

Two new *Ernobius* species from Cyprus (Coleoptera: Bostrichoidea: Ptinidae)

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Abstract. Ptinidae are represented by 55 species in Cyprus, from which are four *Ernobius* species - *Ernobius cupressi* Chobaut, 1899, *E. madoni* Pic, 1930 (endemic to Cyprus), *E. oertzeni* Schilsky, 1900 and *E. pini pini* (Sturm, 1837). Two new species from genus *Ernobius* C. G. Thomson, 1859 are described here: *E. benedikti* sp. nov. and *E. cyprogenius* sp. nov.

INTRODUCTION

The Ptinid fauna of Cyprus has still insufficiently been explored. Lists of Ptinidae of Cyprus contain total of 55 species (Borowski 2007; Zahradník 2007), but findings of other Mediterranean species are more than probable (including findings of species new to science). The biggest part of Ptinidae of Cyprus constitutes subfamily Ptininae (21 species), followed by subfamilies Xyletininae (11 species), Anobiinae (7 species), Dorcatominae (6 species), Ernobiinae (5 species), Gibbinae and Dryophilinae (both 2 species) and Eucradinae (1 species). Only one endemic species is known from Cyprus - *Ernobius madoni* Pic, 1930.

Genus *Ernobius* Thomson, 1859 has been represented in the Holarctic Region by about 80 species divided into 6 species groups (Johnson 1975). A few species were introduced into other regions, too. In the Palaearctic Region, it is represented by 50 species. There are 4 species known from Cyprus, 3 species are also known from Greece and Turkey. Fourteen *Ernobius* species are known from Greece and 13 species from Turkey - see table 1 (Zahradník 2007). Two new species of the genus *Ernobius* C. G. Thomson, 1859 are described, illustrated and keyed below: *E. benedikti* sp. nov. and *E. cyprogenius* sp. nov.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

I have studied descriptions of all *Ernobius* species, especially from Cyprus, Greece and Turkey (Chobaut 1899; Español 1977; Fabricius 1792; Gyllenhal 1808; Linnaeus 1758; Macháček 2007; Mařan 1941; Mulsant et Rey, 1863; Pic 1899, 1902, 1927, 1930; Ratzeburg 1837; Schilsky 1898, 1900; Sturm 1837; Zahradník 1998). I have examined male genitalia of all the species from these three countries, excluding *E. madoni* Pic, 1930.

I use the following abbreviation in the paper: PZPC - private collection of Petr Zahradník, Praha, Czech Republic.

Table 1.

Species	CY	GR	TR
<i>Ernobius abietinus</i> (Gyllenhal, 1808)		X	
<i>Ernobius abietis</i> (Fabricius, 1792)		X	
<i>Ernobius anatolicus</i> Johnson, 1975			X
<i>Ernobius angusticollis</i> (Ratzeburg, 1837)		X	X
<i>Ernobius cupressi</i> Chobaut, 1899	X	X	
<i>Ernobius gigas</i> (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)			X
<i>Ernobius kailidisi</i> Johnson, 1975		X	X
<i>Ernobius kiesenwetteri</i> Schilsky, 1898		X	X
<i>Ernobius laticollis</i> Pic, 1927		X	
<i>Ernobius lenkae</i> Zahradník, 1998			X
<i>Ernobius madoni</i> Pic, 1930	X		
<i>Ernobius mollis mollis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		X	X
<i>Ernobius nigrinus</i> (Sturm, 1837)		X	X
<i>Ernobius oertzeni</i> Schilsky, 1900	X	X	
<i>Ernobius pini pini</i> (Sturm, 1837)	X	X	X
<i>Ernobius pruinosus</i> (Mulsant et Rey, 1863)		X	
<i>Ernobius reitteri</i> Pic, 1902		X	
<i>Ernobius robusticornis</i> Mařan, 1941		X	X
<i>Ernobius syriacus</i> Pic, 1899			X
<i>Ernobius turcicus</i> Macháček, 2007			X
<i>Ernobius wittmeri</i> Español, 1977			X

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES

Ernobius benedikti sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 6, 8)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Cyprus, Akamas, Lara env., garrigue, 23.iii.2011, S. Benedikt lgt. (PZPC). Paratype (1 ♂): the same data as holotype, (PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Lengthily elongate-elliptical, transversally slightly convex, body length 3.0 mm, the greatest width 1.0 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 2.2 mm. Yellowish-brown, antennae, palpi and legs slightly lighter.

Head slightly convex, shining with two types of punctures - the first ones very fine and dense, almost touching each other, the second ones coarse and also dense, distance between punctures the same as their diameter. Clypeus transversally depressed. Eyes small, globular, without hairs. Front 3 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae filiform, consisting of eleven antennomeres. The 1st antennomere robust, 1.8 times longer than wide, the 2nd antennomere shorter and slimmer than the 1st, twice longer than wide, half-length than the 1st. The 3rd 1.8 times longer than wide, 0.7 times shorter than the 2nd. The 4th and the 5th of the same length, the 4th slimmer than the 5th, shortly longer than wide. Antennomeres 6 -

8 very short, transverse, the 8th the shortest; these three antennomeres together shorter than 3rd - 5th antennomeres. The last three antennomeres very long and slim, together longer than 1st - 8th antennomeres. The 9th and 10th of same length, 5 times longer than wide, the ultimate antennomere the longest, slightly slimmer than previous two antennomeres, 6 times longer than wide. The ultimate segment of maxillary palpi slightly clubbed, 2.5 times longer than wide on apex.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.7, the widest at two thirds, strongly arcuate to apex, slightly narrowed to base of pronotum. Anterior and posterior angles from lateral view rounded. Transversal furrow before base of pronotum missing. Surface of pronotum shining, densely and coarsely umbilicate-punctate, distance between punctures equal to or smaller than their diameter. Pubescence silver-white, long, fine, recumbent, inclined backwards, on the posterior angles obliquely backwards. Scutellum small, triangular, shortly longer than wide, with shallow longitudinal furrow.

Elytra lengthily elongate, without distinct shoulders, shining, densely and coarsely punctate; diameter of punctures 2 - 3 times smaller than distance between them. Pubescence silver-white, fine, dense, shorter than on pronotum recumbent or slightly semierect, inclined backwards.

Legs thin and long, with sparse long recumbent pubescence. Tibiae slightly shorter than tarsi. The 1st tarsomere the longest, the 2nd 1.4 times shorter than the 1st, the 3rd twice shorter than the 1st and the 4th 2.1 times shorter than the 1st, deeply heart-shapedly emarginate, up to half of long, in this emargination inserted the 5th tarsomere, which is lengthily oval, almost slightly clubbed, 4 times longer than wide. Claws small, without teeth.

Aedeagus asymmetrical, see Fig. 1.

Variability. Paratype is of the same length as holotype, without visible differences.

Differential diagnosis. The species belongs to the *nigrinus* species-group. It differs from other species of this species-group (and also from other species-groups) by the shape of its aedeagus. It differs from *E. juniperi* Chobaut, 1899, which has also visible anterior angles by slimmer elytra. *E. kiesenweteri* Schilsky, 1898 has before base of pronotum transversal furrow and *E. longicornis* (Sturm, 1837) has visible anterior angles - these two species have similar thin elytra.

Name derivation. Dedicated to the collector of the type materials and my friend Stanislav Benedikt, well-know central European specialist in Curculionidae

***Ernobius cyprogenius* sp. nov.**

(Figs 5, 7, 9)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Cyprus, Akamas, Polis env., garrigue-pine forest, 21.iii.2011, S. Benedikt lgt., (PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Shortly elongate-elliptical, transversally convex, body length 3.5 mm, the greatest width 1.4 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 1.8 mm. Yellowish-brown, antennae, palpi and legs slightly lighter.

Head transversally slightly convex, shining, with dense, coarse and umbilicate punctures, punctures almost touched; finely, lengthily, sparse, recumbent pubescence, inclined backwards.

Clypeus transversally depressed. Eyes large, globular, without hairs. Front twice wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae filiform, consisting of eleven antennomeres. The 1st antennomere robust, 2.5 longer than wide, the 2nd shorter and slimmer than the 1st, twice longer than wide, 3 times shorter than the 1st. The 3rd and the 4th of same length as the 2nd, but slimmer. The 5th slightly shorter than the 3rd and the 4th together, slightly wider than these. The 6th twice shorter than the 5th, of the same width, the 7th and the 8th slightly longer than the 6th and slightly shorter than the 5th, but slightly wider. The last three antennomeres enlarged, together shorter than 1 - 8 antennomeres. The 9th and 10th almost of the same length (the 10th is 1.1 times longer than the 9th), 3.8 times longer than wide, the ultimate antennomere the longest, slightly slimmer than previous two antennomeres, 6 times longer than wide. The ultimate segment of maxillary palpi slightly clubbed, twice longer than wide on apex.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.7, the widest shortly before base, very slightly arcuate to apex. Anterior angles invisible and posterior angles rounded (from lateral view). Surface of pronotum shining, densely and coarsely umbilicate-punctuate, distance between punctures equal to or smaller than their diameter. Pubescence silver-white, long, fine, recumbent or slightly semierect, inclined obliquely backwards. Scutellum small, trapezoidal, on the apex slightly emarginate, as long as wide.

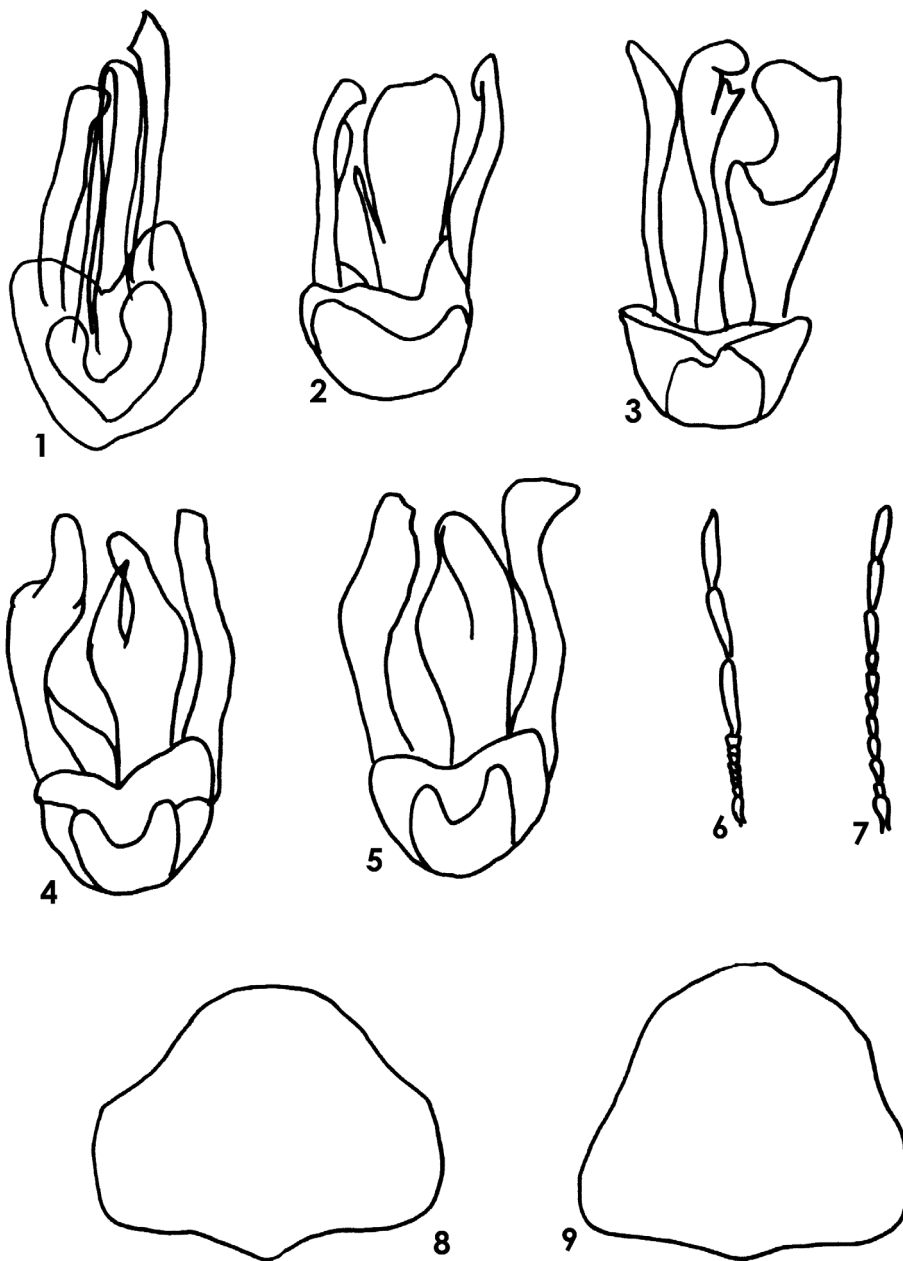
Elytra shortly elongate, without distinct shoulders, shining-matt, densely and coarsely punctuate; diameter of punctures 2 - 3 times smaller than distance between them. Pubescence silver-white, fine, shorter, recumbent or slightly semierect, inclined backwards, on margins longer.

Legs thin and long, with sparse long recumbent pubescence. Tibiae slightly shorter than tarsi. The 1st tarsomere the longest, the 2nd 1.4 times shorter than the 1st, the 3rd twice shorter than the 1st and the 4th twice shorter than the 1st, deeply heart-shapedly emarginate up to two thirds of length, in this emargination the 5th tarsomere inserted, which is lengthily oval, almost slightly clubbed, 3.5 times longer than wide. Claws large, without teeth.

Aedeagus asymmetrical, see Fig. 5.

Differential diagnosis. The species belongs to the *pini* species-group. It differs from other species of this species-group (and also from other species-groups) by the shape of aedeagus. It differs from *E. madoni* Pic, 1930 by umbilicate punctures on pronotum, from *E. pini pini* (Sturm, 1837) by missing C-shaped punctures on centre of pronotum, from *E. oertzeni* Schilsky, 1900 by more convex pronotum, not flattened on margin.

Name derivation. This name means “born on Cyprus”; derived from “Cyprus” - name of island, where the species occurs, and Greek word “genea” - born.



Figs 1-9: Aedeagus: 1- *E. benedikti* sp. nov.; 2- *E. cupressi* Chobaut, 1899; 3- *E. pini pini* (Sturm, 1837); 4- *E. oertzeni* Schilsky, 1900; 5- *E. cyrogenius* sp. nov. Antennae: 6- *E. benedikti* sp. nov.; 7- *E. cyrogenius* sp. nov. Pronotum: 8- *E. benedikti* sp. nov.; 9- *E. cyrogenius* sp. nov.

KEY TO *ERNOBIUS* SPECIES FROM CYPRUS

- 1 Antennomeres 6 - 8 very short, shorter than antennomeres 3 - 5 and shorter or of the same length as 9th antennomere 2
 - Antennomeres 6 - 8 at least of the same length or longer than antennomeres 3 - 5, longer than 9th antennomere 3
- 2 Anterior angles from dorsal view distinct *Ernobius benedikti* sp. nov.
 - Anterior angles from dorsal view indistinct *Ernobius cupressi* Chobaut, 1899
- 3 Major part of the pronotum conspicuously punctured, towards the front there are indistinct C-shaped punctures; body long and narrow; pronotum narrower than elytra *Ernobius madoni* Pic, 1930
 - Pronotum clearly punctuate, the punctures generally obviously umbilicate; pronotum as wide as elytra; body shorter and broader 4
- 4 Umbilicate punctures on the centre of the pronotum predominantly C-shaped
 *Ernobius pini pini* (Sturm, 1837)
 - Umbilicate punctures on the centre of the pronotum predominantly circular 5
- 5 Pronotum finely, but clearly reticulate *Ernobius oertzeni* Schilsky, 1900
 - Pronotum not reticulate *Ernobius cyperogenius* sp. nov.

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