

Two new species of genus *Singilis* Rambur, 1837 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiini) from Namibia

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Two new species of carabid beetle from the Tribe Lebiini from Namibia are described: *Singilis* (s.str.) *puchneri* sp.n. and *Singilis* (*Protosingilis*) *bulirschi* sp.n. Illustrations of the habitus and aedeagus of the new species are provided.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Carabidae, *Singilis*, new species, Namibia, taxonomy.

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INTRODUCTION

Soon after having finished the revisions of the African *dorsalis*-group, the subgenus *Protosingilis* Anichtchenko, 2012 and the genus *Singilis* Rambur, 1837 (Anichtchenko 2012a, b; 2013), another new species was detected. The *dorsalis*-group of the very large genus *Singilis* (s.l.) includes small species that are mainly characterized by, apart from their small body size, their smooth head and pronotum and an endophallus without sclerotized denticles. The species of this group are distributed in South African regions. Hence, the present paper is regarded as a supplement to the previously mentioned revisions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Measurements: body length, from anterior margin of clypeus to the elytral apex along the suture; length of pronotum along midline; width of pronotum, at widest point; length of elytra, from

base to apex along the suture; and width of elytra, at widest point.

The material from the following institutional and private collections has been examined: DUBC – Daugavpils University Beetles collection (Latvia); MRAC – Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale (Belgium); cPB – collection of Peter Bulirsch (Czech Republic); cPS – collection of Peter Schüle (Germany).

High-resolution habitus images of *Singilis* species, including type specimens and additional material, are available at Carabidae of the World web-project <http://www.carabidae.org>

Singilis (s.str.) *puchneri* sp.n.

Type material. Holotype: male - Namibia, Karas, Str. zw. Helmeringhausen und Bethanie, C14 20 km östlich Helmeringhausen Farm Mooifontein, 1230m S26°00'5 E16°59'1, leg. A. Puchner

5.III.2014 18 (cPS). Paratypes: 2 males, 3 females – idem. (cPS, DUBC, MRAC); 1 female - South Namibia, Karas, S slope of Namuskluft, 21.IX.2013. 1035m, 27°52'596S, 16°52'753E (cPB).

Diagnosis. This species belongs to the *dorsalis*-group, and is most similar to *S. dorsalis* (Peringuey, 1896), which is of similar size, body form and colouration pattern. The two species can be diagnosed easily by the apex of the aedeagal median lobe, in which the apical third of the median lobe is subangulately downturned in *S. puchneri* sp.n., ventral surface almost straight to apex in *S. dorsalis*.

Description. Length 4.5-5.0 mm. Yellowish brown, elytra with black sutural spot behind middle on 1-4 intervals (Fig. 1).

Frons and back of head smooth, without punctures, sometimes very sparsely and feebly punctate near the eyes. Clypeus smooth. Head and clypeus with strong, almost isodiametric microsculpture throughout. Eyes moderately large and bulging. Temples short, smooth, without microsculpture. Scape with a very long subapical seta and several small setae; pedicel and antennomere III with one apical band of setae. Antennae pubescent from the basal third of antennomere IV. Apical labial palpomere faintly securiform (Fig. 5).

Pronotum 1.18-1.29 times as wide as head, 1.42-1.45 times as wide as long, widest in the middle. Anterior margin straight, anterior angles effaced, sides broadly and regularly rounded, weakly sinuate at base, posterior angles rectangular or slightly acute. Lateral explanate margin rapidly widened from marginal setae, broad and flat at base. Basal grooves indistinct, flat. Pronotal base extended in a rounded median lobe. Microsculpture strong, transversely polygonal. Elytra subparallel, 1.53 – 1.68 times as long as wide, with polygonal microsculpture. Striae deep and narrow, impunctate. Intervals flat. Anterior discal pore in elytral stria 3, median and posterior pores in center of interval 3.

Protarsomere V with 3 pairs of ventral setae. Claws with 3 long teeth. Abdominal sternae smooth, shiny, with sparse short setae. Propleuron, mes- and metepisterna smooth.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3). Aedeagal median lobe moderately broad, median shaft straight on ventral surface, apical third of lobe subangulately downturned.

Name derivation. Named after Alfred Puchner (Austria), the collector of the new species.

Distribution. Namibia.

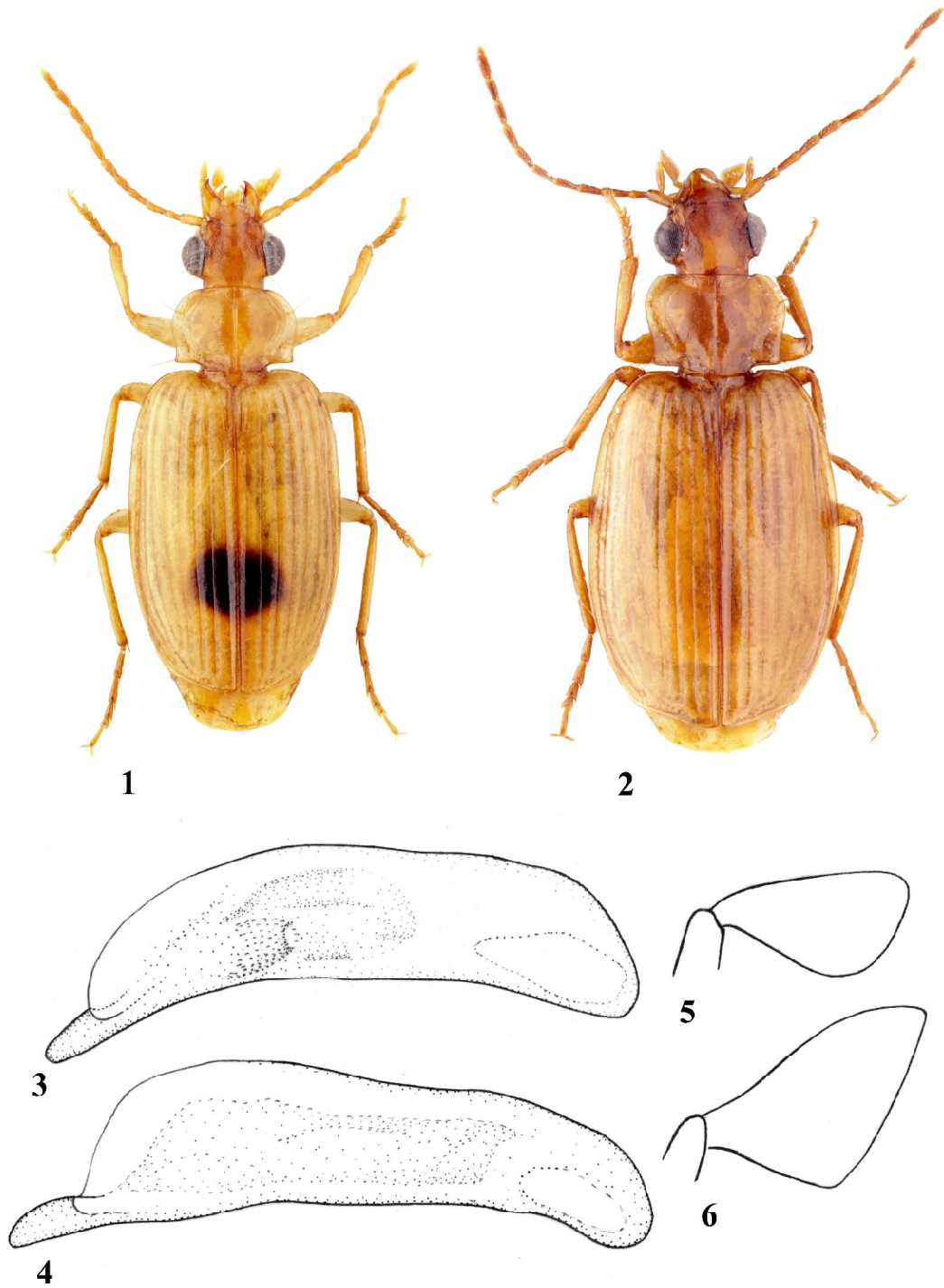
Singilis (Protosingilis) bulirschi sp.n.

Type material. Holotype: Male - South Namibia, Karas, S slope of Namuskluft, 21.IX.2013. 1035m, 27°52'596S, 16°52'753E (cPB, DUBC, MRAC).

Diagnosis. Among the seven species comprising the subgenus *Protosingilis*, *S. (P.) bulirschi* sp.n. is uniquely diag-nosable by its uniformly brownish body coloration. Most similar in overall appearance and size to *S. (P.) muelleri* Anichtchenko, 2012, but with less transverse and cordate pronotum.

Description. Length 5 mm. Uniformly brownish yellow, with no dark elytral pattern (Fig. 2). Head smooth, distinctly microsculptured, very sparsely and minutely punctulate, punctures sometimes barely visible. Clypeus and labrum distinctly microsculptured. Eyes moderately large. Second supraocular seta located immediately basad the posterior margin of the eye. Temples long, smooth. Scape with a very long subapical seta and several small setae; pedicel and antennomere III each with a single band of apical setae. Antennae pubescent from the 1/3 of antennomere IV. Apical labial palpomere strongly securiform (Fig. 6).

Pronotum smooth, cordate, 1.22 times as wide as head, 1.4 times as wide as long, widest near marginal setae. Anterior margin straight, anterior



Figs. 1-6. 1-2 – Habitus of *Singilis*: 1– *S. (s.str.) puchneri* sp.n., Holotype; 2 – *S. (Protosingilis) bulirschi* sp.n., Holotype; 3-4 – Aedeagus: 3 – *S. (s.str.) puchneri* sp.n., 4 – *S. (Protosingilis) bulirschi* sp.n.; 5-6 – Apical labial palpomere: 5 – *S. (s.str.) puchneri* sp.n., 6 – *S. (Protosingilis) bulirschi* sp.n.

angles effaced, sides broadly and regularly rounded, strongly sinuate towards base, posterior angles acute, prominent. Disc impunctate. Lateral margin rapidly widened behind marginal setae, wide and flat towards base. Posterior pore close to angle. Basal grooves shallow. Pronotal base extended in a rounded median lobe. Microsculpture subtle, transversely polygonal.

Elytra suboval, 1.42 times as long as wide, moderately convex, with polygonal microsculpture. Anterior discal pore in elytral stria 3, median and posterior pores in center of interval 3. Elytral apices truncate, weakly and obliquely sinuate, rounded at suture. Striae very finely punctate. Intervals impunctate. Scutellum microsculpture as on elytra.

Legs pale brownish yellow. Tarsomere V with 3 pairs of short ventral setae. Claws with 3 minute denticles. Abdominal sterna smooth, shiny. Propleuron, mesepisterna and metepisterna smooth.

Aedeagus (Fig. 4). Median lobe apex elongate, slightly downturned. Internal sac without apparent spicules or microtrichial patches.

Name derivation. Named after my friend and colleague, Dr. Petr Bulirsch (Czech Republic).

Distribution. Namibia.

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