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A revision of Palaearctic *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY. III. New species, new synonyms, and additional records (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

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A b s t r a c t : Three species of *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY from the Western Palaearctic region and Middle Asia are described and illustrated: *L.* (*Lobrathium*) *farsicum* nov.sp. (Iran), *L.* (*L.*) *kirghisicum* nov.sp. (Kyrgyzstan), and *L.* (*L.*) *yagmuri* nov.sp. (Turkey). The male primary and secondary sexual characters of *L. angelinii* CICERONI & ZANETTI 2000 are figured. Nine synonymies are proposed: *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY 1878 = *Paralobrathium* BORDONI 1999, nov.syn.; *Lobrathium multipunctum* (GRAVENHORST 1802) = *L. hispanicum* (DODERO 1916), nov.syn., = *L. gallienii* (FAGNIEZ 1917), nov.syn., = *L. endogeum* COIFFAIT 1971, nov.syn., = *L. multipunctum cassolai* COIFFAIT 1972, nov.syn.; *L. anale* (LUCAS 1846) = *L. lostiae* (DODERO 1916), nov.syn., = *L. bellesi* BORDONI 1977, nov.syn., = *L. rubriventre* HERMAN 2003, nov.syn.; *L. rugipenne* (HOCHHUTH 1851) = *L. vicinum messeniacum* BORDONI 1986, nov.syn. A lectotype is designated for *Lathrobium hispanicum* DODERO. Additional records are reported for 11 species, mostly from the Western Palaearctic region and from Middle Asia. The distributions of three species are mapped.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Lobrathium*, Palaearctic region, taxonomy, new synonymies, new species, lectotype designation, new records.

Introduction

In the Palaearctic region, the genus *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY 1878 currently includes 68 species in three subgenera (SMETANA 2004; ASSING 2005a, 2006; ASSING & SCHÜLKE 2002). In the Western Palaearctic, the region with the highest diversity is in the southeastern parts (eastern Mediterranean, Caucasus region). So far, as many as eight species have become known from Turkey alone, with one exception (*L. rugipenne*) exclusively from central and eastern Anatolia. Remarkably, however, no species had been reported from Iran and only relatively few species are known from Middle Asia (SMETANA 2004). It did not come as a surprise, therefore, that in recently collected material from Iran, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey, as many as three undescribed species were discovered.

In contrast to the eastern parts of the Western Palaearctic, the presence of species with restricted distributions in the Western Mediterranean has not been confirmed. Those names previously considered to refer to endemic species and subsequently revised all

turned out to be junior synonyms of either *L. anale* (LUCAS) or *L. multipunctum* (GRAVENHORST) (e.g. ASSING 2002). However, several species and subspecies that were described either from islands (Mallorca, Sardinia) or from mainland localities in France and Spain, some of them based only on females and never recorded again, have not been revised and are still treated as valid. The present paper also intends to clarify the taxonomic status of these names. In addition, an examination of material from various sources yielded several records of species with poorly known distributions.

Material and methods

The material referred to in this study is deposited in the following public institutions and private collections:

HMIM ..... Hayk Mirzayans Insect Museum, Tehran (S. Serri)
MCSNG ..... Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria" (R. Poggi)
MHNG ..... Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
MNCN ..... Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid (I. Izquierdo)
MNHNP ..... Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (N. Berti, A. Taghavian)
MNHUB..... Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität Berlin (J. Frisch, J. Willers)
cAnl..... private collection Sinan Anlaş, Turgutlu
cAss..... author´s private collection
cFel ..... private collection Benedikt Feldmann, Münster
cGia..... private collection Pier Mauro Giachino, Torino
cSch..... private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin
cWun..... private collection Paul Wunderle, Mönchengladbach
cZan ..... private collection Adriano Zanetti, Verona

The morphological studies were carried out using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena) with a drawing tube. For the photographs a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used.

Head length was measured from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra.

The maps were generated using the online generic mapping tool (GMT) of the Geomar website at www. aquarius.ifm-geomar.de/omc.

Results

Lobrathium multipunctum (GRAVENHORST 1802)

Lathrobium (*Lobrathium*) *hispanicum* DODERO 1916: 342; **nov.syn.**
Lathrobium (*Lobrathium*) *gallienii* FAGNIEZ 1917: 311 f.; **nov.syn.**
Lobrathium endogeum COFFAIT 1971: 173 f.; **nov.syn.**
Lobrathium multipunctum cassolai COFFAIT 1972: 134; **nov.syn.**
Type material examined: *L. hispanicum*: Lectotype ♂, here designated: La

Granja, Juin 1902, G. Schramm / Typus / Lathrobium hispanicum Dod. / Syntypus Lathrobium hispanicum Dodero, 1916 / Collez. A. Dodero / Museo Genova Coll. A. Dodero (acquisto 2000) / Lectotypus *Lathrobium hispanicum* Dodero desig. V. Assing 2007 / Lobrathium multipunctum (Gravenhorst) det. V. Assing 2007 (MCSNG). Paralectotypes: 1♂, 1♀: same data as lectotype (MCSNG).

L. endogeum: Holotype ♀: Lac Gaube, H. P., 8.X.25 / Holotype / Lobrathium endogeum Coiff., H. Coiffait det. 1970 / Lobrathium multipunctum (Gravenhorst) det. V. Assing 2007 (MNHNP).

Additional material examined: Morocco: 1 ex., Haut Atlas, SE Asni, Oukaimeden, 31°13'N, 07°50'W, 2500 m, meadow, 28.XII.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Moyen Atlas, Aguelmane Azegza, lake, 1600 m, 15.-17.V.2000, leg. Lackner (cAss). Portugal: mainland: 1 ex., Lisboa, Serra do Sintra, damp spot, 24.V.1992, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Tavilhao, Serra do Caldeirao, 22.V.1992, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 3 exs., Vilareal, Vilarandelo, 29.VIII.1969, leg. Senglet (cSch); 3 exs., Beja, Monte de Cavaleiro, Almodovar, 15.IX.1969, leg. Senglet (cSch); 1 ex., Beja, S-Luiz/Odemira, 9.-10.IX.1969, leg. Senglet (cSch); 1 ex., Beja, 9 km SW Cuba, 18.V.1981, leg. Kanaar (cSch); 1 ex., Faro, Torre do Aires, 5 km SW Tavira, 15.V.1981, leg. Kanaar (cSch); 1 ex., Evora, 8 km S Mourao, NE Moura, 13.V.1981, leg. Kanaar (cSch); 1 ex., Serra Estrela, Manteigas, 4.VIII.1989, leg. Fery (MNHUB). Madeira [see also ASSING & SCHÜLKE (2006)]: 1 ex. [teneral], Beja, river bank ca. 15 km W Moura, 2.V.1986, leg Kanaar (cSch). Spain: Asturias: 1 ex., NE Puerto de Ventana, 43°04'N, 06°00'W, 1590 m, 13.VI.2000, leg. Wrase (cSch). País Vasco: 1 ex., Irun, Jaitzubia, 10.V.2006, leg. Anichtchenko (cFel). Cataluña: 3 exs., Palamós (MNHUB); 1 ex., Palamós, V.1957 (MNHUB); 1 ex., Montseny, VI.1916, leg. Zariquiey (MCSNG). Aragón: 1 ex., 40 km E Teruel, Sierra de Gúdar, pass to Peñarroya, 40°24'N, 00°39'W, 1890 m, 13.IV.2003, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Teruel, Albarracín, 3.IX.1971, leg. Senglet (cSch); 1 ex., Teruel env., 3.X.1979, leg. Kanaar (cSch); 1 ex., Huesca, Canfranc, Barranco de Izas, 1600 m, 18.VI.2005, leg. Anichtchenko (cFel); 3 exs., Huesca, Panticosa, VI.1965, leg. Aubry (cSch). Castilla-León: 1 ex., Ponferrada, Molaniseca, 1.VI.1995, leg. Starke (cAss); 1 ex., Ponferrada, leg. Paganetti (MNHUB); 3 exs., Burgos, Sierra de Neila, Campino, 1500-1900 m, 25.V.1994, leg. Schülke & Grünberg (cSch, cAss). Madrid: 3 exs. [uniformly yellowish red, brachypterous], Cercedilla, leg. Bolivar (MNCN); 1 ex. [uniformly yellowish red, brachypterous], Sierra de Guadarrama, Cabeza Lijar, leg. Bolivar (MNCN). Castilla-La Mancha: 1 ex., Albacete, Villapalacios, Rio Gualdemena, 38°35'N, 02°40'E, 20.V.2002, leg. Starke (cAss). Estremadura: 3 exs., Cáceres, Miajadas, 17.IX.1969, leg. Senglet (cSch); 4 exs., Cáceres, Arroyo de Jumadiel, S Brozas, 325 m, 20.VI.1991, leg. Wrase (cSch); 3 exs. [partly teneral], Cáceres, Charca del Carrizo, S Brozas, 350 m, 20.VI.1991, leg. Wrase (cSch, cAss). Andalucía: 1 ex., N Sierra de Segura, 10 km N Yeste, Rio Tus, 38°25'N, 02°19'W, 10.IV.2003, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2 exs., Sierra de Segura, Molinico, 1894, leg. Korb (MNHUB); 1 ex., Sierra Nevada, Euejar Sierra, 1200 m, moss near stream, 28.IX.1993, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2 exs., Sierra Nevada, Puerto de la Ragua, 2000 m, 26.V.2004, leg. Anichtchenko (cFel, cAss); 2 exs., Sierra Nevada, Barranco de San Juan, 2300 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Anichtchenko (cFel); 2 exs., Sierra Nevada, Rio Monachil, 1400 m, 7.VI.2005, leg. Anichtchenko (cFel); 2 exs., Sierra Nevada, Notaez, Rio Guadalfeo, 670 m, 15.VI.1991, leg. Wrase (cSch); 1 ex., Sevilla, Coripe, 18.VII.1969, leg. Senglet (cSch); 10 exs. [partly teneral], Cordoba, Dehesa de la Plata (Posadas), 25.V.1991, leg. Wrase (cSch); 22 exs. [partly teneral], Cádiz, NE Sotogrande, Rio Guadiaro, 31.V.1991, leg. Wrase (cSch); 1 ex., Cádiz, Palmones, 29.V.1991, leg Wrase (cSch); 11 exs. [partly teneral], Cádiz, San Roque, 28.V.-4.VI.1991, leg. Wrase (cSch); 10 exs., Cádiz, Jimena de la Frontera, 5.-6.VI.1991, leg. Wrase (cSch, cAss). France: Midi-Pyrénées: 5 exs., Hautes-Pyrénées, road to Col de Tourmalet, above Bareges, 1500 m, 23.V.1994, leg. Schülke & Grünberg (cSch); 1 ex., Hautes-Pyrénées, Gavarnie, 1800 m, 15.VI.1991, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Pyrénées Occidentale, Cirque de Troumause, 2000-2200 m, 16.VI.1991, leg. Wunderle (cWun). Rhône-Alpes: 2 exs., Vallon-Pont-d'Arc, bank of stream, 4.VII.1983, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Haute-Savoie, 5 km NW Thônes, bank of Fier river, ca. 600 m, 10.VIII.2001, leg. Hetzel (cFel). Provence: 1 ex. Basses-Alpes, Brans, Verdon river, 700 m, V.-VI.1989, leg. Feller (cSch); 4 exs., Tanneron, 250 m, sand of stream bank, VI.1988, leg. Wunderle (cWun). Belgium: 1 ex., Liege env., stream bank, 6.IV.1983, leg. Assing (cAss). Switzerland: 1 ex. [teneral], Spiez, bank of Kander river, 600 m, 7.X.1995, leg. Marggi (cSch); 1 ex., Bern, Schwarzenburg, Roßgrabenbrücke, 700 m, 28.IV.1984, leg. Feller (cSch); 1 ex., Valais, Bouveret, 14.IV.1984, leg. Feller (cSch). Italy: Trentino-Alto Adige: 2 exs., Bolzano (MNHUB). Aosta: 1 ex., N Pont-

Saint-Martin, 45°39'N, 07°48'E, 1400 m, stream bank, 20.V.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). P i e m o n t e : 1 ex., Alpi Cozie, Val Varaita, Melle, Bachufer, 1.VII.1997, leg. Feldmann (cFel). V e n e t o : 2 exs., locality illegible, 1899, leg. Fiori (MNHUB). E m i l i a - R o m a g n a : 1 ex., Forli, Cusercoli, 1500 m, 28.III.1977, leg. Sama (cSch); 2 exs., Pontecchio, 24.VI.1894, leg. Fiori (MNHUB); 2 exs. [1 ex. teneral], locality illegible, 29.VI.1894, leg. Fiori (MNHUB); 2 exs. [teneral], locality illegible, 11.VI.1899, leg. Fiori (MNHUB). T o s c a n a : 1 ex., Grassina, 350 m, flood debris, 13.V.1991, 13.V.1991, leg. Wunderle (cWun). M a r c h e : 1 ex., Iesi, 1900, leg. Fiori (MNHUB); 2 exs., Monte Conero, 1899, leg. Paganetti (MNHUB). U m b r i a : 1 ex., Gubbio, Mangara, 20. IX.1990, leg. Hetzel (cFel). S a r d e g n a : 3 exs., Genargentu, 10 km SE Fonni, stream bank, 5.X.1989, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2 exs., Porto Botte, stream bank, 12.X.1989, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2 exs., Porto Botte env., 28.IX.1982, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Monte Limbara, 900 m, 10.IX.1982, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Lago di Coghinas, 9.IX.1982, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 5 exs., SW Cagliari, Rio Gutturu Manu, 39°12'N, 08°56'E, gravel bank, 17.V.2005, leg. Hetzel (cFel, cAss); 1 ex., NW Sassari, Stagno di Pilo, 40°51'N, 08°16'E, 0-3 m, brackish reed belt, 12.V.2005, leg. Hetzel (cFel); 1 ex., Tempio, leg. Müller (MNHUB); 1 ex., locality not specified (MNHUB). E l b a : 3 exs., locality not specified, 22.-31.V.1993, leg. Rauhut (cAss). S i c i l i a : 2 exs., Palermo, leg. Studt (MNHUB, cAss). L o c a l i t y a m b i g u o u s : 1 ex., Varano, 1899, leg. Paganetti (MNHUB). Germany: numerous specimens from various regions. Austria: 1 ex., Wien (MNHUB). Czech Republic: 1 ex., Div\y Hrad, 21.II.1943, leg. Madar (cSch). Slovenia: 1 ex., Predmeja, 28.VI.1981, leg. Puthz (cAss); 1 ex., Savina, leg. Paganetti (MNHUB). Romania: 1 ex., Gorj, Vf. lui Stan, 45°01'N, 22°36'E, 1100 m, under stone, 25.IV.2002, leg. Makranczy (cAss). Bosnia-Herzegovina: 1 ex., locality not specified (MNHUB). Yugoslavia: 2 exs., Montenegro, Herzeg-Novi, 1895, leg. Paganetti (MNHUB). Macedonia: 1 ex., Šar planina, Popova shapka (cAss). Bulgaria: 1 ex., Macedonia, Strumjani, 12.V.1984, leg. Wrase (cSch). Albania: 1 ex., Valona, V.1908, leg. Hopp (MNHUB). Greece: 1 ex., Florina, N Trigonon, Vernon Oros, 18.V.1988, leg. Wolf & Hiermaier (cSch); 1 ex., Corfu, leg. Paganetti (MNHUB); 1 ex., Pelopónnisos, Patras env., Miha, 900 m, stream bank, 30.III.1986, leg. Assing (cAss).

C o m m e n t s : In the original description of *Lathrobium hispanicum*, which is based on an unspecified number of syntypes from "La Granja" in central Spain, DODERO (1916) compares the species with *L. anale*, but there is no reference to *L. multipunctum*. FAGNIEZ (1917) described *L. gallienii* from Lozère in the Massif Central, based on a single brachypterous specimen. COIFFAIT (1982) did not know this species and, therefore, did not figure the male genitalia, suggesting that a male has never been found. According to the curator in charge, the Fagniez collection is integrated in the Chabaut collection, which again is deposited at the MNHNP; the type material of *L. gallienii* was looked for, but not found (TAGHAVIAN pers. comm.; 3 May, 2007) and is probably lost. *Lobrathium endogeum* was described based on a single female holotype from the Hautes-Pyrénées and never recorded again (COIFFAIT 1971). According to COIFFAIT (1972), *L. multipunctum* is represented in Sardinia by a distinct subspecies, *L. m. cassolai*.

According to SMETANA (2004), *L. multipunctum* is widespread in practically all of Europe and in the northwest of Africa. A morphological study of material from various parts of the distribution revealed that the species is highly variable regarding external characters such as size, coloration, eye size, head shape, and especially the length and width of the elytra and the hind wings. Also, the puncturation of the elytra, often one of the most prominent characters distinguishing this species from its congeners, is not always clearly arranged in rows, but may be somewhat irregular, especially in short-winged specimens. The coloration of the body may vary from almost completely black, with only the posterior margin of the elytra reddish brown, to almost uniformly reddish yellow. The hind wings may be of reduced length or fully developed, and the elytra may be distinctly shorter and not much wider than the pronotum, or longer and distinctly broader than the pronotum, or of an intermediate condition (with all transitional states).

However, large dark specimens with long elytra and fully developed hind wings can be found in one sample together with small pale brachypterous beetles with short elytra. Also, the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus is somewhat variable. In Paederinae, such variation has been observed in various genera; remarkable examples can be found in the genus *Leptobium* CASEY, where intraspecific variation is sometimes greater than interspecific character divergence (ASSING 2005c). For illustrations of the variability of the ventral aspect of the ventral process of the aedeagus in material of *Lobrathium multipunctum* from some German, Italian, and Corsican localities see CICERONI & ZANETTI (2000). There is no convincing evidence that any of the sampled populations meets the criteria of a subspecific status; this is true also of the populations in Sardinia, which were described as the subspecies *cassolei*.

Two names (*L. endogeum*, *L. gallienii*) were described based on single females from areas that have been sampled frequently, but subsequent records are absent. Short-winged and pale-coloured specimens are quite common in the Pyrénées and in other parts of France and Central Europe. Moreover, there is not a single confirmed example of a *Lobrathium* species with a restricted distribution in Western Europe and the original descriptions of the two names in question fail to specify a distinguishing character that is not within the range of intraspecific variation of *L. multipunctum*. Both COIFFAIT (1971) and FAGNIEZ (1917) point out that the elytral puncturation of the type material of *L. endogeum* and *L. gallienii*, respectively, is not arranged in distinct rows, but this is not unusual in short-winged specimens of *L. multipunctum*. The female terminalia of the holotype of *L. endogeum* are identical to those of *L. multipunctum*. Consequently, in the face of the evidence available, there is little doubt that *L. gallienii* and *L. endogeum*, too, are in fact synonyms of *L. multipunctum*.

Similarly, a study of the material from various regions in the Iberian peninsula revealed some intraspecific variation of the male primary and secondary sexual characters, but there is considerable overlap with populations from other regions, suggesting that minor differences between average character states may be an expression of clinal variation, if anything. An examination of the type material of *L. hispanicum*, including the male sexual characters, yielded no distinguishing characters outside the range of *L. multipunctum*; hence the synonymy proposed above. Three syntypes of *L. hispanicum* – two males and a female, all of them brachypterous – were located in the Dodero collection at the MCSNG; one of the males is here designated as the lectotype.

The species is here reported from Macedonia for the first time.

***Lobrathium anale* (LUCAS 1846)** (Map 1)

Lathrobium (*Lobrathium*) *lostiae* DODERO 1916: 342 f.; **nov.syn.**

Lobrathium bellesi BORDONI 1977: 342; **nov.syn.**

Lobrathium rubriventre HERMAN 2003: 6 [replacement name for *Lathrobium rufiventre* COIFFAIT]; **nov.syn.**

Lathrobium rufiventre COIFFAIT 1953: 105 f. [primary homonym].

Type material examined: *L. lostiae*: Holotype ♂: Isili, I-1897, U. Lostia / Typus ♂ / L. Lostiae m. typus ♂ / Lathrobium Lostiae Dodero typis! / Museo Genova Coll. A. Dodero (acquisto 2000) / Holotypus Lathrobium lostiae Dodero rev. V. Assing 2007 / Lobrathium anale (Dodero) det. V. Assing 2007 (MCSNG). Paratypes: 1♀: Ozieri, 20-II, A. Dodero 1892 / Typus ♀ / L. Lostiae m. typus ♀ / Lathrobium n. sp. / Museo Genova Coll. A. Dodero (acquisto 2000) (MCSNG); 1♀: Corongiu, 2-1895, U. Lostia / Cotypus! / Paratypus Lathrobium lostiae Dodero, 1916 (MCSNG); 1♀: Lula, Sard., 7.III.1912, A. Dodero / Paratypus Lathrobium lostiae Dodero, 1916 (MCSNG).

L. rufiventre: Holotype ♂: Alpes Mar., Emb. de la Siagne, Detritus, H. C. / Holotype (MNHNP).

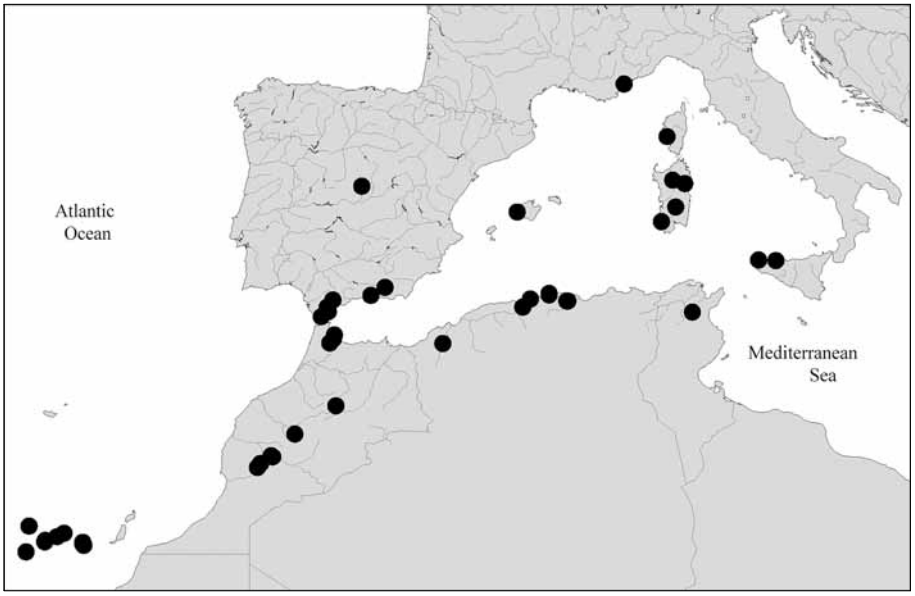
Additional material examined: Tunisia: see Assing (2005b). Algeria: 4 exs., Grande Kabylie, Djebel Bou-Berak, 350 m, 19.V.1988, leg. Besuchet, Löbl & Burckhardt (cAss, cSch); 2 exs. [1 teneral], Grande Kabylie, Oued Sébaou, W Dellys, 20.V.1988, leg. Besuchet, Löbl & Burckhardt (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., Gorges de la Chiffa, Ruisseau des Singes, 280-380 m, 4.V.1988, leg. Besuchet, Löbl & Burckhardt (cSch); 1 ex., Tizi Ouzou, Akfadou, 21.IV.1987, leg. Sama (cSch); 1 ex., Sidi Bel Abbès (MNHUB); 1 ex. [teneral], Forêt de Akfadou, 1000 m, 4.-7.VI.1980, leg. Sama & Magnani (cZan); 4 exs., "Algier" (MNHUB). Morocco: 2 exs., Haut Atlas, Tizi-n-Test, 1600 m, 12.XII.1992, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Haut Atlas, NE Tizi-n-Test, 30°55'N, 08°17'W, 1540 m, stream bank, 29.XII.2002, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Chiker, 1600 m, 15.X.1974, leg. Curti (cAss); 1 ex., 50 km SW Et-Tlat[?]-Ouzoud, Cascades d'Ouzoud, 12.V.1997, leg. Múčka (cSch); 1 ex., Moyen Atlas, Col du Zad, 2000 m, 14.IV.1989, leg. Sama (cSch); 3 exs., Ourika ["Urika"], leg. Quedenfeldt (MNHUB); 16 exs. [partly teneral], Ar Rif, Oued Laou env., 35°29'N, 05°07'W, 200 m, 7.-9.VI.2007, leg. Hlaváč (cAss); 9 exs. [1 ex. teneral], Ar Rif, Oued Laou env., sandy river bank, 35°21'N, 05°11'W, 160 m, 7.VI.2007, leg. Hlaváč (cAss); 9 exs., Ar Rif, Chefchaouen env., 35°12'N, 05°19'W, 270 m, 3.VI.2007, leg. Hlaváč (cAss); 5 exs., locality not specified (MNHUB). Spain: Madrid: 1 ex., Madrid, Cienvallejos, Brunete, leg. Bolivar (cAss). Andalucía: 1 ex., Cádiz, Sierra de Fates, 350 m, litter of *Quercus ilex* and *Juniperus*, 26.III.1994, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 24 exs. [partly teneral], Cádiz, Jimena de la Frontera, 5.-6.VI.1991, leg. Wrase (cAss, cSch); 44 exs. [partly teneral], Cádiz, San Roque, 28.V.-4.VI.1991, leg. Wrase (cSch, cAss); 1♀, Granada, Sierra Nevada, Puerto de la Ragua, 2000 m, 15.VI.1991, leg. Wrase; 2 exs., Málaga, Serrania de Ronda, SW Ronda, 11.VI.1991, leg. Wrase (cSch, cAss); 1 ex., Sierra Almijara, 3 km E Otivar, Rio Verde, 13.III.2005, leg. Anichtchenko (cFel). Mallorca: 1 ex., Calvia, 28.V.2002, leg. Röwekamp (cFel). Canary Islands [see also ASSING (2002)]: 1 ex., Gran Canaria, La Gulata, 6.VI.1989, leg. Balke & Hendrich (MNHUB); 1 ex., La Gomera, Laurisilva, 14.-21.II.1992, leg. Hieke & Wendt (cAss). France: Corse: 1 ex., Ajaccio, leg. Guglielmi (cSch). Italy: Sardinia: 1 ex., Oristano, XI.1936, leg. Lostia (MCSNG). Sicilia: 2 exs., Lago di Piana degli Albanesi (PA), 610 m, 21.V.1996, leg. Angelini (cZan); 1 ex. [teneral], Trapani, grotta di Santa Ninfa, 20.II.1999, leg. Casament (cZan).

Comments: The type material of *L. lostiae* is based on a holotype from Isili, an allotype from Ozieri, and paratypes from various other localities in Sardinia (DODERO 1916). According to the original description, the species is highly similar to *L. anale*, but distinguished by larger average size, paler coloration, a more circular head shape, smaller eyes, sparser puncturation of the pronotum, coarser puncturation of the elytra, finer puncturation of the abdomen, and the slightly lower distance between the carinae of the male sternite VII. The examined types are of almost uniformly yellowish brown coloration and apparently brachypterous. The processes of the male sternite VII are slightly less pronounced than is usually the case in *L. anale*. However, the aedeagus is identical to that of *L. anale*, and no additional characters were found distinguishing the Sardinian population from other populations of *L. anale*, so that the observed differences are attributed to intra- rather than interspecific variation and *L. lostiae* is synonymised with *L. anale*.

The original description of *Lathrobium rufiventre* is based on a male holotype and a female paratype from the Alpes Maritimes (COIFFAIT 1953). The species was later also reported from Algeria (COIFFAIT 1982). HERMAN (2003) recognised that the name was a junior primary homonym of *Lathrobium rufiventre* NORDMANN 1837 and of *L. rufiventre* FAUVEL 1878, and replaced it with the new name *L. rubriventre*. An examination of the holotype during a personal visit to the MNHNP in 2003 revealed that the morphology of the male secondary sexual characters and the shape of the aedeagus are within the range of intraspecific variation of *Lobrathium anale*.

BORDONI (1977) described *L. bellesi* based on five type specimens collected in a Mallor-

can cave, stating that it was similar to *L. anale* and *L. lostiae*, but separated by slightly different shape of the aedeagus of the processes of the male sternite VII, as well as by the darker coloration (from *L. lostiae*) and the different coloration of the elytra (from *L. anale*).



Map 1: Distribution of *Lobrathium anale*, based on examined records.

The study of material of *Lobrathium anale* from various parts of its distribution, including Mallorca, revealed that all the distinguishing characters emphasised in the original descriptions of *L. lostiae* and *L. bellesi* – not only the external, but also the male sexual characters – are not constant, but subject to pronounced intraspecific variation. As can be expected with a widespread species, this particularly applies to island populations, but is insufficient evidence that these populations represent distinct (sub-) species. Similar character variation was observed also in material from the Canary Islands (ASSING 2002). Also, the external and sexual characters of the male seen from Mallorca are indistinguishable from those of specimens examined from mainland Spain. Moreover, interspecific character divergence of the male primary and secondary sexual characters is generally pronounced in the genus, as is demonstrated by the species in the eastern parts of the Western Palaearctic, where species diversity is much higher than in the Western Mediterranean and where numerous species with restricted distributions occur. Finally, there is not a single confirmed example of a *Lobrathium* species with a restricted distribution in the whole of the Western Mediterranean west of Italy. Therefore, in view of the evidence available, both *L. lostiae* and *L. bellesi* are here placed in the synonymy of *L. anale*. It seems worth noting that BORDONI (1977), BORDONI & OROMÍ (1998), and HLAVÁČ et al. (2007) classify *L. bellesi* as a truly troglobitic species, although it does not display any external characters typically observed in Staphylinidae strictly adapted to cave habitats. *Lobrathium* species are hygrophilous and mostly – but not exclusively – found in riparian habitats. Like other hygrophilous species (e.g. of *Lesteva* LATREILLE and *Aloconota* THOMSON), they are occasionally found also in – or in the vicinity of – caves.

Lobrathium anale is widespread in the Western Mediterranean (North Africa from Tunisia to Morocco, Canary Islands, Iberian peninsula), southern France (including Corsica), and Italy (Sardinia, Sicily) (Map 1).

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : In the Western Mediterranean, the distributions of *L. multipunctum* and *L. anale* overlap considerably. In external morphology, both species are highly similar and sometimes difficult to distinguish. According to the key by COIFFAIT (1982), they are separated by the elytral puncturation (arranged in rows in *L. multipunctum* and irregular in *L. anale*). However, the material examined includes numerous specimens of *L. anale* with elytral puncturation just like that of macropterous *L. multipunctum*; the elytral puncturation of brachypterous *L. multipunctum*, on the other hand, may be irregular. Therefore, this character is sometimes of little use for the separation of these species, and other characters are subject to considerable variation and overlap. However, both species are reliably separated based on the male primary and the male and female secondary sexual characters. For illustrations of the aedeagi of both species see COIFFAIT (1982). In *L. anale*, the male sternite VII has two conspicuous processes, which are clearly visible both in lateral and in ventral view (absent in *L. multipunctum*) and the female sternite VIII is apically distinctly convex (in *L. multipunctum* usually truncate to weakly concave in the middle).

***Lobrathium rugipenne* (HOCHHUTH 1851)** (Map 2)

Lobrathium vicinum messeniacum BORDONI 1986: 391; **nov.syn.**

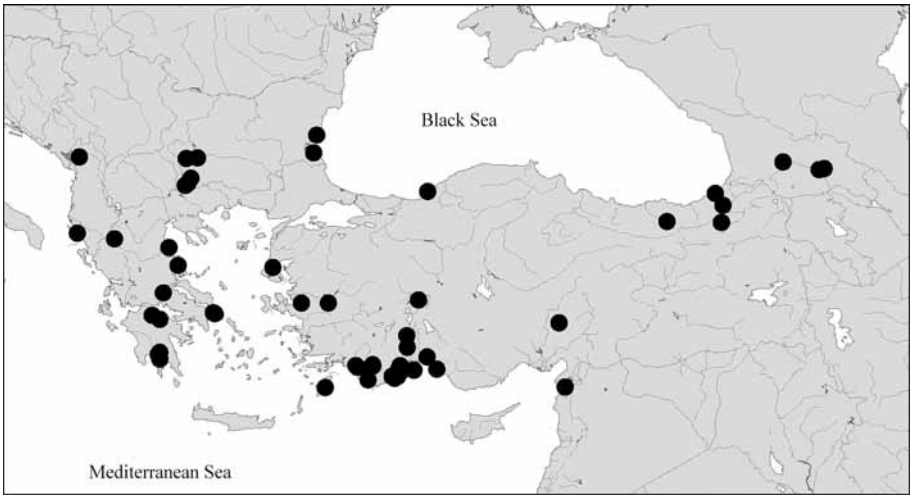
M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d (see also ASSING & SCHÜLKE 2002): Albania: 3 exs., Lumë ["Lumi", 42°10'N, 19°42'E], Bençes Tepelene, V.1931, leg. Winkler (cAss); 1 ex., Tërbaç ["Albania mer., Terbaci"], V.1931, leg. Winkler, Lona & Bischoff (cSch). Bulgaria: 2 exs., Rila, Blagoewgrader Bistriza, 800 m, 13.VI.1983, leg. Hieke (MNHUB, cSch); 1 ex., Rilski monastir, 1400 m, 1.VIII.1977, leg. Wrase (MNHUB); 1 ex., 5 km W Jasna Poljana, bank of Ropotamo river, 17.IX.1977, leg. Hieke & Uhlig (MNHUB); 1 ex., Pirin, 4 km NW Gara, 14.VI.1983, leg. Hieke (MNHUB); 1 ex., "Strumistsche env., Petrio", 5.V.1984, leg. Hieke (MNHUB); 2 exs., Melnik env., 10.V.1984, leg. Jaeger (MNHUB, cSch); 5 exs., Melnik, 14.VII.1983, leg. Wrase & Schüler (cSch); 2 exs., Melnik, 11.V.1984, leg. Wrase (cSch); 1 ex., Nesebâr, Vlas, 17.-26.VII.1983, leg. Wrase & Schüler (cSch); 1 ex., Nesebâr, Vlas, 7.-15.V.1985, leg. Wrase (cSch). Greece: m a i n l a n d : 1 ex., Ioánnina, Smolikas, Agios Paraskevi, 1100 m, 19.VI.1995, leg. Daccordi (cGia); 2 exs., 30 km SW Lamia, NE Amfiklia, 38°40'N, 22°33'E, 300 m, bank of Kifisos river, 15.IV.2000, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Larissa, Ossa Ori, 3 km SE Stomio, 100 m, bank of stream, *Platanus* litter, 4.IV.1998, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Thessalía, Volos, Pilion, Chorefton, 26.-28.V.1988, leg. Wolf (cSch). P e l o p ó n n i s o s : 3 exs., Sparta, bank of stream, 2.IV.1986, leg. Assing (cAss, cWun); 1 ex., 8 km NE Kalavrita, bank of Vouraikos river, 38°05'N, 22°10'E, 700 m, 30.III.1997, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex. [teneral], Taygetos, Anavriti, 1100-1700 m, 21.VI.1997, leg. Winkelmann (cSch); 1 ex., Taygetos, Gorani, 1000 m, stream bank, 22.IV.1996, leg. Marggi (cAss); 1 ex., Killini, E Ziria, 2060 m, leg. Giachino & Vailati (cAss). E v v o i a : 5 exs., Styra [=Stira], old water mill, IX.2003, leg. Hetzel (cFel); 1 ex., Styra, Kellia near Reouzi, stream bank, IX.2003, leg. Hetzel (cFel). L e s b o s : 1 ex., Argenos, 39°21'N, 26°15'E, 470 m, 23.III.2005, leg Lompe & Meybohm (cAss). R h o d o s : 3 exs. [1 ex. teneral], Epta Piges, 17.IV.1994, leg. Frisch (MNHUB, cAss); 1 ex., Petaloudes, 15.IV.1994, leg. Frisch (MNHUB); 1 ex. [teneral], Petaloudes, 15.IV.1994, leg. Frisch (MNHUB). Turkey: Z o n g u l d a k : 1 ex., Eregli Koca Ali, Amaçlar cave entrance, 10.V.2001, leg. Lobaj (cAss). G ü m ü ş h a n e : 16 exs., ca. 15 km NE Gümüşhane, ca. 40°31'N, 39°35'E, 1900-2000 m, 11.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss). R i z e : 1 ex., ca. 30 km SW Hopa, river valley of Çağlayan D., 41°15'N, 41°13'E, 500 m, 29.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss). A r t v i n : 1 ex., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, Barhal river valley, ca. 40°57'N, 41°29'E, 1800 m, 23.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss). E r z u r u m : 2 exs., 35 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°30'N, 41°25'E, 1700-2000 m, 17.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss). I z m i r : 1 ex., "Smyrna"

(MNHUB). M u ğ l a : 1 ex., 60 km NE Fethiye, pista from Temel to Girdev Gölü, 36°45'N, 29°38'E, 1900 m, moist grassland, 3.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 70 km NE Fethiye, Seki above Temel, 36°44'N, 29°37'E, 2230 m, near snow, 8.VII.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., N Fethiye, Çaliş, 36°40'N, 29°06'E, 10 m, bank of stream, 1.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., NW Fethiye, Kargi, 36°43'N, 29°03'E, 25 m, gravel river bank, 31.III.2002, leg. Assing (cAss). A f y o n / I s p a r t a : 1 ex., Sultan Dağları, leg. v. Bodemeyer (MNHUB). A n t a l y a : 8 exs., SSW Antalya, Ciralı, 36°25'N, 30°28'E, stream bank, 4.IV.2002, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1 ex., E Kumluca, 36°22'N, 30°22'E, 390 m, stream bank, 3.IV.2002, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss); 2 exs., N Kumluca, 460 m, 19.-26.V.1991, leg. Rüdh (cWun); 1 ex., N Kumluca, 19.V.1991, leg. Gillerfors (cWun); 1 ex., 30 km NW Kaş, S Belpinar geçidi, 36°20'N, 29°28'E, 980 m, 13.VII.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Kemer, Beldibi, 5.V.2001, leg. Röwekamp (cFel); 2 exs., 5 km NW Kemer, 36°36'N, 30°29'E, 200 m, river bank, 30.III.2001, leg. Rose (cSch); 1 ex., N Manavgat, Yaylaalan, 900 m, stream bank, sifted from flood debris, 31.XII.1990, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs. [partly teneral], 22 km W Alanya, Avsallar near Incekum, 9.-23.V.1995, leg. Pütz (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., 5 km N Alanya, 3.VI.1996, leg. Weigel (cAss); 1 ex., Alarahan, 300 m, 20.III.1997, leg. Winkelmann (cSch); 1 ex., Köseler, Aksu river, 37°13'N, 30°48'E, 80 m, 28.V.2006, leg. Marggi (cSch); 1 ex., 6 km S Çamyuva, 36°32'N, 30°32'E, 20 m, 25.III.2001, leg. Bellmann (cSch). B u r d u r : 1 ex., Aşağigökdere, Sucati river, 37°32'N, 30°46'E, 380 m, 28.V.2006, leg. Marggi (cSch). A d a n a : 3 exs., Feke env., 21.-24.VII.2000, leg. Smatana (cSch). A n t a k y a : 2 exs. [teneral], Harbiye, 3.V.1978, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG, cAss). Georgia: 4 exs., Mzcheta near Tbilisi, VI.1986, leg. Wrase & Schülke (cSch); 4 exs. [partly teneral], Zchneti near Tbilisi, 20.VII.1985, leg. Wrase (cSch, cAss); 1 ex., Likhetskiy range, W slope, 3 km W Rikotskiy pass, 900 m, 15.VI.-8.VII.2006, leg. Putchkov (cSch).

C o m m e n t s : *Lobrathium rugipenne messeniacum* was described as a subspecies of *L. vicinum* COIFFAIT 1972, which is now a junior synonym of *L. rugipenne*; for a complete list of synonyms of this species see GUSAROV (1992, 1993) and SMETANA (2004). According to the original description of *L. r. messeniacum*, which is based on six type specimens (three of them from Sparta), this subspecies is endemic to the Pelopónnisos and distinguished from the nominal subspecies by larger average size, a more robust body, paler coloration, rounded temples, larger and more bulging eyes, more slender antennae, more oblong pronotum, longer and broader elytra, a more rugosely sculptured abdomen, and some slight differences in the morphology of the ventral process of the aedeagus (BORDONI 1986).

An examination of the material from Albania, Greece, Turkey, and Georgia revealed that the species is highly variable, especially regarding body size, coloration, head shape, and the length and width of the elytra. The length of the hind wings was not examined, but the variation of the shape and length of the elytra suggests that the species may be wing-dimorphic or -polymorphic. A comparison of the specimens from the Pelopónnisos, among them two males and a female from Sparta, with material from other regions did not yield any evidence whatsoever that they should represent a distinct subspecies. In all the characters pointed out by BORDONI (1986), including the male sexual characters, they are within the range of intraspecific variation of *L. rugipenne*, so that *L. rugipenne messeniacum* is here placed in the synonymy of *L. rugipenne*. It can be inferred from the details regarding the coloration emphasised by BORDONI (1986) that the types of *L. r. messeniacum* are probably somewhat teneral.

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s : *Lobrathium rugipenne* is widespread in the Eastern Mediterranean region (Map 2), from Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria to the Caucasus region and central southern Anatolia (see material examined and SMETANA (2004)). It is usually collected on or near river banks, but has also been found in other moist habitats such as damp pastures and a cave entrance, at a wide range of altitudes (from sea-level up to 2230 m). Teneral beetles have been observed in April, May, June, and July.



Map 2: Distribution of *Lobrathium rugipenne*, based on examined records.

Lobrathium apicale (BAUDI DI SELVE 1857)

Material examined: Greece: Crete: 1 ex., W-Crete, Agii Deka, bank of Litheos river, 200 m, 12.V.2001, leg. Apfel (cAss); 4 exs. [teneral], Preveli, Kourtaliotiko-Gorge, 30j.IV.1995, leg. Marggi (cSch). Cyprus (see also ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001): 1 ex., Troodos, 11.VI.1963, leg. Leiler (cAss); 1 ex., Kannaviou, Ezousa river, 350 m, 10.III.1996, leg. Frisch (MNHUB).

Comment: The species has become known only from Crete and Cyprus.

Lobrathium reitteri (CZWALINA 1889)

Material examined: Russian Federation: 1 ex., Krasnodar, Solokhaul env., Gochi, 900 m, 22.V.-27.VII.1992, leg. Shohurov (cAss); 2 exs., Krasnodar, Gorjači Kluč, 10.VI.1989, leg. Arndt (MNHUB, cSch); 1 ex., Krasnodar, Krasnaja Poljana, Mt. Ačischcho, 800 m, 12.VI.1989, leg. Arndt (MNHUB).

Comment: The species is endemic to the West Caucasus; for a distribution map and illustrations of the male sexual characters see SOLODOVNIKOV (2001).

Lobrathium alaiense GUSAROV 1995

Material examined: Kyrgyzstan: 3 exs., Osch, Kitschi Alai, Abschir-Say valley, 40°05'N, 72°21'E, ´2120 m, 13.IV.2006, leg. Schmidt (cAss).

Comment: Previously, only the type specimens were known. The species has become known only from Kyrgyzstan.

Lobrathium afghanicum COIFFAIT 1979

Material examined: Pakistan: 1 ex., Chitral, Garam Chashma, 1900-2800 m, 1.-2.VII.1982, leg. Erber & Heinz (cAss). Afghanistan: 1 ex., Nuristan, Bashgul valley, 1100 m, 14.IV.1953, leg. Klapperich (cSch); 1 ex., same data, but 1200 m, 20.IV.1953 (cSch); 1 ex. [teneral], Pagman mountains, 2800 m, 26.VIII.1953, leg. Klapperich (cSch).

C o m m e n t : The known distribution of *L. afghanicum* includes Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Kashmir (SMETANA 2004).

***Lobrathium pravum* ASSING & SCHÜLKE 2002**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Iraq: 1 ex., Kurdistan, Suleimaniya env., 4.IV.2003, leg. Reuter (cFel).

C o m m e n t : The previously known distribution of this species was confined to eastern Anatolia. It is here recorded from Iraq for the first time.

***Lobrathium wunderlei* ASSING 2006**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Turkey: 1 ex., Osmaniye, N Bahce, Bekdemir, 37°15'N, 36°36'E, 900 m, 21.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

C o m m e n t : This recently described species was previously known only from Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman provinces, central southern Anatolia (ASSING 2006).

***Lobrathium altaicum* (COIFFAIT 1967)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Russian Federation: 1 ex., Primorskiy Kray, Lazovski Reserve, Lazo, Lazovka valley, 4.VI.1997, leg. Sundukov (cSch); 1 ex., same data, but 5.-8.VI.1995 (cSch); 1 ex., Primorskiy Kray, Lazovski Reserve, "Kl. S-j. Log", 5.VI.1997, leg. Sundukov (cSch); 1 ex., Primorskiy Kray, Ussurijsky Reserve, Komarovo-Zapovednoe, 132°21'N, 43°39'E, 20.-29.VII.1999, leg. Sundukov (cAss).

C o m m e n t : The species was originally described in *Platydomene* GANGLBAUER and transferred to *Lobrathium* by SMETANA (2004), based on a note by SCHÜLKE (unpubl.).

***Lobrathium farsicum* nov.sp.** (Figs 1-10, Map 3)

H o l o t y p e ♂: Iran, Fars Province, SE Darab, 12 km N Rostaq, Layzangan, 2010 m (Kelate-Serbu Mts), N 28°40'56", E 054°58'38", 23.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri / Holotypus ♂ *Lobrathium farsicum* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2007 (MNHUB). P a r a t y p e s : 19 exs. [partly teneral]: same data as holotype (MNHUB, cAss); 3 exs. [partly teneral]: same data, but 17.04.2006 (MNHUB); 4 exs. [teneral]: Fars, Darab, Rastagh, Layzangan, 2050 m, N28°40'59.5" E54°58'34.6", 17.IV.2006, leg.: Serri & Frisch (HMIM, cAss); 3 exs. [partly teneral]: Fars, Darab to Estahban Rd., Rudbal, 1530 m, N28°59'46.1" E54°26'17.7", 17.IV.2006, leg.: Serri & Frisch (HMIM, cAss); 2 exs.: Fars, Darab to Estahban Rd., 20 km NW Darab, 1300 m, N28°51'09.3" E54°24'33.7", 16.IV.2006, leg.: Serri & Frisch (HMIM); 1 ex. [teneral]: Iran, Fars Province, Estahban-Darab road: 23 km NW Darab, 1340 m, N 28°52'34", E 054°23'57", 24.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB); 1 ex. [teneral]: Fars, Darab to Estahban Rd., 23 km NW Darab, 1340 m, N28°52'31.3 E54°23'58.1, 24.IV.2006, leg. Serri & Frisch (HMIM); 8 exs. [partly teneral]: Iran, Fars Province, Estahban-Darab road: Ij, 1630 m, N 29°02'50", E 054°13'16", 24.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB); 1 ex.: Iran, Fars Province, Pass road Estahban-Ij, 2030 m, N 29°05'12", E 054°10'30", 24.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (cAss); 4 exs. [partly teneral]: Iran, Fars Province, Estahban-Darab road env. Darb Qal'eh: 6 km E Bagheshad, 1500 m, N 28°59'49", E 054°26'17", 16.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB, cAss); 6 exs. [partly teneral]: Iran, Fars Province, Estahban-Darab road: 20 km NW Darab, 1320 m, N 28°51'18", E 054°24'32", 16.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB, cAss); 4 exs. [partly teneral]: Iran, Fars Province, Meymand-Borak road, 5 km W Behjan, 1420 m, N 28°50'24", E 052°56'24", 14.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB); 2 exs.: Fars, Firuzabad, Meymand to Borak Rd., 5 km W Behjan, 1440 m, N28°50'20.7" E52°56'25.1", 14.IV.2006, leg. Serri & Frisch (HMIM, cAss); 2 exs.: Iran, Fars Province, Kushk Sar-Jahrom rd.: 20 km E Kushk Sar, 1060 m, N 28°41'42", E 053°03'21", 15.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB);); 4 exs. [partly teneral]: Iran, Fars Province, Shiraz-Kazerun road: 2 km S Kondeie, 1300 m, N 29°44'09", E 051°46'48",

08.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB, cAss); 8 exs. [partly teneral]: Iran, Fars Province, Farrashband-Firuzabad road: Kherghe, 1620 m, N 28°54'39", E 052°21'41", 13.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB, cAss); 1 ex. [teneral]: Fars, Firouzabad to Farashband Rd., Khergheh, 1610 m, N28°54'35.7" E52°21'41.4", 13.IV.2006, leg.: Serri & Frisch (HMIM); 3 exs.: Iran, Fars Province, Farrashband-Firuzabad road: 2 km S Kherghe, 1520 m, N 28°53'47", E 052°22'39", 13.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB, cAss); 1 ex.: Iran, Fars Province, ca. 50 km SW Shiraz, 10 km S Richi: Islamabad, 1410 m, N 29°25'07", E 052°10'31", 09.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB); 2 exs. [teneral]: Iran, Fars Province, Sarvestan-Estahban road: Runiz, 1770 m, N 29°09'43", E 053°45'36", 25.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB); 1 ex. [teneral]: Iran, Fars Province, Shiraz-Firuzabad rd, 27 km S Kavar: Darenjalar rd., 1590 m, N 29°06'44", E 052°33'28", 12.04.2006, lg. Frisch & Serri (MNHUB); 1 ex.: N Marydasht, 30 km S Hasanabad, 5 km SE Emamzadeh, 1720 m, N30°15'56.5" E52°38'44.8, 10.IV.2006, leg. Serri & Frisch (HMIM); 1 ex. [teneral]: Hormozgan, Siahu, Talgerdou, 840 m, N27°48'41.7" E56°25'26.9", 19.IV.2006, leg. Serri & Frisch (cAss).

E t y m o l o g y : The name (adj.) is derived from the name of the province where, with one exception, all the localities are situated.

D e s c r i p t i o n : 6.9-7.9 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: head, pronotum, and abdominal segments III-VII (or rarely III-VI) blackish brown to black; elytra reddish to reddish yellow, sometimes with the scutellar region weakly infuscate; apex of abdomen (posterior margin – or rarely all – of segment VII, segments VIII-X) reddish to reddish brown; legs yellowish brown; antennae reddish brown.

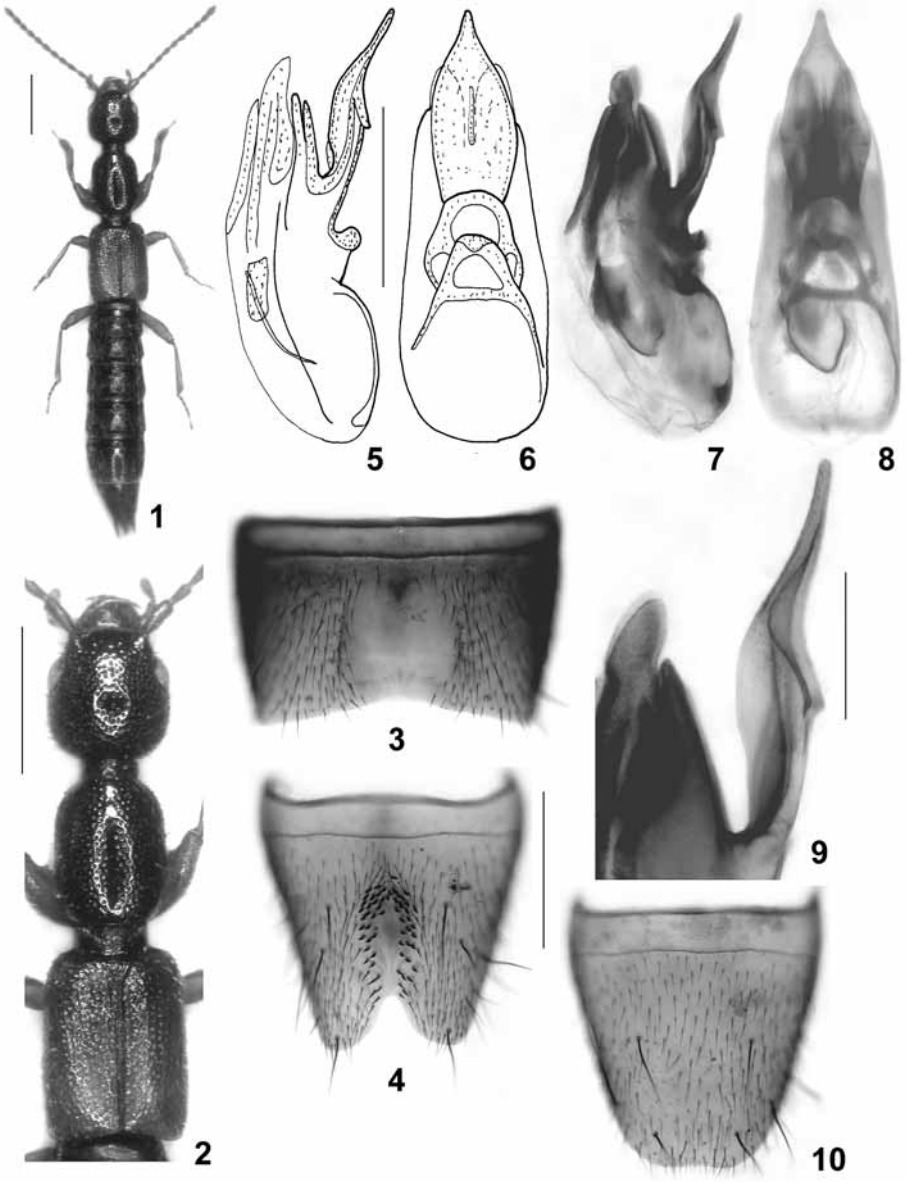
Head 1.02-1.08 times as long as wide (Fig. 2); posterior angles broadly rounded, moderately marked; puncturation coarse, rather sparse in median dorsal area and very dense on remainder of dorsal surface, with interstices distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures; interstices without trace of microsculpture and glossy; eyes moderately large (Fig. 2), distinctly projecting from lateral contours of head and more than half the length of postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae slender; antennomere III longer than II; IV-V distinctly oblong, preapical antennomeres almost 1.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum slender, approximately 0.95 times as wide as head and 1.25-1.30 times as wide as long; puncturation similar to that of head (Fig. 2); interstices without microsculpture and glossy, in lateral areas on average narrower than punctures.

Elytra 1.28-1.35 times as wide and at suture as long as or slightly longer than pronotum (Fig. 2); puncturation coarse (coarser than that of head and pronotum), usually well-defined, dense, not arranged in distinct rows; interstices without microreticulation. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; puncturation fine and dense; interstices with fine, but distinct microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII with strongly convex posterior margin, without distinct sexual dimorphism.

♂: sternite VII distinctly modified, with two fine longitudinal carinae separated by about 1/3 the width of sternite, area between these carinae somewhat impressed and without punctures and pubescence, posterior margin broadly concave (Fig. 3); sternite VIII in the middle with longitudinal impression, on either side of this impression with cluster of modified black stout short setae, and posteriorly with deep U-shaped incision (Fig. 4); ventral process of aedeagus blade-like, apically acute, and with pair of lateral subapical tooth-like projections (Figs 5-9).



Figs 1-10: *Lobrathium farsicum* nov.sp.: (**1**) habitus; (**2**) forebody; (**3**) male sternite VII; (**4**) male sternite VIII; (**5-8**) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (**9**) apical part of aedeagus in lateral view; (**10**) female sternite VIII. Scale bars: 1-2: 1.0 mm; 3-8, 10: 0.5 mm; 9: 0.2 mm.

♀: sternite VIII posteriorly weakly concave in the middle (Fig. 10).

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : *Lobrathium farsicum* is distinguished from all its congeners by the distinctive male primary and sexual characters. From similar and geographically close species it is additionally separated as follows:

from *L. afghanicum* by the darker coloration of head, pronotum, and abdomen, the more marked posterior angles of the head, the less coarse puncturation of the forebody (especially of the elytra), the slightly longer and less convex (cross-section) elytra, and the distinctly more convex posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VII; for illustrations of the aedeagus of *L. afghanicum* see COIFFAIT (1982);

from *L. pravum* by the usually uniformly reddish elytra (in *L. pravum* anterior half blackish), the slightly smaller eyes, and the strongly convex posterior margin of abdominal tergite VIII; for illustrations of the male sexual characters of *L. pravum* see ASSING & SCHÜLKE (2002);

from *L. schillhammeri* ASSING & SCHÜLKE 2002 (southeastern Anatolia) by usually uniformly reddish elytra (in *L. schillhammeri* anterior 2/3-3/4 blackish), the slightly smaller eyes, the more slender pronotum, the irregular puncturation of the elytra (in *L. schillhammeri* arranged in rows), the strongly convex posterior margin of abdominal tergite VIII, and by the posteriorly weakly concave female sternite VIII; for illustrations of the male sexual characters of *L. schillhammeri* see ASSING & SCHÜLKE (2002);

from *L. wunderlei* by usually uniformly reddish elytra (in *L. wunderlei* anterior 2/3 blackish), the denser puncturation of the head, the less coarse puncturation of the pronotum, and the different shape of the posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VIII (in *L. wunderlei* almost pointed); for illustrations of the male sexual characters of *L. wunderlei* see ASSING (2006);

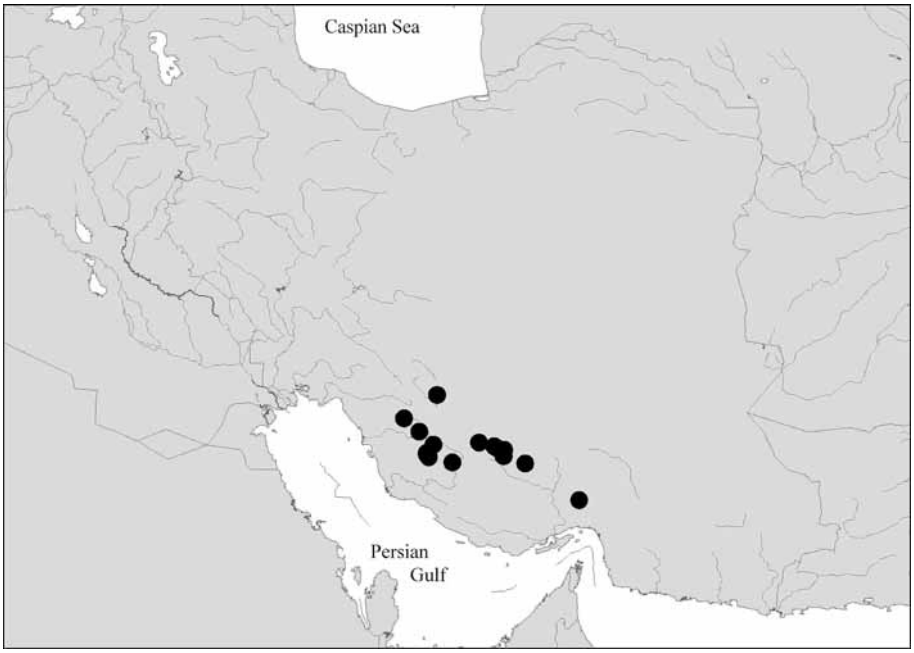
from *L. ciliciae* BORDONI 1980 (central southern Anatolia) by larger size, darker coloration of the head, pronotum, and abdomen, the larger and more bulging eyes, the much coarser puncturation of the head, the distinctly longer and broader elytra, the less coarse puncturation of the elytra, the fully developed hind wings (in *L. cilicae* reduced), the shorter legs (especially shorter tibiae), the denser puncturation and more pronounced microsculpture of the abdomen, the more pronounced palisade fringe at the posterior margin of tergite VII, as well as by the strongly convex posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VIII; for illustrations of the male sexual characters of *L. ciliciae* see ASSING (2004).

from *L. reitteri* by slightly larger size, darker coloration of the head, pronotum, and abdomen, the reddish elytra, the more pronounced posterior angles of the head, the larger and more bulging eyes, the more slender pronotum, the denser puncturation of the pronotum, the much longer and broader elytra, the much finer and denser puncturation of the elytra, the presence of hind wings, the denser puncturation and the presence of distinct microscupture on the abdomen (in *L. reitteri* without microsculpture), the presence of a palisade fringe at the posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VII, the more strongly convex posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VIII, and the posteriorly weakly concave female sternite VIII (in *L. reitteri* convex); for illustrations of the aedeagus of L. reitteri see Solodovnikov (2001);

from *L. alaiense* by larger size, reddish elytra, denser puncturation of the head, the larger and more bulging eyes, the more oblong and slender pronotum, the much longer and

broader elytra, the less coarse puncturation of the elytra, the presence of long hind wings, the presence of a pronounced palisade fringe at the posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VII (in *L. alaiense* only narrow rudiment present), the more convex posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VIII, and the posteriorly weakly concave female sternite VIII; for illustrations of the aedeagus of *L. alaiense* see GUSAROV (1995);

from the – evidently closely related – *L. novum* (BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT 1912) (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) by larger eyes, denser puncturation of the pronotum and the elytra, by more defined elytral puncturation, by distinctly longer elytra, the different shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII (in *L. novum* distinctly concave in the middle of posterior margin and on either side of posterior impression with cluster of dark modified setae), and the shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VIII (in *L. novum* posteriorly less deeply and more broadly incised, and with dark modified setae also in the middle); for illustrations of the – not only somewhat differently shaped, but also smaller – aedeagus of *L. novum* see GUSAROV (1995). The male sternite VIII of *L. novum* is illustrated in Fig. 26.



Map 3: Distribution of *Lobrathium farsicum* in Iran.

Distribution and bionomics: The known distribution is confined to Fars and Hormozgan provinces, southern Iran (Map 3). The new species is apparently rather common on river banks in this region. The altitudes indicated on the labels range from 840 to 2030 m. Some of the type specimens, all of which were collected in April, are teneral.

***Lobrathium kirgisicum* nov.sp.** (Figs 11-25)

H o l o t y p e ♂: Kyrgyzstan: Kyrgyzhky Alatau, foothills, O.to-Say, ca. 1000 m / Holotypus ♂ *Lobrathium kirgisicum* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2007 (cAss). P a r a t y p e s : 2♂♂, 1♀: same data as holotype (cSch, cAss); 1♂: Kyrgyzstan: Kyrgyzhky Alatau, Ala Artcha, 1650 m, 29.X.2000 (cSch).

E t y m o l o g y : The name (adj.) is derived from the ancient name of the region where the species was discovered.

D e s c r i p t i o n : 5.8-6.7 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 11. Coloration: head and abdomen blackish; pronotum dark brown to blackish brown, with the anterior area or the anterior angles indistinctly paler; elytra dark reddish or bicoloured, with the anterior 1/2-3/5 dark brown and the posterior 2/5-1/2 reddish; legs and antennae rufous.

Head 1.04-1.10 times as long as wide, of subrectangular shape (Fig. 12); posterior angles moderately marked; puncturation coarse, sparser in median dorsal area and dense on remainder of dorsal surface, with interstices on average approximately as wide as or slightly narrower than diameter of punctures; interstices without trace of microsculpture and glossy; eyes relatively small (Fig. 13), weakly projecting from lateral contours of head and less than half the length of postocular region in dorsal view, horizontal diameter in lateral view approximately 0.4 times the distance between posterior margin of eyes and and neck. Antennae rather short; antennomere III approximately as long as II; IV-X weakly oblong (Fig. 14).

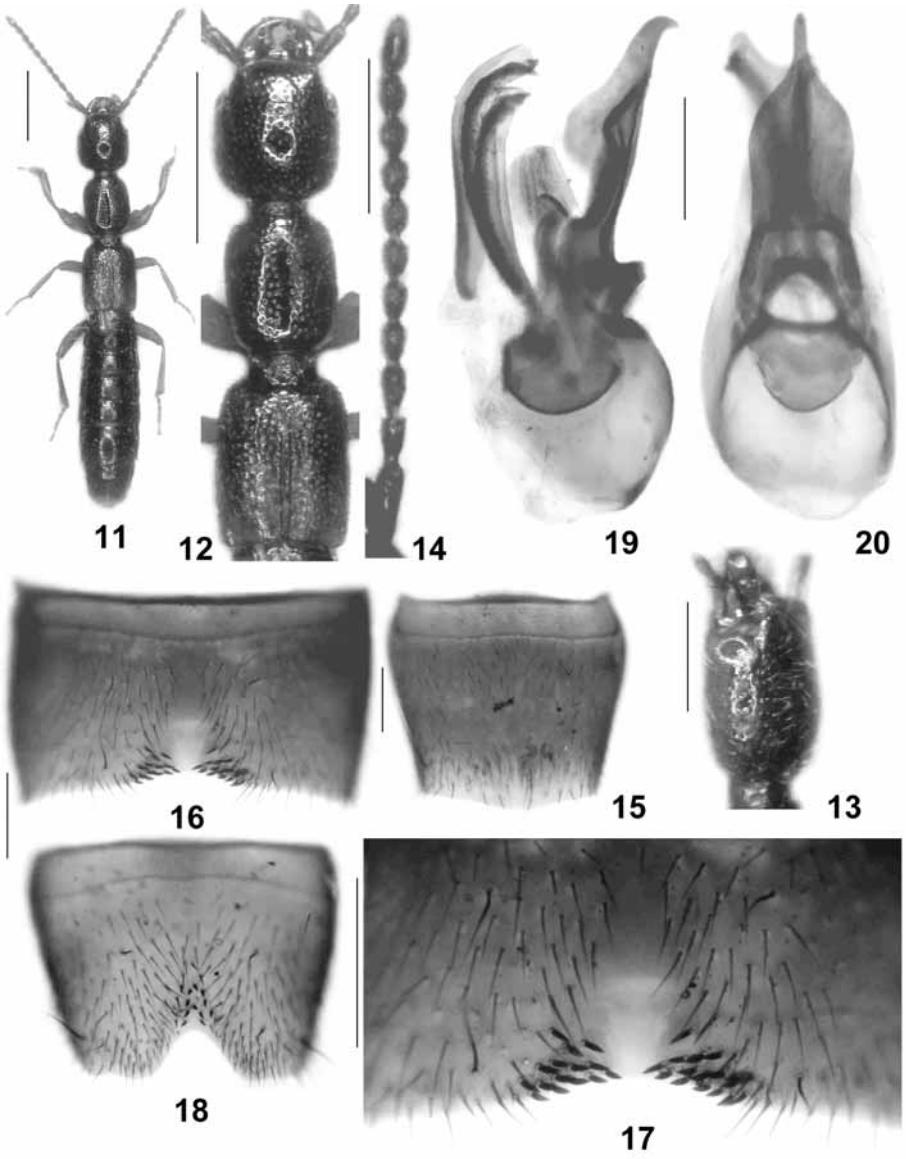
Pronotum slender, approximately 0.90-0.95 times as wide as head and 1.25 times as wide as long; puncturation slightly coarser and less dense than that of head (Fig. 12); interstices without microsculpture and glossy, in lateral areas on average as wide as diameter of punctures.

Elytra 1.15-1.20 times as wide and at suture approximately 0.95 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 12); puncturation shallower and less defined than that of head and pronotum, not arranged in rows; interstices without microreticulation. Hind wings of reduced length, projecting from under the elytra by approximately 1/3 of elytral length, when unfolded.

Abdomen approximately 1.1 times as wide as elytra, widest at segment VII; puncturation fine and moderately dense; surface with distinct microsculpture composed of transverse meshes; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow (reduced) palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII with similar modifications as in *L. novum*, in posterior half with U-shaped median impression without puncturation or pubescence, on either side of this impression with cluster of short black modified setae directed diagonally postero-mediad (Figs 16-17); tergite VIII with moderately convex posterior margin (Fig. 15); sternite VIII posteriorly broadly excised, anterior to this excision with cluster of few short black modified setae (Fig. 18); aedeagus of distinctive morphology (Figs 19-22).

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII distinctly convex, almost pointed (Fig. 23); sternite VIII posteriorly broadly convex (Fig. 24); lateral tergal sclerites IX apically with spine-like processes (Fig. 25).

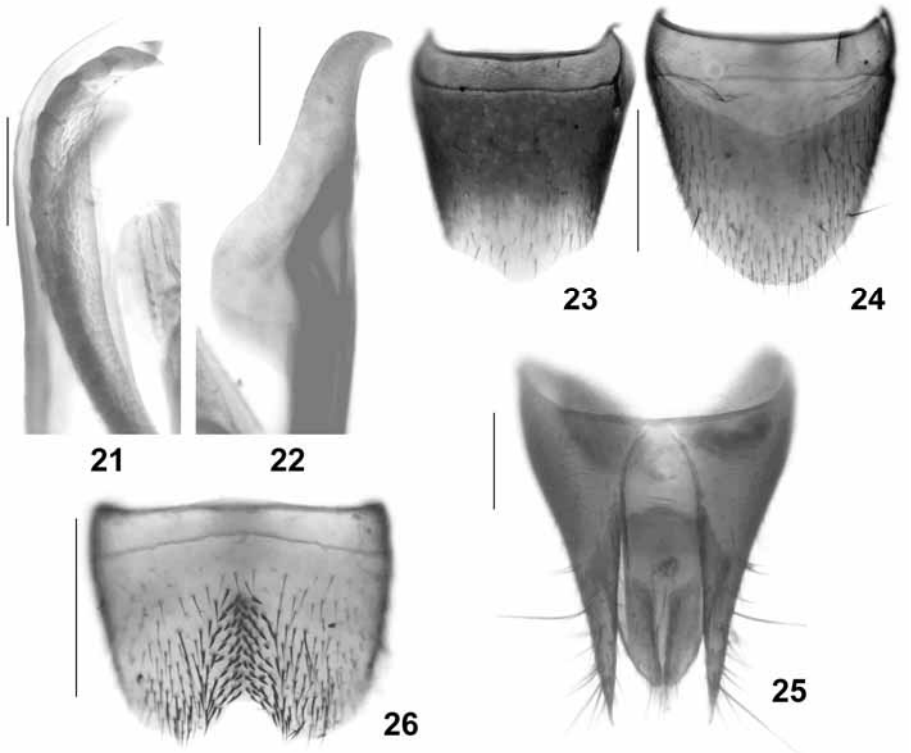


Figs 11-20: *Lobrathium kirgisicum* nov.sp. (11-14, 20: holotype): (**11**) habitus; (**12**) forebody; (**13**) head in lateral view; (**14**) antenna; (**15**) male tergite VIII; (**16**) male sternite VII; (**17**) posterior median part of male sternite VII; (**18**) male sternite VIII; (**19-20**) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 11-12: 1.0 mm; 13-14: 0.5 mm; 15-20: 0.2 mm.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The new species is distinguished from all its congeners by the distinctive male primary and sexual characters. From other geographically close small-sized species with short and narrow elytra it is additionally distinguished as follows:

from *L. ciliciae* by slightly smaller size, smaller eyes, a more subrectangular head shape, distinctly shorter legs and antennae, larger size, darker coloration of the head, pronotum, and abdomen, the larger and more bulging eyes, the much coarser puncturation of the head, the distinctly longer and broader elytra, the less coarse puncturation of the elytra, the longer rudiments of the hind wings (in *L. cilicae* almost completely reduced), the shorter legs (especially shorter tibiae), the denser puncturation and more pronounced microsculpture of the abdomen, the more pronounced palisade fringe at the posterior margin of tergite VII, as well as by the strongly convex posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VIII; for illustrations of the male sexual characters of *L. ciliciae* see ASSING (2004);

from *L. reitteri* by slightly smaller size, slightly smaller eyes, more rectangular head shape, distinctly finer puncturation of the forebody (especially of the elytra), a less convex and more parallel-sided pronotum, the distinctly microsculptured and matt abdomen (in L. *reitteri* without microsculpture and glossy), and by the presence of a rudiment of a palisade fringe at the posterior margin of tergite VII (in *L. reitteri* absent); for illustrations of the aedeagus of *L. reitteri* see SOLODOVNIKOV (2001);



Figs 21-26: *Lobrathium kirgisicum* nov.sp. (**21-25**) and *L. novum* (BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT) (**26**): (**21**) dorso-apical structures of aedeagus in lateral view; (**22**) apex of ventral process of aedeagus in lateral view; (**23**) female tergite VIII; (**24**) female sternite VIII; (**25**) female terminalia (segments IX-X); (**26**) male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 23-24, 26: 0.5 mm; 25: 0.2 mm; 21-22: 0.1 mm.

from *L. alaiense* by smaller size, a more slender body, smaller eyes, slightly shorter legs and antennae, as well as by finer, shallower, and less defined puncturation of the elytra; for illustrations of the aedeagus of *L. alaiense* see GUSAROV (1995);

from *L. novum*, possibly its sister species (as is suggested by the similar derived modifications of the male sternites VII and VIII, as well as by the similar general morphology of the aedeagus), by slightly smaller size, a more slender body, slightly shorter legs and antennae, and by the presence of only few modified short dark setae on the male sternite VIII; for an illustration of the male sternite VIII of *L. novum* see Fig. 26. For illustrations of the aedeagus of *L. novum* see GUSAROV (1995).

The aedeagus is rather similar to that of *L. sahlbergi* (FAUVEL 1900) from Kazakhstan (a species that I have not seen), but distinguished by an apically more acute (ventral view), broader, and distinctly bent (lateral view) ventral process, as well as by internal structures of different shape; for illustrations of the aedeagus of *L. sahlbergi* see GUSAROV (1995).

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s : The species has become known only from the Kyrgyzhky Alatau in Kyrgyzstan, where the types were collected at altitudes of 1000 and 1650 m.

***Lobrathium yagmuri* nov.sp.** (Figs 27-37, 42)

H o l o t y p e ♂: 09.VII.2006, Boruk Dağı, Doğanşehir, Malatya / Holotypus ♂ *Lobrathium yagmuri* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2007 (cAnl). P a r a t y p e : 2♂♂, 3♀♀: same data as holotype (cAnl, cAss).

E t y m o l o g y : The species is dedicated to Ersen Aydın Yagmur, Gaziantep, who collected the type specimens.

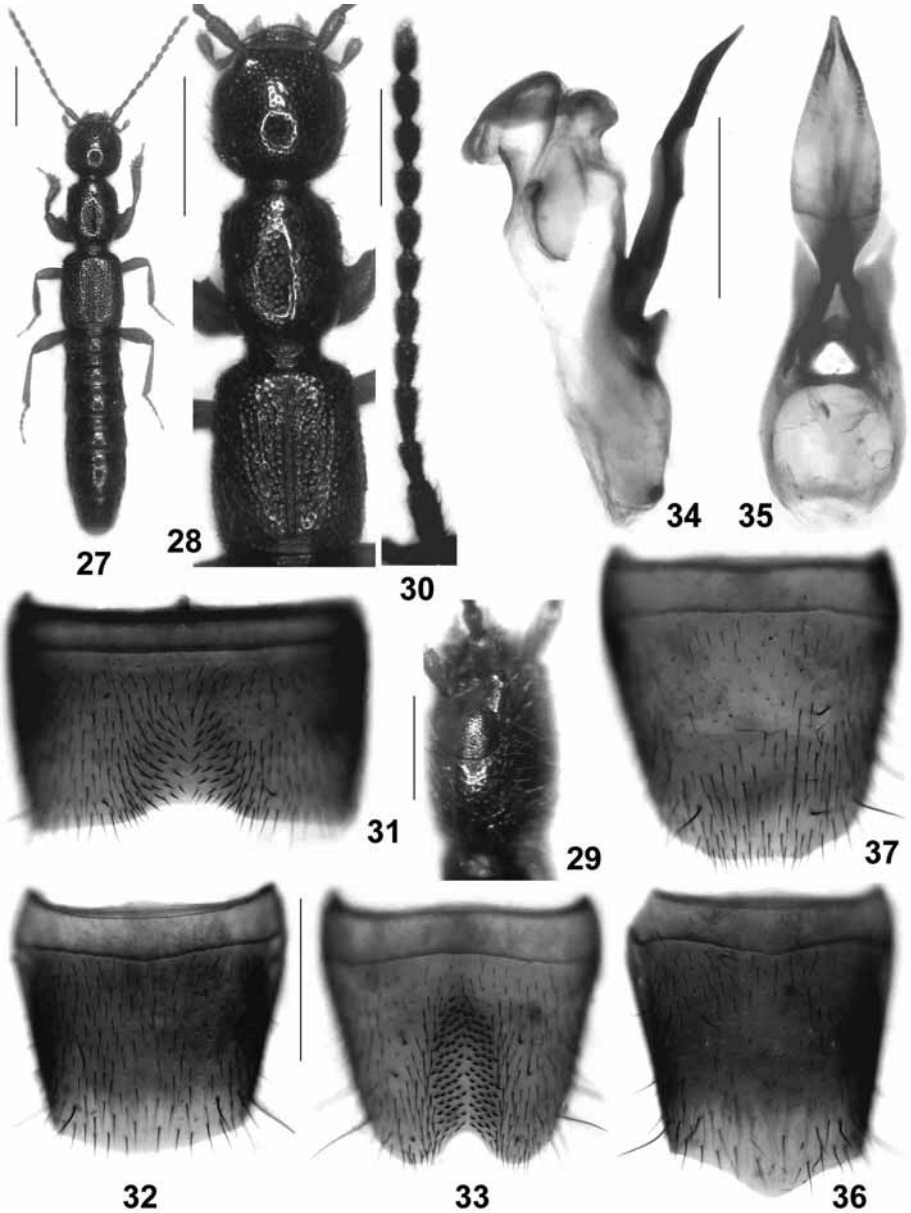
D e s c r i p t i o n : 6.8-7.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 27. Coloration: head, pronotum, anterior 3/5 of elytra, and abdomen blackish brown to blackish; posterior 2/5 of elytra reddish or reddish yellow; legs and antennae yellowish brown to reddish brown.

Head approximately as wide as long and of subcircular shape (Fig. 28); posterior angles broadly rounded; puncturation moderately coarse, sparser in median dorsal area and denser on remainder of dorsal surface, with interstices narrower than diameter of punctures in lateral and anterior region; interstices without trace of microsculpture and glossy; eyes large (Fig. 29), moderately projecting from lateral contours of head, horizontal diameter in lateral view approximately 0.65-0.70 times the distance between posterior margin of eyes and neck. Antennae of moderate length; antennomere III longer than II; IV-X oblong; X approximately 1.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 30).

Pronotum slender, approximately 0.90-0.95 times as wide as head and 1.25 times as wide as long; puncturation similar to that of head (Fig. 28); interstices without microsculpture and glossy, in lateral areas on average narrower than diameter of punctures.

Elytra approximately 1.20 times as wide and at suture as long as pronotum or nearly so (Fig. 28); puncturation coarser than that of head and pronotum, not arranged in rows; interstices without microreticulation. Hind wings (fully?) developed.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra, widest at segment VII; puncturation fine and moderately dense; surface with distinct microsculpture composed of transverse meshes; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.



Figs 27-37: *Lobrathium yagmuri* nov.sp. (31-33, 35: holotype): (**27**) habitus; (**28**) forebody; (**29**) head in lateral view; (**30**) antenna; (**31**) male sternite VII; (**32**) male tergite VIII; (**33**) male sternite VIII; (**34-35**) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (**36**) female tergite VIII; (**37**) female sternite VIII. Scale bars: 27-28: 1.0 mm; 29-37: 0.5 mm.

♂: sternite VII with distinct median impression of triangular shape in posterior 2/3, this impression with short, stout, and black modified setae (Fig. 31); tergite VIII with weakly convex posterior margin (Fig. 32); sternite VIII with pronounced median impression in posterior 2/3, this impression with short, stout, and black modified setae, posterior margin with moderately deep and moderately broad median excision (Fig. 33); aedeagus with ventral process of distinctive morphology (Figs 34-35).

♀: tergite VIII distinctly longer than in male, posterior margin angled (Fig. 36); sternite VIII oblong, posterior margin convex, in the middle truncate (Fig. 37).

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The new species is distinguished from all its congeners by the distinctive male primary and sexual characters. From other species of the subgenus *Lobrathium* occurring in Turkey, it is additionally separated as follows:

from *L. ciliciae* by large size, darker coloration, distinctly bicoloured elytra, distinctly larger eyes, longer and broader elytra, the presence of hind wings, and relatively shorter elytra; for illustrations of the male sexual characters of *L. ciliciae* see ASSING (2004);

from *L. pravum* by more circular head shape and a relatively larger head; for illustrations of the male sexual characters of *L. pravum* see ASSING & SCHÜLKE (2002);

from *L. schillhammeri* by slightly larger size, more circular head shape, a relatively larger head, and larger eyes; for illustrations of the male sexual characters of *L. schillhammeri* see ASSING & SCHÜLKE (2002);

from *L. wunderlei* – evidently its closest relative, as can be inferred from the similar derived general morphology of the male sexual characters – by the relatively larger and more circularly shaped head, the much larger eyes, and the slightly longer and broader elytra; for illustrations of the male sexual characters of *L. wunderlei*, whose aedeagus is smaller and has a ventral process of different shape, and whose male sternite VII has a shallower and less extensive impression without distinctly modified setae, see ASSING (2006);

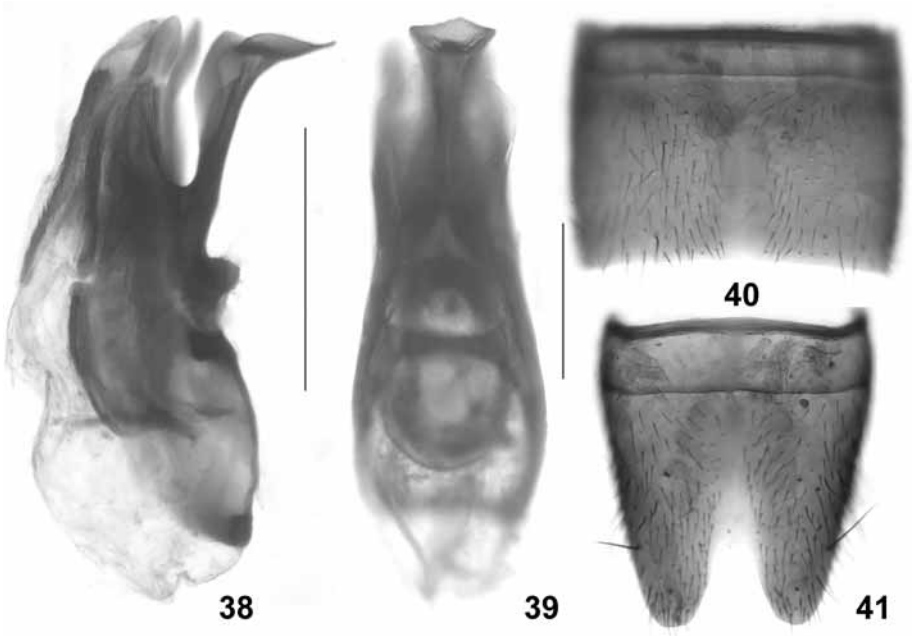
from *L. rugipenne* by larger eyes, less oblong head, less coarse puncturation of the forebody, shorter legs, and completely different male sexual characters.

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s : The species has become known only from one locality (Fig. 42) in Malatya, Turkey.

***Lobrathium angelinii* CICERONI & ZANETTI 2000** (Figs 38-41)

T y p e e x a m i n e d : Paratype ♂: Calabria CS, Fagnano Castello, Lago Due Uomini / 4.7.1988, m 1040, vaglio faggetta, loc. 52, leg. Angelini / Paratypus / Lobrathium (s. str.) angelinii n. sp. det. Ciceroni & Zanetti 1997 (cZan).

C o m m e n t s : In external appearance, the species is highly similar to *L. anale*. It is, however, distinguished by sparser puncturation of the pronotum, the absence of a pair of distinct processes on the male sternite VII (only a pair of short and weakly elevated keels present), and by the morphology of the aedeagus (shape of sclerotised internal structures, shape of ventral process both in lateral and especially in ventral view) (Figs 38-41).



Figs 38-41: *Lobrathium angelinii* CICERONI & ZANETTI (paratype): (**38-39**) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (**40**) male sternite VII; (**41**) male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Fig. 42: *Lobrathium yagmuri* nov.sp.: Type locality (photo: S. Anlaş).

On the subgenus *Paralobrathium* BORDONI 1999

The subgenus *Paralobrathium* was described by BORDONI (1980) without designation of a type species, so that the name was unavailable. He included two species, *L. apicale* (BAUDI DI SELVE 1857) and *L. vicinum* COIFFAIT 1972, today a synonym of *L. rugipenne* (HOCHHUTH 1851). Almost two decades later, BORDONI (1999) designated *L. apicale* as the type species, thus making the subgeneric name available. SMETANA (2004) attributes only *L. apicale* to *Paralobrathium*. According to BORDONI (1980), *Paralobrathium* is separated from the nominal subgenus by the morphology of the aedeagus, in particular by the large ventral process with some triangular projections on its ventral surface.

For several reasons, the separation of *Lobrathium* and *Paralobrathium* seems highly questionable. Firstly, the arguments put forward by BORDONI (1980) are exclusively of a typological nature and mostly refer to autapomorphies. Secondly, the shape of the ventral process is subject to considerable intrageneric variation, ranging from short and very narrow lancet-like forms to long, more or less flattened, and more or less broad shapes, without clear-cut classes. In fact, the shape of the ventral process is often highly different even in closely related species. Third, the aedeagus of the type species of *Paralobrathium* (*L. apicale*) does not even have the triangular projections on its ventral surface, except for the pair of lateral dents (which are present in numerous congeners) and occasionally a median tubercle. Fourth, by the standards usually applied in supra-specific systematics of Paederinae, the differences pointed out by BORDONI (1980) are insufficient for the separation of subgenera. Finally, there is no evidence that *L. apicale* and *L. rugipenne* should represent adelphotaxa and form a monophyletic group. In fact, it seems very likely that, if they were assigned to a separate subgenus, this would render *Lobrathium* paraphyletic and *Paralobrathium* polyphyletic. Consequently, the separation of *Paralobrathium* from *Lobrathium* appears unjustified and the following synonymy is proposed: *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY 1878 = *Paralobrathium* BORDONI 1999, **nov.syn.**

Lobrathium (*Ponthrobium*) *heinzi* (KORGE 1971)

Material examined: Turkey: Gümüşhane: 1♀, ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, E Zigana geçidi, ca. 40°37'N, 39°25'E, 2300-2400 m, 10.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss); 1♀, ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°44'N, 39°13'E, 1430 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, near stream, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch). Rize: 3 exs., ca. 30 km S Ardeşen, 40°56'N, 40°58'E, 750 m, moist forest with boxwood and *Rhododendron*, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch).

Comment: The original description is based on six type specimens from 2 localities in Rize province, northeastern Anatolia (KORGE 1971). To my knowledge, the above specimens represent the second record of the species, whose distribution appears to be confined to northeastern Anatolia.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the colleagues indicated in the material section for the loan and gift of material, respectively. Special thanks are – again – extended to Michael Schülke for the generous gift of the holotype of *L. kirgisicum*. Benedikt Feldmann proof-read the manuscript.

Zusammenfassung

Drei Arten der Gattung *Lobrathium* werden aus der Westpaläarktis und Mittelasien beschrieben und abgebildet: *L.* (*Lobrathium*) *farsicum* nov.sp. (Iran), *L.* (*L.*) *kirghisicum* nov.sp. (Kyrgyzstan) und *L.* (*L.*) *yagmuri* nov.sp. (Türkei). Die primären und sekundären männlichen Geschlechtsmerkmale von *L. angelinii* CICERONI & ZANETTI 2000 werden abgebildet. Neun Namen werden synonymisiert: *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY 1878 = *Paralobrathium* BORDONI 1999, nov.syn.; *Lobrathium multipunctum* (GRAVENHORST 1802) = *L. hispanicum* (DODERO 1916), nov.syn., = *L. gallienii* (FAGNIEZ 1917), nov.syn., = *L. endogeum* COIFFAIT 1971, nov.syn., = *L. multipunctum cassolai* COIFFAIT 1972, nov.syn.; *L. anale* (LUCAS 1846) = *L. lostiae* (DODERO 1916), nov.syn., = *L. bellesi* BORDONI 1977, nov.syn., = *L. rubriventre* HERMAN 2003, nov.syn.; *L. rugipenne* (HOCHHUTH 1851) = *L. vicinum messeniacum* BORDONI 1986, nov.syn. Für *Lathrobium hispanicum* DODERO wird ein Lectotypus designiert. Weitere Nachweise von 11 Arten werden gemeldet. Für drei Arten werden Verbreitungskarten erstellt.

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