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# A new species of *Stenomastax* from Madeira (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae)

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A b s t r a c t : *Stenomastax madeirae* sp.n., evidently an adventive species probably from the Oriental region and introduced in Madeira in the more recent past, is described, illustrated, and distinguished from other species of the genus.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, *Stenomastax*, Palaearctic region, Madeira, new species.

## Introduction

The genus *Stenomastax* CAMERON of the Silusini currently comprises approximately 60 species, the vast majority of them occurring in the Oriental region; only few species have been recorded from the Australian region and from the higher elevations of the Himalaya where Palaearctic elements prevail.

Some years ago, Staphylinidae collected from window panes in Madeira were made available to me for examination by Dieter Erber, Giessen. This material also contained a species of *Stenomastax* which could not be attributed to any of the described species. Roberto Pace, Monteforte d'Alpone, kindly examined material of the species and confirmed that it was undescribed. A subsequent study of the "types" of *Stenomastax immigrator*, a manuscript name whose description was never published (ERBER 1990), revealed that they were conspecific with the previously examined material.

### *Stenomastax madeirae* sp.n. (Figs. 1-10)

H o l o t y p e ♂ : P. Madeira, Caniço de Baixo, window pane, 14.-20.IX.1989, leg. Pieper / Holotypus ♂ *Stenomastax madeirae* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2003 (coll. V. Assing).
P a r a t y p e s : 5♀♀: same data as holotype (coll. Assing); 1♂, 5♀♀: same data, but 7.-13.IX.1989 (coll. Assing); 1♂, 3♀♀: same data, but 21.-27.IX.1989 (coll. Assing); 4♂♂, 7♀♀: same data, but 13.-19.IX.1990 (coll. Assing); 3♂♂, 4♀♀: same data, but 20.-27.IX.1990 (coll. Assing); 3♂♂, 1♀: same data, but 7.-20.V.1992 (coll. Assing); 4♂♂, 4♀♀: same data, but 15.-28.IX.1994 (coll. Assing); 1♂: Madeira,10.-16.9.85, Caniço de Baixo, leg. Pieper / an Fenster angeflogen, 80m, Leptusa / ruteria sp. det. R. Pace 1986 / Homalota spec. Zerche det. 88 / Stenomastax immigrator sp.n. Holotypus ♂, Isr. 1989 (coll. Erber); 1 ex., same data, but "Paratypus" (coll. Erber); 1 ex.: Madeira: Caniço de Baixo, Fensterscheibe, 80m, 9.-29.IX.88, Pieper (coll. Erber); 1 ex.: Madeira: Caniço de Baixo, Lichtfang / 80m, 4.-25.IX.1986, H. Pieper leg. (coll. Erber); 3 exs.: Madeira 1986, Lichtfang, Pieper / Caniço de Baixo, 4.-25.9., 80m (coll. Erber); 1 ex.: Madeira: Caniço de Baixo, at window pane, 7.-13.IX.1989, Pieper (coll. Erber). All paratypes labelled: "Paratypus *Stenomastax madeirae* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2003". Paratypes are deposited also in the following public and private collections: Deutsches Entomologisches Institut,

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Eberswalde, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität Berlin, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum Linz, private collection D. Erber, Giessen, private collection B. Feldmann, Münster, private collection M. Schülke, Berlin, and private collection P. Wunderle, Mönchengladbach.

Description: 2.0-2.5 mm; facies as in Fig. 1. Head and pronotum dark brown to blackish brown; elytra bicoloured, with the anterior area more or less extensively testaceous and the posterior part, at least near the postero-exterior angles, dark brown; abdomen bicoloured, with segments III-IV rufotestaceous, the following segments dark brown, and the apex somewhat lighter. Antennae brown, with the basal antennomeres only indistinctly lighter; legs testaceous.

Head 1.20-1.25 times as wide as long (length measured from anterior margin of clypeus); eyes large and bulging, in dorsal view distinctly longer than postocular region (Fig. 2); dorsal surface somewhat flattened, but without impressions; puncturation dense, but not very distinct, difficult to distinguish from the coarse microsculpture; pubescence depressed, directed predominantly anteriad or diagonally antero-mediad. Antennae rather slender, with antennomeres I-III distinctly oblong, II and III of subequal length and slightly shorter than I, IV approximately as wide as long, V-X gradually, but weakly increasing in width, X indistinctly transverse, less than 1.5 times as wide as long, and XI approximately as long as the combined length of IX and X. Mouthparts similar to those of *S. nigrescens* (FAUVEL); for an illustration of the labium of that species see CAMERON (1939).

Pronotum 1.10-1.17 times as wide as head, widest approximately in the middle of lateral margin (Fig. 2); with relatively wide, but shallow impression along midline in both sexes; puncturation and microsculpture similar to those of head; pubescence directed cephalad along midline and more or less laterad in lateral parts. Shape subject to some sexual dimorphism; posterior margin in ♂♂ generally more strongly projecting caudad (i. e. more strongly convex) and in the middle often with distinct concavity, especially in large ♂♂; posterior margin in ♀♀ more evenly convex and, at most, with very indistinct central concavity.

Elytra of subquadrate shape, at suture approximately as long as pronotum or nearly so; puncturation very dense, somewhat more distinct than that of head and pronotum. Hind wings fully developed. Tarsal formula 4, 4, 5.

Abdomen widest at segments IV/V; puncturation dense, but shallow; microsculpture superficial.

♂: tergite VII with flattened tubercle of usually semicircular shape (Fig. 3), which may be reduced to various degrees or even completely absent (in small ♂♂); tergite VIII posteriorly almost truncate and indistinctly serrulate (Fig. 4); posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely pointed (Fig. 5); median lobe of aedeagus basally with one central and two lateral carinae, distinctly bent (lateral view) and apically acute (lateral and ventral view) ventral process, and with long flagellum in internal sac (Figs. 8, 9).

♀: tergite and sternite VIII posteriorly weakly convex (Figs. 6, 7); spermatheca small, shaped as in Fig. 10.

Etymology: The name is the genitive of Madeira, where the type locality is situated.

Comparative notes: Based on external characters (body shape, proportions, puncturation, etc.), the similar modifications of the ♂ tergite VII, and especially the external morphology and the internal structures of the median lobe of the aedeagus, *S. madeirae* is apparently closely related to the Indonesian *S. celebensis* PACE 1986, which,

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however, is distinguished by a wider body, relatively longer elytra, the coloration of the abdomen (segments III-V rufous), as well as by the shape of the median lobe of the aedeagus, especially the shape of the ventral process and of the crista apicalis, the more asymmetric apex of the internal sac (ventral view), and the shorter flagellum. For comparison see figures 68-71 in PACE (1986). Another species with similar male secondary sexual characters, but with a completely different morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus is *S. tuberculicollis* (KRAATZ) from Ceylon and Java (PACE 1986).

Distribution and bionomics: All the types were collected in Caniço de Baixo, Madeira proper, at an altitude of approximately 80 m. The vast majority of specimens were collected at a window pane, some also at light, in May and in autumn. The distribution of the genus as a whole and the close relationship with *S. celebensis* suggest that the species is of Oriental (Indonesian?) origin and was introduced in Madeira in the more recent past, as can be inferred from the absence of older records. The new species was discovered in the same material as *Holobus ignoratus* ASSING, another recently described and probably introduced aleocharine currently known only from Madeira (ASSING 1998).

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## Zusammenfassung

*Stenomastax madeirae* sp.n., offensichtlich eine Adventivart aus der Orientalis, die erst in jüngerer Vergangenheit erstmals von Madeira nachgewiesen wurde, wird beschrieben und von anderen Arten der Gattung unterschieden; der Habitus und Diffentialmerkmale werden abgebildet.

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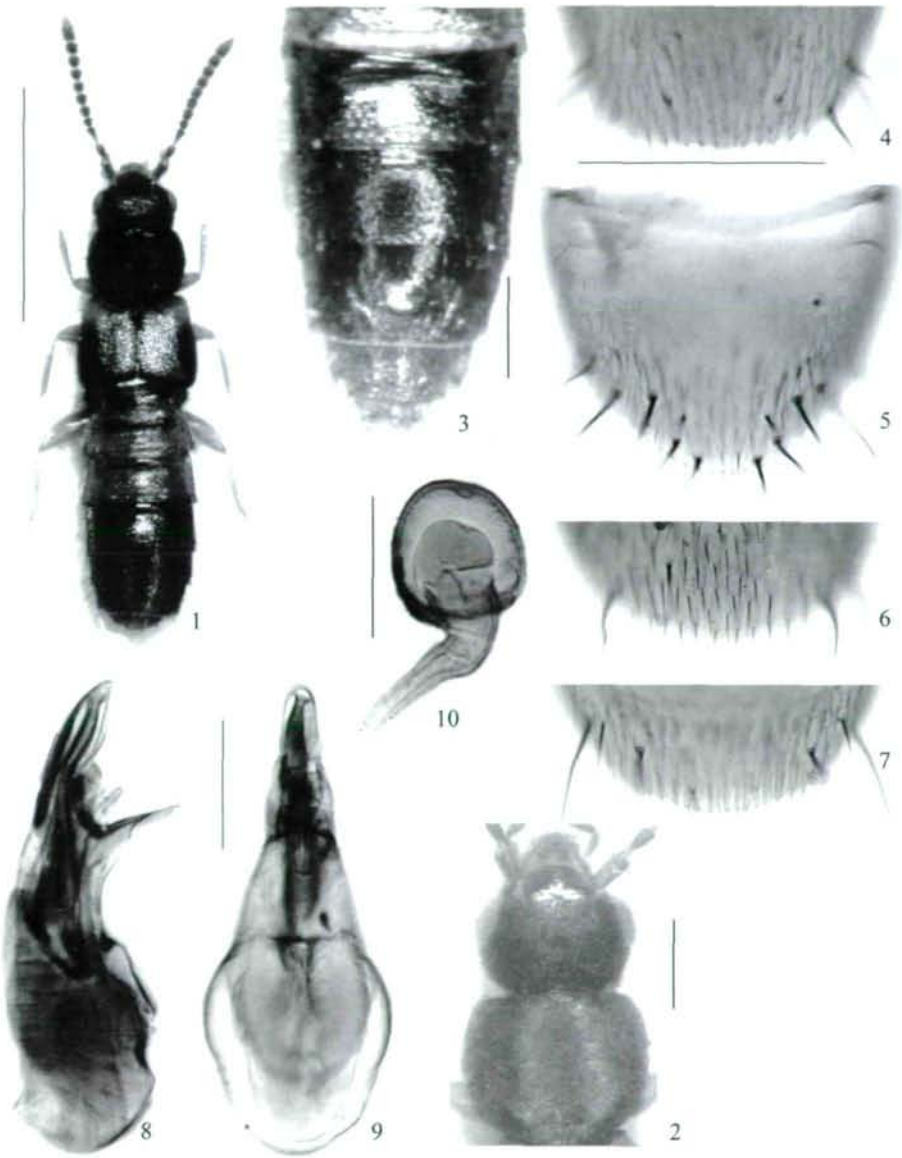


**Figs. 1-10**: *Stenomastax madeirae* sp.n.: **1** – facies (♀); **2** – head and pronotum; **3** – apex of ♂ abdomen; **4** – posterior part of ♂ tergite VIII; **5** – ♂ sternite VIII; **6** – posterior part of ♀ tergite VIII; **7** – posterior part of ♀ sternite VIII; **8, 9** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; **10** – spermatheca. Scales: 1: 1.0 mm; 2-7: 0.2 mm; 8-9: 0.1 mm; 10: 0.05 mm.

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