

***Monolepta anatolica* sp. n. - a new species of leaf beetle (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) from Turkey**

***Monolepta anatolica* sp. n. - nový druh mandelinky (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) z Turecka**

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Abstract. *Monolepta anatolica* sp. n. is described from Turkey and compared with *M. arabica* Medvedev, 1996, *M. saudica* Medvedev, 1996, *M. afghana* Lopatin, 1963 and *M. kabakovi* Medvedev, 1985. The diagnostic morphological characters are illustrated.

The cosmopolitan genus *Monolepta* Erichson, 1843 includes about 500 species occurring mainly in the tropical regions (Weise 1924). Within the tribe *Luperini* the genus *Monolepta* differs from another genera by the combination of the following characters: tarsal claws appendiculate (not bifid), anterior coxal cavities closed posteriorly, basimetatarsomere distinctly longer than remaining ones combined, all tibiae with a spine at apex, elytral epipleura suddenly narrowed at basal 0.3, then narrow, at middle less than 0.5 as wide as in basal part. So far, only 4 pale flavous species have been known from the western part of the Palaearctic region: *M. arabica* Medvedev, 1996 and *M. saudica* Medvedev, 1996 from Saudi Arabia (Medvedev 1996), *M. afghana* Lopatin, 1963 and *M. kabakovi* Medvedev, 1985 from Afghanistan (Lopatin 1963, Medvedev 1985). Three another species from North Africa, East Europe and Middle Asia, *Leptomona heydeni* (Joannis, 1866), *L. erythrocephala* (Olivier, 1790) and *L. russica* (Gmelin, 1790), occasionally ranked to the genus *Monolepta*, were transferred to the genus *Leptomona* Bechyně, 1958 by Bechyně (1958). All these three species are brachypterous, their elytra are blue coloured.

During a field trip to the southern Turkey a large series (71 specimens) of a species which proved new to science and which is described below was collected. The species is also the first representative of the genus *Monolepta* in the Mediterranean area.

Before extraction of male and female genitalia, abdomens were cleared in hot 10% solution of KOH. The genitalia were examined in 3 males and 3 females. The measures were studied in 20 specimens.

Author's comments on label data are given in square brackets.

***Monolepta anatolica* sp. n.**

(Figs 1-4)

Type material. Holotype (male), labelled: "Turkey S, vil. İçel (Mersin), Göktepe Dagı [Mts.], Aslanlı env., (15 km NW from Erdemli), 10.-12.vii.1998, J. Bezděk lgt. [printed]". Allotype (female): the same data as holotype. Paratypes Nos 1-59 (not sexed): the same data as holotype; paratypes Nos 60-69 (not sexed): the same data as holotype, M. Říha lgt. Specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: HOLOTYPUS, ALLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS [with handwritten No.], *Monolepta anatolica* sp. n., J. Bezděk det. 1998. Holotype, allotype and paratypes Nos 1-2 are deposited in the National Museum (Prague), paratypes Nos 3-41 and 60-64 in the author's collection, paratypes Nos 42-51 in coll. A. Warchałowski (Wrocław), paratypes Nos 52-53 in coll. F. Kantner (České Budějovice), paratypes Nos 54-55 in coll. M. Snížek (České Budějovice), paratypes Nos 56-57 in coll. D. Sassi (Castelmarte), paratypes Nos 58-59 in coll. J. M. Vela (Málaga), paratype No 65 in coll. Moravian Museum (Brno) and paratypes Nos 66-69 in coll. M. Říha (Brno).

Description. Whole body surface pale flavous. Basimetatarsomere with a black base; mandibles black at apices. Apical parts of antennomeres 4-11 brownish to blackish.

Body length 3.3-4.2 mm (holotype - 3.7 mm).

Head shiny, finely and sparsely punctured, intervals between punctures about 3 times as large as puncture diameters. Labrum transverse, anterior border slightly sinuate. Frontal tubercles distinct, slightly elevated above vertex. Eyes small; interocular space twice as broad as transverse diameter of each eye. Antennae slender, 0.7-0.8 times as long as the body; length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 100:45:45:86:95:86:95:82:73:68:73; antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) transverse, twice as broad as long; shiny, whole surface with sparse and fine punctures, laterally with a pair of feeble depressions. Anterior margin not bordered, lateral and posterior margins thinly bordered. Anterior angles rectangular, with rounded corners; posterior angles indicated, obtusangulate. Basal margin rounded. Pronotum widest behind anterior corners, moderately narrowing posteriad. Anterior and posterior angles with long pale setae in setigerous pores; several other setae are placed at sides of pronotum.

Scutellum small, triangular, shiny, impunctate.

Elytra broader than pronotum, moderately widened posteriad, chagreened, densely covered with small punctures, interstices twice as broad as the diameter of each puncture. Humeral calli well developed. Elytra with yellow, sparse, long, erected setae in distal portion. Epipleura strongly narrowed behind basal third.

Macropterous.

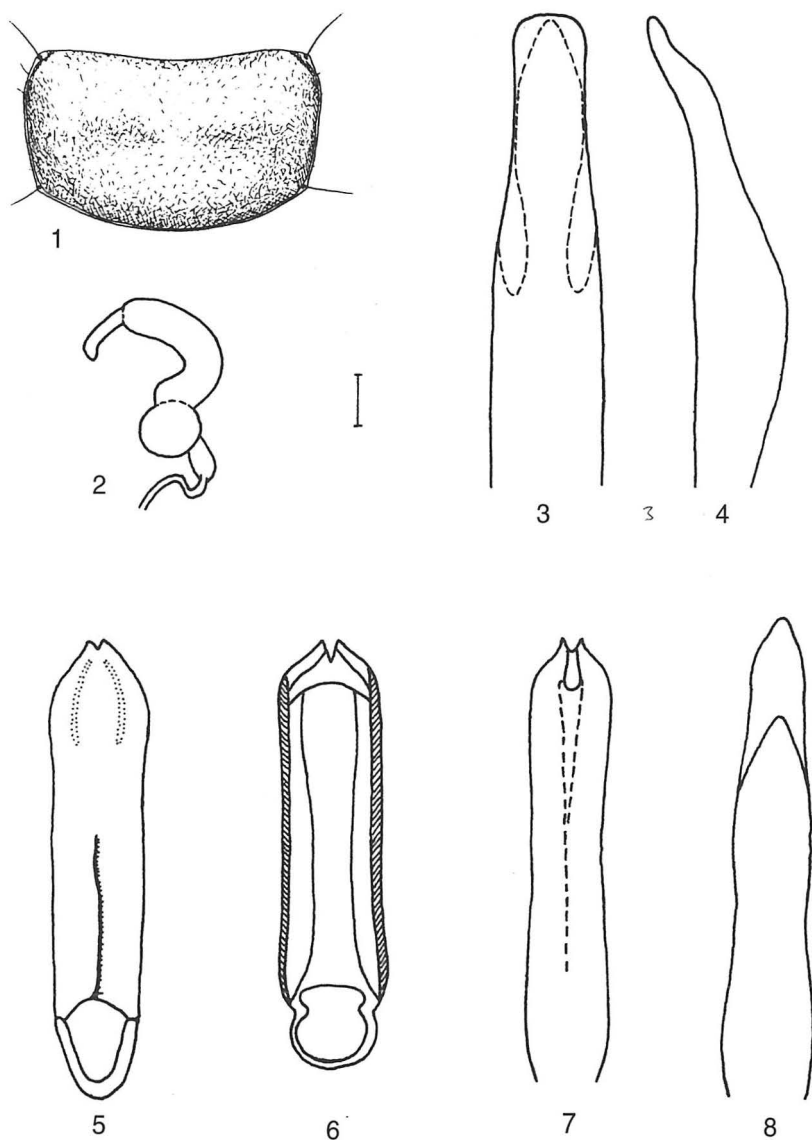
Hind tibiae with a distinct apical spine. Basimetatarsomere 1.5 times as long as following metatarsomeres combined. Claws with distinct basal tooth.

Aedeagus well sclerotized; the shape as in Figs 3-4.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 2.

Sexual dimorphism. The fifth abdominal ventrite trilobed in male, evenly rounded in female.

Collection circumstances. The specimens were captured in flight and by sweeping in a thin oak growth mixed with shrubby vegetation; host plant not known.



Figs 1-8. 1-4: *Monolepta anatolica* sp. n.: 1 - pronotum (punctuation omitted) (orig. A. Warchałowski); 2 - spermatheca; 3 - aedeagus, dorsal view; 4 - aedeagus, lateral view; 5-6: aedeagus, ventral view; 5 - *M. kabakovi* (after Medvedev 1985); 6 - *M. afghana* (after Lopatin 1963); 7-8: aedeagus, dorsal view; 7 - *M. arabica* (after Medvedev 1996), 8 - *M. saudica* (after Medvedev 1996). Scale 0.1 mm to Figs 2-4.

Obr. 1-8. 1-4: *Monolepta anatolica* sp. n.: 1 - štít (tečkování vynecháno) (orig. A. Warchałowski); 2 - spermatéka; 3 - aedeagus, dorsální pohled; 4 - aedeagus, laterální pohled; 5-6: aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 5 - *M. kabakovi* (podle Medvedeva 1985); 6 - *M. afghana* (podle Lopatina 1963); 7-8: aedeagus, dorsální pohled; 7 - *M. arabica* (podle Medvedeva 1996); 8 - *M. saudica* (podle Medvedeva 1996). Měřítka 0,1 mm pro obr. 2-4.

Differential diagnosis. *Monolepta anatolica* sp. n. is characterized by the entirely pale flavous dorsum, by the matt and smooth elytra without any cavity near suture and with rounded elytral apex, by the finely punctured pronotum, by antennomere 3 subequal to 2 and by antennomere 4 subequal to 2 and 3 ones combined. It can be distinguished from other western Palaearctic species with pale flavous dorsum by the shape of the aedeagus: the apex is stout and broadly rounded in *M. anatolica* sp. n., while it is excised in *M. kabakovi* Medvedev, 1985, *M. afghana* Lopatin, 1963 and *M. arabica* Medvedev, 1996 or rather acuminate rounded in *M. saudica* Medvedev, 1996 in dorsoventral aspect (Figs 3-8). Moreover, *M. saudica* has the fourth antennomere 2.5 times as long as than antennomeres 2 and 3 combined and pronotum is 1.6 times as broad as long. Basimetatarsomere of *M. arabica* is entirely flavous (without black base) and pronotum is 1.7 times as broad as long (Medvedev 1996). *M. afghana* is characterized by having the third antennomere 1.5 times as long as antennomere 2, by the last six antennomeres dark brown and by the central part of prosternum, whole mesosternum and metasternum black (Lopatin 1963). *M. kabakovi* has basimetatarsomere without black base, twice as long as the following metatarsomeres combined (Medvedev 1985).

Name derivation. The new species is named after the older name of Asia Minor - Anatolia.

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SOUHRN

V práci je popsán nový druh mandelinky (Chrysomelidae) z jižního Turecka - *Monolepta anatolica* sp. n. Je srovnán s podobnými druhy ze západního Palearktu - *M. arabica* Medvedev, 1996 a *M. saudica* Medvedev, 1996 ze Saúdské Arábie, *M. afghana* Lopatin, 1963 a *M. kabakovi* Medvedev, 1985 z Afghánistánu. Od těchto druhů se odlišuje kombinací následujících znaků: tvar aedeagu, 2. a 3. článek tykadel stejně dlouhé, 4. článek tykadel stejně dlouhý jako 2. a 3. článek dohromady, štít dvakrát tak široký jako dlouhý, krovky matné, 1. článek zadních chodidel má černou bázi a je o polovinu delší než následující články dohromady. *M. anatolica* sp. n. je prvním zástupcem tohoto rodu známým z mediteránu.