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Three new and two little-known Palaearctic Species of the Genus *Harpalus* LATR. (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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A b s t r a c t : Five Palaearctic species of the genus *Harpalus* LATR. are treated, three of which are newly described here: *H. farkaci* spec. nov. (Russia: Far East), *H. kadleci* spec. nov. (Turkey) and *H. szalliesi* spec. nov. (Turkey). *H. rumelicus* APFELBECK 1904 and *H. petri* TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1902 are regarded as species propria, not as synonyms of *H. stierlini* PONCY 1901. *H. dispar* DEJEAN 1829, forms three subspecies: *H. dispar* ssp. *dispar* DEJ. (Western Mediterranean region), *H. dispar* ssp. *splendens* GEBLER 1830 (Balkan Peninsula to Western Siberia), *H. dispar* ssp. *elegantulus* MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1832 (Transcaucasia to Central Asia: Turkmenistan). A new synonym is established: *H. dispar* ssp. *splendens* GEBL. = *H. stierlini* PONCY syn. nov. The habitus of *H. farkaci* spec. nov., *H. kadleci* spec. nov. and *H. szalliesi* spec. nov. and the median lobes of four species dealt with here (*H. farkaci* spec. nov., *H. kadleci* spec. nov., *H. rumelicus* APFB. and *H. petri* TSCHIT.) are illustrated.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Carabidae, *Harpalus*, Far East of Russia, South Russia, Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Italia, Balkans, new species, new synonymy, redescription.

Material, Acknowledgment and Methods

This report is based on specimens coming from the following museums and private collections:

WIEN	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (H. Schönmann)
ZIN	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, Russia (B.M. Kataev)
ZMB	Zoologisches Museum, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (F. Hieke, B. Jaeger)
cFAR	Coll. J. Farkač, Prague, Czech Republik
cSCI	Coll. R. Sciaky, Milano, Italia
cWR	Coll. D.W. Wrase, Berlin, Germany
cZAM	Coll. A.S. Zamotajlov, Krasnodar, Russia

We acknowledge with sincere thanks the assistance of the above mentioned colleagues in providing specimens for study.

Total body length was measured from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the elytral apex, the width of head as the maximum linear distance across the head, including

compound eyes, the length of pronotum from the anterior to the posterior margin along the mid-line, the length of elytra from the basal ridge in the scutellar region to the apex of the sutural angle, the width of pronotum and elytra at their broadest point.

Results

***Harpalus farkaci* spec. nov.**
(Figs. 1-3)

Type material: Holotype ♂: Russia or., Primorye, Chyorny Mts., Gryaznaya Riv., 13.-19.VI.1992, Jan Farkač leg. (cWR). Paratype ♀, same data as the holotype (cFAR).

Description: Body length 8.4 mm, width in holotype 3.4 mm, in paratype 3.5 mm.

Body piceous black, shining, without any metallic hue. Labrum marginally, mandibles, except for their apices, anterior margin of clypeus, the narrow margin of pronotum and elytra and apical epipleura pale, antennae and legs unicolorous rufo-testaceous (habitus fig. 1).

Head comparatively large; mentum with a small tooth blunted at apex.

Pronotum moderately convex, 1.41-1.44 times as wide as long, 1.31-1.35 times wider than head, widest before the middle, slightly narrowed to the base. Sides with 1 setigerous pore, rounded anteriorly, more or less straight to the obtuse but rounded tip of hind-angle. Anterior margin weakly concave, hind margin slightly oblique laterally and with a weak emargination in its middle part. Pronotal base a little wider than elytral base; basal foveae of pronotum distinct, not deep, more or less oval, separated from the distinct, oblique lateral depressions by a flat vault; entire base and lateral depressions finely and densely punctate, basal edge not ciliate.

Elytra oval, sligthly widened posteriorly, 1.41-1.45 times as long as wide, 2.40-2.44 times longer and 1.19 times wider than pronotum, widest approximately at middle. Basal edge bare, humeri angulate, with a small but sharp tooth. Lateral margin slightly sinuate behind shoulders; preapical sinuation weak in both sexes, without any denticle at its base; sutural angle of elytra sharp, in the female very sligthly extended backwards in form of a very small acute tooth. Scutellar stria with basal pore-puncture; 3rd interval with 2-5 and 2nd interval with 1-2 rather large discal pores, situated generally near 2nd stria; 5th and 7th intervals without rows of pores before apex. Striae smooth, slightly impressed, intervals impunctate and not pubescent. Brachypterous, hind-wings reduced to very small rudiments.

Met-episterna (Fig. 3) short, weakly narrowed posteriorly, their width along anterior margin a little greater than length along inner margin. 3 penultimate abdominal sternites smooth and bare, only with the 2 obligatory setae. Apex of anal sternite without pronounced sexuel dimorphism. Outer distal margin of fore tibia with 3 spines, isolated from spines on lower surface, ventroapical tubercle of fore tibia with 1 spine

at apex. Hind femur with 3 setigerous pores along hind margin and with 1-3 very small pores near anterior margin in its distal part. Hind coxae and trochanters without additional pores. First segment of hind tarsi approximately 2.5 times as long as wide at its apical part; tarsi dorsally impunctate and not pubescent.
Microsculpture on upper surface of head, disk of pronotum and on disk of elytra strongly suppressed in the male but microscopic punctulation visible, on disk of elytra microsculpture distinct in the female: inner intervals with slightly transverse meshes, external intervals and apex with isodiametric meshes.
Median lobe (Fig. 2) moderately arcuate, with ostium shifted leftwards, terminal lamella relatively long and narrow, with an oblique horseshoe-like shaped apical capitulum. Armature of internal sac consisting of following elements: 2 individual teeth dorsally in apical half of penis (one of them is large, with a very broad base, 2nd is very small), 2 groups of rather small and thin spines ventrally at middle, and 2 spiny patches near apex of penis.

Comparisons: *H. farkaci* spec. nov. is closely related to the holarctic *H. quadripunctatus* DEJ. and to the East Asian *H. tibeticus* ANDR. The new species has in common with them both many structures of the internal sac of penis and the majority of external characters, the most important ones are: several discal pores on 3rd interval of elytra, pronotum with punctate base and with bare hind margin (not ciliate), abdominal sternites without additional setae, 1 spine at apex of ventroapical tubercle of fore tibia. Superficially seen, it is particularly similar to *H. quadripunctatus*, but this species, however, has relatively longer elytra (1.46-1.49 times as long as wide), the humeral tooth is smaller, the lateral margin of elytra behind the humeral region is practically without sinuation, and the median lobe has an extremely long and slender terminal lamella. *H. tibeticus* is on the average larger, relatively broader and flatter (body length 8.0-10.6 mm, width 3.3-4.4 mm) than the new species, the subapical sinuation of elytra is notably deeper and with a denticle at its base, hind coxa in medial part with one or more additional setigerous pores, and scutellar stria without basal pore-puncture. *H. tibeticus* is rather similar to H. *farkaci* spec. nov. in shape of median lobe but has a different armature of the internal sac of the penis without a large tooth and with a row of small teeth along the left side of the median lobe. Additionally, *H. quadripunctatus* and *H. tibeticus* are distinguished from the new species also by the met-episterna which are longer and more narrowed posteriorly (length usually a little greater than width, only in single specimens of *H. tibeticus* length and width equal), and strikingly by the better developed microsculpture on the upper surface of the body also in the male.

Distribution: The species was found in the south of the Primorskye territory (Far East of Russia) in the Chyorny [Black] Mountains near the Chinese border. Probably it can be found also in adjacent regions of China and Corea.

Etymology: Named for our colleague and friend, the Czech specialist of Carabidae, Jan Farkač (Prague), who has collected the new species.

***Harpalus kadleci* spec. nov.**
(Figs. 4-7)

Type material: Holotype ♂: Turkey, vill. Bingöl, Kuruca Geç, 2390 m, 16.VI.1986, Kadlec et Vorišek leg. (cWR). Paratypes (same data as the holotype): 1♂, 1♀ (WIEN); 1♂, 1♀(ZIN); 4♂♂, 2♀♀(cWR).

Additional material (not designated as paratype): 1♂: Central Iran, Ciasmanè Khan (Abadeh), 29.V.1964, A. Perissinoto et Rigatti L.S. leg. (cSCI).

Description: Body length 8.3-9,9 mm (holotype 9.5 mm), width 3.4-4.1 mm (holotype 3.6 mm). Upper surface of body shining, dark piceus, labrum, mandibles, margins of pronotum and of elytra slightly brightened, lower surface black, palpi brownish yellow, antennae and legs dark brown, tarsi paler (habitus fig. 4).
Head with 2 pairs of additional supra-orbital setigerous pores beside the normal ones (in holotype and most of the paratypes), or only with 1 additional seta, or with the normal supra-orbital setigerous pores only (2 paratypes and the above mentioned specimen from Iran). Dorsally with fine, hairless punctuation. Mentum with distinct tooth rounded at apex.
Pronotum moderately convex, 1.33-1.41 (in holotype 1.36) times as wide as long and 1.38-1.46 (in holotype 1.45) times wider than head, widest just before middle, rounded at sides. Anterior margin weakly concave, hind margin almost straight, with only 2 very weak emarginations near distinct basal foveae, base slightly narrower than elytral base, basal edge bare, not ciliate. Anterior and posterior angles obtuse, rather widely rounded at tip. Lateral flattened areas very narrow, only slightly widened posteriorly, completely covered with distinct punctuation dorsally, particularly coarse in basal range. Several large setigerous pores along the whole lateral margins, on lateral portion of anterior margins, on disk inside the anterior angles and even in basal foveae.
Elytra elongate, very weakly widened posteriorly, 1.46-1.57 (holotype 1.57) times as long as wide, 2.38-2.51 (in holotype 2.48) times longer and 1.16-1.24 (in holotype 1.16) times wider than pronotum. Basal edge bare, humeri rounded, with a very small denticle, hardly visible. Lateral margin evenly widened behind humeri, preapical sinuation very weak, barely discernable. Sutural angle sharp in the males and weakly dentate in the females, striae slightly impressed, distinctly punctate, scutellar stria with basal pore-puncture. Intervals somewhat flat, near apex with sparse small punctures bearing short hairs, this punctuation somewhat more extended in the females, 3rd interval in apical quarter with 1 discal pore near 2nd stria, 5th and 7th intervals without rows of setigerous pores before apex.
Prosternum with rather long setae. Met-episterna strongly narrowed posteriorly, their length along inner margin much greater than their width along anterior margin. Abdominal sternites with numerous rather long additional setae. Apex of anal sternite slightly truncate in the males, rounded and with a small tubercle in the females. Outer margin of fore tibia with 3 spines isolated from spines on lower surface of tibia, ventro-apical tubercle of fore tibia with 1 spine at apex. Hind femur along hind and

anterior margins with numerous setigerous pores. First segment of hind tarsi short, approximately equal to 2nd, 1.6 times as long as wide in its apical portion, tarsi dorsally with sparse punctures bearing short hairs.
Microsculpture on upper surface visible only on labrum and external intervals of elytra, consisting of isodiametric meshes, elytra mat by strong developed microsculpture in the females.
Median lobe (Fig. 5-6) with 2 bends ventrally: first in basal part just behind the basal bulb, 2nd weaker, in apical part. Ostium shifted slightly leftwards. Terminal lamella short and broad, apical capitulum strongly inclined. Internal sac without macrospines, only a narrow tongue-like spiny patch faintly visible in its middle portion. The specimen from Iran has a more slender median lobe, more curved in basal part and without the bend in apikal part (Fig. 7).

Comparisons: *H. kadleci* spec. nov. belongs to the subgenus *Artabas* DES GOZIS by having the following characters specific for this subgenus: Several lateral setigerous pores on pronotum, 1 spine at apex of ventro-apical tubercle of fore tibia, rather long pubescence on prothorax and on abdominal sternites, very faint subapical sinuation of elytra, penis with short terminal lamella and without teeth-like armature in internal sac. Concerning the rather widely rounded hind-angles of pronotum, the presence of punctuation and pubescence on elytra, the penis form the new species is similar to the very variable *H. dispar* DEJ. which forms several allopatric taxa (*dispar* DEJ., *splendens* GEBL., *elegantulus* MÉN.). *H. dispar* can be distinguished from *H. kadleci* spec. nov. by possesing a fringe of short hairs in the middle part of the hind edge of the pronotal base, the pubescence on upper surface of head and along the margins of pronotum (sometimes faintly visible), and more extended punctuation on elytra which occupies at least all 3 external intervals. The penis of *H. dispar* in apical part without ventral bend, its internal sac without a tongue-like spiny patche. With its round hind-angles and its unciliate hind edge of pronotum the new species also agrees with two other species of *Artabas*: *H. rumelicus* APFELBECK and *H. petri* TSCHITSCHÉRINE (on these species see below). But these species can be distinguished very easily from *H. kadleci* spec. nov. by having impunctate and nonpubescent intervals of elytra, impunctate striae and a different penis structure. Besides, in *H. rumelicus*, the head and pronotum are also distinctly pubescent on disk.

Distribution: So far known only from the type locality in Eastern Turkey (here *H. kadleci* spec. nov. occurs in sympatry with *H. suturangulus* REITT. and *H. punctatostriatus* DEJ.) and from central Iran.

Etymology: Named for one of the collectors of the typical serie, the Czech specialist of Cerambycidae, Stanislav Kadlec (Litvinov).

***Harpalus szalliesi* spec. nov.**
(Figs. 8-9)

? *Harpalus splendens* sensu REITTER 1900: 77 (non GEBLER 1830)

Type material: Holotype ♀: Turkey, Anatolia, Tuz Gölü, 21.IV.1987, A. Szallies leg. (cWR).

Description: Body length 12.1 mm, width 4.9 mm.

Body dark piceous, pronotum and especially elytra with dim green hue. Palpi, antennae and epipleura of elytra brown, legs dark brown (habitus fig. 8).
Head comparatively large, nonpubescent and impunctate dorsally. Pronotum moderately convex, 1.42 times as wide as long and 1.44 times wider than head, widest before middle. Sides evenly rounded and slightly convergent posteriorly. Hind-angles rather widely rounded, anterior margin weakly concave, hind-margin almost straight with its edge with fringe of short hairs, notably narrower than elytral base. Basal foveae oval, rather deep, separated from the lateral depressions by distinct vaults. Dorsum almost entirely punctate and pubescent, punctuation on disk fine and sparse, in basal foveae coarse and dense. Lateral margins with several setigerous pores from anterior to hind-angles.
Elytra elongate, slightly widened posteriorly, 1.54 times as long as wide, 2.75 times longer and 1.26 times wider than pronotum. Basal edge bare, humeri rounded, without a denticle. Preapical sinuation deep, without a denticle at its base, sutural angle acute, sharp at tip (Fig. 9). Striae sligthly impressed along their entire length, impunctate, scutellar stria with a basal pore-puncture. Intervals flat, odd intervals with large setigerous punctures along their entire length, arranged more or less in rows on each interval, the 2 external intervals with fine punctuation and pubescence.
Prosternum with rather long setae. Met-episterna strongly narrowed posteriorly, their length along its inner margin much greater than their width along its anterior margin. Abdominal sternites densely setose, anal sternite sligthly enlarged at apex. Outer distal margin of fore tibia with 6 spines isolated from spines on lower surface. Ventro-apical tubercle of fore tibia with 1 spine at apex and 3 smaller additional ones, laterally, arranged with the former in a transverse row. Hind femora with numerous setigerous pores along hind and anterior margins. First segment of hind tarsi short, scarcely longer than 2nd. and about 1.7 times as long as wide in its apical portion, tarsi dorsally impunctate and nonpubescent.
Microsculpture on upper surface of head absent, on disk of pronotum developed only along the lateral margins, meshes fine isodiametric or weak transverse, on disk of elytra very distinct throughout, isodiametric.

Comparisons: As the preceeding species, *H. szalliesi* spec. nov. belongs to the subgenus *Artabas*. The new species is very well characterized by the deep preapical sinuation of the elytra. In all other species of *Artabas* the preapical sinuation is either lacking or very weak, in the females the elytra are often truncate at apex. In some characters of pronotum (rounded hind-angles, ciliate basal edge, presence of discal

pubescence) *H. szalliesi* spec. nov. is similar to *H. dispar* DEJ., but it is distinguished from this species, apart from the form of elytral sinuation, by its impunctate and nonpubescent head, the peculiar elytral punctuation and the larger body (in *H. dispar* body length 6.5-10.8 mm, width 2.6-4.4 mm). In elytral punctuation the new species reminds of *H. suturangulus* REITTER, but differs from it by the deep preapical sinuation of the elytra, by the form of pronotum with the hind-margin ciliate and by the body colour. In *H. suturangulus* the hind-angles of pronotum are sharp, the sides are straight before the hind-angle, the hind-margin lacks a fringe of short hairs, the body colour is dark brown without any metallic lustre.

D i s c u s s i o n : According to REITTER (1900: 77) the deep preapical sinuation of the elytra is a significant characteristic of the large (9-12 mm) *Artabas*-species from the Caucasus which also possesses rounded hind-angles of the pronotum, a punctate disk of the elytra and a broad apical spur of the fore tibia. This species was erroneously interpreted by him as *H. splendens* GEBL. As synonyms to this species, probably on geographical principle, Reitter listed *H. colchicus* MOTSCH., *H. elegantulus* MÉN. and *H. setimargo* REITT. i. litt. In fact, as TSCHITSCHÉRINE (1901: 140) had already correctly noted, both in *splendens* and in *elegantulus* the elytra are without a deep preapical sinuation and the body is smaller and therefore the synonymy given by Reitter was to be considered wrong. Taking this into account, Tschitschérine proposed to use the name *colchicus* MOTSCH. (= *setimargo* REITT.) for the Caucasian species mentioned above. However, both these names are not available. MOTSCHULSKY (1850: 31) published the former name without any diagnosis, so the name *colchicus* has to be treated as nomem nudum. REITTER (1900: 77) cited the name *setimargo* originally as a junior synonym of *splendens*, it was never used as a valid name. Besides, TSCHITSCHÉRINE (1901: 153) pointed out that in two typical female specimens of *setimargo* which he had examined, the preapical sinuation was not deeper than that in *dispar* and *splendens*. This doesn't agree with the description of Reitter and consequently *colchicus* sensu TSCHITSCHÉRINE is probably identical to the Transcaucasian *elegantulus* which represents one of the geographical forms of *H. dispar*.

Although we could not investigate the authentic specimens of Reitter we believe with reason that *H. szalliesi* spec. nov. and *H. splendens* sensu REITTER are conspecific. Most of the characters mentioned by Reitter for his "*splendens*", especially such important ones as the deep preapical sinuation of the elytra, the large body size and the shape of the pronotum with the rounded hind-angles correspond well with those of *H. szalliesi* spec. nov. It is possible that the differences between them in elytral vestiture and in the form of the apical spur of the fore tibia (in *H. szalliesi* spec. nov. the apical spur normally formed like in the other species of *Artabas*) are due to an individual or geographical variation of the same species.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : So far known only from the type locality.

E t y m o l o g y : Dedicated to the collector of this interesting species, the specialist for Buprestidae, Alexander Szallies (Stuttgart).

Harpalus rumelicus APFELBECK
(Figs. 12-13)

Harpalus rumelicus APFELBECK 1904: 188

Harpalus stierlini auct. (non PONCY 1901)

Diagnosis: This rare halophilous species belonging to the subgenus *Artabas* DES GOZIS 1883, is characterized by the elytra with smooth, impunctate intervals and striae and by the pronotum with rounded hind-angles and without a fringe of very short hairs at the hind edge. Head dorsally, at least near the frontal impressions and under the eyes and on disk of pronotum with distinct punctuation and pubescence. Punctures on disK of pronotum inside anterior angles, near hind-angles and in basal foveae very coarse bearing hairs particularly long. Median lobe (Figs. 12-13) moderately arcuate, with a terminal lamella comparatively very long and slender for a species of *Artabas*. Colour brown or dark brown, elytra with a weak bluish metallic lustre, especially in males. Body length 10.6-11.7 mm, width 4.2-5.1 mm.

Distribution: Very sporadic in the north of the Appenine Peninsula: Venezia Giulia (MAGISTRETTI 1965: 289, under the name *H. stierlini*), Emilia, and on the Balkans: Istria, Dobrudsha (MÜLLER 1931: 54, under the name *H. stierlini*), Burgas, (APFELBECK 1904: 188).

Material examined: 3♂♂, 3♀♀: Italia, Emilia, Tramuschio, 14.IV.1910, 1.V.1910, 14.IV.1911, A. Fiori (ZIN, ZMB, cSCI, cWR); 1♂: Venetia Giulia, Noghera, 5.IV.1912, Springer (WIEN); 1♂: Noghera, 5.V.1912, A. Schatzmayer (cSCI).

Discussion: *H. rumelicus* was described from Eastern Bulgaria (near Burgas). MÜLLER (1931) considered this species as a junior synonym of *H. stierlini* PONCY 1901, described from Eastern Rumania: "Rives du Lacul-Šarat près de Braila" and "Iglitsa (Dobroudja)". We had no opportunity to examine the types of these species but judging from their original descriptions it was evident that this synonymy was incorrect. According to APFELBECK (1904: 188) *H. rumelicus* has widely rounded hind-angles of the pronotum and impunctate elytral intervals, by combination of both these characters this species is distinguished from *H. punctatostriatus* DEJ., *H. dispar* DEJ. and H. *suturangulus* REITT. Contrary to this PONCY (1901: 196) noted that *H. stierlini* " ...ressemble au *H. dispar*, mais en diffèr par les élytres entierement ponctuées...". In actuality *H. dispar* has a very variable elytral punctuation in geographical respect. In the males of the nominotypical subspecies distributed in the western Mediterranean region punctures occur only on the external intervals (in the females also on inner intervals) but in the subspecies *splendens* GEBL. which inhabits the steppe zones of Eurasia from the Balkan Peninsula to western Siberia, the elytra in both sexes are entirely punctate. So it is manifest that the description of *H. stierlini* agrees completely with the characteristics of the last mentioned subspecies of *splendens*. Obviously Poncy knew only the western Mediterranean form of *H. dispar* that he redescribed the taxon which had already had the valid name *splendens*. Therefore we can make the

conclusion that the name *rumelicus* is a valid name for the species described in this section and that the name *stierlini* is to be considered a junior synonym of *splendens*:

Harpalus dispar splendens GEBLER 1830

= *H. stierlini* PONCY 1901, syn. nov.

Harpalus petri TSCHITSCHÉRINE
(Figs. 10-11)

Harpalus (Artabas) petri TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1902: 598

Diagnosis: Very similar to the preceeding species, so that it was even considered as a junior synonym to it (CSIKI 1932: 1125), but *H. petri* is well separated from it by lacking pubescence on head and disk of pronotum (although these parts are rather densely punctate) and by the comparatively broader penis with a very short and wide terminal lamella (Figs. 10-11). The row of lateral setigerous pores on the pronotum extends a little onto the anterior and hind margins. There are also several setigerous pores on disk near the anterior margin between the median line and the anterior angles and in the basal foveae. Contrary to *H. rumelicus*, these pores are clearly differentiated from the hairless punctuation of the pronotum in *H. petri*.

Body length 9.6-10.7 mm, width 3.5-4.3 mm.

Distribution: Described from a single specimen from Novotsherkassk (Rostov Region). Very rare species, only few specimens are so far known from the lower course of the river Don and from the Taman Peninsula (ZAMOTAJLOV 1992, under the name *H. stierlini)* and from south-eastern Turkey.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ with labels: "Don", "Novocherk. Kiriaev" (in Russian), "Petri m. Typ. Tschitschérin det" (ZIN), and 6 specimens: 1♂, Novotsherkassk, Aksay, 11.VI.1913, V. Kiserizky (ZIN); 2♀♀, Tsymla, 16.VI. and 25.VII.1924 (ZIN, cWR); 1♂, 1♀, Taman, Zamotajlov (cZAM); 1♀ with doubtful label "Yurjev, [=Tartu], V 1901, G. Sumakov" (ZIN). 1♂, Turkey, Konya, 28.V.1981, G. Sama (cSCI).

Zusammenfassung

Es werden fünf paläarktische Arten der Gattung *Harpalus* LATR. behandelt, drei davon werden neu beschrieben: *H. farkaci* spec. nov. (Rußland: Ferner Osten), *H. kadleci* spec. nov. (Türkei), *H. szalliesi* spec. nov. (Türkei). *H. rumelicus* APFELBECK 1904 und *H. petri* TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1902 besitzen eigenen Artstatus und sind keine Synonyme von *H. stierlini* PONCY 1901. *H. dispar* DEJEAN 1829 bildet drei Rassen: *H. dispar dispar* DEJ. (westliches Mediterrangebiet), *H. dispar splendens* GEBLER 1830 (Balkanhalbinsel bis westliches Sibirien), *H. dispar elegantulus* MÉNÉTRIÉS 1832 (Transkaukasus bis Turkmenistan). Als jüngeres Synonym von *H. dispar* ssp. *splendens* GEBL. wird erkannt: *H. stierlini* PONCY 1901 syn. nov. Von *H. farkaci* spec. nov., *H. kadleci* spec. nov. und *H. szalliesi* spec. nov. werden Habitusabbildungen, von vier Arten (*H. farkaci* spec. nov., *H. kadleci* spec. nov., *H. rumelicus* APFB. und *H. petri* TSCHIT.) Genitalabbildungen gegeben.

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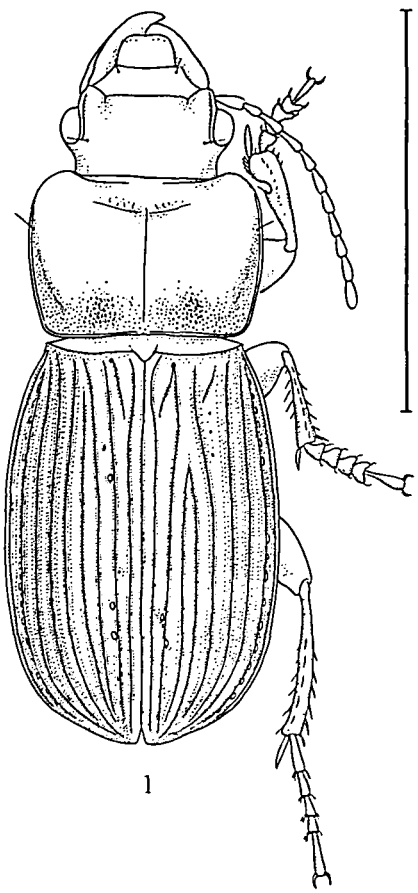

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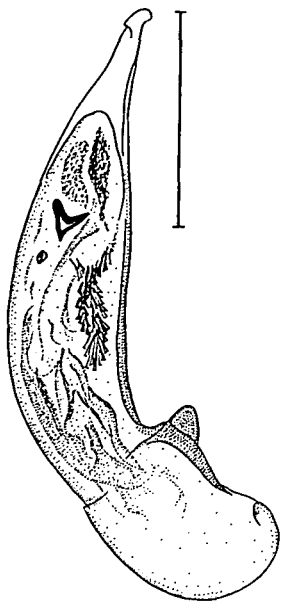

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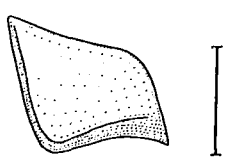
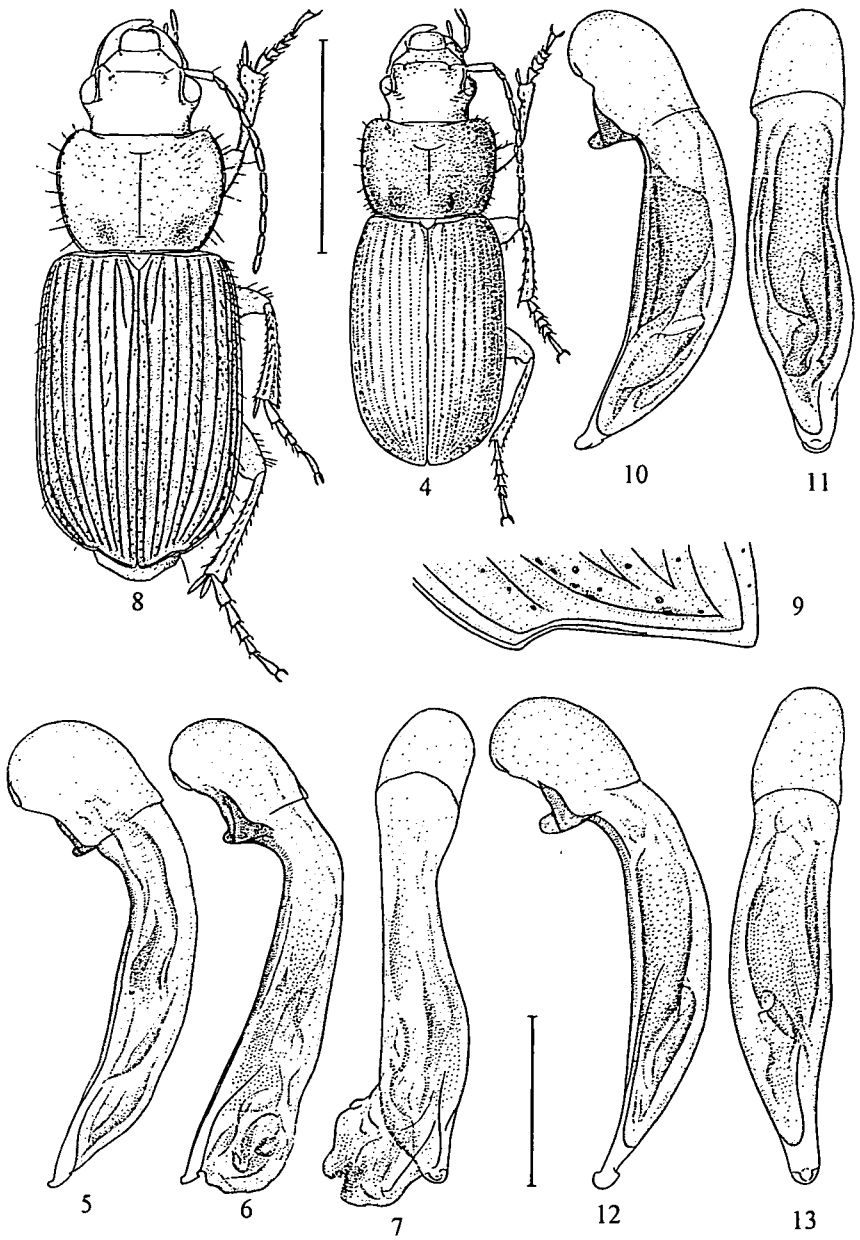


3

Figs. 1-3: *H. farkaci* spec. nov. 1: Habitus (HT). 2: Median lobe, lateral aspect(HT). 3: Left metepisternum. Scale bar = 5 mm (Fig. 1), 1 mm (Fig. 2), 05 mm (Fig. 3).



Figs. 4-7: *H. kadleci* spec. nov. 4: Habitus (HT). 5-7: Median lobe, lateral and dorsal aspect. 5: HT. 6-7: Cismanė.
Figs. 8-9: *H. szalliesi* spec. nov. 8: Habitus (HT). 9: Preapical sinuation of left elytron (HT).
Figs. 10-13: Median lobe, lateral and dorsal aspect. 10-11: *H. petri* (HT, Don). 12-13: *H. rumelicus* (Emilia). Scale bar = 5 mm (Figs. 4,8), 1 mm (Figs. 5-7,9-13).