

A new species of *Lesticus* Dejean, 1828 from Indonesia (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Pterostichini)

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Abstract. *Lesticus salawatiensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Salawati Island, Raja Ampat Islands, West Papua) is described and illustrated. The new species is compared with its supposedly most relative congeners.

INTRODUCTION

The members of genus *Lesticus* Dejean, 1828 from New Guinea and surrounding islands were treated by Darlington (1962, 1971) and more recently by Dubault et al. (2008, 2009, 2011). The last description of new species from New Guinea was given by Will & Kawanaugh (2012). The purpose of the present short paper is to describe another new species of *Lesticus* from the Salawati Island (one of the four major islands in the Raja Ampat Islands, West Papua, Indonesia), belonging to the *chloronotus*-group as defined by Dubault & al. (2008).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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 the MBS 10 stereobinocular microscope. Total body length (TL) was measured from apex of left mandible to the apex of the longer elytron; the length of the head (HL) 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 under a magnification of 56x.

The type specimen of newly described species is provided with locality label and one red printed label: "*Lesticus salawatiensis* sp. nov., HOLOTYPE, det. O. Hovorka, 2016".

DESCRIPTION

Lesticus salawatiensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "Salawati, April 2003", (cOH).

Description. Habitus (Fig. 1): Medium sized (TL 21.7 mm), elongate, black species. Coloration - completely black with exception of tarsomeres, antennomeres IV-XI and palpomeres, which are brown. Head and mainly pronotum with slight but distinct greenish metallic lustre, elytra with faint, almost indiscernible greenish-cupreous tint. Head without recognisable linear microsculpture, but with very faint, microscopic punctures. Pronotum with extremely fine isodiametric to slightly transverse microsculpture and microscopic punctures. Elytra shiny, but with distinct isodiametric to slightly transverse microsculpture, sculpticels much larger than on pronotum, moreover with the microscopic punctures, more distinct in basal half.

Head transverse (HL/HW 0.68). Eyes large and prominent, occiput short. Eye with transverse diameter about twice as long as length of occiput. Frons laterally and posteriad with shallow rugae, slightly convex. Labrum transverse, anterior margin concave, with six large setae. Clypeus transverse, with anterior margin slightly concave and one pair of strong setae laterally. Antennae normal, reaching approximately to the hind margin of pronotum.

Pronotum transverse (PW/PL 1.32) and distinctly wider than head (PW/HW 1.37). Basal pronotal impression linear, with few punctures on bottom. Pronotal disc with very faint, only in lateral illumination visible, indistinct transverse wrinkles or rugae. Anterior pronotal margin almost straight, only very slightly incised and concave, anterior angles rounded. Lateral pronotal margin regularly rounded, convex in anterior two thirds, incised posteriad, hind angles distinct but rounded. Proepisternites distinctly, coarsely punctured, prosternite smooth. Prosternal process not margined, without setae. Scutellum triangular, anterior half with irregular elongate grooves. Metepisternites about 1.3 times longer than wide, punctured. Hind wing developed, relatively long, 1.41 times longer than elytron.

Elytra elongate oval, much longer than wide (EL/EW = 1.64) and distinctly wider than pronotum (EW/PW = 1.24). Elytra narrowed at base, humeri rounded, but distinct. Lateral elytral margin without distinct concavity in basal quarter, greatest elytral width at midlength. Elytral striae poorly developed, distinct only near base and apex, elytral disc without distinct impressed striae, only with row of faint punctures; stria I.-V. formed by very indistinct, almost imperceptible row of punctures on disc. Scutellar pore present, scutellar stria distinct, punctured. Third elytral interval with three pores, first pore in basal sixth near third stria, second pore in basal two-fifth near second stria and posterior pore posteriad to two-thirds of elytral length near second stria, too. Elytral apex without dent.

Male. Unknown.

Fig. 1. *Lesticus salawatiensis* sp. nov.: habitus of holotype.



Differential diagnosis. *Lesticus salawatiensis* sp. nov. differs from all consubgenera by the following combination of characters: metepisternite elongate, 1.3 times longer than wide; proepisternite punctured; wings developed; elytral apex not denticulate; lateral pronotal margin distinctly sinuate before rounded hind angles; eyes relatively large, but not bulging; elytral striae on disc not impressed, formed by row of fine punctures; flat and narrow species, elytra more than 1.6 times longer than wide; elytral interstriae flat; five inner striae almost indistinct.

The most morphological characters are shared with *L. dahli* Kuntzen, 1913 from New Britain (Bismarck Archipelago), which seems to be most closely related to *L. salawatiensis* sp. nov., but differs by smaller size, brown-black body and seven inner striae \pm evanescent.

The species from geographically near Doberai Peninsula - *L. liparops* Andrewes, 1932 and *L. pseudoliparops* Dubault, Lassalle & Roux, 2008 differs both from *L. salawatiensis* sp. nov. by many important characters - both named species have short metepisternite,

impunctate proepisternite and reduced wings (Dubault & al., 2008).

Name derivation. Specific epitheton derived from the name of the island where the specimen was collected - the Salawati Island in the Raja Ampat Islands, West Papua.

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