

A new species of the genus *Xyletinus* (Coleoptera: Anobiidae) from Arabia and a note about *Mesocoelopus*

Новый вид рода *Xyletinus* (Coleoptera: Anobiidae) из Аравии и заметка о *Mesocoelopus*

I.N. Toskina
И.Н. Тоскина

Р.О. Вох 25, Moscow 107241 Russia.

А/я 25, Москва 107241 Россия.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Anobiidae, Xyletininae, *Xyletinus*, new species, Tricoryninae, *Mesocoelopus*, Arabia.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Anobiidae, Xyletininae, *Xyletinus*, новый вид, Tricoryninae, *Mesocoelopus*, Аравия.

ABSTRACT. *Xyletinus (Calypterus) materliki* sp.n. is described from Yemen. The new name *Mesocoelopus espanyoli* nom.n. replaces *Mesocoelopus grandis* Toskina, 1998, because the latter is the junior homonym of *Mesocoelopus grandis* Pic, 1943.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описан новый вид *Xyletinus (Calypterus) materliki* sp.n. из Йемена. Название *Mesocoelopus grandis* Toskina, 1998, явилось младшим омонимом *Mesocoelopus grandis* Pic, 1943, поэтому заменяется на *Mesocoelopus espanyoli* nom.n.

Dr. W. Wranek from Rostock University (FB Biologie/Meeresbiologie) (RUFBB/M) kindly loaned three wood-borers gathered in Yemen. One beetle from Socotra Island belongs to the genus *Clada* (Hedobiinae) but species identification is not fulfilled. Two others represent a species being new for science. Its description is given herein.

Xyletinus (Calypterus) materliki sp.n.
Figs 1–11.

DESCRIPTION. The whole beetle light-brown tinged with reddish, elytra gingerish with blurred yellow spot on apex of each elytron. Pubescence appressed, pale greyish-yellow; beetle dull. Body 2–2.1 times as long as wide (Fig. 1).

Head. Frons slightly convex. Eyes oval, separated by 1.6 (holotype) – 1.8 (paratype) eye vertical diameter. Antennae (holotype): 7th and 8th segment as long as wide, the rest segments longitudinal; 2nd segment dolioform; 3rd–5th segment with oblique anterior margin; 6th–10th segment with slightly concave anterior margin; 9th and 10th segment the longest. 11th segment lost (Fig. 2). Last segment of maxillary palpi spindle-shaped, almost rod-shaped, more than 4 times as long as wide, with longitudinal rows of chaetae (Fig. 3).

Pronotum as wide as elytra, and 1.6 times as wide as long; fore angles acute, hind ones rounded (Fig. 4). Basal one-third of pronotum being convex, side margins flattened very narrowly, anterior margin raised; apical two-third of surface with deepened median line (Fig. 5). Puncturation very fine, heterogeneous, the largest punctures separated by 2–3 its diameters (Fig. 6). Pubescence pattern as shown in Fig. 5.

Scutellum stretched, obtriangular, with obtuse top.

Elytra 1.6 times (holotype) or 1.5 times (paratype) as long as wide and 2.6 times longer than pronotum. Elytra of male with blunt apices. Pubescence with hairs directed obliquely from suture on near-sutural, first and second interspaces; hairs directed obliquely to middle of 3rd–5th interspace on elytral disk (Fig. 7). Different direction of hairs makes surface looking like striped because the play of light. Interspace surface finely wrinkled; interspaces on the elytral disk flat and with median series of small shallow pits (Fig. 8). Those on the lateral parts slightly convex.

Metasternum with distal median groove slightly not reaching basal margin, and widened into oval hollow in the centre.

Legs. Metafemoral plaque thin, even, narrowing to side. Upper margin of tibiae with groove to put tarsi into tibiae. Tarsi long, thin. Mesotarsi 0.2 times shorter than its tibiae; 1st segment 1.1 times as long as the 2nd one; 2nd segment twice as long as the 3rd one; 3rd segment 1.25 times as long as the 4th one; 5th segment thin, long, approximately as long as 2nd segment; claws long, thin (Fig. 9).

Aedeagus and distal part of genital ring as shown in Figs 10 and 11.

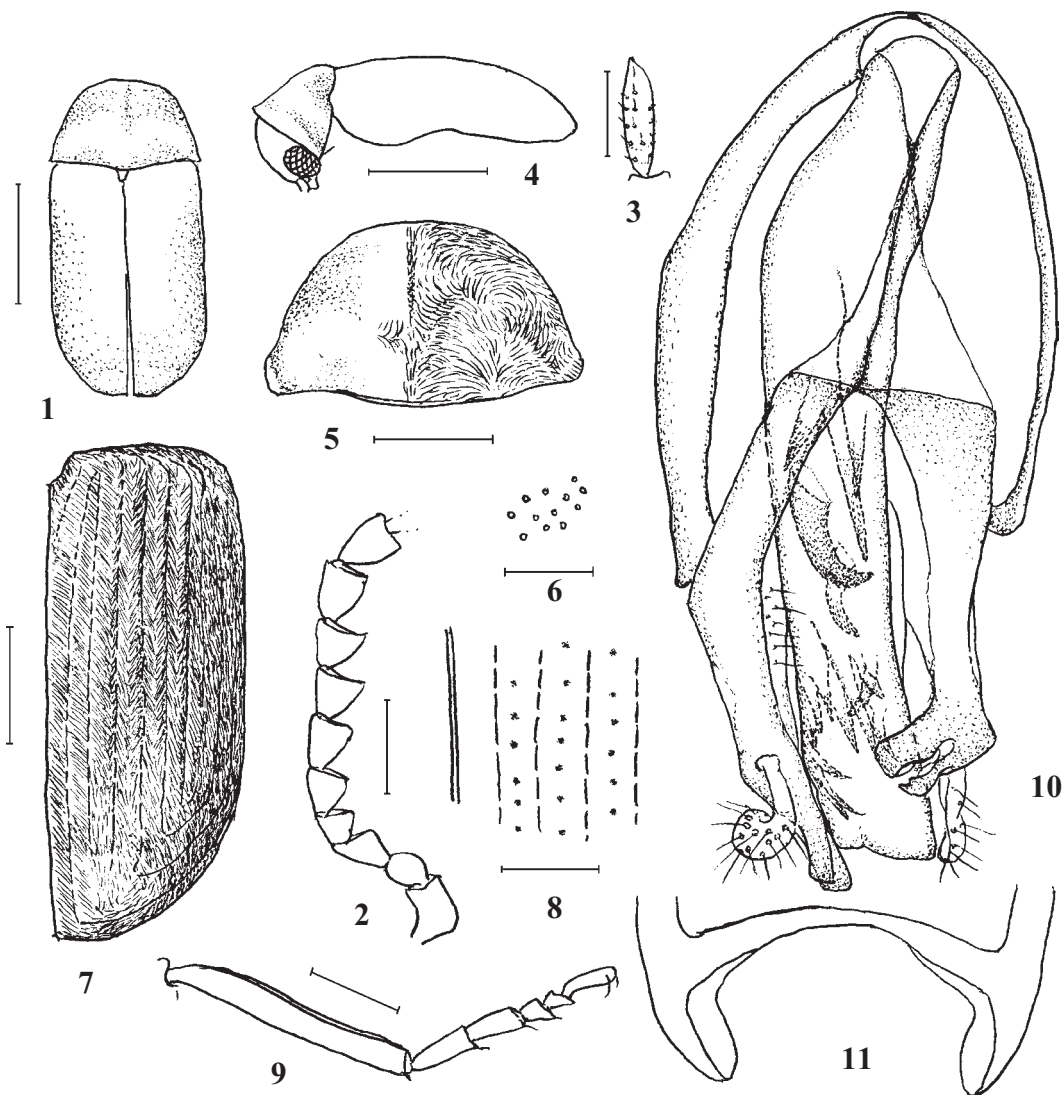
Length 2.65–3.0 mm, width 1.25–1.5 mm.

Material. Holotype: ♂. VDR. Yemen. Jmg. Littleleadon, III.1987 (leg. Materlik). Paratype: VDR. Yemen. Jmg. Sh. Othman. VI.1986 (leg. Materlik). RUFBB/M.

DIAGNOSIS. By the oval eyes and spindleformed last segment of maxillary palpi, the new species belongs to the subgenus *Calypterus* Mulsant & Godart, 1859. *Xyletinus bucephalus* (Illiger, 1807) also belongs to this subgenus. The former is widely distributed in the Mediterranean area and also found in Arabian Peninsula [Halperin, Español, 1978; Español, 1979, 1981; Toskina, 1998]. *X. (C.) materliki* sp.n. differs from *X. (C.) bucephalus* by the shorter elytra (length/width ratio 1.5–1.6 in *X. materliki* and 1.8–2.0 in *X. bucephalus* [Logvinovskij, 1985]), peculiar arrangement of hairs on elytra making its surface looking like striped, the yellow spots on apices of elytra, the different pronotum shape (raised apical margin and narrowly flattened side margins) as well as by the differing pubescence pattern and structure of aedeagus (paramere ends and arrangement of spine set in penial sac).

Mesocoelopus Jacquelin du Val, 1860

CORRECTION. After publication of my paper [Toskina, 1998] I found that *Mesocoelopus grandis* Toskina, 1998 (p.72) is the junior homonym of *Mesocoelopus grandis* Pic,



Figs 1–11. *Xyletinus materliki* sp.n.: general view (1); antenna (2); last segment of maxillary palpi (3); body, lateral view (4); pronotum and pubescence pattern on it (5); punctation (the largest punctures) on pronotum (6); elytron (7); pits on elytron interspaces (8); tibia and tarsus of middle leg (9); aedeagus (10); distal part of genital ring (11). Scale: 0.1 mm (3, 6); 0.2 mm (2, 8, 9); 0.5 mm (5, 7); 1 mm (1, 4); x 120 (10, 11).

Рис. 1–11. *Xyletinus materliki* sp.n.: общий вид (1); усик (2); последний членик челюстных щупиков (3); вид тела сбоку (4); переднеспинка с рисунком опушения (5); пунктировка переднеспинки (крупные точки) (6); надкрылье (7); ямки на междуярьях надкрылья (8); голень и лапка средней ноги (9); эдеагус (10); дистальная часть генитального кольца (11). Масштаб: 0,1 мм (3, 6); 0,2 мм (2, 8, 9); 0,5 мм (5, 7); 1 мм (1, 4); x 120 (10, 11).

1943 (now *Megorama raffrayi* (Pic, 1923) [Español, 1976]). Therefore *Mesocoelopus grandis* Toskina, 1998 (nom. praecoc.) should be replaced by the name *Mesocoelopus espanoli* nom.n. This name is devoted to the memory of entomologist F. Español, a well-known expert of the family Anobiidae.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. The author is sincerely grateful to Dr. E.P. Narchuk (Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg) and programmer N.L. Klepikova (Moscow) for great help in this work.

References

- Español F. 1976. Notas sobre Anóbidos (Coleoptera) // Miscelánea Zoológica. Vol.3. Fasc. 5. P.121–140.
- Español F. 1979. Insects of Saudi Arabia. Coleoptera: Fam. Anobiidae // Fauna of Saudi Arabia. Vol.1. P.251–256.
- Español F. 1981. Insects of Saudi Arabia. Coleoptera: Fam. Anobiidae (Part 2) // Fauna of Saudi Arabia. Vol.3. P.266–272.
- Halperin J, Español F. 1978. The Anobiidae (Coleoptera) of Israel and near East // Israel Journal of Entomology. Vol.12. P.5–18.
- Logvinovskij V.D. 1985. [Wood-borers — the family Anobiidae] // Fauna SSSR. Nasekomye zhestkokrylye. T.14. Vyp.2. Leningrad: Nauka Publ. 174 pp. [in Russian]
- Toskina I.N. 1998. Rare and new Anobiidae (Coleoptera) from the Arabian Peninsula // Fauna of Arabia. Vol.17. P.51–91.