

A new species of the genus *Anthobium* Leach, 1819 from Cuba (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Omaliinae: Anthophagini)

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Anthobium golovatchi sp. nov. (Staphylinidae: Omaliinae) from Parque Nacional La Güira (Cuba) is described and illustrated. Based on the external morphological features, the new species is similar to Mexican *A. amicorum* Thayer, 2003 and *A. tapatio* Thayer, 2003, from which it differs by larger, paler body, shape of the pronotum, and morphology of the aedeagus.

Key words: Staphylinidae, Omaliinae, *Anthobium*, taxonomy, new species, Cuba

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INTRODUCTION

The omaliine genus *Anthobium* Leach, 1819 contains 70 species: 19 species from the western and 38 from the eastern Palaearctic regions (Shavrin & Smetana 2017, 2018, 2019), eleven species from the Nearctic (Herman 2001) and two from the Neotropical (Thayer 2003) regions.

During the study of Omaliinae from the collection of Alexandr B. Ryvkin (Moscow), I found the specimen of undescribed *Anthobium*, which was collected by Sergei I. Golovatch (Moscow) in Cuba in December 1981. The description of this species is provided in the present paper. Based on the external morphology, it is similar to two species, which were described from Mexico (Thayer 2003). This is the third species of the subfamily from West Indies and Cuba. According to Herman (2001), only two species were previously known from Cuba: *Omalium cubanum* Blackwelder, 1943 and West Indian *Phloeonomus*

pedicularius (Erichson, 1840), recorded from Cuba by Blackwelder (1943).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The holotype is deposited in ZMM (Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Russia; A.A. Gusakov). Citations of the type labels are separated by a slash, different lines are separated by a vertical line; necessary notes are shown in square brackets; all labels are rectangular, printed. The specimen was dissected; a plastic plate with aedeagus in Canada balsam was pinned under the card with the beetle. Morphological studies were carried out using Nikon SMZ 745T and Nikon Eclipse E200 stereomicroscopes. A digital camera (Sony Alpha DSLR-A300) was used for photographs of habitus and the aedeagus. All figures were modified using Adobe Photoshop software.

RESULTS

Anthobium golovatchi sp.n.

Figs. 1–6

Type material. Holotype, male: ‘Cuba: Prov. Pinar del Rio, Parque Nac. “La Güira”, ‘oligodominant | tropical rainforest, | sifted litter, 06.12.1981. | S.I. Golovatch leg.’, ‘HOLOTYPE | *Anthobium golovatchi* sp.n. | Shavrin A.V. des. 2020’ <red> (ZMM).

Description. Measurements of the holotype (in mm): maximum width of head including eyes: 0.67; length of head (from base of labrum to neck constriction along head midline): 0.42; length of antenna: 1.20; ocular length (longitudinal): 0.15; length of pronotum: 0.62; maximum width of pronotum: 1.15; sutural length of elytra (length of elytra from the apex of scutellum to the posterior margin of sutural angle): 1.25; maximum width of elytra: 1.32; maximum width of abdomen: 1.05; length of metatibia: 0.67; length of metatarsus: 0.29 (metatarsomeres 1–4: 0.17; metatarsomere 5: 0.12); length of aedeagus (from base of the median lobe to apex of parameres): 0.82; total length (from anterior margin of clypeus to apex of abdomen): 3.37.

Body, antennomeres 4–11 and legs yellow-brown (head and middle portion of pronotum slightly darker); mouthparts, antennomeres 1–3 and tarsi yellow. Body shiny; pronotum, scutellum and elytra without microsculpture; apical portion of head with distinct, regular, transverse meshes, middle portion with indistinct, irregular and diagonal microreticulation, antero-lateral portions of head between antennal insertion and apical margin of eye with dense, diagonal and rugose sculpture, median and posterior portions of infraorbital ridges with indistinct transverse meshes; neck with indistinct, isodiametric sculpture; abdomen with very dense isodiametric microsculpture. Head with irregular, sparse and fine punctation, finer in anterior portion, denser and deeper in middle and on infraorbital ridges, with two diagonal impunctated portions between grooves and median part; anterior portion of neck

with very dense and deep punctation, slightly larger on posterior portions of infraorbital ridges, basal portion of head with very sparse, fine punctation; pronotum with dense, moderately large and deep punctation, finer in middle, sparser in mediobasal, larger and deeper in lateral portions; scutellum with several fine and sparsely distributed punctures; punctation of elytra as that on pronotum, finer in parascutellar area, sparser in middle, larger and deeper in mediobasal and apical portions; middle portions of each elytron forming seven indistinct rows of vague and tangled punctures; abdominal tergites without visible punctures. Body glabrous, apical portion of head with several long tactile setae; surface of clypeus with very sparse, short setae; abdominal tergites with regular, short and fine setae, and with additional longer and sparsely distributed erect setation. Habitus as in Fig. 1.

Head 1.5 times as wide as long; middle portion slightly elevated, with deep and long grooves in front of ocelli, reaching middle level of eyes; postocular ridge acute, with surface between it and posterior margin of eyes as long as two nearest ommatidia; antero-basal portions of clypeus with distinct, diagonal impressions; basal portion between ocelli without transverse impression; anterior portion between antennal insertion and anterior margin of eye with very deep, semicircular notch. Eyes moderately small, convex. Ocelli large, situated at level slightly behind postocular ridges; distance between ocelli about as long as distance between ocellus and posterior margin of eye. Apical segment of maxillary palpus about two and half times as long as preceding segment, slightly widened in middle and gradually narrowing toward acute apex; preapical segment narrow, one and half times as long as wide. Antenna exceeding apical third of elytra when reclined, antennomeres 4–11 covered by dense pubescence; basal antennomere distinctly more than twice as long as wide, antennomere 2 suboval, distinctly narrower than basal antennomere, about twice as wide as long, 3 distinctly narrower and longer than 2, 4–7 about as long as 3, but distinctly wider, 8 distinctly shorter than 7, 9 slightly shorter than 8, 10 transverse,

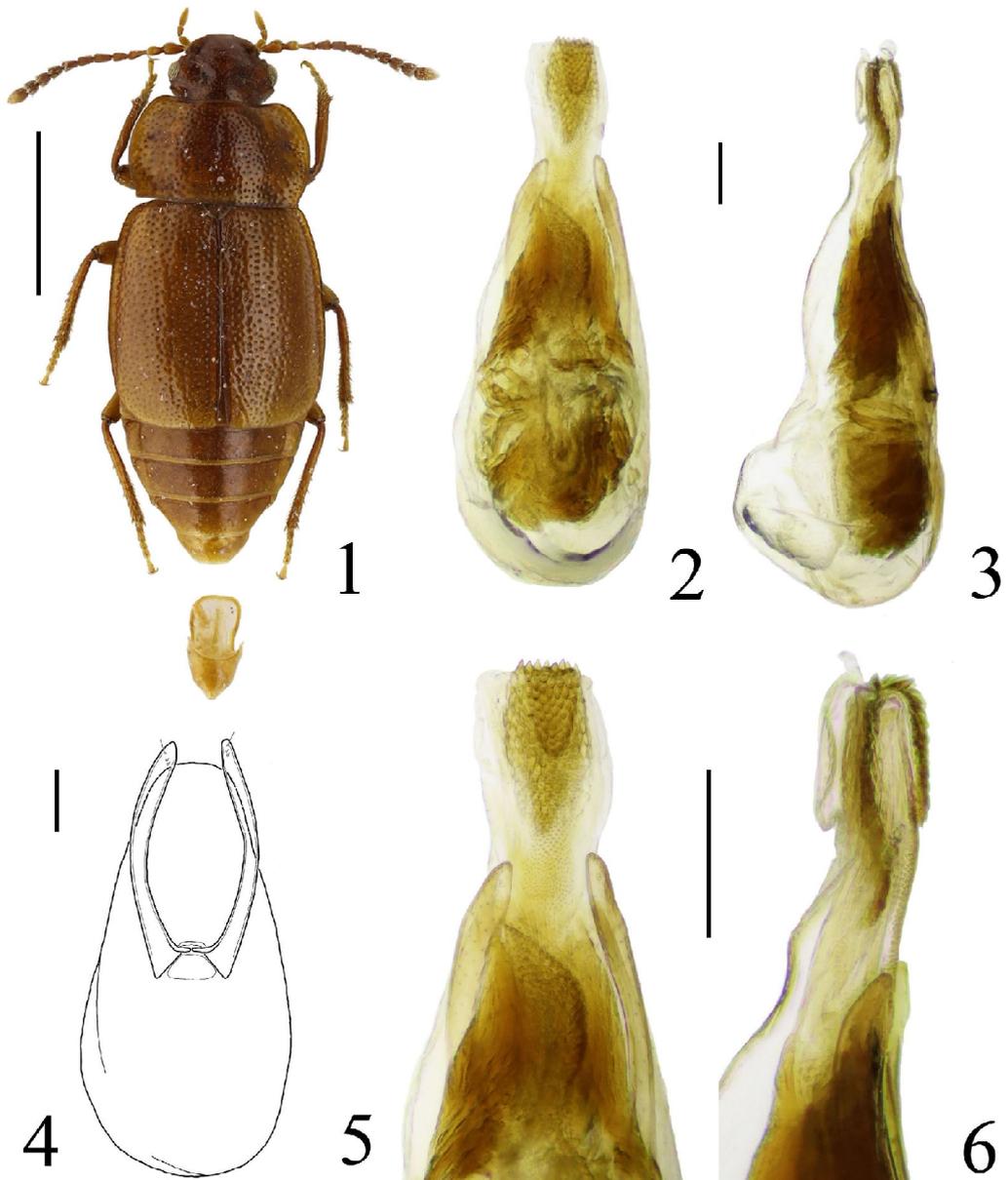


Fig. 1–6. *Anthobium golovatchi*: 1–habitus, 2, 4–aedeagus (parameral view), 3–aedeagus (lateral view), 5–6–apical portion of median lobe (Fig. 5: parameral view, Fig. 6: lateral view). Scale bar: 1.00 mm (Fig. 1), 0.10 mm (Figs. 2–6).

about as long as wide, apical antennomere about 1.3 times as long as 10, from apical third sharply narrowing toward apex.

Pronotum transverse, 1.8 times as wide as long, 1.7 times as wide as head, widest in middle, slightly more narrowed posteriad than anterior, with distinctly concaved laterobasal margins in front of acute posterior angles; apical angles widely rounded, slightly protruded anteriorly; apical margin somewhat straight, markedly narrower than posterior margin; middle portion elevated, with very indistinct mediobasal transverse impression; lateral margins without crenulation; lateral portions moderately wide, each with deep, small pit slightly above middle.

Elytra very convex, slightly wider than long, twice as long as pronotum, slightly widened toward apical third, reaching basal margin of abdominal tergite V; apical margin somewhat straight; surface of elytra without elevations; lateral portions moderately narrow, indistinctly explanate; lateroapical margins with indistinct, smooth crenulation. Wings fully developed.

Legs moderately long, slender; tibiae covered by sparse, sclerotized and elongate setae, mixed with very dense, long pubescence; apical margins of each tibia with long, sclerotized spines; mesotibiae indistinctly narrowed in middle; metatarsus more than twice shorter than metatibia.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra, convex, without visible tomentose spots in middle of abdominal tergite V; apical margin of abdominal tergite VII with narrow palisade fringe.

Male. Apical margin of abdominal tergite VIII rounded. Apical margin of abdominal sternite VIII slightly concaved. Aedeagus with wide basal portion, gradually narrowing toward truncated apex (Figs. 2, 4); parameres moderately wide, distinctly exceeding apex of median lobe, slightly widened apically, with two long apical and two short preapical setae (Fig. 4); internal sac complicated, long and moderately wide, with field of long sclerotized spines in middle and with large

spines in apical portions (Figs. 5–6). Aedeagus laterally as in Fig. 3.

Female unknown.

Comparative notes. Regarding the general shape of the forebody and proportions of antennomeres, *A. golovatchi* sp.n. is similar to Mexican *A. amicorum* Thayer, 2003 and *A. tapatio* Thayer, 2003, from which it differs by the larger body, paler coloration, by the shape of laterobasal portions of the pronotum (concaved laterobasal margin in front of acute posterior angles), and different external and internal morphology of the aedeagus.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality in Parque Nacional La Güira (=La Güira National Park) in Pinar del Rio Province, Western Cuba.

Bionomics. The specimen were taken by sifting litter in tropical rainforest.

Etymology. Eponymic, the species is named to honour the Russian entomologist Sergei I. Golovatch (Moscow), the collector of the type material.

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