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Six new Palaearctic Ptinidae (Coleoptera: Bostrichoidea)

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Abstract. Six new species and one new subgenus from family Ptinidae are described from the Palaearctic Region (Hungary, Syria, Oman). There are *Dorcatoma* (*Oculidorcatoma*) *hungarica* subg. and sp. nov. (Hungary), *D*. (*Pilosodorcatoma*) *syriaca* sp. nov. (Syria), *Stagetus nemethi* sp. nov (Syria), *Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *rubroapex* sp. nov. (Syria), *X*. (*X*.) *splendidus* sp. nov. (Syria) and *Megorama ilniczkyi* sp. nov. (Oman). Drawings of body details, especially aedeagus, are presented for all newly described species.

INTRODUCTION

In the Palaearctic Region roughly 600 species from family Ptinidae in 183 genera (Zahradník 2015a; Zahradník & Háva 2014) can be found. Every year, new species and sometimes also new genera are described, so this number is increasing permanently.

From the central and north Europe, four new species have been described during last 30 years, which is not enough (Baranowski 1985; Büche 2001; Büche & Lundberg 2002, Zahradník 1993). Now there are 12 species from three subgenera (Zahradník 2007) of the genus *Dorcatoma* Herbst, 1792 known in central Europe. From the Middle East only two species - *D*. (*Dorcatoma*) *farbiaki* Zahradník, 1998 and *D*. (*Pilosodorcatoma*) *setosella* Mulsant et Rey, 1864 (Zahradník 1998, 2007) are known.

The genus *Stagetus* Wollaston, 1861 is widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region, a few species are known from the Afrotropical Region and the genus is also sporadically represented in the Oriental or Neotropical Regions (Español 1967a, 1972, 1974, 1983; Pic 1904, 1912, 1920, 1926, 1944, 1950, 1952, 1956; Toskina 1993, 2000; White 1975, 1982; Zahradník 2007). Overall 82 species and subspecies are known. Key of almost all Palaearctic taxons from genus *Stagetus* Wollaston, 1861 was given by Toskina (2015a), not including some newly described species (for example Zahradník 2012, 2015c).

Genus *Xyletinus* Latreille, 1809 has centre of its distribution in the Holarctic Region (Toskina 2006; White 1982; Zahradník 2007), includes 6 subgenera, the largest is subgenus *Xyletinus*. Species from this genus known from other regions (Afrotropical, Oriental, Neotropical and Australian) are not numerous or probably can belong to other genera (may be also new ones). The nominotypical subgenus contains more than 70 species and subspecies (Toskina 2006, 2007, 2009; Zahradník 2007, 2015b). Almost complete key to

Palaearctic species of the subgenus *Xyletinus* (Latreille, 1809) has been given by Toskina (2006, 2015b), also without newly described species (Zahradník 2015b).

The genus *Megorama* Fall, 1905 contains 18 species - 3 from Palaearctic Region - Japan, Bhutan (and adjacent part of Oriental Region), and Canary Is., 1 from Oriental Region (Vietnam); 9 from Afrotropical Region, especially from Eastern Africa, partly also from Western and Central Africa, and 5 from North and Central America.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

I have studied all original description and specimens of all European and Middle East species of the genus *Dorcatoma* Herbst, 1792 (Baranowski 1985; Büche 2001; Büche & Lundberg 2002; Fabricius 1792; Herbst 1792; Hummel 1829; Mulsant & Rey 1864; Reitter 1903; Sturm 1837; Zahradník 1993, 1996, 1998) and description of two subgenera *Pilosodorcatoma* and *Sternitodorcatoma* (Borowski 1999). Depicts of aedeagus and antennae from all species from this region are available. I have studied all species from this area "in natura".

I have also studied an original description of *Stagetus* Wollaston, 1861 living in Middle East (Aubé 1861; Brenske & Reitter, 1884; Chevrolat 1859; Español 1969a, b, 1981; Mulsant & Rey, 1861; Pic 1899; 1921, 1932; Reitter 1884, 1889; Schilsky 1899; Toskina 1998, 2012; Zahradník 1997). For identification I used keys published by Toskina (2015a) and pictures of aedeagus published in the above mentioned publications. I have studied bigger part of species from this area "in natura" except *S. arabicus* Español, 1981, *S. fabiani* Toskina, 2012, *S. ferrugineus* Español, 1969, *S. montanus* Toskina, 1998, *S. striatulus* (Schilsky, 1899) and *S. xyletinus* Reitter, 1889.

For identification and description of species from genus *Xyletinus* (s. str.) I used keys published by Gottwald (1977) and Toskina (2006, 2015b). If necessary I have studied the genital stirrup of similar species.

I have studied all original description of Palaearctic, Oriental and Afrotropical species from the genus *Megorama* Fall, 1905 (Español 1967b, 1976, 1978; Español & Viñolas 1996; Israelson 1974; Pic 1923; Sakai 1975). Only *Megorama rufescens* (Pic, 1922) from Cameroon, Gaboon, Ivory Coast and Zaire and *M. robustum* (Pic, 1943) from Madagascar does not have illustrated aedeagus and antennae.

Exact label data are cited for all type material; semicolon (;) divides the data in different lines on one label and slash (/) divides the data on different labels.

The new species are equipped with a red, printed label showing the following text: "HOLOTYPE"; on the second white, printed label, there is the following text: "species name sp. n., P. Zahradník det.

I use the following abbreviation in the paper for collection where the type material is deposited:

HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
PZPC collection of Petr Zahradník, Jesenice u Prahy, Czech Republic.

RESULTS

Dorcatominae C. G. Thomson, 1859
Dorcatomini C. G. Thomson, 1859

Dorcatoma (*Oculidorcatoma*) subg. nov.

Type species. *Dorcatoma* (*Oculodorcatoma*) *hungarica* sp. nov.

Description. General shape resembling *Dorcatoma* (*Pilosodorcatoma*). Pubescence erect. Antennae consist of 10 antennomeres with enlarged the last three antennomeres. Eyes with distinct sparse short erect hairs. Male genitalia with similar morphology as other subgenera of *Dorcatoma* Herbst, 1792.

Differential diagnosis. This new subgenus differs from all other subgenera by the presence of short erect sparse hairs on eyes. Identically with *Sternitodorcatoma* it has only nine antennomeres, but its abdominal sternites are not grown together and are free as in *Pilosodorcatoma* or *Dorcatoma*, which has ten antennomeres. Differences are mentioned in following key:

1 Antennae with 9 antennomeres 2
- Antennae with 10 antennomeres 3
2 Eyes without hairs, abdominal sternites 2-4 grown together at middle ..... *Sternitodorcatoma* Borowski, 1999
- Eyes with short erect hairs, abdominal sternites 2-4 free ..... *Oculidorcatoma* subg. nov.
3 Setation of elytra more or less erect, smaller species ..... *Pilosodorcatoma* Borowski, 1999
- Setation of elytra more or less recumbent, larger species ..... *Dorcatoma* Herbst, 1792

Name derivation. Derived from the Latin name "oculus" (means "eye") and "*Dorcatoma*" - generic name. Oculus is important because there are sparse short erect hairs on eyes, which does not have any other subgenera.

Dorcatoma (*Oculidorcatoma*) *hungarica* sp. nov.
(Figs. 1a-c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "HUNG., Pest m., Márianosztra; Nagy-vadálió, tölgykorhadékból; nevele, 2009 XI-2010 III; leg. Németh Tamász", (HNHM).

Description. Male (holotype). Shortly oval, convex, body length 2.0 mm, greatest width 1.25 mm (Fig. 1a). Ratio length:width of elytra 1.15. Piceous black, head and pronotum brown (head lighter), pubescence yellowish-white, short, dense, semierect or erect. Antennae, palpi and legs rusty yellow.

Head evenly convex, shining, finely and sparsely punctuate, diameter of puncture at least 3 times larger than distance between punctures. Eyes small, rounded, convex, with small emargination for inserting antennae and moderately keel inclined from middle of eye askew backwards to pronotum, with sparse short erect hairs. Front 2.4 times wider than

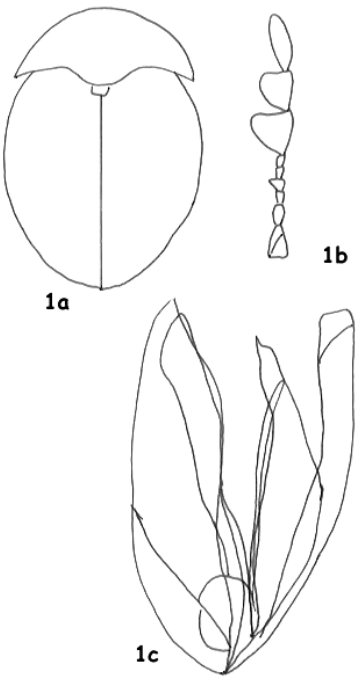


Fig. 1: *Dorcatoma* (*Oculidorcatoma*) *hungarica* sp. nov.: 1a- general habitus; 1b- antennae; 1c- aedeagus.

width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae consist of nine antennomeres (Fig. 1b). The first robust, the widest on their base, anteriorly sharped with longitudinal keel. The second twice shorter than the first, narrower. The third to the sixth very short, together of the same length as the seventh. The third as long as wide, the fourth slightly transverse, on the inner margin sharpened. The fifth and the sixth same, shortly longer than wide. The seventh and the eighth serrate; the seventh as long as wide, the eighth 1.2 times longer than wide, slightly narrow than previous. The last antennomere longly oval, twice longer than wide, as wide as eighth. The last segment of maxillary palpi twice longer than wide, clubbed.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length:width 0.45, the widest at the base. Surface shining, with sparse and fine punctation, distance between punctures 1-2 times larger than their diameter. Lateral margin from dorsal view invisible. Posterior angles sharp, base of pronotum twice bent. Pubescence slightly inclined forward.

Scutellum small, slightly transverse.

Elytra shortly oval, with distinct shoulders, shining, densely and finely punctuated, distance between this punctures approximately 1.5 times larger than their diameter. Erect or semierect pubescence inclined slightly backward. Each elytron with two lateral striae; the first going almost to the end of elytron, the second ending 1/5 before the end of elytron.

Legs short and slim, tarsi of the same length as tibiae. Tarsi consist of five tarsomere, the first the longest, other of the same length.

Median longitudinal furrow of metasternum missing. All visible abdominal sternites free.

Aedeagus see 1c.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Eyes with sparse, short, erect hairs, all other species from genus *Dorcatoma* Herbst, 1792 have eyes glabrous (see subgeneric keys).

Name derivation. Derived from the name of country, place of its distribution.

Dorcatoma (*Pilosodorcatoma*) *syriaca* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2a-c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "SYRIA, muh. Al; Ladhqyiah, Mts. Agra; 6 km SW Al Basit; N 35°46.739', at light/ E 35°57.111' 220 m; 21.VI.2006, N. Rahmé; A. Kotán, A. Márkus, D. Szalóki & K. Székely", (HNHM).

Description. Male (holotype). Shortly oval, convex, body length 2.2 mm, greatest width 1.2 mm (Fig. 2a). Ratio length:width of elytra 1.2. Brown, pubescence yellowish-white, short, dense, semierect or erect. Antennae, palpi and legs lighter.

Head evenly convex, shining, finely and sparsely punctuate, diameter of puncture at least 3 times larger than distance between punctures. Eyes small, rounded, globular. Front 1.5 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae consist of ten antennomeres (Fig. 2b). The first robust, the widest on their base, anteriorly sharped with longitudinal keel. The second twice shorter than the first, narrower. From the third to the seventh very short, together of the same length as the seventh. The third as long as wide, the fourth slightly transverse, on the inner margin sharpened. The fifth and the sixth and the seventh same, as long as wide. The eighth and ninth serrate; the eighth as long as wide, the eighth 1.8 times longer than wide, distinctly narrower than previous. The last antennomere longly oval, twice longer than wide, as wide as the eighth. The last segment of maxillary palpi twice longer than wide, on the end sharply narrowed.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length:width 0.4, the widest on the base. Surface shining, with sparse and fine punctation, distance between punctures twice larger than their diameter. Lateral margin from dorsal view invisible. Posterior angles rounded, base of pronotum twice bent. Pubescence slightly inclined forward.

Scutellum small, as long as wide.

Elytra shortly oval, with distinct shoulders, shining, densely and finely punctuate, distance between punctures approximately twice larger than their diameter. Erect or semierect pubescence inclined slightly backward. Each elytron with two lateral striae in the first half poorly visible and interrupted; the first going almost to the end of elytron, the second ending 1/5 before the end of elytron.

Legs short and slim, tarsi of the same length as tibia. Tarsi consist of five tarsomeres, the first the longest one, other of the same length.

Metasternum with median longitudinal furrow. All visible abdominal sternites free.

Aedeagus see Fig. 2c.

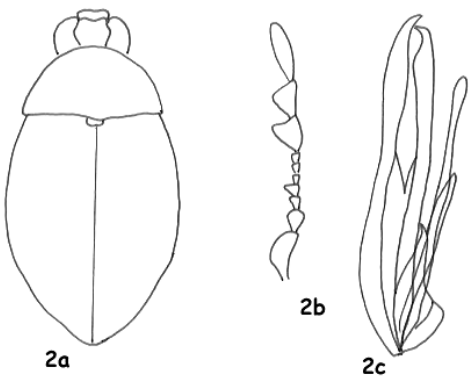


Fig. 2: *Dorcatoma* (*Pilosodorcatoma*) *syriaca* sp. nov.: 2a- habitus; 2b- antennae; 2c- aedeagus.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. From other species of the subgenus *Pilosodorcatoma,* the new

species differs by its interrupted lateral striae on the elytra. The shape of the aedeagus is also different.

Name derivation. Derived from name of country, place of its distribution.

Prothecini White, 1982

Stagetus nemethi sp. nov.

(Figs. 3a-c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "SYRIA, Prov. Haleb; Cyrrhus; at light, 1. VI. 2010/ leg. Attila Kotán, Edvárd/ Mizsei, Tamás/ Németh & Nikola Rahmé", (HNHM). Allotype (♀): "SYRIA, Prov. Haleb; 5 k, S An Nabi; Houri, swept, 2.VI.2010/ leg. Attila Kotán, Edvárd; Mizsei, Tamás; Németh & Nikola Rahmé", (HNHM). Paratypes: (1 ♂): "SYRIA, muh. Al; Ladhqyiah, Mts. Agra; 10 km S Kasab; 550 m, N 35°51.464'/ E 35°58.735'; 22.VI.2006, N. Rahmé; A. Kotán, A. Márkus, D. Szalóki & K. Székely", (PZPC); (1 ♀): "SYRIA, muh. Al; Ladhqyiah, Mts. Agra; 6 km SW Al Basil/ 220 m, N 35°48.739'; E 35°57.111, 22; VI.2006, leg. Kotán A.", (PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Shortly oval, convex, body length 2.8 mm (with "taken" head, so 2.2-2.3 mm is real length), greatest width 1.3 mm (Fig. 3a). Ratio length: width of elytra 1.3. Dark brown, head brown, pubescence yellowish, double - the first long sparse and erect, the second dense, shorter and more or less recumbent. Antennae, palpi and legs rusty.

Head densely and coarsely punctuated, shinning, distance between punctures 1-1.5 times larger than their width. Pubescence dense, short with long hairs, all inclined forward. Eyes oblong, globular (from dorsal view almost rectangular), on forward margin between inserting of antennae and maxillae with broken carinae. Front 2.4 times wider than width of eye from dorsal view. Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres (Fig. 3b). The first robust, 1.5 longer than wide, the second smaller, narrower, 1.2 times longer than wide. The third and the fourth flagellate, narrower than the second, both of the same width. The third 1.2 times longer than wide, the fourth as long as wide. The fifth and the sixth slightly transverse, slightly serrate. The seventh serrated, the same length as previous. The eight more serrated, 1.5 times wider and of the same length as previous. The last three enlarged. The ninth and the tenth the same, 1.2 times longer than wide. The eleventh longly oval, twice longer than wide, on the apex sharpened. The last segment of maxillary palpi triangular.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length:width 0.6, transversally convex. Lateral margin from dorsal view invisible, from lateral view with blunt edge. Base of pronotum twice bent. Surface of pronotum shining, with double

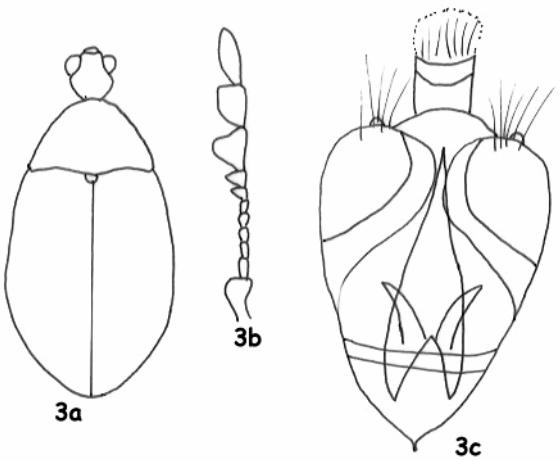


Fig. 3: *Stagetus nemethi* sp. nov.: 3a- habitus; 3b- antennae; 3c- aedeagus.

irregular punctuation - the first sparse, coarse, umbilicate, distance between puncture approximately 2-3 times larger than their diameter, the second fine, dense, distance between puncture similar to their diameter. Pubescence inclined forwards. Scutellum small, rounded (almost triangular), 1.2 times longer than wide.

Elytra shining, with distinct shoulders. Each elytron with ten fine striae, three lateral striae are strong and deep. Striae consist of elongate fovea, distance between striae 5 times larger than width of striae, on lateral margin only 1-2 times. Intervals between striae with fine and dense punctuation, puncture almost touched. Beside of scutellum small shortly elongate fovea. Pubescence double - the first dense, short, recumbent and the second sparse long, erect, both inclined backwards.

All abdominal sternites free, the same length.

Aedeagus see Fig. 3c.

Female (allotype): Body length 2.1 mm; without distinct sexual dimorphism.

Differential diagnosis. Very similar to *Stagetus byrrhoides* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861) which also has small shortly elongate fovea. Pronotum of *S. nemethi* sp. nov. is more narrowed forwards. Striae have more distinct elongate fovea than S. *byrrhoides* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861). *S. latior* (Pic, 1899), *S. madoni* (Pic, 1932) and *S. championi* (Schilsky 1899) have fovea beside of scutellum prolonged to short striae. Other species have not this elongate fovea or short striae. The shape of aedeagus is also quite different.

Name derivation. Dedicated to one from collectors of type material, well-known coleopterologist from Hungarian National History Museum in Budapest.

Xyletininae Gistl, 1856
Xyletinini Gistl, 1856

***Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *rubroapex* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 4a-d)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "SYRIA, pr. Damascus; 3 km NE of Bloudan; 2009 m, 20.V.2007; leg. I. Rozner & Sz. Salvó", (HNHM). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂): the same data as holotype, (2 HNHM, 1 PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Elongate, transversally convex, body length 4.2 mm, the greatest width 1.8 mm (Fig. 4a). Ratio length:width of elytra 1.6. Body, antennae, palpi and legs black, apex of elytra red (the last 1/5). Pubescence grey, short, recumbent.

Head flat, clypeus with deep transversal depression. Front 4 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view, with longitudinal moderately distinct edge. Surface matt, very densely, with coarsely umbilicate punctures, punctures almost touched. Eyes small, slightly convex, longitudinally oval. Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres, antennomeres from third to tenth serrate, without antennal club (Fig. 4b). The first antennomere robust, 1.8 times longer than wide, the second rounded, as long as wide. The third 1.4 times longer than wide.

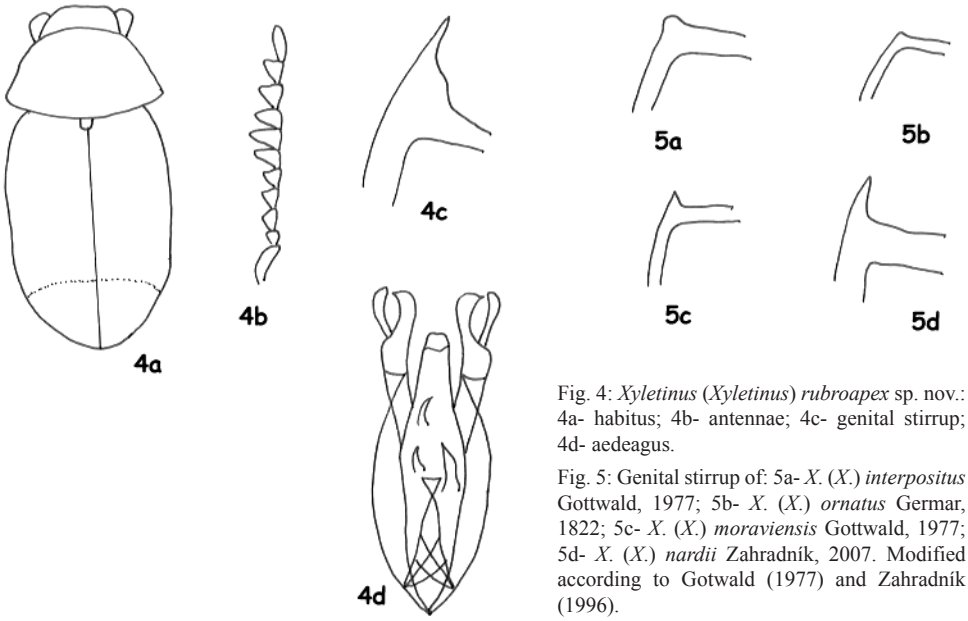


Fig. 4: *Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *rubroapex* sp. nov.: 4a- habitus; 4b- antennae; 4c- genital stirrup; 4d- aedeagus.

Fig. 5: Genital stirrup of: 5a- *X.* (*X.*) *interpositus* Gottwald, 1977; 5b- *X.* (*X.*) *ornatus* Germar, 1822; 5c- *X.* (*X.*) *moraviensis* Gottwald, 1977; 5d- *X.* (*X.*) *nardii* Zahradník, 2007. Modified according to Gotwald (1977) and Zahradník (1996).

The fourth and the fifth the same, as long as wide, the sixth and the seventh the same, 1.4 times shorter than wide. The eight slightly narrower than previous. The ninth and the tenth 1.6 times longer than wide. The last antennomere oval, 2.2 longer than wide, on the apex sharpened. The last segment of maxillary palpi elongate, on apex sharpened.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length:width 0.6. The greatest width on their base. Base of pronotum bent. Surface vaguely shining, densely, coarsely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent more or less inclined from disc of pronotum to anterior or posterior angles. Scutellum rounded, before end slightly enlarged, 1.1 times wider than long.

Elytra oval, with distinct shoulders. Each elytron with 11 striae. The first stria short, extending shortly behind scutellum. The second connected with eleventh before apex of elytra, the third with the tenth, the fourth with the ninth, the fifth with the eighth and the sixth with the seventh, always at long distance from apex of elytron. Surface of elytra vaguely shining, densely and finely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence short, dense, recumbent, inclined backward. Apex of elytra red.

Legs robust and short, tibia with two sharp drawn together edges, the greatest width before connecting with tarsi, with two small thorns 1.7 times longer than tarsi. The first tarsomere the longest, 1.8 times longer than the second. The second approximately of the same length as the third and fourth. The fourth deeply heart-shapedly emarginated, up to two thirds of length the fifth tarsomere is inserted in this emargination. The fifth tarsomere twice longer than wide, the greatest width on apex. Claws small, without teeth.

All abdominal sternites free, the fourth slightly shorter than the others. Their surface

shining, densely and finely punctuated, distance between this puncture same as their diameter. Pubescence short, recumbent, sparse, inclined backwards.

Projection of genital stirrup long and sharp (Fig. 4c). Aedeagus see Fig. 4d.

Female. Unknown.

Variability. Body length 4.0-4.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Similar to other two-coloured elytra species from this subgenus - *X.* (*X.*) *ornatus* Germar, 1842, *X.* (*X.*) *moraviensis* Gottwald, 1977, *X.* (*X.*) *interpositus* Gottwald, 1977, *X.* (*X.*) *nardii* Zahradník, 2007, differs according to following keys:

1	Pronotum densely, coarsely punctuate	*X.* (*X.*) *interpositus* Gottwald, 1977
-	Pronotum finely, densely punctuate	2
2	Scutellum transverse	*X.* (*X.*) *ornatus* Germar, 1822
-	Scutellum longer than wide	3
3	Lateral margin of pronotum without erect hairs	*X.* (*X.*) *rubroapex* sp. nov.
-	Lateral margin of pronotum with erect hairs	4
4	Pronotum widest at base	*X.* (*X.*) *moraviensis* Gottwald, 1977
-	Pronotum widest at 2/3 its length	*X.* (*X.*) *nardii* Zahradník, 2007

Different is also projection of genital stirrup (see Fig. 5).

Name derivation. Derived from Latin words "ruber" means "red" and "apex" means "top" or "end" of elytra; this species has red end of its elytra.

Xyletinus (*Xyletinus*) *splendidus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 6a-d)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "SYRIA occ., muh Al; Ladhqiyah, Mts. Ansanya; Salah ad Din Citadel/ 360 m, N 35°35.828'; E 36°03.278', 21.; VI. 2006, leg. A. Kotán", (HNHM). Allotype (♀): "SYRIA, Prov. Latakia, Slunfeh; macchia-oak forest, beaten &; swept, 4. VI. 2010, leg. A. Kotán; E. Miszei, T. Németh & N. Rahmé", (HNHM). Paratypes: (1 ♂): the same data as holotype, (PZPC), (1 ♀): the same data as allotype, PZPC; (1 ♂): "SYRIA, muh. Hama; Mts. Ansariya, 5 km W; Jourin, N 35°40.051'; E 36°14.319', 958 m/ 20. VI. 2006, N. Rahmé; A. Kotán, A. Márkus; D. Szalóki & K. Székely", (HNHM).

Description. Male (holotype). Shortly elongate, transversally convex, body length 2.3 mm, the greatest width 1.1 mm (Fig. 6a). Ratio length:width of elytra 1.25. Body black, clypeus, pronotum, antennae, palpi and legs reddish. Pubescence yellowish, short, recumbent.

Head flat, almost rectangular, clypeus with deep transversal depression. Front 5.6 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view with sharp edge going from middle of eye askew forward to middle of clypeus. Surface vaguely shining with double punctuation - the first sparse, coarse umbilicate punctuattion, distance between punctures 2-3 times larger than their diameter, the second dense and fine, punctures almost touched. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent, inclined forwards. Eyes small, slightly convex, longitudinally oval. Antennae

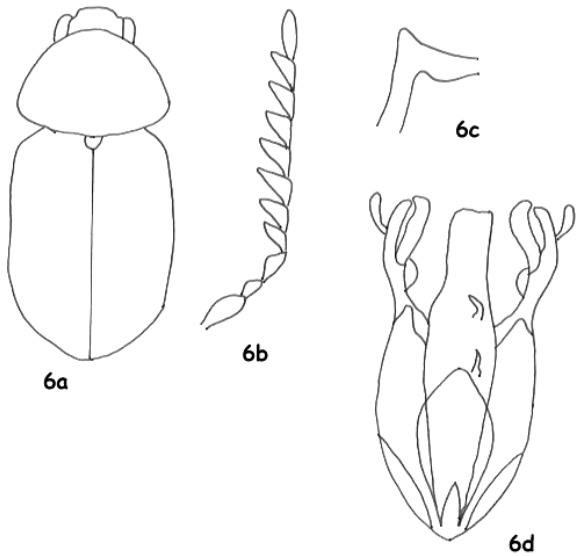


Fig. 6: *Xyletinus* (*Xyletinus*) *splendidum* sp. nov.: 6a- habitus; 6b- antennae; 6c- genital stirrup; 6d- aedeagus.

consist of eleven antennomeres, antennomeres from third to tenth serrate, without antennal club (Fig. 6b). The first antennomere robust, twice longer than wide, the second smallest, shortly elongate, 1.3 longer than wide, on apex enlarged. The third 1.2 times longer than wide. The fourth 1.1 wider than long, the fifth 1.2 wider than long, from the sixth to the eight 1.3 wider than long. The ninth as long as wide, the tenth 1.1 times longer than wide and the last antennomere elongate, twice longer than wide. The last segment of maxillary palpi clubbed.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length:width 0.65, transversally strongly convex. The greatest width at its base. Base of pronotum bent. Surface shining matt, with double punctuation - the first sparse, coarse umbilicate punctuation, distance between punctures 1-2 times larger than their diameter, the second dense and fine, puncture almost touched. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent more or less inclined from disc of pronotum to anterior or posterior angles. On sides of pronotum with very short erect hairs, almost invisible. Scutellum transverse, 1.8 times wider than long.

Elytra shortly oval, with distinct shoulders. Each elytron with 12 striae. The first stria short, extending shortly behind scutellum. The second connected with eleventh before apex of elytra, the third with the tenth, the fourth with the ninth, the fifth with the eighth and the sixth with the seventh, always at large distance from apex of elytron. The twelve striae short, ending before ½ of elytra. Surface of elytra vaguely shining, densely and finely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence short, dense, recumbent, inclined backward. Lateral margin from shoulders to apex reddish.

Legs robust and short, tibia with two sharp drawn together edges, the greatest width before connected with tarsi, with two small thorns, 1.7 times longer than tarsus. The first tarsomere the longest, 1.8 times longer than the second. The second approximately of the same length as the third and fourth. The fourth deeply heart-shapedly emarginated, up to two thirds of length the fifth tarsomere is inserted in this emargination. The fifth tarsomere twice longer than wide, the greatest width on apex. Claws small, without teeth.

All abdominal sternites free, of the same length. Their surface shining, densely and finely punctuated, distance between this puncture same as their diameter. Pubescence short, recumbent, sparse, inclined backwards.

Projection of genital stirrup short and rounded (Fig. 6c). Aedeagus see Fig. 6d.

Female (allotype). Body length 4.1 mm. Without different sexual dimorphism. Pronotum sometimes more brown.

Variability. Body length 2.3-4.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. From other species of subgenus *Xyletinus* with red pronotum - *X.* (*X.*) *komarovi* Toskina, 2006 (Russia: Volgograd), *X.* (*X.*) *ruficollis* Gebler, 1833 (from Central Europe to Far East), *X.* (*X.*) *armeniensis* Toskina, 2006 (Armenia); *X.* (*X.*) *laticollis* Reitter, 1890 (Europe, North Africa, Middle and Far East - red pronotum only sporadic); *X.* (*X.*) *maculatus* Kiesenwetter, 1877 (South Europe, Middle East) and *X.* (*X.*) *haemorrhoidalis* Español, 1970 (Mongolia) differs by shortly oval body. Other above mentioned species have long elongate body, only *X.* (*X.*) *laticollis* Reitter, 1890 has shortly oval body, but on elytra it has sparse, coarse, umbilicate punctures, which are missing in the new species.

Name derivation. Derived from Latin name "splendidum" means "beautiful".

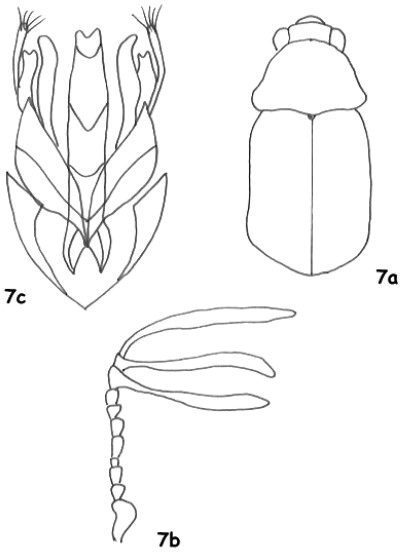
Lasiodermini White, 1982

Megorama ilniczkyi sp. nov.
(Figs. 7a-c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "OMAN, Gov. Dhofar; Jabal al Shawr.; 11. VII. 2010; leg. Sándor Ilniczky", (HNHM). Paratypes (1 ♂): the same data as holotype, (PZPC); (1 ♂): "OMAN, Gov. Dhofar; Jabal al Samhan; 12. VII. 2010; leg. Sándor Ilniczky", (HNHM).

Description. Male (holotype). Longly elongate, transversally convex, body length 5.4 mm, the greatest width 2.3 mm (Fig. 7a). Ratio legth:width of elytra 1.4. Dark brown, head black. Legs and palpi light brown. Antennae brown, scapus and antennal clubs black. Pubescence white, short, recumbent.

Head flat, clypeus with deep transversal depression. Front 2.8 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view with sharp edge going from middle of eye askew forward to middle of clypeus; in middle with fine longitudinal furrow. Surface shinning with fine dense puncture, which are almost touched. Pubescence sparse, long, recumbent, only whole margin (all around) of head, inclined more or less forwards, only on base of head from margin to middle of base. Eyes large, rounded, convex. Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres flagellate with antennal club consisting of last three anntenomeres, pectinated (Fig. 7b). The first robust, 1.6 longer than wide, the second rounded, as long as wide. The third 2.8 times longer than the second, and twice longer than wide. The fourth 1.1 times longer than wide, only slightly slimmer than previous. The fifth as long as wide, of same width as the third. The sixth and the seventh slightly transverse, 0.9 shorter than long. The eight slightly slimmer than previous, as long as wide. The last three segments strongly pectinaded, each antennomere of same width as length of other antennomeres together and 11 times wider than long. The last maxillary palpomere spindleform, sharply accuminate.



Pronotum transverse, ratio length 0.7. The greatest width roughly in 2/3 of their length. Pronotum in middle of posterior part with small bump. Anterior corners rectangular (visible from lateral view; from dorsal view invisible). Lateral margins of pronotum and their base finely bordered. Posterior angles rounded, base of pronotum bent. Surface of pronotum with double punctuation - the first dense, coarse, umbilicate, distance between this puncture same as their diameter, the second very fine and dense, puncture almost touched. Pubescence inclined more or less anterior, on sides askew to anterior, on the basal part from bump to sides.

Fig. 7: *Megorama ilniczkyi* sp. nov.: 7a- habitus; 7b- antennae; 7c- aedeagus.

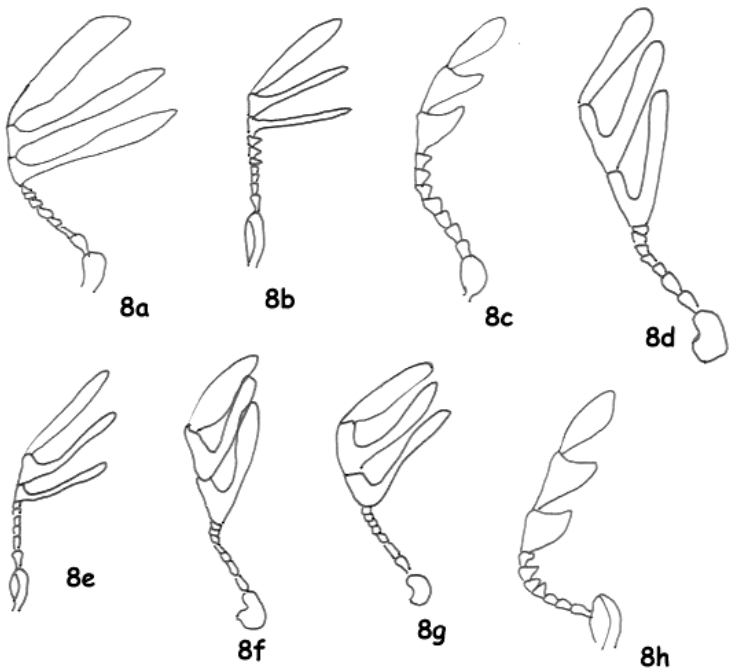


Fig. 8: Antennae: 8a- *Megorama aethiopicum* Español, 1976; 8b- *M. gridelli* Español et Viñolas, 1996; 8c- *M. japonicola* Sakai, 1975; 8d- *M. kochi* Español, 1978; 8e- *M. modestum* (Pic, 1950); 8f- *M. purpureum* (Pic, 1931); 8g- *M. raffrayi* (Pic, 1923); 8h- *M. signatum* (Pic, 1951) – modified according to Español (1976, 1978), Español et Viñolas (1996), Sakai (1975).

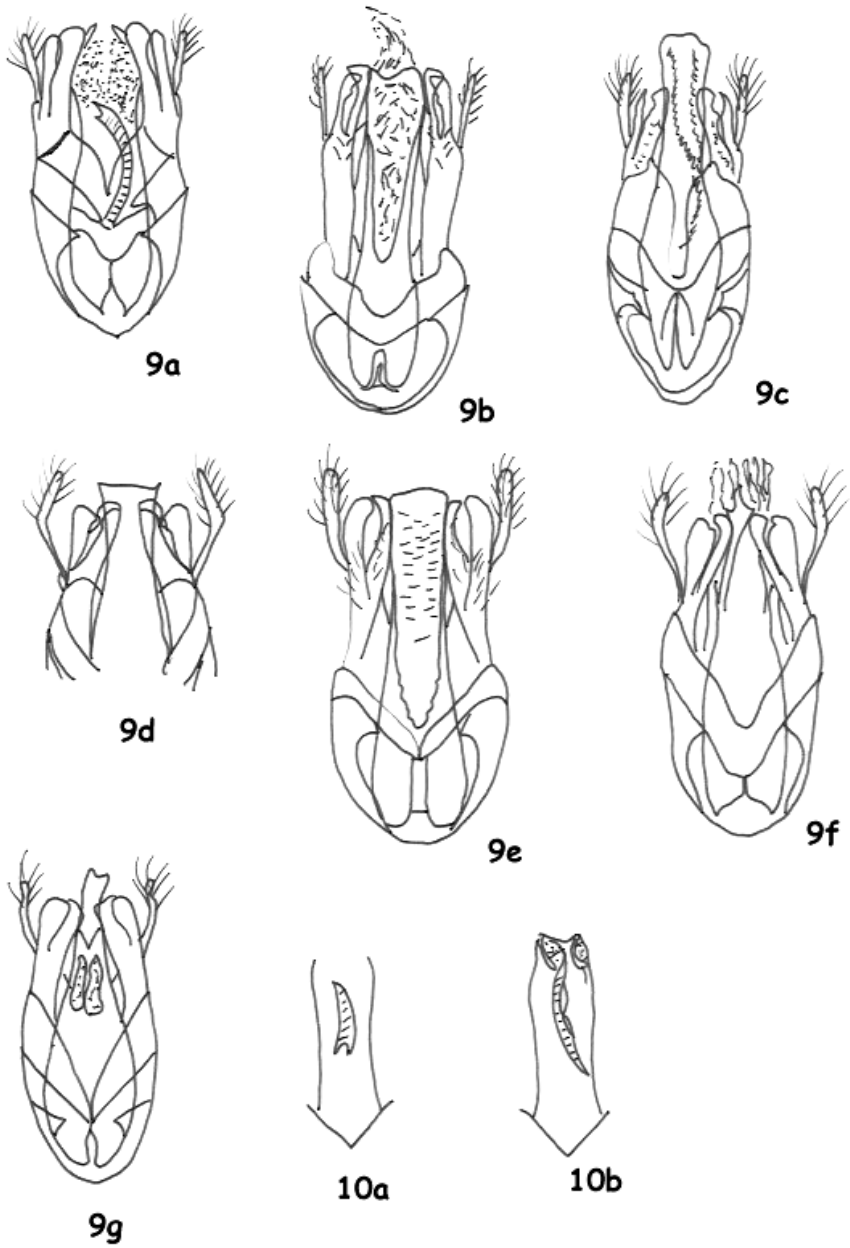


Fig. 9: Aedeagus: 9a- *Megorama aethiopicum* Español, 1976; 9b- *M. gridelli* Español et Viñolas, 1996; 9c- *M. japonicola* Sakai, 1975; 9d- *M. kochi* Español, 1978; 9e- *M. modestum* (Pic, 1950); 9f- *M. raffrayi* (Pic, 1923); 9g- *M. signatum* (Pic, 1951) – modified according to Español (1976, 1978), Español et Viñolas (1996), Sakai (1975).

Fig. 10: Armature of inner sac of aedeagus: 10a- *M. purpureum* (Pic, 1931); 10b- *M. robustum* (Pic, 1943) - (modified according to Español (1976).

Scutellum very small, almost invisible, triangular.

Elytra oval, with distinct shoulders. Surface with dense, fine punctate, without striae, very densely, longly, recumbent pubescence, almost covering the surface, inclined more or less askew backwards, arranged into five fine stripes.

Legs short, robust, tibia 1.9 longer than tarsi. The first tarsomere the longest, 1.5 times longer than the second and 1.9 longer than wide. The second of the same width as previous and 1.3 times longer than wide. The third 1.1 wider than long. The fourth 1.1 longer than wide, slimmer than previous. The fifth tarsomere 1.3 times longer than wide. Claws large, without teeth.

Metasternum in middle with rounded depression. All abdominal sternites free. The first very narrow with long longitudinal projection in middle inclined forwards. The second sternite 1.8 longer than the third; the fourth as long as previous, the fifth as long as the second. All sternites with sparse, coarse, umbilicate punctures, distance between punctures twice larger than their diameter. Pubescence short, dense, recumbent, inclined backwards.

Aedeagus see Fig. 7c.

Female. Unknown.

Variability. Body length 3.9-5.4 mm. Antennal club brown, not black.

Differential diagnosis. From other Palaearctic species of this genus - *M. subserratum* Israelson, 1974, *M. japonicola* Sakai, 1975 and *M. densepunctatum* (Pic, 1923) differs by shape of the last three antennomeres, which are maximally strongly serrated, but *M. ilniczkyi* sp. nov. has this antennomeres strongly pectinated, similar to Afrotropical species, but differs by shape of antennomeres (Fig. 8) and shape of aedeagus (Fig. 9) and armature of inner sac (Fig. 10).

Name derivation. Dedicated to the collector of the type series, Sándor Ilnicky, Hungarian entomologist.

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