

REVIEW OF THE GENUS *PSEUDOPROBATICUS* NABOZHENKO, 2001 (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE)

MAXIM NABOZHENKO

*Southern Scientific Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Tchekhov str. 41,
344006 Rostov-on-Don, Russia; e-mail: nalassus@mail.ru*

Abstract.— A new species *Pseudoprobaticus roznerorum* sp. nov. from Southern Western Turkey is described. The redescription of *Pseudoprobaticus granipennis* (Allard, 1876) and key to species of the genus *Pseudoprobaticus* Nabozhenko, 2001 are given.



Key words.— Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Helopini, *Pseudoprobaticus*, new species, key.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Pseudoprobaticus* Nabozhenko, 2001 was described for one species *Pseudoprobaticus granipennis* (Allard, 1876) originally described in the genus *Probaticus* Seidlitz, 1896 (Nabozhenko 2001). This nalassoid genus was hitherto considered as monotypic. *Probaticus granipennis* was described from the European Turkey (Allard 1876), and it is also known from the Asian part of the north-western Turkey. A new species of this genus from the south-western Turkey (province Denizli) is described in this paper. Also a detailed redescription of *P. granipennis* is given.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The acronyms indicate the following collections (curator's names given in parentheses):

- HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (O. Merkl);
- ZIN – Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Sankt-Petersburg, Russia (G. S. Medvedev);
- CN – Collection of M. V. Nabozhenko (Rostov-on-Don);
- CB – Collection of P. Bialooki (Gdynia, Poland).

TAXONOMY

Pseudoprobaticus roznerorum sp. nov.
(Figs 1, 3, 5)

Type material. Holotype (female) with labels: Turkiye, prov. Denizli, Pamukkale, 2001.05.16–17. Leg. G. & V. Rozner (HNHM).

Description. Body black, dull, moderately slender, ventrally and dorsally covered in various degree with short setae and hairs. Anterior margin of clypeus very weakly rounded. Lateral margin of head at junction of gena and clypeus with obtusely angled emargination. Genae angle-shaped, parallel near base. Head widest at the level of eyes. Eyes widely placed, distinctly convex. Ratio of width of head at level of eyes to distance between eyes (ocular index) – 1.4. Puncturation of head very coarse and dense, punctures large, round. Diameter of punctures 4–5 times as large as distance between punctures. Head (except for clypeus) densely covered with recumbent yellow hairs. Entire surface of head with coarse microsculpture. Head ventrally pubescent with recumbent yellow hairs. Temples before eyes without ocular rove. Antennae short, only its 11th segment projecting beyond base of pronotum. Length/width ratio of 2nd–11th antennal segments: 0.6/0.7; 2.2/0.7; 1.5/0.7; 1.4/0.7; 1.6/0.8; 1.6/0.8; 1.6/1.1; 1.4/1.3; 1.3/1.4; 1.6/1.2. 2nd and 10th antennal segments

weakly transverse, 9–10 segments visibly widened, 3rd segment 3.6 times as long as 2nd and 1.45 times as long as 4th. Pronotum transverse (1.2 times as wide as long), weakly cordate, widest before middle, 1.4 times as wide as head at the level of eyes. Outer margins moderately rounded, weakly narrowly emarginated in base. Anterior margin of pronotum widely arcuately emarginated. Base rounded, slightly emarginated near posterior angles. Anterior angles weakly projected, widely rounded at apex. Posterior angles obtuse, distinct. Bordering of outer margins almost not visible because of coarse puncturation. Base and anterior margin not edged. Puncturation of pronotum very coarse and dense, diameter of punctures 2–3 times as large as distance between punctures, punctures deep and round. Surface of pronotum with short recumbent setae. Disc of pronotum regularly convex. Propleura coarse and densely punctated, diameter of punctures more than that of the punctures on pronotum. Prosternal process weakly convex. Elytra convex, elongate (1.65 times as long as wide), 2.75 times as long and 1.4 times as wide as pronotum. Outer margin of elytra regularly rounded. Vertical basal margin of elytral base weakly expressed only near humeri, which are very weakly projected and widely rounded. Dorsal margin of epipleura merged with lateral surface of elytra, therefore distinct only in apical part. Lateral sides of elytra strongly rounded on ventral side. Rows of punctures on elytra weakly visible, punctures in rows weakly elongated, often merged in smoothed striae. Intervals covered with small granules, each of which with short recumbent lightly-red setae. In transverse section of each interval located 3, maximally 4 granules. Surface between granules with coarse microsculpture. Epipleura with very small granules, not reaching elytral apex, apical margin of elytra simply thickened. Abdominal sternites with dense puncturation converting on each side into unclear rugosity, covered with short recumbent setae. Femora with recumbent light hairs. Tibia straight, with dense red hairs on inner side. Tarsi with brushes of red hairs on ventral surface. Body length – 11 mm, maximal width – 4.2 mm.

Etymology. The species is named after the collectors of material G. & V. Rozner.

Diagnosis. In key to species.

Pseudoprobaticus granipennis (Allard, 1876)
(Figs 2, 4, 6)

Type material. Not studied.

Other studied material. Turkie (without collector and data), 1 female (ZIN); Turcia (without collector

and data), 1 male (CN); NW Turkey, Kartal Gecidi, S. Bolu, 20.05.2000 (leg. P. Bialooki), 1 female (CB); NW Turkey, prov. Bursa, CumallkIzlk, 23–25.05.2008, on chestnut-trees, firs. (leg. I. V. Shokhin), 16 males, 10 females (CN).

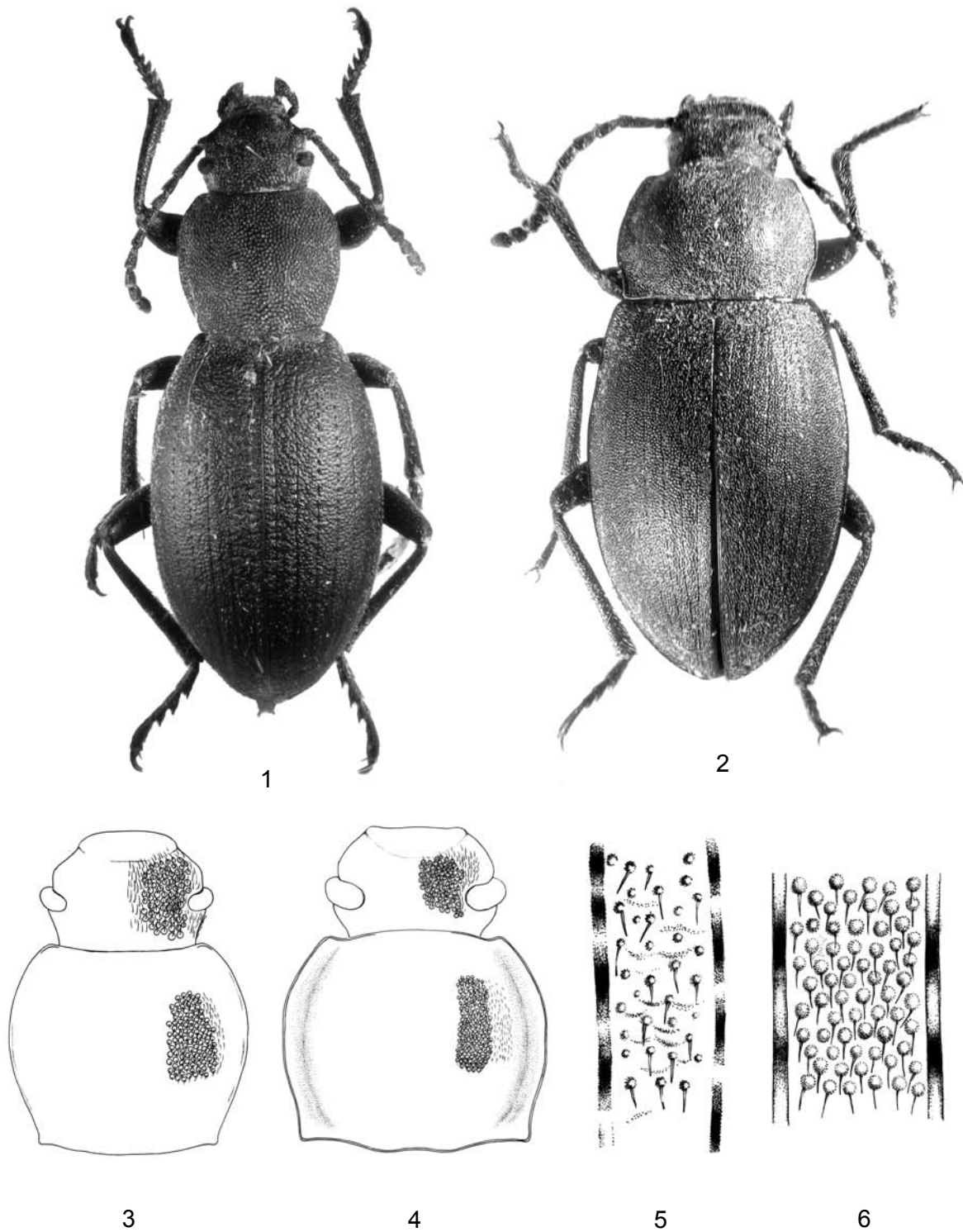
References data. Isis Dag-Cankiri, 07.1990; Uludag, 28.05.1983; Uludag-Bursa, 06.1990 (Ferrer and Soldati 1999).

Redescription. Male. Body dark-brown, robust, pubescent in various degree ventrally and dorsally. Anterior margin of clypeus straight. Lateral margin of head at junction of gena and clypeus without emargination or with very weak emargination. Outer margins of genae gently rounded along entire length. Head widest at eyes level. Eyes large, convex. Ratio of width of head at level of eyes to distance between eyes (ocular index) – 1.75. Puncturation of head very coarse and dense, diameter of punctures equals 2–3 distances between punctures. Punctures small, round, very deep. Head with pubescence of light recumbent hairs on dorsal and ventral surface. Temples before eyes without ocular groove. Pronotum transverse (width to length ratio – 1.2), widest in the middle, 1.6 times as wide as head at level of eyes. Outer margins of pronotum moderately rounded, widely emarginated at base (near posterior angles). Anterior margin of pronotum rounded, widely emarginated near anterior angles. Base weakly trisinate. Anterior angles weakly projected, widely rounded on apex. Posterior angles distinct, almost straight. Base and outer margin of pronotum distinctly edged, anterior margin not bordered in the middle. Disc of pronotum strongly convex, its lateral margins flattened. Puncturation of pronotum same as on head, surface with short recumbent hairs. Propleura densely covered with granules and recumbent light hairs. Prosternal process weakly projected. Elytra moderately convex, dorsal margin of epipleura (lateral margin of elytra) well expressed and visible in dorsal view. Epipleura not reaching apex of elytra. Vertical basal margin of elytral base well expressed, humeri well visible, widely rounded on apex. Punctures in rows merged into entire narrow distinct striae. Intervals very densely covered with granules, each of which with small setae. In transverse section of each interval located 4–5 granules. Epipleura not reaching elytral apex. Margin of elytral apex not acute, thickened. Abdominal sternites densely covered with very small smooth granules and recumbent hairs. Tibia straight, with dense light-yellow hairs. Genitalia of a male and sexual ducts of a female figured in Nabozhenko (2001).

Female. Sexual dimorphism almost not expressed. Female differs from male by shorter antennae and slightly more transverse pronotum.

Body length: 10–11 mm, maximal width – 4.5 mm.

Diagnosis. In key to species.



Figures 1–6. (1, 3, 5) *Pseudoprobaticus roznerorum*; (2, 4, 6) *Pseudoprobaticus granipennis*; (1–2) common view; (3–4) head and pronotum; (5–6) elytral interval.

Key to the species of *Pseudoprobaticus*

- 1(2). Ocular index – 1.75. Dorsal margin of epipleura (lateral margin of elytra) not merged with lateral surface of elytra, well expressed and visible in dorsal view. Lateral sides of elytra not rounded on ventral side. Pronotum not cordate, widest at the middle, flattened on lateral sides. Outer margins and base of pronotum distinctly edged. Propleura densely granulated. Granules on intervals very densely placed (5–6 granules in transverse section of interval) *P. granipennis* (All.)
- 2(1). Ocular index – 1.4. Dorsal margin of epipleura merged with lateral surface of elytra, therefore expressed only in apical part. Lateral sides of elytra strongly rounded on ventral side. Pronotum weakly cordate, widest before middle, not flattened on lateral sides. Outer margins and base of pronotum not edged. Propleura with coarse and dense puncturation. Granules on intervals not densely placed (3–4 granules in transverse section of interval) *P. roznerorum* sp. nov.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is much obliged to Dr. O. Merkl (HNHM), Prof. G. S. Medvedev (ZIN), Dr. V. Tichý (Institute of Microbiology, Třeboň, Czech Republic) and Dr. P. Białooki (Państwowa Inspekcja Ochrony Roślin i Nasiennictwa, Wojewódzki Inspektorat w Gdańsku, Gdynia, Poland), for providing the material. The author also thanks Dr. A. Yu. Solodovnikov (Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen) for linguistic review of this paper, Dr. D. G. Kasatkin (Rostov-on-Don) for help with the production of the photograph and Dr. I. V. Shokhin (Southern Scientific Centre RAS) for material from Turkey.

REFERENCES

- Allard, E. 1876. Revision des Helopides vrais de Lacordaire. *L'Abeille*, 14: 1–80.
- Ferrer, J. and L. Soldati. 1999. Contribution à l'étude des Tenebrionidae de Turquie (Insecta, Coleoptera). *Entomofauna, Zeitschrift für Entomologie*, 20(4): 53–89.
- Nabozhenko, M. V. 2001. Taxonomic notes on the genus *Zophohelops* Reitter, 1901 with description of new species from Tadzhikistan and new genus *Pseudoprobaticus* gen. n. (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae). *Annales Zoologici*, 51(4): 113–117.

Received: October 15, 2008

Accepted: November 5, 2008