

## PAKISTATYRUS ATER GEN. ET SP. N. OF TYRINA (COLEOPTERA, STAPHYLINIDAE: PSELAPHINAE) FROM PAKISTAN

PETER HLAVÁČ

Na doline 14, SK-04014, Košice, Slovakia (E-mail: hlavac@shpgroup.net)

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*Pakistatyrus* gen. nov. and *P. ater* sp. nov. are described and illustrated from Pakistan. The genus is compared with the most closely related genus *Hamotulus* Schaufuss.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, Tyrini, *Pakistatyrus* gen. nov., Palaearctic Region, taxonomy

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U radu se opisuje novi rod *Pakistatyrus* i nova vrsta *P. ater* iz Pakistana. Rod se uspoređuje s najsjrodnijim rodом *Hamotulus* Schaufuss.

**Ključne riječi:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, Tyrini, *Pakistatyrus* gen. nov., Palearktik, taksonomija

### INTRODUCTION

Tyrini are rather poorly represented in the Palaearctic region. Only 8 (9.9 %) genera (*Decumarellus* Poggi, *Labomimus* Sharp, *Lasinus* Sharp, *Marellus* Motschulsky, *Tyrinasius* Kurbatov, *Tyrodus* Raffray, *Tyrus* Aubé and *Centrophthalmus* Schmidt-Göbel) and 25 (4.5 %) species are known (HLAVÁČ & CHANDLER, 2005). During a brief study period at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Geneva (MHNG) I found material representing a new genus of Tyrini from Pakistan, which is described below.

### Genus *Pakistatyrus* gen. nov.

**Type species:** *Pakistatyrus ater* sp. nov.

**Etymology:** The name is a combination of Pakistan, country of the discovery of the genus, and *Tyrus*, showing the relation to the subtribe Tyrina. Gender masculine.

**Description:** Body form elongate, elytra widest at apex. Head elongate, triangular and narrowed anteriorly, shiny and sparsely pubescent, vertexal and frontal foveae well defined, frontal fovea between two large, acute prominences, frons slightly bilobed; tempora weakly rounded; eyes large; maxillary palpi with I segment minuscule, II slightly pedunculate and curved, slightly longer than IV, segment III more pedunculate, distinctly shorter than II and slightly shorter than IV, terminal minuscule segment V well defined.

Antennae eleven segmented, extending beyond the basal margin of elytra but not reaching their apex, finely tuberculate and pubescent, club three segmented, scape more than twice as long as wide, segments II–VIII elongate and symmetric, segments IX–XI asymmetric in male, scape distinctly longer than pedicel, apical segment almost spherical, very large.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, shiny with sparse punctuation, with four swellings on disc, and with lateral swellings above the well-defined antebasal lateral foveae, median antebasal fovea also well defined, all foveae connected by a shallow antebasal sulcus.

Most of the metasternum depressed, with median and lateral foveae present, with two bifurcate posteriorly reflexed spurs laterally, metasternal notch narrow and deep.

Elytra glabrous, strongly triangular, more than twice as wide at apex than at base, each elytron with two basal foveae, sutural fovea prolonged into the sutural stria, basal discal fovea located at the base of a large and shallow foveate depression which extends to the apex of the elytra.

Abdomen strongly convex, all visible tergites shiny, only very sparsely pubescent, tergites III–V subequal in length, paratergites well developed. Abdominal sternites IV–VII with large median depression between well-defined sternal tubercles. Carinae absent on visible tergites.

Legs long and slender, femora clavate, some of femora and trochanters bearing spines in males, which are usual sexual characters in Tyrina.

**Sexual dimorphism:** female unknown.

**Differential diagnosis:** The new genus belongs to the subtribe Tyrina as defined by CHANDLER (2001: 414), it is most closely related to *Hamotulus* Schaufuss from Australia in similar structure of foveation of head and pronotum, similar structure of antennal club and head, except that the pair of tubercles between vertexal and frontal fovea is replaced by a pair of acute prominences. It differs further in having the scape more than twice as long as wide, in the shape of elytra, which are expanded posteriorly, and by the absence of a deep basal sulcus (CHANDLER, 2000: 433) on the first visible tergite. *Pakistatyrus* will key to couplet 29 in the key to genera provided by HLAVÁČ & CHANDLER (2005) if the ratio length/width of scape is neglected in couplet 11.

*Pakistatyrus ater* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

**Etymology:** The specific name is associated to the black colour of the body.

**Material studied** (2♂): Holotype: PAKISTAN: Swat, Malam Jabba, 9.v.1983, 2300–2400m; Besuchet – Löbl. (MHNG); Paratype: the same data as holotype but collected between 2500–2600 m on 18.v.1983 (author's collection).

**Description:** Body (Fig. 1) shiny and black, body form elongate, length 3.08–3.38 mm, combined width of elytra at apex 1.08–1.14 mm, at base 0.42–0.45 mm; antennae and legs of similar colour as rest of body.

Head elongate, 1.15 times as long as wide, narrowed anteriorly, shiny and sparsely pubescent, tempora about twice as long as diameter of eyes; maxillary palpi as in Fig. 2.

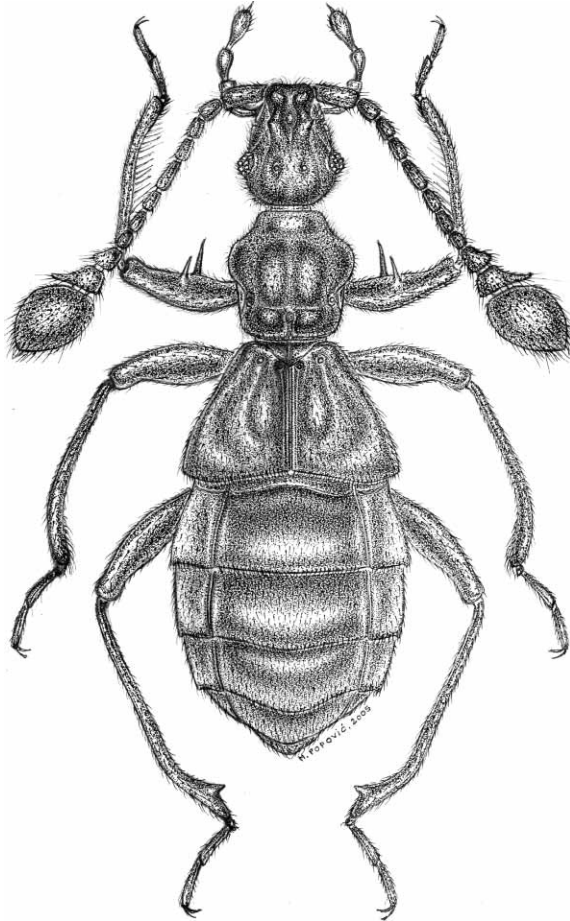
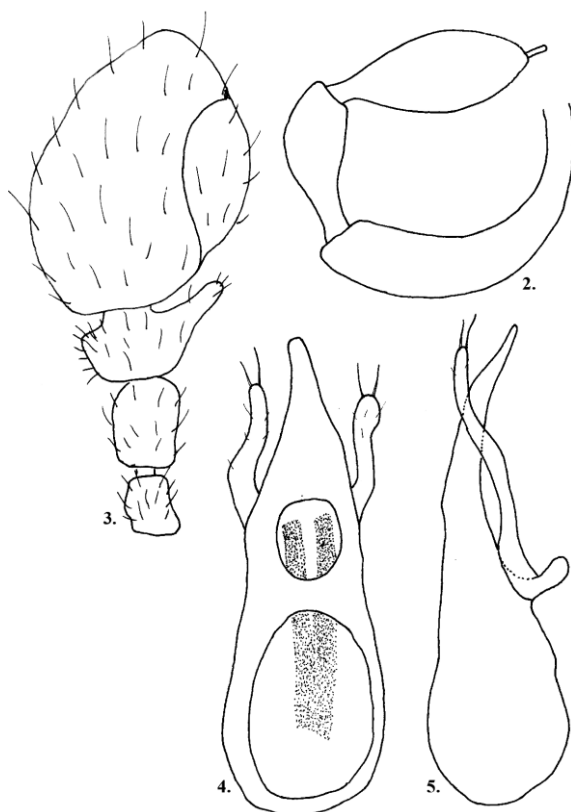


Fig. 1. Habitus



**Figs. 2.** maxillary palpi; 3. last 4 antennal segments; 4. aedeagus (dorsal aspect); 5. aedeagus (lateral aspect)

Antennae (Fig. 3) with scape about 2.7 times as long as wide and about 2.7 times as long as pedicel, segments III, IV, VI, VII subequal in length, pedicel as long as segment VIII, segment V 1.3 times as long as segment IV, segment IX about as long as wide, X very transverse, 2.8 times as wide as long, terminal segment 1.5 times as long as scape and 1.25 times as long as wide, with large depression, relative lengths of antennal segments from basal to apical: 16: 6: 7: 7: 9: 7: 8: 6: 8: 5: 24.

Pronotum 1.03–1.06 times as long as wide. Abdominal sternites IV–VII with large median depression. Elytra at base 1.3–1.4 times narrower than pronotum.

Legs long and slender, femora clavate, profemora with two long median, forward directed spines, protrochanters with long preapical spine, mesotrochanters with shorter preapical spine; all tibiae curved in apical third, protibiae with dense comb of fine spines, metatibiae with preapical stout spur on inner side.

Aedeagus as in Figs. 4, 5.

**Sexual dimorphism:** female unknown

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