



## Two new *Craspedophorus* species (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Panagaeini) from the Philippines

MARTIN HÄCKEL<sup>1</sup> & ALEXANDR ANICHTCHENKO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Game Management and Wildlife Biology, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences, Kamýcká 1176, CZ-165 21 Prague 6, Czech Republic. E-mail: [hackel@uwn.cz](mailto:hackel@uwn.cz)

<sup>2</sup>Daugavpils University, Institute of Systematic Biology, Vienības iela 13-229, Daugavpils, LV-5401, Latvia. E-mail: [beetl2000@mail.ru](mailto:beetl2000@mail.ru)

### Abstract

Two new species of the genus *Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838 from the Philippine Islands namely, *C. luzonensis* sp. nov. and *C. kirschenhoferi* sp. nov. are described and their affinities are discussed, illustrated and compared with related taxa. *Craspedophorus luzonensis* sp. nov., from Luzon, belongs to the “*obscurus* species group, whereas *C. kirschenhoferi* sp. nov., from Mindanao, stands isolated in the genus.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Carabidae, *Craspedophorus*, new species, Philippines

### Introduction

The panagaeine genus *Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838 comprises 151 species with mostly prevailing nocturnal activity, inhabiting tropical regions of the Old World and reaching into the eastern Palearctic (China, India, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Taiwan) and Australian regions (warmer areas of the Australian continent and New Guinea) (Häckel & Farkač 2013). For better orientation and easier identification in Oriental species, the genus was split into 23 informal species group, based on morphological characters (Kirschenhofer 2000; Häckel & Kirschenhofer 2014). The fact that Kirschenhofer (2000, 2004, 2011a, b, 2012a, b) has recently described many new species of this genus from Southeast Asia, indicates that a marked taxonomic work is still to be done; furthermore, data on the bionomy of the majority of taxa are not yet available.

So far, only one species is known to inhabit the Philippine Islands: *Craspedophorus philippinus* Jedlička, 1939 from Luzon Island. It was included in the *C. microspilotus* group of small species with similar shaped pronotum, and within it, into the *C. philippinus* subgroup (Häckel & Kirschenhofer 2014) defined by the presence of elytral spots with serrate margins. Here we add two new species from the Philippine Islands Luzon and Mindanao, respectively, found by local collectors.

### Material and methods

The specimens were loaned out from Daugavpils University Beetle collection (Latvia) and the private collection of Ingo Brunk (Germany). Dissections were made by using standard techniques. Observation and dissections were made under Nikon stereo-binocular microscope. Photographs were taken with Canon D60, MP-E 65 mm camera and processed using Helicon Focus computer software.

Measurements: maximum body length, from anterior margin of clypeus to apex of elytra; maximum head width including eyes; length of pronotum along midline; maximum width of pronotum; length of elytra from its base to apex along suture; and maximum width of elytra.

The aedeagus was dissected, studied dry and glued on cards appended beneath the dissected specimens.