

***Osphya lehnertae* sp. nov. from Greece (Coleoptera: Melandryidae)**

***Osphya lehnertae* sp. nov. z Řecka (Coleoptera: Melandryidae)**

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Abstract. A new melandryid beetle from the Peloponnese Peninsula, Greece, *Osphya lehnertae* sp. nov., is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Osphya* Illiger, 1807 is known from Holarctic (18 species), Neotropical (3 species) and Oriental (4 species) regions (Csiki 1924; Pic 1927; Van Dyke 1928; Nikitsky & Pollock 2008, 2010). Fifteen species are reported from the Palaearctic region (Pic 1927; Nikitsky & Pollock 2008). Only three species are known so far from Europe – *Osphya bipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775) distributed all over Europe, *O. vandalitiae* (Kraatz, 1868) from the Iberian Peninsula, and *O. aeneipennis* Kriechbaumer, 1848 found in the Alps and recently in the Iberian Peninsula (Viñolas et al. 2014). The bionomics of the genus is very poorly known; Nikitsky (1992) stated that larvae of *O. orientalis* (Lewis, 1895) live in rotten wood, maybe in the soil. Below is given a description of a new species from the Peloponnese Peninsula, Greece.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Exact label data are cited for the type material. Authors' remarks and addenda are in square brackets, lines of text on the label are separated by a slash (/). All type material is card mounted. Abdomen and aedeagus of holotype and abdomen and ovipositor of allotype are mounted on separate card mounts pinned under the respective specimens. Ovipositor of allotype is mounted in Dimethyl-hydantoin Formaldehyde (DMHF) and this information is written on a separate label with the following text: 'mounted in Dimethyl Hydantoin Formaldehyde (water soluble medium) by Jiří Vávra, 2013' pinned under the specimen. Type specimens of *Osphya lehnertae* sp. nov. are labelled with red labels with the following text: '*Osphya lehnertae* sp. n., HOLOTYPE, ALLOTYPE [or] PARATYPE, det. Ondřej Konvička 2014'.

The specimens included in this study are deposited in the following collections:

- BMNH – British Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Max Barclay);
- DPPC – Darren Pollock, private collection, Portales, New Mexico, USA;
- HBTC – Hervé Brustel, private collection, Toulouse, France;
- HNMH – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (Ottó Merkl);
- IJLC – Ivo Jeniš, private collection, Lutín, Czech Republic;
- JVOC – Jiří Vávra, private collection, Ostrava, Czech Republic;

MNHN – Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (Azadeh Taghavian);
NMPC – Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
OKZC – author's collection.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Osphya lehnertae sp. nov.

Type locality. Greece, Peloponnese, Menalo Mts., 2.2 km south southwest of Vytina village, N 37.648554°, E 22.171074°, 990 m a.s.l.

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (OKZC), 'Greece, Peloponnese / Menalo Mts., Vytina, 990 m, / N37.648554°, E 22.171074° / 16.5.2009, lgt. O. Konvička [printed]'. Allotype: ♀ (OKZC), same data as holotype [printed]. Paratypes (16 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀): 1 ♂ (HBTC), 'Coll. Hervé Brustel. [printed] / GR. Arkadia / Vitina (battage) [Vytina village] / 8.V.2004 / leg. C. [Christian] Cocquempot [handwritten by Brustel]'; 2 ♂♂ (OKZC), same data as holotype [printed]; 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ in OKZC, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ in BMNH, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ in MNHN, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ in JVOC, 1 ♂ in HNMH, 1 ♂ in DPPC), 'Greece, Peloponnese / Menalo Mts., Vytina, 1044 m, / N37.658811°, E22.19013°, / 17.5.2011, lgt. Ivo Jeniš [printed]'; 1 ♂ (OKZC), 'Greece, Peloponnese / Menalo Mts., Vytina, 1044 m, / N 37.658811°, E 22.19013°, / 10.5.2013, lgt. Ivo Jeniš [printed]'; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (IJLC), 'GREECE-Peloponnes NW / **Vitina** [1.2 km southeast of Vytina village] / 17.5.2011 / Ivo Jeniš leg. [printed]'; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (OKZC), 'GREECE, Peloponnesos / Lakonia, Karyes env. / 30.5.2011. 853 m / N 37.26141°, E 22.44082° / Walter Grosser lgt. [printed]'; 1 ♀ (NMPC), 'Kalav yta, Pelop. [Peloponnese, Kalavryta town] / Mař[an].et Táb[orský].IV. / 1936 Coll. Bartoň [printed]'; 1 ♂ (NMPC), 'Graecia (Patra), 12.v. / 5km N KALAVRYTA / lgt. [Josef] Jelínek, 1993 [printed]'.

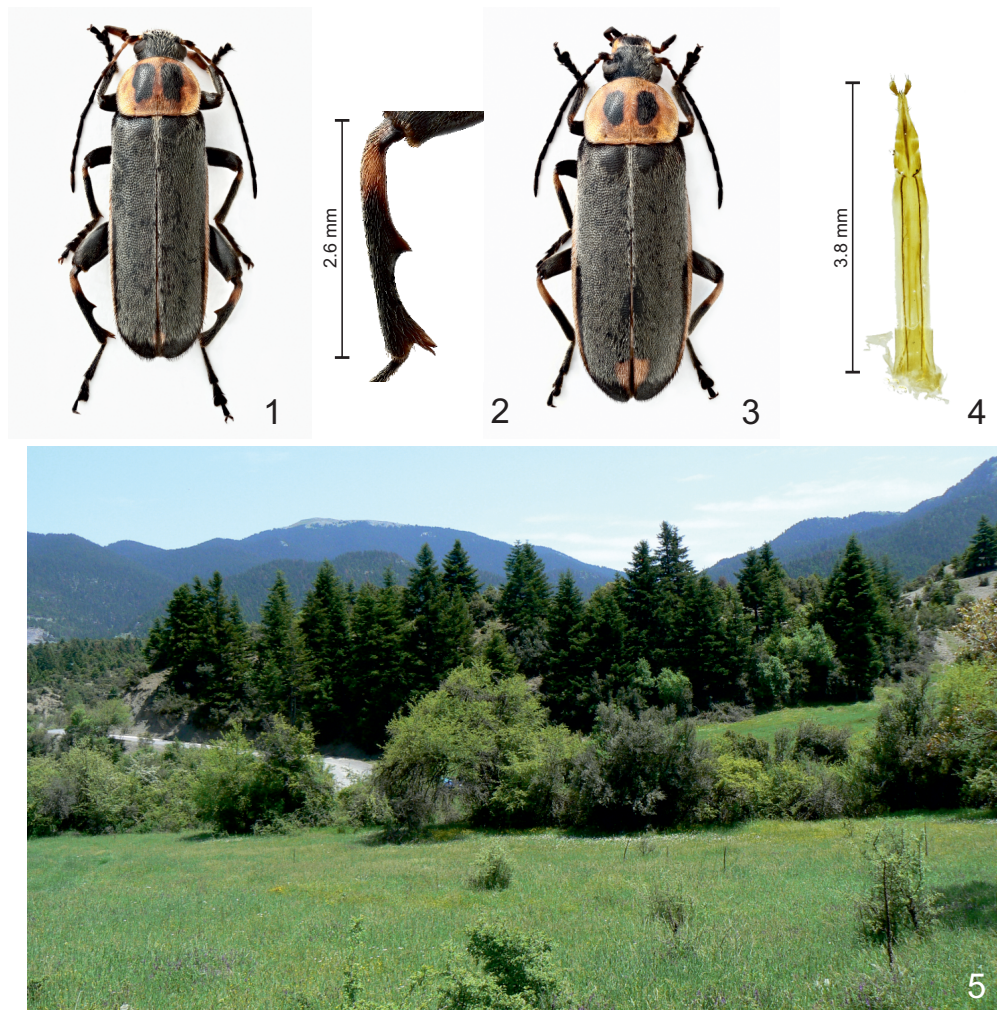
Description. Male (Fig. 1). Body length 7.5–11.6 mm (10.2 mm in holotype), width 2.1–3.3 mm (3.1 mm in holotype). Body parallel-sided. Elytra black with yellow margin from base to apical constriction, and with small, more or less visible dark orange spot on suture before elytral apex. In some specimens apical elytral spot vanishing and present only as partly orange suture, rarely missing completely. Elytra densely pubescent, pubescence long, grey-white to white, darker toward elytral apex. All visible tergites and sternites bicolorous, orange-black and with long, white pubescence. Tergite V quadrangular with rounded sides and apical margin moderately emarginate (Fig. 12). Tergite V with two transverse pale spots formed by small, transversely oriented yellowish-white setae. Apex of sternite V convex and widely U-shaped (Fig. 8).

Head black. Maxillary palps yellowish-brown to reddish-brown. Antennae with 11 antennomeres, gradually darkened from base to apex. First 4–5 antennomeres paler coloured (yellow, yellowish-brown to orange-brown); antennomere IV or V sometimes almost completely brown. Remaining antennomeres black, only XI brownish-black.

Pronotum transverse, convex, and laterally rounded (Fig. 15). Whole pronotum orange with two elongate black spots on disc of variable size and sometimes merged. Pronotum shiny, finely shagreened, sparsely punctate. Interspaces on disc larger than puncture diameter (Fig. 15) and gradually narrower towards sides.

Legs black, fore and mid tibiae basally orange, metatibiae with orange colouration reaching prominent acute spine situated approximately in the middle of inner side of tibia (Fig. 2). Apex of metatibiae with one long orange spine, and two short, acute, thin spines.

Aedeagus narrow and long, approximately as long as half of the body length (Fig. 6), weakly widening from base to midlength, then conspicuously narrowed apically, narrowest



Figs. 1–5. 1–4. *Osphya lehnertae* sp. nov.; 1 – habitus of male in dorsal view (holotype); 2 – detail of male, metatibia in dorsal view (holotype); 3 – habitus of female in dorsal view (allotype); 4 – ovipositor in dorsal view (allotype); 5 – the habitat of *O. lehnertae* sp. nov. in Menalo Mts. near Vytina village. (Figs. 1–4 photo Vlastimil Mihal; Fig. 5 photo Ondřej Konvička).

Obr. 1–5. 1–4. *Osphya lehnertae* sp. nov.; 1 – habitus samce dorsálně (holotypus); 2 – detail zadní holeně samce (holotypus); 3 – habitus samice dorsálně (allotypus); 4 – kladélko samice dorsálně (allotypus); 5 – biotop *O. lehnertae* sp. nov. v pohorí Menalo u obce Vytina. (Obr. 1–4 foto Vlastimil Mihal; Obr. 5 foto Ondřej Konvička).

in about 4/5 of length. Apex broad, elongate-rhomboidal and with tuft of long, curved and yellow setae on each side.

Female. Body length 10.5–11.8 mm (11.1 mm in allotype), width 3.2–3.8 mm (3.7 mm in allotype). Body more robust and broader than males, broadest in apical part (Fig. 3). Colouration as in males, only antennomeres I–III and apex of IV reddish-brown and sternite V

orange or orange-black (in one paratype). Metatibiae without inner spine in midlength and only with two short, acute, narrow, apical spines. Tergite V apically strongly narrowed and moderately emarginate (Fig. 13). Sternite V pointed and broadly V-shaped (Fig. 10). Ovipositor in Fig. 4.

Differential diagnosis. Males of *O. lehnertae* sp. nov. differ from all other species in metatibia with a prominent inner spine. Regarding colouration, body shape, and sexual dimorphism the new species is most similar to *O. bipunctata*. The two species can be separated by characters given in the Table 1.

Table 1. Differential diagnosis between *O. lehnertae* sp. nov. and *O. bipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775).

Tabulka 1. Diferenciální diagnosa mezi *O. lehnertae* sp. nov. a *O. bipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775).

	<i>O. lehnertae</i> sp. nov.	<i>O. bipunctata</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
aedeagus	apex broad, elongate-rhomboidal (Fig. 6)	apex only slightly broad (Fig. 7)
metatibiae in males	with prominent inner spine (Fig. 2)	without inner spine
apex of sternite V in males	broadly rounded (Fig. 8)	bluntly pointed (Fig. 9)
apex of tergite V in females	emarginate (Fig. 13)	rounded (Fig. 14)
apex of sternite V in females	pointed (Fig. 10)	rounded (Fig. 11)
pronotum	more shiny with sparser punctuation (Fig. 15); interspaces much wider than puncture diameter	less shiny with denser punctuation (Fig. 16); interspaces narrower than puncture diameter

Distribution. Greece (Peloponnese Peninsula): Vytina, Karyes, Kalavryta.

Bionomy. Unknown.

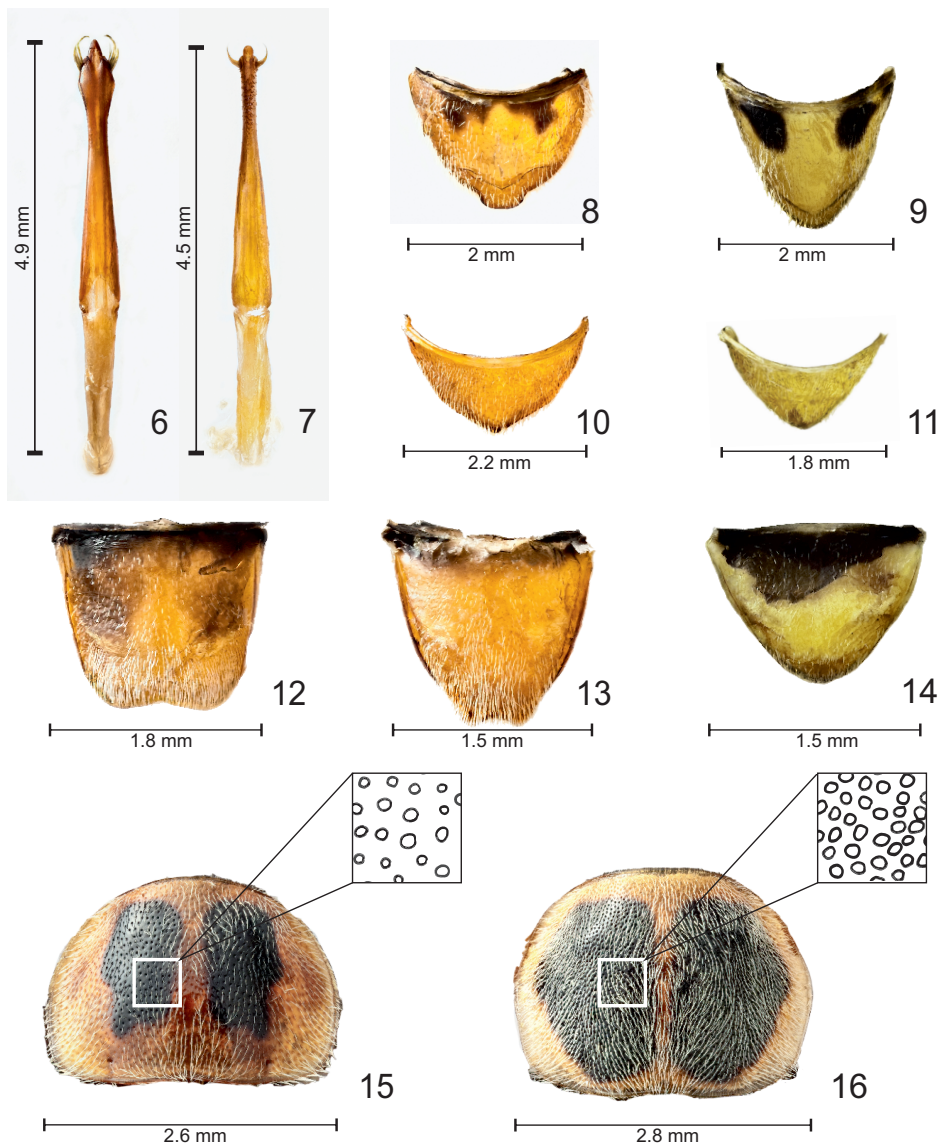
Collecting circumstances. The adults were beaten from flowering bushes of hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) on a grazed meadow at the mouth of a mountain valley near the village of Vytina (Fig. 5) and from flowering bushes of hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) on a pasture meadow with small fields and dispersed vegetation. The collection methods of the specimens from Karyes and Kalavryta are unknown.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to my girlfriend Jana Lehnertová.

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Figs. 6–16. 6, 8, 12, 15. holotype male of *Osphya lehnertae* sp. nov.; 10, 13. allotype female of *O. lehnertae* sp. nov.; 7, 9, 16. male of *Osphya bipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775); 11, 14. female of *O. bipunctata*; 6, 7 – aedeagus, dorsal view; 8, 9, 10, 11 – the sternite V; 12, 13, 14 – the tergite V; 15, 16 – punctuation of pronotum. (Figs. 6–16 – photo Vlastimil Mihal).

Obr. 6–16. 6, 8, 12, 15. – samec, holotypus *Osphya lehnertae* sp. nov.; 10, 13. samice, allotypus *O. lehnertae* sp. nov.; 7, 9, 16. samec *Osphya bipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775); 11, 14. samice *O. bipunctata*; 6, 7 – aedeagus, dorsální pohled; 8, 9, 10, 11 – sternit V; 12, 13, 14 – tergit V; 15, 16 – tečkování štítu. (Obr. 6–16 – foto Vlastimil Mihal).

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SOUHRN

V článku je popsán nový druh *Osphya lehnertae* sp. nov. z čeledi Melandryidae, podčeledi Osphyinae z Řecka. Nalezen byl na Peloponésském poloostrově na třech lokalitách u obcí Karyes, Kalavryta a Vytina. U obce Vytina byla imaga sklepana z kvetoucích hlohů na přepásané louce u ústí horského údolí (obr. 5) a z kvetoucích hlohů na pastvině s malými políčky a rozptýlenou zelení. Samci *O. lehnertae* sp. nov. se liší od všech ostatních druhů rodu trnem na vnitřní straně zadních holeních (obr. 2). Druh je zbarvením, tvarem těla a pohlavním dimorfizmem nejvíce podobný druhu *O. bipunctata*, od něhož se samci liší zejména tvarem aedeagu (obr. 6, 7) a tvarem pátého sternitu (obr. 8, 9). Samice obou druhů se liší tvarem pátého tergitu (obr. 13, 14). Štít u *O. lehnertae* sp. nov. je lesklejší, tečkování je zřetelně řidší (obr. 15) než u *O. bipunctata* (obr. 16). Vzdálenost teček na disku u *O. lehnertae* sp. nov. je větší než je průměr teček, kdežto u *O. bipunctata* jsou mezery mezi tečkami menší než jejich průměr.