

A NEW SPECIES OF *CATOPOMORPHUS* FROM TURKEY  
(Coleoptera, Leiodidae: Cholevinae)

JAN RŮŽIČKA (\*)

The genus *Catopomorphus* Aubé, 1850 belongs to the subtribe Cholevina (sensu Newton & Thayer, 1992). Species of this genus are widely distributed through southern Europe, northern Africa, Near East, Asia Minor to Transcaucasia (Jeannel, 1936; Coiffait, 1959; Yablokov-Khnzoryan, 1964; Henrot, 1967 and Szymczakowski, 1970) with 16 known species, divided into three subgenera (*Catopomorphus* s.str., *Attiscurra* Des Gozis, 1886 and *Weiratherella* Jeannel, 1929).

In this paper, a new species of the nominotypic subgenus from Turkey is described and notes on morphology of two other species are added.

Through the text, the following abbreviations are used: JRUC = author's collection; NMPC = Národní Muzeum, Praha; MNHN = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; HNHM = Természettudományi Muzeum, Budapest.

***Catopomorphus* (*Catopomorphus*) *cappadocianus* n. sp.**  
(figs. 1-5, 9, 12, 13, 15)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype female: Turcia centr., Cappadocia, Nevşehir env., Göreme, 38.39°N 34.56°E, 26-28.VIII.1988, J. Růžicka lgt., deposited in NMPC. Paratypes (3 females): the same data, deposited in JRUC.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 3.9 - 4.2 mm (in holotype 3.9 mm), wings fully developed. Body (fig. 2) extremely wide and flat,

(\*) Department of Ecology, Faculty of Forestry, Agricultural University, CZ-165 21 Praha 6, Czech Republic.

reddish brown. Head dark brown to black, two basal segments of antenna yellowish brown.

Head: surface finely and sparsely punctated, with distinct transverse microsculpture. Eyes small, horizontal diameter of eye only 1.9 times as long as distance between its anterior margin and antennal insertion. Maxillary palpus: penultimate segment 1.6 times longer than the small and conical apical segment.

Antenna (fig. 1) very wide and flat. Ratio of lengths of antennal segments (segment I equal to 1.0): 1.0 - 0.5 - 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.5 - 0.7 - 0.5 - 0.6 - 0.8 - 1.5. Ratio of width to length of antennal segments I to XI: 0.4, 0.7, 2.0, 2.3, 2.2, 2.0, 1.3, 2.2, 1.6, 1.2 and 0.6. Antenna 1.3 times as long as pronotal length.

Pronotum very wide, 1.95 times as wide as long, 1.8 - 1.9 times as wide as head, widest slightly before base (fig. 2), with produced hind angles (fig. 13). Surface regularly arched, pubescence extremely fine and dense (fig. 2). Microreticulation transverse, very fine, finer as on head.

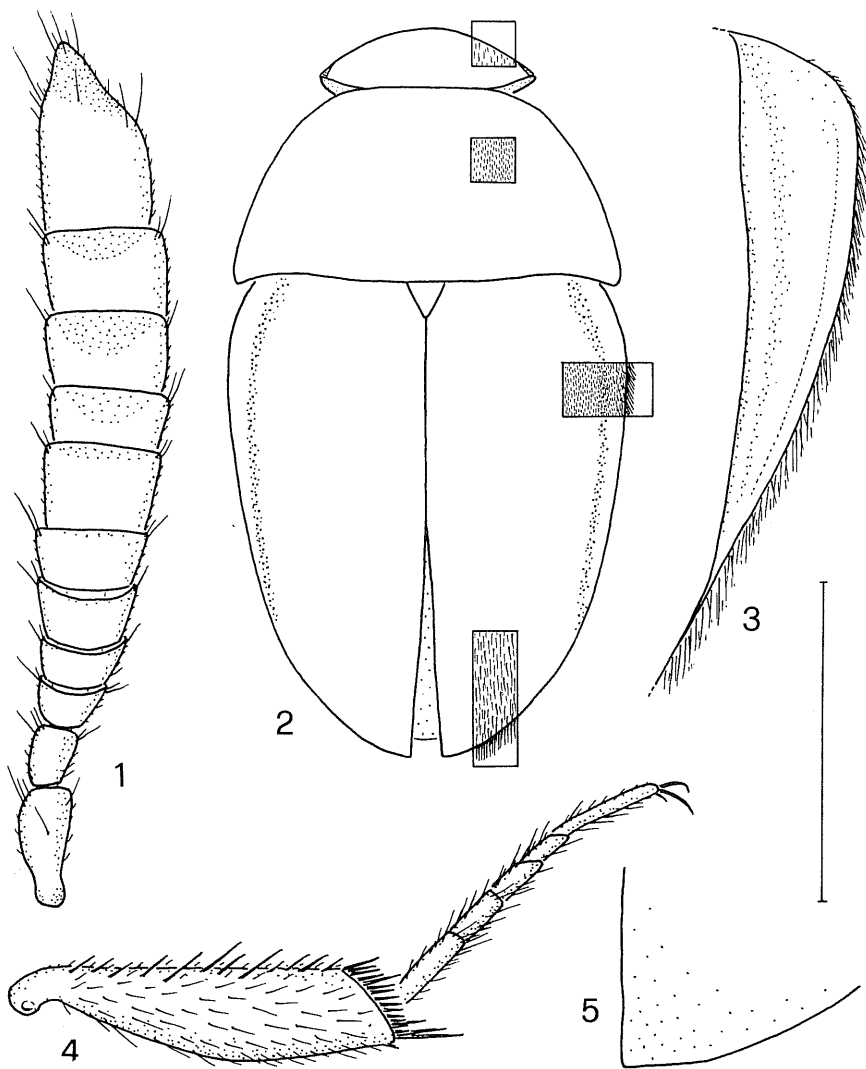
Elytra oval, flat, 1.2-1.3 times as long as wide, 2.4-2.5 times longer and only slightly wider than pronotum (fig. 2). Each elytron acuminate distally (fig. 5). Surface with pubescence discally as on pronotum, marginally and in posterior fifth of elytra setae larger and very long (figs 2,3). Microreticulation as on pronotum. Elytral epipleura very wide (fig. 3).

Tarsi slender, protarsus about 12 times, mesotarsus 13 times and metatarsus about 20 times as long as the width of their basal segments. Protibia 4.3 times as long as wide, laterally with numerous thorns (fig. 4). Meso- and metatibia about 6 times as long as wide.

Sternum VIII regularly rounded posteriorly, with very long spiculum ventrale (fig. 9). Female genitalia (fig. 15): tergum IX divided into two prolonged lateral sclerites, both with sclerotized lateral line. Tergum X also extremely prolonged, its anterior part only weakly sclerotized; posterior part broadened, hind margin with a pair of longer and several shorter setae. Coxite short, with single subterminal seta. Stylus long, with 4 large and numerous thin setae, apical part as on fig. 12. There is an oval ventromedial sclerite on membrane between styli (fig. 15).

Male. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name is derived from the country of origin: Cappadocia, the part of central Turkey.



Figs 1-5 - *Catopomorphus (Catopomorphus) cappadocianus* n. sp., female: right antenna dorsally (1); habitus dorsally (2); left elytral epipleuron ventrally (3); left protibia and protarsus dorsally (4); apical part of right elytron dorsally (5). Scale: 0.5 mm (1,4,5); 0.6 mm (2), 1 mm (3).

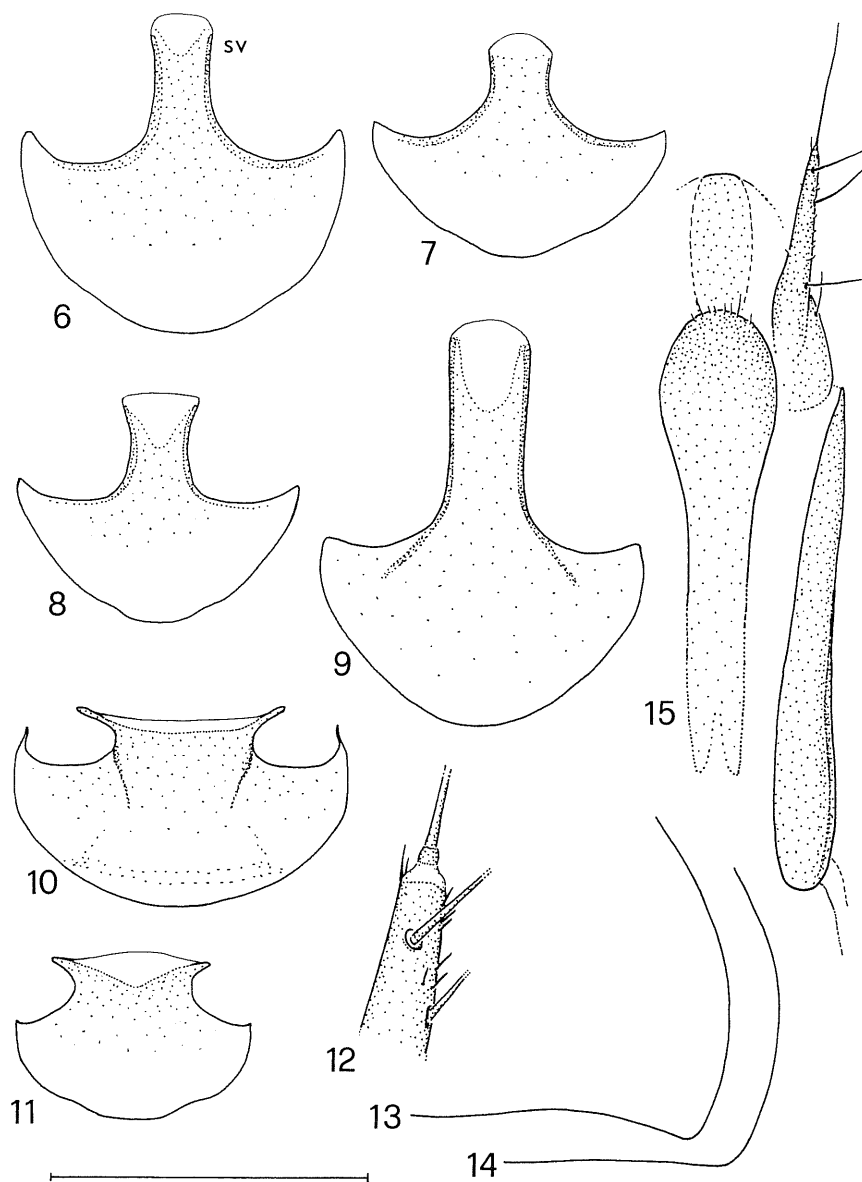
DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Catopomorphus cappadocianus* sp. n. belongs to the subgenus *Catopomorphus* having the antennal segments III-V transverse, meso- and metatarsi long and slender.

The new species can be distinguished from all remaining species of the subgenus *Catopomorphus* by some external characters: big and flat body (body length 3.9-4.2 mm in the new species, maximally about 3.8 mm in the other species); pronotum with produced hind angles (fig. 13; more rounded hind angles in the rest of species of *Catopomorphus* s.str., as on fig. 14); extremely fine and dense pubescence of pronotum and discal part of elytra, on the contrary with very long and larger pubescence on elytral margins (homogenous, longer and sparser pubescence in the other species); and distally acuminate elytron in female (rounded in the other species of this subgenus). Spiculum ventrale of female abdominal segment VIII very prolonged, about 2.8 times as long as wide (shorter and/or variably produced laterally in the other species, see figs 6-8, 10). Female tergum X extremely prolonged, about 4 times as long as wide (shorter, up to 2.5 times as long as wide in the other species). The species *C. (C.) cygneus* Szymczakowski is described after a single male specimen from Iran and the female is unknown (Szymczakowski, 1970); the new species differs by the greater length of body (only 2.8 mm in *C. cygneus*), other proportions of antennal segments (segment VIII 1.9 times, segment XI 0.4 times as wide as long in *C. cygneus*), other shape of pronotum (only 1.76 times as wide as long and with regularly rounded hind angles in *C. cygneus*) and other pattern of pubescence.

The systematic position of the new species inside the subgenus *Catopomorphus* seems to be relatively isolated, without any clear affinity to other species of this subgenus.

*C. cappadocianus* sp. n. also slightly resembles in some characters *Attaephilus laticornis* Frank & Perreau, 1991 from Pakistan (currently sometimes classified in the subgenus *Catopomorphus* Perreau, pers. comm.), having long and slender spiculum ventrale and extremely prolonged female terga IX and X. The new species differs by the greater length of body, pattern of pubescence and shape of female tergum IX (narrow in lateral view in the new species, distinctly curved in *A. laticornis*).

The new species was taken under a piece of tuff in nest of ants (*Messor* sp.), early in the morning. The environs was constituted by very arid, mouldering downs of tuffs.



Figs 6-15 - Female sternum VIII ventrally (6-11), sv=spiculum ventrale: *Catopomorphus* (*Catopomorphus*) *orientalis* Aubé, Mostar, coll. NMPC (6); *C. (C.) marani* Roubal, holotype (7); *C. (C.) judaeus* Saulcy, O. Jordan, Zerkatal, coll. HNHM (8); *C. (C.) cappadocianus* n.sp., paratype (9); *C. magnicollis* Reitter, holotype (10); *C. (Attiscurra)* cf. *convexus* Jeannel, Creta, Omalos, coll. JRUC (11). Apical part of female stylus dorsally: *C. (C.) cappadocianus* n. sp., paratype (12). Hind angle of pronotum dorsally (13-14): *C. (C.) cappadocianus* n. sp., paratype (13); *C. (C.) orientalis* Aubé, Mostar, coll. NMPC (14). Female genitalia dorsally: *C. (C.) cappadocianus* n. sp., paratype (15). Scale: 0.7 mm (6-11); 0.15 mm (12); 0.8 mm (13-14); 0.5 mm (15).

## **Catopomorphus (Catopomorphus) samaritanus** Saulcy, 1864

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 male: ?J.....(illegible handwritten, Saulcy's MS); Type; *samaritanus* (handwritten, Saulcy's MS); Collect. de Saulcy; Muséum Paris, Coll. F.C. de Saulcy, Coll. A. Argot, 1931 (MNHN).

This specimen has the apical part of aedeagus sharply pointed as in other species of this genus, and not notched as given for this species by Jeannel (1936: 314). Paramere is with distinct lateral impression at apical third as figured by Jeannel (l.c., fig. 711).

## **Catopomorphus** (subgen. ?) **magnicollis** Reitter, 1894

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 female: Caucasus, Arexesthal, Leder, Reitter; coll. Reitter; Holotype; *Catopomorph. magnicollis* m. 1894 (handwritten, Reitter's MS) (HNHM).

Systematic position of this species is vague, proportions of antennal segments correspond to the usual situation in *Catopomorphus* (s.str.) but the ratio of length to width of legs is nearest to subgen. *Attiscurra* (see Szymczakowski, 1960, for details). Also spiculum ventrale on abdominal segment VIII is short, wide and laterally produced to thin processes (fig. 10); shape reminds more the general shape of spiculum ventrale in the species of subgenus *Attiscurra* (fig. 11) than that in the species of the nominotypic subgenus (figs 6-9).

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### SUMMARY

*Catopomorphus (Catopomorphus) cappadocianus* sp. n. from central Turkey is described and illustrated. Notes on morphology of *C. samaritanus* Saulcy and *C. magnicollis* Reitter are also included.

### RIASSUNTO

*Catopomorphus (Catopomorphus) cappadocianus* sp. n. viene descritta della Turchia centrale. Vengono riportate inoltre note sulla morfologia di *C. samaritanus* Saulcy e *C. magnicollis* Reitter.

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