

A new species of the genus *Hemictenius* from Afghanistan (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Pachydeminae)

Новый вид рода *Hemictenius* из Афганистана (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Pachydeminae)

A. A. Gusakov

А. А. Гусаков

Zoological Museum of the Moscow Lomonosov State University, Bolshaya Nikitskaya Str. 6, Moscow 125009 Russia.

Зоологический музей Московского государственного университета им. М. В. Ломоносова, Большая Никитская ул., 6, Москва 125009 Россия.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Pachydeminae, *Hemictenius*, new species, Afghanistan.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Pachydeminae, *Hemictenius*, новый вид, Афганистан.

ABSTRACT. *Hemictenius petrovitzi* sp.n. similar to *H. ochripennis* Reitter, 1902 is described from Afghanistan.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Из Афганистана описывается *Hemictenius petrovitzi* sp.n., близкий к *H. ochripennis* Reitter, 1902.

The genus *Hemictenius* Reitter, 1897 is endemic of Middle Asia. The genus comprises 31 species, including *H. petrovitzi* sp.n. described in the present work.

Hemictenius petrovitzi sp.n.

Figs 1–4.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂ with two labels:

1.) white, handwritten: "Afghan. Panj riv. Samti 1000 m 20. 4. 1971";

2.) red: "Holotypus [printed] *Hemictenius petrovitzi* Gusakov [handwritten]".

Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, same data; 1 ♂, same data, but 15. V. 1971; 2 ♂♂, same data, but 5. IV. 1971 (Burenin collected).

The holotype are deposited in the collection of Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

DESCRIPTION. Holotype. Male. Length 12.8 mm, width 5.5 mm. Body rather large, mostly dull, black, only claws and tibial spurs brownish black. Anterior margin of clypeus slightly sinuate, almost straight. Clypeus with sparser, oblique; frons densely and coarsely punctured, punctures sometimes conjugate.

Sculpture of pronotum heterogeneous: densely and coarsely punctured on disk (punctures sometimes conjugate), and finely rugous on the sides. Anterior and posterior margins of pronotum with very short light hairs.

Scutellum almost smooth, with few indistinct punctures at the base.

Wings well developed.

Abdominal sternites (Figs 1–2) densely and irregularly covered with punctures with raised anterior border of two kinds: few large punctures bearing thick brownish black setae and numerous fine punctures with non-prominent or slightly prominent fine light hairs. Posterior margin of sternites 2–4 fringed with short non-prominent hairs.

All tarsi not dilated, tarsomeres without hairy pads, only bearing few thick setae on the ventral surface. Protibial spur situated opposite to the depression between median and principal tooth of the external margin. Ventral margin of metatibia (Fig. 3) slightly elongated and curved forward hook-like.

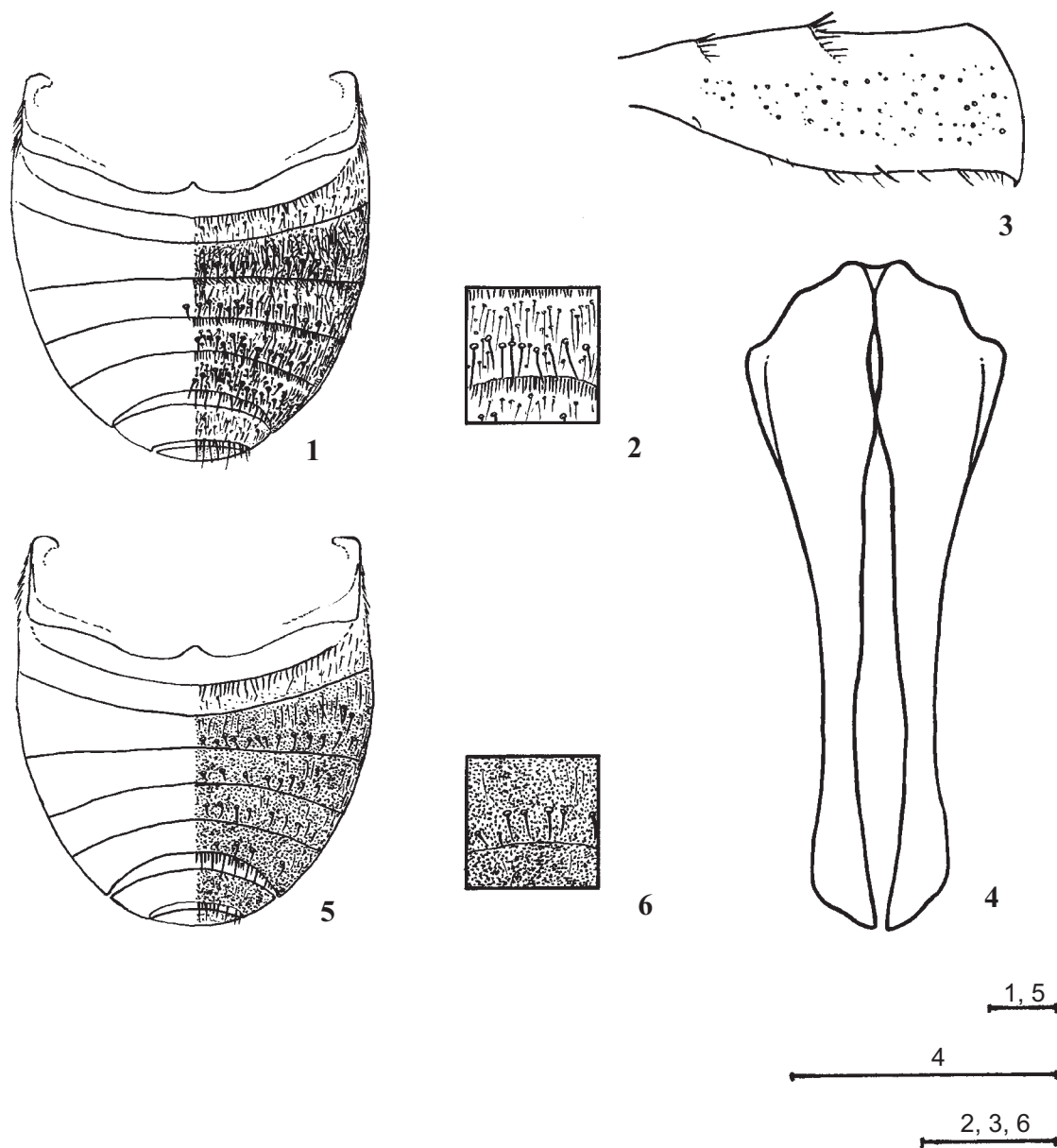
Apex of parameres (Fig. 4) strongly and angularly dilated and flattened.

Paratypes. Length 9.8–12.2 mm, width 4.6–5.7 mm. Sculpture of scutellum rather variable: surface of scutellum with simple or dual punctuation. Some specimens with a shallow depression at the apical margin of scutellum.

Female unknown.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. The new species resembles specimens of *H. ochripennis* Reitter, 1902 with dark elytra, but differs from the latter species by the position and density of setae and hairs on abdominal sternites, and by the structure of male genital sclerites. In *H. ochripennis*, abdominal sternite punctures with raised anterior border are much sparser (Figs 5–6); large punctures bearing thick black setae form more or less regular transverse lines on visible sternites 3–5; all the surface of abdominal sternites covered also with dense fine punctures; fine light hairs densely cover visible sternite 2 and the sides of visible sternite 1 only, being sparse on sternite 3 and almost absent on sternite 4; posterior margin of sternites 2–4 without a hairy fringe. In *H. petrovitzi*, punctures with raised anterior border are dense and irregular, not forming distinct transverse lines; the surface of abdominal sternites without fine punctures (Figs 1–2); posterior margin of sternites 2–4 uniformly covered with short non-prominent hairs; visible sternites 1–5 densely covered with fine light hairs. In *H. ochripennis*, apex of parameres relatively slightly extended (see Medvedev, 1962, Fig. 93; Gusakov, 1998, Fig. 4); in *H. petrovitzi*, apex of parameres (Fig. 4) strongly and angularly extended. The new species resembles *H. kabakovi* Gusakov, 1998 by the structure of parameres (see Gusakov, 1998, Fig. 1), but the latter species differs from it by coarsely rugous sculpture of ventral body surface, smaller body, sparser pubescence of abdominal sternites and dark coloration of lateral pronotal setae.

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type locality (Samti, extreme northern Afghanistan).



Figs 1-6. 1-4 — *Hemictenius petrovitzi* sp.n., ♂; 5-6 — *H. ochripennis* Reitter, 1902, ♂: abdominal sternites (1, 5), part of the surface of abdominal sternites 4 and 5 (2, 6), left metatibia (3), parameres dorsally (4). Scales: 1 mm.

Рис. 1-6: 1-4 — *Hemictenius petrovitzi* sp. n., ♂; 5-6 — *H. ochripennis* Reitter, 1902, ♂: 1, 5 — стерниты брюшка; 2, 6 — участок поверхности 4-5 брюшных стернитов; 3 — левая задняя голень; 4 — парамеры сверху. Масштабные линии: 1 мм.

ETYMOLOGY. Named after Rudolf Petrovitz, notable Austrian entomologist specialized in Scarabaeidae.

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