

## A new species of *Attaephilus* from Turkey (Coleoptera: Leiodidae: Cholevinae)

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RŮŽIČKA, J. 1997. A new species of *Attaephilus* from Turkey (Coleoptera: Leiodidae: Cholevinae). *Entomol. Probl.* 28 (1): 57–59. – *Attaephilus rydhi* sp. nov. from southern Turkey is described, illustrated and compared with related species *A. paradoxus* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1844), *A. arenarius* (HAMPE, 1852), *A. punctipennis* JEANNEL, 1936 and *A. weiratheri* JEANNEL, 1936.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Leiodidae, Cholevinae, taxonomy, *Attaephilus*, Turkey

### Introduction

The genus *Attaephilus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1869 belongs in the subtribe Cholevina KIRBY, 1837 (sensu NEWTON et THAYER, 1992) and is closely related to *Attumbra* DES GOZIS, 1886, *Philomessor* JEANNEL, 1936 and *Catopomorphus* AUBÉ, 1850. It contains presently 16 species distributed throughout Europe, Turkey, Middle East, Transcaucasia and Central Asia (JEANNEL, 1936; COIFFAIT, 1955; SCHEERPELTZ, 1956; SZYMCAKOWSKI, 1970; FRANK et PERREAU, 1991; PERREAU, 1994, 1995). Most species are known to be associated with the ant species *Messor barbarus* L. and *M. muticus* NYLLANDER [= *M. structor* (LATR.)], but some species are recorded from caves (JEANNEL, 1936; COIFFAIT, 1955; RŮŽIČKA, 1995).

Recently, an undescribed species of *Attaephilus* has been found in the small collection of Cholevinae taken by Mr. Ingvar Rydh in Turkey. This species is described below.

*Attaephilus rydhi* sp. nov. (Figs 1–6)

**Material examined:** Holotype male, labelled: "Tur. Beskonak / 3–15/5–[19]87 / leg. I.Rydh / 2154". In the author's collection.

**Type locality:** Turkey, southern Anatolia, 60 km NE of Antalya, Beşkonak, about 37.2° N 31.2° E.

**Description.** Male: body robust, dorsoventrally flattened (Fig. 1), uniformly reddish-brown; length 3.85 mm, width 1.80 mm, wings fully developed.

Head: 1.1 times as wide as long. Surface with transverse microsculpture, interposed between fine and densely distributed punctures, with short, recumbent pubescence. Antennae (Fig. 1): segments IV to XI dorsoventrally flattened. Proportions of antennal segments (I to XI, length × maximum

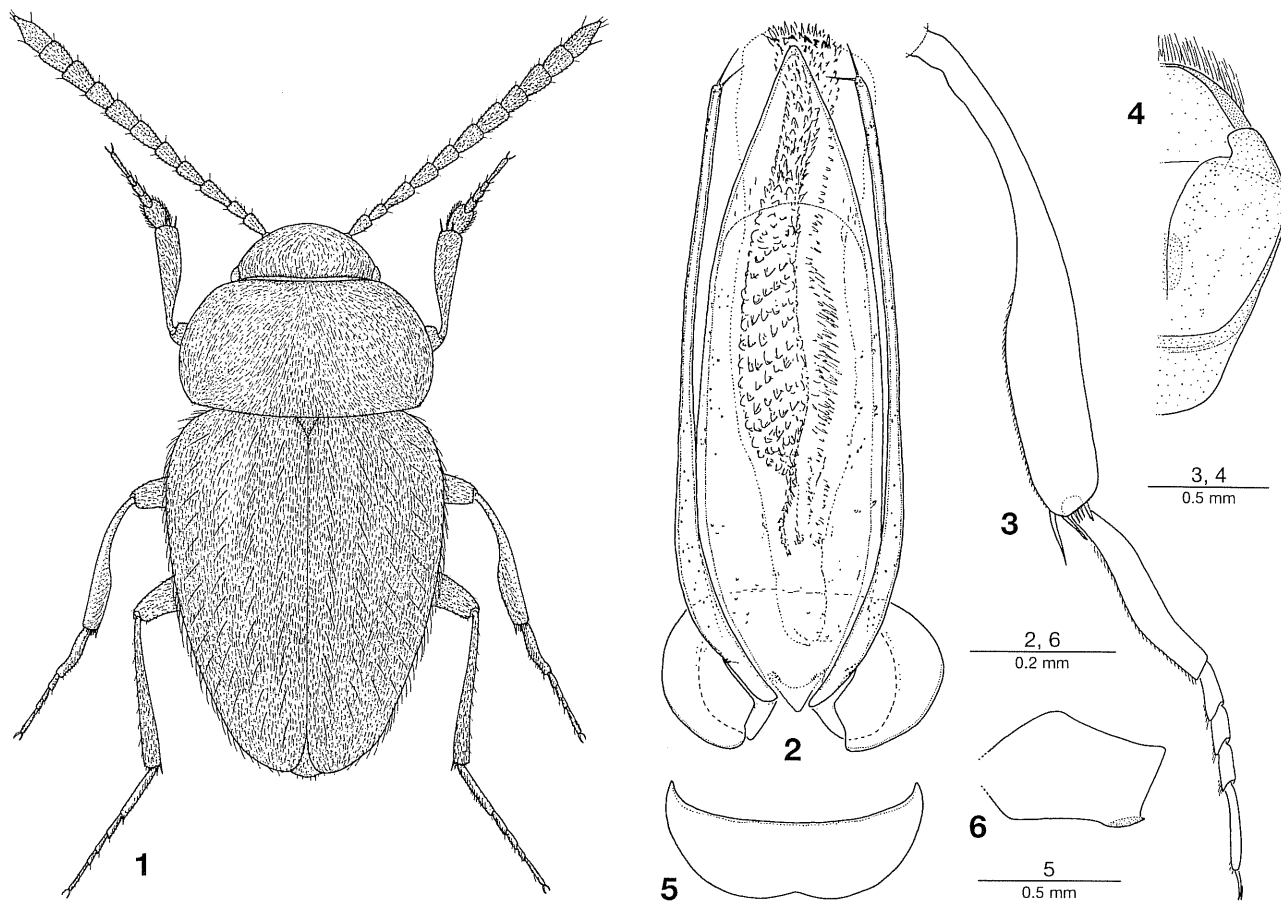
width): 32 × 16, 22 × 12, 34 × 16, 30 × 17, 29 × 18, 32 × 18, 32 × 21, 24 × 22, 30 × 23, 28 × 24, 48 × 21. Antennae 2.45 times as long as pronotal length.

Pronotum (Fig. 1): 1.8 times as wide as long, widest after the midpoint, 1.7 times as wide as head. Surface regularly vaulted, slightly impressed in posteriolateral region. Microsculpture and pubescence similar to the head.

Elytra (Fig. 1): 1.4 times as long as wide; 2.7 times as long and 1.05 times as wide as pronotum, widest in basal third. Surface flat, only slightly vaulted, anterior part medially with a trace of longitudinal impression. Microsculpture and pubescence similar to that in head and pronotum, but punctures slightly granular, arranged in indicated, irregularly arranged, transverse rows. Four sparse rows of very long, erect setae interposed; outer margin of elytron bordered with a dense row of longer setae from humeral region nearly to apex (Fig. 1).

Legs: protibia gradually expanded to apex, 5.45 times as long as wide and 1.3 times as long as protarsus. Protarsus with three basal segments wide. Mesotrochanter with a very short, heavily sclerotized tooth in posteroapical region (Fig. 6). Mesotibia abruptly expanded in apical half (Fig. 3), 7.6 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as mesotarsus. Mesotarsus with basal segment wide, long, flattened and sigmoidally curved in dorsal view (Fig. 3), 0.48 times as long as total mesotarsal length. Metatrochanter with small sclerotized area at posteroapical region. Metatibia straight, slightly expanded apically, 9.6 times as long as wide, 1.17 times as long as metatarsus.

Abdomen: sternum V without prominent tooth in posteriomedial part. Posterior margin of sternum VIII with medial notch (Fig. 5). Genital segment flat,



Figs 1–6. *Attaephilus rydhi* sp. nov., holotype; 1 – habitus dorsally, body length 3.85 mm; 2 – aedeagus dorsally; 3 – right mesotibia and mesotarsus dorsally; 4 – genital segment ventrally; 5 – abdominal sternum VIII ventrally; 6 – left mesotrochanter ventrally.

with wide and regularly rounded anterior projection (Fig. 4).

Aedeagus (Fig. 2): flattened dorsoventrally, narrowing regularly toward apex, only slightly curved in lateral view. Apex with simply pointed, rounded tip, lacking medial longitudinal impression; endophallus with many teeth arranged as on Fig. 2. Paramere straight, not reaching apex of aedeagus, with two apical setae.

Female: unknown.

**Discussion.** Three species groups based on the shape of the aedeagus and antennae are distinguished in *Attaephilus* (PERREAU, 1995). *A. rydhi* sp. nov. possesses elongated antennae with all segments longer than wide and a simply pointed tip of the aedeagus. Thus, it is a member of a group which includes *A. paradoxus* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1844), *A. arenarius* (HAMPE, 1852), *A. punctipennis* JEANNEL, 1936 and *A. weiratheri* JEANNEL, 1936. *A. rydhi* sp. nov. may be distinguished from related species by the following characters in combination:

(1) body large (Fig. 1; body length 3.85 mm) in *A. rydhi* sp. nov.; smaller, only 2.5–3.0 mm in related species.

(2) male protarsus with the basal segment re-

markably wide in *A. rydhi* sp. nov. (Fig. 1); male protarsus with the basal segment nearly as narrow as the following segments in other species.

(3) male mesotrochanter with a short tooth in *A. rydhi* sp. nov. (Fig. 6), *A. punctipennis* and *A. weiratheri*; male mesotrochanter with an elongated posterior-apical tooth in *A. paradoxus* and *A. arenarius*.

(4) male mesotibia evenly curved, distinctly expanded in apical half in *A. rydhi* sp. nov. (Fig. 3); abruptly curved in mid-length, laterally expanded also in basal part and/or not so expanded apically in *A. paradoxus* and *A. arenarius* (JEANNEL 1936, figs 719,720) and evenly curved and not expanded apically in *A. punctipennis* and *A. weiratheri* (JEANNEL 1936, fig. 717; SZYMCAKOWSKI 1970, fig. 28).

(5) male mesotarsus with basal segment expanded, prolonged to nearly as long as half of entire mesotarsal length, flattened, and sigmoidally curved in *A. rydhi* sp. nov. (Fig. 3); simple, shorter and not so remarkably modified in other species.

(6) male abdominal sternum V without prominent medial tooth in *A. rydhi* sp. nov., *A. punctipennis* and *A. weiratheri*; dentate in *A. paradoxus* and *A. arenarius*.

**Bionomy.** The specimen was taken under a small

stone in association with an undetermined ant species.

**Etymology.** The new species is named in honour of Mr. Ingvar Rydh from Olofström, Sweden.

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