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**A new species of the genus**  
***Pseudaptinus* CASTELNAU from Australia**  
Supplement to the "Revision of the Australian Zuphiinae"  
(Coleoptera: Carabidae)

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**Abstract**

*Pseudaptinus depressipennis* sp.n. from Queensland is described. It is distinguished from the other Australian *Pseudaptinus* CASTELNAU species by small size, medially depressed elytra with raised 5th interval, and the elongate prothorax.

**Key words:** Carabidae, Zuphiinae, *Pseudaptinus*, Australia, taxonomy, new species

**Introduction**

Within a sample of Carabidae from the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (NHMW) sent for identification, I discovered a single specimen of the genus *Pseudaptinus* CASTELNAU that represents a distinctive new species. When I revised the Australian *Pseudaptinus* in the course of my revision of the Australian Zuphiinae (BAEHR 1985) I had before me only 75 specimens, although the collections of most of the larger Australian and European museums were examined. Later, in a supplement (BAEHR 1986) I examined a further 50 specimens from some additional museum collections and from my own extensive collections in northern and northwestern Australia. But even with these additions, specimens of the genus *Pseudaptinus* are apparently very rarely collected in Australia, and most are captured at light. In the meantime, few additional specimens turned up, partly during examination of additional museum collections, partly in the course of my own collecting work in Australia. However, no additional species were discovered. Hence it was quite surprising to find this rather distinctive new species in the sample of the NHMW. It is described as a supplement to my revision of the Australian Zuphiinae.

**Measurements**

Measurements have been taken under a stereo microscope using an ocular micrometer. Length has been measured from tip of labrum to apex of elytra. Measurements may therefore vary from those of other authors.

***Pseudaptinus depressipennis* sp.n.**

**Holotype** ♂, AUSTRALIA: N. Queensland 1917/1918 (NHMW).

**DIAGNOSIS:** A small species with rather small eyes and a large, markedly elongate pronotum. Distinguished at the first glance from all other Australian species by the characteristically depressed median part of the elytra and the raised 5th interval.

**DESCRIPTION:** Measurements: For comparison with the other Australian species the full set of

measurements taken in BAEHR (1985) is given, but the ratios taken on metatibia and metatarsus are omitted, because both are broken in the unique specimen.

Length: 4.55 mm; width: 1.55 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 0.84; length/width of elytra: 1.62; width of head/width of pronotum: 0.82; length of orbit/length of eye: 1.16; length of antenna/body length: 0.52; length of 1st antennomere/length of 2nd + 3rd antennomeres: 1.10; length/width of 6th antennomere: 1.9.

Colour: Body including mouth parts, antennae, legs, and lower surface uniformly reddish brown.

Head: Eyes rather small and depressed, slightly shorter than orbits, laterally but feebly projecting. Suture between occiput and summit very deep. Labrum anteriorly straight. Mandibles short. Glossa corneous, apically square, paraglossa membranous, short, fused to glossa, laterally little surpassing the glossa. Labial palpus short, densely pilose. Galea distinctly pilose. Maxillary palpus short, densely pilose. Antenna rather short and stout, median segments ca 2 x as long as wide, 1st antennomere little longer than 2nd and 3rd antennomeres together. Surface glossy, not microreticulate, rather coarsely punctate, with rather dense, hirsute pilosity.

Pronotum: Comparatively large and very elongate, depressed, widest near apex. Apical angles broadly rounded, apex faintly concave, lateral margins little convex, rather deeply sinuate in front of the acute, rectangular, markedly projecting basal angles. Base in middle distinctly projecting, basal angles removed from base. Median line deep, anterior transverse sulcus v-shaped, rather distinct. Central part of pronotum slightly raised, near apex with a circular, rather deep impression on either side. Surface glossy, rather coarsely punctate, with hirsute pilosity.

Elytra: About 1.5 x as long as wide, markedly depressed, widest about in middle, lateral margin barely convex. Apex evenly convex, incurved to suture. Inner four intervals depressed and slightly concave, 5th interval distinctly raised but not carinate. Striae coarsely punctate, punctures ca 1/4 x as wide as one interval, intervals irregularly punctate in 1 - 2 rows. Pilosity hirsute but rather depressed, hairs about as long as one interval wide.

Legs: Short and stout, all tarsi short. Metatibiae and metatarsi broken on both posterior legs.

Male genitalia (Fig 2): Genital ring almost regularly triangular. Aedeagus moderately large, apex short, lower surface almost straight, distinctly striate. Orificium very elongate. Internal sac with a large, somewhat sclerotized part that is distinctly covered with small denticles, and with a characteristic transverse fold that is well visible on the lower side as a transverse bar. Apex of internal sac with a median bulb. Both parameres apically rounded.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: North Queensland. No exact locality given. This species was included in a sample of several carabid species labelled "N. Queensland", that actually occur in this area. Therefore I have no doubt that *Pseudaptinus depressipennis* has been also collected in North Queensland.

HABITS: Unknown.

RELATIONSHIPS: With respect to its small size, large prothorax, small eyes, and short antennae this species is most similar to *P. australis* (BLACKBURN). Unfortunately the latter species is only known from the unique ♀ holotype, hence the presumed relationships of both species cannot be proved by comparison of the ♂ genitalia.

### Recognition

The key published by BAEHR (1985), where the new species would key out to couplet 4, should be altered as following (Figs of this key marked B85):

- 4 Larger (>5.5 mm) species. Antenna longer, median antennomeres well >2 x as long as wide

(Fig. B85 4a). Longer and narrower species, fore body considerably shorter than elytra (Fig. B85 6). Aedeagus small and depressed, thickened before apex, then gently sloping. Both parameres very long and narrow (Fig. B85 14) ..... *fulvus* (CASTELNAU)

- Smaller (<5 mm) species. Antenna shorter, median antennomeres <2 x as long as wide (Fig. B85 4b; fig. 1). Shorter and wider species, fore body almost as long as elytra (Fig. B85 7; fig. 1). Aedeagus far less depressed, almost equally wide or unknown. Parameres shorter and wider (Fig. 2) ..... 4a.
- 4a Eyes smaller, orbits 1/3 x longer than eyes (Fig. B85 3b). Lateral margins of pronotum near base less sinuate, basal angles less projecting (Fig. B85 7). Elytra not markedly depressed on disk, 5th interval not raised. Aedeagus unknown. South Australia ..... *australis* (BLACKBURN)
- Eyes larger, orbits little longer than eyes (Fig. 1). Lateral margins of pronotum near base deeply sinuate, basal angles well projecting (Fig. 1). Elytra markedly depressed on disk, 5th interval distinctly raised. Aedeagus see fig. 2. North Queensland ..... *depressipennis* sp.n.

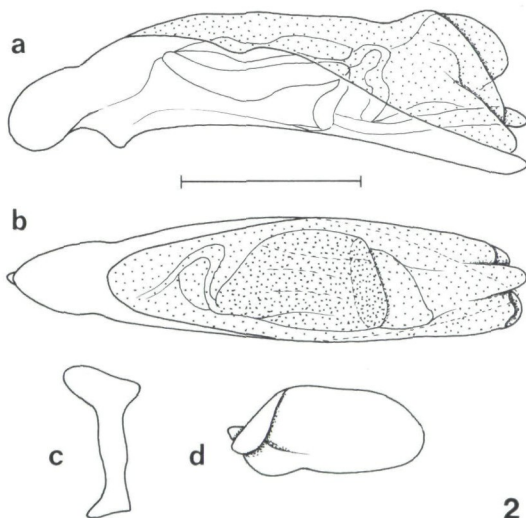
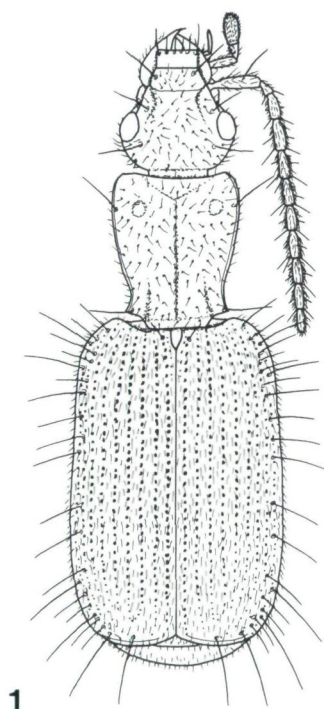


Fig. 1. *Pseudaptinus depressipennis* sp.n. Habitus. Length: 4.55 mm.

Fig. 2. *Pseudaptinus depressipennis* sp.n. Male genitalia: (a) aedeagus, left side; (b) aedeagus, upper surface; (c) right paramere; (d) left paramere. Scale: 0.25 mm.

### Zusammenfassung

*Pseudaptinus depressipennis* sp.n. aus Queensland wird beschrieben. Die Art unterscheidet sich von allen anderen australischen *Pseudaptinus*-Arten durch ihre geringe Größe, die in der Mitte eingedrückten Elytren mit deutlich erhobenem fünftem Intervall und den großen, langen Prothorax.

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