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New synonymy in *Cyclodinus* and *Microhoria* (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)

Nová synonyma u *Cyclodinus* a *Microhoria* (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)

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Abstract. *Cyclodinus dentatus* (Pic, 1895) and *Microhoria nectarina* (Panzer, 1794) are briefly diagnosed, including figures of their aedeagi. Four new synonyms are proposed: *Cyclodinus dentatus* (Pic, 1895) (= *Anthicus densifer* Pic, 1900, *Anthicus cerastes transdanubianus* Roubal, 1927, syn. nov.), *Microhoria nectarina* (Panzer, 1794) (= *Clavicomus balazuci* Bonadona, 1986, *Microhoria medvedevi* Telnov, 2004, syn. nov.). A lectotype is designated for *Anthicus dentatus* Pic, 1895. New faunistic data are presented, including the first records of *C. dentatus* from Greece and *M. nectarina* from China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and Romania.

INTRODUCTION

Cyclodinus Mulsant et Rey, 1866 and *Microhoria* Chevrolat, 1877 belong to the most speciose genera of Palaearctic Anthicidae. Their species taxonomy is very poorly known, complicated by a number of taxa described by Maurice Pic; modern revisions or identification keys are completely lacking.

The present paper is a contribution to the knowledge on the Palaearctic *Cyclodinus dentatus* (Pic, 1895) and *Microhoria nectarina* (Panzer, 1794). They are both regarded as widespread species, variable in external characters, which is also documented by new records from all parts of their range and newly proposed synonymies. In central Europe, they belong to very rare, stenoecius species, and occur in well-preserved saline (*C. dentatus*) and steppe (*M. nectarina*) habitats. Their detailed bionomy is essentially unknown.

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 using 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. Label data are quoted exactly for types and rewritten for clarity for the additional specimens. The localities from the Czech Republic and Slovakia are supplemented by map field codes (in parentheses) for faunistic grid mapping system (Pruner & Míka 1996). The terminology of body setae follows Werner & Chandler (1995).

The following abbreviations are used in the text: [p] – printed; [h] – handwritten; lgt. – collected by; m. – megye (= county); prov. – province; rec. – record from; Exped. NMP – collected by members of the Zoological expedition of the National Museum in Prague to Turkey and Iran.

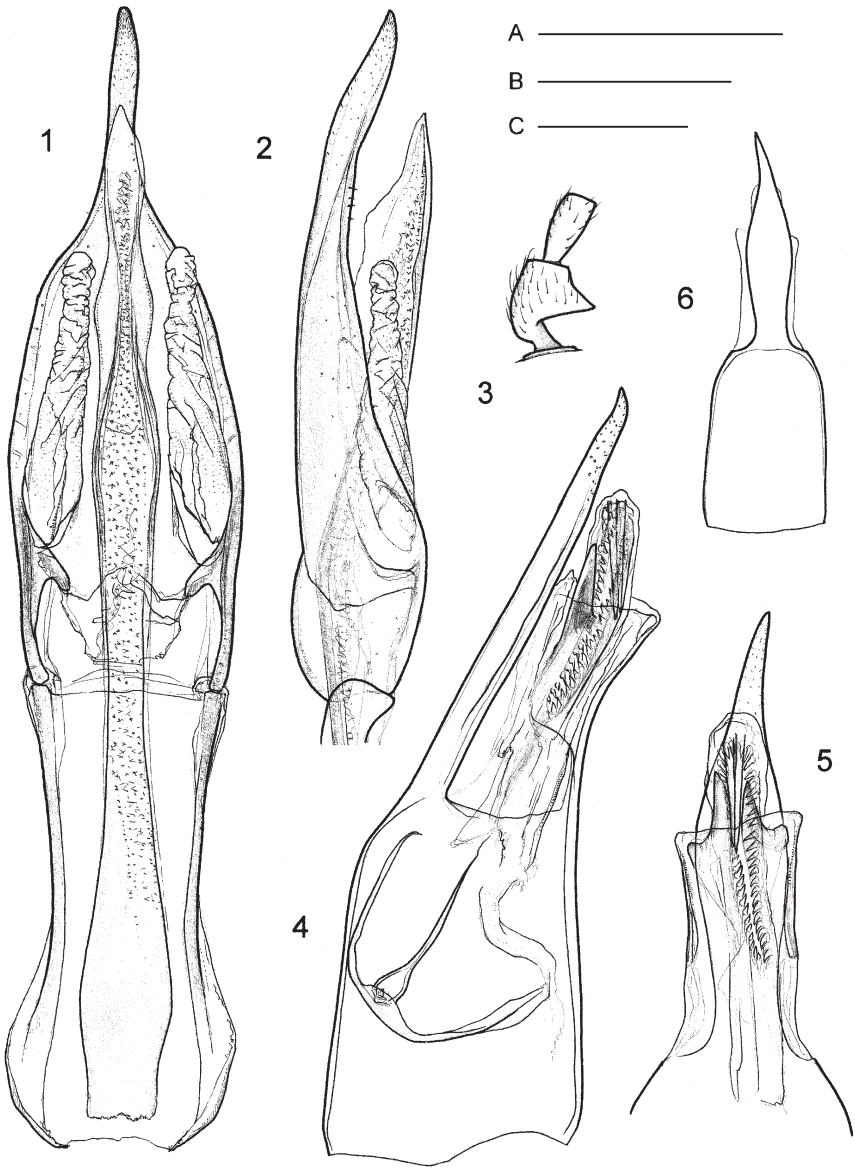
Acronyms of collections (in parentheses): HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary; JHPC – Jan Horák collection, Praha, Czech Republic; JSPC – Jaromír Strejček collection, Praha, Czech Republic; MMOC – Marion Mantič collection, Ostrava, Czech Republic; MNHW – Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland; NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria; NMPC – National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic; NMBC – Slovak National Museum, Bratislava, Slovakia; PMLC – Pavel Moravec collection, Litoměřice, Czech Republic; SBPC – Stanislav Benedikt collection, Plzeň, Czech Republic; SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany; ZKDC – Zbyněk Kejval collection, Domažlice, Czech Republic; ZKMC – Zdeněk Kraus collection, Mikulovice, 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.

RESULTS

Cyclodinus dentatus (Pic, 1895)
(Figs 1–3, 7, 8)

Anthicus dentatus Pic, 1895: 52.
Anthicus dentatus: Heyden et al. (1906): column 441 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 838 (catalogue).
Anthicus (*Spiniferes*) *dentatus*: Pic (1911): 43 (catalogue).
Cyclodinus dentatus dentatus: Chandler et al. (2008): 434 (catalogue, distribution).
Anthicus densifer Pic, 1900: 78, **syn. nov.**
Anthicus densifer: Pic (1911): 43 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 839 (catalogue).
Cyclodinus densifer: Chandler et al. (2008): 434 (catalogue, distribution).
Anthicus densifer var. *denticulatus* Pic, 1900: 78.
Anthicus densifer var. *denticulatus*: Pic (1911): 43 (catalogue).
Anthicus densifer a. *denticulatus*: Winkler (1927): 839 (catalogue).
Anthicus cerastes transdanubianus Roubal, 1927: 116, fig. 1a, b, **syn. nov.**
Anthicus dentatus transdanubialis [misspelling]: Kaszab (1956): 54 (key, distribution in Hungary).
Cyclodinus dentatus transdanubianus: Chandler et al. (2008): 434 (catalogue, distribution).

Type locality. *A. dentatus* – Russia, Sarepta [= Volgograd, Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon (district)]. *A. cerastes transdanubianus* – Romania, Nădlac, near the Mureş River. *A. densifer* – Central Asia ("Turkestan").
Type material. *A. dentatus* – Lectotype (here designated, Fig. 7)), ♀: "Sarepta [h] // cerastes [h] // dentatus Pic n sp [h]" (coll. Pic, MNHN).
A. cerastes transdanubianus – Syntypes: 1 ♂, "Rom. Nadlac 8 IV 25 [h] // Roubal [h] s. transdanubianus m. [h]" (NMBC); 1 ♂, "Romania [h] // Nadlac Roubal [h] // 10.IV.25 [h] // s. transdanubianus [h]" (NMBC); 1 ♀, "Romania Nadlac [h] // Roubal [h] // cerastes s. transdanubianus m. type [h]" (NMBC); 1 ♀, "Romania Nadlac IV 25 Roubal [h] // s. transdanubianus m. [h]" (NMBC).
A. densifer – Syntypes: 1 ♀, "Turkestan. Reitter.Leder. [p; black frame] // type [h] // TYPE [p; red label] // densifer Pic [h]"; 1 ♀, same locality label, and "type [h] // cerastes [h]"; 1 ♂, same locality label and "cerastes [h]"; 5 spec., same locality label (all coll. Pic, MNHN).
Additional material. 1 ♂ 1 ♀, "Turkestan Reitter.Leder. [p; black frame]" (ZKDC). **Azerbaijan:** 1 ♂, Nerimankend Samaxi env., 7.vi.2007, K. Orszulik lgt. (ZKDC). **Greece:** 1 ♂, Corfu [no date], J. Sahlberg lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Corfu [no date], Winkler lgt. (ZKDC); 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Corfu [no date], Reitter lgt. (NMPC); 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Zakynthos Island, Kalamaki, 1909, M. Hilf lgt. (NMPC, ZKDC); 2 ♀♀, Zakynthos Island, Zakynthos env., 1909, M. Hilf lgt. (NMBC). **Kazakhstan:** 2 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀, Aktobe Region, bank of Irgiz River, 48°39′17″N 60°49′31″E, 24.vii.2006, R. Ruta lgt. (ZKDC, MNHW); 1 ♂, Kyzylorda Region, Dzhusaly, bank of Syrdar'ya River,



Figs 1–6. 1–3. *Cyclodinus dentatus* (Pic, 1895), Romania, Nădlac (NMBC): 1 – aedeagus, ventral view; 2 – same, apical portion in lateral view; 3 – basal two antennomeres. 4–6. *Microhoria nectarina* (Panzer, 1794), Czech Republic, Brozany nad Ohří (ZKDC): 4 – aedeagus, lateral view; 5 – same, apical portion in ventral view; 6 – outline of aedeagus, dorsal view. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Figs 1, 2; B – Figs 4, 5; C – Fig. 3 (0.5 mm): A – Fig. 6.
Obr. 1–6. 1–3. *Cyclodinus dentatus* (Pic, 1895), Rumunsko, Nădlac (NMBC): 1 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 2 – dtto, apikální část, laterální pohled; 3 – bazální dva články tykadel. 4–6. *Microhoria nectarina* (Panzer, 1794), Česká republika, Brozany nad Ohří (ZKDC): 4 – aedeagus, laterální pohled; 5 – dtto, apikální část, ventrální pohled; 6 – obrys aedeagu, dorzální pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 1, 2; B – Obr. 4, 5; C – Obr. 3 (0,5 mm): A – Obr. 6.

45°28′39″N 64°06′16″E, 23.vii.2006, R. Ruta lgt. (ZKDC). **Russia:** 1 ♂, "Caucas." [Caucasus; p] (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♂, "Sarepta (ex Staudinger)" [h; somewhat illegible, no date] (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1, "230 [h] // Beck. Sarep [h; Sarepta, Becker lgt.] // Coll. Tournier [h; name somewhat illegible] // a. dentatus Pic [h] // Koch vidit [h]" (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♀, "168 [h] // Becker Sarepta [h] // Truquii ex Becker [h]" (coll. Pic, MNHN); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Sarepta, Kiesenwetter [no date, coll. C. Müller] (ZSMC); 2 ♀♀, "Sarepta Becker [h] // Marseul [h; no date, coll. C. Müller]" (ZSMC). **Slovakia:** 3 spec., Dolný Jatov (7874), 6.v.1983 [no collector] (MMOC); 1 ♀, same data, P. Bulirsch lgt. (ZKDC); 1 spec., Kamenín (8177), 13.ix.1975, Davidová lgt. (JHPC); 6 spec., Šurany, 4 km W, Okomán, saline, 14.v.1994, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBPC, ZKDC); 2 spec., Tvrdošovce (7974), saline, v.1983, S. Benedikt lgt., 2 spec. (SBPC, ZKDC); 4 spec., same locality, 31.v.1984, S. Benedikt lgt. (SBPC, ZKDC). **Turkey:** 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Ankara prov., Gölbaşi, Mogan Lake, 9.vii.1947 [Exped. NMP] (NMPC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Burdur prov., Burdur, 9.v.1991, B. Zbuzek lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂, Burdur prov., Burdur–Bucak, trap on a lorry, 17.ix.1967, M. Daniel lgt. (NMPC); 1 ♀, Burdur/Isparta prov., Burdur–Keciborlu, trap on a lorry, 17.ix.1967, M. Daniel lgt. (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Small reddish brown species (Figs 7, 8); body at most moderately glossy, rather distinctly and densely punctate, and shortly setose; head base semioval, rounded medially; eyes small but prominent, rather convex; basal antennomere modified, with robust projection (Fig. 3); male mesotibiae with very slight apical denticle on inner side; male metatibiae slightly sinuous, with longitudinal row of minute tubercles on inner/median side; male abdominal sternum VII with posterior margin unevenly rounded, widely moderately produced and bent, forming translucent flange; male sternite VIII with slightly produced and subtrunctate apex; aedeagus as in Figs 1, 2, apical portion of tegmen 1.5 times as long as basal piece, with peculiar paired membranous projections ventrally near base, and several minute setae laterally at base of narrowed apex.

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 2.1–2.5 mm. Pale reddish to reddish brown, elytra unicolorous or more or less distinctly darkened (indication of lateral spots to wide, very vaguely outlined transverse band); head nearly evenly semioval to slightly triangular posteriorly, with indication of posterior temporal angles; moderately variable in body proportions, prominence of punctation of head and pronotum, and tubercles on inner margin of male metatibiae.

Distribution. Azerbaijan, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Romania, Russia (South European Territory), Slovakia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine (Chandler et al. 2008, Telnov 2010). The species is here first recorded from Greece. The record of the here-synonymized *Cyclodinus densifer* from Iran (Telnov 2010) need verification.

Remarks. Pic (1895) published a list of thirteen species with modified first antennomeres, comprising "*Anthicus dentatus* Pic (*cerastes* Mars.)" from "Sarepta" and *Anthicus cerastes* Truqui, 1855 from "Chypre, Turkestan". The associated note "(*cerastes* Mars.)" refers undoubtedly to the monograph by Marseul (1879), who redescribed and recorded *Anthicus cerastes* from "Russie méridionale, Sarepta; Alger". Later, Pic (1898) listed his *Anthicus dentatus* in the "Index of espèces et variétés nouvelles" and thus confirmed the original description in 1895. In Pic's collection in MNHN, there are 16 specimens (mostly females) pinned near a common label with the name *Anthicus dentatus* on it. One of those from Sarepta, bearing Pic's identification label (Fig. 7), is herein designated as lectotype. The identity of other "Sarepta" labeled specimens is not clear, as Pic (1895) gave no details about type material and these lack Pic's type or identification labels, originate from different collectors (Becker, Staudinger), and are present also in ZSMC and NHMW. Consequently, they are listed above under Additional Material.



Figs 7–9. 7, 8. *Cyclodinus dentatus* (Pic, 1895): 7 – habitus and labels, lectotype; 8 – habitus, Romania, Nădlac (NMBC). 9 – *Microhoria nectarina* (Panzer, 1794), habitus, Czech Republic, Brozany nad Ohří (ZKDC).
Obr. 7–9. 7, 8. *Cyclodinus dentatus* (Pic, 1895): 7 – habitus a štítky, lektotyp; 8 – habitus, Rumunsko, Nădlac (NMBC). 9 – *Microhoria nectarina* (Panzer, 1794), habitus, Česká republika, Brozany nad Ohří (ZKDC).

Roubal (1927) described *Anthicus cerastes transdanubianus* from an unstated number of specimens originating from Nădlac in western Romania (saline area near the Mureş River at the border with Hungary), compared them with the specimens of *Anthicus cerastes* from Adana in Turkey (E. Reitter det.) and *A. cerastes* var. *corcyreus* Pic, 1900 from the Greek island of Zakynthos ("Zante, leg. M. Hilf, 1909, ex. coll. Leonhard," H. von Krekich-Strassoldo det.) and included also figures of aedeagi of *A. dentatus* and *A. cerastes* var. *corcyreus* (both possibly provided by Krekich-Strassoldo, judging from Roubal's comments and absence of a previously dissected specimens in his collection in NMBC). It is currently treated as a subspecies of *Cyclodinus dentatus* (Chandler et al. 2008), and this change was probably first proposed, without any comments, by Kaszab (1956).

Pic (1900) described *Anthicus densifer* from an unstated number of specimens originating from "Turkestan," and recognized the typical darker form with brownish markings on the elytra, and the unicolorous variety *denticulatus*. The later name was treated as infrasubspecific (colour aberration) by Winkler (1927) and recently as synonym of the former (Chandler et al. 2008), which is confirmed by the present study.

Having examined the types and some additional male specimens from Sarepta (ZSMC), I failed to find any differences in the male characters, and thus propose placement of *Anthicus densifer* and *A. cerastes transdanubianus* in synonymy with *A. dentatus*. Slight external differences in colouration, shape of pronotum and punctation, discussed by Pic (1895, 1900) and Roubal (1927), fall within the range of variation of this widespread species. I have also examined a male specimen from the above mentioned Zakynthos island (NMBC, bearing the same locality and identification labels) and cannot see any differences from *A. dentatus*, althought the shape of the tegmen of *A. cerastes* var. *corcyreus* from Zakynthos (Roubal 1927, fig. 3) should be different, wider and sinuously narrowing apically. Its obvious that this figure is somewhat simplified and may originate, as stated above, from the specimens dissected by H. von Krekich-Strassoldo, who often mounted the aedeagi in Canada balsam on microscopic slides. This technique of mounting could cause depression and deformation of features of the tegmen.

Anthicus cerastes seems to be very close (at least) to *A. dentatus*, however its true identity remains uncertain, as neither the type material nor any specimens from Cyprus were available for the present study. There are tentatively identified specimens from Adana and Karatas in SW Turkey in NMBC, NMPC, and ZKDC, showing a moderately different shape of the apical portion of the tegmen: subparallel, more abruptly narrowed apically, impressed dorsally near lateral margins, that are partly upturned at this place. Some specimens from Adana (NMBC) were previously identified as *A. cerastes* by M. Pic ("cerastes Truq desiré") and E. Reitter. It is obvious, that both examination of the types and more extensive material from Turkey is needed before arriving at any conclusions (to exclude possible variation); the above listed males from inland localities in Turkey fully agree with *A. dentatus*. The types of species described from Cyprus by Eugenio Truqui are deposited in the Museo regionale di scienze naturali, Torino in Italy; however, the collection is presently closed (P. M. Giachino, pers. comm.)

Microhoria nectarina (Panzer, 1794)
(Figs 4–6, 9)

Notoxus nectarinus Panzer, 1794: 7.
Anthicus (*Immicrohoria*) *nectarinus*: Pic (1911): 62 (catalogue); Winkler (1927): 848 (catalogue).
Microhoria nectarina: Chandler et al. (2008): 441 (catalogue, distribution).
Clavicomus balazuci Bonadona, 1986: 35, **syn. nov.**
Microhoria medvedevi Telnov, 2004: 137, **syn. nov.**
Anthicus kaszabi L. N. Medvedev, 1975: 92, figs 1–4 (homonym, preoccupied by *Anthicus subcrucifer kaszabi* Bonadona, 1964, see Remarks).

Type locality. *N. nectarinus* – Germany ("Germania"). *C. balazuci* – Hungary, Halastó, banks of Hortobágy Lake. *M. medvedevi* – Mongolia, Chovd aimak, Mongol Altaj Gebirge, Uljasutajn gol, 45 km NNE of Somon Bulgan, 1400 m.
Type material. *N. nectarinus* – not examined, see Remarks; *C. balazuci* – Holotype ♂, not examined (Musée de Confluences, Lyon, France), see Remarks; *M. medvedevi* – Holotype ♂: "MONGOLIA Chovd aimak Mongol Altaj Gebirge Uljasutajn gol, 45 km NNO von Somon Bulgan 1400 m Exp. Dr. Z. KASZAB, 1966 [p] // Nr. 638 6.VII.1966 [p] // Holotypus 1974. Anthicus kaszabi Medvedev [h/p; red frame] // Holotypus [p; red label] // Anthicus kaszabi m. L. Medvedev det [p]" (HNHM). Paratypes: 8 ♂♂, same locality labels, in addition: "Paratypus 1974. Anthicus kaszabi Medvedev [h/p; red frame] // Typus [p; red label]" (HNHM).

Material examined. China: 5 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, Borohoro Shan, Yining (=Ghulja), Ining-H-Sien, 44°06′N 81°56′E, 26.–31.vii.1992, M. Snížek lgt. (ZKDC). **Czech Republic** (Bohemia): 1 spec., Brozany nad Ohří (5550), loess hillock, 3.vii.2009, P. Moravec lgt. (PMLC); 6 spec., same data, except: 6.vii.2010 (PMLC, 2 spec. ZKDC); 1 ♂, Praha [no date and collector] (HNHM); 1 spec., Praha-Podhoří, (5852), rock steppe, 2.vii.1963, J. Strejček lgt. (JSTP); 1 ♂, Stroupeč (5646), steppe hillsides, 27.vi.1992, M. Krajčík leg. (ZKDC); 1 spec., Žatec (5647), Jánský vrch hill, 7.vii.1970, J. Strejček lgt. (JSPC). **Germany:** 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Saxony-Anhalt, Eisleben [no date], Feige lgt. (NMPC); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Saxony-Anhalt, Magdeburg [no date and collector] (HNHM). **Greece:** 1 ♂, Epirus, Pindos Mts, Metsovo, 39°48′N 21°13′E, 1700–1780 m, 25.vii.2012, Z. Kraus lgt. (ZKMC); 1 ♀, Macedonia, Amfipolis, 1.–19.viii.2006, Z. Kraus lgt. (ZKMC); 3 ♂♂, Macedonia, Nea Kerdilia, 40°44′N 23°40′E, 14.vii.2013, Z. Kraus lgt. (ZKMC, ZKDC); 1 ♂, Macedonia, Amfipolis, 11.–30.vii.2004, Z. Kraus lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, "Graecia Parnass" [probably Parnassus Mt. in Central Greece; no date and collector] (NHMW); 1 ♂, Psakondia, 11.vii.2006, Halada lgt. (ZKDC). **Hungary:** 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Békés m., Kétegyháza, 26.vi.1983, Ádám lgt. (HNHM); 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Békés m., Gyula, Pej-rét, 2.vii.2016, A. Márkus lgt. (HNHM); 1 ♀, Békés m., Gyula, Pince-halom, 4.vii.2014, A. Márkus, P. Nemes & T. Németh lgt. (HNHM); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Csongrád m., Királyhegyes, Blaskovics puszta, 25.–26.vi.1998, D. Schmera lgt. (HNHM); 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀, Hajdú-Bihar m., Hortobágy, 12.vii.1991, Z. Malinka lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Hortobágy National Park, Nagyhegyes, 26.viii.1976, Hámori lgt. (HNHM); 1 ♂, Hortobágy National Park, Újszentmargita, 15.–17.vii.1974, Z. Kaszab lgt. (HNHM); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok m., Tiszavárkony, 12.vii.1991, Z. Malinka lgt. (ZKDC). **Iran:** 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Fars prov., Dasht-e Arzhan (Shur) 5.vii.1970 [Exped. NMP] (NMPC); 1 ♂, Lorestan prov., 25 km NWW of Dorud, 33°33′N 48°53′E, 1874 m, 8.vii.2004, S. Kadlec lgt. (ZKDC). **Kazakhstan:** 1 ♀, Aktobe Region, bank of Irgiz River, 48°39′17″N 60°49′31″E, 24.vii.2006, R. Ruta lgt. (MNHW); 2 ♀♀, Ala-tau Mts, Semirjetschensk [no date], A. Kricheldorff lgt. (NHMW); 2 ♀♀, "Aulie Ata [=Taraz] Syr Darja" (NMPC); 1 ♀, Baigakum, near Dschulek [no date and collector] (NHMW); 1 ♀, 50 km NE of Jambul, Moiynkum desert, Kosapan, 18.–20.vii.1991, J. Turna lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Sasykkol Lake env., 18.vii.2006, K. Zuk lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀, same data, except: R. Ruta lgt. (MNHW, ZKDC). **Kyrgyzstan:** 6 ♂♂ 1 ♀, "Ketmen-tjube Sussamir Tau [Mts] Turk Hauser [lgt.]" (HNHM, NMPC, NHMW); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Terek valley, NW of Durbeldzin, 2000 m, 27.–28.vii.2009, W. Schawaller lgt. (SMNS); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Kungej Alatoo, Issyk-Kul Lake env., Kadzhisaj, 11.–12.vii.2001, Dolin & Andreeva lgt. (ZKDC). **Russia:** 1 ♀, "Russia merid. Reitter.Leder [lgt.]" (HNHM). **Romania:** 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Cozia National Park, Muntele Gozia, ca. 45°19′N, 24°20′E, 15.vi.1995, V. Kabourek lgt. (ZKDC). **Tajikistan:** "Kuljab O.Buchara Coll. Hauser" [probably Kulyab (= Kulob) in SW Tajikistan, Khatlon prov.; no date] (NHMW). **Turkmenistan:** 1 ♂, "Transcasp. Merw" v.1900, F. Hauser lgt. (NHMW); 1 ♀, Kysyl-Arwat, 1898, F. Hauser lgt. (NHMW). **Uzbekistan:** 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Samarkand [no date and collector] (NHMW).

Diagnosis. Larger, brightly coloured species (Fig. 9); body moderately glossy, distinctly, densely punctate, and shortly setose; head base widely rounded; eyes medium-sized and convex; apical pore of elytra in males minute, rounded, with slight bunch of setae (inside), adjacent apical margin somewhat uneven (no projection). Male abdominal sternum VII simple; sternum VIII forming pair of wider, simple sclerites, narrowly connected medially; tergum VII and VIII simple. Aedeagus as in Figs 4–6; apical narrowed portion of tegmen somewhat asymmetric, median lobe with a pair of robust, hooked sclerites and minute spines arranged

in series (two apical distinctly longer). Female sternum VII simple; tergum VII sharply emarginate and more densely setose apically.

Variation. Body length (♂♀) 3.3–4.6 mm. Rather variable in colouration: head and pronotum pale reddish to brown black; elytra may be largely yellowish, except brown base, transverse band at mid-length (interrupted medially) and small subapical spot or largely brown, with two narrow, yellowish transverse bands, interrupted medially on suture. Head more or less distinctly and densely punctate. The specimens from Iran moderately aberrant in male characters, having more distinctly curved apex of tegmen in lateral view and slightly different size/shape of inner paired sclerites and apical spines (general structure is identical).

Distribution. Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Russia (South European Territory, West Siberia) (Chandler et al. 2008). The species is here first recorded from China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and Romania.

Remarks. Panzer (1794) described *Notoxus nectarinus* from an unstated number of specimens originating from Germany. The type material is probably lost (at least absent in ZMHB, B. Jäger, pers. comm.), however the species is very distinctive, its brief original description includes a colour picture of habitus, and there are no doubts about its identity.

Medvedev (1975) described *Anthicus kaszabi* from 13 specimens collected at a single locality in western Mongolia (Khovd province). Telnov (2004) transferred this species to *Microhoria* and established a new name, *Microhoria medvedevi*, as he found the former to be preoccupied by *Anthicus subcrucifer kaszabi* Bonadona, 1964. Having examined the holotype and most paratypes of *M. medvedevi*, I failed to find any differences from *M. nectarina*, and thus propose their synonymy.

Bonadona (1986) described *Clavicomus balazuci* from a single male specimen collected by J. Balazuc in the central part of the Hortobágy National Park in Hungary, and deposited it in the Collection of Jean Balazuc (probably at the Société linnéenne de Lyon, France; C. Audibert, pers. comm.). I have not examined the holotype, but have examined some specimens of *Microhoria nectarina* from the Hortobágy National Park. Moreover, the figures of habitus and male characters by Bonadona (1986) are quite identical and leave no doubt about the newly proposed synonymy.

The record of *Microhoria nectarina* from Oral (Uralsk in Russian) in northwestern Kazakhstan by Uhmann (1985) is based on single female of a different species, probably *M. leptostemma* (Kolenati, 1846).

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SOUHRN

Cyclodinus Mulsant et Rey, 1866 a *Microhoria* Chevrolat, 1877 patří k druhově nejbohatším rodům čeledi Anthicidae v Palearktické oblasti. Jejich druhová taxonomie je málo známá, moderní revize a určovací klíče zcela chybí. Značnou komplikaci představuje i velké množství prakticky neznámých druhů, které popsal francouzský entomolog Maurice Pic.

Tento článek je příspěvkem k poznání druhů *Cyclodinus dentatus* (Pic, 1895) a *Microhoria nectarina* (Panzer, 1794). Oba druhy jsou široce rozšířené a vyskytují se velmi vzácně i ve střední Evropě, na slaniscích (*C. dentatus*) a původních stepních biotopech (*M. nectarina*). Práce přináší jejich stručné druhové charakteristiky, komentáře k variabilitě, obrázky samčích znaků a nové nálezy z většiny oblastí jejich výskytu. Celkem jsou navržena čtyři synonyma: *Cyclodinus dentatus* (Pic, 1895) (= *Anthicus densifer* Pic, 1900, *Anthicus cerastes transdanubianus* Roubal, 1927, syn. nov.), *Microhoria nectarina* (Panzer, 1794) (= *Clavicomus balazuci* Bonadona, 1986 and *Microhoria medvedevi* Telnov, 2004, syn. nov.). Pro druh *Anthicus dentatus* Pic, 1895 je designován lektotyp.