

Additional notes to the elaterid fauna of Mongolia (Coleoptera, Elateridae)

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Abstract. The article provides some corrections and additions to the list of Elaterids of Mongolia. *Oedostethus sincerus* Gurjeva, 1975 and *Oedostethus petrenkoi* Dolin, 1992 are new for Mongolia. The announcement of *Fleutiauxellus maritimus* Curtis, 1840 for Mongolia has been revised. An identification key to the species of the genus *Oedostethus* LeConte in Mongolia is presented.

Zusammenfassung. Der Artikel ergänzt und korrigiert die kürzlich erschienene Liste der Elateriden der Mongolei. *Oedostethus sincerus* Gurjeva, 1975 und *Oedostethus petrenkoi* Dolin, 1992 sind neu für die Mongolei. Die Meldung über den Neunachweis von *Fleutiauxellus maritimus* Curtis, 1840 für die Mongolei wird revidiert. Ein Bestimmungsschlüssel der aus der Mongolei bekannten *Oedostethus*-Arten wird präsentiert.

Key Words: Coleoptera, Elateridae, *Aeolosomus rossii*, *Agriotes soederbomi*, *Agriotes unicolor*, *Ampedus basalis*, *Ampedus mannerheimi*, *Ampedus tristis*, *Fleutiauxellus maritimus*, *Oedostethus aerarius*, *Oedostethus graniger*, *Oedostethus kaszabi*, *Oedostethus latissimus*, *Oedostethus mediocris*, *Oedostethus mystax*, *Oedostethus petrenkoi*, *Oedostethus sincerus*, *Oedostethus varians*, *Oedostethus*, identification key, male, new record, distribution, Palearctic, Mongolia

Introduction

In a recent publication, a list of Mongolian Elaterids has been presented (Jarzabek-Müller & Neméth, 2014). This list is now revised and complemented. The revision shows that the species *Fleutiauxellus maritimus* Curtis, recorded from the province Zavakhan in Mongolia has been mistaken. The species is *Oedostethus latissimus* Tsherepanov. The confusion is based on identical traits for both genera *Fleutiauxellus* Méquignon and *Oedostethus* LeConte. It seems obvious that the current *Oedostethus* genus has to be further divided. Some species probably have to be transferred to *Fleutiauxellus*, and to other, maybe new genera. Japanese authors (Kishii 1976, 1987, Ohira 1988) described many new genera for Japanese Negastriinae, but outside Japan similar species, still are described as *Oedostethus*, despite clear distinction in their aedeagus. Beyond *Oedostethus latissimus* Tsherepanov also *Oedostethus mystax* Gurjeva from Mongolia and Sibiria or *Oedostethus submontanus* Dolin & Bessolitzina recorded from Sibiria show characteristics typical for *Fleutiauxellus*. Thus further research based on phylogenetic is required to illuminate the relationship of this complex in elaterids.

Moreover, the revision revealed a specimen determined by Gurjeva as *Oedostethus latissimus* (Jarzabek-Müller & Neméth, 2014), as a female of *Oedostethus petrenkoi* Dolin.

To facilitate the determination of the species of the genera *Oedostethus* from Mongolia under consideration of *Fleutiauxellus maritimus* a key using information from Russian, English and German literature has been developed. (Dolin 1992, Gurjeva 1968, 1969, 1975a, b, Reitter 1895, 1905, Tsherepanov 1957).

Abbreviations: AJMR – Jarzabek-Müller coll., Riedlhütte (Germany)

CPG – Platia coll., Gatteo (Italy)

HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (Hungary)

ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Bavarian State Collection of Zoology, Munich (Germany)

Photos: Andrea Jarzabek-Müller: Fig. 1, 3, 5-30, 32, 34-41, 43-48, 50, 51, 53-57, 59

Giuseppe Platia: Fig. 4, 33, 52

Tamás Németh: Fig. 31

Complementary notes on the list of Elateridae of Mongolia

Aeolosomus rossii Germar, 1844

subfamily **Agrypninae** Candèze, 1857

E. L. Gurjeva reported this species for Mongolia already in 1968 (Gurjeva 1968, 1969).

Agriotes unicolor Koenig, 1889

subfamily **Elaterinae** Candéze, 1863

On the basis of type material *Agriotes soederbomi* Fleutiaux, 1936 was synonymized with *Agriotes unicolor* Koenig, 1889 by G. Platia (2007).

Ampedus mannerheimi Suzuki, 2013

subfamily **Elaterinae** Candéze, 1863

W. Suzuki renamed *Ampedus basalis* (Mannerheim, 1852) as *Ampedus mannerheimi* Suzuki, 2013.

Ampedus tristis Linnaeus, 1758

subfamily **Elaterinae** Candéze, 1863

1915 G. G. Jacobson mentioned this species for Mongolia (Jacobson 1905-1915). However, this information has been second-guessed.

Fleutiauxellus maritimus Curtis, 1840

(Fig. 5, 16, 34, 53)

subfamily **Negastriinae** Nakane & Kishii, 1956

This species has to be removed from the checklist of Mongolia.

Oedostethus petrenkoi Dolin, 1992

(Fig. 2, 31, 49)

subfamily **Negastriinae** Nakane & Kishii, 1956

E. L. Gurjeva determined the specimen in Fig. 31 in 1968 as *Oedostethus latissimus* Tsherep., but it is a female of *Oedostethus petrenkoi* Dolin, a species first described in 1992 by Dolin (Dolin 1992). The females of both species are very similar, but the antennae of *Oedostethus petrenkoi* almost extend to posterior angles of pronotum, while the antennae of *Oedostethus latissimus* extend two segments past posterior angles of pronotum. The elytra of *Oed. petrenkoi* are more convex, while the elytra of *Oed. latissimus* are more flat.

Material examined. 1 ♀ – **Mongolia**, Uvs Prov., Somon Öndörchangaj, 1900 m, 11.VII.1968, Z. Kaszab leg., E. L. Gurjeva det. (as *Oed. latissimus*), vid. A. Prosvirov (Moscow), HNHM coll.

Length: 3.7 – 3.9 mm (male); 4.3 – 5 mm (female), 5th abdominal segment (Fig. 2); aedeagus (Fig. 49)

Distribution: Russia (East Siberia, Far East, West Siberia), China (Heilongjiang), Kazakhstan (Cate 2007).

First record for Mongolia.

Oedostethus sincerus Gurjeva, 1975b

(Fig. 3, 4, 15, 22, 32, 33, 50-52)

subfamily **Negastriinae** Nakane & Kishii, 1956

Material examined. 1 ♂ - **Mongolia**, Zavkhan Province (Aimag), Gantsin Davaa Pass, 17 km S of Uliastai, 16.VII.1980, M. Kozlov leg., W. Dolin det. 2002, Platia coll. (Fig. 33); 2 ♂ - **Mongolia**, Bayankhongor Province, NW of Galuut, 2084 m a. s. l. (N46.859722° E100.113889°), 15.VII.2014, H. Bussler leg., A. Jarzabek-Müller det. 2015, A. Jarzabek-Müller coll. (Fig. 32)

Length: 3 – 3.3 mm, 5th abdominal segment (Fig. 3, 4); pronotum (Fig. 22), 2nd antennal article (Fig. 15), aedeagus (Fig. 50, 51, 52)

Distribution: Russia (Siberia) (Cate 2007)

First record for Mongolia.

Key to known species of the genus *Oedostethus* LeConte, 1853 of Mongolia (male)

1 (12). Fifth abdominal segment (=7th sternite) abruptly sinuate more or less deep at the end, the apex is extended to a more or less tapered or rounded cusp (Fig. 1-11); body flattened or slightly convex

2 (7). Second antennal segment 1.5 – 2 times longer than wide (Fig. 14, 15)

3 (4). Fifth abdominal segment very strong sinuate at the end, the apex is extended to a more or less tapered cusp; the apex of the seventh tergite is extended to a broadened and flat-topped cusp (Fig. 1); pronotum without distinctly shiny median longitudinal line; antennae extending three segments past posterior angles of pronotum; body black, antennae base and legs brown; body with grey pubescence; male genitalia with lateral denticle of paramere; length: 2.5 – 3.2 mm (female 4.1 mm); the first antennal segments as Fig. 14; aedeagus as Fig. 48.....

Oedostethus kaszabi Gurjeva, 1968 (Fig. 30)

4 (3). Fifth abdominal segment feeble sinuate at the end, the apex is extended to a rounded cusp (Fig. 2, 3, 4)

5 (6). Size larger 3.7 – 3.9 mm (male), slightly convex; pronotum with a feeble median longitudinal line; antennae extending 1.5 – 2 segments past posterior angles of pronotum; second antennal segment 1.6 times longer than wide; male genitalia with lateral denticle of paramere; body black, antennae and legs brown; body with short grey pubescence; fifth abdominal segment as Fig. 2; aedeagus as Fig. 49; (female more convex and larger (Fig. 31); length: 4.3 – 5.0 mm).....

Oedostethus petrenkoi Dolin, 1992 (Fig. 31)

6 (5). Size smaller 3 – 3.3 mm (male), flatter; pronotum with a broad and shiny median longitudinal line (Fig. 22); antennae extending two segments past posterior angles of pronotum; second antennal segment slightly longer than wide (Fig. 15); male genitalia without lateral denticle of paramere; body black, antennae base and legs brown; body with denser and even golden pubescence; fifth abdominal segment as Fig. 3, 4; aedeagus as Fig. 50-52.....

Oedostethus sincerus Gurjeva, 1975b (Fig. 32, 33)

7 (2). Second antennal segment approximately as long as wide or nearly spherical (Fig. 16, 17, 18)

8 (9). Fifth abdominal segment barely perceptible sinuate at the end, the apex is wide triangular-formed (Fig. 5); body black, sometimes black-brown, more opaque; body with white pubescence; length: 4 – 5 mm; the first antennal segments as Fig. 16; aedeagus as Fig. 53.....

(Fleutiauxellus maritimus Curtis, 1840) (Fig. 34)

9 (8). Fifth abdominal segment unbowed or slightly sinuate at the end, the apex is extended to a more or less rounded or tapered cusp (Fig. 6-11)

10 (11). General body shape more robust; elytral interstriae rugose, flat and less shiny, with rough surface (Fig. 29); apex of fifth abdominal segment with rounded or more or less tapered cusp (Fig. 6-10); body black or black-brown; body with even grey pubescence; length: 3.9 – 4.8 mm (female 4.7 – 5.9 mm); the first antennal segments as Fig. 17; aedeagus as Fig. 54.....

Oedostethus latissimus Tsherepanov, 1957 (Fig. 35, 36)

11 (10). General body shape less robust and more slender, elytral interstriae less rugose and shinier, punctures in the first half of elytra feeble and sparser (Fig. 27, 28); body black with slightly gleam of bronze, sometimes dark-brown; body with grey pubescence; length: 4 – 4.5 mm; the first antennal segments as Fig. 18; aedeagus as Fig. 55.....

Oedostethus mystax Gurjeva, 1971 (Fig. 37)

12 (1). Fifth abdominal segment regularly or slightly arcuate at the end, apex without cusp (Fig. 12, 13); body more convex

13 (16). Surface of pronotum densely granulate and more opaque, with umbilicated punctures (Fig. 23)

14 (15). Elytra with two or four yellow spots, sometimes spots are indistinct or entirely absent; second antennal segment 2 – 2.5 times longer than wide (Fig. 19); punctures of pronotum more scattered, surface of pronotum slightly shinier (Fig. 23); elytra oval (Fig. 26); body black with gleam of ore; base of antennae, legs or only tarsi yellow; body with short yellow-grey pubescence; vary in appearance; length: 3.1 – 4 mm; aedeagus as Fig. 56.....

Oedostethus varians Gurjeva, 1968 (Fig. 38-41)

15 (14). Elytra without yellow spots; second antennal segment 1.5 times longer than wide; punctures denser, interstices smaller than punctures, often contiguous, more opaque (except median longitudinal line); elytra with more subparallel sides (Fig. 26); body black, legs, sometimes elytra brighter; body bronze tomentose; length: 3.5 – 4.3 mm; aedeagus as Fig. 57.....*Oedostethus graniger* Tsherepanov, 1956 (Fig. 42-44)

16 (13). Pronotum with simple, more or less dense unumbilicated punctures, shinier (Fig. 24, 25)

17 (18). Pronotum as long as wide; body dark ore color, black or black-brown, less shiny, antennae black, legs brown-yellow, femur duller at middle, posterior angles of pronotum brighter; second antennal segment nearly two times longer than wide (Fig. 20); punctures of pronotum more dense, interstices 0.5 – 1 times larger than their diameter (Fig. 24); median longitudinal line slightly; body yellow tomentose; length: 2.6 – 3.3 mm; aedeagus as Fig. 58.....*Oedostethus aerarius* Reitter, 1895
(syn. *Oedostethus gurjevae* Dolin & Bessolitzina, 1982) (Fig. 45)

18 (17). Pronotum distinctly transverse and convex; shiny black or black-brown, legs and tarsi black-brown, posterior angles of pronotum, elytral suture and epipleuron of elytron brighter; second antennal segment only 1.3 (– 1.5) times longer than wide (Fig. 21); punctures of pronotum less dense, interstices 1 – 3 times larger than their diameter (Fig. 25); smooth median longitudinal line; surface of body with very short and grey pubescence; length: 2.9 – 3.3 mm; aedeagus as Fig. 59.....*Oedostethus mediocris* Gurjeva, 1972 (Fig. 46, 47)

Bestimmungsschlüssel der aus der Mongolei bekannten Arten der Gattung *Oedostethus* LeConte, 1853 (für Männchen zutreffend)

1 (12). Fünftes Abdominalsegment (=7. Sternit) mit mehr oder weniger tiefen Einbuchtungen am Ende, der Apex ist zu einem mehr oder weniger zugespitzten oder gerundetem Zipfel ausgezogen (Fig. 1-11); Körper abgeflacht oder flach gewölbt

2 (7). Zweites Fühlerglied 1.5 – 2mal länger als breit (Fig. 14, 15)

3 (4). Fünftes Abdominalsegment mit zwei tiefen Einbuchtungen am Ende, der Apex ist zu einem mehr oder weniger spitzen Zipfel ausgezogen; der Apex des siebten Tergits ist zu einem verbreiterten und abgeflachten Zipfel ausgezogen (Fig. 1); Halsschild ohne deutliche glatte Mittellinie; Fühler überragen die Halsschildhinterecken um 3 Glieder; Körper schwarz, Fühlerbasis und Beine braun; Körper mit grauer Behaarung; männliches Genital mit Haken an der Spitze der Parameren; Größe: 2.5 – 3.2 mm (Weibchen 4.1 mm); Fühlerbasis wie in Fig. 14; Aedeagus wie in Fig. 48.....*Oedostethus kaszabi* Gurjeva, 1968 (Fig. 30)

4 (3). Fünftes Abdominalsegment mit schwacher Ausbuchtung am Ende, der Apex ist zu einem abgerundeten Zipfel ausgezogen (Fig. 2, 3, 4)

5 (6). Größere Art von 3.7 – 3.9 mm Größe (Männchen), flach gewölbt; Halsschild mit schwacher Mittellinie; Fühler überragen die Halsschildhinterecken um 1.5 – 2 Glieder; zweites Fühlerglied 1.6mal länger als breit; männliches Genital mit Haken an der Spitze der Parameren; Körper schwarz, Fühler und Beine braun; Körper mit kurzer grauer Behaarung; fünftes Abdominalsegment wie in Fig. 2; Aedeagus wie in Fig. 49; (Weibchen viel größer und gewölbter (Fig. 31); Größe: 4.3 – 5.0 mm).....*Oedostethus petrenkoi* Dolin, 1992 (Fig. 31)

6 (5). Kleinere Art von 3 - 3.3 mm Größe (Männchen), flacher; Halsschild mit ziemlich breiter glänzender und glatter Mittellinie (Fig. 22); Fühler überragen die Halsschildhinterecken um 2 Glieder; zweites Fühlerglied nur wenig länger als breit (Fig. 15); Parameren des männlichen Genitals an der Spitze ohne Haken; Körper schwarz, Fühler und Beine braun; Körper mit dichter und gleichmäßiger goldener Behaarung; fünftes Abdominalsegment wie in Fig. 3, 4; Aedeagus wie in Fig. 50-52.....*Oedostethus sincerus* Gurjeva, 1975b (Fig. 32, 33)

7 (2). Zweites Fühlerglied ungefähr so lang wie breit oder fast kugelförmig (Fig. 16, 17, 18)

8 (9). Fünftes Abdominalsegment mit kaum erkennbarer Einbuchtung, der Apex ist breit dreieckig geformt (Fig. 5); Körper schwarz, manchmal schwarz-braun, kaum glänzend; Körper mit feiner weißlicher Behaarung; Größe 4 – 5 mm; Fühlerbasis wie in Fig. 16; Aedeagus wie in Fig. 53.....*Fleutiauxellus maritimus* Curtis, 1840) (Fig. 34)

9 (8). Fünftes Abdominalsegment gerade bis schwach eingebuchtet am Ende, der Apex zu einem mehr oder weniger gerundeten oder spitzen Zipfel geformt (Fig. 6-11)

10 (11). Körper mehr breit; Flügeldeckenzwischenräume flach und matt (Fig. 29); Apex des fünften Abdominalsegments mit einem gerundeten oder einem mehr oder weniger zugespitzten Zipfel (Fig. 6-10); Körper schwarz oder schwarz-braun; Körper mit gleichmäßiger grauer Behaarung; Größe 3.9 – 4.8 mm (Weibchen 4.7 – 5.9 mm); Fühlerbasis wie in Fig. 17; Aedeagus wie in Fig. 54.....*Oedostethus latissimus* Tsherepanov, 1957 (Fig. 35, 36)

11(10). Körper schmäler; Flügeldeckenzwischenräume wenig gerunzelt und glänzender, mit wenigen kleinen Punkten besetzt, vor allem in der ersten Hälfte der Flügeldecken (Fig. 27, 28); Körper schwarz mit leichtem Bronzeschimmer, manchmal dunkelbraun; Körper grau behaart; Größe 4 – 4.5 mm; Fühlerbasis wie in Fig. 18; Aedeagus wie in Fig. 55....*Oedostethus mystax* Gurjeva, 1971 (Fig. 37)

12 (1). Fünftes Abdominalsegment normal gerundet oder leicht eingebuchtet, das Ende nicht zu einem Zipfel geformt (Fig. 12, 13); Körper mehr konvex

13 (16). Halsschild mit dichter gekörnter und/oder genabelter Punktur (Fig. 23), etwas matt

14 (15). Flügeldecken mit zwei oder vier gelben Flecken, manchmal sind die Flecken undeutlich oder fehlen gänzlich; zweites Fühlerglied 2 – 2.5mal so lang wie breit (Fig. 19); zerstreutere Punktur des Halsschild, deshalb schwach glänzend (Fig. 23); Flügeldecken oval (Fig. 26); Körper schwarz mit Erzglanz; Fühlerbasis, Beine oder nur Tarsen gelb; Körper mit kurzer gelbgrauer Behaarung; sehr variables Aussehen; Größe 3.1 – 4 mm; Aedeagus wie in Fig. 56.....*Oedostethus varians* Gurjeva, 1968 (Fig. 38-41)

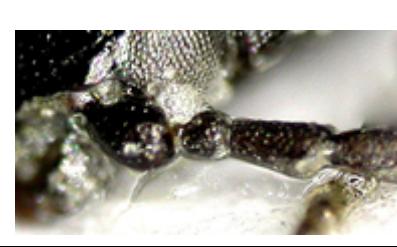
15 (14). Flügeldecken ohne gelbe Flecken; zweites Fühlerglied 1.5mal länger als breit; Punkte des Halsschilds stoßen aneinander (ausgenommen Mittellinie), deshalb Halsschild kaum glänzend; Körper paralleler (Fig. 26); Körper schwarz, Beine, manchmal auch Flügeldecken heller; Körper staubartig bronzenfarben behaart; Größe 3.5 – 4.3 mm; Aedeagus wie in Fig. 57.....*Oedostethus graniger* Tsherepanov, 1956 (Fig. 42-44)

16 (13). Halsschild mit einfachen, mehr oder weniger dichten, ungenabelten Punkten besetzt, glänzender (Fig. 24, 25)

17 (18). Halsschild so breit wie lang; Körper dunkel erzfarben, schwarz oder schwarz-braun, matt glänzend, Fühler schwarz, Beine braun-gelb, Schenkel in der Mitte getrübt, Halsschildhinterecken heller; zweites Fühlerglied fast doppelt so lang wie breit (Fig. 20); Punktur Halsschild dicht, der Abstand zwischen den Punkten beträgt 0.5 – 1 Punkt durchmesser (Fig. 24); Halsschild mit angedeuteter Mittellinie; Körper staubartig fein gelb behaart; Größe 2.6 – 3.3 mm; Aedeagus wie in Fig. 58.....*Oedostethus aerarius* Reitter, 1895
(syn. *Oedostethus gurjevae* Dolin & Bessolitzina, 1982) (Fig. 45)

18 (17). Halsschild deutlich quer und konvex; schwarz glänzend oder schwarz-braun, Beine und Tarsen schwarz-braun, Halsschildhinterecken, Flügeldeckennaht und Epipleuren heller; zweites Fühlerglied nur 1.3 – (1.5mal) so lang wie breit (Fig. 21); Punktur Halsschild wenig dichter als vorhergehende Art, der Abstand zwischen den einfachen Punkten beträgt 1 – 3 Punkt durchmesser (Fig. 25); glatte Halsschildmittellinie; Oberfläche mit sehr kurzer grauer Behaarung; Größe 2.9 – 3.3 mm; Aedeagus wie in Fig. 59.....*Oedostethus mediocris* Gurjeva, 1972 (Fig. 46, 47)

Fig. 1: fifth abdominal segment (=7 th sternite) of <i>Oedostethus kaszabi</i> Gurjeva (♂) (in background the seventh tergite)	Fig. 2: Dolin's drawing of fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oed. petrenkoi</i> (Dolin 1992)	Fig. 3: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oed. sincerus</i> Gurjeva (♂) (spec. from Bayankhongor Prov., Mongolia)
Fig. 4: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oedostethus sincerus</i> Gurjeva (♂) (spec. from Zavkhan Prov., Mongolia)	Fig. 5: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Fleutiauxellus maritimus</i> Curtis (♂)	Fig. 6: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oed. latissimus</i> Tsherep. (♂) (spec. 1)
Fig. 7: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oedostethus latissimus</i> Tsherep. (♂) (spec. 2)	Fig. 8: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oed. latissimus</i> Tsherep. (♂) (spec. 3)	Fig. 9: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oed. latissimus</i> Tsherep. (♂) (spec. 4)
Fig. 10: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oedostethus latissimus</i> Tsherep. (♂) (spec. 5)	Fig. 11: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oed. mystax</i> Gurjeva (♂)	Fig. 12: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oed. varians</i> Gurjeva (♂)

		
Fig. 13: fifth abdominal segment of <i>Oedostethus mediocris</i> Gurjeva (♂)	Fig. 14: the first antennal segments of <i>Oed. kaszabi</i> Gurj.	Fig. 15: the first antennal segments of <i>Oed. sincerus</i> Gurj.
		
Fig. 16: the first antennal segments of <i>Fleutiauxellus maritimus</i> Curt.	Fig. 17: the first antennal segments of <i>Oedostethus latissimus</i> Tsherep.	Fig. 18: the first antennal segments of <i>Oed. mystax</i> Gurj.
		
Fig. 19: the first antennal segments of <i>Oedostethus varians</i> Gurj	Fig. 20: the first antennal segments of <i>Oed. gurjevae</i> Dol. & Bess. (=aerarius Reit.)	Fig. 21: the first antennal segments of <i>Oed. mediocris</i> Gurj.
		
Fig. 22: pronotum of <i>Oedostethus sincerus</i> Gurj.	Fig. 23: punctures of pronotum of <i>Oed. varians</i> Gurj.	Fig. 24: punctures of pronotum of <i>Oed. gurjevae</i> (=aerarius) Reitt.

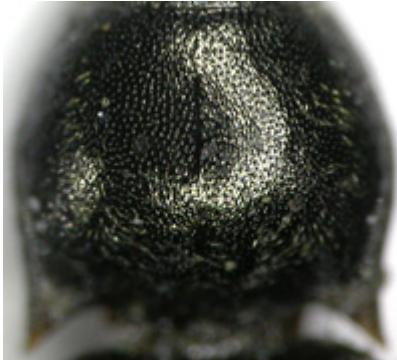
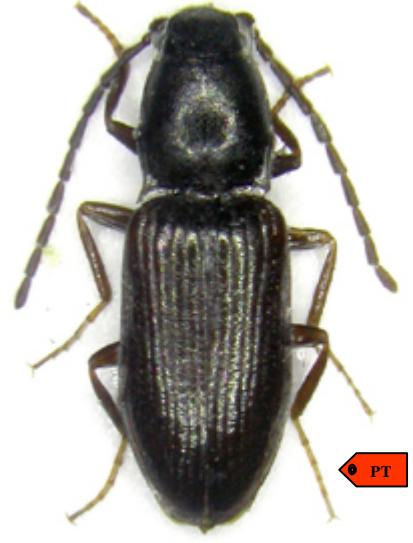
		
Fig. 25: punctures of pronotum of <i>Oedostethus mediocris</i> Gurj.	Fig. 26: habitus and surface of <i>Oed. varians</i> Gurj. (♂) (left) in comparison to <i>Oed. graniger</i> Tsherep. (♂) (right)	
		
Fig. 27: elytral interstriae of <i>Oedostethus mystax</i> Gurj.	Fig. 28: surface of elytra of <i>Oed. mystax</i> Gurj.	Fig. 29: surface of elytra of <i>Oed. latissimus</i> Tsherep.

		
Fig. 30: <i>Oedostethus kaszabi</i> Gurj. (♂) Paratype, specimen from Central aimak, Ulan-Baator, Mongolia; det. Gurjeva; coll. ZSM; length: 2.9 mm	Fig. 31: <i>Oed. petrenkoi</i> Dolin (♀), specimen from Uvs Province, Mongolia; det. Prosvirov; coll. HNHM; length: 6.0 mm	Fig. 32: <i>Oed. sincerus</i> Gurj. (♂), specimen from Bayankhongor Province, Mongolia; det. Jarzabek-Müller; coll. AJMR length: 3.0 mm
		
Fig. 33: <i>Oedostethus sincerus</i> Gurj. (♂), specimen from Zavkhan Province, Mongolia; det. Platia; coll. CPG; length: 3.06 mm	Fig. 34: <i>Fleutiauxellus maritimus</i> Curt. (♂), specimen from Tirol, Austria; det. Leseigneur; coll. ZSM; length: 4.3 mm	Fig. 35: <i>Oed. latissimus</i> Tsherep. (♂), specimen from Zavkhan Province, Mongolia; det. Jarzabek-Müller; vid. Platia; coll. AJMR; length: 4.8 mm

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Fig. 36: <i>Oedostethus latissimus</i> Tsherep. (♂), specimen from Mongolia (Prov. unknown); det. Dolin; coll. HNHM; length: 4.5 mm	Fig. 37: <i>Oed. mystax</i> Gurj. (♂) Paratype, specimen from Uvs aimak, Mongolia; det. Gurjeva; coll. HNHM; length: 3.9 mm	Fig. 38: <i>Oed. varians</i> Gurj. (♀) Paratype, specimen from Uburchangaj aimak, Mongolia; det. Gurjeva; coll. HNHM; length: 4.0 mm
		
Fig. 39: <i>Oedostethus varians</i> Gurj. (♂), specimen from Chövsgöl aimak, Mongolia; det. Gurjeva; coll. HNHM; length: 3.2 mm	Fig. 40: <i>Oed. varians</i> Gurj. (♀), specimen from Uvs aimak, Mongolia; det. Gurjeva; coll. HNHM; length: 3.9 mm	Fig. 41: <i>Oed. varians</i> Gurj. (♂), specimen from Selenge Prov., Mongolia; det. Jarzabek-Müller; coll. AJMR; length: 3.1 mm

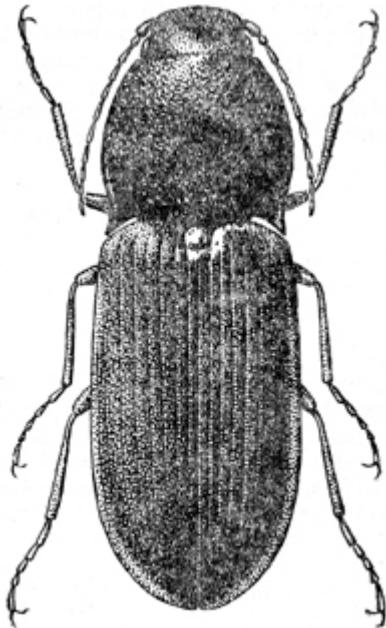
		
Fig. 42: Tsherepanov's drawing of <i>Oedostethus graniger</i> (Tsherepanov 1957)	Fig. 43: <i>Oed. graniger</i> Tsherep. (♂), specimen from Central aimak, Ulan-Baator, Mongolia; det. Jarzabek-Müller; coll. AJMR; length: 3.3 mm	Fig. 44: <i>Oed. graniger</i> Tsherep. (♀), specimen from Central aimak, Ulan-Baator, Mongolia; det. Gurjeva; coll. HNHM; length: 4.1 mm
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Fig. 45: Paratype of <i>Oedostethus gurjevae</i> Dolin & Bessolitzina, 1982 (♀), synonym of <i>Oed. aerarius</i> Reitter, 1895, specimen from Chitinskaya Oblast, Russia; coll. ZSM; length: 3.2 mm	Fig. 46: <i>Oed. mediocris</i> Gurj. (♂), specimen from Selenge Prov., Mongolia; det. Jarzabek-Müller; vid. Prosvirov; coll. AJMR; length: 2.9 mm	Fig. 47: <i>Oed. mediocris</i> Gurj. (♀), specimen from Selenge Prov., Mongolia; det. Jarzabek-Müller; vid. Prosvirov; coll. AJMR; length: 3.0 mm

Fig. 48: aedeagus of <i>Oedostethus kaszabi</i> Gurj. in ventral view; length: 0.40 mm	Fig. 49: Dolin's drawing of aedeagus of <i>Oed. petrenkoi</i> (Dolin 1992)	Fig. 50: aedeagus of <i>Oed. sincerus</i> Gurj. in ventral view (spec. 1); length: 0.70 mm	Fig. 51: aedeagus of <i>Oed. sincerus</i> Gurj. in dorsal view (spec. 1); length: 0.70 mm
Fig. 52: aedeagus of <i>Oed. sincerus</i> Gurj. in dorsal view (spec. 2); length: 0.77 mm	Fig. 53: aedeagus of <i>Fleutiauxellus maritimus</i> Curt. in ventral view; length: 0.95 mm	Fig. 54: aedeagus of <i>Oed. latissimus</i> Tsherep. in ventral view; length: 0.98 mm	Fig. 55: aedeagus of <i>Oed. mystax</i> Gurj. in ventral view; length: 0.90 mm
Fig. 56: aedeagus of <i>Oed. varians</i> Gurj. in ventral view; length: 0.70 mm	Fig. 57: aedeagus of <i>Oed. graniger</i> Tsherep. in ventral view; length: 0.70 mm	Fig. 58: Dolin & Bessolitzina's drawing of aedeagus of <i>Oed. gurjevae</i> (= <i>Oed. aerarius</i>) (Dolin & Bessolitzina, 1982)	Fig. 59: aedeagus of <i>Oed. mediocris</i> Gurj. in ventral view; length: 0.70 mm

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