

## New species, new combination and new distributional data in *Cteniopodini* Solier, 1835 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae) from the Palaearctic Region

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**Taxonomy, new species, description, new combination, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Cteniopodini, *Cistelina*, *Cteniopinus*, *Cteniopus*, *Megischina*, *Omophlus*, *Podonta*, Palaearctic Region**

**Abstract.** Two new species are described and illustrated as follows: *Cteniopinus kubani* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan) and *Cteniopus magnus* sp. nov. from Syria. *Cteniopinus tatsienluensis* (Borchmann, 1932) comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Cistelina* Seidlitz, 1896. New distributional data are added for *Cteniopinus tatsienluensis* (Borchmann, 1932) - China (Henan); *Cteniopinus nigricornis* Borchmann, 1930 - China (Henan); *Cistelina davidis* (Fairmaire, 1878) - China (Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Sichuan and Yunnan) and Vietnam; *Cistelomorpha apicipalpis* (Fairmaire, 1889) - China (Hubei and Shaanxi); *Megischina bozdaglariensis* Novák, 2006 - Greece (Island Samos); *Omophlus laciniatus* Seidlitz, 1896 - Iraq; *Omophlus syriacus* Mulsant, 1856 - Cyprus and *Podonta turcica* Kiesenweter, 1873 - Bulgaria.

### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cteniopinus* was introduced by Seidlitz (1896) for *Cteniopinus altaicus* (Gebler, 1829), originally described as *Cistela* as a type species. Species of this genus living mainly in eastern part of the Palaearctic Region. Novák & Pettersson (2008) listed 43 species in two subgenera. Further 10 species were described by Bai & Ren (2004), Novák (2009), Ren & Bai (2005) and Yang & Ren (2010 and 2011) from Bhutan and China. A new species *Cteniopinus kubani* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan) is described and illustrated. *Cteniopinus tatsienluensis* (Borchmann, 1932) comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Cistelina* Seidlitz, 1896. New distributional data for *Cteniopinus nigricornis* Borchmann, 1930 and *C. tatsienluensis* - China (Henan) are added.

The genus *Cteniopus* was introduced by Solier (1835) for *Cteniopus sulphureus* (Linnaeus, 1758), originally described as *Chrysomela* as a type species. Twenty six species in three subgenera live in western part of the Palaearctic Region. Novák (2017) described two new species, one from Bulgaria and another one from Greece. *Cteniopus magnus* sp. nov. from Syria is described, illustrated and compared with similar species.

New distributional data for the species *Cistelina davidis* (Fairmaire, 1878) - China (Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Sichuan and Yunnan) and Vietnam; *Cistelomorpha apicipalpis* (Fairmaire, 1889) - China (Hubei and Shaanxi); *Megischina bozdaglariensis* Novák, 2006 - Greece (Island Samos); *Omophlus laciniatus* Seidlitz, 1896 - Iraq; *Omophlus syriacus* Mulsant, 1856 - Cyprus and *Podonta turcica* Kiesenweter, 1873 - Bulgaria are added.

### 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 material, a slash (/) separates data in separate rows, a double slash (//) separates different labels.

The following collection code is used:

HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;

MMHC private collection of Marion Mantič, Hlučín, Czech Republic;

MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;

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, 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: bf= black frame; bl= beige label; hb= handwritten black; pb= printed black; pgl= pale grey label; rl= red label; wl = white label.

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

### KEY TO THE GENERA *CISTELINA* SEIDLITZ, *CISTELOMORPHA* L. REDTENBACHER AND *CTENIOPINUS* SEIDLITZ

- A (B) Abdomen with five visible ventrites, ultimate ventrite arcuate in apex. .... *Cistelomorpha* L. Redtenbacher, 1868
- B (A) Abdomen with six visible ventrites, ultimate ventrite excised. .... C
- C (D) Pronotum more transverse, almost semicircular, approximately as wide as base of elytra at base. .... *Cistelina* Seidlitz, 1896
- D (C) Pronotum more elongate, narrowing apically, almost narrower than elytra at base. .... *Cteniopinus* Seidlitz, 1896

### tribe Cteniopodini Solier, 1835

### genus *Cistelina* Seidlitz, 1896

### *Cistelina davidis* (Fairmaire, 1878)

(Fig. 1)

*Cistela davidis* Fairmaire, 1878: 123.

*Cistelina davidis* (Fairmaire, 1878) (Seidlitz 1896: 196, Borchmann 1910: 48, Mader 1928: 907, Novák & Pettersson 2008: 329).

**Type locality.** China, central territory.

**Material examined.** (10 spec.): China, prov. Shaanxi / Qiling Shan Mts., Hontzzenzy / vil. env., VI-VII.2000, 1500 m /

Plutenko lgt., (VNPC); (1 spec.): China-Shaanxi 29.VI.2001 / pass 10 km W Langao, 32,3°N / 108,8°E, O. Šafránek lgt., (VNPC); (2 spec.): China, S Shaanxi, 23.VI. / road Wanyuan - Zhenba / 30 km S ZHENBA, / 32.3N 108.0E, -1000m / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2000, (VNPC); (2 spec.): China, S Shaanxi, Daba Shan / 32.3N 108.8E 29.VI.2001 / pass 10 km W LANGAO / Jaroslav Turna leg., (VNPC). **New for Shaanxi.**

(1 spec.): China, W Hubei, 9.VI.2002 / 31.35N 110.5 E, - 1000m / road Xingshan-Muyuping, / LONGHENHE forest park / Jaroslav Turna leg., (VNPC); (1 spec.): Cina, W Hubei, 8.VII. / JIANSI SE env. / 30.6N 109.7E, - 800m / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2003, (VNPC); (1 spec.): CHINA, W -Hubei, / XINGSHAN-W env. / 31°16' / 110°36' / 1300-1600, 6.-8.7.95 / L. + R. BUSINSKÝ lgt., (VNPC); (4 spec.): China, SE Hubei, 7.-17.VI. / -20 km NW TONGSHAN / 29.7N 114.3E / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2004, (VNPC). **New for Hubei.**

(2 spec.): CHINA, Yunnan prov. / 27°18'N 100°13'E / Jinsha riv. 1950-2050m / DAJU 15.-17.VII.1990 / Vít Kubáň leg., (VNPC); (1 spec.): CHINA: N. Yunnan / LIJIANG, 2600 m / 30.6.-2.7.1990 / L. & M. Bocák lgt., (VNPC). **New for Yunnan.**

(2 spec.): CHINA - Sichuan prov. / Moxi vill. env. 40 km S off Luding / Hailougou glacier park, Gongga mt. / 14.-20.8.1995, 2000 - 3200 m / J. Schneider lgt., (VNPC); (1 spec.): CHINA, Sichuan 12.-14.VII. / Baoxing env. 1995 / cca 50 km NNW of Yaan / 30°22'N 102°50'E / M. Tryzna et O. Safránek lgt., (VNPC); (1 spec.): China - Sichuan / 12-14 July 1995 / Baoxing, 100 km N of Yaan / Zd. Jindra lgt., (VNPC). **New for Sichuan.**

(1 spec.): China, N Hunan, 4.-7.VII. / Wuling Shan, 29.4N 110.4E / ZHANGJIAJIE, -700m / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2003, (VNPC). **New for Hunan.**

(2 spec.): Vietnam, Tam dao / 27.5.-2.6.1986 / Vinh phu prov. / lgt. J. Rybníček, (VNPC). **New for Vietnam.**



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Fig. 1. *Cistelina davidis* (Fairmaire, 1878): 1-Habitus of male.

Fig. 2. *Cistelomorpha apicalpalpis* (Fairmaire, 1889): 2-Habitus of male.

**Distribution.** China (central territory), Mongolia. New for China (Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Sichuan and Yunnan), Vietnam.

**genus *Cistelomorpha* L. Redtenbacher, 1868**

***Cistelomorpha apicipalpis* (Fairmaire, 1889)  
(Fig. 2)**

*Cistela apicipalpis* Fairmaire, 1889: 47.

*Cistelomorpha apicipalpis* (Fairmaire, 1889) (Borchmann 1910: 43, Mader 1928: 906, Novák & Petterson 2008: 329)

**Type locality.** Sichuan, Moupin, Koui-Tchéou.

**Material examined.** (1 spec.): China, W Hubei, 17.VII. / saddle 5 km N GAUCHO / road Xingshan - Badong / 31.2N 110.5E. - 1500m / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2003, (VNPC); (1 spec.): China, W Hubei, 2.+8.VII. / road Enshi - Sancha / 5 km ENSHI. - 600m / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2003, (VNPC). **New for Hubei.**

(1 spec.): China, S Shaanxi, Daba Shan / 32.3N 108.8E, 29.VI.2001 / pass 10 km W LANGAO / Jaroslav Turna leg., (VNPC). **New for Shaanxi.**

**Distribution.** China (Fujian, Guizhou, Sichuan). New for China (Hubei and Shaanxi).

**genus *Cteniopinus* Seidlitz, 1896**

***Cteniopinus kubani* sp. nov.  
(Figs. 3-6)**

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan province, Yulongshan mts., Ganhaizi pass, 27°06'N 100°15'E, 3000-3500 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl with bf: CHINA, Yunnan prov. / 27°06'N 100°15'E, 3000- / Yulongshan mts.-3500m / GANHAIZI pass 18.-23. / Vít Kubáň leg. VII. 1990. (VNPC). Paratypes: (3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with one printed red label: *Cteniopinus* / *kubani* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [resp. PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2018.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 3, body large, elongate oval, slightly convex, from yellow to black, dorsal surface glabrous, with punctuation and very fine microgranulation, slightly shiny. BL 13.59 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.64.

Head (Fig. 4) pale reddish brown, glabrous, relatively narrow and long, approximately as long as wide, slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface glabrous. Posterior part slightly paler in middle of basal part, with dense punctuation, punctures medium sized and slightly coarse, interspaces between punctures very narrow with fine microgranulation. Anterior part with sparser and shallower punctures, interspaces between punctures distinctly wider than diameter of punctures, dorsal surface shiny. Clypeus with large and shallow punctures, microgranulation and long, pale setae, distinctly excised in middle of apex. Mandibles glabrous, pale brown, shiny, with darker apex. HL (visible part) 1.81 mm; HW 1.82 mm; HW/PW 0.63. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes relatively wide; distinctly wider than diameter of one eye, slightly wider than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 56. 14.

Antennae. Long, filiform, reaching almost to three quarters body length AL 9.94 mm; AL/BL 0.73. Antennomeres black, base narrowly pale brown, with punctuation, short and dense, pale setation and microgranulation, rather matte, antennomeres 1-4 slightly shiny. Antennomere 2 shortest, each of antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA: 0.66 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 1.14 : 1.22 : 1.20 : 1.24 : 1.25 : 1.15 : 1.12 : 1.21.

RL/WA: 2.47 : 1.58 : 4.24 : 4.89 : 4.87 : 5.54 : 5.14 : 5.17 : 5.52 : 5.36 : 6.04.

Maxillary palpus. Dark brown, with short, pale and dark setation, fine microgranulation and punctures, slightly shiny. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 4). Slightly transverse, blackish brown, antescutellar area pale reddish brown with shallow impression, widest near half of lateral margins, glabrous, with dense punctuation, punctures slightly smaller than those in head. Interspaces between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. Dorsal surface glabrous, shiny with fine microgranulation. PL 2.22 mm; PW 2.90 mm; PI equal to 76.55. Border lines complete, lateral margins straight and parallel in basal half, angled in middle, narrowing in apical half. Base finely bisinuate, distinctly narrower than elytra at base. Anterior margin slightly excised. Posterior angles roundly rectangular, anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Ventral side of body. Prothorax with short, pale setation and punctuation, punctures small, brown and shiny near sides, ochre yellow and rather matte in middle. Meso- and metathorax and abdomen ochre yellow, rather matte with short, pale setation.

Elytron. Long and wide, oval, slightly convex, dorsal surface ochre yellow, with many small, yellow spots (as in Fig. 3). Rows of small punctures in elytral striae clearly distinct, elytral intervals with very small, sparse punctures and very fine microgranulation, glabrous. EL 9.56 mm; EW 5.14 mm; widest near three quarters elytral length, EL/EW 1.86.

Scutellum. Triangular, yellow with sides darker, rather matte, with pale setae, microgranulation and a few, very small punctures.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, yellow, with short, pale setation, widest near base, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide, leading parallel.

Legs. Long, brown, femora stronger with very short, dark setation and punctuation, with very small punctures, shiny. Tibia with short, pale and dark setation, microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Tarsi with shallow punctuation and pale setation, protarsomeres 1-4 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 or metatarsomeres 1-3. Ultimate tarsomeres and claws distinctly paler. RLT: 1.00 : 0.84 : 0.79 : 0.74 : 2.00 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.85 : 0.93 : 1.32 : 1.69 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.54 : 0.41 : 0.86 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 18 or 19 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 5, 6). Pale brown, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate triangular dorsally, beak-shaped with rounded top dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 5.69.

**Female.** Dorsal surface of elytra unicolored ochre yellow. Protarsomeres 1-4 not widened, distinctly narrower than those in male, pronotum slightly shorter, antenna shorter, reaching approximately half body length, each of antennomeres 4-10 shorter than antennomere 3, anterior tarsal claws with 11 teeth.

AL 7.14 mm; AL/BL 0.51; HW/PW 0.58; BL/EW 2.55; EL/EW 1.76.

RLA: 0.64 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 0.84 : 0.86 : 0.93 : 0.92 : 0.97 : 0.97 : 0.94 : 1.03.

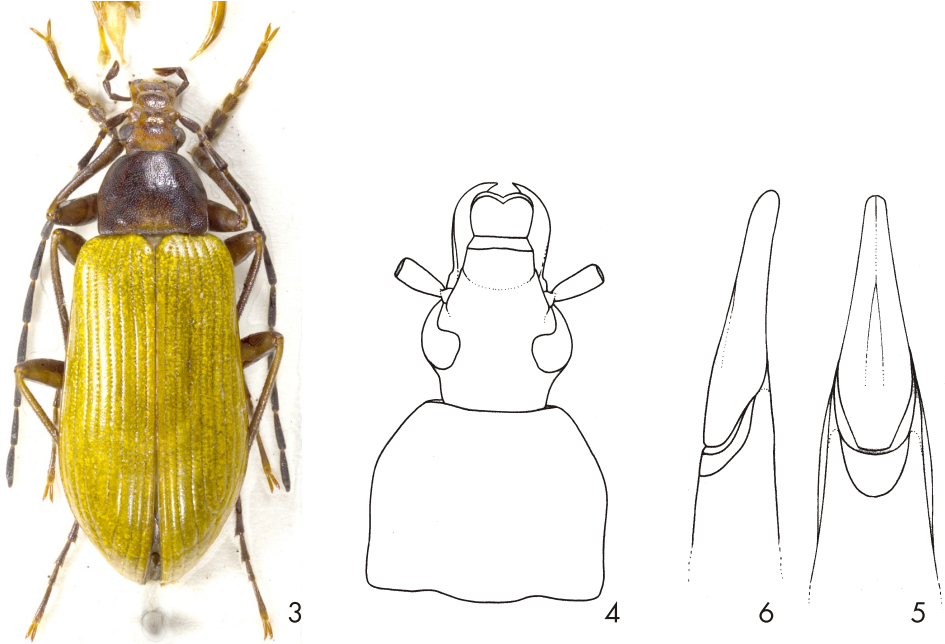
RL/WA: 2.18 : 1.45 : 3.17 : 2.67 : 3.04 : 3.83 : 3.48 : 3.54 : 3.54 : 3.30 : 3.50.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.69 : 0.62 : 0.56 : 1.78 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.49 : 0.43 : 1.03 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.35 : 0.78 (metatarsus).

**Variability.** The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n=3). BL 13.97 mm (13.52-14.26 mm); HL 2.00



mm (1.92-2.10 mm); HW 1.90 mm (1.82-2.00 mm); OI 58.25 (56.36-59.21); PL 2.29 mm (2.24-2.36 mm); PW 3.31 mm (3.10-3.56 mm); PI 69.30 (66.29-72.26); EL 9.68 mm (9.39-9.92 mm); EW 5.59 mm (5.52-5.70 mm).



Figs. 3-6. *Cteniopinus kubani* sp. nov. (male holotype): 3- Habitus; 4- head and pronotum; 5- aedeagus, dorsal view; 6- aedeagus, lateral view.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species *Cteniopinus kubani* sp. nov. distinctly belongs to the subgenus *Cteniopinus* s. str. No similar species with dark brown, blackish brown or black pronotum in the subgenus *Cteniopinus* is known from China.

**Etymology.** The name of the species is dedicated to the collector of type series Vítězslav Kubáň - my friend and world known expert in the beetle family Buprestidae.

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan).

### ***Cteniopinus nigricornis* Borchmann, 1930**

(Fig. 7)

*Cteniopinus nigricornis* Borchmann, 1930: 153.

**Material examined.** (3 ♂♂): China, W Henan, 15.-17.V. / Funiu Shan, 33.5N 111.9E / BAOTIANMAN / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2005, (VNPC). **New for Henan.**

**Distribution.** China (Fujian, Jiangxi). New for Henan.



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Fig. 7. *Cteniopinus nigricornis* Borchmann, 1930: 7- Habitus of male.

Figs. 8, 9. *Cteniopinus tatsienluensis* (Borchmann, 1932) comb. nov.: 8- Habitus of male syntype; 9- labels.

***Cteniopinus tatsienluensis* (Borchmann, 1932) comb. nov.**

(Figs. 8, 9)

*Cistelina tatsienluensis* Borchmann, 1932: 94.

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan province, Tatsienlu-Kiulung.

**Type material.** (1 syntype): bl: Tatsienlu-Kiulung / China Em. Reitter [pb] // pgl: Cistelina / tatsienluensis / n. sp. [hb] // rl: TYPUS [pb], (MNHN).

**Other material examined.** (2 ♂♂): China, W Henan, 7.-8.VII. / Funiu Shan, 33°42'N 112°15'E / SHIRENSHAN,

1500m / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2007, (VNPC). **New for Henan.**

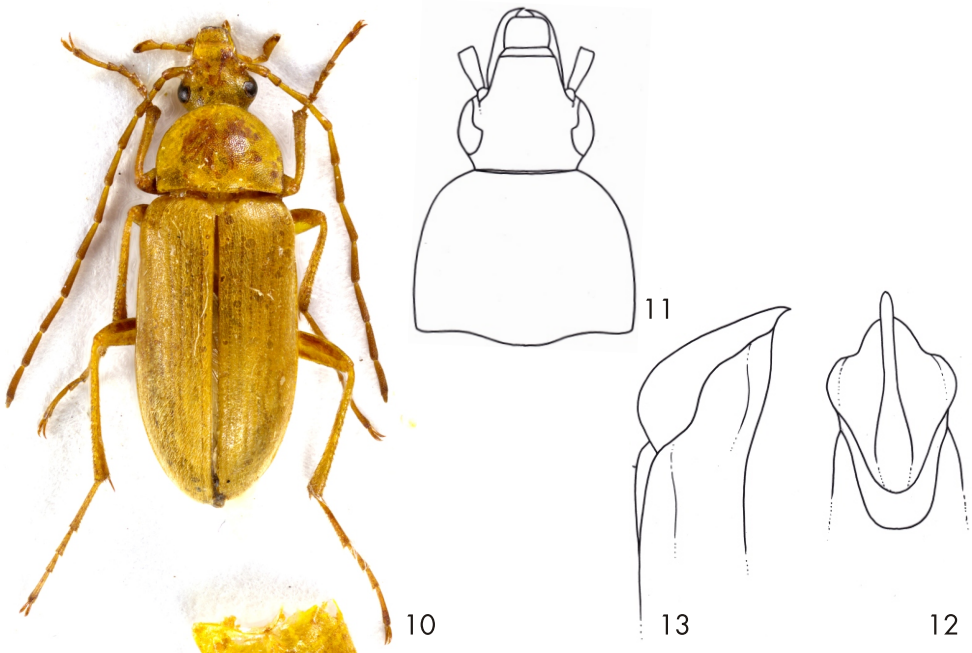
**Remark.** Habitus as in Fig. 8, as you can see pronotum is distinctly narrower than base of elytra, in apical half narrowing, not semicircular, species distinctly belonging to the genus *Cteniopinus* Seilditz, 1896. Borchmann (1932: 95): "Die Art ahnelt stark den *Cteniopinus*-Arten."

**Distribution.** China (Sichuan). New for Henan.

**genus *Cteniopus* Solier, 1835**

***Cteniopus magnus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 10-13)



Figs. 10-13. *Cteniopus magnus* sp. nov. (male holotype): 10- Habitus; 11- head and pronotum; 12- aedeagus, dorsal view; 13- aedeagus, lateral view.

**Type locality.** Syria, province Deir Ez Zor, environ of Deir Ez Zor.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: Syrien / Deir-ez-Zor / 11.-16.6.1980 / leg. Mühle, (VNPC). Paratypes: (8 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (2 ♀♀): wl: SYRIA, Prov. Deir Ez / Zor, / suburb. singled, / 29-30. V. 2010, // leg. Attila Kotán, Edvárd / Mizsei, Tamás / Németh & Nikola Rahmé, (HNHM). The types are provided with one printed red label: *Cteniopus / magnus* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [resp. PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2018.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 10, body relatively small, narrow, elongate, ochre yellow, dorsal surface with yellow setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, partly matte, partly shiny. BL 7.92 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 2.92.

Head (Fig. 11) small, narrow, slightly wider than long, from yellow to ochre yellow



approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with sparse and short pale setation and very fine microgranulation, slightly shiny. Posterior part with coarser and denser punctuation. Punctuation of anterior part sparser, punctures shallower, punctuation of clypeus not clearly distinct. Clypeus and anterior part with a few long, pale setae, clypeus transverse, distinctly excised in middle of apex. Mandibles ochre yellow, shiny, with pale setae near margins, apex dark brown. HL (visible part) 1.18 mm; HW 1.34 mm; HW/PW 0.63. Eyes smaller, transverse, slightly excised, space between eyes wide; more than two times wider than diameter of one eye; OI equal to 76.15.

Antennae. Long, narrow, filiform, ochre yellow, apex of antennomeres 3-7 and antennomeres 8-11 distinctly darker. Antenna with very small punctures, distinctly exceeding three quarters body length, AL 6.54 mm; AL/BL 0.83. Antennomeres 1-4 shiny with dark setation, antennomeres 5-11 rather matte with pale setation. Each of antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3 long, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest.

RLA: 0.72 : 0.40 : 1.00 : 1.06 : 1.16 : 1.13 : 1.18 : 1.22 : 1.21 : 1.14 : 1.36.

RL/WA: 2.82 : 1.59 : 4.78 : 5.04 : 6.10 : 5.39 : 5.91 : 5.83 : 5.54 : 5.44 : 6.77.

Maxillary palpus. Ochre yellow, with short, darker setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures, slightly shiny. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped with darker apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 11). Slightly transverse, widest in base, dorsal surface yellow with darker spots (as in Fig. 10), slightly shiny, with pale setation, dense punctuation, punctures small-sized. Interspaces between punctures very narrow, narrower than diameter of punctures, surface with fine microgranulation. PL 1.48 mm; PW 2.12 mm; PI equal to 69.81. Border lines narrow, complete, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly distinct, lateral margins straight and parallel in basal half, very slightly arcuate in apical half. Base finely bisinuate, approximately as wide as elytra in base. Anterior margin almost straight. Posterior angles roundly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Ventral side of body ochre yellow with pale setation. Abdomen ochre yellow with fine microgranulation, dense, very small punctuation and pale setation, slightly shiny, ultimate ventrite strongly excised.

Elytron. Long and narrow, ochre yellow, with dense, pale setation. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae partly distinct, elytral intervals with microgranulation, rugosities, pale setation and small, shallow punctures. EL 5.26 mm; EW 2.71 mm; EL/EW 1.94.

Scutellum. Long, triangular, ochre yellow, slightly shiny, with punctures, fine microgranulation and pale setae.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, ochre yellow, with pale setation, widest near base, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide, leading parallel.

Legs. Long and narrow, ochre yellow, with small punctures and microgranulation. Protarsi, protibia and profemora with dark setation. Meso- and metatarsi, meso- and metatibia, meso- and metafemora with pale setation. Meso- and metatibia with strong setae. RLT: 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.53 : 0.54 : 1.86 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.38 : 0.36 : 1.14 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.36 : 0.64 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 15 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 12, 13). Ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece short, beak shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 4.78.

**Female.** Widest near two thirds elytra length, pronotum widest near middle of arcuate lateral margins. Pronotum near posterior angles with distinct impression on each side. Antenna shorter, slightly exceeding half body length. Anterior tarsal claws with 8 visible teeth.

AL 5.32 mm; AL/BL 0.58; HW/PW 0.55; BL/EW 2.59; EL/EW 1.81.

RLA: 0.70 : 0.50 : 1.00 : 1.05 : 1.05 : 1.13 : 1.14 : 1.15 : 1.07 : 1.05 : 1.19.

RL/WA: 2.28 : 1.68 : 3.17 : 3.23 : 3.45 : 3.69 : 3.60 : 3.63 : 3.92 : 3.85 : 3.90.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.52 : 0.41 : 1.49 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.41 : 0.36 : 0.86 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.34 : 0.73 (metatarsus).

**Variability.** The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n=10). BL 9.23 mm (8.46-10.08 mm); HL 1.31 mm (1.08-1.54 mm); HW 1.46 mm (1.36-1.60 mm); OI 69.36 (65.63-71.27); PL 1.67 mm (1.43-1.89 mm); PW 2.46 mm (2.14-2.80 mm); PI 66.94 (66.42-67.50); EL 6.24 mm (5.74-6.84 mm); EW 3.50 mm (3.26-3.85 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species *Cteniopus magnus* sp. nov. distinctly belongs to the subgenus *Cteniopus* Solier, 1835. Similar species are *Cteniopus sulphureus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Cteniopus impressicollis* Fairmaire, 1892.

*C. magnus* clearly differs from the species *C. impressicollis* mainly by larger body (BL 8-10 mm), pronotum slightly transverse, widest at base, by ochre yellow tarsi, maxillary palpus and antenna; while *C. impressicollis* has smaller body (BL 7-8 mm) pronotum distinctly transverse, widest near middle of lateral margins and tarsi, maxillary palpus and antenna are black.

*C. magnus* is distinctly different from similar species *C. sulphureus* mainly by pronotum widest at base, in male without impressions, dorsal surface of head and pronotum with dark setation; while *C. sulphureus* has pronotum widest near two thirds of lateral margins from base to apex, with two distinct impressions near half of lateral margins and dorsal surface of head and pronotum is covered by black setation.

**Etymology.** From Latin magna (great), because it is the largest species in genus.

**Distribution.** Syria.

### Genus *Megischina* Reitter, 1906

#### *Megischina bozdaglariensis* Novák, 2006

(Fig. 14)

**Type locality.** Turkey, Izmir province, Boz Daglari mts., 900 m, 3 km south of Golcuk Golu lake.

**Material examined.** (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀): Greece, Samos ins.me / 30.05.2015, Valley of / Pythagorean cave, 2 / km N of Kampos (2) // forest steppe, on / vegetation-Mantič / 26°39'28''E lgt. / 37°43'28''N, (MMHC, VNPC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): Greece, Samos ins.me / 07.06.2015 Kampos / Marathokampon / M. Mantič lgt. (1) // forest steppe, on flowers / 26°40'40''E / 37°42'33''N, (MMHC); (1 ♀): Greece, Samos ins.me / Profitis Ilias env. 2.5 km / NW of Kampos (5) / 03.06.2015 Mantič lgt. // Quercetum - beating of / the bushes / 26°38'14''E / 39°43'04''N, (MMHC). **New for Greece.**

**Distribution.** Turkey. New for Greece (Island Samos).



14



15

Fig. 14. *Megischina bozdaglariensis* Novák, 2006: 14-Habitus of male.  
 Fig. 15. *Omophlus laciniatus* Seidlitz, 1896: 15-Habitus of male.

**genus *Omophlus* Dejean, 1834**

**subgenus *Odontomophlus* Seidlitz, 1896**

***Omophlus (Odontomophlus) laciniatus* Seidlitz, 1896**

(Fig. 15)

*Omophlus laciniatus* Seidlitz, 1896: 263.

**Type locality.** Asia minor.

**Material examined.** (1 ♂): wl: IRAQ [pb] IV. [hb] 1979 [pb] / RAWANDUS [pb] / O. Kodym leg. [pb], (VNPC). **New for Iraq.**

**Distribution.** Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Turkey. New for Iraq.

***Omophilus (Odontomophilus) syriacus* Mulsant, 1856**

(Fig. 16)

*Omophilus syriacus* Mulsant, 1856: 57.



Fig. 16. *Omophilus syriacus* Mulsant, 1856: 16-Habitus of male.

Fig. 17. *Podonta turcica* Kiesenwetter, 1873: 17-Habitus of male.

**Type locality.** Syria.

**Material examined.** (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀): Cyprus C 11.v.2005 / ODOU vill. / V. Novák lgt., (VNPC); (5 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀): Cyprus C 5.v.2005 / road PERA PEDI- / LOFOU; V. Novák lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀): Cyprus C 11.v.2005 / LEFKARA env. / V. Novák lgt., (VNPC). **New for Cyprus.**

**Distribution.** Israel, Syria, Turkey. New for Cyprus.



genus *Podonta* Solier, 1835*Podonta turcica* Kiesenwetter, 1873

(Fig. 17)

*Podonta turcica* Kiesenwetter, 1873: 14.**Type locality.** Asian Turkey.**Material examined.** (9 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀): Bulgaria mer. or. / Primorsko / 09.07.2006 Mantič lgt. / Quercetum-na květech // 27°45'23''E / 42°16'00'', (MMHC, VNPC). **New for Bulgaria.****Disribution.** Romania, Turkey. New for Bulgaria.

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