

Two new species of the genus *Scarites* Fabricius, 1775 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritini) from the Oriental Region

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Abstract. Two new species of the genus *Scarites* Fabricius, 1775 are described: *S. jakli* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Moluccas, Obi Island) and *S. palawanensis* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Palawan Island). The *S. parallelus* species group is formally established for four known taxa of the Oriental *Scarites* s. str., both new species are placed into this group, figured including their aedeagi and all species of the group are keyed.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Scarites* Fabricius, 1775 is to date known in about 170 taxa occurring almost world-wide (except Australia): about 20 of them are quoted within the subgenus *Parallelomorphus* Motschulsky, 1849; about 50 in the subgenus *Scallophorites* Motschulsky, 1858, and remaining almost 100 in the subgenus *Scarites* s. str. Most Oriental species were (re)described by Andrewes (1929); later the genus was revised by Bänninger (1937, 1938, 1939, 1956) who keyed almost all to date known Oriental species except four species described by Minowa (1932); one of them was renamed by Habu (1947), and finally, Bänninger (1949) himself described the latest known Oriental species, *Scarites timorensis*.

Among the Oriental species there is a small group of the species having few distinct setae on the prosternum above the anterior coxae. The target of this article is a formal definition of this group and the descriptions of its two new species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study of dry-mounted specimens, including measurements and examination of microsculpture, was done under magnification up to 56×. All specimens were measured. Length of body (including closed mandibles) is given with accuracy 0.1 mm, ratios and means are rounded down to two decimal places. Label data of all specimens are quoted verbatim except standardized data. Aedeagi were fixed with water-soluble glue on a small card and placed on the same pin below the beetle.

For comparison were studied all to date known taxa from the newly established group belonging to the authors as well as other collections.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the depository of specimens:

AADL collection of A. Anichtchenko, Daugavpils, Latvia;
ADVA collection of Alexander Dostal, Vienna, Austria;
MNHB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Bereich Zoologisches
Museum, Berlin, Germany;
NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland;
NKME Naturkunde Museum, Erfurt, Germany;
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic.
PBPC collection of Petr Bulirsch, Praha, Czech Republic.

Other abbreviations:

HT: holotype, PT: Paratype, DSP: dorsal setiferous punctures, SP: setiferous punctures.

RESULTS

Scarites parallelus species group

Typical species: *S. parallelus* Dejean, 1825: 382.

Next members of the group: *S. parallelus rugipennis* Chaudoir, 1855 (= *p. semirugosus* Chaudoir, 1855), *S. longiusculus* Chaudoir 1880; *S. estriatus* Fairmaire, 1887; *S. timorensis* Bänninger, 1949, *S. jakli* sp. nov., *S. palawanensis* sp. nov.

Diagnosis. Species of the group could be distinguished from all other Oriental *Scarites* s. str. by a combination of the following characters: the prosterna have few setae above the anterior coxae (the setae are vestigial or missing only in some specimens of *S. longiusculus*), the pronotum has usually only the posterior pair of SP (the only exception is *S. palawanensis* sp. nov.); the elytra are (sub)parallel and have 1-3 DSP only in the apical third, very fine to completely missing striae and flat intervals (only by *S. timorensis* and *S. p. rugipennis* the striae are more distinctly impressed and the intervals are partially slightly vaulted). This combination of characters (especially the first one) is unique within the Oriental species of the subgenus *Scarites* s.str. and it could be used for easy splitting of this group. *S. ceylonicus* Chaudoir, 1880, with aetose prosterna is very near to this group so that it has been added to the key of this species group.

Scarites parallelus parallelus Dejean, 1825

Scarites parallelus Dejean, 1825: 382.

Scarites parallelus parallelus: Bänninger (1938): Java, Siam, Cochinchina, Cambodja, Annam, Tonkin: 136, 143.

Material examined: (1 ex.): Central-Tonkin / Chiem-Ho / viii-ix.lxxx / H. Fruhstorfer // Sc. / parallelus Dej. / Bänninger det. 1934, (MNHB); (2 exx.) China, S-Yunnan / Prov. Xishuangbanna / 20 km NW Jinghong / Man Dian (NNNR) // 720 m NN, 22°07.80'N, 100°40.05'E / 25-26.v.2008, LF / leg. A. Weigel, (NKME, PBPC).

Distribution. S China, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia (Java Island).

Scarites parallelus rugipennis Chaudoir, 1855

Scarites rugipennis Chaudoir, 1855: 81.

Scarites semirugosus Chaudoir, 1855: 90.

S. semirugosus (= *S. rugipennis* Chaudoir, 1855): Chaudoir (1880): 82.

S. semirugosus (= *S. rugipennis* Chaudoir, 1855): Andrewes (1929): India, Burma, Malaysia, Siam, Indo-china, China, Philippines: 240.

S. parallelus semirugosus (= *p. rugipennis*): Bänninger (1938): India, Myanmar, Indonesia (Mallaca, Sumatra, Java), Cambodja, Philippinesn, Laos: 136, 143.

S. parallelus semirugosus (= *p. rugipennis*): Balkenohl (2003): Turkmenistan?: 234.

S. parallelus rugipennis (= *p. semirugosus*): **syn. nov.**

Material examined: (1 ex.): Thailand; 25.v.1991 / Fang / 19°55'N, 92°12'E, 300 m / David Král lgt, (NMPC); (2 exx.): Hist. Coll. (Coleoptera) / Nr. 4020 / *Scarites* spec. / Bangkok, v. Martens / Zool. Mus. Berlin; (1 ex.): Hist. Coll. (Coleoptera) / Nr. 1385 / *Scarites* spec. / Philippinen, Cuming. / Zool. Mus. Berlin; (2 exx.): Siam / Wallace // Coll. Thieme // *Scarites* / *semirugosus* Chd./ Bänninger det. 1934, one of them also with *Sc. semirugosus* Chd. / Bänninger det. 1934; (1 ex.): Siam / Dupuis // Coll. Thieme; (2 exx.): Siam / Castelnau // Coll. Thieme, one of them also with *Sc. semirugosus* Chd./Bänninger det. xii.1931; (19 exx.*): Annam / Phuc-son / xi-xii. or iii.1xxx / H. Fruhstorfer, one of them also with *Sc. semirugosus* Chd. / Bänninger det. 1934; (1 ex.): Sumatra, Deli / 1894 / W. Reinsch S. // *Scarites semirugosus* / v. *rugipennis* / H.E. Andrewes det., (all in MNHB); (1 ex.): Cambodia / Sihanouk prov. / Sihanoukville / xii.2008, S. & M. Murzin; (1 ex.*): Thai, Doi Pui / Chiang Mai / 12.v.1980, (1 ex.): Laos C, Bolikhamsai prov. / Ban Nape env. / 7-16.v.2004, 400±100 m / 18°20'N 105°08'E / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.; (3 exx.): Laos C, Khammouan prov. / Nakai, 17°43'N 105°09'E / 22.v-8.vi.2001, 500-600 m / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.; (all in PBPC).

Comments. One specimen from both localities marked by * have 1/2 DSP. Chaudoir (1855) described two following species in the same article: *Scarites rugipennis* on the page 81 and *S. semirugosus* on the page 90. In 1880 the same author correctly synonymized both taxa, but erroneously established the younger taxon as valid (probably due to the fact that the younger taxon has typical characters and it is much more frequent whereas *S. semirugosus* is its opaque form). Later this error was repeated by several authors.

Distribution. India, Myanmar, Malaysia, S China, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, the Moluccas), the Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, ?Turkmenistan.

Scarites longiusculus Chaudoir, 1880

Scarites longiusculus Chaudoir, 1880: 86.

Scarites longiusculus: Bänninger (1938): Philippinen (Luzon, Mindoro, Batjan): 136, 143.

Scarites longiusculus: Bänninger (1956): taxonomic notes: 404.

Material examined: (1 ex.): Philippines, E-Luzon / Sierra Madre, Aurora, i.2015 / leg. local collector; (1 ex.): Philippines, E-Luzon / Sierra Madre, Nagtipunan / Quirino, i.2015 / leg. local collector; (1 ♂): Philippines, E-Luzon / Sierra Madre, Dinapigue / Isabela, i.2015 / leg. local collector, (all in ADVA); (1 ex.): Phillipines, Sierra Madre / Quirino, Eastern / Luzon, iii.2014; (1 ex.): P. I., Luzon Is. / Central plains / iii-ix.1945 / Darlington // *longiusculus* Chd / Darlington det. 1954; (1 ♂): Philippines, Eastern Luzon / Sierra Madre, Aurora, vi.2002, (all in PBPC); (1 ex.): Philippines, Sierra Madre / Quirino, Eastern / Luzon, iii.2014, (AADL).

Distribution. Philippines.

Scarites estriatus Fairmaire, 1887

S. estriatus Fairmaire, 1887: 93.

S. estriatus: Bänninger (1938): S China, Tonkin, Annam, Laos: 131, 143.

S. estriatus: Balkenohl (2003): China (Fujian): 234.

Material examined (4 exx.): S Taiwan, Pingdong Co. / 8-15 km NE of Hengchung / N 22°5.4'; E 120°44.9' / 16-20.vi.2008, F. Kantner leg.; (2 ex.): Laos / Annam; (1 ex.): N Vietnam, 1000 m / Vinh Phuc Province / Tam Dao N.P., 14.viii.2011 / M. Pejcha leg., (all in PBPC); (14 exx.*): Annam / Phuc-son / xi-xii.lxxx / H. Fruhstorfer, one of them also with *Sc. estriatus* Fair. / Bänninger det. 1934, (MNHB); (2 ex.): Hupe / Jchang, (MNHB, PBPC).

Comment. One specimen from the locality marked by * has 1/2 DSP.

Distribution. S China, Vietnam, Laos, Taiwan.

Scarites timorensis Bänninger, 1949

Scarites timorensis Bänninger, 1949: 140.

Scarites timorensis: Bänninger (1956): taxonomic notes: 404.

Type material examined. Holotype (♂): Timor, Baàguia / viii.1935 / C. Bühler u. Meyer // Type / *Scarites timorensis* m. / det. Bänninger 1938, (NHMB).

Distribution. Indonesia (Timor Island). To date known only in the holotype.

Scarites jakli sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 3)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Indonesia, C Moluccas / Obi Isl., south coast, Seribu Mts. / 1200 m, 22 km N of Tapaya vill. / 3-20.iv.2009, St. Jakl leg., (PBPC).

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Surface black, tarsi, mouthparts and apical part of antennae dark fuliginous. Measurement (n=1): total length 25.2 mm; width 6.4 mm; width of head 5.6 mm; pronotum 1.27 times as broad as long, elytra 1.83 times as long as broad.

Head. Mandibles moderately long; inner keel distinct, moderately sharp, rather strongly sinuate, interval between keel and outline rather strongly broadened before base, moderately concave, with oblique, distinct wrinkles; inner margin of left mandible with large, narrowly rounded tooth; that of right mandible with two narrow and rather sharp teeth, with moderately deep excision between them; both inner teeth with oblique, dense and irregular wrinkles. Eyes moderately small and moderately vaulted; genae strongly developed, almost as long as eyes length, with deep furrow along posterior margin of eyes, strongly and narrowly rounded apically, distinctly broader than eyes; divided from vertex by irregular, moderately broad and very deep prolongation of facial furrows. Frontal furrows rather irregular, subparallel, anteriorly connected by moderately deep transverse furrow, gently deepened antero-laterally to anterior part of supraantennal plates. Latter rather narrowly, strongly broadened, then concave before anterior clypeal margin with narrowly rounded sublateral tooth on each

Fig. 1. *Scarites jakli* sp. nov. Habitus (HT). Actual length 25.2 mm.



Fig. 3. *Scarites jakli* sp. nov. Aedeagus (HT) in left lateral view. Actual length. 4.95 mm.

side of moderately concave, indistinctly bisinuate anterior clypeal margin. Surface with several deep, short wrinkles below anterior clypeal margin and several rather deep, irregular wrinkles between eyes, especially along frontal furrows and with irregular rugosity below posterior margin of eyes. Antennae short, antennomeres 5-10 about as long as broad, antennomere 2 indistinctly longer than 3. Surface rather shiny, without distinct reticulation, with fine micropunctuation.

Pronotum. Moderately vaulted, outline shortly and moderately strongly broadened just below anterior angles, then directly, rather slightly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles very broadly rounded, not protruding anteriorly, posterior angles with moderately large, rather obtuse, very narrowly rounded tooth; lateral parts of base slightly s-sinuate, connected with moderately protruding median part at obtuse angle with narrowly rounded tip. Anterior margin laterally without excision inwardly of anterior angles; anterior furrow fine, almost diminishing medially and abruptly deepened very laterally; median line narrowly, rather superficially impressed. None anterior and one posterior lateral SP in moderately broad lateral channel, latter gently broadened and deepened in anterior angles, not in basal part above flange. Surface moderately shiny, without distinct reticulation, with indistinct micropunctuation and with few indistinct longitudinal wrinkles below anterior margin. Basal foveae small, rounded, rather deep, with fine reticulation and very few microtubercles along base.

Elytra. Surface shiny, without reticulation; outline subparallel, indistinctly broadened in basal half, regularly rounded in posterior half; base rather slightly concave medially, then moderately convex to short, rather strongly protruding humeral ridge, with moderately large, slightly rounded humeral tooth, forming outline from dorsal view; elytra broadest at about

midlength. Striae completely diminishing; lateral channel broad and deep, with distinct dense tubercles extending to interval 8; base especially around BSP and humeral area with very broad row of small and few larger tubercles on irregular, indistinct elevation. Third interval with two DSP at apical fifth.

Lower surface. Mentum laterally moderately broadly vaulted, distinctly, rather broadly beaded, indistinctly, irregularly wrinkled, surface medio-basally with few rough tubercles and with reticulation; antero-lateral angles rather shortly rounded; median part with rather narrow and blunt median ridge, more recognizable anteriorly; its anterior margin broadly, moderately strongly elevated, directly narrowed to narrow, long, strongly bent down anterior tooth; paragenes distinctly excised in inner anterior half, inner tooth rather large, very sharp, inner posterior margin not prolonged postero-laterally by elevation; surface of paragenes rather dull, with distinct reticulation; not elevated. Prosternal process without setae; prosterna with few setae above anterior coxa; metasterna without setae, distinctly longer than hind coxae; metepisterna long and narrowed posteriorly, its anterior part broader than episterna. Sternite III (= second visible sternite, called sternite 2 in Bänninger's revisions, 1937-1939) medially with distinct group of punctures, all sterna especially basal ones with moderately distinct and dense punctures mixed with wrinkles and with indistinct reticulation. Proepisterna smooth, rather shiny, with fine reticulation and few irregular, fine wrinkles and tubercles; epipleura shiny, with irregular, very indistinct reticulation. Hind trochanters with one basal seta.

Legs. Anterior tibiae with 5-6 gradually decreasing (upper 3-4 of them small and sharp) lateral teeth above final tooth. Connection between terminal tooth and anterior margin of first lateral tooth at about level of lower margin of protibiae. Mesotibiae with two teeth, upper almost as long as lower one.

Aedeagus. As in Fig. 3, length 4.95 mm, 0.41 times as long as elytra. In lateral view rather long and gently broadened apically, its upper outline irregularly convex, lower outline almost direct to very broad, very broadly rounded apex, apical part in dorsal (or ventral) view broad, with broadly rounded apex; parameres as in Fig. 3, rather broad, its apical fourth abruptly, slightly concavely narrowed to very narrow, almost acute apex.

Differential diagnosis. *S. jakli* sp. nov. is a new member of the *S. parallelus* group. It is characterized by its proepisterna bearing few distinct setae above the procoxae; by the head having distinctly protruding genae; the elytra being almost parallel, having the striae indistinct and two DSP before the apex, and by the form of the parameres as described above.

It can be differentiated from the very similar *S. longiusculus* by the head having the antennae shorter (in *S. longiusculus* are the antennomeres 5-10 distinctly longer than broad); by the pronotum with less strongly protruding postero-medial part (the flange); and especially by a very different median lobe of the aedeagus (in *S. jakli* sp. nov. the median lobe is as in Fig. 3, 0.41 times as long as the elytra; in *S. longiusculus*, by two non-type males, the median lobe is much shorter, only 0.35 times as long as the elytra and in the lateral view much strongly broadened apically, and the parameres have longer, almost spiniform apex.

Name derivation. Named in honour of my friend Stanislav Jákl (Prague), collector of type specimen.

Scarites palawanensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 4)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Palawan / Brokes point /, v.1986, (PBPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): Philippines, Palawan / Brokes Point, vi. 2014 / local collector leg // ex Prof. A. Barševskis coll., (AADL, PBPC); (1 ♂): Philippines / Palawan / Brokes Point, 21.vi. 1993 / Coll. Kincl, (ADVA); (1 ♂): Philippines / Is. Palawan / Brokes Point / ii.1987, (MNHB).

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 2. Surface almost entirely black, two basal antennomeres light fuliginous, tarsi dark fuliginous. Measurement (n=6): total length 20.3-24.2 mm (mean 22.8 mm; HT 22.4 mm); width 5.5-7.1 mm (mean 6.3, HT 6.1 mm); width of head 4.5-6.6 mm (mean 5.6 mm, HT 5.6 mm); pronotum 1.39-1.49 (mean 1.43, HT 1.42) times as broad as long, elytra 1.71-1.81 (mean 1.76, HT 1.76) times as long as broad.

Head. Mandibles in males moderately long, in females rather short; inner keel distinct, rather sharp, strongly sinuate, especially in males, interval between keel and outline strongly, abruptly broadened before base, moderately concave, with oblique, distinct wrinkles; inner margin on left mandible with large and long, narrowly rounded tooth, on right mandible in males with large and short prebasal tooth with tip gently elevated and another indistinct, very long and blunt tooth just before apex, between them with long and very deep excision; in females both teeth are large and short, excision between them shorter and not so deep; both inner teeth with oblique wrinkles. Eyes moderately small and moderately vaulted; genae in males moderately, in females slightly developed, in both sexes about as long as half eye length, strongly and narrowly rounded apically, in females about as broad as eyes, in males gently broader, divided from vertex by very broad and laterally very deep prolongation of facial furrows. Frontal furrows rather irregular, parallel to very slightly divergent posteriorly, anteriorly connected by very fine transverse furrow, deepened antero-laterally to anterior part of supraantennal plates. Latter moderately broadened anteriorly, then gently, irregularly sinuate before anterior clypeal margin with narrowly rounded sublateral tooth on each side of gently concave, indistinctly bisinuate anterior clypeal margin. Surface with some rather deep, short wrinkles below anterior clypeal margin and several longer, irregular and much finer subparallel striae along outer and few along inner margin of frontal furrows and with irregular punctures or rugosity below posterior margin of eyes. Antennae short, antennomeres 5-10 slightly transverse; antennomere 2 indistinctly shorter than 3. Surface rather shiny, without distinct reticulation, with fine micropunctuation.

Pronotum. Moderately vaulted, outline shortly and strongly broadened just below anterior angles, then outline slightly convex, rather slightly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles formed by very small and rather blunt tooth, very slightly protruding anteriorly, posterior angles with moderately large, rather obtuse, very narrowly rounded tooth; lateral parts of base slightly s-sinuate, connected with slightly protruding median part in rounded, very obtuse angle. Anterior margin laterally with short and superficial excision inwardly anterior angles; anterior furrow moderately fine, finer to diminish medially and deepened very laterally; median line narrowly, moderately deeply impressed. One anterior and one posterior SP in moderately broad lateral channel, latter broadened and deepened in anterior angles and in basal part above flange. Surface moderately shiny, without distinct reticulation,



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Fig. 2. *Scarites palawanensis* sp. nov. Habitus (HT). Actual length 22.4 mm.



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Fig. 4. *Scarites palawanensis* sp. nov. Aedeagus (HT) in left lateral view. Actual length 3.65 mm.

with indistinct micropunctuation and with few indistinct longitudinal wrinkles below anterior margin. Basal foveae small, rounded, moderately deep, with dull reticulation and few microtubercles in middle and along base.

Elytra. Surface moderately shiny, with very fine, just recognizable reticulation; outline subparallel, slightly directly broadened in basal half, regularly rounded in posterior half; base moderately concave medially, then moderately convex to short, rather strongly protruded humeral ridge, with small, rather sharp to slightly rounded humeral tooth, just forming outline from dorsal view; elytra broadest distinctly below midlength. Striae 1-6(7) very extremely fine, formed by just recognizable punctures, irregularly connected by extremely superficial lines; intervals flat; lateral channel broad and deep, with distinct dense tubercles extended to interval 8 especially apically and just below humeri; base around BSP and humeral area with very broad, median part with moderately broad row of small and few larger tubercles on irregular, indistinct elevation; stria 8 indistinct. Third interval with 2-3 DSP at apical fourth (in HT and two PT combined either 2/3 or 3/2, in three PT 2/2).

Lower surface. Mentum laterally rather broadly vaulted, distinctly, broadly beaded, basally indistinctly, irregularly wrinkled, surface with rough tubercles and with reticulation;

antero-lateral angles broadly rounded; median part with rather narrow and blunt median ridge, more recognizable anteriorly; its anterior margin broadly, moderately strongly elevated, directly narrowed to narrow, long, strongly bent down anterior tooth; paragenes distinctly excised in inner anterior half, inner tooth rather large, very sharp, inner posterior margin not prolonged postero-laterally by elevation; surface of paragenes rather dull, with distinct reticulation; not elevated. Prosternal process with 2-3 pairs of very fine latero-apical setae; prosterna with few setae above anterior coxa; metasterna without setae, distinctly longer than hind coxae; metepisterna long and narrowed posteriorly, its anterior part broader than episterna. Sternite III medially with distinct group of punctures, all sterna especially basal ones with moderately distinct and dense punctures mixed with wrinkles and with indistinct reticulation. Proepisterna smooth, rather shiny, with fine reticulation and few fine tubercles; epipleura shiny, with irregular, very indistinct reticulation. Hind trochanters with one basal seta each.

Legs. Anterior tibiae with 4-5 gradually decreasing (upper 2-3 of them very small) lateral teeth above final tooth. Connection between terminal tooth and anterior margin of first lateral tooth at about level of lower margin of protibiae. Mesotibiae with two teeth, upper one almost as long as lower.

Aedeagus. As in Fig. 4, length in HT 3.65 mm, 0.33 times as long as elytra. In lateral view short and broad, its upper outline in apical third broadly oblique, lower outline very slightly bent down before very broad, very broadly rounded apex, apical part in dorsal (or ventral) view broad, with very broadly rounded apex; parameres broad, with very broadly rounded, not acute apex.

Differential diagnosis. *S. palawanensis* sp. nov. is a new member of the *S. parallelus* group. It is characterized by the proepisterna bearing few distinct setae above the procoxae; by the head having the genae moderately distinctly protruding; the pronotum bearing also anterior lateral SP; by the elytra subparallel, having the striae very superficial and 2-3 DSP before the apex, and finally, by the prosternal process bearing some postero-lateral setae.

It can be differentiated from all Oriental species with the setose proepisterna by the pronotum having the anterior pair of lateral SP and by the apex of the parameres being very broadly rounded.

Name derivation. In accordance with the origin of the type series.

KEY TO SPECIES OF SUBGENUS *SCARITES* S. STR. - SPECIES OF *S. PARALLELUS* GROUP

- 1(2) Pronotum with one anterior SP; prosternal process with latero-apical setae. Elytra with 2-3 DSP.
..... *S. palawanensis* sp. nov.
- 2(1) Pronotum without anterior SP; prosternal process without latero-apical setae. Elytra with 1-2 DSP.
- 3(6) Prosternum without setae; elytra without distinct striae, intervals flat.
- 4(5) Genae distinctly broader than eyes; pronotum distinctly narrower, elytra almost parallel.
..... *S. longiusculus* Chaudoir, 1880 (part.)

- 5(4) Genae narrower than eyes; pronotum distinctly broader, elytra shorter, subparallel.
..... *S. ceylonicus* Chaudoir, 1880
- 6(3) Prosternum with setae.
- 3(4) Elytra with one DSP (before apex, very exceptionally two SP on one elytron). Elytral striae obliterated.
..... *S. estriatus* Fairmaire, 1887
- 4(3) Elytra with two DSP (in apical fourth, very exceptionally with one SP on one elytron).
- 5(8) Elytra with very fine to moderately deep striae.
- 6(7) Mandibles atypical, right one strongly curved, with large, slightly elevated inner tooth and narrow, deep excision above it; supraantennal plates strongly broadened, antero-laterally forming blunt tooth. Striae fine medially, gently deeper laterally. Genae slightly broader than eyes. Indonesia (Timor Island).
..... *S. timorensis* Bänninger, 1949
- 7(6) Mandibles typical, without elevated tooth; supraantennal plates moderately broadened. Genae gently developed, narrower than eyes; pronotal outline between lateral SP slightly convex. *S. parallelus* s.l.
- 7a(b) Striae very superficial, intervals flat..... *S. p. parallelus* Dejean, 1825
- 7b(a) Striae fine, intervals basally slightly vaulted. *S. p. rugipennis* (= *p. semirugosus*) Chaudoir, 1855
- 8(5) Elytra with completely diminishing striae. Genae distinctly developed, broader than eyes; pronotal outline between lateral SP almost direct.
- 9(10) Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view (Fig. 3) long, slightly broadened apically; parameres (Fig. 3) with narrow, apically long triangularly narrowed apex. Moluccas (Obi Island)..... *S. jakli* sp. nov.
- 10(9) Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view short, strongly broadened apically; parameres with very narrow, spiniform, apically gently narrowed apex. Philippines *S. longiusculus* Chaudoir, 1880 (part.)

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