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Nomenclatural notes on Anthicidae and Pyrochroidae (Coleoptera). 6

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Five new combinations, three new synonyms and two new statuses for the Anthicidae are proposed. New distributional data or corrections are provided on 65 taxa of Pyrochroidae and Anthicidae. Eighteen new species and subspecies are described: *Anthelephila panayensis* sp. nov., *Anthicus* (s. str.) *chitwanus* sp. nov., *A.* (s. str.) *lepcha* sp. nov., *A.* (s. str.) *vicinor* sp. nov., *Aulacoderus muehlei* sp. nov., *Clavicomus garze* sp. nov., *C. kham* sp. nov., *Cyclodinus phragmiteticola* sp. nov., *Macratria dotyali* sp. nov., *M. kopetzi* sp. nov., *M. leprieuri gasconica* ssp. nov., *Macratriomima casuarius* sp. nov., *M. chandleri* sp. nov., *Notoxus reuteri* sp. nov., *Rimaderus bonadonai* sp. nov., *R. sahyadri* sp. nov., *Stenidius obliquesetosus* sp. nov., and *Tomoderus schmidti* sp. nov. Additional description is given for *Anthelephila kresli* Kejval, 2007 and *Yunnanomonticola* Telnov, 2002.

Key words: systematics, new species, synonymy, distribution.

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INTRODUCTION

A possibility to study additional Anthicidae Latreille, 1819 and Pedilinae Lacordaire, 1859 (Pyrochroidae Latreille, 1807) material from various collections allows further contributing to the knowledge of these beetle groups. This is the sixth contribution in a series (Telnov 2006; 2007; 2010; 2011a; 2016). It is mainly devoted to the Palaearctic taxa.

Five new combinations, three new synonyms and two new statuses made for the Anthicidae. Additional distributional data or corrections provided for 65 species and subspecies of Pyrochroidae and Anthicidae, solving some distributional misrecords. Eighteen new descriptions are made namely *Anthelephila panayensis* sp. nov. (Philippine Archipelago), *Anthicus* (s. str.) *chitwanus* sp. nov. (Nepal), *A.* (s. str.) *lepcha* sp. nov. (N India), *A.* (s. str.) *vicinor* sp. nov. (Nepal), *Aulacoderus muehlei* sp. nov. (Namibia), *Clavicomus garze* sp. nov. (W China), *C. kham* sp. nov. (W China), *Cyclodinus phragmiteticola* sp. nov. (S European Russia), *Macratria dotyali* sp. nov. (Nepal), *M. kopetzi* sp. nov. (Nepal), *M. leprieuri gasconica* ssp. nov. (France), *Macratriomima casuarius* sp. nov. (Queensland, Australia), *M. chandleri* sp. nov. (W Australia), *Notoxus reuteri* sp. nov. (E Turkey), *Rimaderus bonadonai* sp. nov. (In-

dia), *R. sahyadri* sp. nov. (India), *Stenidius obliquesetosus* sp. nov. (Nepal), and *Tomoderus schmidti* sp. nov. (Nepal). Additional description given for *Anthelephila kresli* Kejval, 2007, particularly its male genital organs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens were card mounted and males dissected. Male genitalia were mounted on the same cards as the specimens or on cards below, and were permanently fixed to the mount with Apáthy's gum-syrup. For morphological studies, a Leica S6D binocular stereomicroscope with attached external Canon EOS 77D SLR camera was used. Multiple photographs were taken at different focal planes and reassembled using CombineZP software.

All taxa listed alphabetically. All label text reproduced verbatim, with no corrections or additions. All labels are printed if not stated otherwise. Labels (if more than one for the same specimen) separated by slashes (/). Type specimens of newly described species provided with red paper printed black framed labels "HOLOTYPUS" or "PARATYPUS", respectively. The authors' supplemental or explanatory comments are placed in square brackets.

Acronyms of the material stores:

ABC – private collection of A. Bordoni, Florence (Italy);
ADC – private collection of A. Degiovanni, Bubano (Italy);
BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London (United Kingdom);
CHB – private collection H. Brustel & N. Gouix, Toulouse (France);
CFK – private collection F. Fritz-Köhler, Bornheim (Germany);
CJS – private collection J. Schönfeld, Sinzig (Germany);
CMS – private collection M. Sieber, Großschönau (Germany);
CPC – private collection P. Sprick, Hannover (Germany);
CRC – private collection C. Reuter, Hamburg (Germany);
DTC – private collection D. Telnov, Riga (Latvia);
DUBC – Daugavpils University Institute of Life Sciences and Technology, Coleopterological Research Centre, Ilgas (Latvia);
FMNH – Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki (Finland);
HMNH – Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest (Hungary);
KHC – private collection of K. Hadulla, Bonn (Germany);
MHUB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (Germany);
MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (France);
MPU – Moscow Pedagogical University, Moscow (Russia);
MSNG – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova (Italy);
NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (Switzerland);
NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Austria);
NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (Germany);
NMW – National Museum Wales, Cardiff (United Kingdom);
PAC – private collection P. Aston, Hong Kong (China).
RRC – private collection R. Röber, Hässelby (Sweden);
SNSD – Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden (Germany);
ZIN – Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg (Russia);
ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung München (Germany).

RESULTS

New combinations, synonyms and status changes

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *anticemaculatus* Pic, 1900 comb. nov.**

This revised combination is based on a study of the male syntype (MNHN): [small pink square label with no text] / Aulie-Ata [handwritten] / type [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red] / anticemaculatus Pic [handwritten].

This species was initially described by Pic (1900: 78) as *Anthicus* and moved to *Omonadus* Mulsant et Rey 1866 by Telnov (1998: 7) based on specimens of *Anthicus lateriguttatus* Marseul, 1879 misidentified by G. Uhmann (see also section "New distribution data on Anthicidae and Pyrochroidae (Pedilinae)").

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *luteobinotatus* Pic, 1957**
= *Anthicus muehlei* Uhmann, 1988 **syn. nov.**

This proposed new synonym is based on a study of the holotype of *A. luteobinotatus* and the original description of *A. muehlei*, both from Yemen.

Material *A. luteobinotatus*, 1 ex. (BMNH): Type H.T. [printed, label circular, border red] / UNDER STONES NEAR MUDDY BED OF BROOK. [printed] / YEMEN. San'a, Gheil-el-Alaf, 1 mile S.of city, ca.7,900 ft.5.III.1938. [printed] / B.M.Exp.to S.W.Arabia. H.Scott & EB.Britton. B.M.1938-246. [printed] / ... [unreadable text] / luteobinotatus n.sp [handwritten, by Pic] / Anthicus (Pubicomus) luteobinotatus Pic: TYPE [handwritten, underlined].

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *mongolicus* Pic, 1896 stat. nov.**

The proposed new status is based on studied syntypes of *A. lateriguttatus* Marseul, 1879 and *A. lateriguttatus* var. *mongolicus* Pic, 1896.

Material *A. lateriguttatus* (MNHN): A. lateriguttatus Mars. [handwritten] / [red square with no text].

Material *A. mongolicus* (MNHN): Mongolia bor. Reitter. [printed, black frame] / type [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red] / laterigutt v. mongolicus Pic [handwritten].

Anthicus lateriguttatus Marseul (1879: 107) was described from "Russie méridionale, bords du Volga." The variety *mongolicus* Pic (1896: 181) described as "*Anthicus lateriguttatus* M. ? v. *Mongolicus*") is apparently from Mongolia (no locality information provided in the original description, but taxon name *mongolicus* clearly refers to the country or region name). Pic described head base as truncate ("tronquée") in *A. mongolicus*, which is not correct since head base is rounded in a very broad arc posterior to the almost parallel, long tempora in this taxon. The head base is truncate in *A. lateriguttatus*; the tempora are longer and eyes comparatively smaller than in *A. mongolicus*. Elytra of the latter possess two pairs of inconspicuous small triangular pale spots – a posthumeral pair and a postmedian pair (only posthumeral spot available in syntype *A. lateriguttatus*).

Anthicus mongolicus is rather similar to *A. staudingeri* Pic, 1893b (Central Asia) and *A. dzhungaricus* L.N. Medvedev et Micheetchev, 1979 (Mongolia). The author is not familiar with all Palaearctic congeners and cannot comment on the validity of *A. mongolicus*.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *signatellus* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928b comb. nov.**

This proposed revised combination is based on a study of the male holotype (NHMW): Kaukas. Araxestal [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red] / 741 B [handwritten] / signatellus Kr. [handwritten] det. v. Krekich [printed].

This species was initially described by Krekich-Strassoldo (1928b: 111) as *Anthicus* and moved to *Omonadus* Mulsant et Rey 1866

by Telnov (1998: 7) based of misidentified specimens.

***Clavicomus gigas* (Pic, 1899)**

= *Microhoria bergeri* Bonadona, 1986 **syn. nov.**
This proposed new synonym is based on a study of the male syntype of *C. gigas*, males syntypes *C. gigas* var. *rhodius* Pic, 1899 (synonym of *C. gigas*), male holotype *M. bergeri*, and additional specimens.

Material *C. gigas*, 1 male syntype (MNHN): Rhodes (Turquie d'Asie) L.Breuse [printed, black frame] / Type [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red] / v. rhodius Pic [handwritten]; 1male [syntype] (MNHN): Rhodes (Turquie d'Asie) L.Breuse [printed, black frame]; 1 male (MNHN): Graecia? [handwritten] / ex Krekich [handwritten] / tete un par plus large pour l'csc. du Taurus [handwritten] / gigas var. [handwritten].

Material *M. bergeri*, male holotype (MNHN): Chypre: Armenokhori (Limmassol) 28.III.1984, Berger.

All studied specimens are identical both in external morphology and in structure of male genital organs. Also see section "New distribution data on Anthicidae and Pyrochroidae (Pedilinae)".

***Macratria distinctipes* Pic, 1901b stat. nov.**

This proposed new status is based on a study of the syntype of *Macratria pallidicornis* Pascoe, 1860 and syntypes of *M. pallidicornis* var. *distinctipes* Pic, 1901.

Syntype *M. pallidicornis*, 1 ex. BMNH: Type [printed, label circular, red frame] / Borneo [handwritten, label bluish] / pallidicornis [handwritten] / Pascoe Coll. 93-60. [printed] / Macratria pallidicornis P. [handwritten].

Syntypes *M. pallidicornis* var. *distinctipes*, 1 male MNHN: SUMATRA PADANG 1890. E. MODIGLIANI [printed, black frame] / desire [handwritten] / M. pallidicornis Pascoe var ? [handwritten] / type [handwritten] / M. pallidicorn. var. distinctipes Pic [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red];
13 syntypes MSNG: SUMATRA PADANG 1890. E. MODIGLIANI [printed, black frame] / v. distinctipes Pic [handwritten] / SYNTYPUS [printed] M. pallidicornis var. distinctipes Pic, 1901 [handwritten, label red];

1 syntype MSNG: Mentawei SiOban IV-VIII Modigliani 94 [printed, black frame] / Typus [printed, text red, red frame] / v. distinctipes Pic [handwritten] / pallidicornis Pasc. var. distinctipes Pic [handwritten, black frame] / Macratria pallidicornis Pic var. distinctipes Pic typus! [handwritten] / SYNTYPUS [printed] M. pallidicornis var. distinctipes Pic, 1901 [handwritten, label red];

1 syntype MSNG: Mentawei Sipora. Seretnu V-VI.94 Modigliani [printed, black border] / M. pallidicornis var. [handwritten] / M. pallidicornis var. distinctipes Pic [handwritten] teste M. PIC, [printed] 1891 [handwritten].

Macratria distinctipes (Sumatra & Mentawai Islands) differs from Bornean *M. pallidicornis* in stronger prominent and comparatively shorter eyes, less coarse punctured dorsal forebody, comparatively longer terminal antennomere, completely dark metatibiae (median part of metatibiae is pale yellow in *M. pallidicornis*), as well as in shape of male genitalia.

***Nitorus petri* (Pic, 1894)**
= *Nitorus sahlbergi* (Pic, 1898) **syn. nov.**

This proposed new synonym is based on a study of holotypes of *Nitorus petri* and *N. sahlbergi*. Material *N. petri*, male holotype MNHN: Tschunkinskyi Tianschan P. Schmidt [handwrit-

ten] / 9 / VI [handwritten] / Wernyi (Jli) 1891 … [handwritten, partly unreadable] / desire [handwritten] / megalops ? [handwritten] / … elytrale [handwritten, partly unreadable] / type [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red] / Petri n sp [handwritten] (see also Telnov 2010: 11). Material *N. sahlbergi*, 2 exx.: 1 female syntype MNHN: Verni [printed] / J. Sahlb. [printed] / type [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red] / Museum Paris 1958 Coll. M. Pic [printed] / A. Sahlbergi Pic n.sp. [handwritten] / ex. De Shalberg [sic!] porx'de …bande suturale pale pocticinne …tum a taches isolées [handwritten, part of text unreadable] / Pseudoleptaleus sahlbergi (Pic, 1898) n.comb. des. D.Telnov, 2000 [printed, partly in bold]; 1 female syntype (FMNH): Verni [printed] / J.Sahlb. [printed] / 1302. [handwritten] / Pic det. [printed] / A. Sahlbergi Pic n sp. [handwritten, label single bordered] / 36 [handwritten] / Mus. Zool. Helsinki Loan Nr. C 04 – 276 [printed, label yellow].

Types of both *N. petri* and *N. sahlbergi* described from same series of J.R. Sahlberg's material collected around "Verni" or "Wernyj" (Верный in Russian transcription), now Almaty in SE Kazakhstan.

No morphological features appear to differentiate the taxa; male aedeagi are identical in specimens from Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. The colour pattern of the elytra is variable in this species from yellow with a broad black median band (interrupted on suture) and black elytral apices to elytra generally black, each with a yellowish-orange basal quarter and an isolated circular yellow spot in the apical third of each elytron.

***Sapintus* (s. str.) *blackburni* (Werner, 1970) comb. nov.**

Original description: *Acanthinus blackburni* Werner, 1970: 489.

This proposed new combination is based on the original description of this species and on studied specimen (see section "New distribution data on Anthicidae and Pyrochroidae (Pedilinae)" below), with respect to the structure of mesothorax.

***Sapintus* (s. str.) *pallipes* (Lea, 1895) comb. nov.**

Original description: *Anthicus pallipes* Lea, 1895: 618.

This proposed new combination is based on the original description of this species and on studied specimen (see section "New distribution data on Anthicidae and Pyrochroidae (Pedilinae)" below), with respect to the structure of mesothorax.

***Sapintus* (s. str.) *samoanus* (Pic, 1908) comb. nov.**

Original description: *Anthicus samoanus* Pic, 1908: 178.

This proposed new combination is based on the original description of this species, particularly with respect to the described dense punctures of forebody and dense appressed pubescence. Among Anthicini, the Pacific islands are known be inhabited by *Sapintus* Casey, 1895 and only occasionally also by other Anthicini genera (Telnov 2011b). Type material of this species was lost during WWII.

Redescriptions and new descriptions

***Anthelephila kresli* Kejval, 2007** (Figs 1-3, 40-44)

Material 2 males, 1 female NME: NEP: Narayani/Chitwan Sauraha, Hotel "Sweet home", 180m, 06.VII.2017 N27°35'97", E84°29'29" leg. A.Weigel, LFF, #17-22; 1male NME: NEP: Narayani/Makwanpur N of Hetauda, small river valley S of Chuniya. 1050m N27°32'31", E85°2'2", 07.VII.2017, leg. A.Weigel #17-23.

Genital organs of this species as figured in Kejval (2007) are redrawn as well as some morphological features of this species redescribed.

Additional description. Head pale brown to black-brown, pronotum pale brown to brown, elytra brown to black-brown, narrowly paler at base, and with two pairs of narrow transverse paler bands (those covered with dense white hair bands, see below). Mouthparts brown to dark brown, base of antennae pale brown, antennomeres 3-11 or 7-11 darker. Legs brown to dark brown, femora contrastingly yellow to white basally, tarsi pale brown to brown. Venter brown to reddish brown. Head oval, smooth dorsally and ventrally, with rather small prominent oval eyes, unevenly rounded posteriorly to eyes including hind temporal angles and slightly produced medially at base in dorsal view. Frontoclypeal suture present. Punctures conspicuous, deep and coarse, irregular in size and unevenly spaced, with smooth and elevated intervening spaces; dorsal surface of head looks longitudinally wrinkled (Fig. 3). Pubescence inconspicuous, whitish, sparse, subdecumbent. Sparsely scattered long erect tactile setae present on sides of head. Antennae filiform, extending beyond base of elytra. Third antennomere twice as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-8 elongate and slender, 9-10 slightly widened distally. Terminal antennomere elongate cylindrical, blunt apically, 1.5x as long as penultimate. Terminal maxillary palpomere strongly securiform. Neck smooth, less than 1/4 of head width. Pronotum longer than broad, narrower than head, smooth dorsally and laterally, broadly rounded anteriorly and on anterolateral angles, strongly narrowed and shallowly impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view. Pronotal disc convex in lateral view. Disc with an inconspicuous indication of shallow median longitudinal impression in anterior half. Strong anterior rim and antebasal sulcus present. Punctures conspicuous, large and coarse, puncture as large as those on head, surface looks slightly wrinkled. Lateral sides less dense punctured. Pubescence as on head, erect longer tactile setae more numerous. Scutellum narrowly triangular, pointed distally. Mesosternum simple. Male metasternum with a pair of small and setose postero-medial protrusions near median margin of metacoxae. Elytra smooth, elliptical, widened laterally in median part. Elytral disc convex in lateral view. Humeri obsolete. Punctures uneven, ordinary punctures much more delicate and sparser than those on head, intervening spaces 2-5x as large as punctures; additionally with very dense and minute punctures arranged into two paired transverse bands touching neither suture nor lateral margins, anterior band – in basal third of elytra, more oblique, with several interruptions by smooth unpunctured surface (Fig. 2), posterior band – shortly behind midlength, wider and more conspicuous, narrowing towards suture, transverse to slightly oblique antero-mediad from lateral sides. Pubescence as on forebody, subdecumbent with long erect tactile setae scattered over disc. Transverse bands covered with dense short white setae. Metathoracic wings almost entirely reduced. Male last visible tergite (tergum VII) subtruncate distally (Fig. 41), tergite VIII as in fig. 42. Last visible sternite (sternum VII) deeply emarginate and with long median process (Fig. 40) which is curved distally and provided with long setae (Fig. 40a). Sternum VIII as in fig. 43, rounded not angulate distally in studied specimens (compare with fig. 56 in Kejval 2007: 639). Aedeagus as in fig. 44, median lobe bilobed and somewhat curved distally in both dorsal and lateral view. Legs long, stout, densely setose. Male metatibiae slightly swollen, obtuse angulate on inner side at midlength. Metatibial spurs very long.

***Anthelephila panayensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 4-7, 45-49)

http://zoobank.org/CBB4A386-6FCE-496B-8615-5C9BD286B359

Holotype male SNSD: PANAY P.I. [Philippine Islands] Libacao. / Coll. W. Schultze Ankauf

Figs. 1-7. Species of *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833. 1 – *A. kresli* Kejval, 2007, male, habitus, dorsal view; 2 – ditto, basal half of elytra, dorsal view; 3 – ditto, head, dorsal view; 4 – *A. panayensis* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus; 5 – ditto, head, dorsal view; 6 – ditto, left profemur; 7 – ditto, left protibia. Not reproduced to the same scale. Scale bars 1 mm.

1942 SMT Dresden / Formicomus consociatus Krekich det. D.Telnov, 2000 [right mesotibia and tarsus missing].

Paratypes 2 males 1 female SNSD, 1 male DTC: same labels as holotype.

Etymology. Toponymic. Named after Panay Island in the Philippine Archipelago where this species occurs.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 5.95 mm; head length (with neck) 1.5 mm, head width across eyes 0.92 mm, pronotal length 1.3 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.8 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.5 mm, elytral length 3.15 mm, combined elytral width 1.6 mm. Paratypes 5.7-5.95 mm long.

Dorsal and ventral forebody black, elytra black with dark blue reflection and interrupted band of white pubescence in basal third (see details below). Mouthparts, antennae and legs black. Abdominal ventrites dark brown. Head conspicuously elongate with very long neck, subopaque dorsally and smooth ventrally, with large and strongly prominent oval eyes. Sides of head narrowing almost straight towards the long neck. Hind temporal angles entirely obsolete. Frontoclypeal suture present. Punctures minute; dorsal surface of head densely longitudinally strigose (Fig. 5), intervening spaces in part smooth in part longitudinally microstriate. Pubescence inconspicuous, yellowish, long, subdecumbent. Six very long erect tactile setae present on sides of head posterior to eyes, fewer setae present on frons. Antennae filiform, long, extending beyond basal third of elytra. Basal antennomere elongate cylindrical. Third antennomere twice as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-10 elongate and slender, 8-10 slightly widened distally. Terminal antennomere elongate cylindrical, blunt apically, 1.6-1.7x as long as penultimate one. Terminal maxillary palpomere strongly securiform. Neck smooth, transversely wrinkled, less than 1/3 of head width. Pronotum longer than broad, narrower than head, smooth dorsally and laterally, rounded anteriorly and on anterolateral angles, shallowly impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view. Pronotal disc convex in lateral view. Strong anterior rim and antebasal sulcus present. Punctures very delicate and sparse on sides of disc, conspicuously denser along median part of it. Lateral sides unpunctured, constriction area densely longitudinally strigose, strigulae partly continuing on disc (visible also in dorsal view). Intervening spaces smooth, as large as punctures. Pubescence yellowish, delicate, subdecumbent, directed posteriorly, concentrated at median part of disc with lateral sides glabrous. Several very long tactile setae scattered over disc. Scutellum narrowly triangular, pointed distally. Elytra smooth, elongate, slightly widened laterally in median part. Elytral disc convex in lateral view. Humeri distinct, rounded. Punctures uneven, ordinary punctures stronger than on pronotum but very shallow, intervening spaces up to 2-3x as large as punctures; additionally with very dense and minute punctures arranged into transverse band in basal third of elytra, touching neither suture nor lateral margins, with broad interruption on suture by smooth unpunctured surface. Pubescence yellowish, very delicate, setae suberect, arising from each puncture. Transverse band (of punctures) covered with dense short white setae. Numerous long erect tactile setae scattered over disc. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Male second abdominal sternite with a pair of rather long suberect posteriorly directed protrusions. Male last visible tergite (tergum VII) very shallowly excavated distally (Fig. 48), tergite VIII as in fig. 47, deeply narrowly excavated distally. Last visible sternite (sternum VII) with very large and broad median process (Fig. 49) which is strongly convex in lateral view (Fig. 49a). Sternum VIII as in Fig. 46. Aedeagus as in fig. 45. Legs conspicuously long, stout, densely setose. Inner margin of male profemora with obtuse and distally densely setose median process (Fig. 6). Male protibiae with large obtuse median process on inner margin (Fig. 7), emarginate postmedially and with glabrous process near the distal end. Tibial spurs short, inconspicuous. Basal

Figs. 8-12. Species of *Anthicus* Paykull, 1798 and *Aulacoderus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849. 8 – *Anthicus* (s. l.) *chitwanus* sp. nov., female paratype, habitus, dorsal view; 9 – *Anthicus* (s. l.) *lepcha* sp. nov., male paratype, habitus, dorsal view; 10 – *Anthicus* (s. l.) *vicinor* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 11 – *Aulacoderus muehlei* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 12 – ditto, apices of the right elytron, dorsal view. Not reproduced to the same scale. Scale bars 1 mm.

metatarsomere as long as combined length of remaining metatarsomeres.

Sexual dimorphism. Female externally similar to male, without paired protrusions on 2nd abdominal sternite, with simple profemora and tibiae, and simple broadly rounded sternum VII.

Differential diagnosis. This species strongly resembles *Anthelephila consociata* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1929) (The Philippines: Mindanao), but differs specifically in the shape of the male sternum VII and VIII, different structure of male sternum VII and a comparatively shorter pronotum (pronotum slightly longer than head in *A. consociata*).

Ecology. No data.

Distribution. Only known from northern Panay, Philippine Archipelago.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *chitwanus* sp. nov.** (Figs 8, 52-56)

http://zoobank.org/2D77AF67-D203-4BE4-85BA-7464A5D03B9F

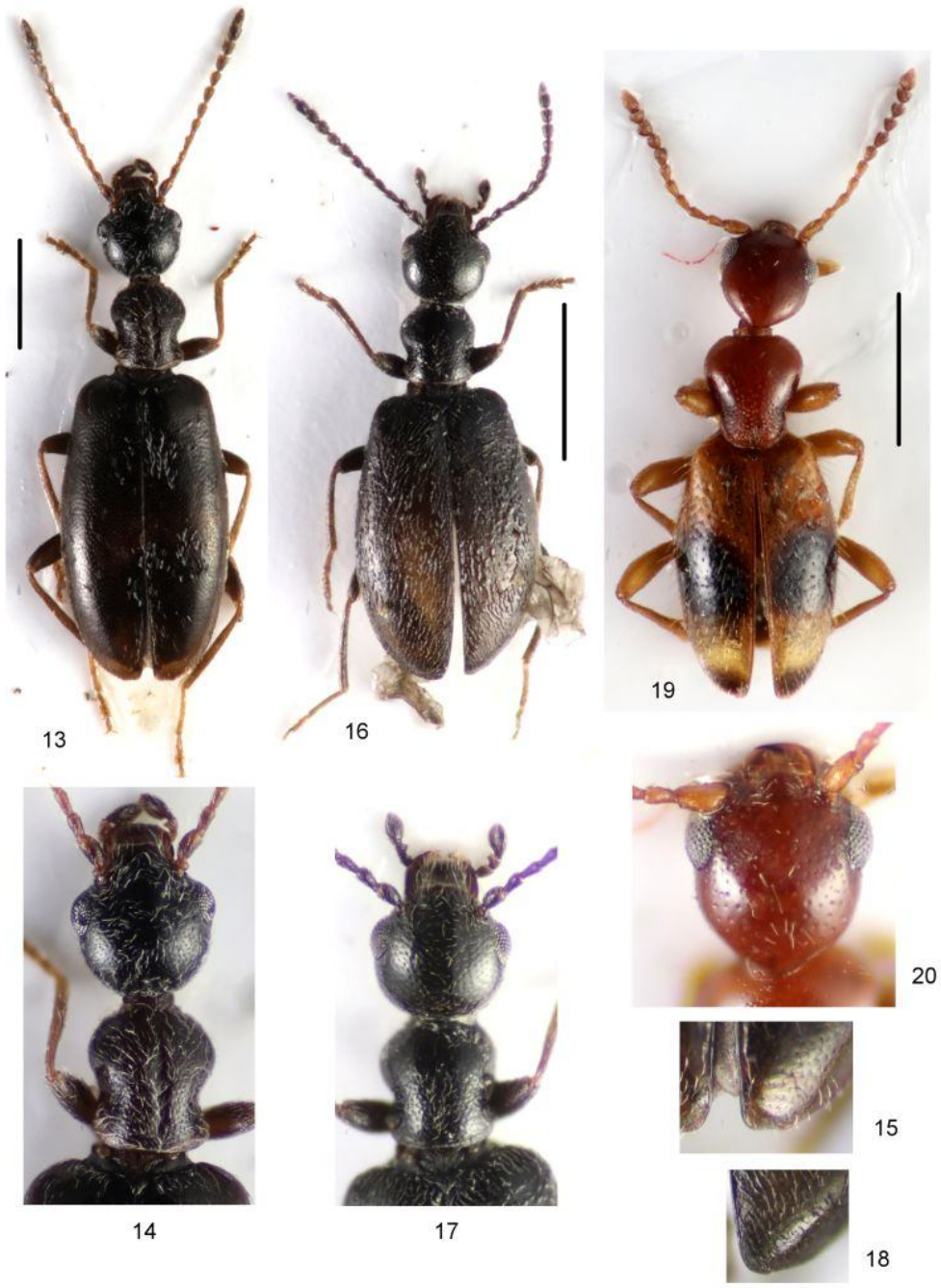
Holotype male NME: NEPAL P: Narayani D: Chitwan, Sauraha Rapti River nr. Hotel Riverside, 07.VII.2009 / leg. A. Weigel,160m NN, N27°34’29" E 84°29’55" (#66).

Paratypes 16 exx: 5 NME, 3 DTC: same labels as holotype; 5 NME, 1 DTC: NEPAL, Prov. Narayani 27°34’29"N, 84°29’55"E Sauraha, Rapti-Ufer, LF 16.-18.VI.2007; 150 m leg.: J.Weipert; 2 exx NME: NEPAL, P: Narayani, D Chitwan, Sauraha, Hotel Riverside, 190 mNN 26.VI.-02.VII.2011, LF N27°34’55" E 84°29’58" leg.: M. Hartmann #54.

Etymology. Toponymic. Named after Chitwan Valley in Nepal where this species occurs.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 2.81 mm (exposed last ventrite not included); head length 0.61 mm, head width across eyes 0.58 mm, pronotal length 0.6 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.45 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.32 mm, elytral length 1.6 mm, combined elytral width 0.86 mm. Paratypes 2.6-3.1 mm long.

Forebody pale yellowish-orange to reddish brown, head often darker than pronotum. Elytra black or black-brown with yellow or yellowish-orange spot of irregular form, which can be broadly interrupted or joined on suture, not extending beyond lateral margin of elytra; anterior and posterior margins of these pale spots are irregular, not straight, pale colouration which is narrowly prolonged along suture towards middle of elytra in certain specimens. In apical third with smaller and paler yellow oval or circular spot on each elytron. Antennae, mouthparts and legs yellow to yellowish-orange, femora darkened in distal half or not, antennomeres 4-11 darkened or not. Venter yellowish-orange. Head subquadrate, smooth dorsally and ventrally, with large oval and very prominent eyes. Tempora slightly converging towards narrowly rounded base. Eyes with very short interfacetal setae. Tempora parallel, much shorter than eye’ length. Frontoclypeal suture or impression not indicated. Head base very broadly rounded. Punctures dense and deep, intervening spaces mostly twice as large as punctures, smooth. Pubescence inconspicuous, yellowish, sparse and appressed. Antennae filiform, long, extending beyond over base of elytra. Third antennomere 1.2x as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-6 elongate and slender, 7-10 slightly widened distally. Antennomere 9 as long as wide, antennomere 10 transverse. Terminal antennomere elongate, 1.5x as long as penultimate antennomere. Terminal maxillary palpomere strongly securiform. Neck less than 1/3 of head width. Pronotum longer than broad, narrower than head, smooth dorsally and laterally, subtruncate anteriorly, broadly rounded on anterolateral angles, strongly narrowed and impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view.



Figs. 13-20. Species of *Clavicomus* Pic, 1894 and *Cyclodinus* Mulsant et Rey, 1866. 13 – *Clavicomus garze* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 14 – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; 15 – ditto, apice of the right elytron, dorsal view; 16 – *Clavicomus kham* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 17 – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; 18 – ditto, apices of the right elytron, dorsal view; 19 – *Cyclodinus phragmiteticola* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 20 – ditto, head, dorsal view. Not reproduced to the same scale. Scale bars 1 mm.

Pronotal disc slightly convex in lateral view. Strong anterior rim and antebasal sulcus present; antebasal sulcus broadens laterally. Punctures of disc similar like those on head but smaller and slightly sparser. Pubescence as on head, directed posteriorly. Scutellum triangular, pointed distally. Elytra parallel sided, not widened laterally. Elytral disc flattened in lateral view. Humeri distinct, broadly rounded. Punctures on disc scattered, much as large as those on forebody, becoming more delicate in apical third. Intervening spaces 2-4x as large as punctures, smooth. Pubescence golden, long, sparse, suberect, directed posteriorly. Sutural striae very narrow, present in apical half of elytra. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Male last visible tergite truncate, male last visible sternite broadly rounded distally (Figs 52-53). Aedeagus and spiculum gastrale as in figs 54-56 Legs long and slender, covered with delicate yellowish pubescence. Tibial spurs minute. Inner spur of mesotibia shorter than outer, microscopically dentate. Claws long.

Sexual dimorphism. Female externally similar to male.

Differential diagnosis. This strongly smooth and sparsely pubescent species with the pronotum constricted postmedium is rather unique within *Anthicus* Paykull, 1798 and at first glance resembles representatives of *Nitorus* Telnov, 2007. However, the structure of the mesothorax in this species is *Anthicus* like and elytra without indication of a postmedian transverse impression. The Himalayan *A. laetipennis* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931 and *A. lamprinulus* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931 are similar in appearence but have a more densely punctured dorsum as well as a different elytral colour pattern (with a median black spot and dark apices) and shape of the aedeagus.

Ecology. Collected in a river valley at southern slopes of the Himalaya, at elevation of 150-1300 m. Some specimens were attracted to light.

Distribution. Only known from Chitwan Valley, southern Nepal.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *lepcha* sp. nov.** (Figs 9, 57)

http://zoobank.org/5B3AD737-0A47-4AAB-AFAA-1F324B632B9F

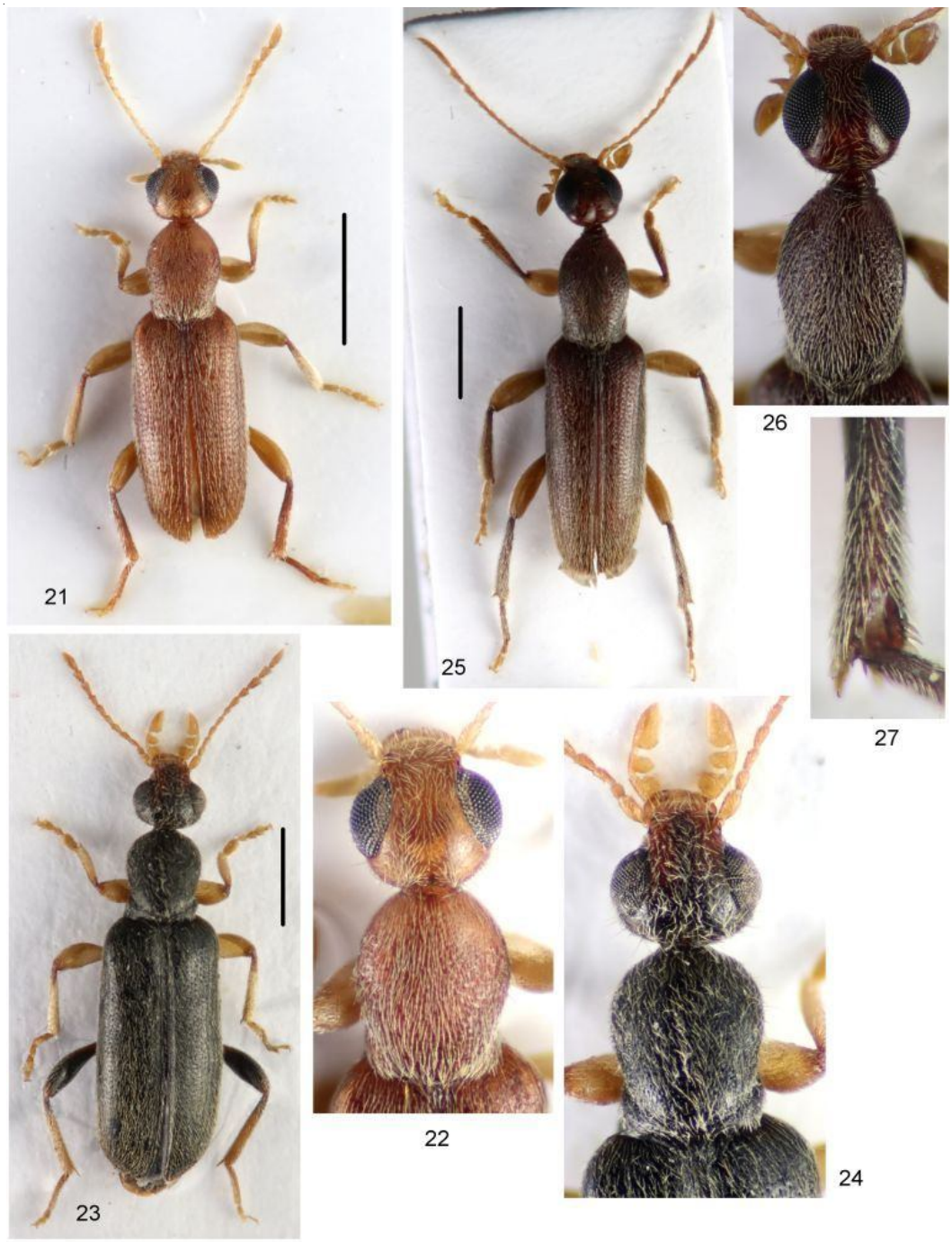
Holotype male NHMB: Bharapatea Lebong 11.5. 1800/ 1900 m [handwritten] / Darjeeling Distr. W.B.India 197 [printed] 5 [handwritten] [right antenna, right mesotarsus, right metatibia & metatarsus and left middle leg missing].

Paratypes 5 females: 1 NHMB & 1 DTC: Sherpa Gau nr. [printed] 9.V. [handwritten] Kalimpong 1380 m [printed] / Umg.Kalimpong [printed] 77 [handwritten] .Darjeeling Dist [printed]; 1 NHMB: Sherpa Gau nr. Kalimpong 1380 m [printed] / Bhakta Bahadur [printed] 9.5.1977 [handwritten]; 1 NHMB: Kami Forest nr. [printed] 28.IV.79 [handwritten] Kalimpong 980 m [printed] / Darjeeling Distr. India Bhakta B. [printed]; 1 NHMB: Shangse 1300m [printed] 2.IV.79 [handwritten] / Darjeeling D. India Bhakta B. [printed].

Etymology: Named after Lepcha, indigenous people of Kalimpong area in Sikkim, India. The epithet is a noun in apposition.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 2.15 mm; head length 0.5 mm, head width across eyes 0.42 mm, pronotal length 0.45 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.4 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.25 mm, elytral length 1.2 mm, combined elytral width 0.63 mm. Selected paratypes, total body length 2.1-2.2 mm.

Dorsal forebody pale orange, elytra yellow, each elytron with narrow triangular posthumeral dark spot and large median triangular to oval spot. Both dark spots not reaching the lateral margin of elytron, posterior dark spots expanded in some specimens and meeting on suture, merging into large dark area covering most of



Figs. 21-27. Species of *Macratria* Newman, 1838. 21 – *M. dotyali* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 22 – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; 23 – *M. leprieuri gasconica* ssp. nov., female paratype, habitus, dorsal view; 24 – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; 25 – *M. kopetzi* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 26 – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; 27 – ditto, distal part of right metatibia. Not reproduced to the same scale. Scale bars 1 mm.

the median area of elytra. Mouthparts and antennae yellow, latter with antennomeres 8-11 dark brown (except in holotype). Legs yellow, tibiae (especially metatibiae) darkened except their distal parts. Venter pale orange, yellow on abdominal ventrites. Head almost circular, smooth dorsally and ventrally, with mid-sized and strongly prominent eyes, rounded posteriorly. Frontoclypeal suture present, straight. Punctures large with smooth intervening spaces. Pubescence inconspicuous, yellowish, sparse and appressed. Antennae filiform, extending beyond base of elytra, antennomeres 8-11 slightly widened. Third antennomere 1.2x as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-7 elongate and slender, of them 4th the longest, 9-10 shortened and widened distally, as long as or inconspicuously longer than wide. Terminal antennomere elongate cylindrical, pointed apically, 1.5-1.6x as long as penultimate. Terminal maxillary palpomere strongly securiform. Neck narrow. Pronotum longer than broad, hardly narrower than head, smooth dorsally, evenly rounded anteriorly, narrowed and slightly impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view. Pronotal disc flattened in lateral view. Narrow anterior rim and antebasal sulcus present; antebasal sulcus becoming broad laterally. Punctures on disc stronger and much denser than those on head, intervening spaces smooth and smaller than punctures. Sides of pronotum smooth. Pubescence inconspicuous, yellow, appressed, directed posteriorly. Anterior half of pronotum with 4-5 very long erect tactile setae on each side. Scutellum triangular, pointed distally. Elytra smooth, elongate, very slightly widened medially in dorsal view. Elytral disc flattened in lateral view. Punctures large on disc, intervening spaces smooth, up to twice as large as punctures. Pubescence distinctly longer than on forebody, yellow, appressed, directed posteriorly. With scattered erect tactile setae hardly longer than other setae. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Last visible ventrites broadly rounded distally in both sexes. Aedeagus as in fig. 57. Legs covered with delicate short pubescence. Tibial spurs minute. Basal metatarsomere hardly longer than combined length of remaining metatarsomeres.

Sexual dimorphism. Female externally similar to male.

Differential diagnosis. This species strongly resembles *Anthicus maderi* Heberdey, 1938 (China: Yunnan, Thailand), but differs in many details, e.g. paler colouration (the body is dark with only the postbasal area of elytra and base of the pronotum yellowish in *A. maderi*), absence of a postbasal transverse impression of elytra, and a shorter and less convex pronotum (in dorsal view). The aedeagus of *A. maderi* remains unknown for comparison. This species is also similar to *A. lii* (Uhmann, 1997) (China: Hebei), *A. monstrator* Telnov, 2005 (China: Sichuan), and *A. vicarius* Telnov, 2005 (China: Yunnan) but primarily differs in the pale body with dark spotted elytra.

Ecology. Collected at elevations of 980-1900 m.
Distribution. Only known from Sikkim State, E India.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *vicinor* sp. nov.** (Figs 10, 50-51, 58)

http://zoobank.org/323EFC6E-E65D-4031-A9E3-1D2C70C3797A

Holotype male NME: NEPAL, Prov. Mechi Yamphudin bs Mamanghe 1600-2000 m NN 18.IV.2003 leg.: J. Weipert.

Etymology: Named from Latin "vicinor" (nearby, neighbour) since this species is very similar to and occurs in same region with *A.* (s. str.) *lepcha* sp. nov. (see description of this species above). The epithet is a noun in apposition.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 2.4 mm; head length 0.6 mm, head width across eyes 0.45 mm, pronotal length

Figs. 28-34. Species of *Notoxus* Geoffroy, 1762, *Stenidius* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1847, and *Tomoderus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849. 28 – *Notoxus reuteri* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 29 – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; 30 - ditto, apice of the right elytron, dorsal view; 31 – *Stenidius obliquesetosus* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 32 – *Tomoderus schmidti* sp. nov., female paratype, habitus, dorsal view; 33 – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; 34 - ditto, forebody, lateral view. Not reproduced to the same scale. Scale bars 1 mm.

0.5 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.4 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.25 mm, elytral length 1.3 mm, combined elytral width 0.45 mm.

Dorsal and ventral forebody very pale orange, elytra black with broad postbasal yellow transverse band leaving small black spot on each shoulder, reaching base of elytra around scutellum, slightly prolonged apically along suture and long narrowly prolonged apically on sides of elytra. Mouthparts, antennae and legs yellow with darker tibiae and two terminal antennomeres. Abdomen pale brown. Male last visible sternite as in fig. 51.

Differential diagnosis. This species very much resembles *A. lepcha* sp. nov., but specifically differs in smaller eyes and longer tempora, pronotum stronger convex in lateral view, stronger rounded anteriorly and with postmedian constriction situated closer to base, generally much sparser punctured pronotal disc, distally rounded scutellum, slender parallel-sided elytra with sparser but stronger punctures, presence of shallow postbasal transverse impression on elytra, curved and sparse elytral setation, truncate distal margin of last visible tergite in male (Fig. 50), apically somewhat stronger pointed tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 58), less slender and distally somewhat curved parameres (parameres slender and either pointed distally in *A. lepcha* sp. nov., Fig. 57), and male basal metatarsomere shorter than combined length of remaining metatarsomeres.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Ecology. Collected at altitudes 1600-2000 m.

Distribution. Only known from Eastern Nepal.

***Aulacoderus muehlei* sp. nov.** (Figs 11-12, 59-64)

http://zoobank.org/3D50F711-52FB-4874-B423-0A2CF892D09A

Holotype male ZSM: NAMIBIA / Karas 16 km NW Grünau 1270m 27°40.078'S/ 018°12.178E 23.2.2012 leg. H. Mühle 173.

Paratypes 26 exx: 20 exx ZSM & 4 exx DTC: same label as holotype; 1female NME: NAMIBIA / Karas 12 km NW Grünau 1270m 27°58.051'S/ 017°35.319E 20.2.2012 leg. H. Mühle 169; 1B& DTC: NAMIBIA / Karas 690m 35 km NE Keetmanshoop 26°25.188'S/ 018°28.369E 24.2.2012 leg. H. Mühle 179.

Etymology. Patronymic. This species devoted to Hans Mühle (München, Germany), famous coleopterist and collector of type series.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 2.6 mm (exposed last ventrite not included); head length 0.7 mm, head width across eyes 0.55 mm, pronotal length 0.65 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.47 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.3 mm, elytral length 1.25 mm, combined elytral width 0.75 mm. Selected paratypes 2-2.7 mm long.

Head black-brown with pale neck, pronotum brown in anterior half, pale orange at base, elytra black-brown with narrowly pale basal area. Mouthparts brown, antennae yellow in basal half, darkened on 4-5 terminal antennomeres. Femora yellow at base, dark at most of their length, tibiae yellow in basal half, dark in terminal half or third, tarsi brown. Venter brown to black-brown, paler on last abdominal ventrites. Head oval, opaque dorsally and ventrally, with mid-sized moderately prominent eyes. Tempora converging towards narrowly rounded base. Eyes with very short interfacetal setae. Frontoclypeal suture or impression not indicated. Punctures delicate, intervening spaces up to twice as large as punctures, densely microreticulate. Pubescence very inconspicuous, short, sparse and appressed. Antennae filiform, extending beyond base of elytra. Third antennomere 1.3x as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-7 elongate and slender, 8-10 slightly widened. Antennomere 9 as long as wide, antennomere

Figs. 35-39. Species of *Rimaderus* Bonadona, 1978. 35 – *R. bonadonai* sp. nov., female holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 36 – ditto, forebody, dorsal view; 37 – ditto, forebody, lateral view; 38 – *R. sahyadri* sp. nov., male holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 39 – ditto, forebody, lateral view. Not reproduced to the same scale. Scale bars 1 mm.

10 transverse. Terminal antennomere elongate cylindrical, blunt apically, twice as long as penultimate. Terminal maxillary palpomere small and elongate (never distinctly triangular or securiform). Neck opaque, less than 1/3 of head width. Pronotum longer than broad, narrower than head, opaque dorsally, smooth laterally, broadly rounded anteriorly and on anterolateral angles, strongly narrowed and impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view. Pronotal disc flattened in lateral view. Strong anterior rim and narrow antebasal sulcus present. Pronotal constriction strong, constriction fovea deep and broad in dorsal view, pronotal disc rather weakly impressed at the constriction. Punctures of disc smaller than those on head, intervening spaces densely microreticulate. Pubescence as on head but denser at constriction, directed posteriorly. Lateral fovea densely setose laterally. Scutellum very small, narrowly triangular, pointed distally. Elytra smooth, elliptical, widened laterally in median part. Elytral disc flattened in lateral view. Humeri obsolete. Punctures minute, intervening spaces 2-3x as large as punctures, smooth. Pubescence whitish, quite long, sparse, appressed, directed posteriorly. Longer erect tactile setae scattered over disc. Sutural striae not present. Apical margin of male elytra strongly denticulate, denticle provided with deep apical pore (Fig. 12); apices of female elytra subtruncate. Metathoracic wings not present in studied specimens. Two-three last abdominal ventrites exposed in certain specimens. Male last visible tergite (tergum VII) truncate, last visible sternite (sternum VII) deeply excavated distally and densely setose (Figs 59-61). Female last visible ventrites broadly rounded distally. Aedeagus and spiculum gastrale as in figs 62-64. Legs long and slender

Sexual dimorphism. The elytral apices of the female are subtruncate; not notched apically. Female sternum VII is not excavated distally.

Differential diagnosis. This is a new member of “section 15” of *Aulacoderus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 sensu van Hille (1984). It differs from all congeners in the shape of the aedeagus and with respect to the combination of the following characters: body dark with pronotum paler at base, forebody microreticulate dorsally, male sternum VII strongly excavated distally, shape of aedeagus very peculiar.

Ecology. Collected at elevations of 690-1270 m.

Distribution. Only known from Karas Region in southern Namibia.

***Clavicomus garze* sp. nov.** (Figs 13-15, 67-70)

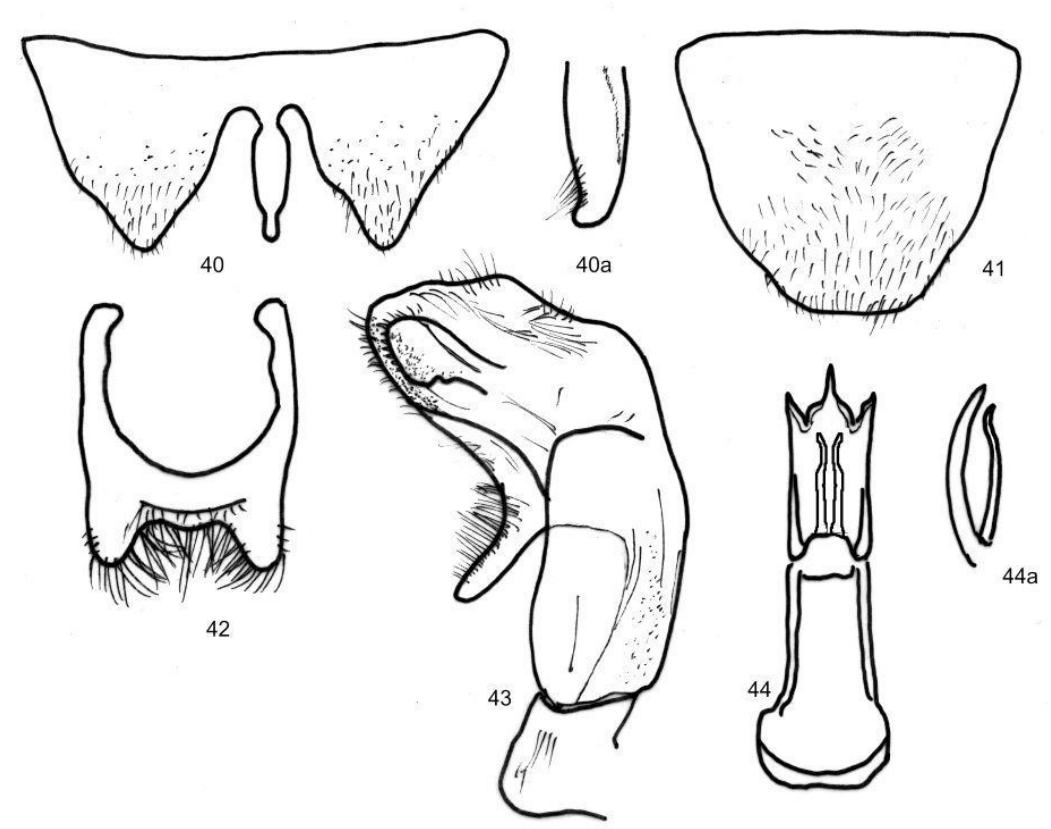
http://zoobank.org/2CFF9B4C-D8CE-4D5C-BBE8-4246977C6900

Holotype male NME: CHINA, Garze/Sichuan Yajiang env., W Yalong river, 30.01N, 100.98E 2800-3000 m, 12-21.VI.2016, leg. Reuter.

Etymology: Toponymic. Named after the Garzê Region / Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan, where this species occurs. The epithet is a noun in apposition.

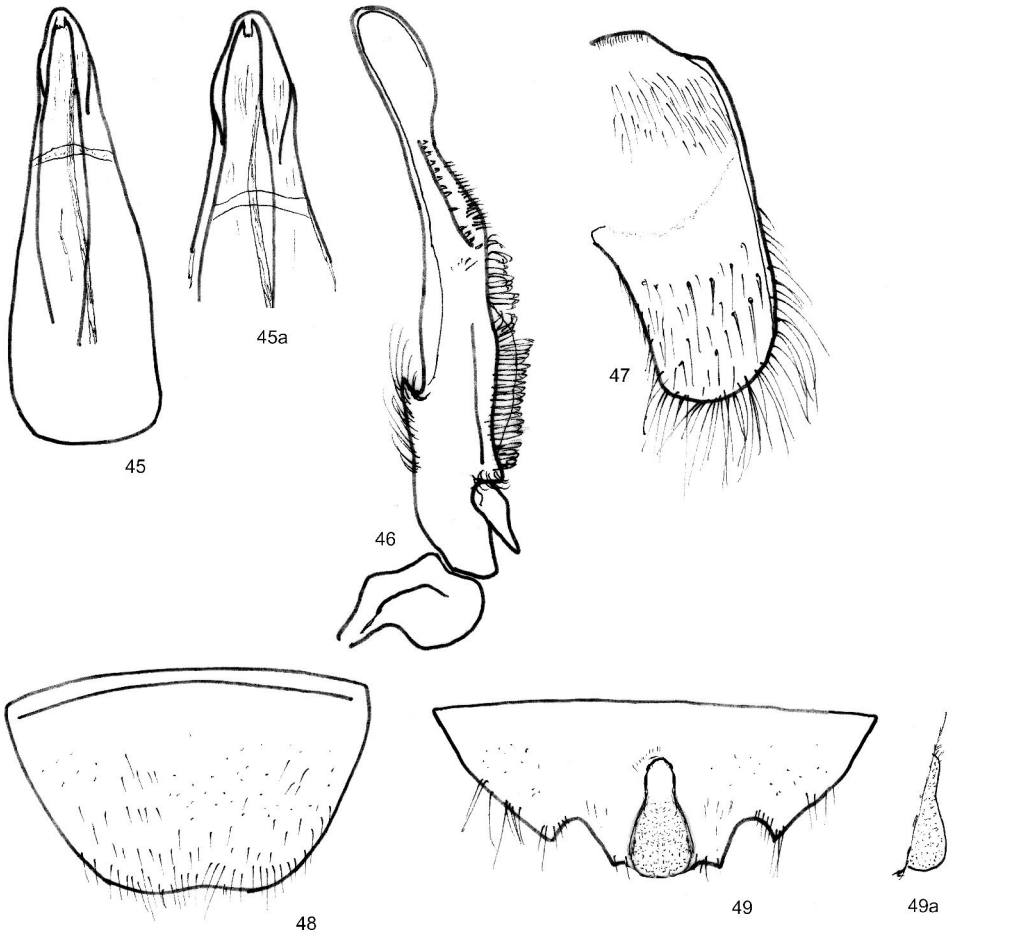
Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 4.15 mm; head length 0.85 mm, head width across eyes 0.7 mm, pronotal length 0.8 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.6 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.47 mm, elytral length 2.5 mm, combined elytral width 1.4 mm.

Dorsum and venter uniformly black-brown. Mouthparts, antennae and legs yellowish brown, three terminal antennomeres, terminal maxillary palpomere and femora darker. Head oval, smooth dorsally and ventrally, with mid-sized prominent eyes, rounded posteriorly. Tempora slightly longer than eye’ length. Shallow straight impression present in place of frontoclypeal suture. Punctures dense with smooth intervening spaces, which are about as large as punctures. Poorly defined smooth unpunctured area on frons. Pubescence incon-



Figures 40-44. *Anthelephila kresli* Kejval, 2007, male from Sauraha, Chitwan (Nepal), genital organs and last abdominal ventrites. 40 – sternum VII; 40a – median process of sternum VII in lateral view; 41 – tergum VII; 42 – tergite VIII; 43 – prong of sternite VIII (half); 44 – aedeagus; 44a – apical part of tegmen, lateral view. Not reproduced to the same scale.

spicuous, white, sparse and appressed. Antennae filiform, extending beyond over base of elytra. Third antennomere 1.1x as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-5 elongate and slender, 6-9 somewhat shortened, 10th short cylindrical. Terminal antennomere elongate cylindrical, pointed apically and shortly notched medially on inner margin, as long as combined length of 9-10 antennomeres. Terminal maxillary palpomere securiform. Neck >1/3 of head width. Pronotum longer than broad, narrower than head, subopaque dorsally, evenly rounded anteriorly, narrowed and impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view. Pronotal disc flattened in lateral view, with very shallow inconspicuous longitudinal impression on anterior lobe (only visible in sufficient light) (Fig. 14). Narrow anterior rim and rather broad antebasal sulcus present; antebasal sulcus broadens laterally. Punctures on disc stronger and denser than those on head, intervening spaces smaller than punctures, in part smooth, in part microstriate. Lateral sides of pronotum smooth. Pubescence inconspicuous, whitish, long, appressed, directed posteriorly. Scutellum small, rounded distally. Elytra subopaque, elongate, slightly widened medially in dorsal view. Elytral disc flattened in lateral view. Punctures on disc stronger than and as large as those on pronotum, intervening spaces smaller than punctures, in part microstriate, in part smooth, punctures becoming more distant



Figs. 45-49. *Anthelephila panayensis* sp. nov., male paratype, male genital organs and last abdominal ventrites. 45 – aedeagus; 45a – apical part of tegmen; 46 – prong of sternite VIII (half); 47 - tergite VIII; 48 - tergum VII; 49 – sternum VII; 49a – median process of sternum VII in lateral view. Not reproduced to the same scale.

and less deep in apical third. Pubescence long, yellowish, sparse, appressed, directed posteriorly. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Each male elytron with an inconspicuous indentation at apical margin (Fig. 15). Male last visible tergite subtruncate distally, male last visible sternite with median impression (Figs 67-68). Aedeagus and spiculum gastrale as in figs 69-70. Legs covered with delicate short pubescence. Tibial spurs minute. Basal metatarsomere hardly longer than combined length of remaining metatarsomeres.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species is peculiar among all dark coloured congeners due to the large body (except *C. hauseri* Pic, 1906 from E China which is about 3.8-4 mm long), slender elytra (not strongly widened medially), longitudinally impressed pronotum and shape of aedeagus.

Table 1. Morphological features of *Clavicomus kham* sp. nov. and similar piceous species from Central Asia.

Species	**Feature in similar species**	**Feature in *C. kham* sp. nov.**
C. assamensis (Pic, 1907)	body brownish, antennae and legs yellow; eyes large; dorsum with dense appressed pubescence; elytral disc with larger and denser punctures	body including appendages black to black-brown; eyes small; pubescence of dorsum sparse, inconspicuous; elytral disc less dense punctured; aedeagus shape different
C. atratus (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931)	body brownish with paler pronotum, antennae and legs yellow	body including appendages black to black-brown; aedeagus shape different
C. comes (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931)	two basal antennomeres, tibiae and tarsi yellowish; forebody subopaque; tempora prolonged; pronotum with V-like prebasal impression on disc	body including appendages black to black-brown; forebody smooth; tempora rounded; pronotal disc not impressed; aedeagus shape different
C. hauseri (Pic, 1906)	body length 3.8-4 mm; elytral disc strongly punctured	body 2.85 mm long; elytral disc less strongly punctured; aedeagus shape different
C. garze sp. nov. (see description above)	body length 3.8-4 mm; disc of pronotum with longitudinal median impression; intermediary antennomeres pale	body 2.85 mm long; pronotum not impressed medially on disc; intermediary antennomeres piceous; aedeagus shape different
C. kuluensis (Pic, 1914)	body brownish, antennae and legs yellow; eyes large; head base subtruncate	body including appendages black to black-brown; eyes small; head base rounded; shape of aedeagus & spiculum gastrale different
C. nigrofuscus Telnov, 2000	tibiae, tarsi and basal half of antennae yellowish	body including appendages black to black-brown; aedeagus shape different
C. piceus (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849)	eyes large; head base prolonged; pronotum slender, lateral constriction deep; shallow but visible postbasal transverse impression on elytra	eyes small; head base rounded; pronotum broader, lateral constriction less deep; no postbasal impression on elytra; aedeagus shape different
C. tersus (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931)	tibiae, tarsi and basal half of antennae yellowish; eyes large; pronotum with V-like prebasal impression on disc	body including appendages black to black-brown; eyes small; pronotal disc not impressed; aedeagus shape different
C. uniformis (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931)	antennae and legs yellow; eyes large; head base prolonged; pronotum slender, lateral constriction deep; shallow but visible postbasal transverse impression on elytra	body including appendages black to black-brown; eyes small; head base rounded; pronotum broader, lateral constriction less deep; no postbasal impression on elytra; aedeagus shape different

Ecology. Collected at elevation of 2800-3000m.

Distribution. Only known from Garzê Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan, China.

***Clavicomus kham* sp. nov.** (Figs 16-18, 71-74)

http://zoobank.org/0504A54F-9CA5-4AC7-94BA-5A3CB84EF8AD

Holotype male NME: CHINA, Garze/Sichuan Yajiang env., W Yalong river, 30.01N, 100.98E 2800-3000 m, 12-21.VI.2016, leg. Reuter.

male NME: CHINA, Garze/Sichuan Yajiang env., W Yalong river, 30.01N, 100.98E 2800-3000 m, 12-21.VI.2016, leg. Reuter.

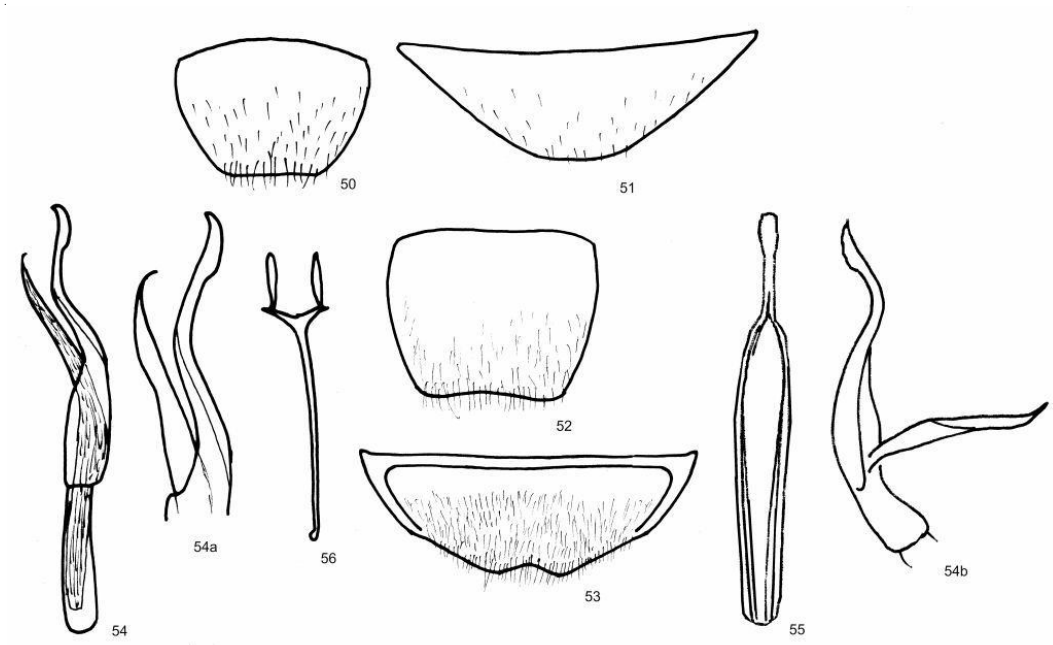
Etymology: Toponymic. Named after Kham - historical region of Tibet covering a land area largely divided between present-day Tibet Autonomous Region and Sichuan, with smaller parts located within Qinghai, Gansu and Yunnan provinces of China. The epithet is a noun in apposition.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 2.85 mm; head length 0.65 mm, head width across eyes 0.55 mm, pronotal length 0.5 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.45 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.3 mm, elytral length 1.7 mm, combined elytral width 1.05 mm.

Dorsum and venter uniformly black-brown. Mouthparts and legs slightly paler brown. Head oval, smooth dorsally and ventrally, with rather small prominent eyes, rounded posteriorly. Eyes with very short interfacetal setae. Tempora slightly shorter than eye' length. Frontoclypeal suture present, shallow and straight. Punctures prominent, deep but sparse. Intervening spaces smooth, up to twice as large as punctures. Pubescence very delicate, whitish, sparse and appressed. Antennae filiform, extending beyond over base of elytra. Third antennomere nearly as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-5 elongate (of them 4 & 5 longer than 3rd), 6-10 somewhat shortened and widened. Terminal antennomere elongate cylindrical, pointed apically, 2.3x as long as penultimate antennomere, as long as combined length of 9-10 antennomeres. Terminal maxillary palpomere short, securiform. Pronotum hardly longer than broad, narrower than head, smooth dorsally and laterally, evenly rounded anteriorly, narrowed and impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view (Fig. 17). Pronotal disc flattened in lateral view. Narrow anterior rim and rather broad antebasal sulcus present; antebasal sulcus broadens laterally. Punctures on disc stronger and denser than those on head, intervening spaces smaller than punctures, smooth. Pubescence inconspicuous, whitish, long, appressed, directed posteriorly. Scutellum small, triangular, pointed distally. Elytra smooth, widen medially in dorsal view. Elytral disc flattened in lateral view. Punctures on disc scattered, less deep and smaller than those on pronotum, intervening spaces mainly as large as punctures, smooth, punctures becoming more distant in apical third. Pubescence long, whitish, appressed, directed posteriorly. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Each male elytron with very inconspicuous indentation at apical margin (Fig. 18). Male last visible tergite truncate distally, male last visible sternite broadly rounded distally and here provided with long setae (Figs 71-72). Aedeagus and spiculum gastrale as in figs 73-74. Legs covered with delicate short pubescence. Tibial spurs minute. Basal metatarsomere as long as combined length of remaining metatarsomeres. Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. See Table 1 for comparative characters of dark coloured Asian congeners.

Ecology. Collected at elevation of 2800-3000 m.



Figs. 50-56. Male genital organs and last abdominal ventrites of *Anthicus* Paykull, 1798. 50 – *A.* (s. l.) *vicinor* sp. nov., male holotype, tergite VIII; 51 – ditto, sternite VIII; 52 – *A.* (s. l.) *chitwanus* sp. nov., male paratype, tergite VIII; 53 – ditto, sternite VIII; 54, 54a female – ditto, aedeagus, lateral view; 55 – ditto, aedeagus, ventral view; 56 – ditto, spiculum gastrale. Not reproduced to the same scale

Distribution. Only known from Garzę Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan, China.

***Cyclodinus phragmiteticola* sp. nov.** (Figs 19-20, 75-78)

http://zoobank.org/9E55EAD3-3CD5-4F19-8B39-5506A1D4FD7F

Holotype male ZIN: [S Russia] РОССИЯ юж., Волгоградская обл., Палассовский р-н, бер. оз. Эльтон, междуречье Хара и Ланцу, 14-25.VIII.2004, в наносах тростникового плавника, leg. A.A. Маталин [left meso- and right metatarsus are missing].

Paratypes 1 female ZIN, male & 1 female DTC: same label as holotype.

Etymology. Named after the common reed genus (*Phragmites* sp.) since this species was found under reed debris.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 3 mm; head length 0.7 mm, head width across eyes 0.6 mm, pronotal length 0.7 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.6 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.35 mm, elytral length 1.6 mm, combined elytral width 0.95 mm. Paratypes 3.15-3.25 mm long.

Forebody orange, elytra paler yellowish orange with a large median brown spot of irregular shape (not extending beyond lateral margin and narrowly interrupted on suture) and with dark apices. Antennae, mouthparts and legs yellow to yellowish-orange. Venter yellowish-orange.

Head elongate oval, smooth dorsally and ventrally, with mid-sized strongly oval and prominent eyes. Eyes with very short interfacetal setae. Tempora slightly converging towards narrowly rounded base. Tempora

longer than eye' length. Frontoclypeal suture present, shallow and straight. Clypeus broad, very short. Punctures prominent, large but shallow and sparse, denser around eyes. Intervening spaces smooth, up to twice as large as punctures. Pubescence yellowish, long, sparse and subdecumbent. Antennae filiform, not extending beyond base of pronotum. Male third antennomere 1.25x as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-5 elongate (of them 3rd the longest), 6-10 shortened and widened distally. Antennomere 9 as long as wide, antennomere 10 transverse. Terminal antennomere elongate cylindrical, blunt apically, twice as long as penultimate antennomere. Terminal maxillary palpomere strongly securiform. Neck less than 1/3 of head width. Pronotum longer than broad, as wide as head, smooth dorsally and laterally, truncate anteriorly, broadly rounded on anterolateral angles, strongly narrowed and impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view. Pronotal disc hardly convex in lateral view. Broad anterior rim and antebasal sulcus present; antebasal sulcus becoming broader and coarsely punctate laterally. Punctures on disc generally coarser than those on head, crateriform, spaceous on anterior half, becoming denser in basal half. Intervening spaces smooth and as large as punctures in anterior half, much smaller than those in posterior half of the disc. Pubescence yellowish, long, subdecumbent, directed posteriorly. Scutellum narrowly triangular, pointed distally. Elytra smooth, widened medially in dorsal view. Elytral disc flattened in lateral view. Humeri broadly rounded but prominent. Punctures on disc scattered, as large as those on pronotum, but not crateriform. Intervening spaces mainly as large as punctures or as large as those, smooth; punctures becoming more distant in apical third. Pubescence golden, long, sparse, suberect, directed posteriorly. Numerus very long erect tactile setae scattered over disc. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Male last visible ventrites truncate to subtruncate distally (Figs 75-76). Aedeagus and spiculum gastrale as in figs 77-78. Legs long and slender, covered with delicate whitish pubescence. Tibial spurs minute. Basal metatarsomere as long as combined length of remaining metatarsomeres.

Sexual dimorphism. Female pronotum comparatively narrower anteriorly than that of the male.

Differential diagnosis. This species is peculiar due to the shape of aedeagus in combination with the body colouration, elongate head which is narrowly rounded at base, anteriorly very broad pronotum, sparsely punctate elytral disc with erect setae, and smooth, sparsely punctured head. *Cyclodinus mongolensis* (Medvedev, 1974) (Mongolia) has somewhat similarly shaped aedeagus and a large dark median spot on the elytra but differs primarily with respect to the rounded head base and narrower, strongly pointed apex of aedeagus.

Ecology. Collected at side of permanent saline Lake Elton, Europe's largest mineral lake.

Distribution. Only known from southern part of European Russia (Volgograd Oblast), near the border with Kazakhstan.

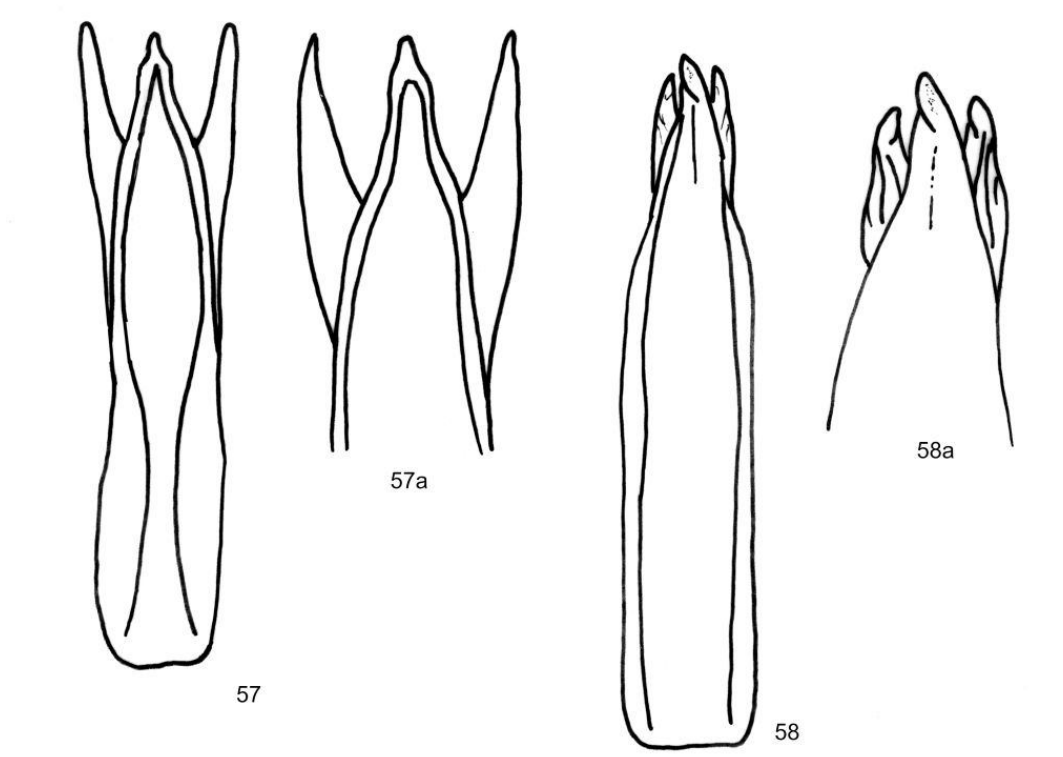
***Macratria dotyali* sp. nov.** (Figs 21-22, 81-82, 87)

http://zoobank.org/1852EBBF-A4E3-4129-A9D7-1506AFDA14C4

Holotype male NME: NEPAL: Mahakali Kanchanpur vic. Mahandrangar, Shuklaphanta Nature Res., Dsauda river, 28°53'51"N, 80°13'39"E, 160m 1.VII.2017, secondary forest on riverside, LFF, leg. A.Kopetz #17-19.

Etymology. Named after Dotyali, a local language in Kanchanpur District of SW Nepal. The epithet is a noun in apposition.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 3.35 mm; head length 0.7 mm, head width across eyes 0.6 mm, pronotal length 0.8 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.6 mm, elytral



Figs. 57-58. Male genital organs of *Anthicus* Paykull, 1798. 57 – *A.* (s. l.) *lepcha* sp. nov., male holotype, aedeagus; 57a – ditto, apical part of aedeagus; 58 – *A.* (s. l.) *vicinor* sp. nov., male holotype, aedeagus; 58a – ditto, apical part of aedeagus. Not reproduced to the same scale.

length 1.85 mm, combined elytral width 0.9 mm.

Dorsum and venter uniformly reddish brown. Mouthparts, antennae and legs yellow, latter with slightly darkened base of pro- and mesotibiae and completely darker metatibiae. Head oval, smooth dorsally and ventrally, with very large and strongly prominent eyes almost completely occupying head sides. Eyes oval, almost touching the insertions of antennae on their anterior margin, with long and dense interfacetal setae. Tempora short, narrowed towards base, with rounded hind temporal angles. Base subtruncate, broadly notched medially. Frontoclypeal suture or impression not indicated. Male frons rather broad, broader than combined length of two basal antennomeres but narrower than eye' length. Punctures minute, very delicate and dense, intervening spaces smooth, smaller than to as large as punctures. Underside of head smooth, minutely punctate. Pubescence yellowish, subdecumbent, quite long and dense. Several very long erect tactile setae present on disc and, especially, at base. Male antennae filiform, not extending beyond base of pronotum. Basal antennomere cylindrical. Third antennomere as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-6 elongate and slender (5^{th} is the shortest among them), 7-8 slightly and 9-10 strongly widened distally. Terminal antennomere elongate, pointed apically, twice as long as penultimate and as long as combined length of antennomeres 9-10 Terminal maxillary palpomere cultriform. Pronotum cy-

lindrical, as large as head, smooth dorsally, rounded on anterior margin, slightly narrowed towards base. Narrow anterior rim and broad antebasal sulcus present. Punctures coarser and as large as on head, intervening spaces smooth but with very delicate microreticulation, smaller than punctures. Pubescence longer than on head, subdecumbent, directed posteriorly. Several long erect tactile setae scattered over disc. Mesothorax sparsely appressedly setose. Scutellum truncate apically. Elytra smooth, parallel-sided. Punctures coarse in basal half, becoming more delicate in apical half. Intervening spaces smooth, in basal half of the elytral disc smaller than punctures. Pubescence of two types, yellowish, directed posteriorly. Ordinary setae shorter than on pronotum, appressed and dense. With 6-7 rows of longer subdecumbent setae on each elytron. Several very long erect tactile setae scattered over elytra. Sutural striae fully developed. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Male morphological tergite VII broadly rounded distally (Fig. 81), morphological sternite VII broadly rounded and provided with very long setation along its distal margin (Fig. 82). Aedeagus as in fig. 87. Legs long, densely setose. Male pro- and mesotarsi thickened. All tibial spurs setose. Male basal metatarsomere longer than combined length of remaining metatarsomeres. Claws deeply cleft.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Ecology. Sampled at 160 m elevation.

Differential diagnosis. This species belongs to the herewith established phenotypic group of uniformly pale brown Asian species with very large eyes and notched head base (*Macratria rufescens* Champion, 1916 phenotypic group). It strongly resembles primarily *M. freyi* Pic, 1938 (E China; aedeagus see fig. 89), *M. rufescens* (S China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Vietnam), and Afghan *M. sola* Telnov, 2002b. *M. dotyali* sp. nov. differs from aforementioned species primarily in shape of male genital organs and last visible abdominal ventrites. In *M. sola*, the head is generally narrower, eyes smaller, frons as broad as eye length, the pronotum is slender and the terminal antennomere (B&) is thickened and longer than that of *M. dotyali*, sp. nov. *Macratria rufescens* and *M. kopetzi* sp. nov. (SW Nepal; see description of this species below) are generally larger, with narrower frons, elongate terminal antennomere, and stronger narrowed head posterior to eyes than in *M. dotyali* sp. nov.

Distribution. Only known from SW Nepal.

***Macratria kopetzi* sp. nov.** (Figs 25-27, 85-86, 88)

http://zoobank.org/13279030-A450-4D11-9E4F-4464070DA90D

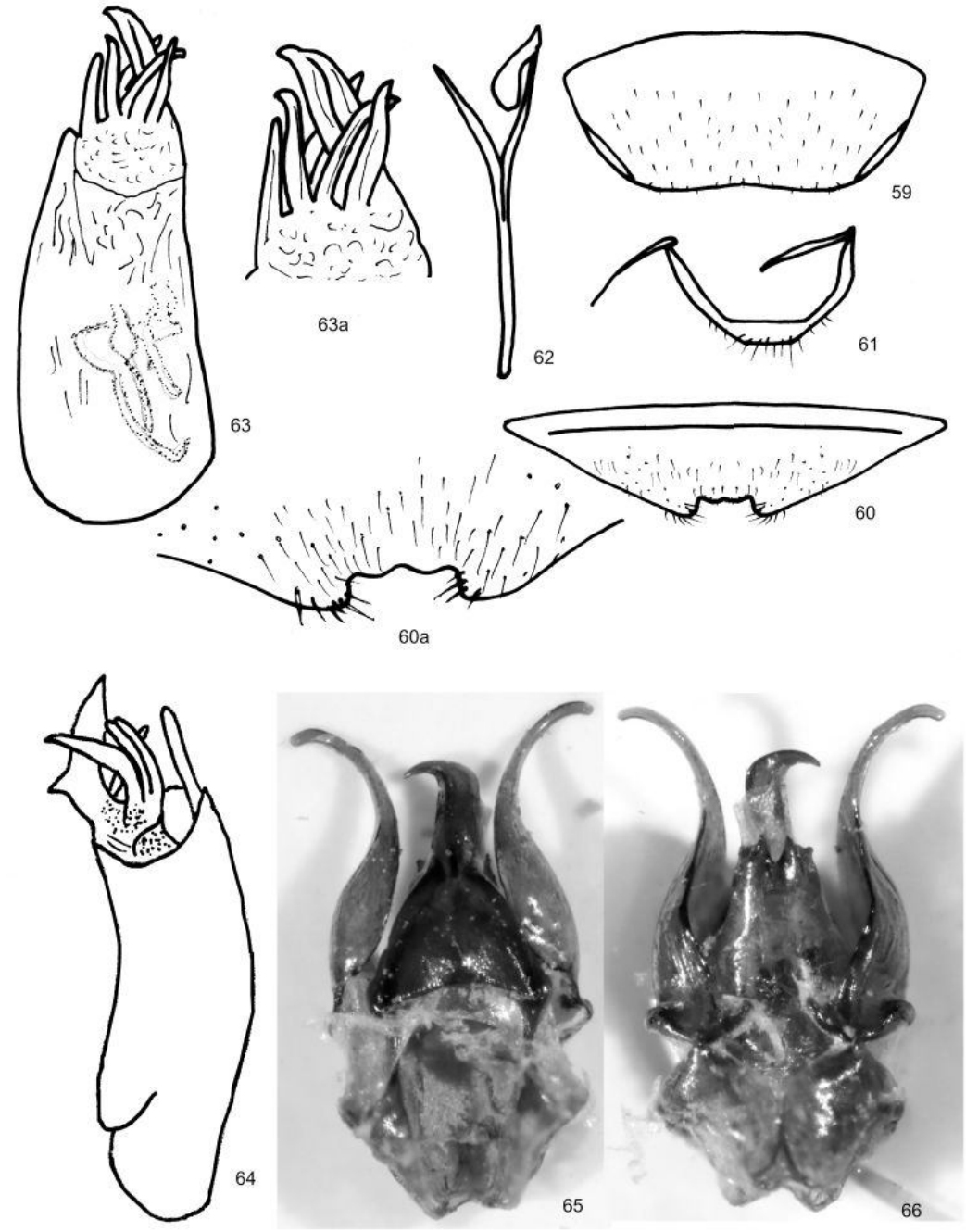
Holotype male NME: NEPAL: Mahakali Kanchanpur vic. Mahandranagar, Shuklaphanta Nature Res., Dsauda river, 28°53’51"N, 80°13’39"E, 160m 1.VII.2017, secondary forest on riverside, LFF, leg. A.Kopetz #17-19.

Paratype 1 female NME: NEP: Mahakali/ Kanchanpur vic. Mahandranagar, Shuklaphanta Nature Res., Dsauda / river, N28°53’51", E80°13’39" 160m 01.VII.2017, secondary forest, leg. A. Weigel #17-19.

Etymology. Patronymic. This species is named after Andreas Kopetz (Erfurt, Germany), famous specialist on Cantharidae and collector of the holotype.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 6.05 mm; head length 1 mm, head width across eyes 0.8 mm, pronotal length 1.3 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.8 mm, elytral length 3.75 mm, combined elytral width 1.15 mm. Female paratype 5.95 mm long.

Dorsum and venter brown, abdominal ventrites darker, head reddish brown. Mouthparts and antennae yellow. Legs yellow except all tibiae and metatarsi darkened. Female paratype darker



Figs. 59 - 66. Male genital organs and last abdominal ventrites of *Aulacoderus* LaFerte Senectere, 1849 and *Notoxus* Geoffroy, 1762. 59 - *Aulacoderus muehlei* sp. nov. , male holotype, tergum VII; 60 - ditto, sternum VII; 60a - ditto, median part of sternum VII; 61 - ditto, abdominal segment VIII; 62 - ditto, spiculum gastrale; 63 - 64 - ditto, aedeagus; 65 - 66 - *Notoxus reuteri* sp. nov.; male holotype, ventral and dorsal view. Not reproduced to the same scale.

brown on pronotum and elytra. Head oval, smooth dorsally and ventrally, with very large and strongly prominent eyes occupying almost the whole of head sides. Eyes elongate oval, touching the insertions of antennae on their anterior margin, with long and dense interfacetal setae. Tempora narrowly rounded. Base subtruncate, broadly notched medially. Frontoclypeal suture or impression not indicated. Male frons very narrow, narrower than combined length of two basal antennomeres and less than half eye' length. Punctures delicate, sparse, intervening spaces smooth, larger than to much as large as punctures. Underside of head smooth and minutely punctate. Pubescence yellowish, subdecumbent, quite long and dense. Several very long erect tactile setae on disc and, particularly, at base. Male antennae filiform, long, hardly extending beyond base of pronotum. Basal antennomere cylindrical. Third antennomere about 1.3x as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-7 of almost same length, elongate and slender, 8th antennomere somewhat shortened, 9-10 elongate and slightly widened distally. Male terminal antennomere strongly elongate, pointed apically, more than twice as long as penultimate and slightly longer than combined length of antennomeres 9-10. Terminal maxillary palpomere strongly securiform. Pronotum cylindrical, as wide as head, subopaque dorsally, narrowed anteriorly. Broad anterior rim and antebasal sulcus present. Punctures much larger and coarser than on head, intervening spaces wrinkled, smaller than punctures, mostly smooth or with delicate microreticulation. Pubescence longer and denser than on head, subdecumbent, directed posteriorly. Several long erect tactile setae scattered over disc. Mesothorax delicately appressedly setose. Scutellum truncate apically. Elytra smooth, parallel-sided. Punctures coarse in basal half, arranged in 5-6 poorly defined rows in basal half, becoming more delicate and less regular in apical half. Intervening spaces smooth, in basal half of elytral disc smaller than punctures. Pubescence of two types, yellowish, directed posteriorly. Ordinary setae shorter than those on pronotum, appressed and dense. With 6 rows of longer subdecumbent setae on each elytron. Several very long erect tactile setae scattered over elytra. Sutural striae fully developed. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Male morphological tergum VII and sternum VII shallowly excavated distally (Figs 85-86). Aedeagus as in fig. 88. Legs long, densely setose. Male pro- and mesotarsi thickened. Metatibiae thickened distally, with short flattened glabrous area at insertions of metatarsi (Fig. 27). All tibial spurs setose. Basal metatarsomere longer than combined length of remaining metatarsomeres. Claws deeply cleft.

Sexual dimorphism. The terminal antennomere in the female is less strongly elongate, twice as long as the 10th antennomere, as long as the combined length of antennomeres 9-10, the pronotum is comparatively less slender, and the terminal maxillary palpomere is less strongly triangular (securiform).

Ecology. Sampled at 160 m elevation.

Differential diagnosis. This species is a member of *Macratria rufescens* Champion, 1916 phenotypic group. It resembles *M. freyi* Pic, 1938 (E China; aedeagus see fig. 89), *M. rufescens* (S China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Vietnam), and the Afghan *M. sola* Telnov, 2002b, but differs specifically in the shape of aedeagus, strongly elongate male terminal antennomere, very narrow frons and modified male metatibiae. Distally excavated male tergum VII of *M. kopetzi* sp. nov. resembles such in *M. freyi*, but is different in *M. rufescens* and *M. sola*. It also appears to be somewhat similar to *M. dotyali* sp. nov. (SW Nepal), see diagnosis of this species above.

Distribution. Only known from SW Nepal.

***Macratria leprieuri gasconica* ssp. nov.** (Figs 23-24, 83-84, 124-126)

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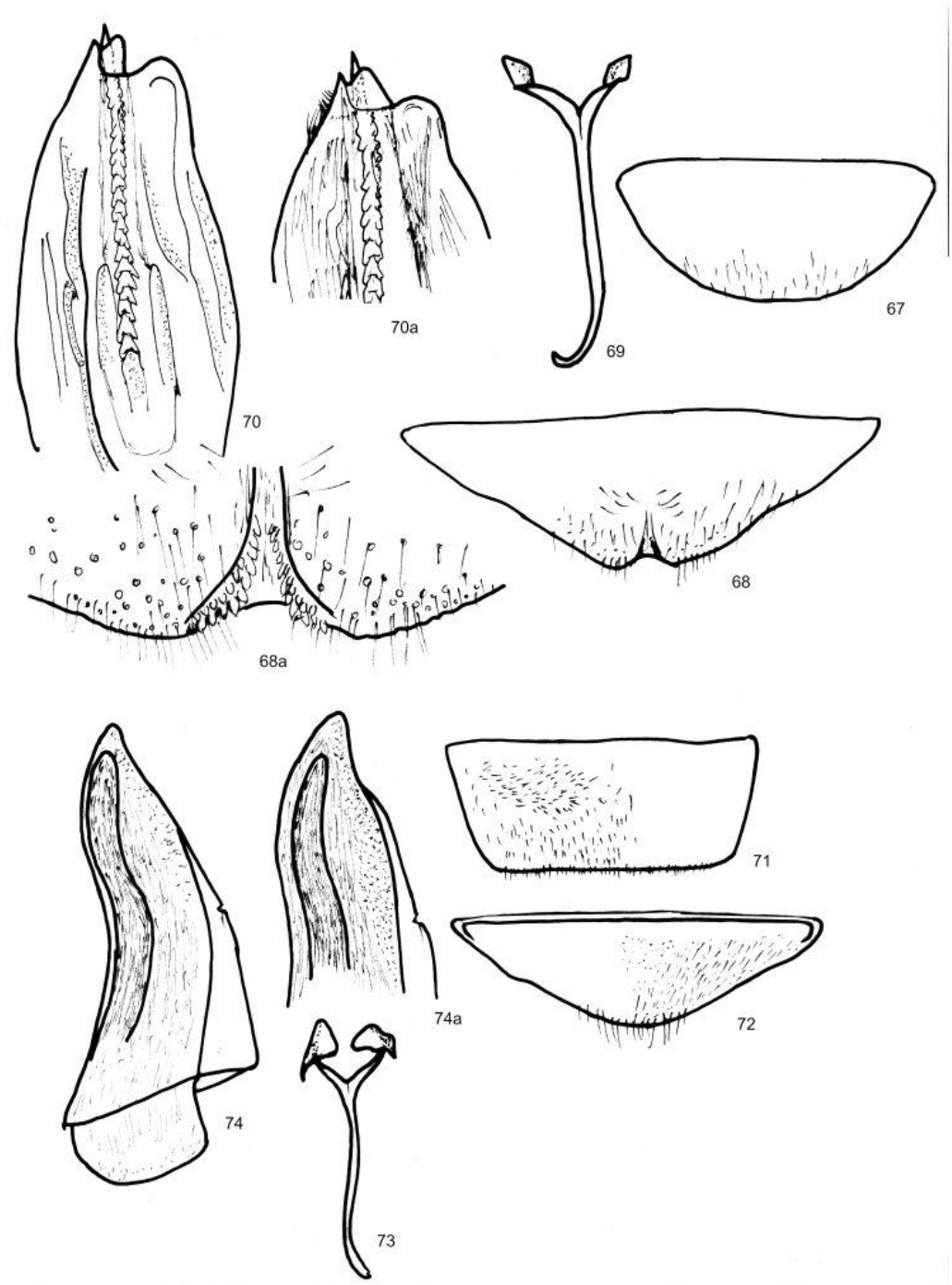


Figures 67-74. Male genital organs and last abdominal ventrites of *Clavicomus* Pic, 1894. 67 – *C. garze* sp. nov., male holotype, tergum VII; 68 – ditto, sternum VII; 68a – median part of sternum VII; 69 – spiculum gastrale; 70 – ditto, aedeagus; 70a – ditto, apical part of aedeagus; 71 – *C. kham* sp. nov., male holotype, tergum VII; 72 – ditto, sternum VII; 73 – spiculum gastrale; 74 – ditto, aedeagus; 74a – ditto, apical part of aedeagus. Not reproduced to the same scale.

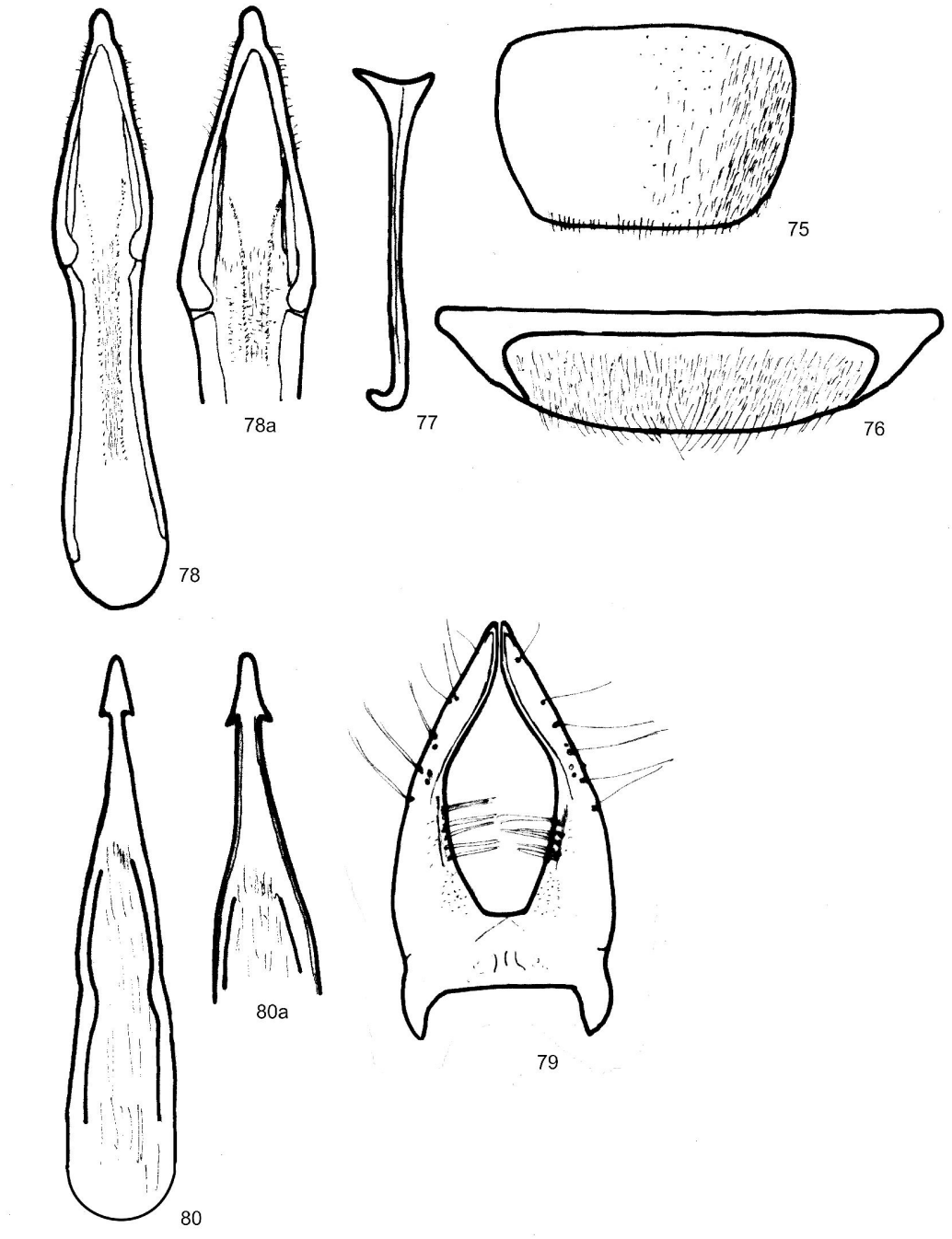
Holotype male MNHN: Coll. Hervé BRUSTEL. F(32) Montréal-du-Gers Pellehaut *Q. suber.* P. vitre + bière [printed] 30.6/15.7.2002 [handwritten] H.Brustel leg. [printed].

Paratypes: 1 male DTC & 1 female CHB: same data as holotype; 1 female CHB: Coll. Hervé BRUSTEL. F(32) Montréal-du-Gers Pellehaut *Q. suber.* P. vitre + bière [printed] 13.V/ 1.6.2002 [handwritten] H.Brustel leg. [printed]; 1 female DTC: FRANCE SW, Gers Dept., commune Manciet, Blancastet, 24.IV.2014, oak forest, windows trap, leg. N.Gouix, #83 [printed]; 1 female CHB: FRANCE SW, Gers Dept., commune Manciet, Blancastet, 06.VII.2015, oak forest, windows trap, leg. N.Gouix, #32.

Etymology. Toponymic. Named after Gascony (French - Gascogne), an area of southwest France where this subspecies found.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 3.85 mm (4.15 mm with exposed terminal ventrites); head length 0.7 mm, head width across eyes 0.68 mm, pronotal length 0.85 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.6 mm, elytral length 2.3 mm, combined elytral width 0.9 mm. Selected male paratype 4 mm long (4.3 mm with exposed terminal ventrites), selected female paratypes: total body length 4.85 mm; head length 0.8 mm, head width across eyes 0.8 mm, pronotal length 1.05 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.81 mm, elytral length 3 mm, combined elytral width 1.35 mm; total body length 4.3 mm long.

Pronotum and elytra black to dark brown, vertex black, rest of head orange to very dark red. Mouthparts, palps, antennae and legs yellow to orange, metafemora dark, all knees darkened in certain specimens. Venter black-brown, slightly paler on last abdominal ventrites. Head strongly narrowed in front of eyes, subopaque dorsally, with very large and strongly prominent eyes occupying almost the whole of head sides. Eyes subtruncate opposite the insertions of antennae, with dense and rather long interfacetal setae. Tempora very short with rounded hind temporal angles. Head base subtruncate (very broadly rounded), shortly notched medially. Frontoclypeal suture not present. Frons moderately broad, slightly narrower than or equal to eye' length, nearly equal to combined length of two basal antennomeres in male, broader than those in female. Punctures minute and dense, intervening spaces smooth, up to twice as large as punctures. Underside of head smooth and minutely punctate. Pubescence yellowish, delicate, appressed, quite long and dense. Several very long erect tactile setae on disc and, especially, at base. Female antennae filiform, hardly extending beyond base of elytra. Basal antennomere cylindrical. Third antennomere as long as preceding or slightly longer, antennomeres 3-6 elongate (3rd is the shortest among them), 7-8 widened distally, 10th antennomere shortened and widened. Terminal antennomere elongate, pointed apically, in male 0.3x longer than penultimate and about as long as antennomeres 9-10 combined in female twice as long as penultimate. Terminal maxillary palpomere cultriform. Pronotum broadly cylindrical, as wide as head, subopaque dorsally, very broadly rounded on anterior margin, slightly narrowed towards base. Narrow anterior rim and broad antebasal sulcus present. Punctures coarser than and as large as on head, intervening spaces smooth, mostly smaller than punctures. Pubescence yellowish, long and dense, appressed to subdecumbent, directed posteriorly. Several very long erect tactile setae scattered over disc. Sides of pronotum with setae of two sizes: "normal" setae similar like those on disc, not fully appressed, and between - much shorter delicate appressed ones. Mesothorax very densely appressedly setose. Scutellum truncate apically. Elytra smooth, parallel-sided. Punctures coarse in basal half, becoming more delicate in apical half. Intervening spaces in part smooth in part microstriate, in basal half of elytral disc smaller than punctures. Pubescence yellowish, long, dense and appressed, directed posteriorly, partly hiding sculpture of elytra. Setae directed slightly obliquely laterally along suture. Several very long erect tactile setae scattered over elytra. Sutural striae fully developed.



Figs. 75-80. Male genital organs and last abdominal ventrites of *Cyclodinus* Mulsant et Rey, 1866 and *Stenidius* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1847. 75 – *Cyclodinus phragmiteticola* sp. nov., male holotype, tergum VII; 76 – ditto, sternum VII; 77 – ditto, spiculum gastrale; 78 – ditto, aedeagus; 78a – ditto, apical part of aedeagus; 79 – *Stenidius obliquefasciatus* sp. nov., male holotype, sternite VIII; 80 – ditto, aedeagus; 80a – ditto, apical part of aedeagus. Not reproduced to the same scale.

Metathoracic wings fully developed. Last visible abdominal ventrites partly exposed beyond elytral apices. Male morphological tergite VII very broadly rounded distally (Fig. 125), same as in female (Fig. 83). Male morphological sternite VII with inconspicuous flat distal protruding (Fig. 126), female morphological sternite VII with an obtuse median angulation (Fig. 84). Aedeagus as in fig. 124. Legs long, densely setose. Pro- and mesotarsi thickened in both sexes. All tibial spurs setose. Basal metatarsomere longer than combined length of remaining metatarsomeres. Claws deeply cleft.

Sexual dimorphism. Males generally slender than females, with slender pronotum and comparatively smaller head. Basal protarsomere stronger widened than in female. Male terminal antennomere somewhat shorter than in female.
Ecology. Specimen samples came from a flight intercept trap "POLYTRAP" during an inventory of saproxylic beetles of the Blancastet Forest conducted by the "Conservatoire des espaces naturels de Midi-Pyrénées". More than 285 species of Coleoptera have been identified as part of this inventory (N. Gouix, personal communication). The Blancastet Forest (~70 ha) is located in the Bas-Armagnac sector of Gers department, near the town of Manciet. The forest is located in a sector dominated by agricultural landscape, interspersed with a few forest fragments. The forest is the property of the "Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations" (CDC Biodiversité). The site was acquired in compensation for impact of the A65 highway on populations of protected invertebrate and vertebrate species. The forest borders with NATURA 2000 area "Etangs d'Armagnac". *Macratria leprieuri gasconica* ssp. nov. was collected at "POLYTRAPs" installed in the central part of the forest in a closed canopy oak forest habitat with 150-180 years old *Quercus petraea* (dominant species), *Q. robur* & *Q. suber*. *M. leprieuri gasconica* ssp. nov. was not caught by numerous windows traps installed along forest edge, but only inside the forest.

Differential diagnosis. *Macratria leprieuri gasconica* ssp. nov. strongly resembles *M. leprieuri leprieuri* Reiche, 1864 (Algeria, Tunisia, "Egyptian Sudan"), but differs in shape of male genitalia, comparatively narrower frons (frons slightly narrower than to 1.1 as wide as eye' length in *M. leprieuri gasconica* ssp. nov., frons 1.1-1.25 as wide as eye' length in *M. leprieuri leprieuri*) and comparatively broader pronotum (pronotum slender, stronger rounded on anterior margin in *M. leprieuri leprieuri*). A second European species, *M. hungarica* (Hampe, 1873) (Hungary, Bosnia & Herzegovina), has the frons broader than eye' length, the pronotum is widened in anterior half, broader than head, and the lateral longitudinal groove of elytra is less prominent and the metafemora are pale.
Distribution. Only known from Gers Department, Gascony, SW France.

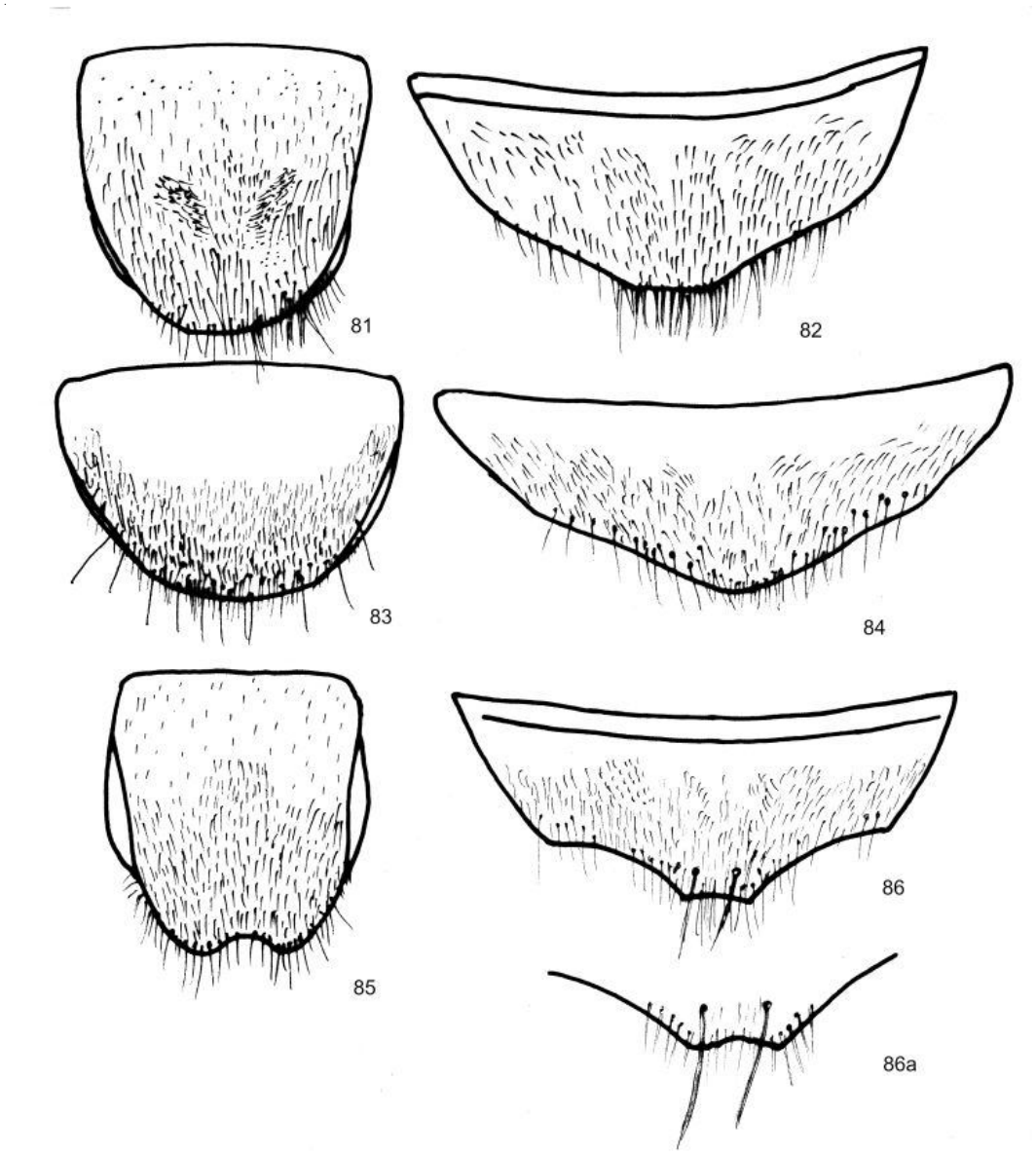
Note. This represents a new subfamily (Macratriinae) record and new genus record in the fauna of Western Europe.

***Macratriomima casuarius* sp. nov.** (Figs 95-109)

http://zoobank.org/68AC28BA-78E2-4703-A40A-F21211DF49B4

Holotype male BMNH: [Australia] Mulligan Hary Station Ck [handwritten] / 24: FEB [handwritten] : 197 [printed] 1 [handwritten] A. & W. Walford-Huggins [printed] 5638 [handwritten] / ex collection A.Walford-Huggins [printed] / E. Gowing-Scopes collection BMNH(E) 2005-4 [printed]. There are four specimens mounted on same slide; the left male specimen (view in the position head up) is designated as the holotype. Holotype is missing right median leg.

Paratypes 4 exx. 2 males & 1 female BMNH: same labels as holotype [three specimens on same slide with the holotype; one paratype is mounted venter up]; 1 male BMNH: [Australia] Mulligan Hary Station Ck [handwritten] / 24: FEB [handwritten] : 197 [printed] 1 [handwritten] A. & W. Walford-Huggins [printed] 5639



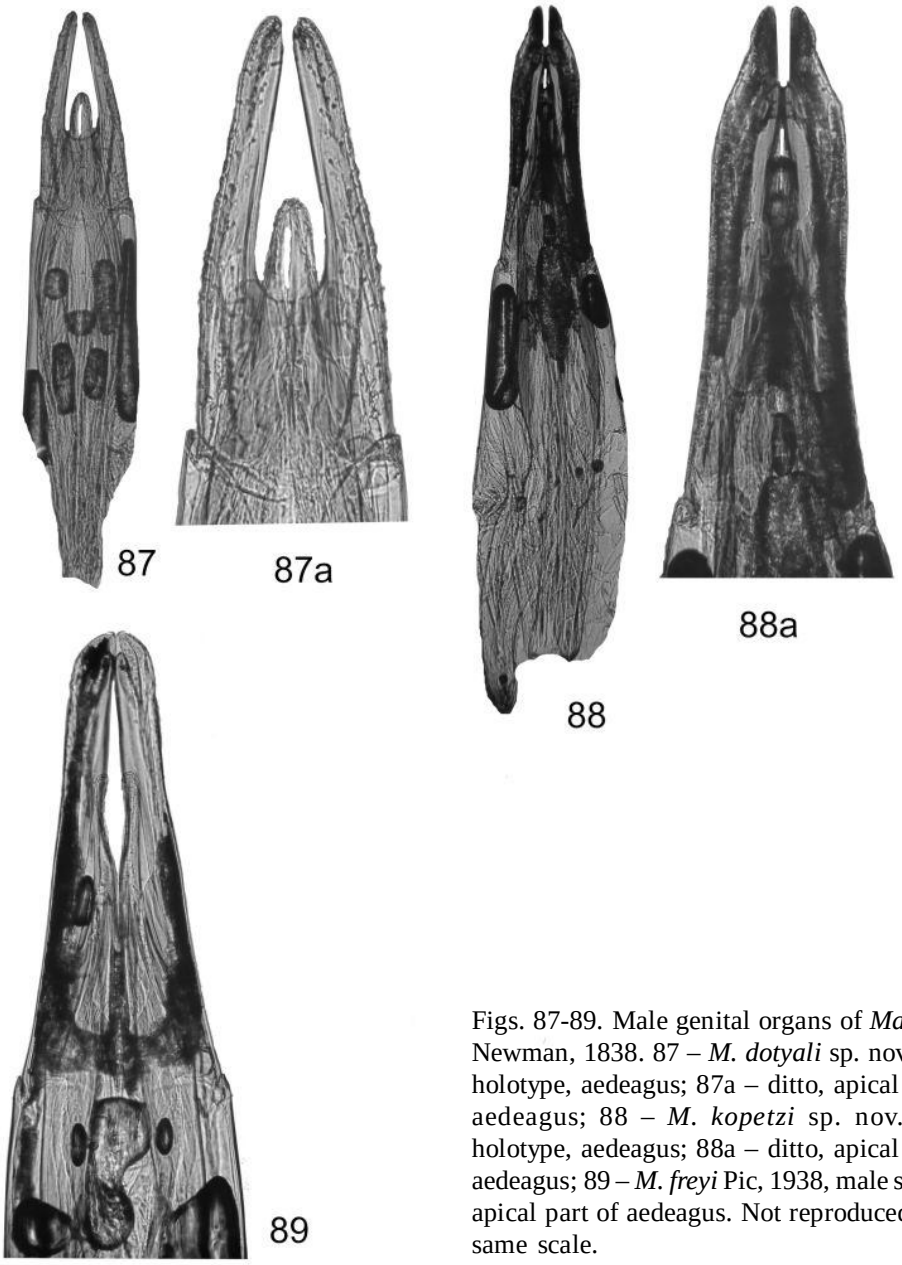
Figs. 81-86. Last abdominal ventrites of *Macratria* Newman, 1838. 81 – *M. dotyali* sp. nov., male holotype, tergum VII; 82 – ditto, sternum VII; 83 – *M. leprieuri gasconica* ssp. nov., female paratype, tergum VII; 84 – ditto, sternum VII; 85 – *M. kopetzi* sp. nov., male holotype, tergum VII; 86 – ditto, sternum VII; 86a – ditto, median part of sternum VII. Not reproduced to the same scale.

[handwritten] / ex collection A.Walford-Huggins [printed] / E. Gowing-Scopes collection BMNH(E) 2005-4 [printed].

Etymology. Named after *Casuarius* Brisson, 1760 (cassowary), the genus of ratites restricted to the Papuan region and northern Queensland, to point on the origin of the new species (Queensland) and draw an analogy of its armoured male metatibiae with cassowary's defensive weapon - strong legs. This epithet is noun in apposition.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length (partly exposed terminal abdominal ventrites excluded) 5.1 mm; head length 0.9 mm (neck excluded), head width across eyes 0.8 mm, pronotal length 1.1 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.84 mm, elytral length 3.1 mm, combined maximum elytral width 1.3 mm. Female paratype 5.2 mm long, remaining male paratypes are 5 and 5.5 mm long.

Forebody black, elytra yellowish brown in basal 2/3, black at apices. Pale colouration reduces to elytral disc postmedium, lateral margins of elytra becoming dark. Mouthparts orange brown. Maxillary palps and antennomeres 1-3 to 1-8 yellowish orange. Legs black with brown tarsi or forelegs completely and mesofemora yellowish orange, rest black brown. Head underside black with median longitudinal area orange brown. Prothorax and mesothorax (inclusive coxae) orange brown. Metathorax black with trochanters and distal parts of metacoxae reddish brown. Abdominal ventrites black or last visible ones reddish brown. Head triangular, smooth dorsally and ventrally, with large moderately prominent eyes. Eyes triangular, not touching the insertions of antennae, truncate on their anterior margin. Interfacetal setae extremely short and delicate, sparse, hardly visible at x80 magnification. Tempora straight, 1/3 of the eye' length. Hind temporal angles rounded. Head base truncate. Vague transverse impression present at place of frontoclypeal suture. Frons broad, 1.3x as broad as eye' length. Mandibular apex weakly bidentate; apex slightly emarginate and excavate (scoop-like) on mesal margin. Punctures of head dorsum irregular in form and size, rather shallow. Smooth intervening spaces are smaller than up to twice as large as punctures. Clypeus variable punctate. Pubescence greyish to pale yellowish, sparse, long, not or partly appressed, directed into various directions. Several very long dark erect tactile setae posterior to eyes and (less long and paler) on frons. Antennal bases exposed. Antennae filiform, short, hardly reaching base of pronotum. Basal antennomere 1.2x as long as second antennomere. Third antennomere about 1.3x as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-4 elongate and slender, 5-7 slightly widened distally, 8-10 subtriangular. Male terminal antennomere fusiform, 1.5-1.6x as long as penultimate. Male terminal maxillary palpomere short cultriform. Neck about a half of the head width, dorsally coarsely punctured. Pronotum cylindrical with vague postmedian lateral constriction, slightly wider than head, smooth dorsally, subtruncate anteriorly. Broad anterior rim and narrow antebasal sulcus present. Punctures stronger and somewhat larger than on those head, intervening spaces smooth, as large as or larger than punctures. A long suberect golden seta arising from each puncture; pubescence directed posteriorly. With several much longer and darker erect tactile setae scattered over disc. Metathorax densely appressedly long white pubescent, distal margin deeply cleft medially (Fig. 99). Scutellum short and narrow, truncate apically, densely white appressedly pubescent. Elytra smooth, narrowly elongate, narrowed at apices in male, less strongly narrowed in female. Punctures coarse and irregular, stronger and denser than on forebody, becoming delicate and sparse in apical half. Intervening spaces smooth, in basal half of elytra smaller than punctures. Pubescence directed posteriorly, long, golden, suberect, becoming darker and less prominent on a dark background. Sutural striae narrowly indicated in apical third. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Male morphological tergum VII truncate on distal margin and provided with long dense setae (Fig. 101), sternum VII broadly excavated distally and provided with a flat □-like median protruding (Fig. 102). Tegmen as in figs 105-106, pointed apically, membranous medially. Median lobe as in figs 103-104. Male sternite VIII and spiculum gastrale as in figs 107 & 108. Legs long, densely setose. All tibiae thickened distally, finely denticulate on both internal and external margins, densely setose. Tibial spurs long, slightly curved. Male metatibiae modified, each with strong double semicircular lobe in basal part (Fig. 100) on inner and upper margin. Male protarsi thickened. Basal metatarsomere shorter than combined length of remaining metatarsomeres. Claws long and strongly

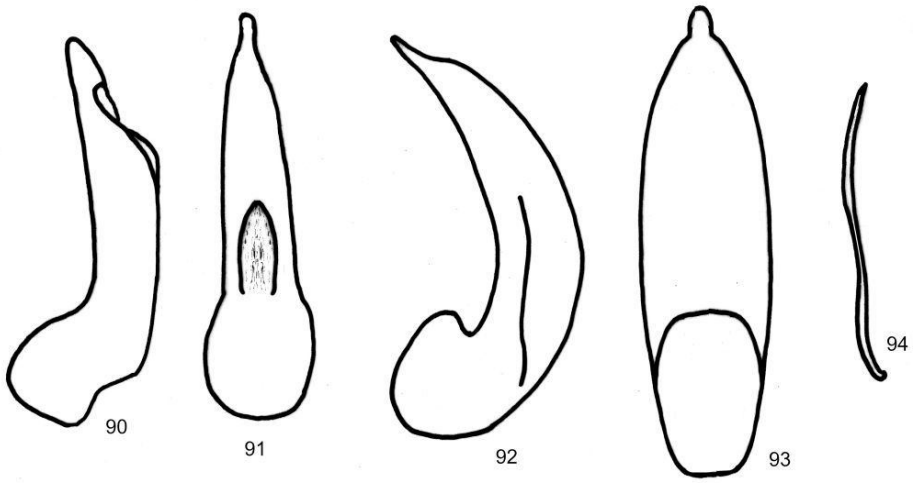


Figs. 87-89. Male genital organs of *Macratria* Newman, 1838. 87 – *M. dotyali* sp. nov., male holotype, aedeagus; 87a – ditto, apical part of aedeagus; 88 – *M. kopetzi* sp. nov., male holotype, aedeagus; 88a – ditto, apical part of aedeagus; 89 – *M. freyi* Pic, 1938, male syntype, apical part of aedeagus. Not reproduced to the same scale.

curved, provided each with a long spine-like seta raising at base on underside (Fig. 109), inner surface of male metatibiae glabrous and smooth in distal half.

Sexual dimorphism. Female metatibiae without modifications, elytra less slender, protarsi less thick (first tarsomere, in particular).

Variability. At the same locality and very same date four aposematic bi-coloured and one uniformly black paratype specimen were sampled.



Figs. 90-94. Male genital organs of *Rimaderus* Bonadona, 1978 and *Tomoderus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849. 90 – *Rimaderus sahyadri* sp. nov., male holotype, aedeagus, lateral view; 91 – ditto, ventral view; 92 – *Tomoderus schmidti* sp. nov., male paratype, aedeagus, lateral view; 93 – ditto, ventral view; 94 – ditto, spiculum gastrale. Not reproduced to the same scale.

Ecology. No data.

Differential diagnosis. Strongly resembles *Macratriomima lobigera* Champion, 1916 (New Guinea) but differs specifically in vestiture of elytra of more delicate and sparser setae of two colour (golden on pale background, becoming darker on black background), comparatively shorter tempora and shape of male genital organs and last abdominal ventrites.

Distribution. Queensland, Australia.

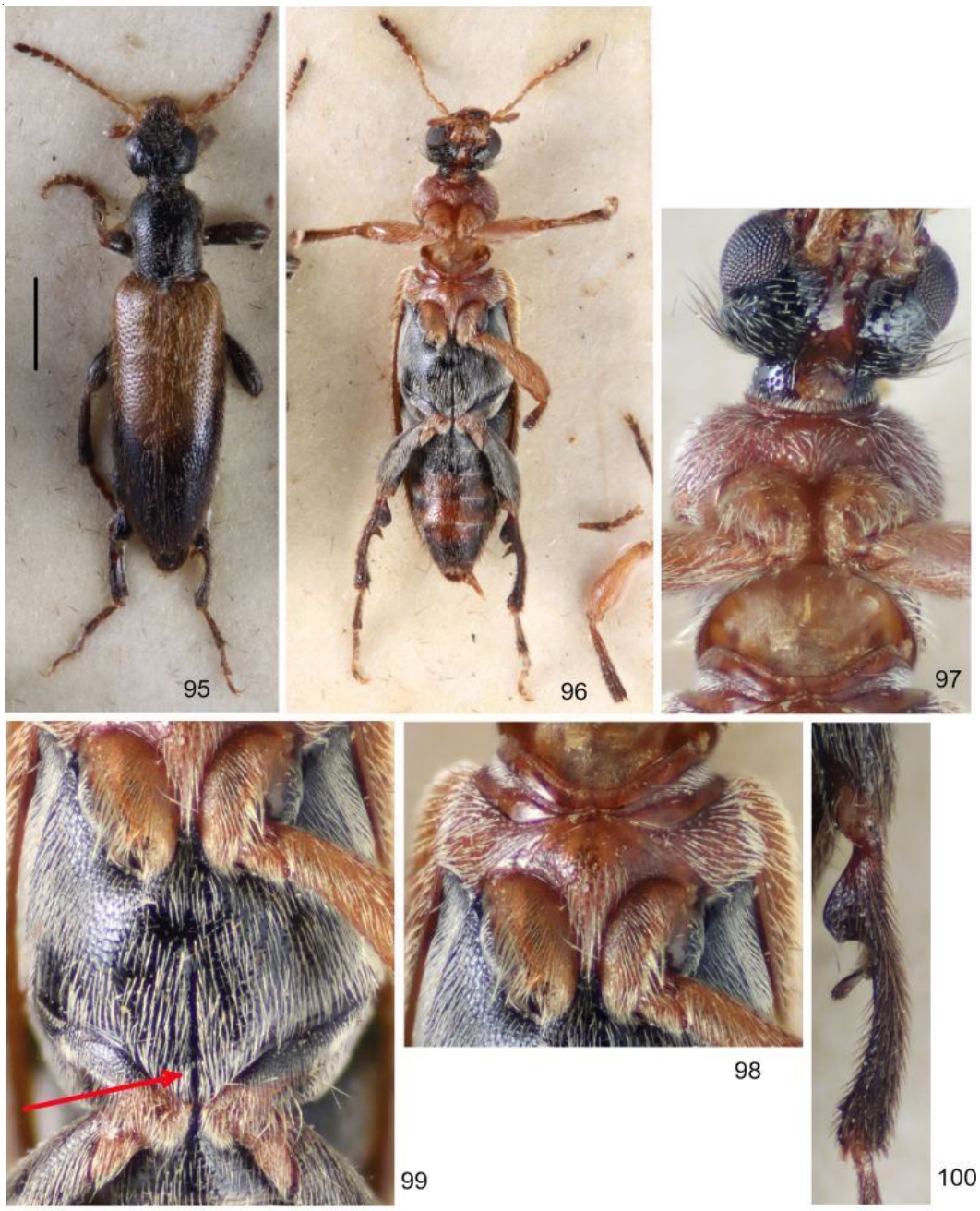
***Macratriomima chandleri* sp. nov.** (Figs 110-123)

http://zoobank.org/B5E3B28C-15B8-4BCB-8074-6157E40EF86D

Holotype male MHUB: W.Australien Marloo-Station Wurarga 1934 Gebr.Goerling S.G. [printed].

Paratypes 60 exx (52 males & 8 females). 39 MHUB & 1 DTC: same label as holotype; 8 MHUB & 3 DTC: W.Australien Marloo-Station Wurarga [printed] VII [handwritten] 1934 Gebr.Goerling S.G. [printed]; 1 male & 1 female DTC: Lake Seabrook W.Austr.VIII.1959 leg.H.Demarz [printed]; 1 female BMNH: Western Australia 15km.N.E.of Hyden The Humps 16.ix.79 E.Gowing-Scopes / E.Gowing-Scopes collection BMNH(E) 2005-4 [printed]; 1 male BMNH: W. Australia Yelverton 28.ix.1979 E. Gowing-Scopes / E.Gowing-Scopes collection BMNH(E) 2005-4. [printed].
Etymology. Patronymic. This species is named after Donald S. Chandler (Durham, U.S.A.), famous specialist on Anthicidae & Pselaphinae and responsive colleague.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 5.85 mm; head length 1 mm (neck excluded), head width across eyes 1.03 mm, pronotal length 1.1 mm, maximum pronotal width 1 mm, elytral length 3.6 mm, combined maximum elytral width 1.4 mm. Selected male



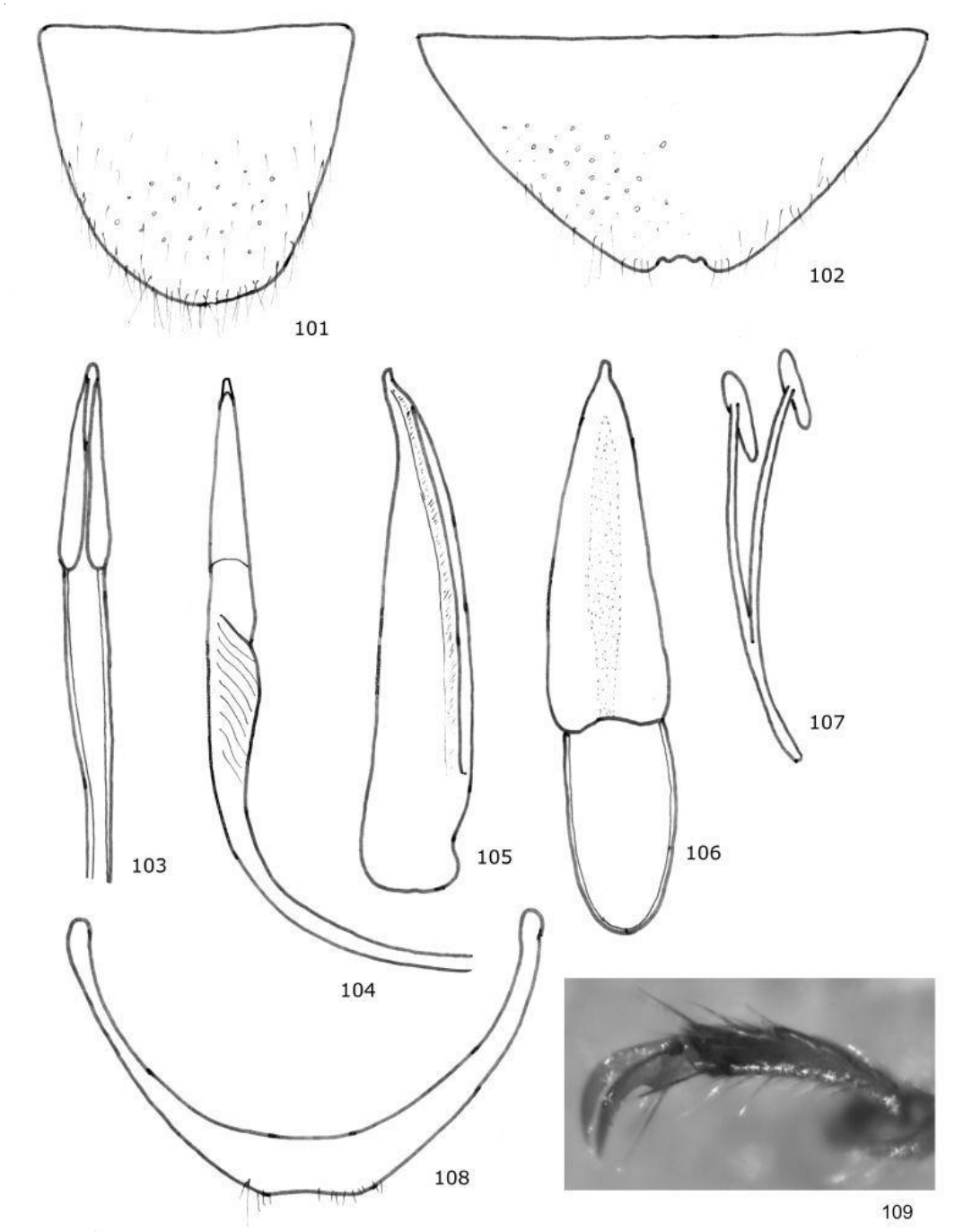
Figs. 95-100. *Macratriomima casuarius* sp. nov., male paratype. 95 – habitus, dorsal view; 96 – ditto, ventral view; 97 – prothorax; 98 – mesothorax; 99 – metathorax (consider medially deeply cleft distal margin); 100 – left metatibia, ventral view. Not reproduced to the same scale. Scale bar 1 mm.

paratypes 5.4-6.4 mm. Selected female paratypes are 5.9 – 6.3 mm long.

Dorsum and venter uniformly black, elytra with vague tin lustre. Mouthparts reddish brown. Antennae black, brown or antennomeres 1-8 orange and the rest black brown. Legs black or black brown, in certain paratypes front & middle legs or even all legs are castaneous. Venter uniformly black or black brown. Head triangular, opaque dorsally and ventrally, with very large moderately prominent eyes. Eyes triangular, not touching the insertions of antennae, truncate on their anterior margin and with an indication of extremely vague impression opposite the insertions of antennae. Interfacetal setae extremely short and delicate, hardly visible at x80 magnification. Tempora almost straight, half the eye' length. Hind temporal angles rounded. Head base very broadly concave. Frontoclypeal suture or impression not indicated. Frons broad, twice as broad as eye' length. Mandibular apex weakly bidentate; apex slightly emarginate and excavate (scoop-like) on mesal margin. Punctures of head dorsum irregular in form and size, crateriform, very shallow with very narrow and smooth intervening spaces. Clypeus rugulose. Pubescence white to pale yellowish, dense and long, appressed, directed into various directions. Numerous very long erect tactile setae on disc and, particularly, posterior to eyes. Dense short white appressed setae between the insertion of antennae and eye. Antennal bases exposed. Antennae filiform, short, hardly reaching base of pronotum. Basal antennomere 1.2x as long as second antennomere. Third antennomere about 1.3-1.4x as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-7 elongate and slender, 9-10 widened distally. Male terminal antennomere fusiform, 1.1-1.2x as long as penultimate. Male terminal maxillary palpomere short cultriform. Neck about a half of the head width, dorsally densely coarsely punctured. Pronotum cylindrical with vague postmedian lateral constriction, as wide as or slightly wider than head, opaque dorsally, subtruncate anteriorly. Broad anterior rim and narrow antebasal sulcus present. Punctures very shallow but larger than on head, intervening spaces smaller than punctures (Fig. 111), densely microreticulate. Pubescence like on head, directed posteriorly, with several golden suberect setae on disc. Few long erect tactile setae scattered over disc. Meso- and metathorax delicately appressedly long white pubescent. Scutellum short and narrow, truncate apically, densely white pubescent. Elytra with vague tin metallic lustre, narrowly elongate and parallel-sided, narrowed at apices. Punctures coarse and irregular, stronger than on forebody, becoming more delicate in apical half. Intervening spaces smooth, smaller than punctures, delicately microreticulate. Pubescence directed posteriorly, long, of three kinds of setae: longer suberect golden ones, almost equally dense stouter, shorter and appressed white ones, and short erect dark and sparse tactile ones. Sutural striae not indicated. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Male morphological tergum VII truncate on distal margin and provided with long dense setae (Fig. 116), sternum VII broadly excavated distally and provided with a short {-like median protruding (Fig. 115). Tegmen as in fig. 119-120, pointed apically, broadly cleft medially. Median lobe as in figs 121-123. Male sternite VIII and spiculum gastrale as in figs 117-118. Legs long, densely setose. All tibiae thickened distally, finely denticulate on both internal and external margins, densely setose. Tibial spurs long, slightly curved. Male metatibiae modified, each with strong double triangular lobe in basal part (Fig. 113) on inner and upper margin. Male protarsi thickened. Basal metatarsomere shorter than combined length of remaining metatarsomeres. Claws long and strongly curved, provided each with a long spine-like seta raising at base on underside (Fig. 114).

Sexual dimorphism. Female metatibiae without modifications, elytra less slender, terminal maxillary palpomere somewhat shorter and broader, protarsi not thickened.

Variability. One female specimen from Marloo-Station with numerous very long erect tactile setae on pronotal disc similar like on elytra.



Figs. 101-109. *Macratriomima casuarius* sp. nov., paratype male. 101 – tergum VII; 102 – sternum VII; 103 – spiculum gastrale; 104-105 – median lobe, different views; 106-107 – tegmen, different views; 108 – sternite VIII; 109 – terminal tarsomere (right metatarsus). Not reproduced to the same scale.

Ecology. No data.

Differential diagnosis. Resembles *Macratriomima lobigera* Champion, 1916 (New Guinea) but differs specifically in slightly larger body (up to 6.3 mm vs 5.5 mm in *M. lobigera*), bicolour dorsal vestiture of pronotum and elytra consisting of three kinds of setae – longer suberect golden ones, almost equally dense stouter, shorter and appressed white ones (Fig. 112), and short erect dark and sparse tactile ones (no stout appressed white setae in *M. lobigera*), modifications of male metatibiae different (upper lobe either blunt triangular compared to semicircular in *M. lobigera*), dorsal forebody opaque, coarsely densely punctate (dorsal forebody either smooth and less dense punctate in *M. lobigera*).

Distribution. Western Australia.

***Notoxus reuteri* sp. nov.** (Figs 28-30, 65-66)

http://zoobank.org/A08D3ABE-1AF2-490A-90B9-0B69051FBD94

Holotype male NME: TR [Turkey], Bitlis, Yelkenli, Van lake, ca. 1800 m ~38°28'N, 42°32'E 21.IV.-20.V.2014 pitfall, leg. C. Reuter.

Paratypes 1 male NME & 1 male DTC: same label as holotype.

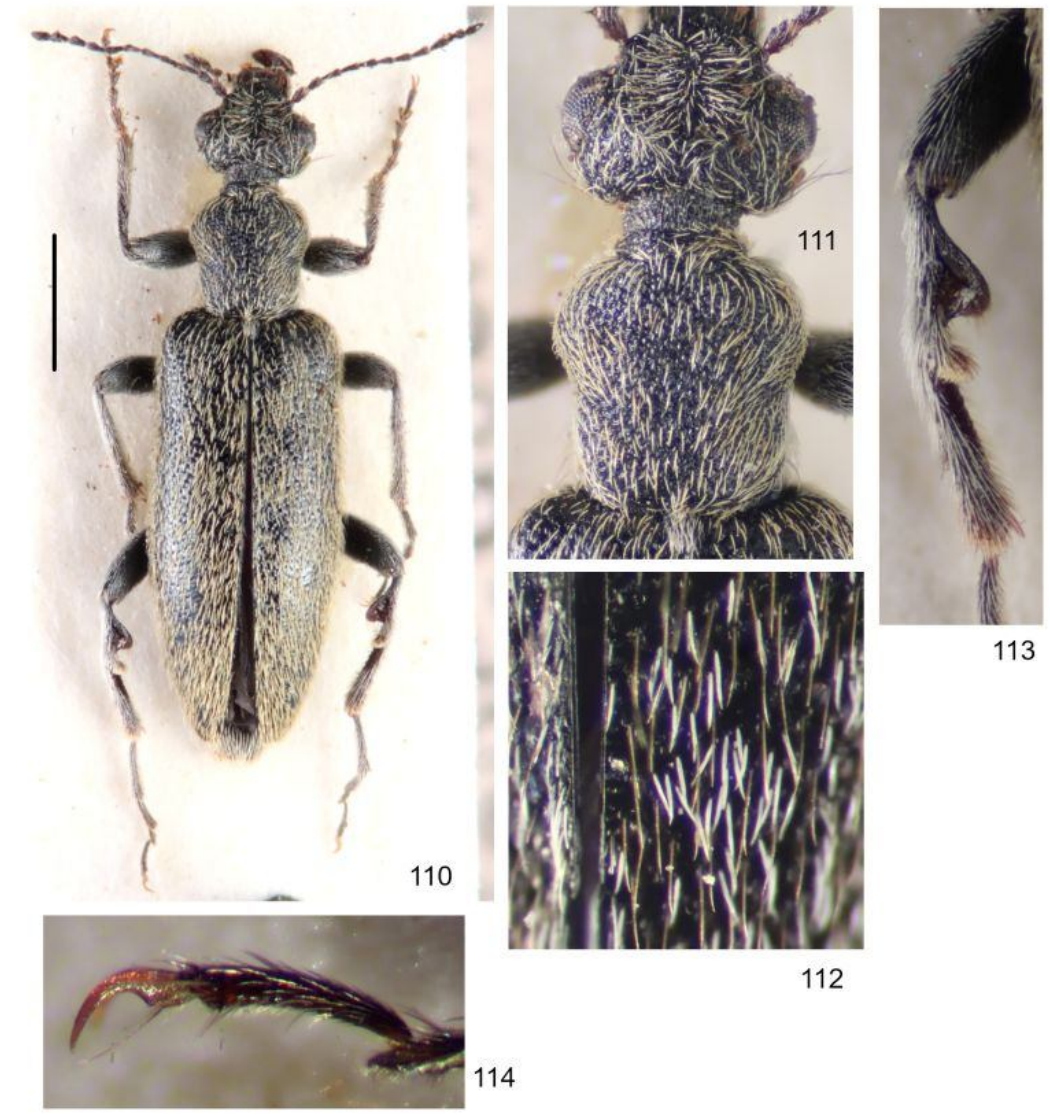
Etymology. Patronymic. Named in honour of its collector, Christoph Reuter (Hamburg, Germany).

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 5.3 mm (excluding exposed abdominal ventrites); head length 1.05 mm, head width across eyes 0.9 mm, pronotal length with horn 1.8 mm, maximum pronotal width 1.02 mm, horn 0.8 mm long, at base 0.4 mm wide, elytral length 3.3 mm, combined elytral width 1.8 mm. Paratypes are 4.3 and 5 mm long.

Forebody rufous dorsally and ventrally, pronotal horn somewhat darker. Scutellum rufous, elytra yellowish with contrast black markings along suture (except apical area) which broadly expands laterally in basal third (leaving pale humeri and not reaching epipleura), and postmedium (reaching epipleura). Apical pale spot very shortly protruding anteriorly along suture. Mouthparts, antennae and legs rufous to pale orange. Venter rufous. Head with mid-sized prominent eyes. Interfacetal setae short. Frontoclypeal suture present. Ordinary pubescence appressed; with numerous very long erect setae. Antennae filiform, extending beyond basal third of elytra, antennomeres slightly widened distally. Third antennomere 1.4x as long as preceding. Terminal antennomere elongate, about 1.7x as long as penultimate. Terminal maxillary palpomere securiform. Pronotum dorsally and laterally smooth, 1.1 of head width, globose in lateral and dorsal view. Antebasal sulcus very densely pubescent dorsally. Pronotal horn (Fig. 29) moderately long, slender, subparallel, armed with 3–5 strong lateral lobules on each side and wide, rounded or subtruncate apical lobule. Horn crest (Fig. 29) strongly raised, evenly lowering towards horn apex, lateral margins well marked by series of coarse contiguous rugules, open apically. Dorsal surface of horn evenly and densely covered by distinct rounded rugules. Elytra elongate, smooth, coarsely punctate, with distinctly protruding humeri. Omoplates not indicated. Postbasal transverse impression hardly indicated. Pubescence yellow on pale background, black and golden on black background, long, dense, subdecumbent, directed posteriorly. Numerous very long suberect tactile setae scattered over disc. Apices of male elytra notched and obtuse denticulate in median part (Fig. 30). Sutural striae distinct in apical third only. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Female last visible ventrites broadly rounded apically. Legs without modifications, densely setose. Aedeagus as in figs 65-66.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species is very distinctive among all Palaearctic congeners pri-



Figs. 110-114. *Macratriomima chandleri* sp. nov., holotype male. 110 – habitus, dorsal view; 111 – forebody, dorsal view; 112 – elytral pubescence; 113 – left metatibia, dorsal view; 114 – terminal tarsomere (left metatarsus). Not reproduced to the same scale. Scale bar 1 mm.

marily in respect to the shape and structure of the aedeagus. It appears very similar to recently described (when this manuscript was already accepted) *N. sergeyi* Kejval et Nardi, 2018 (N Iran) in structure of male genital organs, but the hook-like process of the dorsal plate of penis is evenly rounded in *N. reuteri* sp. nov. (dentate at base in *N. sergeyi*) and parameres are stouter and stronger convex at base (slender in *N. sergeyi*), as well as truncate at apice (nearly pointed in *N. sergeyi*).

Ecology. Collected at ~1800 m elevation.

Distribution. Only known from Turkish Kurdistan, E Turkey.

***Rimaderus bonadonai* sp. nov.** (Figs 35-37)

http://zoobank.org/3B94941F-764E-493D-A4F9-F98A48E1C30D

Holotype female NME: INDIA S, Kerala, Sholayar forest division, 24.II-17.V.2006, deciduous forest, ~700 m, leg. S.Thomas.

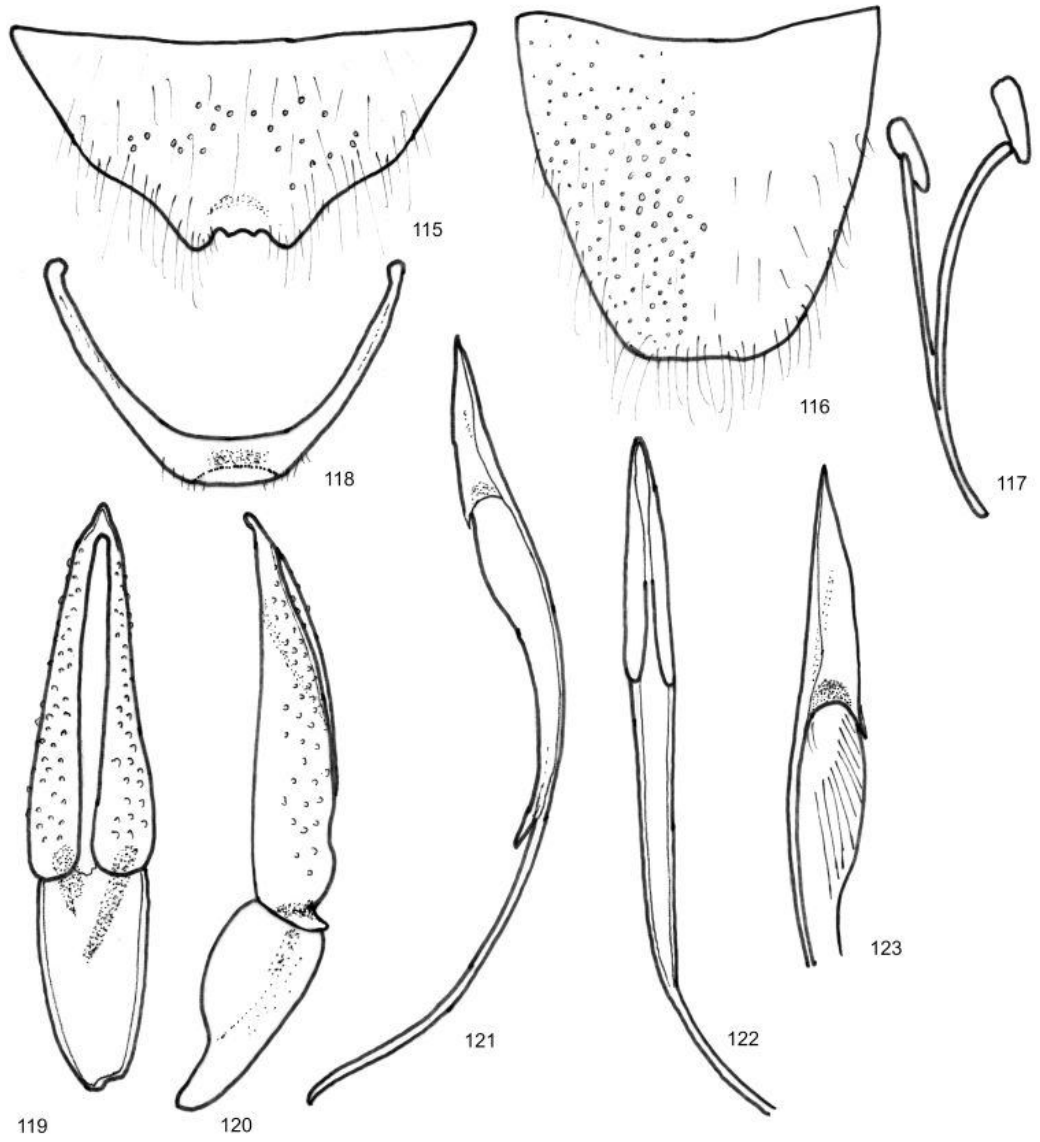
Etymology. Patronymic. Named in honour of Paul Bonadona (1909-1997), the author of *Rimaderus*.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 1.53 mm; head length 0.4 mm, head width across eyes 0.26 mm, pronotal length 0.43 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.28 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.11 mm, elytral length 0.7 mm, combined elytral width 0.54 mm.

Dorsum and venter uniformly brown. Mouthparts, antennae and legs pale yellow. Head strongly elongate, smooth (and without visible punctures) dorsally and ventrally, with medium sized finely faceted eyes. No interfacetal setae present. Mandibles bidentate, pointed apically. Frontoclypeal suture or impression not indicated. Head elongate posterior to eyes, head base rounded. Pubescence very inconspicuous and sparse, appressed. Four very long erect setae raising at base. Antennae hardly extending beyond pronotal constriction, with weak club of five terminal antennomeres. Third antennomere about as long as preceding, 4th antennomere half of the length of preceding one, 5th antennomere short cylindrical and hardly longer than broad, antennomeres 6-10 transverse to strongly transverse, 9-11 strongly widened. Terminal antennomere broadly triangular, obtuse apically, twice as long as penultimate antennomere. Terminal maxillary palpomere strongly securiform. Pronotum dorsally and laterally smooth, without visible punctures, very broadly rounded on anterior margin and anterolateral angles, strongly converged on sides towards very deep and short lateral postmedian constriction. Posterior lobe short cylindrical, with almost parallel sides. Each anterolateral angle delimited by the short acute anterolateral carina (Figs 35, 37); these carinae are visible in dorsal view (Fig. 35). Anterior lobe barely convex in lateral view, posterior lobe flattened (Fig. 37). No anterior rim and no antebasal sulcus present dorsally. Pubescence very inconspicuous, very sparse, suberect. Constriction area dorsally short and deep. Lateral fovea long and broad in lateral view (Fig. 37), internally closed, its anterior and posterior external margin straight (truncate) and smooth. In dorsal view, fovea is deep and narrow, obtuse anterior and posterior denticles (upper ends of external margins of fovea) are visible (Fig. 36). A very narrow and shallow transverse incision continues over disc in constriction area (only visible in sufficient light) and connects both lateral foveae. Two large round shallow pores on disc in constriction area, just above incision (only visible in sufficient light). Elytra elliptical, smooth, barely convex dorsally and slightly widened laterally. Humeri hardly indicated. Punctures as large as on forebody but minute and very sparse. A long suberect seta arising from each puncture. Sutural striae not indicated. Epipleura broad. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Female last visible ventrites broadly rounded apically. Legs covered with very long sparse setae. Distal half of protibia densely pubescent on inner margin. Protrochanters strongly prolonged into a long denticle.

Sexual dimorphism. Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species strongly resembles *Rimaderus meaticollis* Bonadona, 1978 (India: Tamil Nadu), but differs clearly in many details, e.g. the larger eyes, laterally less convex outline of pronotum and elytra, presence of acute anterolateral carinae on the pronotum, transverse antennomeres 6-10 (only 9-10 transverse in *R. meaticollis* according to the original description), presence of two pores in the constriction area (in dorsal view), and in the smaller body size (1.53 mm compared to 1.95-2.15 mm in *R. meaticollis*). Another very similar congener, *R. loebli* Bonadona, 1978



Figs. 115-123. *Macratriomima chandleri* sp. nov., paratype male. 115 – sternum VII; 116 – tergum VII; 117 – spiculum gastrale; 118 – sternite VIII; 119-120 – tegmen, different views; 121-123 – median lobe, different views. Not reproduced to the same scale.

(India: Tamil Nadu), possesses similarly modified protrochanters, but differs in the smaller eyes, pronotum with a simple (not carinate) area below the anterolateral angles, both lobes of the pronotum longitudinally carinate (this feature not shown on fig. 20 in the original description, see Bonadona 1978: 654), and only antennomeres 9-10 are transverse according to the original description.

Ecology. Collected at 700 m elevation in litter of deciduous forest.

Distribution. Only known from Western Ghats in Kerala State, S India.

***Rimaderus sahyadri* sp. nov.** (Figs 38-39, 90-91)

http://zoobank.org/4254646D-C9ED-483D-9FB4-24DD06F9EBC3

Holotype male NME: INDIA S, Kerala, Sholayar forest division, 24.II-17.V.2006, deciduous forest, ~700 m, leg. S.Thomas.

Etymology. Toponymic. Named after Sahyadri Mountains (alternative name for Western Ghats) where this species occurs. This epithet is noun in apposition.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 1.76 mm; head length 0.42 mm, head width across eyes 0.29 mm, pronotal length 0.54 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.27 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.15 mm, elytral length 0.8 mm, elytral width 0.6 mm.

Dorsum uniformly dark brown. Mouthparts, antennae and legs pale yellow. Venter uniformly brown. Generally, similar to the previous species. Head with scattered erect setae, no longer setae present at base. Antennal club either of three terminal antennomeres. Antennomeres 8-10 transverse to strongly transverse, 9-11 strongly widened. Pronotum dorsally and laterally smooth, without visible punctures, rounded on anterior margin and anterolateral angles, converged on sides towards deep and short lateral postmedian constriction. Posterior lobe short cylindrical, with almost parallel sides. Anterior lobe slightly convex in lateral view, posterior lobe flattened (Fig. 39). Constriction area dorsally short and rather deep. Lateral fovea long and broad in lateral view (Fig. 39), internally closed, its anterior and posterior external margin straight (truncate) and smooth. In dorsal view, fovea is deep and very narrow, no obvious denticles present (Fig. 38). A very narrow shallow transverse incision continues over disc in constriction area (only visible in sufficient light) and connects both lateral foveae. Disc smooth, unpunctured and not carinate also in constriction area. Five very long erect setae on each side of pronotum, 4 of them on anterior lobe. Scutellum minute, triangular, pointed distally. Elytra stronger punctured than in *R. bonadonai* sp. nov., intervening spaces up to 3x as large as punctures. Humeri completely rounded. Epipleura broad. Metathoracic wings absent. Male last visible ventrites broadly rounded apically. Aedeagus as in figs 90-91. Protrochanters not modified.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Besides of *R. bonadonai* sp. nov. (see diagnosis in the description above), *R. sahyadri* sp. nov. strongly resembles *Rimaderus meaticollis* Bonadona, 1978 (India: Tamil Nadu), but differs clearly in many details, e.g. larger eyes, laterally less convex outline of pronotum and elytra, comparatively smaller size (1.76 mm vs 1.95-2.15 mm in *R. meaticollis*), as well as in different shape of aedeagus.

Ecology. Collected at 700 m elevation in litter of deciduous forest.

Distribution. Only known from Western Ghats in Kerala State, S India.

***Stenidius obliquesetosus* sp. nov.** (Figs 31, 79-80)

http://zoobank.org/76D34E55-B8BF-491C-A2B2-C6D6E315CFEB

Holotype male NME: NEPAL, Prov. Bheri: Banke, Nepalganj Hotel Kitchen Hut / 140m NN, N28°04’97" E81°38’56", on light 23.-25.VI.2011 leg. M.Hartmann #02.

Etymology. Named from the Latin “obliquus” (oblique) + “setosus” (setose) to highlight the oblique setation of the elytra.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total

124

125

126

Figs. 124-126. Male genital organs and last abdominal ventrite of *Macratria leprieuri gasconica* ssp. nov., male holotype & paratype. 124 – aedeagus; 125 – tergum VII; 126 – ditto, sternum VII.

body length 2.3 mm; head length 0.55 mm, head width across eyes 0.46 mm, pronotal length 0.5 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.42 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.3 mm, elytral length 1.25 mm, elytral width 0.6 mm.

Head black dorsally and ventrally, pronotum dark rufous in apical half, yellowish at base, elytra yellow with black triangular basal spot (narrowly interrupted by yellow suture), large black oval median spot on each elytron not reaching lateral margin and suture, and black apical third. Mouthparts, antennae (except darkened antennomeres 8-11) and legs yellow. Venter dark brown, paler on pro- and mesothorax. Head opaque dorsally and ventrally, with mid-sized prominent circular eyes. Frontoclypeal suture or impression not indicated. Tempora parallel, slightly shorter than eye' length. Hind temporal angles rounded, head base broadly rounded. Punctures evenly dense and coarse, intervening spaces smaller than punctures. Pubescence delicate, long and dense, appressed. Antennae filiform, extending beyond base of elytra. Third antennomere 1.5x as long as preceding, antennomeres 3-6 elongate and slender, 8-9 thickened, 10th antennomere slightly transverse. Terminal antennomere elongate cylindrical, blunt apically, twice as long as penultimate. Pronotum narrower than head, opaque dorsally, broadly rounded anteriorly, moderately narrowed posteriad, with very vague postero-lateral impression. Disc flattened in lateral view. Punctures and pubescence as on head. Scutellum rather large triangular, pointed distally. Elytra elongate, almost parallel-sided, not widened laterally, moderately smooth. Humeri very broadly rounded but not obsolete. Punctures much more delicate than on forebody, more spaceous. Pubescence yellowish, long and dense, appressed, directed posteriorly on dark areas, strongly oblique on pale areas: directed oblique inwards posthumerally, oblique outwards in median third along suture, strongly oblique, almost transverse postmedium on disc, but posteriorly here along lateral margins (Fig. 31). Elytral apices rounded. Metathoracic wings

developed. Male last visible ventrites broadly rounded apically. Aedeagus and male sternum VIII as in figs 79-80. Legs quite long, densely setose. Profemora slightly swollen [in male only?]. Penultimate tarsomeres narrow.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species strongly resembles the W Palaearctic *Stenidius vittatus* (Lucas, 1843) and the western-Indian *S. bezdeki* Kejval, 2006 by the presence of subapical protrusions of the tegmen, but differs readily primarily in the broader, more rounded hind temporal angles, oblique setation of elytra, and non-obsolete humeri (humeri entirely obsolete in *S. bezdeki*).

Ecology. Collected at elevation of 140 m.

Distribution. Only known from Nepal.

***Tomoderus schmidti* sp. nov.** (Figs 32-34, 92-94)

http://zoobank.org/C9AF085A-4944-42C8-A7DB-B4C01E3B5461

Holotype male NME: E-NEPAL,D: Tapiejung W-slope Pathibara 2600-2800m, 27°24’24"N, 87°45’06"E,leg. J.Schmidt, 18./19.V.2016.

Paratypes 54 exx. 34 exx NME, 4 exx BMNH & 5 exx DTC: same label las holotype; 3 exx NME: E-NEPAL,D: Tapiejung W above Gurja,2100-2500m,23.-24.V.2016 27°19’N, 87°33’ leg. J.Schmidt; 3 exx NME: E-NEPAL,D: Tapiejung Gurja to Gupha,2700-2850m,25.V.2016 27°17’45"N,87°32’55"E, leg. J.Schmidt; 1 ex. NME & 1 ex. DTC: E-NEPAL Sankhuwasabha/ Therathum Distr., S of Gupha, 29-3000m, 26.V.16,lg.Schmidt 27°16’23"N 87°29’47"E; 1 ex. NME: E-NEPAL, Sankhuwasabha Therathum Distr., S of Gupha, 2900-3000m, 26.V.2016,leg. J.Schmidt 27°16’23"N, 87°29’47"E; 2 exx NME: E-NEPAL, D: Sankhuwasabha, N of Chauki, 27V.2016, 2600-2700m 27°12’52"N, 87°27’47"E, leg. J.Schmidt.

Etymology. Patronymic. Named in honour of Joachim Schmidt (Admannshagen, Germany), famous carabidologist, explorer of the Himalaya and collector of this species.

Description. Measurements. Holotype, total body length 3 mm (excluding exposed las visible ventrites); head length 0.7 mm, head width across eyes 0.65 mm, pronotal length 0.8 mm, maximum pronotal width 0.56 mm, minimum pronotal width 0.2 mm, elytral length 1.5 mm, elytral width 1.23 mm. Selected paratypes are 2.8 – 3.2 mm long.

Dorsum and venter uniformly brown. Mouthparts, antennae and legs yellowish brown, 3-4 terminal antennomeres whitish. Head smooth, broad, strongly constricted anterior to small circular eyes. Tempora slightly converging towards base, about 1.5x as long as eye’ length. Hind temporal angles broadly rounded, head base subtruncate. Rather deep transverse impression present in place of frontoclypeal suture. Mandible apices bidentate. Punctures minute and sparse. Setae delicate and sparse, subdecumbent. Antennae hardly extending beyond base of pronotum. Antennomeres 2-3 almost equal in length, antennomeres 4-7 widened distally, 8-10 transverse to strongly transverse. Terminal antennomere asymmetrically triangular with pointed apex, about 1.7x as long as penultimate antennomere. Terminal maxillary palpomere securiform. Neck significantly less than 1/3 of head width. Pronotum narrower than head, hourglass-shaped with very deep and broad postmedian lateral constriction. Front margin of anterior lobe subtruncate, without anterior rim. Antebasal sulcus not indicated in dorsal view. Anterior and posterior lobes convex in lateral view (Fig. 34). Constriction broad laterally, continued across disc in lateral view (Fig. 34). Punctures minute on disc; constriction dorsally with two elongate oval pores separated by very short acute median longitudinal rib, which is not

projecting to lobes (Fig. 33). Setae delicate, sparse, appressed. About six very long erect setae on each side of anterior pronotal lobe. Scutellum semicircular, rounded distally. Elytra elliptical, smooth, convex in lateral view and strongly widened laterally across middle. Humeri completely rounded. Punctures stronger than on forebody, but delicate; intervening spaces up to twice as large as punctures. Pubescence yellowish, delicate, appressed, mainly directed posteriorly but in basal third of disc setae directed (weakly) obliquely inwards, and in apical third - (stronger) outwards (Fig. 32). Sutural striae present in apical third. Elytral apices subtruncate. Metathoracic wings absent. Male last visible ventrites broadly rounded apically. Aedeagus and spiculum gastrale as in figs 92-94. Legs quite long with strongly clavate profemora.

Sexual dimorphism. Female externally similar to male.

Differential diagnosis. This species strongly resembles the Himalayan *Tomoderus martensi* Uhmann, 1982 and *T. smetanai* Uhmann, 1989. It differs from *T. martensi* in the absence of the longitudinal carina along the anterior pronotal lobe, shape of the aedeagus and with respect to the more evenly coloured antennae (in *T. martensi* intermediary antennomeres are darkened). In *T. smetanai* there are two transverse foveae in the constriction area of pronotum (visible in dorsal and lateral views), the head is comparatively wider with longer tempora and truncate base, and the antennae have the intermediary antennomeres darkened. Despite it being noted in the original description (Uhmann 1989: 247), there is no track of a longitudinal carina on the anterior pronotal lobe in *T. smetanai*.

Ecology. Collected at elevation of 2100-3000 m.

Distribution. Only known from Eastern Nepal.

Genus *Yunnanomonticola* Telnov, 2002a

Additional description. The following important features of this Anthicini genus were omitted in the original description (Telnov 2002a): Mesepisterna expanded laterally, provided with a tuft of long dorsally directed setae at the lateral angulation (near its posterior margin). Mesepimera strongly reduced, very narrow. Mesosternum angulate expanding laterally, provided with the tuft of same long or shorter postero-dorsally directed setae at this angulation. At least lateral angulations of mesepisterna clearly visible in dorsal view anterior of humeral area of elytra. Both mesepimeral and mesosternal tufts (of setae) visible in dorsal view. Head with strong straight frontoclypeal suture at least in type species, *Y. nanzhao* Telnov, 2002a. Eyes with very short interfacetal setae. Neck narrow, ¼ head width or less. Paired tibial spurs acute, microdenticulate on inner margins. A very long delicate seta raising from base of each claw at least in *Y. nanzhao*.

New distribution data on Anthicidae and Pyrochroidae (Pedilinae)

Anthicidae

***Anthelephila persica* (Kejval, 2000)**

New data: N-IRAQ, S Rawandoz Akoian valley, ~1400m ~36°30'N, 44°36'E 17.-25.IV.2017 pitfall trap, leg. Reuter (1 ex. CRC).
First record from Iraq, previously this species was reported from Iran only.

***Anthicomorphus suturalis* Lewis, 1895**

This species not occurs in the Oriental realm as Chandler et al. (2008: 424) considered and is endemic to Japanese Archipelago.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *antherinus syriae* Pic, 1892**

New data: SYRIA or., muh. Deir Az Zor, Deir Az Zor, 193 m, / 2006.VI.17. UV fényre leg.: Szalóki D. (1 ex. HMNH); LIBANON, Prov. Bekaa Bab Mareaa, Quaraaoun-Lake 33°34’41"N, 35°41’27"E 860 m; 31.V.2006 leg.: J. Weipert (31 exx NME).

First records from Lebanon and Syria (despite its name it is not clear which part of today’s Syria the type specimen came from since parts of historical Syria nowadays are in Turkey). This is the first occurrence confirmation for this subspecies from the territory of Syrian Arab Republic.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *anticemaculatus* Pic, 1900**

Correction: This species not occurs in the southern part of European Russia. Records by Telnov (1998: 7; 1999: 26) based on misidentified specimen of *A. lateriguttatus* Marseul, 1879 (also see note by *A. lateriguttatus* below).

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *axillaris* W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842**

Correction: This species not occurs in the Russian Far East since the record by Telnov (2009: 169) based on misidentified specimens of *A. nankineus* Pic, 1913.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *crinitulus* Pic, 1901a**

Correction: This species is only known from Uzbekistan, records from Afghanistan (Telnov 2002b: 24) and Turkmenistan (Chandler et al. 2008: 425) are based on misidentified specimens.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *dimidiatipennis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1875**

New data: SAUDI ARABIA: Jizan Prov. Abu Arish, Al Mahdag Village, 16°97N 42°83E 1-23.x.2011. Malaise trap. H.A. Dawah. (1 ex. NMW).

First record from Saudi Arabia.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *gordeevae* L.N. Medvedev, 1974**

New data: [Kyrgyzstan] Григорьевка N Иссык-Куль 11.VII.1984 М.Данилевский (1 DTC).

First record from Kyrgyzstan. First record since the original description.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *gratiosus* Pic, 1896**

New data: [S Russia] Астраханская обл., Володарский р-н, Тишково, 6-18.V.2001 С. Свободный (2 exx DTC).

First record from the southern part of European Russia.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *inimicus* Bonadona, 1964**

Correction: This species was erroneously mentioned from Tajikistan by Chandler et al. (2008: 427) since its type locality is in Kyrgyzstan.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *invreai* Koch, 1933**

New data: N 42°11’13.5 E 19°24’52.9 Albania, reg. Malësia e Madhe Liqeni i Shkodrës, Koplik, Seeufer (Schlamm/Schotter) 30.06.2015 44m üNN, leg. Schnitter AL 15 HF (4 exx NME); N 42°11’53.1 E 19°27’02.2 Albania, reg. Malësia e Madhe Shköder N, Koplik, Abbaugrube, Uferzone 06.VII.2015

49m üNN, leg. Schnitter AL 26 HF (11 exx NME).

First records from Albania.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *lamprinulus* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931**

New data: NEPAL, P: Narayani, D Chitwan, Sauraha, Hotel Riverside, 190 mNN 26.VI.-02.VII.2011, LF N27°34’55: , E84°29’58" leg.: M. Hartmann #54 (2 exx NME).

First record from Nepal.

Note: This species was erroneously arranged to *Cordicomus* by Chandler et al. (2008: 433) ignoring the fact Telnov (2003a: 286) assigned it to *Anthicus*.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *lateriguttatus* Marseul, 1879**

New data: [Russia] Sarepta, leg. Becker (Telnov 1999); Central Russia, Volgograd, surroundings of the Volgograd State University, Grigorova gully, 8.05.1995 leg. I.Melnik & E.Shankhiza (Telnov 1998; 1 DTC); W Kazakhstan, Akjubinsk reg., Emba town, 16.V.2000, R.Filimonov leg. (1 ex. DTC); [Russia] апрель 2006 – Досанг, Астраханская обл. Ловушки барбера. leg. А.Матюхин (1 ex. DTC).

First record from Kazakhstan.

Correction: This species not occurs in Mongolia (consider new status and distribution of *A. mongolicus* Pic, 1896 above).

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *luteicornis* W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842**

Correction: This species not occurs in Eastern Siberia and Russian Far East as erroneously mentioned by Lafer (1996: 45) but correctly ignored by Chandler et al. (2008: 427). East Russian record refers to hitherto unidentified *Anthicus* (s. l.) sp.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *maderi* Heberdey, 1938**

New data: THAILAND, 7. - 12. 5. MAE HONG SON prv. SOPPONG, 1500m 19°27’N; 98°20’E lgt. S.Becvar, 1996 (1 ex. ABC).

First record from Thailand.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *nebulosus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849b**

New data: THAILAND Prov. Phang Nga Khao Lak, envir. Khao Lak Beach U.Schmidt 29.IV.2015 (1 ex. NME).

First record from Thailand.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *pilosus* Marseul, 1876**

New data: [E Russia] Еврейская АО, Облученский р-н, Ю окр. п. Радде, лес, склоны сопок 30.VII.2004 leg. И.Мельник (2 exx MPU).

First record from Jewish Autonomous Oblast’ in E Russia.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *posticatus* Pic, 1895**

New data: At light traps / OMAN: Muscat Gov. Oman Botanic Garden 23°33’35"N 58°07’35"E 100m. 10.iii.2015. B. Levey (1 ex. NMW); At light traps / OMAN: Al Batinah S. Gov. Barka. 23°43’31"N 57°47’56"E Coastal sand plain. 7 m. 21.iii.2015. B. Levey (1 ex. NMW).

First record from Oman.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *quadrioculatus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849b**

New data: [European Russia] Киров. обл. ГПЗ Нургуш Пр.пл. 3. ивняк 08.08-20.08.13. Целищева (1 ex. MPU).

Correction: This species not occurs in Afghanistan since the record by Telnov (2002b: 24) was based on misidentification of *Stricticomus arcuaticeps* (Pic, 1900).

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *robustus* Pic, 1902**

New data: SARAWAK: 4th Division Gn. Mulu NP / nr.Base Camp 50-100m. / Straw litter / P.M.Hammond& J.E.Marshall v-viii.1978 B.M.1978-49 (1 ex. BMNH); MALAYSIA-W, Perak, 30km SW of IPOH, 100m, Terronoh Lakes, BATU GAJAH, 19-21.iii.2002, P.Èechovský leg. (2 exx ADC); W Malaysia-Pahang Endau Rampin N.P.,600 m Cechowksy 13.IV.2009 (3 exx ABC); 13 of 27.xii.12 Wu Kau Tang. NT H.K. – Dry cow pat. (1 ex. PAC).

First records from Hong Kong (China), West and East Malaysia, and Borneo.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *sillemi* Heberdey, 1935**

Correction: Record from Afghanistan (Telnov 2002b: 25) is based on misidentified aberrant specimens of widespread *A. tristis tristis* W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842. This species is not yet confirmed for Afghanistan.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *sinaiticus* Schatzmayr et Koch, 1934**

New data: OMAN: Ad Dakilhiyah, Wadi Al Khoud. 23°33'N 58°06'E. 22.x.1988. Light trap at water. M. Ebejer (1 ex. NMW); OMAN: Ash Sharqiyah, Sayq, 22°30'N 59°06'E 540 m. 5-6.vii.1995. At light in Wadi. B. Skule & M.D. Gallagher. (1 ex. NMW): At light traps / OMAN: Ad Dakhiliyah Gov. Birkat al Mouz, Wadi at Muadin 22°57'16"N 57°39'39"E 650 m. 17.iii.2015. B. Levey (1 ex. NMW).
First records from Oman.

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *staudingeri* Pic, 1893b**

New data: Uzbekistan, Churatinezskij s-z, Khayat, 5.04.1981 leg. S.Baskakova (1 ex. DTC).
Correction: The record above was published by Telnov (1998: 7) for *Anthicus signatellus* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928 (misidentification), which remains not recorded from Uzbekistan. Also see section "New combinations, synonymy and status changes".

***Anthicus* (s. str.) *tristis tristis* W.L.E. Schmidt, 1842**

New data: BRD [Germany], Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheidter Wert, 10.05.2012, leg. K. Hadulla (1 ex. KHC).

First record from Germany.

***Clavicomus paganettii* (Pic, 1909)**

New data: Sizilien / Italien Campofelice Anfang Mai 2015 leg. Max Sieber (1 ex. CRC).

First record from Sicily Island.

***Clavicomus gigas* (Pic, 1899)**

New data: CYPRUS: Umg. Polis Kato Akourdaleia; 350m SPRICK -2- 19.04. 1995 (1 ex. CPC & 1 ex. DTC); CYPRUS: Umg.Paphos/ Kommandaria-Reg.: Arminou – 15c-SPRICK; ca.850m; 27.04.95 1(1 ex. CPC); W Zypern 2004 Umg. Stafos-Agios Fotios Obstwiese / Hang leg. W. Apfel 30.IV. (1 ex. DTC); CYPRUS W. 39 Lemesos, 30 km NNW, P.Platres N, 1700mNN Fritzlar leg. 12.IV.2006 (1 ex. NME); CYPRUS W, 70 Lemessos, 30 km W, Pissouri S, Kliff, 200m Fritzlar leg. 8.IV.2009

(1 ex. NME); CYRPUS-Prov. Limassol Koilani: Agia Mavri, Brücke.34°50,8'N, 32°32,1'E SPRICK –HF0 23.4.2010 (1 ex. CPC); CY; Prov. Larnaka 78 Lympia, 8 km SSE: Kochi; 100m Fritzlar leg. 18.III.2012 (1 ex. NME); N-CYPRUS, Girne, 22kmE, Karaaða•, S, oliv grove, sheep-run, 350m NN, 35°18'41"N, 33°33'25"E 29.III.2015, leg. A.Kopetz #24 (1 ex. NME); CYPRUS, N, Esentepe, S,ruderal floor, 260mNN 35°19'47"N, 33°35'07"E 01.IV.15,leg.D.Frenzel #34 (3 exx NME); N-CYPRUS, Girne, 55kmE, Kaplica, 500mS, scrubby slope with spring, 150m NN, 35°24'55"N, 33°54'23"E 01.IV.2015, leg. A.Kopetz #37 (2 exx NME); N-ZYPERN:2.5.2017 Ruins of Hilarion,657m. 35°18'46"N 33°16'48" J.SCHÖNEFELD leg. (51) (1 ex. CJS).

***Cordicomus margelanicus* (Pic, 1893a)**

New data: Armenien Etschiadzin 10.IV.58 Lindberg (9 exx FMNH).

First record from Armenia.

***Cyclodinus biplicatulus* (Reitter, 1889)**

New data: [S Russia] РОССИЯ юж., Волгоградская обл., Палассовский р-н, бер. оз. Эльтон, междуречье Хара и Ланцу, 14-25.VIII.2004, в наносах тростникового плавника, leg. А.В.Маталин.

First record from the southern part of European Russia. This is the northernmost known record for this species.

***Cyclodinus blandulus* (Baudi di Selve, 1877)**

Correction: This species not occurs in Turkmenistan as erroneously mentioned by Telnov (1998: 6), but correctly ignored by Chandler et al. (2008: 427). Turkmen record refers to hitherto unidentified *Cyclodinus* sp.

***Cyclodinus debilis* (LaFerté-Sénectère 1849a)**

New data: [European Russia] Sarepta, leg. Becker (1 ex. DTC); N 23°04'02.2" E 57°22'27.9" Oman, Prov. Al-Dakhiliyah, Al-Jabal al Akhdar Mts., Al-Hamra SSE, *Sand/Schirmakazien* 24.02.2011 675m üNN leg.: SCHNITTER OM 5 LF (2 exx NME); At light traps / OMAN: Muscat Gov. Oman Botanic Garden 23°33'35"N 58°07'35"E 100m. 10.iii.2015. B. Levey (3 exx NMW); At light traps / OMAN: Al Batinah S. Gov. Barka. 23°43'31"N 57°47'56"E Coastal sand plain. 7 m. 21.iii.2015. B. Levey (3 exx NMW); Qatar 20.03.2016 (2 exx DTC).

First records from Oman, Qatar and southern part of European Russia.

***Endomia vanharteni* Telnov, 2008**

New data: OMAN: Ad Dakilhiyah, Wadi Al Khoud. 23°33'N 58°06'E. 22.x.1988. Light trap at water. M. Ebejer (2 exx NMW); N 23°04'02.2" E 57°22'27.9" Oman, Prov. Al-Dakhiliyah, Al-Jabal al Akhdar Mts., Al-Hamra SSE, *Sand/Schirmakazien* 24.02.2011 675m üNN leg.: SCHNITTER OM 5 LF (2 exx NME); At light traps / OMAN: Ad Dakhilinyah Gv. Nida (dry wadi), S. of Bidbid 23°13'37"N 58°03'15"E 500m. 15.iii.2015. B. Levey. (2 exx NMW).

First records from Oman.

***Lemodes* (s. str.) *coccinea* Boheman, 1858**

New data: [Australia] New South Wales Gwidyr Highway 12 m. E. Glen Innes. 10 NOV. 1973 / Collr. A & M Walford-Huggins / E. Gowing-Scopes collection BMNH(E) 2005-4 (1 ex. BMNH); [Australia] Wappan Block, Lake Eildon. Victoria 10 May 1978 G. W. Anderson / E. Gowing-Scopes collection BMNH(E) 2005-4 (1 ex. BMNH).

***Leptaleus delicatulus* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849)**

New data: MALAYSIA (Kelatan State) 60 km NE Tanah Rata Tanah Kerajaan 1000 m (at light) 12.-30.IV.2007 P.Èechovsky (1 ex. NME).

First record from West Malaysia.
Correction: Record from Lombok Island (Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia) by Uhmann (1996: 27) is a misidentification of *Leptaleus* sp. (specimen in NHMW).

***Leptaleus glabellus* (Truqui, 1855)**

New data: MOROCCO, Agdz vill. Area, N30°40'50", W006°25'12", 26.VI.2010, 956m (light), A.Anichtchenko leg. (1 ex. DTC); MOROCCO, Tagounite vill., N30*01'21" W005*32'09" (light) Anichtchenko A. leg. 28.06.2010 (1 ex. DUBC).

First records from Morocco.

***Leptaleus rodriguesi* (Latreille, 1804)**

New data [Germany] D, NRW, (No), Bornheim-Hemmerich, W. Fritz-Köhler, 12.III.2005. (1 ex. CFK). This information already published at: htpp://www.koleopterologie.de/arbeitsgemeinschaft/beitraege/koehler/leptaleus-rodriguesi.html

First record from Germany and Central Europe.

***Leptaleus triguttatus* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849)**

New data: TR, Hatay, 15 km WSW Antakya, Batiayaz, bottom of Musa dað, ~500 m, 6.-23.IV.2014 pitfall, leg. C. Reuter (9 exx CRC).

First record from Turkey and Kurdistan region.

***Macratria robusta* (Motschulsky, 1863)**

New data: NEPAL c.Prov.Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River 27°34'51"N, 84°29'30"E 14.-15.07.2001, LF, 180m riverside, leg. A.Kopetz (3 exx NME); NEPAL, Prov. Narayani 27°34'29"N,84°29'55"E Sauraha, Rapti-Ufer, 16.-18.VI.2007; 15 m leg.: J. Weipert (6 exx NME); NEPAL P: Narayani D: Chitwan, Sauraha Rapti River nr. Hotel Riverside, 07.VII.2009 / leg. A.Weigel,160m NN, N27°34'29" E84°29'55" (#66) (5 exx NME); NEP: Mahakali/Kanchanpur vic. Mahandrangar, Shuklaphanta Nature Res.,Dsauda river, LFF N29°53'51", E80°13'29", 160m 1.VII.2017,leg. A.Kopetz #17-19 (17 exx NME): NEP: Narayani/Chitwan, 2km W of Sauraha, small forest with fruit trees, N27°34'48", E84°28'10" 180m,05.VII.2017,leg. A. Kopetz #17-22a (8 exx NME): NEPAL,P: Narayani D; Chitwan, 2km W of Sauraha, 180mNN 05.VII.2017, LF small forest with fruit trees, 27°34'48"N, 84°28'10"E leg. A. Weigel #17-22a (20 exx NME); NEPAL: Bheri/D:Bankevic, Kohalpur, 150 m, 06.VII.2009, N27°35'18" E85°22'44" secundary [sic!] forest leg.A.Weigel (1 ex. NME); NEPAL, Prov. Narayani 27°34'29"N,84°29'55"E Sauraha, Rapti-Ufer 160 m; 7.-8.VII.2009 LF, leg.: J. Weipert (2 exx NME): NEPAL, P: Narayani/ D:Chitwan 2 km NW, Sauraha, community-forest, „Bagmara",170m, N 27°35'18", E 84°28'34", 08.VII.2009,leg.A. Weigel (1 ex. NME); NEPAL,P: Narayani D: Chitwan, Sauraha Rapti River,near Hotel Riverside / 190m, N27°34'29" E84°29'55", 26.VI-02.VII.2011 leg. J. Küßner, #55 (2 exx NME); NEPAL, P: Narayani, D Chitwan, Sauraha, Hotel Riverside, 190 mNN 26.VI.-02.VII.2011, LF N27°34'55", E84°29'58" leg.: M. Hartmann #54 (1 ex. NME).

First records from Nepal and Himalaya Mountains.

***Macratriomima lobigera* Champion, 1916**

Correction: Record from Western Australia by Telnov (2006: 66) refers to *Macratriomima chandleri* sp. nov. (see description above).

***Microhoria leptostemma* (Kolenati, 1846)**

New data: [S Russia] 4.6.2013. Калмыкия, Приютное.- сачок (15 exx DTC); [S Russia] 15.6.2013 г. Приютное -Калмыкия (25 exx DTC).
First records from the Republic of Kalmykia and steppes of the southern part of European Russia.

***Microhoria mollis* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875)**

New data: [Russia] Белгородская обл., Новооскольский р-н окр. п. Песчанка VI.1990 Leg. П.Удовиченко (2 exx DTC).

This is hitherto the northernmost known record for this species.

***Nitorus doveri* (Heberdey, 1934)**

New data: INDIA, Tamil Nadu D: Vilupparam, Auroville, Discipline vill. 01.VII.-31.VIII.2013 leg. Local collector 12°0,7'N, 79°47,97'E (1 ex. NME).

***Nitorus petri* (Pic, 1894)**

New data: KAZAKHSTAN S, Talasski Alatau range, Zhabagpysu riverbank, Zhabagly vill. 3 km E, 23-28.VI.2004, 1100 m, shingle riverbed, leg. A.V.Matalin (8 exx DTC).

First record from Talas Ala-Too Range.

***Nitorus subannulipes* (Pic, 1914)**

New data: INDIA, Goa, Talpona riv., 14°59'59,1"N, 74°4'56,5"E, 24.-27.IV.2013, A.Anichtchenko leg. (5 exx DUBC, 4 exx DTC).

First record since the original description, first record from Goa State and W India.

***Notoxus adygheicus* Telnov, 2016**

New data: Azerbajdzhan [sic!], S Talysh, Yatolamly, 30VI.1987 (6 exx ADC); Armenia, Azavan vill., 27.VII.1997 ex coll. Pu (3 exx ADC); Armenia, Gegharkunik prov., 3 km N Norashen, Seagull' Island, 9.VII.2005 (11 exx ADC); Azerbajdzhan [sic!], prov., 20 km E from Maku, 17.VII.2005, 1000 mt. V. Gurko leg. (1 ex. ADC).

First records from Armenia and Azerbaijan.

***Notoxus appendicinus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1874**

New data: [Germany] Niederoderwitz bei Zittau 18.7.2012 LF Richter (1 ex. CMS).

First record from Saxony Federal state of Germany.

***Notoxus eurasicus* Telnov, 2016**

New data: [E Russia] Алтайский кр. Тигирецкий [sic!] запов., окр. пос. Тигирек, Козырь 3. VII. 2005 И. А Удалов / 51°03' N, 82°59'E (1 ex. DTC).

First record from Altai Krai of SE Russia.

***Notoxus simulans simulans* Heberdey, 1935**

New data: NE - Afghanistan Panjir valley, Parian env., ca. 2000 m 10. – 12.VII.2009 leg. C. Reuter (1 ex. DTC, 1 ex. CRC).

***Phalantias euconnoides* Bonadona, 1988**

New data: INDIA S, Kerala, Sholayar forest division, 24.II-17.V.2006, deciduous forest, 700 m, leg. S.Thomas (5 exx DTC).

First record from India and mainland Asia, previously this species was reported from Sri Lanka only.

***Sapintus* (s. str.) *argenteofasciatus* Telnov, 2003b**

New data: AUSTRALIA:N.S.W. Liverpool. 21.xi.1964. M.I.Nikitin. B.M.1965-258. (1 ex. BMNH); Valley of Georges River / AUSTRALIA: N.S.W.Cabramatta., 2.x.1960. M.Nikitin. B.M.1961-77. (1 ex. BMNH).

First records since the original description.

***Sapintus* (s. str.) *blackburni* (Werner, 1970)**

New data: AUSTRALIA, QLD, Brisbane, Sunnybank, MacGregor Pk. 11/x/2000 Beating Leg.J.F.Mates &P.S.P. Fong (1 ex. BMNH).

First record since the original description. Also consider new combination above.

***Sapintus* (s. str.) *insignicornis* (Lea, 1922)**

New data: AUSTRALIA: N. Queensland. Redlynch. 1-10.x.1938 R.G.Wind. (4 exx BMNH); at light / AUSTRALIA.N.Q.: Cairns. 17.I.1962. E.B.Britton. B.M.1962-153. (2 exx BMNH); Australia, QLD Daintree, Silky Oaks Lodge 22 Dec-2003 Leg. J.Mates & P. Fong (1 ex. BMNH).

First records since the original description.

***Sapintus* (s. str.) *javanus* (Marseul, 1882)**

New data: CHINA: S-YUNNAN (Xishuangbanna), 27 km NW Jinghong, vic. Beng Gang Ha Ni / N22°08.74; E100°35.50, 1800-2000m 29.V.2008 leg. A. Weigel KL/HF (1 ex. NME).

First record from Yunnan Province of China.

***Sapintus* (s. str.) *pallipes* (Lea, 1895)**

New data: Australia, NS Wales, Uki, River Tweed plain, xi.1999 leg. V.Sosnij (1 ex. DTC).

First record since the original description. Also consider new combination above.

***Stereopalpus asiaticus* (Pic, 1942)**

New data: [China] CINA, Sichuan Batang m. 2500 15-16.VII.1992 E.Gallo (1 ex. MSNG).

***Steriphodon bedeli* (Abeille de Perrin, 1894)**

New data: *393* / Abyss. Raffray / Museo Civ. Genova / Steriphodon Bedeli ? (1 ex. MSNG); ARABIA Saud. Wadi Jizan leg. Filipponi 26.III.1978 (1 ex. MSNG); ARABIA, Un Shaebi v. 1936 R.C.M. Darling (2 exx. BMNH).

First records from Saudi Arabia and "Abyssinia" (without exact locality), first time recorded from outside Périm Island (Yemen).

***Steriphodon harenosus* Telnov, 2016**

New data: OMAN: Ad Dakilhiyah, Wadi Al Khoud. 23°33'N 58°06'E. 22.x.1988. Light trap at water. M. Ebejer (1 ex. NMW); At light traps / OMAN: Muscat Gov. Oman Botanic Garden 23°33'35"N 58°07'35"E 100m. 10.iii.2015. B. Levey (10 exx NMW).

First records from Oman.

***Stricticomus ophthalmicus* (Rottenberg, 1871)**

New data: N 23°05’41.1" E 57°23’40.4" Oman, Prov. Al-Dakhiliyah, Al-Jabal al Akhdar Mts., E Al-Hamra, N Al Hotta, *Hochland* 22.02.2011 1.137m üNN leg.: Schnitter OM 1 LF (1 ex. NME); N 23°04’02.2" E 57°22’27.9" Oman, Prov. Al-Dakhiliyah, Al-Jabal al Akhdar Mts., Al-Hamra SSE, *Sand/ Schirmakazien* 24.02.2011 675m üNN leg.: Schnitter OM 5 LF (3 exx NME); At light traps / OMAN: Ad Dakhiliyah Gov. Birkat al Mouz, Wadi at Muadin 22°57’16"N 57°39’39"E 650 m. 17.iii.2015. B. Levey (1 ex. NMW); OMAN: Ad Dakhiliyah Gov. nr. Al Hoota cave, 680 m. 23°04’48"N 57°20’32"E, Light trap in dry wadi. 19.iii.2015. B. Levey (1 ex. NMW).

***Stricticomus peplifer* (Marseul, 1879)**

New data: PAKISTAN 13.-15.4. W, BALOCHISTAN TUMP (90 km W TURBAT) lgt. S. Becvar s. & j. 1993 (1 ex. ADC); Pakistan, 21.25.IV.93 Sei, Balochistan, Bela Leg.S.Becvar (1 ex. ADC).

First records from Pakistan.

***Stricticomus rufithorax* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849)**

New data: Lebanon, ca. 40 km NE Beirut, Chatine river n. Arz Tannourine river bank, ca. 1500 m 24.V.2014, leg. Reuter (1 ex. CRC).

First record from Lebanon.

Pyrochroidae: Pedilinae

***Pedilus fuscus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1822**

New data: Maak / Siberia Irkutsk / Fry Coll. 1905.100. / BM. (1 ex. BMNH).

Correction: Record from NW China (Turfan Depression) by Telnov (2011a: 17) is based on misidentified specimens of *P. tristis* Semenov, 1893.

***Pedilus mongolicus* Reitter, 1901**

Correction: This species was referred from “Mongolia” (country) by Pollock & Young (2008: 414), but in fact is described from Inner Mongolia of China (Hanhai) and was never reported from Mongolian People’s Republic.

***Pedilus tibialis* Semenov, 1893**

New data: Tian-S. / Hauser Coll. 1904-63. / Musart / BM / Pedilus fuscus Fisch. (3 exx BMNH); KAZAKHSTAN NE, Altai Mts, Sarymsakty mt. range, River Sarymsakty valley, 2000 m, 19.VI.1999, leg. I.Mel’nik (3 exx DTC).

***Pedilus tristis* Semenov, 1893**

New data: [Kazakhstan] Turkestan Almásy 1906 / Narynkol (9 exx HMNH & 3 DTC); [Kirgizia] Turkestan Almásy 1906 / Tekkes-Sary Tör (5 exx HMNH & 2 DTC); [Kirgizia] Turkestan Almásy 1906 / Przewalsk Vall.Karakol (2 exx HMNH); Kirghizia, Alai mt. ridge, Taldyk pass, 3500 m, 16.VII.1998, leg. I.Mel’nik (3 exx DTC).

First record from Kazakhstan.

***Pedilus willbergi* Semenov, 1900**

Type material: female holotype, ZIN: Гиссар:верх.р.Каратаг. 1898. Е. Вильберг. [handwritten] / Pedilus willbergi m. female Typ. VII.900. [handwritten] A. Semenow det. [printed] / Zool. Inst St.Petersburg [printed, label yellow] (1 ex. BMNH).

New data: [Tajikistan] OST-BUCHARA Karatag 916m. F.Hauser 1898 / Hauser Coll. 1904-63. / 234 / Pedilus rubricollis Mot. Rtt.d.

Semenov (1900) and Reitter (1901) mentioned this species from "... in meris montibus Buchariae orientalis ..." and "Buchara", respectively. However, the only known specimens (the holotype and one mentioned above) are both from River Karatag valley, Tajikistan. Occurrence of this species in Uzbekistan is not impossible but is not confirmed.

***Pedilus xanthopus* Semenov, 1899**

New data: Russia E, S Siberia, Tyva AR, Buren river, Khorumnug-Taiga mts, 1600 m, 20-29.VI.1999, leg. I.Mel'nik (1 ex. DTC).
First record from the Republic of Tyva, SE Russia.

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