



A new species of *Hydrocyphon* Redtenbacher, 1858 (Coleoptera: Scirtidae) from Kopet Dagh Mountains

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Hydrocyphon kopetdaghensis, a new scirtid species from Kopet Dagh Mts., is described and illustrated. The distribution of the *Hydrocyphon australis*-group is discussed and illustrated. Remarks on the *Hydrocyphon* species-groups are provided.

Hydrocyphon Redtenbacher, 1858 is one of the largest genera of Scirtidae, comprising 94 described species (classified into 13 species-groups; Yoshitomi & Satô 2005), the majority of which (almost 70) occur in the Oriental Region. The other area with a large number of *Hydrocyphon* species is the Western Palaearctic, with 23 species, distributed mainly in the Mediterranean Subregion (18 species).

A relatively small number of species have been recorded from Southwest Asia. Therefore it was interesting to find among unidentified materials borrowed from the Hungarian Museum of Natural History (Budapest) a single male specimen from Turkmenia. Examination revealed that it represents a new species.

Terminology of the male genitalia follows Nyholm (1972b). Auto-Montage Essentials software was used to produce Figs. 1–7, and the map (Fig. 8) was prepared with the aid of NASA World Wind 1.3.3 software.

Hydrocyphon kopetdaghensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–7)

Holotype. USSR, Turkmenia, Kopet-Dagh / Mts., 1000 m, Kurkulab, 6 km W / Germob, 57°50'E, 38°04'N / 03.10.1991, No. L34 / leg.: A. Podlussány, L. Ronkay & Z. Varga [white label, printed]. *HYDROCYPHON kopetdaghensis* sp. nov. / des. Rafał Ruta, 2007 / HOLOTYPUS [red label, printed]. Deposited in Hungarian Museum of Natural History.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguishable on the basis of genital characters: the shape of parameres combined with structural anatomy of the penis are unique for this species of *Hydrocyphon*.

Description. *Male.* Body oval, slightly depressed, shiny, clothed with bright, yellowish-white hairs. Elytra brownish, pronotum yellow with darkened disc, head dark brown. Venter brown. Legs yellow with slightly darkened tarsi. Maxillary palpi yellowish-brown. Antennomeres 1–4 yellow, 5 brown, 6–11 dark brown. Length (measured from the anterior edge of pronotum to the apex of elytra) 2.0 mm, greatest width of pronotum 0.9 mm, greatest width of elytra 1.4 mm, greatest depth of body 0.7 mm, body 1.46 times as long as broad.

Greatest width of the head 0.65 mm. Head 1.86 times as broad as long, 1.6 times wider than width of interocular space, with distinct punctation, and strongly protuberant eyes. Antenna filiform; length ratio of antennomeres: 2.9 : 2.3 : 1.0 : 2.5 : 2.1 : 2.1 : 2.1 : 2.1 : 2.1 : 2.1 : 2.1 : 3.9; length/width ratio of antennomeres: 1.6, 1.3, 1.1, 1.8, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.4, 2.9. Anterior clypeal margin straight, with rounded anterior angles. Labrum with rounded margin. Mandibles reduced, with obtuse apices.

Pronotum small, 2.57 times as broad as long, widest at its base. Disc of pronotum with subtle punctation. Posterior pronotal margin almost straight, slightly sinuate. Lateral margins straight, slightly converging anteriorly. Anterior angles not produced.

Scutellum triangular, as long as broad, with indistinct punctation. Base of elytra evenly wider than base of pronotum, sides rounded. Elytra without longitudinal ridges, with marked humeri, 1.32 times as long as broad and 5.58 times as long as pronotum. Subtle adsutural striae are present in proximal half of elytra. Punctation relatively dense, punctures separated by a single diameter. Punctures larger than those on pronotum. Epipleura yellow, gradually narrowing, virtually obsolete in subapical region of elytra. Hind wings fully developed.