



***Idahelops alpagutae* (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Helopini): a new genus and species from the Aegean region of Turkey**

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Abstract

Idahelops alpagutae, a new genus and species, is described from Aegean region of Turkey (Balıkesir and İzmir provinces). *Idahelops* belongs to the cylindrinotoid group of the subtribe Cylindrinotina. The genus is close to *Armenohelops* Nabozhenko, 2002, from which it differs in the presence of large granules on the elytral intervals, the epipleural carina raised and reaching the elytral apex (the apical part of the elytra of *Armenohelops* is sloping, without a horizontal platform), and the completely pubescent body (*Armenohelops* is without pubescence).

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Helopini, new genus, new species, Western Turkey

Introduction

So far the cylindrinotoid branch of the subtribe Cylindrinotina (tribe Helopini) includes six genera: *Cylindrinotus* Faldermann, 1837, *Stenomax* Allard, 1876, *Odocnemis* Allard, 1876, *Armenohelops* Nabozhenko, 2002, *Microdocnemis* Nabozhenko & Keskin, 2010 and *Reitterohelops* Skopin, 1960. The relationships of these genera were discussed by Nabozhenko (2001, 2002, 2006) and Nabozhenko & Keskin (2010).

Reitterohelops occurs in Middle Asia, while the remaining five genera are known from Turkey. The genus *Stenomax* occurs only in the European part of Turkey (Kırklareli province) and *Microdocnemis* is endemic to Southern Turkey (Antalya province). All the rest have their centers of diversity in Anatolia. A new genus and species of the cylindrinotoid group of Helopini was discovered during the Turkish-Russian expedition to Western Anatolia in 2009 (fig. 1a).

Collection acronyms: ZDEU = Zoology Department, Ege University, Bornova/Izmir, Turkey; ZIN = Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.

***Idahelops* gen. n.**

Type species: *Idahelops alpagutae* **sp. n.**

Description. Body slender, with light bronze shine, densely covered with recumbent light-grey setae. Temple grooves deep. Propleura with coarse short wrinkles and recumbent hairs. Intervals of elytra covered with large granules. Epipleural carina wide, completely visible dorsally, forming a horizontal platform at the elytral apex. Lateral margins of elytra not sinuated in base and near apex. Epipleura pubescent, flattened or weakly depressed, reaching apex of elytra. Interval 8 flattened apically and connected with interval 3. All tibiae straight, without teeth or granules on inner side. Tarsomeres of male not dilated. Parameres very short, weakly arcuate dorsally.

Gender. Masculine.

Etymology. The genus name refers to the type locality – the Ida Mountains (now Kaz Dagi).