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Anostirus turcicus sp. n. (Coleoptera: Elateridae) from Turkey

Anostirus turcicus sp. n. (Coleoptera: Elateridae) z Turecka

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Abstract. *Anostirus turcicus* sp. n. from southwestern Turkey is described and illustrated based on two specimens (male and female) and is compared with *A. alexandri* Wurst, 1995. It is included in the subgenus *Ipostirus* Binaghi, 1940.

INTRODUCTION

Some species of the genus *Anostirus* Thomson, 1859 are always rare in the collections. They are probably localized or period of their flight is very short. The discovery of a female and then, after some years, of a male of the new *Anostirus* species from Turkey is very interesting since, during many years of study, we have seen material of this genus from this region very rarely. With the description of the new species we are persuaded that further *Anostirus* species may be found in Anatolia besides the five already known: *A. purpureus* (Poda, 1761); *A. gracilicollis* (Stierlin, 1896); *A. holtzi* (Schwarz, 1902); *A. alexandri* Wurst, 1995; *A. nubilosus* Wurst & Schimmel, 1995.

Anostirus (*Ipostirus*) *turcicus* sp. n. (Figs 1-9)

Description. Holotypus (male): Size. Body length 10.5 mm; body width 3 mm. Colour. Head, pronotum and scutellum shiny black, antennae dull black, legs brown; elytra red-orange with small apical black spot; covered with long and partially erect black pubescence on head and pronotum; fulvous, short and recumbent on elytra.

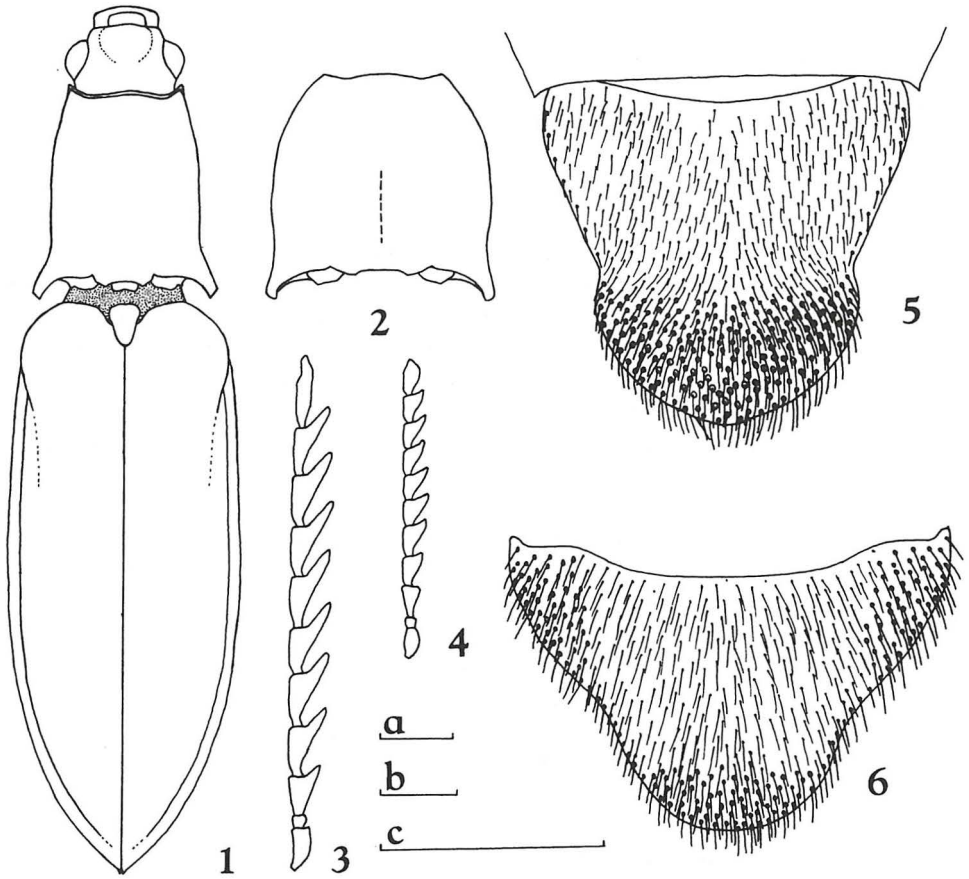
Head including eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum; impressed from middle to anterior part, punctures coarse, deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 3) lamellate from third segment on, the last 3.5 segments of antenna exceeding hind angles of pronotum; II segment small, globular, III with lamella much shorter than its length, IV-V with lamella just shorter than their length, VI-X with lamella as long as their length, XI simple.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) longer than wide including the posterior angles, convex, sides moderately but regularly arcuate; posterior angles short, truncate at apex, divergent, not carinate; lateral margin complete, entirely visible in dorsal view; punctures uniform on all the surface, deep, simple, with shortest and shining intervals.

Scutellum a little longer than wide, flat to moderately convex on the anterior half, wide as the interelytral space; sides subparallel in the first two third of the length then narrowed toward apex; punctures dense, superficial, vaguely umbilicate.

Elytra (Fig. 1) wider than pronotum, 2.7 times longer than pronotum and 2.2 times longer than wide; convex on the disc, strongly declivous at sides and with lateral margin enlarged and completely visible in dorsal view; sides subparallel, a little dilated near the middle then narrowed toward the acuminate apex; striae gently punctured from base to apex; interstriae flat except the third at base feebly carinate, finely punctured.



Figs 1-6. *Anostirus turcicus* sp. n.: 1 - habitus (male), dorsal view, 2 - shape of pronotum (female), dorsal view, 3 - antenna (male), dorsal view, 4 - antenna (female), dorsal view, 5 - sternite VII (male), ventral view, 6 - sternite VII (female), ventral view. Scale 1 mm: a - 1,2; b - 3,4; c - 5,6.

Obr. 1-6. *Anostirus turcicus* sp. n.: 1 - habitus (samec), dorsální pohled, 2 - štít (samice), dorsální pohled, 3 - tykadlo (samec), dorsální pohled, 4 - tykadlo (samice), dorsální pohled, 5 - sternit VII (samec), ventrální pohled, 6 - sternit VII (samice), ventrální pohled. Měřítko 1 mm: a - 1,2; b - 3,4; c - 5,6.

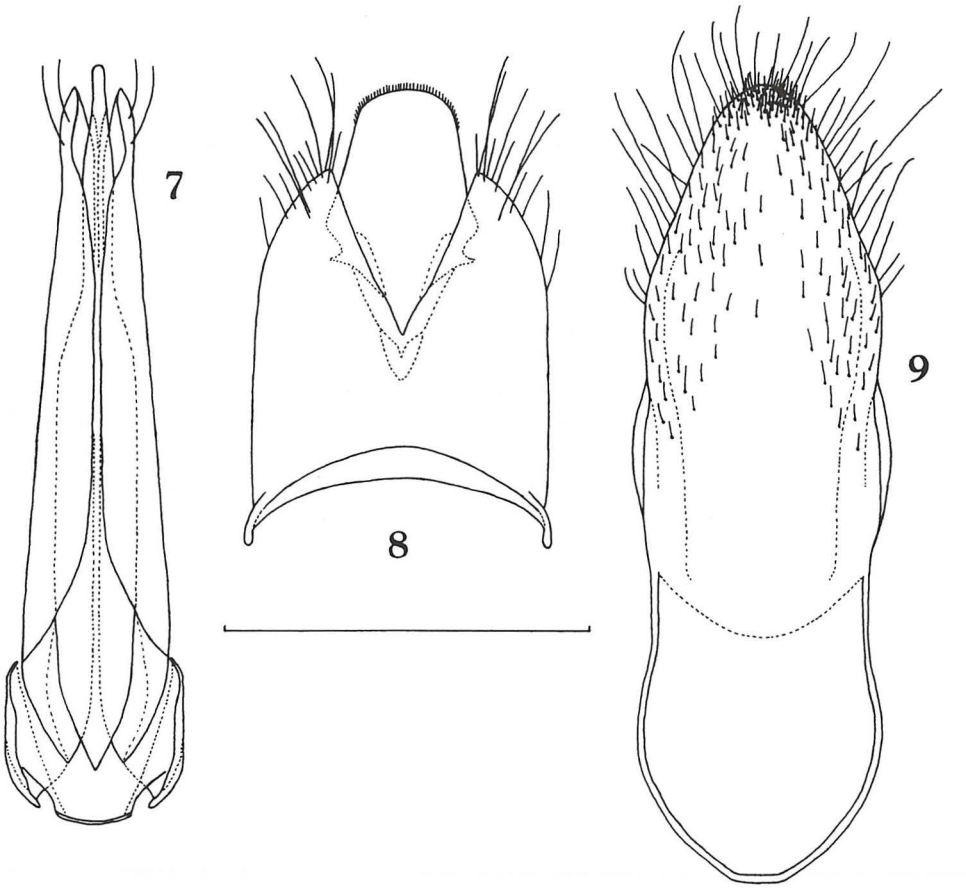
Legs with simple tarsi.

Last abdominal segment (sternum VII) shaped as in Fig. 5, medially logitudinally subcarinate.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7).

Allotype (female): Size. Length 10.6 mm; width 3.7 mm. Same colour as male but morphologically very different. Body wider and more convex; antennae (Fig. 4) only serrate from third segment on, just reaching the hind angles of pronotum; pronotum (Fig. 2) as long as wide with sides strongly arcuate; elytral sides more dilated near middle; last abdominal segment (sternum VII) shaped as in Fig. 6.

Type material. Holotype (male): Turkey, 30 km NO Isparta, Mahmatlar nr. Ergidir Lake, 7. 6. 1991, B. Mocek leg. Allotype (female): Turkey, vill. Konya, Sertavul gec., m 1400 - 1600, 8. 6. 1986, M. Bologna leg. Holotype is deposited in the Museum of East Bohemia, Hradec Králové; allotype in coll. Platia, Gatteo.



Figs 7-9. *Anostirus turcicus* sp. n., holotype, male: 7 - aedeagus, dorsal view, 8 - tergites VII, VIII, dorsal view, 9 - sternite IX, ventral view. Scale 1 mm.

Obr. 7-9. *Anostirus turcicus* sp. n., holotypus, samec: 7 - aedeagus, dorsální pohled, 8 - tergity VII, VIII, dorsální pohled, 9 - sternit IX, ventrální pohled. Měřítko 1 mm.

Name derivation. By the country where the species has been collected.

Differential diagnosis. Five Turkish species are included in the genus *Anostirus*; the fourth added recently by Wurst (1995) and the fifth by Wurst & Schimmel (1995). A sixth species has been discovered in the southwestern Turkey. For the third elytral interstria feebly carinated at base we assigned it to the subgenus *Ipostirus* Binaghi, 1940.

The new species is closely related by habitus, coloration and pubescence of pronotum to *Anostirus alexandri*. *A. turcicus* sp. n. differs from A. *alexandri* primarily by more elongate pronotum (including the posterior angles) in the male; by smaller lamellation of antennae in the male and by smaller serration of antennae in the female. The last abdomimal segment (sternum VII) is strongly depressed laterally in both sexes; the last abdominal segment (sternum VII) of *A. alexandri* is feebly depressed laterally ♂ or evenly rounded laterally ♀.

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SOUHRN

Do rodu *Anostirus* Thomson, 1859 je dosud řazeno pět tureckých druhů; čtvrtý druh popsal recentně Wurst (1995) a pátý popsali Wurst & Schimmel (1995). *Anostirus turcicus* sp. n. z jihozápadního Turecka je podle dvou kusů (samce a samice) popsán, zobrazen a porovnán s *A. alexandri* Wurst,1995. Je zařazen do podrodu *Ipostirus* Binaghi, 1940.

Nový druh je tvarem těla, zbarvením, tvarem tykadel a chloupkováním štítu velmi podobný druhu *A. alexandri*. *A. turcicus* sp. n. se liší od *A. alexandri* tvarem štítu u samce (štít je delší včetně zadních rohů); lamely tykadlových článků jsou u samce kratší a u samic slaběji pilovité. Análni sternit (sternum VII) je na straně výrazně vykrojen u obou pohlaví; análni sternit (sternum VII) je u *A. alexandri* na straně slabě vykrojen u samce, u samice je rovnoměrně zaoblen od base k apexu.

Druh je pojmenován podle země, ve které byl nalezen.