

# Nomenclatural notes on Anthicidae and Pyrochroidae (Coleoptera). 5

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**Abstract:** In the fifth work of the series, additional nomenclatural problems in Anthicidae are resolved. Eleven species of the Anthicidae new to the science are described and illustrated. New data on distributions of poorly known Anthicidae and Pyrochroidae species are given.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Anthicidae, Pyrochroidae, *Pedilus*, nomenclature, lectotype designation, new synonymy, new species, faunistics.

## Introduction

This is the fifth publication in a series that aims to find solutions to the numerous nomenclatural problems within Anthicidae and Pedilinae Pyrochroidae (Telnov 2006, 2007, 2010a, and 2011).

Five new combinations, six new synonyms, one revised and one new status, two lectotype designations, and two new names for the Anthicidae (Anthicinae) were made. Eleven species new to science described and illustrated, namely *Anthicomorphus mimicus* sp. nov. (China: Shaanxi), *Endomia himalayana* sp. nov. (Nepal), *Mecynotarsus doberai* sp. nov. (West New Guinea), *Nitorus pauwelsi* sp. nov. (DR Congo), *Notoxus adyghenicus* sp. nov. (Russia: NW Caucasus), *N. eurasicus* sp. nov. (Russia: South Urals), *N. spatulicornus* sp. nov. (Nepal), *N. tricoloratus* sp. nov. (Azerbaijan), *Papuanthicus yali* sp. nov. (Central New Guinea), *Steriphodon harenosus* sp. nov. (United Arab Emirates), and *Telesinus marshalli* sp. nov. (Madagascar). New faunal information is presented on the Anthicidae and Pediline Pyrochroidae.

## Material and methods

All text labels are reproduced exactly, with no corrections or additions; labels (if more than one for the same specimen) are separated by slash; author's comments are placed in square brackets [ ]. Genera and species are arranged alphabetically.

### Acronyms of the type material stores:

- BMNH – The Natural History Museum (British Museum; Natural History), London (UK);
- CNC – Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa (Canada);
- HKES – Hong Kong Entomological Society, Hong Kong (China);
- HMNH – Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest (Hungary);
- IRSN – Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels (Belgium);
- IZUE – Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (Germany);

MHUB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany;

MNHN – Muséum National d'histoire naturelle, Paris (France);

MPSU – Moscow Pedagogical State university, Moscow (Russia);

MRAC – Musée Royal de l'Afrique centrale, Brussels (Belgium);

MSNG – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova (Italy);

MZUF – Zoological Museum "La Specola", Florence (Italy);

NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (Switzerland);

NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (Germany);

SDEI – Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg (Germany);

SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart (Germany);

TLMF – Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Innsbruck (Austria);

ZMUM – Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University (Russia);

ADC – Collection Augusto Degiovanni, Bubano (Italy);

DTC – Collection Dmitry Telnov, Rīga (Latvia);

FGC – Collection Francois Genier, Ottawa (Canada);

FHC – Collection František Houška, České Budějovice (Czech Republic);

HRC – Collection Huw Roberts, Al Ain (U.A.E.);

IBC – Collection Ingo Brunk, Dresden (Germany);

MEC – Collection Manfred Egger, Wattens (Austria).

## Nomenclatural part

### 1. New combinations, new synonymy, state revisions, lectotype designations

#### *Anthelephila volkonskyi* (Pic, 1942a) and *Formicomus volkonskyi* Pic, 1942b

Pic (1942a: 77) (May 1942) described *Formicomus volkonskyi* from l'Adrar des Iforas (Adrar des Ifoghas massif in Mali and S Algeria). Four months later, Pic (1942b: 12) (September 1942) repeated the very same description in another magazine, creating unjustified duplicative description.

#### *Anthicus joannis* Pic comb. nov.

Original placement: *Anthicus Joannis* Pic, 1901a: 90, erroneously moved to *Cordicollis MARSEUL*, 1879 by Chandler et al. (2008). Based on study of the type series (MNHN): Bagdad (Joan) [handwritten] / coType [handwritten, label pink] / A. Joannis Pic [handwritten].

#### *Anthicus inderiensis* MARSEUL, 1879: 78

= *Anthicus grandiceps* Pic, 1902: 10 **syn. nov.**

Based on study of the holotypes (MNHN) of both taxa. *A. inderiensis*, holotype: ex Korb [handwritten] [this specimen is clearly the holotype according the original description, but does not bear any type label]. *A. grandiceps*: Krasnowodsk [handwritten] / ex Korb [handwritten] / type [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red] / grandiceps Pic [handwritten].

Both specimens are from same series collected probably at very same place. Both bear a label "ex Korb" [collection].

#### *Anthicus* s.l. *ugandanus ugandanus* Pic, 1911: 158

= *Anthicus vanderijsti* Pic, 1952c: 73 **syn. nov.**

Based on study of the holotypes of

both taxa. *A. ugandanus ugandanus*, holotype (MSNG): UGANDA *Bussu Busoga* 19[printed]10[handwritten] D<sup>re</sup> E. BAYON [printed] / Typus [printed, text red, red border] / *Anthicus ugandanus* n sp. [handwritten]. *A. vanderijsti*, holotype (MRAC): HOLOTYPUS [printed, label red, black border] / MUSÉE DU CONGO **Kisantu** -1932 R. P. Vanderyst [printed] / R. DET. [printed] R. [handwritten] 5678 [printed] / *Anthicus Vanderijsti* [sic!] n sp [handwritten].

I am not yet familiar with the current position of this highly distinctive species within the Anthicini. Pic (1952c: 73) gives the following body length for the holotype *A. vanderijsti*: “3 mm. environ”. In fact, the holotype is 2.10 mm long.

***Clavicollis erythraeus* (Pic) comb. nov.**

Original placement: *Anthicus erythraeus* Pic, 1899: 27.

Based on study of the holotype (MNHN): [green circular label with no text] / *Erythraea* [handwritten, text red] / type [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red, black border] / *erythraeus* Pic [handwritten].

***Cyclodinus raffrayi* (Pic, 1894: xi)**

= *Anthicus mongolensis* L.N. MEDVEDEV, 1974: 153 **syn. nov.**

Based on study of the holotype (MNHN) of *C. raffrayi* and original description of *Anthicus mongolensis*. External morphology as well as male aedeagi are identical.

***Hirticollis binotatus* (Pic, 1903: 647)**

= *Hirticollis sparsepunctatus* Pic, 1906: 56 (new combination was proposed by Telnov 2007: 32) **syn. nov.**

Based on study of comparative material of *H. binotatus* and the holotype (MNHN) of *H. sparsepunctatus*: Manilla [handwritten] / Type [handwritten, by M.Pic] / TYPE [printed, label red] / *sparsepunctatus* Pic

[handwritten, by M.Pic].

***Lemodes (Lagriomorpha) rugosa* YOUNG, 2011: 5**

= *Lemodes (Lagriomorpha) triplehorni* YOUNG, 2011: 13 **syn. nov.**

Both species originally described from Arfak Mountains of New Guinea's Bird's Head Peninsula. *L. rugosa* was described from single male specimen, while *L. triplehorni* - from three females. Additional studies in Arfak Mountains gave me a male and female of *Lemodes* collected by shaking from green same green tree leaf: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gigi Lake S env., Uper vill. 2-2,5 km NNE, 1°17'10S, 133°54'18"E, 09.IX.2015, 1900-2480 m, primary mid montane rainforest, leg. D.Telnov. Male of this pair is identical with *L. rugosus*, but female - with *L. triplehorni*. This is enough to consider both taxa conspecific.

***Leptaleus pumicatus* (KREKICH-STRASSOLDO) comb. nov.**

Original placement: *Anthicus pumicatus* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1929: 481.

Based on original description and comparative material from Borneo (see chapter “Faunal part”).

***Macratrria afroaequatoris* TELNOV nom. nov.**

Original placement: *Macratrria Severini* var. *diversimembris* Pic, 1955: 126.

Note: Original name proposed by Pic (1955) is unavailable (Nardi 2008). This is separate species, distinct from other African *Macratrria* NEWMAN. New name derives from combination of Africa + Latin “aequatorum” (equator) and should refer to the distribution area of this species.

***Macratrria brunnescens* Pic stat. nov.**

Original placement: *Macratrria crassipes* Pic, v. *brunnescens* Pic, 1901b: 792.

Based on study of the lectotypus (MSNG) [herewith designated]: SUMATRAPADANG 1890. E. MODIGLIANI [printed, black border] / Typus [printed, text red, red border] / v. brunnescens Pic [handwritten] / crassipes Pic var. brunnescens Pic [handwritten, black border] / Macratia crassipes Pic var. brunnescens Pic typus ! [handwritten]; Paralectotypus (MSNG) [herewith designated]: SUMATRA PADANG 1890. E. MODIGLIANI [printed, black border] / Typus [printed, text red, red border] / v. brunnescens Pic [handwritten].

***Microhoria baudii* (Pic, 1893)**

Lectotypus [herewith designated] and paralectotypus (MNHN): [...] 1 Mai 14 [handwritten, text partly unreadable] / type [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label red, black border].

Two specimens on same slide on same pin, with same labels (as cited before). Herewith the right specimen (♂) is designated as the lectotypus and left specimen (♀) - as paralectotypus.

***Nitorus bucki* TELNOV nom. & comb. nov.**

Original placement: *Anthicus leleupi* BUCK, 1958: 258.

Based on study of the holotype (BMNH): Tanganyika, Handeni, 350 m, 25-27.IV.57.

Note: New name was required, because Pic (1952a, 1952b) already published two homonymic descriptions under same name of "*Anthicus leleupi*" (for details see Telnov (2006)). New name derivation is patronymic, dedicated to F.D. Buck, British entomologist who first described this species, but created homonym.

***Omonadus confucii* (MARSEUL) *addendus* (KREKICH-STRASSOLD) stat. nov.**

Original placement: *Anthicus addendus* KREKICH-STRASSOLD, 1928: 102 (from Himalaya), transferred to *Omonadus*

MULSANT, REY by Uhmann (1990: 143).

New status based on the study of numerous comparative specimens from Japan, Far East of Russia, S Korea, E and SE China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines (*O. confucii confucii*) and Nepal, N India, Myanmar, SW China (Yunnan), Afghanistan (*O. addendus*). Both *O. confucii* and *O. addendus* are conspecific and identical even in the shape of male genital organs (male aedeagus is variable in length). Specimens from Himalaya and southern part of distribution area are usually more glossy dorsally, with intervening spaces not or indistinctly microreticulate (*O. confucii addendus*). Specimens from northern part of the range usually more dull, with dorsum distinctly and dense microreticulate between punctures (*O. confucii confucii*).

More studies are necessary to re-evaluate distribution of each subspecies.

*O. confucii tokarensis* (NOMURA, 1962) from Ryukyu Islands (Japan) differs from both *O. c. confucii* and *O. c. addendus* in lacking pale markings on elytra except the rufous base. I am not familiar with the taxonomic status of this subspecies.

***Papuanthicus dilutus* (Pic, 1901b: 798)**

= *Papuanthicus frustrator* TELNOV, 2010b: 256 **syn. nov.**

Based on morphological and DNA study of holotypes of both species. The holotype of *P. dilutus* is teneral, not fully coloured specimen.

***Sapintus luteonotatus* (Pic) stat. rev.**

Original placement: *Anthicus luteonotatus* Pic, 1913: 132.

Based on study of the ♂ holotype (SDEI): *anthicus luteonotatus* Pic [handwritten] / Taihorin Formosa Sauter, 1911 [printed] VII [handwritten] / Syntypus [label red, printed] / coll. DEI Eberswalde [printed] / *Anthicus luteonotatus* Pic [handwritten] / *Sapintus*



sodalis (Pic, 1895) = *Anthicus luteonotatus* Pic, 1913 n. syn. det. Telnov, 2001 [printed].  
 Note: Erroneously synonymised with widespread *Sapintus sodalis* (Pic, 1895) (junior synonym of *S. javanus* (MARSEUL, 1882) by Telnov (2001), but *S. luteonotatus* differs from *S. javanus* in simple, non-denticulate tegmen of aedeagus.

***Sapintus rugulipennis rugulipennis***

(FAIRMAIRE, 1893: 157)

= *Anthicus lateapicalis* var. *diversicolor*

Pic, 1952c: 78 **syn. nov.**

Based on morphological study of type material of both taxa. Paratype ♂ *S. rugulipennis rugulipennis* (MNHN): Cotype [printed, label red, black border] / H. Sénégal; Badoumbé D’Nodier I à V-1882 [printed, black border] / *Leptaleus rugulipennis* Fairm. [handwritten]. Holotype ♂ *Anthicus lateapicalis* var. *diversicolor* (MRAC): HOLOTYPUS [printed, label red, black border] / type [handwritten, label pink] / COLL. MUS. CONGO Kasenyi [printed] 19 [handwritten] -VII-1937 H. J. Brédo [printed] / ♂ [handwritten] / R. DET. [printed] G. [handwritten] 5679 [printed] / var. *diversicolor* mihi [handwritten].

***Trichananca rugulosa* (UHMANN) comb. nov.**

Original placement: *Anthicomorphus rugulosus* UHMANN, 2007: 26.

Based on study of the holotype: Sydney [printed] / *Anthicomorphus* [printed] *rugulosus* sp.nov. [handwritten] det.G.Uhmann 19 [printed] 88 [handwritten] / Macleay Museum University of Sydney 2006 AUSTRALIA [printed, label green] / Typus [printed, label red, black border].

Note: I am not familiar with the taxonomic status of this species.

**2. Descriptions of new taxa**

***Anthicomorphus mimicus* sp. nov.** (Figs 1-3)

Holotype ♀ SMNS: CHINA: Shaanxi prov. Taibai Shan above Houshenzi 1700-2600 m, 9.VI.-3.VII.1998 leg. P. JÄGER&J. MARTENS [printed] / *Ischalia* sp. ? [handwritten] G. Nardi det. 2004 [printed] [label with black border].

Derivatio nominis: This species is named from Latin “mimica” (mimic), because of strong similarity in dorsal body colouration with certain species of genus *Ischalia* (Ischaliidae). Holotype specimen is even labelled “*Ischalia* sp.” by my colleague Gianluca Nardi.

Measurements, holotype: Total body length 5.40 mm, maximum combined width across middle of elytra 1.60 mm. Head 1.0 mm long, across eyes 0.90 mm broad, pronotum 1.0 mm long, maximum width 0.80 mm, minimum width in constriction area 0.55 mm, elytra 3.40 mm long, 1.60 mm broad.

Colouration: Head yellow in anterior half and on underside, black-brown posterior to eyes, as also on frons. Pronotum black-brown on disc, yellow laterally and ventrally. Scutellum yellow. Elytra orange-coloured with broad black sutural spot not reaching elytral apices. Sternum and abdomen orange-coloured. Legs black-brown with 2-3 terminal tarsomeres of all tarsi yellow.

Description: Head opaque, with large, prominent, kidney-shaped eyes. Head base very broadly rounded together with tempora. Frontoclypeal suture shallow, poorly defined. Dorsal surface very densely crateriform punctured. Punctures are flat, intervening spaces smaller than punctures. Pubescence yellow, fine and dense, suberect to appressed. Antennae long and stout, in female reaching over elytral humeri. All antennomeres densely and setulose, setation is whitish, long and erect. Second



Figure 1. *Anthicomorphus mimicus* sp. nov. holotype female, habitus, dorsal view.



Figure 2. *Anthicomorphus mimicus* sp. nov. holotype female, head, dorsal view.

antennomere in female  $\frac{1}{2}$  shorter than third one. Terminal antennomere in female elongate conical, 2x longer than penultimate antennomere. Terminal maxillary palpomere axeform. Pronotum opaque dorsally, punctures on disc larger and denser than on head, but also flat and crateriform. Laterally glossy and almost unpunctured. Antebasal lateral constriction deep. Pubescence yellow, long and dense, appressed, partly hiding sculpture of dorsal surface. Scutellum subquadrate, minutely punctate. Elytra glossy, almost parallel. Postbasal transverse impression broad but shallow and poorly defined. Punctures minute and dense, intervening spaces smaller to as large as punctures. On pale zone of elytra, pubescence is orange, long and dense, suberect, strongly hiding the sculpture of elytra, directed posteriorly. On black zone of elytra, pubescence is black, long and appressed, directed posteriorly, sparser than pale pubescence. With few longer erect tactile setae

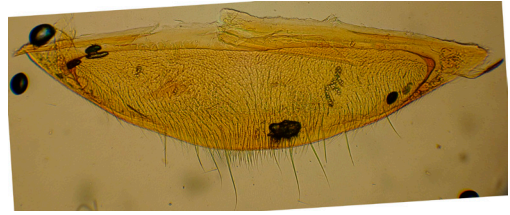


Figure 3. *Anthicomorphus mimicus* sp. nov. holotype female, morphological sternite VII, ventral view.

on elytral disc. Sutural striae only developed in apical third of elytra. Hind wings fully developed. Legs long, densely appressedly pubescent. Penultimate tarsomeres narrow, bilobate. Basal metatarsomere in female longer than combined length of other tarsomeres. Morphological tergite VII in female triangular, rounded on apical margin. Morphological sternite VII in female short and broad, very broadly rounded on apical margin (Fig. 3).

Sexual dimorphism: Male is unknown.

Ecology & biology: The holotype collected at altitudes 1700-2600 m.

Differential diagnosis: Very distinctive species among other *Anthicomorphus* LEWIS, 1895 primarily due to body coloration. *Anthicomorphus himalayanus* TELNOV, 2010 (Nepal) is somewhat similar, but median black marking of elytra is broad and not covering the whole suture, forebody is pale orange in this species. *A. suturalis* LEWIS, 1895 (Japan) has the sutural area of elytra black or dark brown, but also have pale appendages and antennae, forebody is not opaque and differently pubescent dorsally.

Distribution: This species only known from Shaanxi Province in central China.





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Figures 4-7. *Endomia himalayana* sp. nov. paratype male. 4 – habitus, dorsal view; 5 – morphological tergite VII, dorsal view; 6 – morphological sternite VII, ventral view; 7 – spiculum gastrale.



Figure 8A & B. *Endomia himalayana* sp. nov. paratype male, aedeagus.

***Endomia himalayana* sp. nov.** (Figs 4-8)

Holotype ♂ NME: NEPAL P: Narayani D: Chitwan, Sauraha Rapti river nr. Hotel Riverside, 07.VII.2009 [printed] / Leg. A. Weigel, 160m NN N27°34'29" E 84°29'55" (#66) [printed].

Paratypes 15 specimens: 12 NME, 2 DTC: same labels as in holotype; 1 ♂ NME: NEPAL P: Bheri/D: Banke Nepalganj, Dunna Khola, N28°05'51", E81°41'13", 140m, 04.VII.2009 leg. A. Kopetz riverside #63 [printed].

Derivatio nominis: This species is named after its area of origin, the foot of the Himalaya mountain system.

Measurements, holotype: Total body length 2.15 mm, maximum combined width across middle of elytra 0.55 mm. Head 0.53 mm long, across eyes 0.38 mm broad, pronotum 0.47 mm long, maximum width on anterior part 0.34 mm, elytra 1.15 mm long, 0.55 mm broad. ♀ from Rapti River: total body length 2.08 mm, maximum combined width across middle of elytra 0.59 mm. Head 0.48 mm long, across eyes 0.39 mm broad, pronotum 0.45 mm long, maximum width on anterior part 0.30 mm, elytra 1.15 mm long, 0.59 mm broad. ♂ specimen from Nepalganj: total body length 2.10 mm, maximum combined width across middle of elytra 0.57 mm. Head 0.52 mm long, across eyes 0.41 mm broad, pronotum 0.43 mm long, maximum width on anterior part 0.44 mm, elytra 1.15 mm long, 0.57 mm broad.

Colouration: Head dark reddish brown, pronotum reddish brown or pale with darker anterior third, elytra pale yellow-brown, later with conspicuous black markings consisting of irregularly outlined preapical transverse band which is strongly triangularly projecting forward along suture and not bearing later margins of elytra, and small postmedian circular spot on outer margin of each elytron. Other very small black spots are also present on shoulder angle of each elytron. In certain paratypes, whole apical area of elytra is darkened. Legs and maxillary palpi as well as basal antennomere are yellow (antennomeres 2-11 are missing). Underside pale brown with yellow-brown abdomen.

Description: Head opaque, robust, with very small and prominent eyes. Tempora almost twice longer than longitudinal diameter of the eye, temporal angles broadly rounded. Head base almost truncate. Underside and Pronotum smaller than head, opaque, rounded on anterior margin, distinctly converging posteriad on lateral margins. Elytra subopaque, subparallel, 2x



Figures 9-10. *Mecynotarsus doberai* sp. nov. holotype male. 9 – habitus, dorsal view; 10 – pronotum, dorsal view.

longer than wide. Punctures on whole dorsal body large and very dense, intervening spaces much smaller than punctures. Pubescence on whole dorsal body very inconspicuous, short and whitish, sparse. Legs short, inconspicuous. Morphological tergite VII in male short, truncate on apical margin (Fig. 5). Morphological sternite VII in male broadly rounded on apical margin (Fig. 6). Spiculum gastrale in male shorter than aedeagus (Fig.

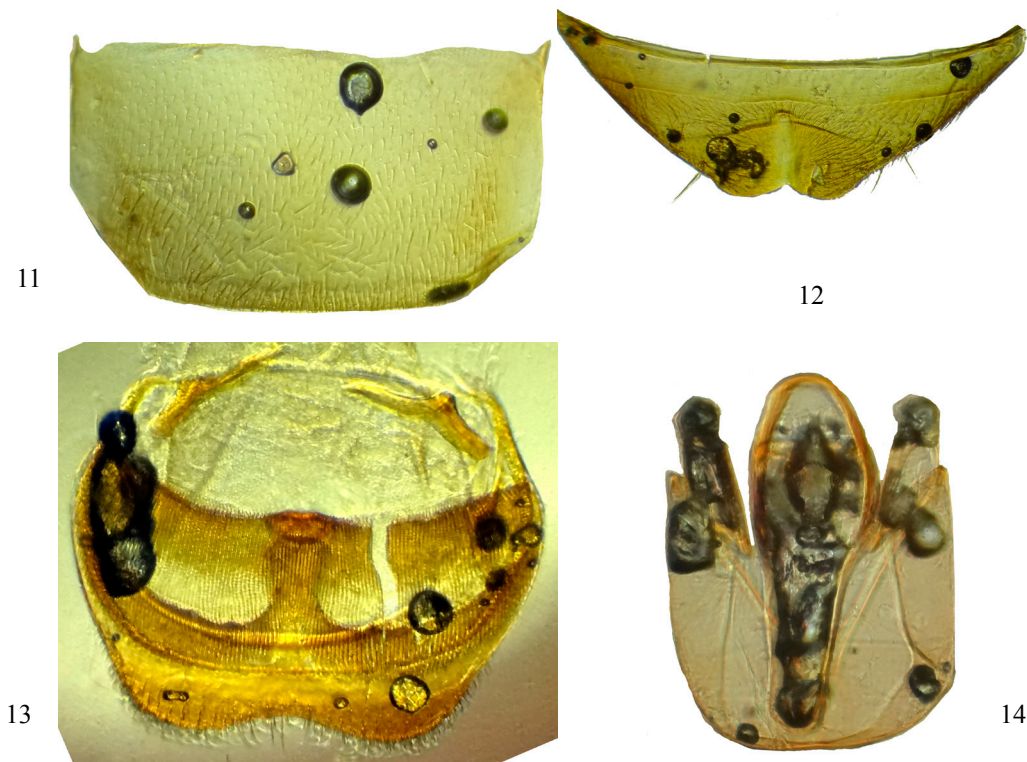
7). Male aedeagus with tegmen continuously narrowed toward pointed apex in both dorsal and lateral view (Fig. 8).

Sexual dimorphism: Almost not indicated, but females with comparatively less slender elytra.

Variability: Dark markings cover whole apical area of elytra in certain specimens.

Ecology & biology: Specimens





Figures 11-14. *Mecynotarsus doberai* sp. nov. holotype male. 11 – morphological tergite VII, dorsal view; 12 – morphological sternite VII, ventral view; 13 – morphological tergite VIII; 14 – aedeagus.

collected in river valley at light, as well as on river bank, at altitudes of 140-160 m.

Differential diagnosis: This species is primarily distinctive due to unique body colouration and the shape of the aedeagus. Male *Endomia malayana* (PIC, 1895 (eastern (Sumbawa) and western (Bali, Java) Sunda Islands) have similar simple pointed aedeagus and rounded head base, but differs in elytral colouration, having more massive, less slender pronotum and tegmen of aedeagus being broader in distal part. Male *E. rameshi* KEJVAL, 1998 (S India: Tamil Nadu) have similar but less pointed tegmen of aedeagus, different elytral colouration and predistal antennomere being shorter, almost as wide as long. Body

colouration as well as male aedeagus are generally very similar in *Endomia quinque maculata* UHMANN, 1995 (China (Yunnan), Laos, Thailand), but the tip of aedeagus is different in this species and DNA sequencing showed more than 5% difference (COI gene) between the two taxa, what is more than enough to state *E. himalayana* and *E. quinque maculata* are different species.

Distribution: This species only known from Nepal.

***Mecynotarsus doberai* sp. nov.** (Figs 9-14)

Holotype ♂ NME: W-PAPUA, Manokwari Pr., 14 km NE Ransik [sic!] Warbiati, Light trap leg. A. Weigel, 1°18,41'S 134°14,24'E, 02.III.2007 [printed].

Note: Correct spelling is Ransiki, not „Ransik“ as stated on the original label.

**Derivatio nominis:** This species is named after its area of origin, Doberai (= Bird's Head, Vogelkop) Peninsula of New Guinea.

**Measurements, holotype:** Total body length 2.42 mm, maximum combined width across postmedium of elytra 1.02 mm. Head 0.52 mm long, across eyes 0.43 mm broad, pronotum inclusive horn 1.0 mm long, maximum width 0.67 mm, pronotal horn 0.50 mm long, elytra 1.40 mm long, 0.90 mm broad.

**Colouration:** Dorsal surface uniformly dark brown, head paler. Labrum, palpi, antennae and legs pale yellow. Underside pale brown, abdomen yellowish brown.

**Description:** Head glossy, dorsally flattened, with extremely large eyes occupying wholes sides of it. Head base truncate, temporal angles strongly angulate. Punctures minute and dense. Antennae very long, slender, third antennomere 1/3 longer than preceding. Terminal antennomere slightly longer than penultimate one. Pronotum (Fig. 10) glossy, weakly globose dorsally. Dorsal outline of pronotum with posterior collar strongly delimited by sharp incision in lateral view. Pronotal horn with 5 (on right margin) - 6 (on left margin) lobules; apical lobule large, double. Submarginal rugules 10 (basal ones small, apical ones larger), median rugules 8-9, of various size. Underside of horn glossy and shiny, not punctured. Punctures dense on disc, intervening spaces mostly smaller than punctures. Pubescence greyish, dense and appressed. Two long basal and two long subbasal tactile setae present on the basal margin of pronotum prior to posterior collar. Elytra glossy, humeral angles distinct, rounded (not angulate). Postbasal transverse impression not indicated. Punctures like on pronotal disc but more flat, somewhat double, intervening spaces as large as punctures; punctuation becoming finer and

arser toward the apex. Pubescence golden, long and dense, appressed. Elytral apices with very small denticle in male. Hind wings fully developed. Legs long and slender. Metatarsi slightly longer than metatibiae in male. Male sternite VII with medio-ventral impression on apical margin and ventral groove (Fig. 11). Male tergite VII truncate on apical margin (Fig. 12). Male tergite VIII broadly excavated on apical margin (Fig. 13). Male aedeagus with tegmen broadly rounded apically (Fig. 14).

**Sexual dimorphism:** Female is unknown.

**Ecology & biology:** No data available.

**Differential diagnosis:** Species of *M. loriae* Pic species-group (sensu Kejval 2011) primarily related to *M. edwinus* TELNOV, 2000 (North New Guinea & Papuan Peninsula of Papua New Guinea), but clearly different in tegmen of male aedeagus being broadly rounded apically (blunt conical in *M. edwinus*) and male tergite VIII distinctly and broadly excavated on apical margin (excavation indistinct in *M. edwinus*).

**Distribution:** This species known from Doberai Peninsula (= Bird's Head, Vogelkop) of New Guinea.

***Nitorus pauwelsi* sp. nov.** (Figs 15-16, 18-26)

Holotype ♂ IRSN: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. R.D.CONGO:Mbangi Canopy Fogging,Fog 6 02°07'N-021°44'E 25-VI-2009 Old Secondary Forest Congostream Exp. [printed, label blue].

Paratypes 127 specimens, 44 IRSN, 3 DTC: same label as in holotype; 2 IRSN: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. R.D.CONGO. Mbangi 2°07'N 21°44'E Canopy fogging 5 25.VI.2009. Old 2nd forest. I.G. 31.421 Congostream exp. 2009 [printed, label blue]; 73 IRSN, 5 DTC: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. R.D.CONGO. Monzé (Engengele) 2°02'N 22°44'E Canopy fogging 8. 29.VI.2009. Old 2nd forest. I.G. 31.421 Congostream exp. 2009 [printed, label blue].

**Derivatio nominis:** Patronymic. This species is devoted to Olivier S.G. Pauwels (Bruxelles, Belgium), famous

herpetologist and conservationist, an extraordinary specialist on equatorial Africa and my good friend.

Measurements, holotype: Total body length 2.66 mm, maximum combined width across middle of elytra 0.81 mm. Head 0.6 mm long, across eyes 0.55 mm broad, pronotum 0.51 mm long, maximum width 0.44 mm, minimum width in constriction area 0.22 mm, elytra 1.55 mm long, 0.81 mm broad. Paratype ♀ from Monzé: total body length 2.77 mm, maximum combined width across middle of elytra 1.0 mm. Head 0.6 mm long, across eyes 0.6 mm broad, pronotum 0.57 mm long, maximum width 0.46 mm, minimum width in constriction area 0.22 mm, elytra 1.6 mm long, 1.0 mm broad.

Colouration: Body dark brown to black brown, only moth parts and basal collar of pronotum paler. Basal 4-8 antennomeres paler brown to yellowish, as well as maxillary palps. Pro- and mesofemora yellow in their basal half, as all trochanters. Metafemora pale brown. Underside brown.

Description: Head glossy, with very large and prominent eyes. Head base very broadly rounded behind the eyes (Fig. 18). Frontoclypeal suture not present. Dorsal surface deeply minutely punctate, intervening spaces glossy, as large to 2-3x larger than punctures. Pubescence sparse, very inconspicuous, greyish. Antennae in both sexes reaching slightly over elytral humeri. Second antennomere in male slightly shorter than third one. Antennomeres 3-6 elongate, thickened distally. Antennomeres 7-10 more thickened than preceding, 9-10 shortened, cylindrical. Terminal antennomere in male elongate, 1/3x longer than penultimate antennomere. Terminal maxillary palpomere strongly axiform. Pronotum glossy dorsally, strongly constricted laterally postmedium prior to narrow base, anterior half of pronotum is hump-like in lateral view (Fig. 19). Both anterior and basal

collar broad. Punctures denser, larger and deeper than on head, intervening spaces glossy. Pubescence inconspicuous, greyish, appressed, directed posteriorly. Scutellum small, triangular, glossy. Elytra glossy, widened across middle, with short and deep postbasal transverse impression. Punctures smaller than on forebody, flat and less dense. A short, inconspicuous and appressed hair is raising from each puncture. With many significantly longer erect tactile setae on elytral disc. Sutural striae narrow, only presented in apical third of elytra. Elytral apices in male each with minute pore-like notch. Hind wings fully developed. Legs long, glossy, finely but quite densely pubescent. Metatibiae in both sexes strongly thickened (Fig. 16). Penultimate tarsomeres distinctly bilobate. Basal metatarsomere in male longer than combined length of other tarsomeres. Underside of the body glossy. Morphological tergite VII in male small and short, truncate on apical margin (Fig. 20), in female triangular, narrowly rounded on apical margin (Fig. 26). Morphological tergite VII in male (Fig. 21). Morphological sternite VII in both sexes short, broadly rounded on apical margin (Fig. 22). Spiculum gastrale (Figs 24-25). Male aedeagus with tegmen somewhat spatulate widened in distal part, shortly pointed apically (Fig. 23).

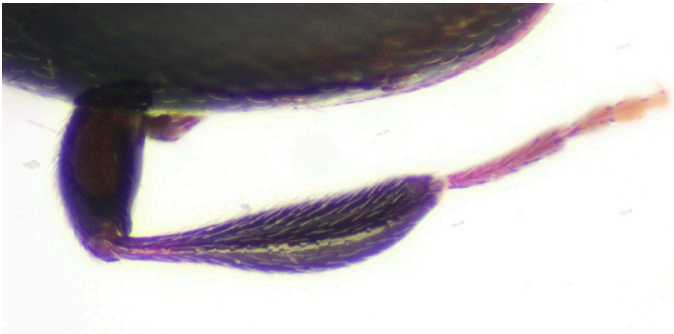
Sexual dimorphism: Almost not indicated, but females generally less slender.

Ecology & biology: All specimens collected from tree canopy in old growth secondary lowland rainforest.

Differential diagnosis: This species is primarily distinctive due to mesotibiae thickened in both sexes. Few African taxa share this feature with *Nitorus pauwelsi*, namely *N. albostrigatus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1898) (Madagascar), *N. amplipes* (PIC, 1895) and subspecies (Madagascar), *N. crassitibius* (FAIRMAIRE, 1898) (Madagascar), *N. gibbosulus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1903) (Madagascar),



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Figures 15-16. *Nitorus pauwelsi* sp. nov. paratype female. 15 – habitus, dorsal view; 16 – left metatibia, dorsal view.

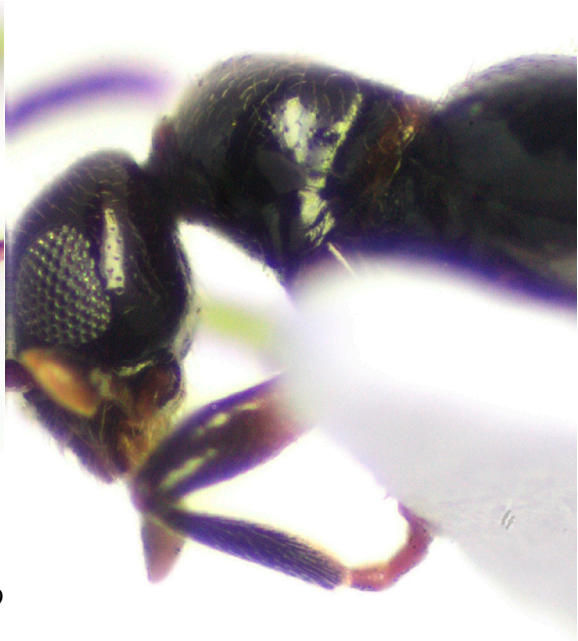




Figure 17. *Nitorus inflatipes* (Pic, 1894) det. G.Uhmann, male specimens from Freetown, Sierra Leone, habitus, dorsal view (photo: Milan Pallmann, SMNS).



18



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Figures 18-19. *Nitorus pauwelsi* sp. nov. paratype male. 18 – head, dorsal view; 19 – forebody, lateral view.



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Figures 20-22. *Nitorus pauwelsi* sp. nov. paratype male. 20 – morphological tergite VII, dorsal view; 21 – morphological tergite VIII; 22 – morphological sternite VII, ventral view.





23A



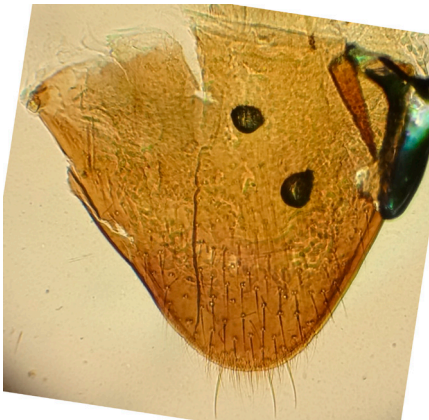
23B



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25



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Figures 23-26. *Nitorus pauwelsi* sp. nov. 23A and B – male aedeagus; 24 – male spiculum gastrale; 25 – female spiculum gastrale; 26 – female morphological tergite VII, dorsal view.

1990) (Madagascar). Specific morphological characters of each species are presented in Table 1. Additionally, shape of male aedeagus is different in *Nitorus pauwelsi* (see Bonadona 1958 for aedeagi of Madagascan species, except *N. pauliani* and *N. schuelei* whose only known by female holotypes only; aedeagus of *N. inflatipes* is not yet described).

Distribution: This species known from River Congo valley, North DR Congo.

*N. inflatipes* (Pic, 1894) (Ivory Coast, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Cameroun (last one is listed by Uhmman 1990b but no locality provided), *N. pauliani* (BONADONA, 1958) (Madagascar), and *N. schuelei* (UHMANN,

Table 1. Differential morphology of *Nitorus pauwelsi* sp. nov. and similar African species.

Similar <i>Nitorus</i> TELNOV, 2007 species and their characters	<i>N. pauwelsi</i> sp. nov.	
<i>N. albostrigatus</i>	yellow transverse band in postbasal impression of elytra	uniformly dark brown
<i>N. amplipes</i> and subspecies	two yellow transverse bands on elytra, head base conically constricted posterior to eyes	uniformly dark brown, head base rounded
<i>N. crassitibius</i>	yellow transverse band in postbasal impression of elytra, head base prolonged posterior to eyes	uniformly dark brown, head base rounded
<i>N. gibbosulus</i>	forebody pale, two yellow transverse bands on elytra, head base prolonged posterior to eyes	uniformly dark brown, head base rounded
<i>N. inflatipes</i> (Fig. 17)	yellow transverse band in postbasal impression of elytra, elytra without postbasal transverse impression, pronotum not or indistinctly hump-like in lateral view	elytra uniformly dark brown to back brown, elytra with distinct postbasal transverse impression, anterior half of pronotum hump-like in lateral view
<i>N. pauliani</i>	yellow transverse band in postbasal impression of elytra, head base prolonged posterior to eyes, pronotum slender	head base rounded, pronotum less slender
<i>N. schueleii</i>	head strongly elongate and strongly constricted posterior to eyes, pronotum slender	head base rounded, pronotum less slender

***Notoxus adyghicus* sp. nov.** (Figs 27-31)

Holotype ♂ ZMUM: [S Russia] Республика Адыгея, окр. г. Майкоп 2.VI.2007. leg. Шаповалов М. И. [printed].

Derivatio nominis: Named after the area of origin, the Republic of Adygheya of Russian northern Caucasus.

Measurements, holotype: Total body length 3.40 mm, maximum combined width across postmedium of elytra 1.02 mm. Head 0.70 mm long, across eyes 0.60 mm broad, pronotum inclusive horn 1.02 mm long, maximum width 0.67 mm, pronotal horn 0.40 mm long, elytra 2.20 mm long, 1.02 mm broad.

Colouration: Head dark brown, pronotum reddish brown dorsally, pale reddish to orange laterally. Elytra brown with narrowly reddish brown base and two pairs of

pale yellow spots on each elytron. Premedian pair of spots is large, broadly discontinued by brown suture, reaching the lateral margin of elytra and continuing anteriorly along the lateral margin toward the base (shoulder area is pale laterally). Postmedian pair of spots is of irregular shape (broader along the suture, narrower on sides of elytra), narrowly disconnected by brown suture, reaching the lateral margin of elytra. Antennae, palpi and legs pale. Underside of head and abdomen is dark brown, underside of pronotum is pale.

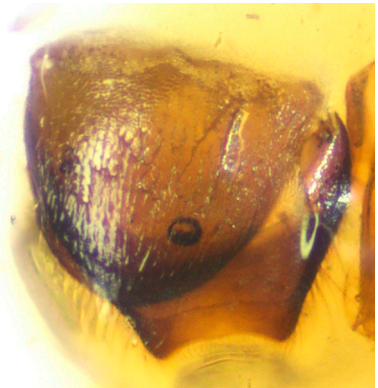
Description: Head is glossy and smooth on frons, with large, prominent eyes. Frons flattened, finely rugulose. Tempora are evenly converging toward truncate base. With a series of very long suberect setae posteriorly to eyes and on lateral margin from clypeus toward eyes. Pronotum globose, smooth dorsally. Pronotal horn (Fig. 28) broad, largely subparallel, with 2-3 large baso-



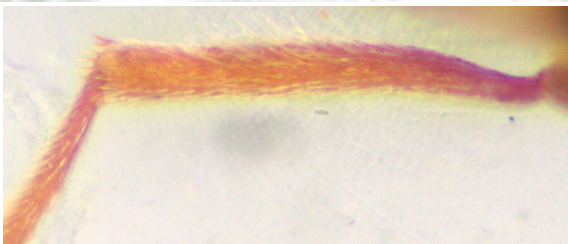
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Figures 27-31. *Notoxus adygheicus* sp. nov., holotype male.  
 27 – habitus, dorsal view; 28 – pronotum, dorsal view; 29 – metatibia, dorsal view (consider long whitish setation);  
 30 – last visible tergite (top) and sternite (bottom), dorsal view; 31 – aedeagus.

lateral lobules on each side; one apical lobule (fusion of three apical lobules). Horn surface depressed and finely rugulose between the apical margin and horn crest. Underside of horn covered with dense pubescence. Horn crest distinctly raised, evenly lowering toward horn apex, lateral margins consist each of 3-4 elongate and narrow lobules, almost with no disconnections between them. Basal groove of pronotum complete, laterally covered by dense pubescence, broadly unpubescent medially. Elytra elongate, smooth dorsally, densely and finely punctate. Elytral pubescence fine and quite long, yellowish but darker on brown background. Elytral apice in male without visible notch. Legs stout, meso- and metatibiae distinctly thickened distally (in males only?) (Fig. 29). Male metatibiae somewhat curved, on internal margin covered by long, semierect, whitish setae. Last visible male sternite deeply excavated apically (Fig. 30). Last visible male tergite rounded apically (Fig. 30). Aedeagus (Fig. 31).

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Ecology & biology: No data are available.

Differential diagnosis: This species is very similar to *N. angustulus* KREKICH-STRASSOLD, 1919 (Armenia, Georgia, Greece, Iran, Turkey, Turkmenistan), *N. eurasicus* sp. nov. (see description of this species below), and *N. trifasciatus* ROSSI, 1792 (widespread in the Palaearctic region) and differs primarily in curved and setose male metatibiae, as well as in shape and structure of male aedeagus.

Distribution: This species only known from north-western Caucasus, Republic of Adygeya (S Russia).

***Notoxus eurasicus* sp. nov.** (Figs 32-36)

Holotype ♂ BMNH: Russian Fed., S.Urals (e.slope), Chelyabinsk Region, basin of Bolshoi Kizil River,

(tributary to R.Ural) 8/00, S.V. Nikolaeva [printed].

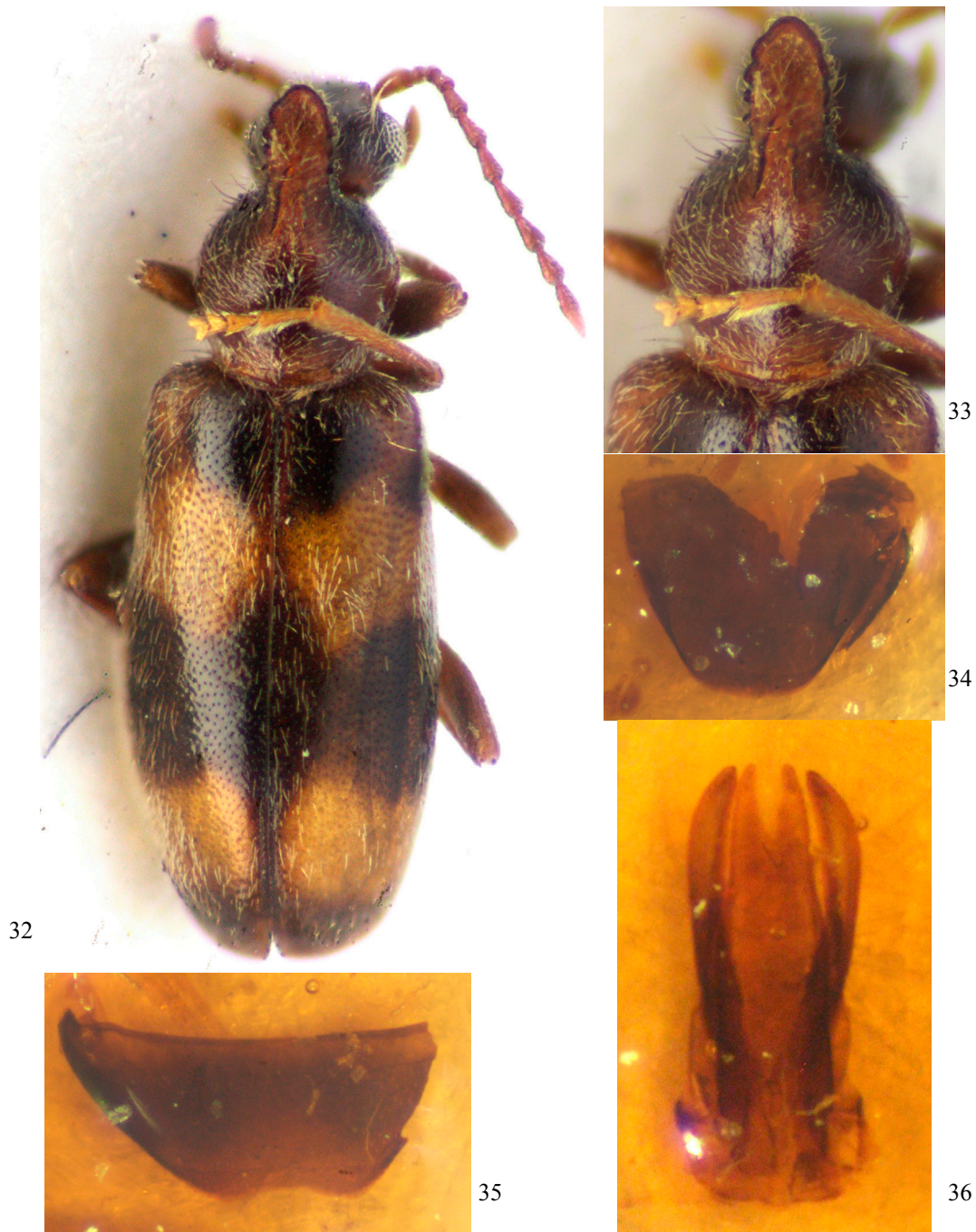
Derivatio nominis: This species was found definitively on “frontier” between Europe and Asia and consequently named after Eurasia.

Measurements, holotype: Total body length 3.20 mm, maximum combined width across postmedium of elytra 1.05 mm. Head 0.60 mm long, across eyes 0.56 mm broad, pronotum inclusive horn 1.03 mm long, maximum width 0.65 mm, pronotal horn 0.37 mm long, elytra 2.10 mm long, 1.05 mm broad.

Colouration: Forebody reddish brown. Elytra black with pale markings in shape of transverse postbasal fascia (anterior margin of this fascia somewhat prolonged anteriorly and reaching base of elytra on shoulder, encircling black scutellar area), also reaching lateral margins of elytra and narrowly prolonged anteriorly toward base) and preapical fascia (reaching lateral margins of elytra, with not sharply defined anterior margin). Both anterior and posterior pale fascias very narrowly interrupted on the suture by main black colouration. Legs and antennae very pale brown to yellowish. Forebody pale on underside, thorax and abdomen dark brown.

Description: Head glossy and smooth on frons, with mid-sized, prominent eyes. Frons broadly depressed. Tempora slightly converging toward broadly rounded base. Occiput densely punctate-rugulose, opaque. Pronotum globose, smooth dorsally. Pronotal horn (Fig. 33) broad, largely subparallel, with 2 large and one small lateral lobules on each side; one apical lobule (fusion of three apical lobules). Underside of horn covered with long and dense, curved whitish pubescence. Horn crest distinctly raised, evenly lowering toward horn apex, lateral margins consist each of 3-4 long and narrow lobules. Basal groove of pronotum complete,





Figures 32-36. *Notoxus eurasicus* sp. nov., holotype male. 32 – habitus, dorsal view; 33 – pronotum, dorsal view; 34 – last visible tergite, dorsal view; 35 – last visible sternite, dorsal view; 36 – aedeagus.

laterally covered by dense pubescence; pubescence broadly interrupted medially. Elytra broad, smooth dorsally. Punctured dense and quite rough in basal half, getting much finer and sparser postmedium. Elytral pubescence fine and quite long, whitish on pale and yellowish on black background. Elytral apice in male without visible notch. Legs with long and slender male metatibiae. Last visible male tergite very broadly rounded on apical margin (Fig. 34). Last visible male sternite shallowly excavate on apical margin (Fig 35). Aedeagus (Fig. 36).

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Ecology & biology: No data are available.

Differential diagnosis: This species is very similar to *N. angustulus* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1919 (Armenia, Georgia, Greece, Iran, Turkey, Turkmenistan) and *N. trifasciatus* ROSSI, 1792 (widespread in the Palearctic region) and differs primarily in shape and structure of male aedeagus. DNA sequencing showed more than 6% difference (COI gene) between *N. eurasicus* and *N. trifasciatus*.

Distribution: This species only known from Southern Urals of Central Russia.

***Notoxus spatulicornus* sp. nov.** (Figs 37-38)  
Holotype ♀ NME: NEPAL Seti/Bajhang way from Chainpur (N29°33'04"E81°11'47") to Tamail (N29°30'15", E81°08'24") 1200-1100m, 30.VI.2009 leg. A.Weigel #39 [printed].

Derivatio nominis: Named from Latin "spatula" [spatula] + "cornus" [horn], because of extraordinary wide and flat, spatulate pronotal horn.

Measurements, holotype: Total body length 4.11 mm, maximum combined width across postmedium of elytra 1.16 mm. Head 0.75 mm long, across eyes 0.70 mm broad, pronotum inclusive horn 1.30 mm

long, maximum width 0.80 mm, pronotal horn 0.46 mm long, elytra 2.60 mm long, 1.16 mm broad.

Colouration: Head and pronotum reddish brown dorsally, somewhat paler laterally and ventrally. Elytra yellow to orange with black markings formed by broad longitudinal black zone along the suture (widened at the base, reaching apical third of elytra) and broad median transverse band with irregular anterior and posterior margin and not reaching lateral margins of elytra; behind the median band, the black colouration continues posteriad along the suture and building preapical transverse band. Legs and antennae pale reddish to yellow.

Description: Head with very large and prominent eyes. Pronotum globose, rugulose-punctate dorsally. Pronotal horn (Fig. 38) very broad, completely covering the frons between eyes, with 4-5 large lobules on each side and one large apical lobule (fusion of three apical lobules). Horn surface depressed and strongly tuberculate. Horn crest almost flat, lateral margins consist each of 6-7 distinct but small lobules. Basal groove of pronotum interrupted medially, laterally covered by dense pubescence. Elytra elongate, smooth dorsally, distinctly punctate. Punctures getting much smaller posterior to the middle. Elytral pubescence fine and long, yellowish, appressed. Postbasal transverse impression of elytra shallow but visible. Legs stout. Last visible sternite in female rounded apically. Last visible tergite in female rounded apically.

Sexual dimorphism: Male is unknown.

Ecology & biology: The holotype was collected at altitudes 1100-1200 m.

Differential diagnosis: This species is very distinct among the Oriental and Palearctic species of *Notoxus* GEOFFROY, 1762 due to extraordinary broad pronotal horn. *N. suturalifer* PIC, 1932 (Vietnam,





Figure 37. *Notoxus spatulicornus* sp. nov., holotype female, habitus, dorsal view.

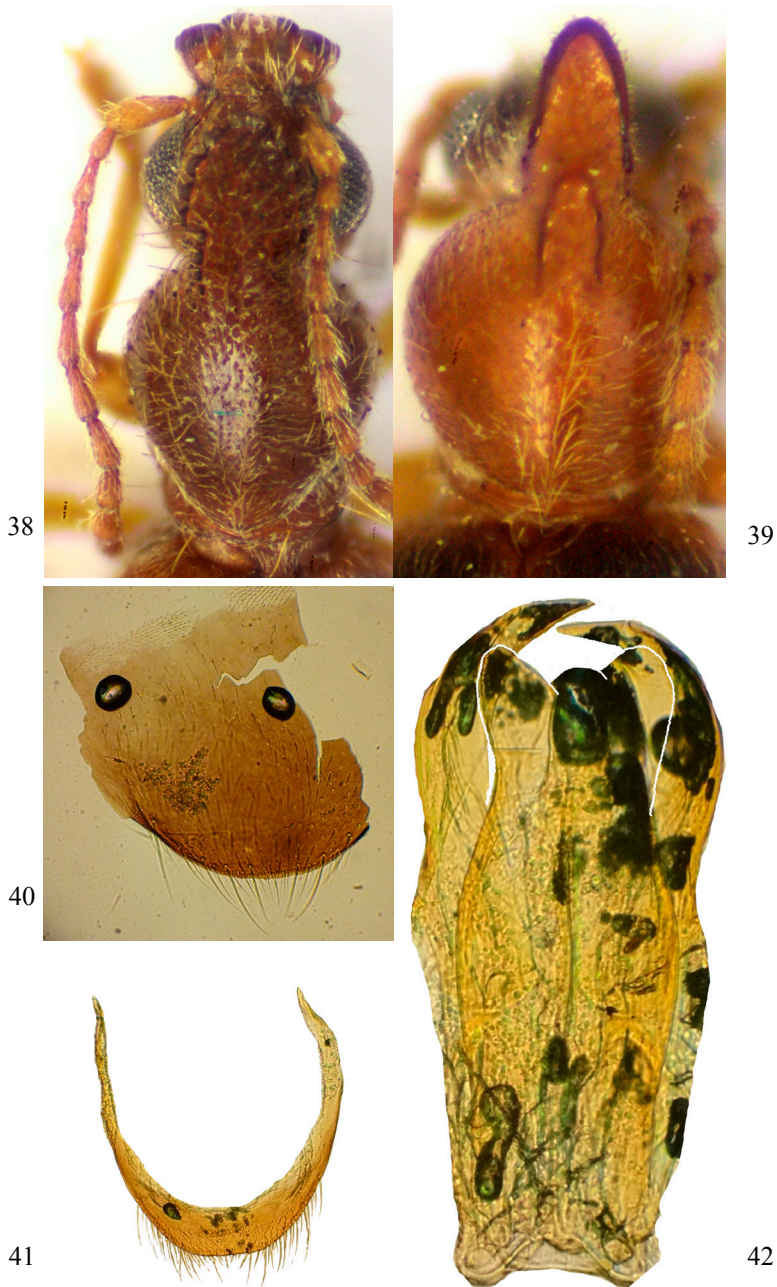
Laos, Thailand, S China (Yunnan)) has somewhat similarly broad pronotal horn, but is definitively different, especially in body colouration. DNA sequencing available for this species (COI gene).

Distribution: This species only known from Nepal Himalaya.

***Notoxus tricoloratus* sp. nov.** (Figs 39-43)

Holotype ♂ NME: Azerbaijan, between Oğuz and Şəki, Daşağil Çay W of Bucaq, 690m N 41°05'50" E 047°21'30" leg.:Walther, 15.06.2006 [printed, black border].

Derivatio nominis: This species is named from Latin "tri" (three) + "color" (colour), because of three-coloured



Figures 38-42. Species of *Notoxus* GEOFFROY. 38 – *Notoxus spatulicornus* sp. nov., holotype female, pronotum, dorsal view; 39-42 – *Notoxus tricoloratus* sp. nov., holotype male. 39 – pronotum, dorsal view; 40 – last visible tergite, dorsal view; 41 – morphological tergite VIII, dorsal view; 42 – aedeagus.



Figure 43. *Notoxus tricoloratus* sp. nov., holotype male, habitus, dorsal view.

dorsum of the body.

Measurements, holotype: Total body length 2.50 mm, maximum combined width across middle of elytra 0.79 mm. Head 0.50 mm long, across eyes 0.51 mm broad, pronotum inclusive horn 0.90 mm long, maximum width 0.53 mm, pronotal horn 0.37 mm long, elytra 1.56 mm long, 0.79 mm broad.

Colouration: Head black-brown

with pale yellow mouth parts and orange neck, pronotum pale orange with darkened sides of pronotal horn. Elytra black with two broad yellow transverse bands, first postbasal, second, less broad, preapical. Pale colouration continues laterally anteriad, humeri pale coloured laterally, black dorsally. Legs yellow, antennae and maxillary palpi pale orange. Underside brown to pale brown, becoming distinctly darker on abdomen.

**Description:** Head glossy and smooth dorsally, with mid-sized, prominent eyes. Tempora evenly converging toward truncate base. Pronotum globose, smooth dorsally. Pronotal horn narrow largely subparallel, simple (non-dentate / lobulate) on margins. Pronotal horn (Fog. 39) crest distinctly raised, evenly lowering toward horn apex, lateral margins entire (non-dentate / lobulate). Basal groove of pronotum complete, sparsely pubescent. Elytra elongate, finely and flat but densely punctured in apical third, covered with long yellowish appressed pubescence. Elytral apice in male without visible notch. Legs stout, basal metatarsomere slightly shorter than combined length of remaining tarsomeres. Male metatibiae slightly curved on internal margin. Last visible tergite in male broadly rounded on apical margin (Fig. 40). Last visible sternite in male short, broadly rounded on apical margin (Fig. 41). Aedeagus (Fig. 42).

**Sexual dimorphism:** Female is unknown.

**Ecology & biology:** The holotype was collected at altitude of 690 m.

**Differential diagnosis:** This species is unique among the Palaearctic *Notoxus* GEOFFROY, 1762 due to the combination of small and slender body, fasciate elytra and simple (non-lobulate laterally) pronotal horn, as well as due curved male metatibiae.

**Distribution:** This species only known from Azerbaijan.

***Papuanthicus yali* sp. nov.** (Figs 44-51)

Holotype ♂ MHUB: West Neu Guinea, IR92-49a Jayawijaya Prov., oberh. Prongkoli [sic!], ca. 139°19'E / 4°10'S, 2000m, 14.ix.1992 leg. M. Balke [printed] / *Pseudoleptaleus nitens* Uhmann det. G.Uhmann [printed] 1995 [handwritten].

Paratypes 6 specimens. 1♂ & 3♀ MHUB, 1♂ DTC: same labels as in holotype; 1♀ MHUB: W. Neu Guinea Jayawijaya Prov. Oberh. Prongkoli IR92-49a [handwritten] / ca. 139°19'E / 4°10'S, 2000m 14.ix.1992

leg. Balke [handwritten] / *Pseudoleptaleus nitens* Uhmann det. G.Uhmann [printed] 1995 [handwritten].

**Derivatio nominis:** This species is named after Yali, the area of origin, the native language and local tribe from Central Cordillera of New Guinea.

**Measurements, holotype:** Total body length 2.52 mm, maximum combined width across middle of elytra 1.05 mm. Head 0.51 mm long, across eyes 0.51 mm broad, pronotum 0.46 mm long, maximum width 0.40 mm, elytra 1.55 mm long, 0.70 mm broad. **Measurements, paratype female:** Total body length 2.45 mm, maximum combined width across middle of elytra 1.05 mm. Head 0.50 mm long, across eyes 0.51 mm broad, pronotum 0.45 mm long, maximum width 0.35 mm, elytra 1.40 mm long, 0.78 mm broad.

**Colouration:** Forebody black, elytra dark brown. Antennae brown, mouth parts and legs yellowish brown, latest yellow on base of all tibiae. Underside black to black-brown, trochanters yellow to yellowish brown.

**Description:** Head opaque, with very large prominent eyes occupying the whole sides of head. Head base very broadly rounded. Punctures very dense but flat, intervening spaces microreticulate, mostly smaller than punctures. Punctures slightly less dense on vertex. Pubescence greyish, fine and quite dense. Antennae very long and slender, in male reaching over the middle, in female reaching the middle of elytra. Second antennomere 1/2 shorter than next one. Antennomeres 3-8 elongate, very slender. Antennomeres 9-10 somewhat shortened and slightly thickened distally. Terminal antennomere long, pointed, 1/3-1/4 longer than penultimate one. Terminal maxillary palpomere large and somewhat axeform. Pronotum opaque dorsally, very densely punctate. Anterior margin broadly rounded.



Laterally slightly constricted postmedium. With feebly defined longitudinal impression on disc not reaching anterior margin. Punctures larger than on head, coarse at base. Intervening spaces smaller to much smaller than punctures. Pubescence like on head, without long erect tactile setae. Scutellum triangular, pointed apically. Elytra strongly elongate (especially in males), smooth and shiny. Punctures large and dense but getting somewhat smaller in apical third. Intervening spaces smaller than punctures,

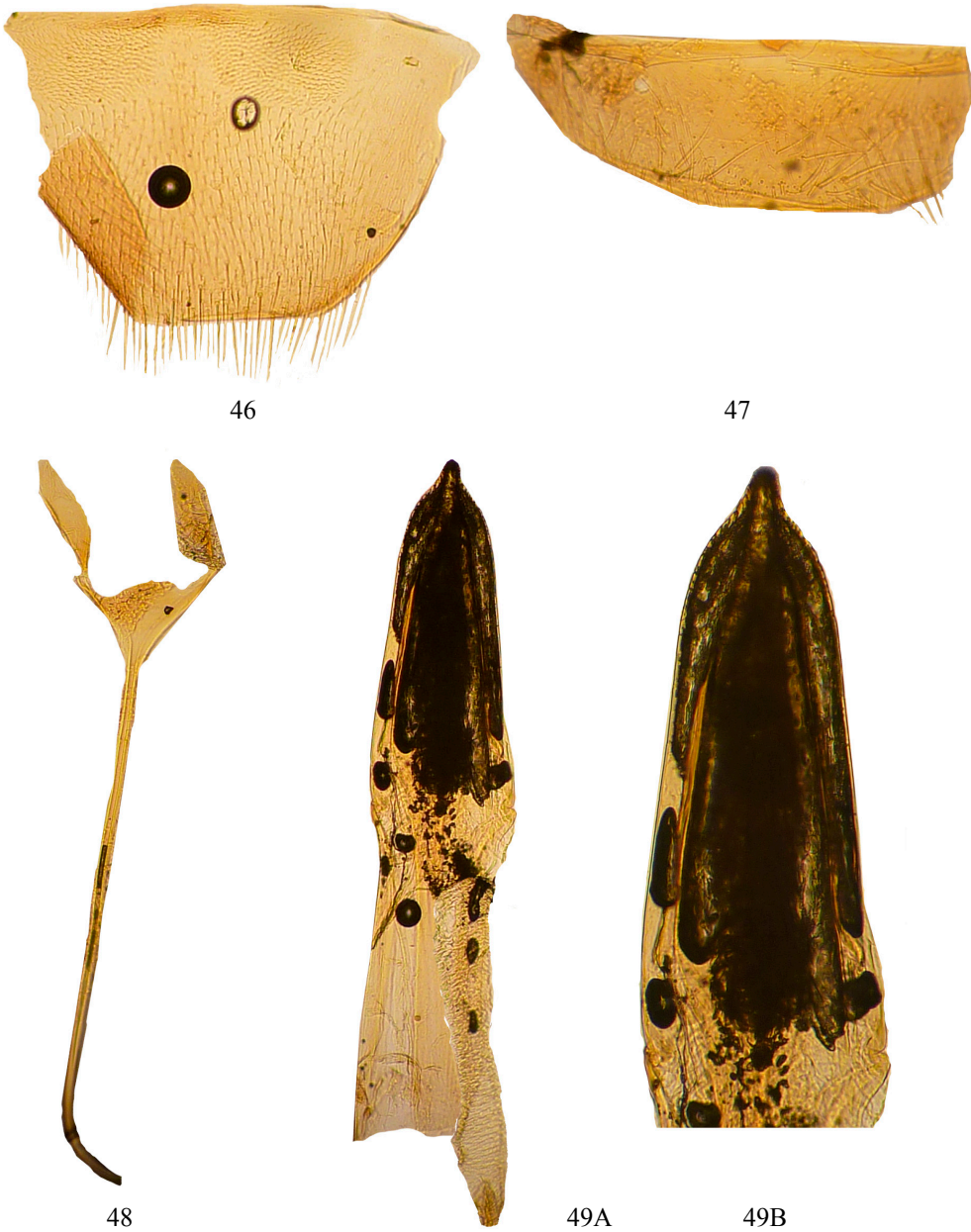
covered with dense much smaller punctures. Main pubescence pale yellowish, short and dense, suberect. Undersetae dense, directed obliquely laterally, almost as long as main pubescence. Sutural striae complete and broad. Hind wings fully developed. Legs very long and slender. Basal tarsomere of metathoracic legs in both sexes as long as combined length of remaining metathoracic tarsomeres. Morphological tergite VII in male trapezoid, slightly pointed and long pubescent on apical margin (Fig. 46).



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Figures 44-45. *Papuanthicus yali* sp. nov., paratype male. 44 – habitus, dorsal view; 45 - forebody, dorsal view.



Figures 46-49. *Papuanthicus yali* sp. nov., paratype male. 46 – morphological tergite VII, dorsal view; 47 – morphological sternite VII, dorsal view; 48 – spiculum gastrale; 49A and B – aedeagus.





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51

Figures 50-51. *Papuanthicus yali* sp. nov., paratype female. 50 – morphological tergite VII, dorsal view; 51 – morphological sternite VII, dorsal view.

Morphological sternite VII in male short, very broadly rounded on apical margin (Fig. 47). Spiculum gastrale in male (Fig. 48). Tegmen of aedeagus narrowed preapically, with rounded apical projection (Fig. 49A and B). Last visible tergite in female broadly rounded on apical margin (Fig. 50). Last visible sternite in female short and broad, broadly rounded on apical margin (Fig. 51).

Sexual dimorphism: Female with comparatively shorter antennae and medially stronger widened elytra.

Ecology & biology: Collected at 2000 m altitude.

Differential diagnosis: Very distinctive species due to very long antennae, large eyes occupying whole sides of head and presence of feeble longitudinal impression on pronotum, with no known closely related taxa.

Distribution: This species is only known from montane country of tribe Yali in Central Cordillera of Indonesian New Guinea.

Remarks: Correct spelling of type locality is Pronggoli but not “Prongkoli” as indicated on original locality data label.

***Steriphodon harenosus* sp. nov.** (Figs 52-55)  
Holotype ♂ SMNS: UA EMIRATES, Sharjah Desert Park, 29.III.-6.IV.2005, leg. AvH, Nr. 1664.

Derivatio nominis: This species is named from Latin “harenosus” (sand, sandy), because of arid sandy habitats widespread in United Arab Emirates.

Measurements, holotype: Total body length 3.42 mm, maximum combined width on base of elytra 0.93 mm. Head 0.72 mm long, across eyes 0.73 mm broad, pronotum 0.70 mm long, maximum width 0.67 mm, elytra 2.0 mm long, 0.93 mm broad.

Description: Dorsum uniformly pale brown with exception of slightly darker head. Legs very pale brown to yellow, as well as maxillary palpi (with exception of slightly darkened terminal palpomere). Antennae pale brown, three basal antennomeres pale yellow. Underside uniformly dark brown. Head opaque, with very large and non-prominent eyes. Head base hidden under anterior collar of pronotum. Tempora slightly converging toward base, shorter than longitudinal length of an eye. Neck broad. Head surface broadly depressed between the insertions of antennae. Punctures large and dense, but very flat,

intervening spaces short and partly rugulose. Pubescence greyish-yellowish, long, quite dense, appressed. Antennae thin and slender, in male reaching slightly over elytral humeri. Second antennomere in male as long as the next one. Antennomeres 4-10 elongate, slender and slightly dilated distally. Terminal antennomere long, pointed, in male 1/3 longer than penultimate one. Terminal maxillary palpomere short, subcultriform. Pronotum opaque dorsally, very densely punctate. Laterally slightly constricted postmedium. Anterior margin with broad collar covering base of head and neck. Basal collar also broad but narrower than anterior. With feebly defined longitudinal impression on disc not reaching anterior margin. Punctures and pubescence similar like on head. Scutellum triangular, subtruncate apically. Elytra elongate, subopaque. Punctures generally irregular, large, dense and coarse. Intervening spaces glossy, mostly smaller than punctures. Elytral punctures definitively not getting smaller toward apices. Pubescence yellowish, long and appressed, directed posteriorly and partially hiding dorsal structure of elytra. Sutural striae not indicated. Hind wings fully developed. Legs very long and slender. Tibiae, especially on their outer margin, covered with numerous sharp spikes. Penultimate tarsomeres simple, not bilobate. Tarsal claws long. Last visible tergite in male broadly triangular, broadly rounded on apical margin. Morphological tergite VIII in male narrow (Fig. 54). Last visible sternite in male truncate on apical margin. Spiculum gastrale (Fig. 55). Aedeagus with fine and sparse lateral setation (Fig. 53). Tegmen with connecting membrane of 35-45 teeth.

Sexual dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Ecology & biology: No data available.

Differential diagnosis: In opposition to species from Indian

subcontinent (Abdullah 1967a, 1967b), Palaearctic *Steriphodon* ABELLE DE PERRIN, 1895 never been taxonomically revised. Males of all Indian species (*S. abdominalis* (PIC, 1909), *S. doncasteri* ABDULLAH, 1967a, *S. indicum* PIC, 1903, and *S. scoparius* (CHAMPION, 1916)) considered have abdominal appendages on sternites I-III (Abdullah 1967a, 1967b), which is not the case in *S. harenosus*. *S. bedeli* (ABELLE DE PERRIN, 1894) (Yemen & Abyssinia (last one without locality data)) have short antennae, barely reaching the middle of broad pronotum, but antennae reaching slightly over elytral base in *S. harenosus*. Tarsal claws are slightly appendiculate in *S. bedeli* but simple in *S. harenosus*. Minimal intraocular distance in *S. harenosus* is greater than the length of an eye (measured in dorsal view), but distinctly shorter than length of an eye in *S. bedeli*. *S. chobauti* (ABELLE DE PERRIN, 1894) (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) looks the most similar externally, but differs in elytra being subparallel (narrowing toward apices in *S. harenosus*), slightly transverse pronotum (slightly longer than broad in *S. harenosus*), the holotype's forebody is black dorsally in contrast to distinctly paler brown elytra in *S. chobauti* but brown to dark brown in *S. harenosus* making no distinct colour contrast between the forebody and elytra.

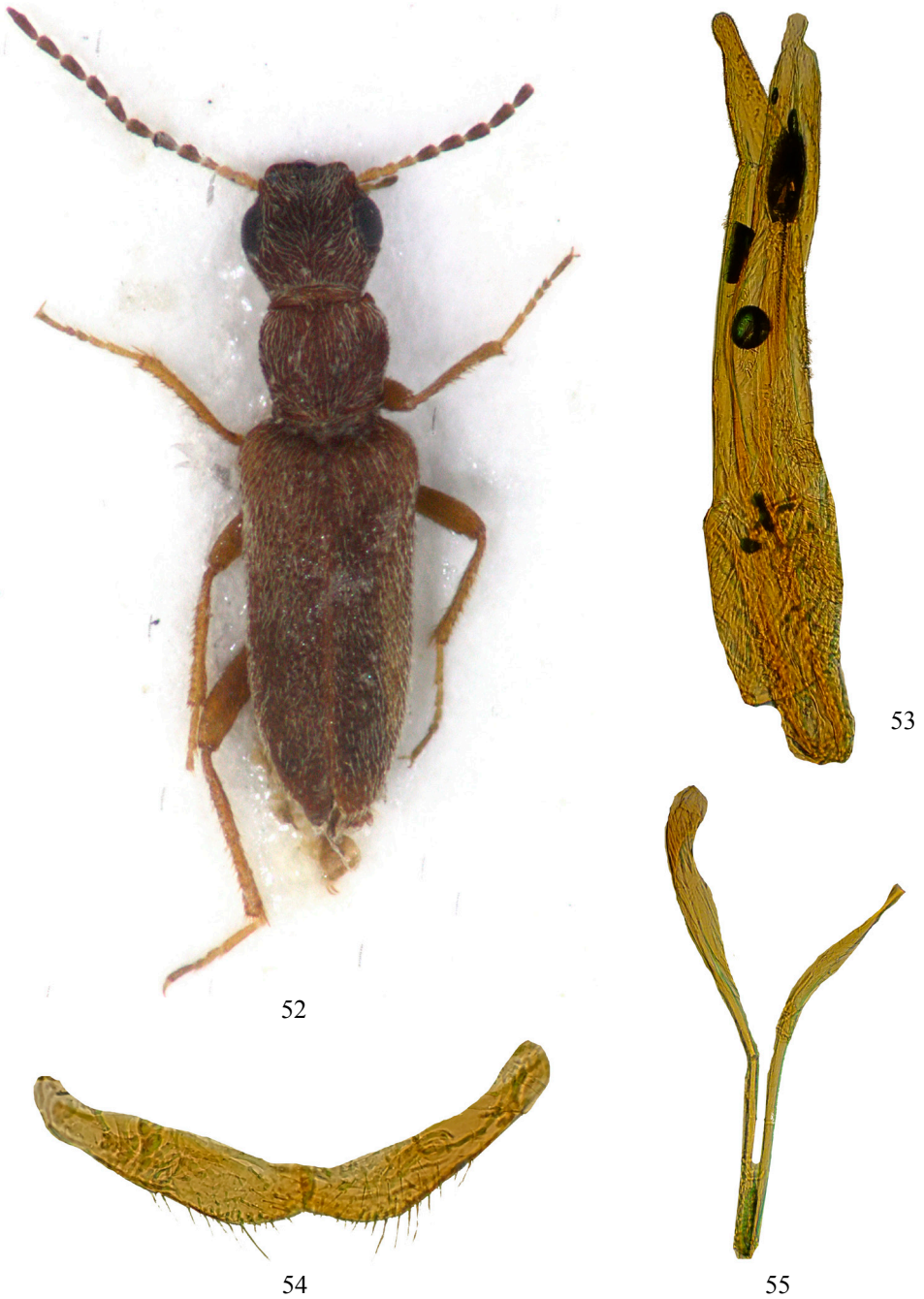
Distribution: This species only known from United Arab Emirates.

***Telesinus marshalli* sp. nov.** (Figs 56-60)

Holotype ♀ NME: MDG [Madagascar]: Ifanadiana, Ranomafana National park, 12km W Sahamalaota, 21°14'26"S, 47°23'40"E, 650 m, 2° rainforest, 16 Oct 2014, S.A. Marshall, debu00380074 [printed].

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. This species named after Prof. Steve A. Marshall (University of Guelph Insect collection, Canada), first collector of this species.

Measurements, holotype: Total



Figures 52-55 *Steriphodon harenosus* sp. nov., holotype male. 52 – habitus, dorsal view; 53 – aedeagus; 54 – morphological tergite VIII, dorsal view; 55 – spiculum gastrale.



body length 7.30 mm, maximum combined width postmedium of elytra 2.15 mm. Head neck excluded 1.2 mm long, across eyes 1.3 mm broad, neck 0.7 mm broad, pronotum 1.2

mm long, maximum width 1.3 mm, minimum width on anterior margin 0.8 mm, elytra 4.7 mm long, 2.15 mm broad.

Description: Dorsum and venter



56



57

Figures 56-57. *Telesinus marshalli* sp. nov. holotype female. 56 – photo in the wild (photo: S.A.Marshall); 57 – habitus, lateral view.

uniformly dark brown, appendage slightly paler, antennae and palpi almost black. Head (Fig. 59) dorsum opaque. Eyes very large and convex, occupying almost whole sides of head. Frontoclypeal suture area deeply impressed. Frons broad, 1.5x wider than longitudinal length of an eye. Punctures large, crateriform, with irregularly

granulose intervening spaces. Pubescence yellowish, dense, appressed. Antennae short, moniliformes. Antennomeres 3-6 slender and elongate, terminal antennomere elongate ovoid, slightly longer than penultimate ones. Terminal maxillary palpomere short, ovoid. Neck broad, globose, densely punctured. Pronotum opaque dorsally, with very



58



59



60

Figures 58-60. *Telesinus marshalli* sp. nov. holotype female. 58 – habitus, dorsal view; 59 – head, dorsal view; 60 – forebody, lateral view.

broad anterior and narrow basal collar. Its margins laterally angulate (for lateral outline see Figs 57 and 60) widened premedium and constricted toward slightly narrower base. Punctures very large, crateriform, with intervening spaces much smaller than punctures. Pubescence like on head but bicolorate, building two broad longitudinal brown lines on the disc separated by broadly yellowish median line and limited by yellowish lateral lines of pubescence. Hairs directed posteriorly on disc, obliquely laterally on sides and base, transverse on anterior collar. Scutellum large, elongate, rounded apically, covered with dense punctures and whitish pubescence. Elytra long and slender, slightly narrowed laterally posterior to base toward the middle, indistinctly widened postmedium, narrowly rounded apically. Postbasal transverse impression very shallow, almost not indicated. Punctures less large than on pronotum, but deep and very dense, intervening spaces mostly smaller than punctures (especially in basal third), microreticulate around punctures, glossy in the middle. Pubescence yellowish, consist of five longitudinal lines of pale hairs with lines of brown hairs in-between. 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> lines interconnected by two (on left elytron) or one (on right elytron) short transverse bands of pale hairs. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines interconnected by broad median spot of pale pubescence. 4<sup>th</sup> and sutural line fused together in preapical part of elytra, building broad white line and elongate preapical spot of pale pubescence on 2<sup>nd</sup> line. Epipleural complete and narrow. Sutural striae not indicated. Legs stout, claws simple (not appendiculate). Two short tibial spurs on each leg. Whole venter and legs densely covered by whitish pubescence completely covering structure of the surface.

Sexual dimorphism: Male is unknown.

Ecology & biology: Holotype was collected in rainforest on leaf of green

schrub (Fig. 56).

Differential diagnosis: This species is unique within its genus by presence of interrupted longitudinal hair bands on elytra.

Distribution: This species only known from Central Madagascar.

### Faunal part

#### New data on distribution of Anthicidae and Pyrochroidae (Pedilinae) species

Quantity of studied specimens and their depository is given in square brackets. For certain species, ecological information is given for the first time.

Anthicidae

Anthicinae

Anthicini

*Acanthinus continuus* WERNER, 1970

Localities: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR Cutuco (La Union) I.G.22899 09-II-1960 Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR La Libertad Leg Yam 15-VI-1960 I.G.22.899 Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from El Salvador.

*Acanthinus cuyabanus* (PIC, 1909)

Localities: Paraguay, dept. Boqueron, Transchaco highway km 430th, 9-28. IV.1995, leg. Drechsel [2 DTC].

Note: First record from Paraguay.

*Acanthinus foveiventris* (CHAMPION, 1890)

Localities: Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. EL SALVADOR San Salvador 14/30-VI-1959 Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from El Salvador.

*Acanthinus kraussi* WERNER, 1967

Localities: Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. EL SALVADOR San Salvador 14-30-VI-1959



Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B.  
El Salvador Zapotitan, La Libertad 22.I.1960  
I.G.22899 Leg. J.Bechyné [1 IRSN, 1 DTC].  
Note: First record from El Salvador.

*Acanthinus quinque maculatus* (LAFERTÉ-  
SÉNECTÈRE, 1849)

Localities: Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Guyane  
Française Kourou, Piste Soumourou IX.2003  
Piège Malaise Leg. D. Faure -10C [1 IRSN].  
Note: First record from French Guiana.

*Acanthinus spinicollis* (LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE,  
1849)

Localities: Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. El Salvador  
Zapotitan, La Libertad 22.I.1960 I.G.22899  
Leg. J.Bechyné [1 IRSN, 1 DTC].  
Note: First record from El Salvador.

*Acanthinus zeteki* WERNER, 1967

Localities: IBISCA Project Panama Colon  
San Lorenzo NP leg. JSchmidl&AFloren 20.  
Oct 2003 Fog/IBISCA 2003-05 Morphospec.  
sort Juergen Schmidl COANTH 2 [1 JSC].  
Note: First record from Panama.

*Amblyderus maculipennis* PIC, 1898

Localities: BURKINA FASO: NAHOURI  
Forêt de Nazinga, Barka 265m 11°08'30"N  
001°36'35"E 24.VII.2006, zone soudanienne  
savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S.  
Génier, 2006-62 [1 DTC].

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Andrahomanus sabulicola* KEJVAL, 2010

Localities: RSA, Kalahari, NE Kuruman  
Tswalu NR, 1200 m, 27.18S-22.26E, 20.-23.  
II.2010, leg. W. SCHAWALLER [8 SMNS,  
1 DTC].

Note: First record since original descriptions.

*Anthicomorphus borneensis* (PIC, 1910)

Localities: Ground Malaise 1B 260m alt.  
16.VI.91 N.Mawdsley. NM292 / BRUNEI:  
E115 7°N4 34' Kuala Belalong FSC  
Dipterocarp forest BM(NH) 1991-173 [1

BMNH]; Ground Malaise 12 260m alt. 8.II.92  
N.Mawdsley. NM298 / BRUNEI: E115 7°N4  
34' Kuala Belalong FSC Dipterocarp forest  
BM(NH) 1991-173 [1 BMNH]; Ground  
Malaise 12 260m alt. / 8.II.92 N.Mawdsley.  
NM298 / BRUNEI: E115 7°N4 34' Kuala  
Belalong FSC Dipterocarp forest BM(NH)  
1991-173 / 2836 [1 BMNH].

Note: First record from Brunei.

*Anthicomorphus niponicus niponicus* LEWIS,  
1895

Localities: [E Russia] Кунашир [Kunashir  
Island], нижнее теч. р. Севьярянка 10-14.  
VI.2014 leg. Ю.Сундуков [1 DTC].

Note: First record from Russia (Far East);  
new genus in the fauna of Russia.

*Anthicus armatus* TRUQUI, 1855

Localities: United Arab Emirates, Khor  
al-Beida in Umm al Quwain, 25.533105N,  
55.602454E, beach debris, 28.01.2013 [1  
HRC].

Note: First record from UAE.

*Anthicus bafrechiensis* PIC, 1955

Localities: BURKINA FASO: LOROUM  
Touffé, 300m 13°53'43"N 001°52'25"E  
15.VII.2006, zone sahélienne steppe arborée,  
piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-37 [1  
DTC].

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Anthicus dentaticornis* PIC, 1898

Localities: IRAN, pr. Markazi, Kavir  
Desert, Houz-e Soltan 3 km S Kusk- Nosrat, /  
50°55'2"E, 35°5'14"E, 830 m, 28. VI. 2000,  
leg. K. Székely [4 HMNH, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from Iran.

*Anthicus honestoides* PIC, 1914

Localities: Congo belge Musosa x-1939  
H. J. Brédo / R. Mus.Hist.Nat.Belg. I.  
G. 13.212 [3 IRSN]; Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B.  
CONGO, Vitshumbi 0°40'56"S 29°23'12"E

25-III-1953 u.v. Miss.KEA 3033 [14 IRSN]; Coll.R.Isc.N.B. Congo Vitshumbi 0°40'56"S-29°23'12"E Light UV 29/III/1953 Mision KEA 3229 [5 IRSN]; Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO, Vitshumbi 0°40'56"S 29°23'12"E 7-V-1953 u.v. Miss.KEA 3039 [17 IRSN, 1 DTC]; Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO, Vitshumbi 0°40'56"S 29°23'12"E 14-VII-1953 u.v. Miss.KEA 3052 [28 IRSN, 2 DTC]; Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO, Vitshumbi 0°40'56"S 29°23'12"E 23-X-1953 u.v. Miss.KEA 3037 [7 IRSN]; Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO, Vitshumbi 0°40'56"S 29°23'12"E 24-X-1953 u.v. Miss.KEA 3059 [25 IRSN, 2 DTC]; Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO, Vitshumbi 0°40'56"S 29°23'12"E 27-XI-1953 u.v. Miss.KEA 3091 [1 IRSN]; Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO, Vitshumbi 0°40'56"S 29°23'12"E Light UV 21-I-1954 Mision KEA 3096 [6 IRSN, 1 DTC];  
 Note: First record from DR Congo.

*Anthicus invreai* KOCH, 1933

Localities: GR [Greece], NW Parga Ammoudia 11.7.2005 leg. Manfred Egger [4 MEC]; GR [Greece], Kreta, Rethymn. Georgouopoli 28.7.2009 LF leg. Manfred Egger [3 MEC].  
 Note: First record from continental Greece and Crete Island.

*Anthicus luteipes* MARSEUL, 1879

Localities: IRAN, Pr.Chahar Mahalio-Bakhtiyari, Ghole, Sabz, Shahr-e Kord, 2240m, rv. Zayandeh, river bank 32°30'36"N, 50°14'49"E 10.V.2012; 2240m leg. D.Frenzel [1 NME].  
 Note: First record from Iran.

*Anthicus monstrosicornis* MARSEUL, 1876

Localities: W-PAPUA, Manokwari Pr., 14 km NE Ransik [sic!] Warbiati, Light trap leg. A. Weigel, 1°18,41'S 134°14,24'E, 02.II.2007 [2 NME].  
 Note: First record from the Papuan

biogeographical region and New Guinea Island. Correct locality spelling is Ransiki and not "Ransik" as is provided on the original label.

*Anthicus nankineus* PIC, 1913

Localities: USSR, Kasachstan, Umg. Ketmenj, Flussufer, 1500 m, 4.VI.90, W.Dolin [1 NHMB]; O. Kasachstan, Umg. Panfilov, 670 m, 7.VI.90, V.G.Dolin [6 NHMB, 1 DTC]; CHINA, Shaanxi 108.55E, 34.24N, riv. bank Wei He, nr. autorout [sic!] to Xian airp., 15km N of Xian, 400m, 22.VIII.1995, leg. Wrase [5 NME]; CHINA, Shaanxi 106.17E, 34.09N, bank tributary of Wei He riv., 7km E Zhouzhi, autoroute km 100, 400m, 24.VIII.1995, leg. Wrase [4 NME, 2 DTC]; RUSSIA E, Far East, 20 km NNW Spassk-Dal'nij, Khanka lakeside, 03-08.VI.2008, Khankaysky Nature reserve, kordon Vostochnyj, leg. A.Napolov [3 DTC]; RUSSIA E, Far East, 20 km NNW Spassk-Dal'nij, Khanka lakeside, 4.VI.2008, Khankaysky Nature reserve, kordon Vostochnyj, leg. A.Napolov [12 DTC].  
 Note: All specimens compared with the holotype from MNHN. First record from Kazakhstan and Far East of Russia (Primorie region).

*Anthicus pygmaeus* LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE, 1849

Localities: Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. CAMBODIA Siem Reap 22.V.2003 Light trap Leg. J.Constant & K.Smets [5 IRSN, 2 DTC]; Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. CAMBODIA. Siem Reap, road to Angkor 22.V.2003 Light trap Leg. J.Constant & K.Smets [1 IRSN]; Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. CAMBODIA (Angkor) Preah-Kahn Temple 31.V.2003 Light trap Leg. J. Constant & K. Smets [5 IRSN]; NEPAL, Prov. Bheri D: Banke, Nepalganj Hotel Kitchen Hut / 140m, NN, N28°04'97" E 81°38'56", on light 23.-25.VI.2011 leg.: M. Hartmann #02 [4 NME, 5 DTC];

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 [3 NME, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from Cambodia, Nepal & the Himalaya.

*Anthicus subanguliceps* Pic, 1934

Localities: NORD LAOS IX.1992 10 km N Luang-Prabang am Mekong, 240 km N Vientiane, hills ca. 250m lux, leg. Insomsay Somsy [4 MHUB, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from Laos.

*Anthicus subcrucifer kaszabi* BONADONA, 1964

Localities: IRAN, Kerman province Baft-Rabor road: 4km O Bezenjan, 2380m N 29°15'11" E 056°43'58" 04.05.2017, lg. Frisch & Serri [1 MHUB].

Note: First record from Iran.

*Anthicus trapezithorax* Pic, 1899

I follow Bonadona (1958) for generic alignment of this species.

Localities: Coll.R.Isc.N.B. Congo Mosenda. Light UV Mision KEA 3101 [1 IRSN]; Coll.R.Isc.N.B. CONGO,Kasenyi 1°24'N 30°26'E 22-VI-1953,u.v. Miss. KEA 4014 [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO [sic! Uganda, not Rwanda],Kasenyi 1°24'N 30°26'E 25-VI-1953,u.v. Miss. KEA 4020 [2 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO,Kasenyi 1°24'N 30°26'E 26-VI-1953,u.v. Miss.KEA 4025 [17 IRSN, 1 DTC]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO,Kasenyi 1°24'N 30°26'E 29-VI-1953,u.v. Miss. KEA 4032 [4 IRSN]; Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO,Vitshumbi 0°40'56"S 29°23'12"E 14-VIII-1953,u.v. Miss.KEA 3052 [2 IRSN, 1 DTC]; Coll.R.Isc.N.B. CONGO,Kasenyi 1°24'N 30°26'E 11-XII-1953,u.v. Miss. KEA 4049 [2 IRSN]; Coll.R.Isc.N.B. RWANDA [sic! Uganda, not Rwanda] Wahu isl. Kassenyi 1°24'N-30°26'E Light UV 25/

XII/1953 Mision KEA 4058 [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO,Mahagi-Port 2°09'N 31°14'E 15-II-1954,u.v. Miss.KEA 4085 [5 IRSN, 1 DTC]; TANZANIA: Morogoro prov., surr. Mang'ula, 315 m, 07°50'55" S 36°53'22"E, 17-18.VII.2004, at light, A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi legit (n° Mag. 2695) [5 MZUF, 1 DTC]; TANZANIA: Morogoro prov., surr. Doma, 06°56'35"S 37°16'05"E, 430 m 21.VII.2004, at light, A. Sfrozi & L. Bartolozzi legit (n° Mag. 2695) [1 MZUF]. Note: First records from DR Congo, Tanzania and Uganda.

*Anthicus ugandanus ugandanus* Pic, 1911

Localities: Congo Belge-Libenge vallée Liki Bembe Bavulla:26.ii.1948-s.esobé R.Cremer M.Neuman / R.I.Sc.Nat.Belg. I. G. 16.655 [1 IRSN, 1 DTC]; Congo belge Libenge 27-xi-1948 Savane Liki-Bembe R. Cremer-M. Neuman / R.I.Sc.Nat.Belg. I. G. 16.655 [1 IRSN].

*Cyclodinus croissandeau* *croissandeau* (Pic, 1893)

Localities: [Italy] Sizilien,Pr. Palermo, Campofelice di Rocella Nutzgarten,230m,QLD 37.57.39N, 13.53.06E 05.07.09,leg.D.Frenzel [1 NME]. Note: First record from Sicily.

*Cyclodinus croissandeau mimodromius* (FAIRMAIRE, 1898)

Localities: [Ethiopia] Tucul Dangia F. Maoena / Miss. del Tana di G. Dainelli ... 1-1937 / Centro Studi A.O.I. R. Acad. D'Italia [1 MSNG]; [Ethiopia] Miss. del Tana di G. Danielli Bahar-dar 1937 / Centro Studi A.O.I. R. Acad. D'Italia [1 MSNG]; South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, Hilton, malaise trap 15-26.I.2004 leg. M.Mostovski [3 DTC].

Note: First record from Ethiopia (former northern part of Italian Somaliland) and SAR.



*Cyclodinus debilis* (LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE 1849)

Localities: St. 22 / Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. / Niger – Lac d’Avtigui (Kawat) -XI-1970 S.Jaquemart [3 IRSN, 21 DTC].

Note: First record from Niger.

*Cyclodinus doriae* (PIC, 1895)

Localities: E Turkmenistan, Amu Darya riv., isl. Nargyz Tugai, 16.-23.VI.1989, K.Makarov [1 DTC]; AZERBAIJAN, Gobustan (Qobustan), Sangadzhal vill., 10.VI.2014, at light, leg. D.Kasatkin [1 DTC].

Note: First record from Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan.

*Euproclus cinerarius* FAIRMAIRE, 1901

Localities: MADAGASKAR Sambava 02.10.1987 P. u. H. Schüle [1 SMNS].

*Ischyropalpus asphaltinus* (CHAMPION, 1890)

Localities: Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. EL SALVADOR El Bouqeron 09-V-1959 Leg J.Bechyné [4 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR V.San Diego(S.Ana) 22-24/VI/1959 I.G.22899 Leg J.Bechyné [7 IRSN, 1 DTC]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR Perguin(Macajan) 22-VI-1959 I.G.22899 Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR APANECA 15-VII-1959 Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR Jucuaran(Usulután) I.G.22.899 10/11-XI-1959 Leg J.Bechyné [15 IRSN, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from El Salvador.

*Ischyropalpus bactrianus* (CHAMPION, 1890)

Localities: Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. EL SALVADOR El Bouqeron 09-V-1959 Leg J.Bechyné [7 IRSN, 2 DTC]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR El Boqueton San Salvador 25-V-1960 I.G.22.899 Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN, 1 DTC]; Coll. Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. EL SALVADOR El Bouqeron I.G.22899 10-VI-1959 [2 IRSN, 1 DTC]; I.R.Sc.N.B.

EL SALVADOR Perguin(Macajan) 22-VI-1959 I.G.22899 Leg J.Bechyné [7 IRSN, 2 DTC]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR Comasagna (La Libertad) I.G.22899 03-VII-1959 Leg J.Bechyné [3 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR La Paluma (Chalatenango) 07-09-VII-1959 I.G.22899 Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR Apaneca (Ahuachapan) 14-15-VII-1959 I.G.22.899 Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR Jucuaran(Usulután) I.G.22.899 10/11-XI-1959 Leg J.Bechyné [2 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR Santa Tecla La Libertad 28-IV-1960 Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN].

Note: First record from El Salvador.

*Leptaleus delicatulus* (LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE, 1849)

Localities: 1 of 21.xi.12 Wang Tong L Lantau. H.K [1 HKES]

Note: First record from Hong Kong & China.

*Leptaleus glabellus* (TRUQUI, 1855)

Localities: IRAN, Fars Province ca. 50km SW Shiraz, 10km S Richi: Islamabad, 1410m N 29°25'07" E 052°10'31" 09.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri [1 MHUB]; IRAN, Fars Province Esfahan-Darab road: 23 km NW Darab, 1340m N 28°52'34" E 054°23'57" 24.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri [2 MHUB]; IRAN, Fars Province, Sarvestan-Estahban road: Runiz, 1770m N 29°09'43" E 053°45'36" 25.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri [7 MHUB, 3 DTC]; MOROCCO SE, Zagora 30km SE, Zaouia el Barrahnia, Drâa riv., 3.vi.2007, 1ex. at light, leg. F.Houška [1 FHC];

Note: First record from Iran and Morocco.

*Leptaleus impressiceps* (PIC, 1914)

Localities: NORD LAOS IX.1992 10 km N Luang-Prabang am Mekong, 240 km N Vientiane, hills ca. 250m lux, leg. Insomsay

Somsy [1 MHUB]; NORD LAOS xi.1992 10 km N Luang-Prabang am Mekhong [sic!], 240 km N Vientiane, hills ca. 250m poor settle., prim. veget. lux, leg. Insomsay Somsy [1 DTC]; NORD LAOS iii. 1993 10 km N Luang-Prabang am Mekhong [sic!], 240 km N Vientiane, hills ca. 250m lux, leg. Insomsay Somsy [1 MHUB].  
Note: First record from Laos.

*Leptaleus insolitus* (Pic, 1901)

Localities: INDONESIA C-Sulawesi ca 20km NE Palu, ca. 5 km W Tawaeli, 250 m S 0°43'45" E 119°55'95" / 02.III.2009, leg. A. Weigel semiprimary forest river valley, light trap #19 [3 NME, 1 DTC].  
Note: New record from Central Sulawesi.

*Leptaleus maximicollis* Pic, 1893

Localities: YEMEN, Sanaa env., Wadi Haml bei Bayt Baus, Ortslage bis zu Wasserlöchern auf ½ Höhe, ~413704 O / 168621 N 18.II.2009, legit. Ingo Brunk [1 IBC].  
Note: First record from Yemen.

*Leptaleus pumicatus* (KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1929) [consider new combination above]

Localities: [E Malaysia] SARAWAK: 4th Division Gn. Mulu NP. / Long Mellinau Island vi.78 / Alluvial forest / General sweeping / P.M.Hammond&J.E.Marshall v-viii.1978 B.M.1978-49 [2 BMNH]; INDONESIA: Borneo Kalimantan Tengah Busang / Rekut confl. 0°03'S, 113°59'E / August 2001 / MV light Brendell / Mendel / 'Barito Ulu 2001' BMNH(E) 2001-191 [22 BMNH, 3 DTC]. INDONESIA: Borneo Kalimantan tengah Busang / rekut confl. 0°03'S, 113°59'E / August 2001 MV light Brendell / Mendel / 'Barito Ulu 2001' BMNH(E) 2001-191 [5 BMNH, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from Borneo (Sarawak & Kalimantan).

*Leptaleus sennarensis* (Pic, 1907)

Localities: BURKINA FASO: LOROUM Toulfé, 300m 13°53'43"N 001°53'39"O 16.VII.2006, zone sahélienne steppe arborée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-40 [2 FGC, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Leptaleus triguttatus* (LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE, 1849)

Localities: IRAN, Azarbayjan-e Gharbi NW Piranshahr: 7km road to Hashkan, 1600m N 36°48'13" E 045°04'34", 02.09.2008, lg. Frisch & Serri [41 MHUB, 6 DTC]; IRAN, Azarbayjan-e Gharbi pass 25km W Mahabad, 2080m N 36°44'44" E 045°31'38", 02.09.2008, lg. Frisch & Serri [1 MHUB].

Note: First record from Iran.

*Nitorus bidentatus* (Pic, 1899)

Localities: [China, Hong Kong] #2 of 9.i.10 Wang Tong, Lantau HK on Eurya chinensis flws. [1 DTC].

Note: First record from Hong Kong & China.

*Nitorus rougoni* (BONADONA, 1984)

Localities: BURKINA FASO: NAHOURI Forêt de Nazinga, Naguio 270m 11°07'52"N 001°34'38"O 24.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-62 [1 FGC].

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Nitorus scabrinodis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893)

Localities: BURKINA FASO: COMOÉ Forêt de Boulon, 270m 10°16'27"N 004°27'15"O 5.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-05 [3 FGC]; BURKINA FASO: COMOÉ Forêt de Boulon, 270m 10°16'27"N 004°27'15"O 6.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-05 [1 FGC]; BURKINA FASO: NAHOURI Forêt de Nazinga, Naguio 270m

11°07'52"N 001°34'38"O 24.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-62 [10 FGC, 3 DTC].  
Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Nitorus senegalensis* (Pic, 1898)

Localities: BURKINA FASO: SANGUIÉ Forêt de Sorobouli, 270m 11°47'44"N 002°53'25"O 28.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-83 [1 FGC].

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Nitorus centurio centurio* (LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE, 1849)

Localities: THAILAND bor. occ. PAI-SOPPONA 28.V.5.VI.87 leg. Snizek leg. Degiovanni A. [1 ADC].

Note: First record from Thailand.

*Nitorus gibber* (BONADONA, 1981)

Localities: [Indonesia] Vert.Series 20m. actinic code: 28.ii.80 / SULAWESITENGAH Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area. 27.i.-20.iv.1980 / S.L.Sutton G.J.Rees B.M.1980-281 [1 BMNH]; [Indonesia] Vert.Series 20m.actinic code: 15.iii.80 / SULAWESI TENGAH Nr.Morowali, Ranu River Area. 27.i.-20.iv.1980 / S.L.Sutton G.J.Rees B.M.1980-281 [1 BMNH]; Indonesien Central BALI Ubud, Maya Hotel LF 4 XI 2005 E. HEISS [1 TLMF].

Note: First record from Bali Island and Sulawesi Island.

*Nitorus monstrosicollis* (Pic, 1901)

Localities: Malaysia Borneo [Sabah] bei Keningau 20yrs. Melanolepis sp. B4 A. Floren 18.2.01 [1 DTC].

Note: First record from Sabah, NE Borneo.

*Nitorus testaceonotatus* (Pic, 1922)

Localities: Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. CAMBODIA 8Km N of Sre Noi (road to Angkor Vaeng) – 29.V.2003 Light trap – Leg. J. Constant & K.

Smets [1 IRSN].

Note: First record from Cambodia.

*Omonadus appositus appositus* (Pic, 1920)

Localities: Coll.R.Isc.N.B. RWANDA [sic! Uganda, not Rwanda] Wahu isl. Kassenyi 1°24'N-30°26'E Light UV 23/VI/1953 Mision KEA 4015 [6 IRSN]; Coll.R.Isc.N.B. RWANDA [sic! Uganda, not Rwanda] Wahu isl. Kassenyi 1°24'N-30°26'E Light UV 3/VII/1953 Mision KEA 4039d [23 IRSN, 6 DTC]; Coll.R.Isc.N.B. RWANDA [sic! Uganda, not Rwanda] Wahu isl. Kassenyi 1°24'N-30°26'E Light UV 15/XI/1953 Mision KEA 4058 [6 IRSN, 1 DTC].

Note: First records from Uganda.

*Sapintus bredoi* (Pic, 1952)

Localities: Coll.R.Isc.N.B. RWANDA [sic! Uganda, not Rwanda] Wahu isl. Kassenyi 1°24'N-30°26'E Light UV 23/VI/1953 Mision KEA 4015 [1 IRSN].

Note: First record from Uganda.

*Sapintus cantaloubei* BONADONA, 1959

Localities: Africa TOGO Fazao, m. 580 16.IV.1985 R.Mourgilia [3 MSNG, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from Togo.

*Sapintus ghesquierei* (Pic, 1952)

Localities: Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. R.D.CONGO, Monzé (Engengele) 2°02'N 22°44'E, Canopy fogging 8. 29.VI.2009. Old 2nd forest. I.G. 31.421 Congostream exp. 2009 [1 IRSN].

Note: First record since original description.

*Sapintus luteobimaculatus* (Pic, 1955)

Localities: Coll.R.Isc.N.B. RWANDA [sic! Uganda, not Rwanda] Wahu isl. Kassenyi 1°24'N-30°26'E Light UV 23/VI/1953 Mision KEA 4015 [1 IRSN]; Coll.R.Isc.N.B. RWANDA [sic! Uganda, not Rwanda] Wahu isl. Kassenyi 1°24'N-30°26'E Light UV 3/VII/1953 Mision KEA 4039d [8 IRSN, 1 DTC]; Coll.R.Isc.N.B. RWANDA [sic!



Uganda, not Rwanda] Wahu isl. Kassenyi 1°24'N-30°26'E Light UV 15/XII/1953 Mision KEA 4058 [2 IRSN].  
Note: First record from Uganda.

*Sapintus opaciceps opaciceps* (Pic, 1900)  
Localities: BURKINA Naouri Bg de Barka, veg mud N11° 8' W1° 37' DA Lott, 11.X.04 [1 DTC].  
Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Sapintus ovalis* WERNER, 1983  
Localities: Peru, District: Rinconada Llicuar, Province: Sechura, Department: Piura, 22.XII.2014, leg. Vilma Mariátegui Gutarra, Host: *Chenopodium quinoa* CV. INIA SALCEDO [1 DTC].  
Note: First record since original description. First ecological observation.

*Sapintus vietnamensis* TELNOV, 2014  
Localities: N-VIETNAM Thai Nguyen Pr. vic. Ngoc Thanh, le Minh (IEBR station), 12.V.2012, 21°23'3.43"N, 105°42'43.77"E 60m, leg. A. Weigel by light [1 NME].  
Note: First record since original description; new locality.

*Stricticollis ophthalmicus* (ROTTENBERG, 1870)  
Localities: ETHIOPIA: Harerge Region, Dire Dawa, Isa & Gurgura: dint Dire Dawa, wadi secco 24.VII.2002 A.Sforzi & L.Bartolozzi legit / Muso Zoological „La Specola” num. Mag. 2484 [1 MZUF].  
Note: First record from Ethiopia.

*Vacusus holoxanthus* (FAIRMAIRE, GERMAIN, 1860)  
Localities: Paraguay, dept. Alt. Paraguay, 90 km NW Bahia Negra, 25.VII.1996, leg. Drechsel [9 DTC].  
Note: First record from Paraguay.

*Vacusus martinsi* WERNER, 1966  
Localities: Paraguay, dept. Canindeyu, Maracana, 24-30.I.1995, leg. Drechsel [2 DTC]; Paraguay, dept. Guaira, C'alle Florida, 13-16.II.1993, leg. Drechsel [1 DTC]; Paraguay, dept. Paraguari, Sapucay, 17-20.III.1995, leg. Drechsel [1 DTC]; Paraguay, dept. Caaguazu, Tayao, 15.III.1998, leg. Drechsel [1 DTC].  
Note: First record from Paraguay.

*Vacusus parvus* (Pic, 1910)  
Localities: Paraguay, dept. Canindeyu, Maracana, 24-30.I.1995, leg. Drechsel [1 DTC].  
Note: First record from Paraguay.

*Vacusus vicinus* (LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE, 1849)  
Localities: Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. EL SALVADOR San Salvador 14/30-VI-1959 I.G.22899 Leg J.Bechyné [7 IRSN, 1 DTC]; Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. EL SALVADOR El Bouqeron I.G.22899 10-VI-1959 [1 DTC]; Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. EL SALVADOR San Salvador 19-VI-1959 Leg J.Bechyné [3 DTC].  
Note: First record from El Salvador.

Endomiini  
*Endomia latefasciata* Pic, 1952  
Localities: BURKINA FASO: LOROUM Toulfé, 300m 13°53'43"N 001°53'39"O 16.VII.2006, zone sahélienne steppe arborée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-40 [1 DTC]; BURKINA FASO: NAHOURI Forêt de Nazinga, Naguio 270m 11°07'52"N 001°34'38"O 24.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-62 [1 FGC]; BURKINA FASO: NAHOURI Forêt de Nazinga, Akwazena 275m 11°09'24"N 001°36'44"O 26.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-76 [1 FGC]; BURKINA FASO: SANGUIÉ Forêt de Sorobouli, 270m 11°47'44"N 002°53'25"O

28.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-83 [1 FGC];

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Endomia lunulata* KREKICH-STRASSOLDO, 1928

Localities: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. CAMBODIA Siem Reap 22.V.2003 Light trap Leg. J.Constant & K.Smets [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. CAMBODIA. Siem Reap, road to Angkor 22.V.2003 Light trap Leg. J.Constant & K.Smets [5 IRSN, 2 DTC]; Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. CAMBODIA (Angkor) Preah-Kahn, Temple 31.V.2003, Light trap Leg. J. Constant & K. Smets [1 IRSN]; CHINA: Yunnan, Baoshan Pref. Creek valley 21 km S Tengchong, 1358 m, 24°50'22: N, 98°27'01"E, washed from creek border and gravel bank, 30.VIII.2009, leg. M. Schülke (CH09-20) [1 MHUB].

Note: First record from Yunnan & China, and from Cambodia.

*Endomia magna* UHMANN, 2000

Localities: AUSTRALIA, N.T. Near Elsey Creek on Stuart Highway (U.V. Light) S15°14'119" E133°06'749" / *Hungarian Entomological Expedition in Australia* leg. G. Hangay, I. Rozner, A. Podlussány 3.XI.2000 [1 HMNH].

Note: First record from Northern Territory, Australia.

*Endomia quinque maculata* UHMANN, 1995

Localities: CHINA S, Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian (NNNR), 22°07'N, 100°40'E, 720 m, 26.V.2008, entry gates, LF, leg. A.Weigel [1 DTC].

Note: First record from Yunnan & China.

*Endomia tenuicollis tenuicollis* (ROSSI, 1792)

Localities: Namibia: OTJOZONDJUPA DIST. Otjiamongombe West 44

21°35'44.7"S 16°56'17.4"E 1498 m NN; 27.ii.2003 hand light trap; BIOTA 1528 leg. J. Frisch & K. Vohland [2 MHUB]; Namibia: OTJOZONDJUPA DIST. Otjiamongombe West 44 21°35'44.7"S 16°56'17.4"E 1498 m NN; 1.iii.2003 hand light trap; BIOTA 1530 leg. J. Frisch & K. Vohland [3 MHUB, 1 DTC]; Namibia: OTJOZONDJUPA DIST. Toggekry 250 (Omatoko) 21°30'42.9"S 16°43'56.6"E 1520 m NN; 8.iii.2003 hand light trap; BIOTA 1542 leg. J. Frisch & K. Vohland [1 MHUB]; Namibia: OKAWANGO DIST. Mutompo; 60 km S Rundu 18°18'38.7"S 19°15'29.4"E 1180 m NN; 15.iii.2003 hand light trap; BIOTA 1557 leg. J. Frisch & K. Vohland [1 MHUB];

Note: First record from Namibia.

*Endomia trinotata* PIC, 1952

Localities: BURKINA FASO: NAHOURI Forêt de Nazinga, Naguio 270m 11°07'52"N 001°34'38"O 24.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-62 [1 DTC].

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

Formicomini

*Anthelephila angustiformis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893)

Localities: BURKINA FASO: LOROUM Toulfê, 300m 13°53'43"N 001°53'39"O 16.VII.2006, zone sahélienne steppe arborée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-40 [2 exx FGC]; BURKINA FASO: LOROUM Toulfê, 300m 13°53'43"N 001°53'39"O 17.VII.2006, zone sahélienne steppe arborée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-40 [1 CDT].

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Anthelephila bispilifasciata bispilifasciata* (PIC, 1897)

Localities: TANZANIA: Mto Wa Mbu (Lake Manyara) (1000 m), alla luce / L. Bartolozzi, B. Carletti B. Cecchi & A. Sforzi

legit 10-25.IV.1999 (n° Mag. 2187) [1 MZUF].

Note: First record from Tanzania.

*Anthelephila canaliculata canaliculata*  
(LAFERTÉ-SÉNÈCTÈRE, 1849)

Localities: BURKINA FASO: NAHOURI Forêt de Nazinga, Naguio 270m 11°07'52"N 001°34'38"O 24.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-62 [4 FGC]; BURKINA FASO: NAHOURI Forêt de Nazinga, Boulieselo 310m 11°11'50"N 001°35'09"O 27.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne boisée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-82 [3 FGC].

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Anthelephila macilenta* (BONADONA, 1962)

Localities: BURKINA FASO: TAPOA Kaabougou, 280m 11°57'22"N 002°00'40"E 12.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne arborée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-31 [1 FGC].

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

Microhoriini

*Tenuicollis finalis* Telnov, 2003

Localities: PAKISTAN, 2.4.1993 E. BALOCHISTAN KHUZDAR lgt. S. Becvar s & j. [1 ADC].

Note: First record since original description, first record from Pakistan.

Lemodinae

*Zealanthicus sulcatus* WERNER, CHANDLER, 1995

Localities: NEW ZEALAND. Gollans Valley – xii.1927 G.V.Hudson. / Cotes sp Det.G.E.Bryant [1 BMNH].

Note: First record since original description.

Macratriinae

*Macratria atricolor* CHAMPION, 1916

Localities: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Cambodia

– Siem Reap – Angkor Tom 25.VII.2004 (24040) Leg. P. Grootaert [11 IRSN, 3 DTC].

Note: First record from Cambodia.

*Macratria bipunctata* Nomura, 1962

Localities: J[apan]: Honshu, Shiga-ken Mikunidakeyama E slope, 700 m, 12. Jul 2002, BOLM lgt. [1 SMNS]; J[apan]: Okinawa, Iriomote I. Tedoyama, 0-400m 13-22. May 2003, BOLM lgt. [10 SMNS, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from outside Ryukyu Islands (Honshu Island), as well as from Iriomote Island (Ryukyu Islands).

*Macratria caerulescens* Telnov, 2011

Localities: [Indonesia] C Sulawesi, 38km SE Pendolo vill. 1200 m 120.46.55E 2.14.03S 10.-11.Jul2001, Bolm lgt. [1 SMNS]; [Indonesia] C Sulawesi, 20km SE Tambarana, 650 m Camp Mauro, 11.-16 Bolm lgt. Jul 1999 [4 SMNS, 1 DTC].

Note: First record since original description.

*Macratria helferi* (LAFERTÉ-SÉNÈCTÈRE, 1849)

Localities: [Indonesia] S.O. Borneo Grabowsky. / Zool. Mus. Berlin [2 MHUB]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Thailand, Prov. Loei, Na Haeo, field Res st., day catch 15-19.V.2003 Leg. J. Constant & K. Smets [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. THAILAND (Loei) Na-Haeo (field res stat) 15-19.V.2003 day catch Leg. J.Constant, K.Smets & P.Grootaert [4 IRSN]. Note: First record from Borneo (Kalimantan) and Thailand.

*Macratria rubiginosa* CHAMPION, 1916

Localities: Indonesia, Sumatra-N Umg. Prabat, Holzweg IV 1100m NN, LF, 2°47'N 98°56'E, 07.VIII.1992 leg. U. Buchsbaum [1 NME].

Note: First record from Sumatra Island & Indonesia.

## Notoxinae

*Hypaspistes suturalis* Pic, 1907

Localities: SIERRA LEONE Njala 8-14 v 1932 E. Hargreaves Light trap [1 BMNH]; Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO,Vitshumbi 0°40'56"S 29°23'12"E 14-VII-1953 u.v. Miss.KEA 3052 [1 IRSN]; Coll.R.Isc.N.B. RWANDA [sic! Burundi, not Rwanda] Tanganika [sic!] lake. River Lubuy Light UV 26/VIII/1953 Mision KEA 5028 [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. CAMEROUN,A107 Faro Game Reserve,N8°23'4,53E12°50'4,7" 03-v-2007 river bed, pitfall 6(3 cups) LegJocqu é,Loosveldt,Baert&Alderweireidt [50 IRSN, 4 DTC].

Note: First record from Burundi, Cameroun, DR Congo and Sierra Leone.

*Mecynotarsus bison* (OLIVIER, 1811)

Localities: Afrika/Sudan 150 km SO Kartum, Narga 26.2.-8.3.1994 leg. B. Gabriel [1 NME]; YEMEN Tihama 3 km N Bayt al Faqih 14°30'N/43°13'E 4.XI. 1996, leg. H. Hacker [9 MHUB, 1 DTC]; Yemen, Al Kowd, -.VIII.1999, in light-trap, leg. A. van Harten & S. Al Haruri [9 MGC, 2 DTC]; Yemen, Al Kowd, -.IX.1999, in light-trap, leg. A. van Harten & S. Al Haruri [2 MGC].

Note: First record from Sudan and Yemen.

*Mecynotarsus franzi* BONADONA, 1962

Localities: At light. / S.SUDAN: Torit. 31.X.1950. E.T.M.Reid / *Mecynotarsus* [4 BMNH, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from South Sudan.

*Mecynotarsus fragilis* LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE, 1849

Localities: CHINA,S-YUNNAN Xishuangbanna,20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian (NNNR),light trap,leg.A.Weigel / N22°07'80",E100°40'05", 720m, 26.V.2008, entry reserv. [1 NME].

Note: First record from Yunnan & China.

*Notoxus suturalifer* Pic, 1932

Localities: CHINA S, Yunnan (Xishuangbanna), 20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian (NNNR), 22°07'N, 100°40'E, 720 m, 26.V.2008, entry gates, LF, leg. A.Weigel [3 NME, 1 DTC]; CHINA, S – Yunnan Prov. Xishuangbanna 20km NW Jinghong Man Dian (NNNR) / 720m NN, 22°07.80'N 100°40.05'E, 26.V.2008,light trap, entry reserv. leg.A.Weigel [1 NME].

Note: First record from Yunnan & China.

*Pseudonotoxus punctatus* Pic, 1932

Localities: TANZANIA: Mto Wa Mbu (Lake Manyara) (1000 m), at light 10-24. IV.1999 / L. Bartolozzi, B. Carletti B. Cecchi & A. Sforzi legit 10-25.IV.1999 (n° Mag. 2187) [1 MZUF].

Note: First record from Tanzania.

*Pseudonotoxus testaceus testaceus* (LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE, 1849)

Localities: Coll.R.Isc.N.B. RWANDA [sic! Burundi, not Rwanda] Tanganika [sic!] lake. River Lubuy Light UV 26/VIII/1953 Mision KEA 5028 [5 IRSN, 1 DTC]; MAURITANIE Atar I.N.R.A. 06-07.III.1967 Leg. Coquempot C. / MUSEO GENOVA Dono Dellacasa [1 MSNG]; MAURITANIA Atar I.N.R.A. 21-22.VI.1967 leg. C. Cocquempot / MUSEO GENOVA Dono Dellacasa [3 MSNG]; MAURITANIA Atar I.N.R.A. 26-27.VIII.1967 leg. C. Cocquempot / MUSEO GENOVA Dono Dellacasa [35 MSNG, 4 DTC]; MAURITANIA Atar I.N.R.A., 26-27.VIII.1967 leg. C. Cocquempot (Dono J.-P.Lumaret) [15 MSNG]; MAURITANIA Atar I.N.R.A. 29-30.VIII.1967 leg. C. Cocquempot / MUSEO GENOVA Dono Dellacasa [36 MSNG]; MAURITANIA Atar I.N.R.A. 18-19.IX.1967 leg. C. Cocquempot [16 MSNG]; MAURITANIA Atar I.N.R.A., 21-22.IX.1967 leg. C. Cocquempot (Dono J.-P.Lumaret) [95 MSNG]; MAURITANIA Atar I.N.R.A. 28-29.VIII.1968 leg. C.



Cocquempot [2 MSNG]; MAURITANIA Atar I.N.R.A. 5-7.VII.1969 leg. C. Cocquempot [1 MSNG]; S-NAMIBIA 1. 5.IV.2000 ROAD C12 SEEHEIM ENV. 45 km SW KEETMANSHOOP PETR ZABRANSKY LEG. [2 ADC, 1 DTC]; ETHIOPIA: Harerge Region, Gursum: valle di Dakhata alla luce - 22.VII.2002 A.Sforzi & L.Bartolozzi legit / Muso Zoological „La Specola” num. Mag. 2484 [2 MZUF]; Namibia: OTJOZONDJUPA DIST. Otjiamongombe West 44 21°35'44.7”S 16°56'17.4”E 1498 m NN; 26.ii.2003 hand light trap; BIOTA 1521 leg. J. Frisch & K. Vohland [1 MHUB]; Namibia: OTJOZONDJUPA DIST. Toggekry 250 (Omatako) 21°30'42.9”S 16°43'56.6”E 1100 m NN; 7.iii.2003 hand light trap; BIOTA 1541 leg. J. Frisch & K. Vohland [1 MHUB]; Namibia: OKAWANGO DIST. Mutompo; 60 kmSRundu 18°18'38.7”S 19°15'29.4”E 1180 m NN; 15.iii.2003 hand light trap; BIOTA 1557 leg. J. Frisch & K. Vohland [1 MHUB]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. CAMEROUN, A107 Faro Game Reserve, N8°23'4,53E12°50'4,7” 03-v-2007 river bed, pitfall 6(3 cups) LegJocqué, Loosveldt, Baert & Alderweireidt [9 IRSN, 1 DTC].

Note: Identifications were based on external morphology, males not dissected. First record from Burundi, Cameroun, Ethiopia, Mauritania and Namibia.

*Squamantoxus sexnotatus* (CHAMPION, 1890)  
Localities: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR La Libertad 30-X-1959 Leg J.Bechyné [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. EL SALVADOR Cutuco (La Union) I.G.22899 09-II-1960 Leg J.Bechyné [35 IRSN, 5 DTC].

Note: First record from El Salvador.

#### Steropinae

*Steropes hercules* TELNOV, 2007

Localities: VIETNAM N, Lao Cai Prov., Sa Pa env., Loshutong vill. env., Cat cat

riverbank, 25.IV.2013, leg. A.S. Prosvirov [1 DTC].

Note: First record since original description.

*Steropes vonhayekae* ABDULLAH, 1966

Localities: UA EMIRATES, Khor al-Khwair, 3.III.-7.V.2007, leg. AvH, Nr. 12897 [1 SMNS].

Note: First record from United Arab Emirates.

#### Tomoderinae

*Bogossus tomoderoides* Pic, 1894

Localities: BURKINA FASO: TAPOA Kaabougou, 280m 11°57'22”N 002°00'40”E 12.VII.2006, zone soudanienne savanne arborée, piège lumineux F. & S. Génier, 2006-31 [3 FGC, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from Burkina Faso.

*Macrotomoderus microphthalmus* (UHMANN, 1994)

Localities: WEST MALAYSIA, Pahang Cameron Highlands, WGS84 GUN. JASAR, tanah Rala 04°28'N, 101°21'E 8 – 17.7.2004, 1500-1700m lgt. Fouqué R.+H [1 MZUF, 1 DTC].

Note: First record from Peninsular Malaysia and mainland Asia.

*Pseudotomoderus flavus* (HEBERDEY, 1936)

Localities: Aerial Malaise 1A 260m alt. 4.VII.91 N.Mawdsley. NM216 / BRUNEI, E116 7°N4 34' Kuala Belalong FSC Dipterocarp forest Dryobalanops beccarii BM(NH) 1991-173 / 2835 [1 BMH].

Note: First record from Brunei.

*Tomoderus diversitatis* TELNOV, 2005

Localities: INDONESIA C-Sulawesi ca 20km NE Palu, ca. 5 km W Tawaeli, 250 m S 0°43'45”, E 119°55'95” 02.III.2009, leg. A. Weigel semiprimary forest river valley, light trap #19 [2 NME]; INDONESIA C-Sulawesi 20km NE Palu, 5km W Tawaeli 250m S

0°43'45", E 119°55'95" 02.III.2009 leg.  
A. Skale LF (019) [2 NME, 1 DTC].

Note: Poorly known species, first record from Central Sulawesi.

*Tomoderus major* Pic, 1895

Localities: [Georgia] Грузия зап. / Мартвили / Н=600 Балда / 24.V.2015 / Б.Сараговских [2 MPSU].

Note: Poorly known species, hitherto recorded from Abkhasia Autonomous Republic of Georgia as well as from Turkey.

*Tomoderus overlaeti* Pic, 1952

Localities: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Congo [sic! Uganda, not D.R. Congo], Kasenyi 1°24'N 30°26'E 25-VI-1953, u.v. Miss.KEA 4020 [1 IRSN, 1 DTC]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Congo [sic! Uganda, not D.R. Congo], Kasenyi 1°24'N 30°26'E 26-VI-1953, u.v. Miss.KEA 4025 [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. CONGO, Kasenyi [sic! Uganda, not D.R. Congo] 1°24'N 30°26'E 29-VI-1953, u.v. Miss.KEA 4032 [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Congo [sic! Uganda, not D.R. Congo], Kasenyi 1°24'N 30°26'E 30-VI-1953, u.v. Miss.KEA 4035 [1 IRSN]; Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. RWANDA [sic! Uganda, not Rwanda] Wahu Isl. Kasenyi 1°24'N-30°26'E Light UV 3/VII/1953 Mision KEA 4039d [1 IRSN].

Note: First records from Uganda.

## Pyrochroidae

### Pedilinae

*Pedilus constricticollis* SEMENOV, 1893

Localities: TADZHIKISTAN, W 53km N Dushanbe Ziddy (=Kalon) vill. env., 2000mNN, 17.VI.1992, leg. A. Napolov [1 DTC].

*Pedilus terminalis* (SAY, 1827)

Localities: USA: Virginia Prince Edward Co., 7.-19 Hampden-Sydney, V.1989 leg. W. Schawaller [4 SMNS, 1 DTC].

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