

A new genus and species of Cholevinae from Tajikistan (Coleoptera, Leiodidae)

JAN RŮŽIČKA

Dept. Ecology, Faculty of Forestry, Agricultural University,
CS - 160 21 Praha 6

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Abstract. *Takobiella strejceki* gen. n., sp. n. of the subfamily Cholevinae, subtribe Cholevinini, from Tajikistan is described and illustrated. Distribution of selected imaginal morphological characters in related genera are also given.

According to Jeannel (1936), four genera of the subtribe Cholevinini with prolonged last antennal segment (segment XI distinctly longer than segments IX and X together) are known: *Attumbra* Des Gozis, *Catopomorphus* Aubé, *Philomessor* Jeannel and *Attaephilus* Motsch. The last two genera are, sometimes, treated only as subgenera of the genus *Catopomorphus* (Iablokov-Khinzorian, 1975; Blas, 1979). Another new genus belonging to this group is described and illustrated in this paper. Morphological terms of female genitalia follow those of Naomi (1989).

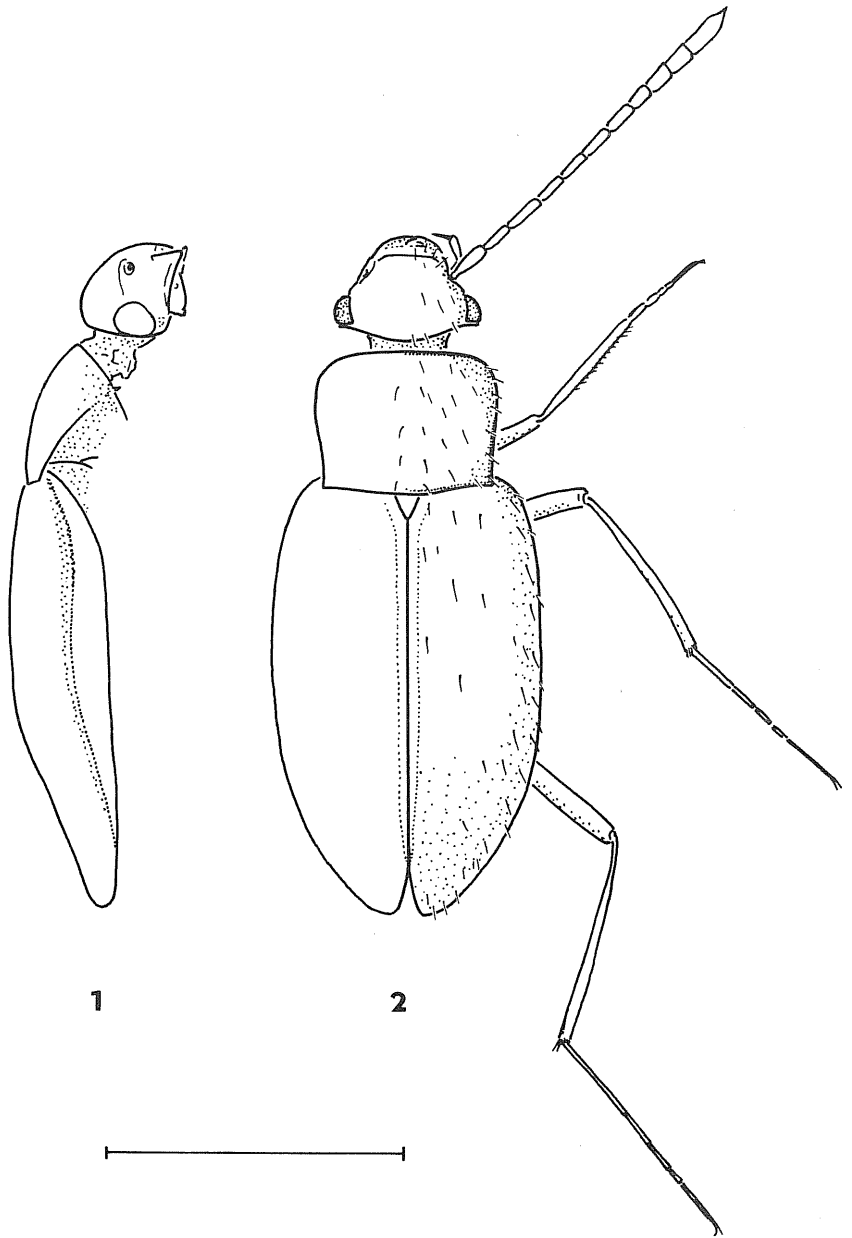
Takobiella gen. n.

Etymology: The generic name is derived from the country of origin of the type species - Takob village in Hissar Mts.; feminine.

Type species: *Takobiella strejceki* sp. n.

Description: Body small and slender, with extremely prolonged, slender appendages (Fig. 2). Body surface with double pubescence: between long recumbent sparse yellow hairs there are sparsely distributed very long, large, erected setae (Figs 3,7). Antennae very long and slender (Fig. 10), with slightly indicated club, all segments longer than wide. Segment XI dorsoventrally flattened, longer than segments IX and X together. Pronotum small and narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra, only slightly transverse, widest at the anterior third (Fig. 7). Elytra wide, apical part flattened and prolonged to a rounded tip seen in lateral view (Fig. 1). Wings fully developed.

Differential diagnosis: This genus differs from all related genera by slender body with extremely prolonged, slim extremities (Fig. 2). Pronotum small, only 1.3 times as wide as long (Fig. 2; 1.5-2.0 times as wide as long in related genera), elytra 1.4 times as



Figs 1-2. *Takobiella strejceki* gen. n., sp. n., holotype: 1 - habitus laterally; 2 - habitus dorsally. (Scale bars 1.5 mm)

wide as pronotum (Fig. 1; 0.95-1.2 times as wide as pronotum in related genera except for *Attumbra*). Elytra with distal part distinctly flattened (rounded and regularly convex in *Catopomorphus* s.str. and *C. (Attiscurra)*). Body surface with very long setae, introduced between recumbent hairs (only simple recumbent short discal pubescence in *Catopomorphus* and *Attumbra*). Last antennal segment dorsoventrally flattened (cylindrical in *Attumbra*).

Important morphological characters and their state of development in related genera are summarized in Table I, the distribution of characters among individual genera and/or subgenera are presented in Table II.

Takobiella strejceki sp. n.

Material examined: Holotype: female, labelled "USSR - Tajikistan, Hissarskyi khrebet, Takob, 3000 m a. s. l., 28. iv. 1983, J.Boháč lgt.". Deposited in the author's collection.

Etymology: Named after Dr Jaromír Strejček, Prague.

Description:

Female: Length of body 3.4 mm, head 0.7 mm, pronotum 0.7 mm, elytra 2.15 mm and antenna 2 mm; width of head 0.7 mm, pronotum 0.9 mm and elytra 1.3 mm. Body brown with dark brown head. Head rounded, with laterally prominent, large eyes (horizontal diameter of eye 1.5 times as wide as distance between its anterior margin and antennal insertion). Frontoclypeal suture well developed. Surface very finely and sparsely punctured, lustrous, with superficial transverse cells and with short semierect pubescence and introduced longer setae (Fig. 3). Maxillary palpus with wide triangular penultimate segment and long slender apical segment (Fig. 4).

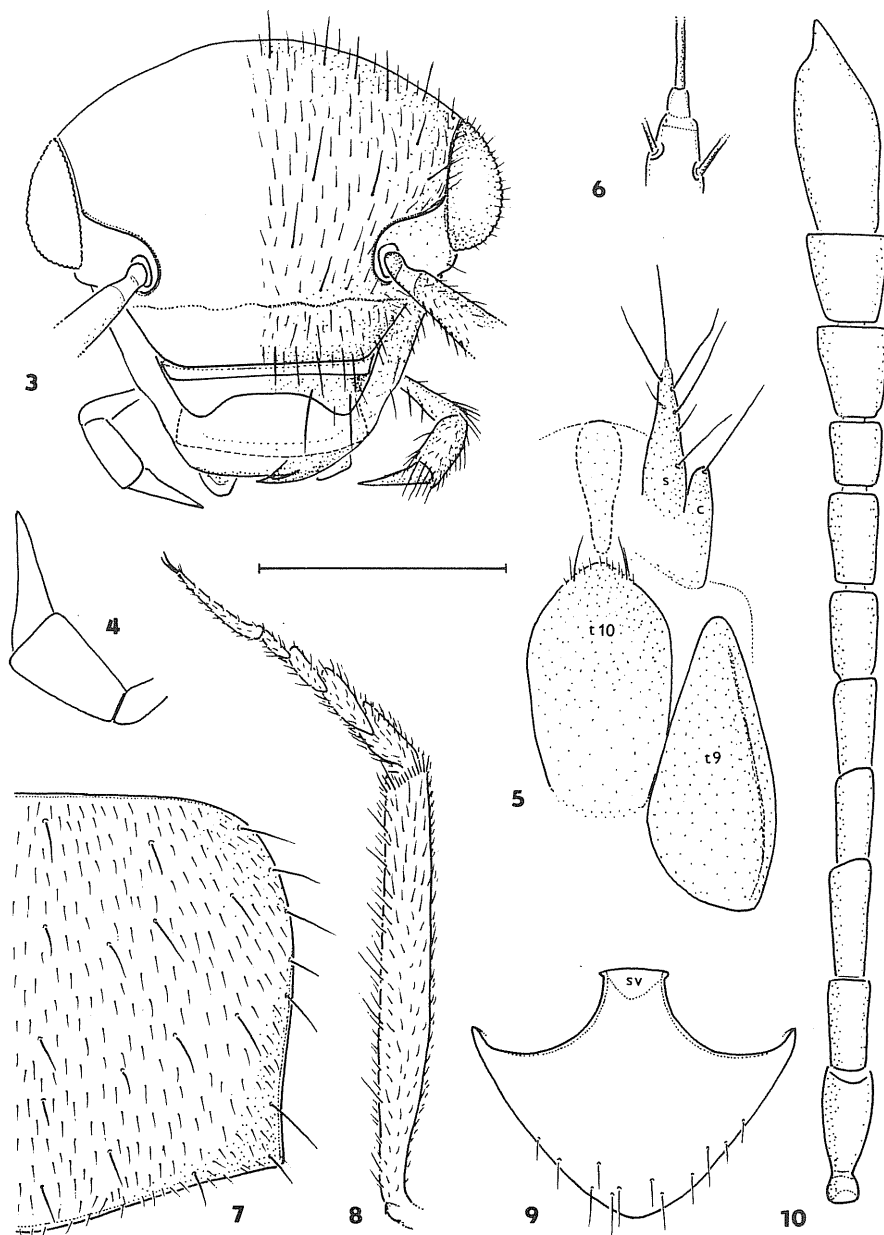
Antenna (Fig. 10): ratio of lengths of antennal segments (segment I equal to 1.0): 1.0 - 0.7 - 0.9 - 0.75 - 0.65 - 0.6 - 0.75 - 0.5 - 0.7 - 0.7 - 1.55. Ratio of length to width of segments I to XI: 2.3, 2.0, 2.55, 2.2, 1.9, 1.4, 1.7, 1.15, 1.2, 1.1, 2.5. Segment VI 1.25 times longer than segment VIII.

Pronotum: lateral margins regularly rounded anteriorly, straight posteriorly, hind angles distinct, rectangular. Hind pronotal margin straight, not sinuous. Punctuation of pronotal surface as sparse as on head but punctures are larger. Surface lustrous, with distinct irregular transverse cells. Pronotum with a row of lateral setae (Fig. 7) overlapping lateral margin.

Elytra with wide elytral epipleura. Tip of each elytron regularly rounded. Punctuation of elytral surface denser and larger than that on pronotum, arranged in irregular transverse rows; surface lustrous, without microsculpture.

Profemur simple, without ventral protuberance. Protibia (Fig. 8) very long, 8.8 times as long as wide, lateral margins straight, outer with a row of slender longer setae, protibia 1.4 times as long as protarsus. Protarsus 8.2 times as long as width of its basal segment. Segments simple, narrower than distal part of protibia. Mesotibia slightly bent seen laterally, 9.7 times as long as wide, as long as mesotarsus. Basal segment of mesotarsus simple. Metatibia straight, 1.1 times as long as metatarsus.

All abdominal sterna without impressions or protuberances in medial parts, posterior margins of all sterna with a transverse row of large setae. Sternum VIII rounded posteriorly,



Figs 3-10. *Takobiella strejceki* gen. n., sp. n., holotype: 3 - head dorsoapically; 4 - left maxillary palpus dorsally; 5 - female genitalia dorsally, t 9 - lateral sclerite of tergum IX, t 10 - tergum X, c - coxite, s - stylus; 6 - detail of apical part of stylus dorsally; 7 - pronotum dorsally; 8 - left protibia and protarsus dorsally; 9 - sternum VIII ventrally, sv - spiculum ventrale; 10 - left antenna dorsally. (Scale bars 0.5 mm for Figs 3, 5, 7-10; 0.33 mm for Fig. 4; 0.15 mm for Fig. 6)

with setal pattern as on Fig. 9. Spiculum ventrale oblong, with slightly laterally produced corners. Tergum IX divided into two lateral sclerites, both with sclerotized lateral lines. Tergum X (Fig. 5) wide, oval, apically with four long and several short setae. Coxite with single terminal seta. Stylus (Fig. 5) long, slender, with five large setae. On the right stylus two additional thin setae are present. Apical part as on Fig. 6. There is an oval slender ventromedial sclerite on membrane between styli.

M a l e : unknown.

The new species was collected on a grassy slope with remnants of snow above a stream.

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state		A	B	C
character				
1	body shape	elongated	widely oval	
2	tip of elytron	rounded	sharp	
3	pronotal pubescence	simple, recumbent, short	double, recumbent and erected	simple, extremely short, recumbent
4	elytral discal pubescence	simple, recumbent, short	double, recumbent and erected	simple, extremely short, recumbent
5	antennal segments III-IV	elongated	square	transverse
6	apical antennal segment	cylindrical	dorso-ventrally flattened	
7	appendages	normal, slender	short, wide	extremely prolonged
8	outer margin of protibia	with a row of thorns	without thorns	
9	apex of metatibia	with a row of thorns	only with isolated thorns	
10	spiculum ventrale	short, oblong	short, laterally produced	narrow and prolonged
11	stylus	short	elongated	
12	shape of pronotum (ratio W/L)	transverse (1.5-2.0)	square (1.3)	
13	ratio W of elytra/ W of pronotum	0.95-1.20	1.4	

Table II. Distribution of characters among related genera of Cholevinini														
genus	character subgenus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Attaephilus</i>		AB	A	B	B	ABC	B	A	A	A	AC	AB	A	A
<i>Attumbra</i>		A	A	C	C	A	A	AC	B	B	A	A	A	A
<i>Catopomorphus</i> (s. str.)		B	AB	AC	AC	BC	B	A	A	A	ABC	B	A	A
	(<i>Attiscurra</i>)	B	AB	A	A	C	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	A
	(<i>Weiratherella</i>)	A	A	AC	AC	AB	B	AC	A	A	A	A	A	A
<i>Philomessor</i> (s. str.)		B	?	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	?	?	A	A
	(<i>Attumbrinus</i>)	A	?B	A	B	B	B	A	A	?	?	?	A	A
<i>Takobiella</i>		A	A	B	B	A	B	C	A	A	B	B	B	B

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