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## MORDELLID BEETLES OF THE GENUS *STENALIA* (COLEOPTERA, MORDELLIDAE) OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN PALAEARCTICS. COMMUNICATION 1

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**Mordellid Beetles of the Genus *Stenalia* (Coleoptera, Mordellidae) of Central and Eastern Palaearctics. Communication 1. Odnosum V. K.** — Using new characters (*e. g.*, shape of the prothoracal disc, shape of the pygidium and its ratios comparing with the anal sternite, elytra and prothoracal disc, shape and armoury of the urosternite 8), a detailed diagnosis, a redescription and a key to males of 9 species of the genus *Stenalia* Mulsant are provided. Based upon study of type series, *S. araxicola* Khnzor. (lectotype designated) and *S. ascaniaenovae* Lazorko are redescribed. Morphological diagnoses of little-known species *S. testacea* (F.), *S. brunneipennis* Mulsant, *S. iranica* Horak, *S. gracilicornis* Baudi, *S. escherichi* Schilsky and *S. bilyi* Horak are improved. *S. ermolenkoi* sp. n. from Azerbaijan is described. The following synonymy is established: *S. testacea* (Fabricius, 1787) = *S. dolini* Lazorko, 1974, syn. n. The holotype of *S. ermolenkoi* sp. n., the lectotype of *S. araxicola*, the holotype and paratypes of *S. ascaniaenovae* are deposited at the Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv).

**Key words:** Mordellidae, *Stenalia*, Palaearctics, diagnostic, distribution, new species, new synonym.

**Жуки-горбатки рода *Stenalia* (Coleoptera, Mordellidae) Центральной и Восточной Палеарктики. Сообщение 1. Односум В. К.** — На основе новых ключевых видоспецифичных признаков наружной морфологии имаго (форма диска переднегруди; форма пигидия и его пропорций к анальному стерниту, надкрыльям и диску переднегруди, форма и вооружение 8-го уростернита) впервые приводится наиболее полный диагноз рода *Stenalia* Mulsant и определительная таблица для 9 видов по самцам. На основе изучения типового материала переописаны: *S. araxicola* Khnzor. (обозначен лектотип) и *S. ascaniaenovae* Lazorko. Для малоизвестных видов: *S. testacea* (F.), *S. brunneipennis* Mulsant, *S. iranica* Horak, *S. gracilicornis* Baudi, *S. escherichi* Schilsky, *S. bilyi* Horak, приведены их уточненные морфологические диагнозы. Описан *S. ermolenkoi* sp. n. из Азербайджана. Установлена синонимия: *S. testacea* (Fabricius, 1787) = *S. dolini* Lazorko, 1974, syn. n. Приводятся краткие данные об их географическом распространении. Голотип *S. ermolenkoi* sp. n., лектотип *S. araxicola*, также голотип и паратипы *S. ascaniaenovae* хранятся в Институте зоологии им. И. И. Шмальгаузена НАНУ (Киев).

**Ключевые слова:** Mordellidae, *Stenalia*, Палеарктика, диагностика, распространение, новый вид, новый синоним.

### Introduction

The genus *Stenalia* Mulsant is quite distinctive among mordellid genera by certain morphological peculiarities those make its members easily recognisable. These are the coloration of elytra (from tawny yellow to dark brown), the deep depression on each elytrum along the suture, the shortened mesothoracal episternum, the large spurs on hind tarsus, the haired lower eye margin, and the very long membranous ventral lobes of the paramere. *Stenalia* species are predominantly warm- and dry-requiring and associated with steppes and meadows. Most *Stenalia* species are rather locally distributed, mainly in the Afrotropical Region and in the south of Palaearctics, from where about 40 species were known by far. Recently, Czech coleopterist Dr. Jan Horak initiated the studies of oriental Mordellidae by description of 5 new *Stenalia* species (Horak, 1995).

By far, only few records of *Stenalia* species were known from Central and Eastern Palaearctics. Cherkunov (Черкунов, 1888) recorded *Stenalia testacea* from vicinity of Kiev, and some further finds of this species in the south and east of the Ukraine were mentioned by Medvedev (Медведев, 1953; 1965; Медведев, Шапиро, 1957). Khnzoryan (Хнзорян, 1957) described *S. araxicola* Khnzoryan and recorded *S. brunneipennis* from Armenia. Later, Lazorko (1974) described *S. dolini* Lazorko and *S. ascaniaenovae* Lazorko from south of the Ukraine and Horak (1978) described *S. bilyi* Horak from Tadjikistan, *S. iranica* Horak (1981) from E. Iran. Wing venation of some

*Stenalia* species was examined by Odnosum (Односум, 1990); the keys to Mordellidae of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan also included data on *S. testacea*, *S. araxicola*, *S. dolini* and *S. ascaniaenovae* (Односум, 1992; 1993). By far, no specimens of *S. rufohumeralis* Pic, 1926 from Kamchatka were available for study, and this species is briefly re-described following Ermisch (1951) in the Part 2 of this paper.

In this study, certain external morphological structures (the shape of the prothoracic disc, shape of the pygidium and its ratios comparing with the anal sternite, elytra and prothoracic disc, shape and armoury of the urossternite 8) were found to be good diagnostic characters that allows us to clarify taxonomic position of some species and their nomenclature. The range of *Stenalia* was found to exceed much eastward that it was known before this study.

#### Material and methods

Specimens were examined from the following collections: I. I. Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv (SIZK), Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg, Russia (ZISP), A. N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (IEEM), Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest (TMB); the type material received from Dr. S. M. Khnzoryan (Armenia, Yerevan) and Dr. V. Lazorko (Canada) is currently deposited (partially or completely) in the collection of the Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, Kyiv; the examined specimens from private collections of Dr. R. Batten (the Netherlands, Middelburg) and Dr. Jan Horak (Czechia, Prague) are returned to the owners.

Total body length was measured on spread specimens from anterior margin of the clypeus to the apex of the pygidium.

#### *Stenalia* Mulsant, 1856

Mulsant, 1856: 83, 387; Ermisch, 1950: 76; 1951: 92–94; 1969: 173; Franciscolo, 1957: 242–244; Kaszab, 1979: 25–26; Horak, 1989: 38; Односум, 1992: 34.

Type species: *Mordella testacea* Fabricius, 1787, by monotypy.

Diagnosis. Medium-sized beetles (3.7–9.7 mm). Body elongate, narrow, black. Head slightly convex, transverse, as wide as prothoracic disc. Temple behind eye moderately wide, narrow stripe-like, or absent. Eye oval, haired, along lower margin with fringe consisting of fine hairs. Antenna beginning from joint 5 more or less saw-shaped; joint 11 oval. Apical joint of maxillary palpus variously configured, usually narrowly quadrangular. Scutellum triangular. Prothoracic disc of various shape, transverse, longitudinal or almost square, wider than elytra width at shoulders, in lateral aspect its lateral sides more or less S-shaped sinuate. Elytrum with narrowly triangular, deep depression along its medial margin extending from scutellum to middle of elytrum length. Wing (fig. 1) (males and females of *S. araxicola* Khnzorian, *S. testacea* (F.), *S. ascaniaenovae* Lazorko, *S. bilyi* Horak, *S. brunneipennis* Mulsant examined) conspicuously elongate, narrow, posterior margin at its basal third with shallow emargination. Remnants of RS and M veins commonly hardly expressed as short fragments at wing base. SV vein scarcely can be followed or, rarely, appearing as narrow short

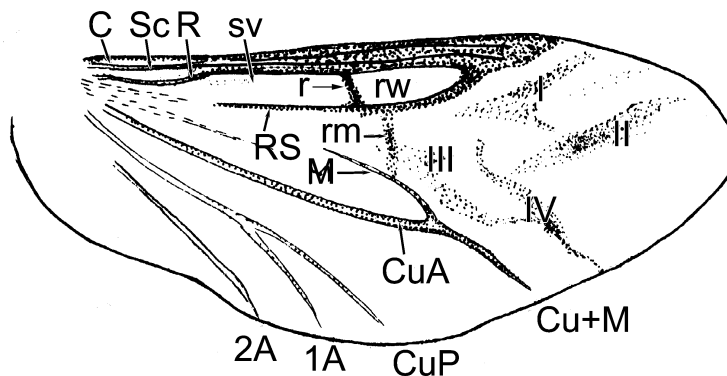


Fig. 1. Wing of *Stenalia testacea*.

Рис. 1. Крыло *Stenalia testacea*. Жилки: C — костальная; Sc — субкостальная; R — радиальная; sv — ложная; RS — сектор радиуса; r — поперечная радиальная; rw — радиальная ячейка; m — поперечная радиомедиальная; M — медиальная; CuA — передняя кубитальная; Cu+M — отросток; CuP — задняя кубитальная; 1A, 2A — анальные; I — передняя площадка; II — средняя площадка; III — центральная площадка; IV — задняя площадка.

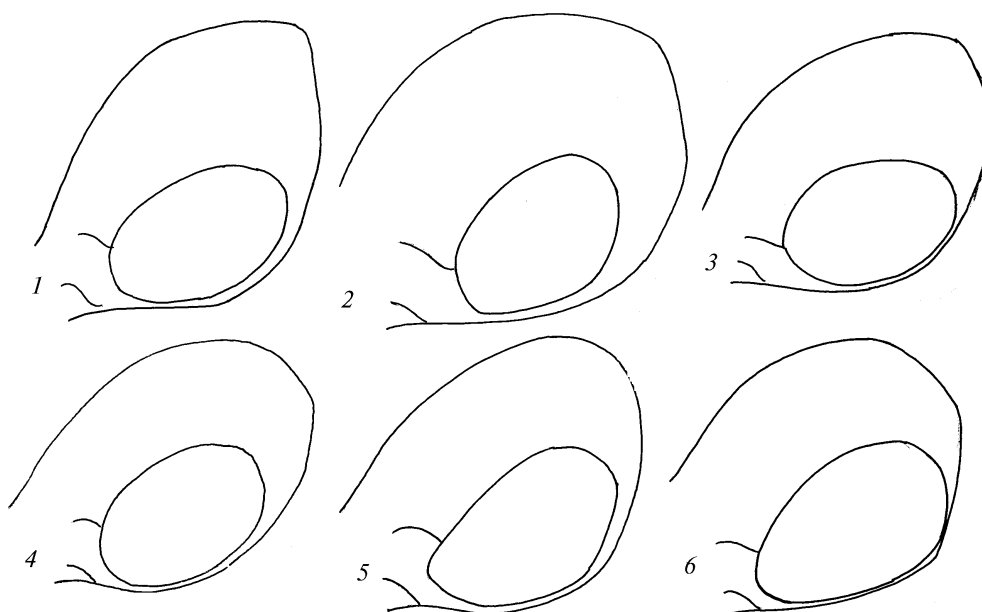


Fig. 2. Head: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, lectotype; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, holotype; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, holotype.

Рис. 2. Голова сбоку: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, лектотип; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, голотип; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, голотип.

bar. Radius sector 4.1–4.3 times longer than r–m crossvein. Proximal transverse side of radial cell is oblique, anterobasally extended, posterior longitudinal side strongly narrowed anteroapically. The longest radial cell recorded in *S. testacea* 3.1 times longer than wide. Anal vein 3 usually absent or rarely appearing as shortened and very fine interrupted line. Area I triangular, in apical portion bilobate, its apical lobe commonly not reaching wing apical margin, strongly sclerotised only at anterior lobe and connected by its posterior lobe with longitudinal, basally sclerotised area II not reaching wing margin. Area III usually weakly sclerotised, its anterior lobe usually unexpressed. Area IV longitudinal, broad bar-like, commonly without clear margins, not reaching posterior wing margin. Radial cell shape and position and shape of sclerotised areas in medial and apical wing portion constantly expressed and not variable. Metanotal episternum short, with bowed medial margin, at middle twice as wide as at apex. Elytra narrow 2.5–3.1 times longer than their combined width at shoulders, in some species leaving propygidium and pygidium uncovered. Elytrum completely black, yellow or brown, darkened at base, with dark area posteriorly of scutellum narrowed posteriorly or also with narrow dark vittae along suture and sides and at apex. Pygidium moderately elongate, of various shape, in some species medially with longitudinal carina. Female pygidium generally shorter and wider at base. Penultimate joints of fore and mid tarsi deeply incised at apices, conspicuously widened apically. Mid tibia shorter than mid tarsus. Hind tibia, besides apical, with 1 or, rarely, 2 additional short lateral ridges parallel to apical margin of tibia and reaching only middle of tibia width. Joint 1 of hind tarsus with 1 or 2 short ridges in apical quarter or without them. Parameres equally long, strongly sclerotised at base, bearing wide and long, 2–3 times as long as wide, straight, membranous dorsal lobes with sparse setae; ventral lobes conspicuously shorter and more sclerotised. Females similar to males, differing by smoothed angles of maxillary palpus, by shorter and broader at base pygidium, and also by larger body size in certain species.

Species of the genus are rather rare, locally occurring typical xerophiles inhabiting southern part of the Palaearctics, and also Oriental and Afrotropical Regions. Immature stages presumably in stems of grasses; larvae unknown.

Key to species of genus *Stenalia* (males)Определительная таблица видов рода *Stenalia* по самцам

- 1 (12). Elytra tawny or light brown, darkened (*S. iranica*) at most at their base, with an elongate triangular spot behind scutellum and narrow vittae along the suture, the margins and at the apices.
- 2 (5). Prothoracal disc longitudinal in dorsal aspect and with strongly sinuate S-shaped margins.
- 3 (4). Body brown. Only the tarsomere 1 of the hind tarsus with a rudimentary ridge. Elytra elongate, 3.2 times longer than combined width at shoulders. Only the hind tarsomere 1 with a rudimentary ridge. Elytra elongate, 3.2 times longer than their combined width at shoulders. Pygidium (fig. 6, 8) 2.1–2.2 times longer than wide at base and 1.6–1.7 times longer than anal sternite. Parameres as on fig. 8, 8. 7.7–8.0 mm. .... *S. iranica* Horak
- 4(3). Body black. Hind tarsomeres 1 and 2 with short subapical ridges. Elytra 2.85 times longer than their combined width at shoulders. Pygidium (fig. 6, 1) elongate, 2.8–2.9 times longer than wide at base, 1.6–1.7 times longer than anal sternite and 2.0–2.1 times shorter than elytra. 7.0–9.7 mm. Parameres as on fig. 8, 1. .... *S. araxicola* Khnzorian
- 5 (2). Prothoracal disc square in dorsal aspect.
- 6 (7). Hind tibia with 2 well-developed lateral ridges. Antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 4, 2) each 1.2–1.4 times longer than wide. Pygidium (fig. 6, 2) 2.4 times longer than wide at base, 1.6–1.7 times longer than anal sternite and 2.5 times shorter than elytra. 5.5–7.7 mm. Parameres as on fig. 8, 2. .... *S. brunneipennis* Mulsant
- 7 (6). Hind tibia with 1 lateral ridge.
- 8 (9). Temples behind eyes narrow. Antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 4, 3) each as long as wide. Pygidium (fig. 6, 3) moderately elongate, 2.4–2.5 times longer than wide at base, 1.4–1.6 times longer than anal sternite and 2.1–2.3 times shorter than elytra. 3.9–7.1 mm. Parameres as on fig. 8, 3. .... *S. testacea* (F.)
- 9 (8). Temples behind eyes wide.
- 10 (11). Head (fig. 2, 4) flattened, slightly transverse, almost square, only 1.12–1.15 times wider than long. Antennomeres 6–10 elongate, each 1.5–1.6 times longer than wide. Elytra 2.6–2.7 times longer than their combined width at shoulders. Pygidium (fig. 6, 4) 2.5 times longer than wide at base. 4.1–6.2 mm. Parameres as on the fig. 8, 4. .... *S. gracilicornis* Baudi
- 11 (10). Head (fig. 9, 2) conspicuously convex, transverse, 1.25 times wider than long. Antennomeres 6–10 square. Elytra 2.35 times longer than their combined width at shoulders. Pygidium (fig. 9, 6) without carina, broadly rounded in apical portion, 2.2 times longer than wide at base and 1.4 times longer than anal sternite. 6.7 mm. Parameres as on the fig. 9, 6. .... *S. ermolenkoi* sp. n.
- 12 (1). Elytra completely black.
- 13 (14). Temples narrow strip-like (fig. 2, 5). Medial and lateral sides of apical joint of maxillary palpus subequal (fig. 3, 5). Lateral sides of prothoracal disc margins very slightly S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect and with broadly rounded posterior corners in dorsal aspect. Elytra less than 2.7–2.9 times longer than their combined width at shoulders. Hind tarsomere 1 with 1 ridge. Pygidium (fig. 6, 5) conspicuously elongate, 3.7–4.0 times longer than wide at base, 1.9–2.0 times longer than anal sternite, and 2.0–2.1 times shorter than elytra. 4.3–6.8 mm. Parameres as on the fig. 8, 5. .... *S. ascaniaenovae* Lazorko
- 14 (13). Temples linear (fig. 2, 6). Lateral sides of prothoracal disc conspicuously S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect. Elytra not less than 3.0–3.1 times longer than their combined width at shoulders. Hind tarsomeres without ridges.
- 15 (16). Medial and apical sides of apical joint of maxillary palpus subequal (fig. 3, 6). Antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 4, 6) dentate. Pygidium (fig. 6, 6) elongate, 3.3–3.4 times longer than wide at base, 1.7–1.8 times longer than anal sternite, and 2.0–2.1 times shorter than elytra. 4.5–6.1 mm. Parameres as on the fig. 8, 6. .... *S. escherichi* Schilsky
- 16 (15). Apical side of apical joint of maxillary palpus shorter than medial (fig. 3, 7). Antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 4, 7) more or less cylindrical. Pygidium (fig. 6, 7) strongly elongate, 3.4–3.7 times longer than wide at base, 1.5–1.6 times longer than anal sternite, and 2.3–2.5 times shorter than elytra. 4.2–5.6 mm. Parameres as on the fig. 8, 7. .... *S. bilyi* Horak

*Stenalia iranica* Horak, 1981

Horak, 1981: 335–336.

Material. 2 ♂ (paratypes): “E. Iran, Kahurak, 25–26.03.1973, Loc. no 135, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha” (printed labels on white papers).

Redescription. Body tawny-brown with golden sheen. Abdominal sternites at posterior margins reddish-brown. Elytra brown, slightly darkened at shoulders.

Head black, conspicuously convex, transverse, without temples. Temporal fringe hardly distinct. Antennomeres 6–10 each slightly longitudinal, not more than 1.15–1.2 times longer than maximal width; joint 11 1.5 times longer than preceding ones. Apical joint of maxillary palpus strongly elongate, narrowly axe-shaped, its medial side almost twice shorter than lateral one. Prothoracal disc longitudinal, 1.2 times as long as wide; posterior corners acute; its lateral sides conspicuously S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect. Elytra not covering abdominal

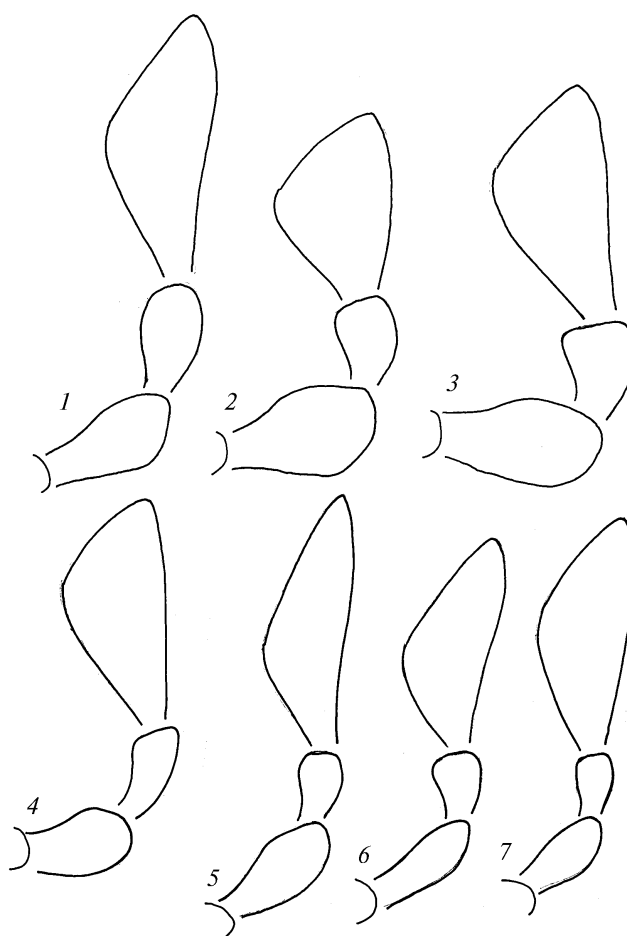


Fig. 3. Maxillary palpus, right: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, lectotype; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, holotype; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, holotype.

Рис. 3. Правый нижнечелюстной щупик: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, лектотип; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, голотип; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, голотип.

sternite 3; length 3.2 times exceeding their combined width at shoulders. Pygidium (fig. 6, 8) 2.1–2.2 times as long as wide at base, and 1.6–1.7 longer than anal sternite, gradually rounded and narrowed from base to apex. Fore tibia straight, without hairs. Hind tibia with 2 lateral ridges parallel to its apical margin, first at apical third, second almost at middle; hind tarsomere 1 with rudimentary ridge. Paramere as on fig. 8, 8. Body length 7.7–8.0 mm.

Distribution. Iran.

### *Stenalia araxicola* Khnzorian, 1957

Хнзорян, 1957: 163; Односум, 1992: 39.

Material. Lectotype (here designated) ♂: “Armenia val Araxia Arazdaian 5.06.1926 A. Schelk<ovnikov>” (SIZK); paralectotypes 2 ♂: labels as in the lectotype (S. Khnzorian collection, Yerevan). Non-type material. Russia: ♂, «Астрахань, 24.06.1904 (Шрешнер)» [Astrakhan, Schreschner leg.]; 4 ♂, «Малая Арешевка, Кизлярский окр., 31.05.1925 (Кириченко)»; [Daghestan, Malaya Areshevka, Kizlyar distr., Kiritshenko leg.] (ZISP); Georgia (?): ♂, «Грузия, Абовенский р-н, монастырь Гехард, 6.07.1990» [Abovenskiy distr., Gekhard monastery, collector not known] (ZISK); Armenia: ♂, «Арм. ССР, Октемберян<ский> р-н, 1.07.1954 (Дадурян)» [Hoktemberyan, Daduryan leg.] (ZISP); 5♂, «Армянская ССР, Мегри, сад, 7.06.1974 (Волкович)» [Meghri, garden, Volkovich leg.] (ZISP); 7♂, «Армения, Хосровский заповедник, п. Мегри, 18.06.1977 (Долин)» [Khosrov Nat. Reserve, Meghri, Dolin leg.]; ♂, «Армения, Хосровский заповедник, п. Билав, 19.06.1977

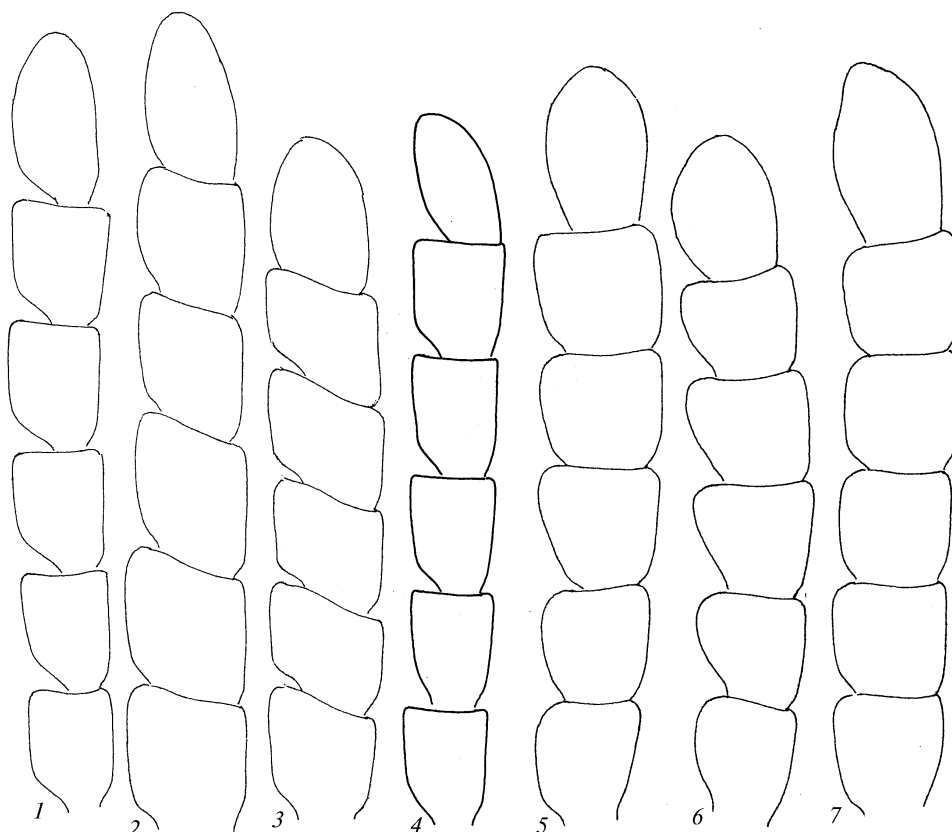


Fig. 4. Antennomeres 6–11, right: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, lectotype; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, holotype; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, holotype.

Рис. 4. 6–11-й членики правого усика: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, лектотип; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, голотип; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, голотип.

(Толканиц)» [Khosrov Nat. Reserve, Bilav, Tolkanitz leg.]; 3♂, «Армения, Хосровский заповедник, п. Мегри», 18.06.1977» [Khosrov Nat. Reserve, Meghri, Ermolenko leg.], idem, 5♂, 8.06.1980, 2♂, 10.06.1982; ♂, «Веди, 15.06.1980 (Ермоленко)» [Vedi, Ermolenko leg.], idem, 3♂, 1.06.1982 (SIZK); Kazakhstan: ♂, «Казахстан, Алма-Атинская обл., 118 км по трассе на Караганду, 9.06.1989 (Мурзин)» [Alma-Ata Region, 118 km of the Karaghandu highway, Murzin leg.] (SIZK); ♂, «Балхаш, пески по р. Аксу, 5.05.<19>09 (Шнитников)» [Balqash, sands along Aksu River bank, Schnitnikov leg.] (ZISP); Uzbekistan: ♂, «Бухара, Нимиши бл. Гарма, 20.06.1897 (Казнаков)» [Buhara, Nimitshi nr, Garm, Kaznakov leg.]; ♂, «Бухара, Харманджау, 29.06.1910 (Зарудный)» [Buhara, Qarmandjau, Zarudny leg.]; ♂, «Kaufmanovskaja, Taschkent», 1.06.1928 (Nikitin); ♂, «бл. Ташкента, сел. Никольское, 31.05.1930 (Кузнецова)» [Nikol'skoye village nr. Tashkent, Kuznetzova leg.]; ♂, «Кашкадарьинский окр. Бухара, Каммаши, 28.05.1931» [Kashka-Darya distr., Buhara, Qammashi (collector not given)] (ZISP); Turkmenistan: ♂, «Туркмения, заповедник Репетек, 19.06.1992 (Нестеров)» [Repetek, Nesterov leg.]; ♂, «Transcasp., Ishandyr, Kara-K<ala>, 27.04.1933 (det. Bogachev)» (SIZK); ♂, «Арман Саад, Кызыл-Арват, Закасп. <18>96 (Ангер)» [Arman Saad, Kyzyl-Arvat, Transcaspia, Anger leg.] (ZISP); Tajikistan: ♂, «Тадж <икистан>, Кызыл-Кала, Вахш 9.06.<19>34» [Kyzyl-Kala, Vakhsh]; ♂, «Сталинабад (Дюшамбе), 30.05.<1>934 (Гуссаковский)» [Dushanbe, Gussakovski leg.]; ♂, «окр. Сталинабада, р. Харангон 3.06.1934» [Kharangony River nr. Dushanbe]; ♂, «Ц. Таджикистан, Кокташ 14.06.<19>38 (Луппова)» [Central Tajikistan, Koktash, Luprova leg.]; ♂, «Таджик<истан>, Сталинабад, 24.06.1943 (Кириченко)» [Dushanbe, Kiritschenko leg.] (ZISP).

**Redescription.** Body and its appendages black. Upper and lower surface shining, densely white pubescent, with reddish or greenish sheen. Elytra light brown, blackened along suture, sides and at apices.

Head (fig. 2, 1) at frons slightly convex, transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, with very narrow temples. Eye round-oval, with barely expressed short hairs among facets. Fringe at

lower eye margin consisting of sparse, short hairs. Apical joint of maxillary palpus (fig. 3, 1) elongate, narrow, with equally long apical and medial sides; joint 2 longitudinal. Antennomere 2 1.4 times shorter than antennomere 1 and 1.1 times shorter than equally long antennomeres 3 and 4; antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 4, 1) longitudinal, equally long, each 1.55 times as long as wide at apex; antennomere 11 longitudinal, 2.3 times as long as wide. Prothoracal disc (fig. 5, 1) longitudinal, 1.3 times as long as wide, lateral sides slightly widened towards its apex; its posterior corners almost rectangular, strongly S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect. Elytra 2.85 times longer than combined width at shoulders 2.1 longer than prothoracal disc. Pygidium (fig. 6, 1) conspicuously elongate, parallel-sided in anterior half, strongly narrowed in apical third; 2.75 times as long as wide at base, 1.65 times longer than anal sternite and 2.2 times shorter than elytra. Fore tibia slightly curved medially, neither broadened nor swollen, in basal portion with sparse setae of various length. Hind tibia with 2 lateral ridges, parallel to apical margin and reaching middle of its length, 1<sup>st</sup> ridge at apical third, 2<sup>nd</sup> at basal third of its length; hind tarsomeres 1 and 2 each with one short ridge. Urosternite 8 (fig. 7, 1) 3 times longer than its maximal width at basal quarter, its lateral sides broadly concave posterior of its middle, apical third with sparsely setulose lateral sclerotised swellings, its apical portion straight truncated with transverse sclerotised field and marginal setulae. Paramere as on fig. 8, 1. Body length 7.7 mm.

Notes. S. M. Yablokov-Khnzoryan (Яблоков-Хнзорян, 1957) gave a very incomplete description of *S. araxicola* based upon some insignificant characters, with no figures. On my request, he sent me as a loan 3 specimens of this species; two of them had been returned later to Dr. Yablokov-Khnzoryan, and the third retained in the collection of the Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology. None of these specimens was ever marked by him as a type. Originally “3 females (type and two cotypes) from «Арм. ССР: у селения Араздаян (Вединский р-н), 5.06.1926, А. Б. Шелковников» [Armenian SSR: near Arazdayan, 5.06.1926, leg. A. B. Shelkovnikov]” were mentioned, and the specimens examined by me are the specimens from the type series, although their sex was primarily misinterpreted. As no holotype was ever marked, and none of the type specimens can be identified as the “type” mentioned by Yablokov-Khnzoryan, the male specimen currently deposited in the SIZK collection is designated as a lectotype.

Distribution. Armenia, Kazakhstan; Georgia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan (new record).

### *Stenalia brunneipennis* Mulsant, 1856

Mulsant, 1856: 85; Schilsky, 1895: 31, 35; Ermisch, 1951: 97–98; Franciscolo, 1955: 52–53; Хнзорян, 1957: 163; Ermisch, 1951: 97–98; 1963: 52–54. Franciscolo, 1955: 1059.

Material. Armenia: ♂, «Армения, Арагатский р-н, Хосровский заповедник, п. Веди, 6.06.1980 (Ермоленко)», [Khosrov Nat. Reserve, Vedi, Ermolenko leg.] (SIZK); Azerbaijan: ♂, «Нахичевань, Ордубадский р-н, п. Билав, 15.06.1980 (Ермоленко)» [Naxçivan, Ordubad distr., Bilav vill., Ermolenko leg.] (SIZK).

Redescription. Body black. Head (fig. 2, 2) convex, behind eye with broad temples. Antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 4, 2) slightly longitudinal, each 1.2–1.4 times longer than wide. Apical joint of maxillary palpus (fig. 3, 2) slightly elongate, with equal medial and apical side. Prothoracal disc (fig. 5, 2) as long as wide, with straight lateral sides and slightly apically rounded posterior corners in dorsal aspect and slightly S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect. Elytra light brown, 2.5–2.6 times longer than combined width at shoulders and 2.4 times longer than prothoracal disc. Pygidium (fig. 6, 2) shortened, 2.4 times longer than wide at base, 1.6–1.7 times longer than anal sternite and 2.5 times shorter than elytra, its lateral sides slightly convex, gradually narrowed from its middle to apex. Hind tibia with 2 short ridges (sometimes upper one unclear); hind tarsomere 1 with 1–2 often barely visible ridges. Paramere as on fig. 8, 2. Body length 5.5–7.3 mm.

Distribution. Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Armenia, Syria, Jordan, Northern Africa.

*Stenalia testacea* (Fabricius, 1787)

Fabricius, 1787: 218 (*Mordella*); Mulsant, 1856: 83, 387; Черкунов, 1888: 86; Schilsky, 1895: 30, 35; Ermisch, 1950: 76, 1951: 97–98, 1969: 173; Медведев, 1953: 7, 46, 1964: 75–78; Franciscolo, 1955: 1057–1059; Медведев, Шапиро, 1957: 173–206; Медведев, 1965: 345; Lazorko, 1974: 114; Batten, 1976: 166–170; Kaszab, 1979: 27; Horak, 1989: fig. 4, 5, 7, 10; Односум, 1990: 69, 71. 1993: 20. — *flavipennis* Sturm, 1826. — *chivagra* Dufour, 1843. — *meridionalis* Chobaut, 1924. — *dolini* Lazorko, 1974, **syn. n.**

Type material: ♂ (holotype of *Stenalia dolini*): «Укр., р-н мис Казантип, 19.06.1972. leg. В. Долин» [Ukraine, Kazantip cape, V. Dolin leg.], “*dolini* Laz., IX. 1973 det. V. Lazorko”, ♀, (allotype of *S. dolini*); paratypes of *S. dolini*: 8 ♂, 4 ♀ (labels as in the holotype and allotype); and ♂: «Укр., р-н Алушта, Канакська балка, 6.07.1971. Я. Красюкова» [Alushta distr., Kanakaska Balka, 23 km ENE of Alushta, leg. Krasuykova]; ♂, «Укр., Крим, Кастрополь, 16.07.1971. В. Долин» [Crimea, Castropol 21 km WSW of Yalta, leg. V. Dolin] (handwritten labels on white paper) (V. Lazorko collection, SIZK). Non-type material: [Country unclear]: ♂, «Крым, Агармыш, 06.1906 (Яцентковский)» Crimea, Agarmysh, Yatsentkovski leg.] (ZISP); Ukraine: Kharkiv oblast: ♂, «Харьковская губ., г. Чугуев, 04.1908 (?)» [Kharkiv gov., Chuguyev, collector not given] (ZISP); Kirovograd oblast: ♂, «УССР, Кировоградская обл., Новогеоргиевский р-н, с. Таборище, 24.06.1949 (Крышталь)» [Taboryshche nr. Novogeorgievka, Kryshtal leg.]; Kherson oblast: 12♂, «Херсонская обл. коса Арабатская Стрелка, 29.06.1979 (Котенко)» [sand-spit Arabatskaya Strelka, Kotenko leg.]; Zaporizhzhya oblast: 2♂, «Запорожская обл., коса Обиточная, 27.06.1979 (Котенко)» [sand-spit Obitochnaaya, Kotenko leg.](SIZK); Crimea: ♂, «Евпатория, 8.06.1901 (Яковлев)» [Eupatoria, Yakovlev leg.] (ZISP); ♂, «Крым, окр. г. Белогорск, с. Белая Скала, 3.07.1968 (Односум)» [Belaya Skala vill. nr. Belogorsk, Odnosum leg.] (SIZK); ♂, «Крым, окр. Алушты, 22.06.1900 (Кузнецов)» [vicinity of Alushta, Kuznetsov leg.] (ZISP); ♂, «Крым (?)», 3.07.1901; ♂, 07.1910 (Лебедев)» [exact locality unclear, Lebedev leg.]; 11 ♂, «Крым, мыс Казантип, 20.06.1979 (Котенко)» [Kazantip cape, Kotenko leg.]; 6♂, «Крым, мыс Казантип, 2.07.1979 (Петренко)» [ibidem, Petrenko leg.]; 7♂, «мыс Айя, бухта Ласпи, 22.07.1979 (Котенко)» [Aya cape, Laspi bay, Kotenko leg.]; 47 ♂, «Крым, Казантипский гос. заповедник, 15–27.05.1998 (Односум)» [Kazantip Nat. Reserve, Odnosum leg.] (SIZK); Russia: ♂, «окр. г. Астрахань, 26.05.1928

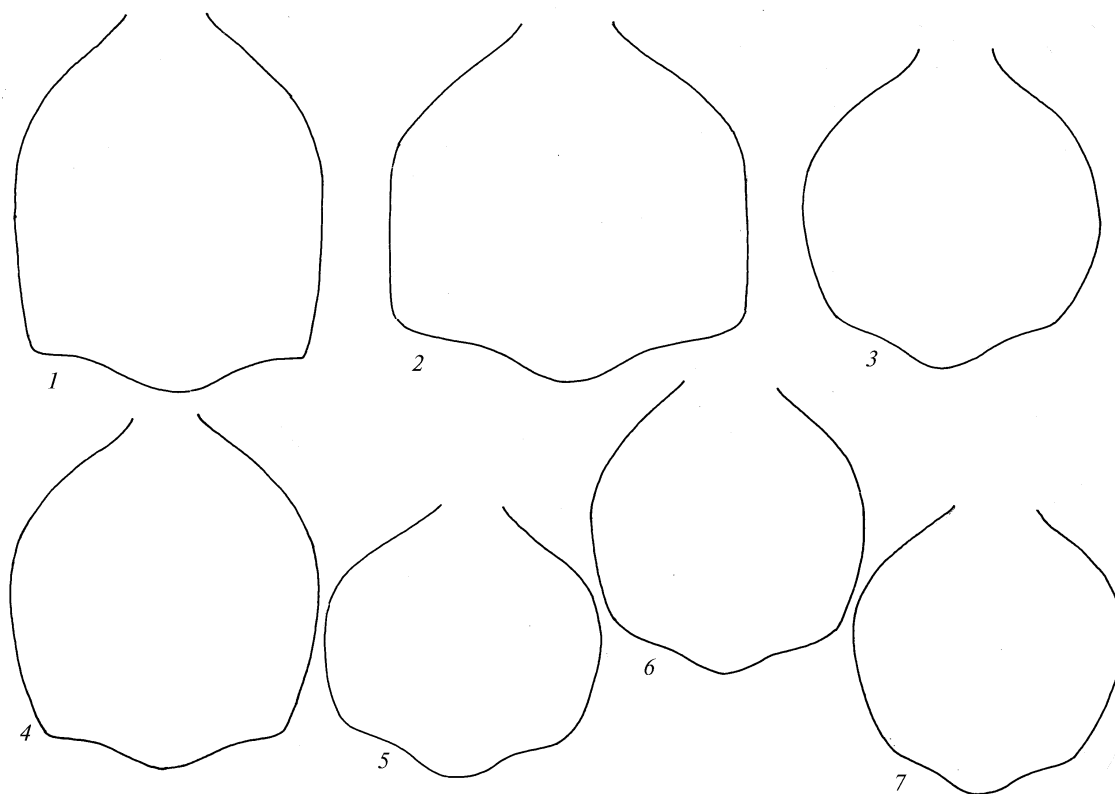


Fig. 5. Prothoracal disc of various shape: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, lectotype; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, holotype; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, holotype.

Рис. 5. Диск переднегруди, разнообразие формы: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, лектотип; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, голотип; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, голотип.



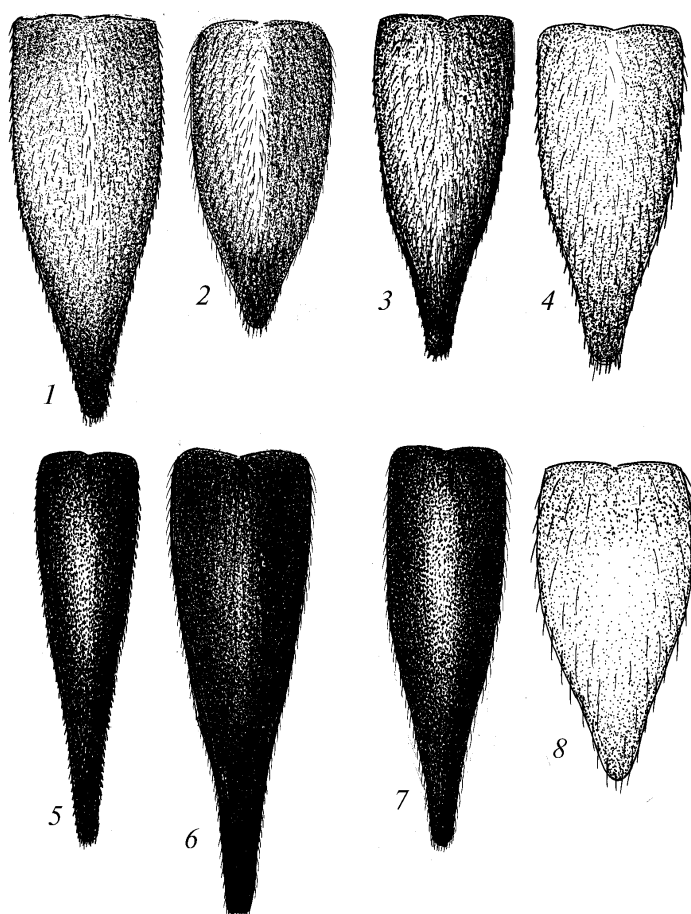


Fig. 6. Pygidium, ♂: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, lectotype; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, holotype; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, holotype; 8 — *S. iranica*, holotype.

Рис. 6. Пигидий, ♂: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, лектотип; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, голотип; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, голотип; 8 — *S. iranica*, голотип.

(?)» [Astrakhan, collector unknown] (SIZK); ♂, «Дагестан, г. Дербент, 1. 07. 1925 (Кириченко)» [Daghestan, Derbent, Kiritshenko leg.] (ZISP); Armenia: 2♂, «Армения, Араратский р-н, Хосровский заповедник, п. Веди, 6.06.1980 (Ермоленко)», [Khosrov Nat. Reserve, Vedi, Ermolenko leg.]; Azerbaijan: 5♂, «Нахичевань, Ордубадский р-н, п. Билав, 15.06.1980 (Ермоленко)» [Naxçivan, Ordubad distr., Bilav vill., Ermolenko leg.] (SIZK).

**Redescription.** Body black. Temples narrow strip-like or absent. Temporal fringe is reduced to sparse golden hairs at middle. Antennomeres 1–3 almost equal, 4 slightly broadened towards apex and 1.3–1.4 times shorter than each preceding one; antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 4, 3) each equally long and wide. Apical side of maxillary palpus apical joint (fig. 3, 3) conspicuously shorter than medial one; second joint widened, disc-shaped. Prothoracal disc (fig. 5, 3) as long as wide, with broadly rounded, convex sides and posterior corners in dorsal aspect, conspicuously S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect. Elytra light-brown, 2.5–2.8 times longer than combined width at shoulders and 2.4 longer than prothoracal disc. Pygidium (fig. 6, 3) moderately elongate, its lateral sides at basal quarter slightly rounded, gradually tapering posteriad in medial portion and sharply narrowed at apical third; 2.4–2.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.4–1.6 times longer than anal sternite and 2.1–2.3 times shorter than elytra. Fore tibia bowed medially, conspicuously dilated at base. Ventral surface of fore femur and basal third of fore tibia with long, dense black setae. Hind tibia with lateral ridge close to its apical third, parallel to its apical margin and crossing middle of its length.

Hind tarsomere 1 with 1 ridge, sometimes unclear. Abdominal urosternite 8 (fig. 7, 3) slightly widened from base to medial portion, sharply narrowed in apical third. Dorsal lobe of paramere 2.0–2.2 times longer than its basal portion (fig. 8, 3). Body length 3.9–6.9 mm.

Notes. Lazorko (1974) described *Stenalia dolini* based upon the following characters differing this species from *S. testacea* (measurements not given): head as long as wide, prothoracal disc longer than wide, basal portion of paramere more constricted. Re-examination of type specimens of *S. dolini* has shown that mentioned structures actually do not differ from those in *S. testacea* and the difference of paramere shape does not exceed intraspecific variability of the latter species. For this reason, I consider *Stenalia testacea* (Fabricius, 1787) to be senior synonym of *Stenalia dolini* Lazorko, 1974.

Distribution. South of Palaearctics.

### *Stenalia gracilicornis* Baudi, 1878

Baudi, 1878: 348; Ermisch, 1951: 97–98; 1963: 52–54; Franciscolo, 1955: 1059.

Material. Armenia: 2 ♂, «Армения, Хосровский заповедник, 20–25.06.1980 (Ермоленко)», [Khosrov Nat. Reserve, Ermolenko leg.] (SIZK); Azerbaijan: 8 ♂, «Нахичевань, Ордубадский р-н, п. Билав, 15.06.1980 (Ермоленко)» [Naxçivan, Ordubad distr., Bilav vill., Ermolenko leg.]; 6 ♂, idem, 5.04.1997 (collector not given) (SIZK).

Redescription. Body black. Head (fig. 2, 4) conspicuously flattened on frons, with wide temples behind eyes. Antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 4, 4) longitudinal, each 1.3–1.4 as long as wide at apex. Apical joint of maxillary palpus (fig. 3, 4) elongate, its apical side 1.2 times shorter than medial side, joint 2 longitudinal. Prothoracal disc (fig. 3, 4) as long as wide in dorsal aspect, lateral sides slightly swollen, with broadly rounded corners at base, slightly S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect. Elytra light-brown, 2.6–2.7 times longer than combined width at shoulders, and 2.5–2.6 times longer than median length of prothoracal disc. Pygidium (fig. 6, 4) 2.5 times as long as wide at base. Hind tibia with one well-expressed lateral ridge at apical third, reaching middle of its width; hind tibia sometimes with second unclear ridge above first one. Hind tarsomere 1 with 1 short lateral ridge at its apical fourth. Paramere, as on fig. 8, 4. Shape of urosternite 8 as on fig. 7, 2. Body length 4.1–6.2 mm.

Distribution. Cyprus; Armenia (new record).

### *Stenalia ermolenkoi* Odnosum, sp. n.

Type material: Holotype ♂: Azerbaijan: «Талыш, Ярдымлынский р-н, пос. Ярдымлы, 11.06.1967 (Ермоленко)» [Talysh, Yardymly vill., Ermolenko leg.] (SIZK).

Description. Body, mid and hind legs and their spurs black. Maxillary palpus, antenna and fore leg brown. Head (fig. 9, 1) conspicuously convex on frons, transverse, 1.25 times wider than long, with broad temples. Temporal fringe consisting of hairs of various length. Joint 2 of maxillary palpus (fig. 9, 2) elongate, disc-like widened, as long as apical one; apical joint shortened, wide axe-shaped, with equal apical and medial sides. Antennomeres 2–4 equally long, each 1.4 times shorter than antennomere 1. Antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 9, 3) moderately saw-like, slightly elongate, each 1.2 times longer than its maximal width. Antennomere 11<sup>th</sup> slightly elongate oval, as long as subapical one. Prothoracal disc (fig. 9, 4) at middle as long as wide at apical third, lateral sides almost straight, widened from base to apex, its posterior corners rounded forming obtuse angles at apices in dorsal aspect, S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect. Elytra light-brown, black only at base, along suture and lateral sides and at apices, 2.35 times longer than combined width at shoulders, and 2.45 longer than prothoracal disc. Pygidium (fig. 9, 5) without carina, broadly rounded in apical portion, 2.2 times as long as wide at base and 1.4 times longer than anal sternite, and 2.9 times shorter than elytra. Fore tibia strongly arcuate, curved mesally, of same width throughout all its length, with sparse setae of various length on medial surface. Hind tibia at its apical third with 1 lateral ridge parallel to tibia apical margin and reaching almost middle of tibia width. Hind tarsomere 1 with 1 short lateral ridge at its apical fourth. Paramere (fig.

9, 6) with shortened dorsal membranous lobe only twice as long as ventral lobe. Penis and phallobase as on fig. 9, 7, 8. Body length 6.7 mm.

**Etymology.** The species is named for its collector, distinguished Ukrainian entomologist Dr. Valery M. Ermolenko.

***Stenalia ascaniaenovae* Lazorko, 1974**

Lazorko, 1974: 110–111, 114; Horak, 1978: 402; Односум, 1990: 69; 1992: 39; 1993: 20.

**Type material:** Holotype ♂: «Укр.<аина>, Херсонщина, Аскания-Нова, 14.06.1972. leg. W. Dolin» [Ukraine, Kherson oblast, Askania-Nova] (white paper handwritten labels), paratypes: 2 ♂ (labels as in the holotype) (V. Lazorko collection, SIZK). **Non-type material:** Ukraine: Kharkiv oblast 2 ♂, «Харьковская обл., Волчанский р-н, Ефремовское лесничество, 14.07.1983 (Односум)» [Volchansk distr., Efremovskoye forestry, ca. 50.19 N, 37.08 E, Односум leg.]; Mykolayiv oblast: 5 ♂, «Николаевская обл., Вознесенский р-н, окр. г. Еланец, 15.06.1990 (Односум)» [Voznesensk distr., vicinity of Yelanets, ca. 47.40, N 31.51 E, Односум leg.]; Kherson oblast: 3 ♂, «Херсонская обл., заповедник Аскания-Нова, 14.06.1972 (Долин)» [Askania-Nova, Dolin leg.]; Zaporizhzhya oblast: 3 ♂, «Запорожская обл., заповедник Каменные Могилы, 7.06.1978 (Односум)» [Kamyani Mohyly Natural Reserve, ca. 47.17 N, 37.04 E]; 4 ♂, «Васильевский р-н, с. Подгорье, 5.07.1980 (Толканиц)» [Vasil'yevka distr., Podgornoye village ca. 47.26 N 35.23 E, Tolkanitz leg.]; Luhans'k oblast: ♂, «Луганская обл., заповедник Стрелецкая степь, 22.06.1983 (Односум)» [Srel'tsovskiy Step Natural Reserve ca. 49.16 N 40.08 E, Односум leg.], 7 ♂, «окр. г. Беловодск 11.06.1983 (Односум)» [vicinity of Belovodsk, ca. 49.12 N 39.33 E, Односум leg.]; Armenia: 8 ♂, «Армения, Хосровский заповедник, п. Веди, 6.06; 10.06.1982 (Ермоленко)» [Khosrov Nat. Reserve, Vedi, Ermolenko leg.]; Kazakhstan: «Казахстан, Актюбинская обл., Мугоджарский р-н, 15 км сев. р. Эмба, 16.06.1985 (Ермоленко) [Aqtube oblast, Mugodzhar Mts., ca. 48.58 N, 58.11 E, Ermolenko leg.]; 2 ♂, Алма-Атинский заповедник, 28.06.1991 (Ермоленко) [Almaty Natural Reserve, S of Talghar, ca. 47.13 N, 77.13 E, Ermolenko leg.] (SIZK).

**Redescription.** Body and its appendages black, strongly shining, covered by sparse pitch-black hairs with conspicuous greenish or purple sheen. Only thorax and bases of abdominal sternites in greyish-white dense hairs. Head (fig. 2, 5) on frons conspicuously convex, transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, behind eye with well-expressed comparatively wide temples. Eye oval, elongated anteriorly, with short golden hairs among facets. Temporal fringe consisting of sparse hairs of various length. Apical joint of maxillary palpus (fig. 3, 5) elongate, its apical side straight, 1.7 times longer than arcuate medial side; lateral side slightly elongated, 1.45 times longer than apical and 1.2 times longer than medial side. An-

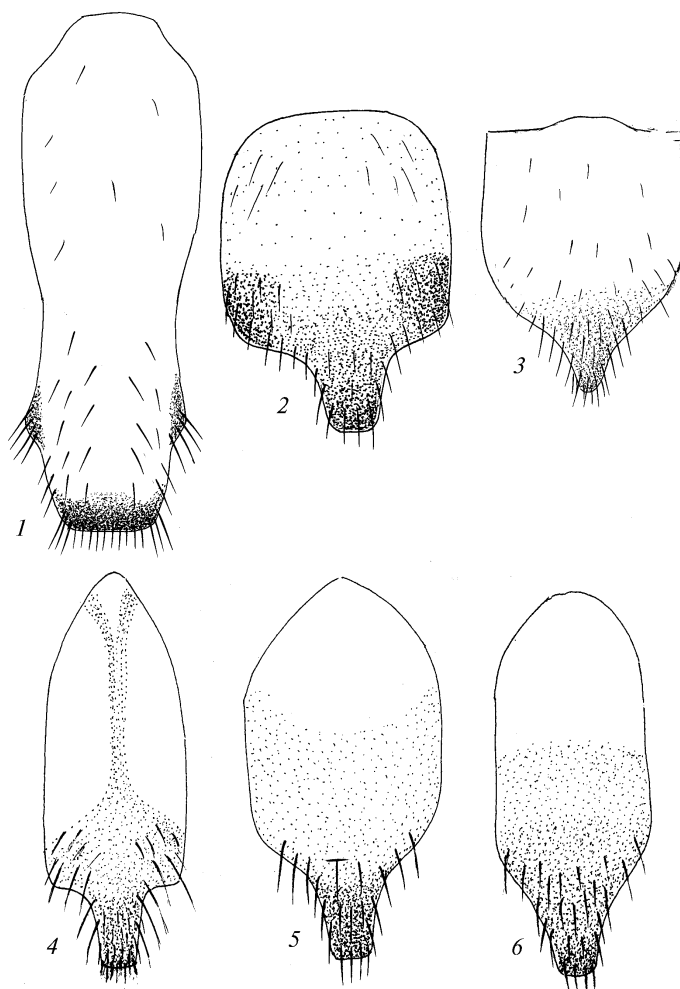


Fig. 7. Urostemite 8, ♂: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, lectotype; 2 — *S. gracilicornis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, holotype; 5 — *S. escherichi*; 6 — *S. bilyi*, holotype.

Рис. 7. 8-й уростернит, ♂: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, лектотип; 2 — *S. gracilicornis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, голотип; 5 — *S. escherichi*; 6 — *S. bilyi*, голотип.

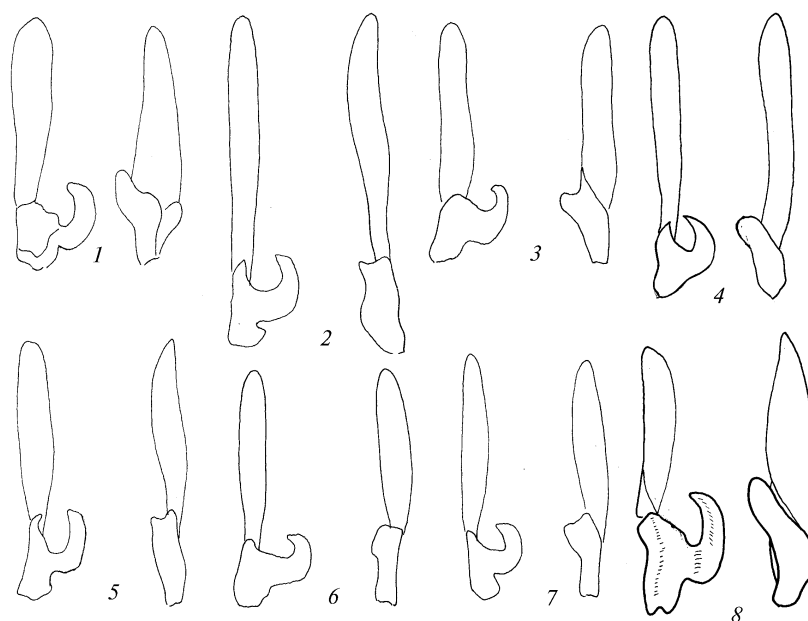


Fig. 8. Paramere: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, lectotype; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, holotype; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, holotype; 8 — *S. iranica*, holotype.

Рис. 8. Парамеры: 1 — *Stenalia araxicola*, лектотип; 2 — *S. brunneipennis*; 3 — *S. testacea*; 4 — *S. gracilicornis*; 5 — *S. ascaniaenovae*, лектотип; 6 — *S. escherichi*; 7 — *S. bilyi*, голотип; 8 — *S. iranica*, голотип.

tennomeres 1–4 cylindrical; 2<sup>nd</sup> antennomere 1.5 times shorter than 1<sup>st</sup> one and as long as 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> ones; antennomeres 6–10 each equal in length and width; antennomere 11 oval, 1.2 times longer than subapical antennomere. Prothoracal disc (fig. 5, 5) as long as wide, widely round from its base, its posterior corners broadly rounded, obtusangular, lateral sides slightly S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect. Elytra 2.85 times longer than combined width at shoulders, and 2.7 longer than prothoracal disc; along suture with deep triangular posteriorly narrowed depression, from their base, laying to middle of their length. Pygidium (fig. 6, 5) elongate, narrow, 2.85 times as long as wide at base, twice longer than anal sternite and twice shorter than elytra. Anal sternite 2.75 times shorter than pygidium. Urosternite 8 (fig. 7, 4) elongate, 3 times longer than its maximal width, sclerotised at middle and apex, in apical pthird with fields of setulae. Paramere as on fig. 8, 5. Body length 6.5 mm.

Distribution. Ukraine, Kazakhstan; Armenia (new record).

#### *Stenalia escherichi* Schilsky, 1899.

Schilsky, 1899: 76; Ermisch, 1951: 94, 95; Lazorko, 1974: 114–115; Horak, 1978: 400, 403; Kaszab, 1979: 27. — *singularis* Reitter, 1911 (nom. praeocc., non Smith, 1882). — *uralensis* Csiki, 1915.

Material: Kazakhstan: 2♂, «Казakhstan, Актюбинская обл., Мугоджарский р-н, верховья р. Ауля, 12.06.1985 (Ермоленко)» [Aqtube oblast, Mugodzhar Mts., Aulya River upper flow, ca. 48.58 N, 58.11 E, Ermolenko leg.]; Tajikistan: ♂, «Таджикистан, заповедник Рамит, 12.05.1981 (Ермоленко)».

Redescription. Body and its appendages black. Temples (fig. 2, 6) very narrow, almost indistinct. Antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 4, 6) dentate. Apical joint of maxillary palpus (fig. 3, 6) with subequal apical and medial sides. Prothoracal disc (fig. 5, 6) almost oval in dorsal aspect, its posterior corners comparatively rectangular in dorsal aspect; conspicuously S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect. Elytra 2.9–3.0 times longer than combined width at shoulders and 2.7 times longer than prothoracal disc. Pygidium (fig. 6, 6) elongate, gradually tapering in middle third and sharply tapered in apical third, 3.3–3.4 times as long as wide at base, 1.7–1.8 times longer than anal sternite and 2.0–2.1 times shorter than elytra. Hind

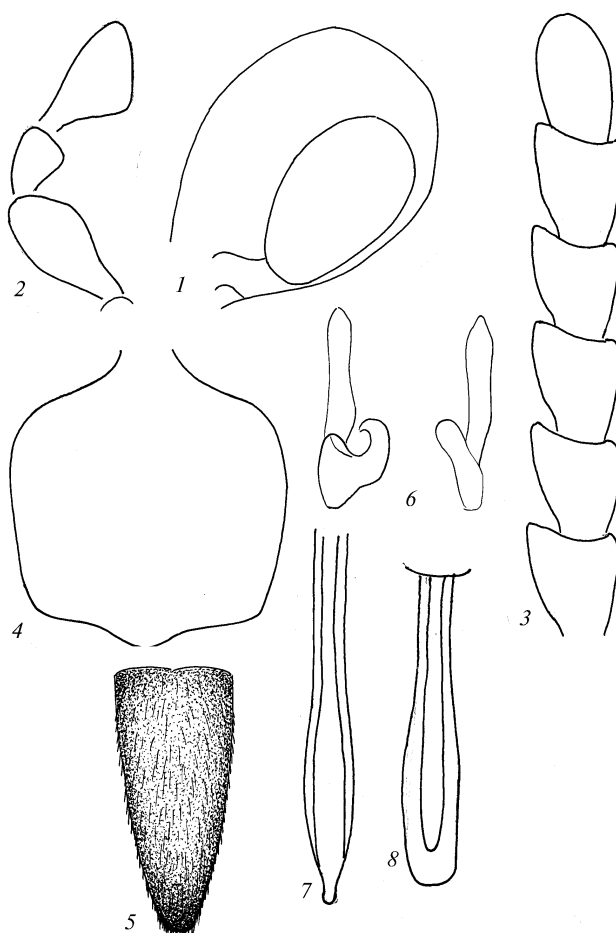


Fig. 9. *Stenalia ermolenkoi* sp. n., ♂, holotype: 1 — head; 2 — maxillary palpus, left; 3 — antennomeres 6-11, right; 4 — prothoracic disc; 5 — pygidium; 6 — paramere; 7 — penis; 8 — phallobase.

Рис. 9. *Stenalia ermolenkoi* sp. n., ♂, голотип: 1 — голова; 2 — заднечелюстной шупик; 3 — 6–11-й членик усика, справа; 4 — диск переднегруди; 5 — пигидий; 6 — парамер; 7 — пенис; 8 — фаллобаза.

tibia with one short lateral ridge **at apical quarter**; hind tarsomeres with no ridges. Uroster-nite 8 as on fig. 7, 5. Paramere as on fig. 8, 6. Body length 4.5–6.0 mm.

Distribution. Morocco, Turkey, Romania, Slovakia; Kazakhstan, Tajikistan (new record).

### *Stenalia bilyi* Horak, 1978

Horak, 1978: 400–403.

Type material: Holotype ♂: Tajikistan: “UdSSR, Tadschik. SSR, Hissar-Gebirge, Ziddi, 26.06.1976, Bily lgt, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha.” (printed label on white paper). Non-type material: Uzbekistan: ♂ «Узбекистан, 21.06.1996 (Байдак)» [localisation not given, Baydak leg.]; Tajikistan: «Таджикистан, Гармский р-н, п. Таджикабад, кишлак Ганишоу, 17.06.1987 (Одноsum)» [Garm distr. Ganishou village nr. Tadjhikabad, Odnosum leg.](SIZK).

Redescription. Body and its appendages black. Temples not expressed. Antennomeres 6–10 (fig. 4, 7) each as long as wide. Apical joint of maxillary palpus (fig. 3, 7) elongate, its apical side almost 1.5 times longer than inner one. Prothoracic disc (fig. 5, 7) as long as wide in dorsals aspect, its lateral sides S-shaped sinuate in lateral aspect; posterior corners almost rectangular. Elytra not less than 3.0–3.1 times longer than combined width at shoulders and 3.3 longer than prothoracic disc. Pygidium (fig. 6, 7) conspicuously elongate,

its lateral sides straight, parallel-sized from base to middle, sharply narrowed from middle to apex, 3.4–3.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.5–1.6 times longer than anal sternite and 2.3–2.5 times shorter than elytra. Hind tibia with 1 short lateral ridge, at its apical fourth; tarsomeres with no ridges. Urosternite 8 as on fig. 8, 7. Paramere as on fig. 8, 7. Body length 4.2–5.3 mm.

Distribution. Tajikistan; Uzbekistan (new record).

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