

***Hymenophorus evae* sp. nov. and *H. gerdae* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae) from Iran**

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Abstract. *Hymenophorus evae* sp. nov. and *H. gerdae* sp. nov. from Iran are described, keyed and illustrated. Two new species were compared and keyed with the type material of the species *Hymenophorus indicus* Fairmaire, 1896. *H. evae* sp. nov. differs from *H. indicus* by having holes from both sides of pronotum base near scutellum, punctuation of distinctly sixangled pronotum of *H. gerdae* sp. nov. sparser, punctuation of pronotum of *H. indicus* denser. New distributional data of the species *H. indicus* Fairmaire, 1896 from Iran are added.

Taxonomy, new species, description, distribution, key, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, *Hymenophorus*, Palaearctic region

INTRODUCTION

In the year 1851 Mulsant has described new genus *Hymenophorus* with the single species *Hymenophorus doublieri*. In present, over one hundred species of this tenebrionid genus have been described so far (Borchmann 1910, Fall 1931, Campbell 1971). The highest species diversity of the genus is known from the region of north, central and southern America. A few species of this genus are presented also in the Palaearctic region (Mader 1924). *Hymenophorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1851 (= *H. avajewi* Semenov, 1901; = *H. scutellatus* Pic, 1901) is widely distributed in Europe (e. g. Horion 1956, 1957, Mařan 1952, Novák 2005); *H. baudi* Seidlitz, 1896 is known from Cyprus; *H. veterator* Lewis, 1895 from Japan and *H. candeli* Pardo-Alcaide, 1978 is distributed in Morocco. Finally *H. indicus* Fairmaire, 1896 is described from India.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material from Iran (*Hymenophorus gerdae* sp. nov.) was obtained during expedition of National museum (Natural History) of Prague to Iran in 1973, and from the private collectors, mainly from Andrey Plutenko (*Hymenophorus evae* sp. nov.).

Some detail to the localities of the expedition of National Museum (Prague) were published by 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), 3200 m., Kuhha-ye Zagros (Chain of East Zagros mountains), 1. 7. 1970, Lorestan, West Iran;

Loc. no. 152: 13 km SSE of Nikshahr (26° 08' N, 60° 11' E), valley of the river Nikshahr (Rudkhaneh Nikshahr), 8.–9. 4. 1973, Baluchistan, SE Iran;

Loc. no. 186: Deh Bakri (29° 03' N, 57° 56' E), Kuh-e Jebal Barez, 1700–1750 m., 30. 4. – 3. 5. 1973, Kerman (province), E Iran;

Loc. no. 187: Mohammadabad (28° 57' N, 57° 55' E), 35 km NNW of Sabzevaran (Jirout), 1600 m, on the road between Deh Bakri and Sabzevaran, 3.–5. 5. 1973, Kerman (province), E Iran;

Loc. no. 239: 13 km SSW of Yasuj (30° 34' N, 51° 32' E), 1800 m, valley of the Rudkhaneh river, Dasht-e Rum, 12.–13. 6. 1973, E Zagros Mts., Fars, S Iran;

Loc. no. 241: Kuhe Dena (Mts.), SW slope (30° 49' N, 51° 35' E), 5 km NE of Sisakht, 2500–3000 m, 13.–14. 6. 1973, E Zagros, Fars, S Iran;
 Loc. no. 245: 29 km E of Yasuj (30° 41' N, 51° 43' E) and 10 km NW of Karun, 2650 m, 16.–17. 6. 1973, E Zagros Mts., Fars, S Iran;
 Loc. no. 284: Pol-e Tang, 60 km NW of Andimeshk (32° 51' N, 47° 56' E), on the river Saimareh, 490 m, 10.–11. 4. 1977, Lorestan, SW Iran.

Informations concerning the type material were taken from the locality labels.

Two important quotients were used for description of species of subfamily Alleculinae. “Ocular index” dorsally (Campbell & Marshall 1964) is calculated by measuring the minimum distance between the eyes and dividing this value by the maximum dorsal width across the eyes. The quotient resulting from this division is then converted into an index by multiplying by 100. “Pronotal index” (Campbell 1965) expresses the ratio of the length of the pronotum along the midline to the width at the basal angles. This ratio is multiplied by 100 for convenience in handling.

New species *Hymenophorus evae* sp. nov. and *Hymenophorus gerdae* sp. nov. were compared and keyed with type material of *Hymenophorus indicus* Fairmaire, 1896 (type material was loaning from MNHN Paris).

Specimens of the presently described species are provided with one red printed label: “*Hymenophorus evae* sp. n. or *Hymenophorus gerdae* sp. n. HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS V. Novák det. 2005”.

The following abbreviations are used in the paper:

MNHN – Museum National d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (Nicole Berti);

NMPC – National Museum (Natural History), Prague, Czech Republic (Josef Jelínek);

VNPC – Vladimír Novák collectio, Praha, Czech Republic.

RESULTS

Key to the *Hymenophorus* species known from Iran

- 1(2) Pronotum narrower, near base from both sides near scutellum with distinct holes (Figs 6, 7, 10). Anterior angles of pronotum conspicuous. *H. evae* sp. nov.
 2(1) Pronotum more transverse, near base without holes from both sides of scutellum, only with oblique impressions (Figs 16, 17, 20, 24, 25). Anterior angles of pronotum not clearly conspicuous.
 3(4) Pronotum distinctly sixangled, not broadest at base (Figs 16, 17). Punctuation of pronotum sparser, interspaces between punctures broader (Fig. 20). Posterior angles of pronotum conspicuously rounded and obtuse angled. *H. gerdae* sp. nov.
 4(3) Pronotum not clearly sixangled (Fig. 24). Posterior angles not clearly obtuse-angled and not conspicuously rounded. Punctuation of pronotum dense, interspaces between punctures narrower (Fig. 25).
 *H. indicus* Fairmaire, 1896

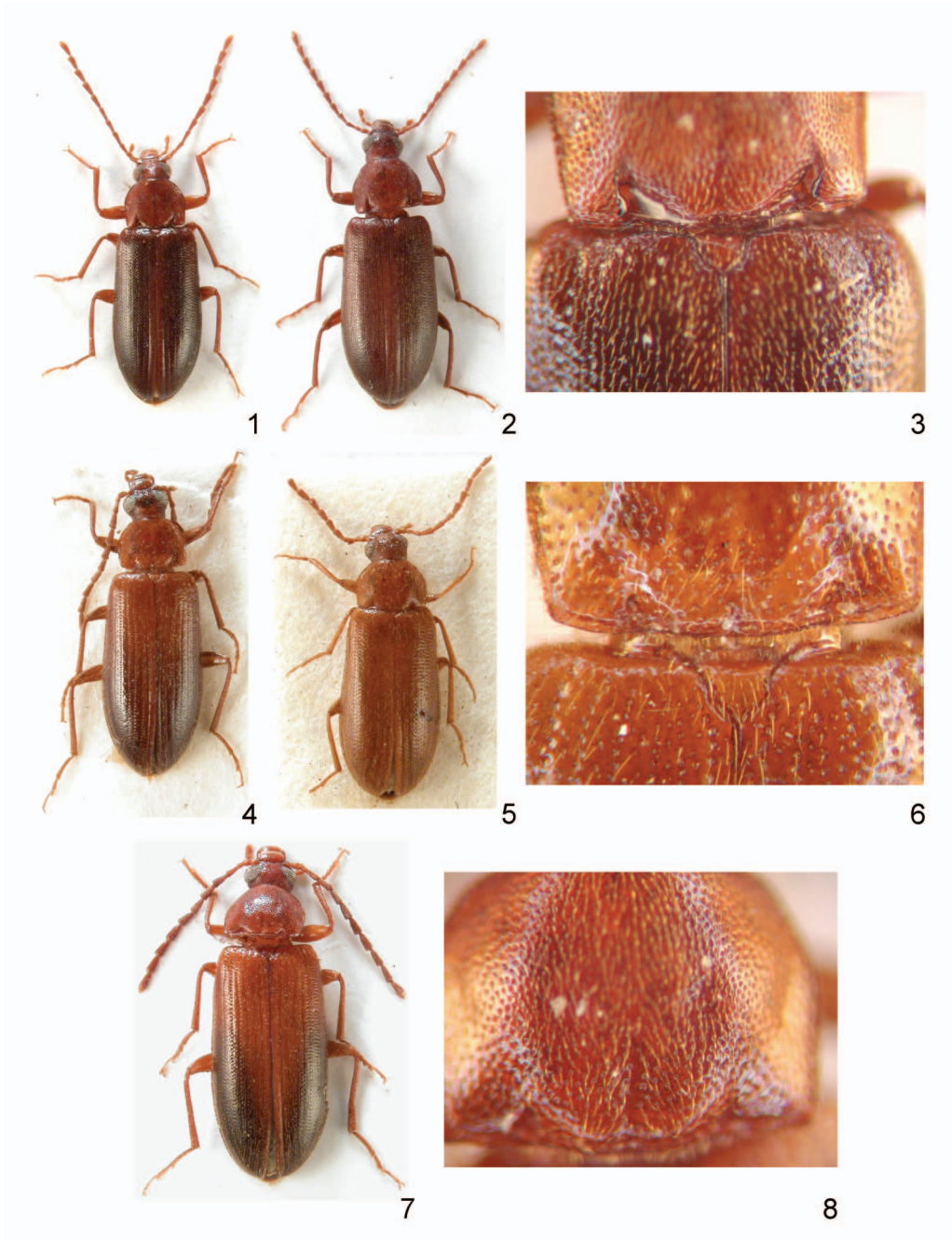
Hymenophorus evae sp. nov.

(Figs 1–3, 9–15)

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (male): labelled “Iran, prov. Hormozgan, Doveri vill. env., 1000 m, iv.2000, Plutenko lgt.” (VNPC). Paratypes: (4 males, 9 females): “same data as holotype” (NMPC, VNPC); (1 male): “SE Iran, 13 km SSE Nikshahr (riv.), 8.–9.iv.1973, (Loc. No. 152), Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha” (NMPC).

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE (Fig. 1). Body length 5.65 mm, elongate, relatively flat, slightly shiny, from brown to dark brown. 2.96 times longer its width (widest at one third of elytral length, measured from base).

Head. Brown, relatively small, across eyes smaller than pronotum, with shorter sparse light setation. Clypeus something lighter. Eyes dark, transverse, space between eyes relatively large, distance between eyes larger than diameter of eye. Widest across eyes 0.80 mm (0.62 of pronotal base length). Length of head (visible part) 0.92 mm. Ocular index 37.22. Clypeus with shine, devoid of conspicuous punctuation, slightly rugulosed. Head conspicuously and densely punctated, punctuation relatively large and shallow. Interspaces very narrow and slightly granulated, head slightly shiny.



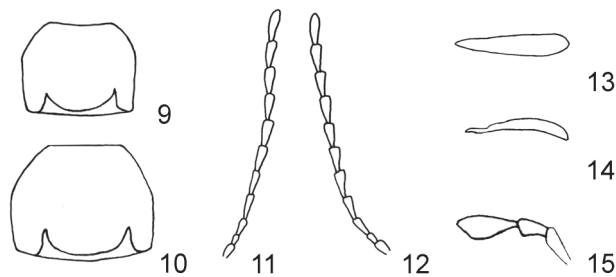
Figs 1–8. *Hymenophorus evae* sp. nov. 1– habitus of male (holotype), 2 – habitus of female, 3 – punctuation of pronotum; *Hymenophorus gerdae* sp. nov. 4 – habitus of male (holotype), 5 – habitus of female, 6 – punctuation of pronotum; *Hymenophorus indicus* Fairmaire. 7 – habitus of male, 8 – punctuation of pronotum.

Antennae (Fig. 11). Relatively long; length of antennae 3.19 mm (reaching up 0.57 of body length), slightly shiny, all antennomeres universally light brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest; antennomere 3 shorter than antennomeres 4–11. Antennomeres relatively narrow, antennomere 3 conspicuously widest on apex, from antennomere 4 antennomeres slightly serrate. Antennomeres slightly shiny, slightly rugulose, with light sparse setation. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.88: 0.57: 1.00: 1.41: 1.38: 1.40: 1.45: 1.41: 1.47: 1.41: 1.69. Ratio L/W (length/most width) for antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.95: 1.36: 2.39: 2.71: 2.85: 3.00: 2.74: 2.49: 2.28: 2.52: 3.09.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 15). Light brown as clypeus, somewhat lighter than head, with sparse light setation. Palpomere 2 widest on apex, 2.54 times longer than its width on apex; on apex 2.44 times broader than on its base. Penultimate palpomere widest on apex, here 2.11 times wider than at its base; slightly wider than palpomere 2 on apex. Penultimate palpomere 1.71 times longer than its width on apex. Ultimate palpomere inside broadly rounded, broadest at two thirds of its length. Outside linear at its first half, then slightly rounded to apex. Ultimate palpomere widest at two third, measured from base, here 2.23 times wider of its width on base; 2.88 times longer than its width on widest place. Ratio of relative lengths of palpomeres 2–4 from base to apex as follows: 1.41: 1.00: 1.91. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of palpomeres 2–4 from base to apex as follows: 2.54: 1.71: 2.88.

Pronotum (Figs 9, 10). Brown, slightly shiny with short light setation, sixangled, slightly transverse and narrower than elytra. Longest in the middle 1.08 mm, widest at its half 1.39 mm; width at base 1.29 mm. Pronotal index 83.25. Margins complete and conspicuous through their entire length, base from both sides slightly cut out. Posterior angles slightly obtuse angled. Margins up to half of length (from base to apex) linear, then regularly rounded and narrowed to apex. Anterior angles rounded and very slightly conspicuous. Apex margin direct, very slightly cut out in the middle. Two oblique holes from both sides near base clearly conspicuous. Surface densely punctated, punctures relatively coarse and large, interspaces very narrow and shiny.

Elytron. Dark brown, with short light setation, base, scutellum and elytral suture somewhat lighter. Length 3.65 mm; widest at its third (from base to apex) 1.91 mm. Ratio L/W (length/most width) 1.91. Elytra with punctation, rows of punctures in elytral striae not clearly conspicuous. Diameter of elytral punctures somewhat larger than that of punctures on pronotum present. Punc-



Figs 9–15. *Hymenophorus evae* sp. nov. 9 – pronotum of male (holotype); 10 – pronotum of female; 11 – antennae of male (holotype); 12 – antennae of female; 13 – male genitalia from lateral view; 14 – male genitalia from dorsal view (dttto); 15 – maxillary palpus (holotype).

tures dense and coarse as that of pronotum. Interspaces very narrow, narrower than diameter of punctures, very slightly granulated, shiny. Scutellum light brown, regularly triangular with a few light setae. Margins complete, only at outer part of base lacking. Elytral epipleura relatively narrow, from base regularly narrowed to first abdominal sternite, thence in apical half runs parallel.

Legs. Universally brown, lighter than elytra. Femora relatively strong, with small sparse punctures, each with light setae, smooth without granulation, shiny. Tibia very narrow, narrowest on base, widest on apex, more matt, with conspicuous granulation and denser light setation. Tarsomeres with light denser setation. Penultimate tarsomeres of each tarsi with relatively small membraneous lobes, as wide as other tarsomeres on apex. Ultimate tarsomeres of each tarsi long and very narrow, narrower than rest of tarsomeres on apex. Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.63: 0.51: 0.58: 1.54; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.73: 0.45: 0.61: 1.34; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.44: 0.33: 0.87.

Anterior tarsal claws both with 7 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body. Brown, relatively matt, with light, short and sparse setation. Abdomen with five visible sternites, univernally dark brown, with sparse and shallow punctures, punctures inside and interspaces conspicuously granulated, matt. Metasternum punctures somewhat larger than in mesosternum and prosternum.

Under side of thorax brown, with sparse, short, light setation, sparsely punctated. Interspaces with granulation, matt.

Genitalia (Figs 13, 14). Relatively small, light yellowish brown. Apical piece of genitalia linear, regularly narrowed to apex, triangular. Basal piece rounded. Ratio of lengths of apical piece to basal piece 1: 3.76.

VARIABILITY IN MALE PARATYPES. Six males: length: 5.47 mm approximately (ranging from 4.82 to 5.96 mm); head's length 1.02 mm approximately (ranging from 0.86 to 1.18 mm); head width 0.88 mm approximately (ranging from 0.79 to 0.93 mm). Ocular index approximately 37.30 (ranging from 35.37 to 39.32). Pronotal length (in middle) 1.03 mm approximately (ranging from 0.87 to 1.14 mm); pronotal width at base 1.22 mm approximately (ranging from 1.05 to 1.40 mm); pronotal index 84.56 approximately (ranging from 81.41 to 89.73). Elytral length 3.44 mm approximately (ranging from 2.96 to 3.85 mm). Elytral width 1.91 mm approximately (ranging from 1.39 to 1.94 mm).

FEMALE (Figs 2, 10, 12). Anterior tarsal claws both with 5 visible teeth. Antennae shorter, reaching up only to half of body length, antennomeres 4–11 longer than antennomere 3. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.75: 0.46: 1.00: 1.29: 1.23: 1.29: 1.35: 1.34: 1.29: 1.26: 1.73. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.67: 1.26: 2.75: 2.47: 2.21: 2.02: 2.33: 2.12: 2.11: 3.45. Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.60: 0.46: 0.60: 1.31; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.62: 0.41: 0.40: 1.31; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.49: 0.34: 0.87. Variability in other nine females: length 6.38 mm approximately (ranging from 5.65 to 7.43 mm). Head length 1.06 mm approximately (ranging from 0.81 to 1.25 mm); head width 0.98 mm approximately (ranging from 0.88 to 1.09 mm). Ocular index 35.54 approximately (ranging from 32.43 to 37.75). Pronotal length (in middle) 1.25 mm approximately (ranging from 1.04 to 1.49 mm); pronotal width at base 1.46 mm approximately (ranging from 1.24 to 1.71 mm). Pronotal index 85.37 approximately (ranging from 83.42 to 87.06). Elytral length 4.11 mm approximately (ranging from 3.65 to 4.86 mm); elytral width 2.14 mm approximately (ranging from 1.87 to 2.60 mm).

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS (for details see the key above). *Hymenophorus evae* sp. nov. clearly differs from *Hymenophorus indicus* by having holes from both sides near pronotum base.

NAME DERIVATION. The new species is dedicated to my present wife Eva.

Hymenophorus gerdæ sp. nov.

(Figs 4–6, 16–22)

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (male): labelled “E Iran, Deh Bakri, 1700–1750 m, 30.iv.–3.v.1973, (Loc. no. 186); Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha”, (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 male, 1 female): “same data as holotype”, (NMPC); (3 males, 4 females): “E Iran, Mohammabad, 1600 m, 3.–5.v.1973 (Loc. No. 187); Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha”, (NMPC, VNPC); (1 male): “Iran, Sisakht, Dena, 2500–3000 m, 12.–13.vi.1973, (Loc. No. 241), Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha” (NMPC), (1 female): “W Iran, Zagros, Marg-e Malek, 3200 m, 1.vii.1970, (Loc. No. 39), Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha”, (NMPC); (1 female): “S Iran, 29 km E Yasuj, 2300 m, 16.–17.vi.1973, (Loc. No. 245), Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha”, (NMPC); (1 female): “S Iran, 13 km SSW Yasuj, 1800 m, 12.–13.vi.1973, 1800m, (Loc. No. 239); Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha”, (NMPC).

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE (Fig. 4). Body length 7.11 mm, elongate, relatively flatt, slightly shiny, from light brown to dark brown; 2.98 times longer its width.

Head. Brown, relatively small, with eyes smaller than pronotum, with shorter sparse light setation. Clypeus somewhat lighter with sparser and longer light setation. Eyes dark, transverse. Spaces between eyes relatively large, but not larger than diameter of eye. Widest across eyes 1.05 mm (0.73 of pronotal base width). Length of head (visible part) 1.15 mm. Ocular index 31.14. Head conspicuously and densely punctated, punctures relatively large and shallow. Interspaces very narrow, shiny. Clypeus sparsely punctated.

Antennae (Fig. 18). Relatively long, length 3.87 mm (reaching up 0.55 of body length), all antennomeres universally brown, slightly rugulosed, with short light setation. Antennomeres from third widest on apex, conspicuously serrate, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 conspicuously shorter than antennomeres 4–11. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.86: 0.55: 1.00: 1.37: 1.34: 1.41: 1.33: 1.44: 1.41: 1.42: 1.50. Ratio L/W (length/most width) for antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 2.01: 2.05: 2.34: 2.38: 2.31: 2.45: 2.28: 2.94: 2.51: 2.65: 3.37.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 22). Light brown as clypeus, somewhat lighter than head, with light setation and sporadic long setae. Palpomere 2 widest on apex, 2.31 times longer than its width on apex; on apex 2.45 times broader than on its base. Penultimate palpomere widest on apex, here 2.39 times wider than at its base; slightly wider than palpomere 2 on apex. Penultimate palpomere 1.35 times longer than its width on apex. Ultimate palpomere triangular, broadest on apex, here 2.83 times wider of its width on base; 1.33 times longer than its width on apex. Ratio of relative lengths of palpomeres 2–4 from base to apex as follows: 1.61: 1.00: 1.91. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of palpomeres 2–4 from base to apex as follows: 2.31: 1.35: 1.33.

Pronotum (Figs 16, 17). Light brown, shiny with relatively sparse light setation, slightly six-angled, more transverse and narrower than elytra. Longest in the middle 1.15 mm, widest at its half 1.58 mm; width at base 1.44 mm. Pronotal index 79.78. Margins complete and conspicuous through their entire length, base from both sides slightly cut out. Posterior angles distinctly obtuse angled. Margins up to half of length (from base to apex) linear, in apical half regularly rounded. Anterior angles roundly obtuse angled and very slightly conspicuous. Apex margin direct. Two oblique basal impressions from both sides of pronotum base clearly conspicuous. Surface punctated, punctures large but not so dense, interspaces larger than diameter of punctures, shiny.

Elytron. Brown, basal half somewhat lighter, apical half darker, with relatively sparse, longer light setation. Length 4.46 mm; widest at its third (from base to apex) 2.39 mm. Ratio L/W (length/most width) 1.87. Elytra punctation present, rows of punctures in elytral striae clearly conspicuous. Diameter of punctures at rows in striae same than that of punctures present on elytral intervals. Punctures in elytral striae dense and coarse. Interspaces between punctures in striae very narrow, narrower than diameter of punctures, very slightly granulated, shiny. Punctures in elytral

intervals sparser, interspaces between punctures larger than diameter of punctures. Scutellum light brown, regularly triangular a few light setae present. Elytral epipleura brown, relatively narrow; from base regularly narrowed to first abdominal sternite, here narrowest, in apical half from end of abdominal sternite 2 slightly broader.

Legs. Universally brown, with short light setation. Femora relatively strong, slightly shiny. Tibia very narrow, narrowest on base, widest on apex, more matt, with conspicuous granulation and denser light setation. Tarsomeres with light denser setation. Penultimate tarsomeres of each tarsi with relatively small membraneous lobes, wider than other tarsomeres on apex. Ultimate tarsomeres of each tarsi long and very narrow, narrower than rest of tarsomeres on apex. Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.79: 0.77: 0.92: 2.01; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.70: 0.46: 0.52: 1.15; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.44: 0.27: 0.67.

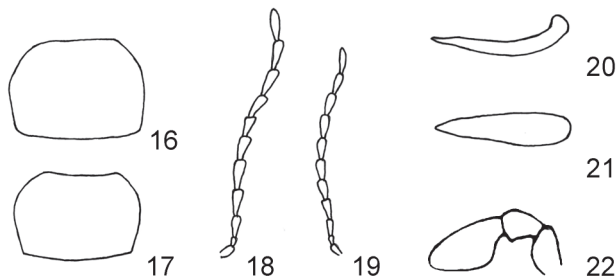
Anterior tarsal claws both with 9 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body. Brown, shining, abdomen more matt, with light, short and sparse setation. Abdomen with five visible sternites, brown, in middle slightly lighter, with small, sparse and shallow punctures, interspaces conspicuously granulated, matt. Episternum of mesothorax and metathorax relatively deeply punctated, mesosternum and metasternum sparsely punctated. Mesothorax and metathorax devoid of conspicuous microsculpture, shiny.

Under side of thorax light brown, with sparse, light setation and sparse large punctures. Interspaces slightly shining.

Genitalia (Figs 20, 21). Relatively small, light yellowish brown, apical part darker, brown. Apical piece of genitalia linear, regularly narrowed to apex, triangular. Basal piece first from base strongly rounded, than second half linear as apical piece. Ratio of lengths of apical piece to basal piece 1: 2.42.

VARIABILITY IN MALE PARATYPES. Six males: length 5.74 mm approximately (ranging from 4.29 to 7.11 mm). Head length 0.98 mm approximately (ranging from 0.83 to 1.15 mm); head width 0.96 mm approximately (ranging from 0.81 to 1.10 mm). Ocular index 32.23 approximately (ranging from 28.98 to 35.96). Pronotal length (in middle) 0.97 mm approximately (ranging from 0.78 to 1.15 mm); pronotal width (at base) 1.35 mm approximately (ranging from 1.07 to 1.60 mm). Pronotal index 72.15 approximately (ranging from 67.00 to 79.78). Elytral length 3.74 mm approximately (ranging from 2.77 to 4.46 mm); elytral width 2.00 mm approximately (ranging from 1.46 to 2.39 mm).

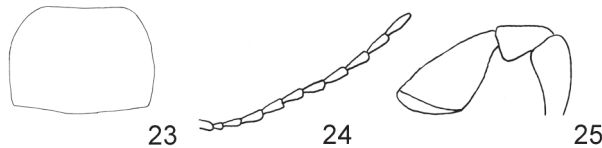


Figs 16–22. *Hymenophorus gerdae* sp. nov. 16 – pronotum of male (holotype); 17 – pronotum of female; 18 – antennae of male (holotype); 19 – antennae of female; 20 – male genitalia from lateral view; 21 – male genitalia from dorsal view (dto); 22 – maxillary palpus (holotype).

FEMALE (Fig. 17, 19). Anterior tarsal claws both with 5 visible teeth. Universally brown, slightly brilliant, with sparse, relatively long light setation. Antennae somewhat shorter than half of body length (0.45). Antennomere 3 very slightly shorter than antennomere 4. Antennomeres from fourth very slightly serrate. Ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.69: 0.57: 1.00: 1.06: 1.11: 1.12: 1.09: 1.26: 1.23: 1.26: 1.42. Ratio L/W (length/most width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.41: 1.69: 1.46: 1.83: 2.04: 1.86: 2.43: 3.05: 2.54: 2.21: 3.03. Ratio of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.52: 0.57: 0.78: 1.56; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.51: 0.37: 0.44: 1.02; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.39: 0.33: 0.63. Measurements in other eight females: length 6.37 mm approximately (ranging from 4.84 to 8.13 mm). Head length 1.15 mm approximately (ranging from 0.91 to 1.54 mm); head width 1.03 mm approximately (ranging from 0.81 to 1.30 mm). Ocular index 36.15 approximately (ranging from 29.71 to 42.63). Pronotal length (in middle) 1.10 mm approximately (ranging from 0.88 to 1.41 mm). Pronotal width at base 1.52 mm approximately (ranging from 1.20 to 2.06 mm). Pronotal index 72.88 approximately (ranging from 65.54 to 79.36). Elytral length 4.14 mm approximately (ranging from 3.14 to 5.30 mm); elytral width 2.28 mm approximately (ranging from 1.91 to 2.89 mm).

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS (for details see the key above). *Hymenophorus gerdae* sp. nov. differs from *Hymenophorus indicus* mainly by density of punctation of pronotum (*H. gerdae* sp. nov. with distinctly sparser punctation).

NAME DERIVATION. New species is named in honour of my best four-legged friend dog Gerda.



Figs 23–25. *Hymenophorus indicus* Fairmaire. 23 – pronotum of male; 24 – antennae of male; 25 – maxillary palpus of male.

Hymenophorus indicus Fairmaire, 1896 (Figs 7–8, 23–25)

Hymenophorus indicus Fairmaire, 1896: 58 (type locality: Himalaja, Simla).

TYPE MATERIAL STUDIED. 1 male, 1 female, labelled: “Himalaja, Simla Type L. Fairmaire coll.” (MNHN).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL STUDIED. (1 male, 1 female): “C Iran p. Fars, Yāsūg NW Āraāz (vill. Kākān), 30° 40' N 51° 43' E, 13.vi.1999, lgt. P. Kabátek” (VNPC); (2 males, 2 females): “SW Iran, Pol-e Tang, 60 km NW Andimeshk, 10.–11.iv.1977, (Loc. No. 284); Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha”, (NMPC, VNPC); (1 male): “Iran, Horramabad, 12.v.1999, Orszulik lgt.”, (VNPC).

DISTRIBUTION. Species known previously only from the Himalaya, Simla (Fairmaire 1896), first record from Iran.

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s

Thanks are due to Josef Jelínek (NMPC) for opportunity to see the “Iran Expeditions Material” deposited in the NMPC and to Miss Nicole Berti for loaning of the type material from MNHN.

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