About composition of the genus *Myatis* Bates, 1879 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Platyscelidini)

О составе рода *Myatis* Bates, 1879 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Platyscelidini)

L.V. Egorov  
L.B. Егоров

Chuvash State Pedagogical University, K. Marx str., 38, Cheboksary 428000 Russia. E-mail: platyscelis@rambler.ru  
Чувашский государственный педагогический университет, ул. К. Маркса, 38, Чебоксары 428000 Россия

**Key words:** Tenebrionidae, Platyscelidini, *Myatis*, composition of the genus, morphology, synonymy.  
**Ключевые слова:** Tenebrionidae, Platyscelidini, *Myatis*, состав рода, морфология, синонимия.


**Introduction**

The genus *Myatis* Bates, 1879 belongs to the tribe Platyscelidini [Egorov, 1990] of the family Tenebrionidae. Its representatives are distributed in the Palearctic region in the high mountain systems of Central Asia (Tadzhikistan, Northern India, Western China). Bates [1879] included three species in the genus *Myatis*: *M. humeralis* Bates, 1879, *M. variabilis* Bates, 1879 and *M. quadricollis* Bates, 1879. The type species of this genus was later designated by Gebien [1938]. In 1896 the species *Leipopleura tenuissima* Reitter, 1896 was described. Later this name was placed in synonymy with *M. humeralis* Bates, 1879 [Kaszab, 1940]. The key to these three described species (made by A. Schuster) were provided in Reinig’s works on the fauna of Pamir-Alai [Reinig, 1931, 1932]. New data about distribution of *M. quadricollis* became available after studying of the material of Italian expedition in Karakorum [Gridelli, 1934]. Kaszab [1940] in his review of the world fauna of Platyscelidini included four species in *Myatis* (with the new species *M. schaeferi*). Later Bogachev [1952] described the new species *Myatis tadzhika* Bogatchev, 1952 based on the material from Darvaz ridge. Kaszab [1960] transferred this species to the genus *Trichoplatynoscelis* Kaszab, 1940. I consider this name as a junior synonym of *Trichomyatis* Schuster, 1931 [Egorov, 2004a, b]. And therefore, that species was considered in the genus *Trichomyatis* [Egorov, 2006]. In the reviews of the system of the tribe Platyscelidini [Egorov, 2004a, b], two species, *Myatis humeralis* and *M. schaeferi* are considered in the genus *Myatis*. Also, in these papers *M. variabilis* and *M. quadricollis* are placed in synonymy to *M. humeralis*. Review of the genus *Myatis* of China and the adjacent countries is recently published [Meng, Ren, 2005]. In this work seven species are considered in the genus, two of which, *M. brevipilosum* Meng. et Ren, 2005 and *M. nagquana* Meng. et Ren, 2005, are described as new. This paper contains the figures with the details of structure for the majority of species (except *M. tadzhika*) and photographs of six species, these illustrations allowing to clearly interpret the author’s concepts of the described taxa.

**Materials and methods**

The study is based on the examination of material from the following institutions:  
ZIN – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg, Russia;  
ZMUM – Zoological museum of Moscow State University (collection of A.V. Bogachev), Moscow, Russia;  
HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum (Természettudományi Múzeum), Budapest, Hungary;  
ZSM – Zoologische Staatsammlung, München, Germany.

Also, private collections of I.K. Lopatin and V.A. Mikhaylov were also used. In total, more than 1400 exemplars were studied, including type specimens of the four species described in the genus.

In the morphological descriptions the following measurements of the body parts were taken (by means of binocular-micrometer MBS-10): 1) length of the antennomeres without joint parts and their maximum width; 2) length of pronotum along its middle line from anterior margin to base; 3) maximum width of pronotum; 4) length of elytra along suture from base to apex; 5) maximum width of elytra; 6) maximum width of tibia on...
Discussion

As was briefly shown [Egorov, 2004], various species, described by Bates [1879] are in fact variants of the one variable species. Thus, the respective synonymy was then proposed (for details see below). I followed Kaszab [1960] in considering M. tadzhika [Bogachev, 1952] in the genus Trichomyatis [Egorov, 2006]. As follows from the descriptions, the new species of Myatis described by Chinese authors are rather sharply different from M. humeralis in the structure of the anterior tarsi and tibia of males, in shape of the aedeagus, in the setation (?) of the middle tibia, and in the completely rounded prosternal process. Analysis of the description and figures of M. brevipilosum and M. nasquana reveals that these taxa belong to the subgenus Leipopleura Seidlitz, 1893 of the genus Bioramix Bates, 1879. Moreover, M. brevipilosum in its morphological characteristics and wide distribution is identical to Bioramix (Leipopleura) micans (Reitter, 1889), the latter species in characterized in Kaszab [1940] and Egorov [1990]. Therefore, the following new synonymy is established: Bioramix (Leipopleura) micans (Reitter, 1889) = Myatis brevipilosum Meng et Ren, 2005, syn.n. Accordingly, the name of other species should be Bioramix (Leipopleura) nasquana (Meng et Ren, 2005), comb.n.

A status of M. schaferi described from Eastern Tibet requires clarification. The type specimen (female) of this
sufficient, which I examined is identical to females of some Bioramix. I was unable to examine males of this species so far. Position of M. schaeferi in the genus Myatis requires verification too.

Thus, at this time only one species, M. humeralis, is regarded in the genus Myatis. Such volume of this genus corresponds to its initial concept [Bates, 1879].

**Myatis** Bates, 1879


**Description.** Male. Body oval-elongate. Dorsal surface dark brown, elytra without dense long hairs. Anterior margin of elytra is straight. Pronotum weakly transverse, not depressed on margins, its posterior edge not margined. Punctuation near lateral margin weakly depressed, with granulated sculpture. Elytra sparsely punctuated, covered with sparse recumbent very small setae. Ventral surface with recumbent golden yellow hairs on external and ventral side. Hind tibiae with sparse recumbent hairs on internal margin. 1st and 2nd abdominal sternites with longer, sparse recumbent very small setae. Lateral keel of elytra not depressed before apex, it’s margin is not transversally depressed before apex. Anterior tibiae weakly widened to apex, ventrally weakly transversally depressed before apex, its external margin is not blade shaped. Middle tibiae with dense recumbent yellow hairs on external and ventral side. Hind tibiae noticeably arcuate, with long erected hairs on internal side. Hind femora with sparse recumbent hairs on internal margin. Anterior tarsi weakly widened. Middle tarsi barely noticeably widened, its segments 1-3 with dense yellow hair brush ventrally.

Female differs in the shorter antennae, not widened anterior and middle tarsi, not arcuate and less pubescent hind tibia, weakly pubescent abdomen.

Position of the genus *Myatis* in the system of the tribe Platyscelidini.

A preliminary analysis of the morphological structures and geographic distribution of the representatives of the tribe makes it possible to assume phylogenetic affinity of *Myatis and Trichomyatis* with some Bioramix. *Myatis* differs from the genus *Trichomyatis* in the structure of pronotum, propleura, form and pubescence of elytra, structure of anterior tarsi. *Myatis* differs from the subgenus Leipoleura of the genus Bioramix in the shape of external margin of anterior tibia which is not depressed ventrally, in the pattern of the pubescence of legs, and the structure of prosternal process. Probably, this taxon was diverged from ancestral forms comparatively recently and widely dispersed in the high-mountainous of Pamir, Karakorum, North-Western Kun Lun Shan and adjacent territories. It is likely that the results expected from the further studies of morphology will lead to the necessity of downgrading the status of the genus *Myatis* to the rank of subgenus in the genus Bioramix.

*Myatis humeralis* Bates, 1879

(Pic. 1-15)

*Myatis humeralis* Bates, 1879: 480;

*Myatis quadriticollis* Bates, 1879: 481;

*Myatis variabilis* Bates, 1879: 481;

*Myatis quadriticollis* Bates, 1890: 73;

*Myatis humeralis* Bates, 1890: 73, Taf. 2, fig. 18;

*Myatis variabilis* Bates, 1890: 74;

Leipoleura tenuissima Reitter, 1896: 174;

*Myatis humeralis* Schuster in Reinig, 1931: 896;

*Myatis quadriticollis* Schuster in Reinig, 1931: 896;

*Myatis variabilis* Schuster in Reinig, 1931: 896;

*Myatis quadriticollis* Gridelli, 1934: 65, Taf. 9, fig. 3;

*Myatis humeralis* Gebien, 1938: 70;

*Myatis variabilis* Gebien, 1938: 70;

*Myatis humeralis* Kaszab, 1940: 904, fig. 149, 159 (= tenuissima);

*Myatis quadriticollis* Kaszab, 1940: 903, fig. 150, 158;

*Myatis variabilis* Kaszab, 1940: 901, fig. 151, 160;

*Myatis humeralis* Eropon, 2004: 603, 612 (= quadriticollis, = variabilis);

*Myatis humeralis* Egorov, 2004: 659 (= quadriticollis, = variabilis);

*Myatis humeralis* Meng, Ren, 2005: 105, Fig. 23-33, 59;

*Myatis quadriticollis* Meng, Ren, 2005: 105, Fig. 58;

*Myatis variabilis* Meng, Ren, 2005: 105, Fig. 12-22, 57.

*Myatis humeralis* Trichomyatis, 1968: 217, fig. 4 (r, a) (*M. variabilis*).

Incorrect spelling – *M. quadriticollis* [Egorov, 2004: 659].


**Material.** Tadzhikistan. Pamir (B. Gröbmchenwsky), 5♂, 5♀ [ZIN]; Pamir. 31.07.1888. (B. Gröbmchenwsky), 1965, 1966 [ZIN], in the same place, 1.10.1888 (B. Gröbmchenwsky), 44♀, 4♂ [ZIN], in the same place, 26.09.1888 (B. Gröbmchenwsky), 20♀, 2♂ [ZIN]; in the same place, 23.09.1888 (B. Gröbmchenwsky), 6♀, 5♂ [ZIN]; in the same place, 31.03.1888 (B. Gröbmchenwsky), 3♂, 3♀ [ZMM]; Eastern Pamir, riv. Ak Su (Oku), Shymak, 8.07.1960 (L. Koptan), 3♂, 4♀ [ZIN]; in the same place, Lake Rangkul, 29.07.1960 (L. Koptan), 1♂, 1♀ [ZIN]; in the same place, 13.08.1960 (L. Koptan), 2♂, 1♀ [ZIN]; in the same place, «montes proper Rang-Kul», 3900 m, mountainous desert, under stones, 1.08.1960 (A.V. Bogachev), 5♂, 5♀ [ZMM]; Chexekhty, 4000 m, under stones, 25.07.1960 (I. Lindt), 2♂, 2♀ [ZIN]; in the same place, 3800-4000 m, 13.06.1965 (E.L. Gur'eva), 12♂, 13♀ [ZIN]; in the same place, 13.07.1964, (G.S. Medvedev), 18♂, 19♀ [ZIN]; in the same place, 12.07.1964, (L. Koptan), 5♂, 4♀ [ZIN]; in the same place, 2.08.1975, (V.A. Mikhailov), 1♂ [ZIN]; Chakdarinsky mountain-range, ~ 3100 m, 16.06.1965 (E.L. Gur'eva), 1♂ [ZIN] (label possibly inexact); Sarykolsky mountain range, Shymak, 3900 m, wormwood, under Salso, sp., 29.07.1965 (V.A. Zaslavsky), 5♀, 4♂ [ZIN]; in the same place, 3900 m, 9.07.1960 (A.V. Bogachev), 3♂, 3♀ [ZMM]; Env. Kyril-Rabat, 4100 m, 27.07.1960 (I. Lindt), 1♂, 1♀ [ZIN]; «Pamir Kizil Rabat», 3800 m, 14.07.1960 (A.V. Bogachev), 1♀ [ZIN]; in the same place, 4000 m, desert with Ceratoides sp. and Gramineae, under stones, 27.07.1960 (A.V. Bogachev), 2♂, 3♀ [ZMM]; in the same place, 16.05.1960 (A.V. Bogachev),
Kunlun Shan, env. Hotan, Takhtakhan, 14.07.1890 (B. Grombchewsky),
index (ratio of total length of segments to its total width)
22/12 : 21/15 : 19/15 : 18/15 : 25/15, respectively. Antennal
antennal segments: 15/11 : 40/12 : 23/11 : 21/11 : 20/11 :
to length ratio: 24/13. Lengh to width ratio of 2nd-11th
pronotum. 1st segment asymmetric, pyriform, its width
3 apical antennal segments extending beyond base of
long, weakly emarginated anteriorly, not pubescent. 2-
small recumbent setae. Punctation fine, moderately dense.
Surface of other parts of head (dorsal view) pubescent with
depressed or weakly depressed (as thin arc-shaped line).
part of genae densely punctuated, with recumbent hairs.
margin of genae weakly emarginated, glabrous. Greater
posteriorly, pubescent with recumbent hairs. External
with long recumbent hairs. Temples behind eyes rounded
large as other punctures. Surface of labrum pubescent
on the middle and punctures on sides almost 2 times as
or moderately dense, uneven: transversal row of punctures
transverse, with well developed tormae. Punctation dense
eyes level to distance between eyes 36/27. Labrum weakly
mandibles) red-brown. Ventral surface of body more
and elytra. Ventral side, antennae, mouthparts  (excluding
black, weakly shiny. Head slightly darker than pronotum
Kokyar, 15.07.1890 (B. Grombchewsky), 4
20.08.1888 (B. Grombchewsky), 143
(Vakhdzhir, 6.08.1888 (B. Grombchewsky), 60
[ZIN]; Kunlun Shan, «Arlalyn», 4.09.1890 (B. Grombchewsky), 2
[ZIN]; «Turkestan» (green label), 1
[ZIN]; Kunlun Shan, «Raskem»
[ZIN]; in the same place,
♀
[ZIN]; «Pamir, Yark dar»
♀
[ZIN]; «Kul»,
♀
[ZIN]; «Turkestan» (green label), 1
[ZIN]. Material without
exact labels: <coll. A. Yakovlev>, 2
♂, 1
♂; [ZIN]; "Turkestan" (green label), 2
♂, 3
♂

Description. Body (ventrally) from dark brown to
black, weakly shiny. Head slightly darker than pronotum
and elytra. Ventral side, antennae, mouthparts (excluding mandibles) red-brown. Ventral surface of body more
shining than dorsal surface.
Male. Head widest at eyes level. Ratio of head width at
eyes level to distance between eyes 36/27. Labrum weakly
transverse, with well developed tormae. Punctuation dense
or moderately dense, uneven: transversal row of punctures
on the middle and punctures on sides almost 2 times as
large as other punctures. Surface of labrum pubescent with
long recumbent hairs. Temples behind eyes rounded
posteriorly, pubescent with recumbent hairs. External
margin of genae weakly emarginated, glabrous. Greater
part of genae densely punctuated, with recumbent hairs. Anterior margin of clypeus straight, with group of hairs
directed anteriad, reaching anterior margin of membrane
between clypeus and labrum. Fronto-clypeal suture not
depressed or weakly depressed (as thin arc-shaped line).
Punctuation of clypeus fine, moderately dense. Almost all
clypeal surface pubescent with small recumbent setae.
Surface of other parts of head (dorsal view) pubescent with
small recumbent setae. Punctuation fine, moderately dense.
Head ventrally (gula, genae) with sharp transverse rugulae
on each side of longitudinal medial line. Eyes moderately
long, weakly emarginated anteriorly, not pubescent. 2-
3 apical antennal segments extending beyond base of
pronotum. 1st segment asymmetric, pyriform, its width
to length ratio: 24/13. Lengh to width ratio of 2nd-11th
antennal segments: 15/11 : 40/12 : 23/11 : 21/11 : 20/11 :
22/12 : 21/15 : 19/15 : 18/15 : 25/15, respectively. Antennal
index (ratio of total length of segments to its total width)
– 1.75.

Pronotum weakly transverse, 1.5 times as wide as
head, widest before or in the middle. Width of pronotum
1.13–1.2 times as large as its length. Pronotum narrowed
from middle to base and to anterior margin. Margins almost
straight from middle to base, usually emarginated near
base and at middle from middle to anterior margin. Ratio
of width of pronotum near anterior margin to its maximum
width at base – 78/108/101, respectively. Disc of pronotum
weakly convex in transversal direction (convexity at apex
is somewhat stronger than at base), almost not convex
in longitudinal direction. Pronotum weakly flattened on
sides. Anterior margin almost straight (dorsal view), base
weakly rounded. Anterior angles obtuse, widely rounded
apically; Posterior angles rectangular or weakly obtuse,
narrowly rounded apically. External margins, third of
length of anterior margin (at each side), posterior angles
are finely margined. Middle of anterior margin and
most part of base not margined. External margin weakly
emarginate in S-shaped. Punctuation coarser than at front,
dense or moderately dense; punctures rounded on disc and
weakly oblong on sides, not confluent Each puncture with
microscopic seta, which are better visible at sides. Surface
between punctures with fine isodiametric microsculpture.
Propleura weakly depressed near external margin and
pubescent with sparse recumbent hairs. Propleural sculpture
not coarse, weakly longitudinally granulated and smoothed
near external margin. Prosternum sharply bordered on
anterior and posterior margins, pubescent with sparse
hairst , directed posterioriad. It’s surface without depression
anteriority, slantly sloped to anterior margin. Propleural
suture sharply S-shaped. Coxal cavities rounded, located
considerably closer to posterior margin than to anterior.
Prosternal process rectangular or weakly acute , reaching
the level of anterior coxae; ratio of its width to maximum
diameter of anterior coxa – 12/27, respectively. Prosternal
process weakly saddle-shaped, depressed between coxae.
Mesosternum pubescent with sparse recumbent hairs, its
surface finely granulated, weakly (with weak depression)
slanted to anterior margin, which is almost straight, with
weak emargination at middle. Mesosternal process wide,
finely punctuated, bordered on sides, visibly convex
before apex, lowering to the place of articulation with
metasternal process. Posterior margin of mesosternal
process weakly emarginated. Joint between meso- and
metasternal processes located behind middle of middle
coxae. Mesepisterna finely granulated, pubescent with
dense recumbent hairs. Mesepimera densely punctuated,
pubescent with sparse recumbent hairs. Distance between
coxal cavities approximately equal to distance between
anterior coxa. Metasternum finely granulated, pubescent
with sparse recumbent hairs. Metasternal process almost
trapeziform, its surface weakly depressed medially, posterior
margin weakly emarginate. Metepisterna strongly elongate,
densely punctuated, pubescent with recumbent sparse
hairs. Metepimera short. Metendosternite with membrane
between sharply divergent furca , with short longitudinal
keel at base on ventral side.
Elytra elongate, oval, basally wider than pronotum,
almost parallel-sided in basal two thirds of their length,
without further rounding constricting to apex, 1.61-1.67 times as
long as wide, 1.3-1.33 times as wide and 2.4-2.45 as long
as pronotum. Humeri sharp, sometimes with dent-shaped
process. Punctuation very fine and sparse, strongly obliterate
apically. Interspaces between punctures with small, mainly
transverse rugae; microsculpture same as on pronotum.
Each puncture of punctuation with microscopic seta ( visible
only with magnification over 30 times). Pubescent
better visible apically. Disc of pronotum weakly convex in
transverse direction and almost straight in longitudinal
direction; sides and apical part steep. Elytra narrowly
longitudinally depressed at apical part near lateral keel.
Epipleura narrow, merged with lateral keel of elytra at
the level of middle of the last visible abdominal sternite.
Lateral keel of elytra (external margin of pseudoepipleura)
visible only anteriorly, merged with epipleura without
reaching the sutural angle. Turned up part of elytra very
weakly depressed or flattened, its sculpture as on the rest
of elytra.

Abdomen weakly flattened at middle of the 1st and 2nd visible sternites, pubescence here somewhat denser and longer than at sides, consisting of recumbent yellow hairs. Surface rugosely punctuated on 1st-3rd abdominal sternites and densely punctuated on 4th-5th abdominal sternites. 3rd, 4th, and 5th abdominal sternites with visible basal depressions at sides. Lateral sides all of sternites and posterior margin of the last sternite finely bordered. 8th hidden sternite with wide emargination on apex and developed pheromone gland. Abdominal shielding glands rounded.

Legs relatively thin. Ratio of length to width of anterior, middle and posterior femora = 82/25 : 90/21 : 115/22, respectively; same ratio for tibiae = 70/19 : 74/17 : 101/19, respectively; same ratio for tarsi = 50/10 : 60/7 : 72/7, respectively. Anterior coxae rounded, without trochanter, moderately projected above the level of prosternum, pubescent with recumbent hairs. Anterior femora with sparse punctuation, pubescent with sparse recumbent hairs. Anterior tibia narrow, moderately widened to apex; its external margin with few strong setae. Internal surface pubescent with dense semirecumbent yellow hairs from middle to apex. Ventral surface sparsely granulated, with transverse depression before apex, covered with strong setae and recumbent sparse hairs. Apical margin of tibia with number of identical strong setae. Spurs unequal. Anterior tarsi widened, but narrower than corresponding tibia, pubescent with sparse hairs dorsally. Ratio of length to width of 1st-5th fore tarsal segments = 6/8 : 7/10 : 5/9 : 5/6 : 21/6, respectively. Ventral surface of 1st-3rd tarsal segments with hair brush; 4th segment with hair beam ventrally. Claws identical, evenly arculate. Middle coxae widely oval, with distinct trochanter, pubescent with recumbent hairs. Pubescence and punctuation of middle femora as at anterior femora. Middle tibia in apical two thirds pubescent with dense yellow semirecumbent hairs ventrally and externally. Apical margin of tibia with few identical strong setae. Spurs almost equal. Middle tarsi weakly widened, narrower than corresponding tibia, dorsally pubescent with sparse hairs. Ratio of length to width of 1st-5th middle tarsal segments = 16/7 : 9/7 : 7/6 : 7/5 : 22/6, respectively. Ventral surface of 1st-3rd tarsal segments with hair brush; 4th segment with hair beam ventrally. Claws identical, evenly arculate. Hind coxae transverse. Hind femora punctuated and pubescent as anterior and middle femora, but with a few long erected hairs on internal margin ventrally. Hind tibia weakly arculate at base, further almost straight or weakly widened to apex, pubescent (in three fourths of its length) with long erected hairs on internal side. Apical margin of hind tibia with few identical strong setae. Spurs unequal. Hind tarsi not widened. Ratio of length to width of 1st-4th hind tarsal segments = 12/6 : 10/6 : 24/5, respectively. Apex and ventral side of 1st-3rd tarsal segments with setae, which somewhat longer than setae of tibial apex. 4th segment pubescent with hairs and sparse setae ventrally. Claws evenly arculate on all tarsi, Plates under claws well expressed on all of tarsi, sufficiently narrowly rounded on apex.

Length of aedeagus = 2.8-3.1 mm. Parameres 2.6-2.93 times as long as wide. Phallobase 1.86-2.05 as long as wide. Parameres with narrow transverse hollows on both sides from the middle ventrally on the base. Phallobase moderately arcuate, without longitudinal hollow dorsally. Gastral spicula with moderately divergent and unequal branches.

Female. Antennae hardly reaching pronotal base, segment less elongate than in male. Anterior and middle tarsi not widened, without hair brush on ventral side. Pubescence of anterior tibia as in male. Hind femora with erected hairs on internal side (as in male). Middle and posterior tibia with long erected, sparse (in contrast to male) hairs on internal side. Abdomen not flattened, evenly pubescent with sparse recumbent hairs; sternite VIII with inflated ventral spicula at apex. Duct of spermatheca short. Length of spermatheca nearly equal to length of gland. Spermatheca in dead specimens ball-shaped.

Body length of males = 6.8-9 mm, females = 7.8-9.6 mm. Body width of males 2.7-3.6 mm, females = 3.3-4 mm.

Egg widely oval (1x0.8 mm), red-brown. 9 eggs are discovered in sexual ducts of one of the revealed females.

Larva is not described in detail. However, the species (under the name M. variabilis) is included in the key to the larvae of the soil darkling beetles [Keleyenikova, 1968], in which the diagnostic characters of larva of M. humeralis and the figures of the details of its structure are given.

**Taxonomic notes.** The author of description of the genus and first three species of *Myatis* already assumed that those species may be only the forms of one species [Bates, 1879]. Gridelli [1934] also doubted the separate status of the species *M. humeralis*, *M. variabilis*, and *M. quadraticollis*. The study of extensive material (about 1400 specimens), including types, confirmed the point of view of Bates [1879]. Actually, the form of humeral angle and the form of pronotum (basic diagnostic characters delimiting species in Bates [1879]) are the subject of significant variability. The form of the humeral angle of pronotum is the most variable: from the angle with clear cone-shaped dents to the one completely rounded. Moreover, this variability is sometimes observed within the series of specimens from one locality. In our opinion, small differences in the structure of parameres (see Kaszab [1940]) are not sufficient for description of separate species. Therefore, the above-indicated synonymy was earlier proposed [Egorov, 2004]. The name *M. humeralis* is selected as valid because previously it was designated as type species of the genus *Myatis* [Gebien, 1938].


**Ecology.** The species occurs in the alpine xerophytic biotopes (semi-desert, mountain steppes) at the elevation of 3000-4100 m. During the day time it is encountered under stones. It is active in June-September.

**Acknowledgements.**

The author expresses sincere gratitude to G.S. Medvedev (ZIN) for the general assistance during the
work, constant long-standing support and providing an opportunity of studying the material, to N.B. Nikitsky (ZMUM) for providing an opportunity of studying the collection of ZMUM, to O. Merkl (HNHM) and G. Sherer (ZSM) for providing an opportunity of studying the type material, to L.K. Lopatin (Minsk, Belorussia) and V.A. Mikhaylov (Tsurupinsk, Ukraine) for the provided material, to M.V. Nabozhenko (Southern Scientific Centre RAS, Rostov-on-Don, Russia) and A.Yu. Solodovnikov (Department of Zoology, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA), for reviewing this paper, to G. Ren (Hebei University, Baoding, China), for sending me a copy of his paper [Meng, Ren, 2005].

References


References


