

**New species of *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801 from Panama
(Coleoptera: Carabidae: Galeritini)**

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Abstract. *Galerita* (*Galerita*) *colonensis* sp. nov. from Panama (Colon Prov.) is described and illustrated. The new species is compared with its supposedly most relative congeners.

INTRODUCTION

The nominotypical subgenus of the pantropical genus *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801 is represented in the Neotropical Region by 54 species (Reichardt 1967, 1971 and 1976, Hovorka 2012), 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 the Colón province of Panama.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material examined is housed in the following collection:
cOH private collection of O. Hovorka, Dobříš and Praha, Czech Republic.

Measurements were made by using an ocular micrometer in an MBS 10 stereobinocular microscope. The total body length (TL) was measured from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the apex of longer elytron; the length of the head (HL) was measured as a distance from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the neck constriction; the width of the head (HW) as a 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 the first stria to the apex of the longer elytron; the widths of the pronotum (PW) and the elytra (EW) at their broadest points.

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

The type specimen of the newly described species is provided with a locality label and a red printed label: "*Galerita* (*Galerita*) *colonensis* sp. nov., HOLOTYPE, det. O. Hovorka, 2015".

DESCRIPTION

Galerita (Galerita) colonensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: „Panama, Colon Prov., Sherman Forest Reserve, 79°58'W, 9°17'N, 130m a.s.l., 6.vi.-10.vii.2002, lgt. Čížek & Hauck“, (cOH).

Description. Habitus (Fig. 1): Medium sized (TL 19.1 mm), elongate, black species.

Coloration - completely black with exception of tarsomeres, palpomeres, labrum and mandibles, which are brownish. Head and pronotum moderately shining with slight microsculpture, formed by isodiametric to slightly elongate sculpticels on head and isodiametric to transverse sculpticels on pronotum. Elytra dull, with strong, granulose, transverse microsculpture.

Head very slightly transverse (HL/HW 0.98). Eyes large and prominent, occiput short. Eye with transverse diameter as long as length of occiput, and 1.75 times longer than occiput. Head with one distinct median ridge. Frons punctato-rugose (rugae elongate), very slightly concave, but not so deeply depressed as in species of *gracilis*-group sensu Reichardt (1967: 51, 83). Labrum transverse, about two times wider than long, in central part with field of strong isodiametric microsculpture; anterior margin prominent, slightly convex, with six large setae. Clypeus transverse, with pair of strong setae in the middle and group of 3-4 setae laterally. Vertex punctured and setose. Antennae fragmentary, from left antenna only scapus and pedicellus present, two basal flagellomeres are present in addition on right antenna.

Pronotum elongate, slightly longer than wide (PL/PW 1.12) and distinctly wider than head (PW/HW 1.14), distinctly and relatively densely punctured on whole surface, some punctures (especially along midline and near lateral margins) tend to be transverse or connected in transverse rows, but no distinct wrinkles or rugae are present. Anterior pronotal margin incised, concave, anterior angles rounded. Lateral pronotal margin regularly rounded, convex in anterior two thirds, incised posteriad, hind angles distinct but rounded. Proepisternites only sparsely punctured and setose, prosternite more densely punctured, especially in central part. Scutellum elongate, triangular, punctured. Metepisternites about 1.9 times longer than wide. Hind wings reduced, wing rudiments extending only to the posterior part of third visible abdominal tergite. Profemora antero-basally with dense, almost brush-like rufous pubescence, the same pubescence on distal half of inner side of meso- and metatibia.

Elytra elongate, much longer than wide (EL/EW = 1.67) and nearly twice as wide as pronotum (EW/PW = 1.88). 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, lateral ones higher and more sharp than inner carinae. Carinulae thin, closer to each other than to adjacent carina. Carinulae interstices with dense row of fine punctures, carinae- carinulae interstices with a row of sparse punctures with yellow hairs. Male genitalia (Figs. 2-3): aedeagus with relatively long, triangular apex, which is in lateral view strongly bent down.

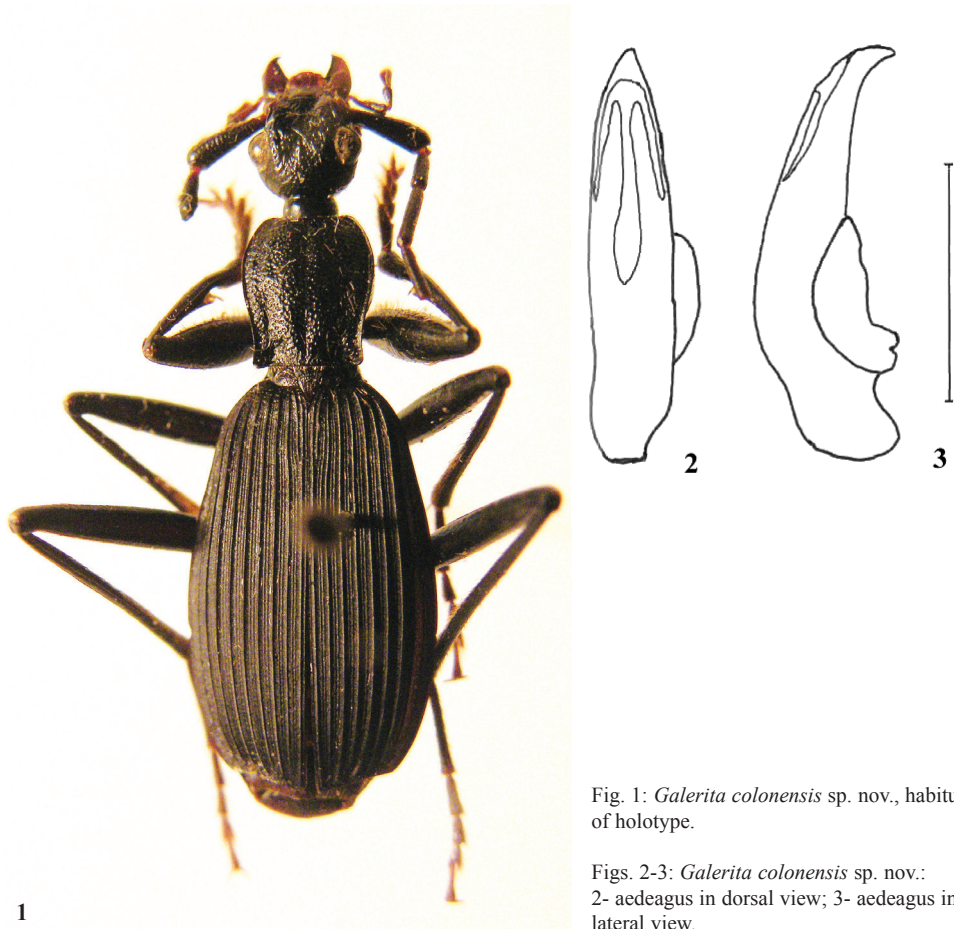


Fig. 1: *Galerita colonensis* sp. nov., habitus of holotype.

Figs. 2-3: *Galerita colonensis* sp. nov.: 2- aedeagus in dorsal view; 3- aedeagus in lateral view.

Differential diagnosis. *Galerita colonensis* sp. nov. differs from all consubgenera by the following combination of characters: pronotum black; head wider than long, with large and prominent eyes; occiput short; head without red spots between the eyes, with only one median ridge developed; front not strongly depressed in the middle, only slightly concave; pronotum much wider than head, with well pronounced posterior constriction; elytra with distinctly developed carinae and carinulae; carinulae interstices punctured; hind wings reduced, elytral humerus poorly developed; shape of male genitalia typical.

Relationships. *Galerita colonensis* sp. nov. belongs to somewhat heterogeneous *unicolor*-group, which was defined by Reichardt (1967: 87). Within this group, the new species seems to be most closely related to two other species from Central America, *G. aequinoctialis* Chaudoir, 1852 and *G. simplex* Chaudoir, 1852. Mexican *G. simplex* is more distant, differs by bluish elytra, absence of carinulae, elytral interstices not punctured; it is brachypterous

species too, but with elytral humerus less reduced than in *G. colonensis*, with pronotum only very slightly longer than wide (as the following species) etc. More widely distributed (from Texas to Panama) *G. aequinoctialis* is smaller, only 14.5-18.0 mm long species, with hind wings fully developed, distinct elytral humerus, and both species differ by the shape of aedeagus and especially of the aedeagal apex from *G. colonensis* sp. nov.

Name derivation. Specific epitheton derived from the name of the region where the specimen was collected - the Colón Province in Panama.

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