Taxonomic and faunistic notes on certain Anisodactylina, Harpalina, Ditomina and Amblystomina from the Palaearctic, Ethiopian and Oriental regions (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Harpalini)

Boris M. Kataev & David W. Wrase

Abstract

Based on newly collected material and material stored in museum collections, new data on taxonomy and distribution of various taxa of Anisodactylina, Harpalina, Ditomina, and Amblystomina from the Palaearctic, Oriental and Ethiopian regions are provided. *Gynandromorphus peyroni* Carret, 1905, stat. resurr. is treated as a distinct species, not a subspecies of *G. etruscus* (Quensel, 1806), and the ranges of two these species are revised. The following new synonyms are proposed: *Gnathaphanus vulneripennis* (MacLeay, 1825) = *Gnathaphanus chujoi* Habu, 1973, syn. nov.; *Daptus pictus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1823 = *Daptus afghanistanus* Jedlička, 1965, syn. nov.; *Daptus komarowi* Semenow, 1889 (for this species, a lectotype is designated) = *Daptus acutus* Reitter, 1893, syn. nov.; *Platymetopus figuratus pictus* Andrewes, 1923, stat. nov. (described as a distinct species) = *Platymetopus figuratus somalicus* Basilewsky, 1948, syn. nov., = *Platymetopus indicus* Jedlička, 1969, syn. nov.; *Oxycentrus parallelus* Chaudoir, 1854 (for this species, a lectotype is designated) = *Oxycentrus richterianus* Kirschenhofer, 1987, syn. nov.; *Harpalus rubripes* (Duftschmid, 1812) = *Harpalus demelti* Korge, 1962, syn. nov.; and *Odontocarus samson* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1855) = *Carterus (Odontocarus) holofernes* Semenov & Znojko, 1929, syn. nov. The following taxa are recorded for the first time: *Gnathaphanus vulneripennis* (MacLeay, 1825) for Laos and the Indian state of Assam; *Anisodactylus* (*Hexatrichus*) *poeciloides pseudoaeneus* Dejean, 1829 for Montenegro; *A.* (*H.*) *mandschuricus* Jedlička, 1942 for the Chinese municipalities of Beijing and Shanghai; *A.* (*Anisodactylus*) *emarginatus* Ito, 2003 for the Chinese province of Henan; *A.* (*A.*) *karennius* (Bates, 1892) for the Chinese provinces of Qinghai and Guangxi; *Chydaeus andrewesi andrewesi* Schauberger, 1932 for the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh; *Daptus vittatus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1823 for East Siberia (Chita Province) and Mongolia; *Parophonus* (*Parophonus*) *mendax* (Rossi, 1790) and *P.* (*P.*) *maculicornis* (Duftschmid, 1812) for Iran; *P.* (*P.*) *laeviceps* (Ménétriés, 1832) for Georgia and Iran; *P.* (*P.*) *dia* Reitter, 1900 for Egypt and Jordan; *P.* (*P.*) *vigil* Tschitschérine, 1901 for Jordan; *P.* (*Ophonomimus*) *interstitialis* (Reitter, 1900) for Tajikistan, Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan; *Prakasha amariformis* (Bates, 1892) for India (Uttarakhand), Bhutan and Thailand, and the Afghan province of Kunar; *Siopelus* (*Siopelus*) *tamilnadensis* Kataev, 2002 for Nepal, Myanmar and the Indian states of Uttar-Pradesh, Puducherry, Karnataka and Punjab; *S.* (*Neosiopelus*) *quadraticollis* (Putzeys, 1878) and *S.* (*Aulacoryssus*) *aciculatus* (Dejean, 1829) for Oman; *Platymetopus figuratus pictus* for Pakistan; *Lampetes pseudolucens* (Schauberger, 1935) for Nepal; *Liodaptus birmanus* Bates, 1889 for China (Yunnan), Vietnam, Cambodia and the Indian state of Uttarakhand; *L. longicornis* Lesne, 1896 for Vietnam and China (Yunnan); *Xenodochus dabreui* (Andrewes, 1924) for the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, the Indian National Capital Territory of Delhi and for the Maldives; *Nipponoharpalus discrepans* (Morawitz, 1862) for Vietnam (near the Chinese border) and for the Chinese provinces of Shandong, Shanxi, Hubei, Henan, Jiangsu, and Yunnan; *Harpalus* (*Zangoharpalus*) *tinctulus luteicornoides* Breit, 1913 for the Chinese provinces of Jiangxi, Guangxi, and for Taiwan; *H.* (*Cryptophonus*) *tenebrosus tenebrosus* Dejean, 1829 for Oman; *H.* (*Pseudoophonus*) *griseus* (Panzer, 1796) for the Chinese province of Qinghai; *H.* (*P.*) *eous* Tschitschérine, 1901 for the Chinese provinces of Gansu and Yunnan, and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region; *H.* (*P.*) *fokienensis* Schauberger, 1930 for the Chinese province of Shaanxi; *H.* (*P.*) *sericatus* Tschitschérine, 1906 for the Chinese province of Yunnan; *H.* (*Harpalus*) *laevipes* Zetterstedt, 1828 for the Chinese provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, Gansu, Sichuan, Qinghai, and the municipality of Beijing; *H.* (*H.*) *acupalpoides* Reitter, 1900 for Inner Mongolia (China); *H.* (*H.*) *vanemdeni* Schauberger, 1932 for the Chinese provinces of Hebei, Gansu and Sichuan; *H.* (*H.*) *kirgisicus* Motschulsky, 1844 for Kyrgyzstan; *H.* (*H.*)

egorovi Lafer, 1989 for Mongolia and China (border of Hebei/Nei Mongol); *H.* (*H.*) *taciturnus* Dejean, 1829 for Albania; *H.* (*H.*) *corporosus* Motschulsky, 1861 for Mongolia; *H.* (*H.*) *politus vasilinini* Lutshnik, 1916 for Russia (Daghestan), Georgia and Azerbaijan; *H.* (*H.*) *luteicornis* (Duftschmid, 1812) for Romania; *H.* (*H.*) *xanthopus xanthopus* Gemminger & Harold, 1868 for the Chinese province of Hebei; *H.* (*H.*) *marginellus* Gyllenhal, 1827 for Kosovo; H. (*H.*) *modestus* Dejean, 1829 for the Chinese province of Gansu; *H.* (*H.*) *vernicosus* Kataev & Liang, 2007 for the Chinese province of Yunnan; *H.* (*H.*) *kaznakovi kaznakovi* Kataev & Wrase, 1997 for the Chinese province of Qinghai; *H.* (*H.*) *optabilis* Dejean, 1829 for the Chinese provinces of Gansu and Qinghai and the autonomous regions of Nei Mongol and Ningxia Hui; *H.* (*H.*) *davidianus davidianus* Tschitschérine, 1903 for the Chinese province of Shandong and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region; *H.* (*H.*) *breviusculus* Chaudoir, 1846 for Turkey (Ağri Province); *H.* (*H.*) *salinus agonus* Tschitschérine, 1894 for Pakistan (Azad Jammu and Kashmir) and the Chinese province of Sichuan; *H.* (*H.*) *salinus klementzae* Kataev, 1984 and *H.* (*H.*) *lumbaris* Mannerheim, 1825 for Xizang (China); *H.* (*H.*) *tiridates* Reitter, 1900 for Iran; *H.* (*H.*) *pygmaeus* Dejean, 1829 for Georgia; *Microderes* (*Microderes*) *undulatus* (Gebler, 1841) for Iran; *M.* (*Microharpalus*) *nanulus* (Tschitschérine, 1898) for the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China; *Heteracantha depressa* Brullé, 1834 for Jordan; *O.* (*Metophonus*) *laticollis* Mannerheim, 1825 for Montenegro; *O.* (*Metophonus*) *cordatus* (Duftschmid, 1812) for Slovenia; *Ophonus* (*Macrophonus*) *oblongus* (Schaum, 1858) for Bosnia and Herzegovina; *Oedesis caucasicus* (Dejean, 1831) for Albania; *Tschitscherinellus oxygonus oxygonus* (Chaudoir, 1850) for Azerbaijan (Nachitchevan); and *Machozetus lehmanni* (Ménétriés, 1848) for Iran. Additional records for various regions are also given. The geographical ranges of *Anisodactylus* (*Hexatrichus*) *poeciloides pseudoaeneus* Dejean, 1829, *Diachromus germanus* (Linné, 1758), *Parophonus* (*Parophonus*) *dejeani* (Csiki, 1932), *P.* (*Ophonomimus*) *hirsutulus* (Dejean, 1829), *Dixus klapperichi* (Jedlička, 1964), *Amblystomus metallescens* (Dejean, 1829), and *A. niger* (Heer, 1841) are revised. *Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *smyrnensis medicus* Kataev, 1993 is excluded from the fauna of Cyprus.

Zusammenfassung

Basierend auf sowohl neu gesammeltem Material als auch auf Material aus Museumssammlungen werden neue Daten zur Taxonomie und Verbreitung verschiedener Taxa, gehörend zu den Subtriben Anisodactylina, Harpalina, Ditomina und Amblystomina aus der Paläarktis, Orientalis und Äthiopis gegeben. *Gynandromorphus peyroni* Carret, 1905, stat. resurr. wird als distinkte Art behandelt, nicht als Unterart von *P. etruscus* (Quensel, 1806), die Verbreitung beider Arten wird revidiert. Folgende neue Synonyme werden vorgeschlagen: *Gnathaphanus vulneripennis* (MacLeay, 1825) = *Gnathaphanus chujoi* Habu, 1973, syn. nov.; *Daptus pictus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1823 = *Daptus afghanistanus* Jedlička, 1965, syn. nov.; *Daptus komarowi* Semenow, 1889 (für diese Art wird ein Lektotypus designiert) = *Daptus acutus* Reitter, 1893, syn. nov.; *Platymetopus figuratus pictus* Andrewes, 1923, stat. nov. = *Platymetopus indicus* Jedlička, 1969, syn. nov., = *Platymetopus figuratus somalicus* Basilewsky, 1948, syn. nov.; *Oxycentrus parallelus* Chaudoir, 1854 (für diese Art wird ein Lektotypus designiert) = *Oxycentrus richterianus* Kirschenhofer, 1987, syn. nov.; *Harpalus rubripes* (Duftschmid, 1812) = *Harpalus demelti* Korge, 1962, syn. nov.; und *Odontocarus samson* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1855) = *Carterus (Odontocarus) holofernes* Semenov & Znojko, 1929, syn. nov. Folgende Taxa werden zum ersten Mal gemeldet: *Gnathaphanus vulneripennis* (MacLeay, 1825) für Laos und den indischen Bundestaat Assam; *Anisodactylus* (*Hexatrichus*) *poeciloides pseudoaeneus* Dejean, 1829 für Montenegro; *A.* (*H.*) *mandschuricus* Jedlička, 1942 für the chinesischen Stadtgemeinden Beijing und Shanghai; *A.* (*Anisodactylus*) *emarginatus* Ito, 2003 für die chinesische Provinz Henan; *A.* (*A.*) *karennius* (Bates, 1892) für die chinesischen Provinzen Qinghai und Guangxi; *Chydaeus andrewesi andrewesi* Schauberger, 1932 für den indischen Bundesstaat Arunachal Pradesh; *Daptus vittatus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1823 für Ost-Sibirien (Chita Provinz) und die Mongolei; *Parophonus* (*Parophonus*) *mendax* (Rossi, 1790) and *P.* (*P.*) *maculicornis* (Duftschmid, 1812) für den Iran; *P.* (*P.*) *laeviceps* (Ménétriés, 1832) für Georgien und den Iran; *P.* (*P.*) *dia* Reitter, 1900 für Ägypten und Jordanien; *P.* (*P.*) *vigil* Tschitschérine, 1901 für Jordanien; *P.* (*Ophonomimus*) *interstitialis*

(Reitter, 1900) für Tadschikistan, den Iran, den Irak und Pakistan; *Prakasha amariformis* (Bates, 1892) für Indien (Uttarakhand), Bhutan und Thailand und die afghanische Provinz Kunar; *Siopelus* (*Siopelus*) *tamilnadensis* Kataev, 2002 für Nepal, Myanmar und die indischen Bundesstaaten Uttar-Pradesh, Puducherry, Karnataka und Punjab; *S.* (*Neosiopelus*) *quadraticollis* (Putzeys, 1878) und *S.* (*Aulacoryssus*) *aciculatus* (Dejean, 1829) für den Oman; *Platymetopus figuratus pictus* für Pakistan; *Lampetes pseudolucens* (Schauberger, 1935) für Nepal; *Liodaptus birmanus* Bates, 1889 für China (Yunnan), Vietnam, Kambodscha und für den indischen Bundesstaat Uttarakhand; *L. longicornis* Lesne, 1896 für Vietnam and China (Yunnan); *Xenodochus dabreui* (Andrewes, 1924) für den indischen Bundesstaat Uttar Pradesh, das indische Nationale Hauptstadtterritorium Delhi und für die Malediven; *Nipponoharpalus discrepans* (Morawitz, 1862) für Vietnam (nahe der chinesischen Grenze) und für die chinesischen Provinzen Shandong, Shanxi, Hubei, Henan, Jiangsu und Yunnan; *Harpalus* (*Zangoharpalus*) *tinctulus luteicornoides* Breit, 1913 für die chinesischen Provinzen Jiangxi, Guangxi und für Taiwan; *H.* (*Cryptophonus*) *tenebrosus tenebrosus* Dejean, 1829 für den Oman; *H.* (*Pseudoophonus*) *griseus* (Panzer, 1796) für die chinesische Provinz Qinghai; *H.* (*P.*) *eous* Tschitschérine, 1901 für die chinesischen Provinzen Gansu und Yunnan und die Autonome Region Ningxia Hui; *H.* (*P.*) *fokienensis* Schauberger, 1930 für die chinesische Provinz Shaanxi; *H.* (*P.*) *sericatus* Tschitschérine, 1906 für die chinesische Provinz Yunnan; *H.* (*Harpalus*) *laevipes* Zetterstedt, 1828 für die chinesischen Provinzen Heilongjiang, Jilin, Gansu, Sichuan, Qinghai und für the chinesische Stadtgemeinde Beijing; *H.* (*H.*) *acupalpoides* Reitter, 1900 für die Innere Mongolei (China); *H.* (*H.*) *vanemdeni* Schauberger, 1932 für die chinesischen Provinzen Hebei, Gansu und Sichuan; *H.* (*H.*) *kirgisicus* Motschulsky, 1844 für Kirgistan; *H.* (*H.*) *egorovi* Lafer, 1989 für die Mongolei and China (Grenze Hebei/Nei Mongol); *H.* (*H.*) *taciturnus* Dejean, 1829 für Albanien; *H.* (*H.*) *corporosus* Motschulsky, 1861 für die Mongolei; *H.* (*H.*) *politus vasilinini* Lutshnik, 1916 für Russland (Daghestan), Georgien und Aserbaidschan; *H.* (*H.*) *luteicornis* (Duftschmid, 1812) für Rumänien; *H.* (*H.*) *xanthopus xanthopus* Gemminger & Harold, 1868 für die chinesische Provinz Hebei; *H.* (*H.*) *marginellus* Gyllenhal, 1827 für den Kosovo; *H.* (*H.*) *modestus* Dejean, 1829 für die chinesische Provinz Gansu; *H.* (*H.*) *vernicosus* Kataev & Liang, 2007 für die chinesische Provinz Yunnan; *H.* (*H.*) *kaznakovi kaznakovi* Kataev & Wrase, 1997 für die chinesische Provinz Qinghai; *H.* (*H.*) *optabilis* Dejean, 1829 für die chinesischen Provinzen Gansu und Qinghai und die Autonomen Regionen Nei Mongol and Ningxia Hui; *H.* (*H.*) *davidianus davidianus* Tschitschérine, 1903 für die chinesische Provinz Shandong und die Autonome Region Ningxia Hui; *H.* (*H.*) *breviusculus* Chaudoir, 1846 für die Türkei (Provinz Ağri); *H.* (*H.*) *salinus agonus* Tschitschérine, 1894 für Pakistan (Azad Jammu und Kashmir) und für die chinesische Provinz Sichuan; *H.* (*H.*) *salinus klementzae* Kataev, 1984 und *H.* (*H.*) *lumbaris* Mannerheim, 1825 für Xizang (China); *H.* (*H.*) *tiridates* Reitter, 1900 für den Iran; *H.* (*H.*) *pygmaeus* Dejean, 1829 für Georgien; *Microderes* (*Microderes*) *undulatus* (Gebler, 1841) für den Iran; *M.* (*Microharpalus*) *nanulus* (Tschitschérine, 1898) für die Autonome Region Ningxia Hui (China); *Heteracantha depressa* Brullé, 1834 für Jordanien; *O.* (*Metophonus*) *laticollis* Mannerheim, 1825 für Montenegro; *O.* (*Metophonus*) *cordatus* (Duftschmid, 1812) für Slovenien; *Ophonus* (*Macrophonus*) *oblongus* (Schaum, 1858) für Bosnien und Herzegovina; *Oedesis caucasicus* (Dejean, 1831) für Albanien; *Tschitscherinellus oxygonus oxygonus* (Chaudoir, 1850) für Aserbaidschan (Nachitchevan); und *Machozetus lehmanni* (Ménétriés, 1848) für den Iran. Weiterhin werden zahlreiche zusätzliche Daten für verschiedene Regionen genannt. Die geografische Verbreitung von *Anisodactylus* (*Hexatrichus*) *poeciloides pseudoaeneus* Dejean, 1829, *Diachromus germanus* (Linné, 1758), *Parophonus* (*Parophonus*) *dejeani* (Csiki, 1932), *P.* (*Ophonomimus*) *hirsutulus* (Dejean, 1829), *Dixus klapperichi* (Jedlička, 1964), *Amblystomus metallescens* (Dejean, 1829) und *A. niger* (Heer, 1841) werden revidiert. *Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *smyrnensis medicus* Kataev, 1993 ist für die Fauna von Zypern zu streichen.

Key words: Carabidae, Harpalini, Anisodactylina, Harpalina, Ditomina, Amblystomina, new status, new synonyms, new records, Palaearctic, Oriental and Ethiopian regions

Introduction

Data on fauna and synonymy of the ground beetles of the tribe Harpalini of the Palaearctic Region were summarized thirteen years ago in the first volume of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Ito 2003, Jaeger & Kataev 2003, Jaeger & Wrase 2003, Kataev et al. 2003, Wrase 2003), which includes information about all taxa described before January 1, 2000. Concerning the subtribes Anisodactylina, Harpalina, Ditomina and Amblystomina, after publication of this volume, 124 new species and subspecies were described from the Palaearctic. Furthermore, rather many additions and corrections on nomenclature and distribution of the previously described taxa were published (e. g., Kataev & Liang 2004, 2005, 2007, 2015; Wrase 2005, 2009a, b; 2010; Kataev 2005, 2006, 2010, 2012a, b, 2014, 2015a, b; Kataev & Schmidt 2006; Kataev et al. 2012; Kataev & Wrase 2012; Kataev & Kabak 2014; Kataev et al. 2014; Wrase & Magrini 2012, and others). All these additional data and corrections are included in the corresponding parts dealing with Anisodactylina, Harpalina, and Ditomina (Kataev & Wrase in prep.), and with Amblystomina (Wrase in prep.) of the second edition of the first volume of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera. However, several new synonyms and numerous new records and corrections which will also be included in this volume are not yet published and are provided in this paper. Since distributional data in the Catalogue are presented mainly on the basis of the occurrences within the administrative units (usually countries, but for India states, for China provinces/ autonomous regions/municipalities, for Russia rather big informal regions each combaining several administrative units), the new records in most cases also mean novelties for these units. It should also be remarked that the borders of the Palaearctic accepted in the Catalogue comprise several areas with predominantly Ethiopian (the south of the Arabian Peninsula, Socotra) and Oriental (Pakistan, northern Indian states, Nepal, Buthan, southern China, with Hainan and Taiwan, and southern Japan, with Ryukyus) faunas, which are usually attributed accordingly to the Ethiopian and Oriental zoogeographical regions. Therefore, some Ethiopian and Oriental taxa found in these areas are also treated in this paper. A similar paper dealing with the Stenolophina taxa is prepared for separate publication (Jaeger et al. 2016, in press).

Material and methods

The paper is based on the examination of fresh material and old museum collections. The following abbreviations are used for the depositories of the examined specimens (the names of the curators of the museum and institute collections are in brackets):

IOZ	Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (H.-B. Liang)
ISEN	Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia (R.Yu. Dudko)
MFNB	Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, Germany (B. Jaeger)
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (T. Deuve and A. Taghavian)
MPU	Moscow Pedagogical University, Moscow, Russia (K.V. Makarov and A.V. Matalin)
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria (H. Schönmann and H. Schillhammer)
NME	Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany (M. Hartmann)
NMNHS	National Museum of Natural History, Sofia, Bulgaria (B. Gueorguiev)
NMP	Narodny Muzeum v Praze, Prague, Czech Republic (J. Hájek)
NRM	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden († P. Lindskog)
OÖLL	Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum, Linz, Austria (F. Gusenleitner)
SIZK	Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine (A.V. Puchkov)
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (W. Schawaller)
TMB	Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary (O. Merkl and Gy. Szél)
ZIN	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, Russia
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark (A.Yu. Solodovnikov)
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany (M. Baehr and M. Balke)
cAA	Coll. A.V. Anichtchenko, Daugavpils, Latvia
cAKOV	Coll. A.G. Koval, St Petersburg, Russia
cAPR	Coll. A. Prosvirov, Moscow, Russia
cBIB	Coll. A.I. Bibilov, St Petersburg, Russia
cBUL	Coll. P. Bulirsch, Prague, Czech Republic

cEK Coll. E. Komarov, Volgograd, Russia
cFCCH Coll. S. Facchini, Piacenza, Italy
cGMM Coll. G. Müller-Motzfeld: in Zoological Institute of the Ernst Moritz Arndt University, Greifswald, Germany
cGR Coll. M. Grycz, České Budějovice, Czech Republic
cHNZ Coll. W. Heinz, Schwanfeld, Germany
cIB&IK Coll. I.A. Belousov and I.I. Kabak, St Petersburg, Russia
cJS Coll. J. Schmidt, Admannshagen, Germany
cJM Coll. J. Marrero, Tenerife, Spain
cKM Coll. R. Kmeco, Litovel, Czech Republic
cKOP Coll. T. Kopecký, Hradec Králové
cMARG Coll. W. Marggi, Thun, Switzerland
cMIK Coll. A. Mikyška, Poděbrady, Czech Republic
cMK Coll. M. Kalashian, Erevan, Armenia
cSC Coll. R. Sciaky, Milano, Italy
cSCHN Coll. P.H. Schnitter, Halle, Germany
cSHN R. Sehnal, Prague, Czech Republic
cSM Coll. E. Small, Llandre, Ceredigion, United Kingdom
cVK Coll. V. Klapka, Česká Lípa, Czech Republic
cVM Coll. V. Michailov, Tsyuryupinsk, Ukraine
cVN Coll. P. Vonička, Liberec, Czech Republic
cWR Coll. D.W. Wrase, Berlin, Germany
cZR Coll. V. Zieris, Pardubice, Czech Republic

Male genitalia were examined in glycerin or embedded in Euparal. Drawings were prepared by using an ocular grid (10X10 squares) attached to a LOMO MBC 10 stereobinocular microscope. Measurements were made as described in our preceding papers (e. g., Kataev & Wrase 2012) by using an ocular-micrometer attached to the same microscope. The order of presentation of taxa in the paper is arranged according to the assumed species relationships. The examined material for each species is listed in most cases accordingly to geography from the north to the south and from the west to the east. In the paper, Middle Asia is regarded as a region comprising Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.

Taxonomy

Subtribe Anisodactylina Lacordaire, 1854

Gnathaphanus vulneripennis (MacLeay, 1825)

= *Gnathaphanus chujoi* Habu, 1973: 59, **syn. nov.**

Material examined. **India.** Uttarakhand: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, India bor., Uttar Pradesh bor., Haridwar, Chila, 300 m, 4.–14.VIII.1994, M. Snižek leg. (cWR). Assam: 1 ♀, Dibrugarh distr., Dibrugarh (at light), 2.-3.VI.2006, G. de Rougemont leg. (cWR).
Bhutan. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mongar Distr., Mongar City, Thrumshingla, at light, 20–27.VI.2010, local collector (via Li Jingke) (cWR).
Laos. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Xaysomboun, Ban San Tong, VI.2015, Wang leg. (cZR, ZIN).

Gnathaphanus chujoi was described from one male collected at light in Bannadake Mount, Ishigaki Island, Ryukyus, Japan. In the original description (Habu 1973: 61), the species was compared only with *G. philippensis* (Chevrolat, 1841). However, the description of *G. chujoi* and the picture of its male genitalia (l. c. : fig. 96; see also the photographs of the holotype of *G. chujoi* on the website of the National Institute for Agro-Environmental Science, Tsukuba, Japan: http://www.niaes.affrc.go.jp/inventory/insect/dbcarabidae/g_chujoi.html) completely agree with the characteristics of *G. vulneripennis*. Based on these data, *G. chujoi* is considered a synonym of the latter species. *Gnathaphanus vulneripennis* is a winged species, widely distributed over the Oriental region from Sri Lanka and India through Nepal (Hartmann 2015), Myanmar, China (Hong Kong) and Indo-China to Philippines and Indonesia (Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and Sulawesi) (Andrewes 1919, 1930; Csiki 1932). Altogether 53 specimens were examined from India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Philippines, Sumatra, and Java. Because the species has never been recorded for Bhutan, Laos and the Indian state of Assam, the first records from there are here provided. Although Andrewes (1930) reported this species from the territory of the recent Indian state of Uttarakhand (Almora, Kaly Valley), this record is absent from the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Ito 2003). Here an additional record for Uttarakhand is presented.

Anisodactylus (*Hexatrichus*) *poeciloides pseudoaeneus* Dejean, 1829

Material examined. Montenegro. 1 ♂, Ulcinj, Ulcinjska solana, 41°55'07"N 19°18'42"E, 28.V.2014, J. Pelikán leg. (ZIN).
Bulgaria. 1 specimen, Albena, at light, 22.VII.1999, A. Bibilov leg. (cBIB).
Greece. 3 ♀♀, NE Nafpaktos, Limnitsa vill. env., 26./27.V.1997, P. Bulirsch leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, Peristerona, Limni Volvi lake, 14.VI.2003, J. Říha leg. (cWR); 1 ♀, delta of Nestos river, 12.VI.2003, J. Říha leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Epeiros, Petra env. (slanisko), 20 km W Arta, 7.VI.2005, J. Říha leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, same data, but: K. Ludvig leg. (cWR); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♂, same data, but: 14.V.2006 (cWR); 1 ♀, same data,

but: 26/27.V.2006 (cWR); Peloponnissos, Metochi env., 30 km SW Patra, salty land, at light, 9.VI.2003, R. Kmeco leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, same data, but salt wetland, 22.V.2007, R. Kmeco leg. (cWR).
Romania. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Letea, Donaudelta, 16.VII.1982, Sedlacek leg. (cWR); 1 ♀, Istria [Constanţa County], 9.VII.1988, Kv. Resl leg. (cWR).

Anisodactylus poeciloides pseudoaeneus differs from the nominotypical subspecies in more expanded punctation and pubescence of the body (at least some of the inner elytral intervals 1–7 punctate and pubescent in apical half). Its geographical range occupies the eastern part of the species range; the subspecies is distributed in Southeast Europe (westward to Romania and the Balkan Peninsula), Cyprus, Anatolia, Transcaucasia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, West Siberia (to the east up to Novosibirsk Province and Tuva), the western part of China (Xinjiang, Gansu) and in Mongolia (Bayan-Khongor aimak) (Puel 1931, Schauberger 1935a, Kryzhanovsky et al. 1995, Kataev 2015a). In the Balkans, it was reported [as *A. poeciloides* (Stephens, 1828)] from Bulgaria (Hieke & Wrase 1988, Guéorguiev & Guéorguiev 1995) and Greece (Wrase 2011). Here it is recorded for Montenegro for the first time and additional records are provided for Bulgaria, Greece and Romania. The nominotypical subspecies ranges over Central and South Europe in the east to southern Sweden (e. g. Lindroth 1986), Poland (e. g. Burakowski et al. 1974), Slovakia (e. g. Hůrka 1996), Hungary (e. g. Ádám 1996), Italy, and Croatia (e. g. Apfelbeck 1904). The information on the distribution of *A. poeciloides* provided in the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Ito 2003), including Iberian Peninsula and North Africa, is a result of a confusion with *A. virens* Dejean, 1829 and probably based on incorrect using of old literature data. According to Apfelbeck (1904) and Schauberger (1926), in the Balkans, particularly in Greece, intermediate populations between *A. p. poeciloides* and *A. p. pseudoaeneus* occur. The examined specimens from Montenegro, Greece, Bulgaria and Romania have punctation and pubescence on inner elytral intervals and therefore belong to the subspecies *pseudoaeneus*. However, in the specimens from Greece, the elytral punctation and pubescence are less extended than those in other specimens of *A. p. pseudoaeneus* from various localities, including Bulgaria and Romania, and mostly restricted to the apical portion of the elytral intervals. In the specimens from other localities, at least intervals 1 and 3 are punctate and pubescent also basally. Seemingly a wide transition zone between both subspecies exists in the Balkans. Further study is needed to clarify the status of Balkan populations.

Anisodactylus (*Hexatrichus*) *mandschuricus* Jedlička, 1942

Material examined. **China**. Beijing: 1 ♂, Beijing, light trap / Peking, 6.25.48, light trap / "*Anisodactylus mandschuricus* Jedl., det Liang Hongbin, 2003" (IZB). Shanghai: 1 ♂, Shanghai, 31°13'N 121°25'E, 27.VIII.1924, E. Suenson leg. (ZMUC); 1 ♀, same data, but 11.VII.1920 (ZMUC).

Described from "Mandschukuo: Charbin", Heilongjiang Province, China. In the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Ito 2003), it is recorded only for the Chinese province of Jilin. A rare species, distributed in the northeastern part of China. It is recorded here for Beijing and Shanghai for the first time. *Anisodactylus mandschuricus* seems to be an eastern vicariant of *A. poeciloides*.

Anisodactylus (*Anisodactylus*) *emarginatus* Ito, 2003

Material examined. **China**. Shaanxi: 1 ♀, Qin Ling Shan, Hua Shan, 118 km E Xian, N valley 1200–1400 m, 110.08°E 34.27°N, leafy wood, 18–20.VIII.1995, D.W. Wrase leg. (cWR); 1 ♀, Dabashan Mt. R., Ancang City, SSE Angou Vill., 32°00'21"N 109°02'30"E, 1650 m, 13.V.2010, I. Belousov, I. Kabak & A. Korolev leg. (cIB&IK); 1 ♀, Nanwutaishan, leaf litter, 4.IV.2003, G. de Rougemont leg. (cWR). Henan: 1 ♀, W Henan, Funiu Shan, Baotianman, pitfall traps, 33.5°N 111.9°E, 15.V.–2.VI.2005, J. Turna leg. (ZIN). Sichuan: 1 ♂, Ebian county, E Wanpingxiang Vill., 29°01'31"N 103°15'13"E, 29°00'25"N 103°15'11"E, 29°00'13"N 103°15'39"E, 2330–2655 m, 8.V.2010, I. Belousov & A. Korolev leg. (ZIN).

Described from Shaanxi and Sichuan, China. The species is recorded here for Henan for the first time. Data of additional material from Shaanxi and Sichuan are also given. The taxonomic position of this species needs further study, since it differs from other members of *Anysodactylus* in narrow ligular sclerite, not widened apically, and in some other distinctive morphological features.

Anisodactylus (*Anisodactylus*) *karennius* (Bates, 1892)

Material examined. **China**. Qinghai: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, NW. Qinghai, Wulan, 3700–4000 m, 16.–21.VII.1997, A. Wrzecionko leg. (cWR). Guangxi: 1 ♀, Rongshui (Miao autonom.) co. Yun Bao mts., 1510 m, N 25°23'14.3'' /E 109°09'17.8'', V 2007, M. Häckel & R. Sehnal leg (cSHN).

Widely distributed in southeastern Asia from Sikkim, Bhutan, Myanmar and southern China to Vietnam, Laos

and Thailand; in China it was reported from Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan (Kataev 2015a). First record for Qinghai and Guangxi.

Gynandromorphus peyroni Carret, 1905, stat. resurr.

(Figs 1–3)

Material examined. **Russia**. Krasnodar Terr.: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Varenikovskaya, 2.VI., Titorenko leg., ex. Coll. Lutshnik (ZIN); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Slavyansk-na-Kubani, 27.V.1987, B. Kataev leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, same data, but 26.VI.1987, I. Belousov leg. (ZIN). Daghestan: more 40 ♂♂/♀♀, env. Babayurt, in reeds, 25–26.VII.1982, B. Kataev leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Muzhukay, Tersk. Prov., 19.V.1913, Morits leg. (ZIN).
Turkey. 3 ♂♂, Elazığ Prov., W. Karakoçan, Tecardic vill., 1300 m, 38.9499°N/39.958°E, 9./30.IV.2012, J. Hron & S. Murzin leg. (cKM, cWR); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Niksar Prov., Niksar, 11 km NE Tokat, 40°36'N 37°00'E, 28.V.2001, S. Kadlec leg (cWR).
Georgia. 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tiflis [= Tbilisi], Ya. Kirshenblat leg., ex Coll. Lutshnik (ZIN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Karayazy, Tiflis, 16.V.1902, on cereals, N. Sakharov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Tiflis, 29.V.1880, ex Coll. G. Sivers (ZIN); 2 ♂♂, Kodi, 24.V.1880, ex Coll. G. Sivers (ZIN); 1 ♂, Sagarejo, Kopataje, salt lake env., 12.V.2015, R. Kmeco leg. (cWR).
Armenia. 1 ♂, Dzhverzh, E of Erevan, 10.V.1938, Richter leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, 6 km NE of Erevan, 10.V.1938, Richter leg. (ZIN).
Azerbaijan. 1 ♂, "Kaukasus, Elisebethpol [= Gyandzha], Maljushenko" (ZIN); 1 ♀, NE Azerbaijan, Khachmas env., 10.IV.1984, I. Belousov leg. (ZIN); 2 ♀♀, Baku, 1.VI.1907 (ZIN); 1 ♀, Muradkhan, Geokchay uezd, 23.V.1907 (ZIN); 1 ♀, Lenkoran, Caspi-Geb., ex. Coll. Breit (ZIN); 1 ♂, Lenkoran (ZIN); 1 ♂, 20 km W of Lenkoran, 27.IV.1986 (ZIN); 1 ♀, Tash-Kyuryady, Lenkoran uezd, 4.VII.1909, A. Kiritchenko leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Lyulyakeran, Lenkoran uezd, 15.V.1909, A. Kiritchenko leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Lenkoran, Istisu, 22-28.IV.1971, V. Tobias leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Talysh, Lerik, 17.V.1988, A. Lobanov leg. (ZIN); 2 ♂♂, Lerik, 1.V.1986, S. Saluk leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Talysh, Avrora, 9.V.1979, S. Aksentjev leg. (ZIN); 1♀, Archevan, Talysh, Lenkoran uezd, 5.V.1909, A. Kiritchenko leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Govdara, Zuvant, Lenkoran uezd, 9.VII.1909, A. Kiritchenko leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Gelyadara, Zuvant, Lenkoran uezd, 10.VII.1909, A. Kiritchenko leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Yardymly, Avash, 1200–1500 m, 38°50'N/48°10'E, 15.VI.1996, M. Hauser As-Ava leg. (cWR).
Iran. Gilan: 1 ♀, West Persia, Gilyan, VI.1903, N. Zarudny leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, N Iran, valley E Rostamabad btw. Domash and Durfak, 1750–2000 m, 25–26.V.2007, S. Murzin leg. (cIB&IK). Golestan: 1 ♀, N Persia, Astrabad, 5.V.1904, Filippovich leg. (ZIN).
Israel. 1 ♀, "Hedera, Palestine", 20.III.1927, O. Th. leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, Jordan Valley, Bet Zera, 14.II.1988, T. Pavliček leg. (cWR).

Described as a distinct species on the basis of eight specimens from "circa Adanam in Syria" [= Adana, southeastern Turkey] differing from the South European *G. etruscus* (Quensel, 1806) (type locality: Italy) mostly in the more elongate and more parallel-sided habitus, brighter coloration and sparser punctation of the body. Having two females, one from Azerbaijan (Lenkoran) and another from Italy, Schauberger (1926: 48) provided additional distinctive features of this species. Iablokoff-Khnzorian (1976: 269), based on the finding of specimens with intermediate characteristics, treated *G. peyroni* as a subspecies of *G. etruscus*, replacing the latter, according to this author, in the East Mediterranea to the east of Italy, including Crimea and Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan: Talysh). This treatment was accepted by Kryzhanovskij et al. (1995) who also referred all populations of *Gynandromorphus* from the territory of the former Soviet Union (Crimea and the Caucasus region) to the subspecies *peyroni*. However, examination of rather many specimens from various localities of the South West Palaearctic reaveled that these two taxa distinctly differ in male genitalia without any intermediate forms and should be treated as separate species. In *G. peyroni*, the median lobe (Figs 2, 3) in lateral aspect is almost straight along ventral margin, with rather thin apical portion slightly curved ventrad; in dorsal aspect, the median lobe is more strongly narrowed to apex, its terminal lamella (Fig. 1) is narrower, evenly convex at sides and more narrowly rounded at the tip. In contrast to this, in *G. etruscus* the apical portion of the median lobe (Figs 5, 6) in lateral aspect is robuster, slightly curved dorsad; in dorsal aspect less strongly narrowed to apex and with wider terminal lamella, slightly concave at sides (Fig. 4). According to our data, among external distinctive features of these species, the differences in the punctation of pronotum and elytra are significant. In *G. peyroni*, the punctation of pronotum and elytra is irregular, the central portion of the pronotal disc is almost impunctate, only with few scattered punctures; the inner intervals of elytra in basal half are with scattered punctures, with distance between punctures much larger than their diameters. In *G. etruscus*, the central portion of pronotal disc is covered with numerous punctures, the elytral punctation is rather regular and dense, distance between punctures on elytral disc almost everywhere is at most equal to their diameter. Ranges of *G. etruscus* and *G. peyroni* seems to be allopatric and vicarious, at least there is no locality common to both species. Based on the type locality and the examined material listed above, *G. peyroni* occurs in Anatolia, Ciscaucasia (Russia: Krasnodar Territory, Daghestan), Transcaucasia (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan), northern Iran (Gilan, Golestan) and Israel. It was also reported from Iraq (Ali 1966). The occurrence in Syria is possible but should be confirmed since the literature data (e. g., Jacobson 1907, Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1976) might be based on the wrong interpretation of the type locality. *Gynandromorphus etruscus* is distributed over

southern Europa from Portugal to the Balkan Peninsula (including Romania and the European part of Turkey) and also occurs in Crimea. It should be noted that specimens of *G. peyroni* from Krasnodar Territory have slightly denser punctation of the elytra than those from other localities and may be considered in this character as a transition to *G. etruscus*, but genitalia of the males from there are not distinguished from those of other examined specimens of *G. peyroni* and therefore belong to the latter species. The specimens of *G. etruscus* from Crimea are very similar in their characteristics to other specimens of this species. In the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Ito 2003), *G. etruscus* and *G. peyroni* are cited as two subspecies, however, for unknown reasons, their distributions are presented incorrectly.

Diachromus germanus (Linné, 1758)

Material examined. **Kazakhstan**. West Kazakhstan Province: 1 ♂, env. Uralsk, 15.V.1906, B. Uvarov leg. (ZIN).

In the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Ito 2003), the distribution of *D. germanus* is presented inadequately. For example, it was not mentioned from North West Africa, but was cited as widely distributed in Middle Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan) and Kazakhstan. In fact, the species is widely distributed over North West Africa (Morocco, Algeria), southern and Middle Europe, Caucasus region, Anatolia, Middle East and northern Iran (see e. g., Jacobson 1907: 388). In Middle Asia, it is known only from the western Kopetdag in southwestern Turkmenistan (Kryzhanovskij & Sabirova 1981, Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995). In East Europe, the eastern border reaches the Middle and Lower Volga regions (Russia: Chuvash Republic, Ulyanovsk, Samara, Saratov, Volgograd, and Astrachan provinces) (Kalyuzhnaya et al. 2000, Isaev et al. 2004) and the Ural River (Kazakhstan). The single record known from Kazakhstan comes from the Uralsk environments in the west of the country at the border of Europe and Asia (see examined material).

Chydaeus andrewesi andrewesi Schauberger, 1932

Material examined. **India**. Arunachal Pradesh: 1 ♀, Lower Subansiri District, Hapoli (Ziro), 29.V.2006, Guillaume de Rougemont leg. (cWR).

The nominotypical subspecies of *Ch. andrewesi* ranges over the eastern part of the Himalaya, from Central Nepal to Bhutan and Myanmar, and farther east into the western Yunnan Province, China (Kataev et al. 2012). It is recorded here for the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh for the first time. Two other subspecies are distributed in northern Vietnam and southern Yunnan (*Ch. a. kumei* Ito, 1992) and in the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Guangxi and Guizhou (*Ch. a. szetschuanus* Schauberger, 1932) (Kataev 2014).

Subtribe Harpalina Bonelli, 1810

Daptus pictus Fischer von Waldheim, 1823

= *Daptus afghanistanus* Jedlička, 1965: 6, **syn. nov.**

Type material. Holotype (labelled by Jedlička as allotype) of *Daptus afghanistanus*: ♀, "SW AFGHANISTAN Margo Wüste Chan-i-Anjeer 600 m 19.–22.V.61 leg. G. Ebert", "Staatsslg. München", "Allotypus", "Daptus afganistanus [sic] sp. n. det. Ing. Jedlička" (ZSM).

Daptus afghanistanus is described from one female collected in "Margo-Wüste, Chan-i-Anjeer, 600 m" (= Chan-e Anjir), Helmand Province, southwestern Afghanistan, as similar to *D. pictus* but differring in having the head, pronotum and ventral side red yellowish, and the elytra with black rectangular macula on scutellum, deeper striae before apex and finer striae in anterior half. Examination of the holotype revealed that all these distinctive features are within the variability of *D. pictus*. Thus we confirm the earlier proposition by Kataev (2015a) that these two names are synonyms. *Daptus pictus* is a very variable species, particularly in coloration, distributed over the desert regions of northeastern Ciscaucasia, Lower Volga, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran (Kataev et al. 2003), eastern Azerbaijan (Jacobson 1907), and Afghanistan (Kataev 2015a).

Daptus vittatus Fischer von Waldheim, 1823

Material examined. **Russia**. Chita Prov.: 1 specimen, env. Duroy, 16–18.VI.2000, I. Melnik leg. (MPU).
Mongolia. Govi-Altai [Gobi-Altai] Aimag: 1 specimen, Ushiin-Bulag spring, 30 km NE Beger, 13.VII.1970, E. Narchuk leg. (ZIN). Töv [Central] Aimag: 10 ♂♂/♀♀, Tukhmiin-Nur, near somon Buren, 31.VII.1969, E. Gurjeva leg. (ZIN). Övör [Uver-Khangai] Aimag: 25 ♂♂/♀♀, near east shore Tatsyn-Tsagan-Nur, 2–4.VIII.1969, L. Arnoldi leg. (ZIN). Ömnögovi [S Gobi] Aimag: 1 specimen, Bain-Dzag, 30 km NNE Bulgan, 26–28.VII.1967, A. Emeljanov & I. Kerzhner leg. (ZIN); 1 specimen, Tost-Ula, 40 km W Gurvan-Tes (former Tost), 19–20.VIII.1969, V. Zaitsev leg. (ZIN); 1 specimen, Dzemgin-Gobi, 25 km SSW Kheylastyn-Khuduk, 20.VI.1971, I. Kerzhner leg. (ZIN). Dornod [East, or Choybalsan] Aimag: 1 specimen, Choybalsan, IX-X.1968, Márton leg. (TMB); 1 ♂, 5 km N Choybalsan, around a lake, 48.12690°N 114.44005°E, 716 m, 6.VII.2009, D, H.-B. Liang leg.

(IZB); 2 specimens, 50 km SW Choybalsan, 960 m, 25.VII.2007, M. Halada leg. (cWR).

Widely distributed over the southern Palaearctic from North-West Africa and the Iberian Peninsula in the west to southeastern West Siberia, eastern China (Kataev et al. 2003), and South Korea (Choi et al. 2016) in the east, also reported from Mauritania (Basilewsky 1970). Here it is recorded for East Siberia (Chita Province) and Mongolia for the first time. Mentioned by Felix (2009: 113) from the United Arab Emirates as *Daptus vittatus* Semenov, 1889, but the correct author's name should be Fischer von Waldheim, 1823, as a widely distribution is mentioned contrary to *D. komarowi* Semenow, 1889, which has a restricted distribution. Confirmation of the mistake by Felix (pers. comm.).

Daptus komarowi Semenow, 1889

= *Daptus acutus* Reitter, 1893: 109, **syn. nov.**

Type material. Lectotype (present designation) of *Daptus komarowi*: ♀, labelled "Prov. Trans-caspica. Komarow. (88-d.)", "Daptus Komarowi m. Typ. 93. A. Semenow det." [Semenov's handwriting] (ZIN). Paralectotype: ♀, same data as in the lectotype (ZIN).
Syntype (? holotype) of *Daptus acutus*: ♀, "Cipro", "coll. Reitter", "D. acutus m., 1893" [Reitter's handwriting], "Holotypus acutus Reitter" (TMB)" (subsequently added).
Additional material examined. **Turkmenistan**. 2 specimens, "Eylandt (Komarov) via Gudim!" (ZIN).
Syria. Aleppo: 2 specimens, As Safirah, Sabkhat al Jabbul, salt lake, 26.IV.2011, K. Orszulik leg. (cWR).
Iran. Khuzestan: 2 specimens, "Persia: [Ahvaz – Naseri – Jabal Tnüe] 27.II.04. N. Zarudny" (ZIN).
Cyprus. Larnaca: 1 specimen, Larnaca, salt lake, 19.V.1980, Cl. Jeanne leg. (cWR); 2 specimens, Larnaca, salt lake, 29.IV.1993, G. Sama leg. (cWR); 1 specimens, Umg. Larnaca, Salzsee, 22.IV.1993, Scherm leg. (SMNS). Limassol: 12 specimens, Lady's Mile beach SW Limassol, 34°38'N / 033°01'E (salt marsh, in coarse/fine gravel), 25.II.2011, D.W.Wrase leg. [3a] (cWR, syntopic with *D. vittatus* Fischer von Waldheim).

Daptus acutus was described from "Insel Cypern" probably on the basis of one specimen (body length is indicated without variation – 8.5 mm). Although the original description includes comparison with *D. komarowi*, the mentioned distinguishing characters are not applicable, since the latter species, as stated by Semenov (1893), was misidentified with *D. pictus*. According to Semenov (l. c.), *D. acutus*, known to him only from the original description, is a western variety of the Transcaspian *D. komarowi*, differing from the latter in darker coloration. Little later Reitter (1900) specified the almost straight apical margin of the pronotum as a distinctive character distinguishing *D. acutus* from the real *D. komarowi* which has the apical pronotal margin deeply arcuately emarginate. Until recently, *D. acutus* was treated as a distinct species endemic to Cyprus (Austin et al. 2008). Our examination of the syntype (? holotype) and 16 other specimens of *D. acutus* from Cyprus and comparison with the type specimens and 13 other specimens of *D. komarowi* from Turkmenistan, Iran, Syria, Iraq and Egypt (see Wrase 2005, Kataev 2015a, and material listed above) revealed that there are no differences between these two species and therefore they should be treated as synonyms.

Parophonus (*Parophonus*) *mendax* (Rossi, 1790)

Material examined. **Georgia**. 3 ♂♂, Kumisi nr. Tbilisi, salt lake, 3.–24. VI.1987, M. Schülke & D.W. Wrase leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sagarejo-Kopataje, salt lake env., 22.–23.V.2015, R. Kmeco leg. (cKM, cWR).
Iran. Khuzestan: 2 ♀♀, Nasrie [= Naseri] and Akhvaz [= Ahvaz] env., 25–28.II.1904, N. Zarudny leg. (ZIN).

This species ranges over South Europe from Portugal to the south of European Russia (eastward to Daghestan); also occurs in Anatolia, Transcaucasia (Sciaky 1992, Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995), and Iraq (Ali 1966). Here it is recorded for Iran (Khuzestan Province) for the first time. In the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Ito in Kataev et al. 2003), the distribution of *P. mendax* is described incorrectly; for example, the species has not been cited from Transcaucasia, although it was known for a long time from Georgia (e. g. Jacobson 1907: "Tifl."), Armenia (e. g. Reitter 1900; Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1976) and Azerbaijan (e. g. Reitter l. c., Jacobson l. c.). Since the species was not mentioned for Georgia by Reck & Chaladze (2004), the additional records from Georgia are here provided. The record from Kazakhstan (Ito l. c.) is apparently a mistake.

Parophonus (*Parophonus*) *laeviceps* (Ménétriés, 1832)

Material examined. **Georgia**. 1 ♂, Kumisi nr. Tbilisi (salt lake), 3.–24.VI.1987, D.W. Wrase & M. Schülke leg. (cWR); 2 ♀♀, 30 km S Sagarejo, Kopataje salt lake env., 12.VI.2015, R. Kmeco leg. (cWR).
Iran. Gilan: 2 ♀♀, "Persia, I m Caspii, Hassankiadeh [= Hasan Kiadeh], 1915 B. Iljin" (ZIN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data, but with date 9.IV.1915 (ZIN); 1 ♀, Kusum, 1915, B. Iljin leg. (ZIN).

Known from the Balkan Peninsula, Crimea, Anatolia, Ciscaucasia (Krasnodar Territory, Daghestan), Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan) (Hieke & Wrase 1988, Sciaky 1992, Kryzhanovsky et al. 1995), Cyprus (Austin et al. 2008), Iraq (Ali 1966), and Israel (Chikatunov

2000). It is recorded here for Georgia and Iran (Gilan Province) for the first time. The record for Kazakhstan (Ito in Kataev et al. 2003) is surely a mistake.

Parophonus (*Parophonus*) *dia* Reitter, 1900

Material examined. **Egypt.** Cairo: 2 specimens, "Cairo" (MFNB).
Jordan. Ajloun: 3 ♀♀, ca 10 km N Ajloun, 310 m, 32°24.086'N /35°41.323'E, 20.V.2007, Zd. Kejval leg. (cWR). Ma'dabā: 25 specimens, Ma'in vill. SW Ma'dabā, 763 m, 31°41.535'N /35°45.833'E (stony slope/field edges, under stones/waste), 27.III.2016 D.W. Wrase & B. Laser leg. [19] (cWR). Tafilah: 1 ♂, Wadi Al Hasa, Aina vill., 700 m, 30°54'N 35°22'E, 6.IV.2005, M. Koštal leg. (cZR); 1 ♀, Wadi al Mujib, Wadi Al Hasa, Jarmuk river, 4.IV.2005, J. Louda leg. (cWR). Irbid: 1 ♂, Wadi Al Rayan, 385 m, 32°42'N/35°67'E, 6.V.2008, W. Grosser leg. (cWR).
Israel. 1 ♂, "241", "Ophonus complanatus Dej. Jaffa" (ZIN); 1 ♀, "Palaestina", "religiosus Motsch." [according to our data, the species with this name has never been described] (MNHN); 1 ♂, Tel Aviv, 12.I.1942, Bytinski-Salz leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Golan Heights, Bental Reservoir, W Merom Golan, ca 1000 m (stony wetland near shore), 30.IV.2006, D.W. Wrase leg. [21] (cWR); 1 ♀, North distr., Lower Galilee, ca 4 km W Tamra (route 70), 32°51.799'N / 035°10.292'E, (loamy field edge), 25 m, 25.IV.2006, D.W.Wrase leg. [11] (cWR); 12 ♂♂/♀♀, North distr., Upper Galilee, Meron Mts., Nakhar (Wadi) Moran, 1 km W Meron field school, ca 900 m (N. slope, slope spring, under stones), 11.III.2008, D.W. Wrase leg. [8] (cWR); 1 ♀, North distr., Upper Galilee, Jordan river nr. N. shore of Sea of Galilee, – 200 m, (loamy bank with *Cardamine officinalis*), 26.III.2008, D.W. Wrase leg. [31] (cWR); 1 ♀, North distr., Upper Galilee, N. shore of Sea of Galilee, – 200 m, Tamarisc floodplain forest betw. Kfar Nakhum (Capernaum) and mouth of Jordan River, 31.III./1.IV.2008, D.W. Wrase leg. [41] (cWR).
Iran. 1 ♀, Huzistan [= Khuzestan], Malamir hollow, 28.XII.1903, N. Zarudny leg. (ZIN).

The species is distributed over Anatolia, the Middle East (Sciaky 1992), South Turkmenistan (Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995), and Cyprus (Jeanne 1986; Wrase 2005; Austin et al. 2008). In the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Ito in Kataev et al. 2003), it is reported only from Syria. Within the Middle East, *Parophonus dia* is also known from Lebanon (Beirut: type locality) (Reitter 1900), Iraq (Ali 1966), Israel (Chikatunov 2000) and Iran (Salari et al. 2013a, b). Curiously, in these two papers the species was recorded as new for Iran two times, obviously based on the same finding in the Guilan province. Additional records for Iran (Khuzestan Province) and Israel are given. The record for Bulgaria (Harmanli) (Guéorguiev & Guéorguiev 1995) is surely based on misidentification with *P. dejeani* Csiki, 1932; an occurrence in Bulgaria is very doubtful since the ranges of *P. dejeani* and *P. dia* seems to be vicarious (Sciaky 1992), with the border between them in western Anatolia (see below).

Parophonus (*Parophonus*) *dejeani* (Csiki, 1932)

Material examined. **Turkey**. 1 ♂, 1♀, "Asia minor Karakeuy v. Bodemeyer" [Karaköy, a part of the Beyoğlu district of Istanbul, on the European side of Bosphorus], (MFNB); 1 ♂, "N.W.-Kl.Asien, Sabandja, 2.–9.V.1902 Gottwald S." (MFNB); 1 ♀, Izmir, Ödmiş, Bozdağ, 300–1000 m, 24.III.1989, W. Heinz leg. (cWR).

A species, distributed from Central Europe to the Balkans (Sciaky 1992: 51). Already mentioned from Turkey by Hieke & Wrase (1988: 142), but Sciaky (l. c.), referring on these specimens was dubious about the correctness of identification, hence Casale & Vigna Taglianti (1999: 388) mentioned the species as questionable for Anatolia. The abovementioned findings from Turkey, including one from the European part and two from the westernmost portion of Anatolia (Sapanca and Izmir), confirm previous records.

Parophonus (*Parophonus*) *maculicornis* (Duftschmid, 1812)

Material examined. **Iran**. Gilan: 1 ♀, Hassan Hiade [= Hasan Kiadeh], mouth of Sefidrud, 2.IV.1916, B. Iljin leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, "Persia, I m Caspii, Hassankiadeh [= Hasan Kiadeh], 1915 B. Iljin" (ZIN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Persia, I m Caspii, Enzeli, 1915 B. Iljin" (ZIN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kusum, 1915, B. Iljin leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Astaneh, Safid Rud, river bank, debris, 5 m, 37°15'32"N / 49°55'27"E, 3.V.2012, J. Weipert leg. (NME). Ardabil-Gilan border: 1 ♀, 30 km W Astara, 18.V.2007, A. Klimenko leg. (cWR). Māzandarān: 1 ♂, N Elburz, Now Shahr, 36.36.17N/51.38.23E, 1.–5.VI.2008, D. Frenzel leg. (cWR).

Widely distributed over South Europe, and partly Central Europe, from Portugal to the south of European Russia (eastward to northern Daghestan), Caucasus, Transcaucasia (Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan) (Hieke & Wrase 1988, Sciaky 1992, Kryzhanovsky et al. 1995), Anatolia (Casale & Vigna Taglianti 1999), and reported from Israel (Chikatunov 2000). Here it is recorded for Iran (Gilan and Māzandarān provinces) for the first time.

Parophonus (*Parophonus*) *vigil* Tschitschérine, 1901

Material examined. **Syria**. 30 km W Aleppo, Dar Ta Izzah, 27.IV.2011, K. Orszulik leg. (cWR).
Jordan. Ma'dabā: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Ma'in vill. SW Ma'dabā, 763 m, 31°41.535'N / 35°45.833'E (stony slope/field edges, under stones/waste), 27.III.2016, D.W. Wrase & B. Laser leg. [19] (cWR).

Described from "Syrien ?" without more detailed data. Recorded for "Akbes" (= Midan Akbas, Halab Province, Syria) (Schauberger 1932), the Asian part of Turkey (Wrase 2005) and Cyprus (Austin et al. 2008). First record for Jordan and an additional record from Syria.

Parophonus (*Ophonomimus*) *hirsutulus* (Dejean, 1829)

Material examined. **Iran**. 37 ♂♂/♀♀, mouth of Karasu, NE Persia, 8–10.II.1916, B. Iljin leg. (ZIN); 2 ♀♀, Hadzhi-Nefes, NE Persia, 17.III.1916, B. Iljin leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, same data, but 15.III.1916 (ZIN). Golestan: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Astrabad [= Gorgan], N Persia, 29.V.1904, Filippovich leg. (ZIN); 3 ♀♀, same data, but 1.VI.1904 (ZIN); 1 ♂, same data, but 19.VI.1905 (ZIN). Gilan: 1 ♀, "Persia, I m Caspii, Nouchusdeh, 13.IV.1915 B. Iljin" (ZIN); 3 ♂♂, "Persia, I m Caspii, Enzeli, 1915 B. Iljin" (ZIN); 1 ♀, same data, but 12.VII.1914 (ZIN); 1 ♂, Enzeli / ex. Coll. G. Suvorov (ZIN); 2 ♂♂, Kusum, 3-4.VI.1915, B. Iljin leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, "Persia, I m Caspii, Hassankiadeh [= Hasan Kiadeh], 1915 B. Iljin" (ZIN); 1 ♀, Astaneh, Safid Rud, river bank, debris, 5 m, 37°15'32"N / 49°55'27"E, 3.V.2012, J. Weipert leg. (NME). Khuzestan: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, env. Izeh, 26.XII.1903, N. Zarudny leg. (ZIN); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Izeh, 28.XII.1903, N. Zarudny leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, "Persia, Mare Caspia, Ziba-Kenar b. Resht, V 1963, Hüdepohl leg." (cWR).
Iraq. 1 ♂, "pavidus Mus. Be, Mesopotam." (ZIN); 1 ♀, "Mesopotam." (ZIN); Diyala Governorate: 1 ♂, Bakuba [Baqubah] NE Bagdad, 23.V.1963, Kasy & Vartian leg. (cWR).
Afghanistan. Farah: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sindand, 1100 m, 5.XII.1969, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN).

In the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Ito in Kataev et al. 2003), the range of this species is described inadequately, many countries and regions, from where it was reported, are not cited. In fact, *Parophonus hirsutulus* is a rather common species, sporadically distributed over North-West Africa (Morocco, Algeria), southern Europa from Portugal in the west through southern France, Italy, the Balkans, Romania, Moldavia and Ukraine to South European Russia (including Daghestan) in the east, also in Anatolia, Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan), Syria, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, southern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan (Jacobson 1907, Schauberger 1933, Hieke & Wrase 1988, Sciaky 1992, Kryzhanovsky et al. 1995). It was also reported from Cyprus (Austin et al. 2008), Slovakia (Vesely & Tetal 1998), Hungary (Ádám 1996), Iraq (Ali 1966), Iran (Astane, Gilan Province: Azadbakhsh & Nozari 2015) and Afghanistan (Kabul: Jedlička 1956). Here additional records for Iran (Golestan, Gilan and Khuzestan provinces), Afghanistan (Farah Province) and Iraq ("Mesopotamia", Diyala Governorate) are given.

Parophonus (*Ophonomimus*) *interstitialis* (Reitter, 1900)

Material examined. **Kazakhstan**. South Kazakhstan Prov.: 1 ♂, Baltakol, 40 km SW of Turkestan, left bank of Syr-Darja, 4.V.1994, V. Gusarov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Syrdarja river, Thardarja, 200 m, 22.–30.V.1994, V. Lukhtanov leg. (cWR).
Uzbekistan. 2 ♀♀, "Kizil-Kum, 2.V.1871", "Fedchenko", "Ophonus tataricus Men" (ZIN). Bukhoro [former Buchara] Prov.: 1 ♂, 30 km S Bukhara, 15.V.1992, collector unknown (cWR); 2 specimens, 25 km SE of Keten, D. Matveev leg. (cEK); 1 ♂, "Kagan, 29.V., Coll. Glazunov" (ZIN); 1 ♂, 15 km S Kagan, 17.V.1994, S. Ovchinnikov leg. (ZIN). 1 ♀, Kuldzhuktau, Ayakguzhumdy, 10.VI.1963, L. Arnoldi leg. (ZIN). Kashkadarja Prov.: 1 ♂, Maymonak-Tau, 25.V.1982, A. Kondratjev leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Kammashi, 5.VII.1931 (ZIN). Surxondaryo Prov.: 1 ♂, Termez, 24.VI.1912, A. Kiritshenko leg. (ZIN).
Tajikistan. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tigrovaya Balka Nat. Reserve, near shlagbaum, 1.VI.1972, Kh. Nasreddinov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂,Tigrovaya Balka Nat. Res., nr. Nishni Piandsh, 15.V.2004, O. Pak leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, Chilichor-Chashma, W Shaartuz, 20.IV.1962, O. Kryzhanovskij leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Kafirnigan River, S of Shaartuz, 26.IV.1959, I. Lopatin leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Ayvadzh, mouth of Kafirnigan River, 31.VII.1934, Gussakovskij leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, same data, but 28.VII.1934 (ZIN); 1 ♂, same data, but 1.VIII.1934 (ZIN); 1 ♂, same data, but 4.VIII.1934 (ZIN); 1 ♂, same data, but 8.VIII.1934 (ZIN); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Porkhar, Pyandzh River, at light, 2.VII.1934, Luppova leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, same data, but 16-17.VII.1934 (ZIN); 1 ♂, Vakhsh River, Staraya Pristan', at light, 28.IV.1959, I. Lopatin leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Dusti, 23.VI.1983, I.B. Knor leg. (ISEN).
Iran. Sistan and Baluchestan: 1 ♀, Tamandan, 5.V.1901, Zarudny leg. (ZIN). Razavi Khorasan: 1 ♂, 20 km NE Sabzevar, 1600 m, 15.V.2009, K. Kolesnichenko leg. (cAA).
Iraq. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Mesopotamien Helfer S. J." (MFNB).
Afghanistan. Kabul: 1 ♂, Sarobi, 1100 m, 31.V.–2.VI.1961, G. Ebert leg. (cWR). Laghman: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Šamakat, 1500 m, 8–9.IV.1972, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN).
Pakistan. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Northern Areas, Chalt, 1850 m, 36°15'20"N 74°20'14"E, at light, 11.VII.1998, G. Csorba & L. Ronkay leg. (TMB); 1 ♀, Northwest Frontier [= Khyber Pakhtunkhwa] Prov., Barseen, 35°21'42"N 73°12'20"E, 10.VII.1998, G. Csorba & L. Ronkay leg. (TMB).

Described from Transcaspia [= Turkmenistan] and Transcaucasia ("Araxesthal") [= Arax Valley, probably Armenia) as a variety of the preceding species. Schauberger (1933) raised its rank to distinct species and provided several additional records for Turkmenistan. Althouth *P. interstitialis* is easily distinguished from *P. hirsutulus* already by infuscate legs and comparatively smaller pronotum (Schauberger1933), and by male genitalia (Sciaky 1992), these two species are often mixed in collections and the range of the former species remains obscure. Jedlička (1956) reported it from Afghanistan (Bashgultal). Kryzhanovskij et al. (1995) cited *P. interstitialis* from the region restricted to the lowland of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan without detailed data. In the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Ito in Kataev et al. 2003), the species is recorded only for Armenia [apparently on the basis of the type locality], Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. Based on the examined material listed above, the species is recorded here for Tajikistan, Iran, Iraq, and northern Pakistan for the first time. The first detailed records for Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan and two additional records for Afghanistan are also provided. The species is rather common in Turkmenistan, but there are no new records for Transcaucasia.

***Prakasha amariformis* (Bates, 1892)**

Material examined. **Afghanistan.** Kunar: 2 ♀♀, between Kurangal vall. and Mazar vall., S Pec, 2900 m, 3.VII.2006, Reuter leg. (cJS).
India. Uttarakhand: 2 ♀♀, 10 km NNE of Ramnagar, gorge of left trib. of Kosi River, 400–460 m, 29°29'N 79°09.5'E, 400–450 m, 19–20. IV.2012, R. Dudko & I. Lyubechanskii leg. (ISEN).
Bhutan: 4 ♀♀, Mongar Distr., Mongar City, Thrumshingla, at light, 20–27.VI.2010, local collector (via Li Jingke) (cWR).
Thailand. Mae Hong Son Prov.: 8 ♀♀, env. Pai, 575-617 m, road on Mae Yen waterfall, 19°21'42"N 98°27'46"E – 19°32'01"N 98°30'29"E, 27.IV–9.V.2013, I. Melnik leg. (ZIN, cIB&IK); 1 ♂, Northern Thailand, Pai, 1–12.V.2001, R. Kocina leg. (cFCCH).

The species was known from Afghanistan (Nuristan), Pakistan, Nepal, and Myanmar (Kataev 2002). It is recorded here for India (Uttarakhand), Bhutan and Thailand (Mae Hong Son Province) and the Afghan province of Kunar for the first time.

***Siopelus* (*Siopelus*) *tamilnadensis* Kataev, 2002**

Material examined. **India**. Uttar-Pradesh: 1 ♂, "India C - U. Prad., Jhansi distr., Babina, 950 ft., VIII.87, Falletti" (cSC). Puducherry: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "[*Pangomorphus*] *subaeneus* Chaud., Pondichery, Guerin" [bottom label in former Chaudoir's collection; according to our data, the species with this name has never been described], "Ex Musaeo Chaudoir" (MNHN). Karnataka: 1 ♀, "Bangalore, Silvepoora, G. Tabourel, 1899" (MNHN). Punjab: 1 ♀, Punjab, 308 m, Hoshiarpur, Rormazara, 31° 11'50.7"N 76°12'58.0"E, 6–9.VII.2004, M. Uhler leg. (cWR).
Nepal. 1 ♀, P: Bheri, D: Banke, Nepalgunj, Hotel Sneha, 28°02'53"N 81°36'54"E, 125 m, at light, #64, 05.VII.2009, M. Hartmann leg. (NME).
Myanmar. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mandalay region, Bagan env., 21°9'N 94°53'E, 80 m, 10–14.+22-24.X.2014, R. Fouqué leg. (cBUL, cWR).

Described from South India (Manapakhan, Madras enviroments). According to the new examined material, the species is distributed more widely; it is recorded here for Nepal, Myanmar and the Indian states of Uttar-Pradesh, Puducherry, Karnataka and Punjab for the first time.

***Siopelus* (*Neosiopelus*) *quadraticollis* (Putzeys, 1878)**

Material examined. **Oman**. Dhofar Prov.: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Jabal al Qamar, 12 km NE Sarfayt, N 16°44'13" / E 53°13'30", 600 m, 5.X.2013, P. Kučera leg. (cVN); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Jabal al Qamar, 20 km N Dhalqut, N 16.71092°/ E 53.15350°, 1100 m, 21.IX.2011, P. Kučera leg. (cVN, cWR); 1 ♂, Jabal al Qamar, 5 km N Dhalqut, N 16.72291°/ E 53.27424°, 300 m, 22.IX.2011, P. Kučera leg. (cVN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Jabal al Qamar, 15 km W Al Mughsayi, N 16.85591°/ E 53.72375°, 450 m, 26.IX.2011, P. Kučera leg. (cVN, ZIN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Jabal al Qamar, 15 km N Rakhyut, N 16.76876°/ E 53.33720°, 820 m, 24.IX.2011, P. Kučera leg. (cVN); 1 ♂, Jabal al Qamar, 15 km N Rakhyut, N 16.76876°/ E 53.33720°, 820 m, 24.IX.2011, W. Grosser leg. (cWR); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Jabal Samhán, Aqarhanawt, N 17°06'07"/ E 54°41'50", 1000–1200 m, 7.X.2013, P. Kučera leg. (cVN, cWR); 1 ♂, Jabal Samhán, Tawi Atayr env., N 17.08804°/ E 54.62313°, 786 m, 1.X.2011, W. Grosser leg. (cWR).

The species was known only from Eastern Africa within Ethiopia and Tanzania (Basilewsky 1950). First record for Oman. Determination is confirmed by S. Facchini (Piacenza).

***Siopelus* (*Aulacoryssus*) *aciculatus* (Dejean, 1829)**

Material examined. **Oman.** Dhofar: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Jabal Samhán, 15 km NW Tawi Atayr, N 17.06592° / E 54.60479°, 582 m, 29.IX.2011, W. Grosser leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, same data, but 10 km N Dhalqut, N 16.70275° / E 53.19460°, 476 m, 20.IX.2011, W. Grosser leg. (cWR).

The species is widely distributed over the entire tropical Africa, Madagascar and the Comoros (Facchini 2004). It is recorded here for Oman for the first time. Determination is confirmed by S. Facchini (Piacenza).

***Platymetopus figuratus pictus* Andrewes, 1923, stat. nov.** (Figs 9–13)
= *Platymetopus pictus* Andrewes, 1923: 233.
= *Platymetopus figuratus somalicus* Basilewsky, 1948: 209, **syn. nov.**
= *Platymetopus indicus* Jedlička, 1969: 3, **syn. nov.**

Type material. Holotype of *Platymetopus figuratus somalicus*: ♀, labelled "Mts Mabla 500-1000 m, C. des Adaels", "Cote Francaise des Somalis", " Muséum Paris 1937–38 Aubert de la Rue", "HOLOTYPE", "Platymetopus figuratus ssp. somalicus nov. P. Basilewsky det. P. BA" (MNHN).
Holotype of *Platymetopus indicus*: ♀, labelled "Indien / Madras Coimbatore 1400 f. XI. leg. P.S. Nathan 1964", "Holotypus", "Platymetopus indicus sp. n. det. Ing. Jedlička" (ZSM).
Additional material examined. Djibouti. 1 ♂, "Obock (Aubert)", "Platymetopus pictus Chd.", "Pl. figuratus s. somalicus m. P. Basilewsky det." (MNHN).
India. Rajasthan: 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, N India, Jodhpur, 20.VIII.1989, S. Toms leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, "Radjputana Indes" (ZIN); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, E of Pushkar, 26°29'N 74°33'E, 480 m, 10.–1.VII.2006, Z. Kejval leg. (cWR).
Pakistan. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Prov.: 3 ♀♀, NWFP, Waziristan ag., Tanai vill. env., 1500–2500 m, 28.07–12.VIII.2005, V. Gurko leg. (cWR); 1 ♀, NWF-prov., Dir, 18.VII.2006, Reuter leg. (cJS). Balochistan Prov.: 1 ♀, Zhob Valley, 1700 m, sand desert, 24–26.VIII.2009, V. Gurko leg. (SIZK).

Platymetopus pictus was described as a distinct species from the series collected in Ceylon, India (recent states of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu), and Yemen; type locality: "Mysore", Karnataka, India. According to the original description (Andrewes 1923: 233–234), the species, having size of 7.0–8.0 mm, distinguishes at once from all its Oriental congeners in pattern of the elytra, which almost exactly reproduces that of the Ethiopian *P. figuratus* Boheman, 1848, however differences between these species have not been mentioned. More recently, Basilewsky (1948: 209) described from two localities in the territory of the recent Djibouti (type locality: "monts Mabla, C.

des Adaels, 500–1.000 m") a subspecies *P. figuratus somalicus* differing from the typical form from South West and South Africa in having body larger, elytral maculae more or less dark metallic green, and punctation on the head, pronotum and the elytral intervals finer; according to Basilewsky (l. c.), the typical form is at most 6.5 mm and with elytral elongate maculae brownish. Little later Basilewsky (1950: 168) recorded *P. figuratus somalicus* from Eritrea (Dingollo). Because no relevant differences could be found between the specimens from Socotra, Yemen mainland, and Eritrea, Felix (2014: 112) proposed that it is highly probable that specimens of *P. pictus* from Yemen will turn out to be *P. figuratus somalicus*, or even *P. pictus* may represent a synonym of *P. figuratus somalicus*. He also noted that the distinctive features of *P. figuratus figuratus* and *P. figuratus somalicus* mentioned by Basilewsky (1948: 209) are variable and overlapping. Facchini (2016: 522), after examination of the holotype and one paratype of *P. figuratus somalicus* and a lot of specimens of *P. figuratus* from several localities of eastern and southern Africa, treated these two names as synonyms since the supposed distinctive characters of the subspecies *somalicus* can also be found, even with intermediate forms, in several specimens of *P. figuratus* s. str. from different localities. We examined 54 specimens of *P. figuratus* from Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia, Simbabwe, Botswana, and the Republic of South Africa, including one syntype housed in NRM (male, labelled "Caffraria", "J. Wahlb", "Type", "Dioryche figuratus Boh."), and compared them with two specimens of *P. figuratus somalicus* from Djibouti, including the holotype, and with 13 specimens of *P. pictus* from India and Pakistan (see examined material above). Based on our data, the specimens from Djibouti, India and Pakistan are very similar in their characteristics to each other, but differ well from those from eastern and southern Africa in having the body larger (length from apex of clypeus to elytral apex 7.0-8.2 mm, mean 7.6 mm, n = 13), the punctation on pronotum finer, usually consisting of a mixture of larger and smaller punctures, the elytral punctation in most specimens also finer, intervals 3 and 4 at middle usually with 5 (more rarely 4) punctures in a transverse row, and the apex of the median lobe more sharply (angularly) bent ventrad, usually forming a tiny denticle just at tip ventrally (Figs 9-13). Contrary to this, the specimens of *P. figuratus* examined from eastern and southern Africa are smaller (length 5.7–6.9, mean 6.3 mm; n = 23), the punctation on pronotum is coarser, usually consisting of rather large punctures more or less similar in size, the elytral punctation in most specimens are coarser, the intervals 3 and 4 at middle are usually with 3 or 4 (more rarely 5) punctures in transverse row, and the apex of the median lobe is rather evenly and roundly bent ventrad, without any denticle at tip (Figs 7–8). Thus we can confirm the proposition of Felix (2014) and consider here *P. pictus* a senior subjective synonym of *P. figuratus somalicus* differing from *P. figuratus figuratus*. Although there is probably no distinct gap in variability of each of the abovementioned external distinctive characters between *P. figuratus figuratus* and *P. figuratus pictus*, the combination of these characters allows to recognize these taxa even without examination of the male genitalia. Partial overlapping of the distinctive characters and allopatric distribution argue for their subspecific range. The border between the two subspecies needs further study to understand if there is a transition zone or two subspecies are isolated without any transgression. *Platymetopus indicus* was described on the basis of one female from "Indien: Madras: Coimbatore" as similar to "*Pl. maculatus*" [= ? *Platymetopus quadrimaculatus* Dejean, 1829] without comparison with *P. pictus*. Examination of the holotype revealed that this name should be treated as a synonym of *P. figuratus pictus*. The holotype of *P. indicus* has a distinct infuscation of elytral interval 6 in its preapical quarter, but this feature occasionally occurs also in other specimens of *P. figuratus* of both subspecies. *Platymetopus figuratus pictus* is here recorded for Pakistan for the first time.

Lampetes pseudolucens (Schauberger, 1935)

Material examined. India. Tamil Nadu: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Vilupparam, Auroville, 12°0'N 79°48'E, 1.VIII.–5.X.2012, F. Burger leg. (NME, ZIN). Uttarakhand: 1 ♂, Rishikesh Umg./ Juli 1991, Richter leg. (NHMW); 1 ♀, ca 13 km NW Nainital, Khairna Bridge, 900 m, (river banks, light trap), 13.–17.VII.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Tryzna leg. (cWR). **Nepal**. 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ , S Ganesh Himal, Kali Sundhara, 600–700 m, 26.V.1996, Ahrens leg. (NME, ZIN); 1 ♀, Bheri Prov., Nepalgunj, Hotel Batika, 28°02.59'N 81°36.56'E, 230 m, 18.VI.1999, lux, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 33 specimens (♂♂ and ♀♀), Indrawati Khola, Saretar, 1700 m, 25–26.IV.1962, G. Ebert leg. (ZSM).

Known only from the type series collected in India (Madras and Kandesh) and Sri Lanka (Schauberger

1935b). The species is recorded here for Nepal for the first time. Additional records for India (Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu) are also given.

Liodaptus birmanus Bates, 1889

Material examined. **India**. Uttarakhand: 1 ♂, 250 km NE Deli, Corbett Nature Park, bank of Ramchange, 13.III.1994, T. Vereschagina leg. (ZIN); 4 specimens, ca 13 km NW Nainital, Khairna Bridge, 900 m, (river banks, light trap), 13.–17.VII.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (cWR). Assam: 1 specimen, "120 v. above Gaukhati, Brahmaputra, 12.I.12, fon-Vik" (ZIN).
Myanmar. Mandalay Division: 1 ♀, "Birmania, Myunkyan [= Myingyan], Fea 27.II.1886" (ZIN).
China. Yunnan: 3 specimens, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong city, Ufer d. Mekong, 22°00.42'N 100°04.14'E, 10.XII.2007, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 1 specimen, Xishuangbanna, 20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian (NNNR), 22°07.80'N 100°40.05'E, 720 m, LF, 10.XII.2007, A. Weigel leg. (NME).
Vietnam. 3 specimens, "Tonkin, Collection le Moult" (ZIN). Hanoi: 1 specimen, Hanoi, at light, 5.X.1961, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 1.XI.1961 (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 24.XI.1961 (ZIN); 5 specimens, same data, but 20.XII.1961 (ZIN); 3 specimens, same data, but 12.XII.1961(ZIN); 2 specimens, same data, but 25.XII.1961 (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 19.X.1961 (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 20.II.1962 (ZIN); 1 ♂, same data, but 15.X.1962 (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 25.V.1962 (cAKOV); 10 specimens, "Hanoi, Demange, 1909, Coll. G. Babault" (MNHN); 11 specimens, "Hanoi, Coll. A. Bonhoure, 1908" (MNHN); 2 ♀♀, Hanoi, X.1981, Dr. Štusák leg. (cWR). Tien Giang: 1 specimen, S Vietnam, Mitho [= My Tho], V.1948, Ochs leg. (ZIN).
Cambodia. 2 ♀♀, "Cambodge, A. Pavie, 1886" (MNHN).

Described from Myanmar. The species is widely distributed over the Oriental Region; Andrewes (1930) cited it from India (recent states of Gujarat, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Assam), Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand ("Siam") and Indo-China. We examined material from Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, the Indian states of Uttarakhand and Assam, and the Chinese province of Yunnan. First records for China (Yunnan), Vietnam, Cambodia and the Indian state of Uttarakhand.

Liodaptus longicornis Lesne, 1896

Material examined. **Laos.** Vientiane: 6 specimens, Vientiane, 1.II.1986, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 9.II.1986 (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 24.I.1986 (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 25.I.1986 (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 20.X.1984 (ZIN); 1 ♀, Vientiane, shore of Mekong River, beneath stones in mud, 19–20. III.1998, O. Merkl & G. Csorba leg. (TMB). Borikhan: 3 specimens, Borikhan env., 20 km N Muang Pakxan, 16.–20.V.2003, O. Šafranek leg. (cWR). Kharmouan: 1 specimen, 25 km env. Nakai, 17°41'N/105°03'E, 200–300 m, 32.XII.2008, Z. Linek leg (cWR). Oudom Xay: 6 specimens, Muk Pakbeng env., 4.-8.V.2003, O. Šafranek leg. (cWR).
Vietnam. Hanoi: 1 specimen, Hanoi, at light, 3.X.1961, Kabakov leg. (ZIN). Dongnai: 1 specimen, S Vietnam, N Dongnai Pr., Nam Cat Tien Nat. Park, Exped. Russ.-Vietnamese Tropical Centre, at light HQL450, 23.X.2004, D. Fedorenko leg. (ZIN); 2 specimens, same data, but 27.X.2004 (ZIN); 4 specimens, same data, but 16.X.2004 (ZIN); 4 specimens, same data, but 19.X.2004 (ZIN).
China. Yunnan: 2 specimens, "Cheli", 500 m, 8.IV.1955, O. Kryzhanovskij leg. (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 10.IV.1955 (ZIN); 1 specimen, same data, but 7.IV.1955 (ZIN); 1 specimen, "Ganlanba", at light, 19.IV.1957, Van Shu-yun leg. (ZIN); 5 specimens, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong city, Ufer d. Mekong, 22°00.42'N 100°04.14'E, 10.XII.2007, A. Weigel leg. (NME).

This species was previously recorded only for Laos from where it was described (type locality: "Entre Luang-Prabang et Theng"). The species is recorded here from Vietnam and China (Yunnan) for the first time. The data of examined material from Laos are also provided.

Oxycentrus parallelus Chaudoir, 1854 (Figs 14, 15)
= *Oxycentrus richterianus* Kirschenhofer, 1987: 56, **syn. nov.**

Type material examined. Lectotype (present designation) of *O. parallelus*: ♂, with a bottom label "parallelus Chaud., Bengale, 49, Cpt. Boys" (coll. Chaudoir: MNHN). Paralectotypes: 2 specimens (1 ♀teneral; other specimen without fore legs], with the same bottom label (coll. Chaudoir: MNHN).
Additional material examined. **India**. 1 ♂, "Oxycentrus parallelus Chd., Ind." [labelled as *O. richterianus* Kirsch. by B. Kataev in 1992 and by N. Ito in 2009] (ZIN). Uttar Pradesh: 1 ♂, Haridvar-Chila, 5.–14.VIII.1994, M. Valenta (cWR); 1 ♂, Hardivar [sic] Chila, 4.–14. VIII.1994, Snížek leg. (cWR).

Oxycentrus richterianus was described from the series collected in Rawalpindi, the northern region of the Punjab Province, Pakistan. In the original description and in the more recent publication, Kirschenhofer (1992: 50) compared it, among other species, with *O. parallelus*, the species described by Chaudoir (1854: 347) on the basis of three specimens collected in "nord des Indes orientales par le capitaine Boys". Recently, Kirschenhofer (2014: 11) treated *O. striatus* Ito, 2008, which was described on the basis of one male from East Pakistan (type locality: 70 km S Lahores, Changa Manga Forest, Punjab Province), as a junior synonym of *O. richterianus*. However, this synonymization is incorrect because the genitalia in these two species are very different: compare Fig. 2 in Kirschenhofer (1987: 58) and Fig. 12 in Ito (2008: 53). Moreover, Kirschenhofer did not examine the type series of *O. parallelus*, since the study of the latter revealed that in fact *O. parallelus* is conspecific with *O. richterianus*. Thus both these names should be treated as synonyms, and *O. parallelus* sensu Kirschenhofer 1987 and 1992 as identical to *O. striatus*. The median lobe of the

lectotype of *O. parallelus* is illustrated in Figs 14, 15. Measurements of the lectotype: body length 7.6 mm (from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the elytral epex) and 8.2 mm (from the apex of the left mandible to the elytral apex), maximum width of the pronotum 2.3 mm, minimum width of the pronotum 1.9 mm, length of the elytra 4.8 mm, width of the left elytron 1.5 mm, maximum width of the head 1.6 mm, and minimum width of the head 1.3 mm. The additional records of *O. parallelus* from India are provided.

Xenodochus dabreui (Andrewes, 1924)

Material examined. **India**. Uttar Pradesh: 1 ♂, Jhansi Distr., Babuna, 950 ft, VIII.1984 (cAA). Delhi: 1 ♂: New Delhi, airport, 27./28. VII.2001, J. Hrabal leg. (cWR); 2 ♂♂, Delhi, 18.VIII.1957, E. Shver leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Delhi, 240 m, 22.VIII.1981, P. Beron leg. (NMNHS). **Nepal**. 2 ♀♀, Bheri Distr., Nepalganj, Hotel Batika, 28°02'59"N 81°36'56"E, 235 m, at light, Grill leg. (NME); 11 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Prov. Bheri, District Banke, Nepalganj, Hotel Kitchen Hut, 140 m, 28°04'97"N 81°38'56"E, on light, #02, 23–25.VI.2011, M. Hartmann leg. (NME, ZIN).
Maldives. 1 ♀, S Malé, XI 1990, Domke leg. (cWR).

Described from Central and South India, and Pakistan. The species was also cited from Nepal without detailed data (Ito in Kataev et al. 2003). *Xenodochus dabreui* is recorded here for the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, the Indian National Capital Territory of Delhi and for the Maldives for the first time. The data of the material examined from Nepal are also given.

Nipponoharpalus discrepans (Morawitz, 1862)

Material examined. **China**. Hubei: 3 ♂♂, Dahongshan, 31.5N/113.0E, pitfall traps, 1.–31.V.2005, J. Turna leg. (cWR). 2 ♀♀, Guanmenshan, 1500 m, 31.45N/110.4E, pitfall traps, 21.VI.–13.VII.2003, J. Turna leg. (cWR). Shandong: 1 ♂, Taishan Mts., 6.VI.1979, Wang Shuyong leg. (IOZ); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Taishan, VI 1993, A. Richter leg. (cWR). Shanxi: 3 ♂♂, Yonji, 9.–18.V.2006, E. Kučera leg. (cWR). Jiangsu: 2 ♀♀, "Kiang-su, 1919" (IOZ). Henan: 3 ♂♂, N Henan, Wanxianshan, 35°42'N 113°36'E, 840 m, 15.V.2006, J. Turna leg. (cZR, ZIN); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Jiuligou, 580 m, 33°12'N/112°26'E, 12.VI.6.VII.2007, J. Turna leg. (cWR). Yunnan: 1 ♀, Dali, 2000 m, 26.V.2004, Klapka leg. (cWR); 1 ♀, Fugong Co., Maji Town, Majimi Village, roadside, 27.39828N 98.82650E, 1350 m, 23.IV.2004, H.B. Liang, X.-Y. Li, M. Xie leg. (IOZ); 1 ♀, Lushui co., Pianma, Changyanhe, riverside, 25.99414N 98.66336E, 2540 m, 12.V.2005, D. Kavanaugh & D.Z. Dong leg. (IOZ). **Vietnam**. Lao Cai: 1 ♂, "Frontiere Chine – Tonkin, reg. de Lao-Kay et Ho-Kheon, Ch. Dupont, 1900" (MNHN).

Widely distributed over Eastern Asia, including the Russian Far East, China, North and South Korea, and Japan (Kataev et al. 2003). The species is recorded here for Vietnam (near the Chinese border) and for the Chinese provinces of Shandong, Shanxi, Hubei, Henan, Jiangsu, and Yunnan for the first time.

Harpalus (*Zangoharpalus*) *tinctulus luteicornoides* Breit, 1913

Material examined. **China.** Jiangxi: 1 ♂, Jinggang Shan, Xiaoxidong, 342 m, at light, 26°28.0'N/114°12.9'E, 24.IV.2011, M. Fikaček & J. Hájek leg. (cWR). Guangxi: 1 ♂, NE Guangxi, Xin'gan co., Mao'er Shan, N 25.51.487/E 110.29.803, VI 2012, R.Sehnal leg. (cSHN); 1 ♂, 80 km S Guilin, 20.IV.2010, J. Klouda leg. (cWR). Taiwan: 1 ♂, Taipei, Hsinhsien, 17.III. 2012, H.-J. Chen leg. (cJM).

This subspecies is widely distributed over East Asia from the south of Maritime Territory (Russia), North Korea and Ryukyu Islands (Japan) to Laos and Northern Vietnam (Kataev 1997, 2015a). Within China, it is known from the provinces/municipalities Beijing, Fujian, Hunan, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanghai, Zhejiang (Kataev et al. 2003: 388), Hubei (Wrase 2005), Anhui, Jiangxi, and Guizhou (Kataev 2015a). First records for the Chinese provinces of Jiangxi and Guangxi, and for Taiwan.

Harpalus (*Cryptophonus*) *tenebrosus tenebrosus* Dejean, 1829

Material examined. **Oman**. Al Batinah: 1 ♀, Jabal Nakhl, alt. 100 m, 12 km NE of Al Lajal, 23°34'44"N 58°00'27"E, 3.IV.2013, R. Fouqué leg. (cWR).

The nominotypical subspecies of *H. tenebrosus* is widely distributed over the West Palaearctic from Madeira, North West Africa and Iberian Peninsula in the west to the Tien Shan and Hissar-Darvaz Mountains in the east. In the Middle East, it was recorded for Turkey, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Israel, and Jordan (Kataev 2012a). It is recorded here for Oman for the first time. Another subspecies, *H. t. paivanus* Wollaston, 1867, is endemic to the Cape Verde archipelago.

Harpalus (*Pseudoophonus*) *griseus* (Panzer, 1796)

Material examined. **China**. Qinghai: 1 ♂, Datong vic., 36°58'43"N 101°42'19"E, 2600 m, 8-9.VII.2013, J. Rieger leg. (cZR).

The species is distributed over the Palaearctic from North West Africa, Azores and Portugal in the west to Sakhalin, southern Kurils, Japan, Korea including Jejudo, and northern Vietnam in the east (Kataev et al. 2003). In China, it ranges widely, mostly in the north-

western and eastern parts, but has not been recorded for Qinghai (Kataev & Liang 2015). First record for this province.

Harpalus (*Pseudoophonus*) *eous* Tschitschérine, 1901

Material examined. **China**. Ningxia: 1 ♂, ca. 15 km W Yinchuan, 1234 m 38°31'24.3''N, 106°03'47.4''E (waste-water tube, flood debris sifted) 19.VI.2011, D.W. Wrase [02] (cWR). Gansu: 3 ♂♂, S.Gansu, Mts. 36 km SE Longnan, 2080 m, 33°13'03''N/105°14'55''E, N. slope with mixed pine and birch forest, litter sifted, 4.VIII.2012, V. Assing leg. [13] (cWR). Yunnan: 1 ♀, Dehong Dai Aut. Pref., mount. range 31 km E Luxi, 2280 m, 24°29'31''N/ 98°52'58''E (grassland/pasture, under stones/shrubs, in moss/litter) 3.VI.2007, D.W.Wrase leg. [19] (cWR).

This species ranges over the south of East Siberia (Buryatia and Chita Province), the south of Russian Far East (Amur Province, Khabarovsk and Maritime territories), North and South Korea, Japan, and China (Kataev & Liang 2015). Here it is recorded for the Chinese provinces of Gansu and Yunnan, and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region for the first time.

Harpalus (*Pseudoophonus*) *fokienensis* Schauberger, 1930

Material examined. **China**. Shaanxi: 2 ♂♂, S Shaanxi, Micang Shan, 42 km S Hanzhong, 1090 m, 32°40'52''N/106°49'16''E, (NW.slope, margin of mixed/ forest with rocks, tall herbaceous vegetation, raked from roots/soil), 14.VIII.2012, D.W.Wrase leg. [27A] (cWR).

Known from the southern and southeastern parts of China and northern Vietnam (Kataev & Liang 2015). First record for the Chinese province of Shaanxi.

Harpalus (*Pseudoophonus*) *sericatus* Tschitschérine, 1906

Material examined. **China**. Yunnan: 1 ♂, "China, Liijang" [= Lijiang], 2500 m, 26°49'N / 100°07'E, 3.–10.VI.2006, V. Kremitovský leg. (cWR).

This rare species was known only from Sichuan, China (Kataev & Liang 2015). It is recorded here for Yunnan for the first time.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *laevipes* Zetterstedt, 1828

Material examined. **China**. Heilongjiang: 2 ♀♀, Dailing, 15–19.V.1957, no collector (IOZ). Jilin: 1 ♂, Changbaishan Mts., 740–800 m, 20.VII.1991, Yu Peiyu leg. (IOZ); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Changbaishan Mts., 1400–1600 m, 19.VI.1991, Xie Weiping leg. (IOZ). Beijing: 1 ♂, Dongling Mts., Xialongmen, Liulang Yu, N39°97' / E 115°43', 1400 m, 17.VI.2001, J. Cooter & P. Hlaváč leg. (cWR). Gansu: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Qilian Shan, S of Zhangye, SSW of Huazhaizi village, Tayogou River, 2700–2800 m, 22.VII.1999, I. Belousov & I. Kabak leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, S Gansu, 21.5–24.7 km WSW of Yeliguan, 34°53'16"N 103°25'52"E – 34°52'51"N 103°23'54"E, 3790–3815 m, 4.VII.2005, I. Belousov & I. Kabak leg. (cIB&IK). Sichuan: 1 ♂, Qian pass N Jiulong, 4500–4550 m, 21.–23.VII.2009, S. Murzin leg. (cWR). Qinghai: 11 specimens, Daban Shan, 80 km NNW Honggu, 2350–2450 m, 36°58'40.7"N/102°26'01.2"E, (creek valley, Picea-Populus-Betula forest, under stones along creek), 27.VI.2011, D.W. Wrase leg. (cWR).

A Holarctic species, widely distributed over the forest zone of Eurasia and North America. In China, it was only recorded for Xining and Shanxi (Kataev et al. 2003). The species is recorded here for Heilongjiang, Jilin, Beijing, Gansu, Sichuan, and Qinghai for the first time. New records extend its known range to include the most part of northern China southward to Sichuan.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *rubripes* (Duftschmid, 1812)

= *Harpalus demelti* Korge, 1962: 308, **syn. nov.**

Type material examined. Holotype of *Harpalus demelti*: ♂, labelled "Alem Daglari As. min, sept. IV.1961 leg. Demelt", "Harpalus demelti Korge ♂ – TYPUS" [on red paper] (MFNB).

Harpalus demelti was described on the basis of one male from "Alem Daglari, auf der asiatischen Seite des Bosporus", Turkey. Casale & Taglianti (1999) cited this species as a synonym of *H. honestus* (Duftschmidt, 1812) without any explanation, but examination of the holotype revealed that it is conspecific with the Transpalaearctic *H. rubripes*.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *marginellus* Gyllenhal, 1827

Material examined. **Kosovo**. 1 ♂, Bergland bei Deçan, 500–1000 m, V 2015, F. Umlauf leg. (NME).

Distributed from Central Europe and northern Italy to the Balkans (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro). Not mentioned for Kosovo in Ćurčić et al. (2007). First record for this country.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *acupalpoides* Reitter, 1900

Material examined. **China**. Nei Mongol: 1 ♂, Jining, 31.VII–2.VIII.1997, E. Kučera leg. (cWR).

Known from southern Siberia, Mongolia and China (Kataev 1990). In China, the species was recorded only from Qinghai and Gansu provinces (Kataev & Liang 2004). It is recorded here for Inner Mongolia for the first time.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *vanemdeni* Schauberger, 1932

Material examined. **China**. Hebei: 1 ♀, Chengde, 1.X.1992, G. de Rougemont leg. (cWR). Gansu: 1 ♀, Lazikou Valley, 2150 m, 34°08.0'N 103°54.5'E (GPS), on palisades near the village, 27.VI.2005, J. Hajék, D. Král & J. Růžička leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, "Kansou mer., Hoei-Sien. [= Hui Xian (33.47°N 106.07°E)]", "Harpalus pumicatus Schaub.", "Type" [according to our data, this taxon was not described] (OÖLL). Shaanxi: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Li Shan near Lintong, 31 km E Xian, 32° 20 N / 109° 16 E, 1000–1200 m, dry mount. meadow/forest, 23–25.VIII.1995, D.W. Wrase leg. (cWR). Sichuan: 1 ♀, Nanping env., 1600 m, 1.–10. VII.2010, M. Murzin leg. (cWR).

Described from Beijing, China. The species was also reported from Shaanxi without detailed data (Kataev et al. 2003). It is recorded here for Hebei, Gansu and Sichuan for the first time. The data of examined material from Shaanxi are also given.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *kirgisicus* Motschulsky, 1844

Material examined. **Kyrgyzstan**. 1 ♀, NE Kirghizia, Tschuj Valley near Dshil-Aryk, 1300 m, 3–4.VIII.2009, W. Schawaller leg. (SMNS).

Widely distributed over the Eurasian steppe zone from European Russia through Kazakhstan to Yenisei River in southern Siberia (Kataev 1989). First record for Kyrgyzstan (Chuya Province), in the north of this country.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *egorovi* Lafer, 1989

Material examined. **Russia**. Sakhalin: 1 specimen, S Sakhalin, Chekhova Mt., 300 m, 25–30.V.1991, A. Puchkov leg. (SIZK).
Mongolia. Ara-Khangai Aimag: 1 ♀, SE, 20–60 km W of Kharkhorin, 18.VI.1982, A. Kirejchuk leg. (ZIN). Bayan Khongor Aimag: 1 ♀, 35 km N Bayan Khongor, 20.VII.2003, S. Churkin & S. Tchastilov leg. (MPU). Selenge Aimag: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Eigiin, Selenge, Buchsin Gol, 8.IX.1993, T. Walter leg. (cMARG, cWR).
China. Hebei/Nei Mongol: 1 ♂, pass Chengde-Chifeng, 41.6°N / 118.2°E, 30.–31.V.2002, J. Turna leg. (cWR).

Known from southern and northeastern Siberia, westward to Novosibirsk Province (Dudko & Lyubechanskii 2002), in the east to northeastern Yakutia and Russian Far East (Magadan Province, Maritime Territory, Sakhalin), and from North and South Korea (Kryzhanovskij et al. 2004, Kataev et al. 2003, Moon & Paik 2006). The species is recorded here for Mongolia (Ara-Khangai, Bayan-Khongor, and Selenge aimags) and China (border Hebei and Nei Mongol) for the first time. The first detailed record for Sakhalin is also given.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *taciturnus* Dejean, 1829

Material examined. **Albania**. Korce: 20 ♂♂/♀♀, 19 km N Korce, Mt. Pilaya e Pusit 1040 m, 40°47'20"N 20°49'24"E (dry pasture on lime with shrubbery, under stones), 24.V.2010, D.W. Wrase leg. (cWR, ZIN). Jablanica: 1 ♀, Qaf e Thanes (Thanes-Pass), 850 m, 3.V.1993, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS).

Distributed widely over the Balkan Peninsula (Kataev 1989, Kataev et al. 2003). Although an occurence in Albania could be expected, it has not been reported from this country (see Guéorguiev 2007). First record for Albania.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *corporosus* Motschulsky, 1861

Material examined. **Mongolia.** Dornod (= East) Aimak: 1 ♂, Nömrög, Nömrög Gol, Camp, Steppe/Flußterrasse, N 46°59'40.2"/E 119°21'49.9", 890 m, 02.–05.08.2013, P. Schnitter leg. (cSCHN).

Known from the Russian Far East, Japan, North and South Korea, and China (Kataev 1989, Kataev et al. 2003). Here the species is recorded for Mongolia (Dornod Aimag) for the first time.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *politus vasilinini* Lutshnik, 1916

Material examined. **Russia**. Daghestan: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kurush, 5.VIII.1985, G. Abdurakhmanov leg. (ZIN).
Azerbaijan. 1 ♂, 11 km of Sogob-Alik, 1720–2310 m, 21.VII.1985, G. Abdurakhmanov leg. (ZIN).
Georgia. 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, lake Paravani, 1900 m, 16.VII.1973, N. Bey-Bienko leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, env. Vardzia, under stone, 1900 m, 28.VI.1980 (ZIN); 15 specimens, SW Georgia, NE Ninocminda, SW of Gandzaani, 20.VI.2014, F. Grycz leg. (cGR, cWR, ZIN).
Turkey. Ardahan: 5 km E Ardahan, 1924 m,41°08'N/42°45'E, 1.VII.2006, P. Kabátek leg. (cWR). Kars: 1 ♂, env. Kars, "Kalandzhik", 2.V.1915, Olsufiev leg. (ZIN); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, near Kars 2000 m, 29.VII.1965, H. Korge & W. Heinz leg. (SMNS); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kars, Pass n. Digor, 1800–2100 m, 12.V.1989, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS); 9 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Strasse Kars – Göle, ca 20 km n. Kars, 2150 m, 8.VIII.1970, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS, cWR); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Aygir-gölu NW Kars, 2200 m, 19.V.1989, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Karakale b. Kars, 20.VIII.1966, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS); 2 ♂♂, Pass zwischen Pazarcik u. Kars N-Sette 2000–2200 m, 17.V.1989, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS); 1 ♀, Westhänge d. Kisir-dagi, ca 10 km NW Susuz, 2100 m, 19.V.1989, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS). Ardahan: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Çildir Gölu, 1800 m, VI.1977, F. Schubert leg. (SMNS); 2 ♂♂, Kars-Erzurum Bölümü, Aygir-Gölü, 2170 m, 6.VII.1989, I. Wolf leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, Susur/Göle, Aygir-Gölü, 2160 m, 6.VII.1989, K. Staven leg. (cWR). Bayburt/Erzurum: 1 ♂, Kop-dağ Pass, 2200–2500 m, Ende VII.1975, Czipka leg. (SMNS); 1 ♂, same data, but 24.V.1989, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS).

This subspecies was known from Armenia and eastern Turkey (Kataev et al. 2003). It is recorded here for Russia (Daghestan), Georgia and Azerbaijan for the first time. Examined material from Turkey is also given. *Harpalus p. vasininini* differs from the nominotypical

subspecies distributed in Europe, Kazakhstan and West Siberia in having rather bright violet or bluish shine on dorsum (see also Mlynář 1979). Among specimens examined from the south west of Gandzaani in Georgia, only few males possess light violet shine on dorsum; other specimens are dark, similar in appearance to those of the nominotypical subspecies. The status of the specimens from Gandzaani needs further study.

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *luteicornis* (Duftschmid, 1812)**

Material examined. **Romania**. 1 ♂, Suceava, ca 2 km SSE Varvata, mixed forest, 15.–20.V.2011, R. Sehnal (cWR).

Widely distributed in Europe and West Siberia (Kataev et al. 2003), but was not yet reported from Romania. First record for this country. The record from Georgia (Reck & Chaladze 2004) is apparently based on *H. xanthopus winkleri* Schauberger, 1923.

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *xanthopus xanthopus* Gemminger & Harold, 1868**

Material examined. **China**. Hebei: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Xinglong Co., Wuling Mts, 1800 m, 23–26.V.1994, Yu Peiyu leg. (IOZ). Hebei/Nei Mongol: 1 ♀, pass Chengde - Chifeng, 41.6°N 118.2°E, 30–31.V.2002, J. Turna leg. (cFCCH).

The nominotypical subspecies of *H. xanthopus* is known from southern Siberia, the Russian Far East, the Northern Tien Shan, Mongolia and northern China (Xining and Liaoning) (Kataev et al. 2003). It is recorded here for the Chinese province of Hebei (Wuling Mountains), also for the border Hebei and Nei Mongol (Chengde-Chifeng Pass) for the first time. Another subspecies, *H. x. winkleri*, is distributed in Europe, Anatolia and the Causcasus.

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *modestus* Dejean, 1829**

Material examined. **China**. Gansu: 1 ♂, S.Gansu, W. Qinling Shan, 125 km NW Longnan, Lazikou pass, S. side, Zhuli valley, 2260 m, 34°07'57''N/ 103°56'15''E (N. slope, meadow with tall herbaceous vegetation, under stones), 3.VIII.2012, D.W. Wrase leg. [11A] (cWR).

Distributed in Europa, southern Siberia, the Russian Far East, North and South Korea, Japan, and China (Kataev 1997, Kataev et al. 2003). In China, it was reported from Qinghai, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Shanxi, Sichuan (Kataev et al. 2003), Nei Mongol, and Hebei (Liang & Huang 2013). The species is recorded here for Gansu for the first time.

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *vernicosus* Kataev & Liang, 2007**

Material examined. **China**. Sichuan: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Qingmai, 28°47'N 99°56'E, 2700–3500 m, 1–3.VII.2006, A. Mikyška leg. (cWR); 1 ♀, same data, but (cMIK). Yunnan: 1 ♂, 18 km S of Lijiang, 3480 m, 26°49'57"N 100°04'22"E, 3.VII.2007, J. Rieger leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, NW Yunnan, 3300 m, road Deqen – Yanjing, 30 km NW Deqen, 28°32'N 98°49'E, 23.VI.1997, J. Turna leg. (cFCCH).

Described recently from northwestern Sichuan and eastern Xizang (type locality: Xiangcheng County, Sichuan). The species is recorded here for Yunnan for the first time. An additional record for Sichuan is also given.

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *kaznakovi kaznakovi* Kataev & Wrase, 1997**

Material examined. **China**. Qinghai: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, road Qingshuihe – Yushu, 33°12'13"N 97°25'42"E, ca. 4200 m, 17.VII.2015, J. Schmidt leg. (cJS, ZIN).

The nominotypical subspecies of *H. kaznakovi* was known from northwestern Sichuan and eastern Xizang (Jomba County) (Kataev & Liang 2007). It is recorded here for Qinghai for the first time. Another subspecies, *H. k. lilliputa* Kataev & Liang, 2007, is described from eastern and central Xizang.

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *optabilis* Dejean, 1829**

Material examined. **China**. Gansu: 12 specimens, Lenglong Ling Mts., pass road 61,5 km N Honggu, 2875–2900 m, 36°53'11.0"N/102°45'30.8"E (dry grass steppe and field edges, loess, under stones/cloddy soil/plants), 29./30.VI.2011, D.W. Wrase leg. [12] (cWR); 5 specimens, same data, but 12./14.VII.2011 [12C] (cWR). Nei Mongol: 1 ♀, Erlian, at light, 21.VII.1990, L. & M. Bočak leg. (cWR). Ningxia: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Helanshan Mts., VI.1994, Li Wenyi & Cao Naijuan leg. (IOZ); 1 ♀, Han Xue, 24.VI.1994, Xu Dong leg. (IOZ); 1 ♂, same data, but 25.VI.1994 (IOZ); 1 ♀, same data, but 6.VIII.1996 (IOZ). Qinghai: 1 ♂, Huang He Plateau, 36°08'06"N 100°28'09"E, 2940 m, 11.VII.2015, J. Schmidt leg. (cJS); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, E Qinghai, 50 km E Tongren, 10 km of Vatsche, 2892 m, 17.VII.2007, A. Wrzecionko leg. (cWR).

Distributed over the Eurasian steppe zone from Volga region in the west to Yakutia, Transbaikalia and Mongolia in the east, also in Altai, Tarbagatai and Tien Shan in the southeast; in China, it was recorded only for Xinjiang (Tien Shan and Kun Lun mountain ranges) (Kataev 1989, Kataev et al. 2003). Examination of the new material showed that the species is distributed in China more widely. It is recorded here for Gansu, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, and Qinghai for the first time.

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *davidianus davidianus* Tschitschérine, 1903**

Material examined. **China**. Ningxia: 20 specimens, Helan Shan, rd. to Suyukou Nat. For. Park, 28 km WNW Yinchuan, 1400 m, 38°37'46.6"N / 105°57.05"E, semi-steppe, under stones, 19.VI.2011, D.W. Wrase leg. (cWR, cJS, ZIN). Shandong: 1 ♂, Ta-Yngtse, Linsisien, VII.1940, E. Bourgault leg. (IOZ).

The nominotypical subspecies of *H. davidianus* is distributed in the northeastern part of China, southern Mongolia and "Korea" (Kataev 1989). In China, it was recorded for Qinghai, Nei Mongol, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Hebei, Beijing, Shanxi and Shaanxi (Kataev 1997, Kataev et al. 2003). The subspecies is recorded here for Ningxia and Shandong for the first time. Another subspecies, *H. davidianus basharicus* Schauberger, 1933, was described from "Poo" in the West Himalaya (Himachal Pradesh, India).

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *breviusculus* Chaudoir, 1846**

Material examined. **Turkey.** Ağri: 1 ♂, Anatolia or., Dogubayazit, 1700 m, 22.VIII.1967, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS).

A rare species distributed in Transcaucasia; it was known from Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan (Nakhichevan) (Kataev et al. 2003). First record for Turkey (Ağri Province), close to the Iranian and Armenian borders.

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *salinus agonus* Tschitschérine, 1894**

Material examined. **Afghanistan**. Badakhshan: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, SE Zebak, 3000 m, 13.VII.1973, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN).
Pakistan. Gilgit-Baltistan: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Chitral/Gilgit, Shandur-Pass, 3250-3650 m, 14-15.VIII.2001, W. Heinz leg. (cWR, cHNZ).
China. Sichuan: 1 ♀, W Sichuan, Litang, 20–22.VII.1999, V. Beneš leg. (cWR).

This subspecies ranges in the Central and Eastern Tien Shan, Pamir, Kashmir, and the northwestern Tibetan plateau, to the south of the nominotypical subspecies which is distributed mainly in the eastern part of the Eurasian steppe zone and the North Tien Shan (Kataev 1984). *Harpalus salinus agonus* was recorded for Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, India (Jammu and Kashmir), Afghanistan and China (Xinjiang and Xizang) (Kataev et al. 2003). Guéorguiev (2000) reported it from the Chinese province of Qinghai (Karakorum). The subspecies is recorded here for Pakistan (Azad Jammu and Kashmir) and the Chinese province of Sichuan for the first time. Examined material from Afghanistan (Badakhshan) is also provided.

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *salinus klementzae* Kataev, 1984**

Material examined. **China**. Xizang: 2 ♂♂, West Nganglong Mts., 20 km S of Yannu, 4600 m, 22.VI.1997, V. Major leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, Nganglong Mts., Rabank, 4800 m, 1.–3.VII.1996, V. Major leg. (cWR); 1 ♀, Manru, 4800 m, 27.VI.2006, Lapčík leg. (cWR).

Distributed in the mountain depressions of the Altai-Sayan Mountain region (Altai, Tuva, Buryatia), West Mongolia, northwestern China (Xijiang and Qinghai), and northeastern Siberia (northeastern Yakutia and Magadan Province) (Kataev 1984, 1990; Kataev et al. 2003). The subspecies is recorded here for Xizang (China) for the first time. Interestingly, the geographical range of this subspecies is disjunctive, consisting of two rather isolated parts, one in northeastern Siberia where it occurs on the relict steppes of northeastern Yakutia and Magadan Province, the other in southern Siberia (Altai-Sayan Mountain region), West Mongolia and northwestern China (Kataev 1990).

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *lumbaris* Mannerheim, 1825**

Material examined. **China**. Xizang: 1 ♀, Tibet, Namtso, 4800 m, 30°47'13"N 91°02'39"E, 26.VIII.2012, M. Ritz leg. (cJS).

Widely distributed over southern Siberia, eastern Kazakhstan, Mongolia and the northern part of China (Kataev 1984). In China, it was reported from Xinjiang, Ningxia, Qinghai, Nei Mongol, Beijing, Shanxi, Gansu, Liaoning (Kataev et al. 2003), and Hebei (Schauberger 1938). The species is recorded here for Xizang for the first time.

***Harpalus* (*Harpalus*) *tiridates* Reitter, 1900**

Material examined. **Turkey.** Şanliurfa: 1 ♀, Urfa-Plateau, westl. Urfa, 600-800 m, 13.IV.1976, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS); 1 ♂, ca 20 km E Urfa, 16.IV.1981, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS); 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Umg. Caylarbasi (Urfa), ca 600 m, 11.IV.1980, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Karacadağ, (Urfa), S. Diyarbakır, 800–1300 m, 12.IV.1976, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS, cWR). Mardin: 7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, "Südost-Anatolien, Heinz leg.", "50 km e. von Viranşehir, 500 m, 13.IV.1976" (SMNS, cWR); 1 ♂, 20–30 km E Viranşehir, ca 500 m, 16.IV.1981, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mazidağı, 800 m, 12.IV.1976, Heinz leg. (SMNS); 1 ♀, Hop Geçidi, Mardin env., 11.–14.V.2005, K. Orszulik leg.(cWR).

Syria. 5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Basaltplateau W Salkhad (zwischen Bosra und Hout), 900–1200 m, 5.IV.1988, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS).
Iran. Kermanshah: 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, (Bakhtaran), 1300 m, Bisotun e. Kermanshah, 25.III.1996, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS); 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same data, but 21.IV.1996, Menrad leg. (SMNS, cWR); 6 ♂♂, (Kamadan), Pass 1500 m, S. Kangavar, 26.III.1996, W. Heinz leg. (SMNS). Lorestan: 1 ♂, 35–45 km südostl. Khorramabad, 1900–2100 m, 13–15.V.1976, Holzschuh & Ressl leg. (cWR). Hamadan: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Middle Asia, Nekhavand [Nehavand], H = 1800–2300 m, 10-13.V.2008" (SIZK, ZIN).

Described from "Zeiton, Akbes in Obersyrien" and more recently cited only from Turkey and Syria without detailed data (Kataev et al. 2003). The species is recorded here for Iran (Kermanshah, Lorestan and Hamadan provinces) for the first time. Data of examined material from Turkey (Şanliurfa and Mardin provinces) and Syria (Salkhad District) are also given.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *pygmaeus* Dejean, 1829

Material examined. **Georgia.** 1 ♀, Sagarejo, Kopataje, salt lake env., 12.V.2015, R. Kmeco leg. (cWR).

Widely distributed over South Europe, and partly Central Europe, from the Iberian Peninsula to southern Russian Plain, Crimea, Ciscaucasia and West Kazakhstan, also in Asia Minor and Syria (Kataev et al. 2003). The species has not been recorded for Transcaucasia. First record for Georgia.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *oblitus oblitus* Dejean, 1829

Material examined. **Cyprus**. 1 ♀, Anageia, WD28, under stone, 23.II.2007, K. Austin & E. Small leg. (cSM).

Austin et al. (2008: 76) recorded *Harpalus smyrnensis* Heyden, 1888 (as probably belonging to ssp. *medicus* Kataev, 1993) from Cyprus based on one female from Lefkosia: Anageia. Re-examination of this female revealed that this record should be referred to the nominotypical subspecies of *H. oblitus*, which was also cited in the same work from Cyprus (Pafos and Lemesos) (l. c.: 76). The examined specimens of *H. oblitus oblitus* from Cyprus are very similar in habitus to those occurring in Italy (Kataev 1993). Thus *H. smyrnensis medicus* should be excluded from the fauna of Cyprus. The range of the latter taxon is restricted to eastern Anatolia, Transcaucasia, and the Middle East (Kataev et al. 2003).

Microderes (*Microderes*) *undulatus* (Gebler, 1841)

Material examined. **Iran.** Razavi Khorasan: 1 specimen, Kuh-e Binalud, Mashad env., Bozgan, 17.V.2003, K. Orszulik leg. (cWR).

Distributed in the desert areas of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan (Kataev et al. 2003), and Kyrgyzstan (Kabak & Ovchinnikov 2002). Ali (1966) reported it from Iraq. The species is recorded here for Iran (Razavi Khorasan Province) for the first time.

Microderes (*Microharpalus*) *nanulus* (Tschitschérine, 1898)

Material examined. **China**. Ninxia: 1 ♀, Alashan, env. Dyn-Yuan-In, 20.IX–15.X.1908, P. Kozlov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, same data, but 2.VI.1908 (ZIN).

Known from southern Siberia (Tuva and southern Buryatia), Mongolia and northern China (Qinghai and Gansu) (Kataev 1989, Kataev et al. 2003). First record for the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China.

Heteracantha depressa Brullé, 1834

Material examined. **Jordan**. 1 ♀, "Jordan" (ZMUC). Karak: 1 specimen, Al-Karak, W Sakka, 390 m, 31°15'11.7"N/35°37'01.6"E, ruderal, at light, 22.IV.2016, Schnitter & Schellhorn leg. (cSCHN). Tafila: 1 specimen, Dhana Nat. Res., 1165 m, 30°38'28.5"N/35°36'52.2"E, Juniperus/Quercus auf Sandstein, at light, 24.04.2016, Schnitter & Schellhorn leg. (cSCHN).

Distributed over northern Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was recorded for Iran, Iraq, Israel, Syria, Saudi Arabia (Kataev et al. 2003), and the United Arab Emirates (Gillett 2009). It is recorded here for Jordan for the first time.

Ophonus (*Metophonus*) *laticollis* Mannerheim, 1825

Material examined. **Montenegro**. 1 ♀, 10 km W Sedlo [pass], 11.VII.2012, M. Egger leg. (cWR).

Widely distributed over the West Palaearctic from Europe except Iberian Peninsula and extreme north, Asia Minor, Caucasus region, Middle Asia to West Siberia and West China (Kataev et al. 2003). First record for Montenegro.

Ophonus (*Metophonus*) *cordatus* (Duftschmid, 1812)

Material examined. **Slovenia**. Hrpelje-Kozina Municipality: 1 ♀, Petrinje, 45°33'24.86"N/ 13°54'37.95"E, 22.–25.V.2010, O. Konvička (cWR).

Widely distributed in the West Palaearctic from the Iberian Peninsula, North West Africa, Central Europe, Balkans, Anatolia to Iran, Middle Asia, and West Siberia (Kataev et al. 2003). First record for Slovenia.

***Ophonus* (*Macrophonus*) *oblongus* (Schaum, 1858)**

Material examined. **Bosnia and Herzegovina**. 1 ♂, Crna Gora, Sarajevo, V 1989, B. Drovenik leg. (cKOP).

Sporadically occurring in the Balkan Peninsula, the Middle East and Caucasus (Kataev et al. 2003). It is recorded here for Bosnia and Herzegovina for the first time.

Subtribe Ditomina Bonelli, 1810

***Dixus klapperichi* (Jedlička, 1964)**

Material examined. **Jordan.** Jerash: 1 specimen, S. Jerash, E Al Mastaba, 18.IV.2009, M. Snižek leg. (cWR). Ma'dabā: 9 specimens, Ma'in vill. SW Ma'dabā, 763 m, 31°41.535'N/35°45.833'E (stony slope/field edges, under stones/waste), 27.III.2016, D.W. Wrase & B. Laser leg. [19] (cGRY, cWR).

A species described on basis of four specimens from northwestern Jordan, not well known and rare in collections, hence new collecting data seems worthy to be mentioned. According to the collecting data available today, the species is endemic to northwestern Jordan.

***Odontocarus samson* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1855)**
= *Carterus (Odontocarus) holofernes* Semenov & Znojko, 1929: 187, **syn. nov.**

Type material examined. Holotype of *Carterus holofernes*: ♂ (pinned, now glued to card, with extracted median lobe, glued to separate card) labelled: "Lebanon, / May, 1886 / Pratt." (black print on white label); "spec. ? / Tschitscherin det" (first line handwritten, second printed); Carterus (Odontocarus) / olofern nob." / Typ un. ♂ / A. Semenov-Tian-Shansky & Znojko det. III.29." (handwritten by Semenov-Tian-Shansky except the printed name of the first author), a gold-coloured round label; "ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE /Russian Academy / of Sciences / ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA" (black print on yellow label); a label subsequently added: "Odontocarus / samson / (REICHE & SAULCY), 1855 / WRASE det. 2016" (black print on white label).

The description of *Carterus holofernes* is based on one male specimen coming from "Lebanon" without more details concerning a locality. Comparison with two specimens of *O. samson* from Lebanon and 24 specimens from Israel resulted in conspecifity with the latter species. All characters mentioned by Semenov & Znojko (1929: 187) for differentiation of *O. holofernes* to *O. samson* are in the range of variation of the latter species, hence we treat *O. holofernes* as a junior synonym of *O. samson*.

***Oedesis caucasicus* (Dejean, 1831)**

Material examined. **Albania.** Berat: 1 ♀, Bogovë nr. Çorovoda, Osum river, 4.VII.2012, P. Vonička leg. (cVN). **Russia**. Kalmykia: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 5 km NW Plodovitoe vill., 14–18.VI.2005, V. Krivokhatsky & O. Ovchinnikova leg. (ZIN).

Distributed in the East Mediterranean Region, including Crimea and Ciscaucasia, and southern Middle Asia (Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995, Wrase 1999, 2009a, Kataev 2015a). It is recorded here for Albania for the first time. Evgeniy V. Komarov reported in 2016 (http://www.zin.ru/ANIMALIA/coleoptera/rus/eucspaek.htm) about finding of this species in the Lower Volga region of Russia (Volgograd Prov., Ilovlinsky Distr., right bank of Don River, upper stanitsa Trekhostrovskaya). An additional record for Russia (Kalmykia) is also given.

***Tschitscherinellus oxygonus oxygonus* (Chaudoir, 1850)**

Material examined. Azerbaijan. Nachitchevan: 1 ♀, Ordubad Distr., env. Padchink[?], 21.VIII.1967, Mamedov leg. (MPU).

Known from Cyprus, the Middle East (Anatolia, Syria, Lebanon, and Israel), and Armenia (Wrase 2003). First record for Azerbaijan (Nachitchevan).

***Machozetus lehmanni* (Ménétriés, 1848)**

Material examined. **Iran**. South Khorasan: 1 specimen, Neh – Ismailabad, Nehbandan, E Persia, 10–12.VI.1896, N. Zarudny leg. (ZIN); 1 specimen, Ratuk, 7–8.VII.1901, N. Zarudny leg. (ZIN); 6 specimens, Zirkuh, col ... to Bazaa, 18–21.IV.1898, N. Zarudny leg. (ZIN). Razavi Khorasan: 1 specimen, Niz-Ab and Seydabad, 26–29.X.1900, N. Zarudny leg. (ZIN).
Afghanistan. Herat: 2 ♂♂, 30 km NE of Herat, 15.V.1970, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, 30 km NW of Herat, 10.V.1973, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN).

Known from the desert areas of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and North Afghanistan (Kryzhanovskij 1965, Wrase 2003). It is recorded here for Iran (South Khorasan and Razavi Khorasan provinces) for the first time. The first detailed records for Afghanistan (Herat Province) are also provided.

Subtribe Amblystomina Fauvel, 1889

***Amblystomus metallescens* (Dejean, 1829)**

= *Amblystomus levantinus* Reitter, 1883.
For other synonyms see Wrase & Magrini 2012: 7.

Material examined. **Georgia**. 2 specimens (incl. 1 ♀), "Transcaucasia, Tiflis [= Tbilisi], Ya. Kirshenblat" (ZIN).
Armenia. 1 ♀, Artashat Distr., Tsaghkashen (now Mrgavet), at light, 10.VII.1956 (cMK); 1 ♂, "Kaukasus, Erivan, Maljushenko leg." (ZIN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Erewan, 1898, Korb" (ZMUN, ZIN); 1 ♀, Erevan, 5.IV.1935, M. Ter-Minasyan, A. Richter leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, env. Erevan, Sovetashen, 13.IV.1958, V. Zaitzev leg. (ZIN); 2 specimens, same locality, 1989, A. Kravets leg. (cEK).
Azerbaijan. 1 specimen, "Geokchay Distr." (MPU).
Turkmenistan. 1 ♂, Ashkhabad, at light, 8.VI.1898, K.O. Anger leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Geok-Tepe, 16.VI.1899, collector unknown (ZIN).

Distinctive characters of *A. metallescens* (Dejean, 1829) and *A. niger* (Heer, 1841), including their aedeagi, were described in detail by Wrase & Jaeger (2004), Wrase (2009b), and Wrase & Magrini (2012). Wrase (2009b) also treated *A. levantinus* Reitter, 1883 as a junior synonym of *A. metallescens*. Following Kult (1947), without examination of the type specimens, Kryzhanovskij et al. (1995) in the Checklist of the ground-beetles of Russia and adjacent lands as well as most other Russian authors misidentified *A. metallescens* and *A. levantinus*. Actually, the information about distribution of *A. levantinus* sensu Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995 within the former Soviet Union should be referred to *A. metallescens* and that of *A. metallescens* sensu Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995 should be referred to *A. niger*. Since these incorrect distributional data were partly used by Jaeger & Wrase (2003) in the first edition of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera and by Wrase & Magrini (2012) in the taxonomic revision of the Mediterranean *Amblystomus*, we provide here the revised distribution of these two species within the former Soviet Union. Previously (Wrase 2009b), based on examined material from this territory, *A. metallescens* was correctly recorded for Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. According to the material listed above, *A. metallescens* also occurs in Georgia and Armenia (formerly recorded for these countries as *A. levantinus*). Additional records for Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan are also given. The general range of *A. metallescens* includes North Africa, western, southern and southeastern Europe, Cyprus, Anatolia, Transcaucasia, Middle East, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan (see Wrase & Magrini 2012). The species was also mentioned for Afghanistan (Jaeger & Wrase 2003), based on Jedlička (1956: 191), who recorded the species under the name "*Amblystomus metallicus* Dej." for this country from Kandahar Kuna, Badakshan as common. We could not check material from Afghanistan, identified by Jedlička, however, examination of material of other provenience identified by him as *A. metallescens* revealed that the specimens partly belong to *A. niger*. Hence it is unclear, what species from Afghanistan he mentioned, most likely it deals with *A. niger* (see also the remarks under this species). Though an occurrence in Afghanistan seems probable, the species will not be mentioned for Afghanistan in the second edition of the first volume of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera. The records of *A. metallescens* for Moldavia, Ukraine, South European Russia, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan (Jaeger & Wrase 2003) should be referred to *A. niger*. About distribution of *A. niger* see below.

***Amblystomus niger* (Heer, 1841)**

= *Amblystomus metallescens* sensu Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995: 156 (non Dejean, 1829).

Material examined. **Moldavia**. 1 ♂, Kagul Distr., Roshu, bank of Prut River, at light, 22.VII.1982, V. Karpova leg. (MPU).
Ukraine. 1 specimen "Ascania-Nova, tesqua Ross. mr., 13.IX.1924, S. Medvedev" (ZIN); 3 specimens, same data but 28.IX.1924 (ZIN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data but 25.V.1925 (ZIN); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, "Ascania-Nova, S. Medvedev" (ZIN).
Russia. Rostov Prov.: 1 ♀, Rostov-na-Donu, 30.IV.1923, Entomological Department of Rostov Bureau (ZIN); 1 specimen, Rostov-na-Donu, 20.V.1923, D. Dorner leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, env. Rostov-na-Donu, at light, 18.VI.1923 (ZIN); 2 ♀♀, env. Bagaevskaya, 6–20.VII.2009, E. Khachikov leg. (MPU). Krasnodar Terr.: 1 ♂, env. Saratovskaya, 5.V.1996, A. Solodovnikov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Krasnodar, S Enem Vill., forest, 4.V.1981, B. Korotyaev leg. (ZIN). North Osetia: 1 ♀, "Ardon, Vladikavkaz Okr., Tersk Prov., 3–6.VI.1900, Demokidov" (ZIN). Astrakhan Prov.: 1 ♂, Bogdinsko-Baskunchakskiy Nature Reserve, 7 km NW Bolshoe Bogdo Mt., 3.V.2006, A.V. Kovalev leg. (ZIN).
Georgia. 1 specimen, "Tiflis [= Tbilisi], 24 june 1880" (ZIN); 1 ♂, "Lagodekhi, Signakh. uezd, Tiflis Gub., L. Mlokosevich" (ZIN).
Abkhazia: 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Gulripsh, at light, 12.VIII.1981, V. Drabkin leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Gagry, 5.IV.1960 m, O. Kabakov leg. (ZIN).
Armenia. 1 ♂, Syunik Prov., 7 km NE Meghri, Artsvakar gorge, 29.VI.2003, M. Kalashian leg. (cMK); 1 ♀, Syunik Prov., 5 km E Meghri, Artsvakar gorge, 38°55'N 46°16'E, 650 m, at light, 28–29. VI.2003, M. Kalashian leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Artashat Distr., Tsaghkashen (now Mrgavet), at light, 10.VI.1956 (ZIN); 1 ♀, Tsakhnadzor Mt. Range, env. Takyarlu Vill., 40°37'N 44°31'E, 1000–2200 m, 21.VI.1997, I. Melnik leg. (MPU).
Azerbaijan. 1 ♀, "Kaukasus, Elisabethpol [= Gyanzha], Maljushenko" (ZIN); 2 ♀♀, Geoktapa, Elisabethpol Gub., at light, 20.VII.1901, R. Schmidt leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data but 28.VI.1901 (ZIN); 1 ♂, "Lenkoran, Transcaucasia" (ZIN); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "Lenkoran, Leder (Reitter) (ZIN); 4 specimens (incl. 1 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀), Talysh, env. Lenkoran, 23.VI.1932, D. Znojko leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Lenkoran Distr., Aurora, Hirkan forest, 21.IV.1966, Zagulyaev, Pastukhov leg. (ZIN); 2 ♂♂, Lenkoran uezd, Kumbashi, mortse, 25.IV.1909, A.

Kirichenko leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Talysh, N Lenkoran, Kumbashi, 5.VII.1910, K. Satunin leg. (ZIN); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Alekseevka, 12 km SW Lenkoran, 5.VII.1932, D. Znojko leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Hirkan Nature Reserve, near Pyarakyan River, 15.V.1982, A. Gorokhov leg. (ZIN).

Turkmenistan. 1 ♀, Kopetdag, Kara-Kala, 27.III.1993, S. Ovchinnikov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, env. Kara-Kala, 21.VII.1931, Chebatarevich leg. (ZIN); 1 specimen, Askhabad, at light, 8.VI.1998, K.O. Anger leg. (ZIN); 1 specimen, Sumbar River, tributary of Atrek, 1894, Gertz leg. (ZIN).

Kazakhstan: 1 ♂, Central Kazakhstan, Agadyr', 6.VI.1962, Strelkov leg. (ZIN); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Karaganda Prov., Koksengir, S Zhana-Arka, saline land with Halocnemus strobilaceum, 18.VI.1958, M. Loginova leg. (ZIN); 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same data but 25.V.1959 (ZIN); 1 ♂, same data but 20.VI.1959 (ZIN); 1 ♀, 40 km S of Zhana-Arka, region of Kok-Selugir, 11.VI.1958, M. Loginova leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Balkhash Lake, Shiganak, 1.VII.2015, S. Kolov & R. Kadyrbekov leg. (cIB&IK); 1 ♀, South Kazakhstan Prov., ~22 km WSW of Suzak Vill., NE spur of Karatau Mts, 44°02'53"N 68°13'33"E, 523 m, 8.V.2015, A. Prosvirov leg. (cAPR); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, E Kazakhstan, Charyn R., W Chundzha, 17–30.VI.1993, A. Gorodinskiy leg. (MPU); 3 ♀♀, Alma-Ata Prov., env. Ulken-Kalkan Mts and Poyuschiy Barkhan, 500 m, at light, 43°51'00"N 78°34'30"E, 6.VI.2010, R. Kadyrbekov leg. (cIB&IK); 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, SE Kazakhstan, Mynbulak, at light. 14.V.1990, V.N. Prasolov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, same data, but oasis at spring, 12.V.1990, V.N. Prasolov leg. (ZIN).

Kyrgyzstan. 1 ♂, Chujskaya Valley, Nizhnechujsk, 20.X.1984, S. Ovchinnikov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Chuya Prov., Kamyshanovka, 17.VI.1996, S. Ovchinnikov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, Bishkek Prov., road to Ak-Dzhol, 700 m, 14.VII.2003, G. Müller-Motzfeld leg. (cGMM); 1 ♀, Fergana, Min-Bulak, 11.VII.1909, N. Zarudny leg. (ZIN).

Uzbekistan. 1 specimen, Bukhara, Kagan railway station, 1904, G. Suvorov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♀, autoroad Kokand – Tashkent, pass, 25.V.1962, A. Protsenko leg. (ZIN); 3 ♂♂, N Namangan, Nanai, 1200 m, under stones near spring, 10.V.1961, L. Medvedev leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data but V. Zaslavskij leg. (ZIN).

Tajikistan. 3 specimens (incl. 2 ♂♂), upp. Tupolang River, Hissar, 1898, E. Willberg leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, "Hissar: Karatag (Stgr.) E. Willberg" (ZIN); 2 specimens, Kozratishokh Mt. Range, env. Sar(?) igor, 19.V.1969, V. Michailov leg. (SIZK); 1 ♂, Gazimalik Mt. Range, ca 2000 m, 15.V.1970, V. Michailov leg. (cVM); 1 ♂, Dora-Khairon, Darvaz, 3200 m, 23.VII.1954, I. Lopatin leg. (ZIN).

In the Checklist of the ground-beetles of Russia and adjacent lands (Kryzhanovskij et al. 1995) as well as in many other Russian publications, *A. niger* was misidentified with *A. metallescens* (see remarks above under the latter species). Within the territory of the former Soviet Union, *A. niger* was correctly recorded for Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan (Wrase 2005), Ukraine, southern European Russia (Krasnodar Territory) (Wrase & Magrini 2012) and Daghestan (Belousov et al. 2014). Based on the material listed above, *A. niger* is also distributed in Moldavia, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan (formerly recorded for these countries as *A. metallescens*). Additional records for Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan are also given. The general range occupies North Africa, western, central, southern and eastern Europe, Caucasus, Anatolia, Middle East, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia and Mongolia (see Wrase & Magrini 2012). It is most likely that this species was cited as "*A. metallicus* Dej." from Afghanistan (Kandahar Kuna, Badakschan) by Jedlička (1956).

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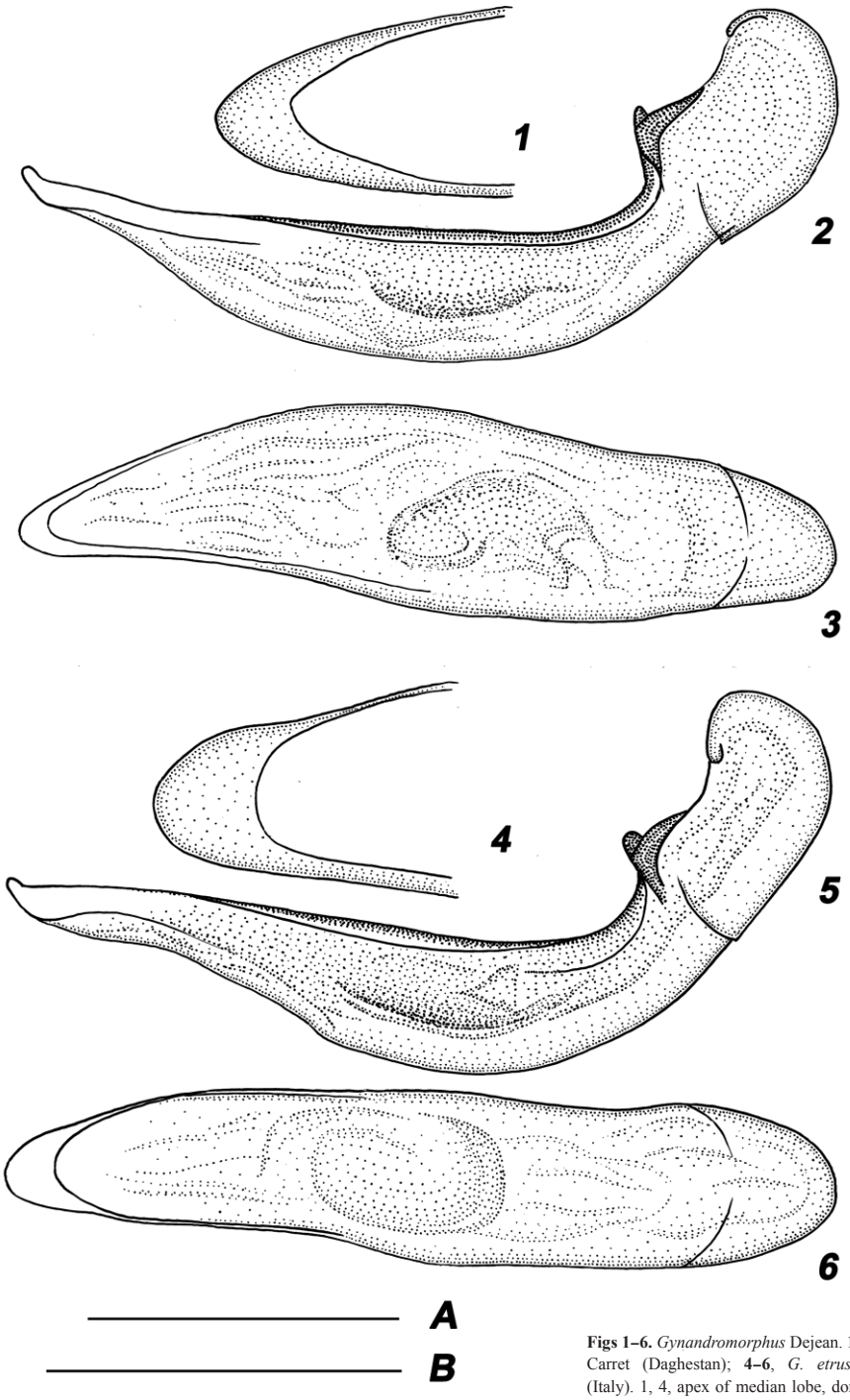
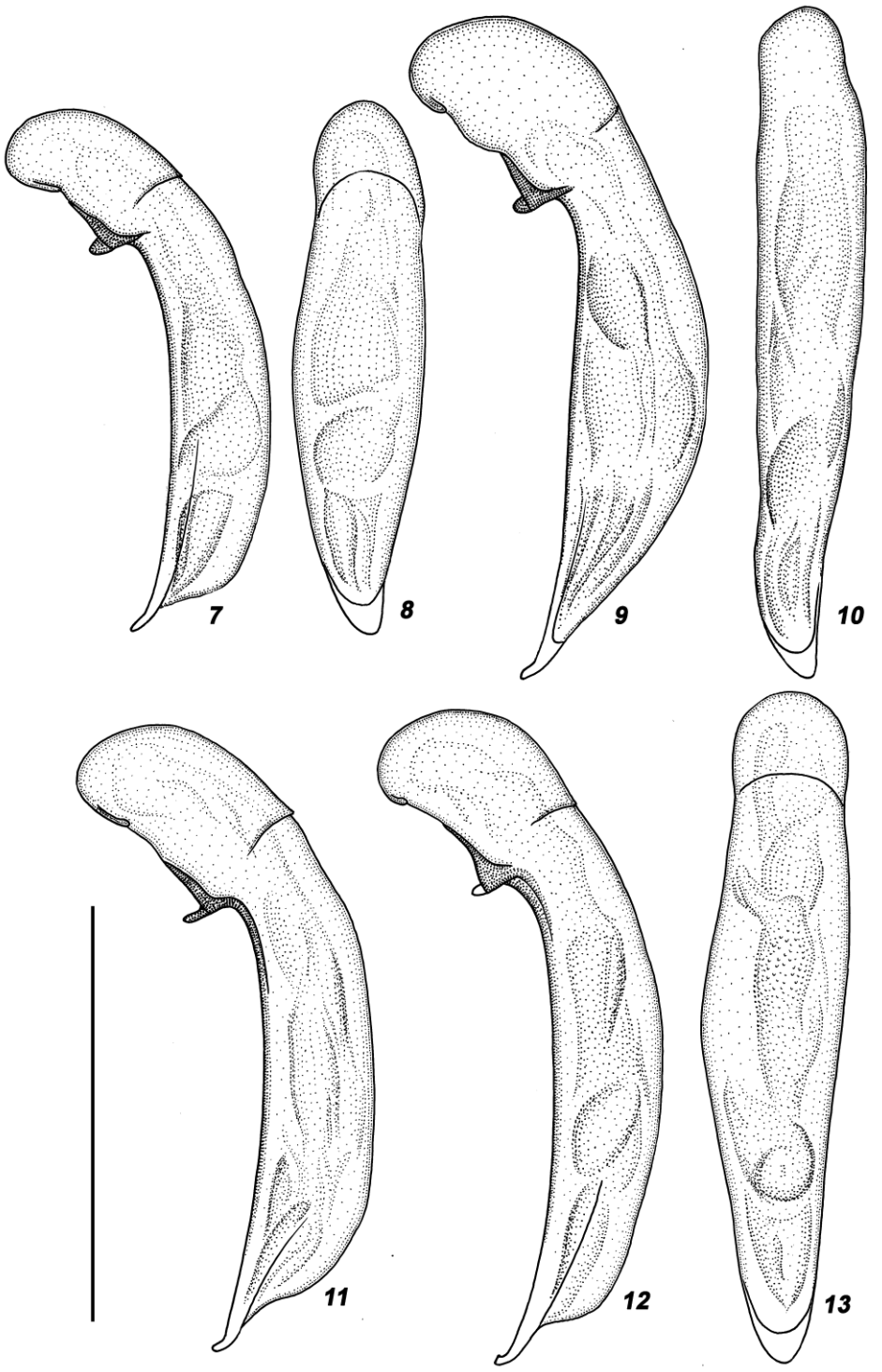
Authors addresses:

Boris M. Kataev
Zoological Institute
Russian Academy of Sciences
Saint Petersburg, 199034, Russia
E-mail: harpal@zin.ru

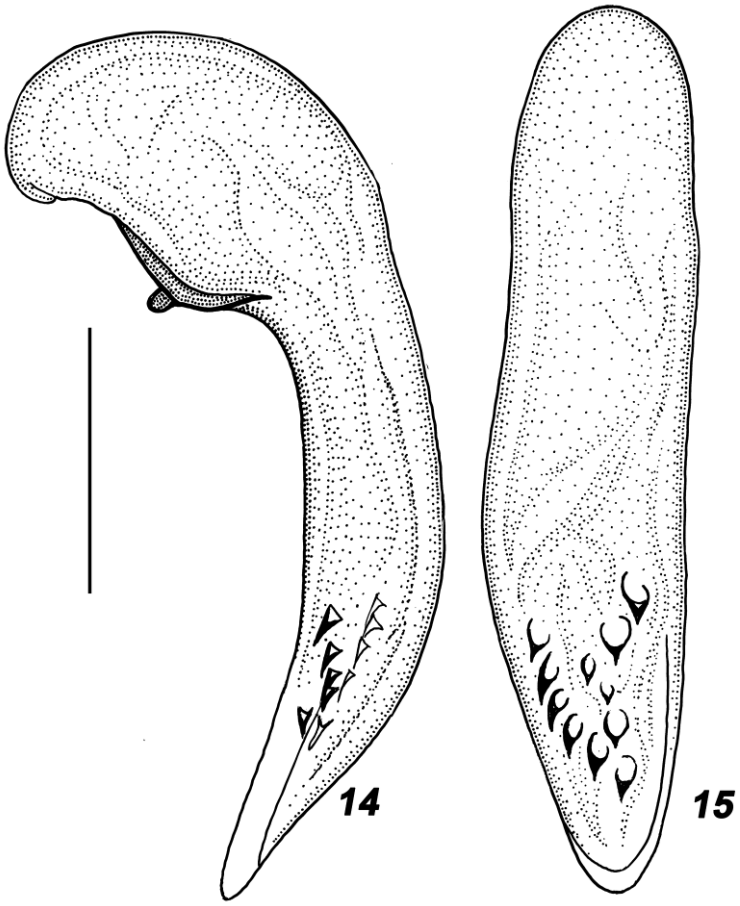
David W. Wrase
Dunckerstr. 78
D–10437 Berlin, Germany
E-mail: carterus@gmx.de



Figs 1–6. *Gynandromorphus* Dejean. **1–3**, *G. peyroni* Carret (Daghestan); **4–6**, *G. etruscus* (Quensel) (Italy). 1, 4, apex of median lobe, dorsal view; 2, 4, median lobe, lateral view; 3, 6, same, dorsal view. Scales: A = 0.5 mm (Figs 1, 4), B = 1.0 mm (Figs 2, 3, 5, 6).



Figs 7–13. *Platymetopus* Dejean, median lobe. **7, 8,** *P. figuratus figuratus* Boheman (Namibia); **9–13,** *P. figuratus pictus* Andrewes (9, 10, Obock; 11–13, Jodhpur). 7, 9, 11, 12, lateral view; 8, 10, 13, dorsal view. Scale = 0.5 mm.



Figs 14–15. *Oxycentrus parallelus* Chaudoir (lectotype), median lobe. 14, lateral view; 15, dorsal view. Scale = 0.5 mm.

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