

ANNALS ZOOLOGICI

Tom XVI

Warszawa, 30 IV 1957

Nr 21

Bolesław BURAKOWSKI

Amara (Amara) pseudocommunis* sp. n. z Europy środkowej (Coleoptera, Carabidae)**Amara (Amara) pseudocommunis* sp. n. из центральной Европы (Coleoptera, Carabidae)*****Amara (Amara) pseudocommunis* sp. n. from Central Europe (Coleoptera, Carabidae)**

The new species described further below resembles closely *Amara (Amara) communis* (PANZ.) and was discovered more than 30 years ago by the late Józef MAKÓLSKI, a well known specialist in *Carabidae*. Illness and finally death (on July 9, 1954) prevented Józef MAKÓLSKI from publishing the results of his work on several new species.

The new species is described on the basis of numerous specimens both selected from the collection of the Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences and grouped separately by J. MAKÓLSKI who determined them as *Amara (Amara) pseudocommunis* sp. n., which name I, therefore, decided to keep. I succeeded in detecting the species on several new sites. Moreover, I was able to study its habitat and its life cycle, and I collected numerous larvae and pupae which eventually became imagines. The present paper gives only a description of the imago of the new species. The earlier instars, the ecology, the biology and the distribution of the new species will be dealt with in a forthcoming paper.

Amara (Amara) pseudocommunis sp. n.

Holotype. Male. Size: length of body, 6.3 mm; length of pronotum along the median line, 1.52 mm; maximum width of the pronotum, 2.64 mm; maximum width of elytra, 2.8 mm; width of head together with eyes, 1.4 mm.

Coloration: dorsal side of body, bronzed-black with a faint violaceous metallic gloss; ventral side of body, black, with a shine along the median line, being slightly duller on the sides; femora pitch-black; tibiae, rusty brown; tarsi, dark brown; claws, rusty; the three basal joints of antennae, rusty, remaining antennal joints dark brown; labrum, black; mandibles, pitch-black, with the sides of the base rusty; maxillae and labium, rusty red; palpi, dark brown.

General shape of body: oblongly oval; very slightly broader towards the back; moderately convex.

Head: convex, notably broad, not punctate; clypeus, faintly marginate, separated from the frons by a groove; frons, almost level, provided on both sides with an elongated arcuate impression starting at the groove, with its vertex towards the eye; the inner margin of the right mandible, provided with a distinct tooth; antennae, reaching slightly beyond the base of the pronotum; eyes, moderately prominent.

Pronotum: moderately convex, transverse, towards the front notably narrower, towards the back only slightly so, showing maximum width in the basal quarter; width of pronotum exceeding its length and the width of the head 1.73 and 1.88 times respectively; distance between posterior angles equals 1.55 of the distance between the anterior angles; anterior margin of pronotum slightly marginate, appearing distinctly concave when seen from above, and having slightly rounded anterior angles pointing forward; pronotum, more convex in the anterior portion than in the posterior one, when seen from the side; lateral edges narrowly marginate; posterior edge distinctly marginate; posterior angles almost right angles, median groove distinct, reaching neither the anterior nor the posterior margin; two basal impressions, on both sides: the inner ones larger and shallower, the outer

ones smaller and deeper; the impressions are coarsely and rather sparsely punctate, whereas the surrounding area is more finely and densely so. The distance from the lateral edge of the pronotum to the setigerous pore on the posterior angle of the pronotum is greater than the diameter of this pore.

Elytra: oval, slightly convex; 1.06 times wider than the pronotum, 1.34 times longer than wide, showing greatest width at the middle of their length, being equal in width at the base to the posterior margin of the pronotum; humeral angle obtuse, provided with a small acute humeral tooth; lateral edges marginate, forming a semicircle in the hind portion towards the apex; striae moderately deep, deeper at the suture and less so on the sides: they are deeper at the apex and finely punctate throughout entire length; interstices flat, irregularly subpunctate; scutellar striole distinct and punctate; scutellar fovea absent; the seventh stria provided with three setigerous pores near the apex of the elytron; the umbilical series at the eighth stria interrupted for a considerable distance at the middle of the elytron.

Microsculpture: dorsal side of body delicately and isodiametrically reticulate and, therefore, notably shining.

Ventral side: prosternal process marginate, without setae; proepisterna delicately, sparsely and shallowly punctate (visible at magnification of $30\times$ and lateral illumination); mesoepisterna delicately but more distinctly punctate; metepisterna and sides of metasternum distinctly and coarsely punctate; the two first abdominal sternites delicately punctate laterally; the three first ones irregularly wrinkled longitudinally; the last abdominal sternite provided on both sides with one setigerous pore.

Legs: tibiae of forelegs broadened, each with a single spike; the first three joints of the tarsi of the forelegs broadened; tibiae of hindlegs provided on the ventral side of the distal half with dense, short hairs.

Hind wings: normally developed, suitable for flying.

Locality: the specimen described is labeled as follows: Polonia Centr., Chojnów, distr. Grójec, 22 VII 1947, leg. Z. WIERZBICKI.

Allotype. Female. Length of body 6.7 mm. Resembling the holotype in general; like the females of the genus, it differs in the structure of the tarsi of the forelegs, the first three joints not being broadened. The antennae barely reach the base of the prosternum. The striae on the elytra are shallower and wider; scutellar striolae, less pronounced and interrupted; interstices, flat with an almost even surface. The microsculpture of the dorsal side of the body consists of a more deeply reticule; therefore, the beetle is less shiny. On either side of the last abdominal sternite there is a setigerous pore. The short, dense hairs on the ventral side of the tibiae of the hind legs are absent. The allotype and the holotype are labeled alike.

Paratypes. On the whole they do not differ from either holotype or allotype. Constant characters, not subject to variation, are as follows: coloration of the first three antennal joints; three setigerous pores in the seventh stria; notable interruption in the umbilical series at the eighth stria on the elytron; one setigerous pore on either side of the last abdominal sternite; punctation on pro-, meso-, and metasterna and only on the sides of the metasternum.

The remaining characters are subject to more or less pronounced individual variations.

Body length of males varies between 5.6 and 6.7 mm; most of them (about 85 per cent) being between 5.9 and 6.4 mm long. Body length of females varies between 6.1 and 7.2 mm; a majority (about 80 per cent) having a length of 6.5–6.9 mm.

The penis is moderately curved with a thin end-section which appears slightly bent in profile. The apex appears broadly rounded when seen from the convex side of the penis.

The differences between the new species and *Amara (Amara) communis* (PANZ.) may be summarized as follows:

Amara (Amara) pseudocommunis sp. n.

Amara (Amara) communis
(PANZ.)

Body smaller, broader and less convex. Length of body of males between 5.6 and 6.7 mm; that of females between 6.1 and 7.2 mm.

Body larger, narrower and more convex. Length of body of males between 6.4 and 7.0 mm; that of females between 6.6 and 7.7 mm.

Dorsal side of body bronzed-black with a metallic faint violaceous gloss.

Proepisterna punctate; metepisterna and sides of metasternum distinctly punctate. Apex of penis broader.

Found in mixed woods interspersed with birches. Not found in flood debris.

Aestival phenological type.

Hibernates as larva or as imago.

Dorsal side of body bronzed, less shiny.

Proepisterna not punctate; metepisterna and sides of metasternum subpunctate. Apex of penis narrower.

Found in humid fields and meadows. Particularly numerous in flood debris.

Vernal phenological type.

Hibernates as imago.

The paratypes number 762 specimens collected in various localities in Poland (77 specimens are labelled like the holotype).

The holotype, allotype and paratypes are kept in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warszawa and in the Kraków Branch of the Zoological Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences (82 paratypes).

STRESZCZENIE

Autor opisuje na podstawie licznego materiału (764 okazy), zbieranego w różnych miejscowościach Polski, nowy gatunek z rodzaju *Amara* BON., a mianowicie *Amara (Amara) pseudocommunis* sp. n. Gatunek ten różni się od pokrewnemu *Amara (Amara) communis* (PANZ.) przede wszystkim występowaniem punktowania na proepisternach oraz całym szeregiem cech biologicznych. Dokładniejsze opracowanie cyklu rozwojowego tego gatunku, a także jego biologii, fenologii i rozmieszczenia podane będzie w następnej pracy.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Автор описывает на основании многочисленного материала (764 экземпляра), собранного в разных местностях Польши, новый вид рода *Amara* BON., а именно: *Amara (Amara) pseudocommunis* sp. n. Этот вид отличается от

родственного ему *Amara (Amara) communis* (PANZ.) прежде всего пунктировкой на эпистернах переднегруди и рядом биологических признаков. Более подробная обработка цикла развития этого вида и его биологии, фенологии и распространения будет дана в отдельной работе.

Redaktor pracy — mgr M. Mroczkowski

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe — Warszawa 1957

Nakład 1475+100 egz. Ark. wyd. 0,5, druk 0,5. Papier ilustrac. kl. III 100 g Bl. Cena zł6.—

Nr zam. 319/56

Wrocławska Drukarnia Naukowa