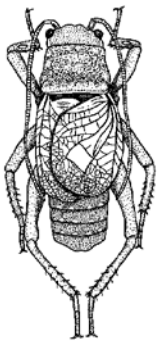


Far Eastern Entomologist

Дальневосточный энтомолог

Journal published by Far East Branch
of the Russian Entomological Society
and Laboratory of Entomology,
Institute of Biology and Soil Science,
Vladivostok

Number 144: 1-4 ISSN 1026-051X January 2005

A NEW SPECIES OF *LATHROBIUM* GRAVENHORST, 1802 (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE: PAEDERINAE) FROM KAMCHATKA PENINSULA

A. S. Ryabukhin

Institute of Biological Problems of the North, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Magadan, Portovaya str. 18, 685000, Russia

Lathrobium (s. str.) *naeliae* **sp. n.** from the North-East of Russia is described and illustrated. A new species closely related to *L. tschucoticum* A. Tichomirova, *L. mentitum* Ryabukhin, *L. ochoticum* Ryabukhin, and *L. kolymense* Ryabukhin, 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.

KEY WORDS: Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Lathrobium*, Kamchatka, new species.

А. С. Рябухин. Новый вид рода *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae) с Камчатки // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2005. N 144. С. 1-4.

С Камчатки описан и проиллюстрирован новый вид *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *naeliae* **sp. n.** Новый вид близок к *L. tschucoticus* A. Tichomirova, *L. mentitum* Ryabukhin, *L. ochoticum* Ryabukhin и *L. kolymense* Ryabukhin, от которых отличается формой, пропорциями и скульптурой частей тела. От всех видов рода *Lathrobium* новый вид отличается формой эдеагуса.

Институт биологических проблем Севера ДВО РАН, Магадан, ул. Портовая 18, 685000, Россия.

INTRODUCTION

The description of a new species of the genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 from Kamchatka is given below. The holotype and 9 paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Insturtute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg); other paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Biological Problems of the North, Russian Academy of Sciences (Magadan).

This work was supported by grant of the Presidium of Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences № 04-3-E-06-018.

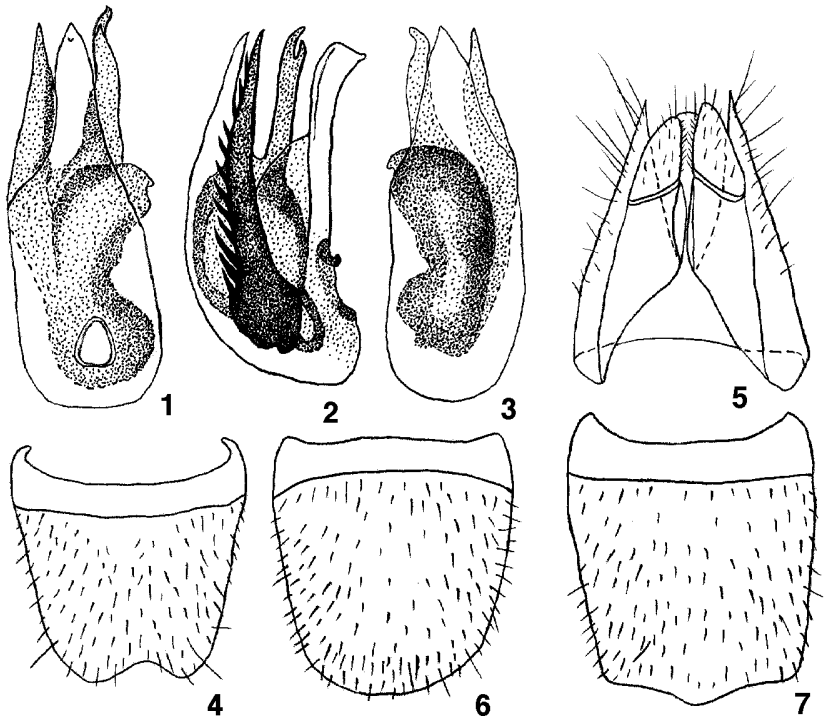
***Lathrobium* (*Lathrobium*) *naeliae* Ryabukhin, sp. n.**
Figs 1-7

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, Russia, Kamchatka Peninsula, 12 km N Paratunka village, bottomland of the Paratunka River, 28.VII 2004 (A. S. Ryabukhin). Paratypes – the same locality as holotype, 28.VII 2004, 3 ♂, 10 ♀ (A. S. Ryabukhin); 18-26.VII 2004, 3 ♂, 6 ♀ (A. S. Ryabukhin).

DESCRIPTION. Head and pronotum dark-red to reddish-brown. Elytra somewhat darker, reddish-brown to brown, sometimes with apical parts lighter, reddish-brown. Abdomen brown to dark-brown with apex and apical parts of paratergites lighter, reddish-brown. Anterior part of front, mouthparts (excluding mandibles), antennae, and legs yellowish-brown. Head and elytra only shining, pronotum strongly, abdomen moderately shining. Surface of head, pronotum and elytra with sparse, fine yellowish pubescence and a few scattered brownish setae, abdomen with moderately dense pubescence. Length 4.5-4.9 mm (specimens with extended abdomen – 5.2 mm).

Head approximately as long as wide (from neck constriction to apical margin of clypeus). Temples approximately 3.4 times longer than eyes (ratio of length of temples to length of eyes an average 27 : 8, see from above), gradually widened to base (ratio of width at level of eyes to maximum width 41 : 46). Basal angles broadly rounded, basal margin slightly sinuate. Front and vertex with coarse, irregular punctation. Distance between punctures an average 1-3 times as wide as diameter of punctures. Diameter of largest punctures a bit less one-half that width of 3rd antennal segment. Surface with fine but distinct reticulate microsculpture. Lateral parts of head denser but smaller punctated than on disk, with irregular punctation and distinct reticulate or reticulate-waved microsculpture. Distance between punctures on an average 1-2 times as wide as diameter of the punctures. Antennae moderately short, extending to basal third of pronotum. 2nd segment 1.38 times longer than wide (ratio of l/w 9 : 6.5), 3rd segment 1.33 times longer than wide (ratio of l/w 8 : 6), segments 4-10 approximately as long as wide, ultimate segment 1.62 times longer than wide (ratio of l/w 10.5 : 6.5).

Pronotum as wide as head, with parallel sides, sometimes very slightly narrowed to base. Length 1.28 times longer than wide (ratio of l/w 59 : 46). Basal and apical angles broadly rounded. Apical margin very slightly sinuate, basal margin usually straight, sometimes very feebly sinuate. Surface without microsculpture, densely and



Figs. 1-7. *Lathrobium* (*Lathrobium*) *naeliae* sp. n. 1-3 – aedeagus, ventral, latero-ventral, and dorsal views respectively; 4 – male sternite 8; 5 – female genital segment, ventral view; 6 – female sternite 8; 7 – female tergite 8.

coarsely punctate. Distance between punctures an average 1-3 times as wide as ones. Smooth, strongly shining inpunctate middle strip sometimes not extending to apical and basal margins, not raised above surface of pronotum. Narrow, very feeble midline groove in basal half not extending to basal margin.

Elytra approximately as long as pronotum, conjointly 1.1 times longer than their weigth (ratio of l/w 59 : 53). Apical margin obliquely truncate, elytra distinctly shorter at sutural margin, than at lateral one (ratio 45 : 59). Sides straight, gradually and evenly widened from broadly rounded humeral angles to apex (ratio of width at humeral level to maximum width 44 : 53). Outer apical angles broadly rounded. Suture slightly raised. Broad, weakly indistinct impressions along each side of suture extending almost to apex and base of elytra. Surface with fine but distinct irregular hatched microsculpture and dense, irregular punctation. Distance between punctures an average 1-2 times as wide as ones; diameter of those distinctly less than on pronotum. Wings absent.

Abdomen with distinct, dense, reticulate microsculpture and fairly dense, fine punctation, sparser in median parts of tergites. Diameter of punctures evidently less than on elytra. Tergite 7 without light membranous fringe along apical margin.

MALE. Abdominal sternite 8 as in Fig. 4. Aedeagus asymmetrical, with two long, robust lateral sclerites. Ventral, latero-ventral, and dorsal views respectively as in Figs 1-3.

FEMALE. Abdominal sternite 8 as in Fig. 6. Tergite 8 as in Fig. 7. Ventral view of genital segment as in Fig. 5.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kamchatka Peninsula.

DIAGNOSIS. *Lathrobium naeliae* sp. n. is similar to *L. tshucoticum* A. Tichomirova, 1976, *L. mentitum* Ryabukhin, 1993, *L. ochoticum* Ryabukhin, 1993 and *L. kolymense* Ryabukhin, 1994. From *L. tshucoticum* new species differs by the smaller size, by the lighter abdomen, by longer and much more widened basally temples, by longer pronotum and elytra, and by distinct elytral microsculpture. *L. naeliae* sp. n. differs from *L. mentitum* by the longer and more widened basally temples, by longer pronotum, by much more longer elytra and by distinct elytral microsculpture. From *L. ochoticum* new species differs by the lager size, by more evident microsculpture of the head, by a bit shorter temples, by longer antennae, by much more longer, but less widened apically elytra. New species differs from *L. kolymense* by the lager size, by darker color, by shorter temples, by more evident microsculpture of the head, by more widened basally temples, and by much more longer elytra. From *L. japonicus konoi* Watanabe, 2004 (North Kuril Islands: Paramushir) *L. naeliae* sp. n. differs by smaller size, by longer temples, by more broadly rounded basal angles of the head, by longer antennae, and by absent depressions on 7th and 8th male sternites.

New species is distinguished from all other species of the genus *Lathrobium* by the shape of aedeagus.

REMARKS. The specimens of *Lathrobium naeliae* sp. n. have been collected by sifting and hand picking litter in the stone birch (*Betula ermanii*) forest on the gentle slope, and from ground cover and litter in the riparian alder-willow forest.

© **Far Eastern entomologist (Far East. entomol.)** Journal published since October 1994.
Editor-in-Chief: S.Yu. Storozhenko
Editorial Board: A.S. Lelej, V.S. Sidorenko, N.V. Kurzenko
Address: Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Far East Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, 690022, Vladivostok-22, Russia.
E-mail: entomol@ibss.dvo.ru FAX: (4232) 310 193