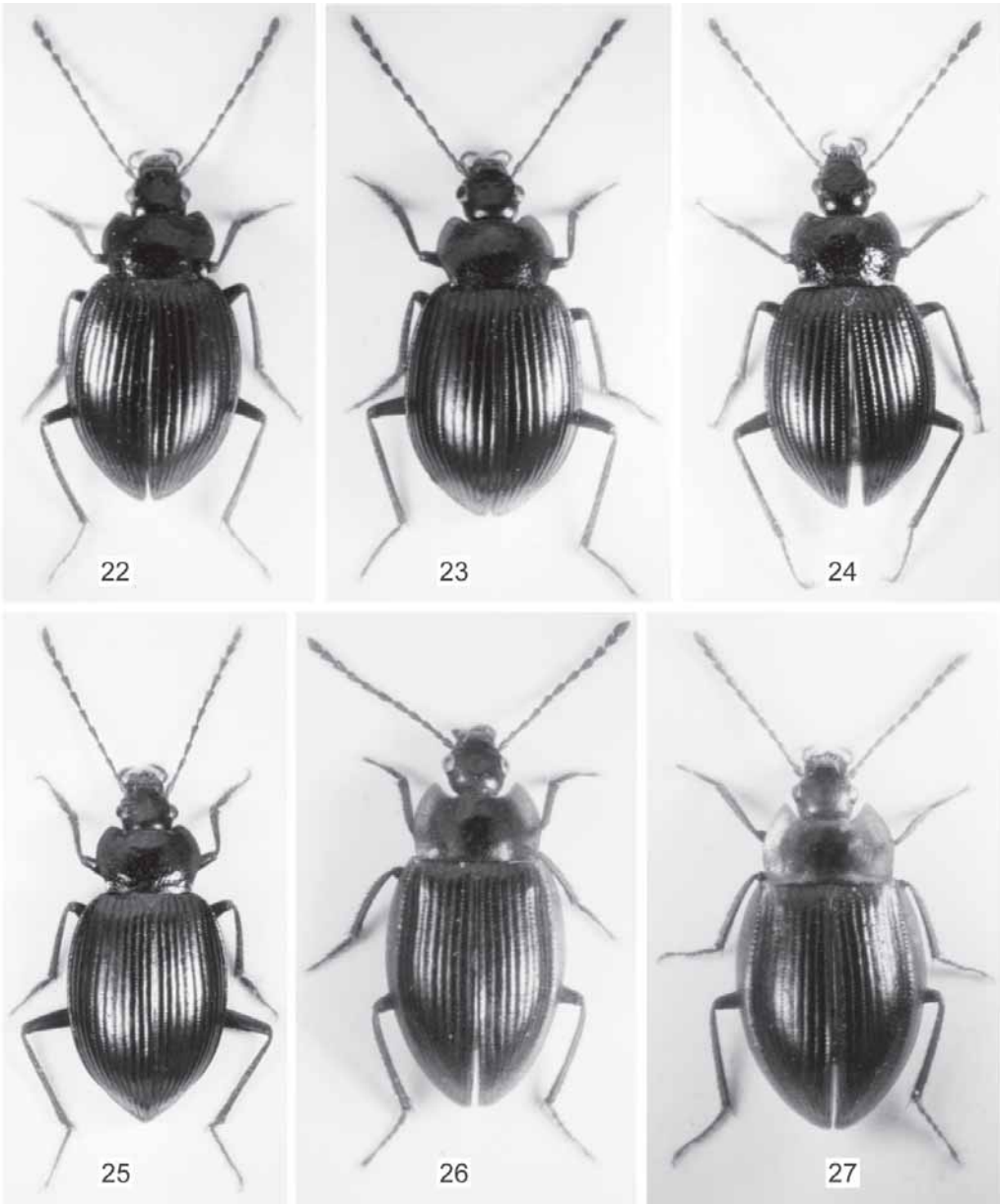

Figs 22–27. Habitus dorsally: 22 – *A. davidis* (Fairmaire) (male, TBL 6.4 mm, W Kangding; JRUC); 23 – *A. jinfo* sp. nov. (holotype male; TBL 6.9 mm, JSCC); 24 – *A. qinlingense* Rougemont (paratype male; TBL 6.7 mm, SMNS); 25 – *A. schawalleri* sp. nov. (holotype male; TBL 7.5 mm, SMNS); 26 – *A. kozlovi* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij et Znojko in Semenov-Tian-Shanskij (male, Taibai Shan range, Houzhenzi env., TBL 4.6 mm, JSCC); 27 – *A. potanini* (Semenov) (male, TBL 4.4 mm, Dongling Shan mts, JRUC).

region], pass Chengde – Chifeng [Qilaotu Shan mts], 41.6[°]N 118.2[°]E, 30.–31.V. 2002, Jaroslav Turna leg., 1 female (JSCC); **Shaanxi province**: CHINA Shaanxi [province], Mt. Hua [= Hua Shan mt., ca. 34°31'N 110°04'E] 500 m, plant debris along dry brook, 12.V.[19]94 Kurbatov [leg.], 2 males, 3 females (1 male 2 females MHNG, 1 male SMNS, 1 female JRUC); China – Shaanxi [province] TAIBAISHAN Range, 1900m HOUZHENZI vill. env. 33°53'N 107°49'E, 17–25.10.1999 leg. Siniaev & A. Plutenko, 1 male (JSCC); **Shanxi province**: CHINA Shanxi [province], Wutaishan [= Wutai Shan mts, ca. 39°02'N 113°36'E], 4–5.VI.1993, G. de Rougemont [leg.], Apteroloma potanini (Sem.), G. de Rougemont det. 1993, 2 males, 5 females (1 male 2 females JCOC, 1 male 2 females SMNS, 1 female JRUC). **Korea**: KOREA: Prov. South Phenan, Bong-ha ri, on river Te-dong, 45 km E from Pyongyang, 23 May 1970, Hung. Zool. Exp. I in Korea. No. 21., leg: Dr. S. Mahunka et Dr. H. Steinmann, Garytes coreanus Mrocz., det. Schawaller, 10 males, 9 females (8 males, 7 females HNHM, 1 male, 1 female JRUC, 1 male, 1 female SMNS).

Diagnostic description. Measurements of the female holotype: TBL 4.7 mm, PMW/PML 1.77, PMW/PBW 1.03, EL/EW 1.31, EW/PMW 1.48.

Body compact (Fig. 26), small, 3.9–5.1 mm in length. Dorsum in mature specimens brown to dark brown, paler laterally; antennae, mouthparts and legs uniformly light brown. Dorsal surface dull, with isodiametric microsculpture. Pronotum and elytra with scattered short erect setation.

Mandible with two large acute teeth on inner edge before apex. Pronotum widest at basal third; distinctly emarginate anteriorly; laterally finely bordered; widely explanate; sides distinctly raised and convex (Fig. 26); base very wide, without impressions. Surface with large scattered punctures laterally; regularly but only very finely punctured discally.

Elytra apically elongate. Each elytron with 9 regular striae, third stria with ca. 59–70 punctures, small in size. Wide, flattened epipleural keel with several scattered large punctures; laterally smooth, without serration. Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Male. Aedeagus evenly rounded with short, sub-sinuate apex in lateral view (Fig. 12); apex wide, regularly tapered to blunt tip in dorsal view; laterally with only minute granulation (Fig. 14); ventral orifice short (Fig. 16).

Female. Ventrite VIII narrowly emarginate posteriorly, spiculum ventrale wide, deeply emarginate anteriorly (Fig. 18). Ovipositor unmodified, with narrow valvifer bearing large seta, elongate coxite and setose digitiform stylus (Fig. 21).

Differential diagnosis. Very similar to *A. potanini*, but both species differs from other Chinese *Apteroloma* in having a small, compact body; dorsum dull, with isodiametric microsculpture; pronotum widest at basal third, distinctly emarginate anteriorly with raised sides; elytra with wide epipleural keel; female ventrite VIII emarginate posteriorly; and ovipositor unmodified. From *A. potanini* it differs in pronotum more distinctly raised laterally, males of *A. kozlovi* have more robust and obtuse apex of aedeagus, only finely granulate laterally (Figs 12, 14, 16) (aedeagus of *A. potanini* is distinctly constricted sub-apically with more slender apex, and coarsely granulate laterally; Figs 13, 15, 17). Single females are difficult to identify reliably, small differences in shape of spiculum ventrale on ventrite VIII, more transverse in *A. kozlovi* (Fig. 18) and robust, sub-quadrate in *A. potanini* (Fig. 19).

Taxonomic note. Schawaller (1991) treated *A. kozlovi* as a junior subjective synonym of *A. potanini* (Semenov, 1893), based on a comparison of the female holotypes of both species. Further, he proposed the generic synonymy of *Garytes* Mroczkowski, 1966 with *Apteroloma* Hatch, 1927, which is accepted by Newton (1997), and treated *G. coreanus* Mroczkowski, 1966 as a junior subjective synonym of *A. potanini*. Our recent examination of additional material from China (including the study of male genitalia) confirmed the existence of two very similar but distinct forms, interpreted here as two valid species; which lead us to resurrect *A. kozlovi* as a valid species. Study of the paratype series of *G. coreanus* and additional material from North Korea (see above) confirmed the necessity to change its status as junior subjective synonym of *C. kozlovi*.

Distribution (Fig. 28). Currently the only species with a distribution extending beyond China. *Apteroloma kozlovi* is known from seven localities in China, scattered through the provinces of Qinghai (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij 1932), Shaanxi, Shanxi (both Schawaller 1999, sub *A. potanini*) and Hebei (first record) and Beijing municipality (Schawaller 1999, sub *A. potanini*). A further three localities are known in North Korea (Mroczkowski 1966, sub *Garytes coreanus*; Schawaller 1991, sub *A. potanini*). It is clear from the figures of habitus and male genitalia, that the records of *A. potanini* from South Korea (Nomura et Lee 1993, Cho et al. 2001) are this species.

Apteroloma potanini (Semenov, 1893), restricted status
(Figs 13, 15, 17, 19, 27)

Pteroloma potanini Semenov, 1893: 338.
Apteroloma potanini: Semenov-Tian-Shanskij 1932: 338.

Type locality. "Chinae borealis prov. Gan-su: prope monasterium Dshoni (alt. 8.820') [nowadays Jonê, Gansu province, ca. 34°33'N 103°34'E] in regione Amdo dicta".
Type material examined. **China: Gansu province**: holotype female (ZMAS), labelled "Kan-ssä / 188 [p] 5 [h] / G. Patanin [sic!] [leg.] [p] // 8 / VI [h, on underside] // [round golden label] // Pteroloma Potanini m. / (female symbol) un. typ. AS.II.[18]93. [h] // Apteroloma / potanini m. / Typ un. (female symbol) [h] / A. Semenov-Tian-Shansky det. [p] // Gen? sp.? / Unicum / Ich wurden / nur bestim / men, zum / ich es behal- / ten durfte / Amerik. Gen. [h] // Coll. Semenov-Tian-Shansky [p] // [orange label] // Zool. Inst. / Acad. Sci. USSR / Leningrad [p]". The specimen is teneral, glued on a card, only five left basal antennomeres and a single right basal antennomere present; legs missing except for left proleg, right pro- and mesofemur and left metafemur.
Additional material examined. **China: Gansu province**: CHINA, Gansu [province], Dalijia Shan [mts] [ca. 35°36'N 102°46'E], 46 km W Linxia, 2980m, 10.VII.1994, A. Smetana [leg.] (C5), 1 male (SMNS); **Hebei province**: China: Hebei province, 100 km W Beijing, Dongling Shan mts, ca. 39°48'N 115°29'E, 1500 m, Zdeněk Jindra leg., 12.–15.vi.2000, sifted, leaf mould close to a large trunk, ca. 2 m far from a small brook, 1 male, 1 female (JRUC); **Hubei province**: China, W Hubei [province], Shennongjia Nat. Res. [= Dashennongjia, ca. 34°28'N 110°18'E], 2000–2200m, litter, 5. VI. [19]95, S. Kurbatov [leg.], Apteroloma potanini (Sem.), (= coreanum), det. Schawaller, 1 male (MHNG); China, W Hubei [province], 21.–24.VI.2001, DASHENNONGJIA mts., 31.5[°]N 110.3[°]E, 2500–3000m, Jaroslav Turna leg., 1 male (JSCC); **Shaanxi province**: CHINA Shaanxi [province], Mt. Hua [= Hua Shan mt., ca. 34°31'N 110°04'E] 500 m, plant debris along dry brook, 12.V.[19]94 Kurbatov [leg.], 1 female (MHNG); **Sichuan province**: China, N-Sichuan, 30 km W Nanping, 13.–15.VI. 1992, JIUZHAIGOU [ca. 33°20'N 104°00'E], 3100 m, Jaroslav Turna leg., under a stone, marshy shore of a mountain lake, 1 male (JRUC); CHINA N Sichuan, JIUZHAIGOU 3100m, 13.–15. Jun 1992, M. Bok lgt., Apteroloma potanini Sem., det. Schawaller '93, 1 male (SMNS).

Diagnostic description. Measurements of the female holotype: TBL 4.3 mm, PMW/PML 1.83, PMW/PBW 1.03, EL/EW 1.20, EW/PMW 1.45.

Body compact (Fig. 27), small, 4.0–4.8 mm in length. Dorsum in mature specimens brown to dark brown, paler laterally; antennae, mouthparts and legs uniformly light brown. Dorsal surface dull, with isodiametric microsculpture. Pronotum and elytra with scattered short erect setation.

Mandible with two large acute teeth on inner edge before apex. Pronotum widest at basal third; distinctly emarginate anteriorly; laterally finely bordered; widely explanate; sides very distinctly raised and convex (Fig. 27), sub-sinuate posteriorly; base very wide, without impressions. Surface with large scattered punctures laterally; regularly but only very finely punctured discally.

Elytra apically elongate. Each elytron with 9 regular striae, third stria with ca. 61–64 punctures, small in size. Wide, raised epipleural keel with several scattered large punctures; laterally smooth, without serration. Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Male. Aedeagus evenly rounded with elongate, straight, slender apex in lateral view (Fig. 13); slender, laterally constricted sub-apically, tapered to slender, elongate tip in dorsal view; laterally with coarser granulation (Fig. 15); ventral orifice elongate, reaching more basally (Fig. 17).

Female. Ventrite VIII narrowly emarginate posteriorly, spiculum ventrale very wide, sub-quadrate, deeply emarginate anteriorly (Fig. 19). Ovipositor unmodified, with narrow valvifer bearing large seta, elongate coxite and setose digitiform stylus (as on Fig. 21).

Differential diagnosis. Very similar to *A. kozlovi*, for differences see characters in the key and comments under this species above.

Taxonomic note. This species is treated here in a restricted sense, with *A. kozlovi* removed from synonymy under *A. potanini* (see above discussion of this species).

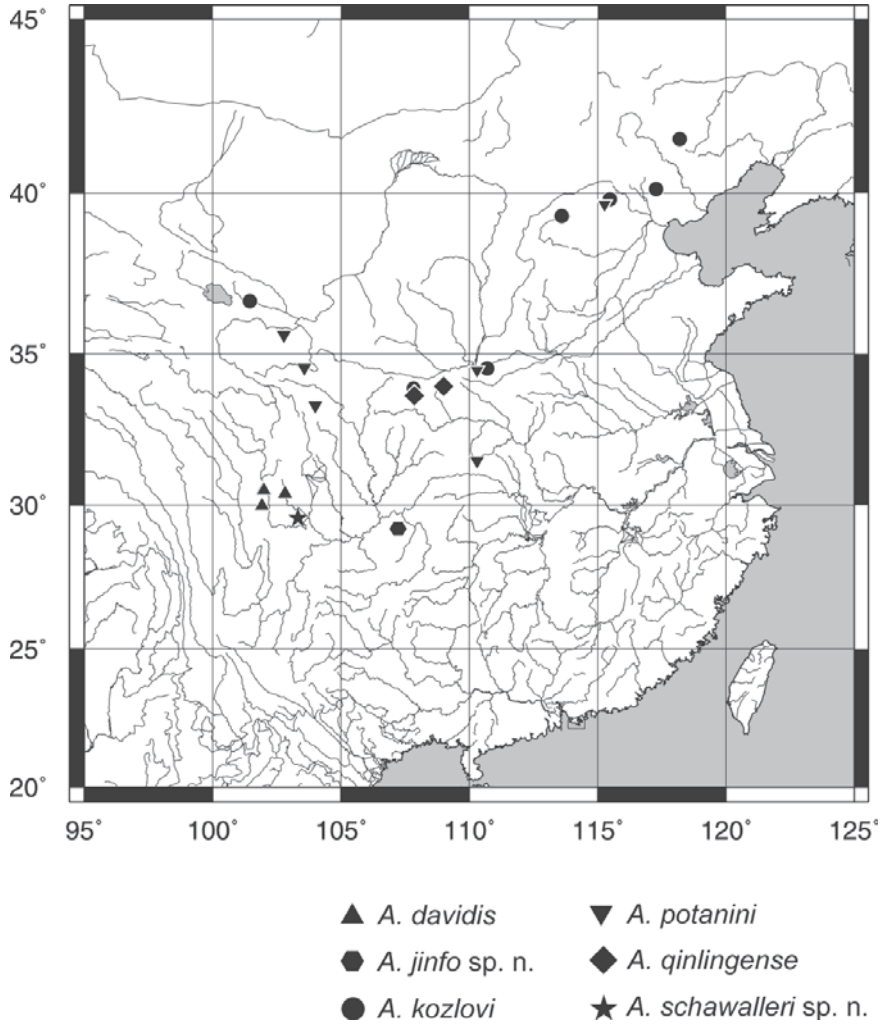

Fig. 28. Distribution of *Apteroloma* Hatch in China.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 28). *Apteroloma potanini* is known at present from six localities in China, scattered through the provinces of Sichuan (Rů•ička & Schneider 1995), Gansu (Semenov 1893, Schawaller 1999), Shaanxi (first record), Hubei (first record) and Hebei (first record). Records from Shaanxi and Shanxi provinces, Beijing municipality (Schawaller 1999) and South Korea (Cho et al. 2001) are in fact for the related *A. kozlovi* (see above). Records from Far East of Russia (Lafer 1989) need re-examination, most probably also *A. kozlovi*.

Apteroloma qinlingense Rougemont, 2001
(Figs 1, 5, 24)

Apteroloma qinlingense Rougemont, 2001: 351.

TYPE LOCALITY. "Shaanxi Province, Nanwutai, 1200 m" [ca. 30 km S of Xian, W of Zhongnan Shan range – G. Rougemont, pers. comm. June, 2001; ca. 33°57'N 109°00'E].

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China: Shaanxi province**: holotype male (MHNG), labelled: "CHINA, Shaanxi [province] / Nanwutai / 17. IX. 1995 / G. de Rougemont [leg.] [h] // HOLOTYPE [p] / Apteroloma / qinlingensis [h] / det. G. de Rougemont [p, red label]; Paratypes 2 males (MHNG, SMNS), with identical locality label and "PARATYPE [p] / Apteroloma / qinlingensis [h] / det. G. de Rougemont [p, yellow label]".
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China: Shaanxi province**: China – Shaanxi [province] TAIBAISHAN Range, 1900m HOUZHENZI vill. env. 33°53'N 107°49'E, 17–25.10.1999 leg. Siniaev & A. Plutenko, 1 male (JSCC).

DIAGNOSTIC DESCRIPTION. Measurements of the male paratype (SMNS): TBL 6.7 mm, PMW/PML 1.48, PMW/PBW 1.15, EL/EW 1.25, EW/PMW 1.53.

Body medium, 6.0–6.7 mm in length. Dorsum in mature specimens dark brown; antennae, mouthparts and legs uniformly ferruginous (Fig. 24). Dorsal surface shiny, with fine transverse microsculpture. Pronotum and elytra with scattered short erect setation.

Mandible with two large acute teeth on inner edge before apex. Pronotum widest in middle; weakly emarginate anteriorly; laterally distinctly bordered; weakly explanate; sides flat, only moderately raised and distinctly sinuate posteriorly (Fig. 24); base wide, without impressions. Surface heavily, densely punctured laterally and posteriorly, with scattered large punctures discally.

Elytra broadly oval. Each elytron with 9 regular striae, third stria with ca. 46–52 punctures, very large in size; with narrow epipleural keel; laterally smooth, without serration. Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Male. Aedeagus evenly rounded with elongate, slender, dorsally elevated apex in lateral view (Fig. 5); regularly tapered to slender tip in dorsal view (Fig. 1).

Female genitalia not studied.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. Similar to *A. davidis* and *A. jinfo* sp. nov., for differences see characters in the key and discussion under *A. davidis* above.
DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 28). Known only from two localities in Qingling Shan mts, Shaanxi province.

Apteroloma schawalleri sp. nov.
(Figs 4, 8, 11, 25)

TYPE MATERIAL. **China: Sichuan province**: holotype male (SMNS), labelled "CHINA: Sichuan [province] / Emei Shan [mts], Wannian, [ca. 29°35'N 103°20'E] / 800 m, 21.–29. III. 1999 / leg. P. JÄGER [p]"; allotype female (SMNS), labelled ditto; paratypes: 8 males, 19 females (5 males, 13 females SMNS; 1 male, 2 females JHAC; 1 male, 2 females JRUC; 1 male, 2 females JSCC), labelled ditto.

DIAGNOSTIC DESCRIPTION. Measurements of the male holotype: TBL 7.5 mm, PMW/PML 1.54, PMW/PBW 1.21, EL/EW 1.40, EW/PMW 1.52.

Body large, 6.1–7.6 mm in length. Dorsum in mature specimens black. Antennae bicoloured, with scape, pedicel, penultimate and ultimate antennomeres ferruginous, the remaining antennomeres black; mouthparts uniformly ferruginous; legs dark brown with light brown tarsi (Fig. 25). Dorsal surface shiny, with very fine transverse microsculpture. Pronotum and elytra with scattered long erect setation.

Mandible with two large acute teeth on inner edge before apex. Pronotum widest in middle; weakly emarginate anteriorly; laterally distinctly bordered; weakly explanate; sides flat, weakly raised and distinctly sinuate posteriorly (Fig. 25), base narrow, without impressions. Surface heavily, densely punctured laterally and posteriorly, with scattered large punctures discally.

Elytra apically elongate. Each elytron with 9 regular striae, third stria with ca. 70–77 punctures, large in size; with narrow epipleural keel; laterally smooth, without serration. Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Male. Aedeagus evenly rounded with short, straight apex in lateral view (Fig. 8); sub-apically distinctly broadened and heavily sinuate in dorsal view (Fig. 4).

Female. Ventrite VIII regularly rounded posteriorly, spiculum ventrale narrow, weakly emarginated anteriorly (Fig. 11). Ovipositor with transverse valvifer without setae; triangular, heavily sclerotized coxite bearing numerous setae; and stylus modified into strongly curved, apically glabrous scrapers (as on Fig. 20).

Differential diagnosis. Easily differentiated from other Chinese *Apteroloma* species by large, slender body, pronotum with narrow base (Fig. 25), black dorsum and bicoloured antennae, and long scattered setae on pronotum and elytra. In male, apex of aedeagus is of characteristic shape, being distinctly sinuate laterally (Fig. 4); in female, wider, emarginate spiculum ventrale (Fig. 11) is also distinctive.

Collecting circumstances. The specimens were collected in early spring on the bank of a river under stones on muddy sand near the water a few hundreds meters below a large parking place. Some spiders and a few specimens of *Nebria* sp. (Coleoptera: Carabidae) were collected along with the type series (W. Schawaller, pers. comm. June, 2001).

The locality is exceptional in being at a relatively low altitude (800 m a. s. l.). Except for one series of *A. kozlovi* and *A. potanini*, collected in May at an altitude of only 500 m on the slopes of Hua Shan mt. (see above for details), other Chinese *Apteroloma* species were collected at higher altitudes – one record at 1500 m and the majority between 2500–3150 m.

Name derivation. Patronymic, dedicated to our colleague Wolfgang Schawaller (SMNS), a recognised specialist of Agyrtidae, who kindly provided the material of *Apteroloma* from Emei Shan and supported our studies of Agyrtidae and Silphidae in many ways.

Distribution (Fig. 28). Known only from the type locality in Emei Shan mts, Sichuan province.

DISCUSSION

The six Chinese *Apteroloma* species, following Newton (1997: 141), can be tentatively divided into two groups (separated by characters given in the first couplet of the key, see above).

The first group, containing *A. kozlovi* and *A. potanini*, can be grouped with the Japanese *A. discicolle* (Lewis, 1893). Newton (1997) interprets the unmodified female ovipositor and the presence of a single preapical tooth on the mandible in *A. discicolle* as retained plesiomorphies, and placed them basally within *Apteroloma*.

The other three species (*A. davidis*, *A. jinfo* sp. nov. and *A. schawalleri* sp. nov.) belong to the second group of *Apteroloma* species, which have a modified ovipositor with scoop-like styli. This modification (occurring uniquely within Agyrtidae in most species of *Apteroloma*) probably helps females when digging holes in the soil to bury eggs (Newton 1997). Female specimens of *A. qinlingense* are unavailable for study so the state of this character in this recently described species cannot be checked.

Further species are likely to be found in other, presently poorly investigated mountain ranges within China. A single, teneral male specimen, preliminary identified as *Apteroloma* cf. *davidis*, with vague locality data, "Kiautschau [old name for the nowadays Guizhou province] / China // ex Orig. Samlg. / J. Breit Wien", was discovered by the senior author in the G. Frey collection, deposited in Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel (NHMB). Unfortunately, the aedeagus of this specimen has collapsed but the apex is similar in shape to that of *A. davidis*, but a reliable identification is not possible. This suggests that the distribution of *Apteroloma* in China may extend more southerly than presently thought.

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Tosevskiana machackovae sp. nov. from Greece (Coleoptera: Melolonthidae)

Richard SEHNAL

U Hřiště 278, CZ–294 29 Bezno, Czech Republic; e-mail: richard.sehnal@seznam.cz

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Abstract. *Tosevskiana machackovae* sp. nov. collected in the Sithonia peninsula (Greece: Chalkidiki) is described. The new species seems to be closely related to *T. inexpectata* Pavičević, 1985 and *Tosevskiana sithoniensis* (Král, 1998).

Taxonomy, new species, key, Coleoptera, Scarabaoidea, Melolonthidae, *Tosevskiana* Palaearctic region

INTRODUCTION

The palaearctic genus *Tosevskiana* Pavičević, 1985 is known from south-eastern Macedonia, Stojakovo (type locality), western Macedonia, Mavrovo – *T. inexpectata* Pavičević, 1985 and Greece, Chalkidiki, central Sithonia peninsula, E coast: Vourvourou (type locality), Sarti – *T. sithoniensis* (Král, 1998). A new species with markedly tridentate protibia, discovered in Greek Macedonia (Chalkidiki, S Sithonia peninsula: Kalamítsion – type locality) is described in the present paper. The genus *Tosevskiana* has been described by Pavičević (1985) based on the species *T. inexpectata*. In the study by Montreuil (2003) the genus is removed from Pachydeminae (Coleoptera: Melolonhidae) and classified to Melolonthinae (Coleoptera: Melolonthidae: Rhizotrogini) and the species *Amphimallon sithoniense* Král, 1998 is removed from the genus *Amphimallon* Berthold, 1827 and classified to *Tosevskiana* Pavičević, 1985.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Acronyms used in text (afetr Arnett et al 1993, curators names are in parenthases):

DKCC – Denis Keith collection, Chartres, France;
DKCP – David Král collection, Charles University at Prague, Czech Republic;
JPCV – Jaromír Pumr collection, Voděrady, Czech Republic;
MNCP – Milan Nikodým collection, Roztoky u Prahy, Czech Republic;
MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (Olivier Montreuil);
RSCB – Richard Sehnal collection, Bezno, Czech Republic.

Specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: "Tosevskiana machackovae sp. nov., HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS with No. of specimen, R. Sehnal det. 2004". Exact label data are cited for the type material. Authors' remarks and complementations are found in square brackets, preceding data within quotation are printed.

TAXONOMY

Tosevskiana machackovae sp. nov.
(Figs 2, 4, 6, 8, 10)

TYPE MATERIAL. **Holotype**: male, labelled: "Greece: Chalkidiki, S Sithonia, Kalamítsion, 30.VI.1993, J. Habarta"; **paratypes**: Nos 1–60 (all males), labelled "Greece: Chalkidiki, S Sithonia, 5.–13.VI.2003, J. Pumr". Holotype and paratype: Nos 1–46, 54–60 (deposited in RSCV); paratypes Nos 49–50 (deposited in DKCP); paratypes Nos 51–52 (deposited in MNCP); paratypes Nos 47–48 (deposited in DKCC); paratype 53 (deposited in MNHN); paratypes Nos 45–46 (deposited in JPMC).

DESCRIPTION OF HOLOTYPE. Body length 17.1 mm. Elongate, only inconspicuously dilated posteriad (Fig. 2). Dorsal surface remarkably alutaceous (Fig. 2); colour dark reddish brown, head (except for clypeus), anterior and lateral clypeal margins, narrow margin around whole pronotum and elytral suture dark blackish brown to black; sides of pronotum with pale brown longitudinal strip (Fig. 2). Ventral surface alutaceous, head appendages and extremities pale brown, external protibial teeth blackish apically. Setation pale brown, nearly whitish ventrally.

Head (Fig. 4). Labrum distinctly bilobed, laterally with several long setae (Fig. 6). Clypeus bare; surface deeply, simply and regularly punctate, punctures separated by more than twice their diameter and chagrined. Frontoclypeal suture present. Frons bare with remarkably developed, medially distinctly notched transversal ridge; posteriorly with more rough punctation as in clypeus but rather, irregularly spaced, confluent punctures. Eye canthus bearing with long setae. Angle between lateral margin of clypeus and canthus obtuse. Antenna (Fig. 4) with nine antennomeres; antenomere 2 trapezoidal and longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 3 and 4 almost oblong, antennomeres 5 and 6 transversal; club trimerous, considerably long (length of club: length of shaft ratio = 2.9 : 1.0). Antennal club totally densely punctate, without smooth areas.

Pronotum transversal, widest approximately at middle, moderately narrowed anteriorly, each side with two shallow rounded depressions; all around rimmed; anterior margin almost straight, anterior corner broadly obtuse-angled with rounded apex, side broadly rounded, posterior corner obtuse-angled with rounded apex; lateral margin moderately serrate, each of 17–22 notches bearing very long, posterolaterad curved seta; surface bare except for row of sparse, short, erect setae in anterior rim and group of several recumbent setae medially near basal margin; punctation rather irregular, simple, consisting of coarse punctures, with microsculpture.

Scutellum triangulate, apical margin rounded. Surface finely, irregularly punctured, punctures chagrined, each with short seta.

Elytron absent from humeral denticle; striae indicated by rows of densely (to confluent) and somewhat irregularly spaced punctures; intervals 1, 3, 5 and 7 only inconspicuously convex, intervals 2, 4 and 6 flat, interval 2 distinctly wider than the others discally; finely, sparsely and shortly setaceous, finely and long setae only on humeral parts, short, semierect setae apically; punctation coarse, irregular, often confluent; external margin with row of unequal, laterad or lateroposteriad oriented setae being shorter than in marginal row of pronotum;

Ventral surface of thorax completely covered with very dense, long, semierect to recumbent setation. All femora densely, irregularly punctate, with long semierect setation. Protibia tridentate, basal tooth subobsolete; terminal calcar inserting against emargination between apical and medial dens. Claws regularly curved, with perpendicular basal tooth (Fig. 4).

Propygidium roughly crumpling; punctures chagrined, medium in size; pygidium except for basal margin rimmed, apically with several long setae arising from rim, punctation fine, superficial to subobsolete. Ventrites 2–5 with transversal row of semierect, long seate.
Aedeagus as in Fig. 8.