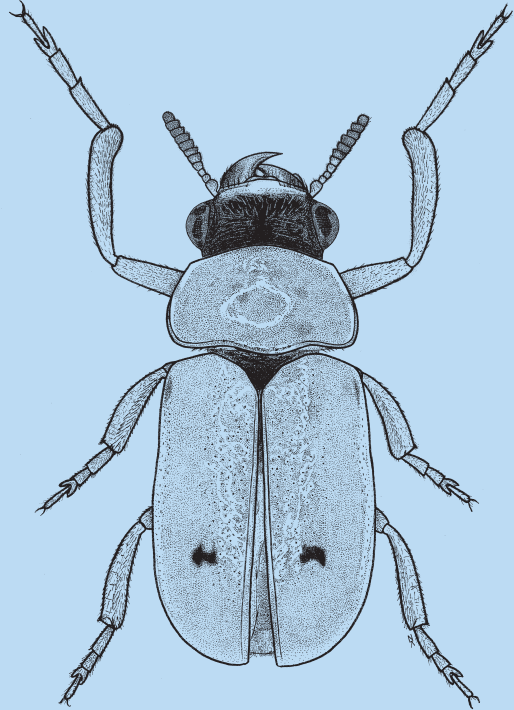




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**Identity of species-group taxa of
the Western Palaearctic Clytrini
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)
described by Maurice Pic
and Louis Kocher**

Jan Bezděk & Renato Regalin

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Identity of species-group taxa of the Western Palaearctic Clytrini (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) described by Maurice Pic and Louis Kocher

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Abstract. The species-group taxa of the Western Palaearctic Clytrini described by Maurice Pic (132 taxa) and Louis Kocher (11 taxa) are reviewed. The primary type specimens of almost all taxa were examined. The following new taxonomical changes are proposed: *Chilotomina maroccana* (Pic, 1936), comb. nov. (from *Smaragdina*) = *Ch. erberi* Warchałowski, 2000, syn. nov.; *Clytra atraphaxidis atraphaxidis* (Pallas, 1773) = *C. atraphaxidis* var. *nigromaculata* Pic, 1897, syn. nov.; *Clytra duodecimmaculata* (Fabricius, 1775) = *C. bicoloriceps* Pic, 1933, syn. nov.; *Clytra deficiens* Heyden, 1892 = *C. nigrocincta* var. *graeca* Pic, 1915, syn. nov. = *C. nigrocincta* var. *multipunctata* Pic, 1920, syn. nov. = *C. nigrocincta* var. *subinterrupta* Pic, 1920, syn. nov.; *Coptocephala destinoi* Fairmaire, 1884 = *C. fallaciosa* var. *tambei* Pic, 1942, syn. nov.; *Coptocephala massiliensis* Pic, 1914, stat. nov. = *C. linnaeana* Petitpierre & Alonso-Zarazaga, 2000, syn. nov.; *Coptocephala perrisi* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870), comb. nov. (from *Tituboea*) = *C. kerimii* Fairmaire, 1875, syn. nov. = *C. bleusei* Pic, 1897, syn. nov. = *C. sexstigma* Pic, 1918, syn. nov. = *C. kerimi* f. *rubriceps* Roubal, 1948, syn. nov. = *C. holoxantha* Peyerimhoff, 1949, syn. nov. = *C. schrammi* Kocher, 1959, syn. nov.; *Coptocephala sefrensis* Pic, 1897 = *C. metalliconotata* Pic, 1933, syn. nov. = *C. metalliconotata* var. *theryi* Pic, 1936, syn. nov. = *C. rotroui* Kocher, 1969, syn. nov.; *Labidostomis centrisculpta* Pic, 1920 = *L. alaiensis* Pic, 1920, syn. nov.; *Lachnaia (Barathraea) straminipennis* (Lucas, 1845) = *Barathraea octomaculata* Pic, 1895, syn. nov. = *Lachnea separata* Pic, 1897, syn. nov.; *Otiotbraea rotroui* (Kocher, 1961), comb. nov. (from *Cheilotoma*); *Smaragdina affinis manicata* (Lacordaire, 1848) = *Gynandrophthalma manicata* Lefèvre, 1872, syn. nov. = *Chilotoma reyi* var. *lucidipes* Pic, 1897, syn. nov.; *Smaragdina persica* (Pic, 1911) = *S. mirabilis* Romantsov, 2012, syn. nov.; *Smaragdina scutellaris* (Lefèvre, 1872) = *S. furthi* Erber & Medvedev, 1999, syn. nov. = *S. jordanica* Medvedev & Katbeh-Bader,

2002, syn. nov.; *Smaragdina xanthaspis* (Germar, 1824) = *Cyaniris bicoloripes* Pic, 1922, syn. nov.; *Tituboea arabica* (Olivier, 1808) = *T. mokattamensis* Pic, 1912, syn. nov. = *T. subabbreviata* Pic, 1912, syn. nov. = *T. subabbreviata* var. *notaticeps* Pic, 1912, syn. nov. = *T. subabbreviata* var. *robustior* Pic, 1912, syn. nov. = *T. subabbreviata* var. *bisbinotata* Pic, 1912, syn. nov.; *Tituboea atriceps* Pic, 1924, stat. nov. = *Antipa minor* var. *decemmaculata* Pic, 1937, syn. nov. = *Antipa israelita* Medvedev, 1992, syn. nov.; *Tituboea biguttata* (Olivier, 1791) = *Antipa bicoloripes* Pic, 1942, syn. nov.; *Tituboea cingulata* (Lefèvre, 1883) = *Antipa arabica* var. *donceeli* Pic, 1929, syn. nov.; *Tituboea lefevrei* (Pic, 1894), comb. nov. (from *Coptocephala*) = *Antipa arabica* var. *palaestina* Pic, 1929, syn. nov. = *A. chikatunovi* Lopatin, 1995, syn. nov.; *Tituboea mecheriensis* Pic, 1895, stat. nov. = *T. octopunctata* var. *hypomelaena* Bedel, 1921, syn. nov. = *T. tredecimpunctata* var. *kocheri* Pic, 1949, syn. nov. = *Macrolenes janczyki* Cobos, 1956, syn. nov. = *Antipa urikkana* Tomov, 1983, syn. nov.; *Tituboea paykullii* (Lacordaire, 1848) = *Antipa testaceipes* Pic, 1939, syn. nov. = *A. hirsutula* Kocher, 1959, syn. nov.; *Tituboea saadensis* (Pic, 1894) = *Coptocephala volatica* Normand, 1949, syn. nov. = *C. adrarensis* Pic, 1942, syn. nov. = *Antipa reymondi* Kocher, 1956, syn. nov.; *Tituboea tredecimpunctata* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870) = *T. peyerimhoffi* Pic, 1902, syn. nov. Moreover, *Coptocephala rubicunda* var. *massiliensis* Pic, 1914, *Antipa arabica* var. *lacordairei* Pic, 1929, *Titubaea minor* var. *atriceps* Pic, 1924 and *Titubaea octopunctata* var. *mecheriensis* Pic, 1895 are elevated to species rank. *Coptocephala dilatipes* Pic, 1923, whose status was doubtful for many decades, is confirmed as a valid species. Seven species: *Coptocephala dilatipes* Pic, 1923; *C. normandi* Pic, 1914; *Tituboea atriceps* Pic, 1924; *T. lacordairei* (Pic, 1929); *T. lefevrei* (Pic, 1894); *T. saadensis* (Pic, 1894) and *T. testaceiventris* Pic, 1913 are redescribed. A lectotype is designated for *Clythra perrisi* Desbrochers des Loges, 1870. The following varieties are treated as unavailable infrasubspecific entities as they were described in papers containing also descriptions of subspecies: *Antipa biguttata* var. *legionis* Kocher, 1959; *Clytra atraphaxidis* var. *quinquemaculata* Pic, 1920; *C. nigrocincta* var. *cyprica* Pic, 1918; *C. nigrocincta* var. *multipunctata* Pic, 1920; *C. nigrocincta* var. *subinterrupta* Pic, 1920; *C. novempunctata* var. *juncta* Pic, 1920; *C. valerianae* var. *drurei* Pic, 1920; *C. valerianae* var. *subjuncta* Pic, 1920; *Coptocephala melanocephala* var. *andalusiaca* Pic, 1918; *C. melanocephala* var. *espanoli* Pic, 1933; *C. melanocephala* var. *theryi* Pic, 1918; *C. rubicunda* var. *dalmatina* Pic, 1918; *C. sexstigma* var. *impressiceps* Pic, 1918; *Labidostomis arcuata* var. *arisi* Pic, 1920; *L. centromaculata* var. *lineata* Pic, 1920; *L. centromaculata* var. *obliterata* Pic, 1920; *L. centromaculata* var. *suturella* Pic, 1920; *L. elegans* var. *inhumeralis* Pic, 1920; *L. hybrida* var. *atlasica* Kocher, 1959; *L. rufomarginata* var. *reymondi* Kocher, 1959; *Titubaea chobauti* var. *semijuncta* Pic, 1918 and *T. macropus* var. *armeniaca* Pic, 1918. Infrasub-specific *Lachnaea lucidicollis* var. *peyerimhoffi* Kocher, 1953 was validated with original authorship by CODINA PADILLA (1958) who adopted *L. peyerimhoffi* as a species name. Infrasubspecific *Coptocephala kerimi* var. *rubriceps* Pic, 1916 and *Labidostomis elegans* var. *luristanica* Pic, 1920 were validated by ROUBAL (1948)

and WARCHAŁOWSKI (2004) with new authorships. The publication year is corrected for *Camptolenes cingulata* Lefèvre, 1883 (not 1884) and *Gynandrophthalma vaulogeri* Pic, 1894 (not 1895). The identities of *Tituboea fasciaticeps* (Pic, 1929) and *T. minor* Fairmaire, 1894 are uncertain, and because the deposition of their type specimens is unknown, we treat them as nomina dubia. Because Kocher's collection of Clytrini (now part of the private collection of Pierre Jolivet) comprises some type specimens of Kocher's contemporaries Maurice Antoine and Antonio Cobos whose deposition was unknown, their list is also presented. We provide new distribution records for the following countries: Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Tunisia.

Key words. Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae, Clytrini, taxonomy, new synonymy, new combination, redescription, lectotype designation, western Palaearctic Region, Maurice Pic, Louis Kocher

Contents

Introduction	4
Material and methods	5
Review of species described by M. Pic and L. Kocher	7
West Palaearctic Clytrini described by M. Pic with their current status	64
Clytrini described by L. Kocher with their current status	67
Clytrini types in Kocher's collection described by other authors	67
Acknowledgements	69
References	70
Plates	77

Introduction

Maurice Pic (1866–1957) (Figs 71–72), a French coleopterist, described about 20.000 new species and varieties as well as several hundreds, if not more than a thousand, of new genera across many families of Coleoptera (VILLIERS 1958). Most of these descriptions are written in a brief and uninformative style and without explicit family assignment, sometimes making it difficult to determine their family affiliation based on the literature (POLLOCK 2005). In Clytrini, Pic described 203 new species and additional 183 varieties worldwide (in Palaearctic 59 species and 95 varieties) altogether. Nowadays, Pic's collection is a large component of the Coleoptera collection in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (VILLIERS 1958).

While many of Pic's new species of Clytrini have already been examined by subsequent authors and their status more or less clarified, most of the varieties have been either overlooked, ignored, or placed under their nominative taxa as simple synonyms. During the preparation of the sixth volume of the Palaearctic catalogue (LÖBL & SMETANA 2010), the varieties of Clytrini, originally listed in the manuscript, were deleted by the editors without informing the authors about that decision. The varieties were added again in Errata in the next volume (LÖBL & SMETANA 2011).

Louis Kocher (1894–1972) started entomological studies during his military career while visiting many Mediterranean countries. After the World War II he became a head of Laboratoire d'Entomologie de l'Institut Scientifique Chérifien in Rabat, Morocco. During 20 years of work in this institution he collected extensive material of Coleoptera as a foundation for 12 fascicles of 'Catalogue des Coléoptères du Maroc' and he himself became a respected specialist in Chrysomelidae (BAILLY-CHOUMARA 1973). A major part of his Coleoptera collection is probably still deposited in the Institut Scientifique Chérifien in Rabat; however, the Chrysomelidae part (except Alticini) was excluded after his death and now it is deposited in the private collection of Pierre Jolivet in Paris.

Within the frame of Synthesys No. FR-TAF-3479 the first author had the possibility to spend two weeks in the collections of MNHN where Pic's collection is deposited. During this time also the type specimens of all Clytrini described by L. Kocher were examined. Because the taxa described by both Pic and Kocher often refer to the same species we decided to accumulate the reviews of both collections into one publication.

The taxonomy of some genera of Clytrini (e.g. *Tituboea* Lacordaire, 1848 or *Coptocephala* Chevrolat, 1836) is complicated by large variability of colouration, wide range of body length, or male characters strongly developed in large males while less developed in smaller ones. The species with wider distribution often form local populations, or some characters gradually change through the range. Often the specimens from opposite parts of the range were described as separate species or at least varieties. Also, many forms were described as species or varieties although they are nothing but colour aberrations or smaller/larger specimens of other species. For the above mentioned reasons it was necessary to examine the type specimens of the relevant taxa and compare them with as large an amount of material from their range as possible. This study resulted in many taxonomical changes presented below.

Material and methods

All measurements were made using an ocular grid mounted on an MBS-10 stereomicroscope (at 16× magnification for the body length and 32× magnification for the remaining measurements). Photographs of specimens were taken with a Canon EOS 550D digital camera with a Canon MP-E 65 mm lens. Images of the same specimen at different focal planes were combined using Helicon Focus 5.3 software.

The examined material is housed in the following collections:

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Michael Geiser, Maxwell V. L. Barclay);
CIUC	Centro Interdipartimentale dell'Università, Museo di Storia Naturale e del Territorio, Calci, Italy (Marco Dellacasa);
DSCC	Davide Sassi collection, Castelmarte (Como), Italy;
JBCB	Jan Bezděk collection, Brno, Czech Republic;
FFCJ	Frank Fritzlär collection, Jena, Germany;
FKCC	František Kantner collection, České Budějovice, Czech Republic;
GMNH	Goulandris Museum of Natural History, Kifissia near Athens, Greece (Maria Dimaki);
HKCH	Horst Kippenberg collection, Herzogenaurach, Germany;
LMCM	Lev N. Medvedev collection, Moscow, Russia;
MDCV	Mauro Daccordi collection, Verona, Italy;
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain (Mercedes París);
MNHN	Muséum National d'Historie Naturelle, Paris, France (Antoine Mantillieri);
MSNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale 'Giacomo Doria', Genova, Italy (Fabio Penati, Roberto Poggi);
MSNM	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy (Carlo Leonardi, Fabrizio Rigato);
MSNT	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Trieste, Italy (Sergio Dolce, Andrea Colla);
MSNV	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Verona, Italy (Mauro Daccordi, Leonardo Latella);
MZBS	Natural History Museum of Barcelona, Spain (Berta Caballero López);
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (Matthias Bohrer);
NMPC	Národní Muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (Harald Schillhammer);
PJCP	Pierre Jolivet collection, Paris, France;
RRCM	Renato Regalin collection, Milano, Italy;
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany (Stephan Blank, Lutz Behne);
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (Wolfgang Schawaller);
TAU	Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel (Laibale Friedman);
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA (Alexander S. Konstantinov);
ZMHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (Johannes Frisch, Joachim Willers);
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark (Alexey Solodovnikov).

Exact label data are cited for all type specimens; a double slash (//) divides the data on different labels, and a single slash (/) divides the data in different rows. Type localities are cited in the original spelling. Other comments and remarks are placed in square brackets: [p] – preceding data are printed, [h] – preceding data are handwritten, [w] – white label, [r] – red label, [b] – blue label.

In MNHN, most of the Clytrini specimens are accumulated in three cabinets (Clytrinae 1, 2 and 3), except for several important collections placed still separately (e.g. the collections of Olivier, Rapilly, Peyerimhoff, and Lucas). Some collections were dispersed, and the specimens can be found everywhere now (e.g. the collections of Lacordaire or Desbrochers des Loges).

In the Clytrini cabinets the boxes originating from collections of various authors are ordered alphabetically according to the authors' names and followed by boxes of 'collection generale' arranged by the late Nicole Berti. In the past the specimens were frequently transferred to other boxes (e.g. Lefèvre's types can be found in Pic's boxes, type specimens of some genera were transferred to the general collection, etc.). Due to such troubles we list the depositions of the type specimens found as exactly as possible.

The taxonomy of several Clytrini genera or subgenera badly needs comprehensive revision, which is out of the scope of this paper. Thus, for *Clytra* subgenus *Ovoclytra* Medvedev, 1961, most of *Otioccephala* Lefèvre, 1872 and/or some *Coptocephala* Chevrolat, 1836 (particularly the species with completely metallic dorsum) we follow the arrangement published in the Palaearctic Catalogue (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b). The same publication is also the basis for the generic concept of Palaearctic Clytrini.

Status of type specimens. Type specimens by Pic are treated as syntypes except for the cases where a holotype (or, equivalently, type) or only one specimen available was explicitly mentioned in the original description or in subsequent Pic's publications. The only lectotype designated in this paper is that for *Clythra perrisi* Desbrochers des Loges, 1870. The type specimens in Kocher's collection are frequently labelled as holotype (or allotype, paratype). These labels were usually added subsequently by P. Jolivet. In cases when this information cannot be found in the description we treat the specimens as syntypes. In several taxa (*Clytra opaca* Jakobson, 1898; *Coptocephala rungsi* var. *kocheri* Pic, 1953; *Labidostomis mairei* Peyerimhoff, 1922; *Barathraea octomaculata* Pic, 1895; *Lachnea* (*Barathraea*) *separata* Pic, 1897) the specimens bear the label 'Lectotype' or 'Paralectotype' but the lectotype designations have never been published. We transcript all the labels of the examined type specimens including lectotype/paralectotype labels; however, giving such information is not the act of designation of lectotypes in the sense of ICZN (1999).

During the work on this manuscript we found all the varieties described in Pic (1916b, 1918a,c, 1920a, 1933c) and Kocher (1959) to be unavailable infrasubspecific entities in accordance with Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). All mentioned publications include at least one description of subspecies, thus, the varieties published in these papers become infrasubspecific as the author himself stated for these varieties a lower level than the subspecific one. We also did not find any other publication prior to 1985 which could validate the names by application of Article 45.6.4.1 of the Code.

Under each species we list only the synonyms described by Maurice Pic and Louis Kocher, or newly synonymized taxa. For the complete list of synonyms see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b).

In this paper we revise only the Western Palaearctic clytrine taxa described by Pic. For the purposes of this publication, the Western Palaearctic Region covers Europe, North Africa, Russia west of the main ridge of the Ural mountains, Central Asia, Iran, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Near East, and the Arabian Peninsula.

Review of species described by M. Pic and L. Kocher

Chilotomina maroccana (Pic, 1936) comb. nov.

Cyaniris (*Cyaniris*) *maroccana* Pic, 1936: 26 (original description).

Chilotomina erberi Warchałowski, 2000: 577 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Cyaniris maroccana*: ‘Maroc’. *Chilotomina erberi*: ‘Forêt de la Mamora near Dar-Bel-Amri, prov. Rharb, Morocco’.

Type material examined. *Cyaniris maroccana*: SYNTYPE: ♂, ‘Si Allal Tazi / Maroc / A. Thery [w, p] // marocana / n. sp. [w, h] // differe de / alcarriense ... [rest illegible, w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Chilotomina erberi: Not examined.

Distribution. Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. In the Palaearctic catalogue (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b), *Cyaniris maroccana* is listed as a doubtful synonym of *Smaragdina rufimana* (Lacordaire, 1848). Examination of the type specimen proved that *Cyaniris maroccana* is a valid species and belongs to *Chilotomina* Reitter, 1913. Based on the original description (WARCHAŁOWSKI 2000) provided with sufficient drawings, *Chilotomina erberi* is proposed as its new junior subjective synonym.

Clytra (*Clytraria*) *atraxidis atraxidis* (Pallas, 1773)

Chrysomela atraxidis Pallas, 1773: 725 (original description).

Clythra atraxiscidis [sic!] var. *delagrangei* Pic, 1896a: 30 (nomen nudum).

Elythra [sic!] *atraxiscidis* var. *delagrangei* Pic, 1896b: 62 (original description).

Clytra atraxiscidis var. *nigromaculata* Pic, 1897a: 84 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Clytra atraxiscidis var. *quinquemaculata* Pic, 1920a: 7 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Clytra atraxiscidis var. *milliati* Pic, 1942b: 7 (original description).

Type localities. *Chrysomela atraxiscidis*: ‘Irtin’ [= western Siberia/Kazakhstan, Irtysh river]. *Clythra atraxiscidis* var. *delagrangei*: ‘Akbès’ [= Turkey near the city of İskenderun]. *Clytra atraxiscidis* var. *nigromaculata*: ‘Bakou’ [= Azerbaijan, Baku]. *Clytra atraxiscidis* var. *quinquemaculata*: ‘Turkestan et environs de Smyrne’. *Clytra atraxiscidis* var. *milliati*: ‘Liban’ [= Lebanon].

Type material examined. *Chrysomela atraxiscidis*: not examined.

Clythra atraxiscidis var. *delagrangei*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘301 [w, h] // type. [w, h] // Delagrangei [w, h] // Akbès / n. sp. ? [w, h] // Delagrangei Pic [w, h] // Titubaea / arabica / Akbes 94 [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // v. Delagrangei Pic [grey label, h] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Clytra atraxiscidis var. *nigromaculata*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘type. [w, h] // atraxiscidis / Baku [w, h] // v. nigromaculatus / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // v. nigromaculata Pic [grey label, h] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale); 1 ♂, ‘type. [w, h] // Baku [w, h] // Clythra / atraxiscidis [w, h] // atraxiscidis / v. nigromaculatus [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Clytra atraxiscidis var. *milliati*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘M... / Liban [partly illegible, w, h] // ex Milliati [w, h] // v. Milliati / mihi [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Clytra atraxiscidis* var. *quinquemaculata*: 1 ♂, ‘type [w, h] // v. 5 maculata / Pic [w, h] // Turkestan / Aulie-Ata / C. ARIS [w, p] // v. 5 maculata Pic [grey label, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. South Europe, Caucasus, Near East, Central Asia (for details see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. PIC (1896b, 1897a, 1920a, 1942b) described four varieties of *Clytra atraxiscidis*. Two of them, var. *delagrangei* and var. *milliati*, are correctly treated as colour aberrations and

synonyms of *C. atraphaxidis atraphaxidis* (e.g. REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b). The additional two, var. *nigromaculata* and var. *quinquemaculata*, were listed as aberrations of *C. atraphaxidis* ssp. *maculifrons* Zubkov, 1833 by WINKLER (1929), which was followed also by REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b). *Clytra atraphaxidis* ssp. *maculifrons* differs from the nominotypical subspecies in the head orange or orange with black spot on vertex and is distributed in Central Asia southernmost to Iran and Afghanistan and westernmost to Caucasus (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b). Because var. *nigromaculata* has head black as the nominotypical subspecies we transfer it as a new synonym of *C. atraphaxidis atraphaxidis*.

It is necessary to note that we have some doubts about the validity of ssp. *maculifrons*. *Clytra atraphaxidis* is a widely distributed species with very variable dorsal pattern. Nominotypical subspecies and ssp. *maculifrons* can be distinguished only by the colouration of the head, which, in view of colour variability throughout the whole range, seems to be an insufficient character to separate the subspecies. However, we leave this problem for future studies.

Clytra atraphaxidis var. *quinquemaculata* was described in the paper containing also description of subspecies (PIC 1920a), thus became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). The original specimen of this variety is conspecific with *Clytra atraphaxidis atraphaxidis* as it has a black head.

Clythra atraphaxidis var. *delagrangei* was first mentioned by PIC (1896a) without a relevant description, and we treat it as a nomen nudum. The correct description was published by PIC (1896b).

***Clytra (Clytra) duodecimmaculata duodecimmaculata* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Cryptocephalus duodecimmaculata Fabricius, 1775: 106 (original description).

Clytra bicoloriceps Pic, 1933a: 3 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Cryptocephalus duodecimmaculatus*: ‘Capite bonae spei’ [= South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; patria falsa]. *Clytra bicoloriceps*: ‘Arabie’ [patria falsa].

Type material examined. *Cryptocephalus duodecimmaculata*: not examined.

Clytra bicoloriceps: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘488 [w, h] // Arabie [w, h] // ... / pres 12 maculata / tete bicolore [partly illegible, w, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // bicoloriceps sp n [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. South China (GRESSITT & KIMOTO 1961), SE Asia (KIMOTO & GRESSITT 1981), Sumatra, Java (LACORDAIRE 1848).

Comments. Already PIC (1933a) doubted the type locality ‘Arabie’ of *C. bicoloriceps*. REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b) listed this species as a doubtful synonym of *C. duodecimmaculata*. After examination of the relevant type material we definitely propose *C. bicoloriceps* to be a synonym of the Oriental *C. duodecimmaculata*.

Clytra bicoloriceps Pic, 1933 is also a primary junior homonym of *C. bicoloriceps* Pic, 1921 described from Khartoum, Sudan.

***Clytra (Clytraria) jacobsoni* Semenov, 1903**

Clytra opaca Jakobson, 1898: 191 (original description, primary homonym, nec *Clythra opaca* Rosenhauer, 1856, now in *Otiocephala*).

Clythra jacobsoni Semenov, 1903: 173 (new substitute name for *C. opaca* Jakobson).

Clytra bucharica Pic, 1915: 5 (original description).

Clytra bucharica var. *notatithorax* Pic, 1915: 5 (original description).

Type localities. *Clytra opaca*: ‘Bucharia or.: Baldschuan et Muminabad prope Kuldjab [= Boldzhuan and Lenin-gradsky near Kulob, Tajikistan]’. *Clytra bucharica*: ‘Bucharie’. *Clytra bucharica* var. *notatithorax*: ‘Bucharie’.

Type material examined. *Clytra opaca*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Clytra / opaca / TYPE Jacob [w, h] // Clytra opaca / Typ Jacobs. 98 [h] / G. Jacobson det. [w, p] // [Mubinabad, Kulyaba, Bukhara, Regel, 84] [in Russian, w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / Clavareau / C. opaca J. [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale); 1 spec. unsexed, ‘Kuljab / Buchara or. / Regel [w, h] // Kuljab / Buchara or. / Regel 84 [w, h] // Clytra opaca / Typ G. Jacobs. [h] / G. Jacobson det. [w, p] // Typus [w, p] // Clytra / opaca Jacobs. / L. Medvedev det. [w, h]’ (ZMHB).

Clytra bucharica: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Boukharie-Est / Ch. Barstchewski / Eté 1891 [w, p] // Type [w, h] // bucharica / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Clytra bucharica var. *notatithorax*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Boukharie-Est / Ch. Barstchewski / Eté 1891 [w, p] // Type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // v. notatithorax / Pic [w, h] // v. notatithorax Pic [b, h] // Cl. sp. [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale); 1 ♂, ‘Boukharie-Est / Ch. Barstchewski / Eté 1891 [w, p] // Type [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. Afghanistan, Iran, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Clytra bucharica* was already synonymized with *C. jacobsoni* by MEDVEDEV (1962). We confirm both *C. bucharica* (with completely orange pronotum) and *C. bucharica* var. *notatithorax* (with a pair of very small dark spots on pronotum) as synonyms of *C. jacobsoni*.

One syntype of *C. opaca* Jakobson, 1898 deposited in MNHN bears the red label ‘PARALECTOTYPE’, probably added by the late Michel Rapilly or the late Nicole Berti. Because the designation of lectotype of *C. opaca* has never been published, we treat this specimen as a syntype.

Clytra (Clytraria) novempunctata Olivier, 1808

Clytra novempunctata Olivier, 1808: 852 (original description).

Clytra 9-punctata var. *juncta* Pic, 1920a: 7 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Clytra persica Pic, 1920a: 7 (original description).

Type localities. *Clytra novempunctata*: ‘ile de Naxos’ [Greece]. *Clytra novempunctata* var. *juncta*: ‘Angora; Tokat [= Ankara and Tokat, Turkey]. *Clytra persica*: ‘Perse’.

Type material examined. *Clytra novempunctata*: not examined.

Clytra persica: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘persica Pic [w, h] // type [w, h] // Perse [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // MUSEUM PARIS / COLL M. PIC [w, p] // Clytra (Clytraria) / novempunctata Ol. [h] / M. Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 81 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Clytra novempunctata* var. *juncta*: 1 ♀, ‘Tokat [w, h] // type [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // v. juncta / Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale); 2 ♀♀, ‘Angora [w, h] // type [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // v. juncta Pic [grey-blue label, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. South Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Near East, Egypt, south of Central Asia (for details see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. One specimen of *Clytra novempunctata* in Olivier’s collection in MNHN bears green round label ‘COLLECTION / OLIVIER / TYPE’ which was added by Olivier’s son (Mantilleri, pers. comm. 2014). Because this specimen was collected in Scio [= Chios Is.] and not in Naxos Is. as published in the original description (OLIVIER 1808), we treat it as a non-type specimen.

Clytra novempunctata var. *juncta* was described in a paper containing also a description of a subspecies (Pic 1920a), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). The original specimens of *C. novempunctata* var. *juncta*, as well as the syntype of *C. persica*, are conspecific with *C. novempunctata*.

Clytra novempunctata is a very variable species forming different populations particularly in the eastern part of its range, which were often described as varieties or even species. Several characters should be commented on: i) the ventral keel on the aedeagus is sharp in western populations while in eastern ones it is often rounded or nearly missing, ii) colouration – black pattern on both pronotum and elytra is often increased towards the eastern part of the range, iii) body shape – usually subtubular, towards the east often distinctly flattened dorsally, iv) body shine – western populations are shiny dorsally while towards the east the specimens are often subopaque or dull, and, v) most of populations throughout the range are glabrous dorsally, however we identified also specimens with very finely but densely pubescent dorsum (Iran: East Azerbaijan, West Azerbaijan provinces, specimens deposited in JBCB).

Clytra (Clytraria) valeriana valeriana Ménétries, 1832

Clythra valeriana Ménétries, 1832: 237 (original description).

Clytra valerianae var. *drurei* Pic, 1920a: 7 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Clytra valerianae var. *subjuncta* Pic, 1920a: 7 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Clytra valeriana*: ‘les montagnes de Talyche’ [= Iran/Azerbaijan, Talysh Mts.]. *Clytra valerianae* var. *drurei*: ‘Mossoul’ [= Iraq, Mosul]. *Clytra valerianae* var. *subjuncta*: ‘Anatolie’ [Turkey].

Type material examined. *Clytra valeriana*: not examined.

Original material of infrasubspecific entities. *Clytra valerianae* var. *drurei*: 1 ♂, ‘Mossoul / (M. Drure) [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. Drurei / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Clytra valerianae var. *subjuncta*: 1 ♂, ‘Anatolien / Konia / 1899 Korb [w, p] // 237 [w, p] // type [w, h] // v. subjuncta Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘Anatolien / Konia / 1899 Korb [w, p] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Southeast Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Near East (for details see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. Both varieties were described in a paper containing also a description of a subspecies (Pic 1920a), thus became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). The original specimens of both varieties are conspecific with *C. valeriana*.

Clytra (Ovoclytra) deficiens Heyden, 1892

Clytra nigrocineta var. *deficiens* Heyden, 1892: 368 (original description).

Clytra nigrocineta var. *graeca* Pic, 1915: 5 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Clytra nigrocineta var. *cyprica* Pic, 1918a: 11 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Elytra [sic!] *nigrocineta* var. *multipunctata* Pic, 1920a: 7 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Clytra nigrocineta var. *subinterrupta* Pic, 1920a: 7 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Clytra nigrocineta* var. *deficiens*: ‘Cyprus’. *Clytra nigrocineta* var. *graeca*: ‘Grèce’ [patria falsa?]. *Clytra nigrocineta* var. *cyprica*: ‘Chypre’ [= Cyprus]. *Clytra nigrocineta* var. *multipunctata*: not stated [*Limassol (Chypre) based on the locality label]. *Clytra nigrocineta* var. *subinterrupta*: ‘Chypre’ [= Cyprus].

Type material examined. *Clytra nigrocineta* var. *deficiens*: LECTOTYPE (designated by BEZDĚK 2013): ♂, ‘Κύπρου [Kypros] / 1876 / L. Schrader [w, p] // Cypern / Krüper [w, h] // DEI Müncheberg / Col - 03111 [pale green label, p] //

LECTOTYPUS, / *Clytra nigrocincta* / var. *deficiens* Heyden, 1892 / des. J. Bezděk 2013 [r, p]' (SDEI). PARALECTOTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Cyprus / Korb [w, h] // 53 [w, h] // DEI Müncheberg / Col - 03111 [pale green label, p] // PARALECTOTYPUS, / *Clytra nigrocincta* / var. *deficiens* Heyden, 1892 / des. J. Bezděk 2013 [r, p]' (SDEI).

Clytra nigrocincta var. *graeca*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'Graec. [w, p] // type [w, h] // var. *graeca* / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Original material of infrasubspecific entities. *Clytra nigrocincta* var. *cyprica*: ♀, 'Chypre / Livadia [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / coll. Pic [w, h] // v. *cyprica* / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [p] [r, h] // LECTOTYPUS, / *Clytra nigrocincta* / var. *cyprica* Pic, 1918 / des. J. Bezděk 2013 [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Clytra nigrocincta var. *multipunctata*: 1 ♀, 'Limassol (Chypre) / M. Deflers / 21 mai 83 [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. *multipunctata* / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic). Female partly damaged with missing head and pronotum.

Clytra nigrocincta var. *subinterrupta*: 1 ♀, 'Limassol (Chypre) / M. Deflers / 21 mai 83 [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. *subinterrupta* / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Endemic to Cyprus (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Clytra nigrocincta* var. *deficiens* was elevated to species rank by BEZDĚK (2013). Var. *graeca* was described from 'Grèce' based on a female with compact postmedian band. We do not see any difference between *C. deficiens* from Cyprus and var. *graeca* and we believe that the type material of var. *graeca* was mislabelled as to our knowledge *C. deficiens* is endemic to Cyprus.

Three varieties (*C. nigrocincta* var. *cyprica*, *C. nigrocincta* var. *multipunctata* and *C. nigrocincta* var. *subinterrupta*) were described in papers containing also description of a subspecies (Pic 1918a, 1920a), thus became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). The original specimens of all three varieties are conspecific with *C. deficiens*.

Clytra (Ovoclytra) nigrocincta bagdatensis Pic, 1920

Clytra nigrocincta ssp. *bagdatensis* Pic, 1920a: 7 (original description).

Type locality. 'Bagdad' [Iraq].

Type material examined. SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Bagdad [w, h] // type [w, h] // s. esp. / bagdatensis / Pic [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Bagdad / (M J Drure) [w, h] // type [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic). POSSIBLE SYNTYPES: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, 'Bagdad [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀, without any label (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Iraq (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. All species of the subgenus *Ovoclytra* Medvedev, 1961 (except *C. (O.) deficiens* from Cyprus) badly need a comprehensive revision based on examination of the primary type material. Until that we leave *C. nigrocincta* ssp. *bagdatensis* as a valid subspecies.

In several specimens from Pic's collection we are not sure whether they belong to the type series or not as they have incomplete label data or are without any labels altogether. However, we treat them as possible syntypes.

Clytra (Ovoclytra) nigrocincta nigrocincta Lacordaire, 1848

Clytra (Clythra) nigrocincta Lacordaire, 1848: 200 (original description).

Clytra nigrocincta var. *semireducta* Pic, 1918: 15 (original description).

Type localities. *Clythra nigrocincta*: 'Constantinople; Smyrne; Mèsopotamie' [= Turkey: Istanbul; Turkey: Izmir; Mesopotamia]. *Clytra nigrocincta* var. *semireducta*: 'Syrie'.

Type material examined. *Clythra nigrocincta*: not examined. Not traced in MNHN.

Clytra nigrocincta var. *semireducta*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Syrie [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. semireducta / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Iran, Syria, Turkey (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. All species of the subgenus *Ovoclytra* badly need a comprehensive revision based on examination of the primary type material. Until that we leave *C. nigrocincta* var. *semireducta* in synonymy with *C. nigrocincta nigrocincta* as it is catalogued by REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b).

Coptocephala aeneopicta (Fairmaire, 1884)

(Figs 1–2)

Gynandrophthalma aeneopicta Fairmaire, 1864: 646 (original description).

Coptocephala aeneopicta var. *bistriijuncta* Pic, 1905b: 156 (original description).

Coptocephala aeneopicta var. *biinterrupta* Pic, 1918d: 23 (original description).

Coptocephala aeneopicta var. *biscrensis* Pic, 1918d: 23 (original description).

Coptocephala aeneopicta var. *trimaculata* Pic, 1918d: 23 (original description).

Type localities. *Gynandrophthalma aeneopicta*: 'Biskra' [Algeria]. *Coptocephala aeneopicta* var. *bistriijuncta*: 'Algérie: Les Salines'. *Coptocephala aeneopicta* var. *biinterrupta*: 'Algérie: Ain M'lila'. *Coptocephala aeneopicta* var. *biscrensis*: 'Algérie: Biskra'. *Coptocephala aeneopicta* var. *trimaculata*: 'Biskra' [Algeria].

Type material examined. *Gynandrophthalma aeneopicta*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'Gynandroph. / aeneopicta F. / Biskra [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Fairmaire).

Coptocephala aeneopicta var. *bistriijuncta*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'Les Salines [w, h] // type. [w, h] // v. bistriijuncta / Pic [w, h] // aeneopicta var. / bistriijuncta Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Coptocephala aeneopicta var. *biinterrupta*: SYNTYPES: 2 ♂♂ (on same label), 'Ain M'lila / ... '95 [partly illegible, w, h] // type [w, h] // v. biinterrupta / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Coptocephala aeneopicta var. *biscrensis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Biskra / Desbrochers / 1889 [w, p] // Coptoceph. / sp. ? Biskra [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. biscrensis / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, 'Biskra [w, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Coptocephala aeneopicta var. *trimaculata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Biskra [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. trimaculata / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Coptocephala aeneopicta* species group as defined by WARCHALOWSKI (1991) is characterised by mandibles sickle-shaped with long and thin left mandible without or with indistinct dorsal tooth on inner margin in males. The group comprises the following taxa: *C. aeneopicta* (Fairmaire, 1884), *C. brevicornis* (Lefèvre, 1872), *C. coptocephaloides* (Lacordaire, 1848) (= *C. jaechi* Warchalowski, 1991), *C. crassipes crassipes* Lefèvre, 1876, *C. crassipes iranica* Medvedev, 1971, *C. crassipes nepalica* Medvedev, 1999, *C. crassipes vavilovi* (Lopatin, 1966), *C. dilatipes* Pic, 1923, *C. furthi* Medvedev, 1992, *C. maidaquensis* Lopatin, 2008, *C. normandi* Pic, 1914, *C. panousei* Kocher, 1959, and *C. rungsi* Pic, 1953.

All four varieties described by Pic (1905b, 1918d) are colour aberrations of *Coptocephala aeneopicta* and are confirmed as its synonyms.

Coptocephala arcasi Baguena, 1960

(Figs 3, 73–77)

Coptocephala rubicunda var. *dalmatina* Pic, 1918c: 17 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Coptocephala (*Coptocephala*) *arcasi* Baguena, 1960: 25 (original description).

Type localities. *Coptocephala rubicunda* var. *dalmatina*: ‘Dalmatie’. *Coptocephala arcasi*: ‘Andalucía’ (suggested as patria falsa by REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010a).

Type material examined. *Coptocephala arcasi*: HOLOTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Andalucía [w, h] // Schaufuss / ... [partly illegible, reverse side of previous label, w, h] // Col. del Sr. / Perez Arcas [w, p] // Holotipo [r, p] // COPTOCEPH. ♂ / ARCASI m. [h] / L. Báguena det. [w, p]’ (MNCN).

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Coptocephala rubicunda* var. *dalmatina*: 1 ♂, ‘type [w, h] // v. dalmatina / Pic [w, h] // Dalmatie [w, h] // Ragusa [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / Coll. Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Additional material examined. **BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA:** Herzegovina, Velez-Planina, 1900, 1 ♂ (NHMB). **CROATIA:** Dalmatia, 1 ♂ (LMCM); Dalmatia, 1 ♂, Apfelbek leg. (LMCM); Beccagnazzo, vii.1937, 1 ♀, Müller leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Bella Vista, Ragusa [= Dubrovnik], 4.vii.1909, 1 ♂ (LMCM); Cerovlje, Carso Trieste, 14.viii.1954, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Springer leg. (MSNM); Cibaca [= Čibača], Ragusa D., vii.1914, 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Mussapp leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Gravosa D. [= Gruž], vii.1914, 1 ♀, Mussapp leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Gravosa [= Gruž], 1 ♂ (RRCM); Hvar Isl., 8.–16.viii.1990, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, N. Pilon leg. (RRCM); Hvar Isl., vii.1979, 1 ♂ (RRCM); Krk Isl., viii.1931, 1 ♂, H. Hopp leg. (NHMB); Dalmatia, Krk Isl., viii.1931, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (NHMB); Krk Isl., 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mader leg. (NHMW); Lussin [= Lošinj], Cigale, viii.1923, 1 ♂, Boehm leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Is. Lussin [= Lošinj Isl.], 1924, 1 ♀, Boehm leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Mali Lošinj, 10.viii.1982, 1 ♂ (DSCC); Split, 1 ♂, Obenberger leg. (LMCM); Spalato [= Split], 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Karaman leg. (LMCM); Spalato [= Split], 1914, 1 ♂ (LMCM); Trau [= Trogir], 1 ♂ (MSNT – coll. Müller); Is. Ugljan [= Ugljan Isl.], Lukoran, vii.1917, 1 ♂, Müller leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Unije, 1 ♀ (MSNM); Unije, vii.1922, 3 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀, Müller leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller, 1 ♂ MSNV); Zara [= Zadar], 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MSNM); Zara [= Zadar], 15.vii.1937, 1 ♂, Müller leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Zara [= Zadar], 2 ♂♂ (MSNV); Zelenika, viii.1906, 1 ♀ (LMCM); Zlatni rt, Rovinj, 10.–12.vii.1998, 17 ♂♂ 20 ♀♀, R. Regalin leg. (RRCM). **ITALY:** Sistiana, 24.viii.1930, 1 ♂, De Medici leg. (MSNM); Sistiana, 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, De Medici leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Duino, 17.viii.1954, 1 ♀, Springer leg. (MSNM); Trieste, vii.1902, 1 ♂ (MSNV); Triest, M. Cal, viii.1925, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MSNM); Trieste, M. Cal, viii.1925, *Sesleri elatum*, 1 ♂, Carrara leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Trieste, M. Cal, 6 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ (MSNT – coll. Müller); Trieste, M.te Kal, 1 ♂, Müller leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Trieste, Monte Spaccato, Gabroscek, 5.viii.1910, 1 ♀ (MSNT – coll. Müller); Trieste, Monte Spaccato, 5.viii.1910, 1 ♂, Ciana leg. (MSNT – coll. Müller); Zaule, Rosandra, ix.1955, 1 ♀, Sauli leg. (MSNM). **MONTENEGRO:** Bocche di Cattaro [= Boka Kotorska], 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (NHMB). **SLOVENIA:** Küstl. Orlek, 20.ix.1922, 2 ♀♀, Springer leg. (MSNM).

Distribution. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro, Slovenia (WARCHAŁOWSKI 1991, REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b, present paper).

Comments. *Coptocephala arcasi* was described from Spain. Already WARCHAŁOWSKI (1991) doubted its Spanish origin, discussed the possible misidentification as *C. cyanocephala* (Lacordaire, 1848) or *C. fossulata* Lefèvre, 1872 and treated it as a nomen dubium. Recently, REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010a), based on the study of holotype of *C. arcasi*, stated it was mislabelled and found that the species frequently occurs in former Yugoslavia and northern Italy. Specific chromatic pattern on elytra suggests that the holotype of *C. arcasi* could originate from Montenegro, as the specimens with the same pattern are known from Kotor Bay.

We also had the opportunity to examine the original specimen of *Coptocephala rubicunda* var. *dalmatina* Pic and based on the examination of its aedeagus we consider it conspecific with *C. arcasi*. However, the variety *dalmatina* is an unavailable infrasubspecific name as it was described in a publication containing also a description of a subspecies (PIC 1918c), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). The only name that can be used for the species is *C. arcasi*. Its distribution was indicated only by country acronyms in the Palaearctic catalogue (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b). Here we present specific data for each country.

Coptocephala arcasi shows a considerable chromatic variability of elytral pattern. Northern

population from Italy (Trieste) has increased black spots on elytra. Towards the south the spots are gradually reduced to completely vanished. Similarly, labrum which is usually black with brown margins tends to be reddish-brown or reddish towards the south. Tibiae and tarsi are also more or less reddish-brown in southern populations.

Coptocephala crassipes crassipes Lefèvre, 1876

Coptocephala crassipes Lefèvre, 1876: lxxiv (original description).

Coptocephala crassipes var. *leprieuri* Pic, 1897e: 198 (original description).

Type localities. *Coptocephala crassipes*: ‘Bou-Saada (Algérie)’. *Coptocephala crassipes* var. *leprieuri*: ‘Algérie: la Calle’.

Type material examined. *Coptocephala crassipes*: LECTOTYPE (designated by DOGUET & BERGÉAL 2007): ♂, ‘Bou Saadah [w, h] // Type [p] ♂ [w, h] // EX-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris / ex Coll. / R. Oberthur [w, p] // Coptocephala / crassipes / Lefevre [h] / R. Regalin det. 199 [p] 1 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre). PARALECTOTYPES: 1 ♀, ‘Bou Saadah [w, h] // Type [p] ♀ [w, h] // EX-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre); 1 ♀, ‘Bou / Saada / 1878 [w, h] // crassipes / n. sp. ! [b, h] // type. [w, h] // C. crassipes / Lef [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre).

Coptocephala crassipes var. *leprieuri*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, ‘Lacalle / juin 82 [w, h] // floralis. [b, h] // type [w, h] // v. Leprieuri / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘La Calle / juill. 82 [w, h] // 854 [w, h] // floralis [b, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Algeria, Egypt, Italy (Sardinia: Sant’Antioco Is.), Morocco, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. The variety *leprieuri* was described based on specimens with pale tibiae (PIC 1897e). Although in the original description both male and female are mentioned, in Pic’s collection in MNHN only two female syntypes were found. The deposition of male syntype(s), if existing, is unknown to us. Although it is somewhat difficult to definitely confirm the species identity based on females only, the synonymy is here supported by examination of several specimens of *C. crassipes* (including male) from Algeria: Bone (NMPC) and Sardinia: Sant’Antioco Is. (MSNG, RRCM) which also have orange tibiae.

DOGUET & BERGÉAL (2007) designated a lectotype for *C. crassipes*, although they did not provide the actual specimens with respective labels. However, the lectotype and paralectotypes can be recognized according to label information given in DOGUET & BERGÉAL (2007).

Coptocephala destinoi Fairmaire, 1884

Coptocephala destinoi Fairmaire, 1884: 174 (original description).

Coptocephala fallaciosa var. *tambei* Pic, 1942b: 7 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocephala destinoi var. *latenotata* Pic, 1949a: 4 (original description).

Type localities. *Coptocephala destinoi*: ‘Akbès’ [= Turkey near the city of İskenderun]. *Coptocephala fallaciosa* var. *tambei*: ‘Syrie’. *Coptocephala destinoi* var. *latenotata*: ‘Syrie’.

Type material examined. *Coptocephala destinoi*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Coptocephala / Destinoi / Fairm / Akbes [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Coll. Fairmai- / re [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // DESSIN [r, h] // DESTINOI Fairm. [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale, box ‘Coptocephala pre-etude Rapilly’).

Coptocephala fallaciosa var. *tambei*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Syrie / (També) [w, h] // v. Tambei / mihi [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 3 ♂♂, ‘Syrie / (També) [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Coptocephala destinoi var. *latenotata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Syrie / (També) [w, h] // v. latenotata / mihi [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Caucasus, Cyprus, Greece (Kos, Samos), Iran, Syria, Turkey (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Coptocephala destinoi* was treated as a subspecies of *C. unifasciata* for a long time and recently restored as a valid species (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010a). As in many other *Coptocephala* species, black elytral pattern is variable. The variety *latenotata* Pic, 1949 has both humeral spot and postmedian band extended while var. *tambei* has black pattern reduced, humeral spots are missing and postmedian bands are thin and not connected in the suture. The variety *tambei* was originally described as a variety of *C. fallaciosa* but the morphology of the aedeagus proved its conspecificity with *C. destinoi*.

Coptocephala dilatipes Pic, 1923 stat. restit.

(Figs 4–5, 78–81)

Coptocephala dilatipes Pic, 1923: 11 (original description); PIC (1924b): 129 (extended description).

Type locality. ‘Egypte: Mariout’.

Type material examined. SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Mariout / (A Petrow) / 23-4-22 [w, h] // sur fleurs / d’ Odontaeum [w, h] // type [w, h] // *Coptocephala / dilatipes* n sp [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘Ikinghi Mariout / 7.4.1919 [w, h] // Coll. Alfieri / Egypte [w, p] // 1916 [w, h] // F. Monros / Collection / 1959 [w, p] // *Coptocephala / dilatipes* Pic / 1923 (TYPE) re- / cu de A. Petrow [w, h] // BLNO / 002569 [b, p] // USNM ENT / 00871344 [w, p]’ (USNM).

Additional material examined. EGYPT: Mariout, Ikinghi, 2.v.1927, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, A. Alfieri leg. (USNM).

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 2.8–3.3 mm; ♀ 3.2 mm.

Male (Fig. 78). Head black, last palpomere, labrum and apical third of mandibles brown. Antennomeres I and II orange, III brownish, rest black. Pronotum orange. Scutellum black. Elytra orange, each elytron with four black spots (2, 2), anterior pair not touching anterior margin, humeral spot slightly larger, elongate, spot between humeral calli and scutellum smaller, rounded, posterior pair situated just behind middle, both spots elongate, inner slightly larger than outer one. Meso-, metaventrite, abdomen and legs black, last two tarsomeres brownish.

Head (Fig. 80) enlarged, lustrous, relatively flat. Left mandible longer and better visible than right mandible, simple, without inner concavity, with sharp long apex, in lateral view without tooth or concavity on dorsal margin. Labrum narrow, transverse, covered with several pale setae. Clypeus widely rounded, straight or slightly emarginated in middle, surface of clypeus covered with fine shallow punctures bearing very short, almost invisible pale setae, clypeus separated from head by indistinct subtriangular suture. Eyes small. Frons very wide, 3.65 times as wide as diameter of eye, near eyes with larger punctures bearing longer pale setae, slightly wrinkled. Vertex lustrous, covered with fine small punctures, glabrous. Antennae short, 0.27 times as long as body, antennomere I club-shaped; II small, subglobular, III and IV very short, flattened; antennae serrated from antennomere V; antennomeres V–XI slightly wider than long.

Pronotum strongly transverse, 2.0 times as wide as long, moderately convex, very sparsely covered with irregular punctures, lustrous. Anterior margins straight, lateral margins moderately rounded, posterior margin nearly straight but distinctly thickened in scutellar area. Anterior angles rounded with setigerous pore bearing long seta, posterior angles widely rounded. Lateral and posterior margins bordered, anterior margin indistinctly bordered. Scutellum triangular with sharp apex, lustrous, impunctate, scutellar apex elevated above level of elytra.

Elytra subcylindrical, 1.35 times as long as wide at humeral part, glabrous, lustrous, densely covered with confused punctures. Basal margin bordered, moderately swollen in middle part. Epipleura glabrous, impunctate, wide in humeral area, gradually thinner posteriorly, disappearing in midlength of elytra.

Legs. All tibiae very wide. Protibiae 5.85 times as long as wide, in lateral view of similar width in middle part but slightly flattened basally and apically. Protarsi: protarsomere I long, parallel, 3.15 times as long as broad, slightly shorter than two following tarsomeres combined, protarsomere II parallel, 2.33 as long as broad, protarsomere III very deeply incised, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–64–45–82. Metatarsi: metatarsomere I short, parallel, 1.70 times as long as broad, 0.66 times shorter than two following tarsomeres combined, length ratios of metatarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–84–67–134. Claws simple.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus widest in preapical part, apex triangularly prolonged. Ventrally with simple median keel and lateral elevations, subapically separated by distinct impression (Fig. 4).

Female (Fig. 79). Head not enlarged, left mandible short. Frons narrower, 2.66 times as wide as diameter of eye. Pronotal punctures more distinct than in males. Tibiae less wide, protibiae 5.33 times as long as wide, in lateral view flat in whole length. Protarsi shorter than in males, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–72–57–128. Spermatheca V-shaped with gradually convergent apex, spermathecal duct very long, filiform (Fig. 5).

Differential diagnosis. *Coptocephala dilatipes* belongs to the *C. aeneopicta* species group (see also comments under *C. aeneopicta*) and is characterised by two anterior elytral spots. Within the *C. aeneopicta* species group, similar pattern can be found only in *C. crassipes nepalica* Medvedev, 1999 and rarely also in *C. aeneopicta* but the scutellar spot touches anterior elytral margin (never so in *C. dilatipes*). Other species either have in anterior part of elytra only humeral spot and scutellar spot is absent (*C. brevicornis*; *C. crassipes crassipes*; *C. crassipes iranica*; *C. normandi*; *C. rungsi*) or humeral spot is enlarged covering most of anterior part of elytra (most of *C. aeneopicta*; *C. coptocephaloides*; *C. crassipes vavilovi*; *C. furthi*; *C. maidaquensis*; *C. panousei*).

Aedeagus of *C. dilatipes* with triangularly prolonged apex cannot be confused with any other species in the *C. aeneopicta* species group (cf. WARCHAŁOWSKI 1991, DOGUET & BERGEAL 2007, LOPATIN 2008). *Coptocephala dilatipes* as well as most species in the group have completely black legs and almost impunctate pronotum, except *C. aeneopicta* and very rarely also *C. crassipes* with reddish tibiae, and *C. furthi* and *C. panousei* with pronotum densely punctate.

Distribution. Egypt (PIC 1923, 1924b).

Comments. The original description of *C. dilatipes* is very short and uninformative (PIC 1923). One year later, PIC (1924b) published somewhat extended description but because the type specimens were never revised by subsequent specialists, the true identity of *C. dilatipes* was unknown for many decades. WINKLER (1929) listed it as a valid species. WARCHAŁOWSKI (1991) also treated it as valid but indicated possible relation to *C. crassipes*. As a possible synonym of *C. crassipes* it is suggested also in subsequent WARCHAŁOWSKI'S (2003, 2010) identification keys. REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b) listed *C. dilatipes* in synonymy of *C. crassipes*, however as a doubtful assignment.

***Coptocephala fossulata* Lefèvre, 1872**

Coptocephala fossulata Lefèvre, 1872: 372 (original description).

Coptocephala fossulata var. *vitalei* Pic, 1913a: 114 (original description).

Type localities. *Coptocephala fossulata*: ‘Sicile’. *Coptocephala fossulata* var. *vitalei*: ‘Palerme, en Sicile’.

Type material examined. *Coptocephala fossulata*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Type [p] ♂ [w, h] // Sicile / (Bellier) [w, h] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p] // Museum Paris / ex Coll. / R. Oberthur [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // *Coptocephala* / quadrimaculata L. / sensu Rapilly, 1981 / ssp. *fossulata* Lefevre [h] / R. Regalin det. 199 [p] 1 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre); 1 ♀, ‘Sicile / (Bellier) [w, h] // Type [p] ♀ [w, h] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre).

Coptocephala fossulata var. *vitalei*: not examined.

Distribution. Central and southern Italy, Sicily (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b; Regalin, unpublished data).

Comments. *Coptocephala fossulata* var. *vitalei* was described from Vitale’s collection. Unfortunately, some parts of his collection were destroyed, and all species of Clytrini are completely missing (HORN et al. 1990, BAVIERA 2004). The synonymy of var. *vitalei* with *C. fossulata* is supported by the dissection of aedeagus of one non-type male from Sicily identified by Pic himself and deposited in his collection in MNHN.

***Coptocephala massiliensis* Pic, 1914 stat. restit.**

(Figs 6, 82–86)

Chrysomela quadrimaculata Linnaeus, 1767: 596 (original description, primary homonym, not *Ch. quadrimaculata* Linnaeus, 1758: 376, now in *Phyllobrotica*).

Coptocephala rubicunda var. *massiliensis* Pic, 1914b: 11 (original description).

Coptocephala linnaeana Petitpierre & Alonso-Zarazaga, 2000: 476 (new substitute name for *Chrysomela quadrimaculata* Linnaeus, 1767), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Chrysomela quadrimaculata*: ‘Germaniae saxosis’ [sic!; = Germany, ?Saxony]. *Coptocephala rubicunda* var. *massiliensis*: ‘Marseille’.

Type material examined. *Chrysomela quadrimaculata*: not examined. The photographs of a lectotype (♀, designated by RAPILLY 1981), labelled: ‘4-maculata [w, h] // 77 [w, p]’ and 1 paralectotype (♀), without any labels, both deposited in The Linnean Society, London, UK, are available at <http://linnean-online.org/view/collection/insects/index.C.html>.

Coptocephala rubicunda var. *massiliensis*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Marseille [w, p] // type [w, h] // rubicunda / v. massiliensis Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. France, Germany, Italy, Spain (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b sub *Coptocephala linnaeana*).

Comments. The identity of *C. quadrimaculata* was fixed by lectotype designation (RAPILLY 1981). As *Chrysomela quadrimaculata* Linnaeus, 1767 is a primary homonym of *Ch. quadrimaculata* Linnaeus, 1758 (now *Phyllobrotica quadrimaculata*), a new substitute name *C. linnaeana* was proposed by PETITPIERRE & ALONSO-ZARAZAGA (2000). Examination of a syntype of *C. rubicunda* var. *massiliensis* showed that it is conspecific with *Ch. quadrimaculata* Linnaeus, 1767. As var. *massiliensis* is the oldest available name it is elevated here to species rank, and *C. linnaeana* is proposed as its new junior subjective synonym.

Coptocephala normandi Pic, 1914

(Figs 7–8, 87–92)

Coptocephala normandi Pic, 1914c: 18 (original description).**Type locality.** ‘Tunisie: Le Kef’.**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 2 ♀♀ (on the same pin), ‘T. Le Kef / Dr NORMAND [w, p] // type [w, h] // C. normandi / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).**Additional material examined.** TUNISIA: Tabarka, 16.–22.vi.2012, 4 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, J. Januš leg. (JBCB); Tabarka, 13.vi.2001, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, J. Schulze leg. (HKCH); Tabarka, 13.vi.2011, 13 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀, M. Egger leg. (HKCH); Tabarka (Umgebung Golfplatz), 4.–16.vi.2011, 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, M. Egger leg. (HKCH); Tabarka (Umgebung Golfhotel), 11.vi.2011, 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, M. Egger leg. (HKCH).**Redescription.** Body length: ♂♂ 3.6–5.2 mm; ♀♀ 3.8–4.4 mm.**Male** (Fig. 87). Head black, labrum and apical half of mandibles orange. Antennomeres I–IV orange, V with orange base and black serrate part, rest black. Pronotum orange. Scutellum black. Elytra orange, each elytron with two black spots: humeral and inner posteromedian (see also Variability). Meso-, metaventricle and abdomen black. Legs completely orange, except darkened bases of coxae.

Head (Fig. 89) enlarged, lustrous, flat. Mandibles robust, with distinct inner tooth, outer margin keeled in basal half, mandibles in lateral view with upper margin straight, without concavity or tooth. Labrum narrow, transverse, anterior margin shallowly emarginated, densely covered with pale setae. Clypeus with almost straight anterior margin, surface of clypeus covered with double punctures: denser very fine puncture and scarcer larger punctures, setae are longer around anterior margin of clypeus, disc with short setae, anterior part of head slightly convex, its posterior margin forming slightly elevated indistinct keel in middle of frons. Eyes small. Frons very wide, 3.30 times as wide as diameter of eye. Frons and vertex covered with larger punctures, on sides wrinkled, setae are longer on frons, shorter on vertex. Antennae short, 0.27 times as long as body, antennomere I club-shaped; II subglobular, III very small, IV wider and longer than III; antennae serrated from antennomere V; antennomeres V–X wider than long.

Pronotum strongly transverse, 1.85 times as wide as long, widest behind middle, moderately convex, almost impunctate, some larger irregular punctures cumulated along middle parts of anterior and posterior margin. Anterior margins straight, lateral margins almost straight and convergent in anterior half, moderately rounded in posterior half, posterior margin nearly straight but distinctly thickened in scutellar area. Anterior angles rounded with several very short setae and one setigerous pore bearing long seta, posterior angles widely rounded. Lateral and posterior margins bordered, anterior margin distinctly bordered only laterally. Scutellum triangular with sharp apex, lustrous, lateral and basal sides with very fine punctures bearing very short fine setae, scutellar apex elevated upon level of elytra.

Elytra subcylindrical, 1.55 times as long as wide at humeral part, glabrous, lustrous, densely covered with confused punctures. Basal margin bordered, moderately swollen in middle part. Epipleura glabrous, impunctate, wide in humeral area, gradually thinner posteriorly, disappearing in two thirds of elytral length.

Legs. Protibiae distinctly enlarged, 6.80 times as long as wide. Protarsi: protarsomere I long, subparallel, 3.66 times as long as broad, with inner apical angle forming short acute tip, protarsomere II parallel, 2.33 as long as broad, protarsomere III very deeply incised,

length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100-64-45-64. Metatarsi: metatarsomere I short, subparallel, length ratios of metatarsomeres I–IV equal to 100-67-50-100. Claws simple.

Male genitalia. Ventral side with distinct median keel (Fig. 7).

Female (Fig. 88). Head not enlarged (Fig. 90). Anterior margin of clypeus orange. Frons narrower than in male, 2.15 times as wide as diameter of eye. Protibiae not enlarged. Protarsi shorter than in males, protarsomeres I and II subtriangular, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100-75-75-150. Spermatheca as in Fig. 8.

Variability. Two female syntypes have three black spots on each elytron (larger one on humeral callus and two posteromedian outer smaller than inner – Fig. 91), while all the specimens in the series from Tabarka have reduced black pattern (humeral spot is small, outer posteromedian spot is missing (Figs 87–88)). Scutellum is black or brownish black, one syntype has orange scutellar tip. Two of males have darkened meso- and metafemora, other two males and all females examined have all legs orange.

Differential diagnosis. *Coptocephala normandi* belongs to the *C. aeneopicta* species group. It is closest to *C. crassipes crassipes* and *C. rungsi*. From these species, *C. normandi* can be easily distinguished by legs entirely orange and by different shape of the aedeagus.

With orange legs (including tarsi), *C. normandi* can be confused with two more North African species: *C. sefrensis* Pic, 1897 and *C. perrisi* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870), both known from Algeria and Morocco. The specimens of *C. sefrensis* have always two round black spots on each elytron (humeral and inner posteromedian), similar as in *C. normandi* but larger (compare Figs 87–91 vs. 103–107). The males of *C. sefrensis* have extremely wide frons, 4.45 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye (3.30 times in *C. normandi*) and head with variable black colour (usually with small black spot along inner margin of an eye, rarely extended and connected on frons, but never with head black as in *C. normandi*). *Coptocephala perrisi* is an extremely variable species, having dorsum from completely orange to elytra with two transverse black bands (Figs 93–102); however, *C. perrisi* is larger species, more than 6 mm (3.6–5.2 mm in *C. normandi*). All three species can be also easily distinguished by the structure of their aedeagi (Figs 7, 9, 11).

Distribution. Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. The true identity of *C. normandi* was uncertain for many years. In subsequent catalogues, WINKLER (1930) and NORMAND (1937) listed *C. normandi* as a valid species. WARCHAŁOWSKI (1991, 2003, 2010) listed or keyed it as incertae sedis and also mentioned possible relation to *C. kerimii*. Recently, REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b) listed *C. normandi* as a valid species.

Coptocephala panousei Kocher, 1959

Coptocephala panousei Kocher, 1959: 15 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Ouine-Mesdour; Bou-Guedjoug; Bou-Tazarht’ [Morocco].

Type material examined. SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Bou Guejoug / Panouse 3.54 [w, h] // C. Panousei [h] / Kocher det. [p] m. [w, h] // [blank small blue rounded label] // PARATYPE [r, h]’ (PJCP); 1 ♀, ‘♀ [w, p] // Ouine Mesdour / Bas Drâ 3.54 [w, h] // [blank small blue rounded label] // ALLOTYPE ♀ [r, h] // COPTOCEPHALA / panousei Kocher / M. Bergeal det 2006 [w, p]’ (PJCP).

Distribution. Algeria and Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Coptocephala panousei* is confirmed as a valid species.

***Coptocephala peresi* (Vauloger de Beaupré, 1895)**

Clytra (*Coptocephala*) *peresi* Vauloger de Beaupré, 1895: 194 (original description).

Coptocephala flavolimbata Pic, 1905a: 122 (original description).

Coptocephala perezi var. *maculicollis* Pic, 1919a: 14 (original description).

Type localities. *Clytra peresi*: ‘Tunisia: Kairouan’. *Coptocephala flavolimbata*: ‘Algérie: Biskra’. *Coptocephala perezi* var. *maculicollis*: ‘Egypte’ [from footnote].

Type material examined. *Clytra peresi*: not examined.

Coptocephala flavolimbata: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Algérie / Biskra [w, h] // type. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, h] // *Coptocephala / flavolimbata* Pic [w, h] // HOLOTYPUS / *Coptocephala / flavolimbata* / Pic, 1950 [sic!] [r, h] // *Coptocephala* (s. str.) / *peresi* Vauloger / (= *flavolimbata* / Pic) [h] / R. Regalin det. 199 [p] 7 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Coptocephala perezi var. *maculicollis*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Coll. A. Petroff / Mariut / 18-3-17 [w, h] // Coll. Alfieri / Egypte [w, p] // *Coptocephala / Perezi* Var. Nov. / *maculicollis* Pic / TYPE [w, h] // 1917 [w, h]’ (NHMB).

Distribution. Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. Pic’s collection in MNHN contains two specimens (♂ and ♀) of the species from ‘Djilma (Tunisie)’ with subsequent red type labels and one male from ‘Les Lacs’ with red label ‘? TYPE’. However, the localities Djilma and Les Lacs do not fit the original description, and in our opinion these specimens are not the true types of this species. PIC (1897c) published the information that *C. peresi* was described based on one male given by M. J. Perez to captain de Vauloger and also mentioned an additional male from Lacs.

Dorsal colouration of *C. peresi* is variable, particularly the pronotum, which is either metallic blue with thin pale margins in dark specimens, or the metallic pattern is reduced to large central spot with two small spots laterally, or reduced to four (var. *maculicollis*) or two (*flavolimbata*) small metallic spots. Elytra are metallic blue with thin orange lateral margin and larger apical orange spot, or orange colour extends also to sutural margin and scutellar area (*flavolimbata*). *Coptocephala flavolimbata* and *C. perezi* var. *maculicollis* are confirmed as synonyms of *C. peresi*.

***Coptocephala perrisi* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870) comb. nov.**

(Figs 9–10, 93–102)

Clythra (*Titubaea*) *perrisi* Desbrochers des Loges, 1870a: 79 (original description).

Coptocephala kerimii Fairmaire, 1875: 537 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocephala bleusei Pic, 1897a: 84 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocephala kerimi var. *rubriceps* Pic, 1916b: 10 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Coptocephala kerini [sic!] f. *rubriceps* Roubal, 1948: 34 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocephala sexstigma Pic, 1918c: 17 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocephala sexstigma var. *impressiceps* Pic, 1918c: 18 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Coptocephala holoxantha Peyerimhoff, 1949: 294 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocephala schrammi Kocher, 1959: 70 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Clythra perrisi*: ‘E. Maghnia’ [= Algeria: Maghnia]. *Coptocephala kerimii*: ‘Kéruan’ [= Tunisia, Kairouan]. *Coptocephala bleusei*: ‘Algérie Sud: Aïn Sefra’. *Coptocephala kerimi* var. *rubriceps*: ‘Algérie: Guet es Stel’. *Coptocephala sexstigma*: ‘Algérie: Sidi-bel-Abbes’. *Coptocephala sexstigma* var. *impressiceps*: ‘Syrie: Alep’ [patria falsa]. *Coptocephala holoxantha*: ‘Maroc à Sefrou’. *Coptocephala schrammi*: ‘Région des Goundafa, dans le Grand-Atlas occidental: Aguersioual; Ijoukak’ [Morocco].

Type material examined. *Clythra perrisi*: LECTOTYPE (designated here): 1 ♂, ‘E. Maghnia. [w, h] // Perrisi / Magh. Db. [w, h] // 27 / Db [pink label, p] // type [w, h] // Tituboea / Perrisi Dsb. [w, h] // LECTOTYPUS / *Clythra* (*Titubaea*)

perrisi / Desbrochers des Loges, 1870 / des. J. Bezděk, 2015 [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Coptocephala kerimii: HOLOTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Tunisia [p] / Kairoan / 11.VI [h] / Abdul Kerim 1873 [w, p] // Typus [red letters, w, p] // [small blank grey label] // Kerimii / Fairm. [w, h] // Coptocephala / kerimii / Typus! Fairm. [grey-green label, h] // Coptocephal. / Kerimii / n. sp. [w, h] // Museo Civico / di Genova [w, p]' (MSNG).

Coptocephala kerimi var. *rubriceps*: 1 ♀, 'Guet es Stel / juin 93 [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. rubriceps / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Coptocephala bleusei: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'AÏN-SEFRA / Mai-Juin 1896 / L. BLEUSE [w, p] // Coptocephala / Bleusei Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 'AÏN-SEFRA / Mai-Juin 1896 / L. BLEUSE [w, p] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'AÏN-SEFRA / Mai-Juin 1896 / L. BLEUSE [w, p] // C. pallidipes / Pic n sp [w, p] // Type [red letters, w, p]' (MNHN – coll. Chobaut); 1 ♂, 'AÏN-SEFRA / Mai-Juin 1896 / L. BLEUSE [w, p] // Coptocephala / Bleusei / Pic [w, h] // Coptocephala / pallidipes / Pic [reverse of previous label, w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Chobaut); 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, 'AÏN-SEFRA / Mai-June 1896 / L. BLEUSE [w, p]' (MNHN – coll. Chobaut).

Coptocephala sextigma: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'ALGERIE / Sidi-Bel-Abbés [w, p] // type [w, h] // sextigma Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Coptocephala holoxantha: HOLOTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Sefrou 4.8.40 / H. Otin leg. [w, p] // Coptocephala / holoxantha / Peyerimhoff / TYPE unq. [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / C. holoxantha / Peyer. [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Coll. Peyer. [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale, box 'Coptocephala pre-etude Rappily').

Coptocephala schrammi: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Aguersioual [p] / 4.7.36 [h] / G. Schramm [w, p] // exemplaire / dessiné [w, p] // Schrammi [h] / Kocher det. [p] m. [h] / HOLOTYPE ♂ [w, h]' (PJCP).

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Coptocephala sextigma* var. *impressiceps*: 1 ♀, 'Syrie / Alep [w, h] // type [w, h] // C. sextigma / impressiceps / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Algeria (DESBROCHERS DES LOGES 1870a; PIC 1897a, 1916b, 1918c), Morocco (PEYERIMHOFF 1949, KOCHER 1959), Tunisia (FAIRMAIRE 1875). *Coptocephala sextigma* var. *impressiceps* described from Aleppo in Syria was evidently based on mislabelled specimen(s).

Comments. *Coptocephala perrisi* was originally described and until now classified in *Tituboea*. One male syntype was found in Pic's collection and proved to be a representative of *Coptocephala*. Comparison with type material of some other taxa revealed surprising new synonymies almost all supported by the morphology of the aedeagus. To prevent any future confusion we decided to designate the male syntype of *C. perrisi* as the lectotype. *Coptocephala perrisi* displays great variability in elytral pattern: elytra with two transverse black bands (*C. kerimi* var. *rubriceps*), elytra with bands reduced to large spots with irregular margins (*C. kerimii*, *C. bleusei*), each elytron with two small black spots (*C. perrisi*, *C. sextigma*), dorsum without black pattern (*C. holoxantha*). The head varies from uniformly orange, black spots along interior margins of eyes, to vertex black. Also the aedeagus displays some variability in shape of the apex (apex with triangularly marked tip – Fig. 9, wide or almost rounded). Size of the black pattern seems to increase gradually from west to east. The specimens from western part of the range are without any black pattern or with reduced spots, while eastern populations have increased elytral pattern forming bands.

Two varieties, *Coptocephala kerimi* var. *rubriceps* and *C. sextigma* var. *impressiceps*, were described in papers containing also description of subspecies (PIC 1916b, 1918c), thus became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). The original specimens of both varieties are conspecific with *Coptocephala perrisi*. However, the description of var. *rubriceps* was repeated by ROUBAL (1948) who validated it with new authorship.

Coptocephala perrisi is similar to *C. sefrensis* Pic, 1897. Both species share large orange head usually with variable black pattern on vertex but differ in the structure of aedeagus (Figs 9, 11) and the shape of the black spots on elytra. All identified specimens of *C. sefrensis* have

constant two spots on each elytron, one smaller is always on humeral callus, while *C. perrisi* have black elytral pattern very variable (see above), however, anterior spot covers humeral callus only in extremely dark specimens (Fig. 93); usually the anterior spot is somewhat reduced and placed closer to scutellum (Figs 95, 98, 101).

Coptocephala plagiocéphala (Fabricius, 1792)

Cryptocephalus plagiocéphala Fabricius, 1792: 60 (original description).

Coptocephala melanocephala var. *externepunctata* Pic, 1895b: 89 (original description).

Coptocephala melanocephala var. *tunisea* Pic, 1901a: 80 (original description).

Coptocephala melanocephala var. *theryi* Pic, 1918c: 17 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Coptocephala melanocephala var. *espanoli* Pic, 1933c: 15 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Cryptocephalus plagiocéphala*: ‘Gallia meridionali’ [= southern France]. *Coptocephala melanocephala* var. *externepunctata*: ‘Bône, etc.’ [= Algeria, Annaba]. *Coptocephala melanocephala* var. *tunisea*: ‘Tunisie: Teboursouk et El Fedja’. *Coptocephala melanocephala* var. *theryi*: ‘Algérie: Saint-Charles’. *Coptocephala melanocephala* var. *espanoli*: ‘Maroc: Bab. Tazza’.

Type material examined. *Cryptocephalus plagiocéphala*: not examined. The photos of 1 ♀ syntype were sent from ZMUC: ‘plagiocēp- / halus [w, h] // plagiocē / phalus [w, h]’.

Coptocephala melanocephala var. *externepunctata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Bône / juin 86 [w, h] // type [w, h] // melanoceph [b, h] // TYPE [r, p] // v. externepunctata / Pic [w, h] // v. externepunctata Pic [grey label, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Coll. Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Coptocephala melanocephala var. *tunisea*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀ (strongly damaged), ‘type [w, h] // Teboursouk / Normand 5.98 [w, h] // v. tunisea Pic [w, h] // v. tunisea Pic [grey label, h] // type [w, h] // El Fedja / Dr. Normand [w, h] // TYPE [p] détruit [r, h] // Coptocephala plagiocē- / phala (Fabricius) [h] / M. Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 80 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale). Based on the original description, part of the specimens should be deposited in Normand’s collection in Institut National Agronomique in Tunis.

Original material of infrasubspecific entities. *Coptocephala melanocephala* var. *theryi*: 1 ♀, ‘ST. CHARLES / ALGÉRIE / A. THERY [w, p] // type [w, h] // Copt. v. Kuesteri [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // v. theryi / Pic [w, h] // v. theryi / Pic [grey label, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Coptocephala melanocephala var. *espanoli*: not examined. The photos of 1 ♀ were sent from MZBS: ‘Bab. Tazza / Maroc / VII-29 [w, h] // Coptocephala / melanocephala / Ol. var (desiré) [w, h] // 76-7431 / MZB [w, p] // v. Espanoli / mihi [w, h] // Coptocephala / bistrinotata (Fab. 1803 / J. Bentanachs [w, p]’ (MZBS).

Distribution. Algeria, Italy (Sicily), Morocco, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. All four Pic’s varieties are confirmed as colour aberrations of *C. plagiocéphala*. Two varieties (*C. melanocephala* var. *theryi* and *C. melanocephala* var. *espanoli*) were described in papers containing also description of subspecies (Pic 1918c, 1933c), thus became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Coptocephala rubicunda rubicunda (Laicharting, 1781)

Clytra rubicunda Laicharting, 1781: 169 (original description).

Coptocephala tetradyma var. *subobliterata* Pic, 1901b: 83 (original description).

Type localities. *Clytra rubicunda*: ‘Tyrol’ [after the title]. *Coptocephala tetradyma* var. *subobliterata*: ‘Abondance (Haute-Savoie) et Sonnay (Isère)’ [France].

Type material examined. *Clytra rubicunda*: not examined.

Coptocephala tetradyma var. *subobliterata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘H. Savoie [w, h] // v. subobliterata / Pic [w, h] // Abondance / ... [partly illegible, w, h] // type [w, h] // HOLOTYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / Coll. Pic [w, h] // Coptocephala tetradyma / subobliterata Pic [h] / M. Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 80 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. Central and South Europe (for details see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Coptocephala tetradyma* var. *subobliterata* was described from two localities: Abondance and Sonnay. We found the male from Abondance in Pic's collection but the deposition of specimen(s) from Sonnay is unknown to us. The aedeagus of the only known syntype of var. *subobliterata* perfectly matches that of *C. rubicunda* thus we confirm the synonymy of both taxa.

Coptocephala rungsi Pic, 1953

Coptocephala rungsi Pic, 1953: 62 (original description).

Coptocephala rungsi var. *kocheri* Pic, 1953: 62 (original description).

Type localities. *Coptocephala rungsi*: 'Imintanout' [Morocco]. *Coptocephala rungsi* var. *kocheri*: 'Imintanout' [Morocco].

Type material examined. *Coptocephala rungsi*: LECTOTYPE (designated by DOGUET & BERGEAL 2007): 1 ♀, 'Imintanout / 900 – 5.52 [w, h] // ALLOTYPE [r, h] // ♀ [w, h] // [blank blue rounded label] // C. Rungsi [w, h]' (PJCP). PARALLECTOTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Maroc Ifrane / (Rungs) [w, h] // var. / rubicunda [w, h] // C. Rungsi / n sp [w, h] // epistome / presque ... [partly illegible, w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (on same pine), 'Imintanout Maroc / (Kocher) [w, h] // C. Rungsi / mihi [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Coptocephala rungsi var. *kocheri*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'V. Kocheri / mihi [w, h] // Imintanout / 900 – 5.52 [w, h] // [blank blue rounded label] // COPTOCEPHALA / rungsi Pic / M. Bergeal det. 2006 [w, p] // Lectotype [sic!, r, p]' (PJCP); 1 ♂, 'Imintanout / Maroc / (Kocher) [w, h] // Var Kocheri / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. DOGUET & BERGEAL (2007) designated the lectotype of *C. rungsi* deposited in Kocher's collection (now in PJCP). Although they published it as a male, in fact the specimen is a female and bears labels exactly fitting the information in DOGUET & BERGEAL (2007) but does not bear any lectotype label. On the other hand, the type specimen of var. *kocheri*, also deposited in PJCP, bears a lectotype label although DOGUET & BERGEAL (2007) did not designate a lectotype for this variety. We think that the authors mistakenly put the lectotype label under the wrong specimen which does not influence validity of the lectotype designation of *C. rungsi* published by DOGUET & BERGEAL (2007) as the published designation clearly refers to the 'allotype' specimen in Kocher's collection.

Coptocephala sefrensis Pic, 1897

(Figs 11, 103–107)

Coptocephala sefrensis Pic, 1897: 165 (original description).

Coptocephala metalliconotata Pic, 1933b: 11 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocephala metalliconotata var. *theryi* Pic, 1936a: 26 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocephala rotroui Kocher, 1969: 111 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocephala sefrensis*: 'Algérie Sud: Ain Sefra'. *Coptocephala metalliconotata*: 'Algérie: Titen-Yaya'. *Coptocephala metalliconotata* var. *theryi*: 'Maroc: Azrou'. *Coptocephala rotroui*: 'Ksar Ait-Atta, sur le versant sud du Grand-Atlas oriental, au S. E. de Midelt' [Morocco].

Type material examined. *Coptocephala sefrensis*: HOLOTYPE: 1 ♂, 'AÏN-SEFRA / Mai-June 1896 / L. BLEUSE [w, p] // sefrensis Pic / type! [w, h] // peutetre von / de Kerimi Frm. ? [w, h] // Coptocephala / sefrensis / Pic / Pic [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Chobaut).

Coptocephala metalliconotata: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'TYPE [red letters, w, p] // Oranie / ? Titen-Yaya [w, p] // Coptocephala / metalliconotata / nov. sp. Pic [w, h] // Coptocephala / metalliconotata / n sp. [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Rotrou).

Coptocephala metalliconotata var. *theryi*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Azrou [h] / Maroc / Coll. THERY [w, p] // metallico-notata / v. *Theryi* mihi [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ 'Azrou [h] / Maroc / Coll. THERY [w, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, 'Azrou [h] / Maroc / Coll. THERY [w, p] // prés / metallico-notata / Pic Ech. 1933, 12 [w, h] // metallico-notata / v. *theryi* Pic / Ech. 1936, p. 26. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / *C. metallico-notata* / ta *theryi* Pic [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale, box 'Coptocephala pre-etude Rapilly').

Coptocephala rotroui: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Ksar Aït-Attah / 28.7.32. [w, h] // Coptocephala / metallico-notata / var. *Théryi* Pic [h] / Kocher det. [p] 61 [h] / in coll. Peyerh. [w, h] // Coptocephala / nov. sp / det Peyh. [w, h] // ♂ [w, p] // Coptoceph. / rotroui m. [h] / Kocher det. [p] 68 [h] / TYPE [red letters, h]' (PJCP); 1 ♀, 'Ksar Aït-Attah / 28.7.32. [w, h] // S. E. de Midelt / alt. 1800 [w, h] // ♀ [w, p] // [small blank round blue label]' (PJCP).

Distribution. Algeria and Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. We examined the type specimens of all four taxa. As the specimens differ only in the black pattern on head which varies from small spots on internal margins of eyes to wide irregular black stripe between eyes (Figs 104, 106), we treat all the taxa as colour variations of *C. sefrensis* and we synonymize them. *Coptocephala sefrensis* is similar to *C. perrisi*. For distinguishing characters see comments under *C. perrisi*.

Coptocephala scopolina floralis (Olivier, 1791)

Clytra floralis Olivier, 1791: 37 (original description).

Coptocephala floralis var. *subfasciata* [sic!] Pic, 1897c: 206 (original description).

Type localities. *Clytra floralis*: 'Provence'. *Coptocephala floralis* var. *subfasciata*: 'Espagne'.

Type material examined. *Clytra floralis*: not examined.

Coptocephala floralis var. *subfasciata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Espagne [w, h] // floralis var [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. subfasciata / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Portugal and Spain (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. STAINES & WHITTINGTON (2003) published a list of Olivier's types of Chrysomelidae deposited in Dufresne's collection in the Royal Museum of Scotland in Edinburg including three syntypes of *Clytra floralis*. Richard Lyszkowski from the Royal Museum of Scotland kindly sent us the colour photos of all three specimens, and we identified them as *Macrolenes dentipes* (2 ♀♀) and *Coptocephala* sp. (probably *C. unifasciata* (Scopoli, 1763), 1 ♂). OLIVIER (1791) described *Clytra floralis* in the 6th volume of his *Encyclopedie Methodique* and explicitly mentioned black head and legs and small black humeral spot on elytra, but did not mention the deposition of the specimens. The description is provided with reference to a plate and a picture published later and associated with the 6th volume of another Olivier's publication: *Entomologie ou histoire naturelle des insectes* (OLIVIER 1808). It is necessary to note that OLIVIER (1808) also published another description of *Clytra floralis*, different to that from 1791; however, he explicitly mentioned the reference of description from 1791.

We are sure that the male *Coptocephala* specimen deposited in Edinburg is not the true syntype of *Clytra floralis* because of bicolorous legs. This male probably refers to the description from 1808. We also have some doubts about the type status of additional two females. Although the colouration of legs agrees with the description, the black spots on elytra have somewhat different shape in comparison with the original description (OLIVIER 1791) and with the picture in OLIVIER (1808). In sum, we treat all three specimens deposited in Edinburg as non-type material of *Clytra floralis*.

We found one additional specimen of *Clythra floralis* in Olivier's collection in MNHN bearing a green round label 'COLLECTION / OLIVIER / TYPE' added by Olivier's son (Mantilleri, pers. comm. 2014). This specimen (actually a female of *Macrolenes dentipes* (Olivier, 1808)) originates from Spain ('Hispan. '), while *Clythra floralis* was described from Provence in southern France. Thus we also tentatively treat it as a non-type specimen.

Currently we are unable to confirm the identity of *C. scopolina floralis* as we have not found reliable type material. For the purposes of this paper we accept this taxon in its current usage (e.g. WARCHAŁOWSKI 1991, 2003, 2010) and the male syntype of *C. floralis* var. *subfasciata* is treated as its synonym. However, in the future we cannot exclude taxonomical changes based on clarification of the identity of *C. scopolina floralis*.

Coptocephala scopolina kuesteri Kraatz, 1872

Coptocephala melanocephala Küster, 1847: 100 (original description, secondary homonym, not *Clythra melanocephala* Olivier, 1808, now in *Coptocephala*).

Coptocephala kuesteri Kraatz, 1872: 230 (new substitute name for *Coptocephala melanocephala* Küster, 1847).

Coptocephala melanocephala var. *andalusiaca* Pic, 1918c: 17 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Coptocephala melanocephala*: 'bei Trau in Dalmatien' [= Croatia, Trogir]. *Coptocephala melanocephala* var. *andalusiaca*: 'Andalousie' [patria falsa].

Type material examined. *Coptocephala melanocephala*: not examined.

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Coptocephala melanocephala* var. *andalusiaca*: 1 ♂, 'Andalus [w, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, h] // v. andalusiaca Pic [b, h] // v. andalusiaca / Pic [w, h] // Coptocephala / kuesteri Kraatz [h] / M. Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 80 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. Croatia, Italy, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Coptocephala melanocephala* var. *andalusiaca* was described in a paper containing also a description of a subspecies (PIC 1918c), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Coptocephala scopolina kuesteri is distributed in Italy and former Yugoslavia (e.g. WARCHAŁOWSKI 1991, REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b). We agree with the late Michel Rapilly who dissected the original male specimen of var. *andalusiaca* and identified it as *C. scopolina kuesteri*. As Andalusia (Spain) is placed far from the distribution range of *C. scopolina kuesteri* we think that the original specimen of var. *andalusiaca* was mislabelled.

Coptocephala unicolor (Lucas, 1845)

Clythra (Cyaniris) unicolor Lucas, 1845: 125 (original description).

Coptocephala atra Pic, 1932: 23 (original description).

Coptocephala unicolor var. *aenescens* Pic, 1932: 23 (original description).

Type localities. *Clythra unicolor*: 'environs de Constantine et du cercle de la Calle' [Algeria]. *Coptocephala atra*: 'Maroc: Rabat'. *Coptocephala unicolor* var. *aenescens*: 'Philippeville' [= Algeria, Skikda].

Type material examined. *Clythra unicolor*: not examined.

Coptocephala atra: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Rabat: Maroc / Le Chilla / 21 Mai 1923 [b, h] // Coptocephala / atra n sp [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Coptocephala unicolor var. *aenescens*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Philippeville [w, h] // v. aenescens / Pic [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Algeria, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Coptocephala unicolor* group badly needs comprehensive revision based on examination of the primary type material. Until then we follow the arrangement as published by REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b); thus *C. atra* and *C. unicolor* var. *aenescens* are left as synonyms of *C. unicolor*.

Labidostomis (Chlorostola) guerini lejeunei Fairmaire, 1866

Labidostomis lejeunii Fairmaire, 1866 in FAIRMAIRE & COCQUEREL (1866: 70) (original description).

Labidostomis lejeunei var. *violaceipennis* Pic, 1932: 23 (original description).

Type localities. *Labidostomis lejeunii*: ‘Oran’ [Algeria]. *Labidostomis lejeunei* var. *violaceipennis*: ‘Algérie’.

Type material examined. *Labidostomis lejeunii*: not examined.

Labidostomis lejeunei var. *violaceipennis*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Algérie / (Vauloger) [w, h] // v. nov. / violaceipennis / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Algeria (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Labidostomis lejeunei* var. *violaceipennis* is confirmed as a synonym of *L. lejeunei*.

Labidostomis (Chlorostola) rufomarginata (Vauloger de Beaupré, 1895)

Clytra (Labidostomis) rufomarginata Vauloger de Beaupré, 1895: 194 (original description).

Labidostomis rufomarginata var. *reymondi* Kocher, 1959: 7 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Clytra rufomarginata*: ‘Maroc: Tanger’. *Labidostomis rufomarginata* var. *reymondi*: ‘Touffiate (Grand-Atlas); Bin-el-Ouidane’ [Morocco].

Type material examined. *Clytra rufomarginata*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘imbata ? Lacd. / v. olcesei Pic [w, h] // Tang [= Tanger] [w, h] // type [w, h] // type [w, h] // Labidostomis / rufomarginata / Vaulog. / type ♂ [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘Tanger / coll. Bauduer [w, h] // Labidostomis / rufomarginata / Vaulog / type ♀ [w, h] // le type ♂ est / dans la collection / Pic. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Labidostomis rufomarginata* var. *reymondi*: 1 ♂, ‘MARRAKECH / Maroc (Kocher) [p] / Touffiat 1400 / 3.47 [w, h] // ♂ [w, p] // Labidostomis / rufomarginatus / Vaul [pink label, h] // [blank blue round label] // [blank blue round label] // var. Reymondi [h] / Kocher det. [p] m. [w, h]’ (PJCP); 1 ♀, ‘MARRAKECH / Maroc (Kocher) [p] / Touffiat 1400 / 3.47 [w, h] // ♀ [w, p] // Labidostomis / rufomarginatus / ♀ Vaul [pink label, h] // [blank blue round label] // –’ – ♀ [h] / Kocher det. [p] 58 [w, h]’ (PJCP).

Distribution. MOROCCO (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Labidostomis rufomarginata* var. *reymondi* was described based on specimens with slightly wider orange elytral margins. However, this character is variable through the identified specimens of *L. rufomarginata*. Moreover, the var. *reymondi* was described in a paper containing also descriptions of subspecies (KOCHER 1959), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Labidostomis (Chlorostola) syriaca (Lacordaire, 1848)

Clythra (Labidostomis) centromaculata var. *syriaca* Lacordaire, 1848: 55 (original description).

Labidostomis centromaculata var. *lineata* Pic, 1920a: 6 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Labidostomis centromaculata var. *obliterata* Pic, 1920a: 6 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Labidostomis centromaculata var. *suturella* Pic, 1920a: 6 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Clythra centromaculata* var. *syriaca*: ‘Syrie, Corse’ [lectotype from ‘Corse’]. *Labidostomis centromaculata* var. *lineata*: ‘Corse’. *Labidostomis centromaculata* var. *obliterata*: ‘Corse’. *Labidostomis centromaculata* var. *suturella*: ‘Corse’.

Type material examined. *Clythra centromaculata* var. *syriaca*: not examined. Lectotype designated by RAPILLY (1983b) is deposited in Instituto di Zoologia Sistematica, Universita di Torino.

Original material of infrasubspecific entities. *Labidostomis centromaculata* var. *lineata*: not examined. Not found in MNHN.

Labidostomis centromaculata var. *obliterata*: 1 ♂, ‘type [w, h] // Corse [w, h] // v. *obliterata* Pic [w, h] // v. *obliterata* Pic [gray label, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / Coll Pic [w, h] // *Labidostomis / syriaca* *obliterata* Pic [h] / M. Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 82 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Labidostomis centromaculata var. *suturella*: 1 ♂, ‘Corsica / D. Nanes [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. *suturella* Pic [w, h] // v. *suturella* Pic [gray label, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / Coll Pic [w, h] // *Labidostomis / syriaca* *suturella* Pic [h] / M. Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 82 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. France: Corse (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. All three Pic’s varieties were described in a paper containing also descriptions of subspecies (PIC 1920a), thus they became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999) and are conspecific with *L. syriaca*.

Labidostomis (Labidostomis) arcuata Pic, 1920

Labidostomis arcuata Pic, 1920a: 7 (original description).

Labidostomis arcuata var. *arisi* Pic, 1920a: 7 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Labidostomis arcuata*: ‘Turkestan’. *Labidostomis arcuata* var. *arisi*: ‘Auli-Ata’ [= Kazakhstan, Taraz].

Type material examined. *Labidostomis arcuata*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Kendyktau [w, p] // J. Sahlb. [w, p] // Jacobs. det. [w, p] // *Labidostomis / diversifrons* / Lf. [w, h] // type [w, h] // *arcuata* Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘Kendyktau [w, p] // J. Sahlb. [w, p] // 1567 [w, h] // Jacobs. det. [w, p] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Labidostomis arcuata* var. *arisi*: 1 ♂, ‘Turkestan / Aulie-Ata / C. ARIS [w, p] // *Labidostomis / centrisculpta* Rtt. [w, h] // type [w, h] // Arisi Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, China: Xinjiang (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Labidostomis arcuata* var. *arisi* was described in a paper containing also description of subspecies (PIC 1920a), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). We do not see any difference between the type specimens of *L. arcuata* and the original specimens of *L. arcuata* var. *arisi*, thus we consider them conspecific.

Labidostomis (Labidostomis) centrisculpta centrisculpta Pic, 1920

(Figs 108–111)

Labidostomis centrisculpta Pic, 1920a: 6 (original description).

Labidostomis alaiensis Pic, 1920a: 7 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Labidostomis centrisculpta*: ‘Margelan’ [= Uzbekistan, Margilan]. *Labidostomis alaiensis*: ‘Turkestan: Alai’ [= Kyrgyzstan, Alai Mts.].

Type material examined. *Labidostomis centrisculpta*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Morgelan / Reitter. [w, p] // L. centrisculpta / ♂, ♀ [w, h] // *centrisculpta / (mihi)* Reitt [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘Morgelan / Reitter. [w, p] // L. centrisculpta [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘Morgelan / Reitter. [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Labidostomis alaiensis: SYNTYPES: 3 ♂♂ (on the same pin), 'Alai / Turkestan [w, h] // type [w, h] // alaiensis Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Alai / Turkestan [w, h] // type [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. China: Xinjiang, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Labidostomis alaiensis* was, with some doubts, synonymized with *L. stenostoma* Weise, 1900 by LOPATIN (1977). This doubtful synonymy was later adopted by WARCHAŁOWSKI (1985) and also followed by REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b). Comparison of the primary type specimens of *L. alaiensis*, *L. centrisculpta* and *L. stenostoma* (deposited in ZMHB) clearly shows that *L. alaiensis* is conspecific with *L. centrisculpta*, not with *L. stenostoma*.

Labidostomis (Labidostomis) diversifrons Lefèvre, 1872

Labidostomis diversifrons Lefèvre, 1872: 90 (original description).

Labidostomis attenuata Pic, 1897c: 202 (original description).

Type localities. *Labidostomis diversifrons*: 'Beyrouth; Naplouse [= Lebanon, Bejrut; Israel, Nablus]; Russie méridionale'. *Labidostomis attenuata*: 'Syrie: Jaffa' [= Israel, Tel Aviv].

Type material examined. *Labidostomis diversifrons*: LECTOTYPE (designated by RAPILLY 1984b): ♂, 'Type [p] ♂ [w, h] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p] // Beyrouth [w, h] // HOLOTYPE [r, p] // Muséum Paris [p] / diversifrons / Coll. Lefèvre [w, h] // Labidostomis / diversifrons Lefèvre [h] / M Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 82 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale).

Labidostomis attenuata: SYNTYPE: ♂, 'Syria / Jaffa [w, p] // n. sp [w, h] // type [w, h] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // attenuata / Pic n. sp. [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); ♂, 'Syria / Jaffa [w, p] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Labidostomis attenuata* is confirmed as a synonym of *L. diversifrons*.

Labidostomis (Labidostomis) elegans Lefèvre, 1876

Labidostomis elegans Lefèvre, 1876: lxxii (original description).

Labidostomis elegans var. *inhumeralis* Pic, 1920a: 6 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Labidostomis elegans*: 'Asterabad (Perse)' [= Iran, Gorgan]. *Labidostomis elegans* var. *inhumeralis*: 'Perse'.

Type material examined. *Labidostomis elegans*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Perse sept. / (Staudinger) [w, h] // elegans / E. Lef. / Ann. Fr. 1876. Bull. / No. 74, p. 76 [w, h] // HOLOTYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / elegans / Lef. [w, h] // Labidostomis / elegans Lefèvre [h] / M Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 82 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale).

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Labidostomis elegans* var. *inhumeralis*: 1 ♂, 'type [w, h] // v. inhumeralis / Pic [w, h] // v. inhumeralis Pic [b, h] // v. Bodemeyer / Persien / Luristan [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // Comparé au type / par [p] M. RAPILLY / 1981 [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Pic [w, h] // Labidostomis / elegans Lefèvre [h] / M Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 81 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkey (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Labidostomis elegans* var. *inhumeralis* was described in a paper containing also description of subspecies (PIC 1920a), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). Based on the examination of aedeagus of the original specimen, var. *inhumeralis* is conspecific with *L. elegans*. However, the *L. elegans* species group badly needs a comprehensive revision.

***Labidostomis (Labidostomis) hebraea* (Lacordaire, 1848)**

Clythra (Labidostomis) hebraea Lacordaire, 1848: 55 (original description).

Labidostomis quadrinotata var. *bijuncta* Pic, 1912a: 17 (original description).

Labidostomis quadrinotata var. *bisbijuncta* Pic, 1912a: 17 (original description).

Labidostomis quadrinotata var. *posticejuncta* Pic, 1912a: 17 (original description).

Type localities. *Clythra hebraea*: ‘Israël, Mt. Hermon’ (neotype), ‘Palestine’ (original type locality). *Labidostomis quadrinotata* var. *bijuncta*: not stated. *Labidostomis quadrinotata* var. *bisbijuncta*: not stated. *Labidostomis quadrinotata* var. *posticejuncta*: ‘Syrie’.

Type material examined. *Clythra hebraea*: NEOTYPE (designated by RAPILLY 1984a): ♂, ‘Trifolium [w, h] // ISRAËL Mt Hermon / 15.v.80 / M. RAPILLY 1450 m. [w, h] // NEOTYPE [r, p] // *Labidostomis / hebraea* Lacordaire [h] / M. Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 81 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Labidostomis quadrinotata var. *bijuncta*: not examined. Not found in MNHN.

Labidostomis quadrinotata var. *bisbijuncta*: not examined. Not found in MNHN.

Labidostomis quadrinotata var. *posticejuncta*: SYNTYPE: ♀, ‘Syrie [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. posticejuncta / Pic [w, h] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. The original Lacordaire’s type material of *L. hebraea* was not traced thus a neotype was designated by RAPILLY (1984a). PIC (1912a) described three varieties of *L. quadrinotata* which were transferred under *L. hebraea* by BAGUENA (1960). Of these varieties, we are able to confirm the synonymy only for var. *posticejuncta* based on the examined syntype. The type material of var. *bijuncta* was not traced in MNHN, but in Pic’s collection we found one female with his handwritten label ‘var pres bijuncta Pic’ conspecific with *L. hebraea*. Based on this specimen we think that the synonymy of var. *bijuncta* with *L. hebraea* proposed by BAGUENA (1960) is correct.

In var. *bisbijuncta* we suppose that PIC (1912a) did not have any specimen(s) in hand and the description refers to the female figured on plate I (figure 2) in LEFÈVRE (1872) as it is mentioned at the end of Pic’s description. Unfortunately, no specimen of such colouration was found in the MNHN collections. The female pictured in LEFÈVRE (1872) has very unusual black elytral pattern and we do not know any other specimen with such colouration. On the other hand we cannot exclude that such aberration may occur in *L. hebraea*; thus, we decided to leave the var. *bisbijuncta* in synonymy with *L. hebraea*.

***Labidostomis (Labidostomis) hybrida* (Lucas, 1845)**

Clythra (Labidostomis) hybrida Lucas, 1845: 121 (original description).

Labidostomis roberti Pic, 1919b: 23 (original description).

Labidostomis hybrida var. *atlasica* Kocher, 1959: 7 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Clythra hybrida*: ‘environs d’Oran’ [Algeria]. *Labidostomis roberti*: ‘environs de Rabat’ [Morocco]. *Labidostomis hybrida* var. *atlasica*: ‘Ifrane, Tizi-n-Hassa, Ouest de Missouri, Talmest [Morocco]’.

Type material examined. *Clythra hybrida*: LECTOTYPE (designated by RAPILLY 1984a): ♂, ‘hybrida / Dej. [w, h] // *Labidostomis / sp. ...* [partly illegible, w, h] // LECTOTYPE [r, p] // *Labidostomis / hybrida* Lucas [h] / M. Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 83 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Lucas). PARALECTOTYPE: ♂, ‘*Labidostomis / hybrida* Lucas [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Col. Lucas [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Lucas).

Labidostomis roberti: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, ‘*Labidostomis / Roberti* mihi [w, h] // type [w, h] // *Labidostomis / Roberti* Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘n sp ... / pres hybrida [partly illegible, w, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Labidostomis hybrida* var. *atlasica*: not examined. Not found in PJCP.

Distribution. Algeria and Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. For long time *L. hybrida* was treated as a synonym of *L. quadrinotata* (Fabricius, 1787) until RAPILLY (1984a) found that Fabricius' *L. quadrinotata* belongs to *Otiocephala* and restored *L. hybrida* as a valid species. From ZMUK we received a photograph of the type of *Cryptocephalus quadrinotatus* Fabricius, 1787 and we confirm that it really must be classified in *Otiocephala*. Based on examination of the type specimens of *L. hybrida* and *L. roberti* we also confirm the synonymy of both species.

Labidostomis hybrida var. *atlasica* was described in a paper containing also description of subspecies (KOCHER 1959), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). The original specimens of *L. hybrida* var. *atlasica* were not traced in Kocher's collection in PJCP. However, several specimens collected in 1960 and provided with the original Kocher's identification labels are present in the collection. According to these specimens we have no doubts about the identity of var. *atlasica*, which is conspecific with *L. hybrida*.

Labidostomis (Labidostomis) luristanica Warchałowski, 2004

(Figs 12, 112–115)

Labidostomis elegans var. *luristanica* Pic, 1920a: 6 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Labidostomis luristanica Warchałowski, 2004: 557 (validation of the name as available).

Type locality. *Labidostomis elegans* var. *luristanica*: 'Luristan' [= Iran, Lorestan province].

Type material examined. *Labidostomis elegans* var. *luristanica*: SYNTYPE: ♀, 'v. Bodemeyer / Persien / Luristan [w, p] // *elegans* [w, h] // v. *luristanica* / Pic [w, h] // v. *luristanica* Pic [b, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / Pic [w, h] // *Labidostomis* / *shirazicus* Lopatin [h] / M Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 81 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. Iran (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Labidostomis elegans* var. *luristanica* was described in a paper containing also description of subspecies (PIC 1920a), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). However, it was validated by WARCHAŁOWSKI (2004) who treated it as a valid species and thus established a new name with new authorship in agreement with Article 45.5.1 (ICZN 1999).

Labidostomis luristanica is very similar to *L. shirazica* Lopatin, 1979 and *L. kantneri* Warchałowski, 2004. After examination of the type material of all three taxa and additional specimens we are sure that all these taxa represent three distinct species. For the purposes of this paper we present drawings of the spermathecae to demonstrate the differences; however, the whole group is planned to be revised in the near future. Ductus spermathecae of *L. luristanica* is twice longer than in the other two species, proximally nearly straight, distally with coils (Fig. 12), while that of *L. kantneri* is significantly shorter and coiled in whole length (Fig. 13), and ductus spermathecae of *L. shirazica* is also significantly shorter than in *L. luristanica* and straight, not coiled (Fig. 14).

Labidostomis (Labidostomis) lusitanica (Germar, 1824)

Clytra lusitanica Germar, 1824: 549 (original description).

Labidostomis bigemina var. *semideficiens* Pic, 1906a: 19 (original description).

Type localities. *Clytra lusitanica*: not given. *Labidostomis bigemina* var. *semideficiens*: 'Valencia (Espagne)'.

Type material examined. *Clytra lusitanica*: not examined.

Labidostomis bigemina var. *semideficiens*: not examined. Not found in MNHN.

Distribution. Algeria, France, Italy (Sardinia), Portugal, Spain, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. The type material of *L. bigemina* var. *semideficiens* was not traced in MNHN and its deposition is unknown to us. In accordance with REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b) we treat this variety as a synonym of *L. lusitanica*.

***Labidostomis (Labidostomis) mairei* Peyerimhoff, 1922**

Labidostomis mairei Peyerimhoff, 1922: 62 (original description).

Labidostomis mairei var. *subinterruptus* Pic, 1932: 22 (original description).

Type localities. *Labidostomis mairei*: ‘Atlantis maroccani’ [= Morocco: Atlas Mts.]. *Labidostomis mairei* var. *subinterruptus*: ‘Maroc: Atlas’.

Type material examined. *Labidostomis mairei*: SYNTYPES: ♂, ‘Massif du Tachdirt / 3.200-3.500 m / Gd. Atlas marocain / VIII.1921 – R. Maire [w, h] // *Labidostomis / Mairei / Peyerimhoff / -types-* [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Collection / Peyerimhoff [w, h] // LECTOTYPUS / Warchałowski / designavit [r, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Peyerimhoff); 2 ♂♂, ‘Massif du Tachdirt / 3.200-3.500 m / Gd. Atlas marocain / VIII.1921 – R. Maire [w, h] // *Labidostomis / Mairei / PEYERIMHOFF* [w, h] // PARALECTO- / TYPUS / Warchałowski / designavit [r, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Peyerimhoff).

Labidostomis mairei var. *subinterruptus*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Tachdirt & / Djebel Likoumt / Grand-Atlas [w, p] // L. Mairei v / subinterruptus / Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Labidostomis mairei* was explicitly described from three males (originally probably on the same pin, now separated). All three males bear additional red label ‘Lectotype’ (‘Paralectotype’, respectively) added by Warchałowski. However, in his revision WARCHAŁOWSKI (1985) treated all the specimens as syntypes. Thus the lectotype designation was never published and also in the present paper we treat those specimens as syntypes.

Labidostomis mairei var. *subinterruptus* was described by PIC (1932) based on a female with somewhat enlarged metallic pattern that laterally touches the margin. We examined large series of *L. mairei* and without any doubts var. *subinterruptus* is only a colour aberration of *L. mairei*.

***Labidostomis (Labidostomis) testaceipes* Pic, 1904**

Labidostomis testaceipes Pic, 1904b: 93 (original description).

Labidostomis delagrangi Pic, 1904b: 94 (original description).

Type localities. *Labidostomis testaceipes*: ‘Syrie’. *Labidostomis delagrangi*: ‘Haute-Syrie: Mts Amanus’ [= Turkey, Hatay province, Nur Mts.].

Type material examined. *Labidostomis testaceipes*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, ‘Amanus / Syrie [w, h] // L. testaceipes / Pic [w, h] // type. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘mts / Amanus [w, h] // type. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // L. testaceipes Pic / (Amanus) [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘Amanus [w, h] // type. [w, h] // L. testaceipes / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Labidostomis delagrangi: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Amanus / Syrie [w, h] // type [w, h] // Delagrangi [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / Coll. Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘... Amanus [partly illegible, w, h] // type. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘Amanus [w, h] // type [w, h] // *Labidostomis / Delagrangi* Pic [w, h] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // HOLOTYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // [illegible, w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Iraq, Syria, Turkey (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. Although PIC (1904b) mentioned both, male and female, in the original description of *L. testaceipes*, we found only females in his collection. In our opinion the information about male in the description is a mistake. WARCHAŁOWSKI (1985) synonymized *L. testaceipes* with *L. delagrangi* described in the same PIC's (1904b) paper and treated *L. delagrangi* as a dark form of *L. testaceipes*. The specimens deposited in MNHN suggest different explanation referring to sexual dimorphism. The females were described as *L. testaceipes*, and the males, which are really darker than females, as *L. delagrangi*.

WARCHAŁOWSKI (1985) designated one male of *L. delagrangi* as a lectotype. However, in MNHN there is neither a specimen bearing a lectotype label, nor with Warchałowski's identification label. On the other hand, one of the specimens bears the label 'Holotype'. In our opinion WARCHAŁOWSKI (1985) had this 'Holotype' specimen on loan (as he mentioned exactly only one male examined from MNHN) and published it as a lectotype. Because the lectotype is not clearly labelled and can be confused with other type specimens of *L. delagrangi*, we treat the lectotype designation by WARCHAŁOWSKI (1985) as an invalid act due to a conflict with Article 74.5 of ICZN (1999) and consider all four specimens in MNHN syntypes.

Labidostomis (Wellschmiedia) ghiliani (Lacordaire, 1848)

(Figs 116–117)

Clythra (Labidostomis) ghiliani Lacordaire, 1848: 77 (original description).

Cyaniris atricollis Pic, 1922: 27 (original description).

Type localities. *Clythra ghiliani*: 'Espagne' [= Spain]. *Cyaniris atricollis*: '? Egypte' [patria falsa].

Type material examined. *Clythra ghiliani*: Not examined, type specimen in MNHN destroyed.

Cyaniris atricollis: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, '? Egypte [w, h] // type [w, h] // atricollis / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Portugal and Spain (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. The type locality of *C. atricollis* was doubted by PIC (1922) himself. Based on examination of the type specimen, *C. atricollis* was synonymized with the Iberian *Labidostomis ghiliani* by BEZDĚK (2013).

Lachnaia (Barathraea) straminipennis (Lucas, 1845)

(Figs 15–17, 118–125)

Clythra (Lachnaea) straminipennis Lucas, 1845: 122 (original description).

Barathraea octomaculata Pic, 1895c: 243 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Lachnea (Barathraea) octopunctata: PIC (1897c): 204 (incorrect subsequent spelling).

Lachnea (Barathraea) separata Pic, 1897c: 204 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Clythra straminipennis*: 'environs d'Oran' [Algeria]. *Barathraea octomaculata*: 'Tanger' [Morocco]. *Lachnea separata*: 'Andalousie, ? Sicilie' [patria falsa].

Type material examined. *Clythra straminipennis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, '[blank small blue round label] // Museum Paris [p] / collection / Lucas [w, h] // SYNTYPE [r, p] // Lachnea / straminipennis / M... [partly illegible, w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale); 1 ♂, '[blank small blue round label] // Museum Paris [p] / collection / Lucas [w, h] // SYNTYPE [r, p] // Clythra / straminipennis Lucas [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale).

Barathraea octomaculata: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Tanger [w, h] // Tanger / Maroc leg.? [w, h] // 8 maculata / Pic [w, h] // type [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / collection / Pic [w, h] // LECTOTYPE [r, p] // 1 [w, h] // Lachnaia (Barathraea) / octomaculata Pic, 1895 / Tanger-Maroc, ♂ / LECTOTYPE - 2009 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Tang [w, h]

// Tanger / Maroc leg.? [w, h] // type [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / collection / Pic [w, h] // 8 maculata Pic [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p] // Lachnaia (Barathraea) / octomaculata ♀ / Pic, 1898 [sic!] [h] / J. C. Bourdonné dét. [p] 2009 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, 'Tanger [w, h] // Tanger / Maroc leg.? [w, h] // type [w, h] // Barathraea / 8 maculata / Pic [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p] // Bonne esp. diff. / de cerealis par / la pubescence du / corps d'après Bedel / qui vidit [w, h] // 2 [w, h] // Lachnaia (Barathraea) / octomaculata ♂ / Pic, 1895 [h] / J. C. Bourdonné dét. [p] 2009 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, '80. [w, h] // Tanger [w, h] // type [w, h] // Barathraea / 8 maculata Pic [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Lachnaea separata: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Andalus [w, h] // Andalousie / Espagne leg.? [w, h] // type [w, h] // LECTOTYPE [r, p] // v. separata Pic [b, h] // Museum Paris [p] / collection / Pic [w, h] // separata Pic [w, h] // 1 [w, h] // Lachnaia (Barathraea) / separata Pic, 1897 – ♂ / Andalousie-Espagne / LECTOTYPE - 2009 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, 'Andalus [w, h] // Andalousie / Espagne leg.? [w, h] // separata Pic [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p] // ♂ [w, h] // Lachnaia (Barathraea) / separata ♂ / Pic, 1897 [h] / J. C. Bourdonné dét. [p] 2009 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, 'Sicile [w, h] // Sicile / Italie - leg.? [w, h] // type [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p] // separata Pic [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / collection / Pic [w, h] // 3 [w, h] // Lachnaia (Barathraea) / separata ♂ / Pic, 1897 [h] / J. C. Bourdonné dét. [p] 2009 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Andalus [w, h] // Andalousie / Espagne – leg. ? [w, h] // Type [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p] // 5 [w, h] // Lachnaia (Barathraea) / separata ♀ / PIC, 1897 [h] / J.C. Bourdonné dét. [p] 2009 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Andalus [w, h] // Andalousie / Espagne – leg. ? [w, h] // Type [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p] // 6 [w, h] // Lachnaia (Barathraea) / separata ♀ / PIC, 1897 [h] / J.C. Bourdonné dét. [p] 2009 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Andalus [w, h] // Andalousie / Espagne – leg. ? [w, h] // Type [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p] // 4 [w, h] // Lachnaia (Barathraea) / separata ♀ / PIC, 1897 [h] / J.C. Bourdonné dét. [p] 2009 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Andalus [w, h] // Andalousie / Espagne – leg. ? [w, h] // Type [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p] // 8 [w, h] // Lachnaia (Barathraea) / separata ♀ / PIC, 1897 [h] / J.C. Bourdonné dét. [p] 2009 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Algeria and Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. We studied the aedeagi of the type specimens of all three taxa and consider them similar with slight differences in the width of the apical margin, the depth of the anterolateral incisions, and the width of visible sclerites (Figs 120–125). Although available material is limited we treat *L. straminipennis* as a variable species forming local forms. Similarly as in *Tituboea paykullii* (Lacordaire, 1848) and *Clytra novempunctata*, the elytral surface of *L. straminipennis* can be either glabrous (described as *L. octomaculata*), with indistinct traces of setae, or glabrous (described as *L. separata*), or densely pubescent (described as *L. straminipennis*). Also the shape of clypeal excavation and of clypeal processes are variable throughout the populations (Figs 15–17).

Lachnaia straminipennis was described based on specimens with densely pubescent pronotum and elytra. The aedeagus has narrow apical margins, shallow anterolateral incisions and visible sclerites with long and narrow apical processes (see Figs 124–125, correctly pictured also by COBOS (1956)). The clypeal excavation is regularly concave, apical processes moderately long and wide (Fig. 15). The population with pubescent elytra seems to be restricted to northwestern Algeria and the adjacent part of Morocco.

The population described as *L. octomaculata* is characterized by the aedeagus with wider apical margins, deep and almost rectangular anterolateral incisions, wider and shorter sclerite processes (Figs 120–121), glabrous elytra, clypeal excavation regularly concave and clypeal processes short and wide (Fig. 16). This population covers most of Morocco.

The specimens described as *L. separata* have somewhat intermediate shape of the aedeagus and its sclerites between *L. straminipennis* and *L. octomaculata* (Figs 122–123), clypeal excavation with subtriangularly formed base and clypeal processes narrow but longer (Fig.

17). Elytra are glabrous in two syntypes and with indistinct traces of setae in the third syntype. The distribution of this population is unknown. PIC (1897c) described *Lachnea separata* from ‘Andalousie, ? Sicilie’. We treat both localities as patriae falsae as this species occurs neither in Spain nor in Sicily. REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b) mistakenly published it from Tunisia based on GRASSO (1963). Based on the accompanying picture of aedeagus, the distributional data of *L. separata* in GRASSO (1963) without any doubts refer to *L. padillai* Tomov, 1982.

The type specimens of both *Barathraea octomaculata* and *Lachnea separata* bear the labels ‘lectotype’ or ‘paralectotype’ added by J.-C. Bourdonné, but the lectotype designations have never been published. Thus we treat all the type specimens as syntypes.

Lachnaia (Lachnaia) paradoxa (Olivier, 1808)

Clytra paradoxa Olivier, 1808: 844 (original description).

Lachnaea paradoxa var. *bistigmata* Pic, 1912c: 90 (original description).

Lachnaea paradoxa var. *kabyliana* Pic, 1912c: 90 (original description).

Lachnaea paradoxa var. *jurjurenensis* Pic, 1913b: 129 (original description).

Type localities. *Clytra paradoxa*: ‘côte de Barbarie’ [= North African coast from Morocco to Libya]. *Lachnaea paradoxa* var. *bistigmata*: ‘Constantine’ [Algeria]. *Lachnaea paradoxa* var. *kabyliana*: ‘Kabylie, à Azazga’ [Algeria]. *Lachnaea paradoxa* var. *jurjurenensis*: ‘Djurjura: Aïtzer’ [Algeria].

Type material examined. *Clytra paradoxa*: not examined.

Lachnaea paradoxa var. *bistigmata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Constant [b, p] // Constantine / Algérie leg.? [w, h] // Type [w, h] // paradoxa var. / bistigmata Pic / type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Lachnaia (s. str.) / paradoxa ♂ / (Olivier, 1808) [h] / J. C. Bourdonné dét. [p] 2009 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Lachnaea paradoxa var. *kabyliana*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Azazga [w, h] // paradoxa var. / kabyliana Pic / type [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Lachnaea paradoxa var. *jurjurenensis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, ‘Aïtzer’ / ... 74 [partly illegible, w, h] // vicina [w, h] // v. jurjurenensis / type Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘Aïtzer’ / 1874 [w, h] // vicina [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Algeria, Egypt, France, Italy (Sicily), Libya, Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. All three varieties described by PIC (1912c, 1913b) are confirmed as colour aberrations and synonyms of *Lachnaia paradoxa*.

Lachnaia (Lachnaia) peyerimhoffi Kocher, 1953

Lachnaea lucidicollis var. *peyerimhoffi* Kocher, 1953: 86 (original description).

Type locality. ‘tout le Grand et le Moyen-Atlas’ [Morocco].

Type material examined. SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘TAQUELFIT / G^d Atlas (Kocher) [p] / 1100 m. 6. 48 [w, h] // [small blue rounded blank label] // cylindrica ? [w, h] // non! voir / p^d. huméral [w, h] // [illegible, w, h] // var. / Peyerimhoffi [h] / Kocher det. [p] nov. [w, h]’ (PJCP); 1 ♀, ‘Taquelift / G^d Atlas Mar. / 1100 m. / (Kocher) [w, h] // Peyerimhoffi [h] / Kocher det. [p] m. [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Peyerimhoff).

Distribution. MOROCCO (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Lachnaea lucidicollis* var. *peyerimhoffi* was described in a publication containing also descriptions of subspecies (KOCHER 1953), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). However, it was validated with the original authorship in accordance with Article 45.6.4.1 of ICZN (1999) because CODINA PADILLA (1958) adopted *L. peyerimhoffi* as a species name.

The type locality was mentioned only superficially as ‘tout le Grand et le Moyen-Atlas’ [= whole High and Middle Atlas Mts.], however the specimens in PJCP and MNHN bear the labels with exact localities. Due to this ambiguity we tentatively treat only two specimens which bear original Kocher’s identification label as true syntypes.

Lachnaia (Lachnaia) pubescens (Dufour, 1820)

Clytra pubescens Dufour, 1820: 307 (original description).

Lachnaea pubescens var. *subfasciata* Pic, 1897e: 197 (original description).

Type localities. *Clytra pubescens*: ‘in Hispaniae Galliaeque’ [= Spain: Galicia]. *Lachnaea pubescens* var. *subfasciata*: ‘France méridionale: Marseille’.

Type material examined. *Clytra pubescens*: not examined.

Lachnaea pubescens var. *subfasciata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Marseille [w, p] // type [w, h] // v. *subfasciata* Pic [w, h] // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. France, Portugal, Spain (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Lachnaea pubescens* var. *subfasciata* is confirmed as a synonym of *L. pubescens*.

Lachnaia (Lachnaia) puncticollis Chevrolat, 1840

Lachnaia (Clythra) puncticollis Chevrolat, 1840: 17 (original description).

Lachnaea puncticollis var. *uniustigmata* Pic, 1898: 74 (original description).

Lachnaea curtipennis Pic, 1936b: 214 (original description).

Type localities. *Lachnaia puncticollis*: ‘en Galice, dans la vallée de Lunade’ [= in . *Lachnaea puncticollis* var. *uniustigmata*: ‘Tunisie: Tebersouk’. *Lachnaea curtipennis*: ‘Maroc’.

Type material examined. *Lachnaia puncticollis*: not examined.

Lachnaea puncticollis var. *uniustigmata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Teboursouk / 5-98 (Normand) [w, h] // Taboursuq (= Tébourouk) / 29 km S.S.E. de Béja / Tunisie – leg. Normand [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. *uniustigmata* / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // *Lachnaia* (s. str.) / *puncticollis* ♂ / CHEVROLAT, 1840 [h] / J. C. Bourdonné dét. [p] 2009 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Lachnaea curtipennis: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Kebbab / Le Bret [w, p] // ex Thery [w, h] // *Lachnaea* / *curtipennis* / n sp. [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Algeria, France, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. Both taxa described by PIC (1898, 1936b) are confirmed as synonyms of *L. puncticollis*.

Macrolenes dentipes (Olivier, 1808)

Clytra dentipes Olivier, 1808: 857 (original description).

Macrolenes ruficollis var. *latemaculatus* Pic, 1897b: 165 (original description).

Macrolenes dentipes var. *binotaticollis* Pic, 1916a: 6 (original description).

Type localities. *Clytra dentipes*: ‘midi de l’Europe, sur la côte de Barbarie, dans les îles de l’Archipel’. *Macrolenes ruficollis* var. *latemaculatus*: ‘Tebessa’ [Algeria]. *Macrolenes dentipes* var. *binotaticollis*: ‘France Méridionale’.

Type material examined. *Clytra dentipes*: not examined.

Macrolenes ruficollis var. *latemaculatus*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Tebessa / ... [partly illegible, w, h] // type [w, h] // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // v. *latemaculatus* Pic [b, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale); 1 ♀, ‘type [w, h] // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // v. *latemaculatus* / Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Macrolenes dentipes var. *binotaticollis*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Ollioules [w, h] // type [w, h] // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // v. *binotaticollis* Pic [b, h] // v. *binotaticollis* / Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Mediterranean species (for details see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. Both varieties described by PIC (1897b, 1916a) are confirmed as colour aberrations and synonyms of *M. dentipes*.

Otiocephala opaca (Rosenhauer, 1856)

Clythra opaca Rosenhauer, 1856: 308 (original description).

Otiocephala opaca var. *rufolimbata* Pic, 1897d: 135 (original description).

Cyaniris (*Otiocephala*) *opaca* var. *carnerii* Pic, 1920b: 21 (original description).

Otiocephala opaca var. *latecyanescens* Pic, 1946: 3 (original description).

Type localities. *Clythra opaca*: ‘Algeciras’ [Spain]. *Otiocephala opaca* var. *rufolimbata*: ‘Mecheria’ [Algeria]. *Cyaniris opaca* var. *carnerii*: ‘Egypte: Mariout’. *Otiocephala opaca* var. *latecyanescens*: ‘Maroc’ [‘Maghraoua’ based on the locality label].

Type material examined. *Clythra opaca*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, ‘opaca Rsh. / Algeciras [w, h] // Thiere / Andalusiens / Rosenhauer [w, p] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre); 1 ♂, ‘Thiere / Andalusiens / Rosenhauer [w, p] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre).

Otiocephala opaca var. *rufolimbata*: HOLOTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘MECHERIA / Mai 1896 / Dr. A. Chobaut [w, p] // Otiocephala / rufolimbata / Chob. [w, h] // Otiocephala / Warioni / v. rufolimbata / Chob. [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Chobaut).

Cyaniris opaca var. *carnerii*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘12 [w, h] // Mariout / 21/3/1920 [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. Carnerii / Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic). The photos of additional two syntypes from GMNH were provided by the curator Maria Dimaki: 1 ♂, ‘♂ [w, p] // Mariout / 21 III 1920 [w, h]’ (GMNH); 1 ♀, ‘♀ [w, p] // Mariout / 21 III 1920 [w, h]’ (GMNH).

Otiocephala opaca var. *latecyanescens*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Maghraoua / 2000 m ... [partly illegible, w, h] // Otiocephala / sp? / d. Peyh. [w, h] // [illegible, w, h] // O. opaca v. / latecyanescens / mihi [w, h] // TYPE [r, h] // Ot. opaca v. / latecyanescens Pic [h] / Dét. P. Rotrou – Taza [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Rotrou).

Distribution. Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Spain (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. The genus *Otiocephala* badly needs a modern and comprehensive revision. We are almost sure that all three varieties described by PIC (1897d, 1920b, 1946) are not conspecific with *O. opaca* but provisionally we leave them in its synonymy in accordance with the Palaearctic catalogue (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b) till the comprehensive revision of the genus is done.

PIC (1920b) stated ‘coll. Pic et Carneri’ as the deposition of the type specimens of *Cyaniris opaca* var. *carnerii*. In his collection in MNHN we found one male syntype. Additional two syntypes (male and female) are deposited in the collection of A. Carneri which is now part of the collection of P. G. Moazzo in GMNH. One of us (RR) visited this museum in 2002 and studied both specimens. Curator Maria Dimaki also sent us simple photos including the labels. Although both specimens lack the original Pic’s identification label, they were collected in Mariout on the same date, ‘21.iii.1920’, as the syntype in MNHN. As the deposition in Carneri’s collection was explicitly stated in the original description we treat both specimens as syntypes of *Cyaniris opaca* var. *carnerii*.

Otiocephala rotroui (Pic, 1934)

Cyaniris (*Otiocephala*) *rotroui* Pic, 1934: 26 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Maroc: Bel Farah’.

Type material examined. SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Bel Farah / 9/4/32 [w, h] // Nov. Sp [r, h] // ♀ in coll / Rotroui [w, h] // Otioccephala / Rotroui n sp [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘Bel Farah / 9/4/32 [w, h] // Otioccephala / Rotroui n sp [w, h] // TYPE [pink label, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Rotrou); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, ‘Bel Farah / 9/4/32 [w, h] // TYPE [pink label, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Rotrou); 1 ♂, ‘Bel Farah / 9/4/32 [w, h] // Maroc / central [w, h] // Cyaniris / rotroui Pic / Ech. 1934, 26 / CoType ♂ [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Peyerimhoff); 1 ♂, ‘Bel Farah / 9/4/32 [w, h] // Cyaniris / rotroui Pic / Exchange 1934, 24 / Co-Type ♀ [sic!, w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Peyerimhoff).

Distribution. Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. We confirm *O. rotroui* as a valid species.

Otiotbraea rotroui (Kocher, 1961) comb. nov.

(Figs 18, 126–127)

Chilotoma rotroui Kocher, 1961: 238 (original description).

Type locality. Morocco: ‘Moyen-Atlas septentrional au S. de Taza (entre Bechyne et Meghraoua)’.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: ♂, ‘Entre Bechyne / et Meghraoua / 10.6.48 [w, h] // Chilotoma / Rotroui m. [h] / Kocher det. [p] 60 [h] / HOLOTYPE ♂ [red letters, w, h] // HOLOTYPE [r, p]’ (PJCP). PARATYPE: ♀, ‘Entre Bechyne / et Meghraoua / 10.6.48 [w, h] // MUSEUM PARIS / 1971 / Coll. P. ROTROU [w, p] // ALLOTYPE [r, p] // Chilotoma / Rotroui m. [h] / Kocher det. [p] 60 [h] // ALLOTYPE ♀ [red letters, w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Rotrou).

Additional material examined. MOROCCO: Entre Bechyne et Meghraoua, 10.vi.1948, 2 ♂♂, P. Rotrou leg. (MNHN – coll. Peyerimhoff).

Distribution. Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. In habitus, *O. rotroui* is very similar to *O. riffensis* Romantsov, 2011 (cf. Figs 126–129). Both species differ in the colouration of pronotum (*O. riffensis* has black anterior and posterior margins, *O. rotroui* has black anterior and posterior margins connected with two thin longitudinal stripes) and in the shape of clypeal incision (quadrangular in *O. riffensis*, subtriangular in *O. rotroui*, cf. Figs 127, 129).

Two specimens of *O. rotroui* found in Peyerimhoff’s collection evidently originate from the same series as the two type specimens. Nevertheless, KOCHER (1961) explicitly described this species from ‘un couple’, thus, both males from Peyerimhoff’s collection do not belong to the type material.

Smaragdina affinis manicata (Lacordaire, 1848)

Clythra (*Gynandrophthalma*) *affinis* var. *manicata* Lacordaire, 1848: 304 (original description).

Gynandrophthalma manicata Lefèvre, 1872: 341 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Chilotoma reyi var. *lucidipes* Pic, 1897c: 206 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Clythra manicata*: ‘Espagne’. *Gynandrophthalma manicata*: ‘Espagne: Galice; Castille’ [Spain: Galicia, Castile]. *Chilotoma reyi* var. *lucidipes*: ‘Portugal’.

Type material examined. *Clythra manicata*: Not examined.

Gynandrophthalma manicata: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀ (on the same pin), ‘Galice [w, h] // Type [w, p] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // manicata / Lefèv. [box label, w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre).

Chilotoma reyi var. *lucidipes*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (on the same pin), ‘Gynandroph. / thoracica / Portugal [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. lucidipes / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Portugal and Spain (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. In many cases LACORDAIRE (1848) when describing varieties gave them a one-letter name (e.g. Var. A) and simultaneously mentioned its full name either with the complete

reference or mentioned it in the text. Such names are currently accepted as validly described as the name is accompanied with the description (e.g. BEZDĚK & KANTNER 2010, REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010a).

The variety *manicata* Lacordaire, 1848 was first mentioned in the text under the variety A of *Clythra* (*Gynandrophthalma*) *affinis* and was based on one female from Reiche's collection (Espagne, Ghilliani leg.). LEFÈVRE (1872) did not accept Lacordaire's description and provided his own. Although in the text he was using only species names without 'sp. n.' or 'm.', in index (p. 394) the name is listed as '*manicata* Lef' what, in our opinion, clearly indicates Lefèvre's intention to describe it as new to science. Also, it is necessary to note that LEFÈVRE (1872) described *G. manicata* from different specimens than LACORDAIRE (1848). In sum, *G. manicata* Lefèvre, 1872 is an available name and has to be treated as a junior subjective synonym and a primary homonym of *Clythra* (*Gynandrophthalma*) *affinis* var. *manicata* Lacordaire, 1848.

Chilotoma reyi var. *lucidipes* was treated as a simple synonym of *Smaragdina reyi* (Brisout de Barneville, 1866) (e.g. REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b). However, examination of two syntypes of var. *lucidipes* proved that this variety has to be synonymized with *Smaragdina affinis manicata* (Lacordaire, 1848).

Smaragdina flavicollis (Charpentier, 1825)

(Figs 130–132)

Clythra flavicollis Charpentier, 1825: 236 (original description).

Gynandrophthalma amasina Pic, 1897e: 197 (original description).

Type localities. *Clythra flavicollis*: 'Austriae alpinus'. *Gynandrophthalma amasina*: 'Turquie d'Asie: Amasie'.

Type material examined. *Clythra flavicollis*: not examined.

Gynandrophthalma amasina: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'type [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Coll. Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // amasina / Pic [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, 'Gynandrophth / flavicollis / Amas [w, h] // type [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / Collection / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Most European countries and Turkey (for details see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. Although *S. amasina* was catalogued as a valid species by REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b), it was already synonymized with *S. flavicollis* by KASAP (1987). We also had the possibility to examine the syntype of *Gynandrophthalma flavicollis* var. *picticollis* Weise, 1889 deposited in ZMHB. As both *S. amasina* and *S. flavicollis* var. *picticollis* were described from Amasya and have the same colouration of pronotum (with black spot in the middle of posterior margin) it is evident that both taxa refer to the same population. KASAP (1987) mentioned that colouration of pronotum and coxae are variable characters in Turkish *S. flavicollis*. On the other hand, all European *S. flavicollis* that we examined have pronotum completely orange. As a result we tentatively respect the synonymy of *S. amasina* and *S. flavicollis* var. *picticollis* with *S. flavicollis* made by KASAP (1987). However, the specimens of *S. flavicollis* from various regions should be revised as we cannot exclude the possibility that they could also represent an eastern subspecies or even species. If the population from Amasya is separated from *S. flavicollis* in the future, the name *S. picticollis* will have to be used with *S. amasina* as its synonym.

***Smaragdina graeca* (Kraatz, 1872)**

Gynandrophthalma graeca Kraatz, 1872: 217 (original description).

Gynandrophthalma graeca Lefèvre, 1872: 346 (original description, primary homonym).

Gynandrophthalma brucki Pic, 1897a: 85 (new substitute name for *Gynandrophthalma graeca* Lefèvre, 1872).

Type localities. *Gynandrophthalma graeca* Kraatz: ‘Griechenland’. *Gynandrophthalma graeca* Lefèvre: ‘Grèce: au mont Parnès’ [= Greece, Parnitha Mt.].

Type material examined. *Gynandrophthalma graeca* Kraatz: Not examined.

Gynandrophthalma graeca Lefèvre: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Grèce / Mt. Parnès [w, h] // Type [p] ♀ [w, h] // Ex-Muséum / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p] // Muséum Paris / Coll. Oberthur / ex. Lefèvre [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // SINTYPUS / R. Regalin / vid. 2006 [r, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre).

Additional material examined. *Gynandrophthalma brucki*: 1 ♀, ‘Apfelbeck / Jannina / Dr. Christos [w, p] // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // Brucki Pic [w, h]’ and 2 ♀♀ (on the same pin), ‘Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // Brucki Pic / graeca Lef. [w, h]’.

Distribution. Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Serbia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b), Turkey (ÖZDIKMEN 2011).

Comments. *Smaragdina graeca* has distinct sexual dimorphism: males have pronotum red with wide median black stripe while females have pronotum uniformly red. By coincidence, it was described twice in one year under the same name. Priority is given to *Gynandrophthalma graeca* Kraatz, 1872 (published in November 1872 as written on the content pages of the respective volume) over *Gynandrophthalma graeca* Lefèvre, 1872 (published on 31st December 1872, based on LEFÈVRE (1885)). KRAATZ (1872) described the taxon based on a male. Although he had also a female at disposal he associated it with male with some doubts. On the contrary, LEFÈVRE (1872) described the taxon from females only. The above mentioned sexual dimorphism probably led PIC (1897a) to treat both taxa as separate species and to propose a new substitute name *Gynandrophthalma brucki* for Lefèvre’s species.

Pic’s collection in MNHN contains also three females labelled as type specimens of *Gynandrophthalma brucki* (see additional material examined). We treat these specimens as invalid types, because *Gynandrophthalma brucki* was without any doubts proposed as a new substitute name for Lefèvre’s *G. graeca* and thus both names are objective synonyms and have the same name bearing type, in agreement with Article 72.7 (ICZN 1999).

***Smaragdina pallescens* (Pic, 1895)**

Gynandrophthalma pallescens Pic, 1895a: 81 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Laghouat’ after lectotype designation; originally, ‘Laghouat et Tébessa’ [Algeria].

Type material examined. LECTOTYPE (designated by RAPILLY 1983a): ♂, ‘Laghouat [w, h] // *G. pallescens* Pic / n sp. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // LECTOTYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // *Smaragdina / pallescens* (Pic) [h] / M Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 83 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale). PARALECTOTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘type [w, h] // Laghouat [w, h] // pres immaculata / Lac du Sénégal [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale); 1 ♀, ‘type [w, h] // Tebessa [w, h] // ♀ [w, h] // pres *G. brevicornis* Lef. / esp. rem par la coloration [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. Algeria, Israel, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. We confirm *S. pallescens* as valid species.

***Smaragdina persica* (Pic, 1911)**

(Figs 133–136)

Gynandrophthalma persica Pic, 1911: 107 (original description).*Smaragdina mirabilis* Romantsov, 2012: 64 (original description), **syn. nov.****Type localities.** *Gynandrophthalma persica*: ‘Perse: Luristan’ [= Iran, Lorestan province]. *Smaragdina mirabilis*: ‘S Iran, Kohkiluyeh-va-Boyerhamad Province, Yasuj area, 10 SE Sepidar’.**Type material examined.** *Gynandrophthalma persica*: SYNTYPE: ♀, ‘v. Bodemeyer / Persien / Luristan [w, p] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Persica / Pic [w, h] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // Smaragdina / persica (Pic) [h] / M Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 83 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).*Smaragdina mirabilis*: Not examined. Photos of the holotype and the paratype (Figs 135–136) were sent to us by Pavel Romantsov.**Additional material examined.** **IRAN: FARS PROVINCE:** Dash-e Arzhan env., 29°34’02”N 51°56’44”E, 2100–2300 m, 29.iv.2010, 1 ♂, A. Weigel leg. (FFCJ). **KOHGIRŪYE-O-BŪYER-AHMAD PROVINCE:** Sisakht, Dena Mt., Kuh-Gol vall., 30°84’N, 51°53’E, 2498 m, 27.v.2009, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, J. Voříšek leg. (JBCB). **LORESTAN PROVINCE:** 5–10 km SW of Dorud, 1400 m, 9.–10.v.2002, 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, G. Sama leg. (RRCM).**Distribution.** Iran (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b). The record from Turkey (MEDVEDEV 1975) probably refers to some other species (see Comments).**Comments.** Examination of the type specimen (Figs 133–134) of *Gynandrophthalma persica* in Pic’s collection without any doubts shows that this species was misidentified in all recent publications and keys (e.g. ERBER & MEDVEDEV 1999, MEDVEDEV & KATBEH-BADER 2002, LOPATIN 2002, WARCHAŁOWSKI 2010, ROMANTSOV 2012). Moreover, *Smaragdina mirabilis* (Figs 135–136) is proposed as a new synonym of *S. persica* as there is no difference between the type specimens of both taxa. The identity of the taxon misidentified as *S. persica* in the above mentioned publications is unclear and requires further study.***Smaragdina scutellaris* (Lefèvre, 1872)**

(Figs 137–144)

Gynandrophthalma scutellaris Lefèvre, 1872: 335 (original description).*Gynandrophthalma scutellaris* var. *latemaculata* Pic, 1897c: 205 (original description).*Smaragdina* (*Calyptorrhina*) *furthi* Erber & Medvedev, 1999: 3 (original description), **syn. nov.***Smaragdina jordanica* Medvedev & Katbeh-Bader, 2002: 255 (original description), **syn. nov.****Type localities.** *Gynandrophthalma scutellaris*: ‘Syrie, Palestine, Jérusalem’ [lectotype from ‘Syrie’]. *Gynandrophthalma scutellaris* var. *latemaculata*: ‘Liban, Akbès’ [= Turkey, near İskenderun]. *Smaragdina furthi*: ‘Israel, 20 km NE Qiryat, Shemona Hermon Cableway’. *Smaragdina jordanica*: ‘Jordan, Al Jubayah’.**Type material examined.** *Gynandrophthalma scutellaris*: LECTOTYPE (designated by RAPILLY 1983a): ♂, ‘Syrie [w, h] // Type [w, p] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p] // Muséum Paris [p] / Coll. Lefèvre / scutellaris [w, h] // LECTOTYPE [r, p] // Smaragdina / scutellaris (Lefèvre) [h] / M. Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 83 [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. generale). PARALECTOTYPE: ♂, ‘Syrie [w, h] // Type [w, p] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p] // Muséum Paris [p] / Coll. Lefèvre / scutellaris [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).*Gynandrophthalma scutellaris* var. *latemaculata*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, ‘Ab. d. / Perrin / Liban [w, h] // scutellaris / type. [b, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale); 1 ♀, ‘Akbes [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. latemaculata / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. generale).*Smaragdina furthi*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, ‘ISRAEL 33°18’/35°46’ / 16.V.96 20km NE Qiryat / Shemona Hermon / Cableway / Leg.: HAUSER ISR-her [w, p] // HOLOTYPE [p] / Smaragdina / furthi sp. n. [h] / L. Medvedev det. 19 [p] 98 [r, h]’ (SMNS).*Smaragdina jordanica*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, ‘Al Jubayah, Jordan / April 2000 / On leaves of fruit trees / Coll. A. Katbeh [w, p] // Holotypus / Smaragdina / jordanica / L. Medv. & K-B [r, p]’ (NHMB). PARATYPES: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, ‘Al Jubayah,

Jordan / April 2000 / On leaves of fruit trees / Coll. A. Katbeh [w, p] // Paratypus / Smaragdina / jordanica / L. Medv. & K-B [r, p] // Dono L. Medvedev / XI. 2002 [w, p]' (1 ♂ in MSNG, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ in RRCM).

Distribution. Iran, Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).
Comments. The punctuation of pronotum in *S. scutellaris* is variable. Often the specimens with very fine and sparse pronotal punctures and thus shinier pronotum, as well as specimens with denser and larger punctures can be found within one population. The metallic blue pattern on elytra is also very variable. While the type specimens of *Gynandrophthalma scutellaris* have wedge-shaped elytral pattern (Fig. 137), *G. scutellaris* var. *latemaculata* has the pattern largely extending behind the midlength of the elytra (Fig. 139) similarly to the holotype *S. furthi* which has also an additional humeral spot and larger punctuation on pronotum (Fig. 143). The only character separating *S. jordanica* (Fig. 141) from *S. scutellaris* given in the original description (MEDVEDEV & KATBEH-BADER 2002) is the first protarsomere in male being as long as the next two tarsomeres combined, while shorter in *S. scutellaris*. Comparison of the type specimens of both, *S. jordanica* and *S. scutellaris*, showed no difference in the length of the first protarsomere. Based on the above mentioned facts, *Gynandrophthalma scutellaris* var. *latemaculata*, *S. furthi*, and *S. jordanica* represent just different colour forms of one species and are synonymized here with *S. scutellaris*.

Smaragdina thoracica thoracica (Fischer von Waldheim, 1842)

Coptocephala thoracica Fischer von Waldheim, 1842: 20 (original description).

Coptocephala thoracica var. *bijuncta* Pic, 1906b: 42 (original description).

Cyaniris (*Gynandrophthalma*) *thoracica* var. *latejuncta* Pic, 1914c: 18 (original description).

Cyaniris thoracica var. *subjuncta* Pic, 1914d: 139 (original description).

Type localities. *Coptocephala thoracica*: 'Songoria Rossica' [= Russian Dzhungaria]. *Coptocephala thoracica* var. *bijuncta*: 'Turkestan'. *Cyaniris thoracica* var. *latejuncta*: 'Dshungarie: Borochoro' [= China, Xinjiang, Boro-choro Mts.]. *Cyaniris thoracica* var. *subjuncta*: 'monts Alexandre' [= Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyz ridge].

Type material examined. *Coptocephala thoracica*: Not examined.

Coptocephala thoracica var. *bijuncta*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Alai [w, h] // type. [w, h] // v. *bijuncta* Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Cyaniris thoracica var. *latejuncta*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'DSUNGARIA / Boro-choro-Gb. / Coll. Hauser 6.05. [w, p] // Coptocephala / thoracica var [w, h] // v. *latejuncta* / Pic type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Cyaniris thoracica var. *subjuncta*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Alexand / Gebirg / Koltze [w, h] // Gynandrophth. / II notata Wse. / (Heyden) [w, h] // Var pres / hilaris [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. *subjuncta* / mihi [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. China (Xinjiang), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. All three varieties described by Pic (1906b, 1914c,d) are confirmed as colour aberrations and synonyms of *S. thoracica thoracica*.

Smaragdina vaulogeri (Pic, 1894)

Gynandrophthalma vaulogeri Pic, 1895b: cclxxxv (original description).

Type locality. 'Syria: Akbès' [= Turkey, near İskenderun].

Type material examined. LECTOTYPE (designated by RAPILLY 1983a): ♂, 'SYRIE / AMANUS / C.D. 1891 [w, p] // type [w, h] // djebellina [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // Vaulogeri Pic / type verus [w, h]

// *Vaulogeri* Pic / type verus! / (subtus nigro-coerulea) [w, h] // LECTOTYPE [r, p] // *Smaragdina* / *vaulogeri* (Pic) [h] / M. Rapilly dét. 19 [p] 83 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale). PARALECTOTYPES: 1 ♀, 'type [w, h] // *Vaulogeri* / ♀ [w, h] // *Gynandrophthalma* / *Vaulogeri* Pic / différencé de judaica / Lef. [w, h] // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. generale); 1 ♂, 'type [w, h] // SYRIE / AMANUS / C.D. 1891 [w, p] // *G. Vaulogeri* Pic [w, h] // PARALECTOTYPE [r, p] // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // *Smaragdina* / *vaulogeri* (Pic) / det. A. Warchałowski [w, p]' (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. Turkey, Syria (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b), Iran (GHAHARI & HAWKESWOOD 2011).

Comments. Confirmed here as a valid species. The year of publication of *G. vaulogeri* is sometimes listed as 1895 (e.g. REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b) while other authors used year 1894 (RAPILLY 1983a; WARCHAŁOWSKI 2003, 2010). As found by EVENHUIS (2002), the bi-monthly version of the *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* with the description of *G. vaulogeri* was issued on 31st December 1894, while the quarterly version on 30th May 1895. Hence, the year of publication is here fixed to 1894.

Smaragdina xanthaspis (Germar, 1824)

Clytra xanthaspis Germar, 1824: 547 (original description).

Cyaniris bicoloripes Pic, 1922: 27 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Clytra xanthaspis*: 'Germania'. *Cyaniris bicoloripes*: 'Angora' [= Turkey, Ankara].

Type material examined. *Clytra xanthaspis*: Not examined.

Cyaniris bicoloripes: SYNTYPES: ♀, 'Angora [w, h] // type [w, h] // bicoloripes / n sp [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); ♂, 'Angora [w, h] // type [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Near East (for details see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Cyaniris bicoloripes* was listed as a suspected synonym of *S. xanthaspis* in the Palaearctic catalogue (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b). After examination of two syntypes of *C. bicoloripes* we can confirm that both species are conspecific and thus *C. bicoloripes* is synonymized here with *S. xanthaspis*.

Tituboea arabica (Olivier, 1808)

(Figs 19–21, 145–154)

Clytra arabica Olivier, 1808: 860 (original description).

Titubaea mokattamensis Pic, 1912b: 73 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Titubaea subabbreviata Pic, 1912b: 73 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Titubaea subabbreviata var. *notaticeps* Pic, 1912b: 73 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Titubaea subabbreviata var. *robustior* Pic, 1912b: 73 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Titubaea subabbreviata var. *bisbinotata* Pic, 1912c: 90 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Clytra arabica*: 'petit désert de l'Arabie, près de l'Euphrate'. *Tituboea mokattamensis*: 'Mokattam, près Le Caire' [Egypt]. *Titubaea subabbreviata*: 'Region des Pyramides' [Egypt]. *Tituboea subabbreviata* var. *notaticeps*: 'Region des Pyramides' [Egypt]. *Tituboea subabbreviata* var. *robustior*: 'Egypte'. *Tituboea subabbreviata* var. *bisbinotata*: 'Egypte'.

Type material examined. *Clytra arabica*: SYNTYPE: unsexed (damaged), 'E. Coll. / Chev^t / [w, p] // Type [round label with red collar, w, p] // 167 [b, p] // *Titubaea* / *arabica* ♂ / Ol. type [w, h] // Arabie bo... [partly illegible, w, h] // 67-56 [w, p]' (BMNH).

Tituboea mokattamensis: SYNTYPES: ♀, 'Mokattam / ... [partly illegible, w, h] // arabica [b, h] // Titubaea [w, h] // 26 [w, h] // arabica / ex Vauloger [w, h] // arabica ? [w, h] // Type [w, h] // communiqué / coll. Pic [b, h] // TYPE [r, p] // MUSÉUM PARIS / 1958 / COLL. M. PIC [w, p] // Antipa / Titubaea / mokattamensis Pic [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); ♀, 'Mokattam / ... [partly illegible, w, h] // arabica [b, h] // mokattamensis / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Tituboea subabbreviata: SYNTYPES: ♂, 'Egypte / Pyram. [w, h] // Type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // MUSÉUM PARIS / 1958 / COLL. M. PIC [w, p] // subabbreviata / Pic [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); ♂, 'communiqué / coll. Pic [b, h] // Tituboea / subabbreviata / Pic [w, h] // Egypte / Pyram. [w, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); ♂, 'Titubaea / arabica Ol. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Type [w, h] // Aegyptus / Reitter. [w, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Tituboea subabbreviata var. *notaticeps*: SYNTYPE: ♂, 'Egypte / Pyram. [w, h] // Type. [w, h] // v. notaticeps / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Tituboea subabbreviata var. *robustior*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'W. HoH / 1908 [b, h] // 436 [w, h] // T. arabica Ol. / (ex. Tenante) [w, h] // type [w, h] // subabbreviata / v. robustior Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Tituboea subabbreviata var. *bisbinotata*: SYNTYPE: ♂, 'Coll. H [r, h] // EGYPTÉ [w, p] // Titubaea / arabica / rare [w, h] // Mokattam / juin [w, h] // Type [w, h] // subabbreviata / v. bisbinotata / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Additional material examined. **EGYPT:** Helwan, 25.v.1995, 1 ♂, A. El-Torkey leg. (JBCB). **IRAN:** Khorasan, 14 km S of Gonabad, 1350 m, 26.v.2008, 4 ♂♂, Mühle leg. (JBCB); Fars prov., Abadeh, vi–vii.1916, 4 ♂♂, P. Paschen leg. (BMNH). **JORDAN:** Wadi Ghuba, 9.v.1995, 1 ♂, P. Pucholt leg. (JBCB). **SAUDI ARABIA:** Sihal Matarin, 24.vi.1931, 1 ♂, Philby leg. (BMNH). **SYRIA:** Rasafah (Raqqah), 35°38'N 38°46'E, 310 m, 16.vi.1998, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, J. Šobotník leg. (JBCB); Homs prov., 30 km N of Palmyra, 28.v.2010, 1 ♂, A. Kotán, E. Miszei, T. Németh & Rahmé N. leg. (HNHM); Homs prov., Palmyra env., 6.vi.2000, 1 ♀, K. Deneš leg. (FKCC). **TURKEY:** Nemrut Dagı Mts., Karadut, 8.vii.1996, 1 ♀, J. Hájek leg. (JBCB); Nemrut Dagı Mts., Karadut, 9.–12.vii.1996, 2 ♂♂, F. Kantner leg. (FKCC).

Distribution. Egypt (incl. Sinai), Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b), Turkey (ÖZDIKMEN & OKUTANER 2007). New record for Syria.

Comments. Comparison of the available type specimens showed no important morphological differences, thus, *T. mokattamensis*, *T. subabbreviata*, *T. subabbreviata* var. *notaticeps* and *T. subabbreviata* var. *bisbinotata* are synonymized here with *T. arabica*.

In colouration, *T. arabica* is one of very variable *Tituboea* species (see Figs 145–154). Head is orange, often with black stripe between eyes or with frons and vertex black, pronotum orange, rarely with two posterolateral irregular black spots, each elytron usually with four black spots (as two pairs), anterior pair often smaller or rarely absent, posterior pair often enlarged and connected. Legs are completely orange, rarely procoxae are black or partly black. Underside is rarely completely orange, usually bicolourous with lateral parts of metaventricle and abdominal ventrites black, less often metaventricle black and abdomen black except for apical part.

ALFIERI (1976) mentioned the deposition of the type material of var. *bisbinotata* in the G. Frey collection (now in NHMB). According to Bohrer (pers. comm. 2014) no type specimen of var. *bisbinotata* was found in the Frey collection.

Tituboea atriceps Pic, 1924, stat. nov.

(Figs 22–25, 155–164)

Titubaea minor var. *atriceps* Pic, 1924a: 22 (original description).

Antipa (Titubaea) minor var. *decemmaculata* Pic, 1937: 13 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Antipa israelita Medvedev, 1992: 54 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Tituboea minor* var. *atriceps*: 'Egypte'. *Antipa minor* var. *decemmaculata*: 'Egypte: Hammam'. *Antipa israelita*: 'Israel, Kurnub'.

Type material examined. *Tituboea minor* var. *atriceps*: not examined.

Antipa minor var. *decemmaculata*: HOLOTYPE: 1 ♀, 'EGYPTE [p] Hammam / Mer 14.6.1936 [h] / A. RABINOVITCH [w, p] // Coll. Alfieri / Egypte [w, p] // Décrit dans / l'Echange, No 470, / 1937, p. 13 [w, h] // Antipa / (Tituboea) / minor var. / decemmaculata Pic / (1937) TYPE [w, h] // 1905 [w, h] // F. Monros / collection / 1959 [w, p]' (USNM).

Antipa israelita: POSSIBLE PARATYPE (see comments below): 1 ♂, 'ISR- Wadi Ramon / 6 km O Mizpe Ramon / 11.4.90 Warncke [w, p] // PARATYPE [r, p] // Antipa / israelita m. [h] / L. N. Medvedev 19 [p] 92 [w, h] // coll. / Kippenberg [w, p]' (HKCH). The photo of holotype (Figs 163–164) deposited in Medvedev's collection in Moscow was kindly provided by Pavel Romantsov. HOLOTYPE: 1 ♂, 'ISRAEL [p] / Kurnub / 25.III. [h] 197 [p] 5 [h] / M. KAPLAN [w, p] // [blank red label] // *Coptocephala* / sp. [w, h] // HOLOTYPUS [p] / Antipa / israelita m. [h] / L. Medvedev 199 [p] 1 [w, h]'.

Invalid type material examined. *Tituboea minor* var. *atriceps*: 1 ♀, 'Wadi Um Assad / 18.3.1935 [w, h] // Coll. Alfieri / Egypte [w, p] // TYPE [r, h] // Anastase Alfieri / Collection / 1965 [white label with red horizontal stripe, p] // Antipa / (Tituboea) / minor / atriceps Pic [w, h]' (USNM).

Additional material examined. **EGYPT:** Hammam, 14.vi.1936, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, A. Rabinovitch leg. (USNM). **IRAQ:** W Iraq, Western Desert, Wádí al Hazimi, 21.iii.1979, 1 ♂, J. Macek leg. (RRCM); same data, 25.iii.1979, 1 ♀ (RRCM). **ISRAEL:** Arava Valley, Nahal Omer, 21.iii.1995, 1 ♀, G. Sama leg. (RRCM); Ein Gedi, 25.iii.1960, 1 ♂, L. Kugler leg. (TAU); Ha Makhtesh Ha Qatan, Nahal Hazeva, 0–80 m, 26.iii.2015, 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, L. Friedman leg. (TAU); Hazeva, 23.iii.1997, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, R. Hoffman leg. (TAU); Hazeva, 1.iii.1994, 1 ♂, Shapira leg. (TAU); Horbat Mamshit, 1.iv.2014, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, A. Freidberg leg. (TAU); Kurnub, 25.iii.1975, 1 ♂, M. Kaplan leg. (TAU); Mishor Yamin, 25.iv.1997, 1 ♀, R. Hoffman leg. (TAU); Nahal Shahaq, 22.iii.1998, 1 ♂, E. Ashkenazi leg. (TAU); Nahal Gidron, 5 km W of Arava, 12.iii.1998, 1 ♀, E. Ashkenazi leg. (TAU); Oron, rt. 206, 21.iv.2005, 2 ♂♂, L. Friedman leg. (TAU); 6 km S of Zomet Rotem, 410 m, 1.iv.2014, on *Calligonum comosum*, 1 ♂, L. Friedman leg. (TAU).

Redescription. Body length: ♂ 4.3–7.2 mm; ♀♀ 3.8–5.9 mm.

Male (Fig. 161). Head black with orange labrum and mandibles, anterior margin of clypeus brownish, antennae with four basal antennomeres orange, black from antennomere V. Pronotum yellow with brown transverse band with irregular anterior margin situated along posterior pronotal margin. Scutellum black. Elytra yellow with 4 small black spots (1, 2, 1), apical one slightly larger than others. Ventral side black. Legs orange, coxae brown, tarsi black, last tarsomere brownish apically.

Head and mandibles moderately enlarged (Fig. 162). Mandibles robust, left mandible longer, hook-like. Labrum transverse, anterior margin concave, lateral margins convergent and rounded, surface anterolaterally with several long pale setae. Clypeus nearly impunctate, sparsely covered with long pale setae. Eyes small. Frons very wide, 4.00 times as wide as diameter of eye, in middle slightly depressed. Frons and vertex punctate and covered with very dense pale setae. Antennae short, 0.35 times as long as body, antennomere I club-shaped, II and III small, subglobular, IV small elongate triangular, antennae serrated from antennomere V, antennomeres V–X wider than long.

Pronotum strongly transverse, 1.75 times as wide as long, widest in basal third, moderately convex, lustrous, very densely covered with large punctures, glabrous. Anterior margin slightly convex, lateral margins moderately rounded and slightly convergent anteriorly, posterior margin nearly straight but moderately bisinuate in scutellar area. Anterior angles nearly rectangular with tip rounded, posterior angles very widely rounded with indicated tip. Both anterior and posterior angles with several pale setae on pronotal margin near the tip. Lateral and posterior margins bordered, anterior margin bordered only in lateral parts. Posterior angles not elevated above elytral base. Surface along posterior margin with distinct

long depression, in middle almost touching posterior margin, laterally oblique in angle ca 20° to posterior margin. Scutellum triangular with rounded tip, covered with microsculpture and short setae, scutellar apex elevated above elytral level.

Elytra subcylindrical, 0.62 times as long as body, 1.25 times as long as wide in humeral part, glabrous, lustrous, densely covered with small confused punctures. Basal margin with complete thin border, in middle distinctly elevated forming narrow keel. Epipleura impunctate, with several setae along anterior angle, wide in humeral area, short, disappearing in 1/4 of elytral length. Lateral margin of elytra widely shallowly concave in lateral view.

Legs. Protarsi and protibiae prolonged. Protarsi (Fig. 25) very slender, protarsomere I subparallel, 4.00 times as long as broad, protarsomere II parallel, 2.65 times as long as broad, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–67–42–58. Metatarsi short and slender, length ratios of metatarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–60–60–100. Claws simple.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus short and robust, with triangular apex, with one long and wide dorsal sclerite, aedeagus in lateral view S-shaped (Figs 22–23).

Female (Figs 155, 158). Head and mandibles not enlarged (Figs 156, 159). Frons about 4.10 times as wide as diameter of eye. Depression along posterior margin of pronotum not so distinct as in male. Protibiae not enlarged, protarsi short, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–60–60–100. Spermatheca: cornu V-shaped, basally slender, apically slightly wider, spermathecal duct short, thin, moderately bent (Fig. 24).

Variability. One female from Egypt has black labrum, anterior margin of clypeus and also mandibles are dark brown to black. All studied specimens from Israel have completely black head. Almost all females have brown band on pronotum separated into three spots: two large lateral with irregular anterior margins and one small transverse in the middle. The black pattern on elytra is variable: one female from Egypt has only three black spots (1, 2), one male and one female from Egypt four black spots (1, 2, 1), an additional male from Egypt and all specimens from Israel also four spots but (2, 2) and two females from Egypt five spots (2, 2, 1). Females have tarsi dark brown (not black) with tarsomeres I and IV somewhat paler.

Differential diagnosis. *Tituboea atriceps* is similar to *T. chobauti*. The punctuation of pronotum is larger and sparser in *T. atriceps* while smaller and denser in *T. chobauti*. Moreover, *T. chobauti* is on average a larger species (about 6–7 mm) and black spots on elytra are larger, contrary to smaller *T. atriceps* (3.8–7.2 mm) with smaller elytral spots. Both species differ also in the structure of aedeagus (Figs 22–23, 26).

Distribution. Egypt (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b, present paper), Israel (MEDVEDEV 1992, present paper). New species for Iraq.

Comments. Both Pic's varieties were originally associated with *T. minor* Fairmaire, 1894 described from one male from 'Ouargla, bordj Dzelfana' in Algeria (FAIRMAIRE 1894). Based on the original description of *T. minor* it is impossible to confirm if *T. minor* and both varieties described by Pic are conspecific or not. The arrangement of black spots on elytra (1, 2, 1) as published by FAIRMAIRE (1894) is different to both varieties. The deposition of the holotype of *T. minor* is unknown to us, it was not found in MNHN and other European institutions visited by the authors in the past 10 years. We decided to treat *T. minor* as a nomen dubium. A subsequent record of *T. minor* from Libya (GRIDELLI 1930) is also uncertain as it can refer to any other *Tituboea* species. The voucher specimen is probably still deposited in Libya and is inaccessible now.

Tituboea minor var. *atriceps* was described from Egypt from material collected by Alfieri (Pic 1924a). One female specimen originated from Alfieri's collection and labelled as a type of *T. minor* var. *atriceps* is deposited in USNM (see section 'invalid type material examined'). Undoubtedly, this specimen, collected eleven years after the publication of the original description, is not the primary type. The red label 'TYPE' was added by Alfieri but in many cases was used also for specimens collected in the type locality or for specimens only compared with the original description (cf. note of K. V. Krombein in introduction to ALFIERI 1976: vii). Also the colouration of elytra in the specimen examined does not match exactly the original description. Pic (1924a) explicitly mentioned four black spots obliquely on each elytron (2, 2). Female from USNM has reduced postscutellar spot (1, 2). The deposition of the true type material of *T. minor* var. *atriceps* is unknown to us. On the other hand, based on the examined female we have no doubts about the identity of this taxon. As var. *atriceps* is the oldest available name we rise it to species rank with *Antipa minor* var. *decemmaculata* Pic, 1937 and *A. israelita* Medvedev, 1992 as its new junior subjective synonyms.

The male specimen of *A. israelita* labelled as a paratype was found in HKCH. This specimen was not included in the original description. However, as it was collected in 1990, two years before the description of *A. israelita*, we cannot exclude the possibility that it is a valid paratype based on Article 72.4.1.1 of the Code (ICZN 1999) and thus we treat it as a possible paratype. Nevertheless, it perfectly corresponds with the photos of holotype (Fig. 163) kindly sent to us by Pavel Romatsov.

Tituboea biguttata (Olivier, 1791)

(Figs 68–70)

Clytra biguttata Olivier, 1791: 34 (original description).

Antipa biguttata var. *vagenotata* Pic, 1939: 18 (original description).

Antipa bicoloripes Pic, 1942a: 78 (original description) [published on 31st May 1942 according to Ballerio, pers. comm. 2015], **syn. nov.**

Antipa bicoloripes Pic, 1942b: 10 (duplicate description, junior primary homonym and objective synonym) [published on 18th Aug 1942 according to the title page of the publication], **syn. nov.**

Antipa tredecimpunctata var. *flavipennis* Pic, 1950: 16 (original description).

Antipa biguttata var. *legionis* Kocher, 1959: 12 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Clytra biguttata*: 'Espagne'. *Antipa biguttata* var. *vagenotata*: 'Tunis'. *Antipa bicoloripes*: 'Adrar des Iforas' [northeastern Mali]. *Antipa tredecimpunctata* var. *flavipennis*: 'Maroc: Grand-Atlas'. *Antipa biguttata* var. *legionis*: 'Ziz, près de Rich; près de Bou-Arfa' [= Morocco, Ziz river, near Er-Rich; near Bouarfa].

Type material examined. *Clytra biguttata*: not examined.

Antipa biguttata var. *vagenotata*: not examined. Not found in MNHN.

Antipa bicoloripes: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Adrar des Iforas / Od Tin Biden / (s. sahélo-sahar.) / 6-8 aout 1941 / Volkonsky [w, h] // Antipa (1) [w, h] // désiré [w, h] // Antipa / bicoloripes / n sp [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Kidal / Adrar des Iforas / aout 1941 / Volkonsky [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, 'Kidal / Adrar des Iforas / aout 1941 / Volkonsky [w, h] // Antipa / bicoloripes Pic / c.types [w, h] // décrit in / l'Echange No 489 / 1942, p. 10 [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Peyerimhoff); 1 ♀, 'Adrar des Iforas / Od Tin Biden / (s. sahélo-sahar.) / 6-8 aout 1941 / Volkonsky [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Peyerimhoff); 1 ♀, 'Kidal / Adrar des Iforas / aout 1941 / Volkonsky [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Peyerimhoff).

Antipa tredecimpunctata var. *flavipennis*: not examined.

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Antipa biguttata* var. *legionis*: 1 ♂, 'Rich (Ziz) [h] / SUD MAROC [p] / (Rouilleau) 5.53 [w, h] // [small blank round blue label] // var. legionis / m. [h] / Kocher det. [w, p] // HOLOTYPE [r, p]' (PJCP); 1 ♀, 'foud ouet [h] / Bou-Arfa / Mar. Ortal [w, p] // Maroc [p] 30-5-54 [h] / A. REYMOND [w, p] // ♀ [w, p] // [small blank round blue label] // PARATYPE [r, p]' (PJCP).

Distribution. Mediterranean species (for details see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Tituboea biguttata* is one of the most common and widespread Mediterranean clytrines with extensive variability of dorsal pattern. This species evidently forms many local populations which can slightly differ also in the shape of the aedeagus and male protarsi.

The type material of *T. biguttata* was not traced in MNHN and its deposition is unknown. However, there is no doubt about the identity of the species based on the description (OLIVIER 1791) and colour picture in OLIVIER (1808).

The type material of var. *vagenotata* was not found in MNHN and the deposition is unknown to us. We left this taxon in synonymy with *T. biguttata*.

According to KOCHER (1959: 9, note 2), *A. tredecimpunctata* var. *flavipennis* was described based on one female (holotype) deposited in Institut scientifique chérifien in Rabat. In PJCJ only non-type specimen mentioned by KOCHER (1959: 12) was found. However, there is no doubt about its synonymy with *Tituboea biguttata*.

Antipa biguttata var. *legionis* was described in a publication containing also descriptions of subspecies (KOCHER 1959), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). Two original specimens are deposited in PJCP and bear ‘holotype’ and ‘paratype’ labels, but these were added later by Jolivet (Jolivet, pers. comm. 2014). This variety is conspecific with *T. biguttata*.

The type series of *A. bicoloripes* is split into two parts: two syntypes are placed in Pic’s collection and additional three syntypes are in Peyerimhoff’s collection. The colouration of the specimens, particularly on pronotum, resembles that of *T. tredecimpunctata*, however examination of aedeagus confirmed that *A. bicoloripes* is conspecific with *T. biguttata*. Protarsi I in the male syntypes of *A. bicoloripes* are slightly shorter than in typical *T. biguttata*, however we think that such difference can occur in local marginal population of this widely distributed species. *Antipa bicoloripes* was described twice based on the same type specimens (PIC 1942a,b), thus, both names are objective synonyms and are also proposed as new synonyms of *T. biguttata*.

Tituboea chobauti (Pic, 1896)

(Figs 26–27, 165–168)

Gynandrophthalma chobauti Pic, 1896c: 142 (original description).

Titubaea chobauti var. *semijuncta* Pic, 1918c: 18 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Gynandrophthalma chobauti*: ‘Algérie Sud: Aïn Sefra’. *Tituboea chobauti* var. *semijuncta*: ‘Algérie Sud: Ain Sefra’.

Type material examined. *Gynandrophthalma chobauti*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, ‘Sefra [w, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Muséum Paris / 1958 / Col. M. Pic [w, p] // G. Chobauti Pic [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘AÏN-SEFRA / Mai 1896 / Dr. A. CHOBAUT [w, p] // Type [red letters, w, p] // Titubaea / Chobauti / Pic / sub Gynandrophthalma [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Chobaut).

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Tituboea chobauti* var. *semijuncta*: 1 ♂, ‘A. Sefra / mai 96 [w, h] // Tit. minor ? / Frn var. [w, h] // type. [w, h] // Titubaea [w, h] // v. semijuncta / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Additional material examined. ALGERIA: Biskra, 9.iv.1894, 1 ♂, without name of collector (BMNH); Figuig, Dj. Grouz, 13.iv.1952, 1 ♂, W. Neugebauer leg. (SMNS). MOROCCO: Aouloug, 25.–26.iv.1996, 1 ♀, R. Šigut leg. (FKCC).

Distribution. Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Tituboea chobauti* var. *semijuncta* was described in a publication containing also descriptions of subspecies (Pic 1918c), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). *Tituboea chobauti* var. *semijuncta* is conspecific with *T. chobauti*.

Tituboea elegans Weise, 1898 described from Tanger (Morocco) may be conspecific with *T. chobauti*. However, we avoid proposing the new synonymy without the study of the relevant type specimens. Their deposition is presently unknown to us as they were not found in ZMHB or Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm that house the main parts of Weise's collection.

Tituboea cingulata (Lefèvre, 1883)

(Figs 28–29, 169–172)

Camptolenes cingulata Lefèvre, 1883: 150 (original description).

Antina [sic!] (*Titubaea*) *arabica* var. *donceeli* Pic, 1929a: 14 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Camptolenes cingulata*: 'Arabie (env. d'Aden)' [= Yemen, Aden env.]. *Antipa arabica* var. *donceeli*: 'Arabie'.

Type material examined. *Camptolenes cingulata*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Aden [w, h] // Type [p] ♂ [w, h] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p] // Muséum Paris [p] / Collection / Lefèvre [w, h] // Lectotypus [p] / Camptolenes / cingulata Lef. [r, h] // Antipa 196 [p] 9 [h] / cingulata Lef. [h] / L. Medvedev det. [w, p]' (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre); 1 ♀, 'Aden [w, h] // Type [p] ♀ [w, h] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p]' (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 'Aden [w, h] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p]' (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre).

Antipa arabica var. *donceeli*: SYNTYPE: ♂, 'Arabie [w, h] // Type [w, h] // v. Donceeli / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Saudi Arabia, Yemen (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b), Djibouti (FAIRMAIRE 1886). The record from Djibouti is uncertain and needs verification.

Comments. The publication year of *Camptolenes cingulata* is sometimes listed as 1884 (e.g. REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b). As found by EVENHUIS (2002), the bi-monthly version of the *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* with the description of *C. cingulata* was issued on 20th September, 1883, while the quarterly version on 31st January, 1884. Therefore the year of publishing is here corrected to 1883.

One male syntype of *C. cingulata* bears Medvedev's label 'Lectotypus' (Fig. 172). According to our knowledge, Medvedev never published the lectotype designation of *C. cingulata*, thus all four type specimens are still treated as syntypes.

The syntype of *Antipa arabica* var. *donceeli* deposited in MNHN is without any doubts conspecific with *T. cingulata*, thus var. *donceeli* is proposed as its new junior subjective synonym.

Tituboea fasciata Lefèvre, 1872

(Figs 35–37, 173, 179, 183)

Tituboea paykulli var. *fasciata* Lefèvre, 1872: 129 (original description).

Tituboea fasciata var. *obliterata* Pic, 1897b: 164 (original description).

Titubaea fasciata var. *binotaticollis* Pic, 1914a: 1 (original description).

Titubaea fasciata var. *semiconjuncta* Pic, 1914a: 1 (original description).

Antipa fasciata var. *infasciata* Kocher, 1952: 117 (original description).

Type localities. *Tituboea paykullii* var. *fasciata*: 'Algérie'. *Tituboea fasciata* var. *obliterata*: 'Ghardaïa; Aïn Sefra; Le Kreider' [Algeria]. *Tituboea fasciata* var. *binotaticollis*: 'Algérie sud'. *Tituboea fasciata* var. *semiconjuncta*:

'Algérie sud'. *Antipa fasciata* var. *infasciata*: 'Beni Abbès' [Algeria].

Type material examined. *Tituboea paykullii* var. *fasciata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Algérie [w, p] // Var^d. / fasciata / Ed. Lef. [w, h] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p]' (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre).

Tituboea fasciata var. *obliterata*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'A. Sefra [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. obliterata / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Kheider [w, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'GHARDAÏA / Mai 1997 / Dr. A. CHOBAUT [w, p] // Tit. fasciata / v. obliterata / Pic / type [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Chobaut); 1 ♂, 'GHARDAÏA / Mai 1997 / Dr. A. CHOBAUT [w, p] // v. obliterata / Pic / ♂ ♀ types! [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Chobaut); 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, 'GHARDAÏA / Mai 1997 / Dr. A. CHOBAUT [w, p]' (MNHN – coll. Chobaut).

Tituboea fasciata var. *binotaticollis*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'Algérie / sud. [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. binotaticollis / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Tituboea fasciata var. *semiconjuncta*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'Algérie / sud. [w, h] // type [w, h] // v. semiconjuncta / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Antipa fasciata var. *infasciata*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, 'Oued Saoura [h] / BENI-ABBÈS / Sahara oranais / (Rey-
mond) [p] 6.47 [w, h] // [small blank blue round label] // var. / infasciata / Kocher [box label, w, h]' (PJCP); 2 ♂♂, 'BENI-ABBÈS / Sahara oranais / (Reymond) [p] 6/47 [w, h] // [small blank blue round label]' (PJCP); 2 ♂♂ (on the same pin), 'Oued Saoura [h] / BENI-ABBÈS / Sahara oranais / (Reymond) [p] 6.47 [w, h] // A. fasciata / infasciata [h] / Kocher det. [p] m. [w, h] // seule differe / ... [partly illegible, w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Additional material examined. MOROCCO: 20 km N of Zagora, 13.vi.2000, 1 ♂ H. Mühle leg. (HKCH); 40 km NW of Zagora, Tinezouline (Zinzouline), 4.vi.2007, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, F. Houška leg. (JBCB); Anti Atlas Mts., Ouarzazate, 2.vi.2007, 1 ♂, F. Houška leg. (JBCB); Anti Atlas mts., Agdz, 3.vi.2007, 1 ♂, M. Šarovec leg. (FKCC); Anti Atlas mts., Tanouline, 7.vi.2007, 1 ♀, M. Šarovec leg. (FKCC).

Distribution. Algeria and Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. All four varieties are just simple colour aberrations of *T. fasciata* and we confirm them as its synonyms. Moreover, *Antipa fasciata* var. *infasciata* Kocher, 1952 is a junior secondary homonym of *Tituboea nigriventris* var. *infasciata* Pic, 1912.

Tituboea fasciata is similar to *T. paykullii*, *T. laticollis* (Olivier, 1808) and *T. femoralis* Medvedev, 1962 (cf. Figs 173–178). All species are variable in colouration, however *T. fasciata* has usually orange legs and mandibles which are often black in *T. paykullii* or always black in *T. laticollis* and *T. femoralis*. Morphological characters are constant: i) the left mandible in male of *T. fasciata* is sharp but simple without or with very short hook-like termination (with hook-like process in *T. laticollis* and *T. paykullii*, cf. Figs 179–186); ii) the anterior margin of male profemora near the base is without or with very shallow emargination (with deep round emargination in *T. paykullii*, *T. laticollis* and *T. femoralis*); iii) the propleura glabrous (densely pubescent anteriorly and sparsely or bare posteriorly in *T. paykullii*, *T. laticollis* and *T. femoralis*); iv) the aedeagus is in lateral view almost straight, ventrally with shallow wide impression reaching basal opening (apical half of aedeagus distinctly S-shaped in lateral view in *T. paykullii*, apical half straight in lateral view in *T. laticollis* and *T. femoralis*; in all three species ventrally with shallow oval impression medially and two elongate impressions anterolaterally, cf. Figs 30, 32, 35, 38).

Tituboea fasciaticeps (Pic, 1929) nomen dubium

Antipa (*Titubaea*) *fasciaticeps* Pic, 1929b: 95 (original description).

Type locality. 'Agedabia' [= Libya, Ajdabiya].

Type material examined. Not examined.

Distribution. Libya (PIC 1929b, GRIDELLI 1930).

Comments. The deposition of the type specimen(s) is unknown to us. The species was described based on at least one male collected by C. Krüger (R. Ufficio Agrario per la Cirenaica, Benghazi). The type specimens of some other species described by Pic from the same collection are deposited in MSNG but not those of *T. fasciiceps* (Poggi, pers. comm. 2014). It is possible that the types are in Ufficio Agrario Benghazi as it is mentioned by GRIDELLI (1930) who also published extended redescription of this species.

Based on the original description (PIC 1929b) and the redescription by GRIDELLI (1930), it is impossible to figure out the true identity of this species. Moreover, the high chromatic and morphological variability of some North African *Tituboea* species does not allow us to ascertain even its possible affinities or possible synonymy. For these reasons we decided to treat *T. fasciiceps* as a nomen dubium.

Tituboea illigeri (Lacordaire, 1848)

Clythra (*Tituboea*) *illigeri* Lacordaire, 1848: 142 (original description).

Titubaea illigeri var. *leprieuri* Pic, 1895b: 89 (original description).

Antipa (*Titubaea*) *illigeri* var. *semiundulata* Pic, 1939: 18 (original description).

Type localities. *Clythra illigeri*: ‘environs d’Alger’. *Tituboea illigeri* var. *leprieuri*: ‘Algérie: Bône, Nemours, etc.’. *Antipa illigeri* var. *semiundulata*: ‘Algérie’.

Type material examined. *Clythra illigeri*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, ‘Illigeri / Lac. / Barbarie Type [w, h] // Ex-Musaeo / Mniszech [w, p] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre).

Tituboea illigeri var. *leprieuri*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Nemours / ... [partly illegible, w, h] // Illigeri [b, h] // type [w, h] // v. Leprieuri / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘Bone / mai 86 [w, h] // Illigeri / var. [b, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘Bone / mai 84 [w, h] // Illigeri / var. [b, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Antipa illigeri var. *semiundulata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Algérie / Sibastien [w, h] // Labidostomis ? / (Clythra) / Leprieuri ? [w, h] // v. semiundulata / mihi [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Algeria, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. Both varieties are colour aberrations of *T. illigeri* and here confirmed as its synonyms.

Tituboea lacordairei (Pic, 1929) stat. nov.

(Figs 40–42, 187–197)

Antina [sic!] (*Titubaea*) *arabica* var. *lacordairei* Pic, 1929a: 14 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Sinaï, etc.’ [sic!].

Type material examined. *Antipa arabica* var. *lacordairei*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Gebel Um Lehas / SINAI, 6.4.24 / plaine sablonneuse / et grand vert [w, h] // Coll. Alfieri / Egypte [w, p] // Titubaea / (Antipa) / arabica var. / lacordairei Pic / (det. Pic) [horizontally] / TYPE [vertically, w, h] // 1895 [w, h] // F. Monros / Collection / 1959 [w, p]’ (USNM).

Additional material examined. EGYPT: SOUTH SINAI: Wadi Isla, Karm Alah, 680 m, at light, 10.–12.iv.1940, 1 ♂, A. Alfieri leg. (USNM); Wadi Isla, Bir Tarfa, 1430 m, at light, 13.–14.iv.1940, 1 ♀, A. Alfieri leg. (USNM); Bir Isla, 390 m, at light, 6.–9.iv.1940, 1 ♀, A. Alfieri leg. (USNM). ISRAEL: JUDEA: Ein Gedi, Dead Sea, 19.v.2005, 1 ♀, L. Kantnerová leg. (FKCC); Ein Gedi, 1 ♂, Bytinski-Salz leg. (TAU). JERUSALEM: Nahal Qidron, 7.vi.1996, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, A. Freidberg leg. (TAU). SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Arugot valley, 26.x.1969, D. Furth leg. (TAU); Nahal Hashitta, vi.1999, 1 ♀, I. Yarom & V. Kravchenko leg. (TAU). ISRAEL/SYRIA: GOLAN HEIGHTS: Mt. Hermon, 1500 m, 22.iv.1973, 1 ♂, D. Furth leg. (TAU). JORDAN: AQABA: Wadi Rum, 11.v.1995, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, P. Pucholt leg. (JBCB). TAFILA: 20

km W of At Tafila, 30°52.906'N 35°26.015'E, -280 m, 1.vi.2007, 5 ♂♂, F. & L. Kantner leg. (FKCC), same data, 7 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, J. Bezděk leg. (JBCB). **OMAN: DHOFAR:** Ain Garziz dint., 17°06'29"N 54°04'35"E, 16.iii.2004, 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, M. Dellacasa leg. (CIUC); Al Mughsayl dint., 16°54'10"N 53°45'54"E, 50 m, 12.iii.2004, 1 ♂, M. Dellacasa leg. (CIUC); Darbat pool, 17°05'N 54°26'E, 14.iii.2004, 1 ♂ 5 ♀♀, M. Dellacasa leg. (CIUC); Jabal Samhan, Hyyoor dint., 17°07'19"N 54°42'44"E, 1320 m, 10.iii.2004, 1 ♂, M. Dellacasa leg. (CIUC); Khor Rori dint., 17°02'N 54°26'E, 10 m, 7.iii.2004, 1 ♂, M. Dellacasa leg. (CIUC); 7 km of Tawi Atayr, 17°03'46"N 54°36'15"E, 9.iii.2004, 600 m, 1 ♀, M. Dellacasa leg. (CIUC); Wadi Darbat, 17°04'27"N 54°25'53"E, 2.iii.2004, 1 ♂, M. Dellacasa leg. (CIUC); Wadi Darbat, 17°05'45"N 54°26'59"E, 3.iii.2004, 200 m, 1 m 1 ♀, M. Dellacasa leg. (CIUC). **YEMEN: SANA'A:** Haraz Mts., 80 km SE of Sana'a, Manacha env., 15°03'50"N 43°44'32"E, 2600–2800 m, 11.vi.2009, 3 ♂♂, L. Purchart leg. (JBCB).

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 5.7–8.0 mm; ♀♀ 6.0–7.2 mm.

Male (syntype, Fig. 196). Body almost completely brownish-orange, each elytron with 4 black spots (2, 2), scutellum darkened in middle part (or only laterally), apices of mandibles brown, antennae with darkened apices of last four antennomeres, mesoventrite laterally with ill-defined darkened areas.

Head. Mandibles slightly enlarged, inner margin with small tooth, outer side below upper margin with small obtuse tooth. Labrum with anterior margin shallowly incised, lateral margins rounded and convergent anteriorly, disc covered with several long pale setae. Clypeus with anterior margin subtriangularly emarginated, lustrous, impunctate, laterally with pale setae. Eyes large. Frons and vertex subopaque, covered with large punctures and short pale setae. Frons narrow, 1.50 times as wide as diameter of eye, in middle with shallow impression. Antennae short, 0.22 times as long as body, antennomere I club-shaped; II subglobular, III as long as II but subtubular, IV triangular; V–X serrated.

Pronotum transverse, 1.72–1.90 times as wide as long, convex, covered with irregular mixture of fine and larger punctures, lustrous, posterior margins distinctly elevated above elytra level. Anterior margin straight, lateral margins moderately rounded, widest in middle, posterior margin bisinuate. All margins thinly bordered. Anterior angles widely rounded, posterior angles nearly rectangular with rounded apex, all angles with setigerous pore bearing long pale seta, posterior pore placed on lateral margin near posterior angle. Scutellum triangular with transversely cut apex, medially lustrous, impunctate, laterally with small puncture and short setae, scutellar apex not or only slightly elevated above level of elytra.

Elytra subcylindrical, 0.55 times as long as body, 1.50 times as long as wide in humeral part, glabrous, lustrous, densely covered with small confused punctures. Basal margin with complete thin border. Epipleura glabrous, impunctate, wide in humeral area, short, disappearing in 1/4 of elytral length.

Legs. All tibiae narrow. Protarsi (Fig. 42) very long and thin, protarsomere I long, parallel, five times as long as broad, slightly shorter than two following tarsomeres combined, protarsomere II parallel, three times as long as broad, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–60–50–45. Length ratios of metatarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–64–45–91. Claws simple.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus with triangular apical third, margin at anterolateral angles with small shallow impressions. Ventrally with three small shallow impressions (Fig. 40).

Female (Fig. 195). Head of same development as in males, only mandibles are smaller. Frons 1.75–1.90 times as wide as diameter of eye. Pronotum 1.80–2.00 times as wide as long, widest in basal third and more convergent anteriorly. Protarsi shorter than in males, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–67–56–122. Length ratios of metatarsomeres I–IV

equal to 8-5-4-10. Spermatheca U-shaped with distinctly wider apical part, proximal duct long and thin (Fig. 41).

Variability. *Tituboea lacordairei* is widely distributed through the Arabian Peninsula and forms many local populations which vary in the colouration, intensity of pronotal punctation and particularly in the size of male eyes, while the shape of aedeagus, mandibles and male protarsi are almost the same. Width/length ratio of pronotum in males varies from 1.70–2.00. Elytra of males are 1.45–1.55 times as long as wide in humeral part. Below are given the differences found among the populations:

Specimens from Sinai and Jordan (Wadi Rum) (Figs 187, 195, 196): body completely orange except for four spots on elytra; pronotum with dense double punctation, glabrous or posteriorly and laterally with traces of very short setae; males with large eyes (ratio frons width/diameter of eye 1.50–1.66) (Fig. 188).

Specimens from Jordan (At Tafila) (Fig. 189): body completely orange except for four spots on elytra; pronotum glabrous, punctation finer but well visible; males with small eyes (ratio frons width / diameter of eye 2.50–3.22) (Fig. 190).

Specimens from Oman (Fig. 191): body completely orange except for four spots on elytra; pronotum covered with short fine setae, punctation finer but well visible; males with moderate size of eyes (ratio frons width / diameter of eye 2.10–2.57) (Fig. 192).

Specimens from Yemen (Fig. 193): head either completely orange with black spot on inner margin of eye or with black band between eyes, pronotum orange or with posterolateral black spots, elytra with four black spot, scutellar spot sometimes indistinct, posterior pair of spots sometimes enlarged, connecting and forming band, meso- and metaventrite black, abdomen orange or black with posterior half of last ventrite and whole pygidium orange; pronotum glabrous, punctation very fine, almost invisible in some specimens; males with small eyes (ratio frons width / diameter of eye 2.85–3.15) (Fig. 194).

Specimens from Israel: body orange, 4 spots on elytra black, meso-, metaventrite and abdomen (except for most part of last ventrite) darkened.

Differential diagnosis. *Tituboea lacordairei* is similar to *T. pindai* Bezděk, 2011 from the United Arab Emirates and to *T. ogloblini* (Medvedev, 1962) from Yemen in having long thin protarsi in males. Because the size of eyes in *T. lacordairei* is variable, all three species can be separated with certainty only based on the shape of aedeagus (Figs 40, 43, cf. with BEZDĚK & BATELKA 2011). Additionally, males of *T. pindai* have somewhat longer protarsi than *T. lacordairei*. *Tituboea ogloblini* has aedeagus very similar to *T. lacordairei* except for two bulges on ventral side near the apex (Fig. 43) which are missing in *T. lacordairei* (Fig. 40).

Distribution. Egypt (Sinai), Israel, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Yemen (present paper).

Comments. The drawing of the aedeagus of *T. ogloblini* published in the original description (MEDVEDEV 1962) is very simplified but two ventral bulges situated near the apex are explicitly mentioned in the text. Although we did not examine the holotype of *T. ogloblini* which was not found in ZIN (Moseyko, pers. comm. 2014) and Medvedev's collection (Medvedev, pers. comm. 2014), we examined one male from the same material as the holotype (Filippov's expedition), which has the aedeagus with two ventral bulges. The aedeagi of *T. lacordairei* and *T. ogloblini* are very similar and differ only in absence (*T. lacordairei*) or presence (*T. ogloblini*) of ventral bulges. As we did not examine any transitional forms between both types we treat them as distinct species.

***Tituboea laticollis* (Olivier, 1808)**

(Figs 32–34, 175, 181, 185)

Clytra laticollis Olivier, 1808: 846 (original description).*Titubaea laticollis* var. *subjuncta* Pic, 1903: 114 (original description).**Type localities.** *Clytra laticollis*: ‘côte de Barbarie’ [= North African coast from Morocco to Libya]. *Tituboea laticollis* var. *subjuncta*: ‘Tunisie: Gafsa’.**Type material examined.** *Clytra laticollis*: not examined.*Tituboea laticollis* var. *subjuncta*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Gafsa [w, h] // Type [w, h] // v. *subjuncta* Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘Gafsa / (Bome) [w, h] // Type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).**Additional material examined.** TUNISIA: Gafsa env., 27.vi.1976, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Mager & Mühle leg. (HKCH); 8 km SE of Gafsa-oued, 29.–30.v.1993, 1 ♂, J. Batelka leg. (FKCC); Monastir, 14.–20.vi.2009, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, K. Orszulik leg. (JBCB).**Distribution.** Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).**Comments.** The type material of *T. laticollis* was not examined and its deposition is unknown to us. However, var. *subjuncta* is conspecific with *T. laticollis* in its widely accepted concept (e.g. LACORDAIRE 1848; REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b; WARCHAŁOWSKI 2003, 2010).***Tituboea lefevrei* (Pic, 1894) comb. nov.**

(Figs 46–50, 198–207)

Melitonoma lefevrei Pic, 1894a: 221 (original description).*Antina* [sic!] (*Titubaea*) *arabica* var. *palaestina* Pic, 1929a: 14 (original description), **syn. nov.***Antipa* (*Titubaea*) *chikatunovi* Lopatin, 1995: 100 (original description), **syn. nov.****Type locality.** *Melitonoma lefevrei*: ‘Bou-Sâada (Algérie)’. *Antipa arabica* var. *palaestina*: ‘Jaffa’ [= Israel, Tel Aviv]. *Antipa chikatunovi*: ‘Израиль, Нагариах’ [= Israel, Nahariya].**Type material examined.** *Melitonoma lefevrei*: HOLOTYPE: ♀, ‘Bou / Saada / 1873 [w, h] // ♀ / Melitonoma ? [w, h] // type [w, h] // Lefevrei Pic / n sp. [w, h] // Le Nat. No. 182 / (... 94) p. 221 [partly illegible, w, h] // Tituboea / Lefevrei Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).*Antipa arabica* var. *palaestina*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Jaffa / Palestine / 21st June ’24 / G. F. Hucklesby [w, h] // ♀ Palestine / in Br. Museum [w, h] // v. nov. / palaestina [w, h] // Titubaea / arabica Ol. / var [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘Type [round label with red collar, w, p] // sent by / G. E. Bodkin [w, h] // Jaffa / Palestine / 21st June ’24 / G. F. Hucklesby [w, h] // Pres. by / Imp. Bur. Ent. / Brit. Mus. / 1929-570. [w, p] // Antipa ou / Tituboea / arabica v. n. [w, h] // v. palaestina [w, h] // [illegible, w, h]’ (BMNH).*Antipa chikatunovi*: Not examined personally. The photos of two paratypes deposited in currently unavailable Lopatin’s collection in Minsk (Belarus) were provided by Oxana Nesterova. PARATYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Palestine, / Beer-sheba, 21.VI. / Bytynski-Salz, 1944 [w, h] // Paratypus [r, p] // Antipa / chikatunovi sp. n. [h] / det. I. Lopatin, 19 [p] 93 [w, h] // Tituboea / chikatunovi m. [h] / det. I. Lopatin, 200 [p] 9 [w, h]’; 1 ♀, ‘Израиль, Беер- / шеба, 31.IV.944 / Бытински-Зальц [= Israel, Beer-sheba, 31.VI.1944, Bytynski-Salz leg.] [w, h] // Paratypus [r, p] // Antipa / chikatunovi sp. n. [h] / det. I. Lopatin, 19 [p] 93 [w, h]’.**Additional material examined.** ALGERIA: El Ateuf, 19.v.1897, 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, without name of collector (MNHN). ISRAEL: Beersheba, 21.vi.19[44]?, 1 ♂, Bytynski-Salz leg. (RRCM); Negev, Sharandal, 20.vi.1950, 1 ♂, J. Wahrman leg. (TAU). JORDAN: Wadi Ghuba, 9.v.1995, 1 ♀, P. Pucholt leg. (JBCB). MOROCCO: Figuig, 26.v.1994, 1 ♂, Bourada leg. (HKCH). TUNISIA: Gafsa env., 27.vi.1976, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mager & Mühle leg. (HKCH).**Redescription.** Body length: ♂♂ 4.8–6.8 mm; ♀♀ 5.5–6.6 mm (holotype 5.5 mm).**Male** (Fig. 198). Almost complete body orange. Apices of mandibles black, scutellum dark brown to black with orange apex, each elytron with four black spots (2, 2), mesoventrite darkened to black.

Head and mandibles only slightly enlarged (Fig. 199). Head lustrous, flat. Mandibles short and robust. Labrum transverse, anterior margin concave, lateral margins convergent and rounded, along anterior margin with several pale setae. Clypeus impunctate, anterior margin shallowly concave. Eyes small. Frons wide, 2.55 times as wide as diameter of eye, covered with small punctures, in middle with small round depression. Vertex covered with fine punctures (smaller than on frons). Frons and vertex densely covered with short pale setae. Antennae short, 0.25 times as long as body, antennomere I club-shaped; II and III small, subglobular; antennae serrated from antennomere IV; antennomeres V–X wider than long.

Pronotum strongly transverse, 2.10–2.20 times as wide as long, widest in basal quarter, moderately convex, lustrous, covered with fine punctures, along posterior margin and near posterior angles with larger and denser punctures, pronotal surface covered with dense short pale setae (usually partially abraded). Anterior margin shallowly concave, lateral margins convergent anteriorly and moderately rounded, posterior margin nearly straight but bisinuate in scutellar area. Anterior angles nearly rectangular with tip rounded, posterior angles very widely rounded. Lateral and posterior margins bordered, anterior margin bordered only in lateral parts. Posterior angles distinctly elevated above elytral base. Scutellum triangular with rounded tip, lustrous, in middle impunctate and glabrous, laterally with fine punctures and short setae, scutellar apex elevated upon elytral level.

Elytra subcylindrical, 0.65 times as long as body, 1.30 times as long as wide in humeral part, glabrous, lustrous, densely covered with small confused punctures. Basal margin with complete thin border. Epipleura glabrous, impunctate, wide in humeral area, short, disappearing in 1/3 of elytral length. Lateral margin of elytra widely concave in lateral view.

Legs. Protarsi and protibiae enlarged. Protarsi (Fig. 50): protarsomere I long, elongate subtriangular, 2.35 times as long as broad, protarsomeres II and III narrowed in basal quarter, rest parallel, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–71–71–71. Metatarsi short and narrow, metatarsomere I 0.80 times shorter than two following tarsomeres combined, length ratios of metatarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–63–63–75. Claws simple.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus with subtriangular apex (Figs 46–47).

Female (Fig. 200). Head and mandibles not enlarged (Fig. 201). Frons wider, 2.95 times as wide as diameter of eye. Protibiae not enlarged, protarsi much shorter and narrower than in males, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–71–71–100. Spermatheca: cornu widely C-shaped, of the same width, spermathecal duct relatively wide, with several coils, with very peculiar club-shaped appendix with nearly spherical termination (Figs 48–49).

Variability. The populations from the Near East are often darker with head partly black, pronotum with two posterolateral black spots and posterior elytral spots extended, connected and forming transverse band (Figs 204–206). Often elytra are slightly paler than pronotum. Meso- and metaventrites can be darkened to black. Abdomen is orange in almost all specimens, only one male from Tunisia has abdomen dark brown with orange last ventrite. The spermatheca is pictured for the female from Jordan (Fig. 49) and another female from Algeria (Fig. 48). Both differ in the shape of connection of spherical appendix, but we consider such differences to be infraspecific variability within a large area.

Differential diagnosis. *Tituboea lefevrei* is characterised by combination of the following characters: protarsomere I relatively short in males (Fig. 50), only slightly enlarged head and

mandibles in male, pronotum covered with fine setae, structure of aedeagus (Figs 46–47), and very peculiar shape of spermatheca (Figs 48–49).

Tituboea lefevrei has habitus similar to *T. arabica* and *T. saadensis* but both species have aedeagus distinctly S-shaped in lateral view (almost straight in *T. lefevrei*), pronotum glabrous and spermatheca without sphaerical appendix.

Distribution. Algeria (PIC 1894a, present paper), Israel (PIC 1929a, LOPATIN 1995, present paper), Tunis (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b, present paper). New species for Morocco and Jordan (present paper).

Comments. Number of the available specimens of *Melitonoma lefevrei* was not stated in the original description (PIC 1894a). Three years later, PIC (1897c) specified that this species was described based on one female which is therefore considered holotype by monotypy.

The generic position of *T. lefevrei* was uncertain for many decades. PIC (1894a) described it in the genus *Melitonoma* Chevrolat, 1836. Later, PIC (1897c) transferred it to *Tituboea* and, finally, NORMAND (1949) classified it in *Coptocephala*. Most recently, REGALIN & MEDVEDEV (2010b) followed Normand's opinion and listed it again in *Coptocephala* but as a doubtful assignment. Also the species identity of *T. lefevrei* was an object of disputation for a long time being treated as a valid species (e.g. PIC 1913c, 1931; NORMAND 1949), synonym of *T. perrisi* (e.g. CLAVAREAU 1913, WINKLER 1929) or as a valid species but misidentified as *Tituboea perrisi* (see WARCHAŁOWSKI 2003, 2010). Here we confirm *T. lefevrei* as a valid species different from *T. perrisi* (transferred here to *Coptocephala*).

Based on all available specimens we treat *T. lefevrei* as a species with wide distribution along the east and south shore of the Mediterranean Sea from Israel to Morocco. The population from the Near East was first described by PIC (1929a) as *Antipa arabica* var. *palaestina* and due to the inadequate description usually listed as a simple synonym of *T. arabica*. Both male and female syntypes of var. *palaestina* were examined and it is synonymized here with *T. lefevrei*. Recently, LOPATIN (1995) described it once more as *T. chikatumovi*. Its type material is currently unavailable being in possession of Lopatin's relatives in Minsk (Belarus), however Oxana Nesterova was so kind and sent us photos of the type specimens. Based on these photos and examination of an additional male specimen collected on the same occasion as the paratypes, we consider *T. chikatumovi* conspecific with *T. lefevrei* and propose their synonymy.

Tituboea macropus (Illiger, 1800)

Clytra macropus Illiger, 1800: 128 (original description).

Titubaea ciliciensis Pic, 1904a: 57 (original description).

Titubaea macropus var. *armeniaca* Pic, 1918c: 18 (unavailable infrasubspecific name).

Type localities. *Clytra macropus*: 'Friaul' [=Northeastern Italia/Slovenia, Friuli region]. *Titubaea ciliciensis*: 'Taurus cilicien' [= Turkey, Taurus Mts.]. *Tituboea macropus* var. *armeniaca*: 'Armenie'.

Type material examined. *Clytra macropus*: not examined.

Tituboea ciliciensis: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Taurus [w, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Titubaea / ciliciensis Pic [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Taurus [w, h] // type [w, h] // Tit. ciliciensis / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Original material of infrasubspecific entity. *Tituboea macropus* var. *armeniaca*: ♂, 'Russ. Armen. / Kulp. / 1901. Korb. [w, p] // type [w, h] // v. armeniaca / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Central and Southeastern Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Near East, Central Asia (for details see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Tituboea macropus* var. *armeniaca* was described in a publication containing also descriptions of subspecies (Pic 1918c), thus it became infrasubspecific according to Article 45.6.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999). Both *Tituboea ciliciensis* and *T. macropus* var. *armeniaca* are conspecific with *T. macropus*.

***Tituboea mecheriensis* Pic, 1895, stat. nov.**

(Figs 51–53, 208–213)

Tituboea octopunctata var. *mecheriensis* Pic, 1895: 13 (original description).

Tituboea octopunctata var. *hypomelaena* Bedel, 1921: 61 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Tituboea tredecimpunctata var. *kocheri* Pic, 1949b: 16 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Macrolenes janczyki Cobos, 1956: 169 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Antipa urikkana Tomov, 1983: 64 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Tituboea octopunctata* var. *mecheriensis*: ‘Mecheria’ [Algeria]. *Tituboea octopunctata* var. *hypomelaena*: ‘Moyen Atlas: Bekrit’ [Morocco]. *Tituboea tredecimpunctata* var. *kocheri*: ‘Maroc: Ain-Kahla’. *Macrolenes janczyki*: ‘Marruecos, Alto Atlas’. *Antipa urikkana*: ‘Marokko, Urika’.

Type material examined. *Tituboea octopunctata* var. *mecheriensis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Type [w, h] // v. mecheriensis / Pic n. v. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, ‘Type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Tituboea octopunctata var. *hypomelaena*: not examined. Not found in MNHN.

Tituboea tredecimpunctata var. *kocheri*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Ain Kahla / 2000 m (Kocher) [w, h] // 13 punctata / v. Kocheri / mihi [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘Ain Kahla / 2000 – 7.48 [w, h] // 13punctata / v. Kocheri Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, h] // [blank blue round label]’ (PJCP).

Macrolenes janczyki: HOLOTYPE: ♂, ‘Fés Taghat / 25.V.30 [w, h] // Marokko / R. Ebner 1930 [w, p] // HOLOTIPO [r, p] // Macrolenes / janczyki / Holotipo / m. nov. sp. [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.956 [w, p]’ (NHMW).

Antipa urikkana: HOLOTYPE: ♂, ‘Marokko / Urika / Quedenfeldt S. [blue-gray label, p] // Coll. Fiori [w, p] // Antipa / urikkana sp. n. / V. Tomov det. 1981 [w, h] // Holotypus [r, p]’ (ZMHB). PARATYPES: 1 ♀, ‘Marokko / Urika / Quedenfeldt S. [blue-gray label, p] // Coll. Fiori [w, p] // Antipa / urikkana sp. n. / V. Tomov det. 1981 [w, h] // Allotypus [r, p]’ (ZMHB); 1 ♀, ‘Marokko / Urika / Quedenfeldt S. [blue-gray label, p] // Coll. Fiori [w, p] // Antipa / urikkana sp. n. / V. Tomov det. 1981 [w, h] // Paratypus [r, p]’ (ZMHB); 1 ♀, ‘Marokko / Morbeya / Quedenfeldt S. [blue-gray label, p] // Coll. Fiori [w, p] // Antipa / urikkana sp. n. / V. Tomov det. 1981 [w, h] // Paratypus [r, p]’ (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. ALGERIA: Timgad, v.1926, 1 ♂ (NMPC). TUNISIA: Tunis, v.1930, 1 ♂, J. Obenberger leg. (NMPC); Kairouan, 28.v.1930, 1 ♂, J. Obenberger leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. Algeria (Pic 1895, present paper) and Morocco (Cobos 1956, Tomov, 1983). New species for Tunisia (present paper).

Comments. BEZDĚK (2013) synonymized *Antipa urikkana* with *Tituboea janczyki*. Now, having examined additional type material in MNHN we found three more taxa to be synonymized with the species reported as *T. janczyki*. *Tituboea octopunctata* var. *mecheriensis* is elevated to species rank as the oldest available name for this taxon and *T. octopunctata* var. *hypomelaena*, *T. tredecimpunctata* var. *kocheri*, *Macrolenes janczyki*, and *Antipa urikkana* are proposed as its new synonyms.

While the males of *T. mecheriensis* and *T. octopunctata* can be easily distinguished by the shape of aedeagus and protarsi (Figs 51, 53–54, 56), the females are habitually very similar. Identification of both species can be supported by the colouration of the basal antennomeres. In *T. octopunctata* these are always pale orange, while in *T. mecheriensis* they are dark orange, usually antennomere I is darkened, sometimes all basal antennomeres black.

We were unable to locate the type material of *T. octopunctata* var. *hypomelaena* in MNHN but it is synonymized with *T. mecheriensis* based on the original description. BEDEL (1921)

used only one character for the description of var. *hypomelaena* – completely black antennae. This character is typical just for *T. mecheriensis*.

Tituboea nigriventris Lefèvre, 1872

Tituboea nigriventris Lefèvre, 1872: 136 (original description).

Titubaea nigriventris var. *infasciata* Pic, 1912b: 73 (original description).

Type localities. *Tituboea nigriventris*: ‘Russie: Chodshent’ [= Tajikistan: Khujand]. *Tituboea nigriventris* var. *infasciata*: ‘Asie: Sir Darja’ [= Syr Darya river, Uzbekistan/Kazakhstan].

Type material examined. *Tituboea nigriventris*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Chod- / shent [w, p] // Type [p] ♂ [w, h] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre); 1 ♀, ‘Chod- / shent [w, p] // Type [p] ♀ [w, h] // Ex-Musaeo / LEFÈVRE / 1894 [w, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Lefèvre).

Tituboea nigriventris var. *infasciata*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Syr Darja / (Staudinger) [w, h] // *Tituboea* / *rugulosa* [w, h] // non *rugulosa* / (ex descript.) [w, h] // Type [w, h] // *nigriventris* / var. *infasciata* / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. *Tituboea nigriventris* var. *infasciata* is confirmed as a synonym of *T. nigriventris*.

Tituboea octopunctata (Fabricius, 1787)

(Figs 54–56)

Cryptocephalus octopunctatus Fabricius, 1787: 79 (original description).

Tituboea octopunctata var. *unipunctata* Pic, 1897b: 165 (original description).

Titubaea octopunctata var. *siciliensis* Pic, 1912b: 74 (original description).

Type localities. *Cryptocephalus octopunctatus*: ‘Barbaria’ [= North African coast from Morocco to Libya]. *Tituboea octopunctata* var. *unipunctata*: ‘Palestro’ [= Algeria: Lakhdaria]. *Tituboea octopunctata* var. *siciliensis*: ‘Sicile’.

Type material examined. *Cryptocephalus octopunctatus*: not examined. The photos of dissected ♂ syntype were sent from ZMUC: ‘C: 8 punctata / e Barbar: Vahl / e Tanger: Schoust ... [partly illegible, w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // zmuc / 00031183 [w, p] // ANTIPA [p] / 8-punctata F. [h] / ERBER [p] vid. [h] 19 [p] 97 [w, h]’.

Tituboea octopunctata var. *unipunctata*: SYNTYPE: ♂, ‘Palestro / II mai 97 [w, h] // type. [w, h] // v. *unipunctata* [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Tituboea octopunctata var. *siciliensis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, ‘Sicile [w, h] // Type [w, h] // v. *siciliensis* / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♂, ‘Sicile [w, h] // Type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Distribution. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. Male syntypes of both varieties described by PIC (1897, 1912b) have visible apex of the aedeagus with characteristic apical situation. From ZMUC we received a photo of a dissected ♂ syntype of *Cryptocephalus octopunctatus* and we confirm both Pic’s varieties as its colour aberrations and synonyms.

Tituboea octopunctata var. *siciliensis* was described from Sicily, however, its occurrence in Sicily needs to be verified as no additional material of *T. octopunctata* from Sicily is known.

Tituboea paykullii (Lacordaire, 1848)

(Figs 38–39, 176–178, 182, 186)

Clythra (*Tituboea*) *paykullii* Lacordaire, 1848: 161 (original description).

Antipa (*Titubaea*) *testaceipes* Pic, 1939: 18 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Antipa hirsutula Koehler, 1959: 70 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Clythra paykullii*: ‘Algérie occidentale, Maroc’. *Antipa testaceipes*: ‘Maroc: Ouezzan’. *Antipa hirsutula*: ‘Ijoukak, Sous’ [Morocco].

Type material examined. *Clythra paykullii*: not examined. Deposition of the type material is unknown to us.

Antipa testaceipes: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Ouezzan / 22 Aout 28 / Thery [w, p] // Antipa / testaceipes / n sp [w, h] // punctuation / elytrale plus [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘Ouezzan / 22 Aout 28 / Thery [w, p] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Antipa hirsutula: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Ijoukak [p] / 12.7.36 [h] / G. Schramm [w, p] // [blank small rounded blue label] // exemplaire / dessiné [w, p] // A. Paykulli / s. sp. hirsutula / m [h] / Kocher det. [p] // HOLOTYPE ♂ [w, h]’; 1 ♀, ‘Zone á Arganiers / Maroc: Sous [w, h] // A. Balafrej / 15.VI.56 [w, h] // [blank small rounded blue label]’ (PJCP).

Additional material examined. **MOROCCO**: ‘Marokko’, without additional data, 5 ♂♂ (FKCC); Aouluz, S of High Atlas, 150 km E of Agadir, 10.vi.2000, 1 ♂, Mühle leg. (HKCH); Argana, 31.v.1994, 1 ♂, Farbiak leg. (FKCC); Asni, 1 ♂, R. Gregor leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. Algeria, Morocco (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. Because the deposition of the type specimens of *T. paykullii* is unknown to us, the concept of the species is based on consistently identified material in various collections.

Antipa testaceipes was described based on pale specimens with reduced black elytral pattern and is synonymized here with *T. paykullii*.

Antipa hirsutula was based on specimens with dorsum densely covered with short setae. All other important characters such as the shape of mandibles, aedeagus and emargination of male profemora are the same as in *T. paykullii*. All pubescent specimens originate from a relatively small area between Agadir and Marrakesh in Morocco. We consider them a local population of *T. paykullii* and treat them as conspecific.

For characters distinguishing *T. paykullii* and *T. fasciata* see Comments under *T. fasciata*.

Tituboea saadensis (Pic, 1894)

(Figs 57–60, 214–222)

Melitonoma saadensis Pic, 1894a: 221 (original description).

Melitonoma saadensis var. *sefrensis* Pic, 1897: 82 (original description).

Coptocephala volatica Normand, 1949: 92 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocephala adrarensis Pic, 1942a: 78 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Antipa reymondi Kocher, 1956: 127 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Melitonoma saadensis*: ‘Bou-Saada’ [Algeria]. *Melitonoma saadensis* var. *sefrensis*: ‘Aïn-Sefra’ [Algeria]. *Coptocephala volatica*: ‘Gafsa’ [Tunisia]. *Coptocephala adrarensis*: ‘Adrar des Iforas (Sahara central)’ [northeastern Mali]. *Antipa reymondi*: ‘Oum-Jerane, dans le pré-Sahara marocain, au N.-E. du coude du Drâ’ [Morocco].

Type material examined. *Melitonoma saadensis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, ‘Bou / Saada / 1873 [w, h] // Macrolenes / ♀ nov. sp.! [b, h] // [illegible, w, h] // Biskra in / coll. Chobaut [w, h] // type [w, h] // Le Nat. No. 182 / (... 94) p. 221 [partly illegible, w, h] // saadensis [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, ‘Bou / Saada / 1873 [w, h] // Serait ce la ♀ d’une / nouvelle espèce de / Macrolenes? [w, h] // type [w, h] // saadensis / n sp Pic / descrip. incompl. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Melitonoma saadensis var. *sefrensis*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, ‘AÏN-SEFRA / Mai-June 1896 / L. BLEUSE [w, p] // saadensis / v. sefrensis / Pic [w, h] // Type [red letters, w, p] // Melitonoma / saadensis / v. sefrensis / Chob. [w, h]’ (MNHN – coll. Chobaut).

Coptocephala volatica: not examined. Described based on holotype (♂), probably deposited in Institut National Agronomique in Tunis.

Coptocephala adrarensis: SYNTYPES: ♂, ‘Coptocephala / adrarensis / n sp [w, h] // Kidal / Adrar des Iforas / aout 1941 / Volkonsky [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // Museum Paris [p] / C. adrarensis / C. Peyer. [w, h]’; ♀, ‘Adrar des Iforas /

Od Tin Biden / (s. sahélo-sahar.) / 6-8 aout 1941 / Volkonsky [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / C. adrarensis / C. Peyr. [w, h]; ♀, 'Adrar / des Iforas / Volkonsky [w, h] // Museum Paris [p] / C. adrarensis / C. Peyr. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (all specimens in MNHN – coll. generale, box 'Coptocephala pre-etude Rapilly').

Antipa reymondi: HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Oum Jerane [h] / SUD MAROCAIN / Reymond coll. [p] 4. 52 [w, h] // TYPE [r, h] // [blank blue round label] // Antipa / Reymondi m. [h] / Kocher det. [w, p]' (PJCP). PARATYPES: 2 ♂♂, 'Oum Jerane / Gora Mimoun [h] / SAHARA MAR. / (Reymond) [p] 4. 52 [w, h] // [blank blue round label] // PARATYPE [r, p]' (PJCP). POSSIBLE PARATYPE: ♂, 'Oum Jerane [h] / SUD MAROCAIN / Reymond coll. [p] 4. 52 [w, h] // 19 [w, h] // Antipa / Reymondi / Kocher [w, h] // COLLEZIONE / M. DACCORDI [b, p]' (MDCV).

Additional material examined. ALGERIA: Ghardaia (Mzab), without additional data, 2 ♀♀ (MNHN). **TUNISIA:** Bau Abdalah env., 40 km SE of Gafsa, Jebel Hachichina, 2.vi.1994, 1 ♂, F. Kantner leg. (FKCC); Bled Thalah, pays des gommiers, without additional data, 1 ♂ (MNHN); N Jebel Cherichira, 10 km E Haffouz (W Kairouan), 9.–10.vi.1994, 1 ♂, S. Bečvář leg. (RRCM).

Redescription. Body length: ♂♂ 3.9–5.5 mm; ♀♀ 4.2–6.2 mm.

Male (Fig. 217). Head orange with apices of mandibles black, antennae with darkened antennomeres V–XI, pronotum orange, scutellum dark with orange apex, elytra orange usually with 4 small black spots (2, 2), underside orange, metasternum darkened. Legs orange, claws infusate.

Head and mandibles only slightly enlarged (Figs 218, 221). Mandibles small, left mandible slightly longer, sharp. Labrum transverse, anterior margin concave, lateral margins convergent and rounded, surface with row of pale setae along anterior margin. Head covered with dense short setae and small fine punctures, only clypeus nearly impunctate and glabrous. Clypeus widely shallowly concave. Eyes small. Frons very wide, 3.50 times as wide as diameter of eye, interocular space shallowly depressed. Antennae short, 0.25 times as long as body, antennomere I club-shaped, II and III very small, IV small, triangular, antennae serrated from antennomere V, antennomeres V–X wider than long.

Pronotum strongly transverse, 1.75–1.80 times as wide as long, widest in basal third, moderately convex, lustrous, covered with very fine punctures (sometimes almost indistinct), glabrous. Anterior margin slightly concave, lateral margins moderately rounded, posterior margin nearly straight but moderately bisinuate in scutellar area. Anterior angles nearly rectangular with tip rounded, posterior angles obtusangulate with tip rounded. All angles with setigerous pore bearing long pale seta. Lateral and posterior margins bordered, anterior margin bordered only in lateral parts. Posterior angles elevated above elytral base. Scutellum triangular with rounded tip, glabrous, smooth, but with large punctures along lateral margins, scutellar apex elevated above elytral level.

Elytra subcylindrical, 0.67–0.72 times as long as body, 1.35–1.45 times as long as wide in humeral part, glabrous, lustrous, densely covered with small confused punctures. Basal margin with complete thin border, in middle distinctly elevated forming narrow keel. Epipleura impunctate, glabrous, very wide in anterior quarter, suddenly narrowed and disappearing in 1/4 of elytral length. Lateral margin of elytra widely concave in lateral view.

Legs. Protibiae prolonged. Protarsi (Fig. 60): protarsomere I elongate triangular, 2.20 times as long as broad, protarsomere II elongate triangular, 1.60 times as long as broad, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100-80-70-90. Metatarsi short and slender, length ratios of metatarsomeres I–IV equal to 100-67-67-133. Claws simple.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus with triangular apex, in lateral view S-shaped (Figs 57–58).

Female (Fig. 2014). Head and mandibles not enlarged (Fig. 215). Frons 2.90–3.15 times as wide as diameter of eye. Protibiae not enlarged, protarsi short, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100–60–60–120. Spermatheca: cornu C-shaped, apically slightly wider, spermathecal duct slightly longer than cornu (Fig. 59).

Variability. Head orange or with ill defined transverse dark stripe between eyes (Figs 215, 218, 221). Antennae usually with darkened antennomeres V–XI, rarely almost completely orange with only apical antennomeres slightly infuscate. Elytra usually with four black spots, rarely humeral or scutellar spots missing (Figs 214, 217, 220), posterior pair of spots may be connected. Underside either completely orange, orange with ill-defined darkened lateral sides or metasternum completely darkened.

The populations in Morocco and Mali are on average larger and the aedeagus is more curved in lateral view (Fig. 58) than in those from Algeria and Tunisia.

Distribution. Algeria (PIC 1894a, 1897, present paper), Tunisia (NORMAND 1949, present paper), Morocco (KOCHER 1956), Mali (PIC 1942a).

Comments. Type specimens of *Melitonoma saadensis*, *M. saadensis* var. *sefrensis*, *Coptocephala adrarensis* and *Antipa reymondi* were examined and are treated as conspecific. The holotype of *Coptocephala volatica* is probably deposited in the Institut National Agronomique in Tunis and is currently inaccessible. The description of *C. volatica* is accompanied with a photo of habitus and a drawing of the aedeagus (NORMAND 1949) – both well fit other known specimens. In sum, all the above mentioned taxa are synonymized with *Tituboea saadensis*.

The specimen found in MDCV has a questionable type status. Evidently, it originates from the same series as the original Kocher's type material as the locality label is identical to the holotype. However, we are not sure if Kocher had this specimen in hands when describing *Antipa reymondi*.

***Tituboea sexmaculata* (Fabricius, 1781)**

Cryptocephalus sexmaculatus Fabricius, 1781: 138 (original description).

Tituboea sexmaculata var. *akbesiana* Pic, 1897a: 82 (original description).

Titubaea sexmaculata var. *humeralifer* Pic, 1900: 91 (original description).

Type localities. *Cryptocephalus sexmaculata*: 'Italia'. *Tituboea sexmaculata* var. *akbesiana*: 'Haute-Syrie: Akbès' [= Turkey, near the city of İskenderun]. *Tituboea sexmaculata* var. *humeralifer*: 'France méridionale'.

Type material examined. *Cryptocephalus sexmaculata*: not examined. The photos of 1 ♀ syntype were sent from ZMUC: '6 macu / latus [w, h] // ANTIPA [p] / sexamaculata F. [h] / ERBER [p] vid. [h] 19 [p] 97 [w, h]'.

Tituboea sexmaculata var. *akbesiana*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'SYRIE / AMANUS / C.D. 1891 [w, p] // macropus [w, h] // type [w, h] // TYPE [r, p] // sexmaculata / v. akbesiana / Pic / pres fulvipes [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. Pic); 1 ♀, 'Tituboea / macropus / Akbès 94 [w, h] // type [w, h] // T. sexmaculata / v. nouvelle pres / rufipes Lef. [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).

Tituboea sexmaculata var. *humeralifer*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'F^e. M^{le}. [w, h] // 6 maculata [w, h] // Type [w, h] // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic [w, p] // TYPE [r, p] // v. humeralifer Pic [w, h]' (MNHN – coll. generale).

Distribution. Mediterranean species, eastwards to Iran (for details see REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. Both varieties described by PIC (1897a, 1900) are confirmed as synonyms of *T. sexmaculata*.

***Titubaea testaceiventris* Pic, 1913**

(Figs 63–65, 223–225)

Titubaea testaceiventris Pic, 1913d: 186 (original description).**Type locality.** 'Syrie: Alep'.**Type material examined.** SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Alep / (Syrie) [w, h] // désiré plusi ... [w, h] // Titubaea / ... [partly illegible, w, h] // type [w, h] // testaceiventris / Pic [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]' (MNHN – coll. Pic).**Additional material examined.** IRAQ: Abu Ghraib area, vii.1993, 1 ♂, Smatana leg. (FKCC).**Redescription.** Body length: ♂♂ 4.4–4.5 mm (syntype 4.5 mm).

Male (Fig. 223). Body orange, apices of mandibles black, antennomeres VI–VIII with darkened apices, IX–XI completely darkened, elytra orange with 4 black spots (2, 2), anterior pair of spots smaller, posterior pair larger and narrowly connected, meso- and metaventrites darkened, claws black.

Head and mandibles not enlarged (Fig. 224). Mandibles small, left mandible longer, sharp. Labrum with anterior margin emarginated, lateral margins slightly convergent, anterior angles widely rounded, surface with group of 5–6 setae on each side anterolaterally, additional short setae placed on anterior margin laterally to central emargination. Head covered with dense short setae and small fine punctures, only clypeus nearly impunctate and glabrous. Clypeus widely concave. Eyes small. Frons very wide, 2.81 times as wide as diameter of eye, interocular space shallowly impressed in middle. Antennae short, 0.27 times as long as body, antennomere I club-shaped, II and III very small, IV small, triangular, antennae serrated from antennomere V, antennomeres V–X wider than long.

Pronotum glabrous, lustrous, strongly transverse, 1.81 times as wide as long, widest in basal quarter, moderately convex, sparsely covered with fine punctures and very sparsely with larger punctures. Anterior margin straight, lateral margins moderately rounded, convergent anteriorly, posterior margin nearly straight but moderately bisinuate in scutellar area. Anterior angles nearly rectangular with tip rounded, posterior angles widely rounded. All angles with setigerous pore bearing long pale seta. Lateral and posterior margins bordered, anterior margin bordered only in lateral parts, in middle border almost invisible. Posterior angles not elevated above elytral base. Scutellum triangular with rounded tip, glabrous, microsculptured, scutellar apex elevated above elytral level.

Elytra subcylindrical, 0.66 times as long as body, 1.43 times as long as wide in humeral part, glabrous, lustrous, densely covered with small confused punctures. Basal margin with complete thin border forming narrow elevated keel. Epipleura impunctate, glabrous, wide in anterior quarter, suddenly narrowed and disappearing in 1/4 of elytral length. Lateral margin of elytra widely concave in lateral view.

Legs. Protibiae moderately prolonged. Protarsomere I elongate triangular, twice as long as broad, protarsomere II triangular, 1.33 times as long as broad, length ratios of protarsomeres I–IV equal to 100-57-57-100 (Fig. 64). Metatarsi short and slender, length ratios of metatarsomeres I–IV equal to 100-75-75-150. Claws simple.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus robust, apex subtriangular with widely rounded tip. In lateral view, apex hook-like (Figs 63, 65).

Female. Unknown.

Variability. Male from Iraq has scutellum basally dark and gradually paler apically, meso- and metaventrites black, abdomen with ventrites I–III black laterally and procoxae darkened anteriorly.

Distribution. Syria (Pic 1913d). Newly recorded from Iraq.

Comments. *Tituboea ornatcollis* Medvedev, 1957 from Iran may represent a synonym of *T. testaceiventris* according to the drawing of aedeagus in the original description (MEDVEDEV 1957). However, we avoid proposing this synonymy without examination of the holotype which was not available for the present study.

In habitus, *T. testaceiventris* is also similar to *T. carmelica* Lopatin & Chikatunov, 2001 from Israel (paratype examined, TAU, see Figs 61–62, 226–228) and *T. saudica* Medvedev, 2012 from Saudi Arabia, but it can be distinguished by the shape of aedeagus: *T. testaceiventris* has apex hook-like in lateral view and separated from the rest of aedeagus by a sharp keel in dorsal view, while *T. carmelica* and *T. saudica* have apex directed up and without a keel in dorsal view. It is also evident that the structure of aedeagus of *T. testaceiventris* is close to other Iranian *Tituboea* species, particularly to *T. pusilla* Lopatin, 2001 and *T. zarudnyi* Lopatin, 2001. Unfortunately, LOPATIN (2001) created his identification key mainly based on colour characters which are extremely variable. Also, his drawings seem to be inaccurate. Thus, comprehensive comparison of the Iranian *Tituboea* is left for future studies.

The aedeagus of the syntype of *T. testaceiventris* is weakly sclerotized and particularly in lateral view unnaturally flattened (Fig. 63). The correct drawings of aedeagus are based on the specimen from Iraq (Fig. 65).

Tituboea tredecimpunctata (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870)

(Figs 66–67, 229–235)

Clythra (*Tituboea*) *tredecimpunctata* Desbrochers des Loges, 1870b: 128 (original description).

Titubaea peyerimhoffi Pic, 1902: 48 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Clythra tredecimpunctata*: ‘Algérie’. *Tituboea peyerimhoffi*: ‘Arabie: Mâ’an’ [= Jordan, Ma’an].

Type material examined. *Clythra tredecimpunctata*: not examined. Not found in MNHN.

Tituboea peyerimhoffi: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Tituboea / Peyerimhoffi Pic [black letters] / Mâ’an / II.3.1902 [red letters, w, h] // Peyerimhoffi / Pic [w, h] // var. de Titubaea / 13 punctata Dsbr [w, h] // TYPE [r, p]’ (MNHN – coll. Peyerimhoff).

Additional material examined. **ALGERIA**: ‘Algeria’, without additional data, 1 ♂ (MNHN – coll. Demaison); Biskra env., without date of collecting, 2 ♀♀, De Vauloger leg. (MNHN – coll. Demaison, MNHN – coll. Pic); Mehalis, v.1896, 1 ♂ (MNHN – coll. Pic); M’raier [= El Meghaier], 21.iv.1893, 1 ♀ (MNHN – coll. Pic). **ISRAEL**: Dead Sea, Ein Bokek, 26.iii.1997, 1 ♀, H. Sparmberg leg. (FFCJ); Hazeva, 23.iii.1997, 1 ♂, R. Hoffman leg. (TAU); Negev, Tal S of Sede Boger, 300 m, 13.ii.1987, 1 ♂, Schawaller & Schmalfluss leg. (SMNS); Negev, Nahal Zin, Akrabim, 28.iii.1997, 1 ♀, H. Sparmberg leg. (FFCJ); Palestina, Jericho, 22.iii.1936, 1 ♂, G. Frey leg. (RRCM). **JORDAN**: Wadi Mujib, 2.–10.iv.1989, 1 ♂, C. Bayer leg. (HKCH); Jarmuk river, near Umm Qays, 14.iv.2000, 1 ♂, G. Zappi leg. (RRCM); Wadi el Hasa, 29.iii.2005, 1 ♀ (RRCM). **EGYPT**: Wadi Abu Gufan, 25.iii.1918, 1 ♂, A. Alfieri leg. (MNHN – coll. Pic). **MOROCCO**: ‘Maroc’, without additional data, 1 ♂ (MNHN – coll. Demaison). **TUNISIA**: S of Kebili, Blidette vill., 33°35’N 08°50’E, 25.–27.iii.2006, 4 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, J. Batelka & J. Straka leg. (NMPC); Ksar Ghilane, Douz, 14.iii.1997, 1 ♂, J. Schmidl leg. (HKCH); S of Kebili, Blidette vill., 25.iii.2006, 1 ♂, J. Batelka leg. (FKCC); Douz, 16.–17.iv.1996, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, J. Batelka & H. Podrouzková leg. (FKCC); 15 km N of Kebili, 17.iii.1986, 2 ♂♂, Zool. Mus. Copenhagen Exp. (RRCM); 10 km N of Kasserine, Oued el Hatab, 19.iv.1993, 1 ♂, R. Regalin leg. (RRCM); Sousse, near Hergla, 1.v.1993, 1 ♀, R. Regalin leg. (RRCM); Hadej, 43 km S of Gabes, 15.iv.1996, 1 ♀, J. Batelka & H. Podrouzková leg. (RRCM); Fernana dint., 450 m, 20.v.2009, R. Regalin leg. (RRCM).

Distribution. Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Sinai, Tunisia (REGALIN & MEDVEDEV 2010b).

Comments. The type material of *T. tredecimpunctata* was not located in MNHN. Therefore, we follow the identification according to the specimens in the collections of Desbrocher's contemporaries, e.g. Lefèvre, Pic, and Demaison, which exactly fit the original description. The female syntype of *T. peyerimhoffi* does not differ from the specimens of *T. tredecimpunctata*, thus we synonymize it here with the latter.

Tituboea tredecimpunctata is very similar to *T. biguttata*. While the colouration of *T. biguttata* is extremely variable (e.g. CODINA PADILLA 1960), all identified specimens of *T. tredecimpunctata* are almost constant in colour (Figs 229, 231, 233) but they can be confused with some aberrations of *T. biguttata*. Both species can be separated by the structure of the aedeagus which is distinctly angulated in lateral view in *T. tredecimpunctata* while in *T. biguttata* the ventral margin is almost straight. Because the spermatheca of *T. biguttata* seems to be very variable among populations, it has only a limited application (cf. Figs 66, 68). Auxiliary character can be also the shape of antennomere IV; its triangular process is usually longer in *T. tredecimpunctata* and less developed in *T. biguttata*, however, some males of *T. biguttata* cannot be distinguished based on this character.

West Palaearctic Clytrini described by Maurice Pic with their current status

Original combination	Current status
<i>Antipa</i> (<i>Titubaea</i>) <i>arabica</i> var. <i>donceeli</i> Pic, 1929	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea cingulata</i> (Lefèvre, 1883)
<i>Antipa</i> (<i>Titubaea</i>) <i>arabica</i> var. <i>lacordairei</i> Pic, 1929	valid species <i>Tituboea lacordairei</i> (Pic, 1929)
<i>Antipa</i> (<i>Titubaea</i>) <i>arabica</i> var. <i>palaestina</i> Pic, 1929	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea lefevrei</i> (Pic, 1894)
<i>Antipa</i> (<i>Titubaea</i>) <i>fasciaticeps</i> Pic, 1929	nomen dubium
<i>Antipa</i> (<i>Titubaea</i>) <i>illigeri</i> var. <i>semiundulata</i> Pic, 1939	syn. of <i>Tituboea illigeri</i> (Lacordaire, 1848)
<i>Antipa</i> (<i>Titubaea</i>) <i>minor</i> var. <i>decemmaculata</i> Pic, 1937	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea atriceps</i> Pic, 1924
<i>Antipa</i> (<i>Titubaea</i>) <i>testaceipes</i> Pic, 1939	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea paykullii</i> (Lacordaire, 1848)
<i>Antipa</i> <i>biguttata</i> var. <i>vagenotata</i> Pic, 1939	syn. of <i>Tituboea biguttata</i> (Olivier, 1791)
<i>Antipa</i> <i>bicoloripes</i> Pic, 1942	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea biguttata</i> (Olivier, 1791)
<i>Antipa</i> <i>tredecimpunctata</i> var. <i>flavipennis</i> Pic, 1950	syn. of <i>Tituboea biguttata</i> (Olivier, 1791)
<i>Barathraea</i> <i>octomaculata</i> Pic, 1895	syn. nov. of <i>Lachnaia straminipennis</i> (Lucas, 1845)
<i>Chilotoma</i> <i>reyi</i> var. <i>lucidipes</i> Pic, 1897	syn. nov. of <i>Smaragdina affinis manicata</i> (Lacordaire, 1848)
<i>Clythra atraphaxidis</i> var. <i>delagrangi</i> Pic, 1896	syn. of <i>Clythra atraphaxidis atraphaxidis</i> (Pallas, 1773)
<i>Clythra atraphaxidis</i> var. <i>milliati</i> Pic, 1942	syn. of <i>Clythra atraphaxidis atraphaxidis</i> (Pallas, 1773)
<i>Clythra atraphaxidis</i> var. <i>niromaculata</i> Pic, 1897	syn. nov. of <i>Clythra atraphaxidis atraphaxidis</i> (Pallas, 1773)
<i>Clythra atraphaxidis</i> var. <i>quinquemaculata</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Clythra bicoloriceps</i> Pic, 1933	syn. nov. of <i>Clythra duodecimmaculata</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
<i>Clythra bucharica</i> Pic, 1915	syn. of <i>Clythra jacobsoni</i> Semenov, 1903
<i>Clythra bucharica</i> var. <i>notatithorax</i> Pic, 1915	syn. of <i>Clythra jacobsoni</i> Semenov, 1903
<i>Clythra nigrocincta</i> ssp. <i>bagdatensis</i> Pic, 1920	<i>Clythra nigrocincta</i> ssp. <i>bagdatensis</i> Pic, 1920
<i>Clythra nigrocincta</i> var. <i>cyprica</i> Pic, 1918	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Clythra nigrocincta</i> var. <i>graeca</i> Pic, 1915	syn. nov. of <i>Clythra deficiens</i> Heyden, 1892
<i>Clythra nigrocincta</i> var. <i>multipunctata</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Clythra nigrocincta</i> var. <i>semireducta</i> Pic, 1918	syn. of <i>Clythra nigrocincta nigrocincta</i> Lacordaire, 1848
<i>Clythra nigrocincta</i> var. <i>subinterrupta</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Clythra novempunctata</i> var. <i>juncta</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Clythra persica</i> Pic, 1920	syn. of <i>Clythra novempunctata</i> Olivier, 1808
<i>Clythra valerianae</i> var. <i>drurei</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Clythra valerianae</i> var. <i>subjuncta</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Coptocephala adrarensis</i> Pic, 1942	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea saadensis</i> (Pic, 1894)
<i>Coptocephala aeneopicta</i> var. <i>biinterrupta</i> Pic, 1918	syn. of <i>Coptocephala aeneopicta</i> (Fairmaire, 1864)
<i>Coptocephala aeneopicta</i> var. <i>biscrensis</i> Pic, 1918	syn. of <i>Coptocephala aeneopicta</i> (Fairmaire, 1864)
<i>Coptocephala aeneopicta</i> var. <i>bistriijuncta</i> Pic, 1905	syn. of <i>Coptocephala aeneopicta</i> (Fairmaire, 1864)
<i>Coptocephala aeneopicta</i> var. <i>trimaculata</i> Pic, 1918	syn. of <i>Coptocephala aeneopicta</i> (Fairmaire, 1864)
<i>Coptocephala atra</i> Pic, 1932	syn. of <i>Coptocephala unicolor</i> (Lucas, 1845)
<i>Coptocephala bleusei</i> Pic, 1897	syn. nov. of <i>Coptocephala perrisi</i> (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870)
<i>Coptocephala crassipes</i> var. <i>leprieuri</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Coptocephala crassipes crassipes</i> Lefèvre, 1876
<i>Coptocephala destinoi</i> var. <i>latenotata</i> Pic, 1949	syn. of <i>Coptocephala destinoi</i> Fairmaire, 1884
<i>Coptocephala dilatipes</i> Pic, 1923	valid species <i>Coptocephala dilatipes</i> Pic, 1923
<i>Coptocephala fallaciosa</i> var. <i>tabei</i> Pic, 1942	syn. nov. of <i>Coptocephala destinoi</i> Fairmaire, 1884
<i>Coptocephala flavolimbata</i> Pic, 1905	syn. of <i>Coptocephala peresi</i> (Vauloger de Beaupré, 1895)
<i>Coptocephala floralis</i> var. <i>subfasciata</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Coptocephala scopolina floralis</i> (Olivier, 1791)

(continued on the next page)

Original combination	Current status
<i>Coptocephala fossulata</i> var. <i>vitalei</i> Pic, 1913	syn. of <i>Coptocephala fossulata</i> Lefèvre, 1872
<i>Coptocephala kerimi</i> var. <i>rubriceps</i> Pic, 1916	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Coptocephala melanocephala</i> var. <i>andalusiaca</i> Pic, 1918	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Coptocephala melanocephala</i> var. <i>espanoli</i> Pic, 1933	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Coptocephala melanocephala</i> var. <i>externepunctata</i> Pic, 1895	syn. of <i>Coptocephala plagiocephala</i> (Fabricius, 1792)
<i>Coptocephala melanocephala</i> var. <i>theryi</i> Pic, 1918	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Coptocephala melanocephala</i> var. <i>tunisea</i> Pic, 1901	syn. of <i>Coptocephala plagiocephala</i> (Fabricius, 1792)
<i>Coptocephala metalliconotata</i> Pic, 1933	syn. nov. of <i>Coptocephala sefrensis</i> Pic, 1897
<i>Coptocephala metalliconotata</i> var. <i>theryi</i> Pic, 1936	syn. nov. of <i>Coptocephala sefrensis</i> Pic, 1897
<i>Coptocephala normandi</i> Pic, 1914	<i>Coptocephala normandi</i> Pic, 1914
<i>Coptocephala perezi</i> var. <i>maculicollis</i> Pic, 1919	syn. of <i>Coptocephala peresi</i> (Vauloger de Beaupré, 1895)
<i>Coptocephala rubicunda</i> var. <i>dalmatina</i> Pic, 1918	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Coptocephala rubicunda</i> var. <i>massiliensis</i> Pic, 1914	valid species <i>Coptocephala massiliensis</i> Pic, 1914
<i>Coptocephala rungsi</i> Pic, 1953	<i>Coptocephala rungsi</i> Pic, 1953
<i>Coptocephala rungsi</i> var. <i>kocheri</i> Pic, 1953	syn. of <i>Coptocephala rungsi</i> Pic, 1953
<i>Coptocephala sefrensis</i> Pic, 1897	<i>Coptocephala sefrensis</i> Pic, 1897
<i>Coptocephala sext stigma</i> Pic, 1918	syn. nov. of <i>Coptocephala perrisi</i> (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870)
<i>Coptocephala sext stigma</i> var. <i>impressiceps</i> Pic, 1918	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Coptocephala tetradyma</i> var. <i>subobliterata</i> Pic, 1901	syn. of <i>Coptocephala rubicunda rubicunda</i> (Laicharting, 1781)
<i>Coptocephala thoracica</i> var. <i>bijuncta</i> Pic, 1906	syn. of <i>Smaragdina thoracica thoracica</i> (Fischer von Waldheim, 1842)
<i>Coptocephala unicolor</i> var. <i>aenescens</i> Pic, 1932	syn. of <i>Coptocephala unicolor</i> (Lucas, 1845)
<i>Cyaniris (Cyaniris) maroccana</i> Pic, 1936	<i>Chilotomina maroccana</i> (Pic, 1936), comb. nov.
<i>Cyaniris (Gynandrophthalma) thoracica</i> var. <i>latejuncta</i> Pic, 1914	syn. of <i>Smaragdina thoracica thoracica</i> (Fischer von Waldheim, 1842)
<i>Cyaniris (Otiocephala) opaca</i> var. <i>carnerii</i> Pic, 1920	syn. of <i>Otiocephala opaca</i> (Rosenhauer, 1856)
<i>Cyaniris (Otiocephala) rotroui</i> Pic, 1934	<i>Otiocephala rotroui</i> (Pic, 1934)
<i>Cyaniris atricollis</i> Pic, 1922	syn. of <i>Labidostomis (Wellschmiedia) ghiliani</i> (Lacordaire, 1848)
<i>Cyaniris bicoloripes</i> Pic, 1922	syn. nov. of <i>Smaragdina xanthaspis</i> (Germar, 1824)
<i>Cyaniris thoracica</i> var. <i>subjuncta</i> Pic, 1914	syn. of <i>Smaragdina thoracica thoracica</i> (Fischer von Waldheim, 1842)
<i>Gynandrophthalma amasina</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Smaragdina flavicollis</i> (Charpentier, 1825)
<i>Gynandrophthalma chobauti</i> Pic, 1896	<i>Tituboea chobauti</i> (Pic, 1896)
<i>Gynandrophthalma pallescens</i> Pic, 1895	<i>Smaragdina pallescens</i> (Pic, 1895)
<i>Gynandrophthalma persica</i> Pic, 1911	<i>Smaragdina persica</i> (Pic, 1911)
<i>Gynandrophthalma scutellaris</i> var. <i>latemaculata</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Smaragdina scutellaris</i> (Lefèvre, 1872)
<i>Gynandrophthalma vaulogeri</i> Pic, 1894	<i>Smaragdina vaulogeri</i> (Pic, 1894)
<i>Labidostomis alaiensis</i> Pic, 1920	syn. nov. of <i>Labidostomis centrisculpta</i> Pic, 1920
<i>Labidostomis arcuata</i> Pic, 1920	<i>Labidostomis arcuata</i> Pic, 1920
<i>Labidostomis arcuata</i> var. <i>arisi</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Labidostomis attenuata</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Labidostomis diversifrons</i> Lefèvre, 1872
<i>Labidostomis bigemina</i> var. <i>semideficiens</i> Pic, 1906	syn. of <i>Labidostomis lusitanica</i> (Germar, 1824)
<i>Labidostomis centrisculpta</i> Pic, 1920	<i>Labidostomis centrisculpta</i> Pic, 1920

(continued on the next page)

Original combination	Current status
<i>Labidostomis centromaculata</i> var. <i>lineata</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Labidostomis centromaculata</i> var. <i>obliterata</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Labidostomis centromaculata</i> var. <i>suturella</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Labidostomis delagrangi</i> Pic, 1904	syn. of <i>Labidostomis testaceipes</i> Pic, 1904
<i>Labidostomis elegans</i> var. <i>inhumeralis</i> Pic, 1920	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Labidostomis elegans</i> var. <i>luristanica</i> Pic, 1920	<i>Labidostomis luristanica</i> Warchalowski, 2004
<i>Labidostomis lejeunei</i> var. <i>violaceipennis</i> Pic, 1932	syn. of <i>Labidostomis guerini lejeunei</i> Fairmaire, 1866
<i>Labidostomis mairei</i> var. <i>subinterruptus</i> Pic, 1932	syn. of <i>Labidostomis mairei</i> Peyerimhoff, 1922
<i>Labidostomis quadrinotata</i> var. <i>bijuncta</i> Pic, 1912	syn. of <i>Labidostomis hebraea</i> (Lacordaire, 1848)
<i>Labidostomis quadrinotata</i> var. <i>bisbijuncta</i> Pic, 1912	syn. of <i>Labidostomis hebraea</i> (Lacordaire, 1848)
<i>Labidostomis quadrinotata</i> var. <i>posticeijuncta</i> Pic, 1912	syn. of <i>Labidostomis hebraea</i> (Lacordaire, 1848)
<i>Labidostomis roberti</i> Pic, 1919	syn. of <i>Labidostomis hybrida</i> (Lucas, 1845)
<i>Labidostomis testaceipes</i> Pic, 1904	<i>Labidostomis testaceipes</i> Pic, 1904
<i>Lachnaea curtipennis</i> Pic, 1936	syn. of <i>Lachnaia puncticollis</i> Chevrolat, 1840
<i>Lachnaea paradoxa</i> var. <i>bistigmata</i> Pic, 1912	syn. of <i>Lachnaia paradoxa</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Lachnaea paradoxa</i> var. <i>jurjurenensis</i> Pic, 1913	syn. of <i>Lachnaia paradoxa</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Lachnaea paradoxa</i> var. <i>kabyliana</i> Pic, 1912	syn. of <i>Lachnaia paradoxa</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Lachnaea pubescens</i> var. <i>subfasciata</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Lachnaia pubescens</i> (Dufour, 1820)
<i>Lachnaea puncticollis</i> var. <i>uniustigmata</i> Pic, 1898	syn. of <i>Lachnaia puncticollis</i> Chevrolat, 1840
<i>Lachnaea</i> (<i>Barathraea</i>) <i>separata</i> Pic, 1897	syn. nov. of <i>Lachnaia straminipennis</i> (Lucas, 1845)
<i>Macrolenes dentipes</i> var. <i>binotaticollis</i> Pic, 1916	syn. of <i>Macrolenes dentipes</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Macrolenes ruficollis</i> var. <i>latemaculatus</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Macrolenes dentipes</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Melitonoma lefevrei</i> Pic, 1894	<i>Tituboea lefevrei</i> (Pic, 1894), comb. nov.
<i>Melitonoma saadensis</i> Pic, 1894	<i>Tituboea saadensis</i> (Pic, 1894)
<i>Melitonoma saadensis</i> var. <i>sefrensis</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Tituboea saadensis</i> (Pic, 1894)
<i>Otiocephala opaca</i> var. <i>latecyanescens</i> Pic, 1946	syn. of <i>Otiocephala opaca</i> (Rosenhauer, 1856)
<i>Otiocephala opaca</i> var. <i>rufolimbata</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Otiocephala opaca</i> (Rosenhauer, 1856)
<i>Titubaea cilicisensis</i> Pic, 1904	syn. of <i>Tituboea macropus</i> (Illiger, 1800)
<i>Titubaea fasciata</i> var. <i>binotaticollis</i> Pic, 1914	syn. of <i>Tituboea fasciata</i> Lefèvre, 1872
<i>Titubaea fasciata</i> var. <i>semiconjuncta</i> Pic, 1914	syn. of <i>Tituboea fasciata</i> Lefèvre, 1872
<i>Titubaea chobauti</i> var. <i>semijuncta</i> Pic, 1918	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Titubaea illigeri</i> var. <i>leprieuri</i> Pic, 1895	syn. of <i>Tituboea illigeri</i> (Lacordaire, 1848)
<i>Titubaea laticollis</i> var. <i>subjuncta</i> Pic, 1903	syn. of <i>Tituboea laticollis</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Titubaea macropus</i> var. <i>armeniaca</i> Pic, 1918	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Titubaea minor</i> var. <i>atriceps</i> Pic, 1924	valid species <i>Tituboea atriceps</i> Pic, 1924
<i>Titubaea mokattamensis</i> Pic, 1912	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea arabica</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Titubaea nigriventris</i> var. <i>infasciata</i> Pic, 1912	syn. of <i>Tituboea nigriventris</i> Lefèvre, 1872
<i>Titubaea octopunctata</i> var. <i>mecheriensis</i> Pic, 1895	valid species <i>Tituboea mecheriensis</i> Pic, 1895
<i>Titubaea octopunctata</i> var. <i>siciliensis</i> Pic, 1912	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea octopunctata</i> (Fabricius, 1787)
<i>Titubaea peyerimhoffi</i> Pic, 1902	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea tredecimpunctata</i> (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870)
<i>Titubaea sexmaculata</i> var. <i>akbesiana</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Tituboea sexmaculata</i> (Fabricius, 1781)
<i>Titubaea sexmaculata</i> var. <i>humeralifer</i> Pic, 1900	syn. of <i>Tituboea sexmaculata</i> (Fabricius, 1781)
<i>Titubaea subabbreviata</i> Pic, 1912	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea arabica</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Titubaea subabbreviata</i> var. <i>bisbinotata</i> Pic, 1912	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea arabica</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Titubaea subabbreviata</i> var. <i>notaticeps</i> Pic, 1912	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea arabica</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Titubaea subabbreviata</i> var. <i>robustior</i> Pic, 1912	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea arabica</i> (Olivier, 1808)
<i>Titubaea testaceiventris</i> Pic, 1913	<i>Tituboea testaceiventris</i> Pic, 1913
<i>Titubaea tredecimpunctata</i> var. <i>kocheri</i> Pic, 1949	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea mecheriensis</i> Pic, 1895
<i>Tituboea fasciata</i> var. <i>obliterata</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Tituboea fasciata</i> Lefèvre, 1872
<i>Tituboea octopunctata</i> var. <i>unipunctata</i> Pic, 1897	syn. of <i>Tituboea octopunctata</i> (Fabricius, 1787)

Clytrini described by Louis Kocher with their current status

Original combination	Current status
<i>Antipa biguttata</i> var. <i>legionis</i> Kocher, 1959	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Antipa fasciata</i> var. <i>infasciata</i> Kocher, 1952	syn. of <i>Tituboea fasciata</i> Lefèvre, 1872
<i>Antipa hirsutula</i> Kocher, 1959	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea paykullii</i> (Lacordaire, 1848)
<i>Antipa reymondi</i> Kocher, 1956	syn. nov. of <i>Tituboea saadensis</i> (Pic, 1894)
<i>Chilotoma rottroui</i> Kocher, 1961	<i>Otiothraea rottroui</i> (Kocher, 1961), comb. nov.
<i>Coptocephala panousei</i> Kocher, 1959	<i>Coptocephala panousei</i> Kocher, 1959
<i>Coptocephala rottroui</i> Kocher, 1969	syn. nov. of <i>Coptocephala sefrensis</i> Pic, 1897
<i>Coptocephala schrammi</i> Kocher, 1959	syn. nov. of <i>Coptocephala perrisi</i> (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870)
<i>Labidostomis hybrida</i> var. <i>atlasica</i> Kocher, 1959	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Labidostomis rufomarginata</i> var. <i>reymondi</i> Kocher, 1959	unavailable infrasubspecific entity
<i>Lachnaea lucidicollis</i> var. <i>peyerimhoffi</i> Kocher, 1953	<i>Lachnaea peyerimhoffi</i> Kocher, 1953

Clytrini types in Kocher's collection described by other authors

Labidostomis ballsi Antoine, 1937

Labidostomis ballsi Antoine, 1937: 244 (original description).

Type material in PJCP. SYNTYPES: ♂, 'Dj. Rhat. 3200 [h] / Maroc (Antoine) [p] / 12.VII.36 [w, h] // Type [r, h] // Labidostomis / Ballsi m. [h] / Antoine det. [w, p] // [small blue round label, blank]'; ♀, 'Dj. Rhat. 3200^m [h] / Maroc (Antoine) [p] / 12.VII.36 [w, h] // CoType [r, h] // Labidostomis / Ballsi m. [h] / Antoine det. [w, p] // [small blue round label, blank]'.

Current status. *Labidostomis (Chlorostola) ballsi* Antoine, 1937.

Comments. Described from three specimens, two of them found in PJCP. Although they are labelled as type and cotype, this information was not published in the original description thus both specimens are treated as syntypes. The deposition of the third syntype is unknown to us.

Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) antoinei Cobos, 1957

Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) antoinei Cobos, 1957: 178 (original description).

Type material in PJCP. SYNTYPES: ♂, 'Ifrane IV.41 [h] / Maroc (Antoine) [w, p] // [small blue round label, blank] // HOLOTIPO [r, p] // Otiocephala / sp. / Peyer det. [w, h] // Otiocephala / antoinei / m. nov. sp. / Holotipo [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.955 [w, p]'; ♀, 'Ifrane IV.41 [h] / Maroc (Antoine) [w, p] // [small blue round label, blank] // ALOTIPO [r, p] // Otiocephala / antoinei / m. nov. sp. / Alotipo [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.955 [w, p]'.

Current status. *Otiocephala antoinei* (Cobos, 1957).

Comments. COBOS (1957) described *Otiocephala antoinei* from unspecified number of specimens of both sexes collected by Antoine. Because holotype and allotype are not mentioned in the original description we treat both specimens as syntypes.

***Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) atlantica* Cobos, 1957**

Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) atlantica Cobos, 1957: 179 (original description).

Type material in PJCP. SYNTYPES: ♂, ‘Oualous [h] / TAQUELFT / G^d Atlas (Kocher) [p] / 1300 – 5.48 [w, h] // HOLOTIPO [r, p] // [small blue round label, blank] // *Otiocephala / atlantica / nov. sp.* [h] / A. Cobos det. 1955 [w, p]’; ♀, ‘Tazanit [h] / G^d Atlas (Kocher [p] / 1600 – 4.48 [w, h] // ALOTIPO [r, p] // [small blue round label, blank] // opaca var. / ... / Warioni Lef. [partly illegible, w, h] // *Otiocephala / atlantica / m. nov. sp.* / Alotipo [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.956 [w, p]’; 1 unsexed specimen (badly damaged), ‘TAQUELFT / G^d Atlas (Kocher) [p] / 1100^m 5.48 [w, h] // [small blue round label, blank] // PARATIPO [r, p] // *Otiocephala / atlantica / m. nov. sp.* / Paratipo [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.956 [w, p]’.

Current status. *Otiocephala atlantica* (Cobos, 1957).

Comments. Described from unspecified number of specimens of both sexes and the Institut scientifique chérifien in Rabat was indicated as depository. Because holotype, allotype and paratype are not mentioned in the original description we treat the specimens as syntypes.

***Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) grossepunctata* Cobos, 1957**

Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) grossepunctata Cobos, 1957: 187 (original description).

Type material in PJCP. SYNTYPES: ♂, ‘Oujda [w, h] // HOLOTIPO [r, p] // [small blue round label, blank] // var. / Warioni Lef [h] / Kocher det. [p] 51 [w, h] // *Otiocephala / grossepunctata / m. nov. sp.* / Holotipo [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.956 [w, p]’; ♂, ‘Oujda [w, h] // PARATIPO [r, p] // [small blue round label, blank] // *Otiocephala / grossepunctata / m. nov. sp.* / Paratipo [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.956 [w, p]’.

Current status. *Otiocephala grossepunctata* (Cobos, 1957).

Comments. Described from unspecified number of males and their deposition was not mentioned. Because holotype and paratype are not mentioned in the original description we treat both males as syntypes. The syntype(s) from Sidi Ali mentioned in the original description were not found in PJCP, their deposition is unknown to us.

***Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) kocheri* Cobos, 1957**

Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) kocheri Cobos, 1957: 180 (original description).

Type material in PJCP. HOLOTYPE: ♂, ‘AZGOUR [p] Adassil [h] / (Gd. Atlas Occ.) / Maroc (Kocher) [p] / 1600-2000 4.51 [w, h] // [small blue round label, blank] // HOLOTIPO [r, p] // *Otiocephala / kocheri / m. nov. sp.* [h] / A. Cobos det. 1955 [w, p]’.

Current status. *Otiocephala kocheri* (Cobos, 1957).

Comments. Explicitly described based on one male deposited in the Institut scientifique chérifien in Rabat. The holotype is however deposited in PJCP.

***Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) maroccana* Cobos, 1957**

Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) maroccana Cobos, 1957: 181 (original description).

Type material in PJCP. SYNTYPES: ♂, ‘Christian [p] 3.53 [h] / (Maroc) (Rouleau) [w, p] // [small blue round label, blank] // HOLOTIPO [r, p] // *Otiocephala / maroccana / Holotipo* nov. sp. [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.956 [w, p]’; ♀, ‘Air Regada / M. At. c. III 47 [h] / Maroc (Antoine) [w, p] // [small blue round label, blank] // ALOTIPO [r, p] // *Otiocephala / maroccana / m. nov. sp.* / Alotipo [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.956 [w, p]’.

Current status. *Otiocephala maroccana* (Cobos, 1957).

Comments. Described from unspecified number of specimens of both sexes and the Institut scientifique chérifien in Rabat was indicated as depository. Because holotype and allotype are not mentioned in the original description we treat the specimens as syntypes.

Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) proxima Cobos, 1957

Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) proxima Cobos, 1957: 174 (original description).

Type material in PJCP. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'gara de Berguent [h] / Maroc (Antoine) [p] / 900. XII.40 [w, h] // [small blue round label, blank] // HOLOTIPO [r, p] // Otiocephala / proxima / nov. sp. / Holotipo [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.956 [w, p]'.

Current status. *Otiocephala proxima proxima* (Cobos, 1957).

Comments. Explicitly described based on one male from Antoine's collection. The holotype is however deposited in PJCP.

Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) proxima obsoletesculpta Cobos, 1957

Gynandrophthalma (Otiocephala) proxima obsoletesculpta Cobos, 1957: 174 (original description).

Type material in PJCP. SYNTYPES: ♂, 'Guercif. I.39 [h] / Maroc (Antoine) [w, p] // [small blue round label, blank] // HOLOTIPO [r, p] // Otiocephala / proxima ssp. / obsoletesculpta / Holotipo nov. [h] / A. Cobos det. 1.956 [w, p]'; ♀, 'Guercif. I.39 [h] / Maroc (Antoine) [w, p] // [small blue round label, blank] // ALLOTYPIC [red letters, w, h]'.

Current status. *Otiocephala proxima obsoletesculpta* (Cobos, 1957).

Comments. Described from unspecified number of specimens from Antoine's collection. Because holotype and allotype are not mentioned in the original description we treat both males as syntypes.

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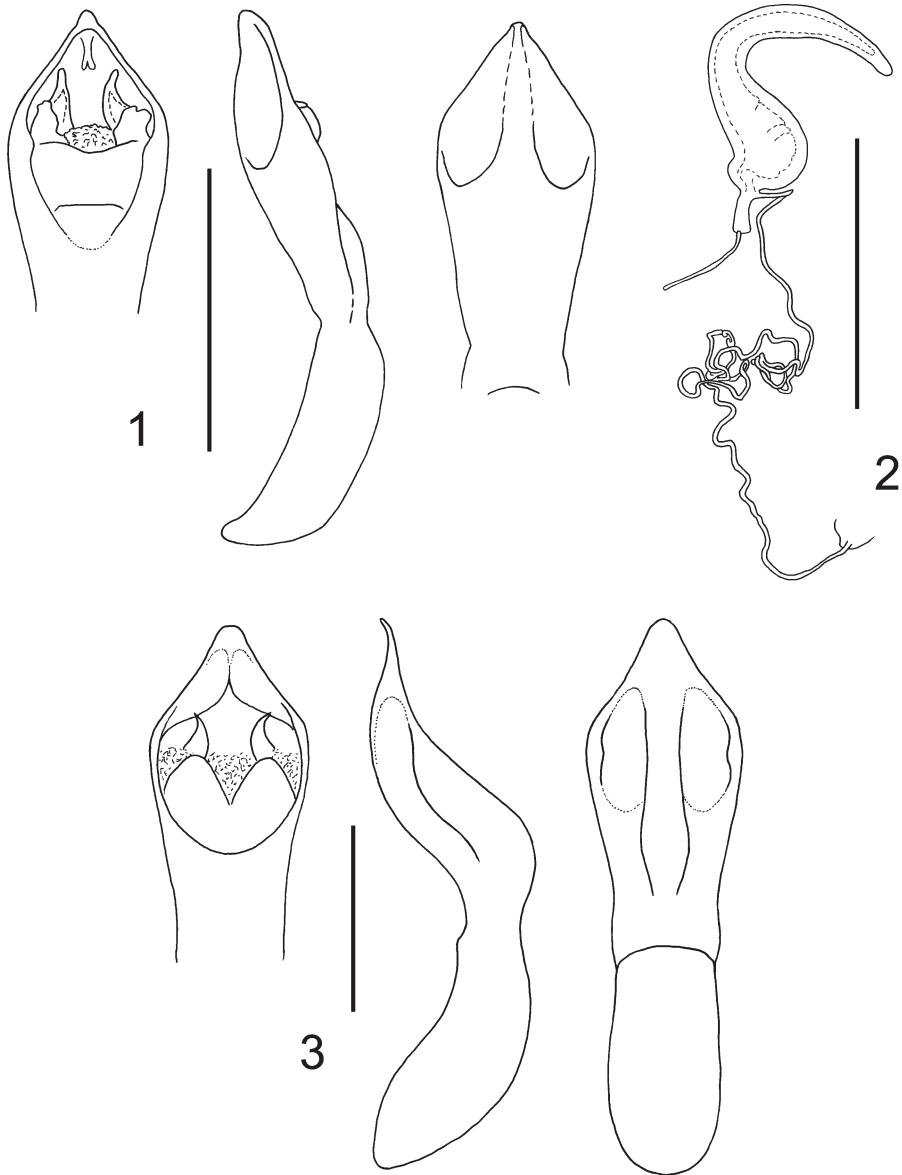
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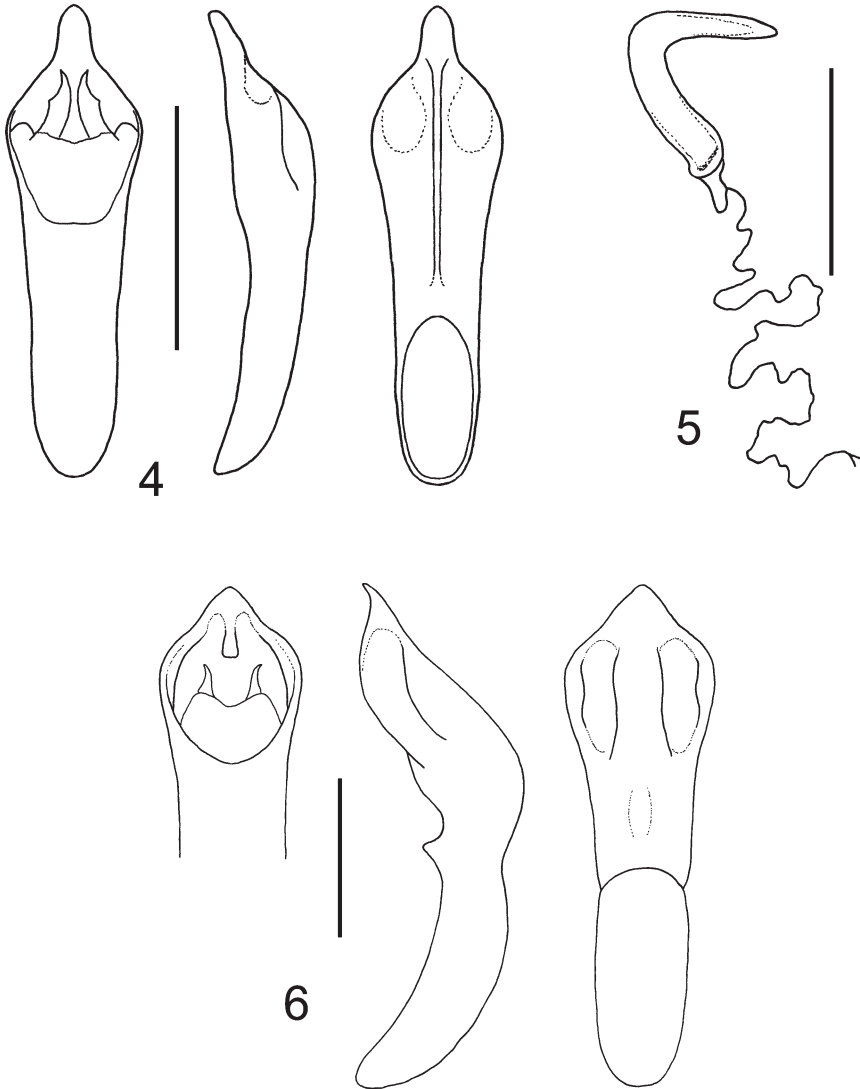
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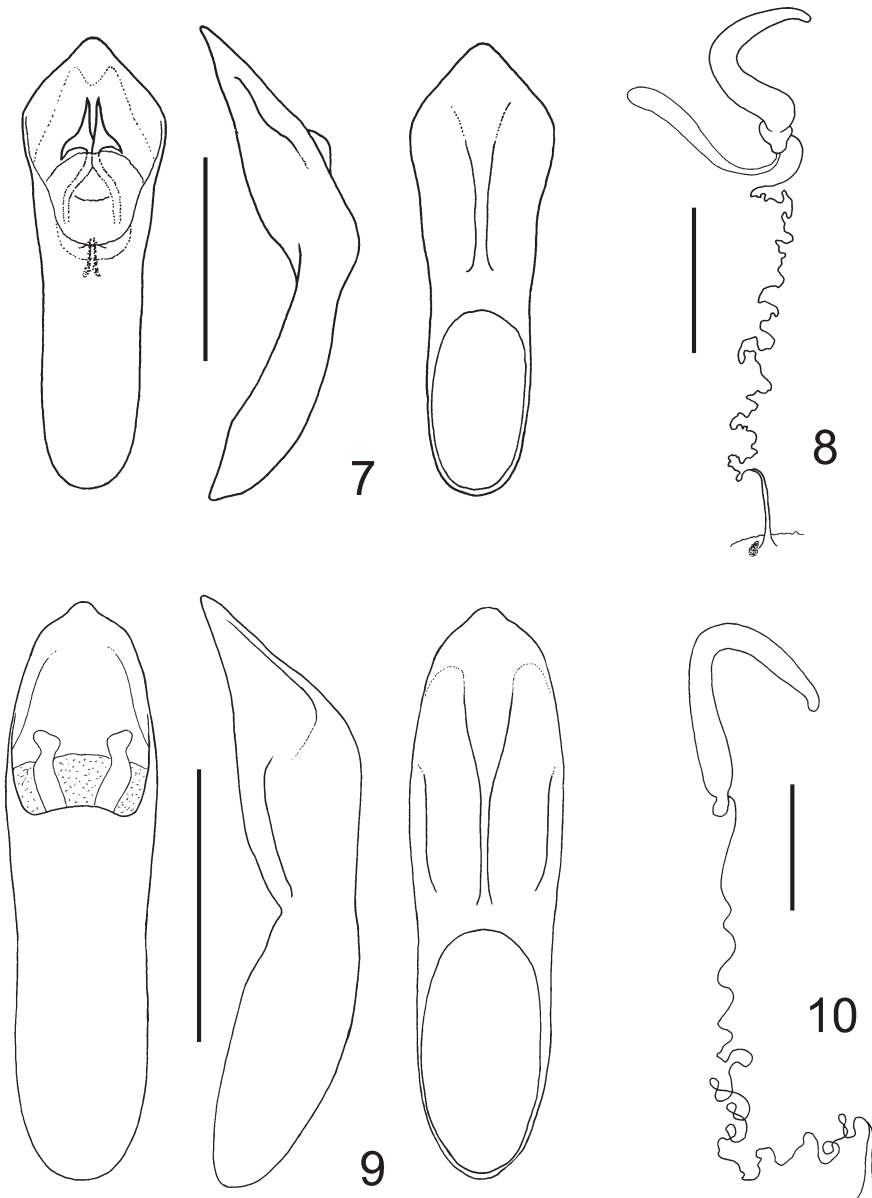
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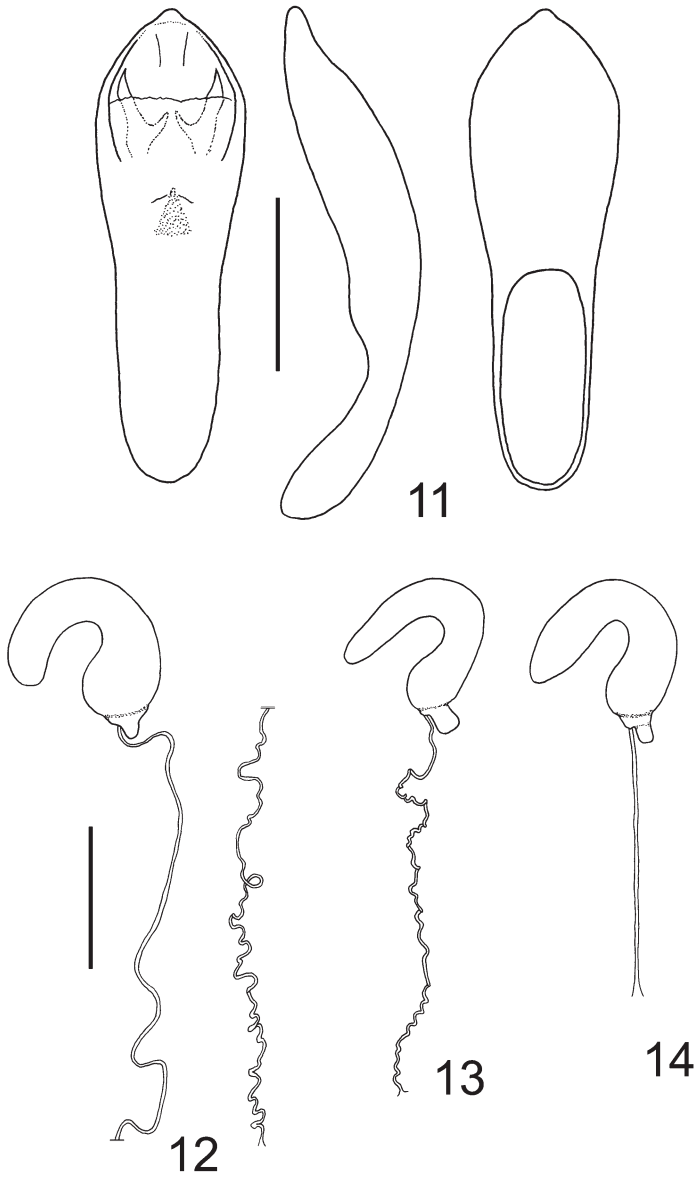
Figs 1–3. 1–2 – *Coptocephala aeneopicta* (Fairmaire, 1864): 1 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 2 – spermatheca. 3 – aedeagus of *Coptocephala arcasi* Báguena, 1960 (dorsal, lateral and ventral views). Scale bars: 0.5 mm for Figs 1 and 3, 0.25 mm for Fig. 2.



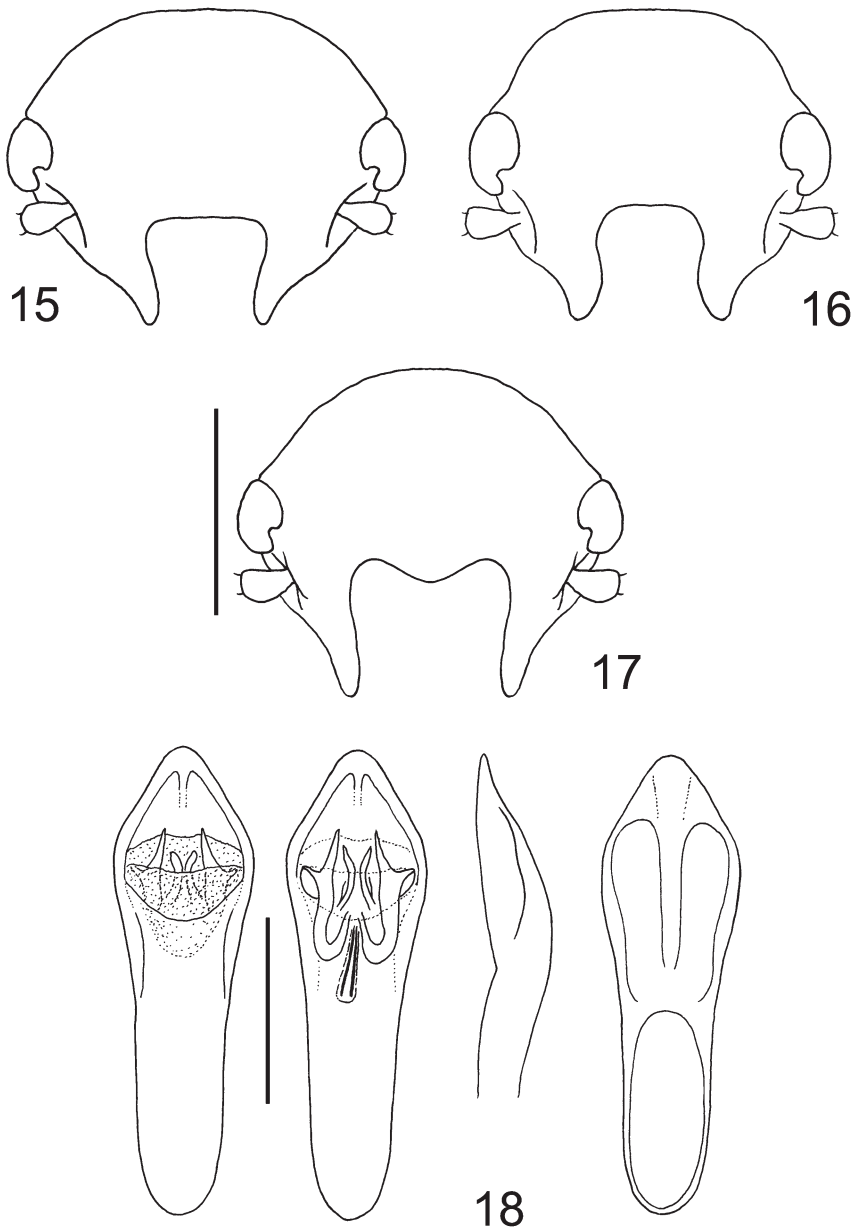
Figs 4–6. 4–5 – *Coptocephala dilatipes* Pic, 1923: 4 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 5 – spermatheca. 6 – aedeagus of *Coptocephala massiliensis* Pic, 1914 (dorsal, lateral and ventral views). Scale bars: 0.5 mm for Figs 4 and 6, 0.25 mm for Fig. 5.



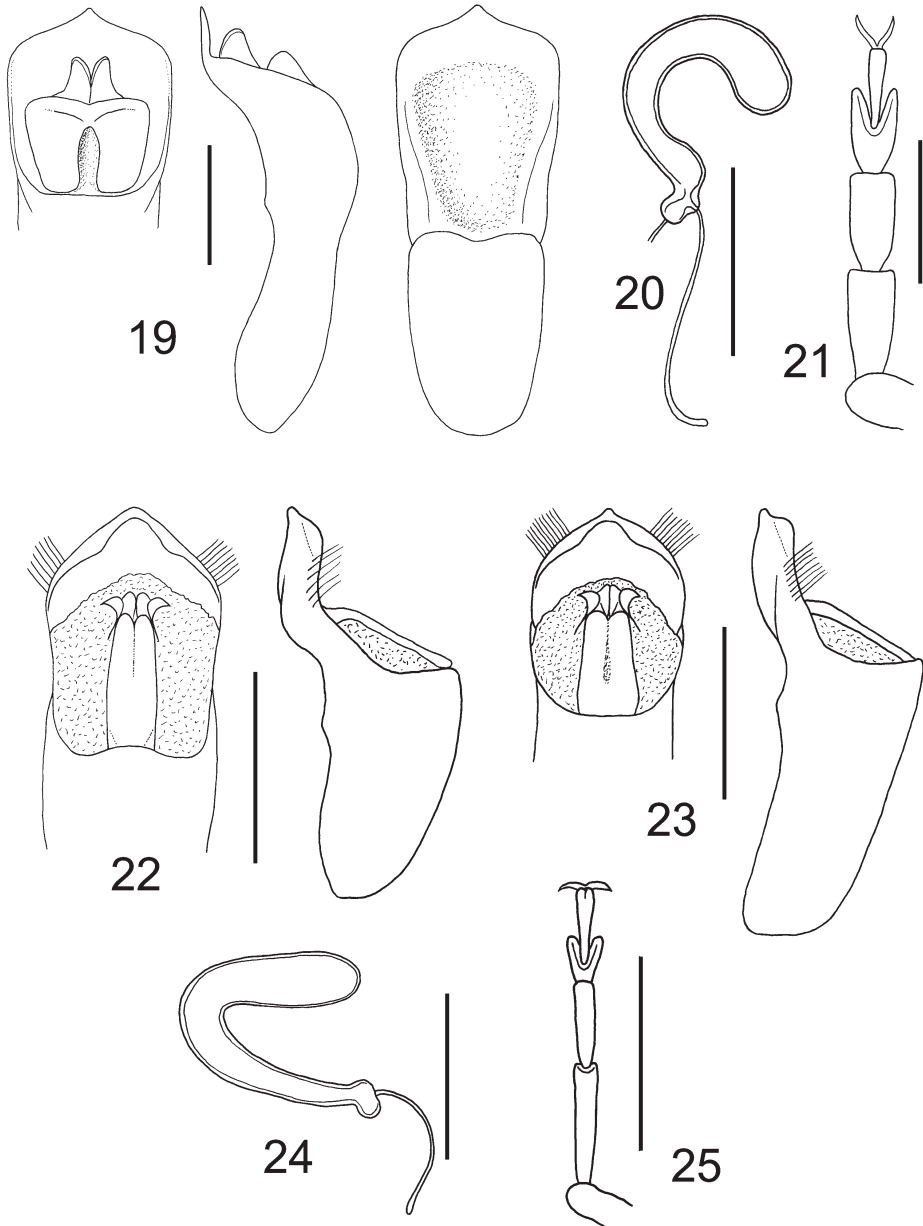
Figs 7–10. 7–8 – *Coptocephala normandi* Pic, 1914: 7 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 8 – spermatheca. 9–10 – *Coptocephala perrisi* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870): 9 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 10 – spermatheca. Scale bars: 1 mm for Fig. 9, 0.5 mm for Fig. 7, 0.25 mm for Figs 8 and 10.



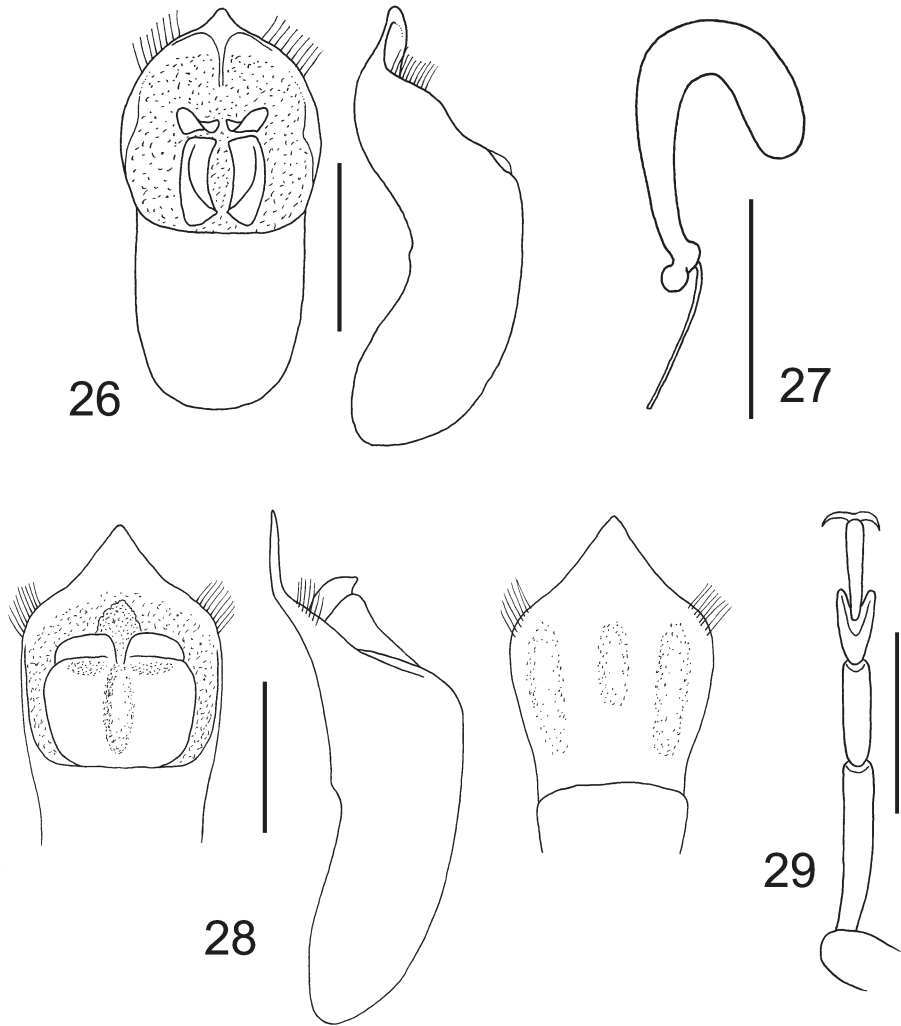
Figs 11–14. 11 – *Coptocephala sefrensis* Pic, 1897: aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views). 12–14 – spermatheca and ductus spermathecae: 12 – *Labidostomis luristanica* Warchałowski, 2004; 13 – *L. kantneri* Warchałowski, 2004; 14 – *L. shirazica* Lopatin, 1979. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.



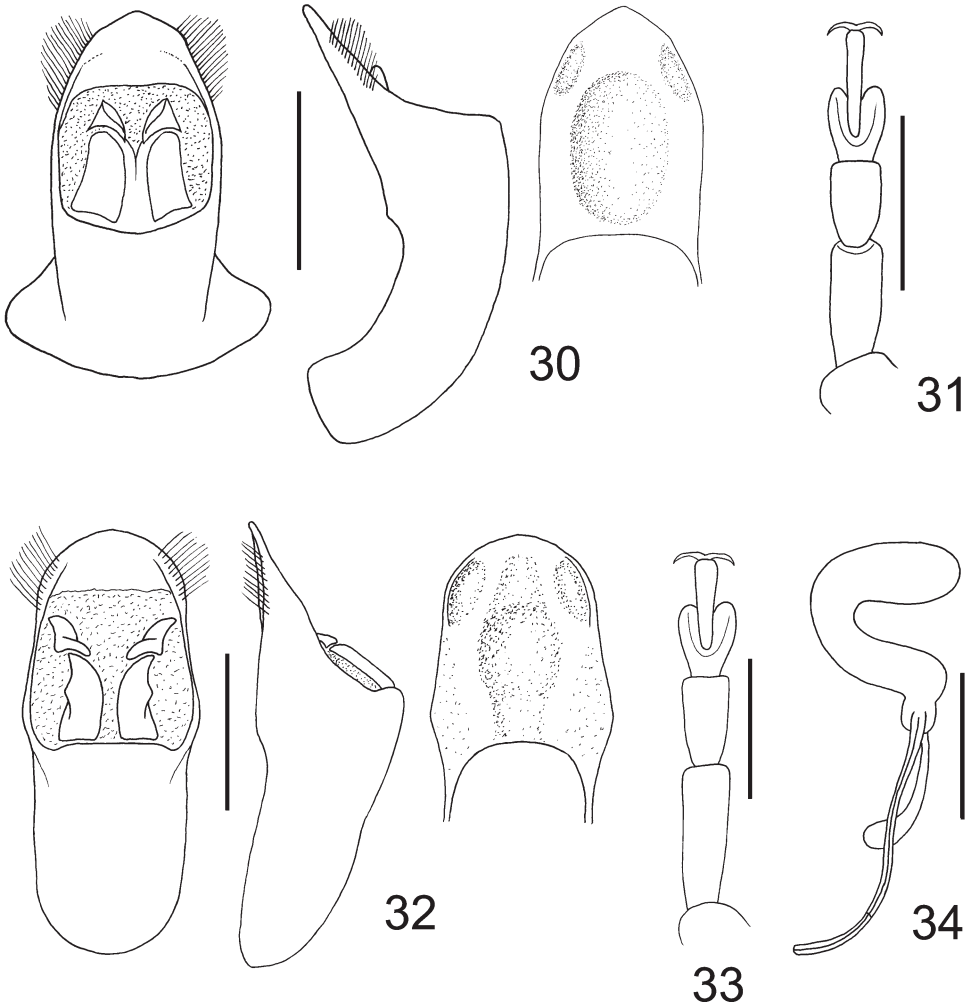
Figs 15–18. 15–17 – Variability of outline of male head in *Lachnaia (Barathraea) straminipennis* (Lucas, 1845): 15 – *straminipennis* type; 16 – *octomaculata* type; 17 – *separata* type. 18 – aedeagus of *Otiothraea rotroui* (Kocher, 1961) (dorsal, dorsal with internal sclerites, lateral and ventral views). Scale bars: 2 mm for Figs 15–17, 0.5 mm for Fig. 18.



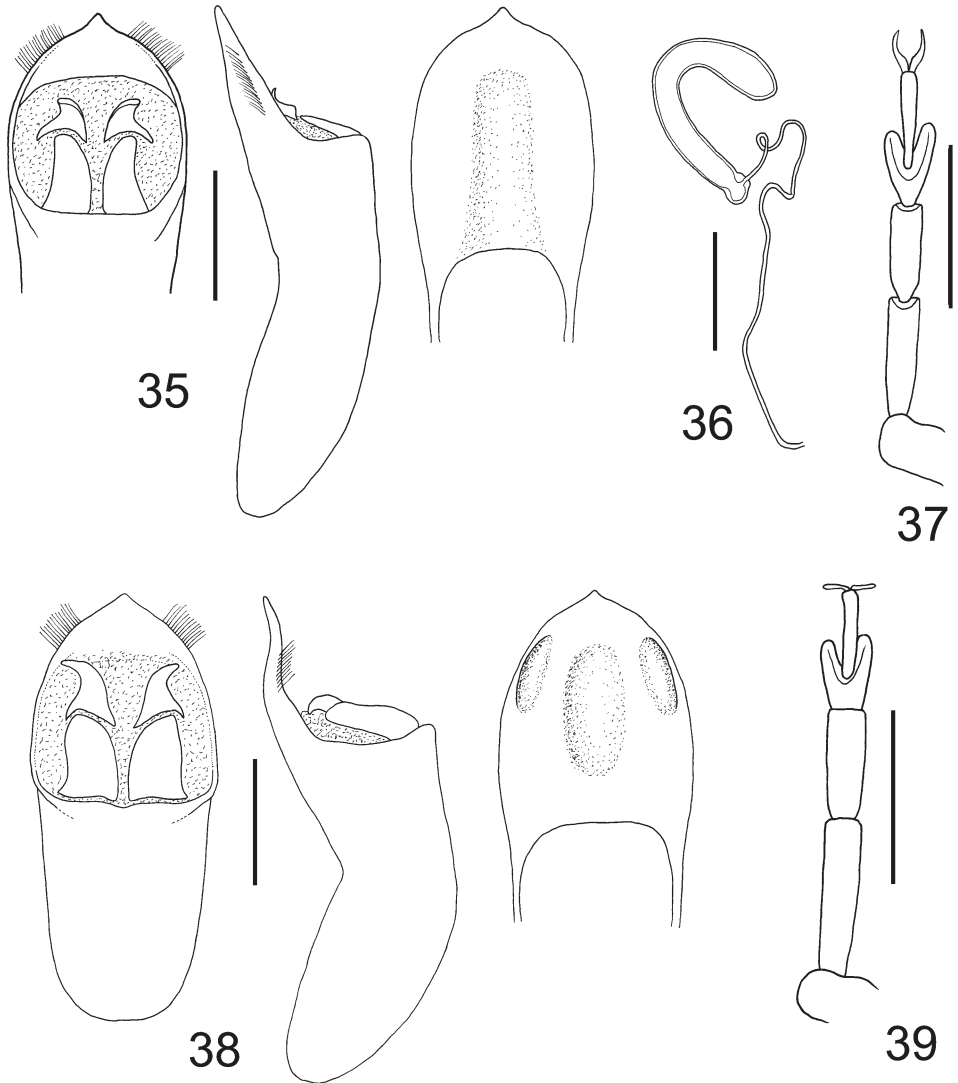
Figs 19–25. 19–21 – *Tituboea arabica* (Olivier, 1808): 19 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 20 – spermatheca; 21 – right male protarsus. 22–25 – *Tituboea atriceps* Pic, 1924: 22 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views, from Egypt); 23 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views, from Israel); 24 – spermatheca; 25 – right male protarsus. Scale bars: 1 mm for Figs 21 and 25; 0.5 mm for Figs 19, 20, 22 and 23, 0.25 mm for Fig. 24.



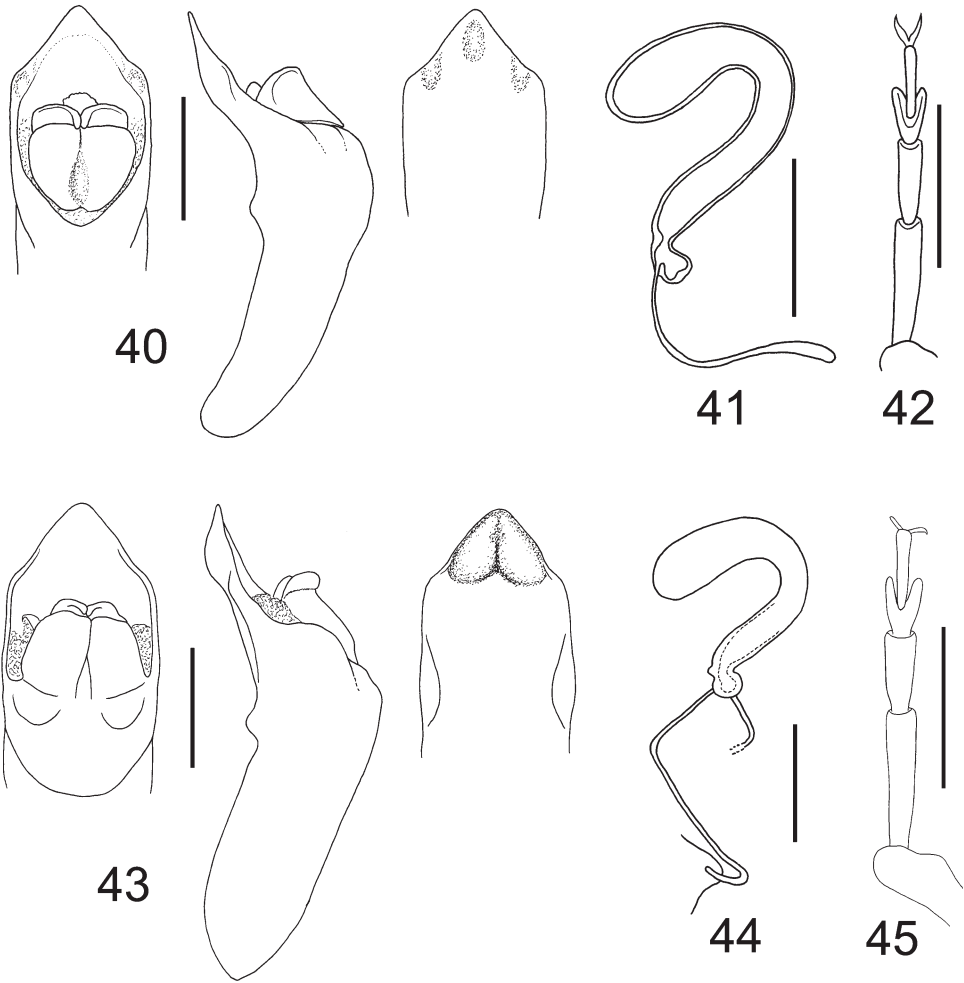
Figs 26–29. 26–27 – *Tituboea chobauti* (Pic, 1896): 26 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views); 27 – spermatheca. 28–29 – *Tituboea cingulata* (Lefèvre, 1884): 28 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 29 – right male protarsus. Scale bars: 1 mm for Fig. 29; 0.5 mm for Figs 26–28.



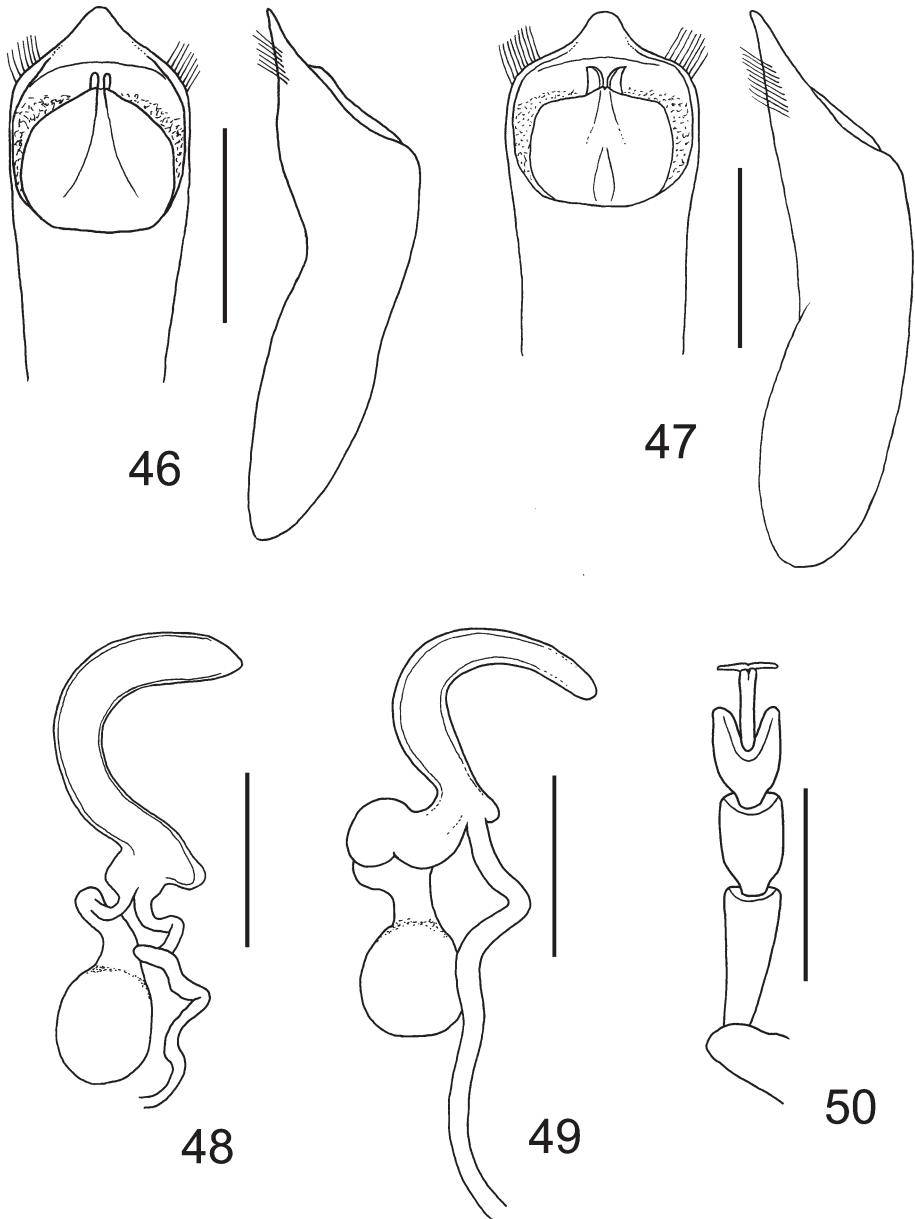
Figs 30–34. 30–31 – *Tituboea femoralis* Medvedev, 1962: 30 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 31 – right male protarsus. 32–34 – *Tituboea laticollis* (Olivier, 1808): 32 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 33 – right male protarsus; 34 – spermatheca. Scale bars: 1 mm for Figs 31–33; 0.5 mm for Figs 30 and 34.



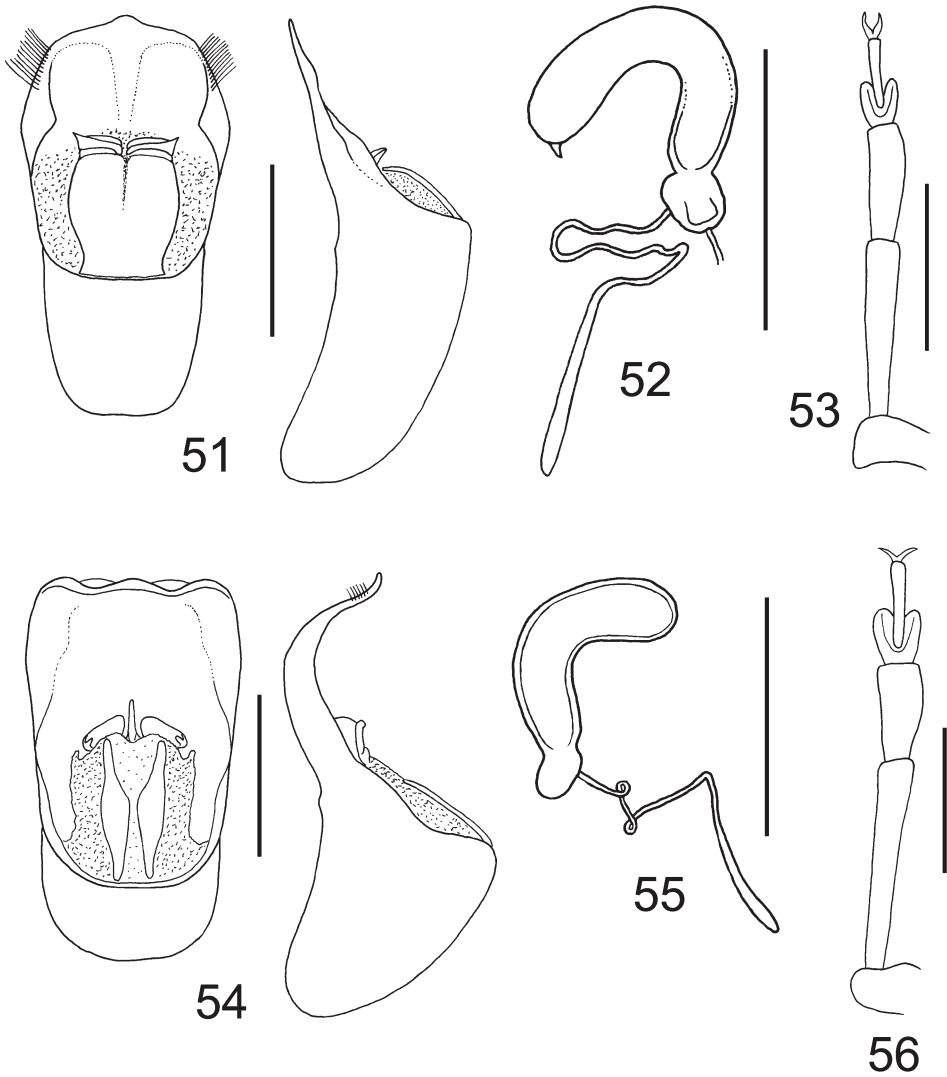
Figs 35–39. 35–37 – *Tituboea fasciata* Lefèvre, 1872: 35 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 36 – spermatheca; 37 – right male protarsus. 38–39 – *Tituboea paykullii* (Lacordaire, 1848): 38 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 39 – right male protarsus. Scale bars: 1 mm for Figs 37 and 39; 0.5 mm for Figs 35, 36 and 38.



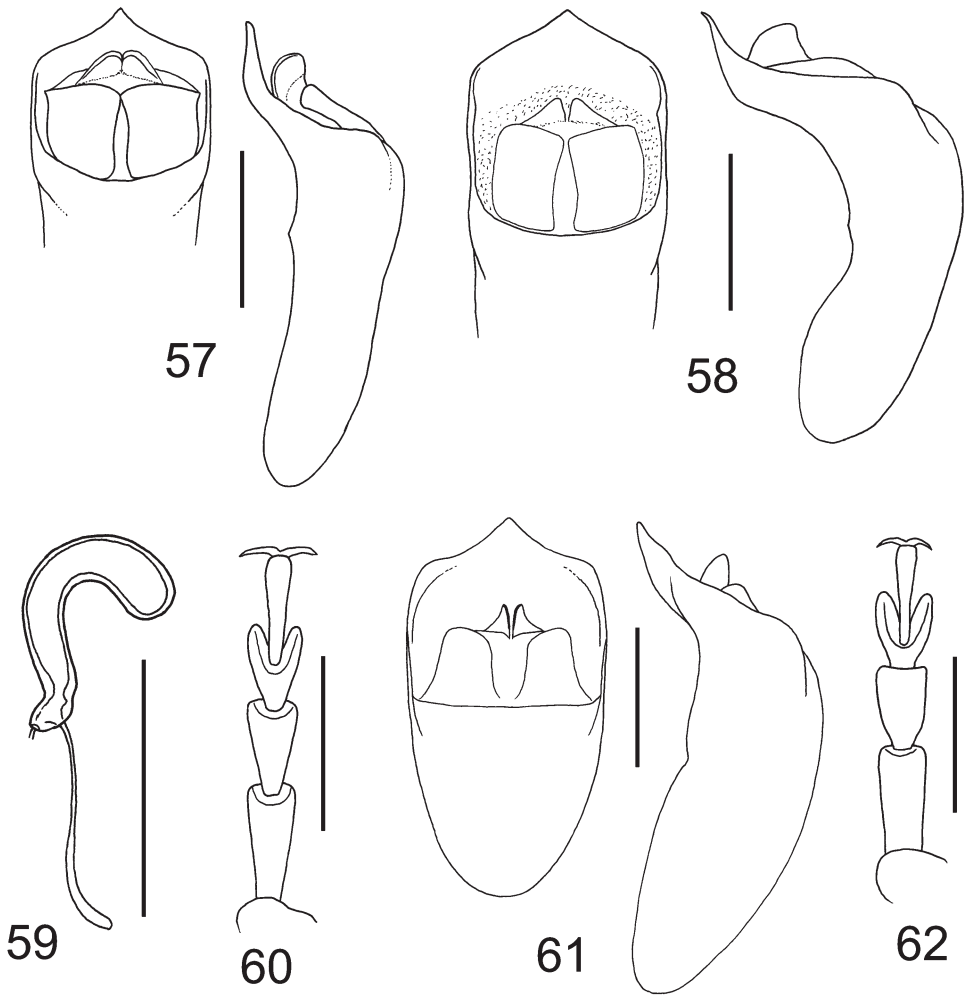
Figs 40–45. 40–42 – *Tituboea lacordairei* (Pic, 1929): 40 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 41 – spermatheca; 42 – right male protarsus. 43–45 – *Tituboea ogloblini* (Medvedev, 1962): 43 – aedeagus (dorsal, lateral and ventral views); 44 – spermatheca; 45 – right male protarsus. Scale bars: 1 mm for Figs 42 and 45; 0.25 mm for Figs 40 and 43, 0.25 mm for Figs 41 and 44.



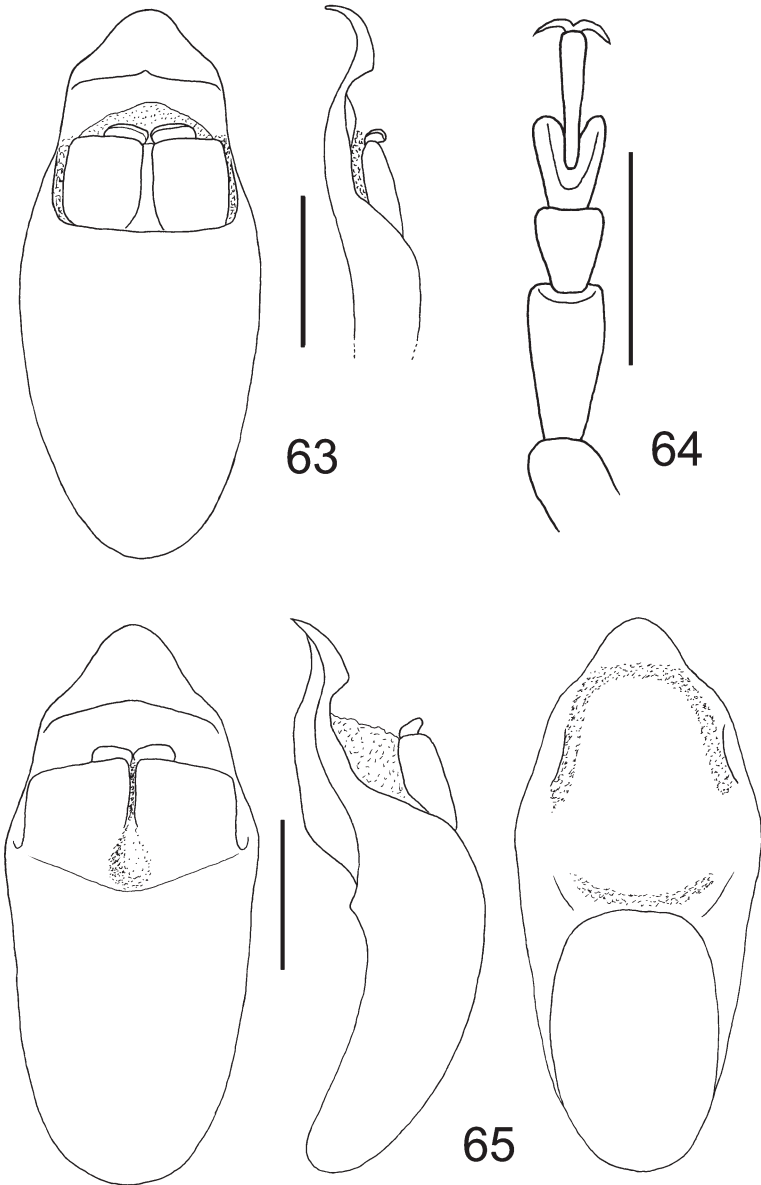
Figs 46–50. *Tituboea lefevrei* (Pic, 1894): 46 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views, from Algeria); 47 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views, from Israel); 48 – spermatheca (from Algeria), 49 – spermatheca (from Jordan); 50 – right male protarsus. Scale bars: 1 mm for Fig. 50, 0.5 mm for Figs 46–47, 0.25 mm for Figs 48–49.



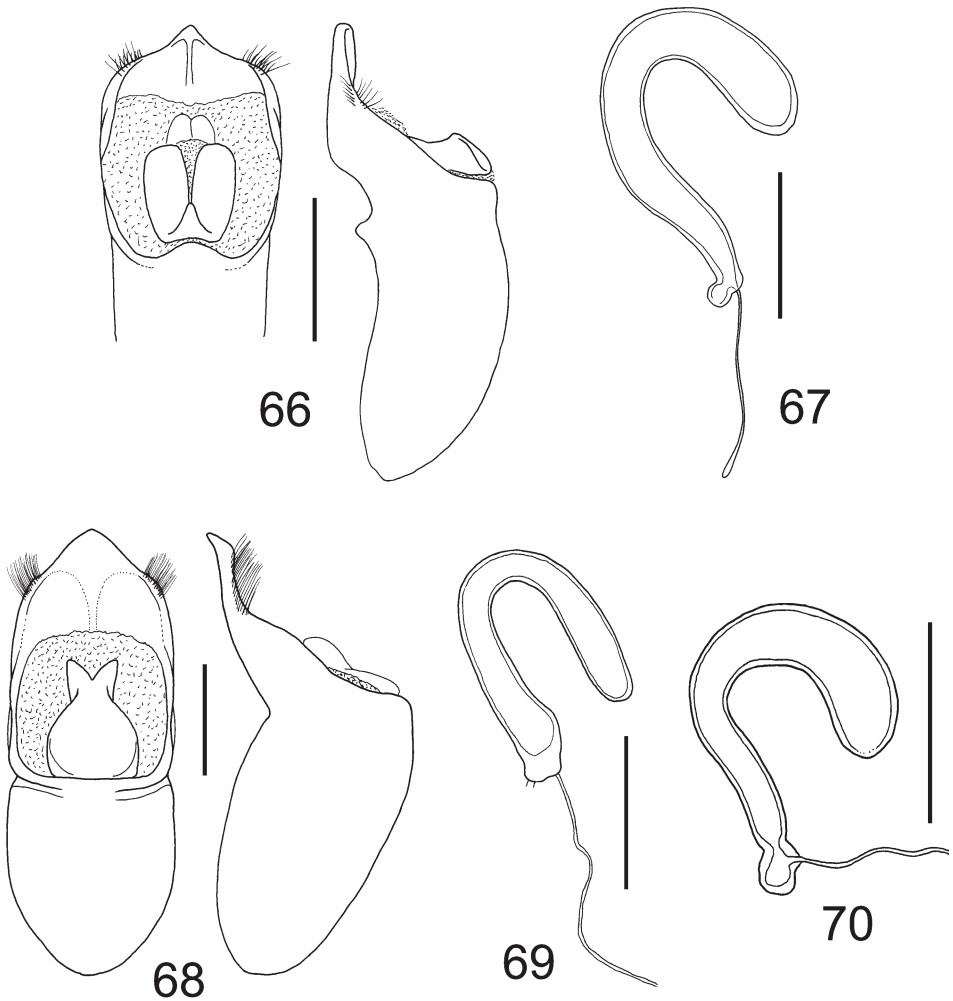
Figs 51–56. 51–53 – *Tituboea mecheriensis* Pic, 1895: 51 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views); 52 – spermatheca; 53 – right male protarsus. 54–56 – *Tituboea octopunctata* (Fabricius, 1787): 54 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views); 55 – spermatheca; 56 – right male protarsus. Scale bars: 1 mm for Figs 53, 54 and 56; 0.5 mm for Figs 51, 52 and 55.



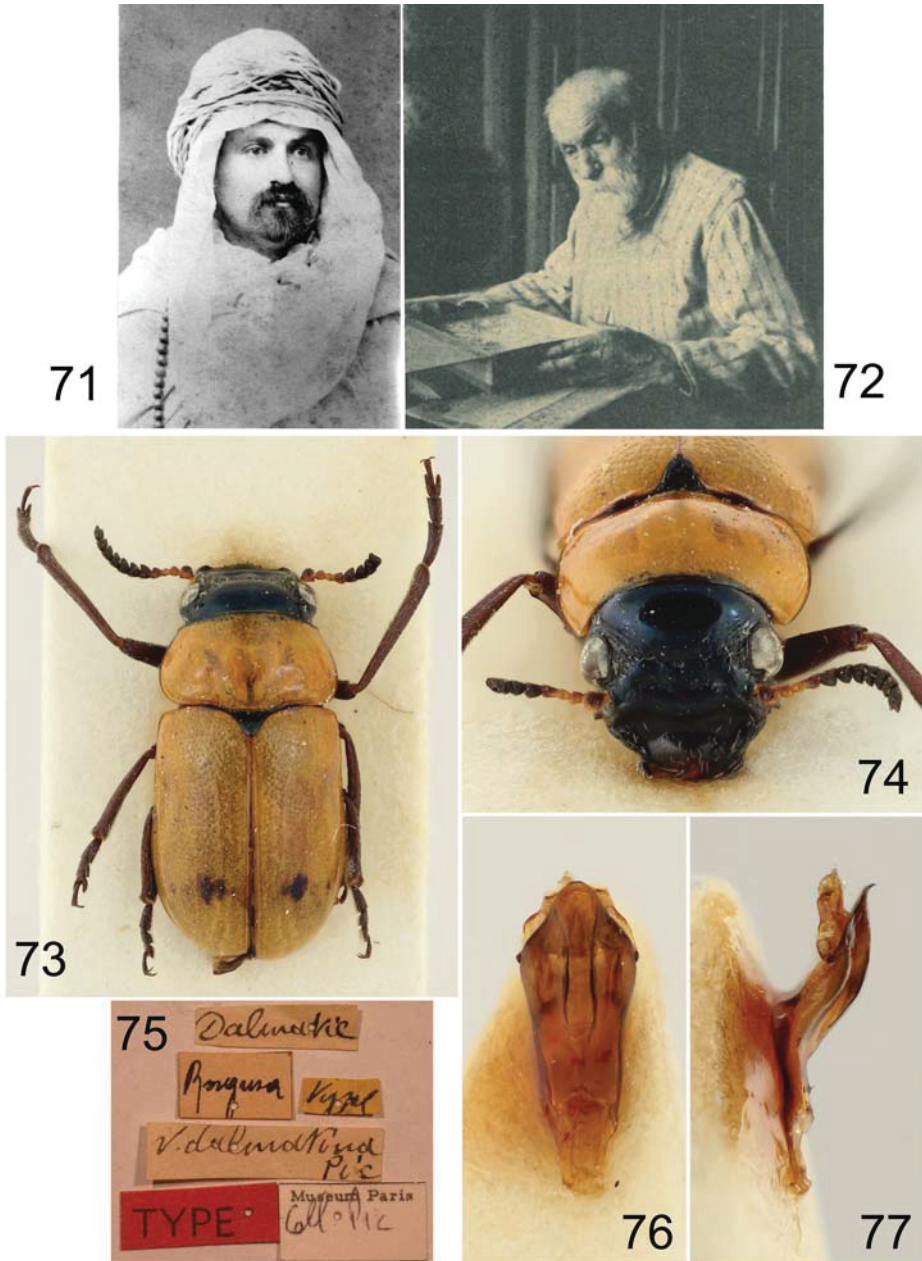
Figs 57–62. 57–60 – *Tituboea saadensis* (Pic, 1894): 57 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views, from Algeria); 58 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views, from Mali); 59 – spermatheca; 60 – right male protarsus. 61–62 – *Tituboea carmelica* (Lopatin & Chikatunov, 2001): 61 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views); 62 – right male protarsus. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.



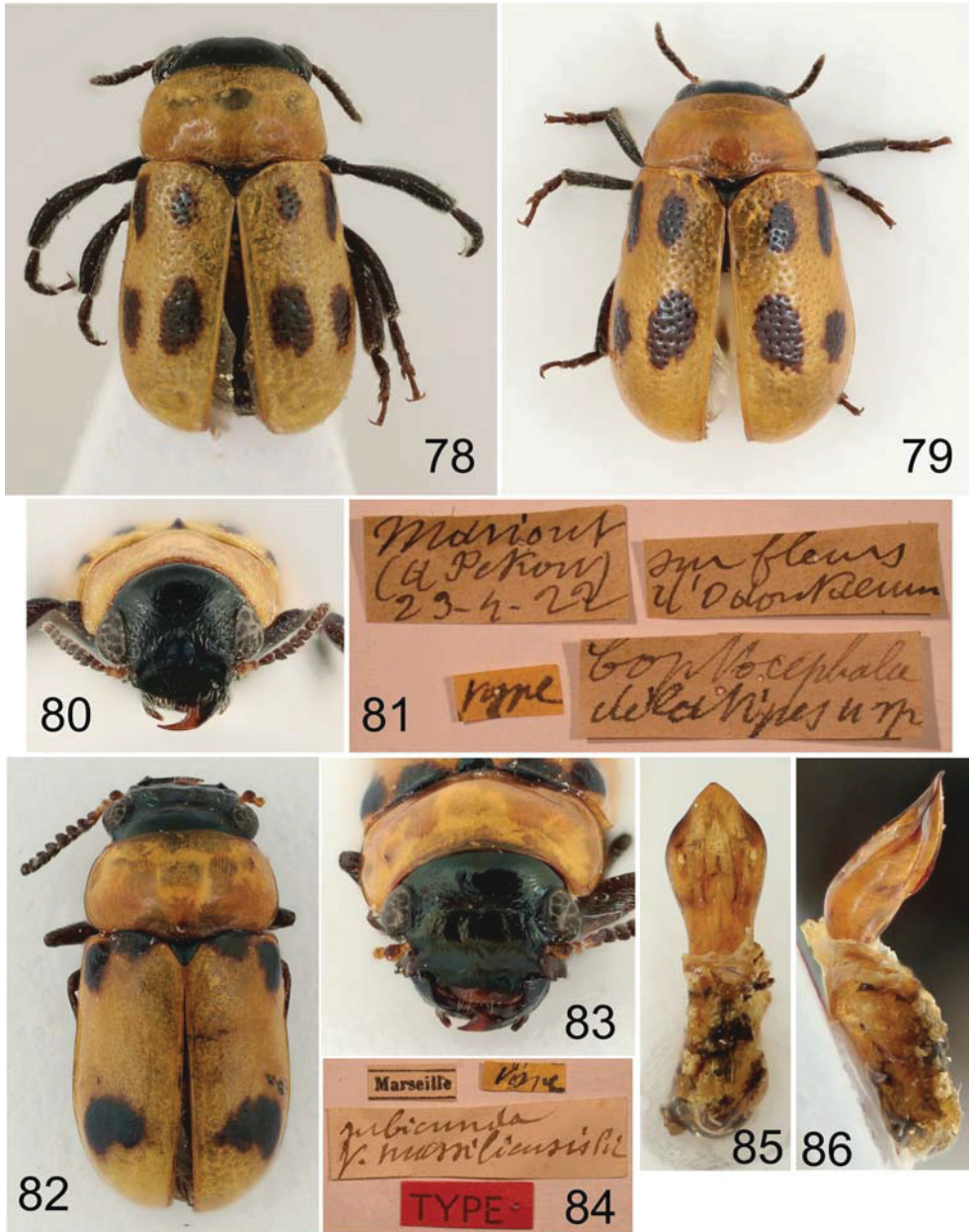
Figs 63–65. *Tituboea testaceiventris* Pic, 1913: 63 – aedeagus of syntype (dorsal and lateral views); 64 – right male protarsus; 65 – aedeagus of male from Iraq (dorsal, lateral and ventral views). Scale bar: 0.5 mm.



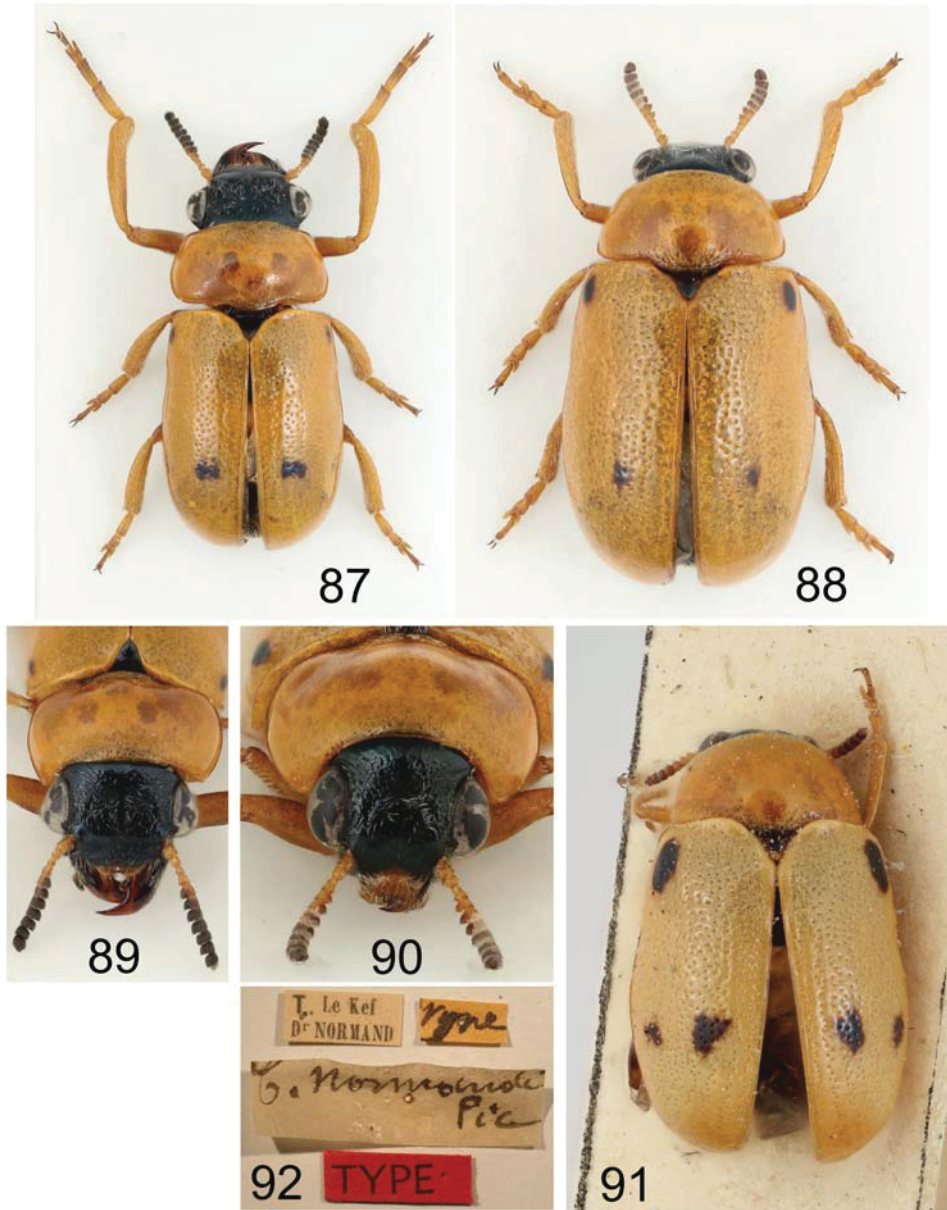
Figs 66–70. 66–67 – *Tituboea tredecimpunctata* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870): 66 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views); 67 – spermatheca. 68–70 – *Tituboea biguttata* (Olivier, 1791): 68 – aedeagus (dorsal and lateral views); 69 – spermatheca (from Greece); 70 – spermatheca (from Spain). Scale bars: 0.5 mm for Figs 66 and 68–70; 0.25 mm for Fig. 67.



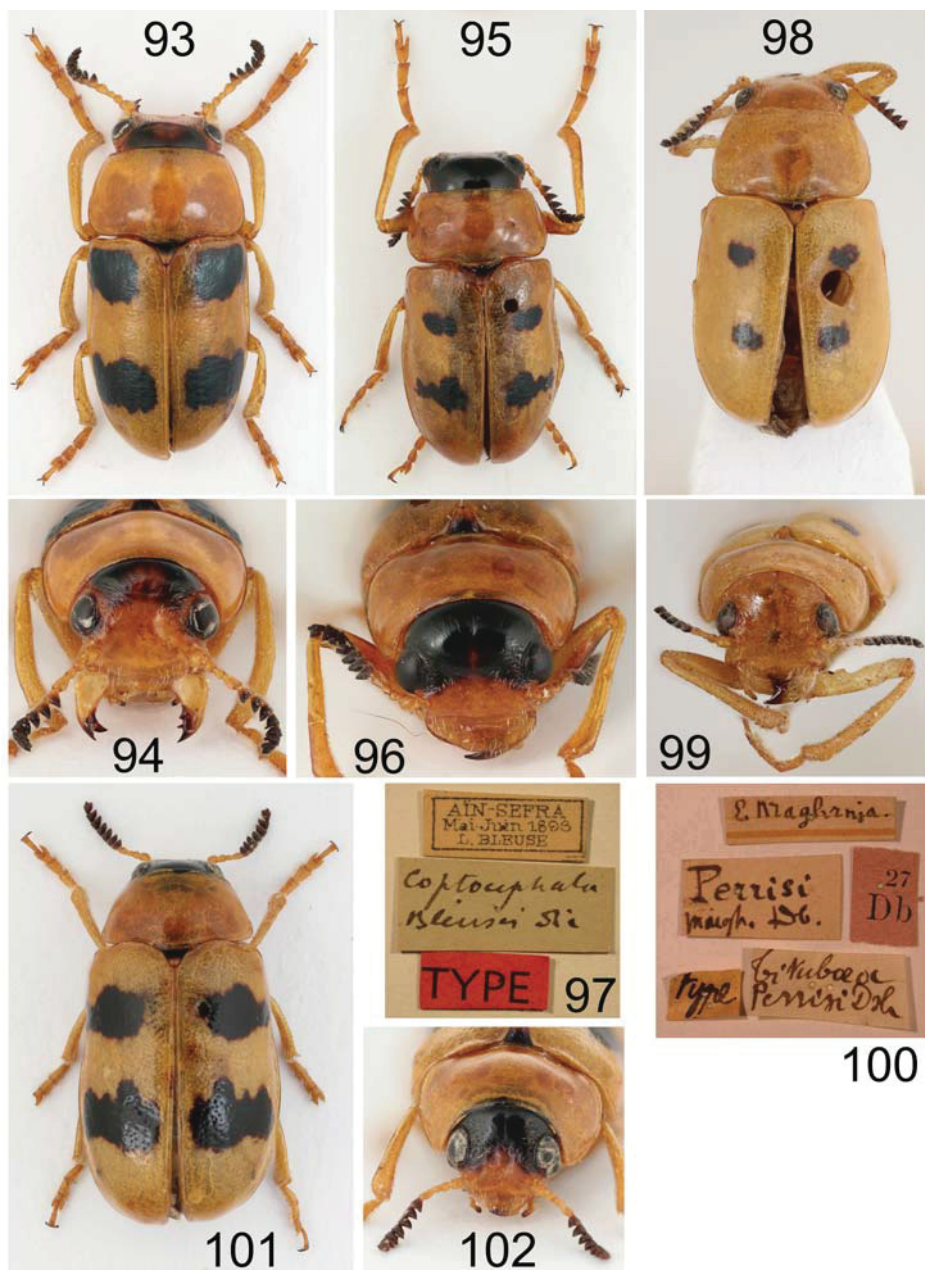
Figs 71–77. 71 – Maurice Pic in 1895 in Algeria (downloaded from <http://www.zin.ru>); 72 – Maurice Pic in final stage of his life (from VILLIERS 1958). 73–77 – *Coptocephala arcasi* Baguena, 1960 (original specimen of *Coptocephala rubicunda* var. *dalmatina* Pic, 1918, male, 5.4 mm): 73 – habitus; 74 – head; 75 – labels; 76 – aedeagus in ventral view; 77 – aedeagus in lateral view.



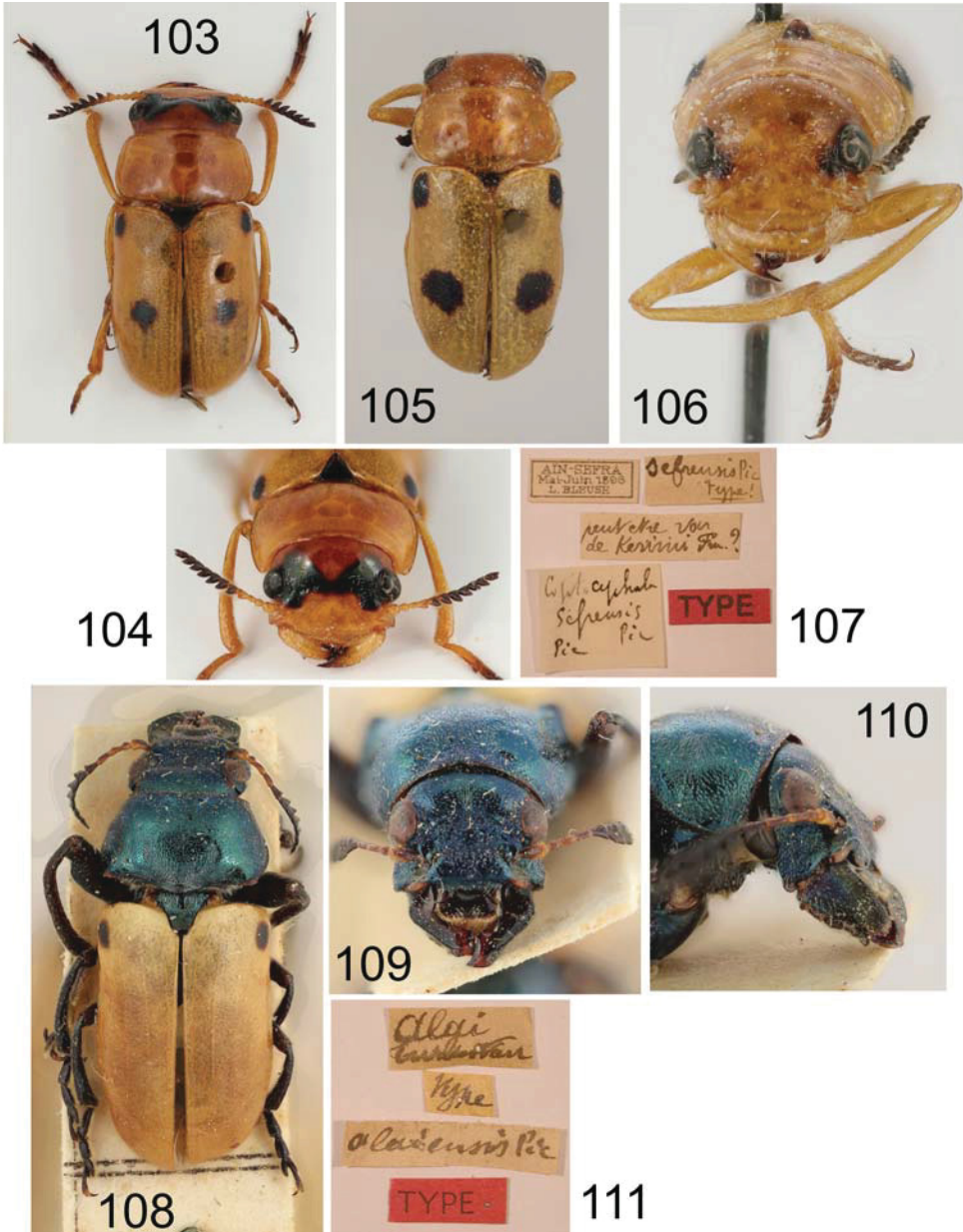
Figs 78–86. 78–81 – *Coptocephala dilatipes* Pic, 1923: 78 – habitus of male (syntype, 3.2 mm); 79 – habitus of female (3.2 mm); 80 – head of male (syntype); 81 – labels of syntype; 82–86 – *Coptocephala massiliensis* Pic, 1914 (syntype, male, 5.0 mm): 82 – habitus; 83 – head; 84 – labels; 85 – aedeagus in ventral view; 86 – aedeagus in lateral view.



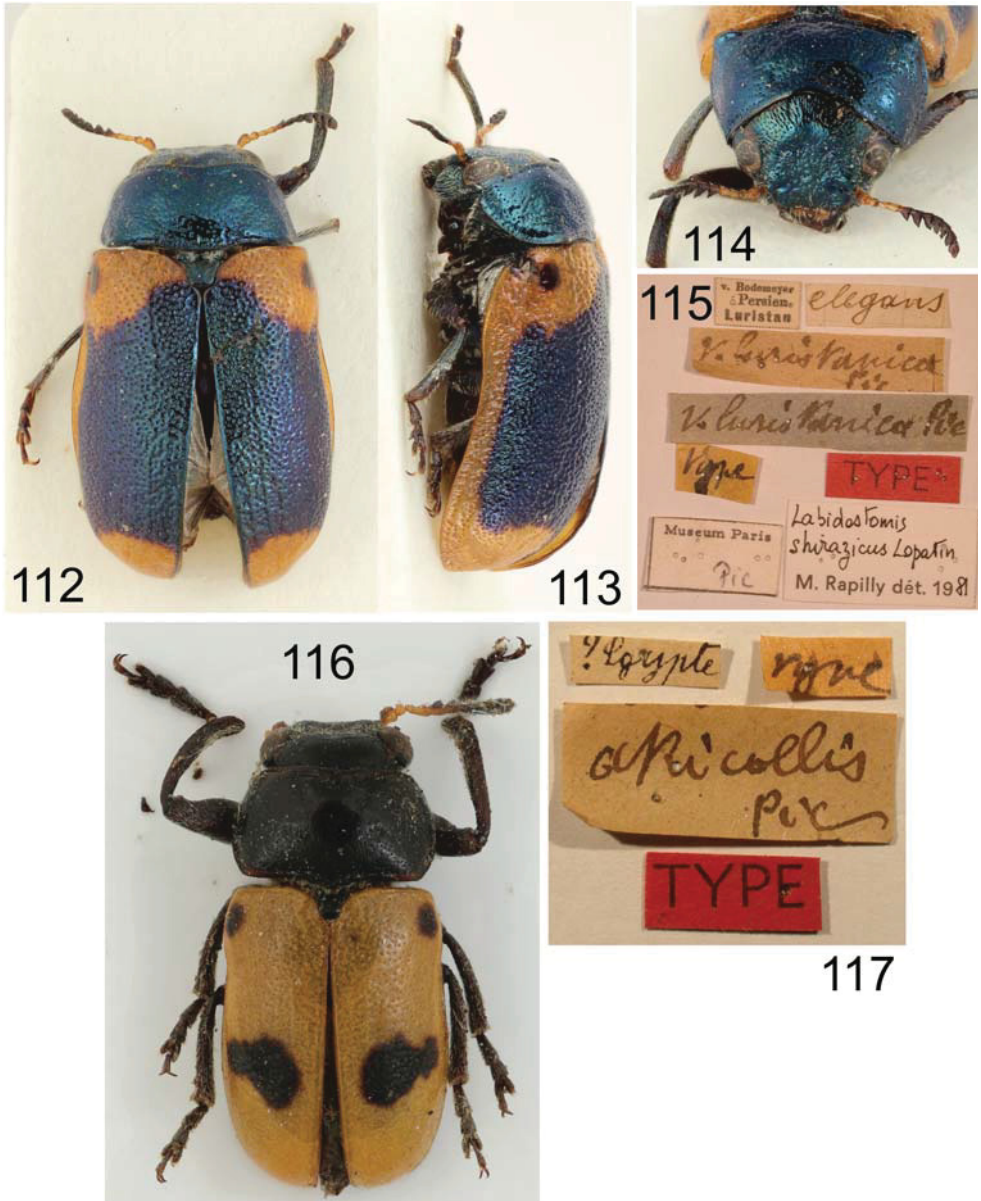
Figs 87–92. *Coptocephala normandi* Pic, 1914: 87 – habitus of male (5.2 mm); 88 – habitus of female (4.4 mm); 89 – head of male; 90 – head of female; 91 – habitus of syntype (female, 4.2 mm); 92 – labels of syntype.



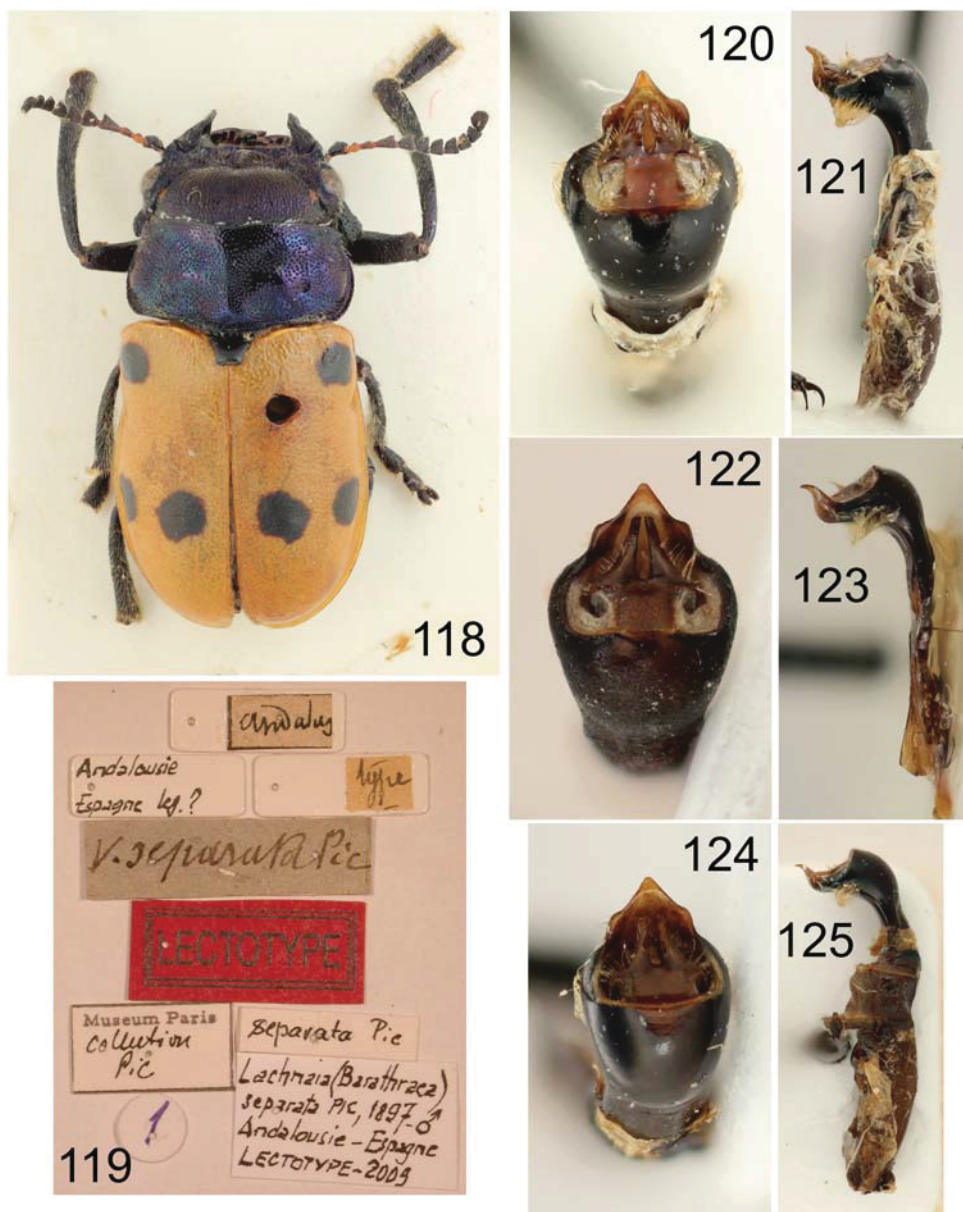
Figs 93–102. *Coptocephala perrisi* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870): 93 – habitus of male (6.7 mm); 94 – head of male; 95 – habitus of male (syntype of *C. bleusei* Pic, 1897, 7.1 mm); 96 – head of male (syntype of *C. bleusei*); 97 – labels of syntype of *C. bleusei*; 98 – habitus of male (lectotype of *C. perrisi*, 6.0 mm); 99 – head of male (lectotype of *C. perrisi*); 100 – labels of lectotype of *C. perrisi*; 101 – habitus of female (syntype of *C. bleusei*, 6.4 mm); 102 – head of female (syntype of *C. bleusei*).



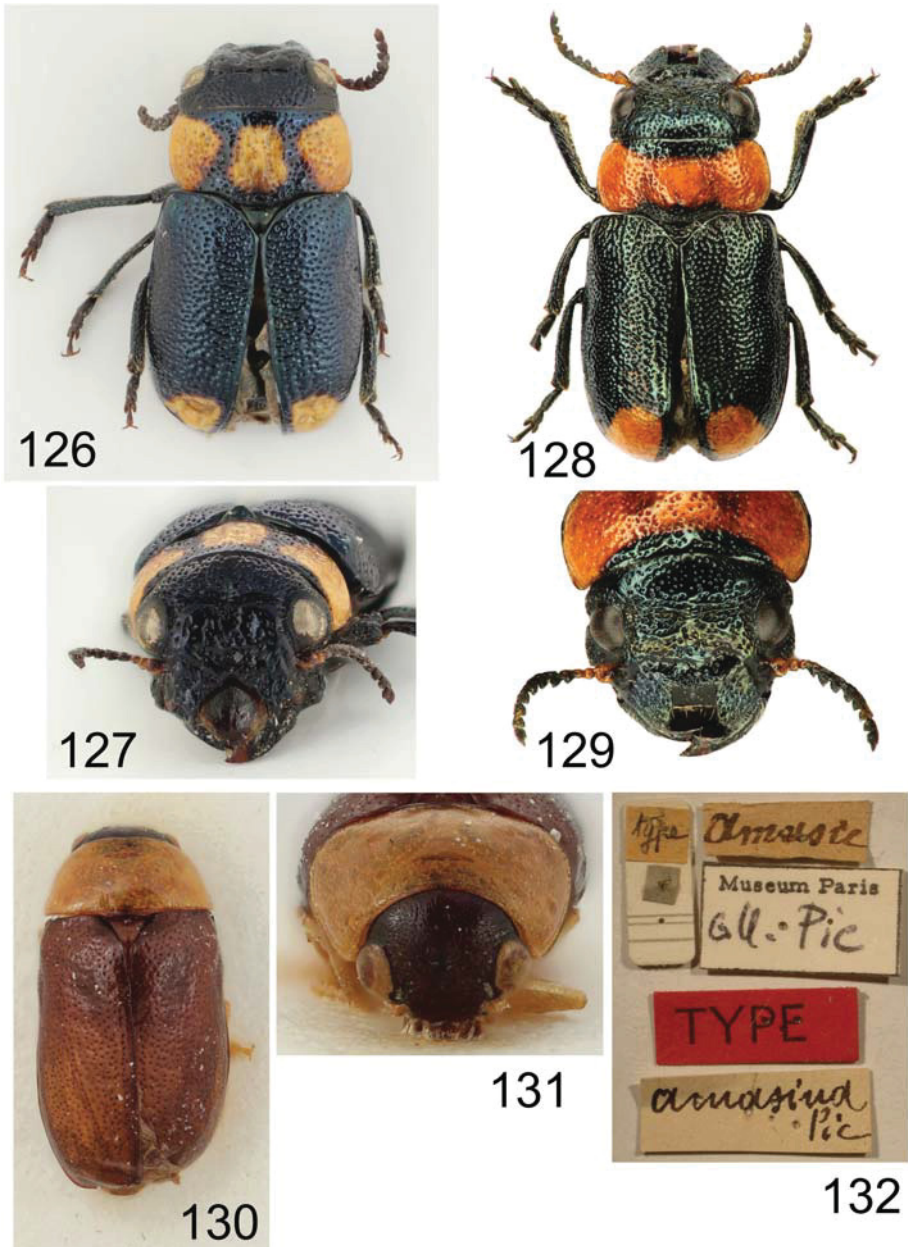
Figs 103–111. 103–107 – *Coptocephala sefrensis* Pic, 1897: 103 – habitus of male (6.4 mm); 104 – head of male; 105 – habitus of male (holotype, 5.4 mm); 106 – head of male (holotype); 107 – labels of holotype. 108–111 – *Labidostomis centrisculpta* Pic, 1920 (syntype of *L. alajensis* Pic, 1920, male, 9.9 mm): 108 – habitus; 109 – head; 110 – head in lateral view; 111 – labels.



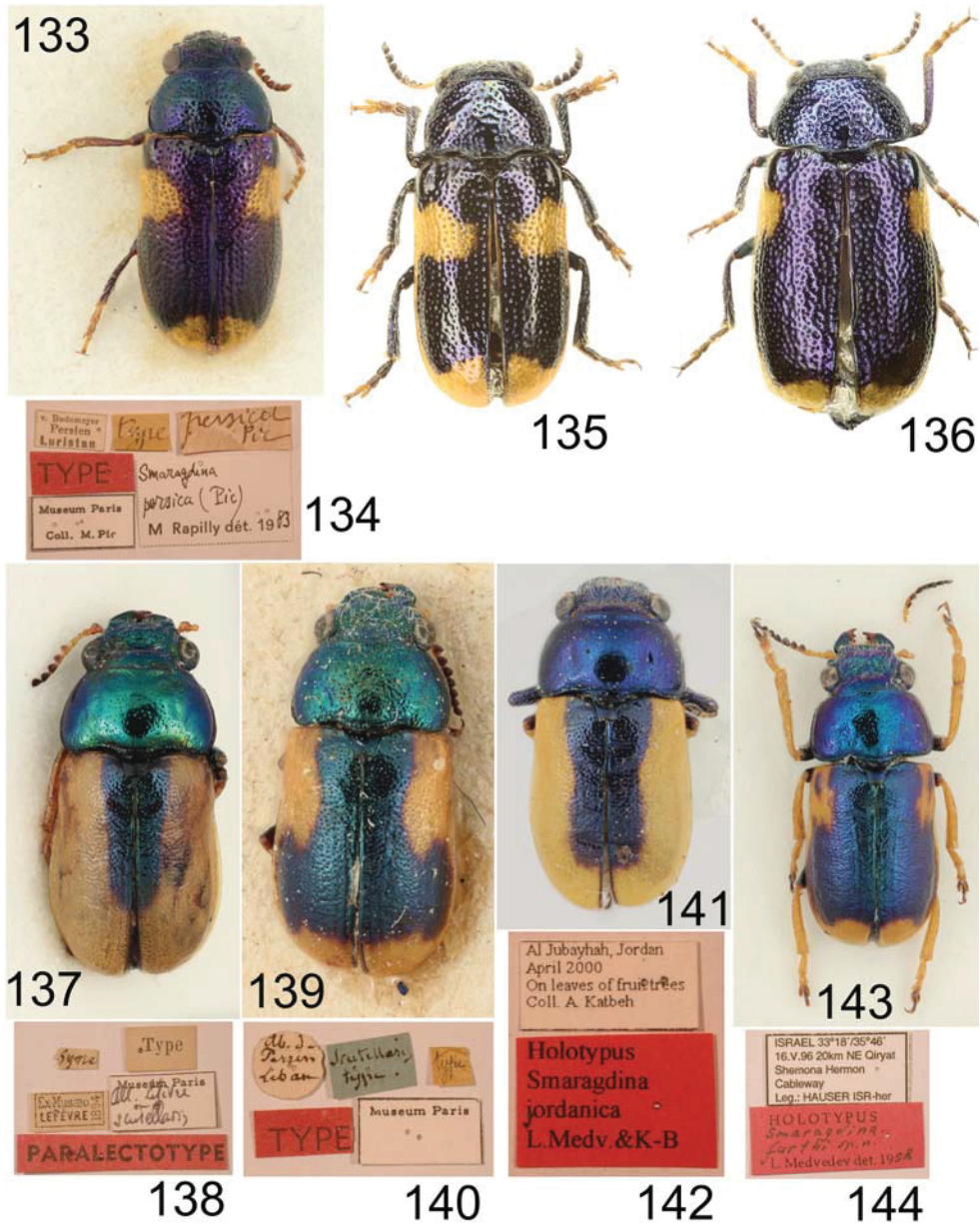
Figs 112–117. 112–115 – *Labidostomis luristanica* Warchałowski, 2004 (original specimen of *L. elegans* var. *luristanica* Pic, 1920, female, 5.6 mm): 112 – habitus; 113 – habitus in lateral view; 114 – head; 115 – labels. 116–117 – *Labidostomis ghilianii* (Lacordaire, 1848) (syntype of *Cyaniris atricollis* Pic, 1922, male, 4.8 mm): 116 – habitus; 117 – labels.



Figs 118–125. 118–119 – *Lachnaia straminipennis* (Lucas, 1845) (syntype of *L. separata* Pic, 1897) (male, 9.2 mm): 118 – habitus; 119 – labels. 120–125 – Variability of aedeagus of *Lachnaia straminipennis* (left dorsal view, right lateral view): 120–121 – *octomaculata* form; 122–123 – *separata* form; 124–125 – *straminipennis* form.



Figs 126–132. 126–127 – *Otiothraea rotroui* (Kocher, 1961) (male, 4.0 mm): 126 – habitus; 127 – head. 128–129 – *Otiothraea riffensis* Romantsov, 2011 (holotype, male, Romantsov orig.): 128 – habitus; 129 – head. 130–132 – *Smaragdina flavicollis* (Charpentier, 1825) (syntype of *Gynandrophthalma amasina* Pic, 1897, female, 4.5 mm): 130 – habitus; 131 – head; 132 – labels.



Figs 133–144. 133–136 – *Smaragdina persica* (Pic, 1911): 133 – syntype (female, 3.6 mm); 134 – labels; 135 – holotype of *S. mirabilis* Romantsov, 2012 (male, Romantsov orig.); 136 – paratype of *S. mirabilis* (female, Romantsov orig.). 137–144 – *Smaragdina scutellaris* (Lefèvre, 1872) (type specimens and labels): 137–138 – paralectotype of *Gynandrophthalma scutellaris* Lefèvre, 1872 (male, 5.1 mm); 139–140 – syntype of *G. scutellaris* var. *latamaculata* Pic, 1897 (male, 4.4 mm); 141–142 – holotype of *S. jordanica* Erber & Medvedev, 1999 (male, 4.6 mm); 143–144 – holotype of *S. furthi* Medvedev & Katbeh-Bader, 2002 (male, 5.3 mm).



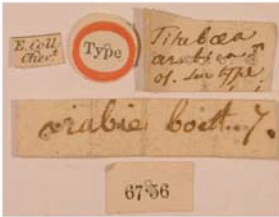
145



147



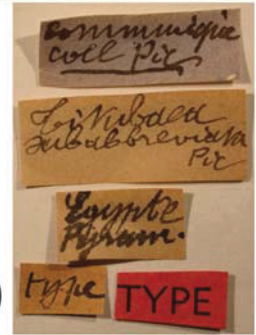
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146



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152

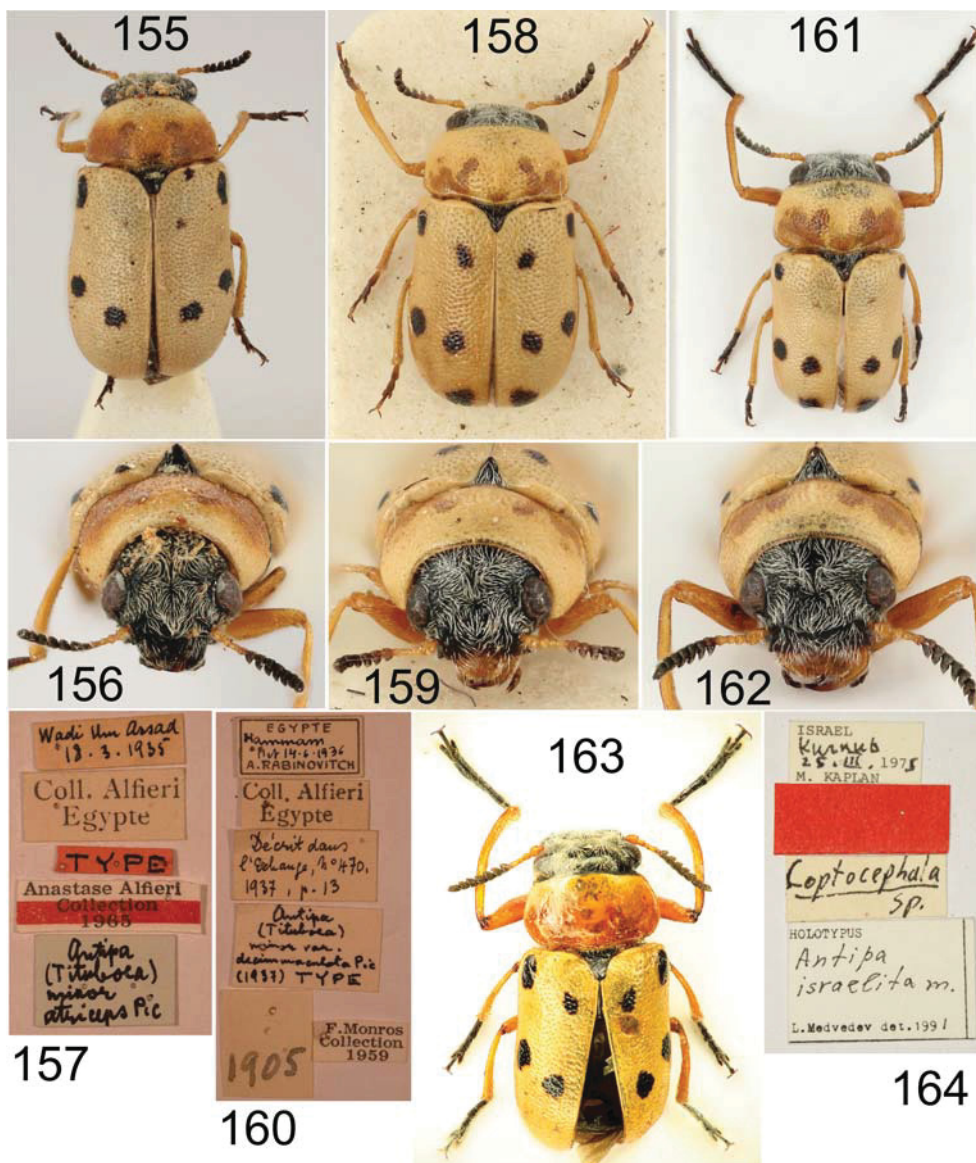


153

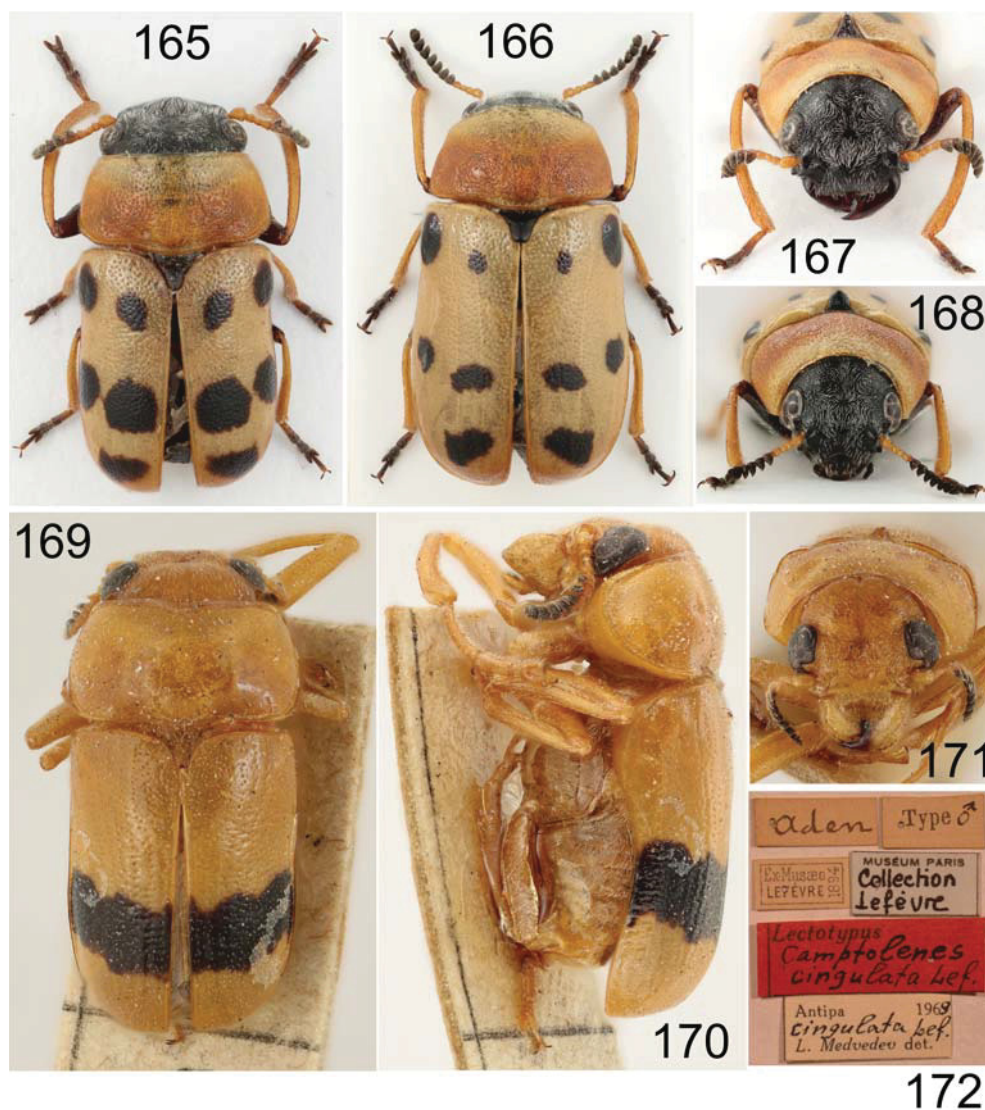


154

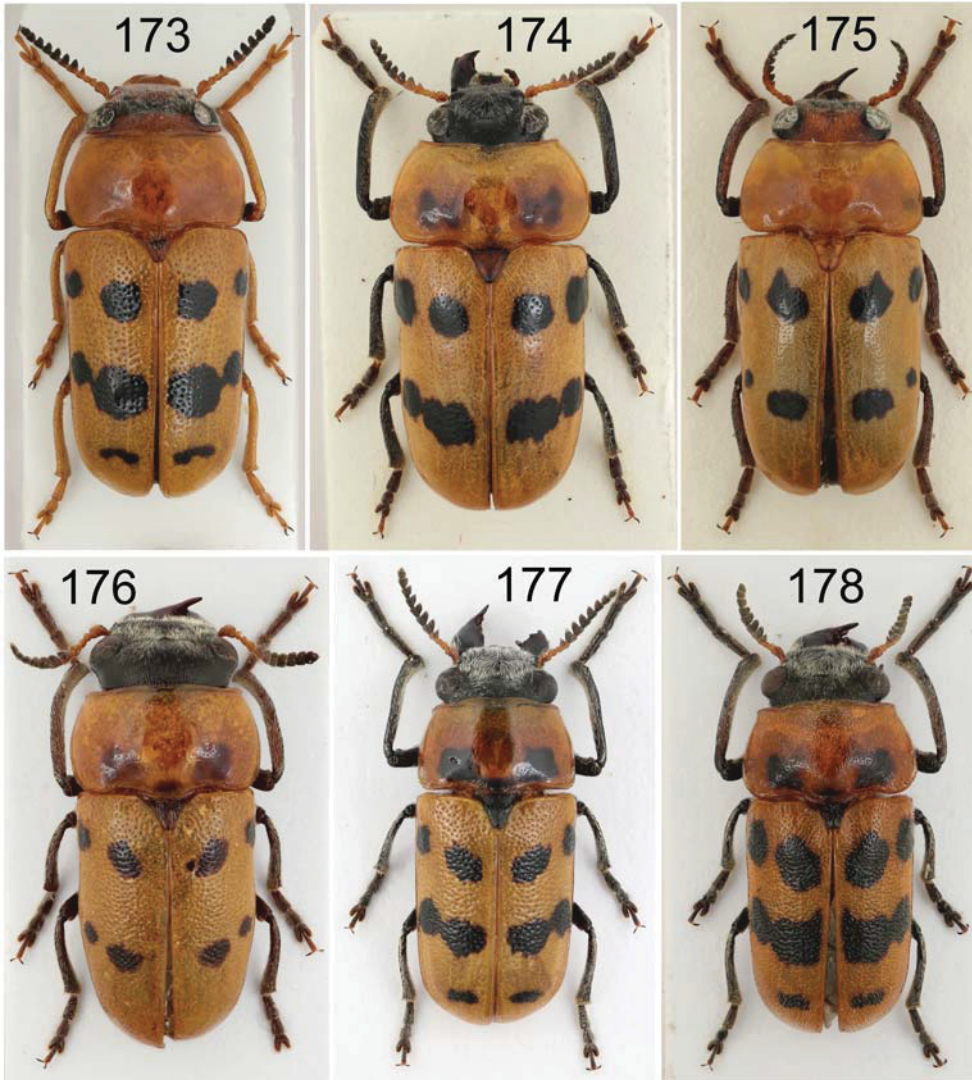
Figs 145–154. *Tituboea arabica* (Olivier, 1808). 145–146 – syntype of *Clytra arabica* Olivier, 1808 (unsexed): 145 – habitus; 146 – labels. 147–148 – syntype of *T. mokattamensis* Pic, 1912 (female, 6.0 mm): 147 – habitus; 148 – labels. 149–150 – syntype of *T. subabbreviata* Pic, 1912 (male, 6.5 mm): 149 – habitus; 150 – labels. 151 – male (Iran, 8.2 mm); 152 – male (Syria, 8.0 mm); 153 – head of male (Iran); 154 – head of male (Syria).



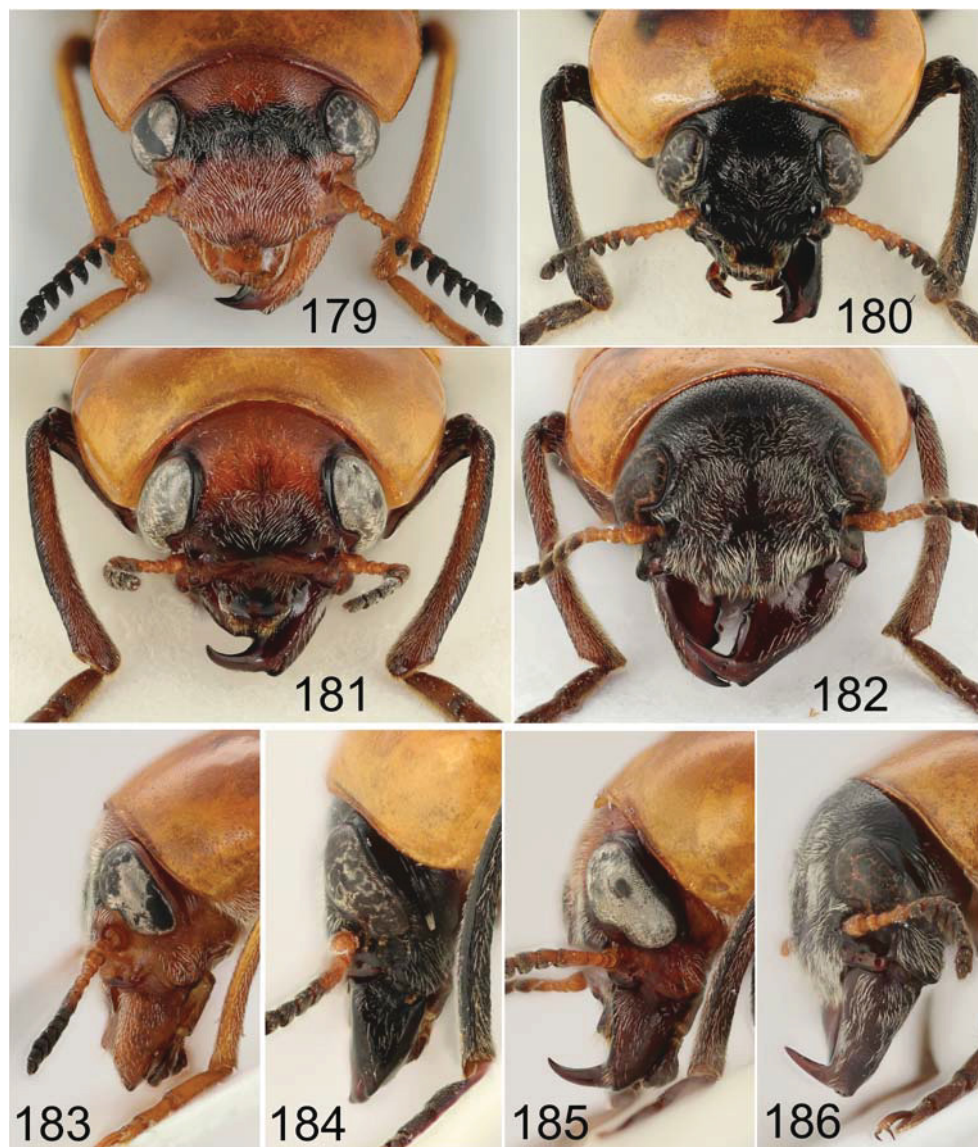
Figs 155–164. *Tituboea atriceps* Pic, 1924. 155–157 – Invalid type of *T. minor* var. *atriceps* (female, 5.2 mm): 155 – habitus; 156 – head; 157 – labels. 158–160 – Holotype of *T. minor* var. *decemmaculata* Pic, 1937 (female, 3.9 mm): 158 – habitus; 159 – head; 160 – labels. 161 – male (4.4 mm); 162 – head of male. 163–164 – Holotype of *Antipa israelita* Medvedev, 1992 (male, Romantsov orig.): 163 – habitus; 164 – labels.



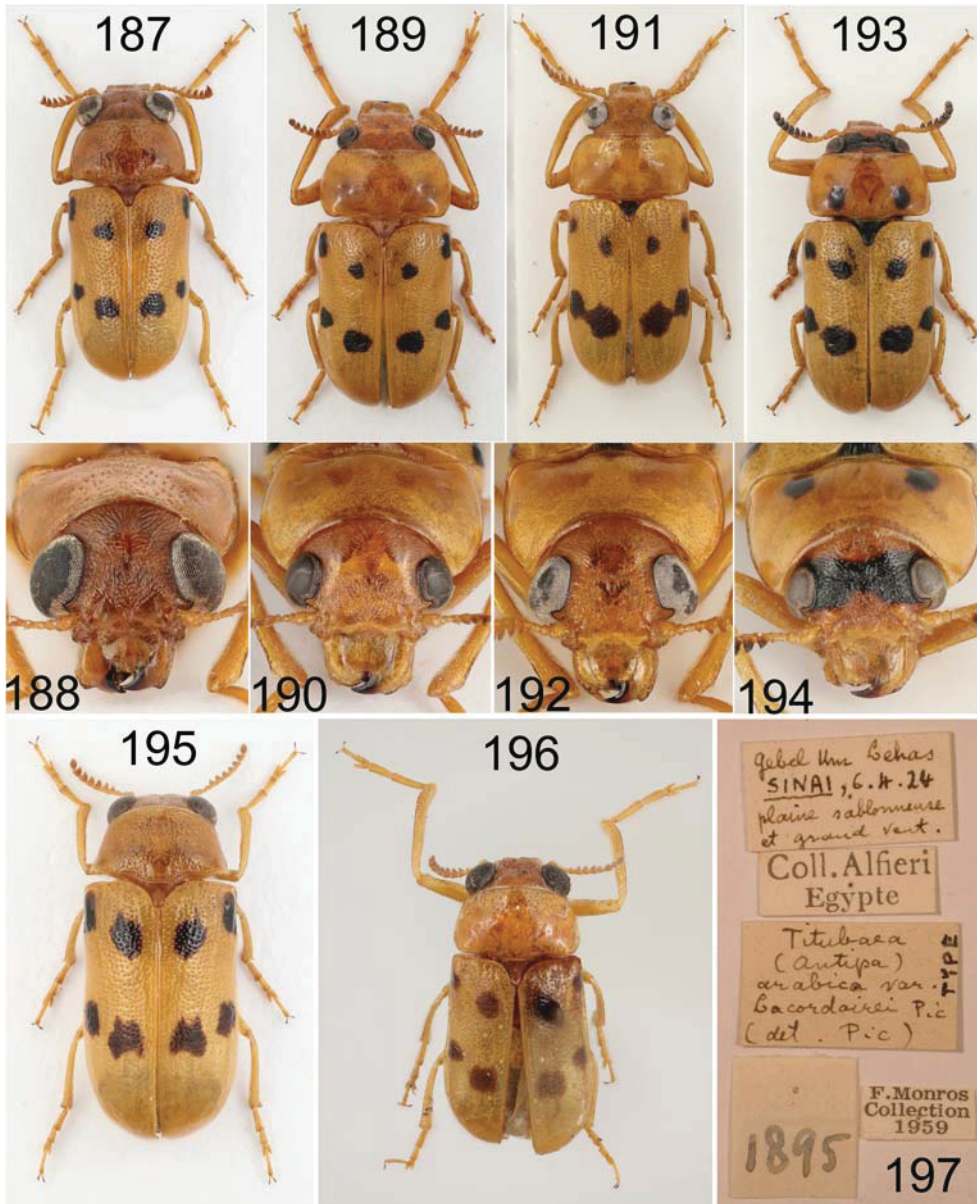
Figs 165–172. 165–168 – *Tituboea chobauti* (Pic, 1896): 165 – habitus of male (Algeria, 6.1 mm); 166 – habitus of female (Morocco, 5.8 mm); 167 – head of male; 168 – head of female. 169–172 – *Tituboea cingulata* (Lefèvre, 1883) (syntype, male, 6.7 mm): 169 – habitus; 170 – habitus in lateral view; 171 – head; 172 – labels.



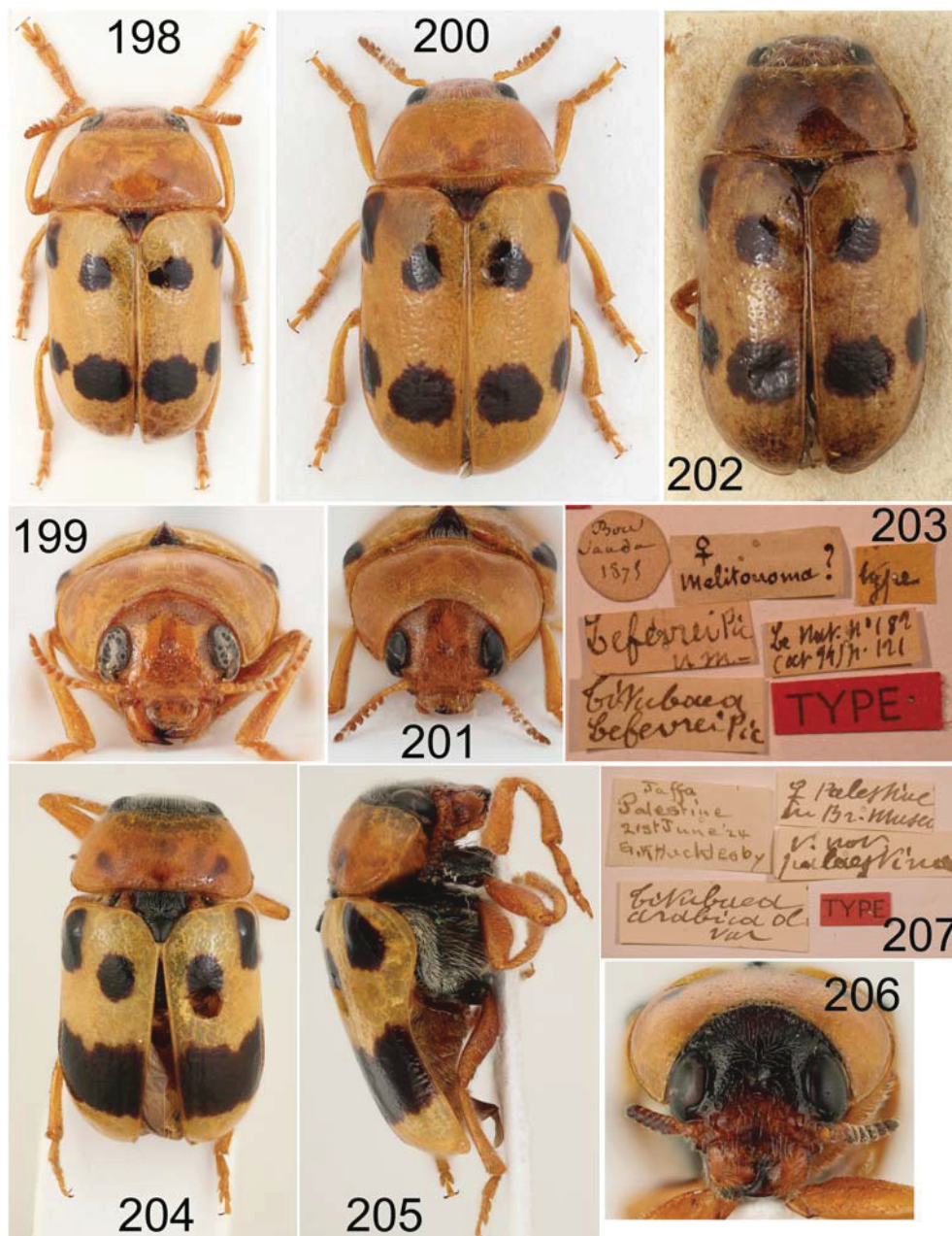
Figs 173–178. *Tituboea paykullii* species group, habitus: 173 – *Tituboea fasciata* Lefèvre, 1872 (male, 9.5 mm); 174 – *T. femoralis* Medvedev, 1962 (male, 11.5 mm); 175 – *T. laticollis* (Olivier, 1808) (male, 11.9 mm); 176–178 – males of *T. paykullii* (Lacordaire, 1848) from Morocco, illustrating the color variability (lengths: 176 – 9.5 mm, 177 – 7.8 mm, 178 – 8.8 mm).



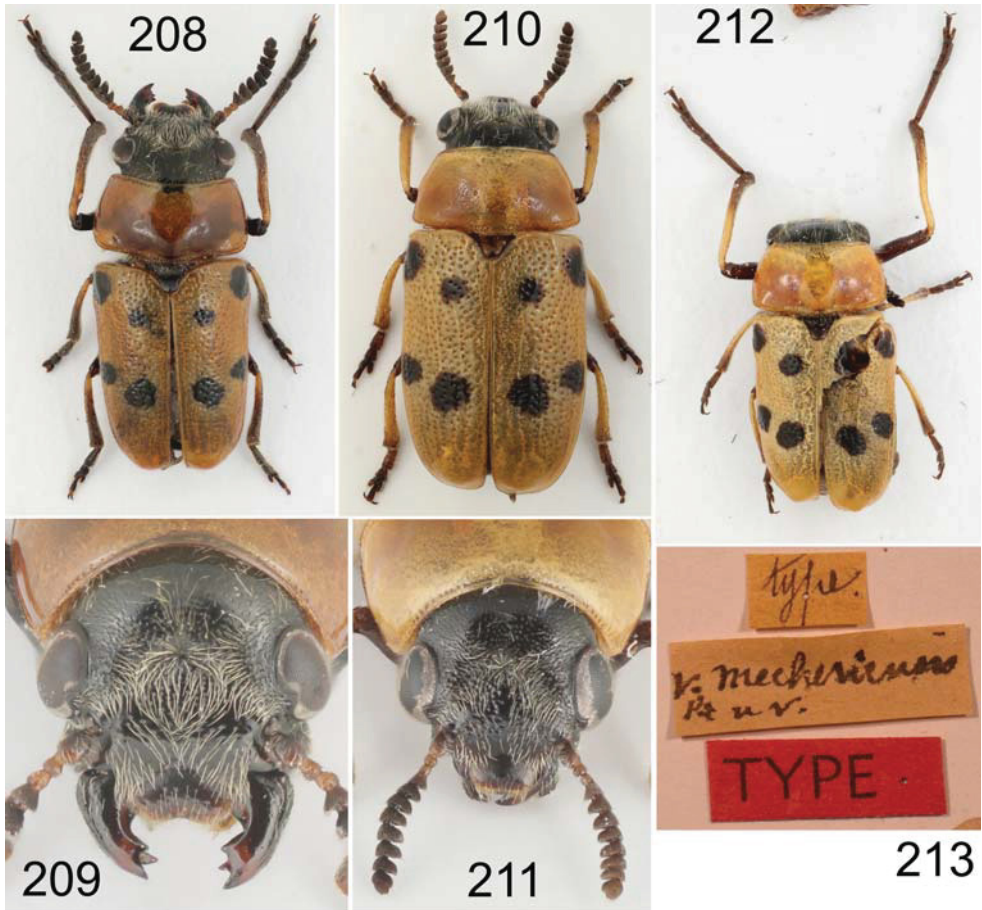
Figs 179–186. *Tituboea paykullii* species group, head of males. 179–182 – frontal view: 179 – *Tituboea fasciata* Lefèvre, 1872; 180 – *T. femoralis* Medvedev, 1962; 181 – *T. laticollis* (Olivier, 1808); 182 – *T. paykullii* (Lacordaire, 1848). 183–186 – lateral view: 183 – *Tituboea fasciata*; 184 – *T. femoralis*; 185 – *T. laticollis*; 186 – *T. paykullii*.



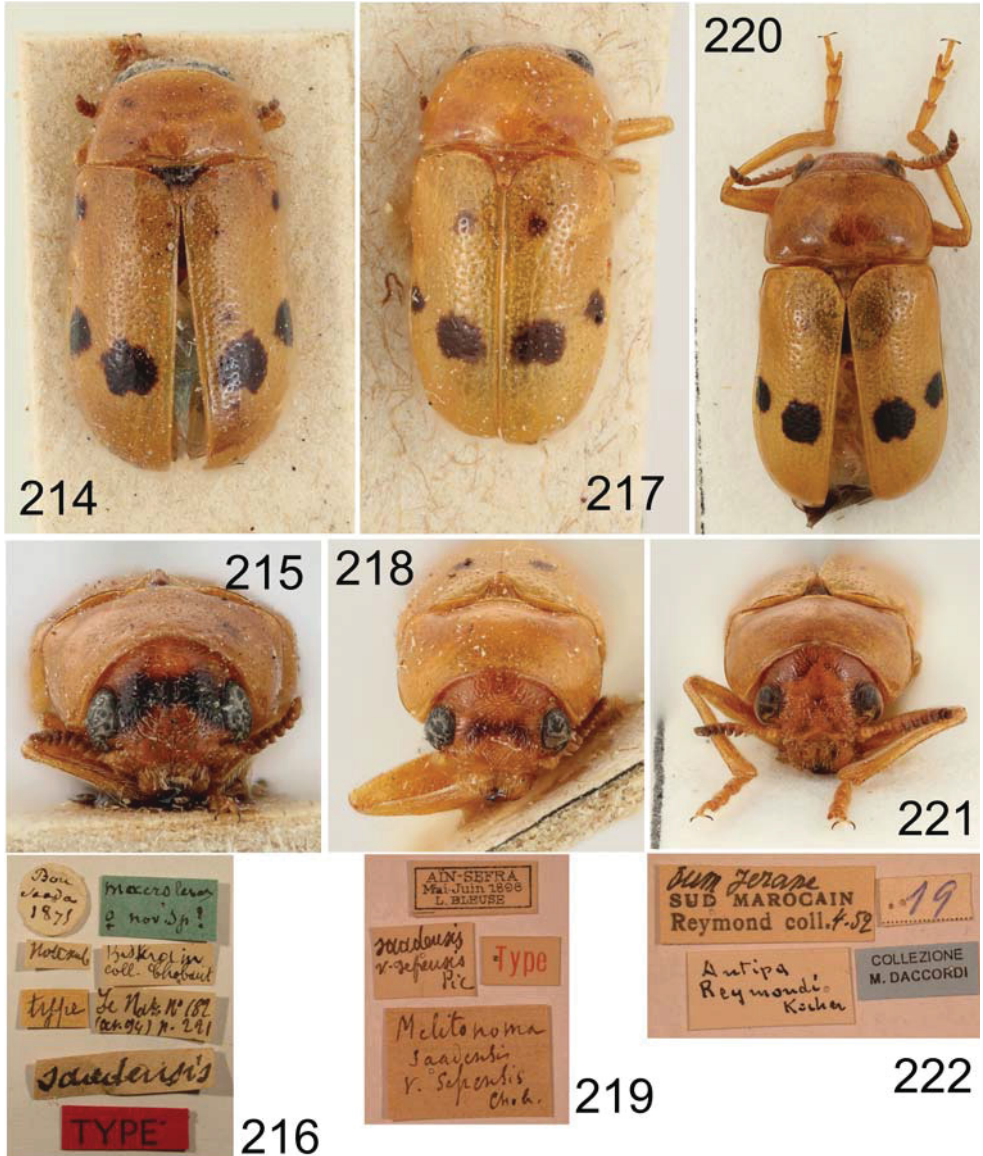
Figs 187–197. *Tituboea lacordairei* (Pic, 1929): 187 – male (Jordan: Wadi Rum, 6.9 mm); 188 – its head; 189 – male (Jordan: At Tafila, 8.0 mm); 190 – its head; 191 – male (Oman, 6.7 mm); 192 – its head; 193 – male (Yemen, 5.8 mm); 194 – its head; 195 – female (Jordan: Wadi Rum, 6.4 mm); 196–197 – Syntype of *Antipa arabica* var. *lacordairei* (male, 5.8 mm): 196 – habitus; 197 – labels.



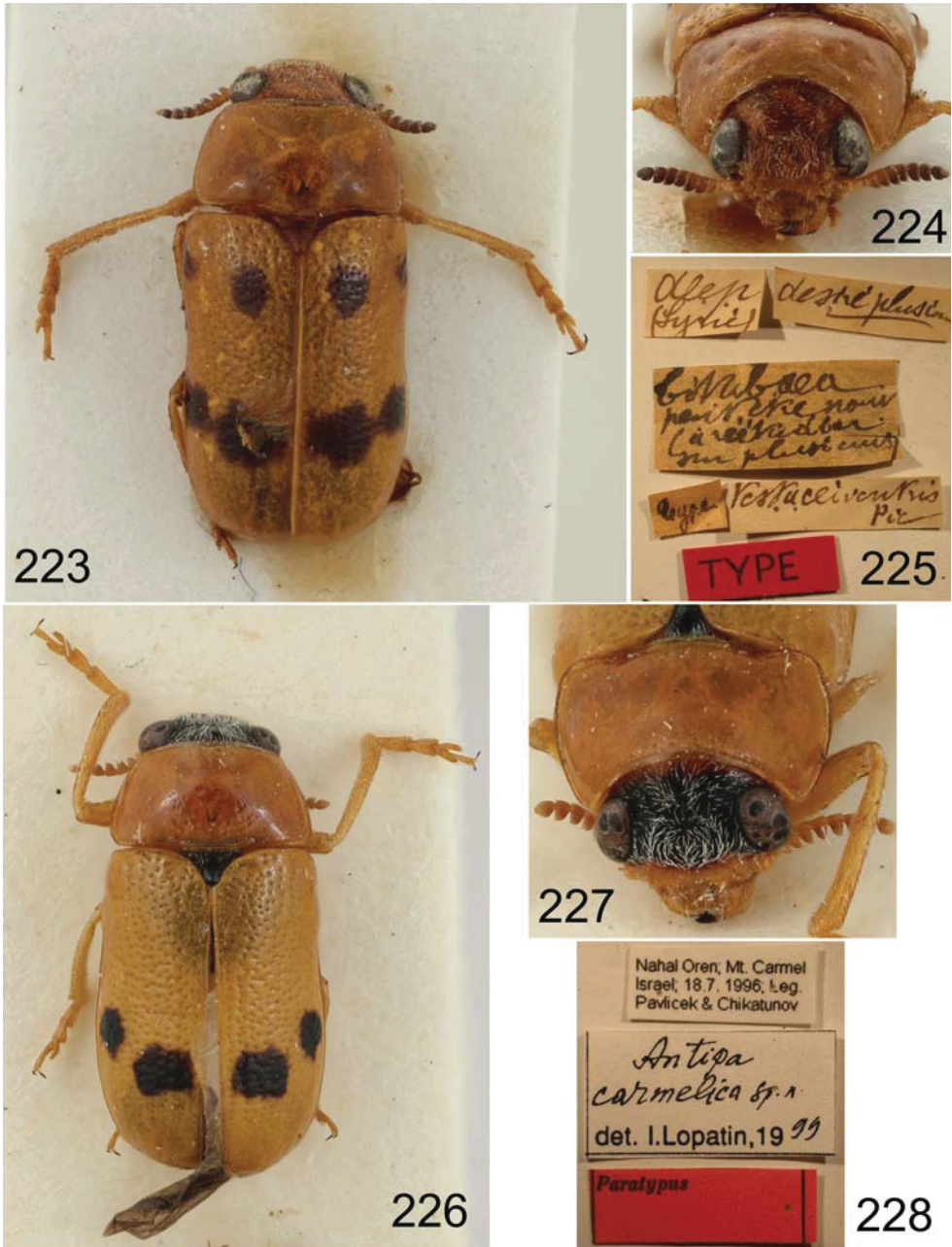
Figs 198–207. *Tituboea lefevrei* (Pic, 1894): 198 – male (Algeria, 6.6 mm); 199 – head of male; 200 – female (Algeria, 6.5 mm); 201 – head of female; 202 – holotype of *Melitonoma lefevrei* (female, 5.5 mm); 203 – labels. 204–207 – syntype of *Antipa arabica* var. *palaestina* Pic, 1929, male, 6.2 mm: 204 – habitus; 205 – habitus in lateral view; 206 – head; 207 – labels.



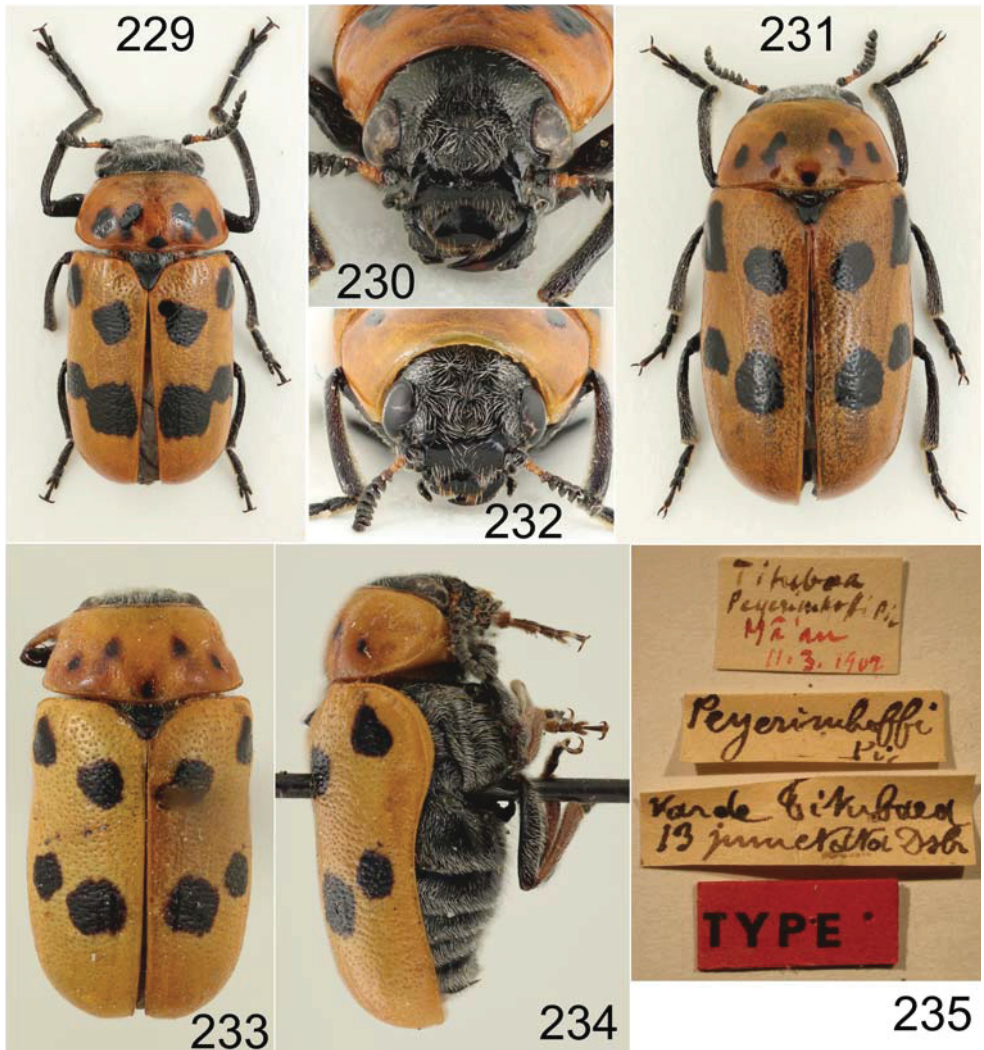
Figs 208–213. *Tituboea mecheriensis* Pic, 1895: 208 – male (7.1 mm); 209 – head of male; 210 – female (5.9 mm); 211 – head of female. 212–213 – Syntype of *Tituboea octopunctata* var. *mecheriensis* Pic, 1895 (male, 7.1 mm): 212 – habitus; 213 – labels.



Figs 214–222. *Tituboea saadensis* (Pic, 1894). 214–216 – Syntype of *Melitonomma saadensis* (female, 4.7 mm): 214 – habitus; 215 – head; 216 – labels. 217–219 – Holotype of *Melitonomma saadensis* var. *sefrensis* Pic, 1897 (male, 4.2 mm): 217 – habitus; 218 – head; 219 – labels. 220–222 – Possible paratype of *Antipa reymondi* Kocher, 1956 (male, 5.5 mm): 220 – habitus; 221 – head; 222 – labels.



Figs 223–228. 223–225 – *Tituboea testaceiventris* Pic, 1913 (syntype, male, 4.5 mm). 223 – habitus; 224 – head; 225 – labels. 226–228 – *T. carmelica* Lopatin & Chikatunov, 2001 (paratype, male, 4.6 mm): 226 – habitus; 227 – head; 228 – labels.



Figs 229–235. *Tituboea tredecimpunctata* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870): 229 – habitus of male (Israel, 8.4 mm); 230 – head of male; 231 – habitus of female (Tunisia, 8.1 mm); 232 – head of female. 233–235 – syntype of *T. peyerimhoffi* Pic, 1902 (female, 6.6 mm): 233 – habitus; 234 – habitus in lateral view; 235 – labels.

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