A new species of *Carpelimus* Leach from Moldavia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Russia and Azerbaijan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

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Carpelimus (Boopinus) gusarovi sp. n. is described. The new species closely resembles *C. obesus* (Kiesenwetter) and *C. anthracinus* (Mulsant & Rey), but is easily distinguishable by the structure of the aedeagus, body shape, and character of punctation.

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Carpelimus (Boopinus) gusarovi sp. n.
(Figs 1-3)

Holotype. ♂, **Moldavia**, Kagul Distr., bank of the Prut, near village Roshu, light trap, 12.V.1989 (A. Matalin).

Paratypes. **Moldavia**: 11 ♂, 10 ♀, as the holotype; 13 ♂, 7 ♀, same locality, 9.VII-9.VIII.1990 (A. Matalin); 13 ♂, 10 ♀, Roshu, light trap, 9-18.VII. 1990 (A. Matalin); Kagul Distr., Starye Krigany, flood-lands of the Prut, 12.VII.1990 (V. Gusarov) ; **Ukraine**: 1 ♂, Crimea, Simferopol Distr., Krasnoles'e, Tavel'chuk River, 21.V.1990 (V. Gusarov); **Bulgaria**: 1 ♂, Blagoevgrad Distr., Kozhukh Mts., village Goleshevo, light trap, 1.IX.1982 (Yu. Ganev); **Russia**: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Rostov Prov., Nedvigovka, 2.VII. 1975 (V. Lomakin); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Astrakhan Prov., Astrakhan Nature Reserve, ultraviolet light trap, 25-26.VI.1956 (Breev); 1 ♀, Daghestan, Makhachkala, ultraviolet light trap, 11.VIII.1987 (A. Ryvkin); **Azerbaijan**: 4 ♂, 4 ♀, Karadonly, bank of Araks River, 17.VI.1911 (Shmidt); 1 ♂, Dzhalalabad Distr., Astanly, 22.VIII.1980 (V. Belov); 2 ♀, Lenkoran Distr., Alekseevka, ultraviolet light trap, 12, 17.VII.1978 (A. Mikheechev).

The holotype and 6 paratypes are deposited in the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, 22 paratypes in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St.Petersburg), 36 paratypes in the collection of Dr. V. Gusarov (St.Petersburg), 1 paratype in the National Museum of Natural History (Paris) and the rest of the paratypes in the Smolensk Teachers Training Institute.

Description. Length 2.9-3.2 mm, body wide (0.7-0.77 mm at shoulders level). Black; legs, antennae and mandible apices dark brown, tibiae and tarsi paler, yellowish brown. Body shiny, covered with light hairs.

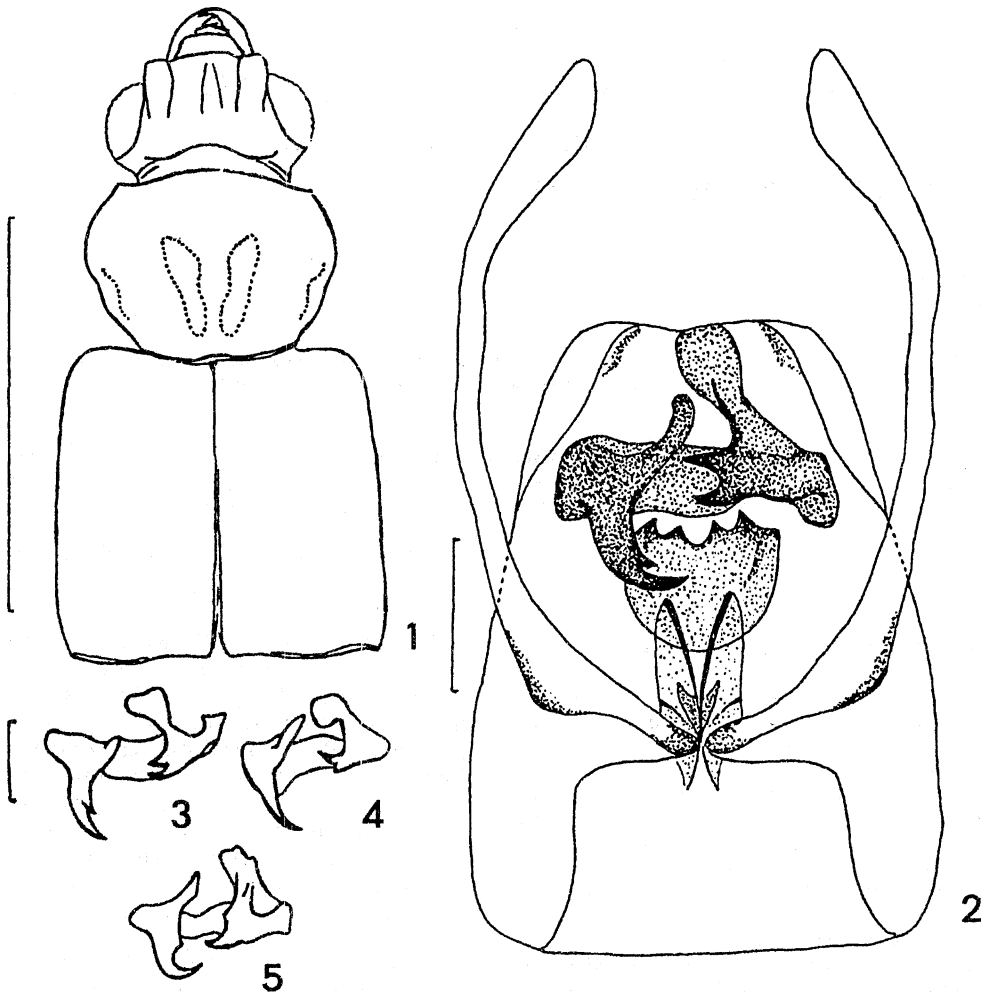
Head transverse, with wide base, head greatest width 0.51-0.55 mm (Fig. 1). Eyes large, convex. Temples hardly developed, more than 4 times shorter than eye diameter (seen from above), head surface densely and finely punctured; neck constriction well defined. Antennae typical of subgenus *Boopinus*. 3rd antennal segment narrower and shorter than 2nd; 4th segment the shortest, shorter than 3rd and 5th. Each of eight basal segments longer than wide. 11th segment gradually tapering apically.

Pronotum 0.63-0.67 mm wide, wider than head between eyes; pronotum width : length ratio 20 : 26; pronotum width : head width ratio 26 : 21. Pronotum widest in third quarter from base, with lateral margins (Fig. 1) having two slight emarginations, with visible microsculpture, dense and distinct punctation, 2 longitudinal impressions along midline, and slight impression near each of anterior emarginations. Elytra (Fig. 1) at shoulder level wider than pronotum (30 : 26), slightly widened posteriorly, 0.78-0.82 mm long, with length : width ratio 32 : 34; surface densely and deeply punctured, puncture diameter much greater than on pronotum.

Abdomen with dense microsculpture.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 2. Internal sac structure especially characteristic of this species, both large teeth in apical portion of aedeagus well sclerotized, with two apices each (Fig. 3).

Remarks. The new species belongs to the subgenus *Boopinus* Klima and is most simi-



Figs 1-5. 1-3, *Carpelimus gusarovi* sp. n.: 1, forebody, holotype; **2**, aedeagus; **3**, internal sac teeth; **4**, *C. obesus* Kiesenwetter, internal sac teeth; **5**, *C. anthracinus* Mulsant & Rey, internal sac teeth. Scales: 1 mm (Fig. 1), 0.1 mm (Figs 2-5).

lar to *C. obesus* (Kiesenwetter) and *C. anthracinus* (Mulsant & Rey). It differs from *C. obesus* in the larger body size, a little lighter yellowish brown legs, shape of the pronotum, and especially in the structure of the internal sac. Two large teeth of the internal sac have two apices each in *C. gusarovi* (Fig. 4), whereas they have only one apex each in *C. obesus*, the wider tooth having a small tubercle on its lower side in the latter species (Fig. 5). The new species differs from *C. anthracinus* in the larger body size, distinct punctation on the pronotum, and the internal sac structure. In difference from the new species, the narrower tooth is bent more abruptly in *C. anthracinus*, both teeth have only one apex and a small tubercle at base (Fig. 6). Of all close species mentioned above *C. obesus* is the most widespread.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of Dr. Vladimir Gusarov, specialist on Staphylinidae.

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