

A new species in the genus *Orictites* Andrewes, 1931 from Vietnam (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae: Clivinini)

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Abstract. *Orictites hlavaci* sp. nov. is described, illustrated including male genitalia and compared to the known species.

INTRODUCTION

The clivinini genus *Orictites* Andrewes, 1931 is distributed exclusively in South-east Asia. Andrewes (1931) established the genus for a single species from Northern Borneo and later Louwerens (1964) described the second species from Eastern Borneo. Balkenohl (2017a, b) revised this genus, transferred to it *Clivina costulipennis* Bates, 1892, described another 16 species and keyed all 19 species known at that time. Bulirsch & Magrini (2022a, b) described the first two species from Vietnam. Recently our friend Peter Hlaváč collected three specimens of a third species from North Vietnam which is described below.

MATERIALS, METHODS AND ACRONYMS

The new species was compared with several types as well as nontype specimens recently identified by Balkenohl or Bulirsch and especially compared with precise (re)descriptions and keys in Balkenohl (2017a, b). The terms and style of the description are used according to Balkenohl (2017a, b) as close as possible.

Measurements: length of body is measured from the anterior margin of the closed mandibles to the apex of the elytra along the suture; length of the pronotum along its midline; width of the pronotum at widest point; length of the elytra from its base to its apex along the suture; width of the elytra at its widest point. Length and width of body is given with 0.05 mm accuracy; other measurements including ratios and means are down to two decimal places. Label locality data are quoted verbatim except for standardized dates.

Macrophotographs were taken by the second author using a Nikon D2X or D800 digital camera, applied to a Nikon Labophot II binocular optical microscope or a Nikon SMZ 1000 stereomicroscope, with diaphragmed lenses.

The following abbreviation is used to indicate the depository of specimens:
PBPC Collection of P. Bulirsch, Prague (Czech Republic).

Others used abbreviations:

HT: holotype; PT: Paratype; DSP: dorsal setiferous punctures, BSP: basal setiferous punctures; SP: setiferous punctures;/ by locality labels: end of line.

RESULTS

The genus *Orictites* Andrewes, 1931

Type species: *O. minotaur* Andrewes, 1931: p. 428.

The subgenus *Semictites* Balkenohl, 2017

Type species: Balkenohl (2017a), p. 7: *Clivina costulipennis* Bates, 1892.

Orictites (Semictites) hlavaci sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)

Type locality. North Vietnam, Phia Oac National Park, 22°35'43''N 105°52'52''E, 1290 m a.s.l.

Type material. Holotypus (♂): Vietnam, Phia Oac NP / 22°35'43''N 105°52'52''E / 1290 m, 1-8.vi.2024 / sifting, P. Hlaváč lgt., (PBPC). Paratypes (2 ♂♂): with the same data as holotype, (PBPC).

Description. Body as in Fig.1; length 5.55-5.65 mm (HT 5.65 mm), width 1.83-1.87 mm (HT 1.87 mm). Body almost black, moderately shiny, legs and antennae dark brownish, mouthparts lighter; lateral part of supraantennal plates and clypeal teeth brownish translucent.

Head. Anterior margin of clypeus with middle part slightly concave, distinctly protruded from lateral teeth (wings), latter antero-laterally almost rectangular, connected with supraantennal plates by blunt, very narrowly rounded notch. Clypeal field with very blunt, almost indistinct tubercle between pair of clypeal setae; anterior margin, wings and supraantennal plates distinctly margined. Supraantennal plates distinctly vaulted up to about one fourth of eye level, rather smooth, reflexed margin rounded, frons separated from clypeus by irregular and very broad furrow. Supraorbital plates prolonged posteriorly as irregular subparallel carina almost up to neck constriction, separated from supraorbital carinae by irregular, deep and broad furrow and from frons by deep, anteriorly barely divergent furrow. Supraorbital setae in deep, broad and irregular supraorbital furrows. Eyes moderately small and convex, genae distinct, rounded, narrower and slightly longer than eyes, enclosing eyes margin posteriorly, forming slightly obtuse angle at neck. Surface except supraantennal plates between anterior margin and neck with irregular, moderately dense and deep punctures, clypeal furrow and neck (approximately between eyes) barely vaulted, latero-apical surface with deep and broad impressions forming irregular u-letter. Neck formed by irregular row of large and deep, partly connected punctures, laterally in superficial furrow. Labrum 7-setose, with distinct isodiametric reticulation, median part distinctly convex. Mandibles short, stout, strongly, regularly broadened basally, gently

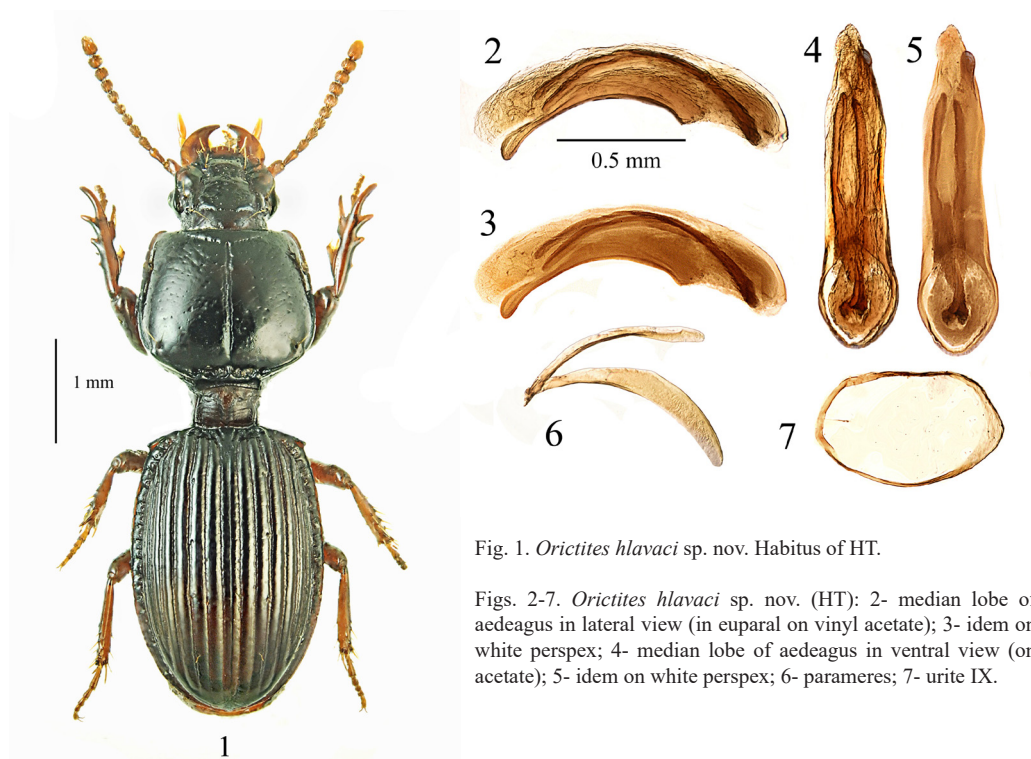


Fig. 1. *Oricrites hlavaci* sp. nov. Habitus of HT.

Figs. 2-7. *Oricrites hlavaci* sp. nov. (HT): 2- median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view (in euparal on vinyl acetate); 3- idem on white perspex; 4- median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view (on acetate); 5- idem on white perspex; 6- parameres; 7- urite IX.

curved at apex, carinae of scrobe complete, both mandibles distinctly rounded towards base. Antennae of moderate length, antennomeres 5-10 barely transverse.

Pronotum: Subsquare, 1.11-1.13 (HT 1.13) times as broad as long, 1.52-1.56 (HT 1.56) times as broad as head width, sides barely rounded anteriorly, moderately rounded before posterior angles, rather slightly converging anteriorly. Anterior margin between slightly protruding, moderately broadly rounded anterior teeth slightly concave. Reflexed lateral margin with irregular, moderately deep micro-notches; lateral channel moderately deep and rather narrow, broadened between lateral SP, bottom with moderately fine reticulation and with fine punctures. Anterior SP at anterior third, laterally adjoining convexity of pronotum, posterior SP at level of posterior angle, removed from lateral channel by more than diameter of SP; posterior angles developed as moderately large and very blunt tooth. Anterior transverse line deep and moderately broad laterally, with sparse punctures, in middle shortly interrupted; median line deep, moderately broad, joining base. Surface with irregular, rather sparse large punctures, laterally with some wrinkles. Basal impressions indistinct, base and lateral margins with narrow strip of moderately distinct isodiametric reticulation. Reflexed margin of flange in lateral view keel-like raised, with distinct median and lateral teeth.

Elytra. Ovate, sides distinctly vaulted, 1.50-1.53 (HT 1.50) times as long as broad, 1.07-1.09 (HT 1.07) times as broad as pronotum width; 1.83-1.86 (HT 1.85) times as long as pronotum length; marginal channel very broad, completely visible from above, with

uninterrupted, dense row of very large SP arising from broad tubercles. Reflexed lateral margin below humeri with very large, sharp humeral tooth and with several dense micro-notches behind humeri, posteriorly gradually finer, recognizable almost to apex. Basal tubercle distinct, base with SP at declivity of first stria. Striae 1-4 free at base, all striae deep throughout; finely punctuate; striae 1-2 not connected apically, 3-4 and 5-6 distinctly confluent at apex; striae 6 and especially 7 shortened at base; strioles distinct, interval between striole and suture anteriorly finely and shortly costiform raised. All intervals moderately convex; 6 narrower and 7-8 subcarinate basally, 5-8 more vaulted apically, 7 broadly elevated and 8 subcarinate on apex; 2-4 with sharp tubercle at base. Intervals shiny on disc, lateral two intervals, apex and basal inclination with fine reticulation. Interval 3 with four DSP in / near stria 3.

Ventral surface: Entire lower surface of pronotum and abdomen almost without reticulation. Epipleura broadened, with rough punctures in basal quarter. Proepisterna and episterna with rough punctures, prosternite smooth at middle, with confluent double keel at middle, mesosternum smooth at middle. Sternites with medium-sized punctures latero-apically, 3-5 with paralateral ambulatory SP at each side, ventral strigae distinct. Terminal sternite with two apical SP at each side widely distant. Apical maxillary and labial palpomeres slender, straight, latter slightly longer than second segment, latter bisetose. Ventral surface of neck with isodiametric reticulation and with rough and dense punctures; submentum and mentum distinctly separated; submentum with four SP in about same distance; mentum at base medially with rounded elevation, laterally with some indistinct longitudinal carinae, laterally with parallel reflexed margins, lateral lobes projecting, acute-angulated at lateral tips, with one seta near base of each lobe. Median tooth anteriorly formed by moderately sharp tip, not projecting as far as lateral lobes, with indistinct pit just before tip.

Legs. Anterior tibiae with strong digitation, curved moderately strongly outwards and strongly downwards and with two large, rather sharp and one small and very sharp lateral preapical denticles; apical spine distinctly curved downwards, without dorsal furrow, basal metatarsomeres as long as about following two combined. Mesotibiae with apical spine near apex, furnished excentrically with strong seta.

Male genitalia (Figs. 2-7). Moderately long, moderately sclerotized. Median lobe in lateral view (Figs. 2-3) rather broad, moderately arcuate at middle, apex narrow and rather long, slightly bent down; in ventral view median lobe as in Figs. 4-5. Parameres (Fig. 6) slender, with long and narrowly rounded tip, without setae; urite IX as in Fig. 7, rounded.

Differential diagnosis. Based on Balkenohl (2017a, b) *O. hlavaci* sp. nov. belongs to the subgenus *Semictites* Balkenohl, 2017 due to the shape of the anterior margin of the clypeus being without teeth as well as the mandibles being relatively short.

The new species can be clearly differentiated from all to date known species of the subgenus by the much shorter elytra (in other species the elytra are subparallel, at least about 1.7 times as long as broad) and by having the very large, sharp humeral tooth on the elytra (in the other species the humeral tooth is mostly missing, less frequently is small, with the rounded tip). From the two known Vietnamese species it is more similar to *O. orbachi* Bulirsch & Magrini, 2022, which has among other features much larger body (over 8 mm)

and its humeral tooth is small and rounded; from the other known species it is a bit similar only to *O. brancucci* Balkenohl, 2017, described from Laos, which is also larger (its body length is about 7 mm) and has the humeral tooth small and rounded. Both latter species have the elytra much narrower, 1.7-1.8 times as long as broad.

Name derivation. Named in honour of our colleague and friend Peter Hlaváč (Prague, Czech Republic), collector of the type specimens.

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