

A REVIEW OF THE EGYPTIAN ANT FLOWER BEETLES (*AMBLYDERUS*, *HIRTICOLLIS*, *LEPTALEUS*, *PSEUDOLEPTALEUS*) (COLEOPTERA, ANTHICIDAE, ANTHICINI)

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Abstract: This is the second paper of a series reviewing the Egyptian Anthicidae. The present paper deals with the eight species of ant beetles belonging to the four genera known to occur in Egypt: *Amblyderus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, *Hirticollis* Marseul, *Leptaleus* LaFerté-Sénéctère and *Pseudoleptaleus* Pic. Keys are provided to separate these species, and for each of them there is a diagnosis, detailed information about its distribution and some ecological notes.

Key words: Coleoptera, Anthicidae, taxonomy, distribution, keys, Palaearctic region, North Africa, Egypt.

Revisión de los antícinos (*Amblyderus*, *Hirticollis*, *Leptaleus*, *Pseudoleptaleus*) (Coleoptera, Anthicidae, Anthicini) de Egipto

Resumen: Este es el segundo de una serie de trabajos dedicados a una revisión de los Anthicidae egipcios. El presente artículo se ocupa de las ocho especies de antícinos encuadradas en los cuatro géneros conocidos de Egipto: *Amblyderus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, *Hirticollis* Marseul, *Leptaleus* LaFerté-Sénéctère y *Pseudoleptaleus* Pic. Se incluyen claves para la separación de dichas especies y se hace una diagnosis de las especies, acompañada de información detallada de su distribución y algunas notas sobre su ecología.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Anthicidae, taxonomía, distribución, claves, Paleártico, África septentrional, Egipto.

Introduction

Family Anthicidae, are moderate-sized; about 3000 species under 40 genera (Booth *et al.*, 1990). They are characteristically narrow-bodied beetles with a distinctive pronotum that is constricted posteriorly and are usually black or dark brown, sometimes with patches of dull red or yellow. Some species have an obvious horn on the anterior border of pronotum.

Member of the tribe Anthicini have the pronotal apex broadly and smoothly curved without any development into a large tubercle, lack pits on the pronotum posterior to the cervical articulations, and have a distinct rounded collar at the pronotal apex encircling the neck (Chandler, 2002).

In earlier list, Peyerimhoff (1907) listed two species from Sinai Peninsula under *Leptaleus* namely *L. glabellus* Truqui and *L. maximicollis* Pic. While, in 1933 Schatzmayr and Koch published the only taxonomic work so far on the ant beetles known from Egypt, they listed *Anthicus hispidus* Rossi (currently belonging to *Hirticollis*) with other species. Moreover, in 1935 Koch added 4 more species to the previous list belonging to *Amblyderus* and *Leptaleus*. In addition, Hanna (1970) recorded *Leptaleus unifasciatus* (currently *Pseudoleptaleus unifasciatus*) from Assiut on light trap and also Pic (1899); Koch (1935, 1937) and Sahlberg (1913). The most recent comprehensive list of Egyptian ant beetles is included in Alfieri's "Coleoptera of Egypt" (1976), but among Egyptian species this list includes several synonyms, so that the eight species and varieties, which belonging to the four genera of this work, mean very little as a reliable total. All species known from Egypt are listed also by Chandler *et al.* (2008b).

The most important investigations about survey and zoogeographical distribution of the anthicids of old world were given by Bonadona (1958, 1969 & 1991); Bucciarelli (1980); Chandler (2000); Chandler *et al.* (2004, 2008a &

2008b); Chikatunov *et al.* (2005); Hille (1985 & 1989); Kejval (2002, 2003, 2006 & 2009); Koch (1937); Nardi & Mifsud (2003); Nardi (2004); Pic (1894, 1899 & 1911); Pic & Hawkins (1957); Sahlberg (1913); Schembri (1991); Telnov (1998, 2007 & 2008); Truqui (1855); Uhmman (1985, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992 & 1998) and Uhmman *et al.* (2005).

Since 1933, when Schatzmayr and Koch work was published, there has been offered no comprehensive taxonomic study of Egyptian ant beetle genus *Anthicus* (sensu lato). The present paper and the first paper (El-Torkey *et al.*, 2005) of the designed series are intended to serve as a base of such a study. This study dealing with eight species belonging currently to four genera (*Amblyderus*, *Hirticollis*, *Leptaleus* and *Pseudoleptaleus*), which known to occur in Egypt. However, El-Torkey *et al.* (2005) reviewed 21 Egyptian species that belonging to 3 genera (*Anthicus*, *Omonadus*, and *Stricticollis*).

Material and methods

The present taxonomic work started by examination of the Egyptian Insect Reference Collections for materials regarded as anthicid beetles under investigation. These collections are: Collection of A. Alfieri, Al-Azhar University, Faculty of Agriculture (ALFC); Collection of Ain Shams University, Faculty of Science, Entomology Department (ASUC); Collection of Cairo University, Faculty of Science, Entomology Department (CUC); Collection of Egyptian Entomological Society (EESC) and Collection of Ministry of Agriculture, Plant Protection Research Institute (MAC). A field survey of anthicid beetles was carried out to cover practically different geographical localities of Egypt. From every species, dry

mounting is made for keeping in the authors' collection (MSAC) and to help in recording the general appearance and the external morphology. The examined material was identified recording to keys of Schatzmayr and Koch (1933), Koch (1935) and Uhmman (1992) also the original description of each species was consulted. Mounting specimens and slides preparation with drawing of some species was made in laboratory of insect research, Plant Protection Department, College of Food and Agriculture Sciences, King Saud University. The nomenclature and systematic adopted are according to Bonadona (1991) and Chandler *et al.* (2008b). Terminology used in species descriptions is mainly based on Marsuel (1879) Schatzmayr and Koch (1933), Koch (1935) and Uhmman (1992). Examination and illustrations of the external features of specimens were achieved using M6C-9 (made in USSR) stereo binocular microscope. All drawings were made by square eye-piece. Ocular micrometer was used in making measurements.

The male genitalia couldn't examined during this study, due to the regulation implemented in the collection, which prevent the extracting the genitalia from any preserved specimens.

The source of local distribution for each species is based on the material examined and published data.

Result and discussion

I. *Amblyderus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1847

Amblyderus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1847: 368.

Inamblyderus Pic, 1911, 27: 134

TYPE SPECIES: *Anthicus scabricollis* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1847

KEY TO SPECIES OF *AMBLYDERUS*:

- 1 The anterior margin of frons bilobed; disc of pronotum without longitudinal furrow (Fig. 6)..... **truncatus**
- The anterior margin of frons not bilobed; disc of pronotum with longitudinal furrow **sabulosus**

NOTE: *Amblyderus maculipennis* Pic, 1898 was recorded from Ethiopia by Pic 1898, and not from Egypt. Chandler *et al.* (2008b) listed Egypt as one of the global distribution of this species; and we have no evidence for its occurrence in Egypt. Accordingly this species not included in the current study.

1. *Amblyderus sabulosus* Pic, 1899

Amblyderus sabulosus Pic, 1899: 173.

TYPE LOCALITY: Palestine: Jaffa.

DIAGNOSIS: (After Pic, 1899)

Body length: 2.5-3 mm. Yellow testaceous blade, head and pronotum more or less darkened. Pubescence generally grey. Punctuation: head irregularly punctated; elytra with strong and slightly dense punctuation.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: no specimens available.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: Western part of the Mediterranean Coast. King Mariout, IV, (Alfieri, 1976).

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: distributed in Palestine and Egypt by Pic (1911).

2. *Amblyderus truncatus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a

Fig. 3 & 6.

Amblyderus truncatus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a: 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt.

DIAGNOSIS: Body length: 1.6-1.8 mm, width of elytra: 0.5-0.7 mm. Head length: 0.3-0.35 mm, width: 0.3-0.35 mm; Pronotal length: 0.4-0.45 mm, width: 0.3-0.4 mm; Elytral length: 0.9-1.0 mm, width: 0.5-0.7 mm. Color: entirely brilliant pale yellow

testaceous, eyes black, pronotum sprinkled anteriorly with small blackish asperities. Anterior margin of pronotum with a small corn regularly dents (Fig. 3). Punctuation: rather coarsely on the head, not distinct on pronotum, finely on elytra. Pubescence: slightly on the head; pronotum nearly glabrous; elytra covered with short hairs.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Abu Qir, 12.VIII.1934 (2), Ismailia, 17.IV.1933 (1), Kirdasa, VII (1), Sidi Bicher, 19.V.1922 (15) **ALC**; Abu Qir, 12.VIII.1934 (18), Abu Qir, 12.VIII.1934 (1) **MAC**; Abu Qir, 12.VIII.1934 (1) **ASUC**; Abu Qir, 12.VIII.1934 (1) **EESC**.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: Western part of the Mediterranean Coast, Suez Canal region, and Nile Delta & Lower Nile Valley; this distribution is based on Koch (1935), Alfieri (1976) and the examined specimens.

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Egypt and Afrotropical region (Chandler *et al.*, 2008b).

II. *Hirticollis* Marseul, 1879

Anthicus (Hirticollis) Marseul, 1879: 67

TYPE SPECIES: *Notoxus quadriguttatus* Rossi, 1792: 1.

SYNONYM: *Hirticomus* Pic, 1894: 69.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *HIRTICOLLIS*:

- 1 Body covered with numerous brown very long bristles (Fig. 8) **hispidus**
- Body covered with little numerous grayish bristles (Fig. 7) **biplagiatus**

1. *Hirticollis biplagiatus* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849c)

Fig. 2 & 7.

Anthicus biplagiatus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849c: 111.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa: The Cape of Good Hope.

SYNONYM:

Anthicus balteatus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849c: 112.

Anthicus basalis LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849c: 113.

Anthicus basalis LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849d: 212.

Anthicus bisuniguttatus Pic, 1951: 15.

Anthicus chembanus Pic, 1932: 18.

Anthicus densatus Fairmaire, 1898: 241.

Anthicus floreus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849c: 112.

Hirticomus fuscobrunneus Bonadona, 1969: 267

Anthicus prebasalis Pic, 1955: 130

DIAGNOSIS: Body length: 2.5-2.7 mm, width of elytra 0.8-0.9 mm. Head length: 0.4-0.45 mm, width: 0.4-0.45 mm; Pronotal length: 0.5-0.55 mm, width: 0.3-0.35 mm; Elytral length: 1.6-1.7 mm, width: 0.8-0.9 mm. Color: shining black pitch; pronotum dark brown; base of elytra yellow testaceous. Pubescence: grayish little numerous bristles (Fig. 2). Punctuation: fine and spread on front and sides of head, and pronotum; big and more compact on basal part of elytra and fine at rest.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Edku, V (1), Wadi Degla, 28.X.1934 (1) **ALC**; Luxor, VI.1908 (1) **EESC**; Mansouriya, 21.V.1998 (1), Mansouriya, 25.VI.1998 (2), Mansouriya, 18.VI.1998 (2), Mansouriya, 16.VII.1998 (7), Mansouriya, 9.VII.1998 (1), Mansouriya, 1.X.1998 (2) **MSAC**.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: Lower and Upper Nile Valley and Eastern desert, the source of this information is based on material examined data.

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Afrotropical species distributed in Egypt, Madagascar, Somalia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Camerun, Congo, Sudan, Madagascar, Swaziland (Uhmman, 1990, 1998 and Chandler *et al.*, 2008b).

2. *Hirticollis hispidus* (Rossi, 1792)

Fig. 8.

Anthicus hispidus Rossi, 1792: 46.

TYPE LOCALITY: Italy: Tuscany region.

SYNONYM: *Anthicus bicolor* Olivier, 1795:51: 5.

Anthicus hirtellus Creutzer, 1796: 3.

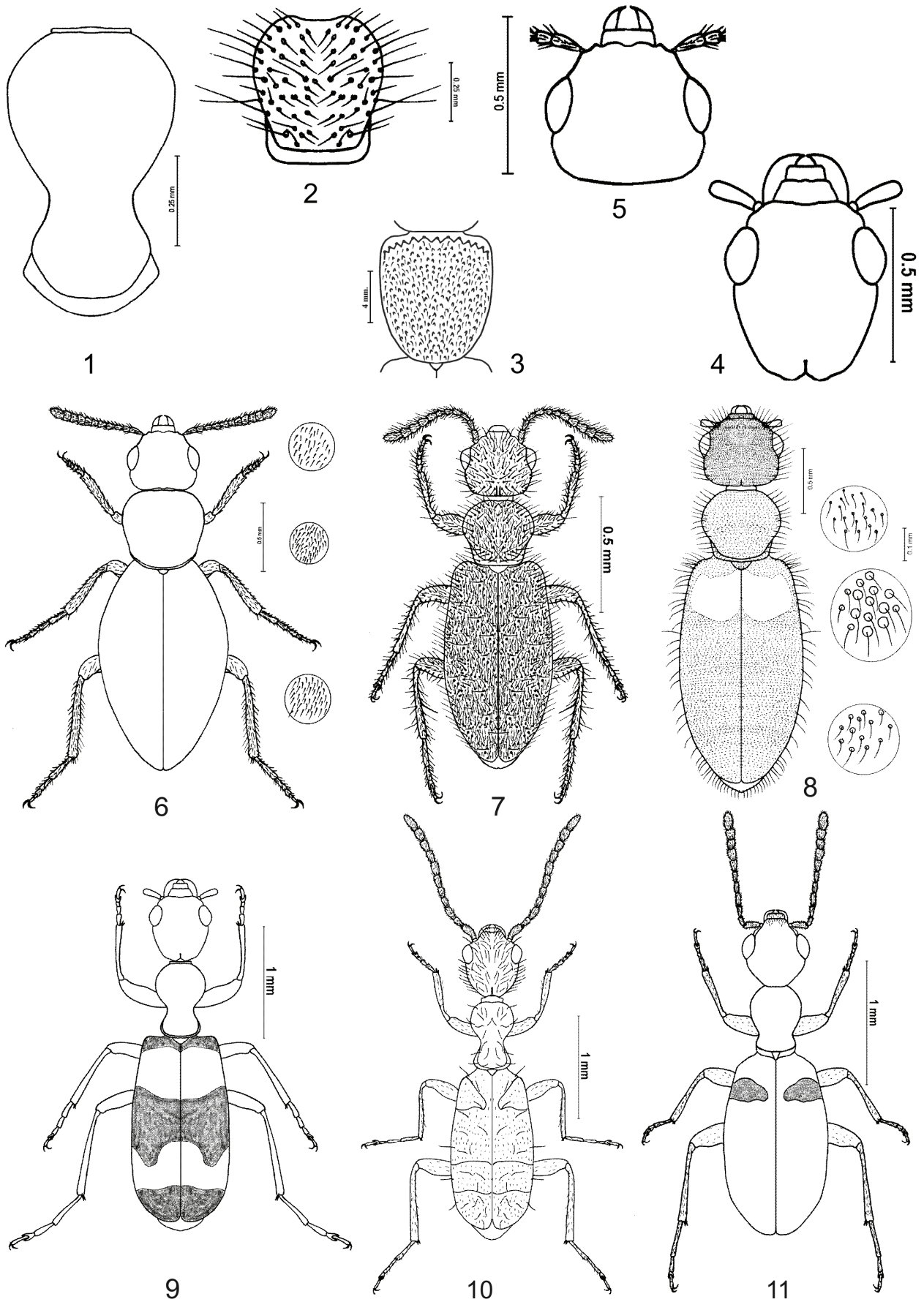


Fig. 1. Pronotum of *Leptaleus glabellus* (*). **Fig. 2.** Pronotum of *Hirticollis biplagiatus* (**). **Fig. 3.** Pronotum of *Amblyderus truncatus* (*). **Fig. 4.** Head of *Leptaleus klugii klugii* (*). **Fig. 5.** Head of *Pseudoleptaleus unifasciatus unifasciatus* (*). **Fig. 6.** *Amblyderus truncatus*. **Fig. 7.** *Hirticollis biplagiatus*. **Fig. 8.** *Hirticollis hispidus* (*). **Fig. 9.** *Leptaleus glabellus*. **Fig. 10.** *Leptaleus klugii klugii*. **Fig. 11.** *Pseudoleptaleus unifasciatus unifasciatus*. * specimens from ALC; ** specimens from EESC

DIAGNOSIS: Body length: 2.6-2.7 mm, width of elytra: 0.7-0.8 mm. Head length: 0.43 mm, width: 0.43 mm; Pronotal length: 0.46 mm, width: 0.43 mm; Elytral length: 1.5 mm, width: 0.8 mm. Color: black brown; elytra with 2 yellow brown macula at shoulders. Pubescence: yellowish long numerous bristles. Punctuation: strong and spread on head; little big and spread on pronotum; big and flat on anterior 2/3 of elytra, very fine on posterior 1/3.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Alexandria, 23.VIII.1910 (5), Cairo, 1912 (1), Dahshour, 20.IV.1912 (1), Giza, X (1), Marg, 20.II.1903 (1), Shoubra, 23.VII.1914 (1) **EESC**; Cairo, XI (1), Ramleh, VII (1), Wadi Hoff, X (1) **ALC**; Kafr Hakim, 23.IX.1933 (1), Kafr Hakim, 22.X.1933 (1), Tamiya, 13.III.1934 (1) **MAC**; Mansouriya, 29.IX.1998 (1), Mansouriya, 7.V.1998 (1), Mansouriya, 14.V.1998 (1), Mansouriya, 18.VI.1998 (1), Mansouriya, 15.X.1998 (1), Qena, VI.2004 (1) **MSAC**.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: Western part of the Mediterranean Coast, Lower and Upper Nile Valley and Eastern desert, the source of this information is based on material examined data and published data of Schatzmayr and Koch (1933); Alfieri (1976).

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Africa: Algeria, Canary Island, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Madeira and Morocco. Asia: Afghanistan, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Tibet, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, West Siberia and Yemen. Europe: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Malta, Macedonia, Moldavia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Siberia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine. (Uhmman, 1992 and Chandler *et al.*, 2008b).

III. *Leptaleus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b

Anthicus (*Leptaleus*) LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b: 5.

TYPE SPECIES: *Notoxus rodriguessi* Latreille, 1804.

SYNONYM: *Ephippicollis* Marseul, 1879: 65.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *LEPTALEUS*

- 1 Elytron with one fascia *maximicollis*
- Elytron with two fascias 2
- 2 Body dark brown; each elytron ornated with 2 testaceous fascias, first behind shoulder and second at 2/3 (Fig. 10) *klugii klugii*
- Body yellow testaceous; each elytron ornated with 2 black fascia, first at middle and second at the apex (Fig. 9) .. 3
- 3 Elytra strongly and densely punctated..... *punctatissimus*
- Elytra superficially and sparsely punctated..... *glabellus*

NOTE: *Leptaleus rodriguessi* (Latreille, 1804) was recorded from Asia minor and *Leptaleus punctatissimus* Fairmaire, 1893 from Badoumbé (Mali) and not from Egypt. Uhmman (1998) and Chandler *et al.* (2008b) listed Egypt as one of the global distribution of these species; and we have no evidence for its occurrence in Egypt. Accordingly these species not included in the current study.

1. *Leptaleus glabellus* (Truqui, 1855)

Fig. 1 & 9.

Anthicus glabellus Truqui, 1855: 346.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lebanon (Beirut).

DIAGNOSIS: Body length: 2.6-2.7 mm, width of elytra: 0.7-0.8 mm. Head length: 0.5-0.55 mm, width: 0.3-0.4 mm; Pronotal length: 0.6-0.65 mm, width: 0.3-0.35 mm; Elytral length: 1.4-1.5 mm, width: 0.7-0.8 mm. Color: brilliant yellow testaceous; anterior half of head and elytral macula red testaceous; legs yellowish. Pubescence: grayish, few and long pubescent. Punctuation: superficial and spread throughout all body.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Bir Areyda, 28.I.1926 (1), Wadi Isla, 13.IV.1940 (8) **ALC**; Madina (Hedjaz), 7.II.1937 (1) **MAC**.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: Western Desert and South Sinai, the source of this information is based on material examined data.

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan. Asia: Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Europe: Greece. (Uhmman, 1998 and Chandler *et al.*, 2008b).

2. *Leptaleus klugii klugii* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b)

Fig. 4 & 10.

Anthicus klugii LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b: 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt.

SYNONYM: *Leptaleus truncatulus* Fairmaire, 1892: 116.

DIAGNOSIS: Body length: 2.7-2.9 mm, width of elytra: 0.6-0.65 mm. Head length: 0.5-0.55 mm, width: 0.4-0.5 mm; Pronotal length: 0.7-0.75 mm, width: 0.3-0.4 mm; Elytral length: 1.5-1.6 mm, width: 0.6-0.65 mm. Color: dark brown; antennae, palpi, pronotum and tip of tibia brown; elytral macula testaceous, one behind shoulder and second subapical. Pubescence: few and rather long. Punctuation: big and spread on frons; superficial and spread on pronotum and elytra.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Abu Qir, 11.VIII.1916 (5), Abu Rawash, 17.IX.1909 (1), Aslut, 12.XI.1930 (1), Belbies, 25.VIII.1914 (2), Cairo, VIII.1909 (1), Giza, 22.VII.1926 (1), Helwan, 11.III.1930 (1), Koubba, 20.X.1908 (1), Talbeyia, 29.XI.1915 (2), Toura, IX (1), Wadi Degla, 1.VIII.1924 (1), **ALC**; Abu Rawash, 5.X.1932 (14), Aslut, 2.XI.1930 (1), Giza, 12.I.1924 (1), Giza, 23.VII.1926 (1), Giza, 2.VIII.1926 (1), Helwan, 16.IX.1930 (1), Imbbaba, 2.XII.1931 (1), Kirdasa, 24.VIII.1940 (3), Maadi, 4.VI.1913 (1), Maadi, 4.VII.1918 (1), Maadi, 14.VI.1931 (1), Maadi, 27.III.1933 (1), Maadi, 17.V.1933 (1), Maadi, 13.VI.1933 (3), ? (2), **MAC**; Alexandria, 16.I.1917 (1), Aslut, 12.XI.1930 (1), Cairo, 1927 (1), El Roda, 2.V.1918 (3), El Roda, IX (1), Fakous, 13.XII.1931 (1), Giza, 23.VII.1926 (5), Helwan, 4.I.1930 (1), Helwan, 9.VI.1932 (1), Luxor, VI.1909 (2), Luxor, 7.VII.1910 (2), Marg, VIII (6), Massara, 4.X.1908 (1), Massara, 16.V.1909 (1), Massara, IX (1), Ramleh, 14.XI.1910 (1), Shoubra, 7.IX.1914 (1), Shoubra, 23.VII.1914 (1), Talbeyia, 23.VII.1914 (1), Toura, 18.VII.1909 (4), Toura, VII (1) **ASUC**; Alexandria, 16.I.1917 (1), Aslut, 12.XI.1930 (1), Giza, 23.VII.1926 (5), Helwan, 4.I.1930 (1), Helwan, 9.VI.1932 (1), Luxor, VI.1909 (2), Luxor, 7.VII.1910 (2), Marg, VIII (6), Massara, 4.X.1908 (1), Massara, 16.V.1909 (1), Massara, IX (1), Ramleh, 14.XI.1910 (1), Shoubra, 7.IX.1914 (1), Shoubra, 23.VII.1914 (1), Talbeyia, 23.VII.1914 (1), Toura, 18.VII.1909 (4), Toura, VII (1), Cairo, 1927 (1), El Roda, 2.V.1918 (3), El Roda, IX (1), Fakous, 13.XII.1931 (1) **EESC**; Bilbies, 10.IX.1998 (1), Bilbies, 18.VI.1998 (1), Bilbies, 19.VIII.1998 (1), Fayoum, V.2006 (1), Inshas, 11.IX.2003 (1), Khatara, 17.VII.1997 (1), Mansouriya, 17.IX.1998 (2), Mansouriya, 10.IX.1998 (1), Mansouriya, 30.VII.1998 (2), Mansouriya, 9.VII.1998 (1), Mansouriya, 19.VIII.1998 (2), Mansouriya, 13.VIII.1998 (2) **MSAC**.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: Upper and Lower Nile Valley and its Delta, Western part of the Mediterranean Coast, Eastern Desert, the source of this information is based on material examined data, and Sinai Peninsula (Uhmman *et al.*, 2005), Sids (Upper Nile Valley) (Uhmman, 1985).

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: This species is Afrotropical element and widely distributed in North Africa (from Egypt to Morocco) and Senegal (Bonadona, 1969). Asia: Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Yemen (Chandler *et al.*, 2008b).

3. *Leptaleus maximicollis* Pic, 1893

Leptaleus maximicollis Pic, 1893: 111.

TYPE LOCALITY: Algeria: Biskra.

DIAGNOSIS: (After Pic, 1893)

Body length: 2.7 mm, width: 0.8 mm. Color: shiny yellowish brown; back of elytra bluish black; abdomen black; one large yellowish macula on posterior part of elytra; shoulders largely reddish. Pubescence: clear and long. Punctuation: nearly absent.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: no specimens available.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: Sinai Peninsula (Wadi El Ain) (Peyerimhoff, 1907); Sinai (Alfieri, 1976 and Pic, 1902).

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco and Sudan. Asia: Iran, Israel, Oman and Saudi Arabia (Uhmann, 1998) and (Chandler *et al.*, 2008b).

IV. *Pseudoleptaleus* Pic, 1900

Anthicus (*Pseudoleptaleus*) Pic, 1900: 603.

TYPE SPECIES: *Anthicus* (*Pseudoleptaleus*) *gibbipennis* Pic, 1900.

1. *Pseudoleptaleus unifasciatus unifasciatus* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875)

Fig. 5 & 11.

Leptaleus unifasciatus Desbrochers des Loges, 1875: 43.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt: Cairo.

SYNONYM: *Leptaleus sublatius* Pic, 1914: 181.

DIAGNOSIS: Body length: 2.4-2.6 mm, width of elytra: 0.7-0.8 mm. Head (Fig. 5) length: 0.5-0.55 mm, width: 0.4-0.45 mm; Pronotal length: 0.5-0.55 mm, width: 0.4-0.45 mm; Elytral length: 1.4-1.5 mm, width: 0.7-0.8 mm. Color: dark brown; antennal base, tarsi, and macula at shoulders testaceous. Pubescence: very rare and short. Punctuation: superficial and very spread.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Abu Rawash, 31.VII.1932 (1), Cairo, XII.1915 (1), Fayoum, IV.1909 (1), Giza, 10.XI.1913 (3), Giza, IX (1), Giza, X (2), Helwan, 10.VII.1897 (1), Katta, 1.XI.1910 (1), Katta, 19.XI.1910 (6), Koubba, X.1927 (1), Matariya, 2.IX.1896 (1), Matariya, XI.1907 (1), Matariya, XI (1), Pyramids, 25.X.1903 (2), Pyramids, 25.X.1904 (1), Pyramids, 3.XI.1912 (5), Pyramids, 3.XI.1912 (1), Pyramids, 20.VII.1917 (1), Road El Farag, 2.II.1904 (5), Shoubra, 18.IX.1912 (2), Shoubra, VII (1), Shoubra, VIII (1), Talbeyia, IX.1907 (3), Talbeyia, 12.X.1913 (2), Talbeyia, IX (2), Toura, 3.VI.1908 (1), 1927 (2), 1935 (2) **ASUC**; Abu Rawash, 31.VII.1932 (1), Cairo, XII.1915 (1), Fayoum, IV.1909 (1), Giza, 10.XI.1913 (3), Giza, IX (1), Giza, X (2), Helwan, 10.VII.1897 (1), Katta, 1.XI.1910 (1), Katta, 19.XI.1910 (6), Koubba, X.1927 (1), Matariya, 2.IX.1896 (1), Matariya, XI.1907 (1), Matariya, XI (1), Pyramids, 25.X.1903 (2), Pyramids, 25.X.1904 (1), Pyramids, 3.XI.1912 (6), Pyramids, 20.VII.1917 (1), Road El Farag, 2.II.1904 (5), Shoubra, 18.IX.1912 (2), Shoubra, VII (1), Shoubra, VIII (1), Talbeyia, IX.1907 (3), Talbeyia, 12.X.1913 (2), Talbeyia, IX (2), Toura, 3.VI.1908 (1), 1927 (2), 1935 (2) **EESC**; Abu Rawash, 25.VI.1933 (8), Abu Rawash, 25.VI.1933 (2), Fikus, 17.XI.1931 (1), Kafr Hakim, 10.X.1938 (1), Nagaa Hammadi, 17.VIII.1917 (1), Nahia, 1.IX.1933 (1), Pyramids, 28.XII.1913 (2) **MAC**; Mahmoudia, 16.VI.1909 (4), Pyramids, 3.XI.1912 (1), Tamiya, 30.IX.1934 (1), Wadi Isla (Sinai), 10.IV.1940 (1) **ALC**.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: Nile Valley and its Delta, Western part of the Mediterranean Coast, Eastern Desert and Sinai Peninsula (Koch, 1935; Hanna, 1970 and Alfieri, 1976).

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION: Afrotropical element sporadically distributed in Africa and Asia in Iran (Chandler *et al.*, 2008b).

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