

***Idahotyphlus alleni* Gusarov, gen. n., sp. n., a new leptotyphline staphylinid beetle from Idaho (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Leptotyphlinae)**

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Abstract

Idahotyphlus alleni Gusarov, gen. n. & sp. n. (tribe Neotyphlini) is described from Idaho. Diagnostic characters and illustrations are provided to distinguish *Idahotyphlus* from its most-closely related genera.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Leptotyphlinae, Neotyphlini, *Idahotyphlus*, Nearctic, taxonomy, new genus, new species

Introduction

The staphylinid subfamily Leptotyphlinae includes blind and wingless soil-dwelling beetles represented by 44 genera and 518 species known from all zoogeographical regions (Herman 2001; Gusarov 2001, 2003a, 2003b). Before this contribution, only 9 genera and 14 species of leptotyphlines were described from the United States: 12 species from California (Coiffait 1959, 1962; Sáiz 1975; Gusarov 2001), one species from Florida (Frank & Thomas 1984), and one species from Alaska (Smetana 1986). Unspecified numbers of undescribed leptotyphline species have been reported from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and New Mexico (Newton *et al.* 2000). The fact that an undescribed leptotyphline occurs in Idaho has been known since 1979 (Allen 1979) but no attempt was made to describe it. In this paper I describe this leptotyphline staphylinid as a new genus and species.

To avoid the controversy on what side of the aedeagus should be called ventral (Gusarov 2002), I refer to the side of aedeagus bearing the basal orifice as parameral.