



A new species of the genus *Scolopostethus* (Heteroptera: Rhyparochromidae) from Middle Asia

Новый вид рода *Scolopostethus* (Heteroptera: Rhyparochromidae) из Средней Азии

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Abstract. A new species, *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. (Heteroptera: Rhyparochromidae: Rhyparochrominae: Drymini), is described from Middle Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan). The new species is placed in the genus *Scolopostethus* Fieber, 1860, based on a combination of morphological characters. The structural characters of the foreleg and the paramere distinctly differentiate it from other Palaearctic species within this genus. *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. is primarily compared to *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833). Colour photographs depicting the habitus and structural details of the body are provided for both *S. gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833).

Резюме. Новый вид *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. (Heteroptera: Rhyparochromidae: Rhyparochrominae: Drymini) описан из Средней Азии (Казахстан, Узбекистан, Таджикистан и Кыргызстан). Новый вид отнесен к роду *Scolopostethus* Fieber, 1860 исходя из совокупности морфологических признаков. Особенности строения передней ноги и парамера резко отличают его от других палеарктических видов этого рода. *S. gissarensis* sp. nov. сравнивался главным образом с *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833). Для обоих видов приведены цветные фотографии общего внешнего вида и деталей строения тела.

Key words: Middle Asia, Heteroptera, Lygaeoidea, Rhyparochromidae, Rhyparochrominae, Drymini, *Scolopostethus gissarensis*, new species

Ключевые слова: Средняя Азия, Heteroptera, Lygaeoidea, Rhyparochromidae, Rhyparochrominae, Drymini, *Scolopostethus gissarensis*, новый вид

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Introduction

There are currently 406 genera and 1,947 species of Rhyparochrominae classified into 14 tribes (Schuh & Weirauch, 2020). The global fauna of the tribe Drymini comprises 59 genera and 308 species (Zámbó et al., 2022; Dellapé & Henry, 2024). In the Palearctic region, 26 genera and 86 species of this tribe have been recorded. In Mid-

dle Asia, which includes Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, seven genera of the tribe are present: *Drymus* Fieber, 1860, *Eremocoris* Fieber, 1860, *Ischnocoris* Fieber, 1860, and *Scolopostethus* Fieber, 1860, according to Kiritshenko (1964), Péricart (2001). Esenbekova (2013) recorded *Gastrodes* Westwood, 1840, *Lamproplax* Douglas et Scott, 1868, and *Thaumastopus* Fieber, 1870 from the region.

The new species is placed into the genus *Scolopostethus* based on several characters. This genus includes 33 primarily Holarctic species (Dellapé & Henry, 2024). In the Palearctic region, 19 species of *Scolopostethus* have been found, with the highest diversity occurring in the Mediterranean region (Péricart, 1998, 2001). Five species from this genus have been recorded from Middle Asia (Neimorovets, 2024). Based on the examined material, the new species is distributed across Middle Asia, specifically in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

The species of *Scolopostethus* exhibit considerable morphological diversity, and some currently classified within this genus clearly do not belong to the same genus as the type species (Kondorosy, 2013). For instance, species described from Africa (Scudder, 1962) demonstrate this discrepancy. The new species described in this paper differs significantly from other Palaearctic species, particularly in the structural characters of the foreleg and paramere. This distinction is evident when comparing *S. gissarensis* sp. nov. with *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833) and *S. ferganensis* Neimorovets, 2024. Consequently, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov. was not included in my review of *Scolopostethus* from Middle Asia (Neimorovets, 2024).

Material and methods

The material used in this study, including the type specimens of the new species, is stored in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, Russia (ZISP).

Observations and measurements were conducted using a Micromed MC-5 Zoom LED stereomicroscope. Male genitalia were macerated in potassium hydroxide (KOH), cleared in distilled water, and subsequently transferred to glycerin.

Colour photographs capturing the total dorsal and lateral views, along with detailed structural images of body parts, were taken using a Canon 5D Mark IV digital camera. This camera was equipped with a Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5x macro lens and a Canon Macro Twin Lite MT-26EX-RT flash. Images of the parameres and aedeagi were captured using a Canon 5D Mark IV digital camera, which was equipped with ex-

tension tubes and 4× and 10× microscopic lenses. Partially focused images of each specimen or structure were stacked using Helicon Focus software (version 7.03). The geographic information for the photographed specimens is provided in Table 2 (*Electronic supplementary material*, see the Addenda section).

The terminology for the parts of the pygophore and paramere is based on Ashlock (1957), with modifications by Piper (1985). Figs 2 and 3 illustrate the pygophore and left paramere, along with abbreviations for their respective parts.

All measurements are in millimetres. The measurements of the body were taken from the apex of the head to the apex of the abdomen, excluding the length of the wings. The measurement scheme for the different parts of the body is illustrated in Fig. 1. The morphometric data of the examined specimens are summarised in Table 1.

In the citations of the labels below, the following abbreviations are used: (h) for handwritten and (p) for printed. Data from different labels are separated by a slash (/). If necessary, current geographical names and other relevant information are provided in square brackets.

Taxonomy

Family Rhyparochromidae

Subfamily Rhyparochrominae

Tribe Drymini

Genus *Scolopostethus* Fieber, 1860

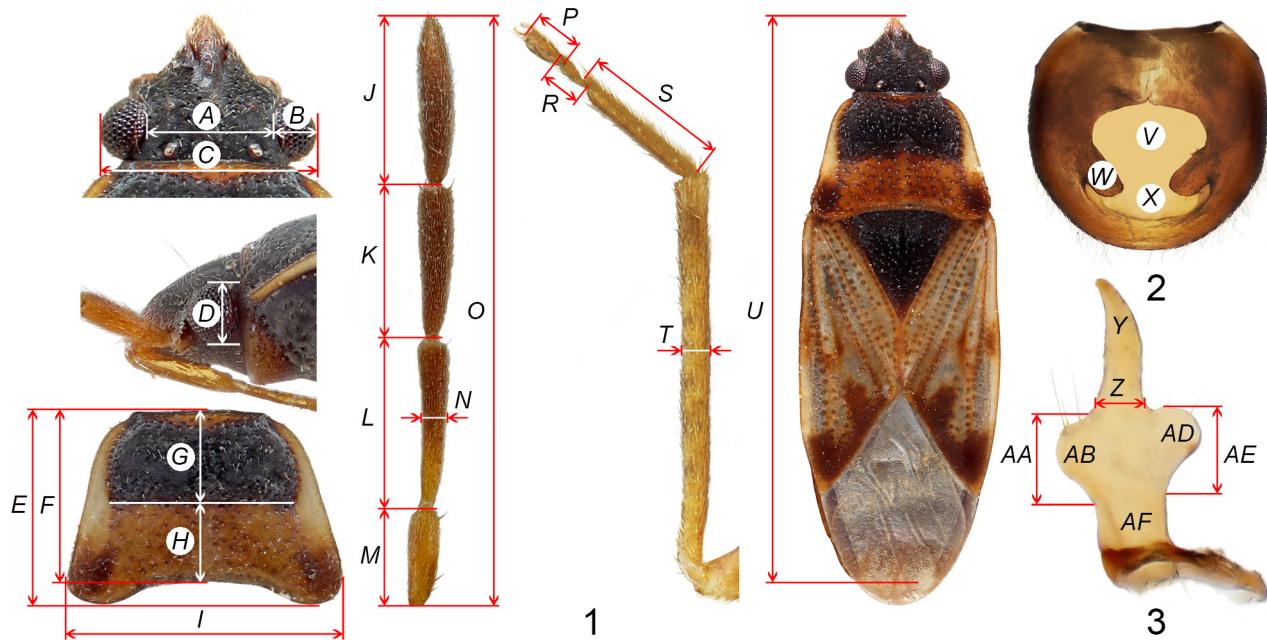
Scolopostethus gissarensis sp. nov.

(Figs 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35)

Scolopostethus decoratus (Hahn, 1833): Kiritshenko, 1964: 180 (misidentification, part.).

Holotype. Male, **Tajikistan**, Varzob Distr., “Khodzha-obi-garm [Xoja Obi Garm], S[southern] slope [of the] Gissar R[idge]., [A.N.] Kiritshenko leg., 7 IX [1]943 [p, Cyrillic script] / Holotypus *Scolopostethus gissarensis* Neimorovets V., 2024 [h, red paper]” (ZISP).

Paratypes (ZISP). **Kazakhstan**, Jambyl Prov., Abail-ust, Zhabaglysu [Zhabagly], “Auleatinsky yezd”, 6–8 Aug. 1925, Prinada leg., 1 female. **Uzbekistan**, Samarkand Prov., Aman-Kutan nr. Samarkand,

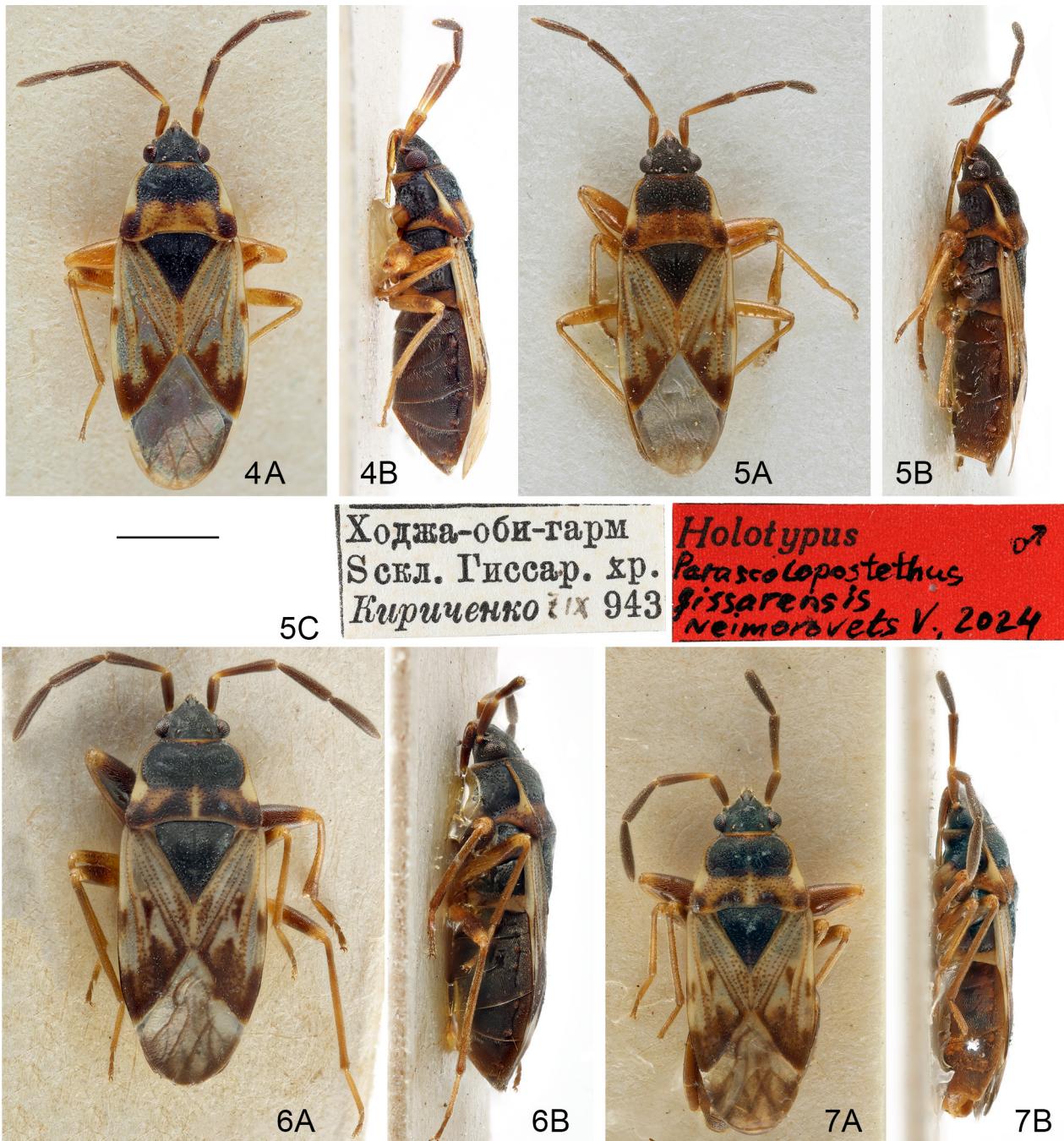


Figs 1–3. *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. 1, measurement scheme of different parts of the body; 2, abbreviations for parts of the pygophore; 3, abbreviations for parts of the paramere. *Head, dorsal view:* A – distance between eyes; B – eye width; C – head width across eyes. *Head, lateral view:* D – eye height. *Pronotum, dorsal view:* E – length including posterior angles; F – length without posterior angles; G – length of anterior lobe; H – length of posterior lobe; I – pronotum width. *Antenna:* J – length of forth antennal segment; K – length of third antennal segment; L – length of second antennal segment; M – length of first antennal segment; N – width of second antennal segment in middle. *Hind leg:* P – length of third segment of metatarsus; R – length of second segment of metatarsus; S – length of first segment of metatarsus; T – width of metatibia in middle. *Body:* U – body length. *Pygophore:* V – posterior part of dorsal opening; W – lobe on inner margin of dorsal opening; X – anterior part of dorsal opening. *Paramere:* Y – blade; Z – blade width; AA – wentral process width; AB – wental process; AD – dorsal process; AE – dorsal process width; AF – base.

23 Apr. 1912, A.N. Kiritshenko leg., 1 female, 1 male. **Kyrgyzstan**, *Jalal-Abad Prov.*, Kapka, upper reaches of the Kara-Alma River, Fergana Range, 27 Aug. 1945, K. Arnoldi leg., 1 female. **Tajikistan**: *Sughd Prov.*, Panjakent, valley of Zeravshan River, 27 XI 1943, A.N. Kiritshenko leg., 1 female; *Varzob Distr.*, Xoja Obi Garm, southern slope of the Gissar Ridge, Kiritshenko leg., 1 Aug., 5, 7, 12, 14, 17, 19, 27 Sept., 2, 3, 21 Nov. 1943, 118 females, 84 males; same locality, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 30 May 1944, Kiryanova leg., 41 females, 28 males; same locality, 2 Sept. 1946, Popov leg., 1 female; Gazni, right bank of the Varzob River, 10, 14 Feb. 1944, Kiritshenko leg., 2 females, 4 males; Kondara Gorge, 1100 m a.s.l., valley of Varzob River, 7, 10, 29 Aug., 8 Sept. 1937, 10, 12, 15 July, 7, 20 Aug., 18, 20 Sept. 1938, 21, 22 May, 13, 14 July 1939, 26 July 1940, 24 Aug. 1945, V.V. Gussakovskij leg., 34 females, 6 males; Kondara Gorge, valley of Varzob River, 12, 14, 15 July 1955, I.K. Lopatin leg., 2 females, 1 male; same locality, 3 Feb. 1943, Ivanov leg., 1 female; same locality, 8, 9,

13 Feb., 27 Apr. 1944, 21 June 1947, A.N. Kiritshenko leg., 13 females, 13 males; Kvak locality, upper reaches of Kondara River [c. 30 km north of Dushanbe], 5 June 1943, 30 Apr., 2 May 1944, A.N. Kiritshenko leg., 11 females, 10 males; Kvak – Ruydasht localities, southern slope of Gissar Range, 6 June 1943, 1 May 1944, A.N. Kiritshenko leg., 2 females, 1 male; above of Ziddi Setlm., Gissar Range, 7 Sept. 1947, A.N. Kiritshenko leg., 1 female; left bank of Varzob River nr. Kondara River, 12, 15 Feb., 28 Apr. 1944, Kiritshenko leg., 22 females, 19 males; Obisafed locality, upper reaches of Kondara River [c. 30 km north of Dushanbe], 3 May 1944, A.N. Kiritshenko leg., 8 females, 8 males; *Sangvor Distr.*, Tavildara Vill. – *Khatlon Prov.*, Shugnov Vill., “Darvaz”, 7 Aug. 1940, Doroshev leg., 2 females.

Description. Total length 3.3–3.9 mm in females, 2.9–3.4 mm in males. Body matte or slightly shiny, oval-elongated, dorsally flattened,



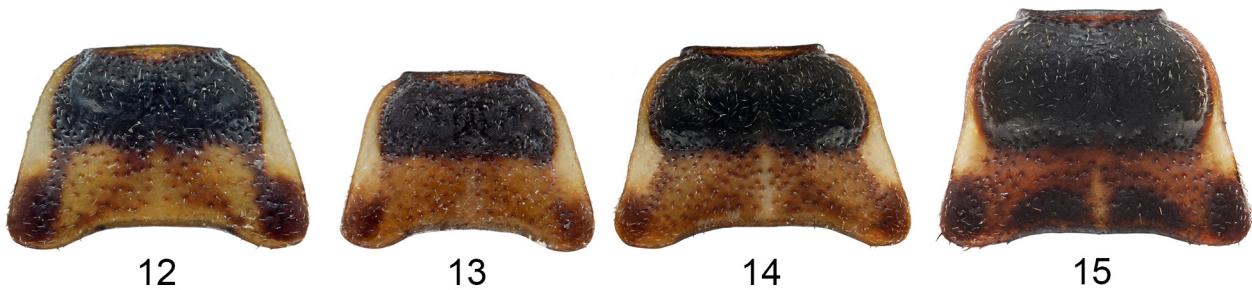
Figs 4–7. *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833) in dorsal (A) and lateral (B) views. 4, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., female, paratype (Uzbekistan, Samarkand Province, Aman-Kutan); 5, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., male, holotype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Xoja Obi Garm); 5C, holotype labels of *S. gissarensis* sp. nov.; 6, *S. decoratus*, female (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Gazni); 7, *S. decoratus*, male (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Gazni). Scale bar: 1 mm.

ventrally convex; lateral margins of hemelytra almost parallel in middle (Figs 4, 5); Y-shaped elevation of scutellum not developed. Only macroporous, membrane extending to apex of abdomen or slightly beyond (Figs 4, 5).

Integument and vestiture. Head, pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytra covered with very short setae being semi-adpressed, light, almost imperceptible (body appearing glabrous dorsally) and clearly visible only under high magnification;



Figs 8–11. Antenna of *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833). **8**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., female, paratype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Kondara Gorge); **9**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., male, paratype (Uzbekistan, Samarkand Province, Aman-Kutan); **10**, *S. decotatus*, female (Tajikistan, Navobod near Dushanbe); **11**, *S. decoratus*, male (Russia, St Petersburg, Gorelovo). Scale bar: 1 mm.



Figs 12–15. Pronotum of *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833). **12**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., female, paratype (Uzbekistan, Samarkand Province, Aman-Kutan); **13**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., male, paratype (Uzbekistan, Samarkand Province, Aman-Kutan); **14**, *S. decoratus*, female (Tajikistan, Navobod near Dushanbe); **15**, *S. decoratus*, male (Russia, St Petersburg, Gorelovo). Scale bar: 1 mm.

setae 0.3–0.4 times as long as width of metatibia (Fig. 16). Legs with short, semi-appressed pubescence, setae 0.65–0.70 times as long as width of metatibia in its middle (Figs 22, 23, 26). Head, pronotum, and scutellum with clearly visible, deep punctures. Punctures on pronotum sparser than on scutellum. Punctures on clavus arranged in three rows, medial row curved. Punctures on corium arranged in three rows: two rows along claval suture from base to posterior margin of corium, and one row located closer to lateral margin of corium. Apex of corium with irregular punctures.

Coloration. Head black or dark brown (in light-coloured specimens). Clypeus pale. Antenna: first segment and basal one-third of second segment pale (dirty orange), remaining part of second segment, third and fourth segments dark brown (Figs 8–9). Anterior lobe of pronotum black with well-pronounced dirty yellow edging anteriorly, being wider medially. Posterior pronotal lobe dirty yellow or light brownish; two dark submedian triangular spots being nearly invisible or absent. Lateral margin of pronotum pale yellowish except posterior one-third; cylinder thick-

16



17



Figs 16, 17. Pubescence on the dorsal surface of the body of *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833) in lateral view. **16**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., male, paratype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Xoja Obi Garm); **17**, *S. decoratus*, female (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Gazni). Scale bar: 1 mm.

18



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19



21



Figs 18–21. *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833), mesothorax (18, 19) and abdomen (20, 21) in lateral view. **18**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., female, paratype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Xoja Obi Garm); **19**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., male, paratype (Uzbekistan, Samarkand Province, Aman-Kutan); **20**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., male, holotype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Xoja Obi Garm); **21**, *S. decoratus*, male (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Gazni). Scales bar: 1 mm.

enings at posterior angles dark brown. Scutellum black, with only apex being somewhat paler (dark brown), sometimes completely black. Hemelytron

pale yellowish (Figs 4, 5). Corium with large, irregular darkening along posterior margin. Dark spot in middle of lateral margin of corium small or



Figs 22–27. *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833), fore (22–25) and hind legs (26, 27). **22**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., male, paratype (Uzbekistan, Samarkand Province, Aman-Kutan); **23**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., female, paratype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Kondara Gorge); **24**, *S. decoratus*, male (Russia, St Petersburg, Gorelovo); **25**, *S. decoratus*, female (Abkhazia, Gudauta District, Othara); **26**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., female, para type (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Gorge Kondara); **27**, *S. decoratus*, female (Abkhazia, Gudauta District, Othara). Scale bar: 1 mm.

nearly invisible. Membrane whitish, veins slightly darkened. Legs completely pale, dirty yellow or pale brownish.

Head. Distance between eyes 2.6–3.2 times width of eye in both sexes. Width of head across eyes 1.7–1.8 times length of first antennal segment in both sexes (Figs 4, 5).

Pronotum trapezoidal. Lateral pronotal margin flattened into lamellar rib, being slightly convex, occasionally nearly straight, but never concave in middle (Figs 12, 13). Width of pronotum 1.4–1.5 times its length, including posterior angles, in both sexes. Anterior lobe distinctly convex in lateral view (exhibiting more pronounced curvature in males compared to females), 1.1–1.2 times as long as posterior lobe in both sexes. Cylinder thickenings at posterior angles clearly pronounced.

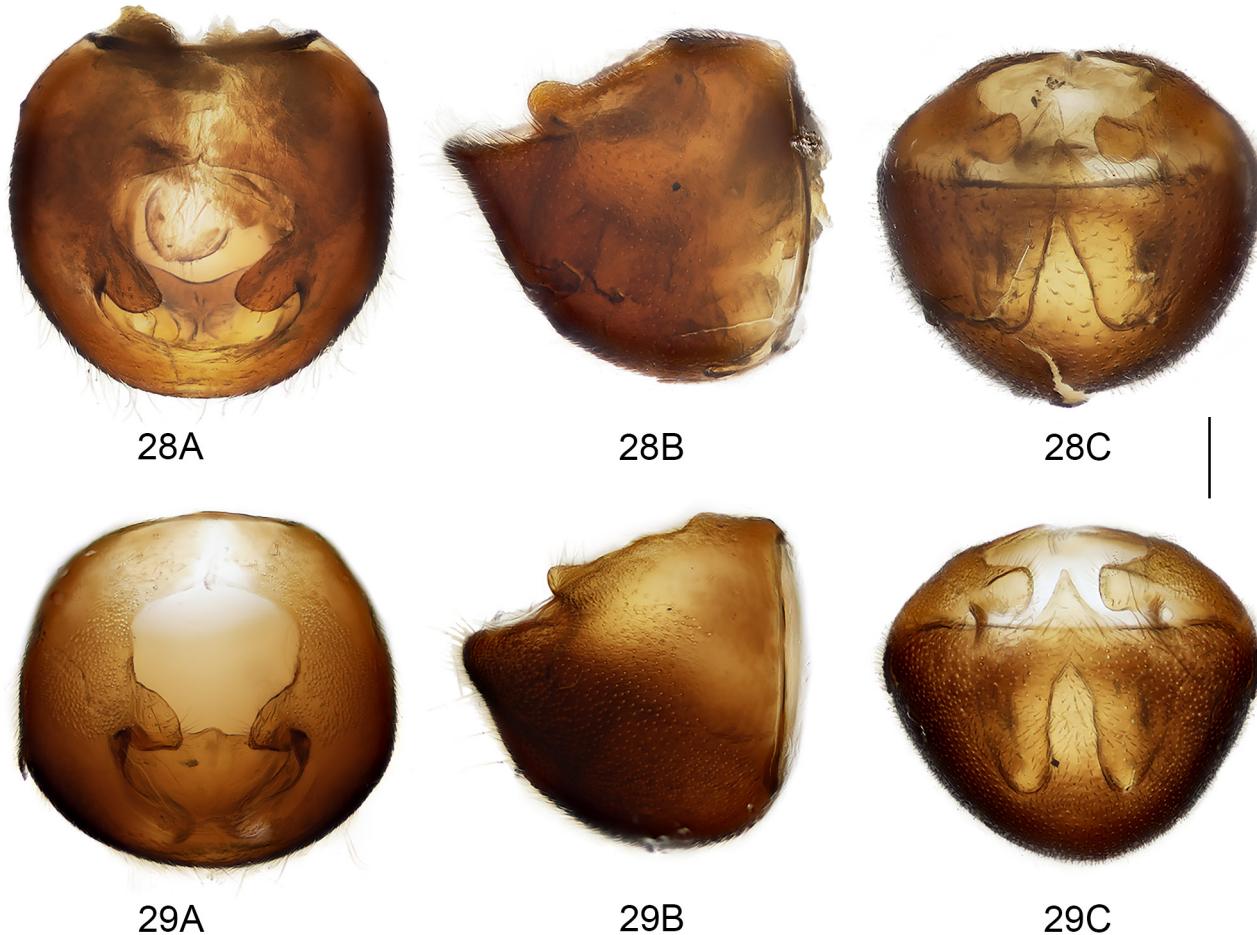
Mesosternum without acute tubercle in middle.

Legs. Profemur with clearly visible anterolateral row of spines (small denticles) and one large

spine (dentine) located approximately one-third of distance from apex. Protibia straight, with row of small, dark tubercles in both sexes and unarmed apex being only slightly and evenly widened. Thickness of profemur no more than 4.0 times width of protibia at its middle. First segment of metatarsus 1.36–1.67 times length of combined second and third segments in female, and 1.31–1.45 times in males.

Male terminalia. Pygophore with rounded apex of lobe on inner margin of dorsal opening (Fig. 28). Aedeagus of typical shape for Rhyparochrominae, with spiral vesica (Figs 32, 33). Blade of paramere smoothly narrowing apically in dorsal view. Ventral and dorsal processes of paramere with rounded apices, ventral process nearly equal in width to dorsal process, bearing three or four long setae (Fig. 30).

Female terminalia as in other species of *Scolopostethus* (Figs 34–37). Spermatheca with round



Figs 28–29. Pygophores of *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833), dorsal (A), lateral (B) and posterior (C) views. 28, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., holotype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Xoja Obi Garm); 29, *S. decoratus* (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Gazni). Scale bar: 0.1 mm.

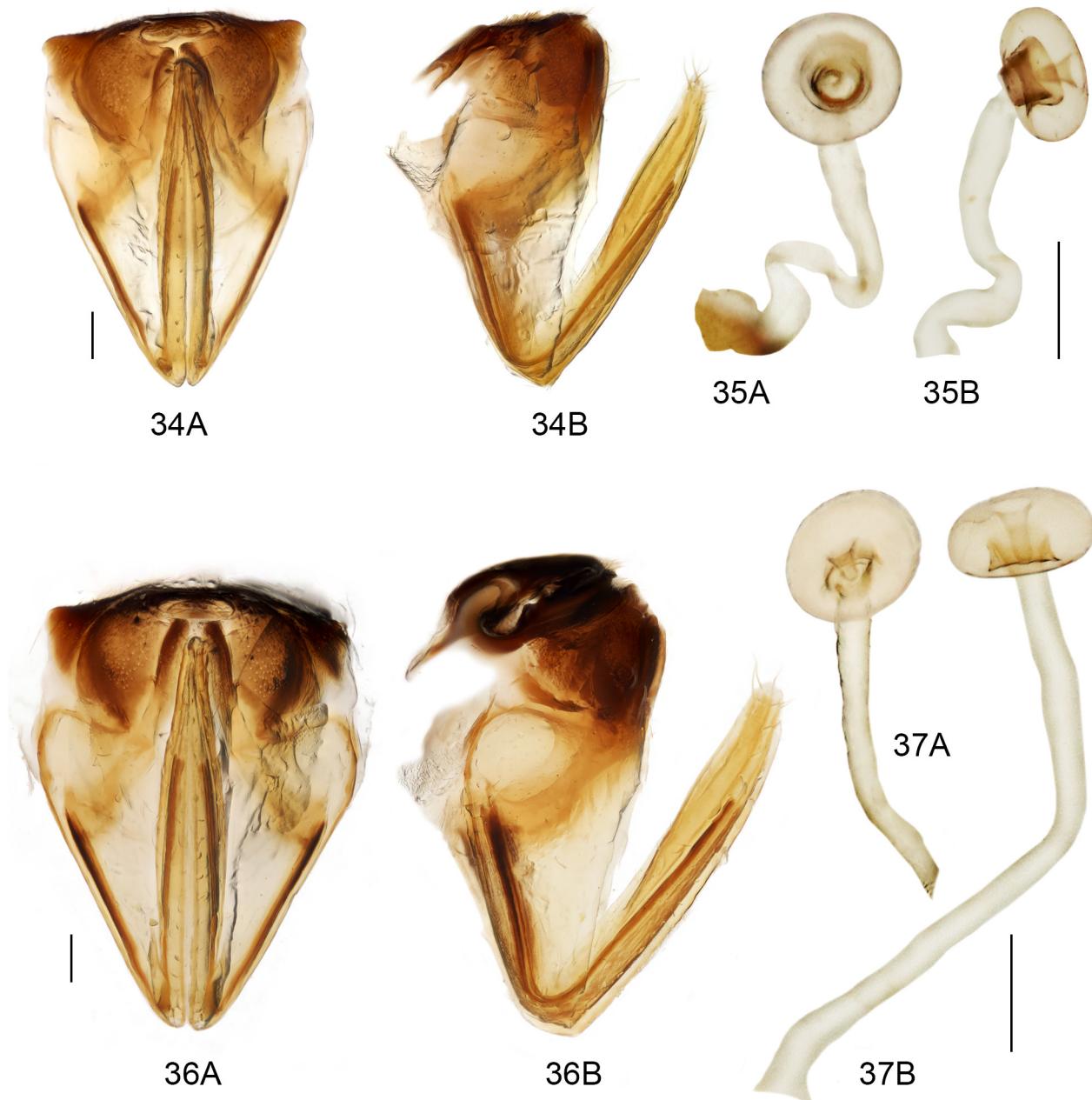
and slightly flattened bulb and; duct long, relatively thin, without noticeable expansions (Fig. 35). Ovipositor long, second gonapophysis with sparse raised setae (Fig. 34).

Comparison. *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. closely resembles *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833) in body proportions, short vestiture, coloration, and the female terminalia, as well as in the absence of the acute tubercle in the middle of the mesosternum; both species are exclusively macropterous (Figs 4–7, 18, 19). They differ in the following characters: in *S. decoratus*, all antennal segments are black (although the first antennal segment and the basal part of the second segment may occasionally be paler), the profemur is black, with only the basal part and apex being pale (Figs 8–11), the thickest part of the profemur is

more than 4.5 times thicker than the width of the ptofibia in its middle (Figs 24, 25), the protibia is curved in both male and female, veins of the membrane are brownish (Figs 6, 7), the pygophore with a sharp apex of a lobe on the inner margin of the dorsal opening (Fig. 29), and the ventral process of the paramere is wider than the dorsal one (Fig. 31). Also *S. gissarensis* sp. nov. is similar to *S. ferganensis* Neimorovets, 2024 in body proportions and the light coloration of the legs. However, in *S. ferganensis*, the dorsal surface of the body is covered with long, erect setae, the profemur is thicker (resembling that of *S. decoratus*), and the ventral process of the paramere is wider than the dorsal one; this species is macropterous to brachypterous (Neimorovets, 2024: figs 20–26).



Figs 30–33. *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833), left paramere (30, 31) and aedeagus (32, 33) in ventral (A) and lateral (B) views. **30**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., holotype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Xoja Obi Garm); **32**, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., paratype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Xoja Obi Garm); **31**, *S. decoratus* (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Gazni); **33**, *S. decoratus* (Russia, St Petersburg, Gorelovo). Scales bars: 0.1 mm.



Figs 34–37. *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833), ovipositor (in ventral (34A, 36A) and lateral (34B, 36B) views, and spermatheca (35, 37) in different views. 34, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., paratype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Kondara Gorge); 35, *S. gissarensis* sp. nov., paratype (Tajikistan, Varzob District, Xoja Obi Garm); 36, 37, *S. decoratus* (Tajikistan, Navobod near Dushanbe). Scales bars: 0.1 mm.

Distribution. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan (Fig. 34).

Bionomics. Unknown.

Note. Some of the records of *S. decoratus* provided by Kiritshenko (1964) actually pertain to *S. gissarensis* sp. nov. This conclusion is based

on information regarding localities and collection dates. It appears that both species inhabit similar habitats.

Etymology. The specific name is an adjective that refers to the type locality, the Gissar Range in Tajikistan.

Table 1. Morphometric characters of *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833).

Species	<i>Scolopostethus gissarensis</i> sp. nov.				<i>Scolopostethus decoratus</i>			
	females, n=5		males, n=5		females, n=5		males, n=5	
	Limits (mm)	Average (mm)	Limits (mm)	Average (mm)	Limits (mm)	Average (mm)	Limits (mm)	Average (mm)
Body length	3.30–3.90	3.58±0.21	2.90–3.35	3.09±0.18	3.45–4.05	3.71±0.24	3.10–3.50	3.29±0.17
Head width across eyes	0.62–0.68	0.66±0.03	0.60–0.62	0.60±0.03	0.70–0.78	0.74±0.04	0.62–0.72	0.69±0.04
Distance between eyes	0.38–0.42	0.40±0.020	0.32–0.36	0.35±0.02	0.42–0.50	0.46±0.03	0.38–0.44	0.42±0.02
Eye height	0.22–0.24	0.24±0.01	0.20–0.22	0.21±0.01	0.24–0.26	0.25±0.01	0.22–0.24	0.23±0.01
Eye width	0.12–0.16	0.14±0.01	0.12–0.14	0.13±0.01	0.14–0.16	0.14±0.01	0.12–0.14	0.14±0.01
Length of antenna	1.86–2.26	2.10±0.16	1.82–2.02	1.91±0.08	2.12–2.46	2.26±0.14	1.98–2.30	2.17±0.13
Length of I antennal segment	0.36–0.40	0.37±0.03	0.34–0.36	0.34±0.01	0.34–0.42	0.37±0.03	0.36–0.38	0.36±0.01
Length of II antennal segment	0.58–0.68	0.61±0.06	0.52–0.56	0.54±0.02	0.58–0.68	0.62±0.04	0.54–0.66	0.60±0.05
Length of III antennal segment	0.48–0.58	0.53±0.04	0.44–0.50	0.47±0.03	0.54–0.62	0.57±0.03	0.50–0.58	0.55±0.03
Length of IV antennal segment	0.54–0.62	0.59±0.03	0.52–0.60	0.56±0.03	0.66–0.74	0.70±0.03	0.58–0.70	0.66±0.05
Length of II antennal segment / length of I antennal segment	1.60–1.79	1.66±0.08	1.53–1.65	1.57±0.05	1.62–1.71	1.67±0.04	1.50–1.78	1.65±0.11
Width of II antennal segment in middle	0.06–0.08	0.06±0.01	0.05–0.06	0.058±0.004	0.08–0.10	0.09±0.01	0.08–0.10	0.08±0.01
Length of II antennal segment / width of II antennal segment in middle	8.50–10.67	9.63±1.04	8.67–10.4	9.35±0.65	6.20–8.00	7.10±0.66	6.60–7.25	7.17±0.55
Body length / length of antenna	1.59–1.77	1.70±0.08	1.59–1.61	1.62±0.03	1.63–1.65	1.64±0.01	1.47–1.57	1.52±0.04
Distance between eyes / length of I antennal segment	1.05–1.19	1.10±0.06	0.94–1.06	1.01±0.05	1.19–1.29	1.24±0.04	1.06–1.22	1.15±0.06
Length of pronotum without posterior angles	0.70–0.78	0.07±0.06	0.56–0.68	0.61±0.05	0.72–0.84	0.78±0.05	0.68–0.84	0.76±0.06
Length of pronotum with posterior angles	0.70–0.86	0.79±0.06	0.62–0.74	0.67±0.05	0.78–0.94	0.86±0.07	0.74–0.90	0.82±0.06
Pronotum width	1.04–1.24	1.16±0.09	0.92–1.04	0.96±0.05	1.12–1.40	1.30±0.13	0.96–1.22	1.12±0.11
Pronotum width / length of pronotum with posterior angles	1.44–1.50	1.47±0.02	1.41–1.48	1.44±0.03	1.44–1.56	1.49±0.06	1.17–1.42	1.36±0.11
Length of anterior lobe of pronotum	0.32–0.42	0.38±0.04	0.30–0.36	0.32±0.03	0.40–0.50	0.44±0.04	0.40–0.50	0.45±0.04
Length of posterior lobe of pronotum	0.30–0.36	0.34±0.03	0.26–0.32	0.29±0.02	0.32–0.36	0.34±0.02	0.28–0.34	0.31±0.02

Species	<i>Scolopostethus gissarensis</i> sp. nov.				<i>Scolopostethus decoratus</i>			
	females, n=5		males, n=5		females, n=5		males, n=5	
Limits and average	Limits (mm)	Average (mm)	Limits (mm)	Average (mm)	Limits (mm)	Average (mm)	Limits (mm)	Average (mm)
Length of anterior lobe / length of posterior lobe	1.07–1.19	1.14±0.05	1.07–1.15	1.11±0.04	1.25–1.47	1.31±0.09	1.36–1.47	1.45±0.05
Length of I segment of metatarsus	0.38–0.44	0.40±0.03	0.32–0.36	0.33±0.11	0.40–0.48	0.44±0.03	0.40–0.48	0.45±0.03
Length of II segment of metatarsus	0.1–0.12	0.11±0.01	0.08–0.1	0.09±0.01	0.08–0.12	0.1±0.01	0.1–0.12	0.11±0.01
Length of III segment of metatarsus	0.14–0.18	0.15±0.02	0.14–0.16	0.15±0.01	0.14–0.18	0.16±0.02	0.14–0.16	0.15±0.01
Length of I segment / length of combined II and III segment of metatarsus	1.36–1.67	1.56±0.12	1.31–1.45	1.39±0.07	1.6–1.82	1.67±0.09	1.67–1.85	1.75±0.08
Length of setae in middle area of corium	0.02–0.03	0.022±0.004	0.01–0.02	0.018±0.004	0.02–0.04	0.03±0.01	0.015–0.02	0.019±0.002
Width of metatibia in middle	0.06–0.08	0.07±0.01	0.05–0.06	0.058±0.004	0.06–0.1	0.08±0.02	0.06–0.08	0.07±0.01
Length of setae in middle area of corium / width of metatibia in middle	0.25–0.38	0.31±0.06	0.2–0.33	0.31±0.06	0.25–0.5	0.36±0.09	0.25–0.33	0.27±0.04

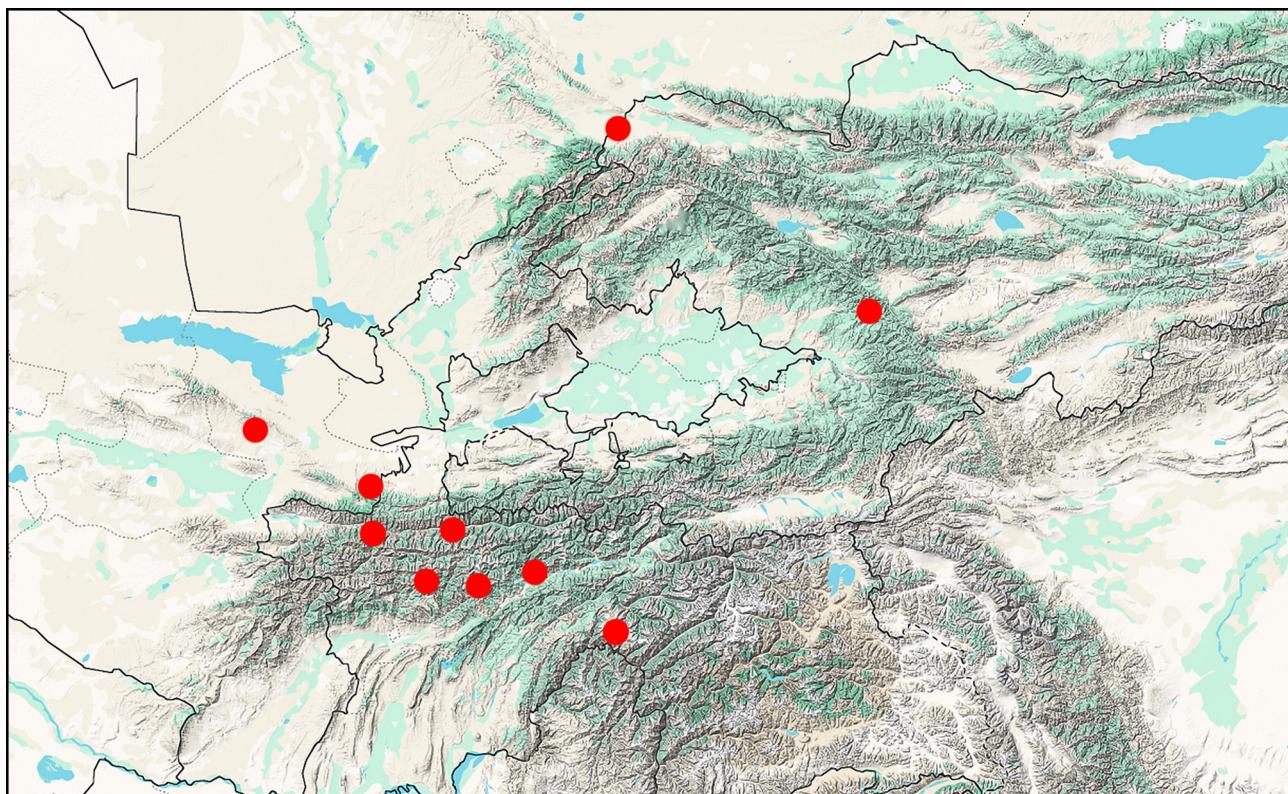


Fig. 38. Distribution of *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov.

Addenda

Electronic supplementary material.

Table 2. The geographical data for the photographed specimens of *Scolopostethus gissarensis* sp. nov. and *S. decoratus* (Hahn, 1833). File format: PDF. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.31610/zsr/2024.33.2.274>

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