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Anobiidae of Turkey (Coleoptera)

Červotočovití (Coleoptera: Anobiidae) Turecka

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Taxonomy, new species, faunistics, Coleoptera, Anobiidae, Palaearctic region, Turkey

Abstract. A review of the fauna of Anobiidae (Coleoptera) excluding Ptininae sensu Lawrence & Newton (1995) of Turkey is presented. Four new species are described: *Ernobius lenkae* sp. n., *Episernus turcicus* sp. n., *Dorcatoma farbiaki* sp. n. and *Caenocara anatolica* sp. n. Other 21 species are recorded as new for Turkey: *Ptinomorphus tatjanae* Logvinovskiy, 1978, *Homophthalmus rugicollis* (Mulsant et Rey, 1853), *Ochina latreillei* (Bonelli, 1809), *Oligomerus retowskii* Schilsky, 1898, *Microbregma emarginatum* (Duftschmid, 1825), *Gastrallus laevigatus* (Olivier, 1790), *G. mauritanicus* Español, 1963, *Falsogastrallus unistriatus* (Zoufal, 1897), *Ptilinus fuscus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785, *Xyletinus* (*Xeronthobius*) *bucephaloides* Reitter, 1901, *X.* (*Xyletomimus*) *sanguineocinctus* Fairmaire, 1859, *X.* (*Xyletinus*) *ater* (Creutzer in Panzer, 1796), *X.* (*Xyletinus*) *balcanicus* Gottwald, 1977, *Metholcus phoenicis* (Fairmaire, 1859), *Mesocoelopus brevistriatus* Leiler, 1979, *Stagetus byrrhoides* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861), *S. dorcatomoides* (Reitter, 1884), *S. elongatus* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861), *S. latior* Pic, 1899, *S. puncticollis* (Reitter, 1884) and *Dorcatoma setosella setosella* Mulsant et Rey, 1864. The presence of the following 4 species in Turkey is regarded as doubtful: *Dryophilus densipilis* Abeille de Perrin, 1872, *Ernobius reflexus* (Mulsant et Rey, 1863), *Pseudolasioderma brevis* (Reitter, 1891) and *Caenocara ganglbaueri* Schilsky, 1899. An anotated list of all 88 species known or mentioned from the area is given.

INTRODUCTION

Despite numerous publications, Anobiidae of Turkey are still insufficiently known. So far, 63 species have been reported from the area. Numerous new species were described from Turkey in isolated descriptions (Brenske & Reitter 1884; Schilsky 1898, 1899; Reitter 1901, 1909; Pic 1902, 1906, 1916, 1921a, 1921b; Kofler 1970b; Johnson 1975; Español 1977b; Gottwald 1977; Zahradník 1996). Only a few comprehensive works on the Turkish fauna have been published: Sahlberg (1913) reviewed the material collected by U. Saalas and J. Sahlberg in 1904; anobiids were treated among other forest insects by Schimitschek (1944), and the material collected by W. Wittmer in 1969, 1970 and 1972 was examined by Español (1977). However, some of the old types were never revised and the identity of some species, especially in the genera *Ernobius, Lasioderma, Stagetus,* and *Xyletinus,* thus remains doubtful. Moreover, all parts of the country are not equally explored. While the fauna of the southwestern and part of the northern Turkey is rather well documented, anobiids of the eastern Turkey are virtually unknown.

In the present paper, a review of Turkish Anobiidae is given. It is based on available literature data as well as on ca. 500 specimens, collected mainly by various Czech and Swedish entomologists in the past 10 years. The material contains 25 species new for Turkey, among them 4 species new to science, bringing the number of species known or mentioned from the area to 88. The list of species as well as the descriptions are given below.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material mentioned in this study (as "Material examined") comes from the following private and museum collections (acronyms in alphabetical order):

CDFB - coll. Dušan Farbiak, Prievidza, Slovakia;
CGGV - coll. Gösta Gillerfors, Varberg, Sweden;
CGWW - coll. Gerhard Wewalka, Wien, Austria;
CIRO - coll. Ingvar Rydh, Olofström, Sweden;
CISK - coll. Ivan Smatana, Košice, Slovakia;
CJVO - coll. Jiří Vávra, Ostrava, Czech Republic;
CSLL - coll. Stig Lundberg, Luleå, Sweden;
CMKP - coll. Miloš Knížek, Praha, Czech Republic;
CPVK - coll. Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
CPZP - coll. Petr Zahradník, Praha, Czech Republic;
CSKL - coll. Stanislav Kadlec, Litvínov, Czech Republic;
CTRP - coll. Tomáš Růžička, Praha, Czech Republic;
MHNG - Museum d'histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland;
HNHM - Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
NHMB - Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
NHMW - Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

All references given in the list under each species refer only to data from Turkey. The description is cited first if the species is described from Turkey. General distribution of all species in this work is given according to many papers, especially according to Horion (1961) for Europe, and Logvinovskiy (1985) for Palaearctic Asia. Locality data of other than type material are given in abbreviated form (province, place, date of collecting, number of specimens, collector). In a few cases it was not possible to find out the province according to the name of locality; in this case "?" is used. The abbreviations "spec." for specimen and "specs." for specimens are used. The nomenclature used in this work is based mainly on the publications of Español (1992) and White (1974) ; the subfamilies are given according to Lawrence & Newton (1995); the subfamily Ptininae sensu Lawrence & Newton (1995) is not regarded as a part of the family Anobiidae for the purpose of this study. I have determined all specimens presented under "Material examined".

SPECIES ACCOUNT

Hedobiinae

Ptinomorphus magnificus Reitter, 1879
Hedobia magnifica Reitter, 1879: Schilsky 1899: 8, Pic & Pic 1901: 171, Reitter 1901: 7, Yakobson 1913: 819.
Hedobia magnifica var. *tauricola* Pic, 1906: Pic 1906: 228, Pic 1912: 6.
Ptinomorphus magnificus (Reitter, 1879): Karapetyan 1985: 671, Logvinovskiy 1985: 40.
Distribution. Greece, Turkey, Caucasus.
Material examined. Prov. Mersin, Aslanli, 19.-25.v.1997, 2 specs., P. Viktora lgt. (CPVK); prov. Mersin, Erdemli, 2.-8.vi.1997, 2 specs., M. Rejzek lgt. (CPZP).

Ptinomorphus tatjanae Logvinovskiy, 1978
Distribution. Kyrgyzstan.
Material examined. Prov. Mersin, 30 km N of Erdemli, 25.-28.v.1995, 1♂, T. Kopecký lgt. (CPZP). New species for Turkey.

Ptinomorphus imperialis (Linnaeus, 1767)
Hedobia imperialis (Linnaeus, 1767): Yakobson 1913: 819.
Ptinomorphus imperialis (Linnaeus, 1767): Español 1977b: 5, Logvinovskiy 1985: 42.
Distribution. Europe, Turkey.
Material examined. Prov. Bolu, Abant Gölü, 4.vi.1996, 23.-24.vi.1996, more specs., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP), M. Knížek lgt. (CMKP) & J. Vávra lgt. (CJVO).

Hedobia pubescens (Olivier, 1790)
Hedobia unicolor Reitter, 1898: Heyden, Reitter & Weise 1906: 427.
Distribution. Central and southern Europe, Turkey, Caucasus.
Material examined. Prov. Mersin, Aslanli, 19.-25.v.1997, 2 specs., P. Viktora lgt. (CPVK); prov. Mersin, Erdemli env. (30 km N), 25.-28.v.1995, 4 specs., T. Kopecký lgt. (CPZP).

Dryophilinae

Dryophilus forticornis Abeille de Perrin, 1875
Dryophilus forticornis Abeille de Perrin, 1875: Reitter 1901: 9, Yakobson 1913: 818, Pic 1912: 11, Español 1977b: 6, Halperin & Español 1978: 7.
Distribution. Turkey, Middle East.

Dryophilus densipilis Abeille de Perrin, 1872
Dryophilus densipilis Abeille de Perrin, 1872: Sahlberg 1913: 156.
Distribution. Southwestern Europe.
Note. The records are probably based on misidentification; the species most probably does not live in Turkey.

Homophthalmus rugicollis (Mulsant et Rey, 1853)
Distribution. Central and southern Europe.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Yarpuz, 4.vi.1992, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Zonguldak, Karabük (20 km E), 22.-23.vi.1996, 12 specs., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); 1♂, J. Vávra lgt. (CJVO); 1 spec., M. Knížek lgt. (CMKP). New species for Turkey.

Homophthalmus rydhi Zahradník, 1996
Homophthalmus rydhi Zahradník, 1996: Zahradník 1996: 93.
Distribution. Turkey.
Material examined. "Tur., Antalya, Perge, 31/5-92, leg. I. Rydh", 2♂♂, 4♀♀; "Tur., Antalya, Termessos, 600 m, 1.-13/6-92, leg. I. Rydh", 1♀, (1♂, 1♀ CPZP, other CIRO and CSLL - holotype and paratypes).

Ernobiinae

Ernobius kiesenwetteri Schilsky, 1898
Ernobius kiesenwetteri Schilsky, 1898: Reitter 1901: 15, Yakobson 1913: 816, Pic 1912: 19, Pic 1916: 4, Horion 1961: 203, Johnson 1975: 74, Logvinovskiy 1977a: 125, Karapetyan 1984: 951, Logvinovskiy 1985: 55, Burakowski, Mroczkowski & Stefańska 1986: 58.
Distribution. Southern Europe, Turkey, Caucasus.
Material examined. Prov. Adana, Pozanti, v.1989, 1 spec., J. Koláček lgt. (CPZP).

Ernobius nigrinus (Sturm, 1837)
Ernobius nigrinus (Sturm, 1837): Español 1977b: 6, Español 1992: 54.
Distribution. Canary Islands, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus.
Material examined. Prov. Bolu, Abant Gölü, 4.vi.1996, 2 specs., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP).

Ernobius wittmeri Español, 1977

Ernobius wittmeri Español, 1977: Español 1977b: 6.

Distribution. Turkey.

Material examined. Prov. Adana, Findikli, 6.vi.1996, 1♂, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Aslanli, 19.-25.v.1997, 1♀, P. Viktora lgt. (CPVK).

Ernobius reitteri Pic, 1902

Ernobius reitteri Pic, 1902: Pic 1902: 79, Yakobson 1913: 816, Pic 1912: 23, Pic 1916: 3, Winkler 1927: 800, Johnson 1975: 78.

Distribution. Turkey.

Ernobius syriacus Pic, 1899

Ernobius syriacus Pic, 1899: Johnson 1975: 78, Español 1977c: 8, Halperin & Español 1978: 9.

Ernobius kiesenwetteri var. *pubescens* Pic, 1921: Pic 1921a: 2; Winkler 1927: 800.

Distribution. Turkey, Middle East.

Material examined. Prov. Adana, Findikli, 6.vi.1996, 15 specs., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); prov. Antalya, Yarpuz, 3.v.1990, 1♂, G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Mersin, Aslanli, 19.-25.v.1997, 1♂, 3♀♀, P. Viktora lgt. (CPVK); prov. Mersin, Çamliyayla, 9.vi.1991, 1 spec., M. Bednařík & Kovařík lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Çamliyayla, 8.-9.vi.1996, more specs., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP) & M. Knížek (CMKP); prov. Mersin, Imamli near Silifke, 12.-15.v.1994, 5 specs., P. Průdek & J. Kovalovský lgt. (CPZP); prov. ?, Gülek, 20.vi.1992, 1♀, S. Kadlec lgt. (CSKL).

Ernobius gigas (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)

Ernobius gigas (Mulsant et Rey, 1863): Johnson 1975: 81, Español 1977c: 25, Logvinovskiy 1977: 125, Logvinovskiy 1985: 57, Español 1992: 55.

Distribution. Europe, Algeria, Turkey.

Ernobius mollis mollis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Ernobius mollis mollis (Linnaeus, 1758): Yakobson 1913: 817, Sahlberg 1913: 156, Johnson 1975: 82.

Distribution. Europe, northern Africa, Turkey, Palaearctic Asia, North America. Introduced into South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia.

Ernobius reflexus (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)

Ernobius reflexus (Mulsant et Rey, 1863): Sahlberg 1913: 156.

Distribution. Western Mediterranean.

Note. The record is probably based on misidentification; the species most probably does not live in Turkey.

Ernobius anatolicus Johnson, 1975

Ernobius anatolicus Johnson, 1975: Johnson 1975: 86.

Distribution. Turkey.

Material examined. Prov. Adana, Pozanti env., 10.v.1991, 3 specs., P. Kapitola lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Aydinlar near Güzeloluk, 6.v.1991, 2 specs., P. Kapitola lgt. (CPZP).

Ernobius kailidisi Johnson, 1975
Ernobius kailidisi Johnson, 1975: Español 1977b: 8.
Distribution. Greece, Turkey.

Ernobius robusticornis Mařan, 1941
Ernobius robusticornis Mařan, 1941: Johnson 1975: 88.
Distribution. Greece, Turkey.

Ernobius pini (Sturm, 1837)
Ernobius pini (Sturm, 1837): Schilsky 1898: 44, Yakobson 1913: 817, Pic 1912: 22, Winkler 1927: 801, Horion 1961: 209, Johnson 1975: 92, Burakowski, Mroczkowski & Stefańska 1986: 62.
Ernobius angusticollis tauri Pic, 1907: Yakobson 1913: 817.
Ernobius mulsanti tauri Pic, 1907: Pic 1912: 21, Winkler 1927: 801.
Distribution. Europe, Turkey.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, 25 km S of Kemer, 19.v.1991, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Antalya, Side, 30.v.1992, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV).

Ernobius lenkae **sp. n.**
(Figs 1-3)

Description. Male. Oval, elongate, convex, body length 2.8-3.0 mm, greatest width 1.0-1.1 mm (Fig. 1). Colouration yellow-brown; apex of elytra yellow, abdomen darker, almost brown; eyes black. Pubescence golden-yellow, recumbent.

Head evenly convex, very shining, coarsely and densely punctate, with sparse short recumbent pubescence. Eyes strongly convex, globular, bare. Eyes separated by 1.5 times their diameter. Head with eyes almost as wide as pronotum. Antennae with 11 antennomeres, antennomeres 6 to 8 combined longer than antennomere 9 and as long as antennomeres 3 to 5 combined. Antennomeres 9 to 11 enlarged, approximately of the same length, antenomere 9 twice as long as antennomere 8 (Fig. 2). Terminal palpomere of maxillary palpi twice as long as wide, clubbed.

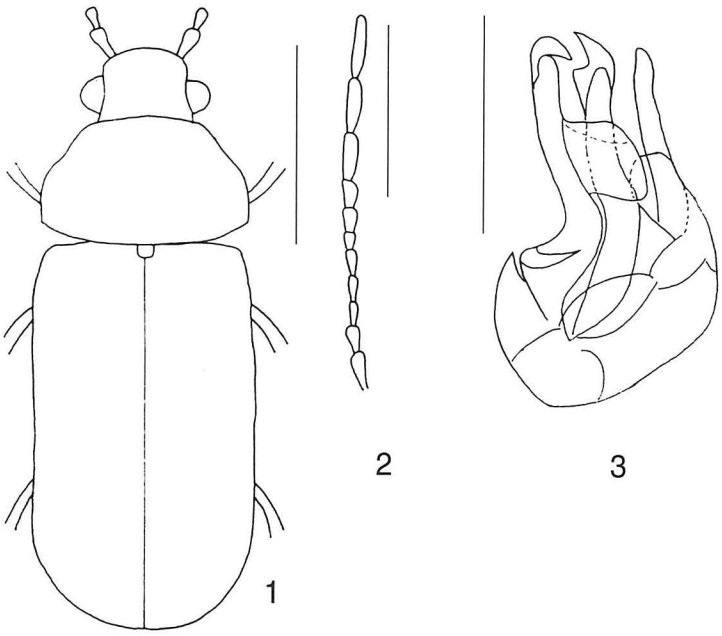
Pronotum transverse, shining, disc evenly convex, lateral margins evenly flat. Anterior angles rectangular, posterior widely rounded. Base of pronotum curved. Surface of pronotum coarsely and densely punctate, punctures circular. Pubescence recumbent, long, dense, inclined backward, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum. Scutellum triangular, as wide as long.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide, oblong, evenly convex, shining. Surface with very dense, coarse, rugose punctation. Pubescence of elytra recumbent, long, dense, inclined backward. Each elytron with 3-4 very fine striae, which do not reach the end of elytron (visible especially in caudal view).

Dorsal surface of tarsomere 4 of hind tarsi with the apical excavation clearly surpassing the middle length of the segment. Tarsomere 5 of metatarsi slender and long, 2-3 timcs as long as its greatest width. Aedeagus as figured (Fig. 3). Left lateral proces in the middle with large flate wide excrescence, which have almost square shape. This excrescence has any other species of *Ernobius*.

Female. Without visible sexual dimorphism.

Differential diagnosis. *Ernobius lenkae* sp. n. is a member of the *E. pini* species group (see Johnson 1975). It is easily separated from all species of the group (and from all other species of *Ernobius* Thomson, 1859) by the different shape of aedeagus. It differs externally from other members of the group as follows: from *E. madoni* Pic, 1930 by the presence of umbilicate punctation; from *E.rufus* (Illiger, 1807) and *E. pini* (Sturm, 1837) by the predominantly circular punctures on pronotum; from *E. impresithorax* Pic, 1902 by the more convex pronotal disc; from *E. oertzeni* Schilsky, 1900 by the smaller body; from *E. parens* (Mulsant et Rey, 1863), *E. gallicus* Johnson, 1975 and *E. fulvus* Johnson, 1975 by the different shape of pronotum. *E. lenkae* sp. n. has on the left lateral process squar shape excrescence which has not any other species of *Ernobius*.



Figs 1-3. *Ernobius lenkae* sp. n.: 1 - general view, 2 - male antennae, 3 - aedeagus (scale: Figs 1, 2 - 1 mm; Fig. 3 – 0.3 mm).
Obr. 1-3. *Ernobius lenkae* sp. n.: 1 - celkový pohled, 2 - tykadlo samce, 3 - aedeagus (měřítko: obr. 1, 2 - 1 mm; obr. 3 – 0,3 mm).

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "TR - prov. MERSIN, Çamliyayla, 1000-1200 m, 8.-9.6.1996, P. Zahradník lgt." (CPZP). Allotype, ♀: the same data as holotype. Paratypes, 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀: the same data as holotype (CPZP); the same data, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, M. Knížek lgt. (CMKP); the same data, 1 ♀, J. Vávra lgt. (CJVO).

Name derivation. This species is dedicated to my wife Lenka.

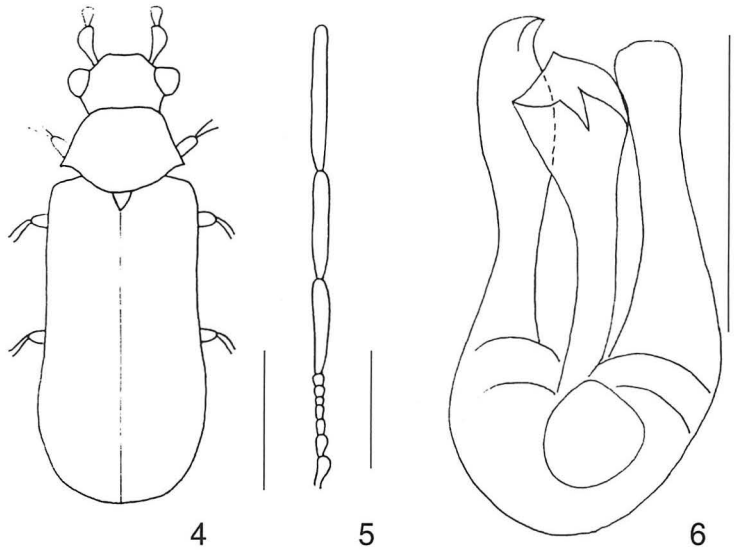
Biology. It probably develops in some coniferous trees. The type series was collected at light in a timber yard with pine, fir and juniper logs.

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality (Çamliyayla, Turkey).

Episernus turcicus **sp. n.**
(Figs 4-6)

Description. Male. Oval, elongate, convex, body length 2.9 mm, greatest width 1.0 mm (Fig. 4). Ratio length : width of elytra 2.0. Body, head and pronotum black, elytra piceous black, antennae, palpi and femora piceous black, tibia and tarsi yellow-brown. Pubescence grey, recumbent.

Head convex, shining, finely and densely punctate; with small, sparse, more or less regular gibbosities. Pubescence short and very sparse, inclined forward. Eyes strongly convex, globular, bare, piceous black. Eyes separated by 2 times their diameter. Antennae with 10 antennomeres, antennomere 3 twice as long as wide, 4th antennomere 1.5 times as long as



Figs 4-6. *Episernus turcicus* sp. n.: 4 - general view, 5 - male antennae, 6 - aedeagus (scale: Fig. 4 - 1 mm; Fig. 5 – 0.5 mm; Fig. 6 – 0.5 mm).
Obr. 4-6. *Episernus turcicus* sp. n.: 4 - celkový pohled, 5 - tykadlo samce, 6 - aedeagus (měřítko: obr. 4 - 1 mm; obr. 5, 6 – 0,5 mm).

wide, antennomeres 5 and 6 as long as wide, antennomere 7 transverse, wider than long; antennomeres 8-10 enlarged, approximately of the same length, each of them longer than antennomeres 3-7 combined (Fig. 5).

Pronotum slightly transverse, convex, shining. Anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles very distinct, acute. Base of pronotum sinuate, with a small transverse depression. Surface of pronotum finely and densely punctate, with more or less regular, sparse, small gibbosities. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent, almost invisible, inclined backward. Scutellum small, rounded.

Elytra parallel, elongate, convex, shining. Surface with very dense, coarse and rugose punctation. Pubescence of elytra recumbent, very short, sparse, inclined backward.

Aedeagus as figured (Fig. 6). Median process with on the apex with acute toothly exrescence, inclined to basal capsula.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Episernus turcicus* sp. n. differs from other species of this genus by the presence of small pronotal gibbosities and by the shape of aedeagus (shape of apex of median process).

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "TR - prov. BOLU, Abant gölü, 1200 m., 4.6.1996, P. Zahradník lgt." (CPZP).

Name derivation. Derived from the name of country of the origin of holotype.

Biology. The holotype was beaten from a branch of *Pinus sylvestris.* It is probably its host plant as all *Episernus* species are reported to live on coniferous trees.

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality (Abant Gölü, Turkey).

Xestobium plumbeum (Illiger, 1801)

Xestobium plumbeum (Illiger, 1801): Español 1977b: 6.

Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Caucasus.

Material examined. Prov. Bolu, Abant Gölü, 4.vi.1996, 1 spec., 23.-24.vi.1996, 5 specs., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Aslanli, 19.-25.v.1997, 1♂, P. Viktora lgt. (CPVK); prov. Mersin, Güzeloluk, 11.-12.vi.1996, 1 spec., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP).

Xestobium subincanum (Reitter, 1878)

Xestobium subincanum (Reitter, 1878): Español 1964: 132, Español 1977b: 6.

Distribution. Italy, Turkey, Caucasus.

Material examined. Prov. Bolu, Abant Gölü, 4.vi.1996, 1 spec., 23.-24.vi.1996, 1 spec., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); 4.vi.1996, 1 spec., M. Knížek lgt. (CMKP).

Xestobium rufovillosum rufovillosum (DeGeer, 1774)

Xestobium rufovillosum (DeGeer, 1774): Schimitschek 1944: 111.

Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Palaearctic Asia, North America.

Ochina latreillei (Bonelli, 1809)

Distribution. Europe, Caucasus.

Material examined. Prov. Zonguldak, Karabük env. (30 km E), 22.-23.vi.1996, 1 spec., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); the same data, 1 spec., M. Knížek lgt. (CMKP). New species for Turkey.

Ochina ptinoides (Marsham, 1802)

Ochina ptinoides (Marsham, 1802): Schimitschek 1944: 113, Español 1977b: 6.

Distribution. Central and southern Europe, northern Africa, Turkey.

Anobiinae

Oligomerus ptilinoides (Wollaston, 1854)

Oligomerus ptilinoides (Wollaston, 1854): Schimitschek 1944: 111, Horion 1961: 213.

Distribution. Central Europe, Mediterranean.

Material examined. Prov. Mersin, Erdemli, 27.v.1996, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL).

Oligomerus retowskii Schilsky, 1898
Distribution. Central Europe, Greece, Crimea, Caucasus.
Material examined. Prov. Trabzon, Maçka, 17.v.1995, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL). New species for Turkey.

Nicobium castaneum (Olivier, 1790)
Nicobium castaneum (Olivier, 1790): Yakobson 1913: 815.
Nicobium hirtum (Illiger, 1807): Schilsky 1898: 31.
Distribution. Mediterranean, Turkey, Japan, North America.

Nicobium schneideri Reitter, 1878
Nicobium schneideri Reitter, 1878: Reitter 1901: 23, Yakobson 1913: 815, Winkler 1927: 803, Gridelli 1930: 158, Horion 1961: 219, Logvinovskiy 1985: 77.
Distribution. Turkey, Caucasus, Iran.

Stegobium paniceum (Linnaeus, 1758)
Stegobium paniceum (Linnaeus, 1758): Yakobson 1913: 815.
Distribution. Cosmopolitan.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Perge, 12.vi.1991, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Antalya, Side (on light), 12.vi.1992, 1 spec., 2.vi.1989, 1 spec., 5.vi.1992, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CPZP and CSLL); prov. Antalya, Side, 30.v.1992, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Mersin, Aslanli, 19-25.v.1997, 1 spec., P. Viktora lgt. (CPVK).

Priobium dendrobiiforme Reitter, 1901
Priobium dendrobiiforme Reitter, 1901: Yakobson 1913: 814, Halperin & Español 1978: 11, Logvinovskiy 1985: 71.
Trypopithys dendrobiiforme Reitter, 1901: Reitter 1901: 25.
Trypopitys dendrobiiforme Reitter, 1901: Pic 1912: 40.
Distribution. Turkey, Middle East, Caucasus.

Priobium carpini (Herbst, 1793)
Priobium carpini (Herbst, 1793): Yakobson 1913: 814, Winkler 1927: 804, Horion 1961: 231, Logvinovskiy 1985: 72, Burakowski, Mroczkowski & Stefańska 1986: 74, Español 1992: 94.
Trypopitys carpini (Herbst, 1793): Schilsky 1898: 56, Pic 1912: 40, Schimitschek 1944: 112.
Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Kazakhstan.

Cacotemnus rufipes (Fabricius, 1792)
Anobium rufipes Fabricius, 1792: Yakobson 1913: 816.
Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Palaearctic Asia.

Anobium punctatum (DeGeer, 1774)
Anobium punctatum (DeGeer, 1774): Español 1977b: 8.
Anobium striatum (Olivier, 1790): Schimitschek 1944: 112.
Anobium domesticum Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: Yakobson 1913: 816.
Distribution. Cosmopolitan.

Hemicoelus costatus (Arragona, 1830)
Hemicoelus costatus (Arragona, 1830): Español 1992: 92.
Anobium costatus (Arragona, 1830): Español 1977b: 8, Logvinovskiy 1985: 84.
Anobium fagi Mulsant et Rey, 1863: Yakobson 1913: 816.
Distribution. Central and southern Europe, Turkey, Caucasus.
Material examined. Prov. Bolu, Abant Gölü, 4.vi.1996, 23.-24.vi.1996, more specs., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP) & M. Knížek lgt. (CMKP).

Hemicoelus fulvicornis (Sturm, 1837)
Anobium fulvicornis (Sturm, 1837): Español 1977b: 10.
Distribution. Central and southern Europe, Turkey, Caucasus.
Material examined. Prov. Isparta, Kovada Gölü, 20.v.1996, 1♂, I. Smatana lgt. (CISK).

Hadrobregmus pertinax (Linnaeus, 1758)
Anobium pertinax (Linnaeus, 1758): Yakobson 1913: 816.
Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Siberia.

Microbregma emarginatum (Duftschmid, 1825)
Distribution. Central and northern Europe.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Irmasan geç. (N of Akseki), 11.vi. [without year], 1 spec., Aspöck & Rausch lgt. (NHMB). New species for Turkey.

Gastrallus laevigatus (Olivier, 1790)
Distribution. Central and southern Europe, Middle East, Japan.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Side, 27.v.1988, 1♂, S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Zonguldak, Karabük env. (20 km E), 1♂, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP). New species for Turkey.

Gastrallus mauritanicus Español, 1963
Distribution. Tunisia, Morocco.
Material examined. Prov. Mersin, Güzeloluk, 11.-12.vi.1996 ex larva, 1♂, 3♀♀, J. Vávra lgt. (CPZP, CJVO). New species for Turkey.

Falsogastrallus unistriatus (Zoufal, 1897)
Distribution. Balkan Peninsula, Middle East, Central Asia.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Beskonak, 6.vi.1992, 1♂, 1♀, S. Lundberg lgt. (CPZP), 4 specs. (CSLL); prov. Antalya, Side, 1.vi.1992, 2 specs., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL). New species for Turkey.

Ptilininae

Ptilinus pectinicornis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Ptilinus pectinicornis (Linnaeus, 1758): Reitter 1901: 26, Yakobson 1913: 814, Schimitschek 1944: 112, Horion 1961: 232, Español 1977b: 10, Karapetyan 1988: 647, Logvinovskiy 1985: 98, Burakowski, Mroczkowski & Stefańska 1986: 77.
Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Middle East, Caucasus, Siberia.
Material examined. Prov. Artvin, Hopa env., Çankurtaran Gec., 13.vi.1996, 1♀, M. Snížek lgt. (CPZP); prov. Bolu, Abant Gölü, 23.-24.vi.1996, 1♂, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP).

Ptilinus fuscus Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785
Distribution. Europe, Palaearctic Asia.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Korkuteli, 13.vi.1994, 1 spec., S. Lunberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Kastamonu, Agli, 22.vi.1996, 1♂, 2♀♀, M. Knížek lgt. (CMKP); prov. Van, Göründü, 29.vi.1993, 1 spec., V. Kuboň lgt. (CPZP). New species for Turkey.

Plumilus grandicollis (Ménétriés, 1832)
Plumaria grandicollis (Ménétriés, 1832): Yakobson 1913: 814.
Distribution. Turkey, Middle East, Caucasus, Turkmenistan.

Xyletininae

Pseudoptilinus fissicollis (Reitter, 1877)
Pseudoptilinus fissicollis (Reitter, 1877): Logvinovskiy 1976: 398, Logvinovskiy 1985: 103, Karapetyan 1988: 648.
Ptilinus fissicollis Reitter, 1877: Schilsky 1898: 57, Reitter 1901: 25, Yakobson 1913: 814, Pic 1912: 42, Horion 1961: 232.
Distribution. Central and southern Europe, Turkey, Central Asia.

Xyletinus (Xeronthobius) bucephaloides Reitter, 1901
Distribution. Turkey, Cyprus?, Egypt, Iran.
Material examined. Prov. ?, Porsuk Baraj, Sebran, 8.vii.1993, 1♀, K. Deneš lgt. (CPZP).

Xyletinus (Calypterus) bucephalus theanus Reitter, 1901
Xyletinus bucephalus theanus Reitter, 1901: Gottwald 1977: 162.
Xyletinus theanus Reitter, 1901: Yakobson 1913: 813.
Distribution. East Mediterranean, Turkey.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Demirtas, 29.iv.1990, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CPZP); prov. Antalya, 25 km S of Kemer, 19.v.1991, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Antalya, Side, 14.ix.1991, 3 specs., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Antalya, Side (on light), 20.v.1988, 1 spec., 18.ix.1991, 1 spec., 20.ix.1991, 1 spec., 12.vi.1992, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL).

Xyletinus (Xyletomimus) sanguineocinctus Fairmaire, 1859
Distribution. Southern Europe, Caucasus.
Material examined. Prov. Nevsehir, Göreme, 18.v.1993, 1 spec., M. Šárovec lgt. (CPZP). New species for Turkey.

Xyletinus (Xyletinus) ornatus Germar, 1822
Xyletinus ornatus Germar, 1822: Gemminger & Harold 1869: 1779, Schilsky 1899: 19, Yakobson 1913: 813, Pic 1912: 50, Horion 1961: 235, Emetz 1976: 192, Emetz & Logvinovskiy 1977: 415.
Distribution. Southeast Europe, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Mongolia.
Material examined. Prov. Manisa, Karakurt env., 1.vii.1993, 2 specs., O. Hovorka lgt. (CPZP).

Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *lundbergi Zahradník, 1996

Xyletinus lundbergi Zahradník, 1996: Zahradník 1996: 96.

Distribution. Turkey.

Material examined. "Turkey, 8.7.1987, 1♂, lgt. Wilander" (CSLL - holotype).

Note. At the time of the original description, the full locality data of the holotype were not available. The correct data are: Turkey, prov. Nevsehir, Göreme, Urgup, 1000 m, 8.vii.1987, Hillman & Moberg lgt. (S. Lundberg pers. comm.).

Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *laticollis (Duftschmid, 1825)

Xyletinus laticollis (Duftschmid, 1825): Yakobson 1913: 813, Pic 1912: 49, Sahlberg 1913: 156, Horion 1961: 237, Kofler 1970a: 367, Kofler 1970b: 143, Emetz & Logvinovskiy 1977: 418, Gottwald 1977: 175, Español 1977b: 10, Logvinovskiy 1985: 122, Burakowski, Mroczkowski & Stefańska 1986: 79.

Xyletinus fulvicollis Reitter, 1890: Schilsky 1899: 13, Reitter 1901: 32, Pic 1912: 49, Winkler 1927: 805, Español 1977b: 10.

Distribution. Europe, northern Africa, Turkey, Middle East, Caucasus.

Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Korkuteli, 6.v.1990, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Antalya, Side, 30.v.-1.vi.1992, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Erdemli env., 10.vi.1991, 2 specs., S. Lundberg lgt. (CPZP and CSLL); prov. Mersin, Güzeloluk, 4.v.1994, 1♂, P. Průdek & J. Kovalovský lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Güzeloluk, 11.-12.vi.1996, 1♀, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mugla, Patara env. (60 km S of Fethiye), 1 spec., Z. Jindra lgt. (CTRP); prov. Sivas, Porsuk Baraji, 8.vii.1993, 2 specs., T. Růžička lgt. (CPZP, CTRP); prov. Van, Göründü, 29.vi.1993, 1 spec., V. Kuboň lgt. (CPZP); prov. ?, Nemrut Dagi, 2.vii.1993, 1 spec., K. Deneš lgt. (CPZP).

Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *ruficollis Gebler, 1833

Xyletinus ruficollis Gebler, 1833: Gemminger & Harold 1869: 1779, Yakobson 1913: 813, Pic 1912: 51, Emetz 1976: 193, Emetz & Logvinovskiy 1977: 418, Logvinovskiy 1985: 122.

Distribution. Southern Europe, Turkey.

Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *ater (Creutzer in Panzer, 1796)

Distribution. Europe, Caucasus.

Material examined. Prov. Zonguldak, Safranbolu, 4.-5.vi.1996, 1♂, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP). New species for Turkey.

Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *balcanicus Gottwald, 1977

Distribution. Balkan Peninsula.

Material examined. Prov. Mersin, Erdemli, 10.vi.1992, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL). New species for Turkey.

Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *sareptanus Kiesenwetter, 1877

Xyletinus sareptanus Kiesenwetter, 1877: Schilsky 1899: 17, Yakobson 1913: 813, Pic 1912: 52, Sahlberg 1913: 156, Emetz 1976: 193.

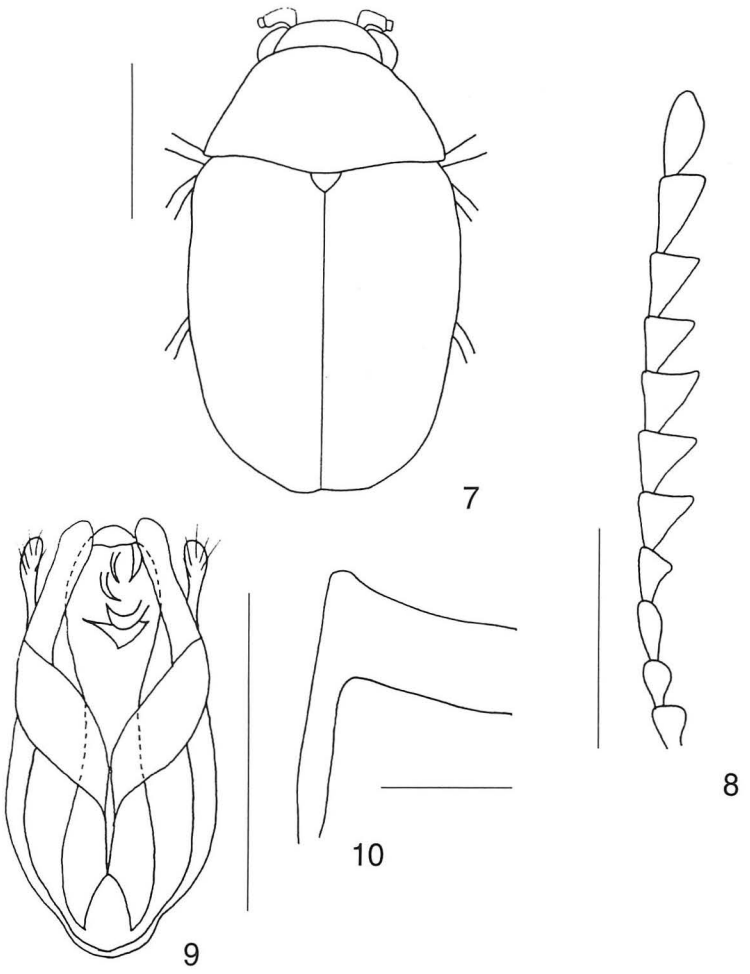
Distribution. Southeast Europe, Turkey.

Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *wewalkai Gottwald, 1977 (Figs 7-10)

Xyletinus wewalkai Gottwald, 1977: Gottwald 1977: 169.

Distribution. Turkey.

Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Akseki, 29.v.1989, 1♂, G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Antalya, East Kumluca, 21.v.1991, 2 specs., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV, CPZP); "Asia minor, Gazipasa, 8.5.69, leg. Wewalka", 1♂ (CGWW - holotype); prov. Bolu, Abant Gölü, 18.-20.v.1996, 1♀, I. Smatana lgt. (CISK); prov. Mersin, Aslanli, 19.-25.v.1997, 1♂, 1♀, P. Viktora lgt. (CPVK); prov. Mersin, Erdemli env., Toros Daglari, 10.vi.1991, 1♀, S. Kadlec



Figs 7-10. *Xyletinus wewalkai* Gottwald, 1977: 7 - general view, 8 - male antennae, 9 – aedeagus, 10 - genital stirrup of aedeagus (scale: Fig. 7 - 1 mm; Figs 8, 9 – 0.5 mm; Fig. 10 – 0.1 mm).

Obr. 7-10. *Xyletinus wewalkai* Gottwald, 1977: 7 - celkový pohled, 8 - tykadlo samce, 9 – aedeagus, 10 - třmínek aedeagu (měřítko: obr. 7 - 1 mm; obr. 8, 9 – 0,5 mm; obr. 10 – 0,1 mm).

lgt. (CSKL); prov. Mersin, Güzeloluk, 11.-12.vi.1996, 5♂♂, 1♀, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); 1♂, M. Knížek lgt. (CMKP); prov. Mugla, Patara env. (60 km S of Fethiye), 7.v.1991, 1 spec., Z. Jindra lgt. (CTRP).
Note. There are no illustrations in the original description. The habitus, antennae, aedeagus and genital stirrup of aedeagus are illustrated here for the first time (Figs 7-10).

Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *cylindricus Kofler, 1970
Xyletinus cylindricus Kofler, 1970: Kofler 1970b: 144, Gottwald 1977: 169.
Distribution. Turkey.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Akseki, 4.vi.1992, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Antalya, Akseki, 4.-5.vi.1992, 1 spec., I. Rydh lgt. (CPZP); prov. Antalya, Elmali env. (50 km S), 24.v.1991, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CPZP); prov. Antalya, Kemer, 3.vi.1992, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Antalya, Kizilkaya, 7.v.1990, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Antalya, Korkuteli, Yazir, 6.v.1990, 3 specs., 29.v.1991, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Antalya, Sagiran, 3.vi.1989, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Antalya, Side, 11.vi.1991, S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Antalya, Yarpuz, 4.vi.1989, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CPZP); prov. Antalya, Yarpuz, 29.v.1989, 1 spec., 18.v.1995, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Bolu, Abant Gölü, 23.-24.vi.1996, 1♂, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); prov. Canakkale, Behramkale (Assos), 3.v.1991, 1 spec., P. Kapitola lgt. (CPZP); prov. Izmir, Bergama, Akrapol, 4.v.1991, 1 spec., P. Kapitola lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Gülnar, 11.vi.1991, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. ?, Ephesus, 29.iv.1991, 1 spec., T. Růžička lgt. (CTRP); prov. ?, Namrun, 8.vi.1991, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. ?, Olympos, 3.-4.v.1991, 1 spec., T. Růžička lgt. (CPZP); prov. ?, Zigana Gec., 17.v.1995, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL).

Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *subrotundatus Lareynie, 1852
Xyletinus subrotundatus Lareynie, 1852: Yakobson 1913: 813, Kofler 1970b: 143, Emetz & Logvinovskiy 1977: 418, Español 1992: 121, Logvinovskiy 1985: 122.
Xyletinus subrotundatus var. *tibialis* Rey, 1892: Sahlberg 1913: 156.
Distribution. Central and southern Europe, Turkey.

Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *maculatus Kiesenwetter, 1877
Xyletinus maculatus Kiesenwetter, 1877: Heyden, Reitter & Weise 1906: 431, Roubal 1942: 21, Emetz & Logvinovskiy 1977: 416, Logvinovskiy 1985: 116.
Distribution. Southeast Europe, Turkey, Central Asia.

Pseudolasioderma brevis (Reitter, 1891)
Lasioderma brevis (Reitter, 1891): Sahlberg 1913: 157.
Distribution. Kazakhstan.
Note. The record is probably based on misidentification; the species most probably does not live in Turkey.

Lasioderma haemorrhoidale (Illiger, 1807)
Lasioderma haemorrhoidale var. *unicolor* (Illiger, 1807): Sahlberg 1913: 157.

Distribution. Canary Islands, Mediterranean, Turkey, Caucasus. Introduced into North America.
Material examined. Prov. Adana, Hasanbeyli env., 4.vi.1992, 1♂, S. Kadlec lgt. (CSKL); prov. Sakarya, Gölpazari, Besevler env., 28.-30.v.1996, 1♂, 1♀, I. Smatana lgt. (CISK).

Lasioderma obscurum (Solsky, 1867)
Lasioderma obscurum (Solsky, 1867): Sahlberg 1913: 156.
Distribution. East Mediterranean, Turkey, Caucasus, Mongolia.

Lasioderma anatolica Zahradník, 1996
Lasioderma anatolica Zahradník, 1996: Zahradník 1996: 96.
Distribution. Turkey.
Material examined. "TR - Anatolia mer., HASANBEYLI env., 4.6.1992, 1150 m, S. Kadlec lgt.", 1♂ (CPZP - holotype).

Lasioderma redtenbacheri Bach, 1854
Lasioderma redtenbacheri Bach, 1854: Reitter 1901: 36, Yakobson 1913: 812, Gridelli 1930: 160, Horion 1961: 241, Emetz 1976: 194, Burakowski, Mroczkowski & Stefańska 1986: 81.
Distribution. Central and southern Europe, northern Africa, Turkey, Palaearctic Asia.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Elmali env., Avlanbeli geç., 14.-17.vi.1996, 1 spec., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); prov. Antalya, Kurtulus near Silifke, 18.-19.v.1994, 1 spec., P. Průdek & J. Kovalovský lgt. (CPZP); prov. Isparta, Barla Dagi, 5.7.vii.1993, 1 spec., T. Růžička lgt. (CTRP); prov. Istanbul, Durusu env., 2.vi.1996, 1 spec., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Güzeloluk, 11.-12.vi.1996, 1 spec., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP).

Lasioderma kiesenwetteri Schilsky, 1899
Lasioderma kiesenwetteri Schilsky, 1899: Yakobson 1913: 812, Sahlberg 1913: 157, Español 1977b: 10, Logvinovskiy 1977b: 286, Logvinovskiy 1985: 135.
Distribution. Southeast Europe, Turkey, Central Asia.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Beskonak, 31.v.1992, 2 specs., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Antalya, Perge, 10.v.1987, 2 specs., 12.vi.1991, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Antalya, Sagiran, 16.v.1988, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Antalya, Side (on light), 2.vi.1989, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CPZP); prov. Antalya, Yarpuz, vi.1991, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Isparta, Barla Dagi, 5.-7.vii.1993, 2 specs., T. Růžička lgt. (CPZP, CTRP).

Lasioderma serricorne (Fabricius, 1792)
Lasioderma serricorne (Fabricius, 1792): Sahlberg 1913: 157, Yakobson 1913: 812, Schimitschek 1944: 112.
Distribution. Cosmopolitan.
Material examined. Prov. Adana, Pozanti, 6.-9.vi.1996, 1 spec., P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Aslanli, 7.-8.v.1994, 1 spec., P. Průdek & J. Kovalovský lgt. (CPZP).

Metholcus phoenicis (Fairmaire, 1859)
Distribution. Mediterranean.

Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Side, 18.-28.v.1988, 1 spec., I. Rydh lgt. (CPZP); prov. Antalya, Side (on light), 12.vi.1992, 5 specs., S. Lundberg lgt. (CPZP and CSLL); 2 specs., 2.vi.1989; 10.v.1987, 1 spec.; 20.v.1988, 4 specs. (all CSLL); prov. Antalya, Side, 12.vi.1992, 2 specs., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Mersin, Erdemli, 2.-8.vi.1997, 1 spec., M. Rejzek lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Tasucu, 3.-4.vii,1993, 1 spec., T. Růžička lgt. (CTRP); prov. Mugla, Patara env. (60 km S of Fethiye), 7.v.1991, 2 specs., Z. Jindra lgt. (CPZP, CTRP). New species for Turkey.

Metholcus rotundicollis Schilsky, 1898
Metholcus rotundicollis Schilsky, 1898: Sahlberg 1913: 156, Español 1972: 67.
Metholcus rotundicollis var. *subseriatus* Sahlberg, 1913: Sahlberg 1913: 156.
Distribution. Greece, Turkey, Middle East.

Mesothes ferrugineus (Mulsant et Rey, 1861)
Mesothes ferrugineus (Mulsant et Rey, 1861): Schilsky 1898: 73, Reitter 1901: 39, Yakobson 1913: 809, Pic 1912: 60, Winkler 1927: 807, Gottwald 1975: 147, Español 1977b: 10, Halperin & Español 1978: 14.
Distribution. Southern Europe, Turkey, Middle East.

Mesothes granulatus Pic, 1907
Mesothes granulatus Pic, 1907: Yakobson 1913: 810, Pic 1912: 60, Winkler 1927: 807, Español 1967: 49.
Mesothes granulatus Reitter, 1909: Reitter 1909: 303.
Distribution. Turkey.
Material examined. "Kilik. Taurus, Asia minor, A. Kricheldorff" (HNHM - holotype).

Mesocoelopinae

Mesocoelopus niger (P. W. J. Müller, 1821)
Mesocoelopus niger (P. W. J. Müller, 1821): Reitter 1901: 39, Yakobson 1913: 810, Schimitschek 1944: 113, Horion 1961: 243, Logvinovskiy 1985: 141, Español 1992: 136.
Distribution. Central and southern Europe, Turkey.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Sagirin, 31.v.-5.vi.1989, 1 spec., I. Rydh lgt. (CPZP); prov. Antalya, Side, 12.vi.1992, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV).

Mesocoelopus brevistriatus Leiler, 1979
Distribution. Greece.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Sagirin, 31.v.1992, 1 spec., G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV). New species for Turkey.

Mesocoelopus ingibbosus Pic, 1924
Mesocoelopus ingibbosus Pic, 1924: Halperin & Español 1978: 14.
Distribution. Turkey, Middle East, Egypt, Sudan.

Stagetus franzi Español, 1969

Stagetus franzi Español, 1969: Español 1969a: 117, Español 1969b: 192, Español 1969c: 57, Español 1977b: 10.

Distribution. Mediterranean.

Material examined. Prov. Antalya, 20 km S of Kemer, 23.v.1991, 1♂, G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Antalya, Side, 27.v.-9.vi.1989, 1♂, I. Rydh lgt. (CPZP); prov. Hatay, Texikpinar, 22.-23.iv.1994, 1♂, P. Průdek & J. Kovalovský lgt. (CPZP).

Stagetus byrrhoides (Mulsant et Rey, 1861)

Distribution. Mediterranean, Caucasus, Turkmenistan.

Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Akseki, 5.vi.1992, 1♂, G. Gillerfors lgt. (CGGV); prov. Isparta, Egridir, 6.v.1975, 1 spec., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG); prov. Izmir, Agamemnon, 28.iv.1975, 2 specs., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG); prov. Izmir, Bozdagh, 29.iv.1975, 1 spec., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG); prov. Mersin, Mersin env., 29.iv.1978, 1 spec., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG). New species for Turkey.

Stagetus pilula (Aubé, 1861)

Stagetus pilula (Aubé, 1861): Yakobson 1913: 810, Sahlberg 1913: 157, Horion 1961: 245, Logvinovskiy 1985: 149, Burakowski, Mroczkowski & Stefańska 1986: 82, Español 1992: 146.

Theca pilula (Aubé, 1861): Brenske & Reitter 1884: 86, Schilsky 1899: 50, Reitter 1901: 41.

Distribution. Central and southern Europe, northern Africa, Turkey, Middle East, Caucasus, Kazakhstan.

Material examined. Prov. Mugla, Marmaris, 1.v.1975, 1 spec., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG).

Stagetus striatulus (Schilsky, 1899)

Stagetus striatulus (Schilsky, 1899): Yakobson 1913: 810, Español 1969c: 57.

Theca striatula Schilsky, 1899: Schilsky 1899: 51, Reitter 1901: 41, Pic 1912: 64, Winkler 1927: 808.

Distribution. Turkey.

Stagetus vicinus (Pic, 1921)

Theca vicina Pic, 1921: Pic 1921: 9, Winkler 1927: 808.

Distribution. Turkey, Middle East.

Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Elmali env., Avlanbeli geç., 14.-17.vi.1996, 1♂, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP), the same data, 1♂, M. Knížek lgt. (CMKP), 1♂, J. Vávra lgt. (CJVO); prov. Antalya, Side, 20.v.1988, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Mersin, Anamur env., 13.vi.1996, 1♂, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP).

Stagetus puncticollis (Reitter, 1884)

Distribution. Mediterranean.

Material examined. Prov. Adana, Findikli, 6.vi.1996, 1♀, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); prov.

Mersin, Çamliyayla, 8.-9.vi.1996, 1♀, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Güzeloluk, 11.-12.vi.1996, 1♂, P. Zahradník lgt. (CPZP). New species for Turkey.

Stagetus dorcatomoides (Reitter, 1884)
Distribution. Middle East, Cyprus.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Antalya env., 4.v.1975, 1 spec., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG); prov. Antalya, Gündogmus, 15.-26.v.1989, 1 spec., I. Rydh lgt. (CPZP); prov. Antalya, Side (on light), 20.v.1988, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL); prov. Isparta, Egridir env., 6.v.1975, 3 specs., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG); prov. Izmir, Agamemnon, 28.iv.1975, 1 spec., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (CPZP); prov. Mersin, Mersin-Yeniköy, 29.iv.1978, 6 specs., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG). New species for Turkey.

Stagetus elongatus (Mulsant et Rey, 1861)
Distribution. Mediterranean.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Termessos, 4.vi.1992, 1 spec., S. Lundberg lgt. (CSLL). New species for Turkey.

Stagetus latior Pic, 1899
Distribution. East Mediterranean.
Material examined. Prov. Adana, Tekir, 4.v.1967, 1 spec., C. Besuchet lgt. (MHNG); prov. Hatay (=Antakya), Kislak, 3.v.1978, 1 spec., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG); prov. Mersin, Mersin env., 29.iv.1978, 2 specs., C. Besuchet & I. Löbl lgt. (MHNG). New species for Turkey.

Dorcatoma setosella setosella Mulsant et Rey, 1864
Distribution. Central and southern Europe.
Material examined. Prov. Antalya, Elmali env. Avlanbeli geç., 14.-17.vi.1996, 1♂, V. Švihla lgt. (CPZP). New species for Turkey.

Dorcatoma farbiaki sp. n.
(Figs 11-13)

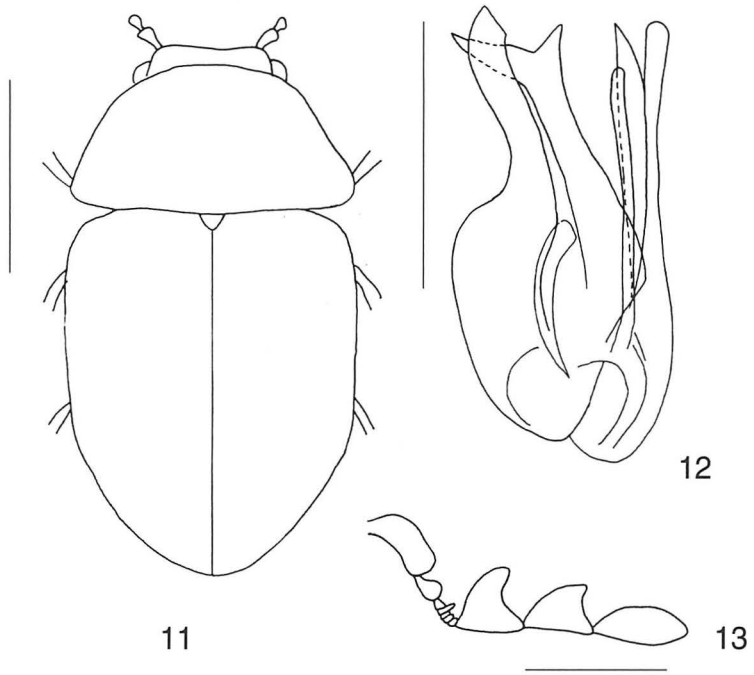
Description. Male. Oval, body length 3.2-3.4 mm, greatest width 1.8-1.9 mm (Fig. 11). Colouration black, anterior and lateral margins of pronotum sometimes lighter. Antennae, palpi and legs red-brown. Pubescence golden-yellow, semierect.

Head evenly convex, shining, coarsely and densely punctate, with dense short semierect pubescence inclined forward. Eyes large, globular, almost indistinct triangular ledge at upper posterior margin of eye; with short, sparse, erect, almost invisible pubescence. Eyes separated by 1.5 times their diameter. Antennae with 10 antennomeres, antennomere 4 serrate, almost twice as wide as antennomeres 5-7; last three antennomeres strongly enlarged, two penultimate ones serrate, antennomere 8 so long as wide, 9th antennomere 1.5 times as long as wide, as long as antennomere 10, which is oblongly oval, twice long as wide (Fig. 12). Terminal palpomere of maxillary palpi twice as long as wide, clubbed.

Pronotum transverse, convex, shining. Anterior angles acute, sharp, posterior angles

slightly rounded. Lateral margins not visible in dorsal view, base of pronotum curved. Surface of pronotum densely, shallowly and finely punctate. Pubescence semierect, inclined forward. Scutellum oval, slightly wider than long.

Median longitudinal furrow of metasternum becoming narrower and shallower posteriorly. Elytra shortly oval, 1.25 as long as wide, convex, shining, humeri distinct. Surface with simple punctation, punctures coarse and sparse, the punctures separated by their diameters laterally and by less then diameters discally. Each elytron with two lateral striae, the inner one not reaching elytral apex. Pubescence of elytra semierect, dense, inclined backward; each hair inserted in the middle of a puncture.



Figs 11-13. *Dorcatoma farbiaki* sp. n.: 11 - general view, 12 - male antennae, 13 - aedeagus (scale: Fig. 11 - 1 mm; Figs 12, 13 – 0.5 mm).
Obr. 11-13. *Dorcatoma farbiaki* sp. n.: 11 - celkový pohled, 12 - tykadlo samce, 13 - aedeagus (měřítko: obr. 11 - 1 mm; obr. 12, 13 – 0,5 mm).

All visible abdominal sternitesnot fused, finely and densely punctate, with recumbent, short, golden-yellow pubescence. Aedeagus as figured (Fig. 13). Apex of median process asymetrical branching. Left lateral process in the middle emarginate, apex asymmetricaly obtusely truncate.

Female. Externally similar to male; females usually slightly larger than males.

Differential diagnosis. *Dorcatoma farbiaki* sp. n. differs from other species of the genus by the semierect, unarranged pubescence as well as by the shape of aedeagus. Moreover, the elytral pubescence is recumbent in all other European and North African species of compa-

ratively same size (*Dorcatoma dresdensis* Herbst, 1792, *D. punctulata* Mulsant et Rey, 1864, *D. robusta* Strand, 1938, *D. lomnickii* Reitter, 1903, *D. vaulogeri* Pic, 1927 and *D. palmi* Zahradník, 1996).

Type material. Holotype, ♂: "TR - prov. ISPARTA, Kovada gölü, 900-1100 m, 25.5.1996, ex l., M. Turčáni lgt.". Allotype, ♀: the same data as holotype. Paratypes, 6 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (CPZP); 3 ♀♀, the same data as holotype, D. Farbiak lgt. (CDFB); 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀, the same data as holotype, I. Smatana lgt. (CISK).

Name derivation. Dedicated to Dr. Dušan Farbiak (Prievidza, Slovakia).

Biology. Larvae of this species develop in fungi (Polyporaceae gen. sp.).

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality (Kovada Gölü, Turkey).

Caenocara anatolica sp. n.

(Figs 14–17)

Description. Female. Shortly oval, convex, body length 2.2 mm, greatest width 1.4 mm (Fig. 14). Colouration black, antennae, palpi and legs light brown, antennomere 1 darker. Pubescence white, semierect.

Head evenly convex, shining, coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures separate by more their diameters, with sparse short semierect pubescence, inclined forward. Eyes large, globular, bare, with a long, narrow ledge beginning at upper posterior margin and almost diving the eye in two suequal parts. Eyes separated by 3 times their diameters. Temporas distinct, one half of lenght of eye. Antennae with 9 antennomeres. Scapus large, pedicel as long as antennomeres 3-6, three times as long as wide, antennomeres 4-6 transverse, last three antennomeres strongly enlarged, antennomere 7 serrate, a little wider than long, two last antennomeres oblong, twice as long as wide (Fig. 15). Terminal palpomere of maxillary palpi oval, apex slightly asymmetrically rounded (Fig. 16).

Pronotum transverse, strongly convex, shining. Base of pronotum in the middle strongly curved. Anterior angles sharp, pointed, posterior angles visible from lateral view, obtuse, rounded. Surface of pronotum finely and sparsely punctate, punctures umbilicate, the diameter of which is smaller than distance between them. Pubescence short, sparse, semierect, inclined forward. Scutellum cordate, as long as wide.

Elytra as long as wide, round, strongly convex, shining, with distinct shoulders. Surface with sparse, shallow, umbilicate punctures, the diameter of which is smaller than distance between them. Apex of elytra sparsely punctate. Pubescence short, semierect, unarranged. Each elytron with five very fine discal striae (visible only under strong magnification) and three deep lateral striae; first lateral stria reaching posterior 0.3 of elytra, other two reaching closely to elytral apex. Interstriae between these two striae finely punctate, with two irregular lines of punctures (Fig. 17).

Basitarsomere of all legs longer than the combined length of respective tarsomeres 2-5, tarsomeres 2-5 always of the same length.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Caenocara anatolica* sp. n. differs from other Palaearctic species of the genus by the different shape of the last maxillary palpomere (see Figs. 16, 18-22). Further it differs from Europaean species in the following characters: *C. bovistae* (Hoffmann, 1803)

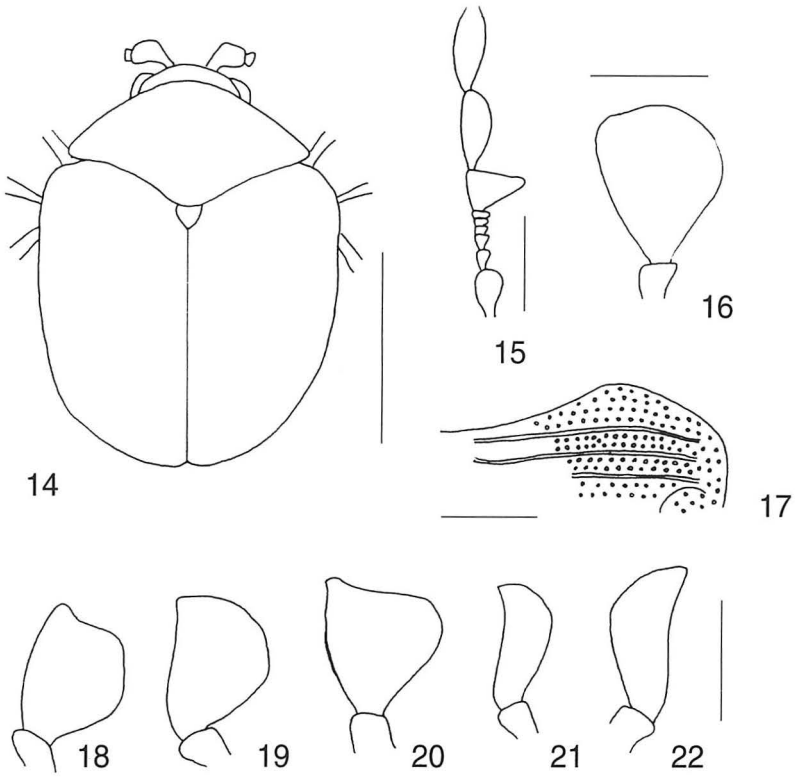
has recumbent pubescence, *C. subglobosa* (Mulsant et Rey, 1864) has enlarged and deeper second lateral striae and *C. affinis* (Sturm, 1837) has more densely and coarsely punctate interstriae, punctures almost contiguous. *C. ganglbaueri* Schilsky, 1899 has, according to the original description, always reddish head and pronotum.

Type material. Holotype, ♀: "TR prov. ARTVIN, Hopa env., Cankurtaran Gec., 13.6.1996, lgt. M. Snížek" (CPZP).

Name derivation. Derived from the older name of Asia Minor - Anatolia.

Biology. Unknown.

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality (Hopa env., Cankurtaran Gec., Turkey).



Figs 14-22. 14-17: *Caenocara anatolica* sp. n.: 14 - general view, 15 - female antennae, 16 - terminal segment of maxillary palpi, 17 - puncture on side of elytron (lateral view); 18-22: terminal segment of maxillary palpi: 18 - *C. affinis* (Sturm, 1837), 19 - *C. rufitarsis* Reitter, 1878, 20 - *C. tsuchiguri* Sakai, 1984, 21 - *C. subglobosa* (Mulsant et Rey, 1864), 22 - *C. bovistae* (Hoffmann, 1803) (scale: Fig. 14 - 1 mm; Figs 15, 17 – 0.3 mm; Figs 16, 18-22 – 0.1 mm) - Figs 18, 19, 21, 22 according to Español (1977a), Fig. 20 according to Sakai (1984).

Obr. 14-22. 14-17: *Caenocara anatolica* sp. n.: 14 - celkový pohled, 15 - tykadlo samice, 16 - poslední článek čelistního makadla, 17 - tečkování na boku krovek (pohled z boku); 18-22: poslední článek čelistního makadla. 18 - *C. affinis* (Sturm, 1837), 19 - *C. rufitarsis* Reitter, 1878, 20 - *C. tsuchiguri* Sakai, 1984, 21 - *C. subglobosa* (Mulsant et Rey, 1864), 22 - *C. bovistae* (Hoffmann, 1803) (měřítko: obr. 14 - 1 mm; obr. 15, 17 – 0,3 mm; obr. 16, 18 - 22 – 0,1 mm) - obr. 18, 19, 21, 22 podle Española (1977a), obr. 20 podle Sakaie (1984).

Caenocara ganglbaueri Schilsky, 1899

Caenocara ganglbaueri Schilsky, 1899: Schilsky 1899: 65, Yakobson 1913: 811, Pic 1912: 77, Winkler 1927: 809, Español 1977a: 177.

Distribution. Turkey?.

Note. According to the original description, the type locality was probably mistaken and the type series comes from Burma or "Mesopotamie" (Schilsky 1899). The species should thus be excluded from the fauna of Turkey.

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SOUHRN

Předkládaná práce obsahuje seznam červotočovitých (Coleoptera: Anobiidae) Turecka. Je vypracována jednak na základě kritické revize literárních údajů, jednak na základě vlastních sběrů a materiálu zapůjčeného k determinaci různými muzei a sběrateli, především českými a švédskými entomology. Práce obsahuje celkem 88 druhů, z toho 4 pravděpodobně na území Turecka nežijí (*Dryophilus densipilis* Abeille de Perin, 1872, *Ernobius reflexus* (Mulsant et Rey, 1863), *Pseudolasioderma brevis* (Reitter, 1891) a *Caenocara ganglbaueri* Schilsky, 1899). V práci jsou 4 druhy popsány (*Ernobius lenkae* sp. n., *Episernus turcicus* sp. n., *Dorcatoma farbiaki* sp. n. a *Caenocara anatolica* sp. n.) a dalších 21 druhů je z tohoto území uvedeno poprvé (*Ptinomorphus tatjanae* Logvinovskiy, 1978, *Homophthalmus rugicollis* (Mulsant et Rey, 1853), *Ochina latreillei* (Bonelli, 1809), *Oligomerus retowskii* Schilsky, 1898, *Microbregma emarginatum* (Duftschmid, 1825), *Gastrallus laevigatus* (Olivier, 1790), *G. mauritanicus* Español, 1963, *Falsogastrallus unistriatus* (Zoufal, 1897), *Ptilinus fuscus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785, *Xyletinus* (*Xeronthobius*) *bucephaloides* Reitter, 1901, *X.* (*Xyletomimus*) *sanguineocinctus* Fairmaire, 1859, *X.* (*Xyletinus*) *ater* (Creutzer in Panzer, 1796), *X.* (*Xyletinus*) *balcanicus* Gottwald, 1977, *Metholcus phoenicis* (Fairmaire, 1859), *Mesocoelopus brevistriatus* Leiler, 1979, *Stagetus byrrhoides* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861), *S. puncticollis* (Reitter, 1884), *S. dorcatomoides* (Reitter, 1884), *S. elongatus* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861), *Stagetus latior* Pic, 1899 a *Dorcatoma setosella setosella* Mulsant et Rey, 1864). Originální popis druhu *Xyletinus wewalkai* Gottwald, 1977 je zde doplněn vyobrazením habitu, tykadla a aedeagu.

Z literárních údajů a dostupného sbírkového materiálu vyplývá, že červotočovití Turecka byli studováni v různém období s různou intenzitou. První etapa výzkumu byla započata v 70. a 80. letech minulého století a pokračovala přibližně až do roku 1920. V tomto období bylo z Turecka popsáno i několik nových druhů červotočů. Údaje o výskytu některých druhů červotočů z území Turecka z tohoto období však musí být brány velice kriticky, neboť při určování, zejména nespecialisty, docházelo často k omylům, a to především v obsáhlých, obtížně určovatelných rodech (např. *Lasioderma*, *Stagetus*, *Xyletinus*, *Ernobius*). Navíc některé druhy v tehdejším pojetí se na základě pozdějších výzkumů „rozpadly" na více druhů s různým areálem výskytu. Z tohoto období pochází pouze jedna publikace souhrnně zpracovávající červotoče tohoto regionu (Sahlberg 1913). Druhá perioda započala koncem 60. let. V této době bylo popsáno z území Turecka opět několik nových druhů červotočů. Na sběrech se v této fázi významně podíleli také čeští entomologové. Také z tohoto období pochází jedna souhrnná práce o červotočích Turecka (Español 1977b).