

## The new species of genus *Eucheila* (s. str.) Dejean, 1829 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiini) from French Guayana

## Новый вид рода *Eucheila* (s. str.) Dejean, 1829 (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiini) из Французской Гвианы

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Carabidae, Lebiini, *Eucheila*, новый вид, Французская Гаяна.

ABSTRACT: A new species of 'erwini' group — *Eucheila mirifica* sp.n. from French Guayana are described. A comparative diagnosis and changes to the existing key to *Eucheila erwini* species group are provided.

ABSTRACT: Из Французской Гвианы описан новый вид, *Eucheila mirifica* sp.n., принадлежащей к группе 'erwini'. Приводится сравнительный диагноз и изменения, которые необходимо внести в существующие определительные таблицы видов группы *Eucheila erwini*.

### Introduction

Since 1883, when Bates erected the subfamily Eucheilinae, taxonomic position of the genus *Eucheila* Dejean, 1829 and related genus had changes many times by different authors [Liebke, 1929; Reichardt, 1966; Ball & Shpeley, 1983]. Actually *Eucheila* is a genus of subtribe Pericalina, of tribe Lebiini. A review of the genera and subgenera and justification for currently recognizing *Eucheila* was presented by Shpeley & Ball [2000]. With the new species, *Eucheila* presently includes 5 subgenus and 25 species distributed from the southern United States to northern Argentina. Occupy tropical lowland forests in South America and in Middle America. In the latter area, ranges of some species extend into tropical lower montane forest. *Eucheila* species not frequent in collections and some species still known only by 1 specimen.

### Materials and Methods

Measurements were made using an ocular micrometer. Measurements reported are as follows: total body length (from posterior margin of clypeus to apex of elytra along suture), length of pronotum (along midline), width of pronotum (at widest point), length of

elytra (from base to apex along suture), and width of elytra (at widest point).

### *Eucheila mirifica* Anichtchenko, sp.n.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀. French Guiana, Kaw mountains, 4°33'562N 52°12'425W, 1.XII.2002 V. Soon leg. Deposited in Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Madrid (Spain).

DESCRIPTION. Total body length 7.3 mm. (Fig. 1). Dorsal surface with metallic green reflection. Antennomeres 1–3 testaceous, antennomeres 4–11 gradually put slightly brownish to apex of antenna. Mouthparts brownish with slightly cupreous metallic reflexion, apices of segments of palpi testaceous. Mandibles brownish with bronze reflexion. Labrum testaceous. Coxas and trochanters flavotestaceous. Femoras flavotestaceous with dark bronze spot on knee, tibiae flavotestaceous with dark bronze ring, which occupied middle third of tibia, tarsus of all legs have same coloration: 1–2 segments dark brownish, 3th segment brownish-testaceous, 4th testaceous, 5th brown, claws brownish-testaceous.

Head green metallic, surface coarsely punctate, with "V"-form bronze colour impression on front; eyes prominent. Clypeus bronze, with testaceous anterior margin.

Width of pronotum 1.39 times length (W — 1,6 mm, L — 1,15 mm), narrowly constricted at base; anterior and posterior submarginal sulcus widely interrupted in the middle; basal impressions deep, disc of pronotum with deep and wide longitudinal impression and two additional round impressions in anterior part of pronotum. Lateral margins smooth, not crenulated; strongly sinuated before prominent hind angles; light brown colour; maximal width near anterior third. Disc of pronotum coarsely punctate.

Elytra green with copper lustre, elytral margins light brown; length 4.2 mm, total maximum width in posterior third 1.7 mm. Surface uneven, coarsely punctate, lateral preapical and apical callus present; 6 rows of tubercles on each elytra. Humeri obtusely rounded. Two discal pores in posterior half of elytra. One deep and wide impression on each elytra beneath the base, and another one near the middle. Apical margin strongly concave. Dorsal surface pilose by short white hairs.

Hind wings fully developed.

Ventral surface of body green, central line from mesosternum to last visible sterna of abdomen yellowish.



Fig. 1. *Euceila mirifica* Anichtchenko, **sp. n.**, Holotype.  
 Рис. 1. *Euceila mirifica* Anichtchenko, **sp. n.**, голотип.

**DISTRIBUTION.** This species is known only from the type locality in French Guiana.

**DIAGNOSIS.** New species belongs to '*erwini*' species group, established by Shpeley & Ball [2000]. This group characterized by following features: "Head with dorsal surface of frons and vertex as densely, coarsely punctate as pronotum and elytra. Elytral dorsal surface with at least 2 tubercles. Pronotal margins very narrow lateral grooves" [Shpeley & Ball, 2000]. This group contain two species — *E. (s.str.) erwini* Shpeley & Ball, 2000 known only from type locality in the Upper Amazon Basin of northeastern Peru and *E. (s.str.) pilosa* Shpeley & Ball, 2000 known by 1 male from Suriname. *E. (s.str.) mirifica* **sp.n.** is closed to *E. (s.str.) erwini*, by have rows of tubercles on elytra, but easily differ by his pilose dorsal surface. From *E. (s.str.) pilosa*, new species easily recognized by rows of tubercles and deep concave on apical margin of elytra.

In the key to *Euceila erwini* species group by Shpeley & Ball [2000] couplet must be changed as follows:

- 6' Head with dorsal surface of frons and vertex as densely, coarsely punctate as pronotum and elytra. Elytral dorsal surface with at least 2 tubercles. Pronotal margins very narrow lateral grooves, *E. erwini* species group ..... 9  
 9 (6') Dorsal surface glabrous. Elytral disc with 5 rows of elongate tubercles; apical margin markedly concave. Pronotal lateral margin slightly wider than lateral bead ..... *E. erwini* Shpeley & Ball, 2000  
 9' Dorsal surface pilose. .... 10

- 10 Disc of elytron with surface irregular but not tuberculate; apical margin slightly sinuate, not markedly and broadly concave. Pronotal lateral margin no wider than lateral bead ..... *E. pilosa* Shpeley & Ball, 2000  
 10' Disc of elytron with 6 rows of tubercles; apical margin markedly concave. Pronotal lateral margin wider than lateral bead ..... *E. mirifica* **sp.n.**  
**ETYMOLOGY.** The form of the Latin adjective "mirifica", in allusion to the beautiful aspect of species.

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