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Ernobius turcicus sp. n. (Coleoptera: Anobiidae) from Gűzeloluk (Turkey)

Ernobius turcicus sp. n. (Coleoptera: Anobiidae) z Gűzeloluku (Turecko)

Pavel MACHÁČEK

K Haltýři 689/16, CZ-181 00 Praha 8 – Trója, Czech Republic

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Abstract. *Ernobius turcicus* sp. n. from Turkey is described and compared with other closely related species of the *E. abietinus* (Gyllenhal, 1808) species-group.

Ernobius abietinus species-group (Johnson 1975) is characterised by the shape of antennomeres 7–11. Antennomeres 7 and 8 are rather similar to antennomeres 9–11, that is antennomere 8 is almost always at least 0.75 times as long as antennomere 9. The group includes three species: *E. abietinus* (GyllenhÍl, 1808), widely distributed across Europe and reaching northwards to southern Finland and eastwards to the Caucasus, *E. oxycedri* (Reitter, 1901) from Algeria, and *E. pruinosus* (Mulsant et Rey, 1863) from France, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Lebanon. A fourth species, *E. turcicus* sp. n. from Turkey, is described below. Including this species, the Turkish fauna of the genus *Ernobius* C. G. Thomson, 1859, now comprises 13 species (Zahradník 1998).

Ernobius turcicus sp. n.

Description. Male. Length 3.5 mm, width 1.1 mm. Body black, head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, antennae and legs brown. Apical part of elytra lighter. Pubescence silver-coloured.

Head evenly convex, coarsely and densely punctate. Eyes strongly prominent, globular, bare. Antennae (Fig. 1) filiform, composed of 11 antennomeres. Antennomeres 1–3 paler than antennomeres 4–11. Antennomeres 5–8 almost identical in length and shape. Antennomere 8 is more than 0.75 times as long as antennomere 9 (Fig. 1).

Pronotum evenly convex, transverse, near base with 3 small longitudinal gibbosities, and with evenly flat lateral margins. Anterior and posterior angles widely rounded. Surface of pronotum coarsely and densely punctate, punctures on disc circular.

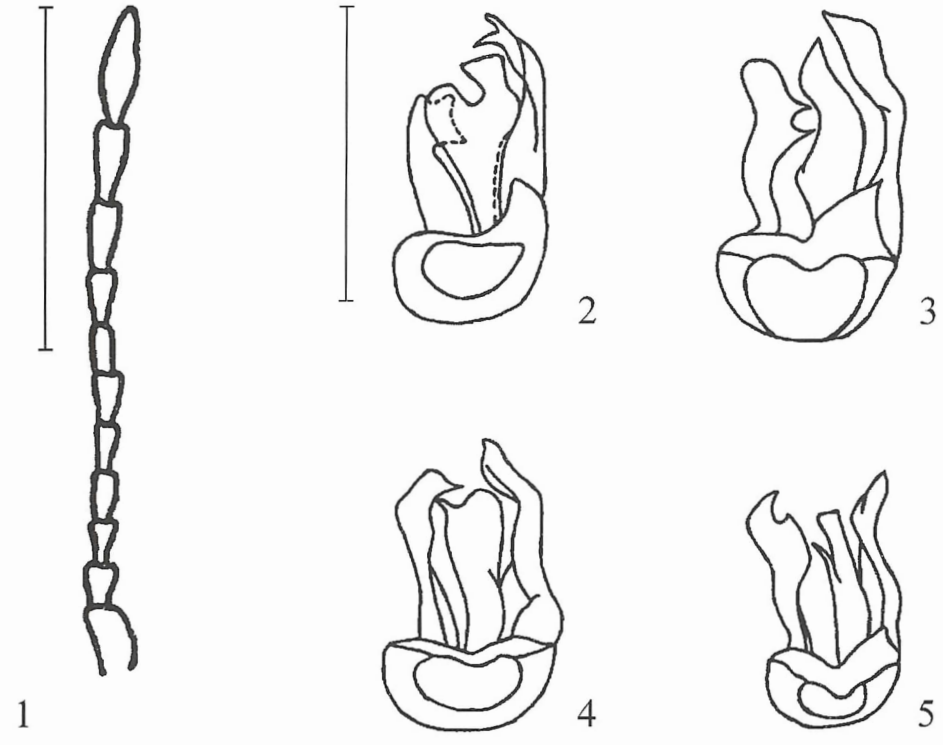
Elytra: punctation less dense and prominent than on pronotum. Elytral suture light brown, flanked by line of dark punctuation on each elytron.

Tarsomere 4 distinctly excavate beyond midlength. Tarsomere 5 short and wide, its part projecting beyond the apex of tarsomere 4 as long as wide.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 2.

Female. Externally similar to male. Length of both female allotype and paratype 3.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Ernobius turcicus* sp. n. differs from other species of the *E. abietinus* species-group by the different shape of the aedeagus (Figs 2-5).



Figs. 1-5. 1: *E. turcicus* sp .n., female antenna. 2-5: aedeagi of the species of *E. abietinus* species-group: 2: *E. turcicus* sp. n., 3: *E. oxycedri* (Reitter, 1901), 4: *E. pruinosus* (Mulsant et Rey, 1863), 5: *E. abietinus* (Gyllenhal, 1808). Scale: Fig. 1 – 1.0 mm; Fig. 2 – 0.5 mm. Figs 3-5 adopted from Johnson (1975).
Obr. 1-5. 1: *E. turcicus* sp .n., samice, levé tykadlo. 2-5: aedeagy druhů druhové skupiny *E. abietinus*: 2: *E. turcicus* sp. n., 3: *E. oxycedri* (Reitter, 1901), 4: *E. pruinosus* (Mulsant et Rey, 1863), 5: *E. abietinus* (Gyllenhal, 1808). Měřítko: obr.1 – 1,0 mm; obr. 2 – 0,5 mm. Obr. 3-5 převzaty z Johnsona (1975).

Type material. Holotype ♂, Turkey, Gűzeloluk, 1600 m a.s.l., 23.-24.v.1995, T. Kopecký leg. Allotype ♀, and paratype ♀, the same data as holotype. All specimens in coll. P. Macháček.
Name derivation. Patronymic.
Biology. Unknown.
Distribution. So far known only from type locality (Gűzeloluk, Turkey).

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SOUHRN

V této práci je popsán nový druh červotoče *Ernobius turcicus* sp. n. z Turecka. Patří do druhové skupiny *Ernobius abietinus* (Gyllenhal, 1808), která je charakterizována uspořádáním tykadlových článků. Články 7. a 8. jsou podobné 9.–11. článku. 8. článek dosahuje vždy nejméně ¾ délky 9. článku. Do této skupiny patří kromě *E. turcicus* sp. n. druhy *E. abietinus* (Gyllenhal, 1808), široce rozšířený na většině území Evropy, *E. oxycedri* (Reitter, 1901) z Alžíru a *E. pruinosus* (Mulsant et Rey, 1863) z Francie, Maroka, Alžíru, Tunisu a Libanonu.

E. turcicus sp. n. se od ostatních druhů skupiny odlišuje tvarem aedeagu (obr. 2-5).