## SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

# Arrhostus Motschulsky Considered to Be a Subgenus of the Genus Cymindis (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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Abstract—Arrhostus Motschulsky, 1864 is considered to be a subgenus of the genus Cymindis Latreille, 1806 and described. Six species from Middle Asia and the Mediterranean Basin are included into the subgenus: Cymindis decora Fischer von Waldheim, 1829; C. quadrisignata Ménétriés, 1848; C. klapperichi Jedlicka, 1956; C. accentifera Zoubkoff, 1833; C. andrea Ménétriés, 1832; and C. picta Pallas, 1771 (with subspecies C. picta picta Pallas, 1771 and C. picta attenuata Jakowleff, 1887). A key to Arrhostus and Cymindis s. str. is provided.

In recent publications concerning the classification of the genus *Cymindis* Latreille, 1806, the name *Arrhostus* Motschulsky, 1864 was regarded as a junior synonym of *Cymindis* s. str. (Habu, 1967; Kryzhanovskij *et al.*, 1995; Lorenz, 1998; A Catalogue of the Palaearctic Coleoptera, 2003). A comparative analysis of the morphological characters of species of *Cymindis* s. str., including its type species *C. humeralis* (Geoffrey, 1785), has shown that some of these species do not fit the characteristic of this subgenus and should be separated in another one. According to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (2000, Articles 12, 23, 43, 50, 61, 68, 69, 70), this subgenus must be named *Arrhostus* Motschulsky, 1864.

Subgenus Arrhostus Motschulsky, 1864 stat. n.

Arrhostus Motschulsky, 1864: 240. Type species Carabus pictus Pallas, 1771: 465, by monotypy.

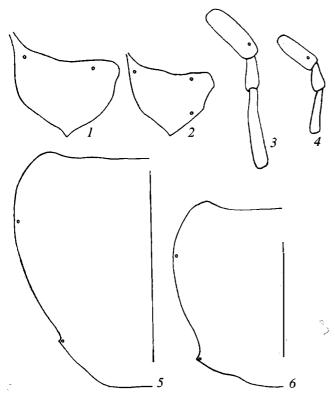
**Diagnosis.** Body moderately flattened, fuscous. Elytra with pale pattern of varying shape. Apical segments of labial palps in male strongly widened at apex, ax-shaped. Temples short, their length less than diameter of eyes. Two supraorbital setae present. First antennal segment shorter than 3rd one. Lateral margin of pronotum with 2 setae at each side. Pronotum slightly wider than long, distinctly cordate; its posterior angles very small, with tapered apices. Basal margination of elytra entire, curved. Elytra with isodiametrical microsculpture in both sexes. Hind coxa with 2 setiferous pores. Anal sternite with 4 apical setae in both sexes. Claws pectinate at inner margin.

Species included. Among the species examined, I include in the subgenus six species distributed in Middle Asia and the Mediterranean Basin: Cymindis decora Fischer von Waldheim, 1829; C. quadrisignata Ménétriés, 1848; C. klapperichi Jedlicka, 1956; C. accentifera Zoubkoff, 1833; C. andrea Ménétriés, 1832; and C. picta Pallas, 1771 (with subspecies C. picta picta Pallas, 1771 and C. picta attenuata Jakowleff, 1887). Probably, some other species of Cymindis, which have been not examined by me, will be also included in the new subgenus.

**Notes.** The type species of the subgenus *Arrhostus* is Carabus pictus, by monotypy. Fischer von Waldheim (1820: 125) already placed it in the genus Anomoeus Fischer von Waldheim, 1820, which also included A. dorsalis Fischer von Waldheim, 1820 [junior synonym of Cymindis lineata (Quensel, 1806)] and A. cruciatus Fischer von Waldheim, 1820 [junior synonym of Cymindis picta (Pallas, 1771)]. Fischer von Waldheim pointed out no type species for this genus, but Habu (1967: 64) later designated A. dorsalis (the first of the species indicated in Fischer von Waldheim's paper) as the type species, by the subsequent designation. Thus, Anomoeus cannot be used as the name of the subgenus, as I do not include A. dorsalis (the type species of Anomoeus) in the subgenus Arrhostus, but retain it in Cymindis s. str.

Since species of the subgenus *Arrhostus* were earlier included in the subgenus *Cymindis* s. str., I give a key for these taxa:

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Cymindis (Arrhostus) picta (1, 3, 5) and Cymindis (Cymindis) humeralis (2, 4, 6): (1, 2) hind coxa; (3, 4) base (1-3 segments) of antenna; (5, 6) left half of pronotum. Scale 1 mm.

- 2 (1). Hind coxa with 3 setiferous pores (figure, 2). Anal abdominal sternite with 2 apical setae in male and 4 setae, in female. First antennal segment as long as, or longer than 3rd one (figure, 4), their length ratio 1.02–1.30. Posterior angles of pronotum large or rather large, projecting, with tapered apices (figure, 6). Elytra in

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