

***Alogista kadleci* sp. nov. and genus *Synallecula* Kolbe, 1883 stat. nov.,
with *S. borchmanni* sp. nov. from the Palaearctic Region
(Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Alleculini)**

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Taxonomy, new genus, new species, new combination, description, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Alleculini, *Alogista*, *Synallecula*, Palaearctic Region

Abstract. *Synallecula* Kolbe, 1883 is raised here from the subgenus level to the of genus level. New species *Alogista kadleci* sp. nov. from Yemen and *Synallecula borchmanni* sp. nov. from Iran (Fars prov.), Oman, Saudi Arabia and Yemen are described. A new combination and new distributional data on the species *Alogista serricornis* (Kolbe, 1897) are added. *Alogista kadleci* sp. nov. and *Alogista serricornis* (Kolbe, 1897) are new records for this genus in the Palaearctic Region. *Synallecula borchmanni* sp. nov. is the first record of this genus the for Palaearctic Region.

INTRODUCTION

Fåhraeus, (1870) described the genus *Alogista* in 1870 with the type species *Alogista abnormis* Fåhraeus, 1870. The genus belongs to the subtribe Alleculina Laporte, 1840. Later, Kolbe (1883) introduced the genus *Synallecula* in 1883 with the type species *Synallecula sororcula* Kolbe, 1883. Borchmann (1910) knew 1 species of *Alogista* and 3 species of *Synallecula* from the Afrotropical Region. More than 100 species (Borchmann 1938, 1942, 1943, 1953 and Pic 1910, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1920a,b, 1922, 1924, 1925a,b, 1927, 1928, 1931a,b, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939a,b, 1942, 1946, 1948, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955) were described later from the Afrotropical Region. Borchmann (1942 and 1953) studied type species and treated *Synallecula* as a synonym of *Alogista*. Kolbe (1897) described the species *Synallecula serricornis* Kolbe, 1897; this species distinctly belongs to the genus *Alogista* Fåhraeus. It has an elongate oval body, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly serrate and ultimate protarsomere with many teeth; while *Synallecula sororcula* Kolbe has body more oval (it looks as small *Prionychus*), its antennomeres are more filiform and ultimate protarsomere with a few teeth.

Alogista kadleci sp. nov. from Yemen is described, illustrated and compared with the species *Alogista serricornis* (Kolbe, 1897) comb. nov. collected in Soqatra Island (Yemen). Novák & Purchart (2012) mentioned this species as *Alogista* sp. Last year, I had an opportunity to compare it with species in the Borchmann's collection (ZMUH) and was able to determine specimens from Soqatra Island as *Alogista serricornis* (Kolbe, 1897) comb. nov.; a redescription of the *A. serricornis* is added. The species *Alogista kadleci* sp. nov. and *Alogista serricornis* (Kolbe, 1897) are new records for this genus from the Palaearctic Region.

Synallecula borchmanni sp. nov. from Iran (Fars prov.), Oman, Saudi Arabia and Yemen is described, illustrated and compared with the species *Synallecula sororcula* (Kolbe, 1883) comb. nov. The Borchmann's collection (ZMUH) includes 2 specimens of *S. borchmanni* sp. nov. marked as *Alogista arabica* from Saudi Arabia, but this name was not published. *S. borchmanni* sp. nov. is the first record of this genus from the Palaearctic Region.

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 'pronotal index' (Campbell 1965), are used in this paper as well. The ocular index equals $(100 \times \text{minimum dorsal distance between eyes}) / (\text{maximum width of head across eyes})$. The pronotal index is calculated as $(100 \times \text{length of pronotum along midline}) / (\text{width across basal angles of pronotum})$.

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

The following collection codens are used:

- LPBC private collection of Luboš Purchart, Brno, Czech Republic;
MFNB collection of Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany;
NHRS collection of Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden;
NMPC collection of National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
PKLC private collection of Pavel Kučera, Liberec, Czech Republic;
VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic;
ZMUH collection of Zoologisches Museum und Universität, Hamburg, Germany.

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, 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: bf - black frame, bl - blue label, hb - handwritten black, pb - printed black, rl - red label, wl - white label, ywl - yellowish white label.

Measurements were made with the Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Alogista* Fåhræus, 1870

Alogista Fåhræus, 1870: 318 type species *Alogista abnormis* Fåhræus, 1870.

Synallecula Kolbe, 1883 syn. of *Alogista* Fåhræus, 1870 (Borchmann 1942: 43; Borchmann 1953: 88-89).

***Alogista abnormis* Fåhræus, 1870**

(Figs. 1, 2)

Alogista abnormis Fåhræus, 1870: 318.

Type locality. South Africa, Caffraria.

Type material. (type): ywl: Caffra- / ria. [pb] // ywl: J. Wahlb. [pb] // rl with bf: Typus [pb] // ywl: *Alogista* / n. gen. / *abnormis* / n. sp. [hb] // wl: NHRS-JLKB / 000027312, (NHRS) (Fig. 2).

Distribution. South Africa.



Figs. 1, 2: *Alogista abnormis* Fähræus, 1870 (type) - (this type specimen has the unique museum catalogue number NHRS-JLKB000027312): 1-habitus; 2- labels. Original photo is used and made by Johannes Bergsten (©2017Naturhistoriska riksmuseet) under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License, CC-BY 4. (NHRS).

Alogista kadleci sp. nov.

(Figs. 3-10)

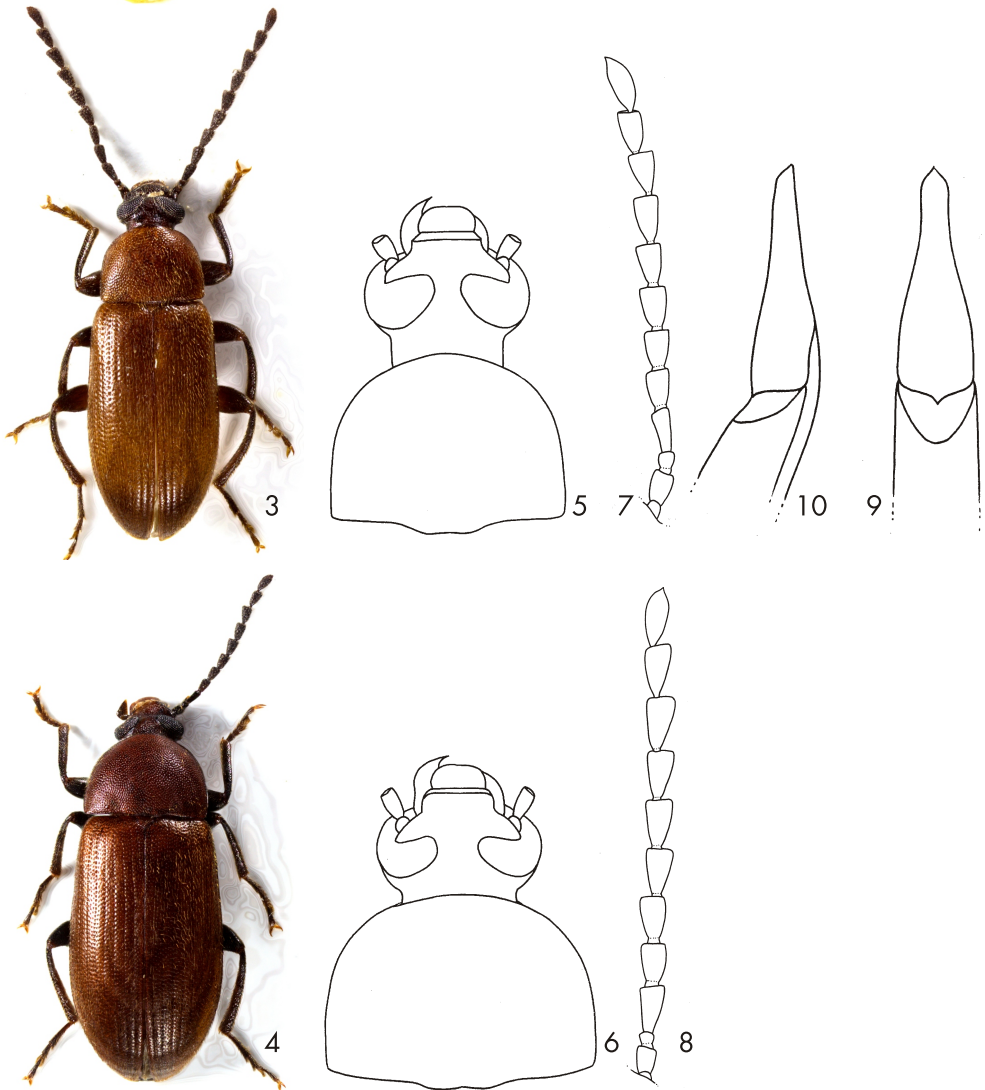
Type locality. SW Yemen, Wādi Zabīd, N 14°09', E 43°31', 325 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): SW YEMEN, Wādi Zabīd E / Zabīd, N14°09' E43°31', / 325 m, 22.iii.2007, / lgt. S. Kadlec, (NMP). Paratype (♀): W YEMEN, 9.-12.iv.2007 / JABAL BURĀ'A (SE Bajil) / 14°53'N 43°26'E / ca 200-600m, David Král lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Alogista kadleci* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2017'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 3, body small, elongate, slightly oval, from ochre yellow to black, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and microgranulation, shiny. BL 5.07 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 2.91.

Head (Fig. 5) relatively narrow and short, dorsal surface with pale setation and dense, relatively coarse punctuation, punctures relatively large. Posterior and anterior parts dark blackish brown, partly shiny and partly with fine microgranulation. Clypeus paler, mandibles pale brown with pale setation, small and shallow punctures, shiny. HL (visible part) 0.85 mm; HW 0.91 mm; HW/PW 0.67. Eyes large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than eye diameter, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 19.92.

Antenna (Fig. 7). Longer, antennomeres 1 and 2 dark brown, shiny, with short pale setae; antennomeres 3-11 black, matte, with punctuation, microgranulation and dense setation, AL 2.80 mm; AL/BL 0.55. Antennomeres 3-10 distinctly serrate, widest at apex, more than 1.6 times longer than apex width. Antennomere 2 shortest.



Figs. 3-10: *Alogista kadleci* sp. nov.: 3- Habitus of male holotype; 4- habitus of female; 5- head and pronotum of male holotype; 6- head and pronotum of female; 7- antenna of male holotype; 8- antenna of female; 9- aedeagus, dorsal view; 10- aedeagus, lateral view.

RLA (1-11): 0.54 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 1.02 : 0.97 : 0.97 : 1.12 : 1.12 : 1.16 : 1.16 : 1.29.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.28 : 1.00 : 2.19 : 2.30 : 2.36 : 1.85 : 1.85 : 1.81 : 1.84 : 2.03 : 2.67.

Maxillary palpus. Brown, with pale setae, and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex with a few long pale setae. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 5). Pale reddish brown, slightly convex, slightly longer than semicircular, widest near base, with dense and long, pale setation, dense punctation, punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 0.96 mm; PW 1.36 mm; PI equal to 70.59. Border lines complete, lateral margins straight in basal half, arcuate in apical half, base almost straight, slightly narrower than base of elytra. Anterior margin arcuate. Posterior angles roundly rectangular, anterior angles indistinct, rounded.

Ventral side of body pale reddish brown, with short, pale setae and small punctures. Abdomen with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Ventrites 1 and 2 dark reddish brown, ventrites 3-5 distinctly darker, blackish brown.

Elytron. Pale reddish brown, widest near half elytral length, dorsal surface with dense and longer pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, elytral intervals with small-sized punctures and microgranulation. EL 3.26 mm; EW 1.74 mm. EL/EW 1.87.

Scutellum. Pale reddish brown pentagon, with sides darker, surface with small tubercles.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, pale reddish brown, as elytron itself, wide, with pale setae and large punctures, widest near base, slightly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel.

Legs with dense, pale setation and microgranulation. Strong femora and tarsi brown, tibia distinctly darker, blackish brown. Tibia and femora slightly shiny, meso- and metatibia slightly arcuate. Ultimate tarsomere of each tarsus distinctly paler than widened and lobed penultimate one. RLT: 1.00 : 0.64 : 0.87 : 1.18 : 1.74 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.54 : 0.51 : 0.67 : 1.54 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.31 : 0.69 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 22 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 9, 10). Ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece small, narrowly triangular, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 4.88.

Female. More robust, space between eyes wider (OI equal to 36.75). Antenna shorter (AL/BL 0.41). Meso- and metatibia straight. Anterior tarsal claws with 9 teeth. Habitus of female as in Fig. 4, head and pronotum (Fig. 6) and antenna (Fig. 8).

Measurements of female body. BL 6.38 mm; HL 0.99 mm; HW 1.09 mm; PL 1.24 mm; PW 1.89 mm; PI equal to 65.61; EL 4.15 mm; EW 2.32 mm; AL 2.61 mm; HW/PW 0.58; BL/EW 2.75; EL/EW 1.79.

RLA (1-11): 0.77 : 0.39 : 1.00 : 0.97 : 0.98 : 1.00 : 1.13 : 1.15 : 1.16 : 1.15 : 1.43.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.47 : 0.89 : 2.54 : 1.84 : 1.71 : 1.65 : 1.77 : 1.94 : 1.87 : 1.94 : 2.56.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.73 : 1.01 : 1.49 : 2.27 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.30 : 0.59 : 0.92 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.36 : 0.70 (metatarsus).

Differential diagnosis. *Alogista kadleci* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *Alogista serricornis* (Kolbe, 1883) mainly by lateral margins of pronotum straight in basal half, antennomeres 4-10 of male more than 1.6 times longer than their apical width, anterior tarsal claws of male with only 22 visible teeth; while *A. serricornis* has lateral margins of pronotum regularly arcuate, antennomeres 4-10 more serrate, only 1.1-1.5 times longer than wide at apex and anterior tarsal claws of male with more than 40 teeth.

Etymology. Named after the one of the collectors of new species Stanislav Kadlec (†) - specialist in the beetle family Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Yemen.

***Alogista serricornis* (Kolbe, 1897) comb. nov.**

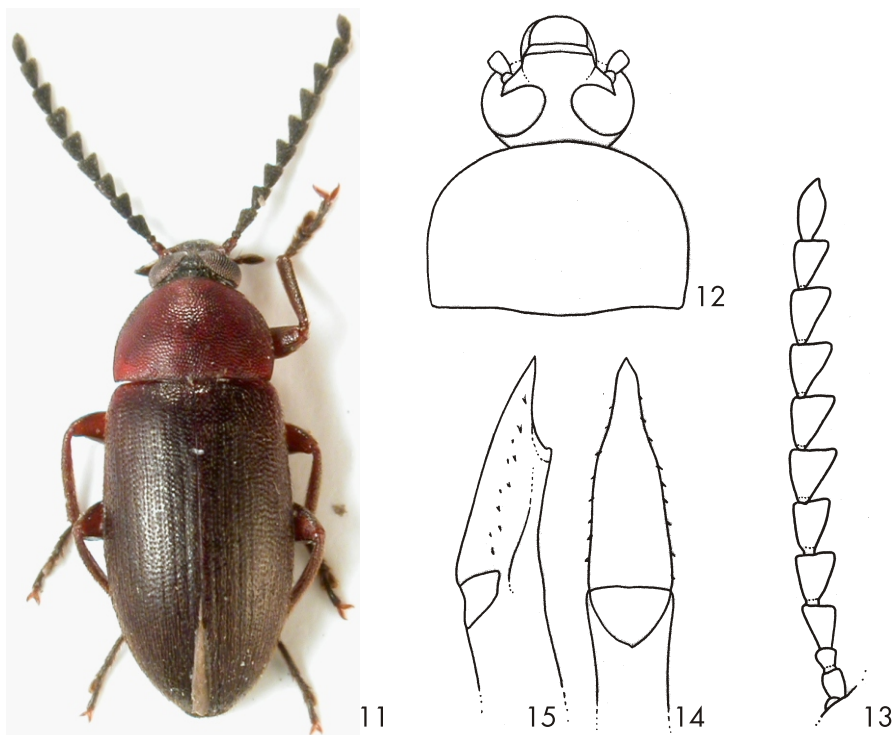
(Figs. 11-15)

Synallectula serricornis Kolbe, 1897: 250.

Material examined. (2 ♂♂ 1 ♀): Yemen: Socotra Isl. / Hadibo 11.-23.xi.2000 / GPS 12.652 N, 54.024 E, 10 m / V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, (VNPC); (1 ♂): Yemen, Soqatra Is., QAARIAH / vill. env., 28.xi.2003, N12°38' / 05'' E 54°12'39'', 11 m [GPS] / leg. P. Kabátek, // YEMEN - SOQOTRA / 2003 / Expedition; Jan Farkač, / Petr Kabátek & David Král, (VNPC); (1 ♀): Yemen Soqatra Is., 24.-26.xi.2003 / WADI AYHAFT / N12°36'38'' E 53°58'49'' / 190 m [GPS], Jan Farkač lgt. // YEMEN - SOQOTRA 2003 / Expedition; Jan Farkač, / Petr Kabátek & David Král, (VNPC); (1 ♂): Yemen, Soqatra Is. / HOMHIL protected area / 28-29.xi.2003, 364 m / N12°34'27'' E 54°18'32'' / [GPS], / David Král lgt. // YEMEN - SOQOTRA 2003 / Expedition; Jan Farkač, / Petr Kabátek & David Král, (VNPC).

Redescription of male. Habitus as in Fig. 11, body small, elongate, slightly oval, from pale reddish brown to black, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. BL 6.39 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 2.83. Head (Fig. 12) relatively narrow and short, dorsal surface shiny, with pale setation and dense and relatively coarse punctuation, punctures relatively large. Posterior part black, anterior part distinctly paler. Clypeus reddish brown, mandibles pale brown with a few long, pale setae and dark margin, shiny. HL (visible part) 1.00 mm; HW 1.31 mm; HW/PW 0.60. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow; narrower than eye diameter, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2; approximately as wide as antennomere 1 long; OI equal to 14.16. Antenna (Fig. 13) longer, antennomere 1 dark brown, shiny, with short pale setae; antennomeres 2-11 black, matte, with punctuation, microgranulation and dense setation, AL 3.25 mm; AL/BL 0.51. Antennomeres 3-10 strongly serrate, widest at apex, antennomeres 4-10 only 1.1-1.5 times longer than apical width. Antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-11): 0.51 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 0.92 : 0.92 : 0.96 : 1.00 : 1.04 : 1.05 : 1.00 : 1.20. RL/WA (1-11): 1.34 : 0.84 : 1.68 : 1.24 : 1.20 : 1.14 : 1.24 : 1.21 : 1.38 : 1.50 : 2.66. Maxillary palpus blackish brown, with pale setation, shiny. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, with a few long pale setae. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular with very small and sparse punctures. Pronotum (Fig. 12) reddish brown, slightly convex, transverse, widest near middle, with short and sparse, pale setation, dense punctuation, punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.25 mm; PW 1.88 mm; PI equal to 66.49. Border lines complete, lateral margins arcuate, base almost straight, as wide as base of elytra. Anterior margin arcuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct, rounded. Ventral side of body reddish brown, with short, pale setae and small punctures. Abdomen with pale setation and small punctures. Ventrites 1 and 2 reddish brown, ventrites 4-5 distinctly darker, blackish brown, basal half of ventrite 3 reddish brown, apical half blackish brown. Elytron dark brown, widest near half elytral length, dorsal surface with dense and longer pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small-sized punctures, elytral intervals with small-sized punctures and microgranulation. EL 4.14 mm; EW 2.26 mm. EL/EW 1.83. Scutellum triangular, reddish brown, with sides darker, surface with coarse punctures. Elytral epipleura well developed, pale reddish brown and wide, with punctures and pale setation in basal half, slightly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide leads parallel. Legs with dense, pale setation, slightly shiny. Strong femora pale reddish brown with

microrugosities and small, shallow punctures. Tibiae dark brown with punctures larger than those in tibia, tarsi black with reddish brown claws. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.81 : 1.05 : 1.69 : 2.76 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.32 : 0.66 : 1.15 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.32 : 0.31 : 0.45 (metatarsus). Anterior tarsal claws long with more than 40 visible teeth. Aedeagus (Figs. 14, 15) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece small, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 4.88.



Figs. 11-15: *Alogista serricornis* (Kolbe, 1897) comb. nov. (male): 11- Habitus; 12- head and pronotum; 13- antenna; 14- aedeagus, dorsal view; 15- aedeagus, lateral view.

Female. Antenna shorter and less serrate than in male, space between eyes distinctly wider than in male. Ultimate tarsomeres with only 8 teeth.

Measurements of female body. BL 5.70 mm; HL 0.88 mm; HW 0.94 mm; OI equal to 27.92; PL 1.07 mm; PW 1.70 mm; PI equal to 62.94; EL 3.75 mm; EW 2.19 mm; AL 2.26 mm; AL/BL 0.40; HW/PW 0.55; BL/EW 2.60; EL/EW 1.83.

RLA (1-11): 0.55 : 0.39 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 0.93 : 0.97 : 0.97 : 1.02 : 1.03 : 0.99 : 1.15.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.33 : 1.05 : 1.98 : 1.47 : 1.48 : 1.41 : 1.54 : 1.49 : 1.50 : 1.87 : 2.37.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.63 : 1.65 : 3.04 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.39 : 0.39 : 0.61 : 1.06 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.27 : 0.33 : 0.61 (metatarsus).

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Somalia. New for Yemen (Socotra island).

Genus *Synallecula* Kolbe, 1883 stat. nov.

Synallecula Kolbe, 1883: 25 type species *Synallecula sororcula* Kolbe, 1883: 25.

Synallecula borchmanni sp. nov.

(Figs. 16-20)

Type locality. W Yemen, Al Hudaydah government, Jabal Bura valley forest National Preserve, 14°52'N, 43°24'E, 225-600 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): YEMEN - Al Hudaydah gov. / Jabal Bura valley forest NP / 14°52'N, 43°24'E, / 30.x.-1.xi.2005 / S. Kadlec leg., 225-600 m, (NMPC). Paratypes: (2 spec.): same data as holotype, (NMPC, VNPC); (6 spec.): W YEMEN Jabal Bura' / NEE Al Hudaydah, N14°52' / E43°24', 225-600 m, / 30.x.-1.xi.05, lgt. S. Kadlec, (NMPC, VNPC); (1 spec.): W YEMEN Jabal Bura' / NEE Al Hudaydah, N14°53' / E43°24', 557 m, 19.- / 21.iii.2007, lgt. S. Kadlec, (NMPC); (6 spec.): W YEMEN Jabal Bura' / NEE Al Hudaydah, N14°52' / E43°24', 225-600 m, 30.x.- / 1.xi.05, lgt. P. Kabátek, (VNPC); (3 spec.): YEMEN Al Hudaydah gov. / Jabal Bura valley forest NP / (stream valley; at light), 240-350m / 14°52.4-5' N / 43°24.6-25.2'E, / Jiří Hájek leg., 4.xi.2010, (NMPC, VNPC); (3 spec.): same data as penultimate, but J. Bezděk lgt., (LPBC); (1 spec.): YEMEN Al Hudaydah gov. / Jabal Bura valley forest NP / (stream valley; at light), 240-350m / 14°52.4-5' N / 43°24.6-25.2'E, / 4.xi.2010, L. Purchart lgt., (LPBC); (1 spec.): S YEMEN, Ghayl Bā Wāzīr / N Al Mukallā, N14°49' / E49°25', 126 m / 18.X.2005, / lgt. P. Kabátek, (VNPC); (1 spec.): S YEMEN, N of Lahij, / N13°10' E44°49', 258 m / 23.X.2005, / lgt. P. Kabátek, (VNPC); (1 spec.): S YEMEN, 20 km W Lawdar, / N13°53' E45°48', 1101 m, / 26.-27.III.2007, / lgt. P. Kabátek, (VNPC); (3 spec.): OMAN, Dhofar prov. / Jabal Samhān, alt. 400m / 15 km W of Jufa (Laga Shalia) / 17°11'05''N 54°56'38''E / lgt. Fouquē René, 13.IV.2013, (VNPC); (1 spec.): OMAN, Dhofar prov. / Jabal al Qamar / 3 km W of Rakhut, alt. 65m / 16°45'19''N 53°23'48''E / lgt. Fouquē René, 11.IV.2013, (VNPC); (2 spec.): OMAN, Dzhophar prov. / Wadi Nashib, NASHIB env. / 23.-25.ix.2003, 200-250 m / St. Jakl lgt., (VNPC); (1 spec.): OMAN, Dzhophar prov. / Wadi 10 km of AL MUCHSAYL / 1.-2.x.2003, 20 m / St. Jakl lgt.; (4 spec.): OMAN, Dhofar pr. / *Jabal Samhān*, / 15 km W of Jufa (Laga Shalia) / N17°11' E54°56' / (380 m.n.m.) 10.10.2013, lgt. P. Kučera, (PKLC, VNPC); (1 spec.): OMAN, Dhofar pr. / *Jabal Al Qamar*, / Wadi Al Mughsayl / N 16°52' E 53°43' / 10.4.2013 (120 m.n.m.), lgt. P. Kučera, (PKLC); (12 spec.): IRAN - Fars prov. / pass 140 km NE Shiraz / S. Kadlec leg. 20-21.iv.2002, (NMPC, VNPC); (NMPC, VNPC); (2 spec.): wl: Roots. [pb] / wl: S. Arabia: / Kamaran I. [pb] / 27 - ii - 1903 [hb] / Dr. M. Cameron. [pb] / B. M. 1928-109. // wl: *Alogista* [pb] / arabica n. [hb] // wl: Sammlung F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [pb], (ZMUH). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Alogista borchmanni* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2017'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 16, body small, oval, from ochre yellow to brown, dorsal surface slightly shiny, with punctuation, microgranulation and microrugosities, with long and dense pale setation, BL 3.84 mm. Widest near two thirds of elytral length; BL/EW 2.19.

Head (Fig. 17) slightly wider than long, with shallow punctuation, microrugosities and pale setation, shiny. Posterior part pale reddish brown, anterior part and clypeus distinctly paler, pale brown. HW 0.74 mm; HW/PW 0.52; HL (visible part) 0.51 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, slightly wider than diameter of one eye, distinctly wider than length of the longest antennomere (8). OI equal to 37.97.

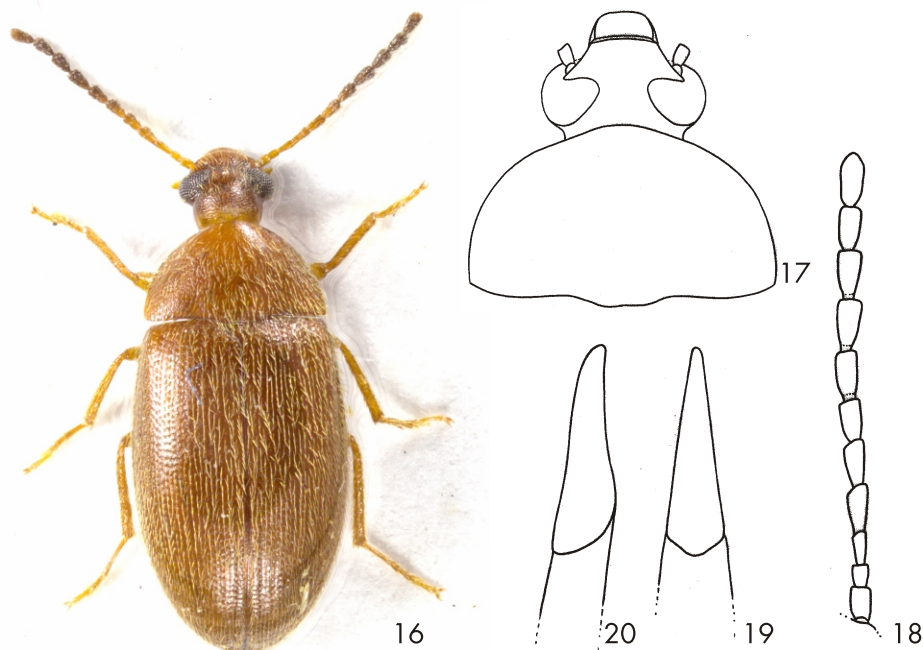
Antenna (Fig. 18). Relatively short, filiform, with punctures and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-5 pale brown, more shiny than dark brown, matte antennomeres 6-11. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 8 longest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. AL 1.75 mm; AL/BL 0.46.

RLA (1-11): 0.94 : 0.71 : 1.00 : 1.29 : 1.19 : 1.27 : 1.33 : 1.40 : 1.33 : 1.31 : 1.35.

RL/WA (1-11): 2.14 : 1.62 : 2.82 : 2.70 : 2.48 : 2.26 : 2.37 : 2.09 : 2.00 : 1.85 : 1.91.

Pronotum (Fig. 17) pale reddish brown, transverse, semicircular, distinctly wider than elytra at base, with long and dense pale setation, microrugosities and shallow punctuation, slightly shiny. PL 0.76 mm; PW 1.42 mm; PI equal to 53.52. Border lines narrow, not clearly distinct in sides and in the middle of base, lateral and anterior margins arcuate, base very slightly bisinuate. Posterior angles distinctly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct, rounded.

Elytron pale reddish brown, oval, short, widest approximately near two thirds elytral length, with long, pale setation, elytral striae without distinct rows of punctures, elytral intervals slightly shiny with punctures and microgranulation. EL 2.57 mm; EW 1.75 mm. EL/EW 2.08.



Figs. 16-20: *Synallectula borchmanni* sp. nov. (male holotype): 16- Habitus; 17- head and pronotum; 18- antenna; 19- aedeagus, dorsal view; 20- aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum pale reddish brown, roundly triangular, with microgranulation and long pale setae.

Elytral epipleura well developed, pale reddish brown, as elytron itself, slightly shiny, with pale setae distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel.

Legs. Ochre yellow, narrow, with pale setation and microgranulation. Tibia very slightly widened anteriorly. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus slightly widened and distinctly lobed. RL: 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.59 : 1.13 : 2.25 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.27 : 0.40 : 1.14 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.26 : 0.31 : 0.72 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 5 and 6 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body pale reddish brown, with punctures and short, pale setae, ventrites 1-3 pale reddish brown with sparse, pale setae and small punctures, ventrite 4 blackish brown, ventrite 5 black, both with microrugosities.

Aedeagus (Figs. 19, 20). Basal piece yellow, slightly rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate triangular dorsally and beak-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.69.

Female. Without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean

value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n=52). BL 3.94 mm (3.56-4.25 mm); HL 0.55 mm (0.49-0.64 mm); HW 0.75 mm (0.69-0.77 mm); OI 38.66 (36.24-41.28), PL 0.80 mm (0.69-0.92 mm); PW 1.43 mm (1.38-1.47 mm); PI 54.11 (50.57-58.56); EL 2.54 mm (2.41-2.68 mm); EW 1.78 mm (1.65-1.89 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Synallecula borchmanni* sp. nov. clearly differs from the type species *Synallecula sororcula* Kolbe, 1883 mainly by the dorsal surface of elytra without distinct rows of punctures in elytral striae and dorsal surface of pronotum with sparse punctuation; while *S. sororcula* has dorsal surface of elytra with distinct rows of punctures in elytral striae and dorsal surface of pronotum with dense punctuation.

Name derivation. Named after Fritz Borchmann, well-known expert in Alleculinae, Lagriinae and Meloidae.

Distribution. Iran, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Yemen.

***Synallecula sororcula* Kolbe, 1883**

(Figs. 21, 22)

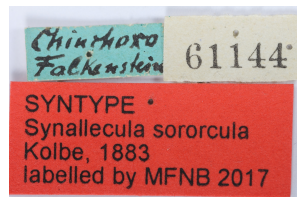
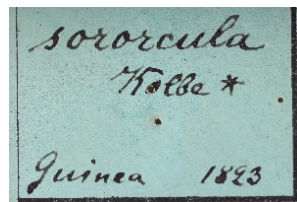
Synallecula sororcula Kolbe, 1883: 25.

Type locality. Guinea, Chincoko.

Type material. (1 syntype): bl: Chincoko / Falkenstein [hb] // wl: 61144 [pb] // rl: SYNTYPE / *Synallecula sororcula* / Kolbe, 1883 / labelled by MFNB 2017 [pb] // bl with bf: *sororcula* / Kolbe * / Guinea 1893 [hb], (MFNB).



21



22

Figs. 21, 22: *Synallecula sororcula* Kolbe, 1883 (Syntype): 21- habitus; 22- labels.

Distribution. Guinea.

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