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Six new Species of Anobiidae (Coleoptera) from the East Palaearctic Region

by P. Zahradník

Abstract: Six new species of four genera and two subfamilies from Central Asia and Far East are described and compared with other similar species. These are: *Xyletinus dolini* (E Kazakhstan), *Xyletinus baicalicus* (Russia – Baical Lake), *Xyletinus bicolor* (Caucasus), *Pseudomesotheres ussuriensis* (Russia – Ussuri), *Lasioderma tadjhika* (Tadjhikistan) and *Stagetus makarovi* (Turkmenistan).

Key words: Coleoptera, Anobiidae – Xyletininae, Dorcatominae – *Xyletinus*, *Pseudomesotheres*, *Lasioderma*, *Stagetus* – taxonomy – new species – Palaearctic region

There are several comprehensive works on the family Anobiidae concerning the East Palaearctic region. The fauna of anobiid beetles of the former USSR was treated by LOGVINOVSKIJ (1985). The later work of LOGVINOVSKIJ (1992) is focused to Russian Far East. The Japanese species of the subfamily Xyletininae are treated by SAKAI (1975). However, the anobiid fauna has not been systematically investigated in this region, so that we can expect a lot of new species from there. The species described in this paper belong to four genera of two subfamilies.

The genus *Xyletinus* (type-genus of the subfamily Xyletininae) is very large and includes over 120 species found nearly world-wide; in the Palaearctic region occur more than 50 species in six subgenera. The last revision of this genus was made by GOTTWALD (1977), who followed works of other entomologists (KOFER, 1970, 1971, LOHSE, 1957, LUNDBERG, 1991 and others). Some other notes to *Xyletinus* are in the paper of GOTTWALD (1983). A new species from Central Asia was described by IABLOKOFF–KHNZORIAN (1976) [*X. (Calypterus) tadjhika* Iablokoff–Khnzorian], which is not included in any later paper concerning this genus.

The genus *Pseudomesotheres* of the subfamily Xyletininae was established by ESPAÑOL (1967) for the Japanese species *Mesotheres pulverulentus* (Reitter), originally described in the genus *Lasioderma*. The new species described below is the second member of this genus and the first one from continental Asia.

The genus *Lasioderma* of the subfamily Xyletininae is widely distributed in the Old World and includes more than 40 species in the Pa-

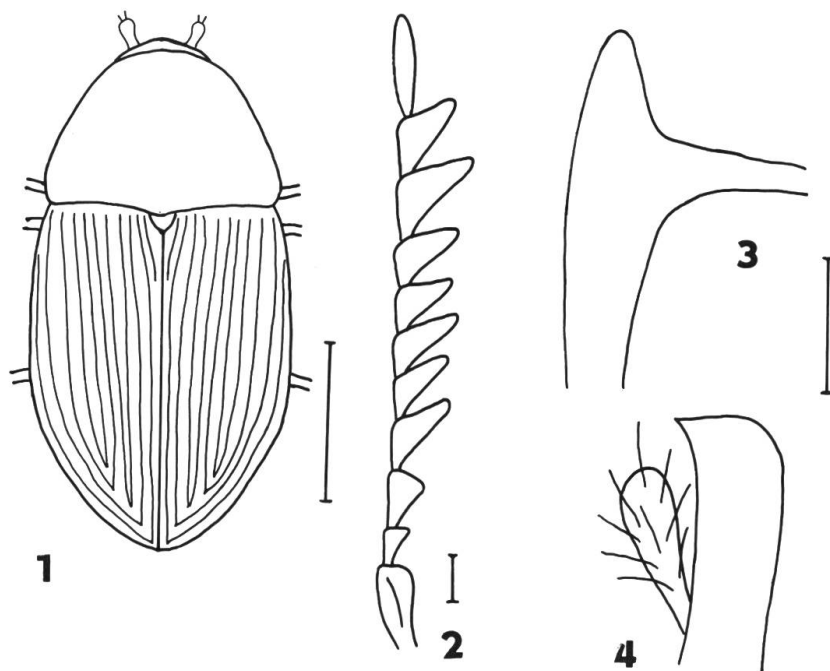
laearctic region; from the area of Central Asia and Far East 16 species were recorded. In the last decades, the genus *Lasioderma* was treated from the area of the former USSR better than in other parts of the Palearctic region (EMETZ, 1976, EMETZ, LOGVINOVSKIJ, 1977, LOGVINOVSKIJ, 1977, ESPAÑOL, 1970, IABLOKOFF-KHNZORIAN, 1964, 1976).

The genus *Stagetus* of the subfamily *Dorcatominae* is widely distributed in the whole world excluding the Australian region. There are over 30 species and subspecies in the Palearctic region (REITTER, 1901, ESPAÑOL, 1969a, 1969b), four of them in Central Asia and Far East.

***Xyletinus* (s.str.) *dolini* n.sp.**

Figs 1–4.

Male. Elongate, robust, length 3.1–3.4 mm, width 1.5–1.6 mm (Fig. 1). Ratio length: width of elytra 1.3. Head black. Pronotum reddish brown, usually darker on the disc. Elytra reddish brown to dark brown with lighter elytral margin, shoulders and sutural margin. Antennae, palpi and legs reddish brown. Ventral surface dark brown. Pubescence short, moderately dense, white-grey, backwards recumbent, on the disc of pronotum combed to side margin.



Figs 1–4: *Xyletinus dolini* n.sp.: 1, general view. 2, male antennae. 3, genital stirrup of aedeagus. 4, paramere of aedeagus. (Scale: Fig 1 – 1 mm; Figs 2–4 – 0,1 mm).

Head evenly convex, moderately shining, coarsely and densely punctate, between smaller punctures are larger punctures. Frons in the middle with slight keel. Clypeus transverse, reddish brown to dark brown. Mandibles brown. Eyes small and flat, moderately elongate. Antennae beginning from the third segment distinctly serrate (Fig. 2). Third segment longer than wide, segments 4 and 5 as long as wide, segments 6 to 8 wider than long and segments 9 to 11 longer than wide, sharply triangular, with upper side straight. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus twice as long as wide, parallel; terminal segment of labial palpus triangular, its upper margin emarginate.

Pronotum transverse, convex. Sides of pronotum slightly flattened. Anterior angles distinct, sharply rounded, posterior angles widely rounded. Surface of pronotum densely and finely punctate with shallow, little distinct coarse and densely arranged punctures, on the side more densely than on the disc. Scutellum subelliptical, 1.5 times longer than wide.

Elytra convex, shining, with distinct shoulders and with longitudinal depression on each elytron beside scutellum between the first and third stria. Surface of elytra finely and densely punctate. Each elytron with twelve striae, the first and twelfth of which end at one fifth of the length of elytron. Remaining striae reach almost the tip of elytron, where they are interconnected as follows: 2nd with 11th, 3rd with 10th, 4th with 5th, 6th with 9th and 7th with 8th. The 11th stria is curved at the base of elytron and goes parallelly with the base of elytron to shoulder. All striae deep.

Metathorax without keel. Genital stirrup of aedeagus with distinct long apex (Fig. 3). Paramere of aedeagus as figured (Fig. 4).

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The species is distinguished by marked colour and pubescence similar to those of *X. bucephalus*, belonging to the subgenus *Calypterus*. It differs from similar species with double punctate pronotum as follows: from *X. interpositus* Gottwald, 1977, *X. pectinatus* (Fabricius, 1792), *X. longitarsis* Jansson, 1942 and *X. excellens* Kofler, 1970 by colour, size and shape of aedeagus, from *X. subrotundatus* Lareynie, 1852 by absence of erect pubescence on margins of pronotum, from *X. ater* (Creutzer in Panzer, 1796), *X. hansenii* Jansson, 1947, *X. vaederoeensis* Lundberg, 1967, *X. fibyensis* Lundblad, 1949, *X. pseudoblongulus* Gottwald, 1977, *X. planicollis* Lohse, 1957, *X. kaszabi* Español, 1971, *X. distinguendus* Kofler, 1970 and *X. tremulicola* Kangas, 1958 by arrangement of pubescence, by colour and shape of genital stirrup of aedeagus.

Holotype, male (NHMB): East Kazakhstan: Chemdja, Tscharyn Fluss, 680 m, 25.V.1990, V.G. Dolin; idem 9 male paratypes (NHMB), 2 male paratypes (coll. P. Zahradník).

Name derivation. Dedicated to V.G. Dolin, a well-known coleopterologist and collector of this species.

Geographical distribution. Kazakhstan.

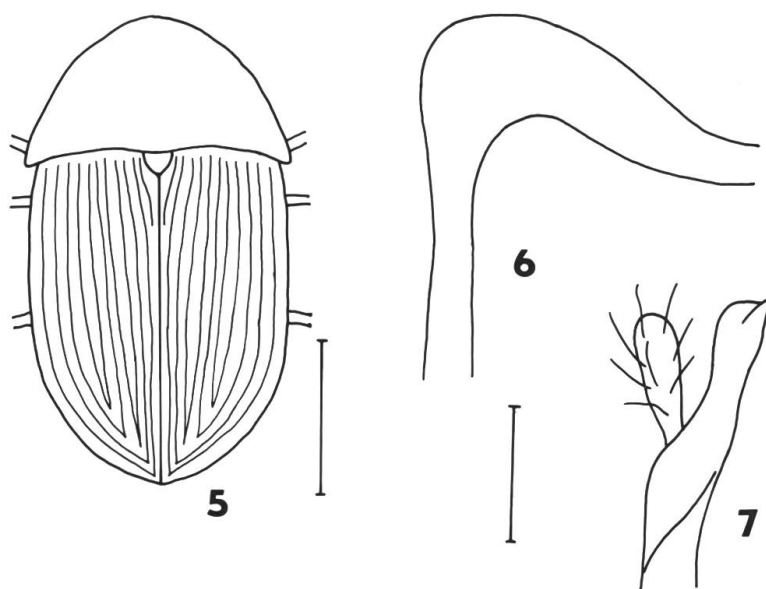
***Xyletinus* (s.str.) *baicalicus* n.sp.**

Figs 5–7.

Male. Elongate, length 2.9 mm, width 1.5 mm (Fig. 5). Ratio length: width of elytra 1.3. Head, pronotum, elytra and ventral surface black with short, grey, recumbent pubescence. Antennae, palpi and femora black, tibiae and tarsi brown.

Head very coarsely and densely punctate. Eyes small, moderately convex and moderately elongate.

Pronotum matt, very strongly convex, moderately bell-shaped, at the base distinctly wider than the base of elytra. Side margins in dorsal view invisible. Posterior margin distinctly twice curved. Surface of pronotum finely and densely punctate with raspen, very coarse and dense punctures, on the disc of pronotum sparser (distance between coarse punctures larger than their diameter), on the side denser (coarse punctures separated by less than one diameter, almost contiguous). Scutellum heart-shaped, as long as wide.



Figs 5–7: *Xyletinus baicalicus* n.sp.: 5, general view. 6, genital stirrup of aedeagus. 7, paramere of aedeagus. (Scale: Fig 5 – 1 mm; Figs 6–7 – 0,1 mm).

Elytra very convex, shining, with distinct shoulders. Surface of elytra finely punctate. Each elytron with twelve striae, the first and twelfth of which end at one fifth of the length of elytron. Remaining striae reach almost the tip of elytron, where they are interconnected: 2nd with 11th, 3rd with 10th, 4th with 5th, 6th with 9th and 7th with 8th. All striae deep and narrow.

Metathorax without keel. Genital stirrup of aedeagus rounded (Fig. 6). Paramere of aedeagus as figured (Fig. 7).

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Habitually very similar to *X. subrotundatus* Lareynie, 1852, from which it differs by absence of erect pubescence on margins of pronotum. The base of pronotum is as wide as the base of elytra, by what it differs from other species of the genus. Different is also the shape of genital stirrup of aedeagus.

Holotype, male (NHMB): Russia: Baical Lake, Olhon, VII.1981, Dubeshko.

Name derivation. Derived from the type locality – Baical Lake.

Geographical distribution. Russia, Baical Lake region.

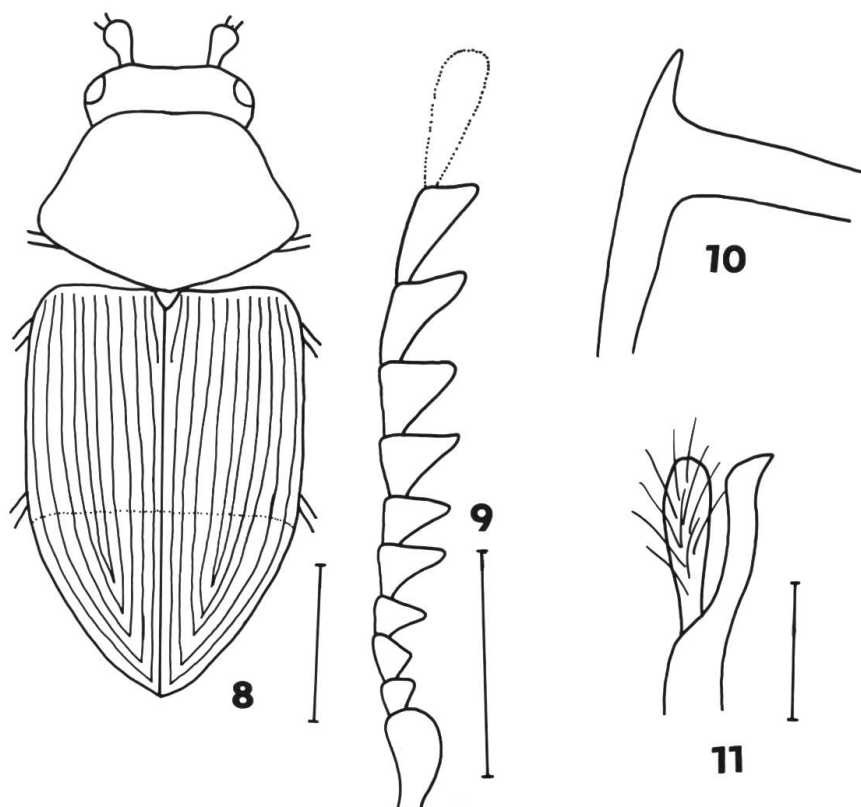
Xyletinus (s.str.) bicolor n.sp.

Figs 8–11.

Male. Strongly elongate, length 4.0 mm, width 1.7 mm (Fig. 8). Ratio length: width of elytra 1.5. Head black, pronotum dark brown, narrow anterior and lateral margins lighter, elytra also dark brown, their posterior third yellow-red. Antennae brown, mandibles, palpi and legs yellow-red. Pubescence of body white.

Head coarsely and very densely punctated, punctures nearly contiguous. Frons with fine mediolongitudinal furrow (visible from vertex) and small depression between eyes. Frons flat with semierect pubescence inclined backward. Eyes small, moderately convex and moderately elongate. Antennae beginning from the third segment distinctly serrate. The third segment triangular, widest at its midlength, other segments widest at their end; 6th and 7th segments a little wider than long, other segments longer than wide (Fig. 9).

Pronotum transverse, slightly shining. Anterior angles distinct, sharply rounded, posterior angles widely rounded. Lateral margin in dorsal view visible. Surface of pronotum very densely punctate, pubescence semierect, on the lateral margin distinctly erect. Scutellum semioval, 1.5 times longer as wide.



Figs 8–11: *Xyletinus bicolor* n.sp.: 8, general view. 9, male antennae. 10, genital stirrup of aedeagus. 11, paramere of aedeagus. (Scale: Fig 8 – 1 mm; Figs 9–11 – 0,1 mm).

Elytra finely punctate, very shining. Each elytron with twelve striae, the first and twelfth of which end at one fifth of the length of elytron. Remaining striae reach almost the tip of elytron, where they are interconnected as follows: 2nd with 11th, 3rd with 10th, 4th with 9th, 5th with 8th and 6th with 7th. All striae very deep. Pubescence of elytra long, recumbent or semierect, on the lateral margin erect.

Tibiae and tarsi with distinct pubescence, on the end of tibiae semierect, other recumbent. Metathorax without keel. Genital stirrup of aedeagus narrow, sharp and short (Fig. 10). Paramere of aedeagus as figured (Fig. 11).

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The species differs very markedly from other species of the genus by white erect pubescence on sides of pronotum and elytra. Only *X. subrotundatus* Lareynie, 1853 and *X. wewalkai* Gottwald, 1977 have also erect, but black, pubescence on sides of pronotum. Pronotum and elytra of these species are more convex, more elongated and quite black.

Holotype, male (coll. P.Zahradník): Azerbaijan: 60 km from Baku, Bjez Barma, 14.VI.1984, O. Odvárka.

Name derivation. The Latin adjective "bicolor" (= two-coloured) refers to the colour of elytra.

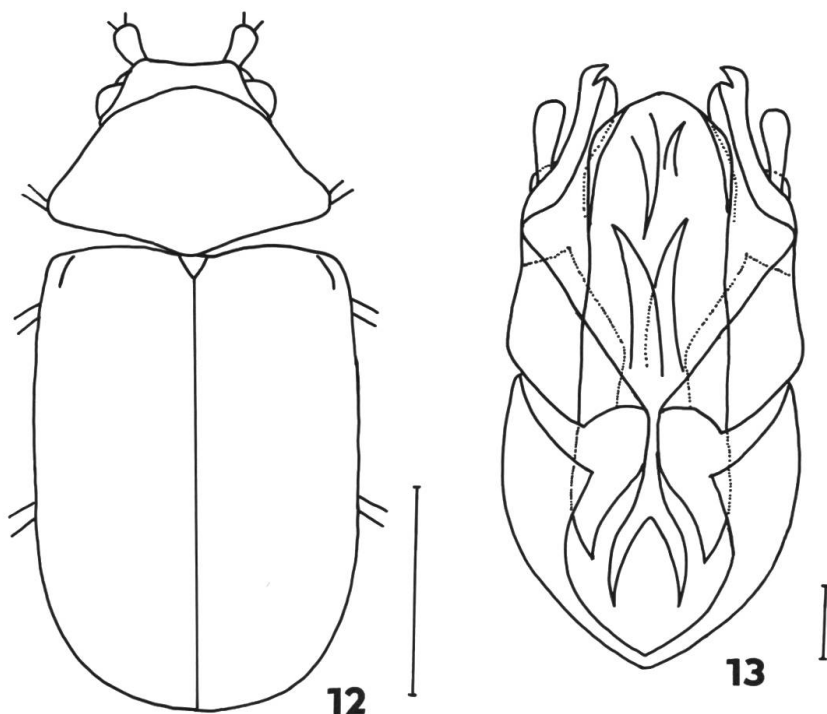
Geographical distribution. Azerbaijan–Caucasus.

***Pseudomesothus ussuriensis* n.sp.**

Figs 12–13.

Male. Elongate, length 3.1–3.2 mm, width 1.5 mm (Fig. 12). Ratio length: width of elytra 1.5. Head, pronotum and elytra dark brown or piceous black, with long, white and recumbent pubescence. Antennae, palpi and legs yellow-reddish.

Head finely and densely punctate, shining, with white long recumbent pubescence, combed from the middle towards sides. Front between eyes with small depression. Clypeus small; from its sharp distinct ledge going obliquely towards eyes. Galea distinctly triangular. Antennae inserted under distinct ledge. Eyes globular, their diameter a little smaller than half of the width of frons, without pubescence, with relatively large and coarse facets. Antennae beginning from the third segment distinctly serrate. The third segment wider than long and shorter



Figs 12–13: *Pseudomesothus ussuriensis* n.sp.: 12, general view. 13, aedeagus. (Scale: Fig 12 – 1 mm; Fig 13 – 0,1 mm).

than the second one; segments 4 to 10 wider than long, terminal segment longer than wide.

Pronotum transverse. Anterior angles of pronotum in lateral view distinct, rectangular, posterior angles of pronotum widely rounded. Pubescence of pronotum long, white and recumbent, inclined backward and moderately (especially at margin) sideward. Scutellum elliptic, 1.5 times longer than wide.

Elytra coarsely punctate, less densely than pronotum, matt, without striae, with sparse, recumbent and white pubescence. Distance between punctures in anterior part larger than their diameter, punctures becoming denser and almost contiguous posteriorly. Shoulders distinct; in lateral view elytra moderately emarginate.

Metasternum anteriorly in the middle without sharp keel. Three penultimate sternites are equally wide, the last sternite slightly wider, shining, coarsely punctate with white recumbent pubescence.

Tibiae anteriorly enlarged, with two distinct sharp edges. Aedeagus as figured (Fig. 13).

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species differs from the second species of the genus, *P. pulverulentus* (Reitter, 1877) by absence of large, raspen and coarse punctures on elytra and different shape of aedeagus.

Holotype, male (NHMW): Russia: Ussuri, Kasakewitch, 1907, Korb; idem 2 male paratypes (NHMW), 1 male paratype (coll. P. Zahradník).

Name derivation. Derived from the locality – Russia, Ussuri region.

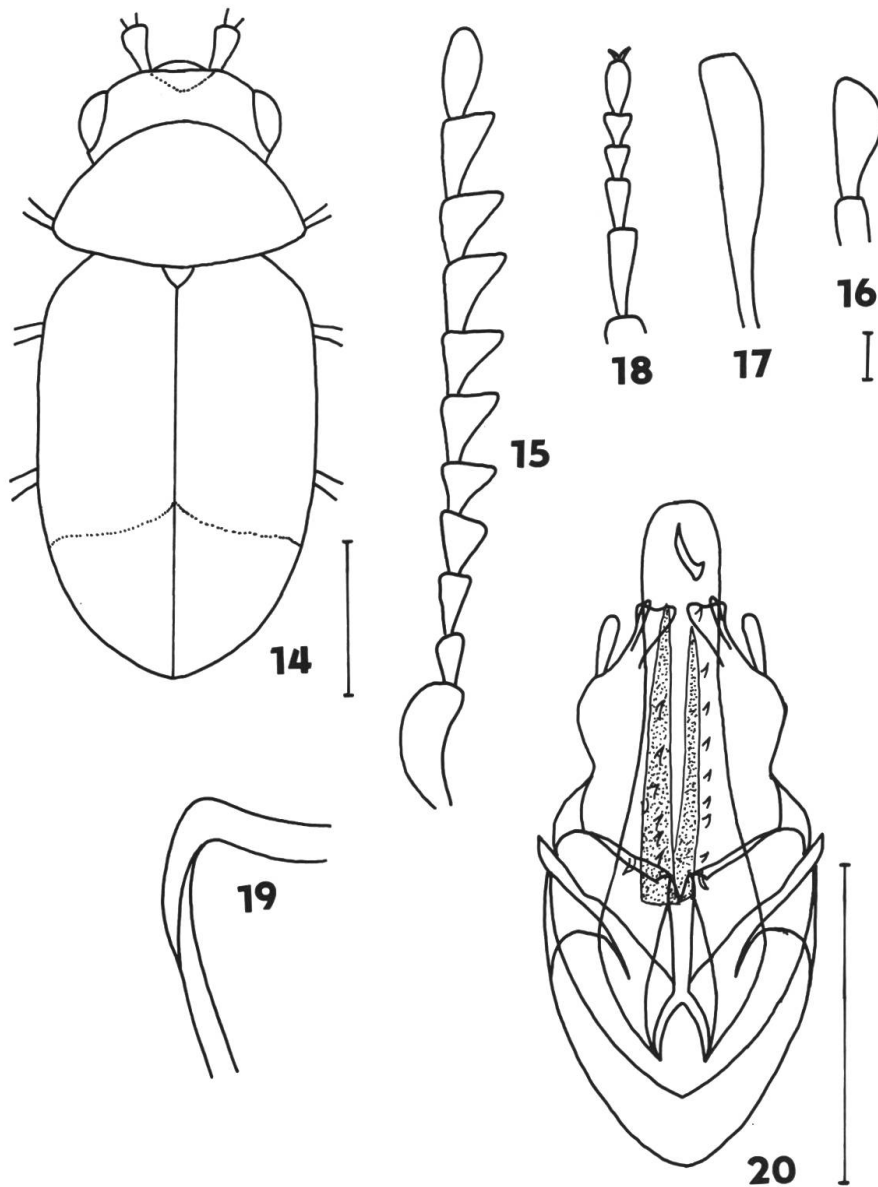
Geographical distribution. Russia, Ussuri region.

***Lasioderma tadzhika* n.sp.**

Figs 14–20.

Male. Elongate, length 3.9 mm, width 1.8 mm (Fig. 14). Ratio length: width of elytra 1.5. Head, pronotum, apical third of elytra, antennae, palpi, legs and ventral surface (metasternum darker) rusty, basal part of elytra dark brown (anteriorly darker). Pubescence white, very dense, long, semierect.

Head evenly convex, with small triangular, transverse depression at clypeus, in the middle deeper, shining, densely punctate, distance between punctures larger than their diameter. Antennae inserted under ledge, which is running from eyes towards clypeus. Antennae beginning from the fourth segment serrate. The first antennal segment robust, second one distinctly longer than wide, third one slightly longer



Figs 14–20: *Lasioderma tadzhika* n.sp.: 14, general view. 15, male antennae. 16, terminal segment of maxillary palpus. 17, anterior tibia. 18, posterior tarsus. 19, genital stirrup of aedeagus. 20, aedeagus. (Scale: Fig 14 – 1 mm; Figs 15–18 – 0,1 mm; Figs 19–20 – 0,1 mm).

than second, fourth one subtriangular, as long as third, fifth segment small, as long as wide, shorter as fourth, segments 6 to 9 distinctly longer than wide, ninth segment slenderly triangular, about twice as long as wide, terminal segment oblong oval (Fig. 15). Last segment of maxillary palpus long (Fig. 16). Eyes small, globular, with distinct short, dense pubescence. Front three times wider than the width of eye. Pu-

bescence of head inclined forward. Pubescence of mandibles longer than other pubescence of head.

Pronotum convex, transverse. Anterior angles distinct, sharp, posterior angles indistinct, broadly rounded, lateral margins moderately arcuate, posterior margin straight. Surface of pronotum shining, finely and densely punctate; puncturation denser than on head, distance between punctures smaller or equal to their diameter. Pubescence inclined obliquely backward, at the base of pronotum sideward. Scutellum very small, moderately transverse, semioval.

Elytra relatively oval, convex, their surface coarsely and densely punctate. Pubescence inclined backward, unformed stripes. Rusty spot at apical part of elytra without sharp boundary, slowly blending to dark brown.

Legs with dense and long erect pubescence. Anterior tibiae towards their end only slightly enlarged (Fig. 17). The first tarsal segment of posterior legs 1.5 times longer than the second one (Fig. 18). Genital stirrup of aedeagus (Fig. 19) and aedeagus (Fig. 20) as figured.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species is marked by its colour. It differs from similar species *L. thoracicum* (Morawitz, 1861) by the ratio of the first and second tarsal segments, from *L. anatolica* Zahradník, 1996 by different arrangement of inner "pouch" of aedeagus and from other dark species of *Lasioderma* – *L. obscurum* (Solsky, 1867), *L. haemorrhoidale* (Illiger, 1807), *L. aterrimum* Roubal, 1916, *L. aethiops* Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1976 and *L. luminosum* Logvinovskij, 1977 by indistinct posterior angles of pronotum, rusty antennae, legs and pronotum (only *L. luminosum* Logvinovskij, 1977 has yellow-red antennae and legs and *L. anatolica* Zahradník, 1996 has reddish only legs and first three segments of antennae, other segments are darker) and different arrangement of inner "pouch" of aedeagus.

Holotype, male (NHMB): Tadzhikistan: Babatak Khrebet, 10 km SW of Gissar, Bulbulchashma, 8.V.1988, K. Majer.

Name derivation. Derived from the name of the country, where the species was collected.

Geographical distribution. Tadzhikistan.

Stagetus makarovi n.sp.

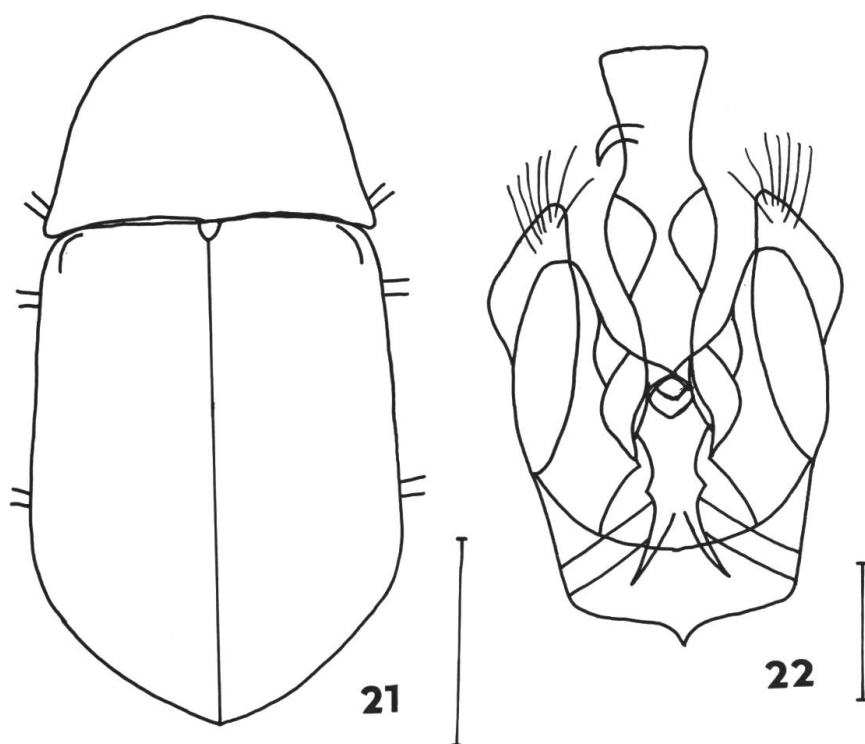
Figs 21–22.

Male. Shortly oval, length 1.7 mm, width 0.9 mm (Fig. 21). Ratio length: width of elytra 1.3. Head, pronotum, elytra, ventral surface, antennae and legs light brown (the first and second segment of antennae yellow). Pronotum darker. Pubescence white.

Head finely and densely punctate, with dense, long and recumbent pubescence inclined forward. Eyes small, round and flat with sparse, short and erect pubescence. Antennae beginning from the third segment slightly serrate; three last segments longer than wide, (their combined length larger than the combined length of segments 2 to 8). All segments with dense recumbent pubescence.

Pronotum very convex, very finely densely punctate, with large, raspen, coarse and sparse punctures; distance between punctures larger than their diameter. Pubescence dense, long and semierect and inclined forward. Posterior margin distinctly twice curved. Scutellum twice as wide as long, triangular.

Elytra shining, very finely and densely punctate, with distinct shoulders. Each elytron with short furrow. Each elytron with eleven striae,



Figs 21–22: *Stagetus makarovi* n.sp.: 21, general view. 22, aedeagus. (Scale: Fig. 21 – 0,5 mm; Fig. 22 – 0,1 mm).

which are narrower than intervals between them. Striae very deep, comprising coarse oval punctures. Eleventh stria ends at the first third of the length of elytron. Remaining striae reach almost the apex of elytron, where they are interconnected as follows: 1st with 10th, 2nd with 9th, 3rd with 4th, 5th with 8th and 6th with 7th. Pubescence of elytra double – very short, dense and recumbent, and long, sparse and erect.

Aedeagus as figured (Fig. 22).

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species differs from other species of the group “*byrrhoides*” (with distinct shoulders) especially by the shape of aedeagus.

Holotype, male (NHMB): East Turkmenistan: Amu Darya river, Isl. Nargyz Tugai, 16.–23.VI.1989, K. Makarov; idem 1 male paratype (coll. P.Zahradník).

Name derivation. Dedicated to K. Makarov, a known entomologist and collector of this species.

Geographical distribution. Turkmenistan.

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