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Endogean and cavernicolous Coleoptera of the Balkans. XII. New species of *Paramaurops* Jeannel, 1948 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) from Macedonia

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Abstract

The new species of the tribe Amauropini, *Paramaurops vonickai* n. sp. is described from Macedonia.

Key words: Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, Amauropini, Balkan peninsula, new species

Introduction

Paramaurops Jeannel, 1948 is an anophthalmous, endogean genus of the tribe Amauropini largely distributed in the Mediterranean region. 57 species have been described from France (30), Italy (12), Corsica (4), Sardinia (5) and the Balkan peninsula (6) so far (Löbl & Besuchet, 2004). The aim of this paper is the description of a new species, collected by my friends, P. Vonička, Pavel Moravec and L. Blažej during their expedition to Macedonia.

Material and methods

Dry-mounted specimens were examined with a Leica S8APO stereo-microscope with diffuse lighting at magnifications up to 128x. Drawings of the aedeagus were made using a camera lucida attached to a Zeiss microscope.

Head length was measured from the occipital constriction to the anterior margin of the clypeus; head width was measured across ocular spines; the elytral length was measured along the suture, the width means maximum width across a given structure. The lengths of tergal segments refers to their medial lengths. Body length is the combined length of the head, pronotum, elytra and abdomen.

The material is deposited in the following collections: National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic (NMPC), private collection of the author (CPH) and private collections of P. Vonička (CPV), P. Moravec (CPM) and L. Blažej (CLB). All type material bears the following red printed label: HOLOTYPE or PARATYPE, *Paramaurops vonickai* n. sp., P. Hlaváč det., 2013.

***Paramaurops vonickai* n.sp.**

(Figs. 1, 2)

Etymology: named after Pavel Vonička, co-collector of the type material.

Material studied: Holotype, 1 ♂: (p) MACEDONIA, Bistra pl. Mts., Lazaropole, 1471 m, 1300-1400 m, 15.VI.2008, P. Vonička lgt. / red label (p) HOLOTYPE *Paramaurops vonickai* n. sp. P. Hlaváč det., 2013. NMPC. Paratypes: 4 ex, same data as holotype; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 1 ex: same data as holotype, but P. Moravec lgt.; 17 ex, same data as holotype, but L. Blažej lgt.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 ex: (p) MACEDONIA, Galičica Mts., Livada pass—Magaro, 1650-1800 m, 9-10.VI.2008, P. Vonička lgt. (reg. silv.); 1 ♂: (p) MACEDONIA, Bistra pl. Mts., Lazaropole, Mala reka valley, 800-1000 m, 16.6.2008, P. Moravec lgt.; 1 ex: (p) MACEDONIA, Bistra pl. Mts., Mavraro, Carevec pass env., 1500-1650 m, 16.6.2008, P. Vonička lgt. (reg. silv.). NMPC, CPH, CPV, CPM, CLB.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide and slightly narrower than head, with well defined lateral and discal carinae not reaching posterior margin, ended by sharp spine in posterior fourth, lateral carinae about half the length of the discal carinae, median fovea replaced by depression.

Elytra simple, about as long as wide, about 1.35 times as long as pronotum, on each elytron with small but well defined basal fovea close to sutura.

Abdomen slightly wider than elytra, first visible tergite very large, about 1.3 times as wide as long, external parallel carinae almost as long as internal carinae, length of internal carinae 0.3 of length of first visible tergite, distance between internal carinae about 0.18 mm, lacking basomedial and basolateral foveae or depressions.

Legs long, simple, lacking spines.

Aedeagus as in Figs. 1, 2.

Sexual dimorphism: not apparent.

Habitat: all specimens were collected under large deeply embedded stones in forested areas.

Differential diagnosis: *Paramaurops vonickai* belongs to the group of the Balcanic *Paramaurops* with 2 parallel carinae on disc of the pronotum together with *P. apfelbecki* Ganglbauer, 1896; *P. breiti breiti* Ganglbauer, 1903; *P. breiti leonis* J. Müller, 1928; *P. modestus* J. Müller, 1934 and *P. purkynei* Roubal, 1934. Following the key for the genus (Müller, 1944: 94), *P. vonickai* due to having elytra about as long as wide and the presence of pronotal discal carinae is closely related to *P. modestus* and *P. breiti breiti* but it differs from them by size, *P. modestus* is only 2 mm long and *P. breiti breiti* is much larger, 2.4 mm long, and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution: Macedonia (Bistra planina Mts., Galičnica Mts.)

Reference

Löbl, I. & Besuchet, C. (2004) Pselaphidae. In: Löbl, I. & Smetana, A. (Eds.), *Catalogue of Palearctic Coleoptera. Vol. 2*. Apollo Books, Stenstrup, pp. 272–329.