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New species and nomenclatory acts in Alleculini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae) from the Palaearctic Region

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Taxonomy, new species, description, new synonymy, new records, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Alleculini, *Allecula*, *Gonodera*, *Hymenalia*, *Hymenorus*, *Mycetocharina*, *Prionychus*, Palaearctic Region

Abstract. A new *Allecula* Fabricius, 1787 species is described as *Allecula mazandaranica* sp. nov. from Iran, a new *Hymenalia* Mulsant, 1856 species is described as *Hymenalia ehdenica* sp. nov. from Lebanon, a new *Hymenorus* Mulsant, 1851 species is described as *Hymenorus halebensis* sp. nov. from Syria, new *Prionychus* Solier, 1835 species are described as follows: *Prionychus ottoi* sp. nov. from Lebanon and *Prionychus sardegnaensis* sp. nov. from Italy (Sardegna). New species is described and illustrated. *Prionychus delagrangei* (Fairmaire, 1892), originally described as *Gonodera delagrangei* Fairmaire, 1892 is treated as a new synonym of the species *Hymenalia graeca* Seidlitz, 1896. *Hymenalia zoufali* Mařan, 1935 is treated as a new synonym of the species *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1851. New records of *Allecula oronthea* Baudi di Selve, 1881, *Mycetocharina rufotestacea* Reitter, 1898 and *Prionychus nitidissimus* Pic, 1905 from Syria are added.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Allecula* was introduced by Fabricius (1801) for *Allecula morio* (Fabricius 1787), originally described in the suppressed *Cistela* Geoffroy, 1762. Species of this genus have a worldwide distribution: Novák & Pettersson (2008) listed 65 species from the Palaearctic region and from the western part of the Palaearctic region only five species. Later were described four new species from western part of Palaearctic Region (Novák et al. 2011, 2012; Novák 2016). From the eastern part of the Palaearctic region were described seven new species by Akita & Masumoto (2012, 2015) from Japan and two new species from Taiwan (Masumoto et al. 2017). A new *Allecula* species is described as *Allecula mazandaranica* sp. nov. from Iran. It is illustrated and compared with similar species *Allecula janssoni* Novák, 2011 and *Allecula suberina* Novák, 2012. *Allecula oronthea* Baudi di Selve, 1881 is newly recorded from Syria.

The genus *Hymenalia* was introduced by Mulsant (1856), the species of this genus living in Palaearctic and Oriental Regions. Novák & Pettersson (2008) listed 33 species, newly were described 29 species (Akita & Masumoto 2016, Novák 2007a, 2010, 2015a, b). New *Hymenalia* species is described as *Hymenalia ehdenica* sp. nov. from Lebanon. It is illustrated and compared with similar species *Hymenalia atronitens* (Fairmaire, 1892). *Hymenalia zoufali* Mařan, 1935 is treated as a new synonym of the species *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1851.

The genus *Hymenorus* was introduced by Mulsant (1851), the species of this genus living mainly in the Palaearctic, Nearctic and Neotropical Regions (Novák 2014). Novák & Pettersson (2008) listed 7 species from Palaearctic Region, one new species was described

by Novák (2007b). New *Hymenorus* species is described as *Hymenorus halebensis* sp. nov. from Syria. New species is illustrated and compared with similar species *Hymenorus baudii* Seidlitz, 1896 and *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1851.

The genus *Prionychus* was introduced by Solier (1835), the species of this genus living only in western part of the Palaearctic Region. Novák & Pettersson (2008) listed 10 species, one new species was described by Blanco Villero & Sáez Bolaño (2011) from Morroco. New *Prionychus* species are described as *Prionychus ottoi* sp. nov. from Lebanon and *Prionychus sardegnaensis* sp. nov. from Italy (Sardegna), both are illustrated and the second is compared with similar species *Prionychus lugens* (Küster, 1850). *P. ottoi* is different from all known *Prionychus* species by dorsal surface strongly convex, brillant with long and dense, erected pale setation. *Prionychus delagrangei* (Fairmaire, 1892), originally described as *Gonodera delagrangei* Fairmaire, 1892 is treated as new synonym of the species *Hymenalia graeca* Seidlitz, 1896. *Prionychus nitidissimus* Pic, 1905 is newly recorded from Syria.

Mycetocharina rufotestacea Reitter, 1898 is newly recorded from Syria.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two important morphometric characteristics used for the descriptions of species of the subfamily Alleculinae, the 'ocular index' dorsally (Campbell & Marshall 1964) and 'pronotal index' (Campbell 1965), are used in this paper as well. The ocular index equals (100 × minimum dorsal distance between eyes) / (maximum width of head across eyes). The pronotal index is calculated as (100 × length of pronotum along midline) / (width across basal angles of pronotum).

In the list of type material, a slash (/) separates data in separate rows, a double slash (//) separates different labels.

The following collection code is used:

HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
JMMG private collection of Joerg Müller, München, Germany;
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
TSOC private collection of Tomáš Sitek, Opava, Czech Republic;
VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic;
ZSMG Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

Measurements of body parts and corresponding abbreviations used in text are as follows: AL - total antennae length, BL - maximum body length, EL - maximum elytral length, EW - maximum elytral width, HL - maximum length of head (visible part), HW - maximum width of head, OI - ocular index dorsally, PI - pronotal index dorsally, PL - maximum pronotal length, PW - pronotal width at base, RLA - ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex (3=1.00), RL/WA - ratios of length / maximum width of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex, RLT - ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1-5 respectively 1-4 from base to apex (1=1.00).

Other abbreviations: bf= black frame; hb= handwritten black; pb= printed black; rl= red label; wl = white label; wyl= whitish yellow label.

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS.

TAXONOMY

Allecula Fabricius, 1801

Allecula mazandaranica sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-5)

Type locality. Iran, Najjardeh, 36°5187 N, 51°6925 E, 1475-1521 m.

Type material. Holotype: (♂): wl: "IRAN 29.6.2014 Plot 5 Fagetum / Najjardeh 36,5187 51,693519 / 1475mNN leg. J Müller, (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♀): wl: "IRAN 29.6.2014 Plot 6 Fagetum / Najjardeh 36,519534 / lon51,692485 1521mNN leg. J / Müller, (JMMG); (1 ♀): wl: Iran Mazandaran, Dasht e Naz / Wildlife Refuge / 36.70147, 53.202793 10m / Quercus trap 4 - [pb] 5 [hb] / 9 [hb]/2015 leg. H. Barimani, (VNPC); (1 ♀): wl: Iran Mazandaran, Dasht e Naz / Wildlife Refuge / 36.701475, 53.202793 10m / Quercus trap 2 - [pb] 5 [hb] / 9 [hb]/2015 leg. H. Barimani, (JMMG). The types are provided with one printed red label: Allecula mazandaranica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [resp. PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2016.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from yellow to brown, dorsal surface slightly shiny, with punctuation and microgranulation, setose, BL 8.05 mm. Widest near two thirds of elytral length; BL/EW 3.22.

Head (Fig. 2) slightly wider than long, with small punctuation, posterior part brown, anterior part with dense punctuation, pale brown setation, shiny. Clypeus ochre yellow with fine microgranulation, shiny. HW 1.27 mm; HW/PW 0.72; HL (visible part) 1.11 mm. Eyes relatively large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, narrower than diameter of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 3. OI equal to 27.33.

Antennae (Fig. 3). Long, pale brown, with short, pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-3 very slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly widest in apex, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. AL 5.80 mm; AL/BL 0.75.

RLA (1-11): 0.70 : 0.36 : 1.00 : 1.81 : 1.81 : 1.79 : 1.67 : 1.76 : 1.68 : 1.62 : 1.79.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.69 : 1.26 : 3.28 : 5.06 : 3.82 : 3.95 : 3.79 : 4.18 : 4.00 : 4.40 : 5.86.

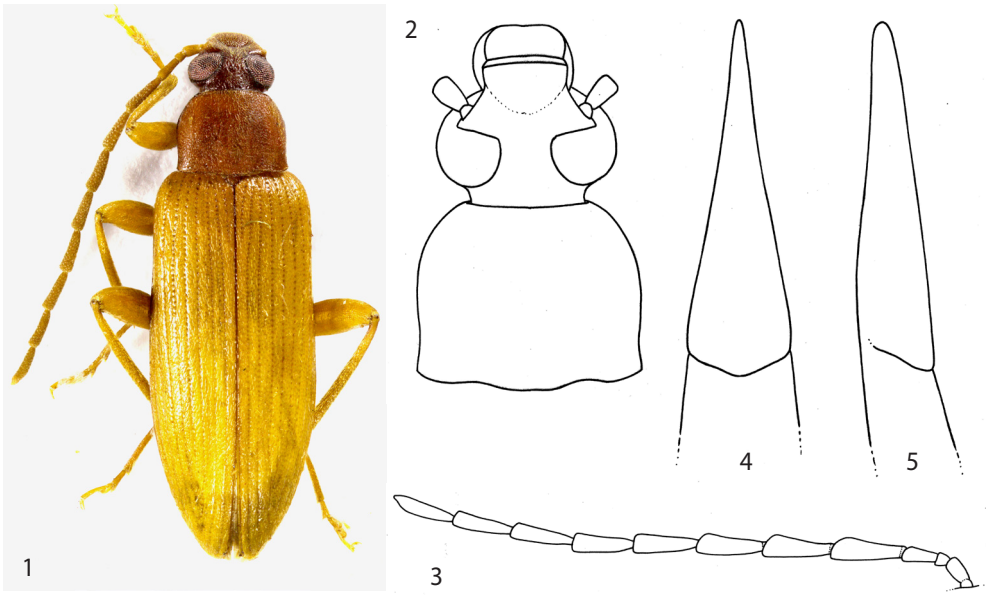
Pronotum (Fig. 2) reddish brown, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra in base, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and shallow punctuation, punctures small. PL 1.22 mm; PW 1.61 mm; PI equal to 76.01. Border lines complete, lateral margins slightly excised in basal half, then arcuate in anterior half, anterior margin straight, base bisinuate. Posterior angles distinct, slightly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct, rounded.

Elytron yellow, narrow, parallel, widest approximately near two thirds of elytral length, with pale setation, elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures, elytral intervals shiny with very small punctures and very fine microgranulation. EL 5.72 mm; EW 2.41 mm. EL/EW 3.22.

Scutellum small, yellow, triangular, with sides darker, shiny, with fine microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well developed, yellow, as elytron itself, shiny, with one row of larger punctures and a few pale setae widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leads parallel.

Legs. Ochre yellow, narrow, long, with pale setation. Femora relatively thick, tibia very



Figs. 1-5: *Allecula mazandaranica* sp. nov. (holotype): 1- habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- antenna; 4- aedeagus, dorsal view; 5- aedeagus, lateral view.

slightly widened anteriorly. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus slightly widened and distinctly lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.38 : 0.52 : 1.05 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.23 : 0.41 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 5 and 6 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown with small punctures and a few pale setae, abdomen pale brown with sparse, pale setation, dense small punctures and fine microgranulation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5) small, yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate triangular dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 3.96.

Female. Body more robust, pronotum wider (PI equal to 64.9). Antennae shorter than those in male (AL/BL 0.55). Space between eyes distinctly wider than those in male (OI more than 39); distinctly wider than diameter of one eye. Antennomeres 4-11 each only 1.2-1.6 times longer than antennomere 3.

Measurements of female body parts. HW/PW 0.69; BL/EW 2.76; EL/EW 1.99; AL 4.42 mm; AL/BL 0.55. RLA (1-11): 0.66 : 0.43 : 1.00 : 1.56 : 1.44 : 1.39 : 1.32 : 1.31 : 1.23 : 1.20 : 1.33. RL/WA (1-11): 1.64 : 1.22 : 2.57 : 3.26 : 3.25 : 3.05 : 3.13 : 3.28 : 3.36 : 4.00 : 3.87. RLT: 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.45 : 0.51 : 1.08 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.34 : 0.29 : 0.69 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.30 : 0.25 : 0.55 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n=3). BL 8.22 mm (7.63-8.56 mm); HL 1.01

mm (0.99-1.04 mm); HW 1.37 mm (1.28-1.42 mm); OI 39.66 (36.24-43.28), PL 1.28 mm (1.23-1.37 mm); PW 1.98 mm (1.88-2.13 mm); PI 64.91 (64.57-65.48); EL 5.92 mm (5.41-6.21 mm); EW 2.98 mm (2.71-3.24 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Allecula mazandaranica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the other West Palaearctic *Allecula* species - *Allecula estriata* Seidlitz, 1896 (from Macedonia and Turkey), *Allecula morio* (Fabricius, 1787), *Allecula rhenana* Bach, 1856 (both in many European countries); *Allecula oronthea* Baudi di Selve, 1881 (from Lebanon, Syria, Turkey), and *Allecula turcica* Novák, 2011 (from Turkey) mainly by dorsal surface of elytra ochre yellow and pronotum pale reddish brown; while *A. estriata, A. morio*, *A. rhenana*, *A. oronthea, A. olexai* and *A. turcica* have dorsal surface dark (brown or blackish brown).

The most similar West Palaearctic *Allecula* taxa are species with pale dorsal surface - *Allecula divisa* Reitter, 1883 (from Armenia, Caucasus, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), *Allecula janssoni* Novák, 2010 (from Turkey) and *Allecula suberina* Novák, 2011 (from Italy). *Allecula mazandaranica* sp. nov. is distinctly different from species *A. janssoni* and *A. suberina* mainly by legs ochre yellow and antennae pale brown; while *A. janssoni* and *A. suberina* have legs, antennae and also head dark brown or blackish brown.

Allecula mazandaranica sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *A. divisa* mainly by antennomere 4 1.8 times longer than antennomere 3 and by space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye (OI 27); while *A. divisa* has antennomere 4 only slightly longer than antennomere 3 and space between eyes wider.

Name derivation. Toponymic, named after the type locality - province Mazandaran in Iran.

Distribution. Iran.

Allecula oronthea Baudi di Selve, 1881

Allecula oronthea Baudi di Selve, 1881: 292.

Material examined. (1 ♂): SYRIA, Prov. Latakia / As Samra, coast / macchia, swept & / beaten, 3.VI.2010, // leg. Attila Kotán, / Edvárd Mizsei, Tamás / Németh & Nikola Rahmé, (HNHM); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): SYRIA, Prov. Haleb / 5km S Bulbul, / at light 31.V.2010, // leg. Attila Kotán, / Edvárd Mizsei, Tamás / Németh & Nikola Rahmé, (HNHM, VNPC).

Distribution. Lebanon and Turkey. New species for territory of Syria.

Hymenalia Mulsant, 1856

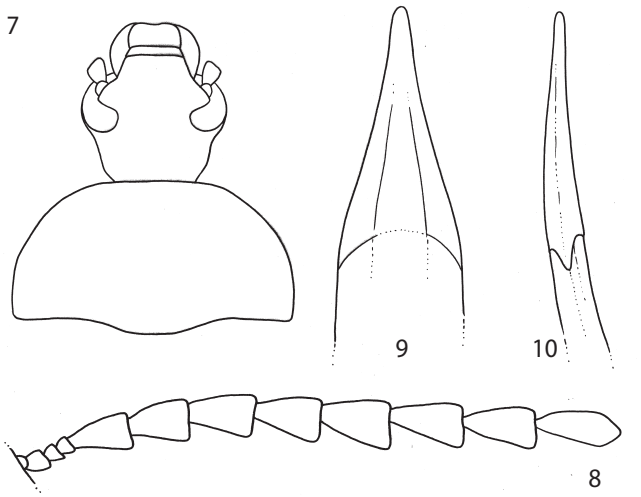
Hymenalia atronitens (Fairmaire, 1892)

(Figs. 6-10)

Gonodera atronitens Fairmaire, 1892: 151.
Hymenalia atronitens (Fairmaire, 1892) (Novák & Pettersson 2008: 39, 320).

Material examined. (♂): TR vill. SIVAS / Koyalhisar env. / 31.5.-1.6.2000 / Josef MERTLÍK LGT., (VNPC).

Distribution. Serbia, Iran, Israel, Syria, Turkey.



Figs. 6-10: *Hymenalia atronitens* (Fairmaire, 1892) (male): 6- habitus; 7- head and pronotum; 8- antenna; 9- aedeagus, dorsal view; 10- aedeagus, lateral view.

***Hymenalia ehdenica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 11-15)

Type locality. Lebanon, northern government, Ehden, Horsh Ehden Natural Reserve, 34°18´33´´N, 35°59´14¨E, 1525 m.

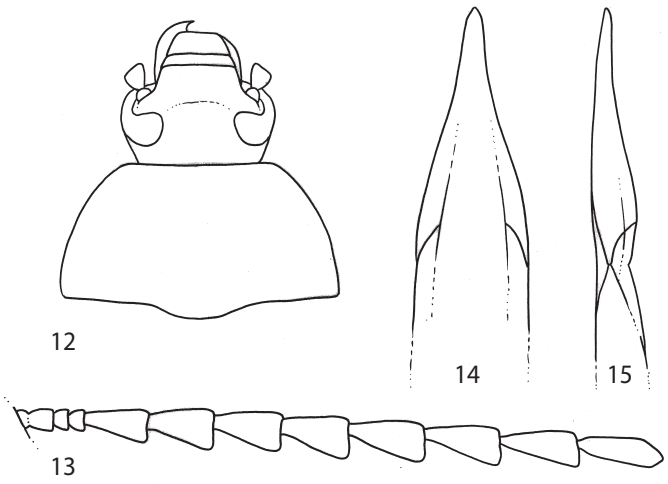
Type material. Holotype (♂): LEBAN., Northern gov., Ehden / Horsch Ehden Nat. Res., from / beneath bark, // 34°18´33´´N, / 35°59´14¨E, 1525 m, 21.V.2015, / leg. A. Márkus & T. Németh, (HNHM). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (HNHM); (1 ♂): LEBAN., Northern gov., Ehden / Horsch Ehden Natural Reserve, / singled 34°18´33´´N, / 35°59´ / 14¨E, 1525 m,21.V.2015, leg. M. / Boustani, A. Márkus & T. Németh, (VNPC). The types are provided with one printed red label: Hymenalia ehdenica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [resp. PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2017.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 11, body small, oval, from ochre yellow to black, dorsal surface shiny, longly setose with punctuation, BL 5.80 mm. Widest near two thirds of elytral length; BL/EW 2.41.

Head (Fig. 12) black, shiny, slightly wider than long, with small punctuation, posterior part with a few setae, behind eyes setae black, brown, anterior part with pale setae. Clypeus with small punctures. HW 1.04 mm; HW/PW 0.55 HL (visible part) 0.82 mm. Eyes relatively large, transverse, excised, space between eyes wider than diameter of one eye, approximately as wide as antennomere 3. OI equal to 44.40.

Antennae (Fig. 13). Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, brown, distinctly paler than antennomeres 4-11, very short, antennomere 2 and 3 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 black, matte, with punctuation and microgranulation, antennomeres 4-10 serrate, distinctly widest in apex, antennomeres 4-9 less than 2 times longer than wide in apex. AL 3.70 mm; AL/BL 0.64.

RLA (1-11): 1.83 : 1.08 : 1.00 : 3.88 : 3.96 : 4.39 : 4.21 : 4.67 : 4.63 : 4.71 : 4.96.



Figs. 11-15: *Hymenalia ehdenica* sp. nov. (holotype): 11- habitus; 12- head and pronotum; 13- antenna; 14- aedeagus, dorsal view; 15- aedeagus, lateral view.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.42 : 0.84 : 0.75 : 1.82 : 1.70 : 1.78 : 1.63 : 1.78 : 1.88 : 2.09 : 2.98.

Pronotum (Fig. 12) black, shiny, wide, transverse, widest in base, with sparse and long pale setae and sparse, relatively small punctures. PL 0.96 mm; PW 1.88 mm; PI equal to 51.02. Border lines complete, lateral margins slightly rounded from base to apex and distinctly narrowing to apex, anterior margin straight, base slightly bisinuate. Posterior angles distinct, roundly rectangular, anterior angles indistinct, rounded.

Elytron black, shiny, oval, widest approximately near two thirds of elytral length, with dark and long setation and punctuation, punctures small-sized. Elytral striae and elytral intervals indistinct. EL 4.02 mm; EW 2.41 mm. EL/EW 1.67.

Scutellum small, black, triangular, shiny, with a few setae.

Elytral epipleura well developed, black as elytron itself, slightly shiny, with one row of larger punctures, each with dark setae, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leads parallel.

Legs narrow, slightly shiny, with dark setation and punctuation. Femora, tibia and claws ochre yellow, tarsomeres blackish brown. Femora relatively thick, tibia widened anteriorly. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus slightly widened and distinctly lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.51 : 0.65 : 1.65 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.37 : 0.45 : 1.03 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.31 : 0.79 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 3 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black, with sparse punctures, abdomen black with sparse, pale setae, very sparse and very small punctures, shiny. Ultimate ventrite with large and shallow impression in middle.

Aedeagus (Figs. 14, 15) small, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterallly and very slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate triangular dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 2.41.

Female. Unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=3). BL 5.65 mm (5.49-5.80 mm); HL 0.81 mm (0.80-0.82 mm); HW 1.00 mm (0.95-1.04 mm); OI 44.20 (43.95-44.40), PL 0.94 mm (0.91-0.96 mm); PW 1.81 mm (1.76-1.88 mm); PI 52.17 (50.68-54.82); EL 3.89 mm (3.78-4.02 mm); EW 2.31 mm (2.19-2.41 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Hymenalia ehdenica* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *Hymenalia atronitens* (Fairmaire, 1892) mainly by antennomeres 1-3 distinctly paler than anennomeres 4-11, by femora and tibia ochre yellow, by shape of pronotum (more arcuate in anterior margin) and by shape of aedeagus. *H. atronitens* has antennomeres 1-3 approximately as dark as antennomeres 4-11, femora and tibia are pale brown and pronotum in anterior margin is straight.

Name derivation. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Ehden (Natural Preserve) in northern Lebanon.

Distribution. Iran.

Hymenalia graeca Seidlitz, 1896

Hymenalia graeca Seidlitz, 1896: 80.
Gonodera delagrangei Fairmaire, 1892: 150 **syn. nov.**
Prionychus delagrangei (Fairmaire, 1892). (Borchmann 1910: 25).
Prionychus delagrangei (Fairmaire, 1892). (Novák & Pettersson 2008: 323).

Original description (Fairmaire 1892: 150): Long. 9 mill. - *Oblongo-elliptico, sat convexa, fusca, nitida, pube subtili fuliginosa dense vestita, ore pedibusque ferrugineis; capite subtiliter dentissime punctulato, antice transversim fortiter impresso, oculis approximatis, antennis validiusculis, corpore parum brevioribus, opacis, articulo 1 excepto, 3 secundo paulo longiore; prothorace brevi, elytris vix angustiore, antice valde angustato, lateribus armatis, dorso subtilissime dense punctulato, basi subtiliter marginato, utrinque sinuato; scutello obtuse triangulari; elytris oblongis, medio haud ampliatis, subtiliter densissime punctulatis, stria suturali impressa et intus striola obsoleta, postice paulo evidentiore; subtus dense punctulata.*

Ressemble beaucoup á *H. rufipes*, mais plus allongée, plus noire, avec les antennes plus robustes et plus longues, le 3 article un peu plus long que le 2, mais atteignant á peine le quart du 4, en outre les yeux sont un peu plus rapprochés et les cótés du corselet sont moins arrondis.

Remark. *Gonodera delagrangei* Fairmaire, 1892 distinctly belonging to the genus *Hymenalia* Mulsant, 1856. It has elongate oval body with antennae longer than in *Hymenalia rufipes* (Fabricius, 1792). It has antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2 and antennomere 4 is approximately four times longer than antennomere 3. Species of the genus *Prionychus* Solier, 1835 have short antennae, antennomere 3 2-3 times longer than antennomere 2 and antennomere 4 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Hymenorus Mulsant, 1852

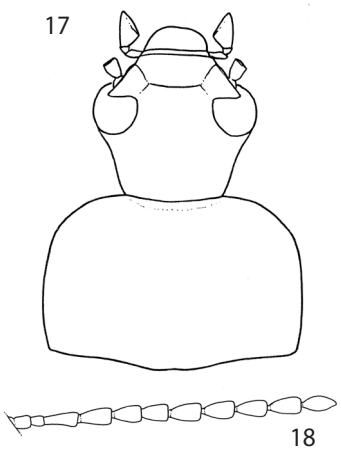
Hymenorus doublieri Mulsant, 1851
(Figs. 16-20)

Hymenorus doublieri Malsant, 1851: 202.
Hymenalia zoufali Mařan, 1935: 141. **syn. nov.**

Type material. (1 spec.): wl: Stambulčič / Bosna / Vl. Zoufal [pb] // wl with bf: COLLECTIO / Dr. OBENBERGER / MUS. PRAGENSE [pb] // rl with bf: TYPUS [pb] // wl: Hymenalia / zoufali / m. [hb] / Dr. Mařan det. [pb], (NMPC).

Material examined. (♀): Plav. Stvrtok / Slov., 10.8.85 / R. Fornůsek, (VNPC).

Remark. As you can see in Figs. 16 and 19 *Hymenalia zoufali* Mařan, 1935 is an identical species with *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1851 and it is treated as a new synonym of *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1851.



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Figs. 16-20: *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1851: 16- habitus; 17- head and pronotum; 18- antenna; 19- habitus of *Hymenalia zoufali* Mařan, 1935 syn. nov.; 20- labels of *H. zoufali*.

Hymenorus halebensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 21-23)

Type locality. Syria, province Haleb, 5 km S of Bulbul.

Type material. Holotype (♀): SYRIA, Prov Haleb, / 5km S Bulbul, / at light, 31.V.2010, // Attila Kotán, Edvárd / Mizsei, Tamás / Németh & Nikola Rahmé, (HNHM). Paratypes: (3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (HNHM, VNPC). The types are provided with one printed red label: Hymenorus halebensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [resp. PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2017.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 21, body elongate oval, more flat, from yellow to dark brown, dorsal surface slightly shiny, with punctuation, fine microgranulation and pale setation, BL 7.05 mm. Widest near two thirds of elytral length; BL/EW 2.82.

Head (Fig. 22) slightly wider than long, posterior part reddish brown, slightly darker than pronotum or anterior part, with dense punctuation, punctures larger than those in anterior part, behind eyes with dark setation. Anterior part pale reddish brown with pale setation, clypeus ochre yellow with fine microgranulation. HW 1.20 mm; HW/PW 0.72 HL (visible part) 1.03 mm. Eyes relatively large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, aproximately as wide as diameter of one eye, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 3. OI equal to 35.57.

Antennae (Fig. 23). Relatively short, with small punctures and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1 and 2 slightly shiny, ochre yellow with pale setation, antennomeres 3-11 brown with dark setation, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 10 longest, antennomeres 3-11 approximately with the same length. AL 3.21 mm; AL/BL 0.46.

RLA (1-11): 0.48 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 0.98 : 0.88 : 0.96 : 1.05 : 1.03 : 1.06 : 1.09 : 0.98.

RL/WA (1-11): 0.91 : 0.84 : 2.13 : 2.39 : 1.61 : 1.79 : 1.93 : 1.95 : 2.01 : 2.04 : 2.55.

Pronotum (Fig. 22) reddish brown, wide, transverse, almost semicircular, very slightly narrower than elytra in base, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures medium-sized. PL 1.23 mm; PW 1.79 mm; PI equal to 68.72. Lateral margins arcuate, pronotum widest near middle, base finely bisinuate, anterior margin very slightly arcuate. Posterior angles distinct, roundly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytron dark brown with pale and dark setae, elongate oval, shiny, with not clearly conspicuous rows of punctures in elytral striae, elytral interspaces with punctures and fine microgranulation. EL 4.79 mm; EW 2.50 mm; EL/EW 1.92.

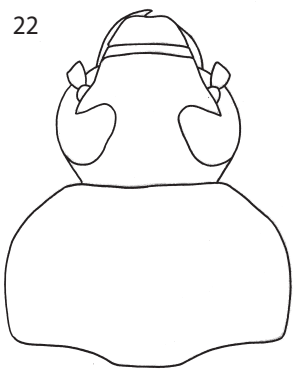
Scutellum reddish brown, roundly triangular, paler than elytron itself, with punctures and setae, shiny.

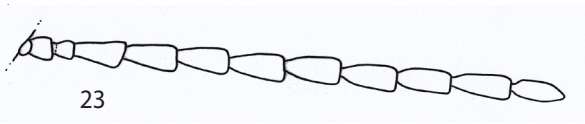
Elytral epipleura well developed, brown, as elytron itself, slightly shiny, with one row of punctures and a few dark setae in basal half, narrowing to ventrite 1, here narrowest, then slightly widening with pale setae.

Legs. Yellow, with pale setation, narrow, with small punctures. Femora relatively thick, tibia widened anteriorly. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus distinctly lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.56 : 0.56 : 1.54 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.32 : 0.26 : 0.29 : 0.87 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.23 : 0.57 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown with small punctures and a few short, pale setae,





Figs. 21-23: *Hymenorus halebensis* sp. nov.: 21- habitus; 22- head and pronotum; 23- antenna.

abdomen pale brown with pale setation, ultimate ventrite without impression.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n=4). BL 7.34 mm (7.05-8.14 mm); HL 1.08 mm (1.03-1.12 mm); HW 1.18 mm (1.14-1.20 mm); OI 36.83 (31.86-41.84), PL 1.18 mm (1.12-1.23 mm); PW 1.80 mm (1.76-1.86 mm); PI 64.73 (62.39-68.72); EL 5.09 mm (4.79-5.79 mm); EW 2.66 mm (2.49-3.03 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Hymenorus halebensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from female of *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1851, the species commonly distributed in Western parts of Palaearctic Region mainly by antennomeres 5-11 distinctly longer (approximately as long as antennomere 4), by pronotum widest near half of lateral margins and by narrower space between eyes (approximately as wide as antennomere 3 long); while *H. doublieri* has antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 4, pronotum widest in base and space between eyes is distinctly wider than length of antennomere 3.

Female of *Hymenorus halebensis* sp. nov. is clearly different from female of *Hymenorus baudii* Seidlitz, 1896 mainly by ultimate ventrite without long medium furrow; while female of *H. baudii* has ultimate ventrite with long medium furrow (Seidlitz 1896: 52).

Name derivation. Toponymic, named after the type locality - province Haleb in Syria.

Distribution. Syria.

Mycetocharina Seidlitz, 1890

Mycetocharina rufotestacea Reitter, 1898

Mycetocharina rufotestacea Reitter, 1898: 65.

Material examined. (3 ♂♂ 1 ♀): SYRIA, Prov. Haleb, / Cyrrhus, / at light, 1.VI.2010 // leg. Attila Kotán, Edvárd / Mizsei, Tamás / Németh & Nikola Rahmé, (HNHM).

Distribution. Greece and Turkey. New species for territory of Syria.

Prionychus Solier, 1835

Prionychus nitidissimus Pic, 1905
(Figs. 24, 25)

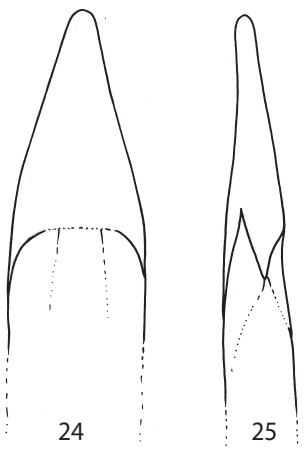
Prionychus nitidissimus Pic, 1905: 288.

Material examined. (3 spec.): SYRIA, Prov. Latakia, / As Samra, coast, / macchia, swept & / beaten, 3.VI.2010, // leg. Atilla Kotán, / Edvárd Mizsei, Tamás / Németh & Nikola Rahmé, (HNHM, VNPC); (1 spec.): SYRIA, Prov. Latakia, / 5km S Kasab, pine / forest, valley, beaten // 5.VI.2010, Atilla Kotán, / Edvárd Mizsei, Tamás / Németh & Nikola Rahmé, (HNHM).

Distribution. Turkey. New species for territory of Syria.

Prionychus ottoi sp. nov.
(Figs. 26-30)

Type locality. Lebanon, northern government, Bcharre env., 1 km E Ariz, Horsch Arz ei-Rab, ancient *Cedrus* forest, 34°14´33´´N, 36°2´59¨¨E, 1900 m.



Figs. 24, 25: *Prionychus nitidissimus* Pic, 1905: 24- aedeagus, dorsal view; 25- aedeagus, lateral view.

Type material. Holotype: (♂): LEBANON, Northern gov., / Bcharre env., 1 km E Ariz, / Horsch Arz ei-Rab, ancient / *Cedrus* forest, // from rotten *Cedrus* log. / 34°14´33´´N, 36°2´59˝E, 1900 / m, 20.VI.2016, leg. A. Kotán, / P. Nemes & T. Németh(No.11.), (HNHM). Paratypes: (1 ♀): same data, but 24.VI.2016, leg. M. / Boustani, A. Kotán, P. Nemes / & T. Németh (No. 20/a), (HNHM); (1 ♀): LEBANON, Northern gov., / Ehden / Natural Reserve, / swept & singled, // 34°18´33´´N, 35°59´14˝E, / 1525 m, 19.VI.2016, / leg. A. Kotán, P. Nemes / & T. Németh (No. 9), (VNPC); (2 ♀♀): LEBANON, Northern gov., / Ehden / Horsh Ehden / Natural Reserve, / from hollow *Quercus*, // 34°18´33´´N, 35°59´14˝E, / 1525 m, 26.VI.2016, / leg. A. Kotán & T. Németh / (No. 23), (HNMH, VNPC). The types are provided with one printed red label: Prionychus ottoi sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [resp. PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2017.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 26, body oval, strongly convex, black, dorsal surface shiny, with punctuation and long, pale, erect setation, BL 8.60 mm. Widest near two thirds of elytral length; BL/EW 2.22.

Head (Fig. 27) blackish brown, shiny, with long, pale brown setation, dense punctuation, punctures small. Clypeus brown, shiny with microrugosities, mandibles shiny, reddish brown with black top. HW 1.50 mm; HW/PW 0.49; HL (visible part) 1.10 mm. Eyes relatively large, transverse, slightly excised, space between eyes very wide, distinctly wider than length of one eye, approximately as wide as anterior part. OI equal to 54.52.

Antennae (Fig. 28). Relatively short, brown, with long setation and punctuation, shiny. Antennomeres 1-6 with pale setation, setation of antennomeres 7-11 darker. Antennomeres 3-10 distinctly widest in apex, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. AL 3.51 mm; AL/BL 0.41.

RLA (1-11): 0.61 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 0.90 : 0.91 : 0.90 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 0.82 : 0.99.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.81 : 1.29 : 3.39 : 3.23 : 2.66 : 2.69 : 2.58 : 2.64 : 2.58 : 2.36 : 3.76.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with pale setation and small punctures. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and broadest at apex with few long setae in apex. Ultimate palpomere triangular, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 27) blackish brown, shiny, strongly transverse, strongly convex, as wide as elytra in base, with long and dense, erect, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures small-sized. PL 1.28 mm; PW 3.04 mm; PI equal to 41.00. Border lines complete, lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin straight in middle. Base finely bisinuate. Posterior angles distinct, roundly rectangular, anterior angles indistinct, rounded.

Elytron blackish brown, widest near two thirds of elytral length, with relatively dense and long, erect, pale setation, shiny, with dense punctuation, punctures small-sized. Elytral striae indistinct. EL 6.22 mm; EW 3.87 mm. EL/EW 1.61.

Scutellum triangular, brown, shiny, with long, pale setae and small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well developed, brown, with larger punctures and pale setae widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively leads parallel.

Legs. Reddish brown, narrow, relatively short, with punctuation and pale setation, slightly shiny. Femora relatively thick, tibia slightly widened to apex. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus distinctly lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.60 : 0.60 : 1.36 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.29 : 0.67 : 0.98 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.39 : 0.31 : 0.66 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 3 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, with small punctures and pale seate. Abdomen

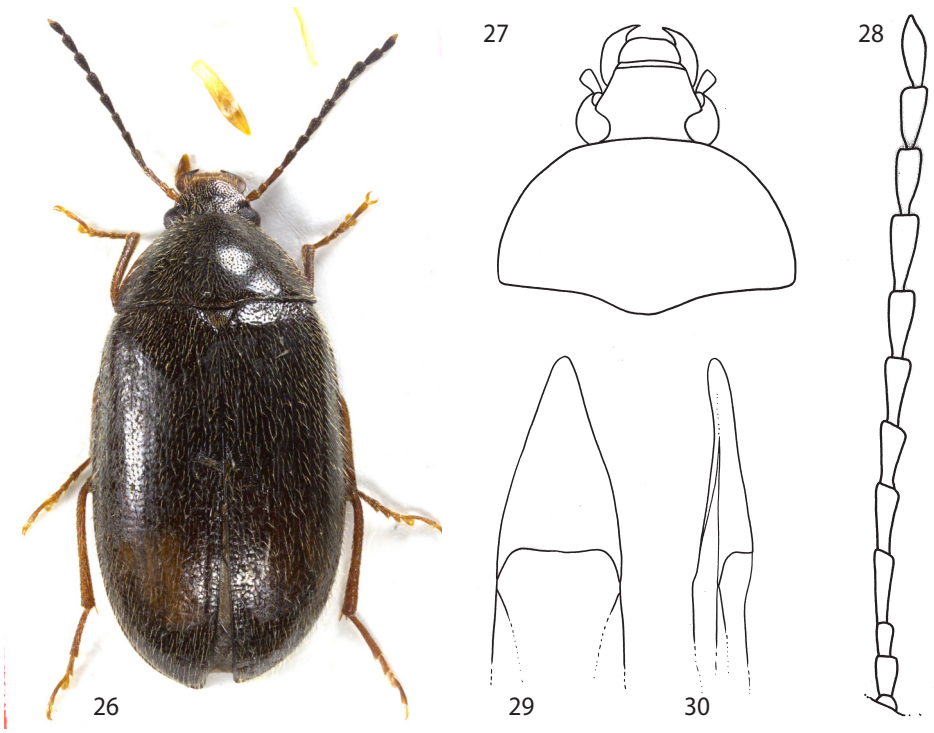
black, matte with sparse, pale setae, dense, shallow punctuation and microgranulation. Ultimate ventrite slightly paler - brown.

Aedeagus (Figs. 29, 30) small, ochre yellow, relatively robust, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and almost parallel dorsally. Apical piece triangular dorsally and beak-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 1.82.

Female. Without distinct differences. Anterior tarsal claws with 3 visible teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n=4). BL 8.40 mm (7.66-9.26 mm); HL 0.72 mm (0.67-0.77 mm); HW 1.46 mm (1.23-1.50 mm); OI 54.82 (53.23-58.22), PL 1.43 mm (1.26-1.71 mm); PW 3.15 mm (2.87-3.39 mm); PI 45.65 (40.24-50.71); EL 6.26 mm (5.73-6.65 mm); EW 4.05 mm (3.55-4.51 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Prionychus ottoi* sp. nov. clearly differs from the other *Prionychus* Solier, 1835 species mainly by its dorsal surface covered by dense and long, errect, pale setation. Similar small species *Prionychus nitidissimus* Pic, 1905 has near lateral margins of elytra shorter dark setation.



Figs. 26-30: *Prionychus ottoi* sp. nov. (holotype): 26- habitus; 27- head and pronotum; 28- antenna; 29- aedeagus, dorsal view; 30- aedeagus, lateral view.

Name derivation. New species is dedicated to Ottó Merkl (HNHM) - world known expert in beetle family Tenebrionidae, after his first name.

Distribution. Lebanon.

Prionychus sardegnaensis sp. nov.
(Figs. 31-35)

Type locality. Italy, Sardegna, Monti del Gennargentu, Brancu Spina, 1500-1620 m.

Type material. Holotype: (♂): wl: "ITALY SARDEGNA / Monti del Gennargentu / Brancu Spina 1500-1620m / Dušan Vacula lgt., (VNPC). Paratype: (2 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (TSOC, VNPC); (4 ♀♀): wyl: I-SARDEGNA-CAGLIARI / S. Antioco - 5-28-VII-87 / R. Mourglia legit., (VNPC, ZSMG). The types are provided with one printed red label: Prionychus sardegnaensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [resp. PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2016.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 31, body oval, convex, brown, dorsal surface slightly shiny, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, setated, BL 7.14 mm. Widest near half of elytral length; BL/EW 2.30.

Head (Fig. 32) brown, with dense and coarse punctuation and sparse, pale brown setation and very fine microgranulation, setation of distinctly paler anterior part slightly darker, setation behind eyes dark. Punctures medium-sized. HW 1.17 mm; HW/PW 0.44; HL (visible part) 1.02 mm. Eyes relatively large, transverse, excised, space between eyes wide, approximately as wide as anterior part. OI equal to 52.90.

Antennae (Fig. 33). Relatively short, brown, with long, sparse setation, punctuation and microgranulation, matte. Antennomeres 1-5 very slightly shiny, antennomeres 3-10 distinctly widest in apex, antennomere 2 shortest. AL 3.11 mm; AL/BL 0.44.
RLA (1-11): 0.53 : 0.44 : 1.00 : 0.95 : 0.91 : 0.93 : 0.91 : 1.00 : 0.95 : 0.89 : 1.09.
RL/WA (1-11): 1.24 : 1.31 : 2.69 : 2.50 : 2.21 : 1.89 : 1.83 : 2.23 : 2.50 : 1.94 : 2.38.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with yellow setation, fine microgranulation and sparse punctuation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and broadest at apex with few long setae in apex. Ultimate palpomere triangular, axe-shaped.

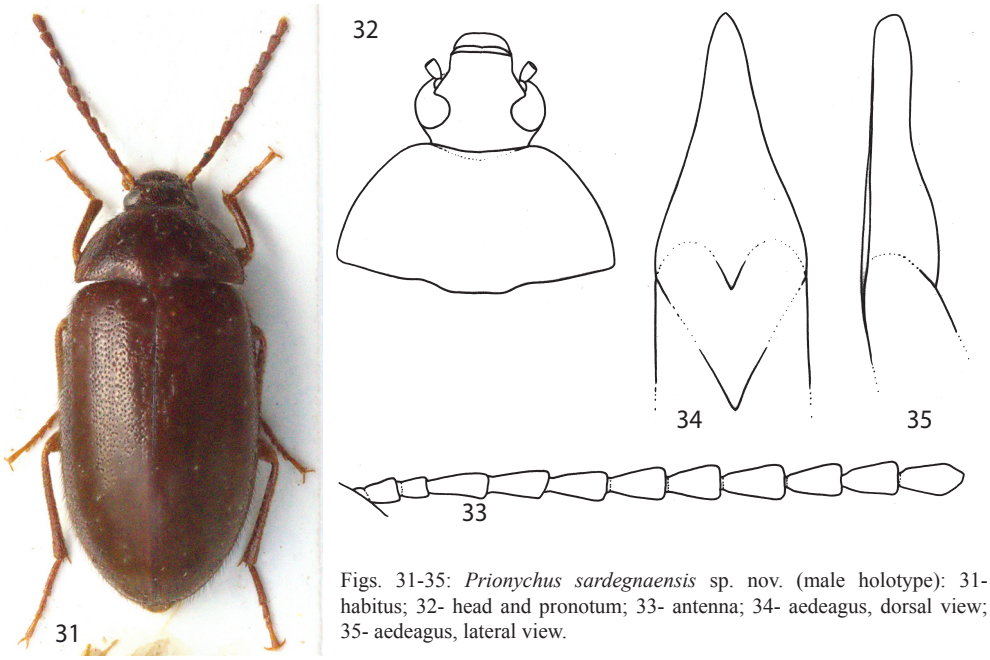
Pronotum (Fig. 32) brown, strongly transverse, slightly wider than elytra in base, convex, with setation, fine microgranulation and coarse punctuation, punctures medium-sized. PL 1.13 mm; PW 2.64 mm; PI equal to 42.76. Border lines complete, lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin slightly excised. Base finely bisinuate. Posterior angles distinct, roundly rectangular, finely obtuse, anterior angles indistinct, rounded.

Elytron brown, widest approximately in middle, with relatively dense and long setation, slightly shiny, with fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures coarse and medium-sized. Elytral striae indistinct. EL 4.99 mm; EW 3.11 mm. EL/EW 1.61.

Scutellum triangular, pale brown with sides dark brown, matte, with pale setae, punctures and fine microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well developed, brown, as elytron itself, shiny, with larger punctures and a few setae widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide leads parallel.

Legs. Pale brown, distinctly paler than dorsal surface, narrow, relatively short, with



Figs. 31-35: *Prionychus sardegnaensis* sp. nov. (male holotype): 31- habitus; 32- head and pronotum; 33- antenna; 34- aedeagus, dorsal view; 35- aedeagus, lateral view.

punctuation and yellow setation, shiny. Femora relatively thick, tibia very distinctly widened to apex. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus distinctly lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.53 : 0.49 : 0.61 : 1.76 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.54 : 0.39 : 0.51 : 1.10 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.31 : 0.28 : 0.59 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 3 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body and abdomen brown with sparse, pale setation and punctuation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 34, 35) small, ochre yellow, relatively robust. Basal piece rounded laterally and very slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece triangular dorsally and beak-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 2.02.

Female. Body more larger, more robust, anterior tarsal claws with 3 visible teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=3). BL 6.49 mm (6.14-7.14 mm); HL 0.97 mm (0.94-1.02 mm); HW 1.08 mm (1.03-1.17 mm); OI 53.06 (51.80-54.49), PL 1.02 mm (0.94-1.13 mm); PW 2.32 mm (2.12-2.64 mm); PI 43.78 (42.76-44.32); EL 4.51 mm (4.22-4.99 mm); EW 2.78 mm (2.60-3.11 mm). Females (n=4). BL 7.36 mm (7.10-7.72 mm); HL 1.03 mm (0.95-1.13 mm); HW 1.25 mm (1.21-1.27 mm); OI 50.61 (50.48-50.73), PL 1.20 mm (1.12-1.32 mm); PW 2.69 mm (2.55-2.76 mm); PI 42.25 (40.71-43.74); EL 5.12 mm (4.89-5.55 mm); EW 3.32 mm (3.19-3.37 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Prionychus sardegnaensis* sp. nov. is relatively small species (6.1-7.7 mm). The most similar smaller species are *Prionychus lugens* (Küster, 1850) and *Prionychus nitidissimus* Pic, 1905.

P. sardegnaensis clearly differs from *P. lugens* mainly by colouration of dorsal surface, sparser punctuation of pronotum and by shape of aedeagus (as you can see in Figs. 6-8 in Blanco Villero & Sáez Bolaño 2011: 180).

P. sardegnaensis is clearly different from the species *P. nitidissimus* mainly by sparser punctuation of pronotum and straight or slightly excised anterior margin of pronotum and by shape of aedegus; while *P. nitidissimus* has punctuation of pronotum distinctly denser and anterior margin arcuate.

Name derivation. Toponymic, after the name of island Sardegna (Italy), where was the new species collected.

Distribution. Italy (Sardegna).

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