

## Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Parathlibops* Basilewsky, 1958 of the Philippines. Part 2. (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae)

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A new species of the genus *Parathlibops* from Philippines is described: *P. inexpectatus* sp. nov. (Mindanao Island). Illustrations of habitus of the new species and updated key to Philippine species of *Parathlibops* are provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Carabidae, Scaritinae, *Parathlibops*, taxonomy, new species, key, Philippines

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### INTRODUCTION

Recently, Bulirsch & Anichtchenko (2018) revised and provided a key for the species of the genus *Parathlibops* Basilewsky, 1958 occurring in Philippines. They also included distribution data and references to the original descriptions of Philippine species. To date 22 taxa of the genus *Parathlibops* have been described, eight of them from Philippines (Fedorenko 2016, Bulirsch & Anichtchenko 2018). The goal of this paper is to describe and illustrate another new species and to update a key to the Philippine *Parathlibops*.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type material is deposited in DUBC (Daugavpils University beetle collection, Latvia).

Measurements: body length measured from anterior margin of closed mandibles to apex of elytra along suture; length of pronotum, along midline; width of pronotum, at widest point; length of elytra, from its base to apex along suture; width of elytra, at widest point. Length of body given with 0.1 mm accuracy; other measurements including ratios and means are accurate to within two decimal places. Label

locality data of specimens are quoted verbatim except standardized dates. Terms for the descriptions of diverse body parts follow Fedorenko (2016) and Bulirsch & Anichtchenko (2018) as closely as possible.

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

## RESULTS

### *Parathlibops inexpectatus* sp. nov.

(Figs 1-2)

**Type material.** Holotype female: Philippines, Mindanao / Lanao del Sur, Wao / ix.2018 // Holotype / *Parathlibops inexpectatus* sp. nov. / des. Bulirsch & Anichtchenko, 2018, (DUBC).

**Description.** Body as in Figs 1-2; length 14.1 mm. Head antero-laterally, pronotum and elytra along lateral margin without microsculpture. Head and pronotum rather densely micropunctate, pronotum along anterior margin with micropunctures more dense, barely deeper. Dorsum moderately shiny.

Eyes narrowing posteriad, genae projecting forward, barely concave in lateral view, with almost rectilinear tip anteriorly. Supraantennal plates subparallel, indistinctly rounded laterally. Intermediate carinae blunt, short and subparallel at sides of fine, **Q**-shaped carina; y-shaped carina irregular, fine, blunt, strongly diverging anteriorly, with abraded, moderately large median tubercle. Neck medially smooth, laterally with moderately dense subparallel longitudinal furrows mixed with fine punctures.

Pronotum 1.53 times as broad as head; 1.26 times as long as broad; outline very slightly, almost directly narrowed from truncate base to sharp, moderately protruded anterior angles with few irregular wrinkles, without rough

punctures. Anterior transverse impression evenly concave, moderately deep, impunctate, distinctly deepened in lateral fourth; basal bead sharply edged behind, with small semilunar (hemispheric) excision in the middle. Basal sulci deep, straight, rather slightly convergent anteriorly.

Elytra subparallel; 2.04 times as long as wide, 0.97 times as broad as pronotum; outline in basal two thirds almost straight, moderately divergent posteriorly; basal margin concave, basal declivity almost vertical, humeri below basal declivity, not deeper and wider posteriorly; striae 1-4 and 7 free at base, 5-6 irregularly connected just below base. Striae punctures dense, coarse and deep, 1-7 regularly impressed in whole length of elytra. Intervals 2, 4 and 6 subequally wide, strongly vaulted; interval 1 very narrow, 3, 5 and 7 narrow, all of them distinctly narrower than even ones; 8 broad and strongly convex to apex, shortly forming outline below humeri; 9 narrow, with inner carina distinct throughout. Intervals 3, 5-6 shortened just before apex, latter without distinct concavity, with almost regular, barely larger striae punctures.

Underside as in Fig. 2. Mentum with acutangular and very pointed tooth, medial triangle strongly raised anteriorly, barely flattened and finely carinate latero-basally; fine median sulcus traceable at apex of median tooth; lateral concavities moderately deep and just reaching base; lateral margin narrowly doubled, barely convex; mentum pit very deep, merged together, not separated at its bottom; submentum with pair of long setae. Prosternum barely swollen before procoxae, with fairly deep median sulcus between procoxae and with sharp median carina in front; median sulcus slightly wider anteriorly and distinctly posteriorly; intercoxal process evenly declining posteriorly, with very blunt transverse carina delimiting between ventral side and posterior declivity; latter distinctly concave and longitudinally but irregularly rugoso-striate. Propleural ridge weakened latero-posteriorly. Mesoventrite indistinctly



Figs. 1-2. Habitus of *P. inexpectatus* sp. nov. : 1- dorsal view, 2 - ventral view.

concave between mesocoxae, barely convex at anterior margin. Metaventricle antero-laterally with deep furrow. Abdominal sternites IV-VI with about 20-40 punctures on each side, impunctate in middle; VII with about 60 moderately coarse punctures in its apical half and along sides.

Legs. Protibia with four lateral spines, upper one reduced, very blunt; lower apical movable spurs moderately narrow, upper one broad, with rather broadly rounded tip. Mesofemora with 6-7 antero-dorsal and 8-9 antero-ventral setae in apical third; mesotibia at antero-lateral edge with 4-5 minute teeth above large, apical tooth. Metatrochanters with one seta, and entire apical (ventral) margin barely sulcate.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Parathlibops inexpectatus* sp. nov. is characterized by the moderately small body, by the pronotum having the pronotal basal bead with a small semilunar excision in the middle, and having the basal sulci deep, barely divergent anteriorly and by the elytra having densely, deeply and regularly punctate striae and strongly convexapically subcarinate intervals.

Only two species of *Parathlibops* from Philippines have the elytral striae densely and roughly punctate. The new species differs from *P. panayensis* Bulirsch & Anichtchenko, 2018, by the absence of rough punctures on the anterior angles of pronotum, and by the elytral striae more regularly punctured near the apex. It differs from *P. punctipennis* Fedorenko, 2016 by the pronotum having the pronotal basal bead with a small semilunar excision in the middle, and deep basal sulci (this excision in *P. punctipennis* missing and the basal sulci are superficial). Differences between other Philippine species are provided in the key below.

**Name derivation.** The name *inexpectatus* refers to the unexpected discovery of this species, which is similar to *P. panayensis* and *P. punctipennis*.

**Distribution.** The new species is known only from the type locality in Wao, Lanao del Sur (Mindanao Island, Philippines).

**Remark.** During the original descriptions of *P. panayensis* by Bulirsch & Anichtchenko (2018), the authors incorrectly noted that this species has a glabrous submentum, but actually it has a pair of fine lateral setae (left of them was broken but its pit is distinct). Moreover, during incorrect processing of the text of our manuscript for printing, in both descriptions of new species, **O**-shaped carina was cited as “**ü**-shaped”.

**Key to Philippine *Parathlibops* species**  
(modified Bulirsch & Anichtchenko 2018)

- 1 Basal sulci deep. Pronotal basal bead with small semilunar excision in middle.....2
- Basal sulci superficial. Pronotal basal bead without small semilunar excision in middle.....6
- 2 Pronotum below antero-lateral teeth with rough punctures. All striae entirely punctate. Supraantennal plates parallel.....*P. panayensis* Bulirsch & Anichtchenko, 2018
- Pronotum below antero-lateral teeth without rough punctures ..... 3
- 3 Striae 1-7 densely punctate in their entire length... *P. inexpectatus* sp. nov.
- Striae entirely impunctate or at most finely punctate latero-apically.....4
- 4 Inner striae not distinct or rarely indistinctly punctate basally, latero-apically striae finely to moderately roughly punctate. Supraantennal plates laterally barely vaulted. Smaller species, usually about 15 mm.

.....*P. minor* (Heller, 1916)  
 (= *P. glabriventris* (Heller, 1916))

.....*P. bakukang* Bulirsch &  
 Anichtchenko, 2018

- Elytral striae entirely impunctate. Supraantennal plates laterally parallel. Larger species, body length about 20 mm. (**Comment.** According to a very short description and a key in Heller (1923), *P. abbreviatus* (Heller, 1923) likely belongs to this taxon. It is the only Philippine species unknown to us and it was not redescribed by Fedorenko (2016). We deduce its placing here. It should be distinguished from both species in this couplet by the elytral intervals abbreviated, not confluent apically).....5

5 Intervals 2 and 4 in midlength about two times broader than 3.....  
 .....*P. intermedius* (Heller, 1921)

- Intervals 2 and 4 in midlength barely broader than 3.....  
 .....*P. omega* (Heller, 1899)

6 Elytra striae not distinct or indistinctly punctate only latero-apically. Supraantennal plates laterally slightly vaulted.....7

- Elytral striae entirely punctate. Supraantennal plates parallel laterally. ....*P. punctipennis* Fedorenko, 2016

7 Larger species, body length generally over 16 mm. Submentum with pair of setae. Elytra on average a bit shorter, with especially striae 2-4 fine on disc and with almost flat inner intervals. Luzon Island .....*P. integricollis* (Heller, 1923)

- Smaller species, body length 14.5-15 mm. Submentum without setae. Elytra on average a bit narrower, with striae 2-4 deep on disc and with strongly vaulted intervals. Mindanao Island

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