ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 1-13

THE GENUS *NESOLOTIS* MIYATAKE, 1966 (COLEOPTERA: COCCINELLIDAE) FROM CHINA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF EIGHT NEW SPECIES

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Abstract.— Species of the genus *Nesolotis* Miyatake (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae: Sticholotidinae) endemic to China are reviewed, and the genus is removed from synonymy of *Sticholotis* Crotch. The following eight species are described as new to science: *N. magnipunctata* Wang et Ren, **sp. nov.**, *N. gladiiformis* Wang et Ren, **sp. nov**., *N. denticulata* Wang et Ren, **sp. nov**., *N. nigra* Wang et Ren, **sp. nov**., *N. centralis* Wang et Ren, **sp. nov**., *N. quadratimaculata* Wang et Ren, **sp. nov**., *N. cordiformis* Wang, Ren et Chen, **sp. nov**. and *N. daweishanensis* Wang, Ren et Chen, **sp. nov**. A diagnosis of the genus and a key to known species from China are also provided.

Key words.— Coleoptera, Coccinellidae, Sticholotidinae, *Nesolotis*, new species, China.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 15-21

REVISION OF THE GENUS *MACROILLEIS* MIYATAKE, 1965 (COLEOPTERA: COCCINELLIDAE: COCCINELLINI)

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Abstract.— The Oriental genus *Macroilleis* Miyatake is revised. Three species are recognized, including one new species *Macroilleis borneensis* **sp. nov.** (Borneo, Sabah). All species are redescribed and illustrated. A key to the species is given.

Key words.— Coccinellidae, *Macroilleis*, new species, revision, Coccinellini, Halyziini, *Illeis*, *Halyzia*, *Archilleis*.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 23-28

A NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS OF THE GENUS *NALASSUS* MULSANT, 1854 (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE: HELOPINI) FROM TURKEY

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Abstract.— A new species *Nalassus bozdagus* **sp. nov.** is described from the Aegean Region of Turkey (Bozdag ridge). The new species differs from all known *Nalassus* in the following characters: the hair spot on first and second abdominal sternites of male is absent, temple grooves are absent, exosceleton very strongly sclerotized. New records of *Nalassus* Mulsant, 1854 from Turkey are provided. Two species new for the fauna of Turkey: *Nalassus* (*Helopondrus*) *gloriosus* (Faldermann, 1837) and *N.* (*Helopocerodes*) *faldermanni* (Faldermann, 1837).

Key words.— Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Helopini, *Nalassus*, new species, new records, Turkey.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 29-33

BRACHYPSECTRA KADLECI SP. NOV. FROM WESTERN IRAN – THE FIRST PALAEARCTIC MEMBER OF THE FAMILY BRACHYPSECTRIDAE (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA: ELATERIFORMIA)

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Abstract.— *Brachypsectra kadleci* **sp. nov.** from Zagros Mts., western Iran, a new species of the genus *Brachypsectra* LeConte, 1874, is described and illustrated. Based on the pectinate club formed by six antennomeres, the new species is closely related to both the previously known Oriental *Brachypsectra*, described by Blair (1930). *Brachypsectra kadleci* sp. nov. represents the first record of the family Brachypsectridae in the Palaearctic region.

Key words.— Coleoptera, Brachypsectridae, *Brachypsectra*, new species, Palaearctic region, Iran.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 35-46

REVISIONAL STUDY ON THE GENUS *MIMASTRA* (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: GALERUCINAE). PART 2.

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Abstract.— Three new species of *Mimastra* Baly, 1865, are described, illustrated and compared with related taxa: *M. strejceki* **sp. nov.** (Indonesia: Java), *M. andrewesi* **sp. nov.** and *M. nilgiriensis* **sp. nov.** (both India: Tamil Nadu state). *Haplosoma longicornis* Allard, 1888 and *Trichomimastra itoi* Takizawa, 1986 are transferred to *Mimastra* (**comb. nov.**). For the reason of homonymy, a new name *M. jacobyi* **nom. nov.** is proposed for *M. longicornis* Jacoby, 1892 (nec *M. longicornis* (Allard, 1888)). The lectotypes are designated for *M. arcuata* Baly, 1865 and *H. longicornis* Allard, 1888. The drawings of both male and female genitalia are presented for all species. *Mimastra arcuata* is reported for the first time from Myanmar.

Key words.— Taxonomy, new species, synonymy, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, Mimastra, Oriental Region.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 47-55

REVISION OF THE GENUS *OROPHIOPSIS* QUEDENFELDT (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE: ENTIMINAE)

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Abstract.— The African genus *Orophiopsis* Quedenfeldt, 1889 is revised. A redescription of *Orophiopsis fausti* Quedenfeld, 1889 is provided and *Orophiopsis marcysiae* **sp. nov.** (type locality Congo) is described. Structural details both species are figured.

Key words.— Entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Orophiopsis*, new species, Africa.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 57-67

INDIRECT EFFECTS IN BOREAL ANT ASSEMBLAGES: TERRITORIAL WOOD ANTS PROTECT POTENTIAL SLAVES AGAINST ENSLAVING ANTS

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Abstract.— The facultative enslaver *Formica sanguinea* Latr. uses as slaves *F. fusca* L. and other species of the subgenus *Serviformica* For. Earlier observations have shown or suggested that strong territorial wood-ant species, by defending their own territories, interfere with raids by *F. sanguinea* such that colonies of potential slave species gain protection against raids. At the population level, such protection should be visible as higher nest densities of *F. fusca* within than outside wood-ant territories, when both areas are within raiding distance of *F. sanguinea*. Here we tested this hypothesis by mapping nest densities of *F. fusca*. As expected, nest densities of *F. fusca* were higher within than outside wood-ant territories. In contrast, nest densities of two aggressive species, *Lasius platythorax* Seifert and *L. niger* (L.), unsuitable as slaves, were as expected lower within than outside wood-ant territories. Our results concur with earlier studies based on pitfall trapping, baiting experiments, and *in situ* observations on raids. The results also show that the positive impact of indirect protection provided by wood ants against raids may outweigh the direct negative impact of wood ants on *F. fusca* nesting within their territories. We discuss the geographic and habitat cooccurrences of wood ants, enslavers and potential slave species, and coverage of efficient indirect protection of potential slaves against raids.

Key words.— Competition hierarchy, dulosis, *Formica fusca*, *Formica rufa*-group, *Formica sanguinea*

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 69-76

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CATAGLYPHIS* FOERSTER, 1850 (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) FROM IRAN

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Abstract.— Two new species, *Cataglyphis stigmatus* **sp. nov**. and *C. pubescens* **sp. nov.** are described based on workers from Iran. The first species belongs to the *bicolor* species-group and clearly differs from all known species of this group by its yellow colour (except of *C. lunaticus*), but well distinguishes from the latter by the longer scape, by the lower propodeum, which dorsal surface is distinctly longer than the posterior one, by the less abundant standing hairs on the alitrunk and petiole, and especially by the much longer propodeal spiracles. Taxonomic position of *C. pubescens* is less clear, it shares features of the *cursor*-, *emeryi*- and *emmae*-groups, while differs from all species of these groups by the dense and long depressed pubescence on the head and alitrunk.

Key words.— Ants, Formicidae, Formicinae, *Cataglyphis stigmatus*, *C. pubescens*, new species, Iran.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 77-87

A NEW SUBGENUS AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CAENOPHANES* FOERSTER, 1862 (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE: DORYCTINAE) FROM THE NEW CALEDONIA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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Abstract.— A new subgenus, *Pacificophanes* **subgen. nov**., of the genus *Caenophanes* Foerster with two new species *C.* (*P.*) *baloghi* **sp. nov.** (type species) and *C.* (*P.*) *neocaledonicus* **sp. nov.** are described from the New Caledonia. Additional new Australasian species of genus *Caenophanes* (*Caenophanes*), *C.* (*C.*) *neoguineicus* **sp. nov.** are described from Papua New Guinea. The short discussion about contents and distribution of the genus *Caenophanes* is presented.

Key words.— Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Doryctinae, *Caenophanes*, *Pacificophanes*, new subgenus, new species, New Caledonia, New Guinea.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 89-95

THREE NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *EVAZA* FROM HAINAN, CHINA (DIPTERA: STRATIOMYIDAE)

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Abstract.— The genus *Evaza* is recored from Hainan for the first time with the following three new species: *Evaza zhangae* **sp. nov.**, *E. flavimarginata* **sp. nov.** and *E. hainanensis* **sp. nov.** A key to separate them is presented.

Key words.— *Evaza*, Pachygastrinae, new species, China, taxonomy.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 97-99

A NEW SPECIES OF *LYMANTRIA* HÜBNER FROM CHINA (LEPIDOPTERA: LYMANTRIIDAE)

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Abstract.— Fifty-three species of the genus Lymantria in China have been recorded. One new species, *L. flavala* Xu, Wu et Chen, is described based on the examination of the specimens deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS). Photographs of the adult and the genitalia of the new species are provided.

Key words.— Lepidoptera, *Lymantria*, *L. flavala*, new species, China.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 101-108

LAASBIUM SCUDDER: A GENUS OF TERTIARY EARWIGS, NOT ROVE BEETLES, AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF FLORISSANT FOSSIL DERMAPTERA (INSECTA)

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Abstract.— The Tertiary genus *Laasbium* Scudder, originally described with two species and as a lineage of staphylinid beetles (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) from the Eocene-Oligocene boundary of Florissant, Colorado, is re-evaluated. Examination of the original series for *Laasbium agassizii* Scudder (type species) and *Laasbium sectile* Scudder reveal that these represent incompletely preserved earwigs (Dermaptera). The genus *Laasbium* is transferred to the order Dermaptera and comments provided on the classification of Florissant fossil earwigs, all previously placed in the genus *Labiduromma* Scudder. A lectotype is designated for *Laasbium agassizii* and the following six new genera erected to accommodate the diversity of Florissant fossil earwigs (authorship of all taxa is Engel and Chatzimanolis): *Petrolabis* (type species: *Labidumomma gurneyi* Brown), *Litholabis* (type species: *Labidumomma gilberti* Scudder), *Rupiforficula* (type species: *Labidumomma scudderi* Brown), *Geroncolabis* (type species: *Labidumomma tertiaria* Scudder), *Spiladopygia* (type species: *Labidumomma exsultatum* Scudder), and *Paleocarcinophora* (type species: *Labidumomma lithophila* Scudder). The following new combinations are established: *Petrolabis gurneyi* (Brown), *Litholabis gilberti* (Scudder), *Rupiforficula scudderi* (Brown), *Rupiforficula labens* (Scudder), *Rupiforficula inferna* (Scudder). "*Laasbium*" *sectile*, a poorly-preserved lateral compression, is considered genus *incertae sedis*.

Key words.— Dermaptera, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Neodermaptera, Tertiary, Paleogene, rove beetle, earwig, taxonomy

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 109-124

THE GENUS *NEOCHAULIODES* VAN DER WEELE (MEGALOPTERA: CORYDALIDAE) FROM INDOCHINA, WITH DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW SPECIES

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Abstract.— A faunistic review of the fishfly genus *Neochauliodes* van der Weele from Indochina is given, with 11 species recorded. Amongst them, three species are described as new to science: *Neochauliodes bachmanus* **sp. nov.**, *Neochauliodes confusus* **sp. nov.**, and *Neochauliodes tamdaoensis* **sp. nov.** *Neochauliodes orientalis* Yang et Yang, 1992 and *Neochauliodes yunnanensis* Navás, 1930 are synonymized with *Neochauliodes tonkinensis* (van der Weele, 1907).

Key words.— Corydalidae, Chauliodinae, *Neochauliodes*, new species, Indochina.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 125-132

A NEW SPECIES OF *ANTENNOSEIUS* FROM AUSTRALIA (ACARI: MESOSTIGMATA: ASCIDAE)

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Abstract.— *Antennoseius* (*Vitzthumia*) *ventrianalis* **sp. nov.** is the second species of *Antennoseius* described from Australia (Acari: Ascidae). It is described from non-phoretic specimens collected from the soil surface. The new species is unique in having three pairs of ventral setae on the ventri-anal shield; the maximum observed in other species is two pairs. It is sexually dimorphic in the degree of fusion of the podonotal and opisthonotal shields and some other minor characters.

Key words.— *Antennoseius*, *Vitzthumia*, Ascidae, Acari, Australia.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 133-137

PROZERCON CELALI SP. NOV. OF SOIL MITES (ACARI: ZERCONIDAE) FROM TURKEY

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Abstract.— In this study, *Prozercon celali* **sp. nov**., collected from Honaz Mountain National Park in Turkey is described and illustrated on the basis of the adults females. Diagnostic characters of *Prozercon celali*: Postero-lateral tips of peritrematal shields reaching bases of marginal setae R_3 or R_4. Margin of opisthonotum with eight pairs of setae. Setae j1, r1, r4, r6, r7 markedly elongated, densely plumose, brush-like and apically rounded, setae j2, r2, r3 and r5 pilose or plumose, other podonotal setae short, smooth and neddle-like. Setae J_1-J_5, Z_1-Z_4 and S_1 plumose and apically tapering, seate J_6, S_2 and S_4 densely plumose, brush-like and apically rounded. Setae S_3 absent. Setae R_1-R_8 and Z_5 short and smooth. Dorsal cavities are distinct, sclerotized, equal in size and form. Additionally, a key to the adults of genus *Prozercon* known from Turkey is given.

Key words.— Acari, taxonomy, Zerconidae, *Prozercon*, new species, Turkey.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 139-157

ERIOPHYOID MITES (PROSTIGMATA: ERIOPHYOIDEA: ERIOPHYIDAE) FROM ICLEAND: ONE NEW SPECIES, AND THREE NEW MITE RECORDS

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Abstract.— One new species of eriophyoid mite is described from Iceland and new records of three species from Iceland are presented. *Aceria reykjaviki* **sp. nov.**, collected from Alpine Mouse-ear Chickweed *Cerastium alpinum* L., was described as new for science. *Aceria thomasi* (Nalepa), *Aculops thymi* (Nalepa), and *Aculus tetanothrix* (Nalepa) were recorded for the first time in Iceland. *Aculops thymi* was recorded for the first time as infesting *Thymus praecox* Opiz. As former descriptions are deficient, supplementary descriptions of females and males are provided for all three species. Nymphs are characterized for *A. thomasi* and *A. tetanothrix*.

Key words.— *Aceria reykjaviki*, *Aceria thomasi*, *Aculops thymi*, *Aculus tetanothrix*, Alpine Mouse-ear Chickweed, Eriophyoidea, morphology.

ANNALES ZOOLOGICI (Warszawa), 2010, 60(1): 159-168

MORPHOMETRIC AND KARYOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION AMONG POPULATIONS OF *DISCOGLOSSUS PICTUS* (DISCOGLOSSIDAE: ANURA) IN EASTERN NORTH AFRICA

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Abstract.— To assess karyological and morphometric diversity within *Discoglossus pictus* Otth 1837, morphometric and cytogenetic analyses were carried out on five populations from the northern Tunisia and Algeria. A total of eight morphometric adult traits were evaluated, tadpole oral disc structure was described and chromosome patterns were assessed by means of conventional staining and banding methods (C-, Ag-NOR and CMA_3 banding). Karyological data indicated the same chromosome and chromatin characters among the five populations. We observed also the same oral disk structure (LTRF: $^2/_3$) in all studied *Discoglossus* tadpoles. However, we found significant differences in morphometric parameters of the specimens from these localities. Discriminant Function Analysis (DFA) of morphometric variables correctly classified 88% of individuals to their original localities. The pattern of morphometric variation does not match the genetic observation, which suggests that body shape differences result from the phenotypic plasticity correlated with local climatic factors.

Key words.— *Discoglossus pictus*, North Africa, chromosome, morphometric variation.