

**New species of the carabid genus *Cymindis* Latreille from Asia
(Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiini)**

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**Новые виды жужелиц рода *Cymindis* Latreille из Азии
(Coleoptera: Carabidae: Lebiini)**

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Abstract. Five new species of the genus *Cymindis* Latreille are described from Asia: *C. (Arrhostus) facchinii* sp. n. from Sonamarg, Kashmir (India), *C. (Paracymindis) glebiana* sp. n. from the Karateghin Mt. Range (Tajikistan), *C. (Paracymindis) circapicalis* sp. n. from southern slopes of the Pskem Mt. Range (Kyrgyzstan), *C. sciakyi* sp. n. from the vicinities of Wenchuan Town, Sichuan (China), and *C. wrasei* sp. n. from the Jiajin Shan Mountains, western Sichuan (China).

Key words. Carabidae, Lebiini, *Cymindis*, taxonomy, new species, Kashmir, Sichuan, China, India, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan.

Резюме. Описано пять новых видов рода *Cymindis* Latreille из Азии: *C. (Arrhostus) facchinii* sp. n. из Сонамарга, Кашмир (Индия), *C. (Paracymindis) glebiana* sp. n. с Каратегинского хр. (Таджикистан), *C. (Paracymindis) circapicalis* sp. n. с южных склонов Пскемского хр. (Киргизия), *C. sciakyi* sp. n. из окрестностей г. Веньчуань, Сычуань (Китай), и *C. wrasei* sp. n. из гор Джиаджиньшань в западной Сычуани (Китай).

Ключевые слова. Carabidae, Lebiini, *Cymindis*, таксономия, новые виды, Кашмир, Сычуань, Китай, Индия, Таджикистан, Киргизия.

Introduction

This publication contains the descriptions of five new species of the genus *Cymindis* Latreille, based on material from the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZIN), that provided by European carabidologists Drs S. Facchini, R. Sciaky and D.W. Wrase, and material collected by the author during his expeditions in the mountains of Tien Shan.

The holotypes and some paratypes of *C. glebiana* sp. n. and *C. circapicalis* sp. n. are preserved in ZIN; other paratypes are in the collections of the Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan; Pedagogical University of Moscow; in the collections of Drs I.A. Belousov, A.G. Koval, S.V. Ovchinnikov, A.V. Puchkov and in the author's collection. Type specimens of *C. facchinii* sp. n., *C. sciakyi* sp. n. and *C. wrasei* sp. n. are kept in the collections of Drs S. Facchini, R. Sciaky and D.W. Wrase.

The following measurements were taken: body length from anterior margin of labrum to elytral apex; head width across eyes; pronotal length along its median line; elytral length from scutellum to the sutural angle or apex of elytra; width of both pronotum and elytra at their widest part; pronotal base at the posterior angles; length of antennae from base of scape to the tip of ultimate segment; length of eye in dorsal view. Average values are given in parentheses after the range of the respective parameters. The acronyms for the measurements used in the text are as follows: AL – length of antennae; EL – length of elytra; EW – width of elytra; EyL – length of eye; HW – width of head; 3AL – length of antennomere 3; PB – width of pronotum at base; PL – length of pronotum; PW – maximum width of pronotum.

Under the “Material” section, the number of genitalic preparations in parentheses follows that of specimens studied; the number of inflated endophallic preparations, if any, is given after the number of the aedeagus preparations.

The following abbreviations are used in the text for the depositories of material: ZIN – Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; MPU – Pedagogical University of Moscow; IZK – Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan, Almaty; cAK – collection of A.G. Koval, St. Petersburg; cAP – collection of A.V. Puchkov, Kiev; cDW – collection of D.W. Wrase, Berlin; cIB – collection of I.A. Belousov, St. Petersburg; cIK – collection of the author, St. Petersburg; cKA – collection of A. Klimenko, Tver'; cRS – collection of R. Sciaky, Milano; cSF – collection of S. Facchini, Piacenza; cSO – collection of S.V. Ovchinnikov, Bishkek.

Systematic part

Cymindis (Arrhostus) facchini Kabak, sp. n. (Figs 1, 6, 7)

Diagnosis. Doubtless, the new species is most closely related to *C. glabrella* Bates (Bates, 1878, 1890) from Ladakh. Both species share important characters including the shape of body, pattern of coloration and structure of aedeagus. The close relationship of these species agrees with their geographic distribution as well, since the species occur in the neighbouring regions. *C. facchini* sp. n. differs from *C. glabrella* Bates in the more convex eyes, wider pronotum ($EW/PW = 1.86$ vs. 1.90 – 1.94 in type specimens of *C. glabrella*), less sinuate sides of pronotum and less pronounced punctation of upper side which is very fine on the forebody and indistinguishable on elytra. Additionally, *C. facchini* sp. n. is distinguished by the male genitalia: the apex of the aedeagus is longer, more sharpened and more noticeably curved downward.

Description. Small-sized species, apterous; habitus slender and flattened (Fig. 1). Body length 7.7 mm. Upper side bicoloured: forebody dark red, elytra pitchy-black with brownish yellow lateral bead; appendages brownish yellow. Ventral surface of head, pro- and mesothorax reddish brown, metathorax yellowish, abdomen blackish brown. Appendages long and thin, antennae surpassing basal margin of pronotum by 4 distal segments.

Head oblong, $PW/HW = 1.10$; eyes small, moderately convex, $3AL/EyL = 1.02$; temples long, flat, somewhat shorter than eyes. Forehead convex, frontal foveae small, moderately deep; supraorbital wrinkles well-developed. Dorsal surface faintly and sparsely punctate. Two pairs of supraorbital setae. Scape subcylindrical, shorter than 3rd antennomere, pubescent. Ultimate segment of male labial palpi slightly dilated.

Pronotum small, trapezoid, narrow, $PW/PL = 1.12$, $PW/PB = 1.48$, widest at level of anterior third. Sides evenly rounded in anterior half, widely and weakly sinuate before posterior angles; the latter entirely rounded. Basal margin of pronotum slightly salient medially, arcuate and oblique at sides, completely bordered. Anterior margin barely concave, its border thin, briefly interrupted medially. Anterior angles narrowly rounded, not protruding. Marginal gutter narrow and distinctly reflexed throughout. Basal foveae large, vaguely outlined, deepest near basal margin. Median line superficial, almost reaching both anterior margin and basal border. Disc convex, faintly transversely rugulose, sparsely micropunctate. Basal transverse impression thin, clearly outlined; basal surface longitudinally wrinkled. Apical transverse impression distinct. Basal surface and marginal bead of pronotum in posterior half faintly and sparsely punctate. One pair of lateral setae in anterior half of pronotum, setae in posterior angles lacking.

Elytra narrow, ovate, weakly convex, widest slightly behind midlength; $EL/EW = 1.43$, $EL/PL = 2.97$, $EW/PW = 1.86$. Sides evenly rounded, humeri narrow, a little protruding forward; elytral apices evenly rounded, not truncate, slightly oblique; both external and sutural apical angles of each elytron widely rounded. Marginal gutter narrow, margins distinctly reflexed; basal border complete, strongly sinuate. Elytral striae sharp but not deep, their punctures hardly perceptible. Intervals subconvex, with irregular row of sparse micropunctures; interval 3 with 2–3 discal setiferous pores. Umbilicate series consisting of 13–14 pores.

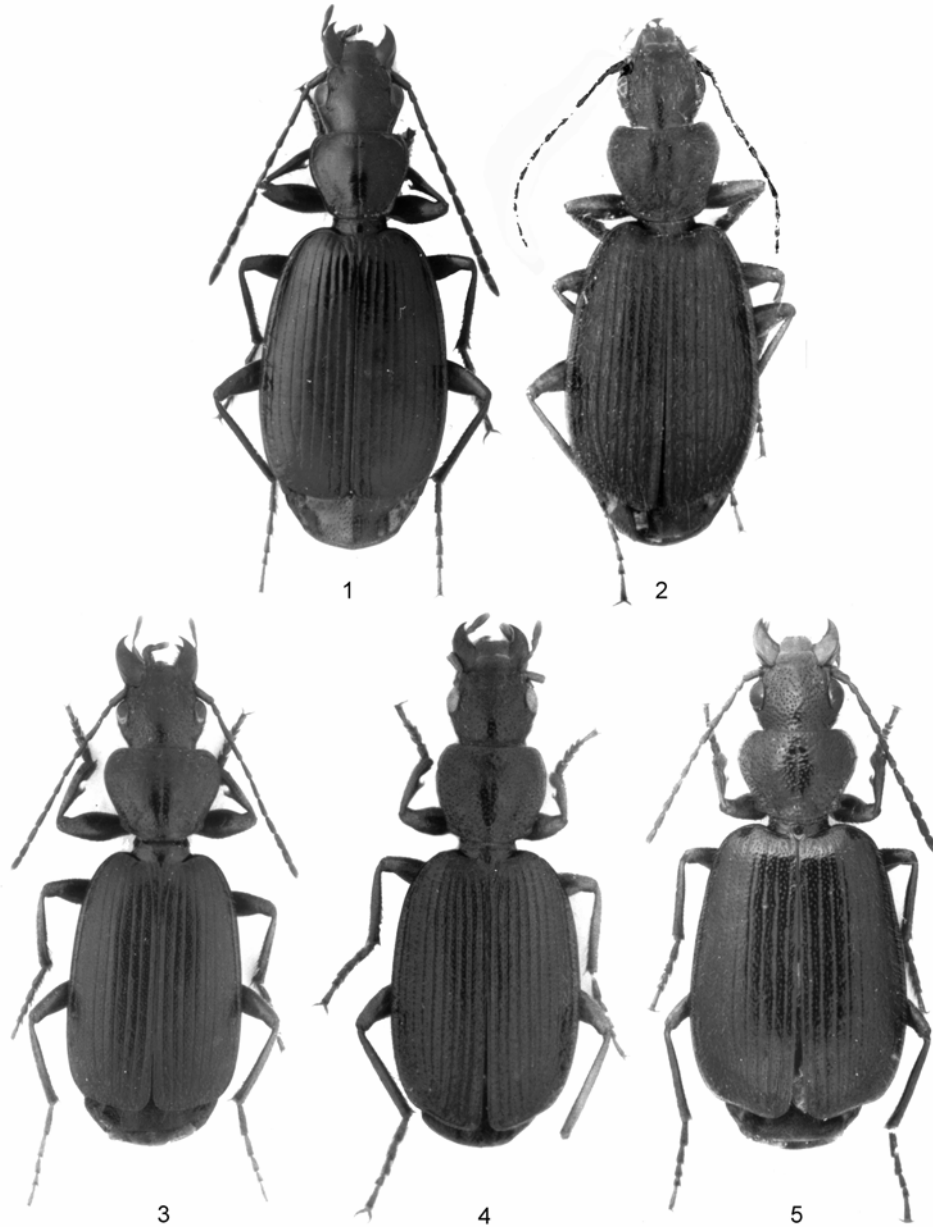
Male protarsus slightly dilated, with segments 2 and 3 clearly longer than wide; claws pectinate.

Microsculpture indistinguishable; pubescence of upper side lacking.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. 6) thin, arcuate, its lamella long, pointed at apex; copulatory piece feebly sclerotized.

Material. Holotype: ♂ (cSF), “N India, Kashmir – Sonamarg, road to Ladakh, 06.1995, leg Sauer” (ca 34°17' N / 75°17' E).

Distribution. The type locality of the new species is situated near the Sonamarg populated place (about 50 km ENE of the Sringar City), Jammu and Kashmir, India.



Figs 1–5. *Cymindis* spp. n., habitus. 1 – *C. facchinii* sp. n., holotype; 2 – *C. glebiana* sp. n., paratype; 3 – *C. circapicalis* sp. n., paratype from the type locality; 4 – *C. sciakyi* sp. n., holotype; 5 – *C. wrasei* sp. n., holotype.

Etymology. It is a great pleasure for me to name this species in honour of my friend and colleague Dr Sergio Facchini (Piacenza) who kindly loaned me interesting material on Asian *Cymindis*.

***Cymindis (Paracymindis) glebaina* Kabak, sp. n.** (Figs 2, 8, 9, 15)

Diagnosis. *C. glebaina* sp. n. is easily distinguished from all allied species known from the Hisaro-Darvaz Mountain system, *C. michailovi* Emetz (Emetz, 1972), *C. darvazica* Kabak and *C. olegiana* Kabak (Kabak, 1999), by its pronotum more strongly widened anteriorly, with sides strongly flattened; sutural angles of elytra distinctly attenuated; median lobe of aedeagus less stout, and by the shape of copulatory piece. In the shape of the median lobe of aedeagus, the new species resembles *C. (Paracymindis) angustior* Kraatz (Kraatz, 1884) from the western Alai and eastern Turkestan mountain ranges, but the apical lamella of the aedeagus in *C. glebaina* sp. n. is shorter and subangulate, the copulatory piece is larger, and the endophallus has no basal ostium lobe.

Description. Comparatively small-sized species, apterous; habitus elongate and flattened (Fig. 2). Body length 8.0–9.8 (8.9) mm. Upper side from reddish brown to dark brown, head a little darker; labrum, clypeus, appendages, margins of elytra and pronotum brownish yellow; sometimes base of pronotum, suture and basal part of elytra paler. Underside yellowish brown, head and margins of abdomen dark brown. Appendages moderately long, antennae surpassing basal margin of pronotum by 3–4 distal segments.

Head ovate, PW/HW = 1.18–1.26 (1.22); eyes medium-sized, moderately convex, 3AL/EyL = 0.93–1.06 (1.02); temples long, flat, slightly shorter than eyes. Forehead convex, frontal foveae superficial, vaguely outlined; supraorbital wrinkles sharp. Dorsal surface of head rather coarsely and moderately densely punctate. Scape subcylindrical, pubescent, somewhat shorter than 3rd antennomere.

Pronotum small, trapezoid, rather narrow, PW/PL = 1.17–1.22 (1.20), widest at level of anterior quarter, PW/PB = 1.33–1.42 (1.38). Sides evenly rounded anteriorly, slightly or moderately sinuate in basal half; posterior angles obtuse-angular, pointed or somewhat blunted at apices, weakly projecting outward. Basal margin straight medially, evenly arcuate and oblique at sides; basal border more or less strongly reduced. Anterior margin barely concave, its border thin, visible only in anterior angles; the latter widely rounded, distinctly protruding. Lateral margins of pronotum broadly flattened and narrowly reflexed throughout. Basal foveae vaguely outlined, deep only near basal margin, not separated from marginal depression. Median line weakly or moderately impressed, slightly not reaching both anterior and posterior margins of pronotum. Disc convex, sparsely and shallowly punctate; margins transversely rugulose, more coarsely and densely punctate than forehead. Both basal and apical transverse impressions vague. One, rarely three pairs of lateral setae present in anterior half, and one pair in posterior corners.

Elytra oblong-ovate, weakly convex, widest distinctly behind midlength; EL/EW = 1.43–1.50 (1.46), EL/PL = 2.91–2.98 (2.95), EW/PW = 1.65–1.74 (1.69). Sides evenly rounded, humeri comparatively narrow; apices clearly emarginate, strongly oblique; sutural apical angle of each elytron slightly attenuated (Fig. 15). Marginal gutter comparatively wide, narrowed toward humeri; basal border entire, strongly or moderately sinuate. Elytral striae sharp, sometimes briefly interrupted, clearly punctate. Intervals flat or subconvex, their punctures small, weaker than those in striae, arranged in two, rarely three irregular rows; interval 3 with 3–4 discal setiferous pores. Umbilicate series consisting of 14–15 pores.

Male protarsus slightly dilated, with segments 2 and 3 clearly longer than wide; claws pectinate.

Microsculpture very superficial: isodiametric meshes hardly visible only on elytra. Pubescence of upper side moderately long, suberect on head, pronotum and elytral base, adpressed on most of elytra.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 8, 9) weakly swollen, without lump before apical orifice; its lamella short, widely rounded apically; dorsal margin of lamella subangulate. Copulatory piece well sclerotized, comparatively large but narrow. Endophallus spiral-shaped, without basal ostium lobe typical of *C. angustior* group and without left baso-lateral lobe present in *C. michailovi*.

Material. Tajikistan. Holotype: ♂ (ZIN), “Каратегинский хр., гребень S р. Комароу, 8.07.1975, Г.С. Медведев” (Karateghin Mt. R., cresp S of Komarou Riv., 8 VII 1975, G.S. Medvedev leg.; ca 39°06' N / 70°19' E). Paratypes. 2 (2) ♂ (ZIN), collected together with holotype. 3 specimens were measured.

Distribution. The new species is known only from the type locality, situated in the western part of the Kabudkrym Ridge (Karateghin Mountain Range), Tajikistan.

Etymology. It is my pleasure to name this species in honour of the eminent entomologist, Prof. Gleb S. Medvedev, at the occasion of his 75th birthday.

***Cymindis (Paracymindis) circapicalis* Kabak, sp. n.** (Figs 3, 10–12, 16, 18–23)

Diagnosis. The new species is rather isolated within the subgenus *Paracymindis* Jedlička (Jedlička, 1968), differing from all hitherto described members of this subgenus in the shape of apical lamella

of aedeagus and in the structure of endophallus. Externally *C. circapicalis* sp. n. is most similar to *C. tshatkalica* Kabak (Kabak, 1999), differing from it in the smaller size (the body length of males, on the average, is 9.4 mm, that of females – 9.8 mm vs. 9.9 and 10.7 mm respectively in *C. tshatkalica*). From the sympatric *C. mannerheimi* Gebler (Gebler, 1843), the new species differs in the larger size, brownish upper side, narrower humeri, less densely punctate elytral intervals etc.

Description. Medium-sized species, apterous; habitus elongate, subparallel-sided, subconvex (Fig. 3). Body length 8.5–10.5 mm. Upper side from dark brown to pitchy black, weakly shining; pronotum, narrow areas along suture and margins of elytra reddish brown; rarely forehead also somewhat paler. Underside reddish brown or testaceous; head, sides and apex of abdomen darker. Legs moderately long, tarsi almost as long as tibiae. Antennae slender, surpassing base of pronotum by 4 distal segments; scape pubescent, distinctly shorter than antennomere 3.

Head comparatively large and convex, PW/HW = 1.19–1.29 (1.23), frontal foveae short and superficial, vaguely outlined. Eyes moderately salient, 3AL/EyL = 1.08–1.23 (1.14); temples subconvex, oblique, as long as, or shorter than eyes. Punctures on head coarse, rather dense, sparser in middle of forehead.

Pronotum rather narrow, trapezoid, widest at level of anterior third or slightly before it, PW/PL = 1.16–1.25 (1.20), PW/PB = 1.33–1.43 (1.37). Sides evenly rounded anteriorly, widely and rather weakly sinuate before posterior angles. The latter obtuse-angular, pointed or slightly obtuse at apices, weakly projecting laterally. Anterior margin concave, anterior angles widely rounded, more or less protruding, faintly bordered. Pronotal base rectilinear medially, obliquely arcuate at sides, its border usually marked at sides only, rarely entire. Marginal gutter rather widely flattened and narrowly reflexed throughout. Basal foveae short, moderately deep, vaguely outlined anteriorly and usually sharply delimited posteriorly. Median line deeply engraved, not reaching anterior and posterior margins. Disc moderately convex, more sparsely and less coarsely punctate than that of head. Apical transverse impression wide and superficial; basal transverse impression straight or slightly arcuate, close to basal margin. Both basal and apical surfaces of pronotum faintly longitudinally wrinkled, sides transversely rugulose. Two pairs of lateral setae usual in position.

Elytra elongate, widest in posterior third, EL/EW = 1.38–1.48 (1.43), EL/PL = 2.58–2.91, EW/PW = 1.50–1.67. Sides subrectilinear or slightly rounded in middle, often distinctly convergent toward humeri. Each elytron weakly or moderately obliquely truncate or sinuate apically, both external and sutural angles widely rounded. Marginal gutter moderately wide in middle, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, distinctly reflexed. Disc subconvex. Elytral striae deep, sometimes briefly interrupted, feebly and closely punctate, rarely punctures hardly visible. Intervals flat or subconvex; their punctures large (almost as those on head), moderately dense, usually arranged in two or, rarely, three irregular rows. Interval 3 with three discal pores. Umbilicate series composed of 13–16 pores.

Microsculpture isodiametric, visible only on elytra, more distinct in females. Pubescence on upper side dense, short and suberect.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 10, 11) weakly arcuate, with a projection of dorsal margin; apical lamella discoid (Fig. 12). Endophallus (Figs 18–23) peculiarly shaped. Gonapophysis (Fig. 16) rounded apically, without apophysis on inner margin.

Material. Kyrgyzstan Holotype: ♂ (ZIN), Western Tien Shan, S slope of Pskem Mt. R., 15 km N of Aktash Vill., cresp between Kara-Debe and Tshukur-Suu rivers, 2600–3100 m, 13–14 VI 1997, I. Kabak leg. (41°49'20" N / 70°37'30" E – 41°49'10" N / 70°39'00" E). Paratypes. 18 (4, 3) ♂, 31 (3) ♀ (ZIN, MPU, IZK, cAP, cIB, cIK, cSF, cSO), collected together with holotype, I. Kabak and A. Puchkov leg.; 14 (6, 2) ♂, 9 (2) ♀ (cAP, cAK, cIB, cIK), Western Tien Shan, S slope of Pskem Mt. R., 20 km N of Dzhanly-Bazar Vill., sources of Alma-Sai River, 2400–3000 m, 16 VI 1997, I. Kabak and A. Puchkov leg. (41°52'10" N / 70°52'20" E – 41°53'15" N / 70°51'30" E); 1 (1) ♀ (cKA), the same locality, 1600–1800 m, 30 V–1 VI 2000, A. Klimenko leg. (ca 41°49'30" N / 70°53'40" E). 23 specimens have been measured.

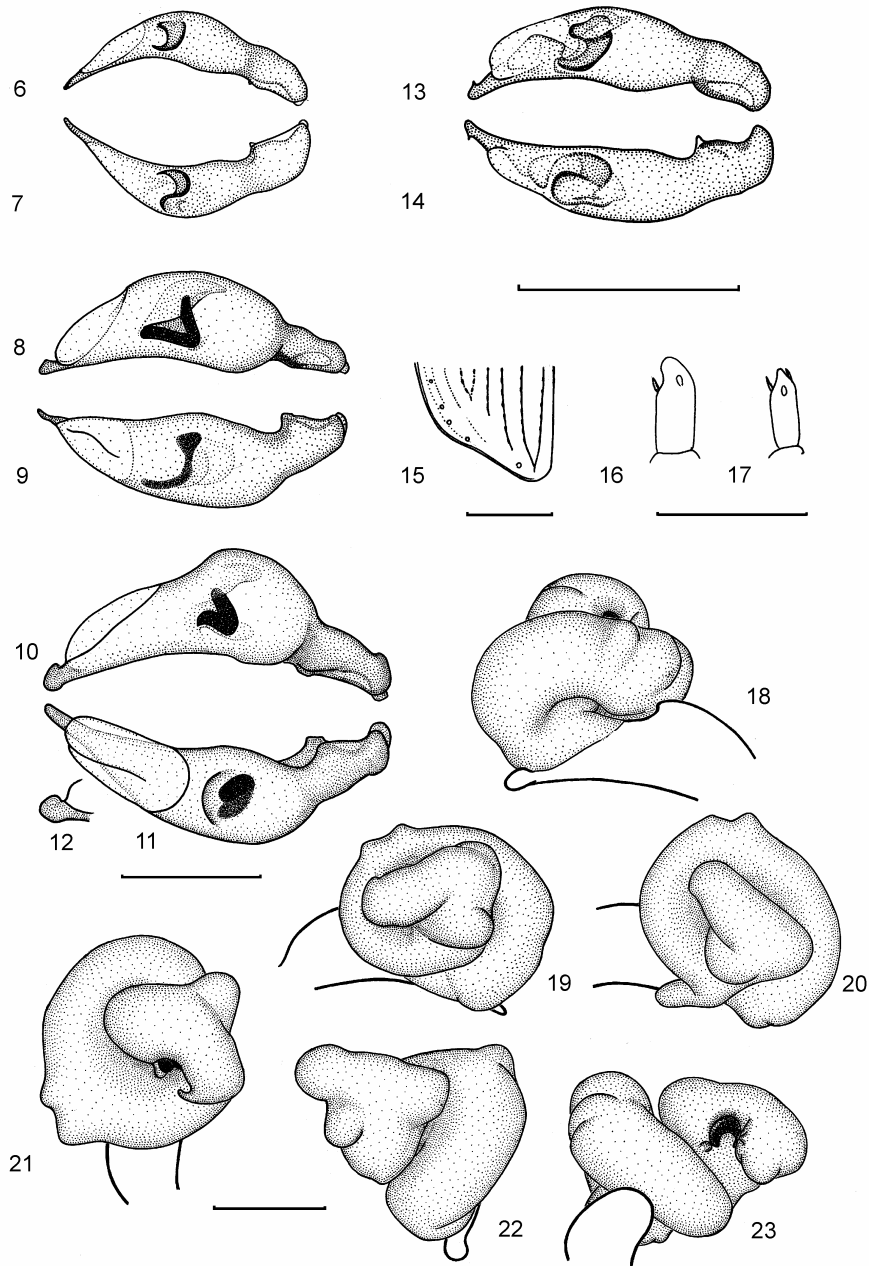
Distribution. This species is known only from the southern slopes of the Pskem Mountain Range, not far from the Dzhanly-Bazar and Aktash villages, Kyrgyzstan.

Variation. Females larger: average body length 9.8 mm vs. 9.4 mm in males. Antennae of female shorter: EL/AL = 1.06–1.14 (1.09) vs. 0.97–1.04 (1.01) in males. Elytra of females proportionally larger: average of EL/PL = 2.74 in females vs. 2.65 in males, that of EW/PW = 1.59 vs. 1.55, respectively.

***Cymindis sciakyi* Kabak, sp. n. (Figs 4, 13, 14, 17)**

Diagnosis. Systematic position of this species is uncertain. The combination of the most important characters including the pectinate claws, narrow ultimate segment of male labial palpi, entire basal border of elytra, well-developed chaetotaxy of head and pronotum and the pattern of coloration argues for belonging this species to the subgenus *Paracymindis* Jedlička (Jedlička, 1968). Nevertheless, *C. sciakyi* sp. n. has the apical lamella of aedeagus with acute denticle on dorsal margin (Figs 13, 14), the character not observed in the known *Paracymindis* species.

Description. Small-sized species, apterous; habitus slender and moderately convex (Fig. 4). Body length 6.9–8.2 mm. Upper side brown, head somewhat darker, basal part of elytra paler, reddish, without spots; clypeus, labrum, appendages, marginal bead and occasionally anterior margin of pronotum brownish yellow. Underside brown, margins of abdomen blackish. Appendages moderately long. Male protarsus weakly dilated, with segment 2 longer than wide, and segment 3 slightly transverse; claws pectinate.



Figs 6–23. *Cymindis* spp. n., median lobe of aedeagus (6, 8, 10, 13 – lateral view; 7, 9, 11, 14 – dorsal view; 12 – apical lamella), elytral apex (15), gonapophysis (16, 17), inflated endophallus (18–20 – lateral view, 21 – dorsal view, 22 – front view, 23 – back view). 6, 7 – *C. facchinii* sp. n., holotype; 8, 9, 15 – *C. glebiana* sp. n.; 10–12, 16, 18–23 – *C. circapicalis* sp. n., paratypes (10, 11, 20 – type locality; 18–23 – Kara-Debe River); 13, 14, 17 – *C. sciakyi* sp. n. Scale – 1 mm (Figs 6–15, 18–23) and 0.5 mm (Figs 16, 17).

Head ovate, PW/HW = 1.18–1.25; eyes small, moderately convex; temples flat, long, about as long as eyes. Forehead convex, frontal foveae very small and superficial, supraorbital wrinkles moderately sharp. Dorsal surface moderately densely and coarsely punctate throughout, middle part of frons transversely wrinkled. Two pairs of supraorbital setae. Scape subcylindrical, pubescent, with one long seta. Ultimate segment of male labial palpi not dilated.

Pronotum narrow, PW/PL = 1.12–1.16, PW/PB = 1.28–1.30, widest in anterior half. Sides weakly and irregularly rounded anteriorly, briefly and feebly sinuate before posterior angles; the latter very small, obtuse-angular, rounded at apex, slightly projecting outward. Basal margin of pronotum weakly salient, its border briefly interrupted. Anterior margin concave, faintly bordered laterally; anterior angles rounded, weakly protruding. Sides of pronotum widely flattened throughout, margins narrowly but distinctly reflexed. Basal foveae large, vaguely outlined, fused with lateral gutter, feebly transversely wrinkled. Median line thin, barely impressed, ending far from anterior and posterior margins. Disc convex, with punctation as coarse as, but less regular than that on head. Both basal and apical transverse impressions very superficial. Two usual pairs of lateral setae: in anterior half and in posterior corners. Scutellum glabrous.

Elytra moderately wide, ovate, weakly convex, widest slightly behind midlength, EL/EW = 1.43–1.44, EL/PL = 2.75–2.86, EW/PW = 1.71–1.72. Sides subparallel, weakly and evenly rounded; humeri widely rounded but protruding. Apices rather strongly oblique, briefly truncated; external apical angle of each elytron widely rounded, sutural one sharper. Marginal gutter comparatively wide medially, narrowed toward humeri, margins distinctly reflexed; basal border entire. Discal striae deep, densely punctate, briefly interrupted on lateral slopes of elytra. Intervals rather strongly convex, their punctures less coarse than punctures in striae, arranged in 1–2, rarely three irregular rows; interval 3 with 3–4 discal setiferous pores, rarely interval 5 with pore on its anterior third. Umbilicate series consisting of 12–13 pores.

Microsculpture indistinguishable. Pubescence of upper side sparse, suberect, moderately long.

Genae, lateral parts of thorax and elytral epipleura moderately coarsely and densely punctate; punctures on abdomen superficial and sparse, and pubescence fine and oblique. Hind coxae with two setiferous pores.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 13, 14) thin; its lamella long and massive, dentate on dorsal margin. Copulatory piece feebly sclerotized. Gonapophysis (Fig. 17) long, narrow, straight.

Material. China. *Holotype:* ♂ (cDW), C Sichuan, N of Chengdu, VII 1994. *Paratype.* ♀ (cRS), W Sichuan, Wenchuan City, VII 1994.

Distribution. According to the geographical labels, the species was collected in the vicinities of the city of Wenchuan, Sichuan, China.

Etymology. The species is named after Italian entomologist Dr Riccardo Sciaky (Milano) who makes an important contribution to the knowledge of Chinese Carabidae.

***Cymindis wrasei* Kabak, sp. n. (Fig. 5)**

Diagnosis. This species seems to be closely related to *C. laferi* Sundukov, *C. larissae* Sundukov (Sundukov, 1999) and *C. kuznetzowi* Sundukov (Sundukov, 2001), all from the Russian Far East. All these species share with *C. wrasei* sp. n. pectinate claws, large eyes, sharply cordiform pronotum with large posterior angles and emarginate laterally basal margin, and normally developed chaetotaxy of the forebody. From all mentioned species, *C. wrasei* sp. n. may be easily distinguished by the presence of hind wings, small and broad pronotum which is widely flattened at sides, large elytra with strongly prominent humeri and entire basal border, and small antennal scape which is shorter than the antennomere 3.

From the allied Tibetan *C. kozlovi* Kabak (Kabak, 1999), the new species differs in the presence of hind wings, paler coloration of upper side, short antennal scape, large eyes, small pronotum with distinctly lobed basal margin, strongly prominent humeri, more oblique and emarginate apices of elytra, absence of microsculpture, and by the long and narrow gonapophysis.

Description. Medium-sized species, habitus wide and subconvex (Fig. 5), body length 8.1 mm; winged. Uniformly dark brownish, including underside, moderately shining; appendages brownish testaceous. Antennae and legs comparatively short, tibiae longer than tarsi, claws pectinate.

Head short-ovate, PW/HW = 1.27; eyes large and convex, distinctly longer than antennomere 3: $EyL/3AL = 1.24$; temples subconvex, clearly shorter than eyes. Dorsal surface coarsely and densely punctate. Forehead convex, its antero-lateral margins weakly prominent, evenly rounded and slightly reflexed; lateral longitudinal striae superficial. Two pairs of supraorbital setae. External margin of mandibles slightly rounded. Antennae short, surpassing base of pronotum by 2.5 distal segments; $EL/AL = 1.25$. Scape subcylindrical, pubescent, a little shorter than 3rd antennomere, its seta well developed.

Pronotum small, sharply cordiform, PW/PL = 1.34, PW/PB = 1.37; widest at level of anterior third. Sides strongly and evenly rounded anteriorly, briefly and deeply emarginate before posterior angles. The latter large, slightly obtuse-angular, strongly projecting laterally, slightly blunted at apices. Anterior margin weakly concave, bordered laterally; anterior angles widely rounded, slightly protruding. Pronotal base distinctly lobed medially, obliquely emarginate near posterior

angles; its border interrupted medially. Marginal gutter moderately wide and reflexed throughout. Basal foveae of pronotum large and deep, sharply impressed near lateral incision of basal margin. Median line well engraved, strongly shortened anteriorly and posteriorly. Disc convex, transversely wrinkled; punctures on pronotum of the same size as those on head but less regular. Basal transverse impression distinct, arcuate. Basal surface faintly longitudinally rugulose. Two usual pairs of lateral setae: in anterior half and in posterior corners. Scutellum with a few small punctures.

Elytra large and wide, ovate, convex, slightly flattened on disc, widest in posterior third; EL/EW = 1.35, EL/PL = 3.17, EW/PW = 1.75. Humeri strongly prominent, sides of elytra subrectilinearly divergent posteriorly, slightly rounded in posterior half. Apices oblique, distinctly emarginate; external apical angles of elytra rounded, sutural ones slightly attenuated. Basal border sharp, entire, strongly sinuate. Marginal gutter narrow, distinctly reflexed throughout. Elytral striae deep, coarsely, but not densely punctate; scutellar striola short. Intervals subconvex, their punctures of the same size as those in striae, arranged in 1–2 irregular rows; interval 3 with three discal pores. Umbilicate series consisting of 15–16 pores.

Microsculpture indistinct. Pubescence of upper side dense, suberect and rather long on forebody, somewhat shorter and adpressed on elytra. Anal ventrite with two pairs of setae along posterior margin.

Gonapophysis long, very narrow, curved in distal third.

Material. Holotype: ♀ (cDW), “China, W Sichuan, Ya’an Prefecture, Tianquan Co., Jiajin Shan, Tal unterh. Labahe N. R. St., 54 km W Ya’an, 30°03’ N / 102°27’ E, Schotter, Weiden, 1500 m, 12.07.1999”.

Distribution. The species is known only from the Jiajin Shan Mt. Range, Western Sichuan, China.

Etymology. I am pleased to name this species after my friend and colleague Dr David Wrase (Berlin), an eminent specialist on Palaearctic Carabidae.

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