



First record and a new species of *Megarthrus* Curtis (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Proteininae) from the Colombian Central Andes

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The genus *Megarthrus* Curtis 1829 with about 139 species described around the world, is the largest of the subfamily Proteininae (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) (Cuccodoro 2011). *Megarthrus* is distributed worldwide (Cuccodoro 1999) but it is apparently more diverse in the Holarctic region (Navarrete-Heredia *et al.* 2002). However, the South American fauna is underestimated because many of the collected specimens are not yet described (Cuccodoro 2011). Newton *et al.* (2005) cited the genus as probable in Colombia because some species are known from Central America and northern South America, but until now, no species has been published from Colombia. Therefore, *M. andinus* sp. nov. represents the first record of the genus and subfamily for this country.

Material was deposited in the Colección de Insectos de la Universidad del Quindío, Armenia (CIUQ), Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Museo de Historia Natural, Bogotá (ICN-MHN) and Instituto Alexander von Humboldt, Villa de Leyva (IAvH).

Megarthrus andinus sp. nov.

Holotype. ♂. COLOMBIA, Quindío Dept., Calarca, Planadas, 4°26'13.3" N 75°37'29" W, 3011 m, 14.v.2009 (Méndez-Rojas D. & López-García M.) ex leaf litter in cloud forest, CIUQ. **Paratypes (5).** Same data as holotype (1 ♂: ICN-MHN); same data as holotype, except for: 27.i.2011 (1 ♂, 1 ♀: CIUQ); same data as holotype, except for: 3.ii.2011 (1 ♂: IAvH, 1 ♀: CIUQ).

Description. Habitus as in Fig.1. Combined length of pronotum and elytra= 1.4-1.6 mm; maximal pronotal width= 1–1.1 mm. Body dark brown with pronotum, antennae, legs, mentum and maxillary palpi somewhat paler; scape, pedicel and antennomeres 1, 2 and 11 paler than antennomeres 3–10. Dorsal pubescence fairly uniform, denser on pronotum than on elytron and abdomen; frontal setae directed forward, median area of frons less dense than on vertex; pronotum, elytra and abdomen with pubescence oriented posteriorly, elytral setae curved and recumbent, becoming denser near humeral area and with interspaces as wide as puncture diameters, abdominal pubescence becoming denser on lateral margins of tergites. Metasternal punctation deep with its median line almost impunctate.

Anterior margin of head non-truncate, nearly rounded. Temple rounded to subquadrate in dorsal view. Submentum surface weakly convex. Antenna filiform, 2.6–2.8 times longer than pronotum; with scape and pedicel sub-cylindrical and not flattened, segment 4 symmetrical and narrower than the remaining antennomeres which increase gradually in width, from segment 5 (Fig. 2).

Pronotum 1.1 times longer than head; median portion convex with medial groove impunctate and flat. Pronotal disc shallowly depressed along basal and apical portion of lateral edge which is more deeply depressed medially. Hypomeron smooth with its inner edge wider in its median portion. Prosternal medial ridge absent; anterior prosternal margin bordered with a regular row of five longitudinal ridges. Protochanter lacking transverse ridge. Scutellum with anterior border rounded and posterior border slightly acute, margins raised and with pubescence oriented posteriorly. Elytra 2.1 times longer than pronotum (Fig. 1), weakly narrowed at base; humeral callus raised; disc with conspicuous swellings; anterior margin convex and inner apical angle obtuse. Abdominal sternites II and III with medial processes as in Fig. 3. Hind wings fully developed.