

## A new species of the genus *Odocnemis* Allard, 1876 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) from Greece

### Новый вид рода *Odocnemis* Allard, 1876 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) из Греции

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**Ключевые слова:** Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Helopini, *Odocnemis*, новый вид, Греция.

**Abstract.** A new species *Odocnemis bekiri* sp. n. is described from Greece (Macedonia Province). The species belongs to the *tuberculiger* species-group and differs from similar and all other species of the genus in the completely pubescence body.

**Резюме.** Описан новый вид *Odocnemis bekiri* sp. n. из Греции (провинция Македония). Вид относится к группе видов *tuberculiger* и отличается от похожих и всех остальных видов рода полностью опушенным телом.

The genus *Odocnemis* Allard, 1876 was revised by Reitter [1922]. Since that time only some taxonomic works on Mediterranean species of the genus had been published [Keskin, Nabozhenko, 2011; Nabozhenko, Keskin, 2013]. Below we describe a new species of *Odocnemis* from Greece (Lekanis Mountains) which belongs to the *tuberculiger* species-group. Species of this group (eastern Mediterranean *O. tuberculiger* (Reiche et Saulcy, 1857), *O. badius* (Redtenbacher, 1849), *O. nigropiceus* (Küster, 1850), *O. crenatostrigatus* (Allard, 1877), *O. alcides* (Reitter, 1922), *O. cretensis* (Seidlitz, 1896) and *O. intricatus* (Allard, 1876)) have the following diagnostic characters: epipleura flattened from base to sutural angle, their inner small carina reaching the sutural angle; dorsal epipleural carina reaching apex of elytra, where transformed to elongate horizontal platform; wings absent; inner side of femora smooth, without punctation. The most diversity of this group is observed in Greece and surrounding countries.

#### *Odocnemis bekiri* sp. n. (Figs 1–8)

**Material.** Holotype, ♂: Greece, Propotsani, 22.05.2004 (leg. L. Adám). Paratype: 1♀, Greece, Macedonia, Lekanis Mt., 10 km NE Nikiforos, swept and singled, 11.05.2009 (leg. A. Kotán, A. Márkus and T. Németh). Holotype and paratype are deposited in Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM, Budapest, Hungary).

**Description.** Male. Body length 11 mm, width 2.6 mm. Body slender, shine, brown with reddish brown legs, completely

pubescent with recumbent hairs. Eyes large, convex. Head width 1.7 times width of interocular space. Anterior margin of frontoclypeus straight. Genae strongly oblique forward and strongly rounded in middle. Lateral margin of head between genae and frontoclypeus without emargination. Frontoclypeus strongly depressed. Punctuation of head coarse and dense (puncture diameter 2 times as long as distance between punctures); punctures large, round and deep. Antennae long and thin, their 4 apical antennomeres extending beyond base of pronotum almost reaching half of elytral length. All antennomeres longitudinal.

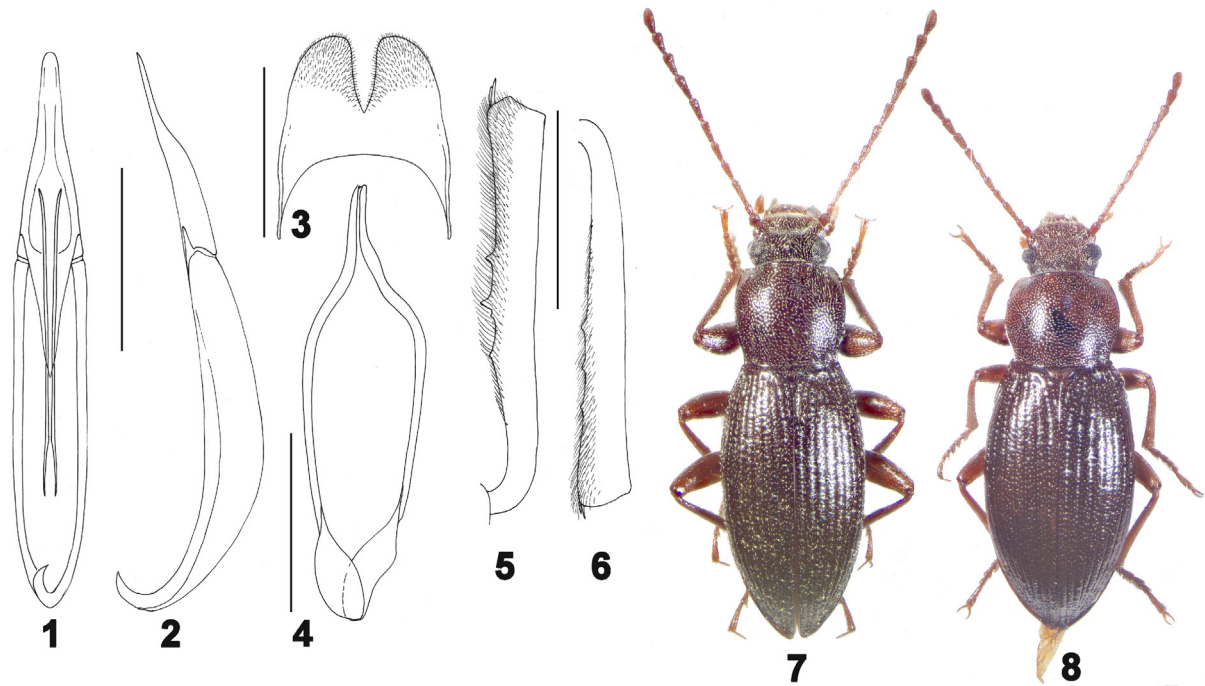
Pronotum almost with subequal length and width (only 1.05 times as wide as long, widest before middle, weakly cordiform, 1.35 times as wide as head. Lateral margins of pronotum weakly rounded and weakly sinuated basally. Anterior margin of pronotum widely rounded in middle and emarginated laterally; base widely weakly rounded. Anterior angles acute, distinct (anterior view), posterior angles almost right. All margins of pronotum finely beaded. Disc of pronotum regularly weakly convex; punctuation of disc coarse and dense as on head, punctures round, deep. Prothoracic hypomera with longitudinal wrinkles. Prosternal process obtuse conical.

Elytra elongate ellipsoid shape, almost acute apically, 1.78 times as long as wide, widest at middle, 1.77 times as wide as head, 1.3 times as wide and 2.45 times as long as pronotum. Strial punctures elongate, connected with deep furrows. Interstriae convex, with coarse, not dense punctuation (puncture diameter subequal to distance between punctures), punctures deep, round. Each interstria with not more than 2 punctures in transverse section. Epipleura and epipleural carina reaching elytral apex. Pubescence of interstriae consists of long bent recumbent hairs. Interstriae in apical third of elytra with sparse distinct tubercles.

Meso- and metaventrite, mesepimera and metepisterna with coarse punctuation as pronotum and head. Abdominal ventrite 1 flattened in middle, with denser and finer punctuation and denser pubescence; abdominal ventrite 5 with same but sparser punctuation, not beaded apically.

Protrochanters with several hairs and 1 long sensillum; meso- and metatrochanters only with 1 long sensillum. Protibiae with 3 large teeth in middle of inner side; mesotibiae with 3 small teeth in apical half of inner side; metatibiae without teeth.

Female. Body length 7.8 mm, width 2.9 mm. Body more robust. Antennae shorter, with only 3 apical antennomeres extending beyond base of pronotum. Head completely pubescent,



Figs 1–8. *Odocnemis bekiri* sp. n.  
 1 – aedeagus ventrally; 2 – aedeagus laterally; 3 – male inner sternite VIII; 4 – gastral spicula; 5 – male protibia; 6 – male mesotibia; 7 – male, general view; 8 – female, general view. Scale bars 1 mm.

Рис. 1–8. *Odocnemis bekiri* sp. n.  
 1 – эдеагус вентрально; 2 – эдеагус латерально; 3 – VIII внутренний стернит самца; 4 – гастральная спикула; 5 – передняя голень самца; 6 – средняя голень самца; 7 – самец, общий вид; 8 – самка, общий вид. Масштабные линейки 1 мм.

pronotum with short setation and lateral pubescence. Pronotum weakly transverse, 1.2 times as wide as long, 1.4 times as wide as head. Elytra pubescent with sparse recumbent hairs only in base and apical part. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, 1.87 times as wide as head, 1.3 times as wide and 2.67 times as long as pronotum. Tibiae without teeth.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species differs from all known *Odocnemis* in the completely pubescence body.

**Etymology.** The species is named in honour of our friend and known Turkish coleopterologist Bekir Keskin (Ege University, Bornova – Izmir).

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