

New or interesting click-beetles collected in Iran by the expeditions of the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (Insecta: Coleoptera: Elateridae)

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Abstract

In this paper six new species of click-beetles, *Octocryptus weiperti* n. sp., *Adrastus iranicus* n. sp., *Tolphorea weigeli* n. sp., *Zorochros kermanensis* n. sp., *Zorochros frenzeli* n. sp. and *Dicronychus singularis* n. sp. are described from Iran. Interesting records of other six species, *Tolphorea volans* Gurjeva, 1983, *Zorochros anatolicus* Dolin & Mertlik, 2002, new species for Iraq, *Zorochros freyi* Dolin, 1996, new species for Syria, *Zorochros hispidus* Dolin & Atamuradov, 1987, new species for Iran, *Zorochros murinoides* (Gurjeva, 1963), new species for Iran, *Cardiophorus jelineki* Cate, Platia & Schimmel, 2002 are given.

Zusammenfassung

Sechs neue Schnellkäferarten werden aus Iran beschrieben und abgebildet: *Octocryptus weiperti* n. sp., *Adrastus iranicus* n. sp., *Tolphorea weigeli* n. sp., *Zorochros kermanensis* n. sp., *Zorochros frenzeli* n. sp. und *Dicronychus singularis* n. sp. Von weiteren sechs Arten werden Neufunde für Iran, Irak und Syrien mitgeteilt.

Key words: Coleoptera, Elateridae, new species, new records, *Octocryptus*, *Adrastus*, *Tolphorea*, *Zorochros*, *Dicronychus*, Iran

Material and Methods

Body measurements: Body length is measured along the midline from the anterior margin of the frons to the apex of the elytra, body width across the broadest part of the beetle.

Pronotal measurements: Pronotal length is measured along the midline, pronotal width across the broadest part which is usually at the hind angles.

Tribal placement of genera and species listed below follows BOUCHARD et al. (2011). The abbreviations of countries, given by "distribution" follows CATE (2007).

Abbreviations:

The names of institutions, museums and collections containing the material studied, to which we are deeply indebted, are abbreviated as follows:

- CAWW – Collection Andreas Weigel
(Wernburg, Germany)
- CDFS – Collection Dirk Frenzel
(Sonneberg, Germany)
- CGPG – Collection Giuseppe Platia (Gatteo, Italy)
- CJWP – Collection Jörg Weipert (Plaue, Germany)
- NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany
(M. Hartmann).
- spm. – specimen(s)

The species

Subfamily Agrypninae Candèze, 1857

Tribe Agrypnini Candèze, 1857

Octocryptus weiperti n. sp. Fig. 9, 18, 30

Material examined. Holotype ♀ – Iran: Hormozgan prov., Sarhanaian, Sarh.-mount Ort. u. Umgebung (27°38'39"N, 56°44'06"E), m 410 NN, 6–7.III.2014, J. Weipert (NME).

Diagnosis. A species separated from the two known species of the region, *O. maindroni* Fleutiaux, 1944 (Oman and UAE) and *O. wittmeri* Chassain, 1979 (Saudi Arabia and Iran) for the trisulcate pronotum and the total absence of wings.

Description. Female. Entirely brown-ferruginous with antennae and legs lighter yellow-ferruginous; covered with very short, sparse and whitish setae.

Head narrower than the anterior margin of pronotum, frons moderately convex with a vestige of three subparallel and longitudinal carinae, straight at the anterior margin. Antennae short, not reaching the middle of pronotum, strongly serrated from fifth article; second article very small, subcylindrical, just longer than wide, third and fourth elongate and subequal in length, third subconical,

fourth conical, fifth-tenth short, fifth as long as wide, sixth-tenth wider than long, last longer than penultimate, globous, pointed at apex.

Pronotum 1,21x wider than long, widest just before the middle, convex and trisulcate; a deep and narrow mid-longitudinal furrow extended the base to nearly the anterior margin and other two narrow, symmetrical and longitudinal furrows too extended from the base to nearly the anterior margin are present laterally of the central convexity; sides from before the middle very gradually and regularly narrowing to the posterior angles; surface broadly punctured on all the surface.

Scutellum very small, triangularly-shaped, flat.

Elytra 2,08 x longer than pronotum and just narrower than it, flat on the disk; sides moderately dilated from base to before the middle then very gradually narrowing to the apices, surface longitudinally granulated.

Wings completely absent.

Size. Length 4.87 mm; width 1.75 mm.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to the collector J. Weipert.

Subfamily Elaterinae Leach, 2015

Tribe Synaptini Gistel, 1856

Adrastus iranicus n. sp. Fig. 7, 10, 13, 13a, 19

Material examined. Holotype ♀ – Iran: Mazandaran prov., Now Shahr, Dozdac (36°35'35"N, 51°40'19"E), 3–6.V.2012, D. Frenzel (NME).

Diagnosis. A big species related to *Adrastus circassicus* Reitter, 1896 but separated for the shorter antennae, pronotum wider than long, convex on the disk and with nearly parallel sides.

Description. Female. Shiny; head, pronotum except for the apices of posterior angles, scutellum and elytral suture darkened with yellowish shadings; antennae, elytra and legs yellowish; covered with moderate, long, semierect, yellow-fulvous pubescence.

Frons convex on the vertex, flat before the anterior margin, this straight and connected laterally to the suprantennal carinae; punctures deep, simple with very short, shining intervals.

Antennae not reaching for about one article the apices of posterior angles, slightly serrated from fourth article on, second article subcylindrical nearly twice longer than wide, third conical, 1,2 x longer than second and

nearly twice longer than wide, second and third taken together, 1,5 x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, on average 1,4 x longer than wide, last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,13 x wider than long, widest at the apices of posterior angles, moderately convex; sides nearly regularly parallel from base to the anterior third, posterior angles long, acute, not divergent with a short carina subparallel to the lateral margins in the first half then gradually diverging; lateral margins complete and curved at middle; punctuation of punctures deep, simple, with shiny intervals on average larger than their own diameters.

Scutellum shield-shaped, edged at base, sinuate at middle of sides, flat, very finely punctured.

Elytra 3x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, convex, sides subparallel from base to just behind the middle, further gradually converging to the apices, striae well marked and punctured, only at the apical extremity more superficial and poorly distinct; interstriae flat very finely and sparsely punctured.

Prosternal process straight behind the procoxal cavities, deeply emarginate at apex.

Tarsal articles simple and gradually decreasing in length; claws pectinate. Male unknown.

Size. Length 6.43 mm; width 1.68 mm.

Etymology. The name is derived from the country where the species lives, Iran.

Ecological notes. Marshland, city border.

Tolphorea weigeli n. sp. Fig. 1, 1a, 3, 8, 8a, 11, 14, 14a, 20, 20a

Material examined. Holotype ♂ – Iran: Kerman prov., Rayen, waterfall near Kuh-e Hazar (29°32'49"N, 57°17'56.5"E), 2920 m, 5.VI.2014, A. Weigel (NME). 1 Paratype female – same data as Holotype (NME).

Diagnosis. Species related to *Tolphorea volans* Gurjeva, 1983 for the general shape and size it can be separated for the longer antennae, the pronotum with sides perfectly parallel and sparser punctuation, the shape of the sclerite in bursa copulatrix.

Description. Male. Shiny; entirely ferruginous covered with fine, fulvous pubescence.

Frons convex on the vertex, flat before the anterior margin, this straight and connected laterally to the suprantennal carinae; punctuation regularly distributed, punctures deep, simple, with intervals shiny, on aver-

age equal to their own diameters or a little smaller. Antennae not reaching for about one articles the apices of posterior angles of pronotum serrated from fourth article on; second and third articles subcylindrical, subequal in length, taken together 1,5 x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, on average twice longer than wide, last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, pointed before the apex.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at the apices of the posterior angles, regularly convex, abruptly sloping at sides, more gradually at base; sides nearly perfectly parallel from the anterior third to the apices of posterior angles, the latter long, acute, not divergent with a well defined and short carina gradually diverging from the lateral margins, this complete and curved at middle; punctation moderate, punctures deep, simple, on the disk with intervals shiny and on average larger than their own diameters, towards the sides only a little denser.

Scutellum shield shaped, as long as wide, flat, very finely punctured.

Elytra 2,5 x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, convex; sides widest at middle then gradually converging to the apices; striae regularly marked and punctured, only before the apices the inner striae are more superficial and not very distinct; interstriae flat and very finely punctured. Prosternal process straight behind the procoxal cavities, emarginate at apex.

Tarsal articles simple and gradually decreasing in length; claws pectinate.

Aedeagus as in fig. 1, 1a (length 0.62 mm).

Female. Extremely similar to the male with antennae of the same length, only the size is a little larger.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in the fig. 3.

Size. Length 5.0–5.9 mm; width 1.43–1.68 mm.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to the collector Andreas Weigel (Wernburg), specialist of Cerambycidae and xylobiontic beetles.

Ecology. Riversides, in gravel/under stones

***Tolphorea volans* Gurjeva, 1983** Fig. 4, 15, 21

Material examined. 1 spm. ♀ – Iran: Hormozgan prov., Sarhanaian, Sarh.-mount Ort. u. Umgebung (27°38'39"N, 56°44'06"E), m 410 NN, 6–7.III.2014, D. Frenzel (NME).

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 4.

Distribution. Iran (CATE 2007).

Subfamily Negastrinae Nakane & Kishii, 1956

***Zorochros kermanensis* n. sp.** Fig. 2, 17, 23, 23a

Material examined. **Holotype** ♂ – Iran: Kerman prov., Kuhpayeh vill., N Kerman (30°29'16.5"N, 57°15'24.7"E), m 2000, 2.VI.2014, Wrase & Laser (NME). 2 Paratypes (1♂, 1♀) – ♂ (Kerman prov., Kerman S (30°11'28.1"N, 57°29'41.1"E), m 2020, 30.V.2014, Schnitter; (♀) same data as Ht. (CPG; NME).

Diagnosis. Species related to *Z. mesasiaticus* Dolin, 1995 for the same colour and size it can be separated for the sides of pronotum nearly regularly narrowing from behind the middle to the posterior angles.

Description. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely black-piceous with the apical third of the first and second and third antennal articles yellow-ferruginous; legs yellow-ferruginous with darkened femura; covered with moderate, short, recumbent, whitish, pubescence.

Frons flat, just impressed at the anterior margin, the latter moderately and regularly arcuate, all the surface regularly granulated.

Antennae not reaching for about two articles the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, slightly serrated from fourth article on, second and third articles subequal in length, taken together 1,5 x longer than fourth, fourth subtriangular, a little longer than wide and longer than following; fifth-tenth triangular nearly as long as wide, last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,13 x wider than long, widest just behind the middle, convex; sides arcuate, from behind the middle nearly regularly narrowing to the posterior angles, the latter short, truncate, not divergent and not carinate; all the surface is regularly punctured-granulated, punctures nearly or continuous, coarser and denser on the central anterior part of the disk.

Scutellum a little wider than long, rounded at apex, not edged at base, slightly convex and very finely punctured. Elytra 2 x longer than pronotum and just wider than it, flat on the central part, abruptly sloping at sides; sides subparallel from base to just behind the middle then convergin to the apices; striae regularly marked and moderately punctured, interstriae flat and densely punctured. Tibiae straight, not expanded in the middle.

Aedeagus as in fig. 2 (length 0.42 mm).

Female. Not separated by the external characters, body a little larger.

Size. Length 2.62–3.12 mm; width 0.93–1.06 mm.

Etymology. The name is derived from Kerman the province where the species was collected.

Ecology. River bank, in gravel/under stones.

Zorochros frenzeli n. sp.

Fig. 16, 16a, 22

Material examined. Holotype ♀ – Iran: Hormozgan prov., Hajiabad, 2 km E (28°19'03"N, 55°57'28"E), m 1000 NN, 12.III.2014, D. Frenzel. (NME).

Diagnosis. A species with carinate posterior angles of pronotum comparable only with *Zorochros curtus* (Germar, 1844) but it is easily separated for the posterior angles of pronotum acute and divergent and the tibiae straight.

Description. Female. Moderately shiny; entirely black-piceous with a very small and short, just visible, yellowish macula on the fifth elytral interstria just before the apical slope; first three antennal articles and legs yellow-ferruginous; covered with dense, recumbent, yellowish pubescence.



Fig. 1–2. Male genitalia in dorsal view. 1, 1a. *Tolphorea weigeli* n. sp.; 2. *Zorochros kermanensis* n. sp.

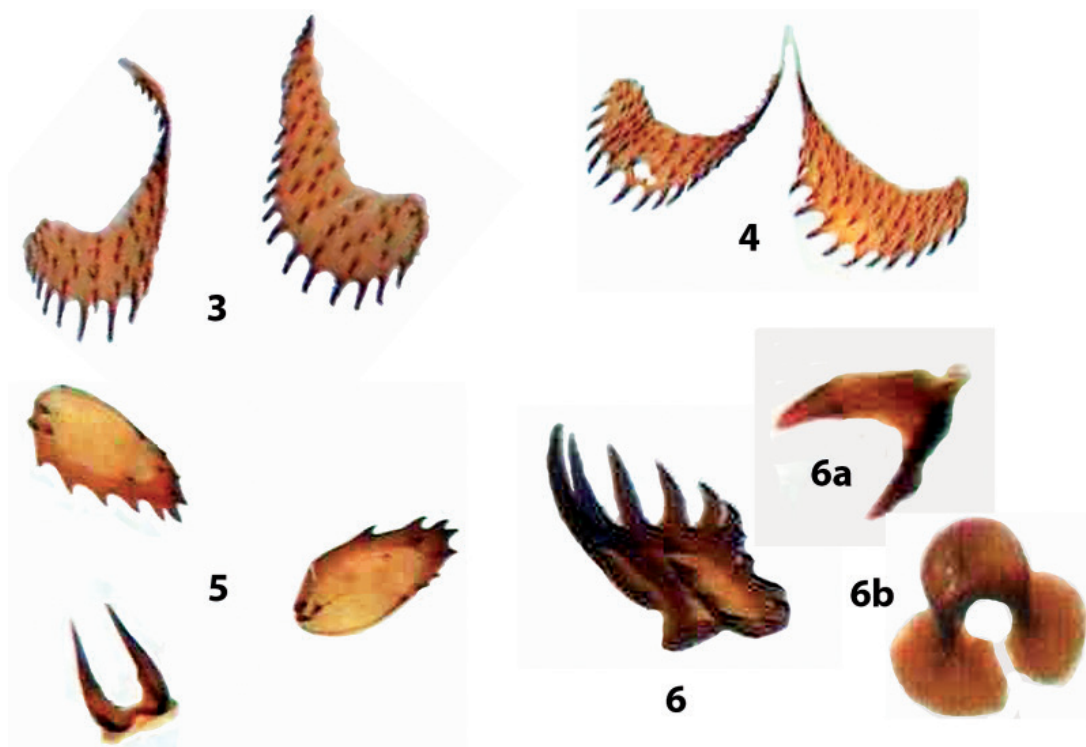


Fig. 3–6. Sclerites of bursa copulatrix. 3. *Tolphorea weigeli* n. sp.; 4. *Tolphorea volans* Gurjeva, 1983; 5. *Cardiophorus jelineki* Cate, Platia & Schimmel, 2002; 6, 6a, 6b. *Dicronychus singularis* n. sp.

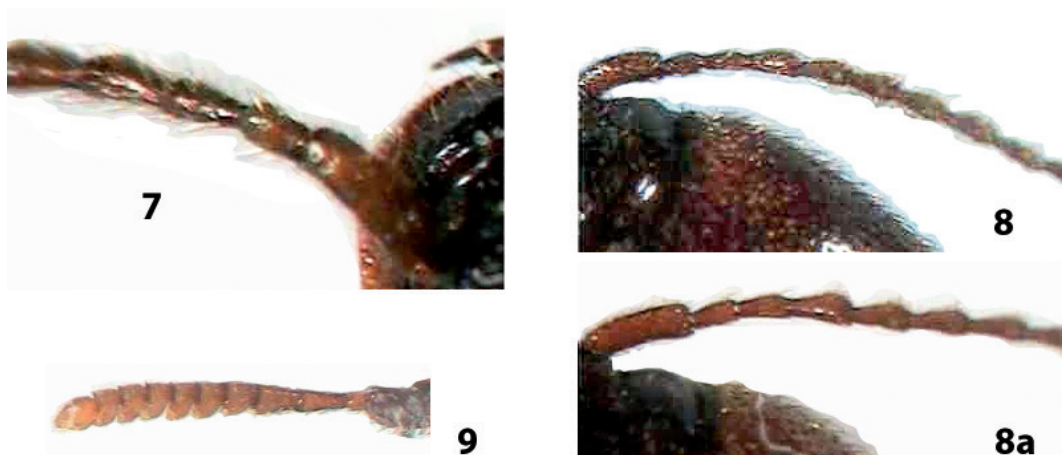


Fig. 7–9. First articles of antennae or total antennae. 7. *Adrastus iranicus* n. sp.; 8. 8a. *Tolphorea weigeli* n. sp. ♂ ♀; 9. *Octocryptus weiperti* n.sp.

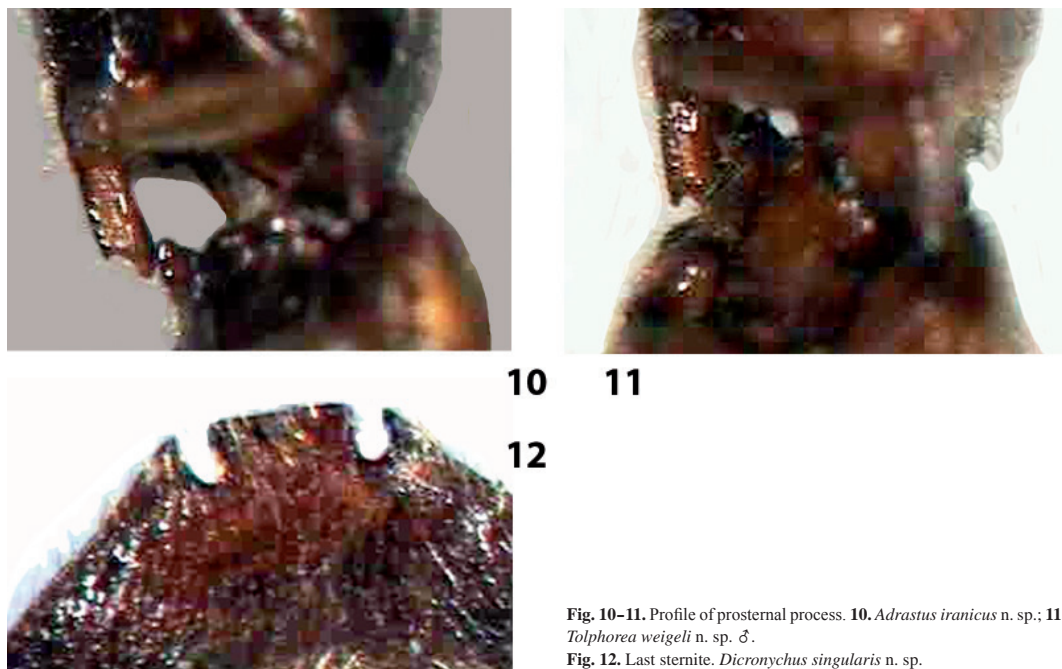


Fig. 10–11. Profile of prosternal process. 10. *Adrastus iranicus* n. sp.; 11. *Tolphorea weigeli* n. sp. ♂.

Fig. 12. Last sternite. *Dicronychus singularis* n. sp.

Frons flat, just impressed at the anterior margin, the latter moderately and regularly arcuate, all the surface regularly granulated.

Antennae not reaching for about two articles the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, slightly serrated from fourth article on, second and third articles subconical and subequal in length, fourth-fifth conical longer than wide, sixth-tenth subtriangular just longer than wide, last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal. Pronotum as long as wide,

widest at middle, convex with the anterior margin just protruding above the head in the median part; sides very arcuate, distinctly sinuate before the posterior angles, the latter acute, divergent, carinate; carina short but well apparent, subparallel to the lateral margins in the first half, diverging in the second half; lateral margins complete and reaching the anterior margin; all the surface is regularly punctured-granulated, punctures nearly or contiguous, coarser and denser on the central anterior part of the disk.



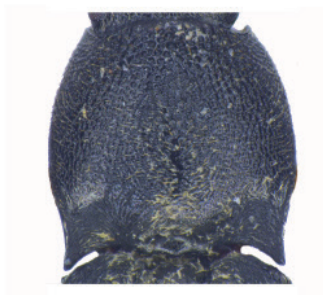
13



14



15



16



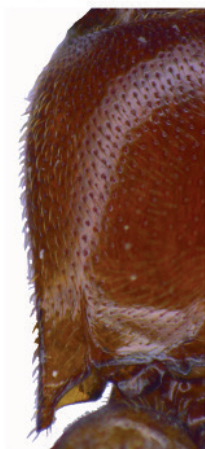
17



18



13a



14a



16a

Fig. 13-18. Sides of pronotum or pronotum in total. **13, 13a.** *Adrastus iranicus* n. sp.; **14, 14a.** *Tolphorea weigeli* n. sp. ♂ ♀. **15.** *Tolphorea volans* Gurjeva ♀; **16, 16a.** *Zoroachros frenzeli* n. sp.; **17.** *Zoroachros kermanensis* n. sp. ♂; **18.** *Octocryptus weiperti* n.sp.

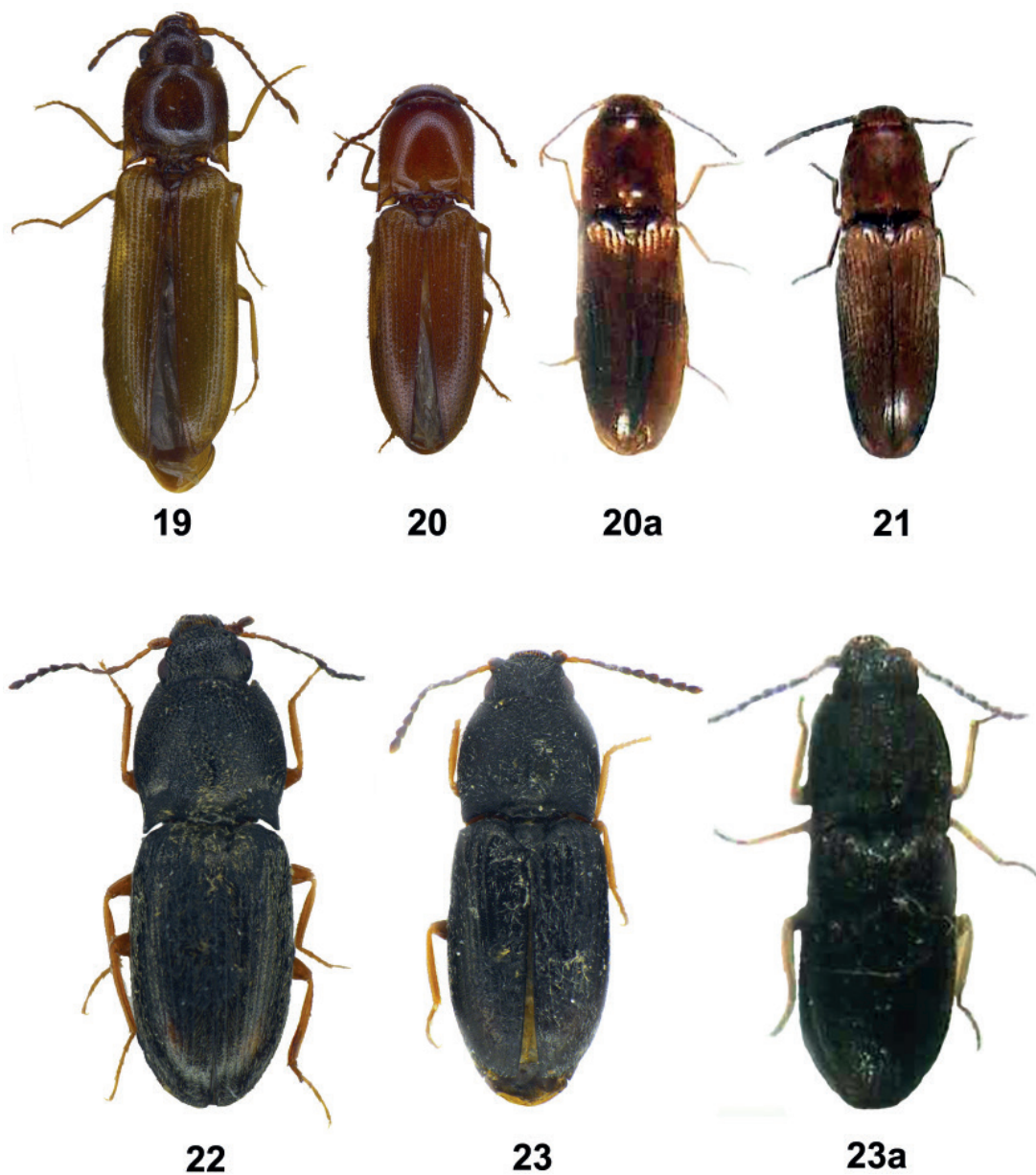


Fig. 19–23. Habitus. 19. *Adrastus iranicus* n. sp.; 20, 20a. *Tolphorea weigeli* n. sp. ♂ ♀; 21. *Tolphorea volans* Gurjeva ♀; 22. *Zorochros frenzeli* n. sp.; 23, 23a *Zorochros kermanensis* n. sp. ♂ ♀;

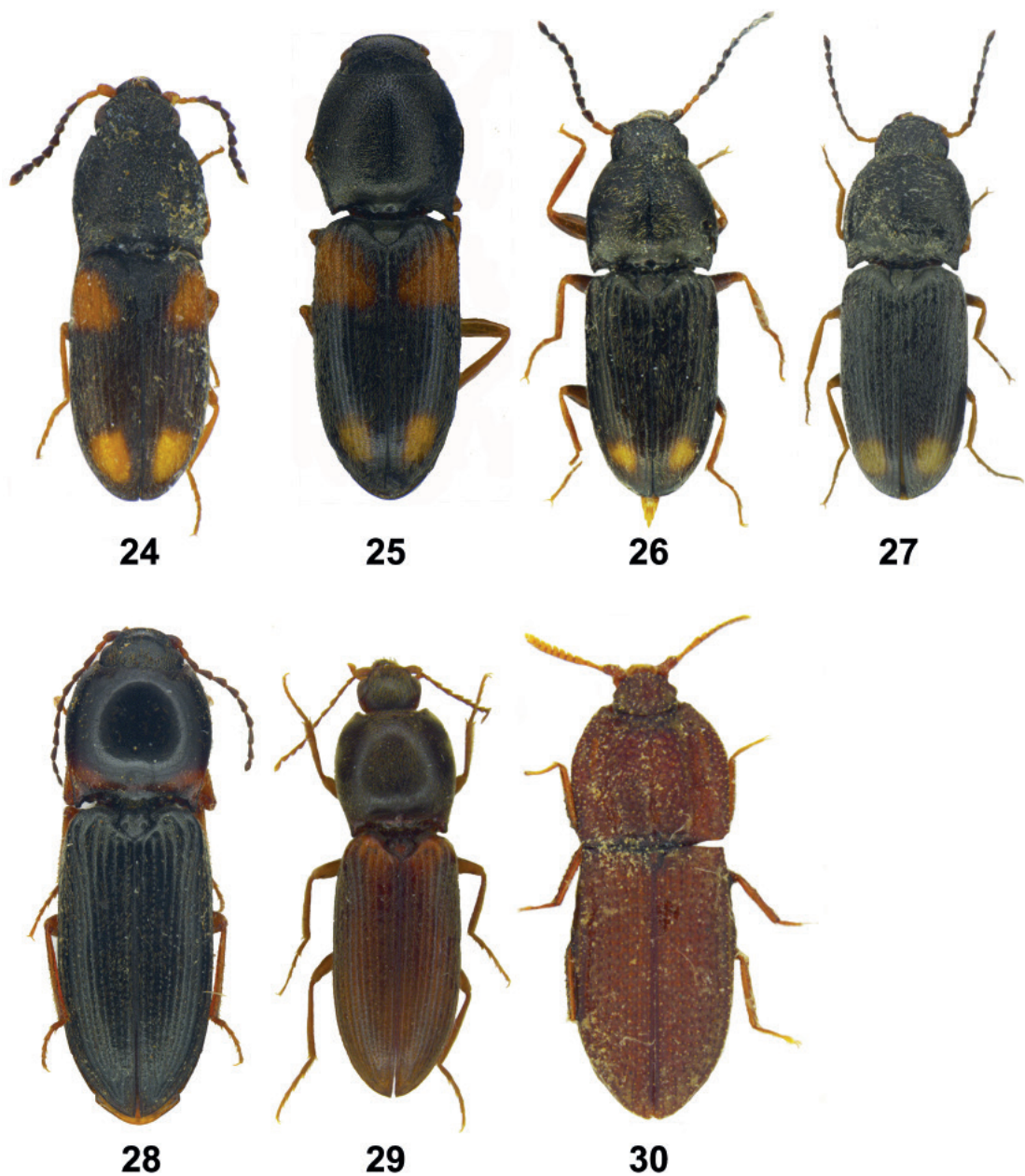


Fig. 24–30. 24. *Zorochros hispidus* Dolin & Atamuradov ♀; 25. *Zorochros freyi* Dolin & Mertlik ♀; 26. *Zorochros araxicola* (Reitter) ♀; 27. *Zorochros murinoides* Gurjeva ♀; 28. *Cardiophorus jelineki* Cate, Platia & Schimmel ♀; 29. *Dicronychus singularis* n. sp.; 30. *Octocryptus weiperti* n.sp.

Scutellum a little wider than long, rounded at apex, not edged at base, slightly convex and very finely punctured. Elytra 1,89 x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, convex, flat on the central part, abruptly sloping at sides; sides subparallel from base to just behind the middle then converging to the apices; striae regularly marked and moderately punctured, interstriae flat and densely punctured.

Tibiae straight, not expanded in the middle.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 3.87 mm; width 1.31 mm.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to the collector Dirk Frenzel (Sonneberg, Germany).

Ecology. Mountain plain with water channel.

Zorochros anatolicus Dolin & Mertlik, 2002

Material examined. 1 spm. ♀ – Iraq: Zakho distr., Sharanish-islam vill. Env. (37°13'33"N, 42°49'54"E), m 1000, 2.IX.2006, F. Savich (NME).

Ecology. Montane desert, riverside.

Distribution. E: AR GG A: PA TR (CATE 2007). **New species for Iraq.**

Zorochros araxicola (Reitter, 1895)

Fig. 26

Material examined. 6 spms. (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀) – Iran: Hormozgan prov., Sarhanaian, Sarh.-mount Ort. u. Umgebung (27°38'39"N, 56°44'06"E), m 410 NN, 6–7. III.2014, D. Frenzel, J. Weipert; Hormozgan prov., Isine (27°30'26"N, 56°15'37"E), m 220 NN, 11.III.2014, J. Weipert (NME).

Distribution. E: AR GG A: IN TR (CATE 2007).

Zorochros freyi Dolin, 1996

Fig. 25

Material examined. 6 spm. ♀ – Iran: Hormozgan prov., Isine (27°30'26"N, 56°15'37"E), m 220 NN, 11.III.2014, D. Frenzel; Hormozgan prov., Khoshangan, 10 km S (27°38'20"N, 56°13'02"E), m 430, 12.III.2014, J. Weipert; Hormozgan prov., Gur Band, Berghänge (27°19'05"N, 57°00'22"E), m 70, 4.III.2014, J. Weipert; Hormozgan prov., Qeshm Island, Tola near Qeshm (26°59'27.1"N, 56°12'17.8"E), 5.III.2015, Schnitter (NME). 2 spms. ♀: Syria: 30 km N Buseirah, 1.V.2002, Barries, Dostal & Preiss (det. J. Mertlik, 2006) (CPG).

Distribution. Iraq (CATE 2007), Iran (PLATIA 2013).

New species for Syria.

Ecology. Gravel riverbanks with salty water, small torrent, valley with reservoir.

Zorochros hispidus Dolin & Atamuradov, 1987

Fig. 24.

Material examined. 1 spm. ♀ – Iran: Khorasan prov., Kuh-e Sorkh (West), 65 km S Sabzevar, m 1500–1600, H. Mühle (NME). (Compared with type-material).

Distribution. Turkmenistan. **New species for Iran.**

Zorochros iranicus Dolin, 2002

Material examined. 7 spm. (♂♀) – Iran: Hormozgan prov., Gur Band, Berghänge (27°19'05"N, 57°00'22"E), m 70, 4.III.2014, J. Weipert; Hormozgan prov., Khoshangan, 10 km S (27°38'20"N, 56°13'02"E), m 430, 12.III.2014, J. Weipert; Hormozgan prov., Shamil N (27°31'32"N, 56°50'24"E), m 130, 6.III.2014, J. Weipert; Hormozgan prov., Sarhanaian, Sarh.-mount Ort. u. Umgebung (27°38'39"N, 56°44'06"E), m 410 NN, 6.III.2014, J. Weipert; Hormozgan prov., Ziyarat Ali (27°44'56"N, 57°13'34"E), m 500, 5.III.2014, J. Weipert.

Distribution. Iran.

Ecology. Small torrent, valley with reservoir.

Zorochros murinoides Gurjeva, 1963

Fig. 27

Material examined. 11 spms. (♂♀) – Iran: Kerman prov. Anbaroutak vill. Near Rayen (29°23'35.4"N, 57°25'44.4"E), m 2350, 6.VI.2014, Wrase & Lasser; Hormozgan prov., Sarhanaian, Sarh.-mount Ort. u. Umgebung (27°38'39"N, 56°44'06"E), m 410 NN, 6–7.III.2014, D. Frenzel, J. Weipert; Hormozgan prov., Sikhoran, Flusslauf im Gebirge (27°50'03"N, 56°28'27"E), m 900 NN, 12.III.2014, D. Frenzel; Hormozgan prov., Shamil N (27°31'32"N, 56°50'24"E), m 130, 6.III.2014, J. Weipert; Hormozgan prov., Kish Island, Baghoo village (26°31'31"N, 53°55'41"E), 8.III.2014, J. Weipert. (NME, CPG).

Distribution. A: KI KZ TD TM UZ (CATE 2007). **New species for Iran.**

Ecology. Brook bank in gravel/under stones, partly overgrown.; drain of reservoir.

Subfamily Cardiophorinae Candèze, 1860

Cardiophorus jelineki Cate, Platia & Schimmel,

2002

Fig. 5, 28

Material examined. 1 spm. ♀ – Iran: Kerman prov., Kuh-e Lalehzar, near Lalehzar vill. (29°28'35"N, 56°49'15"E), m 3110–3300, 3.VI.2014, Wrase & Laser (NME).

Sclerites of bursa copulatrix as in fig. 5.

Distribution. Iran (CATE 2007).

Dicronychus singularis n. sp. Fig. 6, 6a, 6b, 12, 29

Material examined. Holotype ♀ – Iran: Hormozgan prov., Ziyarat Ali, S (27°41'06"N, 57°09'33"E), m 585, 5.III.2014, D. Frenzel (NME). 1 Paratype ♀ – same data as Ht (CPG).

Diagnosis. A *Dicronychus* that is immediately separated from all the known species for the apex of the last abdominal sternite with two deep and symmetrical incisions.

Description. Female. Moderately shiny; head, pronotum, around of scutellum, blackish with undefined rufous shadings, center of scutellum and elytra ferruginous with undefined blackish shadings; antennae and legs yellowish; covered with dense, short, recumbent, yellowish pubescence.

Frons moderately convex, feebly impressed at the anterior margin, the latter edged, regularly arcuate and just protruding above the clypeus; punctures simple, very fine and dense, nearly contiguous, approximately of the same size.

Antennae not reaching for about two articles the apices of posterior angles of pronotum slightly serrated from third article on; second article subconical, twice longer than wide, third-tenth subtriangular, on average just twice longer than wide, last a little longer than penultimate and subellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at middle, convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base; sides arcuate, from middle strongly converging and just sinuate before to the posterior angles, the latter short, truncate, slightly divergent with a short carina diverging from the base by the lateral suture-like margins, this complete and regularly curved at middle; punctuation uniformly dis-

tributed and double; larger, deep, simple punctures are regularly mixed with very fine and nearly contiguous punctures.

Scutellum heart-shaped, as long as wide, impressed at center, emarginate at middle of base, finely punctured. Elytra 2,1 x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, convex and ovaliform, widest at middle; striae well marked and punctured for all its length; interstriae moderately convex, very densely and finely punctured. Last abdominal sternite with two deep apical incisions as in the fig. 12.

Claws dentate at base.

Male unknown.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in the fig. 6, 6a, 6b.

Size. Length 7.5–7.8 mm; width 2.18–2.31 mm.

Etymology. The name is derived from the unique, particular characters of the last abdominal sternite never observed in other species.

Ecology. Mountain plain and torrent.

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Jahr/Year: 2015

Band/Volume: [34](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Platia Giuseppe

Artikel/Article: [New or interesting click-beetles collected in Iran by the expeditions of the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt \(Insecta: Coleoptera: Elateridae\) 275-284](#)