

**A contribution to knowledge of the genus *Parathlibops* Basilewsky, 1958  
with descriptions of two new species from Malaysia  
(Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae)**

Petr BULIRSCH

Milánská 461, CZ-109 00 Praha 111, Czech Republic  
e-mail: p.bulirsch@seznam.cz

**Coleoptera, Carabidae, Scaritinae, *Parathlibops*, taxonomy, new species, Malaysia, Borneo**

**Abstract.** *Parathlibops brunki* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Borneo: Sarawak) and *P. dostali* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Perak) are described, illustrations of habitats and aedeagus of the species are provided and the new species are distinguished from the similar taxa.

## INTRODUCTION

According to Fedorenko (2016) and Bulirsch & Anichtchenko (2018a, b) to date 22 valid taxa of the genus *Parathlibops* have been described; 21 of them belong to the nominotypical subgenus and one Indian species to the subgenus *Scapterothlibops* Fedorenko, 2016. All species occurs in South-eastern Asia: to date have been collected in India, Myanmar, Nepal, Vietnam, Laos, Bhutan, Cambodia, Philippines and Indonesia (Java). Two species described below are first known taxa from Malaysia.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Very voluminous material of most species of the genus including several type specimens have been studied especially from the below listed institutional and private collections. Measurements: body length, from anterior margin of closed mandibles to apex of elytra along suture; length of pronotum, along midline; width of pronotum, at widest point; length of elytra, from its base to apex along suture; width of elytra, at widest point. Length of body is given with 0.1 mm accuracy; other measurements including ratios and means are down to two decimal places. Label locality data of all specimens are quoted verbatim except standardized dates. Terms for the descriptions of diverse body parts follow Fedorenko (2016) as closely as possible.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the depository of specimens:  
ADVA collection of Alexander Dostal (incl. coll. Karel Kult), Vienna, Austria;  
BMNH Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;  
PBPC collection of Petr Bulirsch, Praha, Czech Republic.

Other used abbreviations:

HT: Holotype(s); PT: Paratype(s); /, // by locality labels: end of line, label.

## RESULTS

### *Parathlibops (Parathlibops) brunki* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): E Malaysia, N Borneo / Sarawak, Long Lama / vi.2012, (PBPC). Paratype: (1 spec.): Mt. Matang / W Sarawak / G.E. Bryant / 23.i.1914 / 2000 ft. // 1318 // H.E. Andrewes Coll. / B.M.1945-97. // Comp. with / T. Dohrni // Comp. with Type of / T. minor Heller / I consider quit / distinct, H.E.A., (BMNH).

**Description.** Body length 13.9 mm in HT, 15.6 in PT; upper surface of head and pronotum along anterior and lateral margin with fine, elytra laterally with moderately fine, pronotal and elytral disc with irregular, very fine microsculpture. Head and pronotum rather densely micropunctate, latter below antero-lateral tip without rough punctures. Dorsum moderately shiny.

Head (Fig. 1). Eyes very narrow, slightly broadened posteriorly, with barely distinct facets (especially in HT), distinctly narrower than width of antennomere 2; genae moderately narrowly projecting forward, in lateral view moderately narrow, long subparallel, slightly concave on outer disc, anteriorly with obtuse tip. Supraantennal plates moderately broadly rounded laterally. Intermediate carinae blunt, anteriorly strongly diverging, subparallel at sides of fine, basally distinct  $\omega$ -shaped carina; y-shaped carina irregular, fine, blunt, with blunt median tubercle, moderately strongly diverging in front. Neck in middle with very few irregular, sublongitudinal furrows.

Pronotum. Shape as in Fig. 1; in HT 1.51 times, in PT 1.53 times as broad as head; in HT 1.23 times, in PT 1.30 times as long as broad; outline almost directly, very slightly (in HT) to slightly (in PT) narrowed from regularly convex base to sharp, strongly protruded anterior angles. Anterior transverse impression evenly concave, moderately deep, impunctate; basal bead sharply edged behind, without small hemispheric (semilunar) excision in middle. Basal sulci deep, direct, moderately short, subparallel, just diverging anteriorly.

Elytra. Shape as in Fig. 1; subparallel, in HT 2.09 times, in PT 2.18 times as long as wide, in HT 0.95 times, in PT 0.93 times as broad as pronotum; outline in basal two thirds slightly convex, moderately (in HT) to rather slightly (in PT) divergent posteriorly, apex broadly (in HT) to moderately broadly (in PT) rounded; basal margin concave, basal declivity almost vertical, humeri distinct yet widely rounded; basal ridge rounded, without humeral tooth. Striae deep, abruptly obliterated on upper margin of basal declivity, slightly deeper and wider below base and latero-apically; striae 1-4 free at base, 5-6 connected (in HT) or free (in PT), 7 shortened below base. Punctures in striae antero-medially almost diminish, latero-apically sparse and fine, deeper on apex. Interval 1 very narrow, 2 and 4 subequally wide, interval 3 very slightly broader, 5-7 slightly narrower (6 in HT distinctly, in PT slightly shortened below base), 8 broad and in HT strongly, in PT moderately strongly vaulted apically; interval 7 not forming outline below humeri; 9 narrow, with inner carina distinct almost to apex. Intervals irregularly disappearing on apex, latter in lower half with slightly foveate, not much increasingly larger and deeper punctures.

Underside. Prosternum barely swollen before procoxae, with fairly deep median sulcus running from between procoxae to this swell and with sharp median carina in front; intercoxal process evenly declivous posteriorly, with indistinct, broadly rounded

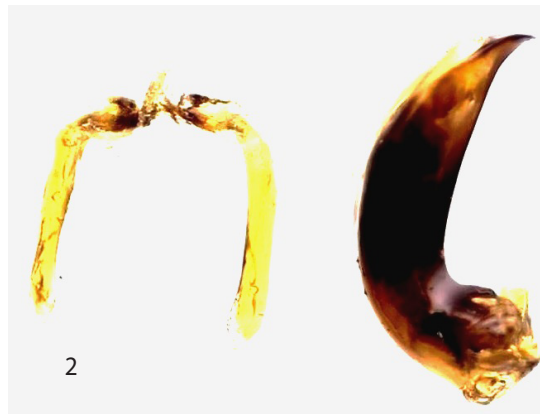


Fig. 1. *Parathlibops brunki* sp. nov., habitus of HT (real length 13.9 mm).

Fig. 2 *Parathlibops brunki* sp. nov., HT: median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view and parameres.

Fig. 3 *Parathlibops brunki* sp. nov., HT: apex of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view

transverse carina delimiting between ventral side and posterior declivity; latter slightly concave and finely longitudinally rugulose-striate. Propleural ridge interrupted just outside. Mesoventrites truncate at anterior margin. Metaventrites posteriorly not beaded, anterolaterally with deep furrow. Abdominal sternites IV-VII with about 60-30 punctures on each side, almost impunctate in middle.

Legs. Protibia without fourth lateral tooth; apical movable spurs rather narrow. Mesotibia at antero-lateral edge with 3(4) minute teeth above another large apical tooth. Metatrochanter with one seta, with entire apical (ventral) margin broadly sulcate.

Aedeagus. As in Figs. 2-3; median lobe laterally (Fig. 2) with upper outline regularly convex, lower outline almost direct to apical lamella; latter strongly bent down; tapering and very narrow; apex in ventral view (Fig. 3) directly cut off. Parameres (Fig. 2) narrow, very gently broadening at apices; these obliquely truncate, somewhat rounded and not setose.

**Comment.** The PT is a very old, rigid specimen and therefore it was not dissected. Both known type specimens very slightly differ as quoted above. It is necessary to collect next specimens in Borneo Island to confirm its possible subspecific status.

**Differential diagnosis.** *P. brunki* sp. nov. can be chiefly distinguished from all remaining species by the following combination of characters: the body is of medium length (about 15 mm), the head has reduced eyes in a narrow slot; the pronotum below antero-lateral teeth is without rough punctures and has the base with deep basal sulci and without excision in the middle, and finally, the elytral stiae are almost impunctate antero-medially.

According to Fedorenko (2016), Bulirsch & Anichtchenko (2018a, b) there is not know any similar species; the most similar species is *P. dostali* sp. nov. described below. *P. brunki* sp. nov. differs from *P. dostali* sp. nov. by the body being much smaller, less elongate; by the head having the eyes much narrower; the pronotum having almost direct outline and by the elytra being less broadened apically and having the striae antero-medially almost impunctate.

**Name derivation.** With great pleasure I dedicate the new species to my friend and colleague Ingo Brunk (Dresden, Germany), who allowed me to study the type and donated me this specimen.

**Distributon.** Known in two specimens from North Borneo (Sarawak) in Malaysia.

***Parathlibops (Parathlibops) dostali* sp. nov.**  
(Fig. 4)

**Type material.** Holotype (1 unsexed specimen): Malaysia / Prov. Perak / Maxwell Hill / 700-800 m / 1.viii.1990 // *Parathlibops* / spec. / det. Dr. A. Dostal 1994, (ADVA).

**Description.** Body length 20.3 mm; head with irregular, pronotum along lateral margin and elytra laterally with moderately fine, pronotal and elytral disc with irregular, very fine microsculpture. Head and pronotum indistinctly micropunctate; latter antero-laterally without rough punctures. Whole dorsum slightly; upper surface of head, mandibles and teeth of fore tibia slightly abraded.

Head (Fig. 4). Eyes moderately broad, broadened posteriorly, about as broad as antennomere 2; genae narrowly projecting forward, in lateral view forming narrowly rounded tooth on tip, surface concave on disc. Supraantennal plates strongly, moderately broadly rounded laterally. Intermediate carinae blunt, irregular, anteriorly barely diverging, subparallel at sides of fine,  $\omega$ -shaped carina basally blunt; y-shaped carina irregular, fine, blunt, with very blunt median tubercle, moderately strongly diverging in front. Neck with pair of very fine and tin, longitudinal submedian furrows. Antennae short (left antennomeres 8-11 missing), antennomeres 5-10 strongly transverse.

Pronotum. Shape as in Fig. 4; 1.58 times as broad as head; 1.17 times as long as broad; outline slightly convex, moderately strongly narrowed from regularly convex base to sharp, very strongly protruded anterior angles. Anterior transverse impression evenly concave, moderately deep, impunctate; basal bead regularly convex apically, in middle very indistinctly excised, without small hemispheric (semilunar) excision in middle. Basal sulci deep, barely rounded and slightly divergent anteriorly.

Fig. 4. *Parathlibops dostali* sp. nov., habitus of HT (real length 20.3 mm).



Elytra Shape as in Fig. 4; long-ovate, 2.00 times as long as wide, 0.96 times as broad as pronotum; outline in basal two thirds just convex, moderately strongly divergent posteriorly, apex moderately broadly rounded; basal margin strongly concave, basal declivity steeply sloping; humeri widely rounded; basal ridge rounded, without humeral tooth. Striae deep, abruptly obliterated on upper margin of basal declivity, slightly deeper and wider below base and rather strongly deeper latero-apically; striae 1-6 free at base, 7 shortened below base. Punctures in striae antero-medially fine, latero-apically rather deep and dense, even deeper and denser on apex. Intervals 1 very narrow, 2-5 almost subequally wide, 6 and especially 7 slightly narrower, 8 moderately broad and vaulted apically; interval 7 forming shortly outline below humeri; 9 narrow, with inner carina more or less distinct almost to apex. Intervals irregularly disappearing on apex, 6 and especially 4 abruptly diminish on apical declination; latter in lower half with slightly foveate, not much increasingly larger and deeper punctures.

Underside. Prosternum barely swollen before procoxae, with indistinct median sulcus running from between procoxae to this swell and with posteriorly blunt median carina in front; intercoxal process evenly declivous posteriorly, with indistinct, broadly rounded transverse carina delimiting between ventral side and posterior declivity; latter very slightly concave and very finely longitudinally rugulose-striate. Propleural ridge interrupted just outside. Mesoventrite truncate at anterior margin. Metaventricle not posteriorly beaded, antero-laterally with fine furrow. Abdominal sternites IV-VII with about 50-15 rather fine punctures on each side, almost impunctate in middle. Proepisterna shiny, finely, rather densely punctate.

Legs. Protibia with three lateral teeth; apical movable spurs narrow. Mesotibia at antero-lateral edge with three minute (abraded) teeth above another, large, apical tooth. Metatrochanter with one vestigial seta, with apical (ventral) margin indistinctly sulcate.

**Comment.** The HT is probably a male but its aedeagus was not found, probably earlier extracted.

**Differential diagnosis.** *P. dostali* sp. nov. differs from all continental species by the following combination of characters: the body is very large (20.3 mm), larger than all other

species; the head has rounded supraorbital plates; the pronotum is without rough punctures below antero-lateral teeth and has the base with deep basal sulci, without excision in the middle; and finally, the elytra have the striae slightly punctuate medio-anteriorly and moderately deeply punctuate postero-laterally and the intervals 2-4 are subequally broad and moderately vaulted.

Only among Philippine species there are two similarly large species: *P. omega* (Heller, 1899) and *P. intermedius* (Heller, 1921), both distinctly differ by its pronotum with the basal bead having a small semilunar excision in the middle and by the elytra having the striae impunctate. The differences against *P. brunki* sp. nov. are quoted above.

**Name derivation.** The new species is named in honour of my friend and colleague Alexander Dostal (Wien, Austria), who allowed me to study the type.

**Distribution.** Known in a single specimen from Malaysia (Perak Province).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. My hearty thanks are due Ingo Brunk (Dresden, Germany) and Alexander Dostal (Wien, Austria), well known specialist in Carabidae and several others colleagues for loans unidentified specimens and / or types.

#### REFERENCES

- FEDORENKO D. N. 2016: A new subgenus and new species of *Parathlibops*, with notes on morphology and taxonomy of Scapterina (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritini). *Russian Entomological Journal* 25(4): 323-354.
- BULIRSCH P. & ANICHTCHENKO A. 2018a: Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Parathlibops* Basilewsky, 1958 of Philippines (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae). *Baltic Journal of Coleopterology* 18(1): 109-117.
- BULIRSCH P. & ANICHTCHENKO A. 2018b: Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Parathlibops* Basilewsky, 1958 of the Philippines. Part 2. (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae). *Baltic Journal of Coleopterology* 18(2): 165-169.

*Received: 16.5.2023*

*Accepted: 20.6.2023*

*Printed: 5.10.2023*