

**Description of a new subspecies of *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis*
Retezár et Djavelidze, 1992 from Central Georgia
(Coleoptera: Carabidae)**

**Описание нового подвида *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis*
Retezár et Djavelidze, 1992 (Coleoptera: Carabidae)
из центральной части Грузии**

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Carabidae, *Carabus*, *Neoplectes*, Central Georgia, distribution, new subspecies.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Carabidae, *Carabus*, *Neoplectes*, Центральная Грузия, распространение, новый подвид.

ABSTRACT. On the basis of material collected by the authors in 2015–2019 in Central Georgia, a new subspecies *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis mzekalae ssp.n.* from the vicinities of the town Tskhaltubo is described. Distribution of the known subspecies of *C. (N.) martviliensis* Retezár et Djavelidze, 1992 is discussed.

РЕЗЮМЕ. На основе материала, собранного авторами в 2015–2019 гг. в центральной части Грузии, описывается новый подвид *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis mzekalae ssp.n.* из окрестностей Цхалтубо. Обсуждается распространение известных подвидов *C. (N.) martviliensis* Retezár et Djavelidze, 1992.

Introduction

Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis Retezár et Djavelidze, 1992 has been known till now only from the nominotypical subspecies [Retezár, 2015; Březina *et al.*, 2017], with the established geographic range spread from the left bank in the mid-flow of river Tekhuri in the West, through the southern slopes of Ofitsari Mt. Range and Askhi Plateau, to the right bank of river Tskhen-

istskali in the East (Fig. 1). It is substituted upstream by the representative of different species-group of *Neoplectes*, namely *C. titarenkoi* Zamotajlov et Fominykh, 2014, both species the most probably occur sympatric between villages Kinchkha and Makhura [Fominykh, Zamotajlov, 2014; Fominykh *et al.*, 2016]. In 2018 a new population of *C. martviliensis* was found on the left bank of river Tskhenistskali, northwards of town Tskhaltubo. 11 individuals collected strikingly differ from populations originated from the other known localities in their colouration, though this number was insufficient for the more definite conclusions and statistical treatment. In 2019 the authors inspected several new localities eastwards of Tskhenistskali valley and revealed new populations, manifesting some constant distinctions from the nominotypical subspecies, a new subspecies is described below from this material.

It is worth of notice, that the entomofauna of Central Georgia, especially of its piedmont and low mountain regions, has recently been experiencing exposure caused primarily by the climate change. Although, above all, this is manifested in the naturalization of alien species, it cannot be ruled out, that the local fauna also reacts to them by expanding species' ranges, growth of the population density, and further speciation.

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Standard methods were applied for treating the material. Endophallus inflation methods generally follow Janovska *et al.* [2013]. Pictures of the habitus and male genitalia were taken using a Canon EOS 5D, Mark III camera with a Canon MP-E 65 mm macro photo lens. External characters were studied with the LZOS MBS-10 and PZO MST-131 stereoscopes. Digital photographs of the morphological structures were taken by Dr. K. Makarov, live and biotope photographs — by the authors. Measurements were taken using the stereoscopes with an ocular micrometer as follows: general body length (GBL), measured from the tips of mandibles to the elytral apex; standard body length (SBL), measured from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the elytral apex; head width (HW), measured as the maximum linear distance across the head, including the compound eyes; maximum width of pronotum measured at its broadest point (PW); minimum width of pronotum (PB), measured at its narrowest point near the hind angles; length of pronotum (PL), measured along its median line; length of elytra (EL), measured from the basal border in the scutellar

region to the apex of the sutural angle; maximum width of the elytra (EW) measured at their broadest point. The following ratios were also measured: PW/HW; PW/PL; PW/PB; EW/P; EL/EW. All measurements were analyzed using discriminant analysis and graphs produced with STATISTICA data analysis software system (StatSoft Inc., 2010, version 10).

The names of the morphological structures of endophallus generally follow those given by Shilenkov [1996], with some modifications and additions already applied in our previous paper [Fominykh *et al.*, 2016].

The following acronyms are used for the depositories of the specimens examined: ZISP — Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia); ZMMU — Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia); MPSU — Moscow Pedagogical State University, Chair of Zoology and Ecology (Moscow, Russia); CFDD — Private collection of D.D. Fominykh (Krasnodar, Russia); CTAY — Private collection of A.Yu. Titarenko (Moscow, Russia); CZAM — Private collection of A.S. Zamotajlov (Krasnodar, Russia).

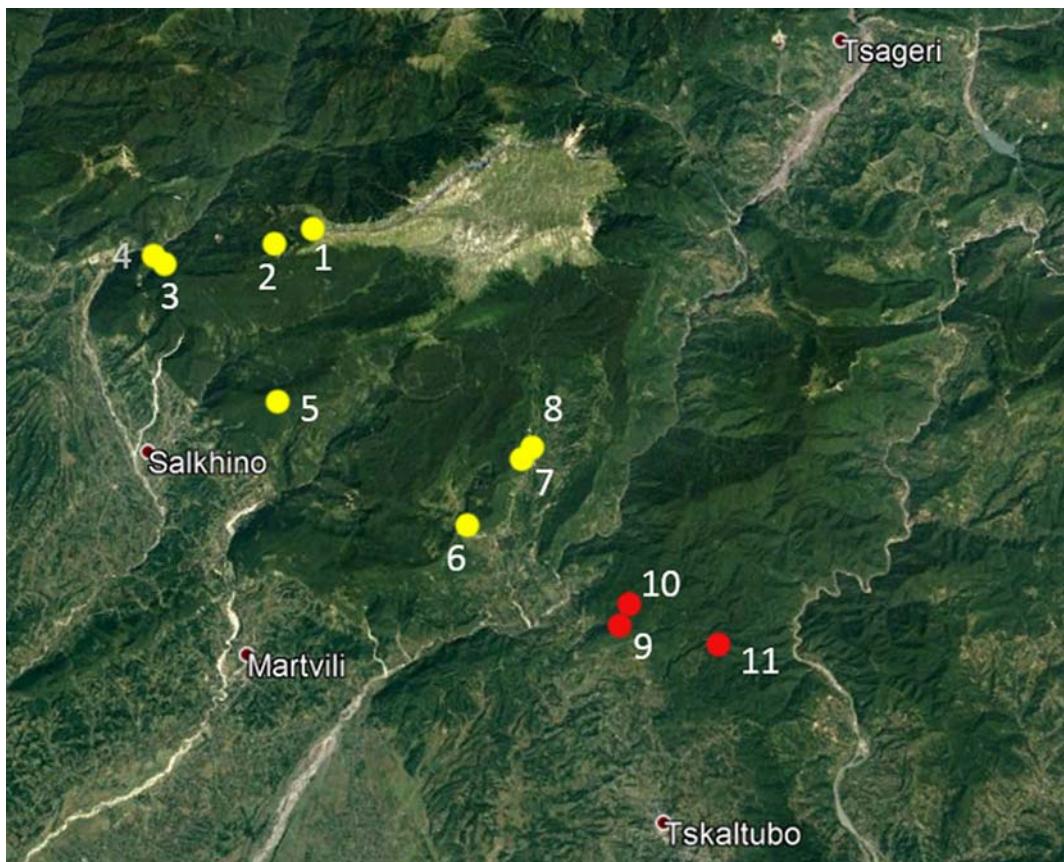


Fig. 1. Studied localities of *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis* in Central Georgia: 1–8 — *C. martviliensis martviliensis*; 9–11 — *C. martviliensis mzekalae* ssp.n.; 1 — Ofitsari Mt. Range, 1900 m; 2 — Ofitsari Mt. Range, 1500 m; 3 — Doberazeni env., 600 m; 4 — Doberazeni env., 500 m; 5 — Mt. Muchera, 1009 m; 6 — Zeda Gordi env., 980 m; 7 — Kinchkha-Perdi env., 816 m; 8 — Satziskvilo env., 1000 m; 9 — Dzedzileti env., 520–620 m; 10 — Dzedzileti env., 770 m; 11 — Melouri env., 475 m.

Рис. 1. Изученное распространение *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis* в центральной части Грузии: 1–8 — *C. martviliensis martviliensis*; 9–11 — *C. martviliensis mzekalae* ssp.n.; 1 — хр. Офицари, 1900 м над ур. м.; 2 — хр. Офицари, 1500 м над ур. м.; 3 — окр. Доберазени, 600 м над ур. м.; 4 — окр. Доберазени, 500 м над ур. м.; 5 — г. Мучера, 1009 м над ур. м.; 6 — окр. Зеда Горди, 980 м над ур. м.; 7 — окр. Кинчха Перди, 816 м над ур. м.; 8 — окр. Сацисквило, 1000 м над ур. м.; 9 — окр. Дзедзилети, 520–620 м над ур. м.; 10 — окр. Дзедзилети, 770 м над ур. м.; 11 — окр. Мелоури, 475 м над ур. м.

Results

Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis mzekalae

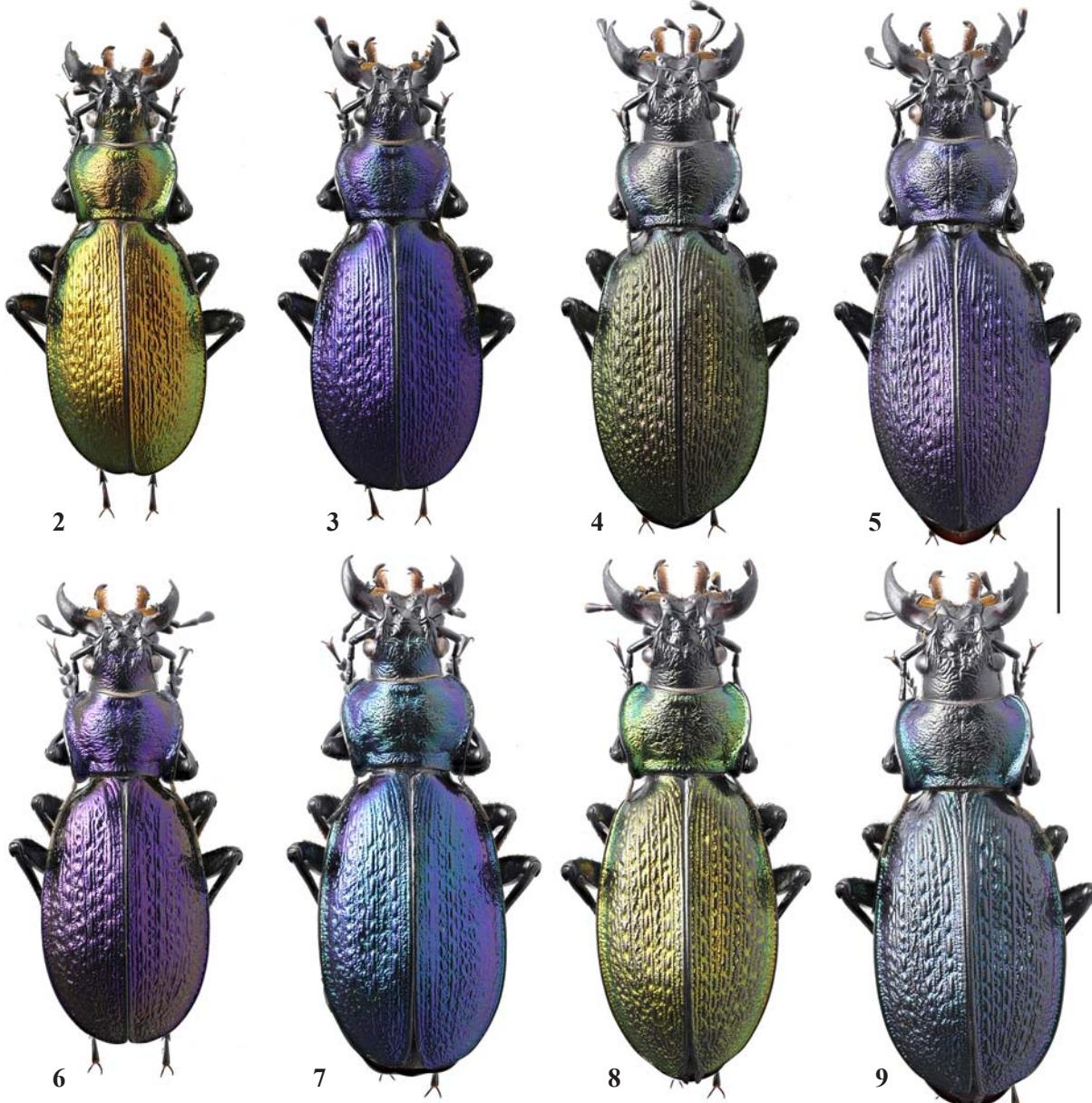
Fominykh, Zamotajlov et Titarenko, **ssp.n.**

Figs 1–9, 18–19, 22–23, 26–28.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ZISP), Georgia, Lechkhumi Mt. Range, left bank of river Tskhenistskali near Dzedzileti, 520 m, 14.V–15.VII.2018, D. Fominykh leg.; Paratypes: 2♂♂, 8♀♀ (CFDD), same data as holotype; 113♂♂, 139♀♀ (MPSU, CFDD, CTAY, CZAM), Imereti, left bank of river Tskhenistskali near Dzedzileti, 620 m, 16.V–13.VII.2019, D. Fominykh, A. Zubov, B. Dubinin & D. Safronov leg.; 16♂♂, 63♀♀ (MPSU, CFDD, CTAY, CZAM), Imereti, left bank of river Tskhenistskali near Dzedzileti, NW slopes of Mt. Gormagali, 770 m, 15.V–13.VII.2019, D. Fominykh, A.

Zubov, B. Dubinin & D. Safronov leg.; 49♂♂, 143♀♀ (MPSU, CFDD, CTAY, CZAM), Imereti, left bank of river Semi near Melouri, 475 m, 19.V–12.VII.2019, D. Fominykh, A. Zubov, B. Dubinin & D. Safronov leg.

COMPARATIVE MATERIAL. *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis martviliensis* Retezár et Djavelidze, 1992: 18♂♂, 22♀♀ (CFDD, CTAY), Georgia, Samegrelo, 3.5 km of Meore-Balda between Abasha and Chachkheri rivers, SE slopes of Mt. Muchera, 1009 m, 15.IV–20.VI.2015, D. Fominykh & A. Zubov leg.; 1♂ (CFDD), Samegrelo, Kinchkha-Perdi vic., right bank of river Okatse (=Satsikvilo), 816 m, 15.IV–20.VI.2015, D. Fominykh & A. Zubov leg.; 2♀♀ (CFDD), Imereti, Satzikvilo vic., right bank of river Okatse, 1000 m, 19.IV–12.VI.2016, D. Fominykh leg.; 7♂♂, 10♀♀ (CFDD), Imereti, Zeda Gordi vic., right bank of river Tskhenistskali, 1000 m, 15.IV–17.VI.2017, D. Fominykh leg.; 81♂♂, 106♀♀ (CFDD, CTAY, CZAM, MPSU), Imereti, S slopes of Askhi



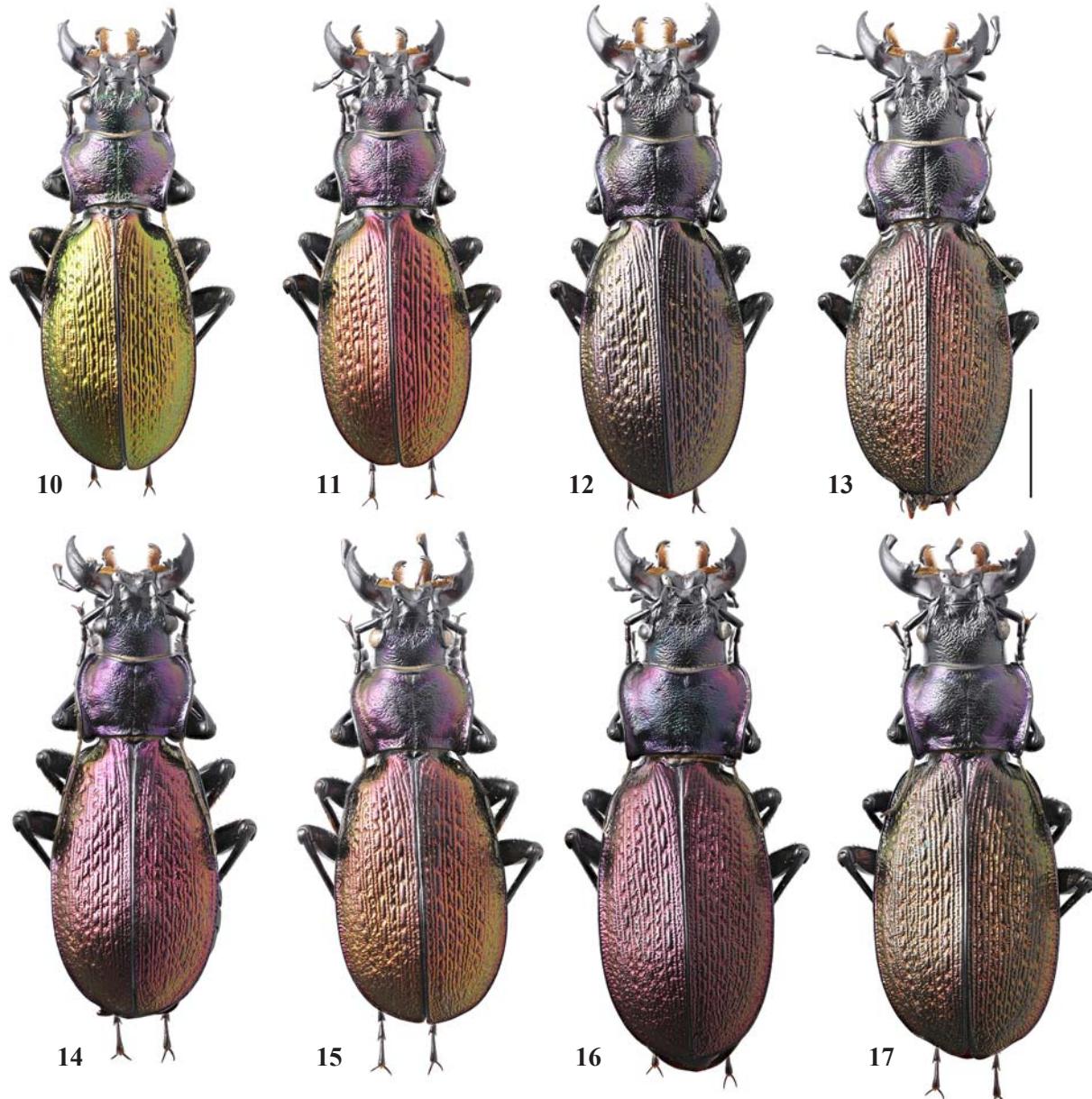
Figs 2–9. Dorsal habitus of *Carabus martviliensis mzekalae* **ssp.n.**: 2–5 — Melouri env., 475 m; 6–9 — Dzedzileti env., 770 m; 2–3, 6–7 — males; 4–5, 8–9 — females. Scale bar: 10.0 mm.

Рис. 2–9. Габитус сверху *Carabus martviliensis mzekalae* **ssp.n.**: 2–5 — окр. Мелоури, 475 м над ур. м.; 6–9 — окр. Дзедзилети, 770 м над ур. м.; 2–3, 6–7 — самцы; 4–5, 8–9 — самки. Масштаб: 10,0 мм.

plateau near Zeda-Gordi, NE slope of Mt. Gulkuna, 980 m, 20.V–14.VII.2019, D. Fominykh & A. Zubov leg.; 11♂♂, 6♀♀ (CFDD, CTAY, CZAM, MPSU), Samegrelo, Doberazeni vic., left bank of river Tekhuri, 500 m, 16.IV–31.V.2017, D. Fominykh leg.; 58♂♂, 84♀♀ (CFDD, CTAY), Samegrelo, left bank of river Shakvi, N slopes of Ofitsari Mt. Range, 1500 m, 29.V–17.VI.2017, D. Fominykh leg.; 90♂♂, 217♀♀ (CFDD, CTAY), Samegrelo, left bank of river Shakvi, N slopes of Ofitsari Mt. Range, 1900 m, 31.V–17.VI.2017, D. Fominykh leg.; 165♂♂, 254♀♀ (CFDD, CTAY, CZAM, MPSU), Samegrelo, upper bank of river Shakvi, N slopes of Mt. Ogedzh near Doberazeni, left bank of river Tekhuri, 600 m, 21.V–15.VII.2019, B. Dubinin & D. Safronov leg.

DESCRIPTION. Big sized subspecies (Figs 2–9). GBL = 38.0–48.5 mm, males 38.0–44.4 mm, females 39.9–48.5

mm, SBL = 36.8–45.0 mm in both sexes. Underside black, dorsum with metallic luster, both in males and females, violet, blue, less frequently goldish or green, in some individuals with clear iridescence, females somewhat less bright; head mostly black dorsally, sometimes with metallic luster basally; legs, antennae, palpi, and mandibles black. Head thick, somewhat inflated, surface with coarse rugosity, HL = 6.0–7.5 mm in males, 6.5–8.5 mm in females, HW = 6.2–10.8 mm in males, 7.0–8.6 mm in females. Pronotum nearly parallel-sided, with coarse rugosity basally, this furrows becoming less pronounced at sides; PW = 6.4–11.8 mm in males, 9.8–13.8 mm in females, PB = 6.5–8.9 mm in males, 7.0–9.9 mm in females, PL = 5.8–7.2 mm in males, 6.4–8.0 mm in females, PW/HW = 0.6–1.6 in both sexes, PW/PL = 0.9–1.8 in both sexes, PW/PB = 0.8–1.4 in both sexes;



Figs 10–17. Dorsal habitus of *Carabus martviliensis martviliensis*: 10–13 — Zeda Gordi env., 980 m; 14–17 — Doberazeni env., 500–600 m; 10–11, 14–15 — males; 12–13, 16–17 — females. Scale bar 10.0 mm.

Рис. 10–17. Габитус сверху *Carabus martviliensis martviliensis*: 10–13 — окр. Зеда Горди, 980 м над ур. м.; 14–17 — окр. Доберазени, 500–600 м над ур. м.; 10–11, 14–15 — самцы; 12–13, 16–17 — самки. Масштаб: 10,0 мм.

hind angles faintly protruding posteriorly. Legs moderately long. Elytra oblong-ovate, convex in males, somewhat flattened in females, with prominent sculpture in both sexes, EW/PW = 1.3–2.3 in both sexes; EL = 22.1–25.8 mm in males, 23.1–27.8 mm in females, EW = 13.1–16.6 mm in males, 14.8–17.5 mm in females, EL/EW = 1.5–1.7 in both sexes.

Aedeagus as in the other *Neoplectes* taxa, strongly inflated medioapically and tapered just before apical lamella (Figs 18–19, 22–23); endophallus of the complicated shape, with several pronounced structures (lobes or projections).

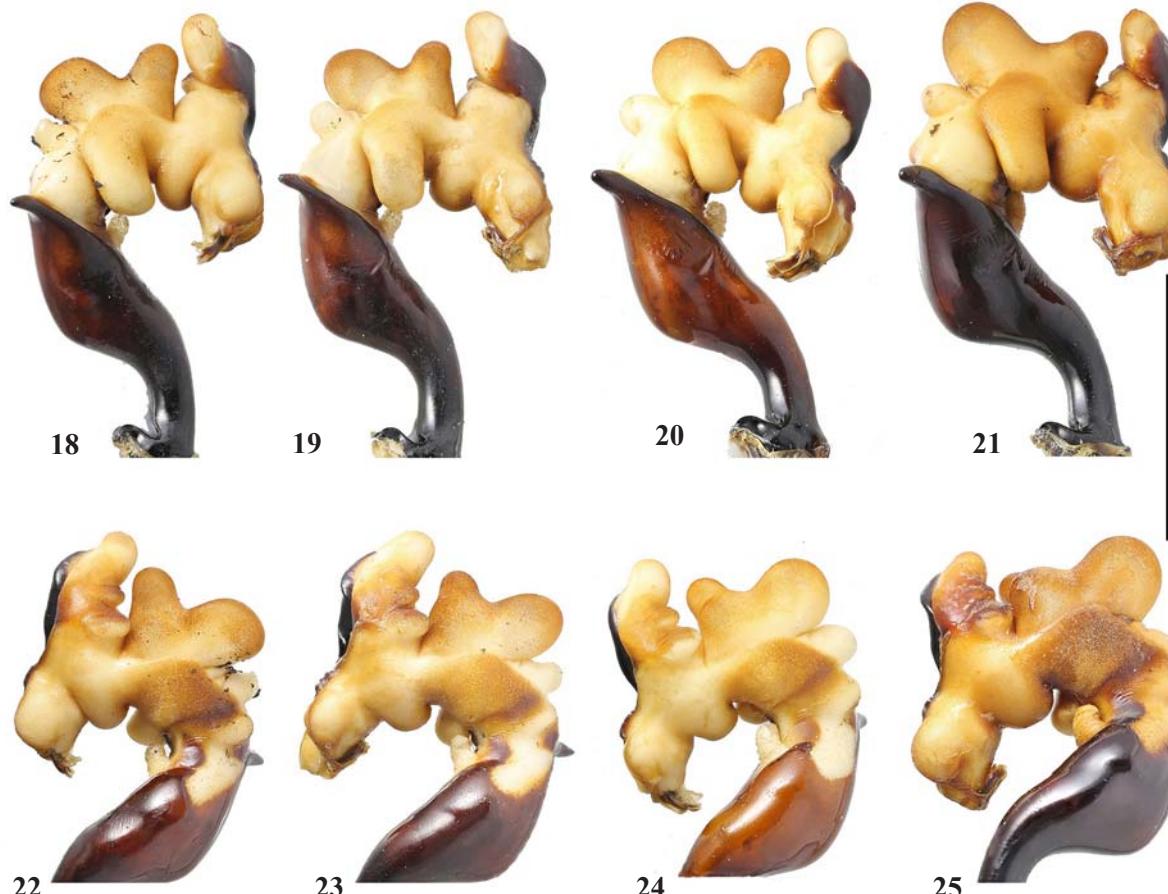
DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS AND REMARKS. A new subspecies reliably differs from the nominotypical one in more ovate and less elongate body shape (Figs 2–9 vs. Figs 10–17), hind angles of pronotum less protruding posteriorly. It is also easily distinguishable by dorsal range of colours in all known populations. The nominotypical subspecies possesses violet or lilac colour with characteristic olive tint, green or bronze colours are observed very rare, ratio of green or bronze to standard violet individuals is about 1 to 50–100 ones, according to our calculations, this proportion varying in different populations. A new subspecies usually possesses blue, greenish-blue, or dark violet colour, sometimes bronze

or purely green individuals are also observed, though their ratio is about 1 to 50 too.

Apical lamella of aedeagus is more narrow and pointed in comparison with *C. martviliensis martviliensis* (Figs 18–19, 22–23 vs. 20–21, 24–25); endophallus with some minor differences in its general view too, it is less bent towards the tube of aedeagus, ventroapical lobe less developed.

Results of the discriminant analysis (Fig. 26) showed consistent differences in distribution of the studied features of *C. martviliensis mzekalae ssp.n.* from the nominotypical subspecies in different localities.

DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT. A new subspecies is known from Tskhaltubo environs on the left bank of river Tskenistskali at 520–770 m (Fig. 1). This river apparently divides ranges of two known *C. martviliensis* subspecies. Distribution range of *C. martviliensis mzekalae ssp.n.* spreads eastwards nearly up to Rioni valley, representative of different species-group of *Neoplectes*, *C. szekelyi* Retezar, 2011, was found on the opposite bank. The northern limit of the range is still unclear, sympatry with different consubgener *C. titarenkoi* seems to be possible at Gormagali Mt. Mass, this assumption, however, requires confirmation. A new subspecies populates moist low mountain or cloud forests on karstic



Figs 18–25. Apical portion of aedeagus and fully inflated endophallus preparation of *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis*, right lateral view on top, left lateral view below: 18, 22 — *C. martviliensis mzekalae ssp.n.*, Melouri env., 475 m; 19, 23 — *C. martviliensis mzekalae ssp.n.*, Dzedzileti env., 770 m; 20, 24 — *C. martviliensis martviliensis*, Zeda Gordi env., 980 m; 21, 25 — *C. martviliensis martviliensis*, Doberazeni env., 600 m. Scale bar: 10.0 mm.

Рис. 18–25. Вершина эдеагуса и препарат полностью вывернутого внутреннего мешка *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis*, вверху — сбоку справа, внизу — сбоку слева: 18, 22 — *C. martviliensis mzekalae ssp.n.*, окр. Мелоури, 475 м над ур.м.; 19, 23 — *C. martviliensis mzekalae ssp.n.*, окр. Дзедзилети, 770 м над ур.м.; 20, 24 — *C. martviliensis martviliensis*, окр. Зеда Горди, 980 м над ур.м.; 21, 25 — *C. martviliensis martviliensis*, окр. Доберазени, 600 м над ур.м. Масштаб: 10,0 мм.

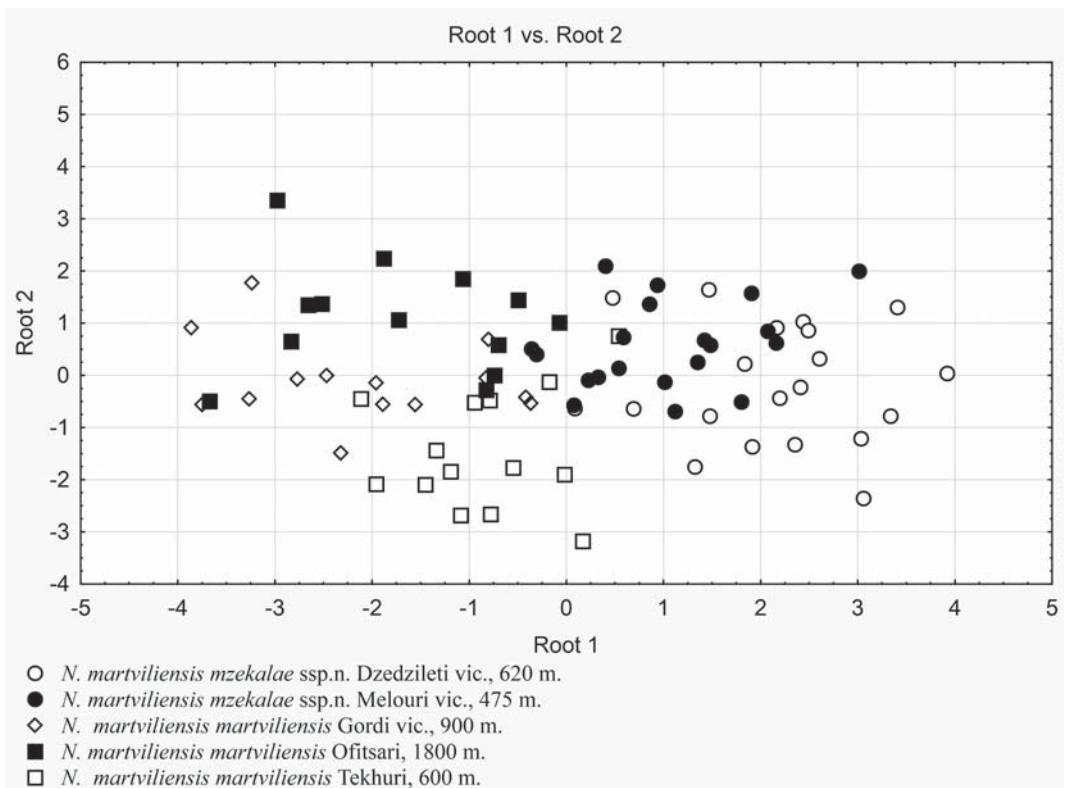


Fig. 26. Distribution of morphometric characters of *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis* subspecies constructed using discriminant analysis based on 9 parameters (see text for measurements details).

Рис. 26. Распределение морфометрических характеристик подвидов *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis*, построенное с использованием дискриминантного анализа, основанного на 9 параметрах (описание промеров см. текст).



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Fig. 27. Habitat of *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis mzekalae* ssp.n., Dzedzileti env., 770 m.

Рис. 27. Местообитание *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis mzekalae* ssp.n., окр. Дзедзилети, 770 м над ур.м.

Fig. 28. *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis mzekalae* ssp.n. in nature, Dzedzileti env., 770 m.

Рис. 28. *Carabus (Neoplectes) martviliensis mzekalae* ssp.n. в природе, окр. Дзедзилети, 770 м над ур.м.



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landforms, often with the very poor ground litter and dense underbrush of rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) (Figs 27–28). The adults are

active from the beginning of May until the mid of July. Following *Carabus* forms occur together with this subspecies: *C. (Archiplectes) protensus* Shaum, 1864, *C. (Tribax)*

fossiger Chaudoir, 1877, *C. (Sphodristocarabus) armeniacus* Mannerheim, 1830, and *C. (Megodontus) septemcarinatus* Motschulsky, 1840.

ETYMOLOGY. The subspecific epithet refers to the Georgian name Mzekala (მჟღალა), goddess of Sun, patroness of the wine-making, heroine of the Georgian epos.

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