

Three new *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801 species (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Galeritini)

Oldřich HOVORKA

Středočeské muzeum v Roztokách u Prahy, Odborné oddělení, Zámek 1
CZ-252 63 Roztoky, Czech Republic
e-mail: zoolog@muzeum-roztoky.cz

Taxonomy, description, new species, Carabidae, Galeritini, *Galerita* (*Galerita*), Neotropical Region, Panama, Oriental Region, Indonesia, Bali I.

Abstract. *Galerita* (*Galerita*) *haeckeli* sp. nov. and *G.* (*G.*) *similis* sp. nov., both from Panama (Ngäbe-Buglé Comarca and Chiriquí Province respectively) and *G.* (*G.*) *hrdlickai* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Bali I.) are described and illustrated. The new species are compared with their supposedly most relative congeners. A new record of *Galerita* (*Galerita*) *colonensis* Hovorka, 2016 is given and *Galerita* (*Galerita*) *laevithorax* Reichardt, 1967 is reported as new to Mexico.

INTRODUCTION

The nominotypical subgenus of the pantropical genus *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801 is represented in all zoogeographic regions excluding the Australian one. Asian species (both Palaearctic and Oriental) were revised by Reichardt (1965); only seven distinct species were recognised by the author. Four species considered by Reichardt as valid live in continental Asia only, *Galerita orientalis* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 is considered to be widely distributed in continental Asia, Japan and both Greater and Lesser Sunda Islands, two described species were reported from Greater Sunda Islands only - *G. carinifrons* Schaufuss, 1887 from Sulawesi and *G. toreuta* Andrewes, 1933 from Java. Two additional species were described after Reichardt's revision, one from Laos (Jedlička, 1966) and second from Java (Jedlička, 1965 - see the Note at the end of description of *G. hrdlickai* sp. nov. The fauna of *Galerita* (*Galerita*) is substantially more diverse in Neotropical Region with 55 described species (Reichardt 1967, 1971 and 1976; Hovorka 2012, 2016), and was divided by Reichardt (1967) in his revision of American Galeritini into 10 species groups. The purpose of this short paper is to describe one new *Galerita* (*Galerita*) species from Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali island) and two new species belonging to *carbonaria*- or *jelskii*-group sensu Reichardt (1967: 116, 127) from Panama.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material examined is housed in the following institutional or private collections:
BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain (B. Garner, M. Geiser);
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (J. Hájek);

JHBC private collection of Jan Hrdlička, Babice u Říčan, Czech Republic;

MHPC private collection of Martin Häckel, Praha, Czech Republic;

OHPC private collection of Oldřich Hovorka, Dobříš and Praha, Czech Republic.

Measurements were made by using an ocular micrometer in an MBS 10 stereobinocular microscope. Total body length (TL) was measured from anterior margin of the clypeus to the apex of longer elytron; the length of the head (HL) as the distance from anterior margin of the clypeus to the neck constriction; the width of the head (HW) as the maximum linear distance across the head, including the compound eyes; the length of the pronotum (PL) from the anterior margin to the posterior one along the midline; the length of the elytra (EL) from the border between the peduncle and basal inclination to the apex of the longer elytron; the width of the pronotum (PW) and the elytra (EW) at their broadest point.

The microsculpture was examined under a magnification of 56x. Dissection was made with standard technique; male genitalia are glued on the small card beneath the specimen studied.

Photographs of specimens were taken with the Canon EOS 600D digital camera with 660001746 Canon MP-E 65 mm objective for details and Canon EF 50 mm objective for general habitus of specimens. Images of the same objects at different focal planes were combined by using the Helicon Focus 6.4.3 software.

Labels are cited in the following manner: lines on the same label are separated by slash /, separate labels are indicated by double-slash //. Each specimen or a series of specimens are separated by a semicolon.

The type specimens of newly described species are provided with locality label and one red printed label: “*Galerita (Galerita) haeckeli* (or *similis* or *hrdlickai*) sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE (or ALLOTYPE or PARATYPE) / det. O. Hovorka, 2017”.

DESCRIPTIONS

Galerita (Galerita) haeckeli sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 4, 8, 9)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “C AM. W-PANAMA Ngäbe-Buglé / Com: Cordill.Centr. Hato Chami env. / 1546m 08°29.275’N 081°45.915’W / IV-V. 2014 lgt. dr. M. Häckel”, (OHPC). Allotype (♀), the same data as holotype, (OHPC). Paratypes: (7 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀) (most of specimens from this series is in various degree damaged by psocids), the same data as holotype, (OHPC, MHPC, BMNH); (1 ♂, 5 ♀♀), the same data as holotype except “VI. 2013 lgt. V. Beneš & J. Šafanda”, (MHPC).

Description. Habitus (Fig. 1): Medium sized (TL 18.9-20.7 mm), elongate, black species. Coloration - completely black with exception of palpomeres, labrum and mandibles, which are dark brown and tarsomeres and antennomeres V-XI, which are lighter brown. Head and pronotum moderately shining with slight microsculpture, formed by ± isodiametric sculpticels. Elytra dull, with strong, granulose, transverse microsculpture.

Head slightly elongate (HL/HW 1.05-1.11). Eyes relatively small, convex and slightly prominent, occiput long, 1.19-1.24 times longer than eye (in dorsal view). Head with one distinct median ridge. Frons with slight but distinct depression, laterally with few punctures,

depression mostly with only oblique grooves, rarely with punctures. Labrum transverse, about two times wider than long, with isodiametric to slightly transverse microsculpture, sculpticels in central part large, laterally much smaller; anterior margin slightly convex, lateral angles prominent, with six large setae. Clypeus transverse, with two pairs of strong setae in the middle and group of 3-4 setae laterally. Vertex relatively sparsely punctured or rugoso-punctured and setose. Antennae long, reaching over half-length of elytron.

Pronotum (Fig. 4) elongate, distinctly longer than wide (PL/PW 1.21-1.29) and slightly wider than head (PW/HW 1.02-1.10), distinctly and relatively densely punctured on disc, less densely and more superficially laterally; punctures (especially along midline and near lateral margins) tend to be connected in transverse rows, so that slight transverse irregular wrinkles or rugae are present. Flattened posteroangular region gradually narrowing anteriorly and ending near the insertion of lateral seta. Anterior pronotal margin incised, concave, anterior angles rounded. Lateral pronotal margin regularly rounded, slightly convex in anterior two thirds, incised posteriorly, sides behind the constriction divergent, hind angles rounded, slightly projected posteriorly. Proepisternites punctured and setose sparsely and irregularly, more densely anteriorly, prosternite more densely punctured than proepisternite. Prosternal process not bordered. Scutellum elongate, triangular, punctured. Metepisternites slightly elongate, about 1.3 times longer than wide. Hind wings reduced, flightless species. Meso- and metatibia with dense, almost brush-like rufous pubescence on distal half of inner side.

Elytra elongate, much longer than wide (EL/EW = 1.66-1.83) and nearly twice as wide as pronotum (EW/PW = 1.83-2.04). Elytra narrow at base, humeri reduced, poorly developed. Lateral elytral margin with distinct concavity in basal quarter, greatest elytral width posteriorly to midlength. Elytral carinae well developed, lateral ones higher than inner carinae. Carinulae thin, closer to each other than to adjacent carina. Carinulae interstices with dense row of fine, shallow punctures, carinae- carinulae interstices with a row of sparse punctures with short, yellow hairs. Male genitalia (Figs. 8-9): aedeagus in dorsal view with slightly asymmetrical, triangular apex, which is in lateral view straight. Distal half of median lobus ventrally very dull due to strong microsculpture and very fine and dense longitudinal grooves.

Differential diagnosis. *Galerita haeckeli* sp. nov. differs from all consubgenera by the following combination of characters: pronotum black; head elongate, with small but convex eyes and long occiput; head without red spots between the eyes, with only one median ridge developed; front not strongly depressed in the middle, only slightly concave; pronotum slightly wider than head, with well pronounced posterior constriction and diverging hind angles; elytra with distinctly developed carinae and carinulae; carinulae interstices punctured; hind wings reduced, elytral humerus poorly developed; shape of male genitalia typical.

Relationships. *Galerita haeckeli* sp. nov. belongs to a complex of species arranged by Reichardt (1967) in two different species-groups - *jelskii*- and *carbonaria*-group. Reichardt himself (1967: 117) wrote in characterization of the *jelskii*-group that "The group of *jelskii* is related to some species included in the group of *carbonaria* (*stenodera* and *championi*)".

The species of *carbonaria*-group differs according to Reichardt's definition (1967: 127) from those of *jelskii*-group by larger size, smaller eyes and therefore longer occiput and by very thin to completely erased carinulae with not punctured interstices. These characters are mostly variable in other species-groups and therefore it is questionable if the *carbonaria*-group is really a discrete monophyletic group separated from *jelskii*-group. It is evident that there are a number of undescribed wingless species with restricted areas of distribution, so that for the moment I do not want to combine mentioned species-groups formally in one group until more material is available and the precise analysis of the relationships of the species is possible. Within the *carbonaria*-group as defined by Reichardt, the new species seems to be most similar to *G. championi* Bates, 1884. This species is of the same size and very similar general habitus (Fig. 2), but differs from *G. haeckeli* sp. nov. by the shape of pronotal hind angles (Fig. 5), which are not widely rounded and almost not divergent, but nearly parallel and rectangular and only slightly protruding backward. Prosternal process is in *G. haeckeli* sp. nov. flat, while in the male of *G. championi* bears high keel (\pm triangular in lateral view), in female, this keel is much less developed, but still recognisable at least as bank or rounded low keel in central part of prosternal process. Another difference is in the shape of apex of the aedeagus median lobe, which is (Figs. 10-11) wide, short and rounded (in dorsal view) in *G. championi*, but narrow, triangular and subacute in *G. haeckeli* sp. nov.. The heterogenous *jelskii*-group is formed by seven described species, all flightless; three of them differ from *haeckeli* sp. nov. by sparsely and irregularly punctured pronotum (e.g. *G. laevithorax* Reichardt, 1967 - Fig. 7), from remaining four species two ones live in remote regions (*G. convexipennis* Reichardt, 1967 in Argentina and Bolivia and *G. jelskii* Chaudoir, 1877 in Peru). *G. strandi* Liebke, 1939 (Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador) differs by pronotal sides parallel after the constriction, shape of body (elytra widely ovate, globose, convex, not abruptly widened after humerus), different proportion of occiput and eye etc. *G. mustelina* Bates, 1884 (Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia) is the most similar and probably nearest species to *G. haeckeli* sp. nov., sharing most of characters, like proportions of head and elytra, diverging lateral pronotal sides behind the constriction, rugoso-punctate pronotum etc.; *G. mustelina* differs (judging by description) by shorter and almost impunctate occiput, less elongate pronotum, impunctate carinulae interstices, and both species differ by the shape of aedeagus and especially of the aedeagal apex, which is in lateral view strongly bent down in *mustelina* and nearly straight in *haeckeli*.

Name derivation. Specific epithet is patronymic, derived from the name of the collector of large part of type series, Martin Häckel (Praha, Czech Republic).

***Galerita (Galerita) similis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3, 7, 12, 13)

Type material. Holotype (σ): "C AM. W-PANAMA Chiriquí Prov. / Cord. Talamanca: Bajo Bouquette env. / 817m 08°48.604'N 082°23.732'W / IV-V. 2014 lgt. dr. M. Häckel", (OHPC). Allotype (ρ): "C AM. W-PANAMA Chiriquí Prov. / Cordillera Talamanca mts.: Volcán / (Ciudad) env.: Las Tierras Altas / 698m 08°50.591'N 082°41.483'W / IV-V. 2014 lgt. dr. M. Häckel", (OHPC). Paratypes: (1 σ , 3 ρ), the same data as holotype, (MHPC); (2 ρ), the same data as allotype, (MHPC).

Description. Habitus (Fig. 3): Medium sized (TL 17.8-19.2 mm), elongate, black species. Coloration - completely black with exception of palpomeres, labrum, mandibles and antennomeres V-XI, which are brown and tarsomeres and antennomeres I-IV, which are dark brown. Head and pronotum moderately shining with slight microsculpture, formed by \pm isodiametric sculpticels. Elytra dull, with strong, granulose, transverse microsculpture.

Head slightly elongate (HL/HW 1.05-1.12). Eyes relatively small, convex and slightly prominent, occiput long, 1.15-1.25 times longer than eye (in dorsal view). Head with indistinct median ridge. Frons with slight to distinct, elongate, triangular, slightly punctatose depression. Posterior part of frons and occiput sparsely and distinctly punctured. Labrum transverse, about two times wider than long, with isodiametric to slightly transverse, relatively homogeneous microsculpture; anterior margin convex, lateral angles prominent, dorsally with inserted six large setae. Clypeus transverse, with two pairs of strong setae in the middle and group of 3-4 setae laterally. Vertex relatively sparsely punctured or rugosopunctured and setose. Antennae long, reaching three-quarters elytral length.

Pronotum (Fig. 7) elongate, slightly longer than wide (PL/PW 1.13-1.20) and about as wide as head (PW/HW 0.98-1.03), distinctly and relatively densely punctured on disc, less densely and more superficially laterally; punctures (especially along midline and near lateral margins) tending to be connected in transverse rows, so that slight transverse irregular wrinkles or rugae are present. Anterior pronotal margin incised, concave, anterior angles widely rounded. Lateral pronotal margin regularly rounded, slightly convex in anterior two thirds, incised posteriad, sides behind the constriction divergent, hind angles rounded, distinctly projected posteriorly. Proepisternites punctured and setose sparsely and irregularly, more densely anteriorly, prosternite more densely punctured than proepisternite. Prosternal process normal, flat, not bordered, with punctures and transverse wrinkles as the rest of prosternite. Scutellum elongate, triangular, punctured. Metepisternites elongate, about 1.4 times longer than wide. Hind wings reduced, flightless species. Meso- and metatibia with dense, almost brush-like rufous pubescence on distal half of inner side.

Elytra elongate, much longer than wide (EL/EW = 1.60-1.81) (in males more elongate than in females) and about twice as wide as pronotum (EW/PW = 1.90-2.13), the ratio is in males less than and in females more than 2.0. Elytra narrow at base, humeri reduced, poorly developed. Lateral elytral margin with distinct concavity in basal quarter, greatest elytral width posteriad to midlength. Elytral carinae well developed, lateral ones higher than inner carinae. Carinulae thin, much closer to each other than to adjacent carina. Carinulae interstices with row of fine, shallow punctures, carinae- carinulae interstices with a row of larger punctures with short, yellowish hairs. Male genitalia (Figs. 12-13): aedeagus in dorsal view with asymmetrical, elongate apex, in dorsal view distinctly turned right, in lateral view slightly bent up. Distal half of median lobus ventrally very dull due to strong microsculpture and very fine and dense longitudinal grooves, like in previous species.

Differential diagnosis. *Galerita similis* sp. nov. differs from all consubgenera by the following combination of characters: pronotum black; head slightly elongate, with small but convex eyes and long occiput; head without red spots between the eyes, with only one indistinct median ridge developed; front not strongly depressed in the middle, only slightly

concave; pronotum about as wide as head, with well pronounced posterior constriction and diverging and slightly lobate hind angles; elytra with distinctly developed carinae and carinulae; carinulae interstices punctured; hind wings reduced, elytral humerus poorly developed; male genitalia typical - apex of median lobus very long and asymmetric.

Relationships. *Galerita similis* sp. nov. is evidently very near to *G. haeckeli* sp. nov. and share the same relationships. *G. similis* sp. nov. is in comparison with *G. haeckeli* sp. nov. slightly smaller and more gracile; the median ridge on head is in *similis* sp. nov. indistinct, the pronotum less elongate and not distinctly wider than head, and narrower in proportion with elytra than in *haeckeli* sp. nov. The main difference is in the shape of male genitalia, especially of the apex of median lobus. Differences from other similar species are the same as in the case of previous species - *G. championi* Bates is only slightly larger and of very similar appearance, but differs from *G. similis* sp. nov. by the shape of pronotal hind angles, keeled prosternal process and shape of apex of median lobus of aedeagus. *G. strandi* Liebke, 1939 differs by pronotal sides parallel after the constriction, shape of body (elytra widely ovate, globose, convex, not abruptly widened after humerus), different proportion of occiput and eye etc.; *G. mustelina* Bates differs (judging by description) by shorter and almost impunctate occiput, less elongate pronotum, impunctate carinulae interstices, and both species differs by the shape of aedeagus and especially of aedeagal apex, which is in lateral view strongly bent down in *mustelina*, but slightly bent up in *similis*.

Name derivation. Specific epithet “*similis*” means “similar” or “resembling” and indicates great similarity of habitus of this species with several nearest congeners, differing mainly by the shape of male genitalia.

***Galerita (Galerita) hrdlickai* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 14, 15, 18-21)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “Indonesia, Bali isl. / Tamblingan lakes N.R., /1200 m alt., 4. 2008 / local collectors lgt.”, (OHPC); Allotype (♀), the same data as holotype, (OHPC). Paratypes: (1 ♀): “Bali isl., Bedugul reg. / Tamblingan lakes N.R. / 5. 2005, 1300 m” (OHPC); (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): the same data as holotype, (OHPC); (2 ♂♂): “Bali isl., Bedugul, 16.-24. 2. 2004 / Tamblingan lakes env. / St. Jakl lgt.”, (OHPC, JHBC).

Description. Habitus (Fig. 14): Medium sized species (TL 19.5-21.1 mm), body elongate, black.

Coloration - black, head with reddish spots (or oblique stripes) on frons; legs except black terminal part of femur, antennae except scapus, labrum, apical part of mandibles and palpomeres brown, femora darker than tibiae; scapus darker than other antennomeres. Ventral side black to brown-black. Head (including labrum and dorsal side of mandibles), pronotum and whole ventral side with distinct isodiametric microsculpture (magnification 40x), elytra dull through strong granulose, transverse microsculpture. Body with sparse, short, inconspicuous brown to red-brown setae.

Head slightly longer than wide (HL/HW 1.10-1.16). Eyes convex, prominent; occiput long, 1.1-1.3 times longer than length of eye in dorsal view. Frons slightly, irregularly rugose, almost smooth, with sparse setigerous punctures only on bottom of two elongate impressions

and along eyes, vertex punctate and setose more densely, setae relatively short, red-brown to brown, semi-decumbent, directed forwards. Frons between eyes with two distinct red-brown spots (or diverging stripes), relatively sharply delimited. Clypeus transverse, normally with two pairs of large setae and with irregular number of shorter setae along lateral margins. Labrum transverse, antero-laterally with distinct, but very shallow, not sharply delimited concavity, and with three pairs of large setae. Antennae average for the member of genus; antennomeres elongate, antennae reaching slightly over the one third elytral length. Occiput anteriorly slightly convex or flattened, but not depressed.

Pronotum (Fig. 15) moderately elongate (PL/PW 1.08-1.18), distinctly wider than head (PW/HW 1.14-1.20), strongly and densely punctured, punctures (especially along midline and near lateral margins) tend to merge in transverse rows, forming slight wrinkles or rugae. Anterior pronotal margin slightly incised, anterior angles rounded. Lateral pronotal margin rounded and convex in anterior two thirds, strongly incised posteriad, sides than almost parallel, only very slightly divergent towards hind angles, which are distinct, but rounded at apex. Proepisternites with punctures and setae only antero-laterally and along posterior margin. Prosternite densely punctured. Scutellum triangular, elongate, punctured, setose. Prosternal process laterally not margined. Metepisternites narrow, elongate, 1.7-1.8 times longer than wide. Hind wings strongly reduced.

Elytra elongate, much longer than wide (EL/EW = 1.57-1.72) and much wider than pronotum (EW/PW = 1.69-1.87); greatest elytral width in two thirds of length. Elytra narrow at base, humerus reduced, rounded, indistinct. Strongly brachypterous, wings vestigial, only 2.3 mm long, hardly reaching the midlength of first abdominal tergite. Lateral elytral margin with slight but distinct concavity in basal quarter. Elytral carinae well developed, carinulae extremely thin, mostly indistinct under magnification 10x, visible only in lateral lighting, closer to each other than to adjacent carina. Carinulae interstices with row of very fine punctures, carinae-carinulae interstices with one row of sparse punctures with mostly short, yellow hairs. Male genitalia as in Figs. 19-21; ventral side of median lobe is in lateral view convex, apex of median lobe is in lateral view bent down (Fig. 21); inner sac of aedeagus basally with one large folded microtrichial field and one big sclerotised, \pm oval, convex plate with spine-like processes (or more probably group of knitted teeth) and distally with series of four smaller groups of such teeth, arranged in longitudinal row, ventrally from basal one another single group (Fig. 21). Left paramere relatively widely elliptic (Fig. 18), about 2 times longer than wide.

Differential diagnosis. *Galerita hrdlickai* sp. nov. differs from nearly all congeners from the Oriental region by the following combination of characters: legs generally dark, not yellow or red or contrastingly bicolorous; elytral carinulae present, but indistinct; eyes distinctly shorter than occiput; aedeagus of typical shape (Figs. 19-21), inner sac with unique armature. The evidently nearest relative species is *G. toreuta* Andrewes, 1933 from Java, sharing most characters with *G. hrdlickai* sp. nov. and being very similar to this species. *G. toreuta* is of the same size (TL 19.2-21.1 mm), but seems to have less elongate head and pronotum (HL/HW 1.08-1.11; PL/PW 1.03-1.09); the problem is that only four specimens were studied and measured (female holotype and male (Fig. 16) from type locality - Idjen Plateau - both from

BMNH, one female from East Java, Tengger, Nongkodjadjar, 1300 m (BMNH) and one male labelled simply “Java” from NMPC; this specimen bears a determination label “*Galerita / (s. str.) / javana* Jedlička, 1965 / det. dr. M. Häckel, 2013”, but see the Note at the end of this description). Red-brown frontal spots are larger and much more vaguely delimited in *G. toreuta* (or there are additional brownish, nor sharply delimited areas on frons or almost whole head is red-brown), the occiput in specimens studied is anteriorly flattened or with distinct, irregularly rugoso-punctured depression. The main differences are on the male genitalia. The left paramere (Fig. 22) is distinctly narrower in *G. toreuta*, being 2.5 times longer than wide, ventral side of median lobe is in lateral view only slightly convex, apex of median lobe is only slightly bent down. The inner sac of median lobe has in distal half more numerous series of groups of small knitted teeth, they are arranged in two longitudinal rows (dorsal from 4-5 groups and ventrolateral from 2-3 groups), ventrally is single group as in *G. hrdlickai* sp. nov. (Figs. 23-25).

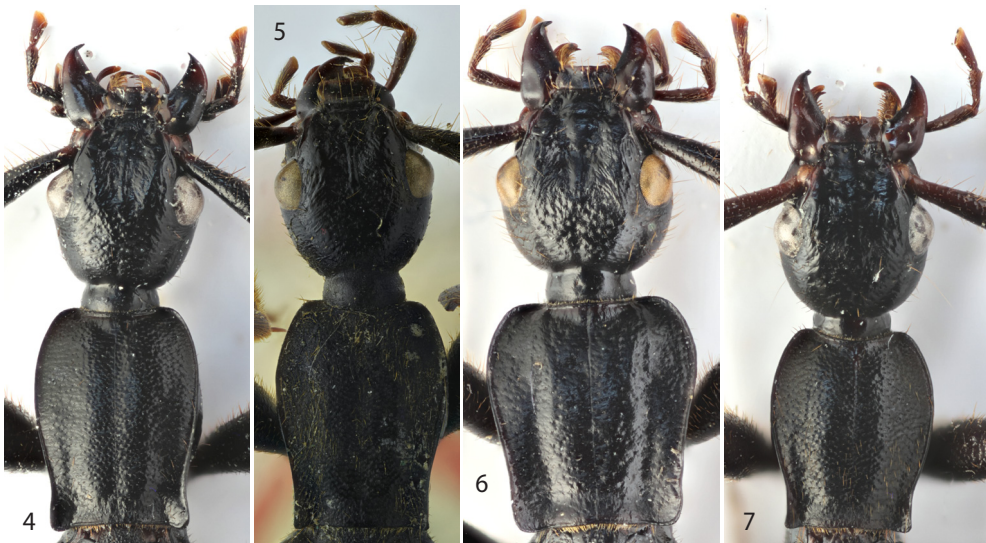
Relationships. *Galerita hrdlickai* sp. nov. is evidently nearly related to *G. toreuta* Andrewes from Java, being no doubt the sister species. Bali was at time connected to the neighbouring Java, particularly during Ice Ages when the sea level was lower. The species have surely a common ancestor, as they share many characteristics (unicolorously dark legs, weakly developed elytral carinulae, type of sclerites in aedeagal inner sac etc.). Despite great similarity of the species, some differences were found on limited studied material: slightly shorter and wider head and pronotum in *G. toreuta*, absence of rugoso-punctured occipital depression and smaller and much more precisely delimited reddish spots on head in *G. hrdlickai* sp. nov.; the main difference is in proportions of left paramere, in shape of median lobus of aedeagus and in number and arrangement of sclerotised structures in inner sac of aedeagus (see previous paragraphs). The enumerated morphological differences are relatively slight and more extensive variability than is known on limited material studied can be expected, but as both populations are flightless, live only at higher altitudes on different islands and therefore any possibility of some gene flow between them is not possible, the subspecific status seems to me as not appropriate and I consider them to represent distinct species.

Name derivation. Specific epithet is patronymic, dedicated to my friend Jan Hrdlička (Babice u Říčan, Czech Republic), carabidologist, specialist in the tribe Brachinini.

Note. There is another species described from Java, *Galerita javana* Jedlička, 1965. It is evident from the characters mentioned in the Jedlička’s (1965) description (elytra normally striate without both carinae and carinulae, typical colour pattern etc.), that Jedlička described mislabelled specimen of some species belonging to the New World subgenus *Progaleritina* Jeannel, 1949. I am very indebted to Johannes Bergsten from Swedish Museum of Natural History (Stockholm), who kindly takes on my request photos of Jedlička’s type of *javana*; this photographs confirmed my opinion, but for the formal synonymisation with particular *Galerita (Progaleritina)* species I will need to study the type of *javana* personally.



Figs. 1-3. Habitus of type specimens: 1- *Galerita haeckeli* sp. nov., holotype; 2- *G. championi* Bates, holotype; 3- *G. similis* sp. nov., holotype.



Figs. 4-7. Head and pronotum of *Galerita* species in dorsal view: 4- *G. haeckeli* sp. nov.; 5- *G. championi* Bates; 6- *G. laevithorax* Reichardt; 7- *G. similis* sp. nov..



Figs. 8-13. Aedeagus of *Galerita* species in dorsal (Figs. 8, 10, 12) and lateral (Figs. 9, 11, 13) view: 8, 9- *G. haeckeli* sp. nov.; 10, 11- *G. championi* Bates; 12, 13- *G. similis* sp. nov.

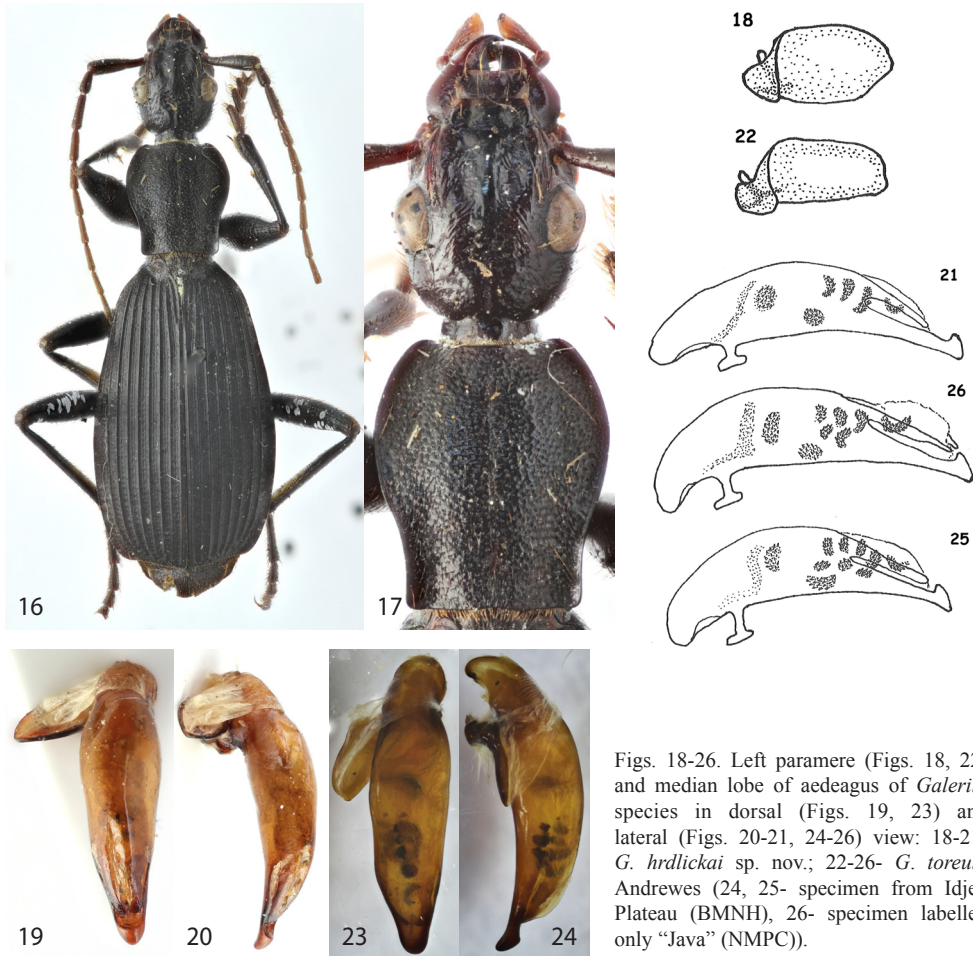


Figs. 14-17. Habitus (Figs. 14, 16) and detail of head and pronotum (Figs. 15, 17) of *Galerita* specimens: 14, 15- *G. hrdlickai* sp. nov., paratype; 16, 17- *G. toreuta* Andrewes, male specimen from Idjen Plateau (BMNH).

FAUNISTIC RECORDS

Galerita (Galerita) colonensis Hovorka, 2016

Material studied: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ labelled: “C Am. EC-Panamá Panamá Pr. / nr. Chagres Nat. Park: Cerro Azul / 706 m 09°10.328'N 079°24.933'W / IV.-V. 2014 lgt. dr. M. Häckel // *Galerita* (s. str.) / *colonensis* / Hovorka, 2016 / det. O. Hovorka, 2017”, (MHC). Species recently described from Colón Province, now collected in Panamá Province.



Figs. 18-26. Left paramere (Figs. 18, 22) and median lobe of aedeagus of *Galerita* species in dorsal (Figs. 19, 23) and lateral (Figs. 20-21, 24-26) view: 18-21- *G. hrdlickai* sp. nov.; 22-26- *G. toreuta* Andrewes (24, 25- specimen from Idjen Plateau (BMNH), 26- specimen labelled only "Java" (NMPC)).

Galerita (Galerita) laevithorax Reichardt, 1967

Material studied: 5 ♀♀, labelled: "C America SE-Mexico / E-Chiapas Motozintla / V. 2012 / lgt. dr. V. Beneš & S. Pokorný // *Galerita* (s. str.) / laevithorax / Reichardt, 1967 / det. O. Hovorka, 2017", (MHC, OHC). The species was described from high elevations (over 2000 m) in Guatemala and El Salvador. The Mexican locality is on the border with Guatemala; municipality Motozintla lies in Sierra Madre de Chiapas in elevation over 1300 m a.s.l. and is surrounded by mountains much over 2000 m a.s.l. New species to Mexico (Chiapas).

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