

**A new species in the genus *Antireicheia* Basilewsky, 1951 from South Africa
(Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae: Reicheiina) and new findings of known species**

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Abstract. *Antireicheia hottentota* sp. nov. from South Africa: Western Cape is described, illustrated including its aedeagus and female stylomeres, and is compared with the 12 hitherto known South African species of the genus. The rediscovery of four previously known species is reported.

INTRODUCTION

The fourth article of both authors dealing with the taxonomy and distribution of the clivinini genus *Antireicheia* Basilewsky, 1951 in the Republic of South Africa is presented here. Species of the genus are widespread in southern, western and eastern Africa and eastern Madagascar. To date, 12 South African species and two subspecies have been described by Péringuey (1896), Basilewsky (1980) and Bulirsch & Magrini (2006, 2012, 2016). Basilewsky (1980) and later Bulirsch & Magrini (2006, 2012, 2016) reviewed and keyed South-African *Antireicheia* species. Recently, the first author collected additional specimens of the genus including a new species in the Western Cape Province. The main purpose of the present paper is to describe and illustrate the new species and to report new records of previously described species. The articles by Bulirsch & Magrini (2006, 2012, 2016) are followed as closely as possible.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens were dry-mounted and studied, including measurements and examination of the microsculpture, under a magnification of 56 \times . All specimens of the new taxa and up to 30 specimens of the known *Antireicheia* species were studied and measured. Length of body is given with 0.05 mm accuracy; other measurements including ratios and means are rounded off down to two decimal places. Aedeagi and stylomeres were slide-mounted in Euparal. All photographs of new species were prepared with a Nikon D1 digital camera mounted on a Nikon Labophot II binocular microscope equipped with lenses containing diaphragms. Label locality data of all specimens are quoted verbatim except standardized dates.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the depository of specimens:

PBPC collection of Petr Bulirsch, Praha, Czech Republic;

PMFI collection of Paolo Magrini, Firenze, Italy;

TMSA Ditsong (= Transvaal) Museum, Pretoria, South Africa.

Other abbreviations:

HT: Holotype(s); PT: Paratype(s); BSP: basal (prescutellar) setiferous puncture(s); DSP: dorsal setiferous puncture(s); SP: setiferous puncture(s); /, // by locality labels: end of line, label.

RESULTS

Antireicheia hottentota sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-6)

Type material. Holotype (♂): South Africa, W Cape, 740 m / Hottentots Holland NR, sifting / Dwarfsberg, Boegoekloof, 33°1.8'S / 19°1.45'E; 13.x.2017, P. Bulirsch., (TMSA). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀): with the same data as HT, (PBPC, PMFI).

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Body rusty red-brown, legs, antennae and mouthparts yellowish, front legs slightly darker. Length 2.20-2.40 mm (mean 2.28 mm, HT 2.20 mm, n=9).

Head. Moderately broad, neck broad; anterior margin of clypeus between slightly protruding, blunt lateral lobes slightly emarginate; impressions of clypeus oblique, very broad and moderately deep, longitudinal carina indistinct. Genal posterior angles shortly rounded; moderately vaulted supraantennal plates separated from genae by distinct and moderately broad furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates long and sharp. Eyes absent, genae moderately strongly, regularly vaulted. Vertex regularly reticulate. Antennae with antennomere 2 about as long as 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 moniliform.

Pronotum. Slightly vaulted in lateral view, shiny, surface with very fine wrinkles, micropunctures and irregular, fine reticulation; 1.08-1.12 (mean 1.11, HT 1.09) times as long as wide, 1.40-1.48 (mean 1.45, HT 1.41) times as wide as head, widest in posterior third; outline between lateral SP very slightly rounded, barely attenuated anteriorly. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from blunt, very slightly protruded anterior angles to base, thin in latero-basal part, especially above flange; posterior angles rather narrowly rounded. Median line distinctly impressed, abruptly diminish before basal furrow, anterior transverse impression very fine. Basal part (flange) small, indistinctly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna very narrowly visible from above in apical half.

Elytra. Convex, long ovate, disc slightly flattened in lateral view, 1.76-1.80 (mean 1.77, HT 1.76) times as long as wide, 1.18-1.23 (mean 1.21, HT 1.20) times as wide as pronotum, 1.91-1.99 (mean 1.95, HT 1.96) times as long as pronotum; base moderately strongly sloping to moderately protruding humeri; outline slightly broadened on sides, lateral channel broad, its margin with 1-(2) very small and blunt humeral teeth; broadest just above midlength; suture indistinctly depressed at base. Base without tubercle, with large BSP. Striae 1-4(5) irregular, 1-2 moderately deep, 3-4(5) fine on disc; striae disappearing latero-apically and weakening latero-basally, striae (5)6-7 consisting of rows of rather fine punctures. Intervals

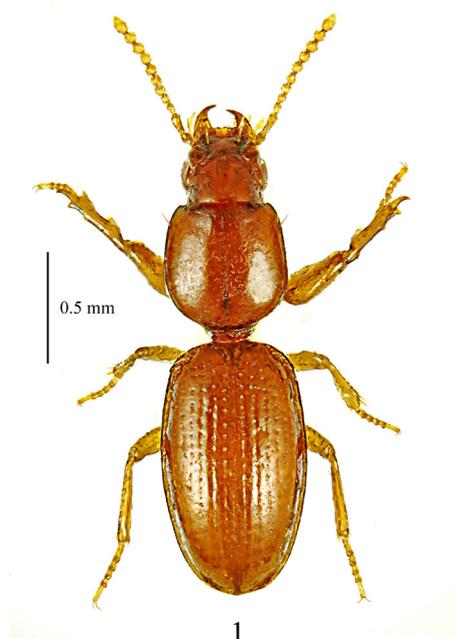
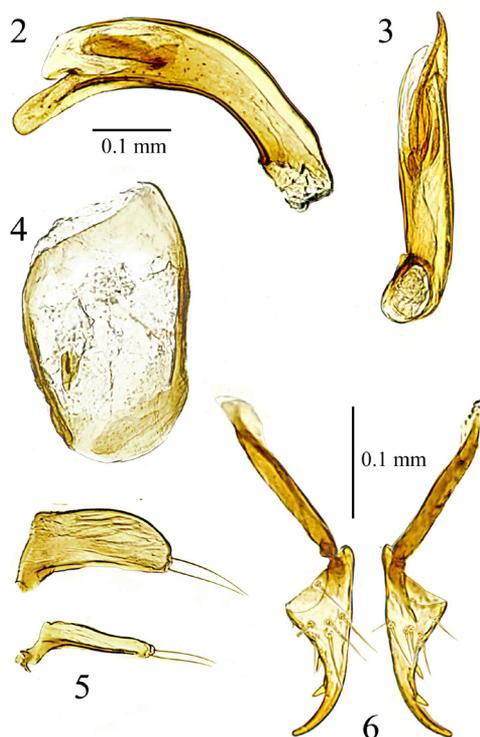


Fig. 1. Habitus. *Antireicheia hottentota* sp. nov. (HT).



Figs. 2-6. *Antireicheia hottentota* sp. nov. 2- aedeagus in left lateral view (HT); 3- aedeagus in ventral view (HT); 4- urite (HT); 5- parameres (HT); 6- stylomeres (PT).

1-4(5) in basal part rather slightly vaulted, intervals flattened latero-apically. Third interval with three very fine DSP.

Aedeagus (Figs. 2-5). Length in HT 0.41 mm; apex of median lobe in lateral view (Fig. 2) long and narrow, parallel apically, on tip very narrowly rounded; apical part in ventral view as in Fig. 3. Urite as in Fig. 4; parameres as in Fig. 5, bisetose.

Stylomeres (Fig. 6). Relatively short, apical spine moderately long, evenly curved.

Differential diagnosis. *A. hottentota* sp. nov. has the body relatively large; the head without the eye remnants and the clypeus with the oblique impressions very superficial, not prolonged by the longitudinal keel; the narrow pronotum with the striae very slightly convex; the long elytra with 1-(2) fine humeral teeth and with the striae 3-5 moderately impressed in the basal half.

The new species can be distinguished from the most similar species, *A. janaki* Bulirsch & Magrini, 2016, by the head having the impressions of clypeus very broad, moderately deep and without any longitudinal carina; by the pronotum being broadest in the posterior third, slightly narrower, with the posterior angles less broadly rounded, having the outline

less rounded between lateral SP, the anterior angles slightly protruding anteriorly; by the elytra having much deeper elytral striae 3-5 and the inner elytral intervals more vaulted; and finally, by having different shape of the aedeagus and its internal structure - those of *A. janaki* is figured in Bulirsch & Magrini (2016): figs. 2-6.

Name derivation. Named after Hottentot Holland Nature Reserve, the origin of the type specimens.

Distribution. It is known only from an indigenous forest patch in Boegoekloof in the Hottentot Holland Nature Reserve.

Antireicheia promontorii Péringuey, 1896

New material examined: (15 specimens): South Africa, W Cape; 730 m / Table Mts.NP, Wynberg-Bat cave / env.; 33°59.2'S, 18°24.2'E / 23.x.2017, P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC).

Distribution. It is distributed in few indigenous forest patches in the Table Mountain National Park in the Western Cape Province.

Antireicheia caledonica Basilewsky, 1980

New material examined: (2 ♀♀): South Africa, W Cape; ca 550 m / Riviersonderend Mts. / Olifantsbos forest, sifting / 34°5.5'S; 19°53.5'E / 11.x.2017, P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC).

Distribution. To date it has been known only in three type specimens labelled: Afrique du Sud. Prov. / du Cap. Caledon distr. / Sonder End Berg. / Haute Olifant Rivier / (Z.A. 54) // Sous *Podocarpus* / janvier 1961 / J. et N. Leleup. Above quoted finding after more than 50 years confirmed that to date its occurrence is limited to Olifantbos forest in Riviersonderend Mountains.

Antireicheia tsitsikamae Basilewsky, 1980

New material examined: (20 specimens): from following localities: South Africa, Western Cape / Nature's Valley; 33°58.5'S / 23°33.2'E; indig. forest; 80 m / 19.x.2017, P. Bulirsch lgt.; South Africa, Western Cape / Tsitsikamma NP; Nature's / Valley; 33°56.8'S; 23°36.1'E / 19.x.2017, P. Bulirsch lgt., South Africa, E Cape; ca 7 km / W of Witelsbos; nr. Rd. N2; ing. / forest; 33°58.8'S; 24°2.3'E / 19.x.2017, P. Bulirsch lgt.; South Africa, W Cape; ca 90 m / Tsitsikamma NP, Storms River / Mouth; 34°1.3-4'S; 23°53.3-5'E / 20.x.2017, P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC, TMSA).

Distribution. It is relatively largely distributed in the Tsitsikamma National Park on the southernmost borders of the Eastern and Western Cape Provinces.

Antireicheia kogelbergensis Bulirsch & Magrini, 2012

New material examined: (3 ♀♀): South Africa, Western Cape / Kogelberg NR, Platbos forest / 34°20.0'S, 18°55.8'E / 15.x.2017, P. Bulirsch lgt., (2 ♀♀): South Africa, W Cape; 340 m / Kogelberg NR; Louwsbos / forest; 34°17.2'S; 18°52.9'E / 10.x.2017, P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC).

Distribution. To date, it has been known only from Oudebos and Platbos forests, two nearby indigenous forest patches in the Kogelberg Nature Reserve in the Western Cape Province. The new finding expands its occurrence to third forest patch located more on the north of the reserve.

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