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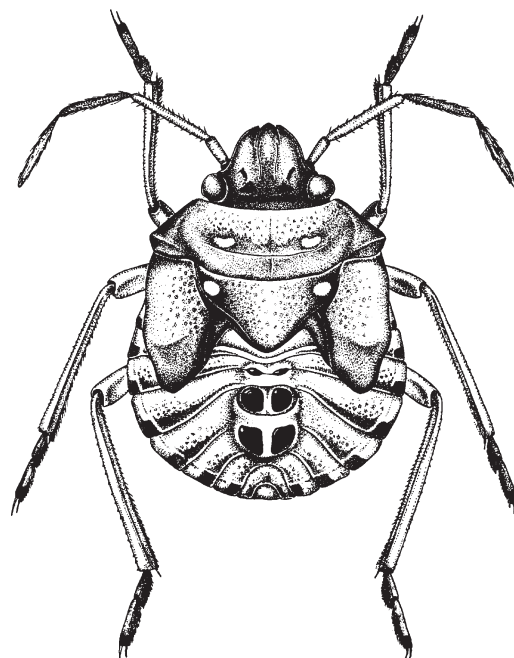


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A new species of the genus *Odocnemis* Allard, 1876 (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) from Turkey

Новый вид рода *Odocnemis* Allard, 1876 (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) из Турции

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Ключевые слова: Tenebrionidae, Helopini, *Odocnemis*, новый вид, Турция.

Abstract. A new species, *Odocnemis* (s. str.) *perarmatus* Nabozhenko et Tichý, sp. n. is described from southern Turkey (province Isparta). The new species is most closely related to *O. anatolicus* (Kaszab, 1961), from which it differs in the presence of distinct tubercles on the elytra, large tooth on the hind tibiae and darker coloration (in *O. anatolicus* the coloration is pale brown and with reddish pronotum).

Резюме. В работе описывается новый вид – *Odocnemis* (s. str.) *perarmatus* Nabozhenko et Tichý, sp. n. из Южной Турции (провинция Ыспарта). Новый вид наиболее близок к *O. anatolicus* (Kaszab, 1961), от которого отличается наличием четких бугорков на надкрыльях, крупного зубца на задних голених, более темной окраской (у *O. anatolicus* она светло-бурая, переднеспинка с рыжеватым оттенком).

Introduction

The species of the genus *Odocnemis* Allard, 1876 are widespread in Mediterranean. More than 50 species of the genus are known at present. The range of the genus includes central Armenia (Aragats) in the southeast and West Kazakhstan (Uralsk) in the northeast. Two subgenera are recognized in the genus *Odocnemis*: nominative, and *Heloponotus* Reitter, 1922. The distribution of the nominative subgenus includes the entire Mediterranean. The species of the second subgenus are distributed only in the Crimea and across the Pontian steppes reach West Kazakhstan (Uralsk) [Nabozhenko, 2001]. Asia Minor (Turkey, Syria) and Greece is the center of diversity of the genus, Southern Spain and North Western Africa is the secondary center of diversity. Seven species of *Odocnemis* are known from the Anatolian region of Turkey. The new species of this genus described here is also from the Anatolian region (Davraz Dag range). This species belongs to the group of species without pit or depression on the abdominal sternite, and it differs in the presence of a large dent on the internal side of hind tibia.

Material and methods

The paper is based on the material from the collections of Vladimir Tichý and Staatliche Museum für Tierkunde Dresden.

Odocnemis perarmatus Nabozhenko et Tichý, sp. n.
(fig. 1–9)

Description. Body dark brown, almost black, weakly glossy, glabrous. Head widest at level of eyes. Eyes large, weakly convex. Ratio of head width at level of eyes to distance between eyes – 1.6. Surface of head on front-clypeal suture noticeably depressed, surface of clypeus convex. Genae strongly rounded from eyes to middle and straight from middle to anterior margin of clypeus, where converge to clypeus at 45° angle. Joint of outer margin of clypeus and gena without emargination. Surface of head glabrous, only near eyes with short recumbent goldish setae. Punctuation of head coarse and dense. Diameter of punctures 2-3 times smaller than interval between punctures. Punctures round, sometimes connecting in anterior part of forehead. Antennae long, their four apical segments extending beyond base of pronotum. Length to width ratio of antennal segments 2-11, respectively: 1.25, 3.15,



Fig. 1. *Odocnemis* (s. str.) *perarmatus* sp. n., male.
Рис. 1. *Odocnemis* (s. str.) *perarmatus* sp. n., самец.

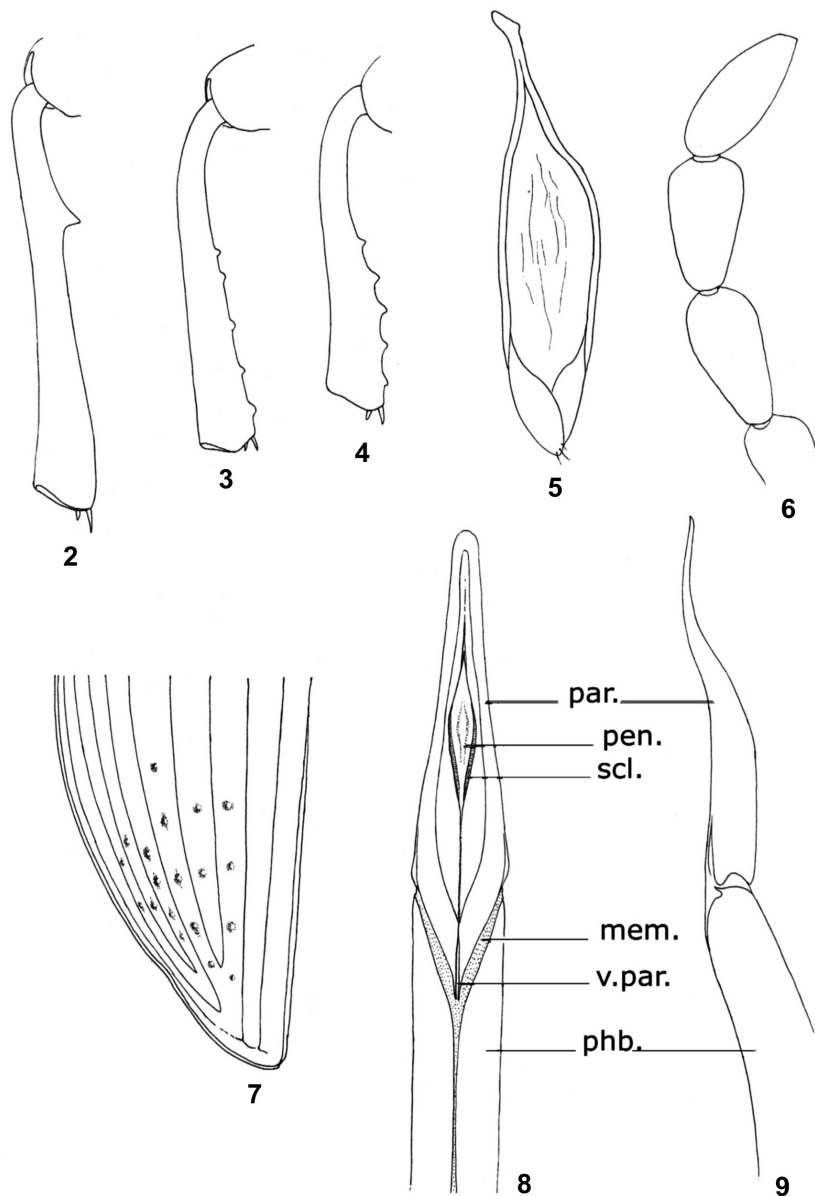


Fig. 2-9. *Odocnemis* (s. str.) *perarmatus* sp. n., male, details of structures.

2 – hind tibia; 3 – middle tibia; 4 – fore tibia; 5 – spiculum gastrale; 6 – 9-10th segments of antennae; 7 – apex of elytra; 8 – aedeagus, ventral view; 9 – aedeagus, dorsal view.

Par. – parameres; pen. – penis; scl. – sclerites of penis; mem. – membrane between parameres and phallobase; v. par. – ventral branches of parameres; phb. – phallobase.

Рис. 2-9. *Odocnemis* (s. str.) *perarmatus* sp. n., самец, детали строения.

2 – задняя голень; 3 – средняя голень; 4 – передняя голень; 5 – гастральная спикула; 6 – 9-10-й членики усиков; 7 – вершина надкрылья; 8 – эдеагус с ventральной стороны; 9 – эдеагус с дорсальной стороны.

Par. – парамеры; pen. – пенис; scl. – склериты пениса; mem. – мембрана между парамерами и фаллобазой; v. par. – ventральные отростки парамер; phb. – фаллобаза.

2.25, 2.3, 2.9, 2.8, 2.5, 2.1, 2, 2.5. 3rd segment of antennae 3.15 times as long as 2nd, and 1.4 times as long as 4th. 11th segment of antennae narrow, elongate, flattened dorsal-ventrally.

Pronotum weakly transverse (1.2 times as wide as long), 1.54 times as wide as head, widest in the middle. Outer margin weakly rounded, almost indistinctly widely emarginated near base, straight in the middle, weakly constricting to anterior margin. Anterior margin straight in the middle. Base triple sinuate. Anterior angles visibly projecting, widely rounded apically, posterior angles straight, very narrowly rounded apically. All margins of pronotum narrowly bordered. Disk of pronotum weakly convex, outer

margins very narrowly weakly flattened near marginal border. Punctuation moderately coarse and dense (less dense than on head); punctures round; diameter of punctures 2 times as large as interval between punctures. Propleura with sparse longitudinal rugae.

Elytra moderately ovaly elongated (1.75 as long as wide), weakly convex, 1.35 as wide and 2.8 as long as pronotum. Punctures on striae of elytra merged to narrow, distinct, sometimes interrupted furrows. Intervals flattened, with fine reticulated microsculpture and fine distinct punctuation. Apical part of elytra covered with small, but distinct granules. 8th interval not raised in keel-like manner and never merged with elytral margin at apex.

Apex weakly elongate and flattened. Epipleura reaching apex of elytra.

Abdomen glabrous, 1st abdominal sternite without hairs, only with weakly visible sparse recumbent setae, abdominal sternite without pit or depression. Abdominal sternites with dense punctation.

Fore tibia weakly S-formed, arcuated, with 4-5 dents on inner side. Middle tibia straight, with 4 granules on inner side. Hind tibia weakly arcuated inwards, with 1 large dent at base of inner side. All tibiae and femorae covered with dense red hairs on inner side. 1-3 segments of fore tarsi longitudinal, very weakly widened. All segments of tarsi densely covered with red hairs.

Aedeagus. Strongly sclerotized and flattened dorso-ventrally, visibly S-formed arcuated (lateral view), sclerites of penis approached. Dorsal surface with strong depression on all length.

Spiculum gastrale. Typical for *Odocnemis* (s. str.), with long, weakly arcuated branch and visibly common stem.

Length – 12 mm, width – 4.8 mm.

Material. Holotype, ♂, with labels: «Turkey W Isparta, Davraz Dag, 22.05.2001, 1900 m, lgt. M. Snížek», «Coll. V. Tichý», «Holotypus *Odocnemis* (s. str.) *perarmatus* sp. n., det. M. Nabozhenko, V. Tichý». Holotype in Zoological institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (St.-Petersburg).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *Odocnemis* (s. str.) *anatolicus* Kaszab, 1961, described from northern slopes of Taurus ridge (Berendi) and earlier transferred from the genus *Catomus* Allard, 1876 to the genus *Odocnemis* Allard, 1876 [Nabozhenko, 2006]. The new species differs from it in the distinct granules on elytra, 1 large dent at the base of inner side of tibia, darker body (*O. anatolicus* has light brown body with

reddish pronotum), and denser and coarser punctuation of the pronotum.

Etymology. The species name “*perarmatus*” is translated from Latin as “well armed” and emphasizes the denticulation of tibiae.

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