

**A new Tiger Beetle species
from Fujian, China**
(Coleoptera: Carabidae: Cicindelinae)¹

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Abstract: *Neocollyris (Isocollyris) max* n. sp. is described. It is distinguished from all other *Isocollyris* species by two shallow humps on the elytral surface.

Zusammenfassung: *Neocollyris (Isocollyris) max* n. sp. wird beschrieben. Die Art ist von allen anderen *Isocollyris*-Arten durch die zwei flachen Beulen auf den Flügeldecken unterschieden.

Key words: Carabidae, Cicindelinae, *Neocollyris*, *Isocollyris*, new species, Fujian, China.

Introduction

Recently the second author sent several specimens of the genus *Neocollyris* for examination to Roger NAVIAUX, the recognized specialist for this group. Tragically Roger died within this time (for an obituary see DHEURLE 2016) and the material was returned by the administrator. Although the specimens were heavily damaged during shipment, they eventually reached the first author, who confirmed the second author's assumption, that one of them represented a species new to science. It is described below.

¹135th Contribution towards the knowledge of Cicindelinae

Taxonomy

Neocollyris (Isocollyris) max n. sp.

(Figs 1–5)

Holotype (♂) CHINA: Fujian Prov., / Wuyi Shan, 1. vi. 2001 / Qiliqiao-Guadun road / N27°75 E117°64' 1150 m. / swept, Leg., J.Cooter (white, printed) // HOLOTYPE / *Neocollyris (Isocollyris) / max* n. sp. / ded. J.Wiesner & J.Gebert, 2017 (red, printed); in coll. WIESNER (later SMNS, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany).

Diagnosis

N. (I.) max n. sp. is the only species of the subgenus that has shallow humps on its elytra, an apical one and a sutural one near the base. Although this character is unique within this subgenus, the shape of the aedeagus clearly indicates its affinity to *Isocollyris*.

Description

Head: Mandibles brown, blackish at lateral side, with two teeth. Labrum (Fig. 4) dark blue, twice as wide as long, with five prominent medial teeth, one retreated lateral tooth and eight lateral setae. Palpi blackish brown. Antennae (joints 5 to 11 of left antenna missing), when extended back, nearly reaching the base of the pronotum; light brownish, scape darkened above, joint three darkened laterally, joint four and five darkened at the base, joints six to eleven darkened apically. Head 1.9 times wider than pronotum, dark blue with brassy reflections, vertex dilated in lateral view (Fig. 3), fasciated behind the eyes; interocular excavation narrow, dilated backwards.

Thorax: Pronotum dark, with blue reflections, 2.2 times longer than wide, smooth, with about 16 sharp lateral wrinkles, lateral sides with a lot of setae.

Elytra: Blue green, parallel sided, with a shallow apical hump and a shallow sutural hump near the base, densely covered with pits, pits becoming shallower in the areas of the humps. Elytral apex with lateral angle, retracted at suture (Fig. 2).

Ventral aspect: Venter dark blue. Legs light brownish (left protarsal joints 2 to 5, left mesotarsa and left hind leg missing).

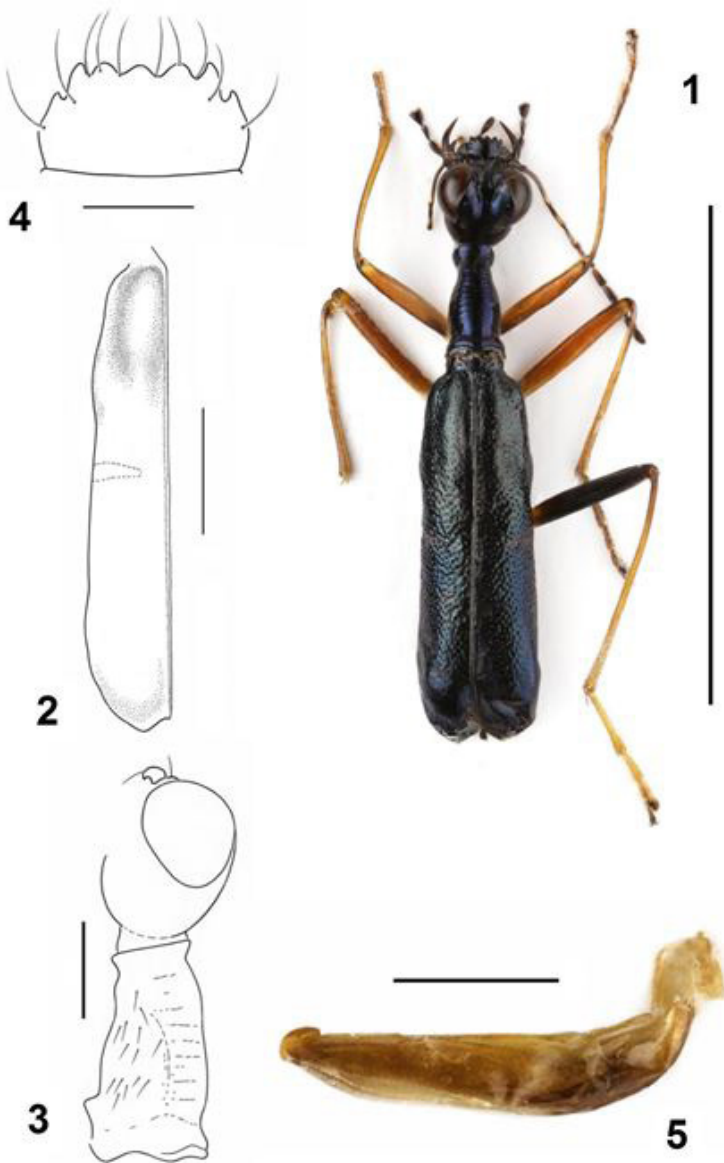
Aedeagus: (Fig. 5) 2.6 mm, straight and stout, terminating in a small knob.

Total length (without labrum) 11.6 mm.

Etymology: The new species is dedicated to Maximilian GEBERT (called Max), son of the second author, celebrating his thirtieth birthday in 2017.

Remarks: The following forty species of the subgenus *Isocollyris* Naviaux, 1994 of the genus *Neocollyris* Horn, 1901 are known up to now, one from Japan, one from Laos, four from Taiwan, five from India, twelve from Vietnam, and nineteen from China, five of which are known from the Chinese province of Fujian.

<i>annulicornis</i> Naviaux, 2004	India (Meghalaya).
<i>anulata</i> Dheurle, 2016	Myanmar (Dawna Range).
<i>apiceflava</i> Dheurle, 2017	Vietnam (Hue).
<i>aureofusca</i> (Bates, 1889)	China (Guizhou, Hubei, Jiangxi, Sichuan).
<i>auripennis</i> (Horn, 1902)	Vietnam (Mauson Mts.), China (Hunan).
<i>carinifrons</i> (Horn, 1901)	China (Guizhou).
<i>convergentefrontalis</i> (Horn, 1923)	Vietnam (Chapa).
<i>dauidi</i> Naviaux, 1994	China (Sichuan).
<i>erichwernerii</i> Naviaux & Schüle, 2008	Vietnam (Tam Dao).
<i>flavescens</i> Dheurle, 2016	China (Sichuan).
<i>formosana</i> (Bates, 1866)	Taiwan, China (?Fujian).
<i>fruhstorferi</i> (Horn, 1902)	Laos, Vietnam (Mauson Mts., Chapa), China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Yunnan).
<i>fulgida</i> Naviaux, 1999	Myanmar.
<i>grandisubtilis</i> (Horn, 1935)	China (Guangdong, Hong Kong, Sichuan).
<i>grandivadosa</i> (Horn, 1935)	Vietnam (Tam Dao).
<i>ingridae</i> Naviaux, 2004	India (Meghalaya).
<i>karen</i> Naviaux, 2004	Myanmar (Putao).
<i>latissima</i> Naviaux, 1999	Myanmar.
<i>loochooensis</i> (Kano, 1929)	Japan (Ryukyu Isl.), ?Taiwan, China (Hubei).
<i>macilenta</i> Naviaux, 2004	India (Meghalaya).
<i>mannheimsi</i> (Mandl, 1954)	China (Fujian).
<i>max</i> n. sp.	China (Fujian)
<i>modica</i> Naviaux, 1994	Vietnam (Tam Dao).
<i>moravecii</i> Naviaux, 2004	Vietnam (Tam Dao).



Figs 1-5: *Neocollyris (Isocollyris) max n. sp.*, holotype male: 1) habitus, scale = 10 mm; 2) left elytron, scale = 1 mm; 3) head and pronotum, lateral view, scale 1 mm; 4) labrum, scale = 0.5 mm; 5) aedeagus, scale = 1 mm.

Provisional key to the *Neocollyris* (*Isocollyris*) from Fujian

1. Labrum unicolored..... 2
– Labrum bicolored..... 3
2(1). Elytra without humps, densely punctured throughout; three medial teeth of labrum prominent, two lateral teeth retreated
..... *formosana* (Bates, 1866)
– Elytra with two shallow humps, an apical one and a sutural one near the base, punctures nearly absent in those areas; five medial teeth of labrum prominent, one lateral tooth retreated.....*max* n. sp.
3(1). Antennae claviform; body length smaller 10 mm
..... *schერი* Naviaux, 1994
– Antennae slender, body length larger 10 mm.....4
4(3). Color of elytra dark violaceous; body length 11.5 to 15 mm
..... *rugosior* (Horn, 1896)
– Color of elytra blue or greenish; body length 10 to 11.5 mm
.....*mannheimsi* (Mandl, 1954)

Literature

DHEURLE, C. (2016): Roger Naviaux, un entomologiste talentueux (1926 - 2016). - *L'Entomologiste* 27(4): 245–259.

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