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Cis tauriensis n. sp. from Turkey (Coleoptera: Ciidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Cis tauriensis* sp. n. from Turkey is described and figured. It belongs to the *Cis comptus* group.

Key words: taxonomy, entomology, new species, *Ciidae*, *Cis comptus* group, Turkey, Palaearctic region.

The *Cis comptus* group in the Palaearctic Region comprises hitherto five species:

C. comptus GYLLENHAL, 1827 – wide spread in Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Siberia, and the Far East;

C. striatulus MELLIÉ, 1849 – rare, confirmed localities known from southern Europe, North Africa, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, and Krasnodarskiy Kray in Russia; recorded also from Central Europe and central part of Russia but these records need confirmation;

C. clavicornis BAUDI, 1873 – Mediterranean species described from Cyprus, recorded from Greece, Syria and Crimea;

C. seriatocribratus REITTER, 1913 – endemic to Middle Asia, described from Turkestan, recorded from southern Tadjikistan;

C. *orius* KOMPANTSEV, 1996 – recently described from Tadjikistan, Kirgizstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and N India (ABDULLAH 1973, KOMPANTSEV 1996, LOHSE 1967).

During my filed trips to southern Turkey in 2000-2001, I found in a polyporous fungus living on bark of oak tree several dozen of specimens of ciid beetles belonging to the *Cis comptus* group. More specimens were reared from the fungus

in the laboratory. In the material I identified a male specimen of *C. clavicornis*, and a number of specimens of an undescribed species. Its description is given below.

***Cis tauriensis* sp. n.**

(Figs. 1-2, 5, 8-10, 14, 17, 20)

ETYMOLOGY

The species is named after the type locality – Taurus Mts.

DIAGNOSIS

Member of *Cis comptus* group, characterised by double elytral puncturation, with large punctures arranged in more or less regular rows, and interspaces with rows of setae. *C. tauriensis* is the most similar to *C. comptus* and *C. orius*, but at first glance differs from both its relatives in more distinct and more regular rows of large punctures. Other distinguishing characters are as follows:

- tooth on external apex of fore tibia is slimmer and longer (figs. 9-10) than in *C. comptus* (figs. 11-12) and *C. orius* (fig. 13);
- dorsal setae are intermediate (fig. 5), between setae of *C. comptus* (fig. 6) and *C. orius* (fig. 7);
- anterior margin of clypeus is arcuately emarginate forming, with internal margins of clypeal denticles, regular arch (fig. 2), while in *C. comptus* (fig. 3) and *C. orius* (fig. 4) anterior margin of clypeus is straight;
- posterior margin of sterniteVIII is deeply emarginate (fig. 14), while in *C. comptus* it is shallowly emarginate (fig. 15), and in *C. orius* bisinuate (fig. 16);
- median lobe of aedeagus is of *comptus* type but has acute apex and has no internal structures (fig. 17), while in *C. comptus* it has obtuse apex and has internal structures (fig. 18); in *C. orius* median lobe is of completely different type (fig. 19);
- tegmen of aedeagus (fig. 20) has especially long lateral processes, almost twice longer than internal processes, with long setae apically, while in *C. comptus* tegmen has lateral processes stout, only slightly longer than internal processes (fig. 21), and *C. orius* has lateral processes shorter than internal processes (fig. 22).

C. tauriensis like *C. comptus* and *C. orius*, differs from *C. striatulus* and *C. seriatocribratus* in stouter body, and from *C. clavicornis* in structure of antenna with distinctly 3-segmented club, while in *C. clavicornis* club appears 2-segmented – see key in KOMPANTSEV (1996).

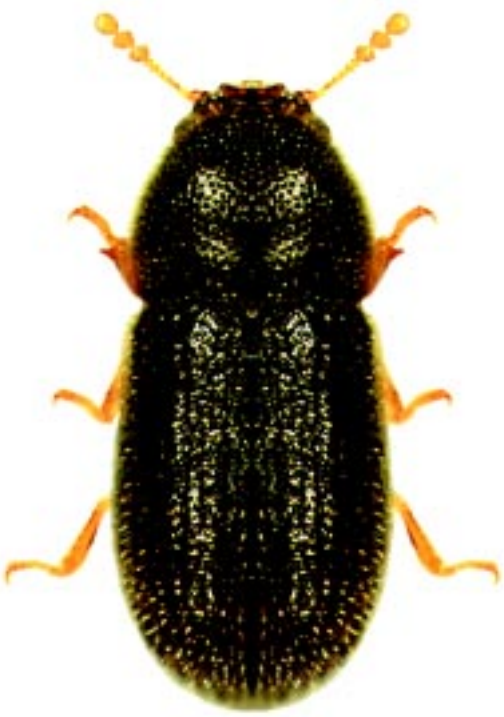
DESCRIPTION

Males. Body length 1.35 – 2.15 mm (holotypus 1.90 mm). Length/width ratio (from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra) 2.11 – 2.30. Body cylindri-

cal, slightly depressed (fig. 1). Mature specimens brown to dark brown, legs and antennae uniformly yellowish-brown. Fresh but active specimens has pronotum distinctly paler coloured than elytra. Dorsum covered with whitish or yellowish erect setae.

Head with fine irregular puncturation and distinct microreticulation. Frons with central impression. Clypeus bordered from frons by a line. Anterior margin of clypeus with two denticles, larger in large specimens and smaller in small ones. Anterior margin of clypeus regularly arcuately emarginate, paler coloured than other part of head (fig. 2). Antennae 10-segmented with distinct 3-segmented club. Segments 2-4 elongate, third segment 2.2-2.4 times as long as broad, only slightly longer than fourth segment. Segments 5-7 distinctly wider than long (fig. 8).

Pronotum slightly narrower than elytra, slightly wider than long (length/width ratio 0.75-0.83), widest in middle, slightly more narrowed anterad than posterad, at top depressed. Anterior margin of pronotum broadly rounded. Lateral margination of pronotum bordered from pronotal sides by a narrow and shallow groove. Pronotal marginalia invisible from above (sometimes visible only in posterior part



1. *Cis tauriensis* n. sp. – holotype

close to pronotal base), hidden by convex pronotal sides, in posterior part broadly curved upward and connected with basal margination of pronotum. In large males pronotum tends to be spherical with transverse impression along anterior margin. Anterior and lateral margins of pronotum with rows of setae. Surface of pronotum coarsely, irregularly punctate, punctures in anterior part and sides of pronotum slightly smaller than on top of disc. Distance between punctures mostly not wider than puncture diameter. Spaces between punctures with fine microreticulation, more distinct on sides of disc. Whole pronotal surface covered with small setae placed obliquely posterad.

Scutellum small, cordiform.

Elytra stout, 1.43-1.53 times longer than wide, widest in posterior third, broadly rounded apically. Surface of elytra doubly punctate, large punctures with well defined bottom, arranged in regular rows. Intervals with fine pricks, and peculiar setae (fig. 5) arranged in more or less regular rows. In rows between punctures there are additional setae, shorter and disposed less regularly than setae on intervals. Surface of elytra shiny, without microreticulation.

Anterior margin of prosternum broadly arcuately emarginate, in middle with longitudinal elevation. Distance between fore coxae 1.3 times as long as length of coxa. Prosternal process parallelsided, narrow, four times narrower than fore coxal cavity. Fore tibia apically with long, acute external tooth (fig. 9). Mid coxae separated by a narrow, triangular with obtuse top processes of meso- and metathorax.

First abdominal sternite in middle with setose tubercle. Abdominal sternite VIII with shallow triangular emargination (fig. 14).

Median lobe of aedeagus acute apically, without internal structures (fig. 17). Tegmen with slim, elongate lateral processes, almost twice longer than internal processes, setose apically (fig. 20).

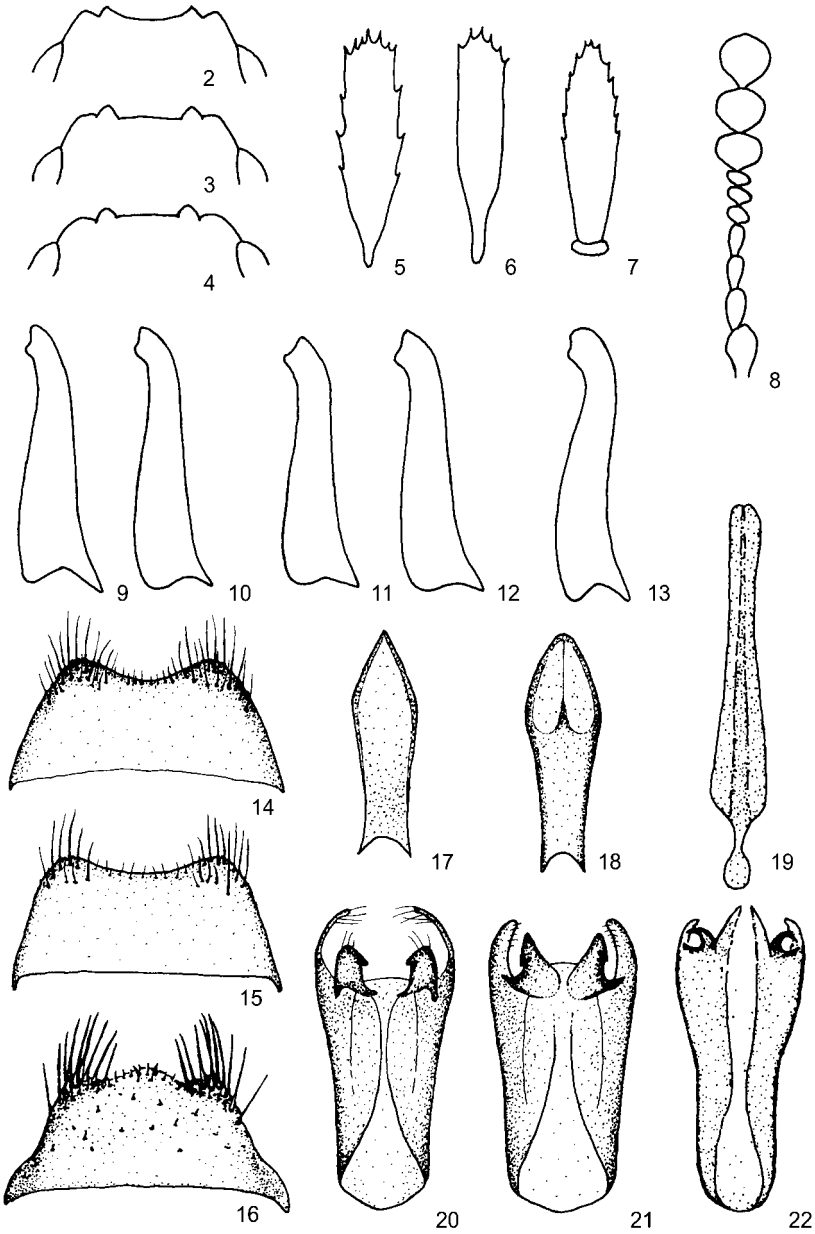
Females. Length 1.48 – 2.15 mm (allotypus 1.95 mm). They differ from males in anterior margin of clypeus without denticles, pronotum less spherical, first abdominal sternite without setose median pore, and apical tooth of fore tibia stouter than in male and obtuse apically (fig. 10).

DISTRIBUTION

Turkey, Taurus Mts.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male): c. 20 km NW of Erdemli ($36^0$44'N/$34^0$08'E), h=1400 m (Turkey, Içel province), 30 V 2001, reared from fruiting bodies of polyporous fungus *Trametes versicolor* (L. ex FR.) PIL. living on the bark of *Quercus* sp., appearance of imago 7 VI – 20 VIII 2001. Allotype (female): the same locality and biological data as holotype, leg. R. KRÓLIK. Paratypes (87 males and 67 females): 09-12 VI 2000, 30 V 2001 the same locality and biological data as holotype, appearance of imago 7 VI 2001 – 11 IV 2002, leg. R. KRÓLIK.



2-22 (4, 7, 13, 16, 19, 22 – afetr KOMPANTSEV). 2-4 - clypeus: 2 - *Cis tauriensis*, 3 - *C. comptus*, 4 - *C. orius*; 5-7 - elytral setae: 5 - *C. tauriensis*, 6 - *C. comptus*, 7 - *C. orius*; 8 - antenna of *C. tauriensis*; 9-13 - fore tibia: 9 - male of *C. tauriensis*, 10 - female of *C. tauriensis*, 11 - male of *C. comptus*; 12 - female of *C. comptus*; 13 - male of *C. orius*; 14-16 - male sternite VIII: 14 - *C. tauriensis*, 15 - *C. comptus*, 16 - *C. orius*; 17-19 - meduian lobe of aedeagus: 17 - *C. tauriensis*, 18 - *C. comptus*, 19 - *C. orius*; 20-22 - tegmen: 20 - *C. tauriensis*, 21- *Cis comptus*, 22 - *C. orius*

Holotype, allotype and part of paratypes deposited at the Upper Silesian Museum (Bytom, Poland), other paratypes at the Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University (Wrocław, Poland) and private collections of Jarosław KANIA (Wrocław University, Poland), Rafał RUTA (Piła, Poland), Jerzy SZYPUŁA (Wrocław, Poland), and in the author's collection.

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