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## SHORT COMMUNICATION

### ***SANDRACOTTUS VIJAYAKUMARI* (COLEOPTERA: DYTISCIDAE), A NEW AQUATIC BEETLE SPECIES FROM LANDSLIDE HIT AREA OF NELLIYAMPATHY FOREST RANGE, WESTERN GHATS, KERALA, INDIA**

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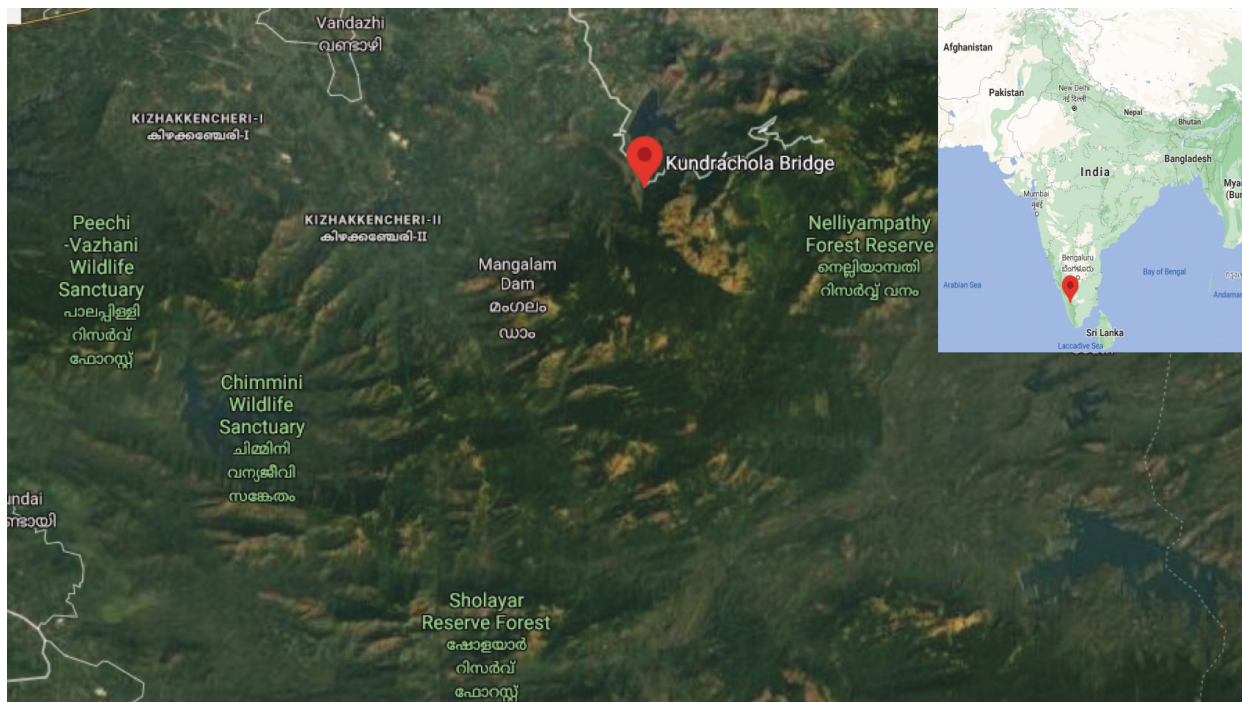


Image 1. Nelliampathy forest with holotype collection locality (red colour).

India, out of which 69 species are from southern India. Till date, the majority of southern Indian species have been recorded from Tamil Nadu including Nilgiri Hills (Mukherjee & Sengupta 1986). During the biodiversity documentation of the flood and landslide hit area of Nelliampathy, the authors came across a new species of *Sandracottus* Sharp, 1882 to science which has been described here and its comparison with the closely related species *S. dejeani* Aube, 1838 is also provided along with identification keys.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study area

The present study was conducted at various locations in the Nelliampathy Hills, Western Ghats, Kerala, India in view of the floods and landslides that occurred as a result of the heavy downpour of August and September 2018 that resulted in heavy damage in Kerala, India.

### Specimen collection

Specimens were collected from a small rock of pool habitat in the landslide hit area of Nelliampathy forest range in Kundranchola region (515m, 10°30'58"N & 76°37'51"E) of southern Western Ghats (Image 1, 2). An aquarium hand net (Miller & Bergsten 2016) was used to collect the samples during the cool dry season from January to March 2019; a total of seven specimens were collected from the field and preserved in 80%

ethanol prior to mounting. The holotype and paratype is deposited in the Department of Zoology, University of Calicut (DZUC). Specimens were imaged with a Canon EOS 5D Mark IV camera with MP-E 65mm lens, f/2.8 1-5X. Morphological terminology is according to Miller & Bergsten (2016). Identification was done based on available literature and taxonomic keys (Regimbart 1899; Mukherjee & Sengupta 1986; Nilsson 2001; Miller & Bergsten 2014; Miller & Bergsten 2016).

## RESULTS

### Systematic position

Family: Dytiscidae Leach, 1815

Subfamily: Dytiscinae Leach, 1815

Tribe: Aciliini Thomson, 1867

Genus: *Sandracottus* Sharp, 1882

### *Sandracottus vijayakumari* sp. nov.

(Image 3A–D)

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**Material examined:** Holotype: DZUC/Dyt01/2020, 17.iii.2019, male, India: Kerala, Palakkad, southern Western Ghats, Nelliampathy forest range- Kundranchola (10°30'58"N & 76°37'51"E), coll. P.P. Anand.

Paratype: DZUC/Dyt02/2020, 1 male with same data as holotype.

**Description:** Holotype male: length= 16.0mm;





Image 2. Kundrachola region (Nelliampathy forest range) landslide hit area (Habitat of *Sandracottus vijayakumari* sp. nov.). © P.P. Anand

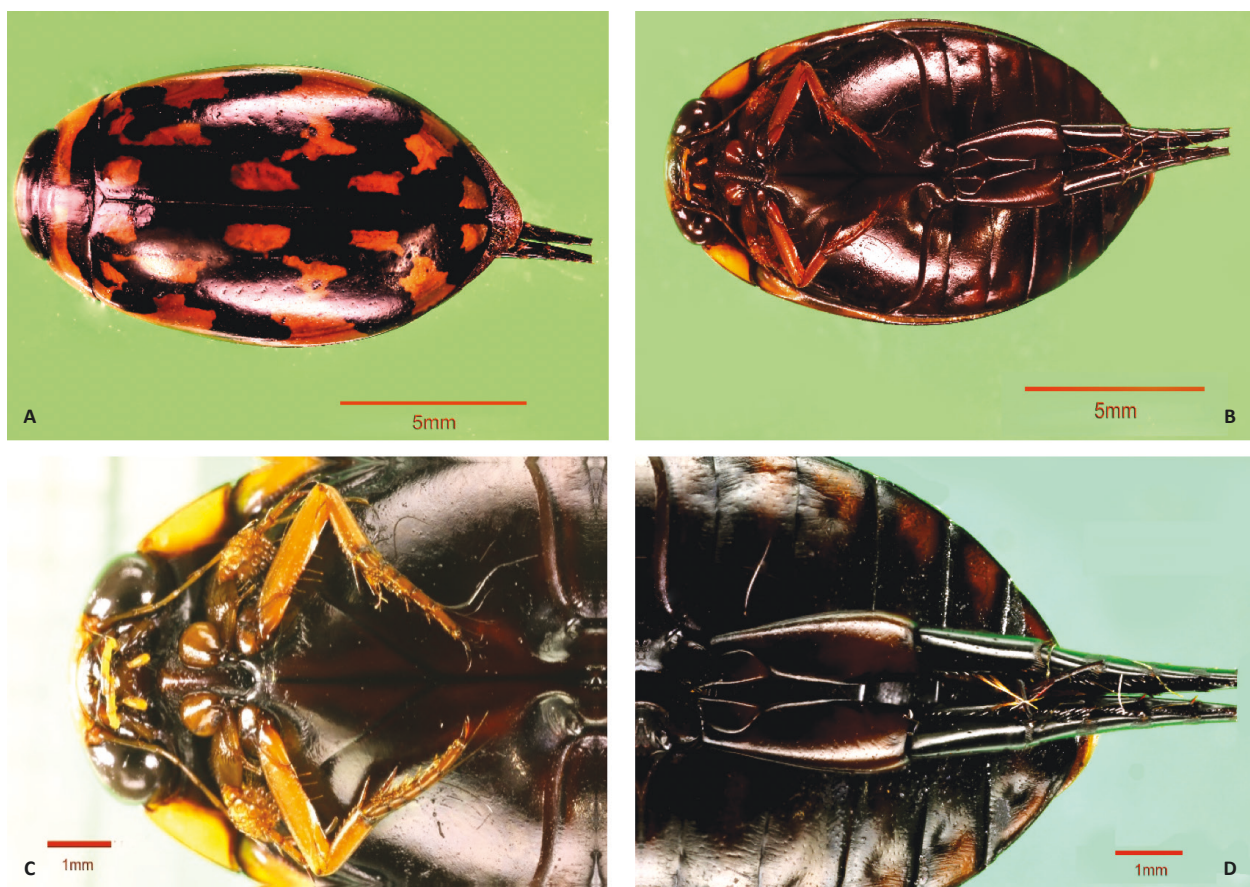


Image 3. *Sandracottus vijayakumari* sp. nov. Holotype (male): A—dorsal view with distinct color patches | B—ventral view | C—head, ventral view with mouth parts with pro and mesolegs, protarsus expanded to adhesive pads | D—posterior side of abdomen. © Y. Shibu Vardhanan

width= 13.5mm. Body oval, elongated; surface shiny; lateral reddish-orange colored line become reduced by reaching the posterior end of the pygidium; not dorso-ventrally flattened. Deep punctures on the pronotum and elytra. Dorsal surface black with distinct reddish-orange patches and with four dark-orange-colored spots parallelly arranged in elytra. All patches on each elytron

are mirror images of other elytron. The first three dark orange patches are interconnected and other two are distinct (Image 3A). Head capsule is dark orange black colored with clypeus and frons testaceous. Elytron contains numerous punctures, a coarse puncture line pass through the middle of elytra in antero-posterior direction. Ventral surface is predominantly black with

### Key to genera (Miller & Bergsten 2016)

- 1 Mesofemur with longer ventral setae, at least some as long as  $\frac{1}{2}$  x width of mesofemur; body length greater (11.0–15.5 mm) ..... *Sandracottus* Sharp, 1882
- 1' Mesofemur with short ventral setae, less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  x width of mesofemur; body length shorter (7.5–11.0 mm) ..... *Rhantaticus* Sharp, 1880

### Key to species (modified from Miller & Bergsten 2016)

The new species *Sandracottus vijayakumari* sp. nov. is morphologically similar to *S. dejeani* Aube, 1838.

- 1 Head being reddish-yellow; posterior border of vertex black; head without fine microreticulation and setiferous punctures; pronotum with a few black and comparative coarse puncture; elongated protarsus with adhesive disc without distinct spur; meso and meta tarsomeres have series of golden setae along the apical margins; dorsal elytra darkish orange patches largely separated and connect by narrow bridges ..... *Sandracottus dejeani* Aube, 1838.
- 1' Head dark black with yellowish patch; Head with fine microreticulation and numerous small setiferous punctures; pronotum and elytra with well distinct punctures and presence of longitudinal punctures (Image 3a); protarsus expanded and rounded suckers with distinct spur, adhesive disc (Image 3c); Meso and meta tarsomeres with a series of black setae along the apical margins (Image 3c,d). The dorsal elytral darkish-orange patches are distinctly separated from each other (Image 3a) ..... *Sandracottus vijayakumari* sp. nov.

distinct organization of appendages (Image 3B).

**Structure:** Large black color compound eye and cranium, not emarginated; scutellum clearly visible with elytra closed. Filiform antennae and antennomeres 11 (Image 3C); posterior margin of pronotum elevated with dark orange colored mark. Pronotum without lateral bead. In ventral part, distinct prosternal process and discriemen; elytral epipleuron ends in 4<sup>th</sup> ventrites. Well distinct metatibial spur with numerous long setae present. Ventral surface of pro- and meso-tarsomeres broadly expanded into rounded palette with ventral adhesive setae; male median lobe symmetrical, protected by numerous spurs. Protarsi distinctly pentamerous, tarsomere IV is smaller than the others (Image 3C). Apices of both metatibial spurs bifid; series of bifid setae on posterior surface of metatibia oblique. Margins of sternites 6 & 7 are somewhat bordered. Mesotibiae with four natatorial setae (Image 3C); metatibiae is found without natatorial setae (Image 3D).

**Female:** Unknown

**Diagnosis:** This species shows close relation with *Sandracottus dejeani* Aube, 1838 except in the case of presence of head with fine microreticulation and numerous small setiferous punctures.

**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality.

**Etymology:** The species is named in honor of Mr. Vijayakumar PK (Aka. Vijayakumar Blathur), Popular science writer in Malayalam for his ardent passion towards insects.

**Ecology:** Most of the seven specimens of *Sandracottus vijayakumari* sp. nov. were collected in a partly shaded, shallow, ditch-like forest pool which was rich in decaying leaves and twigs; lentic habitat.

### DISCUSSION

Dytiscinae contains five tribes, and 12 genera in total. These are among the largest of all diving beetles in the world. They are characteristic of pond and lakes, but they can be found in different ecosystems, with extensive marginal vegetation. Many of the largest have been involved in predation on vertebrates, some of them may rarely act as competition in fish farming (Wilson 1923; Bishat & Das 1979, 1985; Balke & Hendrich 1996; Adeyemo et al. 1997; Megna et al. 2019). In each biogeographic region, there are groups of Dytiscinae with main groups that are endemic to certain areas. They are well distributed in temperate and high altitude to tropical low land habitats (Miller & Bergsten 2014).

Until now, one species of *Sandracottus* was known, i.e., *S. dejeani* Aube, 1838 from Silent Valley National Park, southern Western Ghats, Kerala, in 1979 (Mukherjee & Sengupta 1986). *Sandracottus vijayakumari* sp. nov. shows a high similarity with the other tribes, however, analyzing the morphological taxonomic characters of this species shows close affinity to the tribe Aciliini. The strong resemblance between the two species (*S. vijayakumari* and *S. dejeani*) can be explained by the multiple convergence arising from a similar shift in



habitat. Throughout most biogeographical regions, Aciliines are found worldwide with distinct fauna and sometimes uncommon genera, with the exception of Australia, where Aciliines comprises rare species of *Sandracottus* and the extremely common *Rhantaticus congestus* (Klug, 1833) (Balke & Hendrich 1996).

Historically, Dytiscinae has been placed under Cybistrinae, which share a number of synapomorphies in both adult and larvae (Alarie et al. 2011; Miller & Bergsten 2014). The tribe Aciliini may act as connecting link between other diving beetles. The new species *S. vijayakumari*, may play a vital role in the evolutionary lineage of Dytiscinae. Ribera et al. (2002 & 2008) suggested that either *Eretesor Nottaticusis* nested within Aciliini, but the current evidence shows that *Eretini* is sister to Aciliini (Bukontaite et al. 2014) and Aubehydrini (*Notaticus*) is sister to that clade (Miller & Bergsten 2014). *Sandracottus* showed synapomorphy together with several other taxa such as *Eretini*, *Hydaticini*, and *Aubehydrini*, especially in the case of both metatibial spurs are apically bifid. Also, the line of bifid setae on the posterior surface of the metatibia is distinctly oblique with resected to the long axis of the tibia. More molecular and evolutionary studies are needed to assess the evolutionary origin and diversification of these taxa, and *S. vijayakumari* will help to the understand the convergent or divergent evolutionary pattern of *Sandracottus* genus. In past few years nobody studied the genus, and this genus is currently under revision (Miller & Bergsten 2014).

## CONCLUSION

*Sandracottus vijayakumari* sp. nov. shows close morphological similarity with *S. dejeani*; however the latter is from Silent Valley, which is north of the Palghat gap of the Western Ghats, where as the new species is from south of the Palghat gap.

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