



Transfer of *Pyrochroa daglariensis* to *Hemidendroides* Ferrari (Coleoptera: Pyrochroidae: Pyrochroinae), with a dichotomous key to the four species of the genus

DANIEL K. YOUNG

Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, U.S.A. E-mail: young@entomology.wisc.edu

Having discovered a primary homonym associated with the pyrochroid species name *Dendroides cyanipennis*, Young (2004) reviewed the taxonomic history of the species and proposed the replacement name *Pyrochroa daglariensis* for the junior homonym. This species was previously known solely from the presumed syntype series of two females from the northeastern part of the Turkish province of Hatay, near the Turkey-Syria boarder in the Nur Dağları mountains. The generic association with *Pyrochroa* was made in deference to Blair's (1914) treatment, although Young (2004: 935) added, "Discovery of males would allow better assessment of important characters such as the cranial pit apparatus and genitalia."

Methods and materials

Depositories and collection acronyms. All material came from the Museum für Naturkunde: Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin (ZMHB).

Figures. Images (Figs. 1–7) were captured as ".tif" files from a JVC KY-F75U digital camera attached to a Leica® Z16 APO dissecting microscope with apochromatic zoom objective and motor focus drive, using a Synchronscopy Automontage® System and software. Multiple images for a given "figure," generally 10–20 images, were used to facilitate building a final figure that is far more sharply focused than any single digital image, due to depth of focus limitations. All images were saved to a multi-departmental server on a Local Area Network (LAN) and edited using a variety of software applications.

Material examined. (1♂, 2♀♀) TURKEY Kastamonu, Devrekani, Yaraligöz, 1400 mNN, 5.7.1998, leg. J. Frisch, Fulda (ZMHB, DYCC).

Discussion. During a visit to the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, three specimens of what appeared to represent *Pyrochroa daglariensis* Young were discovered in holdings of unidentified Meloidae. Upon examination, the series was found to be represented by two females and a single male from the province of Kastamonu, Turkey, on the southern shore of the Black Sea. The specific locality, "Devrekani, Yaraligöz; 1400 mNN," is in the Küre mountain range, probably near Yaraligöz Bend (1440m).

Examination of the male (Figs. 1–3) clearly shows that this species belongs to *Hemidendroides* Ferrari. Like males of *Hemidendroides* (e.g., *Hemidendroides ledereri* Ferrari: Figs. 4–5) the cranial pit apparatus is paired and located postocularly. Males of *Pyrochroa* Geoffroy (e.g., *Pyrochroa coccinea* (Linnaeus): Figs. 6–7) have a cranial pit apparatus consisting of a single, shallow, interocular impression. From these observations, I propose to transfer *P. daglariensis* from *Pyrochroa* Geoffroy to *Hemidendroides* Ferrari:

Hemidendroides daglariensis (Young), new combination

This brings the number of *Hemidendroides* species to four. Like *H. daglariensis*, *H. ledereri* is also known from Turkey, while *Hemidendroides peyroni* Reiche was described from Syria. The fourth species, *Hemidendroides davidis* (Fairmaire), from Moupin, China, was provisionally transferred to *Hemidendroides* from *Pyrochroa* by Blair (1914). I have not seen specimens of either *H. peyroni* or *H. davidis*; their inclusion in the following key follows information in the original descriptions as well as that presented by Blair (1914).