

A contribution to knowledge of the genus *Mycetochara* Guérin-Ménéville (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Mycetocharina) with description of a new species and *Oculochara* subgen. nov. from the Palaearctic Region

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Taxonomy, new subgenus, new species, descriptions, new distributional data, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Mycetocharina, Mycetochara, Ernocharis, Oculochara, Palaearctic Region

Abstract. A new subgenus *Oculochara* subgen. nov. with the type species *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *ocularis* Reitter, 1884 and new species of the genus *Mycetochara* Guérin-Ménéville, 1827 are described as follows: *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *kadleci* sp. nov. from Morocco, *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *nabozhenkoi* sp. nov., *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *sivasica* sp. nov. and *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *vavrai* sp. nov. from Turkey, *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *syriaca* sp. nov. from Syria and *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *wolfgangi* sp. nov. from China (Gansu), *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *iranica* sp. nov. from Iran, *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *masalliica* sp. nov. from Azerbaijan and *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *orszuliki* sp. nov. from Azerbaijan and Iran. New distributional data on the species *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *angustifrons* Reitter, 1899 (Georgia), *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *obtuscollis* Reitter, 1899 (South territory of Russia) are added.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Mycetochara* was introduced by Guérin-Ménéville (1827) for *Cistela scapularis* Illiger, 1805 (= *Cistela humeralis* Fabricius, 1787) as a type species (Bousquet et al. 2015, Novák 2020 in press). Borchmann (1910) knew 11 species, Mader (1928) 16 species, and Novák & Pettersson (2008) listed 52 species in three subgenera. In present, we know 66 species (Novák 2020 in press) in the Palaearctic Region.

New subgenus *Oculochara* subgen. nov. is described with *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *ocularis* Reitter, 1884 (it is transferred from subgenus *Ernocharis* C. G. Thomson, 1859) as a type species to include the following species: *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *iranica* sp. nov. from Iran (Fars, Kuhgiluyeh & Boyer-Ahmad provinces), *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *masalliica* sp. nov. from Azerbaijan and *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *orszuliki* sp. nov. from Azerbaijan and Iran. Species of new subgenus have very large eyes and space between eyes is very narrow, as wide as or narrower than diameter of one eye.

New species in subgenus *Ernocharis* C. G. Thomson, 1859 are described as follows: *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *kadleci* sp. nov. from Morocco, *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *nabozhenkoi* sp. nov., *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *sivasica* sp. nov. and *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *vavrai* sp. nov., from Turkey, *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *syriaca* sp. nov. from Syria and *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *wolfgangi* sp. nov. from China (Gansu).

Habitus and male genitalia of the species *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *angustifrons* Reitter, 1899, *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *excelsa* Reitter, 1884 (male genitalia not shown), *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *koltzei* Reitter, 1896, *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *obtuscollis* Reitter, 1899 and *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *ocularis* Reitter, 1884 are shown at the first time.

All new species are illustrated and compared with similar species.

New distributional data on the species *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *angustifrons* Reitter, 1899 (Georgia), *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *obtuscollis* Reitter, 1899 (South territory of Russia) 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 codes is used:

DFPC	private collection of David Frank, Praha, Czech Republic;
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
JVOC	private collection of Jiří Vávra, Ostrava, Czech Republic;
NMEG	Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany;
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;
VKBC	private collection of Vítězslav Kubáň, Brno, 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, 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 are used: bf= black frame; bl= beige label; gl= green label; hb= handwritten black; pb= printed black; pr= printed red; rf= red frame; 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

genus *Mycetochara* Guérin-Ménéville, 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) angustifrons* Reitter, 1899**

(Figs. 1-7)

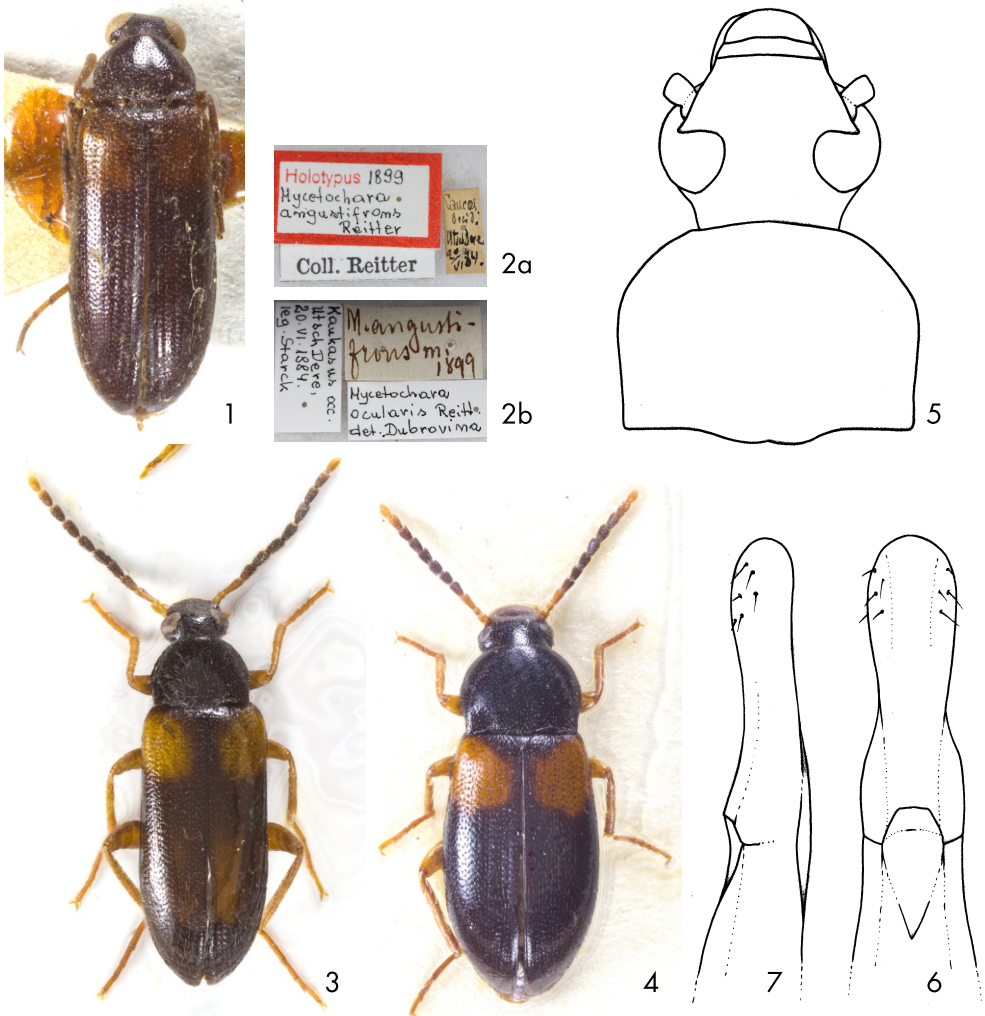
Mycetochara angustifrons Reitter, 1899: 155.

Type locality. Western Caucasus, Utsch Dere.

Type material. Holotype (♂): bl: Caucas. / occid. / UtschDere / 20/VI84 [hb] // wl: Kaukasus occ. / Utsch Dere. / 20.

VI. 1884 / leg. Starck [hb] // bl with rf: Holotypus [pr] 1899 [hb] / *Mycetochara angustifrons* / Reitter [hb] // wl: Coll. Reitter [pb], (HNHM).

Material examined (♂): Cauc. b. - occ. Čerkes. AO / B. Laba - Zakan flum. / r. silv. 1600 m 9.6.1989 / Kadlec + Voříšek leg., (VNPC); (♀): Caucasus centr / Gruzia b.-occ. / reg. silvestris // Svanet. super. 1900m / Nakra fl.25.7.1983 / Kadlec + Voříšek leg., (VNPC).



Figs. 1-7. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) angustifrons* Reitter, 1899: 1- Habitus of male holotype, 2a, b- locality labels of male holotype; 3- habitus of male, 4- habitus of female; 5- head and pronotum of male, 6- aedeagus, dorsal view, 7- aedeagus, lateral view.

Remarks. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1, habitus of examined male as in Fig. 3, head and pronotum of male as in Fig. 5, aedeagus (Figs. 6 and 7). Eyes smaller, space between eyes wider than diameter of one eye (OI approximately 44), species distinctly belonging to subgenus *Ernocharis*. A similar species from this area is *Mycetochara (Oculochara) ocellaris* Reitter, 1884

with large eyes and space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye. Habitus of female as in Fig. 4, with more oval body, more convex pronotum with lateral margins arcuate, elytra more oval and space between eyes wider than in male.

Measurements of male body. BL 6.16 mm; HL 0.94 mm; HW 1.02 mm; OI 43.67; PL 1.01 mm; PW 1.41 mm; PI 71.63; EL 4.21 mm; EW 1.92 mm; AL 2.87 mm; AL/BL 0.47; HW/PW 0.72; BL/EW 3.21; EL/EW 2.19. AED 1: 2.91.

RLA(1-11): 0.36 : 0.36 : 1.00 : 0.84 : 0.91 : 0.90 : 0.88 : 1.06 : 0.90 : 0.90 : 0.95.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.13 : 1.24 : 2.98 : 2.00 : 1.91 : 2.00 : 2.10 : 2.45 : 2.13 : 2.13 : 2.43.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.69 : 0.53 : 1.44 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.68 : 0.45 : 0.35 : 0.84 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.32 : 0.55 (metatarsus).

Distribution. Southern territory of Russia. New to Georgia.

Mycetochara (Ernocharis) excelsa Reitter, 1884

(Figs. 8-11)

Mycetochara excelsa Reitter, 1884: 246.

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

Type material. Holotype (♀): wl with bf: Caspi.-M.-Gebiet / Liryk. / Leder (Reitter) [pb] // bl with rf: Holotypus [pr] 1884 [hb] / Mycetocharas / (Ernocharis) / excelsa / Reitter [hb] // wl: Coll. Reitter [pb], (HNHM). Paratype (1 ♀): same data, but "Paratype", (HNHM).

Material examined (1 ♂, 1 ♀): AZERBAIJAN Talysh Mts / LENKORAN-LERIK rte / 40km BOBOGIL / 1-5.V.2001 / T. Lackner lgt., (VNPC).



Figs. 8-11. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) excelsa* Reitter, 1884: 8- Habitus of male, 9- habitus of female, 10- habitus of female holotype, 11a, b- locality labels of female holotype.

Remarks. Habitus of male as in Fig. 8, habitus of female (Figs. 9, 10- holotype). Eyes smaller, space between eyes wider than diameter of one eye, a species distinctly belonging to subgenus *Ernocharis*. A similar species occurring in this area is *Mycetochara (Oculochara) iranica* sp. nov. with large eyes and space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye. Female as in Figs. 9 and 10, with more oval body, more convex pronotum with lateral margins arcuate, elytra more oval and space between eyes wider than in male.

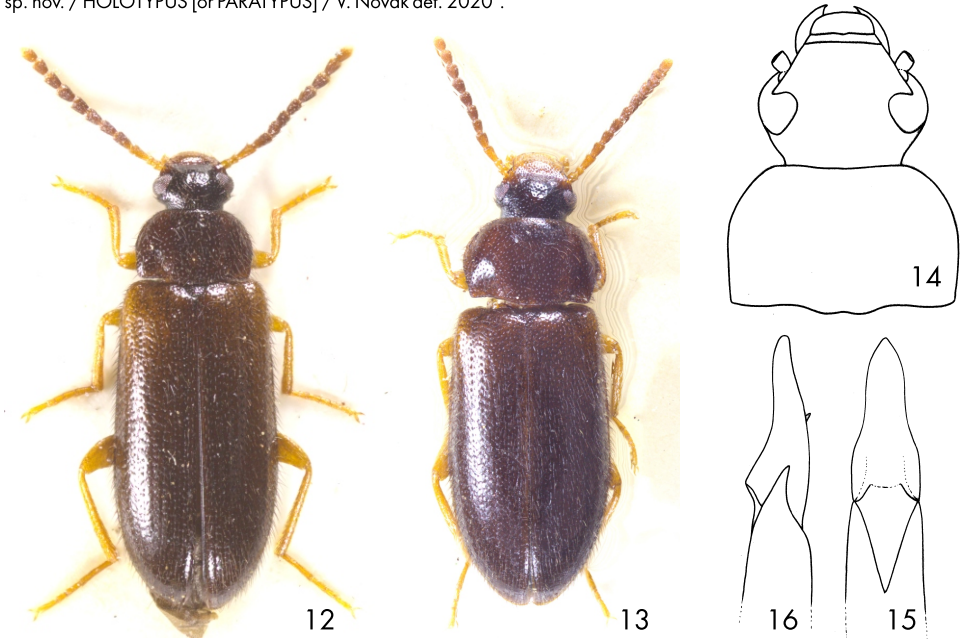
Distribution. Azerbaijan, Georgia, Southern territory of Russia, Iran.

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

(Figs. 12-16)

Type locality. Morocco, Ifrane, 1650 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Maroc 11.5.1995 / IFRANE env. 1.650 m / S. Kadlec lgt., (NMPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (NMPC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / kadleci* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.



Figs. 12-16. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) kadleci* sp. nov.: 12- Habitus of holotype; 13- habitus of female; 14- head and pronotum of holotype; 15- aedeagus, dorsal view; 16- aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 12 body small, elongate, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to black, shiny, with dark, semierect setation and punctuation, BL 3.49 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.90.

Head (Fig. 14) approximately as long as wide, shiny, through the eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with semierect setation, sparser punctuation, punctures small, approximately as wide as those in pronotum, intervals between punctures larger than diameter of punctures. Posterior part black with dark setae, anterior part pale brown with pale setae, and clypeus and mandibles ochre yellow, mandibles with dark lateral margins and apex, glabrous

dorsally. HW 0.94 mm; HW/PW 0.77; HL (visible part) 0.91 mm. Eyes relatively small, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere; OI equal to 56.07.

Antenna short (not reaching half body length, AL 2.16 mm; AL/BL 0.39), antennomeres with dark setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Antennomeres 1-3, 10 and 11 ochre yellow, antennomeres 4-9 dark brown, antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, rest rather matte, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 and ultimate antennomere longest, antennomeres 5-10 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.48 : 0.43 : 1.00 : 1.04 : 0.83 : 0.88 : 0.91 : 0.98 : 0.93 : 0.91 : 1.04.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.00 : 1.00 : 2.42 : 2.00 : 1.60 : 1.38 : 1.36 : 1.46 : 1.42 : 1.41 : 1.77.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 14) brown, wide, transverse, quadratish, shiny, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, semierect setation, and relatively sparse punctuation, punctures small. Intervals between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL 0.81 mm; PW 1.22 mm; PI equal to 66.39. Border lines narrow, indistinct in anterior margin. Posterior angles almost rectangular, anterior angles obtuse. Lateral margins straight and parallel in basal half, arcuate in apical part, anterior margin almost straight, base bisinuate.

Elytra. Brown in basal half with small, not clearly distinct, pale brown spot on humeri, blackish brown in apical half, elongate, widest near two thirds elytra length, shiny. EL 3.84 mm; EW 1.92 mm; EL/EW 2.00. Elytral interspaces with sparse punctuation and long, relatively dense, semierect setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures distinctly larger than those in elytral interspaces.

Scutellum. Black, roundly widely triangular, with coarse punctures, shiny.

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

Legs. Ochre yellow, narrow, with pale setation, microgranulation and small punctures. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.64 : 0.56 : 0.44 : 1.67 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.55 : 0.39 : 0.38 : 1.05 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.31 : 0.57 (metatarsus).

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

Ventral side of body black with very sparse, pale setae. Abdomen shiny, with sparse, long, pale, recumbent setation and sparse punctuation, punctures small. Ventrites 1-3 reddish brown, penultimate and ultimate ventrites slightly darker.

Aedeagus (Figs. 15, 16) pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly 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 from dorsal view 1 : 3.40.

Female (Fig. 13) more robust, antenna shorter, pronotum more convex, wider and lateral margins more arcuate than in male.

Measurements of female body. BL 5.96 mm; HL 1.03 mm; HW 1.08 mm; OI 60.27; PL 1.12 mm; PW 1.52 mm; PI 73.37; EL 3.81 mm; EW 2.08 mm; AL 2.93 mm; AL/BL 0.36; HW/PW 0.71; BL/EW 2.87; EL/EW 1.83.

RLA(1-11): 0.63 : 0.50 : 1.00 : 0.92 : 0.88 : 0.88 : 0.90 : 0.97 : 0.88 : 0.95 : 1.07.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.15 : 1.11 : 1.82 : 1.53 : 1.56 : 1.51 : 1.42 : 1.32 : 1.36 : 1.33 : 1.68.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.52 : 0.67 : 2.02 (protarsus), — : — : — : — : — (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.32 : 0.27 : 0.52 (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 5.60 mm (5.56-5.69 mm); HL 0.91 mm (0.90-0.92 mm); HW 0.94 mm (0.93-0.95 mm); OI 54.99 (53.20-56.07); PL 0.81 mm (0.79-0.82 mm); PW 1.26 mm (1.22-1.29 mm); PI 63.89 (61.72-66.39); EL 3.89 mm (3.82-4.00 mm); EW 1.91 mm (1.90-1.92 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) humeralis* (Fabricius, 1787) widely distributed in western parts of the Palaearctic Region.

Mycetochara (Ernocharis) kadleci sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *M. humeralis* mainly by ochre yellow femora, small, not clearly distinct, pale brown spots in humeral part of elytra, by dorsal surface of pronotum with small and shallow punctures; while *M. humeralis* has large, red spots in humeral parts of elytra, dorsal surface of pronotum has large and coarse punctures and femora are usually dark.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the collector - Stanislav Kadlec (†), expert in the beetle family Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Morocco.

Mycetochara koltzei Reitter, 1896

(Figs. 17-22)

Mycetochara koltzei Reitter, 1896: 75.

Mycetochara satanula Reitter, 1899: 155.

Type locality. Russia, Eastern Siberia, Nikolaevsk on Amur.

Type material. Holotype (♂): gl with bf: Kamtschatka / Herz vii/1890 [hb] // bl with rf: Holotypus [pr] 1899 [hb] / *Mycetochara / satanula / Reitter* [hb] // wl: Coll. Reitter [pb], (HNHM). Paratype (1 ♂): same data, but "Paratype", (HNHM).

Material examined (2 ♂♂): Russia, Altai Republic, / 45 km N of Ulagan vill., / 27.-28.vi.2015, 600 m, / 51°01'03''N 88°00'39''E, / Jan Šumpich leg., (NMPC, VNPC); (7 ♂♂): Russia, Altai Republic, / Kosh-Agach Distr., / Kurai env. (15km SW), / 50°10'49''N 87°44'19''E, // Dzhangyskol lake or Salanga / lake, coniferous forest/stepe / 24.-25.vi.2015, 1830m, / Jan Šumpich leg., (NMPC, VNPC); (3 ♂♂): Russia, Altai Republic, / AKTASH env., road to 9., / station (below "ZÁVOD"), // mountain meadows, 2260m, / 50°19'14''N 87°42'57''E, Jan Šumpich leg., (NMPC, VNPC).

Remark. Habitus of male as in Figs. 17 or 18, head and pronotum (Fig. 20), pronotum widest near middle of lateral margins, antennomere 4 is shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 3-11 brown, tibiae and femora ochre yellow, aedeagus is as in Figs. 21 and 22.

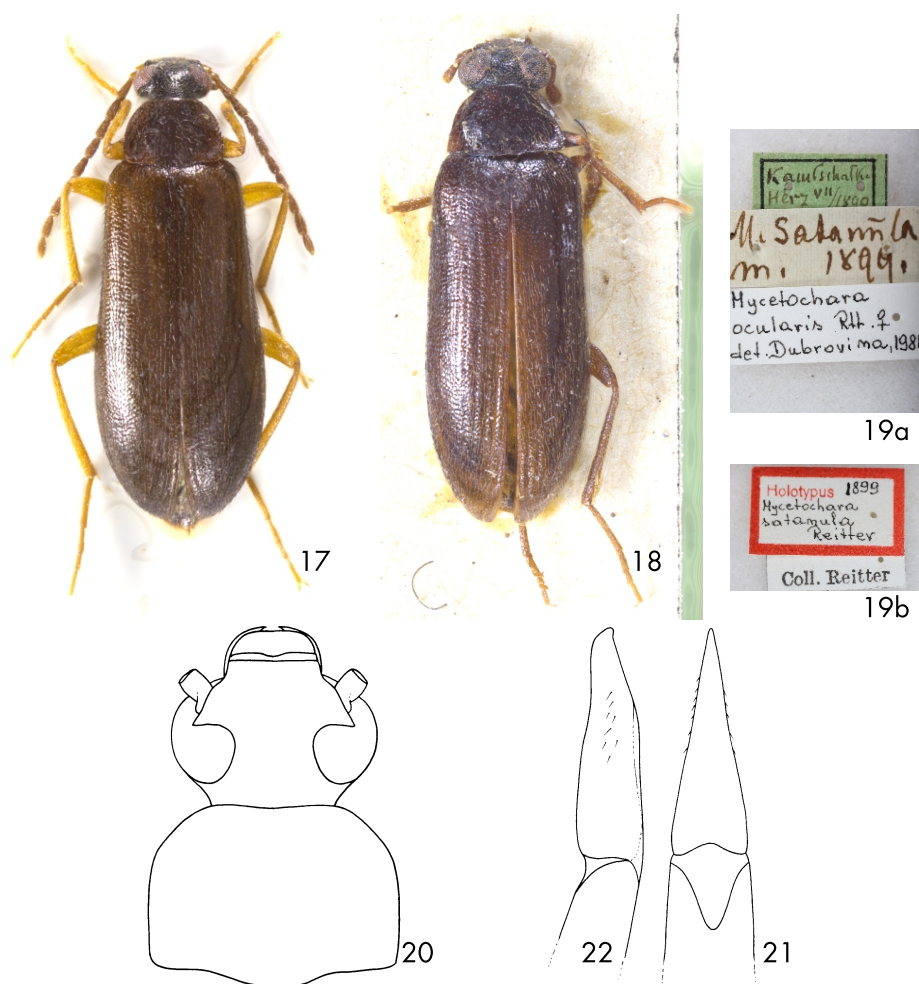
Measurements of male body. BL 6.37 mm; HL 0.63 mm; HW 1.01 mm; OI 36.89; PL 0.88 mm; PW 1.27 mm; PI 69.29; EL 4.86 mm; EW 2.06 mm; AL 3.05 mm; AL/BL 0.48; HW/PW 0.80; BL/EW 3.09; EL/EW 2.36. AED 1: 2.52.

RLA(1-11): 0.44 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.96 : 1.00 : 1.00 : 1.07 : 1.12 : 1.06 : 1.05 : 1.12.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.03 : 1.09 : 3.57 : 2.85 : 2.59 : 3.00 : 2.56 : 2.74 : 2.73 : 2.93 : 3.39.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.78 : 0.60 : 0.52 : 1.40 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.46 : 0.34 : 0.83 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.34 : 0.55 (metatarsus).

Distribution. Russia (Eastern Siberia, Far East), Japan (Hokkaido), Mongolia.



Figs. 17-22. *Mycetochara koltzei* Reitter, 1896: 17- Habitus of male; 18- habitus of *Mycetochara satanula* Reitter, 1899 (male holotype); 19a, b- locality labels of *Mycetochara satanula* Reitter, 1899 (male holotype); 20- head and pronotum of male; 21- aedeagus, dorsal view; 22- aedeagus, lateral view.

***Mycetochara (Ernocharis) maculipes* Reitter, 1899**

(Figs. 23, 24)

Mycetochara maculipes Reitter, 1899: 158.

Type locality. Asia Minor.

Type material. Holotype (♂): wl: Asia minor [hb] // bl with rf: Holotypus [pr] 1899 [hb] / *Mycetochara* / *maculipes* / Reitter [hb] // wl: Coll. Reitter [pb], (HNHM).

Remarks. Habitus as in Fig. 23, antennomere 1 distinctly paler than antennomeres 2-11. Apex of ultimate palpomere paler than base. Dorsal surface of pronotum with dense punctuation,

punctures smaller. Pronotum wide (PI approximately 55).

Distribution. Turkey.



Figs. 23, 24. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) maculipes* Reitter, 1899: 23- Habitus of male holotype; 24- locality labels of male holotype.

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

(Figs. 25-29)

Type locality. Turkey, Ilgaz Dagi, environ of Kastamanu.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Turkey, 31.v.2009, pr. / Kastamanu Ilgaz Dagi, M. Nabozhenko lgt., (NMPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (NMPC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / nabozhenkoi sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 25, body small, narrow, elongate, rather flat, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to blackish brown, shiny, with dark, semierect setation, microgranulation and punctuation, BL 6.66 mm. Widest near three quarters elytra length; BL/EW 3.14.

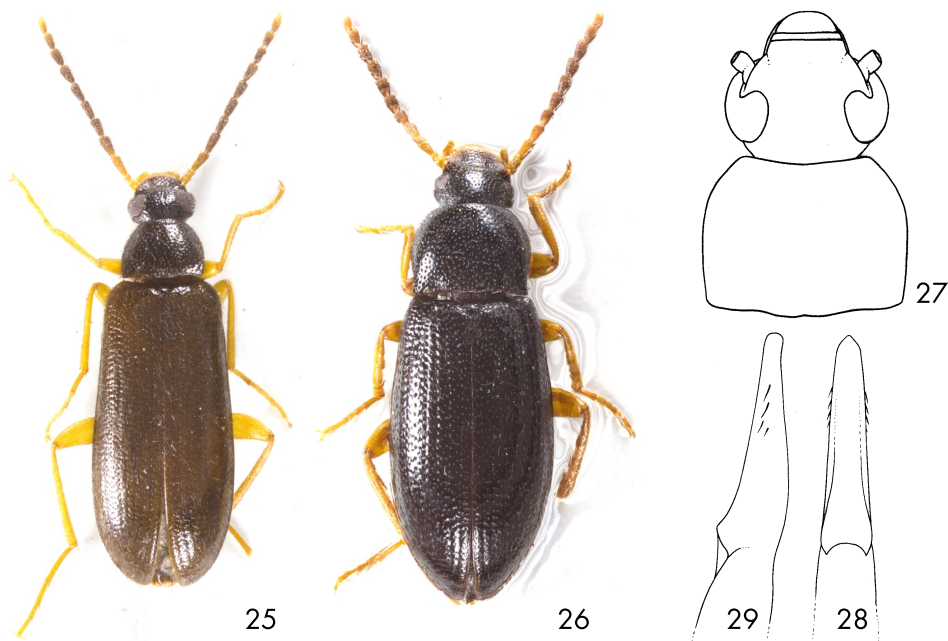
Head (Fig. 27) slightly longer than wide, shiny, through the eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with sparser punctuation. Posterior part blackish brown with dark setae behind eyes, shiny, interspaces between punctures wider than diameter of punctures, apex of anterior part reddish brown with microgranulation, rather matte. Clypeus ochre yellow with long, pale setae, microgranulation and very small, shallow punctures. HW 1.03 mm; HW/PW 0.82; HL (visible part) 1.12 mm. Eyes relatively large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; slightly wider than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 44.75.

Antenna short (not reaching half body length, AL 3.05 mm; AL/BL 0.46), antennomeres strong,

with setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Antennomeres 1-3, apex of antennomere 10 and antennomere 11 ochre yellow, antennomeres 4-10 dark brown, antennomeres 1 and 2 slightly shiny with pale setation, rest rather matte, antennomeres 4-10 with dark setation, setation of antennomere 10 more paler than those in antennomere 9, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.56 : 0.37 : 1.00 : 1.09 : 0.95 : 0.93 : 0.92 : 0.93 : 0.92 : 0.82 : 0.85.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.48 : 1.25 : 2.73 : 2.47 : 2.17 : 2.38 : 2.34 : 2.24 : 2.21 : 2.39 : 2.50.



Figs. 25-29. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) nabozhenkoi* sp. nov.: 25- Habitus of male holotype; 26- Habitus of female; 27- head and pronotum of male holotype; 28- aedeagus, dorsal view; 29- aedeagus, lateral view.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 27) blackish brown, slightly transverse, shiny, 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, and coarse, relatively sparse punctuation, punctures medium sized. Intervals between punctures distinctly wider than diameter of punctures. PL 0.97 mm; PW 1.25 mm; PI equal to 77.60. Border lines very narrow, indistinct in the middle of anterior margin. Posterior and anterior angles obtuse. Lateral margins straight in basal half, arcuate in apical part, anterior margin slightly excised, base bisinuate.

Elytra. Dark brown, rather flat, elongate, widest near two thirds elytra length, shiny. EL 4.57 mm; EW 2.12 mm; EL/EW 2.16. Elytral interspaces with fine microgranulation, sparse, small punctures and long, semierect, dark setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures distinctly larger than those in elytral interspaces.

Scutellum. Blackish brown, triangular, with coarse punctures, approximately as large as those in pronotum, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, dark brown or blackish brown, widest near base, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow leads parallel.

Legs. Ochre yellow, narrow, with pale setation, microgranulation and small punctures. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.68 : 0.60 : 1.66 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.33 : 0.43 : 0.60 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.54 : 0.33 : 0.49 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws ochre yellow. Both anterior tarsal claws with 8 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body with punctures, prothorax blackish brown, mesoventrite and metaventrite dark reddish brown. Abdomen shiny, with sparse, long, pale, setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small. Ventrites dark brown in middle, pale brown near lateral margins.

Aedeagus (Figs. 28, 29) pale brown, 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 from dorsal view 1 : 2.84.

Female (Fig. 26) more robust, antenna slightly shorter, pronotum more convex, wider and lateral margins more arcuate than in male. Elytra more convex, oval. Space between eyes wider than in male.

Measurements of female body. AL 2.49 mm; AL/BL 0.35; HW/PW 0.72; BL/EW 2.73; EL/EW 1.74.

RLA(1-11): 0.59 : 0.44 : 1.00 : 0.99 : 0.89 : 1.11 : 1.00 : 1.14 : 1.09 : 1.05 : 0.99.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.39 : 1.12 : 1.83 : 1.67 : 1.37 : 1.92 : 1.65 : 1.79 : 1.80 : 1.97 : 2.03.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.38 : 0.44 : 1.79 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.41 : 0.28 : 1.15 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.36 : 0.72 (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 7.12 mm (6.66-7.59 mm); HL 1.16 mm (1.12-1.22 mm); HW 1.09 mm (1.03-1.17 mm); OI 41.12 (38.61-44.75); PL 1.01 mm (0.97-1.05 mm); PW 1.36 mm (1.25-1.43 mm); PI 74.15 (71.43-77.60); EL 4.95 mm (4.57-5.32 mm); EW 2.26 mm (2.12-2.44 mm). Females (n=2). BL 6.88 mm (6.60-7.15 mm); HL 1.23 mm (1.15-1.30 mm); HW 1.16 mm (1.07-1.24 mm); OI 66.27 (65.78-66.76); PL 1.26 mm (0.62-0.64 mm); PW 1.66 mm (1.58-1.73 mm); PI 75.92 (73.99-77.85); EL 4.40 mm (4.22-4.57 mm); EW 2.44 mm (2.25-2.62 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Most similar species are *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) syriaca* sp. nov. and *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) obtusicollis* Reitter, 1899.

Mycetochara (Ernocharis) nabozhenkoi sp. nov. is distinctly different from the similar species *M. syriaca* mainly by posterior angles of pronotum more rounded and slightly obtuse, by dorsal surface of head and pronotum with sparser punctuation, intervals between punctures larger than diameter of punctures and by shape of aedeagus (as in Figs. 28 and 29); while *M. syriaca* has posterior angles of pronotum approximately rectangular, punctuation of dorsal surface of head and pronotum is denser, intervals between punctures smaller than or as wide as diameter of punctures, aedeagus is as in Figs. 43 and 44.

M. nabozhenkoi clearly differs from the similar species *M. obtusicollis* mainly by shape of aedeagus (Figs. 28 and 29), by posterior angles of pronotum more rounded and slightly obtuse, by dorsal surface of elytra near lateral margins with short and sparse setation; while *M. obtusicollis* has aedeagus as in Figs. 34 and 35, posterior angles of pronotum are distinctly sharp and lateral margins of elytra are with dense, long and dark setation.

Etymology. New species is dedicated to the collector - Maxim Nabozhenko (Makhachkala, Republic of Dagestan), expert in beetle family Tenebrionidae.

Distribution. Turkey.

***Mycetochara (Ernocharis) obtusicollis* Reitter, 1899**

(Figs. 30-35)

Mycetochara obtusicollis Reitter, 1899: 157.

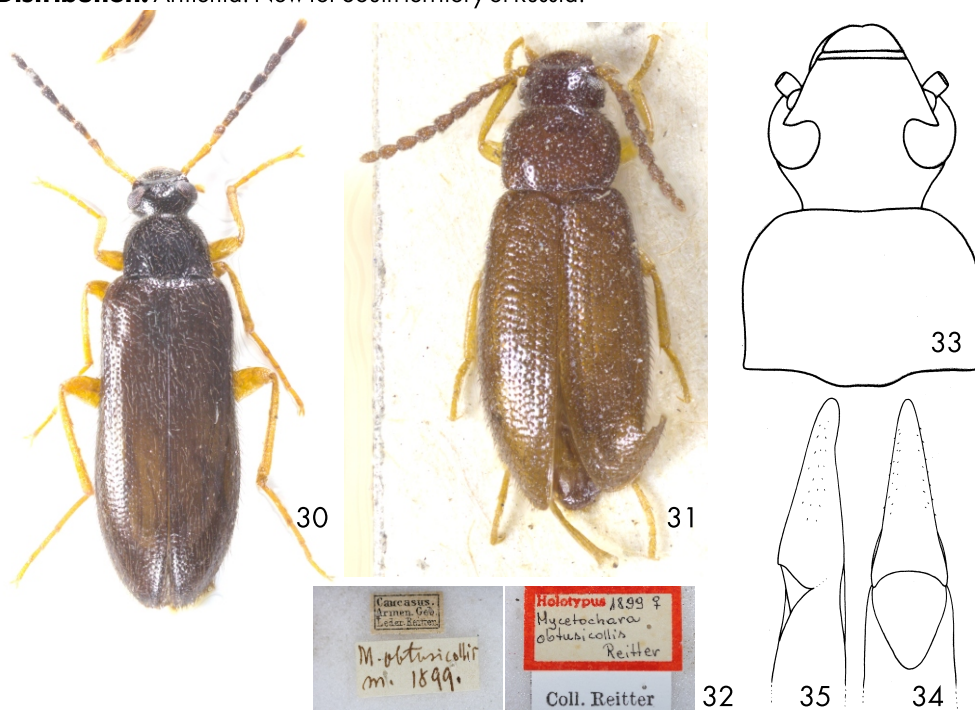
Type locality. Russia - Armenian mountains, Alagoes.

Type material. Holotype (♀): wl with bf: Caucasus. / Armen. Geb. / Leder. Reitter. [pb] // bl with rf: Holotypus [pr] 1899 [hb] / *Mycetochara* / *obtusicollis* / Reitter [hb] // wl: Coll. Reitter [pb], (HNHM).

Material examined (5 ♂♂): Cauc. b.-occ. Čerkes. AO / B. Laba - Zakan flum. / r. silv. 1600 m 9.6.1989 / Kadlec + Voříšek leg., (NMPC, VNPC).

Remarks. Habitus of male as in Fig. 30, habitus of female holotype (Fig. 31), head and pronotum (Fig. 33), aedeagus as in Figs. 34 and 35. Posterior angles of pronotum sharp, lateral margins near posterior angles distinctly excised.

Distribution. Armenia. New for South territory of Russia.

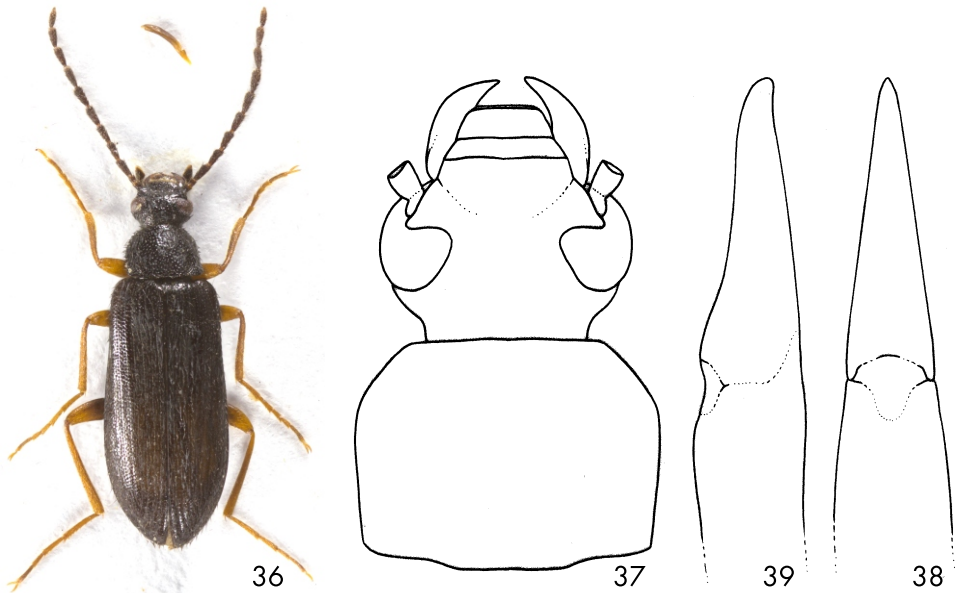


Figs. 30-35. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) obtusicollis* Reitter, 1899: 30- Habitus of male; 31- habitus of female holotype; 32- labels of female holotype; 33- head and pronotum of male; 34- aedeagus, dorsal view; 35- aedeagus, lateral view.

***Mycetochara (Ernocharis) sivasica* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 36-39)

Type locality. Turkey, Sivas province, Kurbagalibeli, 1800 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): TURKEY 9.6.2000 / KURBAGALIBELI / L.Karaus lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (2 ♂♂): TURKEY, Sivas vil. / KURBAGALIBELI / (N Zara), 1800 m / S. Kadlec leg. 4.vi. 1988, (NMPC); (2 ♂♂): TR - vil. Erzincan / GEMECIK 2000 m / (W Refahiya) / 14.6.1999 S. Kadlec lgt., (NMPC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / sivasica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.



Figs. 36-39. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) sivasica* sp. nov.: 36- Habitus of holotype; 37- head and pronotum of holotype; 38- aedeagus, dorsal view; 39- aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 36, body small, elongate, narrow, flat, dorsal surface from pale reddish brown to black, slightly shiny, with dark setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 7.02 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 3.12.

Head (Fig. 37) black, slightly longer than wide, shiny, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with sparse, dark setation and coarse punctuation, punctures approximately as wide as those in pronotum, intervals between punctures irregular. Punctuation between eyes sparse. Anterior part between insertion of antennae with transverse impression. Clypeus with pale setae, apex ochre yellow distinctly paler than blackish brown basal part. Mandibles shiny, reddish brown, with blackish brown apex and margins, glabrous dorsally. HW 1.11 mm; HW/PW 0.83; HL (visible part) 1.24 mm. Eyes large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes wide, wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere; OI equal to 52.02.

Antenna black, only apex of ultimate antennomere paler, strong and short (not reaching half body length, AL 3.29 mm; AL/BL 0.47), matte, antennomeres with long, dark setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Antennomere 2 shortest, ultimate antennomere with distinct top, antennomeres 5-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 3-10 distinctly

widened apically.

RLA(1-11): 0.53 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 1.01 : 1.05 : 1.15 : 1.16 : 1.03 : 1.01 : 1.09.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.48 : 1.08 : 2.79 : 2.62 : 2.73 : 2.83 : 2.88 : 3.76 : 2.96 : 2.73 : 3.67.

Maxillary palpus black, rather matte, with pale setation and long, dark setae. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular, distinctly paler in apex, with shallow punctures and microgranulation.

Pronotum (Fig. 37) black, slightly wider than long, quadratish, shiny, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, dark setation and relatively dense and coarse punctuation, punctures medium sized. Intervals between punctures slightly wider than diameter of punctures. PL 0.97 mm; PW 1.34 mm; PI equal to 72.39. Border lines distinct, narrow, not clearly conspicuous in the middle of anterior margin. Lateral margins straight and narrowing in apical part, anterior margin straight, base finely bisinuate. Posterior angles roundly obtuse, anterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Black, elongate, flat, widest near two thirds elytra length, shiny, with dark setation. EL 4.81 mm; EW 2.25 mm; EL/EW 2.14. Elytral interspaces with fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures slightly smaller than those in rows of elytral striae.

Scutellum. Black, triangular, with punctures and dark setae, shiny.

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

Legs. Long and narrow, pale reddish brown, with pale setation, tibiae and femora with very small and shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. Tibiae slightly widened apically. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.78 : 0.71 : 0.56 : 1.46 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.64 : 0.47 : 0.37 : 0.87 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.37 : 0.56 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws ochre yellow. Both anterior tarsal claws with 9 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black with dark setae and punctures. Abdomen black, shiny with dark, long, recumbent setation and fine microgranulation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 38, 39) slightly shiny. Basal piece dark ochre yellow, rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece ochre yellow, elongate triangular dorsally and beak-shaped in lateral view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.82.

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=6). BL 6.66 mm (5.75-7.02 mm); HL 1.18 mm (1.06-1.25 mm); HW 1.07 mm (0.95-1.15 mm); OI 49.25 (44.61-52.17); PL 0.95 mm (0.81-1.00 mm); PW 1.28 mm (1.10-1.43 mm); PI 74.26 (69.93-79.03); EL 4.52 mm (3.88-4.81 mm); EW 2.09 mm (1.72-2.29 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) maculipes* Reitter, 1899.

Mycetochara (Ernocharis) sivasica sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *M. maculipes* mainly by narrow pronotum (PI 74), by posterior angles of pronotum roundly obtuse and by antenna and maxillary palpus completely dark; while *M. obtusicollis* has pronotum wide (PI 55), posterior angles of pronotum are almost rectangular, antennomere 1 and apex of ultimate palpomere are distinctly paler than antennomeres 3-11 or penultimate palpomere.

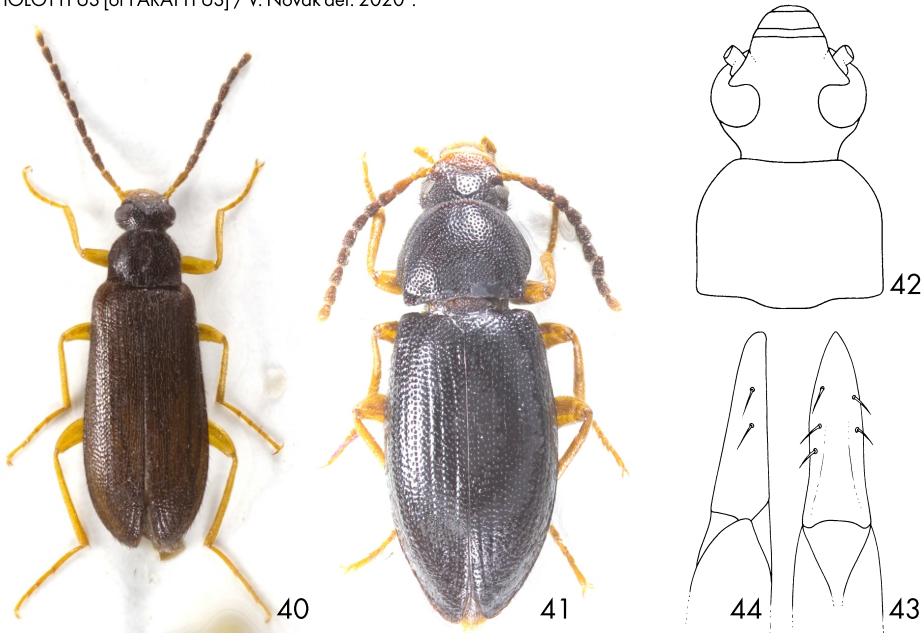
Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Sivas province in Turkey.

Distribution. Turkey.

***Mycetochara (Ernocharis) syriaca* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 40-44)

Type locality. Syria, Latakia province, Slunfeh.

Type material. Holotype (♂): SYRIA - Dž. Ansariyah / Slunfeh m. 1200/1300 / G.Sama leg 2/6 VI.2000, (SMNS). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (SMNS, VNPC); (1 ♂): same data as holotype, but ca. 1250m, (SMNS); (1 ♂): SYRIA, Prov. Latakia, Slunfeh, macchia- / oak forest, beaten / & swept, 4.VI.2010, // leg. Attila Kotán, Edvárd / Mizsei, Tamás / Németh & Nikola Rahmé, (HNHM); (1 ♂): NW Syria / Slinfeh E Latakia / 21. V. 2005 / P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♀): SYRIA 31.5.2009 / GALAT al Mahaliban E / Slinfeh, Latakia 40 kmE / M. Šárovec, (VNPC); (1 ♂): SYRIA 3.6.2009 / Wadi al Uyun / Masyas 10km E / M. Šárovec, (VNPC); (1 ♂): SYRIA, Al Ladhīqiyah gov. / SLINFĚH / S. Kadlec leg., 27.v.1998, (NMPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / syriaca sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.



Figs. 40-44. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) syriaca* sp. nov.: 40- habitus of male holotype; 41- habitus of female, 42- head and pronotum of male holotype; 43- aedeagus, dorsal view; 44- aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 40, body small, elongate, flat, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to black, shiny, with setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 6.80 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.98.

Head (Fig. 42) shiny, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes distinctly wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with dense punctuation, punctures medium sized and coarse, approximately as wide as those in pronotum, intervals between punctures narrow, mostly narrower than diameter of punctures. Posterior half with fine microgranulation, dark and pale setation, behind eyes with long black setae. Apex of glabrous anterior part reddish brown and pale reddish brown with pale setation and transverse impression between insertion of antennae.

Clypeus with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Mandibles shiny, pale brown, with blackish brown apex and lateral margins, glabrous dorsally. HW 1.01 mm; HW/PW 0.80; HL (visible part) 1.01 mm. Eyes large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, slightly wider than diameter of one eye; approximately as wide as length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 42.17.

Antenna short (not reaching half body length, AL 3.34 mm; AL/BL 0.49), matte, antennomeres relatively narrow with microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, ultimate antennomere rounded apically. Antennomeres 1-3, posterior half of antennomere 4 and anterior part of ultimate antennomere ochre yellow, rest of antennomeres dark brown.

RLA(1-11): 0.55 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 1.03 : 1.00 : 0.99 : 1.03 : 0.99 : 1.03 : 1.01 : 0.90.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.72 : 0.96 : 3.26 : 3.64 : 3.39 : 3.21 : 3.33 : 2.66 : 2.96 : 3.16 : 2.92.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 42), shiny, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dark setation, fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures medium sized and coarse. Intervals between punctures as wide as or slightly wider than diameter of punctures. PL 0.99 mm; PW 1.27 mm; PI equal to 77.95. Border lines distinct, narrow, in the middle of base and anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins straight and slightly widened in basal half, arcuate in apical part, anterior margin straight. Posterior and anterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Dark brown, elongate, flat, widest near two thirds elytra length, with dark setation, shiny. EL 4.80 mm; EW 2.28 mm; EL/EW 2.11. Elytral interspaces with fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures approximately as large as those in elytral striae. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae not clearly distinct.

Scutellum. Dark brown, roundly triangular, with a few dark setae, few punctures and microrugosities near base, slightly shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, dark, with sparse punctures, widest near base, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow and parallel leads to apex.

Legs. Long and narrow, ochre yellow with pale setation, tibiae and femora with very fine microgranulation and very small and shallow punctures. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.59 : 0.33 : 1.09 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.51 : 0.36 : 0.81 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.35 : 0.39 (metatarsus).

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

Ventral side of body black with small punctures. Abdomen with pale, recumbent, setation, sparse, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Ventrites brown, partly pale brown in middle, ochre yellow on sides.

Aedeagus (Figs. 43, 44) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.97.

Female (Fig. 41) more robust, antenna slightly shorter, antennomeres wider, pronotum more convex, wider and lateral margins more arcuate than in male. Elytra more convex, oval. Space between eyes wider than in male.

BL 7.43 mm; HL 1.23 mm; HW 1.33 mm; OI 69.25; PL 1.55 mm; PW 1.75 mm; PI 88.57; EL 4.65 mm; EW 2.59 mm; AL 2.96 mm; AL/BL 0.40; HW/PW 0.76; BL/EW 2.87; EL/EW 1.80.

RLA(1-11): 0.63 : 0.39 : 1.00 : 0.99 : 0.88 : 0.87 : 0.96 : 0.96 : 0.98 : 0.99 : 0.97.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.42 : 1.11 : 1.92 : 1.85 : 1.68 : 1.69 : 1.83 : 1.97 : 1.65 : 1.67 : 1.86.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.64 : 0.68 : 0.71 : 2.02 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.38 : 0.26 : 0.95 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.28 : 0.66 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 9). BL 6.75 mm (5.88-7.22 mm); HL 1.04 mm (0.96-1.09 mm); HW 1.05 mm (0.97-1.11 mm); OI 39.47 (29.83-43.99); PL 0.91 mm (0.78-0.99 mm); PW 1.26 mm (1.13-1.37 mm); PI 72.21 (66.93-77.95); EL 4.80 mm (4.14-5.10 mm); EW 2.19 mm (1.94-2.36 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) nabozhenkoi* sp. nov. and *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) obtusicollis* Reitter, 1899.

Mycetochara (Ernocharis) syriaca sp. nov. is distinctly different from the similar species *M. nabozhenkoi* mainly by posterior angles of pronotum approximately rectangular, by denser punctuation of dorsal surface of head and pronotum with intervals between punctures smaller or as wide as diameter of punctures and by aedeagus as in Figs. 43 and 44; while *M. nabozhenkoi* has posterior angles of pronotum more rounded and slightly obtuse, dorsal surface of head and pronotum is with sparser punctuation and intervals between punctures are larger than diameter of punctures and shape of aedeagus (as in Figs. 28 and 29).

M. syriaca clearly differs from the similar species *M. obtusicollis* mainly by shape of aedeagus (Figs. 43 and 44), by denser punctuation of posterior part of head, by posterior angles of pronotum approximately rectangular; while *M. obtusicollis* has aedeagus as in Figs. 34 and 35, punctuation of posterior part of head is sparser, posterior angles of pronotum are distinctly sharp.

Etymology. Toponymic, after the name of country its origin (Syria).

Distribution. Syria.

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

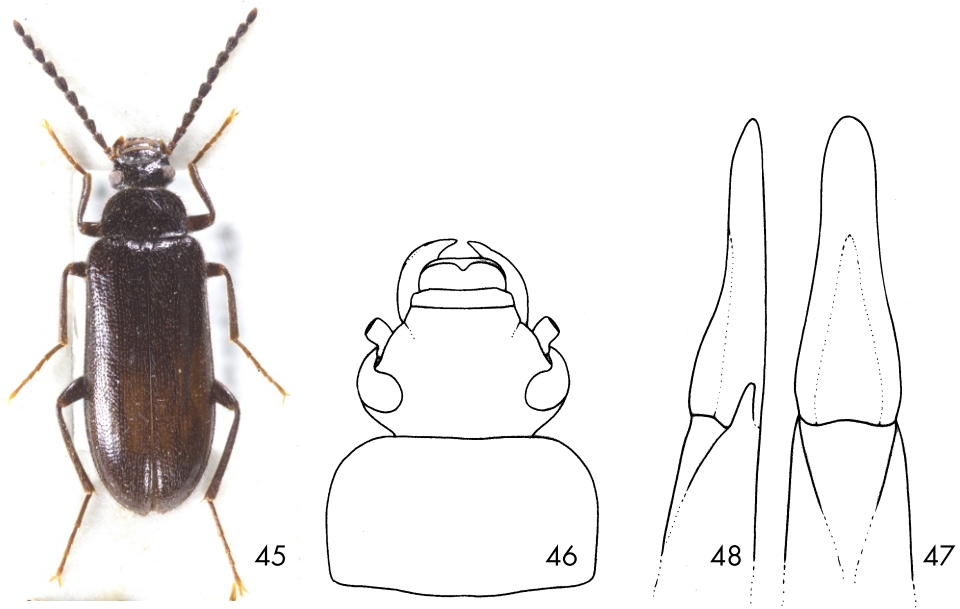
(Figs. 45-48)

Type locality. Eastern Turkey, Bitlis province, 8 km E of Guroymak, 38°33'30.73"N, 42°8'0.59"E, 1600 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Tr or., province Bitlis / 8 km E of Guroymak / Bitlis env., 1600 m / J. Vávra leg., 16.5.2005, (JVOC). Paratype: (1 ♂): TURKEY: Bingöl / 12km S.Karlioiva / 1.-3.VI.1988 1800m / leg. G. SAMA, (SMNS). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / vavrai sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 45, body small, elongate, relatively flat, dorsal surface blackish brown, shiny, with setation, punctuation and very fine microgranulation, BL 6.80 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 3.04.

Head (Fig. 46) black, approximately as long as wide, shiny, through the eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with semierect, grey setation, long, dark setae behind eyes, sparse double punctuation, punctures large and coarse and small punctures approximately as wide as those in pronotum, intervals between punctures wide. Anterior part with U shaped impression between insertion of antennae. Clypeus reddish brown. Mandibles shiny, reddish brown with dark brown base, apex and lateral margins, glabrous dorsally. HW 1.16 mm; HW/PW 0.81; HL (visible part) 1.20 mm. Eyes large, transverse, slightly excised, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere; OI equal to 66.42.



Figs. 45-48. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) vavrai* sp. nov.: 45- Habitus of holotype; 46- head and pronotum of holotype; 47- aedeagus, dorsal view; 48- aedeagus, lateral view.

Antenna black, short, antennomeres 1, 2 and apex of ultimate antennomere brown (not reaching half body length, AL 3.04 mm; AL/BL 0.45), matte, antennomeres 1 and 2 slightly shiny, antennomeres strong and short with brown setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Antennomere 2 shortest, ultimate antennomere longest with distinct top, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly widened apically.

RLA(1-11): 0.47 : 0.48 : 1.00 : 1.00 : 0.99 : 1.01 : 0.99 : 1.09 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 1.16.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.00 : 1.21 : 2.09 : 1.87 : 1.89 : 1.85 : 1.80 : 1.79 : 1.73 : 1.81 : 2.65.

Maxillary palpus brown, slightly shiny, with long, brown setae and microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere axe shaped, darker in basal part and paler than penultimate palpomere in apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 46) black, wide, transverse, shiny, narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with grey setation, sparse and very fine microgranulation, sparse punctuation, punctures small. Base near posterior angles with impression from both sides. PL 0.87 mm; PW 1.43 mm; PI equal to 60.84. Border lines distinct, narrow, only in anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Posterior angles roundly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct. Lateral margins arcuate in apical half, anterior margin straight, base finely bisinuate.

Elytra. Black or blackish brown, elongate, flat, widest near two thirds elytra length, shiny. Dorsal surface with very fine microgranulation, relatively dense and long setation and dense punctuation. Rows of punctures in elytral striae not clearly distinct. EL 4.73 mm; EW 2.24 mm; EL/EW 2.11.

Scutellum. Black, rounded apically, with punctures, fine microgranulation and setae, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, black, widest near base, with long setae, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, relatively narrow leads parallel.

Legs. Black, long and narrow, with pale setation, tibiae and femora with microgranulation and

sparse, shallow punctures. Tibiae widened apically. Tarsomeres narrow, distinctly paler than tibiae, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.55 : 0.55 : 1.13 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.50 : 0.37 : 0.90 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.34 : 0.62 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 7 and 8 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black. Meso- and metaventrite with long grey setation. Abdomen black, shiny, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and sparse, small punctures. Sides of ventrites with microrugosities. Apex of ultimate ventrite paler.

Aedeagus (Figs. 47, 48) slightly shiny, basal piece pale brown, apical piece ochre yellow. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally, slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular with rounded top dorsally, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1 : 2.82.

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 7.17 mm (6.80-7.54 mm); HL 1.22 mm (1.20-1.22 mm); HW 1.19 mm (1.16-1.21 mm); OI 57.08 (56.42-57.73); PL 0.92 mm (0.87-0.97 mm); PW 1.56 mm (1.43-1.69 mm); PI 57.08 (56.42-57.73); EL 5.03 mm (4.73-5.33 mm); EW 2.39 mm (2.24-2.54 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) vavrai* sp. nov. is clearly different from other *Ernocharis* species from near territories mainly by antenna, femora, tibiae and maxillary palpus completely dark.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of the collector Jiří Vávra (Ostrava, Czech Republic) - excellent expert in faunistics and Cholevinæe.

Distribution. Turkey.

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

(Figs. 49-53)

Type locality. China, Gansu province, Ponggartang.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA Kansu / PONGGARTANG / 30. Jun 1992 / M. Bok lgt., (SMNS). Paratypes: (7 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (SMNS, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Ernocharis) / wolfgangi sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 49, body oval, dorsal surface brown, slightly shiny, with pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 7.09 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 3.27.

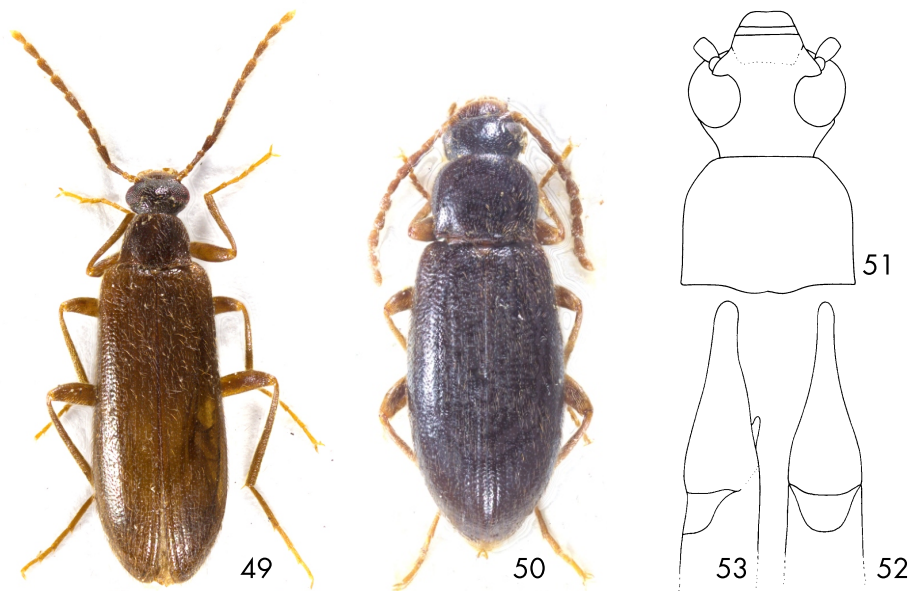
Head (Fig. 51) dark brown, approximately as long as wide, slightly shiny, through the eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with pale setation, behind eyes with a few long, black setae, double punctuation (large, coarse punctures and small punctures). Punctuation of anterior part sparser than in posterior half. Apex of anterior part and ochre yellow clypeus paler than posterior half. Clypeus rounded anteriorly with sparse, very small and shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. HW 1.04 mm; HW/PW 0.90; HL (visible part) 1.06 mm. Eyes large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, approximately as wide

as diameter of one eye; slightly narrower than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 34.29.

Antenna short (not reaching half body length, AL 3.20 mm; AL/BL 0.45), antennomeres with long, dense, recumbent, pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 rather matte, antennomeres 3-10 widened apically, antennomere 1, 2, 10, 11 and apex of antennomeres 8, 9 pale brown, antennomeres 3-9 brown.

RLA(1-11): 0.54 : 0.37 : 1.00 : 1.15 : 1.12 : 1.16 : 1.25 : 1.20 : 1.24 : 1.16 : 1.18.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.28 : 1.00 : 2.52 : 2.29 : 2.76 : 2.69 : 2.84 : 2.57 : 2.73 : 2.66 : 2.66. "



Figs. 49-53. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) wolfgangi* sp. nov.: 49- Habitus of male holotype; 50- habitus of female; 51- head and pronotum; 52- aedeagus, dorsal view; 53- aedeagus, lateral view.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 51) blackish brown, narrow, longer than wide, in base distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface slightly shiny, with long, recumbent, pale setation, and sparse punctuation, punctures small, with small, deep, rounded impression near posterior angles. Intervals between punctures distinctly wider than diameter of punctures. PL 0.90 mm; PW 1.16 mm; PI equal to 77.59. Border lines very narrow, not clearly distinct. Lateral margins straight and parallel in basal half, narrowing in apical part, anterior margin straight, base bisinuate. Posterior angles rectangular, anterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Brown, elongate, rather flat, widest near two thirds elytra length, slightly shiny, with long, pale, semierect setation. EL 5.13 mm; EW 2.17 mm; EL/EW 2.36. Elytral interspaces with dense punctuation and microgranulation. Elytral striae with not clearly distinct rows of punctures.

Scutellum. Small, brown, triangular, with small punctures and microgranulation.

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

Legs. Brown, long and narrow, with pale setation, tibiae and femora with fine microgranulation

and small punctures. Tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly. Tarsomeres ochre yellow, narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.56 : 0.51 : 0.40 : 0.99 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.66 : 0.50 : 0.34 : 0.81 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.35 : 0.44 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws ochre yellow. Anterior tarsal claws with 7 and 8 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body with punctures and sparse, pale setae. Prothorax brown, meso- and metaventrite dark brown. Abdomen pale brown, with pale, recumbent, setation, microgranulation, microrugosities and small punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 52, 53) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular dorsally, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.81.

Female (Fig. 50) more robust, antenna shorter, antennomeres wider, pronotum more convex, wider and lateral margins more arcuate than in male. Elytra more convex, oval. Space between eyes wider than in male.

Measurements of female body. AL 2.80 mm; AL/BL 0.42; HW/PW 0.78; BL/EW 2.87; EL/EW 1.89.

RLA(1-11): 0.63 : 0.37 : 1.00 : 0.92 : 0.86 : 0.89 : 0.91 : 0.96 : 1.00 : 0.95 : 0.95.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.51 : 0.97 : 2.80 : 2.27 : 2.48 : 2.68 : 2.05 : 2.08 : 1.83 : 1.95 : 2.42.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.54 : 0.51 : 0.53 : 1.63 (protarsus), — : — : — : — : — (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.32 : 0.57 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n=7). BL 6.85 mm (6.24-7.21 mm); HL 1.15 mm (1.06-1.20 mm); HW 1.14 mm (1.08-1.21 mm); Ol 64.14 (57.73-66.05); PL 1.20 mm (1.16-1.25 mm); PW 1.44 mm (1.40-1.51 mm); Pl 82.87 (81.25-84.02); EL 4.51 mm (4.02-4.80 mm); EW 2.32 mm (2.15-2.41 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) koltzei* Reitter, 1896. Males of the new species *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) wolfgangi* sp. nov. clearly differs from males of the similar species *M. koltzei* mainly by narrower pronotum (Pl 78, see Fig. 51) widest at base, antennomeres 4 distinctly longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 10 and 11 distinctly paler than antennomeres 3-9, by tibiae and femora brown and by shape of aedeagus (Figs. 52, 53); while males of *M. koltzei* have pronotum wider (Pl 69, see Fig. 20) widest near middle of lateral margins, antennomere 4 is shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 3-11 are brown, tibiae and femora are ochre yellow and aedeagus is as in Figs. 21 and 22.

Etymology. Dedicated to Wolfgang Schawaller (Stuttgart, Germany) - well known expert in beetle family Tenebrionidae, after his first name.

Distribution. China, Gansu province.

DESCRIPTION OF OCULOCHARA SUBGEN. NOV.

Subgenus *Oculochara* subgen. nov.

(Figs. 54-72)

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

Description. Habitus as in Figs. 54, 58, 62, 64 and 69, body small, elongate, flat, dorsal surface with setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Widest near middle or in two thirds elytra length; BL/EW more than 3. Head (Figs. 55, 59, 66 and 70) with setation, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes distinctly wider than anterior margin of pronotum and only slightly narrower than base of pronotum. Posterior part strongly widened to eyes. HW/PW more than 0.7. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye, slightly wider than length of antennomere 2. Antenna short, not reaching half body length, matte, antennomeres strong, with longer, semierect setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Antennomere 2 shortest. RL/WA(3-11) almost more than 2. Ultimate palpomere triangular. Pronotum (Figs. 55, 59, 66 and 70) transverse, shiny, narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with setation and punctuation. Elytra elongate, flat, widest near middle or in two thirds elytra length, shiny with setation. Elytral interspaces with microgranulation and punctures. Elytral epipleura well-developed. Legs long and narrow, with setation, tibiae and femora with fine microgranulation and small punctures. Tibiae distinctly dilated anteriorly. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed. Tarsal claws with visible teeth. Aedeagus as in Figs. 56, 57, 60, 61, 67, 68 and 71, 72 ochre yellow, shiny.

Females (Fig. 63) have small eyes, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye. Body robust, convex, wider and more oval than in male. Lateral margins of pronotum arcuate.

Differential diagnosis. *Oculochara* subgen. nov. distinctly differs from the closest subgenus *Ernocharis* C. G. Thomson, 1859 mainly by large transverse eyes, by space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye; while species of subgenus *Ernocharis* have eyes small or smaller, space between eyes is wider than diameter of one eye.

Etymology. The name *Oculochara* is taken from Oculo - marking its main character (large eyes) and ending -chara marking similarity to the genus *Mycetochara*. Gender: feminine.

Distribution. Azerbaijan and Iran.

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

(Figs. 54-57)

Type locality. Southwestern Iran, Kuhgiluyeh & Boyerahmad province, Zagros mts., 45km NNW Behbahan, 30°59'36"-31°01'15"N 50°08'47"-09°01"E, Maghan ridge, 1500-1650 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): IRAN-SW, Zagros mts., / Kuhgiluyeh & Boyerahmad prov., / 30°59'36"-31°01'15"N 50°08'47"- / 09°01"E, Behbahan (45km NNW): / MAGHAR ridge, 1500-1650m, / 7.v.2016, Vit. Kubáň leg., (VKBC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂): IRN SW, Kuhgiluyeh prov., / 13 km NE Likak, 1620mm / 30°59'52"N, 50°08'55"E, / 7.v.2016 leg. David Frank, (DFPC, VNPC). Paratypes: (4 ♂♂): IRAN, Prov. Fars, / Saadat-Shah, / 53°12'38"E, 30°5'21"N, // 1900 m, at light, 20.IV.1999, leg. L. Nádai, (HNHM, VNPC); (1 ♂): IRAN, Fars prov., 11 km NW / of Tang-e-Sorkh, 2500+150m / 30°29'24,3" N, 51°39'29,4" E, / 26.-28.V.2017 / leg. L. Dembický, IRN- / 2017-4-MZM Expedition, (NMEG). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (Oculochara) / iranica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] / V. Novák det. 2020'.

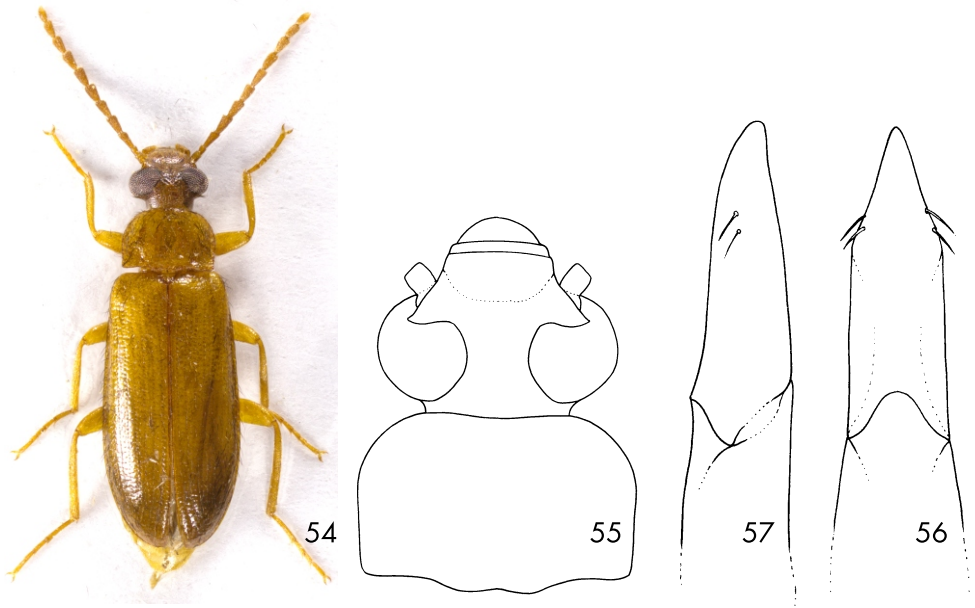
Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 54, body small, elongate, flat, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to pale reddish brown, shiny, with setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 6.31 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.02.

Head (Fig. 55) 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 dense punctuation, intervals between punctures narrow. Posterior half pale reddish brown with long dark and pale setation, rather matte. Anterior part and clypeus pale brown with pale setation, shiny. Mandibles shiny, ochre yellow, with blackish brown apex and lateral margins, glabrous dorsally. HW 1.20 mm; HW/PW 0.88; HL (visible part) 1.20 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 24.07.

Antenna pale brown, strong and short (not reaching half body length, AL 2.85 mm; AL/BL 0.45), matte, antennomeres with long, recumbent, pale setation, microgranulation and punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 4-9 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 3-10 distinctly widened apically.

RLA(1-11): 0.52 : 0.43 : 1.00 : 1.13 : 1.05 : 1.09 : 1.08 : 1.08 : 1.08 : 0.97 : 1.00.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.30 : 1.38 : 2.38 : 2.30 : 2.12 : 2.43 : 2.48 : 2.25 : 2.25 : 2.32 : 2.58.



Figs. 54-57. *Mycetochara (Oculochara) iranica* sp. nov.: 54- Habitus of male holotype; 55- head and pronotum of male holotype; 56- aedeagus, dorsal view; 57- aedeagus, lateral view.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, slightly shiny, with recumbent, pale setation and very small punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere axe shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 55) pale brown, wide, transverse, shiny, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, black and pale setae and punctation, punctures smaller than those in head. Intervals between punctures wide, wider than diameter of punctures. PL 0.92 mm; PW 1.31 mm; PI equal to 67.15. Border lines distinct, narrow, in middle of anterior margin and in middle of base not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins straight in basal half, arcuate in apical part, anterior margin slightly excised in middle. Posterior angles roundly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Ochre yellow, apex pale brown, elongate, shiny, widest near middle, with long, black and shorter pale setae. EL 4.19 mm; EW 2.09 mm; EL/EW 2.01. Elytral interspaces with sparse, very small punctures, smaller than those in striae, microgranulation not clearly distinct. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae distinct.

Scutellum. Ochre yellow, with sides narrowly brown, triangular, with punctures, slightly shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow, widest near base, regularly narrowing to metaventricle, then very narrow.

Legs. Ochre yellow, long and narrow, with recumbent, pale setation, tibiae and femora with fine microgranulation and very small punctures. Tibiae distinctly dilated anteriorly. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.67 : 0.48 : 0.56 : 1.20 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.46 : 0.33 : 0.87 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.32 : 0.58 (metatarsus).

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

Ventral side of body pale brown with pale setation and punctures. Abdomen ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Surface with long, dark, recumbent setation, small and shallow punctures and fine microgranulation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 56, 57) pale brown, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece beak-shaped in dorsal and lateral view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.43.

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= 8). BL 6.41 mm (5.90-6.80 mm); HL 1.15 mm (1.06-1.25 mm); HW 1.16 mm (1.05-1.27 mm); OI 26.87 (24.07-32.47); PL 0.94 mm (0.88-0.99 mm); PW 1.38 mm (1.22-1.54 mm); PI 67.70 (63.64-72.13); EL 4.33 mm (3.94-4.65 mm); EW 2.09 mm (1.91-2.33 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Most similar species by coloring of dorsal surface is *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) excelsa* Reitter, 1884.

Mycetochara (Oculochara) iranica sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *M. (E.) excelsa* mainly by large eyes and narrow space between eyes, which is narrower than diameter of one eye; while *M. (E.) excelsa* has small eyes and space between eyes is wider than diameter of one eye.

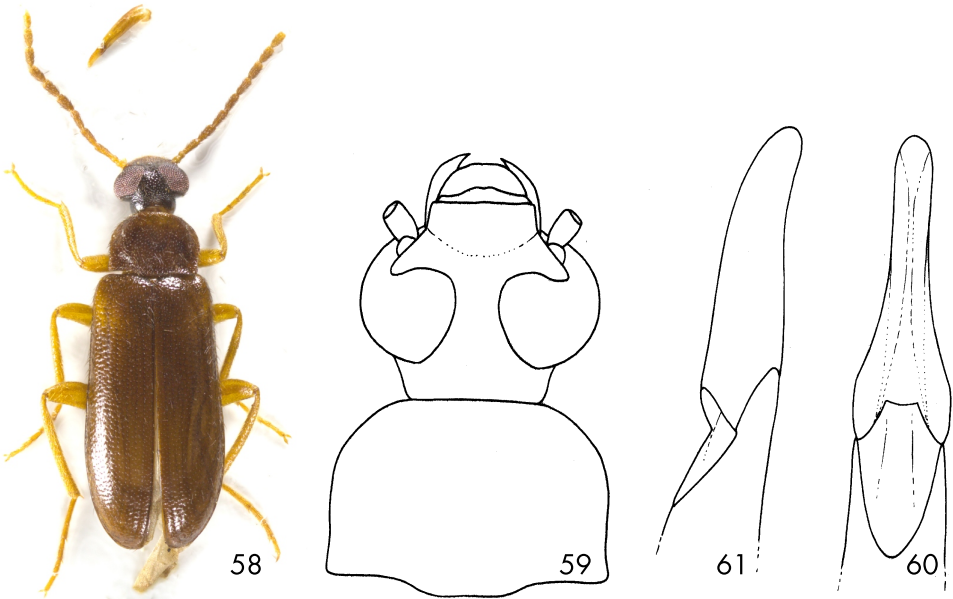
Etymology. Toponymic name, derived from name of country its origin.

Distribution. Iran.

***Mycetochara (Oculochara) masalliica* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 58-61)

Type locality. Southeastern Azerbaijan, Masalli near Lenkaran.

Type material. Holotype (♂): AZERBAIJAN or. mer. / Masalli.Lenkaran env. / 21.5.2007 / lgt. Orszulik, (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): Azerbaijan, Lerik, near / Blaband, 1208m a.s.l. / N38.72239° E048.42297° / 25.05.2018 / leg. A. J.-Müller, J. Müller, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Mycetochara (Oculochara) / masalliica* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] / V. Novák det. 2020'.



Figs. 58-61. *Mycetochara (Oculochara) masalliica* sp. nov.: (male holotype): 58- Habitus; 59- head and pronotum; 60- aedeagus, dorsal view; 61- aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 58, body small, elongate, flat, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to black, slightly shiny, with setation, punctuation and very fine microgranulation, BL 6.38 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 3.05.

Head (Fig. 59) shiny, with pale setation, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes distinctly wider than anterior margin of pronotum and only slightly narrower than base of pronotum. Posterior half black with a few black setae behind eyes, dense and coarse punctuation, punctures larger than those in pronotum, intervals between punctures narrow. Anterior part with sparse, smaller punctures, apex reddish brown. Clypeus ochre yellow with microgranulation and very shallow, sparse punctures, apex straight. Mandibles shiny, pale brown, with blackish brown apex and lateral margins, glabrous dorsally. HW 1.18 mm; HW/PW 0.87; HL (visible part) 1.15 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye or length of antennomere 3, slightly wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 18.35.

Antenna short (not reaching half body length, AL 2.96 mm; AL/BL 0.46), matte, antennomeres strong, with longer, semierect setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Antennomeres 1 and 2 ochre yellow, slightly shiny with pale setation, antennomeres 3-10 brown or pale brown, matte with dark setation, ultimate antennomere ochre yellow with pale setation and distinct top. Antennomere 2 shortest.

RLA(1-11): 0.42 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 1.08 : 1.03 : 1.03 : 1.05 : 1.00 : 0.96 : 1.08 : 1.02.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.17 : 1.10 : 2.91 : 2.48 : 2.76 : 2.76 : 2.80 : 2.58 : 2.21 : 2.40 : 2.52.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 59) brown, wide, transverse, shiny, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri.

Dorsal surface with dark and pale setation, sparser punctuation, punctures small. Intervals between punctures wide. PL 0.89 mm; PW 1.16 mm; PI equal to 76.72. Border lines distinct, narrow, only in middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins slightly excised before posterior angles, arcuate in apical part, anterior margin straight, base bisinuate. Posterior angles more rectangular than slightly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Brown with two ochre yellow spots on humeri, elongate, flat, widest near two thirds elytra length, shiny with dark and pale setation. EL 4.34 mm; EW 2.09 mm; EL/EW 2.08. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae not clearly conspicuous, elytral interspaces with very fine microgranulation and punctures approximately as large as those in striae.

Scutellum. Brown, roundly triangular, with a few punctures and a few pale setae, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, brown, wide, widest near base, with setae and punctures, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leads narrow.

Legs. Ochre yellow, long and narrow, with pale setation, tibiae and femora with fine microgranulation and small punctures. Tibiae distinctly dilated anteriorly. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.57 : 0.52 : 1.14 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.40 : 0.33 : 0.65 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.28 : 0.47 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body with a few pale setae. Prothorax brown, with a few punctures, meso- and metaventrite black with dense punctuation, punctures medium sized. Abdomen brown, with sparse, long, pale setation, sparse, fine microgranulation and sparse punctuation, punctures shallow and medium sized.

Aedeagus (Figs. 60, 61) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.63.

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 6.56 mm (6.38-6.73 mm); HL 1.15 mm (1.07-1.22 mm); HW 1.17 mm (1.09-1.25 mm); OI 18.62 (18.35-18.88); PL 0.91 mm (0.89-0.93 mm); PW 1.18 mm (1.16-1.19 mm); PI 77.44 (76.72-78.15); EL 4.54 mm (4.34-4.73 mm); EW 1.96 mm (1.83-2.09 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) angustifrons* Reitter, 1899, *Mycetochara (Oculochara) ocellaris* Reitter, 1884 and *Mycetochara (Oculochara) orszuliki* sp. nov.

Mycetochara (Oculochara) masalliica sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *M. (E.) angustifrons* mainly by large eyes and narrower space between eyes (OI approximately 18); while *M. (E.) angustifrons* has eyes small and space between eyes is wide (OI approximately 44).

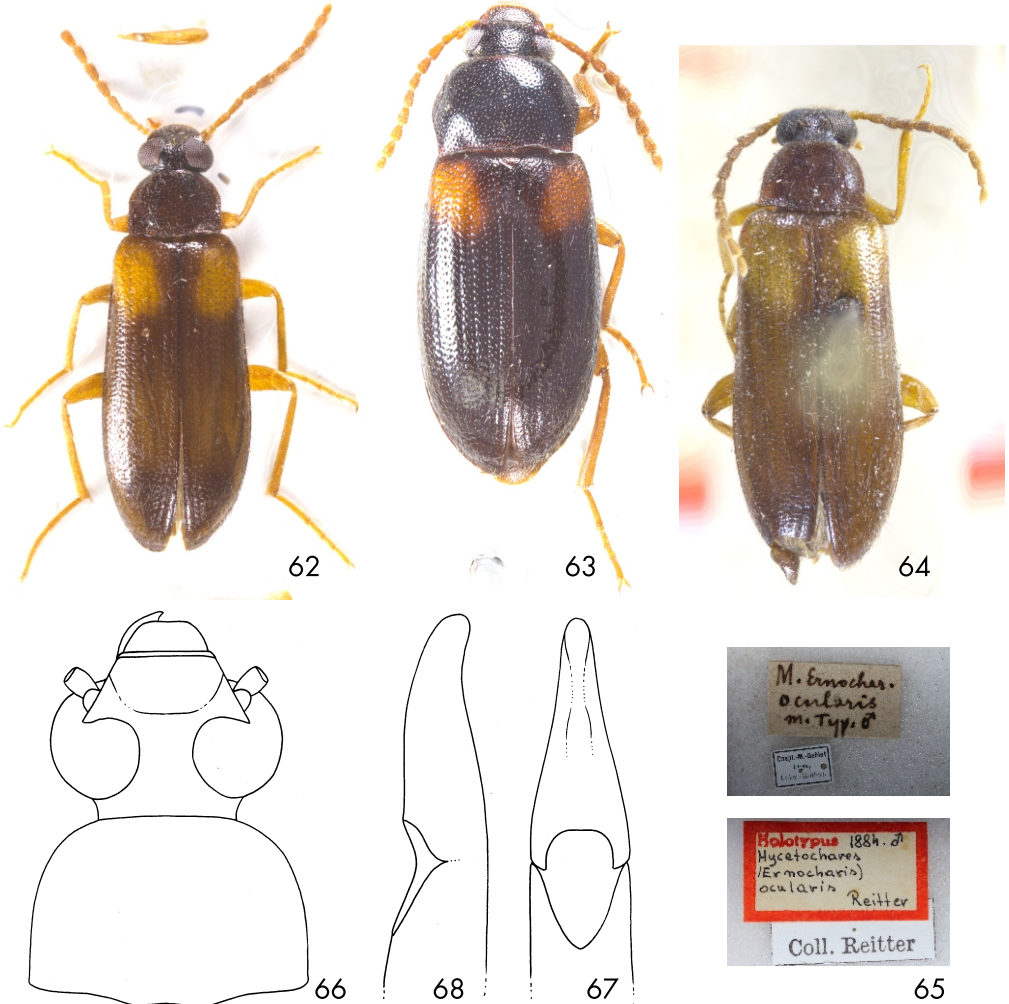
M. (O.) masalliica is clearly different from the similar species *M. (O.) orszuliki* and *M. (O.) ocellaris* mainly by narrower space between eyes (OI approximately 19), by longer and narrower pronotum (PI approximately 77) and by slightly unclear humeral spot; while *M. (O.) ocellaris* and *M. (O.) orszuliki* have space between eyes slightly wider (OI 25), pronotum is shorter and wider (PI 68) and humeral spot is clear.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Masalli in Azerbaijan.

Distribution. Azerbaijan.

***Mycetochara (Oculochara) ocularis* Reitter, 1884**

(Figs. 62-68)

Mycetochara ocularis Reitter, 1884: 245.**Type locality.** Azerbaijan, Talysch mountains, Leder near Lerik.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl with bf: Caspi.-M.-Gebiet / Liryk. / Leder (Reitter) [pb] // bl with rf: Holotypus [pr] 1884 ♂ [hb] / Mycetochares / (Ernocharis) / ocularis / Reitter [hb] // wl: Coll. Reitter [pb], (HNHM).**Material examined** (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): IRAN, Ardabil prov., 4.-5.VI.2006 / 5 km NW KOLUR / "Shahrud" river valley / 37°26'N 48°41,2'E; 1670 m / Jiří Hájek & Pavel Chvojka leg., (NMPC, VNPC).

Figs. 62-68. *Mycetochara (Oculochara) ocularis* Reitter, 1884: 62- Habitus of male; 63- habitus of female; 64- habitus of male holotype; 65- labels of male holotype; 66- head and pronotum of male; 67- aedeagus, dorsal view; 68- aedeagus, lateral view.

Remarks. Habitus as in Figs. 62 and 64 (male holotype), head and pronotum of male as in Fig. 66, aedeagus (Figs. 68 and 69). Eyes large, space between eyes narrow (OI approximately 25), distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye, species clearly belonging to subgenus *Oculochara* subgen. nov. Female as in Fig. 63, eyes smaller, space between eyes wider, body more robust, more convex, lateral margins of pronotum more arcuate, antenna shorter than in male.

Measurement of male body. BL 5.94 mm; HL 0.76 mm; HW 1.10 mm; OI 24.90; PL 0.97 mm; PW 1.42 mm; PI 68.31; EL 4.21 mm; EW 1.91 mm; AL 2.81 mm; AL/BL 0.47; HW/PW 0.78; BL/EW 3.11; EL/EW 2.20. AED 1: 4.27.

RLA(1-11): 0.52 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 1.03 : 0.97 : 0.94 : 1.00 : 1.02 : 1.02 : 0.88 : 0.89.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.48 : 1.19 : 2.54 : 2.43 : 2.37 : 2.14 : 1.94 : 2.16 : 2.03 : 1.81 : 2.27.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.59 : 0.43 : 1.07 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.53 : 0.49 : 0.29 : 0.73 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.81 : 0.59 (metatarsus).

Distribution. Azerbaijan, Iran, "Caucasus".

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

(Figs. 69-72)

Type locality. Southeastern Azerbaijan, Masalli near Lenkaran.

Type material. Holotype (♂): AZERBAIJAN or. mer. / Masalli.Lenkaran env. / 21.5.2007 / lgt. Orszulik, (VNPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): Iran, Mazandaran, Sari- / Dodangeh-Nejim Forest 6km / w Part Kkola 2051 m / *Fagus orientalis* **trap 3** [pb] 3 [hb] / 7[hb]/2015 leg. H. Barimani [pb], (VNPC); (1 ♂): I3_Iran östl. Punel, Gilan prov. / Weidenwald, 113m / 37.52910, 49.09581 / 8.5.2017 leg. Jörg Müller, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (*Oculochara*) / orszuliki sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 69, body small, elongate, dorsal surface from ochre yellow to black, shiny, with setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 7.39 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.27.

Head (Fig. 70) shiny, with short, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures small, as large as those in pronotum, intervals between punctures narrow, through the eyes distinctly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, narrower than base of pronotum. Posterior part black, punctures coarser than those in anterior half. Apex of anterior part brown, sides near insertion of antennae pale reddish brown, between insertions of antennae with arcuate impression. Clypeus rather matte, pale reddish brown with microgranulation. Mandibles pale reddish brown with blackish brown apex and lateral margins. HW 1.31 mm; HW/PW 0.80; HL (visible part) 1.22 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 25.93.

Antenna short and strong (not reaching half body length, AL 2.97 mm; AL/BL 0.40), with microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 1-3 ochre yellow with pale setae, slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 rather matte, blackish brown, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly widened apically. Ultimate antennomere with pale apex.

RLA(1-11): 0.54 : 0.39 : 1.00 : 1.22 : 1.00 : 1.06 : 1.02 : 1.03 : 1.08 : 1.05 : 0.97.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.35 : 1.14 : 2.60 : 2.39 : 2.03 : 2.46 : 2.36 : 2.31 : 2.26 : 2.27 : 1.91.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with short, pale setae. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere axe shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 70) black, wide, transverse, rather matte, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with microgranulation, long pale and dark setation and punctuation,

denser near base than on disc, punctures small. Intervals between punctures mostly wider than diameter of punctures. PL 1.10 mm; PW 1.63 mm; PI equal to 67.49. Border lines distinct, narrow, in middle of base and middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins straight and parallel in basal part, arcuate in apical half, anterior margin straight. Posterior angles slightly roundly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Brown with ochre yellow spots near humeri, elongate, more flat, widest near middle, shiny. EL 5.07 mm; EW 2.26 mm; EL/EW 2.24. Elytral interspaces with smaller punctures than those in striae and with very fine microgranulation. Elytral striae with rows of small punctures not clearly distinct in apical half.



Figs. 69-72. *Mycetochara (Oculochara) orszuliki* sp. nov. (male holotype): 69- Habitus; 70- head and pronotum; 71- aedeagus, dorsal view; 72- aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum. Black, pentagonal, with punctures and a few pale setae, shiny.

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

Legs. Ochre yellow, long and narrow, with recumbent, pale setation, tibiae and femora with fine microgranulation. Tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly. Tarsomeres narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.49 : 0.43 : 1.19 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.31 : 0.47 (metatarsus).

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

Ventral side dark. Prothorax dark brown, with a few pale setae, almost impunctate, meso- and metaventrite black with denser, pale setation and punctuation. Abdomen with pale, recumbent, setation, fine microgranulation and very small, sparse punctures, shiny. Ventrites partly pale brown partly brown, ultimate ventrite brown.

Aedeagus (Figs. 71, 72) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular in dorsal view and beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 3.08.

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 6.96 mm (6.72-7.39 mm); HL 1.15 mm (1.09-1.22 mm); HW 1.24 mm (1.17-1.31 mm); OI 22.02 (18.91-25.93); PL 1.01 mm (1.00-1.10 mm); PW 1.52 mm (1.46-1.63 mm); PI 68.99 (67.49-71.92); EL 4.76 mm (4.58-5.07 mm); EW 2.21 mm (2.14-2.26 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Mycetochara* (*Ernocharis*) *angustifrons* Reitter, 1899 and *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *masalliica* sp. nov. and *Mycetochara* (*Oculochara*) *ocularis* Reitter, 1884.

Mycetochara (*Oculochara*) *orszuliki* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *M.* (*E.*) *angustifrons* mainly by large eyes and narrower space between eyes (OI approximately 22); while *M.* (*E.*) *angustifrons* has eyes small and space between eyes is wide (OI approximately 44).

M. (*O.*) *orszuliki* is clearly different from the similar species *M.* (*O.*) *masalliica* mainly by wider space between eyes (OI approximately 22), by pronotum shorter and wider (PI approximately 69), by antennomeres 4-11 dark and humeral spot clear; while *M.* (*O.*) *masalliica* has space between eyes distinctly narrower (OI approximately 19), pronotum is narrower and longer (PI approximately 77), antenna is pale brown and humeral spot is slightly unclear.

M. (*O.*) *orszuliki* clearly differs from the similar species *M.* (*O.*) *ocularis* mainly by antennomeres 4-11 dark, dorsal surface of pronotum with dense, shallow punctation and distinct microgranulation, aedeagus as in Figs. 71 and 72; while *M.* (*O.*) *ocularis* has antennomeres pale brown or ochre yellow, punctation of pronotum is sparser and coarser and microgranulation is very fine, aedeagus as in Figs. 67 and 68.

Etymology. New species is dedicated to the collector - Kamil Orszulik (Frýdek Místek, Czech Republic).

Distribution. Azerbaijan, Iran.

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- faire partie de la plupart des dictionnaires antérieurs. Tome onzième. MO– NSO* (J. B. G. Bory de Saint-Vincent, editor). Ray et Gravier [&] Baudouin Frères, Paris, France.
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