



## Description of the male of *Oxyporus bautistae* Márquez & Asiain (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae, Oxyporinae)

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### Abstract

The male of *Oxyporus bautistae* Márquez and Asiain, 2006 is described based on one specimen from San José del Pacífico, southern Oaxaca, Mexico. *Oxyporus bautistae* shares with *O. mexicanus* Fauvel, 1865 the bicolored color pattern in legs (black and orange). The male of *O. bautistae* has six black spots on tergites and the female has only two black spots; but we cannot explain whether the number of black spots represents a sexual character or individual variation.

**Key words:** Staphylinidae, *Oxyporus*, Mexico, taxonomy

### Resumen

Se describe el macho de *Oxyporus bautistae* Márquez y Asiain, 2006 con base en el estudio de un espécimen procedente de San José del Pacífico, sur de Oaxaca, México. *Oxyporus bautistae* y *O. mexicanus* Fauvel, 1865 son las únicas dos especies mexicanas que comparten el patrón de coloración en las patas (negro y anaranjado). El macho de *O. bautistae* muestra seis manchas negras en los terguitos, y la hembra solo tiene dos manchas negras, pero desconocemos si la variación en el número de manchas abdominales es un carácter sexual o variación individual.

**Palabras clave:** Staphylinidae, *Oxyporus*, México, taxonomía

### Introduction

The subfamily Oxyporinae (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) is recognized as a monophyletic taxon whose members share at least the following evident apomorphies: mentum with long anterior projections, enlarged and crescent-shaped apical labial palpomeres and mesocoxae widely separated by a large metaventrite (Thayer 2005). All extant members are grouped in a single genus, *Oxyporus* plus two extinct genera from the Early Cretaceous of China: *Protoxyporus* and *Cretoxyporus* (Cai & Huang 2014). Species richness is about 100 species divided in two subgenera: *Oxyporus* and *Pseudoxyporus* (Campbell 1969).

Larvae and adults exhibit an obligate association with mature mushrooms, primarily Agaricales, Boletales and Polyporales; they feed on the spore-producing layer (Hanley & Goodrich 1995). Species of this genus are more diverse in the Holarctic and Oriental biogeographical regions but few species are recorded from the Neotropics with one interesting and extreme record from South America: *Oxyporus bolivianus* Scheerpeltz, 1960: 79.

In Mexico *Oxyporus* is represented by eight species, two of them described in the last ten years: *Oxyporus delgadoi* Márquez, Asiain & Fierros-López, 2005 from Hidalgo, Zacualtipán, road to Santo Domingo and *O. bautistae* Márquez & Asiain, 2006 from Oaxaca, Santiago Yosondúa, road to El Vergel, La Cascada (Fig. 1).

*Oxyporus bautistae* was described based on three female specimens. No males were collected after several attempts sampling mushrooms and flight intercept traps at the type locality (Márquez & Asiain 2006). As part of the curatorial work at the Entomological Collection in the Centro de Estudios en Zoología, one male specimen

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