

A new genus *Asioreicheia* gen. nov. and two new species of the subtribe Reicheiina (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae) from the eastern Asia and re-assessment of next two species from the same region

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Abstract. All type specimens of four hitherto known Eastern Asian species of anophthalmic Reicheiina are studied, redescribed and its generic status is discussed. *Asioreicheia* gen. nov. is established and its two new species from Vietnam are described and illustrated, including their aedeagi and female styli. *Antireicheia margolata* Balkenohl, 2005 from Vietnam and *A. chinensis* Bulirsch et al., 2013 from south-eastern China are newly transferred to this new genus. All Oriental anophthalmic Reicheiina species are keyed.

INTRODUCTION

According to Grebennikov et al. (2009), and including the recently described genus *Madagascareicheia* Magrini & Bulirsch, 2009 as well as *Asioreicheia* gen. nov., 18 genera of anophthalmic Reicheiina are known. Most genera occur in the Mediterranean area whereas only five of them were found in non-Palaeartic areas: *Antireicheia* Basilewsky 1951, *Madagascareicheia* and *Kenyoreicheia* Bulirsch & Magrini, 2007 in Sub-Saharan Africa (the former genus in south, eastern, western Africa and eastern Madagascar, the second is endemic to eastern Madagascar, Andringitra Mountains and the latter to Aberdare Mountains in Kenya) and another two: *Laoreicheia* Balkenohl, 2005 and *Asioreicheia* gen. nov. in south-eastern Asia.

All Afrotropical (including Madagascan) anophthalmic Reicheiina were recently studied, (re)described or reviewed by Bulirsch & Magrini (2006, 2007, 2011, 2012a,b), Bulirsch et al. (2005, 2013), Bulirsch & Moravec (2009), Grebennikov et al. (2009) and Magrini & Bulirsch (2009). Four new Reicheiina species have been recently described from the Oriental Region: three of them from the holotype only by Balkenohl (2005) from Laos, Vietnam and Japan, and another species from three specimens by Bulirsch et al. (2013) from south-eastern China. In 2008-9, two new sibling species, described here, each in a short series, were collected in Vietnam by Dmitry Fedorenko (Moscow, Russia).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens were dry-mounted and studied, including measurements and examination of the microsculpture, at a magnification of 56×. All known specimens of Oriental anophthalmic *Reicheiina* species were studied and measured. Length of body is given with 0.05 mm accuracy; other measurements including ratios and means are rounded down to two decimal places. Aedeagi and stylomeres were slide-mounted in Euparal. All photographs of new species were prepared with a Nikon D1 digital camera mounted on a Nikon Labophot II binocular microscope equipped with lenses containing diaphragms. Label locality data of all specimens are quoted verbatim except standardized dates.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the depository of specimens:

AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA;

DWBG collection of David Wrase, Berlin, Germany;

NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;

PBPC private collection of Petr Bulirsch, Praha, Czech Republic;

PMFI private collection of Paolo Magrini, Firenze, Italy;

SIEE Dmitry Fedorenko collection at A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Moscow, Russia;

SYSU Entomological collection of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China;

ZMMU Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

Other abbreviations:

HT: Holotype(s); PT: Paratype(s); BSP: basal (prescutellar) setiferous puncture(s); DSP: dorsal setiferous puncture(s); /, // by locality labels: end of line, label; pr: printed; hw: handwritten

RESULTS

Asioreicheia gen. nov.

Type species: *Asioreicheia fedorenkoi* sp. nov.

Remark. *A. margolata* (Balkenohl, 2005), the firstly described Oriental species, is known in a female only so that we have chosen as the type species the first newly described species.

Description. Small (body length 1.8-2.2 mm), rusty brown, endogean, flightless *Reicheiina* (*Clivinini*) genus.

Head with oblique impressions on clypeus, with more or less developed Y-shaped dorsal medial keel and with eye remnant discernable as small, strongly protruding, unfaçeted field in anterolateral margin of gena; genal hind angles more or less obtuse; vertex slightly to moderately reticulate; antennae with antennomeres 6-10 about as wide as long, never distinctly elongate; apical maxillary palpomeres securiform.

Pronotum with sides slightly to rather distinctly rounded in dorsal view; not slightly narrowed anteriorly; posterior angles broadly rounded; reflexed lateral margin entire, extending from obtuse anterior angles to base as prebasal groove; posterior median part of pronotal base (flange) small, faintly protruding, not slightly separated from disc by fine

furrow; lateral channel with 2 pairs of lateral setiferous punctures and neither discal nor sublateral setae; median line distinctly impressed posteriorly; anterior transverse impression very fine to absent; proepisterna mostly distinctly visible from above in apical half, rarely slightly visible in apical third.

Elytra with 3-8 very long and blunt humeral marginal teeth; striae punctures gradually vanishing latero-apically and latero-basally; elytra with 5-7 DSP relatively small DSP on interval 3 and mostly with 1-4 DSP on interval 5. Last visible ventrite in males slightly reticulate in apical half; in females moderately reticulate in apical two thirds.

Aedeagus as in Figs 2-7, 9-14; inner structure of median lobe with distinct, large spines forming sharply demarcated structures; parameres as in Figs 6, 13, bisetose, left (smaller) paramere with angular latero-basal margin; stylomeres as in Figs 15-16, unspecific.

Differential diagnosis. The genus *Asioreicheia* gen. nov. can be distinguished from the most similar Afrotropical genus *Antireicheia* Basilewsky, 1951 mainly by the inner structure of the aedeagi (with distinct, large spines forming sharply demarcated structures in *Asioreicheia* gen. nov. and with small, indistinct spines forming at least vague structures in *Antireicheia* species) and by the shape of dorsal margin of left (smaller) paramere (angular in *Asioreicheia* gen. nov. and rounded in *Antireicheia*). Unlike *Antireicheia* with 0-3 (4 in one species) DSP in interval 3 only, species of *Asioreicheia* gen. nov. have 5-6 DSP on elytral interval 3 and mostly 1-4 DSP also on interval 5. Species of the genus *Asioreicheia* gen. nov. differ from those belonging to the Mediterranean genus *Reicheia* Saulcy, 1862 by having more acute apical maxillary palpomeres; by DSP placed in intervals 3, 5 only (by *Reicheia* are DSP mostly also in interval 7); by having finer prebasal groove above flange. The median lobe of the aedeagus has by *Reicheia* species much shorter basal part and the shape of dorsal margin of left (smaller) paramere is rounded (angular in *Asioreicheia*). *Laoreicheia*, to date the only known Oriental genus of anophthalmic Reicheiina, can be easily distinguished from *Asioreicheia* gen. nov. especially by having two pairs of paramedian setiferous punctures.

Name derivation. The name is a combination of the geographic origin of all known species and the name of the firstly described genus of the subtribe.

***Asioreicheia fedorenkoi* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1-7, 15)

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'S Vietnam, Lam Dong Prov. Bi Doup-Nui Ba [National] Reserve/ env. Long Lanh/ 12°10'44''N- 108°40'44''E/ h=1400-1600 m/ leg. D. Fedorenko leg., iv.2008', (ZMMU). Paratypes: (5 ♀♀) with the same data as HT; (3 ♂♂), (3 ♀♀) with the same data, but 18.iv.2008; (1 ♂) with the same data, but 19.iv.2008; (1 ♂), (1 ♀) with the same data, but 14-15.iv.2008, (SIEE, PBPC, PMFI).

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Colour rusty brown, legs, antennae and mouth-parts yellowish; length 1.85-2.10 mm (mean 1.98 mm, HT 1.95 mm, n=15).

Head. Rather broad, neck broad; anterior margin of clypeus between very slightly protruding, blunt lateral lobes slightly emarginate; impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and deep, longitudinal carina rather long and sharp. Genal posterior angles shortly rounded;

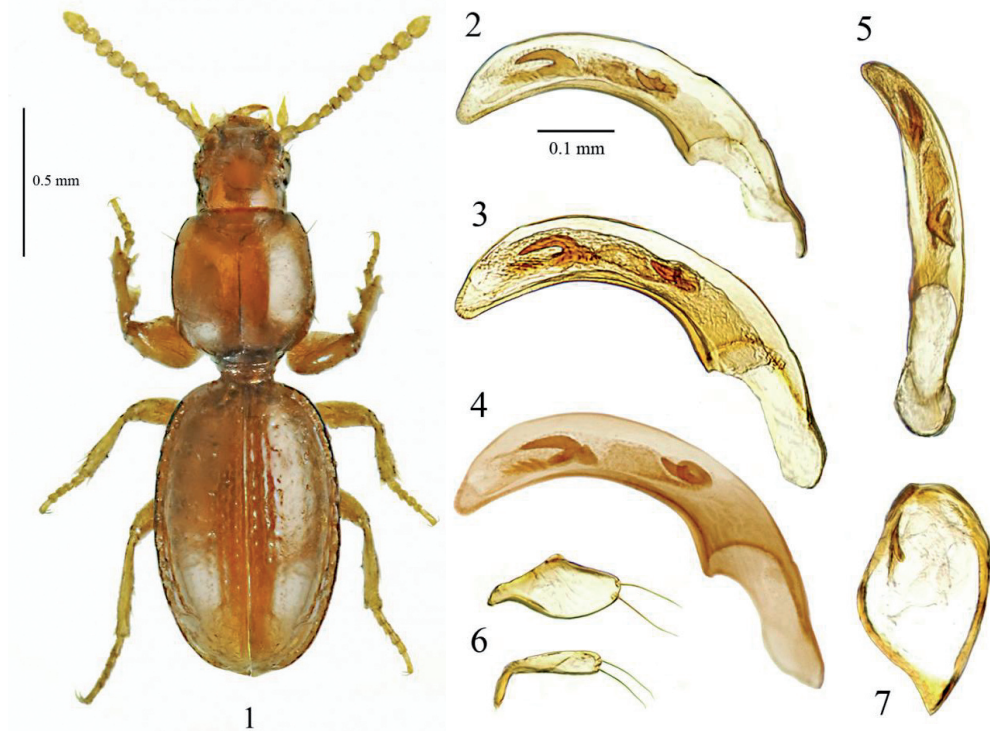


Fig. 1. *Asioreicheia fedorenkoi* sp. nov. Habitus (HT).

Figs 2-7. *Asioreicheia fedorenkoi* sp. nov. 2- aedeagus (HT) in left lateral view on acetate; 3- aedeagus (PT 1) in left lateral view on acetate; 4- aedeagus (PT 2) in left lateral view on perspex; 5- aedeagus (HT) in ventral view on acetate; 6- parameres (HT); 7- urite IX (HT).

moderately vaulted supraantennal plates separated from genae by rather deep and narrow furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates rather blunt. Eye remnant discernable as small, strongly protruding, unfacetted field in anterolateral margin of long, slightly flattened genae. Vertex moderately distinctly, regularly reticulate. Antennae with antennomere 2 as long as 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 very slightly transverse.

Pronotum. Moderately convex, shiny, reticulation irregular, indistinct; slightly vaulted in lateral view, outline between lateral pores slightly to very slightly rounded, not attenuated anteriorly; 1.04-1.11 (mean 1.07, HT 1.11) times as long as wide, 1.41-1.49 (mean 1.46, HT 1.44) times as wide as head; widest at about midlength. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extending from obtuse, not protruded anterior angles to base, rather thin in latero-basal part, deep above flange. Median line distinctly impressed, deeply connected with basal furrow, anterior transverse impression broad and very superficial, just recognizable. Basal part (flange) small, very slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna distinctly visible from above in apical half.

Elytra. Convex, almost oval, disc not flattened in lateral view, 1.56-1.64 (mean 1.60, HT

1.64) times as long as wide, 1.27-1.38 (mean 1.32, HT 1.32) times as wide as pronotum, 1.91-2.05 (mean 1.98, HT 1.96) times as long as pronotum; base strongly sloping to very slightly protruding humeri; outline distinctly broadened on sides, lateral channel very broad, its margin with 5-7 long and very blunt humeral teeth; broadest at above midlength; suture broadly depressed at base. Base without tubercle, with moderately large BSP. Striae 1-2(3) moderately deep on disc, vanishing latero-basally and latero-apically, striae 4 and especially 5-6 consisting of rows of few sparse punctures in middle third of elytral length. Intervals flat, only interval 1-2(3) in basal part very slightly vaulted. Third interval with 5-6 and fifth interval with 1-2(3) very fine DSP.

Hind tarsi. Tarsomeres 1 rather short, distinctly shorter than tarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Aedeagus (Figs 2-7). Apex of median lobe in lateral view (Figs 2-4) short, broad and distinctly narrowed apically, moderately to rather broadly rounded; apical part in ventral view long and turned left, as in Fig. 5. Urite as in Fig. 7, parameres bisetose, as in Fig. 6.

Styli (Fig. 15). Apical spine moderately long, evenly curved.

Differential diagnosis. *A. fedorenkoi* sp. nov. differs from *A. margolata* by having the distinctly narrower pronotum, with basally much finer reflexed lateral margin and with the proepisterna distinctly visible in basal half (in the latter species just recognizable around posterior angles) and by having the distinctly narrower elytra with much deeper striae and with much coarser striae punctuation (in *A. margolata* are also striae 1-2 created only from rows of very fine and sparse punctures).

Name derivation. Patronymic, in honour of our friend Dmitry Fedorenko (Moscow, Russia), collector of the type series, well known specialist in Carabidae.

***Asioreicheia vietnamica* sp. nov.**

(Figs 8-14, 16)

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'S Vietnam, Lam Dong Prov./ Bi Doup-Nui Ba [National] Reserve/ env. Long Lanh/ 12°10'44''N- 108°40'44''E/ h=1400-1600 m/ D. Fedorenko leg., iv.2008', (ZMMU). Paratypes: (1 ♂) with the same data, but 18.iv.2008; (1 ♀) with the same data, but 14-15.iv.2008; (4 ♂♂), (3 ♀♀) with the same data, but 7.v.2009, (SIEE, PBPC, PMFI).

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 8. Colour rusty red to rusty brown, antennae and mouth-parts yellowish; length 2.00-2.15 mm (mean 2.07 mm, HT 2.05 mm, n=10).

Head. Rather broad, neck broad; anterior margin of clypeus between very slightly protruding, blunt lateral lobes very slightly emarginate; impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and deep, longitudinal carina rather long and sharp. Genal posterior angles shortly rounded; moderately vaulted supraantennal plates separated from genae by rather deep and narrow furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates rather blunt. Eye remnant discernable as small, strongly protruding, unafaceted field in anterolateral margin of rather long, moderately flattened genae. Vertex moderately distinctly, regularly reticulate. Antennae with antennomere 2 as long as antennomeres 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 as long as broad to very slightly longer than broad.

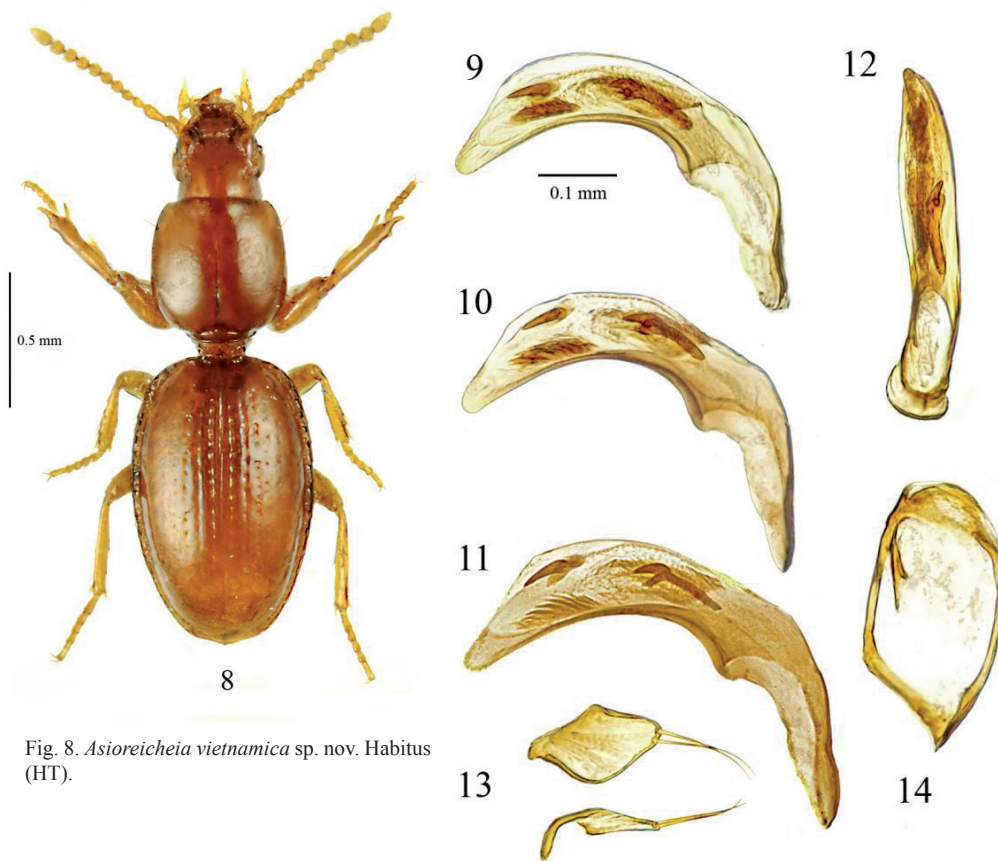


Fig. 8. *Asioreicheia vietnamica* sp. nov. Habitus (HT).

Figs 9-14: *Asioreicheia vietnamica* sp. nov. 9- aedeagus (HT) in left lateral view on acetate; 10- aedeagus (PT 1) in left lateral view on acetate; 11- aedeagus (PT 2) in left lateral view on perspex; 12- aedeagus (HT) in ventral view on acetate; 13- parameres (HT); 14- urite IX (HT).

Pronotum. Moderately convex, shiny, reticulation irregular, indistinct; slightly vaulted in lateral view, outline between lateral pores slightly rounded, not very slightly attenuated anteriorly; 1.03-1.09 (mean 1.05, HT 1.06) times as long as wide, 1.43-1.50 (mean 1.48, HT 1.46) times as wide as head; widest at about midlength. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from obtuse, not protruding anterior angles to base, rather thin in latero-basal part, deep above flange. Median line distinctly impressed, deeply connected with basal furrow, anterior transverse impression broad and very superficial, just visible. Basal part (flange) small, slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna distinctly visible from above in apical half.

Elytra. Convex, slightly ovate, disc not flattened, 1.60-1.67 (mean 1.63, HT 1.67) times as long as wide, 1.26-1.34 (mean 1.31, HT 1.31) times as wide as pronotum, 1.93-2.08 (mean 2.03, HT 2.07) times as long as pronotum; base rather strongly sloping to slightly protruding humeri; outline distinctly broadened on sides, lateral channel very broad, its margin with

6-8 long and very blunt humeral teeth; broadest before midlength; suture broadly depressed at base. Base without tubercle, with moderately large BSP. Striae 1-3 moderately deep on disc, vanishing latero-basally and latero-apically, striae 4 and especially 5-6 consisting of rows of few sparse punctures in middle third of elytral length. Intervals flat, only intervals 1-3 in basal two thirds slightly vaulted. Third interval with 5-6 and fifth interval with 1-3 very fine DSP.

Hind tarsi. Tarsomeres 1 distinctly extended, almost as long as tarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Aedeagus (Figs 9-14). Apex of median lobe in lateral view (Figs 9-11) long, narrow and rather slightly narrowed apically, rather narrowly rounded; apical part in ventral view short and indistinctly turned left, as in Fig. 12. Urite as in Fig. 14, parameres bisetose, as in Fig. 13.

Styli (Fig. 16). Apical spine moderately long, evenly curved.

Differential diagnosis. *A. vietnamica* sp. nov. is habitually most similar to sympatric *A. fedorenkoi* sp. nov. described above; it differs by having the slightly longer antennae, the less oval elytra, distinctly longer hind tarsomere 1 and especially by having different shape and inner structure of the median lobe of the aedeagus (as in Figs 2-5 and 9-12).

Name derivation. In accordance with the origin of the type series.



Figs 15-16. Stylomeres. 15- *Asioreicheia fedorenkoi* sp. nov. (PT); 16- *Asioreicheia vietnamica* sp. nov. (PT).

***Asioreicheia margolata* (Balkenohl, 2005) comb. nov.**

Antireicheia margolata Balkenohl, 2005: 5.

Type material examined. Holotype (♀): 'VIETNAM: Quang Nam Prov./ 25 km (direct) SW. Tra My/ 15°12'14" N; 108°02'13" E/ 850 m, 17.iv.1999, forest/ floor litter, [legit] L. Herman// [printed on orange label] Holotypus:/ *Antireicheia margolata* n. sp./ des. Balkenohl xi.2005', (AMNH).

Redescription. Habitus as in Balkenohl (2005: Fig. 8); length 2.10 mm.

Head. Impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and deep, longitudinal carina moderately long and rather sharp. Genal posterior angles moderately rounded; rather strongly vaulted supraantennal plates separated from genae by moderately deep and rather broad furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates rather sharp. Eye remnant discernable as small, rather strongly protruding, unfacetted field in anterolateral margin of long, strongly vaulted genae. Vertex rather fine, regularly reticulate. Right antenna (left one missing) with antennomere 2 as long as 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 slightly subglobose.

Pronotum. Not attenuated anteriorly; 1.00 times as long as wide, 1.56 times as wide as head; widest slightly below midlength. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from obtuse, slightly protruded anterior angles to base, deep in whole basal part. Median line distinctly impressed, strongly weakened before basal furrow, anterior transverse impression broad, superficial, indistinct in middle. Basal part (flange) very small, very slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna slightly visible from above in apical third.

Elytra. Convex, slightly ovate, in lateral view disc regularly, distinctly convex, 1.55 times as long as wide, 1.29 times as wide as pronotum, 1.96 times as long as pronotum; humeri slightly protruding, base not sloping; outline distinctly broadened on sides, lateral channel very broad, its margin with about 5 very fine, just recognizable humeral teeth; broadest about midlength; suture broadly depressed at base. Base without tubercles, with large BSP. Stria 1 very fine on disc, vanishing laterally and apically, striae 2-6 consisting of rows of few sparse punctures in middle third of elytral length. Lateral intervals flat, interval 1 in basal part very slightly vaulted. Third interval with 4-5 DSP.

Styli as in Balkenohl (2005: Fig. 10).

Remark. Balkenohl (2005) described it provisionally within the Afrotropical genus *Antireicheia* according to female HT. This species is congeneric with the genus *Asioreicheia* gen. nov.

***Asioreicheia chinensis* (Bulirsch, Magrini et Jia, 2013) comb. nov.**

Antireicheia chinensis Bulirsch et al., 2013: 60.

Type material examined. Holotype: (♂) 'CHINA: Guangdong prov./ [MF16]; W of Qixing, 1-3.v./ 2011; Heishiding nat. res./ 23°27.9'N 111°54.3'E, 190-260m/ Fikáček & Hájek lgt./ sifting of moist leaf litter in/ the dried-up streambeds/ and along the streams in/ the primary lowland forest', (NMPC). Paratypes (1 ♂ SYSU, 1 ♀ PBPC): with the same label data as holotype.

Redescription. Habitus as in Bulirsch et al. (2013: Fig. 1); length 2.10-2.15 mm.

Head. Impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and deep, longitudinal carina short and thin. Genal posterior angles shortly rounded; moderately vaulted supraantennal plates separated from genae by rather deep and broad furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates blunt. Remnant of eye discernable as small, strongly protruding, unfacetted field in anterolateral margin of long, moderately vaulted genae, surrounded by irregular ring of dark pigment. Vertex distinctly, regularly reticulate. Antennae with antennomere 2 as long as 3, antennomeres 6-10 moniliform.

Pronotum. Moderately convex, shiny, reticulation irregular, indistinct; slightly vaulted in lateral view, outline between lateral pores very slightly rounded, not attenuated anteriorly; 0.97-1.01 times as long as wide, 1.43-1.44 times as wide as head; widest below midlength. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extending from obtuse, not protruding anterior angles to base, distinct in basal part, lateral channel deep above flange. Median line distinctly impressed, disappearing just before basal furrow, anterior transverse impression irregular, just recognisable. Basal part (flange) very small, slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna clearly visible from above in apical half.

Elytra. Convex, very slightly ovate, in lateral view disc convex, 1.62-1.64 times as long as wide, 1.29-1.33 times as wide as pronotum, 2.10-2.16 times as long as pronotum; humeri slightly protruding, base distinctly sloping; outline regularly broadened on sides, lateral channel very broad, its margin with 3-4 very fine, just recognizable humeral teeth; broadest slightly before midlength; suture broadly depressed at base. Base with very blunt, indistinct tubercle, BSP large. Striae 1-3(4) rather fine on disc, disappearing latero-basally and apically, striae 4(5)-7 consisting of rows of few sparse punctures in about middle third of elytral length. Intervals flat, only first intervals in basal part very slightly vaulted. Third interval with 5-7 and fifth interval with 1-3 very fine DSP.

Aedeagus as in Bulirsch et al. (2013: Figs 2-3, 5). Apex of median lobe in lateral view long and slightly narrowed apically, narrowly rounded; in ventral view long and very narrow.

Styli as in Bulirsch et al. (2013: Fig. 6); apical spine very long, evenly curved.

Remark. This species was described by Bulirsch et al. (2013) preliminary in the genus *Antireicheia*. It is congeneric with *A. margolata* as well as with both newly described species and therefore it must be transferred to the genus *Asioreicheia* gen. nov. as well.

***Reicheia moritai* Balkenohl, 2005**

Reicheia moritai Balkenohl, 2005: 4.

Type material examined. Holotype (♂): 'JAPAN/ Tone-gawa River/ near Toride/ 9-10.viii.1982, S. Morita [legit]/ [pr on orange label] Holotypus:/ *Reicheia moritai* n. sp./ des. Balkenohl xi.2005', (DWBG).

Redescription. Habitus as in Balkenohl (2005: Fig. 4); length 2.10 mm.

Head. Impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and deep, longitudinal carina short, moderately sharp. Genal posterior angles shortly rounded; moderately vaulted supraantennal plates separated from genae by deep and broad furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates blunt. Eye remnant discernable as small, rather strongly protruded, unfacetted field in anterolateral margin of long, very slightly vaulted genae. Vertex moderately distinctly, regularly reticulated. Antennae with antennomere 2 as long as 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 slightly transverse.

Pronotum. Moderately convex, moderately shiny, reticulation irregular, indistinct; slightly flattened in lateral view, outline between lateral pores moderately rounded, not attenuated anteriorly; 0.98 times as long as wide, 1.52 times as wide as head; widest below midlength. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extending from rather sharp, very slightly protruding anterior

angles to base, distinct in basal part and moderately deep above flange. Median line distinctly impressed, vanishing just before basal furrow, anterior transverse impression broad indistinct. Basal part (flange) very small, very slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna not visible from above.

Elytra. Convex, almost oval, in lateral view disc slightly convex, 1.57 times as long as wide, 1.22 times as wide as pronotum, 1.96 times as long as pronotum; humeri very slightly protruded, base strongly sloping; outline distinctly broadened on sides, lateral channel very broad, its margin slightly serrate in anterior fourth; broadest at about midlength; suture broadly and deeply depressed at base. Base with blunt tubercle large BSP. Striae 1-3 very fine on disc, vanishing latero-basally and latero-apically, striae 4-7 consisting of rows of fine punctures vanishing lateroapically. Intervals flat, only interval 1-3 in basal part slightly vaulted. Third and fifth intervals with 8-9 fine DSP.

Hind tarsi. Tarsomeres 1 rather long, tarsomeres slightly elongate .

Aedeagus as in Balkenohl (2005: Figs 6a-d). Apex of median lobe in lateral view moderately long and strongly narrowed apically, apex very narrowly rounded.

Remark. According to the authors as well as Balkenohl (2005) inclusion of this species into the genus *Reicheia* Saulcy, 1862 is doubtful nevertheless it is not possible to solve its generic placement without the study of next material.

***Laoreicheia bulirschi* Balkenohl, 2005**

Laoreicheia bulirschi Balkenohl, 2005: 3.

Type material examined. Holotype: (♀) 'Laos s., Champasak/ prov., Bolaven plateau/ route No. 23 Pakse -/ Paksong, Bonitou env.// (km 35) 800 m/ 15°10.4.'N, 106°05.8'E// (GPS), 10-18.iv.1999/ E. Jendek & O. Šausa leg.// [pr on orange label] Holotypus:/ *Laoreicheia bulirschi* n. sp./ des. Balkenohl xi.2005', (PBPC).

Redescription. Habitus as in Balkenohl (2005: Fig. 1); length 2.05 mm.

Head. Impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and deep, longitudinal carina very short and blunt. Genal posterior angles shortly rounded; moderately vaulted supraantennal plates separated from genae by deep and moderately broad furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates blunt. Eye remnant discernable as small, rather strongly protruding, unfacetted field in anterolateral margin of short, strongly vaulted genae. Vertex distinctly, regularly reticulate. Antennae with antennomere 2 as long as 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 as long as broad.

Pronotum. Moderately convex, moderately shiny, reticulation irregular, indistinct; slightly vaulted in lateral view, outline between lateral pores moderately rounded, not attenuated anteriorly; 1.00 times as long as wide, 1.46 times as wide as head; widest below midlength. Disc with two pairs of paramedian setiferous punctures. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from obtuse, not protruding anterior angles to base, distinct in basal part and moderately deep above flange. Median line distinctly impressed, disappearing just before basal furrow, anterior transverse impression fine and rather broad. Basal part (flange) very small, very slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna slightly visible from above in apical third.

Elytra. Convex, almost oval, in lateral view disc slightly convex, 1.67 times as long as wide, 1.29 times as wide as pronotum, 2.14 times as long as pronotum; humeri very slightly protruding, base strongly sloping; outline distinctly broadened on sides, lateral channel very broad, its margin with several humeral and lateral teeth; teeth finer apically; recognizable almost to apex; broadest at about midlength; suture broadly and deeply depressed at base. Base without tubercle, with large BSP. Striae 1-3 irregular, rather deep on disc; striae 1-6 rather roughly and irregularly punctured, punctuation weakened latero-apically; stria 7 much finely punctured. Intervals flat, only interval 1-3(4) in basal part rather slightly vaulted. Third interval with 7 fine DSP.

Hind tarsi. Tarsomeres 1 rather long, tarsomeres slightly elongated.

Remark. This genus and species have been very minutely and correctly characterized by Balkenohl (2005). It is easily distinguishable from all other Oriental species especially by having the paramedian setae on the pronotum.

KEY TO ORIENTAL ANOPHTHALMIC REICHEIINA

- 1(2) Pronotum with two pairs of paramedian setae on disc; Laos. *Laoreicheia bulirschi*
- 2(1) Pronotum without paramedian setae on disc; Vietnam, SE China, Japan.
- 3(4) Pronotal episterna not visible from above; Japan. *Reicheia moritai*
- 4(3) Pronotal episterna visible from above at least in posterior third; Vietnam, SE China.
- 5(8) Pronotum about as long as broad. SE China or Vietnam, Quang Nam Prov.
- 6(7) Elytral striae and its punctuation much coarser; fifth interval with 1-3 DSP; China, Guangdong Prov.
..... *Asioreicheia chinensis*
- 7(6) Elytral striae and its punctuation very fine; fifth interval without DSP; Vietnam, Quang Nam Prov.
..... *Asioreicheia margolata*
- 8(5) Pronotum distinctly longer than broad. Vietnam, Lam Dong Prov.
- 9(10) Elytra oval as in Fig. 1; antennomeres and hind tarsi (especially tarsomere 1) shorter; aedeagus (Figs 2-5) with broader apical part, apex short, styli as in Fig. 15. *Asioreicheia fedorenkoi* sp. nov.
- 10(9) Elytra slightly ovate as in Fig. 8; antennomeres and hind tarsi (especially tarsomere 1) longer; aedeagus (Figs 9-12) with narrower apical part, apex long, styli as in Fig. 16. *Asioreicheia vietnamica* sp. nov.

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