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# A new species of *Gabrius* from Yemen (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Philonthina)

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A b s t r a c t : *Gabrius adelae* nov.sp. is described from the Socotra Island (Yemen) and diagnosed from the similar *G. turcmenus* FAUVEL 1900. The male genitalia and important external male characters of both species are illustrated.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Philonthina, *Gabrius*, Palaearctic region, Yemen, taxonomy, new species.

#### Introduction

The Socotra island is the greatest island of the Socotra archipelago situated in the Indian Ocean ca. 400 km south of the Arabian Peninsula and 250 km east of Africa. Although it is well-known for its largely endemic entomofauna, the staphylinid fauna of the island has never been revised. Within this paper, I am describing a new species of the philontine genus *Gabrius*. The genus is represented by more than 300 described species distributed in all zoogeographic areas, but no species has been recorded so far from the Socotra island

#### Material, methods and measurements

The material referred in this study is deposited in the following private collections:

cHPC...... author's private collection cJRC...... private collection Jiří Janák, Rtyně nad Bílinou (Czech Republic)

A double slash (//) is used to divide separate labels of the type specimen. All measurements were taken from the beetles with extended abdomen. Ratios mentioned in the description can be converted to lengths using the following formula: 20 units = 1 mm.

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#### Results

#### Gabrius adelae nov.sp. (Figs 1-4)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂: Yemen, Socotra Isl., 6.-24.ix., Eidam plateau 1999, 12.519N,53.96E, 950m, V. Bejček & K. Šťastný leg. // Holotype *Gabrius adelae* Hromádka det., 2010' (cJRC). Paratype: ♀: same label data as holotype (cHPC) [all specimens with red oblong printed label].

Description: Body length 4.8 mm, length of fore body (to end of elytra) 2.7 mm.

C o l o u r a t i o n : Head black-brown, pronotum and abdomen brown-black, epipleura yellow-brown, scutellum and elytra brown, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, antennomeres 1-2, base of antennomere 3 and legs brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown.

Head quadrate, as long as wide; each posterior angle obtusely rounded, bearing one long and several shorter bristles. Four punctures present between eyes, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Clypeus with two shallow pits medially. Eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 7: 8), each posterior margin with two coarse punctures; temporal area with several punctures in posterior half, its anterior half impunctate. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slightly widened distally, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-4 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 7-10 wider than long. Antennomere 1 twice as long as antennomere 11, antennomere 2 almost as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 20: 18), parallel-sided. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six coarse punctures, punctures 1-4 and 5-6 equidistant, distance between punctures 4-5 larger than distance between remaining punctures; each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted laterally. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by distance smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra as long as wide, widened posteriad. Each anterior angle bearing one long black bristle. Punctation coarse and relatively dense. Diameter of punctures slightly larger than of those on scutellum, punctures separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatarsus slightly shorter than metatibia (ratio 12: 13), metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomere 1 and as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad from visible tergite III. Punctation at base of all tergites finer than those on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Sternite IX (Fig. 4), aedeagus (Figs 1-3).

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s: *Gabrius adelae* nov.sp. is similar in size and habitus to *G. turcmenus* FAUVEL 1900, from which it may be differentiated by its narrower and longer head and pronotum, denser punctation of the abdomen and by the different shape

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of the aedeagus. See Figs 5-8 for illustrations of the male sexual characters of G. turcmenus.

E t y m o l o g y . The name species is dedicated to my youngest granddaughter Adéla. D i s t r i b u t i o n : Socotra Island (Yemen).

#### Gabrius turcmenus FAUVEL 1900 (Figs 5-8)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : 1 spec., Kazachstan, Chimgan, 3.-5.vii.1976, Ala-Tau chr. 1900 m, Josef Král lgt. (cHPC).

C o m m e n t: The type locality of this species ("Uzbekistan: Buhoru (Buchara)") is situated in southern Uzbekistan. The type specimen was not examined for this study and the above specimens was identified according to the illustration of male genitalia by SCHILLHAMMER (1997).

## Acknowledgements

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# Zusammenfassung

*Gabrius adelae* nov.sp. wird von der Insel Sokotra beschrieben und von der ähnlichen *G. turcmenus* FAUVEL 1900 unterschieden. Die äuβeren Merkmale sowie die männlichen Geschlechtsmerkmale beider Arten werden abgebildet.

### References

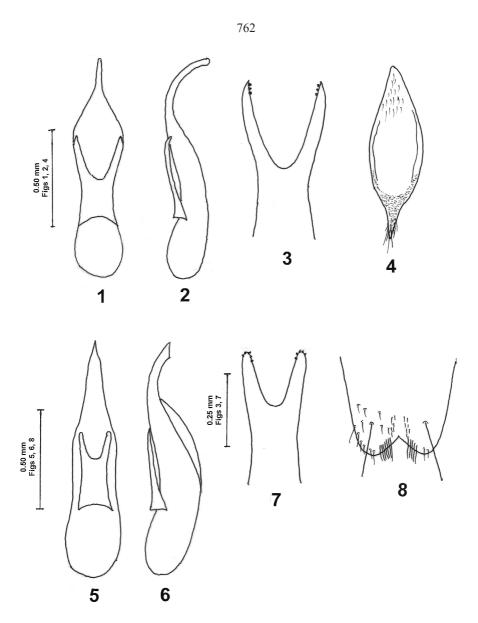
FAUVEL A. (1900): Staphylinides paléarctiques nouveaux. — Revue d'Entomologie 19: 218-253.

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Figs 1-4: G. adelae nov.sp. (1) aedeagus, ventral view, (2) aedeagus, lateral view, (3) apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, (4) male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 5-8: G. turcmenus FAUVEL, 1900. (5) aedeagus, ventral view, (6) aedeagus, lateral view, (7) apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, (8) apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view.

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