

## A new species of the genus *Reicheiodes* Ganglbauer, 1891 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae) from Spain

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**Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Dyschiriini, *Reicheiodes*, *Iberiodes*, Spain**

**Abstract.** A new species of the genus *Reicheiodes* Ganglbauer, 1891, *R. (Iberiodes) felixi* sp. nov. from Spain is described. The new species is figured including its female genitalia and is differentiated from the nearest species.

### INTRODUCTION

According to Bulirsch (2018) the dyschiriini genus *Reicheiodes* Ganglbauer, 1891 comprises 30 taxa distributed from Pyrenean Peninsula up to Japan and Taiwan. Dostal (1993) and Fedorenko (1996) divided this genus to five subgenera, each of them with geographically separated distribution.

The subgenus *Iberiodes* was established by Dostal (1993) for a single species occurring in Northern Portugal; later Balkenohl (1999, 2003) described another two species from Northern Spain and Portugal and keyed all three to date known species. Fourth species of this subgenus is described below.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study of dry-mounted specimens, including measurements and examination of microsculpture, was done at a magnification up to 98×. All specimens were measured. Length of body (including closed mandibles) is given with accuracy 0.05 mm, ratios and means are down to two decimal places. Label data are quoted verbatim except standardized data. Styli of HT were fixed in Euparal and placed on the same pin below the beetle.

For comparison were studied specimens of all three to date known species of the subgenus *Iberiodes* (two of them in PT, third in specimens identified by either M. Balkenohl or first author).

The following abbreviation is used to indicate the depository of the specimen:

PBPC Petr Bulirsch collection, Praha, Czech Republic;

Other abbreviations:

ASP: apical setiferous puncture(s); SP: setiferous puncture(s); BSP: basal (prescutellar)

setiferous puncture(s); DSP: dorsal setiferous puncture(s); PHSP: posthumeral setiferous puncture(s); PASP: preapical setiferous puncture(s), HT: holotype; PT: paratype(s).

## RESULTS

### Genus *Reicheiodes* Ganglbauer, 1891

#### Subgenus *Iberiodes* Dostal, 1993

**Type species:** *Reicheiodes (Iberiodes) microphthalmus* (Heyden, 1870).

#### *Reicheiodes (Iberiodes) felixi* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2)

**Type locality.** Spain, Moreda, 1240 m a.s.l., 42.6251°N, 7.1240°W.

**Type material.** Holotypus (♀): S[pain], Moreda / N 42.6251 W 7.1240 / 1240 [m] / 25.vi.2012, leg. T. Struyve, (PBPC).

**Description.** Habitus as in Fig. 1. Body length in HT 2.45 mm. Colour of dorsal surface yellowish brown, tarsi, mouthparts and antennae dark yellowish.

Head. Clypeus margined, with direct median part and with lateral teeth margined, moderately sharp, distinctly projecting anteriorly, sharp at tip, divided from supraantennal plates by obtuse notch; clypeal field very slightly convex posteriorly, smooth, directly convergent posteriorly, separated from frons by moderately deep and broad, barely u-shaped furrow and just before eye level with another direct and fine transverse furrow; supraantennal plates strongly convex, posteriorly with indistinct carina at top of vault. Frontal furrows deep, broad, barely converging to anterior margin of eyes then rounded and diverging posteriorly. Neck very broad, laterally with isodiametric reticulation, without fine punctures below eyes and without constriction. Eyes moderately small, slightly vaulted, facets distinct; genae not higher than eyes, almost as long as eyes. Antennae short, antennomeres 5-10 moniliform.

Pronotum. Subglobose, in lateral view moderately flattened on disc, moderately strongly vaulted apically; outline from anterior angles to posterior SP rather strongly, almost regularly convex; indistinctly attenuated anteriorly; in HT 1.08 times as wide as long, 1.61 times as wide as head, broadest just below midlength, with blunt, not protruding anterior angles. Anterior transverse impression fine medially, almost indistinct laterally; median line moderately deep, barely deeper basally, lateral channel narrow, reflexed lateral margin distinctly surpassing posterior SP. Surface shiny, with very few, almost indistinct transverse wrinkles and sparse micropunctures.

Elytra. Moderately convex on disc, in lateral view rather slightly vaulted in basal third; in HT 1.51 times as long as wide, 1.25 times as wide as pronotum. Outline slightly ovate, widest above midlength; base rather strongly sloping to broadly rounded humeri without humeral tooth; lateral channel rather narrow from peduncle to humeri, then broad especially in humeral area; reflexed lateral margin distinct. Basal tubercles, scutellar striae and BSP

absent. Three PHSP, three PASP, two large ASP and four DSP (anterior near stria 3, next two large, in interval 3, apical one very fine). Stria 1 moderately deep, finer on apex, diminish just before apical channel; striae 2 rather deep on disc, 3-4 irregularly, finely impressed, diminish at extremities, especially apically almost not punctuate; striae 5 and especially 6 formed by fine punctures on disc; intervals 1-3 barely vaulted medio-basally, outer intervals flattened latero-apically.

Hind thoracical wings. Atrophied.

Female genitalia. As in Fig. 2; stylomeres with broadened base and with two very long setae on tip.

Protibiae. Apical spine distinctly curved ventro-laterally; apical spur smaller than spine, feebly curved; distal marginal tooth moderately large, sharp, proximal one much smaller, rather blunt.

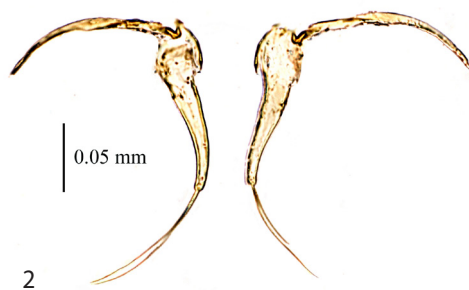
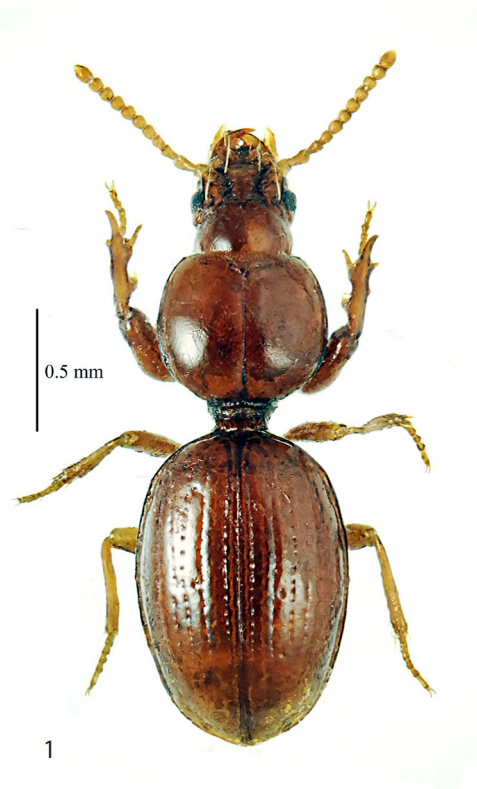


Fig. 1. *Reicheiodes felix* sp. nov., habitus of HT.

Fig. 2. *Reicheiodes felix* sp. nov., stylomeres of HT.

**Differential diagnosis.** According to Balkenohl (2003) and study of available material of all known species of the subgenus including two PT of *R. assmanni* Balkenohl, 1999 and two of *R. meybohmi* Balkenohl, 2003, all three known species are relatively very similar to each other and sometimes it is not easy to exactly identify them. In the other hand the new species described here distinctly differs from all of them by the clypeal field being not vaulted posteriorly and having anteriorly another transverse furrow; by the elytra being in average

less ovoid, almost regularly rounded, having distinctly less convex outline, with striae irregularly, sparsely punctured on disc (distinctly punctured in remaining three species) and especially by missing BSP. *R. (I.) felixi* sp. nov. moreover differs from *R. (I.) assmanni* Balkenohl, 1999, known from nearby localities in Spain (Galicia) by the body being smaller (2.6-3.1 mm in the latter species); by the head having the antennae shorter and by the eyes being slightly larger and more vaulted. From the Portuguese species *R. (I.) meybohmi* Balkenohl, 2003 could be differentiated also by the body being distinctly smaller (2.7-3.1 mm in the latter species); by the head having the antennae slightly shorter and the eyes slightly larger and more vaulted, and finally, from the Portuguese *R. (I.) microphthalmus* (Heyden, 1870), by the eyes being much larger, having distinct facets and by the antennae being much shorter.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, in honour of our friend Ron F. F. L. Felix (Berkel Enschoot, The Netherlands), specialist in Carabidae.

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