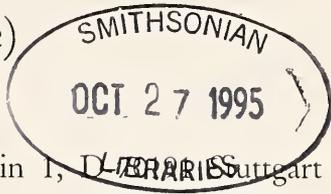


932  
H

# Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde

## Serie A (Biologie)



Herausgeber:

Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Rosenstein 1, Stuttgart

Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturk.	Ser. A	Nr. 531	6 S.	Stuttgart, 31. 8. 1995
----------------------------	--------	---------	------	------------------------

## *Reicheiodes* from East Asia (Coleoptera: Carabidae)\*)

By Michael Balkenohl, Denzlingen

With 2 figures

### Summary

The present contribution provides a key to the *Reicheiodes* species from East Asia. *Reicheiodes ellipsoideus* n. sp. from Nepal is described. *Dyschirius (Reicheiodes) marginicollis* is synonymized with *Reicheiodes franzi*.

### Zusammenfassung

Vorliegender Beitrag stellt einen Schlüssel zu den *Reicheiodes*-Arten Ostasiens zur Verfügung. *Reicheiodes ellipsoideus* n. sp. aus Nepal wird beschrieben. *Dyschirius (Reicheiodes) marginicollis* wird mit *Reicheiodes franzi* synonymisiert.

### 1. Introduction

Three new *Reicheiodes* species from the Himalayas were described recently. The species were placed in the subgenus *Reicheiodes* of the genus *Dyschirius*. In the same contribution evidence was pointed out that the subgenus *Reicheiodes* possibly has the status of a genus „which has to be investigated in detail“ (BALKENOHL 1994). Two months before that contribution appeared the subgenus *Reicheiodes* was declared as a separate genus and *Reicheiodes franzi* from the Himalayas was described (DOSTAL 1993). This status of genus is recognized although a detailed general revision is still needed.

Among undetermined material of Oriental Scaritinae deposited in the collection of Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Germany (SMNS), there was a *Reicheiodes* specimen which conspicuously does not fit with the descriptions and type material of all other *Reicheiodes* species from the Himalayas. This species is described as new.

\*) Results of the Himalaya Expeditions of J. MARTENS, no. 199. — For no. 198 see: *Studia Dipterologica* 2(1), 1995. — J. M. sponsored by Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

Due to the poor exploratory degree of the Himalayas it is not surprising that four new species have been detected in a relatively short time. All specimens were found in Nepal and Darjeeling. It is supposed that the known species represent only a part of the *Reicheiodes* inventory and that further species may occur in the Himalayas, at least in the eastern parts.

A key is provided of the *Reicheiodes* species known from East Asia to provide a basis for further investigation.

Sincere thanks are due to Dr. WOLFGANG SCHAWALLER, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, for the loan of material and for providing the map of Nepal. Dr. ALEXANDER DOSTAL (Vienna) sent me kindly type material of *Reicheiodes franzi*.

## 2. Key to East Asian *Reicheiodes* species

- 1 Elytron with two apical setigerous punctures; pronotum and elytra ferrugineous; three subhumeral setigerous punctures . . . . . 2
- Elytron with one apical setigerous puncture; pronotum and elytra brown; one to three subhumeral setigerous puncture(s) . . . . . 3
- 2 Elytron with two dorsal setigerous punctures; apex of elytra strongly acuminate; transverse suture of frons shallow; striae of elytron missing in apical half. . . . . *R. yanoi* Kult
- Elytron with three dorsal setigerous punctures; apex of elytra rounded regularly; transverse suture of frons deep; striae of elytron stronger developed, reaching more apically . . . . . *R. igai* Nakane & Uéno
- 3 Elytron with dorsal setigerous punctures, one subhumeral and less than 3 umbilical setigerous puncture(s) . . . . . 4
- Elytron without dorsal setigerous punctures, more than one subhumeral and all three umbilical setigerous punctures present . . . . . 5
- 4 One dorsal (anterior) setigerous puncture, reflexed margin of pronotum prolonged over posterior setigerous puncture, lateral channel of pronotum deep and moderately broad, anterior line of pronotum formed by transverse rugae . . . . . *R. loebli* Balkenohl
- Two dorsal setigerous punctures, reflexed margin of pronotum reaches up to posterior setigerous puncture, lateral channel of pronotum feebly and very small, anterior transverse line of pronotum formed by irregular punctures . . . . . *R. ellipsoideus* n. sp.
- 5 Three subhumeral setigerous punctures, lateral margin of pronotum visible at level of anterior setigerous puncture and in anterior angles, pronotum stringily depressed, elytra strongly convex . . . . . *R. convexipennis* Balkenohl
- Two subhumeral setigerous punctures, lateral margin of pronotum complete and prolonged nearly up to base, pronotum convex, elytra moderately convex *R. franzi* Dostal.

## 3. Notes on East Asian *Reicheiodes* species (Fig. 1)

### *Reicheiodes yanoi* Kult

1949 *Dyschirius yanoi* Kult, Acta Soc. ent. čechosl., 46: 128, 132.

Distribution: Japan (NAKANE 1978).

### *Reicheiodes igai* Nakane & Uéno

1952 *Dyschirius igai* Nakane & Uéno, Shin Konchû, 5 (8): 43.

Distribution: Japan: Shikoku, Honshu, Kyushu (NAKANE 1978).

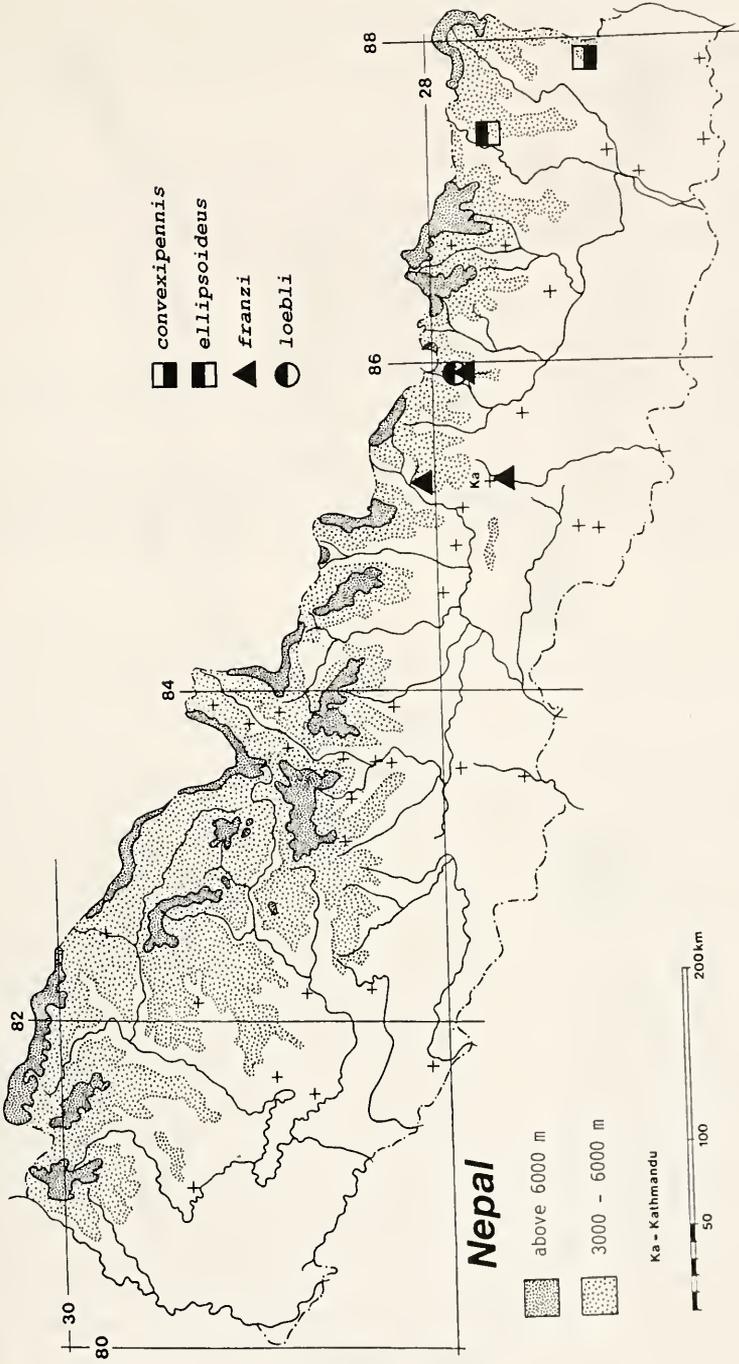


Fig. 1. Map of Nepal showing the distribution of *Reichiodes* species.

*Reicheiodes loebli* Balkenohl

1994 *Dyschirius (Reicheiodes) loebli* Balkenohl, Revue suisse Zool., 101: 34–36, 38.

Distribution: Nepal, Sindhupalcok Distr.

*Reicheiodes convexipennis* Balkenohl

1994 *Dyschirius (Reicheiodes) convexipennis* Balkenohl, Revue suisse Zool., 101: 31–34.

Distribution: Nepal, Panchthar Distr.; India, Darjeeling Distr.

*Reicheiodes franzi* Dostal

1993 *Reicheiodes franzi* Dostal, Z. Arbeitsgem. österr. Ent., 45: 103;

1994 *Dyschirius (Reicheiodes) marginicollis* Balkenohl, Revue suisse Zool., 101: 37–39; **n. syn.**

Distribution: Nepal, Patan Distr., Nuwakot Distr. (Gosainkund), Sindhupalcok Distr. (Thare Pati).

Remarks: The descriptions of *D. (R.) marginicollis* and *R. franzi* were prepared at the same time and published with a time difference of two months. I have examined the type material of *R. franzi*, it is identical with the type material of *D. (R.) marginicollis*.

## 4. Description of a new species from Nepal

*Reicheiodes ellipsoideus* **n. sp.** (Fig. 2)

Holotype (♀): Nepal, Sankhua Sabha Distr., above Pahakhola, 2600–2800 m, 31. V.–3. VI. 1988, leg. J. MARTENS & W. SCHAWALLER (SMNS).

Derivatio nominis: The name refers to the regular elliptical outline of the elytra.

Description: Length 2.60 mm, width 1.02 mm, ratio length/width of pronotum 0.98, ratio length/width of elytra 1.41.

Colour: Head, pronotum, elytra dark brown, very shiny; elytra increasingly paler to apex, apex yellow-brown; mouthparts not much paler; first three to four segments of antennae, legs, margin of supraantennal plates and wings of clypeus yellow-brown; epipleura yellow-brown; ventral surface dark brown.

Head: A third smaller than pronotum. Clypeus conspicuously margined anteriorly, without median tooth, lateral teeth projecting. Clypeal field square, convex, separated from frons by deep, straight transverse suture. Frons convex, with few scattered, very minutely stuck punctures on surface, with inconspicuous irregular chagrin. Supraantennal plates vaulted, with weak carina and some fine rugae on eye level, bordered inconspicuously laterally. Frontal furrows deep, broad, diverging anteriorly and posteriorly of transverse suture. Neck constriction absent, few conspicuous longitudinal rugae laterally posterior eyes. Antennae extending beyond posterior setigerous punctures of pronotum by one segment. Eyes well developed, posterior quarter of dorsal part enclosed by genae; genae moderately rounded.

Pronotum: Globose, flattened anteriorly and posteriorly at median line. Outline subcircular, maximum width at middle. Lateral border evenly rounded, reflexed margin reaching from anterior angles to posterior setigerous puncture. Lateral channel very small, smallest at middle, not completely visible from above due to globosity of pronotum. Median line complete, shallow at middle, deeper and broader at

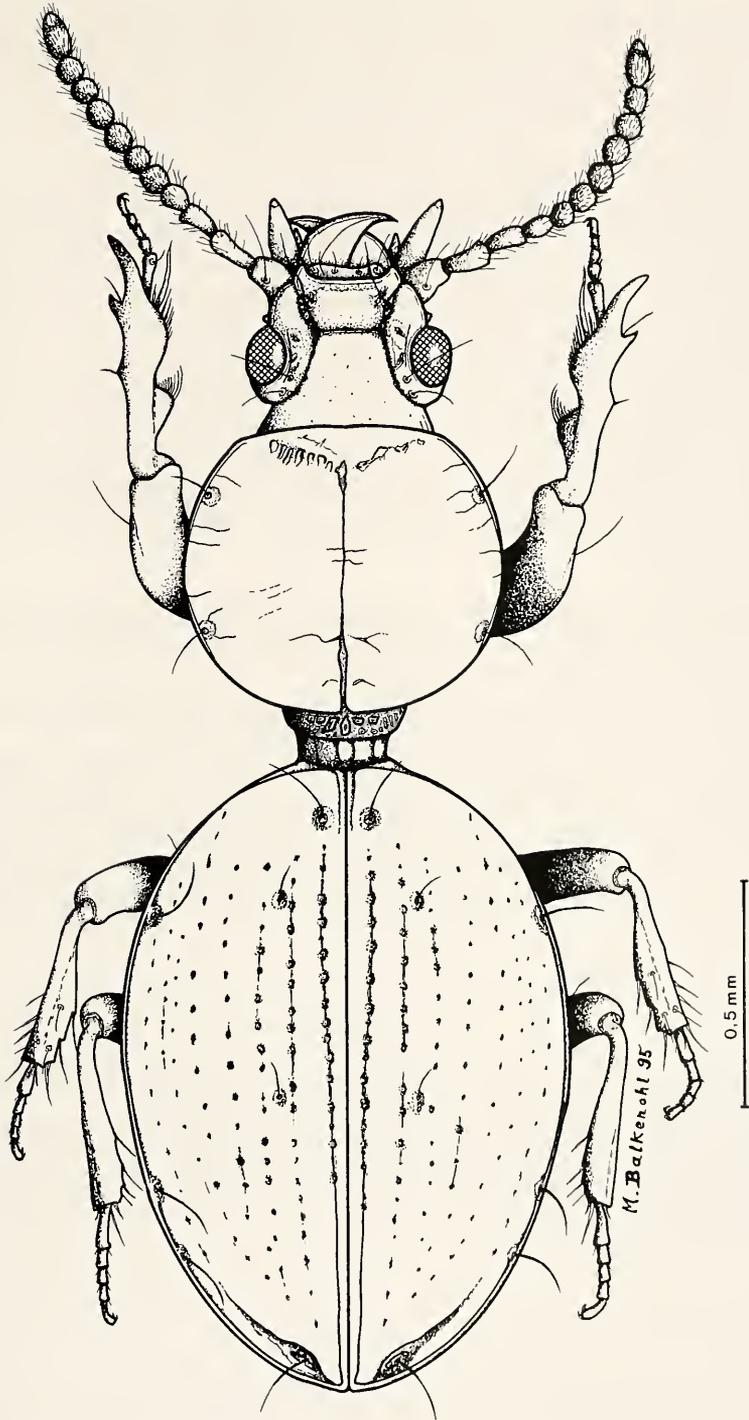


Fig. 2. *Reicheiodes ellipsoideus* n. sp.; Holotype ♀, habitus.

posterior third, surpassing anterior transverse line without joining. Anterior transverse line distinct, not joining lateral margin at extremity, formed by irregular broad punctures. Surface with inconspicuous irregular chagrin, few fine transverse wrinkles at lateral margin and median line. Proepisternum impunctate, with fine superficial transverse wrinkles.

Elytron: Conspicuously convex from base to apex. Outline elliptical, maximum width at middle, margined from pedunculus to apex. Humerus invisible. Basal granula absent. Basal setigerous puncture conspicuous, situated in projected extension of first stria. One subhumeral setigerous puncture, two umbilical setigerous punctures apically, one preapical setigerous puncture situated in furrow of 8th stria, two (anterior) dorsal setigerous punctures. Short scutellar stria-like longitudinal impression at base close to suture. First interval forms basally short carina at suture. Stria 1 impressed, 2nd not deep, both punctate, other striae developed as rows of punctures, striae 2 to 7 complete, 3 and 5 adjoining more or less in posterior third of elytron. Stria 1 and 8 adjoining at apex. Stria 5 prolonged to basal declivity, other stria not reaching base. Stria 8 starting at level of subhumeral setigerous puncture. Distance between punctures of all striae somewhat irregular. Intervals feebly convex, laterally flattened.

Ala: Atrophied.

Protibia: Lateral upper spine curved moderately lateral and ventral. Movable spur nearly as long as lateral spine, curved feebly in apical third. Preapical lateral denticle conspicuously strong, 2nd scarcely developed.

Habitat: The specimen was sifted in a *Quercus semecarpifolia*/*Rhododendron* forest in the beginning of June. Altitude 2600–2800 m.

Relationship: *Reicheiodes ellipsoideus* n. sp. is related to *R. loebli* but differs in the characters given in the key. Moreover the outline of elytra is regular elliptical whereas the outline of *R. loebli* is more straightly narrowed at base. Therefore as slight humerus is visible in *R. loebli* but totally absent in *R. ellipsoideus*. In addition *R. ellipsoideus* is the only species from the Himalayas with a yellow-brownish apex of elytra.

## 5. Literature

- BALKENOHL, M. (1994): New species and records of Scaritinae from the Himalayas (Coleoptera, Carabidae). – *Revue suisse Zool.*, **101**: 19–41; Genève.
- DOSTAL, A. (1993): Neue Taxa aus der Gattung *Reicheiodes* (stat. nov.) (Coleoptera, Carabidae: Scaritini). – *Z. Arbeitsgem. österr. Ent.*, **45**: 99–106; Wien.
- NAKANE, T. (1978): The beetles of Japan (n. s.). 46 Scaritinae. – *Nature and Insects*, **13** (1): 4–8; Osaka. [in Japanese]

Author's address:

Dr. MICHAEL BALKENOHL, Kirchstraße 5/2, D-79211 Denzlingen (Germany).

# ZOBODAT - [www.zobodat.at](http://www.zobodat.at)

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Stuttgarter Beiträge Naturkunde Serie A \[Biologie\]](#)

Jahr/Year: 1995

Band/Volume: [531\\_A](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Balkenohl Michael

Artikel/Article: [Reicheiodes from East Asia \(Coleoptera: Carabidae\) 1-6](#)