

***Ernobius kadleci* sp. nov. – a further new species from Cyprus  
(Coleoptera: Bostrichoidea: Ptinidae)**

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**Abstract.** *Ernobius kadleci* sp. nov. (*Ernobius nigrinus* species-group) from Cyprus is described and compared with similar species.

## INTRODUCTION

In the last year I have described two new Cyprian species from the genus *Ernobius* C. G. Thomson, 1859, and I gave a key to all six *Ernobius* species from Cyprus including both new species (Zahradník 2013). Now I treated some other material, where I found a further new *Ernobius* species from Cyprus.

## TAXONOMY

### ***Ernobius kadleci* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-3)

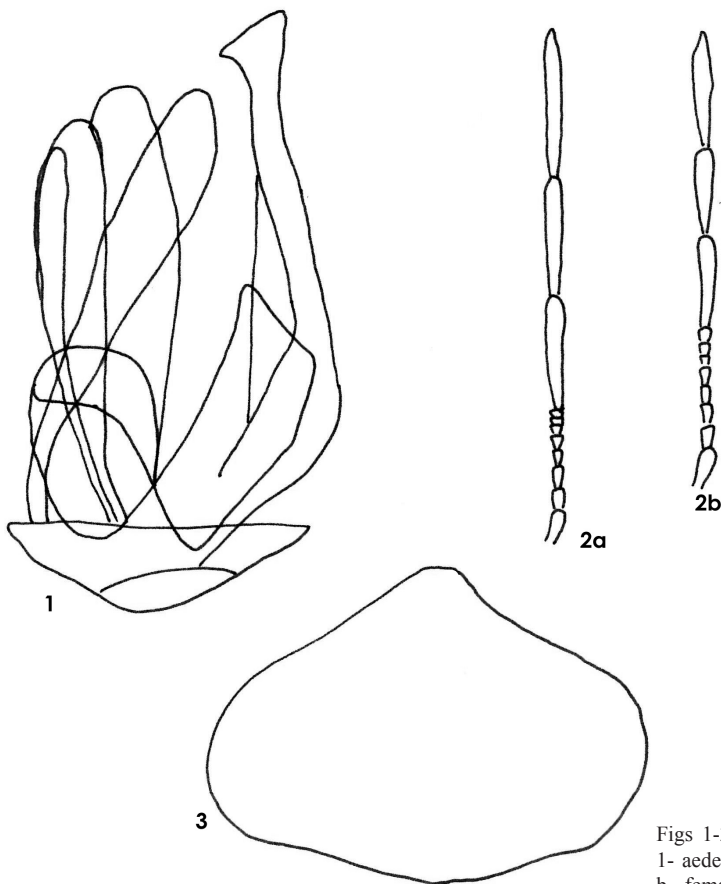
**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Cyprus, Akamas peninsula, 5 km W of Latsi, 1.-10.iv.2000, S. Kadlec lgt., (PZPC). Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): the same data as holotype, (PZPC).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Lengthily elongate-elliptical, transversally slightly convex, body length 2.9 mm, the greatest width 1.1 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 1.8. Yellowish-brown, including antennae, palpi and legs.

Head slightly convex, shining with two types of punctures - the first ones very fine and dense, almost touching each other, the second ones umbilicate, coarse and also dense, distance between punctures the same as their diameter. Clypeus transversally depressed. Eyes small, globular, without hairs. Front 3.1 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae filiform, consisting of eleven antennomeres. The 1<sup>st</sup> antennomere robust, 1.9 times longer than wide, the 2<sup>nd</sup> antennomere shorter and slimmer than the 1<sup>st</sup>, 1.8 times longer than wide,

moderately shorter than the 1<sup>st</sup>. The 3<sup>rd</sup> 1.6 times longer than wide, 0.9 times shorter than the 2<sup>nd</sup>. The 4<sup>th</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> the same in length, the 4<sup>th</sup> slimmer than the 5<sup>th</sup>, shortly longer than wide. Antennomere 6 - 8 very short, transverse; these three antennomeres together shorter than 3<sup>rd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> antennomeres. The last three antennomeres very long and slim, together longer than 1<sup>st</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> antennomeres. The 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> same in length, 7 times longer than wide, the last antennomere the longest, slightly slimmer than previous two antennomeres, 9 times longer than wide (Fig. 2a). The last segment of maxillary palpi slightly clubbed, 2.5 times longer than wide on apex.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.7, the widest in the second third, strongly arcuate to apex, slightly narrowed to base of pronotum. Anterior and posterior angles from lateral view rounded (Fig. 3). Transversal furrow before base of pronotum missing. 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, inclined backwards, on the posterior angles obliquely backwards. Scutellum small, triangular, shortly longer than wide, with shallow longitudinal furrow.



Figs 1-3. *Ernobius kadleci* sp. nov.:  
1- aedeagus; 2- antennae - a - male,  
b - female; 3- pronotum.

Elytra lengthily elongate, without distinct shoulders, shining, densely and coarsely punctuate; 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 1<sup>st</sup> tarsomere the longest, the 2<sup>nd</sup> 1.4 times shorter than the 1<sup>st</sup>, the 3<sup>rd</sup> twice shorter than the 1<sup>st</sup>, and the 4<sup>th</sup> 2.1 times shorter than the 1<sup>st</sup>, deeply heart-shapedly emarginate up to half its length, in this emargination the 5<sup>th</sup> tarsomere is inserted, which is lengthily oval, almost slightly clubbed, 4 times longer than wide. Claws small, without teeth.

Aedeagus asymmetrical, see Fig. 1.

**Female.** (Allotype). Of the same length as male, antennae shorter and more robust, antennomeres 6 - 8 not transverse, the same length as wide. The last three antennomeres long and slim, together longer than 1<sup>st</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> antennomeres. The 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of same length, 4 times longer than wide, the last antennomere the longest, slightly slimmer than previous two antennomeres, 6 times longer than wide (Fig. 2b).

**Variability.** Specimens from the type series without visible differences, vary only in the body length from 2.8 to 3.1 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The species belongs to the *nigrinus* species-group. It differs from the other species in this species-group (and also from other species-groups) by the shape of the aedeagus. It is very similar to *Ernobius benedikti* Zahradník, 2012, from which differs by more robust body, less globular eyes, longer antennae and shorter pubescence on elytra.

**Name derivation.** Dedicated to the collector of the type material and my friend Stanislav Kadlec (\*1948 - †2008), well-know specialist of Cerambycidae and Melandryidae.

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