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LATHROBIUM MAGRINII SP. N. FROM THE CAVE “GROTTA DELL’ARNALE”
IN LATIUM, ITALY (COLEOPTERA STAPHYLINIDAE)
236th Contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

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Bordoni A. – *Lathrobium magrinii* sp. n. from the cave “Grotta dell’Arnale” in Latium, Italy (Coleoptera Staphylinidae)
– 236th Contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae.

Lathrobium magrinii sp. n. from the cave “Grotta dell’Arnale” in Latium, Italy is described and figured. It is very closely related to *L. auruncum* Bordoni & Magrini from Aurunci Mountains.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Lathrobium*, new species, Latium.

INTRODUCTION

The *Lathrobium* glyptomeroids are a group of Staphylinids of big dimensions, living under large sunken stones or in caves and fissures in the soil. They are depigmented, wingless, anophthalmes and for these reasons included in the subgenus *Glyptomerus* Müller, 1856. These characters are not, in my opinion, justify a subgenus, especially since the structure of the aedeagus is the same of the winged *Lathrobium* with eyes and more or less dark color. For this reason I coined the term “glyptomeroid” indicating the above features. Finally, not even the presence of a series of setae on the sixth visible sternite, although very obvious, is characteristic only of these Staphylinids, since more or less conspicuous setae are also present in other *Lathrobium*.

They are found throughout peninsular Italy, with some other species more common and widespread, such as *Lathrobium etruscum* Piccioli, 1871 of the Apennines of Tuscany or *Lathrobium maginii* Bordoni, 1972 of the Apennines of Tuscany and Romagna, which usually are sporadic and not easy to found elsewhere.

In central Italy some species are known from the following regions: Tuscany (*L. castellinii* Bordoni; *L. assingi* Bordoni, *L. bramantii* Bordoni, in press, *L. bastianinii* Bordoni & Magrini, in press, and then the species of Apuan Alps and *L. lottii* Holdhaus of Elba island), Emilia (*L. garioi* Bordoni, *L. magrinianum* Bordoni, *L. degiovannii* Bordoni), Umbria (*L. cirocchii* Bordoni, *L. vignai* Bordoni), Marche (*L. genganum* Bordoni).

They are particularly common in karst areas of Latium: *L. lanzai* Bordoni of Lake Albano (nom. n. for *L. lacustre* Bordoni, nom. preocc.), *L. franzinii* Bordoni of Lepinis, *L. livatense* Bordoni of Mount Livata, *L. oblitum* Pace of Simbruini mountains, *L. volsicum* Bordoni of Mount Lupone, *L. auruncum* Bordoni & Magrini of Aurunci mountains.

The collection of a new species in the eastern part of

Aurunci further expands the number of species of this genus living in Latium, which shows a particular biodiversity including these Staphylinids.

Acronyms: cB- coll. Bordoni (Florence); cBA- coll. Bastianini (Follonica-Grosseto); cM- coll. Magrini (Florence); cP- coll. Petrioli (Asciano-Siena).

Lathrobium magrinii sp. n.

MATERIAL EXAMINED – Holotype ♂: Lazio, Oriental Aurunci Mounts, Maio Mount, Grotta dell’Arnale 871 La/FR, 180 m (Coreno Ausonio, Frosinone), A. Degiovanni leg. 4.ix.2011 (cB); paratypes: same data, 1♂ (cM), 1♀ (cBA); same data, P. Magrini leg. 5.x.2008, 1♀ (cM); A. Degiovanni leg. 20.vii.2010, 1♀ (cM); stessi dati, 1 (cP).

DESCRIPTION – Length of body about 11.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Body of considerable size, robust, with antennae and legs particularly long. Similar to *Lathrobium auruncum* Bordoni & Magrini of Aurunci Mountains (Mount Sant’Angelo), but differing by the following characters: body larger and wider, head very larger, wide, with more largely rounded sides, more marked posterior angles, longer forehead, larger and denser puncturation, longer antennae, with longer antennomeres and wider at the apex; particularly the antennomeres 2°-3° clearly longer, the 2° proportionately longer than 3° (not as in *L. auruncum*). Pronotum larger, longer and anteriorly more dilated than in *L. auruncum*, with more marked anterior angles, longer than the head (scarcely longer in *L. auruncum*), with larger puncturation. Elytra more dilated posteriad, larger and longer than *L. auruncum*, with more concave posterior margin and finer puncturation. Abdomen with more superficial puncturation.

Sixth visible male sternite as in Fig. I, 1, with three series of black setae for each part.

Aedeagus (Fig. I, 2) 1.85 mm long, larger than in *L. auruncum* (1.66 mm long) and a little shorter than that in *L. oblitum* (1.88 mm long).

Ventral lamina, in lateral view, is much longer and narrower than in the two named species, with obviously hooked apex (Fig. I, 2), more longer than the dorsal lamina that show, in ventral view (Fig. I, 3) clearly divided apex in the middle and rectilinear sides.

Dorsal lamina, in lateral view (Fig. I, 2), similar to that of *L. auruncum* but in dorsal view (Fig. I, 4) has different form, with apical portion more dilated for a long part.

Inner sac with two areas covered by little spines, the first, from left, in lateral view, very long, with a narrow median black area, smaller and closer to those in the other two species.

Sixth visible female tergite with scarcely rounded posterior margin.

ETIMOLOGY – Patronymic. Dedicated to the friend and colleague Paolo Magrini, well known specialist in Carabidae who first collected the species and thus validly contribute to the knowledge of the endogean faunula.

DISTRIBUTION – This species is known only for the type locality.

NOTE – The new species is similar both to *Lathrobium oblitum* Pace, 1977 of Mount Viglio and *L. auruncum* Bordoni & Magrini, 2011 of Aurunci mountains by the shape of the aedeagus. These three species probably form a group of taxa within the glyptomeroid *Lathrobium* complex of central Italy.

The cave Grotta dell'Arnale, cavity with horizontal trend, is located in a coppice of *Quercus* and hosts a very interesting faunula (VIGNA TAGLIANTI & MAGRINI, 2008) and in particular the Carabidae *Duvalius lydiae* Vigna Taglianti & Magrini, 2008 and *Anillus angelae* Magrini & Vanni, 1989, the Cholevidae *Bathysciola rampinii* Latella, 2002, and the Curculionidae *Otiorhynchus avoni* Magrini, Bastianini & Abbazzi, 2008, *Raymondionymus pulcherrimus* Magrini, Bastianini & Abbazzi, 2008. It is noted that the mentioned Authors emphasize how some of the above species are the larger of their genera.

NEW DISTRIBUTION DATA – I report the following records:

Lathrobium andreinii Schatzmayr & Koch, 1934. Tuscany, Mt Serra (PI), Buti, Colle Serra, 640 m, D. Frenzel leg. 8.iv.2001, 1 ♀ (Naturkundemuseum Erfurt).

Lathrobium franzinii Bordoni, 1985. Latium, Mt Semprevisa, 1100 m, P. Magrini leg. 25.iv.2010, 1 ♀ (cM).

Lathrobium degiovannii Bordoni, 2005. Umbria, Mt Orocco, A. Petrioli leg. 19.v.2002, 1 ex. (cP).

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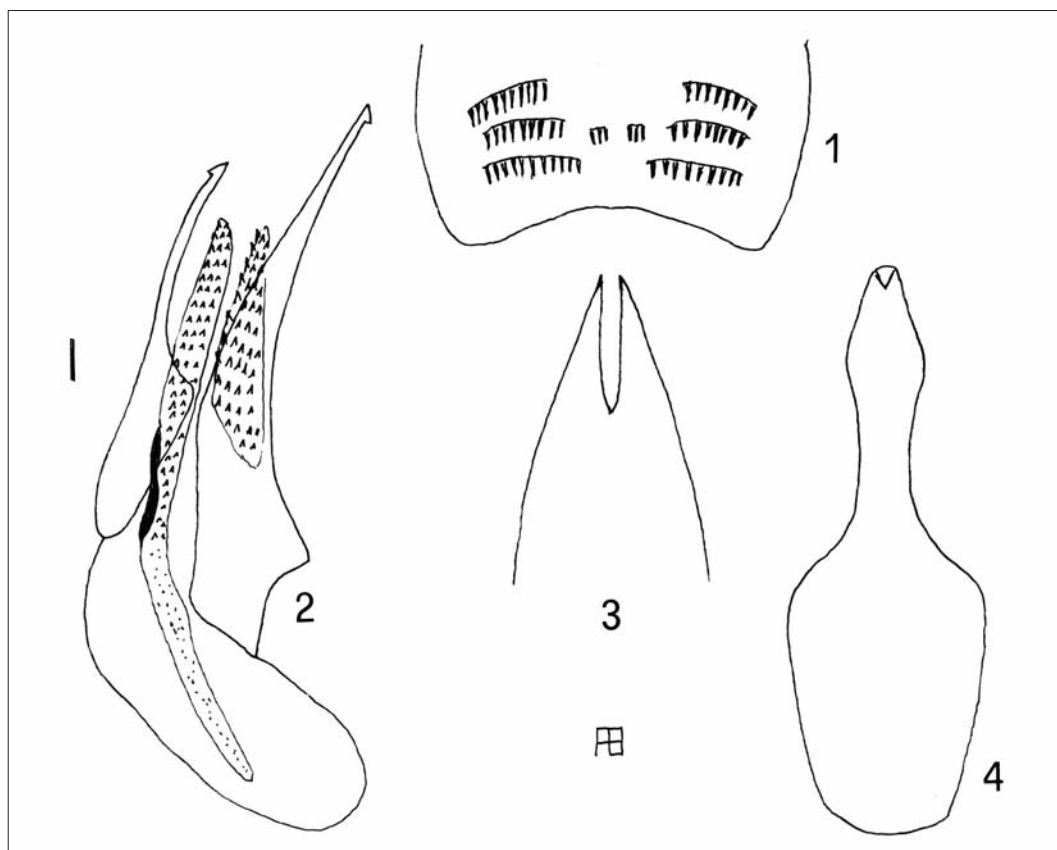


Fig. I – *Lathrobium magrinii* sp. n.: 1. sixth visible male sternite; 2. aedeagus; 3. ventral lamina in ventral view; 4. dorsal lamina in dorsal view; (bar scale: 0.1 mm).

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