A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Pterostichini) with 14 new species from Vietnam

Новый подрод *Pterostichus* (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Pterostichini) с 14 новыми видами из Вьетнама

D.N. Fedorenko
Д.Н. Федоренко

ABSTRACT. A new subgenus, *Vietosteropus* subg.n., of the genus *Pterostichus* Bonelli, 1810 is erected for 16 species from Vietnam, including 14 new species, *P. abramovi* sp.n., *P. anichkini* sp.n., *P. bidoupensis* sp.n., *P. chupanphan* sp.n., *P. dalatensis* sp.n., *P. gialaiensis* sp.n., *P. hongbaensis* sp.n., *P. konchurang* sp.n., *P. konplongensis* sp.n., *P. kontumensis* sp.n., *P. ngokboci* sp.n., *P. ngoclinensis* sp.n., *P. semiopacus* sp.n., *P. sulcicollis* sp.n., and one new subspecies, *P. annamita chuyangsin* ssp.n. New taxa are described and illustrated. The species are arranged in to two species groups. A key to species is provided.


**Introduction**

*Pterostichus* Bonelli, 1810 is a speciose genus widespread in the Northern Hemisphere. Numerous new taxa of *Pterostichus*, including subgenera, species groups, species, and subspecies, were described from China over the recent decades [Allegro, Sciaky, 2010; Sciaky, 1994a–c, 1995, 1996a–c, 1997; Sciaky, Allegro, 2013; Sciaky, Faccini, 2003; Sciaky, Wrase, 1997; Shi, Liang, 2015; Shi et al., 2013; Wrase, Schmidt, 2006]. However, there are no recent comprehensive treatments of *Pterostichus* of China and Indochina other than revisions or reviews of individual subgenera [Allegro, Sciaky, 2010; Faccini, Sciaky, 2000; Sciaky, 1994b; Sciaky, Allegro, 2013; Sciaky, Faccini, 2003; Schmidt, 2006, 2012; Shi et al., 2013; Shi, Liang, 2015].

*Pterostichini* of Indochina, including Vietnam, are little known, other than a few *Pterostichus* species recently described or reported from Indochina and adjacent lands [Straneo, 1939, 1949, 1979, 1984; Morvan, 1992; Wrase, Schmidt, 2006]. Below we describe 14 new species from Vietnam closely related to *P. annamita* (Straneo, 1939) and *P. cavicollis* Straneo, 1984. These species altogether form a separate, probably monophyletic, group, for which a new subgenus is erected.

A major part of the material was collected during recent expeditions to highlands of southern and central Vietnam, sponsored by the Russia-Vietnam Tropical Center.

Acronyms used are as follows: MSNM, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano; SIEE, the author’s reference collection at A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology & Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow; ZISP, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; ZMMU, Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University.

The following parameters were analyzed: maximum body length measured between apices of closed mandibles and apex of elytra (BL); distance between base of elytron and discal pore d2 (D2); length of elytron, measured from the lowest point of basal ridge to apex (EL); maximum width of elytra (EW); width of head across eyes (HW); length of pronotum along median line (PL); maximum width of pronotum (PW).

Measurements were taken using an eyepiece micrometer, to two decimal places. The number of specimens...
measured (n) is only given for the first ratio in the description. All labels are printed, unless marked ‘[hw]’ (= handwritten). Data on labels of type specimens are in quotes.

Results

**Vietosterus** Fedorenko, subg.n.

Type species: *Feronia annamita* Straneo, 1939.

DESCRIPTION. Body (Figs 19–34) small- to large-sized, shiny black, without or with slight iridescence; elytra sometimes dull. Dorsum with meshed microsculpture; meshes very small, isodiametric and superficial on head, transverse and rather widely orthogonal over pronotal disc, isodiametric to strongly transverse on elytra. Reflexed lateral margin of elytra, elytral striae at bottom and sometimes also exlanate lateral margin of pronotum with isodiametric, somewhat alveolate, often coarse microsculpture.

Head large; eyes medium-sized, moderately convex to rather flat; genae distinct, slightly to much shorter than eyes. Two supra-ocular setae inserted just inside deep supra-ocular groove. Neck constriction faint to missing. Frontal foveae sulciform (accordingly, named frontal sulci hereafter), fairly short, impunctate, very deep to obliterate, diverging and straight to slightly S-shaped; when developed, abruptly disappearing on a level with or just before anterior supra-ocular seta. Clypeus very gently sinuate, labrum truncate to gently sinuate. Antennae moderately long, pubescent from antennomere 4 onwards, antennomere 3 with no setae other than ventral ones.

Mandibles moderately long, scrobe with a distinct longitudinal sulcus. Mentum with a bifid median tooth and two close setae at its base; borderlines between lateral lobes and epilobes extended into grooves converging basad and ending in small and deep pits in front of mentum suture. Submentum short, transversely costate or subcarinate, posteriorly limited by a fairly deep transverse excavation; quadrisetose or bisetose, outer setae being much shorter or totally reduced, respectively. Terminal labial palpalomere subfusciform, subcylinic in apical half; penultimate labial palpalomere bisetose.

Pronotum mostly (sub)circicular, with sides rounded or straight in basal half; basal angles very obtuse to rounded off. Lateral margin rather widely exlanate, gradually broadening basad; lateral groove narrow to wide, deep or very deep, abruptly disappeared a fourth from base, with exlanate lateral margin slightly broadened behind. Base gently to conspicuously sinuate at middle. Inner basal sulci moderately long yet rather superficial, mostly converging slightly apicad and obliterate just basally; often obliterate, sometimes deep. Outer basal sulcus as a shallower S-shaped extension of lateral groove towards and slightly inside base (including also a remnant of basal bead outside inner sulcus). Basal foveae impunctate to densely punctate between and often also at bottom of basal sulci. Apex evenly and moderately sinuate to truncate; apical bead obliterate in middle third. Anterolateral seta in lateral groove, posteralateral seta on exlanate lateral margin near (site of) basal angle.

Elytra elliptic, broadest at or just behind the middle, sometimes nearly parallel-sided. Base truncate and fairly narrow; humeri prominent yet rounded, without teeth. Sides rounded behind humeri, often slightly diverging and straight to indistinctly concave in basal third to half, distinctly sinuate before apex; apices blunt or narrowly rounded. Basal ridge entire, convex latero-apicad, distinctly higher at humerus than at suture, humeral angle opposite or outside stria 7, usually obtuse. Internal preapical plica well-developed in most species. Striae impunctate (except in 1–2 species), deep or very deep. Intervals convex, more so before apex and towards lateral margin, 1st merged in lateral edge (apical bead) at sutural angle, 2nd separate apically, 7th, 5th and 3rd (rarely 7th and 3rd) confluent apical in succession. Interval 8 often much narrower than 7th. Reflected lateral margin often slightly broadened in front of apical sinuation, with an additional convex interval outside stria 9 (accordingly, termed ‘interval 10’ hereafter: Figs 9–11). Parascutellar strole most-vestigial to obliterate. Parascutellar seta present, interval 3 with seta d2 adjoining stria 2 at middle. Interval 9 with 15–25 umbilical setae (US) in a continuous series; US often slightly sparser in second fourth.

Prosternum with a shallow to indistinct longitudinal groove; prosternal process not beaded, with apical declivity subconvex to slightly concave and more or less distinctly carinate or finely beaded on sides. Mesoventer with a small precoxal tubercle. Metepisternum short, about as wide as or wider than long. Abdomen finely beaded on sides, often except for sternites II and III. Underside smooth; metepisternum, sides of mesothoracic peduncle (within oblique concavity of mesepisternum), metaventrite and abdominal sternites II and III more or less densely, finely to moderately, punctate.

Legs moderately strong. Prothorax slightly dilated apically, with two posterolateral apical spinules and one posterior apical spine. Metatrochanter (tr3) rounded apically, about 65% as long as metafemur (fe3). Tarsomeres (tm) 1–3 of mesotarsi (ta2) and metatarsi (ta3) with outer (anterior) longitudinal carina limited by a sulcus on each side. Leg chetaxy: profemur (fe1) posteriorly with three setae (basal, ventromedial, and preapical, as usual in *Pterostichus*); mesofemur in apical half with two anteroventral setae and two anterodorsal setae; metacoxa bisetose (inner setae missing); tr3 setose; fe3 unisetose (distal anteroventral seta missing in one species); metatibia (ti3) with 0–5 strong setae along outer margin; tm1–4 each with one pair of latero-apical setae, tm1–2 each with one pair of dorso-apical setae; tm5 glabrous ventrally.

Aedeagus median lobe (Figs 35–58) arcuate to nearly geniculate in lateral view; right paramere long to short (Figs 59–87). When everted and inflated, internal sac bent ventrad or slightly to the left and then ventrad, with the following larger or smaller protrusions (Figs 12–13): large left preapical bulb (PBL), one or two fairly large bulbs on right side (PBR), and four small, spinulose, apical vesicles, or sclerites (sbs) each with one pair of dorso-apical setae; tm1–2 each with one pair of dorso-apical setae; tm5 glabrous ventrally.}

Female genitalia and reproductive tract (Figs 14–18). Gonosubcoxite with a row of dense setae along oblique apical margin. Gonoxocite falcate, slightly shorter than gonosubcoxite, with a double nematiform seta near apex and two ensiform setae at each ridge, ventral (outer) and dorsal (inner). *Bursa copulatrix* with a large, moderately sclerotized, hemispherical, apical invagination and a compact circular structure at base of spermathecal basal sclerite (sbs). Seminal canal (sc) serpentine, basally reinforced with falcate sbs, ending in a recurved cylindrical receptaculum (rp), with spermathecal gland duct entering this curve. Apex of sbs separated well from sc.

Secondary sexual differences: Males are distinctive from females in having abdominal sternite VII bisetose (vs. quad-
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam

Figs 1–11. *Pterostichus* (*Vietosteropus* subgen.n.): 1–6, 11 — *P. bidoupensis* sp.n.; 7 — *P. annamita*; 8 — *P. ngoclinhensis* sp.n.; 9 — *P. honbaensis* sp.n.; 10 — *P. kontumensis* sp.n.; 1–2 — right profemur, caudal aspect; 3–4 — hind leg, dorsal aspect; 5–6 — mesotibia, caudal aspect; 7 — pronotum, dorsal aspect; 8–11 — left elytron, left dorsolateral aspect; 1, 3, 5 — #; 2, 4, 6 — $; vbt — ventrobasal tubercle; iv10 — additional interval 10. Scale bars: 1 mm.

Figs 1–11. *Pterostichus* (*Vietosteropus* subgen.n.): 1–6, 11 — *P. bidoupensis* sp.n.; 7 — *P. annamita*; 8 — *P. ngoclinhensis* sp.n.; 9 — *P. honbaensis* sp.n.; 10 — *P. kontumensis* sp.n.; 1–2 — right profemur, caudal aspect; 3–4 — hind leg, dorsal aspect; 5–6 — mesotibia, caudal aspect; 7 — pronotum, dorsal aspect; 8–11 — left elytron, left dorsolateral aspect; 1, 3, 5 — #; 2, 4, 6 — $; vbt — ventrobasal tubercle; iv10 — additional interval 10. Scale bars: 1 mm.

Figs 1–11. *Pterostichus* (*Vietosteropus* subgen.n.): 1–6, 11 — *P. bidoupensis* sp.n.; 7 — *P. annamita*; 8 — *P. ngoclinhensis* sp.n.; 9 — *P. honbaensis* sp.n.; 10 — *P. kontumensis* sp.n.; 1–2 — right profemur, caudal aspect; 3–4 — hind leg, dorsal aspect; 5–6 — mesotibia, caudal aspect; 7 — pronotum, dorsal aspect; 8–11 — left elytron, left dorsolateral aspect; 1, 3, 5 — #; 2, 4, 6 — $; vbt — ventrobasal tubercle; iv10 — additional interval 10. Scale bars: 1 mm.

---

risetose); protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and biserially squamose on ventral side; femora, $t_i2$ and $t_i3$ barely wider; $t_i2$ subangulate and slightly tuberculate along inner margin; $t_i3$ tuberculate along posteromesal ridge (vs. $t_i2$ and $t_i3$ internally flat and smooth — compare Figs 1, 3, 5 with Figs 2, 4, 6). In the *annamita*-subgroup, males differentiated also by additional ventrobasal tubercle, distinct on $fe_1$ while minute on $fe_3$ (Figs 1, 3).
DIAGNOSIS. A subgenus of *Pterostichus* by the following features: Body rather convex, medium-sized for the genus. Head bisetose above each eye; terminal labial palpomere subsinuiform; frontal foveae short, sulciform, impunctate and strongly diverging. Pronotum distinctive: quadrisetose, rather widely explanate laterally, not sinuate on sides; basal angles rather widely rounded to indistinct; basal fovea and inner basal sulcus mostly shallow to indistinct; outer basal sulcus anteriorly merged into lateral groove. Elytron with parascutellar seta; parascutellar striole mostly short or missing; interval 3 with one discal seta adjoining stria 2 at middle; metepisterna short following apterous condition. Chetotaxy strongly diverging. Pronotum distinctive: quadrisetose, rath-

HABITS AND HABITATS. Most species have been collected by pitfall traps in monsoon broad-leaved or mixed forests at 970–1900 m altitudes. Adults dwell in leaf-litter, often near or under logs and tree trunks on the ground.

COMMENTS. The species of *Vietosteropus subgen.n.* are here arranged into three species groups readily differentiated by the combination of two characters, the width of elytral interval 8 and the body size. The *annamita*-group is defined by a larger body and the elytral interval 8 much narrower than 7th; small-sized species with interval 8 as wide as 7th belong to the *dalatensis*-group. The only species of the *gialaiensis*-group is larger-sized with sub-

The species are about equally divided between two regions: the Dalat Plateau (Dak Lak, Lam Dong, and Khanh Hoa provinces), including the Dak Lak Plateau; and the northern part of the Tay Nguyen Plateau that includes highlands south of the Truong Son mountain ridge. One additional species is known from northern Vietnam.

Five species (*P. ngoclinhensis* sp.n., *P. konplongensis* sp.n., *P. kontumensis* sp.n., *P. sulcicollis* sp.n., and *P. anichkini* sp.n.) occur in the Ngoc Linh Mts, three to four in the Bi Doup — Nui Ba Nature Reserve (*P. bidoupiensis* sp.n., *P. semiopacus* sp.n., *P. dalatensis* sp.n., and probably also *P. annamita*) and three in the Chu Yang Sin National park (*P. annamita chuyangsin* sp.n., *P. abramovi* sp.n., and *P. chupanphan* sp.n.). Two species have been recorded in the Ngok Boc Mts (*P. konplongensis* sp.n. and *P. ngokboci* sp.n.) and in the Hon Ba Mts (*P. annamita and P. honbaensis* sp.n.). Where three or more listed species are sympatric, mostly two of them share most or at least some habitats within an altitude range, whereas the remaining species occur(s) at higher or lower altitudes.

**DIAGNOSIS.** A subgenus of *Pterostichus* by the following features: Body rather convex, medium-sized for the genus. Head bisetose above each eye; terminal labial palpomere subsinuiform; frontal foveae short, sulciform, impunctate and strongly diverging. Pronotum distinctive: quadrisetose, rather widely explanate laterally, not sinuate on sides; basal angles rather widely rounded to indistinct; basal fovea and inner basal sulcus mostly shallow to indistinct; outer basal sulcus anteriorly merged into lateral groove. Elytron with parascutellar seta; parascutellar striole mostly short or missing; interval 3 with one discal seta adjoining stria 2 at middle; metepisterna short following apterous condition. Chetotaxy largely geniculate; everted and inflated internal sac bent to the left and/or ventrad.

**NAME.** Abbreviated combination of ‘Vietnam’ and ‘Steropus’, a subgenus of *Pterostichus*.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The subgenus includes 15 species with restricted ranges, confined to the Tay Nguyen plateau (or Central Highlands) within Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Lam Dong and Khanh Hoa provinces in central and southern Vietnam. The species are about equally divided between two regions: the Dalat Plateau (Dak Lak, Lam Dong, and Khanh Hoa provinces), including the Dak Lak Plateau; and the northern part of the Tay Nguyen Plateau that includes highlands south of the Truong Son mountain ridge. One additional species is known from northern Vietnam.

Five species (*P. ngoclinhensis* sp.n., *P. konplongensis* sp.n., *P. kontumensis* sp.n., *P. sulcicollis* sp.n., and *P. anichkini* sp.n.) occur in the Ngoc Linh Mts, three to four in the Bi Doup — Nui Ba Nature Reserve (*P. bidoupiensis* sp.n., *P. semiopacus* sp.n., *P. dalatensis* sp.n., and probably also *P. annamita*) and three in the Chu Yang Sin National park (*P. annamita chuyangsin* sp.n., *P. abramovi* sp.n., and *P. chupanphan* sp.n.). Two species have been recorded in the Ngok Boc Mts (*P. konplongensis* sp.n. and *P. ngokboci* sp.n.) and in the Hon Ba Mts (*P. annamita and P. honbaensis* sp.n.). Where three or more listed species are sympatric, mostly two of them share most or at least some habitats within an altitude range, whereas the remaining species occur(s) at higher or lower altitudes.

**HABITS AND HABITATS.** Most species have been collected by pitfall traps in monsoon broad-leaved or mixed forests at 970–1900 m altitudes. Adults dwell in leaf-litter, often near or under logs and tree trunks on the ground.
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam

**Figs 14–18. Female genitalia (14–15) and reproductive tract of *Pterostichus bidoupensis* sp.n.: bc — bursa copulatrix; bci — apical sclerotized invagination; gc — gonocoxite; gsc — gonosubcoxite; LT IX — laterotergite IX; ov — common oviduct; r — receptaculum; sbs — spermathecal basal sclerite; sc — seminal canal; sg — spermathecal gland; sgd — spermathecal gland duct; 14, 16 — ventral aspect; 15 — left aspect; 17–18 — dorsal aspect. Scale bar: 1 mm.**

Рис. 14–18. Гениталии и половые пути самки *Pterostichus bidoupensis* sp.n.: bc — копулятивная сумка; bci — вершинное склеротизованное впячивание; gc — гонококсит; gsc — гоносубкоксит; LT IX — латеротергит IX; ov — общий яйцевод; r — рецептакулум; sbs — базальный склерит сперматеки; sc — семенной канал; sg — железы сперматеки; sgd — проток железы сперматеки; 14, 16 — вентрально; 15 — слева; 17–18 — дорсально. Масштаб: 1 мм.
Figs 19–24. Dorsal habitus: 19 — *Pterostichus annamita chuyangsin* sp.n.; 20 — *P. bidoupensis* sp.n.; 21 — *P. semiopacus* sp.n.; 22 — *P. abramovi* sp.n.; 23 — *P. konchurang* sp.n.; 24 — *P. ngokboci* sp.n.

Рис. 19–26. Габитус дорзално: 19 — *Pterostichus annamita chuyangsin* sp.n.; 20 — *P. bidoupensis* sp.n.; 21 — *P. semiopacus* sp.n.; 22 — *P. abramovi* sp.n.; 23 — *P. konchurang* sp.n.; 24 — *P. ngokboci* sp.n.
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam

Figs 25–30. Dorsal habitus: 25 — *Pterostichus sulcicollis* sp.n.; 26 — *P. anichkini* sp.n.; 27 — *P. gialaiensis* sp.n.; 28 — *P. kontumensis* sp.n.; 29 — *P. dalatensis* sp.n.; 30 — *P. honbaensis* sp.n.

Рис. 25–30. Габитус дорзально: 25 — *Pterostichus sulcicollis* sp.n.; 26 — *P. anichkini* sp.n.; 27 — *P. gialaiensis* sp.n.; 28 — *P. kontumensis* sp.n.; 29 — *P. dalatensis* sp.n.; 30 — *P. honbaensis* sp.n.
KEY TO SPECIES OF *VIEOSTEROPUS* SUBGEN.

1(4) Elytral striae, especially outer ones, more or less distinct-ly punctate; interval 8 as wide as or barely narrower than 7; interval 10 missing.

2(3) Frontal sulci moderately deep. Elytra with widely rounded humeri, indistinct base and very finely punctate striae. Pronotum circular, without basal angles; apical bead entire or almost so. Submentum quadristose. Legs and antennae red. — Northern Vietnam. BL 13.2–16.5 mm. .............. 11. P. caviolensis Straneo, 1984

3(2) Frontal sulci very deep. Elytra with distinct base, rounded yet traceable humeri, and moderately punctate striae. Basal angles of pronotum rounded yet traceable. Submentum bisetose. Legs and antennae darker. BL 16.9 mm. ........................................... 15. P. giulaiensis sp. n.

4(1) Elytral striae impunctate, sometimes very faintly crenu-late; interval 10 present or not. Submentum bisetose or quadristose.

5(6) Pronotal subovate, distinctly wider apically than basally, with a fine lateral bead; inner basal sulcus very deep and reaching base. Body small, BL 9.5–10.2 mm. Elytra slightly violaceous, with intervals 3, 5 and often also 7 distinctly broader than adjacent ones. Submentum biseto-se. Abdominal sternites V–VII beaded laterally. Metatibia exter-nally glabrous. Elytral interval 10 very short or broken. ......................... 14. P. kontumensis sp. n.

6(5) Pronotum circular to subquadrate, with lateral margin more or less widely explanate at least behind the middle; inner basal sulcus obliterate close to base. Body without violaceous metallic tinge.

7(24) Frontal sulci distinct and mostly deep.

8(19) Elytral interval 8 distinctly (usually much) narrower than 7, mostly narrowly costate, more so basally and apically. BL>13 mm. Elytral microsculpture either equally distinct throughout or coarser on disc than on lateral reflexed margin. Explanate lateral margin of pronotum flat or slightly convex.


10(13) Pronotum circular, with basal angles rounded off, leaving elytral bases exposed. Elytral interval 10 reaching middle (Fig. 11). Elytral microsculpture moderately to very transverse. Metatibia externally glabrous; fe1 and fe3 with a small ventrolateral tubercle (Figs 1, 3) in male.

11(12) Elytra black; interval 8 much narrower than 7, costate all along. Pronotum smaller, EW/PW 1.12–1.18 (mean 1.14), with explanate lateral margin moderately and equally wide throughout. Abdominal sternites III and often also III with faint or no lateral bead. Apex of aedeagus median lobe trapezoidal and rounded in dorsal view, right paramere geniculate, obtusely angulate between base and apex (Figs 49, 64). BL 13.5–16.4 mm. ........................................ 2. P. bidouensis sp. n.

12(11) Elytra black, with faint purplish tinge; interval 8 distinctly (often not much) narrower than 7, both mostly subequally convex at middle. Pronotum slightly larger in general. Abdomen entirely beaded on sides. Apex of aedeagus median lobe subtriangular in dorsal view, right paramere arcuate (Figs 51, 60, 62).

a(b) Elytra indistinctly purplish from less transverse microsculpture. Pronotum very large, EW/PW 1.01–1.07 (mean 1.04), with explanate lateral margin much wider in basal two thirds than anteriorly (Fig. 7). BL 15.1–17.8 mm. .................. 1a. P. a. annamita Straneo, 1939

b(a) Elytra with a distinct purplish tinge due to very transverse microsculpture. Pronotum slightly smaller, EW/ PW 1.05–1.14 (mean 1.10), with explanate lateral margin mostly subequally wide throughout or barely wider behind the middle (Fig. 19). BL 13.2–15.7 mm. ...................... 1b. P. annamita chuyangin sp. n.

13(10) Pronotum subcircular to subquadrate, with basal angles rounded yet traceable and largely obstructing elytral bases. Metatibia externally with 1–5 setae; fe1 and fe3 without ventrobasal tubercle in male.

14(15) Elytra dull from coarse isodiometric microsculpture; interval 10 running on apical three quarters. Pronotum subquadrate, fairly narrow; basal angles obtuse, apically rounded; lateral groove widely sulcate and very deep. Metat emojis bisetose. BL 17.3–19.2 mm. ........................................ 4. P. semitoniensis sp. n.

15(14) Elytra shiny, with superficial transverse microsculpture; interval 10 behind the middle. Pronotum subcircular and wide; basal angles rounded; lateral groove very narrowly sulcate. Metatibia unisetose. BL 13–15.5 mm. .......................... 3. P. abramovii sp. n.


18(17) Body smaller, BL 17.9–18.5 mm. Frontal sulci rather shallow, more so posteriorly. Abdomen with entire lateral bead. Mesosternum, sides of metasternum and metepis-terna distinctly punctate. ....................... 7. P. ngokhoci sp. n.

19(8) Elytral interval 8 as wide as 7. Elytral microsculpture very transverse and very superficial on disc, isodiometric and very coarse, slightly alveolate, on lateral reflexed margin. Explanate lateral margin of pronotum shallowly grooved at least behind apical angles, separating between disc and a faint lateral bead; basal foveae sparsely to densely punctate. Submentum quadristose in general. Metatibia externally glabrous. BL>13 mm.

20(21) Pronotum bisetose due to posteralateral seta missing; inner basal sulcus deep; basal foveae very sparsely punctate at base to nearly impunctate. Elytron without interval 10. BL 10.6–11.8 mm. ........................ 11. P. ngoclinhensis sp. n.

21(20) Pronotum quadristose; inner basal sulcus very shallow to missing; basal foveae distinctly punctate.

22(23) Elytron without interval 10. Pronotal basal foveae finely and not very densely punctate. BL 10.4–12.7 mm. ............................................. 12. P. konplongensis sp. n.

23(22) Elytron in apical third with interval 10. Pronotal basal foveae coarsely and densely punctate. BL 10.2–11.2 mm. .......................... 13. P. chupanphan sp. n.

24(7) Frontal sulci obliterate or vague.

25(28) Elytral interval 8 as wide as 7; interval 10 preapical and short. Microsculpture moderately transverse and very superficial on elytral disc, isodiometric and very coarse on reflexed lateral margins of elytra and pronotum in apical half. Metatibia externally glabrous. Submentum bisetose. BL<11 mm.


27(26) Pronotal lateral bead indistinct. Abdomen entirely beaded along sides. Submentum as for the subgenus. BL 10–10.7 mm. ............................. 10. P. honbaensis sp. n.
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam

Figs 31–34. Dorsal habitus: 31 — *Pterostichus ngoclinhensis* sp.n.; 32 — *P. konplongensis* sp.n.; 33 — *P. chupanphan* sp.n.; 34 — *P. cavicollis*, ♂ paratype.

Рис. 31–34. Габитус дорзально: 31 — *Pterostichus ngoclinhensis* sp.n.; 32 — *P. konplongensis* sp.n.; 33 — *P. chupanphan* sp.n.; 34 — *P. cavicollis*, ♂ парапит.

28(25) Elytral interval 8 narrowly costate to carinate, much narrower than 7; interval 10 missing; disc with isodiametric to moderately transverse microsculpture. Explanate lateral margin of pronotum flat to slightly convex; lateral groove widely sulcate and very deep. Submentum quadriseptate. Metatibia externally with 1–5 setae.

29(30) Elytral intervals very convex before apex, 7th, 5th and 3rd confluent apical in succession, 7th and 8th narrowly costate to subcarinate; microsculpture isodiametric. BL 16–18.1 mm. ................................. 5. *P. sulcicollis* sp.n.

30(28) Elytral intervals 3 and 7 only confluent apically; 3rd, 7th and 8th sharply carinate there; microsculpture isodiametric in female, slightly to moderately transverse in male. BL 17.8–19.4 mm. .............. 6. *P. anichkini* sp.n.
The annamita species group

DESCRIPTION. Body medium- to large-sized, BL 13–22.3 mm. Elytra with interval 8 much narrower than 7th. Pronotum with explanate lateral margin flat or slightly convex, lateral beading missing. Explanate lateral margin of pronotum with longitudinal and highly superficial microsculpture; reflexed lateral margin of elytron with rather superficial, isodiametric to very slightly longitudinal microsculpture, not contrasting more coarsely than on disc.

Aedeagus with right paramere long (the sulcilollis-subgroup) or short (the sulcilollis-subgroup). Internal sac of median lobe: PBL mostly tripartite or tetrapartite; lv3 present except in one species.

COMMENTS. The group includes eight species arranged into two subgroups.

The annamita-subgroup is confined to the Dalat Plateau and defined by the combination of right paramere long, interval 10 present, submentum bisetose, endophallus with apical vesicles av1 to av4; mostly two well-developed PBR present, PBRd and PBV.

The subgroup is further divided into two groupings with two species each. The combination of a circular pronotum; externally glabrous metatibiae; apical declivity of the pronotum process beaded along sides; sexually dimorphic pro- and metatibiae (ventrobasal tubercle present in male); and the aedeagus type 2 (for details see ‘Discussion’) separates two sibling species, P. annamita and P. bidoupensis.

P. annamita differs from the northern Gia Lai Province and less from the eastern Kon Tum Province.

Additional material. © (SIEE), ‘Vietnam, Khanh Hoa Province, Hon Ba Mt, 1300–1500 m, IV.2003, leg. M. Kalyakin; © (SIEE), same data except –1400 m, leg. A. Borisenko; 2©©©©, same locality, except for 2006, leg. A. Anichkin.

REDESCRIPTION. BL 15.1–17.8 mm. Shiny black, elytra without or with indistinct purplish iridescence. Antennomeres 5–11 reddish along ridges, more widely apicidal; palpi and tarsi slightly reddish; extreme apices of femora and tibiae very slightly reddish. Microsculpture highly superficial on head, superficial and moderately to strongly transverse on elytra, being sharper and very slightly longitudinal at bottom of elytral striae and on reflexed lateral margin; pronotal lateral margin with highly superficial and strongly longitudinal meshed microsculpture.

Head and, especially, neck incrustate, neck constriction very faint. Eyes slightly flattened, gena 1/3–2/5 as long as eye. Frontal sulci very deep and strongly divergent, barely S-shaped, hardly less diverging anteriorly while barely curved at posterior end, almost reaching level of anterior supraocular seta. Submentum bisetose.

Pronotum (Fig. 7) circular, very large, hardly narrower than elytra, PW/PL 1.30–1.37 (mean 1.34, n=6), PW/HW 1.50–1.57 (1.55) sides extended into base at no angle. Basal margin slightly concave. Apex slightly and evenly sinuate, finely beaded except in middle third. Apical angles slightly acute and a little protrused, with blunt tips. Lateral margin rather widely explanate, distinctly wider in basal two thirds than in front; lateral bead missing. Lateral groove sulcate yet narrow, disc subcarinate just inside; outer basal sulcus smooth S-shaped. Inner basal sulcus obsolete; basal fovea finely and moderately densely punctate (holotype) to impunctate. Disc very convex and smooth. Median line fine, reaching base, not quite reaching apex. Both transverse impressions, basal and apical, hardly traceable.

Elytra elliptic, EW/EL 1.44–1.53 (1.49), EW/PW 1.01–1.07 (1.04), broadest at about middle, rounded on sides. Humeral angle slightly obtuse. Striae deep and impunctate. Intervals convex, more laterally and before apex, 1st adjoining lateral bead apically, 7th, 5th and 3rd confluent successively apically. Interval 8 as convex as 7th, distinctly, albeit not very much, narrower than 7th. Reflexed lateral margin broadened behind the middle, giving rise to a long interval 10. Parascutellar striae vestigial, short or very so. Discal seta d2 inserted 2/5–1/2 from apex, D2/EL 0.41–0.51 (0.45, n=6). USS: 16–20.

Underside: Apical declivity of prosternal process flat or slightly concave, with sides subcarinate or finely beaded, distinctly broader dorsally than ventrally. Entire abdomen finely beaded on sides. Mesepisternum, metepisternum, and sides of metaventrite moderately punctate to nearly smooth; basal abdominal sternites mostly vaguely punctate.

Legs: tm1–2 with outer carina distinct, more (ta2) or less (ta3) blunt. In male, fe1 with a short oblique ventrobasal ridge looking like a tubercle in frontal view; fe3 with a pointed tubercle near apex of tr3.

Aedeagus as in P. a. chuayingsin. (Figs 37, 51): median lobe in middle third subequally wide in dorsal view, apex curved ventrad at a smooth and highly obtuse angle; apical lamella subtriangular in right view, without right dorsal tooth (in lateral view). Right paramere (Figs 61–62) long, arcuate, slightly broadened before apex in dorsal view, a little concave on left side apically. Everted and inflated internal sac (Figs 88–89) with large PBL and PBR. PBL bipartite due to lv3 well-developed and almost separated from the remainder, lv1 as a conical extension of PBL body dorsad; lv2 missing (supposedly merged into lv1) as is lv4 (minute lv4 present in
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam

Figs 35–44. Median lobe of aedeagus, left aspect: 35 — *Pterostichus bidoupensis* sp.n.; 36 — *P. ngoclinhensis* sp.n.; 37 — *P. annamita chuyangsin* ssp.n.; 38 — *P. konplongensis* sp.n.; 39 — *P. sulcicollis* sp.n.; 40 — *P. semiopacus* sp.n.; 41 — *P. chupanphan* sp.n.; 42 — *P. abramovi* sp.n.; 43 — *P. kontumensis* sp.n.; 44 — *P. anichkini* sp.n. Scale bars: 1 mm.

Рис. 35–44. Средняя доля эдеагуса, вид слева: 35 — *Pterostichus bidoupensis* sp.n.; 36 — *P. ngoclinhensis* sp.n.; 37 — *P. annamita chuyangsin* ssp.n.; 38 — *P. konplongensis* sp.n.; 39 — *P. sulcicollis* sp.n.; 40 — *P. semiopacus* sp.n.; 41 — *P. chupanphan* sp.n.; 42 — *P. abramovi* sp.n.; 43 — *P. kontumensis* sp.n.; 44 — *P. anichkini* sp.n. Масштаб: 1 мм.
P. a. chuyangs

sp.n.]. PBRd and PBRv separate, former barely prominent, latter larger and projecting laterad. Apical vesicles (avl–4) subequally small.

DIAGNOSIS. See under P. bidoupensis sp.n., and in the key.

DISTRIBUTION. Three scattered localities in the Dalat Plateau, southern Vietnam. The nominate subspecies occurs in Mt. Hon Ba in addition to the type locality, Mt. Lang Biang near Dalat. Population(s) from the third locality represents a separate subspecies described below.

HABITATS AND HABITS. As for the subspecies described below.

1b. Pterostichus annamita chuyangs Fedorenko, sp.n.


DESCRIPTION. As compared with P. a. annamita: Body (Fig. 19), BL 13.2–15.7 mm. Frontal sulci from divergent to slightly S-shaped, parallel anteriorly, then curved outwards, and afterwards turned posteriorly and slightly inwards. Neck constriction indistinct dorsally or extremely faint. Pronotum smaller, distinctly narrower than elytra and less wide relative to eyes, PW/PL 1.27–1.36 (mean 1.31, n=5), PW/HW 1.45–1.53 (1.48). Apex often barely sinuate. EW/EL 1.44–1.56 (1.50), EW/PW 1.05–1.14 (1.10). Parascutellar striole from indistinct to moderately long, D2/EL 0.41–0.51 (0.46, n=5×2). USSR: 17–18. Apical declivity of prosternal process nearly parallel-sided in ventral half, much broader dorsally. Underside. Sides of apical declivity of prosternal process evenly concave between subequally wide dorsal and ventral margins. Abdominal sternites II and III without lateral bead. Legs: ta2 and ta3 usually with slightly more distinct outer carinae.

DISTRIBUTION. As for the nominate subspecies.

NAME. Refers to the Chu Yang Sin National Park, type locality of this species.

DIAGNOSIS. As compared with the previous species, differing chiefly in structure of the aedeagus. The combination of the black body, not laterally beaded abdominal sternite II and differently shaped apical declivity of the prosternal process differentiates between females of P. bidoupensis and P. annamita.

NAME. Refers to the type locality of this species, the Bi Doup — Nui Ba Nature Reserve, including Mt. Bi Doup.

DISTRIBUTION. The Dalat Plateau between Mt. Hon Giao and Mt. Bi Doup, the listed record from Da Lat needs confirmation.

HABITATS AND HABITS. A mesophilous species common in monsoon forests at 1400–1800 m elevation. It also shares certain habitats with P. dalatensis sp. n., but avoids wet places the latter species prefers.

COMMENTS. Straneo (1984) reported P. annamita from Dalat based on two female specimens distinctive from the male holotype in no other character than the pronotal lateral margin subequally wide throughout (vs. markedly broadened basad). Based on several examined photographs of one of these females, I consider it to belong to P. bidoupensis sp.n., which suggests also that P. bidoupensis sp.n. and P. a. annamita may be sympatric in the environs of Da Lat.

3. Pterostichus abrahamovi Fedorenko, sp.n.

Figs 22, 42, 50, 65–67, 94–95, 117.

A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam

Figs 45–58. Median lobe of aedeagus, left (45, 46) and dorsal (47–58) aspect: 45, 47 — *Pterostichus honbaensis* sp.n.; 46, 48 — *P. dalatensis* sp.n.; 49 — *P. bidoupensis* sp.n.; 50 — *P. abramovi* sp.n.; 51 — *P. annamita chuyangsin* ssp.n.; 52 — *P. anichkini* sp.n.; 53 — *P. sulcicollis* sp.n.; 54 — *P. semiopacus* sp.n.; 55 — *P. ngoclinhensis* sp.n.; 56 — *P. chupanphan* sp.n.; 57 — *P. konplongensis* sp.n.; 58 — *P. kontumensis* sp.n. Scale bar: 1 mm.
DESCRIPTION. As for *P. annamita*, except as follows:

**Body** (Fig. 22), BL 13–15.5 mm. Shiny black, with nearly indistinct purplish iridescence in female.

Head, including neck, slightly less incrassate. Frontal sulci very deep, strongly divergent, not quite reaching the level of anterior supra-ocular seta. Neck constriction indistinct.

Pronotum almost circular, PW/PL 1.29–1.37 (mean 1.32, n=5), PW/HW 1.52–1.59 (1.55), with basal angles very widely rounded yet traceable. Explanate lateral margin moderately wide anteriorly, much broader behind the middle. Inner basal sulcus shallow, converging slightly apically. Basal fovea impunctate. Both transverse impressions, basal and apical, missing, sometimes the latter hardly traceable.

Elytra base conical with base of pronotum, EW/EL 1.48–1.53 (1.50), EW/PW 1.05–1.15 (1.09). Striae impunctate, deep yet very fine, with one row of microsculpticells at bottom. Interval 8 costate, much narrower than 7th. Parascutellar striole absent, sometimes very short. D2/EL 0.43–0.49 (0.46, n=5±2). USS: 17–19, mostly adjoining or situated in stria 8.

Underside. Apical declivity of prosternal process slightly convex, neither edged nor beaded laterally.

Lggs: *ti3* externally with 1–4, mostly two, setae; sometimes the setae absent unilaterally; *fe1* and *fe3* similar in both sexes.

Aedeagus (Figs 42, 50, 65–67): median lobe in dorsal view triangular. Apical lamella rhomboidal, concave dorsally, with a large right dorso-apical hook. Right paramere as in *P. bidoupensis* sp.n., yet more clavate in dorsal view. Everted and inflated internal sac (Figs 94–95, 117): PBL fairly small, distinctly tripartite, with three contiguous apical lobes, median lobe (*lv2*) being a little larger than lateral ones (*lv1* and *lvi*). PBRd very large and contiguous to small PBBr.

DIAGNOSIS. Distinct from very similar *P. annamita* in having pronotum slightly broader basally, with basal angles very widely rounded yet traceable; *ti3* externally setose; lateral bead absent from sternite II and anterior three quarters of III; *fe1* and *fe3* similar in the sexes; aedeagus different, including right paramere.

**NAME.** Given after Dr. Alexei V. Abramov, a mammalogist, my good friend and companion during trips to Vietnam, who helped me collect this and many other carabids. Thanks to my good friend and companion during trips to Vietnam, who helped me collect this and many other carabids.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** As for the subgenus.

4. *Pterostichus semiopacus* Fedorenko, sp.n.

Figs 21, 40, 54, 70–71, 96–97.


**DESCRIPTION.** Body (Fig. 21), BL 17.3–19.2 mm. Same coloured and microsculptured as *P. annamita*, except for elytra dull from coarse isodiametric microsculpture, and head with superficial yet distinct isodiametric microsculpture.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** As for *P. bidoupensis* sp.n.
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam


DESCRIPTION. Body (Fig. 25), BL 16.4–18.5 mm. Shiny black, without iridescence, otherwise same coloured as *P. annamita*. Microsculpture superficial yet distinct on head, isodiametric and superficial on elytra.

Head fairly large, eyes convex and small, gena about half as long as eye. Frontal sulci very shallow to nearly indistinct, mostly straight, strongly divergent, short, not reaching level of anterior supra-ocular seta. Neck constriction indistinct dorsally. Submentum quadrisetose.

Pronotum as in *P. abramovi* sp.n., except as follows: PW/PL 1.35–1.43 (mean 1.39, n=5), PW/HW 1.39–1.47 (1.44). Apex evenly sinuate; apical angles slightly acute, with narrowly rounded tip. Explanate lateral margin mostly convex, lateral edge very gently corrugated. Lateral groove sulcate, deep, very wide, as wide as explanate lateral margin near anterolateral seta; disc sharp-edged just inside. Outer basal sulcus C-shaped, *i.e.*, curved basally outside, instead of inside. Inner basal sulci diverging slightly apicad or parallel anteriorly, shallow, basally very shallow to obliterate.

Elytra elliptic, EW/EL 1.47–1.54 (1.50), EW/PW 1.11–1.18 (1.14). Humeral angle slightly obtuse. Striae deep impunctate. Intervals convex, more so laterally and before apex. Interval 8 costate to subcarnate, much narrower than 7th. Reflexed lateral margin narrow throughout, without interval 10. Parascutellar striae short to missing, mostly very short. Discal seta inserted just medially, D2/EL 0.48–0.54 (0.52, n=5×2), USS: 20–22.

Underside. Apical declivity of prosternal process flat or slightly concave, sharply edged to indistinctly beaded on sides. Sides of abdomen rather finely beaded anteriorly, with lateral bead obliterate on basal half to entire sternite II. Punctuation varying greatly from indistinct to moderate and fairly dense on mesepisternum, metepisternum and sides of metaventrite; abdominal sternite II mostly densely rugulate-punctate along basal margin.

Legs: *t*3 externally with 1–3, mostly two, setae; outer carinae blunt to distinct on *ta*2 (*tm*1–2), blunt to obsolete on *ta*3 (*tm*1–3).

Aedeagus (Figs 39, 53, 69) similar to that of *P. annamita*, except for falcate and short right paramere. Everted and inflated internal sac (*Figs 102–103*) with tripartite PBL: *lv*2 large invaginate due to internal fold being well-developed; *lv*3 small; *lv*1 distinct (perhaps PBL is tetrapartite). PBR missing. There present three apical vesicles: elongate *av*2, very small *av*3 close to its apex, and well-developed *av*4.

DIAGNOSIS. Most similar to *P. abramovi* sp.n. Distinguishable among larger species chiefly by the following character combination: frontal sulci obsolete; elytra with isodiametric microsculpture, without interval 10; pronotal lateral groove widely sulcate, as wide as explanate lateral margin at anterolateral seta; *fe*3 bisetose; *ti*3 externally setose. Right paramere moderately long.

NAME. Refers to the deep and widely sulcate male lateral groove of the pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION. Endemic to Mt. Ngoc Linh in Central Vietnam; all specimen taken at 1700–1900 m elevation. HABITATS AND HABITS. As described for the subgenus.


Figs 26, 44, 52, 72, 104–105.


DESCRIPTION. As for *P. sulcicollius* sp.n., except as follows. Body slender (Fig. 26), BL 17.8–19.4 mm. Elytral microsculpture sexually dimorphic, bing superficial, moderately to strongly transverse in male vs. isodiametric in female; elytrial striae behind the middle (especially where broadened before apex) with coarse isodiametric microsculpture.

Frontal sulci obliterate.

Pronotum subquadrate and less transverse, PW/PL 1.29–1.31 (mean 1.30, n=5), PW/HW 1.39–1.43 (1.41), with sides rather poorly rounded in apical half and very so behind the middle. Apical margin less concave. Lateral edge smooth, without corrugation. Lateral groove slightly narrower and more shallow, leaving disc laterally sharp-edged in middle third only. Inner basal sulci diverging slightly apicad, obliterate basally.

Elytra longer, EW/EL 1.57–1.66 (1.62), EW/PW 1.12–1.17 (1.15). Humeral angle slightly obtuse. Striae deep and impunctate. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 often slightly broader than adjacent ones; 3rd, 7th and sometimes 5th sharply carinate before apex; only 3rd and 7th confluent apically. Interval 8 carinate throughout. Parascutellar striae mostly missing to very short. D2/EL 0.49–0.56 (0.53, n=5×2), USS: 23–24.

Underside smooth. Apical declivity of prosternal process flat or slightly concave, sharply edged to indistinctly beaded on sides.

Legs: *ti*3 externally with 3–5 setae; tarsi with outer carinae conspicuous (*tm*1–2, *ta*2) or blunt (*tm*1–3, *ta*3).

Aedeagus (Figs 44, 52, 72) nearly as in *P. semiposciatus* sp.n., except as follows: Apical lamella in dorsal view much broader, very gently broadened apicad, widely rounded at tip, concave dorsally, with a large right dorso-apical tooth. Right paramere short. Everted and inflated endophallus (Figs 104–105): PBL bipartite, basally bulbous, with small *lv*3; and nearly indistinct *lv*1 dorsally. PBRs large prominent. Two large apical vesicles present, *av*4 and *av*2, the latter being ventrally extended into a sclerotized stripe.

DIAGNOSIS. See description of the species and the key.

NAME. Given after Alexander E. Anichkin (Ioshkar Ola), a soil zoologist, my good friend and colleague, collector of this species.

DISTRIBUTION. Endemic to Mt. Ngoc Linh in Central Vietnam; occurring at 1700–1900 m elevation.

HABITATS AND HABITS. As for the subgenus.

7. *Pterostichus ngokboci* Fedorenko, sp.n.

Figs 24, 73, 98–99.


DESCRIPTION. As for *P. sulcicollius* sp.n., except as follows. Body (Fig. 24), BL 17.9–18.5 mm. Elytral microsculpture slightly to moderately transverse.

Head medium-sized. Frontal sulci fine and fairly shallow, barely deeper just behind clypeus, much shallower to obsolete behind, evenly curved towards anterior supra-ocular seta, disappearing much before the level of the seta.

Pronotum nearly circular, slightly less transverse, PW/PL 1.25–1.31 (mean 1.30, n=5), PW/HW 1.39–1.43 (1.41), with sides rather poorly rounded in apical half and very so behind the middle. Apical margin less concave. Lateral edge smooth, without corrugation. Lateral groove slightly narrower and more shallow, leaving disc laterally sharp-edged in middle third only. Inner basal sulci diverging slightly apicad, obliterate basally.

Elytra longer, EW/EL 1.57–1.66 (1.62), EW/PW 1.12–1.17 (1.15). Humeral angle slightly obtuse. Striae deep and impunctate. Intervals 3, 5 and 7 often slightly broader than adjacent ones; 3rd, 7th and sometimes 5th sharply carinate before apex; only 3rd and 7th confluent apically. Interval 8 carinate throughout. Parascutellar striae mostly missing to very short. D2/EL 0.49–0.56 (0.53, n=5×2), USS: 23–24.

Underside smooth. Apical declivity of prosternal process flat or slightly concave, sharply edged to indistinctly beaded on sides.

Legs: *ti*3 externally with 3–5 setae; tarsi with outer carinae conspicuous (*tm*1–2, *ta*2) or blunt (*tm*1–3, *ta*3).

Aedeagus (Figs 44, 52, 72) nearly as in *P. semiposciatus* sp.n., except as follows: Apical lamella in dorsal view much broader, very gently broadened apicad, widely rounded at tip, concave dorsally, with a large right dorso-apical tooth. Right paramere short. Everted and inflated endophallus (Figs 104–105): PBL bipartite, basally bulbous, with small *lv*3; and nearly indistinct *lv*1 dorsally. PBRs large prominent. Two large apical vesicles present, *av*4 and *av*2, the latter being ventrally extended into a sclerotized stripe.

DIAGNOSIS. See description of the species and the key.

NAME. Given after Alexander E. Anichkin (Ioshkar Ola), a soil zoologist, my good friend and colleague, collector of this species.

DISTRIBUTION. Endemic to Mt. Ngoc Linh in Central Vietnam; occurring at 1700–1900 m elevation.
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam

Elytra elliptic, longer, EW/EL 1.55–1.56 (1.56), EW/PW 1.06–1.11 (1.08), almost parallel-sided in middle third. Parascutellar striole short to missing, mostly very short. D2/EL 0.47–0.50 (0.49, n=4+2). USS: 20–22.

Underside. Apical declivity of prosternal process very gently concave, with sides almost indistinctly beaded. Abdomen entirely beaded along sides. Mesepisternum, sides of metaventrite and usually metepisternum moderately and rath-

Figs 88–95. Everted and inflated internal sac of aedeagus: 88–89 — *Pterostichus annamita*; 90–91 — *P. annamita chuyangsin* ssp.n.; 92–93 — *P. bidoupensis* ssp.n.; 94–95 — *P. abramovi* ssp.n.; 88, 90, 92, 94 — left aspect; 89, 91 — left dorsolateral aspect; 93, 95 — right aspect. Scale bar: 1 mm. Abbreviations as in Figs 12–13.
er densely punctate; abdominal sternite II mostly densely punctate along base, sternite III with very shallow to indistinct punctures.

Legs: \textit{ti3} externally with 2–3 setae; \textit{tm1–2} with outer carinae distinct to obsolete (\textit{ta2}) or totally reduced (\textit{ta3}), sometimes \textit{ta3} with hardly traceable lateroventral sulcus.

Aedeagus (Figs 73, 98–99) very similar. Everted and inflated endophallus: PBL tetrapartite, bifid apically (\textit{lv1} and \textit{lv2}), with small \textit{lv} near these two, and \textit{lv3} at base. PBR missing. Three, fairly large, apical vesicles present, \textit{av2}, \textit{av4}, and a vesicle being either \textit{avl}, shifted to the right side, or novelty.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Similr to \textit{P. sulcicollis} sp.n., except as follows: body barely slenderer; frontal sulci curved outside and slightly deeper; pronotal lateral groove narrow; and aedeagus distinctive.

**NAME.** Toponymic as if it were patronymic; refers to the type locality, Mt. Ngok Boc.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The type locality only.

**HABITATs AND HABITS.** As for the subgroup.

8. \textit{Pterostichus konchurang} Fedorenko, sp.n.

**Figs** 23, 68, 100–101.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype \(\ast\) (ZMMU) and paratypes 2\(\ast\) (SIEE) labelled: ‘Vietnam, Gia Lai Province, ~50 km N of An Khe, Kon Chu Rang Nat[ure] Res[v][e], Reserv[e], 14º31’\(’\)N 108º32’E, h=1000–1040 m, 24.V–2.VI.2016, D. Fedorenko leg.’.

**DESCRIPTION.** As for \textit{P. ngokbaci} sp.n., except as follows: Body (Fig. 23), BL 20.4–22.3 mm. Elytral microsculpture very transverse. Eyes barely flatter, genae indistinctly longer. Frontal sulci deep, from divergent and slightly S-shaped, nearly straight, to parallel-sided behind clypeus and then curved posterolaterad, not quite reaching the level of anterior supraocular setae.

PW/PL 1.31–1.34 (mean 1.33 , n=3), PW/HW 1.49–1.55 (1.51); basgal angles obtuse and rather narrowly rounded. Disc not laterally edged.

Elytra slightly and evenly rounded on sides, EW/EL 1.47–1.53 (1.49), EW/PW 1.08–1.10 (1.09). Intervals 3 and 7 confluent apically or (in one paratype) 7th, 5th and 3rd successively confluent apically. Paracostal striae mostly short or very so. D2/E2 0.46–0.49 (0.48, n=3–2). USS: 24–25.

Underside. Apical declivity of prosternal process varying from gently concave and finely beaded along sides to flat, with no bead. Abdominal sternite II without lateral bead. Mesepisternum very finely and mostly rather sparsely punctate; metepisternum and sides of metaventrite finely and sparsely punctate to smooth; abdominal sternite II with a group of fine punctures behind base, sternite III smooth.

Legs: \textit{ti3} externally trisetose.

Aedeagus (Figs 68, 100–101) similar, except for right paramere straight in apical half of ventral margin but tip. Everted and inflated internal sac: PBL almost entire, with only \textit{lv1} indistinctly separated from \textit{lv2}, which is hypertrophied and invaginated because of a vertical internal fold. PBR missing. Three apical vesicles present, \textit{av1}, \textit{av4}, and oblong and very large \textit{av3}.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Distinctly larger and barely more robust than \textit{P. ngokbaci} sp.n., with frontal sulci deep. Aedeagus is slightly different as well.

**NAME.** Refers to the Kon Chu Rang Nature Reserve, type locality of the species.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The type locality only.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** Taken near a forest trail.

---

**The \textit{dalatensis} species group**

**DESCRIPTION.** Body small, BL 9.5–12.7 mm. Head mostly medium-sized. Elytral interval 8 as wide as or barely narrower than 7th. Pronotum circular to subovate, with explanate lateral margin slightly concave in at least apical third; lateral bead mostly distinct in apical half; lateral groove deep yet narrow. Reflexed lateral margin of elytron and often also of pronotum with microsculpture isodiametric, coarse, contrastingly coarser than on respective discs. Pronotal basal foveae often punctate. Legs: \textit{ti3} externally glabrous; \textit{ta2} and \textit{ta3} with conspicuous outer carina. Right paramere long to very short.

The group includes six species.

**COMMENTS.** The species are arranged into three subgroups.

The nominal subgroup includes \textit{P. dalatensis} sp.n. and \textit{P. honbaensis} sp.n., and is defined by oblate frontal sulci (probable synapomorphy) and elytral interval 10. Both also share the pronotum with a fairly coarse microsculpture of the lateral margin and impunctate basal foveae. Geographical distribution is southernmost in the group.

The \textit{ngoclinhensis}-subgroup includes four species, \textit{P. ngoclinhensis} sp.n., \textit{P. konplongensis} sp.n., \textit{P. chupanphan} sp.n. and \textit{P. kontumensis} sp.n., widespread in the Tay Nguyen Plateau north, and including northern part, of the Dalat Plateau. The former three species share deep frontal sulci and punctate basal foveae, as well as predominantly quadrisetose submentum. The interval 10 is well-developed in \textit{P. chupanphan} sp.n., but absent from both \textit{P. ngoclinhensis} sp.n. and \textit{P. konplongensis} sp.n., being nearly indistinct, rudimentary, in this latter species.

\textit{P. kontumensis} sp.n. is peculiar due to a number of derived characters, such as violaceous luster of the elytra, large head, subovate pronotum, with explanate lateral margin reduced to a fine lateral bead, and odd elytral intervals distinctly wider than even ones. Otherwise it matches well the distinctive character combination of the subgroup, as well as of the group, therefore it does not need erection of separate subgroup for itself.

Probable relationships of the species are as follows: \textit{P. kontumensis} sp.n. + ((\textit{P. ngoclinhensis} sp.n. + \textit{P. konplongensis} sp.n.) + (\textit{P. chupanphan} sp.n. + (\textit{P. dalatensis} sp.n. + \textit{P. honbaensis} sp.n.))).

9. \textit{Pterostichus dalatensis} Fedorenko, sp.n.

**Figs** 29, 46, 48, 75–80, 114–116.


**DESCRIPTION.** Body (Fig. 29), BL 9.3–10.8 mm. Shiny black, without iridescence. Explanate lateral margin of pronotum and often also reflexed lateral margins of elytra transluent with brown or reddish-brown. Legs with femora black to (mostly) dark reddish brown; tibiae dark reddish brown, slightly paler apical, protibiae dirty red. Antennae dark reddish-brown, slightly paler apical. Mouthparts dirty red; mandibles and labrum more or less infuscated; ventral scrobal ridges of mandibles, apex and sides of labrum reddish.
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam

Figs 96–103. Everted and inflated internal sac of aedeagus: 96–97 — *Pterostichus semiopacus* sp.n.; 98–99 — *P. ngokboei* sp.n.; 100–101 — *P. konchurang* sp.n.; 102–103 — *P. sulcicollis* sp.n.; 96, 98, 100, 102 — left aspect; 97, 99, 101, 103 — right aspect. Scale bars: 1 mm. Abbreviations as in Figs 12–13.

Microsculpture superficial yet distinct on head, isodiametric and coarse on explanate lateral margin of pronotum in apical three fifths, moderately transverse on elytra.

Eyes convex, gena less than a third (ca. 0.2–0.3 times) as long as eye. Frontal sulci obliterate. Neck constriction missing. Submentum bisetose.

**Pronotum circular.** PW/PL 1.19–1.30 (mean 1.24, n=4), PW/HW 1.45–1.58 (1.54), strongly and very evenly rounded on sides, with basal angles widely or very widely rounded. Base truncate. Apex evenly sinuate; apical angles narrowly to moderately rounded. Explanate lateral margin much broader basally than apically, slightly concave dorsally; lateral bead almost entire, disappearing or obsolete just in front of posterior lateral seta. Lateral groove extended into outer basal sulcus at no or almost indistinct angle; outer basal sulcus slightly C-shaped, obliterate before base. Inner basal sulcus obsolete; basal fovea smooth. Median line fine, reaching base, not quite reaching apex. Both transverse impressions, basal and apical, missing.

Elytra elliptic, EW/EL 1.36–1.47 (1.42), EW/PW 1.10–1.19 (1.15), with sides rounded behind humeri, thence nearly straight and slightly diverging to the middle; preapical sinuation rather shallow; internal plica vestigial. Humeral angle obtuse. Striae deep and impunctate. Intervals convex, more so before apex, 7th, 5th and 3rd mostly confluent apicad in succession, more rarely 7th and 3rd confluent apically; 8th barely narrower than 7th. Interval 10 short, in front of preapical sinuation. Parascutellar striole long, sometimes slightly curved, running parallel or curved slightly inwards. Median line, distinctly deeper in basal fourth. EW/EL 1.43–1.45, EW/PW 1.15–1.19. Intervals 7, 5 and 3 successively confluent apicad. Parascutellar striole missing. D2/EL 0.47–0.49 (0.48, n=2+2). USS: 15–16.

Prosternal process truncate apically, slightly obtuse in lateral view; apical declivity indistinctly concave, with a vestigial lateral bead. Abdomen entirely beaded on sides.

Aedeagus (Figs 45, 47, 81–82) similar, except for a shorter and less oblique apical lamella of median lobe. Right paramere in left view arcuate, tapering apicad and pointed at tip; slender and nearly straight in dorsal view.

**DIAGNOSIS.** See description of the species.

**NAME.** Refers to the Mt. Hon Ba, type locality of the species.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Apparently endemic to Mt. Hon Ba, Khanh Hoa Province.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** No data.

10. *Pterostichus honbaensis* Fedorenko, **sp. n.**

Figs 9, 30, 45, 47, 81–82.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype ♀ (ZMMU) and paratype ♂ (SIEE), labelled: ‘Vietnam, Khanh Hoa Province, Hon Ba Mt., ~1400 m, IV.2003, leg. A.V. Borisenko’.

**DESCRIPTION.** No other differences from *P. dalatensis* sp. n. than as follows: Body (Fig. 30), BL 10–10.7 mm. Shiny black, without iridescence. Microsculpture very superficial on head, as well as on explanate lateral margin of pronotum, with coarse isodiametric meshes confined to and just outside lateral pronotal groove. PW/PL 1.25–1.27, PW/HW 1.55–1.57. Explanate lateral margin flat; lateral bead missing. Median line fine, distinctly deeper in basal fourth. EW/EL 1.43–1.45, EW/PW 1.15–1.19. Intervals 7, 5 and 3 successively confluent apicad. Parascutellar striole missing. D2/EL 0.47–0.49 (0.48, n=2+2). USS: 15–16.

**Prosternal process truncate apically, slightly obtuse in lateral view; apical declivity indistinctly concave, with a vestigial lateral bead. Abdomen entirely beaded on sides.**

Aedeagus (Figs 45, 47, 81–82) similar, except for a shorter and less oblique apical lamella of median lobe. Right paramere in left view arcuate, tapering apicad and pointed at tip; slender and nearly straight in dorsal view.

**DIAGNOSIS.** See description of the species.

**NAME.** Refers to the Mt. Hon Ba, type locality of the species.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Apparently endemic to Mt. Hon Ba, Khanh Hoa Province.

11. *Pterostichus ngoclinhenis* Fedorenko, **sp. n.**


**MATERIAL.** Holotype ♀ (ZMMU) and paratypes, 9 ♀♂, 3 ♀♀ (SIEE), labelled: ‘Vietnam, Kon Tun Province[ce], 2–3 km W of Ngoc Linh Mt., 15º05’N, 107º57’E, b=1600–2150 m, pitfall traps, 19.III–9.IV.2006, leg. A. Anichkin’. Paratypes 2 ♀♂ (ZISP), same data, except for “…Central Highlands, 2–3 km W of Ngoc Linh Mt., …, 1700–1900 m, 5.III–14.IV.2004, A.V. Abramov’.

**DESCRIPTION.** Body (Fig. 31), BL 10.6–11.8 mm. Slightly darker than *P. dalatensis* sp. n.: entire dorsum, including mandibles and labrum, black, without iridescence; tibiae barely paler apicad. Microsculpture hardly traceable on head, very transverse on elytra, except for reflected lateral margin; explanate lateral margin of pronotum in apical two thirds with coarse isodiametric microsculpture.

Eyes convex, gena slightly less than a third as long as eye. Frontal sulci very deep, strongly divergent and straight or slightly S-shaped, running parallel or curved slightly inwards at the extreme posterior ends. Neck constriction hardly traceable, indistinct medially. Submentum quadrisetose.

Pronotum circular, PW/PL 1.31–1.38 (mean 1.35, n=5), PW/HW 1.46–1.54 (1.51), strongly and very evenly rounded on sides, with widely or very widely rounded basal angles. Basal margin gently concave at middle. Apex evenly and deeply sinuate; apical angles narrowly to moderately rounded. Explanate lateral margin fairly narrow apicad, a little broader behind, distinctly broader outside outer basal sulcus; lateral bead conspicuous in apical two thirds. Outer basal sulcus S-shaped to C-shaped, with base very shallow to obsolete, respectively. Inner basal sulcus deep or very so, obliterate basally; basal fovea mostly finely, moderately or sparsely, punctate, sometimes smooth. Median line fairly deep, almost reaching both base and apex, deeper in basal third or impressed in front of base. Both transverse impressions, basal and apical, usually very shallow yet traceable; the latter straight and situated a fifth from base. Posterolateral
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam


seta missing, occasionally (one of 14 examined specimens) both setae retained.

Elytra elliptic, EW/EL 1.45–1.49 (1.47), EW/PW 1.13–1.17 (1.15), nearly parallel-sided; apical sinuation and internal plica distinct. Humeral angle right to slightly obtuse. Striae deep and impunctate. Intervals very convex, 7th, 5th and 3rd confluent successively apicad; 8th as wide as 7th. Interval 10 and parascutellar striae missing. D2/EL 0.46–0.53 (0.48, n=5±2). USS: 15–17.

Underside. Prosternal process subtruncate, subrectangular and blunt in lateral view; apical declivity slightly concave, subcarinate or finely beaded on sides. Abdome with entire lateral bead. Mesepistemum coarsely and densely punctate, with some punctures confluent here and there; metepisternum and sides of metaventrite coarsely and rather densely punctate; sides of abdominal sternites II–IV with dense medium-sized punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs 36, 55, 86, 108–109) similar to that of *P. sulcicollis* yet small, as is apical lamella. Right paramere moderately long, arcuate, with apical part markedly narrower than basal one and apex thin in dorsal view. Everted and inflated internal sac: PBL fairly large, vertical (av2). PBR and PBRv subequaly large, convex, slightly separated. Three apical vesicles present, small yet very distinct av1, fairly large yet poorly sclerotized av2, and almost indistinct av3.

DIAGNOSIS. Small-sized species with the pronotum lacking posterolateral seta. Additional features are as follows: submentum quadrisetose; frontal sulci very deep and fairly long; pronotum circular, with deep inner basal sulci; interval 10 absent from the elytra.

NAME. Refers to the Ngon Linh Mts, type locality of the species.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from the type locality only.

HABITATs AND HABITS. No data.

12. *Pterostichus konplongensis* Fedorenko, **sp. n.**

**Figs 32, 38, 57, 87, 88, 111.**

**MATERIAL.** Holotype ♂ (ZMNU) and two paratypes 2♂♂ (SIEE) labelled: ‘Vietnam, Kon Tum Prov[ince], Kon Pong Dist[ric], 14°44′20″N 107°19′22″E, env. Ngoc Boc 1 Mt., h=1100–1200 m, 8–23.IV.2015, D. Fedorenko leg.’. Paratypes (SIEE): ♂, same data except 14°43′N 108°16′10″E, h=1030 m; ♀, same data, except for 14°45′N 108°18′10″E, h=1200–1300 m; 2♀♀, same data except 14°45′N 108°15′31″E, h=1300–1400 m, 8–10.VI.2016; 2♀♀, ‘Vietnam, Kon Tum Prov[ince], 2–3 km W of Ngoc Linh Mt., 15°05′N, 107°55′E, h=1500–1570 m, pitfall traps, 19.III–9.IV.2006, leg. A. Anichkin’; ♂, ‘Vietnam, Gia Lai Prov[ince], 40 km ENE of Pleiku, 14°13′21″N 108°19′55″E, Kon Ka Kinh Nat[ional Park], h=1490 m, 21–30.V.2017, D. Fedorenko leg.’.

**DESCRIPTION.** As compared with *P. ngoclinhensis sp.n.*

**Body** (Fig. 32), BL 10.4–12.7 mm. Explanate lateral margin of pronotum behind the middle mostly with slightly purplish iridescence; elytra similarly iridescent and very slightly sericeous behind the middle. Explanate lateral margin of pronotum with very superficial microsculpture, isodiametric in apical half while longitudinal behind the middle.

Frontal sulci mostly nearly straight. Submentum quadrisetose (bishete in one specimen), lateral setae vestigial.

Pronotum bisetose on each side, larger and thence wider relative to both head and elytra, PW/PL 1.29–1.35 (mean 1.33, n=5), PW/HW 1.55–1.66 (1.63). Apex slightly less deeply sinuate in general; apical angles a bit more widely rounded and more projecting. Explanate lateral margin flat and very wide in basal two thirds; lateral bead obliterete behind the middle. Outer basal sulcus C-shaped. Inner basal sulcus obliterete; basal fovea finely and rather densely punctate.

Elytra elliptic, EW/EL 1.44–1.53 (1.50), EW/PW 1.07–1.16 (1.10), rounded on sides. Humeral angle slightly obtuse. Intervals convex, 7th, 5th, 3rd and 2nd confluent apicad in succession. D2/EL 0.43–0.53 (0.48, n=5±2). USS: 16.

Underside. Prosternal process slightly less blunt apically; apical declivity subconvex to slightly concave, mostly faintly beaded on sides. Mesepistemum, metepistemum and sides of metaventrite slightly less densely punctate; sides of abdominal sternites II–IV rather sparsely and shallowly punctate, except for a group of fairly dense medium-sized punctures just behind basal margins of sternite II and often also III.

Aedeagus (Figs 38, 57, 87, 110–111) similar, except for a larger apex of median lobe. Everted and inflated internal sac: PBL bipartite, divided apically into two subequal parts, l1v and l2v. PBR (PBRd) fairly large, projecting lateral and slightly dorsad. Two apical vesicles present, av4 and av2, the latter extended ventrad into a poorly sclerotized stripe covered with spicules that are slightly larger than surrounding ones.

NAME. Refers to the Kon Pong District, Kon Tum Province, where most of the type series was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to *P. ngoclinhensis sp.n.*, being distinguished chiefly by the pronotum bisetose on each side, with lateral margin widely explanate and inner basal sulcus obliterete, and elytral interval 10 being short and preapical.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Kon Tum and Gia Lai provinces.
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam

moderately to densely punctate; metepisternum and sides of metaventrite slightly less densely punctate; sides of abdominal sternites III and IV very finely punctate; propleura finely and sparsely punctate just outside sternopleural suture.

Aedeagus (Figs 41, 56, 83–84): median lobe very similar to that of *P. semiopacus* sp.n. Right paramere long, with apical half being very slender, tapered, and bent at right angle.

**DIAGNOSIS.** See description of the species.

**NAME.** Refers to the Mt. Chu Pan Phan, type locality of this species.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The type locality only.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** This species co-ocurs with *P. abramovii* sp.n.

Figs 112–119. Everted and inflated internal sac of aedeagus: 112–113 — *Pterostichus kontumensis* sp.n.; 114–116 — *P. dalatensis* sp.n.; 117 — *P. abramovii* sp.n.; 118 — *P. gialaiensis* sp.n.; 119 — *P. annamita chuayangsin* ssp.n.; 112, 114 — left aspect; 116–119 — dorsal aspect. Scale bars: 1 mm. Abbreviations as in Figs 12–13.
14. *Pterostichus kontumensis* Fedorenko, **sp. n.**

Figs 10, 28, 43, 58, 85, 112–113.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype ♀ (ZMU) and paratypes 3♀♀ (SIEE) labelled: `Vietnam, Kon Tum Prov[nince], 2–3 km W of Ngoc Linh Mt., 15°05'N, 107°57'E, h=1600–2150 m, pitfall traps, 19.III–9.IV.2006, leg. A. Anischkin'. Paratype ♀ (ZISP), same data except `... Central Highlands, 2–3 km W of Ngoc Linh Mt., ...', 5.III–14.IV.2004, A.V. Abramov'.

**DESCRIPTION.** Body (Fig. 28), BL 9.5–10.2 mm. Shiny black, elytra with faint violaceous luster. Legs dark brown, with slightly paler tarsi. Antennae rather dark reddish-brown, with segments 5–11 increasingly paler apicad from reddish-brown to red, except for darker median strip on anterior and posterior sides. Palps dirty red, labrum slightly reddish apically and laterally. Microsculpture superficial on head, superficial and moderately to strongly transverse on elytra. Lateral groove of pronotum and reflected lateral margin of elytron with coarse isodiametric microsculpture.

Head large; eyes fairly small, slightly flattened and smoothly extended into genae; these latter three quarters as long as eyes. Frontal sulci rather shallow, shallower posteriorly, running parallel or slightly diverging behind clypeus, then strongly curved towards and almost reaching the level of anterior supra-ocular seta. Neck constriction indistinct. Submentum bisetose.

Pronotum bisetose on each side, subovate, much narrower than apically, PW/PL 1.31–1.34 (1.32, n=4), PW/EL 1.26–1.28 (1.27); sides strongly rounded in apical half, less so behind. Base truncate, basal angles obtuse and rather narrowly rounded. Apex deeply and evenly sinuate; apical angles strongly rounded. Explanate lateral margin narrow, parallel and very deep; basal fovea smooth. Median line nearly indistinct, moderately deep, almost reaching to just inside it. Outer basal sulcus merged into lateral groove; inner basal sulci parallel and very deep; basal fovea smooth. Median line moderately deep, (almost) reaching base, obliterate before apex. Basal and apical transverse impressions hardly traceable to missing.

Elytra elliptic, EW/EL 1.41–1.47 (1.44), EW/PW 1.17–1.20 (1.18), with sides almost straight and very slightly diverging in basal half; preapical sinuation and internal plica distinct. Humeral angle obtuse. Striae deep and impunctate. Intervals convex, more so before apex, 3rd, 5th and 7th distinctly wider than adjacent ones; intervals 3 and 7 confluent apically; 8th narrow and costate in apical third. Interval 10 broken in apical half into 1–3 short and widely separate sections. Parascutellar striae short. D2/EL 0.38–0.46 (0.43, n=4–2), USS: 15, sometimes 16.

Underside. Prosternal process truncate; nearly rectangular, with rounded apex, in lateral view; apical declivity flat to indistinctly concave, sharply edged to vaguely beaded on sides. Apical 2–2.5 sternites finely beaded on sides. Mesepisternum, metepisternum and sides of metaventrite moderately coarsely, sparsely to densely punctate; abdominal sternites III–V finely and more or less densely punctate on sides.

Aedeagus (Figs 43, 58, 85): apical lamella upturned, concave dorsally; in dorsal view long and rectangular, with latero-apical angles widely rounded; apex of the lamella slightly thickened in lateral view. Right paramere very short. Everted and inflated internal sac and its constituent parts very large (Figs 112–113): PBL large bipartite, with $h_1$ and $h_2$ curved ventrad. PBR missing; a large ventral bulb present below apical lamella. Three apical vesicles present, $av_1$, $av_2$ as a flat and strongly sclerotized fold, and $av_3$ modified into a large spicate bulb.

**DIAGNOSIS.** A small-sized species with slightly violaceous elytra, large head, long genae, moderately deep frontal sulci; pronotum without explanate lateral margin, but with a fine lateral bead and inner basal sulci deep and reaching base. Elytral intervals 3, 5 and 7 much wider than the adjacent ones; interval 10 broken.

**NAME.** Refers to the provenance of the species, Kon Tum Province.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The type locality only.

**HABITATS AND HABITS.** This species is sympatric and may co-occur with other species of the subgenus recorded in the Ngoc Linh Mts.

The *gialaiensis* species group

**DESCRIPTION.** Body large, BL 17 mm. Elytral interval 8 barely narrower than 7th in basal half, distinctly narrower in apical third. Pronotum subcircular; with a fairly convex explanate lateral margin devoid of lateral bead; lateral groove narrow. Dorsal microsculpture very superficial. Right paramere moderately long, with slightly desclerotized apex.

**COMMENTS.** This group includes a single species, *P. gialaiensis* **sp. n.** It shares subequally wide elytral intervals 7 and 8 with the members of the *dalatensis*-group, being most similar to *P. ngocihanensis* **sp. n.** in having moderately long right paramere and no interval 10. In endophallic structure, *P. gialaiensis* **sp. n.** resembles also *P. konplongensis* **sp. n.** In both species, PBR is distinctly projecting, $av_3$ and $av_4$ only present, and PBL is similar, except for being bipartite in the latter vs. tripartite in the former.

On the other hand, much larger body size, distinctly punctate elytral striae and superficial microsculpture of pronotal and elytral lateral margins suggest that *P. gialaiensis* **sp. n.** is not a member of the *dalatensis*-group. Some of these characters, *i.e.*, the larger body, the microsculpture, and a tripartite endophallic PBL (*vs. entire or bipartite in the *dalatensis*-group), are characteristic of the *annamita* species group. Two members of the *annamita* group, *P. ngokboci* **sp. n.** and *P. konchurang* **sp. n.,** are most similar to *P. gialaiensis* **sp. n.** in appearance and distribution. Besides, $h_2$ is invaginate in the former two (as well as in *P. sulcicollis* **sp. n.),** while *P. gialaiensis* **sp. n.** exhibits a similar condition.

15. *Pterostichus gialaiensis* Fedorenko, **sp. n.**

Figs 27, 74, 106–107, 118.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype ♂ (ZISP) labelled: `Vietnam, Gialai-Kontum=[Gia Lai — Kon Tum province], Buonloi [=Buon Loi], 15°13'19"N, 110°54'01"E, h=800 m, pitfall traps, 19.III–9.IV.2006, leg. A. Anischkin'.

**DESCRIPTION.** Body (Fig. 27), BL 16.9 mm. Shiny black, elytra behind the middle slightly iridescent. Antennae rather dark brown, with segments 5–11 increasingly paler along ridges. Palps dirty reddish-brown. Microsculpture hardly traceable over head, very transverse on elytra. Explanate lateral margin of pronotum with nearly indistinct microsculpture; reflexed lateral margin of elytron with highly superficial isodiametric meshes.

Eyes convex, gena a fourth as long as eye. Frontal sulci long, reaching the level of anterior supra-ocular seta, S-shaped, *i.e.*, strongly diverging yet running parallel just anteriorly and posteriorly, very deep throughout, more so behind clypeus. Neck constriction hardly traceable medially. Submentum bisetose.

Pronotum bisetose on each side, nearly circular, PW/PL 1.29, PW/EL 1.57, strongly and very evenly rounded on sides, with widely rounded basal angles. Basal margin gently concave at middle. Apex eveny concave between narrowly rounded apical angles. Explanate lateral margin narrow, al-
most bead-like before anterolateral seta, slightly broader behind, wide only outside outer basal sulcus. Outer basal sulcus C-shaped, with a few fine punctures at bottom; inner basal sulcus very deep, finely punctate at bottom; basal fovea otherwise smooth. Median line moderately deep, almost reaching base, obliterate before apex. Both transverse impressions, basal and apical, missing.

Elytra elliptic, EW/EL 1.58, EW/PW 1.14, with sides poorly rounded in second and third fifths; preapical situation and internal plica distinct. Humeral angle obtuse. Striae deep, very densely punctate, punctures becoming 

AV3 large, projecting proximad. Two apical vesicles present, large with conspicuous outer carinae, AV4 'Allotypus, ngoclinhensis angular in lateral view; apical declivity flat, with sharp lateral apical third. Interval 10 and parascutellar striole missing.

Sculpture. Intervals convex, very convex before apex; intervals 7th, 5th and 3rd confluent apicad in succession; 3rd merged into apical bead; 8th barely narrower than 7th. Interval 10 missing. Parascutellar striole missing or short. D2/EL 0.35, US: 7:1–9.

Underside. Prosternal process subtruncate, sharply subrectangular in lateral view; apical declivity flat, with sharp lateral edges. Abdomen entirely beaded on sides. Punctuation as in P. ngocthinensis sp.n., yet finer and sparser on metasternum.

Legs: t3 externally with one (right) or no (left) seta; t2 with conspicuous outer carinae, t3 with slightly weaker ones. Aedeagus (Figs 74, 106–107, 118): apical lamella in dorsal view large, triangular, widely rounded at tip, thin in lateral view, with vestigial dorso-apical tooth. Right paramere moderately long, sabre-shaped, slightly declerotized at apex. Everted and inflated internal sac: PBL tripartite, with lateral view, with vestigial dorso-apical tooth. Right para-

HABITATS AND HABITS. No data.

DISTRIBUTION. Only known from the type locality, Mt. Mau Son in Lang Son Province.

HABITATS AND HABITS. No data.

COMMENTS. According to the original description, this species has smooth elytral striae, 6+2+9 umilcal setae in the elytral interval 9, and the holotype is 16.5 mm in length. Based on the paratype’s having elytral striae distinctly, though finely, punctate, the smooth striae are not necessarily characteristic of the species. The paratype label says that P. cavi-

Discussion

In having a more or less circular pronotum, Vietosteropus subgen.n. is most similar to the northern Oriental and Palearctic subgenera Sinosteropus Sciaky, 1994, Eosteropus Tschitschérine, 1902, and Circinatus Sciaky, 1994. However, the metatrochanteral seta characteristic of the latter three taxa suggests that they are not closely related to Vietosteropus subgen.n. The subgen.na Petrophilus Chaudoir, 1838 (including Pterostichus Lafer, 1979), Wrasiellus Shi, Sciaky, 2013 and Neoaptenus Tschitschérine, 1898 appear to be among its closer relatives, as suggested by one discal seta on the elytron and rather rounded basal angles of the pronotum shared by Vietosteropus subgen.n. and some Neoaptenus. However, Petrophilus, Wrasiellus and Neoaptenus have the pronota less modified than that of Vietosteropus subgen.n. In particular, both basal sulci, inner and outer, are distinct; and the lateral margin is bead-like (vs. wide and reflexed) and well separated from the outer basal sulcus, this combination being probably ancestral for Pterostichus.

The subgen.na Pseudethira Sciaky, 1996 does not seem to be closely related, albeit similar to Vietosteropus subgen.n. in leg chetotaxy, deep mentum pits, outer...
basal sulcus of the pronotum completely or almost completely reduced, and the elytral interval 10 more or less developed in many species of that subgenus. The female reproductive tract is similar to that of *Vietosteropus subgen.n.*, except for the modified gonocoixite and glabrous gonosubcoxite.

Some external characters and features of the aedeagus (Table 1) probably evolved independently in each species group of *Vietosteropus subgen.n.* The number of the setae on the submentum decreased from four to two, with some specimens retaining vestigial outer setae. Obliterate frontal sulci certainly evolved independently in *P. sulcicollis* sp.n. and *P. anichkini* sp.n., on one hand, and in *P. dalatensis* sp.n. and *P. honbaensis* sp.n., on the other. The length of the right paramere changed accordingly. However, it is hard to tell which condition should be considered as ancestral in the subgenus: absent or short vs long elytral interval 10, or longer vs shorter paramere. Some *Pseudeothyra* have long interval 10, which suggests this condition to be ancestral for *Vietosteropus subgen.n.*, but derived for *Pterostichus*.

Bisetose fe3 is a plesiomorphic character; other plesiomorphies may include externally setose ti3 and probably the very long interval 10. This character combination in *P. semipiacus* sp.n. suggests rather a basal position of that species in the subgenus. On the other hand, the wide and deep lateral pronotal groove is an apparently derived feature shared by *P. semipiacus* sp.n. with *P. sulcicollis* sp.n. and *P. anichkini* sp.n.

The mentum pits have undergone independent reduction as well. They are small yet deep to very deep in *Vietosteropus subgen.n.*. The position of the aedeagus type defined between the two types. *Pterostichus semipiacus* sp.n. matches well the type 2 aedeagus, yet has a vestigial dorsolateral tooth and the apex of median lobe characteristic of the type 1; *P. gialaiensis* sp.n. has everted endophallus similar to the type 1 (Fig. 118), but with apical lamella large, exposed, with just a minute tooth.

Thus, in *Vietosteropus subgen.n.*, the shape of the apex of the median lobe may be function-dependent, which makes homoplasies very likely. Many unrelated species are indeed very similar in this respect. *Pterostichus annamita*, *P. sulcicollis* sp.n., *P. ngoclinensis* sp.n. and *P. konplogensis* sp.n. provide good examples of the type 2 aedeagus (Figs 51, 53, 55, 57), while *P. dalatensis* sp.n. (Fig. 48) and *P. abramovi* sp.n. (Fig. 50), of the type 1.

Right paramere provides more evidence on the relationships of the species, even though its length varies widely from species to species. Notably, all the species that have the longest paramere are confined to the Dalat Plateau, even though they represent two different lineages (species groups). The right paramere being short or long (compare Figs 60–67, 71 vs Figs 68–69, 72–74), combined with some other characters and vicariant distribution, supports the recognition of two subgroups within the *annamita*-group.

Except for *P. kontumensis* sp.n., a distinctive species with the shortest paramere in the subgenus, the other two species of the *dalatensis*-group from the northern Tay Nguyen Plateau have moderately long parameres (Fig. 86–87). They are very similar to *P. chupanphan* sp.n. from the northernmost Dalat Plateau in appearance, including deep frontal sulci and punctate basal foveae of the pronotum. On the other hand, *P. chupanphan* sp.n. share a well-developed interval 10 and a long paramere (Figs. 75–83) with two closely allied species, *P. dalatensis* sp.n. and *P. honbaensis* sp.n., distinctive in having obliterate frontal sulci and smooth pronotal basal sulci. This suggests that *P. chupanphan* sp.n. may be a link between northern (*P. konplogensis* sp.n. and *P. ngoclinensis* sp.n.) and southern (*P. dalatensis* sp.n. and *P. honbaensis* sp.n.) species, and that a shorter paramere could have evolved into the longest one as a northern ancestor expanded southwards and diversified. This scenario also applies to the *annamita*-group.

Finally, some endophallic parts vary considerably from species to species in shape and to some extent in relative position — which means these parts may not be homologous in all species, e.g., the vesicle referred to as *av3* in one species may be either novelty or homologous to *av2* in others.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I am indebted to Dr. Boris Kataev (ZISP) for the loan of material under his care and Dr. Fabrizio Rigato (MSNM) for high-resolution photograps of specimens. I am also very grateful to Dr. Alexander Anichkin (Yoshkar-Ola) for donating specimens. I thank Vassili Belov (College Station, TX, USA) for suggestions that have improved the manuscript. The study was supported by the Russian Academy of Sciences Biodiversity Program.
A new subgenus of *Pterostichus* with 14 new species from Vietnam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Geographical Distribution</th>
<th>BL, mm</th>
<th>Frontal sulci setae</th>
<th>Submedian setae</th>
<th>Pronotal punctate intervals</th>
<th>Parameral distance, width 7 &amp; 8, widths</th>
<th>Elytral Interval length</th>
<th>Metathoracic vein setae</th>
<th>Aedeagus</th>
<th>Right parameral</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Apex</th>
<th>PBL Lvl-4</th>
<th>PBR</th>
<th>avl-4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annamita-group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annamita-subgroup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. a. annamita</em></td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>dp 2</td>
<td>dp n</td>
<td>&gt; p1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. a. chuyangsin</em></td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>dp 2</td>
<td>dp n</td>
<td>&gt; p1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. bidoupensis</em></td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>dp 2</td>
<td>dp n</td>
<td>&gt; p1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. abramovi</em></td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>dp 2</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>&gt; p1/2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. semiopacus</em></td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>m 2</td>
<td>vs w</td>
<td>&gt; p3/4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulcicollis-subgroup</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. konchuranji</em></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>dp 4</td>
<td>dp n</td>
<td>&gt; - 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. ngokboci</em></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>m 4</td>
<td>dp n</td>
<td>&gt; 2-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. sulcicollis</em></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>vs 4</td>
<td>dp w</td>
<td>&gt; - 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. anichkini</em></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>dp w</td>
<td>&gt; 3-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gialaiensis-group</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. gialaiensis</em></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>dp 2</td>
<td>dp n</td>
<td>= 0+1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dalaiensis-group</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngokinensis-subgroup</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. ngoklinensis</em></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>&lt;13</td>
<td>dp 4</td>
<td>dp n</td>
<td>= pa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. konplongensis</em></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>&lt;13</td>
<td>dp [4]</td>
<td>dp n</td>
<td>= pa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. chiuphan</em></td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>&lt;13</td>
<td>shl 2</td>
<td>dp n</td>
<td>= pa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. kontumensis</em></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>&lt;13</td>
<td>shl 2</td>
<td>dp n</td>
<td>= pa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dalaiensis-subgroup</td>
<td></td>
<td>DP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. dalaiensis</em></td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>&lt;13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>= pa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. honbaensis</em></td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>&lt;13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>vs n</td>
<td>= pa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. cavicollis</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>m 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*d* — dorsal; *dp* — deep; *dv* — contiguous ‘d’ and ‘v’; *dv* — separate ‘d’ and ‘v’; *DP* — the Dalat Plateau — including Dak Lak Plateau; *f* — internal fold; *m* — moderately deep; *n* — narrow; *NV* — northern Vietnam; *shl* — shallow; *t* — dorso-apical tooth; *TP* — the Tay Nguyen Plateau north of DP; *v* — ventral; *w* — wide; *p* — posterior; *E* — triangular; — (sub)rectangular. — (…) — somewhat modified structure; [...] — prevailing character state; character in bold means conspicuous/best developed structure; character in italics and vs means vestigial structure. Paramere ranging from very short ‘1’ to long ‘4’.
References


