DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *ANOMMATUS* FROM ROMANIA AND OF THE MALE OF *A. DUODECIMSTRIATUS* (COLEOPTERA, ANOMMATIDAE)

EUGEN NITZU

A new species of *Anommatus* from Romania and the aedeagus of *A. reitteri* Ganglbauer 1899 and *A. duodecimstriatus* (Müller 1821) (a species formerly considered parthenogenetic) are described and illustrated.

1. INTRODUCTION

Many systematic problems of the genus Anommatus were solved due to Dajoz's monograph (1977). The taxonomic characters and the biometric methods used by Dajoz contributed to eliminating a great part of the confusions from the previous descriptions, wherein due to the insufficient taxonomic data, many coleopterologists included into one species (collective species) many distinct specific taxa. For instance, the astonishing variability described by previous researchers (Ganglbauer 1899, Reitter 1922) for *Anommatus duodecimstriatus* in reality hid the existence of many distinct species clustered under the same name. However, Dajoz himself wrote that "Beaucoup d'espèces étant fort rares et aucun caractère sexuel secondaire ne permettant de reconnaître les mâles (sauf chez *A. dentatus*) nous n'avons en général pas utilisé la forme de l'édéage pour la discrimination des espèces" (p. 209). On that account the systematics of Anommatidae is still difficult. Our studies on the fauna from the superficial subterranean environment (Nitzu 2000, 2001) have shown that many species are considered rare due to the inadequate methods of collecting. Using proper methods much many specimens could be available in the future for more elaborated taxonomic studies. Among the specimens collected by us using traps placed at 50 to 70 cm in depth in the Cloşani karstic area, one male of *Anommatus* belongs to a new species and other two males present all differential characters for *A. duodecimstriatus* – considered up to now as a parthenogenetic species (Dajoz, 1977).

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material was collected using Barber traps placed at 50 to 70 cm into the calcareous subterranean superficial environment from the Cloşani karsic area (the Mehedinți Mountains, Romania). The traps were covered after placement

Trav. Inst. Spéol. «Émile Racovitza», t. XXXIX–XL, p. 115–120, Bucarest, 2000–2001