

A new species and new data of the genus *Aristolebia* Bates, 1892 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiini)

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Two new species of the Lebiine genus *Aristolebia* Bates, 1892 from South Asia are described: *A. saluki* sp. nov. from India (Karnataka), and *A. klimenkoi* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Borneo). Both species are closely related to *A. flavipennis* Baehr, 2017 from Malaysia, but differ in the shape of the prothorax and elytra, and also in the colouration of the body and appendages. The male of *A. apicalis* Baehr, 2010 is described for the first time.

Key words: Coleoptera, Carabidae, Lebiini, *Aristolebia*, new species.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the genus *Aristolebia* Bates, 1892 has become an object of close attention, and thanks to this it has become possible to easily identify the known species. The genus includes 18 known species and extends from India to China, the Philippines, Indonesian region and northern Australia (Anichtchenko 2017; Baehr 2004, 2010, 2011, 2015, 2017; Kirschenhofer 2012).

Through the courtesy of S. Saluk (Minsk) and A. Klimenko (Tver), I received a few specimens of this genus, which represent two closely related new species that are described in the present paper. Also, the male of *A. apicalis* Baehr, 2010 is described for the first time, and

this species is recorded for first time from Kalimantan.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Measurements: body length, from anterior margin of clypeus to apex of elytra along suture; length of pronotum, along midline; width of pronotum at widest point; length of elytra, from base to apex along suture; and width of elytra, at widest point. All measurements are reported in millimeters. Abbreviation of specimen depository:

DUBC - Daugavpils University Beetle Collection (Latvia).

cAA - collection of Alexander Anichtchenko.

High-resolution habitus images of *Aristolebia* species, including type specimens and additional materials, are available at the “Carabidae of the World” web project (<http://www.carabidae.org>).

***Aristolebia saluki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1, 4)

Type material. Holotype male, labelled: “INDIA, Karnataka, Shimoga distr., Sagara, Jog falls vill., 530m, 02-05.XI.2013, 14°13.240N, 074°48.471E, on light, S. Saluk leg.” (DUBC). Paratype female: same label data (cAA).

Differential diagnosis. Rather large species (in genus), characterized by the yellow elytra and black head. Distinguished from other large species with yellow elytra *A. rutilipennis* Baehr, 2015 and *A. rubiginosa* Kirschenhofer, 2012, by having a unicolourous yellow pronotum, differently coloured legs and differences in shape of pronotum and elytra.

Description. Body length: 12 mm; width of elytra: 5.8-6 mm. Width/length of pronotum: 1.53; length/width of elytra: 1.41.

Head, including clypeus and labrum, black; mandibles black with brown apex; gula, labial palpus and maxillary palpus yellow. Antennae black but three basal antennomeres and base of fourth yellow.

Pronotum, elytra and lower surface pale yellow. Legs uniformly pale red, with black knees.

Eyes very large, semicircular, laterally remarkably protruding. Antennae slender and long, surpassing the base of the pronotum by five antennomeres. Three basal antennomeres glabrous. Labrum impunctate, with strong, polygonal microreticulation, transverse medially. Clypeus barely punctate, with distinct isodiametric microreticulation. Frons with shallow longitudinal impression behind clypeal suture and a shallow, irregular impression in middle, with shallow wrinkles and rather sparse punctures. Microreticulation fine and very

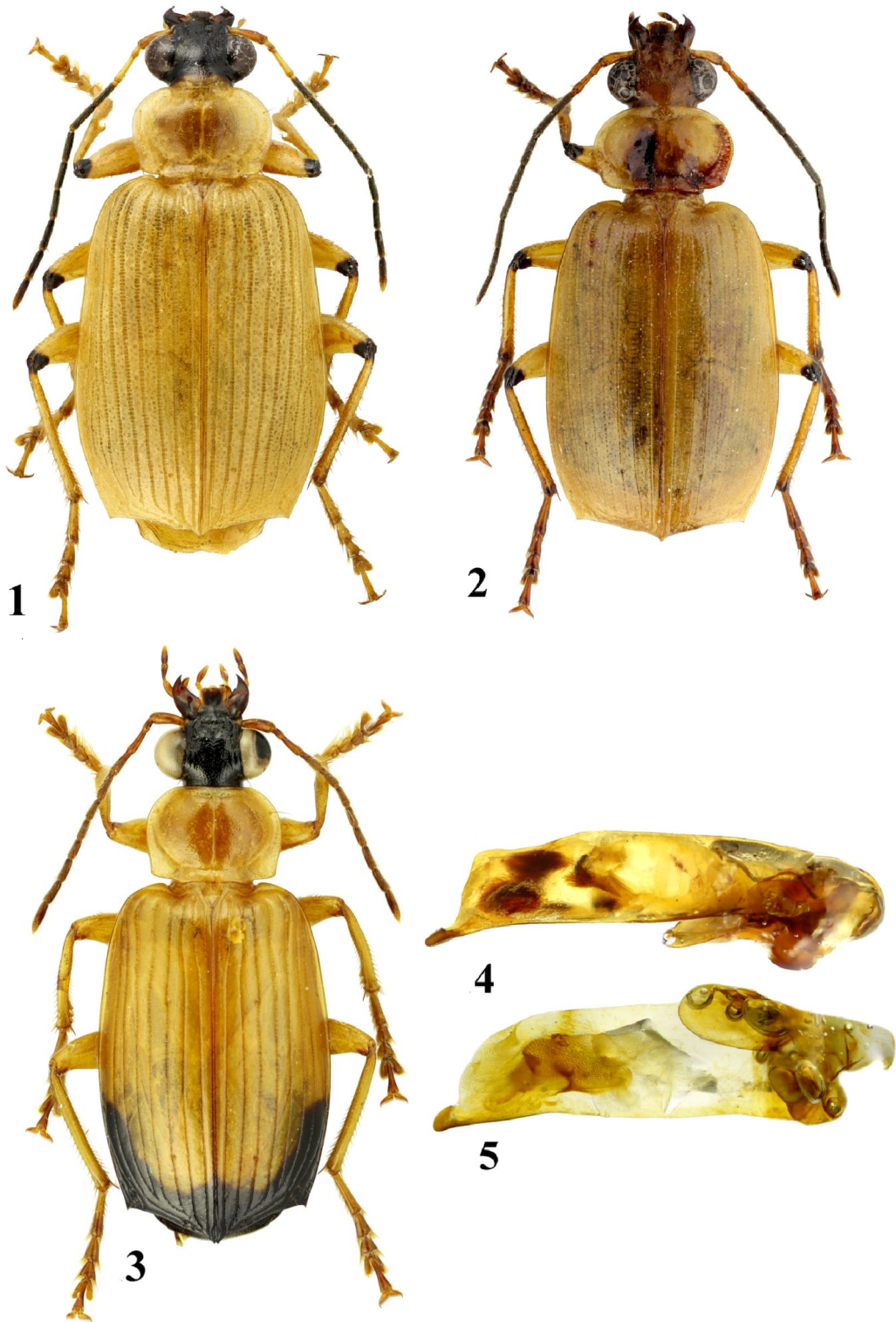
superficial, isodiametric, obsolete on the frons, surface glossy.

Pronotum comparatively narrow. Anterior half semicircular, widest slightly in front of middle, moderately narrowing posteriorly. Anterior margin straight, apical angle broadly rounded; lateral margin in apical half convex, in basal half oblique and almost straight, basal angles obtuse. Both apex and base margined. Anterior transverse sulcus undulate. Median line moderately shallow, incomplete. Posterior transverse sulcus deep. Lateral margin anteriorly wide and convex, widened and widely explanate posteriorly, marginal sulcus shallow, margin little upturned. Disk convex. Anterior lateral seta situated slightly behind anterior third, removed from margin, posterior seta situated at basal angle. Surface of disk with irregular, transverse striae and punctures; microreticulation very fine and superficial, glossy.

Elytra wide, rather widened towards the apices, widest approximately at apical third, upper surface convex. Humera evenly rounded, lateral margin almost straight. External apical angle and sutural angle both denticulate. Apex oblique and gently concave. Striae deep throughout, crenulate; fifth stria very deep on shoulder, seventh stria interrupted on shoulder, two additional striae inserted between 7th and 8th striae in apical third of elytra. Intervals flat. Third interval with four setiferous punctures, attached to the inner margin of the third stria. 17-18 marginal setiferous punctures present, series slightly interrupted in the middle. Intervals with 1-2 irregular rows of sparse, fine punctures and with superficial, slightly transverse microreticulation, surface glossy. Wings fully developed.

Lower surface with sparse but elongate, slightly declined pilosity. Abdominal sterna with dense and long pubescence. Propleuron, mes- and metepisterna smooth.

Legs of average size, 4th tarsomeres of all legs widened, very deeply excised, with dense tarsal



Figs. 1-5. Habitus and aedeagus of *Aristolebia*. 1 and 4 - *A. saluki* sp. n., Holotype; 2 - *A. klimenkoi* sp. n., Holotype; 3 and 5 - *A. apicalis* Baehr, 2010.

brush. Tarsal claws very densely dentate with 10 long teeth of about equal length on either side. Mesotibiae of males not modified at inner surface.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2) moderately elongate, straight. Apex short and wide, gently downturned. Internal sac with sclerotized semicircular plate and three groups of relatively long spines. Parameres asetose, the left one elongate, the right one odd-shaped.

Distribution. India (Karnataka).

Etymology. The name is a patronym in honour of Sergei Saluk (Minsk, Belarus).

Aristolebia klimenkoi sp. nov.
(Fig. 2)

Type material. Holotype female, labelled: "MALAYSIA, N Borneo, Sabah, Keningau distr., Trus Madi Mt., 1160m, 18.VII.2011, A. Klimenko leg." (DUBC).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is most similar to *A. saluki* sp.n. from India (Karnataka) in body size, shape and colouration. Easily distinguishable by red head and shallow, superficial striae of elytra.

Description. Body length: 12 mm; width of elytra: 5.1 mm. Width/length of pronotum: 1.62; length/width of elytra: 1.45.

Head red; labrum, anterior margin of clypeus and mandibles dark brown; labial palpus and maxillary palpus brown. Antennae black, except 3 basal antennomeres and base of 4th yellow. Pronotum, elytra and lower surface pale yellow (The dark spot visible on the pronotum of the Holotype arose from the fact that it was slightly crushed). Legs pale yellow, with black knees and brown tarsi.

Eyes very large, semicircular, laterally remarkably protruding. Antennae slender and

long, surpassing the base of the pronotum by five antennomeres. Three basal antennomeres glabrous. Labrum impunctate, with strong isodiametric microreticulation. Clypeus impunctate, in anterior half with distinct isodiametric microreticulation. Frons with short longitudinal impressions behind clypeal suture. Sparsely and finely punctured. Microreticulation very superficial, mostly obsolete, surface glossy.

Pronotum comparatively narrow. Anterior half semicircular, widest slightly in front of middle, moderately narrowed towards base. Anterior margin straight, apical angle widely rounded; lateral margin in apical half convex, in basal half roundly oblique, basal angles very obtuse, almost effaced. Both apex and base margined. Anterior transverse sulcus deep. Median line shallow, incomplete. Posterior transverse sulcus deep. Lateral margin anteriorly wide and flat, widened and widely explanate towards base, marginal sulcus shallow, margin slightly upturned. Disk convex. Anterior lateral seta situated slightly behind anterior third, removed from margin, posterior seta situated at basal angle. Surface of disk smooth, without microreticulation, striae or punctures; very shiny; with two symmetrical rounded fossa on the center of the disc.

Elytra wide, rather widened apically, widest approximately at apical third, upper surface convex. Humera evenly rounded, lateral margin almost straight. External apical angle and sutural angle both denticulate. Apex oblique and gently concave. Striae superficial throughout, weakly punctate; 4th and 5th striae slightly deeper on shoulder; in apical fourth of elytra between 7th and 8th striae inserted two irregular vestigial striae. Intervals flat. Third interval with 3 setiferous punctures, attached to the inner margin of the 3rd stria. 16-17 marginal setiferous punctures present, series slightly interrupted in middle. Intervals with 1-2 irregular rows of sparse, fine punctures and with superficial, slightly transverse microreticulation, surface glossy. Wings fully developed.

Lower surface with sparse but elongate, slightly declined pilosity. Abdominal sterna with sparse and moderately long pubescence. Propleuron, mes- and metepisterna smooth.

Legs of average size, 4th tarsomeres of all legs widened, very deeply excised, with dense tarsal brush. Tarsal claws wide; very densely dentate with 14 teeth of about equal length on either side.

Male unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution. Malaysia, Borneo. Recorded only from the type locality.

Etymology. New species named after Alexey Klimenko (1970-2017), who was my friend and a famous collector of beetles.

***Aristolebia apicalis* Baehr, 2010**

Material: 1 male “W. Kalimantan, Mont Bawang, 00°53.5W 109°22.2E, 245m, IX.2016” (cAA). This species (Fig. 3) previously was known from two females collected from Indonesia (N Sumatra, Siantar). The discovery of this species on the island of Kalimantan implies a wider distribution of the species in Indonesia.

Mesotibiae of males with two large, triangular teeth on inner surface. Male genitalia (Fig. 5): folding of internal sac complex, with a moderately sclerotized, scaled plate medially and with 7 small conical spines near roof of internal sac. Parameres of dissimilar shape, left paramere much larger than right one.

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