

***Megischina bozdaglariensis* sp. n.**  
**(Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae) from Turkey**

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**Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Turkey**

**Abstract.** *Megischina bozdaglariensis* sp. n. from Turkey is described, keyed and illustrated. The new species was compared with type material of the species *Megischina cypria* Mařan, 1936 and keyed with all related species of this genus.

### INTRODUCTION

Relatively new genus *Megischina* was firstly separated from genus *Omophilus* Solier, 1835 by Reitter (1906). It differs from the species of the genus *Omophilus* mainly by lighter (light yellowish brown) basal antennomeres (mainly antennomeres from first to third), almost lighter base of anterior tibia and anterior tarsomeres. The most important difference is distinctly broadened ultimate anterior tarsomere of males and very strong teeth at basal part of inner claw of males ultimate anterior tarsomere. The type species *Megischina armillata* was described by Brullé (1832). This species is widely distributed in Balcan peninsula, Turkey and islands of Mediteranean sea, the western border of its distribution being in Italy. *Megischina adeliae* was described by Reitter (1890) from Turkey (Adalia) as *Omophilus*, *M. rosinae* by Seidlitz (1896) from Spain as *Odontomophilus* and finally *M. cypria* was described by Mařan (1936) from Cyprus. Type series was collected during the Turkey expedition (2002) by the present author, T. Růžicka and V. Vrabc. Later I had possibility to determine other material from Turkey (T. Kopecký).

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material and new species from Turkey was examined and compared with type material of *Megischina cypria* (loaned from collection of NMPC) and other related species of this genus. Two important quotiens are used for description of the species of subfamily Alleculinae – „Ocular index“ dorsaly (Campbell & Marshall, 1964) and „Pronotal index“ (Campbell, 1965). Specimens of presently described species are provided with one red label printed: „*Megischina bozdaglariensis* sp. n. HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS V. Novák det. 2006“.

The following abbreviations are used in the paper:

NMPC	National Museum Prague, Czech Republic
TKHC	collection Tomáš Kopecký, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic
TRPC	collection Tomáš Růžička, Prague, Czech Republic
VNPC	collection Vladimír Novák, Prague, Czech Republic
VVKC	collection Vladimír Vrabec, Konárovice, Czech Republic

#### KEY TO THE SPECIES

- 1 elytra bald, only with microscopic very sparse setae ..... *M. rosinae* Seidlitz, 1896
- 2 elytra with setation ..... 3
- 3 tibia strong, elytra with rows of fine pore-punctures in elytra striae, elytral intervals between striae flat .....  
..... *M. adelinae* Reitter, 1890
- 4 tibia narrow, elytra with rows of conspicuous pore-punctures in elytral striae, elytral intervals between striae rounded ... 5
- 5 antennae of male longer than half of length of elytron, ultimate anterior tarsomere of male with claws not longer than length of anterior tarsomeres from first to fourth together. Upper part of female's ultimate abdominal segment with sharp long teeth in middle ..... *M. cypria* Mařan, 1936
- 6 antennae of male shorter than half of length of elytron, ultimate anterior tarsomere of male with claws distinctly longer than length of tarsomeres from first to fourth together ..... 7
- 7 anterior tarsomere of male from first to fourth not transverse, pronotum distinctly transverse, elytra from base to apex conspicuously broadened, broadest at ultimate quarter of its length, measured from base ..... *M. bozdaglariensis* sp. n.
- 8 anterior tarsomere of male from first to fourth distinctly transverse, pronotum of male not distinctly transverse, elytra more parallel ..... *M. armillatus* Brullé, 1832

#### DESCRIPTION

##### *Megischina bozdaglariensis* sp. n.

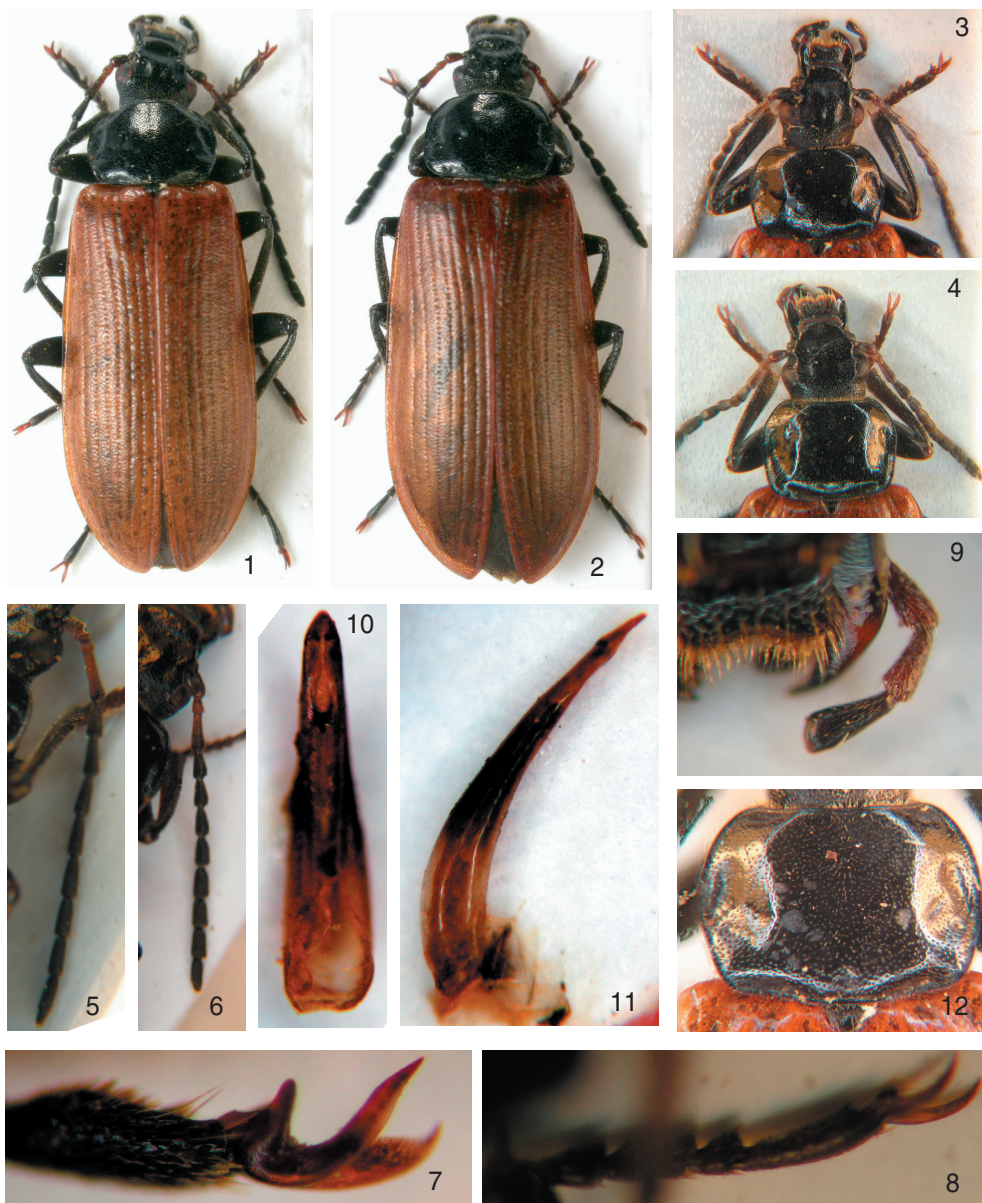
(Figs 1-12)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: „, Turkey, Izmir prov., Boz Daglari mts., 900 m, 3 km S of Golcük Gölü lake, 6.v.2002, V. Novák lgt.“ (VNPC); Paratypes: (5 ♂♂ 20 ♀♀): „the same data as holotype“ (NMPC, VNPC); (1 ♂ 4 ♀♀) „the same data as holotype, but T. Růžička lgt.“ (TRPC); (3 ♀♀) „the same data as holotype, but V. Vrabec lgt.“ (VVKC); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): „Turcia cent.-mer., Toros mts., Pozanti, p. Adana, 17.-20.v.1995, T. Kopecký lgt.“ (TKHC).

**Description of holotype.** Bicolourous, black, elytron light yellowish brown. Body length 13.11 mm. Body elongate, widest at around two thirds of elytra; 3.01 times longer than wide.

Head (Fig 3). Small, black, upper side matt, without setation, only after eyes with sparse and very short microscopic setation, longer light setation on clypeus present. Ventral side with longer, denser, light setation. Eyes relatively small, slightly cut out. Width (across eyes) approximately 0.78 of pronotal base width. Head length 2.78 mm. Ocular index 62.41. Head broadest across eyes, width 1.92 mm. Head with conspicuous soft microsculpture, matt, relatively densely but very shallowly punctated, punctures on apex less conspicuous than on head base. Three shallow longitudinal impressions between eyes and one deeper transverse impression between bases of antennae head present. Mandibles black, only apex lighter brown.

Antennae (Fig 5). Longer, reaching up approximately half - 0.49 of body length (length of antennae 6.37 mm). Black, only apex of first antennomere, second antennomere and base of third



Figs 1-12. *Megischina bozdaglariensis* sp. n.: 1- Habitus of male (Holotype); 2- Habitus of female; 3- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 4- Head and pronotum of female; 5- Antennae of male (Holotype); 6- Antennae of female; 7- Ultimate tarsomere of male (Holotype); 8- Ultimate tarsomere of female; 9- Maxillary palpus of male; 10- Male genitalia, dorsal view; 11- Male genitalia, lateral view, 12- Punctuation of pronotum of male (Holotype).

antennomere light brown. Second antennomere shortest; third and eleventh antennomeres the longest. Antennomeres from fourth to tenth slightly serrate. Antennomeres from first to third slightly shiny; from fourth to eleventh matt, with conspicuous microsculpture. Antennomeres from first to fifth with dense, light setation, from sixth to eleventh with sparse dark setation. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.66: 0.35: 1.00: 0.82: 0.82: 0.89: 0.90: 0.90: 0.82: 0.84: 1.00 Ratio L/W (length/most width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.98: 1.58: 3.31: 2.88: 2.80: 2.65: 2.82: 2.74: 2.28: 2.57: 3.40.

Maxillary palpus (Fig 9). Colour dark brownish black, ultimate palpomere black. Penultimate and ultimate palpomeres widest on apex, ultimate palpomere slightly wider than penultimate. Palpomeres with light setation, setation of ultimate palpomere shorter. Ratio of relative lengths of palpomeres from second to fourth from base to apex as follows: 1.16: 1.00: 1.20. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of palpomeres from second to fourth from base to apex as follows: 3.02: 2.25: 2.56.

Pronotum (Fig 3, 12). Black, slightly shiny, conspicuously transverse, glatt, with very sparse microscopic short setae in pore-punctures. Length (in middle) 2.07 mm; broadest at half 2.96 mm; width at base 2.48 mm. Pronotal index 83.43. Base linear, posterior angles rounded, anterior angles not clearly conspicuous, apex margin approximately linear. Margins complete and clearly conspicuous. Pronotal sides regularly rounded. Pore-punctures irregular, on disk very shallow, near sides deeper and more conspicuous. Interspaces with granulation, matt. Underside of thorax black, with longer light and relatively dense setation. Sides with smaller punctures, slightly shining. Middle of prothorax with fine granulation, matt.

Elytron. Light yellowish brown, scutellum black. Very short light setose. Distinctly broader than pronotum at base; then regularly broadened, widest at two thirds of its length, measured from base, at this place elytral width 4.35 mm. Side margins conspicuous and broad; near base and on apex margins not conspicuous. Elytral length 8.32 mm. Elytra 1.91 longer than wide. Surface punctated, pore-punctures relatively large; rows in elytral striae conspicuous, diameter of punctures in rows conspicuously larger than interspaces punctures diameter. Interspaces between punctures finely granulated, slightly shiny. Elytral epipleura well developed, light yellowish brown with sparser and longer light setation, regularly narrowed to base of metasternum, than runs parallel, from base to apex of first abdominal segment regularly narrowed again, thence runs very narrow to rounded apex of elytron.

Legs (Fig 7). Black, only tarsal claws light brown, entire legs covered in relatively dense light setation. Femora and tibia relatively strong. Tibia narrowest on base, broadest on rounded apex. Anterior tarsomeres clearly broader than mesotarsal and metatarsal tarsomeres. Anterior tarsomeres from second to fourth conspicuously transverse, anterior ultimate tarsomere broadest in middle; protarsal (anterior tarsal) claws at base with one sharp long tooth on inner claw. Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.78: 0.67: 0.79: 3.52; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.52: 0.44: 0.42: 1.83; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.36: 0.32: 1.33. Penultimate tarsomeres of each tarsi without membraneous lobes.

Anterior tarsal claws both with 22 teeth.

Ventral side of body. Black, mesosternum and metasternum with light, relatively large and dense setation. Abdomen six-segmented. Ultimate segment broadly and roundly cut out, semi-circular hole reaching near of base of ultimate segment. Abdominal segments with shorter light

setae, setation slightly sparser. Surface punctated, with fine granulation, matt, pore-punctures very small-sized and shallow.

Genitalia (Figs 10, 11). Light yellowish brown, middle parts broadly darker. Apical piece of genitalia regularly triangular. Near base broadest, half of basal piece regularly rounded, apical half of basal piece straight and linear. Basal piece regularly narrowed from base to apex. Apical piece of genitalia very short, ratio of length of apical piece to that of basal piece 1: 4.99.

Male (Figs 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12). Anterior tarsal claws with 22 teeth. Ultimate anterior tarsomere broader, from base to half of its length regularly broadened, from half of length to apex parallel. Inner claw of ultimate anterior tarsomere with great teeth on base.

8 males: length 12.75 mm approximately (ranging from 11.80 to 13.60 mm); head length 2.32 mm approximately (ranging from 2.06 to 2.60 mm); head width 2.02 mm approximately (ranging from 1.90 to 2.19 mm). Ocular index 64.62 approximately (ranging from 61.14 to 70.55). Pronotal length (in middle) 2.13 mm approximately (ranging from 1.98 to 2.24 mm); pronotal width at half 2.96 mm approximately (ranging from 2.73 to 3.13 mm); pronotal width at base 2.50 mm approximately (ranging from 2.19 to 2.68 mm). Pronotal index 85.46 approximately (ranging from 79.72 to 92.78). Elytral length 8.21 mm approximately (ranging from 7.60 to 8.97 mm); elytral width (at two thirds from base) 4.62 mm approximately (ranging from 4.26 to 5.08 mm).

Female (Figs 2, 4, 6, 8). Anterior tarsal claws with 14 teeth. Ultimate anterior tarsomere narrow, inner claw of ultimate tarsomere without teeth.

Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.61: 0.41: 1.00: 0.61: 0.73: 0.74: 0.75: 0.81: 0.71: 0.77: 0.80. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.68: 1.63: 2.58: 1.76: 2.26: 2.34: 2.22: 2.39: 1.96: 2.11: 2.63. Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.59: 0.47: 0.40: 1.41; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.69: 0.59: 0.55: 1.30; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.47: 0.42: 0.83.

28 females: length 14.07 mm approximately (ranging from 12.12 to 14.82 mm); head length 2.43 mm approximately (ranging from 2.13 to 2.69 mm); head's width 1.87 mm approximately (ranging from 1.74 to 2.17 mm). Ocular index 71.06 approximately (ranging from 62.61 to 75.41). Pronotal length (in middle) 2.15 mm approximately (ranging from 1.93 to 2.35 mm); pronotal width at half 3.04 mm approximately (ranging from 2.59 to 3.47 mm); pronotal width at base 2.57 mm approximately (ranging from 2.03 to 2.91 mm). Pronotal index 84.05 approximately (ranging from 76.28 to 95.10). Elytral length 8.93 mm approximately (ranging from 8.59 to 9.95 mm); elytral width (at two thirds from base) 4.90 mm approximately (ranging from 4.14 to 5.58 mm).

**Name derivation.** Named after the type locality Boz Daglari (mountains).

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