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Review of the genus *Telesinus* Fairmaire, 1903, with a general discussion on African Eurygeniinae

(Coleoptera: Anthicidae)

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Abstract: One new species of *Telesinus* Fairmaire from Madagascar is described and illustrated. A key to the species of *Telesinus* and an annotated species list are given. One new generic synonymy is proposed: *Husainia* Abdullah, 1968 is a junior synonym of *Telesinus* Fairmaire, 1903. Therefore all species previously placed in *Husainia* are transferred to *Telesinus*; four new combinations are proposed. Selected morphological characters of Eurygeniinae of the Anthicidae are briefly discussed.

Zusammenfassung: Eine neue Art der Gattung *Telesinus* Fairmaire, 1903 aus Madagaskar wird beschrieben und abgebildet. Ein Bestimmungsschlüßel für *Telesinus* sowie eine kommentierte Artenliste dieser Gattung werden vorgelegt. *Husainia* Abdullah, 1968 wird als jüngeres Synonym von *Telesinus* Fairmaire, 1903 eingestuft. Entsprechend werden die als zu *Husainia* gehörig betrachteten Arten in die Gattung *Telesinus* gestellt; vier neue Kombinationen werden vorgeschlagen. Ausgewählte morphologische Merkmale der Unterfamilie Eurygeniinae der Anthicidae werden kurz diskutiert.

Key words: Anthicidae, Eurygeniinae, *Telesinus*, *Husainia*, Madagascar, taxonomy, new species, new synonymy, new combinations, identification

Introduction

The genus *Eurygenius* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 and the subfamily Eurygeniinae in general have previously been treated as a 'dustbin': if previous authors couldn't easily place a newly discovered taxon, it would be placed into *Eurygenius* or Eurygeniinae in general. As a result, after many years of such 'use', *Eurygenius* became a large and very heterogenous genus of the Anthicidae (or 'Pedilidae', as this anthicid group was previously classified).

One of the first authors to devote time to the systematics of Eurygeniinae was ABDULLAH (1963b, 1964d, 1967d, 1968b, 1969). He was also the first to raise the status of Eurygeniinae to subfamily level. Sadly, many of ABDULLAH's publications are incomplete and sometimes contain significant errors. Until now there has been no alternative concept of Eurygeniinae, so ABDULLAH's system will be followed in the current work. A short discussion about the validity and importance of selected morphological characters used by ABDULLAH for description and separation of Eurygeniinae is provided.

Materials

All species are listed alphabetically. All label text is reproduced exactly, with no corrections or additions; labels (if more than one for the same specimen) are separated by slashes (/). Author's comments are placed in square brackets [ ].

Acronyms for the insect collections cited:
BMNH – The Natural History Museum (British Museum, Natural History), London (United Kingdom)
MNHN – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (France)

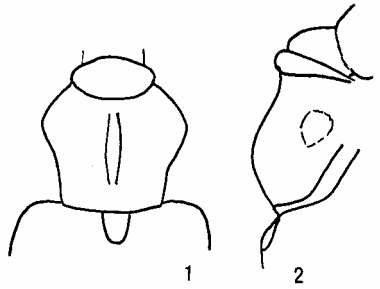
Results

Genus *Telesinus* Fairmaire

Telesinus Fairmaire, 1903
Type species: *Telesinus griseus* Fairmaire, 1903, monotypy

= *Husainia* Abdullah, 1968b **n. syn.**
Type species: *Eurygenius hovanus* Fairmaire, 1898, original designation

Since the distribution of genus *Eurygenius* LaFerté-Sénectère was restricted to the New World (ABDULLAH 1968b), several other genera were established for African and Oriental species originally described in *Eurygenius* sensu lato. The genus *Husainia* Abdullah was one of them. Originally, the combination of the following characters was used for the description of *Husainia* and the separation of this genus from other groups of Eurygeniinae (from ABDULLAH 1968b): 'pubescence uniform or dimorphic, elytra maculate or immaculate. Head widest across eyes. Eyes entire, small, protuberant. Tempora prominent. Fourth maxillar palpomere cultri- or subcultriform. Antennae filiform. Pronotum constricted near middle (campanulate), widest sub-apically above middle. Surface sculpture visible. Mesepisterna meeting in front of mesosternum. Metasternum not spinous. Wings with anal cell closed. Elytral punctures coarse or fine. Legs without ctinidia. Seventh sternite and tergite without spines or prominent apical lobes. Aedeagus' tegmen wide or narrow, tapering apically, irregularly multispinous dorso-laterally, without ventral ridges. Basal piece of aedeagus short, tripartite. Median lobe of aedeagus longitudinally serrate apically along outer margin, median struts short. Ovipositor with styli borne on apex of non-segmented coxites'.



Figures 1–2: *Telesinus griseopubens* (Fairmaire, 1898), 1) pronotum, dorsal (♂ from type locality, Madagascar Antsianaka); 2) pronotum, lateral (♂ from type locality, Madagascar Antsianaka).

The original description of *Telesinus* given by FAIRMAIRE (1903) was short and not adequate for distinguishing this genus from other Eurygeniinae. ABDULLAH (1968b), when describing the genus *Husainia*, added more precise characters, some of which are valid for recognition of *Telesinus* (see the paragraph above). However, several of the characters given

by ABDULLAH for *Husainia* (now *Telesinus*) apply only to single species of this genus. 'Pronotum 'campanulate' and with distinct lateral constriction' applies only to *Telesinus griseopubens* (Fairmaire, 1898) (Figs 1–2, 15) and no other representatives of this genus. The pronotum always has a very broad anterior collar (in all species of the genus), raised over the dorsal surface of the pronotum (markedly only in *T. griseopubens*). Additionally, *T. griseus* (typespecies of the genus) and *T. vittatus* **n. sp.** have tarsal claws more or less distinctly appendiculate (not the case in other representatives of this genus). The frontoclypeal suture also varies from species to species, from almost invisible to vaguely defined. The pronotum is convex dorsally in *T. griseopubens*, but almost flat in all other species of the genus. In *T. griseus* and *T. nigricolor* the neck is wide (e.g. width of neck is more than half the width of the head across tempora), in *T. vittatus* the neck is narrow. The elytra are flat dorsally in all species, except of *T. griseopubens* which has the elytra weakly but distinctly convex. The median lobe of the aedeagus is longitudinally serrate and aedeagus' tegmen have numerous little spines on dorsal and lateral sides in all representatives of *Telesinus*.

In fact, ABDULLAH omitted one other Madagascan genus of Eurygeniinae from his studies - *Telesinus*. This group has long been a puzzle for anthicidologists until the type specimen of *Telesinus griseus* Fairmaire, 1903 was found and studied by the author. This specimen and the genus *Telesinus* are redescribed below. All species hitherto placed in *Husainia*, should herewith be transferred to *Telesinus*, namely *T. griseopubens* (Fairmaire) **n. comb.**, *T. hovanus* (Fairmaire) **n. comb.**, *T. nigricolor* (Pic) **n. comb.**, and *T. sikorai* (Pic) **n. comb.**

Species descriptions

Telesinus griseus Fairmaire, 1903 (Figs 3–9)

Holotype ♂, MNHN. Ankarahitra Perrier [handwritten] / Telesinus griseus Frm. Madg. [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, text red] / MUSÉUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [printed, label bluish].

Measurements of the holotype: total body length 5.68 mm, maximum width across shoulders of elytra 1.20 mm; head 1.00 mm long, through eyes 0.84 mm broad, pronotum 1.08 mm long, maximum width 0.88 mm, elytra 3.60 mm long, 1.20 mm together broad.

Figure 3: *Telesinus griseus* Fairmaire, 1903, holotype, habitus.

Colouration: Forebody reddish brown, elytra yellowish brown. Antennae and palps yellowish, legs yellowish brown with femora darker reddish. Underside uniformly pale reddish to yellowish brown.

Head surface opaque, dorsally convex, shape square. Eyes entire, finely facetted, large, elongated elliptic, slightly prominent. Tempora slightly widened toward base, as long as or slightly shorter than longitudinal diameter of eye. Base broadly and very weakly excavated. Frontoclypeal suture very poorly indicated. Mandibles entire at apex, blunt, interior margin also nearly straight Fig. 4. Punctures very dense, rounded and crateriform, very flat. Intervals much smaller than punctures. Pubescence whitish, long and dense, appressed, directed anteriorly. Head sides shortly angulate projected over insertions of antennae. Antennae very long and slender, filiform, reaching or almost reaching the second third of elytra. Basal antennomere widened distally, very long, as long as outer margin of mandible. Second antennomere long and slender, slightly shorter than basal one, and slightly longer than third antennomere. Antennomeres 4–10 of nearly equal length. Terminal antennomere very long and slender, one fifth longer than precedent. Terminal maxillary palpomere , short, axe-shaped. Neck broad, more than two thirds width of base of head. Underside of head roughly sculptured, opaque. Pronotum dorsally flattened, opaque, with broad anterior and very narrow basal collar. Maximum width in anterior half, sides very slightly converging to the straight base. Punctures as on head. Pubescence as on head, but directed posteriorly. Scutellum globose (prominent over the surface of elytra), densely

minutely punctuate, opaque, rounded on apex. Elytra dorsally flattened, subopaque, narrowing on sides toward apex. Postbasal transverse impression is not indicated. Punctures round, large and dense, irregular. Intervals vary in size from smaller than the punctures to double the size of the punctures. Toward apex, punctures becoming smaller and scarcer. Pubescence silvery, long and dense, adpressed, directed posteriorly on sides and obliquely laterally on disc. Sutural striae not indicated. Hind wings fully developed. Legs long and slender, covered with long, dense, whitish setae. At least meso- and metatibiae with numerous small and sharp curved teeth, especially in distal part. Tibial spurs long. Basal metatarsomere as long or almost as long as length of forthcoming tarsomeres combined. Penultimate tarsomere short, broad, distinctly bilobate. All claws finely bidentate. Pygidium narrowly triangular in male (Fig. 5). Visible sternite V bidentate apically in male (Fig. 6). Aedeagus (Figs 7–8).

Dimorphism. Female is unknown.

Diagnosis: Easily recognizable species due to the pale body colouration, indistinctly appendiculate claws and broad neck.

Figures 4–6: *Telesinus griseus* Fairmaire, 1903, holotype ♂: 4) left mandible, dorsal; 5) pygidium, dorsal; 6) visible sternite V, ventral.

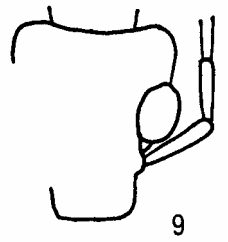
***Telesinus vittatus* n. sp.** (Figs 10–14)

Holotypus ♂, BMNH. MADAGASCAR Tulear Antanimieva. 22°22'S 44°43'E June 20, 1994 C.D. Tingle BMNH{E} 2001-205 [printed].

Paratypes: 3 specimens, BMNH, same labels as in the holotype [1♀, 1♂, 1 unknown sex, without abdomen].

Etymology: Named from Latin 'vittatus' - striped, with stripes, because of the colouration of the elytra.

Measurements of the holotype: total body length 4.63 mm, maximum width across shoulders of elytra 1.20 mm; head 1.01 mm long, through eyes 0.92 mm broad, pronotum 0.90 mm long, maximum width 0.76 mm, elytra 2.72 mm long, 1.20 mm together broad.



Figures 7–9: *Telesinus griseus* Fairmaire, 1903, holotype ♂: 7) tegmen of aedeagus; 8) median lobe of aedeagus; 9) schematic shape of the head and two basal antennomeres.

Colouration. Forebody black. Elytra light brown with sutural area, also epipleura being black. Labrum and mandibles reddish brown with external margin of mandible dark brown to black. Palps yellowish brown, antennae brownish with two basal antennomeres yellowish and distal parts of antennomeres 3–10 shortly yellowish-brown. Legs brown, femora distinctly darkened distally before the insertions of tibiae. Underside black, all coxae at least partly brown or light brown, trochanters yellowish. Ventrites black to black-brown, terminal margins of all 5 visible sternites narrowly yellowish.

Head surface opaque, dorsally convex, shape square. Eyes entire, finely faceted, small, round, not projecting from head shape. Tempora nearly subparallel, as long as or slightly longer than longitudinal diameter of eye. Base straight with vague impression in the middle. Frontoclypeal suture not indicated. Mandibles curved on outer margin, entire at apex, sharp. Left mandible with rounded tooth in the middle of inner margin (Fig. 11). Punctures very dense, rounded to oval, very flat and with distinctly microsculptured background. Intervals much smaller than punctures, but glossy and not microsculptured. Pubescence whitish, long and suberect, directed anteriorly. On labrum and clypeus, hairs become yellowish. Head sides short angulate projected over insertions of antennae. Antennae short and slender, filiform, only barely reaching the base of elytra, densely whitish pubescent. Basal antennomere slightly widened. Second antennomere only slightly shorter than basal one. Antennomeres 2–3 and 4–9 of nearly equal length. Penultimate antennomere as long as the second, slender, indistinctly widened distally. Terminal antennomere short, spindle-shaped, as long as the precedent. Terminal maxillary pal-

pomere strongly axe-shaped. Neck narrow, head base more than twice the width of the neck. Underside of head roughly sculptured, opaque. Pronotum dorsally flattened, opaque, with broad anterior and very narrow basal collar. Maximum width in anterior half, sides very slightly converging to the straight base. Punctures very large, of oval or irregular form, with distinctly microsculptured background. Intervals very narrow. Pubescence whitish to grayish, long, suberect, directed to different sides. Scutellum densely minutely punctate, opaque, rounded on apex. Elytra dorsally flattened, subopaque, narrowing at sides toward apex. Postbasal transverse impression is not indicated. Punctures round, large and dense, irregular. Intervals vary in size from smaller than punctures to double the size of the punctures. Toward apex, punctures become smaller and scarcer. Pubescence silvery, long and dense, adpressed, directed strongly obliquely laterally. Sutural striae narrow, developed in apical fourth to fifth of elytra only. Hind wings fully developed. Legs long, covered with long, dense, whitish to yellowish setae. At least meso- and metatibiae with numerous small and sharp curved teeth, especially in distal part. Tibial spurs long. Basal metatarsomere as long or almost as long as length of forthcoming tarsomeres combined. Penultimate tarsomere short, broad, distinctly bilobate. All claws distinctly bidentate. Pygidium very broadly rounded in male. Visible sternite V broadly triangular, excavated apically in male (Fig. 12). Aedeagus (Figs 13–14).

Variability: One paratype is distinctly larger, 5.50 mm long.

Dimorphism: Female is unknown.

Diagnosis: Easily recognizable species due to the body colouration, appendiculate claws and narrow neck.

Identification key to species of *Telesinus* Fairmaire, 1903

1 Elytral pubescence uniform, without spots formed by groups of dark setae. Pronotum without or with only vague median longitudinal impression. **2**

– Elytral pubescence with spots formed by groups of dark setae. Pronotum with distinct median longitudinal impression. ..... *T. griseopubens*

2 Mandibles entire at apex. **3**

– Left mandible bilobate at apex. ..... *T. sikorai*

3 At least forebody black or dark brown. **4**

– Elytra yellowish brown, forebody reddish brown. ..... *T. griseus*

4 Forebody and elytra uniformly coloured, forebody not darker than elytra. Claws simple. **5**

– Forebody black, darker than light brown elytra. Elytra brown with sutural area black. Claws distinctly appendiculate. .. *T. vittatus* **n. sp.**

5 Pronotum without median longitudinal carina on disc. Punctures on elytra fine. Tegmen narrower, their apex slender. ..... *T. nigricolor*

– Pronotum with traces of median longitudinal carina in form of shallow impression in the middle of disc. Punctures on elytra coarser. Tegmen comparatively broader. ..... *T. hovanus*

Figures 11–14: *Telesinus vittatus* **n. sp.**, holotype ♂: 11) left mandible, dorsal; 12) visible sternite V, ventral; 13) tegmen of aedeagus; 14) median lobe of aedeagus.

Commented species list of *Telesinus* Fairm., 1903

Telesinus griseopubens (Fairmaire, 1898) **n. comb.**
Eurygenius griseopubens Fairmaire, 1898: 415
? *Steriphodon griseopubens* [PIC 1898: 335]
Eurygenius griseopubens (? *Steriphodon*) [PIC 1911: 15]
Husainia griseopubens [ABDULLAH 1968b: 197]
Distribution: Madagascar (known only from holotype and two additional specimens, one of them from the type locality).
Material studied: 1 ♂ [MNHN], Madagascar Antsianaka Perrot Frères 2^{e}. Semestre 1893 [printed, black border]; 1 ♂ [MNHN], Madagascar Val. d l'Onibé [River Onive?] [handwritten] / MUSÉUM PARIS 1935 R. HEIM [printed, label greenish].

Telesinus griseus Fairmaire, 1903
Telesinus griseus Fairmaire, 1903: 215
Telesinus grisescens [sic!] [PIC 1911: 21]
Distribution: Madagascar (known only from holotype).

Material studied: Holotype ♂ [MNHN], Ankarahitra Perrier [handwritten] / Telesinus griseus Frm. Madg. [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, text red] / MUSÉUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [printed, label bluish].

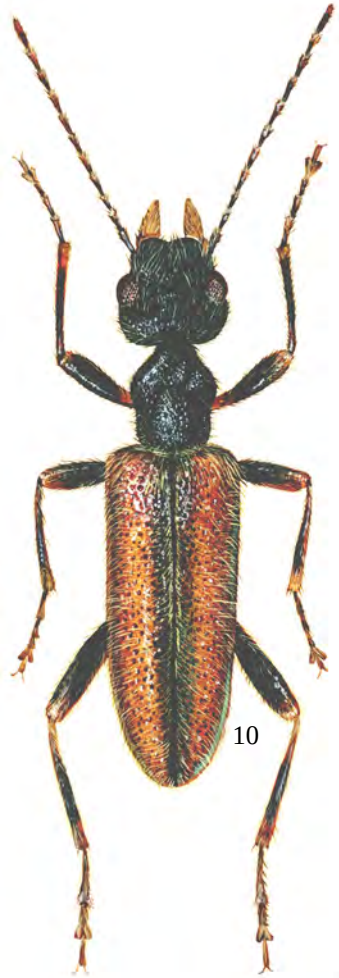


Figure 10: *Telesinus vittatus* **n. sp.**, holotype ♂: habitus.
Figure 15: *Telesinus griseopubens* (Fairmaire, 1898), habitus (♂ from Valley of Onive River).

Telesinus hovanus (Fairmaire, 1898) **n. comb.**
Eurygenius hovanus Fairmaire, 1898: 414
? *Steriphodon hovanus* [Pic 1898: 335]
Eurygenius hovanus [PIC 1911: 15]

Husainia hovanus [ABDULLAH 1968b: 196]
Distribution: Madagascar (known only from holotype specimen).

Telesinus nigricolor (Pic, 1908) **n. comb.**
Eurygenius nigricolor Pic, 1908: 188
Eurygenius hovanus var. *nigricolor* [PIC 1911: 15]
Husainia nigricolor [ABDULLAH 1968b: 197]
Distribution: Madagascar (known only from holotype).
Material studied: Holotype ♂ [MNHN], type [handwritten] / MUSÉUM PARIS M. PIC 193 [printed, label greenish] / Eurygenius nigricolor Pic [handwritten] / E. nigricolor [handwritten] / Bull. F. 1908 p. 188 [handwritten] / Madagascar Imerina [handwritten] / [unreadable handwritten text] / 426 [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label pink] / EURYGENIINI [printed] ♂ Eurygenius nigricolor Pic [handwritten] det. M. Abdullah, 1963. [printed].

Telesinus sikorai (Pic, 1942) **n. comb.**
Eurygenius Sikorai Pic, 1942: 11
Husainia sikorai [ABDULLAH 1968b: 198]
Distribution: Madagascar (known only from holotype).
Material studied: 1 ♀ [MNHN], Madagascar Annanarivo (Sikora) [printed, black border] / MUSÉUM PARIS M. PIC 183 [printed, label greenish] / 425 ♀ [handwritten] / Stereopalpus Sikorai n sp [handwritten] / TYPE [printed, label pink] / EURYGENIINI [printed] ♀ Eurygenius sikorai Pic [handwritten] det.M.Abdullah,1963. [printed].

Telesinus vittatus **n. sp.**
Distribution: Madagascar.
Material studied: see species description above.

Old World Eurygeniinae, with special attention to African groups

The aim of the current discussion is to highlight some disputable characters and localize actual problems with the current nomenclature of Old World Eurygeniinae. The solution of these problems is beyond the

scope of the present work, and therefore should be left to further researchers of this group of Anthicidae.

It is important to mention that not all taxa were revised by ABDULLAH, not all species and genera of Eurygeniinae were studied by him; some groups like *Telesinus* Fairmaire, 1903 were omitted and long remained forgotten.

a) Tarsal claws and their appendages

According to the publications of ABDULLAH (1968b, 1969) appendiculate claws (dentate at base) is a primitive, and non-appendiculate claws – a derived character. This character has hitherto been used for separation of two Eurygeniinae genera – *Duboisius* Abdullah and *Steriphodon* Abeille (Table 1). Among these, the presence of appendiculate claws is considered to be one of the generic level characters of *Steropes* Steven (Steropinae), and also occurs in some representatives of *Macratria* Newman (Macratriinae). Non-appendiculate claws are much more typical in Anthicidae than appendiculate ones. Outside Anthicidae, appendiculate claws are considered to be a character of primitive groups of Pyrochroidae and Mycteridae (ABDULLAH 1964e).

In fact, ABDULLAH did not have comparative material of all the taxa of Eurygeniinae available for study. For example, ABDULLAH completely omitted the Madagascan genus *Telesinus* Fairmaire. Members of this group have claws appendiculate or simple (Tab. 1). Conversely, *Steriphodon chobauti* (Abeille) has simple claws, contrary to the current conception of this genus (ABDULLAH 1967c).

Table 1: Tarsal claws of Eurygeniinae, Steropinae, Macratriinae (Anthicidae), and Pedilinae (Pyrochroidae). Taxa in the table are sorted chronologically, according to the publications cited.

Subfamily	**Genus**	**Character description & importance**	**Reference**	**Remarks**
Eurygeniinae	*Egestria* Pascoe	claws each with weak dentiform dentation at base, small empodia present	ABDULLAH 1961a	
		tarsal claws simple	ABDULLAH 1968b	

Subfamily	Genus	Character description & importance	Reference	Remarks
Eurygeniinae	*Leptoremus* Casey	tarsal claws simple	ABDULLAH 1961c	
Eurygeniinae	*Duboisius* Abdullah	claws with basal dentation	ABDULLAH 1961b	generic character
Eurygeniinae	*Pergetus* Casey	claws with lobular, membranous empodium	ABDULLAH 1961c	
Eurygeniinae	*Neoeurygenius* Abdullah	legs without ctenidia or accessory spines	ABDULLAH 1963a	
Eurygeniinae	*Bactrocerus* LeConte	empodia small	ABDULLAH 1963b	
Eurygeniinae	*Pseudobactrocerus* Abdullah	tarsal claws with small dentations	ABDULLAH 1963b, 1965c	
Macratriinae	*Protomacratria* Abdullah	tarsal claws simple or appendiculate	ABDULLAH 1964a	
Pedilinae (Pyrochroidae)	*Pedilus* Fischer von Waldheim	among secondary male characters are longer teeth on tarsal claws; and basally more dilated tarsal segments than in females	ABDULLAH 1964d	
		tarsal claws with short teeth are found in groups I–VI and parts of X–XI of *Pedilus*		
		when the teeth or angulations on tarsal claws are nearly as long as the claw itself they are referred	ABDULLAH 1966b	

Subfamily	Genus	Character description & importance	Reference	Remarks
		to as 'long teeth', when they are half or nearly half the length of claws they are referred to as 'medium teeth', and smaller teeth are called 'short teeth		
		basal dentation strong in males of Nearctic species, but less developed or absent in both sexes of Palaearctic species	TELNOV, personal observation	
Eurygeniinae	*Steriphodon* Abeille	the tarsal claws are really simple or at best subdentate in Eurygenini and not distinctly toothed except in *Steriphodon* where they are appendiculate	ABDULLAH 1964b	generic character
		tarsal claws appendiculate	ABDULLAH 1967a	generic character
		Steriphodon Abeille is unique in the Eurygeniini in possessing appendiculate tarsal claws	ABDULLAH 1967c	
		tarsal claws appendiculate	ABDULLAH 1967d	
		tarsal claws appendiculate	ABDULLAH 1968b	

Subfamily	Genus	Character description & importance	Reference	Remarks
		tarsal claws simple in *S. chobauti* (Abeille)	TELNOV, personal observation	this character can no longer be used as genus-specification for *Steriphodon*
Eurygeniinae	*Cadogenius* Heller	legs without ctenidia	ABDULLAH 1964b	
Eurygeniinae	*Mastoremus* Casey	'legs without ctenidia or accessory spines'	ABDULLAH 1964c	
Macratriinae	*Macratria canaliculata* Pic, *M. complanata* Champion	has appendiculate tarsal claws	ABDULLAH 1965a	
Eurygeniinae	*Stereopalpus* LaFerté-Sénectère	tarsal claws with lobular, membranous empodium, and a short basal dentation on each claw	ABDULLAH 1965b	
Eurygeniinae	*Retocomus* Casey	usually legs with ctinidia	ABDULLAH 1965c	
Steropinae	*Steropes* Steven	tarsal claws appendiculate, appearing simple at low magnification	ABDULLAH 1966a	generic character
Eurygeniinae	*Salimuzzamania* Abdullah	legs without ctenidia	ABDULLAH 1968a	
Eurygeniinae	*Macratriomima* Champion	tarsal claws simple	ABDULLAH 1968b	
Eurygeniinae	*Pseudostereopalpus* Abdullah	tarsal claws simple	ABDULLAH 1968b	

Subfamily	Genus	Character description & importance	Reference	Remarks
Eurygeniinae	*Telesinus* Fairmaire (= *Husainia* Abdullah)	legs without ctenidia (for *Husainia*)	ABDULLAH 1968b	
		tarsal claws simple (for *Husainia*)		
		tarsal claws with fine to distinct basal dentation	TELNOV, personal observation	this character can no longer be used as genus-specification for *Telesinus*, since *T. griseus* & *T. vittatus* bear appendiculate claws
Eurygeniinae	*Stereopalpus* LaFerté-Sénectère	tarsal claws simple	ABDULLAH 1968b	
Eurygeniinae	*Pergetus* Casey	tarsal claws simple	ABDULLAH 1968b	
Eurygeniinae	*Neostereopalpus* Abdullah	tarsal claws simple	ABDULLAH 1968b	
Eurygeniinae	*Abdullahia* Abdullah	tarsal claws simple	ABDULLAH 1968b	
Eurygeniinae	*Diacalla* Pascoe	tarsal claws simple	ABDULLAH 1968b	

b) Width of neck

Width of neck has been used for separation of genera in Anthicidae. Neck considered to be narrow when its width is half the width or less of the head across tempora (ABDULLAH 1968a), otherwise neck described as ‘wide’. Two Eurygeniinae genera with narrow neck are *Macratriomima*

Champion and *Salimuzzamania* Abdullah. In *Telesinus* Fairmaire, some species bear wide neck (*T. griseopubens*, *T. griseus*, *T. nigricolor*), other species – narrow neck (*T. vittatus*).

c) Size of eyes and interocular distance

For Eurygeniinae, large and prominent eyes are typical. Rarely, eyes are comparatively small and interocular distance is distinctly greater than width (height) of the eye. According to the literature, this is only seen in *Qadrius* Adbullah (ADBULLAH 1964f), but in fact within Eurygeniinae it also occurs in *Telesinus* Fairmaire [and *Husainia* Abdullah], and *Steriphodon* Abeille (only in *S. chobauti* (Abeille)).

d) Form of eyes (entire or emarginate)

Within Eurygeniinae, many groups have emarginate eyes. There are also several groups having eyes entire, or, at the most, weakly emarginated. Published data on taxa with entire or indistinctly (weakly) emarginated eyes refers us to *Pergetus* Casey, *Stereopalpus* LaFerté-Sénectère, *Duboisius* Abdullah, *Egestria* Pascoe, *Bactrocerus* LeConte, *Leptoremus* Casey, *Eurygenius* LaFerté-Sénectère sensu Abdullah (ABDULLAH 1963a), *Neoeurygenius* Abdullah, *Rilettius* Abdullah, *Qadrius* Abdullah, *Cadogenius* Heller (ABDULLAH 1964f), *Neostereopalpus* Abdullah (ABDULLAH 1967b), *Abdullahia* Abdullah,. The genus *Telesinus* Fairmaire [*Husainia* Abdullah (ABDULLAH 1968b)] is also among those taxa with eyes weakly to not emarginate.

e) Primitive and derived characters in Eurygeniinae compiled from published information

According to the publications of ABDULLAH (1967c, d, with my modifications), some of the morphological characters used for the identification of Eurygeniinae genera are to be classified as primitive, the others – as derived.

Table 2: Some primitive and derived external characters in Eurygeniinae (Anthicidae) modified after ABDULLAH (1967c, d).

Character	Category
eyes entire	primitive
eyes emarginated	derived
antennae composed of 11 antennomeres	primitive
antennae composed of 10 antennomeres	derived

Character	Category
terminal maxillar palpomere broad (axe-shaped / securiform)	primitive
terminal maxillar palpomere elongated (cultrifom)	derived
neck wide, its width greater than half that of head measured across tempora (also see chapter 'b' above)	primitive
neck narrow, its width half the width or less of head measured across tempora	derived
pronotum without a distinct apical flange or collar	primitive
pronotum with apical flange or collar	derived
mesepisterna meeting or nearly meeting in front of meso-sternum	primitive
mesepisterna not meeting, broadly separated by mesosternum	derived
metasternum in male not spinous	primitive
metasternum in males with spines	derived
metendosternite simple, without the anterior tendons arising on the laminae, without arms	primitive
metendosternite with the anterior tendons arising on the laminae or at their junction with arms	derived
hind wing with radial and anal cells closed	primitive
hind wing with radial and anal cells open	derived
hind coxae contiguous or almost contiguous, separated by a distance not greater than length of a coxa	primitive
hind coxa distant, separated by a distance greater than length of a coxa	derived
internal keel of hind coxa reduced to a narrow-based apo-physis	primitive
internal keel of hind coxa complete	derived
legs in male without ctenidia	primitive
legs in male with ctenidia	derived
tarsal claws appendiculate	primitive
tarsal claws simple	derived
abdomen in male ventrally without appendages near base	primitive
abdomen in male ventrally with appendages on first visible ventrites (sternites)	derived

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Buchbesprechung / Book review

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„Ex oriente lux" – das galt früher auch für die Rheinland-Pfälzer, wenn sie sehnsüchtig auf die Grundlagenwerke in Baden-Württemberg oder auf den effektiven Naturschutz in Hessen schauten. Beim European Invertebrate Survey (EIS) sieht es umgekehrt aus, hier strahlt das Licht im Westen, wo Holländer und Engländer Beachtliches leisten. Ein aktuelles Beispiel dafür ist der Verbreitungsatlas der Bockkäfer Hollands, den A. TEUNISSEN, vielen europäischen Käferkundlern nur als „Dré" bekannt, vorgelegt hat. Im Format zufällig und glücklicherweise fast millimetergenau mit den Bestimmungstabellen von ZEEGERS & HEIJERMAN (2008) übereinstimmend und auf dem Einband mit einem wunderschönen Farbfoto des Treppenbocks (*Saperda scalaris*) verziert, bilden beide Bände optisch eine Einheit, wenn Hintergrund und Genese auch unterschiedlich sind.

Zu den einleitenden Kapiteln gehören Graphiken, die anschaulich die Entwicklung des Datenmaterials nach Dezennien seit der Zeit vor 1900 und – nach Jahren – seit 1980 zeigen. Die Anzahl der nachgewiesenen Arten hat sich in diesem Zeitraum zwischen 60 und 70 je Dezennium bewegt und zwar geschwankt, aber im Prinzip nicht wesentlich verändert, ein guter Erfassungsstand ist somit gewährleistet. Vier Karten zeigen auf