

Descriptions of three new species of Cantharini (Coleoptera: Cantharidae) from the western and central Palaearctic Region with taxonomic notes of other species

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Abstract

New species of the family Cantharidae are described and illustrated: *Pakabsidia similis* sp. nov. (N Pakistan), *Rhagonycha skuhroveci* sp. nov. (S Turkey), and *R. silesiarum* sp. nov. (S Turkey). Following new synonymies are stated: *Cantharis kervillei* Pic, 1932 = *C. boroveci* Švihla, 1999, syn. nov. and *C. quadripunctata* (O. F. Müller, 1776) = *C. pseudoquadripunctata* Vosyka, 1957, syn. nov.

Zusammenfassung

Neue Arten der Käferfamilie Cantharidae werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *Pakabsidia similis* sp. nov. (N Pakistan), *Rhagonycha skuhroveci* sp. nov. (S Türkei) und *R. silesiarum* sp. nov. (S Türkei). Folgende neue Synonyme werden vorgeschlagen: *Cantharis kervillei* Pic, 1932 = *C. boroveci* Švihla, 1999, syn. nov. und *C. quadripunctata* (O. F. Müller, 1776) = *C. pseudoquadripunctata* Vosyka, 1957, syn. nov.

Key words: Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Cantharidae, Cantharini, *Cantharis*, *Pakabsidia*, *Rhagonycha*, new species, new synonyms, Palaearctic region

Material and methods

Material examined is deposited in following collections: NMPC – Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic. The names of the integument structures follow HARRIS (1979), they were observed under $\times 90$ magnification. When the parts of the aedeagus are figured in dorsal or lateral aspect, the pubescence is omitted, and phallus is not illustrated in the latter aspect. Locality labels of the type material are cited verbatim with dates converted to a standard English style, separate labels are divided in the text by a slash. Names of localities of additional material are written in standard English style.

Taxonomy

Cantharis kervillei Pic, 1932

Cantharis assimilis var. *kervillei* Pic, 1932: 17.

Cantharis kervillei: Švihla, 1999: 151.

Cantharis boroveci Švihla, 1999: 146, **syn. nov.**

Type material examined. *C. boroveci*, holotype (NMPC), ♂, “USSR, Armen.[ia], Šogar [=Shogar], Sevan [lake]], 24.v.1985, Borovec lgt. [white label, handwritten] / **HOLOTYPUS**, *Cantharis boroveci* sp.n., V. Švihla det. 1998”. Type material of *C. assimilis* var. *kervillei* was already examined by ŠVIHLA (1999).

Additional material examined. Armenia, Tsakhadzor env., 12.vi.1988, J. Strejček lgt., 1 ♂ and about 40 specimens from Italy, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Turkey (all NMPC).

Comments. The aedeagus of holotype of *C. boroveci* does not differ from those of the normally coloured specimen from Armenia and other ones of examined material. So that, *C. boroveci* differs only by a darker coloration of the head, pronotum and elytra from *C. kervillei* and probably represents an ecological form as it was found in some other *Cantharis* species (e. g. *C. livida* or *C. rufa*).

Cantharis quadripunctata (O. F. Müller, 1776)

Telephorus quadripunctatus O. F. Müller, 1776: 63.

Cantharis pseudoquadripunctata Vosyka, 1957: 123, **syn. nov.**

Comments. Type material of *C. pseudoquadripunctata* was not found. The characters including their illustrations, published by VOSYKA (1957), which differentiated the new species from *C. quadripunctata*, agree with sexual dimorphism in the latter species. Instead of it, the author mentioned also *C. quadripunctata* (ab.

mihalovicsi Kaszab) with the identical locality data and collector (Slovakia, Kráľova Lehota, Marvan lgt.) in the same work, so that the new synonymy is here stated.

***Pakabsidia similis* sp. nov.**

Type locality. Pakistan, North-West Frontier province, Jungarh, 3000 m a.s.l.

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂, “Pakistan, NWF [=North-West Frontier] Province, Jungarh, 3000 m, 1.-10.viii.2003 [white label, printed]”. Paratypes (NMPC), same label data, 2 ♂ 3 ♀.

Description. Coloration. Head saffron yellow, tips of mandibles and palpi sienna. Antennae sepia, basal two thirds of antennomere 1 and ca basal half of antennomere 2 saffron yellow. Prothorax, scutellum and ventral part of body saffron yellow. Femora saffron yellow with narrowly black knees, tibiae sepia, becoming sequently saffron yellow terminally, tarsi sooty excluding somewhat paler basal portion of tarsomere 1. Elytra iron grey, basal portion sometimes paler, sienna, becoming sequently iron grey.

Male. Eyes rather small but protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, lateral margins almost straight, narrowing posteriorly. Antennae slightly exceeding three fourth of elytral length. Surface of head finely and rather densely punctate, with very fine, yellow recumbent pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum very slightly wider than long, anterior margin nearly straight, anterior corners almost rectangular, slightly rounded, lateral margins very slightly diverging posteriorly, posterior corners obtuse, slightly rounded, posterior margin sinuate. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous. Elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly, elytral venation only rarely and very slightly indicated in basal part of elytra. Surface of elytra finely rugulose with fine, yellowish-brown recumbent pubescence, matt. Aedeagus as in Figs 1-3. Female. Eyes smaller than in male, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum, antennae shorter, reaching ca two thirds of elytral length. Pronotum slightly wider than in male, elytra distinctly dilated posteriorly. Last abdominal sternite as in Fig. 4, moderately depressed around apical emargination.

Length ♂ ♀: 8.1–9.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Pakabsidia similis* sp. nov.

strongly resembles to *P. semiopaca* (Pic, 1909), with which it was collected in the same locality, but differing from it by divergent laterophyses in ventral view (cf. WITTMER 1979 under *P. testaceitincta* Wittmer, 1979) and different shape of the last abdominal sternite of female, in which the pair of apical semilustrous depressions absent and centroapical margin is narrowly and deeply emarginate as in Figs 4–5. In the key by WITTMER (1997) the new species falls to *P. ladakhensis* Wittmer, 1997, from which it differs by apically curved and slightly but distinctly dilated parameres, laterophyses more divergent apically in ventral view and dorsal part of the aedeagus less emarginate apically and rolled up ventrally (cf. WITTMER 1997).

Distribution. Northern Pakistan.

Etymology. *Similis* (Latin) = similar, named according to the similarity with *P. semiopaca*.

***Rhagonycha skuhroveci* sp. nov.**

Type locality. Turkey, Adana province, Çatalan, 37°15'N 35°18'E.

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂, “TR [= Turkey]: Prov. Adana, Catalan [= Çatalan], 37 15N 35 18E, 7.iv.2002, P. Bogusch, J. Skuhrovec lgt. [white label, printed]”. Paratypes (NMPC), same label data as holotype, 2 ♂ 1 ♀; “As. min. [= Asia Minor], Adana [white label, printed]”, 1 ♂.

Description. Coloration. Head black, mouthparts sienna to sepia, antennae sepia. Prothorax sepia, disc of pronotum paler, sienna in male, uniformly black in female. Ventral part of body sooty to black, legs sepia to sooty in male, entirely black in female. Scutellum black, elytra honey yellow.

Male. Eyes big and strongly protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, lateral margins behind eyes straight, strongly converging posteriorly. Antennae moderately exceeding three fourth of elytral length. Surface of head very finely rugulose, with fine, yellow recumbent pubescence, matt. Pronotum by one third wider than long, trapezoidal, anterior margin nearly straight to widely arcuate, anterior corners obtusely rounded, lateral margins strongly diverging posteriorly, slightly sinuate before nearly sharp posterior corners, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum very finely and densely punctate, with very fine, sparse,

yellow recumbent pubescence, matt, pair of posterior bulges semilustrous. Elytra rather strongly dilated posteriorly, elytral venation only slightly indicated basally, absent posteriorly, surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, with sparse, fine, yellow recumbent pubescence, matt, semilustrous basally. Aedeagus as in Figs 6–8.

Female. Eyes smaller than in male, head across eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum, antennae shorter, reaching ca elytral midlength.

Length ♂ ♀: 6.5–8.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Rhagonycha skuhroveci* sp. nov. is by its coloration and shape of the aedeagus similar to *R. peyroni* (Marseul, 1864), from which it differs by the apices of parameres, which are flat, not curved ventrad and without apical tooth on its dorsal side in lateral view (cf. Figs 8–9 and DAHLGREN 1968).

Distribution. Southern Turkey.

Etymology. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Jiří Skuhrovec (Praha, Czech Republic).

Rhagonycha silesiarum sp. nov.

Type locality. Turkey, Adana province, Nur Dağları mts., Hasanbeyli env., 1120–1250 m a.s.l.

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂, “TR [= Turkey] prov. Adana, Nur Dağları [= Dağları] mts., Nurdagi [= Nurdağı] gec.[idi] – Kuscubeli [= Kuşçubeli] gec.[idi], Hasanbeyli env., 1120–1250 m, 9.–11.v.2005, Z. Malinka lgt. [white label, printed]”. Paratypes (NMPC), same label data as holotype, 4 ♂ ♂; “TURKEY, prov. Adana, Nur Dağları [= Dağları], Nurdagi [= Nurdağı] Gec. [idi], Fevzipasa [= Fevzipaşa], 1400 m, 10.v.2005, lgt. Orszulik [white label, printed]”, 3 ♂ ♂ 2 ♀ ♀.

Description. Coloration. Head including antennae black only mandibles sienna to chestnut brown. Prothorax terra-cotta, meso- and metathorax and scutellum black, abdomen sooty, last and sometimes also penultimate segments honey yellow in male, in female only narrow apex of last segment terra-cotta. Legs sooty to black, tibiae sometimes somewhat paler, rusty to sienna. Elytra honey yellow.

Male. Eyes big and protruding, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, lateral margins behind eyes almost straight, strongly converging posteriorly. Antennae slightly exceeding three fourth of elytral length. Surface of head very finely rugulose, with fine,

sparse, yellow recumbent pubescence, matt. Pronotum moderately wider than long, trapezoidal, anterior margin very slightly arcuate, nearly straight, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins diverging posteriorly, straight, very slightly sinuate before almost sharp posterior corners, posterior margin widely arcuate. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head, matt, pair of bulges semilustrous. Elytra slightly dilated posteriorly, elytral venation at most very slightly indicated. Surface of elytra rugulose-lacunose, with sparse, fine, yellow recumbent pubescence, matt, base of elytra semilustrous. Aedeagus as in Figs 10–12.

Female. Eyes smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum. Antennae shorter, hardly reaching abdominal midlength. Pronotum transverse, by almost one third wider than long. Brachypterous, elytra shortened, nearly parallel-sided, not covering last three abdominal segments.

Length ♂ ♀: 8.4–12.9 mm.

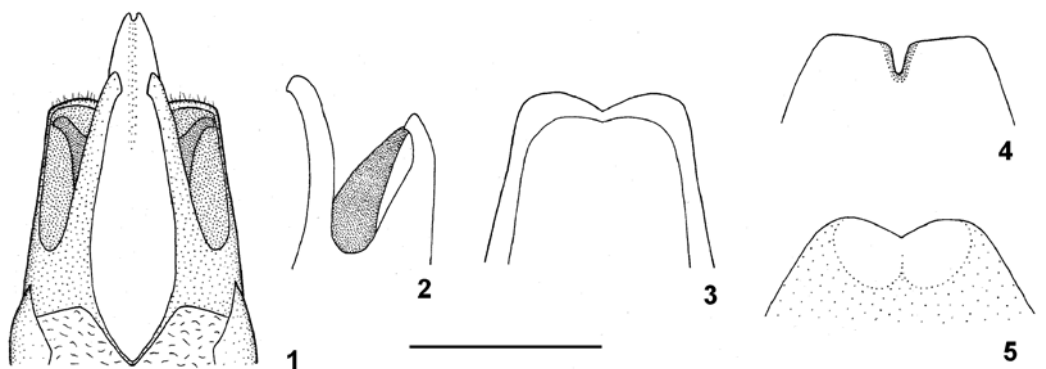
Differential diagnosis. *Rhagonycha silesiarum* sp. nov. is by the shape of the dorsal part of the aedeagus similar to *R. icelica* Švihla, 1995, *R. lundbergi* Švihla, 1993 and *R. tridentata* Wittmer, 1972. It differs from the former two species by parameres rounded apically in lateral view, terra-cotta pronotum and from *R. icelica* also by the absence of centroapical tooth on inner side of dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. ŠVIHLA 1993, 1995). From *R. tridentata* it differs by a wider dorsal part of the aedeagus in dorsal view and wider parameres in lateral view (cf. WITTMER 1972a).

Distribution. Southern Turkey.

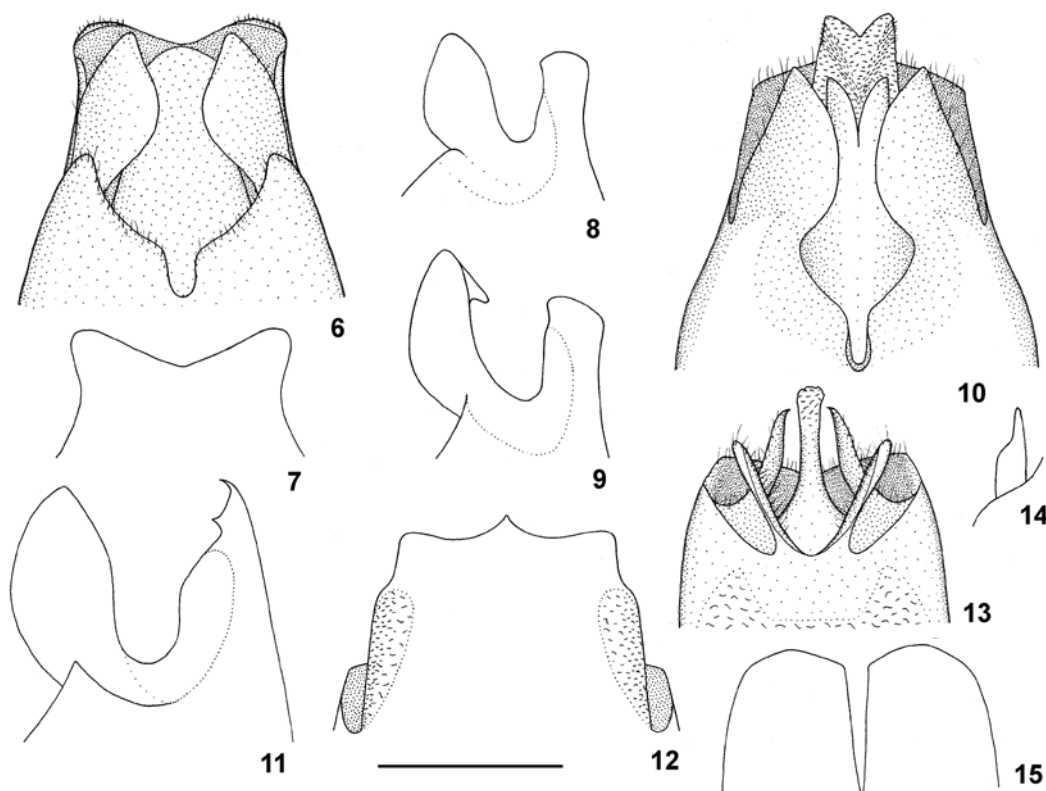
Etymology. Derived from Latin *Silesius* = Silesian, inhabitant of Silesia, a historical region situated in northern Moravia (Czech Republic) and southwestern Poland. Dedicated to the collectors of this new species, Zdeněk Malinka (Opava, Czech Republic) and Kamil Orszulik (Frýdek Místek, Czech Republic), both living in Silesia.

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Figs 1–5. 1–4: *Pakabsidia similis* sp. nov.: 1 – apical part of aedeagus, ventral view; 2 – ditto, lateral view; 3 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 4 – apex of last sternite of female; 5 – ditto of *P. semiopaca* (Pic). Scale bars – 1 mm.



Figs 6–15. 6–8: *Rhagonycha skuhravecii* sp. nov.: 6 – apical part of aedeagus, ventral view; 7 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 8 – apical part of aedeagus, lateral view; 9 – ditto of *R. peyroni* (Marseul); 10–12: *R. silesiarum* sp. nov.: 10 – apical part of aedeagus, ventral view; 11 – ditto, lateral view; 12 – dorsal part of aedeagus; 13–15: *R. iranica* Wittmer: 13 – apical part of aedeagus, ventral view; 14 – paramere, dorsal view; 15 – ventral part of aedeagus. Scale bar – 1 mm.

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