

## A New *Trechodes* (Coleoptera, Trechinae) from near the Northwestern Corner of Thailand

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**Abstract** A new species of the trechodine genus *Trechodes* is described from near the northwestern corner of Thailand under the name of *T. satoi*. It is closely related to *T. leclerci* DEUVE, but differs in paler coloration, much shorter and less oblique genae, much longer and differently shaped apical lobe of aedeagus, and presence of three sclerotized teeth of the inner armature.

Late in the autumn of 1989, Professor Masataka SATÔ made a short collecting trip to northern Thailand and collected a pair of specimens of a *Trechodes* near the Burmese border. At first sight, they looked like *T. leclerci* DEUVE (1987, p. 145, figs. 3–4), which is widely distributed on the mountains along the western side of the country, but a close examination has revealed that they have some peculiarities of specific importance. This is most unexpected, since the locality of SATÔ's specimens is only about 120 km distant to the northwest from Mt. Doi Suthep, which harbours *T. leclerci* (cf. UÉNO, 1989), and since these trechodines are good fliers. Anyway, I am going to describe the new species in the present paper under the name of *T. satoi*. The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in one of my previous papers (UÉNO, 1988, pp. 499–500).

Before going further, I have to thank Professor Masataka SATÔ of Nagoya Women's University, who kindly submitted his collection to me for taxonomic study.

*Trechodes satoi* S. UÉNO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Length: 2.85–3.01 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Closely allied to *T. leclerci* DEUVE and barely distinguished from it by paler coloration of body with more clearly defined dark band on elytra and much shorter genae, but decisively different in the configuration of male genitalia, above all in that of aedeagal apical lobe and inner armature.

Colour light reddish brown, polished; elytra, propleura and epipleura pale yellowish brown; dark brown band on elytra clearly defined, occupying the median third on the disc, extending anteriorly along suture and lateral margins, and posteriorly along the latter; palpi, five apical segments of antennae, and legs pale, with tibiae

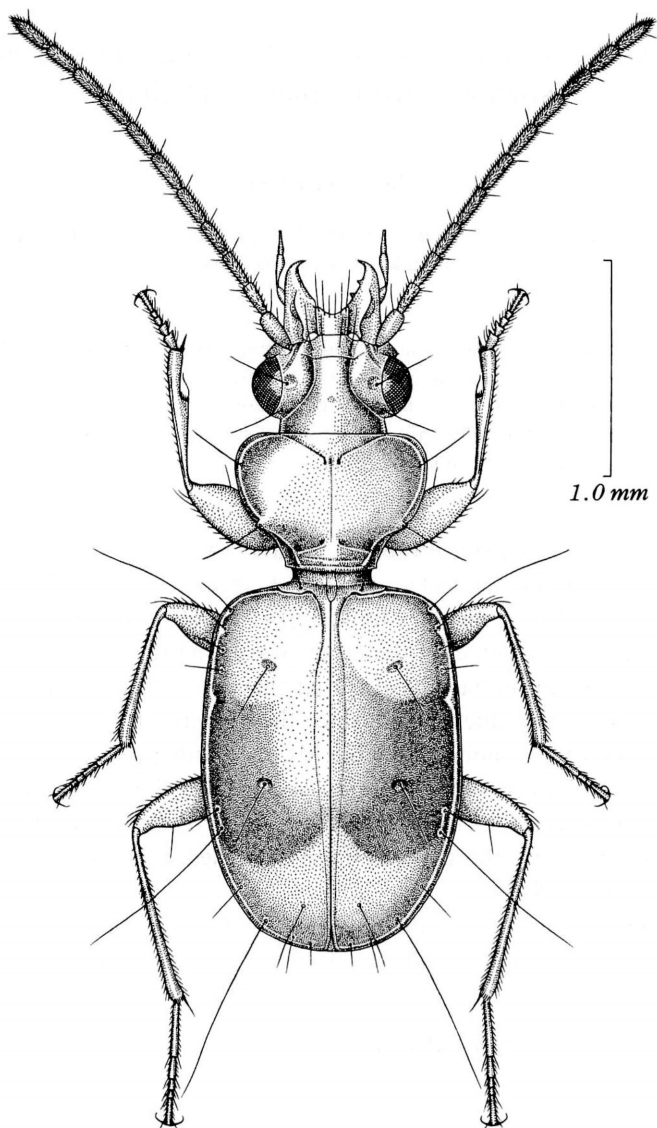
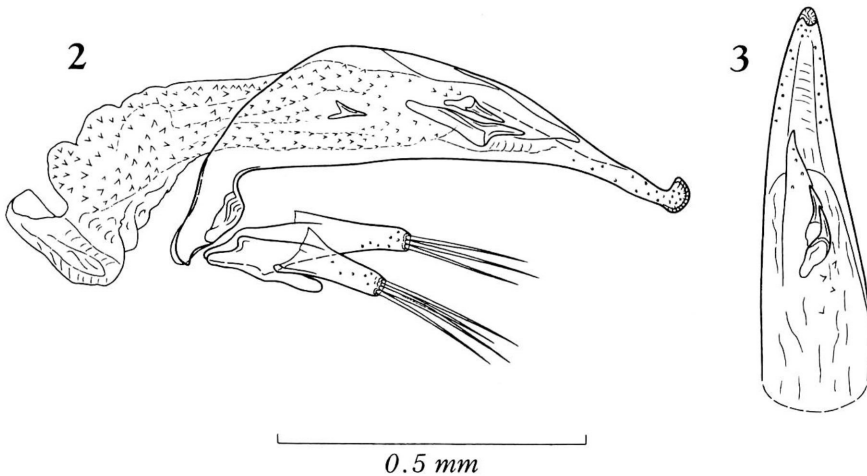


Fig. 1. *Trechodes satoi* S. UÉNO, sp. nov., ♂, from Mae Suya in Northwest Thailand.

more or less infuscated at the proximal portions.

Head transverse, with protruding eyes and very short genae, the latter of which are only slightly oblique and about one-tenth as long as the former; antennae somewhat longer than in *T. leclerci*, reaching the middle of elytra in ♀, slightly longer than that in ♂. Other external features as in *T. leclerci*. Standard ratios of body parts: PW/HW ♂ 1.23, ♀ 1.21, PW/PL ♂ 1.48, ♀ 1.45, PW/PA ♂ ca. 1.61, ♀ ca. 1.54, PW/PB ♂♀ 1.28, PW/BP ♂ 2.07, ♀ 2.04, PB/PA ♂ ca. 1.26, ♀ ca. 1.20, PA/BP ♂ ca.



Figs. 2–3. Male genitalia of *Trechodes satoi* S. UÉNO, sp. nov., from Mae Suya in Northwest Thailand; left lateral view (2), and apical part of aedeagus, dorso-apical view (3).

1.29, ♀ ca. 1.33, EW/PW ♂ 1.37, ♀ 1.40, EL/EW ♂ 1.36, ♀ 1.40.

Male genital organ large, elongate, and rather lightly sclerotized. Aedeagus about a half as long as elytra, hardly arcuate, highest at about proximal third, and gradually tapered towards apex, with an elongated subtriangular ligule above apical orifice, which is slightly curved at the terminal portion and sharply pointed at the tip; dorsal margin rather strongly arcuate before the middle in profile; basal lobes abruptly bent ventrad and fairly elongate; apical lobe very long, flattened, and ventrally curved at the base; viewed dorsally, apical lobe gradually tapered towards the blunt extremity and somewhat inclined to the left; viewed laterally, apical lobe narrow, nearly straight though gently curved ventrad at the base, and forming a fairly large, semicircular dorsal hook at the extremity. Inner sac largely covered with minute, poorly sclerotized teeth and armed with three, heavily sclerotized, stout teeth, of which the apical two lie one above the other just inside apical orifice and the other smaller one at about proximal third. Styles small, left style a little shorter than the right and provided with four long apical setae, while the right style bears three apical setae.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, 6–XI–1989, M. SATÔ leg. Deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Type locality.* Mae Suya, ca. 50 km NNE of Mae Hong Son, in Changwat Mae Hong Son, Northwest Thailand.

*Notes.* This is a fourth species of *Trechodes* recorded from Southeast Asia. One of the four, *T. cauliops* (H. W. BATES) (1892, p. 298; JEANNEL, 1926, pp. 488, 490, figs. 262–263, 271) from Burma, forms a species-group of its own, and is considerably different from the others. The Philippine species, *T. bakeri* JEANNEL (1926, pp. 488, 491, fig. 266; UÉNO, 1988, p. 500, figs. 1–3), is also unique because of the peculiar

development of copulatory pieces inside the aedeagal inner sac and the modified terminal spurs of the male metatibiae. Thus, the two Thai species have no close allies now known in the neighbouring territories. It is, however, probable that either these species or their relatives will be found someday in other parts of Indochina and possibly also in southern provinces of China, when political situation allows us to make more extensive investigations in that part of the Asian Continents.

The type locality of *T. satoi*, Mae Suya, lies in one of the upper courses of the Mae Nam Pai, a tributary of the Salween River. According to SATÔ, the type specimens were found from beneath stones lying in a humid spot near the head of a light gully, which had no running water at that time of the dry season. It appeared, however, that the collecting site might become the basin of a cascade on rainy days, so that it kept much moisture under the cover and made a habitat favourable for hygrophilous beetles.

### 要 約

上野俊一：タイ北西部で発見されたミズギワチビゴミムシ属の1新種。——ミズギワチビゴミムシ族 Trechodini の甲虫類は、主として南半球に分布し、アジアには種類がきわめて少ない。これまでに、フィリピン、タイ、ビルマおよびネパールから2属4種が知られているが、どの種についてもあまり詳しい事情はわかっていない。

昨年の晩秋、タイ国北西端のメ・スヤで、佐藤正孝教授が採集された1対のミズギワチビゴミムシを検討した結果、タイからの既知種にごく近縁ではあるものの、体色、頬部の長さ、雄交尾器の形状などに明らかな相違のあることがわかったので、新種と認めて記載し、*Trechodes satoi* S. UÉNO という新名を与えた。

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