

***Ernobius plechaci* sp. nov. - a new species from Cyprus (Coleoptera: Bostrichoidea: Ptinidae)**

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Abstract. *Ernobius plechaci* sp. nov. (species-group unknown, probably *E. abietis* or *E. pini*) from Cyprus is described and compared with other species from these species groups and species known from Cyprus.

INTRODUCTION

Seven species from genus *Ernobius* C. G. Thomson, 1859 are known from Cyprus. There are *E. benedikti* Zahradník, 2013; *E. cupressi* Chobaut, 1899; *E. kadleci* Zahradník, 2014 - all from *Ernobius nigrinus* species-group, and *E. cyprogenius* Zahradník, 2013; *E. lenkae* Zahradník, 1998; *E. madoni* Pic, 1930; *E. oertzeni* Schilsky, 1900; *E. pini pini* (Sturm, 1837) - all from *Ernobius pini* species-group (Zahradník & Demetriou 2023). Other 11 species of the genus *Ernobius* are known from Greece and 13 species from Turkey - all from different *Ernobius* species-groups (Zahradník 2013). *Ernobius abietis* species-group contains 10 species (one of them with two subspecies). Five species occur in Europe. *Ernobius pini* species-group contains 18 species (one of them with two subspecies). Eleven species occur in Europe. *Ernobius mollis* species-group contains 7 species (two of them with two subspecies). Five species occur in Europe.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

I studied all original descriptions of species from Cyprus and Europe of genus *Ernobius* C. G. Thomson, 1859 from species-groups *E. abietis*, *E. mollis* and *E. pini* (Chobaut 1899; Fabricius 1792; Gottwald 1971; Illiger 1807; Johnson 1975; Kiesenwetter 1877; Linnaeus 1758; Mannerheim 1843; Mařan 1941; Mulsant et Rey 1863; Pic, 1930; Schilsky 1900; Sturm 1837; Toskina 2002; Zahradník 1998, 2000, 2013, 2014, 2016). I had some type materials for my study, especially from Cyprus and neighbouring countries.

The photographs were taken by digital camera Olympus DP 72 on stereobinocular microscope Olympus SZX 16 using the programme Quick Photo Camera 2.3 and Deep Focus 3.0 for the modification of the picture.

The new species described here is provided with a red, printed label showing the following word: "Holotype"; on the second white, printed label, there is the text: "*Ernobius / plechaci* sp. nov. / P. Zahradník det."

LIST OF KNOWN EUROPAEAN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES SPECIES OF *ERNOBIUS ABIETIS* SPECIES-GROUP

abietis (Fabricius, 1792)
anatolicus Johnson, 1975
kailidisi Johnson, 1975

mulsanti mulsanti Kiesenwetter, 1877

Europe (see Zahradník 2007)

Turkey

Greece, Turkey

Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, (Tunisia)

robusticornis Mařan, 1941

Greece, Turkey

LIST OF KNOWN EUROPAEAN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES SPECIES
OF *ERNOBIUS PINI* SPECIES-GROUP

<i>besucheti</i> Zahradník, 2000	Switzerland
<i>cyrogenius</i> Zahradník, 2013	Cyprus
<i>fulvus</i> Johnson, 1975	France (Corse), Italy (Sicily), Spain
<i>gallicus</i> Johnson, 1975	France, Portugal, Spain
<i>lenkae</i> Zahradník, 1998	Cyprus, Greece, Turkey
<i>madoni</i> Pic, 1930	Cyprus
<i>oertzeni</i> Schilsky, 1900	Cyprus, Greece, (Israel), Italy
<i>parens</i> (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)	(Algeria), France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, (Morroco), Portugal, Spain, (Tunisia), Ukraine
<i>pini pini</i> (Sturm, 1837)	Europe, North Africa (see Zahradník 2007)
<i>pini tauricus</i> Toskina, 2002	Ukraine
<i>rebli</i> Zahradník, 2016	Greece
<i>rufus</i> (Illiger, 1807)	Italy, (Morroco), Madeira, Portugal, Spain

LIST OF KNOWN EUROPAEAN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES SPECIES
OF *ERNOBIUS MOLLIS* SPECIES-GROUP

<i>explanatus explanatus</i> (Mannerheim, 1843)	Byelorussia, Estonia, Finland, Norway, Russia, Sweden
<i>explanatus phobos</i> Gottwald, 1971	Austria, Germany, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Switzerland
<i>gigas</i> (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)	(Algeria), France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine
<i>lucidus</i> (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)	France, Germany, Portugal, Spain
<i>mollis espanoli</i> Johnson, 1975	Canary Is.
<i>mollis mollis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Europe, cosmopolitan (see Zahradník 2007)
<i>oculeus</i> Toskina 2002	France
<i>reflexus</i> (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)	(Algeria), France, (Morroco), Spain, (Tunisia)

RESULT

***Ernobius plechaci* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-4)

Type material. Holotype (♂): CYPRUS, Lysos, 23.i.2023, J. Plecháč lgt., P. Zahradník coll.

Description. Male (holotype). Lengthily elongate-elliptical, transversally slightly convex, body length 9.0 mm, the greatest width 3.4 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 1.3. Yellowish-brown, antennae, palpi and legs slightly lighter. Habitus Fig. 1.

Head slightly convex, shining, coarsely and densely punctuated, distance between punctures the same as their diameter. Pubescence very sparse, white, mostly inclined forwards. Clypeus transversally depressed. Eyes small, globular, glabrous. Frons three times wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae filiform, consist of eleven antennomeres, the last three antennomeres enlarged, the last antennomere pointed (Fig. 2). Length of antennomere 2.1 mm. The 1st antennomere three times longer than wide. Ratio length to wide of other antennomeres is following -

II 1.7, III 3.2, IV 2.2, V 2.0, VI 1.8, VII 2.3, VIII 1.7, IX 5.8, X 6.3, XI 6.8. Most of antennomeres are widest at their end, before the next antennomere is attached other antennomere. The ratio of length of antennomere I to XI is as follow - 1.0, 0.8, 1.0, 0.8, 0.9, 0.8, 1.2, 0.9, 2.7, 2.9, 3.2.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width of 0.7, the widest on their base. Base of pronotum arcuated. Posterior angles rounded (Fig. 3). Surface of pronotum shining, coarsely and densely punctuated, distance between punctures the same as their diameter. Pubescence white, long, dense, partly semierected, inclined backwards.

Scutellum transverse, rectangular, twice wide as long.

Elytra lengthily, elongate, without distinct shoulders. Surface shining, coarsely and densely punctuated, distance between punctures the same as their diameter, without striae. Pubescence white, long, dense, partly semierected, inclined backwards.

Legs strongly destroyed or missing.

Aedeagus asymmetric (Fig. 4).

Female. Unknown.



Figs. 1-4. *Ernobius plechaci* sp. nov.: 1-habitus, dorsal view; 2-antenna; 3-pronotum; 4-aedeagus.

Differential diagnosis. *Ernobius plechaci* sp. nov. belongs probably to the species-group *E. abietis* or *E. pini* (differs from species-group *E. mollis* by habitus of body, but important is also the 4th metatarsomere). This species-groups *E. abietis* and *E. pini* differ from other species-groups *E. abietinus*, *E. angusticollis* and *E. nigrinus* by the shape of the antennae - antennomeres 6-8 are shorter than the 9th antennomere (species-group *E. nigrinus*) or antennomeres 7th and 8th are similarly long as the 9th antennomere (species-group *E. abietinus*), by the shape of the pronotum - posterior angles of pronotum are strongly distant from elytra (species-group *E. angusticollis*). From other three species-groups differs by the shape of metatarsomere (unfortunately these tarsomeres - left and right - missing or are strongly destroyed). Species-group *E. mollis* differs by the shape of 4th metatarsomere, which is only shallow exposed. Other two species-groups have the 4th

metatarsomere deeply exposed and the 5th metatarsomere is short and thick (species-group *E. abietis*) or long and slim (species-group *E. pini*). Quit differs from all species from Cyprus and from all species from three other species-groups, which differ by shape of metatarsomere by the shape of aedeagus.

Name derivation. Patronymic, dedicated to my friend Jiří Plecháč (Pecka, Czech Republic), collector of holotype.

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