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Taxonomic, faunistic and nomenclatural notes on certain Palearctic and Oriental Harpalini (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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A b s t r a c t : Based on the examination of types and other material, some taxonomic and nomenclatural changes are made. The following new synonymies are proposed: *Lecanomerus atriceps* MACLEAY 1871 = *Acupalpus javanus* JEDLIČKA 1964, syn. n.; *Stenolophus (Egadroma) nitens* (MOTSCHULSKY 1864) = *S. cyanellus* BATES 1889, syn. nov., = *Acupalpus (Egadroma) viriditinctus* SCHAUBERGER 1938, syn. nov.; *H. rubripes* DUFTSCHMID 1812 = *H. marginellus* var. *munganasti* REITTER 1908, syn. nov.; *Harpalus decipiens* DEJEAN 1829 = *H. neglectoides* JEDLIČKA 1960, syn. nov.; *H. franzi* MATEU 1954 = *H. asturiensis* JEDLIČKA 1957, syn. nov., *H. fuscicornis* MÉNÉTRIÈS 1832 = *H. castillianus* VUILLEFROY 1866, syn. nov.; *H. caiphus* REICHE & SAULCY 1855 = *H. lucidipennis* JEDLIČKA 1958, syn. nov., = *H. palaestinus* JEDLIČKA 1958, syn. nov., = *H. syriensis* JEDLIČKA 1958, syn. nov. On the basis of specimens from Asturias, *H. franzi* MATEU 1954 is redescribed and its taxonomic position is discussed. *Stenolophus (Stenolophus) szetschuanus* JEDLIČKA 1935, comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Anoplogenus* CHAUDOIR 1852. The names *Harpalus pulchrinulus* REITTER 1900 and *H. ganssuensis* SEMENOV 1889 are treated as valid. The original description of *Harpalus marginellus* is attributed to GYLLENHAL 1827. The name *H. zhicharevi* is attributed to SILFVERBERG 1977. Lectotypes are designated for *Ophonus desertus* MOTSCHULSKY 1849 (= *Bradycellus desertus* MOTSCHULSKY 1850), *Egadroma nitens* MOTSCHULSKY 1864, *Harpalus marginellus* var. *munganasti* REITTER 1908, *H. pulchrinulus* REITTER 1900 and *H. amicus* REITTER 1900. New distributional data are presented for *Anisodactylus intermedius* DEJEAN 1829 (first record from Turkmenistan), *Dicheirotichus (Trichocellus) semenowi* (TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1899) (first record from Russia and Mongolia), *Stenolophus (Egadroma) bajaurae* ANDREWES 1924 (first record from Tadjikistan and Nepal), *Harpalus indicus* BATES 1891 (first record from Pakistan), *H. angustitarsis* REITTER 1887 (first record from France), *H. calathoides* MOTSCHULSKY 1844 (former record from Mongolia is questionable), *H. solitarius* DEJEAN 1829 (first record from Korea), *H. araraticus* MLYNÁŘ 1979 (first record from Armenia) and *H. antonowi* (TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1898) (first record from Iran).

Key words : Coleoptera, Carabidae, *Acupalpus*, *Dicheirotichus*, *Egadroma*, *Harpalus*, *Lecanomerus*, *Microderes*, *Neopangus*, *Trichocellus*, new synonyms, new combinations, new records, Palearctic, Oriental.

Material

The following abbreviations were used herein for identification of deposition of the examined material:

ISEAN.....	Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia;
HNHM.....	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
MPU.....	Moscow Pedagogical University, Moscow, Russia;
NHML.....	The Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain;
NHMW.....	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria;
NMB.....	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
NME.....	Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany;
NMP.....	National Museum Prague, Czech Republic;
OÖLL.....	Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum, Linz, Austria;
ZISP.....	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia;
ZMM.....	Zoological Museum, Moscow, Russia;
cHZ.....	collection of W. Heinz, Schwanfeld, Germany;
cKAB.....	collection of O.N. Kabakov, St. Petersburg, Russia;
cSOC.....	collection of I.M. Sokolov, St. Petersburg, Russia;
cWR.....	collection of D.W. Wrase, Berlin, Germany.

Results

Lecanomerus atriceps (MACLEAY 1871)

Trechus atriceps MACLEAY 1871: 113

Acupalpus javanus JEDLIČKA 1964: 311, **syn. nov.**

Type material: Holotype of *Acupalpus javanus*: ♂ labelled "Puntjak-Pass, 1400 m, W. Java, G. Frey, 30.I.57", "Holotypus", "*Acupalpus javanus* sp. n., det. Ing. Jedlička", "Mus. Frey Tutzing" (NMB).

Remarks: *Acupalpus javanus* was described on the basis of a single specimen from West Java (Puntjak-Pass) as similar to the European *A. meridianus* (LINNAEUS 1761). However, the examination of the holotype revealed its identity to the specimens of *Lecanomerus atriceps*; at least, I could not find any sufficient differences between it and the specimens of the latter species from New Zealand (male genitalia of the holotype of *Acupalpus javanus* are illustrated in Figs. 1-2). *L. atriceps* belongs to the subtribe Pelmatellina and, like to other members of this subtribe, has spongy vestiture on the dilated segments of male protarsi and at most three setae on the penultimate segment of labial palpi. Up to now, *L. atriceps* was known only from Australia and New Zealand (Larochelle & Larivière, 2001). Further still, as far as is known, the genus *Lecanomerus* CHAUDOIR 1850 is also distributed only across the Australian Region: New Guinea, New Caledonia, Australia (including Tasmania) and New Zealand (NOONAN 1976; LAROCHELLE & LARIVIÈRE 2001). In my opinion, the record of *L. atriceps* from Java should be verified by the additional material from there because it is not inconceivable that the specimen being discussed was mislabelled.

Anisodactylus intermedius* DEJEAN 1829Anisodactylus intermedius* DEJEAN 1829: 139

New record: Turkmenistan: 1♀, Kopetdag, Bakharden, 1-9.V.1996, A. Petrov leg. (MPU).

Remarks: First record from Turkmenistan. The species is widely distributed across the Mediterranean Region.

Dicheirotrichus (Dicheirotrichus) desertus* (MOTSCHULSKY 1849)Ophonus desertus* MOTSCHULSKY 1849: 71*Bradycellus desertus* MOTSCHULSKY 1850: 33

Remarks: LORENZ (1998) listed *Ophonus desertus* MOTSCHULSKY 1849 as a synonym of *D. obsoletus* (DEJEAN 1829) and *Bradycellus desertus* MOTSCHULSKY 1850 as a distinct species within the genus *Dicheirotrichus* JACQUELIN DU VAL 1855 but both these names are indeed only the objective synonyms. MOTSCHULSKY (1849) first described this taxon within the genus *Ophonus* DEJEAN 1829 from "Russie méridionale" and some later (MOTSCHULSKY 1850) only redescribed it within the genus *Bradycellus* ERICHSON 1837 from "Lac. sals. Indersk". Both descriptions seem to be based on the same material. In the former collection of V. Motschulsky (kept now in ZMM) there are three specimens (one male and two females) mounted on one pin and labelled "Camp. Kirgis" and "desertus m. D.K." which seem to be from the type series ["Camp. Kirgis" is the former name of the steppe zone from lower Volga to Irtysh and where "Lac. sals. Indersk" (= Inder Lake) is located]. The male is designated here as a lectotype of *Ophonus desertus* for purposes of fixation of species name.

Dicheirotrichus (Trichocellus) semenowi* (TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1899)Trichocellus semenowi* TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1899: 477

Type material: Syntype: ♂ labelled "Ordos, 15.IX.1884, G. Patanin" and "Semenowi m. typ. Tschitscherin det." (ZISP).

Other material examined: Russia: 1♂, Buryatia, Dzhida Distr., Beloe Lake, 2 km E Belozersk, 50°38'30"N 105°44'18"E, 1-7.VII.1999, I. Melnik leg. (ZISP). Mongolia: East Aimak: 5♂♂, 3♀♀, Tamsag-Bulak, 16.VII.1971, G. Medvedev leg. (ZISP); 2♀♀, same locality, 24.VII.1976 I. Kerzhner leg. (ZISP).

Distribution: This species was described from "Ordos: Boro-balgasun", Gansu, China; known also from East Mongolia and S Buryatia.

Remarks: First record from Mongolia and Russia.

Stenolophus (Stenolophus) sinensis* TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1897Stenolophus sinensis* TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1897: 61

Remarks: This species was based on a single male from "Province Kiang-si" (= Jiangxi), China. as similar to *S. castaneipennis* BATES 1873. In more recent time (Lafer 1989; KRYZHANOVSKIJ et al 1995; LORENZ 1998), *S. sinensis* was treated without proof within the genus *Acupalpus* LATREILLE 1829 as a member of the subgenus *Setacupalpus* HABU 1973. This opinion seems to be incorrect. According to JEDLIČKA (1935a: 114), the type of *S. sinensis* which was examined by R. Jeannel at Jedlička's request is lacking any setae on ventral side of 5th tarsomere and therefore belongs to *Stenolophus* s. str.

Stenolophus (Stenolophus) szetschuanus* JEDLIČKA 1935, comb. nov.Anoplogeni*us *szetschuanus* JEDLIČKA 1935b: 137

Type material: Holotype: ♀ with labels "Tatsienlu, Yüling Süd, Szechuan, China", "Typus", "*Anoplogeni*us *szetschuanensis* sp. n., type, det Ing. Jedlička " and "Mus. Nat. Pragmae, Inv. 22481" (NMP) and three paratypes (all ♀) (NMP).

Remarks: This species was described from Tatsienlu (= Kanding), Sichuan, China within the genus *Anoplogeni*us CHAUDOIR 1852 (= *Loxoncus* SCHMIDT-GÖBEL 1846) as possessing a distinct scutellar striole on each elytron. According to JEDLIČKA (1935b), *A. szetschuanus* differs in this character from all other East-Asian species of the genus. The examination of the holotype revealed that this species really belongs to *Stenolophus* s. str.

Stenolophus (Egadroma) bajaurae* ANDREWES 1924Stenolophus bajaurae* ANDREWES 1924: 95

Material examined: **Tadzhikistan:** 5♂♂, 6♀♀, Kulab Prov., Parkhar Distr., Dekhkanabad env., 11-18.V.1986, V. Mironov leg. (ZISP; cSÖK); 1♀, 8 km W Dusti, at light, 10-11.VIII.1989, Kononenko leg. (ISEAN); **Afghanistan:** 6♂♂, 8♀♀, Kunar, Chapadara, 900 m, 20.VI.1972, O. Kabakov leg. (cKAB; ZISP); 2♂♂, 5♀, Kunar, SW Chapadara, 2000 m, 20.VI.1971, O. Kabakov leg. (cKAB; ZISP); 1♂, Gerešk, 1000 m, 26.III.1971, O. Kabakov leg. (ZISP); 1♀, Jalalabad, 22.XII.1970, O. Kabakov leg. (ZISP); **Pakistan:** 2♂♂, Islamabad, at light, 23.V.1992, G. Csorba & M. Hreblyay leg. (HNHM); **Nepal:** 1♂, 3♀♀, "Prov. Narayani, Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 27°34'80"N 84°29'49"E, 180 m," 18.IV.2000, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 1♂, "Bheri Distr., Nepalganj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N 81°36'56"E, 235 m, Lichtfang", 18.VI.1999, E. Grill leg. (NME).

Distribution: Described from Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir, India ("Bajaura: Kangra distr., 1 ex. Spiti: Maukaran, 1 ex. Cachemire... plusieurs ex."). According to our data, the species ranges mainly over the western portion of the Himalaya from Afghanistan to Nepal; it occurs also in southern Tadzhikistan.

Remarks: *S. bajaurae* is rather variable in geographical respect and seems to consist of several geographical forms. Further study is needed to verify this assumption.

Stenolophus (Egadroma) nitens* (MOTSCHULSKY 1864)Egadroma nitens* MOTSCHULSKY 1864: 205*Stenolophus cyanellus* BATES 1889b: 103, **syn. nov.***Acupalpus (Egadroma) viriditinctus* SCHAUBERGER 1938: 49, **syn. nov.**

Type material: Lectotype of *Egadroma nitens* (designated here for purposes of fixation of species name): ♂ with a small round piece of golden paper and labels "Bombay", "*Egadroma nitens* MOTSCH., Ind. or. [Motschulsky's handwriting]" and "*Stenolophus smaragdulus* F. var., H.E. Andrewes det." (ZMM).

Two syntypes of *S. cyanellus* (both ♀) with labels "Teinzo, Birmania, Fea, Maggio, 1886" and "*S. cyanellus* sp. n. [handwriting by Bates]" (ZISP).

Remarks: *Egadroma nitens* was described from "Bombay", India and *Stenolophus cyanellus* was described from several localities in Burma: Teinzo, Bhamo, Mandalay and Rangoon. The both species are listed in the modern catalogues as synonyms of *S. (Egadroma) smaragdulus* (FABRICIUS 1798) but in fact these names have to be referred to the species which was much later described in detail by SCHAUBERGER (1938) as *Acupalpus (Egadroma) viriditinctus* from the series collected in Java (Semarang: type locality and Tjilarjap), Sumatra, Kambodja and Calcutta. Thereby the valid name of this

species to be *S. nitens* as an oldest amongst the three available names. It is interesting that the identity of *Egadroma nitens* and *S. cyanellus* has already been noted by ANDREWES (1928) who treated the both as a small colour form of *S. smaragulus*.

***Harpalus indicus* BATES 1891**

Harpalus indicus BATES 1891: CCCXXXII

New records : Pakistan: 1♂, Jammu and Kashmir, Distr. Poonch, Las Dana, 2600 m, 9-10.VI.1997, W. Heinz leg. (cHZ); 1♂, Mansehra, Passca, n. Battal, 2000 m, 7-18.V.1997, W. Heinz leg. (cHZ).

Remarks : First record from Pakistan.

***Harpalus marginellus* GYLLENHAL 1827**

Harpalus marginellus GYLLENHAL 1827: 432

Harpalus marginellus DEJEAN 1829: 338

Remarks : The name of this montane Middle European species is attributed to DEJEAN (1829: 338) who described it from the material collected in "Alpes de la Styrie". However, the real author of this species should be GYLLENHAL (1827: 432) who published this name two years early as a possible junior synonym of *H. rubripes* DUFTSCHMID 1812 and besides provided some its morphological characteristics on the basis of the material received by him from Dejean. Unfortunately, Gyllenhal did not indicate any locality for *H. marginellus* but the species described by him apparently originated from "Styria. alp." since GYLLENHAL (l. c.) referred to the Catalogue compiled by DEJEAN (1821: 14) where this name was first published as nomen nudum together with this locality. According to the provisions of the article 11.6.1. of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Fourth Edition), the name published by GYLLENHAL (l. c.) as a junior synonym is available because it was treated as a valid name before 1961. It should be noted that STEPHENS (1828: 148), a year ahead of the publication of the Dejean's description, described *H. marginellus* as a separate species from the specimens collected in Britain which seems to be identical to *H. rubripes*.

***Harpalus rubripes* DUFTSCHMID 1812**

Carabus rubripes DUFTSCHMID 1812: 77

Harpalus marginellus var. *munganasti* REITTER 1908: 175, syn. nov.

Type material : Lectotype of *H. marginellus* var. *munganasti* (designated here for purposes of fixation of species name): ♂ labelled "Ob.-Oest., Munganast", "Ortler", "*marginellus* v. *munganasti* m. [Reitter's handwriting]" and "*H. marginellus* DEJ. Coll. Reitter" (HNHM)

Remarks : REITTER (1908) proposed the name *H. marginellus* var. *munganasti* for the specimens of *H. marginellus* from the mountains of Germany which are characterized by blue shine on black dorsum and by dark femora. The examination of the male from the type series of this taxon revealed that var. *munganasti* was based on almost black specimens of *H. rubripes*.

***Harpalus decipiens* DEJEAN 1829**

Harpalus decipiens DEJEAN 1829: 313

Harpalus neglectoides JEDLIČKA 1960: 589, syn. nov.

Type material: Holotype of *H. neglectoides*: ♀ with labels "San Celoni, Südspanien", "Holotypus", "*Harpalus neglectoides* sp. n., det. Ing. Jedlička", "ex Orig. Samlg. J. Breit, Wien" and "Museum Frey, Tutzing" (NMB).

Remarks: *H. neglectoides* was described from three specimens (one male and three females) collected in "Südspanien" (without any additional information) as a very similar to *H. neglectus* AUDINET-SERVILLE 1821 but differing in smaller body size, less rounded basal angles and more fine basal foveae of pronotum and in presence of row of pores before apex of each 7th elytral interval. I was able to re-study the holotype from the former collection of G. Frey (kept now in NMB). In my opinion, the description of this species is actually based on small specimens of *H. decipiens* (body length of the holotype of *H. neglectoides* 7.0 mm; its male genitalia and pronotum are illustrated in Figs 3-6).

***Harpalus franzi* MATEU 1954**

Harpalus (Neoharpalus) franzi MATEU 1954: 5

Harpalus asturiensis JEDLIČKA 1957: 103, syn. nov.

Type material: Holotype of *H. asturiensis*: ♂ with label "Cancas, Ast[urien], Paganetti", "Typus", "*asturiensis* sp. n., det. Ing. Jedlička" and "Mus. Nat. Pragae, Inv. 24 235" (NMP).

Other material examined: Spain: 1♂, "Cancas, Asturien, leg. Paganetti" (OÖLL).

Description: Body length 9.0-10.4 mm.

Dorsum black, shiny, with rather intensive metallic blue hue on elytra; underneath dark brown to black. Palpi and antennae brown, palpomeres basally and 2-8 antennomeres more or less infuscated. Femora and tibiae dark brown, almost black; tarsi paler, brown.

Habitus – Fig. 8.

Head impunctate, with moderately convex eyes. Frontal foveae small. Temples convex, with few fine setae. Mentum (Fig. 7) edentate, with narrow epilobes. Paraglossae setose. Labial basal palpomere not carinate. Frons and vertex without microsculpture.

Pronotum (Fig. 9) moderately convex, not depressed along base, widest before middle. Sides unisetose, rectilinear or weakly sinuate before obtuse basal angles. Basal edge ciliate. Basal fovea rather small and narrow, with several distinct punctures inside; rather coarse punctures and fine pubescence present also along pronotal sides up to apical angles. Fine microsculpture visible only along sides, consisting of more or less isodiametric meshes.

Elytra rounded at sides and with weak preapical sinuation. Sutural angle in male sharp, rectangular. Humeri subangulate, with very small denticle at apex. Basal edge sparsely pubescent, nearly straight, meeting lateral margin at obtuse angle. Striae impunctate, slightly impressed. Intervals largely flat, weakly convex at apex; external intervals punctate and pubescent throughout, inner ones only basally and apically; punctuation rather coarse and sparse; 5th and 7th intervals also with more coarse pores before apex arranged within each interval in a longitudinal row. Discal pore on 3rd interval, even if present, poorly noticeable against background of basic punctuation. Scutellar striole long, with

small basal pore. Microsculpture (in male) visible only along sides, at apex and along base; meshes distinct, isodiametric.

Apterous. Metepisterna (Fig. 12) notably narrowed posteriorly, their width along anterior margin slightly greater than length along inner margin. Abdominal sternites (apical one only basally) with numerous additional setae. Metacoxae each, except for two standart fixed setigerous pores, without any additional pores. In protibia, outer distal margin with three spines and ventroapical tubercle with one spine at apex. Metafemur with 7-8 setigerous pores along hind margin and 5-6 pores along anterior margin. Tarsi dorsally glabrous. Metatarsomeres slender, rather long, 1st about 2.5-2.6 times as long as its apical width. First mesotarsomere of male with adhesive vestiture apically.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs. 10-11) arcuate, with comparatively large oblique horse-shoe-shaped apical capitulum. Terminal lamella moderately long, strongly widened apically, with spinose ventral surface. Internal sac with two large teeth (distal larger than proximal), medial group of moderate spines and apical spiny patch.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : The geographical range of this rare species is restricted mainly to the west portion of Cantabrian Mountains in northwestern part of Iberian Peninsula: "Montes de Galicia oriental: sierras del Caurel y de Ancares, y montes de León: Peña Trevinca, puerto del Manzanal" (ZABALLOS & JEANNE 1994).

R e m a r k s : *H. franzi* was described from a male collected in Sierra de Ancares and a female collected in Peña Trevinka. *H. asturiensis* was proposed for a male from Cancas. *H. franzi* was apparently unknown to JEDLIČKA (1957) since he did not compare it with his species. The treatment of both names as synonyms is based on the examination of the holotype of *H. asturiensis*. Its morphological characteristics, including of male genitalia, are rather well agree with the original description of *H. franzi*.

Based on some distinctive features of *H. franzi* (mainly edentate mentum and punctate and pubescent pronotum and elytra: see Figs. 7-9), MATEU (1954) erected for this species a new subgenus *Neoharpalus* within the genus *Harpalus* LATREILLE 1802, but JEANNE (1970) synonymized it with the genus *Licinoderus* SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE 1905 treated formerly as a monotypic with a single species *L. chobauti* SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE 1905 (= *Harpalus chobautianus* LUTSHNIK 1922) from Pyrenees. I agree with all arguments of Jeanne (l. c.) that all specific characters of *L. chobauti* distinguishing it from *H. franzi* (dentate mentum, additional lateral setigerous pore before basal angles of pronotum, absence of scutellar striole in elytra, only one large tooth in internal sac of median lobe: see Figs. 13-16) are rather variable or insufficient to treat both species as members of two different genera. However, by the same reasoning I unable to indicate any other sufficient characters for separation of *Licinoderus* from *Harpalus*. Both *Harpalus franzi* and *Licinoderus chobauti* possesses all the main distinctive features of the genus *Harpalus* (setose paraglossae, small frontal foveae, narrow epilobes of mentum, labial basal palpomeres without oblique carinae and metacoxae lacking of posteromedial setigerous pores) and must be incorporated in it. Within the genus *Harpalus*, the both species, particularly *H. franzi*, are very similar in male genitalia and external morphology to species of the *honestus* group (= the *H. rufitarsis* group sensu SCHAUBERGER 1926; = *Amblystus* MOTSCHULSKY 1864; = *Harpaloderus* REITTER 1900) differing chiefly in

punctate and pubescent pronotum and elytra (for the morphological diagnosis of the *honestus* group, see KATAEV 2002). It should be noted that, like many species of the *honestus* group, *H. franzi* possesses also several setigerous pores at apex of 5th and 7th intervals of each elytron visible rather well against the background of more fine basic elytral punctation. *H. chobautianus* is more distinct. Except for the peculiar pronotal chaetotaxy mentioned above, this species is distinguished from the species of the *honestus* group also by the glabrous (not ciliate) basal edge of pronotum. Nevertheless, relationship of *H. chobautianus* and *H. franzi*, as it was stated by JEANNE (1970), is beyond question.

According to the determinational label under the specimen of *H. franzi* examined by me from OÖLL, E. Schauburger was going to describe this taxon as a new species *H. formosus*.

***Harpalus chobautianus* LUTSHNIK 1922**

Harpalus chobautianus LUTSHNIK 1922: 58 (nomen pro *H. chobauti* SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE 1905; non REITTER 1900)

Licinoderus chobauti SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE 1905: 113

Material examined: Spain: 1♂, "Huesca Esp., Linas de Br.", VI.1970. J. Aubry leg. (cWR). France: 2♀♀, "Cirque de Gavarnie, H-tes Pyrenees", 29.VII.1912, D. Glasunov leg. (ZISP).

Distribution: Endemic to Pyrenees; known both Spain and France. Type locality: Cirque de Gavarnie, France.

Remarks: As a member of the genus *Harpalus*, this species has to have the name "*chobautianus*" since the name "*chobauti*" was already used within this genus before. Labium, pronotum, base of elytra and male genitalia of *H. chobautianus* are illustrated in Figs. 13-16.

***Harpalus angustitarsis* REITTER 1887**

Harpalus angustitarsis REITTER 1887: 247

New records: France: 1♂, Pyrenees or., Argeles - Plage, Techmündung, 20.IV.1992, Storke leg. (cWR); 1♂, Pyrenees or., Perpignan, Port-Barcarès, 5.IV.1992. Storke leg. (cWR).

Remarks: First record from France. Formerly, the species was known from Spain and Morocco (KATAEV 1989).

***Harpalus calathoides* MOTSCHULSKY 1844**

Harpalus calathoides MOTSCHULSKY 1844: 200

Remarks: This species is widely distributed across the steppe zone of Eurasia from Moldavia to Northwestern China. A single record from Mongolia was published by MLYNÁŘ (1974) on the basis of a single specimen from Uvs aimak: "am Fluss Changilcagijn göl, 6 km SW von Somon Baruunturuun, 1300 m". I examined this specimen kept in HHNM. It is actually a female of *H. anxius* (DUFTSCHMID 1812). Thus the occurrence of *H. calathoides* in Mongolia is questionable.

Harpalus pulchrinulus* REITTER 1900Harpalus pulchrinulus* REITTER 1900: 118*Harpalus taciturnus* var. *amasiensis* REITTER 1900: 120*Harpalus amicus* REITTER 1900: 121 (non DUFOR 1843)*Harpalus sodalis* CSIKI 1932: 1173 (nomen pro *H. amicus* REITTER 1900)

Type material: Lectotype of *H. pulchrinulus* (designated here for purposes of fixation of species name): ♀ labelled "Amasia", "4/X.92", "*Harpal. pulchrinulus* m.", "Typus", "Coll. Mus. Vindob." and "(*H. pulchrinulus* Rtt.) = *H. taciturnus* DEJ. Z. MLYNÁŘ det. 1976 (NHMW).

Lectotype of *Harpalus taciturnus* var. *amasiensis* (designated by KATAEV 1989): ♂ labelled "Amasia", "coll. Reitter", "Holotypus, 1899, *Harpalus taciturnus* v. *amasiensis* REITTER", "*amasiensis* m. 1899" (HNHM).

Lectotype of *Harpalus amicus* (designated here for purposes of fixation of species name): ♂ labelled "Amasia", "25/X.92", "*H. amicus*", "Typus", "Coll. Mus. Vindob.", "(*H. amicus* RTT.) = *H. taciturnus* DEJ., Z. MLYNÁŘ det. 1976" (NHMW).

Remarks: *H. pulchrinulus*, *H. taciturnus* var. *amasiensis* and *H. amicus* were described on the same date in the same work (REITTER 1900). In my paper dealing with the revision of the *anxius* group (KATAEV 1989), I treated all these names as synonyms of one species and used the name "*amasiensis*" as a valid because only the type of *H. taciturnus* var. *amasiensis* was examined at that time. The types of *H. pulchrinulus* and *H. amicus* were examined by me later (KATAEV 1991). However, according to the provisions of the article 24.1 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Fourth Edition), the name proposed at higher rank takes precedence. Taking this into account, I propose here the name "*pulchrinulus*" as a valid for the species in question.

Harpalus solitarius* DEJEAN 1829Harpalus solitarius* DEJEAN 1829: 337

New record: 1♂, North Korea, Napho, VI.1988, Pak Ryong Bin leg. (cWR).

Remarks: First record from Korea. The species is distributed in northern portions of Eurasia and North America.

Harpalus fuscicornis* MÉNÉTRIÉS 1832Harpalus fuscicornis* MÉNÉTRIÉS 1832: 134*Harpalus castillianus* VUILLEFROY 1866: 348, syn. nov.

Remarks: *H. castillianus* was described as a separate species from Madrid, Spain. In all modern catalogues this name is listed amongst the synonyms of *H. fuscipalpis* STURM 1818. However, since the latter species is absent from Iberian Peninsula (KATAEV 1989), I believe that *H. castillianus* is a synonym of *H. fuscicornis*, the species known from Spain and confused often with *H. fuscipalpis* (see, for example, ZABALLOS & JEANNE 1994). All distinctive characters mentioned in the original description of *H. castillianus*, particularly the colour ("noir avec un reflet bronzeé à peine sensible"), agree well just with *H. fuscicornis*.

Harpalus araraticus* MLYNÁŘ 1979Harpalus araraticus* MLYNÁŘ 1979: 88

Material examined: **Turkey:** 1♂, "Anatolia or. Heinz leg.", "Dogubayazit, 22.VIII.67, 1700 m", "ex seria typica", "*Harpalus araraticus* MLYN. Heinz det." (cWR). **Armenia:** 1♂, Aygerlich, 13.VIII.1976, T. Vásárhelyi leg. (TBM).

Remarks: First record from Armenia. Formerly, this species was known only from the type series collected in Turkey.

Harpalus antonowi* (TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1898)Brachypangus antonowi* TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1898: 175

New record: Iran: 1♀, "Kopet-dagh bei Emamghali", 1800 m, 3.IV.1996, W. Heinz leg. (cHZ).

Remarks: This rare species was described and hitherto known solely from one female collected in Germab (Kopetdag Mountains, Turkmenistan).

Harpalus caiphus* REICHE & SAULCY 1855Harpalus caiphus* REICHE & SAULCY 1855: 630*Harpalus lucidipennis* JEDLIČKA 1958: 230, **syn. nov.***Harpalus palaestinus* JEDLIČKA 1958: 231, **syn. nov.***Harpalus syriensis* JEDLIČKA 1958: 231, **syn. nov.**

Type material: Holotype of *H. lucidipennis*: ♂ [not female, as opposed to the opinion of JEDLIČKA (1958)] labelled "Wadi el Kelt, Palestina, 2.V.46, lgt. Houska", "Typus", "*Harpalus lucidipennis* sp. n., det. Ing. Jedlička " "Mus. Nat. Pragae, Inv. 24 162" (NMP).

Holotype and paratype of *H. palaestinus*: both ♀ [not males, as opposed to the opinion of JEDLIČKA (1958)] labelled respectively "Jericho, Palaestina, Houska leg.", "Typus", "*palaestinus* sp. n., det. Ing. Jedlička ", "Mus. Nat. Pragae, Inv. 24163" and "Jerusalem, Palestina, 24.III.41, Houska leg.", "Cotype", "*Harpalus palaestinus* sp. n., det. Ing. Jedlička ", "Mus. Nat. Pragae, inv. 24 164" (both in NMP).

Holotype and paratype of *H. syriensis*: both ♀ [as opposed to the opinion of JEDLIČKA (1958)]: holotype labelled "Syria", "Typus", "*syriensis* sp. n., det. Ing. Jedlička", "Mus. Nat. Pragae, Inv. 24 165" and paratype labelled "Haifa, Karmel, 23.XII.25", "Cotype", "*syriensis* sp. n., det. Ing. Jedlička ", "Mus. Nat. Pragae, Inv. 24 166" (both in NMP).

Remarks: According to JEDLIČKA (1958), *H. lucidipennis* was described by him from a single female collected in "Wadi el Kelt" (Palestine), *H. palaestinus* from two males collected in Jerico (holotype) and Jerusalem (paratype) (both locality are also in Palestine), and *H. syriensis* from the male collected in "Syria" (holotype) and from a specimen (sex is not indicated) collected in Haifa (Israel). I was able to examine the types of all three species. In my opinion, the morphological differences of all three forms are within the normal variation of *H. caiphus*.

Harpalus ganssuensis* SEMENOV 1889Harpalus ganssuensis* SEMENOV 1889: 384*Harpalus amdoensis* SEMENOV 1889: 384

Remarks: SEMENOV (1889) has described *H. ganssuensis* (based on a female) and *H. amdoensis* (based on a male) as two separate species on the same data in the same paper. KATAEV (1987) treated *H. ganssuensis* as a synonym of *H. amdoensis* but much

prior to this SEMENOV[-TIAN-SHANSKIJ] (1926) himself considered both his species as conspecific however treated *H. amdoensis* as a synonym of the valid name *H. ganssuensis*. According to the Principle of the First Reviser [the article 24.2.1. of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Fourth Edition)], the valid name of this species to be *H. ganssuensis*.

***Harpalus terrestris* (MOTSCHULSKY 1844)**

Pseudoophonus terrestris MOTSCHULSKY 1844: 233

Harpalus zhicharevi SILFVERBERG 1977: 43

R e m a r k s : The name *zhicharevi* was originally published by LUTSHNIK (1921) as an aberration of *H. praetermissus* LUTSHNIK 1921 and therefore is unavailable. SILFVERBERG (1977) first proposed the name *H. zhicharevi* as a valid instead of *H. praetermissus* LUTSHNIK 1921 which is a junior homonym of *H. praetermissus* C. SAHLBERG 1827. According to the article 45.5.1. of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Fourth Edition), *H. zhicharevi* SILFVERBERG 1977 became an available name for the taxon described originally by LUTSHNIK (1921) as an aberration.

***Microderes (Neopangus) namaganensis* (HEYDEN 1885)**

Pangus namaganensis HEYDEN in HEYDEN & KRAATZ 1885: 285

R e m a r k s : This species was originally described as *Pangus namaganensis* from "Namagan" (= Namangan, correct name of the city in Uzbekistan) but, as far as I know, the original spelling has never been used and the incorrect subsequent spelling *namanganensis* is attributed to Heyden in HEYDEN & KRAATZ (1885). According to the article 33.3.1. of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Fourth Edition), in this case the incorrect subsequent spelling *namanganensis* should be conserved.

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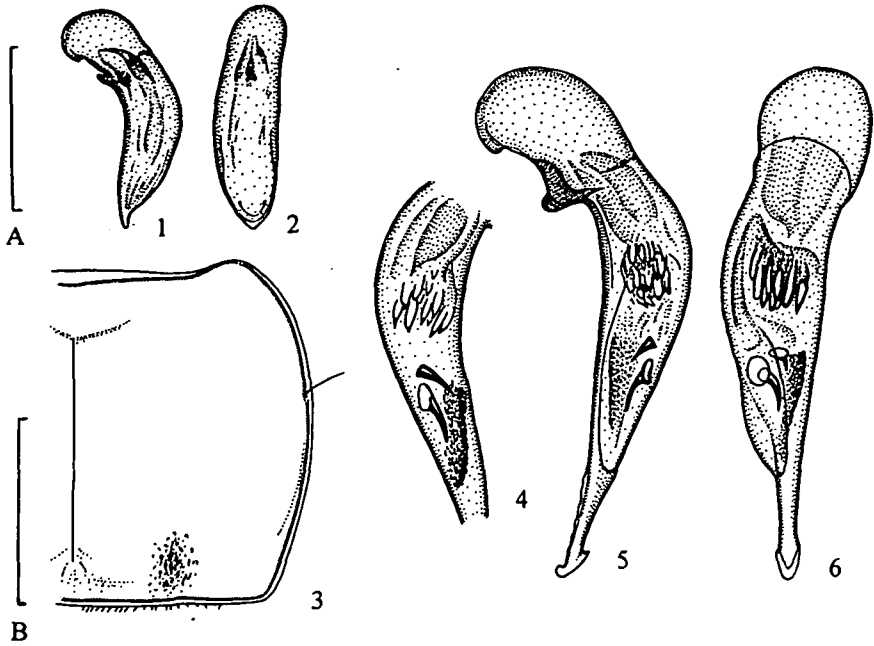
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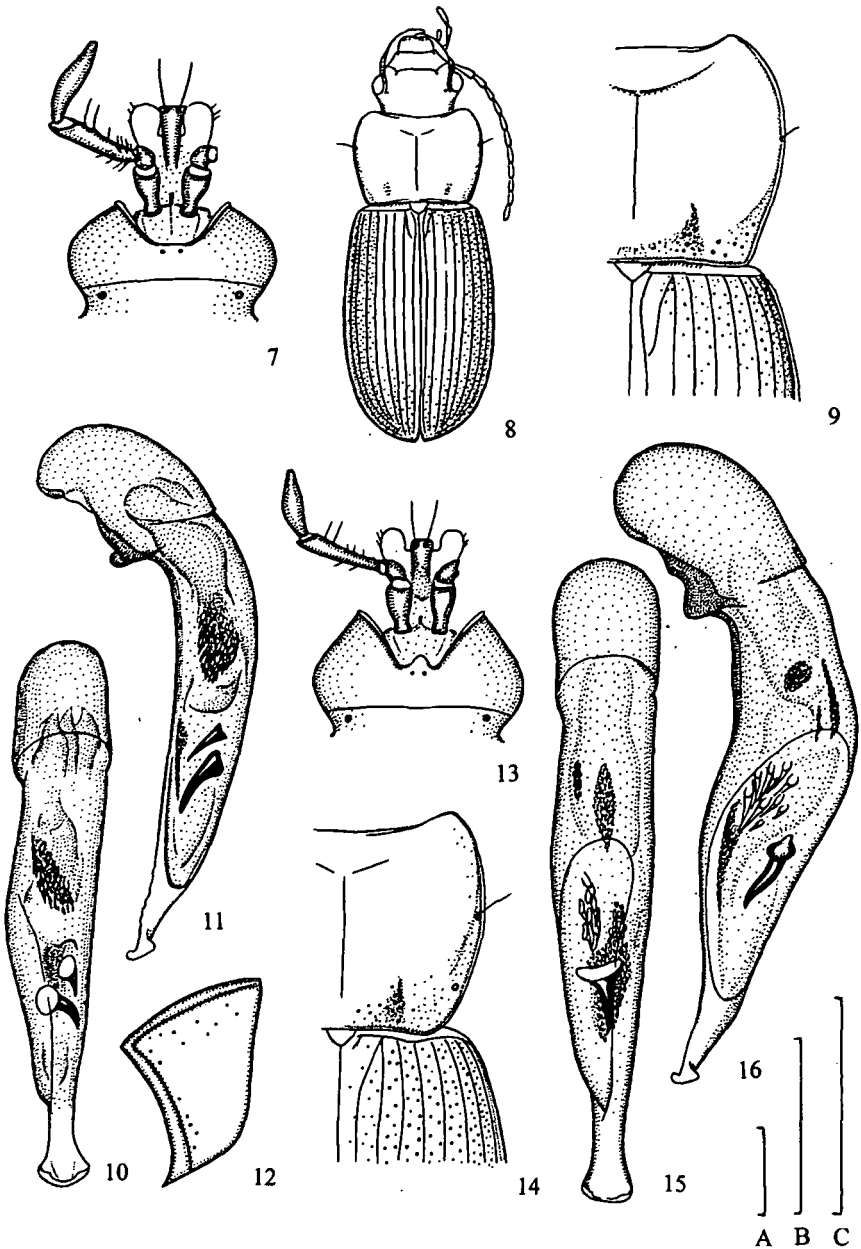
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Figs 1-2: *Lecanomerus atriceps* (MACL.) (HT of *Acupalpus javanus* JEDL.), median lobe of aedeagus, view from left (1) and dorsal (2) sides. **Figs 3-6:** *Harpalus decipiens* DEJ. (HT of *H. neglectoides* JEDL.). 3 - right half of pronotum. 4-6 - median lobe of aedeagus, view from right (4), left (5) and dorsal (6) sides. Scales: A = 0.5 mm (Figs. 1-2); B = 1 mm (Figs. 3-6).



Figs 7-12: *Harpalus franzi* MATEU (Cancas; 8, 10-11 – HT of *H. asturiensis* JEDL.). 7 – labium. 8 – habitus. 9 – right half of pronotum and of base of elytra. 10-11 – median lobe of aedeagus, view from dorsal (10) and left (11) sides. 12 – left metepisternon. Figs 13-16: *H. chobautianus* LUTSH. (13-14 – Gavarnie; 15-16 – Huesca). 13 – labium. 14 – right half of pronotum and of base of elytra. 15-16 – median lobe of aedeagus, view from dorsal (15) and left (16) sides. Scales: A = 1 mm (Figs. 9, 14); B = 1 mm (Figs. 7, 10-13, 15-16); C = 5 mm (Fig. 8).

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