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A new species of the genus *Dromoceryx* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiini) from the Philippines

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Dromoceryx obscurus sp. nov. is described from Mindanao, the Philippines. It is distinguished from closely related species, *D. dorsalis* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846 by extended dark pattern and strongly transversal microsculpture of elytra. Illustrations of new and related species are provided. Key to species of the genus *Dromoceryx* is given.

Key words: *Dromoceryx*, Carabidae, new species, key to species, Philippines.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Dromoceryx* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846, belongs to the subtribe Dromiusina of the tribe Lebiini, and includes only 4 known species, distributed in SE Asian region, presently known from India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam (Anichtchenko, 2021).

This genus was treated by Mateu (1984) with detailed account and figures of the male and female genitalia, and recently by Hunting & Yang (2018), with descriptions of new species from Taiwan, and who provided a key to species. The genus *Dromoceryx* is characterized by the following combination of characters: body broad and somewhat flattened; small size: 3.5–4.5 mm; glos-sal sclerite broad, with narrow latero-apical lobes, four setae visible at apex, two longer seta more laterally and two shorter setae more medially; mentum with tooth; head and pronotum brunneous to piceous, elytral disc testaceous with black pattern; gonocoxite 2 slightly spatulate, broadly rounded at apex; two lateral ensiform setae, one on each side, seta-like as opposed to spine-like, two nematiform setae.
Study of material recently collected in Mindanao has led to the discovery of a new species of this genus and the first record for the Philippines.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens used in this study are housed in Daugavpils University Beetle Collection (Daugavpils, Latvia) and private collection of the first author.

The habitus photographs were obtained using Canon EOS 6D with Canon MP-E 65 mm macro lens with Helicon Focus auto montage and subsequently edited with Photoshop.

High-resolution images, including type specimens and additional material, are available at http://www.carabidae.pro.

Revised key to species of the genus *Dromoceryx* (from Hunting & Yang, 2018 with modifications)

1 Relatively large (4.4–4.5 mm). Elytral disc rufous to red, macula in apical portion of elytra, not contacted to apical third of elytral suture. India, Chen-nai (Madras) ..... ***D. magnus* Mateu, 1984**

– Smaller, < 4.1 mm. Elytral disc testaceous, macula covering, at least, basal two-thirds of elytral suture. India and elsewhere.....**2**

2 Elytra disc with isodiametric sculpticells. Overall body length 3.0–3.2 mm. India, Chennai (Madras)..... ***D. flavocircumdatus* Mateu, 1984**

– Elytra disc with transverse sculpticells **3**

3 Elytra with wide yellow pattern (Fig. 1). Basal and apical spots connected along sides; apical spots forming continuous wide band along apical margin…….....…… **4**

– Elytra with reduced yellow pattern (Fig. 2). Basal and apical spots not connected along sides; apical spots small. Philippines (Mindanao) …….....…… ***D. obscurus* sp. nov.**

4 Elytra with foveae of umbilical setae piceous. Disc of pronotum brun-neo-piceous to piceous. Taiwan ..... ***D. nigrofovealis* Hunting & Yang, 2018**

– Elytra with foveae of umbilical setae testaceous. Disc of pronotum brunne-ous. India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam ..... ***D. dorsalis* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846**

RESULTS

***Dromoceryx obscurus* Anichtchenko, sp. nov.**
Fig. 1

Type material. Holotype, male: Sandayong, Zamboanga del Norte, Mindanao, December 2020 (DUBC). Paratype, 1 male: Sandayong, Zamboanga del Norte, Mindanao, August 2020 (DUBC).

Diagnosis. This species is readily distinguished from other *Dromoceryx* species by the dark piceous to black main body coloration, and by small yellow spots on elytra. New species is most similar to *D. dorsalis*, the two species can be diagnosed easily by elytral pattern and microsculpture.

Description. Length 3.3–3.4 mm. Dorsum of head, clypeus and labrum black; mandibles dark brown; palpi and anten-nae testaceous. Mentum brown. Pronotum black, with brownish lateral margins. Elytral disc black, epipleura dark brown. Elytral pattern consist of two brown, semilunar humeral maculae, extended from lateral margin to third or second striae, and two apical macula on intervals 5-7, very narrowly joined along apical margin. Ventral surface black, except for testaceous

Fig. 1. Habitus of *Dromoceryx obscurus* sp. n. Holotype. Scale bar = 1mm.

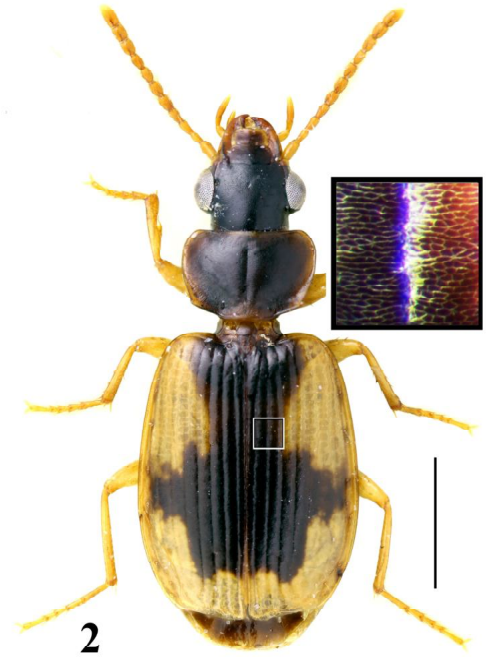
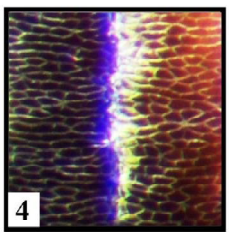
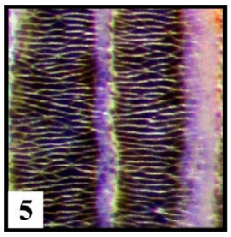


Fig. 2. Habitus of *Dromoceryx dorsalis* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846 from Borikhan province, Malaysia. Scale bar = 1mm.

Fig. 3. Aedeagus of *Dromoceryx obscurus* sp. n. Scale bar = 0.5 mm.





Figs 4-5. Microreticulation of elytra. 4 – *D. dorsalis* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846; 5 – *D. obscurus* sp. n

meso-sternum, coxa and base of sternites I and II.

Head. Mandibles short, with wide base; labrum wider than long, rectangular, with six setae along apical margin; mentum with rectangular tooth; clypeus with two lateral setae; eyes convex, with two pairs of supraorbital setae. Disc of head with isodiametric to slightly polygonal microrreticulation.

Pronotum. Anterior margin widely interrupted, lateral margins narrow, basal rebording complete; anterior transverse impression absent; posterior transverse im-pression very shallow; median longitudinal impression moderately shallow; disc mod-erately flat, basal angles obtuse. Sides broadly rounded. Disc of pronotum irregularly

reticulated, with slightly transverse meshes medially to strongly transverse laterally. Pronotum with two setae along each lateral sides, one in hind angle and one in anterior half just before maximal width.

Elytra. Intervals moderately flat, striae deep, minutely punctate; elytral apices truncate. Microreticulation faint, consist of strongly transverse sculpticells. Elytra with two setae in interval 3, one seta just before mid-length, one seta in apical 1/3rd.

Hind wings. Macropterous.

Legs. Claws dentate with 5 teeth of about equal length at either side; 1st-3st tarsomeres of male protarsus dilated and with adhesive pads ventrally.

Male genitalia. Length 0.95-1.00 mm. Aedeagus elongate, ventral side straight, apex relatively wide and truncated; endophallus with several microtrichial patches and ventrally with two groups of small spines (Fig. 3).

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Geographical distribution. New species is known only from type locality in Mindanao, the Philippines.

Etymology. From Latin "*obscurus*" – dark. The specific name refers to the dark color pattern of the elytra.

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