

Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Stenidius* (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)**Příspěvek k poznání rodu *Stenidius* (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)**

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Abstract. The genus *Stenidius* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1847 is redescribed with 17 recognized species. Three new species, *S. dolosus* sp. n. (Nepal, India: Uttaranchal), *S. glabratus* sp. n. (Nepal) and *S. finicola* sp. n. (Pakistan, India: Kashmir), are described. Four new combinations are proposed: *S. aulicus* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849) comb. n. and *S. signatus* (Pic, 1922), comb. n. from *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849, *S. curtulus* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928) comb. n. and *S. luteonotatus* (Pic, 1909), comb. n. from *Anthelephilus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849. Four species originally described in the subgenus *Stenidius* of *Anthicus* Paykull, 1789 are returned to *Anthicus*: *A. longitarsis* Pic, 1894, *A. magniceps* Pic, 1902, *A. stenomorphus* Champion, 1895 and *A. takaosus* Pic, 1913. *Stenidius aulicus*, *S. curtulus*, *S. luteonotatus* and *S. signatus* are redescribed and the lectotype of *S. curtulus* is designated. Check-list of *Stenidius* species is provided.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Stenidius* has been always cited as described by F. T. de LaFerté-Sénéctère in his “Monographie des *Anthicus* et genres voisins” in 1848 (LaFerté-Sénéctère 1849c; publication date fixed by Chandler (2000)). However, the name *Stenidius* first occurs in the treatment of Anthicidae of Algeria by LaFerté-Sénéctère (1847). In this earlier paper, LaFerté-Sénéctère clearly stated in a remark following the redescription of *Anthicus vittatus* Lucas, 1843 that he proposes a new subgenus named *Stenidius* for this one and two other undescribed species, both subsequently described by LaFerté-Sénéctère (1849a). He noted that they share in common the longitudinally oval form of elytra and the long and narrow tarsi. The subgeneric rank of *Stenidius* had been accepted for more than 100 years, until Bonadona (1974) first treated this taxon at the generic level, pointed out its relationship to *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849, and erected the tribe Formicomini. Subsequently, this opinion was omitted by Uhmman (1976) but adopted by Bucciarelli (1980); finally, Hemp (1994) recognized Formicomini, but listed *Stenidius* without giving any reasons within Anthicini Latreille, 1819. In my opinion, the well developed secondary sexual characters in males in combination with a similar morphology of the ventro-lateral portion of mesothoracic sternum and the form of intercoxal process of abdominal sternum III support placement of *Stenidius* near *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833 (= *Formicomus*; synonymy by Kejval (in press)), *Andrahomanus* Pic, 1903, and *Chileanthicus* Werner, 1966.

In this paper, *Stenidius* is redescribed and seventeen species are recognized. Four species originally described in the subgenus *Stenidius* of *Anthicus* Paykull, 1789 are returned to *Anthicus*, and briefly commented on at the end of paper. Of the species transferred to *Stenidius*, *S. aulicus* and *S. signatus* are undoubtedly closely related to the species originally described as *Stenidius*. On the other hand, *S. luteonotatus*, *S. curtulus* and three newly described species differ from the type species of *Stenidius* by a more sparsely punctured body surface with sparser and longer setation, by a less arcuate lateral sides of mesosternum and medially very narrowly joined mesepisterna (cf. Figs 1 and 8), and by a somewhat more complicated morphology of male sternite VIII. While punctuation and setation often vary even among related species, the remaining differences are more significant; they might be a product of adaptation of this species-group to somewhat atypical mountainous habitats (see remarks on biology). However, owing to their small size, prevailing aptery and somewhat cryptic habits, *Stenidius* species are rarely collected and, as a consequence, available morphological data are rather limited. For these reasons, I place these five somewhat aberrant species into *Stenidius*, the closest of the above mentioned four genera, instead of establishing a new taxon of generic rank.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Throughout the text, the following abbreviations are used (in round brackets): BMNH - The Natural History Museum, London; CKD - collection of Zbyněk Kejval, Domažlice, Czech Republic; CSK - collection of Rudolf Schuh, Katzelsdorf, Austria; CUP - collection of Gerhard Uhmman, Pressath, Germany; DEIC - Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde; DSC - collection of Donald S. Chandler, Durham, New Hampshire, U. S. A.; HNHM - Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; MHNG - Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève; MNHN - Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris; NHMW - Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien; NMPC - National Museum, Prague; SMF - Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt am Main; MNHB - Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin. Author's comments on the examined material are found in square brackets [p = printed; h = handwritten]. Exact label data are quoted only in type specimens. Separate labels are indicated by backslashes (\).

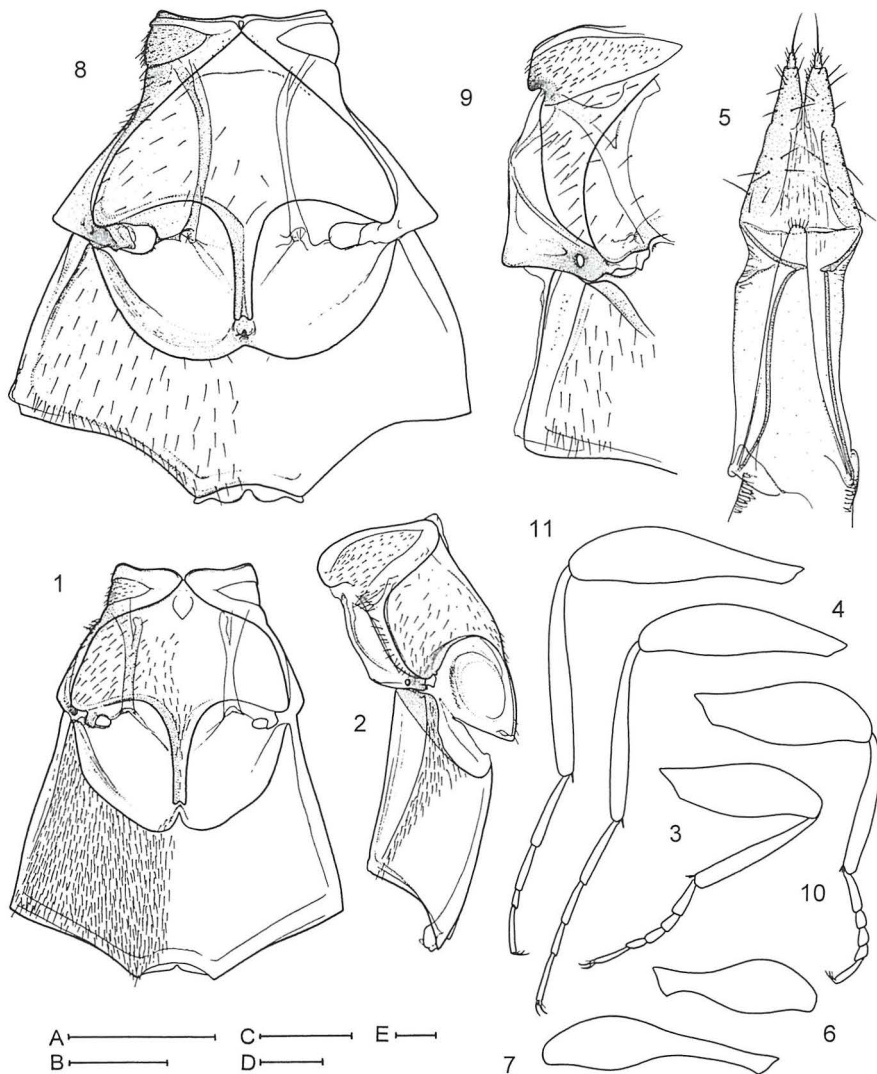
TAXONOMIC PART

Stenidius LaFerté-Sénectère, 1847

Anthicus subg. *Stenidius* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1847: 371.

Type species: *Anthicus vittatus* Lucas, 1843 (by original monotypy).

Redescription. Anthicids of on average smaller size (1.7-3.6 mm) and elongate body form (Figs 13, 23 and 48; for habitus of *S. vittatus* see Bucciarelli (1980)). Antennal insertion exposed and clearly visible. Pronotum with distinct apical flanged rim (collar) and basal margin distinctly bordered dorsally by a thin, well defined sulcus originating at lateral foveae; mesosternum with anterior angle situated very near anterior margin of mesothorax, mesepisterna narrowly separated (Fig. 1) or at most very narrowly joined medially (Fig. 8), lateral sides of mesosternum more or less arcuate; lateral margins of mesepisterna simply connected (not raised above level of) with mesepimera (Figs 2, 9), bare, without distinct fringe of setae; mesoscutellum triangular, bluntly pointed posteriorly; metendosternite (furca) with narrow arms and obsolete ventro-lateral projections (lamina). Elytra in males lacking apical notches; sutural striae absent or at



Figs 1-11. 1-5: *Stenidius vittatus* (Lucas), female (Algeria, CKD): 1 - meso- and metathorax ventrally; 2 - ditto, laterally; 3 - front leg; 4 - hind leg; 5 - ovipositor; 6-7: *Anthelephila caerulea* (Hope), female (Republic of South Africa, CKD): 6 - front femur; 7 - hind femur; 8-11: *Stenidius luteonotatus* (Pic), female: 8 - meso- and metathorax ventrally; 9 - ditto laterally; 10 - front leg; 11 - hind leg. Scale (0.5 mm): A - 10, 11; B - 6, 7; (0.1 mm): C - 5; D - 1, 2, 8, 9; E - 3, 4.

Obr. 1-11. 1-5: *Stenidius vittatus* (Lucas), samice (Alžírsko, CKD): 1 - střed- a zadohrud' ventrálně; 2 - ditto laterálně; 3 - přední noha; 4 - zadní noha; 5 - kladélko; 6-7: *Anthelephila caerulea* (Hope), samice (Jihoafrická republika, CKD): 6 - přední stehno; 7 - zadní stehno; 8-11: *Stenidius luteonotatus* (Pic), samice: 8 - před- a zadohrud' ventrálně; 9 - ditto laterálně; 10 - přední noha; 11 - zadní noha. Měřítko (0,5 mm): A - 10, 11; B - 6, 7; (0,1 mm): C - 5; D - 1, 2, 8, 9; E - 3, 4.

most very vaguely indicated subapically. Legs comparatively long; femora nearly smoothly narrowing in basal half (Figs 3, 4, 10, 11); all tibiae with two well developed terminal spurs; tarsi comparatively long and narrow, penultimate tarsomere almost always narrow and simple (not bilobed), with terminal tarsomere articulated apically in all tarsi (somewhat flattened apically with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally only in *S. glabratus* sp. n.). Abdomen: intercoxal process of sternum III widely rounded to subtruncate and incompletely bordered apically in ventral view (Fig. 12); male sternite VIII modified, with a pair of posteriad projecting prongs (for condition in *S. vittatus* see Bucciarelli (1980)); male tergite VIII formed always by simple sclerite, with posterior margin simply, mostly somewhat widely rounded; male segment IX (spiculum) Y-shaped, with a pair of sclerites attached to bifurcate apical portion. Aedeagus with tegmen clearly divided into apical portion (formed by fused parameres) and basal-piece (Figs 17, 22, 28, 33, 39, 52); median lobe strengthened by distally forked apodeme and often with various sclerotized inner structures distally, gonopore situated in basal-piece of aedeagus. Ovipositor (Fig. 5) with well developed styli.

Sexual dimorphism. Males of *Stenidius* show the following secondary sexual characters: profemora usually stronger, rarely moderately lobe-like dilated on inner side proximally (only in *S. contractipennis*); basal pro- and mesotarsomeres rarely widened; abdominal sternum VII with posterior margin often more or less simply emarginate or sinuous; sternite VIII always modified, with a pair of posteriad projecting prongs. Females with profemora more slender and always simply shaped, basal tarsomere in all tarsi narrow; abdominal sternum VII with posterior margin always simply rounded; sternite and tergite VIII of similar morphology, less sclerotized and formed by simply shaped sclerite.

Immature stages. Unknown.

Biology. The life history of *Stenidius* is essentially unknown. Most known records come from arid regions, deserts (Koch 1934, Schatzmayr & Koch 1934), and sandy riparian habitats. Based on data published by Uhmann (1980), locality data and unpublished observations by R. Schuh and P. Kresl, it seems that *S. luteonotatus*, *S. curtulus*, *S. dolosus* sp. n., *S. finicola* sp. n. and *S. glabratus* sp. n. live in mountainous habitats; they have been collected by sifting of forest litter, plant debris and under stones. Similarly, two specimens of *S. tenuipes* (closely related to *S. vittatus*) have been found under a stone on a pasture with sparse bushy vegetation at more than 700 m a. s. l. in Syria (S. Benedikt, pers. comm., specimens deposited in CKD).

Distribution. *Stenidius* is an Old World genus distributed in the Palaearctic, Afrotropical, and Oriental regions. It is absent in the Australian region. In the Oriental region, it is confined almost exclusively to the Asian mainland; I am aware of only one locality of *Stenidius* in the Indomalayan Archipelago (specimens from north Sumatra, Dolok-Merungir, deposited in CUP, MNHB).

Differential diagnosis. The simple connection of lateral sclerites of mesothorax, the widely rounded to subtruncate and incompletely bordered apex of intercoxal process of abdominal sternum III and the modified male sternite VIII are, in my opinion, homologies suggesting relationship of *Stenidius* to *Anthelephila*, *Andrahomanus* and *Chileanthicus* (see Kejval in press). *Stenidius* differs from *Anthelephila* by its comparatively small size and slender legs (femora less clavate, cf. Figs 3, 4, 10, 11 vs. 6, 7) with mostly longer tarsi, anterior angle of mesosternum situated very near to anterior margin of mesothorax (separated from anterior margin of mesothorax by medially broadly joined mesepisterna in *Anthelephila*) and male segment IX (spiculum) with a pair of sclerites attached apically. It shares the above mentioned

characters and similar habitus with *Andrahomanus* and *Chileanthicus*, but it differs mainly in having the ovipositor with well developed styli and simply shaped metafemora (metafemora with one to three dent-like projections on inner side distally in *Chileanthicus*, simply shaped in *Andrahomanus*).

***Stenidius aulicus* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849), comb. n.**

(Figs 13-18)

Formicomus aulicus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849b: 13.

Type material examined. Syntype, ♀ [mounted on transparent label, with basal margin enclosed in a strip of green paper]: “Carteromerus aulicus mihi h. Ind. Orient. d. Schmidt [handwritten; yellowish label, pinned separately; h. = habitat; d. = donated] \ female sex-mark [p] \ MUSÉUM PARIS La 1952 Ferté COLL. R. OBERTHUR [p+h] \ TYPE [p; red label]” (MNHN).

Additional specimens examined. 29 specimens, “MUSEUM PRAG HINTER-JNDIEN Tenasserim? [sic!; p] \ Coll. Helfer [p]” (NMPC, NHMW, 4 spec. in CKD, 2 spec. in CUP, 1 spec. in BMNH); 1 ♀, India, West Bengal, Darjeeling distr., Sukna, 200 m, 7.x.1978, Besuchet & Löbl lgt. [bearing identification label “*Stenidius cruciger*” by Uhmann] (MHNG); 1 ♀, Thailand, Thong Pha Phum 14°43' N 98°39' E, 150 m, 13.-15.iv.1991, V. Kubán lgt. (CKD).

Redescription (male). Body length 2.4-2.8 mm. Head and pronotum rufous brown; elytra yellowish brown, with dark brown to brown-black marking (Fig. 13); legs pale rufous brown, femora slightly darkened distally, antennae, mouthparts and palpi rufous brown.

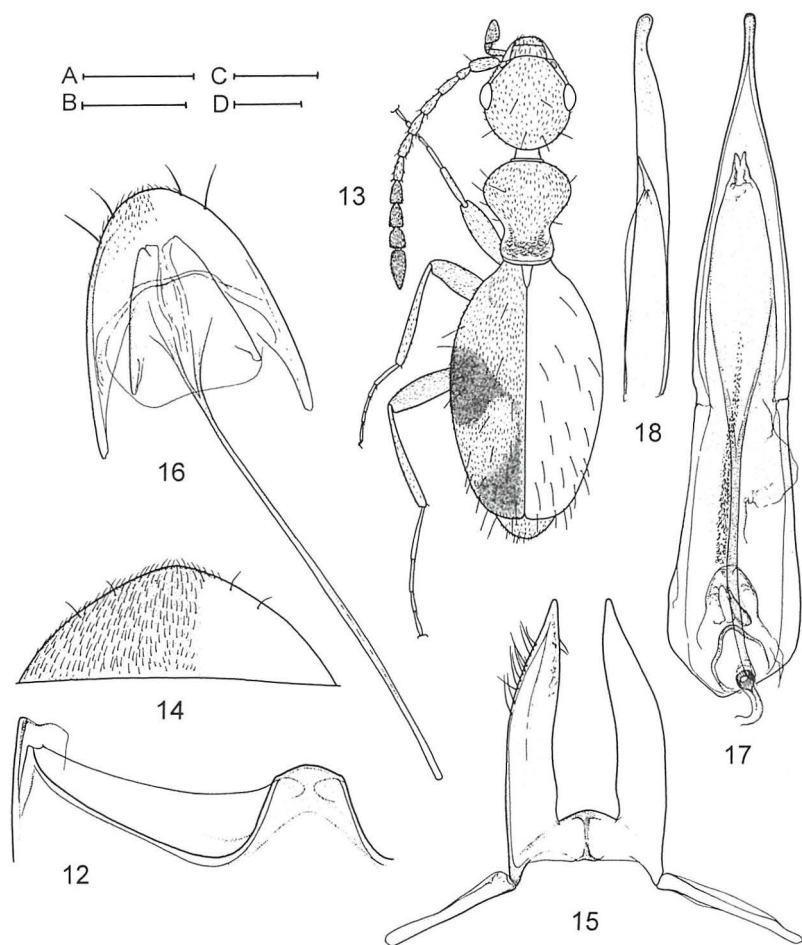
Head 1.2 times as long as wide, rounded posteriorly (posterior margin nearly semicircular in dorsal view); posterior temporal angles entirely obsolete. Dorsal surface with very fine and comparatively dense punctation and with very sparse coarser punctures; pale setation short and fine, appressed, with sparsely scattered, much longer, erect setae. Eyes small to medium-sized, moderately convex. Antennae comparatively long, only moderately enlarged distally; antennomere II distinctly shorter than antennomere III; antennomeres IV-VII each about twice as long as wide; antennomere X at most slightly longer than wide, antennomere XI twice as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, as wide as or slightly narrower than head including eyes; somewhat more widely rounded anteriorly in dorsal view; antebasal lateral impression conspicuous and thus pronotum appearing constricted in posterior half in dorsal view; dorsal face moderately convex anteriorly, somewhat flattened in posterior narrower portion, with slight indication of median longitudinal impression at about midlength. Dorsal punctation similar to that on head anteriorly and becoming distinctly coarser and denser towards base in posterior half, postero-dorsal punctures coarsest and nearly contiguous; basal portion of pronotum dorsally finely, transversely corrugated; setation as on head, with scattered, long and erect setae.

Elytra ovoid, 1.7 times as long as wide, only moderately convex, nearly conjointly rounded apically; humeri at most slightly indicated; postscutellar impression moderate but distinct. Punctation and setation similar to that of head and anterior portion of pronotum, with appressed setae slightly longer; erect setae conspicuously long. Membranous wings well developed.

Legs long, all femora comparatively slender, simply shaped; metatarsi at most slightly longer than metatibiae; penultimate tarsomere narrow, with terminal tarsomere articulated apically in all tarsi.

Abdomen. Sternum VII (Fig. 14) with posterior margin nearly evenly rounded. Tergum VII regularly rounded posteriorly, with a pair of transverse spinulose patches near base. Sternite VIII (Fig. 15): paired prongs simply shaped, moderately convergent distally, almost narrowing towards pointed apex, with several long setae on/along lateral and median edges distally.



Figs 12-18. 12: *Stenidius vittatus* (Lucas), (Algeria, CKD): intercoxal process of sternum III; 13-18: *S. aulicus* (LaFerté-Sénectère): 13 - habitus (female); 14 - male sternum VII; 15 - male sternite VIII dorsally; 16 - male tergite VIII with spiculum ventrally; 17 - aedeagus ventrally; 18 - ditto, apical portion laterally. Scale (0.5 mm): A - 13; (0.1 mm): B - 12, 15, 17, 18; C - 16, D - 14.

Obr. 12-18. 12: *Stenidius vittatus* (Lucas), (Alžírsko, CKD): mezikyčelní výběžek sternu III; 13-18: *S. aulicus* (LaFerté-Sénectère): 13 - habitus (samice); 14 - samčí sternum VII; 15 - samčí sternit VIII dorsálně; 16 - samčí tergit VIII a spiculum ventrálně; 17 - aedeagus ventrálně; 18 - ditto, apikální část laterálně. Měřítko (0,5 mm): A - 13; (0,1 mm): B - 12, 15, 17, 18; C - 16, D - 14.

Tergite VIII (Fig. 16) with posterior margin simply rounded. Segment IX (Fig. 16) with paired apical sclerites fine, less conspicuous.

Aedeagus (Figs 17, 18): apical portion of tegmen long, 1.3 times as long as basal-piece, evenly narrowing towards rounded apex, its dorsal outline moderately concave subapically in lateral view; median lobe membranous with longitudinal array of spines and gonopore situated near base of tegmen.

Female. Externally identical with male, only somewhat more robust.

Variability. Moderately variable in the extent of dark marking of elytra and in proportions of head and pronotum.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenidius aulicus* differs from most species with a similar colour pattern by the strongly constricted pronotum, ovoid elytra with distinct postscutellar impression and by the presence of long and erect setae on body surface. For its separation from the very closely related *S. lindbergi* see the differential diagnosis of the latter species.

Remarks. LaFerté-Sénéctère (1849b) described *Formicomus aulicus* after specimens collected by J. V. Helfer in "India Orientalis". For the reasons given by Kejval (1999), all additionally examined specimens originating from the Helfer's collection are not included in the type material, nevertheless they can be regarded as topotypic.

Distribution. Myanmar, Thailand, India (West Bengal state).

Stenidius curtulus (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928), **comb. n.**

(Figs 19-22)

Anthelephilus curtulus Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928: 84, fig.18.

Type material examined. Lectotype [herewith designated], ♂: "Milam Gori V. 11500 ft. India. H. G. C [h; H. G. C = H. G. Champion leg.] \ male sex-mark [p] \ under stones [h] \ 22 B [h; number of slide] \ TYPE [red label; p] \ coll. Heberdey [p] \ curtulus Kr. det. v. Krekich [p+h] \ curtulus Krek. [yellowish label with black frame; h]" (NHMW). Paralectotypes: 1 ♀, same data as lectotype, lacking the second, fourth and eight labels (NHMW); 1 ♂, "Milam Gori V, 11500 ft [h] \ male sex-mark [p] \ India. H. G. C [h] \ under stones [h] \ 1151 [p; number of slide] \ CO-TYPE [red label; p] \ coll. Heberdey [p] (NHMW); 1 ♂, "SYN-TYPE [p; round label with blue margin] \ Milam, Gori V., 11500 ft. India. H. G. C. [p] \ under stones [h] \ male sex-mark [p] \ TYPE [p; red label] \ H. G. C. Champion Coll. B. M. 1953-156 [p] \ *Anthelephilus curtulus* Kr. det. v. Krekich [p+h]" (BMNH); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data, but lacking "male sex-mark" and with the handwritten locality label (BMNH).

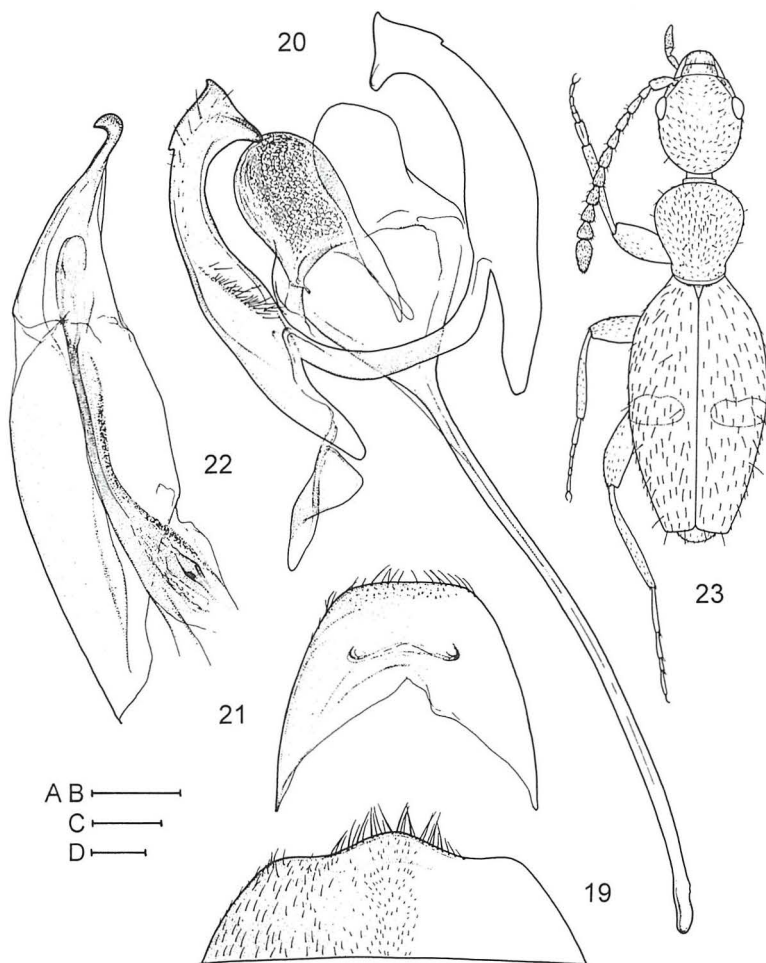
Redescription (lectotype). Body length 3.1 mm. Body black, elytra with brownish tinge apically; legs brown black, tibiae and tarsi slightly paler, antennae largely black, with distal antennomeres brownish; mouthparts and palpi dark brown to brown black.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, regularly rounded posteriorly; posterior temporal angles entirely obsolete. Punctuation of dorsal surface distinct but somewhat uneven, rather coarse and dense, especially laterally near eyes, punctures on frons medially and near base of head sparser and shallower; pale setation short and fine, appressed. Eyes small, moderately convex. Antennae moderately long, slim, moderately enlarged in terminal third; antennomere II distinctly shorter than III; antennomeres IV-VII each about 1.4 times as long as wide; antennomere X as wide as or at most slightly wider than long, antennomere XI 1.6 times as long as wide.

Pronotum rather large, at most slightly longer than wide, moderately wider than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly in dorsal view; antebasal lateral impression inconspicuous, slightly indicated close before base (similarly as in *S. dolosus* sp. n., see Fig. 23). Dorsal

surface rather evenly, coarsely and densely punctate, punctures coarser than those of head and separated by less than their diameter; setation as on head.

Legs. Femora rather strong, profemora simply shaped; penultimate tarsomere narrow, with terminal tarsomere articulated apically in all tarsi; basal protarsomere distinctly enlarged, wider than protarsomere II; metatarsi approximately as long as metatibiae.



Figs 19-23. 19-22: *Stenidius curtulus* (Krekich-Strassoldo), male: 19 - sternum VII; 20 - sternite VIII with spiculum ventrally; 21 - tergite VIII; 22 - aedeagus laterally; 23: *Stenidius dolosus* sp. n., male: habitus. Scale (0.5 mm): A - 23; (0.1 mm): B - 20; C - 19, 22; D - 21.

Obr. 19-23. 19-22: *Stenidius curtulus* (Krekich-Strassoldo), samec: 19 - sternum VII; 20 - sternit VIII a spiculum ventrálně; 21 - tergít VIII; 22 - aedeagus laterálně; 23: *Stenidius dolosus* sp. n., samec: habitus. Měřítko (0,5 mm): A - 23; (0,1 mm): B - 20; C - 19, 22; D - 21.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, rather convex, distinctly truncate apically; humeri entirely obsolete; postscutellar impression absent. Surface rather distinctly, somewhat coarsely punctured; punctures finer and sparser than those of pronotum, interspaces 2-3 times as large as their diameter; setation longer than on head and pronotum, appressed to subdecumbent. Membranous wings absent or strongly reduced.

Abdomen. Sternum VII (Fig. 19) shallowly impressed medially, its posterior margin moderately sinuous, produced and rounded medially; surface of sternum largely shortly setose, with numerous longer setae on posterior margin. Tergum VII widely rounded to subtruncate posteriorly. Sternite VIII (Fig. 20); paired prongs arcuately converging distally, their apical portion flattened, widened and truncate, with small backwards pointing denticle on lateral edge; surface of prongs with longitudinal array of fine setae dorsally at about midlength and several longer setae scattered on ventral side distally. Tergite VIII (Fig. 21) with posterior margin simply and widely rounded. Segment IX (Fig. 20) with paired sclerites flattened and rounded apically and having peculiar scale-like surface structure.

Aedeagus (Fig. 22): apical portion of tegmen short, 0.6 times as long as basal-piece; apex of tegmen hook-like shaped; structure of median lobe indistinct (owing to way of mounting), gonopore situated basally.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenidius curtulus* differs from related *S. dolosus* sp. n., *S. finicola* sp. n. and *S. luteonotatus* by the unicoloured elytra (lacking paler transverse band or spots), by the coarse punctuation of dorsal surface of pronotum and elytra and especially by the form of prongs of sternite VIII.

Remarks. The type series of *Anthelephilus curtulus* is composed of two different species and thus the syntype identical with the figures in the original description is herein designated as the lectotype. As for the other type specimens, only the male paralectotype from BMNH, bearing the printed locality label, is conspecific with the lectotype; the other four paralectotypes belong to *Stenidius dolosus* sp. n. Since abdomen in the male paralectotype from the Krekich's collection (NHMW) is dissected and slide-mounted, it is not entirely clear why Krekich-Strassoldo misidentified this specimen, as he identified *S. dolosus* sp. n. as *A. luteonotatus* and figured its male characters (Krekich-Strassoldo 1928). However, the very different slide numbers of the lectotype and the male paralectotype of *A. curtulus* suggest that the latter was dissected and studied later, probably by R. F. Heberdey.

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality in India (Uttaranchal state; eastwards of Nanda Devi Mt.). Records from northwest India (Kashmir state) and Pakistan (Hazara and Swat provinces) by Uhmman (1980, 1989) are based on misidentified specimens of *S. luteonotatus* and *S. finicola* sp. n. (see below).

Stenidius dolosus sp. n.

(Figs 23-29)

Anthelephilus luteonotatus: Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928: 85, fig. 18 (non Pic 1909).

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "N-INDIA, Uttar Pr Mussoorie Dhaholti [= Dhanolti], leg Riedel 2250 m 11.7.1989 [yellow label; h] \ *Anthelephilus luteonotatus* Pic det. G. Uhmman 1990" (NMPC). Paratypes: 8 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, same data as holotype (CKD, 2 spec. in CUP, 3 spec.

in BMNH, HHNM and MNHN) 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: “N-INDIA, Uttar Prad. Umg. Dhanolti, 2200-2400 m, leg. Hiermeier 11.-13.vii.1989 [yellow label; h; Umg. = environs] \ *Anthelephilus luteonotatus* Pic det. G. Uhmann 1990” (CKD, 2 spec. in CUP); 1 ♂: “C, Almora Dn. Kumaon, U. P. July '20 HGC. [p; Dn. = division, U. P. = Uttar Pradesh] \ male sex-mark [p] \ 1154 [number of slide] \ coll. Heberdey \ *luteonotatus* Pic det. v. Krekich \ *luteonotatus* Pic” (NHMW); 1 ♂: “Nainital, UP, 7-8600 ft. July 1923 HGC [p; HGC = H. G. Champion leg.] \ 35 B [number of slide] \ IN FUNGUS \ *luteonotatus* von Krekich-Strassoldo det. \ coll. Heberdey” (NHMW); 1 ♂, same data as the preceding specimen, except for the second and fourth labels: “30 \ *luteonotatus* det. v. Krekich” (NHMW); 1 ♂, “Burphu, Gori V., 11500 ft. India. H. G. C. [p] \ ? [p] \ coll. Heberdey” (NHMW); 1 ♂, “NEPAL (Prov. Bagmati) below Tarke Ghyang 2600 m, 25.IV.81 Löbl & Smetana \ *Anthelephilus luteonotatus* Pic det. G. Uhmann 1986” (MHNG); 1 ♂, “NEPAL, Prov. Karnali Distr. Jumla, 5 km E Churta 3400 m 05.V.1995 leg. A. Weigel \ *Anthelephilus luteonotatus* (Pic) det. G. Uhmann 1996” (CUP); 1 ♂, “NEPAL Centr., Bagmati Zone, Rasuwa Distr., Langtang Nat. P., Dhunche-Bharkhu-Syabru, 2000-2800 m, 6-13.v.1996 P. Čechovský lgt.” (CKD); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, “Nepal Nagarkot \ 24-VI-81 Coll. G. Cordh \ *Anthelephilus luteonotatus* Pic det. G. Uhmann 1991” (DSC); 1 ♂, same data, in addition: “*Anthelephilus* sp det. DSChandler” (DSC).

Additional specimens examined. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, India, Uttaranchal, Milam Gori V., ca 3500 m, H. G. Champion lgt. [bearing printed type label and determination label “*curtulus* Kr.” by Krekich] (NHMW, BMNH); 1 ♀, N-India, Uttaranchal, 10 km W Mussoorie, 2300 m, 17.viii.1985, Hieke lgt. (CUP); 1 ♀, India, Uttaranchal, Garhwal, 10 km W from Chamba, 2200 m, 20.X.1979, I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG); 1 ♀, India, Uttaranchal, Garhwal, 4 km S from Bhatwari, 1400 m, 23.X.1979, I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG); 1 ♀, India, Uttaranchal, Garhwal, above Pauri, 1900 m, 28.X.1979, I. Löbl lgt. (CUP); 2 ♀♀, N-Nepal, Rasuwa distr., Dhunche, 10.-14.vi.1999, 2000-2500 m, P. Kresl lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Nepal centr., Godawari 16.-17.v.1992, I. Jeniš lgt. (NHMW); 1 ♀, Nepal, Prov. Karnali, Distr. Jumla, Jumla N 2300-2600 m, NN Bachtal, 30.IV.1995, M. Hartmann lgt. (CUP); 1 ♀, Nepal, Prov. Karnali, Distr. Jumla, 2 km E Churta, 3100 m, 19.V.1995, M. Hartmann lgt. (CUP); 1 ♀, Nepal, Prov. Bagmati, Burlang Bhanjyang, 2600 m, 5.IV.1981, I. Löbl & A. Smetana lgt. (MHNG); 1 ♀, Nepal, Dolpo, Ringmo, 3700 m, 10.-15.vi.1973, J. Martens lgt. (SMF).

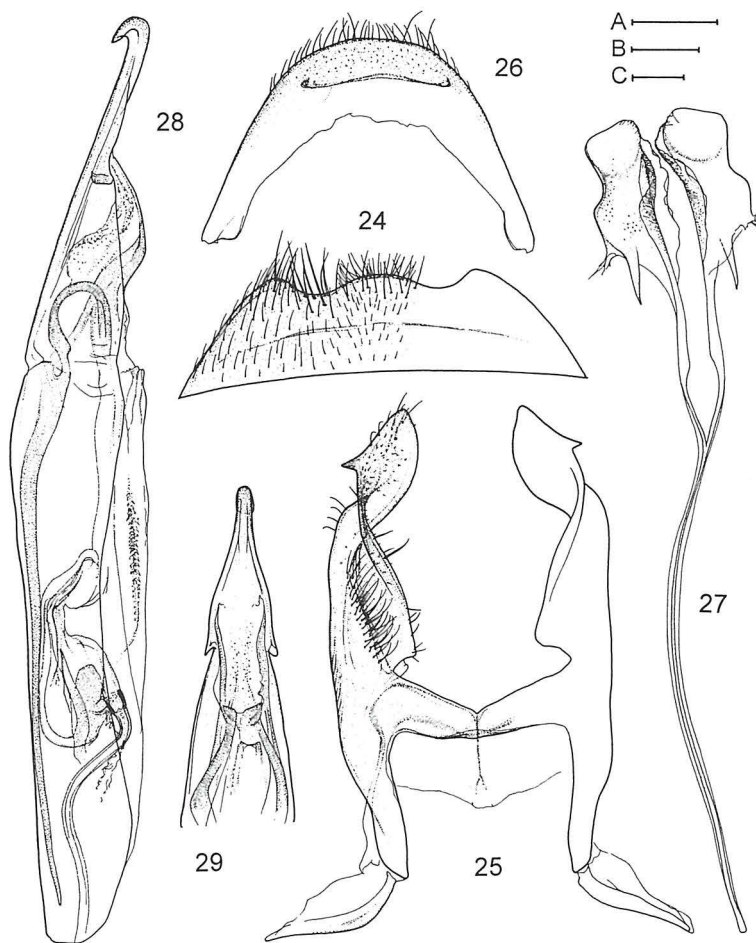
Description (male). Body length 2.6-3.1 mm (holotype 2.9 mm). Body black, basal margin of pronotum and elytra brown; elytra with brownish tinge apically and with conspicuous, transverse, yellowish band at about midlength (Fig. 23), widely interrupted on suture and not touching lateral margins; legs brown, femora darker, brown black; antennae largely brown black, basal 3-4 antennomeres and terminal antennomere paler; mouthparts and palpi brown black.

Head 1.4 times as long as wide, rounded posteriorly; posterior temporal angles entirely obsolete. Punctuation of dorsal surface less conspicuous, mostly fine, with sparse coarser punctures (more distinct on frons and clypeus); pale setation short and fine, appressed to subdecumbent, with scattered erect setae. Eyes small, moderately convex. Antennae moderately long, moderately enlarged in terminal third; antennomere II distinctly shorter than antennomere III; antennomeres IV-VII each about 1.6 times as long as wide; antennomere X as long as wide, antennomere XI about twice as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide, slightly wider than head, nearly regularly rounded anteriorly; antebasal lateral impression inconspicuous, slightly indicated closely before base. Punctuation of dorsal surface slightly coarser and denser than on head, punctures separated by 2-3 times their diameters; setation as on head.

Legs. Profemora simply shaped; penultimate tarsomere narrow, with terminal tarsomere articulated apically in all tarsi; basal pro- and mesotarsomeres distinctly enlarged, wider than respective tarsomeres II; metatarsi as long as or slightly shorter than metatibiae.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, moderately convex, distinctly truncate apically; humeri entirely obsolete; postscutellar impression absent. Punctuation distinctly finer and sparser



Figs 24-29. *Stenidius dolosus* sp. n., male: 24 - sternum VII; 25 - sternite VIII dorsally; 26 - tergite VIII; 27 - spiculum; 28 - aedeagus laterally; 29 - ditto, apical portion ventrally. Scale (0.1 mm): A - 25, 28, 29; B - 24, 27; C - 26.

Obr. 24-29. *Stenidius dolosus* sp. n., samec: 24 - sternum VII; 25 - sternit VIII dorsálně; 26 - tergít VIII; 27 - spiculum; 28 - aedeagus laterálně; 29 - ditto, apikální část ventrálně. Měřítka (0,1 mm): A - 25, 28, 29; B - 24, 27; C - 26.

than on pronotum, punctures separated by more than their diameters; setation longer than on head and pronotum, subdecumbent to decumbent, with scattered longer and erect setae. Membranous wings absent or strongly reduced.

Abdomen. Sternum VII (Fig. 24) shallowly impressed medially, its posterior margin strongly sinuous, median lobe wide, approximately as long as lateral lobes; surface of sternum shortly setose, with numerous long setae inserted near posterior margin. Tergum VII simply rounded posteriorly. Sternite VIII (Fig. 25): paired prongs flattened and somewhat screw-shaped, with strong back-pointing denticle on lateral edge subapically; surface of prongs with some scattered setae and longitudinal array of long setae dorso-laterally, parallel to median edge. Tergite VIII (Fig. 26) with posterior margin simply, somewhat widely rounded. Segment IX (Fig. 27) with paired apical sclerites flattened and widely rounded apically.

Aedeagus (Figs 28, 29): apical portion of tegmen rather short, 0.6 times as long as basal-piece, its dorsal outline straight in lateral view, with a pair of small lateral lobes and hook-like shaped apex; gonopore situated in basal third of aedeagus.

Female. Externally differing from male as follows: basal pro- and mesotarsomere narrow, nearly as wide as respective tarsomere II; sternum VII with posterior margin simply rounded.

Variability. Body in some specimens brown black coloured, with brownish suture and apical margin of elytra and transverse band somewhat vaguely outlined, narrow or reduced to a pair of small transverse spots; head irregularly, widely rounded posteriorly in dorsal view; pronotum as wide as or even slightly narrower than head; elytra less elongate, 1.6 times as long as wide, more convex; punctuation of head and pronotum moderately variable in density and/or strength.

Differential diagnosis. Specimens of *Stenidius dolosus* sp. n. show mostly rather regularly rounded base of head and somewhat sparser and more uneven punctuation of head and pronotum. However, considering the variability of these characters (see above), the species can be hardly distinguished from *S. luteonotatus* by using these external characters. However, it differs clearly by numerous details in the morphology of prongs of sternite VIII and by the long and straight apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus with a pair of small lateral lobes.

Distribution. Nepal, India (Uttaranchal state).

Etymology. From Latin *dolosus* (misleading, deceitful); named in reference to the previous misidentifications of this species.

Remarks. Since the type series of *Stenidius dolosus* sp. n. is large, I have not included the four misidentified syntypes of *S. curtulus* in it; they are listed in the additionally examined material. Similarly, I have included female specimens in the type series only if a male from the same collecting sample was available for study, although I have little doubts about their identity.

Stenidius finicola sp. n.

(Figs 30-34)

Anthelephilus curtulus: Uhmman, 1980: 166, figs 7-9 (non Krekich-Strassoldo 1928).

Type material examined. Holotype, ♂: "PAKISTAN: Swat Vallée d'Ushu 2300 m; 15.V.1983 Besuchet - Löbl \ *Anthelephilus curtulus* Krekich det. G. Uhmman 1988" (MHNG). Paratypes: 1 ♀, "PAKISTAN: Hazara Kaghan 2150 m 2.VI.1983 Besuchet - Löbl \ *Anthelephilus curtulus* Krekich det. G. Uhmman 1988" (CUP); 1 ♂, "INDIA: Kashmir: Tangmarg Pir Panjal Gebirge

2400 m, 21.-25.V.1976 MARTENS & SCHAWALLER leg. \ Senckenberg-Museum Frankfurt/Main ["C 14774" handwritten on reverse side] \ *Anthelephilus curtulus* Kreckich-Str. ? det G. Uhmann 1979" (SMF).

Description (male). Body length 2.5-2.6 mm. Body brown; legs (especially tibiae), basal and terminal antennomeres and palpi slightly paler; elytra in posterior half with somewhat vaguely outlined, transverse, yellowish band distinctly interrupted on suture and not touching lateral margins.

Head 1.25 times as long as wide, somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly; posterior temporal angles rounded. Punctuation of dorsal surface rather coarse and dense, punctures separated by about their diameters; setation pale, short and fine, appressed to subdecumbent, with scattered erect setae. Eyes small, moderately convex. Antennae comparatively short, only moderately enlarged distally; antennomere II distinctly shorter than antennomere III; antennomeres IV-VII each about 1.5 times as long as wide; antennomere X as long as wide, antennomere XI about twice as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.05 times as long as wide, slightly wider than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly in dorsal view; antebasal lateral impression inconspicuous, situated closely before base (similarly as in *S. dolosus* sp. n., see Fig. 23); dorsal side with very slight indication of short median longitudinal impression anteriorly. Punctuation of dorsal surface conspicuous, anteriorly similar to that of head, becoming much coarser and denser towards base, coarsest postero-medial punctures separated by less than their diameter; setation as on head.

Legs. Femora rather strong, profemora simply shaped; penultimate tarsomere narrow, with terminal tarsomere articulated apically in all tarsi; basal pro- and mesotarsomere enlarged, distinctly wider than respective tarsomere II; metatarsi slightly shorter than metatibiae.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, oval, moderately convex, distinctly truncate apically; humeri entirely obsolete; postscutellar impression absent. Surface much more finely and sparsely punctate than head and pronotum; setation somewhat longer than on head and pronotum, subdecumbent and of rather uniform length (longer erect setae inconspicuous). Membranous wings absent or strongly reduced.

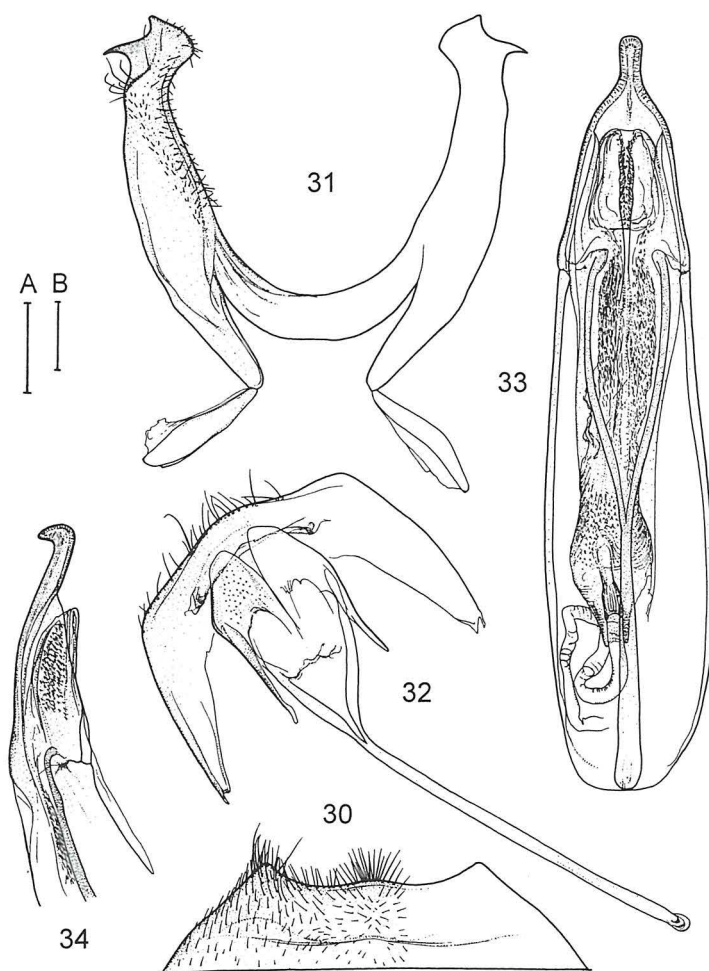
Abdomen. Sternum VII (Fig. 30) shallowly impressed medially, its posterior margin moderately emarginate and slightly produced medially; surface of sternum with short setae, and additionally with numerous longer setae inserted on postero-medial margin and near apices of lateral lobes of emargination. Tergum VII simply rounded posteriorly. Sternite VIII (Fig. 31): paired prongs simply shaped, moderately curved medially, flattened and truncate apically, with strong thorn-like process subapically on lateral side; surface of prongs mostly shortly setose on median side, with some longer setae ventro-laterally near subapical process. Tergite VIII (Fig. 32) with posterior margin widely rounded and slightly produced medially. Segment IX (Fig. 32) with paired sclerites flattened, irregularly rounded apically.

Aedeagus (Figs 33, 34): apical portion of tegmen short, 0.4 times as long as basal-piece, strongly and rather abruptly narrowed subapically in dorsal view, apex of tegmen hook-like shaped, bluntly pointed; gonopore situated in basal third of aedeagus.

Female. Externally differing from male as follows: basal pro- and mesotarsomere narrow, nearly as wide as respective tarsomere II; sternum VII with posterior margin simply rounded.

Variability. Both paratypes are darker in colour: body dark brown to brown-black, with brownish anterior collar and basal margin of pronotum, mesoscutellum and suture of elytra; pale transverse band of elytra less conspicuous (only vaguely indicated laterally in the specimen from Kaghani);

elytra in the specimen from Tagmarg with very vague indication of another pale transverse band/spot in anterior half laterally. In addition, the specimen from Tangmarg shows much finer punctation of head and pronotum and moderate differences in male characters: posterior margin of sternum VII more produced medially, slightly exceeding lateral lobes of emargination; prongs of sternite VIII with numerous long setae implanted on medial margin subapically



Figs 30-34: *Stenidius finicola* sp. n., male: 30 - sternum VII; 31 - sternite VIII dorsally; 32 - tergite VIII with spiculum ventrally; 33 - aedeagus ventrally; 34 - ditto, apical portion laterally. Scale (0.1 mm): A - 31, 33, 34; B - 30, 32.

Obr. 30-34: *Stenidius finicola* sp. n., samec: 30 - sternum VII; 31 - sternit VIII dorsálně; 32 - tergít VIII a spiculum ventrálně; 33 - aedeagus ventrálně; 34 - ditto, apikální část laterálně. Měřítko (0,1 mm): A - 31, 33, 34; B - 30, 32.

(general form of prongs as in the holotype); paired sclerites of segment IX with distinct insinuation on lateral margin; apex of aedeagus slightly more curved and pointed.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenidius finicola* sp. n. differs from the sympatric *S. luteonotatus* and from the related Himalayan species by the pale transverse band (if present) situated more posteriorly, shorter antennae, rather uniform setation of elytra (with erect setae inconspicuous), and male sexual characters, especially by the different morphology of prongs of sternite VIII.

Distribution. Northern Pakistan, northwestern India (Kashmir).

Etymology. From Latin *finis* (border-land) and *incola* (inhabitant); named in reference to the type locality which is located in border areas of India and Pakistan.

***Stenidius glabratus* sp. n.**

(Figs 35-40)

Type material examined. Holotype, ♂: "NEPAL (Prov. Bagmati) Gokana For. nr. Kathmandu, 1400 m, 1.IV.[19]81 Löbl & Smetana \Anthelephilus bengalensis Wied. det. G. Uhmman 1986" (MHNG). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as holotype (CKD); 1 ♀, "NEPAL: Bagmati Gokana For. 1400 m nr. Kathmandu, 30.3[1981] Löbl - Smetana \Anthelephilus luteonotatus Pic det. G. Uhmman 1989" (MHNG); 3 ♀♀, same data, except for: 1.4.[19]81 (MHNG, 1 spec. in CKD).

Description (male). Body length 3.0-3.3 mm. Body black to brown black, anterior collar and basal margin of pronotum brownish; elytra with brownish base, suture and very vague indication of brownish transverse band in posterior half; legs brown, distal portion of femora darker, brown black; antennae, mouthparts and palpi brown, with rufous tinge.

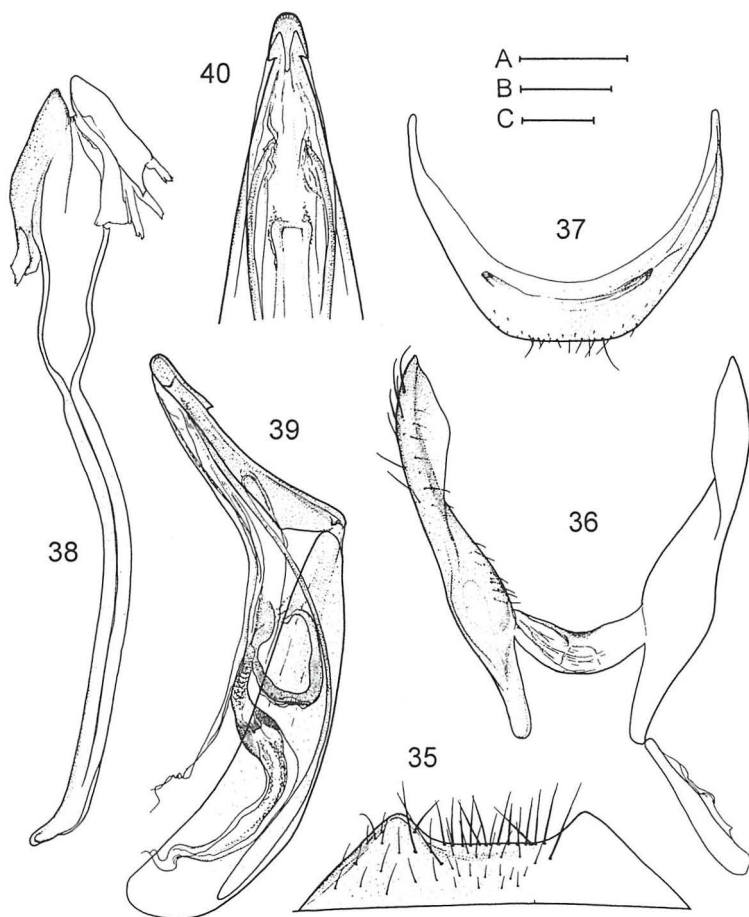
Head 1.3 times as long as wide, rounded posteriorly, tempora distinctly, moderately arcuately narrowing towards medially slightly produced base; posterior temporal angles entirely obsolete. Dorsal surface unevenly, largely inconspicuously, finely punctate (especially posteriorly), with some coarser punctures irregularly scattered in anterior half; setation short and fine, appressed. Eyes small, moderately convex. Antennae long and slender, slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere II very short; antennomere III the most elongate, 2.9 times as long as wide; antennomeres IV-VII each about 2.7 times as long as wide; antennomere X 1.3 times and antennomere XI 2.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, slightly narrower than head including eyes, nearly regularly rounded anteriorly in dorsal view; antebasal lateral impression moderately but distinctly developed; dorsal side rather evenly convex, with very slight indication of median longitudinal impresion before midlength. Punctuation and setation similar to that of head; small postero-dorsal area more distinctly punctate, with several transverse wrinkles close before base; lateral sides largely nearly impunctate, with several coarser punctures situated behind ante-basal impression.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, conspicuously convex, rounded to subtruncate apically; humeri entirely obsolete; postscutellar impression absent. Surface finely and sparsely punctured; setation mostly subdecumbent, with scattered, slightly longer suberect to erect setae. Membranous wings absent or strongly reduced.

Legs. Femora slender, profemora simply shaped; metatarsi moderately shorter than metatibiae; penultimate tarsomere in all tarsi somewhat flattened, with fine apical margin slightly emarginate and terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally.

Abdomen. Sternum VII (Fig. 35) with posterior margin simply, rather widely emarginate and sparsely long setose. Tergum VII somewhat triangular, more distinctly narrowing posteriad. Sternite VIII (Fig. 36): paired prongs simply shaped, slightly arcuate and pointed apically, their distal portion widened mediad into longitudinal lobe, with longer setae scattered on lateral side. Tergite VIII (Fig. 37) with posterior margin simply, widely rounded. Segment IX (Fig. 38) with paired sclerites simply shaped, narrow and bluntly pointed apically.



Figs 35-40: *Stenidius glabratus* sp. n., male: 35 - sternum VII; 36 - sternite VIII dorsally; 37 - tergite VIII; 38 - spiculum; 39 - aedeagus laterally; 40 - ditto, apical portion ventrally. Scale (0.1 mm): A - 40; B - 36; C - 35, 37, 38, 39.

Obr. 35-40: *Stenidius glabratus* sp. n., samec: 35 - sternum VII; 36 - sternit VIII dorsálně; 37 - tergit VIII; 38 - spiculum; 39 - aedeagus laterálně; 40 - ditto, apikální část ventrálně. Měřítka (0,1 mm): A - 40; B - 36; C - 35, 37, 38, 39.

Aedeagus (Figs 39, 40): apical portion of tegmen short, 0.6 times as long as basal-piece, with small denticle on dorsal side, apex of tegmen dorso-ventrally flattened, rounded, with paired subapical denticles laterally; apex of median lobe bilobed in ventral view, gonopore situated at about midlength of basal-piece of aedeagus.

Female. Externally differing from male only by sternum VII simply rounded posteriorly.

Variability. Moderately variable in colouration and prominence of dorsal punctuation of head and pronotum.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenidius glabratus* sp. n. can be easily distinguished from *S. curtulus*, *S. dolosus* sp. n., *S. finicola* sp. n. and *S. luteonotatus* by its narrower head and pronotum (for condition in *S. dolosus* sp. n. see Fig. 23), more longer and slender antennae, rather smooth dorsal body surface, apically flattened penultimate tarsomeres with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally (especially in metatarsi), the distinctly emarginate posterior margin of male sternum VII, the simply shaped prongs of male sternite VIII and by the form of apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus.

Distribution. Nepal.

Etymology. From Latin *glabratus* (glabrous, smooth); named in reference to the inconspicuous punctuation of the body surface.

Stenidius lindbergi (Bonadona, 1960)

Clavicomus lindbergi Bonadona, 1960: 55, figs 9, 10, 15-17.

Stenidius lindbergi: Bonadona, 1964: 226.

Type material examined. Holotype, ♀: “Cheva Afghanistan 6.2.1958 K. Lindberg [p] \ *Clavicomus lindbergi* n. sp P. Bonad. dét [h] \ TYPE [red label; p]” (coll. Bonadona in MNHN). Paratype, ♂: “Djelalabad 22.1.1958 Afghanistan K. Lindberg [h] \ Préparation microscopique n°291591 [p] \ *Clavicomus lindbergi* n. sp P. Bonad dét [h] \ PARATYPE [red label; p]” (coll. Bonadona in MNHN).

Differential diagnosis. Bonadona (1960) was not sure about the placement of this species in *Clavicomus* Pic, 1894 and later (Bonadona 1964) transferred it to *Stenidius*. It is undoubtedly most closely related to *S. aulicus*, as suggested by their overall external similarity, form of aedeagus and male sternite VIII (though omitted in the original description, segment VIII of the paratype was slide-mounted by Bonadona; it shows no substantial differences from that in *S. aulicus*, see Figs 15, 16). *Stenidius lindbergi* differs from *S. aulicus* mainly by the somewhat sparser punctuation of head, fine and even punctuation of pronotum (including its posterior portion) and by posterior margin of male sternum VII possessing small pointed protuberance medially (see fig. 16 in Bonadona (1960)).

Distribution. Afghanistan.

Stenidius luteonotatus (Pic, 1909), **comb. n.**

(Figs 41-47)

Formicomus (*Antelephilus* [sic!]) *luteonotatus* Pic, 1909: 38.

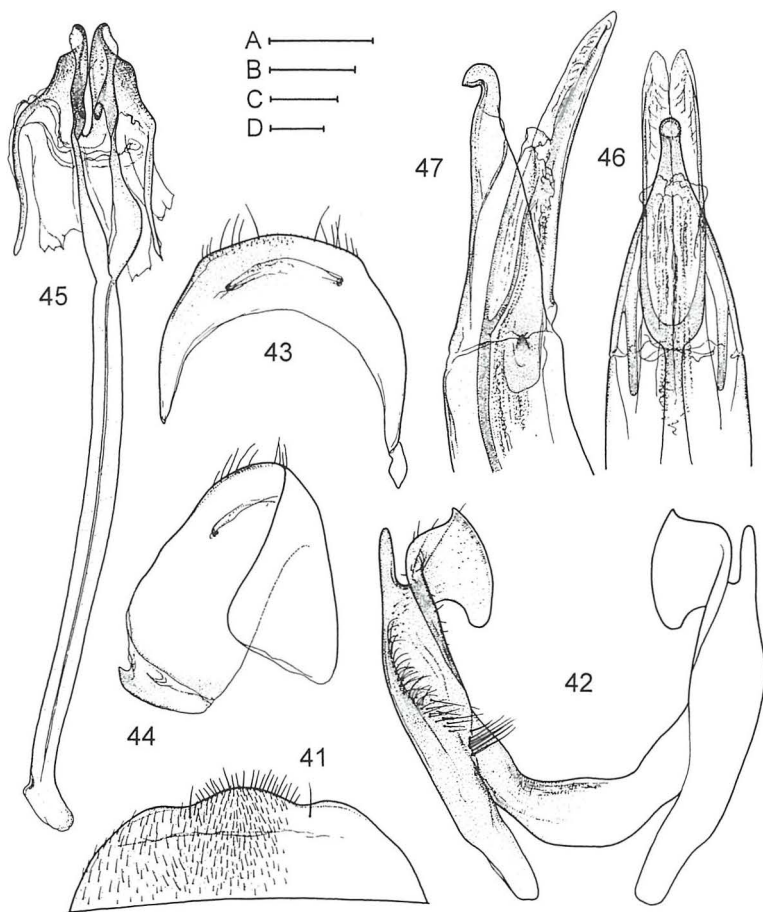
Anthelephila luteonotata: Krekich-Strassoldo, 1931: 15.

Anthelephilus luteonotatus: Uhmman, 1987: 700 (subsequent misspelling).

Type material examined. Syntype, ♀: “Kulu [h] \ type [h] \ TYPE [p; red label] \ *Formicomus luteonotatus* Pic [h]” (coll. Pic in MNHN).

Additional material examined. 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, India, Himachal Pradesh, Manali 1900 m, 23.v.1989 [bearing identification label "Anthelephilus luteonotatus" by Uhmman, 1993](CKD, 1 spec. in CSK); 1 ♀, same data except for: 26.v.1989 (CKD); 1 ♀, India, Himachal Pradesh, Kotgarh, Simla Hills, 2100 m, 17.ix.1921, S. N. Chatterjee lgt. (NHMW); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Pakistan, Hazara, Malkandi 1500 m, 3.vi.1983 Besuchet & Löbl lgt. (MHNG, CUP).

Redescription (male). Body length 2.4-2.9 mm. Body black to brown black, basal margin of pronotum, scutellum, base and margins of elytra brown; elytra with conspicuous, transverse,



Figs 41-47: *Stenidius luteonotatus* (Pic), male: 41 - sternum VII; 42 - sternite VIII dorsally; 43 - tergite VIII dorsally; 44 - ditto, ventro-laterally; 45 - spiculum; 46 - apical portion of aedeagus ventrally; 47 - ditto, laterally. Scale (0.1 mm): A - 46, 47; B - 42; C - 45; D - 41, 43, 44.

Obr. 41-47: *Stenidius luteonotatus* (Pic), samec: 41 - sternum VII; 42 - sternit VIII dorsálně; 43 - tergít VIII dorsálně; 44 - ditto, ventrolaterálně; 45 - spiculum; 46 - apikální část aedeagu ventrálně; 47 - ditto, laterálně. Měřítka (0,1 mm): A - 46, 47; B - 42; C - 45; D - 41, 43, 44.

yellowish band at about midlength, distinctly interrupted on suture and not touching lateral margins; legs brown, femora darker, brown black; antennae largely dark brown, terminal antennomeres paler; mouthparts and palpi brown to brown black.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, widely rounded posteriorly; posterior temporal angles rounded. Punctuation of dorsal surface rather coarse and dense, punctures separated by about 1-2 times their diameters and becoming finer and sparser posteriorly; setation pale, short and fine, appressed to subdecumbent, with scattered erect setae. Eyes small, moderately convex. Antennae moderately long, slim, moderately enlarged in distal third; antennomere II distinctly shorter than antennomere III; antennomeres V-VII each about 1.6 times as long as wide; antennomere X slightly wider than long, antennomere XI about twice as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide, as wide as head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly; antebasal lateral impression inconspicuous, situated close before basal margin (similarly as in *S. dolosus* sp. n., see Fig. 23). Punctuation of dorsal surface similar to that of head, punctures rather evenly spaced, becoming moderately denser towards base; setation as on head.

Legs. Femora rather strong, profemora simply shaped; penultimate tarsomere narrow, with terminal tarsomere articulated apically in all tarsi; basal pro- and mesotarsomeres distinctly enlarged, wider than respective tarsomere II; metatarsi slightly shorter than metatibiae.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, rather convex, distinctly truncate apically; humeri entirely obsolete; postscutellar impression absent. Punctuation distinctly finer and sparser than that on head and pronotum, punctures separated by more than their diameters; setation longer than that on head and pronotum, nearly subdecumbent, with scattered longer suberect to erect setae. Membranous wings absent or strongly reduced.

Abdomen. Sternum VII (Fig. 41) shallowly impressed medially, its posterior margin only moderately sinuous, produced and rounded medially; surface rather uniformly shortly setose. Tergum VII widely rounded to subtruncate posteriorly. Sternite VIII (Fig. 42): paired prongs apically with narrow obtuse projection and flattened, axe-like shaped, mediad projecting lobe; surface of prongs with a cluster of longer setae on median edge and numerous longer setae arranged in longitudinal row dorso-laterally. Tergite VIII (Fig. 43, 44) with posterior margin widely rounded. Segment IX (Fig. 45) with paired sclerites of somewhat complicated structure.

Aedeagus (Figs 46, 47): apical portion of tegmen rather short, 0.4 times as long as basal-piece, its dorsal outline somewhat sinous in lateral view; apex of tegmen hook-like shaped; gonopore situated in basal third of aedeagus.

Female. Externally differing from male as follows: basal pro- and mesotarsomere narrow, nearly as wide as respective tarsomere II; both sternum and tergum VII with posterior margin simply, regularly rounded.

Variability. Pronotum in some specimens from Manali distinctly paler than head, brown with rufous tinge, elytra with basal portion and longitudinal strip on suture brown; specimens from Pakistan with head and pronotum dark rufous brown, elytra nearly unicoloured brown black and transverse band reduced to small spot or entirely absent. Some specimens with basal margin of head regularly rounded, nearly semicircular and dorsal punctuation of head and pronotum less coarse. Furthermore, the male specimen from Pakistan differs moderately in the form of apical, mediad projecting lobe of prongs of sternite VIII (its medio-basal portion less prolonged) and in distal portion of tegmen of aedeagus (arc of hook-like shaped apex larger).

Differential diagnosis. Specimens of *Stenidius luteonotatus* show mostly comparatively densely and evenly punctured dorsal surface of head and pronotum, however, only male characters provide a basis for reliable identification. *S. luteonotatus* seems to be most closely related to *S. dolosus* sp. n., as suggested by similar general form of prongs of male sternite VIII. It differs from the latter species in the following characters: posterior margin of male sternum VII only moderately sinuous, prongs of male sternite VIII apically with narrow obtuse projection and axe-like shaped, mediad projecting lobe, distal portion of tegmen of aedeagus less prolonged apically and lacking lateral lobes.

Distribution. Probably restricted to the northwestern part of the Himalaya mountains; so far known from the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh (Uhmman 1994a) and from Pakistan (Hazara province). More eastwards located records from the Indian state of Uttaranchal (Uhmman 1987; Krekich-Strassoldo 1928, 1931) and from Nepal (Uhmman 1980, 1985a, 1986, 1987, 1990a, b) are in my opinion based on misidentifications; the respective specimens are mostly included in the type series of *S. dolosus* sp. n. and *S. glabratus* sp. n. (or listed in the additional material of *S. dolosus* sp. n.).

Stenidius signatus (Pic, 1922), **comb. n.**

(Figs 48-53)

Formicomus signatus Pic, 1922: 19.

Type material examined. Syntype, ♀: "Cochinchine \ type \ TYPE \ Formicomus signatus n sp." (MNHN).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂, N-Laos, Louangphrabang, Thong Khan, 19°35'N 101°58'E, 750 m, 11.-21.v.2002, V. Kubán lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Laos, Khammouan prov., 18°07'N 104°29' E, Ban Khoun Ngeun, 200 m, 24.-29.iv.2001, V. Kubán lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Laos centr., Khammouan prov., NAKAI env., 17°43'N 105°09'E, 22.v.-8.vi.2001, 500-600 m, E. Jendek & O. Šauša lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, N-Thailand, Nan, 30.iii.1930, 1 ex. (DSC).

Redescription (male). Body length 2.5-2.8 mm. Head dark brown to brown black; pronotum brown with basal margin somewhat paler; elytra brown to brown black, with two, pale brown to yellowish, oblique, vaguely outlined bands (Fig. 48), set off by whitish setation, the anterior band widened laterally, base of elytra and suture between bands somewhat paler; antennae brown, distinctly darkened, brown black distally; mouthparts and palpi brown; legs yellowish brown, distal portion of femora darkened.

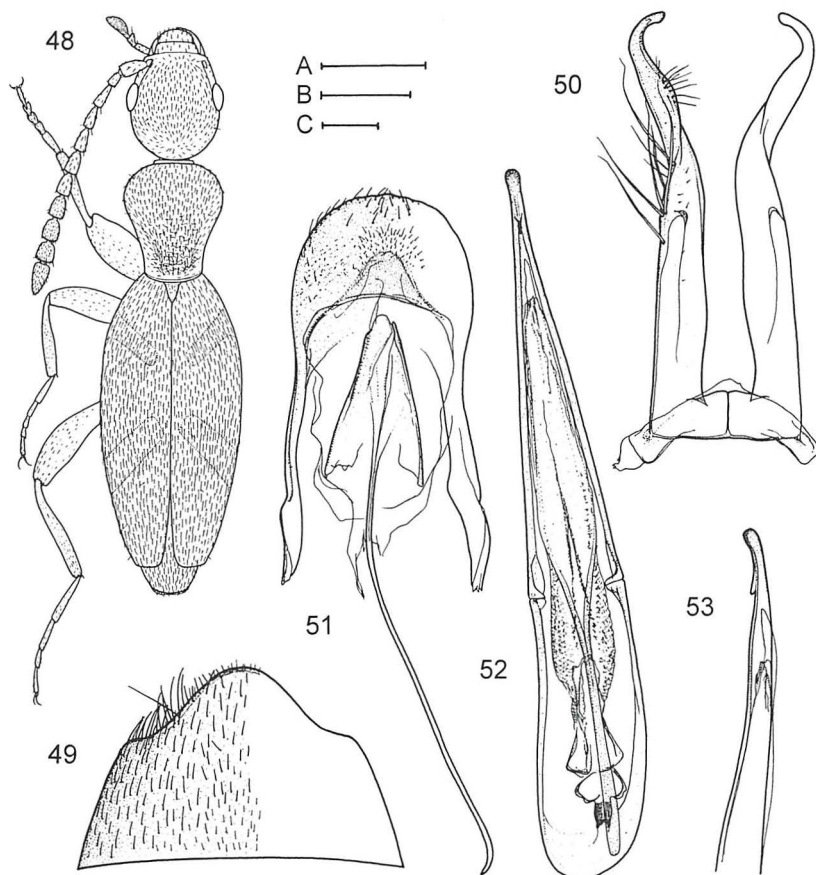
Head 1.2 times as long as wide, rounded posteriorly (nearly semicircular in dorsal view); posterior temporal angles entirely obsolete. Punctuation of dorsal surface fine and dense, with very sparse, slightly coarser punctures; setation pale, short and fine, appressed, with very sparse short, erect setae. Eyes small, moderately convex. Antennae rather strong, distinctly exceeding base of pronotum; antennomere II distinctly shorter than antennomere III; antennomeres IV-VI each about twice as long as wide; antennomere X 1.2 times and antennomere XI 2.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide, as wide as head including eyes; widely rounded anteriorly and rather strongly narrowed posteriorly in dorsal view; dorsal face only moderately convex to somewhat flattened, with slight indication of median longitudinal impression at about midlength. Dorsal punctuation similar to that on head anteriorly and becoming distinctly coarser towards base in posterior half, the coarsest postero-dorsal punctures nearly contiguous,

basal portion dorsally finely transversely corrugated; setation as on head, short erect setae inconspicuous.

Elytra oval, 2.1 times as long as wide, only moderately convex, subtruncate apically; humeri slightly indicated to obsolete; postscutellar impression moderate but distinct. Punctuation dense, distinctly finer than on head and pronotum; setation slightly longer, mostly dark coloured, but whitish on bands. Membranous wings reduced.

Legs long, all femora simply shaped, profemora rather strong; metatarsi slightly longer than metatibiae; penultimate tarsomere narrow, with terminal tarsomere articulated apically in all tarsi.



Figs 48-53: *Stenidius signatus* (Pic), male: 48 - habitus; 49 - sternum VII; 50 - sternite VIII dorsally; 51 - tergite VIII with spiculum ventrally; 52 - aedeagus ventrally; 53 - apical portion of aedeagus laterally. Scale (0.5 mm): A - 48; (0.1 mm): B - 50, 52, 53; C - 49, 51.

Obr. 48-53: *Stenidius signatus* (Pic), samec: 48 - habitus; 49 - sternit VII; 50 - sternit VIII dorsálně; 51 - tergit VIII a spiculum ventrálně; 52 - aedeagus ventrálně; 53 - apikální část aedeagu laterálně. Měřítko (0,5 mm): A - 48; (0,1 mm): B - 50, 52, 53; C - 49, 51.

Abdomen. Sternum VII (Fig. 49) with postero-lateral margin distinctly angulately produced. Tergum VII regularly rounded posteriorly, with a pair of small, transverse spinulose patches near base. Sternite VIII (Fig. 50): paired prongs comparatively long, slim, narrowed and curved, pincers-like shaped distally, bluntly rounded apically, with several long setae inserted on/along lateral edge close behind midlength. Tergite VIII (Fig. 51) with posterior margin simply rounded. Segment IX (Fig. 51) with paired apical sclerites fine, less conspicuous.

Aedeagus (Figs 52, 53): apical portion of tegmen long, 1.5 times as long as basal-piece, nearly evenly narrowing towards rounded apex, its dorsal outline moderately concave in lateral view, and with small, backwards pointing denticle subapically; median lobe membranous with longitudinal array of spines and gonopore situated near base of tegmen.

Female. Externally differing from male as follows: profemora narrower; sternum VII with posterior margin simply rounded.

Variability. Slightly variable in colouration; the specimen from Ban Khoun Ngeun with more prominent humeri and well developed membranous wings.

Differential diagnosis. *Stenidius signatus* is closely related to *S. cruciger* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849. It differs from the latter species by larger size (more than 2.5 mm) and the following morphological characters: pronotum more widely rounded anteriorly and more strongly narrowed in posterior half, posterior margin of head rather regularly rounded in dorsal view (moderately angulately produced postero-medially in *S. cruciger*), dorsal punctation of head somewhat sparser and finer, postero-lateral margins of male sternum VII angulately produced (evenly rounded in *S. cruciger*), prongs of male sternite VIII long, narrowed and curved distally and bluntly rounded apically, and tegmen of aedeagus with small denticle subapically (male sternite VIII and tegmen of aedeagus in *S. cruciger* shaped similarly as in *S. aulicus*, see Figs 15 and 18).

Distribution. Vietnam, Laos, Thailand.

CHECK-LIST OF *STENIDIUS* LaFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE, 1847

Distributional data are based on records by Bucciarelli (1980), Koch (1934), Krekich-Strassoldo (1911), Pic (1899, 1902b, 1907, 1955), Schatzmayr & Koch (1934), Uhmman (1983, 1985b, 1988, 1990c, 1994c, 1996, 2000), Telnov (1998, 1999, 2002), Truqui (1855) and Winkler (1927). Seventeen species are currently classified as members of *Stenidius*.

<i>S. aulicus</i> (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849), comb. n.	Myanmar, Thailand, NE India
<i>S. aristidis</i> (Pic, 1893)	Egypt, Saudi Arabia
<i>S. contractipennis</i> (Pic, 1911)	Macedonia, Greece, Turkey
<i>S. cruciger</i> (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849)	Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, NE India
<i>S. curtulus</i> (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928), comb. n.	N India
<i>S. dolosus</i> sp. n.	Nepal, N India
<i>S. femoralis</i> (Desbrochers, 1875)	Syria, "Palaestina", Israel, Jordan, Iran
<i>S. femoralis</i> var. <i>triangulum</i> (Desbrochers, 1875)	Syria
= <i>S. saulcyi</i> (Marseul, 1879)	
<i>S. finicola</i> sp. n.	N India, N Pakistan
<i>S. glabratus</i> sp. n.	Nepal
<i>S. lindbergi</i> (Bonadonna, 1960)	Afghanistan
<i>S. luteonotatus</i> (Pic, 1909), comb. n.	N India, N Pakistan
<i>S. namibianus</i> Uhmman, 1994	Namibia

S. pygidialis (Pic, 1895)
S. saigonensis (Pic, 1921)
S. signatus (Pic, 1922), comb. n.
S. tenuipes (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849)

S. tenuipes var. *saturatus* (Pic, 1902)
S. vittatus vittatus (Lucas, 1843)
S. vittatus hartliebi (Pic, 1899)

Iran, Iraq
 Vietnam
 Vietnam, Laos, Thailand
 Greece, "Dalmazia", Turkey, Syria, Jordan,
 Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, S Russia (Daghestan), Turkme-
 nistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan
 Saudi Arabia
 Italy (Sicily), Greece, Algeria, Tunisia, Mauretania
 Egypt

SPECIES EXCLUDED FROM *STENIDIUS*

The following species, described in the subgenus *Stenidius* or treated under this name by subsequent authors, were found to be different in the herein stressed generic characters and belonging to a different genus/genera. Since the tribe Anthicini Latreille, 1819 is in need of generic revision at world level, I have tentatively returned these species to the genus *Anthicus* Paykull, 1789 (the original nominotypical subgenus, see Introduction).

Anthicus longitarsis Pic, 1894

Anthicus (*Stenidius*) *longitarsis* Pic, 1894: 181.
Stenidius longitarsis: Uhmman, 1989: 249; 1990b: 148.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♀, "Bengale [h] \ type [h; yellowish label] \ TYPE [p; red label]" (MNHN); 1 ♀ [lacking head and pronotum], "Stenidius Bengale [h] \ type [h; yellowish label] \ Stenidius longitarsis Pic [h]" (MNHN).

Remark. Both syntypes of *Anthicus longitarsis* differ from all *Stenidius* species mainly by triangular mesosternum with lateral sides straight, lateral margins of mesepisterna clearly raised above level of mesepimera, and intercoxal process of abdominal sternum III bluntly pointed apically and completely bordered. In addition to these major differences, the following characters of the examined syntypes are remarkable, unknown or rarely occurring in *Stenidius* but common in *Anthicus* species: head coarsely punctate to granulate, with smooth median longitudinal line and short, black median ridge at base, eyes large and rather coarsely faceted; pronotum short and wide, nearly globose; elytral humeri distinctly protruding; metatarsi distinctly shorter than metatibiae (!), penultimate tarsomere flattened and somewhat bilobed distally, with terminal tarsomere articulated dorsally.

Distribution. Reliably known only from the type locality "Chota Nagpore" in India (eastern Madhya Pradesh state). Records from Thailand by Uhmman (1989, 1990b) are based on *Stenidius* specimens, belonging very probably to *S. cruciger* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849.

Anthicus luctuosus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849

Anthicus luctuosus LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849a: 117.
Stenidius luctuosus: Uhmman, 1994b: 76.

Type material (not examined). According to LaFerté-Sénéctère (1849c), the holotype specimen from Senegal (sex unknown) is deposited in the collection of F. de Brème (now in Museo regionale di Scienze naturali Torino, see Horn et al. (1990)).

Remark. This species was originally described as *Anthicus* (s. str.) but treated as *Stenidius*, without giving any comments, by Uhmman (1994b) in the differential diagnosis of *S. namibianus*. I have not seen the holotype of *A. luctuosus*, however, LaFerté-Sénéctère (1849c) grouped it with *A. morio* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849 and mentioned their similarity in the elongate and cylindrical form of elytra. Since *A. niger* (Olivier, 1811) (= *A. morio*; synonymy by Baudi (1878)) is a well known and rather typical representative of the genus *Anthicus*, the combination rather informally presented by Uhmman (1994b) appears to be incorrect.

Distribution. Senegal.

Anthicus magniceps Pic, 1902

Anthicus (?*Stenidius*) *magniceps* Pic, 1902a: 4.

Stenidius magniceps: Uhmman, 1994b: 76.

Type material examined. Syntype, ♀: “Salisbury (Marshall) [h] \ type [h; yellowish label] \ TYPE [p; red label] \ A. (*Stenidius*?) *magniceps* Pic [h]” (MNHN).

Remark. Pic (1902a) found *Anthicus magniceps* dissimilar to the Palaearctic *Stenidius* and thus was not sure about its subgeneric placement. The examined syntype does not show typical *Anthicus*-like appearance, nevertheless it differs from all *Stenidius* species by lateral sides of mesosternum straight to slightly concave, lateral margins of mesepisterna clearly raised above level of mesepimera and bearing long stiff setae, and intercoxal process of abdominal sternum III regularly rounded apically and completely bordered.

Distribution. Originally described from Zimbabwe. Recorded from Namibia and South Africa by Uhmman (1994b, 1995).

Anthicus stenomorphus Champion, 1895

Anthicus stenomorphus Champion, 1895: 264.

Anthicus (*Stenidius*) *stenomorphus*: Pic, 1911: 74.

Type material examined. Syntype, ♀: “Troughton I., W. Australia. J. J. Walker. [p] \ Type [p; round label with red margin] \ *Anthicus stenomorphus* type Ch. [h] \ G. C. Champion Coll. B. M. 1927-409” (BMNH).

Remark. Champion (1895) mentioned that *Anthicus stenomorphus* belongs to the “group *Stenidius* of LaFerté’s third division of the genus,” and this opinion was later adopted by Pic (1911). The examined syntype resembles a *Stenidius* species by arcuate lateral sides of mesosternum, but their margins are long and rather densely setose. Furthermore, it differs from all *Stenidius* species by lateral margins of mesepisterna raised above impressed mesepimera, and intercoxal process of abdominal sternum III rounded to bluntly pointed apically and completely bordered.

Distribution. Australia (Western Australia)

Anthicus takaosus Pic, 1913

Anthicus (*Stenidius*) *takaosus* Pic, 1913: 130.

Stenidius takaosus: Uhmman, 1983: 199; 1987: 690.

Type material (not examined). Series of syntypes, bearing the data: “Formosa Takao Sauter leg.”, deposited in NHMW, coll. Pic in MNHN and in DEIC (Gaedike 1986).

Additional material examined. 1 ♀, "Formosa Takao [p; on reverse side handwritten "1907 XII.14"] \ Coll. E. Csiki [p]" (CUP); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Indonesia, Bali, Legian, xi.1978, J. T. Huber lgt. (MHNG); 1 ♂, S-Sri Lanka, 65 km NE of Matara, near Hambantota, 10.-12.iii.1994, Z. Kejval lgt. (CKD).

Remark. The habitus of *A. takaosus* is very conspicuous; I saw the syntypes from NHMW previously although I did not compare them directly to the above listed specimens. Moreover, the specimen from Taiwan (CUP) bear the same locality data as the syntypes and is probably topotypic. Consequently, I have no doubts about the identity of the examined specimens. *A. takaosus* may at first sight resemble a *Stenidius* species by its very small size and slender body form with the obsolete humeri, however it differs mainly by lateral margins of mesepisterna raised above impressed mesepimera, intercoxal process of sternum III rather sharply pointed apically and completely bordered, and male sternite VIII forming a simply shaped sclerite.

Distribution. Originally described from Taiwan and recorded from this island by Uhmman (1983). Furthermore, known from Indonesia (Uhmman 1987) and Sri Lanka.

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SOUHRN

Rod *Stenidius* byl vždy uváděn jako taxon ustanovený F. T. de LaFerté-Sénéctèrem v jeho monografii čeledi Anthicidae z roku 1848 (LaFerté-Sénéctère (1849c); stanovení data publikace viz Chandler (2000)). Jméno *Stenidius* se však poprvé vyskytuje již ve zpracování fauny čeledi Anthicidae Alžírsko týmž autorem (LaFerté-Sénéctère 1847). V této dřívější práci, v poznámce následující za redeskripci druhu *Anthicus vittatus* Lucas, 1843, LaFerté-Sénéctère zřetelně uvedl, že navrhuje podrod *Stenidius* pro tento a dva další dosud nepopsané druhy, které mají společné podélně oválné krovky a dlouhé, tenké tarsy. Podrodová úroveň taxonu *Stenidius* byla přijímána po dobu více než sta let. Poprvé až Bonadona (1974) přiznal tomuto taxonu status rodu, poukázal na jeho příbuznost s rodem *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849 a ustanovil tribus Formicomini. Tento názor byl později zcela opomenut Uhmmanem (1976), převzat Bucciarellim (1980), a nedávno Hempová (Hemp 1994) uznala rod *Stenidius* a tribus Formicomini, ale zařadila *Stenidius* bez udání jakýchkoli důvodů mezi rody tribu Anthicini Latreille, 1819. Podle mého názoru, nápadně vyvinuté sekundární pohlavní znaky u samců v kombinaci s podobnou morfologií laterální části mesothorakálního sternu a tvarem mezikyčelního výběžku abdomenu potvrzují příbuznost rodu *Stenidius* s rody *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833 (= *Formicomus*; synonymizace viz Kejval (in press)), *Andrahomanus* Pic, 1903 a *Chileanthicus* Werner, 1966.

V této práci je definice rodu *Stenidius* rozšířena a je do něj zařazeno celkem sedmnáct druhů. Čtyři druhy dříve původně popsané v podrodové kombinaci jako *Anthicus* (*Stenidius*) jsou převedeny zpět do rodu *Anthicus* Paykull, 1789 a s příslušným komentářem uvedeny na konci práce (*A. longitarsis* Pic, 1894, *A. magniceps* Pic, 1902, *A. stenomorphus* Champion, 1895 a *A. takaosus* Pic, 1913). Z druhů rodu *Stenidius*, které jsou předmětem této práce, mají *S. aulicus* (LaFerté-Sénéctère, 1849) a *S. signatus* (Pic, 1922) nepochybně své blízké příbuzné mezi druhy původně popsány v tomto rodu (resp. podrodu). Oproti tomu *S. luteonotatus* (Pic, 1909), *S. curtulus* (Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928), *S. dolosus*, *S. glabratus* a *S. finicola* spp. n. se liší od typového druhu rodu řidším tečkováním a delším ochlupením povrchu těla, méně obloukovitými postranními okraji mesosterna, mediálně úzce se dotýkajícími mesepimerony (srovnej obr. 1 a 8) a poněkud složitější stavbou samčího sternitu VIII. Zatímco charakter tečkování a ochlupení jsou nepochybně variabilní znaky, ostatní rozdíly jsou významnější a možná souvisí s adaptací této skupiny druhů na horské přírodní podmínky, poněkud netypické pro rod *Stenidius* (viz poznámky k biologii rodu). Avšak druhy rodu *Stenidius* jsou díky malé velikosti, převažující bezkřídlosti a poněkud skrytému způsobu života sbírány jen zřídka a dostupné údaje o jejich morfologii jsou zatím dosti omezené. Z tohoto důvodu jsem dal ve své práci přednost umístění těchto pěti poněkud zvláštních druhů do rodu *Stenidius* (morfologicky jim nejbližšího z výše vyjmenovaných čtyř příbuzných rodů) před ustanovením nového taxonu rodové úrovně.

Práci doplňuje seznam všech dosud známých druhů rodu *Stenidius* se stručným přehledem jejich rozšíření.