

Correspondence

hppt/ urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub: FABF8CB3-969B-48FB-A734-E782A4237FF4

A. S. Ryabukhin. A NEW AND A LITTLE KNOWN SPECIES OF THE GENUS *LATHROBIUM* (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE: PAEDERINAE) FROM KAMCHATKA PENINSULA. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2016. N 310: 16-20.

Institute of Biological Problems of the North, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Magadan, Portovaya str. 18, 685000, Russia. E-mail: asr@ibpn.ru

Summary. *Lathrobium (Lathrobium) tigilum* sp. n. from Kamchatka Peninsula is described and illustrated. A new species is similar to *L. transsibiricum* Ryvkin, 1989, *L. transitum* Ryvkin, 2007 and *L. palanum* Ryabukhin, 2015 but differs by the shape, proportions and sculpture of the parts of the body. A new species is distinguished from all species of the genus *Lathrobium* by the shape of aedeagus. New data on the distribution and habitats of *Lathrobium naeliae* Ryabukhin, 2005 are given.

Key words: Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Lathrobium*, taxonomy, new species, fauna, Kamchatka, Russia.

А. С. Рябухин. Новый и малоизвестный виды рода *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae) с Камчатки // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2016. N 310. С. 16-20.

Резюме. С Камчатки описан новый вид *Lathrobium (Lathrobium) tigilum* sp. n. Новый вид близок к *L. transsibiricum* Ryvkin, 1989, *L. transitum* Ryvkin, 2007 и *L. palanum* Ryabukhin, 2015, от которых отличается формой, пропорциями и скульптурой частей тела. От всех видов рода *Lathrobium* новый вид отличается формой эдеагуса. Приводятся новые данные о местах обитания и распространении *Lathrobium naeliae* Ryabukhin, 2005.

The description of a new species and new data of a little known species of the genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 from Kamchatka Peninsula are given below. The holotype and 19 paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg). Two paratypes (1 ♂, 1 ♀) are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Biological Problems of the North, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Magadan).

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

***Lathrobium (Lathrobium) tigilum* Ryabukhin, sp. n.**

Figs 1–7

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Russia:** Kamchatka Peninsula, environs of Tigil' village, 11.VII 2010 (A.S. Ryabukhin). Paratypes – the same locality as holotype, 8–11.VII 2010, 8 ♂, 6 ♀ (A.S. Ryabukhin); environs of Esso village, the bottomland of Ulavkavchan creek, 22.VII 2006, 2 ♂ (A.S. Ryabukhin); lower course of Kamchatka River, environs of Azhabach'ye Lake, Biological Station "Raduga", 31.VII–9.VIII 2006, 5 ♂ (A.S. Ryabukhin).

DESCRIPTION. Head and pronotum reddish-brown to brown. Elytra usually slightly darker, light-brown to dark-brown, sometimes to almost black. Sutural and apical margins a little bit lighter, reddish-brown to brown. Abdomen brown to dark-brown, or, to almost black, with apical segments sometimes more or less lightened. Mouthparts, antennae and legs yellowish-brown to light-brown. Head and elytra only shining, pronotum strongly, abdomen moderately shining. Surface of head, pronotum and elytra with sparse, yellowish pubescence and a few scattered brownish setae, abdomen with moderately dense yellowish pubescence with golden shine. Length 4.3–4.7 mm (specimens with extended abdomen – 4.9 mm).

Head approximately as long from neck to anterior margin of clypeus as wide across basal 1/4. Slightly convex temples approximately 4 times longer than eyes (ratio of length of temples to length of eyes on average 28 : 7, see from above), slightly widens posteriad (ratio of width at level of eyes at their posterior margins to maximum width on average 43 : 46). Basal angles broadly rounded; basal margin almost straight or feebly sinuate. Front and vertex with moderately deep and coarse irregular punctation. Distance between punctures on average 1-3 times as wide as diameter of punctures. Average diameter of largest punctures about equal to one-half that width of antennal segment 2. Punctation of temples irregular, considerably weaker than that of disk. Surface with fine and close distinct cellular or reticular microsculpture, less evident on median area of disc. Antennae moderately short, reaching the basal third of pronotum. Length/width proportions of 1-11 antennal segments as 15/7; 8/6; 7/6; 7/6; 6/6; 7/6; 7/6; 6/6; 6/6; 7/6.5; 11/6.5.

Pronotum moderately convex, a little bit narrower than head (45 : 46), sides usually parallel, sometimes very slightly narrowed to base. Length approximately 1.2 times longer than width (ratio of l/w on average 55 : 45). Anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded. Apical and basal margins straight or very slightly sinuate. Surface without microsculpture. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching apical and basal margins, not raised above surface of pronotum. Ratio between its width to width of pronotum on average approximately as 9 : 45. Narrow, feeble median longitudinal furrow in basal half not reaches basal margin. Punctation irregular, dense and coarse, on average about equal to that of discal part of head. Distance between punctures on average 1-2 times as wide as diameter of punctures. Punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming more or less regular longitudinal rows.

Elytra more or less flattened, on average approximately 1.3 times shorter than pronotum (ratio 43 : 55); conjointly on average 1.2 times broader than their length (ratio 52 : 43). Apical margin obliquely truncate. Elytra distinctly shorter at sutural margin, than at lateral one (ratio 34 : 43). Sides straight, gradually and evenly widened from rounded humeral angles to apex (ratio of width at humeral level to maximum width on average 44 : 52). Outer apical angles broadly rounded. Suture slightly but distinctly raised. Broad and shallow indistinct impressions along each side of suture extending to base and almost to apex of elytra. Surface with fine but distinct irregular hatched or shagreen microsculpture. Punctation very irregular, much more indistinct than that of head and pronotum. Diameter evidently less than those on pronotum. Wings absent.

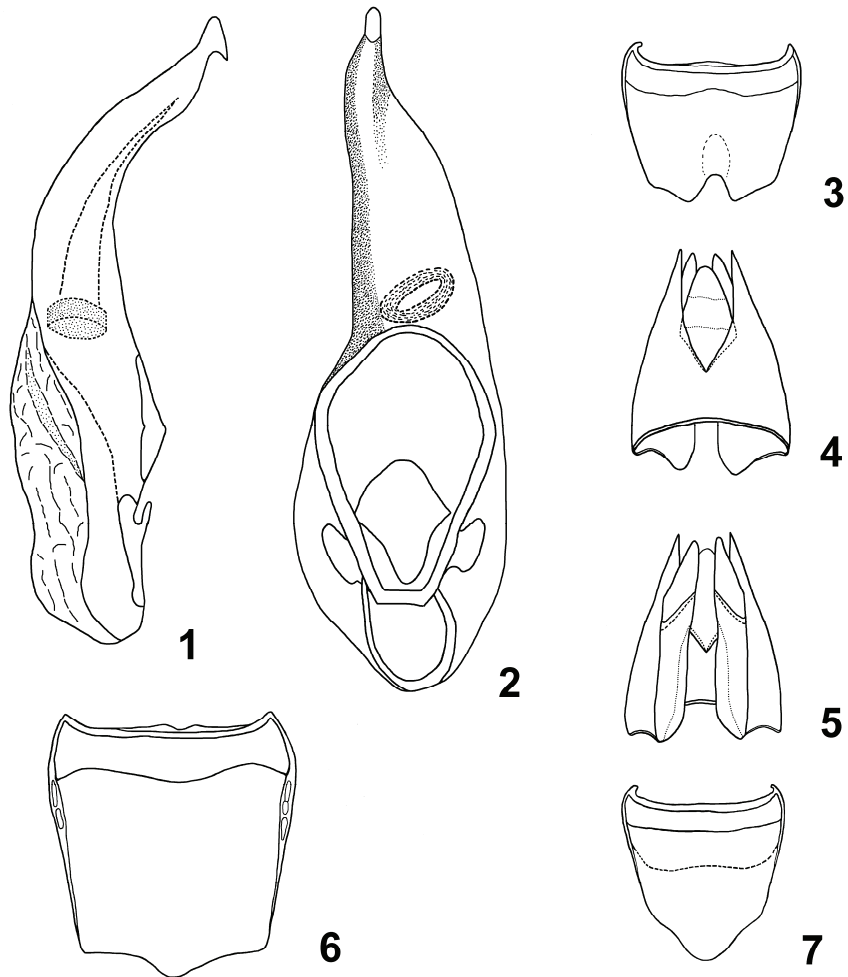
Abdomen evenly widened posteriad. Segments 6 and 7 slightly broader than others. Apical margin of tergite 7 without light fringe. Surface with well-developed fine, dense, reticulate or reticulate-waved microsculpture. Punctation fine, not very dense and deep, sparser in median parts of tergites. Diameter of punctures evidently less than on elytra.

MALE. Aedeagus asymmetrical, internal sac with ring-shaped structure. Lateral and ventral views as in Figs 1-2 respectively. Abdominal sternite 8 with a more or less developed shallow, oval-shaped apico-median impression. Posterior margin with slightly asymmetrical, rather broad and deep angularly rounded emargination as in Fig. 3.

FEMALE. Dorsal and ventral views of genital segment as in Figs 4 and 5 respectively. Abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 6. Sternite 8 as in Fig. 7.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kamchatka Peninsula.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name is derived from the village name Tigil', near which the holotype and part of paratypes were collected.



Figs. 1–7. *Lathrobium (Lathrobium) tigilum* sp. n. 1, 2 – aedeagus: 1 – lateral view; 2 – ventral view. 3–8 – details of structure of abdominal segments without pubescence: 3 – male 8th sternite. 4 – female genital segment, dorsal view; 5 – the same, ventral view; 6 – female 8th tergite; 7 – female 8th sternite.

DIAGNOSIS. *Lathrobium tigilum* sp. n. is similar to *L. transsibiricum* Ryvkin, 1989 from Magadan Area (Ryvkin, 1989), *L. transitum* Ryvkin, 2007 from Amur Area (Ryvkin, 2007) and *L. palanum* Ryabukhin, 2015 from Kamchatka (Ryabukhin, 2015). From *L. transsibiricum* new species differs by the smaller size, longer and more widened temples, longer antennae, the narrower head, and by shorter pronotum and elytra. *L. tigilum* sp. n. can be distinguished from *L. transitum* by the smaller eyes, by longer temples, by shorter antennae, by the narrower pronotum, and by shorter elytra. From *L. palanum* new species differs in most cases by the larger size, by a bit less widened basally temples, by slightly narrower head and pronotum, and by rather shorter elytra. New species can be distinguished from all other species of the genus *Lathrobium* by the shape of aedeagus.

REMARKS. In the environs of Tigil' village the specimens of *Lathrobium tigilum* sp. n. have been collected by sifting and hand picking litter in the flat-leaved birch (*Betula platyphylla*) forest on the southwestern gentle slope, and from ground cover and litter in the floodplain comparatively young alder-willow forest. In the environs of Azhabach'ye Lake specimens were collected from the moss, ground cover and litter in the old stone birch (*Betula ermanii*) forest on the southwestern slope. In the environs of Esso village specimens of new species have been collected in the ground cover and litter in the floodplain poplar-birch-willow forest.

NEW RECORD

Lathrobium (Lathrobium) naeliae Ryabukhin, 2005

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Russia:** Kamchatka Peninsula, environs of Elizovo town, 14–15.VIII 2009, 19 specimens (A.S. Ryabukhin); environs of Esso village, 4–20.VII 2006, 21 specimens (A.S. Ryabukhin); lower course of Kamchatka River, Azhabach'ye Lake, 2–4.VIII 2006, 21 specimens (A.S. Ryabukhin).

DISTRIBUTION. This species was described from southern part of Kamchatka Peninsula, environs of Paratunka village (Ryabukhin, 2005). New findings broaden its range up to the central and north-eastern parts of Kamchatka Peninsula approximately up to 800 km.

NOTES. In the environs of Elizovo town specimens have been collected in the litter in the stone birch (*Betula ermanii*) forest on the lower part of southern slope. In the environs of Esso village specimens have been collected in the litter in the flat-leaved birch (*Betula platyphylla*) light forest on the slope and from ground cover and litter in the poplar-birch-willow forest on the floodplain terrace. On the Azhabach'ye Lake specimens were collected in the ground cover and litter in the flat-leaved birch (*Betula platyphylla*) light grove near the lakeside.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by the grants of the Presidium of Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences No. 06-III-Д-06-246; No. 09-III-Д-06-307 and No. 10-III-Д-06-020.

REFERENCES

- Ryabukhin, A.S. 2005. A new species of *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae) from Kamchatka Peninsula. *Far Eastern Entomologist*, 144: 1–4.

- Ryabukhin, A.S. 2015. A new species of *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae) from Kamchatka Peninsula. *Far Eastern Entomologist*, 295: 8–11.
- Ryvkin, A.B. 1989. To the knowledge of staphylinids of the subfamily Paederinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Siberia and Mongolia. *Zoologicheskii Zhurnal*, 68(6): 66–77. [In Russian].
- Ryvkin, A.B. 2007. A review of *Lathrobium* species of the *sibiricum* group (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). *Bulletin de L'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Entomologie*, 77: 179–234.

© **Far Eastern entomologist (Far East. entomol.)** Journal published since October 1994.
Editor-in-Chief: S.Yu. Storozhenko
Editorial Board: A.S. Lelej, S.A. Belokobylskij, M.G. Ponomarenko, E.A. Beljaev, V.A. Mutin,
E.A. Makarchenko, T.M. Tiunova, P.G. Nemkov, M.Yu. Proshchalykin, S.A. Shabalin
Address: Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Far East Branch of Russian Academy of
Sciences, 690022, Vladivostok-22, Russia.
E-mail: storozhenko@biosoil.ru web-site: <http://www.biosoil.ru/fee>