The first species of *Tectusa* Bernhauer from Portugal (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae)

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Abstract. *Tectusa estrelae* sp. n., the first representative of the genus from Portugal and the second species to become known from the Iberian Peninsula, is described from the Serra da Estrela and distinguished from other species of the genus, particularly *T. schuelkei* (Assing, 1996) from northern Spain. The facies and the male primary and secondary sexual characters are illustrated. The known distribution of the genus in the Iberian peninsula is mapped.

Key words. Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, Oxypodini, *Tectusa*, Palaearctic, Europe, Portugal, taxonomy, new species.

Introduction

The genus *Tectusa* Bernhauer, 1899 of the Oxypodini is represented in southeastern Europe by numerous endemic species, most of which are undescribed (ASSING 2002; ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001; Zerche pers. comm.). Only few species occur in Western Europe. The sole previously known representative in the Iberian peninsula is *Tectusa schuelkei* (Assing, 1996) from northern Spain. In view of this distribution, the discovery of a new *Tectusa* species from Portugal among staphylinid material collected and made available to me by Heinrich Meybohm (Stelle) and Arved Lompe (Nienburg) can be considered biogeographically remarkable.

Tectusa estrelae sp. n. (Figs. 1–6)

Description. Facies. As in Fig. 1. Very small species. Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype, paratype). Length of antenna: 0.62, 0.60; head length (HL), measured from anterior margin of clypeus to posterior margin of head: 0.33, 0.32; head width (HW): 0.32, 0.32; pronotal length (PL): 0.32, 0.31; pronotal width (PW): 0.36, 0.36; length of elytra at suture, measured from apex of scutellum to elytral hind margin (EL): 0.17, 0.17; length of metatibia (TiL): 0.31, 0.32; length of metatarsus (TaL): 0.21, 0.20; length of median lobe of aedeagus, measured from apex of ventral process to base: 0.36, 0.35; total length: 2.44, 2.34; HL/HW: 1.02, 1.00; PW/HW: 1.12, 1.14; PL/PW: 0.88, 0.85; EL/PL: 0.52, 0.54; TiL/TaL: 1.46, 1.48.

Coloration. Forebody light brown to brown. Abdomen dark brown to blackish brown, with the posterior margin of tergite VII and the following segments light brown. Antennae brown to light brown. Legs testaceous.

Head. Of circular shape, as long as wide (see ratio HL/HW). Eyes small, less than 1/2 the length of temples in dorsal view, and not distinctly projecting from outline of head. Surface with distinct microreticulation and only with subdued shine; puncturation extremely fine, barely noticeable. Antennae relatively short and distinctly incrassate apically; antennomeres I and II of subequal length, III coniform and weakly oblong, distinctly shorter than I and II; IV–X of increasing width and increasingly transverse; X more than twice as wide as long; XI approximately as wide as the combined length of IX and X.

Pronotum. Transverse and wider than head (see ratios PL/PW and PW/HW). Microsculpture and puncturation similar to those of head. Pubescence directed caudad along midline and transversely laterad in lateral part of pronotum.

Wings. Elytra very short (see ratio EL/PL), with much weaker microsculpture and distinctly more shining than head and pronotum; puncturation extremely fine. Hind wings reduced.

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Legs. Relatively short (see measurements and ratio TiL/TaL). First metatarsomere approximately twice as wide as long and barely as long as the two following tarsomeres.

Abdomen. Slightly wider than elytra, maximal width at segment VI. Puncturation very fine and sparse; microsculpture shallow. Posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

Terminalia ♂. Posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex, that of sternite VIII weakly pointed and with row of long thin marginal setae (Fig. 5). Median lobe of aedeagus and apical lobe of paramere as in Figs. 2–4.

♀. Unknown.

Derivatio nominis. The name (Latin, noun) is derived from the Serra da Estrela, where the type locality is situated.

Comparative notes. *T. estrelae* is distinguished from all its congeners by the morphology of the aedeagus, from most species also by its small size, the short tarsi, and the shining elytra. *T. schuelkei* (Assing, 1996) from northern Spain is distinctly larger (approximately 3.5 mm), has much longer antennae and legs, less transverse preapical antennomeres, distinctly longer first metatarsomeres (approximately five times as wide as long and as long as the three following tarsomeres), a more slender and posteriad more strongly narrowed pronotum, densely and granulosely punctured and less shining elytra, and a much more densely punctured abdomen. For illustrations of the genitalia of *T. schuelkei* see ASSING (1996).

Distribution and bionomics. Its external morphology (reduced elytral length, hind wings, eyes) suggests that *T. estrelae* is probably endemic to the Serra da Estrela in Portugal (Map 1), where it was sifted from grass roots in a small birch forest at an altitude of 1505 m (Meybohm pers. comm.)

Material. Holotype ♂, 'P-Serra da Estrela, No. 10, W Manteigas, Penhas Douradas, 40°23N, 7°34W, 1505m, 19.III. 2002, Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Tectusa estrelae* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2002' (coll. Assing). – Paratype ♂, same data as holotype (coll. Assing).

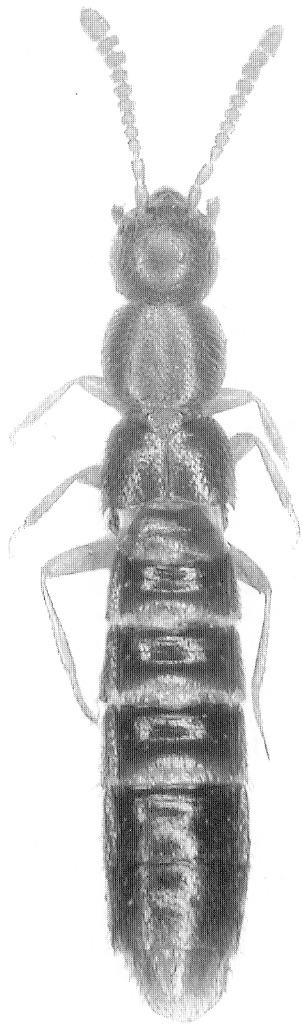

Fig. 1. *Tectusa estrelae* sp. n., holotype.

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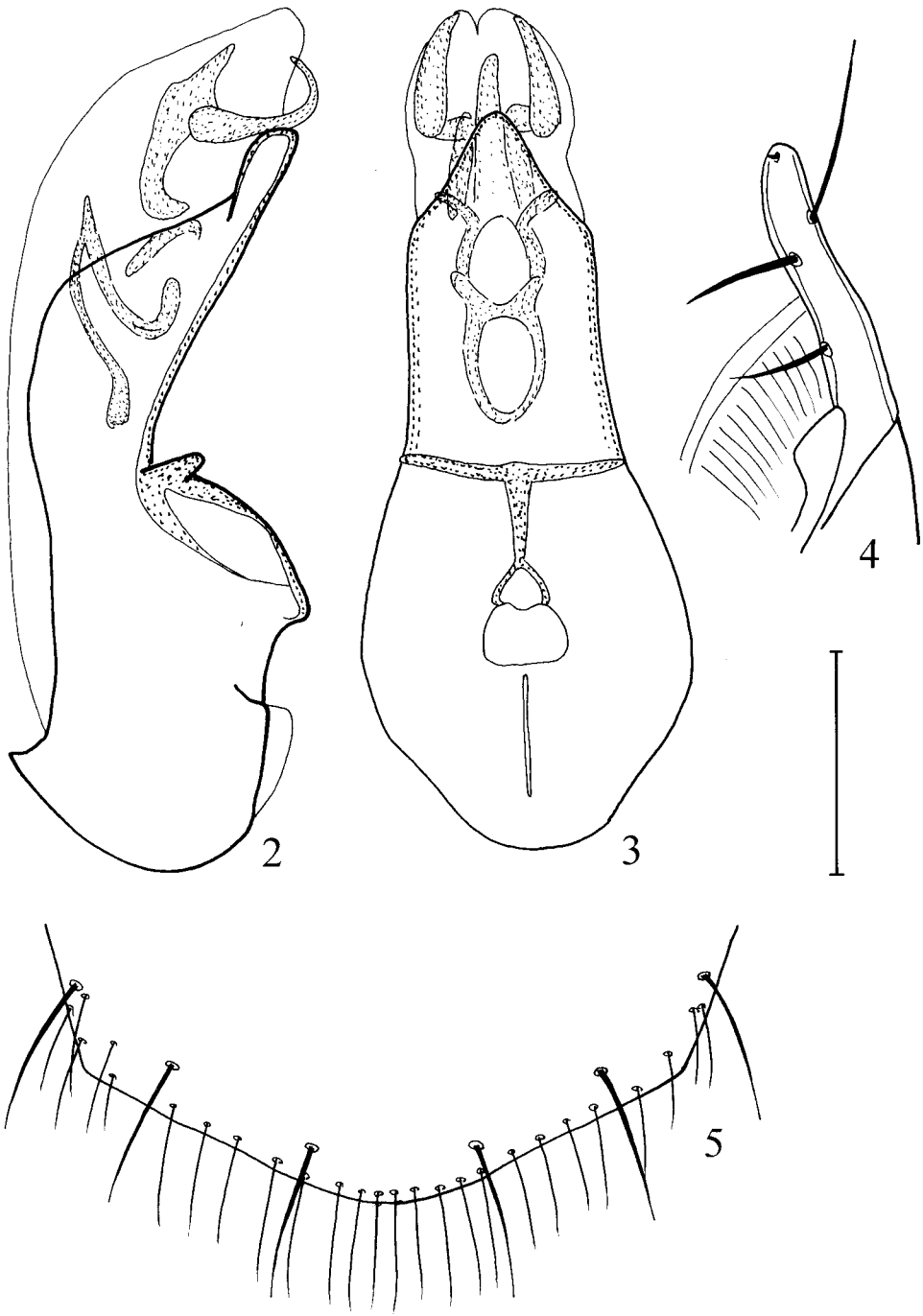

Figs. 2–5. *Tectusa estrelae* sp. n., male. 2, **3**: Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. **4**: Apical lobe of paramere. **5**: Posterior margin of sternite VIII. (Scale: 0.1 mm)

Map 1. Known distribution of *Tectusa estrelae* sp. n. (filled circle) and *T. schuelkei* (open circles) in the Iberian peninsula.