

NOTES ON PALAEARCTIC XANTHOLININI. VI.  
NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS FROM CAUCASUS  
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) (\*)

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INTRODUCTION

The study of the Xantholinini of the collection of Edward A. Khachikov (State Museum Nature reserve of Sholohov, Rostov-on-Don) allows me to expand the knowledge of the species of Russia belonging to this tribe of Staphylinidae to which I devoted a contribution several years ago (Bordoni 1975). I've added to this material some specimens received from Alexey Solodovnikov (Zoologisk Museum, Kobenhaven).

The results of this study are set out in these pages and include the description of five new species of Russian Caucasus and new records of some species of the studied region.

ACRONIMS. cB = coll. Bordoni, Firenze; cK = coll. Khachikov, Rostov-on-Don; cS = coll. Solodovnikov, Kobenhaven.

**Leptacinus sulcifrons** (Stephens, 1833)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, Rostov reg., Veskenskaja vill., 16-22.VII.1999, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK); same data, Shchepkinskoe for., 10.IV.1998, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK); same data, Rostov steppe nat. Res., E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK), 1 ♂ (cB); N-Caucasus, Krasnodar Prov., Kriniza vill., Tyomnaja schchel gorge, 15.VIII.1998, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK); same data, Mezmaï vill., 19-25.VI.1991, E. A. Khachikov leg., 2 exx. (cK); same data, Daghestan, Nogaiskij Distr., Leninaul vill., 22.V.1999, E. Iljina leg., 1 ♂ (cB).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). Already known from South European Territory of Russia.

(\*) 223° contribution on the knowledge of the Staphylinidae.

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## **Leptacinus batychrus** (Gyllenhal, 1827)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, N-Caucasus, Daghestan, env. Makhachkala, Agychaul vill., 18.VII.1997, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ without forebody (cK).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). Already known from South European Territory of Russia.

## **Leptacinus khachikovi** n. sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: Russia, N-Caucasus, Daghestan, env. Makhachkala, Asychaul vill., 18.VII.1997, E. A. Khachikov leg. (cK); paratypes: same data, Kochobej vill., 6.V.1990, Y. Arzanov leg., 1 ♂ (cB).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 4,5 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 2,2 mm. Small and shiny body. Brown with black pronotum and elytra reddish brown; 6° visible abdominal segment and genital segment reddish; antennae and legs testaceous.

Head sub rectangular, posteriad just dilated. Eyes little protruding, with diameter about as long as the antennal segments 2°-3° together. Surface with traces of oblique micro striations, with coarse punctuation, denser on the sides. Pronotum longer than head, just dilated forward and here with the width of the head, with broadly rounded anterior angles. Surface with traces of more or less oblique micro striatures, with irregular dorsal series of 10-11 spots and lateral series of 8-9 spots; other spots here and there. Elytra about the length of pronotum, wider than that, posteriad dilated, with humera clearly right angled. Surface with numerous regular series of shallow spots. Abdomen with polygonal, fine and dense micro reticulation and more or less dense and minute punctuation.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in figs 1-2. Aedeagus (fig. 3) minute, 0,9 mm long, ovoid. The lateral margins of the basal bulb will tend to curl in to the median surface, in the microscope prepare. Parameres long and very thin; inner sac very characteristic, shaped like long and narrow stick, dilated in the proximal portion.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from east Daghestan, near the Caspian Sea.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to Edward A. Khachikov.

NOTE. The new species differs from congeners mainly by the conformation of the aedeagus and his inner sac. In particular no species

known to me has the aedeagus with the inner sac shaped like *Leptacinus khachikovi* n. sp.

For completeness of data, I wanted to examine the type of *Leptacinus nigerrimus* Coiffait, 1971 (nom. nov. for *Leptacinus niger* Coiffait, 1966, nom. preocc.) cited from “Caucasus” and Turkey (Smetana 2004). The type, preserved in the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle of Paris, is a specimen with reddish pronotum and darker elytra than the species here described, narrower head and pronotum, very narrow elytra, head without micro transversal striation. The aedeagus is not on the label of the specimen and it was not possible to find the microscopic preparation. The figure proposed by Coiffait is however very different from that of *Leptacinus khachikovi*.

The type of *Leptacinus nigerrimus* has the following labels: “Armenia: Bazar-chay, 2000-2200 m, 22-27.X.(19)63” (in Cyrillic), “Hoya (or Hoza), Micro (???) qralis, G. Avetisiyan (leg.)” (part in Latin, part in Cyrillic). “*Leptacinus, nigerrimus*, H. Coiffait 1971”, “Holotype” (printed on red card), “Preparation microscopique” (printed on grey card).

Bazar-chay is a village on the Vorotan river between the Karabakh Plateau and Zangzur Mt Ridge (Rivkin com. pers.).

The reference to “an old collection” in Coiffait’s original description is not correct.

### **Phacophallus parumpunctatus** (Gyllenhal, 1827)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, N-Caucasus, Daghestan, env. Makhachkala, 18.VII.1997, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK); same data, Autul vill., Lalaam gorge, VII.1997, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cB).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). Already known from South European Territory of Russia.

### **Gauropterus notabilis** Kirshenblat, 1951

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Turkmenistan, Nebit-Dag, 12.VIII.1985, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ex. (cB).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). New record for Daghestan.

### **Gauropterus sanguinipennis** (Kolenati, 1846)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, N-Caucasus, Krasnodar prov., Mezmay vill., 19-25.VI.1996, E. A. Khachikov leg., 2 exx. (cK), 1 ex. (cB).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). Already known from South European Territory of Russia. Cited from Caucasus (Ushakov 1989).

### **Gyrohypnus ochripennis** (Eppelsheim, 1892)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, Rostov on Don, 15.IV.1991, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). Already known from Caucasus.

### **Gyrohypnus fracticornis** (Müller, 1776)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, N-Caucasus, Krasnodar Prov., Mezmaj vill., 19-25.VI.1997, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK); Russia, N-Caucasus, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Burnaja river-Magana river, 23.VI.1997, A. Narkevich leg., 1 ♂ (cK).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). Already known from South European Territory of Russia.

### **Gyrohypnus angustatus** Stephens, 1833

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, Rostov reg., Krasnosulinsk Distr., Donleskhov, 2-4.V.1999, E. A. Khachikov leg., 2 exx. (cK), 1 ♂ (cB); same data, Veshenskaja vill., 20.VII.1999, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK); Russia, N-Caucasus, Daghestan, env. Makhachkala, Agychaul vill., 18.VII.1997, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK); same data, Krasnodar Prov., Kriniza vill., Tyomnaja shchel gorge, 8.X.1999, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cB).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). Already known from South European Territory of Russia.

### **Gyrohypnus khachikovi** n. sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: Russia, N-Caucasus, Daghestan, Gertma vill., 5.VIII.1998, E. Iljina (cK); paratypes: same data, 1 ♂ (cK), 1 ♂ (cB); Georgia, Abkhazia, Avadkhara Mountain, Kurort Adavkhara, 28.VII.2000, Y. G. Arzanov leg., 1 ♂ (cB).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 7,4 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 3,7 mm. Black with antennae, legs, elytra, abdomen, 6° visible abdominal segment and genital segment brown (some paratypes totally black, and with variable size).

Head narrow before, just with rounded sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Short posterior lateral dentiforme protrusion. Eyes just

protruding, with diameter long as  $2^{\circ}$ - $3^{\circ}$  antennal articles together. Head with very rough surface, especially on the sides, with traces of polygonal micro reticulation posteriad, with coarse punctuation, deep and thick on the sides, oblonge and sparse on medium portion. Pronotum longer and wider than the head, with squared anterior angles. Surface shiny, with dorsal series of 6 superficial and spaced spots and oblique lateral series of 5-6 spots. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, posteriorly dilated, with squared humera. Surface with traces of more or less transverse micro striation and superficial and large punctuation, composed of some regular series. Abdomen with more or less polygonal micro reticulation and very fine and dense punctuation.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in figs 4-5. Aedeagus (fig. 6) 1,5 mm long, subspherical, with characteristic parameres in lateral view (fig. 7). Inner sac wide, with proximal and distal surface covered with sparse, pale scales and with rounded median portion covered by thick and thin spinulae, as we see with inner sac extract and appropriately enlarged (fig. 8).

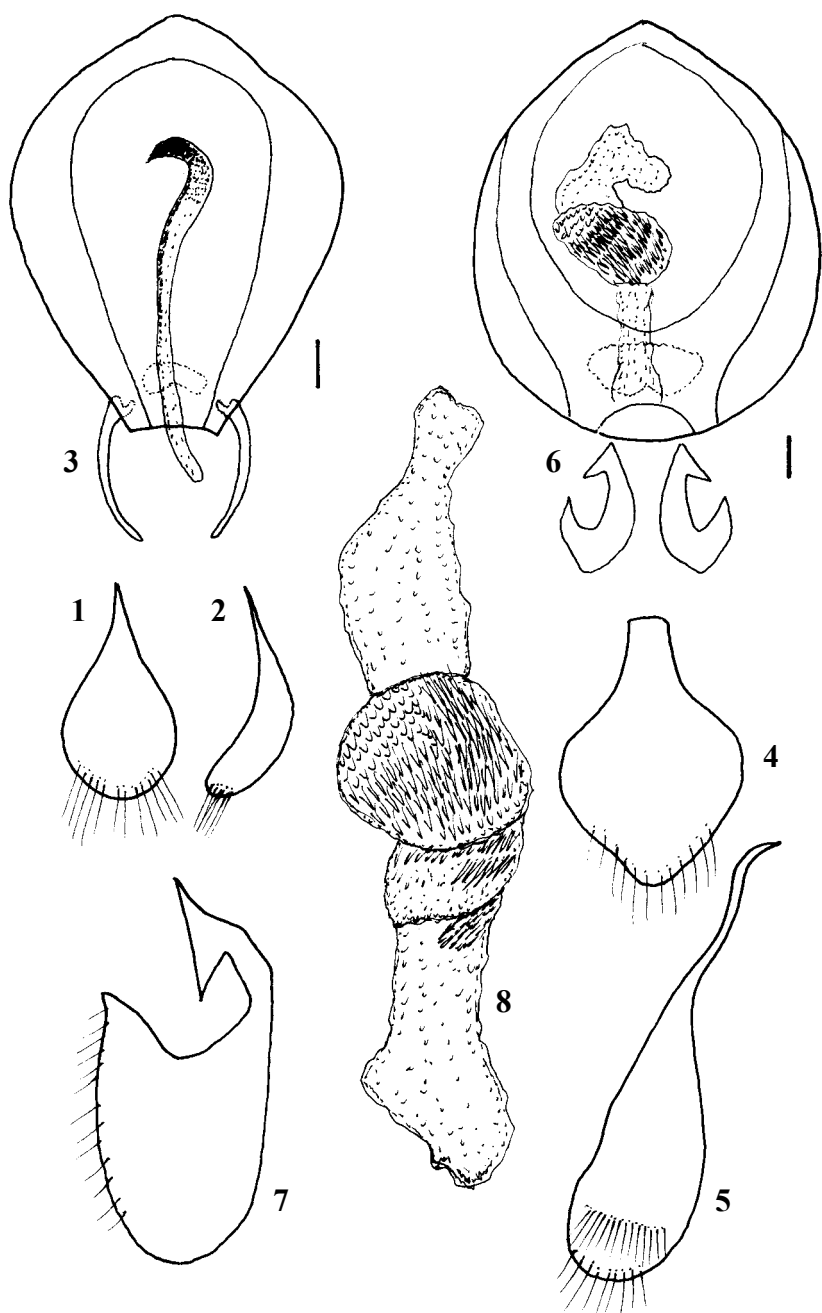
**DISTRIBUTION.** Known from the Gertma village, north of Mackhachkala in Daghestan and from the Avadkhara Mountain in Abkhazia.

**ETYMOLOGY.** Dedicated to Edward A. Khachikov.

**NOTE.** The identification of the species of the genus *Gyrophypnus* Leach, 1819 has always been difficult and cause of many misidentifications. It is complicated by the fact that external characters are similar and often unreliable, subject to intraspecific variations. The inner sac of the aedeagus besides, fundamental to the determination of the species of the tribe, it is usually wide, covered with minute, sparse and pale scales, as in other genera of Xantholinini, and not show groups of spines which form characteristic structures, but are irregularly and confusedly wrapped on itself.

The only method for identification lies, in my opinion, in the shape of the parameres in lateral view, as I pointed out in an earlier contribution (Bordoni 2000). It should also remove the inner sac by the aedeagus and lay down in a microscope preparation to highlight the most significant characteristics.

The new species differs from congeners mainly for the shape of the parameres and of the inner sac of the aedeagus.



Figs 1-8 – Tergite (1) and sternite (2) of male genital segment and aedeagus (3) of *Leptacinus khachikovi* n. sp.; tergite (4) and sternite (5), aedeagus (6), paramere in lateral view (7) and extended inner sac (8) of *Gyrophypnus khachikovi* n. sp. (scale bar = 0,1 mm).

**Stenistoderus (s. str.) versicolor** (Solsky, 1871)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, N-Caucasus, Rostov steppe nat. Res., 10.VII.1998, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ex. (cK), 1 ex. (cB).

NOTE. Known only from Georgia, Caucasus and Tajikistan (Smetana 2004).

**Xantholinus (Heterolius) caucasicus** Bordoni, 1975

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, N-Caucasus, Karachaevo-Chirkassia, env. Pkhija vill., 12 km flow of Bolshaja Laba river, 8-13.VIII.1996, E. A. Khachikov leg., 2 ♂ (cK), 2 ♂ (cB); same data, Arkasara mountain range, 14.VIII.1996, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK).

NOTE. Known only from Georgia, Caucasus, Turkey (Smetana 2004). Cited from Caucasus (Ushakov 1989).

**Xantholinus (Heterolius) fortepunctatus** Motschulsky, 1860

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, Rostov Prov., Novoshakhtinsk, 25.VII.1971, A. Fomichov leg., 1 ♂ (cK); same data, Bagaevskij Distr., Kudinovskij vill., 10.VIII.1989, Y. Arzanov leg., 1 ♀ (cK); same data, Krashosulinskij Distr., Donleskhoz, 2-4.V.1999, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ex. (cK), 1 ex. (cB).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). New record for Russian Caucasus.

**Xantholinus (Meneidophallus) dvoraki** Coiffait, 1956

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, Rostov Prov., Krashosulinskij Distr., Donleskhoz, 2-4.V.1999, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK); same data, Krivjanskij vill., 2.V.1997, I. Shokhin leg., 1 ♂ (cB).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). Already known from South European Territory of Russia.

**Xantholinus (s. str.) audrasi** Coiffait, 1956

Material examined. Russia, N-Caucasus, Daghestan, env. Mackhachkala, Agychaul vill., 18.VII.1997, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♂ (cK).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). New record for the South European Territory of Russia.

The descriptions of the following species involves a brief introduction based on several considerations.

Joined species in the subgenus *Helicophallus*, Coiffait, 1956 of the genus *Xantholinus* Dejean, 1821 are mountainous entities, often isolated in distinct populations that can be documented, as in the case for other groups of Coleoptera from the mountains, the phenomenon of speciation as isolated from each other. They are often very similar to each other both in size, colouring, and punctuation, small eyes and short elytra. It follow that the only method for their identification resides in the study of the inner sac of the aedeagus (it is reduced to the basal bulbous, with vestiges of parameres) and that against a detailed description of external characters is almost useless.

This subgenus therefore is composed of species difficult to identify, even if the determination is based on an examination of the inner sac of the aedeagus. It is in fact similar and the sclerotized structures require a very thorough study.

If it is recognized that within a species there is some variation in characters, and then also those relating to the inner sclerotized structures, it is also true that these structures can not deviate too much from a basic design that is considered characteristic of that species.

All *Helicophallus* have inner sac ribbon-like wound in a spiral. Its whole surface is covered with more or less large and more or less dense scales, and one or more series of spines, which are also more or less large and more or less long, short and large or elongated, at the distal opening, preceded by a tuft of thin spinulae.

Also the disposition and the number of these scales and spines can vary from individual to individual, but within reasonable limits.

If the disposition, the number and shape of these sclerotized structures is clearly different, it must be inferred that a species is distinct from the other, although the general pattern is characteristic for the subgenus.

This observation is supported by the fact that all specimens of a population have the same basic shape of the inner sac, with slight variations in the arrangement of scales and spines and in their number. With regard to the species collected in a single specimen, as often happens, it is necessary that this conformation may be visibly different from those already known. For this reason some described species can be revised in the future.

It is assumed that a vast mountainous area as the north Caucasus is inhabited by many species belonging to the said subgenus, so it is reason-



able that populations far from each other, situated near the Black Sea, in the central region, and near the Caspian Sea, may belong different species (fig. 25).

For this reason, and based on the above observations, then I describe three new species of *Helicophallus*, and for the same considerations the descriptions are based especially on the structures of the inner sac of the aedeagus.

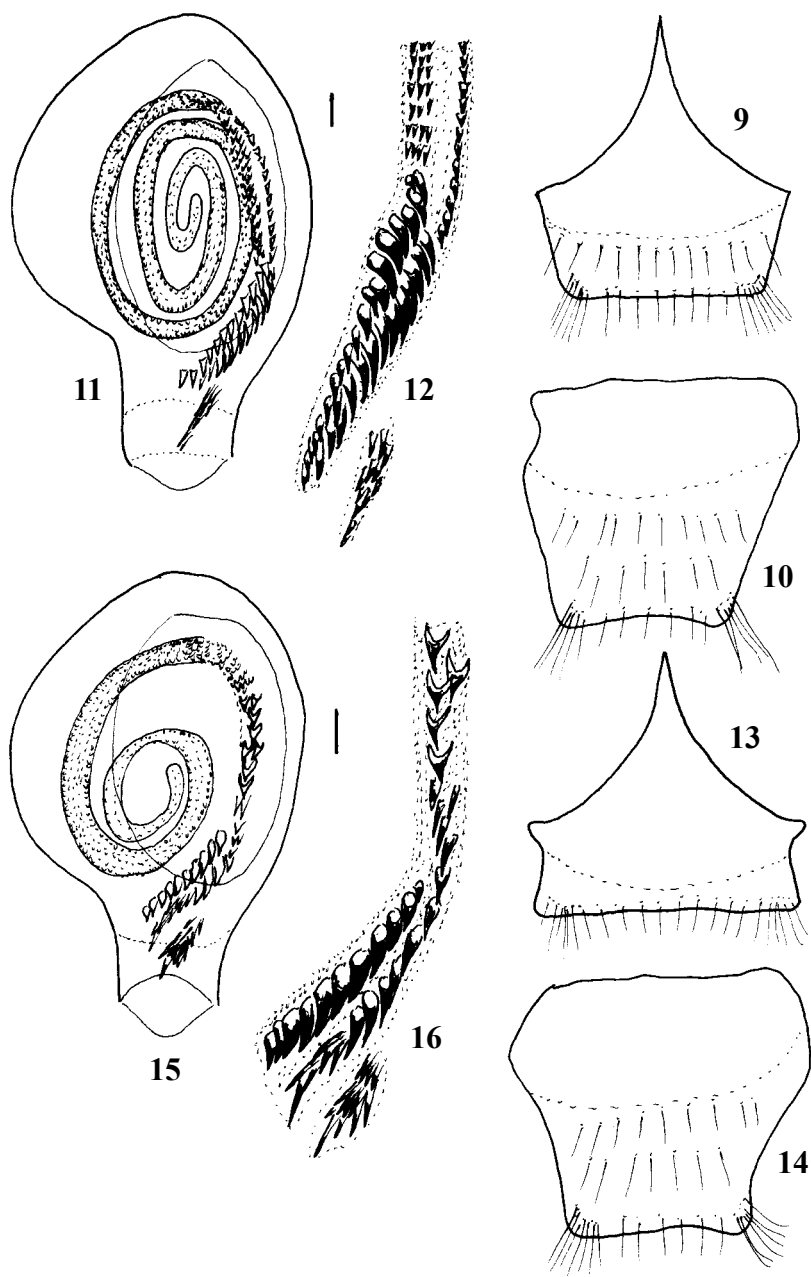
### ***Xantholinus (Helicophallus) biserialis* n. sp.**

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** Holotype ♂: Russia, Caucasus, Krasnaja Poljana, VI.1967, R. Rous leg. (cB); paratypes: same data, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cB); same data, VI.1973, R. Rous leg., 4 exx. (cB); N-Caucasus, Krasnodar Prov., Pslukh river, 12 km E Krasnaja Poljana, 1600-1700 m, 1.VIII.1994, A. Solodovnikov leg., 1 ♂ (cS); same data, S Maykop, Mt Bolshoj Tkach, 1800-2200 m, 7.VII.1995, V. Savitsky leg., 1 ♂ (cS); W part of Aibga Mt, 2100-2400 m, 26.VIII.1995, M. Savitsky leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cS), 1 ♂ (cB); Aibga Mt, Krasnaja Poljana, 800-900 m, 14.VIII.1994, A. Solodovnikov leg., 1 ♂ (cB); Western part Aibga Mt, SE Krasnaja Poljana, 1400-1800 m, 23.VIII.1995, A. Solodovnikov leg., 1 ♂ (cB); Krasnaja Poljana, Mzymta river, 500 m, 6.IX.1995, V. Savitsky leg., 1 ♀ (cS); Bzerpia river, 12 km NEE Krasnaja Poljana, 800-900 m, 5.VIII.1994, A. Solodovnikov leg., 1 ♂ (cB); same data, 1200 m, 7.VIII.1994, A. Solodovnikov leg., 1 ♂ (cB); Mzymta river, c/o Krasnaja Poljana, 300-400 m, 6.VIII.1994, M. Sacitsky leg., 1 ♂ (cS); Kriniza vill., Tyomnaja shchel gorge, 8.X.1999, E. A. Khachikov leg. (cK); Agrba, VI.1969, R. Rous leg., 1 ♂; Abrba Picunda, VI.1973, R. Rous leg., 1 ♂; Acisho, 21-25.VI.1974, Vosisek leg., 1 ♂ (cB).

**DESCRIPTION.** Body length 10 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 4,5 mm. Entirely yellowish light. Pronotum with dorsal series of 8-9 spots and lateral series of 4-5 spots. Elytra rugose, with 6-7 series of fine and spaced spots.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in figs 9-10. Aedeagus (figs 11-12) 1,3 mm long. Inner sac consists of a tape coiled four times. At the distal opening there is a close bunch of spinulae, followed by a series of distal spines, gradually larger, close to an internal series of spines, gradually larger and wide. From this structure beginning two separate strips of thorns, of one composed of several internal series of spinulae very small, and one external series of small spines, arranged one behind the other. At the first curve of the spiral these two series are reunited for a short distance. The remaining area of the inner sac is covered with tiny scales, denser on margins, more and more sparse and minute.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The species is known of the area around Krasnaja Poljana, near the Black Sea.



Figs 9-16 – Tergite (9) and sternite (10) of male genital segment; aedeagus (11) and distal series of spines of inner sac (12) of *Xantholinus biseriatus* n. sp.; tergite (13) and sternite (14) of male genital segment; aedeagus (15) and distal series of spines of inner sac (16) of *Xantholinus circassicus* n. sp. (scale bar = 0,1 mm).

ETYMOLOGY. The species takes its name from the Latin *biseriatus* -*a* -*um* (double series) in relation to the structures of the spines of the inner sac of the aedeagus.

NOTE. The species described in this contribution differ from those below mentioned especially for the structure of the inner sac of the aedeagus. The new species lives in some areas with *X. maykopensis* Coiffait, 1966.

**Xantholinus (Helicophallus) circassicus** n. sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: Russia, Caucasus, Circassia, Reitter (cB); paratype: 1 ♂, Russia, N-Caucasus, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Uchkulan vill., 23.VI.1998, E. A. Khachikov leg. (cK).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 9 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 4,6 mm. Body more closely than in *X. biseriatus*. Head and pronotum reddish yellowish; elytra yellow; abdomen brown, more or less dark. Head and pronotum smaller and narrower than in *X. biseriatus*. Pronotum with dorsal series of 8-11 spots and lateral series of 5-7 spots. Elytra shorter than in *X. biseriatus*.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in figs 13-14. Aedeagus (figs 15-16) 1,1 mm long. Inner sac coiled two times. At the distal opening there is a bunch of extended spinulae, followed by an internal series of 6-7 large and wide triangular scales (12-13 in the paratype), largest in the middle portion of the series, and by an external series of long and thin spines distally, and gradually shorter and wide, arranged one behind the other. From this structure beginning two strips of small scales to the first curve of the spiral. They cover all the inner sac and shrink gradually in size up to be petty.

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from Circassia.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to Circassia.

NOTE. The species described in this contribution differ from those above mentioned especially for the structure of the inner sac of the aedeagus.

## **Xantholinus (Helicophallus) daghestanicus** n. sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: Russia, N-Caucasus, Daghestan, env. Makhachkala, Agychaul vill., 18.VII.1997, A. Khachikov leg. (cK); paratype: same data, 3 ♂ (cK), 2 ♂ (cB).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 8,5 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 4,4 mm. Coloration similar to *X. circassicus* but a little darker; elytra wider and longer; pronotum larger, with dorsal series of 9-10 spots and lateral series of 6-7 spots: elytra shorter than in *X. circassicus* and more or less smooth, with some series of shallow spots.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in figs 17-18. Aedeagus (figs 19-20) larger than in *X. circassicus*, 1,5 mm long. Inner sac wrapped twice around itself. At the distal opening there is a rather long and wide tuft of spinulae, followed by a series of stubby scales which gradually become larger and are replaced, in the median portion of the sac, by elongated spines. The distal scales are small and arranged one behind the other. From this structure beginning a strip of small numerous scales that cover the first curve of the spiral. The remainder part of the inner sac is covered with minute spinulae, more and more sparse and fine.

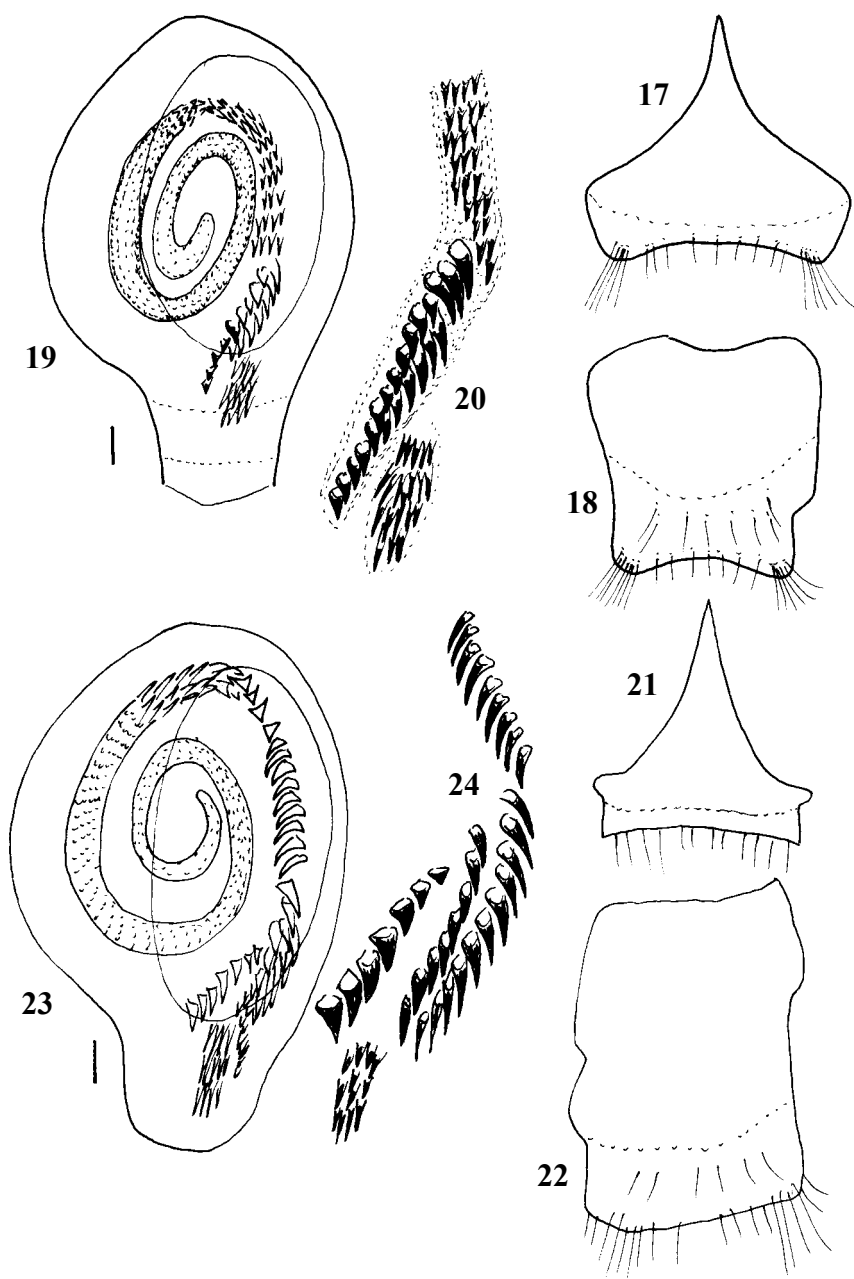
DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type localitie, near the Caspian Sea.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to the type localitie.

NOTE. Comparison with related species of the subgenus *Helicophallus* of Caucasus can be done by examining figs 11 a-b-c respectively on *X. araxis* Reitter, 1898 from Ordubad, Araxa (North Iran), *X. maykopensis* Coiffait, 1966 from Maykop (Adighezia Rep.), *X. kirschenblati* Bordoni, 1975 from Ahti, Nova Distr. (Armenia) (Bordoni 1975); fig. 98 D on *X. coiffaitianus* Bordoni, 1975 from Gamarat (Azerbaijan) (Coiffait 1972, sub *X. fortepunctatus*); fig. 1 on *X. vinicolor* Ushakov, 1989 from Chechnya-Ingushetia (Ushakov 1989) (fig. 25).

The species described in this contribution differ from those above mentioned especially for the structure of the inner sac of the aedeagus.

A series of specimens from Caucasus can be rightly attributed to *Xantholinus maykopensis* Coiffait. I propose the figures of the tergite and sternite of the male genital segment and aedeagus of this species (figs 21-24).



Figs 17-24 – Tergite (17) and sternite (18) of male genital segment; aedeagus (19) and distal series of spines of inner sac (20) of *Xantholinus daghestanicus* n. sp.; tergite (21) and sternite (22) of male genital segment; aedeagus (23) and distal series of spines of inner sac (24) of *Xantholinus maykopensis* Coiffait (scale bar = 0,1 mm).

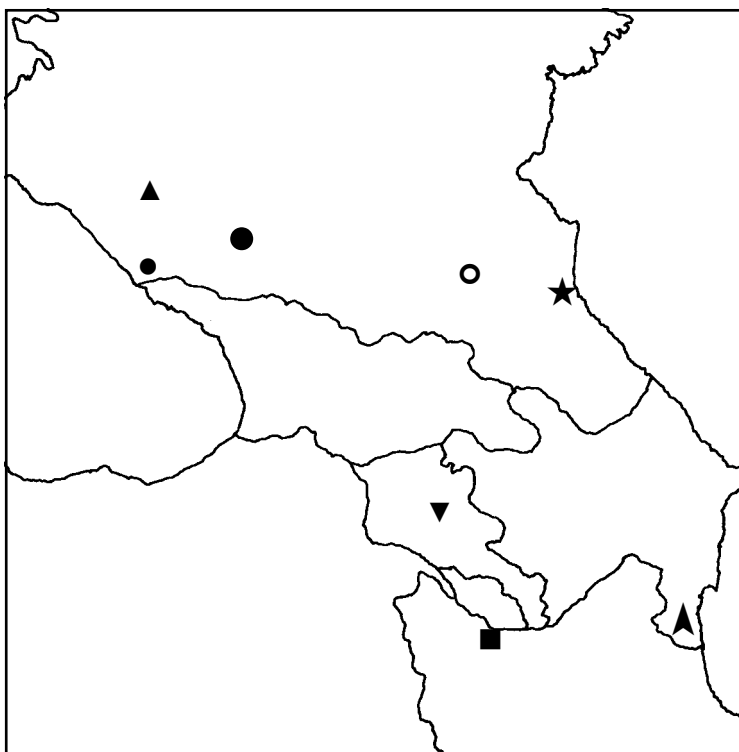


Fig. 25 – Distribution in the Caucasus region of *Xantholinus biseriatus* n. sp. (little circle), *X. circassicus* n. sp. (big circle), *X. daghestanicus* n. sp. (star), *X. araxis* Reitter (big square), *X. maykopensis* Coiffait (triangle), *X. kirschenblati* Bordonni (upside down triangle), *X. coiffaitianus* Bordonni (arrow), *X. vinicolor* Ushakov (voided circle).

The type of *X. maykopensis* is indicated, in the description, as preserved in the Zoological Museum of Moscow but is preserved in the Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris. It is labelled “*X. (Helicophallus) maykopensis* Coiff., H, Coiffait det. 1964”, “Préparation microscopique” (printed on grey label), “Holotype” (printed on red label), “N. 869. 16.7.63/ Région de/ Maykop Montagnes/ Forêt de hêtre”. The specimen is without genital segment and aedeagus and the microcopic preparation is not findable. The “Paratype” (printed on red label), “*X. (Helicophallus) maykopensis* Coiff., H, Coiffait det. 1964”, is a female labelled “1062. Région de/ Maykop 1.7.63/ Alpage...(illegible)”.

I think therefore necessary to designate a neotypus and I choose one male labelled “Russia, Krasnodar territory, Bzerpia River, 10 km NEE

Krasnaya Polyana, 1200 m, A. Solodovnikov 7.VIII.1994", preserved in the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen.

### **Hypnogyra angularis** (Ganglbauer, 1895)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, Rostov reg., Ust-Donetskij Distr., Krimskij vill., 2.V.1997, E. A. Khachikov leg., 1 ♀ (cK).

NOTE. Distribution (Smetana 2004). New record for the South European Territory of Russia.

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### SUMMARY

*Leptacinus khachikovi* n. sp., *Gyrophypnus khachikovi* n. sp., *Xantholinus biserialatus* n. sp., *Xantholinus circassicus* n. sp., *Xantholinus daghestanicus* n. sp. are described from South European Territory of Russia. New records are listed for the named regions: *Gauropterus notabilis* Kirshenblat, 1951 (Daghestan), *Xantholinus fortepunctatus* Motschulsky, 1860 (Russian Caucasus), *X. audrasi* Coiffait, 1956 and *Hypnogyra angularis* (Ganglbauer, 1895) (South European Territory of Russia). Neotype of *Xantholinus maykopensis* Coiffait, 1966 is designated.

### RIASSUNTO

*Leptacinus khachikovi* n. sp., *Gyrophypnus khachikovi* n. sp., *Xantholinus biserialatus* n. sp., *Xantholinus circassicus* n. sp., *Xantholinus daghestanicus* n. sp. sono descritti dei Territori russi sud-europei. Le seguenti specie sono citate come nuove per le regioni indicate: *Gauropterus notabilis* Kirshenblat, 1951 (Daghestan), *Xantholinus fortepunctatus* Motschulsky, 1860 (Caucaso russo), *X. audrasi* Coiffait, 1956 e *Hypnogyra angularis* (Ganglbauer, 1895) (Territori russi sud-europei). Viene designato il neotipo di *Xantholinus maykopensis* Coiffait, 1966.

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