

NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS OF CLICK BEETLES FROM THE PALEARCTIC REGION (COLEOPTERA, ELATERIDAE)

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Abstract: Fourteen new species of click beetles belonging to the genera *Cardiophorus* (Turkey), *Dicronychus* (Syria), *Dima* (Greece), *Hemicrepidius* (Azerbaijan), *Athous* (Orthathous) (Azerbaijan), *Agriotes* (Lebanon), *Ampedus* (Sardinia, Italy), *Ctenicera* (Slovenia), *Anostirus* (Azerbaijan), *Selatosomus* (Warchalowskia) (Turkey), *Adrastus* (Azerbaijan) and *Melanotus* (Lebanon) are described. New chorological data for fifty-one species from the Palearctic region are given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Elateridae, new species, new records, Palearctic region.

Nuevas especies y registros de elatéridos paleárticos (Coleoptera, Elateridae)

Resumen: Se describen catorce nuevas especies de elatéridos de los géneros *Cardiophorus* (Turquía), *Dicronychus* (Siria), *Dima* (Grecia), *Hemicrepidius* (Azerbaiján), *Athous* (*Orthathous*) (Azerbaiján), *Agriotes* (Líbano), *Ampedus* (Cerdeña, Italia), *Ctenicera* (Eslovenia), *Anostirus* (Azerbaiján), *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) (Turquía), *Adrastus* (Azerbaiján) and *Melanotus* (Líbano). Se aportan además cincuenta y una nuevas citas de la región Paleártica.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Elateridae, especies nuevas, cita nueva, región Paleártica.

Taxonomy / Taxonomía:

Adrastus azerbaijanicus n. sp.

Agriotes kairouzi n. sp.

Agriotes libanensis n. sp.

Ampedus melonii n. sp.

Anostirus peculiaris n. sp.

Athous (*Orthathous*) *lasoni* n. sp.

Cardiophorus amasyensis n. sp.

Ctenicera juliana n. sp.

Dicronychus houschkai n. sp.

Dima hirtipennis n. sp.

Hemicrepidius kroliki n. sp.

Melanotus insignitus n. sp.

Melanotus phoenicius n. sp.

Selatosomus (*Warchalowskia*) *rapuzzii* n. sp.

Introduction

The study of click beetles received from several colleagues as well as from the Institute of Entomology of Sassari University by the courtesy of Prof. R. Pantaleoni and the Museum of Natural History in Genoa by the courtesy of Dr. R. Poggi gives me the opportunity to recognize thirteen undescribed species. They belong to the genera *Cardiophorus* (Turkey), *Dicronychus* (Syria), *Dima* (Greece), *Hemicrepidius* (Azerbaijan), *Athous* (*Orthathous*) (Azerbaijan), *Agriotes* (Lebanon), *Ampedus* (Sardinia, Italy), *Ctenicera* (Slovenia), *Anostirus* (Azerbaijan), *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) (Turkey), *Adrastus* (Azerbaijan) and *Melanotus* (Lebanon). The new species of the genus *Ampedus* from Sardinia (Italy) has previously been treated as a chromatic variety of *Ampedus praeustus* (F.) with unicoloured elytra. This species does not seem to be present in Sardinia although it is rather common in the nearby island of Corsica.

Material and methods

Body measurements: Body length is measured along the midline from the anterior margin of the frons to the apex of the elytra; the width is measured across the broadest part of the entire beetle.

Pronotal measurements: The pronotal length is measured along the midline; the width at the broadest part, which is usually at the hind angles.

Abbreviations: The names of institutions, museums and private collections containing the studied material are abbreviated as follows:

CAF Angelini coll., Francavilla Fontana (Italy)
CCC Cillo coll., Cagliari (Italy)
CHCB Houška coll., České Budějovice (Czech Rep.)
CKK Królik coll., Kluczbork (Poland)
CLB Lasoń coll., Białystok (Poland)
CMT Montemurro coll., Taranto (Italy)
CPG Platia coll., Gatteo (Italy)
CRC Ruzzante coll., Cagliari (Italy)
CRG Riese coll., Genoa (Italy)
CLC Leo coll., Cagliari (Italy)
CSQ Sechi coll., Quartu Sant'Elena (Cagliari) (Italy)
IEAUS coll. Istituto Entomologia Agraria Università di Sassari (Italy) (Prof. R. Pantaleoni).
MCSNG Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova (Italy) (Dr. R. Poggi).

The tribal placement of genera listed below follows Sánchez-Ruiz (1996).

Results

Tribe Oophorini Gistel, 1856

Aeoloderma oblitteratus (Candèze, 1859)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 spec. - Syria: Dayr az Zawr, 10 km SE Euphrates river bank, 26.V.2009, F. Houška (CHCB; CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. Iraq, Turkey, "Palestine" (Cate, 2007). New to Syria.

Aeoloides grisescens (Germar, 1844)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Jordan: Gawr Assafi, 21.IV.1997, T.

Abu Danoun. Yemen: Al Kowd, X-XI. 2000, A. v. Harten & S. Al Haruri (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AB AR CT GG GR ST UK N: EG LB MO A: AF CY IN IQ KI KZ MG OM NMO PA QA SA SY TD TM TR UZ WS AFR (Cate, 2007). UAE (Platia 2007). New to Jordan and Yemen.

***Aeoloides hauseri* (Reitter, 1896)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Pakistan: Sukur, 27.VIII.1980, J. Seifert. China: Kuldja, Yining/Gulja, Tian Shan, Xinjiang Province (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. A: AF KZ MG TM UZ (Cate, 2007). New to Pakistan and China.

***Aeoloides imitator* (Reitter, 1891)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Algeria: Sahara, Biskra, IV.1898, A. Lameere. Morocco: 15 Km Ene, Quarzazate, See-ufer, 12.V.1991, H. Zettel; 14 km N Erfoud, Borj-Yerdi, m 800, 9.V.1997, P. Vonicka. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. Tunisia (Cate, 2007). New to Morocco and Algeria.

***Aelosomus rossii* (Germar, 1844)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bulgaria: Nessebar, 16.V.1965, T. Palm. Greece: Evros, foce F. Evros, 2.VI.1992, M. Pavasi. Afghanistan: Kuschke, 1886, Hauser, ex Winkler coll. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AB AR GG ST UK A: IN KI KZ TD TM TR UZ (Cate, 2007). New to Bulgaria, Greece and Afghanistan.

Tribe Hemirhipini Candèze, 1857

***Calais parreysi* (Steven, 1830)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Montenegro: Mt Vojnik, m 1600, 14.VIII.1985, ex. Zeising coll. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: CR GR ST UK A: AF CY IN TR (Cate, 2007). New to Montenegro.

Tribe Agrypnini Candèze, 1857

***Lacon querceus* (Herbst, 1784)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Greece: Rodopi, Nea Santa, 10 km x Mega Derio, 700 m, 29.V.2007, F. Angelini (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BU CT CZ FR GE GB HU IT LT PL RO SK SP SV SZ UK (Cate, 2007). New to Greece.

Tribe Cardiophorini Candèze, 1860

***Cardiophorus amasyensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 10, 10a, 50

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **Turkey**: Amasya, Buzluk Dagı, Ovasaray env. (40°31'N, 35°47'E), 470 m, 8.VI.2009, A. Lasoń (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species resembling *C. corpulentus* Platia & Gudenzi, 2009, as to general shape and size, it can be separated by the blackish colour without distinct bronze shadings, ferrugineous legs, unicoloured abdominal sternites and elongate plates of bursa copulatrix.

DESCRIPTION.

Female. Moderately shiny; entirely blackish with yellow-ferrugineous legs; covered with very fine, barely apparent, yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, scarcely impressed at anterior margin, the latter

subarcuate, just protruding above clypeus; punctures deep, simple, with very short interstices or contiguous.

Antennae nearly reaching apices of posterior angles of pronotum, feebly serrated from third article on; second article subcylindrical, nearly twice as long as wide, third-tenth subtriangular, subequal in length, twice or more as long as wide; last as long as penultimate, subellipsoidal, symmetrically constricted at apical extremity.

Pronotum 1,13x broader than long, widest at middle, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base with a trace of a mid-longitudinal impression at basal slope; sides strongly arcuate, narrowing equally anteriad and posteriad, very shortly and moderately sinuate just before the posterior angles, the latter short, truncate, not divergent, with a very short carina; lateral suture-like margins fine and complete; puncturation fine, dense, uniformly distributed; punctures deep, simple, with very short intervals or contiguous.

Scutellum heart-shaped, a little wider than long, slightly emarginate at middle of base, very slightly impressed, finely punctured.

Elytra 2,3x longer than pronotum and slightly wider than it, moderately convex; sides suboval widest just behind the middle; striae regularly marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, densely and finely punctured.

Claws simple.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 10, 10a.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 8.8 mm; width 2.87 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from Amasya Province, where the species was collected.

***Cardiophorus bogatschevi* Dolin, 1985**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Uzbekistan: Karshi, 450 m, 9.IV.2007, V. Gurko (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AB A: IN KZ TM (Cate, 2007). New to Uzbekistan.

***Cardiophorus bucharensis* Schwarz, 1900**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Turkmenistan: Kugitang Plateau, Daraj-Dere, m 1400, 30.IV.1995. (det. Dolin) (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. A: TD UZ (Cate, 2007). New to Turkmenistan.

***Cardiophorus ebeninus* (Germar, 1824)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - Sweden: Värmland, loc. ill., 21.V.1944, E. Wirén (det. *C. atramentarius*). Uzbekistan: Kuraminskyi Mts., Kamchik pass, 2200-2400 m, 20.VI.1997, J. Louda. Kirgizstan: Gugchi, VI.1969 (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BU BY CR CT CZ EN FR GE GG GR HU IT LA LT MC PL RO SK ST SZ UK A: ES KZ MG TR (Cate, 2007), Pakistan (Platia, 2010). New to Sweden, Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan.

NOTE. Very probably records of *Cardiophorus atramentarius* Erichson, 1840 (syn. of *C. vestigialis* Erichson, 1840) from Sweden can be referred to this species. The identity of the species was checked by the examination of the sclerites of the bursa copulatrix of the female.

***Dicronychus houschkai* n. sp.**

Fig. 1, 1a, 11, 11a, 18, 51, 51a

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Syria**: Dayr az Zawr, 10 km SE Euphrates river bank, 26.V.2009, F. Houška (CHCB). 5 Paratypes (4 ♂, 1 ♀) - same data as Ht (2 ♂, 1 ♀); Palmyra, 25-26.V.2009, F. Houška; Rusafa, 35 km N Euphrates river bank, 27.V.2009, F. Houška (CHCB; CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species that can be compared to *D. fusivittatus* Platia & Gudenzi, 1999, for the very fine puncturation of pronotum. It is separated by the shinier surface of pronotum, more extended dark elytral macula, longer antennae and the rudimental median sclerite of bursa copulatrix.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; head, pronotum, environs of scutellum, a fusiform and in its extension variable spot on elytra and ventral side of body brownish; antennae, greater part of elytra and legs yellowish; covered with dense, recumbent, yellow vestiture.

Head with eyes just a little narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, slightly impressed at anterior margin, the latter moderately thickened, subarcuate or sublinear at middle, scarcely protruding above clypeus; punctures very fine, simple, with very short intervals. Antennae (fig. 18) exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles, moderately serrated from third article on; second article subcylindrical nearly twice as long as wide; third subtriangular, somewhat shorter than fourth; fourth-sixth triangular; seventh-tenth slenderer and less serrated; last as long as penultimate, with subparallel sides, rounded at apex.

Pronotum as long as broad, widest at middle, strongly convex, sloping abruptly at sides and base; sides moderately and regularly arcuate, shortly sinuate only before the posterior angles, posterior angles truncate, not divergent, with short carina directed mediad; puncturation double, rather uniformly distributed, very fine punctures with very short and shiny intervals are mixed more or less regularly with larger ones (on average 5-6 smaller punctures for 1 larger).

Scutellum heart-shaped, moderately impressed at middle, slightly emarginate at middle of base, pointed at apex.

Elytra 2.6x longer than pronotum and just wider than it, ovaliform, widest at about the middle, convex; striae marked and punctured, becoming more superficial towards the apicis and obsolete at the apical extremities; interstriae flat, very finely punctured.

Claws feebly toothed in basal half.

Aedeagus as in fig. 1, 1a (length 0.93 mm).

Female. The brownish colour of elytra is extended to nearly the entire surface; body larger and convexer than male, antennae shorter, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, the latter gently dilated at anterior third (fig. 51a).

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 11, 11a.

Size. Length ♂: 5.9-6.5 mm, width 1.75-1.93 mm; ♀: length 7 mm; width 2.12 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector F. Houška, who kindly sent me the material for study.

***Dicronychus equisetioides* Loshe, 1976**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Belarus: loc. in russian, 6.V.1982 (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E : AU BE CZ DE FR GE HU IT LA PL SK SV (Cate, 2007). Also GB (Alonso-Zarazaga & Cate, 2010). New to Belarus.

***Dicronychus marani* (Roubal, 1936)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 ♂ - Romania: Mehedinți Prov., 5 km W of Dobreta-Turnu Severin, 40 m, 1.V.2010, R. Królik (CKK; CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. Bulgaria. New to Romania.

***Dicronychus merkli* (Pic, 1910)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 4 spec. – Syria NW: Latakia, 40 km E

Qal'at al Mahaliban E, 31.V.-1.VI.2009, F. Houška (CHCB; CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. Cyprus, Turkey (Cate, 2007). New to Syria.

***Dicronychus quadrinaevus* (Reitter, 1891)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 spec. – Iran: SE Khorasan prov., Q'aen area, Khumik Pass, 2100 m, 29.V.2009, A. Klimenko; W Khorasan Prov., Sabzevar area, Foshtanq valley, 1500 m, 14.V.2009, A. Klimenko (CRG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AB A: TM (Cate, 2007). New to Iran.

Tribe Dendrometrini Gistel, 1856

***Dima hirtipennis* n. sp.**

Fig. 12, 19, 31, 36, 52

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - Greece: nom. Lakonia, O. Taigetos Prof. Elias, 1940 m, 2.VI.1999-14.VI.2000, Giachino & Vailati (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species that can be compared to *D. olympica* Meschnigg, 1934 (Schimmel & Platia, 2008) for the long and semi-erect pubescence of the body, but it is immediately separated by the larger size, shiny body, shape of pronotum with very sparse and fine puncturation and by the elongate elytra.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Shiny; entirely dark-ferrugineous with blackish shadings at base of pronotum, base of elytra and around scutellum; covered with moderate, semi-erect yellow-golden vestiture, particularly on elytra.

Head with eyes a little narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons widely, moderately and triangularly impressed from vertex to anterior margin, the latter obsolete at middle and fused with clypeus; punctures very variable in diameter and density, simple or slightly umbilicate.

Antennae (fig. 19) exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second and third articles subconical, subequal in length, less than twice as long as wide, taken together just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, nearly twice as long as wide, last as long as penultimate, ellipsoidal, moderately constricted at apex.

Pronotum (fig. 31) 1.4x broader than long, widest at middle, strongly convex at middle of disk, sloping gradually anteriad, abruptly posteriad, without any trace of a mid-longitudinal impression; sides strongly arcuate, distinctly sinuate before the posterior angles, the latter acuminate, divergent, directed posteriad only at apical extremities, with moderate carina running parallel to the lateral margin and forming a regular channel connected to the anterior edge; punctuation fine and sparse; punctures on disk fine, deep, simple, with intervals on average three times larger than their own diameters, at base sparser, at sides just a little denser but always well-spaced.

Scutellum quadrangular, slightly sinuate at sides, rounded at apex, nearly vertically sloping at sides, flat on surface with very fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra (fig. 36) 3.2x longer than pronotum and wider than it, convex, sides widest behind the middle; striae well-marked and punctured on entire surface, interstriae moderately convex, with finer punctures.

Bursa copulatrix with spines as in fig. 12.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 11.7 mm; width 4.3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the long and semi-erect vestiture of body.

***Hemicrepidius kroliki* n. sp.**

Fig. 2, 2a, 13, 20, 20a, 32, 41, 41a, 53, 53a.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Azerbaijan**: 2 km N of Peştatiük, Lerik rayonu (38°46'N, 48°34'E), 372 m, 2-3.VI.2010, R. Królik (CKK). 2 Paratypes ♂♀ - ♀ same data as Ht, A. Lasoń; ♂ 3 km SW of Yardimli, Yardimli rayonu (38°53'N, 48°13'E), 870 m, 1.VI.2010, R. Królik (CLB; CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species resembling small specimens of *H. hirtus* (Herbst, 1784), it is easily separated by the more serrate third article of antennae and particularly by the shape of the prosternal process.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Shiny; entirely black-piceous with brown legs; covered with dense, semi-erect, blackish vestiture.

Head with eyes just narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons triangularly impressed, anterior margin shiny, moderately thickened, regularly arcuate, touching clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very short interstices.

Antennae (fig. 20) exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article, serrated from third article on; second subcylindrical and just longer than wide, third triangular, about twice as long as second and just longer than wide; fourth and following subtrapezoidal, fourth-fifth as long as wide, sixth-seventh a little longer than wide, eighth-tenth slenderer, nearly twice as long as wide, last longer and narrower than penultimate, subellipsoidal with subparallel sides.

Pronotum (fig. 32) quadrangular, as long as broad, widest at apicis of posterior angles or at middle and apicis of posterior angles, moderately convex, gradually declivous at sides, more abruptly so at base, with a narrow and shallow mid-longitudinal impression at basal slope; sides from middle anteriorly tapering very gradually, posteriorly subparallel or slightly sinuate before the posterior angles, the latter short, truncate, not or scarcely divergent, with a very feeble carina subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation moderate, punctures on disk deep, simple, with intervals on average equal to their own diameters, gradually denser towards the sides with very short intervals, more or less clearly umbilicate, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-like, densely punctured, with a fine mid-longitudinal carina from base to middle in holotype, prolonged to apex and more apparent in paratype.

Elytra 2.6-2.7x longer than pronotum and just wider than it, suboval, widest at middle; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex with dense and finer punctures.

Prosternal process (fig. 41, 41a) acuminate, not bent immediately behind the procoxal cavities but after the first third of its length.

Aedeagus as in fig. 2, 2a (length 1.31 mm).

Female. Similar to male with larger body and shorter antennae (fig. 20a, 53a).

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 13.

Size. ♂: Length 10.9-11.2 mm; width 3-3.2 mm; ♀: 12.8 mm, width 3.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector, Mr. R. Królik, a specialist of Buprestidae (Coleoptera).

***Athous (Orthathous) lasoni* n. sp.**

Fig. 3, 3a, 21, 60.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Azerbaijan**: Yardimli rayonu, 23 km NE of Yardimli (38°57'N, 48°28'E), 368 m,

30.V.2010, A. Lasoń (CLB). 1 Paratype ♂ - same data as Ht, 31.V.2010 (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species resembling *A. (Orthathous) astrabadensis* Faust, 1877, from Iran for the general shape, colour and size, it can be separated by the deeper impressed frons, more elongate and divergent posterior angles of pronotum and apicis of paramera in male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION.

Male. Moderately shiny; head, pronotum, scutellum dark brown to blackish; antennae and elytra lighter brown-ferruginous with blackish shadings along the suture and sides; legs yellow-ferruginous; covered with long, dense yellow-golden vestiture, which is partially erect on sides of elytra.

Head with eyes just narrower than anterior margin of pronotum; frons widely impressed from vertex to anterior margin, the latter directed downwards, nearly straight at middle and touching clypeus; punctures coarse, slightly umbilicate, contiguous or confluent.

Antennae (fig. 21) exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by two articles; second article subcylindrical, nearly twice as long as wide, third conical nearly twice as long as second and shorter than fourth; second and third, taken together, 1.26x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, more than twice as long as wide, last a little longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, symmetrically constricted at apex.

Pronotum as long as broad, widest at apicis of posterior angles, strongly convex, with a trace of a very short mid-longitudinal line after the middle before the basal slope, sides moderately and regularly arcuate, shortly sinuate before the posterior angles, the latter well-developed and divergent; puncturation uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures deep, simple or scarcely umbilicate, with very short intervals or contiguous, also confluent at lateral extremities.

Scutellum smaller than the interelytral space, quadrangular, convex at basal half, flat posteriorly, strongly punctured.

Elytra 3x longer than pronotum and just wider than it, moderately convex, rather depressed on disk, sides subparallel from base to middle, then slightly dilated and regularly narrowing at posterior third; striae marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, densely punctured with rough surface.

Fourth article of tarsi much narrower and shorter than third.

Aedeagus as in fig. 3, 3a (length 1.25 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 10.2-10.7 mm; width 2.87-2.93 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to my colleague, A. Lasoń, collector of the specimens.

***Athous (Haplathous) marginicollis* Reitter, 1890**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Macedonia: Ohrid-Galicica, m 1300, 13.20.VI.1990, G. Sama. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: GG GR IT A: TR (Cate, 2007). New to Macedonia.

***Athous (Haplathous) pyrenaicus* Candèze, 1865**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Andorra: dint. Ordino, 1500 m, 31.V.-12.VI.1986, A. Vigna (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. Spain, France (Cate, 2007). New to Andorra.

***Limoniis poneli* Leseigneur & Mertlik, 2007**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 5 ♂ - Austria: Wien Umg., Mödling; Neusiedlersee. Greece: Argolida, Didymo Oros Mts., SE of

Nea Epidavros, 120 m, 9.VI.2007, A. Lasoń; Ahaia, Aiyon, str. for Kalavryta, 29.IV.1999, F. Angelini (CLB; CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. Spain, France, Great Britain, Czech Rep., Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Turkey (Le-seigneur & Mertlik, 2007). Italy & Slovenia (Mertlik, 2008). New to Austria & Greece.

***Stenagostus rhombeus* (Olivier, 1790)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 5 spec. – Grecia: Larissa, Mt Ossa, dint. Karitsa, 11-14.VII.2010, Padovani & Malmusi; vers. E Mt. Ossa, 1000 m, 12.VII.2010, Padovani & Malmusi; Trikala, dint. Castanea, 10-15.VII.2010, Padovani & Malmusi; Trikala, Pindo, Passo Katara, 1400-1700 m, 10-15.VII.2010, Padovani & Malmusi (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BE BH BU BY CR CZ DE FR GB GE HU IT LS MD NL PL PT RO SK SL SP ST SV SZ UK A: TR (Cate, 2007). New to Greece.

***Denticollis rubens* Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Macedonia: Ohrid, Galicica, 20.VI.2007, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama. (CPG).

Ditribution. E: AU BE BH BU BY CR CT CZ DE EN FR GE GG HU IT LA LS LU MD NR PL RO SK SL ST SV SZ UK YU (Cate, 2007); Spain (Recalde & San Martin, 2007); Albania (Pedroni & Platia, 2010); Turkey (Mertlik & Platia 2008). New to Macedonia.

Tribe Agriotini Champion, 1896

***Agriotes kairouzi* n. sp.**

Fig. 4, 4a, 22, 22a, 33, 54.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Lebanon**: Mt Lebanon, Qartaba, caza Jbail, 1200 m, VI.2010, A. Kairouz (CRG don. MCSNG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species allied to *A. maceki* Platia & Gudenzi, 1997, from Syria for the antennae with twelve articles. It is very similar for the general shape and size but can be separated by the shinier body, antennae a little shorter, the more flattened pronotum and elytra and by the lateral margins of pronotum not obsolete at middle.

DESCRIPTION.

Male. Moderately shiny; entirely dark-ferrugineous with undefined blackish shadings; covered with moderately dense yellow-golden, recumbent vestiture.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons slightly convex at vertex, moderately impressed at anterior margin, suprantennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very short intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (fig. 22, 22a) provided with twelve articles, exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by 4.5 articles; second and third articles subconical, subequal in length, less than twice as long as wide, taken together clearly shorter than fourth; fourth-fifth triangular, nearly 3x longer than wide, sixth-eleventh progressively slenderer, subtriangular to parallel-sided, last shorter than penultimate, with parallel sides and rounded at apex.

Pronotum (fig. 33) a little broader than long, widest at apicis of posterior angles, flat on disk, sloping abruptly at sides, more gradually to base; sides subparallel at middle, slightly dilated at anterior third, suddenly sinuate before the posterior angles, the latter long, acuminate, strongly divergent, with a feeble and short carina subparallel to lateral margins, which are complete from base to anterior margin; punctation uniformly distributed, punctures on entire surface

deep, simple or slightly umbilicate, with very short intervals.

Scutellum shield-like, densely punctured. Elytra 3x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, rather depressed on disk, sides tapering very gradually and regularly from base to apicis; striae well-marked and punctured, interstriae flat with rough surface.

Aedeagus as in fig. 4, 4a (length 1.62 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 13.8 mm; width 3.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to its collector, the Lebanese entomologist A. Kairouz.

***Agriotes libanensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 5, 5a, 23, 23a, 55.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Lebanon**: Ihmji, caza Jbail, 1140 m, 7.VII.2009, A. Kairouz (CRG don. MCSNG). 1 Paratype ♂ - same data as Ht (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species of the *A. nuceus* Fairmaire group, allied to *A. nigricans* Platia & Gudenzi, 1997, it can be distinguished by pronotum clearly wider than long, elongate and strongly divergent posterior angles, lateral margins obsolete at middle and longer elytra compared to pronotum.

DESCRIPTION.

Male. Moderately shiny; entirely dark-brown with ferrugineous shadings; antennae and legs ferrugineous; covered with dense, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum; frons flat, suprantennal carinae obsolete before the anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by nearly two articles, very moderately serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, subequal in length and nearly twice as long as wide; taken together as long or just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, more than twice as long as wide, last longer than penultimate, with subparallel sides, gradually narrowing at apex.

Pronotum 1.2x broader than long, widest at apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, convex, sloping nearly vertically at sides, more gradually at base, with a very narrow, impressed mid-longitudinal line from middle to basal slope; sides subparallel at middle, moderately dilated at apical third before the anterior margin, abruptly sinuate immediately before the posterior angles, the latter, long, acuminate, strongly divergent with a short and raised carina parallel to the lateral margins, these briefly obsolete at middle; punctation coarse, rather uniformly distributed; punctures on disk of variable diameters, slightly umbilicate, with very short intervals or contiguous, larger towards the sides, clearly umbilicate, contiguous.

Scutellum shield-like, moderately convex, punctured. Elytra 3,2-3,3x longer than pronotum and a little wider than it, moderately convex; sides subparallel for about the first half, then moderately dilated, widest behind the middle, conspicuously tapering at posterior third; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat, finely punctured with roughly surface.

Aedeagus as in fig. 5, 5a (length 1.56 (Pt) -1.68 (Ht) mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 13-13.7 mm; width 3.75-3.87 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the country where the species was collected, Lebanon.

Agriotes acuminatus (Stephens, 1830)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Croatia: Velebit, Rizvanusa, 8.VI.1984, Padovani & Malmusi. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BE BU CZ DE FR GB GE GR HU IT LS LT MC MD NL PL RO SK SL SP SZ UK A: TR (Cate, 2007). New to Croatia.

Agriotes graecus Franz, 1967

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Montenegro: dint. Skopje, 18.VI.1986, C. Panella. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: GR MC TR (Cate, 2007). New to Montenegro.

Agriotes infuscatus Desbrochers des Loges, 1870

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Greece: Morea, Kalavrita, 1-9.VI.1996, Padovani & Malmusi. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AB AR CR FR GG IT ST A: IN TR (Cate, 2007). New to Greece.

Agriotes modestus Kiesenwetter, 1858

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Algeria: El Adjiba, Oued Zouanem 400, 7.V.1983, G. Osella. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BU CZ FR GR IT HU MD RO SK SP ST UK A: IN KZ SY (Cate, 2007); Morocco (Platia & Gudenzi, 2005); Turkmenistan (Platia, 2010). New to Algeria.

Agriotes pavesii Platia & Gudenzi, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 4 ♂ – Greece: Eubea, Likhada, Kavos beach, 29.II.1983, A. Sette; Beozia, Lukisia, Skorponeria beach, 25.VI.1993, A. Sette. (CPG).

Described from Kefalonia Isl. in Greece, it seems to be more widespread.

Agriotes sordidus (Illiger, 1807)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Tunisia: Gabés, 18.II.1959, T. Palm; Mateur, 17.X.1989, G. Osella; Beja, 11.I.1992, G. Sama; Ain Draham, 3.V.2004, T. Lackner; Le Kef, 22-23.III.2003, T. Lackner; Tozeur, 16-17.III.2003, T. Lackner; Jendouba, Ain Draham, 500-900 m, 10-20.VI.2008, G. Sama; Nabeul, Tazerka plage, 7.IV.2010, G. Sama. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BE FR GB GE GR IT PT RO SP SZ N: AG CI MO (Cate, 2007). New to Tunisia.

Ectinus aterrimus (Linnaeus, 1758)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Slovenia: Vrsic (Krasna Gora), m 1700, 25.VII.1988, G. Pagliacci.

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BE BU BY CT CZ DE EN FI FR GE IT LA LS LT LU NL NR NT PL RO SP SV SZ A: WS (Cate, 2007). New to Slovenia.

Tribe Ampedini Gistel, 1856

***Ampedus melonii* n. sp.**

Fig. 6, 6a, 14, 24, 37, 56.

Ampedus praeustus (F.) sensu Platia, 1994: 264 (pars Sardinia).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ – **Italy**: Sardinia, Campuomu (CA), 7.V.1981, Cabitta. (coll. Meloni in MCSNG). 125 Paratypes (♂♀): same data as HT (4); Talana env. (Ogliastra), 140 m, V.2002, 15.IV.2010, D. Sechi (on dead *Alnus glutinosa*); Villagrande Strada Cantoniera Pira e Onni (OG), 850 m, 25.V.2010, D. Sechi; Mt. Sette Fratelli, Maidopis (CA), 22.V.2008, 11.III.2010, D. Sechi; Mt. Sette Fratelli, Mt. Cresia, 500 m, 11.III.2010, D. Sechi; Fonni Cantoniera

Pira e Onni, 2.V.2002, D. Sechi; Gonnosfanadiga (CA), 13.XII.1996, D. Sechi; Quartu S. Elena, loc. San Pietro Paradiso, 26.IV.1997, 28.IV.2008, D. Sechi; Villacidro (CA), 24.V.2002, VII.2004, D. Sechi; Foresta di Montarbu (Sevi) (NU), 750 m, VII.1986, C. Meloni; Arzana loc. Ruinas, 1200 m, 29.IV.1991, P. Leo; Desulo (NU), 19.VII.2007, F. Fiori, wine trap; Telti (SS), 26.V.1976, Bartoli; Sinnai (CA), M.ti dei Sette Fratelli, Maidopis, 600 m, V.1990, D. Cillo, 25.IV.1999, D. Cillo, 12.II.2001, D. Cillo, V.2001, D. Cillo, III.2005, D. Cillo, 16.III.2007, D. Cillo, 22.V.2008, D. Cillo, VI.2008, D. Cillo, 11.III.2010, D. Cillo (on *Alnus glutinosa*), 10.V.2010, P. Leo (on *Alnus glutinosa*); Sinnai (CA), M.ti dei Sette Fratelli, Gionpau, 10.VI.1995, D. Cillo (on *Quercus ilex*); Quartucciu (Cagliari), M.ti dei Sette Fratelli, San Pietro Paradiso, IV.2008, D. Cillo (on *Quercus ilex*); Talana (Ogliastra), Sa Serra Longa, 150 m, 21.IV.2010, D. Cillo (on *Alnus glutinosa*); Talana (Ogliastra), Sa Serra Longa, 150 m, 19.IV.2009, D. Cillo (on *Alnus glutinosa*); Talana (Ogliastra), 750 m, 28.IV.2002, P. Leo (on *Alnus glutinosa*); Villacidro (Medio Campidano), Foresta di Montimannu, 310 m, 28.V.2000, P. Leo (on *Quercus suber*); Domus de Maria-Strada da Is Cannoneris per P.ta Severa (CA), 650 m, 28.II.2011, G. Ruzzante (on *Pinus* sp.). (CCC, CLC; CPG; CRC; CRG; CSQ; IEAUS).

DIAGNOSIS. A species that until now has been considered a chromatic variety of *A. praeustus* (F.) because of the unicoloured elytra. The constancy of this character together with the lighter puncturation of pronotum and differences in apicis of paramera in aedeagus, verified in a high number of specimens, have convinced me that they belong to a distinct species.

DESCRIPTION.

Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum and ventral side of body black; elytra entirely red or red-orange with punctures of striae darkened; antennae dark brown to blackish, generally with second and third articles lighter, ferruginous; legs with tibiae and tarsi ferruginous, femura darkened; covered with blackish vestiture on head and pronotum, yellow-fulvous on elytra.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons convex on vertex, flat at anterior margin, punctures coarse, of variable diameters, clearly umbilicate, with very short interstices or contiguous.

Antennae (fig. 24) exceeding middle of pronotum, serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, just longer than wide, third subconical, 1.3x longer than second and twice as long as wide; second and third, taken together, a little longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, fourth a little longer than following, all less than twice as long as broad, last as long as penultimate or a little longer, regularly ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1.1-1.2x broader than long, widest at apicis of posterior angles, regularly convex, with a short, narrow and shallow mid-longitudinal depression at basal slope; sides from middle tapering regularly anteriorly to anterior margin, posteriorly subparallel or just sinuate before the posterior angles, the latter short, rather acuminate, not or slightly divergent, with a raised short carina directed inside; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on disk deeper, slightly umbilicate, with intervals variable, equal to their own diameters to much smaller, gradually denser, larger and clearly umbilicate towards the sides, contiguous at the lateral extremities.

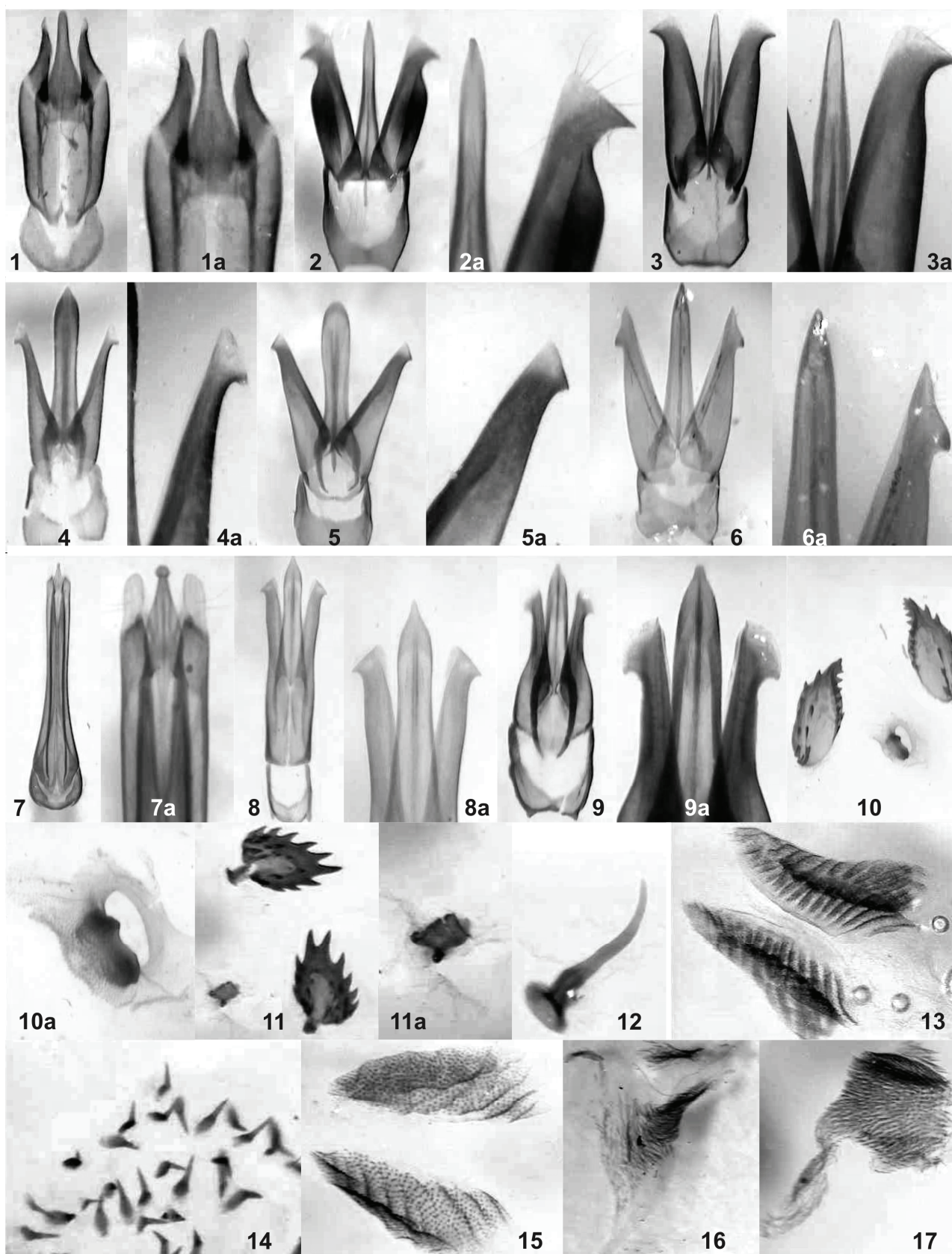


Fig. 1-9. Male genitalia in dorsal view. **1, 1a.** *Dicronychus houschkai* n. sp.; **2, 2a.** *Hemicrepidius kroliki* n. sp.; **3, 3a.** *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *lasoni* n. sp.; **4, 4a.** *Agriotes kairouzi* n. sp.; **5, 5a.** *Agriotes libanensis* n. sp.; **6, 6a.** *Ampedus melonii* n. sp.; **7, 7a.** *Anostirus peculiaris* n. sp.; **8, 8a.** *Adrastus azerbaijanicus* n. sp.; **9, 9a.** *Melanotus phoenicius* n. sp. **Fig. 10-17.** Sclerites of bursa copulatrix. **10, 10a.** *Cardiphorus amasyensis* n. sp.; **11, 11a.** *Dicronychus houschkai* n. sp.; **12.** *Dima hirtipennis* n. sp.; **13.** *Hemicrepidius kroliki* n. sp.; **14.** *Ampedus melonii* n. sp.; **15.** *Ctenicera juliana* n. sp.; **16.** *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) *rapuzzii* n. sp.; **17.** *Melanotus insignitus* n. sp.

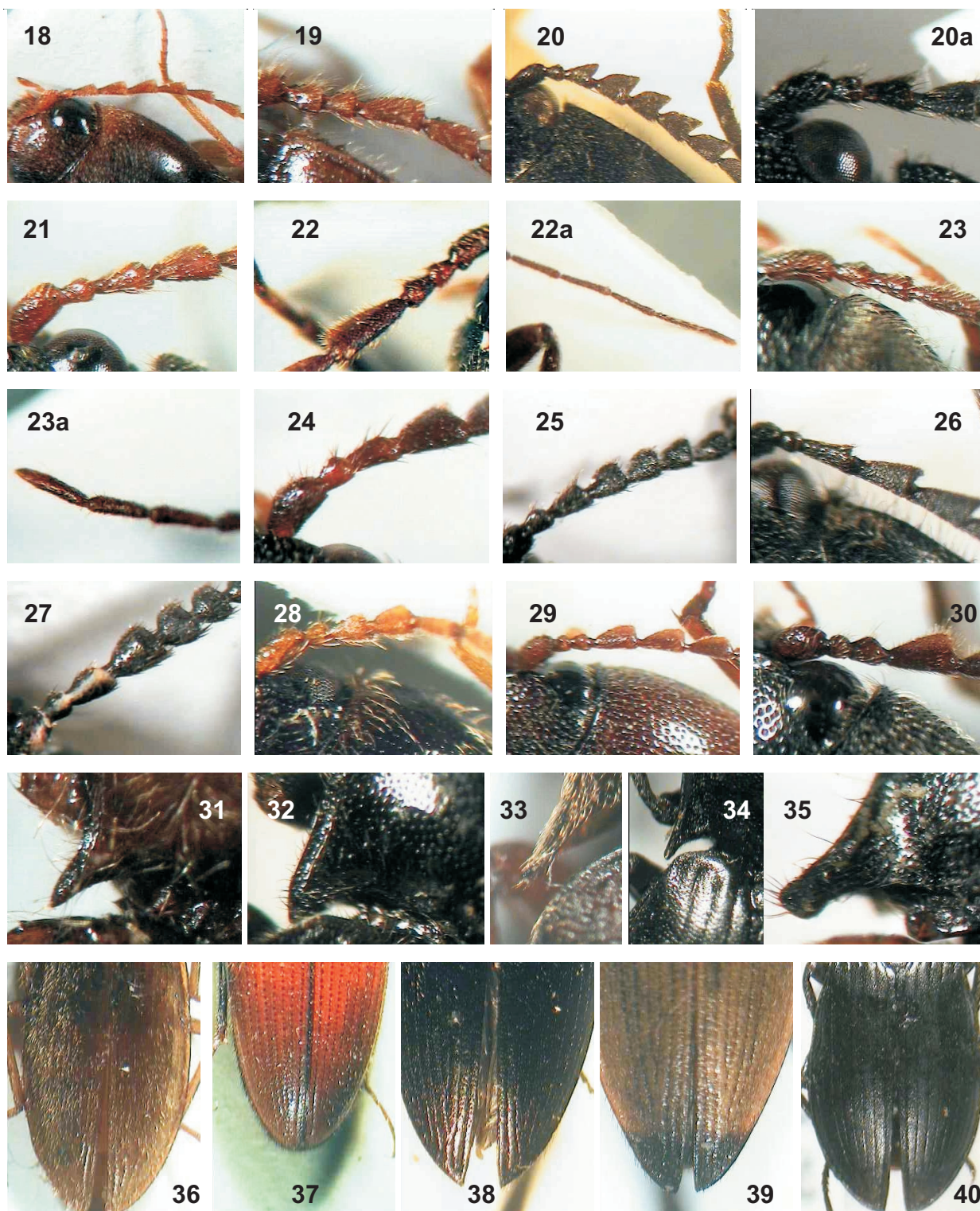
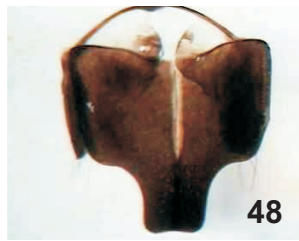
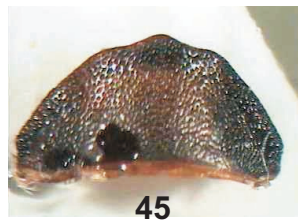
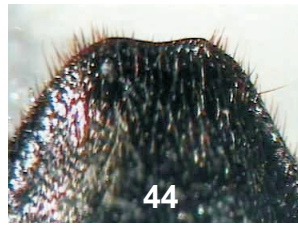
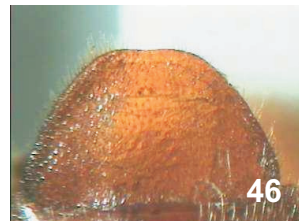
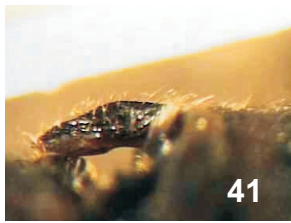


Fig. 18-30. First or last articles of antennae. 18. *Dicronychus houschkai* n.sp. ♂; 19. *Dima hirtipennis* n. sp.; 20, 20a. *Hemicrepidius kroliki* n. sp. ♂♀; 21. *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *lasoni* n. sp.; 22, 22a. *Agriotes kairouzi* n. sp.; 23, 23a. *Agriotes libanensis* n. sp.; 24. *Ampedus melonii* n. sp. ♂; 25. *Ctenicera juliana* n. sp.; 26. *Anostirus peculiaris* n. sp.; 27. *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) *rapuzzii* n. sp.; 28. *Adrastus azerbaijanicus* n. sp.; 29. *Melanotus insignitus* n. sp.; 30. *Melanotus phoenicius* n. sp. **Fig. 31-35.** Posterior angles of pronotum. 31. *Dima hirtipennis* n. sp.; 32. *Hemicrepidius kroliki* n. sp. ♂; 33. *Agriotes kairouzi* n. sp.; 34. *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) *rapuzzii* n. sp.; 35. *Anostirus peculiaris* n. sp. **Fig. 36-40.** Posterior half of elytra. 36. *Dima hirtipennis* n. sp.; 37. *Ampedus melonii* n. sp.; 38. *Ctenicera juliana* n. sp.; 39. *Anostirus peculiaris* n. sp.; 40. *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) *rapuzzii* n. sp.

Fig. 41-43. Prosternal process. 41, 41a. *Hemicrepidius kroliki* n. sp. ♂; 42. *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) *rapuzzii* n. sp.; 43. *Adrastus azerbaijanicus* n. sp. **Fig. 44-46.** Last visible abdominal sternite. 44. *Ctenicera juliana* n. sp.; 45. *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) *rapuzzii* n. sp.; 46. *Melanotus insignitus* n. sp. **Fig. 47.** VIII abdominal segment. *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) *rapuzzii* n. sp. **Fig. 49.** Ovipositor. *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) *rapuzzii* n. sp. **Fig. 50-62.** Habitus in total or partial view. 50. *Cardiophorus amasyensis* n. sp.; 51, 51a. *Dicronychus houschkai* n.sp. ♂♀; 52. *Dima hirtipennis* n. sp.; 53, 53a. *Hemicrepidius kroliki* n. sp. ♂♀; 54. *Agriotes kairouzi* n. sp.; 55. *Agriotes libanensis* n. sp.; 56. *Ampedus melonii* n. sp.; 57. *Anostirus peculiaris* n. sp.; 58. *Selatosomus* (*Warchalowskia*) *rapuzzii* n. sp.; 59, 59a. *Adrastus azerbaijanicus* n. sp.; 60. *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *lasoni* n. sp.; 61. *Melanotus insignitus* n. sp.; 62. *Melanotus phoenicius* n. sp. ➡



Elytra (fig. 37) 2.6-2.8x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, moderately convex; sides very gradually but regularly narrowing from base to apicis; striae quite distinct and punctured on entire surface; interstriae flat or slightly convex, with finer punctures.

Aedeagus as in fig. 6, 6a (length 1.3 mm).

Female. Extremely similar to male, with somewhat shorter antennae and more parallel body.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 14.

Size. Length 8.8-12 mm; width 2.6-3.7 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the memory of my friend and colleague Carlo Meloni, who dedicated his entire life to contributing to the knowledge of the entomofauna of Sardinia.

Ampedus balteatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Croatia: Gobanz, Meleda, det. G. Suvorov. Greece: Epiro, Mt Pindos, Passo Katara, 1600 m, 12.VI.2002, G. Osella. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BE BH BU BY CT CZ DE EN FI FR GB GE HU IR IT LA LS LT LU NR NT PL RO SK SL SP ST SV SZ UK YU A: ES KZ MG TR WS (Cate, 2007). New to Croatia and Greece.

Ampedus cinnaberinus (Eschscholtz, 1829)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Algeria: Tizi Ouzu, Djurdjura-Tikida, m 1300-1700, 13.14.VI.1982, G. Sama. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AB AR AU BE BH BU BY CR CT CZ DE EN FI FR GB GE GG GR HU IT LA LT LU MD NL NR NT PL PT RO SK SL SP ST SV SZ UK A: ES FE IN KZ TR WS (Cate, 2007); Albania (Pedroni & Platia, 2010). New to Algeria.

Ampedus forticornis (Schwarz, 1900)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Macedonia: Koshtove, 18.VI.1986, C. Panella. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AL AU BH BU CZ GE GR HU IT RO SL SK YU (Cate, 2007). New to Macedonia.

Ampedus melanurus Mulsant & Guillebeau, 1855

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Slovenia: Mt. Krim, 24.IV.1984. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: CR CZ BU FR GE GR IT SK (Cate, 2007). New to Slovenia.

Ampedus sinuatus Germar, 1844

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1♂ -Syria NW: Latakia, 40 km E Qal'at al Mahaliban E, 31.V.-1.VI.2009, F. Houška (CHCB).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AB AR AU BH BU CR CZ FR GE GG GR HU IT MD PL RO SK SL ST SZ UK YU A: IN TR (Cate, 2007); Albania (Pedroni & Platia, 2010). New to Syria.

Ampedus triangulum (Dorn, 1925)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Croatia: Mont. di Novi Vin., m 700-900, 10.VI.1995, Padovani & Malmusi; Dalmatia, Ostarje, VII.1997, C. Sola. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU CZ DE GE IT SK SL SV UK (Cate, 2007). New to Croatia.

Ampedus tristis (Linnaeus, 1758)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Denmark: Jutland, Fors sn., 7.VI.1946, T. Palm. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BU BY CT CZ EN FI GB GE IT LA NR NT PL RO SK SV UK A: WS (Cate, 2007). New to Denmark.

Ampedus vandalitiae Loshe, 1976

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 spec. -Sweden: Sm. Hornsö, 8.V. 1986, S. Lundberg. Slovenia: Mt. Krim, 24.IV.1984 (det. Schimmel).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BU CZ GE LA PL SK (Cate, 2007). New to Sweden & Slovenia.

Tribe Prosternini Gistel, 1856

Aplotarsus angustulus (Kiesenwetter, 1858)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Kazakhstan: loc. in Russian, 27.VI. 1966 (det. Dolin).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AB AU BE BU CZ FR GB GE PL RO SK ST SZ UK (Cate, 2007); Turkey (Mertlik & Platia 2008). New to Kazakhstan.

Calambus bipustulatus (Linnaeus, 1767)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Croatia: Slavonia, Nasice, 7-10.VII. 1956, T. Palm. Greece: Thessalia, Trikala, Vlahava, 800 m, 22.V.2007, F. Angelini (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BE BH BU CZ DE FR GB GE HU IR IT LA LT LU NL NR PL RO SK SL SP SV SZ UK YU A: WS (Cate, 2007). New to Croatia and Greece.

Ctenicera juliana n. sp.

Fig. 15, 25, 38, 44.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ – **Slovenia:** Julische Alpen, Mt. Mangart, 8.VII.2004, H. Müller (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species resembling *C. cuprea* (L.) for the general shape and size, it can be separated by the shorter articles of antennae and from all known species because of the last visible abdominal sternite with concave apex.

DESCRIPTION.

Female. Moderately shiny; entirely blackish with green-purple bronzed shadings on entire body; antennae and legs blackish; covered with moderate, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Head with eyes a little narrower than anterior margin of pronotum; frons flat, suprantennal carinae well raised, interrupted before the anterior margin; the latter obsolete and straight; punctures very coarse, umbilicate, contiguous and confluent.

Antennae (fig. 25) short, barely exceeding the middle of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, less than twice as long as wide, third conical, 1.5x longer than second and nearly twice as long as wide; second and third, taken together, 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal, pointed at apical third.

Pronotum 1.12x broader than long, widest at apicis of posterior angles, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base with a wide and shallow mid-longitudinal depression from basal slope to about the middle; sides subparallel at middle, narrowed to anterior third, just sinuate before the posterior angles, the latter elongate, rather acuminate, a little divergent with a short carina subparallel to the lateral margins; these all visible in dorsal view; puncturation coarse, punctures on disk of variable diameters, slightly umbilicate, with variable intervals, on average much smaller than their own diameters or contiguous, weakly shagreened, gradually denser towards the sides, where they are larger and clearly umbilicate.

Scutellum shield-like, with a very shallow mid-longitudinal depression, punctured.

Elytra (fig. 38) 2.8x longer than pronotum and just wider than it; convex, sides widest just behind the middle, conspicuously narrowing at apical third, apicis rather acuminate; striae well-marked on entire surface, moderately punctured; interstriae flat, densely and finely punctured with rough surface.

Last visible abdominal sternite concave at apex (fig. 44).

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 15.

Size. Length 14.3 mm; width 4.5 mm.

Male unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the Julian Alps, where the species was collected.

Ctenicera bosnica (Apfelbeck, 1896)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Montenegro: Komovi Mts, Kraljshe Bare, m 1800, 7.8.VII.1985, Kostal. Romania: Mt Lutrului, 29.VI.2006, A. Susini (CPG). **DISTRIBUTION.** E: BH BU (Cate, 2007). New to Montenegro and Romania.

Ctenicera cuprea (Fabricius, 1775)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Greece: Taygetos, 21.VII.1983, A. Casale; Pela, Kaimackalan Mt., 2000 m, 20.VI.2010, M. Malmusi (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AL AU BE BH BU BY CR CT CZ EN FI FR GB GE HU IR IT LS LT LU MC MD NL NR NT PL PT RO SK SL SP ST SV SZ UK YU A: ES KZ MG WS XIN (Cate, 2007). New to Greece.

Ctenicera virens (Schränk, 1781)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Croatia: Gospic Brujane, 500 m, VI.2009, C. Sola & Marz. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BE BH BU CZ EN FR GE HU IT LS PL RO SK SL SZ UK NAR (Cate, 2007). New to Croatia.

***Anostirus peculiaris* n. sp.**

Fig. 7, 7a, 26, 35, 39, 48, 57.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Azerbaijan:** Qemeran, Qebele rayonu (41°03'N, 47°47'E), 1019 m, 4-9.VI.2010, R. Królik, at light (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species resembling *A. binaghii* Platia & Gudenzi, 2006, for the colour and moderately serrated third article of antennae, but it is easily separated by the smaller size and more elongate third article of antennae; from all known species it is separable by the particular apicis of median lobe and paramera of aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION.

Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, apical extremities of elytra, ventral side of body and legs black; elytra and epipleurae yellow-ochraceous; covered with moderate, blackish vestiture, which is recumbent on elytra and partially erect on head and pronotum.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, anterior margin obsolete and merged with clypeus, punctures deep, variable in size and density, simple or vaguely umbilicate, with very short shagreened intervals.

Antennae (fig. 26) exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by 2.5 articles, moderately serrated from third article on; second article subcylindrical, nearly as long as wide, third conical, 2.6x longer than second and about twice as long as wide and as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular and nearly twice as long as wide; last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, shortly and suddenly constricted at apex.

Pronotum (fig. 35) just broader than long, widest at apicis of posterior angles, moderately and regularly convex, sides subparallel, tapering shortly at apical extremities and briefly sinuate at posterior angles, the latter short, truncate and divergent; puncturation dense and uniformly distributed, punctures on disk deep, simple, with variable and very short intervals, gradually denser towards the sides, contiguous at the lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-like, slightly impressed, finely punctured. Elytra (fig. 39) 3.3x longer than pronotum and a little wider than it, rather flat on disk; sides subparallel from base to behind the middle, then tapering regularly to apicis; striae regularly marked and punctured; interstriae flat with rough, punctured surface.

Tergites IX and X as in fig. 48.

Aedeagus as in fig. 7, 7a (length 2.62 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 9.8 mm; width 2.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the particular shape of apicis of median lobe and paramera of aedeagus.

Anostirus gracilicollis (Stierlin, 1896)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Croatia: Mt. Maggiore, m 800, 26.VI.1988, Callegari. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU CZ FR GE HU IT LS PL RO SK SL SZ UK A: TR (Cate, 2007); Albania (Pedroni & Platia, 2010). New to Croatia.

Anostirus purpureus (Poda, 1761)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Croatia: Velebit, Rizvanusa, 8.VI.1984, Padovani & Malmusi. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BE BU CT CZ DE EN FR GE GG HU IT LA LS LT LU NL PL RO SK SL SP ST SZ UK TR YU A: TR (Cate, 2007). New to Croatia.

Hypoganus inunctus (Panzer, 1795)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Serbia: Umg. Nis, V.1970, Dr. P. Schurmann (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AB, AU BE BH BU CR CZ DE FR GE GG GR HU IT LS LU MD NL NR PL RO SK SL ST SV SZ UK A: TR (Cate, 2007). Albania (Pedroni & Platia, 2010). New to Serbia.

***Selatosomus (Warchalowskia) rapuzzii* n. sp.**

Fig. 16, 27, 34, 40, 42, 45, 47, 49, 58.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **Turkey:** Van Prov., Kuskun-Kiran geç., 2200 m, 4-6.VI.1998, P. Rapuzzi (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species belonging to the subgenus *Warchalowskia* Tarnawski, 1995, for the reduced wings, it is separated from all known species because of the trilobate last visible abdominal sternite.

DESCRIPTION.

Female. Moderately shiny; entirely blackish with the mandibles almost entirely reddish and dark-brown legs; vestiture absent on the body, moderate and yellow-fulvous on antennae and legs.

Head with eyes a little narrower than anterior margin of pronotum; frons flat, punctures coarse, slightly umbilicate, with very short intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (fig. 27) barely exceeding the middle of pronotum, serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, less than twice as long as wide, third conical, 1.7x longer than second and less than twice as long as wide, second and third, taken together, 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth

triangular, a little longer than wide and visibly longer than the following; fifth wider than long, sixth-tenth as long as wide, last just longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum (fig. 34) 1.2x broader than long, widest at middle, strongly convex, sloping gradually at sides, nearly vertically at base, sides very arcuate and narrowing equally anteriorly and posteriorly, posterior angles long, acuminate, not divergent, with a short and raised carina, slightly divergent from lateral margins, the latter totally visible in dorsal view; punctures rather uniformly distributed on entire surface, on the disk deep, simple, with very short intervals, towards the sides only a little larger, slightly umbilicate, nearly contiguous.

Scutellum as long as broad, moderately convex, densely punctured.

Elytra (fig. 40) 2.4x longer than pronotum, wider than it, suboval, widest behind the middle; striae regularly marked and punctured; interstriae flat with finer puncturation.

Last visible abdominal sternite trilobate at apex as in fig. 45.

Prosternal process cuneiform as in fig. 42.

Wings reduced, reaching only the middle of elytra.

VIII abdominal sternite as in fig. 47; ovopositor as in fig. 49.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 16.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 11.5 mm; width 4.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to Pier Paolo Rapuzzi, specialist of Col. Cerambycidae and collector of the species.

Tribe Elaterini Leach, 1815

Pittonotus simoni (Stierlin, 1879)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Jordan: Az Zarqa', 5.VII.1992; Wadi As Sir, 6.IV.1985. Israel: Mt Carmel, Zomet Oren, 1.VIII.1995, B. Orbach; Mt Meron, 1000 m, 30.V.2008, G. Sabatinielli (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. A: SY (Cate, 2007). New to Jordan & Israel.

Tribe Synaptini Gistel, 1856

Adrastus azerbaijanicus n. sp.

Fig. 8, 8a, 28, 43, 59, 59a.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Azerbaijan**: Qemer-van, Qebele rayonu (41°03'N, 47°47'E), 1019 m, 4-9.VI.2010, R. Królik, at light (CKK). 6 Paratypes ♂ - (5) same data as Ht, (1) same data, A. Lasoń (CKK; CLB; CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species allied to *A. circassicus* Reitter, 1896 (see Gurjeva, 1979), for the general shape of pronotum and elytra and toothed paramera of male genitalia, it can be distinguished by the uniformly dark-brown colour and shape of apex of prosternal process.

DESCRIPTION.

Male. Shiny; entirely dark-brown, lighter at base of pronotum, base of elytra and scutellum; antennae and legs yellow-ferrugineous; covered with dense, semi-erect yellow-fulvous vestiture, particularly on elytra.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat or moderately convex, punctures variable in diameter and density, deep, simple or slightly umbilicate.

Antennae (fig. 28) exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by nearly two articles; second article subcylindrical, just longer than wide, third conical, nearly twice as

long as second and nearly as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last longer than penultimate, regularly ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1.1x broader than wide, widest at apicis of posterior angles (or at middle in one specimen), moderately convex, sides subparallel for about two-thirds of their length (dilated at anterior third and distinctly sinuate before the posterior angles in one specimen), posterior angles short, acuminate, not or very slightly divergent, carina short, directed medially; lateral margins fine and complete; puncturation moderate, punctures on disk deep, simple, with variable interstices, on average equal to or larger than their own diameters, gradually denser towards the sides but always separate.

Elytra 3x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, rather flat on disk; sides subparallel in the first half, then tapering very gradually and regularly to apicis.

Prosternal process very slightly bent behind the procoxal cavities, at apex slightly emarginate (fig. 43).

Aedeagus as in fig. 8, 8a (length 1.22 mm).

Size. Length 4-5 mm; width 1.10-1.37 mm.

Female unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the country of origin of the species, Azerbaijan.

Peripontius terminatus (Erichson, 1842)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bosnia-Herzegovina: Umg. Konjica, A. Kniz. Montenegro: Moracha F., Skadar See, 8.9.VI.2004, J. Louda (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AL BU CR FR GR IT MC RO SP TR N: MO A: CY IS JO LE SY TR (Cate, 2007). New to Bosnia-Herzegovina & Montenegro.

Tribe Melanotini Candèze, 1859

Melanotus insignitus n. sp.

Fig. 17, 29, 46, 61.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **Lebanon**: Beit-Aiyoub, caza Aakkar, 1050 m, VIII.2010, A. Kairouz (CRG don. MCSNG). 3 Paratypes ♀ - same data as Ht (CPG; CRG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species very similar in general shape, colour and in the form of the sclerites of bursa copulatrix to *M. fraseri* Platia & Schimmel, 1993, it can be separated by the apex of the last abdominal sternite not being regularly rounded.

DESCRIPTION.

Female. Moderately shiny; entirely ferrugineous with blackish shadings on head, sides and base of pronotum, base of elytra and around scutellum; covered with dense, yellow-fulvous Vestiture, which is semi-erect at sides of elytra.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, anterior margin regularly arcuate, directed ventrad and slightly protruding above clypeus, punctures of variable diameters, deep, simple or slightly umbilicate with variable and short intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (fig. 29) reaching or just exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, second article subcylindrical, as long as wide, third subconical, slightly longer than second and just as long as wide; second and third articles, taken together, shorter than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, progressively slenderer from less than twice as long as wide to more than so; last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, symmetrically constricted at apex.

Pronotum 1.25-1.28x broader than long, widest at apicis of posterior angles, strongly convex, sloping gradually at sides, nearly vertically at base, sides tapering from middle anteriorly, subparallel or just sinuate before posterior angles, the latter short, truncate, not divergent or scarcely convergent at apical extremity; carina short, well-raised, subparallel to the lateral margins; puncturation moderate, punctures on disk variable in diameter, deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate, with variable intervals equal to their own diameters to smaller, only a little denser towards the sides, where they become contiguous or nearly so, umbilicate at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, punctured.

Elytra 3.1-3.2x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, convex, sides subparallel, a little dilated after the middle; striae regularly marked and punctured; interstriae flat, densely and finely punctured.

Last visible abdominal sternite sublinear or moderately concave at apex (fig. 46).

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 17.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 11- 13.7 mm; width 3.3-4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the characteristic last abdominal sternite, which allows the species to be determined without difficulty.

***Melanotus phoenicius* n. sp.**

Fig. 9, 9a, 30, 62.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Lebanon**: Wadi Kadi-cha, caza Bcharre, 900 m, VII.2005, A. Kairouz (CRG don. MCSNG). 5 Paratypes ♂ - same data as Ht (4); Beit-Aiyoub, caza Aakkar, 1050 m, VIII.2010, A. Kairouz (1) (CPG; CRG).

DIAGNOSIS. Species allied to *M. busei* Platia, 2010, described from Israel, it can be separated by the darker colour, more convex pronotum and shape of paramera in male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION.

Male. Moderately shiny; entirely black with ferrugineous shadings at posterior angles of pronotum; antennae and legs brown; covered with dense, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum; frons flat or slightly impressed at anterior margin, the latter regularly arcuate and just protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very short interstices.

Antennae (fig. 30) exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article, serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, as long as wide, third subconical, a little longer than second and just longer than wide; second and third, taken together, clearly shorter than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, nearly twice as long as wide, last a little longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, asymmetrically constricted at apical third.

Pronotum 1.15-1.2x broader than long, widest at apicis of posterior angles, strongly convex, sloping gradually at sides, more abruptly at base; sides tapering from middle anteriorly, subparallel posteriorly or slightly sinuate before the posterior angles, the latter short, truncate, not divergent, with a short and raised carina subparallel to the complete lateral margins; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on disk deep, slightly umbilicate, with very short shiny interstices, gradually denser to the sides, clearly umbilicate, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, punctured.

Elytra 2.7-2.9x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, moderately convex; sides tapering very gradually and regularly from base to apicis; striae deeper at the basal slope around scutellum, then more superficial, punctured; interstriae flat, densely and finely punctured.

Aedeagus as in fig. 9, 9a (length 2.5 mm).

Size. Length 15-17 mm; width 4.5-4.9 mm.

Female unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from Phoenicia, the historical name for the region of Lebanon.

***Melanotus acuminatus* Reitter, 1891**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Afghanistan: Herat prov., Bala Murg-hab, 3.4.IV.1964, m 550, O. Jakes (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: ST A: KI KZ TD TM UZ (Cate, 2007). New to Afghanistan.

***Melanotus cinerascens* Kuster, 1851**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Macedonia: Ohrid, VI.1981, Dr. P. Schurmann; Galicica, m 1400, 10.VII.1987, G. Sama (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AL BU CR GR IT RO SL YU (Cate, 2007); Turkey (Platia, 2010) New to Macedonia.

***Melanotus crassicornis* (Erichson, 1841)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Herzegovina: Duzi, VI.1969, Dr. P. Schurmann. (CPG)

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BE BU BY CR CT CZ EN FR GE GR HU IT LA MC PL RO SK SL SP ST SZ TR YU A: TR (Cate, 2007); Albania (Pedroni & Platia, 2010), Lebanon, Israel (Platia, 2010). New to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

***Melanotus fulvus* Reitter, 1891**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 ♂ - Syria: Dayr az Zawr, 10 km SE Euphrates river bank, 26.V.2009, F. Houška (CHCB; CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. A: IN IQ TM (Cate, 2007); Turkey (Mertlik & Platia, 2008); Israel (Platia, 2010). New to Syria.

***Melanotus morbosus* Candèze, 1860**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Kazakhstan: Karatau, Birecek, m 800-1400, 10.20.VI.1994, M. Nesterov. (det. Dolin) (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. A: KI TD TM UZ (Cate, 2007). New to Kazakhstan.

***Melanotus tenebrosus* (Erichson, 1841)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Andorra: La Vella, 26.VI.1985, G. Pagliacci (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AR AU BH CR CZ FR GG GR HU IT MK PT RO SK SL SP ST SZ (Cate, 2007), Albania (Pedroni & Platia, 2010) A: Turkey (Mertlik & Platia 2008). New to Andorra.

Tribe Negastrini Nakane & Kishii, 1956

***Oedostethus tenuicornis* (Germar, 1824).**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bosnia-Herzegovina: Jvan plan., ex Winkler coll. (CPG).

DISTRIBUTION. E: AU BU BY CR CZ EN GE IT HU LA LT NT PL RO SK SL SZ A: WS (Cate, 2007). New to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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