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Studies of the genus *Anthelephila* (Coleoptera: Anthicidae) – 8. Palaearctic species related to *A. pedestris*

Studie o rodu *Anthelephila* (Coleoptera: Anthicidae) – 8. Palearktické druhy příbuzné *A. pedestris*

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Taxonomy, redescription, new synonymy, lectotype designation, Coleoptera, Anthicidae, *Anthelephila*, Palaearctic region

Abstract. *Anthelephila pedestris* (Rossi, 1790), *A. pegasus* (Reitter, 1892), and *A. nemrod* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) are redescribed. Five new synonymies are proposed: *Formicoma hispanica* Motschulsky, 1859, *Formicomus rubidus* Reitter, 1878, *F. thomsoni* Pic, 1901 and *F. tinctus* Reitter, 1889 as junior synonyms of *A. pedestris* (Rossi, 1790), and *F. phymopes* Bonadona, 1964 as a junior synonym of *A. nemrod* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849). A lectotype is designated for *Formicomus pegasus* Reitter, 1892.

INTRODUCTION

I have been covering the genus *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833, in a series of papers (Kejval 1999, 2000a,b, 2002a,b, 2003, 2005). In the present one, an informal *Anthelephila pedestris* species-group is established for a common and well-known Palaearctic species, *A. pedestris*, and two other closely related species, which show similarity both in colouration and morphological characters, mainly in the form of male abdominal sternite VIII. All three species are redescribed and their important diagnostic characters are illustrated. Based on examination of the types and numerous additional specimens, further five names are newly placed in synonymy with *A. pedestris* or *A. nemrod*.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The material is deposited in the following museums/institutions and private collections (identified by codens): BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, England; CCD – coll. Donald S. Chandler, Durham, New Hampshire, USA; CKD – coll. Zbyněk Kejval, Domažlice, Czech Republic; CMH – coll. Miroslav Mikát, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic; CUP – coll. Gerhard Uhmann, Pressath, Germany; HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary; IRSN – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels, Belgium; MNHB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany; MNHN – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; NMPC – National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic; SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart; TAU – Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; ZMMU – Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

Exact label data are quoted only for the type specimens and my comments are found in square brackets. Separate labels are indicated by backslashes (\ ). The following abbreviations are used: [p] – printed; [h] – handwritten; N – north; S – south; W – west; E – east; env. – environ of; prov. – province; vill. – village; mts – mountains; lgt. – collected by; coll. – collection of (i.e. not collected by!).

In "Other specimens examined", specimens are sorted chronologically within countries.

The terminology of body setation follows Werner & Chandler (1995). Since all the treated species are identical in most external characters, a complete redescription is given only for *A. pedestris*. Similarly, the shared characters described in the diagnosis of *A. pedestris* species-group are seldom repeated in species redescriptions.

TAXONOMY

Anthelephila pedestris (Rossi, 1790) species-group

Diagnosis. Species of small to medium size (2.8-4.8 mm). Elytra with more or less prominent, paler transverse band/spots in basal third (sometimes the whole basal third paler coloured). Both mesosternum and metasternum simply shaped. Penultimate tarsomere narrower, articulation with terminal tarsomere rather subapical in meso- and metatarsi (Fig. 2). Male fore legs modified. Male sternum VII with posterior margin distinctly emarginate and projecting into median process. Male tergum VII rather widely rounded to subtruncate posteriorly, its dorsal side with a pair of transverse, densely spinulose patches in basal half. Male sternite VIII clearly differentiated into five parts; latero-basal sclerites rather small and narrow (not dilated postero-mediad); median sclerite small, triangular; paired prongs rather long and straight, narrow, parallel to moderately divergent distally in dorsal view; ventral side of prongs with conspicuous, setose process close behind midlength; apical portion of prongs widened and laterally flattened. Male tergite VIII composed of a pair of flattened sclerites with narrow median connection. Apical portion of tegmen of aedeagus shorter than basal-piece, with apex trilobed.

Remarks. The *A. pedestris* species-group contains three species at present, *A. pedestris*, *A. nemrod*, and *A. pegasus*, all distributed in the Palaearctic region.

Anthelephila pedestris (Rossi, 1790) (Figs 1-8)

Carabus pedestris Rossi, 1790: 224.
Notoxus pedestris (Rossi): Rossi, 1792: 45.
Notoxus thoracicus Panzer, 1794: 6.
Cantharis fusca Geoffroy, 1799: 344.
Notoxus equestris Panzer, 1800: 8.
Anthicus pedestris (Rossi): Fabricius, 1801: 291.
Anthicus nobilis Falderman, 1837: 107.
Formicomus pedestris (Rossi): LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849a: 8.
Formicomus cursor LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849a: 10.
Formicomus cursor LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849b: 78 (see Chandler (2000)).
Formicoma hispanica Motschulsky, 1849: 131, **syn. n.**
Myrmecosoma pedestre (Rossi): Truqui, 1855: 345.
Formicomus sareptanus Desbrochers des Loges, 1875: 42.
Formicomus brevipilis Desbrochers de Loges, 1875: 42.
Formicomus rubidus Reitter, 1878: 249, **syn. n.**
Formicomus pedestris var. *atratulus* Reitter, 1889a: 33.
Formicomus pedestris var. *atratus*: Bonadona, 1991: 121 (misspelling).
Formicomus tinctus Reitter, 1889a: 33, **syn. n.**
Formicomus thomsoni Pic, 1901: 90, **syn. n.**

Type material. *Carabus pedestris* – Syntypes: 1 ♂, "47402 [p] \ Austr Ital. Lusit [h] \ Type [p; reddish label] \ Pedestris R.* Anthic. pedestris Fab. N.thoracicus Pz. [h] \ Hist.-Coll.

(Coleoptera) Nr. 47402 Formicomus pedestris Rossi Austria - Europ. merid. Zool. Mus. Berlin [p; black frame]"; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, "47402 [h] \ Type [p; reddish label] \ Hist.-Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 47402 Formicomus pedestris Rossi Austria - Europ. merid. Zool. Mus. Berlin [p; black frame]"(all MNHB).

Anthicus nobilis – Syntype ♂: "Anthicus nobilis Fald. Pers. [h] \ Pedestris Rossi Nobilis Fald. Persia bor. Chaud. [yellow label, on separate pin]" (coll. LaFerté/Oberthür, MNHN).

Formicoma hispanica – Syntypes: ♂, "Hisp. mer. [h] \ [male sex-mark; p] \ Collection Motschulsky [p] \ F. pedestris Rossi det.v.Krekich [p]" (ZMMU); 1 ♀, same data, except female sex-mark (ZMMU); 1 ♂, same data, in addition: "pedestris var. Andalus. [h] \ Formicomus hispanicus Motsch Hisp. m. [h]" (ZMMU).

Formicomus cursor – Syntype ♀, "Anthicus cursor mihi Daghestan [h] \ Pedestris Rossi Cursor Motsch in litt Daghestan. Guérin [h; yellow label, on separate pin] " (coll. LaFerté/ Oberthür, MNHN).

F. brevipilis – Syntype ♀: "type [h] \ Syrie ex Abeille [h] \ brevipilis Desbr type [h]" (coll. Pic, MNHN).

F. rubidus – Holotype ♀, "Kaukas Leder 32 [p+h] \ F. rubidus m. Type. [h] \ rubidus Reitt. [p] \ Type [h] \ TYPE [p; red label] \ coll. Reitter [h]" (coll. Pic, MNHN).

F. sareptanus – Syntype ♀: "type [h; yellowish label] \ Sarepta [p] \ TYPE [p; red label] \ 76 Db [p] \ v. sareptanus D type [h]" (coll. Pic, MNHN).

F. thomsoni – Syntype ♂, "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B Inde India or. Coll. J. Thomson [p+h] \ F. Braminus Laferté [h] \ det. Pic 1901 Formicomus thomsoni Pic n sp. desiré [p+h] \ TYPE [p; red label with black frame] \ Formicomus thomsoni ~~dét.~~ revis. J. B. v. Krekich 1913 [p+h] " (IRSN).

F. tinctus – Syntypes: 1 ♀, "Caucasus Araxesthal Leder. Reitter [p] \ Holotypus 1889 Formicomus tinctus Reitter [p+h; red printed "Holotypus", red frame] \ Coll. Reitter" (HNHM); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same 1th and 2nd labels, except "Paratypus" (HNHM, CCD).

Other specimens examined. About 730 specimens, Czech Republic and Slovakia (Kejval in prep.); 1 ♂, Tunisia, Teboursouk, xii.1897 (NMPC); 1 ♂, Tunisia, Nebeur, 25.v.1995, M. Krajčík lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Tunisia, Djerba, 14.-21.iii.2000, R. & D. Fencl lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Algeria, Boufarik, A. Thery lgt. [bearing label "ab. nov latebasalis in litt." by Pic] (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, N-Algeria, Tipasa near Cherchell, 2.-5.vii.1980, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, N-Morocco, 6 km S of Ceuta, Smir-Restingen, 9.v.1995, P. Bulirsch lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Spain, 20 km S of Valencia, La Albufera, 5 m, 4.vii.1988, J. Wiesner lgt. (CKD); 7 ♀♀, NE-Spain, Blanes env., Rio Tordera valley, 22.vii.1990, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, S-Spain, Sevilla, Lebrija, 11.v.1991, M. Snížek lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, NE-Spain, Blanes env., Rio Tordera valley, 3.vii.1997, P. Bulirsch lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, W-Portugal, Setúbal district, Arrábida National Park, Setúbal env., 10-100 m, 9.v.2003, P. Kresl lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, France, Corsica, Aleria, 18.-22.ix.1995, Z. Jindra lgt. (CKD); 7 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, S-France, 50 km SW of Montpellier, Vias env., 4.v.1997, Z. Jindra lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Italy, Garda, Lago di Garda, 100 m, 12.vi.1984, J. Wiesner lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Italy, Civitavecchia env., 24.iv.1993, P. Bulirsch lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, Italy, Abruzzo, 15 km N of Giulianova, Villa Rosa, 0-100 m, 5.-15.vi.1994, R. Fencl lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Italy, Sardegna, 12 km SW of Cagliari, La Maddalena env., 3.viii.2001, M. Švarc lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Italy, Veneto, Rosara di Codevigo, 11.x.2003, M. Uliana lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Austria, Leithaprodersdorf, 20.vii.1993, Kolimár lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, S-Hungary, Pécs, Ozdfalu, 160 m, 16.vii.1982, J. Wiener & I. Worm lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂,

S-Hungary, Mohács, Borjád, 190 m, 18.vii.1982, J. Wiesner & I. Worm lgt. (CKD); 2 ♀♀, Hungary, Balaton, Tihany, 7.vii.1987, R. Fencl lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, E-Hungary, Hortobágy National Park, 7.-10.vi.1994, P. Vonička lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Hungary, Budapest env., vi.1995, M. Krajčík lgt. (CKD); 2 ♀♀, S-Hungary, Hodmezövasahely, 16.-22.vi.1995, J. Probst lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, E-Serbia, Ciflik, near Mišava river, 7.vii.1992, P. Bulirsch lgt. (CKD); 4 ♂♂, Montenegro, Budva env., pasture/wetland, 30.iv.1975, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Montenegro, Bečiči near Budva, seaside, 24.-30.iv.1975, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 7.v.1975, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Montenegro, Sutomore, 7.vi.1984, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Romania, Mangalia, 14.viii.1982, O. Hovorka lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Romania, Mamaia, 15.v.1985, K. Kleindienst lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Romania, Georghe-Ciotic, 1.vi.1994, J. Bašta lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, E-Bulgaria, Nesebar, Slanchev bryag, 1.vi.1964, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, E-Bulgaria, near Varna, Albena, ix.1970, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, E-Bulgaria, Kiten, 4.vi.1972, Marek lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, SW-Bulgaria, Sandanski, near Struma river, 25.-28.v.1974, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bulgaria, Kiten, 10.vi.1975, Marek lgt. (CKD); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, S-Bulgaria, Rodopi, Momchilgrad env., 1.v.1978, K. Majer lgt. (CKD); 3 ♀♀, same locality, sands of Varbica river, 24.v.1978, K. Majer lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, SW-Bulgaria, Sandanski (direction to Lilyanovo), 30.v.-5.vi.1978, K. Majer lgt. (CKD); 2 ♀♀, SW-Bulgaria, Kresna, Struma river valley, 26.-28.v.1978, K. Majer lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Bulgaria, Kiten, 10.vii.1978, K. Poláček lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, S-Bulgaria, Akhtopol, 8.ix.1978, J. Janák lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, SW-Bulgaria, Sandanski, 27.vii.1982, L. Bocák lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bulgaria, Byala, vii.1982, H. Wachtl lgt. (CKD); 3 ♂♂, SE-Bulgaria, 15 km S of Sozopol, Arkutino, 2.-12.viii.1983, Bocák & Bocáková lgt. (CKD); 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Bulgaria, Staré Oryachovo, near Kamchiya river, 20.vii.1984, Wachtl lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, W-Bulgaria, Stara planina, Dimovo, 28.iv.1985, Kuboň lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, S-Bulgaria, Cherniche, Blagoevgrad, 30.iv.1985, Kuboň lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, S-Bulgaria, Melnik, 1.v.1985, Kuboň lgt. (CKD); 10 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Bulgaria, Sozopol, 6.v.1985, Kuboň lgt. (CKD); 2 ♀♀, S-Bulgaria, Ashenovgrad, v.1986, Wachtl lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Bulgaria, Sliven district, Kotel, 19.vii.1987, J. Wiesner & I. Worm lgt. (CKD); 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Bulgaria, Vracha env., 10.-23.vii.1990, P. Bulirsch lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bulgaria, Sofia env., ruderal, 12.v.1994, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Bulgaria, Vracha env., ruderal field, 20.v.1994, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Bulgaria centr., Chirpan env., 28.iv.2002, T. Růžička lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Bulgaria centr., Shipka env., 27.-28.iv.2002, T. Růžička lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Albania, Borat, near river, 18.v.1994, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, SE-Albania, Quarrit pass, 14.vi.1994, O. Hovorka lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Macedonia, 5 km E of Valandovo, 31.v.1992, P. Zahradník lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Macedonia, Dojransko ezero, Star Dojran, 1.vi.1992, P. Zahradník lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, S-Macedonia, Galičica, Leskovac env., 5.vi.1992, O. Hovorka lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, W-Macedonia, Péla Edessa-Panagitsa 600 m, 3.vi.1995, Fencl & Hosnedl lgt. (CKD); 2 ♀♀, W-Macedonia, Kozáni, Neapoli env., riverside, 600 m, 8.vi.1995, Fencl & Hosnedl lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, SE-Macedonia, Pieria Leptokaria env., 0-200 m, 9.-15.vi.1995, Fencl & Hosnedl lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, S-Macedonia, Prespa lake, 1.v.1997, E. Strejčková lgt. (CKD); 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Macedonia, Prilep prov., Kutleshevo, 31.v.1998, A. Podlussány lgt. (HNHM); 1 spec., Greece, Goume-Nissa, iv.1985, A. Liberto lgt. (coll. A. Liberto, Roma, Italy); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Greece, Peloponnese, Kapsas, 23.v.1990, Z. Švec lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, N-Greece, Chalkidiki Stavros, 1.-11.vi.1993, P. Vonička lgt. (CKD); 3 ♂♂, Greece, Pieria prov., Kato Olymbos mts, Panteleimon, 13.-21.vi.1993, T.

Růžička lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, E-Greece, Aigeiros, 10 km of Komotini, 26.iii.1994, M. Snížek lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, NW-Greece, Koronissia, 22.v.1997, J. Prouza lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Greece, Préveza env., 29.v.1997, P. Bulirsch lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Greece, Corfu Island, Agios Gordis env., 17.-27.vi.1998, J. Bašta lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Greece, Thessalia, Skiathos Island, Troillos to Koukounariés, 2 m, 12.ix.1998, P. Lauterer lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Greece, Corfu Island, S of Agios Georgios, 19.-27.vi.2003, K. Schön lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Greece, Peloponnese, 12 km NWW of Sparti, 26.-27.iv.2005, J. Halada lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Turkey, Efesos, 29.iv.1991 (CKD); 1 ♂, S-Turkey, Harbiya (Hatay), 11.iv.1992, O. Hovorka lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, N-Turkey, Edirne, 16.v.1993, P. Průdek lgt. (CKD); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, S-Turkey, Çevlik near Samandag (Hatay), 3.-6.vii.1993, P. Bulirsch lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, Turkey, Istanbul, Durusu env., 2.vi.1996, M. Knížek lgt. (CKD); 4 ♀♀, same data, except: V. Švihla lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Turkey, Zonguldak prov., Safranbolu, 1000 m, 4.-5.vi.1996, V. Švihla lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Turkey, Mersin prov., Çamliyayla, 1000-1200 m, 8.-9.vi.1996, M. Knížek lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Turkey, Erzincan prov., Çağlayan 39°36′N 39°42′E, 23.vi.2002, P. Kment lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Turkey, Corum distr., Elmali mts, Alaca vill. env., 40°15.921N 34°44.161E [GPS], 1250 m, 3.vi.2003, J. Schneider lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Turkey, Bolkardağ mts, Niğde vill., Maden env., 13.-15.vi.2003, I. Smatana lgt. (CKD); 3 ♂♂, Ukraine, Krym, Sevastopol, 1908, W. Pliginskij lgt. (CCD); 2 ♂♂, Ukraine, Krym, Yalta-Massandra, 25.v.1983, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data, but 5.vi.1983 (CKD); 3 ♀♀, S-Russia, Sarepta (CUP, CCD); 1 ♀, S-Russia, Sarepta, Becker lgt. (coll. Bonadona, MNHN); 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, S-Russia, Samara (CCD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, S-Russia, Sochi env., Macasta, 5.vi.1967, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, NW-Kazakhstan, Uralsk, Reitter (HNHM); 1 ♂, Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, 43°15′N 76°59′E, 100 m, 3.v.1993 (CKD); 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Georgia, Sukhumi-Gumista, 16.vi.1981, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Georgia, Zehneti, near Tbilisi, 800 m, 1.-10.vi.1987, Wrase & Schülke lgt. (CUP); 2 ♀♀, Georgia, Gagry, Zolotarew lgt. (coll. Bonadona, MNHN); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Armenia, Gekhard, 27.-30.v.1988, S. Bečvář lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Armenia, Lusagyuch (Dzhrarat near Masis), 29.v.1989, M. Trýzna lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Azerbaijan, Talysch, 1897, Korb lgt. (CUP, NMPC, HNHM, coll. Bonadona MNHN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Azerbaijan, Lenkoran, 1897, Korb lgt. (HNHM); 1 ♀, E-Azerbaijan, 60-70 km S of Baku, Gobustan, 21.v.1985, M. Mikát lgt. (CMH); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Azerbaijan, Mingechaur, vi.1986, O. Hovorka lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, SE-Azerbaijan, Talysh mts, road Lenkoran – Lerik (29th km), iv.2001, T. Lackner lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, Iran, Elburs mts, Bodemeyer lgt. (NMPC); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, N-Iran, Elburs mts, 900 m, 30.ix.1960, J. Klapperich lgt. (CUP); 2 ♀♀, N-Iran, Ghuillan Lahijan prov., 200 m, vii.-viii.1961, J. Klapperich lgt. (HNHM, CKD); 1 ♀, N-Iran, Choramabad, vii.-viii.1961, J. Klapperich lgt. (HNHM); 1 ♂, Iran, Bandar Pahlavi, 9.v.1965, Mission Franco-Iranienne 1965 (coll. Bonadona, MNHN); 1 ♀, N-Iran, Babol Shahi, 24.vii.1970, Expedition National Museum Praha (NMPC); 1 ♀, Iran, Maraghehm, 37°24′N 46°16′E, 4.vi.1975, A. Senglet lgt. (CUP); 1 ♂, Iran, Mâzanderân, O. de Kiyasar, 36°16′N 53°25′E, 10.vii.1975, A. Senglet lgt. (CUP); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Iran, Mazandarân, 10 km S of Calűs, 36°34′N 51°22′E, 250-400 m, 21.-23.vi.2000, S. Kadlec lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Uzbekistan, Angren, bank of Dukenba river, 25.v.1981, A. Miznikov lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, E-Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 400 m, 22.vii.1984, M. Košťál lgt. (CMH); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 28.v.1987, M. Mikát lgt. (CMH); 2 ♂♂, Kyrgyzstan, Tian Shan mts, 100 km SW of Frunze, Sosnovka, 1500 m, 20.vi.1989, P. Čechovský lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, W-China, Xinjiang prov., Ghulja, vii.1992, M. Snížek lgt. (CKD).

Redescription (male; Italy, Villa Rosa; CKD). Head black with slight brownish tinge; pronotum dark reddish; elytra largely black, with reddish base and with yellowish brown to rufous, vaguely outlined, transverse band in basal third touching neither suture nor lateral margins (Fig. 1); legs brown black, basal narrowed portion of femora paler; antennae dark rufous brown in basal third, becoming gradually darker towards apex, brown black in apical third; palpi brown black.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly; posterior temporal angles obsolete; base distinctly differentiated from short neck. Eyes small to medium, moderately convex. Dorsal surface smooth and more glossy medially in anterior half, at places distinctly corrugated, especially near median margins of eyes; dorsal punctation rather coarse, quite distinct at smooth places, otherwise somewhat obscured by corrugation; dorsal punctures unevenly spaced, separated mostly by about 1.5 times their diameter, somewhat sparser medially. Setation rather distinct, mostly subdecumbent, with sparsely scattered erect setae. Antennae long, distinctly exceeding elytral humeri, only moderately enlarged in distal third; antennomere X 1.55 times as long as wide; antennomere XI 2.2 times as long as wide, slightly narrowed at midlength.

Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, slightly narrower than head including eyes, evenly rounded, globose anteriorly, strongly narrowing posteriad and distinctly impressed (constricted) postero-laterally in dorsal view (Fig. 1); entire dorsal outline more or less convex and not impressed in posterior half in lateral view; dorsal side without impressions. Surface largely smooth and glossy, with longitudinal, dorso-lateral corrugations on each side in posterior third, very distinctly punctate dorsally, impunctate laterally near procoxal cavities; dorsal setigerous punctures most distinct medially, here somewhat coarser than on head, separated by about their diameter, interspaces with scattered, much finer punctures, especially in posterior half. Setation as on head.

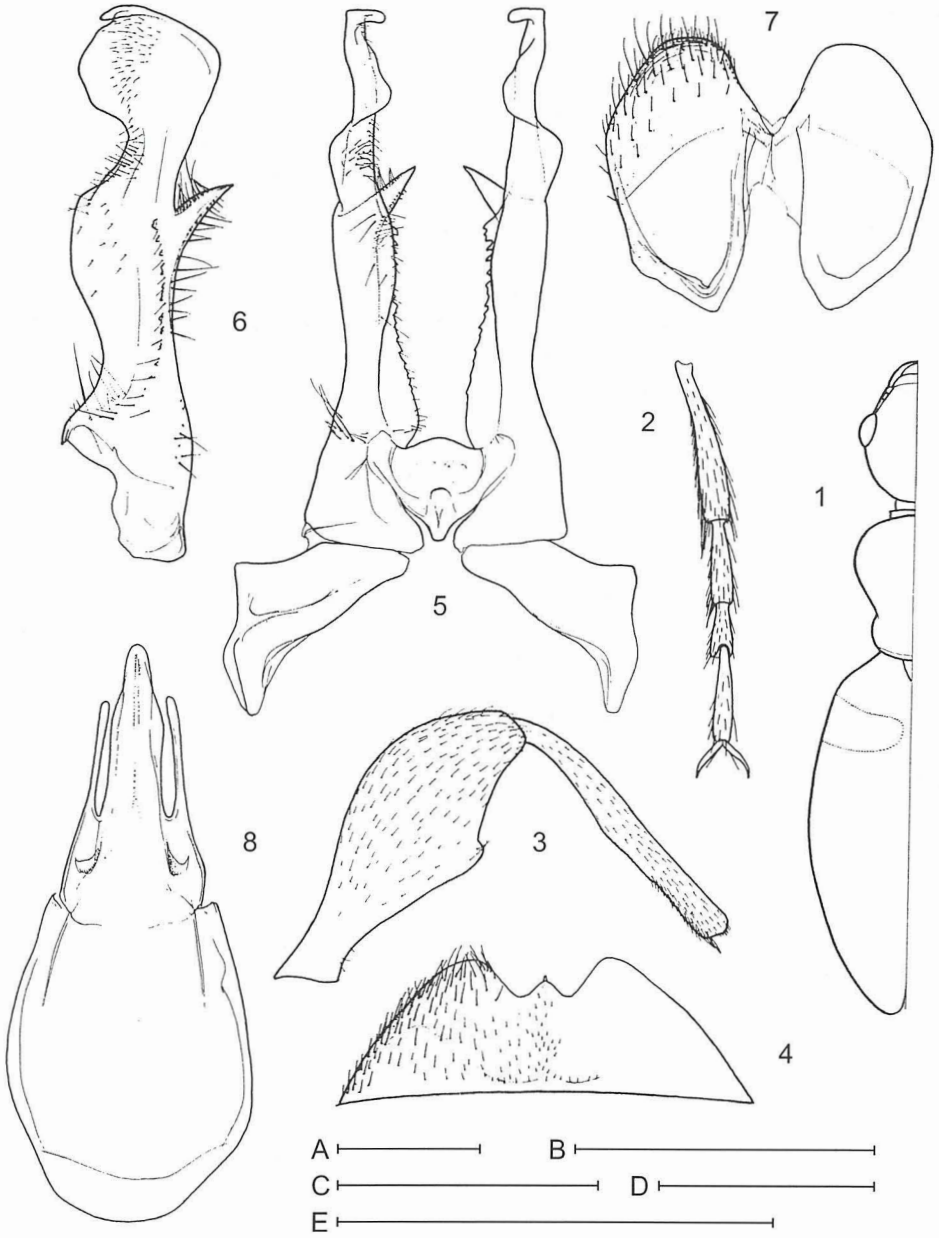
Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, conjointly rounded apically; humeri somewhat rounded and less protruding; postscutellar impression indistinct, at most very slightly indicated. Surface smooth and glossy; punctation sparser and finer than on head and protonum. Setation longer and generally more raised than on head and pronotum, comprising numerous suberect to erect setae, mostly dark, with some whitish, decumbent setae scattered near base and forming wide but sparse transverse band in posterior half.

Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Fore legs (Fig. 3): profemora with small rounded process; protibiae nearly simply shaped, with slight edge on inner side at about midlength. Setation of all legs inconspicuous, short, appressed to subdecumbent.

Abdominal sternum VII (Fig. 4): median process distinctly shorter than rounded lateral lobes of emargination, its dorsal side with median, longitudinal, keel-like protruding edge; outer side of sternum moderately impressed medio-basally. Tergum VII widely rounded to subtruncate posteriorly, its posterior margin somewhat produced medially into rounded apex. Sternite VIII (Figs 5, 6): ventral process of prongs pointed, thorn-like in lateral view; apical margin of prongs projecting into short, dorso-mediad pointing, apically rounded process; median side of prongs with longitudinal, denticulated edge. Tergite VIII as in Fig. 7, paired sclerites rather widely rounded apically.

Tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 8) with apical portion 0.8 times as long as basal-piece, apex trilobed with conspicuously long arms, middle lobe distinctly wider and longer than lateral lobes; median lobe of aedeagus narrowed and terminating in a pair of narrow apical projections.



Figs 1-8. *Anthelephila pedestris* (Rossi), male, Italy (Villa Rosa): 1 – habitus, dorsal view; 2 – metatarsus; 3 – profemur and protibia; 4 – tergum VII; 5 – sternite VIII, dorsal view; 6 – prong of sternite VIII, lateral view; 7 – tergite VIII; 8 – tegmen of aedeagus. Scale (1 mm): A – 1; (0.5 mm): B – 4, C – 7, D – 2, 3, E – 5, 6, 7.

Obr. 1-8. *Anthelephila pedestris* (Rossi), samec, Itálie (Villa Rosa): 1 – habitus dorsálně; 2 – zadní tarsus; 3 – přední stehno a holeň; 4 – tergum VII; 5 – sternit VIII dorsálně; 6 – výběžek sternitu VIII laterálně; 7 – tergit VIII; 8 – tegmen aedeagu. Měřítko (1 mm): A – 1; (0,5 mm): B – 4, C – 7, D – 2, 3, E – 5, 6, 7.

Sexual dimorphism. Female externally identical with male, but differing by simply shaped fore legs and abdominal segments; both sternum and tergum VII simply shaped, subtriangular, narrowing posteriad, rounded apically.

Variability. Rather variable in colouration, corrugation, punctation, and form of head. Body in dark-coloured specimens largely black, only base of elytra and pronotum with rufous to brownish tinge, transverse band of elytra reduced to a pair of vague posthumeral spots. Body in pale-coloured specimens largely dark rufous, with posterior two thirds of elytra rather brown. Head semicircular to moderately oval posteriorly, 1.1-1.3 times as long as wide. Corrugation of head varying from conspicuous and covering the whole dorsal surface of head, to nearly indistinct and slightly indicated only along median margins of eyes. Dorsal punctation of pronotum always rather distinct but clearly variable in size and density of punctures. Male characters rather stable, without substantial differences in the form of tegmen and prongs of sternite VIII, not even between specimens from edges of the distribution (e. g. Algeria and Kazakhstan).

Body length. 2.8-4.7 mm.

Distribution. Widely distributed Palaearctic species, occurring in Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Macedonia, Madeira, Moldavia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (South and Central European Territory and West Siberia), Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, Serbia and Montenegro, Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Iran, Israel, Syria, Turkmenistan, Turkey, China (Xinjiang prov.) (Uhmann et al. in prep.). The record of *Formicomus nobilis* from Turkmenistan ("Sary-Jasy") by Reitter (1889b) is very likely based on specimens later included in type series of *F. pegasus* (Reitter 1892); these were found to be misidentified and belonging to *Anthelephila nemrod* (see below).

Differential diagnosis. *A. pedestris* can be distinguished from both *A. nemrod* and *A. pegasus* by the corrugation of the dorsal surface of the head (usually at least partly developed along median margins of eyes), by the rather coarse and dense punctation of the head and pronotum, and by the presence of finer punctures intermixed among setigerous punctures of the pronotum. In addition it differs from *A. nemrod* by the somewhat more constricted pronotum, which is more distinctly impressed postero-laterally (cf. Figs 1, 9). For differences in male characters see the diagnoses of the latter two species.

Remarks. *Anthelephila pedestris* was described by Rossi (1790) based on specimens from Toscana in Italy. The types are now deposited in the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität in Berlin in the so called "Historical collection." They form a part of the "historical series" no. 47402 labelled "Pedestris R.* Anthic. pedestris Fab. N. thoracicus Pz." (R. = Rossi, * = type material), which holds specimens of various origins (cf. Müller et al. 2001). Having examined the whole series, I found it homogeneous and belonging to *Anthelephila pedestris*.

Having studied the available types of *Anthicus nobilis*, *Formicoma hispanica*, *Formicomus brevipilis*, *F. cursor*, *F. tinctus*, *F. rubidus*, *F. sareptanus* and *F. thomsoni*, I failed to find any significant differences from *A. pedestris*, and I believe them to be conspecific. Some of these names were already treated as varieties/aberrations of *F. pedestris* or *F. nobilis* by previous authors (e.g. Pic 1911, Winkler 1927).

Falderman (1837) described *Anthicus nobilis* from an indefinite number of specimens originating from southern Caucasus. LaFerté-Sénectère (1849a) examined two syntypes of *A. nobilis* in Falderman's collection, sent to him by the Baron M. de Chaudoir (see also Horn et

al. 1990). As evident from his comments, LaFerté-Sénectère (1849a: 7) first regarded *Anthicus nobilis* as a valid species belonging to *Formicomus*, and later (LaFerté-Sénectère 1849a: erratum page, 1849b) placed it as a synonym of *F. pedestris*. This synonymy was both ignored (e.g. Marseul 1879; Pic 1911; Winkler 1927; Bonadona 1970; Uhmann 1985, 1994; Telnov 2002) and accepted (e.g. Mulsant & Rey 1866; Bonadona 1990, 1991; Uhmann 1992; Nardi 2005) by subsequent authors. Having examined the male syntype deposited in the collection of F. T. de LaFerté-Sénectère (MNHN), I found *Anthicus nobilis* conspecific with *Anthelephila pedestris*, and confirm its placement as junior synonym of the latter species.

The description of *F. rubidus* was probably based on a single specimen from "Elisabetthal" in Georgia (ca 30 km SW of Tbilisi); it was described as being similar to *F. pedestris* but differing by a smaller size (2.8 mm), paler colouration and very glossy head that lacked corrugations (Reitter (1878)). The examined female type displays these minor differences but falls, in my opinion, within the variability range of *A. pedestris*.

Pic (1901) described *Formicomus thomsoni* based on an unstated number of specimens from "India orientalis" and mentioned its remarkable similarity to *F. pedestris*. The examined male syntype is identical with *A. pedestris* in all male characters. Considering the distributional range of *A. pedestris*, it appears to be erroneously labelled.

Reitter (1889a) described *F. tinctus* based on an unstated number of specimens from "Araxesthal" (= valley of the Arax river in SE Azerbaijan) and "Talyschgebiete" (region of the Talysch/Talish mts near SW coast of the Caspian Sea in SE Azerbaijan and N Iran). Both the available syntypes from "Araxesthal" and the examined specimens from Talysch (CUP, NMPC, HNHM, coll. Bonadona MNHN) agree in all male characters with *A. pedestris*. This synonymy was already hypothesized by Uhmann (1985) and informally adopted by Nardi (2005).

Reitter (1889a) described *F. pedestris* var. *atratulus* based on extremely dark specimens from Brindisi in Italy. I have not examined the types but an additional specimens with nearly black, unicoloured body and reduced posthumeral spots. Although these darker specimens seem to be more frequent in the Mediterranean region (e.g. Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Tunisia), there is clear variability and various transitional states as already stated by Uhmann (1985).

Since it was described as an aberration, *Formicomus pedestris* ab. *latebasalis* Pic, 1939, is an unavailable name (Chandler et al. 2004); the Algerian specimen upon which this unavailable name was based is conspecific with *A. pedestris* and listed under Other specimens examined.

No attempt was made at the examination of the type specimens of *Cantharis fusca*, *Notoxus equesteris* and *N. thoracicus*. All these names were first placed in synonymy with *A. pedestris* about 200 years ago, probably by Illiger or Schönherr (see a note by LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849a: 8) and this action was accepted by most subsequent authors including Uhmann et al. (in prep.)

A. pedestris is known to be canthariphilous (cf. Hemp & Dettner 2001). Its larva was described by Schütz (1989) and Hemp & Dettner (2003).

Anthelephila nemrod (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (Figs 9-14)

Formicomus nemrod LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849a: 6.
Formicomus nemrod LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849b: 75 (see Chandler (2000)).
Formicomus phymopes Bonadona, 1964: 248, figs 55-58, **syn. n.**

Type material. *Formicomus nemrod* – Syntypes: 1 ♀: "Carteromerus nemrod mihi h. Mesopotamia d. Schmidt [h; on separate pin]; MUSÉUM PARIS La 1952 FERTÉ COLL. R. OBERTHUR [p; "La Ferté" handwritten]; TYPE [p; red label]" (coll. LaFerté/Oberthür,

MNHN); 1 ♀: "47408 [p]; female sex-mark [p]; Type [p; red label]; Mesopotam Helf [h]; Nemrod Laf. Typ.[h]; Hist.-Coll (Coleoptera) Nr.47408 Formicomus Nemrod Laf. Mesopotam., Helf. Zool. Mus. Berlin [p]" (MNHB).

Other specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Palermo 1833 Helfer \ coll. Helfer. pedestris [p+h; misslabelled specimens, see remarks]" (NMPC); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "Transcaspien", K. Aris lgt. (NMPC, CCD); 1 ♂, "Caucasus" (NMPC); 1 ♂, "Kaukasus Leder" (BMNH); 2 ♀♀, Iraq, Baghdad, Kálalová lgt. (NMPC, CKD); 1 ♀, Iran, Persepolis, 9.v.1999, K. Orszulik lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, W-Iran, Luristan prov., v. Bodemeyer lgt. (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♂, SE-Turkmenistan, ca 150 km SSE of Mary, near Murgab river, Sary-yasy, 1.iv.1887 [bearing label "Form. Pegasus m. 1891" by Reitter] (coll. M. Pic, MNHN); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Turkmenistan, ca 120 km SE of Askhabad, Lyutfabad (CUP, CCD); 1 ♂, W-Turkmenistan, Bolshoy Balkhan Ridge, near Nebit-Dag (BMNH); 1 ♂, SE-Turkmenistan, Kuschka, 1896, Hauser lgt. (coll. Pic, MNHN); 2 ♀♀, E-Turkmenistan, Repetek, iv-v.1900, Hauser lgt. (BMNH; coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Turkmenistan, Merw, iv-v.1900, Hauser lgt. (coll. Pic and Bonadona, MNHN); 1 ♀, Turkmenistan, Kopet-Dagh mts, valley near Firyuza, 19-21.vi.1983, V. Kubáň lgt. (CKD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Turkmenistan, Firyuza, 23.-26.iv.1989, M. Kafka lgt. (CKD); 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Turkmenistan, 30 km W of Askhabad, Kopet Dagh mts, Vanovskiy env. (near Firyuza), 15.-21.v.1991, Z. Kejval lgt. (CKD); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Turkmenistan, Tedzhen distr., Tedzhen, 12.-25.iii.1992, M. Snížek lgt. (CKD); 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, SE-Turkmenistan, 20 km N of Kushka, Chemenibit env., 30.iii.-6.iv.1992, P. Čechovský lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Afghanistan, Herat, 970 m, 15.v.1956, H. G. Amsel lgt. (NMPC); 1 ♀, Uzbekistan, Buchara (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♂, Uzbekistan, Andizhan (CCD).

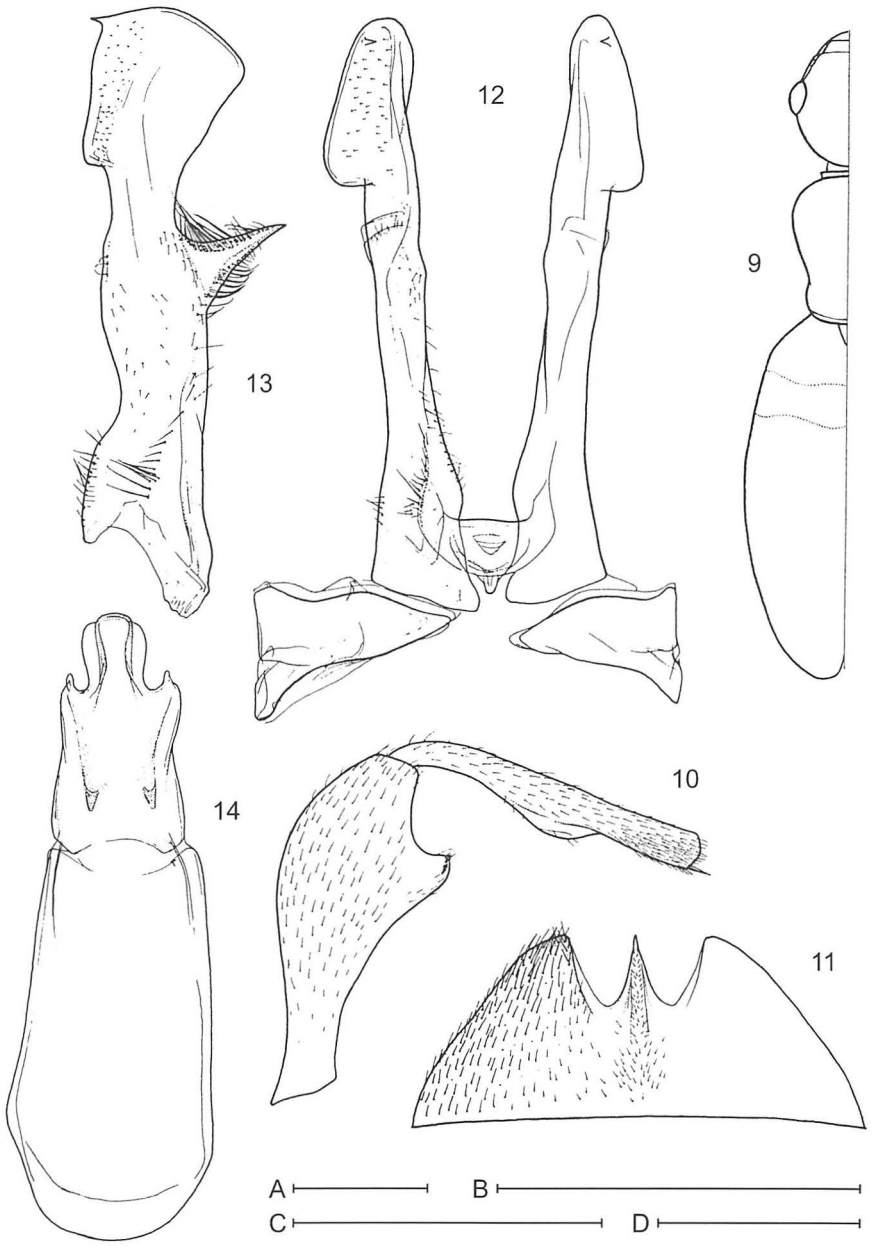
Redescription (male; Turkmenistan, Tedzhen; CKD)**.** Externally identical with *A. pedestris* but differing in the following characters: dorsal surface of head smooth and glossy, without corrugation, rather sparsely punctate; pronotum wider posteriorly, moderately impressed postero-laterally in dorsal view (Fig. 9), its dorsal punctation rather sparse and fine, simple, without intermixed finer punctures.

Fore legs (Fig. 10): profemora with conspicuous, strong process, its apex rounded to obliquely subtruncate and bearing short, stiff setae; protibiae distinctly dilated on inner side at midlength.

Abdominal sternum IV with a pair of distinct admedian projections before posterior margin. Sternum VII (Fig. 11); median process long, only moderately shorter than rounded lateral lobes of emargination, dorsal side of process over entire length with conspicuous, keel-like median edge/lobe; apex of process thus rather pointed in ventral and rounded in lateral view; outer side of sternum moderately impressed medio-basally. Tergum VII widely rounded posteriorly, its posterior margin moderately produced into rounded apex. Sternite VIII (Figs 12, 13); ventral process of prongs pointed, thorn-like in lateral view; widened apical portion of prongs triangulate in lateral view with apical margin projecting into short, dorso-mediad pointing, apically pointed process. Paired sclerites of tergite VIII rounded, with indication of apical obtuse angle.

Tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 14) with apical portion 0.6 times as long as basal-piece, trilobed apically, middle lobe much wider and longer than small lateral lobes, its apex rather widely rounded and lateral sides flatly dilated.

Sexual dimorphism. Female externally identical with male, differing by simply shaped fore legs and simple abdominal segments; sternum IV lacking paired projections; both sternum and tergum VII simply shaped, subtriangular, narrowing posteriad, rounded apically.



Figs 9-14. *Anthelephila nemrod* (LaFerté-Sénectère), male, Turkmenistan (Tedzhen): 9 – habitus, dorsal view; 10 – profemur and protibia; 11 – sternum VII; 12 – sternite VIII, dorsal view; 13 – prong of sternite VIII, lateral view; 14 – tegmen of aedeagus. Scale (1 mm): A – 9; (0.5 mm): B – 12, 13, 14, C – 11, D – 10.
Obr. 9-14. *Anthelephila nemrod* (LaFerté-Sénectère), samec, Turkmenistán (Tedžen): 9 – habitus dorsálně; 10 – přední stehno a holeň; 11 – sternum VII; 12 – sternit VIII dorsálně; 13 – výběžek sternitu VIII laterálně; 14 – tegmen aedeagu. Měřítko (1 mm): A – 9; (0,5 mm): B – 12, 13, 14, C – 11, D – 10.

Variability. Moderately variable in the form of head, punctation and male characters, mainly in the size/prominence of process on profemora and dilation of protibiae.
Body length. 3.8-4.8 mm.
Distribution. Reliably known from Iraq, Iran, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. Recorded from Afghanistan (Bonadona 1964, as *F. phymopes*; Telnov 2002) and Turkmenistan (Reitter 1889, as *F. nobilis*). The species concept of *F. nemrod* by Marseul (1879) and the associated record from Iraq ("Mesopotamia") belong to *A. parallela* (Kejval 2000b). The records from Izrael (Pic 1893), Jordan and Iran (Uhmann 1988, 1996) are based on misidentifications; the examined specimens form part of the type series of *A. multiformis* Kejval, 2002, or belong to *A. bimaculatipennis* (Pic, 1939) (SMNS) and *A. nadari* (Pic, 1893) (coll. Pic, MNHN). Occurrence of *A. nemrod* in Syria and southern Caucasian countries (especially in Azerbaijan) cannot be excluded. However, the published records (Baudi di Selve 1877, Reitter 1878) need verification; see also Uhmann et al. (2005). The respective specimens were not available for the present study.
Differential diagnosis. *A. nemrod* resembles *A. pegasus* in its punctation but differs by the pronotum being somewhat less narrowed and impressed postero-laterally in dorsal view (cf. Figs 9, 15). Males can be easily recognized by the rather strong process on the profemora, distinct dilation of the protibiae, and the presence of paired protrusions on abdominal sternum IV.
Remarks. LaFerté-Sénectère (1849a) described *Formicomus nemrod* based on two specimens collected by J. V. Helfer in "Mesopotamia". Its species identity has been obscured because both types are female. I have discovered a male and a female specimen in Helfer's collection (NMPC). Although they bear data "Palermo 1833 Helfer", these specimens are undoubtedly erroneously labelled and originate most likely from the river basin of Euphrates in Syria and Iraq as the types of *A. nemrod*. This opinion is supported by the condition of the labels (see Kejval 1999). Moreover, the Czech surgeon and amateur entomologist Jan Vilém Helfer collected in "Mesopotamia" in 1836 during his journey from Europe to Tenasserim in SE Myanmar. It was his only journey outside Europe to the Middle East and Orient. In the Middle East, Helfer and his wife, the Baroness Paulina Des Grandes, sailed from Izmir in western Turkey via Beyrouth to Latakia, and then by land via Halab to Birecik in SE Turkey. In Birecik they joined an English expedition and sailed on a steam-boat to the Eufrat river as far as Basra, where they changed boats and sailed via Bushehr and Muscat to India (Ainsworth 1838, Sadílek 1999).

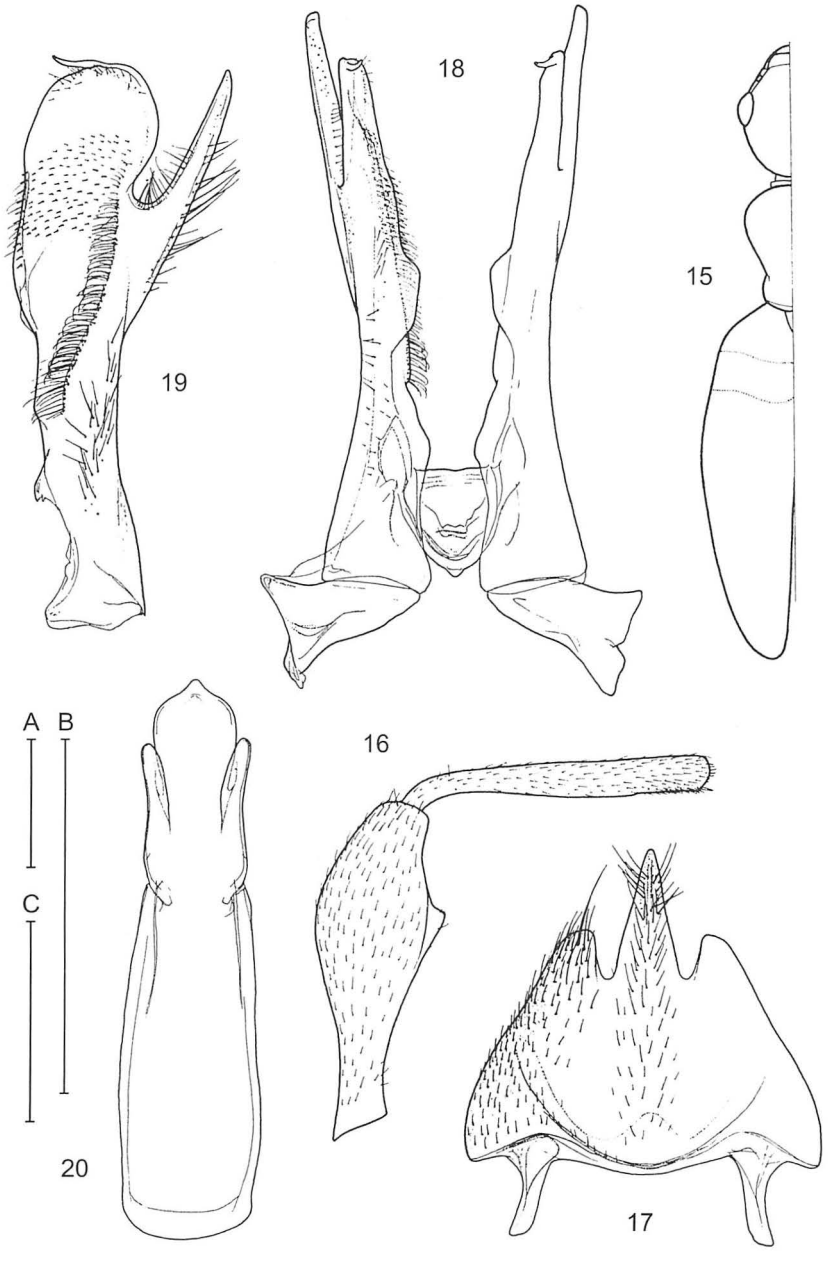
Bonadona (1964) described *F. phymopes* after an unstated number of specimens collected by J. Klapperich in Afghanistan ("Kandahar") on February 19, 1953. The types were not located in HNHM (O. Merkl, pers. comm.) and I failed to find them in coll. Bonadona (MNHN). I nevertheless have no doubts about the identity of *A. phymopes* as it can be easily recognized based on its original description, including the figures of habitus and male characters.

Having compared the types and additional specimens to these illustrations, I failed to find any substantial differences in male characters between *F. nemrod* and *F. phymopes*, and I believe them to represent the same species.

Anthelephila pegasus (Reitter, 1892) (Figs 15-20)

Formicomus pegasus Reitter, 1892: 63.

Type material. Lectotype ♂: "Taschkent [h] \ Turkestan, Taschkent [h] \ Holotypus Formicomus Pegasus Reitter 1892 [h+p; "Holotypus" red printed, red frame] \ Pegasus m. [h]



Figs 15-20. *Anthelephila pegasus* (Reitter), male, Tadzhikistan (Yavroz): 15 – habitus, dorsal view; 16 – profemur and protibia; 17 – sternum VII; 18 – sternite VIII, dorsal view; 19 – prong of sternite VIII, lateral view; 20 – tegmen of aedeagus. Scale (1 mm): A – 15; (0.5 mm): B – 18, 19, 20, C – 16, 17.

Figs 15-20. *Anthelephila pegasus* (Reitter), samec, Tadžikistán (Javroz): 15 – habitus dorsálně; 16 – přední stehno a holeň; 17 – sternum VII; 18 – sternit VIII dorsálně; 19 – výběžek sternitu VIII laterálně; 20 – tegmen aedeagu. Měřítko (1 mm): A – 15; (0,5 mm): B – 18, 19, 20, C – 16, 17.

\ Coll. Reitter [p] LECTOTYPUS Formicomus pegasus Reitter, 1892 Z. Kejval des. 2006 [p; red label]" (HNHM). Paralectotypes: 1 ♂, "type [h; yellowish label] \ TYPE [p; printed] \ Form. pegasus m. Tashkent [h] PARALECTOTYPUS Formicomus pegasus Reitter, 1892 Z. Kejval des. 2006 [p; red label]" (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♂, "Sary-jasy I.4.87. [h; sic!] \ Turcmenien Reitter. [p; black frame] \ type [h; yellowish label] \ Form. Pegasus m. 1891 [h] PARALECTOTYPUS Formicomus pegasus Reitter, 1892 Z. Kejval des. 2006 [p; red label]" (coll. M. Pic, MNHN).

Other specimens examined. 2 ♀♀, Tadzhikistan, Yavroz, near Dushanbe, Hissar mts, ca 1000 m, 1.v.1977, J. Strejček lgt. (CKD); 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same data, but 19.iv.1978 (CKD); 1 ♀, Tadzhikistan, Hissar mts, 1300-1500 m, 50 km NEE of Dushanbe, Yavroz, Kafirnigan river, 18.v.1981, K. Majer lgt. (CKD); 1 ♀, Tadzhikistan, Hissar (BMNH); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Uzbekistan, 25 km E of Dargan-Ata vill., near Amu-Darya river, 15.v.1995 (CKD); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Uzbekistan, Fergana valley, Pungan vill. env., near Syr-Darya river, 29.v.1996 (CKD); 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda [Kzyl-Orda], bank of Syr-Darya river, 44°46′00″N 65°32′01″E, 22.vii.2006, R. Ruta lgt. (CKD).

Redescription (male; Tadzhikistan, Yavroz; CKD)**.** Externally identical with *A. pedestris* but differing in the following characters: general appearance including legs and antennae somewhat more slender (Fig. 15); head rather oval; pronotum somewhat unevenly rounded anteriorly; elytra more elongate, nearly twice as long as wide, with somewhat more prominent humeri; surface of head and pronotum smooth and glossy, much sparser, finer and simply punctured, without intermixed finer punctures, dorsal corrugation of head absent, at most slightly indicated along median margins of eyes.

Fore legs (Fig. 16); profemora with small, apically rounded process; protibiae nearly simply shaped, with slight longitudinal edge on inner side at about midlength.

Abdominal sternum VII (Fig. 17) trilobed posteriorly, median process/lobe conspicuously long, as wide as and much exceeding lateral lobes; apex of process bluntly pointed, its dorsal side with rounded, weakly protruding, median longitudinal edge, ventral side long setose, especially subapically; outer side of sternum rather deeply impressed/hollowed medio-basally. Tergum VII widely rounded to subtruncate posteriorly. Sternite VIII (Figs 18, 19); ventral process of paired prongs conspicuously long, pointing posteriad and moderately exceeding their flattened apex; apical margin of prongs projecting into long, dorso-mediad pointing, apically bluntly pointed process; median side of prongs with longitudinal, densely setose margin/edge, their widened apical portion with numerous short, stiff setae on median side. Paired sclerites of tergite VIII rather evenly rounded apically.

Tegmen of aedeagus (Fig. 20) with apical portion 0.6 times as long as basal-piece, trilobed apically, middle lobe much wider, exceeding lateral lobes, its apex rounded and moderately produced medially, lateral lobes placed somewhat dorsally.

Sexual dimorphism. Female externally identical with male, differing by the simply shaped fore legs and abdominal segments; both sternum and tergum VII simply shaped, subtriangular, narrowing posteriad and rounded apically.

Variability insignificant.

Body length. 3.7-4.7 mm.

Distribution. *Anthelephila pegasus*, as redescribed herein, is reliably known only from Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The records from Israel and Iran ("Persia, Luristan")

by Uhmann (1985) were based on misidentified specimens of *A. nadari* (Pic, 1893) and *A. nemrod* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849). The records from Israel by Bodenheimer (1934, 1937) are dubious and apparently based on misidentifications. I have seen specimens collected by F. S. Bodenheimer and identified as *F. pegasus* (TAU); all of them were misidentified *A. ninus* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849).

Differential diagnosis. *A. pegasus* can be distinguished from its relatives by the combination of a more slender appearance, glossy surface of the head and pronotum, sparse and simple punctation of the pronotum (lacking finer intermixed punctures), and the rather strong postero-lateral impressions of the pronotum. Males are conspicuous in having both a very long, median process of sternum VII and a long ventral process of prongs of sternite VIII, which are usually clearly projecting/exposed and visible without dissection of the abdomen.

Remarks. *Formicomus pegasus* was described by Reitter (1892) based on an unstated number of specimens from two distant localities, "Sary-jasy" in Turkmenistan and "Taschkent" in Uzbekistan, with remarks on variability in size of the process on the profemora in males. Having studied the male syntypes from both localities, I found them clearly different in all male characters and belonging to different species; the syntype from "Sary-Jasi" is conspecific with *A. nemrod* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849). A lectotype (male) is thus designated for the syntype from Taschkent in order to stabilize the nomenclature in this genus according to Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999). The "Holotypus" label in the specimen from HNHM is surely not original but was added later by a museum curator (O. Merkl, pers. comm.).

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SOUHRN

Anthelephila pedestris je běžný a dobře známý druh, který byl popsán Rossim (1790) z Toskánska v Itálii. Typové exempláře jsou nyní uloženy v Muzeu přírodních věd na Humboldtově univerzitě v Berlíně.

V této práci je ustanovena neformální skupinu druhů, nazvaná *Anthelephila pedestris* species-group, pro *A. pedestris* a dva příbuzné druhy, které se nápadně podobají zbarvením a tvarovými znaky, zejména tvarem sedmého zadečkového sternitu u samců. Práce zahrnuje definici této skupiny a redeskribce všech tří druhů, včetně ilustrací všech důležitých určovacích znaků. Na základě studia typových a mnoha dalších exemplářů jsou navrženy následující nomenklatorické změny: druhová jména *Formicoma hispanica* Motschulsky, 1859, *Formicomus rubidus* Reitter, 1878, *F. thomsoni* Pic, 1901 a *F. tinctus* Reitter, 1889 jsou nově uvedena jako mladší synonyma *A. pedestris* (Rossi, 1790), a *F. phymopes* Bonadona, 1964 jako mladší synonymum *A. nemrod* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849). U druhu *A. pegasus* je označen lektotyp.