



Range extension of *Dhanya Andrewes* (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Paussinae), with the first record for China

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The carabid tribe Ozaenini Hope, 1838 currently contains 23 genera worldwide, among which four are known to occur in China: *Anentmetus* Andrewes, 1924, *Eustra* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846, *Itamus* Loew, 1849 and *Pseudozaena* Laporte, 1834 (Chen & Xu 2025). The pantropical genus *Dhanya* Andrewes, 1919 of tribe Ozaenini contains seven species, which is only recorded in regions below 26° N, and was previously known from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam (Stork 1985; Nagel 2018). In the summer of 2025, we had the opportunity to examine a specimen of *Dhanya bioculata* Andrewes, 1919 from southern Xizang, China in the collection of Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn (ZFMK). This occurrence of *Dhanya* represents the northernmost record of the genus' known geographical range. The new record is here reported, and an updated key to Chinese genera of Ozaenini is provided.

Additional specimens examined in this study are deposited in the collection of Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS). Labels of the type material are cited verbatim. Detail information of each label is listed in quotation marks (“”). Authors' notes are placed in bracket ([]). All photographs were taken by a Nikon SMZ-18 stereoscopic dissecting microscope fitted with a Nikon D7500 camera. For each final image, several photographs were taken at different focal planes and combined with Zerene Stacker 1.04 to get one synthesized photograph. The distribution map was obtained from http://zrzyt.xizang.gov.cn/fw/zyxz/202004/t20200430_139102.html and produced with QGIS 3.28. All images were finally modified and arranged into plates by Adobe Photoshop CC 2019.

Key to Chinese genera of Ozaenini (modified from Stork 1985 and Chen & Xu 2025)

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Labrum and clypeus without setae | <i>Pseudozaena</i> Laporte |
| – | Setae on labrum and clypeus (at least labrum) present | 2 |
| 2 | Size small, body length < 5 mm, main color pale brown | 3 |
| – | Size large, body length > 10 mm, main color dark brown | 4 |
| 3 | Terminal antennomere shorter, as long as antennomeres 9 and 10 combined at most; pronotum cordate shape; elytra elongated with lateral margins straight | <i>Dhanya</i> Andrewes |
| – | Terminal antennomere longer, as long as antennomeres 8–10 combined; pronotum quadrate shape; elytra short with lateral margins distinctly curved | <i>Eustra</i> Schmidt-Göbel |
| 4 | Mandible developed, almost as long as head; clypeus with four setae; elytral fold with well-developed notch | <i>Itamus</i> Loew |
| – | Mandible normal, distinctly shorter than head; clypeus glabrous; elytral fold without developed notch | <i>Anentmetus</i> Andrewes |

Genus *Dhanya* Andrewes, 1919

Dhanya Andrewes, 1919: 196. Type species: *Dhanya bioculata* Andrewes, designated by Stork 1985: 1124.

Diagnostic characters. Small size ozaenine ground beetle, body length 2.5 mm to 4.5 mm; body pale brown, elytra with one pair of darker patches in some species. Head large, almost as wide as pronotum; clypeus with two lateral setae both anteriorly and posteriorly; frons laterally produced, forming a ridge along eye; tempora more or less developed; antennae short, terminal antennomere twice length of penultimate antennomere; mentum deeply emarginate with a large central tooth. Pronotum quadrate or cordate; anterior angles more or less prominent forward; lateral margin smoothly curved with two to four mid-lateral setae (except crenulate with 10 to 12 short setae in *D. mulu* Stork, 1985) and one basolateral seta at each side; disc pilous, one pair of apical setae present at least. Elytra elongated, both sides parallel and nearly straight

at middle; striae shallow and punctate. A pit present between proepimeron and proepisternum each side. Terminal visible tergite apically notched in female. Median lobe of aedeagus stubby and compressed; apical lamella thick and short, end in an obtuse tip in lateral view; right paramere long and apically obtuse and hairy; left paramere obtusely triangular shape; endophallus with central rod long, out of basal orifice. Gonocoxite 2 of ovipositor apically bifurcate, with two acervate nematiform setae near ventral apex.

Geographical notes. Most *Dhanya* species appear to have a restricted distribution: *D. andrewesi* Stork, 1985 is distributed in India, *D. brancuccii* Deuve, 2007 in Malaysia, *D. cylindrella* Stork, 1985 only founded in Luzon, the Philippines, and *D. mulu* Stork, 1985 and *D. parallela* Andrewes, 1919 both known from a single specimen in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Dhanya seminigra* Andrewes, 1929 and the type species *D. bioculata* represent the sole widespread taxa within the genus, the former is recorded from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, and the latter in India, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and China.

Dhanya bioculata Andrewes, 1919

(Figs 1, 2)

Dhanya bioculata Andrewes, 1919: 297; Stork 1985: 1131. Type locality: “SE Borneo”, Martapura, 3°25'S, 114°47'E.

Material examined (3 exx.). 1 ♂ (ZFMK), labeled “ETALIN [area at the border between Mèdog and Zayü counties] vicinity, 700 m, 28°36'56" N 95°53'21"E, L. Dembicky leg., 12.-25. v. 2012”; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (IZCAS), labeled “Tonkin, Hoa-Binh, leg. A de Cooman”.

Diagnosis. Body length 3.3–4.2 mm (Fig. 1A). Head and pronotum reddish brown, one pair of small black spots present on head; elytra pale brown with one pair of dark brown patches at middle, in some specimens the pale area

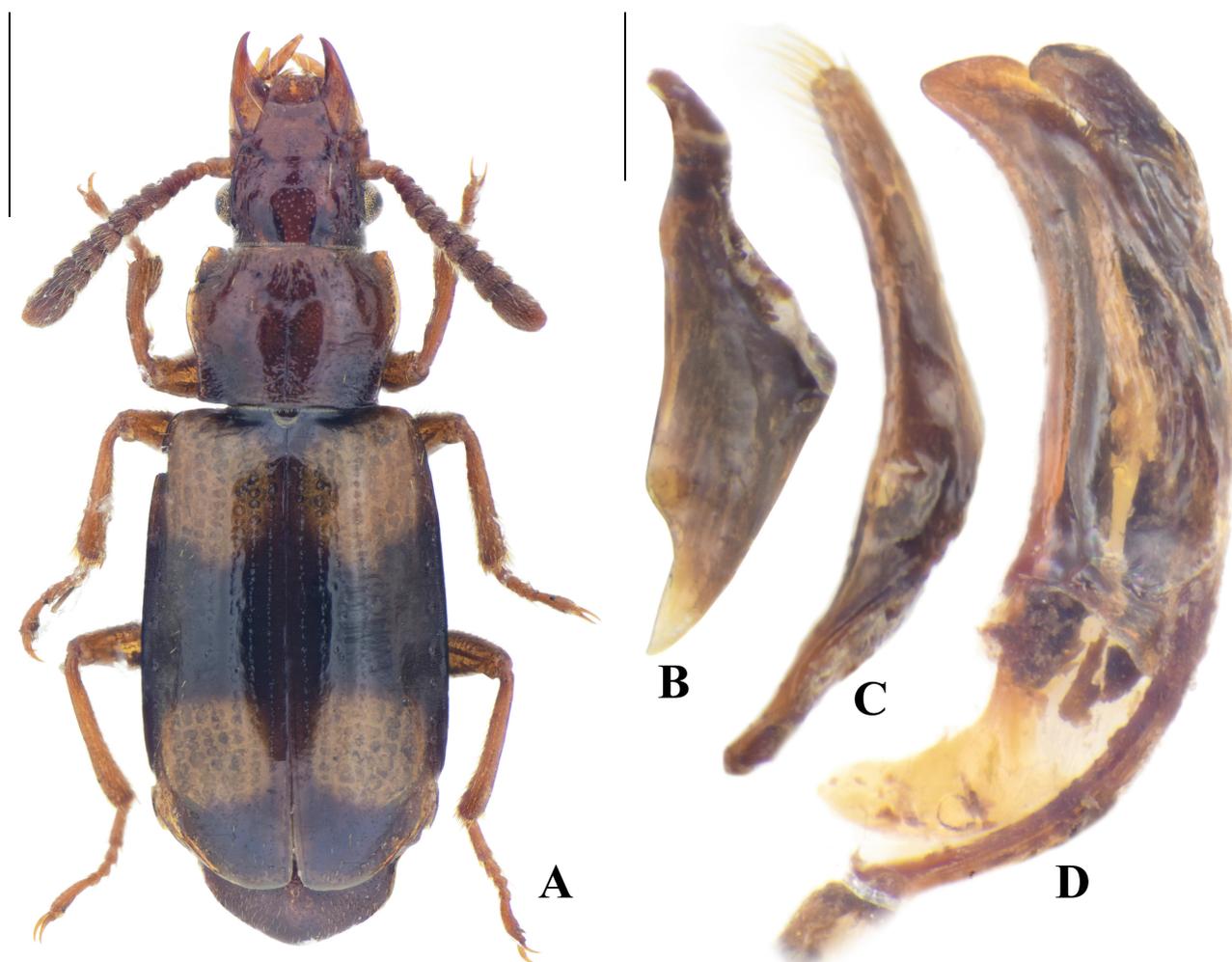


FIGURE 1. *Dhanya bioculata* Andrewes, 1919, male. **A.** Dorsal habitus. **B–D.** Aedeagus, left paramere (B), right paramere (C), and median lobe (D). Scale bars: 2.0 mm in A; 0.2 mm in B–D.

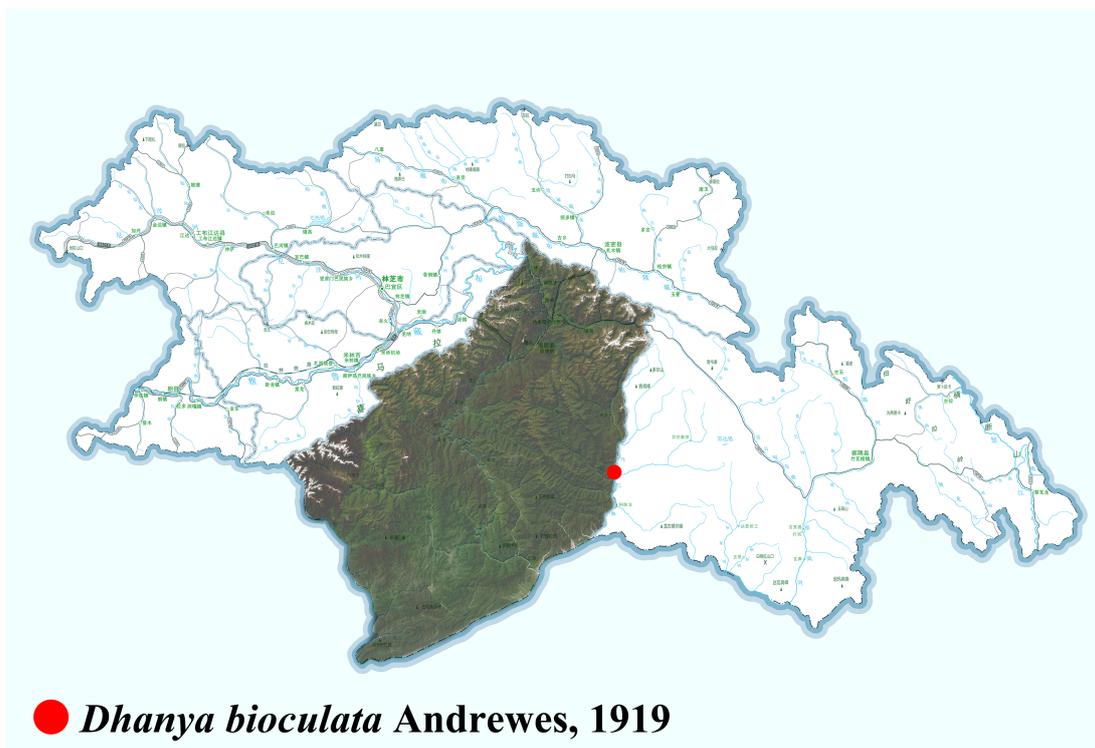


FIGURE 2. Distribution of *Dhanya bioculata* Andrewes, 1919 in Mèdog, Xizang.

restricted, resulting in elytral suture, basal and apical margins, epipleura dark brown, jointed with brown patch. Frons finely punctate. Pronotum almost quadrate, lateral margins before posterior angles slightly sinuate; anterior angles slightly prominent forward and laterally; disc finely punctate, around discal margin pubescent; two or three mid-lateral setae and one basolateral seta present at each side. Elytra long, both sides parallel; striae finely punctate and shallow; interval 3 with three to five setigerous pores, interval 5 with four to seven setigerous pores, umbilicate series on interval 9 composed of approximately 10–14 pores; intervals 1–5 smooth at least on discal area, intervals 6–9 pubescent. Median lobe of aedeagus with apical lamella thick, end in an obtuse tip in lateral view; right paramere long and apically obtuse and hairy.

Distribution. The species is newly recorded from the border area between Mèdog and Zayü counties in Xizang, China (Fig. 2). It is also widely spread in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, India, Nepal and Vietnam. **New country record for China.**

Remarks. In the present study, we provide a new geographical record for this species. The single specimen from southeast Xizang presents a slightly different shape of male genitalia, specifically a narrower tip of the apical lamella of aedeagus (Fig. 1D) and a sharper apex of the left aedeagal paramere (Fig. 1B). However, there is no other obvious difference in external morphology compared with normal adults. Given the absence of significant diagnostic differences beyond these minor genital features, we assign this specimen as conspecific with *D. bioculata*.

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祉步甲属 *Dhanya* 分布拓展及中国首记录 (鞘翅目: 步甲科: 棒角甲亚科)

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