

A new species of *Dicheirotrichus* (subgenus *Trichocellus*) from North-East Siberia (Coleoptera: Carabidae)

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Kataev, B.M. & Shilenkov, V.G. 1997. A new species of *Dicheirotrichus* (subgenus *Trichocellus*) from North-East Siberia (Coleoptera, Carabidae). *Zoosystematica Rossica*, 5(2), 1996: 261-262.

Dicheirotrichus (*Trichocellus*) *tolli* sp. n. from Northern Yakutia is described.

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The following abbreviations of museums and private collection are used: ZISP – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg; ZMUH – Finnish Zoological Museum, Helsinki (Dr. H. Silfverberg); MPSU – Moscow Pedagogical State University (Dr. A.V. Matalin); cSHIL – collection of Dr. V.G. Shilenkov (Irkutsk).

Dicheirotrichus (*Trichocellus*) *tolli* sp. n. (Figs 1-6)

Holotype. ♂, Yakutia, mouth of Yana River, env. Kazachiy, 22-28.VI.1893 (Toll leg.; ZISP).

Paratypes (13 specimens). Yakutia: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, env. of Zhigansk, Lena River, VI.1893 (Toll leg.); 1 ♀, Bulun, mouth of Yana River, V.1893 (Toll leg.); 1 ♀, env. of Verkhoyansk, 31.VI.1893 (Toll leg.); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Werchojansk, Kasatsyi [Kazachiy] in Yanamündung, Ende August et Sept." (Dr. Bunge leg.) (ZISP); 1 ♀, "Shigansk [Zhigansk], Lena infer., B. Poppius" (ZMUH); 2 ♀, basin of Indigirka River, Keremesit River, 14.VIII.1984 (S. Kuzmina leg.; cSHIL); 1 ♂, Srednekolymsk, 1.VI-12.VII.1991 (Alexeev leg.; MPSU).

Description. Body length 3.9-5.0 mm, width 1.7-2.1 mm (in holotype, 4.4 and 1.8 mm, respectively).

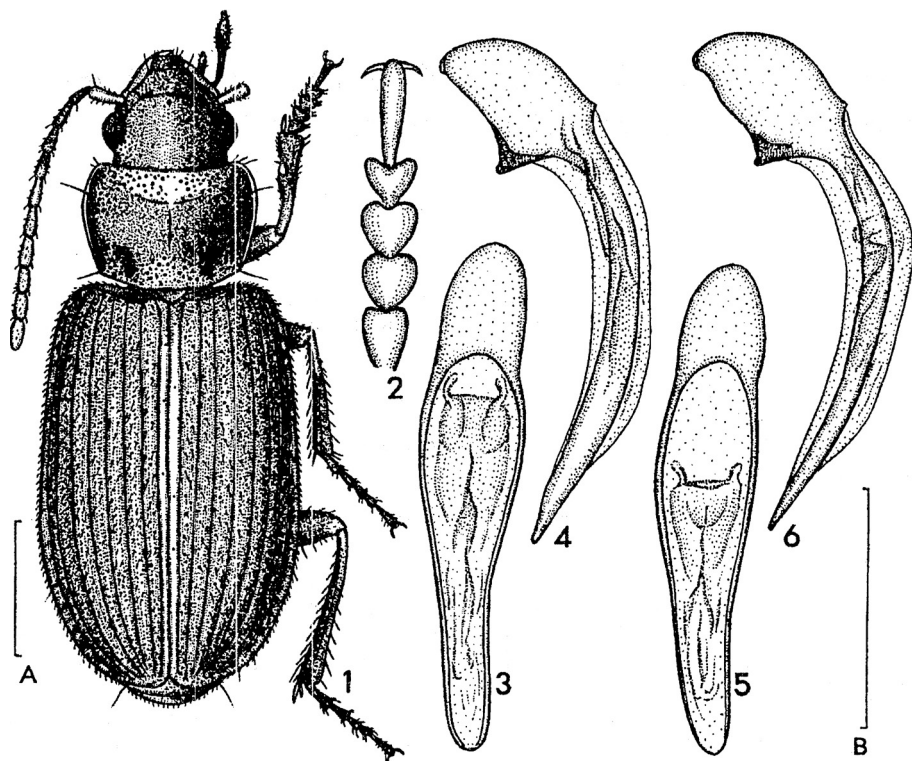
Dorsal surface dark brown to black, shining, with slight greenish tinge; usually labrum, mandibles, two small maculae behind the eyes, lateral margins very narrowly, base and anterior margin of pronotum, suture of elytra, sometimes also base of elytra paler. Underside black but in most specimens mentum, pronotal epipleura throughout and elytral epipleura apically brownish yellow.

Legs dark brown to black, often tibiae paler apically. Palpi black with pale apex; antennae brown, their 2nd-3rd segments often infuscated.

Head of medium size, 0.77-0.84 (mean 0.80) times as wide as pronotum, with moderately convex eyes. Upper surface of head with rather coarse punctures and short brown pubescence mainly laterally and on vertex. Antennae extending approximately to one-fifth of elytra, their middle segments about 1.5-1.7 times longer than wide.

Pronotum comparatively small, moderately convex, 1.31-1.42 (mean 1.34) times wider than long, widest in anterior third, narrowed to base; its sides gently rounded or almost straight before very obtuse hind angles, which are blunted at tip and often indistinct. Anterior angles not protruding, obtuse; anterior margin slightly concave; hind margin rounded medially, notably oblique laterally. Basal part of pronotum, particularly near hind angles, flattened; basal fovea distinct, longitudinal. Dorsum mainly on margins and sometimes along median line with distinct sparse punctures bearing short brown hairs; central part of disc usually free of punctures; densest punctation in basal foveae.

Elytra moderately convex, rather long, 1.52-1.58 (mean 1.55) times longer than wide and 2.87-3.24 (mean 3.06) times as long as pronotum, slightly widened posteriorly and evenly rounded at sides; their maximum width behind the middle; preapical sinuation very weak. Sutural angles rounded at tip. Striae slightly impressed, impunctate; inter-



Figs 1-6. *Dicheirotichus (Trichocellus) tolli* sp. n.: 1, general view (holotype); 2, fore male tarsus; 3, 5, penis, dorsal view; 4, 6, penis, view from left side (3-4, env. of Zhigansk; 5-6, env. of Kazachiy). Scale bars: A = 1 mm (Fig. 1), B = 0.5 mm (Figs 2-6).

vals flat, with rather fine and sparse punctation sparser on inner intervals than on lateral intervals; punctures on each interval arranged in 1-2 very irregular rows; in some specimens, the central part of disc free of punctures or only with a few punctures, mainly on even intervals. All punctures bearing short inclined brown hairs. 3rd interval in apical third with one discal pore near 2nd stria. Posterior group of marginal row consisting of 6-8 setigerous pores.

Microsculpture on dorsal surface consisting of distinct isodiametric meshes on labrum, clypeus, lateral areas of head behind eyes, lateral and basal margins of pronotum, and on elytra throughout.

Metepisterna strongly narrowed posteriorly, comparatively long, their length along inner margin much greater than width along anterior margin. Wings fully developed. Fore tarsi of male moderately dilated: 2nd segment slightly longer than wide, 3rd approximately as long as wide (Fig. 2); all dilated segments with two rows of scale-like adhesive hairs underneath.

Penis (Figs 3-6) arcuate, with weak constriction laterally behind the middle; terminal lamella very short, narrowly rounded at apex and curved dorsally. Internal sac without sclerotized elements; basal folding structure covered with microscopic oval scales.

Comparison. The new species is similar to *Dicheirotichus cognatus* (Gyll.) in the coloration, shape of pronotum and dorsal punctation, but in *D. cognatus* the elytra are relatively shorter, pronotum with indistinct isodiametric meshes only in basal foveae, inner elytral intervals of male without microsculpture, upper surface without greenish tinge, and penis much less arcuate.

Etymology. The new species is named after E.V. Toll (1858-1902), famous explorer of the Russian North, who collected most of the type specimens.

Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to Dr. H. Silfverberg and Dr. A.V. Matalin for the loan of material.

Received 15 April 1996