

SCARABAEIDAE FROM THE NEAR EAST

(Lamellicornia, Coleoptera).
SECOND PART

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A-2013 Gollersdorf (Austria)

A B S T R A C T

The following new taxa are described: *Amphicoma japhoensis* Petrovitz female, (Israel); *Tanyproctus holzschuhi* (Turkey); *T. kindermanni* Reiche female (Israel); *T. nabataeus* (Israel); *T. minutus* (Israel) *T. pumilus* (Israel); *Anoxia laevimar. n. l. a* (Israel); *Anisoplia babylonica* nom. nov. pro *mesopotamica* Petrovitz nec Pilleri 1954.

I am continuing the description of new Scarabaeidae, which, with the exception of one species, have come from the collection of Prof. H. Bytinski-Salz, Tel Aviv, who has sent me again interesting material for determination. The types, if not mentioned otherwise, are in collection By.S., paratypes if available in coll. mea and By.S.. I am grateful to Prof. Bytinski-Salz for the translation of the manuscript into English.

Amphicoma (Eulasia) japhoensis Petrovitz. Allotype female new.

The male of this species was recently described in Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 1972.

The female is distinguished, besides the usual sexual differences found in *Amphicoma*, by the complete longitudinal keel on the clypeus, also by lesser black pilosity of the pro- notum.

Allotype and *Paratype*: Israel, Holon, South of Tel Aviv 8.IV.71 leg By.S. in coll. By.S. and coll. mea.

Tanyproctus (s.str.) holzschuhi nov. spec.

Body form almost parallel, very little broadened posteriorly; black, shining, the mat elytrae reddish brown, base and around the scutellum darkened, claws pale reddish yellow, underside pilose; cheeks, sides of pronotum and elytrae with light ciliae.

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Male: Clypeus broadly rounded, its edge highly bent upwards; front broadly but shallowly excavate, sides slightly turned in above insertion of antennae; clypeo-frontal corners form a pronounced angle with the ocular keels. Frontal suture indicated only by a difference in punctation in front and behind of it; this punctation is anteriorly large, shallow and dense, posteriorly half as large, dense and reticulate; toward the vertex only, this sculpture is reduced to small diffuse points.

Pronotum as broad as the elytrae, bordered all around, sides crenulate, rounded, converging anteriorly; anterior corners acute-angled, hind corners broadly rounded, continuing into the finely bordered base; anterior border much broadened medially. Points in front and at sides as large as on frons but more dispersed, backwards somewhat smaller and more scanty, aciculate, round only on the lateral bosses.

Scutellum rounded, slightly impressed in centre, edge with large single points. Elytral suture punctuate, disappearing towards the apex. Elytrae completely flat with indication of two dorsal ribs on each side. Punctation similar to that on frons, disperse, lateral dispersely, obliquely, coarsely rugose. Epipleural keel acute and disappearing only on the apical tip.

Propygidium with large points and long pilosity; pygidium with scarce punctation and bare.

The movable spine of the anterior tibiae inserted opposite the middle tooth, middle and posterior tibiae broadened before end. Tarsal joints of anterior and middle legs scarcely enlarged, the second, third and fourth joint soled. Metatarsus of hind legs slightly club-shaped, shorter than the second joint. Claws bifid, contrasting on their light reddish yellow colour against the black tarsus.

Labrum semilunarly excised. Antennal fan black, strongly shining, bent outwards, as long as the pedicel when seen from above. Length 10.1 mm. Female unknown.

Holotype: Turkey, Vilayet Adana, Nurdağ-geçidi 800-1300m 13.-17.VI.1970. leg. et don. C. Holzschuh in coll mea.

The new species is nearest related to *T. verriyi* Fairm. and *T. carceli* Fairm. and also the locality is adjacent to these

species. In my two specimens of *T. verryi* from Akbés the antennal fan is distinctly longer than the pedicel; the movable spine opposes the interval between the second and third tooth; dorsal ribs of the elytrae more pronounced, the oblique rugosity on the sides absent; middle tarsi soled only on 3 joints.

In *T. carceli* (specimens from Iskanderun Alexandrette) the pronotum is not only broader than the elytrae, but also arched in both directions like a pad; all points circular. Elytrae as shining as the pronotum, lateral rugosities absent. Tarsal joints more broadened than in the two species mentioned, only three joints soled. Distal joint of maxillary palpi strongly enlarged but not excavate. Finally in *T. verryi* and *T. carceli* the striking contrast in colour between tarsi and claws is absent.

Tanyproctus (Brachydema) kindermanni Reiche.

A form with reddish brown to brownish red elytrae (*f. rufipennis*) occurs also in *T. kindermanni* as in many other *Brachydema* species. This colour form seems to be not less frequent or even more frequent than the black nominate form. Prof. H. Bytinski-Salz kindly gives me the following data of males: Mt. Hermon 1500-2000 m: 12 black, 8 brown specimens. Mt. Meron 700-1000 m: 2 black, 4 brown specimens (coll. Dept. Entomology, Hebrew University Jerusalem).

Female (new): The female, is much larger (20 mm), very thick, posteriorly strongly broadened; pronotum of the specimen at hand dark brown, sides reddish translucent with black lateral spot bordering the lateral edge. Elytrae as in *f. rufipennis*. Sutural and dorsal ribs more pronounced. Second to fifth joint of antennal pedicel almost globular, the small fan slightly longer than these. Segments of anterior and median tarsi almost not broadened and not soled. Claws incised, lower tooth, however, very short.

Allotype: Israel, Mt. Meron 7.IV.70. leg. M. Pener in coll. By. S.

Tanyproctus (Tanyproctocera) nabataeus nov. spec.

The species is closely related to *T. saulcyi* Reiche, but is distinguished in the male as follows:

<i>T. nabataeus</i> n. sp.	<i>T. saulcyi</i> Reiche
Clypeus with narrow but distinct angular incision.	Clypeus only slightly excised.
Punctuation of pronotum much more dense toward scutellum.	Punctuation of pronotum uniform.
Base of elytrae depressed below scutellum.	Base of elytrae and scutellum laying in one plane.
Anterior tarsal joints 2 and 3 cordiform, distinctly broader than long.	Tarsal joints 2 to 4 somewhat broadened but nevertheless longer than broad.
Antennal fan distinctly longer than pedicel.	Antennal fan only as long as pedicel.
Lateral ciliation of pronotum dense and soft, lighter than pronotum.	Lateral ciliation more bristly, colour as in pronotum.
Size 8.5-10.5 mm.	Size 11-13 mm.

Holotype and paratypes: Israel; Gilat 19.XI.71 leg. By.S. Other *paratypes*: Zeelim; Wadi Nafekh 26.II.49 leg. Wahrman, in coll. mea and By. S. The species is so far known only from the Negev.

The distribution of *T. saulcyi*, known to me include: Iraq, Syria, Israel; Haifa, Jerusalem, Jaffo, Dead Sea region. The specimens from Wadi Nafekh were determined by G.E. Bryant and R.D. Pope as *Pachydema* sp., but the elongate joints of the antennal pedicel and the fusiform terminal joint of the maxillary palpi refer this species clearly to the genus *Tanyproctus* Fald.

Tanyproctus (Tanyproctocera) minutus nov. spec.

A small species, strongly broadened backwards; head, pronotum and scutellum shining black, the less shining elytrae dark red brown. Venter, legs and antennae blackish brown.

Male: Clypeus rounded, slightly excised, strongly bent up and slightly concave laterally in front of the eyes; the clypeal-frontal corners form a small rounded lamella. Punctuation on clypeus large and rough, on frons smaller and more dense, almost crowded; vertex medially smooth. Pilosity shorter in front, distinctly longer and erect behind; colour pale greyish yellow.

Pronotum with strongly rounded sides which are slightly excised before the protruding anterior angles; maximal breadth in the middle. Pilosity very long and erect on periphery. Points about as large as on back of head, but more disperse and not quite regularly distributed; points open toward the back. Middle of pronotum longitudinally depressed and with distinctly denser punctation. Long setae, similar to those at the edge, are inserted in these points while the sides remain bare.

Scutellum dispersely punctate with shorter decumbent pilosity. Elytrae with sharp sutural ridges, the sutural lines deeply impressed and almost reaching the tip. Four dorsal stripes slightly elevate and bordered by a chain of points; epipleural keel complete, sharp, ciliate up to tip. Points on disc about twice as large as on pronotum, standing rather dense and partly confluent, finely chagreened, resulting in a somewhat matt appearance of the elytrae.

Ventral side very densely covered with long hair: Pygidium rounded, pilose, with smaller and more disperse punctation.

Antennal fan S-shaped, distinctly longer than the pedicel; last joint of maxillary palpus thin; labrum small, slightly excavate in the middle.

Fore tibiae with three sharp equidistant teeth which increase in size, movable spine inserted opposite the middle tooth; middle and hind tibiae rather thin. Anterior tarsal joints 2 and 3 strongly enlarged, only slightly longer than broad, those of the middle tarsi only slightly enlarged. Joints 1-4 of front and middle tarsi soled; claws normally bifid. Female unknown. Length 7.7-7.9 mm.

Holotype and *Paratype*: Israel: Dead Sea region. En Gedi, Nahal Mishmar 11.XII.71. leg. and coll. By. S. and coll. mea.

T. minutus spec. nov. may be compared with *T. sinaiticus* Heyden, but is distinctly smaller, sides not parallel but distinctly broadened toward the rear; pilosity not yellow red; pronotum with less dense punctation, anterior corners acute-angled, sides slightly excised in front of the corners; scutellum pilose; teeth of foretibiae sharp, not rounded as in *T. sinaiticus*. Second and third tarsal joint triangular, not rounded as in the species described by von der Heyden.

Tanyproctus (Tanyproctocera) pumilus nov. spec.

Very similar to *T. minutus* Petrovitz, but still smaller (7 mm). Clypeus and legs light reddish brown, elytrae dark brown, blackened around the scutellum and along the sides; frons and vertex without pilosity. Anterior angles not protruding, sides not excavate. Fourth anterior tarsal joint shows only traces of soling, joints of mid tarsi not soled at all. Labrum small, not excised. Pygidium finely punctate, not pilose.

Holotype: Negev mountains: Mizpe Ramon 1000 m 7.III.71.
leg. et coll. By. S.

Gnaphalostetha bonvoisini Reiche (*bonvousini* Reitter!)

The male of this relatively rare species has 10 distinct antennal joints and not 9 as given in the original description of Reiche (Ann. Soc. Ent. France 1856 p. 116-117 extrait). Reitter (Best. Tab. Europ. Col. Heft 50 1902 p. 162, 169) has perpetuated this error in his diagnosis of the genus *Gnaphalostetha*, which should be corrected. The female, however, has 9 antennal joints.

Anoxia laevimacula nov. spec.

According to the form of the fore tibiae, the unexcised pygidium and the form of the parameres, this species belongs to the subgenus *Protanoxia* Semenov, but differs by the form of the clypeus, size of antennal fan and the almost complete lack of mirror spots on the pronotum.

Light red brown, head, pronotum and scutellum somewhat darker; dorsal side covered with white scales, without pilosity.

Male: Clypeus shovel shaped, strongly enlarged in front, sides slightly excavate, anterior corners obtusely protruding (not rounded); anterior edge, as seen from above, completely straight, seen from behind very slightly convex, its disc densely covered with white scales pointing backward.

Pronotum enlarged toward the rear as in *A. cingulata* Marseul but less arched, sides distinctly turned up in its basal half; hind corners bluntly rounded, base not bordered. In the type a median depressed longitudinal median line indicated. The posterior mirror spot not very large, the anterior one very small and completely covered with white scaling. Scale hairs on the disc less dense than on the sides with the indication of a faint mid line (paratype); in the holotype most of the scale hairs rubbed off.

Scutellum without distinction, covered with white scales and having a bare middle line. Elytrae with little pronounced sutural and dorsal ribs, tips slightly excised as in *A. cingulata*; sutural tip elongate.

Elytrae rugosely punctate, covered with scale hairs, finer than that on the pronotum. The type shows rudiments of two fasciae formed by spots; in the paratypes these spots are too small and too far from each other to be confluent.

Propygidial base longely, adherently pilose; behind, as well as the pygidium finely and shortly pilose. Tip of pygidium not excised.

Underside of the thorax with furry, long, dense, yellowish pilosity; sterna covered densely by fine white scale hairs, between them rows of tactile bristles. Sides with indistinctly bordered lateral maculae.

Distal joint of maxillary palpi small, narrow, slightly impressed in the middle. Third joint of antennal pedicle slightly elongate, fan consisting of 5 lamellae, bent outwards, longer than the clypeus. Femora with white scaling and long erect pilosity. Anterior tibiae with apical tooth only, outer border bisinuate, the movable spine absent; middle and hind tibiae, as well as tarsi, without differential characters; dentation of claws unequal. Female unknown. Length 21-22.5 mm.

Holotype: Jsrael: Upper Galilee: Dan 20.IV.68. leg. et coll. By. S.

Paratypes: Coastal plain Bet Dagon 25.VII.70; Ashqelon-Dunes 2.VII.59 leg. Ginzburg in coll. mea and By. S.

A. laevimacula nov. spec. belongs to the small group of species in which the tip of the pygidium is not excised. It especially ressembles *A. cingulata*, but this species is considerably larger; clypeus rounded, frons and vertex with long erect pilosity and only a few scales. Pronotum arched and provided with two large mirror spots. Antennal fan only one third as long as the anterior edge of the clypeus.

Anisoplia babylonica Petrovitz nom. nov.

In naming this species *Anisoplia mesopotamica* (Ann. Nat. Hist. Mus. Wien 75, 1971), I overlooked that the name is a homonym of *A. leucaspis* ssp. *mesopotamica* Pilleri (Eos 30 1954). I therefore rename it *Anisoplia babylonica* n. nov.

This species occurs also in Israel in the Dead Sea Region and the Negev: Jericho 6.IV. En Gedi 30.III., Beersheba 25.IV. all leg. and coll. By. S..