A new species of the genus *Fortagonum* Darlington from New Guinea (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Platynini)

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A new species of the platynine genus *Fortagonum* Darlington, 1952, *F. angusticolle* sp. n., is described from central Papua (former Irian Jaya), Indonesia. The new species is inserted in the most recent key to the genus *Fortagonum*.

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**Introduction**

In a sample of carabid beetles from the Walmak area in central Papua, Indonesia (Western New Guinea) collected by Rob de Vos (Zoological Museum of the University of Amsterdam, ZMAN) and co-workers and sent for identification, a single specimen of a new species of the platynine genus *Fortagonum* Darlington, 1952 was included that differs in several respects from all species of the genus recorded so far from New Guinea. It is described herein. The description is a further supplement to my work on this genus.

The genus *Fortagonum* was erected by Darlington (1952) in his monumental revision of the carabid beetles of New Guinea for a couple of species of rather compact built which lack a variable number of fixed setae on head, pronotum, or elytra, normally present in platynine beetles. In a supplement to his revision, Darlington (1971) described a few additional species. The genus had been worked in a series of papers by Baehr (1992, 1995, 1998, 2001, 2008) which include descriptions of several new species. Baehr (1995) also redefined the genus, separated several species from the genus and erected for these a new genus *Collagonum* Baehr, 1995. The latest key to all species of both genera is in Baehr (2001).

**Material and methods**

For the taxonomic treatment standard methods have been used. The female gonocoxites were removed, after the specimen was soaked for a night in a jar under wet atmosphere, then cleaned for a short while in hot 10% KOH.

Measurements were taken using a stereo microscope with an ocular micrometer. Length has been measured from apex of labrum to apex of elytra. Lengths, therefore, may slightly differ from those taken by other authors. Length of pronotum was measured along midline, width of apex of pronotum at the most projecting part of the apical angles, width of base of pronotum at the extreme tips of the basal angles.

The description follows the style of my most recent papers on this genus (Baehr 2001, 2008).

The wing and setae formula, introduced by Darlington (1952), is used here in the following sequence: presence/absence of hind wings (+w, -w); anterior and posterior supraorbital setae; anterior and posterior lateral pronotal setae; three discal elytral setae (+ or -). The habitus photograph was obtained with a digital camera using ProgRes CapturePro 2.6 and AutoMontage and subsequently was worked with Corel Photo Paint 11. The holotype is stored in ZMAN.
Genus *Fortagonum* Darlington


Type species: *Fortagonum fortellum* Darlington, 1952 (by original designation).

A diagnosis of the genus in the restricted sense and the differentiation from the genus *Collagonum* is in Baehr (1995). The most recent key to all species is found in Baehr (2001).

Species of the genus *Fortagonum* always lack some of the fixed setae on head, pronotum, or elytra. They are of different body shape, but the pronotum usually is somewhat fusiform and narrowed apicad, commonly it bears conspicuously projected apical angles. In some species the elytra are denticulate or even shortly spinose at apex, and the hind wings can be fully developed or more or less atrophied. At present the genus includes 27 species which range through the whole of mainland New Guinea with one species recorded from Japen Island, but the majority of the species was recorded from western New Guinea (Papua, Indonesia) (Baehr 2009). Almost all species, however, are recorded from a single locality or a very restricted area.

*Fortagonum angusticolle* sp. n.

Figs 1, 2.


**Etymology**

The name refers to the remarkably narrow prothorax.

**Diagnosis**

Different from all described species of the genus through the combination of: presence of metathoracic wings, absence of the anterior supraocular seta and the anterior pronotal seta, and presence of three discal seta on the elytra, well impressed elytral striae, and not denticulate or spinose apex of the elytra.

**Description**

Measurements. Length: 11.8 mm; width: 4.5 mm.

**Ratios.** Width/length of pronotum: 1.16; width base/apex of pronotum: 1.29; width pronotum/head: 1.60; width elytra/pronotum: 1.50; length/width of elytra: 1.62.

Wing-and-seta formula. +w ; - + ; - + ; + + + .

**Colour.** Glossy black, elytra slightly iridescent, lateral margin of pronotum indistinctly reddish translucent. Labrum, mouth parts, antenna, and legs piceous, basal antennomeres slightly darker than the external ones, tarsi more or less reddish. Lower surface black.

**Head.** Rather narrow compared with prothorax. Neck rather wide, slightly imbedded in prothorax. Eyes comparatively small, laterally not much projected, orbits about as long as eyes, almost straight but slightly oblique. Clypeal suture very faint. Labrum rectangular, apex straight. Mandibles elongate, straight, but not porrect. Antenna slender and elongate, surpassing base of pronotum by slightly more than two antennomeres, median antennomeres c. 3.5 × as long as wide. Both palpi slender and elongate, basal palpomere of maxillary palpus thickened. Mentum with an elongate, unidentate tooth. No furrow medially of eyes, though a shallow furrow above antennal base present. Anterior supraocular seta absent, the posterior seta is situated well behind the posterior margin of the eye and slightly moved mediad. Clypeus and anterior part of frons with a