

Pier Mauro GIACHINO*

A new species of Anillini from Anatolia (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

Abstract: *Caecoparvus gardinii* n. sp. is described from the Haçi Akif Isle, in Beysehir Lake, SW Anatolia. This new species is closely related to *C. lydiae* Giachino & Vailati, 2019 from Nif Dagi Mt. (Izmir).

Riassunto: Viene descritto *Caecoparvus gardinii* n. sp. dell'Isola di Haçi Akif, nel Lago di Beysehir, Anatolia sud-occidentale. La nuova specie appare affine a *C. lydiae* Giachino & Vailati, 2019 del Monte Nif Dagi (Izmir).

Key words: Coleoptera, Carabidae, Anillini, *Caecoparvus*, new species, Anatolia.

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INTRODUCTION

The Anillini of the Balkan-Anatolian area and Aegean islands have been subject in recent years to several contributions that have better delineated their distribution: Faille & Giachino (2024), Fancello & Magrini (2015), Giachino & Vailati (2011a, 2011b, 2012, 2019, 2023). Despite this, the area cannot be considered well-known. Too many areas are not or poorly investigated, at least from the point of view of the endogean fauna. In this note, as a proof of what has been stated, a new species of *Caecoparvus* Jeannel, 1937, collected by Giulio Gardini in 1988 and awaiting study for years, is described.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The male genitalia were dissected and, after cold KOH, dehydrated in alcohol and clarified in xylene, then included in Canada Balsam and mounted on an acetate card under the reference specimen.

The picture of the habitus was taken by Gianni Allegro using a Leica DFC295 camera connected to a Leica M205C stereomicroscope at CREA-FL in Casale Monferrato (AL). The pictures of genitalia were taken by the author using a Sony 20.1 camera connected to a Leitz Dialux, and then composed by

Combine ZP software. The Holotype is deposited in the author's collection.

ACRONYMS

The following acronyms have been used:

HT: Holotypus

CGi: P.M. Giachino collection, San Martino Canavese (TO), Italy

L: Overall length from apex of mandibles to apex of elytra

UL: Overall length from apex of mandibles to apex of last urotergite

PL: Pronotum length

PW: Pronotum width

EL: Elytra length

EW: Elytra width

Caecoparvus gardinii n. sp. (Figs. 1-3)

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LOC. TYP.: Turkey, Beysehir Lake, Haçi Akif Isle.

TYPE SERIES: HT ♂, Tr., L. di Beysehir, Is. Haçi Akif, 12.VII.88, Gardini (CGi).

*Pier Mauro Giachino, World Biodiversity Association onlus, Verona, Italy. Private: via della Trinità 13, 10010 San Martino Canavese (TO), Italy. E-mail: p.maurogiachino@libero.it.

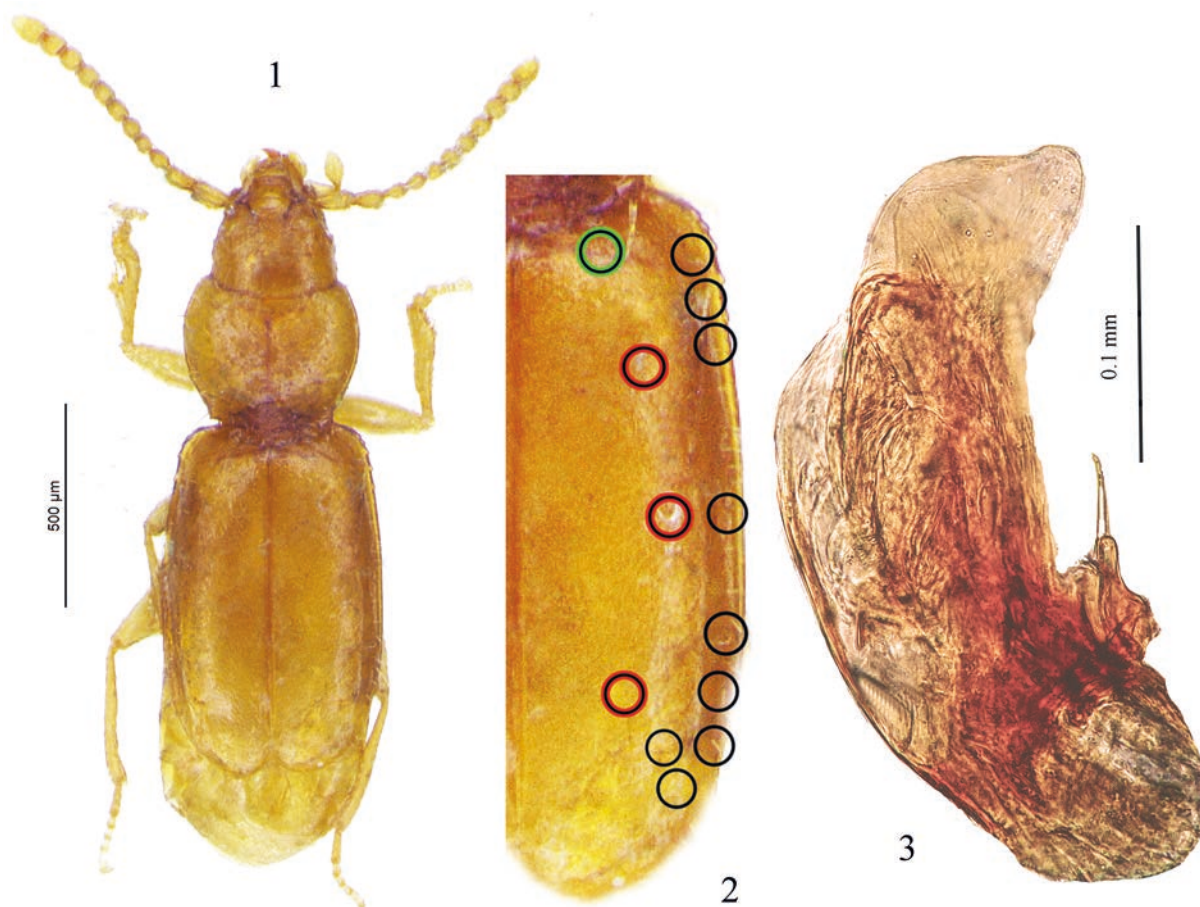
DIAGNOSIS. A *Caecoparvus* belonging to the group of *C. brachati* sensu Giachino & Vailati, 2019 on account of the shape of the median lobe of aedeagus and the medium-large body size. In particular, it is close to *C. lydiae* Giachino & Vailati, 2019 of Nif Dagi Mt. (Izmir) on account of the shape of the median lobe of aedeagus. It differs from this species by the larger body size, by the backward position of the 4th pore of the umbilicate series and by the curved apex of the median lobe of aedeagus. It differs from *C. bialookii* Giachino & Vailati, 2019 from Bucak (vil. Burdur) by the backward position of the 4th pore of the umbilicate series.

DESCRIPTION. L 1.6 mm (UL 1.8 mm). Body (Fig. 1) long and narrow, depigmented, yellow-testaceous, with legs and antennae lighter; integuments shiny, with evi-

dent microsculpture of isodiametric meshes, covered with sparse and short pubescence.

Head robust, decidedly narrower than pronotum, anophthalmous, without median protuberance on epistome. Antennae frail, distinctly moniliform from the fourth antennomere, exceeding the base of the pronotum when stretched backward. Fronto-clypeal furrow distinct; anterior margin of epistome subrectilinear. Two supraorbital setae on each side, relatively close to each other, on lines evenly converging backward, and one single ocular seta. Mandibles of normal length, simple, without dorsal ridges, right premolar tooth developed and placed about at the level of anterior margin of the labrum, this provided with 6 anterior marginal setae.

Pronotum slightly transverse ($PW/PL = 1.10$), with maximum width at the base of anterior third, narrow at



Figs. 1-3. *Caecoparvus gardinii* n. sp., HT ♂. 1: habitus; 2: Elytral chaetotaxis (black circles: umbilicate series; green circle: basal elytral pore; red circles: discal pores); 3: Aedeagus in lateral view.

the base, with sides regularly curved just before the base; distinctly delicately crenellate before basal angles. Base laterally distinctly emarginate before basal angles (Fig. 1). Anterior angles rounded, not prominent; posterior angles obtuse, marked yet blunt. Disc faintly convex, with short and sparse pubescence; median groove shallow. Marginal groove wide and flat, slightly enlarged near base; anterior marginal setae inserted inside marginal groove, at the level of the base of anterior fourth; basal setae inserted much before posterior angles, at level of beginning of crenellation.

Elytra subrectangular, relatively elongated and parallel-sided ($EL/EW = 1.60$), with maximum width at middle, not emarginate, externally broadly rounded in preapical area. Disc slightly convex, subflat; shiny integuments, with evident microsculpture of isodiametric meshes, and short, sparse and erect pubescence. Humeri marked, rounded; post-humeral margin denticulate, with very thin but distinct crenellation almost up to the level of the 3rd pore of umbilicate series; elytral apices separately and broadly rounded. Marginal groove wide anteriorly, gradually tapering posteriorly and evident up to the level of the 8th pore of umbilicate series.

Chaetotaxy (Fig. 2): basal umbilicate pore of medium size, foveate. Umbilicate series of type B; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pores of umbilicate series equidistant, 3rd not shifted onto disc, 4th pore decidedly farther and inserted near middle of elytron and about at level of 2nd discal seta; 5th pore placed at beginning of apical third of elytron; 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th almost equidistant; 7th not shifted onto disc; 8th decidedly shifted onto disc and not aligned with 9th umbilicate pore. Three discal pores non-aligned (1st and 3rd shifted towards inside of disc): 1st and 3rd placed, respectively, at level of 3rd and at level of 6th umbilicate pore, 2nd placed at level of 4th umbilicate pore. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) big, with a median lobe not bottle-necked in the prebulbar part, long, scarcely and not regularly curved; the median lobe not twisted at the right

side, with the lower margin distally curved; the apical blade shaped as downward curved, rounded beak. Endophallus without real sclerified copulatory piece, but bearing in central part some thickened muscle bundles, slightly sclerified and of vaguely rounded shape. Left paramere lost. Right paramere short, provided with two apical setae.

ETYMOLOGY. I dedicate this new and interesting species to its collector Giulio Gardini of Genova, a passionate specialist of Pseudoscorpiones.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY. *C. gardinii* n. sp. is currently known only from the type locality, the Haçi Akif Island, on the Beysehir Lake. No ecological data are available.

REMARKS

As mentioned in the introductory part, despite the recent contributions, which have greatly increased our knowledge of Anatolian Anillini, much remains to be done (Giachino & Vailati, 2011a, 2011b, 2012, 2019, 2023; Fancello & Magrini, 2015; Faille & Giachino, 2024). The description of *C. gardinii* n. sp. adds a further contribution to the knowledge of this area of great importance for understanding the biogeographical history of the entire Aegean area, including the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula. From a systematic point of view, the new species is currently placed as a NE vicariant of *C. bialookii*.

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