

New species of *Gastrallus* from Europe (Coleoptera: Anobiidae)

Nový druh rodu *Gastrallus* z Evropy (Coleoptera: Anobiidae)

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Abstract. *Gastrallus knizeki* sp. n. from Slovakia, Czech Republic (Moravia), Austria and France is described and compared with similar species of this genus.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Gastrallus* Jacquelin du Val, 1860 is widely distributed throughout the world excluding Australia. Six species of this genus live in Europe and North Africa. Two of them (*G. mauritanicus* Español, 1963 from Tunisia and Morocco and *G. kocheri* Español, 1963 from Morocco and Spain) are known only from western part of the Mediterranean. *G. corsicus* Schilsky, 1898 is widely distributed throughout the Mediterranean. *G. pubens* Fairmaire, 1875 is rare in the same region, but its range reaches farther eastward (Caucasus) and southward (Sudan, Senegal). The last two species are widely distributed from Europe to Japan. Among them, *G. laevigatus* (Olivier, 1790) is common and *G. immarginatus* (P. W. J. Müller, 1821) is rarer. Details on the distribution of those species are given by Español (1963). *G. laevigatus* is known to live on *Viscum album* L. and rarely on branches of some deciduous trees, e.g. oaks, beech, elms and willows. *G. immarginatus* is known to live on branches of various deciduous trees, especially on oaks (Horion 1961).

Gastrallus knizeki sp. n.

(Figs a-d)

Description. Male. Oblong oval, very convex, body length 2.2-2.9 mm, greatest width 0.9-1.3 mm (Fig. a). Ratio length:width of elytra 1.5. Brown, pubescence golden-yellow, very short and recumbent. Antennae, palpi and legs lighter, yellow-brown.

Head evenly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, matt. Eyes large, globular, with small emargination beside the insertions of antennae. The width of eye larger than the width of frons. Antennae consist from ten antennomeres. The first antennomere relatively robust and long, second one globular, third, fifth and seventh each little longer than wide, fourth and sixth slightly transverse and serrate. Last three (eighth to tenth) strongly enlarged, eighth and ninth triangular with emarginated apical part, tenth one three times as long as wide (Fig. b).

Pronotum slightly transverse, strongly convex, in its anterior third moderately emarginate laterally, widest at the base, without bump anteriorly in the middle. Lateral margins invi-

sible (dorsal view). Base of pronotum twice slightly emarginate. Surface of pronotum finely and densely punctate, with coarse and sparse punctures, matt. Scutellum rectangular, transverse.

Elytra with distinct shoulders, matt, very finely punctate, convex, with slightly indicated striae. Three lateral striae deeper than the remaining ones. All striae consisting of large punctures, which are darker than the surface of elytra.

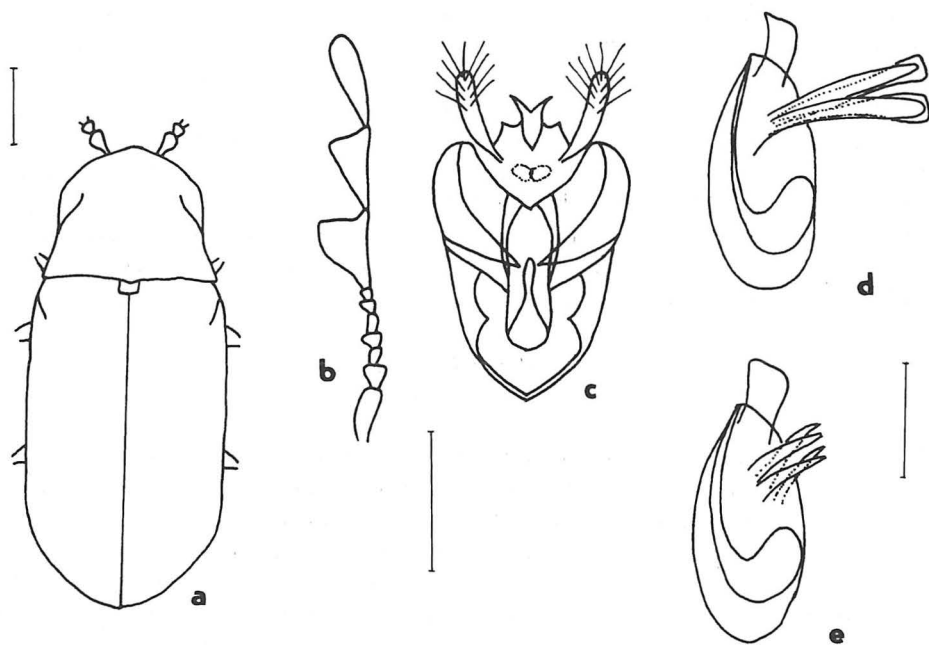
The second visible sternite a little wider than the third and fourth ones combined.

Aedeagus with four slender and long ledges (Fig. c, d).

Female. Without sexual dimorphism, except for the males being usually smaller than females.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from other species of the genus *Gastrallus* by the presence of fine striae on elytra. Only *G. pubens* has the same distinct striae, but it possess three terminal antennomeres much more slender; distinct striae are sometimes indicated also in *G. laevigatus*. Quite different is the shape of aedeagus (which is most similar to the aedeagus of *G. laevigatus*) with four distinctly slender and very long ledges (Fig. d and Fig. e).

Type material. Holotype, male: Slovakia mer., Šamorín (7969), 24.vi.1988, ex larva, M. Knížek lgt. Allotype, female: the same data as holotype. Paratypes, 1 male and 1 female: Austria, Wien, 1.xi.1990, ex larva, P. Zahradník lgt.; 250 specimens (males and females) of



Figs a-e. a-d - *Gastrallus knizeki* sp. n. a - general view, b - male antennae, c - aedeagus (dorsal view), d - schematic drawing of aedeagus (lateral view). e - *G. laevigatus* - schematic drawing of aedeagus (lateral view). Scale: 0.5 mm.
Obr. a-e. a-d - *Gastrallus knizeki* sp. n. a - celkový pohled, b - tykadlo samce, c - aedeagus dorsálně, d - schema aedeagu laterálně. e - *G. laevigatus* - schema aedeagu laterálně. Měřítka: 0,5 mm.

the same data as holotype; 100 specimens (males and females): Slovakia mer. occ., Bratislava (77-7968-69), 1.iii.1992, ex larva, M. Knížek lgt.; 100 specimens (males and females): Austria, Wien, 1.iii.1992, ex larva, M. Knížek lgt. (all deposited in the author's collection, Praha and collection of M. Knížek, Praha); 10 specimens (males and females): Slovakia, Slovenský Búr, [according to Pfeffer (pers. comm.) Malacky env. 7567-68] A. Pfeffer lgt.; 10 specimens (males and females): Moravia mer., Lednice (71-7266), vii. 1927, A. Pfeffer lgt. [in Pfeffer, 1929 as *G. laevigatus*]; 1 male: France, Agay, v.1928, A. Pfeffer lgt. (deposited in the author's collection and collection A. Pfeffer).

Name derivation. Dedicated to my colleague Miloš Knížek, a well-known specialist in the family Scolytidae.

Biology. Host plant of *G. knizeki* sp. n. is *Viscum album* on *Populus* L. where it develops together with *Liparthrum bartschti* Mühl, 1891 (lgt. and det. M. Knížek).

Geographical distribution. Central Europe (Slovakia, Czech Republic, Austria) and France.

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SOUHRN

V práci je popsán nový druh červotoče (Anobiidae) ze střední Evropy a Francie - *Gastrallus knizeki* sp. n. Tento druh se liší od ostatních evropských a severoafrických zástupců rodu *Gastrallus* přítomností tečkových rýh na krovkách (pouze *G. pubens* má také rýhy, má však mnohem štíhlejší poslední tři tykadlové články; občas má rýhy naznačené i *G. laevigatus*). Zcela odlišný je však tvar jeho penisu. Vytvíjí se ve jmelí bílém (*Viscum album*) na topolech.