

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS AGATHIDIUM  
PANZER, 1797 FROM GREECE  
(COLEOPTERA, LEIODIDAE, AGATHIDIINI)

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*Agathidium corrodis* sp. n., found in 1997 at Pentalofos, Pindos, North-Western Greece is described. It is closely related to *Agathidium mandibulare* Sturm, 1807 and differs from this species by a series of morphological peculiarities, concerning the form of the head, the antennae, the pronotum and the male genitalia.

KEW WORDS: Coleoptera, Leiodidae, Agathidiini, *Agathidium corrodis* sp. n., Greece.

The genus *Agathidium* is represented in the Palaearctic with 164 species, classified in eight subgenera. The subgenus *Neoceble* Gozis, 1886 includes in the Palaearctic 73 species; they belong to four species groups: *varians*, *nigripenne*, *marginatum* and *canariense* (Angelini, 1995).

During a visit to the Hungarian Natural History Museum, in Budapest (TMB), Dr. Otto MERKL, curator of the Museum, was kind enough to lend us for study some specimens of the genus *Agathidium*. We established that one specimen from North-Western Greece, of the *nigripenne* species group, nearly related to *Agathidium mandibulare* Sturm, 1897 (Fig. 1: a - d), from which it differs by a series of morphological peculiarities, belongs to a new species and is described below.

*Agathidium corrodis* sp. n.

(Fig. 1: e - h)

Body of median size (2.50 mm), elongate, strongly convex. Uniformly reddish brown, shining; the margins of pronotum are bright, as well as temples, mandibles, labrum and legs. Antennae pale brownish, the last segment yellowish.

Head finely punctured, the diameter of the punctures smaller than the ommatidia, separated from each other by 2-4 their own diameter. The punctures on pronotum the same as on elytrae, finer than on the head, separated from each other by 3-6 their own diameter. There is no microreticulation.

Head (Fig. 1e) elliptic, the clypeus hardly visible, its anterior margin straight, the broadest part of the head is situated on the level of the feebly convex eyes; behind the eyes it is weakly convex, before the clypeus slightly impressed. Mandible very long, lanceolate, asymmetric, the left one somewhat longer than the right one.

Antennae. The third segment 1.3 times longer than the second, shorter than the fourth and fifth together.

Pronotum (Fig. 1e) strongly convex, transverse, broader than head (1.44/1.0), anterior corner stocky, weakly prolonged and feebly rounded. On lateral (Fig. 1f) view larger than in the closely related *mandibulare* (Fig. 1b), with the inferior border more strongly curved.

Scutellum sparsely punctured.

Elytrae convex, 1.05 times longer than broader, the largest in the first quarter, somewhat narrower than pronotum, sutural stria pronounced from the base to 1/3 length.

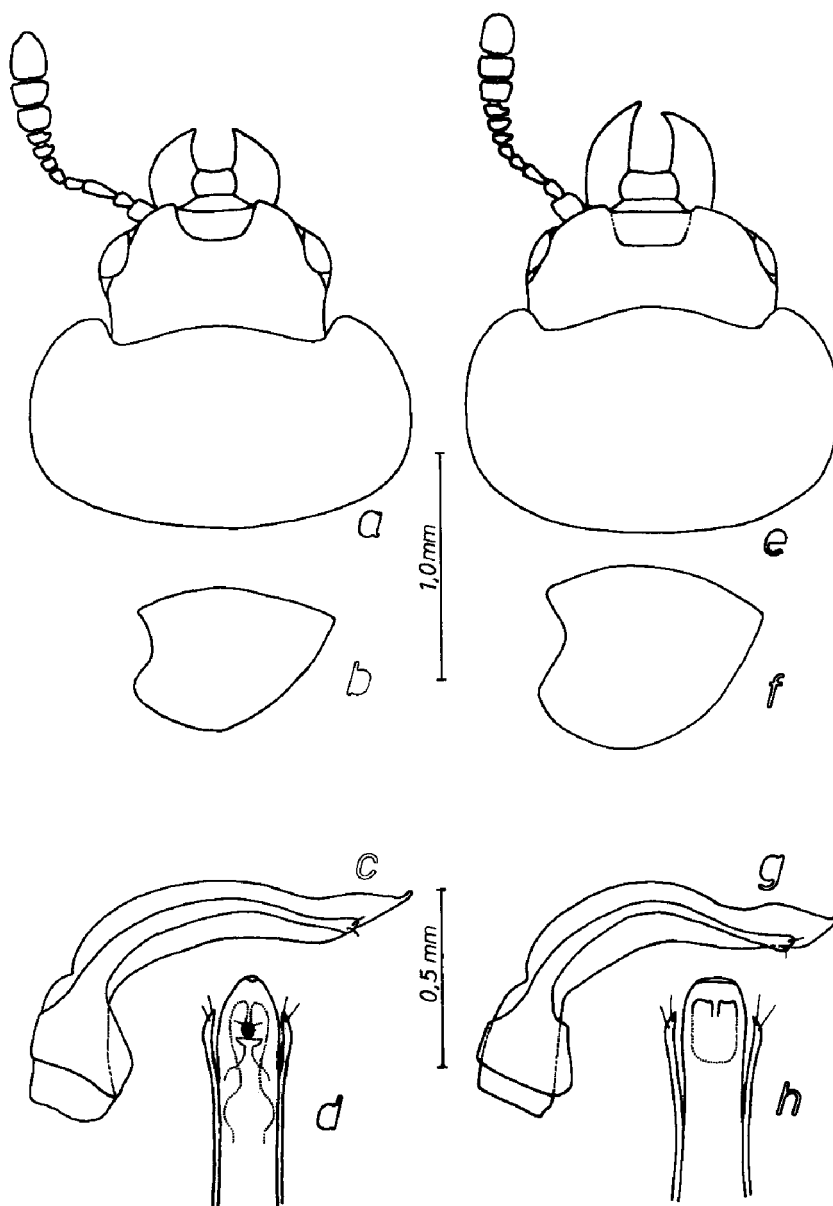
**Legs:** male with 5 - 5 - 4 tarsi.

**Edaeagus:** of median length, in dorsal view (Fig. 1h) weakly narrowed, apically feebly broader, the anterior margin blunt. In lateral view (Fig. 1g) twisted, in the first third narrowed, apically curved upwards. Paramerae straight, apically broadened.

Female unknown.

**Distribution:** the species is known only from the type locality.

**Holotype:** ♂, Greece, Pindos, Pentalofos, 18-IX-1997 (*A. Podlussany*); TMB.



**Fig. 1.** *Agathidium mandibulare* Sturm, 1807 ( $\sigma$ , Yugoslavia, Šar-planina): a) head and pronotum, dorsal view; - b) pronotum, lateral view; - c) edaeagus, lateral view; - d) edaeagus, dorsal view.

**Fig. 1.-** *Agathidium corrodis* sp. n. ( $\sigma$ , Greece, Pentalofos): e) head and pronotum, dorsal view; - f) pronotum, lateral view; - g) edaeagus, lateral view; - h) edaeagus, dorsal view.

**Derivation nominis:** *corrodo* - (latin) = to bite, to corrode; an allusion to the long mandible.

**Taxonomic position.**- According to its external morphology, the new species belongs to the subgenus *Neoceble* Gozis, 1886. It's edaeagus is closely related to *Agathidium mandibulare* (Fig. 1 c, d) from which the new species differs by the form of the apical part, the endophallus and the paramerae. The two species differ by their coloration, the form of the head, by the longer mandibulae in the new species, by the form of the pronotum, and the length of antennal segments.

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## ОПИС НОВЕ ВРСТЕ РОДА *AGATHIDIUM* PANZER, 1797 ИЗ ГРЧКЕ

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### И з в о д

Род *Agathidium* Panzer, 1797 заступљен је у палеарктичкој области са 164 врсте разврстане у осам подродова. Један од њих, подрод *Neoceble* Gozis, 1886, у истој области броји 73 врсте сврстане у четири групе врста: *varians*, *nigripenne*, *marginatum* и *canariense* (Angelini, 1995).

Приликом посете Termesztudományi museum-у у Будимпешти (ТМБ) колега Др. Otto MERKL, кустос музеја, уступио нам је на проучавање извештај број примерака врста рода *Agathidium*. Прегледом материјала утврдили смо да примерак из северо-западне Грчке припада *nigripenne* - групи врста, да је сродан са врстом *Agathidium mandibulare* Sturm, 1807 (Fig. 1a - d) од које се разликује низом морфолошких особина, и да је то за науку нова врста. Њен опис дат је у овом раду.

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