

A new *Galerita* species from Bolivia (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Galeritini)

Oldřich HOVORKA

Infochemicals Group, Department of Natural Products, Institute of Organic Chemistry and
Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic,
Flemingovo náměstí 2, CZ-166 10 Praha 6, Czech Republic
e-mail: hovorka@uochb.cas.cz

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Abstract. *Galerita (Galerita) homolaci* sp. nov. from Bolivia (La Paz Province) is described and illustrated. The new species is compared with its morphologically most similar congeners and its relationships are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

The nominotypical subgenus of the pantropical genus *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801 is represented in the Neotropical Region by 53 species (Reichardt 1967, 1971 and 1976), and was divided by Reichardt (1967) in his revision of American Galeritini into 10 species groups. The purpose of this short paper is to describe a new species of *Galerita (Galerita)* from Bolivian province La Paz.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material examined is housed in the following collection:
cOH private collection of O. Hovorka, Dobříš and Prague, Czech Republic.

Measurements were made by using an ocular micrometer in an MBS 10 stereobinocular microscope. Total body length (TL) was measured from anterior margin of the clypeus to the apex of longer elytron; the length of the head as the distance from anterior margin of the clypeus to the neck constriction; the width of the head (HW) as the maximum linear distance across the head, including the compound eyes; the length of the pronotum (PL) from the anterior margin to the posterior one along the midline; the length of the elytra (EL) from the anterior margin at first stria to the apex of the longer elytron; the width of the pronotum (PW) and the elytra (EW) at their broadest point.

The microsculpture was examined at a magnification of 56x. Dissection was made with standard technique; male genitalia are glued on the same card as the specimen studied.

The type specimen of newly described species is provided with locality label and one red printed label: "*Galerita (Galerita) homolaci* sp. nov., HOLOTYPE, det. O. Hovorka, 2012".

DESCRIPTION

Galerita (Galerita) homolaci sp. nov.

(Figs 1-3)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: „Bolivia, La Paz Prov., Coroico, 5.xi.1992, leg. M. Homoláč“ (cOH).

Description. Habitus (Fig. 1): Medium sized (TL 17.0 mm), elongate, black species.

Coloration - completely black with exception of tarsomeres, apical portion of mandibles, terminal palpomeres and antennomeres V-XI, which are brownish.

Whole body surface dull, covered with relatively strong isodiametric to slightly transverse microsculpture, which is granulose on elytral surface.

Head elongated, considerably longer than wide (HL/HW = 1.26); eyes relatively small and not prominent; occiput very long, more than three times longer than transverse diameter of one eye, very slightly curved, almost rectilinearly narrowed towards neck constriction. Labrum transverse, about two times wider than long, slightly concave on anterior margin, with five anterior setae (two on left half, three on right one). Clypeus transverse, bare in the middle, and with group of setae of variable length on each side. Frons with longitudinal ridge in the middle, irregularly striato-punctured on its sides. Vertex punctured and setose.

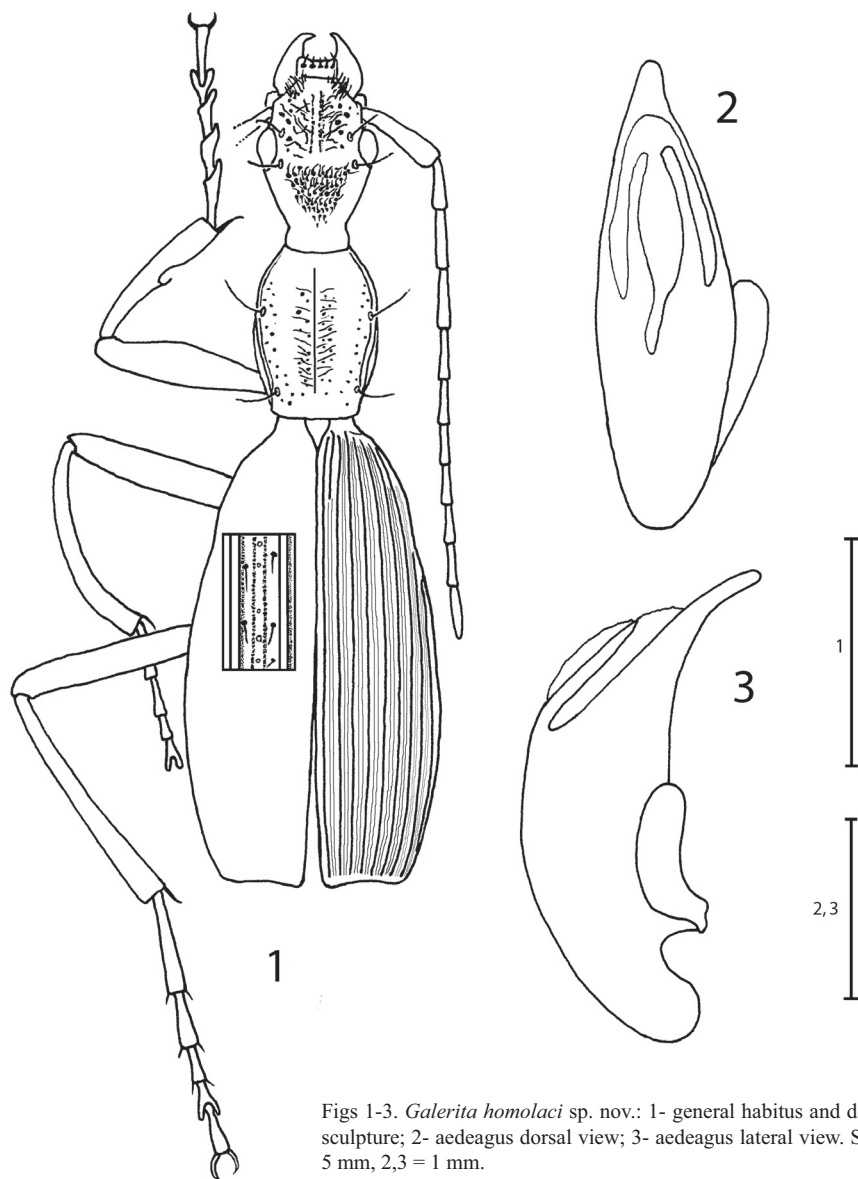
Pronotum elongate, markedly longer than wide (PL/PW = 1.28) and slightly wider than head (PW/HW = 1.08), punctured only slightly and sparsely along midline and lateral margins, with very slight, fine and somewhat irregular transverse wrinkles along midline, great part of its surface smooth (but matt through strong microsculpture). Anterior pronotal margin incised, concave, anterior angles relatively sharp. Parts of pronotal epipleurae and proepisterna are visible in dorsal view. Lateral pronotal margin incised posteriad, hind angles rounded. Proepisternites and prosternite only sparsely punctured and setose. Scutellum punctured. Metepisternites about 1.6 times longer than wide. Hind wings reduced, wing rudiments extending only to the posterior part of second visible abdominal tergite.

Elytra elongate, much longer than wide (EL/EW = 1.75) and twice as wide as pronotum (EW/PW = 2.05). Elytra narrow at base, humeri reduced, poorly developed. Lateral elytral margin with distinct concavity in basal quarter, greatest elytral width posteriad to midlength. Elytral carinae well developed, but not high or sharp, carinulae thin, closer to each other than to adjacent carina. Carinulae interstices with fine punctuation, carinae- carinulae interstices with a row of very sparse yellow hairs (Fig. 1).

Male genitalia (Figs 2-3): aedeagus with relatively long, dorsoventrally flattened apex, which is in lateral view bent down.

Differential diagnosis. *Galerita homolaci* sp. nov. differs from all consubgenera by its extremely elongate head and shape of male genitalia.

Relationships. *Galerita homolaci* sp. nov. has unique set of characters, but it looks possible to place it in system of species-groups proposed by Reichardt (1967) and to classify it with the *carbonaria*-group as defined by Reichardt (1967: 127).



Figs 1-3. *Galerita homolaci* sp. nov.: 1- general habitus and detail of elytral sculpture; 2- aedeagus dorsal view; 3- aedeagus lateral view. Scale bars: 1 = 5 mm, 2,3 = 1 mm.

The *carbonaria*-group is formed by three species (*G. carbonaria* Mannerheim, 1837, *G. stenodera* Chaudoir, 1854 and *G. championi* Bates, 1884) with restricted distribution and was characterized by the following combination of characters: large (18-22 mm) black species; head with small, inconspicuous eyes; occiput long, usually longer than diameter of eye; pronotum longer than wide, widest in anterior third; scutellum normal; elytra with well

developed carinae, these not high or sharp; carinulae very thin, sometimes completely erased; carinulae interstices not punctured; carinae-carinulae interstices usually glabrous; scutellar carina not joining the first carina; humeri not well pronounced, elytra abruptly widened behind shoulders; wings completely vestigial (flightless species).

The new species fits most of these characteristics and differs only in details: it is smaller (but only one male specimen is known), pronotum is widest slightly behind middle (due to very convex pronotal epipleura, visible in dorsal view), and carinae interstices are finely, indistinctly punctured.

When using the determination key given by mentioned author (Reichardt 1967: 48), we can go easy to thesis 38 (36) and than acceptable possibility refers to thesis 39 (38), in which (and following one) are keyed species of *carbonaria*-group. The new species, of course, does not fit in any possibility offered in thesis 39 (38) and 40 (39) of Reichardt's key, so that the new key (based on Reichardt's one) to species belonging to the *carbonaria*-group is proposed here:

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Pronotum with very sparse and irregular punctures | 2 |
| – pronotum regularly and coarsely punctate-rugose | 3 |
| 2. Occiput usually with deep and rugose depression, about as long as diameter of eye; large species (19.5-22.0 mm) from southern Brazil | <i>carbonaria</i> |
| – occiput without depression, much longer than diameter of eye; smaller species (17.0 mm) from Bolivia | <i>homolaci</i> |
| 3. Head elongate; elytra not much widened posteriorly; 18.0-21.0 mm; southern Brazil | <i>stenodera</i> |
| – head not elongate, somewhat globose posteriorly; elytra much widened posteriorly; 20.0-22.0 mm; Panama | <i>championi</i> |

Name derivation. Specific epitheton patronymic, dedicated to its collector, Miloš Homoláč (Prague, Czech Republic).

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