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First record of the tribe Diglottini from South America with description of *Diglotta brasiliensis* n. sp. (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae)[1]

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Abstract

The tribe Diglottini Eichelbaum, 1909 comprises two halophilous rove beetle genera *Diglotta* Champion, 1899, and *Paradiglotta* Ashe & Ahn, 2004. The tribe contains eight known species distributed in the Nearctic and West-Palaearctic regions, and also Fiji Islands and New Zealand. This tribe is recorded for the first time from South America with the description of a new species, *Diglotta brasiliensis* **n. sp.** from southern Brazil (Paraná). Characters of the mouthparts, aedeagus and spermatheca of the new species are illustrated and compared with other *Diglotta* species. Sexual dimorphism is reported for the first time in the genus.

Key words: Brazil, Neotropical region, Diglottini, *Diglotta*, taxonomy

Introduction

The tribe Diglottini was erected by Eichelbaum (1909) based upon a single genus of halophilous rove beetles, *Diglotta* Champion, 1899. Subsequently, Klimaszewski (1982) included *Polypea* Fauvel, 1878 and Pace (1986) added four genera: *Brachypronomaea* Sawada, 1956, *Bryothinusa* Casey, 1904, *Corallis* Fauvel, 1878 and *Halorhadinus* Sawada, 1971.

Ahn *et al.* (2003) transferred *Brachypronomaea* to Myllaenini Ganglbauer, 1895. Ahn and Ashe (2004), based on a cladistic analysis, suggested that *Halorhadinus* should be placed in Liparocephalini Fenyes, 1918, and *Polypea* and *Bryothinusa* in Myllaenini, together with *Brachypronomaea*. In the same year, Ashe and Ahn (2004) described a new genus *Paradiglotta* in Diglottini.

The position of *Corallis* in Diglottini is uncertain and it should probably be placed in Myllaenini (Ashe & Ahn 2004) or Phytosini Thomson, 1867 (Newton & Thayer 2005). Thus, the tribe Diglottini should be considered as composed only of the genera *Diglotta* and *Paradiglotta*. However, no formal transference of *Corallis* has been done until now.

Paradiglotta is a monotypic genus and includes *P. nunni* Ashe & Ahn, 2004 from New Zealand. *Diglotta* has seven species distributed in different biogeographic regions. The following three species, *D. mersa* (Haliday, 1837), *D. submarina* (Fairmaire & Laboulbene, 1854) and *D. secqi* Pace, 1992 are distributed in the West-Palaearctic; three others, *D. littoralis* (Horn, 1871), *D. pacifica* Fenyes, 1921 and *D. legneri* Moore & Orth, 1979 in the Nearctic; and only one species, *D. maritima* Lea, 1927, is recorded from Fiji Islands (Moore & Orth 1979, Haghebaert 1991, Pace 1992).

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