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Z.Arb.Gem.Öst.Ent.	**62**	103-105	Wien, 19. 11. 2010	ISSN 0375-5223

A new *Trechus* from Myanmar (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Trechinae)

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Abstract

A new species of *Trechus* CLAIRVILLE, 1806 is described from the Natmataung National Park in Myanmar: *Trechus* (s.str.) *natmataungensis* sp.n. It is related to *T. vietnamicus* UENO, 1995 from Mt. Tam Dao in Northern Vietnam.

Key words: Carabidae, Trechini, *Trechus*, new species, mountain endemics, southeast Asia

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue Art der Gattung *Trechus* CLAIRVILLE, 1806 wird aus dem Natmataung Nationalpark in Myanmar beschrieben: *Trechus* (s.str.) *natmataungensis* sp.n. Diese ist mit *T. vietnamicus* UENO, 1995 vom Mt. Tam Dao im nördlichen Vietnam verwandt.

Introduction

The genus *Trechus* CLAIRVILLE, 1806 is extraordinarily rich in species and mainly distributed in the temperate zones of the Holarctic Region. In the tropics some high mountain ranges are inhabited by *Trechus* as well (e.g. high volcanoes in Mexico and in eastern Africa). Almost nothing is known about flightless *Trechus* in tropical southeastern Asia: Such species were described from northern Luzon in the Philippines and from Mt. Tam Dao in northern Vietnam. Therefore, it is of scientific interest to add one species from northern Myanmar, which is related to *Trechus* (s.str.) *vietnamicus* UENO, 1995.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. Harald Schillhammer from the Natural History Museum in Vienna (NHM) for submitting the specimens to me for taxonomic examination.

Abbreviations as in UENO (1995).

***Trechus* (s.str.) *natmataungensis* sp.n.** (Figs. 1 - 2)

Type material: Holotype (male; coll. NHM) and paratypes (10♂♂ & 12♀♀; coll. NHM, coll. Martin Donabauer): (185) Myanmar: Chin State, Natmataung National Park, WNW Kanpetlet township, 21°13'21.9"N 93°57'56.4"E, 2450 m, 6.6.2010, sifting of leaf litter in slightly disturbed forest, leg. Aung Zaw Lin & H. Schillhammer (coll. NHM).

Description: Length (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra) 4.0 - 4.7 mm. In habitus and aedeagal characteristics highly similar to T. *vietnamicus* UENO (1995: p. 16). Readily distinguished by different shape of pronotum (sinuate before basal angles), small, yellowish apical spots on elytra, bidentate right mandible and several differences in male genitalia (comp. UENO 1995: figs. 1 & 2).

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Body short and broad, with small head, ample prothorax and short, ovate elytra; dorsum well convex, especially in hind body; alae absent. Colour black or blackish brown, shiny with bluish lustre; on elytra, lateral margins and small apical spots yellowish or reddish; clypeus and mouthparts reddish brown, antennae and legs yellowish brown; ventral surface more reddish than elytra.

Head small, transverse, 1.5 times as wide as long, and moderately depressed above; frontal furrows deep throughout, slightly angulate at middle, widely divergent in front and behind; frons and supraorbital areas moderately convex, the latter being foveolate at insertions of anterior supraorbital setae; microsculpture distinct; eyes slightly reduced in size but strongly prominent; genae about as half as long as eyes, feebly convex; labrum transverse, with apical margin slightly emarginate; mandibles normal and sharp at apices, right mandible bidentate, without distinct premolar tooth; antennae thin, filiform, reaching basal fourth of elytra.

Pronotum large, transverse, much wider than head, widest before mid-length, equally convergent to anterior and posterior corners; on average, PW/PL = 1.48, PW/PA = 1.53, PW/PB = 1.41; sides well rounded in front, feebly so in basal third, and briefly sinuate just in front of hind corners; sides narrowly bordered throughout, though lateral gutters fairly wide except near front angles and widened in basal fifth; hind corners forming rectangular or slightly obtuse, laterad directed denticles; apex of pronotum narrower than base, on average PB/PA = 1.09, either straight or slightly convex; anterior corners rounded and only very slightly produced; base straight; median line fine though distinct, reaching apex and base, apical transverse impression distinct and more or less crenulate; basal transverse impression strongly curved, almost interrupted at middle, and laterally extended to basis of large, deep and smooth basal foveae; no postangular carinae; microsculpture fine.

Elytra ovate, ample, convex on disc; on average EW/PW = 1.39, EL/EW = 1.39; shoulders distinct but rounded, with prehumeral margins nearly straight; sides narrowly bordered throughout; dorsum convex, with lateral parts and apical declivity steep; microsculpture feebly impressed; striae entire, deep on disc and distinctly punctate, stria 8 deepened in apical half; scutellar striole deep though short; apical striole deeply impressed, moderately curved though nearly straight anteriorly, and connected to stria 5; intervals slightly convex; stria 3 with two setiferous dorsal pores at 17% and ca. 50% of elytron length measured from base, respectively; preapical pore usually inserted at apical end of stria 2, a little more distant from apex than from suture and equally distant to apical striole and to suture.

Legs normal; protibiae with longitudinal groove on external face; tarsi short and fairly thick; in males, two proximal segments of each protarsus moderately dilated and sharply denticulate inwards at apices.

Male genital organ not typical for *Trechus*, very small, ca. 0.25 times as long as elytra, very simple and lightly sclerotized; moderately arcuate, nearly parallel-sided in profile and rather abruptly narrowed towards apex behind apical orifice; sagittal aileron fully developed (practically absent in *T. vietnamicus*); apex short, not upcurved at blunt extremity; copulatory piece hardly visible, small and simple, weekly sclerotized; internal sack covered by weakly developed scales. Styles fairly small, with narrow distal sections, each bearing four apical setae.

Discussion: This primitive, large sized *Trechus* is without doubt related to *T. vietnamicus*. Similarities are found in the large and convex habitus, broad and large pronotum,

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complete and deep and punctuate striae of the elytra, and especially by the shape and extraordinarily small size of the male aedeagus and the weakly developed copulatory piece. Furthermore, according to UENO (1995), there may be a certain relationship to the *Trechus* species from Luzon. These species are highly isolated within the genus.

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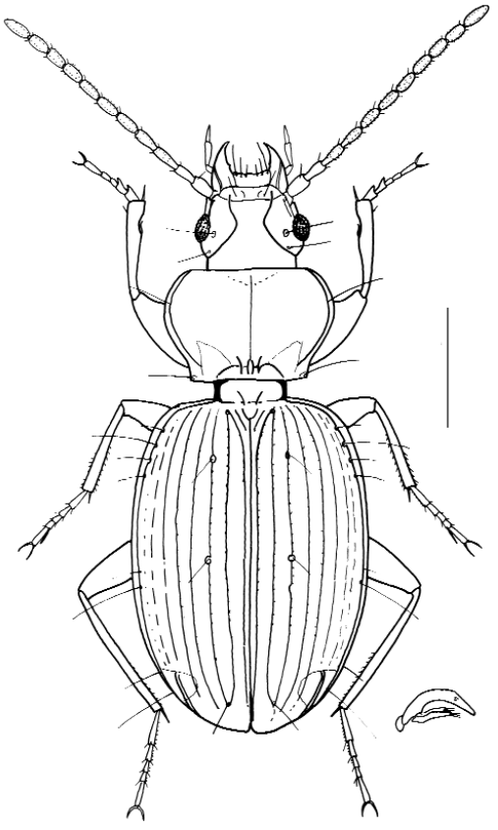

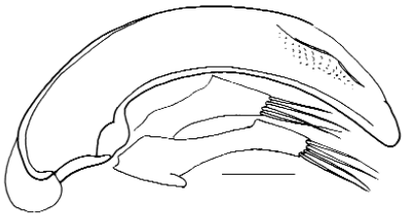

Fig. 1-2: *Trechus* (s.str.) *natmataungensis* sp.n.: 1) Habitus, scale 1 mm; 2) Aedeagus in lateral view, scale 0.1 mm.

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Jahr/Year: 2010

Band/Volume: 62

Autor(en)/Author(s): Donabauer Martin

Artikel/Article: A new Trechus from Myanmar (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Trechinae). 103-105