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The Palaearctic species of *Aulacoderus* LaFerté-Sénectère (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)

Palearktické druhy rodu *Aulacoderus* LaFerté-Sénectère (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)

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Abstract. The genus *Aulacoderus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 is redescribed and its Palaearctic species are revised. *Aulacoderus postnotatus* (Pic, 1910), stat. restit., is removed from synonymy with *Aulacoderus sefrensis* (Pic, 1894). *Aulacoderus canariensis bucheti* (Pic, 1903) is elevated to species level. Eleven species are newly described: *Aulacoderus adensis* sp. nov. (Yemen), *A. crenulifer* sp. nov. (Spain: Canary Islands), *A. inspinosus* sp. nov. (Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen), *A. kamil* sp. nov. (Iran), *A. klapperichi* sp. nov. (Israel, Jordan), *A. kormosi* sp. nov. (Spain: Canary Islands), *A. mithra* sp. nov. (Iran, Turkey), *A. polygoni* sp. nov. (Spain: Canary Islands), *A. sibilans* sp. nov. (Spain: Canary Islands), *A. setifer* sp. nov. (Spain: Canary Islands), and *A. vulcanicus* sp. nov. (Spain: Canary Islands). Seven new synonyms are proposed: *Aulacoderus coarcticollis* (Baudi di Selve, 1881) (= *Anthicus appli* Pic, 1900, syn. nov.), *A. friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (= *Tomoderus funebris* Reitter, 1884, *Anthicus sulcithorax* Desbrochers des Loges, 1875, *Anthicus melitensis* Pic, 1903, *Anthicus sulcicollis* Pic, 1895, syn. nov.), *A. mecheriensis* (Chobaut, 1896) (= *Anthicus vaulogeri* Pic, 1897, syn. nov.), *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879) (= *Anthicus picheyrei* Peyerimhoff, 1943, syn. nov.). Lectotypes are designated for *Anthicus canariensis* Wollaston, 1864 and *A. friwaldszkyi* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849. An identification key and check-list are provided.

INTRODUCTION

Aulacoderus was established by LaFerté-Sénectère (1849a) as a subgenus of *Anthicus* Paykull, 1798 to accomodate one European and six South African species sharing a transverse dorsal impression or groove on the pronotum. This group is presently regarded as a separate genus, comprising about 140 species distributed in the Afrotropical and Western-Palaearctic regions. Its species taxonomy is relatively well-known thanks to a monograph and series of shorter taxonomic studies by Johann Christoph van Hille (Hille 1961, 1971, 1984a–c, 1985a,b, 1986, 1988a,b), a Dutch entomologist who spent most of his life in South Africa (Mansell 1993), and described nearly half of the presently known species.

Aulacoderus is placed in the tribe Microhorini Bonadona, 1974, and has been traditionally characterized by the presence of a dorsal, transverse, usually densely setose depression/groove of the pronotum, that connects the lateral constrictions (Bonadona 1974, Bucciarelli 1980, Hille 1984b). However, as is evident from illustrations by Hille (1984b), the pronotal shape and setal characters are clearly variable, the dorsal transverse impression or groove may be absent. There are even species with a nearly simple pronotum, e.g. *Aulacoderus pici* (Hille, 1984), *A. smithersi* (Hille, 1984), and *A. kormosi* sp. nov., described here. Two further generic characters mentioned by Hille (1984b) are shared by all (modification of elytral apices in males) or at least some (canthariphily) members of the other genera within the Microhorini.

The present paper aims to provide a redefinition of *Aulacoderus*, and to complete knowledge of its Palaearctic species, which have never been studied in more detail. In total, 27 species are recognized and placed in seven informal species-groups, which is a comparatively low number when compared with the much smaller territory of South Africa (more than 70 known species). Numerous Palaearctic species are very uniform, differing only in details of the male characters, and some of them have wide distributions, including sub-Saharan Africa. A remarkable exception is represented by Macaronesia (Canary Islands, Madeira), with about ten endemic species (the identity of two names remain uncertain); this appears to be connected with the rather complex geological history of these volcanic islands (see Juan et al. 2000).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens were examined with a Leica MZ 9.5 stereomicroscope; morphological measurements were taken by using an ocular graticule. Male genitalia were examined after being cleared in a hot 10% KOH solution and then placed on the same card in water-soluble dimethyl hydantoin formaldehyde resin (DMHF). Illustrations were made using a drawing tube attached to an Olympus CH-2 compound microscope. Photographs were taken by a Nikon Coolpix 4500 digital camera attached to a Leica MZ 9.5 trinocular stereomicroscope; images of the same specimen at different focal planes were combined with Helicon Focus 5.2 Pro and edited with Adobe Photoshop 9.0.2. software. The distribution maps were produced and edited in ESRI ArcMap 10.2 of ArcGIS Desktop 10.2 suite. For map layers, free level 0 and level 1 data from Global Administrative Areas (http://www.gadm.org) and Cross Blended Hypso with Relief, Water, Drains, and Ocean Bottom (http://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/10m-cross-blend-hypso/cross-blended-hypso-with-relief-water-drains-and-ocean-bottom/) were used.

Species-groups and species within groups are ordered alphabetically. Separate labels are indicated by a double slash (//) and comments on specimens and label data are placed in square brackets. Label data of the additional specimens are almost exclusively rewritten. Locality data of the specimens from Iran (Exped. NMP), Jordan (Klapperich lgt.) and Saudia Arabia (Büttiker lgt.) are specified and/or supplemented by coordinates according to Hoberlandt (1974, 1981, 1983), Disi et al. (2004), Lewis & Büttiker (1982), and Ahrens (2000). The terminology of body setae follows Werner & Chandler (1995).

The following abbreviations are used in the text: [p] – printed; [h] – handwritten; env. – environs of; rec. – record from; lgt. – collected by; des. – designated; spec. – specimen; Mts – mountains; prov. – province; a.s.l./b.s.l. – above/below sea level; coll. – collection; Exped. – expedition; Exped. NMP – collected by members of the Czechoslovak-Iranian Entomological expeditions to Iran (1970, 1973 and 1977) organized by the National Museum in Prague (Czech Republic).

Acronyms of collections (in parentheses):

ADBC	Augusto DeGiovanni collection, Bubano, Italy;
AMLC	Antonio Machado collection, La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain;
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
DCDC	Donald S. Chandler collection, Durham, New Hampshire, U.S.A.;
DZUL	Colección Entomológica del Departamento de Biología Animal, Universidad de la Laguna, Tenerife, Spain;
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
JPHC	Jan Pelikán collection, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic;
MCSN	Museo Civico di Storia Naturalle "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italy;
MMOC	Marion Mantič collection, Ostrava, Czech Republic;
MNHN	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris;
MSNM	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano, Italy;
MZH	The Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki, Finland;
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria;

NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;
OAMC	Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Tenerife, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Tenerife, Spain;
OUMNH	Hope Entomological Collections, Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, United Kingdom;
POLC	Pedro Oromí collection, La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain;
RGSC	Rafael García collection, Santa Cruz de la Palma, La Palma, Spain;
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany;
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;
ZKDC	Zbyněk Kejval collection, Domažlice, Czech Republic;
ZMHB	Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung [former Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität], Berlin, Germany;
ZSMC	Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Aulacoderus LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849

Anthicus subgenus *Aulacoderus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849a: 133. Type species: *Anthicus transversalis* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849, original designation (currently a junior homonym, replaced by *Anthicus mutatus* Gemminger, 1870).
Biscissicolles Marseul, 1879: 68. Type species: *Anthicus friwaldszkyi* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849, original designation.
Redescription. Anthicids of small size (1.1–3.6 mm). Head with distinct fronto-clypeal sulcus; antennal insertion exposed and clearly visible; neck short and narrow, always well-differentiated from head; inner margin of mandibles with more or less uneven cutting edge, at most with minute denticle distally; last maxillary palpomere small and more or less elongate (never distinctly triangular/securiform).

Pronotum with distinct apically securiform rim (collar); antebasal sulcus variably present (see below), lateral fovea mostly well-developed (obscured by setation, slight in apterous species with simple pronotum); intercoxal process of prosternum strongly reduced, widely separated from large, pointed median process of postcoxal bridge; anterior margin of procoxal cavity nearly evenly, shallowly concave, lacking any distinct incision laterally. Mesosternum subtriangular; anterior margin with apex bluntly pointed, reaching anterior margin of mesothorax and narrowly separating mesepisterna in ventral view (well-defined opening of mesothoracic gland absent); intercoxal process of mesosternum fully developed, touching slight protrusion of metasternum. Surface of mesepisterna rather evenly, moderately impressed (lacking transverse groove). Mesepimera more or less widely excavate, with single fovea posteriorly, and setose fringe on margin. Mesoscutellum rounded apically. Metasternum lacking foveae or setose impressions posterior to mesocoxae. Metendosternite with longer stalk and distinctly lobed lamina (except apterous species); sutural striae of elytra absent or at most slightly indicated in apical third; elytra in males modified apically, with distinct apical pore of elytral gland (Fig. 92).

Legs slender (femora never clavate); meso- and metatibiae with single terminal spur.

Abdominal sternum III lacking foveae or setose impressions posterior to metacoxae; intercoxal process of abdomen rather short and wide, mostly bluntly pointed apically (ne-

ver slender and sharply pointed or subtruncate), its apex flatly projecting, with fine, clearly bordered margins.

Aedeagus with tegmen divided into two parts, its basal-piece tubular, mostly as long as or even longer than apical portion, with cup-shaped basal sclerite; median lobe with various sclerotized inner structures. Female ovipositor with distinct styli.

Variation. Pronotum more or less strongly constricted, rarely simple; constriction close or rather distant from basal margin, both conspicuously (mainly laterally) and sparsely setose (Figs 93–96); antebasal sulcus of pronotum originating at lateral foveae may be both distinct, vaguely indicated, or absent. Surface of mesosternum with paired, oblique submedian carina in *A. bicoloritarsis* (Pic, 1948). Mesepimera more or less widely excavated, inwardly projecting fovea mostly narrowed, rarely distinctly widened apically; see Figs 2–4, 13, and 18 by Hille (1984b); lateral margin of mesepimera mostly somewhat produced and angled anteriorly, evenly arcuate in some apterous species, e.g. *A. pici*, *A. rubromarginatus* (Hille, 1985). Apex of intercoxal process of abdomen evenly rounded (*A. pici*, *A. rubromarginatus*) to distinctly pointed (*A. bicoloritarsis*). Elytral apices in males rounded to more or less produced and pointed, apical pore varying in prominence, see Figs 176, 178, 184, 316, 318 and 373 by Hille (1984b).

Distribution (see Remarks). Afrotropical and Palaearctic regions. The genus is extremely speciose in southern Africa, however no records are known from Madagascar. In the Palaearctic region the genus seems to be confined to the western subtropical areas; its northernmost records originate from Armenia, Croatia, and Italy, and easternmost are from Afghanistan (Chandler et al. 2008).

There are no reliable records of *Aulacoderus* from the Oriental region, as the single record of *A. coarcticollis* (Baudi di Selve, 1881) from southern India by Heberdey (1934) appears to be dubious (see Remarks under this species). The records from Australia by Uhmann (2000, 2007) are for species that are best placed in *Sapintus* Casey, 1895.

Biology. Immature stages are unknown. Based on label data and published records, adults were collected mostly by sweeping or beating vegetation, at light, and by means of cantharidin baited traps. Forty-eight species are listed as canthariphilous by Hemp & Dettner (2001).
In Jordan, the author has collected adults of *A. friwaldszkyi* in numbers from flowering Apiaceae near a small stream (20 km SW of Madaba), and found also several specimens (20 km N of Amman) together with ants, running on soil/plant debris around the entrance of an underground ant nest, under a small bush.

Relationships. *Aulacoderus* is currently placed in the Microhorini, together with *Falsophilus* Kejval, 2015, *Liparoderus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849, *Microhoria* Chevrolat, 1877, *Clavicollis* Marseul, 1879, and *Tenuicollis* Marseul, 1879 (Bonadona 1974, Bucciarelli 1980, Kejval 2015). Within this group of close genera, *Aulacoderus* appears to be well-defined by combination of the following characters: (i) anterior margin of procoxal cavity nearly evenly, shallowly concave (lacking any distinct incision), (ii) intercoxal process of prosternum reduced and widely separated from pointed median process of postcoxal bridge, (iii) mesosterum subtriangular (never expanded laterally as in *Liparoderus* and *Microhoria*), (iv) mesepisterna shallowly impressed (lacking transverse groove), (v) intercoxal process of abdomen wider, apically rounded to more or less pointed (never narrow and sharply pointed or subtruncate), always flatly projecting in lateral view, (vi) meso- and metatibiae with single terminal spur, and (vii) basal-piece of tegmen simply tubular and well-developed. In addition, *Aulacoderus*

seems to lack any metathoracic and/or abdominal foveae or setose impressions, which are known in *Liparoderus*, many *Microhoria*, and numerous *Falsophilus*.

Characters ii, iii, iv are symplesiomorphies, and the evenly shaped margin of the procoxal cavity (i) represents a synapomorphy shared with the generally very similar *Falsophilus*. At least two distinguishing characters (v, vi) can, in my opinion, be regarded as derived states.

Remarks. Based on the present study, *Aulacoderus* comprises 27 Palaearctic species. *Anthicus leuthneri* Pic, 1897, placed by some authors (Winkler 1927, Hariri 1968, Chikatunov et al. 2004) in *Aulacoderus*, belongs to *Microhoria* (Chandler et al. 2008); also confirmed by the present author by examination of type specimens from Pic's collection (MNHN).

In addition, I have identified a male specimen of *A. mediofasciatus* Pic, 1903 from Morocco (Tamri, 17.iv.1985, W. Wittmer lgt., ZSMC), which is in my opinion mislabelled. It is a minute yellowish species distributed in southern Africa, and Walter Wittmer visited South Africa and Namibia eleven times between 1983 and 1992 (Brancucci 2005). Finally, there is a female of an *Aulacoderus* species in NHMW originating from Northern India ("Haldwani Dist., Kumaon, India. H. G. Champion"), and bears an identification label "coarcticollis?" by Krekich-Strassoldo. It is remarkable in having a wider, rounded head with conspicuously large eyes and short antennae, and may well represent an unknown species, probably from the *A. flavopictus* species-group. It was left unidentified due to insufficient material (lack of male specimens), and the somewhat dubious locality data.

A key to the Palaearctic *Aulacoderus*
(except *A. bucheti* (Pic, 1903), *A. ferrantei* (Peyerimhoff, 1943), and *A. maderae* Bonadona, 1963)

1(4) Pronotal constriction situated very near base and disc at most shallowly, evenly impressed at this place, its antero-lateral margins distinctly angulately produced (Fig. 93); antebasal sulcus of pronotum quite distinct (*A. obockianus* species-group, p. 102).

2(3) Mostly smaller (2.0–2.6 mm), darker coloured species (Fig. 109); sclerites of male sternum VIII with dense fringe of robust setae (Fig. 66); aedeagus as in Figs 55, 57. ..... ***A. obockianus*** (Pic, 1914)

3(2) Mostly larger (2.2–3.1 mm), paler coloured species (Fig. 108); sclerites of male sternum VIII with few isolated setae (median margin asetose; Fig. 65); aedeagus as in Figs 56, 58. ..... ***A. inspinosus* sp. nov.**

4(1) Pronotal constriction mostly distant from base and well-developed (Fig. 95), if closer to base and inconspicuous, then antero-lateral margins rather rounded (Figs 94, 96); antebasal sulcus of pronotum always reduced (absent dorsally).

5(6) Both male tergum VIII and female tergum VII with distinct apical notch/emargination (Figs 43, 59); male sternum VII modified, with paired cluster of robust, spine-like setae (Figs 38, 44–50); aedeagus as in Figs 36, 37 (*A. friwaldszkyi* species-group, p. 89). ..... ***A. friwaldszkyi*** (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849)

6(5) Male tergum VIII simple or produced apically (never notched); female tergum VII simple or at most slightly emarginate apically; male sternum VII simple or modified, but rather finely setose, lacking any robust spine-like setae.

7(12) Apex of tegmen strongly sclerotized, bifid or deeply incised.

8(9) More robust/sclerotized species; pronotal disc rather moderately impressed, anterior margin of impression rounded, at most with indication of transverse carina laterally; apical pore of elytra in males prominent and elongate; male sternum VII deep notched medially (Fig. 87); male tergum VIII forming simple, narrowly arched sclerite, nearly asetose (Fig. 85); tegmen deeply incised apically, with two pairs of long, stiff setae; median lobe with robust, bifurcate apex, and longitudinal pointed basal sclerite (Figs 69, 70) (*A. peyroni* species-group, p. 106). ..... ***A. peyroni*** (Pic, 1900)

9(8) More weakly sclerotized species; pronotal disc deeply impressed, anterior margin of impression distinctly transversely carinate (nearly completely); apical pore of elytra in males small and rather rounded; male sternum

VII quite simple; male tergum VIII with flattened, moderately produced, setose apex (Fig. 63); tegmen bifid apically, terminating in a pair of well-sclerotized, claw-like apical projections, shortly setose; median lobe with slight bidentate apex, lacking basal sclerite (*A. mohammedis* species-group, p. 96).

10(11) More sclerotized, dark pigmented apical part of tegmen shorter and wider, with small pointed projection; median lobe of aedeagus with denticles on inner side (Figs 52, 54); female tergum VII simply rounded and evenly setose apically (Fig. 61). ..... ***A. mohammedis*** (Marseul, 1879)

11(10) More sclerotized, dark pigmented apical part of tegmen more elongate; median lobe of aedeagus lacking denticles (Figs 51, 53); female tergum VII emarginate and more densely setose on margins apically (Fig. 60). ..... ***A. bouvieri*** (Pic, 1898)

12(7) Apex of tegmen weakly sclerotized and simple.

13(20) Male sternum VII with deep apical notch; median lobe of aedeagus with single, longitudinal, spine-like sclerite (*A. flavopictus* species-group, p. 81).

14(15) Base of head comparatively short, evenly rounded; postero-lateral margins of male sternum VII angular (Fig. 41); aedeagus as in Fig. 35 ..... ***A. mithra* sp. nov.**

15(14) Base of head longer and mostly somewhat widely, unevenly rounded; postero-lateral margins of male sternum VII simple (Figs 39, 40).

16(17) Antennomere XI extremely elongate, 4.4–5.4 times as long as wide; apical notch of male sternum VII simple, lacking submarginal setose carina (Fig. 40); apex of tegmen narrow, with 3–4 setae (Fig. 34)..... ..... ***A. kamil* sp. nov.**

17(16) Antennomere XI at most 3.5 times as long as wide; apical notch of male sternum VII with submarginal setose carina (Fig. 39); apex of aedeagus wider, with 4–14 setae.

18(19) Apex of tegmen with 10–14 setae (Fig. 33) ..... ***A. coarcticollis*** (Baudi di Selve, 1881)

19(18) Apex of tegmen with 4 setae. ..... ***A. mecheriensis*** (Chobaut, 1896)

20(13) Male sternum VII at most with moderate apical emargination; median lobe of aedeagus with more complex structures, including paired sclerites.

21(36) Pronotal constriction less prominent and closer to base, disc at most moderately impressed at laterally constricted place (Figs 94, 96); eyes comparatively small; antennomere XI at most about twice as long as wide; median lobe of aedeagus with paired apical denticles; distribution: Macaronesia (Canary Islands, Madeira) (*A. canariensis* species-group, p. 61).

22(25) Elytra ovoid, with reduced humeri (Figs 99, 100).

23(24) On average smaller species (1.7–2.0 mm), with shorter legs and antennae; head somewhat widely rounded posteriorly; pronotal constriction distinct, more densely setose laterally (Fig. 96); body, especially elytra, rather conspicuously, coarsely punctate; male characters as in Figs 9, 10, 26, 31. .... ***A. scydmaenoides*** (Wollaston, 1864)

24(23) Larger species (2.1 mm), with somewhat longer legs and antennae; head base semi-oval; pronotal constriction indistinct, shallow and sparsely setose laterally (Fig. 94); body minutely punctate; male characters as in Figs 5, 6, 25, 29. ..... ***A. kormosi* sp. nov.**

25(22) Elytra with well-developed humeri (Figs 97, 98).

26(27) Head and pronotum mostly brownish-black and glossy, elytra with darker base and suture (sometimes with slight indication of median spot in apical half); male sternum VII rather slightly emarginate apically (Fig. 17); male tergum VIII flatly, moderately widely produced (Fig. 21); tegmen of aedeagus lacking subapical setae (Figs 1, 2); female tergum VII moderately convex subapically. ..... ***A. canariensis*** (Wollaston, 1864)

27(26) Head and/or pronotum frequently paler coloured and matt, with distinct microsculpture; male sternum VII mostly distinctly emarginate; male tergum VII rounded or angulately produced posteriorly; tegmen with a pair of robust subapical setae; female tergum VII rather flattened subapically.

28(31) Male tergum VIII with distinct subapical notch on ventral margin (Figs 22, 24).

29(30) Smaller species (1.9–2.3 mm); body mostly darker coloured, head dark, pronotum brightly reddish/red, elytra with darker base (Gomera) or even entirely brownish (Tenerife); male sternum VII rather rounded posteriorly, shallowly emarginate apically, margin less strongly sclerotized medially (Fig. 19); male tergum VIII rather rounded apically, its subapical notch coarser (Fig. 22); aedeagus as in Figs 3, 4. ..... ***A. crenulifer* sp. nov.**

30(29) Larger species (2.4–3.1 mm); body largely yellowish to reddish, elytra rarely with distinct darker markings; male sternum VII distinctly produced and sharply emarginate apically, margin more sclerotized, reinforced medially (Fig. 20); male tergum VIII angulately produced apically, its subapical notch smaller (Fig. 24); aedeagus as in Figs 15, 16. ..... ***A. vulcanicus* sp. nov.**

31(28) Male tergum VIII lacking subapical notch.

32(33) Sclerites of male sternum VIII narrow and simple (Fig. 23); narrowed apical portion of tegmen slightly sinuous, membranous lobes and inner spine-like structures very conspicuous (Figs 13, 14); distribution: Gomera, La Palma. ..... ***A. sibilans* sp. nov.**

33(32) Sclerites of male sternum VIII wide, with small apical projection (Figs 30, 32); narrowed apical portion of tegmen rather straight, membranous lobes and inner spine-like structures shorter/smaller; distribution: Tenerife.

34(35) Elytral setation simple, setae uniformly pointing posteriad; male tergum VIII angulately produced apically, conspicuously, densely setose subapically on ventral side (Fig. 32); apical portion of tegmen slender and more elongate (Figs 11, 12). ..... ***A. setifer* sp. nov.**

35(34) Elytral setation divergent medially in basal half (Fig. 98); male tergum VIII rather evenly rounded posteriorly, sparsely setose subapically on ventral side (Fig. 30); apical portion of tegmen wider and shorter (Figs 7, 8). ..... ***A. polygoni* sp. nov.**

36(21) Pronotal constriction very conspicuous and distant from base, disc deeply, widely impressed at this place, similarly as in Fig. 95; eyes rather large, antennomere XI mostly more than 3.0 times as long as wide (especially in males); median lobe of aedeagus distinctly bifurcate, with a pair of long, sclerotized, rugose/spinulose apical prongs; distribution: Arabia and northern Africa (not Macaronesia) (*A. sulcifer* species-group, p. 111).

37(40) Apical portion of tegmen nearly asetose; median lobe with numerous spine-like sclerites (in addition to apical projections).

38(39) Elytra yellowish/reddish, with dark transverse band in apical third (Fig. 111); subapical paired sclerites of median lobe bifurcate (Figs 79, 81). ..... ***A. sefrensis*** (Pic, 1894)

39(38) Elytra brownish, with paler transverse band in apical half (Fig. 112); subapical paired sclerites of median lobe simple (Figs 80, 82). ..... ***A. sulcifer*** (Pic, 1893)

40(37) Apical portion of tegmen mostly with distinctly setose margins (except *A. klapperichi* sp. nov.); median lobe lacking additional spine-like sclerites.

41(42) Body brownish, elytra unicolourous; tegmen of aedeagus subparallel in apical third, its apex widely rounded, conspicuously setose, including some robust and/or very long setae (Figs 71, 72). ..... ***A. adensis* sp. nov.**

42(41) Body mostly yellowish to reddish, elytra with dark transverse band/spot in apical third; tegmen of aedeagus narrowing in apical third, its apex narrowly rounded to bluntly pointed, rather shortly setose on margins.

43(44) Apical portion of tegmen extremely elongate, slender, with few scattered setae (Figs 75, 76). .... ***A. klapperichi* sp. nov.**

44(43) Apical portion of tegmen shorter and wider, with dense setose fringe on margins.

45(46) Apical portion of tegmen nearly evenly narrowing towards apex (Figs 77, 78). .... ***A. postnotatus*** (Pic, 1910)

46(45) Apical portion of tegmen unevenly narrowing, moderately widened in apical half (Figs 73, 74). .... ***A. inoblitus*** Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913

Aulacoderus canariensis species-group

Diagnosis. Pronotal constriction present, but less prominent to inconspicuous, disc at most shallowly impressed at constricted place; antebasal sulcus of pronotum reduced; male sternum VII more or less distinctly emarginate apically; apex of tegmen simple, asetose or with pair of robust setae; median lobe with paired, longitudinal row of minute sclerotized denticles, and with basal bunch of spines.

Species included: *A. bucheti* (Pic, 1903), *A. canariensis* (Wollaston, 1864), *A. crenulifer* sp. nov., *A. kormosi* sp. nov., *A. polygoni* sp. nov., *A. scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864), *A. setifer* sp. nov., *A. sibilans* sp. nov., *A. vulcanicus* sp. nov., and probably *A. maderae* Bonadona, 1963.

Remarks. In many respects a remarkable group that is limited to the Canary Islands (except *A. maderae*); for distribution on the Island of Tenerife see Fig. 113.

Only one species, *A. canariensis*, is known from most of these islands (except Gomera) and displays a more distinctly different aedeagus in lacking subapical setae (Fig). Other species, except *A. bucheti*, whose identity is unknown, are distributed on 1–2 islands (Tenerife,

Gomera, La Palma, and Hierro). They are rather uniform externally, except for the apterous *A. scydmaenoides* and *A. kormosi* sp. nov., and show only moderate differences in the male characters, e.g. in prominence of the apical emargination of the male sternum VIII, shape and setation of the posterior margin of male tergum VIII, shape of the pair of minute sclerites forming male sternum VIII, and the apical portion of the tegmen. In having examined rather extensive material, I have found these differences stable, even in specimens from different islands, and noted also several cases of sympatric occurrence.

Aulacoderus bucheti (Pic, 1903) stat. nov.

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *canariensis* var. *Bucheti* Pic, 1903a: 21.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *canariensis* var. *Bucheti*: Pic (1911): 39 (catalogue).
Aulacoderus canariensis bucheti: Nardi (2003): 65 (subspecies status); Chandler et al. (2008): 429 (catalogue, distribution).

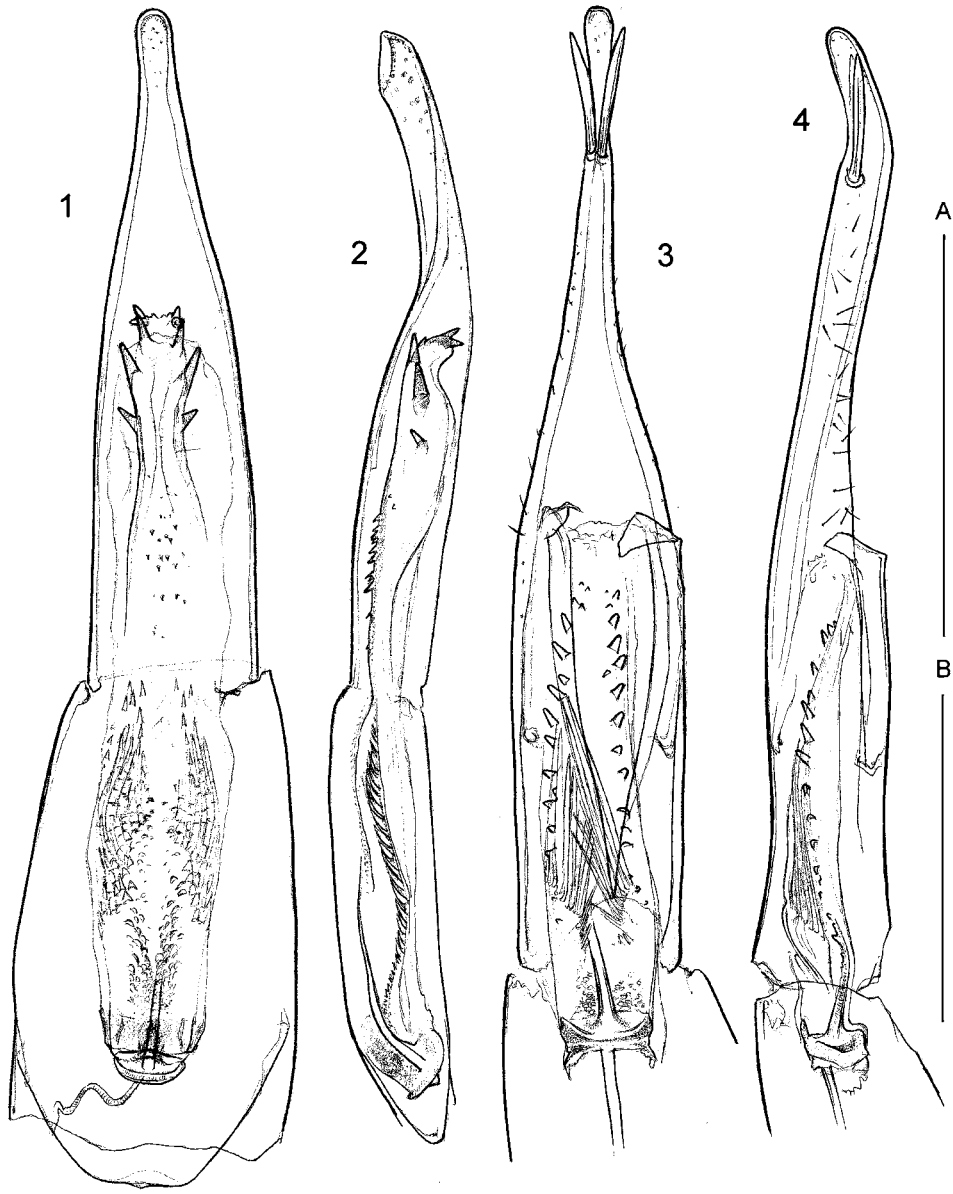
Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands.
Diagnosis (freely translated from French). "Distinct by colouration. Head dark, prothorax brownish (testacé), elytra bicoloured, dark anteriorly and brownish posteriorly, legs brownish" (Pic 1903a).
Distribution. Spain (Canary Islands).
Remarks. Pic (1903a) described *Anthicus* (*Aulacoderus*) *canariensis* var. *bucheti* from an unstated number of specimens, without giving precise locality data ("Îles Canaries, G. Buchet, 1897"). It was provisionally placed as a subspecies by Nardi (2003), which was followed by Chandler et al. (2008).

Despite considerable efforts, I have failed to find types or any identified specimens of *Anthicus canariensis* var. *bucheti* in MNHN, in neither the collections of Anthicidae nor in the part of general collection of Coleoptera holding specimens from various islands. There is no separate collection of G. Buchet in MNHN (A. Mantilleri, pers. comm.). In Pic's collection (MNHN), I did not find any labels with this name pinned on the bottom of the relevant box, while labels are present for *A. canariensis* and other species and varieties. On the other hand, a poorly labeled specimen could be easily overlooked, as the general collection of Pic's Anthicidae is largely disoganized.

Consequently, the identity of *Anthicus canariensis bucheti* remains unresolved. It is herein provisionally elevated to the species level, for the sake of simplification of nomenclature, and with respect to examination of the rather extensive material and discovery of numerous new species from the Canary Islands.

Aulacoderus canariensis (Wollaston, 1864)
(Figs 1, 2, 17, 21, 97)

Anthicus canariensis Wollaston, 1864: 523.
Anthicus canariensis: Marseul (1875): 171 (description in French); Heyden (1875): 142 (rec. Gran Canaria); Koeppen (1910): 104 (rec. La Palma); Uyttenboogaart (1930): 231 (rec. Gran Canaria, Tenerife); Cott (1934): 321 (bionomy); Uyttenboogaart (1934): 163 (rec. Lanzarote, variation); Uyttenboogaart (1935): 10 (rec. Gran Canaria, Gomera, Tenerife); Palm (1967): 47 (rec. Tenerife); Franz (1996): 105 (rec. Hierro); Martín et al. (1985): 42 (rec. Tenerife); Ashmole (1990): 187 (rec. Lanzarote); Martín & Oromí (1990): 310 (rec. Lanzarote); Oromí & García (1995): 182 (rec. Alegranza, Montaña Clara).



Figs 1–4. 1, 2. *Aulacoderus canariensis* (Wollaston, 1864) (lectotype): 1 – aedeagus in ventral view; 2 – same, lateral view. 3, 4. *A. crenulifer* sp. nov.: 3 – aedeagus in ventral view; 4 – same, lateral view. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 3, 4; B – Figs 1, 2.

Obr. 1–4. 1, 2. *Aulacoderus canariensis* (Wollaston, 1864) (lektotyp): 1 – aedeagus, dorzální pohled; 2 – dtto, laterální pohled. 3, 4. *A. crenulifer* sp. nov.: 3 – aedeagus, dorzální pohled; 4 – dtto, lateralní pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 3, 4; B – Obr. 1, 2.

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *canariensis*: Marseul (1879): 232 (redescription); Pic (1911): 39 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 148, figs 449–452 (redescription, rec. Fuerteventura).
Aulacoderus canariensis: Uhmann (1985): 202 (rec. Tenerife, La Palma), (1990): 404 (rec. Gran Canaria), (2000): 159 (rec. Gran Canaria); Schütz & Dettner 1992: 292 (canthariphily); Telnov (1998a): 66 (rec. Gran Canaria); Machado & Oromí (2000): 198 (check-list, bibliography); Hemp & Dettner (2001): 234 (canthariphily); Oromí et al. (2001): 200 (check-list, distribution); Oromí et al. (2003): 173 (rec. Montaña Clara); Chandler et al. (2008): 429 (catalogue, distribution); Hernández et al. (2008): 89, 94 (rec. Tenerife); Oromí et al. (2010): 256 (check-list, distribution).

Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands, Tenerife.
Type material. Lectotype, ♂ [herein designated; plain card]: "SYNTYPE [p; round label, blue circle] // CANARY ISLANDS Teneriffe T.V. Wollaston Coll. B. M. 1864–80 [p] // Anthicus canariensis Wollaston, 1864 [h] // LECTOTYPE Anthicus canariensis Wollaston, 1864 Z. Kejval des. 2016 [p]; red label" (BMNH). Paralectotypes: 1 ♂, same data as lectotype (BMNH); 3 ♀♀ [plain card], "PARALECTOTYPE [p; round label, blue circle] // CANARY ISLANDS Teneriffe T.V. Wollaston Coll. B. M. 1864–80 [p]" (BMNH); 1 ♀ [card with brownish line], "PARALECTOTYPE [p; round label, blue circle] // SYNTYPE [p; round label, blue circle] // CANARY ISLANDS Fuerteventura T.V. Wollaston Coll. B. M. 1864–80 [p]" (BMNH); 2 ♀♀ [card with green line], "PARALECTOTYPE [p; round label, blue circle] // SYNTYPE [p; round label, blue circle] // CANARY ISLANDS Palma T.V. Wollaston Coll. B. M. 1864–80 [p]" (BMNH); 1 ♀ [card with blue line], "PARALECTOTYPE [p; round label, blue circle] // SYNTYPE [p; round label, blue circle] // CANARY ISLANDS Grand Canary T.V. Wollaston Coll. B. M. 1864–80 [p; sic!]" (BMNH); 1 ♂ [card with red line], "Paralectotype [p; round label, blue circle] // CANARY ISLANDS Lanzarote T.V. Wollaston Coll. B. M. 1864–80 [p; sic!]" (BMNH); 1 ♂ [dtto], "SYNTYPE [p; round label, blue circle] // Type [p; round label, red circle] // Anthicus canariensis type Woll. [h] // PARALECTOTYPE [p; round label, blue circle] // CANARY ISLANDS Lanzarote T.V. Wollaston Coll. B. M. 1864–80 [p; sic!]" (BMNH); 3 ♂♂ [card with red line], "47627 [h] // Type [p; orange label] // Hist.-Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 47627 Anthicus canariensis Wollast. x Insul. Canar., Wollaston Zool. Mus. Berlin [p; black frame]" (ZMHB); 1 ♂ [card with red line], same data (ZMHB); 1 ♀ [plain card], same data, in addition: "Anthicus canariensis, W. [h]" (ZMHB); 1 ♂ [card with red line], "47627 [p] // Ins. Canar. Woll. [h; green blue label] // Type [p; orange label] // Canariensis Woll. * [h; green blue label] // Hist.-Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 47627 Anthicus canariensis Wollast. x Insul. Canar., Wollaston Zool. Mus. Berlin [p; black frame]" (ZMHB).
Additional material. Fuerteventura: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Ajuy, palm forest, 22.ii.1994, H. Wendt lgt. (ZMHB); 1 ♂, Antigua, 28.iii.1991, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 1 ♂, Barranco Butihondo, 19.ii.1987, A. Aguiar lgt. (OAMC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Barranco Río de la Torre, 25.ii.1994, H. Wendt lgt. (ZMHB); 1 ♀, Betancuria, 12.v.1974, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 4 ♀♀, same data, except: P. Oromí lgt. (POLC, OAMC); 3 ♂♂, same locality, xii.1980, Schurmann lgt. (ADBC); 1 ♂, Casas de Risco del Paso, 19.i.2008, J. Nawratil lgt. (SMNS); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Chilegua, 4.–14.iii.1949, H. Lindberg lgt. (AMLC, OAMC); 1 ♂, Cofete, 26.ii.1994, H. Wendt lgt. (ZMHB); 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀, Cumbre de Jandía, 10.v.1974, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, same locality, 15.ii.1977, P. Oromí lgt. (OAMC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Dunas Corralejo, 26.ii.2006, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Fuerteventura [no locality and date], Polatzek [lgt.] (NHMW); 1 ♀, Jandia [no date], H. Franz lgt. (NHMW); 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Istmo La Pared, 9.iii.2011, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 1 ♀, road Tefía–Los Molinos, Las Parcelas, 23.iv.1998, F. Bahr lgt. (SMNS); 2 ♀♀, Matorral, 24.iii.1963, Lindberg lgt. (ZSMC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Pájara, Betencuria, 26.iii.1963, Lindberg lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♀, Playa Esmeralda, 20.ii.1994, F. Hieke lgt. (ZMHB); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Puerto de las

Lajas, ii.1974, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 4 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, Toto, from *Stipa* sp., 27.ii.1994, H. Wendt. lgt. (ZMHB); 2 ♂♂, Toto, near Pájara, 19.ii.1994, F. Hieke lgt. (ZMHB); 1 ♂, Villaverde, 22.ii.1987, A. Aguiar lgt. (OAMC). **Gran Canaria**: 1 ♀, Acusa Seca, 28°00′22″N 15°40′48″W, succulent bush, beating, on flowers, 850 m, 28.iii.2016, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, S of Agaete, route G-200 (km 9.7), 28°04′00.8″N 15°43′20.5″W, 187 m, 30.i.2016, J. Pelikán lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Ayacata env., 12 km of road GC60, 27.959169N 15.627117W, 16.xii.2015, O. Konvička lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, W of Ayacata, El Mimbre, 27°57′35.5″N 15°37′37.1″W, 1405 m, 1.ii.2016, J. Pelikán lgt. (JPHC); 1 ♂, Bandama, 11.xii.1970, J. M. Fernández lgt. (OAMC); 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Barranco de Guayadeque, 2.5 km WWN of Ingenio, 27°55′34″N 15°27′45″W, 400 m, beating bushes, 25.iii.2016, M. Mantič lgt. (MMOC, ZKDC); 1 ♂, Barranco Oscuro, 7.xii.2000, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 5 ♂♂, Caldera Osorio, 8.xii.2000, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Candelaria, 27°57′33.0″N 15°37′37.6″W, 18.xii.2015, O. Konvička lgt. (ZKDC); 8 ♂♂ 34 ♀♀, Degollada de las Yeguas, 3.4 km S of Artenara, 27°49′10″N 15°34′43″W, succulent bush, on flowers, 500 m, 24.iii.2016, M. Mantič lgt. (MMOC, ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, 3 km W of Ingenio, Barranco de Guayadeque, 28°06′59.1″N 15°37′02.9″W, 478 m, 18.–19.ii.2015, J. Pelikán lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, La Aldea de san Nicolas, 6 km E, Barranco de Aldea, 27°59′12″N 15°43′16.9″W, 217 m, 30.1.2016, J. Pelikán lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, La Isleta, 28°09′35.8″N 15°26′03.9″W, 12 m, 25.–27.i.2016, J. Pelikán lgt. (JPHC); 2 ♀♀, Maspalomas, 23.iv.1962, J. M. Fernández lgt. (OAMC); 1 ♂1 ♀, Maspalomas, Campo Internacional, ca. 10 m, 29.iii.–4.iv.2008, J. Hájek & K. Kalíková lgt. (NMPC); 1 ♂, Monte Constantino env., 750 m N of Cruz de Tejeda, 28°00′54″N 15°36′06″W, meadow/bushes, on flowers, 1620 m, 27.iii.2016, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Osorio, El Palmar, 600 m, 20.xii.1997, V. Assing lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, San Bartolomé de Tirajana, 14.xii.2015, O. Konvička lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Santa Brígida, 18.ii.1930, Schatzmayr lgt. (NHMW); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Santa Lucía, iv.1986, Heiss lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Siberio, 1350 m, 17.vi.1985, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 1 ♀, Teror, N side, 8.xii.1988, Heiss lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Tirajana, Barranco de Tirajana, 27°55′30″N 11°53′30″W, 6.iii.–2.iv.1987, M. Balke & L. Hendrich lgt. (ZMHB); 5 ♂♂ 1 ♀, San Bartolomé de Tirajana, 27°55′29″N 15°34′26″W, succulent bush, beating, on flowers, 900 m, 28.iii.2016, M. Mantič lgt. (MMOC, ZKDC); 1 ♂, Santa Lucia de Tirajana, Mirador de las Tedesas, 27°54′47.7″N 15°32′01.5″W, 788 m, 2.ii.2016, J. Pelikán lgt. (JPHC); 2 ♂♂, Tafira Alta, Angostura, Barranco de Santa Brigida, 28°02′55.5″N 15°29′05.1″W, 350 m, 25.i.2016, J. Pelikán lgt. (ZKDC, JPHC); 3 ♀♀, Teide, near El Goro, 27°57′49″N 15°24′50″W, 28.i.2016, J. Pelikán lgt. (JPHC); 1 ♂, Teide, Los Arenales, Barranco de Los Cernicalos, 27°58′45.9″N 15°28′26.1″W, 450 m, 28.i.2016, J. Pelikán lgt. (ZKDC). **Hierro**: 1 ♂, Cueva de Longueras, 18.ix.2000, Giet lgt. (DZUL); 1 ♂, El Golfo [no date], H. Franz lgt. (NHMW). **Lanzarote**: 2 ♀♀, El Golfo, 16.iii.1963, Lindberg lgt. (ZSMC); 3 ♂♂, Femés, 18.ii.2007, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 1 ♀, Ermita de las Nieves, 24.vii.1979, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, La Graciosa, 20.–21.iii.1963, Lindberg lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Guanapay, 12.v.1986, A. Aguiar lgt. (OAMC); 1 ♂, Haría, 10.–15.iii.1963, Lindberg lgt. (ZSMC); 3 ♀♀, La Geria, 5.vii.1971, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 1 ♀, Llanos del Cuchillo Guatiza, 1.xii.2002, H. López lgt. (POLC); 1 ♀, Los Ajaches, 340 m, 10.v.1986, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 2 ♀♀, Los Ancones, 9.v.1986, A. Machado lgt. (OAMC); 4 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Los Valles env., 30.ix.1996, K. Schön lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Mont. Roja, Punta Papagayo, 14.iii.1963, Lindberg lgt. (ZSMC); 2 ♂♂, Playa Blanca, 1.–6.iii.1990, Heiss lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Risco de Famara, 6.ii.1989, P. Oromí lgt. (POLC); 5 ♀♀, Villa Teguise, 17.ii.2007, R. García lgt. (RGSC). **La Palma**: 1 ♂, La Palma, 20.viii.1981,

R. García lgt. (RGSC); 2 ♂♂, Santa Cruz de la Palma, 20.viii.1981, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, same data, except: 17.iv.1984 (RGSC). **Montaña Clara**: 1 ♀, Arenal, 26.i.2002, M. Arechavaleta lgt. (POLC); 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Caldera, 28.i.2002, P. Oromí lgt. (POLC); 1 ♀, Caldera, Sobre plantas, 26.i.2002, H. López lgt. (POLC); 4 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, El Veril, 18.xii.2001, B. Rodríguez lgt. (POLC); 1 ♀, Tabaibitas, on *Euphorbia balsamifera*, 26.i.2002, M. Arechavaleta lgt. (POLC). **Tenerife**: 1 ♀, Adeje, on *Euphorbia* sp., 9.iv.1985 [no collector] (SMNS); 2 ♂♂, Bajamar, 2.xii.1984, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 1 ♂, same locality, 50 m, 24.xii.1985, J. Wiesner lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♀, Bajamar, Tejina, 24.xii.1979, J. Wiesner lgt. (ZSMC); 8 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Barranco de Ajeque, 3 km W of Buena Vista, 16°53′00″W 28°21′58″N, 50 m, 12.xii.2016, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC, MMOC); 1 ♂, Barranco de la Torre, 2.5 km SW of Buena Vista, 16°52′26″W 28°21′27″N, 250 m, 12.xii.2016, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Barranco del Infierno, iv.1989, P. Dioli lgt. (ADBC); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Barranco de Masca, 28°18.1N 16°50.5W, 400–500 m, 26.vi.2011, M. Uliana lgt. (ADBC); 2 ♀♀, Barranco La Leña, 23.iv.1972, J. Bonnet lgt. (AMJC); 1 ♀, Campo Golf, 4.vii.1970, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 1 ♂, Candelaria, 4.iii.1972, J. Bonnet lgt. (AMLC); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, same data, except: 10.iv.1972 (AMLC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Chío env., i.2006, O. Mehl lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, El Rincon, 3 km W of Buena Vista, 16°53′00″W 28°21′55″N, 150 m, 12.xii.2016, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Erjos/Teno Mts, 28°19′37″N 16°48′43″W, 7.viii.2005, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, same locality data, 20.xi.2015 (MMOC); 1 ♂, Güímar, 30.iii.1994, S. Kadlec lgt. (NMPC); 1 ♀, La Corujera, 7.vii.2003, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 1 ♂, La Esperanza env., 24.iii.1994, K. Schön lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, same data, except: 20.–30.iv.1998, K. Schön lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, La Laguna, 14.v.1970, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 3 ♂♂, same locality, 27.v.1985, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 2 ♂♂, same data, except: 7.vii.1985 (RGSC); 1 ♂, same locality, 26.iv.1964, J. M. Fernández lgt. (OAMC); 1 ♂, same locality, on dead *Meloe* sp., 3.v.2014, P. Oromí lgt. (POLC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, 1.5 km W of Las Bodegas, Anaga Mts, Lauretum, sifting, 820 m, 28°33′31″N 16°10′13″W, 21.iii.2015, M. Mantič lgt. (MMOC, ZKDC); 1 ♂, Las Mesas, 27.ii.1975, J. Bonnet lgt. (AMLC); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Lomo, on *Euphorbia* sp., 8.iv.1985 [no collector] (SMNS); 1 ♂, Los Gigantes, 3.v.1976, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 11 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, Malpaís de la Rasca, 27.iv.2007, Giet lgt. (DZUL); 1 ♂, same data, except: 10.viii.2007 (POLC); 1 ♂, Masca, 21.xii.1979, J. Bonnet lgt. (AMLC); 1 ♂, same locality, i.2006, O. Mehl lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♀♀, Mirador del Tanque, 8.vii.2003, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 1 ♂, Puerto de la Cruz, 16.i.1973, J. Bonnet lgt. (AMLC); 1 ♀, same locality, on *Polygonum* sp., 20.–30.iv.1996, K. Schön lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Punta del Hidalgo, 18.v.1978, P. Oromí lgt. (POLC); 1 ♀, same locality, 18.x.1998, Döberl lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Punta de Teno, on *Euphorbia* sp., 7.iv.1985 [no collector] (SMNS); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Punta Gorda, 8.v.1982, Elbert lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, San Andrés, 19.iv.1964, J. M. Fernández lgt. (OAMC); 1 ♀, same locality, 3.v.1975, P. Oromí lgt. (POLC); 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, San Andrés, 28°30′20″N 16°11′29″W, 10 m, succulent bush, beating, 21.iii.2015, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC, MMOC); 3 ♂♂ 10 ♀♀, San Andrés, Playa de las Teresitas, 28°30′38.9″N 16°11′01.2″W, 6.ii.2017, J. Pelikán lgt. (ZKDC, JPHC); 1 ♂, San Bernardo, 28°33′00″N 16°49′49″W, succulent bush, beating, 200 m, 24.iii.2015, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, San Diego, 16.v.1987, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 1 ♀, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 17.vii.1960, J. M. Fernández lgt. (OAMC); 1 ♀, same locality, 19.x.1971, J. Bonnet lgt. (AMLC); 4 ♂♂, Tahodio, 7.ii.1984, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 9 ♂♂, Tamaimo, 28°19′37″N 16°48′43″W, succulent bush, beating, 500 m, 17.xi.2015, M. Mantič lgt. (MMOC, ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Teno Region, 22.iv.1991, Heiss lgt. (ZSMC); 4 ♀♀, Valle San Lorenzo, v.1989, P. Dioli lgt. (ADBC); 2 ♂♂, Valleseco, 3.iv.1949, J. M. Fernández lgt. (OAMC); 7 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Tenerife [no date and collector] (NHMW).

Diagnosis. Rather small, moderately glossy species, with dark head, somewhat paler pronotum and yellowish-brown elytra, mostly with darker elytral base and suture. Head somewhat unevenly, widely rounded posteriorly; eyes rather small and only moderately convex; antennomere XI in males about 2.0 times as long as wide; pronotal constriction distinct, closer to base, longer setose laterally, disc rather moderately impressed at constricted place, rounded at anterior margin of constriction. Male sternum VII with slight median emargination (Fig. 17); sternum VIII forming pair of narrow simple sclerites; tergum VII simple; tergum VIII with moderately produced, widely rounded apex (Fig. 21). Female sternum VII simple; tergum VII moderately convex subapically and tapering. Aedeagus as in Figs 1, 2; apical portion of tegmen about 1.5 times as long as basal-piece.
Variation. Body length 1.9–2.7 mm; head brownish-black to black; pronotum dark reddish to brownish, with paler base; elytra rarely lacking dark markings; head more or less widely rounded posteriorly; surface of head and pronotum mostly glossy, rarely entirely matt, with distinct microsculpture.
Distribution. Spain (Canary Islands: Alegranza, Fuerteventura, Gran Canaria, Hierro, Lanzarote, La Palma, Montaña Clara, Tenerife).
Remarks. Wollaston (1864) described *Anthicus canariensis* from a large series of specimens (number unstated) was collected on nearly all the Canary Islands, except Hierro. Hille (1984b) did not examine any types, but saw three specimens from Fuerteventura (Matural), deposited in ZSMC (two females listed above).

There are presently eleven syntypes in Wollaston's collection in BMNH, newly labelled for the purpose of loans by the collection curator, Roger Booth. One of these, identical with the species concept of Hille (1984b), is herein designated as the lectotype and is the basis for redescription of the male characters. Another three syntypes from Tenerife (BMNH, ZMHB; females, plain card) probably belong to the herein described *A. polygoni* sp. nov., and those from La Palma are an additional different species. No attempt was made to borrow any additional syntypes that may be deposited in OUMNH (see Morris 2011).

Aulacoderus canariensis is reported from La Palma, but the record from this island given by Uhmann (1985) is based on a misidentified specimen belonging to *A. sibilans* sp. nov. (listed under this species).

Aulacoderus crenulifer sp. nov.
(Figs 3, 4, 19, 22)

Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands, Gomera, Epina.
Type material. Holotype, ♂: "GOMERA Cria. Epina, 3.6.87, A. Evers [lgt; p] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides (W) det.G.Uhmann1987 [p]" (ZSMC). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂ 11 ♀♀, same data as holotype (ZSMC, 3 spec. ZKDC); 2 ♀♀, "Kanaren La Gomera Epina 3.6.1987 leg. A. Evers [h] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides (W) det.G.Uhmann1987 [p]" (ZSMC); 3 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, "GOMERA Presa de Vallehermoso 5.6.1987 A. Evers [lgt.; p] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides (W) det.G.Uhmann1987 [p]" (ZSMC, 1 spec. ZKDC); 1 ♂, "18W/CO 634 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 8/6/95 P. Oromí, leg. [p+h] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p] // 1025 [p]" (POLC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, "17M/CO10814 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 17/VIII/96 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL, 1 spec. ZKDC); 6 ♂♂, "26W/CO2599B Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 11/VI/95

A. Camacho, leg. [p+h] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL, 2 spec. ZKDC); 1 ♂, "26C/CO 647A Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 11/VI/95 N. Zurita, leg. [p+h] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL); 1 ♀, "18C/CO 797D Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 8/VI/95 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL); 1 ♀, "18C/CO 797E Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 8.VI.1995 M. Arechavaleta, leg. [p+h] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL); 1 ♀, same data, except: "18C/CO 797" (DZUL); 1 ♂, "15M/CO 8516 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 29.VII.96 M. Arechavaleta, leg. [p+h]" (DZUL); 1 ♀, "17C/CO 6558 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 23/V/96 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL); 1 ♂, "26T/CO 7989 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 29/VI/96 N. Zurita, leg. [p+h]" (DZUL); 1 ♂, "18M/CO 10445 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 21.VII.96 N. Zurita, leg. [p+h]" (DZUL); 1 ♂, "TENERIFE La Corujera 7/7/03 Rafael G. B. [p+h]" (RGSC); 1 ♂, "TENERIFE C. Realejo Bajo VIII- 76 A Machado [p+h; Cumbre del Realejo Bajo]" (AMLC); 2 ♂♂, "LT10 18-6-84 2673 P. N. T C. G. Campos [h; Teide National Park] // 9.654 GBIF [p]" (DZUL); 1 ♂, "LT1 18-7-84 2859 P. NAC. TEIDE C. G. Campos [h] Anthicus cf. canariensis Woll. det. G. Israelson [p+h] // 2.220 GBIF [p]" (DZUL).

Additional material. Gomera: 2 ♀♀, Arure, 800 m, 21.v.1996, W. Barries lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♀♀, Agulo, 3.vi.1987, A. Evers lgt. (ZSMC); 10 ♀♀, Mirador del Rejo, 12.vii.2002, R. García lgt. (RGSC); 2 ♀♀, Garajonay, 4.vi.1987, A. Evers lgt. (ZSMC); 2 ♀♀, El Cedro, 6.vi.1987, A. Evers lgt. (ZSMC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.0 mm. Head dark brown, with reddish tinge anteriorly, pronotum brightly reddish/red, elytra yellowish-brown, with distinctly darker base around scutellum; legs reddish, antennae largely reddish, distal antennomeres moderately darker (especially XI).

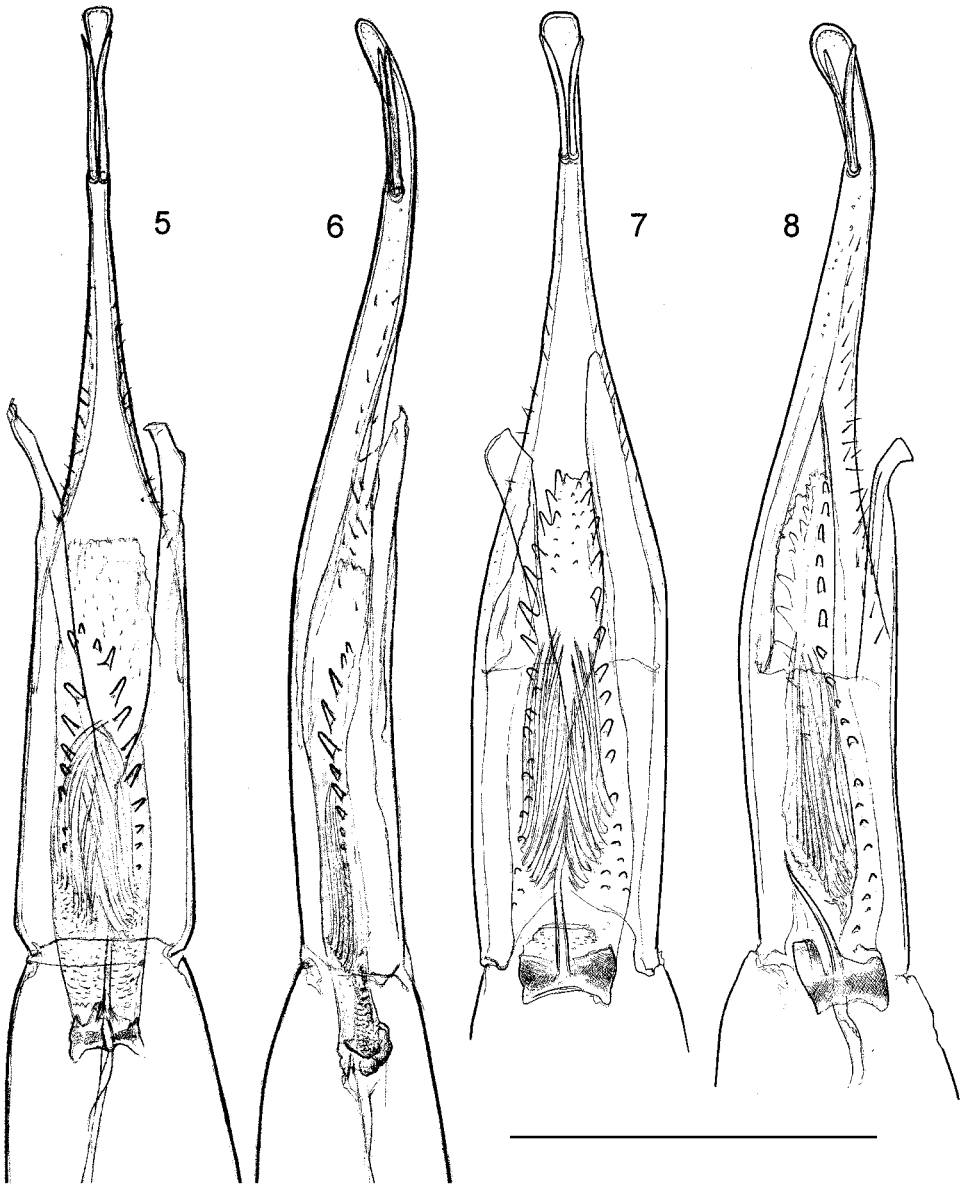
Head 1.1 times as long as wide including eyes, widely rounded posteriorly in dorsal view; tempora subparallel, close behind eyes, temporal angles indistinct. Eyes small, moderately convex. Surface at most moderately glossy, minutely punctate and slightly shagreened. Setae thin, appressed to subdecumbent; few, very short tactile setae. Antennae long, distinctly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X nearly as long as wide, XI 2.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, distinctly constricted posteriorly in dorsal view; pronotal disc moderately, narrowly impressed, rather rounded at anterior margin of constriction. Surface at most moderately glossy, minutely punctate and shagreened as head. Setation as on head, largely uniform, constricted portion with some longer, denser and more raised setae laterally.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide; humeri distinct, postbasal impression indistinct, apical margin with minute pointed protrusion near pore. Surface moderately glossy, minutely, shallowly punctate, very slightly shagreened; punctures distinctly separate. Setae somewhat longer and coarser than on head, appressed to subdecumbent; few short tactile setae.

Legs simple.

Abdominal sternum VII distinctly emarginate apically, with margin somewhat thickened medially (Fig. 19). Tergum VII simple, widely rounded apically. Sternum VIII forming pair of wider simple sclerites; tergum VIII with moderately produced rounded apex, ventral margin distinctly notched subapically (Fig. 22). Aedeagus as in Figs 3, 4; apical portion of tegmen about 1.5 times as long as basal-piece.



Figs 5–8. 5, 6. *Aulacoderus kormosi* sp. nov.: 5 – aedeagus in ventral view; 6 – same, lateral view. 7, 8. *A. polygoni* sp. nov.: 7 – aedeagus in ventral view; 8 – same, lateral view. Scale (0.2 mm).
Obr. 5–8. 5, 6. *Aulacoderus kormosi* sp. nov.: 5 – aedeagus, dorzální pohled; 6 – dtto, laterální pohled. 7, 8. *A. polygoni* sp. nov.: 7 – aedeagus, dorzální pohled; 8 – dtto, laterální pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm).

Female. Externally differing from male as follows: antennomere XI slightly smaller/shorter; elytral apices simple; abdominal sternum VII simple; abdominal tergum VII subtriangular, flattened and simply rounded apically.
Variation. Body length 1.9–2.3 mm; head reddish-brown to brownish-black; pronotum sometimes darkened (especially anteriorly); dark basal spot of elytra brownish to black, more or less extensive, sometimes reaching nearly mid-length medially, always vaguely outlined; specimens from Tenerife with elytra entirely brownish, rarely with paler apices; surface of head and pronotum mostly nearly matt, with punctation concealed by microsculpture.
Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus crenulifer* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. canariensis* species-group. It seems to be close to *A. vulcanicus* sp. nov. in having a notched ventral margin of male tergum VIII, but differs as follows: on average smaller, darker coloured species, male sternum VII barely produced posteriorly (cf. Figs 19 *versus* 21); apex of male tergum VIII rounded, its median subapical notch coarser (cf. Figs 22 *versus* 24).
Etymology. Composed from Latin *crenula* (small notch) and *ferre* (carry); referring to the subapical notch of male tergum VIII.
Distribution. Spain (Canary Islands: Gomera, Tenerife).

Aulacoderus kormosi sp. nov.
(Figs 5, 6, 25, 29, 94, 99)

Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands, Tenerife, NE of La Victoria de Acentejo, Barranco de San Antonio [San Cristobal, Calle Fuente los Frailes, 28°26′15.2″N, 16°27′07.5″W, 588 m a.s.l.].
Type material. Holotype, ♂: "E-Tenerife 14.3.2008 La Victoria de Acentejo Bco. de San Antonio lgt. Jan Pelikán [p]" (DZUL). Paratypes: 1 ♂: "E-Tenerife Isl. 14.3. La Victoria env. Bco. de San Antonio leg. J. Krátký 2008" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "Isla del Hierro Sabina XII83 [= El Sabinar; p+h] // Anthicus scydmaenoides Woll det. H. Franz [p+h]" (coll. H. Franz, NHMW).
Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.1 mm. Head brownish-black, pronotum largely brown, paler, reddish posteriorly, elytra reddish-brown, darker basally; legs pale reddish, antennae largely reddish, terminal four antennomeres distinctly darker, XI nearly brownish-black. Head 1.2 times as long as wide including eyes, base nearly semioval in dorsal view; tempora narrowing posteriorly, temporal angles absent. Eyes small, moderately convex. Surface matt, punctures indistinct, concealed by dense microsculpture. Setae fine, appressed to subdecumbent; few, very short tactile setae. Antennae long, distinctly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 1.2 times, XI 2.1 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide, moderately narrower than head including eyes, somewhat unevenly rounded anteriorly; pronotal constriction nearly indistinct, disc only slightly impressed. Surface matt, minutely punctate and sculptured like head. Setation as on head, rather evenly developed, even at constricted portion.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, longitudinally oval, convex; humeri and postbasal impression absent, apical margin with slight pointed protrusion near pore. Surface moderately glossy, slightly punctate and very slightly shagreened; punctures distinctly separate. Setae somewhat longer and coarser than on head, subdecumbent; few short tactile setae.

Legs simple, comparatively long and robust.

Abdominal sternum VII shallowly emarginate apically (Fig. 25), its median margin upturned and very slightly angulately produced. Sternum VIII forming pair of narrow simple sclerites;

tergum VII widely produced and rounded apically (Fig. 29). Aedeagus as in Figs 5, 6; apical portion of tegmen 1.5 times as long as basal-piece.
Female. Unknown.
Variation. Body length 1.8–2.1 mm. The paratype from Hierro is entirely reddish and more glossy, with microsculpture weakly developed on prontotum and nearly absent on head.
Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus kormosi* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. canariensis* species-group. It may resemble *A. scydmaenoides* by its ovoid elytra and male characters, but differs by the semioval head base, nearly simple pronotum (lacking sharper constriction), and the weak punctation of the body surface.
Etymology. Dedicated to Jan Pelikán (Hradec Králové, Czech Republic), nicknamed Kormoš by friends, who collected the holotype of this species.
Distribution. Spain (Canary Islands: Tenerife, Hierro; see Remarks).
Remarks. The paratype of *Aulacoderus kormosi* sp. nov. from Hierro should be identical with a specimen of *A. scydmaenoides* recorded by H. Franz as follows: "La Dehesa, El Sabinal, Gesiebe unter *Juniperus phoenicea*, *Cistus* und abgestorbenen Euphorbien, 1 Ex., 25.3.1968 (F)" (Franz 1996). On the other hand, *A. kormosi* sp. nov. is apterous (at least in the three examined specimens) and it is noteworthy that, although Herbert Franz visited Hierro many times (purchased a house there as a base for his entomological work), he collected on all the major Canary islands, and many of his species records from Hierro are regarded as dubious (Machado 2014, and pers. comm.). Consequently, the occurrence of *A. kormosi* sp. nov. on Hierro should be confirmed by new findings.

Aulacoderus maderae Bonadona, 1963

Aulacoderus maderae Bonadona, 1963a: 105.
Aulacoderus maderae: Chandler et al. (2008): 429 (catalogue, distribution).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *maderae*: Hille (1984b): 165 (note).

Type locality. Madeira, Ilhéu da Cevada.
Type material (not examined, see Remarks).
Distribution. Portugal (Madeira).
Remarks. Bonadona (1963a) described *Aulacoderus maderae* from single female specimen originating from Madeira and deposited in MZH, without giving a differential diagnosis. It was just listed by Hille (1984b), never newly recorded, and no attempt has been made by the present author to examine the holotype.

Based on the original description and also with respect to the proximity of the Canary Islands, *A. maderae* may well belong to the *A. canariensis* species-group. However, its relationships and identity can hardly be resolved without an additional material from Madeira, including male specimens.

Aulacoderus polygoni **sp. nov.**
(Figs 7, 8, 27, 30, 98)

Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands, Tenerife, Puerto de la Cruz.
Type material. Holotype, ♂: "Canary Isl., Tenerife, Puerto de la Cruz, on *Polygonum* sp., 20.-30.iv.1996, K. Schön lgt. [p]" (DZUL). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀, same data as holotype

(ZKDC, NMPC, DZUL); 1 ♀, "TENERIFE 19.V.1961 Pto. de la Cruz J. M. Fernández [p+h] // Museo Insular Ciencias Nat. co 9709 [p+h; blue label] // 25357 GBIF [p]" (OAMC); 1 ♂, "Kanarische Ins. Teneriffa Orotava II.1911 J. Michaelis S.G. [p+h; greenish label] // [male sex-symbol] // 98026 [p]" (ZMHB); 1 ♂, same data, but lacking the last two labels (ZMHB); 1 ♂, "Tenerife Marina Hotel [Costa del Silencio] 4.2.1993 cantharidin leg. Cl. Hemp [h] // Auolacoderus scydmaenoides (W) det. G. Uhmann 1993 [p+h]" (ZSMC); 1 ♂, "E - Isla Tenerife (Sur) Las Maretas del Rio MF: 03.01-11.011996 leg.: F. LA ROCHE [p] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides (Woll) P. Oromí [det.; p+h]" (POLC); 1 ♂, "TENERIFE Debajo de Mña Poleos N28°14.217′ W16°45.734′ 1153 m 30–V–2009 GIET leg. [p]" (POLC); 1 ♂, "TENERIFFA El MEDANO 15.3.1985 LÖDERBUSCH LEG. [h] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Woll.) det. G. Uhmann 1988 [p+h]" (SMNS); 2 ♂♂, "Tenerife: 2 km N Los Silos 19.2.1988 Bense u. Löderbusch leg [p] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Woll.) det. G. Uhmann 1992 [p+h]" (SMNS); 1 ♂, "Teneriffe Canaries III/49 Fernandez leg. [h] // Anthicus canariensis Woll. [h]" (MNHN).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.6 mm. Head brownish-black, pronotum reddish-brown, darker brown anteriorly, elytra largely yellowish-brown, brownish at base around scutellum; legs reddish, femora darker; antennae largely reddish, terminal 4–5 antennomeres brownish-black.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide including eyes, widely rounded posteriorly in dorsal view; tempora moderately narrowing posteriorly, temporal angles slightly indicated. Eyes small, moderately convex. Surface nearly matt, minutely punctate and with dense microsculpture. Setae thin, appressed to subdecumbent; few, short tactile setae. Antennae moderately enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 1.2 times, XI nearly 2.6 times as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrower than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, distinctly constricted posteriorly in dorsal view; pronotal disc moderately, narrowly impressed, rather rounded at anterior margin of constriction. Surface at most slightly glossy, minutely punctate and sculptured as head. Setation as on head, constricted portion with some longer, denser and more raised setae laterally.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide; humeri well-developed, postbasal impression indistinct, apical margin with minute pointed protrusion near pore. Surface moderately glossy, minutely, shallowly, densely punctate; punctures distinctly separate. Setae somewhat longer and coarser than on head, appressed to subdecumbent, pointing laterally (divergent) in basal half; few short tactile setae.

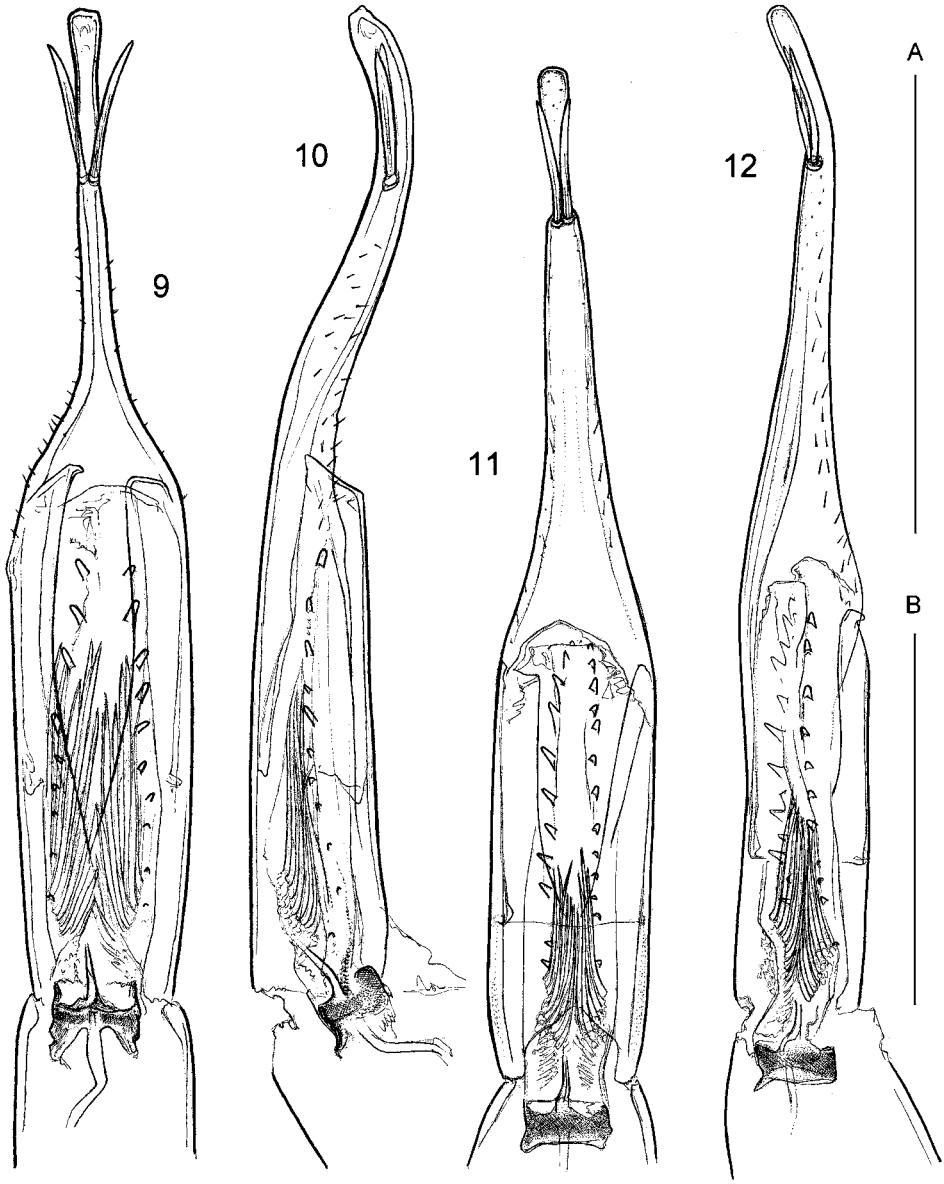
Legs simple.

Abdominal sternum VII shallowly emarginate apically (Fig. 27). Tergum VII simple. Sternum VIII forming wider sclerites, moderately lobed and with short median projection; tergum VIII nearly evenly rounded posteriorly, with numerous, sparsely scattered short setae subapically on ventral side (Fig. 30). Aedeagus as in Figs 7, 8; apical portion of tegmen about 1.4 times as long as basal-piece.

Female. Externally differing from male by simple elytral apices and sternum VII; tergum VII subtriangular, flattened and narrowly rounded apically.

Variation. Body length 2.3–2.7 mm; pronotum more or less darkened anteriorly, also evenly reddish, elytra sometimes slightly brownish posteriorly on suture.

Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus polygoni* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. canariensis* species-group. It is undoubtedly very close to *A. setifer* sp. nov., but differs in the following details:



Figs 9–12. 9, 10. *Aulacoderus scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864) (topotype, ZKDC): 9 – aedeagus in ventral view; 10 – same, lateral view. 11, 12. *A. setifer* sp. nov.: 11 – aedeagus in ventral view; 12 – same, lateral view. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 9, 10; B – Figs 11, 22.

Obr. 9–12. 9, 10. *Aulacoderus scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864) (topotyp, ZKDC): 9 – aedeagus, dorzální pohled; 10 – dtto, laterální pohled. 11, 12. *A. setifer* sp. nov.: 11 – aedeagus, dorzální pohled; 12 – dtto, laterální pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 9, 10; B – Obr. 11, 12.

setae of elytra distinctly divergent medially in basal half; male tergum VIII rather rounded posteriorly, with sparse, short setae subapically on ventral side (cf. Figs 30 *versus* 32); apical portion of tegmen shorter and wider (cf. Figs 7, 8 *versus* 11, 12).
Etymology. The species name refers to the collecting circumstances; the species was found in numbers on a *Polygonum* sp.
Distribution. Spain (Canary Islands: Tenerife).

Aulacoderus scydmaenoides (Wollaston, 1864)
(Figs 9, 10, 26, 31, 96, 100)

Anthicus scydmaenoides Wollaston, 1864: 524.
Anthicus scydmaenoides: Wollaston (1865): 448 (rec. Tenerife); Marseul (1875): 174 (description in French); Franz (1996): 105 (rec. Hierro).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *scydmaenoides*: Marseul (1879): 233 (redescription); Pic (1911): 72 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 149, figs 453, 454 (redescription, rec. Canary Islands).
Aulacoderus scydmaenoides: Machado & Oromí (2000): 198 (check-list, bibliography); Oromí et al. (2001): 200 (check-list, distribution); Oromí et al. (2002): various pages (rec. Tenerife); Hemp & Dettner (2001): 234 (rec. Tenerife, cantharophily); Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution); Oromí et al. (2010): 256 (check-list, distribution).

Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands, Tenerife.
Type material. Holotype, ♂: "Holo-type [p; round label, red circle] // Type [p; round label, red circle] // CANARY ISLANDS Teneriffe T.V. Wollaston Coll. B. M. 1864–80 [p] // HOLOTYPE Anthicus scydmaenoides Woll. det. R.G. Booth 2017 [p]" (BMNH).
Additional material. Tenerife: 43 spec., "Canary Is. 99.203. [p]" (BMNH, 3 ♂♂ NHMW, 3 ♂♂ ZKDC, 2 ♂♂ DZUL).
Diagnosis. Very small, brownish to reddish-brown, rather coarsely punctate species (Fig. 100). Head widely rounded posteriorly; eyes medium-sized; antennomere XI in males 2.1 times as long as wide; pronotal constriction distinct, close to base, with longer setae laterally (Fig. 96); disc shallowly impressed, rather rounded at anterior margin of constriction; elytra ovoid, humeri obsolete; body surface rather coarsely punctate. Male sternum VII nearly simple, with very slight apical emargination (Fig. 26); sternum VIII forming pair of narrow sclerites; tergum VII simple; tergum VIII with moderately produced, widely rounded apex (Fig. 31). Aedeagus as in Figs 9, 10; apical portion of tegmen about 1.5 times as long as basal-piece.
Variation. Body length 1.7–2.0 mm; head evenly to widely rounded posteriorly.
Distribution. Spain (Canary Islands: Tenerife).
Remarks. Wollaston (1864) described *Anthicus scydmaenoides* from a single specimen collected by W. D. Crotch on the island of Tenerife, and a year later recorded this species from nearly the same district, near Ycod el Alto (SW of Puerto de la Cruz, 28°23′04″N 16°36′47″W), where it was common in a garden, taken chiefly by "sifting rubbish and leaves" and from "under dead bean-stalks" (Wollaston 1865). The holotype is dissected, with the aedeagus mounted in a microscope slide by J. Collado. The additional specimens examined originate most probably from these subsequent collections near Ycod el Alto. Hille (1984b) listed four specimens from the same series, and was the first to describe the male characters.

The records of *Anthicus* (or *Aulacoderus*) *scydmaenoides* from Hierro (Franz 1996) and Tenerife (Hemp & Dettner 2001) are based on misidentified specimens of *A. kormosi* sp. nov. (former author) and *A. polygoni* sp. nov. (latter authors). All records from Tenerife by Oromí et al. (2002) belong to *A. crenulifer* sp. nov. and *A. vulcanicus* sp. nov.; the respective specimens are listed under these species.

Aulacoderus setifer **sp. nov.**
(Figs 11, 12, 28, 32)

Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands, Tenerife, Punta del Hidalgo, Barranco del Río [28°34′4.99″N 16°18′38.39″W], 30 m a.s.l.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "CANARIAS – TENERIFE PUNTA DEL HIDALGO env. Barranco del Rio (pool) ca. 30 m; 4.IV.2006 J. Hájek & K. Kaliková leg. [p]" (NMPC). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same data as holotype (NMPC); 1 ♂, "E-Tenerife 14.3.2008 La Victoria de Acentejo Bco. de San Antonio lgt. Jan Pelikán" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "E- Tenerife isl. San Antonio San Cristóbal 5.2. lgt. Jan Pelikán 2017 [p] // Calle Fuenete l. Frailes 28°26′15.2″N oklep 16°27′07.5″W 588 m intravilán obce, zeď [p]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "TENERIFE Adeje, Bco. del Infierno 27. XII. 1985, 420 m leg. J. Wiesner [p] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Woll.) det.G. Uhmann1986 [p+h]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "TENERIFE Santiago del Teide 22. XII. 1985, 900 m leg. J. Wiesner [p] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Woll.) det.G.Uhmann1986 [p+h]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "Canar. Ins.: Tenerife Teno–Gebirge b. El Tanque, 17.VI.1992, leg. F. Hieke [p] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Woll) det. G. Uhmann 1994 [p+h]" (ZMHB); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "E- Tenerife isl. Teno Mts. El Tanque 5.2.2017 lgt. Jan Pelikán [p] // 28°21′42.6″N 493 m 16°46′15.1″W okraj obce, prosev *Rumex*, *Fabaceae* [p]" (ZKDC, JPHC); 1 ♂, "Tenerife Sta. Ursula 1000 m Bodenstreu 21–27.XI.92 Heiss [lgt.; p] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Woll.) det. G. Uhmann 1997 [p+h]" (ZSMC); 1 ♂, "CANARY ISLANDS: Tenerife, Puerto de la Cruz 20.xii.1964-2.i.65 R. B. Benson B.M.1965-62 [p]" (BMNH); 1 ♂, "TENERIFE Roque de los Pinos 7 – VII – 2002 P. Oromí leg. [p]" (POLC); 5 ♂♂, "Spain, Tenerife ins. occ. Tamaimo /3/ 17.11.2015 Mantič lgt. succulent bush [p] // beating of the bushes-500 m 28°19′37″ N 16°48′43″ [p]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, "TENERIFE Mirador del Tanque 8/7/03 Rafael G. B. [p+h]" (RGSC); 2 ♂♂, "HISP. Teneriffe Puerto Cruz 2.4.85 [h] // auf blühendem Gebüsch [h]" (SMNS); 1 ♂, "HISP. Tenerife Punta de Teno 7.4.85 [h] // auf Busch [h]" (SMNS); 1 ♂, "TENERIFE Anaga Junio 79 A Machado [p+h]" (AMLC); 1 ♂, "Kanarische Ins. Teneriffa Orotava II.1911 J. Michaelis S.G. [p+h; greenish label] // [male sex-symbol] // 98027 [p]" (ZMHB); 19 ♂♂, "Spain, Tenerife ins. occ. El Rincon, 3 km W of Buena Vista /1/ 12.12.2016 Mantič lgt. [p] // 16°53′00″ W 28°21′55″ N 150 m succulent bush-beating bushes-roadside [p]" (ZKDC, MMOC).

Additional material. Tenerife: 2 ♀♀, Adeje, on *Euphorbia* sp., 8.iv.1985 [no collector] (SMNS); 1 ♀, Barranco de Masca, 28°18.1N 16°50.5W, 400–500 m, 26.vi.2011, M. Uliana lgt. (ADBC); 2 ♀♀, Barranco del Infierno, 8.vi.1967, J. M. Fernández lgt. (OAMC); 1 ♀, same locality, iv.1989, P. Dioli lgt. (ADBC); 2 ♀♀, Campo Golf, 4.vii.1978, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC); 1 ♀, Icod, 10.iv.1966, J. M. Fernández lgt. (OAMC); 13 ♀♀, La Corujera, 7.vii.2003, R. García lgt. (RGSC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.1 mm. Head brown, with reddish tinge, pronotum reddish-brown, elytra yellowish-brown, moderately darker at base around scutellum; legs reddish, antennae largely reddish, distal antennomeres moderately darker.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide including eyes, base nearly evenly rounded in dorsal view; tempora narrowing posteriorly, temporal angles absent. Eyes small, moderately convex. Surface at most slightly glossy, minutely punctate and sculptured. Setae thin, appressed to subdecumbent; few short tactile setae. Antennae moderately enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X nearly as long as wide, XI 2.2 times as long as wide.

Pronotum nearly as long as wide, slightly narrower than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, distinctly constricted in posterior half; disc moderately, narrowly impressed,

rather rounded at anterior margin of constriction. Surface at most slightly glossy, minutely punctate and sculptured like head. Setation as on head, largely evenly developed, constricted portion with some longer, denser, setae more raised laterally.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; humeri distinct, postbasal impression indistinct, apical margin with minute pointed protrusion near pore. Surface moderately glossy, minutely, shallowly punctate and very slightly shagreened; punctures distinctly separate. Setae somewhat longer and coarser than on head, appressed to subdecumbent; few short tactile setae.

Legs simple.

Abdominal sternum VII shallowly emarginate apically (Fig. 28). Tergum VII simple, widely rounded posteriorly. Sternum VIII forming pair of wider sclerites, with apical projection. Tergum VIII with distinctly produced apex, and numerous coarse setae on ventral side subapically (Fig. 32). Aedeagus as in Figs 11, 12; apical portion of tegmen about 1.8 times as long as basal-piece.

Female (Barranco del Infierno, ADBC). Externally differing from male as follows: antennomere XI slightly smaller/shorter; elytral apices simple; sternum VII simple, slightly angled apically; tergum VII triangular, slightly produced and narrowly rounded apically.

Variation. Body length 2.0–2.3 mm. Head nearly evenly to moderately widely rounded posteriorly. A specimen from Barranco del Infierno (ZKDC) is largely reddish and more glossy, nearly lacking fine microsculture of head and pronotum.

Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus setifer* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. canariensis* species-group. It is undoubtedly very close to *A. polygoni* sp. nov., but differs mainly by the angulately produced apex of male tergum VIII, with dense, longer and coarser subapical setation (cf. Figs 32 *versus* 30), and more elongate apical portion of tegmen (cf. Figs 11, 12 *versus* 7, 8).

Etymology. Composed from the Latin *setae* and *ferre* (bearing setae); referring to the coarse subapical setae of male tergum VIII.

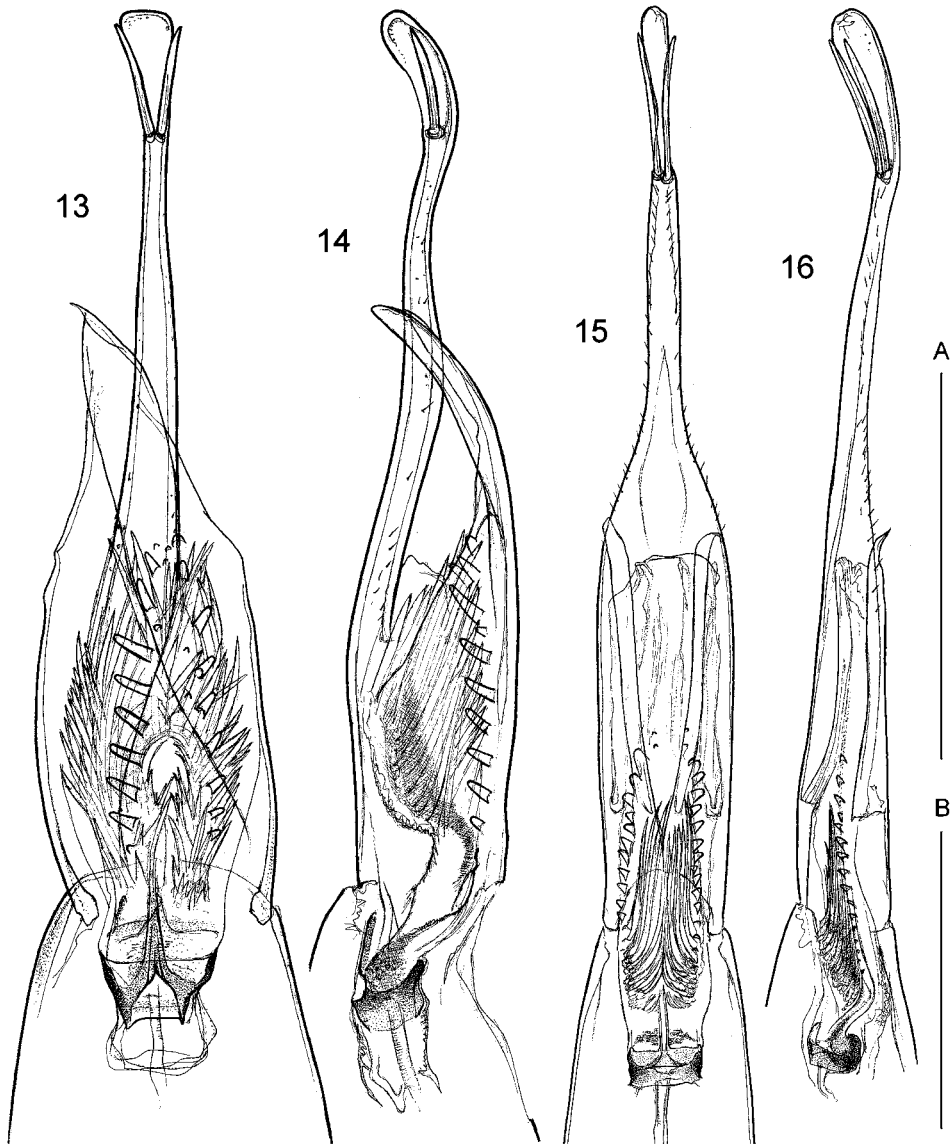
Distribution. Spain (Canary Islands: Tenerife).

Aulacoderus sibilans sp. nov.

(Figs 13, 14, 18, 23)

Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands, Gomera, Valle Gran Rey.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "Canar. Ins.: Gomera Valle Gran Rey 18.–22.II.1992 leg. Hieke & Wendt [p] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Woll) det.G.Uhmann1994 [p+h]" (ZMHB). Paratypes: 25 ♂♂, same data as holotype (ZMHB, 5 spec. ZKDC); 1 ♂, "La Gomera, Hermigua env., 19.–21.3.1994 Ing. K. Schön lgt. [p] // Über Hermingua bei der Nationalparkgrenze [p]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "GOMERA El Cedro 10-4-74 A. MACHADO [p+h]" (AMLC); 1 ♂, "LA PALMA El Remo 28 – III – 2002 López&Contreras leg. [p] // 9.689 GBIF [p]" (POLC); 3 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, "Spain, La Palma ins /3/ Montaña La Breña Las Ledas env. 21.05.2016 Mantič lgt., 550 m [p] // 28°37′58″ N 17°46′56″ W Lauretum -edge of meadow -sifting and beating [p]" (ZKDC, MMOC); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, "Spain, La Palma ins. /1/ Los Cancajos 27.05.2016, Mantič lgt. succulent bush-flowers [p] // 28°38′38″ N 17°45′33″ W 50 m [p]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "[male sex-symbol; p] // I. Canar. Becker [p] // La Palma [p] // canariensis det. Krekich [p+h] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Woll) ~~det.~~ G. Uhmann 1984 [p+h]" (HNHM); 1 ♂, "LA PALMA S/C. Palma 20/8/81 Rafael G. B. [p+h] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Wollaston) J. Collado



Figs 13–16. 13, 14. *Aulacoderus sibilans* sp. nov.: 13 – aedeagus in ventral view; 14 – same, lateral view. 15, 16. *A. vulcanicus* sp. nov.: 15 – aedeagus in ventral view; 16 – same, lateral view. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 13, 14; B – Figs 15, 16.

Obr. 13–16. 13, 14. *Aulacoderus sibilans* sp. nov.: 13 – aedeagus, dorzální pohled; 14 – dtto, laterální pohled. 15, 16. *A. vulcanicus* sp. nov.: 15 – aedeagus, dorzální pohled; 16 – dtto, laterální pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 13, 14; B – Obr. 15, 16.

det. 2000 [p] // Comparado con el tipo J. Collado 2000 [p]" (RGSC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, "LA PALMA Playa Ballena 15/IV/84 Rafael G. B. [p+h] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Wollaston) J. Collado det. 2000 [p] // Comparado con el tipo J. Collado 2000 [p]" (RGSC); 1 ♀, "Playa Ballena (La Palma) 15/4/84 Rafael G. B. leg. [p] // Aulacoderus canariensis (Wollaston) J. Collado det. 2000 [p] // Comparado con el tipo J. Collado 2000 [p]" (RGSC); 1 ♂, "LA PALMA La Concepción 22/IX/83 Rafael G. B. [p+h]" (RGSC).

Additional material. La Palma: 1 ♀, Fuencaliente, 700 m, 29.vi–5.vii, 1989, Heiss lgt. (ZSMC); 3 ♀♀, Llanos de Aridane, Bajo Mirador Time, 28.iii.2002, Giet lgt. (DZUL); 1 ♀, Puerto Naos, 1.v.1973, A. Machado lgt. (AMLC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.0 mm. Head brownish-black, pronotum reddish-brown, elytra yellowish-brown, with distinctly darker base around scutellum and suture; femora brownish, tibiae and tarsi pale reddish, antennae largely reddish, terminal four antennomeres distinctly darker, brownish to brownish-black.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide including eyes, widely rounded posteriorly in dorsal view; tempora subparallel close behind eyes, temporal angles slightly indicated. Eyes small, moderately convex. Surface nearly matt, minutely punctate and sculptured. Setae thin, appressed to subdecumbent; few, very short tactile setae. Antennae distinctly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X as long as wide, XI 2.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, moderately narrower than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, distinctly constricted in posterior half; disc moderately impressed, rather rounded at anterior margin of constriction. Surface nearly matt, minutely punctate and sculptured as is head. Setation as on head, largely evenly developed, constricted portion with some longer, denser and more raised setae laterally.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; humeri distinct, postbasal impression absent, apical margin with minute pointed protrusion near pore. Surface moderately glossy, minutely, shallowly punctate and very slightly shagreened; punctures distinctly separate. Setae somewhat longer and coarser than on head, appressed to subdecumbent; few short tactile setae.

Legs simple.

Abdominal sternum VII shallowly emarginate apically, margin comparatively thin medially (Fig. 18). Tergum VII simple, widely rounded posteriorly. Sternum VIII forming pair of narrow, simple sclerites; tergum VIII somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly, not produced (Fig. 23). Aedeagus as in Figs 13, 14; apical portion of tegmen about 1.5 times as long as basal-piece.

Female. Externally differing from male as follows: elytral apices and sternum VII simple; tergum VII subtriangular, flattened and rounded apically.

Variation. Body length 1.6–2.2 mm. Head dark brown to black; pronotum sometimes darkened anteriorly, rarely nearly brownish-black with reddish basal portion; dark basal spot of elytra brownish to black, more or less extensive, sometimes reaching nearly to mid-length medially, always vaguely outlined, suture and apices may be brownish. Surface of head and pronotum matt to moderately glossy.

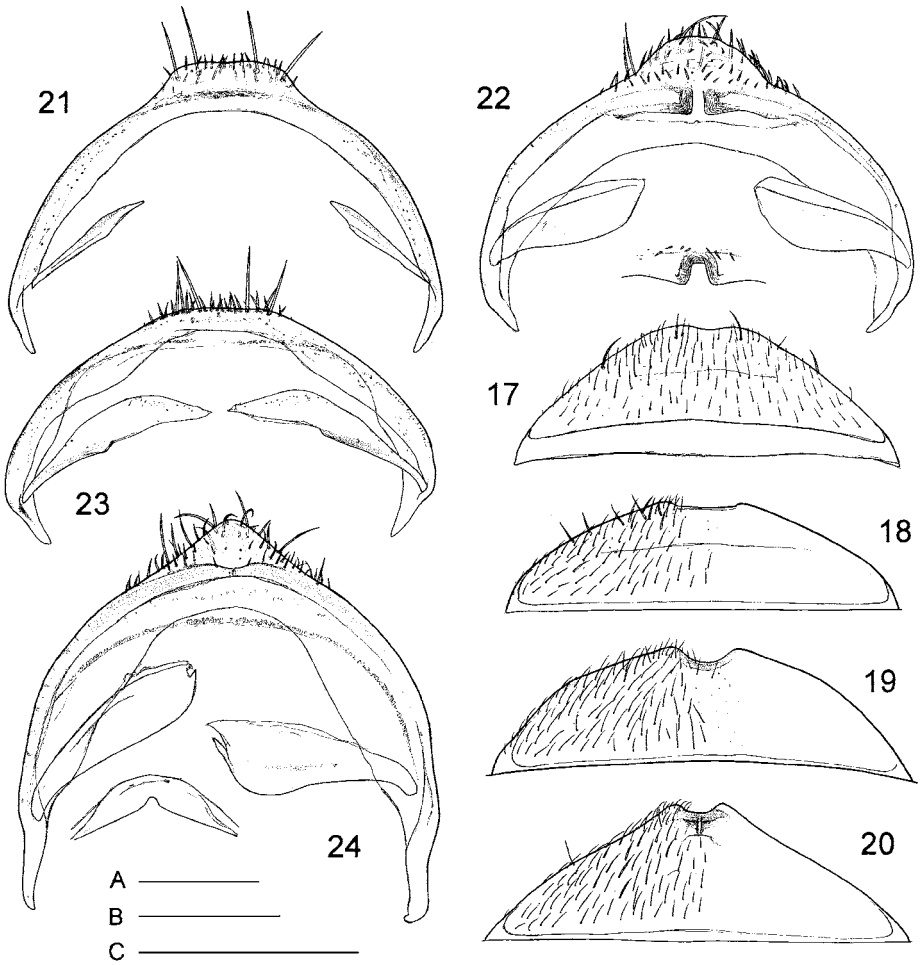
Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus sibilans* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. canariensis* species-group. Externally it can be easily confused with *A. crenulifer* sp. nov., that is known from Gomera, but differs by the shallow apical emargination of male sternum VII, by the lack of a subapical notch of male tergum VII, which is rather rounded posteriorly (not produced), comparatively narrow sclerites of male sternum VIII (cf. Figs 23 *versus* 22), and by numerous details in the shape of the tegmen and inner structure of aedeagus (cf. Figs 13, 14 *versus* 3,

4). In addition, the specimens are mostly darker coloured than those of *A. crenulifer* sp. nov., never with a brightly reddish pronotum, but these characters may be variable.
Etymology. From Latin *sibilans* (whistling); named after Silbo Gomero (the "Gomeran whistle"), a whistled register of Spanish used by inhabitants of La Gomera in the Canary Islands.
Distribution. Spain (Canary Islands: Gomera, La Palma).

Aulacoderus vulcanicus sp. nov.
(Figs 15, 16, 20, 24)

Type locality. Spain, Canary Islands, Tenerife, Las Cañadas del Teide [La Fortaleza, 28°18′47″N 16°35′50″W].
Type material. Holotype, ♂: "26C/CO 11472 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 23.X.1996 N. Zurita, leg. [p+h] Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL). Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same data, except: "26C/CO 11472" (DZUL, ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, same data as holotype, except: "26C/CO 11473" (DZUL, ZKDC); 3 ♀♀, "26M/CO 10735 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 29/VI/96 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL, 1 spec. BMNH); 2 ♀♀, same data, except: "26M/CO 10147" (POLC); 1 ♂, "27C/CO 4828 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 5-X-95 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h] Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL); 1 ♀, "24W/CO 7U Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 31/V/95 N. Zurita, leg. [p+h] Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (RGSC); 1 ♀, "24W/CO 2452A Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 3/VI/95 N. Zurita, leg. [p+h] Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL); 1 ♀, "24W/CO 2458B Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 3/VI/95 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h] Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL); 1 ♂, "26M/CO 2872A Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 18/X/95 N. Zurita, leg. [p+h] Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (POLC); 1 ♂, same data, except: "26M/CO 2872B" (DZUL); 1 ♀, "26C/CO 6915 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 25/VI/96 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h]" (BMNH); 1 ♀, same data, except: "26C/CO 6925" (ZKDC); 1 ♀, "26C/CO 7198 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 17/V/96 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h]" (ZKDC); 1 ♀, same data, except: "26E/CO 7132" (DZUL); 1 ♀, "26W/CO 2599B Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 11/VI/95 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h] Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL); 1 ♀, "24C/CO 5099 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 1–V–96 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h] Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL); 1 ♀, same data, except: "24C/CO 5077" (DZUL); 1 ♂, "17C/CO 9618 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 20/VIII/96 A. Camacho, leg. [p+h]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "32C/CO 9125 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 20/VIII/96 N. Zurita, leg. [p+h]" (POLC); 1 ♀, "32C/CO 1725 Tenerife, Las Cañadas Fecha: 27/VIII/95 N. Zurita, leg. [p+h] // Aulacoderus scydmaenoides Woll J. Collado det. 1995 [p]" (DZUL).
Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.4 mm. Head reddish-brown, paler anteriorly, pronotum reddish, elytra yellowish-brown, slightly darker at base and on suture; legs reddish, antennae largely reddish, antennomere XI partly darker.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide including eyes, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly in dorsal view; tempora narrowing posteriorly, temporal angles absent. Eyes small, moderately convex. Surface glossy, minutely punctate; punctures distinctly separated. Setae thin, appressed to subdecumbent; few, short tactile setae. Antennae moderately enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X slightly longer than wide, XI 2.2 times as long as wide.



Figs 17–24. 17–20. Male sternum VII: 17 – *Aulacoderus canariensis* (Wollaston, 1864) (lectotype); 18 – *A. sibilans* sp. nov.; 19 – *A. crenulifer* sp. nov.; 20 – *A. vulcanicus* sp. nov. 21–24. Male abdominal segment VIII in ventral view: 21 – *A. canariensis* (Wollaston, 1864) (Erjos); 22 – *A. crenulifer* sp. nov.; 23 – *A. sibilans* sp. nov.; 24 – *A. vulcanicus* sp. nov. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Fig. 20; B – Figs 17–19; C – Figs 21–24.
Obr. 17–24. 17–20. Samčí sternum VII: 17 – *Aulacoderus canariensis* (Wollaston, 1864) (lektotyp); 18 – *A. sibilans* sp. nov.; 19 – *A. crenulifer* sp. nov.; 20 – *A. vulcanicus* sp. nov. 21–24. Samčí zadečkový článek VII, ventrální pohled: 21 – *A. canariensis* (Wollaston, 1864) (Erjos); 22 – *A. crenulifer* sp. nov.; 23 – *A. sibilans* sp. nov.; 24 – *A.vulcanicus* sp. nov. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 20; B – Obr. 17–19; C – Obr. 21–24.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrower than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, distinctly constricted in posterior half; disc moderately, narrowly impressed, rather rounded at anterior margin of constriction. Surface glossy, minutely punctate. Setation as on head, largely evenly developed, constricted portion with longer, denser and more raised setae laterally.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide; humeri distinct, postbasal impression indistinct, apical margin with minute pointed protrusion near pore. Surface moderately glossy, distinctly, densely punctate; punctures coarser than on head, separated. Setae somewhat longer and coarser than on head, appressed to subdecumbent; few short tactile setae.

Legs simple.

Abdominal sternum VII moderately produced and rather deeply emarginate apically, its apex well-sclerotized, margin reinforced medially (Fig. 20). Tergum VII simple, widely rounded posteriorly. Sternum VIII forming pair of wider sclerites, with distinct apical projection. Tergum VIII distinctly angulately produced apically, its ventral margin with small median notch (Fig. 24). Aedeagus as in Figs 15, 16; apical portion of tegmen about 1.3 times as long as basal-piece.

Female. Externally differing from male as follows: elytral apices and sternum VII simple; tergum VII subtriangular, narrowly rounded apically.

Variation. Body length 2.4–3.1 mm. Head reddish to dark reddish-brown; dark markings of elytra mostly absent or inconspicuous. Head mostly unevenly rounded posteriorly, glossy to matt, finely shagreened.

Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus vulcanicus* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. canariensis* species-group. It seems to be close to the sympatric *A. crenulifer* sp. nov. in having a notched ventral margin of male tergum VIII, but differs as follows: on average larger, paler coloured and more glossy species; male sternum VII distinctly produced, its apical margin more sclerotized/reinforced medially (cf. Figs 20 *versus* 19); apex of tergum VIII rather angulately produced, median notch smaller (cf. Figs 24 *versus* 22).

Etymology. From Latin *vulcanicus* (volcanic); referring to its occurrence in a volcanic caldera.

Distribution. Spain (Canary Islands: Tenerife).

Aulacoderus flavopictus species-group

Diagnosis. Pronotal constriction conspicuous, disc widely, distinctly impressed, antebasal sulcus reduced; male sternum VII with deep apical notch; apex of tegmen simple, with 3–14 robust spine-like setae subapically; median lobe membranous, with single long, spine-like sclerite and distinct genital opening.

Species included: *A. coarcticollis* (Baudi di Selve, 1881), *A. kamil* sp. nov., *A. mecheriensis* (Chobaut, 1896), and *A. mithra* sp. nov. Five species from southern Africa – all members of Section 16 of Hille (1984b) are included.

Remarks. Rather distinct group, well-defined by characters of the aedeagus. Originally established by Hille (1961), and corresponding to Section 16 in his monograph (Hille 1984b).

Aulacoderus coarcticollis (Baudi di Selve, 1881)
(Figs 33, 39, 101, 102)

Anthicus coarcticollis Baudi di Selve, 1881: 295.

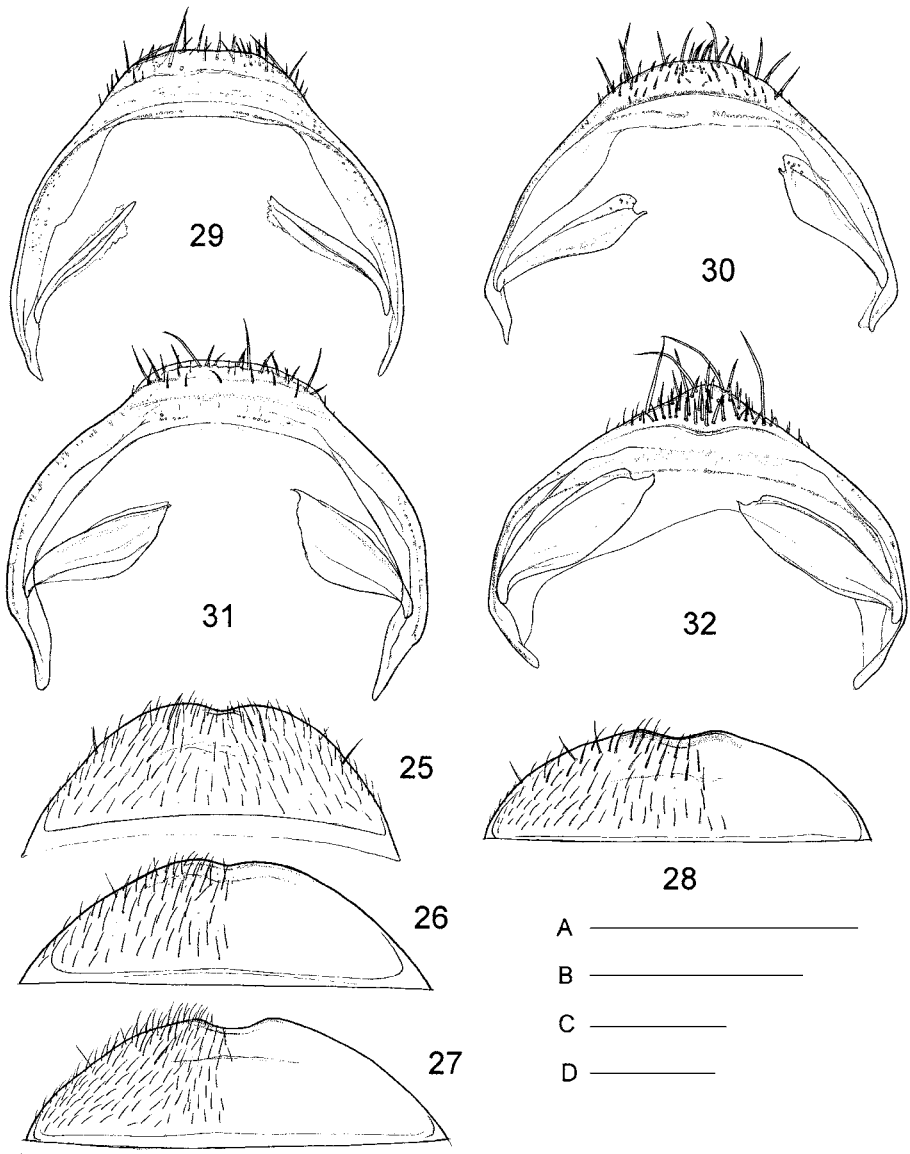
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *coarcticollis*: Pic (1899): 178 (rec. Lebanon); Pic (1911): 40 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Heberdey (1934): 5 (rec. India); Hariri (1968): 207 (check-list); Hille (1984b): 136, figs 422–424 (redescription).

Aulacoderus coarcticollis: Uhmann (1988a): 405 (rec. Jordan), (1998): 102 (rec. Saudi Arabia, distribution); Uhmann et al. (2005): 46 (rec. Jordan, Israel, distribution); Chikatunov et al. (2006): 302 (rec. Israel); Telnov (2002): 25 (species list); Chandler et. al. (2008): 429 (catalogue, distribution).

Anthicus Appli Pic, 1900: 78, **syn. nov.**

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *peyroni* var. *Appli*: Pic (1911): 67 (catalogue); Hariri (1968): 207 (check-list).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *peyroni* a. *Appli*: Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue).

Type locality. Lebanon, Beirut ("Beryto").
Type material (see Remarks). *Anthicus coarcticollis* – Syntype, ♂: "type [Pic's handwriting, yellowish label] // [male sex-symbol; h] // Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic [p] // TYPE [p; red label] // coarcticollis Baudi Type Liban. [h]" (MNHN).
Anthicus appli – Holotype, ♀: "Appl Beirut 1878. [p] // Aulacoderus appli n sp [h] // Appli [h] // TYPE [p; red label]" (NHMW)
Additional material. Afghanistan: 1 ♀, 80 km NE of Kandahar, 27.vi.1963, Kasy & Vartian lgt. (NHMW). **Iraq**: 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀: NE of Bagdad, Bakuba, 23.v.1963, Kasy & Vartian lgt. (NHMW). **Iran**: 10 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Fars prov., Bishapur, Tang-e Chogan-e Olia, 29°47′N 51°38′E, 1050–1200 m, 10.–11.vi.1973 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Fars prov., Dasht-e Arzhan, W of Shiraz, 29°34′N 51°57′E, 2056 m, 14.vii.2004, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 5 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Fars prov., Estahbanat, 29°08′N 54°04′E, 8.–9.vii.1970 [no collector, Epedition NMP] (NMPC, ZKDC); 26 ♂♂ 33 ♀♀, Fars prov., Kazerun, 29°37′N 51°38′E, 5.–6.vii.1970 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC, ZKDC); 189 ♂♂ 20 ♀♀, Fars prov., 30 km E of Kazerun, 29°33′N 51°54′E, 1300 m, 8.–10.vi.1973 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC, ZKDC, ZSMC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Fars prov., Mian Jangal, 29°09′N 53°42′E, 30.v.–5.vi.1973 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC); 2 ♂♂, Fars prov., Naqsh-e Rostam, 30°02′N 52°53′E, 20.–21.vi.1973 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Fars prov., 30 km E of Sahl-abad, Bachtegan, 29°16′N 53°54′E, 7.vii.1970 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC); 7 ♂♂, Fars prov., NE of Shiraz, Sivand, 30°08′N 52°55′E, 1770 m, 15.vii.2004, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 19 ♂♂, same data, except: M. Rejzek lgt. (SMNS); 1 ♀, Huzestan prov., Simili, 31°91′31″N 49°24′12″E, 300 m, 11.–12.x.1998, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Kerman prov., Deh Bakri, Geba Barez Mts, 29°08′N 57°91′E, 1640 m, 3.vi.2010, M. Halada lgt. (ADBC); 9 ♂♂, Kerman prov., Gardaneh-e Besan (pass), 15 km NW of Furk, 28°27′N 55°06′E, 28.–29.v.1973 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (ZSMC); 6 ♂♂, Kerman prov., 35 km NNW of Sabzevaran, Mohammadabad, 28°57′N 57°55′E, 1600 m, 3.–5.v.1973 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC, ZSMC); 8 ♂♂, Kerman prov., 65 km NW of Sabzvaran, 29°05′N 57°32′E, 2707 m, 22.vii.2004, S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, same data, except: M. Rejzek lgt. (SMNS); 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Kerman prov., 48 km S of Sirjan, at light, 14.v.1974, Pretzman lgt. (NHMW, ZSMC); 40 ♂♂ 25 ♀♀, Lorestan prov., 25 km NWW of Dorud, 33°33′N 48°53′E, 1874 m, 8.vii.2004, S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC, NMPC); 6 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀, same data, except: M. Rejzek lgt. (SMNS); 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Lorestan prov., 10 km SW of Dorud, 33°26′N 49°00′E, 9.vii.2004, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Yazd prov., Shirkuh Mts, 6 km W of Taft-Aliabad, 2200 m, 4.–5.x.2002, P. Gyulai & A. Garai lgt. (HNHM). **Jordan**: 3 ♂♂, Arda Road, 12.vii.1964, J. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS, ZSMC); 1 ♂, Deh Been near Jerash, 14.viii.1964, J. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS). **Lebanon**: 1 ♀, "Appl Beirut 1878 [p] // [female sex-mark] // TYPE [p; red label] // Peyroni det. v. Krekich [p+h]" (NHMW). **Syria**: 1 ♀, Aleppo [no date and collector] (NHMW). **Turkey**: 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀, Adana prov., Abacilar, Çakit river, 7.viii.1947 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC, ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, Adiyaman prov., Nemrut Dagi Mts, Karadut env., 14.–19.vii.2000, I. Smatana lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, same data, except: P. Průdek lgt. (ZKDC); 4 ♂♂, Adiyaman prov., Nemrut Dagi Mts, Eski Kahta, 1000 m, at light, 18.viii.1986, M. Pavesi lgt. (ADBC); 2 ♂♂, Antalya prov., Taurus Mts, Alanya area, Dim river, ca. 600 m, 1.–6.vii.1999, O. Mehl lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♀♀, Gaziantep prov., Gyaur Daglari Mts, Tapan, 17.viii.1947 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC).



Figs 25–32. 25–28. Male sternum VII: 25 – *Aulacoderus kormosi* sp. nov.; 26 – *A. scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864) (topotype); 27 – *A. polygoni* sp. nov.; 28 – *A. setifer* sp. nov. 29–32. Male abdominal segment VIII in ventral view: 29 – *A. kormosi* sp. nov.; 30 – *A. polygoni* sp. nov.; 31 – *A. scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864) (topotype); 32 – *A. setifer* sp. nov. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Fig. 31; B – Figs 29, 30, 32; C – Figs 25, 26, 28; D – Fig. 27.
Obr. 25–32. 25–28. Samčí sternum VII: 25 – *Aulacoderus kormosi* sp. nov.; 26 – *A. scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864) (topotyp); 27 – *A. polygoni* sp. nov.; 28 – *A. setifer* sp. nov. 29–32. Samčí zadečkový článek VIII, ventrální pohled: 29 – *A. kormosi* sp. nov.; 30 – *A. polygoni* sp. nov.; 31 – *A. scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864) (topotyp); 32 – *A. setifer* sp. nov. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 31; B – Obr. 29, 30, 32; C – Obr. 25, 26, 28; D – Obr. 27.

Diagnosis. Small to medium sized, largely yellowish to pale reddish species, typically with brownish transverse band in posterior half of elytra; abdominal sterna in males more or less extensively darkened, nearly brownish-black, except pale reddish terminal segment. Head usually somewhat elongate and unevenly rounded posteriorly; eyes mostly large and convex; antennomere XI in males 3.0–3.5 times as long as wide; pronotal constriction conspicuous, rather distant from base, longer setose laterally; disc moderately impressed, with indication of transverse carina at antero-lateral margin of constriction, rather rounded laterally in dorsal view. Male sternum VII with conspicuous median notch (Fig. 39); sternum VIII forming pair of narrow, simple sclerites; tergum VII simple; tergum VIII with moderately produced, rounded apex. Female sternum and tergum VII simple. Aedeagus as in Fig. 33; apical portion of tegmen about 2.7 times as long as basal-piece.

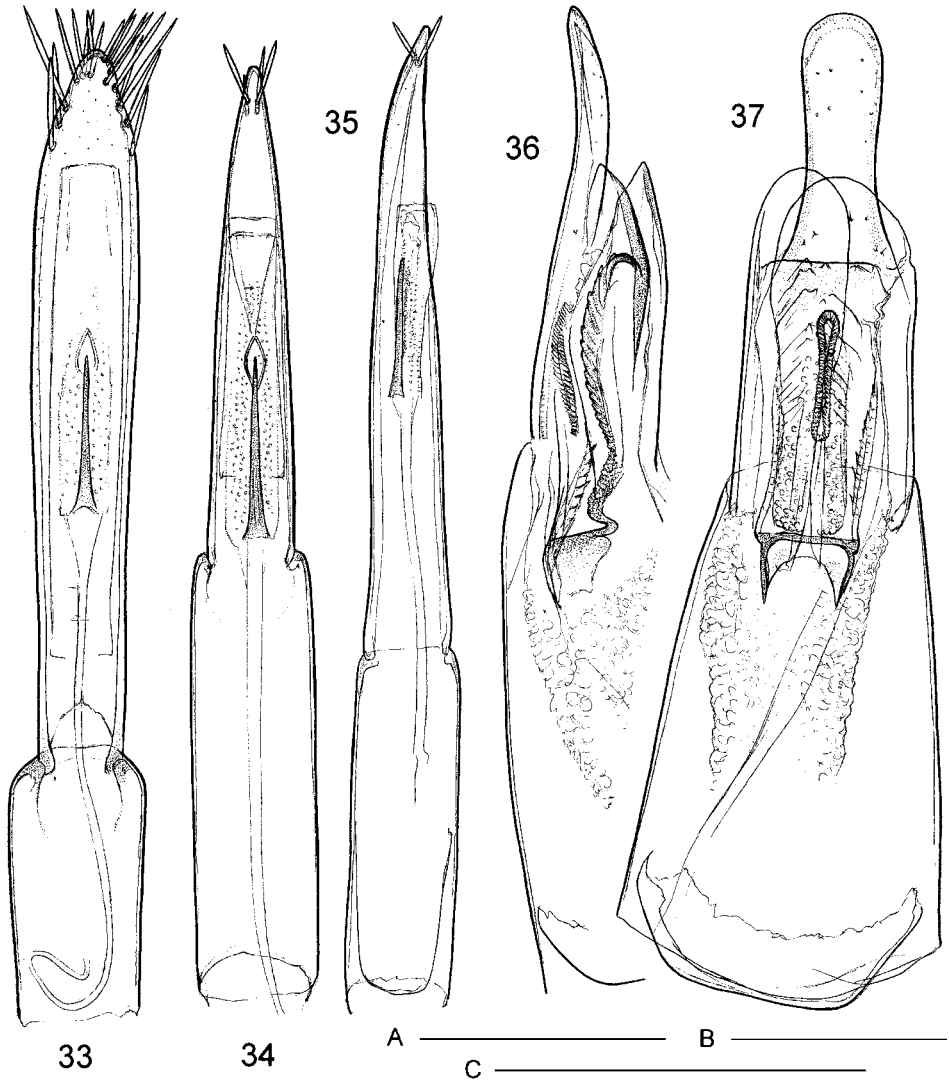
Variation. Body length 2.1–3.0 mm; elytra yellowish to reddish-brown, unicolorous or with brownish, vaguely outlined transverse spot/band in posterior half. Specimens from Turkey usually have a somewhat wider head, pronotum, smaller eyes and less elongate antennomere XI in males; the specimen from Iran has a more elongate head, larger eyes, and more elongate antennomere XI in males. Apex of tegmen with 10–14 robust setae of various length and thickness.

Distribution. Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey.

Remarks. Baudi di Selve (1881) described *Anthicus coarcticollis* from an unstated number of specimens originating from Beirut in Lebanon. Hille (1984b) examined a single male specimen from Lebanon (MNHN), and was the first to describe its male characters. This specimen is listed above and may be the type, though some of the labels were surely added later by Maurice Pic and museum curators. It was dissected by Hille and its genitalia are missing, mounted probably separately in a microscopic slide, as this was typical procedure of Hille.

In a short remark following his description of *Anthicus* (*Aulacoderus*) *peyroni*, Pic (1900) established the name *A. appli* for a single specimen deposited in NHMW, differing by colouration of the elytra (largely dark, with paler, testaceous anterior spot on suture and apical band). He stated that "this insect can be only a variety of this species" (Pic 1900). This name was treated as infrasubspecific by Winkler (1927), and thus was probably omitted by Hille (1984b) for this reason. It is placed as synonym of *A. peyroni* by Chandler at al. (2008). I have examined the female holotype and an additional female specimen, undoubtedly conspecific and probably topotypic, bearing the same locality label (the red type label was surely added later by Krekich-Strassoldo). I found that these two specimens were identical with *Aulacoderus coarcticollis* in having comparatively small eyes and a nearly evenly rounded base of head and anterior part of pronotum in dorsal view (pronotum widely rounded to somewhat angulate, nearly trapezoidal in *A. peyroni*, cf. Figs 110 *versus* 101, 102). The additional female is in perfect condition, showing the normal colouration of the elytra (largely reddish, darker subapical band), and support placement of this taxon in synonymy with *A. coarcticollis*.

The records of *Aulacoderus coarcticollis* from Saudi Arabia by Uhmann (1998) are based on misidentified specimens of *A. peyroni* (listed below under this species). The single isolated record from southern India (Tamil Nadu: Jawalagiri) by Heberdey (1934) appears to be dubious, along with the erroneous placement of several species of *Alloeoceras* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1914 in Microhorini (*Microhoria*) by this author in the same paper. This specimen was not available for the present study (not found in NHMW).



Figs 33–37. Aedeagus: 33 – *Aulacoderus coarcticollis* (Baudi di Selve, 1881) (Dim River): 34 – *A. kamil* sp. nov.; 35 – *A. mithra* sp. nov.; 36 – *A. friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849), lateral view (lectotype); 37 – same, dorsal view. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 34, 35; B – Figs 33; C – Figs 36, 37.
Obr. 33–37. Aedeagus: 33 – *Aulacoderus coarcticollis* (Baudi di Selve, 1881) (Dim River): 34 – *A. kamil* sp. nov.; 35 – *A. mithra* sp. nov.; 36 – *A. friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849), laterální pohled (lektotyp); 37 – dtto, dorzální pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 34, 35; B – Obr. 33; C – Obr. 36, 37.

Aulacoderus kamil sp. nov.

(Figs 34, 40, 103)

Type locality. Iran, Khorasan province, 35 km SE of Tabas, 4.3 km NE of Esfahak village, Imamzadeh Zerq env., 33°24′42″N 57°13′29″W.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "IRAN prov. Khorasan Zerq. Esfahak env. 35 km SE Tabas lgt. Orszulik 13.5.2010. [p]" (NMPC). Paratypes: 1 ♂, "IRAN: 22 km N of Bandarabbas VII 1974 an Licht (7) leg. Pretzmann & Kasy [p] // Aulacoderus coarcticollis (Baudi) det.G.Uhmann 1996 [p+h]" (NHMW).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 3.0 mm. Head largely dark brown, anteriorly with reddish tinge, pronotum reddish, elytra largely yellowish-brown, with darker base and indication of brownish transverse median spot in posterior half; legs and antennae reddish. Head 1.4 times as long as wide including eyes, base somewhat unevenly rounded in dorsal view; tempora shortly subparallel, temporal angles indistinct. Eyes large, moderately convex. Surface minutely punctate dorsally, punctures separated. Setae thin, appressed to subdecumbent, with several short tactile setae. Antennae rather long, moderately enlarged in distal third; antennomere X 1.3 times as long as wide, XI extremely elongate, 5.4 times as long as wide (distinctly longer than preceding three antennomeres together).

Pronotum elongate, 1.2 times as long as wide, slightly narrower than head including eyes, nearly evenly rounded anteriorly, conspicuously constricted in posterior half; disc rather strongly impressed, with short transverse carina at antero-lateral margin of constriction, slightly angled laterally in dorsal view.

Surface minutely punctate, similarly as head. Setation largely as on head, constricted portion with numerous distinctly longer, whitish setae arranged along transverse carina and latero-basally.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide; humeri distinct, apical margin with pointed protrusion near pore. Surface minutely, rather densely punctate. Setae somewhat longer than on head, subdecumbent, with scattered short tactile setae.

Legs simple, long and slender.

Abdominal sternum VII modified, with rather distinct median emargination, with angulately produced margins (Fig. 40). Tergum with distinctly protruding, bluntly pointed apex. Aedeagus as in Fig. 34; apical portion of tegmen about 1.1 times as long as basal-piece, with three robust apical setae.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Body length 2.4–3.0 mm; antennomere XI 4.4–5.4 times as long as wide; apex of tegmen with 3–4 robust apical setae.

Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus kamil* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. coarcticollis* species-group, as suggested by similarity of the male characters (distinct median emargination of sternum VIII, produced apex of tergum VIII, shape and inner structure of aedeagus). It differs from close species by the extremely elongate antennomere XI, simple median margin of male sternum VII (bordered with carina in other species), and strongly narrowed apex of tegmen, that bears only two setae.

Etymology. Dedicated to Kamil Orszulik (Ostrava, Czech Republic), traveller and excellent collector of beetles, including the holotype of this species.

Distribution. Iran.

Aulacoderus mecheriensis (Chobaut, 1896)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *mecheriensis* Chobaut, 1896: 376.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *mecheriensis*: Pic (1911): 60 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 165 (note).
Aulacoderus mecheriensis: Kocher (1956): 43 (catalogue); Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *vaulogeri* Pic, 1897b: 297, **syn. nov.**
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *vaulogeri*: Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 138, figs 428, 429 (redescription, rec. Morocco).
Aulacoderus vaulogeri: Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution).

Type locality. NW Algeria, SW of Mecheria, slopes of Djebel Antar Mts [31°56′34″N 1°55′52″W].
Type material. *Anthicus mecheriensis* – Syntypes: 2 ♀♀, "MECHERIA Mai 1896 Dr. A. CHOBAUT [p; black frame]; 1 ♀, same locality label, in addition: TYPE [p; red label] // [plain bluish label]" (coll. Chobaut, MNHN); 1 ♀, same loc. label, in addition: "TYPE [p; red label] // Anthicus mecheriensis Chob [h]" (coll. Chobaut, MNHN); 1 ♀, same locality label, in addition: "Anthicus (Aulacoderus) mecheriensis Chob [h]" (coll. Chobaut, MNHN); 1 ♀, "Méchéria [h] // type [h; yellowish label] TYPE [p; red label] // Aulacoderus mecheriensis Chob. type [h] // caracterès seuls nettes. Tète un peu tronquè et sillon prothoracique plus rapprocheè de la base [h]" (coll. Pic, MNHN); 5 ♀♀, "Méchéria (Oran) L. Bleuse [p; black frame] // Anthicus mecheriensis Chob [h] // Krekich vidit [h]" (coll. Pic and LaFerté, MNHN). *Anthicus vaulogeri* – Syntype, ♂, bearing corresponding locality and type labels, dissected by Hille (MNHN).
Additional material. Algeria: 2 ♀♀, Laghouat, C. Dumont [lgt.] (coll. Peyerimhof, MNHN).
Diagnosis. Rather small, yellowish to pale reddish, glossy species. Head rather wide and somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly; eyes comparatively small and only moderately convex; pronotal constriction quite distinct, longer setae laterally, disc only moderately impressed, with indication of transverse carina at antero-lateral setose margin of constriction, rather rounded laterally in dorsal view. Male sternum VII with deep apical notch. Female sternum and tergum VII simple. Aedeagus shaped as in Fig. 33; apex of tegmen with 4 robust setae.
Variation. Body length 2.1–2.3 mm; elytra unicolorous or with brownish transverse spot medially in posterior half.
Distribution. Algeria, Morocco.
Remarks. Chobaut (1896) described *Anthicus mecheriensis* from an unstated number of specimens collected by M. Bleuse and M. Dion by beating juniper bushes (*Juniperus* sp.) on the slopes of the Djebel Antar Mountains, south-west of Mecheria in Algeria. Hille (1984b) did not see any types of *A. mecheriensis*, but examined a specimen from the Grand Atlas Mountains in Morocco, identified by Krekich-Strassoldo, and he found this specimen identical with *A. vaulogeri*.

Pic (1897b) described *Anthicus vaulogeri* from an unstated number of specimens collected in the Ouarsenis Mt. Region in northern Algeria, deposited in the Collections of Pic and de Vauloger. Hille (1984b) examined a male syntype from MNHN, described its male characters and mentioned the possible synonymy of this species and *A. mecheriensis*.

Having examined syntypes of both of these species, I failed to find any external differences, and thus *A. vaulogeri* is regarded as a junior synonym of *A. mecheriensis*.

Aulacoderus mecheriensis is undoubtedly very close to *A. coarcticollis*, differing mainly by the low number of apical setae on the tegmen. Its species status should be confirmed by examination of another male specimen from northern Africa.

Aulacoderus mithra sp. nov.

(Figs 35, 41, 42)

Type locality. S Iran, Fars province, Mian Jangal, 29°09′N 53°42′E.
Type material. Holotype, ♂: "S Iran Mian Jangal 30.5.-5.6.1973 [p] // Loc. no. 223 Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha [p] // Aulacoderus coarcticollis (Baudi) det. G. Uhmann 1983 [p]" (NMPC). Paratypes: 79 ♂♂, same locality data as holotype, mostly lacking the 3rd identification label (NMPC, ZKDC, ZSMC); 65 ♂♂ 20 ♀♀, "S Iran, 30 km E Kazerun, 1300 m 8-10.6.1973 [p; 29°33′N 51°54′E] // Loc. no. 229 Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha [p] // Aulacoderus coarcticollis (Baudi) det. G. Uhmann 1983 [p]" (NMPC, ZKDC, ZSMC, DCDC, NHMW, BMNH, ZMHB, ADBC); 3 ♂♂, "IRAN, Fars pr. 20 km E Kazerun, 1300 m N 29°38′ E 51°52′ leg. J. Halada 23.5.2014 [p]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "S Iran, Kushk N Masírí, 1800 m 12.6.1973 [p; 42 km N of Masiri, 30°31′N 51°30′E] // Loc. no. 237 Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha [p] // Aulacoderus coarcticollis (Baudi) det. G. Uhmann 1983 [p]" (NMPC); 1 ♂, "IRAN, Fars prov., Sivand env., 5-6.vi.2005 Pavel Průdek leg. [p]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "W Iran, Lorestan Prov., 25 km NWW of DORUD, 33°33′N 48°53′E, 1874 m, 8.vii.2004, S. Kadlec lgt. [p]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "TURKEY; 14.-19.vii.2000; Adiyaman prov.; Nemrut Dağı Mts; Karadut env.; I. Smatana leg. [p]" (ZKDC).
Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.7 mm. Head and pronotum reddish, elytra largely yellowish-brown to pale reddish, legs and antennae reddish.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide including eyes, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly in dorsal view; tempora strongly narrowing posteriorly, temporal angles indistinct. Eyes medium-sized, rather convex. Surface slightly punctate dorsally, punctures separated. Setae thin, subdecumbent, with several short tactile setae. Antennae long, moderately enlarged in distal third; antennomere X 1.5 times, XI 3.1 times as long as wide.

Pronotum about as long as wide, slightly narrower than head including eyes, somewhat widely rounded anteriorly, basal half strongly constricted in dorsal view; disc distinctly impressed, rather rounded at anterior margin of constriction, at most slightly angled laterally in dorsal view. Surface minutely punctate, similar to that on head. Setation largely as on head, constricted portion with numerous distinctly longer, whitish setae arranged along transverse carina and latero-basally.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide; humeri distinct, apical margin with pointed protrusion near pore. Surface minutely, rather densely punctate. Setae dense, subdecumbent, moderately longer than on head, with scattered short tactile setae.

Legs simple, long and slender.

Abdominal sternum VII modified, with rather distinct median emargination, its postero-lateral margins somewhat angulately produced (Fig. 41). Tergum with distinctly protruding, bluntly pointed apex. Aedeagus as in Fig. 35; apical portion of tegmen about 1.8 times as long as basal-piece, with two robust apical setae.
Female. Externally differing from male as follows: elytral apices simple; sternum VII simple; tergum VII simple, rounded apically.
Variation. Body length 2.1–3.5 mm; antennomere XI 3.1–3.4 times as long as wide.

Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus mithra* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. coarcticollis* species-group. It can be easily confused with the sympatric *A. coarcticollis*, but differs clearly by the somewhat wider head, which is evenly rounded posteriorly, by the shape and setation of male sternum VII (cf. Figs 41 *versus* 39), and by the apically strongly narrowed tegmen, bearing only two apical setae.
Etymology. Named after Mithra, the god of light and friendship in the Persian mythology. Noun in apposition.
Distribution. Iran, Turkey.

Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi species-group

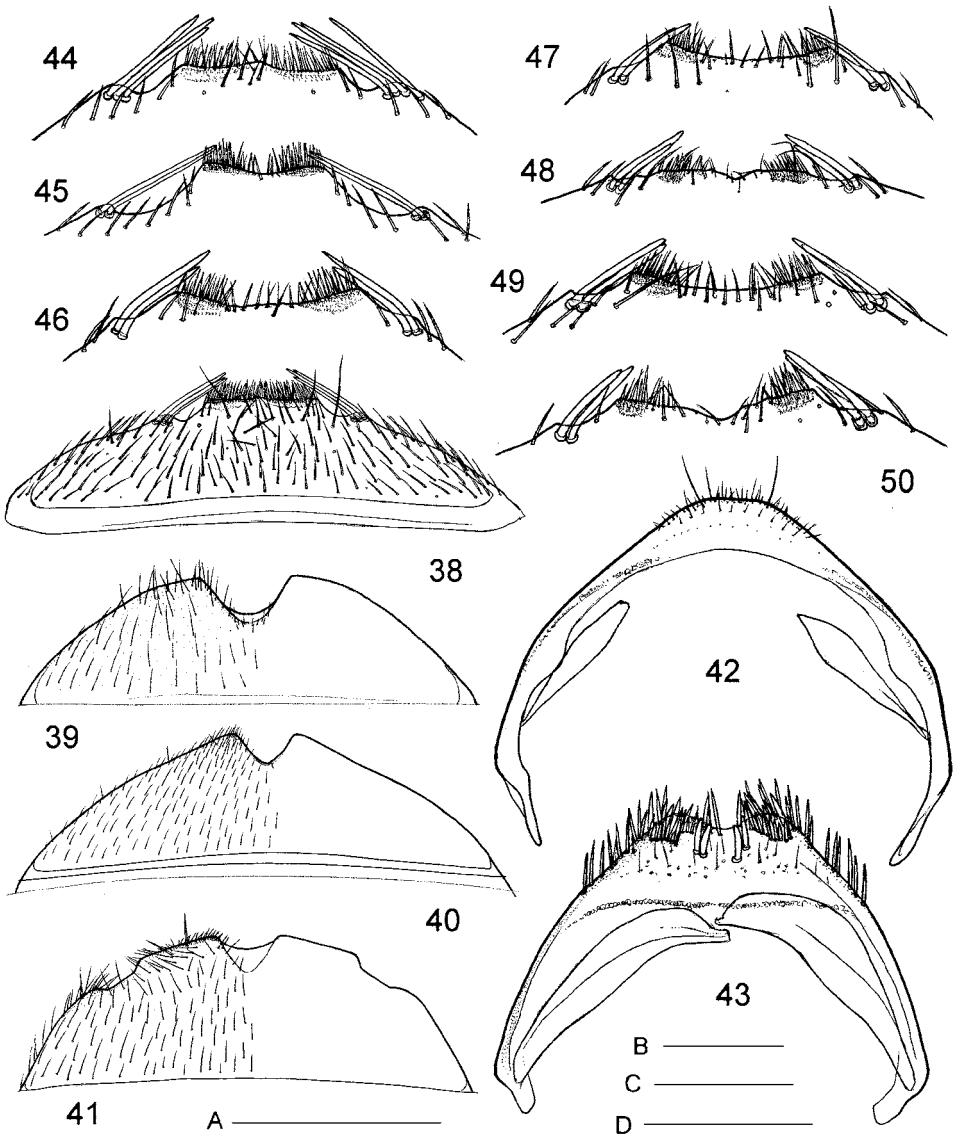
Diagnosis. Pronotal constriction well-developed, distant from base, disc narrowly impressed at constricted place; antebasal sulcus of pronotum reduced; male sternum VII modified, with paired cluster of robust, spine-like setae; male tergum VIII emarginate and coarsely setose apically; female tergum VII with distinct apical notch; apex of tegmen simple, asetose; median lobe with sclerotized basal structure and distinct genital opening.
Species included: *A. friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849).
Remarks. Formerly a group of three species, but *A. sulcithorax* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1875) and *A. sullcicollis* (Pic, 1895) are placed herein in synonymy with *A. friwaldszkyi*, which is treated as widespread and variable species.

Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849)
(Figs 36–38, 43–50, 59, 90, 91, 104–106)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *friwaldszkyi* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849a: 168.
Anthicus Friwaldskyi [misspelling]: Baudi di Selve (1877): 159 (diagnosis).
Anthicus frivaldskyi [misspelling]: Pic (1893b): lxxxvi (note on synonymy); Bodenheimer (1937): 134 (rec. Israel).
Anthicus Frivaldszkyi [misspelling]: Baudi di Selve (1878): 9 (synonymy); Koch (1935): 263 (key).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *friwaldszkyi*: LaFerté-Sénectère (1849b): 267 (description); Pic (1911): 49 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 164 (note).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *friwaldskyi* [misspelling]: Marseul (1879): 231 (redescription).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *Frivaldeskyi* [misspelling]: Ragusa (1898): 233 (rec. Sicily).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *Frivaldszkyi* [misspelling]: Kaszab (1956): 364 (key, note).
Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi: Nardi & Mifsud (2003): 103 (note); Uhmann et al. (2005): 46 (rec. Israel, ditribution); Nardi (2008): 9 (note); Chandler et al. (2008): 429 (catalogue, distribution).
Aulacoderus frivaldszkyi [misspelling]: Finkel et al. (2002): 195 (rec. Israel); Chikatunov et al. (2004): 156 (distribution, rec. Israel); Chikatunov et al. (2006): 302 (rec. Israel).
Anthicus blechroides Baudi di Selve, 1883: 150.
Anthicus blechroides: Bodenheimer (1934): 222 (rec. Israel); (1937): 134 (rec. Israel).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *blechroides*: Pic (1899): 178 (rec. Lebanon); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 163 (note).
Aulacoderus blechroides: Chikatunov et al. (2004): 156 (distribution, rec. Israel); Nardi (2003): 66 (lectotype des., synonymy).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *melitensis* Pic, 1903b: 139, **syn. nov.**
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *melitensis*: Reitter (1906): 446 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Pic (1934): 32 (catalogue).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcithorax melitensis*: Hille (1984b): 145 (note, rec. Malta).
Aulacoderus sulcithorax melitensis: Arnone & Nardi (1995): 537 (note); Nardi & Mifsud (2003): 101 (characters, rec. Italy, Malta); Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution).

Aulacoderus melitensis: Cameron & Caruana Gatto (1907): 399 (check-list); Bucciarelli (1980): 219 (male characters); Schembri (1991): 33 (note).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcatus* Pic, 1897a: 27.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcatus*: Pic (1901): 180 (rec. Greece); Reitter (1906): 446 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 147 (synonymy).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcatus* var. *distinctipes* Pic, 1901: 180.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcatus* a. *distinctipes*: Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue).
Anthicus sulcithorax Desbrochers des Loges, 1875: 46, **syn. nov.**
Anthicus sulcithorax: Marseul (1879): 254 (rec. Algeria, Lebanon, Israel); Bodenheimer (1934): 222 (rec. Israel); Bodenheimer (1937): 134 (rec. Israel).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcithorax*: Pic (1899): 178 (rec. Israel); Cameron (1903): 41 (rec. Malta); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Pic (1934): 32 (catalogue); Hariri (1968): 207 (check-list); Hille (1984b): 144, figs 440–443 (redescription, red. Israel, Greece (Crete)).
Aulacoderus sulcithorax: Hille (1984b): 144 (rec. Israel, Greece (Crete)); Uhmann (1985): 202 (rec. Jordan, Israel), (1988a): 405 (rec. Jordan); Nardi (2003): 66 (synonymy); Uhmann et al. (2005): 47 (rec. Israel, Ethiopia, distribution); Nardi (2008): 9 (note); Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution).
Aulacoderus sulcihtorax [misspelling]: Chikatunov et al. (2006): 302 (rec. Israel).
Anthicus (Aulacoderus) sulcithorax var. nigrithorax Pic, 1897a: 27.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcithorax* var. *nigrithorax*: Hariri (1968): 207 (check-list); Nardi & Mifsud (2003): 105 (note on synonymy); Nardi (2008): 8 (lectotype des.).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcithorax* a. *nigrithorax*: Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcithorax* var. *pallidior* Pic, 1941: 5.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcithorax* var. *pallidior*: Nardi & Mifsud (2003): 105 (note); Nardi (2008): 8 (lectotype des., synonymy).
Aulacoderus sulcithorax pallidior: Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution).
Anthicus sulcicollis Pic, 1895a: 786, **syn. nov.**
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcicollis*: Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 163 (redescription).
Aulacoderus sulcicollis: Uhmann (1988a): 405 (rec. Iran, Jordan), (1990): 404 (rec. Iraq); Telnov (2002): 25 (rec. Afghanistan); Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution).
Tomoderus funebris Reitter, 1884: 257, **syn. nov.**
Tomoderus funebris: Pic (1892): 242 (key).
Anthicus funebris: Koch (1935): 262 (key).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *funebris*: Pic (1893b): lxxxvi (new comb., note on synonymy); Pic (1896): 180 (note); Reitter (1906): 446 (catalogue); Pic (1911): 50 (catalogue); Krekich-Strassoldo (1911): 77 (rec. Croatia); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 145, figs 444–448 (redescription, synonymy, rec. Albania, Croatia, Greece).
Aulacoderus funebris: Uhmann (1985): 202 (rec. Croatia), (1994): 412 (rec. Greece); Angelini et al. (1995): 24, 28 (check-list, note); Telnov (1998b): 171 (rec. Greece); Chandler et al. (2008): 429 (catalogue, distribution).

Type locality. Dalmatia (see Remarks).
Type material. *Anthicus friwaldszkyi* – Lectotype, ♂: "Friwaldszkyi Dalmatia [h; label pinned separately] // Anthicus friwaldszkyi LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 Z. Kejval des. 2016 [p; red label]" (MNHN).
Tomoderus funebris – Syntypes: 1 ♀, "Dalmatia Spalato [h] // Spalato [h] // Holotypus 1884. Tomoderus funebris Reitter [p+h; red frame] // funebris m [h] // coll. Reitter [p] // Aulacoderus funebris (Reitter) ~~det.~~ G. Uhmann 1984 [p+h]" (HNHM); 1 ♂ [triangular card], "Spalato. [h] // funebris m. n. sp [h] // coll. Reitter [h] // type [h; yellowish label] funebris Reitt. 258 [p]" (coll. Pic, MNHN).
Anthicus sulcithorax – Syntype, ♂: "Syrie [p] // Desbrochers. [h] // sulcithorax [h] // Typus [p; red label] // Coll. Cl. Müller [p] // sulcithorax Typ. Desbr [h]" (ZSMC).
Anthicus sulcicollis – Syntypes: 1 ♂, "Persia settent. 1862-63. Coll. G. Doria [p; yellow label] // Typus [red printing and frame] // sulcicollis Pic [h; black frame] // sulcicollis Pic n sp. [h] // Mus. Civ. Genova [p; ochre label] // HOLOTYPUS Anthicus (Aulacoderus) sulcicollis Pic,



Figs 38–50. 38–41. Male sternum VII: 38 – *Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (lectotype); 39 – *A. coarcticollis* (Baudi di Selve, 1881) (Dim River); 40 – *A. kamil* sp. nov.; 41 – *A. mithra* sp. nov. 42–43. Male abdominal segment VIII in ventral view: 42 – *A. mithra* sp. nov.; 43 – *A. friwaldszkyi* (lectotype). 44–50. *A. friwaldszkyi,* posterior margin of male sternum VII: 44 – Mesolongion; 45 – Taigetos; 46 – Epidauros; 47 – Ajlun; 48 – Iran; 49 – Hadaba; 50 – Amman. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 40, 42; B – Fig. 38; C – Figs 39, 41; D – Figs 43, 44–50.

Obr. 38–50. 38–41. Samčí sternum VII: 38 – *Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (lektotyp); 39 – *A. coarcticollis* (Baudi di Selve, 1881) (Dim River); 40 – *A. kamil* sp. nov.; 41 – *A. mithra* sp. nov. 42–43. Samčí zadečkový článek VIII, ventrální pohled: 42 – *A. mithra* sp. nov.; 43 – *A. friwaldszkyi* (lektotyp). 44–50. *A. friwaldszkyi*, zadní okraj samčího sterna VII: 44 – Mesolongion; 45 – Taigetos; 46 – Epidauros; 47 – Ajlun; 48 – Iran; 49 – Hadaba; 50 – Amman. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 40, 42; B – Obr. 38; C – Obr. 39, 41; D – Obr. 43, 44–50.

1895 [p+h, pink label]" (MCSN); 1 ♀, "Afghanistan ♀ type coll Pic [h] // type [h] // TYPE [p; red label] // Perse (Doria) ♂ type [h] // Aulacoderus sulcicollis Pic n sp. [h] // Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic [p]" (MNHN).

Additional material. Albania: 1 ♂, Durrës [no date], Ravasini & Lona lgt. (NHMW); 3 ♂♂, Elbasan [no date], Mader lgt. (NHMW); 1 ♀, Vorra [no date], Mader lgt. (NHMW). **Armenia**: 2 ♂♂, Yerevan env., Dzhrarat, Kasakh river (Arax valley), 600 m, 16.vi.1988, J. Strejček lgt. (ZKDC). **Croatia**: 1 ♀, "Anthicus funebris Reit [h] // type [h; yellowish label]" (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♀, "type [h; yellowish label] // funebris Reitt. (Dalmatia) [h]" (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♀, "Dalmat Reitter [h] // Typus [p; red label] // coll. Cl. Müller [p] // funebris Typ. Reitter [h]" (ZSMC); 1 ♀, Dubrovnik, 11.–29.vii.1976, E. Ulbrich lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Dalmatia, Split [no date, coll. Apfelbeck] (ZSMC, DCDC); 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Hvar Island, 1914 [no collector] (NHMW); 2 ♀♀, Lesina [= Hvar Island], Reitter [no date] (HNHM, DCDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Korcula Island [= no date and collector] (NHMW); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Lesina Horv. 914 [= Hvar Island, Horvath? lgt. 1914] (HNHM); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mljet Island, Mljet National Park, 7.viii.1980, A. Hoffer lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Lissa [= Vis Island], 1909, Novak lgt. (DCDC); 1 ♀, Ugljan Island, Kali, 20.vii.1966, A. Hoffer lgt. (NMPC); 1 ♀, Vis Island [no date and collector] (NHMW); 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Vis Island, Komizha, vii.1909 [no collector] (NHMW); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Vis Island, 1km W of Komizha, 25.vi.2010, M. Fikáček lgt. (NMPC); 1 ♂, Zadar [no date and collector] (NHMW); 1 ♂, Zara env. [= Zadar], vi.1906, Novak lgt. (ZMHB). **Greece**: 1 ♀, Corfu [no date and collector] (DCDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Corfu, Paganetti [lgt., no date] (NMPC, HNHM); 1 ♀, Corfu, Benitses env., 23.–29.vi.2009, K. Orzsulik lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Corfu, Vranganiotika (Ano Mesongi), 9.vi.2002, K. Schön lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀, Corfu, Agios Georgios (south), 19.–27.vi.2003, K. Schön lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Corfu, Agios Georgios – Limni Korission, 19.–27.vi.2003, K. Schön lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♀♀, Corfu, Agios Georgios – Argirades, 13.vi.2002, K. Schön lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Corfu, Pelekitó, 21.vi.1010, M. Pavesi lgt. (ADBC); 4 ♀♀, Crete, Plakias env., 6.–16.vii.2005, P. Zahradník lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 6 ♀♀, Crete, Bali, 35°25′N 24°47′E, 17.–19.vii.2007, T. Růžička lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Crete, Chania distr., Omalos, 21.vi.1989, O. Mehl lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Chania, Omalos, 1000–1500m, 22.vi.1989, G. Sama lgt. (ADBC); 1 ♀, Crete, Ierapetra env., Achlia, 9.vi.2001, K. Orszulik lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Hellas, Sivota, Igoumenitsa, vii.1976, Frank lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♀, Lakonia, Githio, 6./7.vii.1982, Rieger lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Levkada Island, iv.–vi.1932, Beier lgt. (NHMW); 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Mesolongion [no date and collector] (NHMW); 1 ♂, Peloponess, Dervenakia, 27.v.2016, L. Ernest lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Peloponnes, Epidauros, 20.v.1986, Maus lgt. (ZSMC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Peloponesos, Taigetos Mt., Asafigion, 14.–15.vi.1974, J. Horák & V. Švihla lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Zakynthos Island, Vasilikos env., 5.–14.vi.2013, T. Staněk lgt. (ZKDC). **Italy**: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Puglia, Vernole (LE), Riserva Naturale Le Cesine, 9.VI.2012, M. Bollino lgt. (ADBC); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Sicily, Pantalica, 16.vi.2002, Z. Švec lgt. (ZKDC). **Iran**: 1 ♀, Kerman Prov., Sirac, 30°19′N 57°57′E, 2.vi.2010, M. Halada lgt. (ADBC); 1 ♀, Tehran Prov., Karaj, near Teheran, 1200 m, 23.vi.1960, J. Klapperich lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Tehran Prov., Robat-Tork, 33°45′N 50°51′E, 29.vi.1970 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC). **Iraq**: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Abu Ghraib, v.1980, Doberitz lgt. (ZMHB); 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Bagdad [no date], Kálalová lgt. (NMPC). **Israel**: 1 ♂, Ein Tureba, 15.vi.1973, D. Furth lgt. (DCDC); 1 ♂, Galilee, Maghar env., 25.v.1973, I. Löbl lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Jericho, 27.iv.1933, C. Koch lgt. (NHMW); 1 ♀, Jordan valley, Jericho, 200 m b.s.l., 11.v.1959, J. Klapperich lgt. (DCDC); 7 ♀♀, same data, except: 29.viii.1959 (HNHM); 1 ♂, Mount Carmel, Nahal Oren N5, 9.vi.1997, Chikatunov & Pavlíček lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Tel Aviv, Ilanoth, 24.iv.1982, H. Mühle

lgt. (ZSMC). **Jordan**: 1 ♂, 30 km WWN of Ajlun, 32°27.4′N 35°42.4′E, rock steppe, 590 m, 30.iv.2006, F. & L. Kantner lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Ajlun env., 32°19.877′N 35°43.110′E, 850 m, 2.–3.vi.2007, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Al Karak, 8.iv.2000, G. & I. Zappi lgt. (ADBC); 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, 20km N of Amman, 32°12.906′N 35°53.093′E, 250 m, 19.v.2007, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, W of Amman, Wadi Seer, 31°54′N 35°46′E, 721 m, 29.iv.2009, M. Uliana lgt. (ADBC); 6 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Dehbeen, near Jerash, 19.vi.1956, J. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS, ZSMC); 4 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀, same data, except: 31.v.1963, 13.vi.1963, 29.v.1964, 12.vi.1964 or 6.v.1966 (ZSMC); 2 ♀♀, Dibbin (Jerash), 32°15′N 35°49′E, 600 m, 20.vi.1958, J. Klapperich lgt. (HNHM); 6 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Dead Sea, 350 m b.s.l, 17.v.1957, J. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS, ZSMC); 1 ♂, Irbid, Deir Alla, 2.vi.1987, R. S. Zack lgt. (DCDC); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Jerash env., 32°17′N 35°54′E, 1.v.1957, J. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS, ZSMC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, same data, except: 600 m, 11.vii.1958 (HNHM); 4 ♂♂, same data, except: 700 m, 25.iv.1958 (HNHM); 2 ♀♀, Jordan valley, Arda road, 700 m, 9.v.1958, J. Klapperich lgt. (HNHM); 1 ♂ 6 ♀♀, same data, except: 14.vi.1959 (ZSMC); 15 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Jordan valley, Dead Sea (upper), 350 m b.s.l., 4.iv.1958, J. Klapperich lgt. (HNHM); 17 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀, same data, except: 11.iv.1958 (HNHM, ZSMC, DCDC); 2 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀, same data, except: 2.v.1958 (HNHM); 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Jordan valley, Dayr Alla, 31°42′N 35°37′E, 250 m b.s.l. [no date], J. Klapperich lgt. (HNHM); 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, same data, except: 200 m b.s.l., 21.v.1956 (HNHM, ZSMC); 1 ♀, Jordan valley (upper), Kleat, 200 m, 5.v.1963, J. Klapperich lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♀, Jordan valley, Wadi Farra, 200 m b.s.l., 9.v.1956, J. Klapperich lgt. (HNHM); 1 ♀, Kadonie, near Tulkarem, 200 m, 8.vii.1958, J. Klapperich lgt. (HNHM); 7 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, Lissan near Dead Sea, 21.iv.1963, J. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS, ZSMC); 10 ♂♂ 23 ♀♀, 20 km SW of Madaba, 31°38.063′N 35°41.883′E, 400 m, 26.v.2007, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 4 ♂♂ 10 ♀♀, same data, except: J. Bezděk lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Pella, Tabaqat Fahl, 32°27′N 35°37′E, 1.v.2004, Lillig & Pavlicek lgt. (SMNS); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Petra, 31.v.1968, J. & S. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS, ZSMC); 1 ♂, Ramallah, 600 m, 4.vi.1958, J. Klapperich lgt. (HNHM); 3 ♂♂, Turmosayya, near Ramallah, 600 m, 4.vi.1958, J. Klapperich lgt. (HNHM, DCDC); 1 ♀, Umm Qais, NW of Irbid, 32°39′N 35°42′E, 411 m, 28.v.2008, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 5 ♀♀, Wadi el Kelt, 23.iii.1966, J. & S. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS); 3 ♀♀, Wadi Schaib, 200 m, 12.ix.1956, J. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS, ZSMC); 3 ♀♀, same data, except: 17.x.1956 (SMNS); 1 ♀, same data, except: 3.x.1958 (HNHM); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Wadi Sir near Amman, 600 m, 6.vii.1956, J. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS, ZSMC). **Lebanon**: 1 ♂, Jernaya, 17.vi.1954, H. Coiffait lgt. (MNHN). **Turkey**: 1 ♀, Antalya prov., Beldibi, near Kemer, 1.–15.vii.1998, P. Bulirsch lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Kayseri prov., Hacilar, pr. Kayseri, 1850 m, 8.vii.1997, P. Kresl lgt. (ZKDC).

Diagnosis. Small, usually dark coloured, glossy species. Head rounded posteriorly; eyes comparatively small; antennomere XI in males mostly about 2.5 times as long as wide (see Variation); pronotal constriction quite distinct, with longer setae; disc narrowly impressed, rather rounded at anterior margins of constriction. Male sternum VII clearly modified, with angulately produced apex and paired cluster of long, robust setae (Fig. 38); sternum VIII forming pair of comparatively large simple sclerites; tergum VII simple; tergum VIII emarginate apically and coarsely setose (Fig. 43). Female sternum VII simple; tergum VII with distinct apical notch and coarser setae (Fig. 59). Aedeagus as in Figs 36, 37; apical portion of tegmen about as long as basal-piece.

Variation (see also Remarks). Body length 1.9–2.7 mm; body typically black, proximal antennomeres and legs with brownish tinge. The specimens from Malta, Sicily, the Middle East countries, Iran, and Armenia are more or less paler in color (not exclusively, e.g some

specimens from Jerash and Turmosayya are nearly entirely black), with pronotum dark reddish-brown to contrastingly pale reddish, tibiae, tarsi and most antennomeres pale reddish; all specimens from Armenia, Iran, Iraq, and the localities Lissan and Petra in Jordan have yellowish, vaguely outlined subapical spots on the elytra, varying in size and prominence; some of those from Lissan with another pair of smaller, vague posthumeral spots (Fig. 106).

Head, pronotum and elytra varying in shape; base of head evenly to moderately widely rounded, elytra 1.4–1.7 times as long as wide. Male sternum VII distinctly variable in shape of posterior margin, with 2–4 robust setae on each side, varying in length and thickness (Figs 38, 46–50; see also Remarks). Tergum VIII moderately variable in characters of apical setation, mostly with some longer setae and single pair of robust spine-like setae. Apical part of tegmen more or less elongate, subparallel to slightly narrowed, rounded to subtruncate apically.
Distribution. Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Syria, and Turkey.
Remarks. LaFerté-Sénectère described *Anthicus friwaldszkyi* with the following remark (freely translated from French): "This rare and interesting species occurs in Hungary. I received one specimen from M. Friwaldszky and, when searching the collection of Dejean, I found in his material of *A. fuscus* a specimen from Austria, which evidently belongs to the same species…" (LaFerté-Sénectère 1849). Baudi di Selve (1878) mentioned deposition of the syntype from Austria in the "R. Taurinensi Musaeo", currently Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali (Torino), where it is no longer present (Nardi & Mifsud 2003). Bucciarelli (1980) examined the syntype of the Collection LaFerté-Sénectère (MNHN), and mentioned the probable synonymy of *A. funebris*. He regarded this specimen as an immature female. Hille (1984b) did not see the types, but did examine some specimens from Greece identified by H. von Krekich-Strassoldo and conspecific with *A. funebris*, and thus listed *A. friwaldszkyi* among "Species of which no material was available". Nardi & Mifsud (2003) summarized the natural history of this enigmatic species.

The collection of LaFerté-Sénectère (MNHN) contains a single type specimen (Fig. 90), which corresponds to the original handwritten inventory mounted inside the respective box (Fig. 91). Surprisingly, this specimen is a male, well-preserved, only somewhat faded, brownish (not immature). Its single label, pinned separately on bottom (Fig. 91 above), as well as the mentioned inventory (Fig. 91 below) includes the locality data "Dalmatia" (abbreviated in the latter case). This fact may appear at first sight confusing (see Hille 1984), however in the 19th century the Kingdom of Hungary covered a much larger area than does present-day Hungary, and included even a part of the Dalmatian coast. This syntype from Dalmatia is herein designated as lectotype. It was dissected and mounted on triangular card by this author, and its male characters are figured herein.

Reitter (1884) described *Tomoderus funebris* from two specimens collected at the locality "Spalato", which is the Italian name for Split on the Dalmatian coast of Croatia. Consequently, other specimens labelled as types from MNHN and ZSMC (see additional specimens from Croatia) may be topotypic, but are not original types. Both syntypes of *Tomoderus funebris* that were examined fully agree with *A. friwaldszkyi,* and these names are regarded as synonyms, as was supposed by previous specialists, e.g. Bucciarelli (1980).

Desbrochers des Loges (1875) described *Anthicus sulcithorax* from an unstated number of specimens collected in Lebanon ("Liban.") and Israel ("Jéricho"). The syntype listed above (ZSMC) bears different locality data, but nevertheless it may belong to the type series, with respect to the following facts: the questionable locality label is printed and thus probably newly

added; the Collection of Desbrochers des Loges is scattered; both Desbrochers des Loges and Clemens Müller were insect dealers (Horn et al. 1990). Hille (1984b) had not examined the types, but did see numerous specimens collected in Israel (including Jericho), and was the first to describe the male characters. He distinguished *A. sulcithorax* from *A. friwaldszkyi* (= *A. funebris*) by the shape and setation of the posterior margin of male sternum VII. Having examined numerous male specimens, I found the shape of posterior margin of male sternum VII to be clearly variable. Similarly, number and length of the thick spine-like setae do not appear to be stable. For example, a single dissected male from Mesolongion has three and four robust setae on opposing margins, and the two males from the Zakyntos Island and the Taigetos Mountains (Asafigion) share the same, strongly produced and truncate apex of sternum VIII (Fig. 45), but differ in the number of robust setae (three on each side in former, two in the latter). It is believed that further material from southern Greece will bring even more evidence of variation. For these reasons, I refrained from treating the above mentioned taxa as geographical subspecies and propose here their synonymy.

Pic (1895a) described *Anthicus sulcicollis* from two specimens (♂♀) collected in Afghanistan and Iran ("Perse"). Hille (1984b) examined only the female syntype from the Pic's collection (MNHN), and thus was not sure about its species identity. Having examined both syntypes, I found them essentially identical with *A. friwaldszkyi*. Both are paler coloured, having vaguely outlined, pale reddish subapical spots on the elytra (Fig. 106). The male syntype displays a slightly different shape of the posterior margin of sternum VII (barely produced medially; Fig. 48) and a somewhat less elongate, subparallel epex of the tegmen (inner structures are identical). All these differences represent, in my opinion, just extreme conditions within the range of variation for *A. friwaldszkyi*, and *A. sulcicollis* is thus regarded as a junior synonym of this species.

Pic (1903) described *Anthicus* (*Aulacoderus*) *melitensis* from the Island of Malta, and is currently placed as a subspecies of the herein synonymized *Anthicus sulcithorax*, differing solely by its colouration. It was treated as a subspecies by Bucciarelli (1980), Hille (1984b), and recently by Nardi & Mifsud (2003), who summarized the natural history, described the distinguishing characters (differences in colouration) in detail, first pointed out presence of the apical notch of tergum VII in females, and gave the first record from Italy (Sicily). Having examined a male specimen from Sicily, I can only agree with Nardi & Mifsud (2003) that the male genitalia of the two subspecies are indistinguishable. On the other hand, the current subspecies concept is hardly acceptable due to the evident variation in colouration exhibited by specimens from countries of the Middle East. In Jordan there are specimens with brightly red/reddish, partly infuscated, or entirely black pronota, and with antennae dark reddish to more or less distinctly darkened distally. The specimens from Madaba (30 km SW, sample from same locality, ZKDC) display mostly black elytra, sometimes with a slight indication of subapical paler spots that are quite conspicuous (yellowish) in the specimens from Lisan and Petra. One of the three specimens examined from Sicily displays a darker pronotum (not bright red). Consequently, *A. melitensis* is here regarded as a junior synonym of *A. friwaldszkyi*.

The female specimen from Sirac (Iran, Kerman prov.) is conspicuous by its larger size (2.7 mm), and more elongate distal antennomeres (XI 3.6 times as long as wide). Its placement as *A. friwaldszkyi* is rather tentative.

Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi is known only from the Palaearctic region; the record of *A. sulcithorax* from Ethiopia by Uhmann et al. (2005) is for an unidentified specimen of *Clavicollis*

Marseul, 1879 (Nardi 2008). The occurrence of *A. friwaldszkyi* in Austria (cf. Chandler et al. 2008) is based on single old record (paralectotype from Dejean's collection, see above) and very probably does not refer to the territory of the present day Austria (for the same reasons as in the lectotype). The record of *Anthicus sulcithorax* from Algeria by Marseul (1879) is erroneous (Desbrochers des Loges 1881, Nardi & Mifsud 2003).

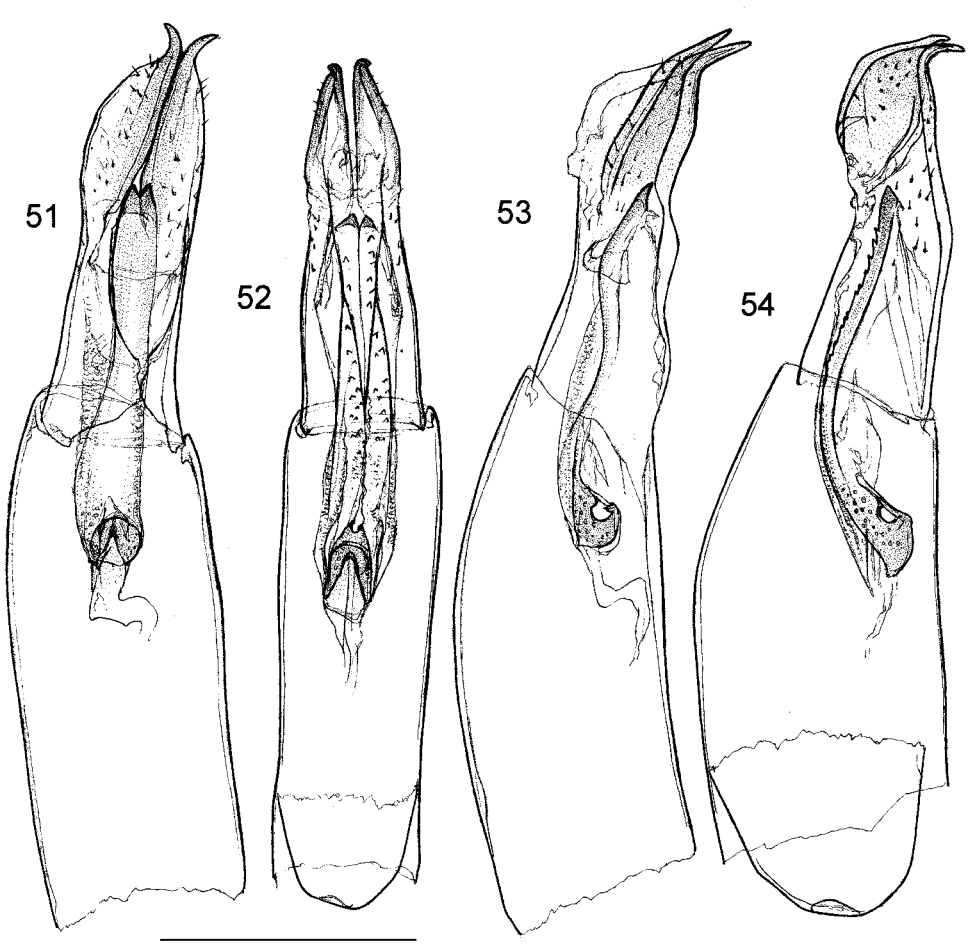
Aulacoderus mohammedis species-group

Diagnosis. Pronotal constriction very conspicuous and distant from base, pronotal disc deeply impressed at constricted place; antebasal sulcus of pronotum reduced; male sternum VII simple; tegmen with well-sclerotized, bifid, and finely setose apex; median lobe narrow, bidentate apically.
Species included: *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879) and *A. bouvieri* (Pic, 1898).
Remarks. Small group of two externally very similar species, differing only by details of the aedeagus and female abdominal tergum VII; both species widespread, including sub-Saharan Africa.

Aulacoderus bouvieri (Pic, 1898)
(Figs 51, 53, 60, 63)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *Bouvieri* Pic, 1898: 71.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *bouvieri*: Hille (1984b): 163 (remark).

Type locality. Djibouti, Assal Lake env.
Type material. Syntype, ♀: "Lac Assal Avril 1893 [h; blue label] // MUSEUM PARIS OBOCK MAINDRON 871-93. [p] // Anthicus (Aulacoderus) Bouvieri n sp. [h]" (MNHN).
Additional material. Djibouti: 1 ♀, "Région de Daouenlé" [= Dewele env.], x.1905, M. de Rothschild lgt. (MNHN). **Egypt**: 1 ♂, Sinai, SE of Gebel Moussa, Wadi El Kohla, 1700 m, at light, 15.–17.iv.1940 [Coll. Alfieri] (coll. Frey, NHMB). **Iran**, Baluchistan prov.: 69 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀, Bahu Kalat, 25°44′N 61°32′E, 3.–4.iv.1973 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC, ZSMC, ZKDC); 1 ♀, 13 km SSE of Nikshahr, Nikshahr river valley, 26°08′N 60°11′E, 8.–9. iv.1973 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC); 1 ♀, Taftan Mts, Kuh-eTaftan, Tamandan valley, 28°36′N 61°02′E, 2100 m, 20.iv.1973, [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC); 1 ♂, Tis, 25°21′N 60°37′E, 6.–7.iv.1973 [no collector, Exped. NMP] (NMPC). **Jordan**: 1 ♂, 5 km S of Aqaba, 29°24′N 34°59′E, 3.iv.1994, S. Bečvář lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, N of Quweira, Wadi el Yutum, 24.iv.1964, J. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS). **Oman**: 1 ♂, Jebel Samhan, ca. 1100–1200 m, 23.–25.ix.2003, R. Červenka lgt. (ZKDC); 10 ♂♂, E of Sur, S of Shiya, 22°30′50″N 59°36′03″E, 15.iii.2015, L. Černý lgt. (ZKDC). **Saudi Arabia**: 1 ♂, Buraiman, 19 km N of Jidda, 8.xii.1944, A. R. Waterston lgt. (BMNH); 1 ♂, Hair, 24°27′N 46°51′E, 544 m, 27.iv.1976, Wittmer & Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 3 ♂♂, Hilwah, 23°28′N 46°48′E, 750 m, 3.ix.1978, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♀, Hudenah, 25°34′N 39°22′E, 800 m, 1.v.1981, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 5 ♂♂, Jabal Dhablah, 27°44′N 41°18′E, 950 m, 3.v.1985, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB, ZKDC, ZSMC); 3 ♂♂, Kushm Dibi, 24°19′N 46°09′E, 18.v.1978, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 3 ♂♂, same data, except: 7.ix.1978 (NHMB); 1 ♂, Sadiyah, 20°49′N 39°59′E, 230 m, 7./8.iii.1985, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, 155 km before Tayma, road



Figs 51–54. 51, 52. Aedeagus in ventral view: 51 – *Aulacoderus bouvieri* (Pic, 1898) (Wadi Salbukh); 52 – *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879) (Wadi Daykah). 53, 54. Same, lateral view: 53 – *A. bouvieri* (Wadi Salbukh); 54 – *A. mohammedis* (Wadi Daykah). Scale (0.2 mm).
Obr. 51–54. 51, 52. Aedeagus, ventrální pohled: 51 – *Aulacoderus bouvieri* (Pic, 1898) (Wadi Salbukh); 52 – *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879) (Wadi Daykah). 53, 54. Dtto, laterální pohled: 53 – *A. bouvieri* (Wadi Salbukh); 54 – *A. mohammedis* (Wadi Daykah). Měřítko (0,2 mm).

to Tabuk, 1150 m, 22.iv.1979 [no collector, Exped. NHMB] (NHMB); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Wadi Batayn, 25°56′N 45°56′E, 620 m, 21.iv.1981, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Wadi al Faraah, near Yumbo, 24°27′N 38°30′E, 180 m, 19.iv.1979 [no collector, Exped. NHMB] (NHMB); 3 ♂♂, Wadi ash Sharayi, 18°04′N 43°18′E, 2000 m, 23.ix.78, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 2♂♂, Wadi Bagaigah, 22°52′N 39°52′E, 6.v.1985, 1120 m, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 2 ♂♂, Wadi Birk, 23°14′N 46°27′E, 580 m, 11.ix.1979, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 8 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Wadi

Daykah, 21°15′N 40°08′E, 600 m, 3.–4.iv.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB, ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, Wadi Majarish, 21°19′N 40°13′E, 670 m, 29.iii.1984, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Wadi Mizbil, 24°29′N 46°29′E, 610 m, 13.iv.1977, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 7 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, Wadi Salbukh, 25°01′N 46°08′E, 680 m, 15.iv.1977, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB, ZKDC); 2 ♀♀, Wadi Shaib Luha, 24°23′N 46°43′E, 520 m, 27.v.1976, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 2 ♂♂, Wadi Shuqub, 20°39′N 41°13′E, 1390 m, 6.iv.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, same data, except: 1440 m (NHMB); 1 ♂, same data, except: 12.ix.1984 (NHMB); 4 ♂♂, Wadi Turabah, 20°30′N 41°17′E, 1430 m, 20.iv.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB). **Somalia**: 1 ♂, "Berbéra Somalis" [= Berbera; coll. A. Argod 1931] (MNHN). **Sudan**: 1 ♂, 30 km W of Al Qadarif [= Gedares] 19.–29.ix.1987, L. J. Pinto lgt. (DCDC); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Blue Nile prov., Wad Medani, at light, ix.1979, H. J. Bremer lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Wad Medani, viii.1930, H. B. Johnston lgt. (BMNH); 1 ♂, Khartoum [no date and collector] (NHMW); 1 ♀, Khartoum, 19.viii.1966, P. Štys lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, Kassala prov., Sinkat, 840 m, at light, 12.–20. iii.1973, W. Krökel lgt. (ZSMC).

Diagnosis. Rather small, yellowish to pale reddish coloured, glossy species, usually with small, vaguely outlined, brownish median spot in posterior half of elytra. Head moderately widely rounded posteriorly; eyes always rather large and convex; antennomere XI in males at most 3.4 times as long as wide; pronotal constriction very conspicuous, with long setae; disc deeply impressed, with transverse carina at antero-lateral margin of constriction, distinctly angled laterally in dorsal view. Male sternum VII simple; sternum VIII forming pair of narrow, simple sclerites; tergum VII simple; tergum VIII slightly produced, rounded apically (Fig. 63). Female sternum VII simple; tergum VII moderately emarginate and more densely setose apically (Fig. 60). Aedeagus as in Figs 51, 53; apical portion of tegmen about 0.8 times as long as basal-piece.

Variation. Body length 2.1–2.6 mm; brownish marking of elytra may be absent, mostly varying from small median spot on suture to more distinct, transverse band; elytra more or less elongate, 1.5–1.8 times as long as wide; antennomere XI in males 3.0–3.4 times as long as wide. The male specimens from two localities in Saudi Arabia (Hair and Jabal Dhablah) are moderately aberrant in having even narrower and somewhat sinuous apical projections of the tegmen.

Distribution. Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Sudan.

Remarks. Pic (1898) described *Anthicus bouvieri* from an unstated number of specimens collected by M. Maindron near Obock (Assal Lake env.) in present day Djibouti. Hille (1984b) had not seen any specimens of these species, and thus listed *A. bouvieri* among the species for which no material was available for study.

The female syntype listed above was discovered in MNHN (general collection), and displays a slightly damaged abdominal apex. Its identity is confirmed by examination of an additional female specimen from Djibouti (Dewele), and a male from northwestern Somalia (Berbera).

Aulacoderus bouvieri is generally very close to *A. mohammedis*. Despite their wide distribution in Arabia and northern Africa, there are only few cases of sympatric occurrence (Saudi Arabia: Wadi Daykah), which may suggest a difference in bionomy (habitat preference, feeding habits). The distinguishing characters given in the key appear to be stable.

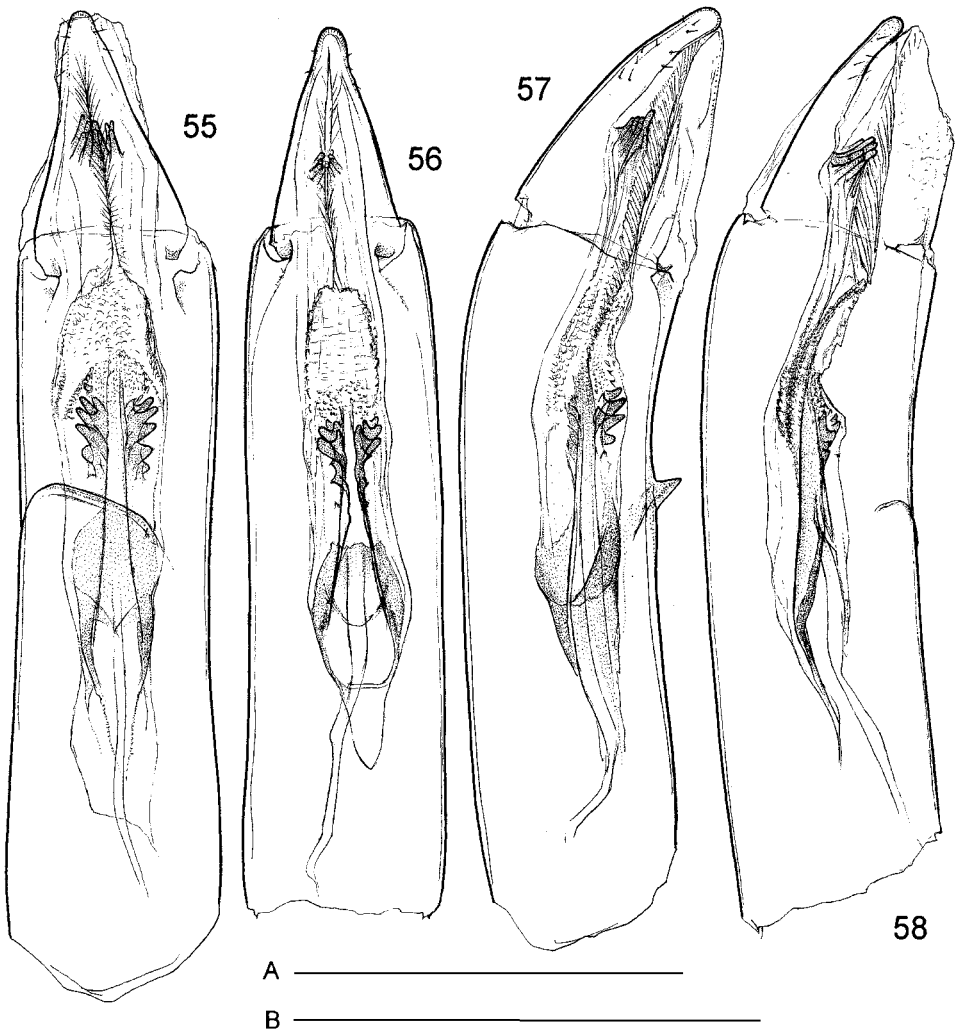
Aulacoderus mohammedis (Marseul, 1879)
(Figs 52, 54, 61, 95, 107)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *mohammedis* Marseul, 1879: 232.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *mohammedis*: Pic (1911): 61 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 162 (redescription).
Aulacoderus mohammedis: Pic & Hawkins (1957): 448 (distribution; rec. Yemen, Eritrea); Uhmann (1998): 102 (rec. Saudi Arabia); Telnov (2008): 288, fig. 26 (rec. United Arab Emirates); Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution).
Anthicus picheyrei Peyerimhoff, 1943: 16, **syn. nov.**
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *picheyrei*: Hille (1984b): 157, figs 482–484 (redescription, synonymy, rec. Cameroon, Somalia).
Aulacoderus picheyrei: Uhmann et al. (2005): 47 (rec. Israel, distribution); Nardi (2008): 8 (rec. Yemen); Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution); Telnov (2011): 16 (rec. Saudi Arabia).
Aulacoderus manzer Bonadona, 1964: 242, figs 40, 49–51.
Aulacoderus manzer: Hille (1984b): 158 (synonymy).

Type locality. Saudi Arabia, Hejaz.
Type material. *Anthicus mohammedis* – Syntype, ♀: "Anthicus mohammedis près canariensis Hedjaz … [h; partly illegible, round yellowish label] // TYPE [p; red label] // MUSEUM PARIS COLL DE MARSEUL 1890 [p] // [female sex-mark; h] // mohammedis Type Mars [h]" (MNHN).
Anthicus picheyrei – Holotype, ♀: "Tamanrasset Hoggar Septembre 1941 Dr Picheyre [h] // Anth. (Aulacoderus) picheyrei Peyerh. TYPE UNIQUE [h] // TYPE [p; red label] // [male sex-mark; h]" (MNHN).
Aulacoderus manzer – Paratypes: 1 ♂, "Bigor Nohr Ennedi 2.9.1958 J. Mateu. [h] // Paratype [h; pink label] // Aulacoderus manzer n.sp. P. Bonadona dét. [p+h] //F.G. Werner collection [p]" (DCDC); 1 ♀, same data, except: "Ouedi Koboué Ennedi 7.IX.1958 J.Mateu. [h]" (DCDC); 1 ♀, same data, except: "Ouedi Brrou Ennedi 5.IX.1958 J. Mateu. [h]" (DCDC).
Additional material. Egypt: 10 ♂♂, Ain el Sukna, 20.viii.1985 [no collector] (ADBC). **Mali**: 2 ♂♂, Hombori, light trap, 25.viii.1981, J. W. Everts lgt. (ZSMC). **Morocco**: 2 ♂♂, 6 km SE of Zagora, 30°18.6′N 05°45.9′W, 714 m, 12.v.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC). **Oman**: 1 ♀, Ash Sharqiyah, 25 km SW of Sur, Wadi Fulavi, 22°25′N 59°21′E, 130 m. 16.iv.2013, J. Halada lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, 7 km SE of Dibab, 23°02′N 59°05′E, 60 m, 17.–18.iv.1985, M. D. Gallagher & K. Smythe lgt. (NHMB); 4 ♂♂, Jabel Shans, 2000 m, 3.vii.1995, B. Skule lgt. (SMNS); 1 ♂, 20 km N of Miskin, 300–500 m, 4.iv.1985, C. Holzschuh lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, N of Sama il, Quaylah, 23°21′N 58°03′E, 400 m, 21.iv.1985, C. Holzschuh lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Muscat, Madinat Qaboos, 23°36′N 58°26′E, 50 m, 2.iv.1985, C. Holzschuh lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, SE of Muscat, Wadi Hayfadh, 23°17′N 58°43′E, 300 m, 16.iv.1985, C. Holzschuh lgt. (NHMB). **Saudi Arabia**: 55 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Abha-Gizan km 53, Wadi ad Dilla, 300 m, 21.iv.1976, Wittmer & Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 6 ♀♀, Abha-Gizan km 28, Wadi ad Dilla, 700 m, 22.iv.1976, Wittmer & Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 7 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Adnan, 20°26′N 41°31′E, 1350 m, 22.ix.1978, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 8 ♂♂, Asir. prov., Wadi Sabeen, 18°18′N 42°08′E, 800 m, 10.ii.2016, J. Bezděk & D. Král lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Bahah prov., 25 km S of Bahah, Dhi Ayn, 750 m, 8.iv.2013, W. Schawaller lgt. (SMNS); 1 ♂, Fayfa, near Gizan, 17°16′N 43°05′E, 1240 m, 27.–31.iii.1983, C. Holzschuh lgt. (NHMB); 5 ♂♂, Hesua, 18°05′N 42°21′E, 610 m, 27.ix.1981, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Hofuf, 25°24′N 49°28′E, 150 m, 12.iv.1983, C. Holzschuh lgt. (NHMB);

7 ♂♂, Jazan prov., Fayfa, Agricultural Exp. Station, 880 m, 4.–6.iv.2013, W. Schawaller lgt. (SMNS); 2 ♀♀, Mindak, 20°07′N 41°18′E, 1760 m, 17./18.ix.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Uqdah, 19°33′N 41°06′E, 110 m, 25./26.viii.1983, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Riyadh, 15.i.1982, A. S. Talhouk lgt. (NHMB); 2 ♀♀, Wadi ad Dilla, 1850 m, 17.x.1979, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Wadi Damad, 17°17′N 43°06′E, 800 m, 24.ix.1981, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 26 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Wadi Daykah, 21°15′N 40°08′E, 600 m, 3.–4iv.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB, ZSMC, ZKDC); 1 ♂, Wadi Dhiyan, 19°48′N 14°36′E, 330 m, 7.iii.1984, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Wadi Ellah, 20°35′N 41°35′E, 1480 m, 8./9.ix.1983, W. Büttiker lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Wadi Ghat, 19°06′N 41°55′E, 450 m, 14.ix.1983, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 3 ♂♂, Wadi Maraba, 17°54′N 42°23′E, 320 m, 30.ix.1978, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Wadi Shumran, 19°19′N 41°51′E, 470 m, 12.ii.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Wadi Shuqub, Turabah, 20°44′N 41°20′E, 1250 m, 21.iv.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Wadi Tihama, Asir Mts, 850 m, 23.iv.1979, H. G. Amsel lgt. (NHMB); 3 ♂♂, Yazid, 18°08′N 42°41′E, 2200 m, 29.ix.1981, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB). **Sudan**: 1 ♂, North Darfur prov., El Geneina, at light, 7.vi.1978, Ibrahim M. Abuzinid lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, West Darfur prov., E of Jebel Marra, Kirima, ca 1650 m, 20.v.1932, M. Steele lgt. (NHMW). **Yemen**: 1 ♀, Lawdar NE of Adan, 13°53′N 45°48′E, 1145 m, 22.x.2005, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 7 ♂♂ 1 ♀, 20 km W of Lawdar, 13°53′N 45°48′E, 1100 m, 26.–27.iii.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Wadi Dawan, NW of Mukalla, 15°09′N 48°26′E, 950 m, 20.x.2005, J. Halada lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Wadi Anis, 60 km SW of San'a, 15°00′N 44°09′E, 1522 m, 7.x.2005, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 8 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀, Jabal Bura, NEE of Al Hudaydah, 14°52′N 43°24′E, 225–600 m, 30.x.–1. xi.2005, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 5 ♀♀, same data, except: J. Halada lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, same data, except: S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC); 5 ♂♂ 1 ♀, same locality, 14°53′N 43°26′E, 557 m, at light, 9.–21.iii.2007, M. Rejzek lgt. (ZKDC); 12 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Al Hudaydah gov., Jabal Bura valley forest National Park, at light, 240–350 m, 14°52.4–5′N 43°24.6–25.2′E, 4.xi.2010, J. Bezděk lgt. (ZKDC); 30 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀, Wadi Surdud (Sari), W of San'a, 15°15′N 43°30′E, 627 m, 2.xi.2005, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 22 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, Wadi Surdud, 30 km S of Al Mahwit, 15°15′N 43°30′E, 620 m, xi.2005, J. Halada lgt. (ZKDC, ADBC); 66 ♂♂, Wadi Zabid, E of Zabid, 14°09′N 43°31′E, 325 m, 22.iii.2007, S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC); 23 ♂♂, same data, except: P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 12 ♂♂, same data, except: M. Rejzek lgt. (ZKDC); 11 ♂♂, Madinath ash Shirq, 14°45′N 43°51′E, 1027 m, 7.iv.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, 2 km E of Hammam Ali, 14°40′N 41°10′E, 1667 m, 12.iv.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 12 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, N of Lahij, 13°10′N 44°49′E, 258 m, 23.x.2005, S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Socotra, Wadi Ayhaft, 12°36,5′N 53°58,9′E, 200 m, 7.–8.xi.2010, J. Bezděk lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., Kamaran Island, 27.ii.1903, M. Cameron lgt. (BMNH).

Diagnosis. Rather small, yellowish to pale reddish coloured, glossy species, usually with small, vaguely outlined, brownish median spot in posterior half of elytra. Head base nearly semicircular, its basal portion comparatively short; eyes always rather large and convex (Fig. 107; antennomere XI in males at most 3.0 times as long as wide; pronotal constriction very conspicuous, lengthily setose; disc deeply impressed, with transverse carina at antero-lateral margin of constriction, distinctly angled laterally in dorsal view (Fig. 95). Male sternum VII simple; sternum VIII forming pair of short, narrow sclerites; tergum VII simple; tergum VIII with slightly produced, rounded apex. Female sternum VII simple; tergum VII simple, rather evenly rounded and setose apically (Fig. 61). Aedeagus as in Figs 52, 54; apical portion of tegmen about 0.8 times as long as basal-piece.



Figs 55–58. 55, 56. Aedeagus in ventral view: 55 – *Aulacoderus inspinosus* sp. nov.; 56 – *A. obockianus* (Pic, 1914) (Assab). 57, 58. Same, lateral view: 57 – *A. inspinosus* sp. nov.; 58 – *A. obockianus* (Assab). Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 55, 57; B – Figs 56, 58.
Obr. 55–58. 55, 56. Aedeagus, ventrální pohled: 55 – *Aulacoderus inspinosus* sp. nov.; 56 – *A. obockianus* (Pic, 1914) (Assab). 57, 58. Dtto, laterální pohled: 57 – *A. inspinosus* sp. nov.; 58 – *A. obockianus* (Assab). Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 55, 57; B – Obr. 56, 58.

Variation. Body length 1.9–2.7 mm; brownish markings of elytra may be entirely absent or well-developed, varying from small triangular spot to transverse band; lateral angulation of pronotum varying in prominence, usually distinct; antennomere XI in males 2.7–3.0 times as long as wide; denticles of median lobe of aedeagus mostly well-developed, reduced in

number and rather slight (visible under compound microscope only) in specimens from the central Sahara.

Distribution. Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Eritrea, Mali, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

Remarks. Marseul (1897) described *Anthicus mohammedis* from an unstated number of specimens collected in Hejaz, a region along the Red Sea coast in Saudi Arabia. Hille (1984b) only examined the female syntype from MNHN, but did not see additional specimens from Saudi Arabia. He found this species to be very similar to *A. picheyrei*, especially in having large eyes and a prominent lateral constriction of the pronotum that is connected by a dorsal impression.

Peyerimhoff (1943) described *Anthicus picheyrei* from a single, supposedly female specimen captured by Dr. Picheyre in September 1941, at light near Tamanrasset in southern Algeria. Hille (1984b) examined the male holotype, and was the first to describe the male characters.

Having examined both type specimens mentioned above, and rather extensive additional material, I found *A. picheyrei* identical with *A. mohammedis*, especially in having a simple and evenly setose apex of female tergum VII, which seems to be the only character useful for distinguishing females of this species from the very close and sympatric *A. bouvieri*. Consequently, *A. picheyrei* is placed here in synonymy with *A. mohammedis*, which is regarded as widespread species, ranging from Morocco to Oman.

The records of *Aulacoderus mohammedis* from Saudi Arabia by Uhmann (1998) are based on misidentified specimens of *A. inoblitus* (listed above under this species). The records from the United Arab Emirates by Telnov (2008) belong at least partly to *A. inspinosus* sp. nov., based on the included habitus figure and locality data (the respective specimens were not available for study).

Aulacoderus obockianus species-group

Diagnosis. Pronotal constriction inconspicuous, situated near base, disc at most moderately impressed at constricted place; antebasal sulcus of pronotum well-developed; male sternum VII nearly simple; apex of tegmen simple, with some fine setae on margins; median lobe with paired lamelliform structure in central part and group of finger-shaped subapical papillae.

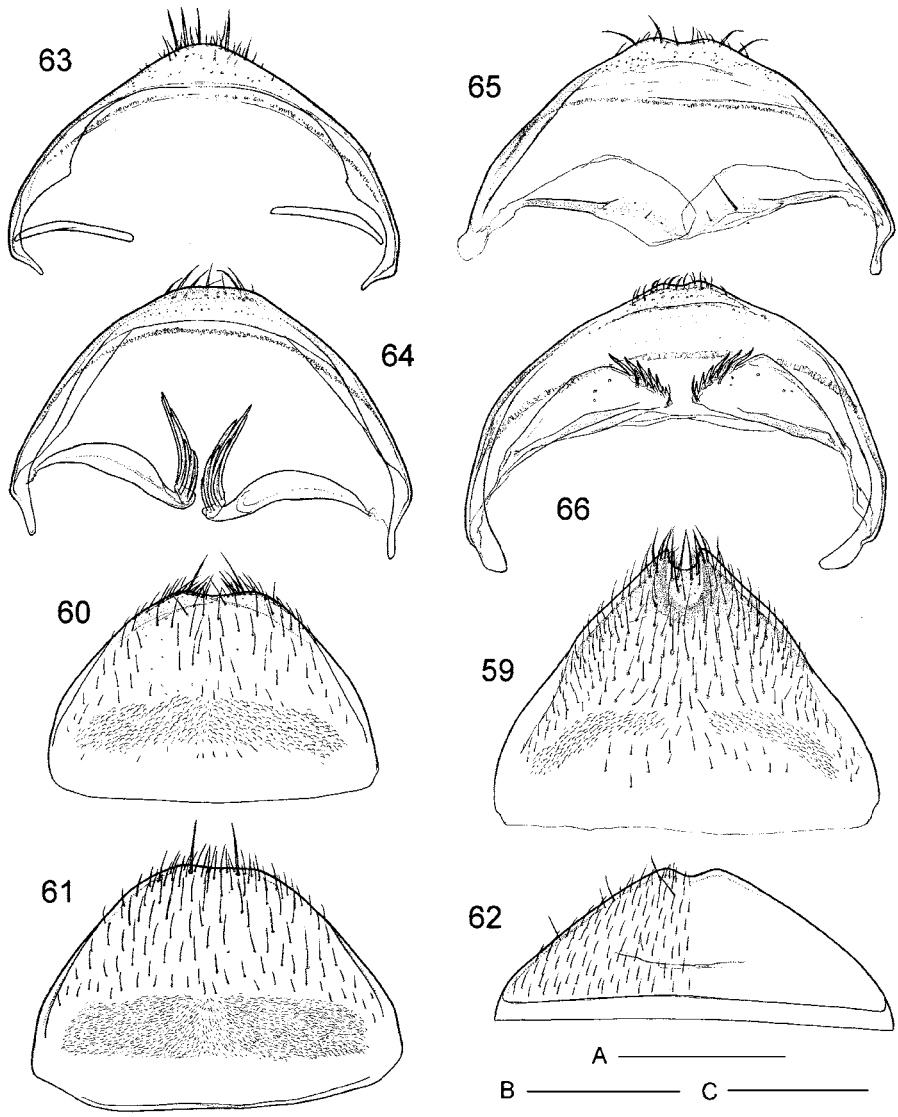
Species included: *A. obockianus* (Pic, 1914) and *A. inspinosus* sp. nov. Also included are *A. ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900), *A. lyonichoides* (Kolbe, 1883), and *A. techovi* (Pic, 1913) from Africa.

Remarks. Rather distinctive group, well-characterized by the shape of the pronotum and male characters. Five included species have nearly identical aedeagi, including the inner structures of the median lobe, and differ mainly by the shape and setation of male tergum VII and the paired sclerites of sternum VII (Figs 64–66).

Aulacoderus inspinosus sp. nov.
(Figs 55, 57, 65, 93, 108)

Type locality. United Arab Emirates, Hatta, 24°49′N E 56°07′E, 315 m.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "United Arab Emirates, Hatta, 315 m, light trap 24°49′N: 56°07′E 26.ii.-10.v.2006 leg. A. van Harten [p] // BMNH{E} 2011-124 A. van Harten [p]" (BMNH). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, same data as holotype (BMNH, ZKDC); 1 ♂, "Oman-Az Zahirah pr. Mahdah env. N 24°22′ E 56°00′ J. Halada lgt. 6.iv.2013 [p]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "C YEMEN, Shibam W Saywun, N15°54′N E48°39′, 681 m, 4.IV.2007, lgt. P. Kabátek [p]" (ZKDC);



Figs 59–66. 59–61. Female tergum VII: 59 – *Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (Agios Georgios); 60 – *A. bouvieri* (Pic, 1898) (Dewele); 61 – *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879) (Wadi Surdud). 62. *A. obockianus* (Pic, 1914), male sternum VII (Assab). 63–66. Male abdominal segment VIII, ventral view: 63 – *A. bouvieri* (Wadi Salbukh); 64 – *A. ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900) (Kenya, Lodwar, MNHN); 65 – *A. inspinosus* sp. nov.; 66 – *A. obockianus* (Assab). Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 61, 63, 64, 66; B – Figs 62; C – Figs 59, 60, 65.

Obr. 59–66. 59–61. samičí tergum VII: 59 – *Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (Agios Georgios); 60 – *A. bouvieri* (Pic, 1898) (Dewele); 61 – *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879) (Wadi Surdud). 62. *A. obockianus* (Pic, 1914), samčí sternum VII (Assab). 63–66. Samčí zadečkový článek VIII, ventrální pohled: 63 – *A. bouvieri* (Wadi Salbukh); 64 – *A. ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900) (Keňa, Lodwar, MNHN); 65 – *A. inspinosus* sp. nov.; 66 – *A. obockianus* (Assab). Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 61, 63, 64, 66; B – Obr. 62; C – Obr. 59, 60, 65.

1 ♂, "N Sama il 400 m Quaylah 21.IV.85 23°21′N/58°03′E [p] // Oman C. Holzschuh [p] // Aulacoderus peyroni (Pic) det.G.Uhmann 1996 [p+h]" (ZSMC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.9 mm. Head and pronotum reddish, elytra largely yellowish with slightly darker base and rather conspicuous, brownish transverse band (Fig. 108); legs and antennae reddish, antennomere XI darker, reddish-brown.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide including eyes, base widely rounded in dorsal view; tempora narrowing posteriorly, temporal angles indistinct. Eyes large and convex. Surface minutely and densely punctate dorsally, punctures narrowly separated. Setae thin, appressed to subdecumbent; few short tactile setae. Antennae moderately long, distinctly enlarged in distal third; antennomere X about as long as wide, XI 2.7 times as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrower than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly, moderately constricted just before base in dorsal view; disc at most shallowly impressed before base, with short transverse carina at antero-lateral margin of constriction, and distinctly angled/projecting laterally in dorsal view. Surface minutely, densely punctate, similar to that on head. Setation largely as on head; constriction more densely setose laterally.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; humeri distinct, apical margin with distinct pointed protrusion near pore. Surface minutely, rather densely punctate. Setae somewhat longer than on head, subdecumbent, with scattered short tactile setae.

Legs simple, moderately long and slender.

Abdominal sternum VII with shallow apical emargination; sternum VIII forming pair of larger, thin sclerites, with few scattered setae. Tergum VIII slightly produced and with shallow apical emargination (Fig. 65). Aedeagus as in Figs 55, 57; apical portion of tegmen about 0.4 times as long as basal-piece.

Female. Externally differing from male as follows: elytral apices simple; antennomere XI shorter (at most 2.5 times as long as wide); sternum VII simple, tergum VII triangular, with slight apical notch.

Variation. Body length 2.2–3.1 mm; base of elytra may be both yellowish and distinctly darkened, transverse band sometimes reduced to median spot; pronotum as wide as to slightly narrower than head; antennomere XI in males 2.7–2.9 times as long as wide.

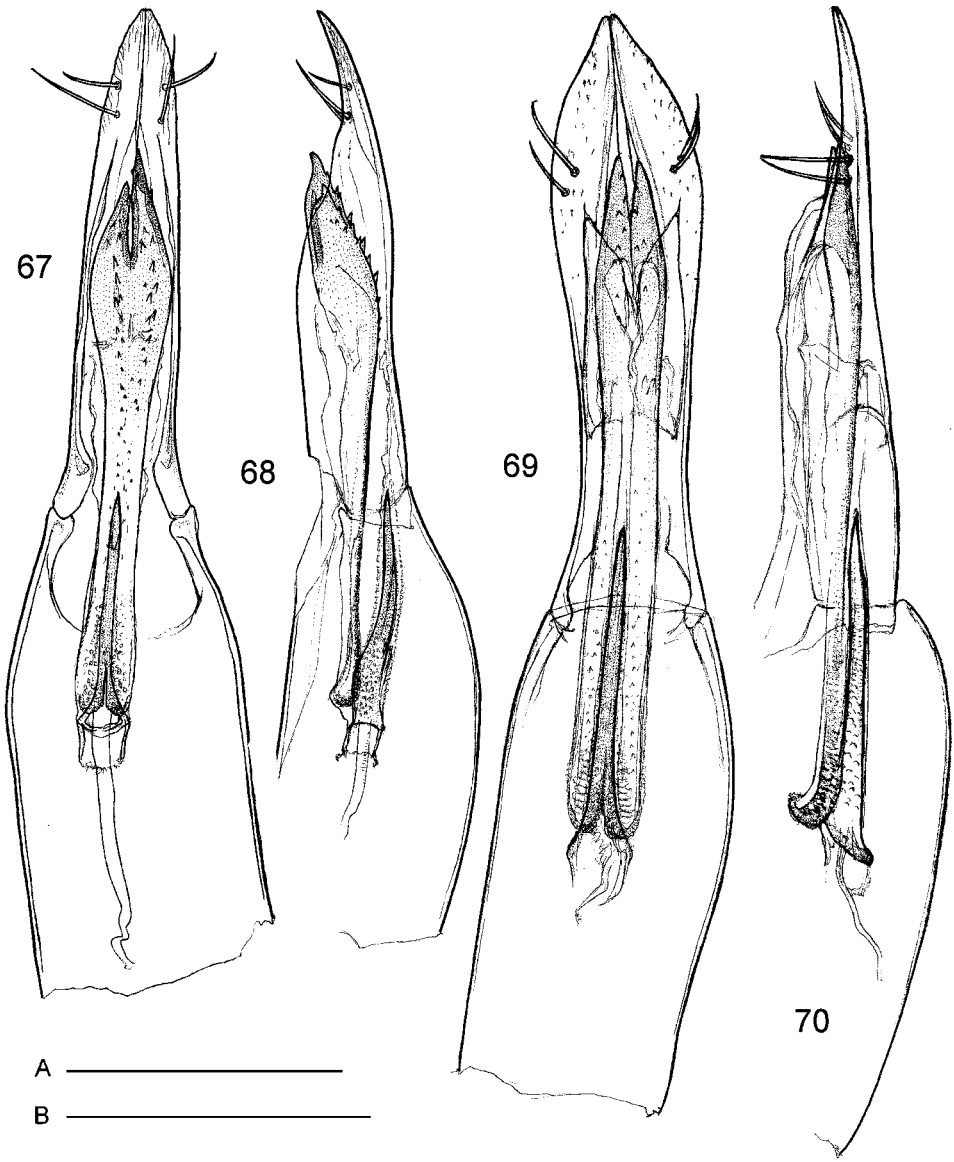
Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus inspinosus* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. obockianus* species-group as suggested by similarity of the male characters. It is close to *A. obockianus* and *A. ganglbaueri* in having a slightly produced and shallowly emarginate apex of male tergum VIII, but differs by the nearly asetose sclerites of male sternum VIII, and lack of a fringe of robust setae (cf. Figs 65 *versus* 64, 66). All specimens are largely paler coloured, while those of *A. obockianus* from Djibouti and Yemen (Kamaran Island) are distinctly darker; however these characters are typically variable.

Etymology. From Latin *in-spinosus* (not spinulose); referring to the scanty setation of sternite VIII in males.

Distribution. Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Aulacoderus obockianus (Pic, 1914)
(Figs 56, 58, 62, 66, 109)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *obockianus* Pic, 1914: 184.
Anthicus (Aulacoderus) obockianus: Hille (1984b): 152, figs 463–467 (redescription, rec. Eritrea).



Figs 67–70. 67, 68. *Aulacoderus alitiensis* (Pic, 1897) (Dire Dawa): 67 – aedeagus in ventral view; 68 – same, lateral view. 69, 70. *A. peyroni* (Pic, 1900) (Syria): 69 – aedeagus in ventral view; 70 – same, lateral view. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 69, 70; B – Figs 67, 68.

Obr. 67–70. 67, 68. *Aulacoderus alitiensis* (Pic, 1897) (Dire Dawa): 67 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 68 – dtto, laterální pohled. 69, 70. *A. peyroni* (Pic, 1900) (Sýrie): 69 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 70 – dtto, laterální pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 69, 70; B – Obr. 67, 68.

Type locality. Djibouti, Obock.
Material examined: **Eritrea**: 5 ♂♂, Assab, 1907, Katona [= K. Kittenberger lgt.] (NHMW, ZSMC, ZKDC). **Yemen**: 1 ♀, Kamaran Island, 27.ii.1903, M. Cameron lgt. (BMNH).
Diagnosis. Small brownish species; elytra pale yellowish with brown markings (Fig. 109). Head unevenly, moderately widely rounded posteriorly; eyes medium-sized, moderately convex; male antennomere XI about 2.7 times as long as wide; pronotum widely rounded anteriorly, distinctly constricted laterally near base; disc at most shallowly impressed posteriorly, angulately projecting laterally at anterior margin of constriction in dorsal view. Male sternum VII moderately emarginate apically (Fig. 62); sternum VIII forming pair of wider, finely lobed sclerites, with fringe of coarse setae/spines medially (Fig. 66); tergum VII simple; tergum VIII slightly produced posteriorly and with slight apical emargination (Fig. 66). Female sternum VII simple; tergum VII subtruncate to slightly emarginate apically. Aedeagus as in Figs 56, 58; apical portion of tegmen about 0.4 times as long as basal-piece.
Variation. Body length 2.0–2.6 mm; elytra typically with dark base, lateral margins, suture, and transverse band, which may be interrupted at the middle of each elytron; one specimen with elytra largely brownish, except paler oval spot in apical half of each elytron.
Distribution. Djibouti, Eritrea, Yemen.
Remarks. Pic (1914) described *Anthicus* (*Aulacoderus*) *obockianus* from an unstated number of specimens collected at Obock, which is a port town in present-day Djibouti. Hille (1984b) did not examine the types, but did work with four specimens from Assab and Gibdo in Eritrea, and was the first to describe the male characters.

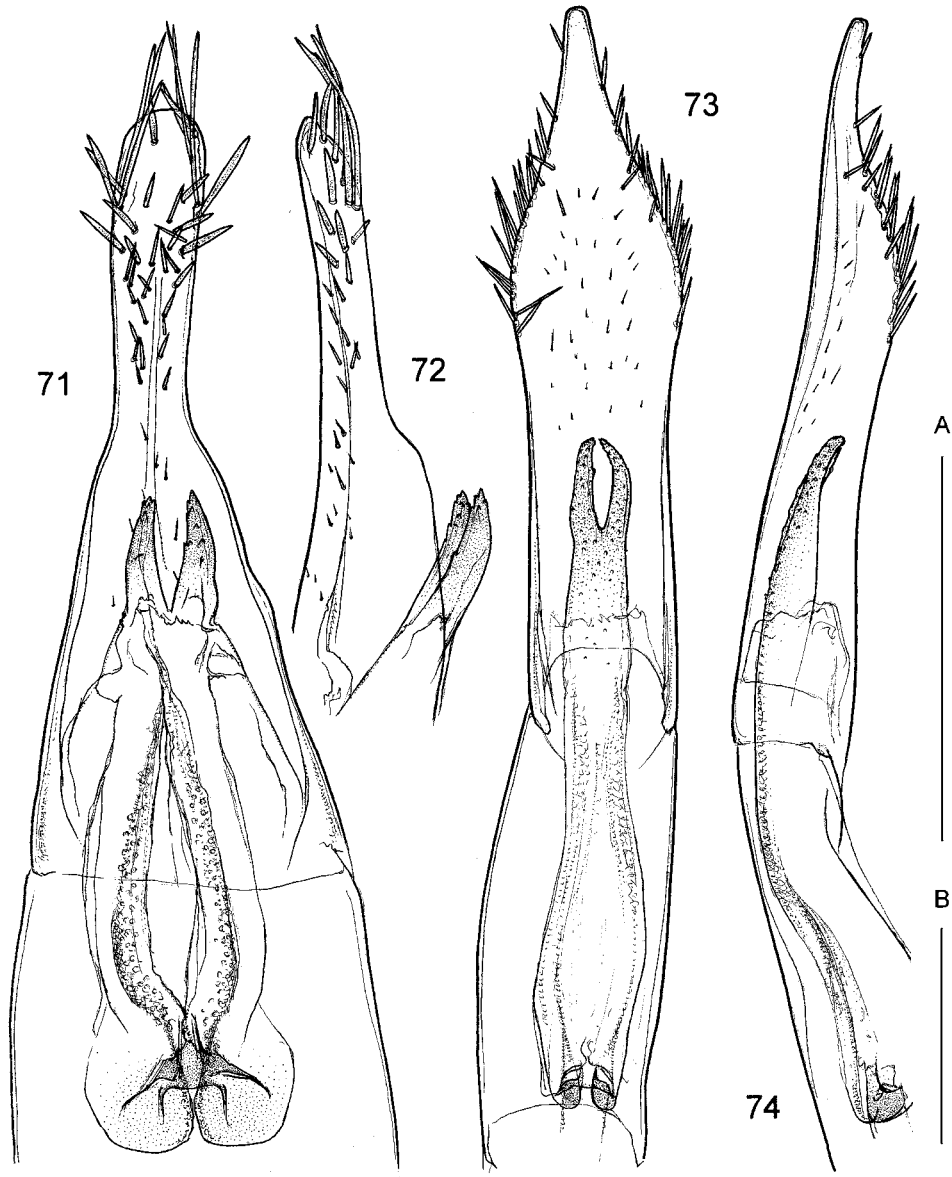
The specimens from Assab originate from the same maritime area (ca 100 km NW from Obock) and agree with the original description, especially in having cruciform dark markings of the elytra (Fig. 109), and a dorsally reduced constriction of the pronotum ("sillon basal interrompu au milieu"). The single female from Kamaran Island appears to be identical to the specimens from Obock, however the occurrence of *A. obockianus* in Yemen and the Palaearctic Region should be confirmed by finding addional male specimens.

Aulacoderus peyroni species-group

Diagnosis. Pronotal constriction well-developed, distant from base, disc rather distinctly impressed at constricted place; antebasal sulcus of pronotum reduced; male sternum VII with deep apical notch; apex of tegmen well-sclerotized, flattened, deeply incised, with two pairs of long, robust setae; median lobe well-slerotized and bifurcate apically, with single, long, spine-like sclerite basally.
Species included: *A. peyroni* (Pic, 1900) and two species from Africa, *A. alitienensis* (Pic, 1897) and *A. ghanensis* (Hille, 1984).
Remarks. Small group of three externally very similar species that are comparatively robust (more sclerotized), and differ only by details of the aedeagi (shape of apical portion of tegmen and median lobe). Their ranges seem to be allopatric, at least in case of the first two species, but further records are needed.

Aulacoderus alitienensis (Pic, 1897)
(Figs 67, 68)

Remarks. *Aulacoderus alitienensis* was described from an unstated number of specimens collected in "Abyssinie: Alitiena" (Pic 1897a), which refers probably to Alitena in northern



Figs 71–74. 71, 72. *Aulacoderus adensis* sp. nov.: 71 – aedeagus in ventral view; 72 – same (apical part), lateral view. 73, 74. *A. inoblitus* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913 (syntype): 73 – aedeagus in ventral view; 74 – same, lateral view. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 71, 72; B – Figs 73, 74.

Obr. 71–74. 71, 72. *Aulacoderus adensis* sp. nov.: 71 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 72 – dtto (apikální část), laterální pohled. 73, 74. *A. inoblitus* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913 (syntyp): 73 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 74 – dtto, laterální pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 71, 72; B – Obr. 73, 74.

Ethiopia (ca. 14°31′N 39°34′E). Later, Pic (1951) also described *Aulacoderus alitienensis* var. *breveapicalis* from central Ethiopia (Mulu, above the Muger valley, ca. 2400 m a.s.l.). The species was recorded from Yemen by Pic & Hawkins (1957), and thus listed in the Palaearctic catalogue by Chandler et al. (2008).

Hille (1984b) examined a female syntype of *A. alitienensis*, the male holotype of its variety *breveapicalis*, and another male specimen bearing the data "Meneghetti, Dire Dawa" (all MNHN). He identified both males as *A. peyroni*, mentioned the overall external similarity of this species and *A. alitienensis*, including the similar aedeagal structure, but refrained from establishing their synonymy due to the lack of male specimens from Alitena.

Having examined the female syntype from Alitena, and the four male specimens collected recently near Dire Dawa (9°41.842′N 41°58.450′E; all ZKDC), I can only agree with Hille that *Aulacoderus alitienensis* does not present clear differences from *A. peyroni* in external characters, which is a common problem in species-group of this genus. As for aedeagus, the specimens from Dire Dawa are moderately aberrant in some details, e.g. narrower apical portion of tegmen, paired robust setae situated rather subapically (cf. Figs 67, 68 *versus* 69, 70). Unfortunately, more extensive material from Ethiopia, especially from its northern regions, was not available and will be necessary to resolve the relationships within this group.

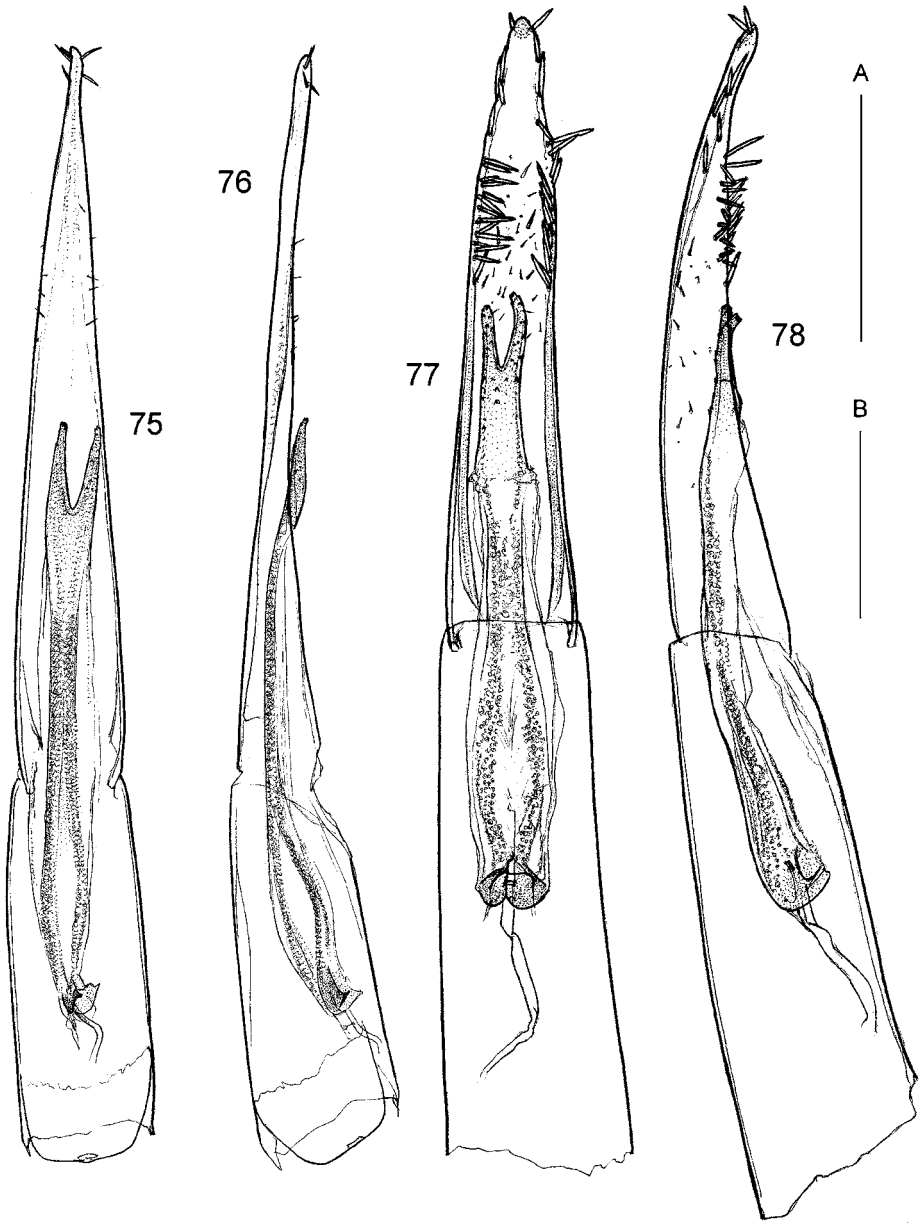
Aulacoderus ghanensis (Hille, 1984)
(Figs 83, 84)

Remarks. *Aulacoderus ghanensis* was described from two male specimens collected by S. Endrödy-Younga in the Brong-Ahafo Region in the central part of Ghana (Hille 1984c). It was later recorded by Uhmann (1988b) from Yemen, based on a series of specimens identified by J. C. van Hille, and the species was thus listed by Chandler et al. (2008).

I have examined a paratype of *A. ghanensis* from ZSMC (coll. G. Uhmann). It is undoubtedly very close to *A. alitienensis* from Ethiopia and *A. peyroni* from the Arabian Peninsula, showing rather detailed differences in the male characters, mainly in having a narrow and somewhat triangular tegmen apex and median lobe with shorter apical prongs and reduced denticulation on inner side (cf. Figs 83, 84 *versus* 67, 68). The Yemeni specimens were re-identified as *A. peyroni*, and they are listed below under this species (Hadda, 30.v.1987, H. Mühle lgt., ZSMC).

Aulacoderus peyroni (Pic, 1900)
(Figs 69, 70, 85, 87, 92, 110)

Anthicus peyroni Pic, 1900: 78.
Anthicus peyroni: Bodenheimer (1937): 134 (rec. Israel).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *peyroni*: Pic (1902b): 186 (rec. Jordan); Pic (1911): 67 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hariri (1968): 207 (check-list); Hille (1984b): 143, figs 435–439 (redescription, rec. Ethiopia).
Aulacoderus peyroni: Peyerimhoff (1907): 25 (rec. Sinai Peninsula); Uhmann (1988a): 405 (rec. Jordan), (1995): 43 (rec. Oman), (1998): 102 (rec. Saudi Arabia, distribution); Alfierii (1976): 151 (note); Uhmann et al. (2005): 47 (rec. Jordan, distribution); Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution).
Aulacoderus alitienensis var. *breveapicalis* Pic, 1951: 136.
Aulacoderus alitienensis var. *breveapicalis*: Hille (1984b): 143 (synonymy).



Figs 75–78. 75, 76. *Aulacoderus klapperichi* sp. nov.: 75 – aedeagus in ventral view; 76 – same, lateral view. 77, 78. *A. postnotatus* (Pic, 1910) (Gebel Um Lehas): 77 – aedeagus in ventral view; 78 – same, lateral view. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 77, 78; B – Figs 75, 76.

Obr. 75–78. 75, 76. *Aulacoderus klapperichi* sp. nov.: 75 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 76 – dtto, laterální pohled. 77, 78. *A. postnotatus* (Pic, 1910) (Gebel Um Lehas): 77 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 78 – dtto, laterální pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 77, 78; B – Obr. 75, 76.

Type locality. Syria.
Type material. Syntype ♂ [triangular card], "type [h; yellowish label] //Aulacoderus Peyroni Pic desire Syria [h]" (coll. Pic, MNHN).
Additional material. Egypt: 1 ♂, S Sinai, Wadi Isla, Bir Tarfa, 1430 m, 13.–14.IV.1940 [coll. Alfieri] (coll. Frey, NHMB). **Oman**: 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Jebel Samhan, ca. 1100–1200 m, 23.–25. ix.2003, R. Červenka lgt. (ZKDC); 8 ♂♂, N of Juta, 17°11′N 54°56′E, 380 m, 13.iv.2013, J. Halada lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Rakhyut, 16°45′N 53°24′E, 5–20 m, 23.iii.2015, J. Halada lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♂♂, Tawi Attair env., ca. 700–800 m, 23.–25.ix.2003, R. Červenka lgt. (ZKDC). **Saudi Arabia**: 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Bani Rizam, 18°07′N 42°27′E, 2230 m, 2.ix.1984, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Harithi, 21°18′N 40°18′E, 23.–24.v.1985, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB, ZSMC); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Jeddah-Taif, 1200–1800 m, 1.v.1979 [no collector, Exped. KAU-NHMB] (NHMB); 1 ♂, Khamis Mushayt, BAC camp, 18°18′N 42°44′E, 2000 m, 3.v.1977, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 4 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, Makkah, Uqdah, 21°07′N 40°25′E, 30./31.v.1985, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Wadi Shuqub, 20°39′N 41°13′E, 1440 m, 6.iv.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 ♂, Wadi Turabah, 25°29′N 41°15′E, 1400 m, 20.iv.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB). **Syria**: 1 ♂, Syria [h] // [male sex-mark] // Peyroni det. v. Krekich [p+h]" (NHMW). **Yemen**: 2 ♂♂, U. El Kasaba, 26.viii.1965, G. Scorteci lgt. (ADBC); 1 ♂, 2 km E of Hammam Ali, 14°40′N 41°10′E, 1667 m, 12.iv.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♀, Haraz Mts, S slope of Mt. Al lan, 2000 m, 23.vi.2010, V. Hula & J. Niedobová lgt. (NMPC); 1 ♂, Haraz Mts, Manacha, 11.vi.2009, V. Hula lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Jabal Bura, NEE of Al Hudaydah, 14°52′N 43°24′E, 225–600 m, 19.–21.iii.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 5 ♀♀, Jebel Jihaf, ca. 2310 m, 4.x.1937, H. Scott & E. B. Britton lgt. (BMNH); 1 ♂, 20 km W of Lawdar, 13°53′N 45°48′E, 1100 m, 26.–27.iii.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Madinat ash Shirq, 14°45′N 43°51′E, 1027 m, 7.iv.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀, Sana'a, Hadda, 30.v.1987, H. Mühle lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♀, Sana'a, Wadi Dhar, 21.v.1987, H. Mühle lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Sana'a env., Bait Bows dam, 13°16.398′N 44°11.634′E, 2300 m, 28.v.2010, V. Hula & J. Niedobová lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, same date, except: 21.vi.2010 (ZKDC); 1 ♂, 25 k SWW of Sayhut, 15°10′N 51°02′E, 20 m, 17.x.2005, S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Wadi Dahr, NW of Sana'a, 15°26′N 44°08′E, 2199 m, 5.x.2005, S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC).
Diagnosis. Yellowish to reddish, glossy, more sclerotized species, with somewhat more robust legs, usually with rather distinct brownish transverse band in posterior half of elytra. Head base unevenly, mostly widely rounded; eyes medium-sized, moderately convex; male antennomere XI at most 3.1 times as long as wide; pronotum robust, widely rounded anteriorly; pronotal constriction conspicuous, lengthily setose laterally, disc distinctly impressed, with short carina at antero-lateral margin of constriction, moderately angled laterally in dorsal view. Male sternum VII with rather deep apical notch (Fig. 87); male tergum VIII forming simple arched, nearly asetose sclerite (Fig. 85). Aedeagus as in Figs 69, 70; apical portion of tegmen about 1.1 times as long as basal-piece.
Variation. Body length 2.4–2.7 mm; dark transverse band of elytra mostly rather contrasting, moderately widened on suture, rarely vague or strongly reduced to small median spot on suture; head more or less widely rounded posteriorly; male antennomere XI 2.6–3.1 times as long as wide; punctation of head and pronotum minute to rather coarse and dense.
Distribution. Egypt, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen.
Remarks. Pic (1900) described *Anthicus peyroni* from an unstated number of specimens (with both sexes included), originating from Syria, that were deposited in his collection and

NHMW. Hille (1984b) examined two syntypes (♂♀) from the Pic Collection (MNHN) and was the first to describe its male characters.

Having examined a male syntype and numerous additional specimens from different parts of the Arabian Peninsula, I found *Aulacoderus peyroni* comparatively stable in male abdominal characters. However, Hille's (1984b) and other records from Ethiopia are tentatively attributed to *A. alitienensis*, based on moderate differences between the aedeagi, mainly in the shape of tegmen (see Remarks under this species; cf. Figs 69, 70 *versus* 67, 68).

The records of *Aulacoderus peyroni* from Saudi Arabia by Uhmann (1998) are based mostly on misidentified specimens of *A. mohammedis* and *A. bouvieri*, and those from Jordan (Uhmann 2005) belong to *A. klapperichi* sp. nov. and *A. coarcticollis* (the respective specimens are listed under these species).

Aulacoderus sulcifer species-group

Diagnosis. Pronotal constriction very conspicuous, distant from base, disc deeply impressed at constricted place; antebasal sulcus of pronotum reduced; male sternum VII with thin posterior margin shallowly emarginate medially; apex of tegmen simple, with fringed setae on margins to nearly asetose; median lobe with paired, well-sclerotized, apical prongs.
Species included: *A. adensis* sp. nov., *A. inoblitus* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913, *A. klapperichi* sp. nov., *A. postnotatus* (Pic, 1910), *A. sefrensis* (Pic, 1894), and *A. sulcifer* (Pic, 1893).
Remarks. Rather distinct group, well-defined by combination of the above listed male characters.Three of the included species, *A. inoblitus*, *A. klapperichi*, and *A. postnotatus*, are extremely close, and their identity should be confirmed by further studies and new collections.

Aulacoderus adensis sp. nov.
(Figs 71, 72)

Type locality. Yemen, Aden.
Type material. Holotype, ♂: "Arabia Aden E. Simon [h]" (NHMW).
Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.2 mm. Body brownish; legs and antennae reddish brown, tibiae and tarsi slightly paler than femora.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide including eyes, base somewhat unevenly, moderately widely rounded in dorsal view; tempora narrowing, temporal angles absent. Eyes medium-sized, convex. Surface glossy, minutely punctate dorsally, punctures separated. Setae thin, appressed to subdecumbent. Antennae rather long, moderately enlarged in distal third; antennomere X 1.2 times, XI 2.8 times as long as wide.

Pronotum elongate, 1.1 times as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head including eyes, somewhat widely rounded anteriorly, rather strongly constricted in posterior half; disc distinctly impressed, with transverse carina at antero-lateral margin of constriction, rather rounded laterally in dorsal view. Surface glossy, minutely punctate, like that of head. Setation largely as on head; constricted portion more lengthily setose laterally.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide; humeri distinct, apical margin with pointed protrusion near distinct pore. Surface glossy, minutely punctate; punctures distinctly separated. Setae slightly longer than on head, subdecumbent, with scattered short tactile setae.

Legs simple, slender.

Abdominal sternum VII moderately emarginate apically. Tergum VIII at most slightly produced, rather unevenly rounded apically. Aedeagus as in Figs 71, 72; apical portion of tegmen about 1.3 times as long as basal-piece.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus adensis* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. sulcifer* species-group. It can be distinguished by shape of the tegmen, which is subparallel in the apical third and widely rounded apically, and being conspicuously setose, including some robust and/or very long setae. The single specimen is rather small, brownish, and lacking dark markings ofn the elytra, but these characters are usually variable in other species.

Etymology. Named after the type locality.

Distribution. Yemen.

Aulacoderus inoblitus Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913
(Figs 73, 74)

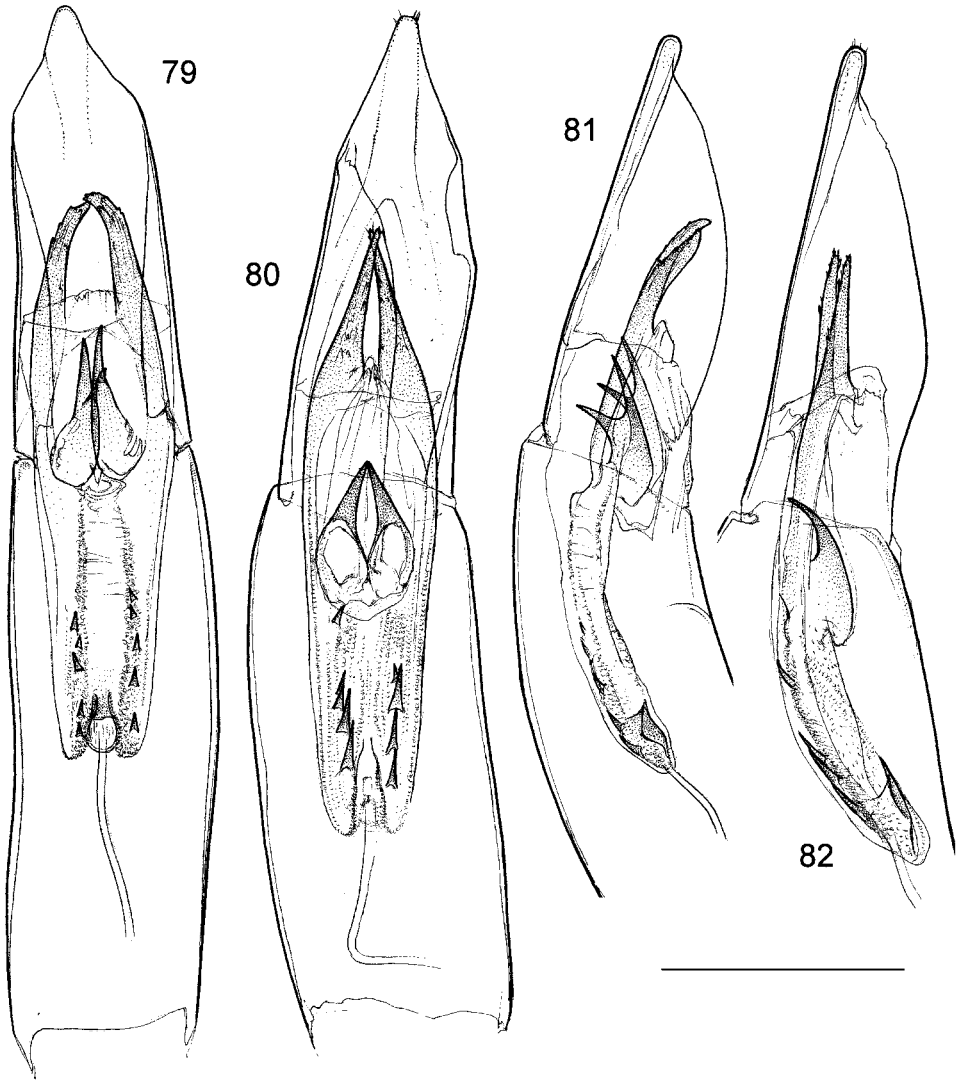
Aulacoderus inoblitus Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913: 225.
Aulacoderus inoblitus: Pic (1950): 153 (rec. Niger); Bonadona (1963b): 592 (rec. Chad).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *inoblitus*: Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Peyerimhoff (1931): 77 (rec. Algeria); Hille (1984b): 150, figs 455–457 (redescription, rec. Niger).
Microhoria inoblita: Chandler et al. (2008): 440 (catalogue, distribution).

Type locality. Algeria, South Oued Mya.

Type material. Syntypes: 1 ♂, "Type [p; round label, red circle] // S. Oued Mya Alger. C. Sahara 1912 Hartert & Hilg. [p; black frame] // [male sex-mark] // Brit. Mus. 1930-47 [p] // TYPE [p; red label] // inoblitus det. v. Krekich [p+h] // Aulacoderus inoblitus Krekich nov. sp. [h]" (BMNH); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data, except "Co-type" [p; round label, yellowish circle], sex-mark in female, and all lacking the last label (BMNH); 1 ♂, "S. Oued Mya Alger. C. Sahara V. 1912 [p+h] // Syntypus [p; orange label] // [male sex-mark] // inoblitus det.v.Krekich [p+h] // Kr [h] // DEI Müncheberg Col - 04953 [p; greenish label]" (SDEI); 1 ♂, "S. Oued Mya Alger. C. Sahara 1912 Hartert & Hilg. [p; black frame] // [male sex-mark] // TYPE [p; red label] // inoblitus det. v. Krekich [p+h] // inoblitus Krek [h; blue label]" (NHMW).

Additional material. Chad: 1 ♂, Ennedi, Bigor Nohr, 2.ix.1958, J. Mateu lgt. (DCDC); 1 ♂, Tibesti [locality illegible], 21.ix.1958, P. Bruneau de Miré lgt. (DCDC). **Niger**: 1 ♂, Tarraouaji Mts, 900 m, 8–12.ix.1947, L. Chopard & A. Villiers lgt. (MNHN); 1 ♂, Wadi Taghmeurt, Aïr Massif, 18°50′N 9°10′E, 27.viii.1983, P. C. Matteson lgt. (DCDC); 1 ♂, Iberkom, Aïr Massif, 18°55′N 8°40′E, 22.viii.1983, P. C. Matteson lgt. (DCDC). **Saudi Arabia**: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Wadi Al Ammariyah, 8.iv.1977, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB, ZSMC); 38 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Wadi Mizbil, 24°29′N 46°29′E, 13.iv.1977, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB, ZSMC, ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, Wadi Mutaiwijah, 8.iii.1977, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB).

Diagnosis. Small to medium-sized, mostly yellowish to pale reddish species, with brownish transverse band in posterior half of elytra (see Variation). Head elongate, base unevenly rounded; eye large and convex; antennomere XI in males about 3.6 times as long as wide; pronotal constriction very conspicuous, lengthily setose; disc deeply impressed, with distinct transverse carina at antero-lateral margins of constriction, rather rounded laterally in dorsal view. Male sternum VII simple; sternum VIII forming simple narrow sclerites; tergum VII simple; tergum VIII moderately produced and rather widely rounded apically. Female sternum



Figs 79–82. 79, 80. Aedeagus in ventral view: 79 – *Aulacoderus sefrensis* (Pic, 1894) (Aïn Sefra); 80 – *A. sulcifer* (Pic, 1893) (El Golea). 81, 82. Same, lateral view: 81 – *A. sefrensis* (Aïn Sefra); 82 – *A. sulcifer* (El Golea). Scale (0.2 mm).
Obr. 79–82. 79, 80. Aedeagus, ventrální pohled: 79 – *Aulacoderus sefrensis* (Pic, 1894) (Aïn Sefra); 80 – *A. sulcifer* (Pic, 1893) (El Golea). 81, 82. Dtto, laterální pohled: 81 – *A. sefrensis* (Aïn Sefra); 82 – *A. sulcifer* (El Golea). Měřítko (0,2 mm).

and tergum VII simple. Aedeagus as in Figs 73, 74; apical portion of tegmen about 1.5 times as long as basal-piece.

Variation. Body length 2.2–3.1 mm. The specimens from Saudia Arabia are mostly darker coloured, sometimes nearly solidly brownish.

Distribution. Algeria, Chad, Niger, Saudi Arabia.
Remarks. *Aulacoderus inoblitus* was described from a series of six specimens collected south of the Oued Mya Basin in central Algeria (Krekich-Strassoldo 1913). All six syntypes are identical, and fully agree in male characters with the redescription of *A. inoblitus* by Hille (1984b), which is based on specimens from Niger (a male from Tarraouaji Mts listed above). This species was probably inadvertently placed in *Microhoria* in the Palaearctic catalogue by Chandler et al. (2008).

Aulacoderus inoblitus is extremely close to *A. postnotatus*, differing only by the wider, laterally moderately lobed apical portion of the tegmen (cf. Figs 73, 74 *versus* 77, 78). The two species may also display different distributions. All known records of *A. inoblitus* from the Arabian peninsula are from its central desert (Riyadh prov.), while those of *A. postnotatus* are from within the western mountainous area (Ha'il, Makkah, Madinah, and Tabuk prov.). However, this separation of the two species, as well as identity of *A. postnotatus* (see relevant Remarks), should be confirmed by further studies.

Aulacoderus klapperichi sp. nov.
(Figs 75, 76)

Type locality. Jordan, Er Ramman, Zarqa valley [32°10′N 35°50′E].
Type material. Holotype, ♂: "O-Jordanien, Zerkatal b. Romana, 19.8.1966, leg. J. & S. Klapperich [p] // Aulacoderus peyroni (Pic) det. G. Uhmann 1987 [p+h]" (ZSMC). Paratypes: 13 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype (ZSMC, SMNS, ZKDC); 8 ♂♂, same data, except: 5.9.1966 (ZSMC, SMNS); 1 ♂, "Husban Prov., 5.–25.viii.2000 [no collector]" (ZKDC); 1 ♂, "PALESTINE Jericho 1.ix.1931 F. S. Bodenheimer [p+h] // Pres. by Imp. Inst. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1933–295. [p] // A(Aulacoderus) Peyroni Pic Dr. R. F. Heberdey [p+h]" (BMNH).
Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.9 mm. Head and pronotum reddish, head slightly darker, elytra largely yellowish to reddish, somewhat darker basally, with brownish transverse spot/band in posterior half; legs and antennae reddish.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide including eyes, base unevenly and moderately widely rounded in dorsal view; tempora narrowing posteriorly, temporal angles indistinct. Eyes large and convex. Surface minutely punctate dorsally, punctures distinctly separated. Setae thin, subdecumbent, with several short tactile setae. Antennae moderately enlarged in distal third; antennomere X 1.1 times, XI 3.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide as wide head including eyes, somewhat widely rounded anteriorly, strongly constricted in posterior half; pronotal disc deeply impressed, with short transverse carina at antero-lateral margin of constriction, rounded laterally in dorsal view. Surface glossy, minutely punctate, similar to that of head. Setation largely as on head; constriction lengthily setose at anterior margin and postero-laterally.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; humeri distinct, postscutellar impression absent, apical margin with pointed protrusion near pore. Surface minutely, rather densely punctate. Setae short, subdecumbent, with scattered short tactile setae.

Legs simple.

Abdominal sternum VII nearly simple, slightly and somewhat widely produced and rounded. Tergum VIII widely rounded posteriorly. Sternum VIII forming slight, narrow sclerites.

Tergum VIII moderately produced and rounded posteriorly. Aedeagus as in Figs 75, 76; apical portion of tegmen about 1.9 times as long as basal-piece.
Female. Externally differing from male as follows: elytral apices simple; antennomere XI 3.1 times as long as wide; sternum VII simple, somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly; tergum VII subtriangular, rounded apically.
Variation. Body length 2.4–2.9 mm; dark markings of elytra varying from a triangular spot to a more distinct, wider band.
Differential diagnosis. *Aulacoderus klapperichi* sp. nov. belongs to the *A. sulcifer* species-group. It is very close to *A. inoblitus* and *A. postnotatus*, differing only by shape of the tegmen, which is exteremely elongate, narrow and only sparsely setose (cf. Figs 75, 76 *versus* Figs 73, 74, 77, 78).
Etymology. Named in honour of the late Johann Klapperich, a well-known German entomologist, who collected most of the specimens of this species.
Distribution. Israel, Jordan.

Aulacoderus postnotatus (Pic, 1910) **stat. restit.**
(Figs 77, 78, 86)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sefrensis* var. *postnotata* [*sic*!] Pic, 1910: 38.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sefrensis* var. *postnotatus*: Pic (1911): 72 (catalogue); Nardi (2008): 4 (note on synonymy).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sefrensis* a. *postnotatus*: Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sefrensis* ssp. *postnotatus*: Schatzmayr & Koch (1934): 236 (note, rec. Sinai).
Aulocoderus [*sic*!] *sefrensis* var. *postnotatus*: Alfieri (1976): 161 (note).

Type locality. Egypt.
Type material. *Anthicus sefrensis postnotatus* – Syntype, ♀: "[two small plain labels] // Egypte [h] // Aulacoderus sefrensis var. [h] // Père Clainpanin [h; somewhat illegible] // type [h; yellowish label] // TYPE [p; red label] // sefrensis var postnotata Pic [h]" (MNHN).
Additional material. Egypt: 1 ♂, NE Sinai, sandy plain near Gebel Um Lehas, 6.iv.1924 (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♀, Zagazig, 5.vi.1913 [coll. Alfieri] (coll. Frey, NHMB); 1 ♀, Al Qahirah Gov., Meadi [Al Ma'adi], 15.vi.1930, H. Priesner lgt. (NHMB). **Saudi Arabia**: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Suwaydarah, 24°45′N 40°11′E, 910 m, 30.iv.1981, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 6 ♂♂, Nugrah, 25°36′N 41°23′E, 1000 m, 3.v.1981, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB, ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, Wadi Wahbah [probably NE of Makkah, 18°9′54″N 43°4′54″E], 3.–4.vi.1982, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB, ZKDC); 1 ♂, 155 km before Tayma, road to Tabuk, 1150 m, 22.iv.1979 [no collector, Exped. NHMB] (NHMB).
Diagnosis. Small to medium-sized, mostly yellowish to pale reddish species, with brownish transverse band on posterior half of elytra (see Variation). Head somewhat elongate, base unevenly rounded; eyes large and convex; male antennomere XI about 3.2 times as long as wide; pronotal constriction conspicuous, lengthily setose laterally; disc deeply impressed, with transverse carina at antero-lateral margins of constriction, rather rounded laterally in dorsal view. Male sternum VII simple; sternum VIII forming pair of simple, moderately lobed sclerites; tergum VII simple; tergum VIII moderately produced, somewhat widely rounded apically (Fig. 86). Female sternum and tergum VII simple. Aedeagus as in Figs 77, 78; apical portion of tegmen about 1.2 times as long as basal-piece.

Variation. Body length 2.2–3.1 mm. Transverse brownish band of elytra varying in width and prominence, rather vague in several specimens from Saudi Arabia.
Distribution. Egypt, Saudi Arabia.
Remarks. Pic (1910) described *Anthicus* (*Aulacoderus*) *sefrensis* var. *postnotatus* from an unstated number of specimens collected in Egypt (without more precise locality data). According to Nardi (2008), it was inadvertently synonymized with *Aulacoderus sefrensis* by Winkler (1927), who treated this name as infrasubspecific (colour aberration).

The single syntype examined is a female, differing from *A. sefrensis* in the following characters: head narrower, 1.3 times as long as wide, base unevenly, moderately widely rounded, with indication of temporal angles, its surface minutely but distinctly punctate, glossy, lacking microsculpture. These characters are shared by three additional specimens from Egypt, including a male from NE Sinai, the aedeagus of which is clearly different from that of *A. sefrensis* (cf. Figs 77, 78 *versus* 79, 81), which supports recognition of *A. postnotatus* at the species level.

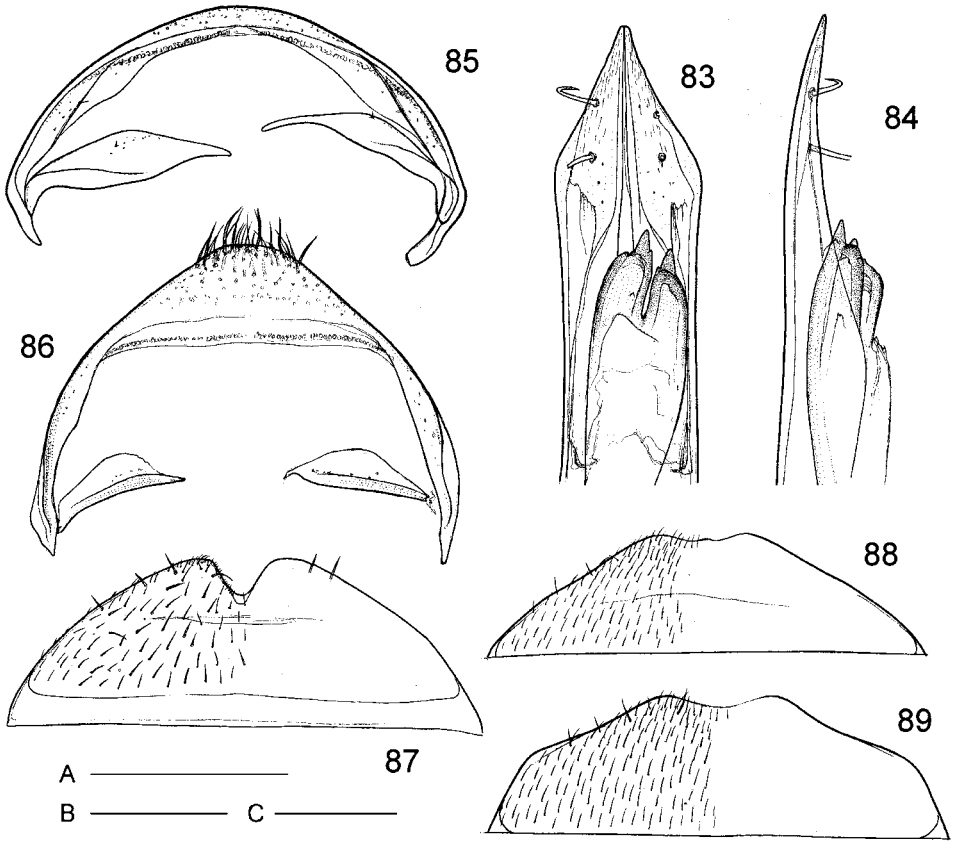
On the other hand, *Aulacoderus postnotatus* can be easily confused with *A. inoblitus*, differing only moderately in the shape of tegmen. More material, especially from Egypt, is needed to confirm differences and identity of these two very close species.

Aulacoderus sefrensis spp. *postnotatus* was recorded from five localities in Egypt by Carl Koch (Schatzmayr & Koch 1934), however no additional specimens were found in his collection in MSNM (M. Pavesi, pers. comm.). No attempt was made to check the Egyptian collections mentioned by Schatzmayr & Koch (1934).

Aulacoderus sefrensis (Pic, 1894)
(Figs 79, 81, 88, 111)

Anthicus sefrensis Pic, 1894a: lxxviii.
Aulacoderus sefrensis: Bonadona (1956): 118 (rec. Algeria); Bonadona (1959): 127 (rec. Mauretania); Alfierii (1976): 151 (rec. Sinai); Hille (1984b): 159 (redescription); Uhmann (1985): 202 (rec. Algeria); Uhmann et al. (2005): 47 (distribution); Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution); Telnov (2011): 16 (rec. Morocco).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sefrensis*: Pic (1894b): 79 (note); Chobaut (1896): 376 (rec. Algeria); Pic (1911): 72 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 159, figs 489–490 (redescription, rec. Algeria).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sefrensis* var. *zizyphi* Pic, 1902a: 65.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sefrensis* var. *zizyphi*: Pic (1911): 72 (catalogue).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sefrensis* a. *zizyphi*: Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue).
Aulacoderus sefrensis var. *zizyphi*: Alfieri (1976): 151 (rec. Egypt, Sinai).

Type locality. Algeria, Aïn Sefra [32°45′N 00°35′W].
Type material. *Anthicus sefrensis* – Syntypes: 1 ♀, "Aïn Sefra Hénon [p] // type [h; yellowish label] // TYPE [p; red label] // sefrensis Pic [h]"; 1 ♀, "Aïn Sefra Hénon [p] // type [h] // jujubiers Juin 93 [h; somewhat illegible]"; 1 ♀, "Aïn Sefra Hénon [p] // type [h] // a sefrensis Pic du Fr Bull LXXVIII [h]"; 1 ♂, "Aïn Sefra Hénon [p] // type [h] // Aulacoderus sefrensis Pic [h]" (all coll. Pic, MNHN).
Anthicus sefrensis var. *ziziphy* – Syntype ♂, "A. Sefra [h] type [h; yellowish card] // TYPE [p; red label] // v. zizyphi Pic [h]" (coll. Pic, MNHN).
Material examined. Algeria: 14 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, Aïn Sefra, v.1896, A. Chobaut lgt. (ZSMC, HNHM, DCDC); 7 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Aïn Sefra [no date] A. Chobaut lgt. (NHMW); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Aïn Sefra, v.–vi.1896, L. Bleuse lgt. (NHMW, DCDC); 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Aïn Sefra (Oran), L. Bleuse lgt.



Figs 83–89. 83, 84. *Aulacoderus ghanensis* (Hille, 1984) (paratype); 83 – apical part of aedeagus, ventral view; 84 – same, lateral view. 85, 86. Male abdominal segment VIII: 85 – *A. peyroni* (Pic, 1900) (Syria); 86 – *A. postnotatus* (Gebel Um Lehas). 87–89. Male sternum VII: 87 – *A. peyroni* (Syria); 88 – *A. sefrensis* (Pic, 1894) (Aïn Sefra); 89 – *A. sulcifer* (Pic, 1893) (El Golea). (Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 85, 86; B – Figs 83, 84, 87; C – Figs 88, 89. Obr. 83–89. 83, 84. *Aulacoderus ghanensis* (Hille, 1984) (paratyp); 83 – apikální část aedeagu, ventrální pohled; 84 – dtto, laterální pohled. 85, 86. Samčí zadečkový článek VIII: 85 – *A. peyroni* (Pic, 1900) (Sýrie); 86 – *A. postnotatus* (Gebel Um Lehas). 87–89. Samčí sternum VII: 87 – *A. peyroni* (Sýrie); 88 – *A. sefrensis* (Pic, 1894) (Aïn Sefra); 89 – *A. sulcifer* (Pic, 1893) (El Golea). Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 85, 86; B – Obr. 83, 84, 87; C – Obr. 88, 89.

(NHMW, HNHM); 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, "Algeria Reitter" (ZSMC, NMPC, DCDC). **Morocco**: 1 ♂, 5 km NW of Agdz, 30°42.8′N 06°31.3′W, 1091 m, 10.–11.v.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Anti Atlas Mts, Tezenakht env., 30°41.2′N 07°16.3′W, 1593 m, 10.v.2007, V. Ryjáček lgt. (ZKDC); 8 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Draa river valley, 20 km S of Agdz, Tamnougalt env., 18.–21.v.2003, T. Kopecký lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, same locality, 17.–20.v.2003, F. Pavel lgt. (ZKDC, ADBC); 3 ♀♀, Ziz valley, 60 km N of Er-Rachidia, 32°28′N 4°30′W, 8.vi.1999, I. Smatana lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♀♀, same data, except: P. Průdek lgt. (ZKDC).



Figs 90–96. 90, 91. *Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (lectotype): 90 – specimen (original condition); 91 – label (above) and box inventory data (below). 92. *A. peyroni* (Pic, 1900) (Sayhut), apex of elytron. 93–96. Pronotum in dorsal view: 93 – *A. inspinosus* sp. nov.; 94 – *A. kormosi* sp. nov.; 95 – *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879); 96 – *A. scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864).
Obr. 90–96. 90, 91. *Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (lektotyp): 90 – exemplář (původní stav); 91 – štítek (nahoře) a údaje z inventáře v krabici (níže). 92. *A. peyroni* (Pic, 1900) (Sayhut), apex krovky. 93–96. Pronotum, dorzální pohled: 93 – *A. inspinosus* sp. nov.; 94 – *A. kormosi* sp. nov.; 95 – *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879); 96 – *A. scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864).

Diagnosis. Small to medium sized, largely yellowish to pale reddish species, elytra with brownish base and transverse band on posterior half (Fig. 111). Head with base nearly evenly rounded; eyes large and convex; male antennomere XI at most 3.3 times as long as wide; pronotal constriction conspicuous, lengthily setose; pronotal disc deeply impressed, with tranverse carina at antero-lateral margins of constriction, rather rounded laterally in dorsal view.

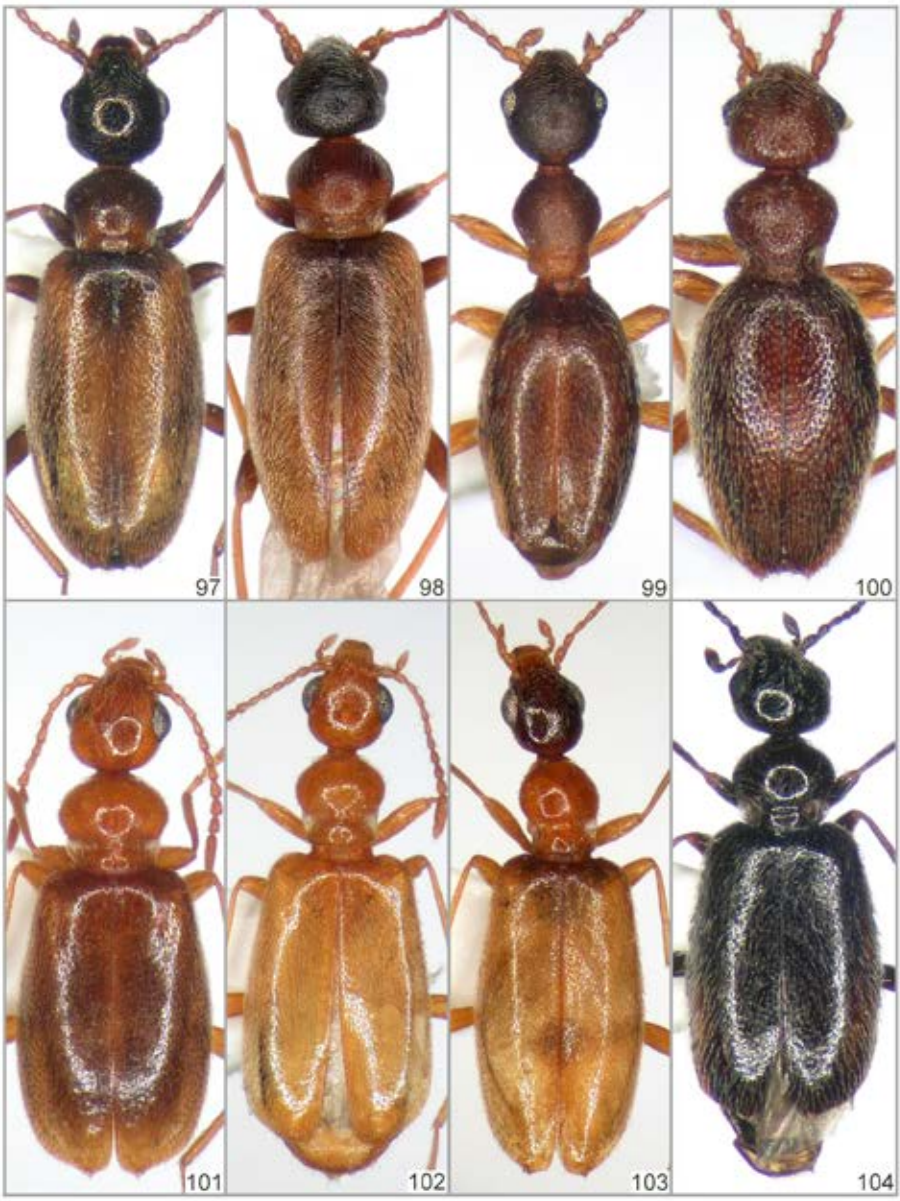
Male sternum VII nearly simple, thin apical margin at most shallowly emarginate (Fig. 88); sternum VIII forming pair of narrow simple sclerites; tergum VII simple; tergum VIII slightly produced and rounded apically. Female sternum and tergum VII simple. Aedeagus as in Figs 79, 81; apical portion of tegmen about 0.8 times as long as basal-piece.
Variation. Body length 2.3–3.0 mm; dark markings of elytra varying in extent and prominence; head and pronotum minutely to moderately coarsely punctate, sometimes slightly shagreened and matt.
Distribution. Algeria, Mauretania, Morocco.
Remarks. Pic (1894a) described *Anthicus sefrensis* from an unstated number of specimens collected by M. Henon in June 1893 at the locality Aïn Sefra, where they were taken by beating jujube shrubs (*Ziziphus lotus*). It was redescribed by Hille (1984b) based on twenty topotypic specimens collected by A. Chobaut in 1896 (Chobaut 1896); there are more specimens from the same collection event in several collections (see above).

Pic (1902a) described *Anthicus* (*Aulacoderus*) *sefrensis* var. *zizyphi* from an unstated number of specimens collected near Aïn Sefra, differing from the typical form by the paler elytral bases. This name was treated as infrasubspecific by Winkler (1927) and for that reason was probably omitted by Hille (1984b). It is listed as synonym of *A. sefrensis* by Chandler at al. (2008), which is confirmed by the present study.

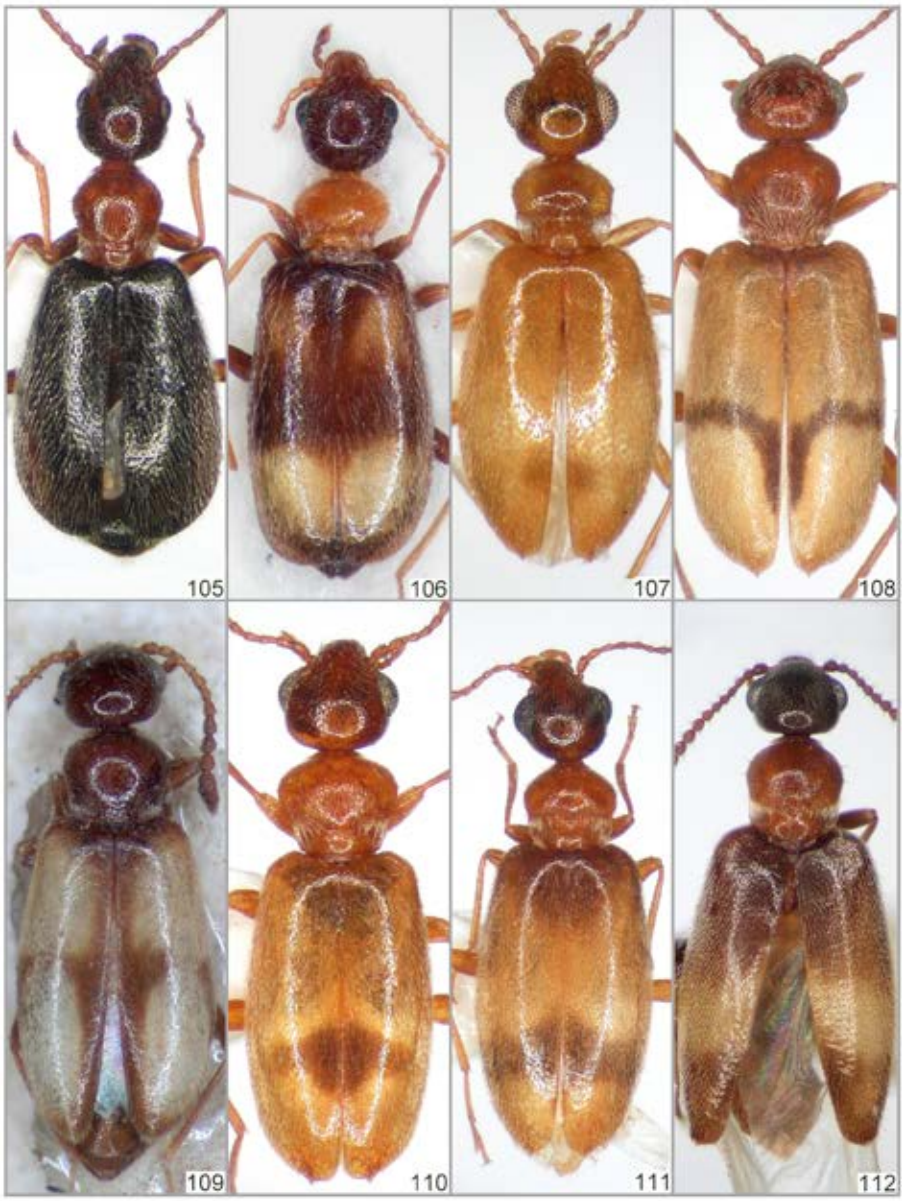
Aulacoderus sulcifer (Pic, 1893)
(Figs 80, 82, 89, 112)

Anthicus sulcifer Pic, 1893a: liv.
Anthicus sulcifer: Pic (1895b): CCCLI (rec. Algeria).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcifer*: Pic (1893c): 41 (description); Chobaut (1898): 85 (rec. Algeria); Pic (1911): 75 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue); Hille (1984b): 158, figs 485–488 (redescription, rec. Algeria).
Aulacoderus sulcifer: Pic (1897c): 125 (rec. Algeria); Krekich-Strassoldo (1913): 225 (rec. Algeria). Chandler et al. (2008): 430 (catalogue, distribution).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcifer* var. *miniaticollis* Chobaut, 1898: 85.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcifer* var. *miniaticollis*: Pic (1911): 75 (catalogue).
Aulacoderus sulcifer var. *miniaticollis*: Krekich-Strassoldo (1913): 225 (rec. Algeria).
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcifer* a. *miniaticollis*: Winkler (1927): 850 (catalogue).

Type locality. Algeria, Ghardaïa [32°29′N 03°40′W].
Material examined. Algeria: 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, "Ghardaïa 7 mai 95" (coll. Pic, MNHN); ca. 20 spec., "Ghardaïa Chobaut 1897" (coll. Chobaut, MNHN); ca. 35 spec., N of El Golea, v.1912, Hartert & Hilg lgt. (BMNH, NHMW, 2 ♂♂ ZKDC).
Diagnosis. Small to medium-sized, largely dark coloured species; head dark reddish-brown, pronotum dark reddish, elytra largely brownish, with yellowish transverse band close behind mid-length (Fig. 112). Head with base nearly evenly rounded; eyes large and convex; male antennomere XI at most 3.0 times as long as wide; pronotal constriction conspicuous, lengthily setose; pronotal disc deeply impressed, with transverse carina at antero-lateral margins of constriction, rather rounded laterally in dorsal view. Male sternum VII moderately produced and emarginate apically (Fig. 89); sternum VIII forming pair of simple narrow sclerites; tergum VII simple; tergum VIII moderately produced, and rounded to subtruncate apically. Female sternum and tergum VII simple. Aedeagus as in Figs 80, 82; apical portion of tegmen about 0.9 times as long as basal-piece.



Figs 97–104. Habitus: 97 – *Aulacoderus canariensis* (Wollaston, 1864) (Barranco de Masca); 98 – *A. polygoni* sp. nov.; 99 – *A. kormosi* sp. nov.; 100 – *A. scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864); 101 – *A. coarcticollis* (Baudi di Selve, 1881) (Dim River); 102 – same species (Dorud); 103 – *A. kamil* sp. nov.; 104 – *A. friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (Corfu).
Obr. 97–104. Habitus: 97 – *Aulacoderus canariensis* (Wollaston, 1864) (Barranco de Masca); 98 – *A. polygoni* sp. nov.; 99 – *A. kormosi* sp. nov.; 100 – *A. scydmaenoides* (Wollaston, 1864); 101 – *A. coarcticollis* (Baudi di Selve, 1881) (Dim River); 102 – dtto (Dorud); 103 – *A. kamil* sp. nov.; 104 – *A. friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (Corfu).



Figs 105–112. Habitus: 105 – *Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (Madaba); 106 – same species (Lissan); 107 – *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879) (Abha-Gizan); 108 – *A. inspinosus* sp. nov.; 109 – *A. obockianus* (Pic, 1914) (Assab); 110 – *A. peyroni* (Pic, 1900) (Jeddah-Taif); 111 – *A. sefrensis* (Pic, 1894) (Tezenakht); 112 – *A. sulcifer (*Pic, 1893) (El Golea).

Obr. 105–112. Habitus: 105 – *Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (Madaba); 106 – dtto (Lissan); 107 – *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879) (Abha-Gizan); 108 – *A. inspinosus* sp. nov.; 109 – *A. obockianus* (Pic, 1914) (Assab); 110 – *A. peyroni* (Pic, 1900) (Jeddah-Taif); 111 – *A. sefrensis* (Pic, 1894) (Tezenakht); 112 – *A. sulcifer* (Pic, 1893) (El Golea).

Variation. Body length 2.3–3.0 mm; pronotum more or less extensively darkened, especially anteriorly.
Distribution. Algeria.
Remarks. Pic (1893a) described *Anthicus sulcifer* from an unstated number of specimens collected at the locality Ghardaïa, that were deposited in the collection of C. Brisout de Barneville. The original description was published again in the "Extraits du Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France" (Pic 1893c).

Aulacoderus sulcifer was redescribed by Hille (1984b) based on the two male specimens from the environs of El Golea (BMNH; identified by H. von Krekich-Strassoldo). Its species identity is here confirmed by examination of topotypic specimens from the Pic Collection (MNHN); no attempt was made to examine the true type specimens.

Chobaut (1898) described *Anthicus* (*Aulacoderus*) *sulcifer* var. *miniaticollis* from five specimens collected near Tilghemt (NW of Ghardaïa), that differed from the typical form by evenly red pronotum. This name was treated as infrasubspecific by Winkler (1927), and for that reason was probably omitted by Hille (1984b). It is listed as a synonym of *A. sulcifer* by Chandler at al. (2008), which is confirmed by the present study (some of the specimens examined bear this name).

Chobaut (1898) collected *A. sulcifer* (including var. *miniaticollis*) from flowering jujube shrubs (*Ziziphus lotus*).

Incertae sedis

Aulacoderus ferrantei (Peyerimhoff, 1943)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *ferrantei* Peyerimhoff, 1943: 16.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *ferrantei*: Hille (1984b): 164 (note).
Aulacoderus ferrantei: Nardi (2003): 66 (note); Chandler et al. (2008): 429 (catalogue, distribution).

Distribution. Egypt, "Sahara central".
Remarks. In his description of *Anthicus* (*Aulacoderus*) *picheyrei*, Peyerimhoff (1943) mentioned three close species, including "*A. Ferrantei* Pic, d'Egypte et du Sahara central". Hille (1984b) regarded this name as a *nomen nudum*. However, as stated by Nardi (2003), species remarks by Peyerimhoff (1943) include some distinguishing characters, which make this name available (see Article 13.1.1 of the ICZN).

Probably Maurice Pic never described this species, but Peyerimhoff examined some specimens provisionally named by Pic. Unfortunately, I failed to find such specimens or labels in collections of these two entomologists in MNHN. Similarly, no traces were found in the Collection Georg Frey in NHMB (I. Zürcher, pers. comm.), which includes at least a part of the Collections of Anastaze Alfieri and Giovanni Ferrante (Horn et al. 1990). No attempt was made to check those Egyptian collections mentioned by Schatzmayr & Koch (1934), which seems to be the last possibility.

Check-list of the Palaearctic species of *Aulacoderus*

***Aulacoderus adensis* sp. nov.**	Yemen
Aulacoderus bouvieri (Pic, 1898)	Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan
Aulacoderus bucheti (Pic, 1903)	Canary Islands
Aulacoderus canariensis (Wollaston, 1864)	Canary Islands
Aulacoderus coarcticollis (Baudi di Selve, 1881) = *Anthicus appli* Pic, 1900	Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey
***Aulacoderus crenulifer* sp. nov**.	Canary Islands
Aulacoderus ferrantei (Peyerimhoff, 1943)	Egypt, "Sahara central"
Aulacoderus friwaldszkyi (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) = *Anthicus blechroides* Baudi di Selve, 1883 = *Anthicus melitensis* Pic, 1903, **syn. nov.** = *Anthicus sulcatus* Pic, 1897 = *Anthicus sulcatus distinctipes* Pic, 1901 = *Anthicus sulcithorax* Desbrochers des Loges, 1875, **syn. nov.** = *Anthicus sulcithorax nigrithorax* Pic, 1897 = *Anthicus sulcithorax pallidior* Pic, 1941 = *Anthicus sulcicollis* Pic, 1895, **syn. nov.** = *Tomoderus funebris* Reitter, 1884, **syn. nov.**	Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Syria, Turkey
Aulacoderus inoblitus Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913	Algeria, Chad, Niger, Saudi Arabia
***Aulacoderus inspinosus* sp. nov.**	Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
***Aulacoderus kamil* sp. nov.**	Iran
***Aulacoderus klapperichi* sp. nov.**	Israel, Jordan
***Aulacoderus kormosi* sp. nov.**	Canary Islands
Aulacoderus maderae Bonadona, 1963	Madeira
Aulacoderus mecheriensis (Chobaut, 1896) = *Anthicus vaulogeri* Pic, 1897, **syn. nov.**	Algeria, Morocco
***Aulacoderus mithra* sp. nov.**	Iran, Turkey
Aulacoderus mohammedis (Marseul, 1879) = *Anthicus picheyrei* Peyerimhoff, 1943, **syn. nov.** = *Aulacoderus manzer* Bonadona, 1964	Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Eritrea, Mali, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen
Aulacoderus obockianus (Pic, 1914)	Djibouti, Yemen
Aulacoderus peyroni (Pic, 1900) = *Anthicus alitienensis breveapicalis* Pic, 1951	Egypt, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen
***Aulacoderus polygoni* sp. nov.**	Canary Islands
Aulacoderus postnotatus (Pic, 1910)	Egypt, Saudi Arabia
Aulacoderus scydmaenoides (Wollaston, 1864)	Canary Islands
Aulacoderus sefrensis (Pic, 1894) = *Anthicus sefrensis zizyphi* Pic, 1902	Algeria, Mauretania, Morocco
***Aulacoderus setifer* sp. nov**.	Canary Islands
***Aulacoderus sibilans* sp. nov**.	Canary Islands
Aulacoderus sulcifer (Pic, 1893) = *Anthicus sulcifer miniaticollis* Chobaut, 1898	Algeria
***Aulacoderus vulcanicus* sp. nov.**	Canary Islands

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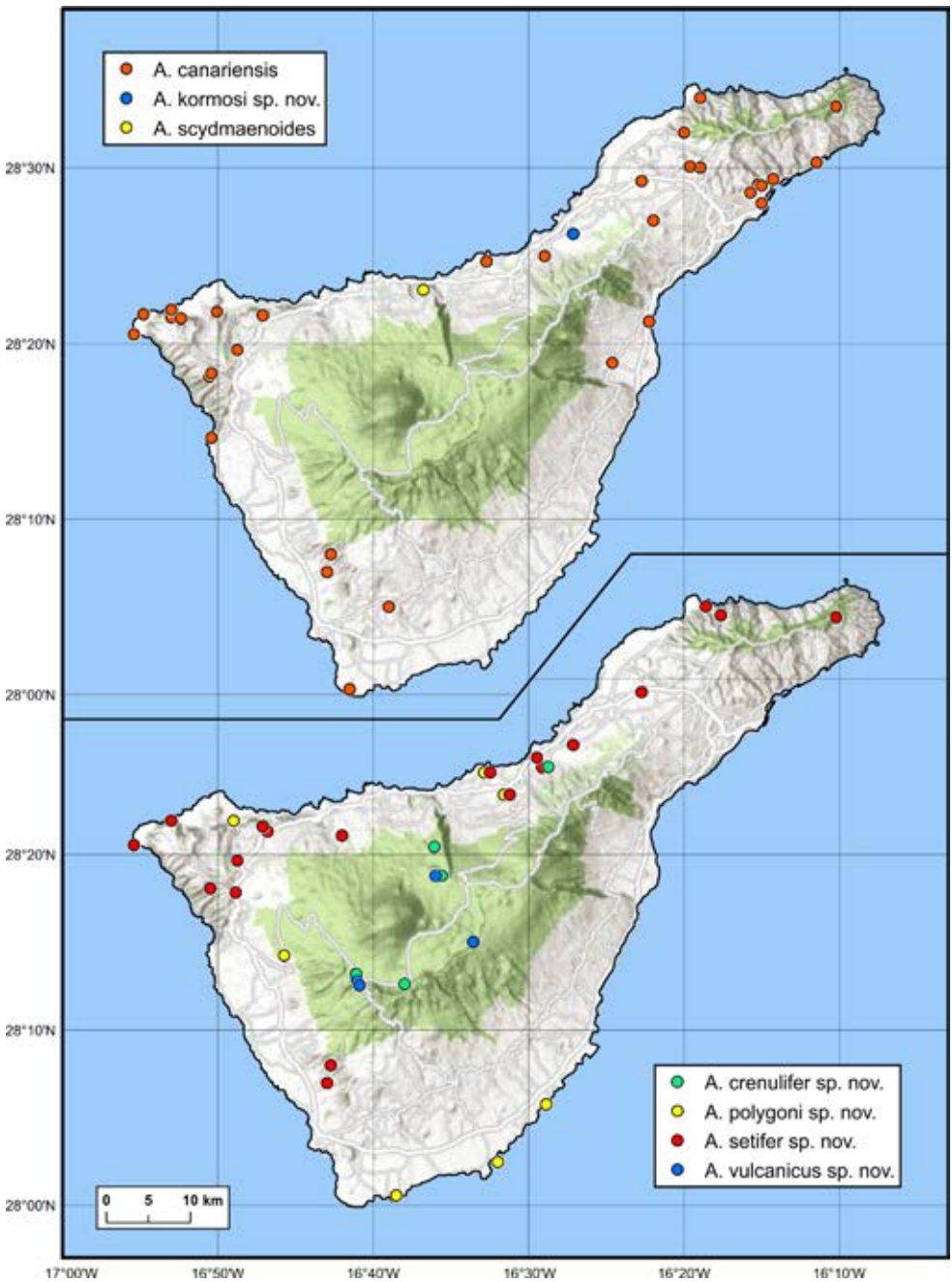


Fig. 113. Distribution of *Aulacoderus* species on the Island of Tenerife.
Obr. 113. Rozšíření druhů rodu *Aulacoderus* na ostrově Tenerife.

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SOUHRN

Aulacoderus zahrnuje kolem 140 druhů rozšířených v Africe a západní části Palearktické oblasti. Jeho druhová taxonomie je poměrně dobře známá díky monografii a řadě kratších taxonomických prací nizozemského entomologa Johanna Christopha van Hille (Hille 1961, 1971, 1984a–c, 1985a,b, 1986, 1988a,b), který prožil většinu života v jižní Africe (Mansell 1993) a popsal téměř polovinu známých druhů.

Aulacoderus je některými autory klasifikován v tribu Microhorini, a jeho tradičním znakem je dorzální příčný vtlaku na pronotu, který spojuje jeho boční, často nápadně ochlupené zaškrcení (Bonadona 1974, Bucciarelli 1980, Hille 1984b). Tvar pronota a charakter ochlupení jsou však zřetelně variabilní. Dorzální vtlak může chybět a existují i druhy se zcela jednoduchým pronotem, např. *Aulacoderus pici* (Hille, 1984) nebo *A. smithersi* (Hille, 1984). Další dva rodové znaky uváděné Hillem (1984b) sdílí buď všichni (modifikace apexu krovek u samců) nebo alespoň někteří (kantarifilie) zástupci tribu Microhorini.

Cílem této práce je redefinice rodu *Aulacoderus* a revize jeho palearktických druhů, které nebyly nikdy studovány podrobnějším způsobem. *Aulacoderus* je v rámci tribu Microhorini definován kombinací následujících znaků: (i) mezikyčelní výběžek prosterna redukovaný a široce oddělený od špičatého mediálního výběžku příčného skleritu za kyčlemi, (ii) přední okraj přední kyčelní jamky mělce konkávní (bez zřetelných zářezů), (iii) mesosterum trojúhelníkové, (iv) mesepisterna mělce vtlačená (chybí jim zřetelná příčná brázda), (v) mezikyčelní výběžek zadečku široký, na vrcholu zaoblený nebo více méně špičatý, vždy plochý, přímo vybíhající v bočním pohledu, (vi) střední a zadní holeně s jedinou terminální sétou/ostruhou, a (vii) bazální část tegmenu jednoduše válcovitá a dobře vyvinutá. Z příbuzných rodů je nejbližší *Falsophilus* Kejval, 2015, který se liší ve třech znacích (v, vi, vii): mezikyčelní

výběžek zadečku úzký a na vrcholu uťatý, střední a zadní holeně se dvěma terminálními sétami, bazální část tegmenu otevřená a velmi krátká.

Aulacoderus je v Palearktické oblasti zastoupen celkem 27 druhy, z nichž 11 je nově popsáno: *Aulacoderus adensis* sp. nov. (Jemen), *A. crenulifer* sp. nov. (Španělsko: Kanárské ostrovy), *A. inspinosus* sp. nov. (Jemen, Omán, Spojené Arabské Emiráty), *A. kamil* sp. nov. (Irán), *A. klapperichi* sp. nov. (Izrael, Jordánsko), *A. kormosi* sp. nov. (Španělsko: Kanárské ostrovy), *A. mithra* sp. nov. (Irán, Turecko), *A. polygoni* sp. nov. (Španělsko: Kanárské ostrovy), *A. sibilans* sp. nov. (Španělsko: Kanárské ostrovys), *A. setifer* sp. nov. (Španělsko: Kanárské ostrovy), and *A. vulcanicus* sp. nov. (Španělsko: Kanárské ostrovy).

Na základě studia typového materálu je navrženo sedm synonym: *Aulacoderus coarcticollis* (Baudi di Selve, 1881) (=*Anthicus appli* Pic, 1900, syn. nov.), *A. friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) (= *Tomoderus funebris* Reitter, 1884, *Anthicus sulcithorax* Desbrochers des Loges, 1875, *Anthicus melitensis* Pic, 1903, *Anthicus sulcicollis* Pic, 1895, syn. nov.), *A. mecheriensis* (Chobaut, 1896) (= *Anthicus vaulogeri* Pic, 1897, syn. nov.), *A. mohammedis* (Marseul, 1879) (= *Anthicus picheyrei* Peyerimhoff, 1943, syn. nov.). *Aulacoderus postnotatus* (Pic, 1910), stat. restit., dříve považovaný za mladší synonymum *Aulacoderus sefrensis* (Pic, 1894), je nově uveden jako platný druh. U druhů *Aulacoderus canariensis* (Wollaston, 1864) a *A. friwaldszkyi* (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849) jsou designovány lektotypy.

Palearktické druhy *Aulacoderus* jsou v práci rozděleny do sedmi neformálních druhových skupin. Jejich rozlišení (skupin i druhů) umožňuje následující klíč.

Klíč k určení palearktických druhů *Aulacoderus*
(kromě *A. bucheti* (Pic, 1903), *A. ferrantei* (Peyerimhoff, 1943) a *A. maderae* Bonadona, 1963)

1(4) Zaškrcení pronota se nachází blízko báze a je redukované dorzálně (disk je na tomto místě nanejvýše mělce vtlačený), jeho přední okraj je po stranách zřetelně úhlovitě protažený (obr. 93); bazální rýha pronota zcela zřetelná (druhová skupina *A. obockianus*, str. 102).

2(3) Většinou menší, tmavě zbarvený druh (obr. 109); sklerity samčího sterna VIII s hustou řadou silných sét (obr. 66); aedeagus (obr. 56, 58). ..... ***A. obockianus*** (Pic, 1914)

3(2) Většinou větší, světlě zbarvený druh (obr. 108); sklerity samčího sterna VIII s několika izolovanými sétami, jejich mediální okraj holý (obr. 65); aedeagus (obr. 55, 57). ..... ***A. inspinosus* sp. nov.**

4(1) Zaškrcení pronota většinou nápadně vzdálené od báze a dobře vyvinuté, pokud se nachází blíže bázi a je nenápadné, potom jsou antero-laterální okraj zaoblené; bazální rýha pronota vždy redukovaná (chybí dorzálně).

5(6) Jak samčí tergum VIII tak samičí tergum VII se zřetelným apikálním zářezem (obr. 43, 59); samčí sternum VII modifikované, s párovým chomáčkem silných sét (obr. 38, 44–50); aedeagus jako na obr. 36, 37 (druhová skupina *A. friwaldszkyi*, str. 89). ..... ***A. friwaldszkyi*** (LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849)

6(5) Samčí tergum VIII jednoduché nebo apikálně protažené (nikdy se zářezem); samičí tergum VII jednoduché nebo nanajvýš s nepatrným vtlakem na vrcholu; samčí sternum VII jednoduché nebo modifikované, ale vždy jemně a spíše řídce chlupaté, bez silných sét.

7(12) Apex tegmenu silně sklerotizovaný, rozvětvený nebo s hlubokým zářezem.

8(9) Robustnější, více sklerotizovaný druh; disk pronota dosti mírně vtlačený, přední okraj vtlaku zaoblený, nanejvýš z náznakem příčné hrany/vrásky po stranách; apikální pór na krovkách samců nápadný a protáhlý; samčí sternum VII s hlubokým mediálním vykrojením (obr. 87); samčí tergum VIII tvoří jednoduchý, úzce obloukovitý a téměř holý sklerit (obr. 85); tegmen hluboce zaříznutý na vrcholu, s dvěma páry dlouhých tuhých sét; medialní lobus robustní a rozvětvený na vrcholu, s podélným špičatým skleritem na bázi (obr. 69, 70) (druhová skupina *A. peyroni*, str. 106). ..... ***A. peyroni*** (Pic, 1900)

9(8) Jemnější, méně sklerotizovaný druh; disk pronota hluboce vtlačený, přední okraj vtlaku se zřetelnou příčnou hranou/vráskou (téměř kompletně); apikální pór na krovkách samců malý a spíše zaoblený; samčí sternum VII zcela jednoduché; samčí tergum VIII s mírně protáhlým, chlupatým vrcholem (obr. 63); tegmen rozvětvený na vrcholu, krátce chlupatý a s párem dobře sklerotizovaných, drápovitých výběžků; mediální lobus s nenápadně dvouzubým vrcholem, bez bazálního skleritu (druhová skupina *A. mohammedis*, str. 96).

10(11) Sklerotizovaná (tmavě pigmentovaná) apikální část tegmenu kratší a širší, s malými špičatými výběžky; mediální lobus aedeagu se zoubky na vnitřní straně (obr. 52, 54); samičí tergum VII jednoduše zaoblené a rovnoměrně chlupaté na vrcholu (obr. 61). ..... ***A. mohammedis*** (Marseul, 1879)

11(10) Sklerotizovaná (tmavě pigmentovaná) apikální část tegmenu nápadně protáhlá; mediální lobus aedeagu bez zoubků na vnitřní straně (obr. 51, 53); samičí tergum VII na vrcholu vtlačené a hustěji ochlupené na okrajích vtlaku (obr. 60). ..... ***A. bouvieri*** (Pic, 1898)

12(7) Apex tegmenu slabě sklerotizovaný a jednoduchý.

13(20) Samčí sternum VII hluboce vykrojené na vrcholu; mediální lobus aedeagu s jediným podélným, trnovitým skleritem (druhová skupina *A. flavopictus*, str. 81).

14(15) Hlava na bázi poměrně krátká a rovnoměrně zaoblená; okraj samčí sternum VII po stranách mediálního vykrojení hranatě tvarovaný (obr. 41); aedeagus (obr. 35). ..... ***A. mithra*** **sp. nov.**

15(14) Hlava na bázi protáhlejší a většinou poněkud široce, nerovnoměrně zaoblená (obr. 102); okraj samčí sternum VII po stranách mediálního vykrojení jednoduchý.

16(17) Tykadlový článek XI extrémně protáhlý, 4,4–5,4× tak dlohý jak široký; vykrojení samčího sterna VII jednoduché, bez ochlupené vrásky (obr. 40); apex tegmenu úzký, s 3–4 sétami (obr. 34). ***A. kamil*** **sp. nov.**

17(16) Tykadlový článek XI nanejvýš 3,5x tak dlouhý jak široký; vykrojení samčího sterna VII lemované ochlupenou vráskou (obr. 39); apex aedeagu širší, s 4–14 sétami.

18(19) Apex tegmenu s 10–14 sétami (obr. 33). ..... ***A. coarcticollis*** (Baudi di Selve, 1881)

19(18) Apex tegmenu s 4 sétami. ..... ***A. mecheriensis*** (Chobaut, 1896)

20(13) Samčí sternum VII nanejvýš s mělkým vtlakem na vrcholu; mediální lobus aedeagu se složitější vnitřní strukturou, včetně párových scleritů.

21(36) Zaškrcení pronota méně nápadné a situované blíže jeho bázi, disk v těchto místech nanejvýš mírně vtlačený (obr. 94, 96); oči poměrně malé; tykadlový článek XI nanajvýš asi 2x tak dlouhý jak široký; mediální lobus aedeagu nanajvýš s drobnými apikálními zoubky; rozšíření: Makaronézie (Kanárské ostrovy, Madeira) (druhová skupina *A. canariensis*, str. 61).

22(25) Krovky vejčité, humerální hrboly redukované (obr. 99, 100).

23(24) V průměru menší druh (1,7–2,0 mm), s kratšíma nohama a tykadly; hlava na bázi poněkud široce zaoblená; zaškrcení pronota zřetelné, hustěji chlupaté po stranách (obr. 96); tělo, zejména krovky, dosti nápadně, hrubě tečkované (obr. 100); samčí znaky (obr. 9, 10, 26, 31). ..... ***A. scydmaenoides*** (Wollaston, 1864)

24(23) Větší druh (2,1 mm), s poněkud delšíma nohama a tykadly; hlava na bázi oválně zaoblená; zaškrcení pronota nezřetelné, mělké a řídce chlupaté po stránách (obr. 94); tělo jemně tečkované (obr. 99); samčí znaky (obr. 5, 6, 25, 29). ..... ***A. kormosi*** **sp. nov.**

25(22) Krovky se zřetelnými humerálními hrboly (obr. 97, 98).

26(27) Hlava a pronotum většinou hnědočerná a lesklá, krovky na bázi i švu ztmavlé (někdy náznak mediální skvrny v apikální polovině); samčí sternum VII nepatrně vtlačené na vrcholu (obr. 17); samčí tergum VIII ploše, mírně široce protažené (obr. 21); tegmen aedeagu bez subapikálních sét (obr. 1, 2); samičí tergum VII blízko vrcholu mírně konvexní. ..... ***A. canariensis*** (Wollaston, 1864)

27(26) Hlava a/nebo pronotum často světle zbarvené a matné, se zřetelnou mikroskulpturou, krovky nanejvýše s tmavší bazí; samčí sternum VII většinou zřetelně vtlačené na vrcholu; samčí tergum VII zaoblené nebo úhlovitě protažené na vrcholu; tegmen s párem subapikálních sét; samičí tergum VII blízko vrcholu spíše zploštělé.

28(31) Samčí tergum VIII se zřeteným mediálním zářezem na spodním okraji, pod vrcholem (obr. 22, 24).

29(30) Menší druh (1,9–2,3 mm); tělo většinou tmavěji zbarvené, hlava tmavá, pronotum jasně červenavé, krovky s tmavší bází a švem (Gomera) nebo dokonce celé hnědavé (Tenerife); samčí sternum VII spíše zaoblené, mělce vtlačené na vrcholu, méně sklerotizované v těchto místech (obr. 19); samčí tergum VIII spíš zaoblené, mediální zářez na spodním okraji hrubší (obr. 22); aedeagus (obr. 3, 4). ..... ***A. crenulifer*** **sp. nov.**

30(29) Větší druh (2,4–3,1 mm); tělo převážně žlutavé až rezavé, krovky jen vzácně tmavší na bázi/švu; samčí sternum VII zřetelně protažené a ostře vtlačené na vrcholu, okraj více sklerotizovaný, vyztužený v těchto místech (obr. 20); samčí tergum VIII úhlovitě protažené na vrcholu, mediální zářez spodního okraje jemnější (obr. 24); aedeagus (obr. 15, 16). ..... ***A. vulcanicus* sp. nov.**

31(28) Samčí tergum VIII bez mediálního zářezu na spodním okraji.

32(33) Sklerity samčího sterna VIII úzké a jednoduché (obr. 23); zůžená apikální část tegmenu zakřivená, blanité laloky a vnitřní trnité struktury velmi nápadné (obr. 13, 14); rozšíření: Gomera, La Palma. .... ***A. sibilans* sp. nov.**

33(32) Sklerity samčího sterna VIII široké, s malým apikálním výběžkem (obr. 30, 32); zůžená apikální část tegmenu rovná, blanité laloky a vnitřní trnité struktury kratší/menší; rozšíření: Tenerife.

34(35) Ochupení krovek jednoduché, směřující dozadu (nanejvýš mírně šikmé mediálně); samčí tergum VIII úhlovitě protažené a nápadně, hustě ochlupené na spodní straně pod vrcholem (obr. 32); apikální část tegmenu štíhlá a více protáhlá (obr. 11, 12). ..... ***A. setifer* sp. nov.**

35(34) Ochlupení krovek rozbíhavé, zřetelně šikmé mediálně v bazální polovině (obr. 98); samčí tergum VIII spíš pravidelně zaoblené, řídce ochlupené na spodní straně (obr. 30); apikální část tegmenu širší a kratší (obr. 11, 12). ..... ***A. polygoni* sp. nov.**

36(21) Zaškrcení pronota velmi nápadné a vzdálené od jeho báze, disk hluboce a široce vtlačený v těchto místech, podobně jako na obr. 95; oči nápadně velké, tykadlový článek XI většinou více než 3,0x tak dlouhý jak široký (zejména u samců); mediální lobus aedeagu zřetelně rozdvojený, s párem sklerotizovaných, drsných/trnitých apikálních výběžků; rozšíření: Arábie a severní Afrika (chybí v Makaronézii) (skupina druhů *A. sulcifer*, str. 111).

37(40) Apikální část tegmenu téměř holá; mediální lobus s četnými trnovitými sklerity (kromě apikálních výběžků).

38(39) Krovky žlutavé, s tmavší příčnou páskou v apikální třetině (obr. 111); párové sklerity mediálního lobusu rozvětvené (obr. 79, 81). ..... ***A. sefrensis*** (Pic, 1894)

39(38) Krovky hnědavé, se světlejší příčnou páskou v apikální polovině (obr. 112); párové sklerity mediálního lobusu jednoduché (obr. 80, 82). ..... ***A. sulcifer*** (Pic, 1893)

40(37) Apikální část tegmenu zřetelně chlupatá na okrajích (kromě *A. klapperichi* sp. nov.); mediální lobus nemá navíc další sklerity.

41(42) Tělo hnědavé, krovky jednobarevné; tegmen aedeagu téměř rovnoběžný v apikální třetině, široce zaoblený a nápadně ochlupený, včetně silných, velmi dlouhých sét (obr. 71, 72). ..... ***A. adensis* sp. nov.**

42(41) Tělo většinou žlutavé až rezavé, krovky s tmavou příčnou páskou/skvrnou v apikální třetině; tegmen aedeagu zůžený v apikální třetině, jeho vrchol úzce zaoblený až tupě špičatý, krátce ochlupený na okrajích.

43(44) Apikální část tegmenu extrémně protáhlá a štíhlá, jen s několika sétami (obr. 75, 76). ....***A. klapperichi* sp. nov.**

44(43) Apikální část tegmenu kratší a širší, s hustou řadou sét na okrajích.

45(46) Apikální část tegmenu téměř rovnoměrně zůžená směrem k vrcholu (obr. 77, 78). .... ***A. postnotatus*** (Pic, 1910)

46(45) Apikální část tegmenu nerovnoměrně zůžená, mírně rozšířená v druhé polovině (obr. 73, 74). .... ***A. inoblitus*** Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913