

***Agathidium (Macroceble) curtisternum* sp. nov. from Turkey  
(Coleoptera: Leiodidae: Leiodinae)**

***Agathidium (Macroceble) curtisternum* sp. nov. z Turecka  
(Coleoptera: Leiodidae: Leiodinae)**

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**Leiodidae, Leiodinae, *Agathidium*, *Macroceble*, new species, Turkey, Palaearctic region**

**Abstract.** *Agathidium (Macroceble) curtisternum* sp. nov. is described from Turkey and distinguished from similar species. The occurrence of the subgenus *Macroceble* Angelini, 1993 is reported from the western part of Asia for the first time.

## INTRODUCTION

Altogether 61 species of the subgenus *Macroceble* Angelini, 1993 have so far been described (Angelini 2004, Hoshina et Narukawa 1998). The species of the genus are predominantly known from south east Asia and a smaller number from eastern Asia. We decided to assign the new species *Agathidium curtisternum* sp. n. to subgenus *Macroceble*, being convinced that the external characters of this species are quite typical for the subgenus. The metasternum is typically abbreviated; the meso- and metacoxae are contiguous (Angelini 1995) (Fig. 2). The species described in this paper is the first representative of the subgenus found in the Asia Minor.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The authors were provided with the material by its collectors Michael Schülke (Berlin) and Volker Assing (Hannover). The type material has been compared with the type and other material of the genus *Agathidium* deposited in the collection of the National Museum, Prague and in the collections of the both authors. The material mentioned in this paper is deposited in the collections of Michael Schülke, Berlin (MSBC), Jonathan Cooter, Hereford (JCHC) and Zdeněk Švec, Praha (ZSPC).

## TAXONOMICAL PART

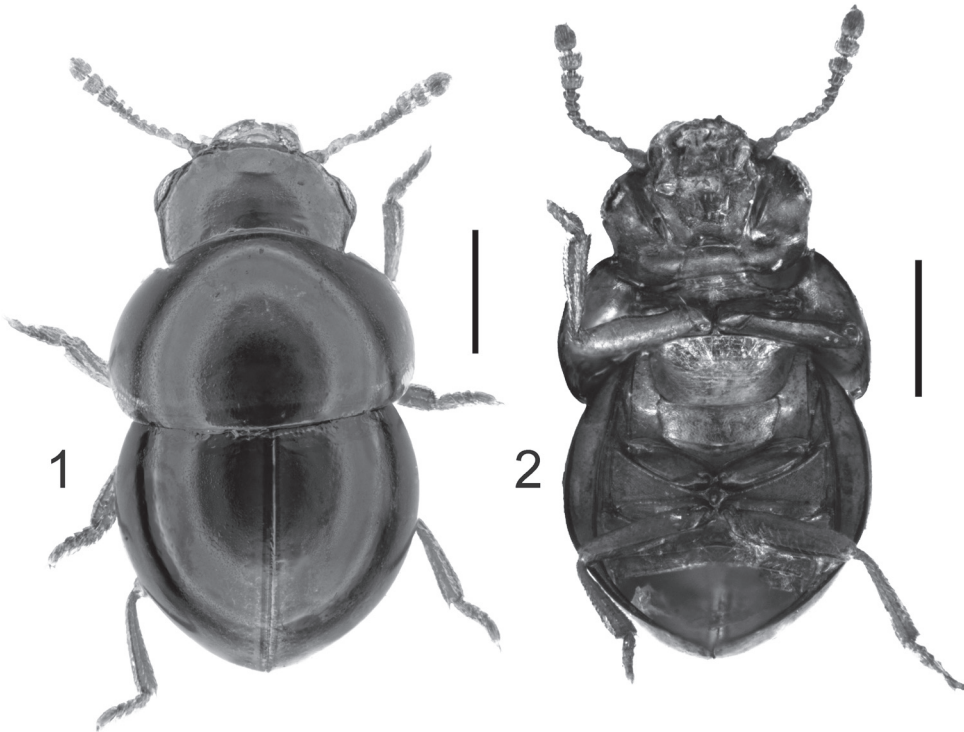
***Agathidium (Macroceble) curtisternum* sp. nov.**  
(Figs 1–5)

**Type material.** Holotype ♂, “TR [22] Ordu, 15 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 990 m, mixed forest, 40°48′59″N, 37°54′28″E, 30.vii.2006, M. Schülke” (MSBC); paratypes: 2 ♂♂, the same

locality data (MSBC, ZSPC); 2 ♂♂, the same locality data but “leg. V. Assing” (JCHC); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, “TR [11], Ordu, 18 km NE Akkus, 40°56′03″N, 37°06′47″E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest, 15.vii.2008, Schülke” (2 ♂♂ MSBC, 1 ♀ ZSPC); 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, the same data but “leg. V. Assing” (JCHC).

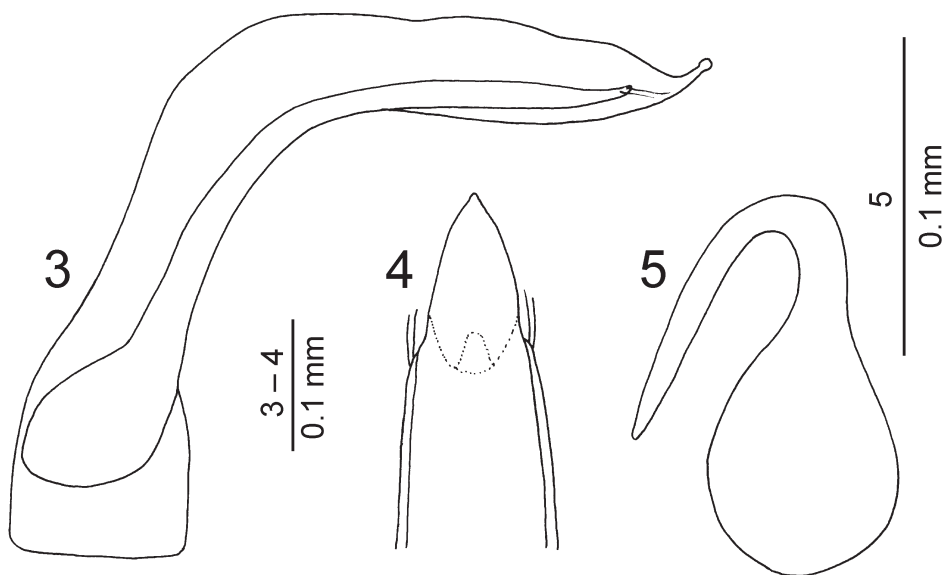
**Description.** Length of body 2.0–2.4 mm, in holotype 2.0 mm. Length of body parts in holotype: head 0.3 mm, pronotum 0.7 mm, elytra 1.0 mm, antenna 0.7 mm. Maximum width of head 0.8 mm at eyes, pronotum 1.4 mm, elytra 1.5 mm at basal third. Very short oval, shining, extremely sparsely unobtrusively setose, head, pronotum, strip along elytral suture and legs chest-nut, antennae entirely red-yellow (Fig. 1). Ventral surface red-yellowish with coxal- and trochanter margins darker.

Head. Microsculpture feeble or developed only in traces, more evident laterally close to eyes. Dorsal surface with very sparse scattered, extremely fine, punctures separated by about 10–15 or even more their own diameters. Relative length of antennal segments II–V (segment II = 1.0) = 1.0 – 0.8 – 0.5 – 0.5. Clypeus feebly convex, clypeal line distinct. Eyes developed,



Figs 1–2. *Agathidium (Macroceble) curtisternum* sp. nov.: 1 – habitus dorsally; 2 – habitus ventrally. Scale 0.45 mm.

Obr. 1–2. *Agathidium (Macroceble) curtisternum* sp. nov., 1 – habitus dorzálně; 2 – habitus ventrálně. Měřítko 0,45 mm.



Figs 3–5. *Agathidium (Macroceble) curtisternum* sp. nov.: 3 – aedeagus laterally; 4 – tip of aedeagus dorsally; 5 – spermatheca.

Obr. 3–5. *Agathidium (Macroceble) curtisternum* sp. nov.: 3 – aedeagus laterálně; 4 – apex aedeagu, dorzální pohled; 5 – spermatéka.

flatly convex. Ratio of length: maximum width of eyes = 4 : 1 in dorsal view. Maximum width of head approximately in caudal third of eyes length. Mandibles without striking characters. Tempora not developed.

Pronotum. Microsculpture present in traces, more distinct laterally. Puncturation similar to that of head; punctures even smaller and finer.

Elytra. Elytral surface without microreticulation. Punctures larger than those on head or pronotum tending to be seriate in very weakly expressed irregular rows; separated by about 6–8 or more times their own diameter in some places. Sutural stria lacking.

Legs. Anterior and mid-tibiae and tarsi broad. Anterior tibiae 2.5 times as wide at apex as at base, mid- and hind tibiae 2 times as wide at apex than at base. First segment of anterior tarsi strongly dilated in male. Femora without specific characters. Tarsal formula in male and female 4–4–4.

Mesosternum. Neither longitudinal mesosternal carina nor lateral lines developed.

Metasternum. Greatly abbreviated; mid- and hind coxae continuous – closely approximate each other, femoral lines absent (Fig. 2). Membranous wings lacking.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus slender, gradually narrowed and slightly constricted far before tip in dorsal view; simply bent with bisinuate dorsal outline laterally viewed; tip risen dorsally (as in Figs 3, 4) in lateral view.

Spermatheca. As in Fig. 5.

**Variation.** The length ratio of antennal segments 3 : 2 varies between 0.7–0.8 in the type series.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Agathidium (Macroceble) curtisternum* sp. nov. is similar to the Nepalese *A. fatuum* Angelini et De Marzo, 1994 having feebly microsculptured head and pronotum, maximum width of head at eyes, lightly coloured antennae and lacking sutural stria. It differs by shorter 3<sup>rd</sup> antennomere, the ratio of length of antennomeres 3 : 2 = at least 1.2 in *A. fatuum* and it differs also by the shape of the aedeagus.

**Derivatio nominis.** The name of the new species is selected to indicate the abbreviated metasternum.

**Distribution.** Presently known only from two localities in Ordu province, northern Turkey.

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## REFERENCES

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## SOUHRN

Práce obsahuje popis nového druhu *Agathidium (Macroceble) curtisternum* sp. nov. z Turecka, který je v textu popisu odlišen od nejbližší podobného druhu *A. fatuum* Angelini et De Marzo, 1994, známého z Nepálu. Poprvé je hlášen výskyt podrodu *Macroceble* Angelini, 1993 ze západní části Asie.