

**A new species of the genus *Orictites* Andrewes, 1931 from Vietnam
(Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae: Clivinini)**

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Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Scaritinae, Clivinini, *Orictites*, Vietnam

Abstract. *Orictites orbachi* sp. nov. is described, illustrated including male and female genitalia and compared to known species.

INTRODUCTION

The clivinini genus *Orictites* was established by Andrewes (1931) for a single species from “Northern Borneo”, later Louwerens (1964) described the second species from “Eastern Borneo”. Balkenohl (2017a, b) revised this genus, added *O. costulipennis* (Bates, 1892), originally described in the genus *Clivina* Latreille, 1802, described another 16 species and keyed all 19 to date known species. The taxon described below is a next new species of the genus.

MATERIALS, METHODS AND ACRONYMS

The new species was collected in Vietnam within the framework of a research Memorandum of Understanding (see Vu et al. (2014)) signed between the Natural History Museum of the University of Florence, Italy, and the Vietnam National Museum of Nature in Hanoi. The new species was compared with the several type as well as non-type specimens recently identified by Balkenohl and especially compared with precise (re)descriptions and keys in Balkenohl (2017a, b). The terms and style of the description are used according to Balkenohl (2017a, b) as close as possible.

Measurements: length of body is measured from the anterior margin of the closed mandibles to the apex of the elytra along the suture; length of the pronotum along its midline; width of the pronotum at widest point; length of the elytra from its base to its apex along the suture; width of the elytra at its widest point. Length and width of body is given with 0.05 mm accuracy; other measurements including ratios and means are rounded to two decimal places. Label locality data are quoted verbatim except standardized dates.

Macrophotographs were taken by the second author using a Nikon D2X or D800 digital camera, applied to a Nikon Labophot II binocular optical microscope or a Nikon SMZ 1000 stereomicroscope, with diaphragmed lenses.

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

PBPC collection of Petr Bulirsch, Praha, Czech Republic;

VNMN collection of Vietnam National Museum of Nature, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Others used abbreviations:

HT: holotype;

PT: paratype;

DSP: dorsal setiferous punctures;

BSP: basal setiferous punctures;

SP: setiferous punctures.

RESULTS

genus *Orictites* Andrewes, 1931

Type species: *Orictites minotaur* Andrewes, 1931: 428.

Balkenohl (2017a, b) within his revision of the genus divided it into two subgenera: *Orictites* s. str. containing only a single type species and the subgenus *Semictites* Balkenohl, 2017 including remaining 18 species. All species of the genus occur exclusively in South-East Asia. The new species belongs to the latter subgenus as well.

subgenus *Semictites* Balkenohl, 2017

Type species: *Clivina costulipennis* Bates, 1892.

Orictites (Semictites) orbachi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-5)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lao Cai Prov., Van Ban Dist. Van Ban National Park, 1000 m.

Type material. Holotypus (♂): Vietnam, Lao Cai Prov. / Van Ban Dist. Van Ban / National Park, 1000 m / 23-26.v.2011, E. Orbach, (VNMN). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (PBPC).

Description. Body as in Fig. 1; length 9.50 mm in HT and 8.35 mm in PT, width 2.85 mm in HT, 2.55 mm in PT. Body black, shiny, legs and antennae fuliginous, mouthparts barely lighter; suture, lateral margin of elytra and supraantennal plates indistinctly brownish translucent.

Head. Anterior margin of clypeus with broadly rounded lateral tooth, middle part slightly concave, lateral teeth connected with supraantennal plates by almost rectangular, very narrowly rounded notch. Clypeal field without distinct tubercle between pair of clypeal setae; anterior margin, wings and especially supraantennal plates finely margined. Supraantennal

plates distinctly vaulted up to about one fourth of eye level, rather smooth, reflexed margin rounded, frons separated from clypeus by irregular, very broad and rather superficial, posteriorly irregularly wrinkled furrow. Supraorbital plates prolonged posteriorly as irregular subparallel carina up to neck constriction, separated from supraorbital carinae by irregular, deep and broad furrow and from frons by deep subparallel furrow. Supraorbital setae in deep and broad, irregular supraorbital furrows. Eyes of moderate size, moderately convex, genae distinct, rounded, narrower and shorter than eyes, enclosing eyes margin posteriorly, forming slightly obtuse angle at neck. Surface between transverse clypeal furrow and neck (approximately between eyes) barely vaulted, latero-apically surface with deep and broad impressions forming irregular u-letter. Neck formed by 2-3 irregular rows of large and deep, partly connected punctures. Labrum 7-setose, with distinct isodiametric reticulation. Mandibles half as long as short, stout, strongly, regularly broadened basally, gently curved at apex, carinae of scrobe complete, both mandibles distinctly rounded towards base. Antennae of moderate length, antennomeres 5-10 transverse (in HT both antennomeres 9-11, in PT right ones 5-11 missing).

Pronotum. Square, in HT 1.10, in PT 1.14 times as broad as long, in HT 1.40, in PT 1.48 times as broad as head, sides almost straight at middle, barely rounded before posterior angle, in HT not, in PT slightly converging anteriorly. Anterior margin between slightly protruding, moderately broadly rounded anterior teeth slightly concave. Reflexed lateral margin irregularly, moderately deeply dotted; lateral channel moderately deep and broad anteriorly, rather strongly broadened posteriorly below anterior SP, its bottom with moderately fine reticulation and with few distinct punctures. Anterior SP at anterior third, laterally adjoining convexity of pronotum, posterior SP at level of posterior angle, removed from lateral channel by less than diameter of SP; posterior angles developed as large and sharp tooth. Anterior transverse line deep and moderately broad laterally, with fine, distinct punctures, in middle shortly interrupted; median line deep, very broad, smaller at base, joining base. Surface with dense and large punctures, especially along median line, laterally with some wrinkles. Basal impressions parallel, moderately deep and narrow, base with narrow strip of distinct isodiametric reticulation. Basal channel deep and broad, flange in lateral view keel-like raised.

Elytra. Subcylindrical, sides subparallel, in HT 1.83, in PT 1.78 times as long as broad, in HT 1.17, in PT 1.16 times as broad as pronotum, in HT 2.36, in PT 2.35 times as long

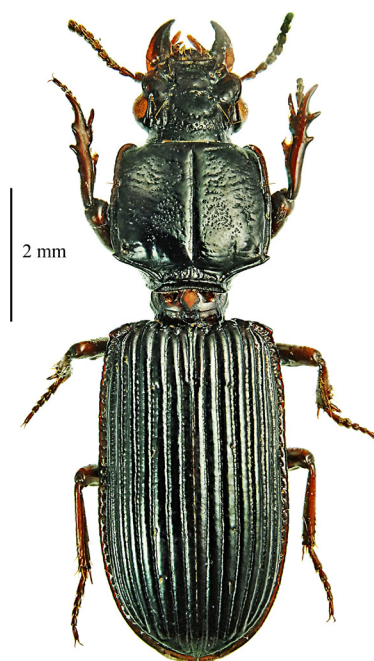
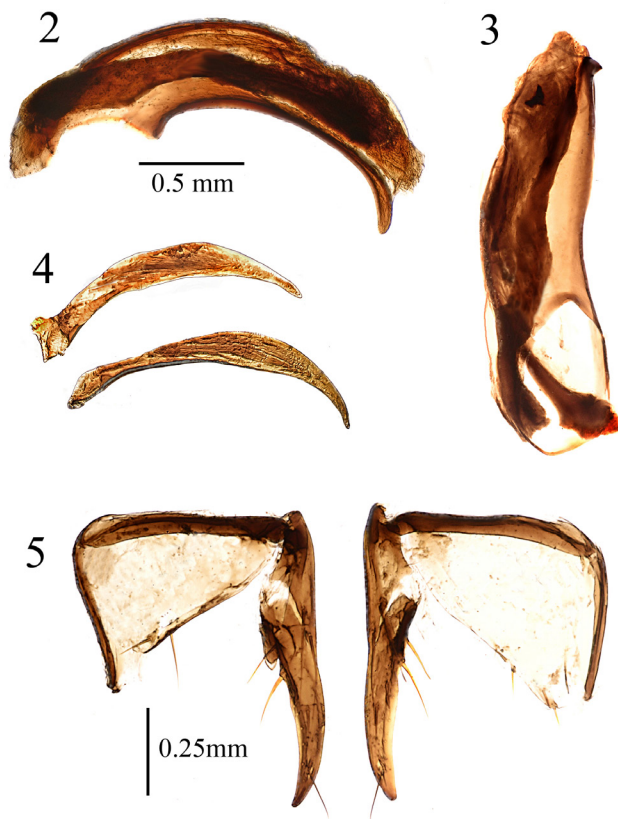


Fig. 1. Habitus. *Oricitites (Semictites) orbachi* sp. nov. (HT ♂).



Figs. 2-5. *Oricites (Semictites) orbachi* sp. nov.: 2- aedeagus (HT) right lateral view; 3- aedeagus (HT) ventral view; 4- parameres (HT); 5- coxostyli (PT ♀).

as pronotum; marginal channel broad, completely visible from above, with uninterrupted, dense row of large SP arising from broad tubercles, with additional, indistinct row of small punctures laterally. Reflexed margin below humeri with rather large, narrowly rounded tooth and with several notches below humeri: in about anterior third of outline deep and broad, in middle third notches finer, diminishing at apical third; lateral channel broad throughout. Basal tubercle distinct, base with SP at declivity of first stria. Striae 1-4 free at base, all striae deep throughout; finely punctuate; striae 1-2, 3-4 more or less, 5-6 distinctly joining at apex, striae 6 and especially 7 shortened at base; striole distinct, interval between striole and suture anteriorly costiform raised. All intervals convex; 6-7 basally, 8 more or less in its whole length subcostate; 2-4 with elongate tubercle at base. Intervals shiny on disc, interval 1 along suture, lateral two intervals and base with fine reticulation. Interval 3 with four DSP in / near stria 3.

Ventral surface. With exception of disc of meta- and mesosterna whole surface covered with fine isodiametric reticulation. Epipleura broadened and with rough punctures in basal quarter. Proepisterna and episterna covered with rough punctures, prosternite smooth at middle, with confluent double keel at middle, mesosternum smooth at middle. Sternites with medium-sized punctures latero-apically, 3-5 with paralateral ambulatory SP on each side,

ventral strigae distinct. Terminal sternites with two apical SP on each side widely distant. Apical maxillary and labial palpomeres slender, straight, latter slightly longer than second segment, second segment bisetose. Ventral surface of neck with isodiametric reticulation and rough and dense punctures; submentum and mentum distinctly separated; submentum with four SP in about same distance; mentum at base medially with rounded elevation, laterally with some indistinct longitudinal carinae, laterally with parallel reflexed margins, lateral lobes projecting, acute-angulated at lateral tips, with one seta near base of each lobe. Median tooth anteriorly formed by moderately sharp tooth, not as far projecting as lateral lobes, with large pit just before tip.

Legs. Anterior tibiae with strong digitation, curved barely outwards and strongly downwards and with two large, rather sharp and one small and very sharp lateral preapical denticles; apical spine distinctly curved downwards, without dorsal furrow, basal metatarsomeres as long as about following two combined. Mesotibiae with apical spine nearly at its apex, furnished excentrically with strong seta.

Male genitalia (Figs. 2-4). Median lobe of HT damaged (in lateral view dorsal marginal part partially missing), in lateral view (Fig. 2) apex strongly bent down, with long and narrow tip, very narrowly rounded. Both parameres (Fig. 4) slender, with long and pointed tip, without setae.

Female genitalia (Fig. 5). Gonapophyses consisting of monomer stylomeres, not articulated, slightly curved, each with two outer preapical bristles and one inner apical bristle. Laterotergites IX normally developed and well sclerified, each with 2-3 marginal bristles.

Diagnosis. According to Balkenohl (2017a, b) *O. orbachi* sp. nov. belongs to the subgenus *Semicities* Balkenohl, 2017 due to its above described shape of the anterior margin of the clypeus without teeth as well as its relatively short mandibles.

The new species can be clearly differentiated from all to date known species of the subgenus by having distinctly larger body (the body length is below 7.5 mm by all to date known species). The new species belongs to an informal group of three species having just four DSP in the interval 3 combined with the elytra being shiny and having distinct humeral tooth; it differs from all of them moreover by the head with the middle part distinctly protruding anteriorly, with much more laterally vaulted eyes, with rough punctures and striae between the eyes and with the neck constriction formed by 2-3 rows of rough punctures. *O. brancuccii* Balkenohl, 2017, the biggest species of this group (its body length is about 7 mm) can also be distinguished by its broader, almost not punctured pronotum; *O. charleshuberi* Balkenohl, 2017 (its body length is below 6 mm) differs by the pronotum being less roughly punctured, having very fine anterior transverse line and having the basal margin not concave before less protruding flange, and finally, *O. tubercucollis* Balkenohl, 2017 (its body length is below 6 mm) by the pronotum having reflexed lateral margin not dotted laterally and the basal margin not concave before less protruding flange. *O. (Orictites) minotaur* Andrewes, 1931, the only representative of the nominal subgenus is the only species of the genus with similarly large body nevertheless it can be easily differentiated from the new species by having four distinct clypeal teeth and much longer mandibles.

Microhabitat. According to Vu et al. (2014) both specimens were collected “along a trail

inside a secondary forest at an altitude of about 1000 m a.s.l.”

Name derivation. Named in honour of Eylon Orbach (Qiryat Tivon, Israel), collector of the type specimens.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Our hearty thanks are due to our friend and colleague Luca Bartolozzi, Curator of the Department of Entomology of the Museum of Natural History “La Specola” in Florence for loan the unidentified specimens and for donating of paratype specimen to the first author.

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Received: 22.10.2021

Accepted: 20.11.2021

Printed: 31.3.2022