

A new species of the genus *Leptusa* from Spain (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae)

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Abstract. *Leptusa* (*Neopisalia*) *cantabrica* sp. n. from Spain is described and illustrated, the affinities with related species are discussed.

Key words: Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, *Leptusa*, new species, taxonomy, Spain.

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The genus *Leptusa* was erected by KRAATZ in 1856. Since that time many species and subspecies have been recognized worldwide. In his 1989 monograph, PACE divided the genus into 72 subgenera containing 314 species and 75 subspecies. Afterwards, PACE (1994, 1996) and KAHLEN & PACE (1993) added 11 species and 2 subspecies to the European fauna.

Additional new species is described in the present paper.

The type material is deposited in the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals PAS, Kraków, Poland.

Leptusa (*Neopisalia*) *cantabrica* sp. n.

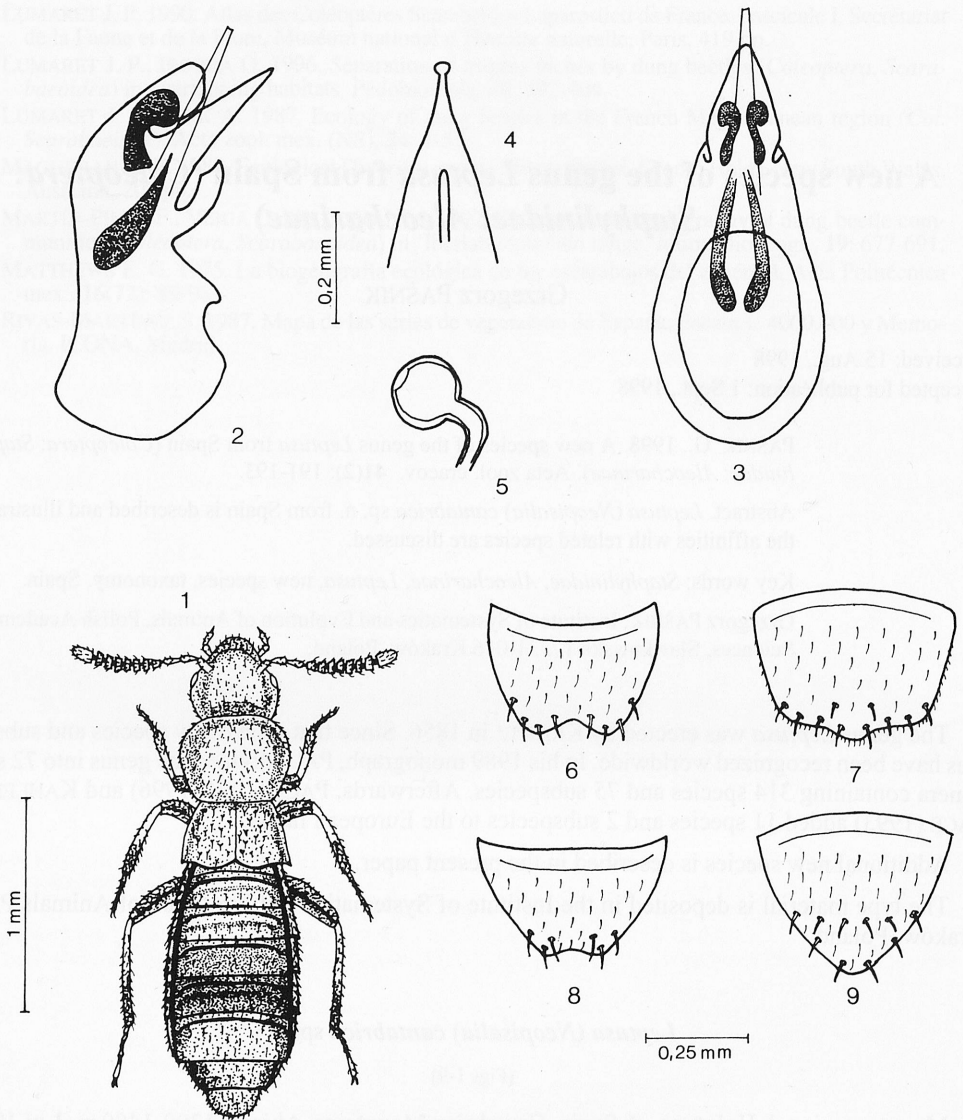
(Figs 1-9)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: Spain, Cantabrian Mountains, Abiada, 1300-1400 m, 1.xi.1976, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI. Paratypes, 1♂ and 1♀: same data as holotype.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 2.1-2.4 mm. Body testaceous; abdominal tergite 5 darkened, 6 pitchy brown; antennae, mouthparts and legs yellowish-red.

Head transversely elliptic, broadest behind eyes; eyes small, minutely protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above as long as apical width of 1 joint of antennae; temples about 3.5 times as long as length of eyes seen from above; surface of head covered with distinct microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse meshes, punctation fine and moderately dense. Antennae slender, joints 1-3 elongate, subequal in length, joints 4-10 transverse, joint 11 nearly as long as joints 9 and 10 combined.

Pronotum convex, 1.2 times as wide as long, slightly wider than head (index 19:16), widest in apical 1/3, sides convergent in straight line to rounded hind angles; microsculpture and punctation similar to that on head.



Figs 1-9. *Leptusa* (*Neopisalia*) *cantabrica* sp. n.: 1 – habitus, 2 – aedeagus in lateral view, 3 – aedeagus in dorsal view, 4 – apical portion of aedeagus in ventral view, 5 – spermatheca, 6 – male tergite VIII, 7 – male sternite VIII, 8 – female tergite VIII, 9 – female sternite VIII.

Elytra short, at suture 1.5 times shorter than pronotum at midline; at base distinctly narrower than pronotum at widest point, without shoulders; sides minutely divergent posteriorly; punctation coarse and dense, spaces between punctures with distinct transverse microsculpture.

Abdomen diverging toward apex, broadest at level of tergites 5 and 6, bases of tergites 3-5 each with deep transverse impression; punctation similar to that on head and pronotum but more distinct and denser, diminishing to apex of each tergite.

M a l e. Aedeagus as in Figs 2-4, chaetotaxy of tergite and sternite VIII as in Figs 6-7.

F e m a l e. Spermatheca as in Fig. 5, chaetotaxy of tergite and sternite VIII as in Figs 8-9.

B i o n o m i c s. The specimens of the type series have been collected by sifting leaf litter in beech forest at 1300-1400 m above sea level.

R e m a r k s. Externally, *Leptusa (Neopisalia) cantabrica* sp. n. seems to be closely related to *L. casalei* PACE (1979) from Greece, but the male genitalia show a closer relationship with *L. italica* PACE (1977) described from Italy. The new species differs from both by its smaller size, the more transverse joints 4-6 of antennae, the shorter elytra, the abdomen and elytra diverging toward apex and by the shape of aedeagus.

D e r i v a t i o n o m i n i s. The name is derived from Cantabrian Mountains in northern Spain where the new species was found.

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