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**New species and records of *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY
from Turkey, Albania, and Tajikistan
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae, Paederinae)**

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A b s t r a c t : *Lobrathium pravum* sp. n., *L. schillhammeri* sp. n. (both from southeastern Anatolia), and *L. spinosum* sp. n. (Albania) are described, figured, and distinguished from similar congeners. The distribution of the Anatolian species is mapped. *Lobrathium rugipenne* (HOCHHUTH) and *L. novum* (BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT) are for the first time recorded from Albania and Tajikistan, respectively.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Lobrathium*, Palaearctic region, Turkey, Albania, Tajikistan, taxonomy, new species, new records.

Introduction

In the Western Palaearctic region, the genus *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY 1878, which until recently has been treated as a subgenus of *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST by many authors, comprises two subgenera with altogether 31 species (CICERONI & ZANETTI 2000, COIFFAIT 1982, GUSAROV 1992, 1995, SOLODOVNIKOV 2001). Some of them, however, are synonymous (ASSING in prep.), others are very likely candidates for future synonymy.

Recently studied material from several collections included three *Lobrathium* species from Turkey and Albania, which proved to be new to science and which are described below.

Material

The material referred to in this study is deposited in the following public institutions and private collections:

- MHNG Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
cAss private collection V. Assing, Hannover
cSch private collection M. Schülke, Berlin

***Lobrathium pravum* sp. n. (Figs. 1-5, Map 1)**

H o l o t y p e ♂: Prov. Batman, 10 s Silvan, 29.5. / TÜRKEI - 1987, leg. Schönmann et Schillhammer / Holotypus ♂ *Lobrathium pravum* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2001 (NHMW).

P a r a t y p e s: 3♂♂, 6♀♀: same data as holotype (NHMW, cAss, cSch); 1♀: TR, 29.5.1987 (37), Silvan, 100km ö.Diyarbakır, Jäch (NHMW); 1♂: Prov. Diyarbakır, Karacadağ bei Diyarbakır, Jäch (NHMW); 1♂: Prov. Siirt, östl. Sırnak, 31.5. / TÜRKEI - 1987, leg. Schönmann et Schillhammer (NHMW); 1♂: Prov. Bingöl, Umg. Genc, 12.6. / TÜRKEI - 1987, leg. Schönmann et Schillhammer (NHMW).

D e s c r i p t i o n: 6.3 - 7.7 mm. Head, pronotum, and abdomen black, with the posterior margin of tergite VII and the posterior third of tergite VIII brown; elytra bicoloured, anteriorly black, posterior two fifths or posterior half testaceous; legs light brown to reddish brown; antennae reddish brown.

Head slightly (approx. 1.05 x) longer than wide (length measured from anterior margin of clypeus); eyes large and projecting from lateral outline of head, temples broadly rounded, approximately twice as long as eyes (length from posterior margin of eyes to neck); puncturation in lateral and posterior area coarse and dense, with interstices distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures, sparser in median area and near anterior margin of frons; microsculpture absent. Antennae moderately long, antennomere IV less than twice as long as broad, antennomeres V - X of subequal width, slightly shorter than IV, about 1.2 - 1.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum approximately as wide as or indistinctly narrower than head and 1.20 - 1.25 times as long as wide; puncturation coarse and dense, interstices usually narrower than diameter of punctures; median line narrowly impunctate; microsculpture absent.

Elytra approximately 1.25 times as wide and at suture 1.1 times as long as pronotum; puncturation predominantly irregular (short series of punctures may be present), as coarse as that of pronotum, interstices on average narrower than diameter of punctures; microsculpture absent. Hind wings apparently fully developed.

Abdomen with puncturation distinct, but much finer than that of forebody, interstices on average as wide as diameter of punctures; anterior transverse impressions of terga III - VII mat due to pronounced microreticulation; microsculpture on remainder of tergal surfaces much shallower and transverse; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

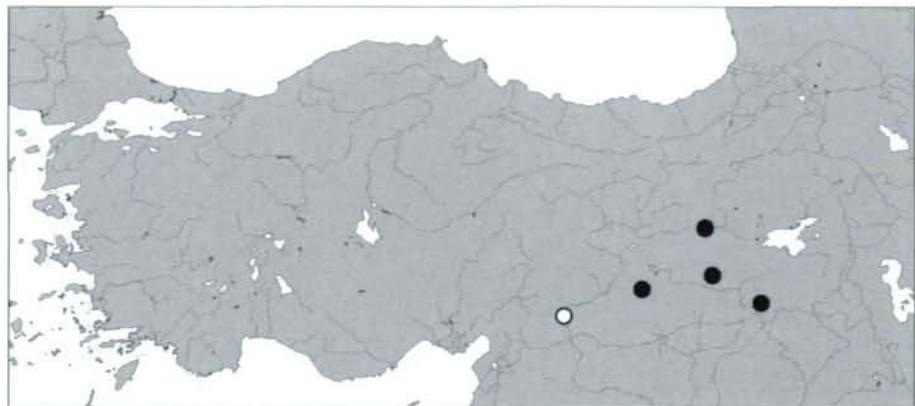
♂: sternite VII with large oval median impression, this impression with short, sparse, evenly distributed black pubescence; posterior margin of sternite VII broadly and shallowly concave and with row of long black marginal setae; posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex; sternite VIII with distinct median impression in posterior half, this impression with modified, very short and stout black setae directed transversely laterad, median line of impression narrowly impunctate; posterior margin of sternite VIII with deep and almost U-shaped incision, on either side of this incision without clusters of dense long black setae (Fig. 3); aedeagus very distinctive, with long and asymmetric ventral process (Figs. 1-2).

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII in the middle distinctly, almost angularly projecting (Fig. 4); posterior margin of sternite VIII broadly convex and in the middle (always?) indistinctly concave (Fig. 5).

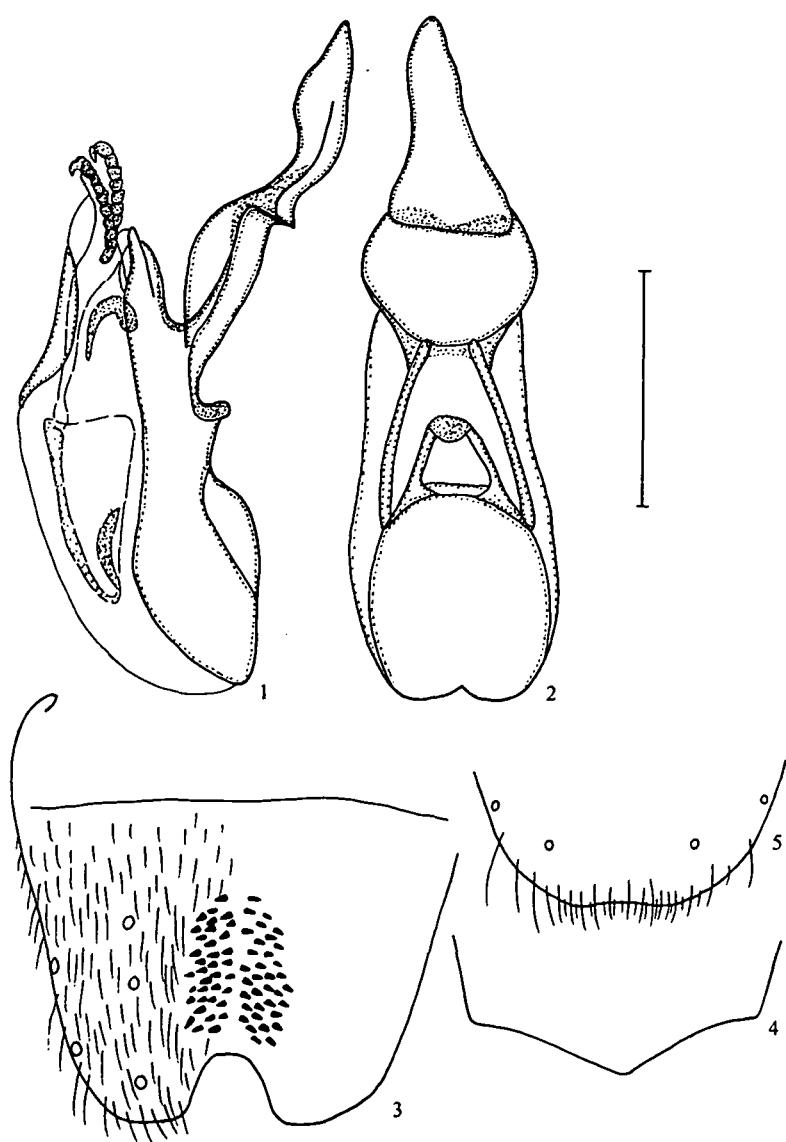
E t y m o l o g y: The name (Lat., adj.: contorted, oblique) refers to the distinctly asymmetric ventral process of the aedeagus.

Comparative notes: *L. pravum* is at once distinguished from all its congeners by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus. From the externally similar *L. rugipenne* (HOCHHUTH), which, too, occurs in Turkey, it is additionally separated by its lower average size, the denser puncturation of the pronotum, the less extensive yellow coloration of the elytra (in *L. rugipenne* extending cephalad beyond the middle), the deeper posterior incision of the ♂ sternite VIII, the absence of clusters of long black setae on either side of this incision (in *L. rugipenne* with such clusters; see figure 6d in BORDONI (1980)), and the posteriorly strongly projecting middle of the hind margin of the ♀ tergite VIII. In *L. ciliciae* BORDONI, a species of which only the ♀ holotype from Adana province is known, the eyes are distinctly smaller, the elytra are only slightly wider and at suture shorter (approx. 0.85 x) than the pronotum. For separation from the similar *L. schillhameri* sp. n. see the description of that species.

Distribution and bionomics: *Lobrathium pravum* is currently known from four localities in southeastern Anatolia (Map 1). The fully developed wings suggest that it may be more widespread in the region. The majority of the type specimens are teneral.



Map 1: Distribution of *Lobrathium pravum* sp. n. (filled circles) and *L. schillhameri* sp. n. (open circle) in Turkey.



Figs. 1-5: *Lobrathium pravum* sp. n.: 1, 2 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 3 – ♂ sternite VIII; 4 – outline of posterior margin of ♀ tergite VIII; 5 – posterior margin of ♀ sternite VIII; long setae and pubescence partly or completely omitted in 3-5. Scale: 0.5 mm.

***Lobrathium schillhameri* sp. n. (Figs. 6-10)**

H o l o t y p e ♂: Prov. Birecik, Euphratuer bei Halfeti, 27.5. / TÜRKEI - 1987, leg. Schönmann et Schillhammer / Holotypus ♂ *Lobrathium schillhameri* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2001 (NHMW).

P a r a t y p e s: 10♂♂, 16♀♀: same data as holotype (NHMW, cAss, cSch); 1♂, 3♀♀: TR, 27.5.1987 Halfeti, leg. M. Jäch (30) (NHMW); 1♂: TR, 27.5.1987, 5km n. Halfeti, leg. M. Jäch (31) (cSch).

D e s c r i p t i o n: Of similar external appearance (size, coloration, proportions, puncturation, microsculpture) as *L. pravum*, but distinguished as follows:

Yellow coloration of elytra less extensive, usually present only on posterior third of elytra. Pronotum with less coarse and less dense puncturation, interstices in most specimens on average as wide as punctures. Elytral puncturation more regularly arranged in series.

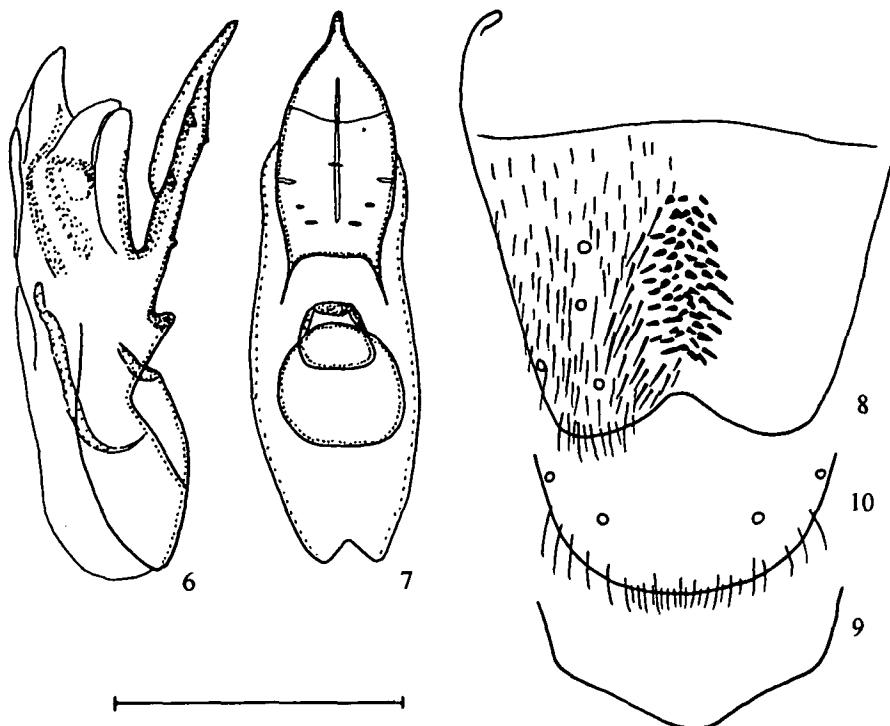
♂: sternite VII with impression of similar shape, but its median line narrowly without pubescence; sternite VIII with longer median impression, this impression with modified stout black setae gradually increasing in length laterad and present also in the middle; cluster of modified setae surrounded by longer and more slender black setae predominantly directed latero-posteriad; posterior margin of sternite VIII with shallower and broader emargination (Fig. 8). Aedeagus much smaller; ventral process of completely different shape and symmetric (Figs. 6-7).

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII in middle more obtusely projecting (Fig. 9); posterior margin of sternite VIII not concave in the middle (Fig. 10).

E t y m o l o g y: This species is dedicated to our friend and colleague Dr. Harald Schillhammer, who collected most of the types and who was the first to recognize the novelty of both this species and *L. pravum*.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s: *L. schillhameri* is readily separated from other Western Palaearctic congeners by the sexual characters. For additional characters distinguishing it from *Lobrathium* species occurring in Turkey see the description above and the comparative notes below *L. pravum*.

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s: Like the preceding species, *Lobrathium schillhameri* was discovered in southeastern Anatolia (Map 1), but is likely to be more widespread, as can be inferred from the fully developed wings. The majority of the type specimens are teneral.



Figs. 6-10: *Lobrathium schillhammeri* sp. n.: 6, 7 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 8 – ♂ sternite VIII; 9 – outline of posterior margin of ♀ tergite VIII; 10 – posterior margin of ♀ sternite VIII; long setae and pubescence partly or completely omitted in 8-10. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Lobrathium spinosum sp. n. (Figs. 11-18)

H o l o t y p e ♂: Tomor: Kulmak Albania mer. / lg. Winkler Mai 1931 / HOLOTYPE *Lobrathium* (s.str.) *spinosum* spec. nov. det. M. Schülke 2001 (MHNG).

P a r a t y p e s : Tomor: 4♂♂, 9♀♀: Kulmak Albania mer. / lg. Winkler Mai 1931 / PARATYPE *Lobrathium* (s.str.) *spinosum* spec. nov. det. M. Schülke 2001 (MHNG, cSch, cAss); 1♂: Tomor: Alban. mer. / PARATYPE *Lobrathium* (s.str.) *spinosum* spec. nov. det. M. Schülke 2001 (MHNG); 1♂, 2♀♀: Tomor: Kulmak Albania mer. / PARATYPE *Lobrathium* (s.str.) *spinosum* spec. nov. det. M. Schülke 2001 (MHNG, cSch); 1♀: Sinanai Alban. mer. / Winkler, Lona, Bischoff, V.1931 / PARATYPE *Lobrathium* (s.str.) *spinosum* spec. nov. det. M. Schülke 2001 (MHNG).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Small, 5.6 – 6.4 mm, of similar external appearance (size, coloration, proportions, puncturation, microsculpture) as *L. lederi* EPPELSHEIM, *L. bureschii* SCHEERPELTZ, *L. reitteri* CZWALINA, and *L. bettae* (SOLODOVNIKOV) (Figs. 18A-B). Head and pronotum dark brown to black, elytra brown, sometimes with paler apex, abdomen black with brown apex (segments VIII to X), antennae and legs entirely brown.

Head shining, slightly (approx. 1.05 – 1.10 x) longer than wide (length measured from anterior margin of clypeus); eyes moderately large, not projecting from lateral outline of

head, temples broadly rounded, approximately three times as long as eyes (length from posterior margin of eyes to neck); puncturation in lateral and posterior area coarse and dense, with interstices distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures, sparser in median area and near anterior margin of frons; microsculpture absent (Fig. 18C). Antennae moderately long, antennomere IV approximately 1.5 times as long as broad, antennomeres V - X of subequal width, slightly shorter than IV, about 1.2 - 1.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum shining, slightly narrower than head, and approximately 1.3 times as long as wide; puncturation moderately coarse and dense, interstices usually equal to diameter of punctures; median line narrowly impunctate; microsculpture absent.

Elytra shining, approximately 1.05 – 1.10 times as wide and at suture 0.75 – 0.80 times as long as pronotum; puncturation predominantly in irregular rows, coarser than that of pronotum, interstices on average narrower than diameter of punctures; microsculpture absent. Hind wings shorter than elytra.

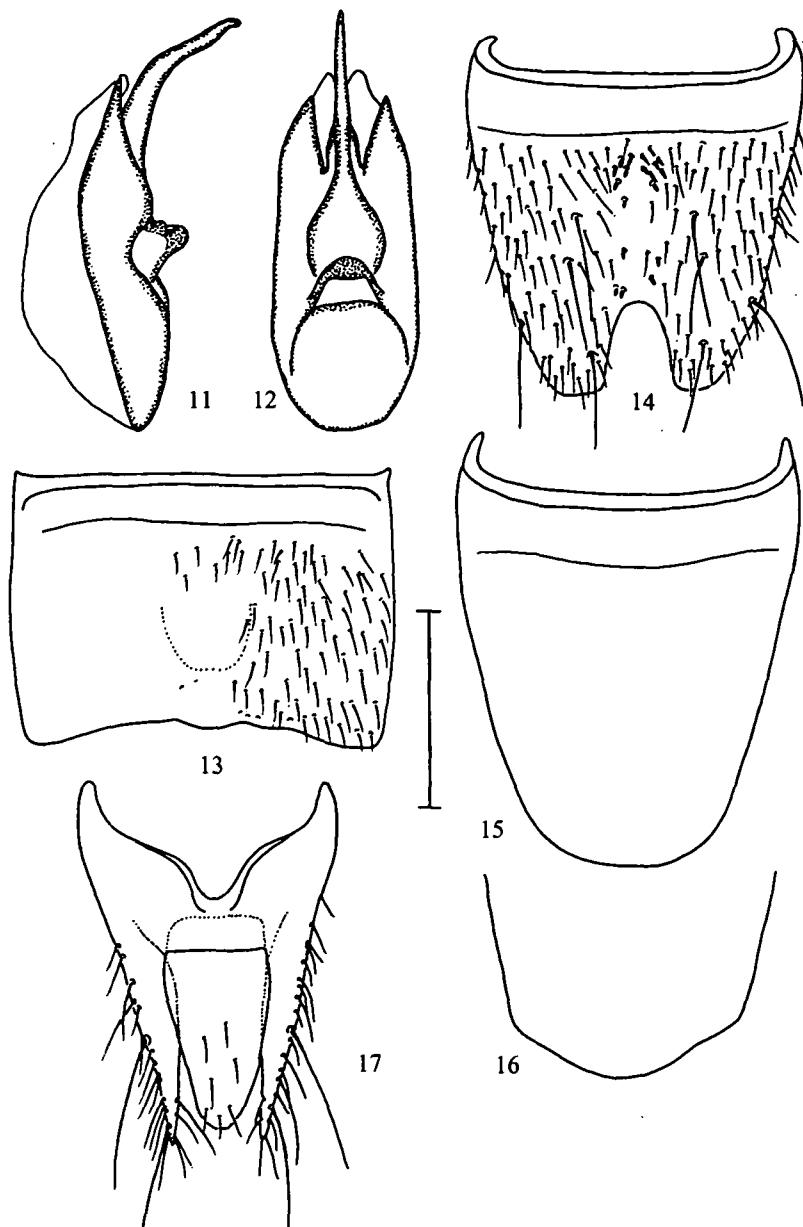
Abdomen shining; puncturation distinct, but much finer than that of forebody, interstices on average as wide as diameter of punctures; anterior transverse impressions of terga III - VII mat due to pronounced microreticulation; microsculpture on remainder of tergal surfaces much shallower and transverse; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 13) with large oval median impression, this impression without puncturation and pubescence; posterior margin of sternite VII shallowly concave, without distinct setae; sternite VIII (Fig. 14) with distinct median impression in posterior half, this impression with some modified, very short and stout black setae, and some isolated setae along either side of median impression, median line of impression narrowly impunctate; posterior margin of sternite VIII with deep and almost U-shaped incision, on either side of this incision without clusters of dense long black setae (Fig. 14); aedeagus very distinctive, with long and pointed ventral process (Figs. 11-12).

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII in the middle with less distinct, rounded projection (Fig. 16); posterior margin of sternite VIII broadly convex (Fig. 15), tergites IX and X as in Fig. 17.

E t y m o l o g y : The name (Lat., adj.: spinose) refers to the distinctly prominent and pointed ventral process of the aedeagus.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : *L. spinosum* is readily separated from other Western Palaearctic congeners by the sexual characters. For additional characters distinguishing it from related *Lobrathium* species occurring in the Balkans and Caucasus see the description above. The shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus and the shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VIII show some resemblance to those of *L. reitteri* and *L. bettae* from the Caucasus and *L. bureschi* from Bulgaria. From the latter, *L. spinosum* is additionally distinguished by the distinctly longer antennae.



Figs. 11-17: *Lobrathium spinosum* sp. n.: 11, 12 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 13 – ♂ sternite VII; 14 – ♂ sternite VIII; 15 – outline ♀ sternite VIII; 16 – outline of posterior margin of ♀ tergite VIII; 17 – ♀ tergite IX and X; long setae and pubescence partly or completely omitted in 13, 15 and 16. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Distribution and bionomics: *Lobrathium spinosum* is known only from southern Albania. Ecological data are not available. The Tomor mountains (2417 m) west of Berat and the Griba mountains (2111 m) south of Sinanaj are small mountain ranges. The species may occur also in adjacent mountain ranges to the east and south of the Tomor and the Griba range.

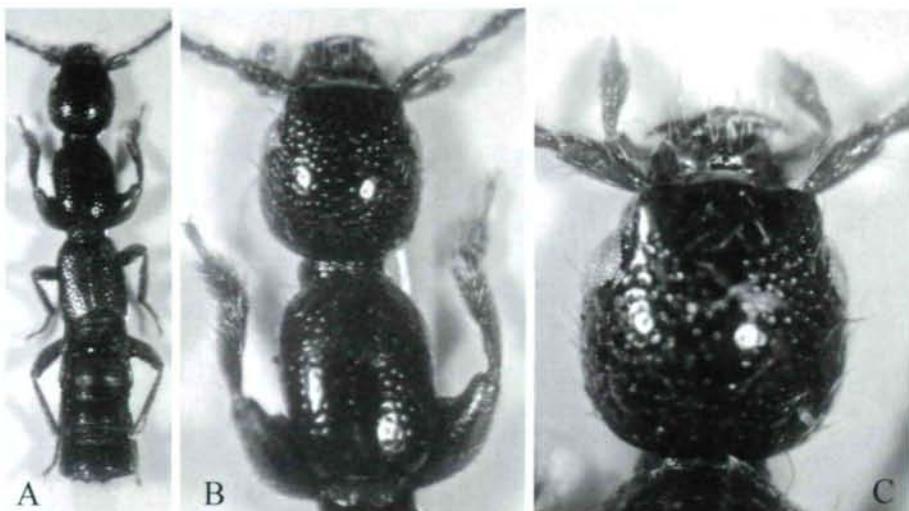


Fig. 18: *Lobrathium spinosum* sp. n.: A – habitus; B – forebody; C – head.

Lobrathium apicale (BAUDI)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : 1♂: ♂ / Cypr. Paphos, Kannaviou, 19.7.39, P. H. Lindb. / ex coll. Scheerpeltz / Typus Lathrobium Lindbergi O. Scheerpeltz; 1♀: same labels, but: ♀ / Cypr. Kambos, 16.7.1939, Håkan Lindb.; 1♂: ♂ / Cypr. Stavros, 18.-19.7.39, Håkan Lindb. / ex coll. Scheerpeltz / Cotypus Lathrobium Lindbergi O. Scheerpeltz (NHMW).

C o m m e n t s : *Lobrathium lindbergi* is a manuscript name and was never described. According to COIFFAIT (1982), the distribution of *L. apicale* is confined to Crete and Cyprus.

Lobrathium rugipenne (HOCHHUTH)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : 4♂♂, 1♀: Terbaci Alban. mer., V.1931, leg. Winkler, Lona & Bischoff (MHNG, cSch).

C o m m e n t s : First record from Albania! The distribution of the species ranges from the Balkans (Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece) to the Caucasus region. For the extensive synonymy of this species see GUSAROV (1992).

***Lobrathium bureschi* (SCHEERPELTZ)**

Type examined: Holotype ♂: ♂ / Usanna / Usanna-Hütte, Schiptschenska-Plan., Schipka-Balkan / 1400-1800m., F. Schubert leg. Sommer 1935 / ex coll. Scheerpeltz / TYPUS *Lathrobium Bureschi* O. Scheerpeltz (NHMW).

Additional material examined: 1♂: ♂ / Ambariza, Bulg. ca. 1800m, Mandl / ca. 1800m, unter Kalksteinen / leg. C. Mandl, V.-VI.1941 / ex coll. Scheerpeltz / TYPUS *Lathrobium Mandli* O. Scheerpeltz (NHMW); 1♀, Bulgarien, Schipka-Balkan (cSch).

Comments: *Lobrathium mandli* is a manuscript name and was never described. *L. bureschi* is currently known only from Bulgaria.

***Lobrathium novum* (BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT)**

Material examined: 1♂: Tajikistan, Seravshan Rg., Marguzar lake lk. Nurdak, 1950-2400 m, 20.-30.04.97, S. Bajdak leg. (cSch).

Comments: First record from Tajikistan! The species was described as *Lathrobium cognatum* EPPELSHEIM based on a single female from "Turmenien" (EPPELSHEIM 1892). Later it was found to be homonymous with *Lathrobium cognatum* SHARP 1874 and therefore replaced by *Lathrobium novum* BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT 1912. GUSAROV (1995) studied the holotype of *cognatum* and gave a description of the male primary and secondary sexual characters based on male specimens from Uzbekistan. No further records of the species have become known.

***Lobrathium ciliciae* BORDONI**

Type examined: Holotype ♀: Turquie, Adana, Kozan, 600m, 5-V-67, Cl. Besuchet / HOLOTYPE / *Lobrathium ciliciae* n. sp. Det. A. Bordoni 1979 (MHNG).

Comments: The species has not been recorded again since the original description. It is distinguished from other Turkish representatives especially by the shorter elytra (at suture shorter than pronotum), the smaller eyes, and from *L. rugipenne*, *L. pravum*, and *L. schillhameri* also by the coloration of the elytra, which are only indistinctly bicoloured.

Zusammenfassung

Lobrathium pravum sp. n., *L. schillhameri* sp. n. (beide Südost-Anatolien) und *L. spinosum* sp. n. (Albanien) werden beschrieben und von ähnlichen westpaläarktischen Arten der Gattung unterschieden. Die primären und sekundären Sexualmerkmale werden abgebildet. Für die anatolischen Arten wird eine Verbreitungskarte vorgelegt. *Lobrathium rugipenne* (HOCHHUTH) wird erstmals aus Albanien gemeldet, *L. novum* (BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT) aus Tajikistan.

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