

Three new species of the genus *Atomaria* (Coleoptera: Cryptophagidae) from eastern Palaearctic

Три новых вида рода *Atomaria* из восточной Палеарктики (Coleoptera: Cryptophagidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА. Coleoptera, Cryptophagidae, *Atomaria*, Сибирь, Дальний Восток, новые виды.

ABSTRACT. Three new species of Cryptophagidae are described from Siberia and Far East: *Atomaria kerzhneri* sp.n., *A. aleatoria* sp.n., and *A. acerba* sp.n.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описаны три новых вида рода *Atomaria* из Сибири и с Дальнего Востока: *Atomaria kerzhneri* sp.n., *A. aleatoria* sp.n., and *A. acerba* sp.n.

Introduction

The cryptophagid fauna of Palaearctic is currently known to contain 368 species [Johnson, 2007], including about 127 species of the genus *Atomaria* Stephens, 1829. 46 species belong to subgenus *Anchicera* Thomson, 1863 from Asia. Both adults and larvae are commonly found on mold, fungi, under bark as well as in decaying vegetation. Larvae are mycetophagous, generally feeding on fungal material, whatever the habitat, in decaying plant material, or in rotting wood, or in dried plant material.

The key to species of the Far East is currently outdated [Lyubarsky, 1992], and therefore I provide a new key for distinguishing between some species of the genus *Atomaria*.

This work is based on material from Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (ZMMU). All materials, including types, have been deposited in this museum.

Taxonomy

Atomaria (*Anchicera*) *kerzhneri* sp.n.

Figs 1–2

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotypus ♂: Tretyjakovo, Kunasiri Island, 03.08.1973, leg. Kerzhner I.M.

Paratypes: Far East: Ussurijsk distr., Kamenushka village, 28.06.1984, leg. G.Yu. Lyubarsky (♀); the same data, 28.06.1984, leg. Nikitsky N.B. (2♀, 1♂); the same data, 06.07.1980, leg. Nikitsky N.B., Belov V.V. (♂).

DESCRIPTION. Length of body 1.4–1.6 mm, elongate (Fig. 1), moderately arched, covered with slightly curved but decumbent pale pubescence of moderate length.

Body entirely light brown, yellowish or reddish-brown.

Antennal structure as in Fig. 1, segments 1st, 3rd, 5th about 1.5 times as long as broad, segment 7th about 1.0–1.3 times as long as broad, segment 9th slightly transversal, and 10th strongly transversal.

Pronotum distinctly transverse, broadest at or just behind the middle where it is 1.3–1.4 times as broad as long. Side borders only visible from above in the basal third; moderately strongly and moderately densely punctured, punctures separated by 0.5 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours; base of the pronotum without depression or slightly defined depression in the middle; hind angles obtuse; pronotal disk convex; hind margin finely bordered.

Elytra long oval, moderately arched, weakly curved at sides, broadest approx. at first third of length, 2.0–2.3 times as long as pronotum, 1.2–1.4 times as long as broad combined. Surface shining, moderately closely punctured, the punctures in the basal part slightly smaller than those on the pronotal disk, and approximately 1.0–1.5 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours on an average; elytral humeri not toothed. Hind wings fully developed.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 2. Paramere plate with long hair.

ETYMOLOGY. Named in honour of Russian entomologist Izyaslav Moiseyevich Kerzhner (1936–2008).

REMARKS. *A. kerzhneri* sp.n. is similar to *Atomaria testacea* (Stephens, 1830) (Figs 3–4). *A. kerzhneri* sp.n. has more dense punctation of pronotum, stronger punctation of elytra, a lighter colour, less transverse club of antenna, more transverse pronotum.

A. kerzhneri sp.n. belongs to the *Anchicera* group of species, characterized by prothorax dilating towards base.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *ATOMARIA* (*ANCHICERA*) FROM NORTH ASIA. THE GROUP OF SPECIES WITH PROTHORAX DILATING TOWARDS BASE.

1. Segments of flagellum very long and thin, 1st segment noticeably longer than wide, 3rd, 5th, and 7th 2.0–2.5 times as long as wide 2
- Segment of flagellum not as long and thin, 5th less than 2 times as long as wide 5

2. Pronotum with longitudinal folds at the base
 *A.plicata*
 — Pronotum without longitudinal folds at the base 3
3. Pronotum widest near posterior angles, evenly narrowed to apex. 1st antennal segment less than 1.5 times as long as wide. Base of pronotum strongly punctate. Punctuation of elytra very slight. Pubescence of elytra short
 *A.kaszabi*
 — Pronotum equally wide at the base and mid-length, lateral margin near the middle of its length forming an angular contour. Punctuation of base of pronotum and elytra less different. Punctuation of elytra stronger 4
4. 1st antennal segment more than 1.5 times as long as wide. Pronotum flattened, with broad transverse depression. Beetle often bicolored, pronotum black, elytra darkened basally, disc of elytra red *A.plicatoides*
 — 1st antennal segment short, less than 1.5 times as long as wide. Pronotum convex, with narrow transverse depression. Beetle usually unicolor, dark-brown or reddish ...
 *A.fulvipennis*
5. Segments of flagellum short, thick. Width of 1st antennal segment more than half of width of eye, segments of flagellum slightly thinner than 1st antennal segment. Antennal club rather slender, 9th segment slightly transversal. 1st antennal segment long, more than 1.5 times as long as wide and longer than 2nd antennal segment. Parameral plate on top broadly rounded *A.turgida*
 — Segments of flagellum slender 6
6. Either 1st or 5th antennal joint much elongated 7
 — Both 1st and 5th antennal segments short 10
7. 1st antennal segment short, less than 1.5 times as long as wide; 5th segment long, more than 1.5 times as long as wide. Club of antenna slender, its segments not transverse 8
 — 1st antennal segment long, more than 1.5 times as long as wide and longer than 2nd segment. 5th segment short, not more than 1.5 times as long as wide. Club of antenna broad, its segments transverse *A.apicalis*
8. Pubescence outstanding *A.graeseri*
 — Pubescence accumbent 9
9. Bicolored, pronotum much darker than elytra, dark brown, or entirely one-colored ligh. *A.fulvipennis*
 — Unicolor, dark, pronotum and elytra black or dark brown. Sometimes apex of elytra and shoulders slightly lighter *A.nitidula*
10. Plate of paramere with cutting at the apex *A.lederi*
 — Plate of paramere without cutting at the apex 11
11. Dark, often black or dark brown. Plate of paramere without hairs at the apex. Club of antenna broad, 9th antennal segment transversal. Pronotum almost not dilated at the base, of equal width from mid-length to base, pronotum weakly transverse, about 1.2–1.4 times wider than long. Punctuation of elytra sparse and weak, diameter of point much smaller than that of points on pronotum, distance between points about 2 diameters of point. Length of body 1.3–1.6 mm *A.testacea*
 — Light, usually red or stramineous. Plate of paramere with hairs at the apex. Club of antenna slender, 9th antennal segment slightly transversal. Pronotum dilating towards base and widest at base; pronotum strongly transverse, about 1.3–1.4 times wider than long. Punctuation of elytra strong and dense, diameter of point almost equal to that of points on pronotum, distance between points less than 1 diameter of points. Length of body 1.4–1.6 mm
 *A.kerzhneri* **sp.n.**

Atomaria (Atomaria) aleatoria **sp.n.**

Figs 5–6

MATERIAL. Holotypus ♂: Zeya State Reserve, 34 km, 27.06.1978, leg. S. Kurbatov.

Paratypes: **Russia**: Zeya State Reserve, 52 km, 3.07.1978, leg. V. Belov; Zeya State Reserve, 52 km, 4.07.1978, hay, leg. S. Kurbatov; S Kunashir, Tretyakovo, 21.07.1985, leg. A. Makarov; Amur Area, Zeya, ultraviolet, 26.07.1978, leg. S. Kurbatov; S Ural, 500 m, 90 km W Sibay, nr. Beryozovka, 16–24.07.2000, leg. S. Kurbatov; Khanty-Mansyisk Autonomous Region, Surgut District, Yugansk State Reserve., Ai-Magromsy River Basin, Medvezhiy Ugol, in wood and land lamellar mushrooms, 16.09.2002, leg. A.B. Ryvkin.

DESCRIPTION. Length 1.7–2.1 mm, elongate (Fig. 5), moderately arched, covered with slightly curved but decumbent pale pubescence of moderate length.

Head and prothorax dark brown or blackish, elytra reddish brown; antennae and legs reddish-brown.

Antennal structure as in Fig. 5, segment 1 ca. 2 times as long as broad, segments 9 and 10 strongly transverse.

Pronotum distinctly transverse, broadest at or just behind the middle where it is 1.3–1.4 times as broad as long, thence contracted the base where it is narrower than the base of the elytra; side borders only visible from above in the basal third; surface strongly and coarsely shagreened over the whole surface, moderately strongly and moderately densely punctured, punctures separated by 0.5–1.0 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours; base of the pronotum with a narrow and well-defined depression in the middle; hind angles obtuse; pronotal disk convex; hind margin finely bordered.

Elytra long oval, moderately arched, weakly curved at the sides, broadest near in middle, 2.5–2.7 times as long as the pronotum, 1.4–1.5 times as long as together broad. Surface shining, strongly shagreened, rather closely punctured, the punctures in the basal part slightly smaller than those on the pronotal disk, and approximately 1–1.5 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours on an average; elytral humeri toothed or not. Hind wings fully developed.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 6.

REMARKS. This species differs from nearest species with transversal club of antennae and elongated 1st segment of antennae (similar with *A. elongatula* Erichson, 1846, *A. abietina* J.R.Sahlberg, 1888, but *A. aleatoria* **sp.n.** has a long 1st segment of antennae); similar with *A. vespertina* Maklin, 1853, but *A. aleatoria* **sp.n.** has a transversal club, strongly rounded sides of pronotum, and strongly cutting aedeagus.

Atomaria (Atomaria) acerba **sp.n.**

Figs 7–8

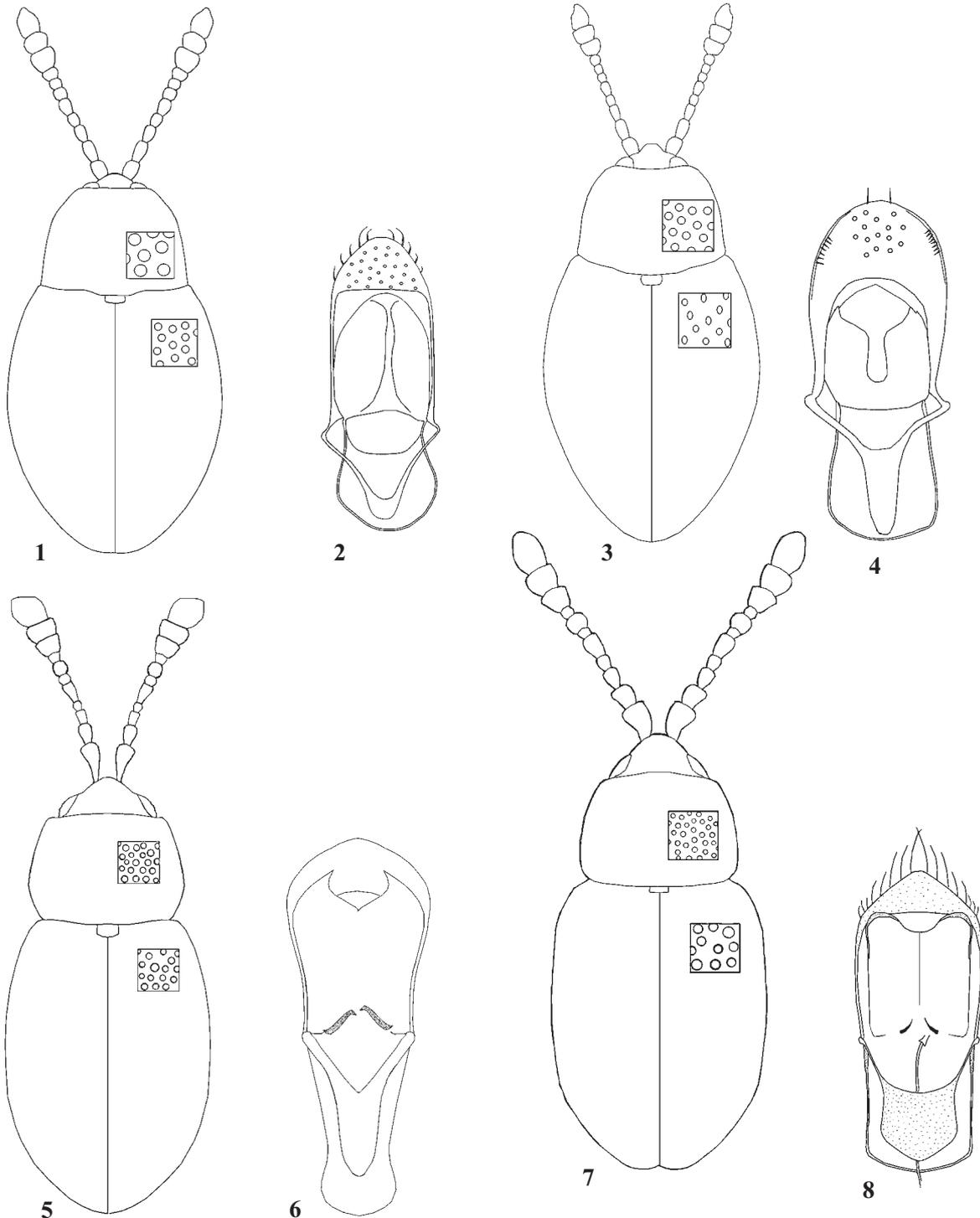
TYPE MATERIAL. Holotypus ♂: Sikhote-Alin Mts., Tardoki Mt., fir grove, 1400 m, 01.07.1980, leg. G. Lafer.

Paratypes: **Russia**: Amur Area, Zeya, ultraviolet, 11.06.1978, leg. S. Kurbatov (2 spec.); Amur Area, near Zeya, Sosnovyi Bor, 02.06.1978, leg. V. Belov, S. Kurbatov; Amur Area, Zeya State Reserve, 34 km, 27.06.1978, V. Belov; Evreyskaya Autonomous Region, Amur River, near Radde, Dichun, 130° 45'E, 08.08.1978, leg. S. Kurbatov; Ussuriysk District, Kamenushka, 11.06.1984, leg. N.B. Nikitsky; Kamenushka, 12.05.1984, leg. N.B. Nikitsky (2 spec.); Kamenushka, 04.06.1984, leg. N.B. Nikitsky; Evreyskaya Autonomous Region, Amur River, near Radde, Dichun, 130° 45'E, 18.08.1978, leg. V. Belov, S. Kurbatov; Transbaikalia, Vitim River, Ust'-Zaza, 5–6.06.1969, leg. A.P. Rasnytsin; Krasnoyarsk Province, Ermakovo District, Verkhneusinsk, 25.05.-04.06.1989, leg. A.B. Ryvkin (3 spec.); Krasnoyarsk Province, Sayano-Shushensky State Reserve, Shugur, litter under stones near poplars and cereals, near brook, 21.05.1989, leg. A.B. Ryvkin (2 spec.); Khanty-Mansyisk Autonomous Region, Surgut District, Yugansk State Reserve,

Ai-Magromsy River Basin, Medvezhiy Ugol, litter under stones, moss near *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Butula* with *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, *V. myrtillus*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Dicranum polysetum*, *Sphagnum ?warnstortii*, *Linnaea borealis*, *Equisetum sylvaticum* and other, 18.09.2002, leg. A.B. Ryvkin.

DESCRIPTION. Length 1.6–1.9 mm, elongate (Fig. 7), moderately arched, covered with slightly curved but decumbent pale pubescence of moderate length.

Head and prothorax dark brown or blackish, elytra reddish brown; antennae and legs reddish-brown.



Figs 1–8. *Atomaria* spp: 1–2 — *A. kerzhneri* sp.n.; 3–4 — *A. testacea*; 5–6 — *A. aleatoria* sp.n.; 7–8 — *A. acerba* sp.n.; 1, 3, 5, 7 — habitus; 2, 4, 6, 8 — male genitalia.

Рис. 1–8. *Atomaria* spp: 1–2 — *A. kerzhneri* sp.n.; 3–4 — *A. testacea*; 5–6 — *A. aleatoria* sp.n.; 7–8 — *A. acerba* sp.n.; 1, 3, 5, 7 — общий вид; 2, 4, 6, 8 — гениталии самца.

Antennal structure as in Fig. 4, segment 1 is 1.6–2.0 times as long as broad, segments 9 and 10 weakly transverse.

Pronotum 1.3–1.4 times as broad as long, distinctly transverse, broadest behind the middle, then contracted to the base where being narrower than the base of the elytra; side borders only visible from above in the basal third; surface strongly and coarsely shagreened over the whole surface, moderately strongly and moderately densely punctured, punctures separated by 0.5 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours; base of the pronotum with a narrow and weakly depression in the middle; hind angles obtuse; pronotal disk convex; hind margin finely bordered.

Elytra long oval, moderately arched, weakly curved at the sides, broadest near in middle, 2.3–2.6 times as long as the pronotum, 1.5–1.7 times as long as together broad. Surface shining, strongly shagreened, rather closely punctured, the punctures in the basal part slightly smaller than those on the pronotal disk, and approximately 1–1.5 diameters apart from their lateral neighbours on an average; elytral humeri toothed or not. Hind wings fully developed.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 8.

REMARKS. This species differs from nearest species with decumbent pubescence, weakly transversal club of an-

tennae and short 1st segment of antennae. *A. gracilicornis* Reitter, 1888 and *A. wollastoni* Sharp, 1867 differ from *A. acerba* **sp.n.** in the following characters: elongated 1st segment of antennae, very narrow 9th segment of antennae, and weakly transverse pronotum. *A. acerba* **sp.n.** differs from *A. vespertina* in the following characters: short 1st segment of antennae, weakly transverse 9th segment of antennae (sometimes club of antennae more transverse), distinctly transverse of pronotum, and genital characters. *A. acerba* **sp.n.** differs from *A. gracilicornis*, and *A. edithae* Reitter, 1888 in the following characters: rounded hind angles of pronotum, and unicolorous red colour (its differs from *A. edithae* in outstanding pubescence).

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