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***Orictites* Andrewes, 1931, from South East Asia: Second part of the revision with descriptions of five new species and update of the identification key to the species (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Clivinini)**

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Front cover: Male specimen of *Orictites ferrugistriatus* sp. nov. from Borneo, Sabah, Km 53 road KK-Tambunan, E slope Gn. Emas, 700m 1.-5. Apr 2000, Bolm lgt. (Photograph M. Balkenohl).

***Orictites* Andrewes, 1931, from South East Asia: Second part of
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Abstract

The revised genus *Orictites*, Andrewes, 1931, from South East Asia is supplemented by the description and illustration of five new species, all of them belonging to the subgenus *Semictites* Balkenohl, 2017. The new species *Orictites reticupennis* sp. nov., *O. opacipennis* sp. nov., *O. reticuventris* sp. nov., *O. apertopunctatus* sp. nov., and *O. ferrugistriatus* sp. nov. are separated with differential diagnoses from the known species. The identification key to the species is amended and updated. A map illustrating the distribution of all members of the genus is provided.

Zusammenfassung

Die revidierte Gattung *Orictites*, Andrewes, 1931, aus Südost Asien wird durch die Beschreibung und Illustrierung von fünf neuen Arten ergänzt, die alle in die Untergattung *Semictites* Balkenohl, 2017, gehören. Es sind *Orictites reticupennis* sp. nov., *O. opacipennis* sp. nov., *O. reticuventris* sp. nov., *O. apertopunctatus* sp. nov. und *O. ferrugistriatus* sp. nov., welche differentialdiagnostisch von den bekannten Arten abgetrennt werden. Der Schlüssel zu den Arten wird ergänzt und aktualisiert. Eine Übersichtskarte zur Verbreitung aller Vertreter der Gattung wird zur Verfügung gestellt.

Keywords: Clivinini, *Semictites*, Oriental region, revision, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus *Orictites* (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Clivinini) has been revised recently with the redescription of the three known species and the description of ten new species and one subspecies divided into two subgenera (BALKENOHL, 2017). After finalization, some more material has been brought to my attention. This late incoming material is exciting enough to amend the revision. Beside new faunistic records, there were five new species among the material.

Consequently, this contribution has the goal to enrich and update the revision with the new material at hand. All new material belongs into the subgenus *Semictites* Balkenohl, 2017.

Material and methods

Methods, equipment, magnifications, photography, measurements, and mounting techniques follow those described in BALKENOHL (2017). In total, there were 23 specimens available for this addendum to the revision.

Terminology, description of characters and higher classification follows BALKENOHL (2001, 2017). For the measurements arithmetic means and limits are provided if there are more than three specimens at hand. For species with one and up to three available specimens the single values are given separated by a dash, each.

Acronyms used for the collections are:

- BMNH Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum, Natural History), London, United Kingdom;
 ETHZ Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich, Switzerland;
 NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland;
 NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria;
 RBINS Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium;
 RMNH Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Naturalis), Leiden, Netherlands;
 SCBB Science-based collection of author, Bonstetten near Zürich, Switzerland;
 SCBP Scientific Collection Petr Bulirsch, Prague, Czech Republic.

Taxonomy

Family **Carabidae** Latreille, 1802
 Subfamily **Scaritinae** Bonelli, 1810
 Tribe **Clivinini** Rafinesque, 1815
 Genus ***Orictites*** Andrewes, 1931
 Subgenus ***Semicitites*** Balkenohl, 2017

Type species: *Orictites minotaur* Andrewes, 1931, by original designation.

Identification key to the species of *Orictites* (update)

1. Frontal margin of clypeus with 4 distinctly projecting teeth; clypeal wings tooth-like projecting anteriorly, sharply angled (distinctly less than 90°); mandibles as long as head; dorsal margin of scrobe of both mandibles at base with carina-like tooth; pronotum distinctly broader than long; length 10.0-10.3 mm
 Subgenus ***Orictites*** Andrewes, 1931
 One species..... ***minotaur*** Andrewes, 1931
- Frontal margin of clypeus without teeth; clypeal wings small, obtuse angled or rounded; mandibles distinctly shorter than head; dorsal margin of scrobe of both mandibles at base without elevated tooth; pronotum about as long as wide (ratio length/width 0.9-1.1); length smaller than 7.5 mm
 Subgenus ***Semicitites*** Balkenohl, 2017 ... 2
2. Intervals of elytron without any setigerous punctures; length 4.5 mm
 ***desuntsetosus*** Balkenohl, 2017
- Interval 3, or 3, 5 and 7 of elytron with setigerous punctures..... 3

3. Intervals 3, 5, and 7 of elytron with series of setigerous punctures; clypeus deeply excised anteriorly; length 3.8 mm *plurisetosus* Balkenohl, 2017
- Setigerous punctures only on interval 3 of elytron; clypeus straight or slightly excised anteriorly 4
4. With 5, 6, or 8 setigerous punctures on interval 3 of elytron 5
- With 4 setigerous punctures on interval of elytron 9
5. With 5 setigerous punctures on interval 3 of elytron; black; knob on clypeus indistinct, developed as elevation; interval 3 and 4 of elytron at base with tubercle each; length 4.8 mm *anteriortenuis* Balkenohl, 2017
- With 6, 7, or 8 setigerous punctures on interval 3 of elytron; brown or black species 6
6. Brown; with up to 7 or 7/8 setigerous punctures on interval 3 of elytron interval 3 and 4 at base with tubercle; anterior angles of pronotum not or indistinctly projecting 7
- Black; with 6 or 7 setigerous punctures on interval 3 of elytron; only interval 3 at base with tubercle; knob on clypeus distinct, neck constriction of head with big punctures; length 4.8-6.6 mm 8
7. Four to 7 setigerous punctures on interval 3 of elytron (variable, see tab. of the original description); knob on clypeus indistinct, developed as elevation; punctures of neck constriction of head visible laterally, no constriction at middle; length 3.4-4.0 mm *omnipunctatus* Balkenohl, 2017
- Seven to 8 setigerous punctures on interval 3 of elytron; knob on clypeus distinct; neck constriction of head distinct, complete at middle; wide parts of ventral surface covered with isodiametric reticulation; length 4.3 mm *reticuventris* sp. nov.
8. Lateral margin of pronotum straight, anterior angles distinctly projecting; median line of pronotum conspicuously broad, not joining basal constriction; interval 3 of elytron with 6-7 setigerous punctures; length 6.6 mm *ampliosetosus* Balkenohl, 2017
- Lateral margin of pronotum convex, anterior angles indistinctly projecting; median line of pronotum moderately narrow, joining basal constriction; interval 3 of elytron with 7 setigerous punctures; length 4.8 mm *barclayi* Balkenohl, 2017
9. Elytron without tooth at humerus 12
- Elytron with distinct tooth at humerus 10
10. Bigger and more massive species; pronotum distinctly transverse, disc distinctly convex, surface sparsely covered with small punctures; anterior transverse line of pronotum indistinct; preapical spine of mesotibia approaching apex of tibia, length 7.4 mm *brancuccii* Balkenohl, 2017
- Smaller and slender species; pronotum as long as wide or slightly broader than long, disc somewhat flattened, surface densely covered with big punctures; anterior transverse line of pronotum distinct; preapical spine of mesotibia distinctly located preapically; length up to 5.9 mm 11
11. Elytron with tooth at humerus of moderate size, tooth rounded; reflexed margin of pronotum at base bilaterally tooth-like raised; lateral margin of pronotum with few fine scars anteriorly; length 5.8 mm *tubercucollis* Balkenohl, 2017

- Elytron with tooth at humerus big, sharp; reflexed margin of pronotum at base in total of about same appearance; lateral margin of pronotum crenulated; length 5.8 mm
..... *charleshuberi* Balkenohl, 2017
- 12. Surface of elytron opaque, completely covered with reticulation; slightly flattened on disc 13
- Surface of elytron shiny, without reticulation, not flattened on disc 14
- 13. Median line of pronotum joining with anterior transverse line; reticulation on elytra imbricate, interval 3 and 4 with tubercle at base; length 5.2 mm *reticupennis* sp. nov.
- Median line of pronotum surpassing anterior transverse line without joining; reticulation on elytra longitudinal isodiametric, only interval 3 with tubercle at base; length 5.7 mm ...
..... *opacipennis* sp. nov.
- 14. Disc of pronotum with basal part bilaterally prolonged posteriorly as tooth-like vault slightly hanging over basal channel; lateral margin of pronotum with traces of scars 17
- Disc of pronotum in basal part regularly developed, not bilaterally prolonged; margin of pronotum smooth 15
- 15. Black; elytron with striae 1 and 2 joining at apex; neck constriction developed as distinct step, with line consisting of partly doubled bigger punctures 16
- Piceous; elytron with striae 1 and 2 not joining at apex; neck constriction developed as slight step, with fine line consisting of small punctures; margin of pronotum slightly bisinuate; eyes more prominent as in group; length 5.1 mm *ferrugistriatus* sp. nov.
- 16. Lateral margin of pronotum convex; interval 3 and 4 of elytron at base with tubercle; length 5.6 mm *costulipennis* Bates, 1892
- Lateral margin of pronotum straight, parallel; only interval 3 of elytron at base with tubercle; punctures on interval 3 of elytron prominently developed; length 5.6 mm
..... *apertopunctatus* sp. nov.
- 17. Clypeus without distinct knob, developed as broad elevation without punctures; intervals 3 and 4 at base of elytron with tubercles; interval 3 of elytron with 4 setigerous punctures; length 5.8 mm *anteriorlatus* Balkenohl, 2017
- Clypeus with distinct knob, with punctures posterior knob in form of a V; only interval 3 at base of elytron with tubercle; interval 3 of elytron with 4/5 setigerous punctures; length 5.4 mm *mjoebergi* Louwerens, 1964

The species

Orictites costulipennis Bates, 1892

NEW MATERIAL. 1♀: THAILAND: Phetchaburi Kaeng Krachan Nat.P. 450 m, 19.XI.1985, Burckhardt – Löbl / CLIVINA *costulipennis* BATES det. Balkenohl 1989, desid. (SCBB).

The record confirms previous finds. The species is known to be distributed over North, middle and Western parts of Thailand and from Megalaya (NE India). Some label information indicate occurrence at 450 m up to 1400 m and in litter of forests.

REMARKS. Two female specimens very close to *O. costulipennis* BATES could not be determined with certainty. They might as well represent a subspecies of *O. costulipennis*: 1♀: 38. BRUNEI Bukit Sulang nr. Lamunin 30. VIII. 1982 N.E. St or K B.M 1982-388 / under

bark of fallen tree (BMNH). - 1♀: P. C. DRESCHER G. Tangkoeban Prahoe 4000 . 5000 Voet Praeanger, Java X. 1935 / F. van Emden Bequest. B.M. 1960-129. / And FcD 221 / Gesch. 8. 1938 von Andrewes / *costulipennis* Bates / *Clivina costulipennis* Bates H.E.Andrewes det. (ETHZ) - This specimen is immature.

Andrewes (1926, p. 373) emphasized *Clivina costulipennis* BATES, 1892, and *C. truncata* PUTZEYS, 1877, are “closely allied”. Investigation of a cotype of *Clivina truncata* with determination labels from Andrewes deposited in RBINS revealed this species is not allied to *C. costulipennis*. It does not belong into the genus *Orictites* but presumably into the *Clivina helferi*-group according to the key provided by Kult (1951).

***Orictites apertopunctatus* sp. nov.**

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(Figs 1, 8)

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the distinctness of the dorsal setigerous punctures on interval three of the elytra.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, labels: white, black printed: “SUMATRA Gn Talamau 17km E Simpangempal 21.-25.May2001 750 m Bolm lgt., (Ophir mts) (NHMB).

Paratypes: 1♂, same data as holotype (SCBB); 1♂, Museum Leiden N SUMATRA:Toba Plateau Tigadelok:Holzweg Eins 2°55’N.-99°03’E. 20.VI.1972, ca 950 m J. Krikken, no 20 / Evergreen open forest x Bamboo brake / FROM ROTTEN WOOD (NHML).

DIAGNOSIS. A medium-sized black species with distinct knob on the clypeus and flat transverse punctured depression behind, without humeral tooth, tubercles at the base of intervals three of the elytra, and four setigerous punctures on interval three. Distinguished from all other species by the combination of the following characters: The smooth lateral margin of the pronotum is straight and runs in parallel, the median line is distinctly deep and broad. Moreover, the elytron exhibits a tubercle at the base of interval three, and the four setigerous punctures on interval three are prominent. In addition, the aedeagus exhibits an asymmetric spatula.

DESCRIPTION.

Measurements: Body length 5.35 / 5.6 / 5.5 mm; width 1.52 / 1.57 / 1.58 mm; ratio length/width of pronotum 0.97 / 1.02 / 0.99; ratio length/width of elytra 1.94 / 1.97 / 1.93.

Colour: Shiny. Black. Wings of clypeus, supraantennal plates and labrum brown and partly transparent, antennae, palpi and legs brown.

Head: Width a quarter smaller than pronotum. Clypeus with small rounded tooth laterally, anterior margin slightly excised, with raised knob in between the two clypealsetae, posterior part of knob covered with medium sized punctures; margin of wings convex, hollowed out, divided from middle part of clypeus by carinae, divided from supraantennal plates by distinct obtuse-angled notches and ridge. Clypeus and wings reflexed margined, supraantennal plates vaulted up to mid-eye level, smooth, with reflexed rounded margin, prolonged as supraorbital carina, frons separated from clypeus by flat transverse depression and group of medium sized punctures, with costate nearly parallel running frontal carinae at each side posteriorly, with broad furrow between frontal carina and supraorbital carina, sharp furrow between frons and frontal carina. Frons moderately convex, with very minute scattered punctures. Supraorbital setae located in broad furrows between supraorbital carina and frontal carina, the posterior one arising from tubercle. Eyes of moderate size, flattened but still convex, genae enlarged, regularly rounded, not as high as and shorter than eyes, enclosing eyes posteriorly, forming distinct angle at neck. Grooves for reception of antennae short, length one third of eye diameter. Neck constriction marked as distinct step, with band of bigger punctures almost

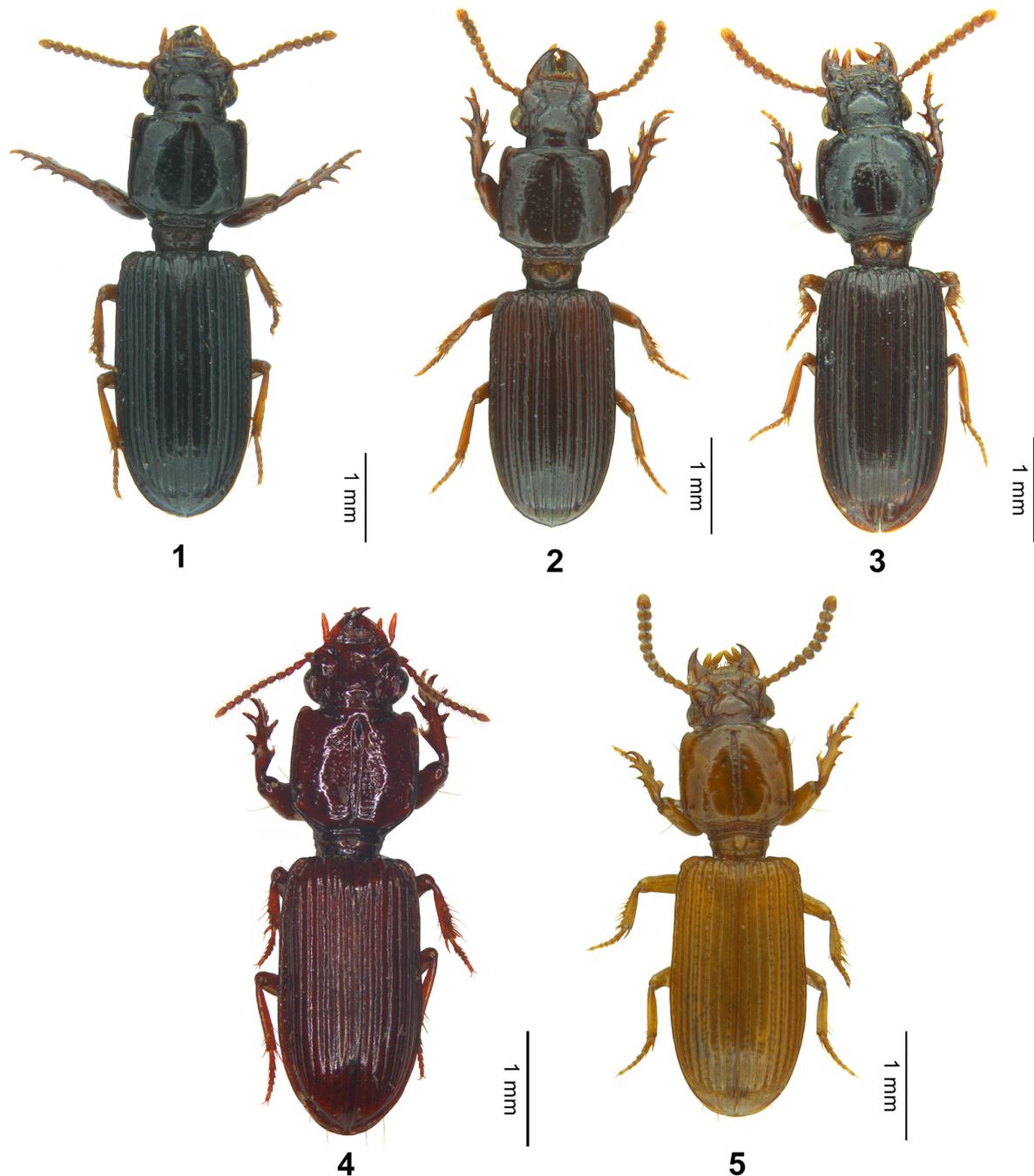
doubled, neck laterally covered with reticulation. Labrum straight, 7-setose, ciliate laterally, with isodiametric reticulation. Mandibles robust, somewhat flattened, stout, broadened at base, acutely and gently curved at apex, carinae of scrobe complete, both mandibles obtuse-angled towards base (opened position), both mandibles somewhat hollowed out dorsally, each with tooth at middle. Maxilla distinctly curved, acutely hooked at apex. Apical maxillary palpomere slender, slightly securiform. Apical labial palpomere slender, straight, slightly longer than second segment, second segment bisetose. Ligula with one long seta; paraglossae slender. Ventral surface of neck covered with bigger sized punctures and transverse reticulation. Submentum and mentum distinctly separated; submentum with four bigger setigerous punctures in about same distance; mentum at base bilaterally with broad and rounded tubercle, with isodiametric meshed surface, with fine and complete reflexed margin, lateral lobes projecting, acute-angled at tips, with a seta near base of each lobe, median tooth forming broad obtuse triangle, keeled at middle, bisetose, not as far projecting as lateral lobes. Paragenae sharp, carina-like, with distinct tooth anteriorly, rounded at base. Antennae of moderate length, reaching up to beginning of posterior quarter of pronotum, scapus knee-like angled, with one seta dorso-apically, scapus and pedicellus with fine longitudinal reticulation, segment five to ten as long as wide, antennomeres somewhat flattened, with slight shiny areas on flattened parts, segment four to 11 densely pubescent, with few additional long setae.

Pronotum: Square, as long as wide, lateral margin straight, sides parallel, rounded anteriorly to anterior angles. Anterior margin straight. Reflexed lateral margin smooth, from posterior angle to base running as straight line. Lateral channel distinctly broadened between the two lateral setigerous punctures, with isodiametric reticulation. Anterior setigerous puncture located at the end of anterior quarter adjoining convexity of pronotum, the posterior one located at level of posterior angle, removed from lateral channel by diameter of pore. Anterior angles distinctly projecting, rounded, formed by reflexed lateral margin, posterior angles developed as sharp distinct tooth, projecting laterally. Anterior transverse line formed by distinctly punctured line. Median line deep and conspicuously broad, running up to level of anterior transverse line but not joining, more narrow at base, finely adjoining base. Surface bilaterally with two groups of medium sized punctures, with isodiametric reticulation laterally at level of posterior setigerous puncture, basal impression moderately developed, basal channel broad, deep. Flange raised keel-like (lateral view).

Elytra: Subcylindrical, sides parallel, marginal channel broad, visible from above, with uninterrupted row of big setigerous punctures arising from broad tubercles. Reflexed margin with fine crenulation posterior humerus, margin slightly thickened at humerus, bending with channel over rounded humerus up to fifth stria. No humeral tooth. Basal tubercle distinct, with setigerous puncture, situated at declivity of first stria. Stria one to four free at base, all striae deep, broad, more or less distinctly punctuate, stria one with two, three with four and five with six joining apically; stria six and seven shortened at humerus. Striole distinct, interval between striole and sutura costiform raised. All intervals conspicuously convex, convexity increasing laterally, thought costate, third and fourth slightly broader and raised at base, third with tubercle at base, eighth carinate. Interval three with four prominently developed setigerous punctures adjoining stria three.

Hind wings: Fully developed.

Ventral surface: Epipleuron shiny, covered with medium sized scattered punctures and irregular reticulation, submarginal furrow fine. Proepisternum and episternum with punctures laterally, prosternite smooth, keeled at middle like an inverted V, mesosternum smooth, metasternum with punctures laterally. Sternites with transverse to isodiametric reticulation, each with punctures at base laterally, third to fifth with paralateral ambulatory setae at each side, ventral strigae distinct, sternite six smooth at middle, with two apical setae at each side widely distant.



Figs 1-5. *Orictites* (subgenus *Semictites*) spp., habitus, scale bar 1 mm. 1. *O. apertopunctatus* sp. nov., holotype, male. – 2. *O. ferrugistriatus* sp. nov., holotype, male. 3. *O. reticulipennis* sp. nov., holotype, male. – 4. *O. opacipennis* sp. nov., holotype, male. – 5. *O. reticuventris* sp. nov., holotype, male.

Legs: Anterior tibia with strong digitation, with two big and one small lateral preapical denticles, apical spine curved distinctly ventral, no dorsal furrow, surface shiny, basal tarsomere elongated, as long as the following three together. Mesotibia with preapical spine, furnished with strong seta. All tarsomeres relatively broad.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8): Median lobe of moderate size, moderately sclerotized. Regularly and moderately arcuate in its middle part, apex stick-like, rounded. Parameres of about same length, both slender, slightly twisted, ventral one with one long and one minute seta at apex, dorsal one with one minute seta at apex.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Variation: In one of the paratypes, the lateral margin of the pronotum runs slightly convex, though not as parallel as in the other specimens.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Sumatra only. The specimens were collected at an altitude of 750 m in North and West Sumatra.

***Orictites ferrugistriatus* sp. nov.**

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(Figs 2, 9, 13)

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the distinct ferruginous line at middle of each intervals of the elytra.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, labels: white, black printed: "Borneo, Sabah, Km 53 road KK-Tambunan E slope Gn. Emas, 700m 1.-5. Apr 2000, Bolm lgt." (NHMB).

Paratypes: 1♂, labels: "Malaysia, Sabah, Batu Punggul Resort env., 24.VI.-1.VII.1996, 11c. vegetation debris and forest floor litter accumulated around large trees near river", (NHMW); 1♀, "Mal., Sarawak 1993 30km S Miri Lambir Hills, 24.2. leg. M. Jäch (12)" (SCBB).

DIAGNOSIS. A medium-sized almost piceous species with distinct knob on the clypeus and distinct flat transverse punctured depression behind, without humeral tooth, tubercles at the base of intervals three and four of the elytra, and four setigerous punctures on interval three. Distinguished from all other species by the following characters: The smooth reflexed lateral margin of the pronotum is slightly bisinuate, the apex of the aedeagus exhibits an asymmetric spatula, and the eyes are more prominent.

DESCRIPTION.

Measurements: Body length 5.0 / 5.05 / 5.1 mm; width 1.35 / 1.3 / 1.41 mm; ratio length/width of pronotum 0.97 / 0.98 / 1.02; ratio length/width of elytra 1.98 / 1.93 / 1.98.

Colour: Shiny. Piceous. Wings of clypeus and supraantennal plates more or less transparent red-brown; labrum yellowish-brown with black margin; antennae and palpi yellow brown, legs red-brown; elytra piceous, intervals one to six with distinct ferruginous line at middle.

Head: Width a fifth smaller than pronotum. Clypeus with small rounded tooth laterally, anterior margin slightly excised, with raised knob in between the two clypealsetae, middle and posterior part of knob covered with medium sized punctures; margin of wings convex, hollowed out, divided from middle part of clypeus by slight notches and carinae, divided from supraantennal plates by distinct obtuse-angled notches and ridge. Clypeus and wings reflexed margined, supraantennal plates vaulted up to mid-eye level, smooth, with reflexed rounded margin, prolonged as supraorbital carina, frons separated from clypeus by flat transverse depression, with costate nearly parallel running frontal carinae at each side posteriorly, with broad furrow between frontal carina and supraorbital carina, sharp furrow between frons and frontal carina. Frons moderately convex, with small and medium sized scattered punctures. Supraorbital setae located in broad furrows between supraorbital carina and frontal carina, the posterior one arising from tubercle. Eyes of moderate size, flattened but still convex, genae enlarged, regularly rounded, not as high as and shorter than eyes, enclosing eyes posteriorly, forming distinct angle at neck. Grooves for reception of antennae short, length a quarter of eye diameter. Neck constriction marked as slight step, with narrow band of medium sized punctures, neck laterally covered with reticulation and few punctures. Labrum slightly pointed

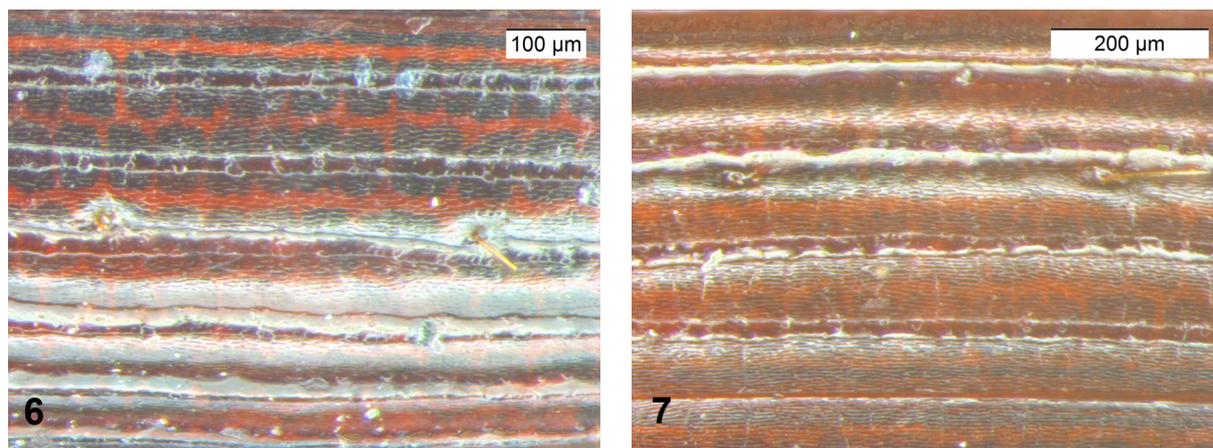
at middle, 7-setose, ciliate laterally, with transverse reticulation. Mandibles robust, shorter than head, stout, broadened at base, acutely curved at apex, carinae of scrobe complete, both mandibles obtuse-angled towards base (opened position), both mandibles somewhat hollowed out dorsally, tooth at middle of both mandibles small. Maxilla distinctly curved, acutely hooked at apex. Apical maxillary palpomere slender, slightly securiform. Apical labial palpomere slender, straight, slightly longer than second segment, second segment bisetose. Ligula keeled, with one long seta; paraglossae slender. Ventral surface of neck covered with medium sized punctures and isodiametric reticulation. Submentum and mentum distinctly separated; submentum with four bigger setigerous punctures in about same distance; mentum at base bilaterally with broad and flattened tubercle, with isodiametric reticulation and few indistinct transverse carinae, lateral lobes projecting, nearly right-angled at tips, with fine and complete reflexed margin, with a seta near base of each lobe, median tooth forming broad obtuse triangle, keeled, bisetose, not as far projecting as lateral lobes. Paragenae obtuse-angled, carina-like. Antennae of moderate length, reaching up to posterior setigerous puncture of pronotum, scapus knee-like angled, with one seta dorso-apically, with indistinct longitudinal reticulation, pedicellus with distinct isodiametric reticulation, segment five to ten broader than long, antennomeres somewhat flattened, with shiny darkened areas on flattened parts, segment four to 11 densely pubescent, with few additional long setae.

Pronotum: Square, as long as wide, sides indistinctly but traceable bisinuate, slightly diverging, anterior angles rounded off. Anterior margin nearly straight. Reflexed lateral margin smooth, from posterior angle to base running as slightly convex line. Lateral channel conspicuously broadened between the two lateral setigerous punctures, smooth, with few bigger punctures. Anterior setigerous puncture located at the end of anterior quarter adjoining convexity of disc of pronotum, the posterior one located at level of posterior angle, removed from lateral channel by two times of diameter of pore. Anterior angles projecting, rounded, formed by reflexed lateral margin, posterior angles developed as distinct tooth, projecting antero-laterally. Anterior transverse line formed by distinct partly connected punctures. Median line deep and conspicuously broad, running up to level of anterior transverse line but not joining, finely adjoining base. Anterior two-thirds of disc scattered with medium sized punctures and with isodiametric reticulation baso-laterally, basal impression indistinct, basal channel broad, deep. Flange raised keel-like (lateral view).

Elytra: Subcylindrical, sides slightly diverging, marginal channel broad, visible from above, with uninterrupted row of big setigerous punctures arising from broad tubercles. Reflexed margin with fine crenulation in anterior quarter, margin slightly thickened at humerus, bending with channel over rounded humerus up to fifth stria. No humeral tooth. Basal margin convex (dorsal view). Basal tubercle distinct, with setigerous puncture, situated at declivity of first stria. Stria one to four free at base, all striae deep, broad, more or less distinctly punctuate, stria three with four and five with six joining apically; stria six and seven shortened at humerus. Striole distinct, interval between striole and sutura slightly costiform raised. All intervals conspicuously convex, convexity increasing laterally, though costate, third and fourth broader and somewhat raised at base, both with tubercle at base, eighth carinate. Interval three with four setigerous punctures adjoining stria three.

Hind wings: Fully developed.

Ventral surface: Epipleuron shiny, covered with medium sized scattered punctures and laterally with isodiametric to longitudinal reticulation, submarginal furrow distinct. Proepisternum covered with punctures, episternum smooth, prosternite smooth, mesosternum smooth. Sternites with irregular reticulation laterally, each with medium sized punctures which are more dense laterally, third to fifth with paralateral ambulatory setae at each side, ventral strigae distinct, sternite six smooth at middle, with two apical setae at each side widely distant.



Figs 6-7. *Orictites* (subgenus *Semictites*) spp., surface of elytron between first and second dorsal setigerous puncture. 6. *O. reticupennis* sp. nov., holotype. – 7. *O. opacipennis* sp. nov., holotype.

Legs: Anterior tibia with strong digitation, with two big and one small lateral preapical denticles, apical spine curved distinctly ventral, no dorsal furrow, basal tarsomere elongated, nearly as long as the following four together. Mesotibia with preapical spine, furnished with strong seta. All tarsomeres relatively broad.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9): Relatively long, moderately sclerotized. Median lobe slender, moderately arcuate at middle, slightly distorted towards apex. Endophallus strongly folded, teeth not visible. Parameres of about same length, both slender, slightly distorted, both with two minute setae and one micropilus at apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 13): Coxostylus slightly sigmoid, dorso-ventrally moderately depressed, gently curved to apex, with two setae at apex, with one big butt and two medium sized ensiform and two nematiforme setae in middle part.

Variation: In the lateral channel of the pronotum, the number of punctures are varying.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from hilly regions in the North of Borneo.

REMARKS: In one of the paratypes (♂), the middle and hind tarsalia at one side are missing. The ferruginous stripes on the intervals of the elytra are not considered to represent immature coloration because the three specimens exhibit all the same pattern and degree of staining and were collected at different time points and different collection points. Moreover, in immature specimens the genitalia are not as strongly sclerotized as in the specimens investigated.

***Orictites reticupennis* sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:582E6AE5-9932-4715-9C77-3BE9D9A91A06

(Figs 3, 6, 10, 14)

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the reticulated surface of the elytron.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Labels: white, black printed: “N THAI, Nan Prov. Doi Phu Kha N.P., Headq. 19°13’N, 101°07’E, 22.-26.iv.1999 D.Hauk lgt.” (SCBP).

Paratypes: 1♂, same data as holotype (SCBB); 1♀, THAILAND, NAN prov. POI PHUKA Nat. Park 28.IV.-12.V.2002 P.Průdek & M.Oboň leg. (SCBP); 1♂, NE Thai, Loci Prov., 1999 Phu Kradung N.P., 1300 m 16°53’N, 101°47’E D.Hauk leg., 11.-15.v. (head and pronotum damaged) (SCBP); 1♀, LAO-NE, Hua Phan prov., 20°12’N, 104°01’E, PHU PHAN Mt., ~1750m, 17.V.-3.VI.2007, Vit. Kubáň leg. / NHMB Basel, expedition to Laos 2007 / COLL: NHM BASEL (NHMB); 1♀, Ind. Mus. Kobo, 400 ft Abor Exped Kemp 3-XII-11 / Indian Mus. Calcutta / coll. Bänninger / *Clivina costulipennis* Bates 12.1931 H.E.Andrewes det. (ETHZ); 1, F. C. DRESCHER G. Tangkoeban Prahoe 4000-5000 Voet Praeanger Java

III 1934 / *C. costulipennis* Bat. ssp. ♀ 44 det. K. Kult (SCBB); 1♀, same data as before but VIII 1934 / sp. ? andr. det (ETHZ).

DIAGNOSIS. A medium-sized black species with distinct punctured knob on the clypeus and distinct flat transverse depression behind, humerus without tooth, and four setigerous punctures on interval three. Distinguished from all other species by the following combination of characters: The surface of the elytron is opaque caused by longitudinal reticulation, and the median line of the pronotum joins with the anterior transverse line, and tubercles present at the base of intervals three and four of the elytron.

DESCRIPTION.

Measurements (n = 4): Body length 4.9-6.1 mm (\bar{x} = 5.23 mm), width 1.25-1.65 mm (\bar{x} = 1.38 mm), ratio length/width of pronotum 0.99-1.05 (\bar{x} = 1.02), ratio length/width of elytra 2.04-2.09 (\bar{x} = 2.06).

Colour: Shiny. Almost black. Wings of clypeus and supraantennal plates dark-brown, slightly transparent, antennae and labrum dark-brown, palpi yellowish brown, front legs red-brown, middle and hind legs yellowish. Intervals of elytra at middle with indistinct reddish line.

Head: Width a quarter smaller than pronotum. Clypeus with small rounded tooth laterally, anterior margin excised, with blunt raised knob in between the two clypealsetae, covered with medium sized punctures, margin of wings convex, slightly hollowed out, divided from middle part of clypeus by slight notches and carinae, divided from supraantennal plates by distinct obtuse-angled notches and ridge, clypeus and wings reflexed margined, supraantennal plates vaulted up to mid-eye level, smooth, with reflexed rounded margin, prolonged as supraorbital carina, frons separated from clypeus by flat transverse depression, with costate nearly parallel running frontal carinae at each side posteriorly, with broad furrow between frontal carina and supraorbital carina, sharp furrow between frons and frontal carina, frons moderately convex, with minutely stuck punctures. Supraorbital setae located in broad furrows between supraorbital carina and frontal carina, the posterior one arising from tubercle. Eyes of moderate size, flattened but still convex, genae enlarged, regularly rounded, not as high and shorter than eyes, enclosing eyes posteriorly, forming rectangular angle at neck. Grooves for reception of antennae short, length slightly more than a third of eye diameter. Neck constriction marked as distinct step, with bigger punctures partly connected, neck laterally covered with reticulation and densely medium sized punctures. Labrum straight, 7-setose, ciliate laterally, with isodiametric reticulation. Mandibles robust, shorter than head, flattened, stout, broadened at base, acutely curved at apex, carinae of scrobe complete, both mandibles obtuse-angled towards base (opened position), both mandibles somewhat hollowed out dorsally. Maxilla distinctly curved, acutely hooked at apex. Apical maxillary palpomere slender, slightly securiform. Apical labial palpomere slender, straight, slightly longer than second segment, second segment bisetose. Ligula with one long seta; paraglossae slender. Ventral surface of neck covered with medium sized punctures and transverse reticulation. Submentum and mentum distinctly separated; submentum with four bigger setigerous punctures in about same distance, with transverse reticulation; mentum at base bilaterally with broad and rounded tubercle, with fine and complete reflexed margin, lateral lobes projecting, nearly right-angled at rounded tips, with a seta near base of each lobe, median tooth forming broad rounded triangle, keeled basally, bisetose, not as far projecting as lateral lobes. Paragenae sharp, carina-like, with distinct tooth anteriorly, rounded at base. Antennae relatively short, reaching just up to middle of pronotum, scapus knee-like angled, with one seta dorsoapically, scapus and pedicellus with fine reticulation, segment five to ten moniliform, antennomeres somewhat flattened, with shiny areas on flattened parts, segment four to 11 densely pubescent, with few additional long setae.



Figs 8-12. *Orictites* spp., aedeagus, ventral view, scale bar 0.2 mm. 8. *O. apertopunctatus* sp. nov., holotype. – 9. *O. ferrugistriatus* sp. nov., holotype. – 10. *O. reticulipennis* sp. nov., holotype. – 11. *O. opacipennis* sp. nov., holotype. – 12. *O. reticuventris* sp. nov., holotype.

Pronotum: Square, slightly longer than wide, sides slightly convex at middle, distinctly rounded in anterior tenth to anterior angles. Anterior margin nearly straight. Reflexed lateral margin smooth. Margin from posterior angle to base running as straight line. Lateral channel conspicuously broad between the two lateral setigerous punctures, with irregular reticulation. Anterior setigerous puncture located at the end of anterior fifth adjoining convexity of pronotum, the posterior one located at level of posterior angle, removed from lateral channel by diameter of pore. Anterior angles projecting, rounded, formed by reflexed lateral margin, posterior angles developed as distinct tooth, projecting antero-laterally. Anterior transverse line formed by partly connected punctures. Median line moderately deep and slightly rugose, joining with anterior transverse line, smaller at base, just joining base. Surface bilaterally with two groups of bigger punctures, with isodiametric reticulation laterally and at base, with some transverse wrinkles laterally and towards base, basal impression short, distinct, basal channel broad, deep. Flange raised keel-like (lateral view).

Elytra: Subcylindrical, slightly flattened on disc. Sides slightly diverging, marginal channel broad, visible from above, with uninterrupted row of big setigerous punctures arising from broad tubercles. Reflexed margin with extremely fine crenulation in anterior third (100 times), margin slightly thickened at humerus, bending with channel over rounded humerus up to fifth stria. No humeral tooth. Basal tubercle distinct, with setigerous puncture, situated at declivity of first stria. Stria one to four free at base, striae moderately deep, with indistinct punctures, nearly smooth, stria one with two, three with four and five with six joining apically; stria six and seven shortened at humerus. Striole distinct, interval between striole and sutura costiform raised. Intervals one to four flattened, thought indistinctly convex, others moderately convex, eighth carinate, third and fourth broader and convexly raised at base, both with tubercle at base. All intervals opaque, with imbricate reticulation (160 times) consisting of ten rows of reticulation fields per interval running in parallel to striae (e.g. in the third interval between setigerous puncture two and three, Fig. 6). Interval three with four setigerous punctures adjoining stria three.

Hind wings: Fully developed.

Ventral surface: Epipleuron shiny, covered with scattered punctures and indistinct reticulation, submarginal furrow distinct. Proepisternum and episternum with few punctures

and indistinct reticulation, prosternite smooth, keeled at middle like an inverted V, mesosternum smooth. Sternites with transverse to irregular reticulation, each with bigger punctures laterally, third to fifth with paralateral ambulatory setae at each side, ventral strigae distinct, sternite six smooth at middle, with two apical setae at each side widely distant.

Legs: Anterior tibia with strong digitation, with two big and one small lateral preapical denticles, apical spine curved distinctly ventral, no dorsal furrow, surface reticulated, basal tarsomere elongated, as long as the following four together. Mesotibia with preapical spine, furnished with strong seta. All tarsomeres relatively broad.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10): Relatively short, broadened in middle part, moderately sclerotized. Median lobe slender, moderately arcuate, distorted apically. Endophallus with row of teeth. Parameres of about same length, both broadened towards apex, ventral one with seta at apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 14): Coxostylus slightly sigmoid, dorso-ventrally moderately depressed, gently curved at apex, with a pair of setae at apex close together, with five longer setae in middle part.

Variation: In two of the paratypes the broad knob on the clypeus exhibit some rugae posteriorly. The anterior transverse line of the pronotum is connected with the median line in the holotype and in one of the paratypes. The transverse wrinkles on the pronotum are more or less distinctly developed. The front tibia exhibits a different degree of reticulation.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Thailand and Laos. One of the paratypes was collected at an altitude of 1300 m.

REMARKS: In one of the paratypes (NE Thai, Loci Prov.) the head and pronotum is damaged. K. Kult indicates on the labels of two of the paratypes located in ETHZ that these are females. However, both of the specimens exhibit an empty abdomen, possibly by a mounting attempt of a former researcher.

***Oricites opacipennis* sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:57E70993-26EE-45A4-B909-E2E2B75562D7

(Figs 4, 7, 11, 15)

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the reticulation on the elytra giving the species an opaque appearance.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Labels: white, black printed: “PHILLIPINES, Mindanao Cotabao, Mt. Apo, Kidapawan, XII 2014, local collector leg. / ex. Prof. A.Barsevškis coll.” (SCBP).

Paratypes: 1♀, Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PHILIPPINES Mindanao South CatabatoProv. Lake Sebu MT Tasaday 1220-1460m 6°18'N-124°33'E VII-VIII/1990 Don Leg-Pascal Lays (RBINS); 2♀♀, same data as holotype (SCBP, SCBB); 1 ♀, Philippine Mindanao III. 1995 M. Mahndang North Sambuanga (SCBP).

DIAGNOSIS. A medium-sized black species with brown intervals of the elytron, with distinct knob on the clypeus punctured posteriorly and distinct flat transverse depression behind humerus without tooth, and four setigerous punctures on interval three. Distinguished from all other species by the following combination of characters: The surface of the elytron is opaque caused by longitudinal reticulation, and the median line of the pronotum surpasses the anterior transverse line without joining, and there is a tubercle present at the base of interval three of the elytron.



Figs 13-15. *Orictites* spp., coxostyli, scale bar 0.1 mm. 13. *O. ferrugistriatus* sp. nov., paratype. – 14. *O. reticulipennis* sp. nov., paratype. – 15. *O. opacipennis* sp. nov., paratype.

DESCRIPTION.

Measurements (n = 4): Body length 5.1-6.6 mm (\bar{x} = 5.7 mm), width 1.41-1.81 mm (\bar{x} = 1.56 mm), ratio length/width of pronotum 1.03-1.05 (\bar{x} = 1.04), ratio length/width of elytra 1.86-1.96 (\bar{x} = 1.92).

Colour: Shiny. Black. Intervals of elytron brown. Wings of clypeus and supraantennal plates slightly transparent dark-brown. Labrum black. Palpi brown, front legs dark-brown. Antennae, middle and hind legs brown.

Head: Width a fifth smaller than pronotum. Clypeus with small rounded tooth laterally, anterior margin excised, with blunt raised knob in between the two clypealsetae, covered posteriorly with punctures, anteriorly smooth, margin of wings convex, slightly hollowed out, divided from middle part of clypeus by slight notches and carinae, divided from supraantennal plates by distinct obtuse-angled notches and ridge, clypeus and wings reflexed margined. Supraantennal plates vaulted up to mid-eye level, smooth, with reflexed rounded margin. Supraorbital carina interrupted, frons separated from clypeus by flat transverse depression, distinctly punctured. Frons moderately convex, smooth enclosed laterally by costate convex frontal carinae, with broad furrow between frontal carina and supraorbital carina, sharp furrow between frons and frontal carina. Supraorbital setae located in broad furrows between supraorbital carina and frontal carina, the posterior one arising from tubercle posterior genae

level. Eyes of moderate size, flattened but convex, genae enlarged, regularly rounded, not as high as and shorter than eyes, enclosing eyes posteriorly by one third, forming obtuse angle at neck. Grooves for reception of antennae short, length slightly more than a third of eye diameter. Neck constriction marked as distinct step, with bigger punctures partly connected, neck laterally nearly smooth. Labrum straight, 7-setose, ciliate laterally, with irregular reticulation (120 times). Mandibles robust, shorter than head, flattened, stout, broadened at base, acutely curved at apex, carinae of scrobe complete, both mandibles obtuse-angled towards base (opened position), both mandibles somewhat hollowed out dorsally, left one with distinct tooth at middle. Maxilla distinctly curved, acutely hooked at apex. Apical maxillary palpomere slender, slightly securiform. Apical labial palpomere slender, straight, slightly longer than second segment, second segment bisetose. Ligula with one long seta; paraglossae slender. Ventral surface of neck with isodiametric reticulation. Submentum and mentum distinctly separated; submentum with four bigger setigerous punctures in about same distance; mentum at base bilaterally with broad and rounded tubercle, with isodiametric reticulation, with complete reflexed margin, lateral lobes projecting, acute-angled at tips, with a seta near base of each lobe, median tooth forming broad obtuse pentagon, bisetose, not as far projecting as lateral lobes. Antennae short, reaching just up to middle of pronotum, scapus knee-like angled, with one seta dorso-apically, scapus and pedicellus with longitudinal reticulation, segment five to ten transverse (ratio length/width: 0.72), antennomeres somewhat flattened, with shiny areas on flattened parts, segment four to 11 densely pubescent, with few additional long setae.

Pronotum: Square, slightly longer than wide, sides slightly convex at middle, distinctly rounded in anterior tenth to anterior angles. Anterior margin nearly straight. Reflexed lateral margin smooth. Margin from posterior angle to base running as straight line. Lateral channel conspicuously broad between the two lateral setigerous punctures, smooth. Anterior setigerous puncture located at the end of anterior quarter adjoining convexity of pronotum, the posterior one located at level of posterior angle, removed from lateral channel by diameter of pore. Anterior angles slightly projecting, short-rounded, formed by reflexed lateral margin, posterior angles developed as obtuse tooth, projecting antero-laterally. Anterior transverse line sharp. Median line deep, broad, surpassing anterior transverse line without joining, broadly joining basal constriction. Surface with two groups of bigger punctures, one around median line and the other one parallel to lateral margin, with some transverse wrinkles towards base, with moderate vault bilaterally towards base. Basal impression short, distinct, basal channel broad, deep. Flange raised keel-like (lateral view).

Elytron: Subcylindrical, slightly flattened on disc. Sides slightly diverging, marginal channel broad, visible from above, with uninterrupted row of big setigerous punctures arising from broad tubercles. Reflexed margin with three to four scars in anterior third (80 times), bending with channel over rounded humerus up to fifth stria. No humeral tooth. Basal tubercle distinct, with setigerous puncture, situated at declivity of first stria. Stria one to four free at base, striae moderately deep, with indistinct punctures, nearly smooth, stria one and two joining indistinctly at apex, three with four and five with six joining apically; stria six and seven shortened at humerus. Striole distinct, interval between striole and sutura costiform raised. Intervals one to four flattened, thought indistinctly convex, others moderately convex, eighth carinate, third broader and distinctly raised at base, with tubercle at base. All intervals opaque, with longitudinal reticulation (160 times) consisting of 15 rows of reticulation fields per interval running in parallel to striae (e.g. in the third interval between setigerous puncture two and three, Fig. 7). Interval three with four setigerous punctures adjoining stria three.

Hind wings: Fully developed.

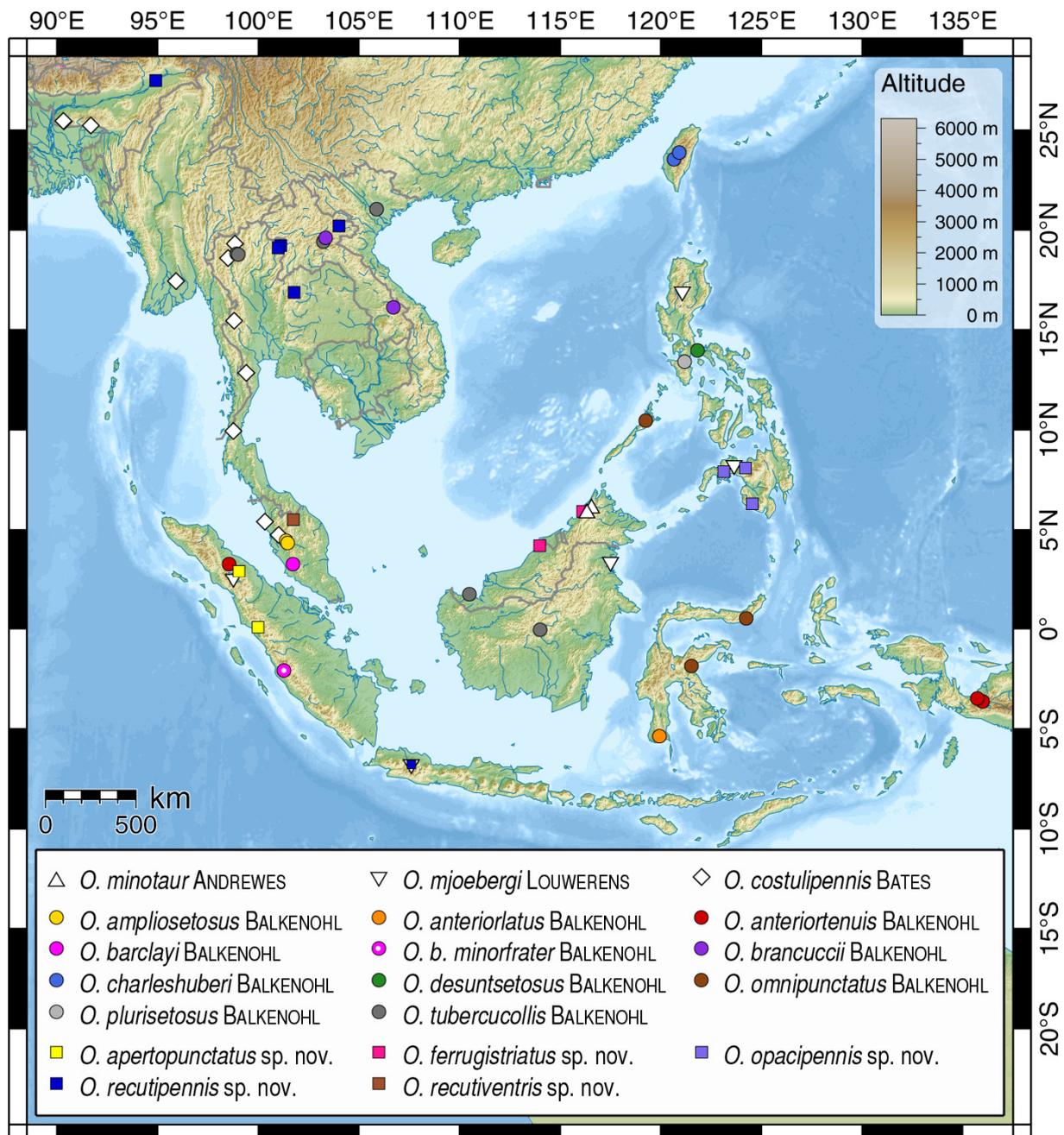


Fig. 16. Distribution of the species of the genus *Orictites* in South East Asia (update; recorded localities of all species plotted).

Ventral surface: Epipleuron shiny, with medium sized scattered punctures, submarginal furrow distinct. Proepisternum and episternum nearly smooth, prosternite smooth, meso- and metasternum with irregular reticulation. Sternites with transverse reticulation, with medium sized punctures denser laterally, third to fifth with paralateral ambulatory setae at each side, ventral strigae distinct, sternite six completely covered with medium sized punctures, with two apical setae at each side widely distant.

Legs: Anterior tibia with strong digitation, with two big and one small lateral preapical denticles, apical spine curved distinctly ventral, no dorsal furrow, with indistinct reticulation, basal tarsomere elongated, as long as the following four together. Mesotibia with preapical spine, furnished with strong seta. All tarsomeres relatively broad.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11): Moderately sized, not much sclerotized. Median lobe slender, moderately arcuate, indistinctly distorted at middle, apex stick-like. Endophallus strongly

folded, teeth not visible. Parameres of about same length, both of them slender, slightly twisted, with two setae at apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15): Coxostylus slightly sigmoid, dorso-ventrally moderately depressed, gently curved at apex, with a pair of setae preapically close together, in middle part with two ensiform setae and three long and one short nematiform setae.

Variation: Not observed.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Mindanao (Philippines) only, obviously collected in a mountainous region.

REMARKS: In the holotype, the right antennae is missing from joint five onwards. In two of the paratypes, a hind leg is missing. The three specimens from Mt. Apo are not in excellent condition. They obviously were stored some time with insufficient conservation fluid.

***Orictites reticuventris* sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7BBB3124-2B18-4814-BE09-B3E33BFB4122

(Figs 5, 12)

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the distinct reticulation covering wide parts of the ventral surface.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, labels: white, black printed: “MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN 90 km N of Gua Musang Mt.Basor, 1700 m, Kampong Kubur Dalu 1.iii .-21. iii. 2015 Petr Cechovsky lgt.” (SCBP).

DIAGNOSIS. A small pale-brown species with knob on the clypeus and distinct transverse furrow, no humeral tooth, tubercles at the base of interval three and four of the elytra, and more than four setigerous punctures on interval three of the elytra. Distinguished from the other species with more than four setigerous punctures on interval three by the apical setae on both of the parameres.

DESCRIPTION.

Measurements: Body length 4.35 mm; width 1.3 mm; ratio length/width of pronotum 1.02; ratio length/width of elytra 1.88.

Colour: Shiny. Yellowish brown. Pronotum slightly darker. Head, antennae, and coxae distinctly darker.

Head: Width a quarter smaller than pronotum. Clypeus limited laterally by small rounded tooth, anterior margin slightly excised, with tubercle between the two clypealsetae, posterior part of tubercle covered with medium sized punctures, wings obtuse-angular, margin of wings convex, hollowed out, divided from middle part of clypeus by carinae, divided from supraantennal plates by distinct rectangular notches, clypeus and wings reflexed margined. Supraantennal plates distinctly vaulted up to mid-eye level, smooth, reflexed margin rounded, frons separated from clypeus by punctured flat furrow. Supraorbital plates prolonged posteriorly as parallel carina up to neck constriction, separated from supraorbital carinae by broad furrow and from frons by sharp diverging furrow. Frons slightly convex, with flat indistinct median impression, smooth. Supraorbital setae located in broad supraorbital furrows, the posterior one arising from tubercle. Eyes of moderate size, moderately convex, genae distinct, as high as and shorter than eyes, enclosing eyes posteriorly by one sixth, forming obtuse angle at neck. Grooves for reception of antennae short, length slightly more than a third of eye diameter. Neck constriction distinct, formed by bigger partly connected punctures. Labrum advanced at middle, 7-setose, ciliate laterally, with fine isodiametric reticulation (120 times). Mandibles half as long as head, stout, broadened at base, gently

curved at apex, carinae of scrobe complete, both mandibles distinctly rounded towards base. Both mandibles hollowed out dorsally, both of them with small but distinct tooth near base (visible in opened position). Maxilla distinctly curved, acutely hooked at apex. Apical maxillary palpomere slender, securiform. Apical labial palpomere slender, straight, slightly longer than second segment, second segment bisetose. Ligula with one long seta. Ventral surface of neck with isodiametric reticulation, Submentum and mentum distinctly separated; submentum with four setigerous punctures in about same distance; mentum at base bilaterally with rounded elevation, with some indistinct longitudinal carinae, with complete reflexed margin, lateral lobes projecting, acute-angulated at tips, with a seta near base of each lobe. Median tooth pentagonal, bisetose, not as far projecting as lateral lobes. Antennae of moderate length, reaching up to posterior setigerous puncture of pronotum, scapus knee-like angled, with one seta dorso-apically, scapus and pedicellus with isodiametric reticulation, segment five to ten transverse (ratio length/width 0.75), antennomeres slightly flattened, segment four to 11 densely pubescent, with few additional long setae.

Pronotum: Square, as long as wide, sides straight at middle, indistinctly rounded before posterior angle. Anterior margin bisinuate. Reflexed lateral margin smooth, from posterior angle to base running as straight line. Lateral channel broadened between the two lateral setigerous punctures, smooth, with few punctures. Anterior setigerous puncture located at the end of anterior quarter adjoining convexity of pronotum, the posterior one located at level of posterior angle, removed from lateral channel by diameter of pore. Anterior angles indistinctly projecting, formed by reflexed lateral margin, posterior angles developed as distinct tooth. Anterior transverse line visible laterally, in middle part visibly by darker coloration. Median line deep, broad, smaller at base, joining base. Surface with some big punctures. Basal impression distinct, no reticulation at base. Basal channel broad, deep. Flange raised keel-like (lateral view).

Elytra: Subcylindrical, sides slightly diverging, marginal channel broad, completely visible from above in anterior two thirds, with uninterrupted row of big setigerous punctures arising from broad tubercles, with additional row of small punctures laterally. Reflexed margin with two distinct and one indistinct scars posterior humerus, channel slightly thickened at humerus, bending with channel over rounded humerus up to fifth stria. No tooth at humerus. Basal tubercle distinct, with setigerous puncture, situated at declivity of first stria. Stria one to four free at base, all striae deep, broad, punctuate, stria one and two, three and four, and five and six joining at apex, stria six and seven shortened at humerus. Striole distinct, interval between striole and sutura costiform raised. All intervals convex, the lateral ones costate, two to four slightly broader at base, third and fourth with tubercle at base, eighth carinae in total. All intervals shiny on disc. Interval three with seven/eight setigerous punctures adjoining stria three.

Hind wings: Fully developed.

Ventral surface: With exception of meta- and mesosternum whole surface covered with isodiametric reticulation. Proepipleuron small, submarginal furrow distinct, engraved. Epipleuron broadened and with big punctures in basal quarter. Proepisternum indistinctly swollen at level of posterior setigerous puncture, proepisternum and episternum covered with big punctures, prosternite smooth at middle, with confluent double keel at middle, mesosternum smooth at middle. Sternites with medium-sized punctures laterally, third to fifth with paralateral ambulatory setae at each side, ventral strigae distinct. Terminal sternites with two apical setae at each side widely distant.

Legs: Anterior tibia with strong digitation, with two big lateral preapical denticles, third one small, apical spine distinctly curved ventral and lateral, no dorsal furrow, basal tarsomere as long as the following three together. Mesotibia with apical spine nearly at apex of tibia, furnished with strong seta. All tarsomeres relatively broad.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12): Median lobe slender, more distinctly arcuate preapically, oroficium large, apex stick-like. Both parameres slender, both with one apical seta, dorsal one with additional micropilus praeapically (400 times).

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Variation: There are eight setigerous punctures on the third interval of the elytra on the left side and seven on the right side.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Kelantan in Malaysia only. The specimen was collected at an altitude of 1700 m.

REMARKS: It is strongly assumed the light colour is caused by the immaturity of the specimen and the colour description should be amended when more material is available. The male genitalia is not completely sclerotized and therefore hyaline.

Discussion

It is considered to be not unusual when new material becomes available directly after crafting a revision of a genus. This is a positive signal due to the focus taken on the genus and coleopterologists obviously learned to separate members out of other material.

Based on 94 specimens seen comprising 15 species and one subspecies first and provisional trends regarding the distribution of *Oricites* can be drafted. The most common species, *O. costulipennis*, seems not to occur on the islands but is distributed over wider parts of the main land. Some species however are found only on certain specific islands like *O. minotaur* and *O. ferrugistriatus* on Borneo or *O. brancuccii* on Taiwan (Fig. 16). So, endemic occurrence could be considered for these species. *O. mjoebergi* is found on several islands (Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines) and therefore might have a bigger dispersal power.

Quite often labels indicate specimens were found in mountainous regions. There are no indications on labels for finds in the planar or coline range as it is common for specimens of related genera like *Clivina* Latreille, *Ancus* Putzeys or *Rugilucivina* Balkenohl. Obviously, *Oricites* seems to inhabit a different altitudinal belt.

However, these are first impressions and should be revisited when more data become available.

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