

## Coleoptera Staphylinidae new for the Belgian fauna

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### Abstract

In this article, the authors add 12 new species and 1 new genus to the Belgian fauna: *Micropeplus marietti* J. DUVAL, *Micropeplus ripicola* KERST., *Omalium rugatum* MULS. & REY, *Leptacinus* (s.str.) *othioides* BAUDI, *Leptacinus* (s. str.) *pan* COIFFAIT, *Xantholinus* (s. str.) *rhenanus* COIFFAIT, *Xantholinus* (s.str.) *gallicus* COIFFAIT, *Xantholinus* (s.str.) *audrasi* COIFFAIT, *Scopaeus* (*Alloscopaeus*) *pusillus* KIES., *Scopaeus* (*Anomoscopaeus*) *gracilis* SPERK., *Astenus* (s.str.) *longelytratra* PALM and *Platydomene angusticolle* BOIDS. & LAC. Moreover they confirm the existence of 4 species (*Micropeplus tesserula* CURTIS, *Omalium italicum* BERN., *Omalium rugulipenne* REY and *Phloeonomus punctipennis* THOMS.) on the Belgian territory.

The recent SEGERS Catalogue (1986) reports 909 established Staphylinid beetles for the Belgian fauna. A revision of different genera and an examination of the most important collections of the « Belgian Institute of natural Sciences » and of the author's collections revealed many species never reported in our fauna. Species which are doubtful according to SEGERS are also, after verifying, mentioned in this contribution.

1. *Micropeplus marietti* JACQUELIN DU VAL, 1858 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Audergem 14.IV.1926 (coll. VREURICK: Wemmel 19.IV.1945 (coll. FAGEL); Torgny 30.VII.1964, Muno 12.V.1966 (coll. DERENNE).

General distribution: Central and Southern Europe.

Discussion: This species is closely related to the common *Micropeplus fulvus* but easily distinguished by the shape of the aedeagus. According to LOHSE it is a synanthropic species...

2. *Micropeplus ripicola* KERSTENS, 1964 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Wemmel 17.V.1936 (coll. FAGEL).

General distribution: North Western Europe.

Discussion: A recently described species, only known from the Netherlands (Denekamp, Winterswijk, coll. BRAKMAN) and from Germany (Oldenburg).

3. *Omalium rugatum* MULSANT et REY, 1880 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Ukkel 16.III.1935; Vorst 22.X.1944, Gérouville 19.VII.1950, Etalle 20.VII.1951, Anlier 26.III.1953 (leg. DERENNE, coll. FAGEL).

General distribution: North and Central-Europe.

4. *Leptacinus* (s.str.) *othioides* BAUDI, 1969 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Seilles 16.VIII.1945 (coll. FAGEL), Lamorteau 18.VIII.1951 (coll. DERENNE) in musty hay, Uccle 13.V.1935 (coll. FAGEL), Bouge 15.VIII.1949 (leg. CATELIN), Dinant 21.VII.1947, Orval 16.VI.1950 (leg. Derenne), Vierves-sur-Viroin 15.VI.1986 in manure heap (leg. DRUGMAND).

General distribution: Wide-spread in Europe.

5. *Leptacinus* (s.str.) *pan* COIFFAIT, 1957, Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Seilles 16.VIII.1945 (coll. FAGEL), Forest 22.III.1938 (coll. FAGEL), Olloy-sur-Viroin 13.VII.1986 in manure heap (leg. DRUGMAND).

General distribution: Actually only known from Germany and from France (COIFFAIT, 1972).

6. *Leptacinus* (s. str.) *ops* COIFFAIT, 1956 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Anvers (left Bank) 18.VI.1938 (leg. FAGEL), Le Mesnil 10.IV.1986, river bank (leg. DRUGMAND), Matagne-la-Petite 15.V.1986 (leg. DRUGMAND).

General distribution: Actually only known from France (Gironde), Morocco, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Discussion: These three *Leptacinus* species are closely related and dissections of the male genitalia are needed to distinguish the different species. A revision of all available material of *Leptacinus* in Belgium seems necessary.

7. *Xantholinus* (s. str.) *rhenanus* COIFFAIT, 1962 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Losheimergraben 17.VI.1983 under bark (leg. DRUGMAND).

General distribution: Eastern France, North-East France, Central Europe (COIFFAIT, 1972).

8. *Xantholinus* (s. str.) *gallicus* COIFFAIT, 1956 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Sart Tilman (Liège) XI.1983 under barks (leg. DRUGMAND).

General distribution: Western France, southern France, Spain (COIFFAIT, 1972).

9. *Xantholinus* (s. str.) *audrasi* COIFFAIT, 1956 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Sart Tilman VIII.1982 (leg. DRUGMAND).

General distribution: Central Europe, Eastern France.

Discussion: The *Xantholinus* species could only be identified with certainty by the study of the aedeagus. These species ought to be sought in East Belgium.

10. *Scopaeus* (*Alloscopaeus*) *pusillus* KIESENWETTER, 1843 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Heysel IX.1934 (leg. DERENNE), La Calamine, Meyse (coll. DERENNE), Vierves-sur-Viroin 10.V.1986 bank of Viroin (leg. DRUGMAND).

General distribution: Probably wide-spread in Europe.

11. *Scopaeus* (*Anomoscopaeus*) *gracilis* SPERK, 1835 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Sart Tilman VIII.1982 in humus of deciduous trees (leg. DRUGMAND).

General distribution: Wide-spread in undulating country of France, England, Mediterranean region (COIFFAIT, 1984).

12. *Platydomene angusticolle* BOISDUVAL & LACORDAIRE, 1835 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: Uccle 1962 (leg. DERENNE), Mazée 21.7.1986 (leg. DRUGMAND).

General distribution: Wide-spread in Western Europe.

13. *Astenus (s. str.) longelytrata* PALM, 1936 Belg. nov. sp.

Belgian distribution: La Roche 6.IX.1945 (leg. DE RUETTE).

General distribution: Wide-spread in Europe.

14. *Micropeplus tessera* CURTIS, 1828.

Belgian distribution: Hertogenwald (1911), Baraque Michel VII.1941 (leg. HOGEN), Muno 29.VII.1939, Torgny 30.VII.1947, Bouillon 11.VII.1957, Orval 10.VII.1965, Keerbergen 4.VII.1971, Bihain 9.VI.1975 (coll. DERENNE), Chimay 15.VII.1980 (coll. BOOSTEN), Eupen.

General distribution: Wide-spread in Europe.

Discussion: Our smallest *Micropeplus* species is known from 10 U.T.M. squares. It is probably a common beetle but due to its small size it is scarcely found and rare in collections.

15. *Omalium italicum* BERNHAUER, 1902.

Belgian distribution: De Panne 19.V.1926 (coll. VREURICK), Angre 30.X.1947 (coll. FAGEL), Oostende 9.X.1983, Raversijde 26.IV.1984 (coll. HAGHEBAERT).

General distribution: Already known from the Netherlands, France, Italy, Ireland, Great Britain, Germany and Egypt.

Discussion: This species is rather common in sandy habitats on the Belgian coast.

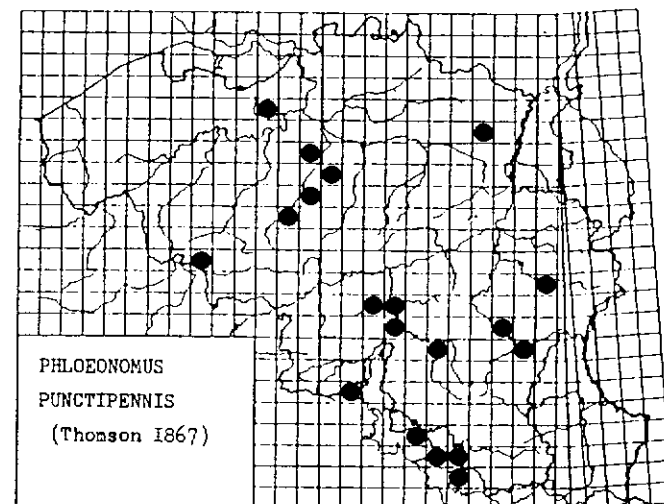
16. *Omalium rugulipenne* REY, 1864.

Belgian distribution: Nieuwpoort 17.V.1929 (leg. GUILLEAUME), Westende 19.IV.1949 (leg. CATELIN, coll. FAGEL).

General distribution: On the seabeach in Northern Europe.

Discussion: The statement Meeuwen (Limburg) from MAYNÉ (1947) is almost certainly a misidentification. In fact, *O. rugulipenne* is a halobiont species that only lives on the sea beach!

17. *Phloenomus punctipennis* THOMSON, 1867 (map 1)



Belgian distribution: Forêt de Soignes 2.VI.1941, Dinant 13.IV.1942, Vilvoorde 26.VII.1942, Ittre 24.III.1946, Walzin 31.V.1946, Sosoye 24.VII.1947, Meerdael 29.VII.1947, Harchies 22.X.1947, Roanne-Coo 25.VII.1949 (leg. CATELIN), Houffalize 3.V.1970 (leg. SMEEKENS, coll. FAGEL), Auderghem 6.VIII.1944, Muno 20.VII.1945, Boitsfort 21.VIII.1964, Orval 4.VII.1965, Bouillon 17.IV.1958, Samrée 21.V.1974, Tervuren 18.VII.1975, Villers 20.IX.1978, Fontenoille 1.IX.1979 (coll. DERENNE), Hamme 28.VIII.1985, Waterschei 8.VIII.1985 (coll. HAGHEBAERT).

General distribution: Wide-spread in Europe.

It has probably been confused with the more common *Phloenomus pusillus* GRAVENHORST.

We can find *P. punctipennis* behind bark of deciduous trees while *P. pusillus* lives under bark of conifers.

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