

New species of the genus *Mycetocharina* Seidlitz, 1891 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae) from Iran

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Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, *Mycetocharina*, Iran

Abstract. *Mycetocharina jelineki* sp. n., *Mycetocharina kabateki* sp. n. and *Mycetocharina konardanica* sp. n. from Iran are described, illustrated, keyed and compared with related species. New distributional data for the species *Mycetocharina afghanica* Muche, 1986 from Iran are added.

INTRODUCTION

In 1891 Seidlitz has separated a new genus *Mycetocharina* near *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801. Semenov (1893) specified a new subgenus *Alleculopsis*. It differed from *Mycetocharina* mainly by eyes being close together (touching) on frons. Borchmann (1910) in *Coleopterorum Catalogus* listed only 6 species of the subgenus *Mycetocharina* from Palaearctic Region (i. e. *Mycetocharina adusta* Reitter, 1898 from Syria; *M. castanea* Faust, 1876 from Samara; *M. megalops* Fairmaire, 1894 from north Africa; *M. orientalis* Faust, 1876 from Daghestan (= *beckeri* Kiesenwetter, 1877 - described as *Hymenalia* from Kazakhstan); *M. rufotestacea* Reitter, 1898 and *M. syriaca* Baudi, 1881 both from Syria). *Mycetocharina puncticollis* Reitter, 1898 is belonging to subgenus *Alleculopsis* by Muche (1982) and *Mycetocharina ocellaris* Fairmaire, 1892 is an Ethiopian species - not from Palaearctic Region. In present we know 19 species of the subgenus *Mycetocharina* Seidlitz, 1891 (= *Caristela* Fairmaire, 1894) in palaearctic region. From north-west African areas were further described *Mycetocharina mogadorica* Escalera, 1914 from Morocco; *M. minyops*, *M. picheyrei*, *M. rungsi* and *M. volkonskyi* from desert Sahara by Peyerimhoff (1943) and *M. marocana* Pic, 1951 from Morocco. *M. seminigra* from Egypt has listed by Pic (1925). *Mycetocharina riabovi* Khnzorian, 1959 was described from Armenia.

New species from Arabic peninsula (*Mycetocharina arabica*, *M. braaschi*, *M. rufofusca* and *M. wittmeri*) have been described by Muche (1982) from Saudi Arabia. Finally, latest species *Mycetocharina afghanica* Muche, 1986 is known from Afghanistan. In both latest papers are presented keys to all known Asian species.

Three new species recently collected in Iran: *Mycetocharina jelineki* sp. n., *Mycetocharina kabateki* sp. n. and *Mycetocharina konardanica* sp. n. are presented, described, illustrated and keyed with other Asian species.

New distributional data are given for the species *Mycetocharina afghanica* from Iran.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material from Iran was collected in three expeditions of National museum of Prague between years 1970 and 1977. A part of material of the species *Mycetocharina kabateki* sp. n. was collected in Iran in 2004 by P. Kabátek. Material and new species were examined and compared with type material from collection Muche (deposited in Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany); loaning material were species: *Mycetocharina arabica* Muche, 1982, *Mycetocharina braaschi* Muche, 1982, *Mycetocharina rufofusca* Muche, 1982 and *Mycetocharina wittmeri* Muche, 1982.

Two important quotients are used for description of species of subfamily Alleculinae - "ocular index" dorsaly (Campbell & Marshall, 1964) and „pronatal index“ (Campbell, 1965).

Specimens of the presently described species are provided with one red label printed: „*Mycetocharina jelineki* sp. n. or *Mycetocharina kabateki* sp. n. or *Mycetocharina konardanica* sp. n. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS, respectively] V. Novák det. 2006“. Holotypes and paratypes are deposited in the author's collection, Prague, Czech Republic and in the collection of National Museum of Prague, Czech Republic.

„Type material“ informations are taken from recent locality labels.

Localities of the expeditions of National museum of Prague according to Hoberlandt (1974, 1981 & 1983):

- Loc. no. 39: Marg-e Malek (32° 29' N, 50° 30' E), 30 km. E. of Kuhrang (32° 32' N, 50° 20' E), 3 200 m., Kuhha-ye Zagros (chain of East Zagros mountains), 1.7.1970, Lorestan, West Iran.
- Loc. no. 144: Sekand (26° 43' N, 61° 31' E) 27 km. E. N. E. of Sarbaz (26° 39' N, 61° 15' E), 31.3.-1.4.1973, Baluchistan, S. E. Iran.
- Loc. no. 146: Rask (26° 13' N, 61° 25' E), about 3 km. N., 2.-3.4.1973, Baluchistan S. E. Iran.
- Loc. no. 147: Bahu-Kalat (25° 44' N, 61° 32' E), 68 km. S. of Rask, 3.-4.4.1973, Baluchistan, S. E. Iran.
- Loc. no. 152: 13 km. S. S. E. Nikshahr (26° 08' N, 60° 11' E), valley of the river Nikshahr (Rudkhaneh Nikshahr), 8.-9.4.1973, Baluchistan, S. E. Iran.
- Loc. no. 155: 9 km. S. of Espakeh (26° 47' N, 60° 14' E), 10.4.1973, Baluchistan, S. E. Iran.
- Loc. no. 157: Ghasemabad (27° 10' N, 60° 20' E), valley of the river Bampur (Rud-e Bampur), 10 km. E. of Bampur, 11.-12.4.1973, Baluchistan, S. E. Iran.
- Loc. no. 159: 30 km. N. of Bampur (27° 27' N, 60° 25' E), 12.-13.4.1973, on the road between Bampur – Bazman, Baluchistan, S. E. Iran.
- Loc. no. 173: 37 km. N. W. of Zahedan (29° 42' N, 60° 38' E), 22.-23.4.1973, Sistan, E. Iran.
- Loc. no. 187: Mohammadabad (28° 57' N, 57° 55' N), 35 km N. N. W. of Sabzevaran (Jiroft), 1600 m., on the road between Deh Bakri and Sabzevaran, 3.-5.5.1973, Kerman (province), E. Iran.
- Loc. no. 190: Gav Koshi (28° 28' N, 57° 12' E), near Esfandaqeh, 60 km W. of Sabzevaran, 1650 m., 7.-8.5.1973, Kernan (province), E. Iran.
- Loc. no. 301: Baghak, 15 km. W. of Ahram (28° 52' N, 51° 10' E), 60 m., 19.-20.4.1977, Fars, S. Iran.
- Loc. no. 309: Konardan (27° 09' N, 53° 20' E), 36 km. E. of Gav Bandi, 210 m., 23.-24.4.1977, Fars, S. Iran.

The following abbreviations are used in the paper:

NMPC National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic

VNPC collection Vladimír Novák, Prague, Czech Republic

KEY TO THE ASIAN SPECIES

- 1 Eyes of male close together - touching on frons subgenus *Alleculopsis* Semenov, 1893
- Eyes of male not close together - not touching on frons subgenus *Mycetocharina* Seidlitz, 1891(2)
- 2 Sides of pronotum not obtuse-angled (6)
- Sides of pronotum obtuse-angled (3)
- 3 Shortest distance between eyes of male shorter than length of second antennomere (4)
- Shortest distance between eyes of male approximately same as length of second antennomere (5)
- 4 Pronotum very narrow, elytron universally yellow *M. kabateki* sp. n.
- Apical part of elytron black *M. adusta* Reitter, 1898
- 5 Basal part of head light reddish brown *M. rufotestacea* Reitter, 1898
- Basal part of head dark brownish black *M. konardanica* sp. n.
- 6 Head and pronotum with normal and simple punctation (7)
- Head and pronotum with shallow umbilicate punctures (8)
- 7 Brownish black, abdomen and tarsi yellow *M. syriaca* Baudi, 1881
- Brown, apical part of abdomen black *M. castanea* Faust, 1876
- 8 Species from Caucasus (9)
- Species not from Caucasus upper part of body dark brown *M. orientalis* Reitter, 1898
- Head dark reddish, pronotum reddish, body and tarsi yellow *M. riabovi* Khnzorian, 1959
- 10 Head black, body light brown *M. afghanica* Muehe, 1986
- Head lighter (11)
- 11 Shortest distance between eyes of male shorter than length of first antennomere (12)
- Shortest distance between eyes of male equal or longer than length of first antennomere (14)
- 12 Base of pronotum from both sides near scutellum distinctly cut out (13)
- Base of pronotum from both sides near scutellum not distinctly cut out *M. braaschi* Muehe, 1982
- 13 Base of pronotum with distinct margin, pronotum narrower, body yellow, only basal part of head darker brown
..... *M. jelineki* sp. n.
- Margin of base of pronotum not clear against scutellum, pronotum broader, body light yellowish brown, head only slightly darker *M. wittmeri* Muehe, 1982
- 14 shortest distance between eyes approximately equal to length of first antennomere, apical part of abdomen dark brown
..... *M. arabica* Muehe, 1982
- shortest distance between eyes approximately as long as length of fourth antennomere, apical part of elytron darker
..... *M. rufotestacea* Muehe, 1982

DESCRIPTIONS

Mycetocharina jelineki sp. n.

(Figs 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 14)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: Loc. no. 301: S. Iran, Ahram, 45 km ESE Bushehr, 19.-20.iv.1977, Exped. Nat. Mus. Praha (NMPC); Paratypes (10 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀) labelled: „same data as holotype“ (NMPC, VNPC).

Description of holotype. From yellow to light yellowish brown, basal part of head slightly darker. Body length 4.86 mm; 3.07 times longer its width, widest at two third of elytral length, measured from base.

Head (Fig. 4). Relatively large, basal part light brown with sparse and short light setation,

setation behind eyes longer, apical part light yellowish brown with longer light setation. Width across eyes approximately 0.84 of pronotum base width. Head length (visible part) 0.96 mm; head width (broadest across eyes) 0.94 mm. Ratio L/W (length/most width) 1.02. Eyes very large, dark, transverse, deeply cut out, space between eyes very narrow, approximately same length as second antennomere. Ocular index 12.07. Mandibles light yellowish brown, apex slightly darker. Basal part with large shallow punctures, interspaces very narrow and not clearly conspicuous, slightly shining, inside of punctures with fine microsculpture, matt. Apical part with small sized shallow punctures, interspaces shiny and not clearly conspicuous. Clypeus devoid of conspicuous punctation.

Antennae (Fig. 10). Universally light yellowish brown, with short light setation, on apex antennomeres with a few longer setae. Length (reaching up 0.52 of body length) 2.50 mm. Antennomeres matt, with fine microsculpture and shallow not clearly conspicuous punctures. Second antennomere shortest; antennomeres seventh and eighth shorter than antennomere third. Antennomeres from third to tenth distinctly serrate. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.57: 0.41: 1.00: 1.08: 1.12: 1.05: 0.98: 0.88: 1.15: 1.08: 1.12. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.12: 1.19: 2.16: 1.85: 1.80: 1.79: 1.53: 1.47: 1.85: 1.96: 2.52.

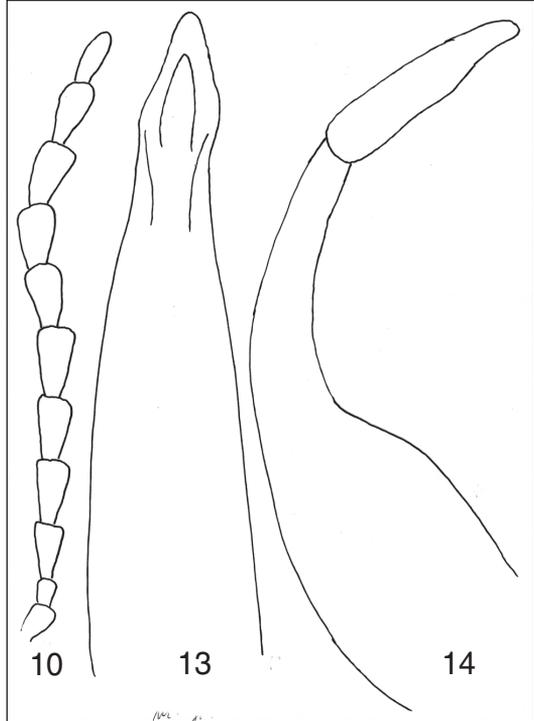
Maxillary palpus. Universally light yellowish brown with shorter light setation. Palpomeres with fine microsculpture, slightly shining. Penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than second palpomere and than ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere longely triangular. Ratio of relative lengths of palpomeres from second to fourth from base to apex as follows: 1.21: 1.00: 1.97. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of palpomeres from second to fourth from base to apex as follows: 2.22: 1.50: 1.97.

Pronotum (Fig. 4). Universally light yellowish brown, margins distinct, complete and narrowly darker. Very narrow, only 1.27 times broader its length, with longer light setation. Longest through the middle 0.88 mm; widest at base 1.12 mm. Pronotal index 78.74. Base of pronotum distinctly cut out in outer third from both sides and against scutellum. Basal angles roundly perpendicular, sides distinctly cut out at basal half, in apical half regularly rounded, apical angles not clearly conspicuous, apex slightly rounded. Punctures large, very shallow, not clearly conspicuous, interspaces narrow with fine microsculpture, slightly shiny. Underside of thorax universally light yellowish brown with light setation.

Ventral side of body. Universally light yellowish brown, abdomen five segmented, with relatively dense and longer light setation, other parts with sparse and shorter setae. Abdomen with fine microsculpture, without conspicuous punctation, only episternum of metathorax with larger, sparse and shallow punctures.

Elytron. Universally light yellowish brown with dense, light setation. Length 3.05 mm; broadest near two third of elytral length measured from base, width 1.58 mm. Ratio L/W (length/most width) 1.93. Elytron without distinct elytral striae with punctures, elytral intervals without conspicuous punctation, with fine granulation, more matt. Elytral epipleura well developed, light yellowish brown, regularly narrowed to first abdominal sternite, thence runs parallel to rounded apex.

Legs. Universally light yellowish brown with dense, short, light setation. Femora stronger, tibia very narrow, narrowest at base broadest on apex. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus with



Figs: *Mycetocharina jelineki* sp. n.: 1- Habitus of male (Holotype); 4- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 7- Head and pronotum of female; 10- Antennae of male; 13- Male genitalia from dorsal view; 14- Male genitalia from lateral view.

membraneous lobes, no broader than other tarsomeres. Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.48: 0.35: 0.41: 0.92; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.47: 0.24: 0.41: 0.65; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.43: 0.21: 0.42.

Anterior tarsal claws both with 8 visible teeth.

Genitalia (Figs 13-14). Light yellowish brown, apical part of basal piece and apical piece slightly darker, slightly shining. Basal piece regularly rounded, basal part strongly broadened, apical half of basal piece and apical piece flat. Apical piece approximately regularly largely triangular. Apical piece at base slightly broader than basal piece on apex. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 3.05.

Male (Figs 1, 4, 10). Anterior tarsal claws both with 8 visible teeth. Space between eyes on frons very narrow, approximately same length as length of second antennomere.

11 males: length 5.09 mm approximately (ranging from 4.64 to 5.57 mm); head length 0.94 mm approximately (ranging from 0.78 to 1.10 mm); head width 0.92 mm approximately (ranging from 0.87 to 0.95 mm). Ocular index 8.81 approximately (ranging from 5.39 to 12.55). Pronotal length (in middle) 0.89 mm approximately (ranging from 0.80 to 0.96 mm); pronotal width at base 1.09 mm approximately (ranging from 1.03 to 1.15 mm). Pronotal index 81.28 approximately (ranging from 76.96 to 84.83). Elytral length 3.21 mm approximately (ranging from 2.98 to 3.53 mm); elytral width 1.63 mm approximately (ranging from 1.49 to 1.90 mm).

Female (Fig. 7). Anterior tarsal claws both with 5 visible teeth. Space between eyes on frons broader, approximately twice longer as length of second antennomere.

Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.52: 0.38: 1.00: 0.97: 0.87: 0.88: 0.93: 1.00: 0.98: 0.93: 1.00.

Ratio L/W (length/most width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.72: 1.44: 3.16: 2.52: 2.17: 2.21: 2.33: 2.50: 2.11: 2.00: 2.86.

Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.53: 0.46: 0.49: 1.18; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.43: 0.27: 0.29: 0.66; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.40: 0.16: 0.52.

2 females: length 4.79 mm approximately (ranging from 4.48 to 5.10 mm); head length 0.87 mm approximately (ranging from 0.83 to 0.91 mm); head width 0.81 mm approximately (ranging from 0.80 to 0.82 mm). Ocular index 14.41 approximately (ranging from 13.77 to 15.05). Pronotal length (in middle) 0.82 mm approximately (ranging from 0.75 to 0.89 mm); pronotal width at base 0.99 mm approximately (ranging from 0.90 to 1.07 mm). Pronotal index 83.25 approximately (ranging from 82.81 to 83.77). Elytral length 3.08 mm approximately (ranging from 2.81 to 3.34 mm); elytral width 1.56 mm approximately (ranging from 1.41 to 1.70 mm).

Name derivation. Dedicated to Josef Jelínek, former head of the Department of Entomology (National Museum of Prague), to whom I am obliged for loaning material.

Mycetocharina kabateki sp. n.

(Figs 2, 5, 8, 11, 15, 16)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: C IRAN, prov. Cahār Mahāll, -o-Bahtiyārī, 50 km W Sahr-e Kord, N 32 25 E 50 15, 2324 m, 24.vii.2004, leg. P. Kabátek (VNPC); Paratypes (2 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀): „same data as holotype“ (NMPC, VNPC); (8 ♂♂ 12 ♀♀) W IRAN, prov. Lorestān, 25 km

NWW Dorūd, 1874 m, N 33°33' E 48°53', 8.vii.2004, leg. P. Kabátek (NMPC, VNPC); (5 ♂♂ 1 ♀) SW Iran, prov. Fārs, 2056 m, Dašt-e Aržan W Šīrāz, N29°34' E51°57', 14.vii.2004, leg. Petr Kabátek (NMPC, VNPC); (16 ♂♂ 1 ♀) Loc. no. 39: W Iran, Zagros, Marg – e Malek, 3200 m, 1.vii.1970, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha (NMPC, VNPC).

Description of holotype. Relatively narrow, parallel, broadest at elytral half, from yellowish brown to light redish brown. Body length 5.08 mm; 3.42 times longer its width.

Head (Fig. 5). Universally light redish brown, only apical top of mandibles dark brown. Setation light and relatively long. Width across eyes approximately 0.89 of pronotum base width. Head length (visible part) 0.91 mm; head width (broadest across eyes) 0.86 mm. Ratio L/W (length/most width) 1.07. Eyes very large, dark, transverse, deeply cut out, space between eyes very narrow, narrower as length of second antennomere. Ocular index 9.23. Mandibles light yellowish brown, top of apex darker. Basal part with large shallow and dense punctures, interspaces very narrow, not clearly conspicuous, slightly shining. Inside of punctures with fine microsculpture, matt. Apical part with a few small sized punctures, interspaces with fine microsculpture, slightly shining, clypeus devoid of conspicuous punctation.

Antennae (Fig. 11). Universally light redish brown as colour of head and pronotum, with short light setation and few longer setae on apex of antennomeres. Longer, length (reaching up 0.58 of body length) 2.93 mm. Antennomeres matt, with fine microsculpture and from third to eleventh antennomere with shallow, not clearly conspicuous punctures. Antennomeres first and second slightly shiny, second antennomere shortest; antennomeres from fourth to eleventh slightly longer than antennomere third. Antennomeres from third relatively narrow, only from fifth to ninth antennomeres very slightly serrate. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.55: 0.41: 1.00: 1.22: 1.14: 1.26: 1.29: 1.34: 1.31: 1.30: 1.16. Ratio L/W (length/largest width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.09: 1.52: 2.20: 2.50: 2.15: 2.46: 2.43: 2.84: 2.88: 3.08: 3.23.

Maxillary palpus. Universally light redish brown with shorter light setation. Palpomeres with fine microsculpture, slightly shining. Penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than second palpomere and than ultimate palpomere. Penultimate palpomere slightly broader on apex. Ultimate palpomere longely triangular. Ratio of relative lengths of palpomeres from second to fourth, from base to apex as follows: 1.85: 1.00: 2.89. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of palpomeres from second to fourth, from base to apex as follows: 2.52: 1.24: 2.89.

Pronotum (Fig. 5). Universally light redish brown, margins at basal half narrow, distinct and complete, at apical half not clearly conspicuous. Narrow, only 1.29 times broader than long, with longer, relatively sparser light setation. Longest at the middle 0.74 mm; widest at base 0.96 mm. Pronotal index 77.41. Base slightly cut out before and against scutellum. Basal angles distinctly obtusely angled with slightly rounded top, sides parallel at basal half, in apical part regularly rounded to apex, apical angles not clearly conspicuous, apex slightly rounded. Punctures large, shallow, inside with fine microsculpture, interspaces narrow, slightly shiny. Underside of thorax universally light redish brown as pronotum itself, with shorter and sparser light setation and sparse and coarser smaller punctures.

Ventral side of body. Universally light yellowish brown, same colour as elytra present, abdomen five segmented with longer light setation and smaller, shallow and relatively dense punctures.

tation, with fine microsculpture, only slightly shining. Metathorax with larger shallow, sparse punctures and fine microsculpture, episternum of metathorax with a few same sized punctures and with microsculpture.

Elytron. Light yellowish brown, shiny, with shorter, light setation, in apical part and on sides setation longer and denser. Narrow, sides parallel, broadest near elytral half. Length 3.35 mm; width 1.48 mm. Ratio L/W (length/most width) 2.26. Elytral striae with small sized, shallow punctures, not clearly conspicuous, interspaces between punctures in striae broader, shiny. Elytral intervals between striae with very fine microsculpture, shining. Scutellum regularly triangular, darker, same colour as pronotum, with fine microsculpture. Elytral epipleura with light setation as long as on side of elytron, regularly narrowed towards first abdominal sternite, thence runs parallel to rounded apex. At basal half relatively large punctures present.

Legs. Universally light yellowish brown with dense, short, light setation. Femora stronger, tibia very narrow, narrowest at base, broadest on apex. Each penultimate tarsomere with membranous lobes, not broader than other tarsomeres. Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.48: 0.32: 0.30: 0.84; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.43: 0.25: 0.26: 0.65; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.41: 0.25: 0.45.

Anterior tarsal claws both with 7 visible teeth.

Genitalia (Figs 15-16). Light yellowish brown, apical part of basal piece and basal part of apical piece slightly darker. Basal part of basal piece regularly rounded, from half of length of basal piece approximately linear. Very narrow from dorsal view, apical piece regularly longely triangular with rounded top. Ratio of length of apical piece to length to basal piece 1: 2.47.

Male (Figs 2, 5, 11). Anterior tarsal claws both with 7 visible teeth. Space between eyes on frons very narrow, distinctly shorter than length of second antennomere.

32 males: length 5.52 mm approximately (ranging from 4.91 to 6.39 mm); head length 1.03 mm approximately (ranging from 0.85 to 1.20 mm); head width 0.99 mm approximately (ranging from 0.87 to 1.13 mm). Ocular index 12.31 approximately (ranging from 8.91 to 16.74). Pronotal length (in middle) 0.85 mm approximately (ranging from 0.73 to 0.99 mm); pronotal width at base 1.07 mm approximately (ranging from 0.89 to 1.25 mm). Pronotal index 78.93 approximately (ranging from 69.37 to 84.65). Elytral length 3.60 mm approximately (ranging from 3.02 to 4.29 mm); elytral width 1.68 mm approximately (ranging from 1.37 to 1.93 mm).

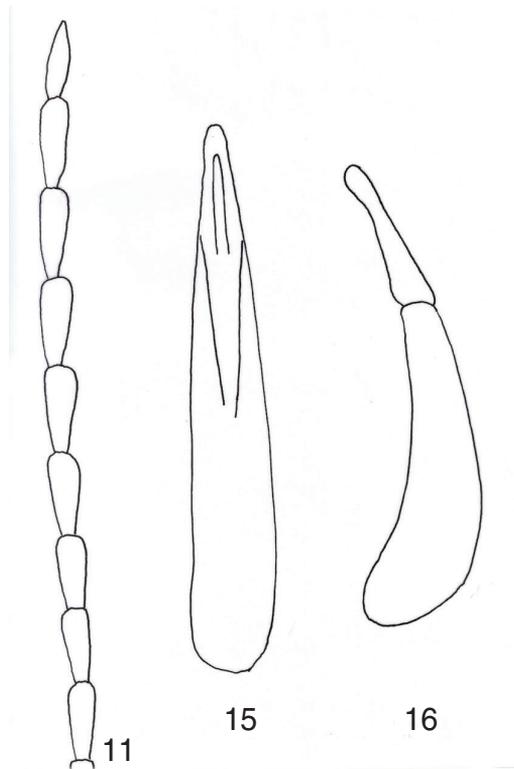
Female (Fig. 8). Anterior tarsal claws both with 5 visible teeth. Space between eyes on frons larger, approximately as long as length of third antennomere.

Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.67: 0.36: 1.00: 1.19: 1.12: 1.24: 1.24: 1.29: 1.33: 1.31: 1.38.

Ratio L/W (length/most width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.12: 0.94: 2.47: 2.08: 2.04: 2.08: 2.00: 2.35: 2.43: 2.75: 3.41.

Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.57: 0.55: 0.48: 1.43; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.46: 0.29: 0.38: 1.04; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.39: 0.29: 0.65.

22 females: length 5.88 mm approximately (ranging from 4.79 to 6.80 mm); head length 1.02 mm approximately (ranging from 0.78 to 1.18 mm); head width 1.01 mm approximately (ranging from 0.89 to 1.16 mm). Ocular index 27.11 approximately (ranging from 24.38 to 30.50). Pronotal length (in middle) 0.94 mm approximately (ranging from 0.82 to 1.05 mm); pronotal width at base 1.19 mm approximately (ranging from 1.02 to 1.44 mm). Pronotal index 78.86 ap-



Figs: *Mycetocharina kabateki* sp. n.: 2- Habitus of male (Holotype); 5- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 8- Head and pronotum of female; 11- Antennae of male; 15- Male genitalia from dorsal view; 16- Male genitalia lateral view.

proximately (ranging from 72.20 to 83.50). Elytral length 3.83 mm approximately (ranging from 3.17 to 4.62 mm); elytral width 1.85 mm approximately (ranging from 1.55 to 2.17 mm).

Name derivation. Dedicated to the collector of the type material, Petr Kabátek (Prague, Czech Republic), to whom I am obliged for the described specimens.

Mycetocharina konardanica sp. n.

(Figs 3, 6, 9, 12, 17, 18)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: Loc. no. 309: S. Iran, Konardan, 36 km E Gav Bond, 23-24.iv.1977, Exped. Nat. Mus. Praha (NMPC); Paratypes (23 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀) labelled: „same data as Holotype“ (NMPC, VNPC).

Description of holotype. Narrow, linear, from yellow to light yellowish brown, head and abdominal sternites darker. Body length 5.03 mm; 3.38 times longer than wide; widest near elytral half.

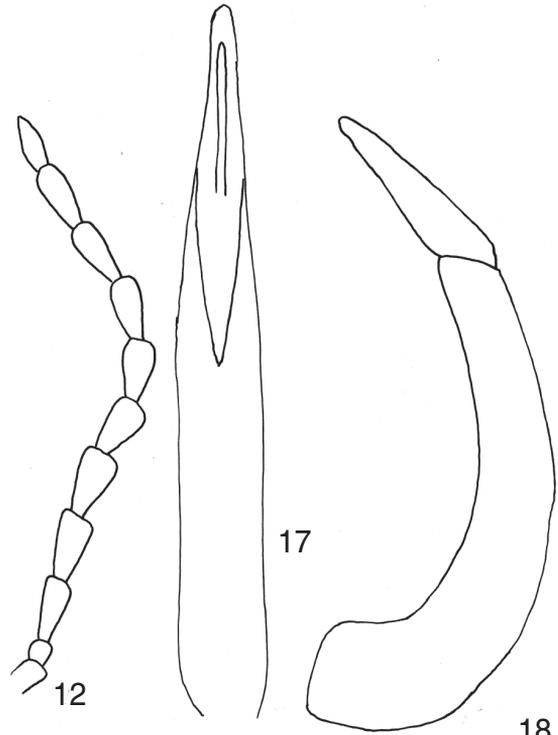
Head (Fig. 6). Larger, basal part from dark brown to brownish black, apical part lighter, clypeus light brown. Basal part with sporadic dark setae, apical part with sparse light setation. Width across eyes 0.91 of pronotal base width. Head length (visible part) 0.93 mm; head width (broadest across eyes) 0.94 mm. Ratio L/W (length/most width) 0.99. Eyes very large, transverse, cut out, space between eyes very narrow. Ocular index 12.06. Mandibles light yellowish brown, margins and apical tip darker. Basal part with large, coarse, shallow and dense punctures, interspaces very narrow, with microsculpture, matt. Apical part with smaller shallow punctures, with fine microsculpture, clypeus devoid of distinct punctation. Apical part and clypeus slightly shiny.

Antennae (Fig. 12). Universally light yellowish brown, with fine microsculpture, more matt, with short light brown, relatively sparser setation. Second antennomere shortest, antennomeres from third to eighth distinctly serrate; from fourth to eighth distinctly longer than antennomere third. Antennomeres from third with sparse smaller, shallow punctures. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex (1-8) as follows: 0.78: 0.52: 1.00: 1.24: 1.32: 1.24: 1.32: 1.42. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of antennomeres (1-8) from base to apex as follows: 1.44: 1.14: 1.63: 1.89: 1.98: 1.89: 1.69: 1.97.

Maxillary palpus. Light yellowish brown, slightly shiny, with sparse light setae. Ultimate palpomere longly triangular, distinctly broadest on apex. Second and penultimate palpomeres slightly broader on apex. Ratio of relative lengths of palpomeres from second to fourth from base to apex as follows: 1.18: 1.00: 2.18. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of palpomeres from second to fourth as follows: 1.90: 1.48: 1.76.

Pronotum (Fig. 6). Light yellowish brown, distinctly darker than elytra, very narrow, only 1.28 times broader than long. With relatively sparse light setae, slightly shiny. Longest at the middle 0.81 mm; widest at base 1.03 mm. Pronotal index 78.07. Margins darker, conspicuous at base, sides at two thirds from base and on middle of apex. Base slightly cut out in outer third, more distinctly against scutellum; basal angles obtusely angled with rounded tip. Apical third regularly rounded, apical angles not conspicuous. Surface punctate and with microsculpture, slightly shining. Punctures large sized, dense and very shallow.

Ventral side of body. Same colour as pronotum, with sparser and longer light setation and



Figs: *Mycetocharina konardanica* sp. n.: 3- Habitus of male (Holotype); 6- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 9- Head and pronotum of female; 12- Antennae of male; 17- Male genitalia from dorsal view; 18- Male genitalia from lateral view.

dense, shallow, small punctures, abdominal sternites slightly darker than elytron, sides of basal half of ultimate sternite darker. Metathorax with longer light setation and sparse small punctures. Episternum of metathorax with darker spots from both sides.

Elytron. Yellow, shiny, with sporadic short, light setation, in apical part setation denser. Sides parallel, narrow, broadest near elytral half. Length 3.26 mm; width 1.49 mm. Ratio L/W (length/most width) 2.19. Elytral striae with small sized, shallow punctures. Punctures close together, interspaces very narrow. Elytral intervals between striae with very fine microsculpture, shining. Scutellum regularly triangular, same colour as elytra, with short, sparse setation and fine microsculpture. Elytral epipleura with light setation regularly narrowed towards first abdominal sternite, thence runs parallel to rounded apex.

Legs. Universally light yellowish brown, with shorter light setation. Femora stronger, tibia very narrow, narrowest at base, widest on apex. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus with membranous lobes. Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.64: 0.42: 0.38: 1.11; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.59: 0.32: 0.29: 0.84; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.45: 0.21: 0.58.

Anterior tarsal claws both with 7 visible teeth.

Genitalia (Figs 17, 18). Light yellowish brown, basal piece regularly rounded, apical piece very narrow. Basal piece from dorsal view narrow and parallel, only slightly narrowed to apex. Apical piece on apex with rounded top. Ratio of length of apical piece to basal piece 1: 2.36.

Male (Figs 3, 6, 12). Anterior tarsal claws both with 7 visible teeth. Surface between eyes on frons very narrow, distinctly shorter than length of third antennomere.

26 males: length 5.09 mm approximately (ranging from 4.60 to 5.75 mm); head length 0.94 mm approximately (ranging from 0.78 to 1.16 mm); head width 0.94 mm approximately (ranging from 0.82 to 1.17 mm). Ocular index 15.78 approximately (ranging from 10.18 to 18.89). Pronotal length (in middle) 0.86 mm approximately (ranging from 0.74 to 1.38 mm); pronotal width at base 1.09 mm approximately (ranging from 0.95 to 1.34 mm). Pronotal index 76.78 approximately (ranging from 69.17 to 84.50). Elytral length 3.25 mm approximately (ranging from 2.93 to 3.75 mm); elytral width 1.61 mm approximately (ranging from 1.39 to 1.94 mm).

Female (Fig. 9). Anterior tarsal claws both with 5 visible teeth. Space between eyes on frons distinctly broader than length of third antennomere.

Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres (1-8) from base to apex as follows: 0.51: 0.49: 1.00: 1.17: 1.11: 1.04: 1.09: 1.11. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of antennomeres (1-8) from base to apex as follows: 1.04: 1.21: 2.04: 2.12: 2.00: 1.96: 1.96: 2.00. Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.58: 0.49: 0.56: 1.91; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.44: 0.30: 0.27: 1.23; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.40: 0.31: 0.83.

9 females: length 4.81 mm approximately (ranging from 4.40 to 5.19 mm); head length 0.83 mm approximately (ranging from 0.75 to 0.97 mm); head width 0.93 mm approximately (ranging from 0.84 to 1.10 mm). Ocular index 31.34 approximately (ranging from 21.18 to 35.72). Pronotal length (in middle) 0.97 mm approximately (ranging from 0.87 to 1.11 mm); pronotal width at base 1.24 mm approximately (ranging from 1.15 to 1.34 mm). Pronotal index 78.04 approximately (ranging from 74.55 to 82.79). Elytral length 3.15 mm approximately (ranging from 2.89 to 3.35 mm); elytral width 1.62 mm approximately (ranging from 1.53 to 1.69 mm).

Name derivation. Named after the name of type locality - Konardan.

NEW RECORDS

Mycetocharina afghanica Muche, 1986

(Fig 19)

Material studied. (31 ♂♂ 16 ♀♀) Loc. no. 144: „SE Iran, Sekand, 27 km ENE Sarbáz, 31.iii.-1.iv.1973 Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“, (NMPC, VNPC); (1 ♂ 5 ♀♀) Loc. no. 146: „SE Iran, Rask, vall r. Sarbáz, 3.-4.iv.1973“, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“, (NMPC, VNPC); (1 ♂ 5 ♀♀) Loc. no. 147: „SE Iran, Bahu-Kalat, 3.-4.iv.1973, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“, (NMPC, VNPC); (1 ♂ 4 ♀♀) Loc. no. 152: „SE Iran, 13 km SE Nikshahr (riv.) 8.-9.iv.1973, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“, (NMPC, VNPC); (19 ♂♂ 42 ♀♀) Loc. no. 155: „SE Iran, 9 km S Espakeh, 10.iv.1973, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“, (NMPC, VNPC); (2 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀) Loc. no. 157: „SE Iran, Ghasemabad, 10 km Bampur (vall.), Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“, (NMPC, VNPC); (3 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀) Loc. no. 159: „SE Iran, 30 km N Bampur, 12.-13.iv.1973, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“, (NMPC, VNPC); (15 ♂♂) Loc. no. 173: „E Iran, 37 km SW Zahedan, 22.-23.iv.1973, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“, (NMPC, VNPC); (63 ♂♂ 29 ♀♀) Loc. no. 187: „E Iran, Mohammadabad 3.-5.v.1973, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“, (NMPC, VNPC); (19 ♂♂ 25 ♀♀) Loc. no. 190: „E Iran, Gav Koshi, 1650 m, 7.-8.v.1973, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“ (NMPC, VNPC).

Distribution. Species known only from Afghanistan (Muche, 1986), new to Iran.

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Fig. 19: *Mycetocharina afghanica* Muche, 1986: 19- Habitus of male.

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