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A New Genus of the Trechinae (Coleoptera) from Sichuan, Southwest China

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In this short paper, I am going to erect a new genus of the carabid subfamily Trechinae to make the new generic name available for the prospective “Catalogue of the Order Coleoptera of the Palaearctic Region.” The type species of this new genus, from Sichuan, Southwest China, was originally regarded as a new species of the genus *Kozlovites* JEANNEL (1935, p. 279; type species: *Kozlovites caviceps* JEANNEL, 1935, from the easternmost part of Tibet). It is true that the Sichuanese species, *K. tronqueti* DEUVE (1995, p. 9, figs. 2, 5), looks similar to the Tibetan, but a careful examination of topotypical specimens of the former has proved that it had better be regarded as a member of the *Trechiamia* group. I have examined the type of *K. caviceps* twice at Sankt-Peterburg, and though I was unable to make a direct comparison of the two species, I am confident of the true affinity of *K. tronqueti* mentioned above.

Since all the important character states of *K. tronqueti* were described by the original author, the following account of the new genus will be confined to its diagnostic characters.

Genus *Sinotrechiamia* S. UENO, nov.

Type species: *Kozlovites tronqueti* DEUVE, 1995.

Discriminated from *Kozlovites* by the following points: right mandible with a distinct pre-

molar tooth; pronotum completely bordered at the sides though the borders become finer near hind angles, and with a longitudinal row of 3–4 discal setae on each side of median line; elytra with two series of setiferous dorsal pores, 3–6 internal on stria 3 and 3–5 external on stria 5; protibia glabrous on the anterior face and longitudinally grooved on the external face. From *Trechiana* and its close relatives, this new genus is distinguished by the following points: microsculpture practically absent on pronotum and elytra; pronotum strongly contracted behind and devoid of distinct hind angles; elytra with basally diminishing prehumeral borders and relatively large number of setiferous dorsal pores; visible sternites of abdomen except anal provided with one or two pair of paramedian setae and six to ten hairs around them. Mentum not fused with submentum, the former with a broad bifid tooth and the latter sexsetose. Aedeagus with a lamellar anisotopic copulatory piece, though described “inermé” in the original description.

***Sinotrechiana tronqueti* (DEUVE, 1995), comb. nov.**

Kozlovites tronqueti DEUVE, 1995, *Revue fr. Ent.*, (N.S.), **17**, p. 9, figs. 2, 5; type locality: Jiuding Shan.

Specimens examined. 2♂♂ (1 teneral), 1♀, Mt. Jiuding Shan, 3,580 m alt. on W side, Chaping Shan Mts., Mao Xian, Sichuan, Southwest China, 22–IX–1996, S. UENO leg.; 1♀, same locality but 3,810 m alt., 22–IX–1996, S. UENO leg. (NSMT).

Notes. This interesting species was collected only at two stations on the western slope of Mt. Jiuding Shan, though we climbed up the mountain from two different sides, western and northern, and searched for trechine beetles. At the lower station at an altitude of 3,580 m, three specimens of *Sinotrechiana tronqueti* were dug out from the clayey soil mingled with gravel beneath very large embedded stones in a small gully shaded by deciduous broadleaved trees. This habitat was typically upper hypogean, though no anophthalmic species were found out. At the upper station 3,810 m above sea-level, a single female was taken from beneath a fist-sized stone lying in a wet sloping groove in a deciduous broadleaved forest about 20 m above a narrow stream. This groove was very similar to the habitats of certain Japanese species of oculate *Trechiana* in that it was too dim and too wet to be inhabited by most other trechines. The only other Chinese species known to live in a similar habitat is *Trechiana crassipes* S. UENO (1997, p. 38, fig. 1) discovered on the Daliang Shan Mountains in southern Sichuan.

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