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New species, synonymy and records of *Mecynotarsus* (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)

Nové druhy, synonyma a nálezy *Mecynotarsus* (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)

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Coleoptera, Anthicidae, *Mecynotarsus*, new species, new synonymy, new combination, taxonomy, faunistics

Abstract. Three new species of *Mecynotarsus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 are described: *M. jebali* sp. nov. (United Arab Emirates), *M. salam* sp. nov. (Saudi Arabia), and *M. solomon* sp. nov. (Solomon Islands). *Mecynotarsus pallidipes* (Pic, 1910) is redescribed. *Mecynotarsus bison insignatus* Pic, 1900 is raised to species level. Three new synonyms are proposed: *Mecynotarus bison* (A. G. Olivier, 1811) (= *M. semicinctus* Wollaston, 1865 and *M. bordonii* Uhmann, 2004, syn. nov.), *M. forticornis* Kejval, 2011 (= *M. antennalis* Hashimoto et Sakai, 2011). Two new combination, *Mecynotarsus viberti* (Bonadona, 1964) comb. nov. (from *Pseudonotoxus* Pic, 1899) and *M. pallidipes* (Pic, 1910) comb. nov. (from *Notoxus* Geoffroy, 1762), are proposed. New records of thirty-seven Australian, Palaearctic and Oriental species are given.

INTRODUCTION

Mecynotarsus LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 is a moderate-sized genus of horned, psammobiont anthicids of the subfamily Notoxinae Stephens, 1829, comprising 110 species strictly associated with sandy habitats of the Palaearctic, Nearctic, Afrotropical, Oriental, and Australian Regions (Kejval 2011, 2013, Telnov 2016, and herein published data).

The present contribution deals mainly with the Palaearctic species occuring west of Pakistan, treated mostly by Heberdey (1942) and not included in my previous paper (Kejval 2011).

Heberdey (1942) studied male characters, as evident from his species remarks, however, his revision of the Palaearctic *Mecynotarsus* does not include their descriptions and/or illustrations. The present paper is aimed to complete these important data, and to provide an updated identification key, along with new species descriptions and various taxonomic remarks. In the faunistic part, new records of thirty-seven species are given, mostly from Australia.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens were examined with a Leica MZ 9.5 stereomicroscope; morphological measurements were taken using an ocular graticule (body-length is measured from the apex of the pronotal horn to the elytral apices, proportions of pronotum including horn). 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 by using 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.

Separate labels are indicated by double slash (//) and comments on specimens and label data are placed in square brackets. Exact label data are quoted for the type specimens only. Locality data of the specimens from Iran (Exped. NMP) and Saudia Arabia (Büttiker lgt.) are specified and/or supplemented by coordinates according to Hoberlandt

(1981), Lewis & Büttiker (1982), and Ahrens (2000). The terminology of body setae and rugules/lobules of the pronotal horn follows Werner & Chandler (1995) and Kejval (2011).

The following abbreviations are used: prov. – province; distr. – district; reg. – region; vill. – village; vall. – valley; a.s.l./b.s.l. – above/below sea level; [p] – printed; [h] – handwritten; spec. – specimen; env. – environs of; lgt. – collected by; coll. – collection; 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 depositories: ABFC – Arnaldo Bordoni collection, Firenze, Italy; BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; DCDC – Donald S. Chandler collection, Durham, New Hampshire, USA; MMOC – Marion Mantič collection, Ostrava, Czech Republic; MNHN – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; MNHW – Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland; NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland; NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria; NKME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany; NMPC – National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic; NMV – Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; SAMA – South Australian Museum, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia; SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany; ZKDC – Zbyněk Kejval collection, Domažlice, Czech Republic; ZFMK – Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Koenig, Bonn, Germany; ZSMC – Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

TAXONOMIC PART

A key to the Western-Palaearctic species of *Mecynotarsus*

1(2) Pronotal horn and crest very narrow (Fig. 32); both median and submarginal rugules absent; pronotum moderately angular laterally in dorsal view, its basal constriction distinct but faintly indented; elytra rather densely punctate and thus at most moderately glossy; pronotum laterally and elytra with short and appressed setae; male tergum VIII and aedeagus as in Figs 1, 6. ..... ***M. bicinctulus*** Marseul, 1879

2(1) Pronotal horn and crest wider; median rugules always present, scattered or arranged in median line and fused; submarginal rugules present; if pronotal horn narrower and rugules strongly reduced (*M. truqui*), then pronotum globose, its basal constriction sharply indented, elytra sparsely punctate and rather glossy, setation generally longer and more raised (at least subdecumbent).

3(8) Horn crest absent or very wide, with about 20 evenly scattered median rugules; eyes with conspicuously long interfacetal setae; posterior margin of male tergum VIII with paired lateral projections (Figs 7, 8).

4(5) Margins of pronotal horn finely crenulate; pronotal horn lacking distinct crest, evenly covered by rugules dorsally; aedeagus as in Fig. 2. ..... ***M. viberti*** (Bonadona, 1964)

5(4) Margins of pronotal horn coarsely crenulate; pronotal horn with crest indicated by coarser rugules.

6(7) Pronotum moderately elongate; female antennae comparatively slender, antennomere I narrower, X 1.9 times, XI 2.8 times as long as wide; pronotum laterally and elytral humeri with some longer more raised setae; aedeagus as in Fig. 3. ..... ***M. karakumensis*** Semenov, 1891

7(6) Pronotum evenly globose (Fig. 33); female antennae somewhat more robust, antennomere I wider, X 1.6 times, XI 2.3 times as long as wide; pronotum laterally and elytra with rather uniform, short appressed setae. .... ***M. salam* sp. nov.**

8(3) Horn crest always well-developed, mostly narrower, at most with 12 median rugules, sometimes arranged in median line and partly fused; eyes with very short and inconspicuous or even indistinct interfacetal setae; posterior margin of male tergum VIII simply rounded.

9(12) Body rather glossy, pronotum and elytra comparatively sparsely punctate (Fig. 34); setation generally longer and more raised, pronotum with long tactile setae laterally (except antebasal paired setae); few median rugules arranged in median line and fused; submarginal rugules well-developed or strongly reduced (anteriorly in median line only); mesotibiae with short fringe of robust, dark setae apically on median side; ventral lamina of male tergum VIII strongly reduced.

10(11) Pronotal horn narrower, its posterior angles moderately indicated, submarginal rugules absent or at most few subapically in median line; ventral lamina of male tergum VIII forming paired projections (Fig. 9); aedeagus as in Figs 4, 5. ..... ***M. truqui*** Marseul, 1879

11(10) Pronotal horn wider, its posterior angles prominent, submarginal rugules well-developed, arranged along margins; ventral lamina of male tergum VII forming short, paired fringe of lobules (Fig. 15); aedeagus as in Fig. 13, 14. ..... ***M. coronatus*** Chobaut, 1898

12(9) Body at most slightly glossy, densely punctate; pronotum (laterally) and elytra with short appressed setae; median rugules varying in number, scattered or arranged in median line and partly fused; submarginal rugules always present and mostly numerous; mesotibiae at most with finer pale setae apically on median side; ventral lamina of male tergum VIII well-developed, complete or at most narrowly interrupted medially.

13(16) Margins of horn crest indicated by rounded, separate rugules (at least in anterior half).

14(15) Pronotum somewhat angular laterally in dorsal view (unevenly rounded); pronotal horn with 5–7 lobules on each side, lobules mostly finer, narrowly rounded apically (subtriangular) and partly fused posteriorly; punctation in basal third of elytra finer; male tergum VIII and aedeagus as in Figs 11, 17. ..... ***M. serricornis*** (Panzer, 1794)

15(14) Pronotum rather globose, mostly evenly rounded laterally in dorsal view; pronotal horn with 3–6 (mostly 5) lobules on each side, lobules mostly coarser, rounded and separate; punctation in basal third of elytra coarser; male tergum VIII and aedeagus as in Figs 10, 16. ..... ***M. faustii*** Seidlitz, 1891

16(13) Margins of horn crest complete (rugules narrow, longitudinal and fused).

17(18) Pronotum moderately transverse and angular laterally (at level of lateral antebasal setae); elytra yellowish to pale reddish, almost exclusively with black base and transverse band posteriorly to mid-length (Fig. 36; rarely unicolorous); male tergum VIII with prominent, double ventral lamina (Fig. 18); aedeagus as in Fig. 12; Oriental species ranging westwards as far as Afghanistan, northern India and Pakistan. ..... ***M. fasciatus*** Motschulsky, 1863

18(17) Pronotum narrower, globose or slightly angled laterally in dorsal view (Figs 37, 38); dark markings of elytra different (frequently absent); male tergum VIII with narrow, simple ventral lamina (Figs 22, 24); widespread Western Palaearctic species.

19(20) Pronotal horn nearly triangular, wider posteriorly and with prominent posterior angles; body setation coarser, head vertex and pronotal horn ventrally with long suberect setae; aedeagus as in Figs 19–21. ..... ***M. bison*** (Olivier, 1811)

20(19) Pronotal horn narrower, its posterior angles moderately indicated; body setation finer, head vertex and pronotal horn ventrally with short appressed setae; aedeagus as in Fig. 25. ..... ***M. jebali* sp. nov.**

Mecynotarsus bison bison (A. G. Olivier, 1811)
(Figs 19–22, 37)

Notoxus bison A. G. Olivier, 1811: 394.
Mecynotarsus bordonii Uhmann, 2004: 1, **syn. nov.**
Mecynotarsus semicinctus Wollaston, 1865: 65 (appendix), **syn. nov.**

Type locality. *N. bison* – Arabia ("desert de l'Arabie"); *M. bordonii* – Pakistan, Baluchistan Province, Gwadar; *M. semicinctus* – Spain, Gran Canaria Island, N of Las Palmas.
Type material. *M. bison* – Syntypes, number unstated (not examined, deposited probably in MNHN). *M. bordonii* – Holotype, ♀: "PAKISTAN 17.–18.4. SW, BALOCHISTAN Gwadar 1993 lgt. S.Becvar [p] / Type [p, red label, black frame] / Mecynotarsus bordonii sp. n. det. G.Uhmann 2001 [p]" (ABFC). *M. semicinctus* – Syntype, ♀: "Type [p; round label, red circle] // Mecynotarsus semicinctus, W. [h]" (BMNH).
Additional material. Algeria: 6 spec., Bou Saada, 3.v.1987, V. Kubáň lgt. (NHMB); 1 spec., Tunisia, Douz, 23.–24.v.1993, J. Batelka lgt. (ZKDC). **Chad**: 2 spec., Bira Nazara, Borkou, 5.viii.1958, J. Mateu lgt. (DCDC). **Egypt**: 1 spec., SE Sinai, 35 km S of Nuweiba, 28°45′30″N 34°28′15″E, under desert shrubs, W. Ullrich lgt. (NHMB). **Iran**: 1 spec., Hormozgan prov., 22 km N of Bandar Abass, vii.1974, Pretzmann lgt. (NHMW); 3 spec., Makran prov., Hassan Langi, 27°22′N 56°52′E, 16.–17.v.1973 [Exped. NMP] (NMPC). **Jordan**: 1 spec., 50 km NE of Aqaba, Wadi Rum, 29°36–41′N 35°20–25′E, 4.–5.iv.1994, S. Bečvář lgt. (ZKDC); 3 spec., NE of Aqaba, Wadi Rum area, 30.v.2007, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC). **Kuwait**: 9 spec., Jal-Al Zour, 29°27′N 47°44′E, 15 m, 24.iii.1988, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB). **Mauretania:**

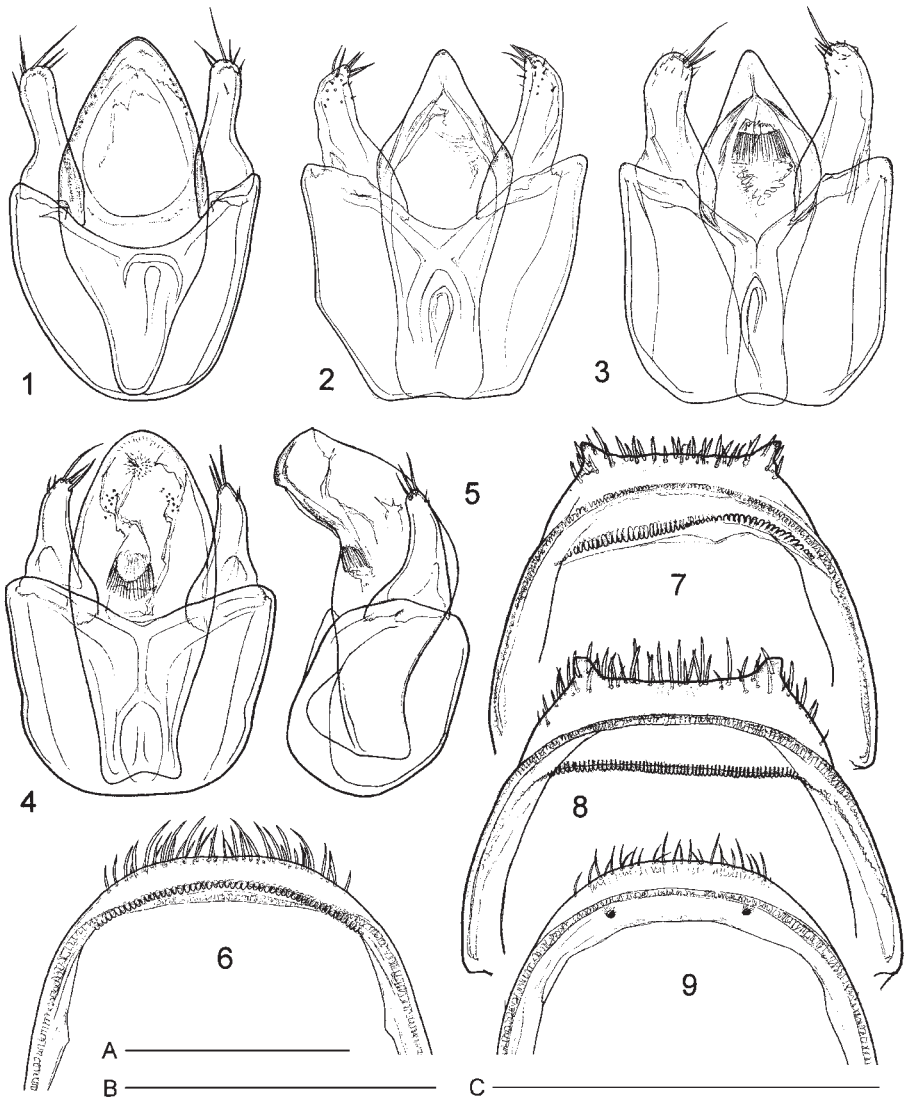
1 spec., Terjit (oasis), 20°15′N 13°05′W, 301 m, 21.x.2010, A. Reiter lgt. (NMPC). **Morocco:** 23 spec., W Morocco, Taroudannt, sand dunes near Sous River, at night, ca 260 m, 16.–18. iv.1990, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 2 spec., Oasis Aoufouss on Oued Ziz, 5 km S of Kar Jdid, 31°40′N 4°10′E, 1100 m, 22.vii.1982, Aspöck & Rausch lgt. (NHMB). **Oman**: 10 km SE of Súr, 14.iii.2015, M. Snížek lgt. (ZKDC). **Pakistan**: 9 spec., Balochistan prov., Gwadar, 17.–18. iv.1993, S. Bečvář lgt. (ZKDC). **Saudi Arabia**: 2 spec., Bahara, 21°26′N 39°29′E, 1.iv.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 spec., Gizan, 25.–26.iii.1983, C. Holzschuh lgt. (SMNS); 5 spec., Jeddah, 21°34′N 39°10′E, 7.v.1978, W. Wittmer lgt. (NHMB); 1 spec., 30 km N of Medina, 500 m, 27.iv.1979 [no collector] (NHMB); 1 spec., Nuayriyah, 27°32′N 48°24′E, 20.vi.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 20 spec., Qatif, 26°33′N 49°59′E, 14.–15.iv.1983, K. Holzschuh lgt. (NHMB, SMNS); 10 spec., 40 km S of Riyadh, Hieth, 24°29′N 47°00′E, 12.v.1977, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 2 spec., Shawaq, 5.iv.1983, C. Holzschuh lgt. (NHMB); 1 spec., W of Turabah, 20°30′N 41°17′E, 1430 m, 15.–16.ix.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 8 spec., Umm al Jamajin, 26°55′N 45°22′E, 550 m, 26.–27.x.1986, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 3 spec., Wadi Lith, 28.i.1946, E. S. Brown lgt. (BMNH). **Senegal**: 1 spec., Richard Toll, 8.x.1978, G. Hevel & J. Fortin lgt. (DCDC). **Spain**: 1 spec., Canary Islands, Tenerife, Playa del Abrigo, 1.xi.1975, P. Oromí lgt. (ZKDC). **Tunisia**: 2 spec., Gabes, 23.iii.1993, M. Hauser lgt. (SMNS); 2 spec., Gulf of Tunis, Cap Gamarth, 7.xi.1969, M. E. Irvin & E. S. Ross lgt. (DCDC); 15. spec., Monastir, beach/dunes, 30.–31.xii.1986, G. Minet lgt. (NHMB); 4 spec., Radès [no date], Normand lgt. (NMPC); 23 spec., Sousse, 35°49′32″N 10°38′28″E, sandy beach, under vegetation, 11.iii.2006, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC, MMOC). **Yemen**: 1 spec., N of Lahij, 13°10′N 44°49′E, 258 m, 23.x.2005, S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC); 3 spec., 10 km W of Al Mansuriah, 14°43′N 43°12′E, 110 m, 8.iv.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., Wadi Zabid, E of Zabid, 14°09′N 43°31′E, 22.iii.2007, M. Rejzek lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., same date, except: S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC); 84 spec., Socotra Island, Noged plain, Sharet Halma vill. env., 12°21.9′N 54°05.3′E, sand dunes, 10.–11.xi.2010, L. Purchart & J. Bezděk lgt. (ZKDC, NMPC).

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 1.9–3.3 mm; elytra unicolorous yellowish to pale reddish, with more or less extensive dark markings, or largely dark with paler apical spot; pronotal horn with 6–24 submarginal and 4–12 median rugules, the latter arranged in median line (and rarely fused) or somewhat scattered; elytra mostly oval, rarely with well-developed humeri. Slightly variable in male characters, e.g. in prominence of median subapical impression of sternum VII, width of parameres, and apical part of tegmen, see Figs 19, 20, and 21.

Colour varieties do not seem to be confined to geographical regions. Some populations are uniformly coloured, e.g. all specimens from seashores of Socotra and Tunisia (Radès, Sousse) are yellowish, while those from Taroudannt have uniformly darkened elytra. On the other hand, a small sample from Wadi Rum in Jordan is comprised of both entirely yellowish and dark coloured specimens (Fig. 37).

Distribution. Algeria, Canary Islands, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece (Lesbos Island), Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen (Chandler et al. 2008, Telnov 2016). The species is here first recorded from Kuwait, Oman and Pakistan. In Africa, it is reliably known from the northern Subsaharan part, e.g. Eritrea, Chad, Mauritania, Sudan (Heberdey 1942; Bonadona 1959, 1963; Telnov 2016); however, the wide Afrotropical distribution given by Uhmann (1998) seems to be dubious. At least the record from Namibia (Uhmann 1984) is undoubtedly based on a misidentification.

Remarks. Olivier (1811) described *Mecynotarsus bison* from an unstated number of specimens originating from "desert de l'Arabie". The type material was never revised, but the species



Figs 1–9. 1–5. Aedeagus: 1 – *Mecynotarsus bicinctulus* Marseul, 1879, Gegan; 2 – *M. viberti* (Bonadona, 1964), comb. nov., Foum Saïada; 3 – *M. karakumensis* Semenov, 1891, Aschabad; 4 – *M. truqui* Marseul, 1879, Batika, dorsal view; 5 – same, lateral view. 6–9. Male tergum VIII (apical part): 6 – *M. bicinctulus*, Gegan; 7 – *M. viberti*, Foum Saïada; 8 – *M. karakumensis*, Aschabad; 9 – *M. truqui*, Batika. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 2, 3, 7, 8; B – Figs 1, 6, 9; C – Figs 4, 5.

Obr. 1–9. 1–5. Aedeagus: 1 – *Mecynotarsus bicinctulus* Marseul, 1879, Gegan; 2 – *M. viberti* (Bonadona, 1964), comb. nov., Foum Saïada; 3 – *M. karakumensis* Semenov, 1891, Ašchabad; 4 – *M. truqui* Marseul, 1879, Batika, dorzální pohled; 5 – dtto, laterální pohled. 6 –9. Samčí tergum VIII (apikální část): 6 – *M. bicinctulus*, Gegan; 7 – *M. viberti*, Foum Saïada; 8 – *M. karakumensis*, Ašchabad; 9 – *M. truqui*, Batika. Měřítko (0.2 mm): A – Obr. 2, 3, 7, 8; B – Obr. 1, 6, 9; C – Obr. 4, 5.

identity was discussed by Heberdey (1942). It is regarded herein as a widespread, externally variable species confined to wind-blown sands of deserts and seashores.

Uhmann (2004) described *M. bordonii* from a single female specimen collected by the Czech entomologist Stanislav Bečvář in southwest Pakistan, and noted that the species is very conspicuous by its large body length (3.5 mm). The holotype was examined and was found to be 3.2 mm long and externally identical with *M. bison*. The newly proposed synonymy is further confirmed by examination of additional specimens (topotypes, body-length 2.5–2.8 mm, cf. Figs 19 *versus* 20) deposited in ZKDC.

Wollaston (1865) described *Mecynotarsus semicinctus* from three specimens collected by W. D. Crotch on the island of Gran Canaria ("sandy maritime region between Las Palmas and the Isleta"). The female syntype was examined and is, in my opinion, identical with *M. bison*; the differences in colouration mentioned by Wollaston (1865) fall within the range of variation of this species. Moreover, the occurrence of *M. bison* on the Canary Islands is confirmed by examination of a male specimen from Tenerife (cf. Figs 19 *versus* 21).

Pic (1950) described *Mecynotarsus semicinctus* var. *basalis* from Niger. It was raised to subspecies level by Kejval (2011), according to article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999), and now should be treated as *M. bison basalis*, with respect to the herein proposed synonymy (see above).

Mecynotarsus forticornis Kejval, 2011

Mecynotarsus forticornis Kejval, 2011: 136, figs 36, 39–40, 93.
Mecynotarsus antennalis Hashimoto & Sakai, 2011: 417, figs 2, 7–10, **syn. nov.**

Type locality. *M. forticornis* – Japan, Honshu Island, Kanagawa Prefecture, Hiratsuka; *M. antennalis* – Japan, Shikoku Island, Tokushima Prefecture, Tokushima, Okinosu.
Type material (see Remarks).
Remarks. *Mecynotarsus forticornis* was described from a single specimen collected on the Honshu Island (Kejval 2011, published on May 25th). *Mecynotarsus antennalis* was described from series of specimens collected on the Shikoku and Honshu Islands (Hashimoto & Sakai 2011, published on November 30th). I have not seen any type specimens of the latter species, but its detailed original description, especially morphology of pronotal horn and antennae, leave no doubts about its placement in synonymy with *M. forticornis*.

Mecynotarsus insignatus Pic, 1900, **stat. nov.**

Mecynotarsus Beccarii var. *insignatus* Pic, 1900: 430.

Type locality. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kinshasa (probably, see Remarks).
Type material (see Remarks).
Additional material. Democratic Republic of the Congo: 1 ♀, "Kinchassa Waelbroeck Nov. 1896 [p] // coll. Heberdey [p] // Beccarii v. insignatus Pic d. [h] // nicht Beccarii! Det. Dr. R. F. Heberdey [p+h] // a. insignatus Pic [h; black frame]" (NHMW); 1 ♂, "Kinchassa Waelbroeck 15.II.1899 [p+h; date somewhat illegible] // coll. Heberdey [p] // Beccarii Pic det. [h] // nicht Beccarii! Det. Dr. R. F. Heberdey [p+h] // Beccarii Pic [h; black frame]" (NHMW).
Remarks. Pic (1900) described *Mecynotarsus beccarii* var. *insignatus* from an unstated number of specimens, without giving precise locality data. It was automatically placed as subspecies of *M. bison*, senior synonym of *M. beccarii* Pic, 1894, in the last world catalogue (Kejval 2011).

The two specimens examined from NHMW, differing only in colouration of elytra, lack Pic's identification or type labels (showing different handwriting), but should be at least topotypic, as Pic (1900) described some species from the collections by Waelbroeck from Kinshasa, and I have seen series of specimens bearing the same locality label in his collection in MNHN. They differ clearly from *M. bison*, mainly in male characters (strongly narrowed, straight and bluntly pointed apex of tegmen; longer and apically wider parameres, slightly exceeding tegmen). Consequently, *M. bison insignatus* is raised here to a separate species.

Mecynotarsus jebali sp. nov.

(Figs 23–25, 38)

Type locality. United Arab Emirates, 35 km SW of Dubai, Jebel Ali.
Type material. Holotype, ♂: "United Arab Emirates, 27.IV.1996, Jebel Ali Hotel, leg. J. Wiesner & I. Worm [p] // Mecynotarsus bison Olivier det. G. Uhmann 2002 [p]" (NMPC).
Description (Holotype, male). Body length. 2.3 mm. Body, legs and antennae pale reddish; elytra with vaguely outlined, triangular median spot at about mid-length.

Eyes medium-sized, moderately convex; interfacetal setae indistinct; gular rugules small and scattered; Antennae long and slender, except moderately robust basal antennomere; middle antenomeres more than 2.5 times as long as wide; antennomeres X twice, XI 2.9 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.8 times as long as wide, its lateral outlines slightly angled at widest place in dorsal view; posterior collar quite distinct, sharply delimited, finely rugulose. Pronotal horn moderately wide, subtriangular, its posterior angles indicated; horn margins completely fringed and distinctly crenulate; horn crest moderately wide and raised, its margins narrowly, nearly completely fringed; about 14 minute submarginal rugules, partly arranged in row; 9 minute, scattered median rugules. Pronotal disc finely, densely punctate; setation appressed; paired antebasal tactile setae conspicuous.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide; humeri distinct; omoplates and postbasal impression absent; elytral apices unevenly rounded. Surface slightly glossy, rather distinctly and densely punctate, especially in basal third; punctation double, coarse basal punctures separated mostly by less than their diameter; setation uniform, short, fine and appressed.

Sternum VII moderately impressed subapically (Fig. 23); tergum VIII with narrow, medially interrupted ventral lamina (Fig. 24); aedeagus as in Fig. 25.
Female. Unknown.
Differential diagnosis. *Mecynotarsus jebali* sp. nov. can be distinguished from the sympatric *M. bison* by the somewhat more slender body, the narrower pronotal horn with moderately indicated posterior angles, finer body setation which is evenly short and appressed on head, vertex, and pronotal horn (ventrally), and by the male aedeagus (cf. Figs 25 *versus* 19). It shares similar colouration (dark triangular spot on elytra), with several species from Subsaharan Africa, e.g. *M. apicalis* Pic, 1939, *M. franzi* Bonadona, 1962, but differs by the more elongate pronotal horn that is distinctly crenulate on the margins, scattered median rugules of horn crest (arranged in median line in *M. apicalis*), parameres distinctly arcuately produced apically, and tegmen somewhat sinuously narrowing towards apex; see Bonadona (1962) for male characters of the latter two species.
Distribution. United Arab Emirates.
Etymology. Named after the type locality (derived from the name of the Jebel Ali Hotel).

Mecynotarsus pallidipes (Pic, 1910), **comb. nov.**
(Figs 26–28)

Notoxus pallidipes Pic, 1910: 70.

Type locality. Fiji.
Type material. Syntype, ♂ [lacking most tarsi, three/seven terminal antennomeres]: "I. Fidji [h] // type [h] // TYPE [p; red label] // Notoxus pallidipes Pic [h]" (MNHN).
Redescription. Male (syntype). Body length 2.5 mm. Head dark reddish-brown, pronotum largely brownish-black, pronotal horn brownish dorsally, elytra brownish-black; legs and antennae yellowish to pale reddish.

Eyes large and convex; interfacetal setae indistinct; gular tubercules minute and scattered; antennomeres VIII 1.8 times as long as wide.

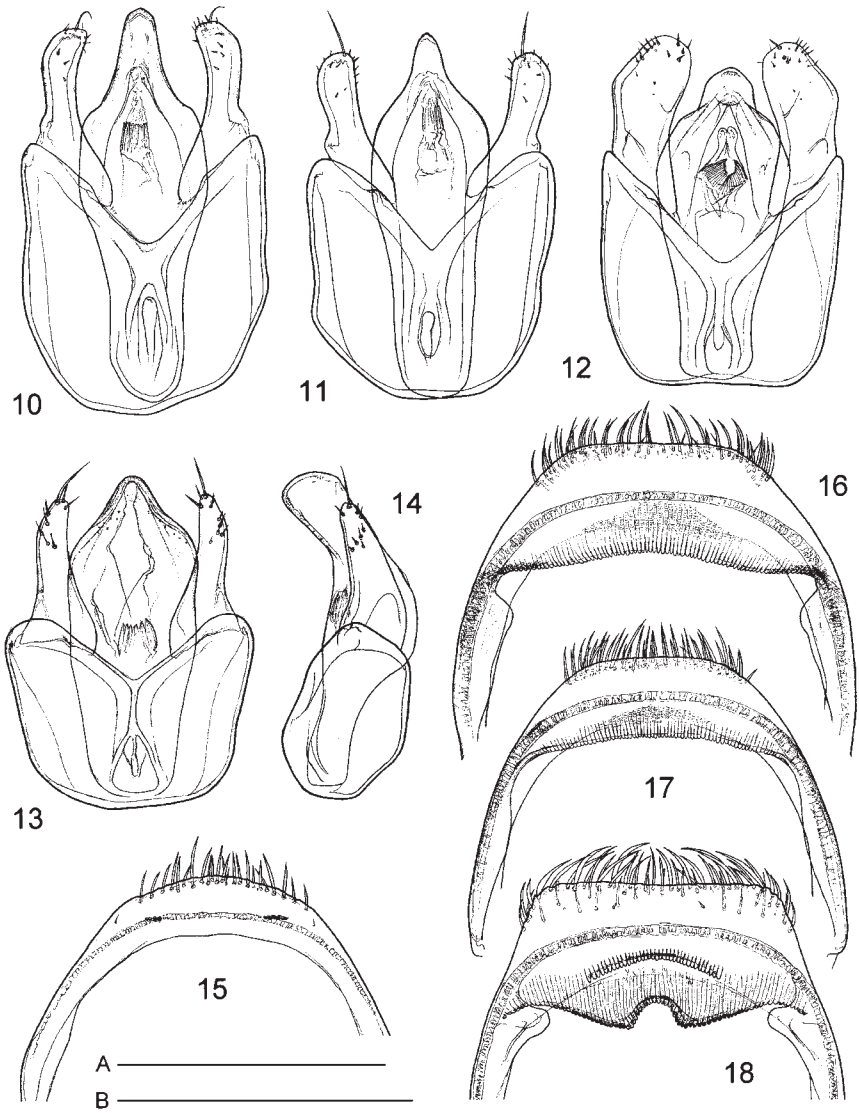
Pronotum 1.7 as long as wide, its lateral margins somewhat unevenly rounded in dorsal view; posterior collar quite distinct, sharply delimited. Pronotal horn rather robust, moderately wide, its posterior angles obsolete in dorsal view; horn margins armed with 5–6 distinct lobules on each side, apical lobule bilobed; horn crest protruding but inconspicuous, delimited by coarser well-spaced rugules; about 18 separate submarginal rugules; 2 distinct median rugules. Pronotal disc rather distinctly, densely punctate; setation moderately long, subdecumbent; paired antebasal tactile setae present.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; humeri protruding, omoplates and postbasal impression slightly indicated; elytral apices with slight rounded protrusion and distinct median angle. Surface moderately glossy, very coarsely and densely punctate, especially in basal third; basal punctures separated by less than their diameter; setation rather uniform, fine, subdecumbent and moderately long.

Sternum VII widely impressed (Fig. 26); tergum VIII with conspicuous, double ventral lamina (Fig. 27); aedeagus as in Fig. 28.
Female. Unknown.
Distribution. Fiji.
Remarks. Pic (1910) described *Notoxus pallidipes* from an unstated number of specimens originating from the island of Fiji. The examined male syntype is in poor condition, but displays three important characters of *Mecynotarsus*: the angular antero-lateral margins of the pronotum, the presence of tubercules on the gula, and the lack of distinct setose pits near the cervical articulations of the pronotum. It is externally very similar to *M. francoisi* Pic, 1902 from Vanuatu and Fiji, differing in its more robust appearance, yellowish unicolorous legs (femora darkened in *M. francoisi*), even coarser punctation of the elytra, and mainly by the male characters; for *M. francoisi* see figs 37, 43, 44, and 110 by Kejval (2011).

Mecynotarsus salam **sp. nov.**
(Fig. 33)

Type locality. Saudi Arabia, 30 km N of Medina, 500 m a.s.l.
Type material. Holotype, ♀: "30 km N Medina 500 m, 27.IV.1979 [p] / KAU-NHMB 1979 Exp. N Hedjaz [p] / Mecynotarsus karakumensis Sem. det.G.Uhmann 1998 [p]" (NHMB).
Description. Female (holotype). Body-length 3.0 mm. Body legs and antennae reddish; elytra with indication of darker median spot at about mid-length.



Figs 10–18. 10–14. Aedeagus: 10 – *Mecynotarsus faustii* Seidlitz, 1891, Donji Stoj; 11 – *M. serricornis* (Panzer, 1796), Vlkov; 12 – *M. fasciatus* Motschulsky, 1963, India, Matkuli (ZKDC); 13 – *M. coronatus* Chobaut, 1898, Timesdelessine, dorsal view; 14 – same, lateral view. 15–18. Male tergum VIII (apical part): 15 – *M. coronatus*, Timesdelessine; 16 – *M. faustii*, Donji Stoj; 17 – *M. serricornis*, Vlkov; 18 – *M. fasciatus*, Matkuli. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 10, 11; B – Figs 12–18.

Obr. 10–18. 10–14. Aedeagus: 10 – *Mecynotarsus faustii* Seidlitz, 1891, Donji Štoj; 11 – *M. serricornis* (Panzer, 1796), Vlkov; 12 – *M. fasciatus* Motschulsky, 1963, Indie, Matkuli (ZKDC); 13 – *M. coronatus* Chobaut, 1898, Timesdelessine, dorzální pohled; 14 – dtto, laterální pohled. 15–18. Samčí tergum VIII (apikální část): 15 – *M. coronatus*, Timesdelessine; 16 – *M. faustii*, Donji Štoj; 17 – *M. serricornis*, Vlkov; 18 – *M. fasciatus*, Matkuli. Měřítko (0.2 mm): A – Obr. 10, 11; B – Obr. 12–18.

Eyes medium-sized, moderately convex; interfacetal setae conspicuous, long and fine; gular rugules small and scattered; antennae slender except for conspicuously robust basal antennomere; antennomeres X 1.4 times, XI 2.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.7 as long as wide, globose, its lateral margins evenly rounded in dorsal view; posterior collar quite distinct, sharply delimited, with minute rugules along distinct sulcus. Pronotal horn long and wide, subtriangular, with distinct posterior angles; pronotal margins armed with four distinct lobules on each side, apical lobule simple; horn-crest wide, only moderately raised, but well-delimited by coarser, contiguous to fused rugules, open and nearly fused with submarginal rugules anteriorly; about 22 scattered median rugules; more than 20 rather scattered submarginal rugules. Pronotal disc rather convex, very densely punctate and somewhat shagreened, matt; setation silvery, short and appressed; paired antebasal tactile setae present, comparatively short; posterior collar with sparse fringe of longer setae.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, ovoid and rather convex; humeri, omoplates and postbasal impression absent; elytral apices simple, with rounded median angle. Surface matt, densely punctate and somewhat rugose; setation rather uniform, silvery, moderately coarse, short and appressed.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Mecynotarsus salam* sp. nov. is undoubtedly close to *M. karakumensis* Semenov, 1891 and *M. viberti* (Bonadona, 1964). It resembles especially the former species in having a well-developed crest of the pronotal horn (absent in the latter species), but differs by the evenly globose pronotum, somewhat more robust antennae (antennomere I wider, X 1.6 times, XI 2.3 times as long as wide), and rather uniformly short appressed setae on the lateral margins of the pronotum and on the elytra.

Distribution. Saudi Arabia.

Etymology. The species name is the Arabic word *salam* (peace). Noun in apposition.

Mecynotarsus solomon sp. nov.

(Figs 29–31, 39)

Type locality. Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal Island, ca 4.5 km SE of Barana village, sandy bed of Lungga River, 09°30.3′S 159°59.3′E, 60 m a.s.l.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "Solomon Island, GUADALCANAL ca 4.5 km SE of Barana vill. sandy bed of Lungga river 09°30.3′S, 159°59.3′E, 60 m Jiří Hájek leg., 6.xii.2013 [p]" (NMPC). Paratypes: 13 ♂♂ 11 ♀♀, same data as holotype (NMPC, 4 spec. ZKDC, 2 spec. DCDC and BMNH); 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, same data, except: Jan Horák leg. (ZKDC).

Description (Holotype, male). Body length. 2.1 mm. Body, legs and antennae reddish.

Eyes large and convex; interfacetal setae nearly indistinct; gular rugules small and scattered; antennae long and slender; antennomere X 2.4 times, XI 3.1 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.8 times as long as wide, its lateral margins nearly evenly rounded in dorsal view (no angulation); posterior collar quite distinct, sharply delimited. Pronotal horn slender, its posterior angles obsolete; horn margins with 6 distinct lobules on each side, apical lobule bilobed; horn crest protruding and distinct, delimited by coarser separate rugules; about 10 separate submarginal rugules; 3 separate median rugules. Pronotal disc rather finely, densely punctate; setation short, fine, appressed; paired antebasal tactile setae present.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; humeri protruding, omoplates and postbasal impression absent; elytral apices with distinct pointed protrusion and rounded median angle (Fig. 39).

Surface slightly glossy, densely punctate, especially in basal third; punctation double, coarse basal punctures separated by less than their diameter; setation rather uniform, fine, short and appressed.

Sternum VII with moderate, pit-like impression subapically (Fig. 29); tergum VIII with conspicuous, double ventral lamina (Fig. 30); aedeagus as in Fig. 31.

Female. Externally identical with male except with simple elytral apices, simple sternum VII, and subtriangular, apically rounded tergum VII.

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 2.0–2.2 mm; horn margins with 5–7 lobules on each side, apical lobule more or less distinctly bilobed; 3–7 median rugules (never fused); 7–13 submarginal rugules.

Differential diagnosis. *Mecynotarsus solomon* sp. nov. is close to *M. edwinus* Telnov, 2000 and *M. doberai* Telnov, 2016 (both from New Guinea) from the *M. loriae* species-group (Kejval 2011). It differs in the generally paler colouration, rather globose pronotum, prominent apical projections of the elytra in males, and by some details of the male abdominal characters, e.g. a rather slight emargination and subapical impression of sternum VII, a simply rounded posterior margin of tergum VIII, wider and apically subtruncate parameres, and the distinctly emarginate dorsal lobule of penis.

Distribution. Solomon Islands.

Etymology. Named after the Solomon Islands. Noun in apposition.

Mecynotarsus viberti (Bonadona, 1964), **comb. nov.**

Pseudonotoxus viberti Bonadona, 1964: 226, figs 1, 2, 4, 5.
Pseudonotoxus viberti Bonadona, 1965: 862, figs 2, 6–10 (repeated description).

Type locality. Algeria, Béchar Province, Ammes.

Type material. Holotype: "SAHARA ALGÉRIEN G ERG OCCIDENTAL Ammes [p+h] // Sur Ephedr. alata 12-3-47 F. PIERRE [p+h] // TYPE [p; red label] // Pseudonotoxus viberti n.sp P. BONADONA dét [p+h]" (coll. Bonadona, MNHN). Paratypes: 3 spec., "SAHARA ALGÉRIEN G ERG OCCIDENTAL Ammès [p+h] // 12-3-47 F. PIERRE [p+h] // Paratype [h; pink label] // Pseudonotoxus viberti n.sp P.BONADONA dét [p+h]" (coll. Bonadona, MNHN; DCDC); 1 spec., same data, except: "31-3-47"; 1 spec., same data, except the first label: "Sahara Algér. Oued Saoura Ammès" (both coll. Bonadona, MNHN).

Additional material. Algeria (Béchar prov.): 1 spec., Oued Saoura, Ammes, 12.iii.1947, F. Pierre lgt. (MNHN); 1 spec., same data, except: 31.iii.1957 (MNHN); 6 spec., Béni Abbès, Saoura (Erg), 13.i.1950, F. Pierre lgt. (MNHN); 3 spec., same data, except: 24.iv.1950 (MNHN); 4 spec., Béni Abbès, Foum Saïada, 10 and 16.iv.1950 (MNHN).

Distribution. Algeria.

Remarks. Bonadona (1964) described *Pseudonotoxus viberti* from series of specimens (number unstated) originating from three localities in Algeria: Ammès (depression Oued Saoura, SW of Grand Erg occidental, numerous specimens, F. Pierre lgt.), Béni-Abbès (single specimen, Juni 1960, J. Thérond lgt.), and El Hagneuf (single old specimen). He designated a male from Ammès as the holotype and noted that the specimens from El Hagneuf bears the labels "Cotype // Pseudonotoxus Viberti Bedel" which refers to a species whose description was never published (Bonadona 1964). Some of the additional specimens listed above represent topotypes, but they lack Bonadona's type and identification labels.

Bonadona (1964) surprisingly fully accepted the generic placement (identification) by Bedel in *Pseudonotoxus* Pic, 1899, despite a number of clear differences, e.g. slender antennae (antennomere II shorter and nearly as wide as III), long tarsi (terminal metatarsomere about 4.0 times as long as wide, distinctly longer than penultimate), distinct basal constriction of pronotum, and a rather short and wide aedeagus with short parameres. All of these characters are typical for *Mecynotarsus* species and, moreover, ***M. viberti*** comb. nov. is undoubtedly very close to ***M. karakumensis*** from Central Asia and ***M. salam*** sp. nov. from the Arabian Peninsula.

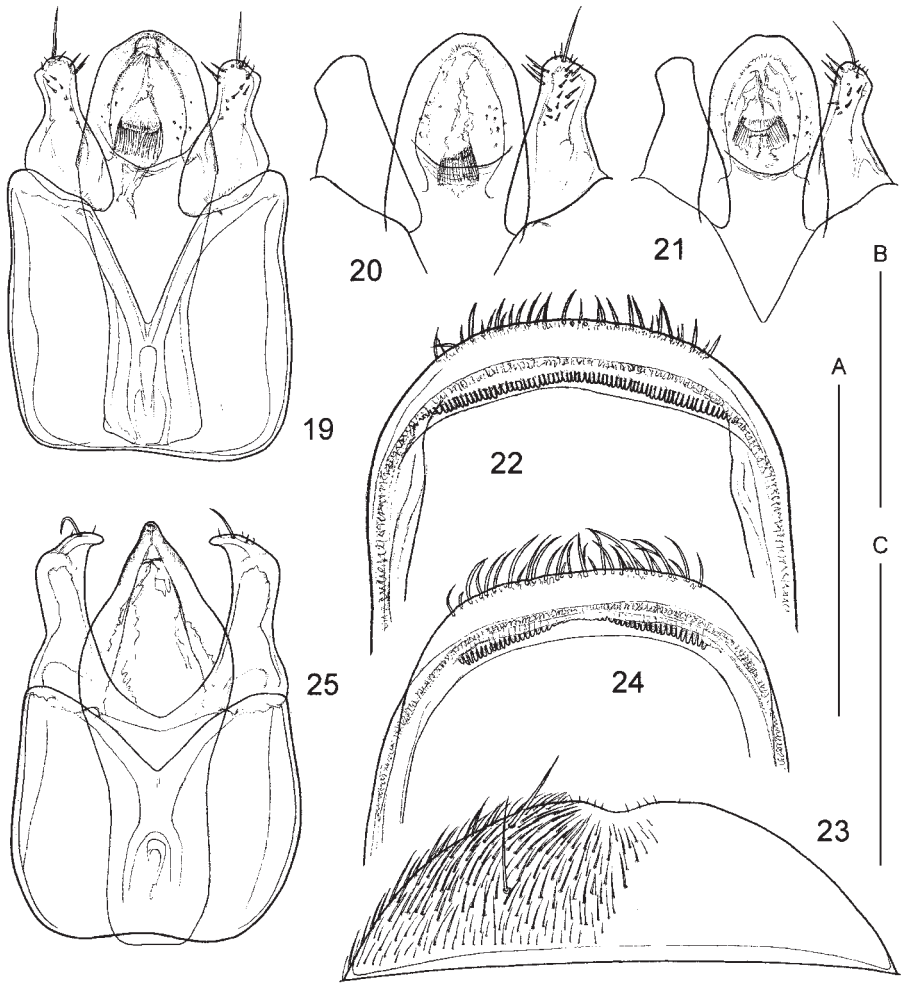
FAUNISTIC PART

Mecynotarsus apicipennis Lea, 1895
Material examined. Victoria: 1 spec., Deddick River, 0.5 km above Snowy River Junction, 13.xii.1976, A. Neboiss lgt. (NMV).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); rare species previously known from only two localities in the New South Wales. The first record for Victoria.

Mecynotarsus albellus Pascoe, 1866
Material examined. South Australia: 1 spec., Bascombe Well, 11.2 km NNE of Wacla, 33°41′58″S 135°28′25″E, pitfalls, 8.–12.xii.2003 [no collector] (SAMA); 1 spec., 10 km SSW of Bramfield, 33°42′40″S 134°59′21″E, coastal dune, pitfalls, 8.–12.xii.2003 [no collector] (SAMA); 1 spec., Eyre Peninsula, Lake Gilles National Park, at light, 13.xi.1975, J. A. Herridge lgt. (SAMA); 4 spec., Gluepot Resort, 8.5 km W-WNW of Gluepot Homestead, 33°44′49″S 140°01′56″E, 25.–28.xi.2000 [no collector] (SAMA); 1 spec., Loxton, at light, 7.ii.1977 [no collector] (SAMA); 1 spec., Ngarkat Conservation Park, 33°43′01″S 140°48′06″E, pitfalls, 13.xi.–6.xii.2006, J. S. White lgt. (SAMA); 1 spec., Warradale, 18.x.1972, P. McQuillan lgt. (SAMA); 2 spec., Yorke Peninsula, 13 km E of Marion Bay, 4.–7.xi.1981, E. Matthews, H. & A. Howden lgt. (SAMA); 1 spec., Redcliff Homestead, 33°42′37″S 139°42′33″E, x.1992, C. H. Watts lgt. (SAMA). **Western Australia:** 4 spec., Swan River [no date and collector] (NHMW, NMV).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); widespread and common species, known from all states, except for the Queensland.

Mecynotarsus armifer Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Western Australia: 15 spec., Gascoyne Junction, vii.1967, H. Demarz lgt. (ZSMC, ZKDC). **Northern Territory:** 1 spec., 10 km S of Banka Banka, 18°52′S 134°04′E, 316 m, 20.xii.2008, S. Bílý lgt. (NMPC).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); rather widespread in the northern part of continent.

Mecynotarsus baeri Pic, 1903
Material examined. Taiwan: 9 spec., Lanyu Island, Teitung County, Yung Hsin Farm, 22°01.703″N 121°34.642″E, at light, 29.–30.vii.2008, H. Mendel & M. V. L. Barclay lgt. (BMNH, ZKDC).
Distribution. Philippines (Kejval 2011). The first record from Taiwan.
Remarks. The specimens are remarkable in having dark unicolorous elytra (typically with paler markings).



Figs 19–25. 19–22. *Mecynotarsus bison* (A. G. Olivier, 1811): 19 – aedeagus, Wadi Rum; 20 – aedeagus (apical part), Gwadar; 21 – same, Playa del Abrigo; 22 – male tergum VIII (apical part), Wadi Rum. 23–25. *M. jebali* sp. nov.: 23 – male sternum VII; 24 – male tergum VIII (apical part); 25 – aedeagus. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Fig. 25; B – Figs 19–24; C – Fig. 23.

Obr. 19–25. 19–22. *Mecynotarsus bison* (A. G. Olivier, 1811): 19 – aedeagus, Wadi Rum; 20 – aedeagus (apikální část), Gwadar; 21 – dtto, Playa del Abrigo; 22 – samčí tergum VIII (apikální část), Wadi Rum. 23–25. *M. jebali* sp. nov.: 23 – samčí sternum VII; 24 – samčí tergum VIII (apikální část); 25 – aedeagus. Měřítko (0.2 mm): A – Obr. 25; B – Obr. 19–24; C – Obr. 23.

Mecynotarsus bicinctulus Marseul, 1879

Material examined. Afghanistan: 1 spec., Nuristan, Bashgal Valley, 1100 m, 11.iv.1953, J. Klapperich lgt. (DCDC); 9 spec., Kandahar-Kuna [or Kandahar], 950 m, 20.i.–15.ii.1953 [different dates], J. Klapperich lgt. (coll. Bonadona, MNHN; DCDC). **Iran:** 5 spec., Sistan va Baluchestan prov., Gegan env., 28°23′N 59°26′E, 640 m, 8.–9.iv.2000, J. Hájek & M. Mikát

lgt. (ZKDC). **Iraq:** 5 spec., "Mesopot." [=Mesopotamia, no date and collector] (BMNH, NHMW); 1 spec., Amara [no date], P. Harwood lgt. (BMNH). **Pakistan:** 38 spec., Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prov., Khyber agency, middle stream of Kabul River, 700–900 m, 15.–22. viii.2005, V. Gurko lgt. (ZKDC); 2 spec., Baluchestan, Sulaiman Mts, Zhob Valley, 1700 m, viii.2006 [no collector] (ZKDC). **Syria:** 18 spec., 10 km SE of Dayr az Zawr, Euphrat River bank, 26.v.2009, M. Šárovec lgt. (ZKDC).
Distribution. Afghanistan, Iraq, Turkey (Chandler et al. 2008). This species is here recorded from Iran, Pakistan and Syria for the first time.

Mecynotarsus bidens Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Northern Territory: 2 spec., Coniston Station, near Alice Springs, 1.xi.–31.xii.1931, M. W. Mules lgt. (SAMA). **South Australia:** 2 spec., Levi Creek, 8 km NW Big Perry Spring, 28°19.2′S 136°16.1′E, at light, 7.xii.1974, J. A. Herridge lgt. (SAMA).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known from all states, except for the Western Australia.

Mecynotarsus bipustulatus Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928
Material examined. **India:** 1 spec., Assam, Bhalukpong, 27°02′N 92°35′E, 150 m, 26.v.–3. vi.2006, L. Dembický lgt. (BMNH); 17 spec., Assam, near Bhalukpong, 27°00′48″N 92°39′08″E, 150 m, 1.–8.v.2012, L. Dembický lgt. (ZFMK, ZKDC).
Distribution. India, Nepal (Kejval 2011).
Remark. The specimens are rather variable in width of the pronotal horn, numbers of dorsal rugules, prominence of the elytral humeri, and colouration (elytra may be dark unicolorous, lacking paler markings).

Mecynotarsus bullatus Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Western Australia: 2 spec., Mary River at Berangi Bridge, Great Northern Highway, 265 m, 18°43′57″S 126°52′29″E, 25.–26.xi.2007, M. Baehr lgt. (ZSMC); 6 spec., Fitzroy River, 3 km N of Fitzroy Crossing, 18°10′65″S 125°35′71″E, 92 m, 24.–25.xi.2007, M. Baehr lgt. (ZSMC, ZKDC); 1 spec., Mistake Creek, 12 km N of Turkey Creek, Great Northern Highway, 16°55′83″S 128°14′84″E, 217 m, 16.–17.xi.2007, M. Baehr lgt. (ZSMC).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); rather widespread in the northern part of continent.

Mecynotarsus cantharipHilus Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Queensland: 5 spec., Cairns [no date and collector] (NHMW).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known so far only from the Queensland.

Mecynotarsus celebensis Kejval, 2011
Material examined. **Indonesia:** 1 spec., Lesser Sunda, Savu Island, Seba, 10°29.04′N 121°50.40′E, 25.xii.2013, J. Horák lgt. (ZKDC).
Distribution. Indonesia, Philippines (Kejval 2011).

Mecynotarsus coronatus Chobaut, 1898
Material examined. Algeria: 2 spec., W Timesdelessine, 26–30 km W of Hirhafok, 23°39′N 5°32′E, 1400 m, 13.iv.1984, H. Aspöck et al. lgt. (NHMB, ZKDC); 1 spec., Hoggar Gueltas Imeleoulaouene, 22°53′N 5°38′E, 1400 m, iv.1984, H. Aspöck et al. lgt. (NHMB).

Distribution. Algeria, Mauritania (Bonadona 1959, Chandler et al. 2008).
Remarks. The records from numerous localities in Saudi Arabia by Uhmann (1998) were found to be based on misidentified specimens of *M. truqui* (listed below under that species) and thus also the occurrence in Sudan (Uhmann 1998) is doubtful and needs confirmation.

Mecynotarsus dearmatus Kejval, 2013
Material examined. **Northern Territory:** 1 spec., Litchfield National Park, Tjaynera Falls, 13°15′S 130°44′E, 20.–26.xi.2008, S. Bílý lgt. (NMPC).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known from several localities in the Northern Territory and Western Australia.

Mecynotarsus faustii Seidlitz, 1891
Material examined. Albania: 4 spec., "Medua, Alb." [somewhat illegible], 27.ix.1918, H. Priesner lgt. (NHMW). **Bulgaria:** 2 spec., Arkutino, 16.ix.1988, Růžička lgt. (ZKDC); 3 spec., Kresna, sandy banks of Struma River, 22.–31.vii.1982, L. Bocák lgt. (ZKDC); 7 spec., Momchilgrad, sandy banks of Varbica River, 24.v.1978, K. Majer lgt. (ZKDC); 8 spec., Obzor, 26.vi.1984, M. Snížek lgt. (ZKDC); 12 spec., 1 km S of Rozhen, Melnik env., 5.v.2009, T. Kopecký lgt. (ZKDC). **Georgia:** 2 spec., Inkid Lake, 6.–17.vi.1969, J. Dezort lgt. (ZKDC). **Greece:** 4 spec., Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Xanthi, Dafnonas, 24.–30.iv.2010, P. Včelička lgt. (ZKDC); 2 spec., Central Macedonia, Paralia env. Katherini, 1.–10.viii.1997, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC). **Montenegro:** 4 spec., Donji Stoj vill. env., Ada Bojana, 41°51′51.39″N 19°20′39.47″E, 4.v.2014, A. Šíma lgt. (ZKDC). **Russia:** 4 spec., Crimea, Kerch, Sea of Azov, seashore, 45°28′13″N 36°19′10″E, 18.vii.2006, R. Ruta lgt. (MNHW, ZKDC). **Uzbekistan:** 1 spec., Taschkent env., Aktasch, 9.v.1986, J. Hladil lgt. (ZKDC).
Distribution. Albania, Bulgaria, France (Corse), Greece, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Russia (South European Territory), Turkey, Ukraine, and "Caucasus" (Chandler et al. 2008). The species is here recorded from Georgia, Montenegro, and Uzbekistan for the first time.

Mecynotarsus festivus Kejval, 2013
Material examined. **Northern Territory:** 3 spec., Litchfield National Park, Tjaynera Falls, 13°15′S 130°44′E, 20.–26.xi.2008, S. Bílý lgt. (NMPC, ZKDC).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known only from the Northern Territory.

Mecynotarsus fragilis LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849
Material examined. Myanmar: 1 spec., Rakhine State, Salu River base camp, 18°05′42.7″N 94°36′50.7″E, 23.ii.–6.iii.2013, R. W. Piper lgt. (BMNH).
Distribution. China (Yunnan), Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand (Kejval 2011, Telnov 2016).

Mecynotarsus grandior Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Western Australia: 1 spec., Wooramel River, 1.iv.1961, H. Demarz lgt. (ZSMC).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); rather widespread in the northern part of continent.

Mecynotarsus granulatus Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Northern Territory: 5 spec., Yuenduni Creek, 16 km NW, at light, 20.ii.1968 [no collector] (SAMA).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); rather widespead species, except for the South and Western Australia.

Mecynotarsus hirtipennis Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Queensland: 1 spec., Greenvale, 70 km SW, at light, 12.–21.iv.1995, A. J. Watts lgt. (SAMA).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); rather widespread in the northern part of continent.

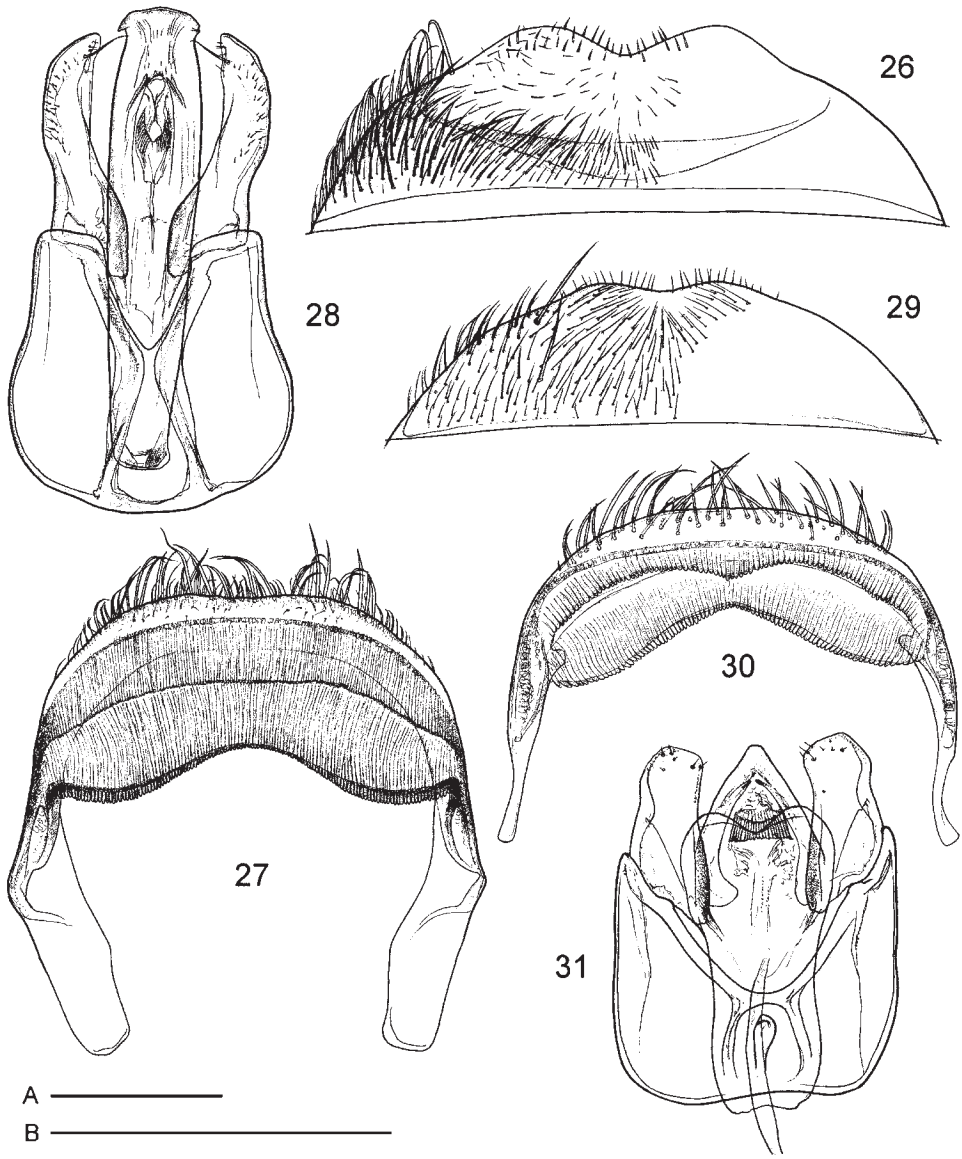
Mecynotarsus hortensis Lea, 1922
Material examined. Southern Australia: 1 spec., Bimbowrie Station, 1 km S of Antro Woolshed, 32°03′05″S 140°03′29″E, pitfall, 14.–18.xi.2005 [no collector] (SAMA); 1 spec., Bimbowrie Station, 2 km SW of Calico Bore south, 32°01′31″S 140°14′21″E, 20.–24.v.2005 [no collector] (SAMA); 1 spec., Bimbowrie Station, 2 km SE of Calico Dam north, 31°58′27″S 140°18′58″E, 24.–28.v.2005 [no collector] (SAMA); 1 spec., 5 km E of Emerald Springs, 29°22′40″S 137°06′57″E, pitfalls, 15.–19.iv.1996 [no collector] (SAMA); 3 spec., Flinders Ranges, Brachina Gorge, at light, 14.x.1974, J. A. Herridge lgt. (SAMA).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); widespread species.

Mecynotarsus insularis Kejval, 2011
Material examined. Indonesia: 3 spec., Sulawesi, Tengah, near Morowali, Ranu River area, at light, 27.i.–20.iv.1980, M. J. D. Brendell lgt. (BMNH); 1 spec., Utara, Dumoga-Bone National Park, light trap, ii.1985, H. Barlow lgt. (BMNH).
Distribution. Philippines, Indonesia: Sulawesi (Kejval 2011).

Mecynotarsus iuvenis Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Northern Territory: 1 spec., 25 km NE of Katherine, Katherine River, 3.x.1977, G. F. Gross & J. A. Forrest lgt. (SAMA); 3 spec., Nitmiluk National Park, Edith Falls, 14°10′S 132°06′E, 37 m, 3.xii.2008, S. Bílý lgt. (NMPC, ZKDC).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known so far only from the Northern Territory and Western Australia.

Mecynotarsus karakumensis Semenov, 1891
Material examined. Turkmenistan: 1 spec., Tchardzhou, Fischer & Willberg lgt. [date unclear] (ZSMC); 29 spec., Askhabad env., sandy dunes, at night, 29.iv.1991, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC, ZSMC); 1 spec., Repetek, 1.–3.vii.1994, Čížek & Hauck lgt. (ZKDC). **Uzbekistan**: 1 spec., Buchara, 26.–28.iv.1978, P. Polák lgt. (ZKDC).
Distribution. Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (Chandler et al. 2008).
Remarks. Very probably confined to sandy deserts of Central Asia. The record from Saudi Arabia by Uhmann (1998) is based on a misidentification and belongs to ***M. salam*** sp. nov.

Mecynotarsus kingii MacLeay, 1872
Material examined. South Australia: 1 spec., Parachilna, Flinders Ranges [no date], E. L. Savage lgt. (NMV).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known only from the southeastern part of continent.



Figs 26–31. 26–28. *Mecynotarsus pallidipes* (Pic, 1910): 26 – male sternum VII; 27 – male tergum VIII; 28 – aedeagus. 29–31. *M. solomon* sp. nov.: 29 – male sternum VII; 30 – male tergum VIII; 31 – aedeagus. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 29–31; B – Figs 26–28.

Obr. 26–31. 26–28. *Mecynotarsus pallidipes* (Pic, 1910): 26 – samčí sternum VII; 27 – samčí tergum VIII; 28 – aedeagus. 29–31. *M. solomon* sp. nov.: 29 – samčí sternum VII; 30 – samčí tergum VIII; 31 – aedeagus. Měřítko (0.2 mm): A – Obr. 29–31; B – Obr. 26–28.

Mecynotarsus kreusleri King, 1869
Material examined. Queensland: 4 spec., Cairns district [no date], A. M. Lea lgt. (NMV). **South Australia:** 3 spec., Mount Remarkable, x.1925, F. E. Wilson lgt. (NMV); 1 spec., Port Augusta [no date and collector] (NHMW); 1 spec., Port Lincoln, 12.v.1952, C. Oke lgt. (NMV). **Victoria:** 1 spec., Warburton, 28.viii.1920, F. E. Wilson lgt. (NMV).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); rather widespread species, recorded here from the Queensland for the first time.

Mecynotarsus leai Pic, 1942
Material examined. New South Wales: 3 spec., Sydney [no date], Carter lgt. (NHMW). **Tasmania:** 14 spec., Hobart [no date], Lea lgt. (NMV).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known only from the southeastern part of continent, including Tasmania.

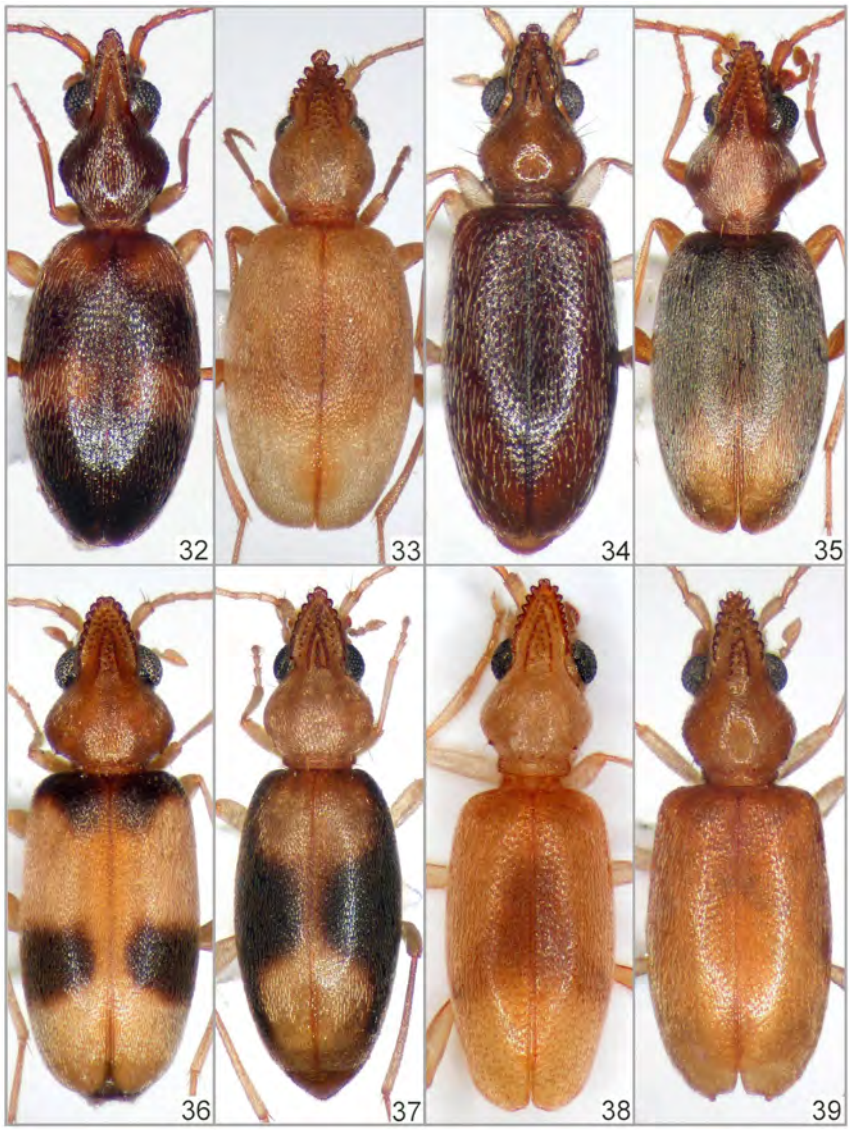
Mecynotarsus mastersii MacLeay, 1872
Material examined. Queensland: 4 spec., Goodna, x.1920, F. E. Wilson lgt. (NMV); 3 spec., Mulgrave River [no date], Harker lgt. (NHMW). **Victoria:** 1 spec., Warbuton, xi.1920, F. E. Wilson lgt. (NMV).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known only from the southeastern part of continent. The first record for Victoria.

Mecynotarsus mollis Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Northern Territory: 1 spec., Nitmiluk National Park, Edith Falls, 14°10′S 132°06′E, 37 m, 3.xii.2008, S. Bílý lgt. (NMPC).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known only from the Northern Territory.

Mecynotarsus obesus Kejval, 2013
Material examined. New South Wales: 1 spec., Brooken Hill, 1962, K. Densie lgt. [name somewhat illegible] (SAMA). **Queensland:** 4 spec., Hughenden, 12.i.1918 [no collector] (NHMW).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); previously known only from the Queensland and Northern Territory. The first record for New South Wales.

Mecynotarsus ornatus Kejval, 2011
Material examined. Thailand: 7 spec., Nan prov., Lainan, cabbage farm, 18°34′44″N 100°45′25″E, light trap, D. L. J. Quicke lgt. (BMNH, ZKDC).
Distribution. Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand (Kejval 2011).

Mecynotarsus parvulus Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Northern Territory: 1 spec., Nitmiluk National Park, Edith Falls, 14°10′S 132°06′E, 37 m, 3.xii.2008, S. Bílý lgt. (NMPC).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known only from the Northern Territory and Queensland.



Figs 32–39. Habitus: 32 – *Mecynotarsus bicinctulus* Marseul, 1879, Gegan; 33 – *M. salam* sp. nov. (holotype); 34 – *M. truqui* Marseul, 1879, Batika; 35 – *M. serricornis* (Panzer, 1796), Vlkov; 36 – *M. fasciatus* Motschulsky, 1963, India, Matkuli (ZKDC); 37 – *M. bison* (A. G. Olivier, 1811), Wadi Rum; 38 – *M. jebali* sp. nov. (holotype); 39 – *M. solomon* sp. nov. (holotype).

Obr. 32–39. Habitus: 32 – *Mecynotarsus bicinctulus* Marseul, 1879, Gegan; 33 – *M. salam* sp. nov. (holotyp); 34 – *M. truqui* Marseul, 1879, Batika; 35 – *M. serricornis* (Panzer, 1796), Vlkov; 36 – *M. fasciatus* Motschulsky, 1963, Indie, Matkuli (ZKDC); 37 – *M. bison* (A. G. Olivier, 1811), Wadi Rum; 38 – *M. jebali* sp. nov. (holotyp); 39 – *M. solomon* sp. nov. (holotyp).

Mecynotarsus phanophilus Lea, 1922
Material examined. Queensland: 1 spec., Hughenden, 12.i.1918 [no collector] (NHMW); 3 spec., Townsville, 12.–16.viii.1918 [no collector] (NHMW). **South Australia:** Alberga Creek, 60 km N of Oodnadatta, at light, 5.xii.1987, J. A. Forrest lgt. (SAMA).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); widespread species, except for the Western Australia.

Mecynotarsus pilbarensis Kejval, 2013
Material examined. Western Australia: 3 spec., Gascoyne Junction, vii.1967, H. Demarz lgt. (ZSMC); 1 spec., Ashburton River, near Nanutarra Roadhouse, 3.–4.ix.1987, M. Baehr lgt. (ZSMC).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); known only from the Western Australia.

Mecynotarsus serricornis (Panzer, 1794)
Material examined. Czech Republic: 4 spec., Bzenec, sand-pit, 16.vi.2013, M. Ouda lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., NE of Lužnice, Slepičí vršek Nature Reserve, 49°4′14.309″N 14°45′42.967″E, 426 m, 9.v.2008, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., Písty, Písečný přesyp Nature Monument, 20.v.2000, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., same locality, 25.v.2012, P. Moravec lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., Vlkov, Písečný přesyp u Vlkova Nature Reserve, 49°9′34″N 14°42′54″E, 410 m, 7.vii.1973, J. Strejček lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., same locality, 28.v.2002, J. Růžička lgt. (ZKDC); 3 spec., same locality, 28.viii.2004, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC); 2 spec., same locality, 1.vi.2008, Z. Kejval lgt. (ZKDC). **Spain:** 1 spec., Candeleda, 1934, J. Baum lgt. (ZKDC); 4 spec., Massanet, Riera de Santa Colona, 30.vi.1997, P. Bulirsch lgt. (ZKDC). **Italy:** 3 spec., Bibione, 2.–8.vii.1994, M. Mantič lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., Grado [no date], Jureček lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., same locality, J. Matcha lgt. (ZKDC). **Slovakia:** 1 spec., Čenkov, 15.v.1975, B. Malec lgt. (ZKDC); 2 spec., same locality, 8.v.1989, Kapler lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., same locality, 22.v.–24.v.1999, T. Růžička lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., same locality, 24.v.2003, I. Martinů lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., Hegyfárok, 25.v.1999, T. Růžička lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., Malacky, iv.1993, L. Čížek lgt. (ZKDC). **Bulgaria:** 1 spec., Momchilgrad, sandy banks of Varbica River, 24.v.1978, K. Majer lgt. (ZKDC).
Distribution. Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungaria, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (South European Territory), Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Serbia and Montenegro, and "Caucasus" (Chandler et al. 2008).

Mecynotarsus setulosus Kejval, 2013
Material examined. South Australia: 9 spec., Bimbowrie Station, 1 km S of Antro Woolshed, 32°03′05″S 140°03′29″E, pitfall, 14.–18.xi.2005 [no collector] (SAMA); 2 spec., Bimbowrie Station, 2 km SW of Calico Bore south, 32°01′31″S 140°14′21″E, 20.–24.v.2005 [no collector] (SAMA); 1 spec., Flinders Ranges, Brachina Gorge, at light, x.1974, J. A. Herridge lgt. (SAMA); 1 spec., Levi Creek, 8 km NW Big Perry Spring, 28°19.2′S 136°16.1′E, at light, 7.xii.1974, J. A. Herridge lgt. (SAMA); 2 spec., Mount Sarah Station, 12.4 km ENE of Alberga, 27°07′31″S 135°32′50″E, pitfalls, 30.iv.–2.v.2005 [no collector] (SAMA). **Western Australia:** 6 spec., Mary River at Berangi Bridge, Great Northern Highway, 265 m, 18°43′57″S 126°52′29″E, 25.–26.xi.2007, M. Baehr lgt. (ZSMC, ZKDC); 1 spec., same data, except: 18.–19.xi.2007 (ZSMC).

Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); widespread and common species, previously lacking only in the Western Australia (the first records herein).

Mecynotarsus truqui Marseul, 1879

Material examined. Egypt: 3 spec., W of Desert Oasis Bahariya, 28°24′57.4″N 28°56′ 50.9″E, dunes, 30.iv.1996, W. Ullrich lgt. (NHMB, NKME). **Ethiopia:** 3 spec., Shoa prov., Sodore, 1350 m, vii.1990, Werner lgt. (ZKDC); **Iran:** 4 spec., Makran prov., Minab, 27°09′N 57°05′E, 19.–20.v.1973 [Exped. NMP] (NMPC, ZKDC). **Israel:** 2 spec., North district, Upper Galilee, Batika River, near N shore of Sea of Galilee, open fine gravel bank, ca. 200 m, 26.iii.2008, D. Wrase lgt. (ZKDC). **Jordan:** 11 spec., Dead Sea, 380–390 m b.s.l., 31.vii. or 8.xi.1964, J. Klapperich lgt. (SMNS); 2 spec., same data, except: 8.vii. or 21.vii.1966 (SMNS). **Mauritania:** 1 spec., Atar, 14.xii.1949, A. Boniface lgt. (MNHN). **Morocco:** 1 spec., 5 km NW of Agdz, 30°42.8′N 06°31.3′W, 1091 m, 10.–11.v.2007, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC). **Oman:** 4 spec., Sohar, Sohar Sun Farm, 24°1817′N 56°4446′E, M. Balkenohl & M. Gallagher lgt. (SMNS). **Saudi Arabia:** 1 spec., Bahara, 8.v.1978, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 11 spec., Talaa, 18°04′N 43°57′E, 1420 m, 23.–24.ix.1980, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 3 spec., Wadi Turabah, Camp 2, 20°29′N 41°09′E, 1580 m, 7.x.1979, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 2 spec., Fayfa, 17°16′N 43°05′E, 1240 m, 23.ix.1981, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 2 spec., Makkah, Al Uqdah, 21°07′N 40°25′E, 1780 m, 21.–22.viii.1985, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 2 spec., Wadi Dhiyan, 19°48′N 14°36′E, 910 m, 7.iii.1984, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB, SMNS); 1 spec., Wadi Horash, 1600 m, 21.v.1982, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 2 spec., Wadi Mizbil, 24°29′N 46°29′E, 13.iv.1977, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 spec., Wadi Maraum, 22°16′N 39°44′E, 280 m, 3.–4.v.1984, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 spec., Wadi Wajj, 18 km SW of Taif, 21°10′N 40°16′E, 1800 m, 4.x.1979, W. Büttiker lgt. (NHMB); 1 spec., Abha Gizan km 53, Wadi Ad Dilla, 300 m, 21.iv.1976, Wittmer & Büttiker lgt. (NHMB). **Turkey:** 1 spec., Adana prov., Yumurtalik env., 25.v.1993, J. Krátký lgt. (ZKDC). **United Arab Emirates:** 2 spec., Al-Ajban, 24°36′N 55°01′E, 60 m, light trap, 12.–19.ix.2006, A. van Harten lgt. (BMNH); 1 spec., Bithnah, 25°11′N 56°14′E, 160 m, light trap, 23.iii.–1.iv..2006, A. van Harten lgt. (BMNH); 1 spec., Hatta, 24°49′N 56°07′E, 315 m, light trap, 26.ii.–10.v.2006, A. van Harten lgt. (BMNH); 1 spec., Hatta, 17.–24.v.2006, A. van Harten lgt. (NMPC); 1 spec., Khor al-Khwair, 25°58′N 56°03′E, at light, 16.vii.–5.viii.2009, A. van Harten lgt. (BMNH); 4 spec., Wadi Bih (dam), 25°48′N 56°04′E, 100 m, light trap, A. van Harten lgt. (BMNH); 2 spec., Wadi Maidaq, 25°19′N 56°08′E, 410 m, light trap, 26.v.–6. vi.2006, A. van Harten lgt. (BMNH); 4 spec., Wadi Wurayah farm, 25°24′N 56°17′E, 165 m, light trap, 16.vii.–12.viii.2009, A. van Harten lgt. (BMNH). **Yemen:** 2 spec., Wadi Dawan, NW of Al Mukalla, 15°09′N 48°26′E, 946 m, 20.x.2005, P. Kabátek lgt. (ZKDC); 7 spec., same data, except: M. Rejzek lgt. (BMNH); 1 spec., Wádi Anis, 60 km SW of San′ a, 15°00′N 44°09′E, 1522 m, 7.x.2005, S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC); 2 spec., NEE of Al Hudaydah, Jabal Bura, 14°53′N 43°26′E, 557 m, at light, 9.–21.iii.2007, M. Rejzek lgt. (ZKDC); 1spec., 60 km NW of Ar Ryan, 14°55′N 49°02′E, 1141 m, 19.x.2007, S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC); 2 spec., Al Hudaydah, 35 km E, Jabal Bura valley forest National Park, stream valley, at light, 240–350 m, 14°52.4–5′N 43°24.6–25.2′E, 4.xi.2010, J. Bezděk lgt. (ZKDC).

Distribution. Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (Heberdey 1942, Chandler et al. 2008, Telnov 2008). The species is here recorded from Ethiopia, Mauritania, Morocco, and Oman for the first time.

Mecynotarsus vallicola Kejval, 2011
Material examined. **India:** 1 spec., Assam, Bhalukpong, 27°02′N 92°35′E, 150 m, 26.v.–3.vi.2006, L. Dembický lgt. (BMNH); 2 spec., Assam, near Bhalukpong, 27°00′48″N 92°39′08″E, 150 m, 1.–8.v.2012, L. Dembický lgt. (ZFMK).
Distribution. India (northern), Nepal (Kejval 2011).

Mecynoatarsus ziczac King, 1869
Material examined. New South Wales: 6 spec., Brooken Hill [no date], R. J. Burton lgt. (SAMA); 3 spec., Nepean River [no date], Coates lgt. (NHMW); 2 spec., Sydney [no date], Carter lgt. (NHMW); 1 spec., same locality [no date], Lea lgt. (SAMA). **Queensland:** 1 spec., Maryborough [no date], E. W. Fischer lgt. (SAMA). **South Australia:** 1 spec., 10 km SW of Copley, Windy Creek just below Aroona Dam, at light, 24.ix.1975, G. F. Gross lgt. (SAMA); 1 spec., Scorpion Springs, 5 km SW Nanam's Well, at light, 16.xii.1983 [no collector] (SAMA); 1 spec., 10 km SW of Strathalbyn, xii.1974, P. B. McQuillan lgt. (SAMA).
Distribution. Australia (Kejval 2013); widespread and common species.

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SOUHRN

Mecynotarsus LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 zahrnuje 110 druhů s výskytem v palearktické, nearktické, afrotropické, orientální a australské oblasti (Kejval 2011, 2013, Telnov 2016, zde publikovaná data)). Jsou to psamobionti úzce vázaní na ekosystémy volných písků v pouštních oblastech, na písčitých březích řek, mořských plážích apod.

Tento příspěvěk je souhrnem různých poznatků z průběžného studia sbírkového materiálu rodu a je rozdělen na dvě části. První taxonomická část je věnována hlavně palearktickým druhům, které se vyskytují západně od Pakistánu, jsou zahrnuty v revizi Heberdeye (1942), ale chybí v mé předchozí revizní práci (Kejval 2011). Přináší dříve nepublikované ilustrace samčích znaků a nový určovací klíč (viz níže). Celkem jsou popsány tři druhy: *Mecynotarsus jebali* sp. nov. ze Spojených arabských emirátů, *M. salam* sp. nov. ze Sauské Arábie a *M. solomon* sp. nov. z Šalamounových ostrovů. Další dva nové druhy jsou převedeny z jiných rodů: *Mecynotarsus viberti* (Bonadona, 1964) comb. nov. (z rodu *Pseudonotoxus* Pic, 1899) a *M. pallidipes* (Pic, 1910) comb. nov. (z rodu *Notoxus* Geoffroy, 1762). Dále jsou navržena tři nová synonyma, *Mecynotarus bison* (A. G. Olivier, 1811) (= *M. semicinctus* Wollaston, 1865 a *M. bordonii* Uhmann, 2004, syn. nov.), *M. forticornis* Kejval, 2011 (= *M. antennalis* Hashimoto & Sakai, 2011), a *Mecynotarsus bison insignatus* Pic, 1900 je nově uveden jako samostatný druh.

Druhá část je faunistická a obsahuje nové nálezy celkem 37 druhů, především z Austrálie.

Klíč k určení západopalearktických druhů *Mecynotarsus*

1(2) Roh pronota a jeho hřeben velmi úzký (obr. 32); mediální a krajní ruguly chybí; pronotum mírně hranaté po stranách v dorzálním pohledu, jeho bazální zaškrcení zřetelné, ale nejasně/slabě odsazené; krovky dosti hustě tečkované a tak nanejvýš mírně lesklé; pronotum po stranách a krovky krátce a zcela přilehle ochlupené; samčí tergum VIII a aedeagus viz obr. 1, 6. ..... ***M. bicinctulus*** Marseul, 1879

2(1) Roh pronota a jeho hřeben široký; medialní ruguly vždy přítomné, roztroušené nebo uspořádané v mediální linii a spojené; krajní ruguly chybí; pokud je roh užší a ruguly silně redukované (*M. truqui*), potom je pronotum kulovité, jeho bazalní zaškrcení ostře odsazené, krovky řídce tečkované a dosti lesklé, ochlupené obecně delší a odstálé.

3(8) Hřeben rohu chybí nebo je velmi široký, asi 20 rovnoměrně roztroušených mediálních rugulí; oči nápadně dlouze ochlupené; zadní okraj samčího terga VIII s párovým laterálním výběžkem (obr. 7, 8).

4(5) Roh pronota na okrajích jemně ozubený, nemá zřetelný hřeben a jeho dorzální strana je rovnoměrně pokrytá rugulemi; aedeagus viz obr. 2. ..... ***M. viberti*** (Bonadona, 1964)

5(4) Roh pronota na okrajích hrubě ozubený, má zřetelný hřeben, vyznačený hrubšími rugulemi.

6(7) Pronotum poněkud protáhlé; samičí tykadla poměrně štíhlá, článek I užší, článek X 1.9 krát, XI 2.8 krát tak dlouhý jak široký; pronotum po stranách a ramena krovek mají nějaké delší, odstálé séty; aedeagus viz obr. 3. ..... ***M. karakumensis*** Semenov, 1891

7(6) Pronotum téměř pravidelně kulovité (obr. 33); samčí tykadla poněkud silnější, článek I širší, článek X 1.6 krát, XI 2.3 krát tak dlouhý jak široký; pronotum po stranách a krovky dosti jednotvárně, krátce a přilehle ochlupené. ..... ***M. salam*** **sp. nov.**

8(3) Roh pronota vždy se zřetelným hřebenem (většinou poměrně úzkým); nanejvýš 12 mediálních rugulí, někdy uspořádaných v mediální linii a částečně spojených; oči jen velmi krátce, nezřetelně ochlupené; zadní okraj samčího terga VIII jednoduše zaoblený.

9(12) Tělo dosti lesklé, pronotum a krovky poměrně řídce tečkované (obr. 34); ochlupení obecně delší a více odstálé, pronotum s dlouhými sétami po stranách (kromě párových sét před bází); několik málo mediálních rugulí spojených v mediální linii; krajní ruguly mohou být dobře vyvinuté i silně redukované (přítomné pouze v apikální části rohu); střední holeně s krátkou řadou hrubých, tmavých sét na vnitřní straně apikálního okraje; spodní lamela samčího terga VIII silně redukované (pouze párový zbytek).

10(11) Roh pronota užší, jeho zadní úhly mírně naznačené, krajní ruguly chybí nebo silně redukované (přítomno pouze několik subapikálně); zbytky spodní lamely samčího terga VIII tvoří párový, jednoduchý výběžek (obr. 9); aedeagus viz obr. 4, 5. ..... ***M. truqui*** Marseul, 1879

11(10) Roh pronota širší, jeho zadní úhly zřetelné, krajní ruguly dobře vyvinuté, uspořádané podél okrajů; spodní lamela samčího terga VII nápadně redukovaná (obr. 15); aedeagus viz obr. 13, 14. .... ***M. coronatus*** Chobaut, 1898

12(9) Tělo nanejvýš trochu lesklé, hustě tečkované; pronotum (laterálně) a krovky krátce přilehle chlupaté; mediální ruguly různě četné, roztroušené nebo uspořádané v mediální linii a částečně spojené; krajní ruguly vždy přítomné a většinou početné; střední holeně nanejvýš s jemnými apikálními sétami na vnitřní straně apikálního okraje; spodní lamela samčího terga VIII dobře vyvinutá, úplná a nebo nanejvýš mediálně úzce přerušená.

13(16) Okraje hřebenu rohu tvoří zaoblené, oddělené ruguly.

14(15) Pronotum poněkud nepravidelně zaoblené, s náznakem bočního úhlu v dorzálním pohledu; roh pronota zpravidla širší, jeho okraje s 5–7 zoubky/lalůčky na každé straně (většinou tupě špičaté a částečně spojené v zadní části); tečkování v bazální třetině krovek jemnější; samčí tergum VIII a aedeagus viz obr. 11, 17. ..... ***M. serricornis*** (Panzer, 1794)

15(14) Pronotum spíše kulovité, většinou pravidelně zaoblené po stranách v dorzálním pohledu; roh pronota užší, jeho okraje s 3–6 lalůčky na každé straně (většinou 5, zpravidla hrubší a zaoblené); tečkování v bazální třetině krovek hrubší; samčí tergum VIII a aedeagus viz obr. 10, 16. ..... ***M. faustii*** Seidlitz, 1891

16(13) Okraje hřebenu rohu úplné (ruguly jsou podélné a spojené).

17(18) Pronotum mírně příčné, poněkud zploštělé a tak hranaté po stranách (v úrovni laterálních bazálních sét); krovky žlutavé až světle zrzavé, téměř výlučně s černou bází a příčnou páskou za polovinou (obr. 36; vzácně jednobarevné); samčí tergum VIII s nápadnou, dvojitou spodní lamelou (obr. 18); aedeagus viz obr. 12; orientální druh pronikající západně až do Afghanistánu, severní Indie a Pakistánu. .... ***M. fasciatus*** Motschulsky, 1863

18(17) Pronotum užší, kulovité a nebo jen nepatrně hranaté po stranách (obr. 37, 38); tmavá kresba na krovkách jiná (často chybí); samčí tergum VIII s úzkou, jednoduchou spodní lamelou (obr. 22, 24); široce rozšířený západopaleaarktický druh.

19(20) Roh pronota širší s nápadnými zadními úhly; ochlupení těla hrubší, temeno hlavy a spodní strana rohu s dlouhým odstálým ochlupením; aedeagus viz obr. 19–21. ..... ***M. bison*** (Olivier, 1811)

20(19) Roh pronota úžší, jeho zadní úhly jen mírně naznačené; ochupení těla jemnější, temeno hlavy a spodní strana rohu krátce, přilehle ochlupené; aedeagus viz obr. 25. ..... ***M. jebali*** **sp. nov.**