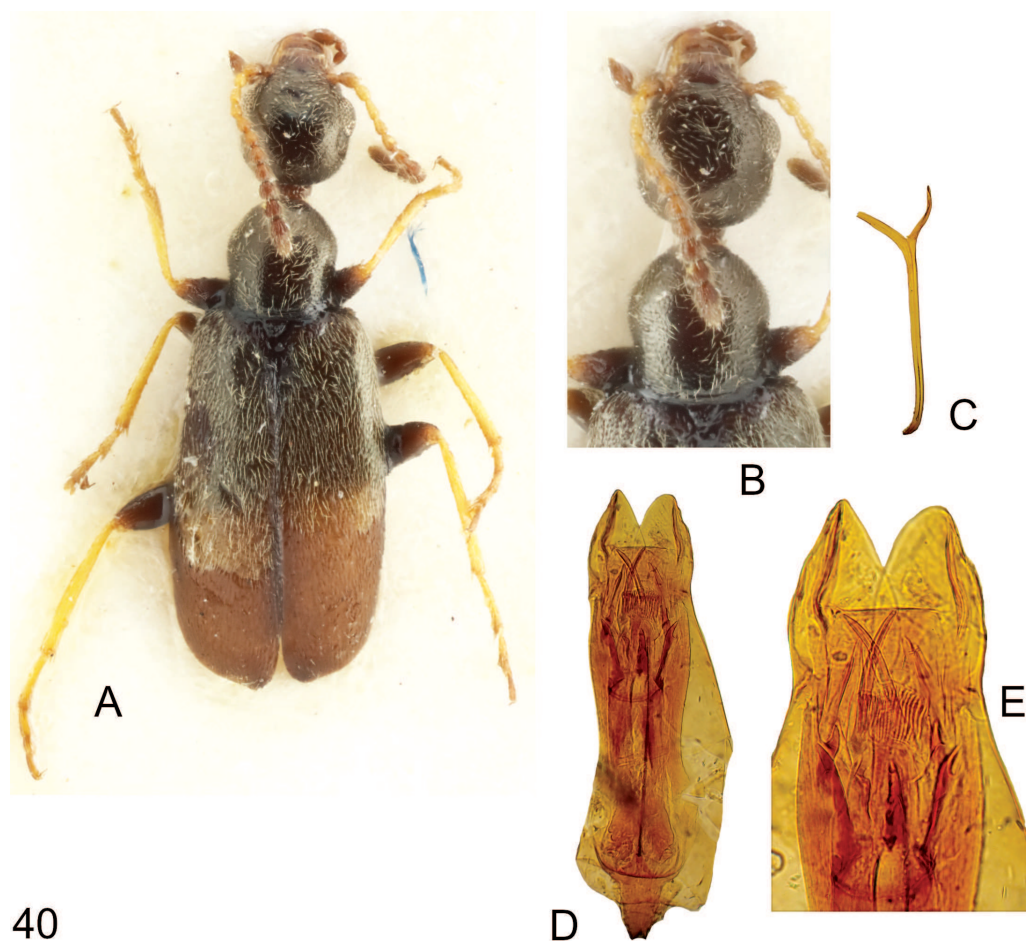
Type material designated. Holotype male FMNH: Iraq an–Najaf ~~Shabakah~~ [stroke through by hand] – Waqisah [printed] 1. 5. [handwritten] 198 [printed] 0 [handwritten] R. Linnavuori

[printed] // Mus. Zool. Helsinki Loan No. C-99 1583 [printed, label yellow].

Etymology. The name of this new taxon from war- and unrests-hit Iraq is derived from the combination of two words of the common Christian salutation “*pax vobiscum*” (“peace with you” in Latin) to highlight the desire of Iraqi people for peace. Noun in the nominative case, standing in apposition.

Description. Holotype male, total body length 2.5 mm. Head 0.6 mm long, across compound eyes 0.45 mm wide, pronotum 0.5 mm long, maximum width 0.4 mm, elytra 1.4 mm long, maximum combined width 0.8 mm. Dorsum uni-

formly dark brown with indistinct ore shine. Tibiae and tarsi, antennomeres 1–5 yellowish. Venter uniformly brown. Head ovoid, about 1.2–1.3× as long as wide, tempora subparallel, head base broadly rounded, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, longer than tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures small and sparse. Intervening spaces generally smooth and glossy, in part microreticulate, about twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae greyish, moderately long and dense, appressed to subdecumbent. Antennae slightly enlarged in apical third. Penultimate antenno-



40

Fig. 40. *Microhoria paxvobiscum* sp. nov. male holotype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Spiculum gastrale; D – Aedeagus, ventral view; E – Apical portion of aedeagus [not to scale].

mere cylindrical, longer than wide. Terminal antennomere elongate, bluntly pointed, about 2.5–2.6× as long as penultimate antennomere, as long combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum about 1.2× as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, anterior margin broadly rounded, medially truncate. Pronotal disc moderately glossy, flattened in dorsal aspect. Lateral margins slightly converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea narrow, not supplemented with dense setae. Pronotal punctures oval, shallow, somewhat denser than those on head. Intervening spaces as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Pronotal setae similar to as those on head. Elytra elongate, about 1.7–1.8× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, subtruncate at apex, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded. Apex of elytron modified, elytral surface somewhat bulged in dorsal at posterior median apical angle, slightly produced posteriad on suture. Elytral surface slightly glossy and smooth, punctures larger than those on forebody, but not much deeper. Intervening spaces generally as wide as punctures, in part distinctly microscopically wrinkled. Elytral setae yellowish, moderately long, rather dense, generally appressed, slightly curved, directed posteriad. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin, medially subtruncate. Tergite VIII with a row of long setae at posterior margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 40C–D) cylindrical. Tegmen apex bilobate; fused baculi well-developed, extending apicad to near two thirds of tegmen; endophallic armature of four longer, strong, slightly curved spines and a group of 5–6 shorter, somewhat thicker spines each lobate preapically.

Sexual dimorphism. Female is unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Microhoria paxvobiscum* sp. nov. belongs to the *M. olivacea* species group and is externally very similar to a number of brown, ore shiny congeners and can only be separated from them due to the specific shape of aedeagus and the structure of the endophallic armature.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Southern Iraq (Najaf Governorate).

Microhoria petraea (Pic, 1902)

Anthicus petraeus Pic, 1902b: 187 (description).

Anthicus petraeus – Pic 1911a: 67 (checklist, record – “Arabia”); Bodenheimer 1937: 134 (checklist, biogeography).

Anthicus (Immichoria) petraeus – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Microhoria petraea – Uhmman et al. 2005: 4, (new combination, biogeography, erroneously mentioned “Petra in southern Jordan” as the type locality); Chandler et al. 2008: 442 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 612 (checklist).

Type material. Not studied.

New material. Not available.

Supplementary description of this species is not yet possible. According to the original description, this is moderately large *Microhoria* of total body length 3 mm, with dorsally rufous forebody and dark elytra with rufous humeri, that externally resembles the Cypriot endemic *M. gorgus* (Pic 1902). However, according to the original description, the colouration of *M. petraea* either resembles some specimens of *M. breviscula* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875) and *M. terminata* (W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842) rather than *M. gorgus*.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia. This species is originally described from “Arabia Petraea” (that once included Jordan, southern Levant, Sinai Peninsula, and NW Saudi Arabia) without exact locality.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA).

Microhoria piciceps (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875) (Fig. 41)

= *Anthicus melanocephalus* Marseul, 1879
Anthicus piciceps Desbrochers des Loges, 1875: 187 (description).

Anthicus melanocephalus Marseul, 1879: 216 (description).

Anthicus piciceps – Marseul 1879: 216 (new synonymy with question mark); Krekich-Strassoldo 1929: 158, 164 (key, supplementary description, illustration);

Anthicus (Immichoria) notatus var. *piciceps* – Pic 1911a: 67 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immichoria) notatus a. *piciceps* – Winkler 1927: 848 (checklist).

Microhoria piciceps – Chandler et al. 2008: 442 (new combination, new synonymy, checklist, record – Russian West Siberia); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 117 (assigned to the *M. fasciata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 612 (checklist).

Anthicus melanocephalus Marseul [not *Anthicus melanocephalus* Bonelli, 1812: 173] – Mar-

seul 1879: 191 (key); Heyden et al. 1883: 141 (checklist; *A. piciceps* listed as a synonym); Heyden 1891: 267–268 (checklist; *A. piciceps* listed as a synonym); Pic 1894: 54 (checklist; *A. piciceps* listed as a synonym); Reitter 1906: 444 (checklist; *A. piciceps* listed as a synonym); Jakobson 1913: pl. 81 (illustration); De la Fuente 1933: 17 (erroneous record – Spain; *A. piciceps* listed as a synonym).

Anthicus (Bifossicollis) melanocephalus – Sahlberg 1913b: 193 (record – Turkey).

Anthicus (Eonius) melanocephalus – Zhuravlev 1914: 31 (record – European Kazakhstan).

Anthicus (Immichoria) notatus var. *melanocephalus* – Pic 1911a: 67 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immichoria) notatus a. *melanocephalus* – Winkler 1927: 848 (checklist); Pic

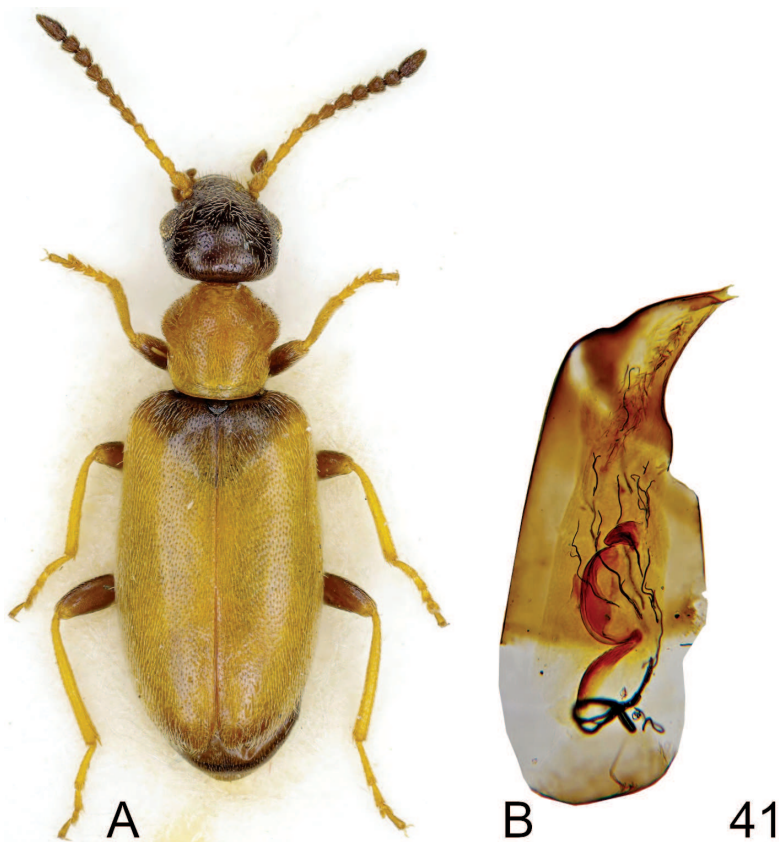


Fig. 41. *Microhoria piciceps* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875) male from Petrovo, Kazakhstan. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Aedeagus, lateral view [not to scale; all images courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

1934: 30 (key; it is not immediately clear do the records from Balkans & Syria refer to “*a. melanocephalus*” or to *Anthicus notatus* Pic, 1901, now *Microhoria pallidula* (Pic, 1892)).

Type material. Not studied.

New material. 1 specimen MSPU: [Kazakhstan, European part] Казахстан Актюбинск 29.05.77. В.Золотихин leg.; 1 specimen DTC: [Russia, European part] Астраханская обл., бл. Н скл. г. Бол. Богдо, 5.–6.05.1995, К.А. Гребенников; 4 specimens ISC: [Ukraine, Crimean Peninsula] 11 км 3 Керчи, степь, под камнями, 9.06.1996, И.А. Солодовников; 21 specimens APC: [Russia, European part] Кантемировск. р-н. С. Писаревка 4.06.97 2 кошение; 1 specimen RFC: W Kazakhstan, Aktjubinsk reg., Baiganin distr., Zharly station, 21.V.2000 R.Filimonov leg.; 1 specimen RFC: W Kazakhstan, Aktjubinsk reg., Khobda distr., Alpaisai, Karakhobda riv., 24.–26.V.2000 R. Filimonov leg.; 1 specimen ADC: N Kazakhstan Uralsk reg. Ural riv. Petrovo v. 25.V.2000 leg. Osipov; 5 specimens RFC: W Kazakhstan, Uralsk reg., 16 km E Dolinny vill., Solanka riv., 30.V.2000 R. Filimonov leg.; 17 males ADC: NW, Kazakhstan, Uralsk reg. Beket vill. 30.V.2000; 1 male ADC: N Kazakhstan Uralsk reg., Ural riv. Petrovo v. 25.V.2000, leg. Osipov; 1 male ADC: W. Kazakhstan, 250 km. NE Atyrau, Sagyz vill., 6.06.2000, Pak leg.; 1 female MSPU: [Russia, European part] Волгоградская обл., Палассовский р-н, прав. бер. р. Бол. Самарода ниже п. Эльтон 18.V.2006 leg. А.Маталин. // Nr. 3.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. fasciata* species group. Male from Kerch env., Crimean Peninsula, Ukraine. Total body length 2.6 mm. Head black-brown, pronotum and elytra yellow to ochre, slightly darkened around scutellar shield and on apices. Antennomeres 1–6 yellow, remaining antennomeres yellowish-brown to brown. Palps yellowish-brown, terminal maxillary palpomere darker than preceding ones. Legs yellowish, femora distinctly darker than tibiae. Head barely longer than wide, head base broadly rounded to subtruncate, tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, slightly longer than

tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures moderate, rather deep. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to 3× as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, moderately dense, appressed. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere bluntly pointed, about 1.7–1.8× as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely longer than wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins moderately constricted in posterior half. Laterobasal pronotal fovea rather broad, densely setose. Pronotal disc flattened in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures similar to those on head but denser, intervening spaces about as wide as punctures, glossy. Pronotal setae similar to those on head. Elytra about 1.7–1.8× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures somewhat larger and coarser than those on pronotum. Intervening spaces generally as wide as to (mainly on apical third) twice as wide as punctures, smooth. Elytral setae yellowish, appressed to subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 41B.

Sexual dimorphism. Female elytron apex without modifications.

Ecology. Reported collected from under debris in a garden (Zhuravlev 1914).

Distribution. “Macedonia” (either region in Greece or North Macedonia), Israel, Kazakhstan (European part), Lebanon, Russia (South of the European part), Turkey, Ukraine (Crimean Peninsula). Chandler et al. (2008) and Telnov (2020a) omitted the records from Kazakhstan and Lebanon. It remains unclear does the record from Syria by Pic (1934; see note above) also refers to this species.

Chorotype. ?Turano-European (1.10 TUE), restricted to the eastern part of it.

***Microhoria punctatissima* sp. nov.** (Fig. 42)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:548F59D5-3EC4-41B7-9DB1-F0BAD7CAC3C7

Type material designated. Holotype male BMNH: Turkey, Mersin, 40 km N. Gülnar N 36°30'22,5; E 33°07'43,3 Köseçobanlı/Tasdüstü, W-trap 15 Hollow Quercus 2006-07-26 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Coskun/Tamer Kayis [printed].

Paratypes 25 specimens. 1 male DTC: same data as holotype; 1 male IUIT: Turkey, Mersin, 40 km N. Gülnar N 36°30'22,5; E 33°07'43,3 Köseçobanlı/Tasdüstü, W-trap 4 Hollow Quercus 2006-07-26 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Coskun/Tamer Kayis [printed]; 1 male BMNH: Turkey, Mersin, 40 km N. Gülnar N 36°30'22,5; E 33°07'43,3 Köseçobanlı/Tasdüstü, W-trap 7 Hollow Quercus 2006-07-26 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Coskun/Tamer Kayis [printed]; 1 male BMNH: Turkey, Mersin, 40 km N. Gülnar N 36°30'22,5; E 33°07'43,3 Köseçobanlı/Tasdüstü, W-trap 17 Hollow Quercus 2006-06-24 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Coskun/Tamer Kayis [printed]; 1 male NME: Turkey, Mersin, 40 km N. Gülnar N 36°30'22,5; E 33°07'43,3 Köseçobanlı/Tasdüstü, W-trap 11 Hollow Quercus 2006-06-24 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Coskun/Tamer Kayis [printed]; 1 male NJC: Turkey, Mersin, 40 km N. Gülnar N 36°30'22,5; E 33°07'43,3 Köseçobanlı/Tasdüstü, W-trap 12 Hollow Quercus 2006-06-24 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Coskun/Tamer Kayis [printed]; 1 female DTC: Turkey, Mersin, 40 km N. Gülnar N 36°30'22,5; E 33°07'43,3 Köseçobanlı/Tasdüstü, W-trap 13 Hollow Quercus 2006-07-26 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Avci [printed]; 1 male DTC: Turkey, Mersin, 40 km N. Gülnar N 36°30'22,5; E 33°07'43,3 Köseçobanlı/Tasdüstü, W-trap 16 Hollow Quercus 2006-06-24 Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Avci [printed]; 4 males BMNH, 3 males DTC, 4 males IUIT & 6 males NME: TURKEY S, Mersin Prov., Gülnar distr., 36°27'3" N 33°09'40" E 1400-1450 m, vi–viii.2017, hollow Quercus sp., leg. M. Avci & S. Göktepe.

Etymology. The species epithet, “punctatissima”, is derived from the Latin for “most punctate”, referring to the densely punctate dorsum of this new taxon.

Description. Holotype male, total body length 3.2 mm. Head 0.8 mm long, across compound eyes 0.65 mm wide. Pronotum 0.6 mm long, 0.65 mm wide. Elytra 1.8 mm long, maximum combined width 1.1 mm. Dorsum and venter uniformly black, mouthparts, basal antennomeres, tibiae and tarsi yellowish to pale brown. Head about 1.2× as long as wide, head base broadly rounded, tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye small, distinctly shorter than tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum slightly glossy, densely punctate. Intervening spaces smooth, narrower than to somewhat wider as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish to yellowish, moderately long, rather dense, subdecumbent. Antennae slightly enlarged in apical third. Terminal antennomere elongate, pointed, about 2.3× as long as penultimate antennomere and 1.2× as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely wider than long, barely narrower than head across eyes, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Pronotal disc slightly glossy, barely convex in dorsal aspect. Lateral margins strongly converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad. Pronotal punctures, intervening spaces and setation similar to those on head; punctures somewhat denser on median part of pronotal disc. Elytra about 1.5–1.6× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, subtruncate at apex, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded. Apex of elytron modified, with an inconspicuous, broad denticle at opening of gland channel. Elytral surface moderately glossy, rather densely punctate, some punctures on basal half of elytra with crateriform (somewhat raised) margins. Intervening spaces variable, generally wider than punctures. Elytral setae whitish, rather long and dense, subdecumbent, directed posteriorad. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Spiculum gastrale as in Fig. 42C. Aedeagus (Fig. 42D–F) elongate. Tegmen apex hooked, endophallic armature with paired, strongly C-like curved spines and numerous subapical spinules.

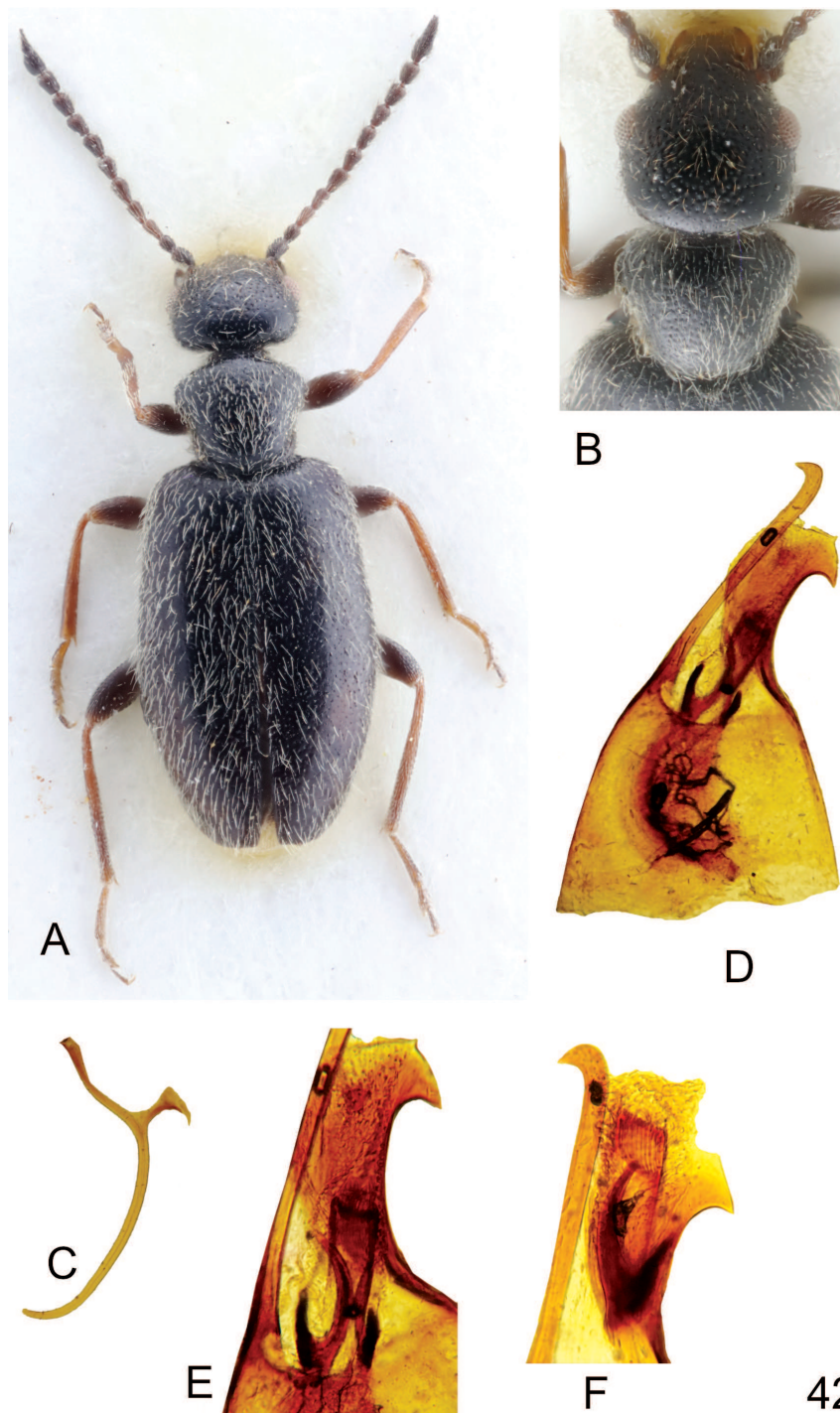


Fig. 42. *Microhoria punctatissima* sp. nov. male paratype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Spiculum gastrale; D – Aedeagus, lateral view; E – Endophallic armature; F – Apical portion of aedeagus [not to scale].

Sexual dimorphism. Female externally similar to male, antenna comparatively shorter, head comparatively smaller and posterior temporal angles comparatively broader rounded.

Intraspecific variability. Some paratypic specimens uniformly dark black-brown. Density of punctures on forebody slightly varies in paratypes.

Differential diagnosis. *Microhoria punctatissima* sp. nov. belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. It can be distinguished from all congeners by the densely, rather roughly punctured dorsum, the comparatively robust body, and the shape of the aedeagus and the structure of its endophallic armature. The aedeagus of *M. punctatissima* sp. nov. somewhat resembles that of *M. rubronotata* (Pic, 1896) stat. nov. (Insular Greece, European Turkey; consider the new status for this taxon below), but the later species is significantly smaller, has the paler-coloured forebody and much less roughly punctured dorsum. The aedeagus of the new species appears very similar to that of *M. halophila* Kejval in Kejval & Chandler 2020 (Turkey) but is specific in the presence of the strongly curved spines of the endophallic armature, the presence of the metathoracic wings and the elytral humeri.

Ecology. Sampled using flight interception traps installed on hollow trunks of pollarded veteran *Quercus ithaburensis* Decne. trees in an open pasture woodland at 1400 m a.s.l. Trap No. 4 (paratype) was installed 3.2 m above the ground on a hollow trunk of 180 cm circumference, trap No. 7 (paratype) – 2.5 m and 350 cm, trap No. 11 (paratype) – 1.7 m and 180 cm, No. 12 (paratype) – 3 m and 200 cm, No. 15 (holotype and one paratype) – 2 m and 230 cm, and No. 17 (two paratypes) – 1.3 m above the ground and of 260 cm circumference.

Distribution. Southern Turkey.

Microhoria quadraticeps (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875) (Fig. 43)

Anthicus quadraticeps Desbrochers des Loges, 1875: 47 (description).

Anthicus quadraticeps – Marseul 1879: 253 (morphology); Pic 1894: 55 (checklist); Pic 1911a: 68 (checklist); Nardi 2004: 138 (taxonomy).

Anthicus (Immicrohoria) quadraticeps – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist); Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist).

Microhoria quadraticeps – Uhmann 1988: 404 (new combination, record – Jordan); Uhmann et al. 2005: 5, 45 (biogeography, bibliography, distribution); Chandler et al. 2008: 442 (checklist, record – Turkey); Telnov 2020a: 612 (checklist).

Type material. Syntype 1 specimen MNHN: type [handwritten] / Damas [handwritten] / quadraticeps m [handwritten] / 74Db [printed] / TYPE [printed, label red]; syntype 1 male NHMW: Damascus [handwritten] // ♂ [printed] // TYPE [printed, label red] // quadraticeps [handwritten] det. v. Krekich [printed] // quadraticeps Desbr. [handwritten].

New material. 1 male NHMW: Syr. [printed, label yellow].

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male syntype from NHMW. Total body length 2.9 mm. Forebody dark brown to almost black. Antennae and palps brown. Legs yellowish brown, femora distinctly darker than tibiae. Head about 1.1–1.2× as long as wide, head base broadly rounded to subtruncate, tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, about as long as tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures moderate, rather deep, dense. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae whitish, moderately dense, subdecumbent. Antenna slightly thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere elongate, bluntly pointed, twice as long as penultimate antennomere, about as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely longer than wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly constricted in posterior half. Pronotal disc flattened in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures, intervening spaces, and setation generally as those on head. Elytra about 1.5–1.6× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, dorsally flattened. Humerus obsolete. Elytral

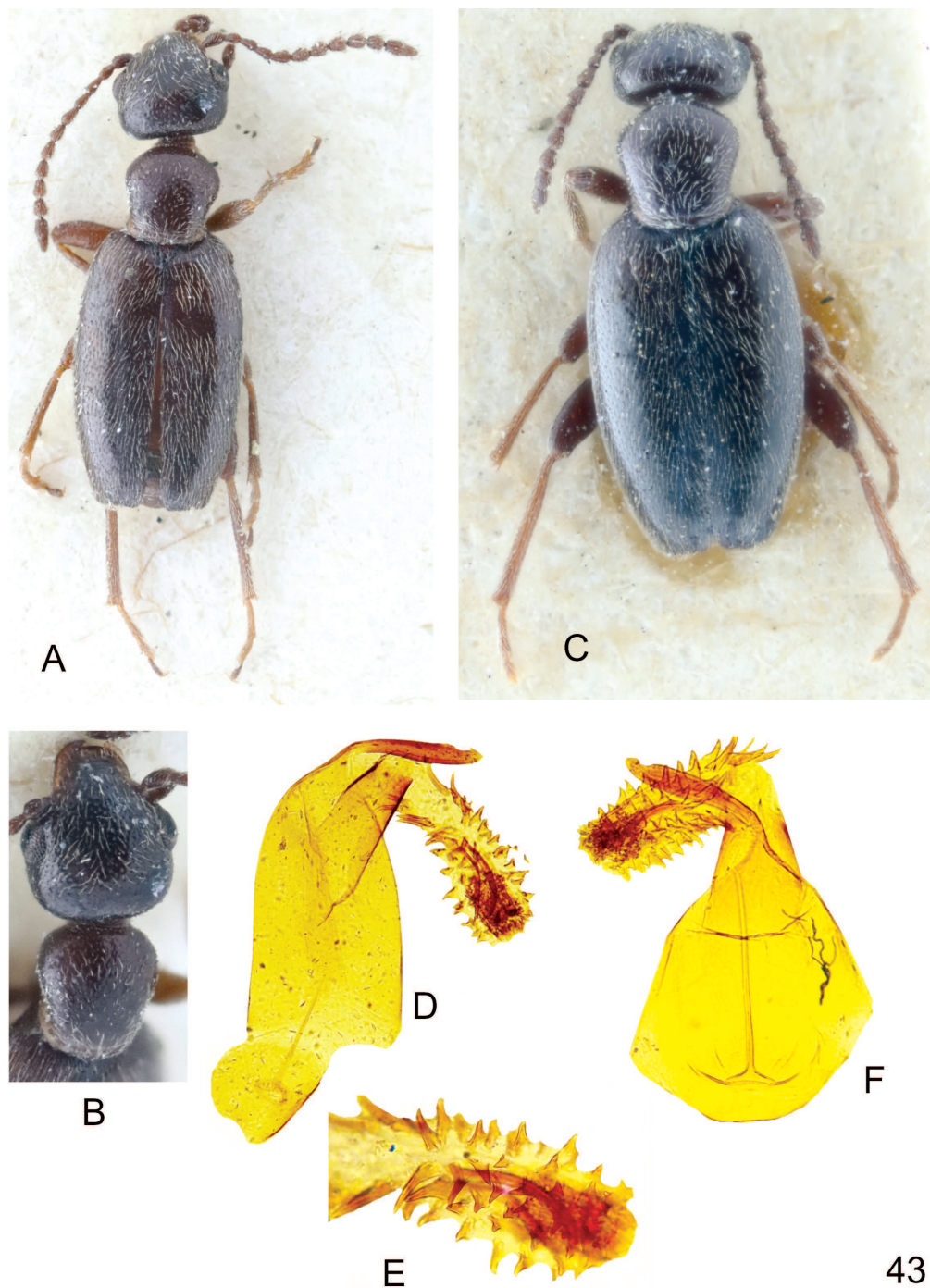


Fig. 43. *Microhoria quadraticeps* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875). A – male syntype, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; C – Female syntype, habitus, dorsal view; D – Aedeagus, lateral view with inverted endophallic armature; E – Endophallic armature, inverted; F – Aedeagus, dorsal view [not to scale].

disc slightly glossy, punctures dense. Intervening spaces generally twice as wide as punctures, smooth. Apex of elytron truncate, with a minute, acutely triangular denticle at opening of gland channel. Elytral setae whitish, appressed, moderately dense, directed posteriad. Brachypetrous or apterous. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergites VII and VIII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 43D–F. Tegmen apex rounded; fused baculi conspicuous, extending apically towards most of endophallus length; endophallic armature of a pair of long, sabre-like, slightly curved spines “encapsulated” by numerous spinules and externally surrounded by a “ring” of numerous larger, variably long, acutely pointed spinules.

Sexual dimorphism. Female elytron apex without modifications. Female tergite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Jordan, Syria, Turkey. The records from Jordan and Turkey (Uhmman 1988; Chandler et al. 2008) are based on non-dissected specimens. The presence of *M. quadraticeps* in Jordan and Turkey is not impossible but therefore requires additional confirmation.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), considered restricted to Levant and, possible S Turkey.

***Microhoria quercus* sp. nov.** (Fig. 44, 55B–C) urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:59C9B2F4-E2B3-4004-99BF-2F933B87EEC6

Type material designated. Holotype male BMNH: Turkey, Kizilen. 50 km N. Erdemli, old oak 12W, 2005-07-07 N. Jansson/M. Coskun [printed].

Etymology. Named for the Oak Tree genus *Quercus*. The type specimen was collected from an oak tree. Noun in the nominative case, standing in apposition.

Description. Holotype male, total body length 2.6 mm. Head 0.65 mm long, across compound eyes 0.6 mm wide. Pronotum 0.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide. Elytra 1.4 mm long, maximum

combined width 0.85 mm. Forebody dorsally and ventrally reddish brown (head darker), elytra black-brown, abdomen brown. Antennae, palps and legs brown, basal five antennomeres and tibiae in basal third paler. Head barely longer than wide, head base broadly rounded, tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye small, about as long as tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, moderately dense punctate. Intervening spaces smooth, as wide as to 3× as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae dirty yellowish, moderately long, subdecumbent. Antennae moderately enlarged in apical third. Antennomeres 8–10 transverse, of them antennomere 10 strongly transverse. Terminal antennomere elongate, blunt, about 2.5–2.6× as long as penultimate antennomere. Pronotum about as long as wide, robust, narrower than head across eyes, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Pronotal disc barely convex in dorsal aspect. Lateral margins strongly converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad, densely setose laterally. Pronotal surface moderately glossy, variably densely punctate; punctures large on median part of pronotal disc. Intervening spaces smooth, as wide as to 3× as wide as punctures. Pronotal setation similar to that on head. Elytra about 1.5× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, subtruncate at apex, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded. Apex of elytron modified, with an inconspicuous, broad denticle at opening of gland channel. Elytral surface moderately glossy, moderately dense punctate. Intervening spaces about as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Elytral setae whitish to dirty yellowish, moderately long and dense, subdecumbent, directed posteriad. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII narrow, broadly rounded at posterior margin. Spiculum gastrale as in Fig. 44B. Aedeagus (Fig. 44C–D) with tegmen apex hooked, endophallic armature with a bunch of subparallel sclerites. Lacking apical or subapical spines or hooks.

Sexual dimorphism. Female is unknown.

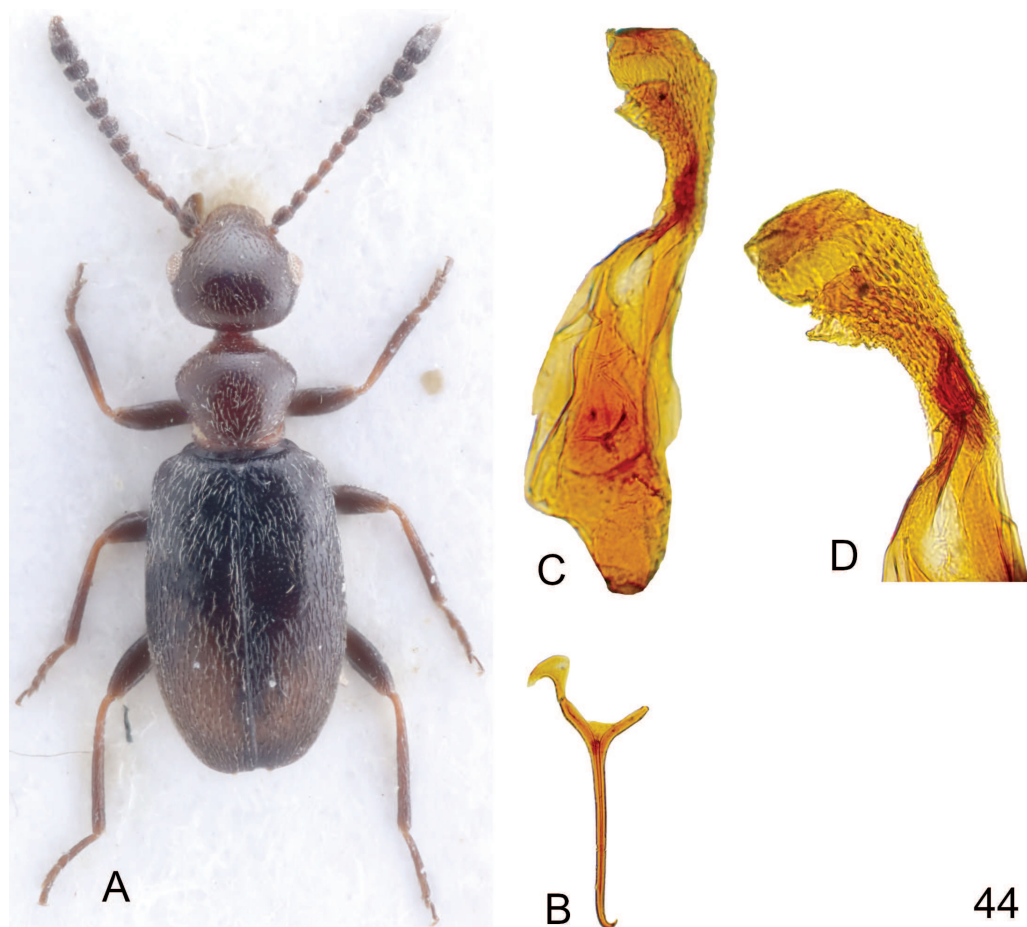


Fig. 44. *Microhoria quercus* sp. nov. male holotype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Spiculum gastrale; C – Aedeagus, lateral view with endophallic armature inverted; D – Apical portion of aedeagus with endophallic armature inverted [not to scale].

Differential diagnosis. *Microhoria quercus* sp. nov. belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. It can be distinguished from all congeners by its bicolourous body, the comparatively short male antenna with the transverse antennomeres 8–10, and the shape of the aedeagus and its endophallic armature. The aedeagus appears most similar to that of *M. boyadjeani* (Pic, 1904) (S Turkey) but the endophallic armature evidently lacking a paired, curved apical spine, the head shape (in dorsal view) is somewhat different (temporal angles more regularly rounded in *M. boyadjeani*), the male terminal antennomere is shorter than the combined length of the anten-

nomeres 8–10 (as long as three preceding antennomeres in *M. boyadjeani*).

Ecology. Sampled using flight interception trap installed on hollow trunk of a veteran *Quercus infectoria* Oliv. tree in an open pasture woodland at 1170 m a.s.l. (Fig. 55B–C). The trap was installed 1.8 m above the ground on a hollow trunk of 270 cm circumference.

Distribution. Southern Turkey.

Microhoria rabinovitchi (C. Koch, 1935) (Fig. 45)

Anthicus rabinovitchi C. Koch, 1935b: 141 (description).

Immichoria rabinovitchi – Alfieri 1976: 151 (new informal combination, quoted type locality data).

Microhoria rabinovitchi – Chandler et al. 2008: 442 (new combination, checklist); El-Torkey 2014: 183, 191, 193 (key, quoted type locality

data, distribution map); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 127 (attributed to the *M. schimperi* species group); Telnov 2020a: 612 (checklist).

Type material studied. Syntype 1 male NHMB: Typus [printed, label red] / EGYPTE Route Suez. Kairo 17.6.1934A. RABINOVITCH [hand-

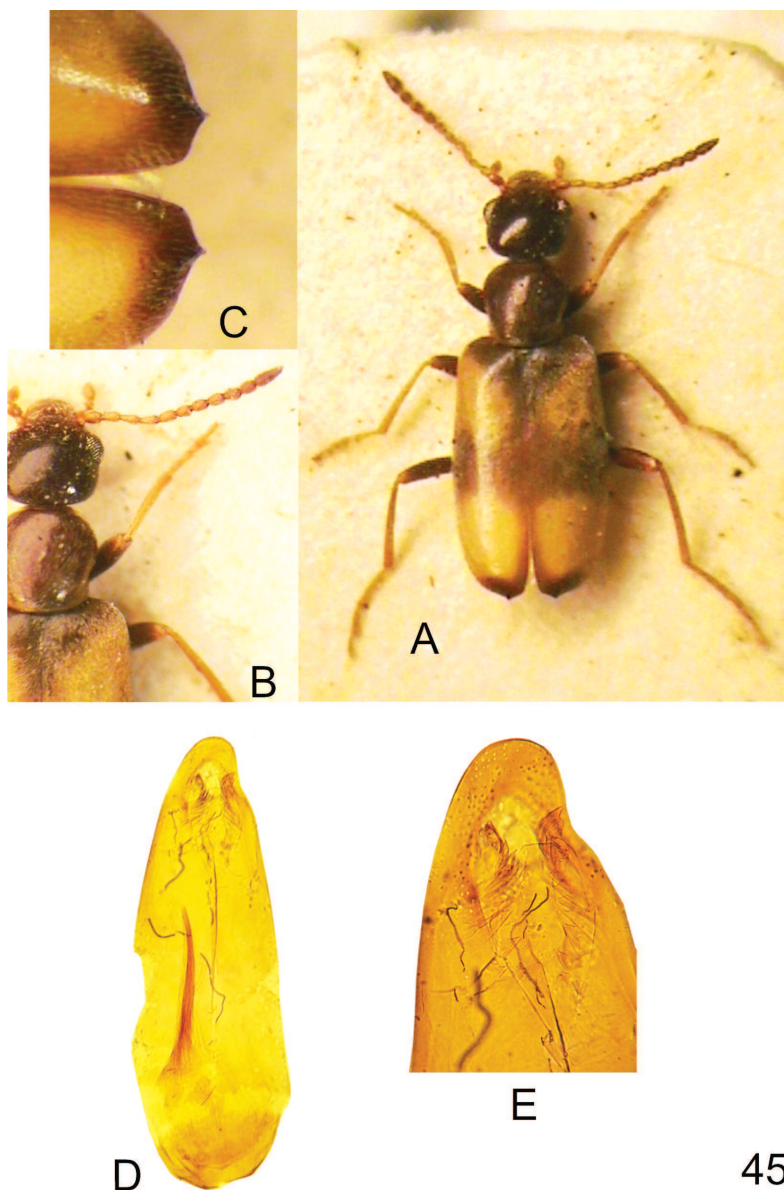


Fig. 45. *Microhoria rabinovitchi* (C. Koch, 1935) male syntype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Apex of elytra, dorsal view; D – Aedeagus, ventral view; E – ditto, apical portion [not to scale].

written] / Coll. Alfieri Egypte [printed] / A. Rabinovitchi nov. spec. [handwritten] det. C. Koch [printed] / 1282 [handwritten].

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. olivacea* species group. Male syntype. Forebody dark brown, pronotum somewhat reddish-brown. Elytra dark brown with paired, large, irregularly triangular posthumeral and trapezoid postmedian yellow spots. Antennomeres 1–6 yellow, remaining antennomeres brownish. Palps yellowish-brown, terminal maxillary palpomere darker than preceding antennomeres. Legs yellowish, femora darker than tibiae. Head about 1.2× as long as wide, head base subtruncate, tempora subparallel, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, about as long as tempus, strongly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, punctures small, rather shallow, dense. Intervening spaces smooth, generally narrower than to as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, moderately dense, appressed. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere pointed, about 2.2× as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely longer than wide, slightly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins moderately constricted in posterior half. Pronotal disc barely convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures generally smaller than those on head, intervening spaces about twice as wide as punctures, glossy. Pronotal setae similar to those on head, rather long. Elytra about 1.6× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Elytral disc slightly glossy, punctures dense. Intervening spaces generally twice as wide as punctures, smooth. Apex of elytron modified, broadly triangularly projected at opening of gland channel. Elytral setae yellowish, appressed, directed obliquely laterally along suture on anterior two thirds of elytron. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly subtriangular, subtruncate medially at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 45D–E,

subcylindrical, rounded apically; endophallic armature of a series of paired, anteromedially pointed, rather thick spines.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Egypt.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), considered restricted to Sinai Peninsula.

Microhoria raveli (Pic, 1899) (Fig. 46)
Anthicus Raveli Pic, 1899b: 20 (description).
Microhoria raveli – Chandler et al. 2008: 442 (checklist, record – Turkey); Telnov 2020a: 612 (checklist).

Type material. Not studied.

New material. 1 specimen FMNH: Skaramanga pr Athen 27.–30.5.39 Harald Lindb.; 1 male ADC: Grecia: Peloponneso, Ahaia-Kalavrita, mt. 1400, ski center, 25.VI.01 I. Zappi leg.

This species was redescribed by Bucciarelli (1980) and is not redescribed here.

Distribution. Bulgaria, Greece (including Corfu Island), Italy. This species was listed also for Turkey by Chandler et al. (2008) possibly based on unpublished specimen(s) in the collection of G. Uhmman. This was subsequently followed by Telnov (2020a). However, no published or unpublished Turkish records of this taxon were allocated during this study. Its presence in western part of Turkey is indeed not impossible but requires confirmation. This species is therefore not redescribed here but the image of the male (Fig. 46A–B) and its aedeagus (Fig. 46C–D) are provided for reference.

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME), not in NE Africa.

Microhoria rubriceps (Pic, 1896) (Fig. 47)
Anthicus rubriceps Pic, 1896b: 180 (description).
Anthicus rubriceps – Pic 1897b: 222 (checklist); Pic 1899a: 176 (record – Lebanon); Pic 1911: 7 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).
Microhoria (Immicrohoria) rubriceps – Hariri 1968: 207 (checklist, general distribution).
Microhoria rubriceps – Uhmman 1996: 35 (new combination, record – Turkey); Nardi 2003: 62 (taxonomy); Uhmman et al. 2005: 5, 45 (biogeo-

graphy, bibliography, general distribution, records – Turkey); Chandler et al. 2008: 442 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 612 (checklist).

Type material *Anthicus rubriceps*. Lectotype male [here designated] MNHN: Syrie [printed] // 68Db [printed] // type [handwritten] // Krekich vidil [handwritten] // *rubriceps* Pic [handwritten]. This specimen was remounted and dissected by P. Bonadona, the original mounting card is preserved. Paralectotypes 2 specimens MNHN:

[small black square label with no text] // Ins. Creta Reitter. [printed, black frame] // Coll. Reitter [handwritten] // *rubriceps* Pic [handwritten] // type [handwritten] // TYPE [printed, label red].

New material from E Mediterranean. 1 specimen HMNH: SYRIA, Prov. Latakia, Salah Addin citadel, oak-plane forest, netted from oaks, // 6.VI.2010, leg. Attila Kotán, Tamás Németh & Nikola Rahmé; 2 specimens NME & 1 specimen DTC: LEBANON, ~31 Km NE Beirut, above Yahshoush, near source of Nahr Ibrahim, ~500 m, 20.V.2016, leg. Reuter.

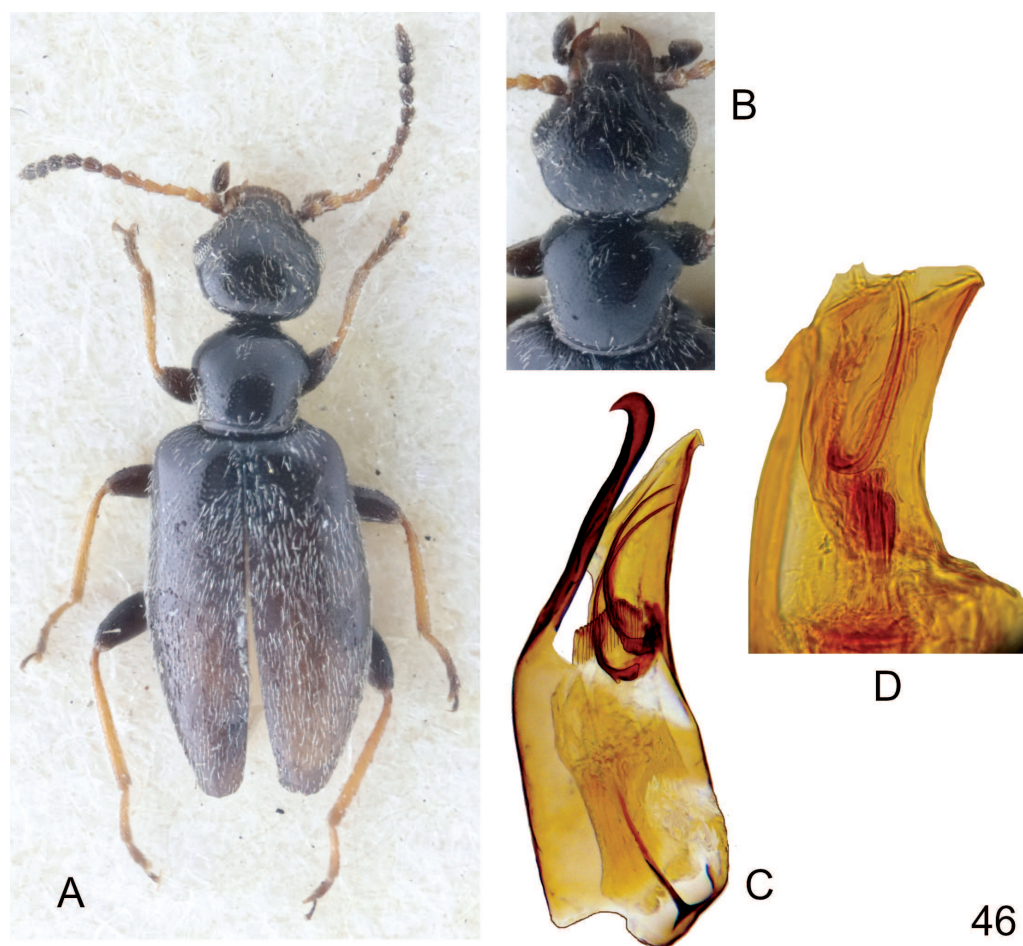
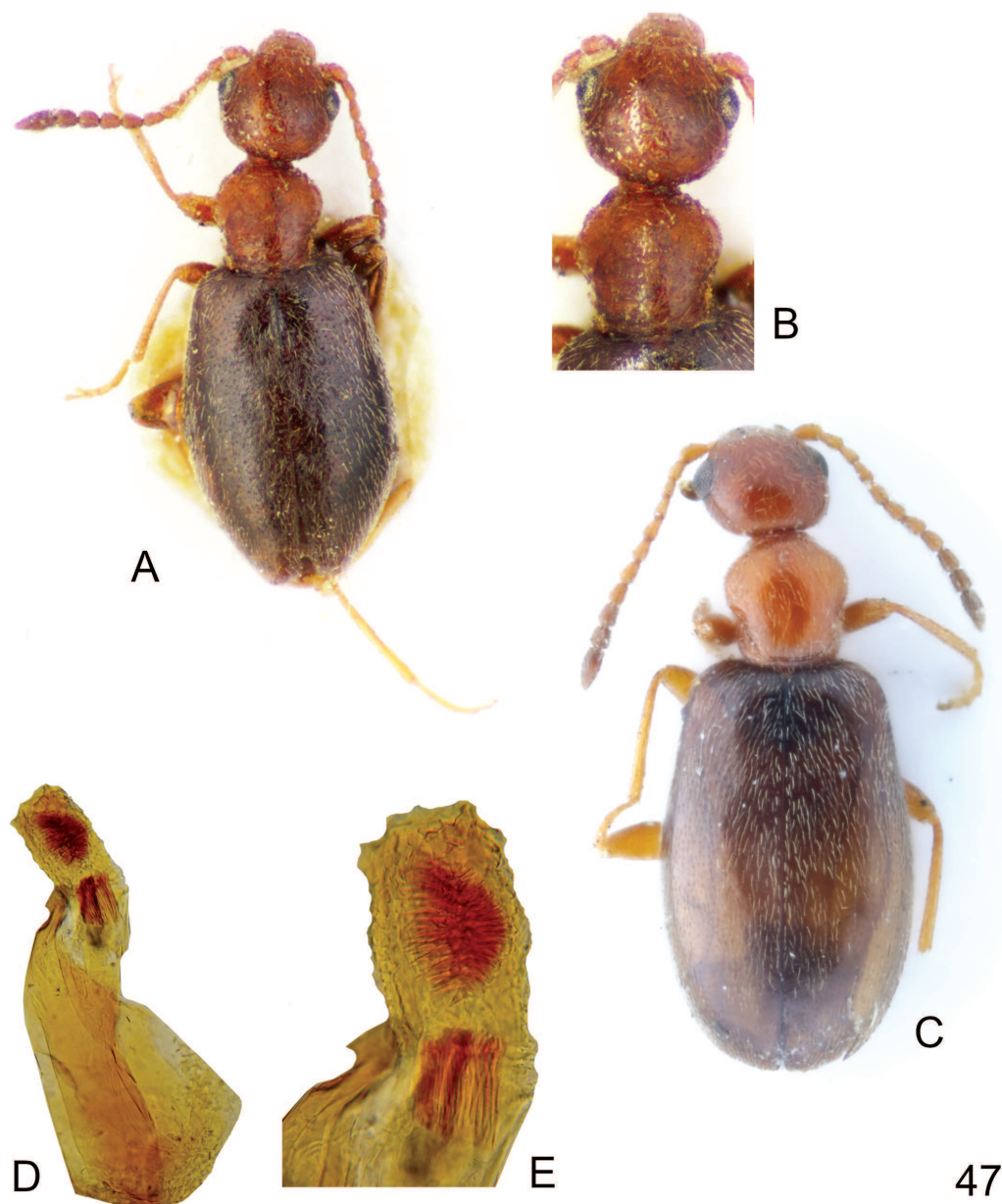


Fig. 46. *Microhoria raveli* (Pic, 1899). A – male from Ahaia-Kalavrita, Greece, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; C – Male from Ahaia-Kalavrita, Greece, aedeagus, lateral view; D – Male from Campania, Italy, apical portion of aedeagus [not to scale; image C courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].



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Fig. 47. *Microhoria rubriceps* (Pic, 1896). A – Male lectotype, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; C – Female paralectotype from “Ins.Creta”, habitus, dorsal view; D – Male lectotype, aedeagus, lateral view with endophallic armature inverted; E – ditto, apical portion of aedeagus with endophallic armature inverted [not to scale].

The lectotype designation is made to maintain the nomenclatural stability, since the identification of the syntypes from Crete was not verified during this study and is tentative (there was no opportunity to dissect them).

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male lectotype. Forebody pale rufous, head darker than pronotum. Elytra brown. Antennae, palps and legs pale rufous, femora slightly darker than tibiae. Total body length 2.5 mm. Head barely longer than wide, head base rounded in one broad arc with tempora. Posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, about a third shorter than tempus, slightly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, punctures small, shallow, sparse. Intervening spaces smooth, generally twice as wide as punctures or wider. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, sparse, subdecumbent. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere bluntly pointed, elongate, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere, distinctly shorter than combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum barely longer than wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins strongly constricted in posterior half. Pronotal disc barely convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures, intervening spaces, and setation generally as those on head. Elytra about 1.5× as long as wide, laterally rounded, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Elytral disc glossy, punctures stronger and denser than those on forebody. Intervening spaces glossy, generally twice as wide as punctures, smooth. Apex of elytron modified, shortly, triangularly projected at opening of gland channel. Elytral setae yellowish, appressed to subdecumbent, moderately dense, directed posteriad except along suture where some setae directed obliquely laterally (especially in scutellar area). Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII and morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 47 D–E, broad. Tegmen apex hooked, fused baculi inconspicuous; endophallic armature of

an ovoid bunch of very dense spines and numerous smaller spinules around.

Ecology. Sampled in oak forest from green branches.

Distribution. Greece (Kriti/Crete Island, Cyclades Islands), Lebanon, Syria, Turkey. It is not impossible the paralectotypes from Crete are mislabelled of belong to a different species which was impossible to prove during this study. Presence of this species in Turkey was not verified within the present study, required further confirmation but is not impossible.

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME), not in NE Africa.

***Microhoria rubronotata* (Pic, 1896) stat. nov.** (Fig. 22)

= *Microhoria humerifer* (Pic, 1902) **syn. nov.**

Anthicus rubriceps V. *Rubronotatus* Pic, 1896b: 180 (description).

Anthicus humerifer Pic, 1902a: 41 (description, key).

Anthicus rubriceps var. *rubronotatus* – Pic 1897b: 222 (checklist); Pic 1911: 71 (checklist).

Anthicus rubriceps a. *rubronotatus* – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Microhoria rubronotata – Chandler et al. 2008: 442 (checklist, as synonym of *M. rubriceps*); Telnov 2020a: 612 (checklist, as synonym of *M. rubriceps*).

Anthicus corallicolis – Pic 1896b: 180 (misidentification: key, diagnosis).

Anthicus (Eonius) humerifer – Reitter 1906: 445 (checklist).

Anthicus (Immichoria) humerifer – Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

Microhoria humerifer – Chandler et al. 2008: 440 (new combination, checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 610 (checklist); Telnov et al. 2020: 240 (record – European Turkey).

Type material studied *Anthicus rubriceps* var. *rubronotatus*. Syntype 1 female MNHN: Südl. Sporaden Karpathos v. Oertzen [printed] // Coll. Reitter [handwritten] // type Coll. Reitter [hand-

written] // v. rubronotatus Pic Coll. Reitter [handwritten].

Type material studied *Anthicus humerifer*. Syntype 1 male MNHN: Südl. Sporaden Karpathos v. Oertzen. [printed] // type [handwritten] // coralicollis [sic!] [handwritten] // coralicollis [sic!] Reitter [printed] // type [handwritten] // humerifer Pic [handwritten]; Syntype 1 male HMNH: Südl. Sporaden Karpathos v. Oertzen. [printed] // Paratype [printed, text red] 1889. *Anthicus coralicollis* Reiter [handwritten] [red frame] // Coll. Reitter [printed, black frame] // *Microhoria coralicollis* (Reitter) [handwritten] G. Uhmann 19 [printed] 84 [handwritten].

New material. 2 specimens IRSNB: Rhodos [sic!] C.: M^{te} Profeta 600 m, 20-VI-1933 A. d'Orchymont // Rog. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. I.G. 10,081.

Pic (1896b: 180) described '*Anthicus rubriceps* V. *Rubronotatus*' from an unstated number of specimens of which one female was allocated and studied (see above). Winkler (1927: 849) for unstated reason listed the variety as an aberration ('*Anthicus rubriceps* a. *rubronotatus*'). This variety is a good, valid species (new status) and therefore not becomes subspecies following article 45.6.4 of the ICZN (1999).

Anthicus humerifer was described from an unstated number of specimens from the same locality and material as *Anthicus rubriceps* var. *rubronotatus* (Pic 1902a: 41). Both taxa found to be conspecific, and the new synonymy is proposed here.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male syntype. Total body length 2.5 mm. Forebody rufous, head darker. Elytra black-brown with poorly defined, small, paired pale spot in postbasal area. Antennomeres generally yellowish, three apical antennomeres darkened. Palps and legs yellowish brown, tibiae distinctly paler than femora. Head barely longer than wide, basal margin rounded in one broad arc with posterior temporal angles. Compound eye moderate, slightly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, rather sparsely punctate. Inter-

vening spaces smooth, generally about 2–3× as wide as punctures, rarely as wide as puncture diameters. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, sparse, subdecumbent. Antenna slightly thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere elongate, apically pointed, about 2.3–2.4× as long as penultimate antennomere, about as long as combined length of 2.5 preceding antennomeres. Pronotum barely longer than wide, narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins moderately impressed in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and deep, with curved, whitish setation. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures and setae similar as those on head. Elytra about 1.5× as long as wide, laterally slightly widened in apical third, dorsally flattened or barely convex. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Apex of elytron modified, channel of gland forming small, oval opening and short, obtuse angulate denticle. Elytral disc glossy, punctures rather small, generally slightly coarser than those on forebody. Intervening spaces 2–4× as wide as punctures, smooth, glossy. Elytral setae whitish, long, moderately dense, subdecumbent. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII subtruncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII very broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus as in Fig. 22B–D. Tegmen apex strongly hooked with a small basal denticle on external margin of a hook; endophallic armature with a pair moderate, curved, C-shaped spines (one of spines in a pair is longer than other) and a bunch of smaller, narrow, subparallel spines.

Sexual dimorphism. Female with more robust body, comparatively wider, apically simple elytra.

Interspecific variability. Elytra without pale spot in most specimens except holotype *M. rubronotata*.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Greece (Sporades Islands, Dodecanese Islands: Rhodes), European Turkey.

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME), considered restricted to Sporades, Rhodes and coastal areas of W Turkey.

Microhoria rufescens (Pic, 1893) (Fig. 48)
Anthicus rufescens Pic, 1893d: 74 (description).
Anthicus rufescens – Pic 1894: 56 (checklist);
Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).
Anthicus (Immichoria) rufescens – Pic 1911:
71 (checklist).
Microhoria rufescens – Bonadona 1952: 234
(new combination); Chandler et al. 2004: 137
(taxonomy); Chandler et al. 2008: 442 (check-
list); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned
to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov
2020a: 612 (checklist).

Type material. Syntype 1 male MNHN: ? ...
[handwritten, in part unreadable] // type [hand-
written] // TYPE [printed, label red] // rufescens
Pic [handwritten].

New material. Not available.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Male syntype. Total body length 3.2 mm. Dorsum and venter brown, forebody darker than elytra. Antennae, palps and legs pale rufous, femora slightly darker than tibiae. Head about 1.1–1.2× as long as wide,



Fig. 48. *Microhoria rufescens* (Pic, 1893) male lectotype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Aedeagus, lateral view [tip of tegmen broken]; D – Apical portion of aedeagus [tip of tegmen broken] [not to scale].

head base rounded in one broad arc with tempora. Compound eye moderate, about as long as tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum glossy, punctures moderate, shallow, rather sparse. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, rather sparse, subdecumbent. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere acutely pointed, elongate, about twice as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum as long as wide, narrower than head across eyes, moderately glossy, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Lateral margins moderately constricted in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea moderately broad and deep, with yellowish setation. Pronotal disc slightly convex in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures, intervening spaces, and setation generally as those on head. Elytra about 1.5× as long as wide, laterally subparallel, dorsally flattened and glossy. Humerus broadly rounded, not protruding. Intervening spaces smooth, generally twice as wide as punctures. Apex of elytron without process. Elytral setae whitish, appressed to subdecumbent, moderately dense, directed posteriad. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Posterior margin of morphological sternite VII rounded and medially protruding posteriad. Aedeagus as in Fig. 48C–D, elongate. Tegmen with a long, apically hooked process, fused baculi distinct, rather short; endophallic armature of numerous, small, subtriangular spines and plentiful smaller spinules.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Turkey? I was unable to read the original label of the studied syntype. In the original description no data on the type locality is given (Pic 1893d: 74). A year later in his checklist Pic (1894: 56) gives “Asie mérid.” as general distribution for *M. rufescens* followed by “Kleinasien” in Pic (1911: 71). The distribution of *M. rufescens* remains not fully clarified.

Chorotype. Supposedly SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA).

Microhoria schmiedeknechti (Pic, 1899) (Fig. 49)

Anthicus Schmiedeknechti Pic, 1899a: 74 (description).

Anthicus Schmiedeknechti – Pic 1901c: 256 (checklist); Reitter 1906: 445 (checklist); Pic 1911: 72 (checklist).

Anthicus (Aulacoderus) Schmiedeknechti – Winkler 1927: 850 (checklist).

Anthicus (Bifossicollis) Schmiedeknechti – Koch 1935a: 258, 264 (supplementary description, key).

Microhoria schmiedeknechti – Bucciarelli 1976: 140 (supplementary description); Uhmann 1996: 35 (record – Turkey); Chandler et al. 2008: 442 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 612 (checklist).

Type material. Lectotype male [here designated] & 4 paralectotypes MNHN: Rhodes [handwritten] // n sp. pres Leuthneri Pic [handwritten] // type [handwritten] // *Schmiedeknechti* Pic n sp [handwritten]. There are five specimens mounted on the same card, the second specimen from the left is selected as lectotype.

New material. 1 male MSNM: Holotypus [handwritten, label red] // Rodi (Trianda) [printed] 2.5.32 [handwritten] A. Schatzmayr [printed] // Prep. microscop. No. [printed] / 383 [handwritten] [label violet] // A. angulapex Koch [handwritten, label blue]; 5 specimens NME & 1 specimen DTC: GR Rhodes, Apolakkia 3 km SW, 20 m, 04.IV.2018 N 36°02'26", E 27°46'59" leg. A. Kopetz KLS, KF; 3 specimens NME & 1 specimen DTC: GR Rhodes, Kalavarda, 5 km W, 25-60 m, 04.IV.2018 N 36°19'32", E 27°53'36" leg. A. Kopetz KLS.

The lectotype designation is made here to maintain the nomenclatural stability. See also the nomenclatural note and the lectotype designation for *M. angulapex* above (the specimen erroneously labelled as the “holotype” of *M. angulapex* in fact belongs to *M. schmiedeknechti*). *Microhoria schmiedeknechti* was redescribed in detail by Koch (1935a) and Bucciarelli (1976), no supplementary description is therefore provided but only the images (Fig. 49).

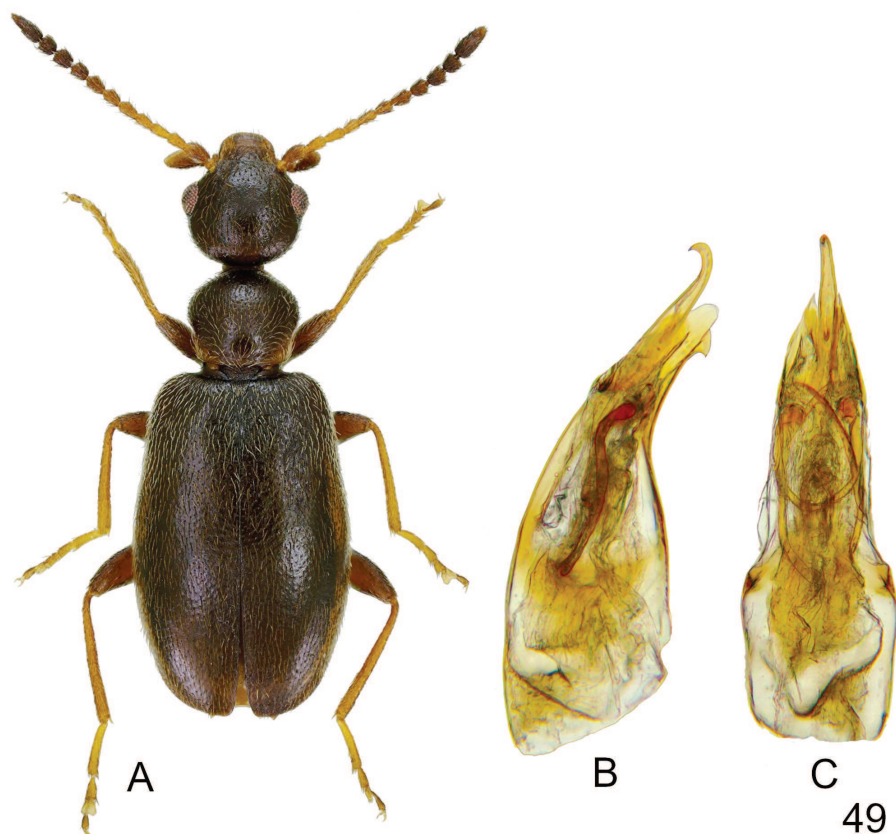


Fig. 49. *Microhoria schmiedeknechti* (Pic, 1899) male syntype (mislabelled as holotype *Microhoria angulapex*). A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Aedeagus, lateral view; C – ditto, ventral view [not to scale; all images courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

Distribution. Greece (Dodecanese Islands: Rhodes Island), S Turkey. I had no opportunity to verify identification of any Turkish specimens. Occurrence of this species in Turkey is not impossible but requires further confirmation.

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME), restricted to north-eastern part of it.

Microhoria sidonia (Truqui, 1855)

Anthicus sidonius Truqui, 1855: 365 (description).

Anthicus sidonius – Lacordaire 1859: 597 (checklist); Gemminger & Harold 1870: 2100 (checklist); Baudi di Selve 1877: 132 (supplementary description); Marseul 1879: 191, 218 (key, supplementary description); Marseul 1887: 353 (checklist); Pic 1896b: 180 (key, record –

Turkey); Pic 1897a: 390 (checklist); Pic 1911: 73 (checklist, record – Eastern Europe); Lucas 1920: 103 (checklist); Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist); Bodenheimer 1937: 133 (checklist). *Anthicus (Bifossicollis) sidonius* – Sahlberg 1913b: 193 (records – Israel, Lebanon, Turkey). *Anthicus (Immicrohoria) sidonius* – Hariri 1968: 207 (checklist, bibliography).

Microhoria sidonia – Uhlmann et al. 2005: 5, 46 (new combination, biogeography, bibliography, distribution); Chandler et al. 2008: 442 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (erroneously assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 613 (checklist).

Type material. Not studied.

New material. Not available.

Supplementary description of this species is not yet possible. According to its original description, this is a large species the size of *M. gigas*, with dark head, pale, dorsally densely punctured pronotum, dark elytra with small pale markings and elytral apex ‘... late rotundata, juxta angulum internum sinuata’ (Truqui 1855: 365). Due to the body length, colouration and peculiar shape of elytral apex this species appears close to or conspecific with *Microhoria gigas* (also see above).

Distribution. Israel, Lebanon, Syria, southern Turkey. Record from “Eastern Europe” by Pic (1911) is erroneous. Uhmman et al. (2005) pointed on that there are no verified records of this species known from Syria.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA).

Microhoria taurica (Pic, 1904) (Fig. 50)
Anthicus tauricus Pic, 1904: 74 (description).
Anthicus tauricus – Pic 1911a: 76 (checklist);
 Winkler 1927: 849 (checklist).

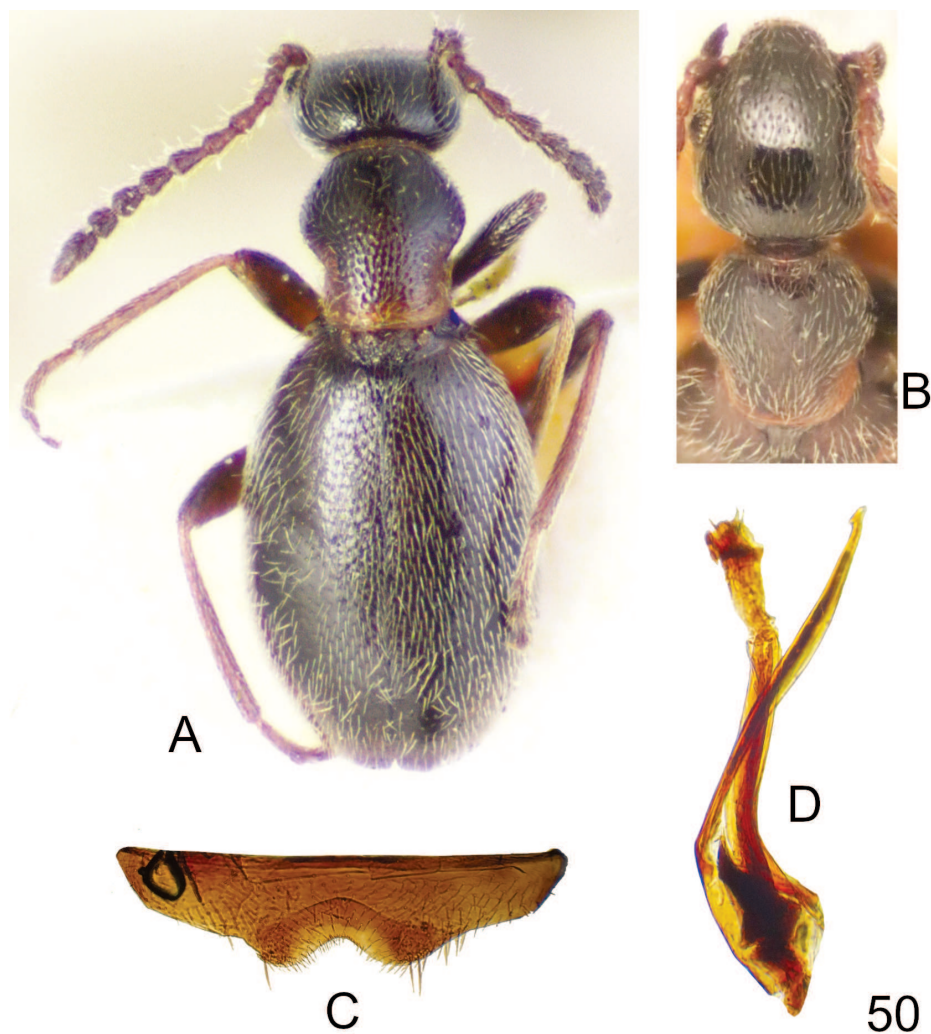


Fig. 50. *Microhoria taurica* (Pic, 1904) male holotype. A – Habitus, dorsal view; B – Forebody, dorsal view; C – Morphological sternite VII, ventral view; D – Aedeagus, lateral view [not to scale].

Microhoria taurica – Uhmman 1990: 593 (record – Turkey); Chandler et al. 2008: 443 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Telnov 2020a: 613 (checklist).

Type material. Holotype male [monotypy] MNHN: Bulgar Dag (Taurus) [handwritten] // type [handwritten] // tauricus Pic [handwritten].

New material. Not available.

Supplementary description. Belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. Syntype male. Total body length about 2.5 mm. Dorsum black-brown, prebasal and basal area of pronotum narrowly pale rufous. Antennae, palps, tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown, femora distinctly darker than tibiae. Antennomeres 7–11 darkened. Head about 1.2× as long as wide, head base broadly rounded, tempora long, subparallel. Compound eye moderate, shorter than tempus, moderately protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum slightly glossy, punctures distinct, rather deep, moderately dense. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to slightly wider than punctures. Dorsal cranial setae yellowish, moderately long and dense, generally appressed. Antenna moderately thickened in apical half. Terminal antennomere bluntly pointed, elongate, about 2.5–2.7× as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, dorsally subopaque, subtruncate at anterior margin. Lateral margins rather strongly rounded in anterior and strongly constricted in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea broad and shallow. Pronotal disc flattened in dorsal aspect. Pronotal punctures, especially those on basal two thirds, comparatively denser and larger than dorsal punctures on head. Intervening spaces generally narrower to strongly narrower than punctures. Pronotal setation generally as on head, several setae directed obliquely towards midline. Elytra about 1.4× as long as wide, laterally broadly rounded, dorsally barely convex. Humerus obsolete. Elytral disc moderately glossy, punctures smaller than those on pronotum, dense. Intervening spaces smooth, generally as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Apex of elytron mo-

dified, shortly, broadly triangularly projected at opening of gland channel. Elytral setae whitish, subdecumbent, moderately long and dense, directed posteriad. Brachypterous or apterous. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Posterior margin of morphological sternite VII with deep median emargination (Fig. 50C). Aedeagus as in Fig. 50D, elongate. Tegmen with long, rod-like, apically slightly hooked process; endophallic armature of two strong, strongly C-like curved and a few smaller, straight spines and numerous spinules.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. Southern Turkey.

Chorotype. SW-Asiatic (1.13 SWA), possible S-Anatolian (= Taurian) endemic (9000.08 ANAS).

Microhoria terminata (W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842) (Fig. 51)

= *Anthicus chiosicola* Reitter, 1889

= *Anthicus dalmatinus* Pic, 1901

= *Anthicus emgei* Pic, 1897

= *Anthicus latebrunneus* Pic, 1901

= var. *latebrunneus* Pic, 1901 [see nomenclatural note below]

= var. *latebrunneus* Pic, 1903 [second description; homonym]

= *Anthicus sanguinicollis* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a

= *Anthicus sanguinicollis* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b [second description]

Anthicus terminatus W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842: 128 (description).

Anthicus chiosicola Reitter, 1889: 259 (description).

Anthicus dalmatinus Pic, 1901: 130 (description).

Anthicus emgei Pic, 1897: 296 (description).

Anthicus terminatus var. *latebrunneus* Pic, 1901: 131 (description).

Anthicus sanguinicollis var. *latebrunneus* Pic, 1903: 178 (second description).

Anthicus sanguinicollis LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a: 140 (description).

Anthicus sanguinicollis LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a: 239 (second description).

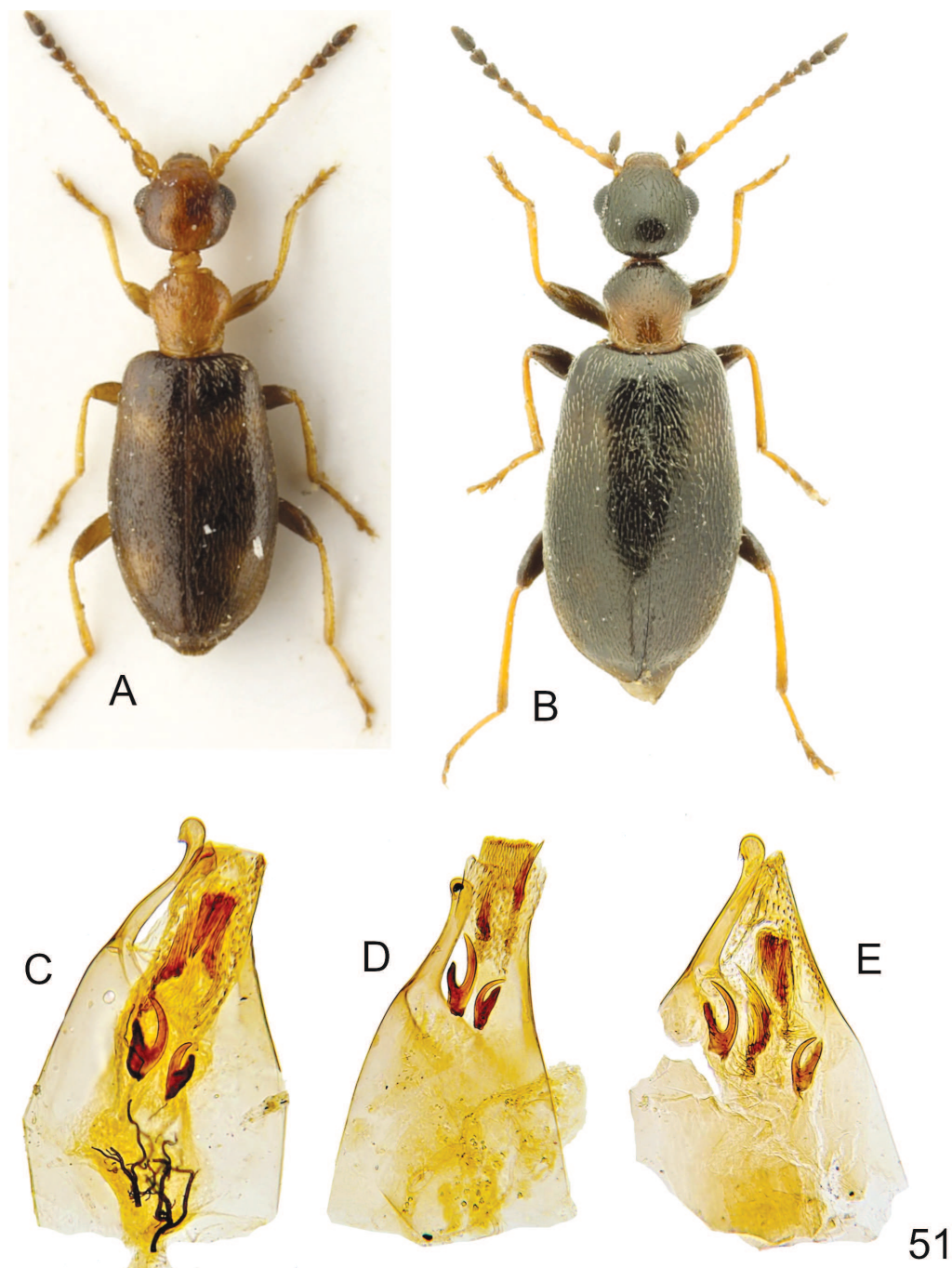


Fig. 51. *Microhoria terminata* (W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842). A – Male from Southern France, habitus, dorsal view; B – Female from Basilicata, habitus, dorsal view; C – Male from Split env., Croatia, aedeagus, lateral view; D – Male from Parnonas, Greece, aedeagus, lateral view; E – Male from Basilicata, Italy, aedeagus, lateral view [not to scale; images B–E courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

Type material. Not studied.

New material. 10 specimens BMNH: [Greece] Salonica; 2 specimens BMNH: Mostar Umg. Herzegovina // A.V. Gebhardt. B.M.1938-106.; 1 specimen IRSNB: [Greece] Evvia Gides S.W. 27-V-1930 A.d'Orchymont; 2 males NMP: Ankara – Baraj Anat.[olia], 3-4. VII. 47 Exp. N. Mus ČSR // *Microhoria terminata* (Schm.) P.Bonadona dét.; 1 male NMP: Mogan aölu Anat.[olia] 8. VII. 47 Exp. N. Mus ČSR // *Microhoria terminata* (Schm.) P.Bonadona dét.; 6 females NMP: Hasanoglan Anat.[olia] 13. VII. 47. Exp. N. Mus. ČSR // *Microhoria terminata* (Schm.) P.Bonadona dét.; 1 specimen IRSNB: Grèce, Mont Olympe E. Stavros à Prioni. 1.000 m.21–23/VII/1953 E. Janssens & R. Tollet // R. I. Sc. N. B. I. G. 19.308; 4 specimens IRSNB: Yougoslavie S.W. = Slano 15/24-vii-1967 L. Al-laer // R. I. Sc. N. B. I. G. 23.754; 1 specimen BKC: Bulgaria Achtopol 15.–21.7.1984 leg. U. Arnold; 3 males & 2 females ADC: Croazia: S, 4 km E of Split, 10.–12.VII.2001, Z. Linek leg.; 1 male ADC: Grecia: Ahaia str. Mega Spileo, Kala Urita, 600 m, 21.VI.2001, I. Zappi leg.; 1 female ADC: Turchia: Van, Timar, 1600 m, 25.VII.2002, G. Sama leg.; 1 specimen NME: Kroatien 2003 Mitteldalmatien Murvica 10 km nordöstlich Zadar leg. W. Apfel 14.VI.; 6 specimens NME & 2 DTC: Kroatien 2003 Mitteldalmatien Umg. Vodice Autokescher fang leg. W. Apfel 22.VI.; 10 males & 4 females ADC: Grecia: SE Peloponneso, Pr. Ch. Ag. Dimitrios, M. Parnonas (Kosmas) 800 m, Pyrus 23.VII. 2004, M. Berra leg.; 1 specimen MEC: GR, NW, Parga Vrachos 12.7.2005 leg. Manfred Egger; 1 specimen MEC: GR, NW Vrosina 15.7.2005 leg. Manfred Egger; 8 specimens MEC & 1 DTC: GR, NW, Parga Loutsa 20.7.2005 leg. Manfred Egger; 1 specimen MEC: GR, NW, Parga Loutsa 24.7.2005 leg. Manfred Egger; 1 male ADC: Turchia: Burdur, 940 m, 20 km SW Burdur, 37°37' N 30°09' E, 7.VII.2006, J. Halada leg.; 2 specimens NME: I. / Kalabrien 2007 Provinz Vibo Val. San Calogero 4,5 km südl. 120 m leg. W. Apfel 28.V.; 3 specimens NME: Ital./Kalabrien 2007 Camini/Monasterace Prov. Reg. Cal 250 m, HF / KL leg. W. Apfel 31.V.; 1 male ADC: Grecia: Corfù, Pelekitò, 21.VI.2010,

M. Pavesi leg.; 1 specimen NME & 1 DTC: Sizilien, n, Pr. Palermo Campofelice di Rocella 37.57.39 N, 13.54.06 E Nutzgarten, QLD, 230 m 28.6.10, leg. D. Frenzel; 1 specimen NME: Sizilien, N, Prov. Palermo Campofelice di Rocella, Strand Mittelmeer, 4 m NN 37°59'55" N, 13°52'57" E 25.VI.2013, leg. D. Frenzel; 1 specimen MEC: GR, Thessalien Ossagebirge Stomio, 2.7.2016 leg. Manfred Egger; 1 specimen DTC: ITALY S, Calabria, Catanzaro Prov., Badolato Marina, 38°34'43" N, 16°34'07" E, 08.–11.VI.2019, dunes, leg. D. Telnov; 1 specimen DTC: ITALY S, Salento, Lecce Prov., Alimini Piccolo Lake, N part, 40°11'03" N, 18°26'51" E, 13.VI.2019, lakeside & bushes, leg. D. Telnov; 1 specimen DTC: ITALY S, Salento, Borgagne 3.5 km ENE, Agriturismo Malapezza, 40°15'07" N, 18°24'60" E, 12.–15.VI. 2019, uncultivated meadow, leg. D. Telnov; 2 specimens NME & 1 DTC: CROATIA, GS Zadar, Pag, Umgeb. Kloster-Ruine Stari Grad, 10–30 m NN, 44°25'52" N, 15°03'45" E, 06.VI. 2022, leg. D. Frenzel.

The figures of the male genitalia recently provided by Kejval & Chandler (2020). This species is therefore not redescribed here, but additional images are provided.

Nomenclature. Pic (1901d: 130) described '*Anthicus terminatus* v. *latebrunneus*' from Greece from an unstated number of specimens. Pic (1903: 178) published a second description of the same taxon, but as '*Anthicus sanguinicollis* var. *latebrunneus*' (*A. sanguinicollis* is now a junior synonym of *M. terminata*), also from Greece. The variety *latebrunneus* had not been rediscovered since. This taxon was erroneously considered to be an aberration of *M. nectarina* (Panzer, 1794) by Reitter (1906: 444) and was listed as a variety of *M. terminata* by Uhmman (1992: 167) and Telnov (1999: 30). The variety *latebrunneus* had been listed among junior synonyms of *M. terminata* by Chandler et al. (2008: 443) subsequently followed by Telnov (2020a: 613). However, the studied female syntype (see data below) appears not to be conspecific with *M. terminata* and is different in the dorsal outline of the head and the more strongly cordiform pronotum, the comparatively

denser elytral punctures and setation and the more strongly rounded lateral margins of the elytra in dorsal view. Since the only available type specimen of the variety *latebrunneus* is a female and no additional material of this taxon is available, its placement remains unclear. At this point I abstain from changing the status or rank for the var. *latebrunneus* or from placing it as a synonym of any known *Microhoria* species.

Syntype *Anthicus terminatus* var. *latebrunneus*, 1 female MNHN: Bittner 94 Griechenland. [printed] // [unreadable text] // [unreadable text] // TYPE [printed, label red] // v. *latebrunneus* Pic [handwritten].

Interspecific variability. This species varies greatly in body colouration.

Ecology. Dwell on ground, visit flowering bushes and lower vegetation.

Distribution. Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, European part of Russia (steppe zone), France (southern part), Great Britain (not established), Greece (including Corfu and Ionian Islands), Iran, Italy, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey (both European and Asian), Turkmenistan, Ukraine. Occurrence of *M. terminata* in Turkmenistan requires further confirmation. The record of the variety *latebrunneus* from S European Russia by Telnov (1999: 30) is likely based on a misidentified specimen.

Chorotype. Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean (1.09 TEM).

Microhoria truncata (Pic, 1895)

Anthicus truncatus Pic, 1895: cclxxxiv (description).

Anthicus truncatus – Pic 1901b: 179 (nota); Pic 1911a: 78 (checklist).

Anthicus (Stricticomus) truncatus – Winkler 1927: 841 (checklist).

Anthicus (Stenidius) truncatus – Hariri 1968: 206 (checklist, bibliography).

Stricticomus truncatus – Chandler et al. 2008: 447 (new combination, checklist); Telnov 2010: 22, 29 (synonymy, checklist, record – Turkey); Telnov 2020a: 597 (checklist).

Microhoria truncata – Kejval & Chandler 2020: 96, 120, 123 (new combination, supplementary description, assigned to the *M. longiceps* species group).

Type material. Not studied.

New material. 4 specimens NME & 1 specimen DTC: N 36°28'55.0" E 36°14'25.6" 97a TÜRKIYE vil. Hatay, Iskenderun, Belen, Belen Geçidi Kiefernforst BF 04.–11.05.2006, 717 m üNN leg.: SCHNITTER.

This species was redescribed recently (Kejval & Chandler 2020) and does not require supplementary description.

Distribution. Southern Turkey. Hariri (1968) also mentions “Syria”, possibly because the species was originally described from Akbés, a Syrian region at the time of the description, nowadays (as Akbez) a part of Hatay Province of Turkey. Records of this species from Greece refer to *M. decolorata* (Pic, 1897), originally described as a variety of *M. truncata*, raised to species level by Kejval & Chandler (2020).

Chorotype. E-Mediterranean (3.03 EME), restricted to the eastern part of it.

Microhoria unicolor sensu lato (W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842) (Fig. 52)

= *Anthicus patagiatus* Kiesenwetter, 1861
= *Anthicus validicornis* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a
= *Anthicus validicornis* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b

Anthicus unicolor W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842: 179 (description).

Anthicus patagiatus Kiesenwetter, 1861: 247 (description).

Anthicus validicornis LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a: 165 (description).

Anthicus validicornis LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b: 264 (description).

Type material. Not studied.

New material [includes both specimens morphologically similar to the nominative subspecies and those resembling ssp. *calliger* (Marseul, 1879)]. 9 specimens BMNH: Corfu; 1 specimen IRSNB: Kerkyra Potamos-Kontokali 21-IV-1930 A. d'Orchymont // R. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg.

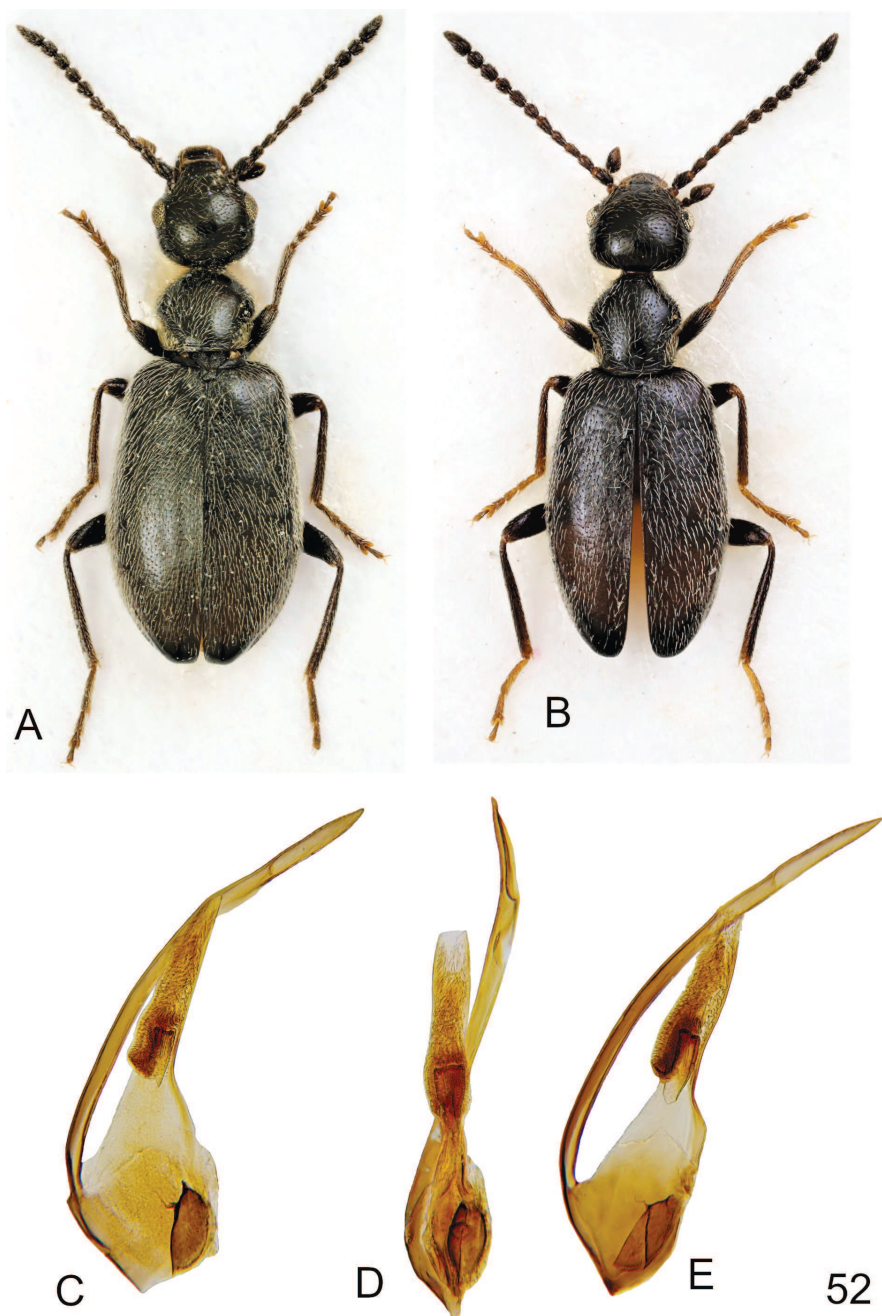


Fig. 52. *Microhoria unicolor* sensu lato (W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842). A – Male from Volos, Greece, habitus, dorsal view; B – Male from Puglia, Italy, habitus, dorsal view; C – Male from “Korintia”, Greece, aedeagus, lateral view; D – ditto, ventral view; E – Male from Puglia, Italy, aedeagus, lateral view [not to scale; all images courtesy Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano, Italy].

I. G. 9.535; 2 specimens FMNH: Pendeli pr Athen 24. 5. 39 P. H. Lindb.; 1 specimen BKC: Hungaria Villanyi-hg M.5.81; 1 specimen MKC: Gr. Lakonia Gythio Diro, von Quercus leg. Karner 6.4.1989; 5 specimens BMNH & 1 specimen DTC: Korfu, A.6.90 Aninata Umg. R. Frieser leg.; 1 specimen MEC: GR[eece], Peloponnes zwischen Lalas und Lambia, 5.6.2006 leg. Manfred Egger; 1 specimen NME: N 38°07'51.7 E 21°23'00.0" 42(22) GREECE, Peloponnes, Strofilia-Küstengebiet, metochi N, *Quercus macrolepis*-forest/Lagunen (b) 02.05.2007 2-5 m üNN HF leg.: SCHNITTER; L. Nádai, A. Podlussány & D. Szalóki; 8 specimens NME & 3 DTC: GREECE, Ossa-mount. Omolio, N, 39°53'30" N 22°37'30" E, 100 m NN 12.V.2008 leg. A. Kopetz; 2 specimens HMNH: GREECE, prov. Thessalia, Neromili, N 39°41,535' E 22°51,873'; // 200 m, 2.V.2009, leg. L. Nádai, A. Podlussány & D. Szalóki; 4 females DTC: GR.[eece] Korfu Moraitika M.5.10 Sieber; 2 specimens HMNH: GREECE, Larisa env., Mt. Ossa, Spilea, Mountain Climbing Shelter, singled, // 1500 m., 15.V. 2011, leg. A. Kolán, A. Márkus & T. Némeh; 1 specimen HMNH: GREECE, Arkadhia env., 3 km N Paradeisia Alfios river, singled from rocky // riverside, 18. V. 2011, leg. A. Kolán, A. Márkus & T. Némeh; 2 specimens HMNH & 1 specimen DTC: GREECE, Arkadhia env., Dirrahi, stream valley, rocky riverside, singled // 19.V.2011, leg. A. Kolán, A. Márkus & T. Némeh; 1 specimen HMNH: GREECE, Larisa env., Mt. Ossa, 5 km SW Stomio, 800 m // swept, 24.V.2011, leg. A. Kolán, A. Márkus & T. Némeh; 5 specimens HMNH & 1 specimen DTC: GREECE, Thessalia, Trikala, Piniada, ~115 m, 8.IV.2012, // N 39°35,935' E 22°11,298'; 1 specimen HMNH: GREECE, Prov. Macedonia, distr. Kozami, Mavrodendri, 750 m, 2.V. 2013, // N 40°22,669', E 21°45,836'; leg. Attila Podlussány.

This species was redescribed by Bucciarelli (1980) and Bonadona (1990, 1991). In addition I provide images of this species (Fig. 52).

Distribution. Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece (incl. Corfu Island), Hungary, Italy, North Macedonia, Poland, Slovakia, Turkey. Subspecies *calliger* (Marseul, 1879) from S Europe (Telnov 2020a) is likely

a form and not a subspecies. Elytra are laterally more rounded in ssp. *calliger* and elytral apex is narrower (rounded in nominative subspecies), pronotum is narrower, longer than wide (as wide as or transverse in nominative subspecies). Aedeagus appears identical for both subspecies.

Chorotype. S-European (2.04 SEU), restricted to the eastern part of it and includes W Turkey.

***Microhoria walkeri* sp. nov.** (Fig. 53)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E6EA5C84-88D5-4144-B575-9589CC7235F1

Type material designated. Holotype male BMNH: Besika Bay [printed] // G.C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927–409. [printed].

Paratypes 5 specimens. 4 males BMNH: same labels as holotype; 1 female BMNH: Besika Bay [printed] // ? patagiatus Kies ♀ [handwritten] // G.C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927–409. [printed].

Etymology. Patronymic. Named after † James John Walker, who collected the type series of this species likely during the Dardanelles Campaign and later passed his rich Mediterranean material to G.C. Champion at the BMNH.

Description. Holotype male, total body length 2.9 mm. Head 0.7 mm long, across compound eyes 0.6 mm wide, pronotum 0.6 mm long, maximum width 0.55 mm, elytra 1.7 mm long, maximum combined width 1.1 mm. Female paratype 2.6 mm long. Dorsum and venter uniformly dark brown, tibiae and tarsi somewhat paler. Head barely longer than wide, head base rounded in one broad arc with tempora, posterior temporal angles rounded. Compound eye moderate, about the length of tempus, strongly protruding from lateral outline of head. Head dorsum moderately glossy, strongly, densely punctate with elongate punctures. Intervening spaces generally smooth, at least on frons slightly wrinkled, as wide as to twice as wide as punctures. Dorsal cranial setae inconspicuous, greyish, moderately long and dense, appressed. Antennae slightly enlarged in apical third. Penultimate antennomere barely longer than wide. Terminal antennomere elongate, bluntly pointed, twice as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of antennomeres 9–10. Pronotum about as long as

wide, distinctly narrower than head across eyes, broadly rounded at anterior margin. Pronotal disc moderately glossy, flattened in dorsal aspect. Lateral margins moderately converging in posterior half. Latero-basal pronotal fovea moderately broad, not supplemented with dense setae. Pronotal punctures elongate, dense, intervening spaces narrower than to about as wide as punctures. Dorsal pronotal setation similar to that on head. Elytra about 1.5× as long as wide, laterally subparallel or broadly rounded, rounded

at apex, dorsally flattened. Humerus broadly rounded. Apex of elytron modified, with an inconspicuous, elongate denticle at opening of gland channel. Elytral surface moderately glossy, punctures less dense and shallower than those on forebody. Intervening spaces variable, generally twice as wide as punctures. Elytral setae dirty yellowish, moderately long, rather sparse, generally appressed, slightly curved, directed posteriad. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Legs without modifications, tibial terminal spurs

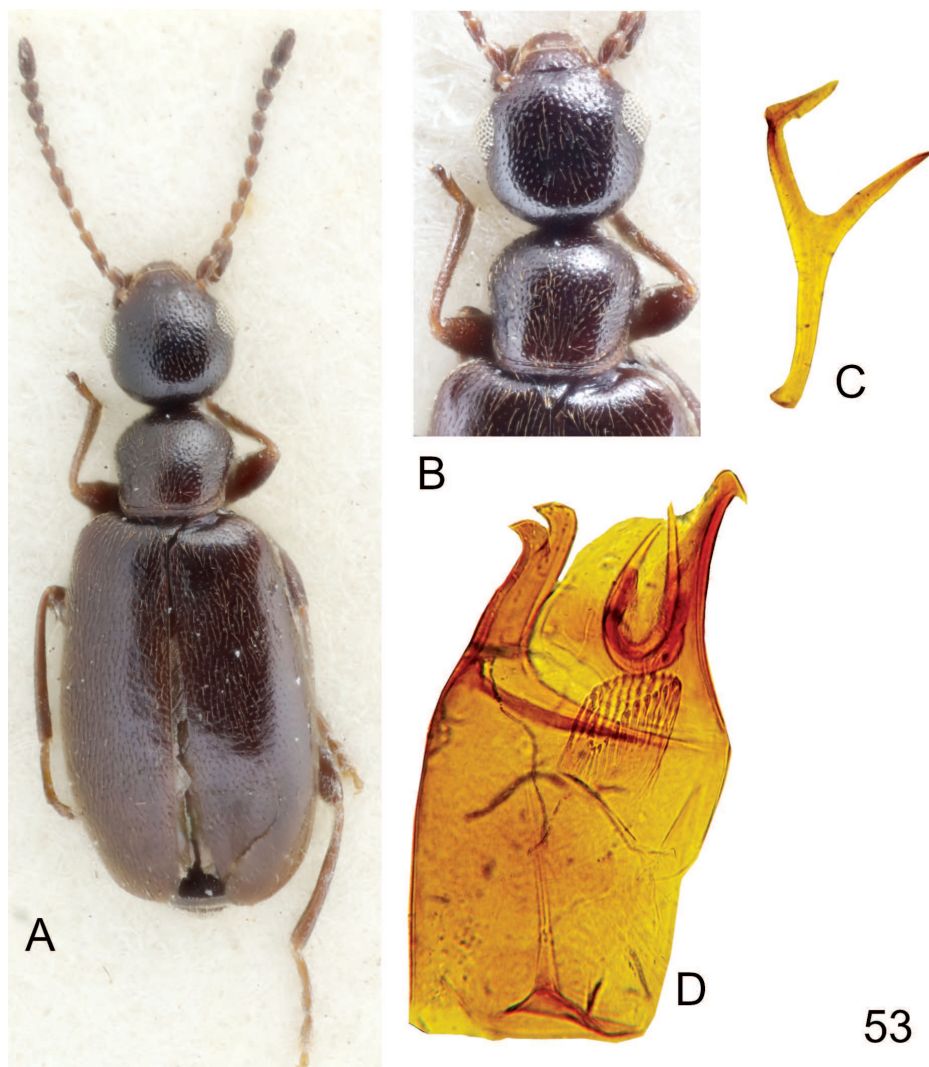


Fig. 53. *Microhoria walkeri* sp. nov. A – Male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; B – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; C – Male paratype, spiculum gastrale; D – ditto, aedeagus, lateral view [not to scale].

paired. Tergite VII truncate at posterior margin. Morphological sternite VII broadly rounded at posterior margin. Tergite VIII with a hair-like, membranous lamina. Spiculum gastrale as in Fig. 53C. Aedeagus (Fig. 53D) with rather short tegmen. Tegmen apex bifurcate, each arm apically hooked; fused baculi moderately long, extending towards about midlength of tegmen, opposing apex of tegmen hooked also; endophallic armature with paired, C-like curved, thickened spines; ring-like primary gonopore distinct, moderately large.

Sexual dimorphism. Female tergite VII with deep apical notch. Female elytral apex without modifications.

Differential diagnosis. *Microhoria walkeri* sp. nov. belongs to the *M. terminata* species group. It can be distinguished from all congeners only by the characteristic shape and structure of the male aedeagus.

Ecology. Unknown.

Distribution. European Turkey (Gallipoli Peninsula).

Microhoria winkleri Tel'nov, 2004

= *Anthicus longipygus* Pic, 1919 [junior homonym]

Anthicus longipygus Pic, 1919: 10 (description)
Microhoria winkleri Tel'nov, 2004: 137 (replacement name for *Anthicus longipygus* Pic, 1919 nec *Anthicus longipygus* Pic, 1917 (now *Africomus* Kejval & Chandler, 2016).

Microhoria winkleri – Chandler et al. 2008: 443 (checklist); Kejval & Chandler 2020: 131 (assigned to the *M. terminata* species group); Tel'nov 2020a: 614 (checklist).

Type material. Syntype 1 female MNHN: Hisar, Boch [Bochara, now Bukhara, Uzbekistan] Coll. Hauser [printed] // ... [unreadable handwritten text] // *longipygus* Pic [handwritten].

New material. Not available.

Distribution. Uzbekistan. Erroneously reported from “Syria” in the original description (Pic 1919: 10) consequently followed by Hariri (1968) and Uhmman et al. (2005). This species does not occur in the study area and is not re-described here.

Key to species of *Microhoria* from the Eastern Mediterranean and Turkey

The present key is a preliminary attempt of keying the Eastern Mediterranean and all Turkish species of this diverse and complex genus. This key is not applicable to the species restricted to Greece, Iran and Iraq and discussed in the present paper. Proper identification of most species is only possible for males. The present key does not include *Microhoria petraea* and *M. sidonia*, both unknown to me.

1 Pronotum contrastingly paler than main colour of elytra; elytra contrastingly dark with two pairs of conspicuous, well-defined pale spots or transverse bands 2
– Pronotum roughly same colour as elytra or slightly paler or darker than elytra; elytra without or with one or two not prominent pale spots or bands or main colour of elytra pale 4

2 Punctures on dorsal forebody minute to moderate; aedeagus not as in Fig. 39B–C; anterior pale transverse band (or spots) on elytra complete or interrupted at suture, but not projecting posteriad along it 3
– Punctures on dorsal forebody dense and rather deep; aedeagus as in Fig. 39B–C; anterior pale transverse band of elytra complete, somewhat projecting posteriad along suture
..... *M. palicari*
[studied specimens identified tentative, see text]

3 Aedeagus as in Fig. 5C–D; Cyprus
..... *M. aspelia*
– Aedeagus as in Fig. 8D–E; Lebanon & Syria *M. breviscula*

4 Elytral humerus obsolete, not present (apterous or brachypterous taxa) 5
– Elytral humerus present, usually broadly rounded (species with metathoracic wings fully or nearly so developed) 16

5 Dorsal forebody densely punctate, opaque or nearly so, intervening spaces narrower than punctures (Figs 4, 26A–B); forebody or only pronotum distinctly paler than dark elytra 6

- Dorsal forebody moderately dense or sparsely punctate, moderately glossy; generally uniformly dark or pale specimens, or forebody darker than elytra or only pronotum is paler than elytra 7
- 6 Head base truncate to shallowly concave (Fig. 4A–C); elytra about 1.6–1.7× as long as wide; aedeagus as in Fig. 4D–E
..... *M. angulifer*
– Head base broadly rounded (Fig. 26B); elytra about 1.4× as long as wide *M. janssoni* sp. nov.
- 7 Dorsum generally pale rufous or yellowish brown, darker or not on head or / and pronotum, with or without paler or darker markings on elytra 8
– Dorsum generally black or dark brown with pronotum paler or not 10
- 8 Median apical angle of male elytron slightly produced posteriad; aedeagus not as in Figs 72–73 in Kejval & Chandler (2020: 122) 9
– Median apical angle of male elytron rounded or obtuse angulate, not produced posteriad; aedeagus long and slender (cf. Figs 72–73 in Kejval & Chandler (2020: 122))
..... *M. truncata*
- 9 Elytron apex in male with minute denticle at gland opening; male morphological sternite VII distinctly emarginate medially at posterior margin; dorsum usually with pale reddish or yellowish pronotum and darker, brownish to black-brown head and elytra, sometimes entirely reddish; aedeagus as in Fig. 23E–F
..... *M. inobscura*
– Elytron apex in male not denticulate; male morphological sternite VII shallowly emarginate medially at posterior margin; dorsum generally yellowish, reddish or brownish, elytron sometimes with vague, brown lateral spot; aedeagus as in Fig. 19D–E *M. globipennis*
- 10 Pronotum reddish, distinctly paler than rest of dorsum 11
– Pronotum generally same colour as rest of body or pale coloured at base only 12
- 11 Pronotum comparatively broadly cordiform (Fig. 28A–B); tempora subparallel, head base broadly rounded (Fig. 28A–B); dorsal punctures comparatively rough on forebody; aedeagus as in Fig. 28C–E; Cyprus *M. lafertei*
– Pronotum comparatively stronger elongate cordiform (Fig. 23A–D); tempora somewhat constricted, head base rather narrowly rounded (Fig. 23A–D); dorsal punctures comparatively less rough on forebody; aedeagus as in Fig. 23 E–F; Southern Turkey *M. inobscura*
- 12 Aedeagus not as in Fig. 21C–D; mainland Asia 13
– Aedeagus as in Fig. 21C–D; Cyprus
..... *M. gorgus*
- 13 Male morphological sternite VII emarginate at posterior margin 14
– Male morphological sternite VII rounded to subtruncate at posterior margin 15
- 14 Endophallic armature as in Fig. 43D–F; pronotum distinctly narrowed than head across eyes *M. quadraticeps*
– Endophallic armature as in Fig. 103 in Kejval & Chandler (2020: 136); pronotum slightly narrower than head across eyes
..... *M. halophila*
- 15 Forebody distinctly, rather strongly punctate; male morphological sternite deeply emarginate at posterior margin; aedeagus as in Fig. 50D *M. taurica*
– Pronotum minutely punctate; male morphological sternite VII shortly notched at posterior margin; aedeagus as in Fig. 104 in Kejval & Chandler (2020: 136) *M. gibbipennis*
- 16 Head not conspicuously elongate; tempus not much longer than eye length 17
– Head conspicuously elongate, about 2.7× as long as wide; tempus much longer than eye length *M. angelinii*
- 17 Elytra pale with or without dark markings, or dark with large pale markings 18
– Elytra generally dark, pale markings small if present 24

- 18 Pronotum generally pale dorsally 19
 – Pronotum dark dorsally, base with or without paler tinge 21
- 19 Median apical angle of male elytron not produced posteriad; elytral setae directed posteriad; aedeagus not as in Fig. 18B; body length under 3.5 mm 20
 – Median apical angle of male elytron produced posteriad (Fig. 18A); elytral setae directed obliquely laterally in postbasal areas; aedeagus as in Fig. 18B; body length about 3–4 mm
 *M. gigas*
- 20 Body length about 3 mm; pronotum (Fig. 41A) wide, lateral margins strongly constricted post-medium towards base, laterobasal furrow broad; dorsum moderately to slightly glossy; aedeagus as in Fig. 41B *M. piciceps*
 – Body length under 2.5 mm; pronotum (Fig. 15 A–B) comparatively less wide, laterally less strongly constricted towards base, laterobasal fovea comparatively less prominent; dorsum glossy; aedeagus as in Fig. 15C–E
 *M. degener*
- 21 Elytron dark with large postbasal and post-median pale spot 22
 – Elytron dark in anterior part, largely pale on apical third 23
- 22 Aedeagus as in Fig. 45D–E; male elytron apex with conspicuous denticle (Fig. 45C); Egypt (Sinai Peninsula) *M. rabinovitchi*
 – Aedeagus as in Fig. 31C–D; male elytron apex with inconspicuous denticle; Transcaucasia and E Turkey *M. lederi*
- 23 Dorsum slightly glossy; dorsal punctures comparatively less dense; aedeagus unknown
 *M. lividipes*
 – Dorsum subopaque; dorsal punctures denser; aedeagus as in Fig. 2C–D *M. alfieri*
 [this species is likely conspecific with the previous]
- 24 Median apical angle of male elytron not produced posteriad 27
 – Median apical angle of male elytron produced posteriad 26
- 26 Aedeagus as in Fig. 68 in Kejval & Chandler (2020: 122) *M. antalya*
 – Aedeagus as in Fig. 18B *M. gigas*
- 27 Dorsal head or pronotum or both (forebody) pale – yellowish or rufous, elytra uniformly dark or with small pale spots 28
 – Dorsal forebody about same colour as or darker than elytra, dorsum nearly uniformly dark – brown or black, base of pronotum pale in some species 31
- 28 Elytra dark, with one or two pairs of often poorly defined pale spots 29
 – Elytra dark, without pale spots 30
- 29 Aedeagus as in Fig. 47D–E ... *M. rubriceps*
 – Aedeagus as in Fig. 51C–E *M. terminata*
- 30 Elytra with dark blue tinge in most specimens; male terminal antennomere about twice as long as penultimate antennomere; aedeagus as in Fig. 27D–E *M. kaifensis*
 – Elytra without blue tinge; male terminal antennomere about 2.5–2.6× as long as penultimate antennomere; aedeagus as in Fig. 44C–D
 *M. quercus* sp. nov.
- 31 Tegmen apex of male aedeagus with distinct process, rounded or hooked apically 32
 – Tegmen apex of male aedeagus without process; aedeagus as in Fig. 1E–I
 *M. akbesiana*
- 32 Tegmen apex of male aedeagus rounded or pointed or slightly bifurcate, not hooked [apex of the aedeagus tegmen is missing in the single studied specimen of *M. rufescens*, therefore this species is treated in both couplets] 33
 – Tegmen apex of male aedeagus hooked ... 38
- 33 Tegmen process of male aedeagus not extraordinary long and not rod-like; apex of tegmen process rounded 34
 – Tegmen process of male aedeagus extraordinary long and slender, rod-like; apex of tegmen process pointed (Fig. 52C–E)
 *M. unicolor* s. l.

- 34 Endophallic armature of male aedeagus without paired, strongly C-like curved spine 35
 – Endophallic armature of male aedeagus with paired, strongly C-like curved spine (Fig. 13D, F) *M. chakouri*
- 35 Endophallic armature of male aedeagus with a bunch of long, straight, rather delicate spines 37
 – Endophallic armature of male aedeagus different 36
- 36 Process of tegmen of male aedeagus ω -like shaped, its apex somewhat indistinctly bifurcate, not hooked (cf. Fig. 108 in Kejval & Chandler (2020: 139)) *M. impavida*
 – Process of tegmen of male aedeagus nearly straight (Fig. 48C–D) [hooked apically or not remains unclear since the apex is missing for the single studied specimen, the holotype]
 *M. rufescens*
- 37 Punctures of dorsal forebody moderately strong, similar as on elytra; antennomeres 3–5 contrastingly paler than remaining antennomeres; bunch of spines of endophallic armature of male aedeagus large, occupying whole area of endophallic sack (Fig. 29C–D)
 *M. latipennis*
 – Punctures of dorsal forebody rather weak, less strong and sparser than on elytra; antennomeres 3–5 dark or only slightly paler than remaining antennomeres; bunch of spines of endophallic armature male aedeagus comparatively small, not occupying whole area of endophallic sack (Fig. 25C–D) *M. iscarיות*
- 38 Tegmen process of male aedeagus not extraordinary long and not rod-like 40
 – Tegmen process of male aedeagus long and slender, rod-like, apically hooked 39
- 39 Dorsum generally brown; aedeagus as in Fig. 32C–E *M. leuthneri*
 – Dorsum generally black; aedeagus as in Fig. 42D–F *M. punctatissima* sp. nov.
 – Dorsum generally black; aedeagus as in Fig. 113 in Kejval & Chandler (2020: 141); endophallic armature with paired, slightly curved spine *M. luristanica*
- 40 Female elytron apex modified, produced into moderate denticle which is larger than that of male 41
 – Female elytron apex without distinct modifications 42
- 41 Apical hook of tegmen of male aedeagus extraordinary large (Fig. 3D); endophallic armature of male aedeagus with large, strongly C-like curved spine (Fig. 3D); tibiae and tarsi contrastingly paler than generally dark dorsum *M. angulapex*
 – Apical hook of tegmen of male aedeagus comparatively small (Fig. 24D); endophallic armature of male aedeagus with small, paired, slightly curved spine (Fig. 24D–E); tibiae and tarsi darkened, not contrastingly paler than dorsum *M. ionica*
- 42 Apical hook of tegmen of male aedeagus single 43
 – Apical hook of tegmen of male aedeagus double (Fig. 53D) *M. walkeri* sp. nov.
- 43 Endophallic armature of male aedeagus with strongly C-like curved or sinuous structures (cf. Figs 12, 49B–C) 44
 – Endophallic armature of male aedeagus with spines of spinules, without C-like curved or sinuous structures 45
- 44 Apical hook of tegmen of male aedeagus slender, apical process rather long (Fig. 49B–C); mesoapical part of tegmen tongue-shaped (Fig. 49B); endophallic armature of two long, sabre-like curved spines and single strongly C-like shaped spine (Fig. 49B–C)
 *M. schmiedeknechti*
 – Apical hook of tegmen of male aedeagus broad, apical process rather short (Fig. 12); mesoapical part of tegmen not tongue-shaped (Fig. 12); endophallic armature of two strongly C-like shaped, in part sinuous spines (Fig. 12)
 *M. caspia*
- 45 Endophallic armature with two or several spines 46
 – Endophallic armature without spines, consists of numerous spinules of variable sizes (Fig. 48 C–D) *M. rufescens*

46 Male terminal antennomere less elongate, about 2.2–2.5× as long as penultimate antennomere 47
 – Male terminal antennomere about 3–3.2× as long as penultimate antennomere; aedeagus as in Fig. 6D–E *M. boyadjeani*

47 Endophallus of male aedeagus apically not toothed, smooth 48
 – Endophallus of male aedeagus toothed apically (Fig. 35D–E); aedeagus as in Fig. 35C–H; endophallic armature with paired, long, apical spine *M. machairodus* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov.

48 Aedeagus as in Fig. 7B–C; endophallic armature with paired, C-like shaped spine
 *M. bremeri* sp. nov.
 – Aedeagus as in Fig. 16C–F; endophallic armature with 2–3 longer, nearly straight spines and several short and broad, three-pointed-star-like spines *M. delagrangiei*
 – Aedeagus as in Fig. 38C–F; endophallic armature with several moderate, nearly straight to slightly curved spines *M. ottomana*
 – Aedeagus as in Fig. 10D–I; endophallic armature with paired, apically curved, strong spine, paired roe deer antler-like spine and paired, thin and short apical spine *M. capreolus* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov.

DISCUSSION

Ecological preferences of Microhoria species in the Eastern Mediterranean

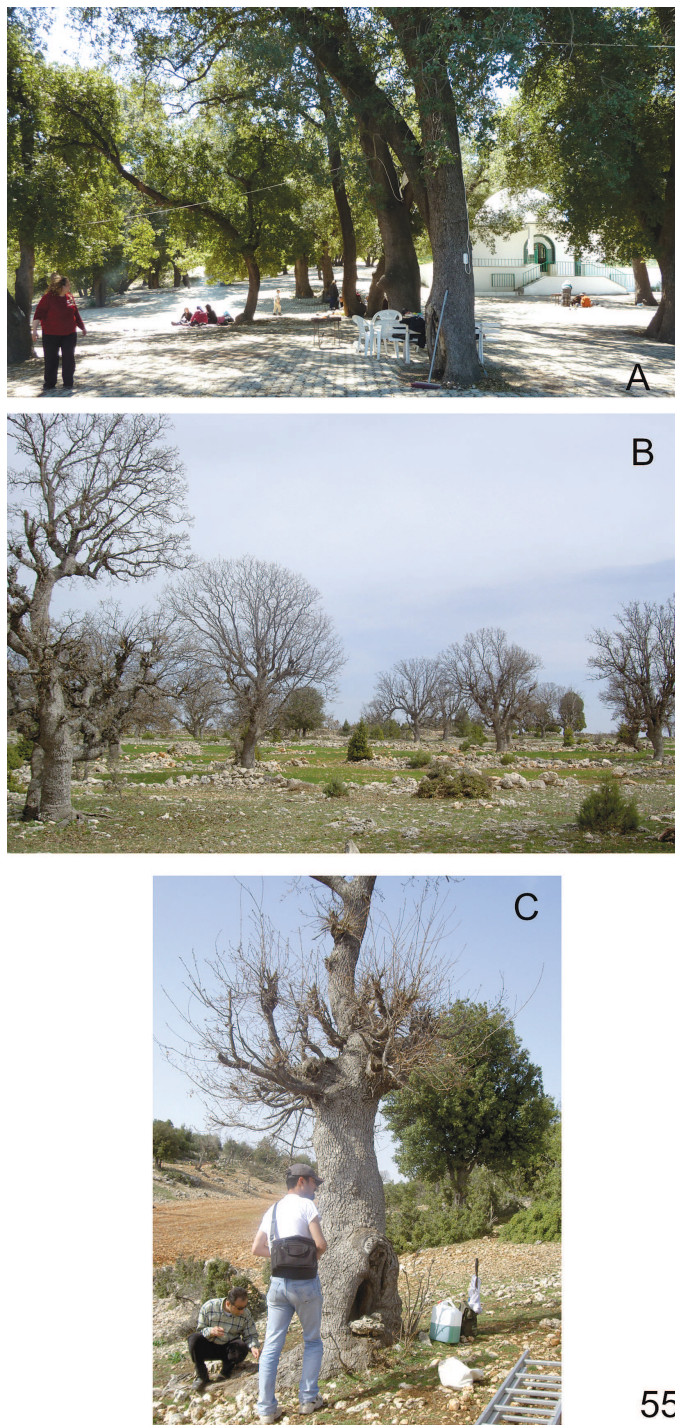
A chief summary of the ecological preferences of the Microhoriini and *Microhoria* in particular was provided by Kejval & Chandler (2020). Among other quoted references and observations these authors specifically highlighted connection of *Microhoria* adults with low and mid-level vegetation: ‘... adults of *Microhoria* have been most commonly taken by beating the vegetation of trees and shrubs ...’, ‘... beating/sweeping of oak, hazel, alder, and cherry shrubs is productive, particularly when they are flowering, as well as by sweeping trees and herbaceous plants in grasslands and meadows ...’, ‘taken mainly

by sweeping flowers ...’, ‘... collected primarily on mature shrubs of *Lonicera implexa* ...’ (various authors; for details see Kejval & Chandler 2020: 109). The same duo (Kejval & Chandler 2020: 109) pointed on that ‘*Microhoria* species have also been taken by hand-collecting from the ground where they crawl in or beneath plant debris, or very occasionally have been found beneath stones or on sand in riparian areas, though this is not a typical habitat for members of the genus.’ *Anthicus globipennis* var. *quercicola* (now *Microhoria globipennis*) was described from the specimens collected in April 1906 from flowering *Quercus ilex* L. (Krekich-Strassoldo 1913; Sahlberg 1913a). However, as of my knowledge, *Q. ilex* does not occur in Bulghar Daghs Mts. of Turkey in the wild from where *Anthicus globipennis* var. *quercicola* was originally described (this oak species only planted here as an ornamental plant in urban areas, therefore syntypes of *Anthicus globipennis* var. *quercicola* to be considered sampled from *Quercus* sp. instead). It is generally known (and observed by the author of the present study several times) that *Microhoria* adults occur in foliage of deciduous trees and can be sampled by shaking branches into a beating sheet.

Rather rich species-composition of *Microhoria* was found associated with old oak trees in Turkey within the framework of the Turkish Oak Habitat project and by some individual collectors. This includes both the material sampled using flight interception traps and pitfall traps from oak hollows (cf. Figs 54–55). The specimens of *Microhoria bremeri* sp. nov., *M. caspia*, *M. delagrangiei*, *M. gigas*, *M. globipennis*, *M. inobscura*, *M. machairodus* Telnov & Degiovanni sp. nov., *M. palicari* (identification tentative, see comment above), *M. punctatissima* sp. nov., *M. quercus* sp. nov., and *Microhoria* spp. (not discussed in the present paper, not identified to species since only represented by females but clearly different from all known congeners from the study area) sampled using traps installed in hollow cavities or on hollow trunks of veteran *Quercus coccifera* L., *Q. frainetto* Ten., *Q. infectoria* Oliv., *Q. ithaburensis* Decne., *Q. libani*



Fig. 54. Veteran tree-connected habitats of *Microhoria* in Turkey. A – Sampling plot near Yukangökdere, Kasnak oak reserve, Turkey; B – Sampling plot near Adiyaman, Turkey [images courtesy Nicklas Jansson, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden].



55

Fig. 55. Veteran tree-connected habitats of *Microhoria* in Turkey. A – Sampling plot near Antakya, Turkey; B–C – Sampling plots near Erdemli, Turkey [images courtesy Nicklas Jansson, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden].

G. Olivier, *Q. trojana* Webb, and *Quercus* sp. Additionally, in Greece specimens of *M. unicolor* were sampled from *Quercus macrolepis* Kotschy and *Quercus* sp..

Virtually nothing is known on the habitat and bionomy of immature *Microhoria*, therefore it appears too early to declare this anthicid group saproxylic or rotten wood and tree hollows connected. It is not impossible that the specimens sampled both in pitfall and flight interception traps were found here occasionally, for instance, looking for wet substrate or aggregating and flying around foliage. But it is also not fully impossible that at least some *Microhoria* species are saproxylic. Further studies are required to highlight this possible ecological connection.

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