

Description of a new *Monotoma* (*Monotomina*) species (Coleoptera: Monotomidae) from the Iberian Peninsula

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A new species, *Monotoma* (*Monotomina*) *bousqueti*, is described. It was found in La Manga, Province of Murcia, Spain. We present its differences with the nearest known species, *M. (M.) quadrioveolata* Aubé, 1837.

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1. Introduction

The genus *Monotoma* Herbst, 1793 includes a small number of species. Most of them have a wide range of distribution, and some are even spread worldwide. So far, 9 species (Otero 1991, Otero & Díaz Pazos 1994) are known in the Iberian Peninsula, 10 in Jelinek (2007) who lists 18 species in the Palaearctic region.

After extensive sieving of heaped and decaying garden refuse carried out by one of us (C. Johnson) in the Mediterranean region between 2000 and 2004, we have discovered a new species of *Monotoma* (*Monotomina*), which is described in this article.

2. Methods

We follow the subgeneric classification of Nikitsky (1986) rather than the alphabetical listing of Jelinek (2007). Terminology and measurements follow Otero (2001, 2002).

Structures were measured under an Olympus SZX12 stereomicroscope equipped with an im-

age analysis system (MicroImage Version 4.0 for Windows).

3. *Monotoma* (*Monotomina*) *bousqueti* sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂). Spain, Province of Murcia, La Manga, Mar Menor area, Spain, 37° 43' 47" N; 0° 44' 28" W, altitude 10 m a.s.l.; 30.X.2004, leg. C. Johnson. Deposited in the collection of J. C. Otero, Department of Zoology and Physical Anthropology, Faculty of Biology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *Monotoma* (*Monotomina*) *quadrioveolata* Aubé, 1837 in its very broadly flattened lateral margins to the pronotum; however, they present differences that we have described in the Table 1.

Description. Body. Length (L) 2.03 mm, oval, yellowish brown, elongated, moderately convex, covered with long (L= 18.91–25.21 µm), thick and recurved setae.

Head. Forehead with two light longitudinal bands; slightly prominent area between bands.

Table 1. Differences between males of *Monotoma bousqueti* sp. n. and *M. quadrifoveolata* Aubé.

<i>M. bousqueti</i>	<i>M. quadrifoveolata</i>
Eyes large, 2.8 times longer than short temples.	Eyes small, only 0.25 times longer than very long temples.
Pronotum with both anterior and posterior angles rounded; longitudinal fossae superficial.	Pronotum with anterior angles right-angled and rounded, posterior angles oblique; longitudinal fossae profound.
Protibiae without spines.	Protibiae with a series of spines on internal apical margin
Metasternum without rough punctures.	Metasternum with rough punctures.
First abdominal sternite without medium depression.	First abdominal sternite with a longitudinal medium depression.
Aedeagus with dorsal blade rounded in the middle, tegmen with a rounded extremity.	Aedeagus with dorsal blade truncated in the middle, tegmen with a rounded and crenulated extremity.

Very prominent – lateral margins of the head, between the eyes and insertion of the antennae. Eyes large ($L = 0.129 \mu\text{m}$). Temples rounded and shorter ($L = 44.74 \mu\text{m}$) than the diameter of the eyes. Antennae (Fig. 1a) ($L = 0.524 \text{ mm}$) reach-

ing to half of pronotum. First antennomere wide and rounded; the second antennomere a little more narrow than the first one; the third, as long as the second but more narrow, the fourth to the ninth are equal in length and width.

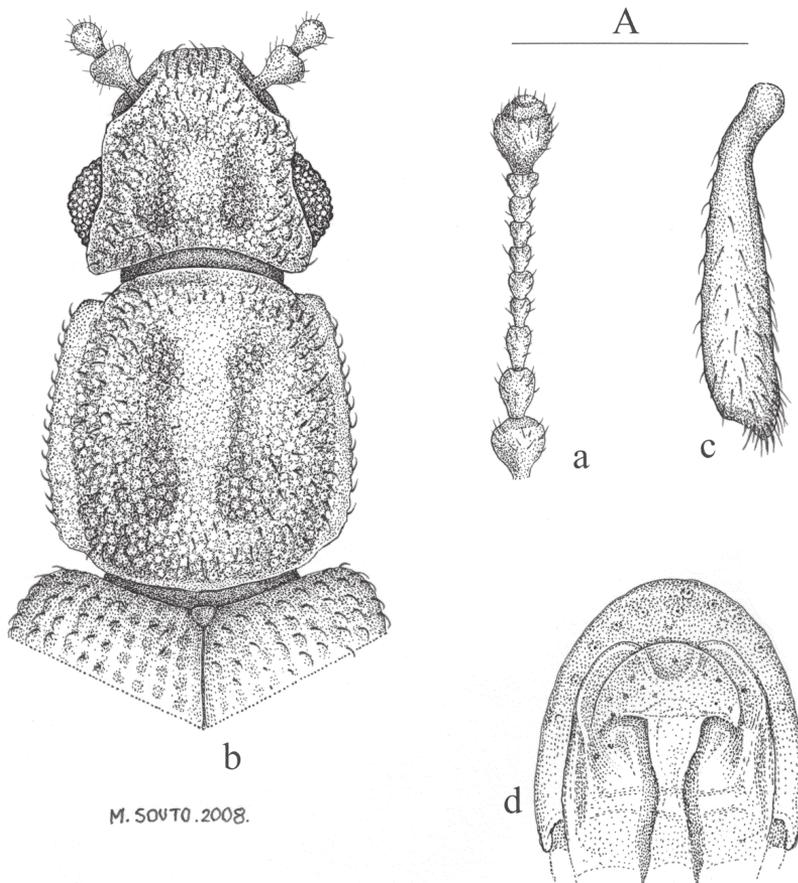


Fig. 1. *Monotoma bousqueti* sp. n. – a. Antenna ($A = 0.196 \text{ mm}$). – b. General view. – c. Protibiae. – d. Aedeagus ($A = 0.393 \text{ mm}$).

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Pronotum (Fig. 1b). Convex, slightly widened towards the posterior side and a little longer than wide (WL = width/length ratio = 1.03). Anterior and posterior angles rounded. Lateral margins very broadly flattened, with tiny teeth. Pronotal disc with four depressions (two anterior and two posterior ones) that are joined, forming two superficial channels. Rough surface, with big punctures, separated by a distance smaller than their diameter (diameter = 11.37–15.85 μm). Protibiae (Fig. 1c) without spines, apical part of the internal margin with setae, the external margin obliquely cut.

Elytra oval and 2.5 times longer than the pronotum. Setae thick, long (each seta of a line reaches the base of the following) and arranged on different longitudinal lines. Last sternite simple. Big punctures, separated by a distance equal to their diameter ($\text{\O} = 23.4\text{--}27.1 \mu\text{m}$).

Aedeagus (Fig. 1d) ($L = 0.164 \text{ mm}$). Tegmen with rounded extremity. Ventral blade pitted at centre. Dorsal blade rounded at centre.

Female. Unknown

Distribution. Iberian Peninsula.

Habitat. Heaped and decaying garden refuse.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of Dr. Yves Bousquet, Ottawa, Canada, for his work on the Canadian fauna of *Monotoma* (*Monotomina*) (Bousquet & Laplante 1999).

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