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Original article (Orijinal araştırma)

On the genus *Lobrathium* Mulsant & Rey, 1878 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae) of the Palaearctic region II: A new species from Türkiye and faunistic notes on some species[1]

Palaearktik bölgedeki *Lobrathium* Mulsant & Rey, 1878 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae) cinsi üzerine II: Türkiye'den bir yeni tür ve bazı türler üzerinde faunistik notlar

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Abstract

The genus *Lobrathium* Mulsant & Rey (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae) is represented in the Palaearctic region by 156 species. In the study, *Lobrathium* (s. str.) *thracicum* sp. n. (Kırklareli) from Türkiye is described, figured, and distinguished from geographically closest congeners. The genus is now known to occurin Türkiye by 12 species, 10 of which are endemic to this country. Faunistic notes on nine species of the genus *Lobrathium* in Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Czechia, Greece, France, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, and Türkiye of the Palaearctic Region are presented. Two species that are taxonomically controversial, *Lobrathium apicale* (Baud di Selve, 1857) from Cyprus and *Lobrathium. afghanicum* Coiffait, 1979, synonym of *Lobrathium triste* (Cameron, 1924) from Afghanistan, are illustrated.

Keywords: Fauna, *Lobrathium*, new species, taxonomy, Thrace

Öz

Lobrathium Mulsant & Rey (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae) cinsi Palearktik Bölgede 156 tür temsil edilen bir cinstir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'den *Lobrathium* (s. str.) *thracicum* sp. n. (Kırklareli) türü tanımlanmış, şekillendirilmiş ve bu cinsin coğrafik olarak yakın türlerden farklılıkları gösterilmiştir. Böylece, bu cins Türkiye'de 12 türle bilinmekte olup bunların 10'u bu ülkeye endemiktir. Palaearktik Bölgedeki Afganistan, Arnavutluk, Azerbaycan, Bosna-Hersek, Kıbrıs, Çekya, Yunanistan, Fransa, Portekiz, Rusya, Slovenya, İspanya ve Türkiye'de bulunan dokuz *Lobrathium* türüne ait faunistik notlar sunulmuştur. Taksonomik olarak tartışmalı iki tür olan, Kıbrıs'tan *Lobrathium apicale* (Baud idi Selve, 1857) ve Afganistan'dan *Lobrathium triste* (Cameron, 1924) türünün sinonimi *Lobrathium afghanicum* Coiffait, 1979, türü şekillendirilmiştir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Fauna, *Lobrathium*, yeni tür, taksonomi, Trakya

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Introduction

The Holarctic genus *Lobrathium* Mulsant & Rey, 1878 is relatively better studied than most of the genera of the subfamily Paederinae (Staphylinidae) and is represented by 156 species in the Palaearctic region (Schülke & Smetana, 2015; Assing, 2019, 2021; Anlaş, 2020; Lin et al., 2022).

In the western Palaearctic region, the genus containing 31 species, only seven species is known from Middle Asia and Iran. Most of these species are distributed in Türkiye (11 species, nine of them are endemic), in Italy (six species, three of them are endemic), in Greece (five species, three of them are endemic), and in Caucasus (five species, four of them are endemic).

Lobrathium species are generally larger in size than other species of the subfamily Paederinae. Little is known about their biology, ecology and phenology. Members of the genus are mostly found near streams and rivers, around lakes and dams, in marshland and on damp grassland. They are most abundant in spring, and their distribution in an area is highly dependent on humidity. The species of *Lobrathium* are noctural and probably predators of small invertebrates.

In the study, a new *Lobrathium* species, *Lobrathium* (s. str.) *thracicum* sp. n., from Thrace in Türkiye is identified and described here together with new and additional records from Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Czechia, Greece, France, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Spain and Türkiye in the Palaearctic region. Including the species described herein, 32 *Lobrathium* species are currently known to occur in the western Palaearctic region.

Materials and Methods

Specimens were examined using Zeiss Stemi 508 stereomicroscopes. Aedeagus, tergites and sternites VII-VII were preserved in a microvial with pure glycerin, which were attached under pinned specimen. A digital camera (Axiocam 208, Zeiss) was used for the figures. All figures were modified using Helicon Focus v. 8, and CorelDraw Graphics Suite 2022 software.

The abbreviations are used for the measurements in below, which are given in millimeters:

AL—length of antenna;

AW—maximal width of abdomen;

EL—length of elytra from apex of scutellum to posterior margin;

EW—combined width of elytra;

HL—head length from base of labrum to posterior constriction along head midline;

HW—maximal head width (including eyes);

ML—length of aedeagus from apex of ventral process to base;

PL—length of pronotum along median line;

PW—maximal width of pronotum;

TL—body length from anterior margin of clypeus to apex of abdomen.

The material studied is preserved in:

AZMM—Alaşehir Zoological Museum, Manisa, Türkiye (S. Anlaş).

HNHM—Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (G. Makranczy, O. Merkl).

MHNG—Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland (G. Cuccodoro).

MNCN—Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain (M. Paris).

MNHNP—Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (T. Deuve, A. Taghavian).

NHMW—Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (H. Schillhammer).

NMPC—National Museum, Praha, Czechia (M. Fikáček, Jiří Hájek).

ZIN—Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg, Russia (B. A. Korotyaev).

Results

In this study, 10 species were reported from Palaearctic region. A new species from Türkiye was described, figured, and distinguished from geographically closest congeners. Faunistic notes on nine species of the genus *Lobrathium* in the Palaearctic Region are presented.

Taxonomy

Description of new species

Lobrathium* (*Lobrathium*) *thracicum sp. n. (Figures 1a-I)

Type material. Holotype: Türkiye: ♂, "TR. Kırklareli, Pınarhisar, Yenice 5 km NE, Mahya Dağı, 866 m, 41°46'43''N, 27°37'32''E, 14.III.2021, leg. Anlaş, Örgel & Kacar. / Holotypus ♂, *Lobrathium* (*Lobrathium*) *thracicum* sp. n. det. S. Anlaş 2022" <red printed label> (AZMM). Paratypes: ♂, ♀, same data as holotype (AZMM). ♀, Kırklareli, Demirköy 7 km NW, 530 m, 41°47'02''N, 27°42'08''E, 13.III.2021, leg. Anlaş, Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). ♂, ♀, Demirköy, Sarpdere 4 km SW, Dupnisa Mağarası, 360 m, 41°50'26''N, 27°33'23''E, 15.III.2021, leg. Anlaş, Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). ♂, 2♀♀, Kırklareli, Demirköy, Balaban 5 km E, 632 m, 41°49'57''N, 27°37'15''E, 08.VI.2021, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). 2♀♀, Kırklareli, Demirköy, Balaban 4 km NE, 652 m, 41°48'41''N, 27°38'28''E, 08.VI.2021, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♀, Kırklareli, Armağan 2 km W, 175 m, 41°52'11''N, 27°26'44''E, 08.VI.2021, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♀, Kırklareli, Demirköy, Avcılar 6 km S, 175 m, 41°57'05''N, 27°50'40''E, 09.VI.2021, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♀, Kırklareli, Demirköy, İğneada Longoz Forests, 1 m, 41°50'59''N, 27°56'24''E, 26.IV.2022, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♂, 4♀♀, Kırklareli, Demirköy, İğneada Longoz Forests, 45 m, 41°50'30''N, 27°56'22''E, 28.IV.2022, leg. Kacar & Çelik. <all paratypes with red printed label> (AZMM).

Description of new species. Measurements (in millimetres) and ratios (range, n = 19): AL: 1.75-1.85, 1.81; HL: 0.60-0.65, 0.63; HW: 0.62-0.66, 0.64; PL: 0.74-0.85, 0.80; PW: 0.57-0.63, 0.60; EL: 0.60-0.68, 0.64; EW: 0.65-0.72, 0.69; AW: 0.72-0.84, 0.78; ML: 0.92-0.96, 0.95 (n=5); FL: 2.82-2.95, 2.89; TL: 6.2-6.6, 6.5; HL/HW: 0.97-0.99, 0.98; PW/HW: 0.92-0.95, 0.94; PW/PL: 0.74-0.77, 0.75; EL/PL: 0.80-0.81, 0.8; EW/PW: 1.15-1.15, 1.15; EL/EW: 0.92-0.94, 0.93; AW/EW: 1.11-1.17, 1.13.

Habitus as in Figure 1a. Body 6.2–6.6 mm long. Coloration: head dark brown, pronotum, elytra and abdominal segments VIII-X reddish, segment VII bicolored, with narrow posterior margin rufous, abdominal segments III-VI black; antennae and legs reddish brown.

Head approximately as wide as long, posterior angles rounded (Figures 1a–1b and see HL/HW); puncturation non-umbilicate, moderately coarse and dense; slightly denser and larger in lateral and posterior area than that in central dorsal area and near anterior margin of frons; microsculpture absent; pubescence reddish brown and sparse; eyes clearly visible in dorsal view and moderately projecting from lateral outline of head (Figs. 1a, b). Antennae long and slender (Figure 1a), approximately 1.8 mm long, antennomeres II and III distinctly oblong.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, 0.75 times as long as wide and 0.94 times as wide as head and slightly narrowed posteriorly (Figures 1a, b, and see PW/PL, PW/HW); puncturation similar to that of head, but weakly sparser and coarser, midline impunctate; microsculpture absent; pubescence reddish brown and also very sparse.

Elytra approximately 0.95 times as long as wide and, broader than pronotum, 1.15 times as wide as pronotum and widened posteriad (Figures 1a-1b and see EL/EW, EW/PW); punctation slightly granulose; coarser and larger than that of head and also pronotum, in non-regular series; microsculpture absent; pubescence similar to that of pronotum. Hind wings present but reduced.

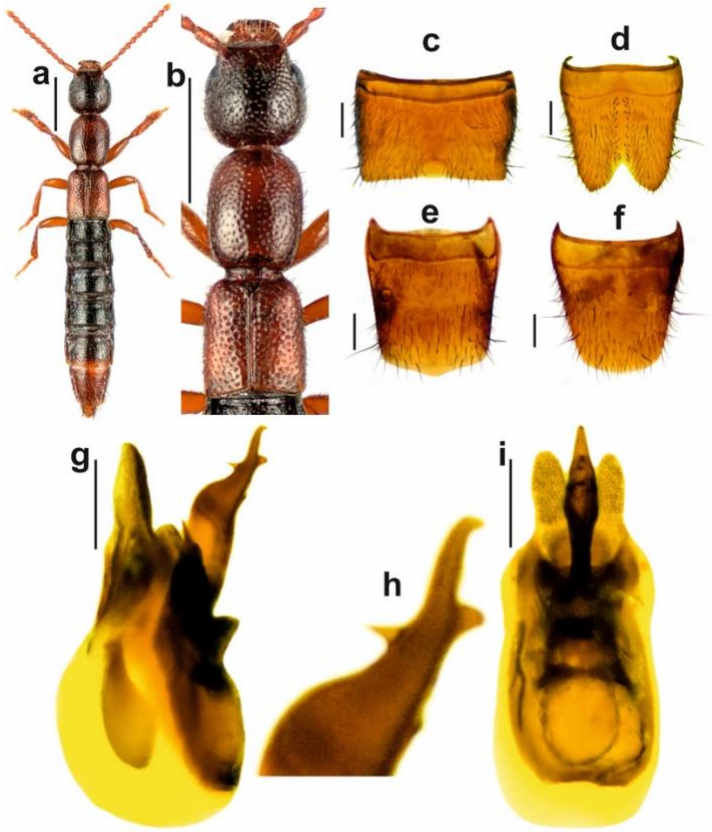

Figure 1. *Lobrathium thracicum* sp. nov. a) habitus; b) forebody; c) male sternite VII; d) male sternite VIII; e) female tergite VIII; f) female sternite VIII; g-h) aedeagus in lateral view; i) aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm (Figs. a–b); 0.2 mm (Figs. c–i).

Abdomen wider than elytra, and approximately 1.15 times as wide as elytra (Figure 1a and see AW/EW), widest at segment VII; puncturation small, sparse and shallow; pubescence brown and sparse, microsculpture distinct, composed of dense and fine transverse striae and meshes; palisade fringe absent in posterior margin of tergite VII.

Male terminalia and genitalia. Sternite VII without modified setae and transverse, weakly concave posteriorly, median impression of the posterior margin of sternite present (Figure 1c); sternite VIII weakly oblong, with distinct median impression, the impression with approximately 30 modified short, black and stout setae, posterior incision of sternite VIII in the middle increasingly narrowed, moderately deep and V-shaped, less than 1/4 as long as length of the sternite (Figure 1d). Aedeagus large, approximately 0.95 mm long, ventral process moderately long, with two distinct ventral protrusions laterally, spine-shaped one on the left, and with a hook-shaped protrusion apically in lateral view (Figures 1g-1h), ventral process almost triangular, apically narrowed, and symmetric in ventral view (Figure 1i).

Female terminalia. Posterior margin of the female tergite VIII weakly angled in middle, without modified setae (Figure 1E); sternite VIII unmodified and without modified setae (Figure 1f).

Etymology. The name is derived from Thrace (Turkish name: Trakya), in the northwestern Türkiye, where the type localities are situated.

Differential Diagnosis. This new species can be distinguished from the geographically closest congeners (*L. rugipenne* (Hochhuth, 1851); *L. multipunctum* (Gravenhorst, 1802); *L. angulatum* Assing, 2005; *L. spinosum* Assing & Schülke, 2002; *L. bureschi* (Scheerpeltz, 1937) and *L. moreanum* Assing, 2019) by the different shapes of the male secondary and primary sexual characters. It differs from these species by the completely different morphology of the aedeagus and the following features:

- from *L. rugipenne* (widespread in the eastern Mediterranean region), and *L. multipunctum* (widespread in Europe and northwestern Africa), by the smaller body (*L. rugipenne*: on average 7.5-9.5 mm long; *L. multipunctum*: on average 6.5-8.5 mm long), by the different coloration of the body (*L. rugipenne*: head, pronotum and abdomen entirely blackish; elytra blackish, posteriorly with more or less distinctly reddish or reddish-yellow; *L. multipunctum*: whole body dark brown, reddish brown or brown, with elytra more or less lighter coloration), by the relatively smaller head, and smaller eyes, by the shorter and narrower elytra, and by the completely different appearance and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII and sternite VIII.

- from *L. angulatum* (North Greece: Ipiros), by the smaller body (*L. angulatum*: 6.5-8 mm long); by the different coloration of the body (*L. angulatum*: Head dark brown to blackish brown; pronotum dark brown, with the anterior angles slightly lighter; eytra reddish; abdomen dark brown to blackish brown, with the posterior margin of segment VII and all of the following segments reddish), by the relatively broader head, and longer elytra, by the slightly denser puncturation of the abdomen and by the entirely different appearance and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII and sternite VIII (*L. angulatum*: sternite VII posteriorly with large oval median impression, sternite VIII with distinctly U-shaped posterior excision, with transverse cluster of modified setae near the anterior margin of sternite VIII).

- from *L. spinosum* (southern Albania: Tomor Mountains), by the slightly larger body (*L. spinosum*: 5.6-6.4 mm long); by the different coloration of the body (*L. spinosum*: head and pronotum darkish brown to black; elytra brownish, abdomen black with abdominal segments VIII-X brown), by the much more transverse head, by the sparser puncturation of the abdomen and by the entirely different appearance and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII and sternite VIII (*L. spinosum*: sternite VII posteriorly with large oval median impression, posterior margin of sternite VIII with deep and U-shaped incision).

- from *L. bureschi* (Bulgaria and Romania), by the slightly larger body (*L. bureschi*: 5.5-6.5 mm long); by the different coloration of the body (*L. bureschi*: body uniformly reddish brown), by the more oblong pronotum, by the relatively broader (in relation to head) pronotum, and by the entirely different appearance of the male sternite VII and sternite VIII (*L. bureschi*: sternite VII posteriorly with large oval median impression, sternite VIII with distinctly U-shaped posterior excision).

- from *L. moreanum* (Greece: Pelopónnisos), by the smaller body (*L. moreanum*: 8.7 mm long); by the different coloration of the body (*L. moreanum*: pronotum and head blackish; elytra blackish-brown and its posterior margin weakly paler; abdomen black with the posterior margin of tergite VII and abdominal segments VIII-X dark-reddish), by the much more transverse head; by the presence of a palisade fringe at the posterior margin of tergite VII; and by the entirely different appearance and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII and VIII (*L. moreanum*: sternite VII anteriorly with a pair of distinct tubercles, sternite VIII extensively impressed along middle, with deeply U-shaped posterior excision, without setae).

For descriptions and illustrations of *L. angulatum*; *L. spinosum*; *L. bureschi* and *L. moreanum* see Scheerpeltz (1937), Assing & Schülke (2002) and Assing (2005, 2019).

Distribution and bionomics. This new species was collected on Istranca Mountains and Iğneada Longoz Forest, in Kırklareli province. The specimens were found under stones in varied pasture areas and sifted from leaf litter in mixed forest at altitudes of 1−866 m.

Faunistic records

Lobrathium anale (Lucas, 1846)

Material examined. France: ♂, VII.1974, Corse Ostriconi, leg. Löbl (MHNG). Italy: ♂, ♀, Sardinia, Tempio Krausse (HNHM).

Distribution. This species is known from France (Alpes-Maritimes, Corse), Italy (Sardegna, Sicilia), Portugal, Spain and the Islands of Canary, Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia (Assing, 2007; Schülke & Smetana, 2015; Anlaş, 2020).

Lobrathium angulatum Assing, 2005

Material examined. Greece: ♂, Grèce, Epire, Kato Kalentini, 230 m, 2.V.77, Löbl / Holotypus, *Lobrathium angulatum* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2004 (MHNG). 2♀♀, 13.V.2000, Epire, Vargiades environs, leg. Yunt (AZMM).

Distribution. The species was known only from Epire (Kato Kalentini and Polydroson) in Greece (Assing, 2005; Anlaş, 2020).

Lobrathium apicale (Baudi di Selve, 1857) (Figures 2a-f)

Material examined. Cyprus: ♀, 15. VII.(19)39, Cypr. Kambos, leg. Hakan Lindb., ex. coll. Scheerpeltz, Typus *Lathrobium lindbergi* Scheerpeltz, det. *Lobrathium apicale* (Baudi) V. Assing, 2001 (NHMW). ♂, 18-19.VII.(19)39, Cypr. Stavros, leg. Hakan Lindb., ex. coll. Scheerpeltz, Cotypus *Lathrobium lindbergi* Scheerpeltz, (NHMW). ♂, 19.VII.(19)39, Cypr. Paphos, Kannaviou, leg. P. H. Lindb., ex. coll. Scheerpeltz, Typus *Lathrobium lindbergi* Scheerpeltz (NHMW). 2♀♀, 12.III.2011, Lefkoşa, Değirmenlik, Yaylatepe 2 km S, Alevkayası, 820 m, 35°17´28´´N, 33°33´03´´E, leg. Anlaş (AZMM).

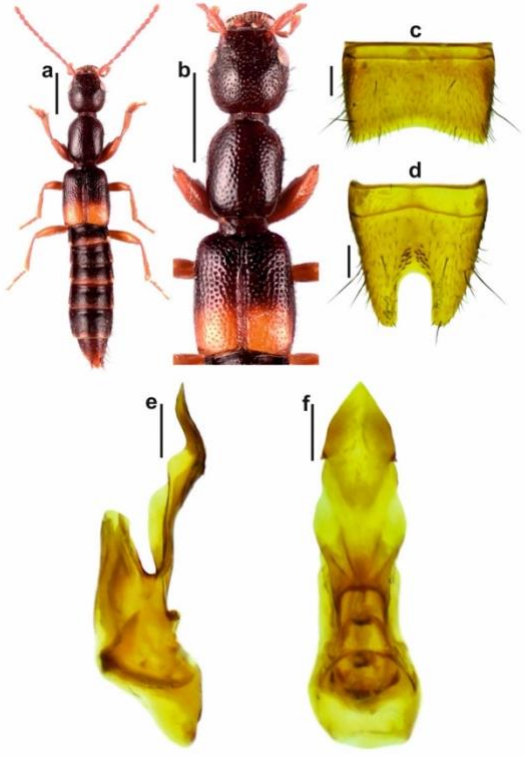

Figure 2. *Lobrathium apicale* (Baudi di Selve). a) habitus; b) forebody; c) male sternite VII; d) male sternite VIII; e) aedeagus in lateral view; f) aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 1.0 mm (Figs. a–b); 0.2 mm (Figs. c-f).

Distribution. According to Schülke & Smetana (2015) *L. apicale* is only known from the Island of Cyprus.

Remarks. This species is also reported from Crete by Assing (2007). The record of this species from Crete is highly doubtful, and it should be confirmed. *L. apicale* is very similar to *L. candicum* Bordoni, 2009 (Crete: Kritsa/Lassithi). For that reason, the records of *L. apicale* from Crete most likely belong to *L. candicum*. The illustration of the aedeagus of *L. apicale* by Coiffait (1982) is inadequate for accurate identification. The male primary and secondary sexual characters and also habitus and forebody of *L. apicale* are figured (Figures 2a-f). For description and illustrations of *L. candicum* see Bordoni (2009).

Lobrathium multipunctum (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Material examined. Albania: ♂, Albania (without specific locality) (HNHM). Bosnia-Herzegovina: ♂, 2♀, 24.XI.1936, Bosnia, Sarajevo, Rijeka Miljacka, leg. Fodor (HNHM). Czechia: ♂, 26.III.1977, Chezch Republic, Pardubice (ZIN). France: ♂, Epaney, 18 Mars 1919 (MNHNP). Portugal: ♂, 30.IV.1957, Madere, Casinnas, St. Georges, coll. L. Levasseur, leg. Mateu (MNHNP). Slovenia: ♂, 25.VII.2007, Wocheim, Bohinj (HNHM). Spain: ♂, ♀, Badajoz (MNHNP). ♀, Ponferrada, Leon, leg. Paganetti, coll. J. Fodor (HNHM).

Distribution. *L. multipunctum* has a very wide distribution in Europe and Northwestern Africa, and is also distributed in the Nearctic Region (Assing, 2012; Schülke & Smetana, 2015; Anlaş, 2020).

Lobrathium moreanum Assing, 2019

Material examined. Greece: ♂, 3♀♀, 1935 Graecia, Pelopon Taygetos, (=Taýgetos, Farida) leg. V. Purkyné (NMPC).

Distribution. This species is confined to Pelopónnisos, in Greece (Assing, 2019).

Lobrathium reitteri (Czwalina, 1889)

Material examined. ♂, Caucasus, Rost 1894, coll. Eppelsheim (NHMW).

Distribution: According to Solodovnikov (2001), this species occurs in the Northwestern Caucasus.

Lobrathium rugipenne (Hochhuth 1851)

Material examined. Azerbaijan: ♂, ♀, 16.VI.2007, Dashytuk and Apo environs, leg. Kasatkin (AZMM). Bulgaria: 2♂♂, ♀, 1928, Mts Rila, leg. Biró (HNHM). Russia: ♂, 16.VIII.1992, Krasnodar, Apsheronsky dist., Mezmay vill., leg. Khachikov (AZMM). Türkiye: ♂, ♀, Amasia (=Amasya), coll. F. Spelser (HNHM). 6♂♂, 8♀♀, 17.VI.2020, Amasya, Taşova, Borabay Lake 7 km SE, 40°51'17''N, 36°07'16''E, 1100 m, leg. Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). ♂, 17.VI.2020, Taşova, Borabay Lake 9 km E, 40°49'48''N, 36°04'42''E, 1700 m, leg. Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). 2♂♂, ♀, 13.VII.2020, Amasya, Taşova, Borabay Gölü 3 km W, 40°48'05''N, 36°07'07''E, 1370 m, leg. Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). ♂, 19.VI.2020, Amasya, Merzifon, Derealan 6 km W, 40°59'00''N, 35°20'09''E, 1500 m, leg. Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). ♀, 19.VI.2020, Amasya, Merzifon, Aşağibük 3 km S, 40°59'07''N, 35°20'16''E, 1460 m, leg. Kacar (AZMM). 4♂♂, 5♀♀, 24.IV.2021, Amasya, Taşova, Borabay 9 km SE, 40°49'52''N, 36°04'58''E,1720 m, leg. Anlaş, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). 2♂♂, 2♀♀, 12.V.2011, Balıkesir, Edremit, Koşara Dağı, leg. Anlaş (AZMM). ♂, 10.VII.2020, Bartın, Ulus, Kerpiçli 4 km SW, 41°42'54''N, 32°53'36''E, 570 m, leg. Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). ♂, ♀, 10.VII.2020, Bartın, Ulus, Kerpiçli 3 km SW, 41°43'13''N, 32°53'57''E, 580 m, leg. Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). ♂, 27.VI.2012, Bartın, Amasra, Gergece Kaya Şelalesi leg. Danışman (AZMM). 2♂♂, 03.VII.2021, Bartın, Ulus, Kerpiçli 2 km NE, 41°43'14''N, 32°54'48''E, 590 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♂, 05.VII.2020, Bolu, Mengen, Merkeşler 8 km N, 40°56'15''N, 31°47'49''E, 720 m, leg. Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). 2♂♂, 03.VII.2020, Bolu, Dereceören, 40°37'39''N, 31°22'28''E, 1135 m, leg. Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). ♂, 04.VII.2020, Bolu, Seben, Çökeler 10 km N, 40°32'37''N, 31°44'59''E, 1490 m, leg. Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). ♂, 13.IX.2012, Bolu, Abant, leg. Danışman (AZMM). ♂, 21.V.1978, Bolu, Ömerler, 800 m, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG). ♀,

Turquia, Bolu, Abant (MNCN). ♂, 11.XI.2020, Bursa, Uludağ, 40°08'33"N, 29°03'05"E, 935 m, leg. Örgel & Kacar (AZMM). 4♂♂, 2♀♀, 25.IX.2010, Bursa, Uludağ, 270 m, 40°02’53’’N, 29°04’12’’E, leg. Yağmur (AZMM). 3♂♂, 6♀♀, 26.VI.2022, Bursa, Kestel, Alaçam, Uludağ, 40°04'22"N, 29°15'46"E, 1984 m, leg. Anlaş, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♀, Turquia, Bursa, Uludagh (as *Lobrathium multipunctatum*) (MNCN). 2♂♂, 8♀♀, 14.IV.2021, Çanakkale, Gökçeada, Dereköy 5 km N, 40°11'18"N, 25°45'30"E, 1 m, leg. Yağmur, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♀, 14.IV.2021, Çanakkale, Gökçeada, Eşelek 2 km NW, 40°09'05"N, 25°58'43"E, 72 m, leg. Yağmur, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♂, 3♀, 14.IV.2021, Çanakkale, Gökçeada, Dereköy 4 km N, Marmaras Şelalesi, 40°10'55"N, 25°45'50"E, 75 m, leg. Yağmur (AZMM), Kacar & Çelik. ♂, 14.IV.2021, Çanakkale, Gökçeada, Dereköy 1 km W, 40°09'26"N, 25°46'15"E, 226 m, leg. Yağmur, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♂, 2♀♀, 16.IV.2021, Çanakkale, Lapseki, Taştepe 4 km S, 40°19'10"N, 26°50'40"E, 376 m, leg. Yağmur, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♂, 16.IV.2021, Çanakkale, Lapseki, Taştepe 2 km S, 40°19'56"N, 26°50'16"E, 220 m, leg. Yağmur, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♀, 05.XI.2021, Çanakkale, Gelibolu, Yeniköy 2 km NW, 40°29'26"N 26°35'24"E, 38 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). 2♀♀, 29.IV.2022, Çanakkale, Lapseki, Taştepe 3 km S, 40°19'52"N, 26°50'17"E, 156 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). 2♂♂, ♀, 19.V.2022, Çanakkale, Yenice, Örencik 3 km S, 39°48'20"N, 27°07'47"E, 300 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). 3♂♂, 3♀♀, 24.VI.2022, Çanakkale, Lapseki, Çavuşköy 5 km NE, 40°19'53"N, 26°50'10"E, 190 m, leg. Anlaş, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♀, 01.V.2021, Çorum, Osmancık, Danişment 3 km S, 41°04'36"N, 34°55'48"E,1490 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). 2♂♂, ♀, 01.V.2021, Çorum, Osmancık, Danişment 4 km SW, 41°04'23"N, 34°58'24"E,1400 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♂, 3♀♀, 15.IV.2022, Çorum, Laloğlu 1 km E, 40°23'46"N, 34°32'45"E, 1030 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). 2♂♂, 09.V.2022, Çorum, Çağşak 5 km SE, 40°22'18"N, 34°31'43"E, 1416 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♂, 16.VI.2022, Düzce, Yığılca, Hocaköy 7 km NE, 41°01'38"N, 31°39'27"E, 1281 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik (AZMM). ♂, 27.VII.1969, Istanbul, Kilyos, leg. Besuchet (MHNG). ♂, Constantinapol (=Istanbul), Belgrader-wald, leg. Bodemeyer, coll. Rambousek (NMPC). ♂, ♀, Asia Minor, Sakarya, Alem Dagh, leg. Bodemeyer (HNHM).

Distribution. *Lobrathium rugipenne* is distributed in Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan. Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, South European Territory of Russia, former Yugoslavia, and Türkiye (Assing, 2007; Schülke & Smetana, 2015; Anlaş, 2020).

Lobrathium spinosum Assing & Schulke, 2002

Material examined. ALBANIA: ♂, 24.V.2004, Tomor Mts., Vodice Valley, 150-500 m, leg. Harmos & Murányi (HNHM).

Distribution: *Lobrathium spinosum* is only known from southern Albania (Tomor, Griba) (Assing & Schülke, 2002).

Lobrathium triste (Cameron, 1924) (Figures 3a-g)

Material examined. Afghanistan: ♂, Paghman (25 km NW Kabul, 2450 m, 15.VII.1960), A863, Voyage en Afghanistan, K. Lindberg, TYPUS *Lathrobium afghanicum* O. Scheerpeltz (NHMW). ♂, Paghman (25 km NW Kabul, 2450 m, 15.VII.1960), A863, Voyage en Afghanistan, K. Lindberg, COTYPUS *Lathrobium afghanicum* O. Scheerpeltz (NHMW). ♂, 09.V.1953, J. Klapperich, Bashgultal 1150 m, Nuristan, Afghanistan, *Lathrobium kashmiricum* Cam., ex. coll Scheerpeltz (NHMW). 2♂♂, ♀, 20.IV.1953, J. Klapperich, Bashgultal 1200 m, Nuristan, Afghanistan, *Lathrobium kashmiricum* Cam., ex. coll Scheerpeltz (NHMW). ♂, 12.X.1952, J. Klapperich, Aghelekan, 1900 m, Salangtal, Hindikusch, O-Afghanistan, *Lathrobium kashmiricum* Cam., ex. coll Scheerpeltz (NHMW). ♂, ♀, 30.X.1952, J. Klapperich, Tangi-Gharuh, 1600 m, am Kabulflu, Afghanistan, (NHMW). ♂, 10.V.1953, J. Klapperich, Kutiau, 1400 m, Nuristan, Afghanistan, *Lathrobium kashmiricum* Cam., ex. coll Scheerpeltz (NHMW).

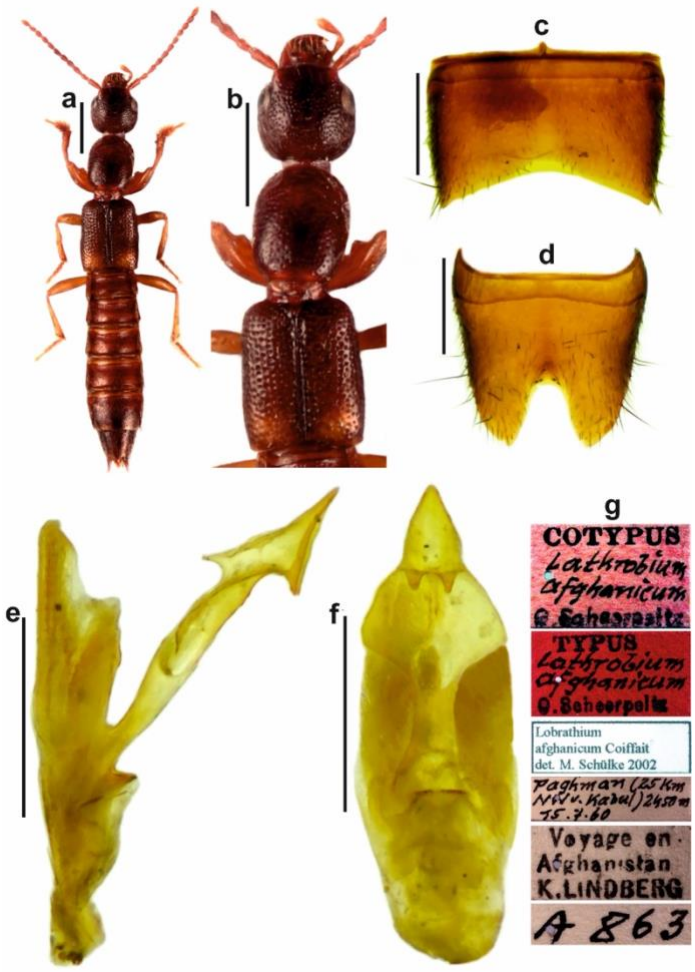

Figure 3. *Lobrathium afghanicum* Coiffait [=*L. triste* (Cameron)]. a) habitus; b) forebody; c) male sternite VII; d) male sternite VIII; e) aedeagus in lateral view; f) aedeagus in ventral view; g) labels. Scale bars: 1.0 mm (Figs. a-b); 0.5 mm (Figs. c-f).

Distribution. *Lathrobium triste* is known from Afghanistan, North India (Uttaranchal Pradesh, Kashmir), and Pakistan (Assing, 2012).

Remarks. *Lathrobium kashmiricum* Cameron, 1931; *Lobrathium afghanicum* Coiffait, 1979 and *L. nouristanicum* Coiffait, 1979 have been proposed as synonyms of *L. triste* by Assing (2012). But he was not examined the type material of *L. afghanicum*. I examined the type material of this species in the collections of the NHMW during my visit in 2021 (Figures 3a-g). An examination of the types of *L. afghanicum*, especially the aedeagus and sternite VIII, revealed that it is identical to *L. triste*. Therefore, I confirm that *L. afghanicum* is a synonym of the latter species.

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