

Genus	Vol. 20(2): 277-325	Wrocław, 15 VII 2009
-------	---------------------	----------------------

A review of the Eurasian and North-African *Acolastus* GERSTAECKER, 1855 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae)

MATTHIAS SCHÖLLER¹ & ANDRZEJ WARCHAŁOWSKI²

¹Biologische Beratung, Hosemannstr. 8, D-10409 Berlin, Germany, e-mail: schoeller@tricho.b.shuttle.de

²Zoological Institute, University of Wrocław, Sienkiewicza 21, 50-335 Wrocław, Poland,
e-mail: awar@biol.uni.wroc.pl

ABSTRACT. A review of Eurasian and North-African species of the genus *Acolastus* GERSTAECKER, 1855, an illustrated key to their determination and the whole bibliography concerning the discussed nominal taxa are given. The following new synonymy are recognized: genus *Pachylanka* MEDVEDEV, 1989 = *Acolastus* GERSTAECKER, 1855, **syn. nov.**; *Thelyterotarsus Fausti* var. *armeniaca* PIC, 1906 = *Acolastus fausti* (WEISE, 1882) **syn. nov.**, *Thelyterotarsus Fausti* var. *nigronotata* PIC, 1906 = *Acolastus fausti* (WEISE, 1882) **syn. nov.**, *Pachybrachis Theryi* var. *cardui* PIC, 1896 = *Acolastus theryi* (CHOBOUT, 1896) **syn. nov.**, *Pachylanka denticollis* MEDVEDEV, 1989 = *Acolastus (Thelylankus) insularis* LOPATIN, 1987b, **syn. nov.**

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae, Pachybrachina, *Acolastus*, Eurasia, Northern Africa, determination keys.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Acolastus* GERSTAECKER is a relatively large group; almost 100 species were described to date from the discussed area. In terms of the external morphology it is most closely related to the genus *Pachybrachis* and inhabits mainly similar, dry or semidesert areas of the subtropical zone. The majority of species were described from Central Asia, based mostly on very short series of specimens. The study on this group is impeded by scattering of type and comparative material, but the bibliography in most cases is relatively easily available.

In this work the Palaeotropical *Acolastus* are not discussed, except for a few species distributed in SE Asia in order to cover the species of the whole Eurasian continent. Keys to determination base mostly on secondary external characters and on published sketches of aedeagi. Similarly as in the case of *Pachybrachis*, these sketches, cited after bibliography, do not always contain essential characters and often insufficiently reflect the individual variability of the organ.

Genus *Acolastus* GERSTAECKER, 1855

Thelyterotarsus WEISE, 1882; *Falsopachybrachys* PIC, 1947; *Serrinotus* TAN, 1992; *Pachylanka* MEDVEDEV, 1989.

KEY TO SUBGENERA

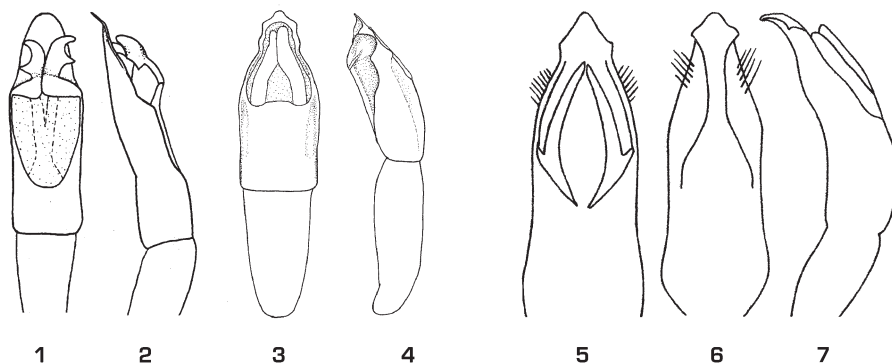
1. Lateral margin of pronotum crenulated or with a few distinct small teeth on hind part 2.
- . Lateral margin of pronotum smooth 3.
2. Last maxillar palpomere strongly thickened, in male axe-shaped, in female cask-shaped, on lateral margin of pronotum a few small teeth, elytra with denticle on basal margin *Thelylankus*, p. 304.
- . Last maxillar palpomere normal, lateral margin of pronotum crenulated, elytra without denticle on basal margin *Anodontelytrus*, p. 294.
3. Pronotum bare or with sparse, barely perceptible hairs, elytra usually also bare *Anopsilus*, p. 296.
- . Pronotum and usually also elytra covered by distinct hairs 4.
4. Eyes in male very large, swollen, interocular space on frons narrower than width of upper half of eye *Anopsilus* (pars), p. 296.
- . Eyes in male not very large or swollen, interocular space on frons broader than width of upper half of eye *Acolastus* s. str., p. 278.

Subgenus *Acolastus* GERSTAECKER, 1855 s. str.

KEY TO SPECIES

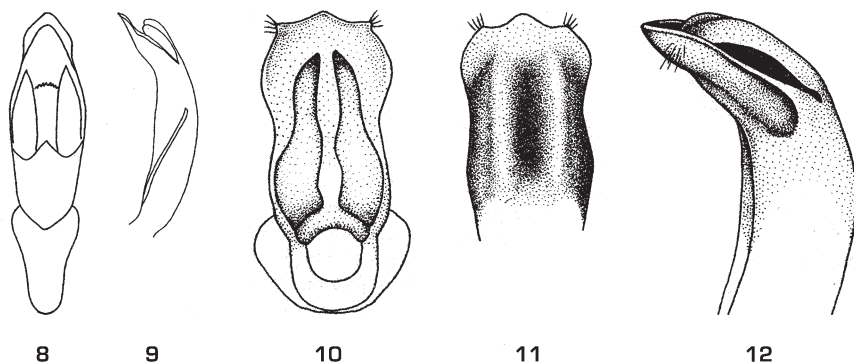
1. Species from southern China (Sichuan, Yunnan) 2.
- . Species from the remaining parts of Eurasia 3.
2. Elytra covered by simple setae, upper side yellow with black markings along lateral margins of elytra and along suture, as in general view in plate I, phot. 2. Aedeagus as in figs 1, 2. Described from S China (Yunnan, Sich *batangensis* (TAN, 1992).
- . Elytra covered by short and broad scale-like setae. Antennae long, reaching basal third of elytra. Elytra yellowish-brown, humerus with a black spot, anterior margin of pronotum yellowish-brown. Aedeagus not studied. Described from Yunnan *albopilosus* (TAN, 1992).
3. Upper side black, unicolorous, at most elytra with reddish markings at apex 4.

- Upper side at least partly pale 29.
- 4. Elytra uniformly black 5.
- Elytra with reddish marking at apex 13.
- 5. Upper side densely covered by dense scale-shaped hairs covering the sculpture of surface 6.
- Hairs of upper side not particularly densely scattered, not covering the sculpture of surface 7.
- 6. Length of body 3.5-4.0 mm. See *murinus* (thesis 20).
- Length of body 2.0-2.5 mm. Body black, labrum, antennomeres 2-4 (5-8 also at basis) and legs pale rusty-yellow, claws slightly darkened. Pronotum $1.3 \times$ broader than long, its puncturation very dense, fine and distinct, but visible only on fragments where scales were removed. Elytra about $3 \times$ longer than pronotum, puncturation as dense as on pronotum, but stronger. Aedeagus as in figs 3, 4. Description based on many specimens from Tajikistan *velutinus* (LOPATIN, 1967a).
- 7. Aedeagus (figs 5-7) with arch-shaped apex with small triangular extensions before apex. General outline of body and sculpture of upper side as in *badakshanicus* (thesis 21), but elytra uniformly black and shape of aedeagus different. Female not studied. Length 2.5 mm. Described from Kyrgyzstan, based on two specimens only *issykensis* (LOPATIN, 1992).
- Aedeagus differently shaped 8.
- 8. Pronotum distinctly transverse, at least $1.6 \times$ broader than long. Elytra covered by semierect hairs, their surface coarsely punctured. Legs and antennae black, except for antennomeres 2-4. Body relatively slender, subcylindrical. Aedeagus not studied. Length 2.7 mm. Description based on one male from Kyrgyzstan *lygaeus* (IABLOKOFF-KHNZORIAN, 1965).
- Pronotum longer, $1.2-1.4 \times$ broader than long 9.
- 9. Legs black, sometimes tarsi brownish only 10.
- Legs at least partly brown 12.



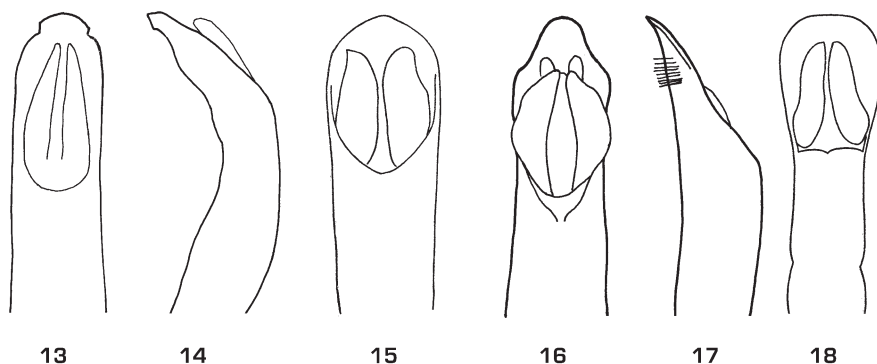
1-7 (1, 2 after SCHÖLLER 2000a; 3, 4 orig., del. SCHÖLLER; 5-7 after LOPATIN 1992): 1, 2 – *Acolastus batangensis*, aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view; 3, 4 – *A. velutinus*, idem; 5-7 – *A. issykensis*, aedeagus in dorsal, ventral and lateral view

10. Setae on elytra polymorphic: short, semiadpressed and considerably longer, semi-erect ones. Legs rusty-yellowish, femorae and tibiae in the middle darkened 11.
- Setae on elytra uniform, thin, semiadpressed, randomly scattered, tibiae and tarsi piceous 12.
11. Apical part of aedeagus (figs 8, 9) moderately narrowed, its apex rounded. Length 2.5-3.0 mm. Described from E Kazakhstan *iliensis* (LOPATIN, 1967a).
- Apical part of aedeagus (figs 10, 11, 12) broadened, apex transversely cut with short and broad lamella. Length 2.3 mm (male) to 2.7 mm (female). Described from SE Kazakhstan based on one couple only *inopinatus* (LOPATIN, 1992).
12. Smaller, length 2.0-2.5 mm. Apical part of aedeagus (figs 13, 14) in dorsal view with two little lateral angles and obtuse lamella. Legs partly brown, setae on elytra thin, uniform, semiadpressed, randomly scattered. Described from E Kazakhstan *zaissanicus* (LOPATIN, 1967a).
- Larger, length 3.2 mm. Body black, upper side deeply black, with barely perceptible metallic reflex, only labrum pale, yellow, in the middle rusty-yellow. Vertex and pronotum covered by dense, coarse, slightly wrinkled puncturation. Pronotum $1.3 \times$ broader than long. Elytra punctured considerably stronger than pronotum. Aedeagus as in figs 15. Female unknown.. Described from Kyrgyzstan (Tian-Shan mountains), based on one male only *anthracinus* (LOPATIN, 1976).
13. Reddish apical marking of elytra prolonged at least on hind part of lateral margin 14.
- Reddish colour limited to apex of elytra, not prolonged on lateral margin 15.
14. Puncturation of upper side deep and densely scattered. Apex of aedeagus (figs 16, 17) shortly obtuse-rounded, with two weak teeth laterally. Distributed in Tajikistan and E Uzbekistan *karakirgiza* (JACOBSON, 1925).
- Puncturation of upper side dense, but rather shallow. Apical part of aedeagus (fig. 18) broadened and in dorsal view almost semicircular rounded. Length 2.5-3.0 mm. Described from SW Kazakhstan *nanus* (LOPATIN, 1976).



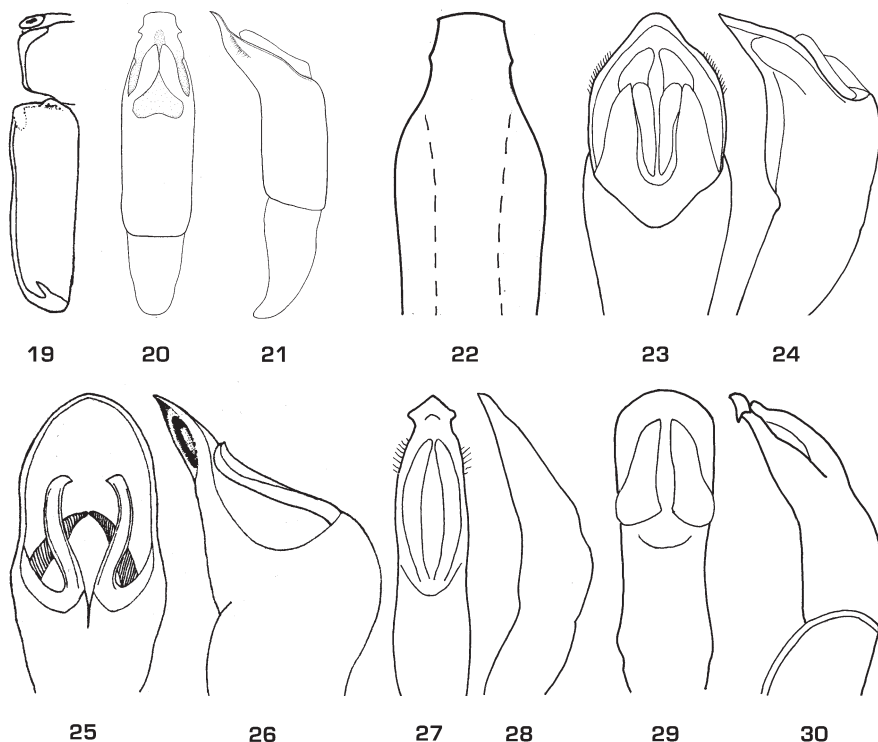
8-12. Aedeagus (after LOPATIN 1992): 8, 9 – *Acolastus iliensis*, dorsal and lateral view; 10-12 – *A. inopinatus*, dorsal, ventral and lateral view

15. Legs black, tibiae (sometimes also first tarsomere) brownish 16.
 — Legs rusty-yellow to brownish, femora often with darkening on dorsal side, rarely legs dark brown 26.
 16. Upper side covered by forked setae. Antennae relatively short, hardly reaching hind margin of pronotum. Elytra black with the lateral border and a transverse spot at the apex brown, on anterior margin of pronotum only edges brown. Pale bordering of pronotum and elytra situated as in figs 19. Male unknown. Length 3.2 mm. Described from Tibet *furcatus* SCHÖLLER, 2000a.
 — Setae or scale-like hairs on upper side not forked 17.
 17. Pronotum and elytra densely covered by whitish hairs 18.
 — Hairs on upper side not particularly dense 21.
 18. Larger, 3.2-4 mm, species from Tajikistan. Hairs on upper side very dense, covering sculpturation of dorsal surface. Two species similar to each other, distinguishable by aedeagus shape only 20.
 — Smaller, 2.6-3.3 mm, species from Mongolia. Hairs on upper side dense, but not covering sculpturation. Legs black, sometimes knees and tarsi paler, brownish-grey. Pronotum not very broad, approximately $1.5 \times$ broader than long. Elytra about $3.3 \times$ longer than pronotum, strongly punctured, punctures considerably stronger than on pronotum 19.
 19. Aedeagus as in figs 20, 21, on its underside median longitudinal ridge distinct, lateral denticles of apex, which are bend downwards, clearly perceptible, larger as in *kaszabi* (thesis 25). Length 2.6-2.9 mm (male) to 3.0-3.3 mm (female). Described from Mongolia (Gobi-Altai distr.).
 *aticus* (MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977).
 — All external characters and shape of aedeagus (fig 22) as in *aticus* (thesis 19), but median longitudinal ridge on underside of aedeagus feebly developed and lateral longitudinal impressions shallow. Length 2.8 (male) to 3.1 mm (female). Described from Mongolia *tsaganicus* (MEDVEDEV, 1980).



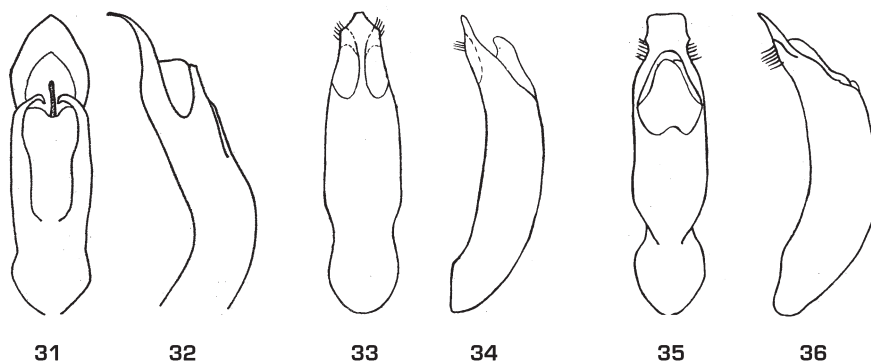
13-18. Aedeagus (13, 14 after LOPATIN 1967a; 15 and 18 after LOPATIN 1976; 16, 17 after LOPATIN 1977b): 13, 14—*Acolastus zaissanicus*, dorsal and lateral view; 15—*A. anthracinus*, dorsal view; 16, 17—*A. karakirgiza*, dorsal and lateral view; 18—*A. nanus*, dorsal view

20. Aedeagus as in figs 23, 24. Length 3.5-4.0 mm. Described from Tajikistan
 *murinus* (LOPATIN, 1961).
 –. Aedeagus as in figs 25, 26. Length 3.2 mm. Described from Tajikistan based on
 one male only *spitameni* (LOPATIN, 1990).
 21. Lateral margins of pronotum broad, in hind part slightly denticulate. Hairs on
 upper side uniform, not very dense and not covering the surface. Lateral margins
 of pronotum broad, in hind part slightly denticulate. Aedeagus as in figs 27, 28.
 Length 3.0-3.2 mm. Distributed in Tajikistan and Afghanistan
 *badakshanicus* (LOPATIN, 1967a).
 –. Lateral margins of pronotum narrow, smooth 22.
 22. Hairs on upper side thin, not uniform, partly short, semiadpressed, partly considerably
 longer, semierect. General view as in plate I, phot. 1. Aedeagus as in figs 29,
 30. Length 2.8-3.0 mm. Described from SW Tajikistan
 *atraxidis* (LOPATIN, 1960).
 –. Hairs on upper side short, erect or semierect. Here four species similar to each
 other, distinguishable only by shape of aedeagus 23.



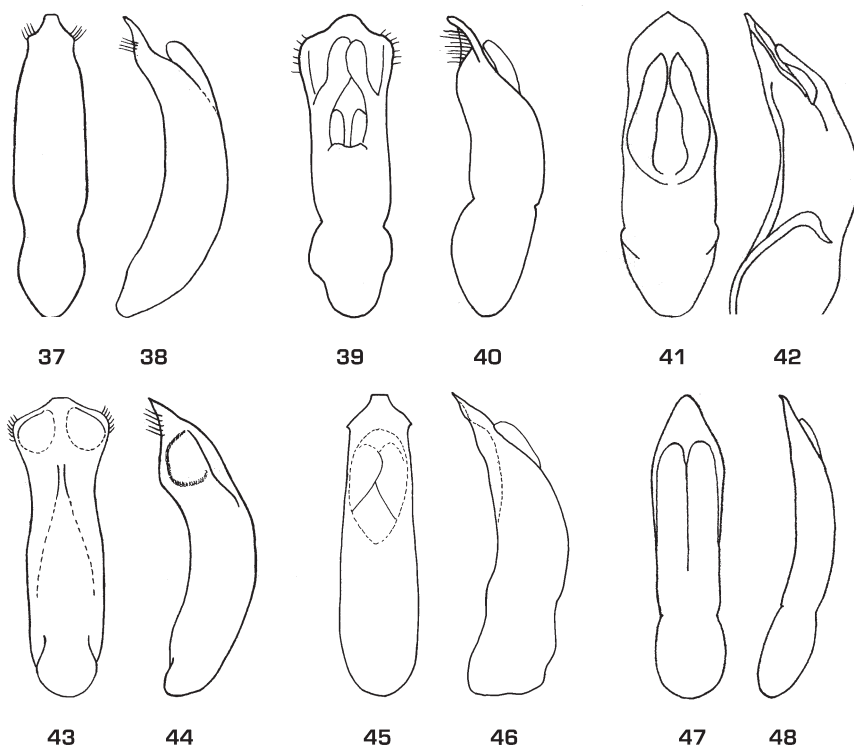
19-30. Aedeagus (19 after SCHÖLLER 2000a; 20, 21 after MEDVEDEV and VORONOVA 1977; 22 after MEDVEDEV 1980; 28 after LOPATIN 1967a; 23, 24, 27, 29, 30 after LOPATIN 1977a; 25, 26 after LOPATIN 1990): 19 – *Acolastus furcatus*, dorsal view; 20, 21 – *A. atasicus*, dorsal and lateral view; 22 – *A. tsaganicus*, dorsal view; 23, 24 – *A. murinus*, dorsal and lateral view; 25, 26 – *Acolastus spitameni*, dorsal and lateral view; 27, 28 – *A. badakshanicus*, dorsal and lateral view; 29, 30 – *A. atraxidis*, dorsal and lateral view

23. Aedeagus as in figs 31, 32. Externally similar to *atraxaphidis* (thesis 22), differing by shape of aedeagus, more distinct pale marginal stripes on upper side and uniform pubescence. Fore femora in great part brownish, remaining femora at apex, fore tibiae and all first tarsomeres lightened. Length 2.6 mm (male) to 3.1 mm (female). Described from Uzbekistan ***volkovitshi*** (LOPATIN, 1986).
 —. Aedeagus differently shaped 24.
24. Aedeagus as in figs 33, 34, apex laterally with a small denticle. Externally similar to *aticus* (thesis 19), but hairs on pronotum and elytra considerably more sparsely scattered and aedeagus form different. Length 2.3-2.7 mm (male) to 3.0-3.4 (female). Described from Mongolia (Gobi-Altai distr.)
 ***altaicus*** (MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977).
 —. Aedeagus differently shaped 25.
25. Larger, length 3.0-3.5 mm. Apical part of aedeagus (figs 35, 36) transversely cut, on its underside median longitudinal ridge restricted to very apex, and less distinct as in *aticus* (thesis 19), lateral denticles of apex, which are bend downwards, very small. General outline of body somewhat more stout than in allied species.. Described from Mongolia (Chovd distr.) ***kaszabi*** (LOPATIN, 1968b).
 —. Smaller, length 2.5-2.7 mm. Only very tip of aedeagus (figs 37, 38) transversely cut. Described from Mongolia (Gobi-Altai distr.)
 ***gobicus*** (MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977).
26. Legs entirely rusty-yellow, at most claws and last tarsomeres blackish 27.
 —. Legs rusty-yellow with more or less darkened dorsal side of femora and tibiae. Pronotum slightly broader, $1.2-1.3 \times$ broader than long, hairs on upper side shorter 28.
27. Pronotum almost quadrate, barely $1.2 \times$ broader than long, strongly and densely punctured. Punctures of elytra coarse, distinctly stronger than on pronotum. Hairs on upper side longer, erect. Aedeagus as in figs 39, 40. Length 2.5-3.1 mm. Described from Mongolia (Bayan-Khongor distr.) ***medvedevi*** (LOPATIN, 1977).



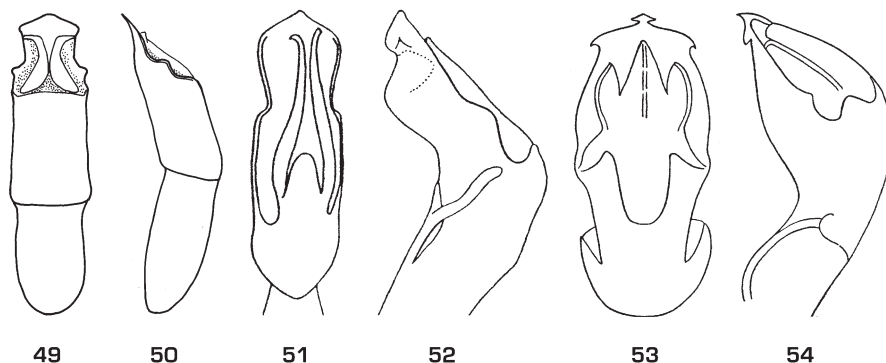
31-36. (31, 32 after LOPATIN 1986; 33, 34 after MEDVEDEV and VORONOVA 1977; 35, 36 after LOPATIN 1968b):
 31, 32 Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view – *Acolastus volkovitshi*; 33, 34 Aedeagus in ventral and lateral view – *A. altaicus*; 35, 36 Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view – *A. kaszabi*

- Pronotum about $1.35 \times$ broader than long. Remaining external characters as in *medvedevi* (thesis 27). In male first tarsomeres of fore legs considerably broadened. Female unknown. Aedeagus as in figs 41, 42. Length of body 2.7 mm. Described from Kyrgyzstan based on two males only *limbatus* (LOPATIN, 1992).
- 28. Aedeagus (figs 43, 44) very characteristic, its apical part somewhat fan-shaped. Length 2.6-2.8 mm (male) to 2.8-3.4 mm (female). Described from Mongolia (Kobd distr.) *lopatini* (MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977).
- Aedeagus in lateral view broad (fig. 46), its apex transversely cut in dorsal view (fig 45), laterally with a pair of small, broad, triangular lamella before apex. Length 2.5 mm (male) to 3.2 mm (female). Described from Kazakhstan (vicinity of lake Balkhash) *balchaschensis* (LOPATIN et KULENOVA, 1982).
- 29. Punctuation of elytra partly arranged in more or less shortened regular rows, intervals convex, almost ridge-shaped, densely situated in hind part of elytra, each with narrow, yellow dorsal stripe. Here some forms of subgenus *Anopsilus* (see) with almost bare upper side.



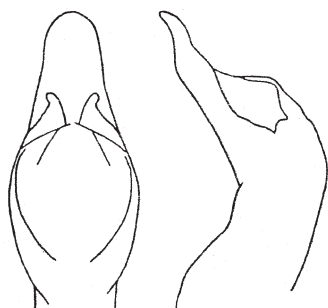
37-48. Aedeagus in ventral and lateral view (37, 38, 43, 44 after MEDVEDEV and VORONOVA 1977; 45, 46 after LOPATIN and KULENOVA 1982; 47, 48 after LOPATIN 1975; 39, 40 after LOPATIN 1977b; 41, 42 after LOPATIN 1992); 37, 38 – *Acolastus gobicus*; 39, 40 – *A. medvedevi*; 41, 42 – *A. limbatus*; 43, 44 – *Acolastus lopatini*; 45, 46 – *A. balchaschensis*; 47, 48 – *A. darvazicus*

- . Elytra without ridges 30.
- 30. Pronotum black or dark brown, at most lateral margins and (rarely) anterior margin narrowly yellow 31.
- . Pronotum pale, pale with dark pattern or black with distinct yellow margins, in the latter case the posterior margin at least partly yellowish 39.
- 31. Pronotum uniformly black 32.
- . Pronotum black with yellowish or brownish, sometimes shortened, stripe on lateral margin 33.
- 32. Legs rusty-yellow, elytra rusty-yellow with black humeral spot or with black pattern consisting of a black band at base, two black spots in the middle and one black spot at apex. Apical part of aedeagus (figs 47, 48) gently narrowed, apex rounded. Length 2.7 mm. Described from Tajikistan *darvazicus* (LOPATIN, 1975).
- . Legs black, apical part of femora, basal part of tibiae and first tarsomere lightened. Elytra black with yellow pattern consisting of narrow basal stripes, anchor-shaped mark before middle, a few longitudinal stripes before apex and lateroapical stripe on margin. General view as in plate I, phot. 4. Aedeagus as in figs 49, 50. Very similar to *A. cribripennis* (antithesis 37). Described from Israel based on one specimen only, recorded from Egypt (Sinai), Dead Sea area and Central Negev *furthi* (LOPATIN, 1994).
- 33. Pronotum pitchy, yellow lateral borders somewhat extending to anterior and posterior margins at angles. Head rusty-yellow, vertex and longitudinal stripe on frons black. Elytra dark yellow, humeral spot pitchy; longitudinal stripe behind scutellum and traces of transverse band in hind part consisting of blurred short longitudinal stripes brownish-grey. Legs dark yellow, apices of femora whitish, lobi of third tarsomere and claws brown. Punctuation of elytra deep, random, considerably stronger than on pronotum. Aedeagus as in figs 51, 52, centre of lamella with a transparent “window”. Length 2.8 mm. Described from Iran (prov. Beludzhistan), based on one male only *hoberlandti* (LOPATIN, 1980).
- . Yellow lateral borders reach angles only, anterior and posterior angles not partly yellow.. 34.



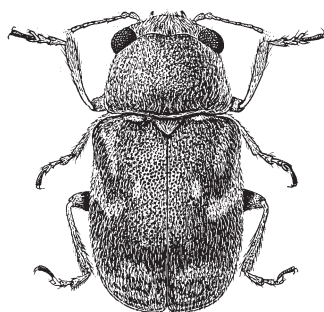
49-54. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (49, 50 after SCHÖLLER and HEINIG 2006; 51, 52 after LOPATIN 1980; 53, 54 after LOPATIN 1983a: 49, 50 – *Acolastus furthi*; 51, 52 – *A. hoberlandti*; 53, 54 – *A. tatjanae*

34. Larger species, length of body 3.2 mm (male) to 4.0 mm (female). Externally similar to *nigrifrons* (thesis 49) and *seravschanicus* (thesis 38). Legs except for fore rusty-yellow tibiae black or pitchy black, femora at base and on apex slightly lightened. Each elytron black with three rusty-yellow markings: transverse stripe on anterior margin, short oblique stripe in anterior half and large longitudinal spot on apex. Aedeagus as in figs 53, 54. Described from Tajikistan *tatiana* (LOPATIN, 1983a).
- Smaller species, length of body in female don't exceed 3.2 mm 35.
35. Legs brown, at least apical part of femora and basal part of tibiae lightened 36.
- Legs black or pitchy black, with pale spots at the end of femora. Elytra black with small rusty-yellow spots, rarely fused into semilunar bands 38.
36. Pubescence of elytra abundant. Pronotum about $1.7 \times$ broader than long, puncturation of its surface strong and dense, but covered by long, whitish, adpressed pubescence. Elytra somewhat more strongly punctured than pronotum, covered by pubescence similar as on pronotum. Aedeagus as in figs 55, 56, general view as in figs 57. Length 2.6 mm. Poorly studied species similar to *A. hoferlandti*, described from S Iran based on one female only *miscellus* (BERTI et RAPILLY, 1973).
- Pubescence of elytra sparse 37.
37. Ground of elytra rusty-yellow with large, common X-shaped brown pattern, consisting of triangular spot on scutellar area connected with transverse band in hind part. Vertex and mid part of frons blackish, rusty-yellowish lateral stripes running along lateral sides of pronotum broadened at anterior angles. Pronotum transverse, $2 \times$ broader than long, covered by very dense and deep punctures and long adpressed hairs, less dense in hind part of disc. Elytra $2.5 \times$ longer than pronotum, covered by coarse punctures and adpressed hairs, shorter than on pronotum. Aedeagus as in figs 58, 59. Length 2.2 mm (male) to 2.6-2.9 mm (female). Described from SW Iran *x-signatus* (LOPATIN, 1985).
- Elytra brown with pale yellow markings. Yellow colour forms an approximately transverse stripe before midlength of elytra and covers the apical part except for



55

56

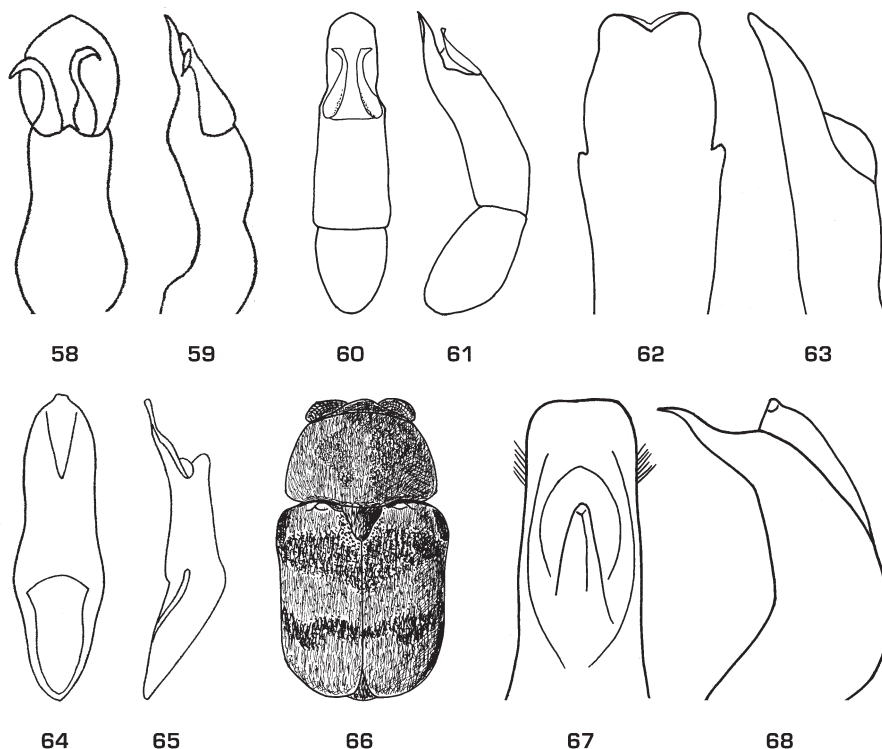


57

Figs 55-57. *Acolastus miscellus* (55, 56 after LOPATIN 1985; 57 after BERTI and RAPILLY 1973): 55, 56 - aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view; 57 - general view

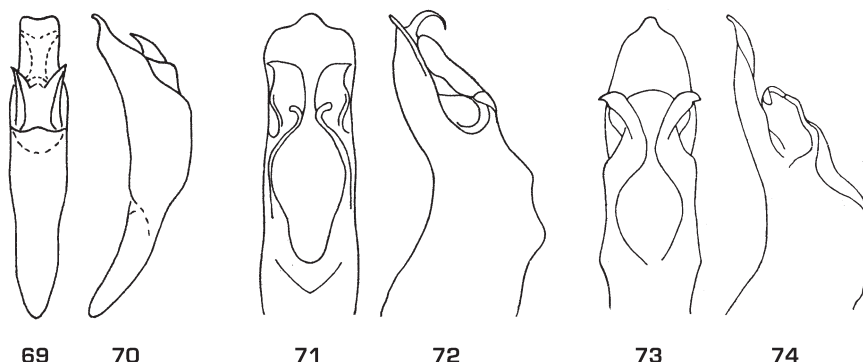
one roundish, brown, preapical spot on each elytron, habitus similar to *A. furthi* (antithesis 32). Aedeagus as in figs 60, 61. Length 2.2 mm (male). Described from Peninsula Sinai, known from three males only *cribripennis* (PIC, 1924).

38. Body black. Upper side feebly shining, almost matt. Hairs on pronotum not very thin and short. Labrum, narrow lateral margin of pronotum, narrow stripe along anterior margin of elytron and very small spots in the middle of elytron, on sloped apical part and at apex yellowish. Externally rather similar to *nigrifrons* (thesis 49), but smaller and darker coloured. Apex of aedeagus (figs 62, 63) in ventral view incised. Length 2.0-3.2 mm. Described from Tajikistan, recorded also from Uzbekistan *seravschanicus* (LOPATIN, 1960).
- Colouration of body similar as in *seravschanicus* (thesis 38). Hairs on pronotum very thin and short. Aedeagus as in figs 64, 65. Length 2.5 mm (male) to 3.0 mm (female). Described from Tajikistan based on one pair only, recorded also from Kyrgyzstan *karateginus* (LOPATIN, 1992).
39. Frons and lateral sides of pronotum covered by rather thick, adpressed, sometimes even skale-like silvery or white hairs 40.



58-68. (58, 59 after LOPATIN 1985; 60, 61 after SCHÖLLER and HEINIG 2006; 62, 63 after LOPATIN 1960; 64, 65 after LOPATIN 1992; 66, 67 after LOPATIN 1979): Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view: 58, 59 – *Acolastus x-signatus*; 60, 61 – *A. cribripennis*; aedeagus in ventral and lateral view: 62, 63 – *A. seravschanicus*; 64, 65 – *A. karateginus*, aedeagus in ventral and lateral view; 66 – *A. wittmeri*, dorsal side; 67, 68 – *A. wittmeri*, aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view

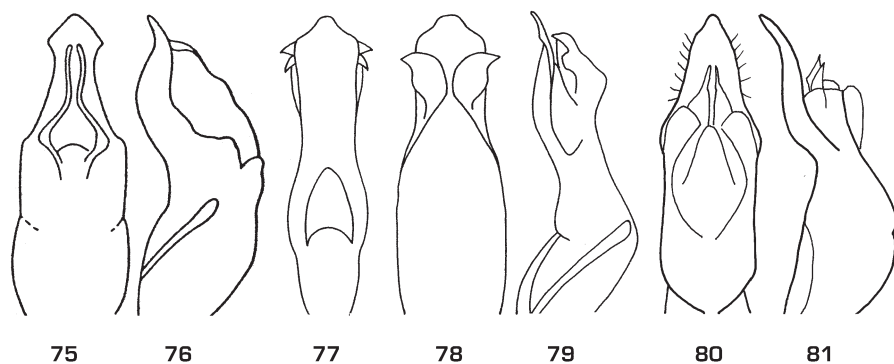
- Pronotum, also laterally, covered by thin hairs 44.
- 40. Upper- and underside covered by very thick, whitish, scale-like hairs, more densely on frons, lateral sides of pronotum and on underside. Pronotum reddish with central large black spot with blurred margins, on elytra brownish pattern as in fig. 66. General view as in plate III, phot. 9. Punctuation of elytra fine, very uniform and entirely random. Aedeagus as in figs 67, 68. Length 2.5 mm (male) to 3.4-3.8 mm (female). Described from Saudi Arabia *wittmeri* (LOPATIN, 1979)
- Hairs on upper side not scale-like 41.
- 41. Externally similar to *wittmeri* (thesis 40), but somewhat paler coloured, smaller, differing mainly by punctuation of elytra arranged in almost regular longitudinal rows, habitus similar to *A. furthi* (antithesis 32). Aedeagus as in figs 69, 70. Length 2.2 (male) to 3.0 mm (female). Described from Oman, recorded also from Saudi Arabia *substriatus* (MEDVEDEV, 1996).
- Not as above 42.
- 42. Pattern on elytra sharp, consisting on each elytron of 6 large black spots, usually fused in pairs. Frons and lateral borders of pronotum very densely covered by silvery-white adpressed hairs covering the ground. Pattern on elytra sharp, consisting of 6 large black spots, usually fused into pairs. Hairs on disc of pronotum thick, silvery-white, more loosely scattered than on borders. Aedeagus not studied. Length 3.6-4.6 mm (= *ogloblini* JANKOWSKI, 1932). Described from E Uzbekistan, recorded also from Turkmenistan (Bayram Ali) and Kyrgyzstan *baeckmanni* (JACOBSON, 1917).
- Pattern on elytra more weakly developed, markings only sometimes fused into pairs, often reduced or absent. Length of body on average smaller 43.
- 43. Punctures on elytra very dense, deep, in females coarse and somewhat wrinkled. Spots on elytra grey-brown, often partly or entirely disappearing except for humeral spot. Pronotum about 1.5 × broader than long. Elytra yellow, sutural margin narrowly and usually only in apical half black, on each elytron humeral spot and four very small black spots or dots (2, 2). General view as in plate I, phot. 3. Aedeagus as in figs 71, 72. Length 2.9-3.8 mm. Variations: discal spots on elytra



69-74. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (69, 70 after MEDVEDEV 1996; 71-74 after LOPATIN 1977a): 69, 70 – *Acolastus substriatus*; 71, 72 – *A. fausti*; 73, 74 – *A. regeli*

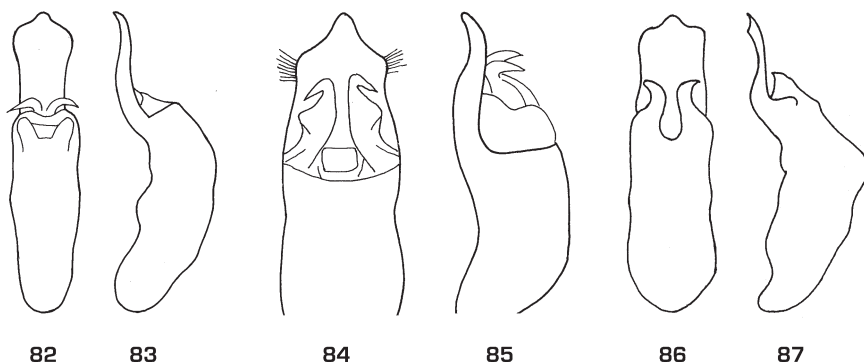
partly or entirely disappearing (ab. *armeniacus* PIC, 1906), humeral spot A-shaped (ab. *nigronotatus* PIC, 1906). Distributed in Turkmenistan, Armenia, Azerbaidzhan and N Iran *fausti* (WEISE, 1882).

- Punctures of elytra finer, never coarsely-wrinkled. Elytral pattern consisting of small brownish spots at humeral callus and near apex. Aedeagus as in figs 73, 74. Length 3.2–3.6 mm. Forms two subspecies: punctures of elytra deep, very slightly wrinkled, dark pattern on elytra not very distinct, but perceptible (nominotypical subspecies); punctures of elytra more shallow, never wrinkled, elytra pale unicolorous (subsp. *bergi* JACOBSON, 1917, general view as in plate II, phot. 8). Distributed in E Kazakhstan and in NW China ... *regeli* (JACOBSON, 1898).
- 44. Head pale 45.
- Head at least partly black 46.
- 45. Body brownish yellow. Labrum, middle of clypeus, lateral borders of pronotum, basal margin of elytra, two transverse elytral bands and their apex pale yellow. Legs dark yellow, apices of femora pale yellow. Pronotum finely, elytra considerably stronger punctured, on each elytron three fine costae. Male unknown. Length 3.0 mm. Described from Afghanistan, based on two females *ochraceus* (LOPATIN, 1966).
- Body rusty-yellow, scutellum blackish. Interocular space relatively narrow, not broader than eye. Pronotum 1.7–1.8 × broader than long, its puncturation dense and deep, interstices as broad as diameter of punctures. Hairs on pronotum semiadpressed, rather long and moderately densely scattered. Teeth on basal thickening of elytra large, sharpened. Aedeagus as in figs 75, 76. Length about 2.6 mm. Described from S Iran *rufus* (LOPATIN, 1980).
- 46. Frons black, rarely with two small, not always well-visible reddish dots 47.
- Frons black with two distinct, large, pale spots 54.
- 47. Elytra covered by long, relatively densely scattered semiadpressed hairs, similar to hairs on pronotum 48.



75–81. Aedeagus (75, 76 after LOPATIN 1980; 77–79 after LOPATIN 1992; 80, 81 after LOPATIN 1977a): 75, 76 – *Acolastus rufus*, dorsal and lateral view; 77–79 – *A. mogoltavicus*, ventral, dorsal and lateral view; 80, 81 – *A. nigrifrons*, dorsal and lateral view

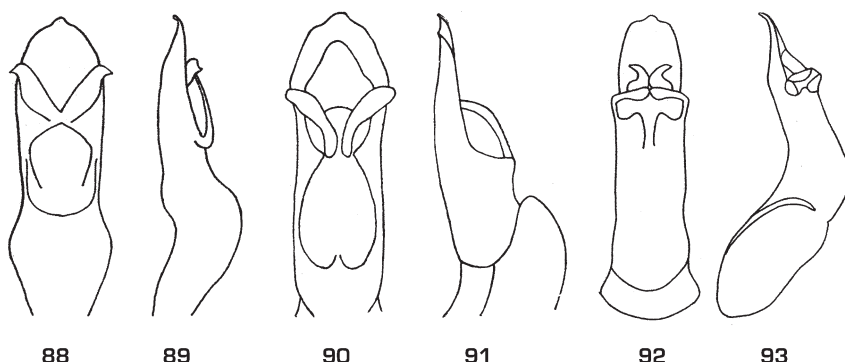
- . Hairs on elytra short, erect, considerably shorter than on pronotum. Punctuation of elytra partly (especially in hind half, parallel to suture) arranged in semiregular longitudinal rows..... 50.
- 48. Black pattern on elytra fused into two transverse bands (basal and postmedian), connected by broad, longitudinal sutural stripe. Yellow pattern consist of two spots: anterior semilunar or horseshoe-shaped, posterior covering apical part, both spots connected by pale stripe running along lateral margin 49.
- . Elytra black with a large horseshoe-shaped spot on anterior half of elytra and with wavy stripe on apical border. Pronotum black, around bordered with rusty-yellow. Aedeagus as in figs 77-79. Length 2.7-3.0 mm. Described from Tajikistan *mogoltavicus* (LOPATIN, 1992).
Here also externally similar species *A. syrdariensis* ROMANTSOV, 2003 from S Kazakhstan, differing from *nigrifrons* (thesis 49) and *mogoltavicus* by larger size, more shining surface of elytra and pronotum, alike by form of aedeagus (figs 177, 178)
- 49. Elytral pubescence more densely scattered, margins of pale elytral pattern slightly blurred. General view as in plate II, phot. 7. Aedeagus as in figs 80, 81. Length 3.1-4.0 mm. Distributed in Tajikistan *nigrifrons* (JACOBSON, 1917).
- . Elytral pubescence more sparsely scattered, margins of pale elytral pattern more sharp. Aedeagus as in figs 82, 83. Length 3.3-4.1 mm. Distributed in Tajikistan. It isn't possible to reject the possibility of conspecificity *mogoltavicus* = *shahrstanus*; different outlines in dorsal view of aedeagus (figs 77 and 82) may be caused by different drawing manner *shahrstanus* (LOPATIN, 1987a).
- 50. Body more stout 51.
- . Body more slender, 2 × longer than broad 52.
- 51. Punctuation of pronotum fine, interstices larger than diameter of punctures. Lateral margin of pronotum broad, slightly bent upwards. In both sexes disc of pronotum before hind margin always without brownish spots. Body black. On frons two very small, barely perceptible reddish dots, on clypeus small longitudinal reddish stripe. Pronotum black, around dark rusty-yellowish margined, yellow margin slightly but distinctly broadened at anterior angles. Elytra rusty-yellow with horseshoe-



82-87. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (82, 83 after LOPATIN 1987; 84, 85 after LOPATIN 1968a; 86, 87 after LOPATIN 1997): 82, 83 – *Acolastus shahrstanus*; 84, 85 – *A. intermedius*; 86, 87 – *A. kuramensis*

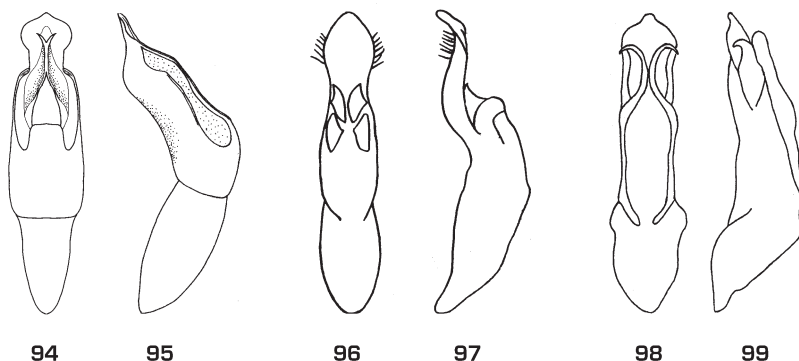
shaped spot on humerus, narrow black sutural stripe and black transverse band in hind part black. Legs entirely pale, rusty-yellow, apices of femora with whitish spot. Aedeagus as in figs 84, 85. Length 3.0-4.0 mm. Distributed in Tajikistan

- *intermedius* (LOPATIN, 1968a).
- Punctuation of pronotum strong, pale lateral margin of pronotum narrow. Colouration of elytra in general similar as in *intermedius* but generally darker. Aedeagus as in figs 86, 87. Female unknown. Length 3.3 mm. Described from Tajikistan based on one male only. *kuramensis* (LOPATIN, 1997).
52. Length of body less than 3.0 mm 53.
- Length of body more than 3.0 mm. Pronotum black between yellowish borders. Elytra rusty-yellow with blackish spot behind humeral callus. Underside black, anal sternite and pygidium yellowish bordered at apical margin. Aedeagus as in figs 88, 89. Length 3.3 mm (male) to 4.1-4.2 mm (female). Described from SE Georgia *georgicus* (LOPATIN, 1986).
53. Elytra usually uniformly yellowish, more rarely with small humeral spot or additionally with other dark pattern. Head and pronotum covered by long, whitish, adpressed hairs, on elytra hairs short, semierect, uniformly, not very densely scattered. Head black, pronotum black, yellowish bordered, scutellum black. General view as in plate II, phot. 6. Aedeagus as in figs 90, 91. Length 2.7-2.9 mm. Distributed in E Uzbekistan (lowland of Ferghana) *ivanovi* (JACOBSON, 1925).
- Elytra yellowish with elongate black humeral spot and in hind part with broad black band consisting of several short, fused longitudinal stripes. Aedeagus as in figs 92, 93. Length 2.0 mm (male) to 2.5 mm (female). Described from Azerbeidzhan, based on one couple only *gobustanus* (LOPATIN, 1992).
54. Punctuation of pronotum wrinkled, on elytra here and there wrinkle-shaped interstices fused into punctured convexities. Elytra yellow, humeral spot, shortened postscutellar, complete postmedian band and ragged preapical spot blackish, connected together by blackish sutural stripe. Length 3.0 mm. Described from S Iran (Kerman) based on one female only, aedeagus as in figs 94, 95 *semenovi* (JACOBSON, 1917).



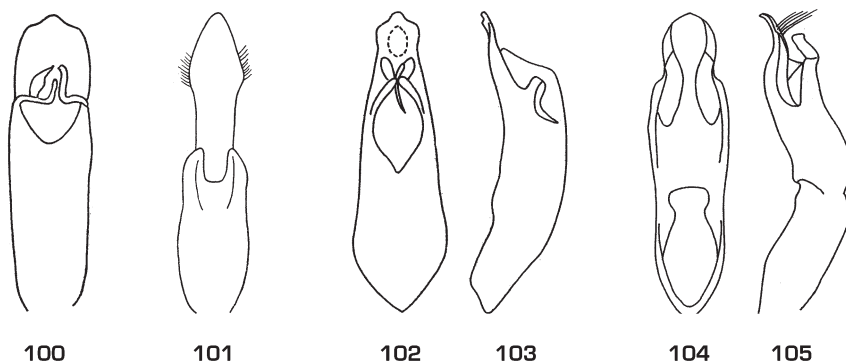
88-93. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (88, 89 after LOPATIN 1986; 90, 91 after LOPATIN 1977a; 92, 93 after LOPATIN 1992): 82, 83 – *Acolastus georgicus*; 84, 85 – *A. ivanovi*; 86, 87 – *A. gobustanus*

- . Pronotum more or less strongly punctured but not rugose, elytra without fused wrinkles 55.
- 55. Large species, length of female 4.8 mm. On pronotum large M-shaped dark pattern. Head black with yellow spots, scutellum black with pale apex, remaining parts of the upper side pale rusty-yellow. Punctures on elytra brown. Legs dark yellow, femora on underside whitish-yellow, last tarsomeres and claws pitchy brown. Pronotum $1.6 \times$ broader than long, densely, deeply, finely punctured. Hairs on pronotum fine, adpressed, rather short, sparsely scattered. Punctuation of elytra random, considerably stronger and more loosely scattered than on pronotum. Interstices somewhat convex, secondary punctuation very fine and sparse, but perceptible. Aedeagus as in figs 96, 97. Described from Mongolia (prov. Bayankhongor) based on one female only *mongolicus* (LOPATIN, 1971).
- . Smaller species, length of female at most 4.0 mm 56.
- 56. Upper side pale yellow. Head black with large, sharp and distinct yellow spots on frons and clypeus. Pronotum with large black M-shaped pattern. Scutellum black with pale apex, covered by pubescence. Each elytron with black humeral spot and four small black spots (sometimes fused in one horseshoe-shaped spot) in hind part. Legs pale with darkened last tarsomeres and claws. Aedeagus as in figs 98, 99. Length 2.7-3.0 mm (male) to 3.5-3.6 mm (female). Described from E Turkmenistan *margaritae* (LOPATIN, 1997).
- . Colouration of body similar as in *margaritae* (thesis 56), but pattern on pronotum less distinct. Shape of aedeagus different 57.
- 57. Punctuation of elytra partly arranged in longitudinal rows. Clypeus and frons with rather small pale spots, vertex black. Upper side feebly shining, almost matt, ground yellow-ochre, pattern on elytra black. Pronotum black with rusty-reddish borders or rusty-yellow with blackish M-shaped pattern. Elytra rusty-yellow with black pattern consisting on each elytron of an A-shaped spot on humeral callus, large, elongate lateral spot and small roundish spot in apical part. Two species similar to each other, distinguishable by shape of aedeagus only and differently distributed 58.



94-99. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (94, 95 orig., delin. SCHÖLLER; 96, 97 after LOPATIN 1971; 98, 99 after LOPATIN 1997); 94, 95 - *Acolastus semenovi*, 96, 97 - *A. mongolicus*; 98, 99 - *A. margaritae*

- Punctuation of elytra random 59.
- 58. On average somewhat larger. Length 3.0-4.0 mm. Aedeagus as in fig. 100. Distributed in Turkmenistan *khnzoriani* (LOPATIN, 1975).
- On average somewhat smaller, length 2.5 mm (male) to 3.3-3.5 (female). Aedeagus as in figs 102, 103. Described from Kyrgyzstan *przevalskii* (LOPATIN, 1992).
- 59. Punctuation on elytra rather shallow, here and there smoothed. Black, shining, sparsely covered by hairs. Labrum, three spots on head, margins of pronotum and two longitudinal spots at its hind margin yellow. On each elytron six small, blurred, pitchy or brown separated spots. Aedeagus as in fig. 101. Length 3.5-3.8 mm. Distributed in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan *karatavicus* (LOPATIN, 1976).
- Punctuation on elytra everywhere deep, often wrinkled, on central part of disc sometimes finer, but always deep and distinct 60.
- 60. Larger (length of body in male over 3.2 mm, female up to 4 mm) 61.
- Smaller (length of body in male under 3.0 mm, female up to 3.5 mm) 62.
- 61. Dark pattern of upper side entirely disappearing or on each elytron separate small, brown spots (on humeral callus, behind midlength and in apical part at suture). Primary punctures of elytra darkened, brownish grey. Pronotum also entirely pale or with M-shaped dark brown spot. Legs rusty-yellow, on underside lightened. Pronotum 1.6 × broader than long, its punctuation in central part of disc distinctly finer. Apical part of aedeagus (figs 104, 105) rounded, gently narrowing towards base. Length 3.2-4.0 mm. Distributed in E Kazakhstan *dzhungarus* (LOPATIN, 1976).
- On pronotum M-shaped pattern black, well-developed. Elytra pale, rarely with two small dark spots in hind half near suture. Apical part of aedeagus (figs 106, 107) at its base sharply narrowing, apex elongate, pointed. Length 3.3 mm (male) to 4.0 mm (female). Described from Uzbekistan (mountains Nuratau) *nuratavicus* (LOPATIN, 1992).



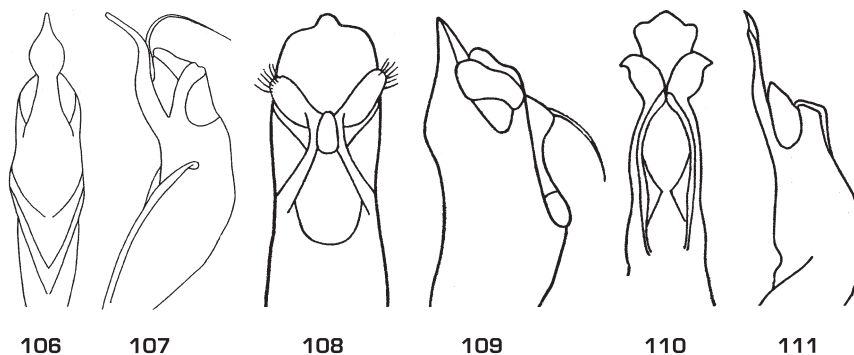
100-105. Aedeagus (100 after LOPATIN 1976; 101 after LOPATIN 1976; 102-105 after LOPATIN 1992): 100 – *Acolastus khnzoriani*, dorsal view; 101 – *A. karatavicus*, idem; 102, 103 – *A. przevalskii*, dorsal and lateral view; 104, 105 – *A. dzhungarus*, idem

62. Pale spots on frons broadly distant, very small, dark rusty-yellow. See *intermedius* (thesis 51).
- . Pale spots on frons oblique, closely situated, sometimes connected, dark yellow, often very large 63.
63. Upper side dark yellow with black spots. On pronotum black or pitchy-brown M-shaped pattern. Setae on elytra long, erect, relatively dense. Aedeagus as in figs 108, 109. Length about 3.0 mm. Described from SW Tajikistan *tadzhicus* (LOPATIN, 1968a).
- . Upper side pale yellow with black pattern. Setae on elytra short and sparsely scattered. Pronotum distinctly, finely and densely punctured, covered by thin, adpressed hairs. General view as in plate II, phot. 5. Aedeagus as in figs 110, 111. Length 2.5-3.5 mm. Distributed in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan *hauseri* (WEISE, 1887).

Subgenus *Anodontelytrus* JACOBSON, 1917

KEY TO SPECIES

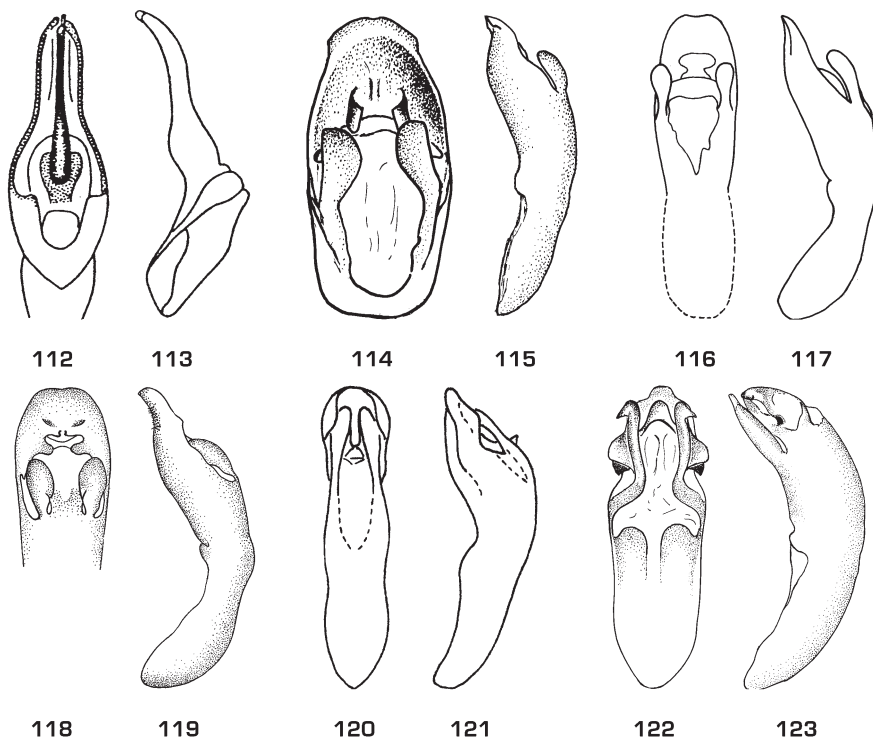
1. Dorsum black, legs reddish-brown. On each elytron at apex a small, transverse reddish stripe. Antennae short, antennomeres 3 and 4 thin, of equal length. Punctuation of pronotum distinct, fine, interstices distinctly larger than diameter of punctures. Elytra without tooth on basal margin, strongly and densely punctured, punctures considerably larger than on pronotum, interstices narrow, rugose. Setae on elytra scale-like, densely scattered, adpressed, covering surface of elytra. Aedeagus published as in figs 112, 113, insufficiently studied. Described from Iran (Beludshistan) *mirandus* (LOPATIN, 1980).
- . Dorsum entirely or in great part pale, yellowish or brownish 2.
2. Ventral side pale reddish yellow. Pronotum and elytra almost bare, with very sparse, barely perceptible hairs, interstices rugose, here and there with distinct



106-111. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (106, 107 after LOPATIN 1992; 108, 109 after LOPATIN 1968a; 110, 111 after LOPATIN 1977a): 106, 107 – *Acolastus nuratavicus*; 108, 109 – *A. tadzhicus*; 110, 111 – *A. hauseri*

small convexities. Upper side pale testaceous, with whitish rugosities, indistinctly brownish marked. General view as in plate III, phot. 10. Aedeagus as in figs 114, 115. Length 2.0-2.5 mm. Variation: brown markings on upper side dark, very distinct (ab. *leopardinus* CHABAUT, 1899). Distributed in Algeria and Tunisia

- *caroli* (MARSEUL, 1884).
- Ventral side at least partly black or blackish 3.
 - 3. Dorsal side granulate (covered by small callosities, see plate III, phot. 11) 4.
 - Dorsal side without granulation 5.
 - 4. Elytra covered by ribs and elevated markings, denticles on lateral margins of pronotum enlarged posterad. Body yellowish with rusty-red pattern. On pronotum two transversely-oblique stripes, elytra rusty-red with yellowish borders and yellowish central spot on each. Length 3.3-3.5 mm. Male unknown. Described from Saudi Arabia, reported also from Jordan *buettikeri* (LOPATIN, 1983).
 - Elytra densely covered by small, smooth, pale yellowish tubercles, remaining surface and punctuation reddish brown. General view as in plate III, phot. 11. Aedeagus as in figs 116, 117. Length 2.8-3.5 mm. Known from Morocco only *granulatus* (BERTI et DOGUET, 1994).



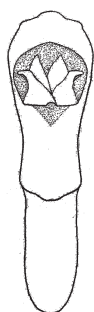
112-123. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (112, 113 after LOPATIN 1980; 114-119, 122, 123 after BERTI and DOGUET 1994; 120, 121 after MEDVEDEV 1996): 112, 113— *Acolastus mirandus*; 114, 115— *A. caroli*; 116, 117 *A. granulatus*; 118, 119— *Acolastus brunneomaculatus*; 120, 121 — *A. denticulatus*; 122, 123 — *A. apicenotatus*

5. W Mediterranean species. Dorsal side pale yellowish with large reddish brown spots, rugose. Externally similar to *caroli* ab. *leopardinus* (thesis 2), but ventral side darker coloured and body length on average larger. Aedeagus as in figs 118, 119. Length 3.5-4.0 mm. Known from Algeria only *brunneomaculatus* (PIC, 1896).
- Species from Saudi Arabia. Dark brownish-yellow, apices of elytra, a few blurred spots on pronotum and basal part of antenna paler. Underside, except for last abdominal segment black. Aedeagus as in figs 120, 121. Length 2.4 mm. Description based on one specimen only *denticulatus* (MEDVEDEV, 1996).

Subgenus *Anopsilus* JACOBSON, 1917

KEY TO SPECIES

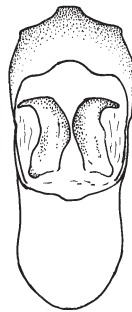
1. Mediterranean species, distributed in N Africa 2.
- Asiatic species, distributed eastwards of Egypt 4.
2. Pygidium pale 3.
- Pygidium black with yellowish border. Pronotum relatively broad, ratio length/width about 1.8. Upper side pale, on pronotum and elytra sometimes blurred darkenings. Length 2.7-3.2 mm. Aedeagus as in figs 120, 121. Described from Tunisia, known also from Algeria *apicenotatus* (CHOBOUT, 1899).
3. Length 2.3-2.8 mm. Upper side straw yellow, frons and vertex blackish, with (if always?) two reddish or reddish-brown oblique spots. In some specimens on hind part of elytra a few weak longitudinal costae are present. Aedeagus as in figs 124, 125. Described from Egypt, distributed on a rather large area in Chad, Sudan, Algeria, Egypt and Israel *praeivius* (SUFFRIAN, 1857).
- Length about 2.0 mm. Elytra without (if always?) traces of costae. Colouration of body as in *praeivius* (thesis 3), aedeagus (figs 126, 127) also very similarly shaped. Described from Algeria, also recorded from Tunesia, perhaps conspecific with *praeivius* *theryi* (CHOBOUT, 1896).



124



125



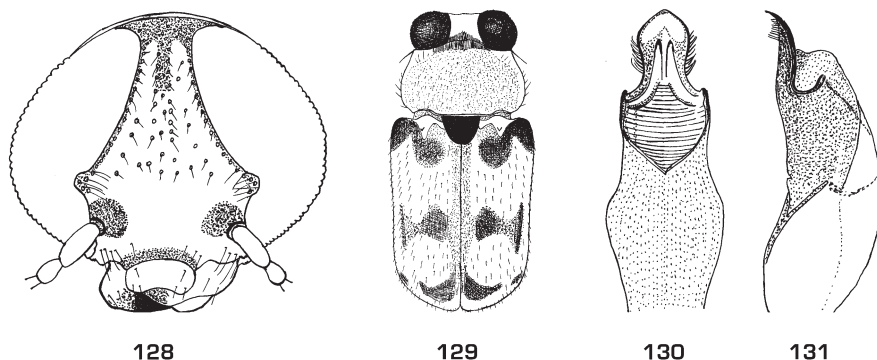
126



127

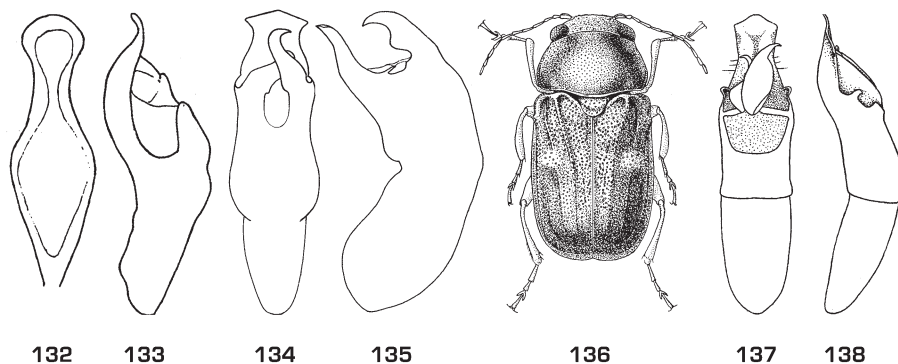
124-127. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (124, 125 after SCHÖLLER & HEINIG, 2006; 126, 127 after BERTI and DOGUET 1994): 124, 125 – *A. praeivius*, 126, 127 – *A. theryi*

4. Species from India. Body length to 5.9 mm 28.
- Species from remaining parts of discussed area; body length only in female *glabratus* (thesis 9) and *zarudnyi* (thesis 10) may exceed 5.0 mm, in other species at maximum 4.0 mm 5.
5. Eyes in male larger than in female, swollen, interocular space narrower than eye width (fig. 128) 6.
- Eyes in male normal, as in female, interocular space broader than eye width 10.
6. Elytra with erect or semierect hairs 7.
- Elytra bare. A difficult group of species distributed in E Turkey, Transcaucasia and Iran, even the lamella of the aedeagus is variable in width and in the shape of its lateral teeth, usually males are pale and dorsum of females with light brown to blackish brown pattern; the species require further studies 8.
7. On elytra blackish pattern (fig. 129). Apical part of aedeagus (figs 130, 131) narrowed, laterally rounded and basally constricted. Length 3.8 mm (male) to 4.9 mm (female). Described from Oman, translocated to Trinidad *arabicus* (LOPATIN, 1982).
Here also externally similar species from Arabian Peninsula, *A. latifrons* (LOPATIN, 2007), differing from *arabicus* by broader frons and different form of aedeagus (figs 175, 176).
- Upper side uniformly pale except for blackish stripe on frons and black scutellum. Underside black except for borders of anal sternite and pygidium. Pronotum covered by thin, relatively long, adpressed hairs. Aedeagus as in figs 132, 133. Length 3.0 mm. Described from S Iran, based on one male only *ophthalmicus* (LOPATIN, 1997).
8. Lamella, i. e. ventral prolongation of aedeagus bulked out in lateral view, i. e. prominent 9.
- Aedeagus almost straight in lateral view, apex of aedeagus triangular with three tips (figs 137, 138), elytra with or without blackish pattern. On pronotum sometimes



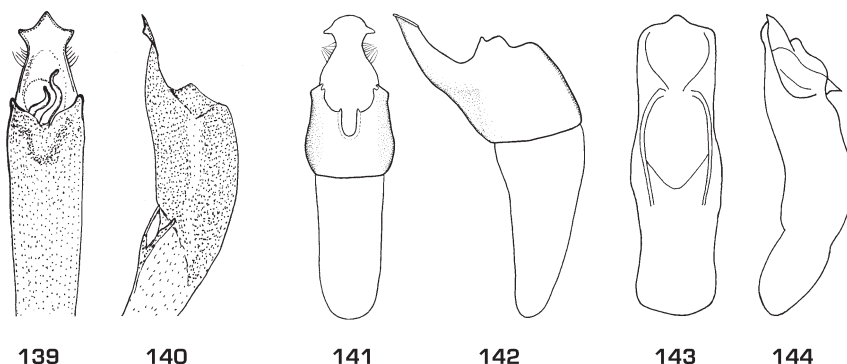
128-131. *Acolastus arabicus* (after LOPATIN, 1982): 128 – head; 129 – upper side; 130, 131 – aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view

- three blurred brownish darkenings or spots. General outline of body as in *zarudnyi* (thesis 10). Length 3.0-5.5 mm. Described from SW Iran, also recorded from Turkey *glabratus* (LOPATIN, 1985).
9. Apex of aedeagus narrow (figs 139, 140) Pronotum unicolorous or with indistinct blurred darkening. On each elytron six blackish spots (2, 2, 2), somewhat blurred and often fused into transverse bands. This species, similarly as *arabicus* (thesis 6) and *glabratus* (thesis 8), is characterized by a great sexual dimorphism. Males are considerably smaller, with longer legs and with less developed black markings of upper side. General view as in plate IV, phot. 15 (male) and 16 (female). Length 3.2-4.0 mm (male) to 4.0-5.0 mm (female). Distributed in SW and S Iran and Afghanistan *zarudnyi* (JACOBSON, 1917).
- . Apex of aedeagus wider, as wide as base (figs 135, 136). Body almost entirely blackish brown, except for labrum and two brownish-yellow spots on each elytron. On each elytron three longitudinal costae, first lateral, starting from humeral callus, the second starting from basal callosity and the third, more weak, median. Outline of body as in figs 136, general view as in plate IV, phot. 13.. Length 2.6 mm (male) to 3.3 mm (female). Described from Iran *lugubris* (BERTI et RAPILLY, 1973).
10. Pronotum black or dark brown, at most lateral margins and (rarely) anterior margin narrowly yellow 11.
- . Pronotum pale, pale with dark pattern or black with yellow margins, in the last case posterior margin at least partly yellowish 13.
11. Upper side black, on each elytron two pale transverse stripes. Anterior stripe, before the midlength of elytra, reaches to lateral margin, but is interrupted on suture. The posterior stripe covers apical part of elytra. All femora black, tibiae and tarsi yellow ochre, tarsi somewhat darkened. General view as in plate IV, phot. 14. Apex of aedeagus (figs 139, 140) rounded, apical part triangular. Length 3.3 mm. Described from N Iran, known from holotype only *pici* (LOPATIN, 1985).
- . Not as above 12.



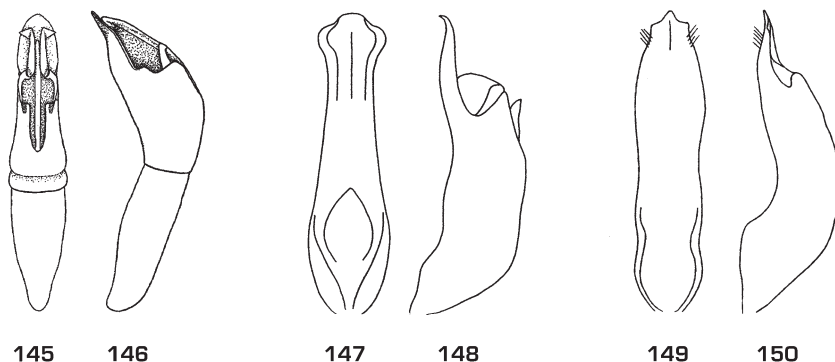
132-138 (132, 133 after LOPATIN 1997; 134-136 after BERTI and RAPILLY 1973; 137, 138 after SCHÖLLER and HEINIG 2006): 132, 133 – *Acolastus ophthalmicus*, aedeagus in ventral and lateral view; 134, 135 – *A. lugubris*, idem; 136 – *A. lugubris*, general view; 137, 138 – *A. glabratus*, aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view

12. Elytra black with yellowish anterior margin and two pale spots on each. Upper side deeply black, shining; labrum, small spot on clypeus, two oval spots on frons, lateral margins of pronotum and anterior margin of elytra yellow. On each elytron one semilunar spot in anterior half and one large, elongate spot on apical part. Pronotum $1.4 \times$ broader than long, its puncturation shallow, moderately dense, interstices broader than diameter of punctures. Hairs on pronotum present, but very thin and sparse, adpressed, barely perceptible. Elytra $2 \times$ longer than pronotum, with rather heterogeneous puncturation. Aedeagus as in figs 143, 144. Length 2.9-3.2 mm. Described from Tajikistan *tadzhibaevi* (LOPATIN, 1975).
- . Elytra pale with blackish humeral spot and blackened puncturation. Body short and broad, upper side bare except for head and scutellum. Head black, labrum, clypeus and two oblique spots on frons reddish yellow. Antennae blackish, antennomeres 1 and 2 partly, 3 and 4 entirely reddish. Pronotum dark brown with partly rusty margins, scutellum, except for its apex, black. Pygidium black with pale apical margin. Legs black, apices of femora and tibiae except their middle rusty-yellow. Apex of aedeagus (figs 145, 146) narrowly rounded, behind apical part narrowed, too. Length 3.3-3.4 mm. Described from Iran, based on one couple only, recorded also from Turkey *iranicus* (LOPATIN, 1980).
13. On each elytron two distinct longitudinal ridges: a sharp lateral ridge running from humerus to apex, and another shorter, more feeble one. Puncturation of elytra entirely random. Head black with pale anterior part, pronotum pale with one blackish spot before scutellum and with one spot on each side. Elytron pale, longitudinal stripe along lateral margin, elongate spot on apical part near suture and punctures blackish. Legs pale with darkened last tarsomeres and claws. Length 3.7 mm. Male unknown. Described from Nepal based on one female only *costatus* (MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS, 1999).
- . Elytra without ridges 14.
14. Hairs on elytra very short, erect, sparsely scattered, sometimes almost entirely absent. Puncturation of pronotum stronger, often almost as strong as on elytra 15.



139-144. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (139, 140 after LOPATIN 1982; 141, 142 orig., SCHÖLLER delin.; 143, 144 after LOPATIN 1975): 139, 140 – *Acolastus zarudnyi*; 141, 142 – *A. pici*; 143, 144 – *A. tadzhibaevi*

- Hairs on elytra longer, semiadpressed or adpressed. Primary puncturation on pronotum much finer than on elytra 25.
- 15. Primary punctures on pronotum shallow. Upper side pale 16.
- Primary punctures on pronotum deep, moderately strong to strong 17.
- 16. Pronotum short and broad, over $2 \times$ broader than long, pale testaceous, on pronotum blurred brownish pattern (3-5 spots), on elytron a darker spot behind humerus. Femora uniformly pale. Basal margin of pronotum before scutellum thickened and somewhat elevated. Length 2.9-4.0 mm. Aedeagus (figs 147, 148) narrowed behind apical part, its apex with large and broad lamella. Forms two subspecies: Colouration of body and shape of aedeagus as above (nominotypical subspecies); dark pattern on upper side more distinct, elytral suture and the posthumeral spot brown or blackish, aedeagus similar as in nominotypical subspecies, but generally narrower and its apex in lateral view only weakly bend down (subsp. *montanus* LOPATIN, 1976). Distributed in E Uzbekistan, NW Tajikistan (nominotypical subspecies) and in E Tajikistan (subsp. *montanus*) ***pallidus*** LOPATIN, 1956.
- Pronotum considerably longer, $1.5-1.6 \times$ broader than long. Remaining external characters similar as in *pallidus* (thesis 16), aedeagus as in figs 149, 150. Length 3.0-3.2 mm (male) to 3.5-3.6 mm (female). Variations: upper side entirely pale (typical form), on head and pronotum blackish marking, suture dark brown, on each elytron two dark spots, one near humeral callus, another at apex (dark form, unnamed). Distributed in Tajikistan and S Uzbekistan ***sogdianus*** (LOPATIN, 1992).
- 17. Pronotum black with anterior and lateral margins narrowly yellow, basal margin also narrowly yellow before scutellum. Here darkest forms of *hebraeus* (thesis 21).
- Disc of pronotum at least partly pale, brownish, rusty-reddish or yellowish ... 18.
- 18. Species from Afghanistan, length of body over 3.4 mm 19.
- Species from other areas 20.
- 19. Elytra entirely pale, at most with indistinct brownish humeral spot. Body yellow, triangular spot on frons, vertex, last article of maxillar palpi, scutellum except for

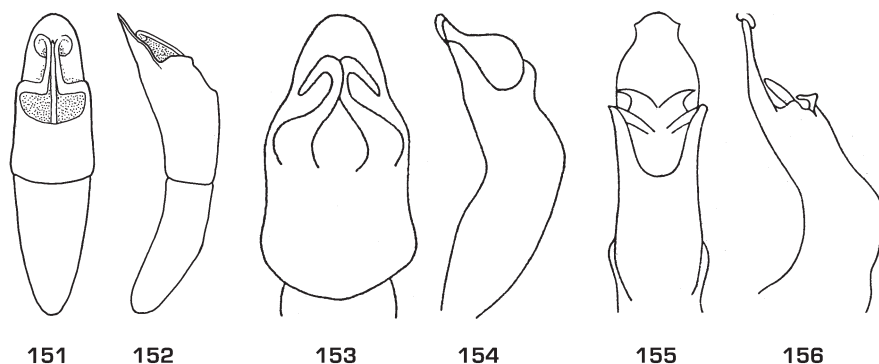


145-150. (145, 146 after SCHÖLLER and HEINIG 2000; 147-150 after LOPATIN 1992): Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view 145, 146 – *Acolastus iranicus*; Aedeagus in ventral and lateral view 147, 148 – *A. pallidus*; 149, 150 – *A. sogdianus*

its apex, underside except for borders of anal sternite and pygidium except for its apical margin black. Antennomeres 5-11, three blurred spots on pronotum and indistinct humeral spot on elytra rusty-grey. Pronotum moderately convex, 1.6-1.7 $\times$ broader than long. Elytra 2.8-3.0 $\times$ longer than pronotum, mostly on hind part covered by short erect setae. Elytral punctures deep, strong and dense, nowhere arranged in rows, interstices shining, convex, here and there confluent in small transverse wrinkles. Aedeagus not studied. Described from Afghanistan (Nuristan)

..... *afghanicus* (MEDVEDEV, 1978).

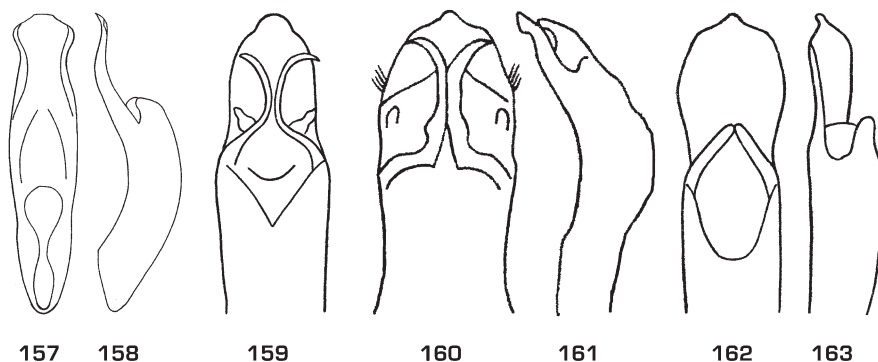
- On elytra two brown transverse bands, sometimes divided into separate spots. Pronotum yellowish with three brownish spots; both lateral spots elongate, central spot, before scutellum, small. Scutellum black with pale apex. Underside black except for pale brownish prosternum. Pronotum 1.8 $\times$ broader than long, sparsely and deeply punctured. Elytra densely, deeply and strongly punctured, intervals convex, here and there fold-shaped. On each elytron two longitudinal costae: from humeral callus to apical part and along the middle. Length 3.5-4.0 mm. Male unknown. In the original description the species is compared with *zarudnyi* (thesis 9), it can belong to the group with swollen eyes in male. Described from Afghanistan
- *mandli* (LOPATIN, 1967b).
- 20. Pronotum and elytra entirely bare, colouration of body as in plate III, phot. 12
- 21.
- Setae on elytra present, sometimes barely perceptible. Colouration of body different
- 22.
- 21. Pronotum usually dark yellowish with five large, blurred, blackish spots, covered by black punctures as strong as on elytra, in darkest specimens black with narrow yellowish margins. Head and scutellum black. Elytra dark yellowish to ochre, covered by strong black punctures similar as on pronotum, arranged in semiregular longitudinal rows. Ground of each elytron in anterior 2/3 covered by blurred, longitudinal brown or blackish stripes, in apical part pale with a single black,



151-156. Aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view (151, 152 after SCHÖLLER and HEINIG 2006; 153, 154 after LOPATIN 1996; 155, 156 after LOPATIN 1977a): 151, 152 – *Acolastus hebraeus*; 153, 154 – *A. mesopotamicus*; 155, 156 – *A. minimus*

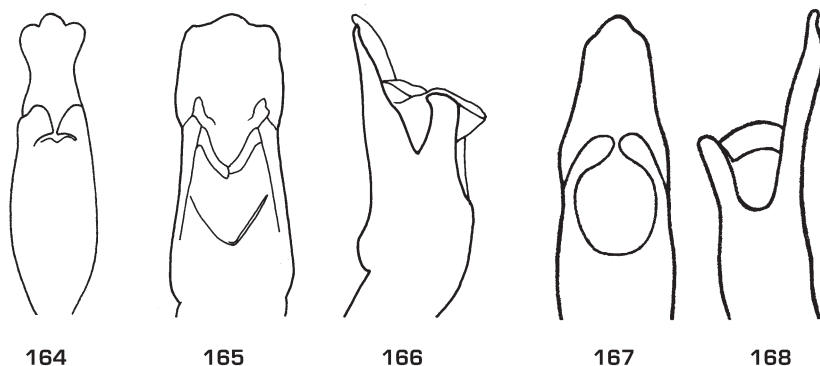
roundish spot. In the middle of each elytron a characteristic small, pale, smooth, impunctate area. General view as in plate III, phot 12. Aedeagus as in figs 151, 152. Length 2.5-3.3 mm. Distributed in Israel and Egypt (Sinai)

- *hebraeus* (SAHLBERG, 1913).
- External characters and general aedeagus shape (figs 153, 154) similar as in *hebraeus* (thesis 21), but on average larger, puncturation of pronotum shallower and less densely scattered. Length 3.0-3.8 mm. Described from Iraq, based on one couple only. Possibly a race of *hebraeus* *mesopotamicus* (LOPATIN, 1996).
 - 22. Hairs on elytra short but distinctly visible, semierect. Basal margin of pronotum before scutellum neither thickened nor elevated. Upper side yellowish ochra with blackish markings, femora on dorsal side with narrow brown or blackish stripe. Aedeagus as in figs 155, 156. Length 2.2-3.0 mm. Distributed in S Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan *minimus* (JACOBSON, 1917).
 - Hairs on elytra extremely short, erect 23.
 - 23. Upper side yellowish, scutellum black, on pronotum blurred brownish spots, elytra without blackish markings 24.
 - As above, but on each elytron 4 small blackish spots; one in 1/3 of length, two behind middle and one at apex. Similar to *pallidus* (thesis 16), but pronotum much longer ($1.5 \times$ broader than long) and aedeagus (figs 157, 158) differently shaped. Described from S Tajikistan, recorded also from Kazakhstan *korotyaevi* (LOPATIN, 1992).
 - 24. Head black, labrum, middle of clypeus and two oblique spots on frons yellow. Pronotum rusty-yellow with blurred brownish markings at base and with 4 pitchy-black spots on disc. Scutellum black with pale apex. Elytra rusty-yellow with small pitchy-brown humeral spot. Underside except for a narrow margin of anal sternite black. Legs yellow, femora with brownish stripe on dorsal side. Puncturation on elytra similar as on pronotum. Pronotum $1.5 \times$ as broad as long, elytra $2.2 \times$ longer than pronotum. Aedeagus as in figs 159. Length 2.5-3.0 mm. Distributed in SE Kazakhstan and in Tajikistan *similis* (LOPATIN, 1976).



157-163. Aedeagus (157, 158 after LOPATIN 1971; 159 after LOPATIN 1976; 160, 161 after LOPATIN 1985; 162, 163 after LOPATIN 1968a): 157, 158 – *Acolastus korotyaevi*, ventral and lateral view; 159 – *A. similis*, dorsal view; 160, 161 – *A. jelineki*, dorsal and lateral view; 162, 163 – *A. gurjevae*, dorsal and lateral view

- Head rusty-yellow with brown spots on vertex and above antennal insertions. Scutellum black with paler apex. Antennae thin and short, hardly reaching somewhat behind humeral calli. Elytra 2 × longer than pronotum, their sides almost parallel, their puncturation finer than on pronotum, very dense, interstices formed as small wrinkles. Aedeagus as in figs 160, 161. Length 2.8 mm. Insufficiently studied species, described from Iran, based on one specimen only *jelineki* (LOPATIN, 1985).
- 25. Frons black, or (rarely) with very small, reddish dots only. Puncturation of pronotum very fine, deep and shallow. In female on pronotum before hind angle often a rusty-yellowish spot. Aedeagus as in figs 162, 163. Length 2.5-3.5 mm. Distributed in E Uzbekistan *gurjevae* (LOPATIN, 1968a).
- Frons with two distinct pale spots, clypeus yellow or rusty-yellow 26.
- 26. Punctures on elytra at least here and there arranged in regular or semiregular rows. Frons and clypeus with whitish-yellow spots, vertex dark brown or rusty-brownish. Pronotum with blurred M-shaped pattern on yellowish ground. Ground of upper side generally pale rusty-yellow, dark pattern sometimes entirely disappearing. Aedeagus as in figs 164. Described from Turkmenistan *kryzhanovskii* (LOPATIN, 1976).
- Punctures on elytra entirely random 27.
- 27. Black pattern of elytra situated on hind half only. Primary punctures of pronotum distinct, fine. Apex of aedeagus (figs 165, 166) transversely cut, with rounded angles and short, very broad lamella. Length 3.0-3.8 mm. Described from Tajikistan *postfasciatus* (LOPATIN, 1975).
- Black pattern on elytra situated also on anterior half. Primary punctures of pronotum deep, often rugose. Yellow spots on frons oblique, their upper parts connected or narrowly separated. Primary punctures of pronotum moderately deep and rather fine. Aedeagus as in figs 167, 168. Length 2.0-3.2 mm. Distributed in SE Tajikistan *jacobsoni* (LOPATIN, 1968a).



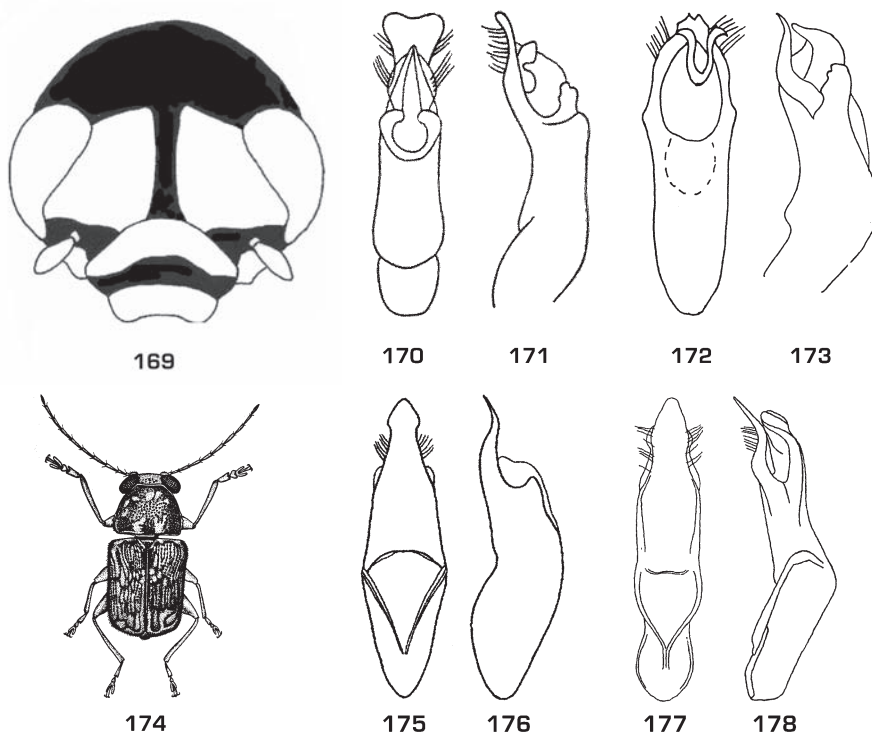
164-168. Aedeagus (164 after LOPATIN 1976; 165, 166 after LOPATIN 1975; 167, 168 after LOPATIN 1968a):
 164 – *Acolastus kryzhanovskii* dorsal view; 165, 166 – *A. postfasciatus* dorsal and lateral view; 167, 168
 – *A. jacobsoni* idem

28. Scutellum covered by fine puncturation, rusty-red with darker margins. Upper side rusty-brown with irregular paler, yellowish-red spots. Elytra in hind part with densely arranged narrow longitudinal costae. Length 5.9 mm. (= *poecilopterus* SUFFRIAN, 1860). Described from India, female type specimens may be lost *rubiginosus* (SUFFRIAN, 1860).
- Scutellum coarsely punctured, black, denticle at base of elytra very shallow. Very similar to the previous, but generally darker, surely one form of him. Colouration of head as in fig. 169. Length 5.9 mm. Described simultaneously with *rubiginosus* from India and probably conspecific with it; only female holotype known *poecilopterus* (SUFFRIAN, 1860).

Subgenus *Thelylankus* LOPATIN, 1997

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Upper side yellow with black pattern consisting mainly of short blackish puncture rows, partly fused or connected (fig. 174). On pronotum several smooth, convex, yellow areas. Black punctures and small black spots don't form a large M-shaped



169-173 (169 orig., delin. SCHÖLLER; 170, 171 after LOPATIN 1987b; 172-174 after LOPATIN, 1997): 169 – *Acolastus poecilopterus*, colouration of head; 170, 171 – *A. insularis*, aedeagus in dorsal and lateral view; 172, 173 – *A. indicus*, idem; 174 (after LOPATIN, 1997). *Acolastus insularis*, general view

pattern. Apical part of aedeagus (figs 170, 171) broadened anterad, with rounded angles and gently emarginate. Length 2.5-2.8 mm. Described from Sri Lanka, recorded also from S India *insularis* (LOPATIN, 1987b).

- Generally similar to *insularis* (thesis 1), but on pronotum smooth yellow convexities somewhat indistinct and black colour forms a large M-shaped pattern. Apical part of aedeagus (figs 172, 173) small, its apex incised. Length 2.7-3.0 (male) to 3.5-3.6 mm (female). Described from S India (distr. Goa) *indicus* (LOPATIN, 1997).

REVIEW OF SPECIES

Genus *Acolastus* GERSTAECKER, 1855

Acolastus GERSTAECKER, 1855: 636. Species typica: *Acolastus callosus* GERSTAECKER, 1855: 636 (monotypicum).

Thelyterotarsus WEISE, 1882: 246nota. Species typica: *Thelyterotarsus Fausti* WEISE, 1882: 247nota.(monotypicum).

Falsopachybrachys PIC, 1947: 5. Species typica: *Falsopachybrachys diversepubescens* PIC, 1947: 6 (monotypicum).

Pachylanka MEDVEDEV, 1989: 6. **syn. nov.** Species typica: *Pachylanka denticollis* MEDVEDEV, 1989: 6.

Serrinotus TAN, 1992: 819. Species typica: *Serrinotus albopilosus* TAN, 1992: 819.

Thelyterotarsus = *Acolastus*: SCHÖLLER, 2000b: 546.

Falsopachybrachys = *Acolastus*: SCHÖLLER, 2000b: 546.

Pachylanka = *Acolastus*: this study

Serrinotus = *Thelyterotarsus*: LOPATIN, 1997: 375.

Subgenus *Acolastus* GERSTAECKER, 1855, s. str.

Species typica: *Acolastus callosus* GERSTAECKER, 1855: 636 (by monotypy).

Acolastus (Acolastus) albopilosus (TAN, 1992)

Serrinotus albopilosus TAN, 1992: 819.

Locus typicus: Deqen, prov. Yunnan, China.

Acolastus (Acolastus) altaicus (MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977)

Thelyterotarsus altaicus MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977: 315.

Locus typicus: Dutiyn-Daba, Gobi-Altai distr., Mongolia.

Acolastus (Acolastus) anthracinus (LOPATIN, 1976)

Thelyterotarsus anthracinus LOPATIN, 1976: 107.

Locus typicus: at lake Sarichelek, Chatkalskiy range, Tian-Shan, Kirgizstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) atasicus* (MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977)**

Thelyterotarsus atasicus Medvedev et Voronova, 1977: 314.

Locus typicus: Atas-Uda, Gobi-Altai distr., Mongolia.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) atraphaxidis* (LOPATIN, 1960)**

Thelyterotarsus atraphaxidis LOPATIN, 1960: 39.

Locus typicus: Yegti-Kir, Baba-Tag range, Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) badakshanicus* (LOPATIN, 1967a)**

Thelyterotarsus badakshanicus LOPATIN, 1967a: 218.

Terra typica: Shugnanskiy mountains, Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) baeckmanni* (JACOBSON, 1917)**

Thelyterotarsus baeckmanni JACOBSON, 1917: 274.

Thelyterotarsus ogloblini JANKOWSKI, 1932: 168.

ogloblini = *baeckmanni*: LOPATIN, 1977a: 116.

Locus typicus: Dzhulek (vicinity of Gulistan), E Uzbekistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) balchaschensis* (LOPATIN et KULENOVA, 1982)**

Thelyterotarsus balchaschensis LOPATIN et KULENOVA, 1982: 44.

Terra typica: vicinity of the lake Balkhash, Kazakhstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) batangensis* (TAN, 1992)**

Serrinotus batangensis TAN, 1992: 819.

Terra typica: Batang, prov. Sichuan, China.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) cribripennis* (PIC, 1924)**

Thelyterotarsus cribripennis PIC, 1924: 396.

Terra typica: Egypt, Ougret el Sheq.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) darvazicus* (LOPATIN, 1975)**

Thelyterotarsus darvazicus LOPATIN, 1975: 49.

Locus typicus: Viskharvi, in mountains Darvazkiy Khrebet, Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) dzhungarus* (LOPATIN, 1976)**

Thelyterotarsus dzhungarus LOPATIN, 1976: 109.

Locus typicus: valley Kzilaus, Chulakskiye mountains, Dzhungarskiy Alatau range, Kazakhstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) fausti* (WEISE, 1882)**

Thelyterotarsus Fausti WEISE, 1882: 247.

Thelyterotarsus Fausti var. *armeniaca* PIC, 1906: 35 **syn. nov.**

Thelyterotarsus Fausti var. *nigronotata* PIC, 1906: 35 **syn. nov.**

Thelyterotarsus Regeli var. *transcaspicus* PIC, 1909: 131.

transcaspicus = *fausti*: SCHÖLLER, 2000b: 567.

Locus typicus: Shahrud, Semnan prov., Iran.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) furcatus* SCHÖLLER, 2000a**

Acolastus furcatus SCHÖLLER, 2000a: 26.

Locus typicus: Yanjing, Tibet.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) furthi* (LOPATIN, 1994)**

Thelyterotarsus furthi LOPATIN, 1994: 524.

Locus typicus: Wizoara, Israel.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) georgicus* (LOPATIN, 1986)**

Thelyterotarsus georgicus LOPATIN, 1986: 28.

Terra typica: SE Georgia.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) gobicus* (MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977)**

Thelyterotarsus gobicus MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977: 313.

Terra typica: Khulsin, mountains Khara-Argalant-Nur, Gobi-Altai prov., Mongolia.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) gobustanus* (LOPATIN, 1992)**

Thelyterotarsus georgicus LOPATIN, 1992: 403.

Terra typica: Gobustan, Azerbeidzhan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) hauseri* (WEISE, 1887)**

Thelyterotarsus Hauseri WEISE, 1887: 331.

Thelyterotarsus confluens WEISE, 1887: 332

Terra typica: Kyndyr Tau.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) hoberlandti* (LOPATIN, 1980)**

Thelyterotarsus hoberlandti LOPATIN, 1980: 622.

Terra typica: vicinity of Zabol, Beludzhistan, Iran.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) iliensis* (LOPATIN, 1967a)**

Thelyterotarsus iliensis LOPATIN, 1967a: 218.

Locus typicus: Sartagoy, at river Charin, Kazakhstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) inopinatus* (LOPATIN, 1992)**

Thelyterotarsus inopinatus LOPATIN, 1992: 397.

Terra typica: valley of the upstream of the river Ili, SE Kazakhstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) intermedius* (LOPATIN, 1968a)**

Thelyterotarsus intermedius LOPATIN, 1968a: 543.

Locus typicus: Artuch, Zeravshanskiy mountains, Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) issykensis* (LOPATIN, 1992)**

Thelyterotarsus hoberlandti LOPATIN, 1980: 396.

Terra typica: vicinity of the lake Issyk-Kul, mountains Karkatti, Kirgizstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) ivanovi* (JACOBSON, 1925)**

Thelyterotarsus ivanovi JACOBSON, 1925: 12.

Locus typicus: valley Vuadil, distr. Ferghana, E Uzbekistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) karakirgiza* (JACOBSON, 1925)**

Thelyterotarsus karakirgiza JACOBSON, 1925: 11.

Thelyterotarsus turkestanicus LOPATIN, 1965: 9.

turkestanicus = *karakirgiza*: LOPATIN, 1967: 218.

Locus typicus: near the cave Konigut, distr. Ferghana, E Uzbekistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) karatavicus* (LOPATIN, 1976)**

Thelyterotarsus karatavicus LOPATIN, 1976: 110.

Terra typica: valley of the river Bondir, Sirdarinskiy Karatau, Kazakhstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) karateginus* (LOPATIN, 1992)**

Thelyterotarsus karateginus LOPATIN, 1992: 402.

Terra typica: canyon Komarou, mountains Karateginskiy, Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) kaszabi* (LOPATIN, 1968b)**

Thelyterotarsus kaszabi LOPATIN, 1968b: 216.

Terra typica: vicinity of Somon Bulgan, mountains Mongol Altai, distr. Chovd, Mongolia.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) khnzoriani* (LOPATIN, 1976)**

Thelyterotarsus khnzoriani LOPATIN, 1976: 110.

Terra typica: mountains Kugitang, Turkmenistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) kuramensis* (LOPATIN, 1997)**

Thelyterotarsus kuramensis LOPATIN, 1997: 374.

Terra typica: mountains Kuraminskiy Khrebet, N Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) limbatus* (LOPATIN, 1992)**

Thelyterotarsus limbatus LOPATIN, 1992: 395.

Terra typica: vicinity of the lake Issyk-Kul, mountains Karkatti, Kirgizstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) lopatini* (MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977)**

Thelyterotarsus lopatini MEDVEDEV et VORONOVA, 1977: 315.

Locus typicus: Dzeren-Bulak, mountains Ikh-Khavtgiyn-Nur, prov. Kobd, Mongolia.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) lygaeus* (IABLOKOV-KHNZORIAN, 1965)**

Thelyterotarsus lygaeus IABLOKOV-KHNZORIAN, 1965: 21.

Locus typicus: Gulcha (in mountains Alai), Kirgizstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) margaritae* (LOPATIN, 1997)**

Thelyterotarsus margaritae LOPATIN, 1997: 372.

Locus typicus: Kerki, E Turkmenistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) medvedevi* (LOPATIN, 1977b)**

Thelyterotarsus medvedevi LOPATIN, 1977b: 171.

Locus typicus: mountain Cagan-Bogdo, distr. Bayan-Khongor, Mongolia.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) miscellus* (BERTI ET RAPILLY, 1973)**

Thelyterotarsus miscellus BERTI et RAPILLY, 1973: 872.

Locus typicus: Shah-Taqi, prov. Kerman, Iran.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) mogoltavicus* (LOPATIN, 1992)**

Thelyterotarsus mogoltavicus LOPATIN, 1992: 401.

Terra typica: mountains Mogoltau, N Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) mongolicus* (LOPATIN, 1971)**

Thelyterotarsus mongolicus LOPATIN, 1971: 231.

Locus typicus: oasis Ekhin, prov. Bayankhongor, Mongolia.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) murinus* (LOPATIN, 1961)**

Thelyterotarsus murinus LOPATIN, 1961: 203.

Terra typica: at lake Iskander-Kul, central Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) nanus* (LOPATIN, 1976)**

Thelyterotarsus nanus LOPATIN, 1976: 107.

Terra typica: Karatau, Turkestan distr., Chimkent prov., Kazakhstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) nigrifrons* (JACOBSON, 1917)**

Thelyterotarsus nigrifrons JACOBSON, 1917: 272.

Terra typica: montes Karatag, Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) nuratavicus* (LOPATIN, 1992)**

Thelyterotarsus nuratavicus LOPATIN, 1992: 401.

Locus typicus: Farish in mountains Nuratau, Uzbekistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) ochraceus* (LOPATIN, 1966)**

Thelyterotarsus ochraceus LOPATIN, 1966: 367.

Locus typicus: Sarobi, at river Kabul, Afghanistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) ophthalmicus* (LOPATIN, 1997)**

Thelyterotarsus ophthalmicus LOPATIN, 1997: 372.

Locus typicus: Mian Dzhangal, prov. Fars, Iran.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) przewalskii* (LOPATIN, 1992)**

Thelyterotarsus przewalskii LOPATIN, 1992: 402.

Terra typica: vicinity of the lake Issyk-Kul, mountains Karkatti, Kirgizstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) regeli* (JACOBSON, 1898)**

Thelyterotarsus regeli JACOBSON, 1898: 194.

Thelyterotarsus bergi JACOBSON, 1916: 274

bergi = *regeli* subsp.: LOPATIN, 1984: 163.

Terra typica: (nominotypical subspecies) mountains Irenykabyrga, valley of the river Turgin, NW China.

Terra typica: (subsp. *bergi*) vicinity of the lake Aral.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) rufus* (LOPATIN, 1980)**

Thelyterotarsus rufus LOPATIN, 1980: 621.

Terra typica: vicinity of Kazerun, prov. Fars, Iran.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) semenovi* (JACOBSON, 1917)**

Thelyterotarsus semenovi JACOBSON, 1917: 272.

Locus typicus: Ge, prov. Kerman, Iran.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) seravschanicus* (LOPATIN, 1960)**

Thelyterotarsus seravschanicus LOPATIN, 1960: 40.

Locus typicus: Aman-Kutan, Zeravshanskiy Khrebet range, Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) shahristanus* (LOPATIN, 1987a)**

Thelyterotarsus shahristanus LOPATIN, 1987a: 82.

Terra typica: vicinity of the pass Shakhristan in mountains Turkestanskiy Khrebet, Tadjikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) spitameni* (LOPATIN, 1990)**

Thelyterotarsus spitameni LOPATIN, 1990: 48.

Terra typica: mountains Zeravshanskiy Khrebet range, Tadjikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) substriatus* (MEDVEDEV, 1996)**

Thelyterotarsus substriatus MEDVEDEV, 1996: 241.

Locus typicus: vicinity of Sama il Qaylah, Saudi Arabia.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) syrdariensis* ROMANTSOV, 2003**

Acolastus syrdariensis ROMANTSOV, 2003: 698.

Locus typicus: pass Kuyuk, Syrdarinskij Karatau mts., S. Kazakhstan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) tadjicus* (LOPATIN, 1968a)**

Thelyterotarsus tadjicus LOPATIN, 1968a: 543.

Locus typicus: village Etti-Kir, mountains Baba-Tag, Tadjikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) tatianae* (LOPATIN, 1983a)**

Thelyterotarsus tatianae LOPATIN, 1983a: 92.

Locus typicus: Padrut in Mountains Zeravshanskiy Khrebet, Tadjikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) tsaganicus* (MEDVEDEV, 1980)**

Thelyterotarsus tsaganicus MEDVEDEV, 1980: 316.

Terra typica: mountains Sars-Tsagan-Bogdo, prov. Bayan-Khongor, Mongolia.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) velutinus* (LOPATIN, 1967a)**

Thelyterotarsus velutinus LOPATIN, 1967a: 219.

Terra typica: vicinity of Kalay-Khumb, Darvazskiy mountains, Tadjikistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) volkovitshi* (LOPATIN, 1986)**

Thelyterotarsus velutinus LOPATIN, 1986: 27.

Terra typica: S Uzbekistan.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) wittmeri* (LOPATIN, 1979)**

Thelyterotarsus wittmeri LOPATIN, 1979: 299.

Locus typicus: village Quaraah Khamis Mushayt, Saudi Arabia.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) x-signatus* (LOPATIN, 1985)**

Thelyterotarsus x-signatus LOPATIN, 1985: 768.

Terra typica: mountains Zagros, Iran.

***Acolastus (Acolastus) zaissanicus* (LOPATIN, 1967a)**

Thelyterotarsus zaissanicus LOPATIN, 1967a: 217.

Locus typicus: valley Dzheni, at lake Zaissan, Kazakhstan.

Subgenus *Anodontelytrus* JACOBSON, 1917

Anodontelytrus JACOBSON, 1917: 268.

Species typica: *Pachybrachys Caroli* MARSEUL, 1884: 188 (by monotypy).

***Acolastus (Anodontelytrus) brunneomaculatus* (PIC, 1896)**

Pachybrachys Caroli [sic!] var. *brunneomaculatus* PIC, 1896: 204.

Thelyterotarsus caroli subsp. *brunneo-notatus* [sic!] JACOBSON, 1917: 268.

brunneomaculatus = bona species: BERTI et DOGUET, 1994: 161.

Terra typica: N Algeria.

***Acolastus (Anodontelytrus) buettikeri* (LOPATIN, 1983b)**

Thelyterotarsus buettikeri LOPATIN, 1983b: 207.

Locus typicus: Wadi Yamaniyah, Saudi Arabia.

***Acolastus (Anodontelytrus) caroli* (MARSEUL, 1884)**

Pachybrachys Caroli MARSEUL, 1884: 188.

caroli = *Thelyterotarsus caroli*: JACOBSON, 1917: 267.

Locus typicus: Oued Chaïr, distr. Sour-El-Ghozlane, N Algeria.

***Acolastus (Anodontelytrus) denticulatus* (MEDVEDEV, 1996)**

Locus typicus: Al Mudig, Saudi Arabia.

***Acolastus (Anodontelytrus) granulatus* (BERTI et DOGUET, 1994)**

Thelyterotarsus granulatus BERTI et DOGUET, 1994: 152.

Terra typica: Morocco, Taghazout, 17 km N Agadir.

***Acolastus (Anodontelytrus) mirandus* (LOPATIN, 1980)**

Thelyterotarsus mirandus LOPATIN, 1980: 620.

Locus typicus: Raska, at river Sarbaz, Beludshistan, Iran.

Subgenus *Anopsilus* JACOBSON, 1917

Anopsilus JACOBSON, 1917: 268.

Anopsilius [sic!] auctorum.

Species typica: *Acolastus theryi* (CHOBOUT, 1896), by present designation.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) afghanicus* (MEDVEDEV, 1978)**

Thelyterotarsus afghanicus MEDVEDEV, 1978: 868.

Locus typicus: Bekhsud, prov. Bamian, Afghanistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) apicenotatus* (CHOBAUD, 1899)**

Pachybrachis apicenotatus CHOBAUD, 1899: 388.

Pachybrachis deletus CHOBAUD, 1899: 389

Pachybrachis multinotatus PIC, 1906: 27

apicenotatus = *Thelyterotarsus apicenotatus*: JACOBSON, 1917: 268 nota.

Locus typicus: Mezzouna, Tunisia.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) arabicus* (LOPATIN, 1982)**

Thelyterotarsus arabicus LOPATIN, 1982: 465.

Locus typicus: Gezira el Ghanam, distr. Musandam, Oman

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) costatus* (MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS, 1999)**

Thelyterotarsus costatus MEDVEDEV et SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS, 1999: 361.

Locus typicus: Jubia, distr. Kalokot, prov. Karnali, Nepal.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) glabratus* (LOPATIN, 1985)**

Thelyterotarsus glabratus LOPATIN, 1985: 765.

Locus typicus: Sisakt, mountains Zagros, SW Iran.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) gurjevae* (LOPATIN, 1968a)**

Thelyterotarsus gurjevae LOPATIN, 1968a: 541.

Terra typica: mountains Nuratau, Uzbekistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) hebraeus* (SAHLBERG, 1913)**

Pachybrachis (Thelyterotarsus) hebraeus J. SAHLBERG, 1913: 71.

Thelyterotarsus sinaicus PIC, 1937: 13.

Thelyterotarsus sinaiticus PIC, 1937: ALFIERI (1976); misspelling.

Thelyterotarsus lutipennis PIC (in litteris).

Thelyterotarsus latipennis PIC, 1937: LOPATIN et CHIKATUNOV, 1997: 108; misspelling.

= *Thelyterotarsus hebraeus* (J. SAHLBERG, 1913): JACOBSON, 1917: 270.

hebraeus = *sinaicus*: SCHÖLLER & HEINIG, 2006: 84.

hebraeus = *latipennis*: SCHÖLLER & HEINIG, 2006: 84.

Locus typicus (*hebraeus*): Jericho (Hierichunt), Israel.

Locus typicus (*sinaicus*): Wadi el Godeirat, Sinaï, Egypt.

Locus typicus (*lutipennis*): Wadi el Godeirat, Sinaï, Egypt.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) iranicus* (LOPATIN, 1980)**

Thelyterotarsus iranicus LOPATIN, 1980: 621.

Terra typica: plateau Sargad, Beludshistan, Iran.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) jacobsoni* (LOPATIN, 1968a)**

Thelyterotarsus jacobsoni LOPATIN, 1968a: 542.

Locus typicus: Alidust, mountains Khozrati-Sho, Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) jelineki* (LOPATIN, 1985)**

Thelyterotarsus jelineki LOPATIN, 1985: 766.

Terra typica: Sabzevar, prov. Khorasan, Iran.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) korotyaevi* (LOPATIN, 1992)**

Thelyterotarsus korotyaevi LOPATIN, 1992: 397.

Terra typica: mountains Surkhk, S Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) kryzhanovskii* (LOPATIN, 1976)**

Thelyterotarsus kryzhanovskii LOPATIN, 1976: 109.

Terra typica: Kugitang mountains, Turkmenistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) latifrons* LOPATIN, 2007**

Acolastus latifrons LOPATIN, 2007: 308.

Locus typicus: Wadi Madaq, United Arab Emirates..

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) lugubris* (BERTI et RAPILLY, 1973)**

Thelyterotarsus lugubris BERTI et RAPILLY, 1973: 871.

Locus typicus: Saqdar, Iran.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) mandli* (LOPATIN, 1967b)**

Thelyterotarsus mandli LOPATIN, 1967b: 438.

Locus typicus: valley Petsh, ad Shari-Saray, Afghanistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) mesopotamicus* (LOPATIN, 1996)**

Thelyterotarsus mesopotamicus LOPATIN, 1996: 638.

Locus typicus: Ravak-Al-Khadr, Iraq.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) minimus* (JACOBSON, 1917)**

Thelyterotarsus minimus JACOBSON, 1917: 270.

Terra typica: valley of upper Syr-Darya, S foothills of Karatau, SE Kazakhstan, E Uzbekistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) ophthalmicus* (LOPATIN, 1997)**

Thelyterotarsus ophthalmicus LOPATIN, 1997: 372.

Locus typicus: Minan Dzhangal, prov. Fars, Iran.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) pallidus* (LOPATIN, 1956)**

Thelyterotarsus pallidus LOPATIN, 1956: 43.

Thelyterotarsus pallidus montanus LOPATIN, 1976: 111.

Terra typica: (pro *pallidus* s. str.): Tadzhikistan

Locus typicus: (pro *pallidus montanus*): Bunay, Badakhshan, Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) pici* (LOPATIN, 1985)**

Thelyterotarsus pici LOPATIN, 1985: 766.

Locus typicus: Arak (Sultanabad), prov. Tehran, Iran.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) poecilopterus* (SUFFRIAN, 1860)**

Pachybrachys poecilopterus SUFFRIAN, 1860: 65.

Terra typica: India

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) postfasciatus* (LOPATIN, 1975)**

Thelyterotarsus postfasciatus LOPATIN, 1975: 49.

Locus typicus: Gandzhino, Gazimailik mountains, S. Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) praeivius* (SUFFRIAN, 1857)**

Pachybrachys praeivius SUFFRIAN, 1857: 249.

Thelyterotarsus curtus LOPATIN, 1994: 525

praeivius = *Thelyterotarsus praeivius*: JACOBSON, 1917: 268 nota.

curtus = *praeivius*: SCHÖLLER & HEINIG, 2006: 85.

Terra typica: Egypt.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) rubiginosus* (SUFFRIAN, 1860)**

Pachybrachys rubiginosus SUFFRIAN, 1860: 64.

Terra typica: India

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) similis* (LOPATIN, 1976)**

Thelyterotarsus similis LOPATIN, 1976: 111.

Locus typicus: Kazakhstan, S. Tadzhikistan, Kafirnigan river at the village Shakh.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) sogdianus* (LOPATIN, 1992)**

Thelyterotarsus sogdianus LOPATIN, 1992: 400.

Locus typicus: Dushanbe, Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) tadhibaevi* (LOPATIN, 1975)**

Thelyterotarsus tadhibaevi LOPATIN, 1975: 47.

Locus typicus: Gandzhino, Gazimailik mountains, S. Tadzhikistan.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) theryi* (CHOBOUT, 1896)**

Pachybrachis Theryi CHOBOUT, 1896: 151.

Pachybrachis Theryi var. *cardui* PIC, 1896: 203 **syn. nov.**

Pachybrachys tuniseus PIC, 1900: 63.

Pachybrachis theryi = *Thelyterotarsus theryi*: JACOBSON, 1917: 267.

Locus typicus: Biskra, Algeria.

***Acolastus (Anopsilus) zarudnyi* (JACOBSON, 1917)**

Thelyterotarsus zarudnyi JACOBSON, 1917: 268.

Thelyterotarsus zarudnii auctorum.

Terra typica: S Iran.

Subgenus *Thelylankus* LOPATIN, 1987

Thelylankus LOPATIN, 1987: 778.

Species typica: *Thelyterotarsus insularis* LOPATIN, 1987b: 779 (by monotypy).

***Acolastus (Thelylankus) indicus* (LOPATIN, 1997)**

Thelyterotarsus indicus LOPATIN, 1997: 374.

Locus typicus: Salcete, distr. Goa, S India.

***Acolastus (Thelylankus) insularis* (LOPATIN, 1987)**

Thelyterotarsus insularis LOPATIN, 1987b: 779.

Pachylanka denticollis MEDVEDEV, 1989: 6. **syn. nov.**

insularis = *Pachylanka denticollis*: this study.

Terra typica: (pro *insularis*): vicinity of Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka.

Terra typica: (pro *denticollis*): 9 km SW of Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka.

REFERENCES

- ALFIERI, A., 1976. The *Coleoptera* of Egypt. Mém. Soc. Entomol. Egypte, Cairo, 5, XVI + 362 pp.
- BERTI, N., DOGUET, S., 1994. Un *Thelyterotarsus* (*Anodontelytrus*) nouveau du Maroc (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). Nouv. Rev. Entomol., Paris, **11**, 2: 151-162.
- BERTI, N., RAPILLY, M., 1973. Contribution à la faune de l'Iran, voyages de MM. R. NAVIAUX et M. RAPILLY (Col., Chrysomelidae). Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, Paris, n. s., **9**, 4: 861-894.
- CHEN, S. (ed), 1992. Insects of the Hengduan Mountains region, vol. **1**, Beijing, 865 pp.
- CHOBOUT, A., 1896. Description de *Pachybrachis Theryi* n. sp. (Col.). Bull. Soc. Entomol. France, Paris, **1896**: 151-152.
- CHOBOUT, A., 1899. Description de deux espèces et d'une variété nouvelles de *Pachybrachis* de la Tunisie méridionale (Col.). Bull. Soc. Entomol. France, **1899**: 388-390.
- GERSTAECKER, C. E. A., 1855. Diagnosen neuer Coleopteren und Lepidopteren. Monatsberichte der Berliner Akademie, Berlin, **1855**: 636-639.
- HARTEN, A. (ed.), 2007. Arthropod fauna of the UAE, Abu Dabi, 764 pp.
- HEYDEN, L., 1887. XI Beitrag zur Coleopteren-Fauna von Turkestan. D. Entomol. Zeitschr., Berlin, **31**, 2: 305-336.
- IABLOKOV-KHZNORIAN, S. M., 1965. Novije vidi zhestkokrilikh (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae, Staphylinidae, Chrysomelidae, Bruchidae, Curculionidae) iz Kirgizii. Zoologicheskiiy sbornik, Frunze, **XII**: 16-26.
- JACOBSON, G. [G.], 1898. Chrysomelidae palaearctici novi vel parum cogniti. Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Impér. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, **3**: 191-202.
- , 1917. De genere *Thelyterotarso* WEISE (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). Rev. Russe Entomol., Petrograd, **16** (1916): 266-274.
- , 1925. De Chrysomelidis palaearcticis. Descriptionum et annotationum series II. Russkoe entomol. Obozr., Leningrad, **19**: 7-16.
- JANKOWSKI, J., 1932. Eine neue Art der Gattung *Thelyterotarsus* aus Mittelasien. Wiener entomol. Ztg., Wien, **49**, 3: 168-170.
- LOPATIN, I. K. 1956. Materiali k faune listoedov (Col., Chrysomelidae) Srednej Azii. Dokladi Akademii Nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR, Dushanbe, **18**: 43-49.
- LOPATIN, I. K., 1960. O rode *Thelyterotarsus* WSE. (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) v Tajikistane i v sopredel'nikh chastyakh Sredney Azii. Dokladi Akademii Nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR., Dushanbe, **3**, 2: 37-40.
- LOPATIN, I. K. 1961. O novikh vidakh zhukov-listoedov (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) iz Tajikistana. Zool. Zh., Moskva, **11**, 2: 201-206.
- , 1965. Materiali k faune listoedov (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) Kirgizii. Sbornik entomologicheskikh rabot, Frunze 1-137 [8-13].
- , 1966. Die Chrysomeliden Afghanistans. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der afghanischen Chrysomelidenfauna. Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. nat. hung., Budapest, Pars zool., **58**: 361-369.
- , 1967a. Materialy k sistematike zhukov-listoedov podsem. Cryptocephalinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) Srednej Azii i Kazakhstana. Ent. Obozr., Leningrad, **46**, 1: 212-221.
- , 1967b. Österreichische entomologische Expeditionen nach Persien und Afghanistan. Beiträge zur Coleopterologie, Teil V: Chrysomelidae. Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, **70**: 437-441.
- , 1968a. Novie vidi zhukov-listoedov (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) fauni Srednej Azii i Kazakhstana. Ent. Obozr., Leningrad, **47**, 3: 541-552.
- , 1968b. Chrysomelidae, IV. Ergebnisse der zoologischen Forschungen von Dr. Z. KASZAB in der Mongolei (Coleoptera). Reichenbachia, Dresden, **11**, 19: 207-220.
- , 1971. Chrysomelidae, VI. Ergebnisse der zoologischen Forschungen von Dr. Z. KASZAB in der Mongolei (Coleoptera). Faunistische Abhandl., Dresden, **3**, 18: 219-233.
- , 1974. Dva novikh vida zhukov-listoedov (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) iz Mongolii. Nasek. Mong., Leningrad, **2**: 176-178.
- , 1975. Novije vidi listoedov iz yuzhnogo Tajikistana (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae): Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR., otd. biol. Nauk, **3**, 60: 45-51.
- , 1976. Novie i maloizvestniye zhuki-listoedi (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) fauni SSSR. Ent. Obozr., Leningrad, **55**, 1: 105-116.

- , 1977a. Zhuki-listoedi (Chrysomelidae) Srednej Azii i Kazakhstana, Leningrad, 268 pp.
- , 1977b. Mongol'skiye vidi roda *Thelyterotarsus* (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). Zool. Zh., Moskva, **56**: 169-171.
- , 1979. Coleoptera: Fam. Chrysomelidae, subfam. Cryptocephalinae. Fauna of Saudi Arabia, Paris, **1**: 299-303.
- , 1980. Zhuki-listoedi (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) Irana. Rezultati chekhoslovatsko-iranskoy ekspedicii 1973 g. I. Ent. Obozr., Leningrad, **59**, 3: 613-623.
- , 1982. Insects of Oman. Coleoptera: Fam. Chrysomelidae Subfam. Cryptocephalinae. Fauna of Saudi Arabia, Paris, **4**: 465-467.
- , 1983a. Novie vidi zhukov-listoedov (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) iz Sredney Azii i yugo-vostochnogo Kazakhstana. Ent. Obozr., Leningrad, **62**, 1: 91-94.
- , 1983b. Insects of Oman. Coleoptera: Fam. Chrysomelidae Subfam. Cryptocephalinae. Fauna of Saudi Arabia, Paris, **5**: 465-467.
- , 1985. Zhuki-listoedi (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) Irana. Rezultati chekhoslovatsko-iranskikh ekspedicii 1973-1977 gg. IV. Ent. Obozr., Leningrad, **64**, 4: 760-772.
- , 1986. Novie vidi listoedov podsemeystva Cryptocephalinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) fauni SSSR. Vestnik Zoologii, Kiev, **1986**, 1: 25-29.
- , 1987a. Novie vidi listoedov podsemeystva Cryptocephalinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) fauni SSSR. Vestnik Zoologii, Kiev, **1987**, 1: 82-85.
- , 1987b. Novie podrod i vid roda *Thelyterotarsus* (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) iz Shri-Lanki. Ent. Obozr., Leningrad, **66**, 5: 778-780.
- , 1990. 46. Novie i maloizvestie vidi zhukov-listoedov (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) fauni SSSR. Novosti faunistiki i sistematiki. Akad. Nauk Ukr. SSR, Inst. Zool., Kiev, **1990**: 48-54.
- , 1992. Materiali k sistematike listoedov roda *Thelyterotarsus* Wse. (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) fauni Zakavkaz'ya, Sredney Azii i Kazakhstana. Ent. Obozr., Sankt-Petersburg, **71**, 2: 395-404.
- , 1994. In: LOPATIN I. K., KONSTANTINOV, A. S. 1994 (vide).
- , 1996. Novie i maloizvestnie zhuki-listoedi (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) Palearktiki. Opisanie novikh vidov i podvidov i sinonimicheskiye zametki. Ent. Obozr., Sankt-Petersburg, **75**, 3: 637-642.
- , 1997. Novie vidi zhukov-listoedov (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) aziatskoy fauni. Ent. Obozr., Sankt-Petersburg, **76**, 2: 363-377.
- , 2007. Order Coleoptera, family Chrysomelidae. In: HARTEN, A. (ed.), 2007: 312-324.
- LOPATIN, I. K., KONSTANTINOV, A. S., 1994. New species of Chrysomelidae (Chrysomelidae) from Palearctic and Oriental regions. Lambillionea, Bruxelles, **94**, 4: 524-530.
- LOPATIN, I. K., KULENOVA, K. Z., 1982. Dva novikh vida zhukov-listoedov (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) iz Kazakhstana. Izv. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR, ser. Biol., **1982**, 6: 43-46.
- MARSEUL, S. A., 1884. Mélanges. Nouveaux faits divers. Abeille, **4**, 2: 178-179, 182-184, 188.
- MEDVEDEV, L. N., 1978. K faune listoedov (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) Afganistana. Ent. Obozr., Leningrad, **57**, 4: 859-866.
- , 1980. Novie listoedi (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) iz Mongolii. Ent. Obozr., Leningrad, **59**, 2: 311-321.
- , 1989. Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) of Sri Lanka. The subfamilies Cryptocephalinae and Chlamisinae. Ann. Zool. Bot., Bratislava, 193: 1-8.
- , 1996. The Chrysomelidae of Arabia. Fauna of Saudi Arabia, Paris, **15**: 211-263.
- MEDVEDEV, L. N., SPRECHER-UEBERSACHS, E., 1999. Taxonomical study of Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from Nepal. Entomol. basiliensia, Basel, **21**: 355-370.
- MEDVEDEV, L. N., VORONOVA, N. V., 1977. Obzor roda *Thelyterotarsus* Wse. (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) fauni Mongolii. Nasekomiye Mongolii, **5**: 308-318.
- PIC, M., 1896. Sur les *Pachybrachis* voisins de *P. vermicularis* Suff. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., Paris, **1896**: 202-205.
- , 1906. Habitats et descriptions de divers Coléoptères paléarctiques. l'Echange, Moulins, **22**: 33-35.
- , 1909. Descriptions ou diagnoses et notes diverses. l'Echange, Moulins, **25**: 129-131.
- , 1924. Coléoptères d'Égypte et du Sinaï. Bull. Soc. Roy. Entomol. Égypte, Le Caire, **1924**: 392-397.
- , 1937. Notes diverses, nouveautés. l'Echange, Moulins, **53**: 13-15.
- , 1947. Coléoptères du globe. l'Echange, Moulins, **63**: 5-8.

- SAHLBERG, J., 1913. Coleoptera mediterranea et rosso-asiatica nova et minus cognita. Öfversigt af Finska Vetenskaps-Societetens Förhandlingar, Helsingfors, **55**, (1912/1913), nr. 8: 1-88.
- SCHÖLLER, M., 2000a. A new species of *Acolastus* GERSTÄCKER from Tibet (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae). Mitt. Internat. Entomol.n Ver., Frankfurt am Main, **25**, 1/2: 25-30.
- , 2000b. The genus *Acolastus* GERSTÄCKER, with revision of the *A. callosus* species-group. Genus, Wrocław, **11**, 4: 541-571.
- SCHÖLLER, M., HEINIG, U., 2000. Records of the genus *Acolastus* GERSTÄCKER in Turkey (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae). Entomol. Blätter, Keltern, **96**, 1: 67-70.
- , 2006. The species of *Acolastus* GERSTÄCKER, 1855 of Israel and Sinai with identification key, and description of larva and egg of *Acolastus hebraeus* (J. SAHLBERG, 1913) (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae). Entomol. Zeitschr., Stuttgart, **116**, 2: 83-90.
- SUFFRIAN, E., 1857. Zur Kenntniss der Afrikanischen Cryptocephalen. Linnaea Entomologica, Berlin, **11**: 57-260.
- , 1860. Berichtigtes Verzeichniss der bis jetzt bekannt gewordenen Asiatischen Cryptocephalen. Linnaea Entomologica, Berlin, **14**: 1-72.
- TAN, J., 1992. Coleoptera: Cryptocephalinae. In: CHEN, S., 1992 (vide).
- WEISE, 1881-1893. Chrysomelidae. In: ERICHSON, W. F., Naturgeschichte der Insekten Deutschlands, **VI**, Berlin, XIV + 1161.
- , 1882 see WEISE 1881-1893.
- , 1887 in HEYDEN, 1887 (vide).

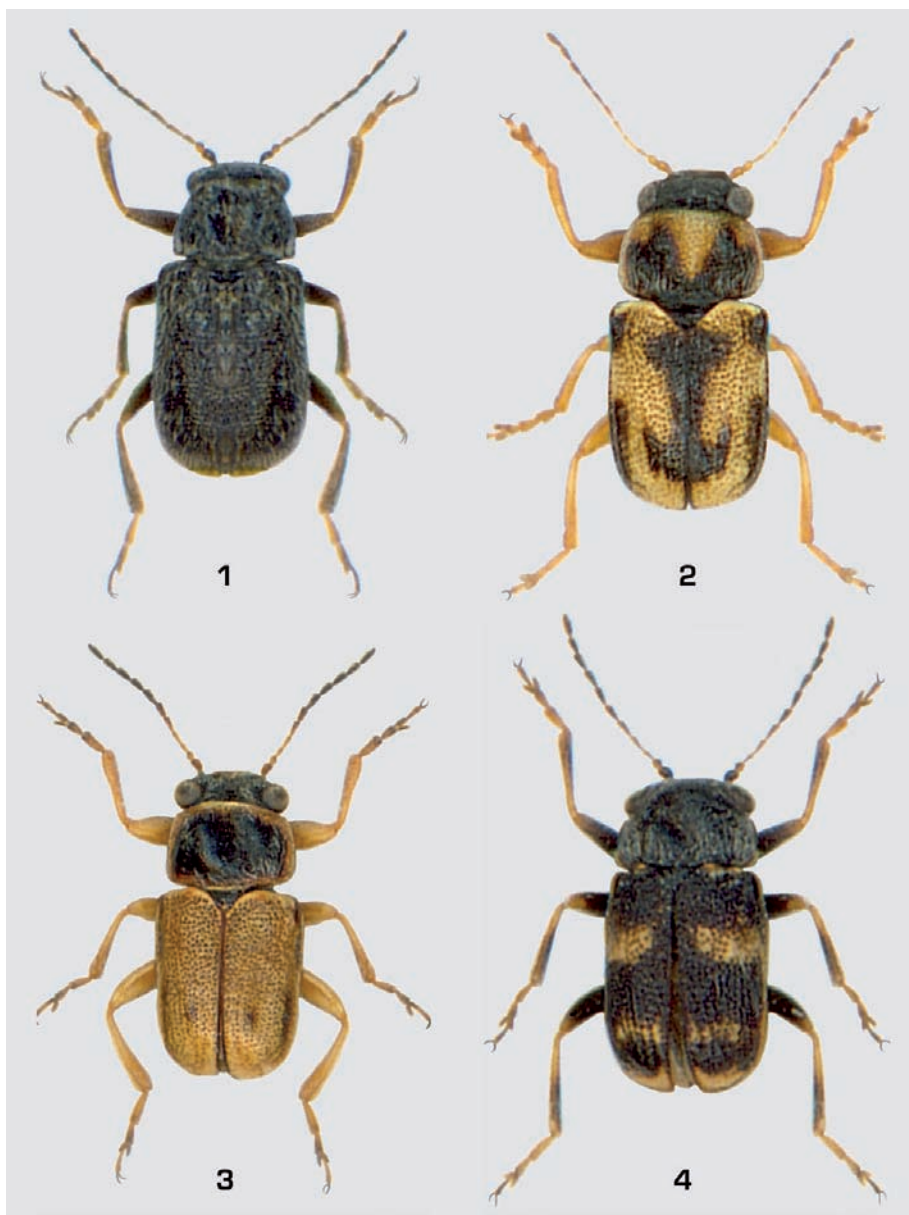


Plate I : 1 – *Acolastus* (s. str.) *atraxoidis*, 2 – *A.* (s. str.) *batangensis*, 3 – *A.* (s. str.) *fausti*, 4. *A.* (s. str.) *furthi*

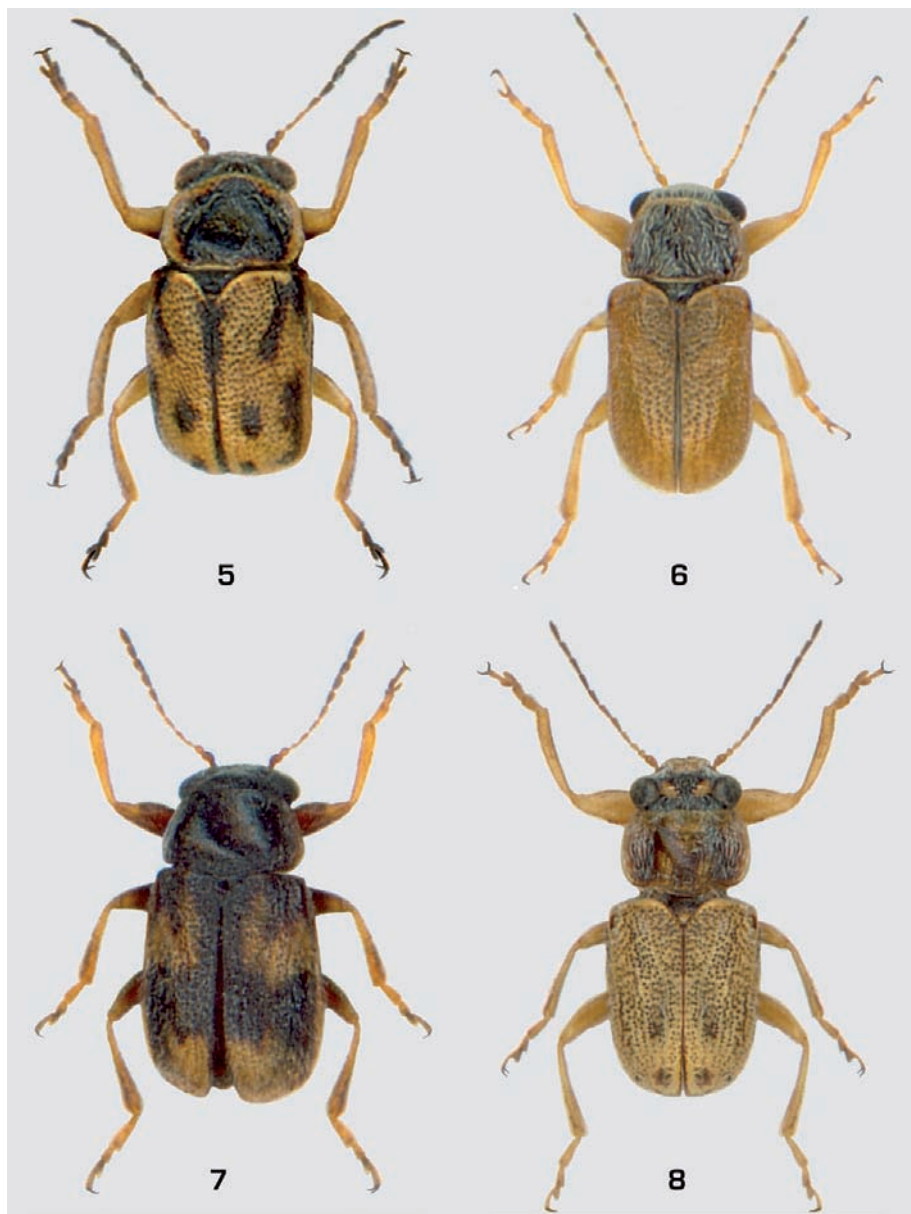


Plate II: 5 – *Acolastus* (s. str.) *hauseri*, 6 – *A.* (s. str.) *ivanovi*, 7 – *A.* (s. str.) *nigrifrons*, 8 – *A.* (s. str.) *regeli* ssp. *bergi*

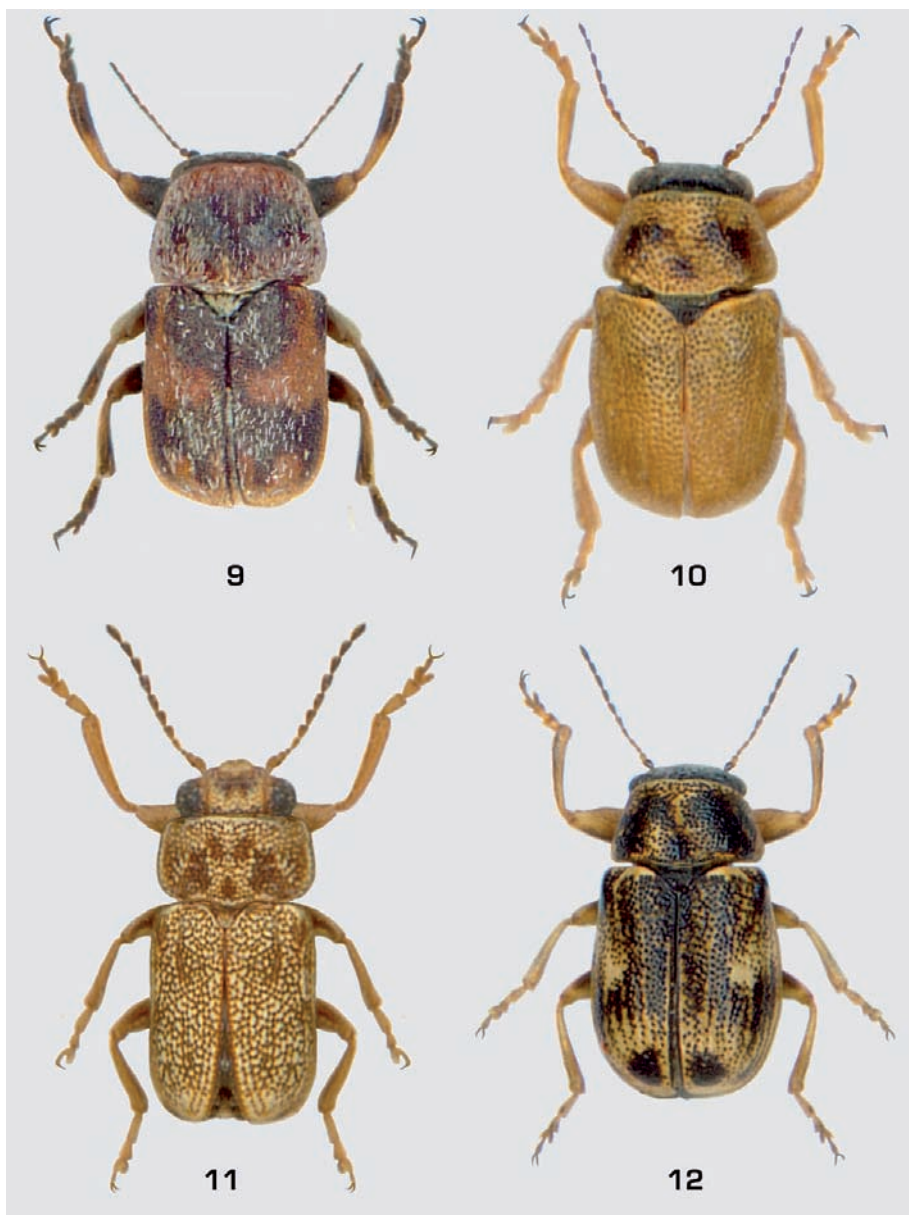


Plate III: 9 – *Acolastus* (s. str.) *wittmeri*, 10 – *A. (Adontelytrus) caroli*, 11 – *A. (Adontelytrus.) granulatus*,
12 – *A. (Anopsilus) hebraeus*

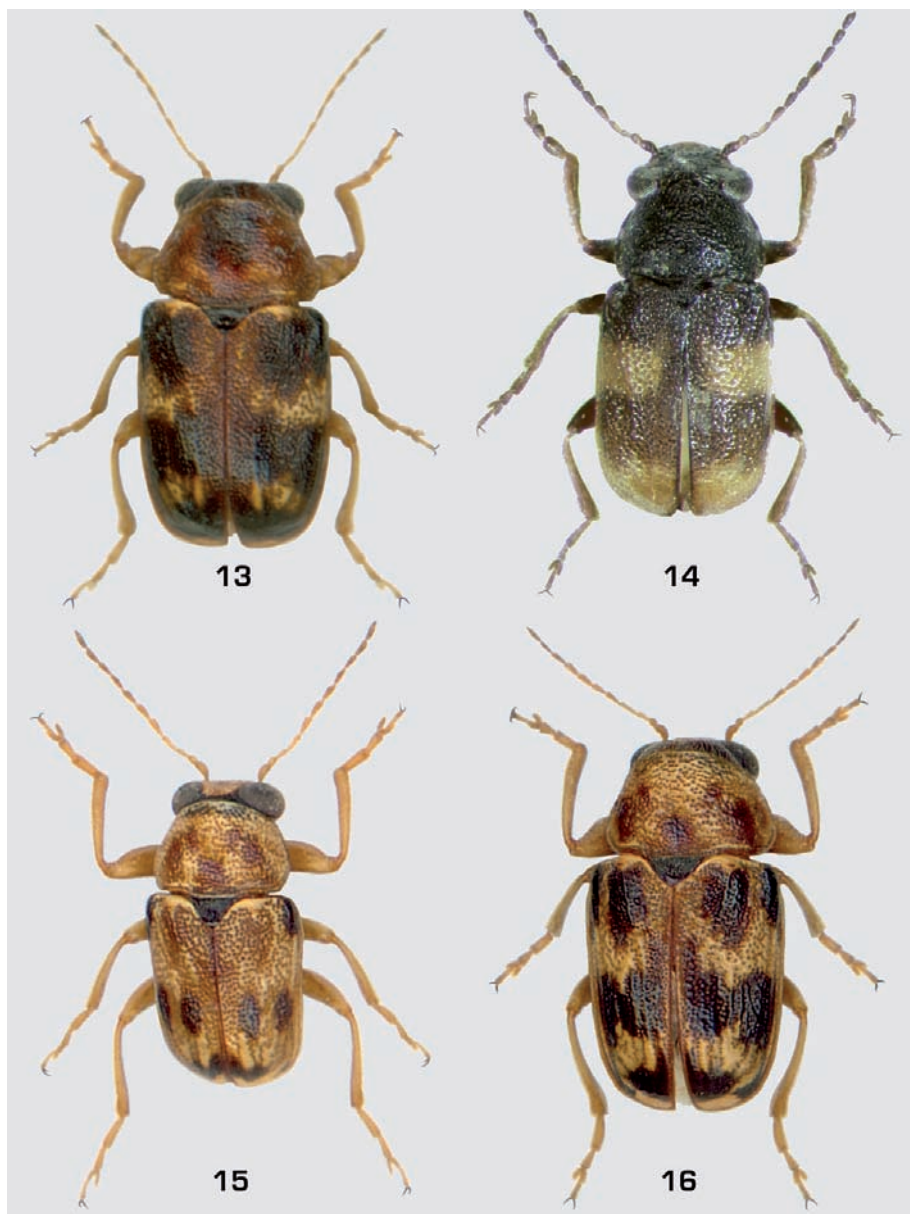


Plate IV: 13 – *Acolastus* (*Anopsilus*) *lugubris*, 14 – *A. (Anopsilus) pici*, 15 – *A. (Anopsilus) zarudnyi*, male,
16 – *A. (Anopsilus) zarudnyi*, female