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Prothymidia foveicollis comb. nov. (W. HORN, 1913)

(Coleoptera, Cicindelidae)

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Abstract

Dromica foveicollis W. HORN, 1913 is placed in the genus *Prothymidia* RIVALIER, 1958. A redescription and a photograph of the only known specimen is presented. A supplement to the determination key of the genus *Prothymidia* (SCHÜLE 2002) is given.

Zusammenfassung

Dromica foveicollis W. HORN, 1913 wird aufgrund der Behaarung des Labrums und der Flügeldeckenstruktur zur Gattung *Prothymidia* RIVALIER, 1958 zugeordnet. Das Flagellum von *Prothymidia foveicollis* comb. nov. ist in Form und Lage vergleichbar mit demjenigen von *Prothymidia sibyllae* SCHÜLE, 2002. Eine Nachbeschreibung und eine Fotografie des Holotypus, dem bislang einzigen bekannten Exemplar dieser Art, wird gegeben. Der vom Autor publizierte Bestimmungsschlüssel der Gattung *Prothymidia* (SCHÜLE 2002) wird um die neu zugeordnete Art ergänzt.

Introduction

When studying the collection of Walter HORN's types in DEI (Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde) in preparation of a revision of the genus *Dromica* (SCHÜLE & WERNER 2001, SCHÜLE in prep.), the single known specimen of *Dromica foveicollis* W. HORN, 1913 was examined. Due to the lack of marked humeri, this specimen looks like a very small *Dromica*, somehow resembling *D. gilvipes* PÉRINGLEY, 1904 and its relatives (fig. 1).

In his description W. HORN stated the isolated position ("Die kleine Art steht im Genus ganz isoliert ...") (W. HORN 1913) and later he created a monospecific species-group within the genus *Dromica* (W. HORN 1915). CASSOLA (2002) submitted *D. foveicollis* in his Xth Group "Incertae Species" together with a number of other species he could not include it into the system of species-groups, which he adapted from W. HORN, or in the new genera *Foveodromica* and *Pseudodromica* he had separated from the genus *Dromica*.

The number of 6 labral setae instead of 2 or 4 as in the genus *Dromica* and the shape of labrum, with the median part not protruded outwards as in the species of the genus *Dromica*, the setigerous punctuation of the lateral portions of pronotum and the sculpture of elytra with a longitudinal dull area parallel to the suture without punctuation, suggests the position of *Dromica foveicollis* in the genus *Prothymidia*. To avoid a further damage (the apical part was cleaved by the previous preparation) the aedeagus only was moistened to make visible the inner structures. The flagellum is reduced to a straight, basally expanded element, comparable to that of *P. sibyllae* SCHÜLE, 2002.



Fig. 1: *Prothymidia foveicollis* comb. nov. Holotype (♂), Democratic Republic of Congo, Shaba: Katanga.

Prothymidia foveicollis (comb. nov.)

Dromica foveicollis: W. HORN, 1913: 11

Dromica foveicollis: W. HORN 1926: 95

Dromica foveicollis: W. HORN 1940: pl. 15, fig. 2 (Habitus)

Dromica foveicollis: WIESNER 1992: 68

Dromica foveicollis: WERNER 2000: 187 (fig. 191 (coloured picture), fig. 191.1 is *Foveodromica soror* (W. HORN, 1935) not *D. foveicollis*)

Dromica foveicollis: CASSOLA 2002: 57, 146 (Aedeagus)

Material examined: Holotype (♂), deposited in "Deutsches Entomologisches Institut", Eberswalde, Germany; "Katanga" handwritten, "Type, W. Horn", "abgebildet" handwritten, red ink, "Holotypus" red label, "Coll. W. Horn, DEI Eberswalde", "foveicollis, mihi" handwritten, blue label with black rim; deposited in "Deutsches Entomologisches Institut", Eberswalde, Germany

Type locality: Democratic Republic of Congo, Province Shaba (Katanga)

Redescription

Body length: 6.75 mm (without labrum and apical spine).

Head: Rather large; surface striate-rugose, rugae rather coarse, more or less parallel on orbital plates and centre of vertex, slightly curved on base of orbital plates, transverse above frons, transverse and more waved on vertex near anterior border of pronotum; 2 supraorbital setae on either side; genae glabrous, with parallel striae; colour of head dorsally black, clypeus and frons with coppery and green reflections; genae green, coppery and violet; antennal plates violet.

Mandibles: (not visible from above, it was renounced to reprepare the single specimen). Colour of tips reddish brown, lateral portions with extensive yellowish patch, ventral-lateral base black with violet lustre.

Labrum: Semicircular, anterior edge broadly notched, two broad, blunt anterior teeth on either side, six setae, centre bulged; colour black with violet and green lustre, except basal centre and anterior teeth brownish; basal palpomeres of maxillary and labial palpi light yellow, terminal palpomeres black with metallic green and violet reflections, outer tips white; penultimate labial palpomeres slightly inflated.

Antennae: Filiform, dark reddish brown; scape with one seta near tip. Antennomeres 3 and 4 depressed dorsally, forming a fine keel; antennomere 3 with 3 central setae, antennomere 4 with 1 seta near centre, antennomeres 5-8 (9-11 are missing) finely and evenly pubescent.

Thorax: Pronotum slightly longer than wide; median lobe slightly wider than long, moderately bulged dorsally, slightly narrower at base than at apex; surface striate-rugose, with a broad, black, discal band with fine rugae, densely and irregularly waved in basal half of middle lobe, divergent in anterior half, irregularly transverse near anterior and posterior border of pronotum; coarse setigerous punctuation above epipleural rim laterally, setae short, white, adjacent; colour of pronotum black, except a narrow band with metallic reflections at border of rugose central band and punctuated lateral portions; proepisterna black, glabrous except for a few scattered setigerous punctures.

Elytra: Pear-shaped, elongated, basal third subparallel, laterally expanded from second third of elytra; without humeri; elytral surface with finely pitted punctuation, a narrow dull stripe near and parallel to suture without punctuation and a longitudinal, less punctuated dull area in centre of elytral disc; elytral tips ending in a small apical spine; colour black, laterally and apically with a few metallic reflections; underside black with metallic golden-green and violet reflections, lateral portions with deep setigerous punctuation, except for abdominal sterna with a very fine punctuation bearing white setae on lateral portions only.

Legs: Colour of coxae black metallic, anterior portions of pro- and mesocoxae and lateral portions of metacoxae setosely punctuated, trochanters reddish brown; colour of femora black with metallic hue; tibiae and tarsi reddish brown.

Aedegus: straight, parallel in median part, regularly tapering to tip.

Identification key of the genus *Prothymidia*

According to SCHÜLE (2002) the identification key of the genus *Prothymidia* has to be supplemented as following:

1. Body small (6.75-8.0 mm), elytral humeri narrow, median lobe of pronotum distinctly bulged and elytra egg-shaped with 3 or 4 white spots each or median lobe of pronotum slightly bulged and elytra pear-shaped without maculation 1a
- Body larger (8.0-12.0 mm), elytra subparallel or slightly egg-shaped, if slightly egg-shaped, then median lobe of pronotum not distinctly bulged 2
- 1a. Elytra without maculation, pear-shaped (subparallel in the humeral third, from second third laterally expanded), median lobe of pronotum slightly bulged; (6.75-7.5? mm, Democratic Republic of Congo) *P. foveicollis* (comb. nov.)
- Elytra with distinct maculation, egg-shaped, median lobe of pronotum distinctly bulged; (6.9-8 mm; Northern Zambia) *P. sibyllae* SCHÜLE, 2002
2. Primary colour of elytra green 3
- Primary colour of elytra not green 4

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