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A review of *Lathrobium* species of the *sibiricum* group (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

by Alexandr B. RYVKIN

Abstract

The *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *sibiricum* species group is formally erected. All the known species of this group are reviewed, lectotypes of *L.* (s. str.) *sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 and *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876 are designated, *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876 is revalidated, the subspecial rank of *L.* (s. str.) *poljarne tchernovi* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 is confirmed, 15 new species and 3 new subspecies are described: *L.* (s. str.) *morum* sp. n. from Ural, *L.* (s. str.) *ketorum* sp. n. from Middle Siberia, *L.* (s. str.) *ketorum tremulum* ssp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *kurbatovi* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *defectum* sp. n. from Yakutia, *L.* (s. str.) *concreatum* sp. n. from Cis-Okhotia, *L.* (s. str.) *paratum* sp. n., *L.* (s.str.) *raptum* sp. n., *L.* (s.str.) *obustum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *simulacrum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *molodovae continuum* ssp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *simulatum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *fecundum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *abstrusum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum contentum* ssp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *transitum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *rubicundulum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *temporaneum* sp. n. from the Amur basin.

Résumé

Groupe d'espèces *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *sibiricum* est établi. Toutes les espèces de ce groupe sont étudiées, lectotypes de *L.* (s. str.) *sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 et *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876 sont designés, *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876 est revalidé, le rang subspècifique de *L.* (s. str.) *poljarne tchernovi* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 est confirmé, 15 nouvelles espèces et 3 nouvelles sous-espèces sont décrites: *L.* (s. str.) *morum* sp. n. de l'Ural, *L.* (s. str.) *ketorum* sp. n. de la Sibérie Centrale, *L.* (s. str.) *ketorum tremulum* ssp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *kurbatovi* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *defectum* sp. n. de Yakutie, *L.* (s. str.) *concreatum* sp. n. de la Cis-Okhotie, *L.* (s. str.) *paratum* sp. n., *L.* (s.str.) *raptum* sp. n., *L.* (s.str.) *obustum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *simulacrum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *molodovae continuum* ssp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *simulatum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *fecundum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *abstrusum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum contentum* ssp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *transitum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *rubicundulum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *temporaneum* sp. n. du bassin de l'Amur.

Key words: Siberia, Far East, fauna, new species, taxonomy.

Introduction

Albert FAUVEL in 1875 (or 1876: V.GUSAROV, personal communication) described *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *sibiricum* based on the material from both "environs d'Irkutsk" (Dybowski coll.) and "Ochotsk". In 1876, SOLSKY, basing on two females from the same DYBOWSKY's collection ("entre la ville d'Irkoutsk et le village Oussolié"), has described *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum* synonymized to the former by the subsequent authors and most likely referred to as a valid species only once (see the references below). Over a long period, all small, lightened *Lathrobium* species were recorded from Siberia as *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 solely (J.SAHLBERG, 1880, HEYDEN, 1881, 1898, CZWALINA, 1888, EPPELSHEIM, 1893, JAKOBSON, 1905-15, POPPIUS, 1909, 1910, BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT, 1912). Only in 1972 COIFFAIT described *L.* (s. str.) *poljarne* (as *poljarnis*) from the Polar Ural. Somewhat later, TICHOMIROVA (1976) erected *L.* (s. str.) *poljarne tchernovi* (as *poljarnis tchernovi*) from the Taimyr Peninsula, *L.* (s.str.) *molodovae* from Sakhalin and Amur Area, and *L.* (s.str.) *tshucoticum* (as *tshucoticus*) from the Chukot Peninsula. Since then it became clear that a vast species complex was concealed under the name "*L. sibiricum* FAUVEL". Nine new species have been described in succeeding years (RYVKIN, 1987, 1989, RYABUKHIN, 1993, 1993a, 1994, 1994a).

The present paper is neither a monograph analysing and summarizing information nor a full taxonomic revision completing investigation of the faunal composition. It is rather a transitional product intended for ordering the data amassed. The species described as new below have been both accumulated in my collection for many years and collected by me, together with my wife Elena VESELOVA, during the two exclusively successful trips to the Norskiy Nature Reserve (Russian Far East, Amur Area) in 2004-2005. The new material studied forced me to reconsider my concept of the species-subspecies differences within the complex. At last, a revision of types of almost all the species,

described previously, necessitated some taxonomical changes. It became clear that the Siberian and Far-Eastern small, lightened *Lathrobium* species, regarded conjointly earlier (see e. g. TICHOMIROVA, 1976, BOHÁČ, 1988, RYVKIN, 1987, 1989, RYABUKHIN, 2005), belong in fact to several different groups which are to be defined. The *sibiricum* species group is formally erected below. All the known species belonging to this group are reviewed; fifteen new species and 3 new subspecies are described; lectotypes for *L.* (s. str.) *sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 and *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876 are designated; the latter specific name is revalidated; all the known faunistic records are revised and mapped basing on the material available; male genitalia and the structure of female last abdominal segments are illustrated for the most species, excluding that have been appropriately figured earlier. The nomenclature of the parts of *Lathrobium* aedeagus and female terminal abdominal segments is given according to TICHOMIROVA (1968, 1973, 1976). Since many new species from this group are to be described in the near future, providing of the key for the known species is likely to be prematurely.

Despite my request, the holotype of *L.* (s. str.) *limitatum* MÄKLIN, 1878, from the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, has not been made available for examination. According to the original description (see also MÄKLIN, 1881), this species can be supposed to belong to the *sibiricum* group.

A smaller paper on the *fulvum* group is to be published separately (RYVKIN, in prep.).

Abbreviations

♂, ♂♂: male, males.
♀, ♀♀: female, females.
HT: holotype.
PT, PTT: paratype, paratypes.
LT: lectotype.
PLT: paralectotype.
AR: Collection of A.B.Ryvkin, Moscow.
AVS: Collection of A.V.Sokolov, Moscow.
IRSN: Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles (D. Drugmand)
KU: Collection of K.Ulykpan, Ulan Bator.
MTD: Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden (K.D. Klass)
ZIN: Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg (G.S. Medvedev)
ZMHB: Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin (J. Frish)
ZMMU: Zoological Museum of Moscow University (N.B. Nikitsky)

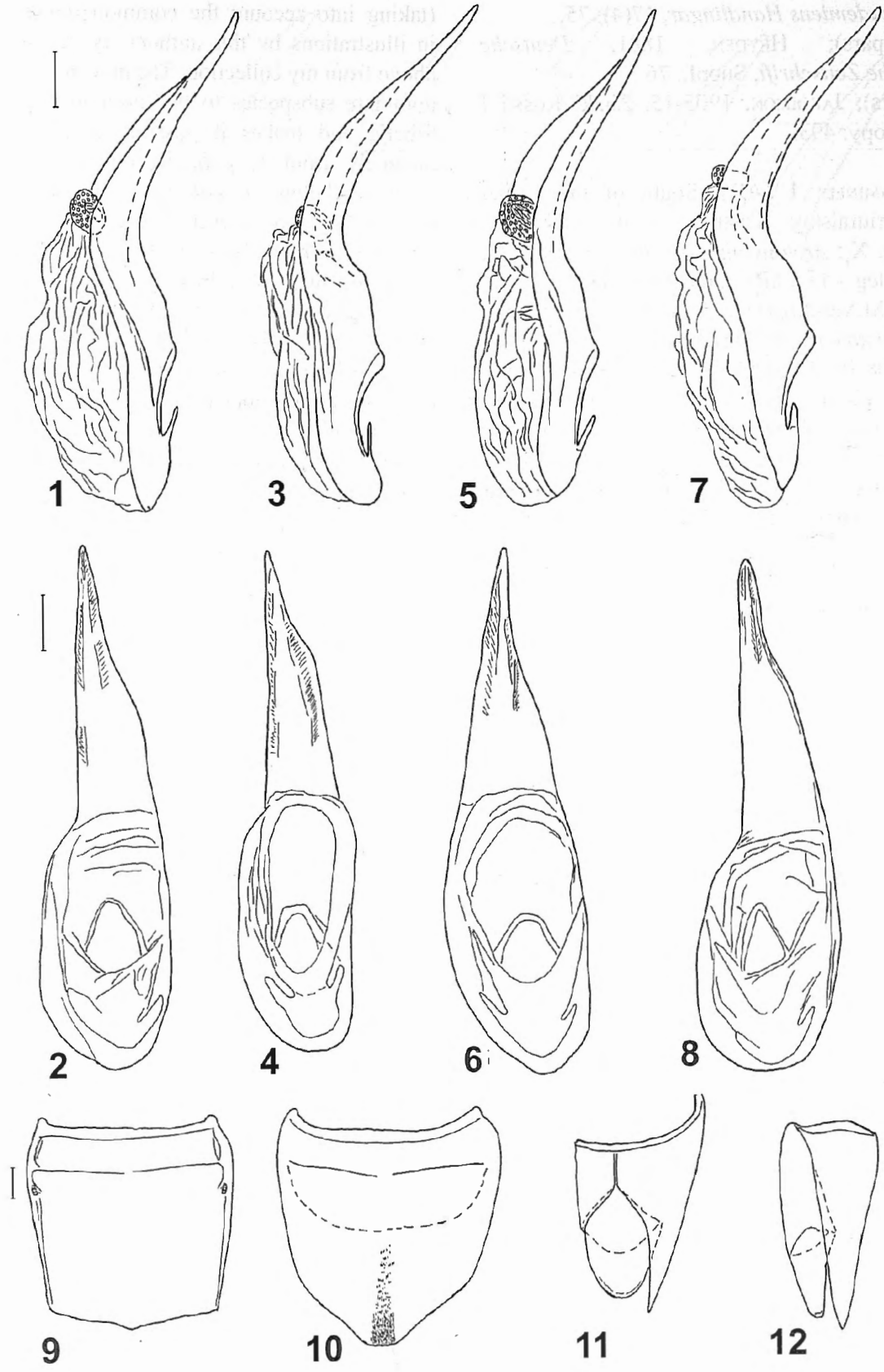
Genus *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST, 1802
Subgenus *Lathrobium* s. str.
sibiricum group

DIAGNOSIS: Fairly small and slender, body length usually 3.5 to 6.0 mm. Elytra fairly short and distinctly broadened behind; all the known species wingless; abdominal tergite 7 without white fringe. Abdomen more or less widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 more or less evidently broader than others. Punctation of elytra usually diverse and irregular, in most cases very vague. Punctation of abdominal tergites very fine but distinct throughout; ground-sculpture of abdominal tergites well-developed throughout. Differ from other *Lathrobium* species by the absence of an operculum in the aedeagus, with a membranous endophallus armed with a more or less sclerotized apical ring-shaped structure and, occasionally, either straight or incurved sclerotized spike.

TAXA INCLUDED: *L.* (s. str.) *sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875, *L.* (s. str.) *poljarne* Coiffait, 1972, *L.* (s. str.) *poljarne tchernovi* TICHOMIROVA, 1976, *L.* (s. str.) *abstrusum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876, *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum contentum* ssp. n., L. (s. str.) *effectum* RYVKIN, 1989, *L.* (s. str.) *transsibiricum* RYVKIN, 1989, *L.* (s. str.) *transitum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *temporaneum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *lunini* RYVKIN, 1989, *L.* (s. str.) *defectum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *morum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *ketorum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *ketorum tremulum* ssp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *tundrae* RYVKIN, 1987, *L.* (s. str.) *methodii* RYVKIN, 1989, *L.* (s. str.) *fecundum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *rubicundulum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *kurbatovi* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *simulacrum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *concreatum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976, *L.* (s. str.) *molodovae continuum* ssp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *simulatum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *paratum* sp. n., *L.* (s. str.) *matisi* Ryabukhin, 1994, *L.* (s. str.) *mentitum* Ryabukhin, 1993, *L.* (s. str.) *kolymense* Ryabukhin, 1994, *L.* (s. str.) *ochoticum* Ryabukhin, 1993, *L.* (s.str.) *tshucoticum* TICHOMIROVA, 1976, *L.* (s.str.) *obustum* sp. n., *L.* (s.str.) *raptum* sp. n.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *poljarne* COIFFAIT, 1972
(Figs 1-12, 252)

poljarnis COIFFAIT, 1972, *Nouvelle Revue d'Entomologie*, 2(2): 142.
poljarnis COIFFAIT, 1984, *Nouvelle Revue d'Entomologie*, 12(4), Supplément: 380.
poljarnis; SILFVERBERG, 1988, *Acta Entomologica Fennica*, 52: 19.
sibiricum (pars); J.SAHLBERG, 1880, *Kongliga Svenska*



Figs 1-12 — *Lathrobium poljarne* COIFFAIT, 1972. **1-8.** Male (**1-4**: Yamal: Shchuchye, **5, 6**: Yamal: Tarcheda-Yakha, **7-8**: Novyi Urengoy), aedeagus (**1, 3, 5, 7**: laterally, **2, 4, 6, 8**: from basal opening). **9-12.** Female (Yamal: Shchuchye), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**9**: 8th tergite dorsally, **10**: 8th sternite dorsally, **11**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, with left piece removed, **12**: left half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar, 17(4): 75.
sibiricum (pars); HEYDEN, 1881, *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, Suppl.: 76.
sibiricum (pars); JAKOBSON, 1905-15, Zhuki Rossii I Zapadnoy Evropy: 493.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1 (AR): South of the Yamal Peninsula, Priuralskiy District, near Shchuchye trading station. X_1: *Arctous alpina*. 17.07.-07.08.1980. E.M.Veselova leg. - 1♀ (AR): same locality and biotope. 12.08.1980. E.M.Veselova leg. - 1♀ (AR): same locality. Cc: *Picea obovata* - *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* - *Pleurozium schreberi*. 11.08.1980. E.M.Veselova leg. - 1♂ (AR): South of the Yamal Peninsula, Priuralskiy District, Shchuchya River, 15 km upstream of Shchuchye trading station. X_1: *Rhacomitrium* sp. 18.07.1980. A.L.Tichomirova leg. - 1♀(AR): South of the Yamal Peninsula, Priuralskiy District, Shchuchya River, 15 km below Shchuchye trading station. *Arctous alpina*. 08.08.1980. E.M.Veselova leg. - 1♂ (AR): South of the Yamal Peninsula, Priuralskiy District, Tarcheda-Yakha River near mouth. Cc: *Picea obovata* - *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* - *Pleurozium schreberi*. 20.07.-10.08.1980. E.M.Veselova leg. - 1♀(AR): S Yamal, near Yerkata River. 15.07-24.08.2001. A.Tikhonov leg. - 1♂ (AR): Tyumen Area, Novyi Urengoy. Birch forest. 18.07.1984. N.Poryadina leg. - 1♀(AR): same locality. 19.07.1984. N.Poryadina leg. - 1♂ (ZMHB): 1: Polyarnyi Ural [station,] under stone. 7.VII.[19]71. [V.F.] Shilov leg.; 2: *Lathrobium sibiricum* Fauv. W.Shilov det. 1974; 3: *Lathrobium poljarnis* Coiff. det. M.Schülke 2002.

♂: Aedeagus as in Figs 1-8.
♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 9; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 10; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 11-12.

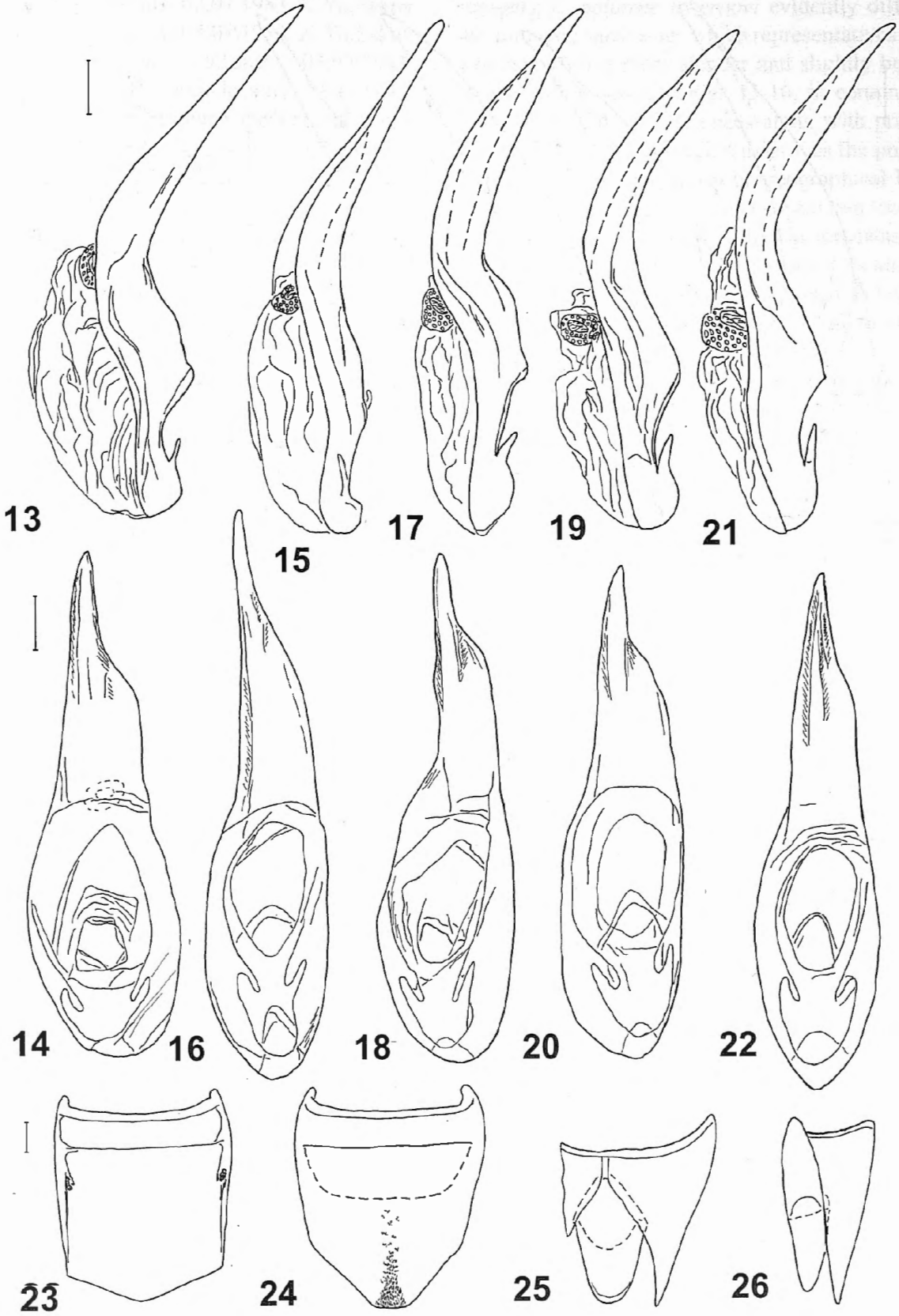
REMARKS: As agreement in grammatical gender of the original specific epithet and the generic name is absent, the mandatory change is to be made according to article 34.2 of ICZN. No type material was examined for this species. SILFVERBERG (l. c.) provided evidently inexact text of the holotype's original label in cyrillic font: "Polyarnyi Ural, s. Tobol. s. s. gub., F.Zaytsev, 15.VI.09." (my transliteration). It seems to mean the following: "Polyarnyi Ural [station], S.[= North of] Tobol's[kaya]. Gub[erniya=government]., F.Zaytsev [leg.], 15.VI.[19]09". In the shape of the aedeagus, the specimen (ZMHB) having been identified by M.SCHÜLKE from the terra typica, corresponds with both the figures in the original description by COIFFAIT (taking into account the common range of accuracy in illustrations by this author) and the material cited above from my collection. The new material proves the nominate subspecies to be common in Northwestern Siberia and makes it possible to separate it more distinctly from *L. poljarne tchernovi* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 (see below). *L. poljarne poljarne* COIFFAIT, 1972 is the only group representative known with confidence from West Siberia, between the Yenisei and Ural (since *L. morum* sp. n. described below is most likely to be a local endemic of the Ural). Variability in the shape of the aedeagus is relatively insignificant within this area, but in the specimens from the Pur basin (Novyi Urengoy) apex somewhat more robust in lateral view (compare Figs 1-6 and 7-8). All the previous records of *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL for this territory are to be related most likely to *L. poljarne poljarne*: "Obdorsk" (J.SAHLBERG, 1880, HEYDEN, 1881), "Tobol." (JAKOBSON, 1905-15). It seems to be essential, that *L. poljarnis poljarnis* occurs in the North of Western Siberia, whereas both South, including the ridges of the Altai Mountain System, and the central area entirely lack for representatives of the group. My long-term attempts of revealing these in the Yugan basin, on Irtysh (near Tobol'sk), in the Altai Mts., and in the Kuznetskiy Alatau Mts. remained ineffective.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *poljarne tchernovi* TICHOMIROVA, 1976

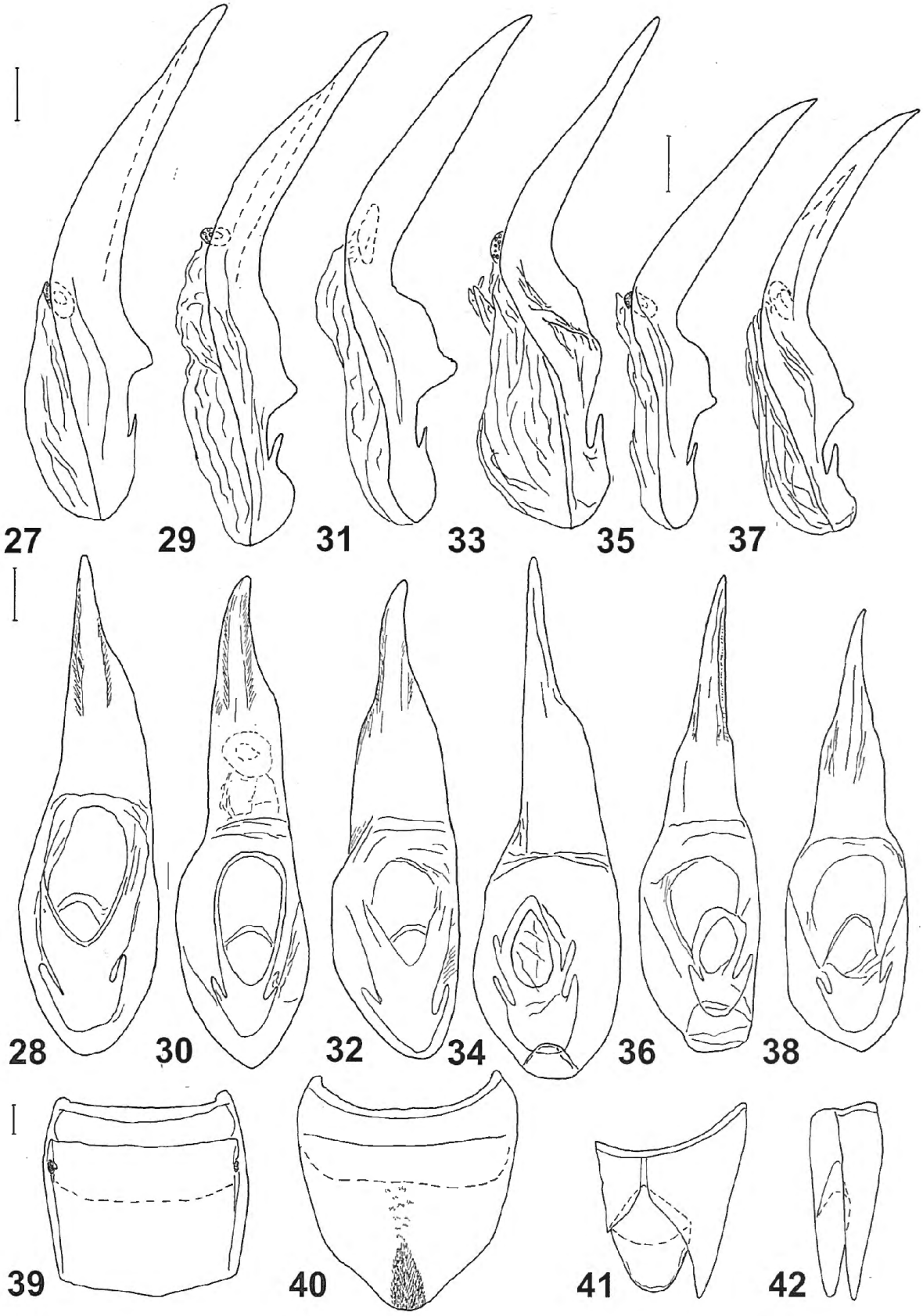
(Figs 13-42, 252)

poljarnis tchernovi TICHOMIROVA, 1976, *Revue d'Entomologie de l'URSS*, 55(3): 617.
poljarnis tchernovi; SOKOLOV, 2003, *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal*, 82(10): 1272.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT(ZIN), 6♂, 10♀-PTT(ZIN, ZMMU): The North of Taimyr Peninsula, Tareya. [For the details see the original description. The holotype and paratypes in ZIN with standard red type labels in Tichomirova's hand, while the paratypes of Tichomirova's Collection in ZMMU have been provided by me with both printed geographical labels and printed red paratype labels]. - 1♂(AR): 1: 70°04′N 87°36′E. SW Taimyr, upper reaches of Nizhnyaya Agapa River, Nyapan Ridge, Ladannakh Lake, *Dryas* tundra. 04.07.-14.08.1999. O.Makarova leg.; 2: *Lathrobium poljarnis* Coiff. det. A.Sokolov 2001. - 1♂(AVS): same locality, in cob nest. 11.07.2001. A.V.Sokolov leg. - 1♂(AVS): same locality, willow bushes at the lakeside. 20-30.07.2001. A.V.Sokolov leg. - 1♀(AR): Putorana Highland, Ayan Lake. 17.05.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg.



Figs 13-26 — *Lathrobium poljarne tchernovi* TICHOMIROVA, 1976. **13-22.** Male (**13-14**: Taimyr: Ladannakh, **15-16**: Putorana: Ayan River source, **17-20**: Putorana: Bol'shoy Khonnomakit, **21-22**: Putorana: subalpine belt), aedeagus (**13, 15, 17, 19, 21**: laterally, **14, 16, 18, 20, 22**: from basal opening). **23-26.** Female, details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (Putorana: Ayan River source) (**23**: 8th tergite dorsally, **24**: 8th sternite dorsally, **25**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, with left piece removed, **26**: left half of 9th segment ventrally).Scale = 0.1 mm.



Figs 27-42 — *Lathrobium poljarne tchernovi* TICHOMIROVA, 1976. **27-38.** Male (**27-30**: Putorana: subalpine belt, **31-32**: Noginsk, **33-34**: Kerbo, **35-38**: Tura), aedeagus (**27**, **29**, **31**, **33**, **35**, **37**: laterally, **28**, **30**, **32**, **34**, **36**, **38**: from basal opening;). **39-42.** Female (Kerbo), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**39**: 8th tergite dorsally, **40**: 8th sternite dorsally, **41**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, with left piece removed, **42**: left half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

- 1♂, 1♀ (AR): same locality. 02.07.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♀ (AR): same locality. 04.07.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 2♂♂ (AR): same locality. 05.07.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♂ (AR): same locality. 29.07.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 3♂ (AR): same locality, subalpine belt: small bog with mosses, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *Carex* sp. near rill. 19.08.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (AR): same locality, alpine belt. 19.08.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♂ (AR): same locality, alpine belt: patchy low bush tundra. 19.08.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♂, 1♀ (AR): Putorana Highland, Ayan Lake near Ayan River source. 26.06.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♀ (AR): same locality. 28.06.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♀ (AR): Putorana Highland, Ayan Lake near Ayan River source. 30.06.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♂, 1♀(AR): same locality, mossy bog in mountain taiga. 27.06.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♂ (AR): same locality, mossy coastal osier-bed. 07.07.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 2♂♂, 1♀ (AR): same locality, mossy lakeside osier-bed at rill mouth. 04.07.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 2♂♂, 1♀ (AR): same locality, mountain taiga: waterlogged dell. 10.07.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♂, 3♀♀ (AR): same locality, waterlogged larch forest on terrace. 19.07.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 2♂♂(AR): Putorana Highland, nr. Ayan Lake, Bol'shoy Khonnomakit River mouth, mesotrophic sedge-mossy bog. 22-23.07.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♂ (AR): Evenkia, Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, Noginsk, under stones. 09.07.1982. I.Sukacheva leg. - 2♂♂ (AR): Evenkia, near Tura, moss pillow on rocky talus. 28.08.1982. V.V.Zherikhin leg. - 1♂, 2♀♀ (AR): Evenkia, Taymura River near Kerbo, flood-plain meadow. 19.08.1982. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♀ (AR): same locality, river bank. 21.08.1982. K.Yu.Eskov leg.

♂: Aedeagus as in Figs 13-22, 27-38.
♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Figs 23, 39; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Figs 24, 40; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 25-26, 41-42.

REMARKS: A "nominate form from the Northern Taimyr Peninsula" referred to in the original description has been found neither in TICHOMIROVA's Collection (ZMMU) nor in my material. The most characters, used by TICHOMIROVA for discriminating this subspecies (the body colour, the punctation, the shape of the elytra), are extremely variable and frequently can not be used even for separating females of different species within the same locality. Nevertheless, in the shape of the aedeagus with the apical part much more robust, more or less bent towards the basal opening (rarely about straight), *L. poljarne tchernovi* evidently differs from the nominate subspecies which representatives have this structure always more slender and slightly bent in the opposite direction (see Figs 13-16, in certain respects Figs 33-34). These differences along with presence of the rare intermediate specimens proves the populations eastwards from the Yenisei biogeographical border to have subspecific rank. The males from two localities on Nizhnyaya Tunguska River differ in somewhat smaller size of aedeagus and even more robust its shape (Figs 31-32, 35-38). Those may be supposed to belong to a separate subspecies, but this question can be solved if a sufficient material will be accumulated.

The figures of the female abdominal structures prove that those are distinctly variable and unusable for exact identification.

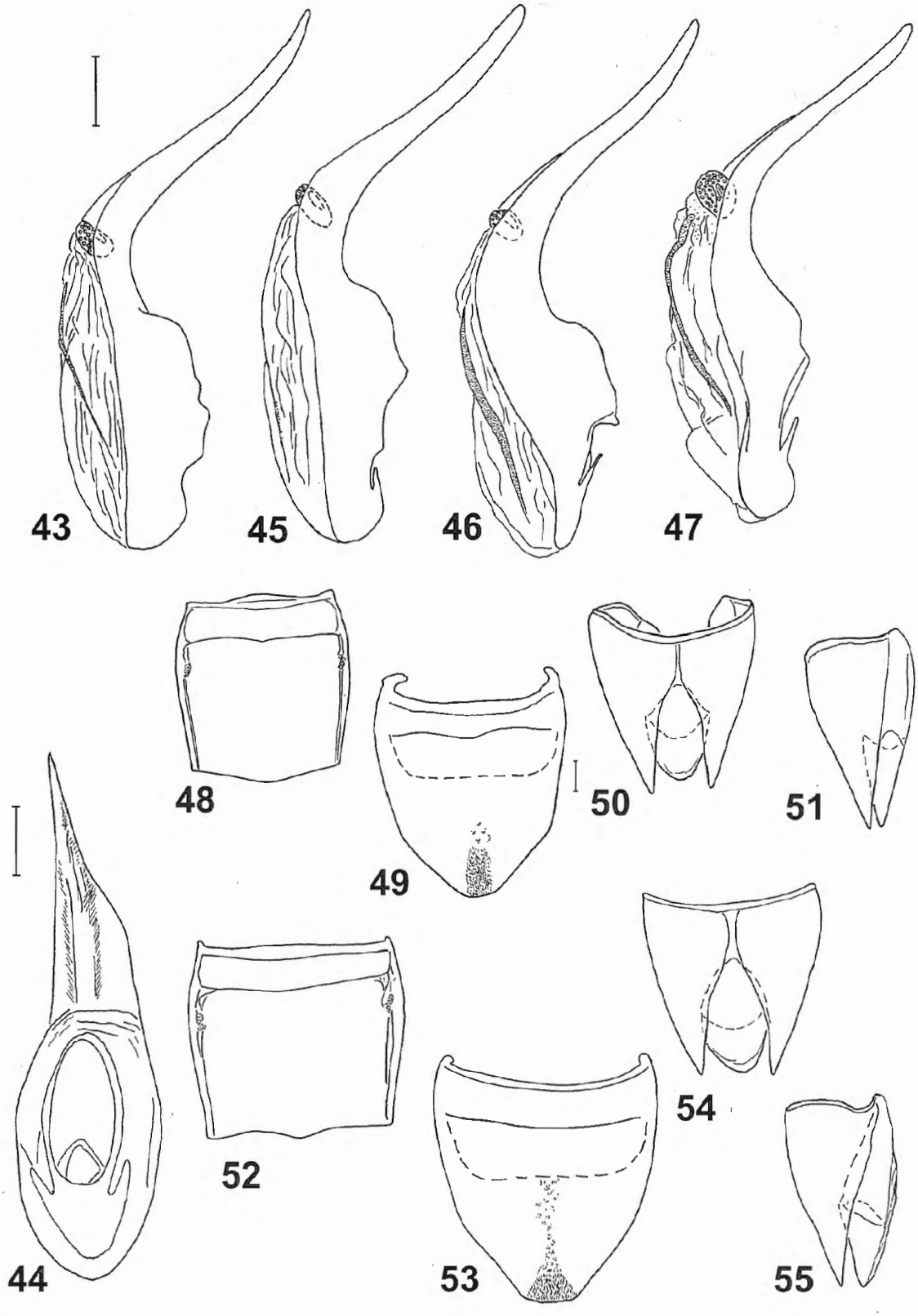
Lathrobium (s. str.) *abstrusum* sp. n.
(Figs 43-51, 253)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT (ZMMU): 1: Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Selemdzha River basin near Dvadtsatikha cordon, swamped fire-site[: mosses and leaf litter under *Salix* spp., *Alnus* sp., *Betula platyphylla*, undergrowth of *Populus tremula* with tussocks of *Carex* spp., Poaceae, *Trollius* sp., *Filipendula palmata*, *Spiraea* spp., *Rosa* sp., etc.] 25.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. №207; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *abstrusum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♂, 1♀-PTT (IRSN), 2♂♂, 3♀♀-PTT (AR): together with holotype. - 1♂, 1♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Selemdzha River basin, lake, 1.5 km NE of Dvadtsatikha cordon, leaf litter and mosses under *Betula platyphylla*, *B.davurica*, *Larix gmelinii*, *Populus tremula* with motley grass, Poaceae gen. spp., *Carex* spp., *Polytrichum commune*, etc. 24.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg.

DIAGNOSIS: *L. abstrusum* sp. n. differs from all the known species by the shape of the aedeagus; from the most closely related *L. poljarne* COIFFAIT, 1972 and *L. poljarne tchernovi* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 it can be distinguished in most cases by the smaller body length and the darker body colour; from the latter by the elytral puncturation less evident in most cases.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is the Latin adjective "*abstrusum*" (remote, distant).

DESCRIPTION: Body dark pitchy-brown with abdomen



Figs 43-55 — Figs **43-51** - *Lathrobium abstrusum* sp. n. **43-47.** Male (**43-44**: HT, **45-47**: PTT), aedeagus (**43**, **45-47**: laterally, **44**: from basal opening). **48-51.** Female, details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (PT) (**48**: 8th tergite dorsally, **49**: 8th sternite dorsally, **50**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, **51**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Figs **52-55** - *Lathrobium lunini* RYVKIN, 1989. Female, details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (Buryatia: Goudjikit). **52**: 8th tergite dorsally, **53**: 8th sternite dorsally, **54**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, **55**: right half of 9th segment ventrally. Scale = 0.1 mm.

brownish-black; anterior margin of front, elytral suture and posterior margin, base of abdominal segment 9, and the very apex of segment 8 more or less lightened, brown to brownish-yellow. Antennae, mouthparts and legs brownish-yellow. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.4-5.3 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head good as broad across basal ¼ as long from neck to anterior margin of front (40:40), somewhat narrower between eyes at their posterior margins (38:40); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin about straight; temples less than 3 times longer than eyes (23:8), scarcely convex, slightly divergent posteriorly. Punctation not deep, fairly sparse, irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/3 cross-section of antennal segment 1; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from those situated behind; wide interstices between median punctures about 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of disc, partly vanishing. Fine and close cellular or reticular ground-sculpture more or less developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc; vaguer in holotype and more definite in most paratypes. Antennae moderately long, reaching the posterior quarter of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 16/6: 8/5: 8/5: 6/5.5: 6/5.5: 7/6: 6/6: 7/5.5: 7/5.5: 7/6: 11/6.

Pronotum scarcely convex, a bit narrower than head (39:40), by more than ¼ longer than broad (50:39); lateral sides feebly convergent posteriorly (39:37); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; more or less visible median longitudinal furrow at basal part usually evidently reaches the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, as broad as 1/5 to ¼ maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable (more sparse and feeble in holotype and much coarser and denser in most paratypes), irregular, a bit smaller on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture evident mainly near margins, almost absent on median area of disc.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by 1/7 to 1/5 shorter than pronotum (42:50 in holotype), broader than long (46:42), evidently dilated posteriorly (36:46) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (30:50), a bit elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of broad and shallow sutural impressions vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions extremely feeble, nearly absent. Punctation usually very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures may be quite distinct, much greater than those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, very feeble, but somewhat more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 evidently broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of abdominal tergite 3 distinctly coarser and sparser than that of the following tergites with punctation fairly uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites punctured evidently sparser than their bases. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 43-47.

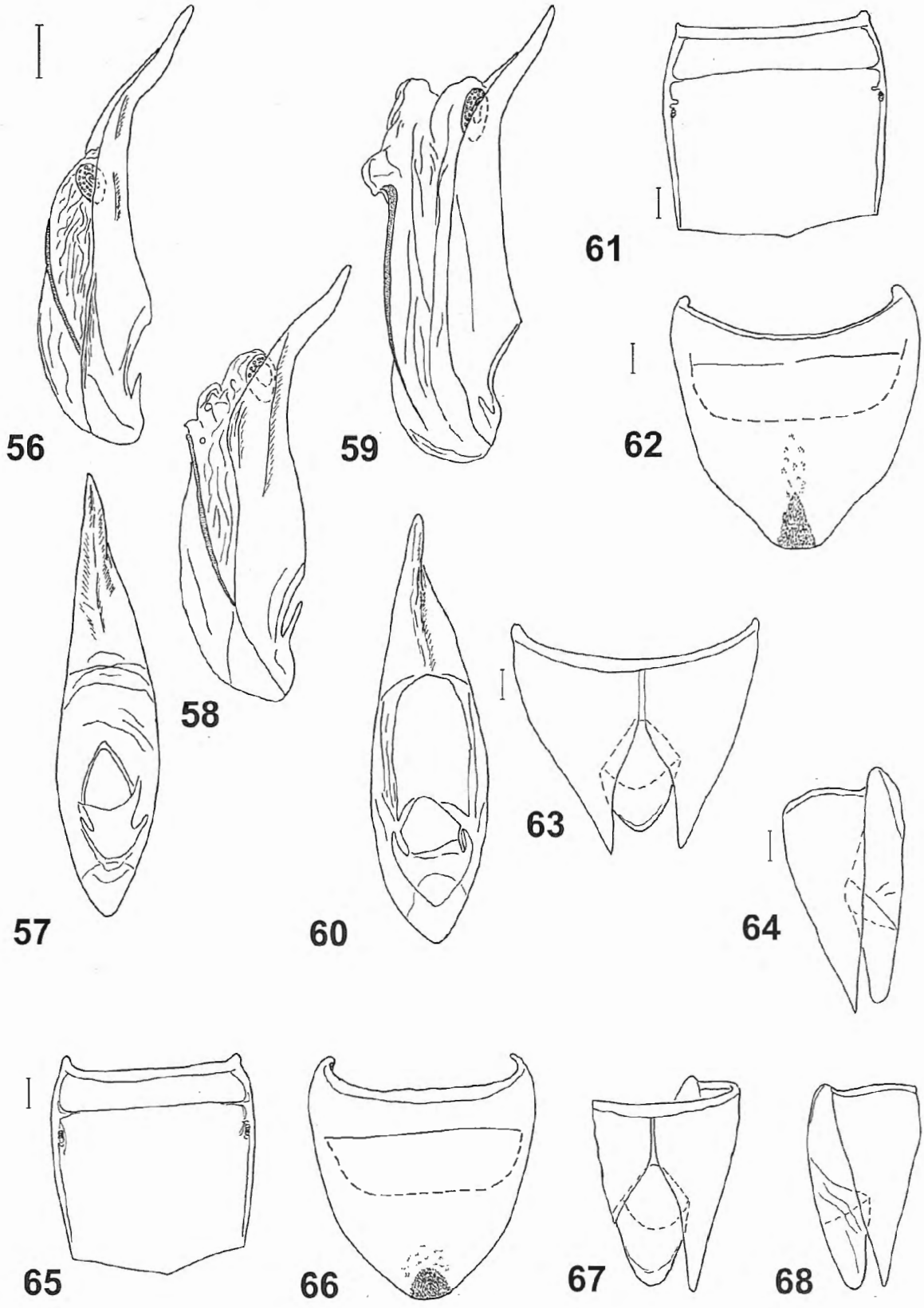
♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 48; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median area of internal aciculae as in Fig. 49; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 50-51.

REMARKS: This species seems to be the easternmost representative of the monophyletic complex including also *L. poljarne* COIFFAIT, 1972 and *L. poljarne tchernovi* TICHOMIROVA, 1976. It is known at present from the type series only.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876, species propria

(Figs 56-68, 252)

abbreviatum SOLSKY, 1876, *Horae Societatis Entomologicae Rossicae*, 11: 273.
abbreviatum; HEYDEN, 1881, *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, Suppl: 76.
sibiricum FAUVEL, 1875 (pars), Catalogue systématique des staphylinides de la faune gallo-rhénane: XXI.
sibiricum (pars); HEYDEN, 1881, *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, Suppl: 76.
sibiricum (*abbreviatum*); EPPELSHEIM, 1893, *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, 1893(1): 52.
sibiricum; HEYDEN, 1898, Catalog der Coleopteren von Sibirien..., Nachtrag II: 34.
sibiricum (pars); JAKOBSON, 1905-15, Zhuki Rossii I



Figs 56-68 — *Lathrobium abbreviatum* Solsky, 1876. **56-60.** Male, aedeagus (**56**, **58**, **59**: laterally, **57**, **60**: from basal opening; **56-57**: Baikal'sk, **58-60**: Tuva: O-Khem). **61-68.** Female (**61-64**: LT, **65-68**: Tuva: O-Khem), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**61**, **65**: 8th tergite dorsally, **62**, **66**: 8th sternite dorsally, **63**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, **64**: right half of 9th segment ventrally, **67**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, with left piece removed, **68**: left half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

Zapadnoy Evropy: 493.
sibiricum (pars); BERNHAUER, SCHUBERT, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus: 267.
sibiricum; COIFFAIT, 1972, *Nouvelle Revue d'Entomologie*, 2(2): 143.
sibiricum; TICHOMIROVA, 1976, *Revue d'Entomologie de l'URSS*, 55(3): 614.
sibiricum; BORDONI, 1980, *Frustula Entomologica (Nuova Serie)*, 2(15): 18.
sibiricum; COIFFAIT, 1984, *Nouvelle Revue d'Entomologie*, 12(4), Supplément: 379.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♀-LT (ZIN, designated here): [transferred by me from the original triangle to the new rectangular board; the triangle has been glued on the same board] 1: Irkutsk Ussol[ye] [black indian ink on narrow yellow rectangle]; 2: Dybowski [black indian ink on narrow yellow rectangle]; 3: small golden square; 4: *Lathrobium abbreviatum* mihi [black indian ink on lilac rectangle]; 5: c[ollection]. of Solsky [in Russian; standard printed label of Zoological Institute]; 6: LECTOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 7: *Lathrobium* Lectotypus *abbreviatum* SOLSKY A.B.Ryvkin des. 2006 [my standard printed determinative label]. - ? 1-PLT (ZIN): [transferred by me from the original triangle placed on the same pin with the lectotype to the new rectangular board pinned separately] 1-5: scanned black-and-white copies of the lectotype labels 1-5 (black square in place of golden one); 6: Paralectotypus [my standard printed red label]; 7) *Lathrobium* Paralectotypus *abbreviatum* SOLSKY A.B.Ryvkin des. 2006 [my standard printed determinative label]. - ? 1♀(IRSN): [paralectotype of *Lathrobium sibiricum* FAUVEL; transferred by me from the original triangle to the new rectangular board], 1: Irkutsk à Ussol[ye] Dybow[ski] [black indian ink on white square]; 2: *sibiricum* Fvl. [original determinative label of a series containing 2 types and 5 non-typous specimens; black indian ink on white rectangle]; 3: Ex-Typis [standard rectangular label of IRSN in red print black-framed]; 4: R.I.Sc.N.B. Coll. et det. A. Fauvel [standard rectangular printed label of IRSN]; 5: Paralectotypus [my standard printed red label]; 6: *Lathrobium* PLT *sibiricum* Fauv. A.B.Ryvkin des. 2006 [my standard determinative label]; 7: *Lathrobium abbreviatum* SOLSKY A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006 [my standard printed determinative label]. - 1♂(AR): Nr. Baikal'sk, Solzan River valley. 24.06.1978. V.G.Shilenkov leg. - 2♂♂, 1♀(AR): Tuva, Todjenskiy District, upper reaches of Bol'shoy Yenisey (Biy-Khem) River 8 km up-stream of O-Khem River mouth, 940 m a.s.l., mosses and litter in flood-plain forest with *Betula* sp., *Picea obovata*, *Larix sibirica*, young *Pinus sibirica*, *Spiraea* sp., *Paeonia* sp., *Rosa* sp., *Allium ursinum*, Poaceae gen. spp., *Equisetum pratense*, *Lathyrus* sp., etc. 17.06.1992. A.B.Ryvkin leg.

DIAGNOSIS: *L. abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876 can be distinguished from the described below new subspecies *L. abbreviatum contentum* ssp. n. by the lighter body colour, the body more robust, the greater eyes, the longer antennae, the shorter median longitudinal furrow on pronotum, the abdomen less widened posteriorly, the less deep ground-sculpture of abdominal tergites, the apical part of the aedeagus less narrowed laterally; it differs from *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 by the body size somewhat greater, the body coloration more dark, the impunctate longitudinal strip of pronotum not raised at base, the relatively shorter elytra, and the shape of the aedeagus.

REDESCRIPTION: Brownish-red to reddish-brown, abdomen somewhat infuscate with segmental bases more or less lighter. Antennae, mouthparts and legs yellow to reddish-yellow. Fatty-shining, disk of pronotum almost varnish shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, yellowish piceous with golden shine.

Length: 5.0-5.3 mm (in LT and the specimens from Baikal'sk and Tuva, – see REMARKS).

Head a bit longer from neck to anterior margin of front than broad across basal ¼ (50:48), sometimes as long as (50:50), or a bit shorter (50:51); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin slightly emarginated; temples more than 3 times longer than eyes (31:10), feebly convex, slightly divergent posteriorly (45:48). Punctation moderately deep and close, irregular, much sparser medially and evidently denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to or greater than 1/3 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from those situated behind; wide interstices between median punctures about 4 to 5 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much sparser and finer than that of posterior angles, but not sparser than that on the middle of disc. Fine and close cellular ground-sculpture well-developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae fairly long, reaching the basal 1/5 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 16/7: 8/6: 8/6: 7/6: 8/6: 7/6: 8/6: 7/7: 7/7: 8/7: 13/7.

Pronotum moderately convex, about as broad as head (49:48 to 49:51), by nearly ¼ longer than broad (61:49); lateral sides subparallel (49:48); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; fine and short

median longitudinal furrow well-developed within basal ¼ to 1/3. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, as broad as 1/6 to 1/5 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk evidently more regular, somewhat larger on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and tortuous longitudinal rows; interstices between punctures within the rows at most smaller than the diameter of punctures; punctation in the rows somewhat sparser near anterior margin. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture visible at high magnification (80x) mainly near margins, absent on median area of disc.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by 1/7 to nearly 1/4 shorter than pronotum (52:61 in LT, relatively longer in females), broader than long (56:52), evidently dilated posteriorly (47:56) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture nearly half as long as pronotum (36:61), a bit elevated posteriorly; sutural impressions very small and shallow, sometimes visible only in the middle of length; humeral and lateral impressions almost absent. Punctation very variable and irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures may be quite distinct. Ground-sculpture irregular, fine and dense, evident almost throughout. Wings absent.

Abdomen moderately flattened dorsally, moderately widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 somewhat broader than others. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform; tergite 3 a bit more coarsely and densely punctured than the following tergites; punctation of the latters not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices exceeding the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than their bases. The well-developed dense ground-sculpture rather shallow, tergal surface fairly shining.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with slightly asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded median emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 56-60.

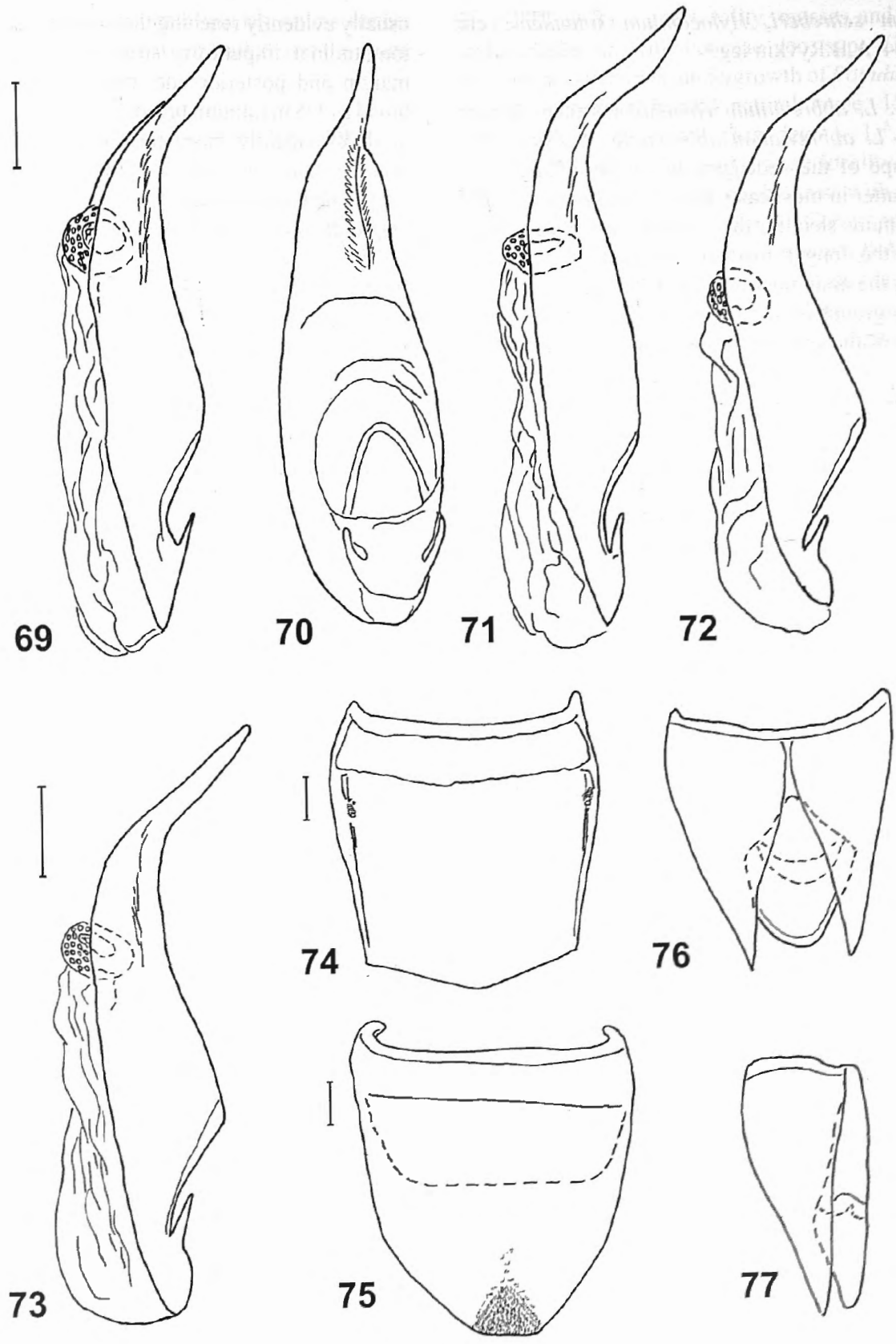
♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Figs 61, 65; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Figs 62, 66; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 63, 64, 67, 68.

REMARKS: Both female syntypes mentioned in the original description have been found by me in the Solsky's collection (ZIN). The male, referred to and figured as *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 by TICHOMIROVA (1976), has been found neither in TICHOMIROVA's Collection (ZMMU) nor in the material processed by her from ZIN. But sole male from Irkutsk environs (Baikal'sk), kindly donated to my collection by V. G. SHILENKOV, completely conforms to one of the SOLSKY's syntypes in both body proportions and other external features (see redescription above). The small series from Tuva (the Yenisey sources) is undoubtedly to be put to the same species. Since the named syntype is perfectly definable, it is to be designated as lectotype. As *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 proved to be another species, the name *L. abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876 is to be revalidated. The second specimen of the type series was labelled by me as a paralectotype and, along with the paralectotype of *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 (see below), identified questionably with *L. abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876. But both specimens differ from those mentioned above by the smaller body size, the more slender body proportions, the eyes relatively shorter, and may belong to another species. An additional material from the Eastern Sajan Mountain System is necessary for a final interpretation of these specimens.

The figures of aedeagus of *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875, provided by COIFFAIT, 1972, 1984, BORDONI, 1980, and probably TICHOMIROVA, 1976, are likely to belong to *L. abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *abbreviatum contentum* ssp. n.
(Figs 69-77, 253)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT (ZMMU): 1: Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, near border of Norskiy Nature Reserve, left side of Selemdzha River opposite Dvadtsatikha cordon, mosses and leaf litter in riverside forest under rocky denudation[: *Alnus* sp., *Salix* spp., *Abies nephrolepis*, *Padus* sp., *Betula platyphylla*, *B. davurica*, *Acer ukurunduense*, *Corylus mandshurica*, *Ulmus* sp., *Matteuccia struthiopteris*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Adoxa* sp., *Schisandra chinensis*, *Trientalis europaea*, Liliaceae gen. spp., *Saxifraga* sp., *Dryopteris fragrans*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Hylocomium splendens*, etc.] 20.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. №135; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *abbreviatum contentum* ssp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♂-PT (IRSN), 4♂♂, 1♀-PTT (AR): together with holotype. - 3♂♂, 1♀-PTT (AR): same locality, mosses, leaf litter and plant debris on and under rocky denudation: *Alnus* sp., *Salix* spp., *Picea ajanensis*, *Abies nephrolepis*, *Tilia amurensis*, *Betula platyphylla*, *B. davurica*, *Populus tremula*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Dryopteris fragrans*, *Matteuccia struthiopteris*,



Figs 69-77 — *Lathrobium abbreviatum contentum* ssp. n. **69-73.** Male, aedeagus (**69**, **71-73**: laterally, **70**: from basal opening; **69-70**: HT, **71-73**: PTT). **74-77.** Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**74**: 8th tergite dorsally, **75**: 8th sternite dorsally, **76**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, **77**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

Pleurozium schreberi, *Hylocomium splendens*, etc. 05.08.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg.

DIAGNOSIS: *L. abbreviatum contentum* ssp. n. is very similar to *L. abbreviatum abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876 in the shape of the aedeagus; it can be distinguished from the latter in most cases by the darker body colour, the body more slender, the smaller eyes, -the shorter antennae, the longer median longitudinal furrow on pronotum, the abdomen much widened posteriorly, the more deep ground-sculpture of abdominal tergites, the apical part of the aedeagus more narrowed laterally.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of subspecies is the Latin adjective "*contentum*" (strained).

DESCRIPTION: Body (in mature specimens) dark pitchy-brown to brownish-black with pronotum, elytral suture and posterior margin lighter, brown to yellowish-brown; anterior margin of front, base of abdominal segment 9, and the very apex of segment 8 sometimes also lightened, brown to brownish-yellow. Antennae, mouthparts and legs –brownish-yellow to brownish-red; sometimes individual segments partly infuscate. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine. Length: 4.5-5.2 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head a bit broader across basal ¼ than long from neck to anterior margin of front (46:45); posterior angles short rounded, posterior margin scarcely emarginated, nearly straight; temples 4 times longer than eyes (28:7), nearly straight, evidently divergent posteriorly (42:46). Punctation fairly deep and dense, irregular, much sparser medially and denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/2 cross-section of antennal segment 1; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from posteriorly adjacent ones ; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much sparser and finer than that of posterior angles, but not sparser than that on the middle of disc. Ground-sculpture very fine and shallow, more or less developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae fairly short, scarcely reaching the posterior 1/3 of pronotum. Length/ width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 16/7: 8/ 5: 8/5: 6/5: 7/5: 6/5: 7/6: 6/6: 6.5/6: 7/6: 10/6.

Pronotum scarcely convex, about as broad as head (45.5:46), by less than ¼ longer than broad (56: 45.5); lateral sides feebly divergent posteriorly (44:45.5); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; The midline furrow more or less visible at basal part, usually evidently reaching the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, as broad as 1/5 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk evidently more regular, somewhat larger on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and tortuous longitudinal rows; interstices between punctures within the rows are at most smaller than the diameter of punctures; punctation in the rows somewhat sparser near anterior margin. Ground-sculpture almost absent, only extremely small and vague punctures and scratches visible at high magnification.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by 1/6 to more than 1/5 shorter than pronotum (46:56 in holotype), somewhat broader than long (49:46), evidently dilated posteriorly (40:49) behind short rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (35:56), uniformly slightly elevated throughout, flanked with a pair of broad and shallow sutural impressions vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions nearly absent. Punctation usually irregular but quite distinct, somewhat smaller in diameter on average and shallower than that on pronotum. Very shallow irregular point-touch ground-sculpture more or less evident between punctures at high magnification. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 evidently broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform; the basal part of tergite 3 punctured a bit more coarsely than the following tergites; punctation of the latters is fairly dense and shallow, much finer than that of fore parts, denser laterally, medioposteriorly with some interstices exceeding the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than their bases. Very fine and close reticular ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 69-73.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 74; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 75; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 76-77.

REMARKS: The subspecies is known at present from the only rocky denudation. Due to the considerable variability in the shape of the aedeagus this taxon

cannot be regarded as a separate species, unless further exploration of territories between Baikal and the Amur may prove the specific rank.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *effectum* Ryvkin, 1989
(Figs 78-83, 252)

effectum Ryvkin, 1989, *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal*, 68(6): 71.

Material examined: 1♂-HT (ZMMU): 1: Khabarovsk Territory, Okhotskiy District, Khetana River (confluent of Amka River, Ulya River basin), 7 km up-stream of river mouth. 31.07.1985. V.Zherikhin, A.Rasnitsyn, D.Shcherbakov leg.; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *effectum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 1985 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♀-PT (AR): Khabarovsk Territory, Okhotskiy District, nr. Okhotsk, Gyrbykan River, near Skalistyi Rill, yernik on bald mount, in litter. 21.08.1986. I.D.Sukacheva leg.

♂: Aedeagus as in Figs 78-79.
♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 80; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 81; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 82-83.

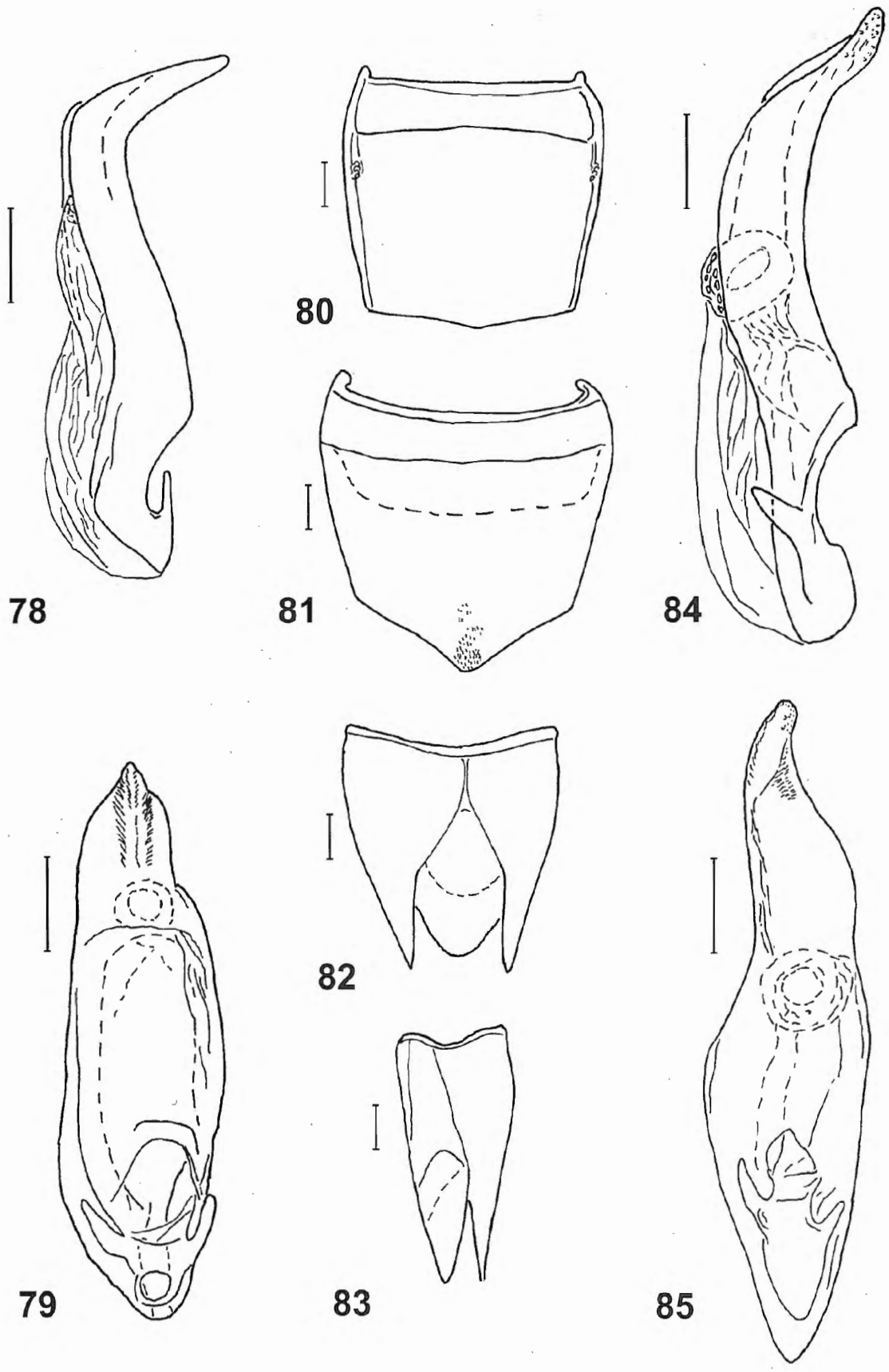
Remarks: The original type series included also the two paratypes from Yakutia redefined now as *L. defectum* sp. n. (see below). The species is known at present only from the two type specimens cited above.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *transitum* sp. n.
(Figs 86-102, 253)

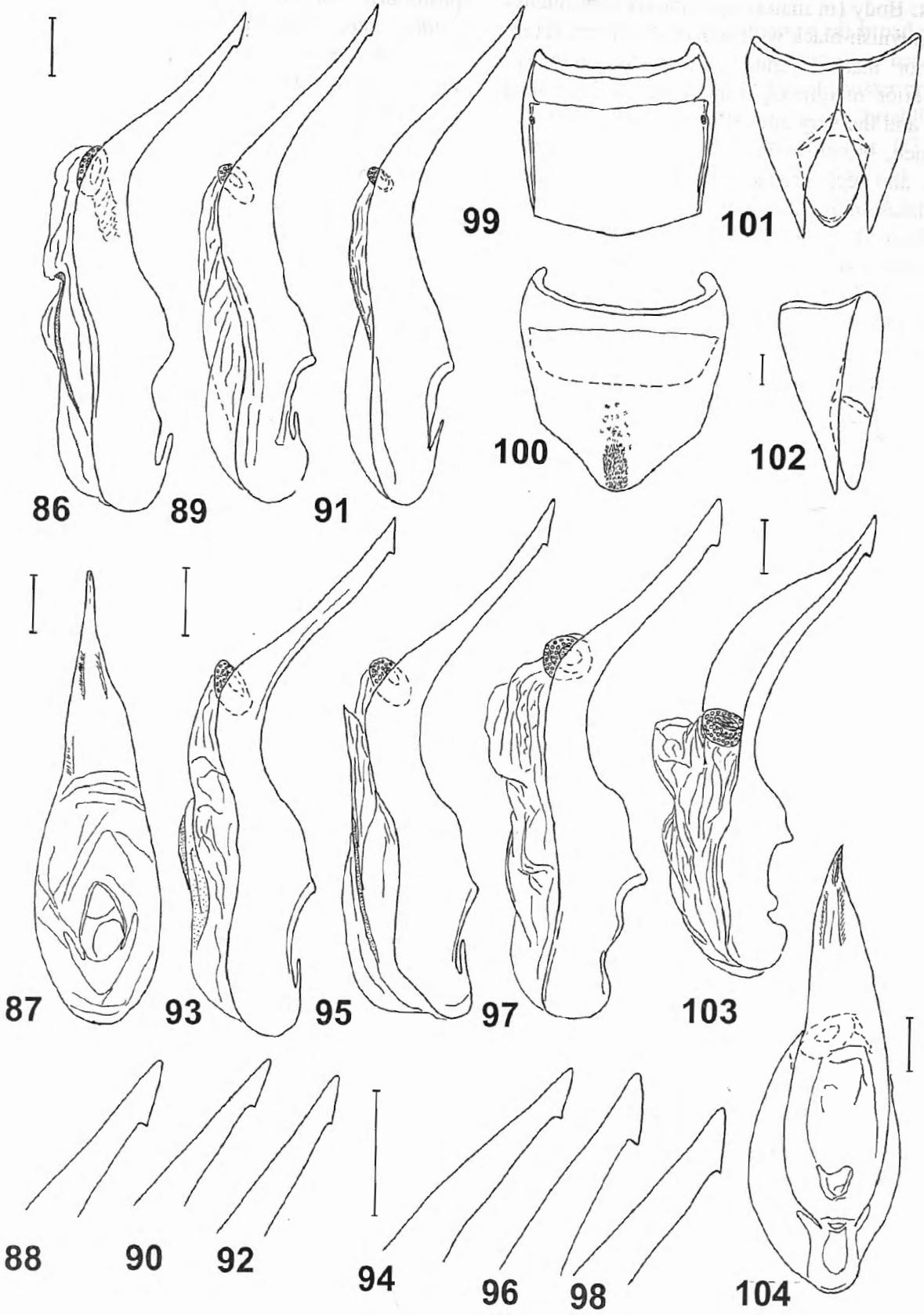
Material examined: 1♂-HT(ZMMU): 1: Amur Area, Mazanovskiy District, Nora River, bank of Sorokavyorstnaya channel, under foot of rocky NE slope of Mal'tsevskaya Mt.[: leaf litter under *Alnus* sp., *Salix* spp., *Populus* sp., *Padus* sp.] 12.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. №50; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *transitum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006 [my standard determinative label]. - 4♂♂, 3♀♀-PTT (AR): together with holotype. - 1♂, 1♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Nora River near Mal'tsevskiy cordon, mosses and leaf litter under *Alnus* sp., *Padus* sp., *Betula platyphylla*, undergrowth of *Populus tremula* with *Spiraea* spp., *Filipendula palmata*, *Carex* spp., Poaceae gen. spp., *Rosa* sp., *Convallaria keiskei*, ferns, etc. on natural levee. 29.08.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♂, 2♀♀-PTT (AR): same locality, mosses and leaf litter under *Padus* sp. with Poaceae gen. spp., *Carex* spp., *Equisetum sylvaticum*, undergrowth of *Populus tremula*, etc. in depression behind natural levee. 15.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♂, 1♀-PTT (IRSN), 2♀♀-PTT, 1♀ (AR): same locality, leaf litter among tussocks in young birch forest with *Alnus* sp., *Spiraea* spp., *Filipendula palmata*, *Carex* spp., Poaceae gen. spp., etc. 14.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. [1 female without abdomen not included into the type series] - 3♂♂, 2♀♀-PTT (AR): same locality, mosses, leaf litter, soil under *Alnus* sp., *Padus* sp., *Salix* spp. with ferns, Poaceae gen. spp., *Carex* spp., etc., on clayish slumping bank. 17.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. – 1♀(AR): same locality, abrupt river bank, shingles, sand, loam, spots of mosses, Marchantiales, *Carex* spp., Poaceae gen. spp., Fabaceae gen. spp., etc., leaf litter under *Alnus* sp. and *Padus* sp. with ferns etc. 16.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. [doubtful female not included into the type series] - 2♀♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Nora River basin near Mal'tsevskiy cordon, Mal'tsevskoye Lake, mosses and leaf litter among sedge and gramineous tussocks with *Spiraea* spp., *Salix* sp., *Filipendula palmata*, *Iris* sp., *Anemonidium dichotomum*, *Maianthemum bifolium*, *Polytrichum* spp., *Hypnum* sp., *Sphagnum squarrosum*, *Sph.* sp., *Plagiomnium* sp., undergrowth of *Betula* sp., etc. 13.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 5♀♀-PTT (AR): same locality and biotope. 14.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. – 1♂-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Burunda River near Ozyornyi Rill mouth, mosses and plant debris among sedge-gramineous tussocks on very gentle slope near intermittent channel: *Carex* spp., *Calamagrostis* sp., *Polytrichum* sp. and other true mosses, *Spiraea* sp., etc. 27.09.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 2♂♂-PTT (AR): same locality and biotope. 28.09.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg.

Diagnosis: *L. transitum* sp. n. differs from all the known species by the shape of the aedeagus; from the most closely related *L. transsibiricum* Ryvkin, 1989 and *L. sibiricum* Fauvel, 1875 it can be distinguished in most cases by the smaller body length, the darker forebody colour, the narrower head with ground-sculpture deeper and denseer; from the latter also by the smaller eyes, the shorter elytra, and the abdomen less widened posteriorly.

Etymology: The specific name is the Latin participium perfectum from "*transeo*" (to cross, to pass).



Figs 78-85 — Figs **78-83** - *Lathrobium effectum* RYVKIN, 1989. **78-79.** Male (HT), aedeagus (**78**: laterally, **79**: from basal opening). **80-83**. Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**80**: 8th tergite dorsally, **81**: 8th sternite dorsally, **82**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, **83**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Figs **84-85** - *Lathrobium defectum* sp. n. Male (HT), aedeagus (**84**: laterally, **85**: from basal opening). Scale = 0.1 mm.



Figs 86-104 — Figs **86-102** - *Lathrobium transitum* sp. n. **86-98.** Male (**86-88**: HT, **89-92**: PTT: Mal'tsevskaya Mt., **93-98**: PTT: Mal'tsevskiy cordon), aedeagus (**86, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97**: laterally, **87**: from basal opening, **88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98**: apical portion laterally). **99-102.** Female (PT: Mal'tsevskaya Mt.), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**99**: 8th tergite dorsally, **100**: 8th sternite dorsally, **101**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, **102**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Figs **103-104** - *Lathrobium sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875. Male (LT), aedeagus (**103**: laterally, **104**: from basal opening). Scale = 0.1 mm.

DESCRIPTION: Body (in mature specimens) dark pitchy-brown to brownish-black with pronotum, elytral suture and posterior margin lighter, brown to yellowish-brown; anterior margin of front, base of abdominal segment 9, and the very apex of segment 8 sometimes also lightened, brown to brownish-yellow. Antennae, mouthparts and legs brownish-yellow to brownish-red; sometimes individual segments partly infuscate. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and short, piceous with golden shine. Length: 3.8-5.4 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head a bit longer from neck to anterior margin of front than broad across basal ¼ (45:44); posterior angles short rounded, posterior margin scarcely emarginated, nearly straight; temples more than 3 times longer than eyes (27: 8), about straight, evidently divergent posteriorly (40:44). Punctation moderately deep and dense, irregular, much sparser medially and denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/3 cross-section of antennal segment 4; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from those situated behind; wide interstices between median punctures 3 to 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much finer but denser than that on the disc. Fine and close cellular ground-sculpture well-developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae fairly long, reaching the basal 1/5 of pronotum. Length/ width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 16/7: 8/ 5: 8/5: 7/6: 7/6: 7/5: 6/5: 6/6: 7/6: 7/6: 12/6.

Pronotum usually moderately convex, a bit broader than head (46:44), by nearly ¼ longer than broad (57: 46); lateral sides subparallel (46:45); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow very fine and shallow, nevertheless usually reaching the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, as broad as 1/6 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, evidently more regular, somewhat larger on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and tortuous longitudinal rows; interstices between punctures within the rows are partly smaller, partly larger than the diameter of punctures. Ground-sculpture almost absent, only extremely small and vague punctures and scratches visible at high magnification.

Elytra rather flattened, short and wide, by nearly ¼ shorter than pronotum (46: 57 in holotype), markedly broader than long (51:46), evidently dilated posteriorly (43:51), behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (33:57), a bit elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of broad and shallow sutural impressions vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions extremely feeble, nearly absent. Punctation usually very irregular, much smaller and vaguer than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures may be quite distinct, much greater than those on pronotum. Very shallow irregular point-touch ground-sculpture more or less evident between punctures at high magnification. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly and weakly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 slightly broader than fore visible segments; abdominal tergites evidently flattened, preapical tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform; the basal part of tergite 3 a bit more coarsely punctured than the following tergites; punctation of the latters fairly dense and shallow, much finer than that of fore parts, denser laterally, medioposteriorly with some interstices exceeding the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than their bases. Very fine and moderately dense reticular ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Medioposterior emargination of abdominal sternite 8 nearly symmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded; aedeagus as in Figs 86-98.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 99; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 100; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 101-102.

REMARKS. *L. transitum* sp. n. shares the type locality with *L. molodovae continuum* ssp. n., but the former species inhabits leaf litter under trees on the bank of the river, whereas the latter is found mostly in mosses and leaf litter on and between rocky debris under rocky slope. The species is known at present from the type series only.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875
(Figs 103-104, 252)

sibiricum FAUVEL, 1875, Catalogue systématique des staphylinides de la faune gallo-rhénane: XXI.
sibiricum; HEYDEN, 1881, *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, Suppl: 76.
sibiricum; BERNHAUER, SCHUBERT, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus: 267.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1-LT (IRSN, designated here): [without 6 apical segments of the left antenna and 9 apical segments of the right antenna; transferred by

me from the original minuten to the new rectangular board; the aedeagus, the abdominal segments 8-10 and the right elytron are glued separately on the same board] 1: Okhotsk [black indian ink on white rectangle]; 2: Ex-Typis [standard rectangular label of IRSN in red print black-framed]; 3: R.I.Sc.N.B. Coll. et det. A. Fauvel [standard rectangular printed label of IRSN]; 4: *sibiricum* Fvl. [provided by me scanned copy of the original determinative label of the series containing 2 types and 5 non-typous specimens (retained under the paralectotype - see above: *L. abbreviatum* Solsky, 1876)]; 5: LECTOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 6) *Lathrobium* LT *sibiricum* Fauv. A.B.Ryvkin des. 2006 [my standard determinative label].

Diagnosis: This species more or less closely resembles *L. transsibiricum* Ryvkin, 1989, *L. transitum* sp. n., and *L. temporaneum* sp. n. by the shape of the aedeagus, but differs by the larger eyes, the more stout antennae, the impunctate longitudinal strip of pronotum raised at base, the relatively longer elytra, the abdomen more widened posteriorly; from the two first species also by the lighter body colour; it can be distinguished from *L. abbreviatum* Solsky, 1876 by the body size somewhat smaller, the body coloration more light, the impunctate longitudinal strip of pronotum raised at base, the relatively longer elytra, and the shape of the aedeagus.

Redescription: Body brownish-red with elytra a bit darker and abdomen yellowish-brown with apical segments lightened. Antennae, mouthparts and legs reddish-yellow. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescent with moderately dense and long golden-piceous hairs.

Length: 4.5 mm.

Head distinctly broader across basal ¼ than long from neck to anterior margin of front (46:43); posterior angles short angularly rounded, posterior margin about straight; temples less than 3 times longer than eyes (25: 9), a bit convex, evidently divergent posteriorly (42:46). Punctation moderately deep and dense, irregular, much sparser medially and denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/2 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from those situated behind; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 to 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora fairly fine but quite evident. Fine and shallow reticular ground-sculpture more developed near lateral margins, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae (according to the segments available) fairly thick. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-5 as 17/8: 7/6: 8/6: 7/6: 6/6.

Pronotum scarcely convex, a bit broader than head (47:46), by less than ¼ longer than broad (57:47); lateral sides feebly convergent posteriorly (47:45); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow at basal 1/3 very fine, nearly vanishing. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, distinctly raised at very base, about 1/7 as broad as pronotum. Punctation of disk irregular, fairly deep and dense, distinctly larger on average than that of head; longitudinal rows of punctures indistinguishable. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture, evident mainly near margins, barely perceptible on median area of disc.

Elytra fairly flattened, moderately short and wide, by nearly 1/10 shorter than pronotum (52:57), good as broad as long (52:52), evidently dilated posteriorly (41: 52) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (36:57), not elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of shallow but distinct sutural impressions along the full length; humeral impressions short but evident; lateral impressions extremely feeble, vague. Punctation usually very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, some individual punctures more or less distinct. Ground-sculpture irregular, very feeble, but somewhat more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 evidently broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, preapical tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, fairly dense and shallow, much finer than that of fore parts, denser laterally, medioposteriorly with some interstices exceeding the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites punctured somewhat sparser than their bases. Very fine and moderately dense reticular ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and deep rounded emargination ("in U formam inciso" of the original description); aedeagus as in Figs 103-104.

♀: Unknown.

Remarks: Since the male sexual characters have been considered in the original description, it is obvious that the only male of the type series is to be designated as lectotype. Till now a single specimen of this remarkable species is known to me. The second specimen (female collected by Dybowski) of the type series was labelled by me as a paralectotype and identified questionably

with *L. abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876 (see above).

Lathrobium (s. str.) *transsibiricum* RYVKIN, 1989
(Figs 105-115, 252)

transsibiricum RYVKIN, 1989, *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal*, 68(6): 69.
transsibiricum; RYABUKHIN, 1994, *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal*, 74(4): 120.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT, 1♀-PT(ZMMU), 2♂-PTT(AR): Magadan Area, upper reaches of Kolyma River basin. [For the details see the original description].

♂: Aedeagus as in Figs 105-111.
♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 112; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 113; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 114-115.

REMARKS: No new material has been found by me after the primary description. RYABUKHIN's (l. c.) records from Cis-Okhotia seem to be questionable as the sex of the specimens has not been mentioned by the author, and some related species (e. g. *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875) could be misidentified.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *temporaneum* sp. n.
(Figs 116-125, 252)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT (ZMMU): 1: Khabarovsk Territory, Bureinskiy Nature Reserve, "Strelka" cordon, *Betula alba*, leaf litter. 01.06.2003. A.V.Tanasevitch leg.; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *temporaneum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2004 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♂, 1♀-PTT (ZMMU), 1♂, 1♀-PTT (IRSN), 1♂, 1♀-PTT (MTD), 6♂♂, 9♀♀-PTT (AR): together with holotype. - 2♂♂, 4♀♀-PTT (AR): same locality, mixed coniferous forest, moss. 01.06.2003. A.V.Tanasevitch leg. - 3♀♀-PTT (AR): same locality, *Populus* forest. 02-03.06.2003. A.V.Tanasevitch leg. - 1♀-PT (AR): same locality spruce forest. 05-06.2003. A.V.Tanasevitch leg.

DIAGNOSIS: *L. temporaneum* sp. n. differs from *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 by the smaller eyes, the more slender antennae, the impunctate longitudinal strip of pronotum not raised at base, the relatively shorter elytra, the abdomen less widened posteriorly; from *L. transsibiricum* RYVKIN, 1989 and *L. transitum* sp. n. by the lighter body colour, the smaller eyes, the elytra more flattened; from the latter also by the greater body size; from all the known species by the shape of the aedeagus.

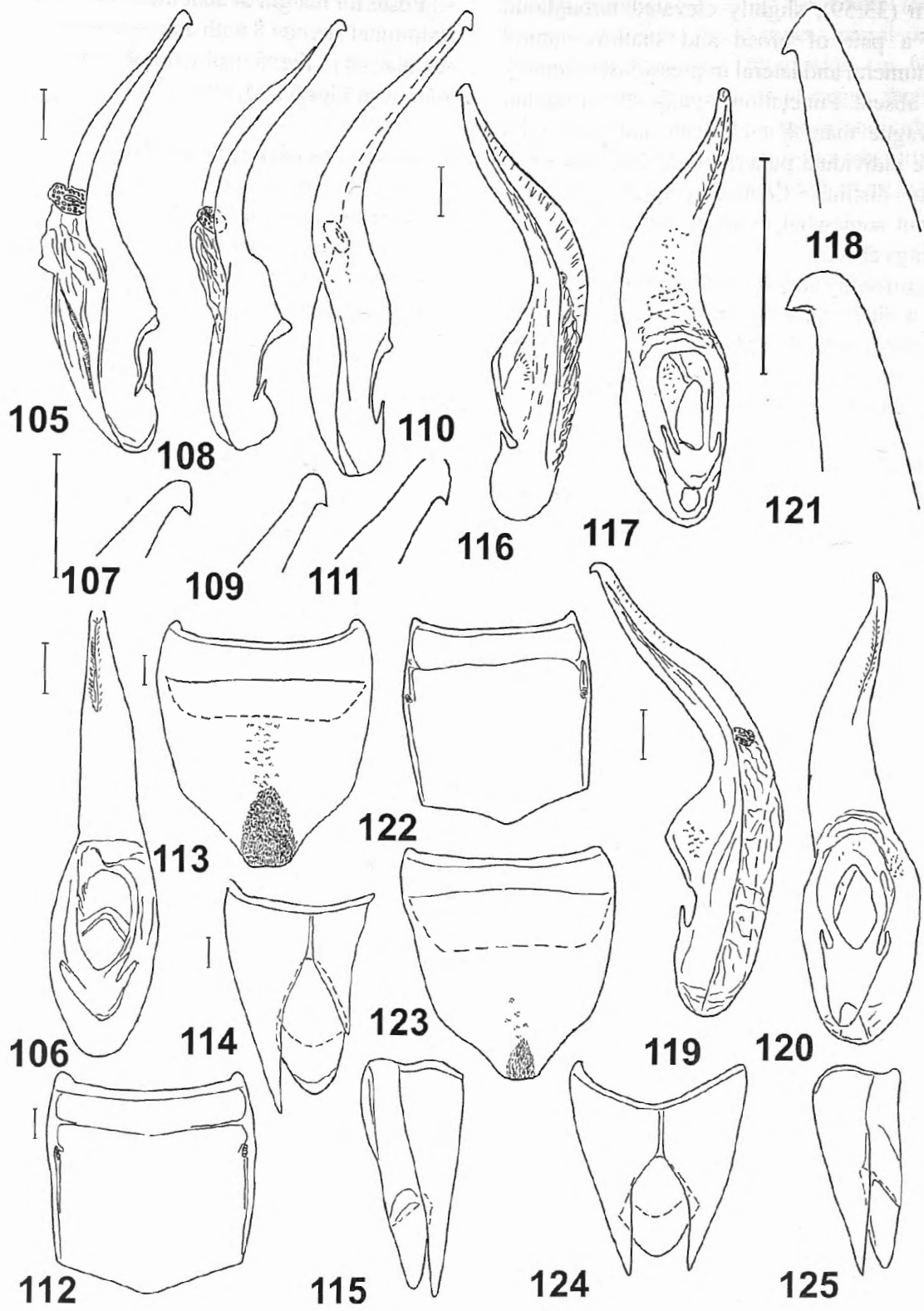
ETYMOLOGY: The name of species is the Latin adjective "*temporaneum*" (timely).

DESCRIPTION: Brownish-red with abdomen darkened, brown. Antennae, mouthparts except brownish-red mandibles, and legs yellow to reddish-yellow. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, golden-piceous.

Length: 5.1-5.7 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).
Head a bit longer from neck to anterior margin of front than broad across basal ¼ (48:46); posterior angles well marked, shortly rounded, posterior margin slightly emarginated to nearly straight; temples more than 4 times longer than small eyes (31:7), scarcely convex, slightly divergent posteriorly (43:46). Punctation fairly deep and dense, irregular, much sparser medially and denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/2 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from those situated behind; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 to 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora fairly fine but quite evident. Fine and dense reticular or cellular ground-sculpture well-developed throughout, somewhat less evident on median area of disc. Antennae moderately long, scarcely reaching the posterior 1/3 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 16/8: 8/6: 8/6: 7/6: 7/6: 7/6: 7/6: 7/6: 6/6: 7/6: 12/6.

Pronotum scarcely convex, a bit broader than head (47:46), by nearly ¼ longer than broad (59:47); lateral sides feebly convergent posteriorly (47:45); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; a median longitudinal furrow in basal half, usually hardly reaching the middle of length, fine but evident in most cases. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, about as broad on average as 1/7 pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, a bit larger on average than that of head; longitudinal rows of punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip extremely twisted, nearly indistinguishable. Extremely fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture evident mainly near margins, very vague to absent on median area of disc.

Elytra distinctly flattened, short and wide, by nearly 1/5 shorter than pronotum (50:59), a bit broader than long (52:50), much dilated posteriorly (42:52) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter



Figs 105-125 — Figs **105-115** - *Lathrobium transsibiricum* RYVKIN, 1989. **105-111.** Male (**105-107**: HT, **108-109**: PT: "Aborigen", **110-111**: PT: Stokovoye), aedeagus (**105**, **108, 110**: laterally, **106**: from basal opening, **107, 109, 111**: apical portion laterally). **112-115**. Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**112**: 8th tergite dorsally, **113**: 8th sternite dorsally, **114**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, with right piece removed, **115**: left half of 9th segment ventrally). Figs **116-125** - *Lathrobium temporaneum* sp. n. **116-121.** Male (**116-118**: HT, **119-121**: PT), aedeagus (**116, 119**: laterally, **117, 120**: from basal opening, **118, 121**: apical portion laterally). **122-125**. Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**122**: 8th tergite dorsally, **123**: 8th sternite dorsally, **124**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, **125**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

than pronotum (33:59), slightly elevated throughout, flanked with a pair of broad and shallow sutural impressions; humeral and lateral impressions extremely feeble, nearly absent. Punctation usually very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures shallow and small may be quite distinct. Ground-sculpture irregular, very feeble, but somewhat more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly and weakly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 a bit broader than fore visible segments; abdominal tergites evidently flattened, preapical tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform; the basal part of tergite 3 a bit more coarsely punctured than the following tergites; punctation of the latters fairly dense and shallow, much finer than that of fore parts, denser laterally, medioposteriorly with some interstices exceeding the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than their bases. Moderately dense but rather shallow reticular ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with slightly asymmetric, rather narrow and fairly deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 116-121.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 122; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 123; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 124-125.

REMARKS *L. temporaneum* sp. n. partly shares the type locality with *L. rubicundulum* sp. n., but the latter was caught in spruce forest only, whereas the former was mostly found in different biotopes and just a single female occurred together with *L. rubicundulum*. The species is known at present from the type series only.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *lunini* RYVKIN, 1989
(Figs 52-55, 252)

lunini RYVKIN, 1989, *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal*, 68(6): 74.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT(ZMMU): 1: Buryatia, Baikal Mt. Ridge, 15 km NW Severobaikalsk, Goudjikit River. Leaf litter under *Alnus* sp., high treelike willows, *Betula* sp. at river plain. 20.07.1984. A.B.Ryvkin leg. №9; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *lunini* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 1987 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♀-PT(ZMMU), 1♂-PT, 1 (AR): together with holotype.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 52; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 53; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 54-55.

REMARKS: The only additional female differs from the type specimens by the much narrower head (length/width proportions as 50:42); but as no other sufficient differences have been found, the identification of this specimen seems to be undoubted. The species is known at present from the type locality only.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *defectum* sp. n.
(Figs 84-85, 252)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1-HT (ZMMU): 1: Yakutia, Tomponskiy District, Aldan River basin, 3 km NE of Khandyga[, swamp with *Carex* spp., *Iris* sp., *Betula* sp., *Larix gmelinii*] №23. 31.07.1984. A.B.Ryvkin leg.; 2: PARATYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium effectum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 1987. [my standard determinative label]; 4: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 5: *Lathrobium* HT *defectum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006." [my standard determinative label]. - [?] 1♀ (AR): 1: Yakutia, Tomponskiy District, left bank of Aldan River, near Khara-Aldan, forest swamp [with *Carex* spp., *Iris* sp., *Comarum palustre*, along the edges - *Betula* sp., *Larix gmelinii*, scattered *Sphagnum* spp]. 02.08.1984. A.B.Ryvkin leg.; 2: №27; 3: PARATYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 4: *Lathrobium effectum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 1987 [my standard determinative label]; 5: *Lathrobium* ? *defectum* Ryv. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006." [my standard determinative label]. [Questionable identification of the female much more dark in color and earlier included mistakenly into the type series of *L. effectum* RYVKIN, 1989].

DIAGNOSIS: *L. defectum* sp. n. is fairly similar to *L. effectum* RYVKIN, 1989 both in the shape of the aedeagus and in the external characters; it can be distinguished from the latter by the larger eyes, the still more convex pronotum, the longer median longitudinal furrow on pronotum, the abdomen more widened posteriorly, the broader and less bent apical part of the aedeagus; it differs from *L. kurbatovi* sp. n. by the still more convex pronotum, the deeper but shorter median longitudinal furrow on pronotum, the more convex elytra with lateral impressions nearly absent, and the shape of the aedeagus.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is the Latin adjective

"*defectum*" (wasted, attenuated, slack).

DESCRIPTION: As the holotype is represented by the definitely immature and lightened specimen, it is impossible to describe the natural coloration of the species. Head and abdomen more or less fatty shining, pronotum and elytra more brilliant. Pubescence fairly dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.6 mm (with abdomen extended).

Head a bit broader across basal ¼ than long from neck to anterior margin of front (41:40); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin nearly straight; temples less than 3 times longer than eyes (22:8), about straight, distinctly divergent posteriorly (38:41). Punctation moderately deep and dense, irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/2 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures more or less distinctly separated from punctures adjacent posteriorly, producing oblique rows; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 to 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora evidently smaller but not sparser than that of posterior angles. Fine and close cellular or transverse wavy ground-sculpture more or less developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae fairly long, well reaching the posterior 1/5 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 15/7: 7/5: 7/5: 6/5: 6/5: 6/5: 6/6: 6/6: 6/6: 7/6: 11/5.

Pronotum fairly convex, good as broad as head (41: 41), by about ¼ longer than broad (51:41); lateral sides subparallel (40:41); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow in basal part hardly reaching the middle of length, fairly broad and deep. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, narrow, as broad as 1/7 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk fairly coarse and dense, somewhat irregular, distinctly larger on average than that of head; longitudinal rows of punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip extremely twisted, nearly indistinguishable; interstices between punctures near the strip partly smaller, partly larger than the diameter of punctures. Very fine irregular point-touch ground-sculpture visible at margins of punctures mainly laterally, almost absent on median area of disc.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by less than 1/7 shorter than pronotum (45:51), distinctly broader than long (50:45), evidently dilated posteriorly (38:50) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (35:51), a bit elevated throughout, flanked with a pair of broad but evident sutural impressions along the whole length; humeral impressions short but distinct, lateral ones extremely feeble, nearly absent. Punctation (in holotype) very feeble, irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures much greater than those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, rather feeble, but much more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 evidently broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of abdominal tergite 3 distinctly coarser and sparser than that of the following tergites that are fairly uniform, not very densely and deeply punctate, punctation much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites punctured evidently sparser than their bases. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with slightly asymmetric measurable angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 84-85.

♀: ? Unknown.

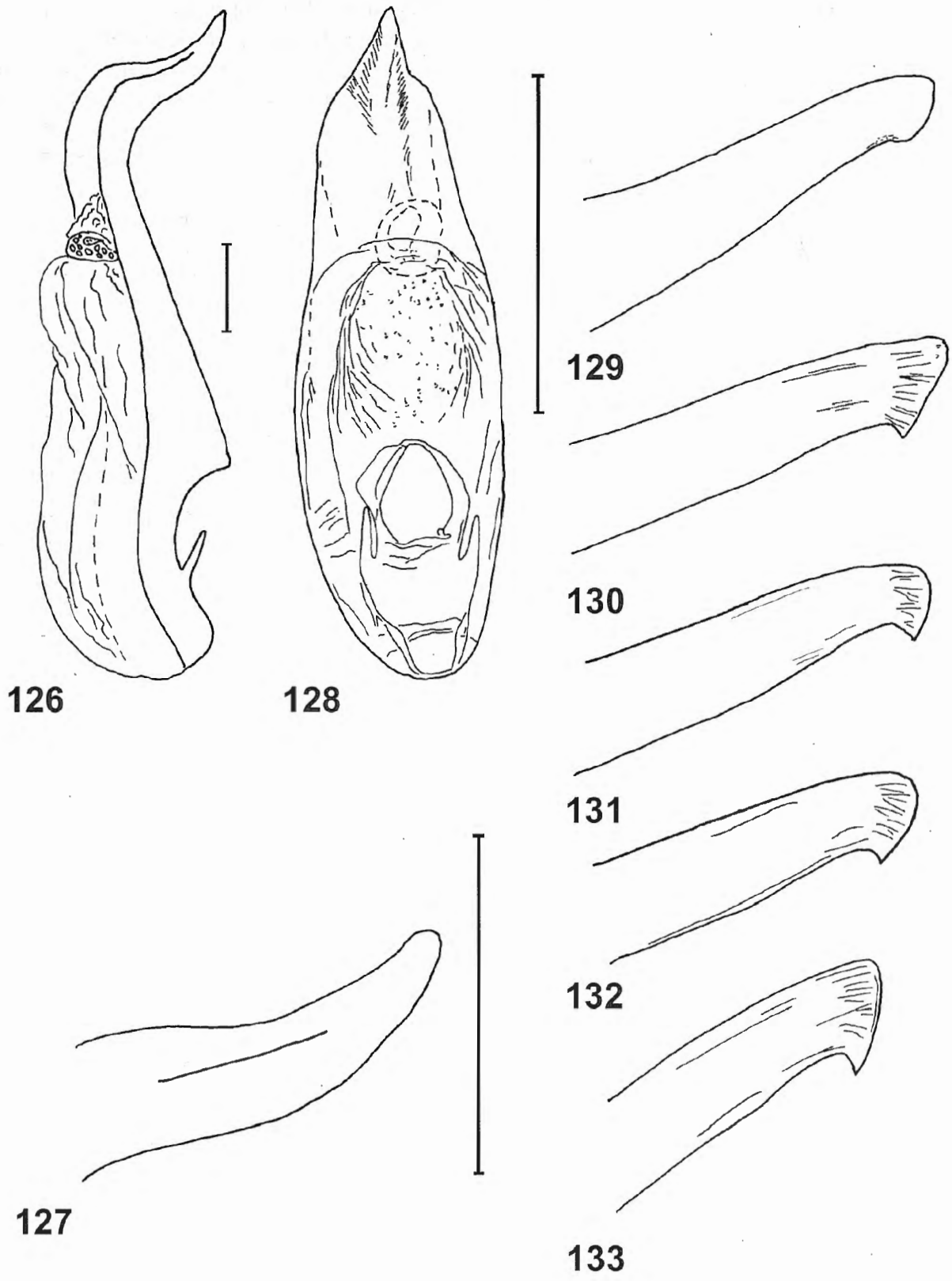
REMARKS: The only mature female referred to above differs from the holotype by the shorter elytra with suture a bit elevated posteriorly, the much finer median longitudinal furrow of the pronotum, and the finer ground-sculpture of the abdominal tergites. It can be identified reliably only when a male from the same locality will be found.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *morum* sp. n.

(Figs 126-128, 252)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT(ZMMU): 1: Perm' Area, Gornozavodskiy District, Basegi State Reserve, Severnyi Baseg Mt., N slope, plateau, lichen tundra. 17.09.1990. S.L.Yesyunin leg.; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *morum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2004 [my standard determinative label].

DIAGNOSIS: This new species seems to be a sister species of *L. ketorum* sp. n. and *L. ketorum tremulum* ssp. n. It differs from these both taxa by the smaller body size, the broader pronotum, the structure of the median longitudinal furrow of the pronotum, and the shape of the aedeagus; it may be distinguished from the latter also by the evidently lighter body coloration.



Figs 126-133 — Figs **126-128** - *Lathrobium morum* sp. n. Male (HT), aedeagus (**126**: laterally, **127**: from basal opening, **128**: apical portion laterally). Fig. **129** - *Lathrobium ketorum* sp. n. Male (HT), apical portion of aedeagus laterally. Figs **130-133** - *Lathrobium ketorum tremulum* ssp. n. Male (**130**: HT, **131**: PT, **132-133**: Tiksi), apical portion of aedeagus laterally. Scale = 0.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is derived from the Greek latinized adjective "*morum*" (absurd).

DESCRIPTION: Body dark pitchy-brown with head and pronotum brownish-red; scutellum, elytral suture and posterior margin, abdominal segment 9, and the very apices of abdominal tergites 3 to 8 more or less lightened, brown to brownish-red. Antennae, mouthparts and legs brownish-yellow. Forebody polished to fatty shining, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 5.0 mm (with abdomen extended).

Head a little longer from neck to anterior margin of front than broad across basal ¼ (49:46); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin about straight; feebly convex temples more than 3 times longer than eyes (28: 8), distinctly divergent posteriorly (43:46). Punctation moderately deep and dense, irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/3 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from those situated behind; wide interstices between median punctures, excluding the very median longitudinal strip impunctate, about 3 to 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, partly vanishing. Fairly close cellular ground-sculpture well developed throughout. Antennae fairly long, well reaching the posterior 1/5 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 17/8: 9/6: 9/6: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 11/6.

Pronotum moderately convex, distinctly broader than head (50:46), by nearly ¼ longer than broad (62: 50); lateral sides feebly divergent posteriorly (48:50); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; broad and deep median longitudinal furrow well-developed in basal ½, interrupted in the middle, and extended to the anterior margin as a quite distinct groove. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, as broad as 1/6 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk irregular, somewhat larger on average and evidently deeper than that of head; longitudinal rows of punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip extremely twisted, nearly indistinguishable; near the strip, interstices between punctures partly smaller, partly larger than the diameter of punctures. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture more evident near margins, but also distinct on median area of disc.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by about 1/6 shorter than pronotum (53:62), broader than long (57:53), evidently dilated posteriorly (47:57) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (43:62), slightly depressed anteriorly and a bit elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of broad and shallow sutural impressions; humeral and lateral impressions nearly absent. Punctation very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures quite distinct, about as large as those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, very feeble, but much more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen moderately uniformly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 somewhat broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites somewhat more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites punctured evidently sparser than their bases. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 126-128.

♀: Unknown.

REMARKS: I consider this species to be a local endemic of the Middle Ural. It is known at present only from the holotype. Its phylogenetic relations with East Siberian *L. ketorum* sp. n. and *L. ketorum tremulum* ssp. n. may be significant for understanding the history of the West Siberian fauna.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *ketorum* sp. n.**

(Figs 129, 134-139, 252)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT(ZMMU): 1: Evenkia, Baykitskiy District, Central Siberian Biosphere Reserve, Stolbovaya River basin: Kulingna River, 500 m below Bol'shoy Rapid, 140 m a. s. l., litter and mosses on slope with great stones[: *Picea obovata*, *Larix* ? *czekanowskii*, *Betula* sp., *Alnus* sp., *Rosa* sp., *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, Poaceae gen. spp., *Carex* spp., *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Ptilium crista-castrensis*, etc.]. 06.09.1989. A.B.Ryvkin leg. №259; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *ketorum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2004 [my standard determinative label]. - 2♀♀-PT (AR): together with holotype.

DIAGNOSIS: *L. ketorum* sp. n. is closely related to *L. morum* sp. n., being distinguishable from the latter by the greater body length, the narrower pronotum with the median longitudinal furrow less developed, not extending evidently to the anterior margin; it differs from *L. ketorum tremulum* ssp. n. by the less developed median longitudinal furrow of pronotum and by the body coloration; it can be distinguished from all the known species by the shape of the aedeagus.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is the noun plural in genitive from latinized "*ketus*" (a native of the Middle Yenisei River basin).

DESCRIPTION: Body dark pitchy-brown, head and pronotum brownish-red with fore part of front somewhat lightened vaguely; scutellum, elytral suture and posterior margin, abdominal segment 9, and the very apices of tergites 3 to 8 more or less lightened, brown to brownish-red. Antennae, mouthparts and legs —brownish-yellow with mandibles somewhat darkened. Forebody polished to fatty shining, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.8-5.8 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head a bit longer from neck to anterior margin of front than broad across basal ¼ (48:46); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin a bit concave, nearly straight; nearly straight temples more than 3 times longer than eyes (30:8), distinctly divergent posteriorly (43:46). Punctation moderately deep and dense, irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/3 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from those situated behind; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 to 5 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, partly vanishing. Fairly close cellular ground-sculpture well developed throughout. Antennae fairly long, well reaching the posterior 1/5 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 17/8.5: 9/6: 9/6: 8/6: 8/6: 7/6: 8/6: 7/6: 7/6: 8/7: 12/6.

Pronotum moderately convex, good as broad as head (46:46), by nearly 1/3 longer than broad (60:46); lateral sides parallel (46:46); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; more or less deep median longitudinal furrow well-developed at basal ½, not extending to the anterior margin. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, somewhat broader than 1/7 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, distinctly greater and deeper on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows; interstices between punctures near the strip partly smaller, partly larger than the diameter of punctures. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture more evident near margins, but also distinct on median area of disc.

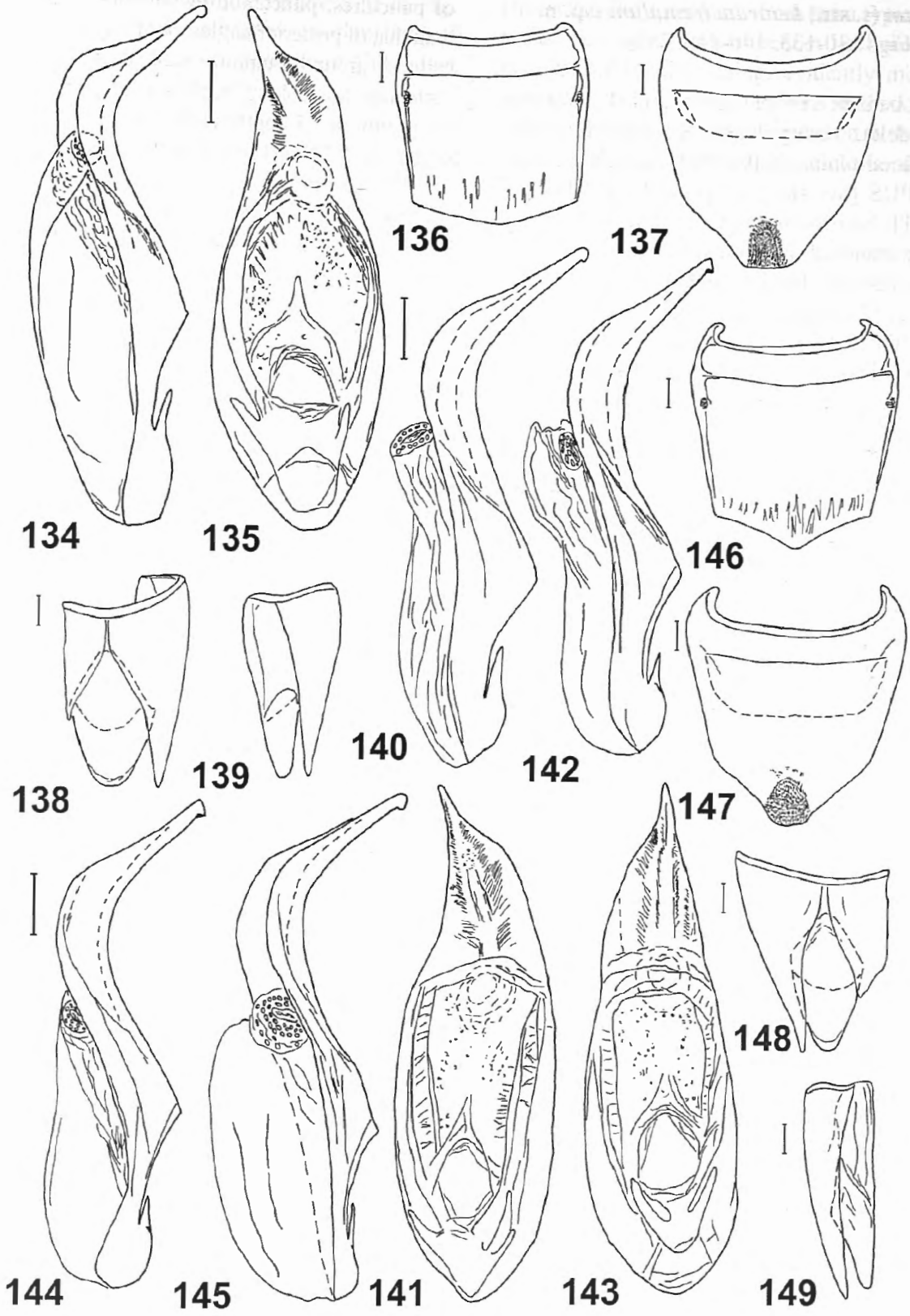
Elytra moderately convex in cross section, short and wide, by less than 1/5 shorter than pronotum (51:60), broader than long (55:51), evidently dilated posteriorly (45:55) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (37:60), more or less uniform, sutural impressions very feeble, vanishing behind; humeral impressions short but evident; lateral impressions nearly absent. Punctation very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures quite distinct, sometimes larger than those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, very feeble, but much more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen moderately uniformly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 somewhat broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites somewhat more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than base of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 129, 134-135.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 136; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 137; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 138-139.

REMARKS The species is known at present from the type locality only. It is one of the four species represented in Central Siberia. Its close relations to both *L. morum* sp. n. and *L. ketorum tremulum* ssp. n. makes it possible to suppose a common ancestor to have inhabited the extensive territory from the Ural to the Lena inferior.



Figs 134-149 — Figs **134-139** - *Lathrobium ketorum* sp. n. **134-135.** Male (HT), aedeagus (**134**: laterally, **135**: from basal opening). **136-139.** Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**136**: 8th tergite dorsally, **137**: 8th sternite dorsally, **138**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, with left piece removed, **139**: left half of 9th segment ventrally). Figs **140-149** - *Lathrobium ketorum tremulum* ssp. n. **140-145.** Male (**140-141**: HT, **142-143**: PT, **144-145**: Tiksi), aedeagus (**140**, **142**, **144**, **145**: laterally, **141**, **143**: from basal opening). **146-149.** Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**146**: 8th tergite dorsally, **147**: 8th sternite dorsally, **148**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, with right piece removed, **149**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *ketorum tremulum* ssp. n.**
(Figs 130-133, 140-149, 252)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT(ZMMU): 1: Yakutia, Lena River delta, Kyuryulyakh Sis Island, typical tundra, low flood-plain. 05.08.2000. S.Kuzmina leg.; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *ketorum tremulum* ssp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♂-PT, 1♂, 1♀(AR): Yakutia, Tiksi, near houses. 25.08.2000. S.Kuzmina leg. [2 immature specimens have not been included into the type series] - 1♀-PT, 1♂, 2♀(AR): Yakutia, near Tiksi. 01.08.2001. S.Kuzmina leg. [3 specimens in poor condition have not been included into the type series].

DIAGNOSIS: In the shape of the aedeagus, *L. ketorum tremulum* ssp. n. is very similar to the nominate subspecies, but differs by the shape of the very apex of median lobe; it may be distinguished from both *L. ketorum ketorum* sp. n. and *L. morum* sp. n. by the evidently darker body coloration and by the deeper and longer pronotal median longitudinal furrow; it differs from the latter also by the narrower pronotum and the somewhat greater body length.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of the subspecies is the Latin adjective "*tremulum*" (tremulous, flickering).

DESCRIPTION: Body of mature specimens dark pitchy-brown to brownish-black, fore part of front, midline of pronotum, the very apical margin of elytra sometimes a little lightened, brownish-red to reddish-brown. Antennae, mouthparts and legs -brownish-yellow with mandibles somewhat darkened. Forebody polished to fatty shining, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.7-5.3 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head usually good as long from neck to anterior margin of front as broad across basal ¼ (50:50 in holotype); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin about straight to hardly concave; temples, feebly convex to about straight, a bit more than 3 times longer than eyes (29:9), distinctly divergent posteriorly (46:50). Punctation moderately deep and dense, irregular, much sparser medially, much greater and denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/3 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from postriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures on average 2 to 3 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, but fairly dense. Fairly close cellular ground-sculpture well developed throughout. Antennae fairly long, well reaching the posterior 1/5 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 16/9: 10/6: 9/5: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 7/6: 7/6: 8/7: 12/7.

Pronotum moderately convex, sometimes uneven, good as broad as head (50:50), by nearly 1/3 longer than broad (65:50); lateral sides subparallel (49:50); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow more or less deep, intermittent in some cases, more or less distinctly extending to the anterior margin. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, about as broad as 1/7 to 1/8 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, distinctly greater and deeper on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows; interstices between punctures near the strip are smaller in most cases than diameter of punctures. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture more evident near margins, but also distinct on median area of disc.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by nearly 1/5 shorter than pronotum (54:65), broader than long (58:54), evidently dilated posteriorly (48:58) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (37:65), more or less uniform, sutural impressions very feeble, vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions variable, evident to nearly absent. Punctation very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures quite distinct, sometimes larger than those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, very feeble, but much more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen moderately uniformly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 somewhat broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites somewhat more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than base of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 130-133, 140-145.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 146; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 147; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 148-149.

REMARKS: The differences of *L. ketorum tremulum* ssp. n. from the nominate subspecies in the shape of the aedeagus are fairly feeble but evident. These differences are supposed to be on a subspecific level due to the variability within the field population.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976
(Figs 150-165, 252)

molodovae TICHOMIROVA, 1976, *Revue d'Entomologie de l'URSS*, 55(3): 616.

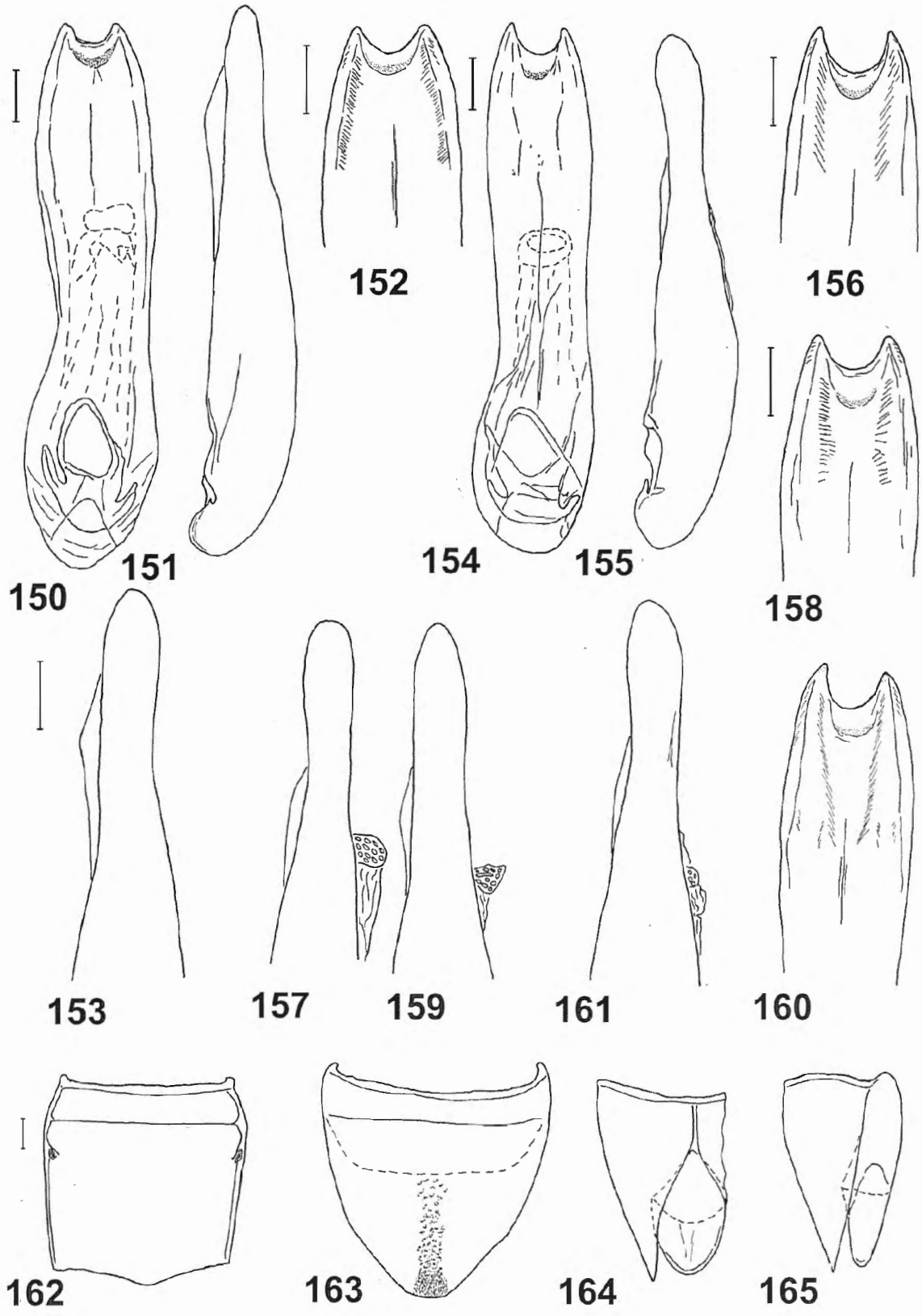
MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT (ZIN): Sakhalin Island, Chekhov Peak. 04.07.1968. L.P.Molodova leg. - 1♂-PT(ZIN): same locality. 13.06.1968. L.P.Molodova leg. - 1♀-PT (ZIN): same locality. 25.06.1968. L.P.Molodova leg. - 1♀-PT (ZIN): same locality. 01.07.1968. L.P.Molodova leg. - 1♀-PT (ZMMU): same locality, *Abies* forest, in litter, sample 8. 30.05.1968. L.P.Molodova leg. - 1♀-PT (ZMMU): same locality, *Abies* forest, in soil, 0-10 cm, sample 40. 22.07.1968. L.P.Molodova leg. - 1♀-PT (ZMMU): same locality, in litter, sample 51. 02.08.1968. L.P.Molodova leg. - 1♂-PT (ZMMU): same locality, elfin wood of *Pinus sibirica*, in litter, sample 58. 05.08.1968. L.P.Molodova leg. [not recorded in the list of paratypes in the original description] - 1♂-PT (ZMMU): same locality, elfin wood of *Pinus sibirica*, sample 33. [1968. L.P.Molodova leg.] [The holotype and paratypes in ZIN with standard red type labels in the species author's hand, while the paratypes of Tichomirova's Collection in ZMMU have been provided with both printed geographical labels and printed red type labels by me]. - 1♀ (AR): Khabarovsk Territory, Bol'shekhekhtsyrskiy Nature Reserve, Sosninskiy cordon. 25.05.2004. A.V.Tanasevitch leg. - 5♂♂,5♀♀(AR): same locality, *Abies* forest. 27.05.2004. A.V.Tanasevitch leg. - 1♂ (AR): Khabarovsk Territory, Bol'shekhekhtsyrskiy Nature Reserve, Odyr cordon, deciduous mixed forest, leaf litter. 07.06.2004. A.V.Tanasevitch leg.

♂: Aedeagus as in Figs 150-161.
♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 162; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 163; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 164-165.

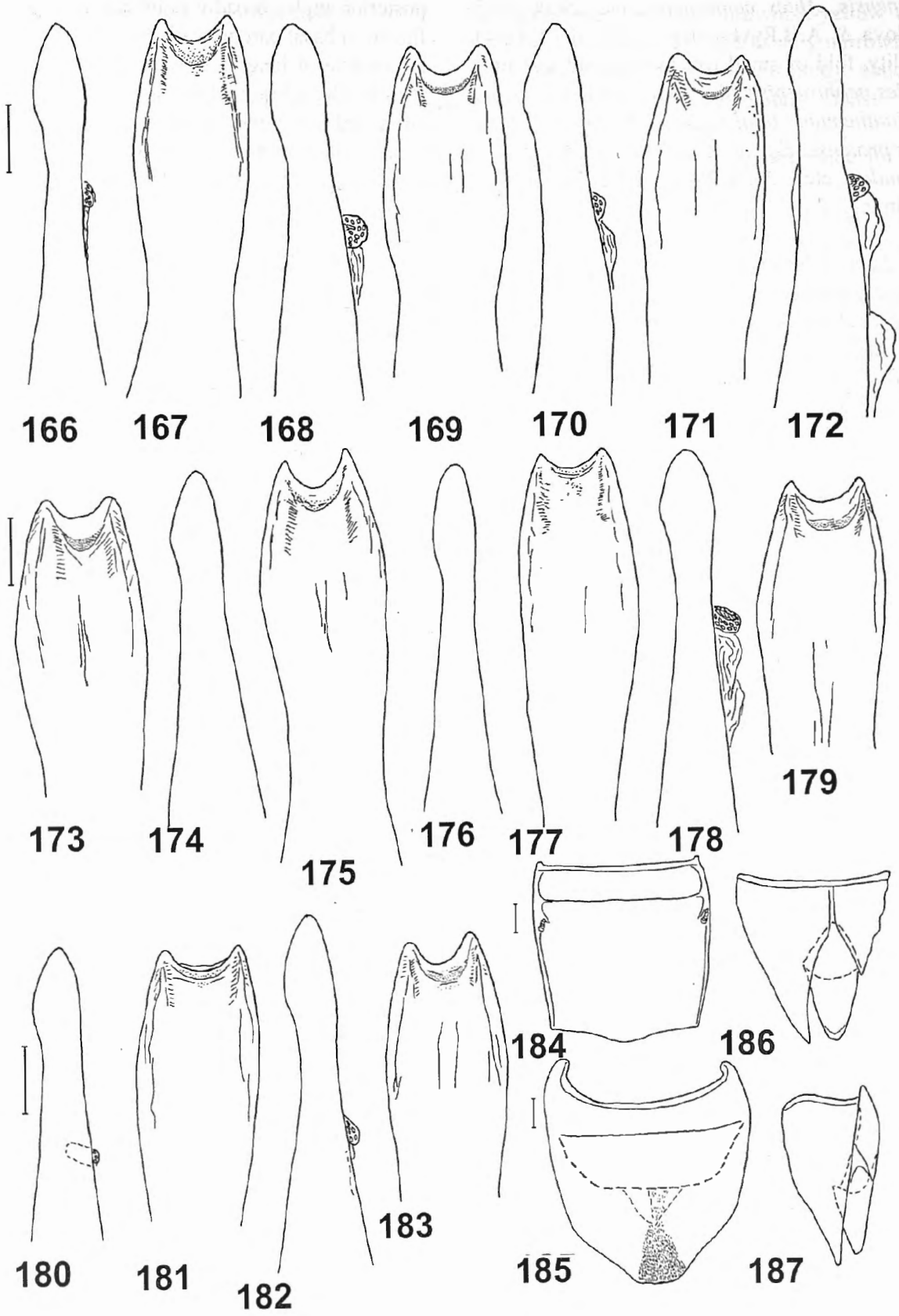
REMARKS: The specimens from terra typica have a more robust aedeagus, with a median keel more distal from the side of basal opening, evidently more prominent than in the continental specimens studied. It is supposed that these differences can be referred to the considerable variability within the field populations and are of non-taxonomical value.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *molodovae continuum* ssp. n.
(Figs 166-187, 253)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT (ZMMU): 1: Amur Area, Mazanovskiy District, Nora River, Sorokavyorstnaya channel, foot of rocky NE slope of Mal'tsevskaya Mt.: mosses and leaf litter under *Alnus* sp., *Padus* sp., *Populus* sp., *Acer ukurunduense*, etc. with Poaceae gen. spp., ferns, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Dicranum* sp., *Ptilium crista-castrensis*, etc. 12.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. №49; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *molodovae continuum* ssp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006 [my standard determinative label]. - 3♂♂, 1♀-PTT (AR): together with holotype. - 1♂-PT (AR): Amur Area, Mazanovskiy District, Nora River, bank of Sorokavyorstnaya channel, under foot of rocky NE slope of Mal'tsevskaya Mt.: leaf litter under *Alnus* sp., *Salix* spp., *Populus* sp., *Padus* sp. 12.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 2♂♂,1♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Mazanovskiy District, right bank of Nora River, steep NE slopes of Ostraya Mt., mosses and leaf litter among *Populus* spp., *Larix gmelinii*, *Betula platyphylla*, *Alnus* spp., *Padus* sp., *Rhododendron* sp., ? *Sedum* sp., *Saxifraga* sp., *Equisetum* sp., ferns, etc. 20.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 2♂♂-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Mazanovskiy District, Nora River mouth, slopes of bald mountain (220-320 m a. s. l.), mosses and leaf litter among stones and under *Betula* spp., *Acer ukurunduense*, *Alnus* sp., *Corylus mandshurica*, *Picea ajanensis*, etc. 29.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 4♂♂, 4♀♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Mazanovskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Selemdzha River below Nora River mouth, N slope of Ust'-Norskaya Mt., 220 m a. s. l., mosses and leaf litter among stones and under *Betula platyphylla*, *B. davurica*, *Acer ukurunduense*, *Corylus mandshurica*, etc. 30.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♂, 1♀-PTT (IRSN), 3♂♂, 4♀♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, near border of Norskiy Nature Reserve, left side of Selemdzha River opposite Dvadtsatikha cordon, fold of small rill, mosses and leaf litter near rill and on fallen trees and stones in rill channel, among *Alnus* sp., *Padus* sp., *Corylus mandshurica*, *Tilia amurensis*, *Acer ukurunduense*, *Betula platyphylla*, *B. davurica*,



Figs 150-165 — *Lathrobium molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976. **150-161.** Male (**150-153**: PT: Sakhalin, **154-161**: Bol'shekhekhtsyrskiy Reserve), aedeagus (**150**, **154**: from basal opening, **151**, **155**: laterally, **152**, **156**, **158**, **160**: apical portion from basal opening, **153**, **157**, **159**, **161**: apical portion laterally). **162-165.** Female (Bol'shekhekhtsyrskiy Reserve), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**162**: 8th tergite dorsally, **163**: 8th sternite dorsally, **164**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, with right piece removed, **165**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.



Figs 166-187 — *Lathrobium molodovae continuum* ssp. n. **166-183.** Male (**166-167**: HT, **168-173**: PTT: Selemdzha, **174-175**: PT: Ostraya Mt., **176-177**: PT: Nora River mouth, **178-183**: PT: Ust'-Norskaya Mt.), apical portion of aedeagus (**166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182**: laterally, **167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183**: from basal opening). **184-187.** Female (PT: Ust'-Norskaya Mt.), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**184**: 8th tergite dorsally, **185**: 8th sternite dorsally, **186**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, with right piece removed, **187**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

Picea ajanensis, *Abies nephrolepis*, etc. 28.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 2♂♂-PTT (AR): same locality, fold of small rill, mosses and leaf litter under *Abies nephrolepis* and *Picea ajanensis* on slope with *Maianthemum bifolium*, *Trientalis europaea*, *Equisetum pratense*, *Eq. sylvaticum*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Mitella nuda*, etc. 28.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg.

DIAGNOSIS: *L. molodovae continuum* ssp. n. differs from the nominate subspecies by the smaller body size, the darker body coloration, the abdomen more widened posteriorly, and the shape of the aedeagus (the median keel nearly absent to entirely absent, the apico-lateral dilatations developed).

ETYMOLOGY: The name of subspecies is the Latin adjective "*continuum*" (continuous).

DESCRIPTION: Body (in mature specimens) pitchy-brown with abdomen and elytra dark brown to brownish-black; anterior margin of front, elytral suture and posterior margin more or less vaguely lightened. Antennae, mouthparts and legs brownish-yellow to yellow, with mandibles a bit darker. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.5-5.2 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head a bit longer from neck to anterior margin of front than broad across basal ¼ (41:40); posterior angles short rounded, posterior margin hardly emarginated, nearly straight; temples more than 3 times longer than eyes (24:7), scarcely convex, somewhat divergent posteriorly (37:40). Punctation moderately deep and sparse, rather irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/3 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from posteriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures about 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, partly vanishing. Fine and close cellular ground-sculpture well-developed throughout. Antennae moderately long, reaching the posterior ¼ of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 in holotype (with segment 11 unusual!) as 15/7: 8/5: 8/5: 7/5: 7/5: 6/5: 7/5: 6/5: 6/5: 7/6: 7/4.

Pronotum moderately convex, about as broad as head (41:40), by more than ¼ longer than broad (52: 41); lateral sides subparallel (40:41); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow at basal part quite distinct, usually well reaching the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, nearly as broad as 1/7 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk fairly dense and deep, much more regular and distinctly larger on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture evident mainly near margins, almost absent on median area of disc.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by more than 1/5 shorter than pronotum (43:52 in holotype), a bit broader than long (45:43), evidently dilated posteriorly (38:45) behind very short and obtuse humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (30:52), in most cases a bit elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of very feeble sutural impressions vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions extremely feeble to entirely absent. Punctation usually very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures may be quite distinct. Ground-sculpture irregular, very feeble but more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly and evidently widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 somewhat broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than bases of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 166-183.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 184; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 185; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 186-187.

REMARKS: The subspecies is at present known only from the basin of the Selemdzha River. Considerable variability in the shape of the aedeagus does not allow to regard this taxon as a separate species, unless further exploration of territories from the Amur-Zeya Plain to the Pacific coast may prove the specific rank.

Remarks on coocurrence of *L. molodovae continuum*

ssp. n. with *L. transitum* sp. n. are given above.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *simulatum* sp. n.
(Figs 188-195, 253)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT (ZMMU): 1: Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Nora River, Gryashchinskaya Mt., mosses and leaf litter on steep rocky slope with *Betula platyphylla*, *Alnus* sp., *Sorbus sibirica*, *Swida alba*, undergrowth of *Acer ukurunduense*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Dicranum* sp., *Ptilium crista-castrensis*, *Sphagnum* ? *girgensohnii*, *Dryopteris fragrans*, etc . 25.08.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg. №66; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *simulatum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2004 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♂, 1♀-PTT (ZMMU), 1♂, 1♀-PTT (IRSN), 1♂-PT (MTD), 7♂♂, 3♀♀-PTT (AR): together with holotype. - 1♂, 1♀-PTT (AR): same locality and vegetation, mosses and leaf litter among rock debris near foot of slope. 21.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♂, 1♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Mazanovskiy District, right bank of Nora River, NE slope of Zmeinaya Mt., mosses and leaf litter in fold. 17.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg.

DIAGNOSIS: *L. simulatum* sp. n. belongs to a complex of species that is very difficult in identification by external characters. It can be distinguished from the most similar *L. molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 by the longer head with more shallow ground-sculpture, by the shorter median longitudinal furrow of pronotum, and by the abdomen less widened posteriorly; from *L. molodovae continuum* ssp. n. by the greater body size, the lighter body coloration, the larger head with ground-sculpture more shallow, and by the shorter antennae; from *L. paratum* sp. n. by the narrower pronotum with shorter median longitudinal furrow, the elytra about as broad as long with the suture not elevated posteriorly; from *L. simulacrum* sp. n. by the greater body size, the labrum not darkened in mature specimens; from all the known species by the shape of the aedeagus (the median keel entirely absent, the apico-lateral dilatations very large).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is the Latin adjective "*simulatum*" (simulated).

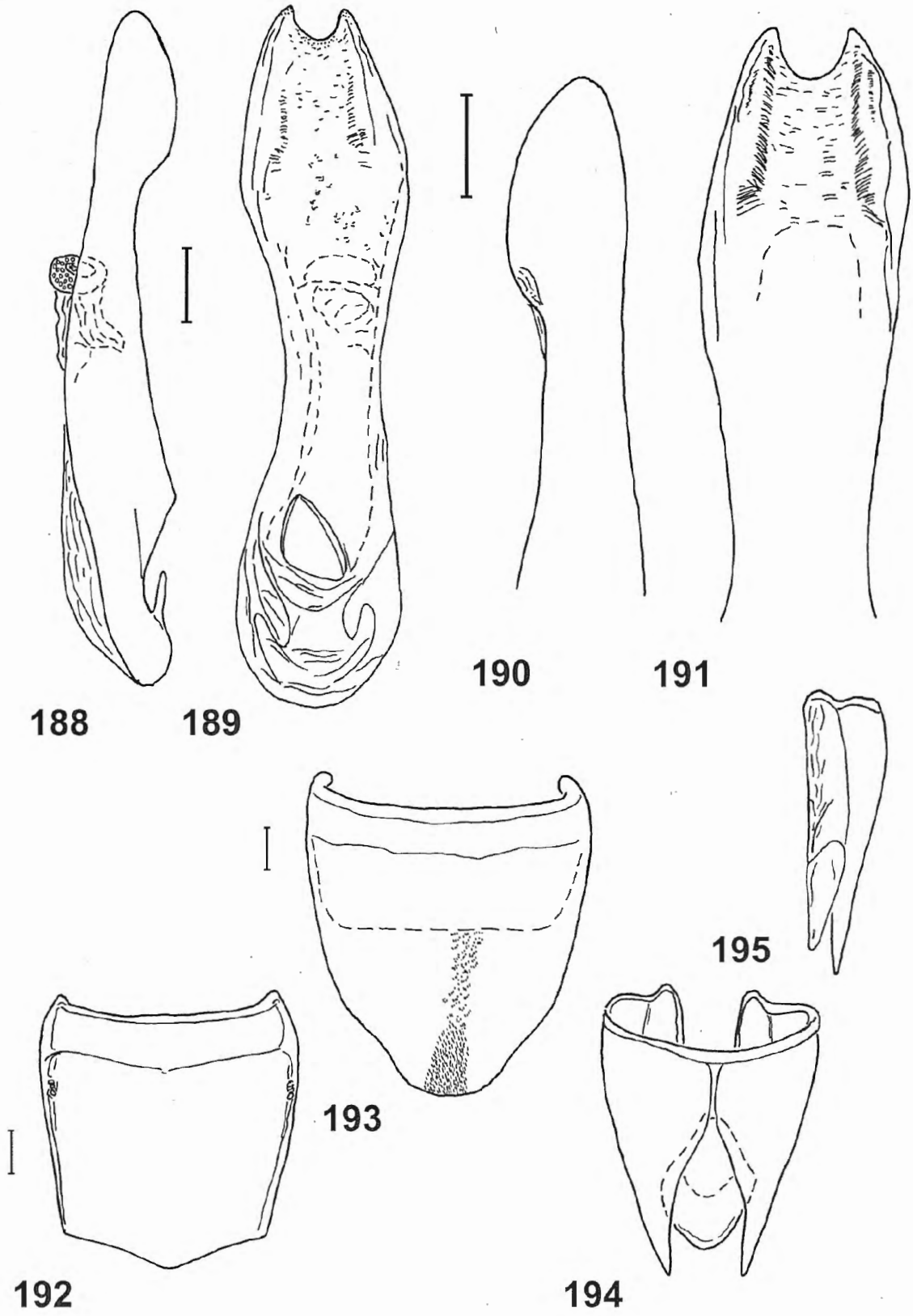
DESCRIPTION: Body (in mature specimens) brownish-red to brown with abdomen darkened, pitchy-brown to dark brown with apical segments somewhat lighter posteriorly. Antennae, mouthparts except brownish-red mandibles, and legs brownish-yellow to reddish-yellow; fore margin of front usually narrowly bordered with dark brown. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.8-6.0 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head a bit longer from neck to anterior margin of front than broad across basal ¼ (48:46); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin a bit emarginated; temples nearly 4 times longer than eyes (30:8), slightly convex, somewhat divergent posteriorly (43:46). Punctation not deep, fairly sparse, irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/2 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from the posteriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 to 5 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, but evident. Fine and shallow cellular or reticular ground-sculpture more or less developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae fairly short, hardly reaching the posterior 1/3 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 17/8: 9/5: 9/5: 7/5: 7/6: 7/6: -7/6: -7/6: -6/6: 7/6: -11/6.

Pronotum scarcely convex, a bit narrower than head (44:46), by a bit less than ¼ longer than broad (57:44); lateral sides quite parallel (44:44); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow more or less visible in basal part usually not reaching the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, feebly raised between punctures at very base, nearly as broad as 1/7 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, a bit greater and deeper on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Very fine irregular point-touch ground-sculpture evident mainly near margins, almost absent on median area of disc.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by nearly 1/7 shorter than pronotum (50:57 in holotype), as broad as long (50:50), much dilated posteriorly (41: 50) behind short obtuse humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (35:57), without distinct elevation before posterior margin; sutural impressions very smal and feeble, vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions almost absent. Punctation irregular, evident in most cases but vaguer than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures nearly as large as those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, very



Figs 188-195 — *Lathrobium simulatum* sp. n. **188-191.** Male (PTT), aedeagus (**188**: laterally, **189**: from basal opening, **190**: apical portion laterally, **191**: apical portion from basal opening). **192-195.** Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**192**: 8th tergite dorsally, **193**: 8th sternite dorsally, **114**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, **195**: left half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

feeble, but much more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen weakly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 a bit broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites somewhat more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than bases of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with evidently asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 188-191.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 192; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 193; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 194-195.

REMARKS: *L. simulatum* sp. n. is known at present time only from the two bald mountains located in close neighbourhood.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *paratum* sp. n.**
(Figs 196-203, 252)

molodovae (pars); TICHOMIROVA, 1976, *Revue d'Entomologie de l'URSS*, 55(3): 616.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT (ZMMU): 1: Amur Area, Zeyskiy Nature Reserve, Tyoplyi Klyutch cordon. 13.06.1978. V.V.Belov, S.A.Kurbatov leg.; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *paratum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2004 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♀-PT (AR): together with holotype. - 1♂-PT (ZMMU): Amur Area, Zeya. Z-L-2. 21.08.1972. N.A.Ryabinin leg. [Paratypus of *L. molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976]. - 1♂-PT (ZMMU): same locality, larch forest, Nr.6. 22.08.1972. N.A.Ryabinin leg. [Paratypus of *L. molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976].

DIAGNOSIS: *L. paratum* sp. n. differs from the most closely related *L. molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976, *L. molodovae continuum* ssp. n., *L. simulatum* sp. n., *L. simulacrum* sp. n. by the shape of the aedeagus (the median keel entirely absent, the apico-lateral dilatations small and bent towards basal opening); it can be distinguished from *L. molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 by the more slender body; from *L. simulatum* sp. n. by by the broader pronotum with longer median longitudinal furrow, the elytra broader than long with the suture a bit elevated posteriorly; from *L. molodovae continuum* ssp. n. and *L. simulacrum* sp. n. by the greater body size and lighter body coloration.

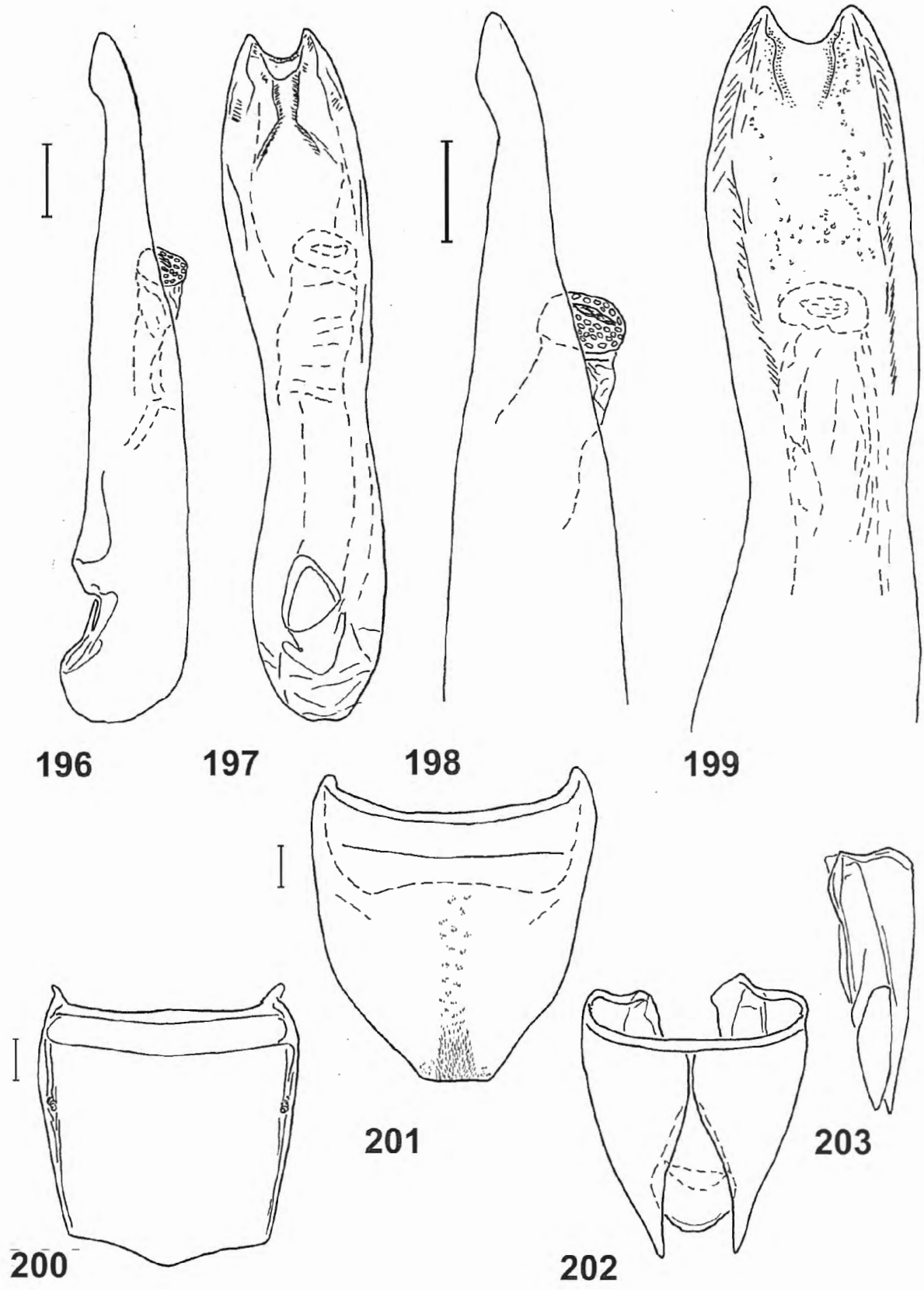
ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is the Latin adjective "*paratum*" (ready, prepared).

DESCRIPTION: Body (in mature specimens) yellowish-brown to reddish-brown with abdomen darkened, pitchy-brown. Antennae, mouthparts except brownish-red mandibles, and legs brownish-yellow to reddish-yellow. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.9-5.7 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head nearly as long from neck to anterior margin of front as broad across basal ¼ (44:45); posterior angles short rounded, posterior margin about straight; temples 3.5 to 4 times longer than eyes (28:8 in holotype), hardly convex, somewhat divergent posteriorly (42:45). Punctation moderately deep and dense, irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/2 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from posteriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 to 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, but quite distinct. Fine and close cellular ground-sculpture well-developed throughout. Antennae moderately long, hardly reaching the posterior 1/3 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 16/7: 9/5: 8/5: -7/6: 7/6: 7/6: -7/6: -7/6: -7/6: -7/6: -12/6.

Pronotum scarcely convex, a bit broader to hardly narrower than head (45:47 in holotype), by more than ¼ longer than broad (60:47); lateral sides subparallel (46: 47); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow quite distinguishable in basal part not reaching or hardly reaching the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip midline reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, sometimes a bit elevated at very base, nearly as broad as 1/7 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk much more regular than that of head, more deep and nearly as large as or somewhat smaller than the greater punctures on anterolateral parts of the head disk; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip



Figs 196-203 — *Lathrobium paratum* sp. n. **196-199.** Male (HT), aedeagus (**196**: laterally, **197**: from basal opening, **198**: apical portion laterally, **199**: apical portion from basal opening). **200-203.** Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**200**: 8th tergite dorsally, **201**: 8th sternite dorsally, **202**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, **203**: left half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture evident mainly near margins, almost absent on median area of disc.

Elytra rather flattened, short and wide, by about 1/5 shorter than pronotum (50:60 in holotype), broader than long (53:50), evidently dilated posteriorly (45: 53) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture nearly 2/3 as long as pronotum (33:60), hardly elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of very small and shallow sutural impressions vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions extremely feeble, nearly absent. Punctation very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures quite distinct, much greater than those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, very feeble, but somewhat more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly and moderately widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 slightly broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites somewhat more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than bases of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

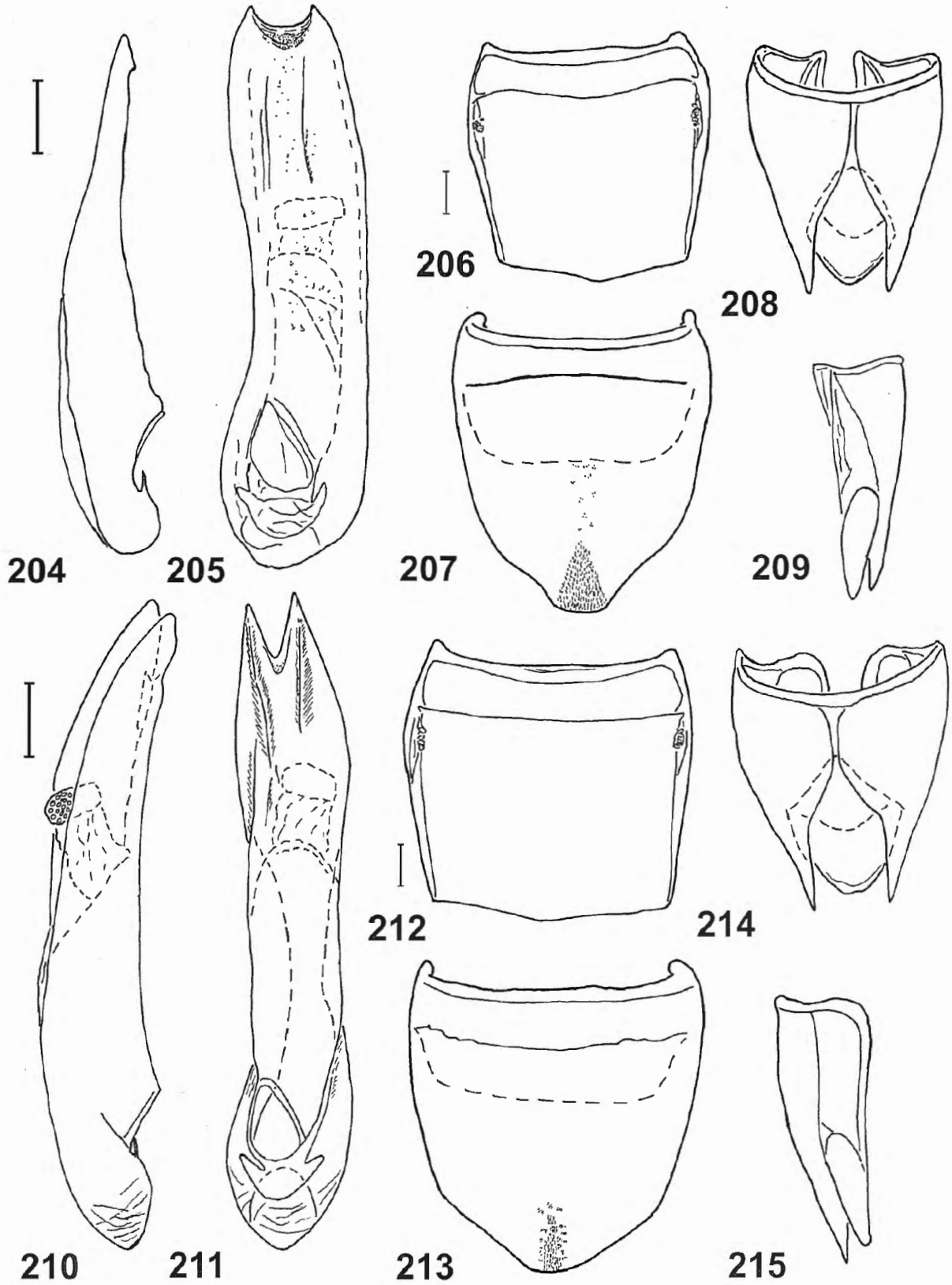
♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and fairly deep U-shaped emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 196-199.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 200; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 201; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 202-203.

REMARKS: The paratypes of *L. molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 from Zeyskiy Nature Reserve, just as a pair of specimens from my collection, have proved to belong to the new species, known at present time from the environs of Zeya Town only.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *simulacrum* sp. n.
(Figs 204-209, 253)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT(ZMMU): 1: Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Nora River basin near Meunskiy cordon, mosses and plant debris at flood-plain of a rill: *Alnus* sp., *Carex* spp., Poaceae gen. spp., *Trientalis europaea*, *Convallaria keiskei*, *Sphagnum squarrosum*, *Sph.* spp., *Hypnum* sp., etc. 18.08.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg. №45; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *simulacrum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♂-PT (AR): together with holotype. - 1♀-PT (IRSN), 3♂♂, 4♀♀-PTT (AR): same locality, mosses, leaf litter and plant debris on swampy flood-plain of intermittent rill with *Alnus* sp., *Padus* sp., *Salix* spp., *Betula platyphylla*, *B.* ? *fruticosa*, Poaceae gen. spp., *Carex* spp., *Ledum palustre*, *Filipendula palmata*, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *Convallaria keiskei*, *Trientalis europaea*, *Maianthemum bifolium*, *Sphagnum squarrosum*, *Sph.* ? *girgensohnii*, *Sph.* ? *centrale*, *Sph.* spp., *Hypnum* sp., etc. 10.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. – 1♀-PT (AR): same locality, mosses and plant debris among *Carex* spp., *Eriophorum* spp., Poaceae gen. spp. with *Sphagnum* spp. etc. along swampy road to Dlinnoye Lake. 13.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♂, 1♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Mazanovskiy District, right bank of Nora River below Ostraya Mt., mosses and leaf litter under *Alnus* sp., *Padus* sp., *Spiraea* sp. with *Matteuccia struthiopteris*, Poaceae gen. spp., *Carex* spp., etc. on high bank of the river. 23.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♀-PT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Nora River basin, 1.5 km up-stream of Gryashchinskaya Mt., mosses and plant debris on open swamp along lakeside: tussocks of *Carex* spp. and Poaceae gen. spp. with *Sphagnum* ? *girgensohnii*, *Sph.* ? *angustifolium*, *Sph.* ? *magellanicum*, *Sph. squarrosum*, *Sph.* spp., *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, sparse *Ledum palustre*, *Salix* sp., *Betula* ? *fruticosa*, etc . 24.08.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg.[?] - 1♀-PT (AR): same locality, mosses and leaf litter under *Betula platyphylla*, *Populus tremula*, and *Larix gmelinii* with *Calamagrostis* sp., *Equisetum sylvaticum*, *E. pratense*, *Maianthemum bifolium*, *Polygonatum* sp., etc. in burnt forest along river bank. 18.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 2♂♂-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, small rill (left confluent of Nora River), 1 km up-stream of Gryashchinskaya Mt., true mosses and plant debris among *Carex* spp., Poaceae gen. spp., *Alnus* sp., *Padus* sp., *Salix* sp., etc. 22.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♂-PT (IRSN), 4♂♂, 1♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Nora River basin near Osinovoye Lake, mosses and leaf litter among *Carex* spp., Poaceae gen. spp. etc. under *Alnus* sp., *Salix* spp., *Padus* sp., etc. on steep clayish bank of a rill. 27.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♂-PT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve (buffer zone), Burunda River basin, 0.5 km NW of Burunda cordon, mosses and



Figs 204-215 — Figs **204-209** - *Lathrobium simulacrum* sp. n. **204-205.** Male (PT: Meunskiy cordon), aedeagus (**204**: laterally, **205**: from basal opening). **206-209**. Female (PT: nr. Osinovoye Lake), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**206**: 8th tergite dorsally, **207**: 8th sternite dorsally, **208**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, **209**: left half of 9th segment ventrally). Figs **210-215** - *Lathrobium kurbatovi* sp. n. **210-211.** Male (HT), aedeagus (**210**: laterally, **211**: from basal opening). **212-215**. Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**212**: 8th tergite dorsally, **213**: 8th sternite dorsally, **214**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, **215**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

leaf litter under *Larix gmelinii* and undergrowth of *Betula platyphylla* on flat eminence in the middle of swamp: *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, *Pyrola* sp., Poaceae gen. spp., *Equisetum* ? *pratense*, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Climacium* sp., *Polytrichum commune*, etc. 07.10.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♂-PT (MTD), 1♂, 1♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve (buffer zone), Burunda River basin, 1 km NW of Burunda cordon, mosses and leaf litter in swampy forest with tussocks and old stumps ("graveyard forest") on very gentle slope near rill bank: *Larix gmelinii*, *Alnus* sp., *Betula platyphylla*, *Calamagrostis* sp., *Carex* sp., *Rubus arcticus*, *Convallaria keiskei*, *Sphagnum squarrosum*, *Sph.* ? *girgensohnii*, *Sph.* sp., *Ptilium crista-castrensis*, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Dicranum* sp., etc. 12.09.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1 (AR): same locality, mosses and leaf litter under *Alnus* sp. with sparse Poaceae gen. spp., *Carex* spp., *Filipendula palmata*, etc. along rill bank. 05.10.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg. [doubtful specimen, has not been included into the type series]. - 1♂-PT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve (buffer zone), Burunda River basin, 1.5 km NW of Burunda cordon, sedge-gramineous swamp near rill, and also mosses and leaf litter among *Carex* spp. and under *Alnus* sp. on rill bank. 10.09.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 2♂♂, 2♀♀-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, lower reaches of Chervinka River, mosses, ferns, leaf litter, plant debris on banks of river and intermittent rill with tussocks of *Carex* spp., Poaceae gen. spp., *Spiraea* spp., *Salix* spp., *Betula* ? *fruticosa*, undergrowth of *Betula platyphylla*, etc. 30.06.2005. E.M.Veselova & A.B.Ryvkin leg.

DIAGNOSIS: This species most similar to *L. paratum* sp. n., *L. molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976, *L. molodovae continuum* ssp. n., *L. simulatum* sp. n. differs from those by the smaller body size and the much more flattened shape of the aedeagus with the small apico-lateral dilatations asymmetrically spear-shaped in lateral view.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of species is the Latin noun "*simulacrum*" (spectre) in apposition.

DESCRIPTION: Body (in mature specimens) pitchy-brown with abdomen and elytra dark brown to brownish-black; anterior margin of front, elytral suture and posterior margin, apical abdominal segments more or less vaguely lightened in some cases. Antennae, mouthparts and legs brownish-yellow to yellowish-brown, with mandibles somewhat darker and labrum sometimes dark brown. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 3.8-4.8 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head a bit longer from neck to anterior margin of front than broad across basal ¼ (41:40); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin about straight; temples more than 3 times longer than eyes (23:7), scarcely convex, slightly divergent posteriorly (37: 40). Punctation not deep, fairly sparse, irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/3 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from posteriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures 3 to 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, but evident. Fine and close cellular or transverse wavy ground-sculpture more or less developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae fairly long, well reaching the posterior 1/5 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 12/7: 8/5: 8/5: -6/5: 6/5: 6/5: 6/6: 6/6: -6/5: -6/6: -9/5.5.

Pronotum moderately convex, a bit broader than head (42:40), nearly ¼ longer than broad (51:42); lateral sides subparallel (40:42); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow in basal part very feeble, stroke-shaped, usually not reaching or hardly reaching the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, as broad as 1/7 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, a bit smaller on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Ground-sculpture almost absent throughout.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by less than 1/7 shorter than pronotum (45:51 in holotype), nearly as broad as long (46:45), moderately dilated posteriorly (40:46) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (32:51), not elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of broad and shallow sutural impressions vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions extremely feeble, nearly absent. Punctation usually very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures quite distinct, not smaller than those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, feeble but evident. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly and moderately widened

posteriorly, segments 6-7 slightly broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites somewhat more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than bases of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 204-205.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 206; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 207; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 208-209.

REMARKS. The specimens of this species, rather distinctive and very small, have been taken at several localities of Norskiy Nature Reserve from the northernmost to the southernmost border. It seems to inhabit swampy biotopes.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *kurbatovi* sp. n.
(Figs 210-215, 252)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT(ZMMU): Yakutia, near Yakutsk, right side of Lena River, Nizhniy Bestyakh. 02-15.07.2001. S.A.Kurbatov leg.; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *kurbatovi* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2004 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♀-PT(ZMMU), 1♂, 1♀-PTT(IRSN), 1♂, 1♀-PTT(MTD), 3♂♂, 4♀♀-PTT(AR): together with holotype.

DIAGNOSIS: In both the shape of the aedeagus and the external appearance, this species is most similar to *L. simulacrum* sp. n. and can be distinguished from the latter by the more convex pronotum with longer median longitudinal furrow, deeper abdominal punctation, less dense and deep ground-sculpture , and by the structure of the aedeagus; it differs from *L. defectum* sp. n. by the somewhat less convex pronotum, the vaguer but longer median longitudinal furrow on pronotum, the less convex elytra with lateral impressions usually feeble but present, and the shape of the aedeagus.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named in honour of its collector, my friend and colleague Dr. Sergey Kurbatov, Moscow.

DESCRIPTION: Body (in mature specimens) pitchy-brown with abdomen and elytra dark brown to brownish-black; anterior margin of front, elytral suture and posterior margin more or less vaguely lightened. Antennae, mouthparts and legs brownish-yellow to yellowish-brown. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.2-5.1 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head a bit broader across basal ¼ than long from neck to anterior margin of front (43:42); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin about straight; temples more than 3 times longer than eyes (26:8), scarcely convex, slightly divergent posteriorly (40:43). Punctation not deep, fairly sparse, irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/2 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from posteriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 to 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora more feeble than that of posterior angles, but quite distinct. Cellular or wavy ground-sculpture fine and moderately close, more or less developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae moderately long, scarcely reaching the posterior ¼ pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 14/7: 8/5: 8/5: -7/5: 7/5: 6/5.5: 6/6: -6/6: -7/6: 7/6: -11/6.

Pronotum moderately convex, good as broad as head (43:43), by about 1/3 longer than broad (57:43); lateral sides quite parallel (43:43); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow very slight, sometimes interrupted but fairly long, reaching anterior ¼. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised distinctly in any part, as broad as 1/6 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, a bit smaller on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture evident mainly near very margins, almost absent on median area of disc.

Elytra distinctly flattened, short and wide, by 1/7 to 1/5 shorter than pronotum (47:57 in holotype), broader than long (51:47), evidently dilated posteriorly (42: 51) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (32:57), a bit elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of broad and shallow

sutural impressions vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions very feeble but usually present. Punctation usually very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures quite distinct, much greater than those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, fine, but evident. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly and moderately widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 slightly broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, fairly small but rather deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than bases of tergites. Ground-sculpture extremely fine but well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with slightly asymmetric, fairly broad and moderately deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 210-211.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 212; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 213; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 214-215.

REMARKS: The species is known at present from the type locality only.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *tundrae* RYVKIN, 1987
(Figs 222-229, 252)

tundrae RYVKIN, 1987, *Revue d'Entomologie de l'URSS*, 66(1): 127.
tundrae; RYVKIN, 1989, *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal*, 68(6): 76.
sibiricum; CZWALINA, 1888, *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, 32(2): 349, pl. IV.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT, 5♀-PTT (ZMMU), 3♂, 5♀-PTT (AR): Taimyr Peninsula, 80 km S of Dikson, Ragozinka River. [For the details see the original description]. - 1♂ (AR): Evenkia, Taymura River near Neptenne River mouth. [For the details see RYVKIN, 1989]. - 1♂(AR), 1♂,1♀ (KU): Mongolia, E Aimak, Somon Sumber, Khingan Major. [For the details see RYVKIN, 1989] - 1♂ (AR): Taimyr, Khatangskiy District, Zhdanikha, under stones at bank of Zhdanikha River. 27.08.1971. A.Mikheyev, V.V.Zherikhin leg. - 1♂ (AR): Taimyr, Taimyr Lake, W side of Baykuro-Neru, 10 km from Kalamissola River. 19.08.1976. A.P.RASNITSYN & I.D.Sukacheva leg. - 1♀ (AR): Taimyr, Khatangskiy District, Kotuy River, 6 km upstream of Kresty, *Salix* sp. 13.07.1976. A.P.Rasnitsyn & I.D.Sukacheva leg. - 1♀ (AR): Taimyr, Khatangskiy District, Taimyrskiy Nature Reserve, Ary-Mas: left side of Novaya River near field research station, flood-plain: mosses and litter, willow tundra with *Salix* sp., *Betula* ?*exilis*, *Carex* sp., Poaceae gen. spp., ?*Aulacomnium* sp. etc. 13.07.1992. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♀ (AR): same locality, lakeside: drift, *Sphagnum* ?*aongstroemii*, *Sphagnum* sp., other mosses, *Salix* sp., etc. 16.07.1992. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 3♀♀ (AR): Taimyr, Khatangskiy District, Taimyrskiy Nature Reserve, Ary-Mas: right side of Novaya River near Ulakhan-Yuryakh River mouth, swampy flood-plain of small rill: mosses and litter between *Carex* spp., *Salix* spp., *Betula* ?*exilis* etc. 19.07.1992. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♂ (AR): Taimyr, Khatangskiy District, Taimyrskiy Nature Reserve, Ary-Mas: right side of Novaya River near Bogatyr'-Yuryakh River mouth, 1st Sobachye Lake, drift among *Carex* spp. at lakeside. 21.07.1992. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♀ (AR): Taimyr, Khatangskiy District, Taimyrskiy Nature Reserve, Ary-Mas: right side of Novaya River, near lake between small rill and Ulakhan-Yuryakh River, mosses and litter on open surface of S slope with sparse *Betula* ?*exilis*, *Salix* spp., *Ledum palustre* etc. 23.07.1992. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 2♂♂ (AR): Taimyr, [Taimyrskiy Nature Reserve,] Lukunskoye cordon, *Dryas* tundra. 1989. P.K.Yeryomin leg. - 1♂, 1♀ (AR): Putorana Highland, nr. Ayan Lake, Kaptchug River, larch forest with *Cladonia* spp. 29.05.1983. K.Yu.Eskov leg. - 1♂, 1♀ (AR): Krasnoyarsk Territory, Turukhanskiy District, Bakhta River basin: near Keteollo Lake, 390 m a. s. l., mosses and litter on overgrown slope kurum (2nd profile): *Larix* sp., *Ledum palustre*, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *Rosa* sp., *Sphagnum* spp., *Cladonia* spp., *Hylocomium splendens*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Polytrichum* spp., etc. 15.08.1992. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 2♂♂ (AVS): NE of Tchita Area, 20 km N of Leprindo, upper reaches of Tchara River, Kodar Mt. Ridge. 12-18.07.01. A.BRINYOV leg. - 1♂ (IRSN): [received by me from Bruxelles within a "series of *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL" – see above].1: Amur Super[ior].; 2: R.I.Sc.N.B. Coll. et det. A. Fauvel [standard rectangular printed label of IRSN]; 3: *sibiricum* Fvl. [provided by me scanned copy of the original determinative label retained under the paralectotype of *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL]; 4: *Lathrobium tundrae* Ryv. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2005 [my standard determinative label].

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig.

222, 226; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Figs 223, 227; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 224-225, 228-229.

REMARKS: There is no doubt that this species, most widely distributed in East Siberia (from Taimyr to upper reaches of the Amur), has been mistakenly interpreted as *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 by CZWALINA (l. c.) in his figures of *Lathrobium* aedeagi.
The figures reveal that the female abdominal structures are distinctly variable and unusable for exact identification.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *methodii* RYVKIN, 1989
(Figs 230-233, 252)

methodii RYVKIN, 1989, *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal.*, 68(6): 73.
methodii; VESELOVA & RYVKIN, 1991. Biological Resources and Biocenoses of the Yenisey Taiga: 190.
sibiricum (pars); J.SAHLBERG, 1880, *Kongliga Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar*, 17(4): 75.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT, 1♂, 1♀-PTT (ZMMU), 2♂♂,1♀-PTT (AR): Krasnoyarsk Territory, Turukhanskiy District, Mirnoye field research station, both right and left banks of Yenisei River. [For the details see the original description]. - 1♂, 1♀ (AR): Krasnoyarsk Territory, Turukhanskiy District, Mirnoye field research station, plate 6. 01-11.07.1989. L.B.Rybalov leg. - 1♂, 3♀ (AR): same locality, plate 6, 20 traps. 08-18.06.1989. L.B.Rybalov leg. - 1♀ (AR): same locality, plate 6, trap 10. 02-12.08.1990. L.B.Rybalov leg. - 2♂♂, 1♀ (IRSN): [received by me from Bruxelles within a "series of *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL" – see above].1: Dudinka; 2: J.Sahlb[erg].; 3: Jénissei, Sibérie [under the 1st specimen only]; 4: R.I.Sc.N.B. Coll. et det. A. FAUVEL [standard rectangular printed label of IRSN]; 5: *sibiricum* Fvl. [provided by me scanned copy of the original determinative label retained under the paralectotype of *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL]; 6: *Lathrobium methodii* Ryv. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2005 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♂(IRSN): [received by me from Bruxelles within a "series of *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL" – see above]. 1: Sibir. arct.; 2: J.Sahlb[erg].; 3: R.I.Sc.N.B. Coll. et det. A. Fauvel [standard rectangular printed label of IRSN]; 4: *sibiricum* Fvl. [provided by me scanned copy of the original determinative label retained under the paralectotype of *L. sibiricum* Fauv.]; 5: *Lathrobium methodii* Ryv. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2005 [my standard determinative label].
♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 230; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 231; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 232-233.

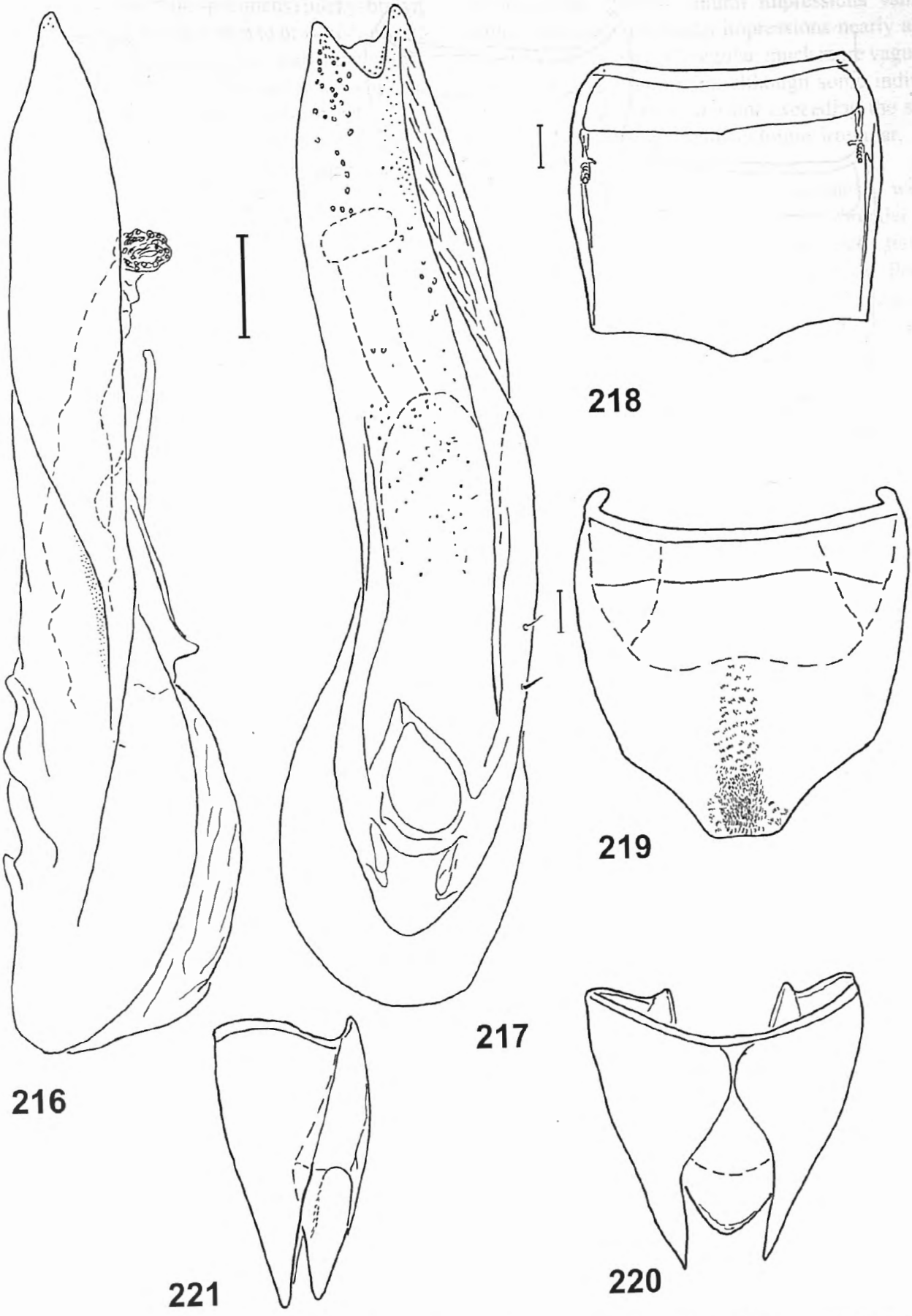
REMARKS: With no doubt the specimens loaned from IRSN are the conspecific to the specimens from the Yenisei ("prope vicum Dudinka" & "prope vicum Tolstoinos"[=Tolstyi Nos]) determined as *L. sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 by J.SAHLBERG (1880). Consequently *L. methodii* RYVKIN, 1989 is known from the middle reaches to the northernmost territory of the Yenisei River.

Lathrobium (s.str.) *fecundum* sp. n.
(Figs 234-239, 253)

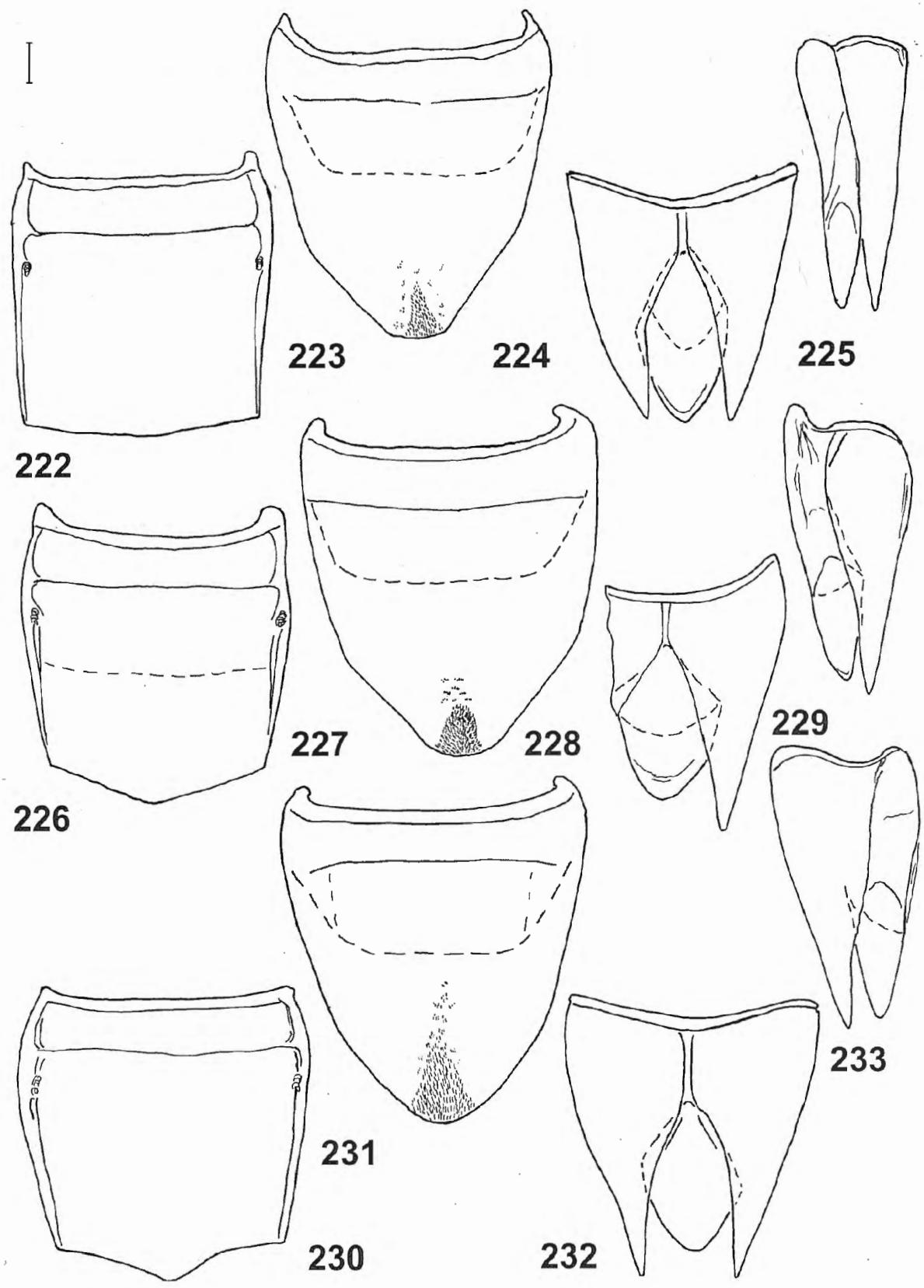
MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT (ZMMU): 1: Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, right side of Selemdzha River, 54 km below Ekimchan, 415-495 m a. s. l., mosses, lichens, leaf litter [among stones and under *Betula* sp. & *Larix gmelinii*] on steep rocky slope. 07.08.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. №465; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *fecundum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♀-PT(ZMMU), 2♀♀-PTT (AR): together with holotype. - 1♂-PT (IRSN), 2♂♂-PTT (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Meun River mouth, steep slope of Ust'-Meunskaya Mt., mosses and leaf litter on rocks and at their foot: ferns, *Acer ukurunduense*, *Padus* sp., etc. 14.07.2005. A.B.Ryvkin leg. - 1♀ (AR): Amur Area, Selemdzhinskiy District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Nora River basin near Meunskiy cordon, leaf litter and mosses under *Betula platyphylla*, *Alnus* sp., *Larix gmelinii*, *Populus tremula*, *Rhododendron* sp. with *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, *Maianthemum bifolium*, *Trientalis europaea*, *Carex* ? *globularis*, Poaceae gen. spp., sparse *Polytrichum commune*, etc. on flat crest of low bald mount. 14.08.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg. [doubtful specimen, has not been included into the type series].

DIAGNOSIS: This new species is closely related to *L. tundrae* RYVKIN, 1987, *L. methodii* RYVKIN, 1989, and *L. rubicundulum* sp. n., being distinguishable from those by the smaller body size, the darkened labrum of mature specimens, the much finer and vaguer median longitudinal furrow of pronotum; from the latter also by the darker body coloration; from all the known species it differs by the shape of the aedeagus.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is the Latin adjective "*fecundum*" (fecund).



Figs 216-221 — *Lathrobium concreatum* sp. n. **216-217.** Male (HT), aedeagus (**216**: laterally, **217**: from basal opening). **218-221.** Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**218**: 8th tergite dorsally, **219**: 8th sternite dorsally, **220**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, **221**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.



Figs 222-233 — Figs **222-229** - *Lathrobium tundrae* RYVKIN, 1987. Female (**222-225**: PT, **226-229**: Keteollo), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**222**, **226**: 8th tergite dorsally, **223**, **227**: 8th sternite dorsally, **224**, **228**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, **228** - with left piece removed, **225**, **229**: left half of 9th segment ventrally). Figs **230-233** - *Lathrobium methodii* RYVKIN, 1989. Female (Mirnoye), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**230**: 8th tergite dorsally, **231**: 8th sternite dorsally, **232**: 9th-10th tergites dorsally, **233**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

DESCRIPTION: Body (in mature specimens) pitchy-brown with abdomen and elytra dark brown to brownish-black; elytral suture and posterior margin, apical abdominal segments more or less vaguely lightened in some cases. Antennae, mouthparts and legs brownish-yellow to yellowish-brown, with mandibles somewhat darker and labrum sometimes dark brown. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.7-5.1 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head about as broad across basal ¼ as long from neck to anterior margin of front (44:43); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin about straight to slightly emarginated; temples 3.5 to nearly 4 times longer than eyes (27:7 in holotype), slightly convex, distinctly divergent posteriorly (40:44). Punctation not deep on average, fairly sparse, irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/2 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from posteriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 to 4 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, but evident. Fine and close cellular or wavy ground-sculpture more or less developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae fairly short, hardly reaching the posterior 1/3 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 16/7: 9/5: 8/5: 6/6: 6/6: 6/6: 6/6: -6/6: 6/6: 7/6: 11/6.

Pronotum moderately convex, good as broad as head (44:44), by ¼ longer than broad (55:44); lateral sides feebly divergent posteriorly (42:44); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow more or less visible in basal part usually very feeble, hardly reaching the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, as broad as 1/6 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, a bit smaller on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture evident mainly near margins, almost absent on median area of disc.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by nearly 1/8 shorter than pronotum (47:55 in holotype), nearly as broad as long (48:47), moderately dilated posteriorly (41:48), behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (33:55), usually not elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of broad and shallow sutural impressions vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions nearly absent. Punctation usually very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures quite distinct, but not exceeding the size of pronotal punctures. Ground-sculpture irregular, feeble but evident. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly and moderately widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 slightly broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites somewhat more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than bases of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 234-235.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 236; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 237; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 238-239.

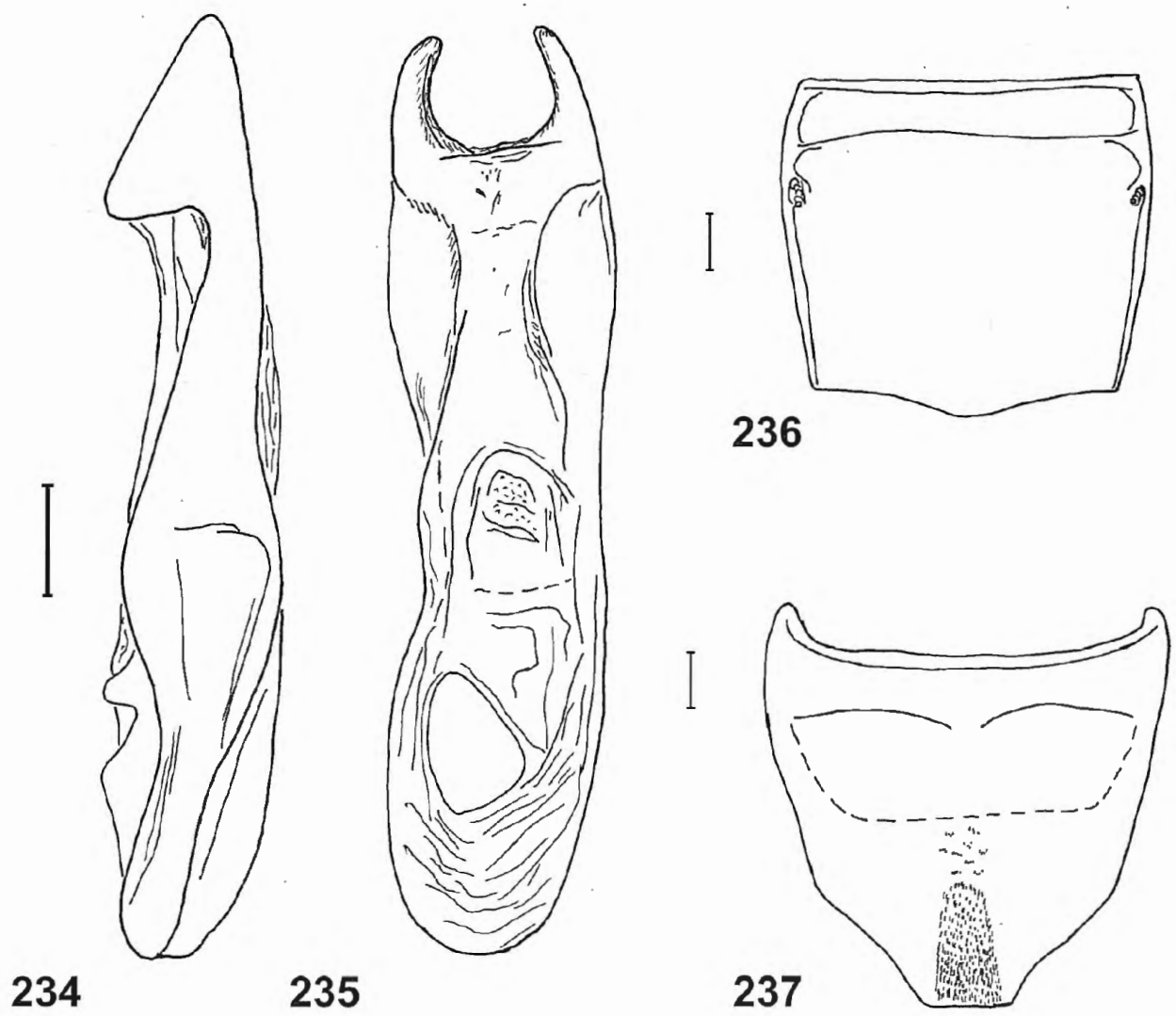
REMARKS: This species has been taken in the Selemdzha River basin from the two fairly distant northernmost localities.

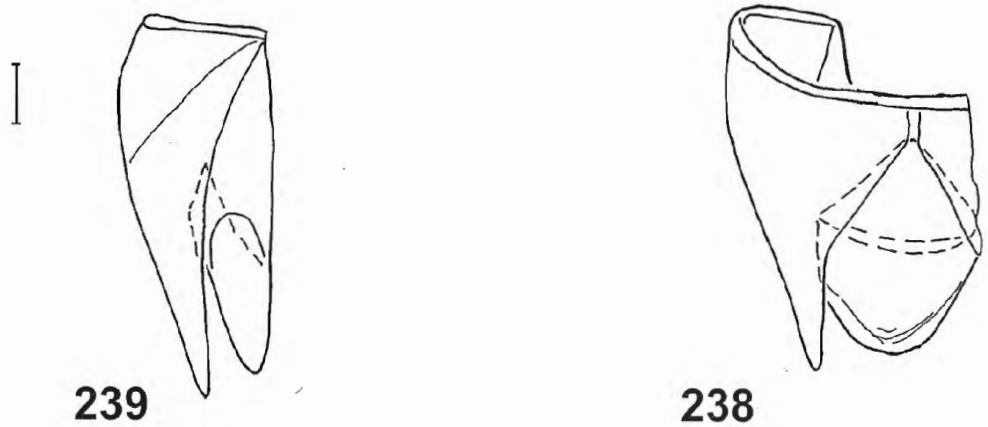
Lathrobium (s. str.) *rubicundulum* sp. n.
(Figs 240-241, 252)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT(ZMMU): 1: Khabarovsk Territory, Bureinskiy Nature Reserve, "Strelka" cordon, spruce forest. 27.05.2003. A.V.TANASEVITCH leg.; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *rubicundulum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2004 [my standard determinative label]. - 2♂♂-PTT (AR): together with holotype.

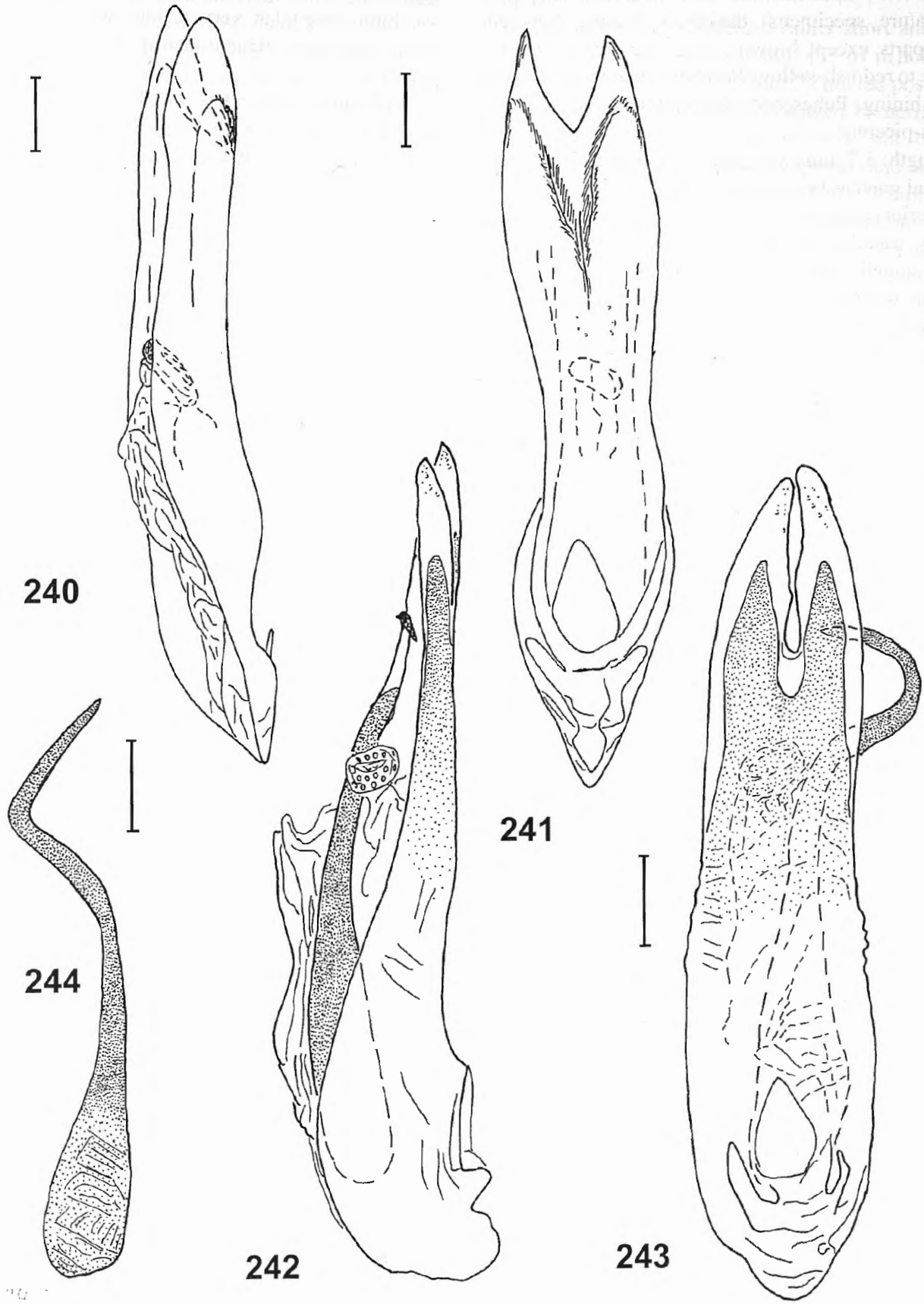
DIAGNOSIS: *L. rubicundulum* sp. n. differs from the most closely related *L. tundrae* RYVKIN, 1987, *L. methodii* RYVKIN, 1989, and *L. fecundum* sp. n. by the the lighter body coloration, the more robust body, and the shape of the aedeagus; from the latter also by the not darkened labrum of mature specimens.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of species is the Latin adjective "*rubicundulum*" (diminutive to rubicund).





Figs 234-239 — *Lathrobium fecundum* sp. n. **234-235.** Male (HT), aedeagus (**234**: laterally, **235**: from basal opening). **236-239.** Female (PT: Selemdzha), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**236**: 8th tergite dorsally, **237**: 8th sternite dorsally, **238**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, with right piece removed, **239**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.



Figs 240-244 — Figs **240-241** - *Lathrobium rubicundulum* sp. n. Male (HT), aedeagus (**240**: laterally, **241**: from basal opening). Figs **242-244** - *Lathrobium obustum* sp. n. Male (**242-243**: HT, **244**: PT), aedeagus (**242**: laterally, **243**: from basal opening, **244**: sclerotyzed spine of endophallus). Scale = 0.1 mm.

DESCRIPTION: Brownish-red with abdomen and elytra (in mature specimens) darkened, brown. Antennae, mouthparts except brownish-red mandibles, and legs yellow to reddish-yellow. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, golden-piceous.

Length: 5.7 mm (with abdomen extended).

Head good as broad across basal ¼ as long from neck to anterior margin of front (48:48); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin a bit emarginated, nearly straight; temples 3.5 to 4 times longer than eyes (29:8 in holotype), slightly convex, distinctly divergent posteriorly (44:48). Punctation not deep, fairly sparse, irregular, distinctly sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc equal to ½ to 1/3 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from posteriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures about 4 to 5 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, but quite evident. Fine and close cellular or -wavy ground-sculpture more or less developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae fairly long, reaching the posterior 1/5 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 16/7: 9/5: 8/5: 6/6: 6/6: 6/6: 6/6: 6/6: 6/6: 7/6: 11/6.

Pronotum moderately convex, about as broad as head (49:48), by more than ¼ longer than broad (63: 49); lateral sides subparallel (49:48); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow more or less visible in basal part, scarcely reaching the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, as broad as 1/8 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, somewhat smaller on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Very fine irregular reticular or point-touch ground-sculpture evident mainly near margins, almost absent on median area of disc.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by 1/6 to 1/4 shorter than pronotum (52:63 in holotype), broader than long (56:52), evidently dilated posteriorly (46:56) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (38:63), not elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of broad and shallow sutural impressions vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions feeble but visible. Punctation usually very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, although some individual punctures may be quite distinct, larger than those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, very feeble, nearly invisible, but somewhat more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen subparallel, hardly widened posteriorly, tergites 6-7 nearly as the preceding ones; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites a little more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than bases of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with a bit asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 240-241.

♀: Unknown.

REMARKS: The species is known at present from the type locality only. Remarks concerning coocurrence of *L. rubicundulum* sp. n. with *L. temporaneum* sp. n. are given above.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *matisi* RYABUKHIN, 1994**
(Fig. 252)

matisi RYABUKHIN, 1994, *Reichenbachia.*, 31(22): 137.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT, 1PT(ZIN): Upper reaches of the Kolyma River, 10 km W of Sibit-Tyhellakh. [For the details see the original description].

REMARKS: No new material has been found. The species is known at present from the type locality only.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *concreatum* sp. n.**
(Figs 216-221, 252)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT(ZMMU): 1: Khabarovsk Territory, Okhotsk, Airport. Litter in larch forest. 15.07.1987. V.V.Zherikhin, I.D.Sukacheva leg.; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *concreatum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2004 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♂,2♀♀-PTT (AR): together with holotype.

DIAGNOSIS. *L. concreatum* sp. n. is very similar to *L. mentitum* RYABUKHIN, 1993 both in the aedeagus structure (including having a short and straight more or less sclerotized spike of endophallus) and in external

appearance, and differs from the latter by the pronotum with median longitudinal furrow more short and less marked and median longitudinal impunctate strip distinctly raised posteriorly, and by the shape of the aedeagus.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is the Latin adjective "*concreatum*" (created jointly).

DESCRIPTION. Body (in mature specimens) dark pitchy-brown with abdomen brownish-black; base of pronotum, elytral suture and posterior margin somewhat lighter, reddish. Antennae, mouthparts and legs –yellowish-brown to brownish-red. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.9-5.4 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head good as broad across basal ¼ as long from neck to anterior margin of front (50:50); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin about straight; temples about 3 times longer than eyes (29:10), slightly convex, slightly divergent posteriorly (47:50). Punctation moderately coarse and dense, irregular, much sparser medially and evidently denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/4 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from posteriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 to 5 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, but evident. Fine and close cellular or wavy ground-sculpture well-developed throughout, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae fairly long, reaching the posterior 1/6 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 16/8: 9/6: 9/5.5: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 8/6: 12/6.

Pronotum scarcely convex, good as broad as head (50:50), by about 1/5 longer than broad (61:50); lateral sides subparallel (49:50); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow in basal part very feeble and short, sometimes stroke-shaped, usually not reaching the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, distinctly raised at basal part, as broad as 1/6 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, evidently coarser than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Disc without regular ground-sculpture, but very fine and vague points and scratches are visible both along the midline and near margins.

Elytra moderately flattened, rather short and wide, by 1/9 to 1/7 shorter than pronotum (55:61 in holotype), broader than long (59:55), evidently dilated posteriorly (48:59) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (37:61), not elevated posteriorly; sutural impressions broad and shallow, nearly vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions extremely feeble, nearly absent. Punctation usually very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, some individual punctures quite distinct, but not greater than pronotal ones. Ground-sculpture irregular, rather feeble, but evident throughout. Wings absent.

Abdomen moderately and uniformly widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 somewhat broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, not very dense and not deep, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than bases of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, fairly broad and rather deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 216-217.

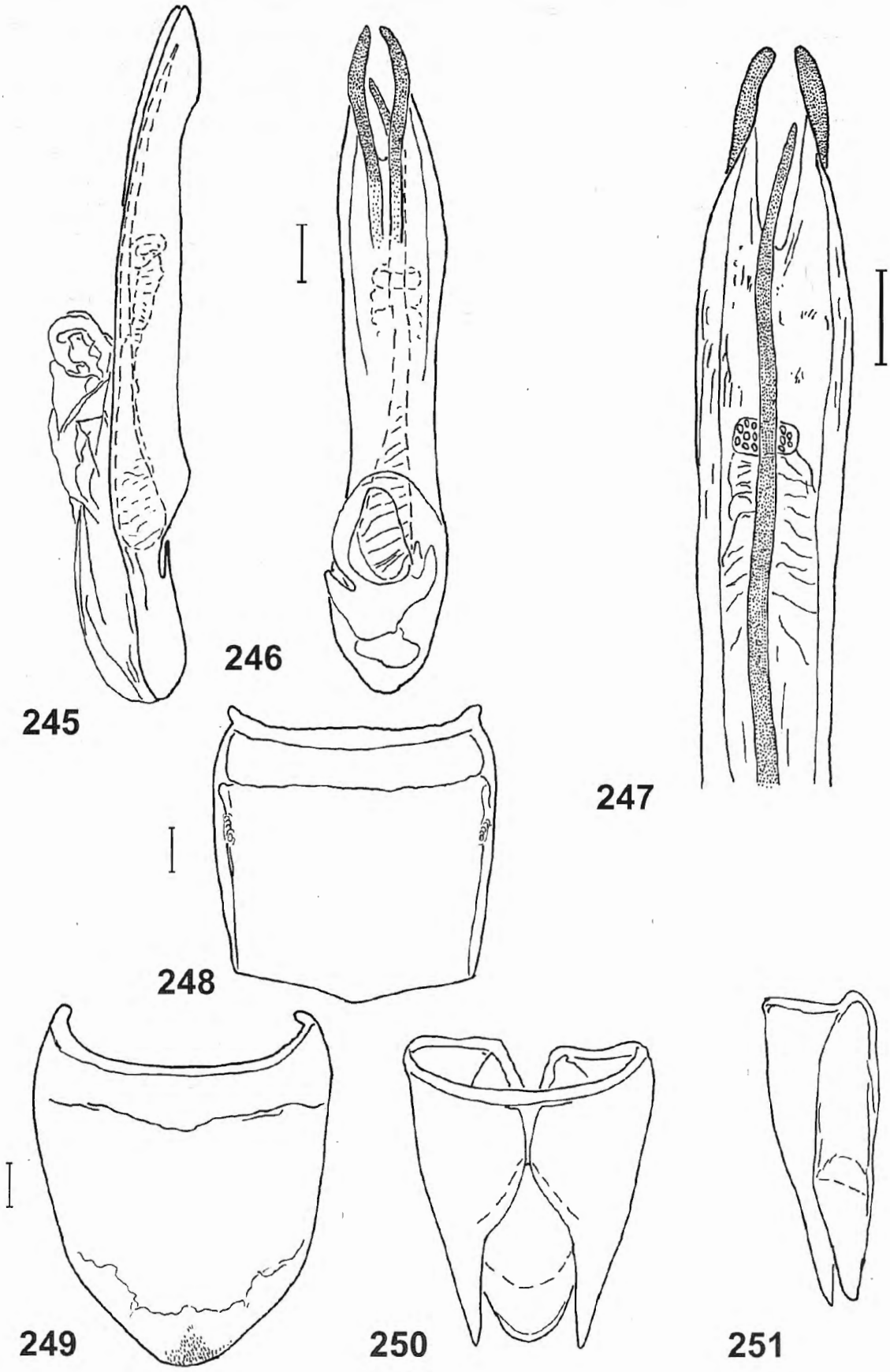
♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 218; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 219; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 220-221.

REMARKS: The species is known at present from the type locality only.

Lathrobium (s.str.) *mentitum* RYABUKHIN, 1993
(Fig. 252)

mentitum RYABUKHIN, 1993, *Russian Entomological Journal*, 2(3-4): 63.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT, ♂, ♀-PTT(ZIN): W of Chukot Peninsula. [For the details see the original description]. - 3♂♂ (AR): W of Chukot Peninsula, Valkumey. 07-08.07.1978. S.Kiselev leg. - 1♂ (AR): same locality. 19-20.07.1978. S.Kiselev leg.



Figs 245-251 — *Lathrobium raptum* sp. n. **245-247.** Male (HT), aedeagus (**245**: laterally, **246**: from basal opening, **247**: apical portion from endophallus). **248-251**. Female (PT), details of structure of abdominal segments without external pubescense (**248**: 8th tergite dorsally, **249**: 8th sternite dorsally, **250**: 9th-10th segments dorsally, **251**: right half of 9th segment ventrally). Scale = 0.1 mm.

***Lathrobium* (s.str.) *kolymense* RYABUKHIN, 1994**
(Fig. 252)

kolymensis RYABUKHIN, 1994, *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal*, 74(4): 118.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT, 2♂♂,1♀-PTT(ZIN): Upper reaches of the Kolyma River. [For the details see the original description].

REMARKS: As agreement in grammatical gender of the original specific epithet and the generic name is absent, the mandatory change is to be made according to article 34.2 of ICZN. No new material has been found. The species is known at present from the type series only.

***Lathrobium* (s.str.) *ochoticum* RYABUKHIN, 1993**
(Fig. 252)

ochoticum RYABUKHIN, 1993, *Reichenbachia*, 30(8): 47.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT, 2♀♀-PTT(ZIN): N Cis-Okhotia, Kharbiz Cape, 15 km E of Ola. [For the details see the original description].

REMARKS: No new material has been found. The species is known at present from the type locality only.

***Lathrobium* (s.str.) *obustum* sp. n.**
(Figs 242-244, 252)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT(ZMMU): 1: Amur Area, Zeyskiy Nature Reserve, 52nd km cordon. 08.07.1978. V.V.Belov & S.A.Kurbatov leg.; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *obustum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♂-PT(AR): together with holotype.

DIAGNOSIS: *L. obustum* sp. n. can be distinguished from the most closely related species as follows: from *L. ochoticum* RYABUKHIN, 1993 by the somewhat greater body size, the relatively greater eyes, the much coarser ground-sculpture of the head, the shorter elytra somewhat less widened posteriorly with the suture distinctly raised behind; from *L. raptum* sp. n. by the relatively greater eyes, the pronotum somewhat less convex with median longitudinal furrow more broad and flat; from *L. tshucoticum* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 by the somewhat smaller body size, the median longitudinal furrow of pronotum more broad and flat; from all the known species by the shape of the aedeagus.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is the Latin adjective "*obustum*" (burnt).

DESCRIPTION: Body brownish-red, abdomen dark pitchy-brown with last segments lightened, brownish-red. Antennae, mouthparts and legs –brownish-red. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.8-4.9 mm.

Head nearly as broad across basal ¼ as long from neck to anterior margin of front (45:46); posterior angles short rounded, posterior margin a bit emarginated, nearly straight; temples 3 times as long as eyes (27: 9), hardly convex, slightly divergent posteriorly (42: 45). Punctation moderately deep and coarse, irregular, much sparser medially and much denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/2 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from posteriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures about 3 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora more feeble than that of posterior angles, but quite distinct, not vanishing. Fairly close and deep cellular or wavy ground-sculpture well-developed throughout, but a bit shallower on median area of disc. Antennae fairly short, nearly reaching the posterior 1/3 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 17/7: 8/5: 8/5: 7/5.5: 6/6: 6/6: 7/6.5: 7/6.5: 7/6.5: 7/7: 10/7.

Pronotum scarcely convex, a bit broader than head (47:45), by more than 1/5 longer than broad (57:46); lateral sides feebly divergent posteriorly (45:47); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal impression in basal part broad and flat, less evident in paratype, reaching the middle of length in holotype. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, as broad as 1/7 to 1/6 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, a bit smaller on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Disc without regular ground-sculpture, very fine and vague points and scratches mainly visible along midline.

Elytra moderately flattened, rather short and wide, by nearly 1/5 shorter than pronotum (48:57 in holotype), somewhat broader than long (51:48), evidently dilated posteriorly (42:51) behind short obtusely-rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (37:57), a bit elevated posteriorly, flanked with a pair of narrow and shallow sutural impressions vanishing behind; humeral and lateral impressions extremely feeble,

nearly absent. Punctation usually very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, individual punctures indistinct in the studied specimens. Ground-sculpture extremely irregular, very feeble but evident almost throughout. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly moderately widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 somewhat broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, very fine and shallow, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than bases of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, rather broad and shallow angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 242-244.

♀: Unknown.

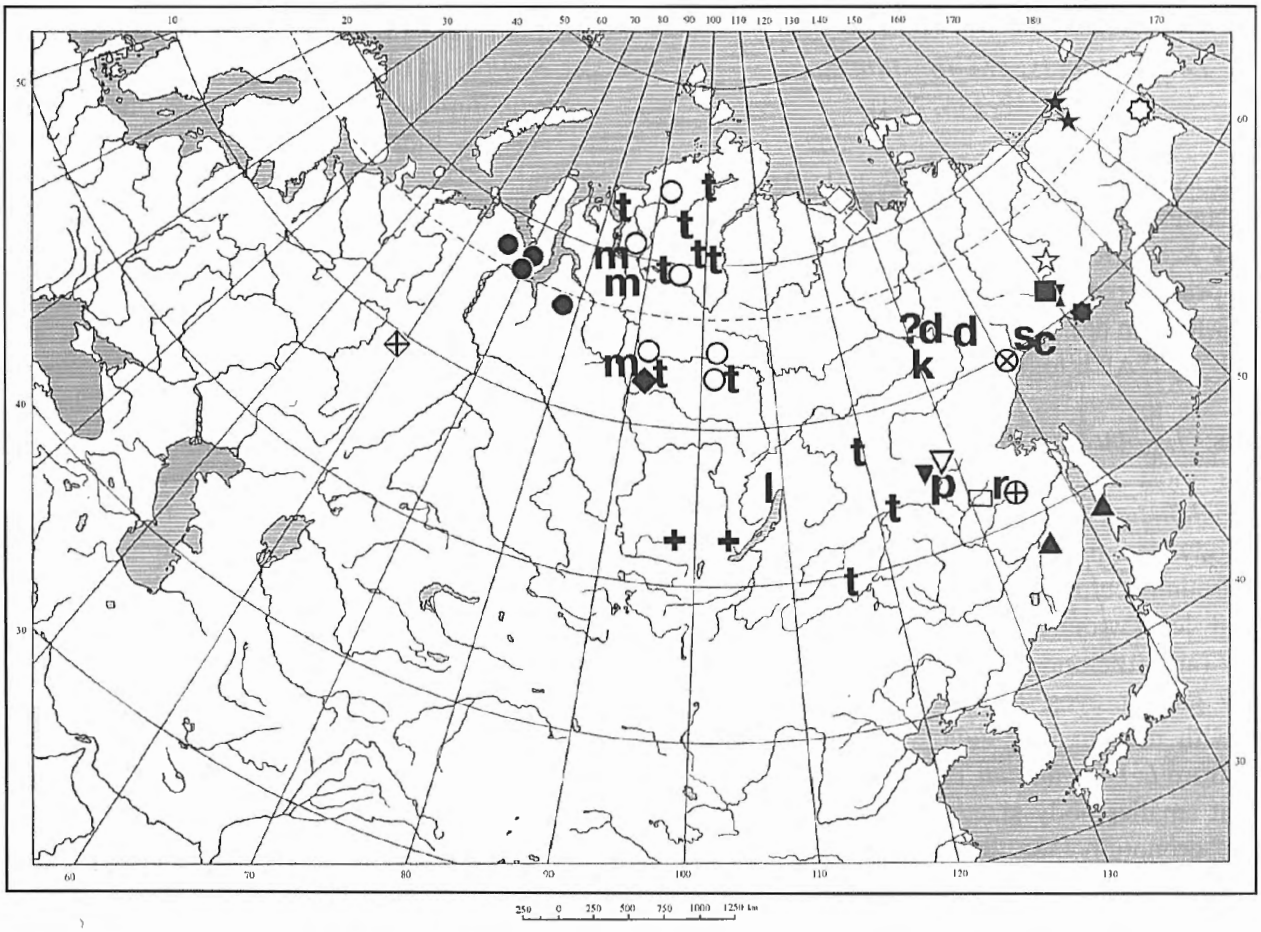
REMARKS: The aedeagus of this species reveals some features very similar to those regarded by TICHOMIROVA (1991) as a result of partial juvenilization of imago. This mode of evolution seems to be common in the group being discussed. The species is known at present from the type locality only.

Lathrobium (s.str.) *tshucoticum* TICHOMIROVA, 1976
(Fig. 252)

tshucoticus TICHOMIROVA,1976, *Revue d'Entomologie de l'URSS*, 55(3): 618.
tshucoticus; RYABUKHIN, 1994, *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal*, 74(4): 120.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT, 3♂, 3♀-PTT (ZIN), 4♂, 4♀-PTT (ZMMU): Chukot Peninsula, near Anadyr', Shakhtyorskiy. [For the details see the original description].

REMARKS: As an agreement in grammatical gender of the original specific epithet and the generic name is

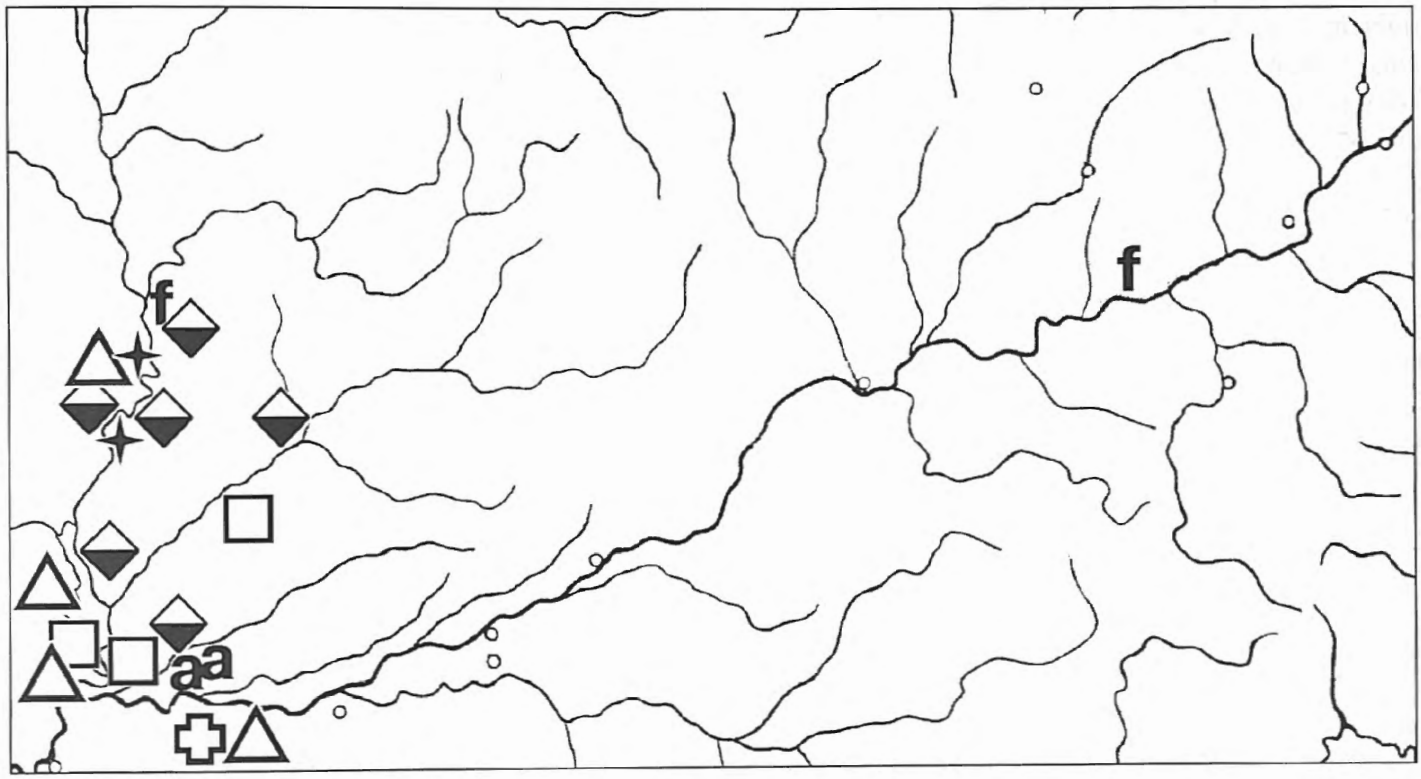


absent, the mandatory change is to be made according to article 34.2 of ICZN. No new material has been found. RYABUKHIN's (l. c.) records from the West of Chukot Peninsula seem to be questionable as a sex of the specimens has not been mentioned by this author, and some related species could be misidentified.

***Lathrobium* (s.str.) *raptum* sp. n.**
(Figs 245-251, 252)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1♂-HT (ZMMU): 1: Amur Area, Zeyskiy Nature Reserve, 52nd km cordon. 11.07.1978. V.V.Belov & S.A.Kurbatov leg.; 2: HOLOTYPUS [my standard printed red label]; 3: *Lathrobium* HT *raptum* sp. n. A.B.Ryvkin det. 2006 [my standard determinative label]. - 1♀-PT (AR): together with holotype. - 1♂-PT (AR): Amur Area, Zeya Town. 06.06.1978. V.V.Belov & S.A.Kurbatov leg.

DIAGNOSIS: This new species is generally very similar to *L. tshucoticum* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 and differs from the latter by the somewhat smaller body size, the relatively



Figs 252-253 — Geographical distribution of *Lathrobium* spp. (**252 (opposite page):** in Siberia, Mongolia and the Russian Far East and Fig. **253 (above)**: in the basin of Selemdzha River, marked in Fig. 252 as a rectangular frame) : *L.* (s. str.) *poljarne* Coiffait, 1972 (black circles), *L.* (s. str.) *poljarne tchernovi* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 (empty circles), *L.* (s. str.) *abstrusum* sp. n. (**a**), *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum* SOLSKY, 1876 (black cross), *L.* (s. str.) *abbreviatum contentum* ssp. n. (empty cross), *L.* (s. str.) *effectum* RYVKIN, 1989 (X in circle), *L.* (s. str.) *transsibiricum* RYVKIN, 1989 (black squares), *L.* (s. str.) *transitum* sp. n. (empty squares), *L.* (s. str.) *sibiricum* FAUVEL, 1875 (**s**), *L.* (s. str.) *temporaneum* sp. n. (cross in circle), *L.* (s. str.) *lunini* RYVKIN, 1989 (**l**), *L.* (s. str.) *defectum* sp. n. (**d**), *L.* (s. str.) *morum* sp. n. (cross in rhomb), *L.* (s. str.) *ketorum* sp. n. (black rhomb), *L.* (s. str.) *ketorum tremulum* ssp. n. (empty rhombs), *L.* (s. str.) *tundrae* RYVKIN, 1987 (**t**), *L.* (s. str.) *methodii* RYVKIN, 1989 (**m**), *L.* (s. str.) *fecundum* sp. n. (**f**), *L.* (s. str.) *rubicundulum* sp. n.(**r**), *L.* (s. str.) *kurbatovi* sp. n. (**k**), *L.* (s. str.) *simulacrum* sp. n. (black-and-white rhomb), *L.* (s. str.) *concreatum* sp. n. (**c**), *L.* (s. str.) *molodovae* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 (black triangle), *L.* (s. str.) *molodovae continuum* ssp. n. (empty triangle), *L.* (s. str.) *simulatum* sp. n. (pointed cross), *L.* (s. str.) *paratum* sp. n. (**p**), *L.* (s. str.) *matisi* Ryabukhin, 1994 (paired black triangles), *L.* (s. str.) *mentitum* Ryabukhin, 1993 (black five-pointed star), *L.* (s. str.) *kolymense* Ryabukhin, 1994 (empty five-pointed star), *L.* (s. str.) *ochoticum* Ryabukhin, 1993 (black eight-pointed star), *L.* (s.str.) *tshucoticum* TICHOMIROVA, 1976 (empty eight-pointed star), *L.* (s.str.) *raptum* sp. n. (black inverted triangle), *L.* (s.str.) *obustum* sp. n. (empty inverted triangle). The points placed very closely are united.

smaller eyes, the less distinct median longitudinal furrow of pronotum, the elytra more long and less broad, and by the shape of the aedeagus markedly more slender, with a sclerotized spike of endophallus more long and straight; from *L. obustum* sp. n. it can be separated by the relatively smaller eyes, the pronotum somewhat more convex with less broad and flat median longitudinal furrow, and by the shape of the aedeagus.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is the Latin noun "*raptum*" (loot, plunder) in apposite.

DESCRIPTION: Body yellowish-brown to brownish-red, abdomen dark pitchy-brown with last segments lightened, brownish-red. Antennae, mouthparts and legs —brownish-red. Forebody distinctly, abdomen silky shining. Pubescence moderately dense and long, piceous with golden shine.

Length: 4.7-5.1 mm (the last value for specimens with abdomen extended).

Head a bit longer from neck to anterior margin of front than broad across basal ¼ (47:45); posterior angles broadly rounded, posterior margin about straight; temples 3.5 times longer than eyes (28:8), somewhat convex, slightly divergent posteriorly (42:45). Punctation moderately deep, rather sparse, irregular, much sparser medially and more or less denser anterolaterally; average diameter of the coarsest punctures of disc about equal to 1/2 cross-section of antennal segment 2; the foremost punctures not separated distinctly from posteriorly adjacent ones; wide interstices between median punctures about 2 to 3 times as broad as diameter of punctures; punctation of tempora much more feeble than that of posterior angles, but evident. Fine and close cellular ground-sculpture well-developed throughout, a bit less evident on median area of disc. Antennae fairly short, scarcely reaching the posterior 1/3 of pronotum. Length/width proportions of antennal segments 1-11 as 17/7: 8/5: 8/5: -7/5.5: 7/5.5: 7/5.5: 7/6: 7/6: 7/6: 7/6: 11/6.

Pronotum moderately convex, about as broad as head (46:45 in holotype), by about 1/3 longer than broad (60:46 in holotype); lateral sides subparallel (45: 46); both anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; median longitudinal furrow more or less visible in basal part very feeble and vague, hardly reaching or not reaching the middle of length. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one, not raised in any part, as broad as 1/7 to 1/6 maximum breadth of pronotum. Punctation of disk variable, irregular, distinctly larger and deeper on average than that of head; punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming irregular and confused longitudinal rows. Very fine irregular point-touch ground-sculpture evident both near margins and along the midline.

Elytra moderately flattened, short and wide, by 1/8 to 1/6 shorter than pronotum (52:60 in holotype), usually as broad as long (52:52), distinctly dilated posteriorly (45:52) behind rounded humeri; suture much shorter than pronotum (34:60), usually uniform, but a bit elevated posteriorly in one paratype; sutural impressions broad and shallow, rather variable; humeral and lateral impressions extremely feeble, nearly absent. Punctation very irregular, much more vague than that of head and pronotum, some individual punctures more or less distinguishable, somewhat greater than those on pronotum. Ground-sculpture irregular, very feeble, but somewhat more evident than that of pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen uniformly moderately widened posteriorly, segments 6-7 somewhat broader than others; fore abdominal tergites moderately flattened, subsequent tergites more convex. Posterior margin of tergite 7 without white fringe. Punctation of fore visible abdominal tergites rather uniform, very fine and shallow, much finer than that of fore parts, denser and finer laterally, medially with interstices much larger than the diameter of punctures; apical parts of tergites evidently sparser punctured than bases of tergites. Very fine and close ground-sculpture well-developed throughout.

♂: Posterior margin of abdominal sternite 8 with somewhat asymmetric, moderately broad and deep angularly rounded emargination; aedeagus as in Figs 245-247.

♀: Posterior margin of abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 248; abdominal sternite 8 with apico-median field of internal aciculae as in Fig. 249; structure of abdominal segments 9-10 as in Figs 250-251.

REMARKS: The species is known at present from the type series only.

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