

# Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Pseudamaurops* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae), with a description of three new species from Albania and northern Greece

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**HLAVÁČ, P. 2005. Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Pseudamaurops* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae), with description of three new species from Albania and northern Greece. *Entomol. Probl.* 35(1): 1–4.** – Three new species of *Pseudamaurops* JEANNEL (*P. brachati* sp.nov., *P. graecus* sp.nov. and *P. transversalis* sp.nov.) from Albania and northern Greece are described and illustrated. The aedeagus of *P. mulleriana* (RAVASINI) is illustrated for the first time. A revised key and a map of distribution of all known species of *Pseudamaurops* is provided.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, Amauropini, *Pseudamaurops*, Balkan peninsula, new species, taxonomy.

## Introduction

*Pseudamaurops* JEANNEL belongs to the tribe Amauropini JEANNEL and is a member of the *Amaurops* FAIRMAIRE phylogenetical line as defined by JEANNEL (1948), together with *Amaurops*, *Bergrothia* REITTER, *Orientamaurops* KARAMAN and *Zoufalia* REITTER. Three species of the genus have been described so far, *P. albanicus* (APFELBECK, 1907); *P. muelleriana* (RAVASINI, 1923) from Albania and recently, *P. calcarata* NONVEILLER & PAVIĆEVIĆ, 2002 from Montenegro. I have had a chance to examine hitherto unidentified *Pseudamaurops* from the private collection of my friend Volker Brachat, amongst which were another three new species which are described here below.

## Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and symbols are used through the text: CVB – coll. V. Brachat, CPH – coll. P. Hlaváč; p (printed), h (hand-written), / (used to separate different labels).

## Genus *Pseudamaurops* JEANNEL

*Pseudamaurops* JEANNEL, 1948: 7. Type species *Bergrothiella albanica* APFELBECK, 1907, original designation.  
*Zoufalia* REITTER: RAVASINI, 1926: 27; MÜLLER, 1944: 89; KARAMAN, 1961: 154

*Pseudamaurops* are reddish-brown, shiny beetles with sparse golden setae; with long, pointed ocular spines; eyes replaced by 3–6 omatidia, lateral side of head under ocular spines with long, abristle setae. The genus is further separated from other genera of Amauropini by the following combination of characters: (1) external stria of the first

abdominal tergite oblique, remote from the margin towards the base and approaching it apically, (2) first abdominal tergite with deep fovea between two prominent median carinae, (3) posterior tibiae in male more or less dilated, (4) posterior tibiae expanded apically, with a bunch of long setae on apex, (5) aedeagus slim, with pointed, laterally curved apical lobe.

## Key to males of *Pseudamaurops*

- 1 Mesofemora lacking spines ..... 2
- Mesofemora with one or three spines ..... 3
- 2 Pronotum with two elongate carinae reaching middle, apical lobe of aedeagus curved to the left (KARAMAN, 1961: 155, Fig. 12), northern Albania .....  
..... *albanicus* (APFELBECK)
- Pronotum lacking elongate carinae, surface of pronotum smooth, apical lobe of aedeagus curved slightly to the right (Fig. 8), central Albania .... *mulleriana* (RAVASINI)
- 3 Mesofemora with three spines, two upper small, one lower very long, antennal segment X longer than wide, southern Montenegro .....  
..... *calcarata* NONVEILLER & PAVIĆEVIĆ
- Mesofemora only with one small spine, antennal segment X transverse ..... 4
- 4 Pronotum with two well defined, anteriorly convergent carinae exceeding half of pronotal length, apical part of pronotum granulated, Albania .... *transversalis* sp.nov.
- Pronotum with short, weakly defined carinae or carinae absent, apical part of pronotum smooth ..... 5
- 5 Antennal segment X–XI asymmetrical, segment X dilated inside, segment VIII oval, northern Greece: Macedonia ..... *graecus* sp.nov.
- Antennal segments X–XI symmetrically transverse, segment VIII transverse, Albania ..... *brachati* sp.nov.

**Distribution.** The genus is so far known from southern Montenegro, Albania and northern Greece (Fig. 9.)

***Pseudamaurops transversalis* sp.nov.**

Figs 1–2

**Type locality:** Albania, Dajtit mountains which are located about 10 km on the east from Tirana, 41° 35' E / 19° 93' N.

**Material studied:** **Holotype** ♂: (p) Mal i Dajtit / Alb. Strupi / (h) *Am. sp. ??*, (p) R. Rous det., 19 / (h) *Pseudamaurops* n. sp. B, det. Brachat 1.99 / (p) HOLOTYPE, *Pseudamaurops transversalis* sp. nov., P. Hlaváč det., 2005. CVB.

**Description.** Body slightly shiny, reddish-brown, sparsely covered with golden setae; legs, antennae, maxillary palpi slightly lighter, length 2.4 mm, maximum width of elytra 0.64 mm. Head approximately quadrate, about as long as wide; eyes composed of five-six ommatidia beyond ocular spine; clypeus large, rounded; frons with large, deep, triangular excavation which is prolonged anteriorly; vertex with three, well defined carinae remote from margin of frontal excavation, reaching almost posterior margin of head where they meet minuscule but well defined vertexal pits, surface between carinae rugose; antennae short and stout, scape cylindrical, quadrate, as long as wide and about as long as pedicel, segments II, III, V elongate, segments IV, VI, VII quadrate, segments VIII–X transverse, antennal club three segmented, VIII and IX about 1.6 times as wide as long, X about 1.8 times as wide as long, apical segment asymmetrical, about 1.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum about as long as head and slightly longer than wide, with pronotal lateral carinae exceeding half of pronotal length and with pointed spines in basal third; carinae slightly convergent, originating in spine and reaching apical third, apical part of pronotum granulate. Lateral foveae slightly elongate and shallow.

Elytra simple, about as long (at suture) as wide, and about 1.37 times as long as pronotum, round, widest in the middle.

Abdomen about as wide as elytra, first visible tergite very large, 1.2 times as wide as long, external oblique stria about twice as long as internal which reaches basal fourth of tergite, distance between internal striae 0.16 mm.

Legs simple, mesofemora with one apical spine.

Aedeagus as in Figs 1, 2.

**Female:** unknown.

**Habitat:** unknown.

**Etymology.** the name is associated to very transverse antennal segments IX and X.

***Pseudamaurops graecus* sp.nov.**

Figs 3–4

**Type locality:** northern Greece, Macedonia, between Joannina and Konitsa, near Aristi village.

**Material studied:** **Holotype** ♂: (p) GR - IPIROS, Bey. Ionanina, s-w Smolikis-Gebiet, Umgeb. Aristi, 15.5.97 leg. Brachat / (p) HOLOTYPE, *Pseudamaurops graecus* sp. nov., P. Hlaváč det., 2005. CVB. **Paratypes** (6 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀), the same

data as holotype. CVB, CPH, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève.

**Description.** Body slightly shiny, reddish-brown, sparsely pubescent, covered with golden setae; legs, antennae, maxillary palpi slightly lighter, length male: 2.35–2.45; female: 2.1–2.2, maximum width of elytra of both sexes about 0.58 mm. Head slightly longer than wide, eyes composed of three ommatidia beyond ocular spine; clypeus large, rounded; frons with large, deep, triangular excavation which is prolonged anteriorly; vertex with three well defined carinae remote from margin of frontal excavation, extending two-thirds of length of head, vertexal pits separated, distant from margin of head; surface between carinae almost glabrous; antennae short and stout, scape cylindrical, slightly longer than wide and about 1.3 times as long as pedicel, II–VII elongate, V longest, 1.2 times as long as VI, segment VIII quadrate, segments IX, X strongly transverse, asymmetrical, segment IX 1.8 times as wide as long, segment X 1.5 times as wide as long, apical segment asymmetrical, about 1.5 times as long as wide, with lateral, oval orifice.

Pronotum about as long as head and slightly longer than wide, with pointed spines in basal third; carinae evanescent, apical part of pronotum glabrous. Median antebasal and lateral fovea well defined.

Elytra simple, about as long (at suture) as wide, and about 1.3 times as long as pronotum, rounded, widest in the middle.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra, first visible tergite large, 1.2 times as wide as long, external oblique stria about 2.2 times as long as the internal stria which is confined to the basal fourth of the tergite, distance between internal striae 0.17 mm.

Legs simple, mesofemora with one apical spine.

Aedeagus as in Figs 3, 4.

**Sexual dimorphism:** females in general smaller, with simple transverse, symmetrical antennal segments IX and X, apical segment lacking lateral, oval orifice, mesofemora lacking apical spine.

**Habitat.** All specimens were collected on the slope of dark gorge on the right side of the small stream covered mostly by oaks, specimens were collected under stones, some of them very small ones, and by sifting of leaf litter, it had rained the previous day and the litter was moist (BRACHAT, pers. comm.).

**Etymology.** Named after Greece, country of its discovery.

***Pseudamaurops brachati* sp.nov.**

Figs 5–6

**Type locality:** Albania, Dajtit mountains which are located about 10 km on the east from Tirana, 41° 35' E / 19° 93' N.

**Material studied:** **Holotype** ♂: (p) Mal i Dajtit / Alb. Strupi / (h) *Amaurops albanica* Glb. / (h) *Pseudamaurops* n. sp. B, det. Brachat 1.99 / (p) HOLOTYPE, *Pseudamaurops brachati* sp. nov., P. Hlaváč det., 2005. CVB.

**Description:** Body slightly shiny, reddish-brown, sparsely pubescent, covered with golden setae; legs, antennae, maxillary palpi slightly lighter, length 2.45 mm, maximum width of elytra 0.67 mm. Head approximately quadrate, about as long as wide; eyes composed of four-five ommatidia beyond ocular spine; clypeus large, rounded; frons with large, deep, close excavation; vertex with three carinae remote from margin of pronotal excavation, mid carina well defined, almost reaching base of head, lateral carinae only badly defined; vertexal pits separated, close to posterior margin of head; antennae short and stout, scape cylindrical, quadrate, as long as wide and about as long as pedicel, segments II–VII elongate, antennal club three segmented, VIII about 1.43 times as wide as long, IX about 1.27 times as long as wide, X twice as wide as long, apical segment asymmetrical, about 1.44 times as long as wide.

Pronotum slightly longer than head and slightly longer than wide, with very short lateral carinae and with pointed spines in basal third; carinae originating in spine, apical part of pronotum glabrous. Lateral foveae large, deep and elongate.

Elytra simple, slightly wider (at suture) than long, and about 1.37 times as long as pronotum, round, widest at apex.

Abdomen about as wide as elytra, first visible tergite very large, 1.3 times as wide as long, external oblique stria about three times as long as internal stria which almost reaches the middle of the tergite, distance between internal striae 0.17 mm.

Legs simple, mesofemora with one apical spine.

Aedeagus as in Figs 5, 6.

**Female:** unknown.

**Habitat:** unknown.

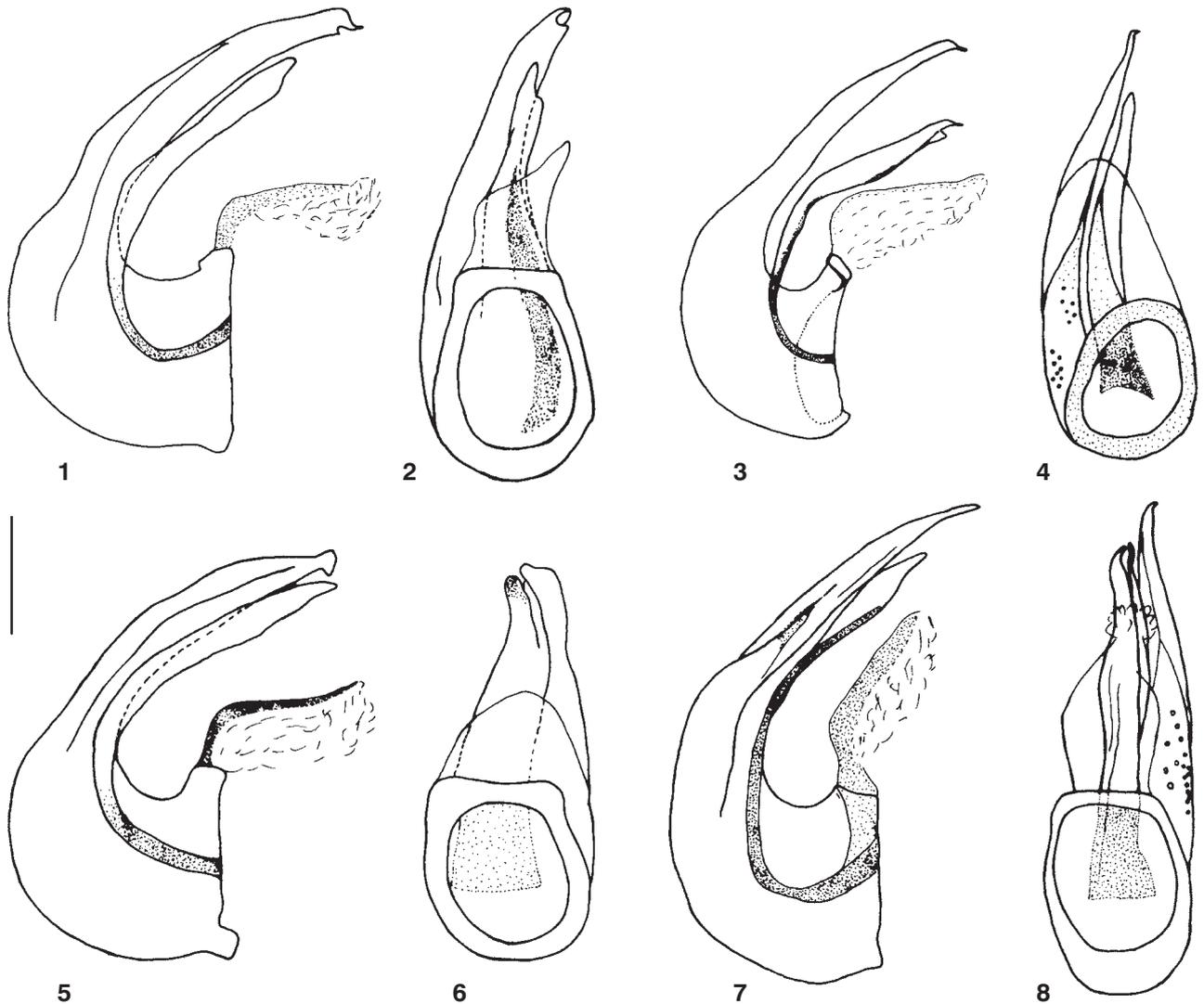
**Etymology.** Named after my friend Volker Brachat for his unceasing effort to collect Palaearctic Pselaphinae.

***Pseudamaurops muelleriana* (RAVASINI)**

Figs. 7–8

*Bergrothiella (Amicrops) muelleriana* RAVASINI, 1923: 123.

*Amaurops (Zoufalia) Mülleriana* RAVASINI: RAVASINI 1926: 25-27.



Figs 1–8 aedeagi: 1, 3, 5, 7 lateral view, 2, 4, 6, 8) ventral view. 1, 2) *Pseudamaurops transversalis* sp.nov.; 3, 4) *P. graecus* sp.nov.; 5, 6) *P. brachati* sp.nov.; 7, 8) *P. muelleriana* (RAVASINI). Scale bar: 0.2mm.

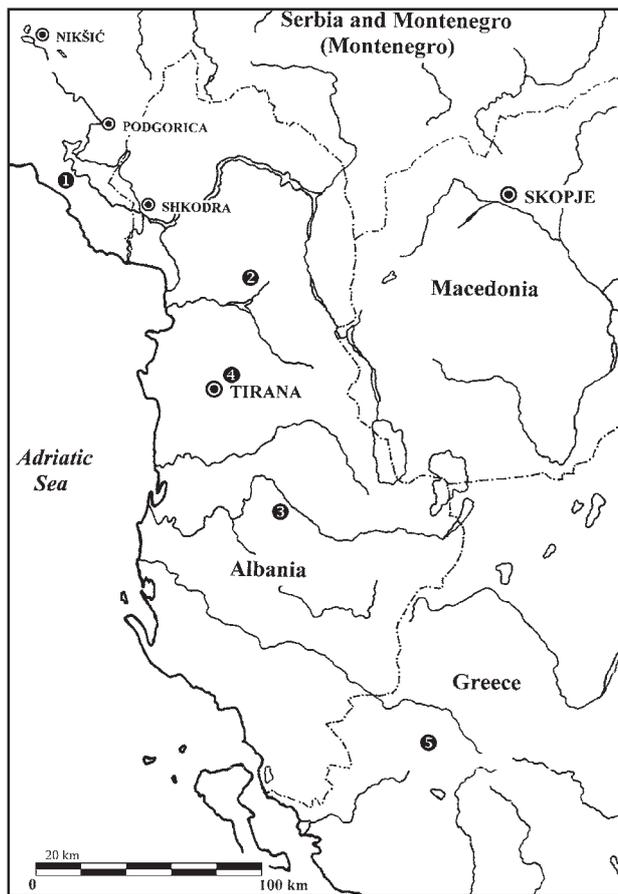


Fig. 9: Distribution of the genus *Pseudamaurops*: 1) *P. calcarata* NONVEILLER & PAVIĆEVIĆ; 2) *P. albanicus* APFELBECK; 3) *P. muelleriana* RAVASINI; 4) *P. transversalis* sp.nov., *P. brachati* sp.nov.; 5) *P. graecus* sp.nov.

*Amaurops (Zoufalia) Mülleriana* RAVASINI: MÜLLER, 1944: 90.  
*Pseudamaurops muellerianus* RAVASINI: JEANNEL, 1948: 7.

**Material studied:** 1 ♂: ALBANIA (Berat), Mal.i Tomorrit: Tomori env. 1100-1200 m, 29-30.6.2001, P. Moravec lgt., CPH. [the more exact location is: Kulmak region, Tomor Mt. range, about 15 km SEE from Berat city, near Tomorica village]

**Redescription.** Body slightly shiny, reddish brown, sparsely pubescent, covered with golden setae; legs, antennae, maxillary palpi slightly lighter, length 2.5 mm, maximum width of elytra 0.68 mm. Head quadrate, as long as wide; eyes composed of four-five ommatidia beyond ocular spine; clypeus large, rounded; frons with large, deep excavation which is prolonged anteriorly; vertex with three, well defined carinae remote from margin of frontal excavation, reaching base of head; maxillary palpi small, I segment pedunculate, II very small, III about as long as II, elongate, 3.5 times as long as wide; antennae short and stout, scape cylindrical, 1.5 times as long as wide and as long as pedicel, segments II–VII elongate, modified

antennal club four segmented, segments VIII–X transverse, VIII about 1.4 times as wide as long, IX about 1.5 times as wide as long, X about 1.8 times as wide as long, apical segment symmetrical, about 1.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum about as long as head and slightly longer than wide, with lateral, short carinae originating in spine. Lateral foveae shallow.

Elytra simple, about as long (at suture) as wide and 1.4 times as long as pronotum, round, widest in the middle.

Abdomen about as wide as elytra, first visible tergite very large, 1.3 times as wide as long, external oblique stria about twice as long as internal stria which reaches the basal fifth of tergite length, distance between internal striae 0.22 mm.

Legs with mesotibiae modified, curved in apical third, mesofemora lacking spine.

Aedeagus as in Figs 7, 8.

**Female:** unknown.

**Habitat.** This specimen was collected on underside of cavernous stone in primary beech forest.

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