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On some Palaearctic click beetles deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Coleoptera: Elateridae)*

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Abstract – Twenty-two new species of Elateridae are described: *Agriotes danieli* sp. n. (Iran), *Agriotes laszlopappi* sp. n. (Afghanistan), *Agriotes podlussanyi* sp. n. (Turkey), *Agriotes rahmei* sp. n. (Syria), *Agriotes silvanensis* sp. n. (Turkey), *Agriotes szekelykalmani* sp. n. (Turkey), *Ampedus ottomerkli* sp. n. (Portugal), *Athous (Haplathous) evae* sp. n. (Spain), *Athous (Haplathous) ilniczkyi* sp. n. (Georgia: Abkhazia)), *Athous (Haplathous) korsosi* sp. n. (Russia: Daghestan), *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *abkhazianus* sp. n. (Georgia: Abkhazia)), *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *fodorjenoi* sp. n. (Macedonia), *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *hercegovinensis* sp. n. (Bosnia-Herzegovina), *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *jakupicicola* sp. n. (Macedonia), *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *podlussanyi* sp. n. (Turkey), *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *slavonicus* sp. n. (Croatia), *Denticollis suzannae* sp. n. (Bulgaria), *Lacon nadaii* sp. n. (Iran), *Melanotus* (*Spheniscosomus*) *kangwonensis* sp. n. (South Korea), *Mulsanteus istvani* sp. n. (Iran), *Pittonotus iranicus* sp. n. (Iran), *Poemnites katalinbodorae* sp. n. (South Korea). New distributional data for species of the genera *Agriotes*, *Ampedus*, *Athous*, *Cidnopus*, *Dalopius*, *Denticollis*, *Idotarmonoides*, *Lacon*, *Megathous*, *Melanotus*, *Plastocerus* and *Tetrigus* are given. The female of *Dalopius apterus* Platia et Gudenzi, 2006 unknown at the time of its description, is figured. With 102 figures.

Key words – Coleoptera, Elateridae, new species, new records, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Palaearctic region.

* Zoological Collectings by the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Korea, No. 198

INTRODUCTION

In the past two decades, thousands of undetermined Palaearctic click-beetles were accumulated in the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest. An important part of this valuable material was collected and donated to the museum by Hungarian private coleopterists. Although some new species were already described from the collection (e.g. PLATIA & SERRANO 2002, PLATIA & GUDENZI 2005), a complete working up was started in 2009 by the authors of this paper. Twenty-three new species are described and new country records are presented in this paper. The study of the material is to be continued in the next few years.

Tribal placement of genera and species listed below follows SÁNCHEZ-RUIZ (1996).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Measurements – Body length is measured along the midline from the anterior margin of frons to apex of the elytra; width is measured across the broadest part of the body. Pronotal length is measured along the midline; the width is at the broadest part, usually at hind angles.

Abbreviations – The names of institutions, museums and collections providing material for this study are abbreviated as follows: CAK = collection of ATTILA KOTÁN, Budapest, Hungary; CBSZ = collection of BÉLA SZELENCZEY, Győr, Hungary; CDSZ = collection of DEZSŐ SZALÓKI, Budapest, Hungary; CKSZ = collection of KÁLMÁN SZÉKELY, Budapest, Hungary; CPG = collection of G. PLATIA, Gatteo, Italy; CSI = collection of SÁNDOR ILNICZKY, Budapest, Hungary; HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary.

Tribe Agrypnini (CANDÈZE, 1857)

Lacon nadaii sp. n.
(Figs 1–3)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "**IRAN**, prov. Kordestan, Askaran, 25 km S from Sanandag, Kuhhā-ye-Zagros, Kuh-e-Shāhn"; "1350 m, at light, N 33°05,095', E 46°54,239', 8.VI.2007, leg. L. Nádai" (HNHM). 1 paratype, male: same data as holotype (CPG).

Diagnosis – This species can be compared to *Lacon unicolor* (CANDÈZE, 1874) for the general shape and size. It is immediately separated by the black piceous colour, shagreened dorsal surface giving a dull appearance and shorter third antennomere.

Description – Male (Fig. 1). Length 13.5–14 mm; width 3.8–4 mm. Body rather dull; entirely black-piceous, antennae and legs dark brown; covered with blackish, mixed with sparse, silver, narrow, elongate and decumbent setae; each setae emerging from punctures.

Head across eyes narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons moderately impressed in anterior half, anterior margin straight; punctation coarse, punctures very deep with shortest, shagreened interstices.

Antennae (Fig. 2) short, just reaching middle of pronotum, serrate from third antennomere on; second antennomere very small, subcylindrical, a little wider than long, third triangular, as long as wide, fourth to tenth subtrapezoidal, wider than long, last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) as long as broad, widest at apices of posterior angles, convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base, without any trace of mid-longitudinal furrow; sides moderately and regularly arcuate, sinuate before apices of posterior angles, the latter acuminate and divergent; lateral margins complete and totally visible in dorsal view; punctation coarse, punctures on disk deep, gradually denser toward sides, often contiguous at lateral extremities, intervals variable, shagreened, on average equal to smaller than puncture diameters.

Scutellum subrectangular, feebly sinuate at middle of sides, flat, roughly punctate.

Elytra 2.3× longer than pronotum and as wide as it, moderately convex and rather flattened on disk; sides subparallel, widest at middle then gradually narrowing; striae deeply punctate; interstriae flat, shagreened.

Prosternal suture deeply furrowed throughout its length; propleura with shallow depressions for accomodation of anterior tarsi.

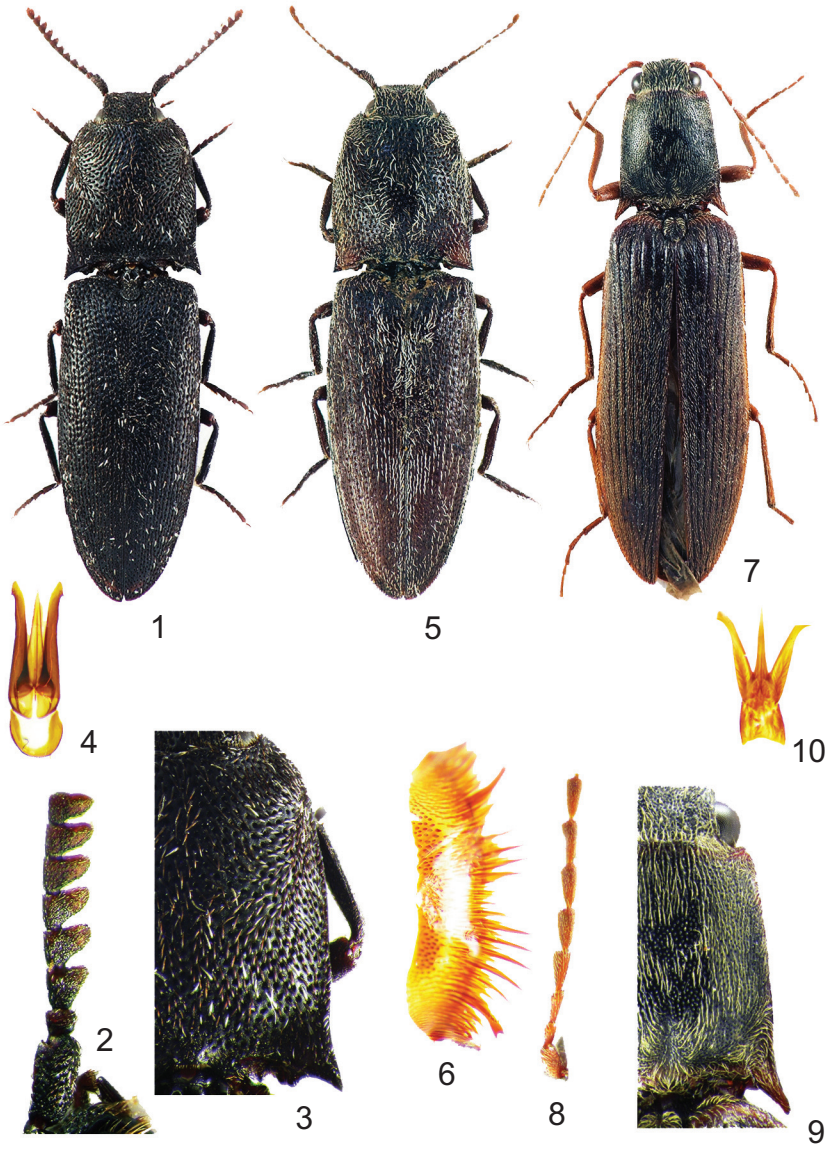
Aedeagus as in Fig. 4 (length 0.72 mm). Female unknown.

Etymology – This species is dedicated to the collector of the type specimens, LÁSZLÓ NÁDAI, private coleopterist in Budapest, collector of Palaearctic Scarabaeoidea.

Lacon mekrani (CANDÈZE, 1889) (Figs 5–6)

Material examined – 1 female (Fig. 5): **Afghanistan**, Nuristan, Bashgultal, 1100 m, 22.IV.1953, J. KLAPPERICH (*Lacon* sp. det. GURJEVA) (HNHM). Sclerites of bursa copulatrix as in Fig. 6.

Distribution – Pakistan, Iran (CATE 2007). New to Afghanistan.



Figs 1–4. *Lacon nadaii* sp. n., male, 1 = habitus, 2 = base of antenna, 3 = pronotum, 4 = aedeagus. – **Figs 5–6.** *Lacon mekrani* (CANDÈZE, 1889), female, 5 = habitus, 6 = bursa copulatrix sclerites. – **Figs 7–10.** *Poemnites katalinbodorae* sp. n., male, 7 = habitus, 8 = base of antenna, 9 = pronotum, 10 = aedeagus. Not to scale

Tribe Hemirhipini CANDÈZE, 1857

Tetrigus cyprius (BAUDI, 1871)

Material examined – 1 male: Syrien [= **Israel**], Haifa, REITTER, ex. coll. REITTER (HNHM).

Distribution – Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria (CATE 2007). New to Israel.

Tribe Prosternini GISTEL, 1856

Poemnites katalinbodorae sp. n.
(Figs 7–10)

Type material – Holotype, male: "**S Korea**, Prov. S Kangwon, Soyang-Dam, 127°50' E, 37°55'N"; "at light, No. 1696, 7.V.1994, Peregovits, Ronkay,Vojnits" (HNHM). 2 paratypes, males: "S Korea, Prov. S Kangwon, 20 km NW Chuncheon, Jiam-ri, 700 m"; "at light, No. 1693, 6.V.1994, Peregovits, Ronkay, Vojnits" (1, CPG, 1, HNHM).

Entries under collecting event numbers in PEREGOVITS *et al.* (1995) provide the following information.

No. 1693. "A deep, montane brook-valley with various types of forest habitats and with large patches of plantated coniferous trees. Collected by three portable light-traps and at light."

No. 1696. "A narrow, gorge-like rocky valley with a small brook with dense herbaceous and shrubby vegetation and with old mixed forests. Collected at a white screen illuminated by a 125 W mercury vapour lamp and by three portable light-traps."

Diagnosis – This new species can be compared with *Poemnites hamirensis* CHEREPANOV, 1957 from Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Western Siberia, but it is separated by the larger size, longer antennae and differences in the apex of paramera in male genitalia (see GURJEVA 1989). First record of the genus *Poemnites* BUYSSON, 1894 for Korea.

Description – Male (Fig. 7). Length 13–14 mm; width 3.6–3.7 mm. Moderately shiny; head, pronotum except for the basal edge and posterior angles, part of scutellum and larger part of ventral side blackish; basal edge and posterior angles of pronotum, base and sides of elytra, antennae and legs reddish, elytral disk darkened; covered with dense, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Head across eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, anterior margin obsolete at middle; punctation coarse, punctures deep, more or less umbilicate, with very narrow intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 8) exceeding apices of posterior angles of pronotum by one antennomere, very weakly serrate from fourth antennomere on; second antennomere subcylindrical,

twice as long as wide, third subconical, 1.4× longer than second and 2.6× longer than wide, fourth to tenth conical, more than twice as long as wide, last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum (Fig. 9) as long as broad, widest at apices of posterior angles, convex, with very shallow and narrow mid-longitudinal line from middle to basal slope; sides more or less regularly arcuate from middle or just behind the middle, gradually tapering at apex, sinuate before posterior angles, latter acuminate, distinctly divergent, only at apical extremities converging; carina obsolete, parallel to lateral margins; lateral margins visible only in first half in dorsal view; punctation rather uniform, punctures on disk deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate, gradually denser to sides where can be contiguous and more umbilicate; interstices narrower than puncture diameters.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, edged at base, densely punctate. Elytra 3.3× longer than pronotum and wider than that, moderately convex, sides subparallel in basal two-thirds then gradually tapering; striae well marked on whole surface and punctate; interstriae flat with finer punctation.

Tarsomeres simple and gradually decreasing in length.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 10 (length 1.43 mm). Female unknown.

Etymology – This species is dedicated to KATALIN BODOR, mother of the second author.

Tribe Agriotini CHAMPION, 1894

Agriotes szekelykalmani sp. n.
(Figs 11–14)

Type material – Holotype, female: "**Turkey**, vil. Ankara Bezirhane, 1104 m, 17.V. 2004, N. Rahmé, L. Nádai & K. Székely" (HNHM). 1 paratype, female: "Turkey m., Abaham, 22.V.1995, K. Deneš" (CPG).

Diagnosis – A species of the *Agriotes sordidus* group, it can be compared to *A. rufipalpis* (BRULLÉ, 1832) for the general shape and size, but it is easily distinguished by the colour, the moderate punctation of pronotum with shorter posterior angles.

Description – Female (Fig. 11). Length 7.9–8.7 mm; width 2.3–2.55 mm. Moderately shiny; bicoloured, pronotum, propleura, prosternum, centre of scutellum, sides of apical part of elytra, antennae and legs reddish ; head, larger part of elytral disk, abdominal ventrites blackish; covered with dense, fulvous, recumbent vestiture.

Head across eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons convex, flat at anterior margin, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate, with narrow, shiny intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 12) approaching posterior angle of pronotum by distance of 1.5 antennomeres, weakly serrate from fourth antennomere on; second and third antennomeres

subcylindrical, second 1.28× longer than third, second and third taken together 1.7× longer than fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, last ellipsoidal, symmetrically constricted after middle.

Pronotum (Fig. 13) as long as broad, widest in middle and at apices of posterior angles, convex, with short and narrow mid-longitudinal furrow on basal slope; sides completely parallel, only tapering just before anterior angles, posterior angles acuminate, not divergent, with short and weak carina directed inside; lateral margins fine but complete; punctation rather uniform, punctures on disk deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate with very narrow intervals, toward sides gradually denser to contiguous at lateral extremities.

Elytra 2.5× longer than and as wide as pronotum, convex; sides subparallel in first half then gradually narrowing; striae well marked on whole surface; interstriae flat with dense and rough punctation.

Sclerites of bursa copulatrix as in Fig. 14.

Male unknown.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to KÁLMÁN SZÉKELY, one of the collectors of the holotype, private coleopterist in Budapest, specialized on Cerambycidae.

Agriotes danieli sp. n.
(Figs 15–18)

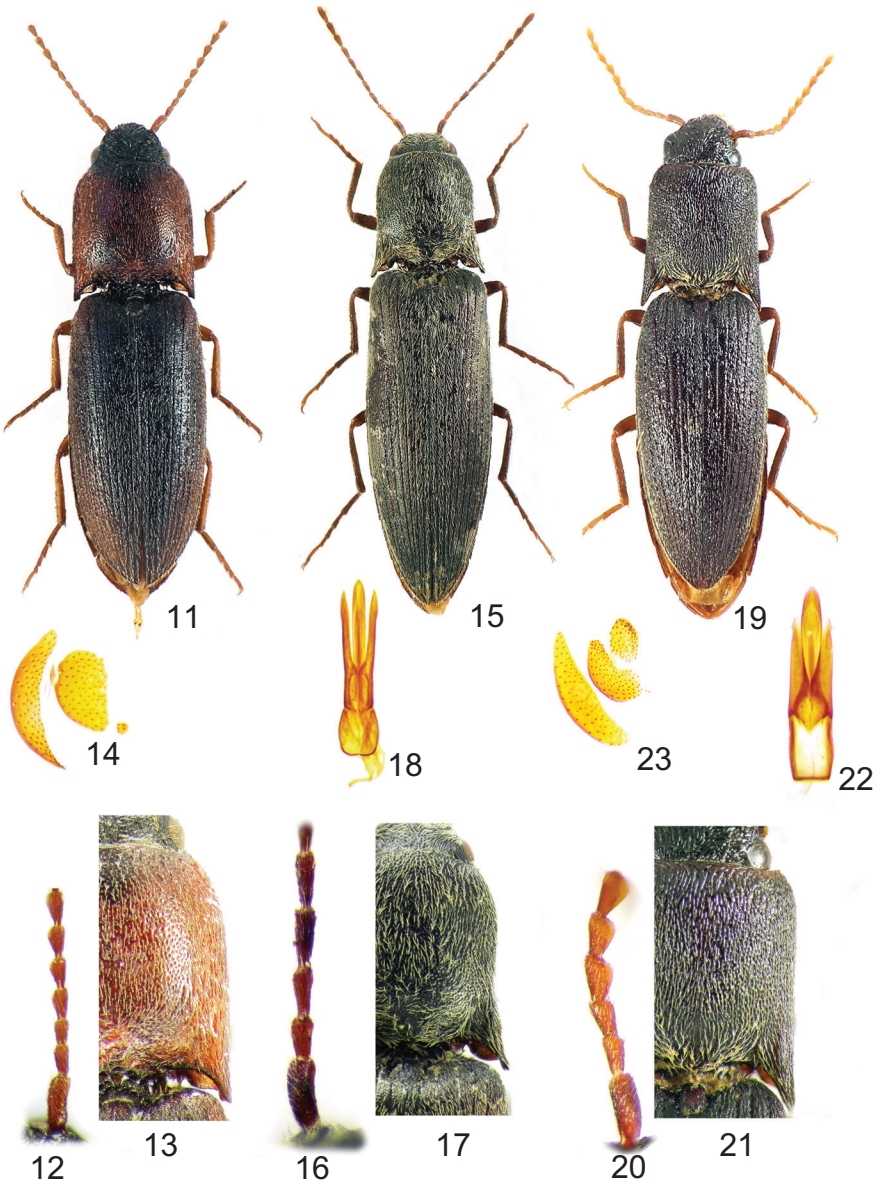
Material examined – Holotype, male: "**N Iran** 7.–13.VI.[19]74 Elburs: Kelardascht nö. Teh.[eran], leg. D. Bernh.[auer]" (HNHM).

Diagnosis – This species belongs to the *Agriotes turcicus* group because of the features of male genitalia with simple and acuminate apex of paramera. It can be compared to *A. solai* PLATIA, 2004 from Turkey having the similar size and colour, but it is easily separated by longer antennae and elongate and divergent apices of posterior angles of pronotum (PLATIA 2004).

Description – Male (Fig. 15). Length 13.4 mm; width 3.55 mm. Moderately shiny; head, pronotum, scutellum, underbody, black; elytra slightly lighter dark-brown with not well defined blackish shadings; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with very dense, yellowish, recumbent, vestiture.

Head across eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons convex, just impressed near anterior margin, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctation coarse, punctures of variable diameters, umbilicate, with shortest, shiny intervals to contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 16) reaching apices of posterior angles of pronotum, feebly serrate from fourth antennomere on; second and third antennomere subconical, about twice as long as wide, second just shorter than third, taken together 1.4× longer than fourth; fourth to tenth subtriangular, less than twice as long as wide to slenderer (eighth-tenth) twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.



Figs 11–14. *Agriotes szekelykalmani* sp. n., female, 11 = habitus, 12 = base of antenna, 13 = pronotum, 14 = sclerites of bursa copulatrix. – **Figs 15–18.** *Agriotes danieli* sp. n., male, 15 = habitus, 16 = base of antenna, 17 = pronotum, 18 = aedeagus. – **Figs 19–23.** *Agriotes laszlopappi* sp. n., male, 19 = habitus, 20 = base of antenna, 21 = pronotum, 22 = aedeagus. 23 = female, sclerites of bursa copulatrix. Not to scale

Pronotum (Fig.17) as long as broad, widest at apices of posterior angles, convex, with shallow mid-longitudinal depression on basal slope; sides subparallel in middle, dilated in anterior third, gently sinuate before posterior angles, latter elongate, acuminate and divergent with short carina subparallel to lateral margins, the latter fine but complete; punctation coarse, rather uniform, punctures on disk deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate with shortest shiny intervals, gradually denser towards the sides, contiguous and clearly umbilicate at the extremities.

Scutellum shield-like, moderately convex, densely punctate. Elytra 3× longer than pronotum and as wide as it, sides subparallel in first half then moderately dilated, widest just behind middle then rather strongly narrowing to apices; striae regularly marked on whole surface and punctate; interstriae flat, more finely and densely punctate with rough surface.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 18 (length 2.06 mm).

Female unknown.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to DÁNIEL NÉMETH, brother of the second author.

Agriotes laszlopappi sp. n.
(Figs 19–23)

Material examined – Holotype male: "**Afghanistan**, Kabul, Paghman, 2500 m, 10.4.1974."; "No.25 leg.L. Papp" (HNHM). 2 paratypes (male and female): "Afghanistan, [Kabul,] Paghman Mountains, 7 km SW Paghman 2850 m"; "No. 131. 15.5–26.5.1974. Leg. L. Papp" (1 female, HNHM); "Afghanistan, 6–7 km SW Paghman, 2800–2950 m, 26.V.1974, L. Papp" (1 male, CPG).

Entries under collecting event numbers in PAPP (1975) provide the following information.

No. 25. "Riverside, singled and netted material."

No. 131. "Salted water soil traps in soil of a small valley with dense, green grass above and underground brooklet."

Diagnosis – Of the known species from Afghanistan it resembles *Agriotes oxianus* IABLOKOFF-KHNZORIAN, 1970, but can be separated from it by the more robust body, pronotum with coarse punctation and subparallel sides, apices of paramera in male genitalia (see GURJEVA 1979).

Description – Male (Fig.19). Length 9.3–10 mm; width 2.7–2.8 mm. Moderately shiny; entirely blackish or dark brown with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Head across eyes a little narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons convex, flat forward to anterior margin, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate, with narrow intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 20) short, approaching posterior angle of pronotum by distance of 2.5 antennomeres, the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, feebly serrate from fourth antennomere on; second antennomere subcylindrical, third subconical, subequal in length, second and third taken together 1.7× longer than fourth; fourth to tenth subtriangular, less than twice as long as wide, last subellipsoidal, a little longer than the penultimate, symmetrically constricted after middle to apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 21) as long as wide, widest at apices of posterior angles, regularly convex, with short, narrow but deep mid-longitudinal furrow on basal slope; sides subparallel or feebly dilated at the anterior third, posterior angles elongate, acuminate, slightly divergent with short and raised carina parallel to lateral margins, these fine but complete; punctation rather uniform, punctures on disk deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate, gradually denser toward sides, contiguous at lateral extremities, intervals shortest and moderately shagreened.

Scutellum shield-like, moderately convex, densely punctate. Elytra 2.5× longer than and as wide as pronotum, convex; sides widest in middle or just behind middle; striae deeply impressed and punctate; interstriae moderately convex, densely and more finely punctate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 22 (length 1.25 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, more coarsely punctate on pronotum and elytra; pronotum with trace of mid-longitudinal carina. Sclerites of bursa copulatrix as in Fig. 23.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to LÁSZLÓ PAPP, collector of the type material, former curator of the Diptera Collection of the HNHM, outstanding personality of the Hungarian dipterology.

Agriotes silvanensis sp. n.
(Figs 24–27)

Material examined – Holotype, female: "**TURKEY**, [19]90.IV.9. Siirt: Silvan, leg. PODLUSSÁNY A." (HNHM).

Diagnosis – A small species distinct from all congeners occurring in Turkey by the very coarse, dense and umbilicate punctures on head and pronotum.

Description – Female (Fig. 24). Length 8 mm; width 2 mm. Moderately shiny; entirely dark brown with ferruginous shadings, antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with short, not dense, yellow-fulvous, recumbent vestiture.

Head across eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures of variable diameters, very coarse, strongly umbilicate and contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 25) short, just reaching middle of pronotum, feebly serrate from fourth antennomere on, second subcylindrical, less than twice as long as wide, third subconical, shorter than second and slightly longer than wide; second and third taken together

1.4× longer than fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, slightly longer than wide, last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 26) as long as broad, widest at apices of posterior angles, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base with short, narrow, impressed mid-longitudinal furrow on basal slope; sides subparallel, tapering only in anterior third, slightly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter acuminate, not divergent at apices with short carina parallel to lateral margins, these fine and complete; punctation very coarse and dense on whole surface, punctures of variable diameters, strongly umbilicate, with narrow intervals or contiguous particularly at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-like, convex, densely punctate. Elytra 2.45× longer than and as wide as pronotum, convex, sides subparallel, widest in middle, then gradually tapering to apex; striae well-marked and punctate; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctate.

Sclerites of bursa copulatrix as in Fig. 27.

Male unknown.

Etymology – The name is derived from the township Silvan in Siirt province, Turkey, where the holotype was collected.

Agriotes rahmei sp. n.
(Figs 28–31)

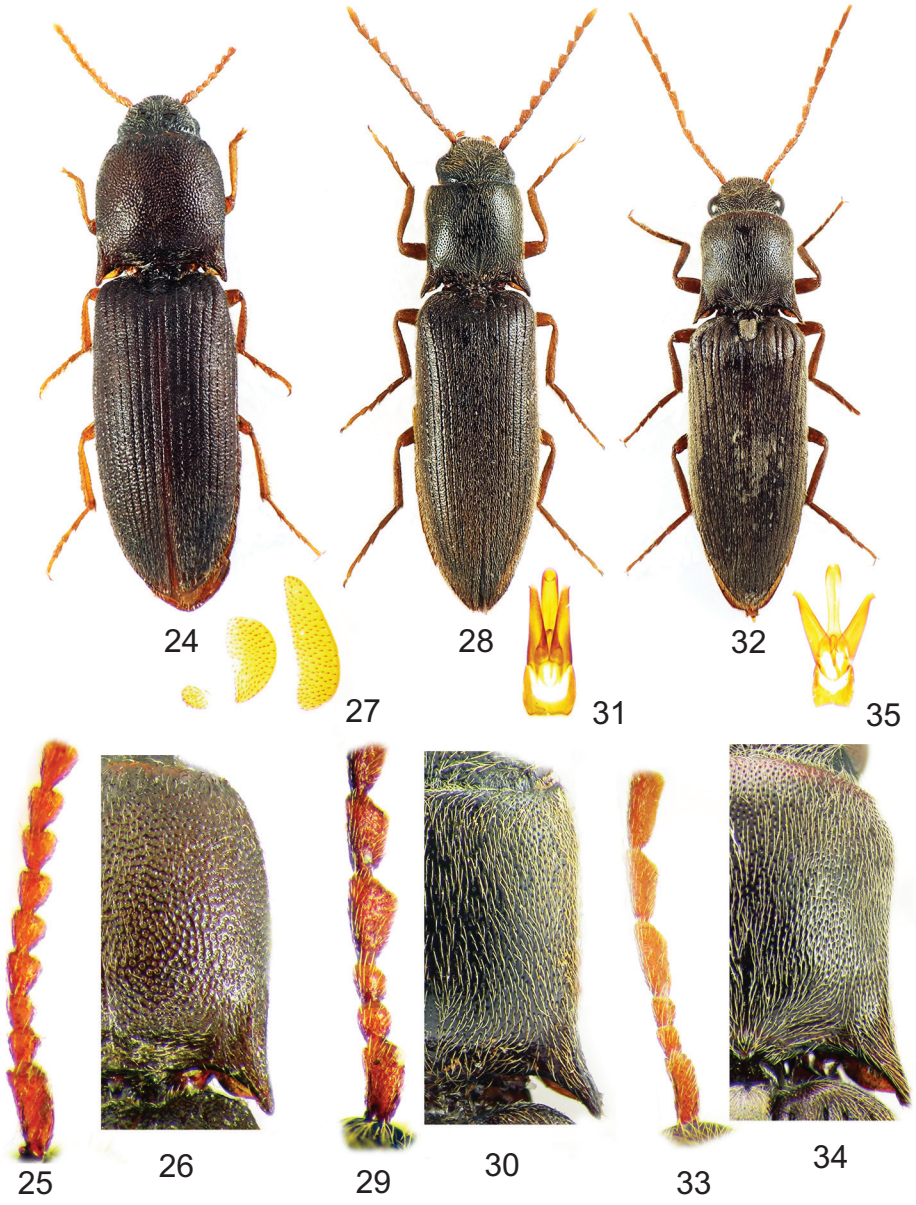
Material examined – Holotype, male: "**SYRIA**, Haleb prov., Cyrrhus, at light, 1.VI.2010, A. Kotán, E. Mizsei, T. Németh & N. Rahmé" (HNHM). 3 paratypes, males: "SYRIA, Haleb Prov., 5 km S Bulbul, 31.V.2010, at light, A. Kotán, E. Mizsei, T. Németh & N. Rahmé" (2, CAK, 1, CPG).

Diagnosis – A member of the *Agriotes nuceus* group, it can be compared to *A. sameki* PLATIA, 2003 from Turkey, but can be clearly separated by the larger size, weaker punctation of pronotum with posterior angles strongly divergent and acuminate apically (see PLATIA 2003).

Description – Male (Fig. 28). Length 10.5–11.2 mm; width 2.8–2.9 mm. Moderately shiny; colour variable, entirely blackish to dark brown or dark ferruginous; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Head across eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, slightly impressed at anterior margin, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, more or less clearly umbilicate with narrow, moderately shagreened interstices.

Antennae (Fig. 29) exceeding apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about one antennomere, serrate from fourth antennomere on; second and third antennomeres small, slightly longer than wide, subequal in length, second and third taken together as long as fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.



Figs 24–27. *Agriotes silvanensis* sp. n., female, 24 = habitus, 25 = base of antenna, 26 = pronotum, 27 = sclerites of bursa copulatrix. – **Figs 28–31.** *Agriotes rahmei* sp. n., male, 28 = habitus, 29 = base of antenna, 30 = pronotum, 31 = aedeagus. – **Figs 32–35.** *Agriotes podlussanyi* sp. n., male, 32 = habitus, 33 = base of antenna, 34 = pronotum, 35 = aedeagus. Not to scale

Pronotum (Fig. 30) slightly wider than long, widest at apices of posterior angles, convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base, with short, narrow but deep mid-longitudinal line on basal slope; sides briefly subparallel in middle, dilated in anterior third, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter rather acuminate, strongly divergent with short and weak carina subparallel to lateral margins, these fine, shortly obsolete in middle; punctation rather uniform, on disk with punctures deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate with narrow intervals, toward sides gradually denser, more clearly umbilicate with narrow intervals or contiguos.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, finely punctate. Elytra 3× longer than and as wide as pronotum, regularly convex; sides subparallel in basal two-thirds then gradually tapering to apex; striae regularly marked and punctate, interstriae flat, densely punctate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 31 (length 1.31 mm). Female unknown.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to NIKOLA RAHMÉ, one of the collectors of the holotype, private coleopterist, collector of Palaearctic Buprestidae and insect photographer in Budapest.

Agriotes podlussanyi sp. n.
(Figs 32–35)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "**Turkey**-Alanya Törökország 1977.VI.7. A. Podlussány" (HNHM). 2 paratypes, males: "Turkey-Alanya Torokorszag 7.VI.1977. A. Podlussany"(1, CPG, 1, HNHM).

Diagnosis – A member of the *Agriotes nuceus* group, it resembles *A. mertliki* PLATIA, 2003 in the general shape and colour, but can be separated by the larger size, elongate fourth antennomere, sides of pronotum clearly dilated at anterior third and the details of the aedeagus (see PLATIA 2003).

Description – Male (Fig. 32). Length 13.7–14 mm; width 3.9–4 mm. Moderately shiny; entirely brown-ferruginous with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Head across eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum; frons slightly impressed from middle to anterior margin, supra-antennal carinae reaching anterior margin, punctures of variable diameters, umbilicate, with shortest intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 33) exceeding apices of posterior angles by two antennomeres, serrate from fourth article on; second and third antennomeres subcylindrical, less than twice as long as wide and subequal in length, second and third taken together clearly shorter than fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, elongate, more than twice as long as wide, last longer than penultimate with subparallel sides asymmetrically constricted in apical third.

Pronotum (Fig. 34) 1.13–1.19× wider than long, widest at apices of posterior angles, convex, with short and shallow mid-longitudinal line on basal slope; sides dilated in anterior third, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter elongate, acuminate, strongly divergent with fine carina parallel to lateral margins; punctures rather uniform, on disk deep,

simple or vaguely umbilicate with narrow, variable intervals, toward sides gradually denser, more clearly umbilicate, nearly contiguous at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-like, feebly convex, densely punctate. Elytra 3× longer than and a little wider than pronotum, sides subparallel in first half then gradually tapering to apices, striae regularly marked and punctate, interstriae flat, very densely and finely punctate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 35 (length 1.78 mm). Female unknown.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to ATTILA PODLUSSÁNY, collector of the holotype, private coleopterist in Budapest, collector of Palaearctic and Australian Curculionoidea.

Agriotes colonnellii GUGLIELMI et PLATIA, 1985

Material examined – 1 male: **Syria**, Latakia Prov., Slunfeh, macchia-oak forest, beaten and swept, 4.VI.2010, A. KOTÁN, E. MIZSEI, T. NÉMETH & N. RAHMÉ (CAK).

Distribution – Turkey, Israel (CATE 2007). New to Syria.

Agriotes graecus FRANZ, 1967

Material examined – 1 male: **Bulgaria**, Ljubimec, 22.VI.2007, A. KOTÁN, at light (CAK).

Distribution – Greece, Macedonia, Turkey (CATE 2007), Montenegro (PLATIA 2011). New to Bulgaria.

Agriotes infuscatus DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1870

Material examined – 2 males: **Bosnia-Herzegovina**, Herzegovina, BILEK, ex. coll. APFELBECK (HNHM).

Distribution – Azerbaijan, Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Georgia, Italy, Iran, Russia (South European Territory), Turkey (CATE 2007). New to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Agriotes rufipalpis (BRULLÉ, 1832)

Material examined – 3 males: **Albania**, Tirana, 5.V.1949, Dr. ST. GARHO (1, HNHM); Torovicë, N Lezhë, 41°54.004'N, 19°30.779'E, 15 m, 21.X.2002, Z. ERŐSS, Z. FEHÉR, J. KONTSCHÁN & D. MURÁNYI (1, HNHM); **Turkey**, Constantinopolis (without any data) (1, HNHM).

Distribution – Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Slovakia, Serbia and Montenegro (CATE 2007). New to Albania and Turkey.

Dalopius naomii KISHII, 1981
(Figs 36–37)

Material examined – 2 males (Fig. 36): **N Korea**, North Pyongan Prov., Myohyangsan, No. 1416, 28.V.1991, RONKAY & VOJNITS (1, HNHM); **S Korea**, Niast, Riv. Soyang, 7.V.1994, J. Y. CHOI (1, CPG). Aedeagus as in Fig. 37 (length 0.87 mm).

The entry under collecting event number in RONKAY & VOJNITS (1992) provides the following information.

No. 1416. "Insects singled at light in a mixed forest near the hotel."

Distribution – Japan (CATE 2007). New to Korea.

Dalopius apterus PLATIA et GUDENZI, 2006
(Figs 38–39)

Material examined – 1 female: **S Korea**, S. Kangwon, Chuncheon-Dam, 127°40'E, 37°55N, at light, No. 1691, 5.V.1994, PEREGOVITS, RONKAY & VOJNITS (HNHM).

The entry under collecting event number in PEREGOVITS *et al.* (1992) provides the following information.

No. 1691. "A steep rocky slope covered by dry, warm, partly shrubby mixed forests near to an artificial lake. Collected at light and by three portable light-traps."

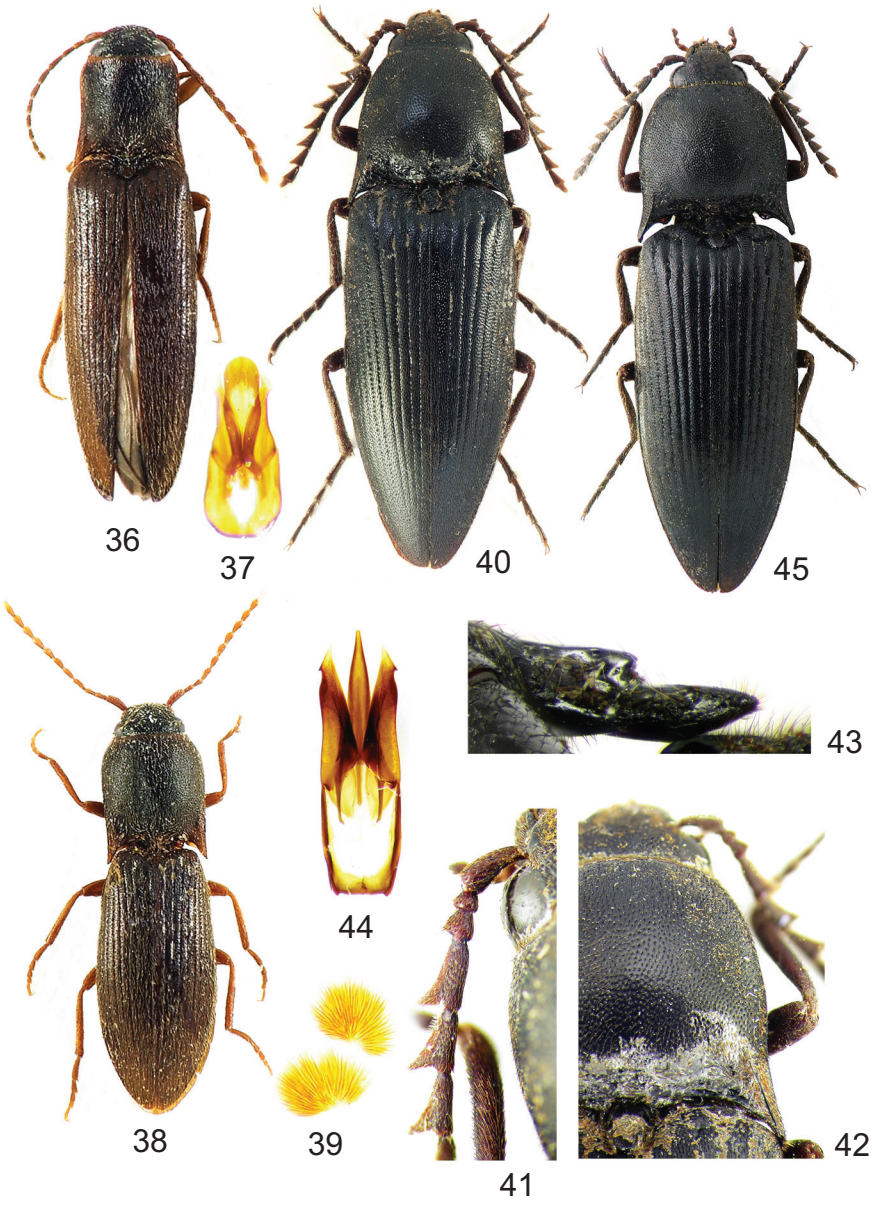
Remarks – Described on a single male preserved in HNHM with the same data (PLATIA & GUDENZI 2006). Female (Fig. 38). Extremely similar to the male with the same size and colour but antennae shorter, only reaching apices of posterior angles of pronotum. Sclerites of bursa copulatrix as in Fig. 39.

Tribe **Pomachiliini** CANDÈZE, 1859

Idotarmonides rydhi PLATIA et SCHIMMEL, 1992

Material examined – 2 males: **Syria**, muh. Al Ladhqiyah, Mts Aqra, 10 km S of Kasab, 35°51.464'N, 35°58.735'E, 550 m, fűhálózva (= swept), 23.VI.2006, D. SZALÓKI (1, CDSZ); Syria, muh. Al Ladhqiyah, Mts Aqra, 10 km S of Kasab, 6 km SW of Al Basit 35°48.739'N, 35°57.111'E, 220 m, fűhálózva (= swept), 22.VI.2006, D. SZALÓKI (1, HNHM).

Distribution – Greece, Turkey (CATE 2007). New to Syria.



Figs 36–37. *Dalopius naomii* KISHII, 1981, male, 36 = habitus, 37 = aedeagus. – **Figs 38–39.** *Dalopius apterus* PLATIA et GUDENZI, 2006, female, 38 = habitus, 39 = aedeagus. – **Figs 40–45.** *Pittonotus iranicus* sp. n., male, 40 = habitus, 41 = antenna, 42 = pronotum, 43 = prosternal process, 44 = aedeagus, 45 = female habitus. Not to scale

Tribe Elaterini LEACH, 1815

Pittonotus iranicus sp. n.
(Figs 40–45)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "IRÁN [**Iran**], Prov Azarbaygan Sarqi Mt. Sahand, Jeghir, ~1800 m, 2000.IV.06. Leg: Hácz, Benedek, Kőszegi"; "*Pittonotus* n. sp. J. MERTLIK det. , 2008" (HNHM). Paratypes, 30 males and females: same data as holotype (3 males, 1 female, HNHM, 1 female, CPG); "IRAN, prov. Fars Persepolis, ~1200 m, 25–26. 05.1999. Leg: Hácz T." (2 males, CBSZ). "IRAN, province Fars, Yasuj, Vasag, Zagros Mts, Kuh-e Dinar, 7.VII.2006, leg. S. Ilniczky" (2 males, CBSZ, 1 female, CPG, 8 males, CSI, 2 males, 2 females, HNHM). "IRAN, province. Azarbygan, Sarqi, 15 km E of Ahar village, Tazekandi, at light, 14.VI.2004, leg. K. Gaskó & Gy. Rozner" (4 males, CKSZ, 2 males, HNHM, 1 female, CPG); "Iran, Lorestan, 10 km N Korramabad Kaldar Park, 1310 m, 22.V.2006, H. Nasserzadeh & Nematian" (1 male, CPG).

Diagnosis – This species is extremely similar to *Pittonotus theseus* (GERMAR, 1817) in the general shape, size and colour, but it can be separated by the smaller second and third antennomeres taken together clearly shorter than fourth, the more elongate and serrate antennomeres from fourth on and the shape of prosternal process; for the smaller second and third antennomeres of antennae it can be compared with *P. simoni* (STIERLIN, 1879), but this species is different in the larger size and the shape of prosternal process.

Description – Male (Fig. 40). Length 24.5–25 mm; width 7.8 mm. Moderately shiny; entirely black with antennae and legs brown ferruginous; covered with fine, moderate, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Head across eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, slightly convex forward, punctures coarse, variable in diameters and density, simple or feebly umbilicate, with intervals on average much smaller than puncture diameters.

Antennae (Fig. 41) exceeding apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about one antennomere, strongly serrate from fourth antennomere on; second and third small, conical, a little wider than long, third a little longer than second, second and third taken together notably shorter than fourth, fourth to tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, symmetrically and strongly constricted in apical third.

Pronotum (Fig. 42) 1.2–1.3× wider than long, widest at apices of posterior angles, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base; sides arcuate, regularly tapering forwards from behind middle, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter acuminate, divergent and slightly converging at apical extremities only; carina short, well raised and directed inward; lateral margins complete, visible in dorsal view nearly throughout their length; punctation coarse, on disk punctures slightly umbilicate, gradually denser and clearly umbilicate toward sides, intervals variable, on average smaller than puncture diameters, shagreened.

Scutellum shield-like, punctate. Elytra 2.9× longer than and as wide as pronotum, sides gradually and regularly tapering from base to apices, striae well-marked and punctate, becoming superficial and nearly indistinct at apical extremities; interstriae moderately convex, very densely punctate.

Prosternal process (Fig. 43) deeply incised by vertical step in middle then running horizontal to apex.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 44 (length 3.43 mm).

Female (Fig. 45). Extremely similar to male in colour and size; antennae approaching posterior angle of pronotum by distance of 1 antennomere, weakly serrate from fourth antennomere on. Length 25.5 mm, width 7.6 mm.

Etymology – The species is named for the country, Iran, where the species was collected.

Mulsanteus istvani sp. n.
(Figs 46–49)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "IRÁN [**Iran**], prov. Hormozgan, 10 km S of Haji Abad, 2004.IV.14. Leg: Benedek et Hácz" (HNHM).

Diagnosis – This species is easily separated from the congeners in the region by the short antennae and the subparallel sides of pronotum (see CATE *et al.* 2002).

Description – Male (Fig. 46). Length 9.4 mm; width 2.68 mm. Moderately shiny; entirely dark ferruginous, covered with dense yellowish vestiture, partially erect on antennomeres.

Head slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, punctures coarse, umbilicate, with narrow intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 47) exceeding apices of posterior angles of pronotum by 1.5 antennomeres, serrate from fourth antennomere on; second and third very small, second subcylindrical, as long as wide, third obliquely truncate at apex, as long as second, second and third taken together much more shorter than fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, fourth twice as long as wide, fifth to seventh less than twice as long as wide, following antennomeres slenderer, last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal, asymmetrically constricted in apical third.

Pronotum (Fig. 48) 1.1× wider than long, widest at apices of posterior angles, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at sides, nearly vertically at base with a short, shallow mid-longitudinal furrow on slope; sides nearly subparallel from base to apex, posterior angles long, acuminate, not divergent, with raised carina directed inward; punctation rather uniform, punctures of variable diameters on disk, slightly umbilicate, gradually denser toward sides, contiguous at lateral extremities, intervals on average very smaller than puncture diameters.

Scutellum shield-like, slightly convex, densely punctate. Elytra 2.6× longer than and a little narrower than pronotum, convex, sides suboval, widest in middle; striae superficial and punctate; interstriae flat with coarse surface, densely punctate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 49 (length 1.35 mm).

Female unknown.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to ISTVÁN NÉMETH, father of the second author.

Tribe Ampedini GISTEL, 1856

Ampedus ottomerkli sp. n.
(Figs 50–54)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "**PORTUGAL** Nazaré"; "1991.V.11. leg. Podlussány" (HMNH). 4 paratypes, 1 male and 3 females: same data as holotype (1 male, 1 female, CPG, 2 females, HNHM).

Diagnosis – This species is a member of the *Ampedus praeustus* group for the very dense and uniform punctation of pronotum, it can be separated from the species of the region by the short second and third antennomeres.

Description – Male (Fig. 50). Length 9–10 mm; width 2.5–2.9 mm. Weakly shiny, bicoloured; black piceous, except for elytra completely red with orange tint; second antennomere of antennae and tarsi dark ferruginous; covered with dense, blackish vestiture.

Head across eyes as wide as the anterior margin of pronotum, frons convex, punctures strongly umbilicate and contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 51) approaching posterior angle of pronotum by distance of 1 antennomere, serrate from fourth antennomere on; second antennomere subcylindrical, as long as wide, third subconical, a little longer than second and slightly longer than wide; second and third taken together slightly longer than fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, fourth slightly longer than wide, fifth to tenth as long as wide, last longer than penultimate, regularly ellipsoidal.

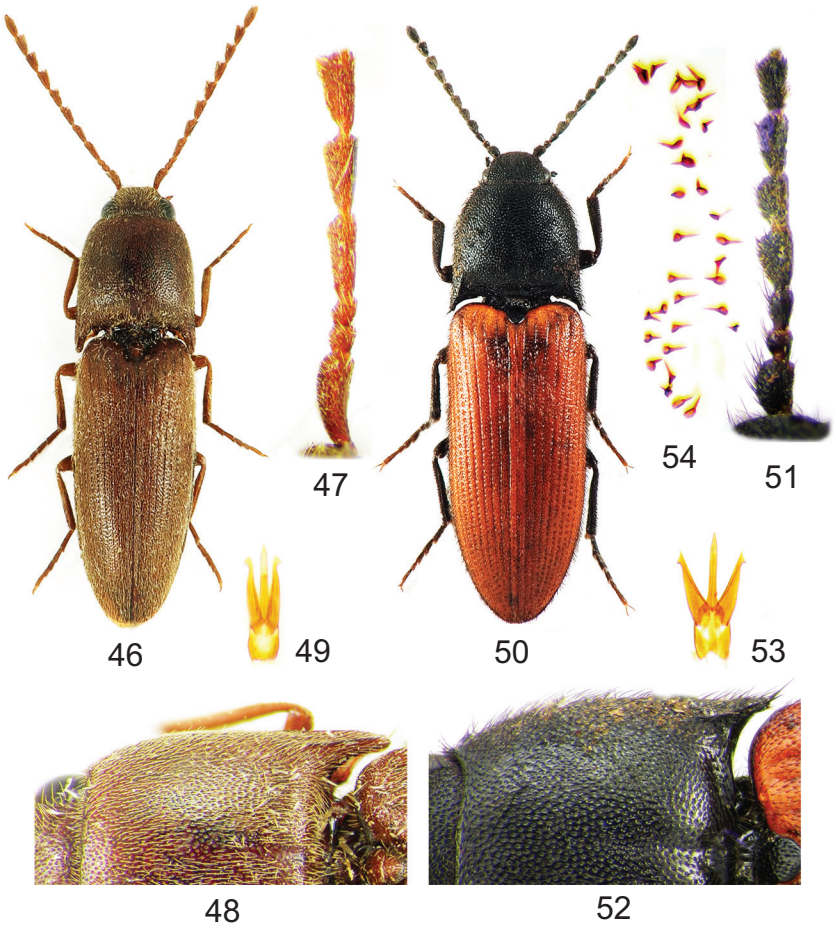
Pronotum (Fig. 52) 1–1.15× broader than long, widest at apices of posterior angles, convex, with shallow and narrow mid-longitudinal impression on basal slope; sides subparallel from base to anterior third then rather abruptly tapering to apex; posterior angles short, not divergent, with a short and raised carina directed inward; punctation coarse and rather uniform on whole surface, punctures on the disk clearly umbilicate, with narrow intervals to contiguous, gradually denser toward sides, always strongly umbilicate and contiguous, also confluent at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, densely punctate. Elytra 2.5× longer than and as wide as pronotum, sides subparallel in basal two-thirds then gradually tapering toward apices; striae regularly marked and punctate, interstriae flat or moderately convex, densely punctate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 53 (length 1.25 mm).

Female. Length 12 mm, width 3.4 mm. Two female paratypes nearly indistinguishable from males except for a little more arcuate sides of pronotum and smaller size, third specimen larger. Spines of bursa copulatrix as in Fig. 54.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to OTTÓ MERKL, curator of the Coleoptera Collection of the HNHM.



Figs 46–49. *Mulsanteus istvani* sp. n., male, 46 = habitus, 47 = antenna, 48 = pronotum, 49 = aedeagus. – **Figs 50–54.** *Ampedus ottomerkli* sp. n., male, 50 = habitus, 51 = antenna, 52 = pronotum, 53 = aedeagus. 54 = female, spines of bursa copulatrix. Not to scale

Ampedus dilutipes (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860)

Material examined – 2 males and 1 female: **N Korea**, N Pyongan Prov., Myohyang-san, 21.V.1985, No. 930, A. VOJNITS & L. ZOMBORI (1 male, HNHM); **N Korea**, N Pyongan Prov., Myohyang-san, 22.V.1985, No. 939, A. VOJNITS & L. ZOMBORI (1 male, HNHM); N Korea, Ryanggang Prov., NW of Samjiyon, 31 km on Paekdu-san road, 2000 m, No. 1356, 28.VI.1988, O. MERKL & GY. SZÉL (1 female, HNHM).

Entries under collecting event numbers in VOJNITS & ZOMBORI (1987) and MERKL & SZÉL (1989) provide the following information.

No. 930. "Blue sky with some white clouds, a warm afternoon. Swept along roadside by the Hayngsan-chon."

No. 939. "Pleasant evening. Night collecting at blended light (250 W) by using a Honda generator, some three kilometres off the hotel, by the River Hyangsan-chon."

No. 1356. "Cloudy cool day. *Larix olgensis* forest (not mixed with *Betula pendula*), with rather poor underwood, not far from the three-borderline. Sifting decayed trunks of *Larix olgensis* to be extracted in Winkler-Moczarsky funnel."

Distribution – Russia: Far East; China: Northeast Territory (CATE 2007). New to Korea.

Ampedus fulvipes (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860)

Material examined – 1 male: **N Korea**, N Pyongan Prov., Myohyang-san, Laon-nam valley, 23.V.1991, No. 1387, RONKAY & VOJNITS (HNHM).

The entry under collecting event number in RONKAY & VOJNITS (1992) provides the following information.

No. 1387. "Collected by a light trap in the lower part of the valley (20–24 h)."

Distribution – Russia: Far East (CATE 2007). New to Korea.

Ampedus pauxillus (LEWIS, 1894)

Material examined – 1 female: **N Korea**, Kangwon Prov., Kun-gang san, Man-mul san, 30.V.1970, Hungarian Zoological Expedition I. in Korea, no. 66, Dr. S. MAHUNKA & Dr. H. STEINMANN (HNHM).

The entry under collecting event number in MAHUNKA & STEINMANN (1971) provides the following information.

No. 66. "Netting from roadside shrubs and flowers."

Distribution – Japan; China (Jilin, Liaoning) (CATE 2007). New to Korea.

Reitterelater dubius PLATIA & CATE, 1990

Material examined – 1 female: **Syria**, Latakia prov., Jabal an Nusayriyah, Al Maestrat, 600 m, 29.V.2004, L. NÁDAI & K. SZÉKELY (HNHM).

Distribution – Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine (CATE 2007), Spain (RECALDE IRURZUN & SÁNCHEZ-RUIZ 2006), Israel (PLATIA 2010). New to Syria.

Tribe Dendrometrini GISTEL, 1856

Cidnopus platiai MERTLIK, 1996

Material examined – 3 males: **Romania**, Verestorony [= Turnu Roşu, Sibiu county], E. CSIKI (1, CPG, 1, HNHM); Romania, Riu Vadului, Sibiu, E. CSIKI (1, HNHM) (*C. pilosus* (LESKE) det. DOLIN).

Distribution – Slovakia, Hungary (CATE 2007). New to Romania.

Denticollis suzannae sp. n.
(Figs 55–58)

Material examined – 1 male: "Dobriniste **Bulgaria**, 1966.07.06. leg. Podlussány A." (HNHM).

Diagnosis – This species can be separated from *Denticollis linearis* (LINNAEUS, 1758) by the pattern of colouration of head and pronotum, the elytra notably wider than pronotum, the latter with coarser and denser punctures, a deeper mid-longitudinal furrow prolonged from base to apex and pronotal posterior angles very elongate and strongly divergent.

Description – Male (Fig. 55). Length 13.5 mm; width 3.3 mm. Moderately shiny; bicoloured: head, antennae, larger part of pronotum, scutellum and ventral side black; posterior half of pronotal sides including outer margin of propleura and elytra entirely yellowish; legs dark brown with articulations and tarsi paler; dorsal surface covered with moderate yellow-golden vestiture.

Head across eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum, frons with triangular impression from middle to anterior margin, this nearly vertically raised, strongly thickened, nearly straight and horizontally protruding above clypeus, the latter with mid-longitudinal carina; punctures very coarse, strongly umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 56) with last three antennomeres missing on holotype , estimated to exceed posterior angles of pronotum by about four antennomeres, serrate from third

antennomere on; second subcylindrical, less than twice as long as wide, third subtriangular, 2.3× longer than wide and a little shorter than fourth; fourth to eighth subtriangular, on average 2.6× longer than wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 57) 1.35× wider than long, widest at apices of posterior angles, strongly convex with distinct mid-longitudinal furrow from base to anterior margin; sides subparallel, narrowing only at anterior angles and abruptly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter elongate, strongly divergent, acuminate with apices directed outward; lateral margins completely visible in dorsal view; punctation very coarse on disk and in anterior half of sides, punctures of variable diameters, strongly umbilicate, contiguous or confluent; in posterior half of sides and posterior angles punctures sparse and obsolete.

Scutellum not edged at base, strongly convex in middle, punctate.

Elytra 5.3× longer than and notably wider than pronotum, rather depressed on disk, almost vertically sloping from sixth interstria; sides subparallel, widest behind middle; striae well marked and punctate, interstriae flat, with punctures and wrinkled surface.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 58 (length 1.56 mm).

Female unknown.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to ZSUZSANNA MARINKA, a personal friend of the second author.

Denticollis linearis (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Material examined – 1 male: **Macedonia**, Berovo prov., Mts Malesevski Pl., 800 m, 5–6.VI.1998, A. PODLUSSÁNY (HNHM).

Distribution – Austria, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Moldavia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia (Central and North European Territory, East and West Siberia, Far East), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, (CATE 2007). New to Macedonia.

Denticollis versicolor (LEWIS, 1894)

Material examined – 1 male: **N Korea**, Kengi Prov., Bagyon san, Bagyon popo, about 27 km SW from Kaesong, 7.VI.1970, Hungarian Zoological Expedition I. in Korea, no. 99, Dr. S. MAHUNKA & Dr. H. STEINMANN (HNHM); 1 female: N Korea, Ryanggang Prov., Chong-bong, 900 m, 30.VI.1988, No.1365, O. MERKL & GY. SZÉL (HNHM).

Entries under collecting event numbers in MAHUNKA & STEINMANN (1971) and MERKL & SZÉL (1989) provide the following information.

No. 99. "Netted from shrubs."

No. 1356. "Rainy, warm forenoon. Dark, dense *Larix olgensis-Betula pendula* forest, with shrubs of willow in the clearings. Singling and sweeping from the vegetation."

Distribution – Japan (CATE 2007). New to Korea.

Athous (*Athous*) *cingulatus* L. MILLER, 1881

Material examined – 1 female: **Slovenia**, Topla, PAGANETTI (HNHM).

Distribution – Croatia, Crna Gora (CATE 2007). New to Slovenia.

Athous (Orthathous) fodorjenoi sp. n.
(Figs 59–62)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "**MACEDONIA** Kajmakčalan 1936.VII.18. leg. Dr. J. Fodor" (HNHM). 2 paratypes, male and female: same data as HT (1 male, HNHM) and 15.VII.1936 (1 female, CPG).

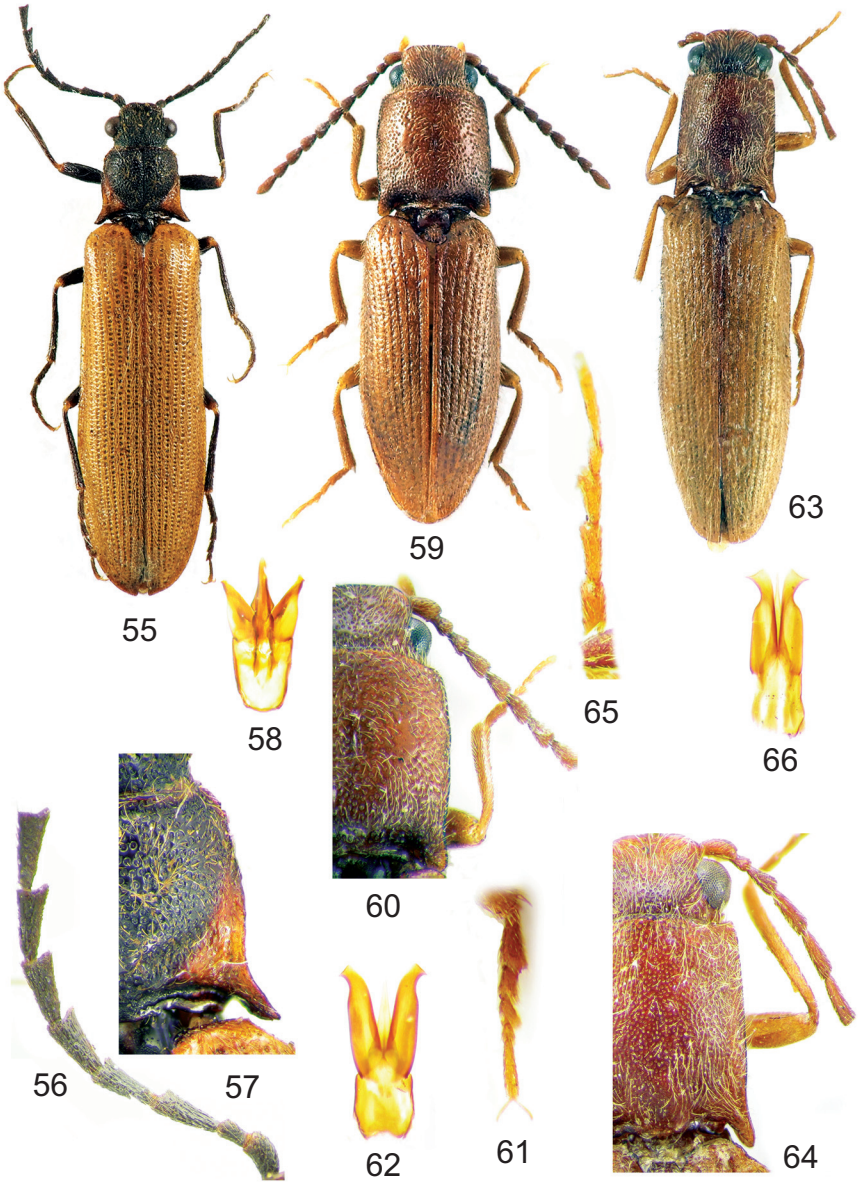
Diagnosis – A small, very interesting flightless species separated from all known species of subgenus *Orthathous* REITTER, 1905 by the reduced wings.

Description – Male (Fig. 59). Length 6.85–7.15 mm; width 2.00–2.12 mm. Moderately shiny; entirely yellow-ferruginous, covered with yellow, on elytra partially erect, vestiture.

Head across eyes a little narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons triangularly impressed from behind middle to anterior margin; anterior margin simple, regularly arcuate, not protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, with narrow intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 60) exceeding apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about one antennomere, serrate from fourth antennomere on; second antennomere subcylindrical, as long as wide, third conical, slightly longer than second and slightly longer than wide, second and third taken together 1.3× longer than fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, last longer than penultimate, with subparallel sides narrowing in apical third.

Pronotum (Fig. 60) 1.1× longer than broad, widest in middle and at apices of posterior angles, convex, gradually sloping at sides, vertically so at base; sides subparallel (holotype) or feebly arcuate and sinuate before posterior angles (paratype), the latter not (holotype) or feebly divergent (paratype); punctation coarse, punctures strongly umbilicate on whole surface, less dense with variable diameters, on average smaller than their own diameters on disk, denser and contiguos at sides.



Figs 55–58. *Denticollis suzannae* sp. n., male, 55 = habitus, 56 = base of antenna 57 = pronotum, 58 = aedeagus. – **Figs 59–62.** *Athous fodorjenoi* sp. n., male, 59 = habitus, 60 = base of antenna and pronotum, 61 = tarsomeres, 62 = aedeagus. – **Figs 63–66.** *Athous slavonicus* sp. n., male, 63 = habitus, 64 = base of antenna and pronotum, 65 = tarsomeres, 66 = aedeagus. Not to scale

Scutellum smaller than interelytral space, quadrangular, convex, punctate. Elytra 2,3–2,5× longer than and as wide as pronotum, convex; sides widest just behind middle, striae well marked and punctate, more superficial in apical third, interstriae flat with rough surface. Wings reduced, shorter than elytra.

Fourth tarsomere of hind tarsi (Fig. 61) clearly shorter and narrower than third.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 62 (length 1.00 mm).

Female. Length 6.25 mm; width 2.00 mm. Antennae shorter, just reaching apices of posterior angles of pronotum; elytra more dilated behind the middle.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to the collector of the holotype, the late JENŐ FODOR, who had one of the largest private beetle collections in Hungary.

Athous (Orthathous) slavonicus sp. n.
(Figs 63–66)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "Slavonia [**Croatia**], Jurici 1915.VI.9–20. leg. Dr. J. Fodor" (HNHM).

Diagnosis – Small species of the *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *bicolor* (GOEZE, 1777) species group, it can be compared with *A.* (*Orthathous*) *plagipennis* REITTER, 1905, but it is easily separated by the lighter colour of pronotum and elytra, very feebly impressed frons, more parallel sides of pronotum and very characteristic paramera in male genitalia (see PLATIA 2005*b*).

Description – Male (Fig. 63). Length 8 mm; width 2 mm. Moderately shiny; head, pronotum, scutellum, antennae yellow-ferruginous, elytra and legs lighter, yellowish; covered with dense, long, on elytra partially erect, yellow-golden vestiture.

Head across eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, only slightly impressed on anterior margin, the latter moderately thickened, regularly arcuate, directed downwards, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with variable diameters, with narrow intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 64) incomplete, right with last nine, left with last five antennomeres missing, (estimated to exceed apices of posterior angles of pronotum by three antennomeres); second antennomere subclylindrical, slightly longer than wide, third subconical, about twice as long as than wide and 1.6× longer than second, second and third taken together as long as fourth; fourth subtriangular, fifth to sixth subfiliform with subparallel sides, about 3× longer than wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 64) 1.2× longer than wide, widest at apices of posterior angles, very convex on disk, abruptly sloping at sides and base, sides weakly arcuate, subparallel, briefly sinuate before posterior angles, latter short, truncate apically, not divergent; punctation coarse, rather uniform on whole surface, punctures umbilicate, on disk with narrow intervals or contiguous, gradually denser toward sides, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Scutellum smaller than interelytral space, not edged at base, strongly convex and

densely punctate. Elytra 2.85× longer than and clearly wider than pronotum, flat on disk, nearly vertically sloping from sixth interstriae; sides subparallel in first half then gradually tapering toward apices; striae well marked and punctate; interstriae flat, densely punctate.

Fourth tarsomere of hind tarsi (Fig. 65) much shorter and narrower than third.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 66 (length 1.00 mm).

Female unknown.

Etymology –The name is derived from the historical region Slavonia, now part of Croatia, where the holotype was collected.

Athous (Orthathous) jakupicicola sp. n.
(Figs 67–70)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "JUGOSLAWIEN [**Macedonia**], Dom "Čeples", Karadžica-Jakupica-pl. 1400 m 28.VII.1967. leg. S. Horvatovich" (HNHM).

Diagnosis – Small species; general shape and size comparable with *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *fodorjenoi* sp. n., but can be separated by many characters such as dark colour, slender antennomeres, quadrangular pronotum, normally developed wings and aedeagus.

Description – Male (Fig. 67). Length 6.7 mm; width 1.93 mm. Moderately shiny; head, antennae, pronotum, scutellum brown-ferruginous, elytra lighter yellowish, legs yellow-testaceous; covered with moderate, partially erect on elytra, yellow-golden vestiture.

Head across eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum; frons widely and deeply impressed from middle to anterior margin, latter not thickened, straight and touching clypeus; punctures umbilicate, with narrow interstices or contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 68) exceeding by one antennomere the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, serrate from fourth antennomere on; second subcylindrical, less than twice as long as wide, third subconical, twice as long as wide and a little longer than second; second and third taken together 1.4× longer than fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, fourth twice as long as wide, the following less than twice as long as wide, last longer than penultimate, regularly ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 68) as long as broad, widest in middle and at apices of posterior angles, regularly convex; sides moderately and regularly arcuate, briefly sinuate only before posterior angles, latter short, truncate, slightly divergent; punctures coarse, uniform, strongly umbilicate on whole surface with narrow, variable intervals, also contiguous at lateral extremities.

Scutellum smaller than interelytral space, quadrangular, strongly convex in middle, punctate.

Elytra 2.9× longer than and as wide as pronotum , convex, sides widest just behind the middle; striae regularly marked and punctate; interstriae flat, densely punctate.

Fourth tarsomere of hind tarsi (Fig. 69) much shorter and narrower than third.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 70 (length 1.06 mm).

Female unknown.

Etymology – The name is derived from the Jakupica planina (= mountains), Macedonia, where the holotype was collected.

Athous (Orthathous) podlussanyi sp. n.
(Figs 71–75)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "**TURKEY**, Prov. Eskisehir, Seytgazi, 12.VI. 1989 leg. A. Podlussány" (HNHM).

Diagnosis – Easily separated from all *Athous* (*Orthathous*) species known from Turkey by the colour pattern of pronotum and elytra, and length of fourth tarsomere of tarsi relative to third (see PLATIA & GUDENZI 1996).

Description – Male (Fig. 71). Length 8.3 mm; width 2.18 mm. Rather shiny; bicoloured; head, antennae, pronotum and scutellum black; elytra completely yellow-orange, legs dark brown with ferruginous articulations; covered with moderate, yellow-golden, recumbent, vestiture.

Head across eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons deeply impressed from middle to anterior margin, latter slightly thickened, directed downwards and widely v-shaped, slightly protruding above clypeus; punctures strongly umbilicate, contiguous or confluent.

Antennae (Fig. 72) exceeding apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about four antennomeres, serrate from fourth antennomere on; second antennomere subcylindrical, less than twice as long as wide, third subconical, twice as long as wide and 1.4× longer than second; second and third taken together a little longer than fourth; fourth to seventh subtriangular, more than twice as long as wide, eighth to tenth slenderer with subparallel sides, last longer than penultimate, with parallel sides, pointed at apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 73) as long as broad, widest at apices of posterior angles, regularly convex; sides seakly arcuate, briefly but distinctly sinuate only before posterior angles, latter acute and divergent; punctures uniform on whole surface; deep, simple or slightly umbilicate on disk, more superficial but clearly umbilicate toward sides with intervals on average much smaller than puncture diameters.

Scutellum smaller than interelytral space, not edged at base, convex in middle, punctate.

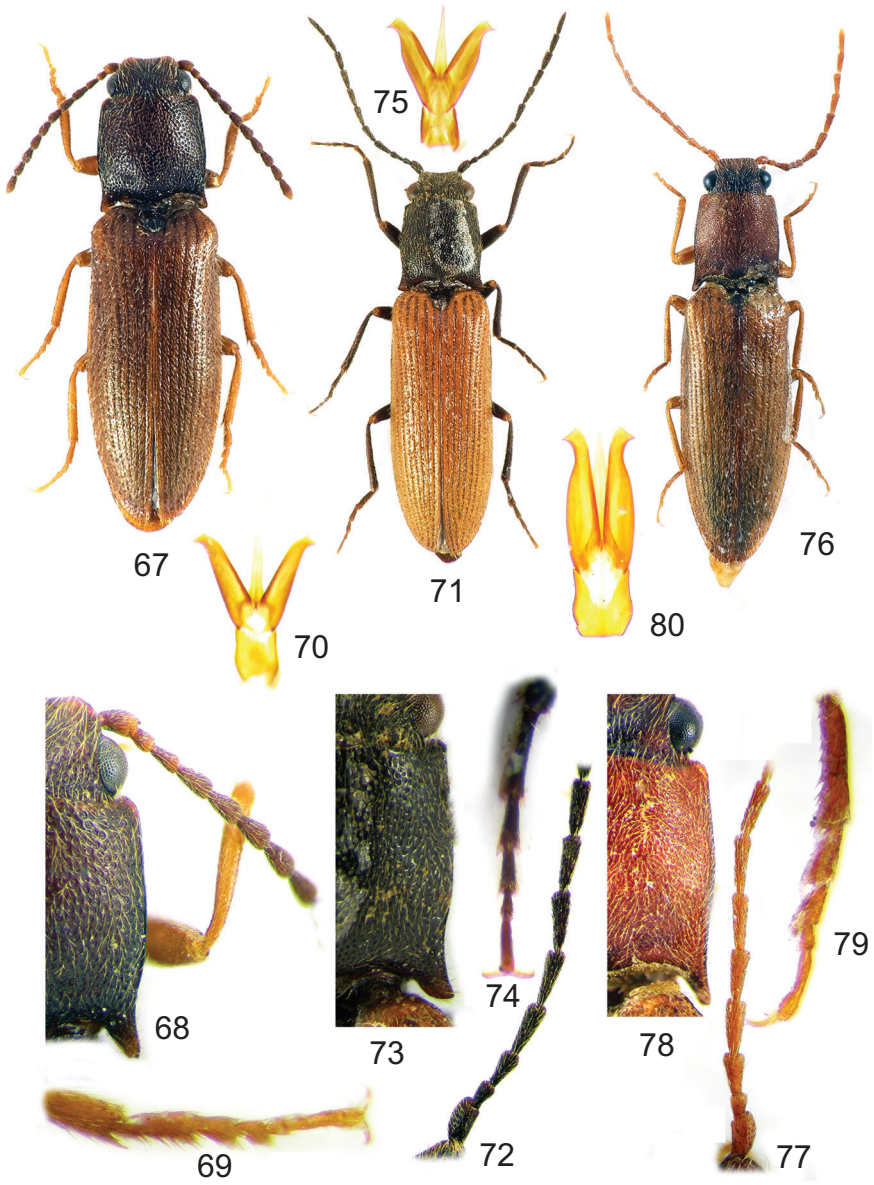
Elytra 3× longer than and as wide as pronotum, moderately convex, sides widest just behind middle; striae well marked and punctate; interstriae flat, densely and finely punctate.

Fourth tarsomere (Fig. 74) of hind tarsi clearly narrower than third but longer than half of it.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 75. (length 0.9 mm).

Female unknown.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to the collector, ATTILA PODLUSSÁNY (HNHM).



Figs 67–70. *Athous jakupicicola* sp. n., male, 67 = habitus, 68 = base of antenna and pronotum, 69 = tarsomeres, 70 = aedeagus. – **Figs 71–75.** *Athous podlussanyi* sp. n., male, 71 = habitus, 72 = base of antenna 73 = pronotum, 74 = tarsomeres, 75 = aedeagus. – **Figs 76–80.** *Athous abkhazianus* sp. n., male, 76 = habitus, 77 = base of antenna, 78 = pronotum, 79 = tarsomeres, 80 = aedeagus. Not to scale

Athous (Orthathous) abkhazianus sp. n.
(Figs 76–80)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "Kelaszuri [in **Georgia**] Kaukázus [Caucasus], 1975.V.21 leg. Podlussány" (HNHM). 3 paratypes, males: Georgia, Naa, Abkhazia, 25.V.1975, A. OROSZ (1, CPG); "Caucasus [Georgia] Kutais Horváth 1893" (2, HNHM).

Diagnosis – A species very similar in general shape and colour to *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *hetzeli* PLATIA, 2004 from NE Turkey and Georgia, but it can be separated by the shorter antennae and the shape of male genitalia (see PLATIA 2004).

Description – Male (Fig. 76). Length 9–9.5 mm; width 2.3–2.6 mm. Moderately shiny; head, pronotum and scutellum ferruginous; antennae, elytra and legs lighter, yellowish; covered with long, on elytra partially erect, yellow-golden vestiture.

Head across eyes a little narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons triangularly and deeply impressed from middle to anterior margin, latter slightly thickened, directed downwards, arcuate, in middle very shortly prolonged and slightly protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 77) exceeding apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about three antennomeres, moderately serrate from fourth antennomere on; second antennomere subcylindrical, slightly longer than wide, third conical, twice as long as second and twice as long as wide; second and third taken together slightly longer than fourth; fourth to fifth subtriangular, more twice as long as than wide, sixth to tenth slenderer, with subparallel sides, last longer than penultimate, pointed at apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 78) 1.09–1.16× longer than broad, widest at apices of posterior angles, convex, with shallow, transversal depressions on sides of basal slope; sides slightly and regularly arcuate, shortly sinuate before posterior angles, latter divergent; punctation dense and rather uniform; punctures on disk deep, more or less clearly umbilicate with narrow intervals or contiguous, toward sides more umbilicate, contiguous and confluent.

Scutellum smaller than interelytral space, quadrangular, more or less convex, punctate.

Elytra 2.9× longer than and slightly wider than pronotum, convex, sides widest in middle; striae well marked and punctate; interstriae flat and densely punctate.

Fourth tarsomere of hind tarsi (Fig. 79) in lateral view much shorter and narrower than third and barely exceeding its lobe.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 80 (length 1.31 mm).

Female unknown.

Etymology – The name is derived from the Abkhazia region, Georgia, where the species was collected.

Athous (Orthathous) hercegovinensis sp. n.
(Figs 81–84)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "Hercegovina [**Bosnia-Herzegovina**] coll. H. Lojka"; "756/5" (HNHM).

Diagnosis – A species resembling *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *prouzai* PLATIA, 2005 from Croatia and Montenegro in general shape and size, it can be separated by the lighter colour of elytra, coarser punctures of head and pronotum, second and third antennomeres together longer than fourth, and male genitalia (see PLATIA 2005*b*).

Description – Male (Fig. 81). Length 9 mm; width 2.43 mm. Moderately shiny; head, pronotum except for apices of posterior angles, scutellum and ventral side dark brown; antennae, elytra, and legs yellow-ferruginous; covered with moderate, on elytra partially erect, yellow-golden vestiture.

Head across eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons moderately and triangularly impressed from middle to anterior margin, latter slightly thickened, directed downwards, arcuate, shortly prolonged in middle and slightly protruding above clypeus; punctures very coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 82) exceeding apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about 2.5 antennomeres, moderately serrate from fourth antennomere on; second subcylindrical, slightly longer than wide, third conical, twice as long as wide and a little longer than second; second and third taken together 1.2× longer than fourth; fourth to sixth subtriangular, less than twice as long as wide, seventh to tenth slenderer, twice as long as wide, last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal with subparallel sides.

Pronotum (Fig. 82) slightly longer than broad, widest at apices of posterior angles, convex, with two shallow transverse impressions at sides of basal slope; sides from middle to anterior margin feebly and regularly arcuate, slightly sinuate before posterior angles, latter short and divergent; punctation very coarse and dense, punctures on disk deeper, slightly umbilicate, with narrow intervals or contiguous, more superficial toward sides, clearly umbilicate, contiguous and confluent.

Scutellum smaller than interelytral space, not edged at base, convex in center, punctate. Elytra 2.9× longer and barely wider than pronotum, moderately convex; sides widest just behind the middle, striae well marked and punctate; interstriae flat and densely punctate.

Fourth tarsomere (Fig. 83) of hind tarsi in dorsal view much narrower and shorter than third.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 84 (length 0.9 mm).

Female unknown.

Etymology – The name is derived from the Herzegovina (Hercegovina in Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian) region, where the holotype was collected.

Athous (*Orthathous*) *freudei* PLATIA, 1989

Material examined – 3 males: **Bulgaria**, Vitosa, 30.V.1988, Cs. JUHÁSZ (HNHM).

Distribution – Macedonia, Greece, Turkey (CATE 2007). New to Bulgaria.

Athous (*Orthathous*) *mauroi* PLATIA, 2010

Material examined – 5 males: **Bosnia-Herzegovina**, Gorica, Trtla pl., 16.VI.1978, I. ROZNER (1, CPG, 4, HNHM).

Distribution – Described from a single male specimen from Croatia. New to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Athous (*Orthathous*) *picipennis* REITTER, 1905

Material examined – 3 males: **Ukraine**, Zakarpat'e, Vinogradov r., Cherna Gora, 25.VII.1975, MORUSANIN (1, HNHM); Ukraine, Zakarpatskaya oblast', okr. g. Husta, 24.VI.1957; Ukraine, Karpaty, Velykyy Bereznyi raion, 6.VII.1954 (det. DOLIN, 1987) (2, CPG).

Distribution – Romania (CATE 2007), Hungary (MERKL *et al.* 2010). New to Ukraine.

Athous (*Orthathous) silicensis* LAIBNER, 1975

Material examined – 1 male: **Austria**, Feistritz, Styria, 10.VIII.1910, DIENER, ex. coll. Dr. J. FODOR (det. DOLIN, 2000) (HNHM).

Distribution – Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary (CATE 2007). New to Austria.

Athous (Haplathous) ilniczkyi sp. n.
(Figs 85–89)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "Abkhazia [**Georgia**], Avadhara, 1500 m, 8.VII.2008, leg. S. Ilniczky" (HNHM).

Diagnosis – This species is similar to *Athous* (*Haplathous) curtus* DOLIN, 2004 from the western Caucasus in having quadrangular pronotum and short, oval elytra, but can be separated by the larger size, colour and longer antennae (DOLIN & PENEV 2004).

Description – Male (Fig. 85). Length 10.8 mm; width 3.5 mm. Rather dull; entirely black except for posterior half of lateral elytral interstria, articulations of legs and tarsi ferruginous; covered with moderate, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Head across eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons widely and shallowly impressed from middle to anterior margin, latter thickened at angles, simple in middle, nearly straight, slightly protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with narrow intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 86) short, not surpassing apices of posterior angles of pronotum, feebly serrate from fourth antennomere on; second antennomere subcylindrical, twice as long as wide, third conical, 1.5× longer than second and twice as long as wide; second and third antennomeres taken together 1.6× longer than fourth; fourth to seventh triangular, fourth longer, less than twice as long as wide; eight to tenth slenderer, about twice as long as wide, last a little longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, symmetrically narrowing in apical third.

Pronotum (Fig. 87) as long as broad, widest in middle and at apices of posterior angles, convex, gradually sloping at sides, more abruptly at base; sides very weakly arcuate, posterior angles very short, not divergent; punctures on disk deep, simple, with narrow intervals, gradually denser, slightly umbilicate toward sides, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-like, slightly convex, punctate. Elytra oval, widest in middle, 2.68× longer than and as wide as pronotum, moderately convex; striae superficial, moderately punctate; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Tarsomeres (Fig. 88) regularly decreasing in length.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 89 (length 1.25 mm).

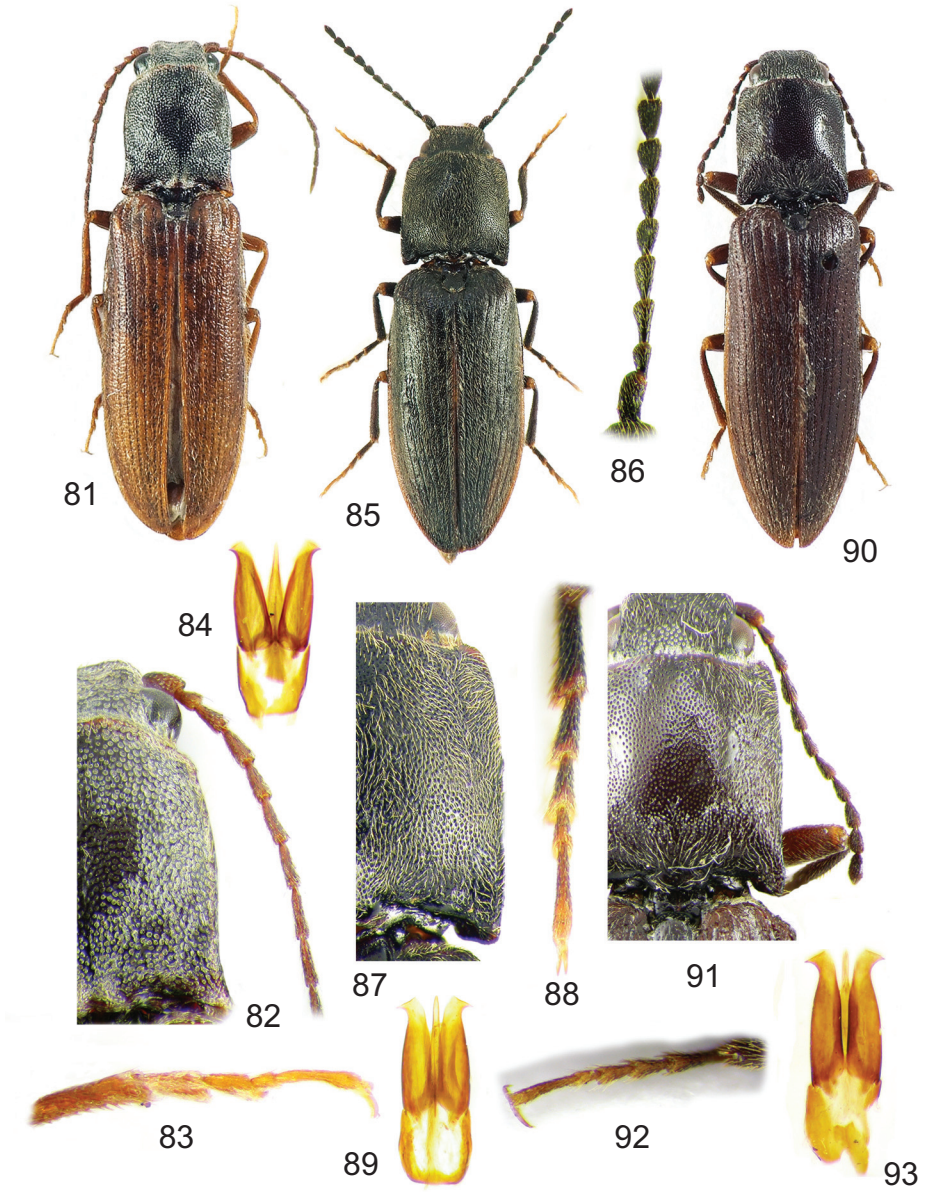
Female unknown.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to the collector of the holotype, SÁNDOR ILNICZKY, private coleopterist in Budapest, collector of Western Palaearctic Scarabaeoidea.

Athous (Haplathous) korsosi sp. n.
(Figs 90–93)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "Dr. V. Ronchetti Bezinghi [**Russia**], 12.VII. 1908"; "coll. Reitter"; "A. caminarius m[illegible]" (HNHM). 1 paratype, female: "CAUCASUS [Russia], Daghestan, Kurush, 2000 m, 9.VII.1989, Z. Korsós" (HNHM).

Diagnosis – This species is compared with *Athous* (*Haplathous*) *utschederensis* REITTER, 1890 having similarly short antennae, but distinctly separated by the nearly flat frons, finer punctation of pronotum and elytra longer compared to pronotum (see DOLIN & PENEV 2004).



Figs 81–84. *Athous hercegovinensis* sp. n., male, 81 = habitus, 82 = base of antenna and pronotum, 83 = tarsomeres, 84 = aedeagus. – **Figs 85–89.** *Athous ilniczkyi* sp. n. male, 85 = habitus, 86 = base of antenna, 87 = pronotum, 88 =tarsomeres, 89 = aedeagus. – **Figs 90–93.** *Athous korsosi* sp. n., male, 90 = habitus, 91 = base of antenna and pronotum, 92 = tarsomeres, 93 = aedeagus. Not to scale

Description – Male (Fig. 90). Length: 10.4 mm; width 2.93 mm. Moderately shiny; head, antennae, pronotum, scutellum and ventral side dark brown; elytra and legs lighter brown with ferruginous hue; covered with short, recumbent, yellowish vestiture.

Head across eyes a little narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, very shallowly depressed at anterior margin, latter slightly thickened, moderately and regularly arcuate, barely protruding above clypeus; punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, with narrow intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 91) short, not surpassing apices of posterior angles of pronotum, moderately serrate from fourth antennomere on; second antennomere subcylindrical, nearly twice as long as wide, third subconical, 1.4× longer than second and as long as fourth; second and third taken together 1.7× longer than fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, last slightly longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal with subparallel sides.

Pronotum (Fig. 91) 1.1× longer than broad, widest at base and middle, regularly convex, with two very small, smooth, symmetrical areas in middle before lateral slopes; sides parallel from base nearly to anterior margin, posterior angles very short, truncate, not divergent; punctation moderate, punctures on disk deep, simple, gradually denser toward sides, more or less umbilicate and contiguous at lateral extremities. intervals on average equal to smaller than puncture diameters.

Scutellum quadrangular, convex in middle, punctate. Elytra 2.8× longer than and as wide as pronotum, sides widest behind middle; striae superficial, well marked, punctate; interstriae flat, densely punctate.

Fourth tarsomere (Fig. 92) clearly narrower than third and longer than half of it.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 93 (length 1.17 mm).

Female. Length: 10.6 mm, width 3.25 mm. Very similar to male in colour and size, with shorter antennae and quadrangular pronotum.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to the collector of the paratype, ZOLTÁN KORSÓS, curator of the Myriapoda Collection of HNHM.

Athous (Haplathous) evae sp. n.
(Figs 94–97)

Material examined – Holotype, male: "HISPANIA [**Spain**], Zaragoza, Sigués, 1987.VI.8., A. Podlussány" (HNHM).

Diagnosis – Allied to *Athous* (*Haplathous*) *oromii* PLATIA et GUDENZI, 2005 having similar male genitalia, this species can be separated by the bicoloured body and more elongate elytra (see PLATIA & GUDENZI 2005).

Description – Male (Fig. 94). Length 11.2 mm; width 2.87 mm. Moderately shiny; bicoloured: head, pronotum and part of scutellum blackish, antennae, elytra and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, recumbent, yellowish vestiture.

Head across eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum; frons deeply impressed from middle to anterior margin, latter moderately thickened, directed downwards and slightly protruding above clypeus.

Antennae (Fig. 95) exceeding apices of posterior angles of pronotumby about 3.5 antennomeres, slightly serrate from fourth antennomere on; second antennomere subcylindrical, slightly longer than wide, third conical, 1.7× longer than second and nearly twice as long as wide; second and third antennomeres taken together slightly longer than fourth; fourth to sixth subtriangular, about twice as long as wide, seventh to tenth slenderer, with subparallel sides, more than twice as long as wide, last notably longer than penultimate, filiform, pointed at apical third.

Pronotum (Fig. 95) as long as broad, widest at apices of posterior angles, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base; sides moderately arcuate, feebly sinuate before posterior angles, latter short, truncate, slightly divergent; punctation coarse, punctures on disk deep, simple or slightly umbilicate with variable intervals on average smaller than puncture diameters, gradually denser toward sides, more superficial, clearly umbilicate, contiguous at the lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-like, flat and slightly convex at base, densely punctate. Elytra 3.2× longer than and as wide as pronotum, convex, sides widest behind middle; striae well marked and punctate; interstriae flat, with dense and fine punctures.

Tarsomeres (Fig. 96) regularly decreasing in length.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 97 (length 1.59 mm).

Female unknown.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to ÉVA MIKE, a personal friend of the second author.

Athous (*Haplathous*) *austriacus* DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1873

Material examined – 1 male: **Albania**, Periferi Kukës, 7 km E of Turaj along the Novoselë-Kolesjan road (41°56.594'N, 20°29.879'E), 1800 m, 24.VI.2007, L. DÁNYI, Z. ERŐSS, Z. FEHÉR, A. HUNYADI & D. MURÁNYI (HNHM).

Distribution – Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine (CATE 2007). New to Albania.

Athous (*Haplathous*) *zebeianus* PLATIA, 2008

Material examined – 1 male: **Macedonia**, Baba, Magarevo, Pelister-tábor [= Pelister campsite], 700 m, 7.VI.1978, I. ROZNER (HNHM).

Distribution – Described from Greece. New to Macedonia.

Megathous nigerrimus (Desbrochers des Loges, 1869)

Material examined – 1 male: **Italy**, Piedmont, Gias della Chiot (CN), 1545 m, 2.VIII. 2007, Z. László (HNHM).

Distribution – France, Italy, Switzerland (Platia 1994, Cate 2007). New to the Piedmont region of Italy.

Tribe Melanotini Candèze, 1859

Melanotus (*Melanotus*) *brignolii* Guglielmi et Platia, 1985

Material examined – 4 males: **Syria**: muh. Homs, Crac des Chevaliers, 34°45.256'N, 36°17.726'E, 655 m, 27.VI.2006, D. Szalóki (HNHM).

Distribution – Greece (Cate 2007), Albania (Pedroni & Platia 2010), Turkey (Mertlik & Platia 2008). New to Syria.

Melanotus (*Melanotus*) *crassicollis* (Erichson, 1841)

Material examined – 2 males: **Syria**, Latakia Prov., Slunfeh, 4.VI.2010, macchia-oak forest, beaten and swept, A. Kotán, E. Mizsei, T. Németh & N. Rahmé (1, CAK); Syria, muh. Al Ladhqiyah, Salah ad Din Citadel, 35°35.828'N, 36°03.278'E, 360 m, 24.VI.2006, D. Szalóki (1, CDSZ).

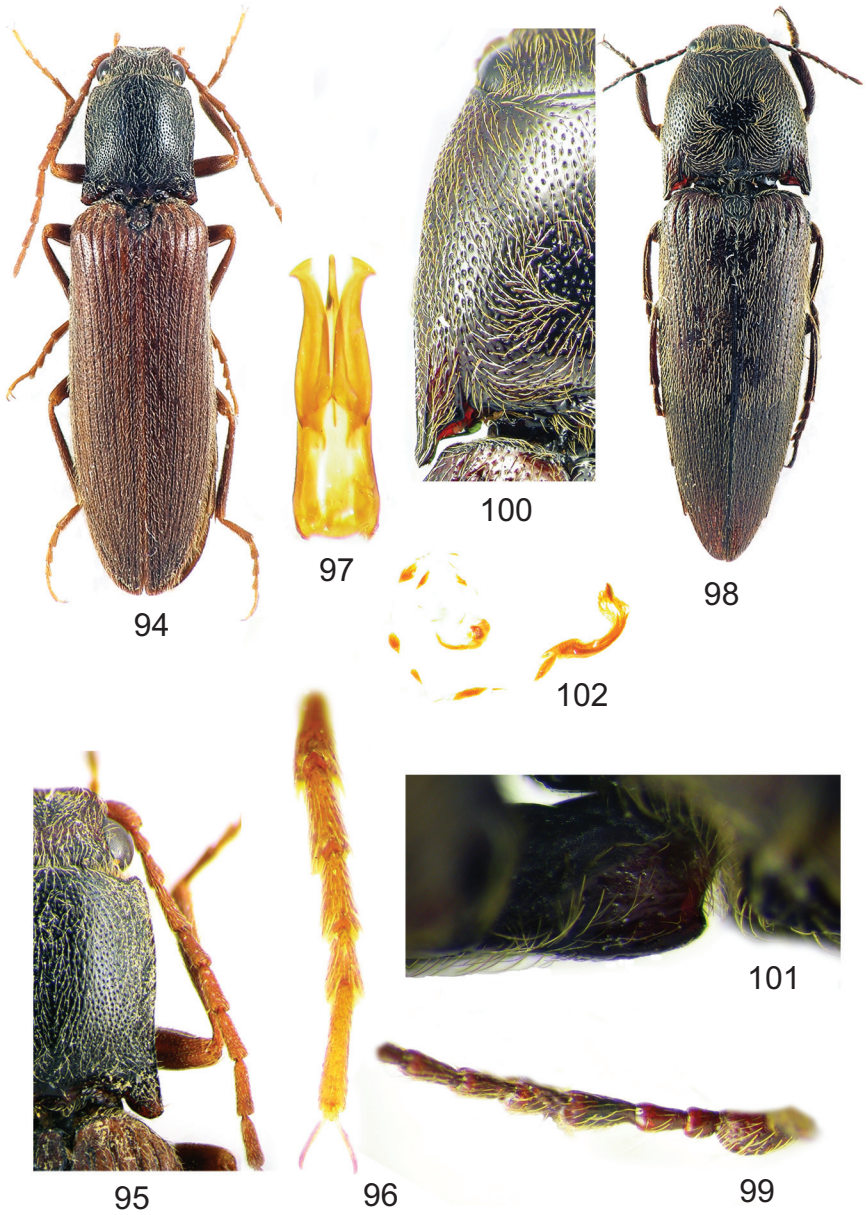
Distribution – Austria, Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia (Central and South European Territory), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey (Cate 2007). Albania (Pedroni & Platia 2010), Lebanon, Israel (Platia 2010). New to Syria.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) kangwonensis sp. n.
(Figs 98–102)

Material examined – Holotype female: "**KOREA**, Kangwon Prov., Chungcheon-Dam, N 37 57 34, E127 39 33,1, 169 m, UV light"; "26.VIII.2003, leg. A. Kun & M. Földvári Korea No. 1736" (HNHM).

The entry under collecting event number No. 1736 (in fact, 1797) in Csorba *et al.* (2006) provides the following information.

No. 1797. "Collecting at light."



Figs 94–97. *Athous evae* sp. n., male, 94 = habitus, 95 = base of antenna and pronotum, 96 = tarsomeres, 97 = aedeagus. – **Figs 98–102.** *Melanotus kangwonensis* sp. n., female, 98 = habitus, 99 = base of antenna, 100 = pronotum, 101 = prosternal process, 102 = sclerites of bursa copulatrix. Not to scale

Diagnosis – A species resembling *Melanotus* (*Spheniscosomus*) *kishiii* PLATIA, 2005 from Taiwan in the general shape, colour and prosternal process, it can be separated by the shorter antennae, nearly straight anterior margin of pronotum and sclerites of bursa copulatrix (see PLATIA 2005*b*).

Description – Female (Fig. 98). Length 16 mm; width 4.5 mm. Shiny; entirely dark brown with ferruginous shadings; covered with dense, recumbent, yellowish vestiture.

Head across eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum; frons flat, anterior margin not thickened, nearly straight, directed downwards and protruding above clypeus.

Antennae (Fig. 99) short, slightly surpassing middle of pronotum, serrate from fourth antennomere on; second antennomere subcylindrical and slightly longer than wide; third subconical, 1.5× longer than second and nearly twice as long as wide; second and third antennomere taken together a little longer than fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, fourth longer than following antennomere and clearly longer than wide, fifth to tenth shorter and nearly as long as wide; last a little longer than penultimate, regularly ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 100) 1.1× broader than long, widest at apices of posterior angles, strongly convex, with trace of mid-longitudinal, smooth and very narrow depression in middle transformed to short, slightly raised, shiny carina on basal slope; sides regularly narrowing anterior from middle, backwards subparallel to posterior angles, latter short, truncate, not divergent; carina short, subparallel to lateral margins and directed inward; punctation coarse, punctures on disk deep, simple or slightly umbilicate, gradually larger and denser toward sides, strongly umbilicate and contiguous at the lateral extremities, intervals equal to puncture diameters to smaller.

Scutellum quadrangular, feebly impressed, densely punctate. Elytra 2.8× longer than and as wide as pronotum, convex, sides gradually and regularly tapering from base to apices; striae regularly marked and punctate; interstriae flat, densely and more finely punctate.

Prosternal process (Fig. 101) horizontal behind the procoxae and slightly emarginate at apex; sides of mesosternum vertically sloping forward.

Bursa copulatrix as in Fig. 102.

Male unknown.

Etymology – The name is derived from Kangwon (= Gangwon) province, South Korea, where the holotype was collected.

Melanotus (*Spheniscosomus*) *sulcicollis* (MULSANT et GUILLEBEAU, 1855)

Material examined – 1 male and 2 females: **Albania** spt. [= septentrionalis], Oroši (Ptr), coll. APFELBECK (1 male, 1 female, HNHM); Merdita, Oroschi, coll. APFELBECK (1 female, HNHM).

Distribution – Spain, France, Italy, Croatia, Greece, Morocco (CATE 2007). New to Albania.

Tribe Aplastini STIBICK, 1979

Plastocerus angulosus (GERMAR, 1845)

Material examined – 1 male: **Syria**, muh. Hama, Al Ghab, Shatha al Dardar, 35° 32.195'N, 36°15.076E, 180 m, 26.VI.2006, D. SZALÓKI (CDSZ).

Distribution – Greece (Samos I.), Turkey, Israel (PLATIA 2010). New to Syria.

*

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