

A new species of *Apteroloma* from the Far East, and new faunistic records on Palearctic Agyrtidae (Coleoptera)

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Abstract. *Apteroloma plutenkoi* sp. nov. from the Pidan Mts., Primorye region, Far East, is described, illustrated and keyed with the similar *A. rufovittatum* NAKANE from Japan and *A. kashmirensis* (HUSNIKOVSÝ) from Himalaya. Further, new locality records mostly from the eastern Palearctic are given for seven species of Agyrtidae. More important are recent findings of *Apteroloma potanini* (SEMENOW) in Sichuan prov., China, and *Ipelates latissimus* (REITTER) in Peloponnese, Greece; the second known locality record for *A. turkestanicum* (SEMENOW) from Tajikistan is provided.

Key words: Taxonomy, faunistics, Coleoptera, Agyrtidae, Palearctic region.

Introduction

The family Agyrtidae (formerly regarded as a subfamily of Silphidae) is a small group of about 60 species (NEWTON, 1990, 1991; SCHAWALLER, 1991) with 43 palearctic representatives (SCHAWALLER, 1991). The distribution of the Palearctic species is only inadequately known. The aim of this paper is to describe a new species of *Apteroloma* from Far East and improve the knowledge of faunistics in this group.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used: IJEC – collection of I. Jeniš, Náklo; JRUC – coll. J. Růžička, Praha; JSCC – coll. J. Schneider, Praha; JSTC – coll. J. Stanovský, Ostrava; NMPC – National Museum, Praha.

Apteroloma plutenkoi sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Material examined: Holotype ♀, labelled: "Russia or., Primorje reg., Pidan Mts., 19.viii.[19]93, A. Plutenko leg.", deposited in the collection of Jan Schneider. The holotype lacks the left ultimate antennomere.

Description: Female: Body length 7.35 mm, membraneous wings fully reduced. Body light brown, only posterior part of head darker.

Head: prolonged, 1.35 times as long as wide, surface mostly without microsculpture. Labrum widely excavated anteriorly, clypeus with longitudinal medial impression. Frontale shiny, cranium with irregularly, finely punctate surface, microsculpture developed only on epicranium lateroposteriorly. Mandibula with large tooth at inner margin.

Antenna: very long and slender, 3.80 times as long as medial pronotal length. Proportions of antennal segments (I to XI, length × width): 30 × 12, 19 × 9, 39 × 10, 37 × 10, 39 × 10, 43 × 11, 42 × 11, 35 × 12, 28 × 13, 24 × 15, 28 × 15.

Pronotum: small, subquadrate, 1.55 times as wide as medial length and 1.27 times as wide as maximum length, 1.06 times as wide as head. Anterior margin with deep medial

excavation, sides of pronotum almost straight laterally. Lateral margins of pronotum smooth, without dentation. Hind angle nearly rectangular, lateroposterior part of pronotum raised. Pronotum with two lateral and one medial impressions posteriorly, posterior margin of pronotum laterally slightly excavated. Surface without microsculpture, with only sparse punctation mainly in anterolateral and posterior region.

Elytra: round, considerably and regularly vaulted, 1.18 times as long as combined width, 3.6 times as long as medial length of pronotum and 1.96 times as wide as pronotum. Each elytron with nine striae. Medial striae built from fine punctures, striae VIII and IX larger, more heavily impressed. Stria III with 49 punctures. Elytra with wide flat epipleura, anterior half of lateral margin finely serrate. Surface of elytra shiny, without microsculpture and without pubescence except of two pairs of setae in anterior part of interstriae III.

Legs: slender and long, metatibia 0.75 times as long as elytral width. Protibia 2.16 times as long as protarsus, mesotibia 2.04 times as long as mesotarsus and metatibia 2.00 times as long as metatarsus. All tibiae finely pubescent, without longer and larger spines laterally.

Genitalia: As there was only one specimen available, the female genitalia were not dissected.

Male: unknown.

Affinities: *Apteroloma plutenkoi* sp. nov. is a species with distinct habitus, easily recognised by its relatively small pronotum; wide, rounded and heavily vaulted elytra and long, slender appendages (Fig. 1). Epipleura are flat and extremely wide. The new species is similar to *A. rufovittatum* NAKANE and *A. kashmirensis* (HLISNIKOVSKÝ); these three species can be characterised by widely rounded and heavily vaulted elytra with flat and wide elytral epipleura (Fig. 1; SCHAWALLER, 1985: 4, fig. 5; SCHAWALLER, 1991: 15, fig. 33). All three species also have only sparsely punctuated pronotum and entirely reduced membraneous wings. *A. plutenkoi* sp. nov. can be distinguished from the other two species using the following key:

- 1 Pronotum with heavily raised sides, distinctly excavated at lateroposterior margin. Elytra with rows of heavy punctures, with dense pubescence in interstriae. – Pronotum with rounded lateral sides, 1.55 times as wide as medial length, widest at posterior third. Elytral epipleura glabrous. Body length 5.2–6.5 mm. Western Himalaya (Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh) ***A. kashmirensis* (HLISNIKOVSKÝ)**
- Pronotum with weakly raised sides or flat with only hind angles distinctly raised, lateroposterior margin straight or only slightly excavated. Elytra with rows of fine punctures, glabrous, with scarce setiferous punctures at most in interstriae I, III and V **2**
- 2 Pronotum slightly subcordate in shape, nearly twice as wide as medial length. Maximum pronotal width before middle, sides only moderately raised. Elytra bicoloured, dark brown with reddish or yellowish testaceous markings, with interstriae I, III and V with numerous setiferous punctures. Elytral epipleura with a row of sparse punctures. Body length 6.0–6.5 mm. Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu) ***A. rufovittatum* NAKANE**
- Pronotum subquadrate in shape, 1.55 times as wide as medial length, sides subparallel and flat, only hind angles raised. Elytra uni-coloured, uniformly light brown, only with two small setae in interstriae III. Elytral epipleura without punctures. Body length 7.35 mm. Russian Far East, Pidan Mts. ***A. plutenkoi* sp. nov.**

Etymology: The new species is named after its collector, Mr Andrey Plutenko from Vladivostok.

Comments: The type locality is a small isolated mountain ridge, ca. 50 km E of Vladivostok, Primorye region, Far East of Russia. From Pidan Mts., other endemic beetles from the family Carabidae are also known: *Nebria kurentzovi* LAFER, *Leptepaphiama kryzhanovskii* LAFER and an undescribed species of the genus *Pterostichus* (J. FARKAČ, pers. comm.).

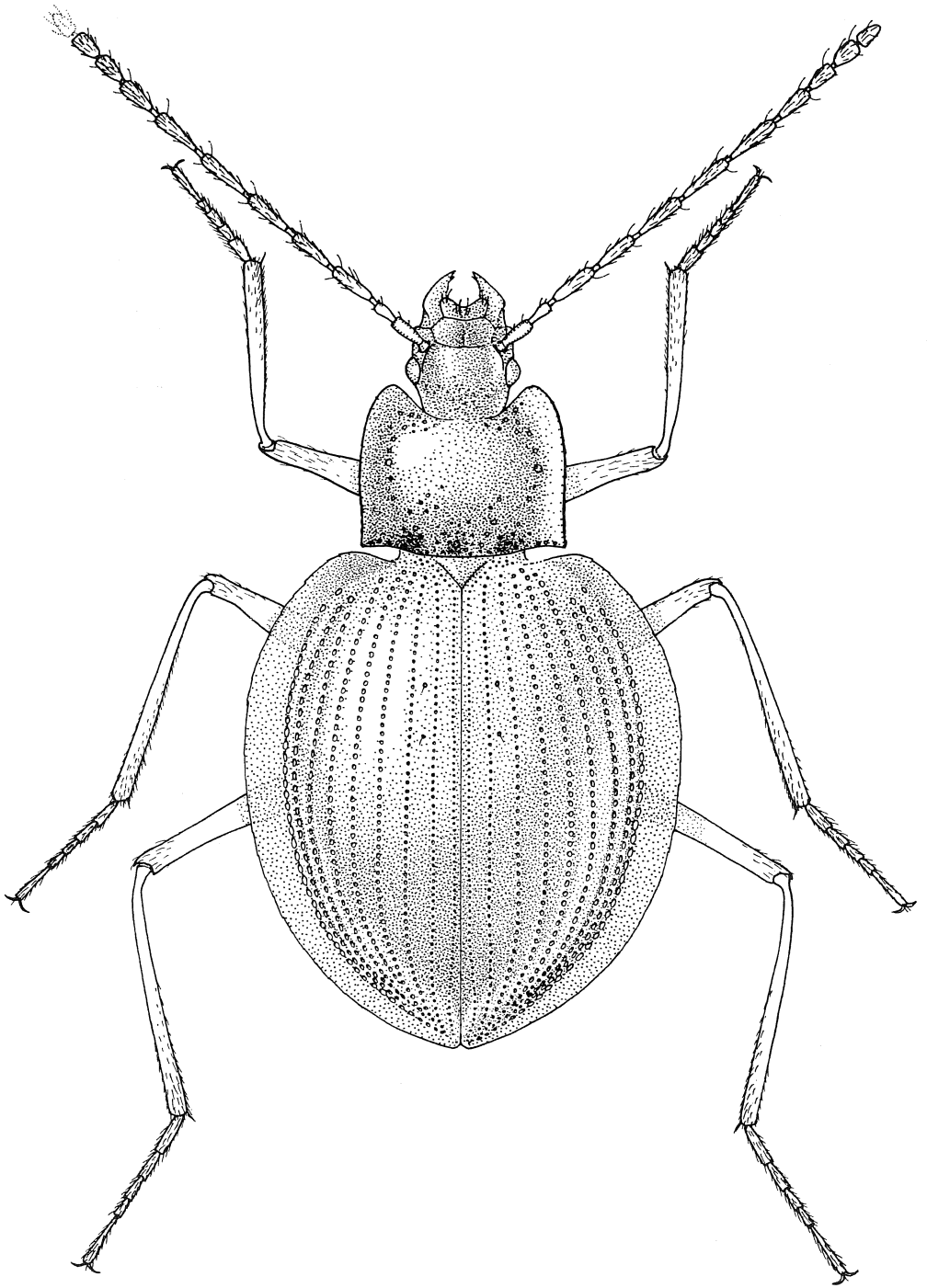


Fig. 1. *Apteroloma plutenkoi* sp. nov., holotype female, dorsal habitus. Body length 7.35 mm.

***Pteroloma sibiricum* SZÉKESY, 1935**

Material examined: Russia or., Sakhalin: Juznosakhalinsk env., Chekhova Mt., 2.vii.1992, 2 ♂♂ (JRUC, JSCC); Sakhalin, Aniva distr., Kamiyshovie khreb., Bryanka river, 30 km W of Aniva, 200 m, 14.vii.1993, Pütz & Wrase lgt., 1 ♂ (JSCC).

Known from the Far East of Russia (Irkutsk reg., Zabajkale, Kamchatka and southern Primorye reg. – EMETZ, 1975, LAFER, 1989), reported from Sakhalin for the first time.

***Pteroloma forstroemi* GYLLENHAL, 1810**

Material examined: Russia: Krasnojarsk reg., 150 km NW of Jarcevo, 7–15.viii.1990, J. Stanovský lgt., 1 ♂ (JRUC); Krasnojarsk reg., Zap. Saján Mts., 60 km SE of Majna, 24–25.viii.1990, J. Stanovský lgt., 2 ♂♂ (JSTC); Baical lake, Chamar Daban Mt., Babushkino, 3–9.viii.1990, R. Sauer lgt., 1 ♂ (JSCC); Primorie reg., Jasnoe env., 600–1000 m, 15–22.vii.1991, J. Farkač lgt., 1 ♂ (JRUC); Primorie reg., Slavianka, Riazanovka, 17–23.vii.1992, D. Boukal lgt., 1 ♂ (JRUC); Primorie reg., Partizansk distr., Alexeyevsky khreb., 20 km E of Sergejevka, forests near Andreyevka river, 400 m, 26–29.vii.1993, Pütz & Wrase lgt., 2 ♂♂ (JSCC); Sakhalin, Tymovskiy distr., Nabil'skiy khreb., E of Lopatin Mt., 800–1400 m, 16–19.vii.1993, Pütz & Wrase lgt., 2 ♂♂ (JRUC, JSCC); southern Sakhalin, Novoalexandrovka env., 5.vii.1992, Basarukov lgt., 1 ♂ (JSCC).

Palaeartic species, in eastern parts widely distributed (LAFER, 1989) and sympatric with closely related *P. sibiricum*. Females of both species can not be reliably distinguished, differences were found only in the shape of the aedeagus (LAFER, 1989, NIKOLAEV, 1989).

Both species were formerly confused (SCHAWALLER, 1985) and some old references of this species from eastern Palaeartic need confirmation (e.g. MANDL, 1941).

***Apteroloma koebelei* (VAN DYKE, 1928)**

Material examined: Japan, Honshu, Shizuoka pref., Futamata near Aizu-Wakamatsu, 16.vii.1949, Kurosawa lgt., 1 ♀ (coll. Hlisnikovský in NMPC).

Reported by SCHAWALLER (1985) only in the middle and northern parts of the Honshu island.

***Apteroloma potanini* (SEMENOW, 1893)**

Material examined: China, N Sichuan prov., 30 km W of Nanping, Jiuzhaigou, 3100 m, 13–15.vi.1992, 1 ♂ (JRUC).

The specimen was taken under a stone, on marshy shore of the mountain lake.

Known only from two old records from China (Gansu prov., "Amdo distr." – holotype of *Pteroloma potanini* SEMENOW, 1893; Qinghai hu ["Kukunor"] – holotype of *Apteroloma kozlovi* SEMENOW & ZNOJKO, 1932). Recently reported from Russia, Primorye reg. (LAFER, 1989), North Korea (MROCZKOWSKI, 1966; SCHAWALLER, 1980, 1991) and South Korea (NOMURA & LEE, 1993). For details of the synonymy, see SCHAWALLER (1991).

***Apteroloma turkestanicum* (SEMENOW, 1893)**

Material examined: Tajikistan, Hissarskii khrebet, Ziddi, ca. 2000 m, 26.vi.1976, S. Bílý lgt., wet meadow, under stone, 2 ♀♀ (JRUC).

So far known only from the type locality in western Turkestan (SEMENOW, 1893; SCHAWALLER, 1991).

***Ipelates sikkimensis* (PORTEVIN, 1905)**

Material examined: India, Sikkim, Jalep, viii.1901, Oberthür coll., 1 ♀ (coll. Hlisnikovský in NMPC); India, Kumaon, W Almora division, 8000 ft., vi.1919, 1 (coll. Hlisnikovský in NMPC).

Known across the large area from India, Nepal, China to Northern Vietnam (SCHAWALLER, 1991).

Ipelates latissimus (REITTER, 1884)

Material examined: Greece, Peloponnese, Taigetos Mt., Dirrahi, 3.v.1994, Dulík & Jeniš lgt., knockdown from flowering *Crataegus* sp. on northern slope near stream, 4 spec. (IJEK, JRUC, JSCC); Greece, Taigetos, Ilios, 2300 m, vi. 1927, 1 ♀ (coll. Hlišnikovský in NMPC).

Known up to now only from the old findings from Greece and southern Anatolia (SCHAWALLER, 1983).

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