The second contribution to the genus *Mycetochara* Guérin-Méneville, 1827 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Mycetocharina) with description of a new species from the Palaearctic Region

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Taxonomy, new species, descriptions, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Alleculini, *Mycetochara*, *Ernocharis*, *Oculochara*, Armenia, China (Guangdong), Georgia, Iran, Russia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Palaearctic Region

Abstract. A new species of Alleculinae genus *Mycetochara* Guérin-Méneville, 1827, subgenus *Ernocharis* C. G. Thompson, 1859 are described as follows: *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *armeniaca* sp. nov. from Armenia, *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *olexai* sp. nov. from Uzbekistan, *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *nanlingica* sp. nov. from China (Guangdong Province), *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *platanica* sp. nov. from Turkey, *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *recondita* sp. nov. from Georgia and Iran, *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *strejceki* sp. nov. from Russia, and in the subgenus *Oculochara* Novák, 2020 described as *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *mardinica* sp. nov. and *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *nicklassi* sp. nov. both from Turkey. The new species are illustrated and compared with similar species of *Mycetochara*.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Mycetochara* Guérin-Menéville, 1827 was introduced by Guérin-Menéville (1827) for *Cistela scapularis* Illiger, 1805 (= *Cistela humeralis* Fabricius, 1787) as a type species (Bousquet et al. 2015, Novák 2020a, Bouchard et al. 2021). Borchmann (1910) knew 11 species, Mader (1928) 16 species, and Novák (2020a) listed 67 species in three genera inhabiting the Palaearctic Region. The fourth genus *Oculochara* Novák, 2020 and further nine species of *Mycetochara* were described by Novák (2020b).

Six new species described in the subgenus *Ernocharis* are *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *armeniaca* sp. nov. from Armenia, *M.* (*E.*) *olexai* sp. nov. from Uzbekistan, *M.* (*E.*) *nanlingica* sp. nov. from China (Guangdong Province), *M.* (*E.*) *platanica* sp. nov. from Turkey, *M.* (*E.*) *recondita* sp. nov. from Georgia and Iran, and *M.* (*E.*) *strejceki* sp. nov. from Russia. Two new species are described in the subgenus *Oculochara* as *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *mardinica* sp. nov. and *M.* (*O.*) *nicklassi* sp. nov. both from Turkey.

New species are illustrated and compared with similar species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two important morphometric characteristics used for the descriptions of species of the subfamily Alleculinae, the 'ocular index' dorsally (Campbell & Marshall 1964) and the 'pronotal index' (Campbell 1965), are used in this paper as well. The ocular index equals (100 × minimum dorsal distance between eyes) / (maximum width of head across eyes). The pronotal index is calculated as (100 × length of pronotum along midline) / (width across basal angles of pronotum).

In the list of type or examined material, a slash (/) separates data in separate rows.

The following acronyms are used for particular collections:

JVOC - private collection of Jiří Ch. Vávra, Ostrava, Czech Republic;
NMPC - collection of National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
VNPC - private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic.

Measurements of body parts and corresponding abbreviations used in text are as follows: AL - total antennae length, BL - maximum body length, EL - maximum elytral length, EW - maximum elytral width, HL - maximum length of head (visible part), HW - maximum width of head, OI - ocular index dorsally, PI - pronotal index dorsally, PL - maximum pronotal length, PW - pronotal width at base, PW(1/2) - pronotal width near middle of lateral margins, RLA - ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex (3=1.00), RL/WA - ratios of length / maximum width of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex, RLT - ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1-5 respectively 1-4 from base to apex (1=1.00).

Other abbreviations used in text are as follows: hb= handwritten black, pb= printed black.

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS. Snapshots were taken by using camera Canon EOS 550 D, and Canon Macro Photo Lens MP-E and software Helicon Focus 5.2.

TAXONOMY

genus *Mycetochara* Guérin-Méneville, 1827

Type species. *Cistela scapularis* Illiger, 1805 (= *Cistela humeralis* Fabricius, 1787).

subgenus *Ernocharis* C. G. Thomson, 1859

Type species. *Cistela brevis* Illiger, 1794 (= *Cistela maura* Fabricius, 1792).

Mycetochara (*Ernocharis*) *armeniaca* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-5)

Type locality. Armenia, Sevan, Cobarjuch.

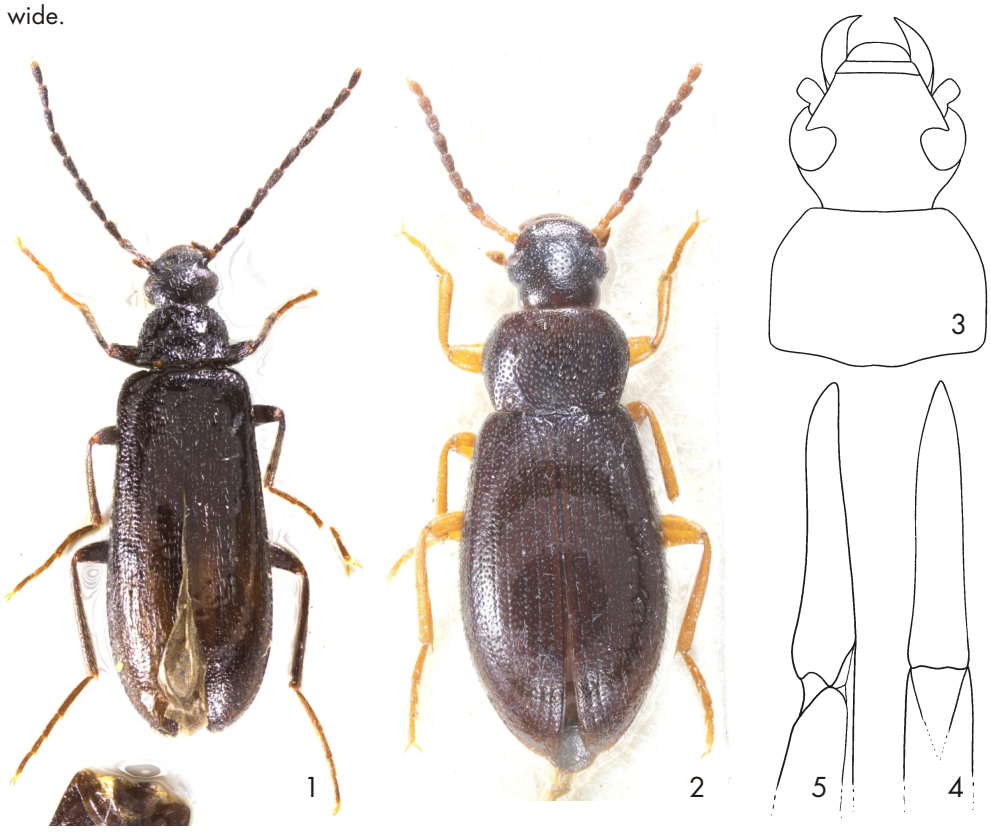
Type material. Holotype (♂): Sevan. Cobarjuch [hb] / Armenija [pb] / Kalašjan [pb] 30.VI. [hb] 199 [pb] 3 [hb], (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): ARMENIA 16.6.79 / BJURAKAN 2300 m / V. ŠVIHLA leg. [hb], (VNPC); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): USSR, Armenia 1988 / Takjarlu 25.6. / lgt. O. Hovorka [pb], (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / armeniaca sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2022'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body small, narrow, elongate, rather flat, dorsal surface from blackish brown to black, slightly shiny, with dark and pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, BL 6.32 mm. Widest near three quarters elytra length; BL/EW 3.18.

Head (Fig. 3) black, a little wider than long, through the eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum, slightly narrower than pronotum at base. Posterior part slightly shiny with sparse and coarse punctures, sparse microgranulation, interspaces between punctures wider than diameter of punctures, anterior part rather matte with sparse and shallow punctures, surface with dense microgranulation and transverse furrow between insertions of antennae. Clypeus dark reddish brown, apex distinctly paler, surface with microgranulation and long setae. HW 0.96 mm; HW/PW 0.85; HL (visible part) 0.89 mm. Eyes relatively small, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 41.36.

Antenna short, black, relatively narrow (reaching half body length, AL 3.14 mm; AL/BL 0.50), dorsal surface of antennomeres with setation, microgranulation and punctuation, rather matte.

Antennomere 1 brown, slightly shiny, apex of ultimate antennomere reddish brown, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 6-11 longer than antennomere 3 and more than three times longer than wide.



Figs. 1-5. *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *armeniaca* sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 3-5: male holotype): 1- habitus; 2- habitus of female paratype; 3- head and pronotum; 4- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 5- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

RLA(1-11): 0.43 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.96 : 0.97: 1.04 : 1.06 : 1.13 : 1.08 : 1.04 : 1.04.
RL/WA(1-11): 2.07 : 1.43 : 3.43 : 3.00 : 2.59 : 3.41 : 3.04 : 3.12 : 3.41 : 3.57 : 4.41.

Maxillary palpus blackish brown, with long, dark setae. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular with paler apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) black, relatively narrow, narrower than elytra in base, widest near middle of lateral margins. Dorsal surface with dark setae, microgranulation and coarse punctures. Intervals between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL 0.82 mm; PW 1.13 mm; PI equal to 72.57. Border lines very narrow, indistinct in the middle of anterior margin. Posterior and anterior angles obtuse. Lateral margins straight in basal half, narrowing in apical part, anterior margin almost straight, base finely bisinuate.

Elytra. Blackish brown, rather flat, elongate, narrow, widest near three quarters elytra length, slightly shiny. EL 4.61 mm; EW 1.99 mm; EL/EW 2.32. Dorsal surface with small punctures (distinctly smaller than those in pronotum), dark and pale setae. Elytral striae and elytral interspaces indistinct.

Scutellum. Black, semi-elliptical, shiny, with coarse punctures larger than those in elytra.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown, with long, pale setae and punctures, widest near base, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then very narrow leads parallel.

Legs. Long and narrow, femora and tibiae blackish brown, shiny with long, pale setation and fine microgranulation. Tarsi brown, rather matte. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.66 : 0.63 : 0.58 : 1.33 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.52 : 0.44 : 0.95 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.37 : 0.59 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws brown, anterior tarsal claws with 7 and 6 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body blackish brown with pale setae. Abdomen blackish brown, shiny, with sparse, long, pale setae, fine microgranulation and very small punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece narrow, knife-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 2.00.

Female (Fig. 2). Body wider and more convex, antenna distinctly shorter than in male, pronotum wide, lateral margins arcuate, elytra widest near two thirds from base, legs yellow or ochre yellow, maxillary palpus pale brown, antennomeres 1-4 and 11 ochre yellow.
Measurements of female body. BL 6.53 mm; HL 1.13 mm; HW 1.21 mm; OI 66.43; PL 1.23 mm; PW 1.47 mm; PW(1/2) 1.81 mm; PI 83.67; EL 4.17 mm; EW 2.50 mm; AL 2.47 mm; AL/BL 0.38; HW/PW 0.82; BL/EW 2.61; EL/EW 1.67.
RLA(1-11): 0.48 : 0.41 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.86 : 0.95 : 0.95 : 0.98 : 0.97 : 1.03 : 1.14.
RL/WA(1-11): 0.97 : 1.00 : 2.11 : 1.63 : 1.89 : 2.00 : 1.65 : 1.66 : 1.84 : 1.85 : 2.68.
RLT: 1.00 : 0.74 : 0.61 : 0.90 : 1.79 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.56 : 0.38 : 0.38 : 1.12 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.32 : 0.62 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=3). BL 6.08 mm (5.66-6.32 mm); HL 0.84 mm (0.79-0.89 mm); HW 0.91 mm (0.85-0.96 mm); OI 44.51 (41.36-48.57); PL 0.81 mm (0.75-0.87 mm); PW 1.09 mm (1.04-1.13 mm); PI 74.94 (72.12-79.82); EL 4.42 mm (4.12-4.61 mm); EW 1.98 mm (1.87-2.07 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species with dorsal surface, antenna and legs almost completely black or blackish brown is *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *vavrai* Novák, 2020 from Turkey.
Male of *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *armeniaca* sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *M.* (*E.*) *vavrai* mainly by narrower pronotum (PI approximately 75), by narrower space between eyes (OI approximately 44.5) and by shape of apical piece of aedeagus (as in Figs. 4 and 5); while *M.* (*E.*) *vavrai* has wider pronotum (PI 61 in HT), wider space between eyes (OI 66 in HT) and shape of apical piece of aedeagus is in Novák (2020: 77: figs. 47 and 48).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the country of its origin (Armenia).

Distribution. Armenia.

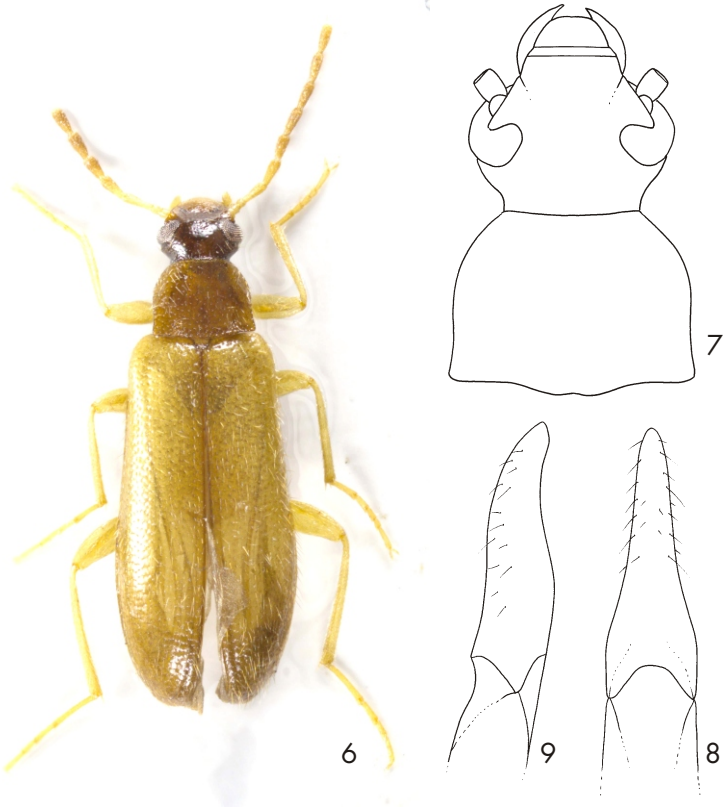
Mycetochara (*Ernocharis*) *excelsa* Reitter, 1884

(Figs. 6-9)

Mycetochara excelsa Reitter, 1884: 246.

Type locality. Azerbaijan, Talysch mountains, Leder near Lerik.

Material examined. (1 ♂, 1 ♀): AZERBAIJAN Talysh Mts. / LENKORAN-LERIK rte / 40 km BOBOGIL / 1-5.V.2001 / T. Lackner lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): N-IRAN: Prov. Mazandaran, / vic. Now Shar, Kheiroud / Kenar forest (entry area) / 36°36´35´´N, 51°34´10´´E, / 40-200m, 03.V.2010 / leg. A. Weigel #19, (VNPC).



Figs. 6-9. *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *excelsa* Reitter, 1884 (male): 6- habitus; 7- head and pronotum; 8- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 9- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Remarks. Based on the examination of new material from southern Russia and Iran, it is possible to distinguish a new species from southern Russia (Sochi) as *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *strejceki* sp. nov. Species distinctly differs mainly by shape of pronotum (Fig. 7 for *M. excelsa* and Fig. 28 for *M. strejceki*) and by shape of aedeagus (Figs. 8, 9 for *M. excelsa* and Figs. 29, 30 for *M. strejceki*). This allows to conclude, that *M. excelsa* does not live in Russia and to remove southern territory of Russia from its distribution.

Distribution. Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran.

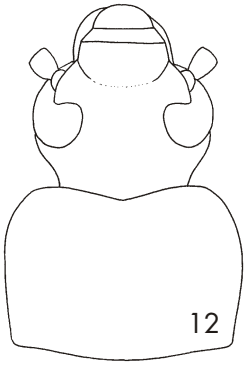
***Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *olexai* sp. nov.**

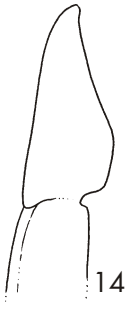
(Figs. 10-14)

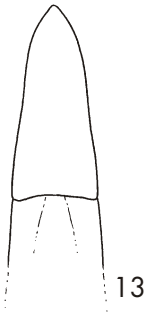
Type locality. Uzbekistan, Babatak Mts.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Babatak Mts. / Uzbek. 20.4. / A. Olexa 1980 [pb], (VNPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): same

data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / olexai sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2022'.







Figs. 10-14. *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *olexai* sp. nov. (Figs. 10, 12-14: male holotype): 10- habitus; 11- habitus of female paratype; 12- head and pronotum; 13- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 14- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 10, body small, narrow, elongate, rather flat, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to pale brown, shiny, with pale setation and punctuation, BL 3.97 mm. Widest near three quarters elytra length; BL/EW 2.96.

Head (Fig. 12) approximately as long as wide, shiny, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, distinctly narrower than pronotum in base. Dorsal surface with sparse punctures and sparse, long, pale setae. Posterior part pale brown with a few dark setae

behind eyes, anterior part ochre yellow. Clypeus ochre yellow with pale setation. HW 0.72 mm; HW/PW 0.82; HL (visible part) 0.76 mm. Eyes relatively small, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 49.21.

Antenna ochre yellow, short (not reaching half body length, AL 1.89 mm; AL/BL 0.48), dorsal surface with pale setation and fine microgranulation, rather matte. Antennomeres 4-11 strong and wide, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 8 longest, antennomeres 4-11 no more than twice longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.55 : 0.46 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 0.94: 0.85 : 1.00 : 1.15 : 1.05 : 1.06 : 0.96.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.24 : 1.11 : 2.36 : 1.97 : 1.77 : 1.70 : 1.78 : 1.95 : 1.73 : 1.84 : 1.71.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, with pale setation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 12) ochre yellow, shiny, narrower than elytra at humeri, widest in apical half. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae and relatively sparse punctures. PL 0.66 mm; PW 0.88 mm; PI equal to 75.00. Border lines very narrow, indistinct in the middle of anterior margin. Posterior angles slightly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct. Lateral margins straight in basal half, arcuate in apical part, anterior margin slightly excised in middle, base rounded.

Elytra. Ochre yellow, rather flat, elongate, widest near two thirds elytra length, shiny. EL 2.55 mm; EW 1.34 mm; EL/EW 1.90. Elytral interspaces with a few small punctures and long, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures.

Scutellum. Ochre yellow, pentagonal, slightly shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow, with a few long, pale setae, widest near base, from mesosternum leads relatively wide and parallel.

Legs. Ochre yellow, long and narrow, with pale setation and very fine microgranulation. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.66 : 0.76 : 0.55 : 1.80 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.50 : 0.34 : 1.30 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.34 : 0.74 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws ochre yellow. Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body ochre yellow with punctures and pale setae. Abdomen shiny, with microgranulation, sparse, long setae and shallow punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 13, 14) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally, slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece triangular in dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 3.46.

Female (Fig. 11) has body wider, antenna is shorter than in male. Space between eyes is wider (OI approximately 62, in males approximately 49). Tarsal claws have only two teeth.

Measurements of female body. BL 4.90 mm; HL 0.93 mm; HW 0.91 mm; OI 63.52; PL 0.93 mm; PW 1.22 mm; PW(1/2) 1.53 mm; PI 76.23; EL 3.04 mm; EW 1.45 mm; AL 1.89 mm; AL/BL 0.39; HW/PW 0.75; BL/EW 3.38; EL/EW 2.10.

RLA(1-11): 0.63 : 0.57 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 0.82 : 0.91 : 0.95 : 1.12 : 1.09 : 1.11 : 1.11.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.21 : 1.19 : 1.86 : 1.44 : 1.36 : 1.41 : 1.35 : 1.49 : 1.54 : 1.64 : 1.90.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.85 : 0.71 : 0.71 : 2.38 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.40 : 0.33 : 1.40 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.33 : 0.76 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=3). BL 4.11 mm (3.97-4.32 mm); HL 0.80 mm (0.76-0.84 mm); HW 0.76 mm (0.72-0.79 mm); OI 49.25 (48.85-50.00); PL 0.70 mm (0.66-

0.72 mm); PW 0.96 mm (0.88-1.04 mm); PI 73.93 (71.00-75.79); EL 2.61 mm (2.52-2.77 mm); EW 1.45 mm (1.34-1.54 mm). Females (n= 3). BL 5.03 mm (4.90-5.16 mm); HL 0.96 mm (0.93-0.98 mm); HW 0.94 mm (0.91-0.97 mm); OI 62.04 (59.94-63.52); PL 0.93 mm (0.91-0.95 mm); PW 1.22 mm (1.19-1.24 mm); PI 76.44 (76.23-76.61); EL 3.14 mm (3.04-3.29 mm); EW 1.88 mm (1.45-1.88 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *olexai* sp. nov. is a unique species with its small body and shiny and pale (ochre yellow or pale brown) dorsal surface. No similar species are known yet.

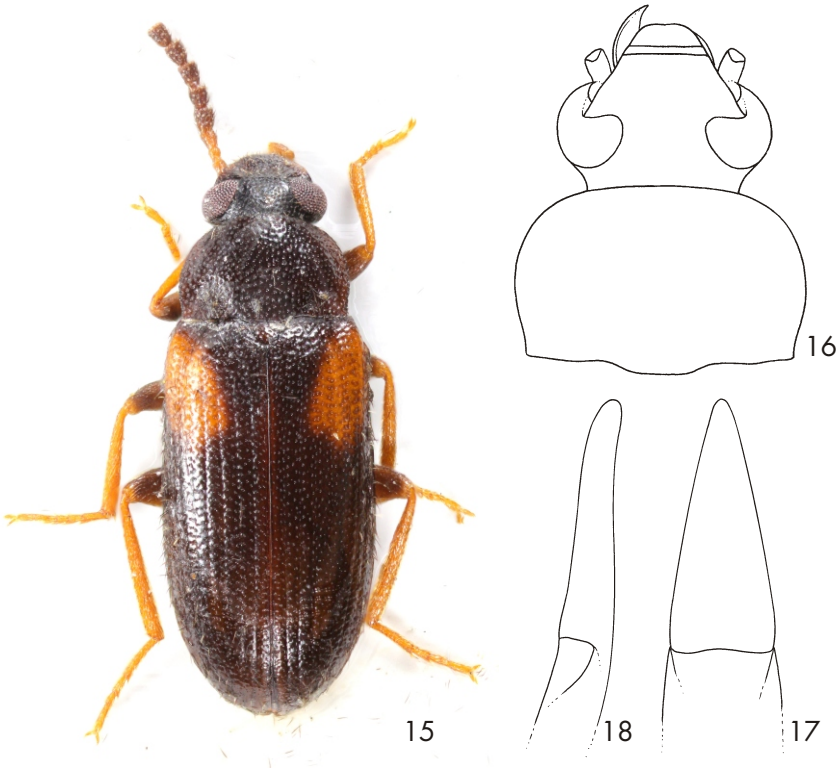
Etymology. Patronymic, named in honour Aldo Olexa (†) collector of type series, Czech entomologist and specialist in family Histeridae.

Distribution. Uzbekistan.

Mycetochara (*Ernocharis*) *nanlingica* sp. nov.

(Figs. 15-18)

Type locality. China, Guangdong province, Nanling National Nature Reserve, Dadongshan, 24°56.0´N; 112°42.9´E, 690 m.



Figs. 15-18. *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *nanlingica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 15- habitus; 16- head and pronotum; 17- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 18- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Type material. Holotype (♂): **CHINA,** Guangdong prov. / Nanling National Nature Reserve / Dadongshan, 18.-21.iv.2013 / (border of mixed forest; at light) / 24°56.0´N; 112°42.9´E, 690 m / J. Hájek & J. Růžička leg., (NMPC). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / nanlingica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / V. Novák det. 2022'.

Other material examined. *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *mimica* (Lewis, 1895) (♂ as in Fig. 19): JAPAN; Mie-ken / Shima-shi, Isobe-cô / Gochi / 80-120m, 1. VI. 2013 / Katsumi AKITA leg. // *Mycetochara* / (*Ernocharis*) / *mimica* (Lewis) [hb] / Det. K. Akita 2016 [pb], (VNPC).

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 15, body small, elongate oval, slightly convex, dorsal surface from orange to blackish brown, shiny, with dark and pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, BL 4.70 mm. Widest near three quarters elytra length; BL/EW 2.90.

Head (Fig. 16) wider than long, slightly shiny, through the eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum at base. Dorsal surface with sparse, pale setae, microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures large, intervals between punctures smaller than diameter of punctures. Posterior part black with a few black setae behind eyes, anterior part blackish brown with reddish brown apex and parts near margins of genae. Clypeus reddish brown with pale reddish brown sides and apex, surface with microgranulation and longer, pale setae. HW 0.97 mm; HW/PW 0.76; HL (visible part) 0.85 mm. Eyes larger, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 41.36.

Antenna short (not reaching half body length, AL(1-8) 1.29 mm; AL(1-8)/BL 0.28), antennomeres strong, wide, with setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Antennomeres 1-3 orange with mostly pale setae, slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-8 blackish brown with dark setation, matte. Antennomeres no more than 1.5 times longer than wide, antennomeres 4-8 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-8): 0.72 : 0.72 : 1.00 : 1.09 : 1.11: 1.40 : 1.26 : 1.32.

RL/WA(1-8): 1.12 : 1.27 : 1.33 : 1.21 : 1.23 : 1.48 : 1.40 : 1.43.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown, with pale setation, matte. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 16) blackish brown, wide, transverse, wider than semicircular, shiny, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near middle of lateral margins. Dorsal surface with sparse setae, dense and relatively large punctures. PL 0.85 mm; PW 1.27 mm; PI equal to 66.93. Border lines very narrow, indistinct in the middle of anterior margin. Posterior angles rectangular, anterior angles indistinct, rounded. Lateral margins arcuate, near basal angles finely excised, anterior margin finely rounded, base bisinuate.

Elytra. Bicolor, blackish brown with two orange spots in humeral part reaching up to third elytral interspaces, rather flat, elongate oval, widest near three quarters elytra length, shiny. EL 3.00 mm; EW 1.62 mm; EL/EW 1.85. Elytral interspaces with fine microgranulation and relatively dense punctuation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of punctures distinctly larger than those in elytral interspaces. Lateral margins and apex with long dark and pale setae.

Scutellum. Blackish brown, roundly triangular, with coarse punctures as large as those in elytral striae, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish brown with punctures in basal part, widest near base, regularly narrowing to metasternum, then leading parallel.

Legs. Pale reddish brown, narrow, with recumbent, pale setation, microgranulation and very small punctures. Apical half of femora darker (reddish brown and brown). Tarsomeres narrow,

penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.73 : 0.67 : 0.67 : 3.27 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.42 : 0.42 : 1.22 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.24 : 0.61 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws pale reddish brown. Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown with punctures and setae. Abdomen shiny, with sparse, pale setae and shallow punctures. Ventrites 1, 2 reddish brown, ventrites 3-5 distinctly darker, ultimate ventrite black with pale reddish brown part in middle.

Aedeagus (Figs. 17, 18) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally, slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece triangular, beak-shaped dorsally, narrow, knife-shaped in lateral view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 3.42.

Female unknown.

Fig. 19. Male of *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *mimica* (Lewis, 1895).

Differential diagnosis. The third species of the genus *Mycetochara* known from territory of China (*Mycetochara metallica* Pic, 1934 from Xizang with dorsal surface metallic blue and *Mycetochara wolfgangi* Novák, 2020 from Gansu with dark dorsal surface). The new species *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *nanlingica* sp. nov. from Guangdong Province has dorsal surface bicolor - blackish brown with two orange spots in humeral part of elytra. It is similar to *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *mimica* (Lewis, 1895) from Japan.

The new species *M.* (*E.*) *nanlingica* clearly differs from the similar species *M.* (*E.*) *mimica* mainly by sparser setation of dorsal surface, by posterior angles of pronotum almost rectangular and by

larger humeral spots reaching until the third elytral interspaces; while *M.* (*E.*) *mimica* has dense setation of dorsal surface, posterior angles of pronotum are roundly obtuse and humeral spots reaching only until the fifth elytral interspaces.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Nanling National Nature Reserve in Guangdong Province.

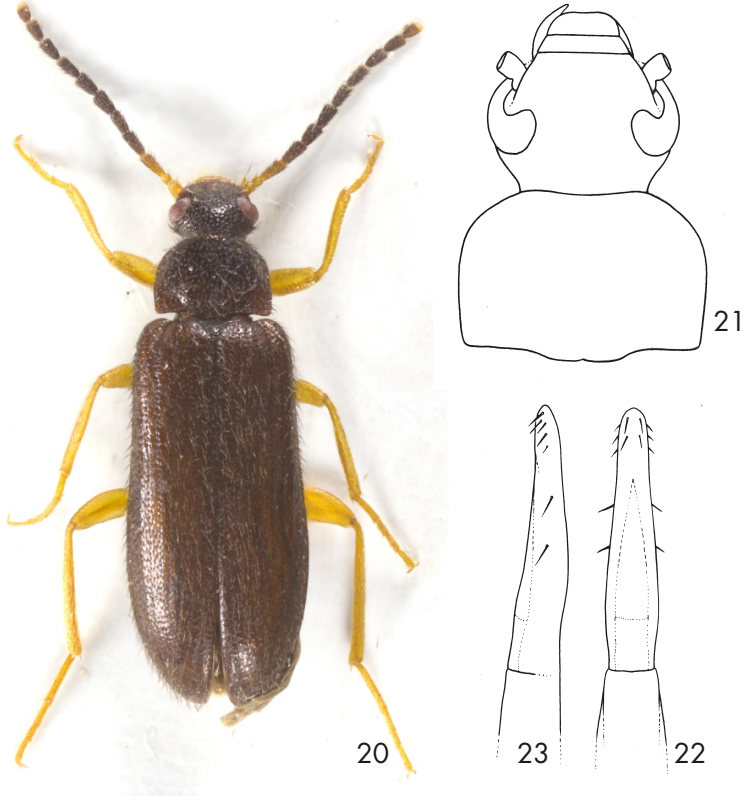
Distribution. China (Guangdong Province).

***Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *platanica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 20-23)

Type locality. Turkey, Egirdir, Kovada Natural Preserve, 37°62′83′′N, 30°87′37′′.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Turkey, Egirdir, Kovada NP / 37°62′83′′N; 30°87′37′′E, 2011-06-15 / Hollow Platanus sp. / W-trap 4; 2015-06/07 / M Avci/N Jansson [pb], (VNPC). Paratypes: (7 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data, but W-trap 2, (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data, but W-trap 4, (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data, but W-trap 8, (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data, but W-trap 9, (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data, but W-trap 11, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / platanica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2022'.



Figs. 20-23. *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *platanica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 20- habitus; 21- head and pronotum; 22- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 23- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 20, body small, narrow, elongate, rather flat, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to blackish brown, rather matte, with dark, semierect setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, BL 6.04 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 3.18.

Head (Fig. 21) approximately as long as wide, slightly shiny, through the eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum, distinctly narrower than pronotum in base. Posterior part blackish brown with dense, large and coarse punctures, interspaces between punctures narrower than diameter of punctures, anterior part brown with smaller and shallower punctures than those in posterior part. Clypeus ochre yellow with microgranulation and pale setation. HW 0.97 mm; HW/PW 0.77; HL (visible part) 0.92 mm. Eyes relatively small, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 52.51.

Antenna short (not reaching half body length, AL 2.83 mm; AL/BL 0.47), antennomeres strong, with setation, microgranulation and punctuation, rather matte. Antennomeres 1-3, apex of antennomere 11 ochre yellow with pale and dark setation, antennomeres 4-11 blackish brown, antennomeres 4-10 with dark setation, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.55 : 0.36 : 1.00 : 1.05 : 0.85 : 0.88 : 0.90 : 0.91 : 0.91 : 0.81 : 0.78.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.41 : 1.11 : 2.54 : 2.75 : 2.23 : 1.80 : 2.02 : 2.35 : 2.16 : 1.99 : 1.94.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, with pale setation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 21) blackish brown, wide, transverse, more matte, slightly wider than head through the eyes, narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near middle of lateral margins. Dorsal surface with dark, long, semierect setation, coarse and relatively large punctures. Intervals between punctures approximately as wide as diameter of punctures. PL 0.83 mm; PW 1.25 mm; PI equal to 66.40. Border lines very narrow, indistinct in the middle of anterior margin. Posterior angles slightly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct. Lateral margins straight in basal half, arcuate in apical part, anterior margin slightly excised in middle, base bisinuate.

Elytra. Dark brown or blackish brown, rather flat, elongate, parallel, widest near two thirds elytra length, slightly shiny. EL 4.29 mm; EW 1.90 mm; EL/EW 2.26. Elytral interspaces with fine microgranulation, sparse, small punctures and long, semierect, dark setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of punctures distinctly larger than those in elytral interspaces and smaller than those in pronotum.

Scutellum. Blackish brown, roundly triangular, with coarse punctures, partly with microgranulation, partly shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown, with dark, long setae and punctures, widest near base, regularly narrowing to the middle of metasternum, then very narrow leading parallel.

Legs. Ochre yellow, long and narrow, with pale setation and very small punctures. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.74 : 0.54 : 0.42 : 1.42 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.54 : 0.42 : 0.26 : 0.78 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.25 : 0.65 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws ochre yellow. Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 and 5 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body with punctures and dark setae. Abdomen shiny, with sparse, long setae and punctures. Ultimate and penultimate ventrites dark brown, distinctly darker than pale brown ventrites 1-3.

Aedeagus (Figs. 22, 23) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally, slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1 : 2.46.

Female unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=13). BL 6.03 mm (5.49-6.66 mm); HL 0.92 mm (0.89-0.96 mm); HW 1.01 mm (0.95-1.10 mm); OI 51.25 (47.96-52.94); PL 0.88 mm (0.83-0.96 mm); PW 1.29 mm (1.21-1.40 mm); PI 68.45 (65.41-72.73); EL 4.17 mm (3.75-4.78 mm); EW 1.93 mm (1.72-2.13 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Similar species are *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *obtusicollis* Reitter, 1899 and *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *nabozhenkoi* Novák, 2020.
Mycetochara (*Ernocharis*) *platanica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *M.* (*E.*) *obtusicollis* mainly by surface of body more matte, by lateral margins of pronotum arcuate with posterior angles slightly obtuse, by pronotum wider (PI 66) and by space between eyes wider (OI 52) than in *M.* (*E.*) *obtusicollis*, which has OI approximately 45 and PI is approximately 75 and dorsal surface is shiny, lateral margins in basal part are straight and posterior angles of pronotum are sharp.
M. (*E.*) *platanica* distinctly differs from the further similar species *M.* (*E.*) *nabozhenkoi* mainly by dorsal surface of body more matte, by denser punctuation of pronotum, by wider space between eyes (OI 52) and by wider pronotum (PI 66) than those in *M.* (*E.*) *nabozhenkoi* with dorsal surface shiny, and OI is approximately 41 and PI is approximately 74.

Etymology. Named after his way of life in the hollow platanes.

Distribution. Turkey.

Mycetochara (*Ernocharis*) *recondita* sp. nov.
(Figs. 24-27)

Type locality. Georgia, Passanauri.

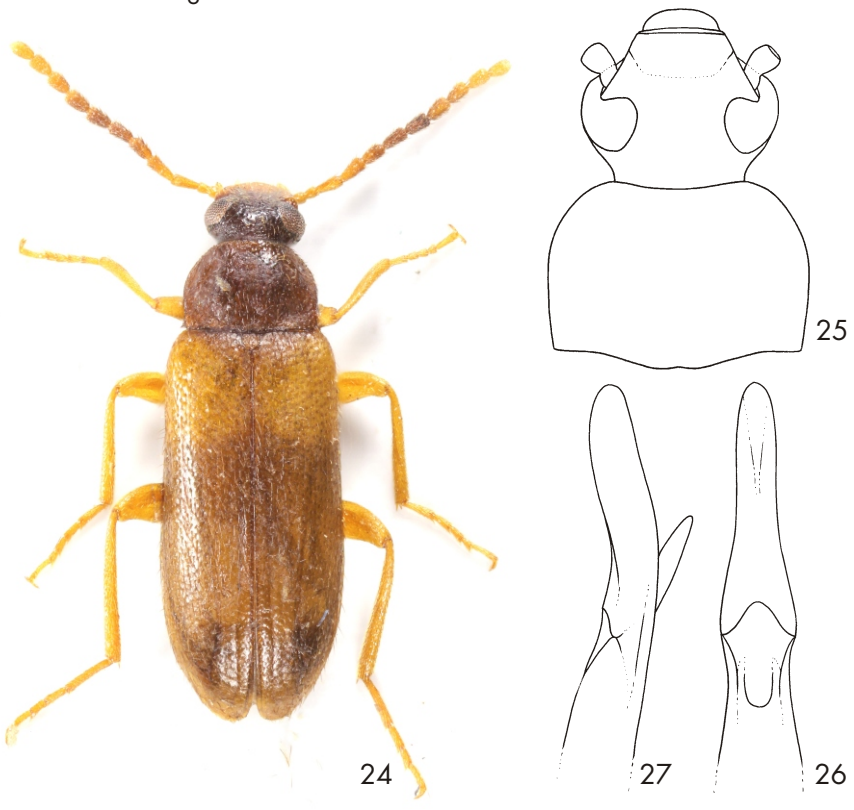
Type material. Holotype (♂): Passanaury / SSSR VII.57 / A. Olexa, (VNPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): Elburs - Gebirge / Iran, Nord-Persien / B. v. Bodemeyer // J. Fleischer / Mus. Praha, (NMPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / recondita sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2022'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 24, body small, narrow, elongate, rather flat, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to blackish brown, slightly shiny, with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, BL 5.06 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 3.14.

Head (Fig. 25) slightly wider than long, slightly shiny, through the eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum, distinctly narrower than pronotum in base. Dorsal surface with punctures and pale setae. Posterior part blackish brown with distinct microgranulation, anterior part reddish brown, apex and margins of genae pale reddish brown, microgranulation not clearly distinct. Clypeus ochre yellow with microgranulation and pale setation. HW 0.90 mm; HW/PW 0.76; HL (visible part) 0.81 mm. Eyes larger, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 43.05.

Antenna short (not reaching half body length, AL 2.39 mm; AL/BL 0.47), antennomeres strong, dorsal surface with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, rather matte. Antennomeres

1-4, basal half of antennomere 5, apical part of antennomere 8 and antennomeres 9-11 pale reddish brown, rest brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 not more than 2.1 times longer than wide.



Figs. 24-27. *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *recondita* sp. nov. (male holotype): 24- habitus; 25- head and pronotum; 26- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 27- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

RLA(1-11): 0.54 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 1.13 : 0.96: 1.01 : 1.00 : 1.01 : 0.97 : 0.90 : 1.03.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.27 : 1.10 : 2.29 : 2.38 : 2.03 : 2.08 : 1.86 : 1.84 : 1.73 : 1.75 : 1.91.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown, with short, pale setation, slightly shiny. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 25) reddish brown, wide, transverse, shiny, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near middle of lateral margins. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae, relatively large and coarse punctures and very fine microgranulation. Intervals between punctures distinctly wider than diameter of punctures. PL 0.82 mm; PW 1.19 mm; PI equal to 68.91. Border lines very narrow, not clearly distinct in apical part. Posterior angles very finely obtuse, anterior angles indistinct, rounded. Lateral margins straight in basal half, arcuate in apical part, anterior margin roundly excised, base bisinuate.

Elytra. Pale reddish brown in humeral part, pale brown in middle and slightly darker in apex (as in Fig. 24), rather flat, elongate, parallel, widest near two thirds elytra length, slightly shiny. EL 3.43 mm; EW 1.61 mm; EL/EW 2.13. Elytral striae with rows of punctures not clearly distinct.

Dorsal surface with microgranulation, pale setation and dense punctuation.

Scutellum. Pale reddish brown, longer than semi elliptical, rather matte with microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, pale reddish brown with pale setae, with punctures in basal part, widest near base, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow leading parallel.

Legs. Pale reddish brown, long and narrow, with pale setation, microgranulation and small punctures. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.52 : 0.49 : 1.29 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.44 : 0.34 : 0.85 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.31 : 0.55 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws pale reddish brown. Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 or 7 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body pale reddish brown with punctures and short, pale setae. Abdomen pale brown, shiny, with sparse, long pale setae and small punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 26, 27) pale reddish brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally, narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1 : 2.56.

Female unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=2). BL 5.25 mm (5.06-5.44 mm); HL 0.83 mm (0.81-0.84 mm); HW 0.92 mm (0.90-0.93 mm); OI 43.52 (43.05-43.19); PL 0.82 mm (0.82-0.82 mm); PW 1.18 mm (1.16-1.19 mm); PI 69.80 (68.91-70.69); EL 3.61 mm (3.43-3.78 mm); EW 1.73 mm (1.61-1.84 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Most similar species are *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *excelsa* Reitter, 1884 from Azerbaijan and Iran and *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *strejceki* sp. nov. from south territory of Russia.

M. (*E.*) *recondita* clearly differs from similar species *M.* (*E.*) *excelsa* mainly by humeral part of elytra distinctly paler than apical part, by wider pronotum (PI approximately 70) and by shape of apical piece of aedeagus (Figs. 26 and 27); while *M.* (*E.*) *excelsa* has a larger part of elytra of same colour, pronotum is narrower (PI approximately 78) and shape of apical piece of aedeagus as in Figs. 8 and 9.

M. (*E.*) *recondita* is distinctly different from similar species *M.* (*E.*) *strejceki* mainly by slightly shorter and wider body (BL/EW 3.14), by humeral part of elytra distinctly paler than apical part, by pronotum distinctly wider (PI approximately 70) and by antennomeres 5-11 no more than 2.1 times longer than wide; while *M.* (*E.*) *strejceki* has longer and narrower body (BL/EW 3.29) elytra is unicolored, pronotum is narrower (PI approximately 80), and antennomeres 5-11 are 2.5-3 times longer than wide.

Etymology. The name *recondita* is taken from Latin (hidden).

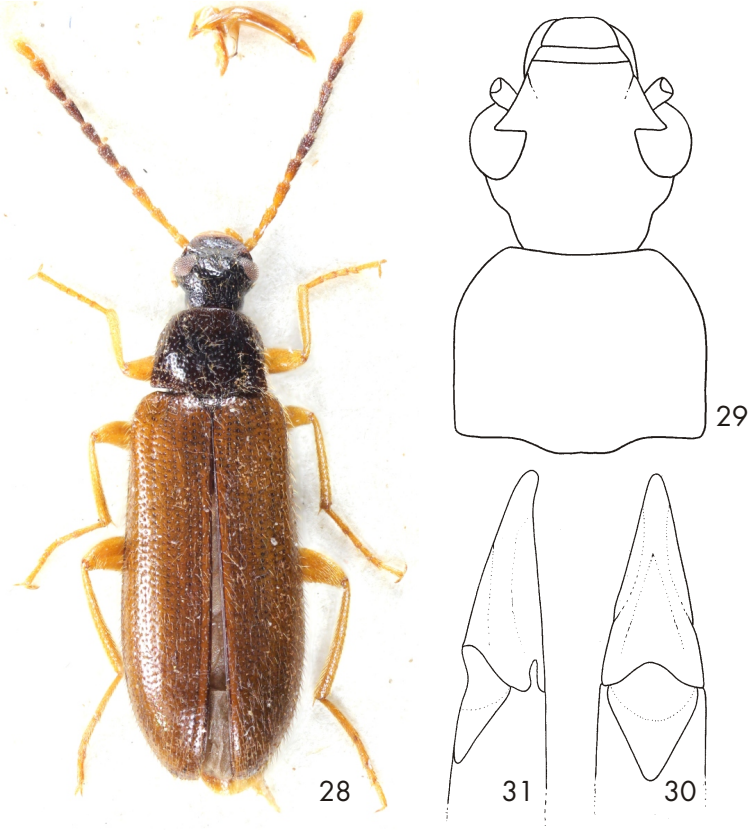
Distribution. Georgia, Iran.

Mycetochara (*Ernocharis*) *strejceki* sp. nov.

(Figs. 28-31)

Type locality. Western Caucasus, environ of Soči, Macesta.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Caucasus occ. [pb] 5. [hb] VI.1967 [pb] / Soči-env. / Macesta / J. Strejček lgt. [pb], (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♂): Abchasia Soči / SSSR VI. 1961 / A. Olexa [pb], (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / strejceki sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2022'.



Figs. 28-31. *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *strejceki* sp. nov. (male holotype): 28- habitus; 29- head and pronotum; 30- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 31- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 28, body small, narrow, elongate, rather flat, dorsal surface from pale reddish brown to black, shiny, with pale, semierect setation, very fine microgranulation and punctuation, BL 6.21 mm. Widest near three quarters elytra length; BL/EW 3.29.

Head (Fig. 29) black, slightly wider than long, slightly shiny, through the eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum, slightly narrower than pronotum in base. Dorsal surface with punctures and long, pale setae. Posterior part with a few dark setae behind eyes, anterior part reddish brown in apex and in genae near antennal insertion. Clypeus ochre yellow with long, pale setae. HW 0.97 mm; HW/PW 0.73; HL (visible part) 0.87 mm. Eyes larger, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 48.70.

Antenna short (not reaching half body length, AL 3.02 mm; AL/BL 0.49), antennomeres with setation, microgranulation and punctuation, rather matte. Antennomeres 1-4, basal part of

antennomere 5 and antennomeres 10, 11 pale reddish brown, apical half of antennomere 5 and antennomeres 6-9 dark brown, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 no more than 3 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.51 : 0.43 : 1.00 : 0.99 : 1.00: 1.08 : 1.01 : 1.06 : 0.97 : 0.97 : 0.96.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.68 : 1.29 : 3.00 : 2.54 : 2.67 : 2.79 : 2.92 : 2.53 : 2.50 : 2.71 : 2.56.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with pale setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 29) blackish brown, shiny, narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near two thirds from base to apex. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae and relatively sparse punctures. PL 1.06 mm; PW 1.33 mm; PI equal to 79.70. Border lines very narrow, indistinct in anterior half. Posterior angles roundly rectangular, anterior angles obtuse. Lateral margins straight in basal two thirds, arcuate in apical third, anterior margin slightly excised, base bisinuate.

Elytra. Pale brown or pale reddish brown, rather flat, narrow, elongate, parallel, widest near three quarters elytra length, shiny. EL 4.28 mm; EW 1.89 mm; EL/EW 2.27. Elytral interspaces with fine microgranulation, sparse, small punctures and long, semierect, almost pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of punctures distinctly larger than those in elytral interspaces.

Scutellum. Brown, with sides blackish brown, semi elliptical, with coarse punctures and microgranulation, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, pale brown, with long, pale setae, with punctures in basal half, widest near base, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then very narrow leads parallel.

Legs. Pale reddish brown or ochre yellow, long and narrow, with pale setation, microgranulation and very small punctures. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.74 : 0.56 : 0.50 : 1.24 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.54 : 0.50 : 0.33 : 0.93 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.29 : 0.64 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws ochre yellow. Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 or 7 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body blackish brown with punctures and pale setae. Abdomen blackish brown.

Aedeagus (Figs. 30, 31) pale brown, shiny. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally, slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece triangular from dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 3.81.

Female unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=3). BL 5.76 mm (5.31-6.21 mm); HL 0.84 mm (0.81-0.87 mm); HW 0.93 mm (0.90-0.97 mm); OI 48.65 (47.95-49.30); PL 0.96 mm (0.86-1.06 mm); PW 1.21 mm (1.09-1.33 mm); PI 79.81 (78.90-80.83); EL 3.96 mm (3.64-4.28 mm); EW 1.83 mm (1.73-1.89 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *excelsa* Reitter, 1884 from Azerbaijan and Iran and *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *recondita* sp. nov. from Georgia and Iran.

Male of *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *strejceki* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *M.* (*E.*) *excelsa* mainly by dark, blackish brown or black pronotum with lateral margins in posterior part straight and parallel, by antennomeres 5-9 almost partly dark (blackish brown) and by shape of apical piece of aedeagus (Figs. 30 and 31); while male of *M.* (*E.*) *excelsa* has pronotum brown or

reddish brown with lateral margins distinctly excised before posterior angles, antennomeres 5-9 are pale and shape of aedeagus as in Figs. 8 and 9.

Male of *M.* (*E.*) *strejceki* is distinctly different from the further similar species *M.* (*E.*) *recondita* mainly by longer and narrower body (BL/EW 3.29) with unicolored elytra, by narrower pronotum (PI approximately 80), by antennomeres 5-11 2.5-3 times longer than wide; while *M.* (*E.*) *recondita* has body slightly shorter and wider (BL/EW 3.14), humeral part of elytra is distinctly paler than apical part, pronotum is wider (PI approximately 70) and antennomeres 5-11 are no more than 2.1 times longer than wide.

Etymology. Named in honour Czech entomologist Jaromír Strejček (†), specialist in beetle families Chrysomelidae and Bruchidae and one of the collectors of the new species.

Distribution. South territory of Russia.

subgenus *Oculochara* Novák, 2020

Type species. *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *ocularis* Reitter, 1884.

Mycetochara (*Oculochara*) *mardinica* sp. nov.

(Figs. 32-36)

Type locality. Turkey, province Mardin, environ of Mardin, Hop Gecidi.

Type material. Holotype (♂): TURKEY prov. Mardin / Hop Gecidi, Mardin env. / 11.-14.5.2005 / lgt. Orszulik, (VNPC). Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (5 ♂♂): TURKEY mer., Mardin prov. / HOP GEÇIDI pass / Mardin env., 1150 m / J. Vávra leg., 12.v.2005, (JVOC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Oculochara) / mardinica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2022'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 32, body small, elongate, flat, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to black, slightly shiny, with setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 5.47 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.38.

Head (Fig. 34) approximately as long as wide, through the eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum, almost as wide as base of pronotum, dorsal surface with dense and coarse, medium sized punctures. Posterior half black, anterior part slightly shiny, with pale setae, between insertions of antennae reddish brown, apex pale brown. Clypeus ochre yellow, slightly shiny, clypeus with short, pale setae. HW 0.99 mm; HW/PW 0.94; HL (visible part) 1.02 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; approximately as wide as length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 24.30.

Antenna strong and short (not reaching half body length, AL 2.39 mm; AL/BL 0.44), matte, antennomeres 1-3 and 11 ochre yellow with pale, recumbent setation, antennomeres 4-10 brown, with dark setation. Antennomere 3-10 widened apically, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3.

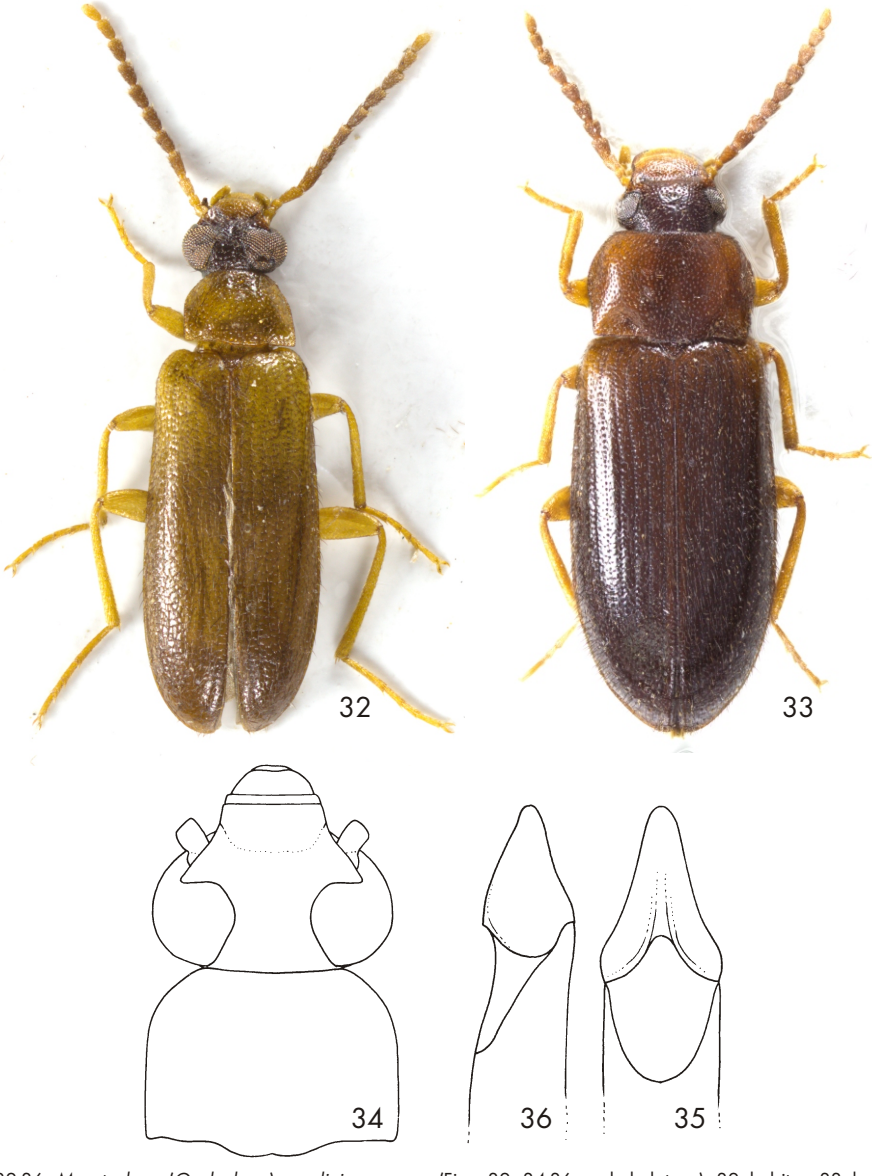
RLA(1-11): 0.56 : 0.52 : 1.00 : 1.32 : 1.14: 1.29 : 1.21 : 1.26 : 1.23 : 1.10 : 1.10.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.00 : 1.09 : 2.18 : 2.13 : 1.96 : 2.30 : 2.22 : 2.18 : 2.03 : 2.21 : 2.28.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, slightly shiny, with pale setation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere axe shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 34) pale brown, shiny, relatively narrow, almost as wide as elytra at humeri, in middle with distinct longitudinal, shallow furrow. Dorsal surface with sparse, long, pale and black

setae, sparse and fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures relatively large. Intervals between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL 0.75 mm; PW 1.05 mm; PI equal to 71.43. Border lines distinct, narrow, in the middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins straight and parallel in basal half, arcuate in apical part, anterior margin almost straight, base bisinuate. Posterior angles almost rectangular, anterior angles indistinct.



Figs. 32-36. *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *mardinica* sp. nov. (Figs. 32, 34-36: male holotype): 32- habitus; 33- habitus of female paratype; 34- head and pronotum; 35- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 36- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Elytra. Pale brown, apex slightly darker, elongate, flat, widest near middle, shiny. EL 3.70 mm; EW 1.62 mm; EL/EW 2.28. Elytral interspaces with sparse, very small punctures, long black and pale setation and fine microgranulation. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae not clearly distinct in apical half.

Scutellum. Pale brown, slightly darker than elytra, elongate triangular, with microgranulation and punctures, slightly shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow, widest near base, with pale setae and punctures, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leads narrow and parallel.

Legs. Long and narrow, ochre yellow, with pale setation, tibiae and femora with fine microgranulation and small punctures. Tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.73 : 0.53 : 0.48 : 1.80 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.41 : 0.36 : 0.91 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.34 : 0.51 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws ochre yellow. Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body. Prothorax pale brown, with relatively large punctures, meso- and metaventrite distinctly darker than prothorax. Abdomen shiny, surface with long, pale, recumbent setation, very fine microgranulation and small punctures. Ventrites 1 and 2 pale brown, ventrite 3 slightly darker than ventrite 2, penultimate and ultimate ventrites brown.

Aedeagus (Figs. 35, 36) pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece triangular dorsally and laterally, beak-shaped in dorsal and lateral view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 4.21.

Female (Fig. 33) more robust, antenna slightly shorter, antennomeres wider, pronotum more convex, wider and lateral margins more arcuate than in male. Elytra more convex. Eyes smaller, space between eyes wider (OI 56) than in male.

Measurements of female body. AL 2.51 mm; AL/BL 0.34; HW/PW 0.76; BL/EW 3.02; EL/EW 1.95.

RLA(1-11): 0.66 : 0.51 : 1.00 : 1.10 : 1.09: 1.19 : 1.17 : 1.31 : 1.17 : 1.03 : 1.20.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.00 : 1.00 : 1.37 : 1.38 : 1.28 : 1.40 : 1.35 : 1.67 : 1.41 : 1.39 : 1.97.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.39 : 0.45 : 1.29 (protarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=6). BL 6.42 mm (5.39-7.91 mm); HL 1.17 mm (1.02-1.38 mm); HW 1.17 mm (0.99-1.40 mm); OI 23.61 (21.16-25.87); PL 0.89 mm (0.75-1.06 mm); PW 1.26 mm (1.05-1.47 mm); PI 70.50 (65.12-73.83); EL 4.35 mm (3.52-5.48 mm); EW 1.97 mm (1.62-2.51 mm). Females (n= 2). BL 6.44 mm (5.41-7.47 mm); HL 1.21 mm (1.05-1.36 mm); HW 1.21 mm (1.05-1.37 mm); OI 56.01 (55.44-56.58); PL 1.11 mm (0.91-1.30 mm); PW 1.57 mm (1.33-1.81 mm); PI 70.12 (68.42-71.82); EL 4.13 mm (3.45-4.81 mm); EW 2.15 mm (1.83-2.47 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *iranica* sp. nov. from Iran and *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *nicklassi* sp. nov. from Turkey.

Mycetochara (*Oculochara*) *mardinica* sp. nov. is clearly different from the similar species *M.* (*O.*) *iranica* by narrow pronotum, only slightly narrower than head through the eyes (HW/PW 94), by dorsal surface of pronotum with coarse punctuation and without long, dark setae; while *M.* (*O.*) *iranica* has wide pronotum, distinctly wider than head through the eyes (HW/PW 0.88), dorsal surface of pronotum is with long dark setae and shallow punctures.

M. (*O.*) *mardinica* clearly differs from the other similar species *M.* (*O.*) *nicklassi* mainly by smaller

body (BL approximately 6.4 mm in males), by antennomeres 4-9 at least partly dark, by ultimate antennomere distinctly longer than antennomere 3 and by rows of punctures in elytral striae indistinct in apical part; while *M.* (*O.*) *nicklassi* has larger body (BL approximately 7.5 mm in males), antennomeres 4-9 are pale, ultimate antennomere is shorter than antennomere 3 and rows of punctures in elytral striae are clear in apical half.

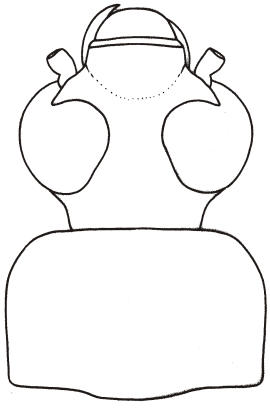
Etymology. Toponymic, after the type locality - Mardin province in Turkey.

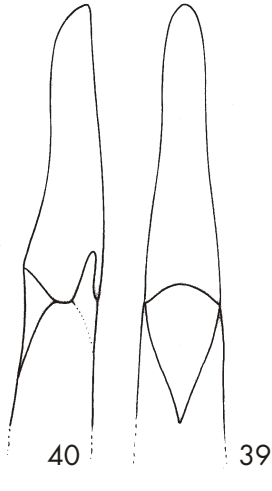
Distribution. Turkey.

***Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *nicklassi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 37-40)

Type locality. Turkey, Fethíye, Gokben, 36°34′18.83′′N, 29°16′22.50′′E, 15 km southeast of Fethiye.





Figs. 37-40. *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *nicklassi* sp. nov. (male holotype): 37- habitus; 38- head and pronotum; 39- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 40- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Turkey, Fethiye, Gokben / 36°34´18.83´´N; 29°16´22.50´´E / 15km SE Fethiye, W-trap 13 / Hollow Q. ithaburensis 2011-05-10 / M Avci/N Jansson [pb], (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (7 ♂♂): same data, but W-trap 9, (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data, but P-trap 15, (VNPC); (3 ♂♂): same data, but W-trap 11, (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data, but P-trap 17, (VNPC); (3 ♂♂): same data, but W-trap 2 and 2011-04-09, (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data, but W-trap 4 and 2011-04-09, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Oculochara) / nicklassi sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2022'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 37, body small, elongate, flat, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to blackish brown, slightly shiny, with setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 7.71 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 3.46.

Head (Fig. 38) approximately as long as wide, through the eyes distinctly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, slightly narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface with microgranulation and long, pale setation, dense, coarse punctuation, intervals between punctures narrow. Base of posterior half reddish brown, between eyes blackish brown, rather matte. Anterior part pale reddish brown, shiny, clypeus ochre yellow with denser, pale setation, apex rounded. Mandibles shiny, pale brown, with dark brown apex and lateral margins, glabrous dorsally. HW 1.31 mm; HW/PW 0.90; HL (visible part) 1.25 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; slightly narrower than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 24.11.

Antenna strong and short (not reaching half body length, AL 3.22 mm; AL/BL 0.42), matte, antennomeres with dense and long, pale setation, microgranulation and punctures. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 ochre yellow, rest of antennomeres pale brown, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 4-8 as long as or longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 3-10 distinctly widened apically.

RLA(1-11): 0.67 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 1.19 : 0.99 : 1.06 : 1.06 : 1.03 : 0.96 : 0.95 : 0.79.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.88 : 0.98 : 2.22 : 2.23 : 1.87 : 2.09 : 2.08 : 2.16 : 2.00 : 2.12 : 1.99.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, rather matte, with pale setation and very small punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 38) reddish brown, pale reddish brown near margins, transverse, slightly shiny, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, almost pale setation and shallow punctuation, punctures large, distinctly larger than those in head. PL 0.98 mm; PW 1.45 mm; PI equal to 67.59. Border lines distinct, narrow, in middle of anterior margin and in the middle of base not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins straight in basal half, arcuate in apical part, anterior margin straight, base finely bisinuate. Posterior angles roundly rectangular, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Ochre yellow, long and narrow, elongate, shiny, widest near two thirds elytra length, with long, almost pale setation. EL 5.48 mm; EW 2.23 mm; EL/EW 2.46. Elytral interspaces flat, with sparse, shallower and smaller punctures than those in striae, microgranulation very fine. Rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct.

Scutellum. Pale brown, with sides narrowly brown, roundly triangular, with large, coarse and dense punctures, interspaces between punctures narrow and shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow, with punctures and pale setae, widest near base, regularly narrowing to the middle of metaventrite, then very narrow, almost indistinct.

Legs. Ochre yellow, long and narrow, with short and dense, recumbent, pale setation, tibiae and femora with fine microgranulation and very small punctures. Tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.59 :

0.55 : 1.35 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.40 : 0.33 : 1.00 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.26 : 0.58 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws ochre yellow. Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body pale reddish brown with pale setation and punctures. Abdomen ochre yellow, slightly shiny, ventrites 3-5 with dark spots. Surface with long, pale setation and very fine microgranulation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 39, 40) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular dorsally, beak-shaped in dorsal and lateral view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 3.10.

Female unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=18). BL 7.45 mm (6.85-7.83 mm); HL 1.20 mm (1.08-1.32 mm); HW 1.27 mm (1.16-1.36 mm); OI 24.09 (22.38-25.98); PL 0.93 mm (0.84-1.01 mm); PW 1.43 mm (1.25-1.55 mm); PI 65.08 (60.00-72.14); EL 5.32 mm (4.82-5.54 mm); EW 2.19 mm (1.88-2.31 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The similar species are *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *iranica* Novák, 2020 from Iran and *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *mardinica* sp. nov. from Turkey.
Mycetochara (*Oculochara*) *nicklassi* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *M.* (*O.*) *iranica* mainly by long body, by dorsal surface of pronotum and elytra with pale setation, by longer and narrower elytra (BL/EW almost 3.5, EL/EW almost 2.5), by posterior angles of pronotum roundly rectangular; while *M.* (*O.*) *iranica* has body relatively short, dorsal surface of pronotum and elytra has long, dark setae, elytra are shorter (BL/EW approximately 3 and EL/EW approximately 2), posterior angles are roundly obtuse.
M. (*O.*) *nicklassi* is distinctly different from the further similar species *M.* (*O.*) *mardinica* mainly by larger body (BL approximately 7.5 mm in males), by antennomeres 4-9 pale, by ultimate antennomere shorter than antennomere 3 and by rows of punctures in elytral striae clear in apical half; while *M.* (*O.*) *mardinica* has smaller body (BL approximately 6.4 mm in males), antennomeres 4-9 are at least partly dark, ultimate antennomere is distinctly longer than antennomere 3 and rows of punctures in elytral striae are indistinct in apical part.

Etymology. Named in honour Nicklass Jansson - Swedish entomologist and one of the collectors of the new species.

Distribution. Turkey.

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