

A peculiar new species of *Diamella* Shi & Liang, 2013 from Samar, Philippines (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiini)

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A new species of carabid, *Diamella singularis* sp. n., is described from Samar island in the Philippines. It is easily distinguishable from all known species of the genus *Diamella* by the angulate lateral margins of its pronotum. Images of the habitus of the imago and aedeagus are given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Carabidae, Lebiini, Physoderina, Philippines, new species.

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INTRODUCTION

The rather small subtribe Physoderina of the tribe Lebiini is distributed in the Oriental and Afrotropical regions. The subtribe includes ten genera with 60 species (Anichtchenko 2015, 2016, 2017; Shi, Zhou & Liang 2013). A recent revision (Shi Zhou & Liang, 2013) has facilitated easy recognition of the species. Previously four species of the genus *Diamella* were described. Two of them *D. arrowi* (Jedlicka 1935) and *D. barsevskisi* Anichtchenko, 2016, occur in the Philippines.

The new species was found among the material of Coleoptera from Philippines, recently acquired by Dr. Arvids Barsevskis for the Daugavpils University Beetle collection. Although it is a single specimen, it is described

herein, because it is outstanding in its structure and quite different from all other species of *Diamella*.

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 given in millimeters.

Abbreviation of specimen depository:
DUBC - Daugavpils University Beetle Collection (Latvia).

***Diamella singularis* new species**
(Figs. 1-3)

Types. Holotype, male: "Philippines, E. Visayas, Samar, Lope de Vega, Jan. 2017" (DUBC).

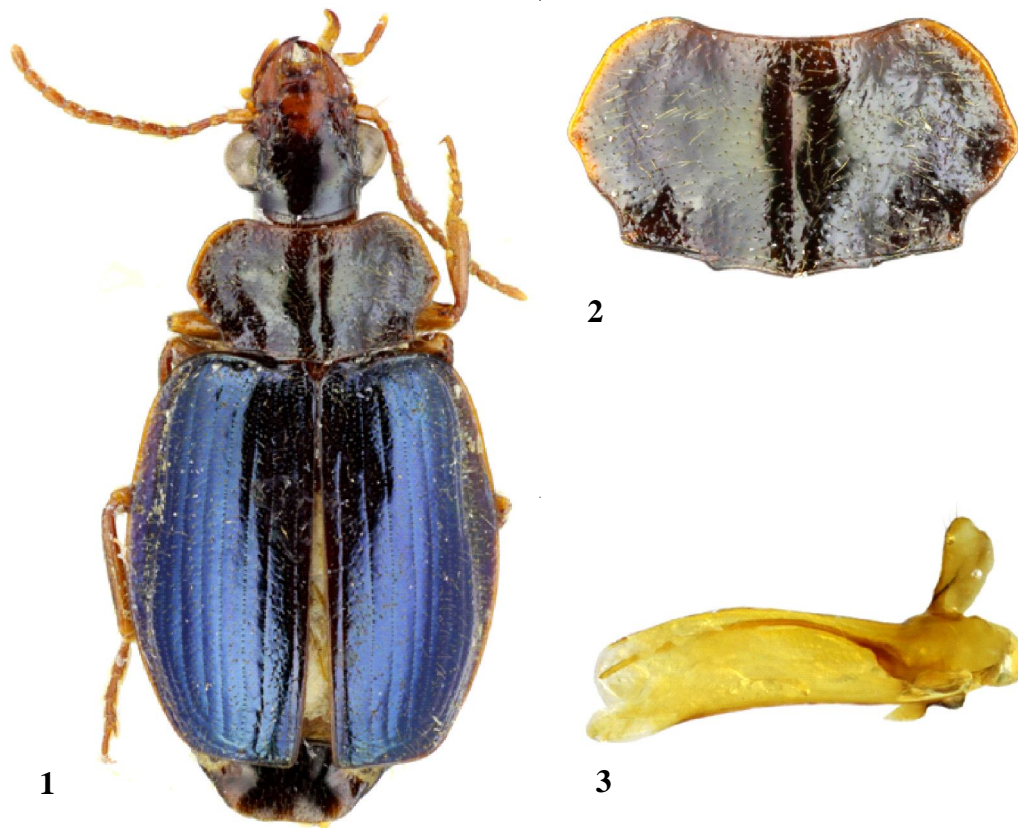
Diagnosis. The new species is most similar to *Diamella barsevskisi* Anichtchenko, 2016, in possessing wide elytra with bluish reflections, but can be easily distinguished by its black pronotum with angulate lateral sides and by its unicolorous dark blue elytra.

Description. Body length 6 mm; head shiny, black with brown mouthparts, mandibles, antennae and spot on clypeus; pronotum black, shiny, with brown narrow lateral margins; elytra dark metallic blue, with narrow, reddish brown

lateral margins; ventral side dark brown to black; legs brown.

Head devoid of microsculpture and punctation, sparsely pubescent on vertex and lateral impressions; tempora shorter than half diameter of eyes; vertex moderately tumid, posterior supraorbital setae distant from eyes, setal insertions very weakly humped.

Pronotum strongly transverse, widest at the middle; ratio PW/PL 1.9; front angles widely rounded; anterior margin deeply and roundly incised; lateral margins strongly angulate medially, bisinuate before hind angles; hind angles almost square; disc slightly convex, shiny, microsculpture indistinct; lateral explanate areas wide and even; basal foveae shallow; disc



Figs. 1-3. Habitus, pronotum and aedeagus of *Diamella singularis*, new species

sparsely punctate, base and lateral sides moderately punctate; disc with long setae; median line distinct, shallow.

Elytra wide, ratio EL/EW 1:1; hindwings well developed; elytral lateral borders wide; striae shallow, punctate, not reaching basal margin; discal pores indistinct, except preapical ones, situated near second stria; intervals 1-3 flat, outer intervals slightly convex, without microsculpture, all intervals with numerous secondary pores; primary pores indistinct among secondary pores; disc without distinct depression; elytral lateral margins with sparse and fine setae; epipleura glabrous.

Ventral side. Propleura smooth; prosternum with long pubescence, proepisterna glabrous; mesosternum almost glabrous; abdomen hairy.

Male genitalia with median lobe of aedeagus slightly downturned in apical third, apex short and rounded; dorsal surface slightly pubescent subapically; apical orifice opened apically; lamella placed on right side, short and rounded; internal sac with long and narrow flagellum, reaching apical orifice.

Female genitalia unknown.

Distribution. Known only from type locality, Samar island (Philippines).

Etymology. The specific name, “singularis”, refers to the unique shape of the pronotum.

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