

***Entomoculia (Stenotyphlus) maresmensis* sp. nov. from Catalonia (Iberian Peninsula) (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Leptotyphlinae)**

Carles HERNANDO

P.O. Box 118, E-08911 Badalona, Catalonia, Spain
e-mail: montmutia@gmail.com

Taxonomy, new species, Staphylinidae, Leptotyphlinae, *Entomoculia*, Iberian Peninsula

Abstract. *Entomoculia (Stenotyphlus) maresmensis* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Leptotyphlinae) from Catalonia (Northeastern Iberian Peninsula) is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

A new species of Leptotyphlinae from the Iberian Peninsula is described, the type specimen was found in the collection of the Natural Science Museum of Barcelona (MCNB) under the name of *Leptotyphlus sublaevis* Fauvel, 1874, which is a species endemic to Corsica that does not live in the Iberian Peninsula; the present study resulted in describing a new species, which belongs to the genus *Entomoculia* Croissandeau, 1891.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Dissections were made using standard techniques. The aedeagus was dissected from the abdomen of the specimen previously softened in boiling water for 5 minutes. After examination, genitalia were mounted on plastic transparent cards in dimethyl hydantoin formaldehyde resin (DMHF) and pinned beneath the specimen. Habitus and aedeagus images were photographed using a Canon EOS 50D digital camera attached to a Zeiss Axiostar plus compound microscope. Serial images were stacked with Helicon Focus software. The drawing of the aedeagus has been traced from photographs. Within the label data, square brackets “[...]” are used for remarks by the author, a slash “/” indicates the change of line, double slash “//” the change of label.

The type specimen is deposited in the Natural Science Museum of Barcelona (MCNB).

TAXONOMY

***Entomoculia (Stenotyphlus) maresmensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 1 A-B-C)**

Type locality. Alella, El Maresme, Catalonia, Spain.

Type material. Holotype (♂): “CATALUÑA / Alella. 11. 917 [1917] / Zariquiey // *Leptotyphlus sublaevis* Fauv / Doderò det [handwritten] // 68-0892 / MZB”, (MCNB).

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 1A. total length 1.2 mm. Anophthalmous, depigmented (yellowish), and robust in appearance. Antennae are short and stout, with ten segments. Body narrow and long, with parallel-sided abdominal segments. Legs short and stout, as is usual in all Leptotyphlinae. Morphology of the aedeagus characteristic, with the sternal plate with a notch at its apical internal angle, copulatory piece: stylet-shaped with hooked apex and strongly dilated base.

Head elongate, slightly wider than the pronotum, almost parallel-sided, with the punctation widely scattered over the whole surface, neck well marked, entirely covered by an elongated polygonal reticulum and with two longitudinal series of small setal pores on both sides of the neck. Labrum bidentate, with distinct denticles on both sides of the deep, broad central notch, with eight long setae.

Antennae are short and robust, slightly exceeding the length of the head towards the rear, with the antennomeres markedly setulate (especially the last one) and progressively increasing in size from the third antennomere onwards, ending with the last one considerably thickened.

Pronotum as long as wide and widest at anterior angles, subparallel-sided; anterior and posterior margins almost straight and anterior and posterior angles rounded; surface covered with small, scattered punctation, with very short setae.

Elytra small and strongly narrowed at base; distinctly narrower than pronotum and subparallel; surface covered by a punctation similar to that of pronotum and by an isodiametric polygonal microreticle.

Abdomen with tergites with polygonal reticulation and widely scattered punctation; the first tergite is trapezoidal in shape and the second to fifth tergites quadrangular; the fifth sternite with a deep, pubescent, transverse basal groove.

Aedeagus (Figs. 1 B-C). Sternal plate regularly curved, with the median part very broad and regularly tapering towards the apex; the latter very acute and with a notch at its internal angle; copulatory piece formed by a strongly chitinous and stylet-shaped structure with hooked apex and strongly dilated base (Fig. 1B). Parameres: the left one wide and very short, with four apical setae, two straight, and two perpendicular to the apex (Fig. 1B).

Female. Unknown.

Comparative notes. *Entomoculia maresmensis* sp. nov. is included in the “*E. senyensis* group” (sensu Coiffait, 1972) and should be placed together with *Entomoculia (Stenotyphlus) barcelonensis* Coiffait, 1962 and *Entomoculia (Stenotyphlus) bestiola* Hernando, 2012, distinguished from both by the completely different shape of the aedeagus. For illustrations of *E. barcelonensis* and *E. bestiola*, see Coiffait (1972) and Hernando (2012) respectively.

Etymology. In reference to the “El Maresme” region of Catalonia where the type locality is located.

Geographic distribution. So far, only known from the type locality.

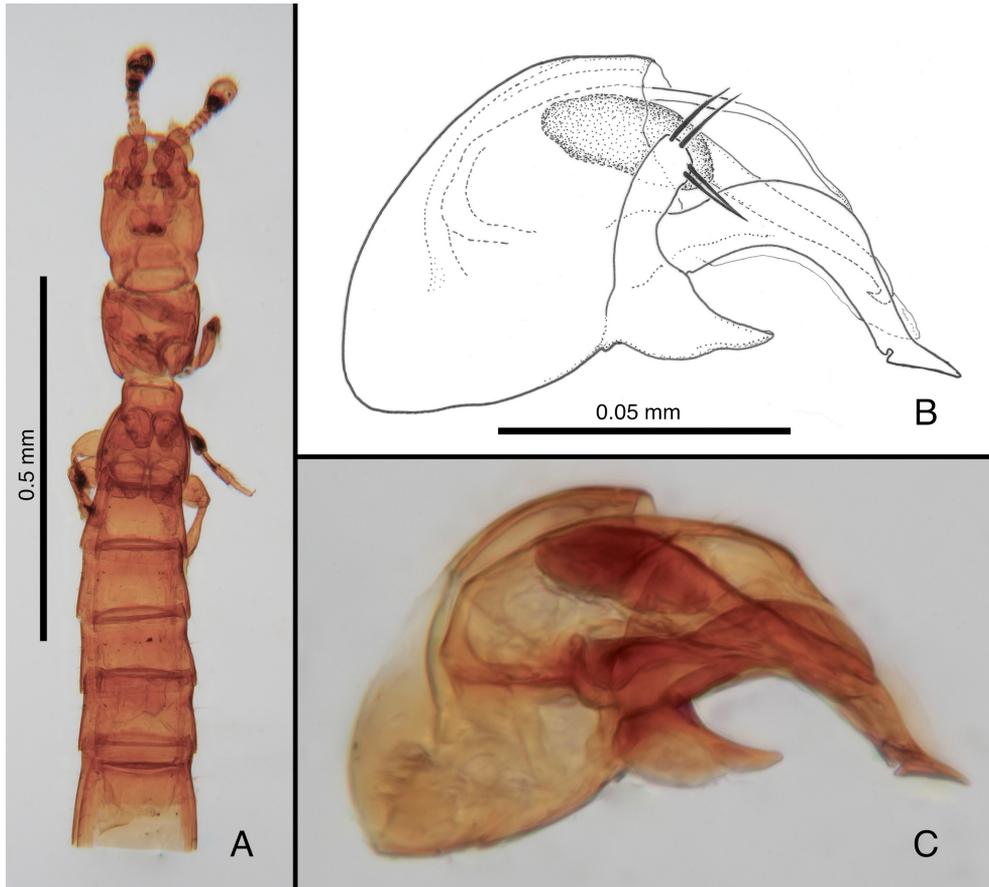


Fig. 1. *Entomoculia (Stenotyphlus) maresmensis* sp. nov.: A- habitus dorsal aspect; B- drawing of the aedeagus in lateral view; C- photograph of the aedeagus in lateral view.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. To Glòria Masó and Berta Caballero, curators of arthropods at the Natural Science Museum of Barcelona, for the facilities to consult the collections of this institution. Adrián Villastrigo, Bavarian State Collection of Zoology Germany is acknowledged, for his help in editing the figures.

REFERENCES

- COIFFAIT H. 1972: Coléoptères Staphylinidae de la région paléarctique occidentale. I. Généralités, sous-familles: Xantholininae et Leptotyphlinae. *Supplément à la Nouvelle Revue d'Entomologie* 2(2): 1-651.
- HERNANDO C. 2012: Descripción de cinco especies nuevas de Leptotyphlinae de Catalunya (noreste de la Península Ibérica) (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *Heteropterus Revista de Entomología* 12(2): 161-172.

Received: 7.4.2022
 Accepted: 20.4.2022
 Printed: 5.10.2022

