

Far Eastern Entomologist

Дальневосточный энтомолог

Journal published by Far East Branch
of the Russian Entomological Society
and Laboratory of Entomology,
Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences,
Vladivostok

Number 103: 1-5

ISSN 1026-051X

June 2001

NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CYMINDIS* LATREILLE, 1806 (COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE: LEBIINI) FROM PRIMORYE

Ju. N. Sundukov

Lazovsky State Nature Reserve, Lazo, Primorskii krai, 692980, Russia

Cymindis (*Cymindis*) *kuznetzowi* **sp. n.** from south part of Primorskii krai is described.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Carabidae, new species, Russia.

Ю.Н. Сундуков. Новый вид рода *Cymindis* Latreille, 1806 (Coleoptera, Carabidae: Lebiini) из Приморского края // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2001. N. 103. С. 1-5.

С юга Приморского края описан *Cymindis* (*Cymindis*) *kuznetzowi* **sp. n.**

Лазовский государственный природный заповедник, с. Лазо, Приморский край, 692980, Россия.

INTRODUCTION

After study of the additional material I discovered that type series of recently described *Cymindis larisae* Sundukov (Sundukov, 1999) consists of two related species. The differences between them and description of the new species are given below. The holotype of new species is deposited in Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg [ZISP], the paratypes in Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Vladivostok [IBSS] and Moscow Pedagogical State University [MPSU].

Next abbreviations of morphological characters are used: HL - length of the head from forward edge of clypeus up to back edge of temples; HW - width of the head together with eyes; PA - width of forward edge pronotum; PW - maximum width pronotum; PB - width of the basis pronotum; PL (t) - maximum length pronotum; PL (m) - length pronotum on an average line; EW - maximum width elytra; EL - length elytra from shoulder tooth up to top; L (s) = HL + PL (t) + EL; L - total length of the body (from top mandibles up to top elytra); M - mean.

KEY TO THE RELATED SPECIES

1. Intervals of elytra in wrong punctate, consisting from 2-3 mixed lines. Scutellum of elytra smooth, sometimes a few points be available on his basis. Lamella of penis (Figs. 2, 3) *C. kuznetzowi* sp. n.
- Intervals of elytra with one correct line of points. Scutellum of elytra roughly and richly punctate on the whole surface. Lamella of penis (Fig. 4, 5). *C. larisae*

Cymindis (Cymindis) kuznetzowi Sundukov, sp. n.

Figs. 1-3, 6

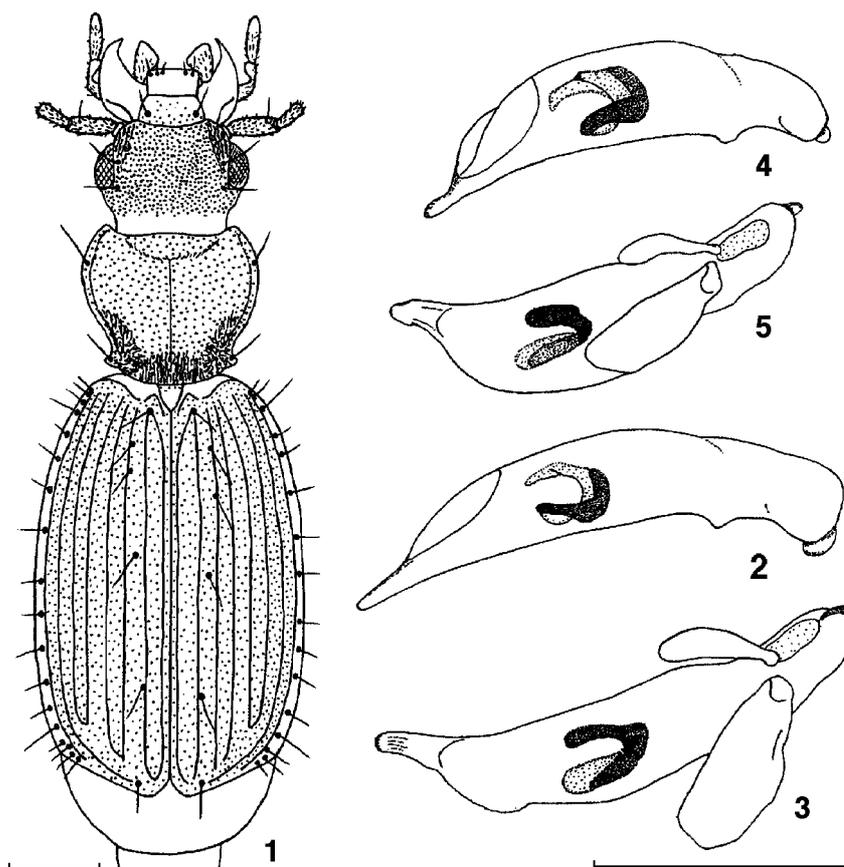
MATERIAL. Holotype - ♂, Russia: Primorskii krai, Gryznaya River, 131°36'00"E - 43°21'30"N, 3-7.VIII 1999 (Ju. Sundukov). Paratypes - the same label as holotype, 1 ♀; Pushkino, Borisovka River, 131°40'50"E-43°40'08"N, 5.VII 1975, 1 ♂ (G. Lafer); Barabash-Levada, 131°25'21"E-44°45'42"N, mountain slope, *Quercus* forest, 24.V 1973, 1 ♀ (G. Lafer); Barabash, 131°29'28"E-43°10'35"N, 22.VIII-2.IX 1994, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (S. Mukhanov).

DESCRIPTION. Dorsal side distinctly pubescent-punctate. Pubescence on body moderately long, yellow. Color. Dark brown. Elytra reddish brown at lateral margin with reddish brown stripes on shoulders which occupies the sixth and seventh intervals and reaches anterior discal pore. Stripe not distinct and poorly contrasting with general background color. Labrum, mandibles, labial palpi, antennae and legs reddish brown, apical part of mandibles blackish.

Microsculpture. Apical side without microsculpture, shiny. However, sometimes (though rarely) on females there is a very weak visible isodiametric microsculpture on part of one or both elytra (visible only with a microscope at more than 50 times magnified).

Size. Standard sizes (in mm): HW = 1.60-1.78 (M 1.69); HL = 1.30-1.38 (M 1.34); PA = 1.43-1.55 (M 1.47); PW = 1.90-2.15 (M 2.02); PB = 1.28-1.48 (M 1.34); PL (t) = 1.68-1.83 (M 1.75); PL (m) = 1.63-1.75 (M 1.70); EW = 3.05-3.35 (M 3.16); EL = 4.55-4.90 (M 4.73); L (s) = 7.56-8.08 (M 7.81); L = 8.30-9.05 (M 8.64).

Head. Rather large, convex, width with eyes 1.13-1.17 times greater than length. Eyes moderately large, convex. Two supraorbital setiferous pores: anterior is located between forward margin and middle of eye, posterior at level back margin. Temples short, about equal 1/2 diameter of eyes. Dorsal side distinctly pubescent-punctate



Figs 1-5. *Cymindis*. 1-3) - *C. kuznetzowi*, sp. n., male, holotype: 1) body, dorsal view, 2) penis, lateral view, 3) penis, ventral view; 4, 5) *C. larisae*, male, holotype: 4) penis, lateral view, 5) penis, ventral view. Scale 1 mm.

(interspaces of punctures about equal diameter of punctures), clypeus sparsely punctate, lateral areas of frons faintly longitudinally rugose. Apical segment of labial palpi strongly extended on top at male, asciiformis, not dilated, more or less cylindrical on female, 1.15-1.25 times longer than preceding segment. Frontal impressions faint and vague. Antennae long (reaching basal 1/3 of elytra).

Pronotum. Strongly convex, cordiform, little transverse (PW/PL (t) = 1.13-1.17 (M 1.15), PW/PL (m) = 1.17-1.23 (M 1.19), wider than head (PW/HW = 1.18-1.21 (M 1.19), maximum width about 3/4 from basis. Basis thinner than anterior margin (PB/PA = 0.90-0.95 (M 0.92), with distinct blade. Anterior margin poorly emarginated, apical angles somewhat protrudent, shortly rounded. Hind angles large,

protruding, blunt, their tops pointed. Lateral margins concave at middle. Lateral explanate parts relatively narrow. Median line fine, faint. Disk strongly convex. Two lateral pores on either side, situated at hind angles and at maximum width. Basal foveae large, deep. Basal area barge, longitudinally rugose. Surface distinctly pubescent-punctate more or less uniform, puncture about same size as on head.

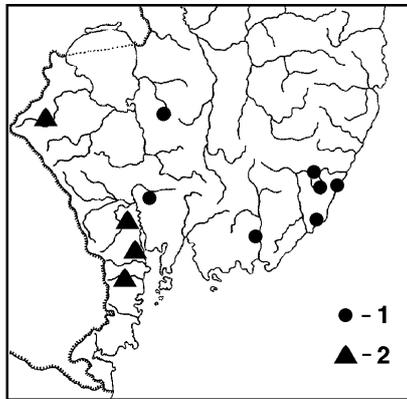


Fig. 6. Distribution of the *Cymindis larisae* (1) and *C. kuznetzovi* sp. n. (2).

Elytra. Rather convex, large, moderately wide (EL/EW = 1.46-1.52 (M 1.50), EL/PL (t) = 2.66-2.74 (M 2.70), EW/PW = 1.54-1.61 (M 1.57). Widest at about 2/3 from basis, width at shoulders appreciably narrower than at tops. Shoulders not protruding, widely rounded. Basal border complete or reaches basal 3-rd striae and further its vague traces are appreciable. Scutellum smooth, sometimes for basis available few points. Striae complete, deep, punctate. Intervals somewhat convex, surface with minute ciliate punctures, punctures rather sparse (2-3 out of straight lines in each interval). Seam convex.. Interval 3 with 3 or 4 discal pores

(2 specimens have 4 discal pores on each elytra, 2 specimens have 4 pores on right elytra and 3 pores on left elytra, and 2 specimens have 3 pores on each elytra). Two anterior pores lay at 3-rd stria, and 1-2 posterior at 2-th stria. Discal pores large, larger than points on head, pronotum and elytra. Apical pore located on top 3-rd interval or at top 3-rd stria. Wings rudimentary.

Legs. Long. Claws serrate inside.

Ventral side. Episterna of prosternum rich punctate (interspaces of punctures about equal to diameter of punctures). Anal sternite with 1 seta on male and 2 setae on female on either side. Metacoxae with three setiferous pores.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorsky Krai, Changbaichan Mountains (Fig. 6).

ETYMOLOGY. This species is dedicated to Dr. Victor N. Kuznetsov.

Cymindis (Cymindis) larisae Sundukov, 1999

Figs 4-6

Cymindis larisae Sundukov, 1999: 813 (holotype - ♂, Primorsky Krai, Lazovsky Reserve, Proselochnaja River; in ZISP; examined).

MATERIAL. Russia: Lazovsky Reserve, Proselochnaja River, 134°06'46"E-43°00'39"N, flood plain broad-leaved forest, under stone, 5.V 1996, 1♂ (Ju. Sundukov), Lazovsky Reserve, America, 134°03'04"E-43°16'31"N, forest with *Alnus* and *Betula*, 19.VI 1997, 1♀ (Ju. Sundukov), Lazovsky Reserve, Perekatnaja

River, 134°00'57"E-43°13'27"N, flood plain forest with *Alnus*, under stone, 17.IX 1997, 1 ♀ (Ju. Sundukov); Lazovsky Reserve, Petrova, 133°47'30"E-42°52'45"N, forest with *Quercus*, southern slope, 19.IX 1998, 1 ♀ (B. Kataev); Gornotaezhnoye, 132°08'48"E-43°41'59"N, forest with *Quercus*, 30.VI, 15.VII 1978, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (R. Fedorova); Evseevka, Kuleshovka River, 132°49'31"E-44°23'11"N, broad-leaved forest, 17.VII 1981, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (A. Plutenko).

NOTES. The type series of *Cymindis larisae* consists of holotype and above mentioned seven paratypes; other four paratypes (Sundukov, 1999) belong to *C. kuznetzowi* sp. n.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai, Sikhote-Alin Mountains (Fig. 6).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is sincerely grateful to G.Sh. Lafer (IBPV), K.V. Makarov (MPSU), B.M. Kataev (ZISP) and A.V. Plutenko (Smolensk) for the help during my work with collections.

REFERENCE

Sundukov, Ju. N. 1999. Two new species of the genus *Cymindis* (Coleoptera, Carabidae) from southern Russian Prymorye Territory - *Zoologicheskii Zhurnal* 78(7): 811-816. (In Russian)

SHORT COMMUNICATION

M. Ju. Mandelshtam¹⁾, Lafer, G. Sh.²⁾ & Kuznetsov, V. N.²⁾. TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE BARK BEETLES (COLEOPTERA, SCOLYTIDAE) OF SIKHOTE-ALIN HIGH MOUNTAINS. - Far Eastern Entomologist. 2001. N 103 : 6.

М. Ю. Мандельштам, Г. Ш. Лафер, В. Н. Кузнецов. К познанию жуков-короедов (Coleoptera, Scolytidae) высокогорий Сихотэ-Алиня // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2001. N 103. С. 6.

The data on Scolytidae of Sikhote-Alin Mts. are still incomplete [1]. Bark beetles were collected by second and third co-authors on Mt. Tardoki-Yani in 1980. This mountain is the highest peak of Sikhote-Alin (2098 m) and is located in the southern part of Khabarovskii krai at about 225 km NEE from Khabarovsk. The bark beetles were collected in the boreal dark-coniferous forests with *Picea ajanensis* and *Abies nephrolepis* (up to altitudes of 1300-1400 m), in the gletchers covered by snowfields (1730, 1950 m), in the forest with *Betula ermani* (1400-1485 m) and in the subalpine bushes with *Pinus pumila* (1400-1650 m). Totally 670 specimens were collected. They belong to follow species:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Hylurgops glabratus</i> Zett., | 12. <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer, |
| 2. <i>H. longipilis</i> Reitt., | 13. <i>I. duplicatus</i> Sahlb., |
| 3. <i>Hylastes plumbeus</i> Blandf., | 14. <i>I. typographus</i> L., |
| 4. <i>Xylechinus pilosus</i> Ratz., | 15. <i>Orhotomicus golovjankoi</i> Pjat., |
| 5. <i>Polygraphus poligraphus</i> L., | 16. <i>O. laricis</i> F., |
| 6. <i>P. proximus</i> Blandf., | 17. <i>O. suturalis</i> Gyll., |
| 7. <i>P. subopacus</i> Thoms., | 18. <i>Dryocoetes hectographus</i> Reitt., |
| 8. <i>Carphoborus rossicus</i> Sem., | 19. <i>D. striatus</i> Egg., |
| 9. <i>Pityogenes chalcographus</i> L., | 20. <i>Crypturgus cinereus</i> Herbst, |
| 10. <i>P. rudnevi</i> Sok., | 21. <i>Trypodendron lineatum</i> Ol., |
| 11. <i>Pityophthorus micrographus</i> L. | 22. <i>Cryphalus latus</i> Egg. |

The most interesting records are follow: *Carphoborus rossicus* and *Pityophthorus micrographus* are newly recorded from Russian Far East, *Pityogenes rudnevi* is mentioned from Khabarovskii krai for the first time.

1. Krivolutskaia, G.O. 1996. [113. Family Scolytidae - bark-beetles.] – In: Lehr, P.A. (ed.) *Opredelitel' nasekomykh Dal'nego Vostoka Rossii. T. III. Zhestkokrylye, ili zhuki. Part 3.* Vladivostok: 312-373. (In Russian).

Authors addresses:

1) Bolshoy prospect, building 76, flat 53,
199026, St. Petersburg, Russia

2) Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences,
Vladivostok, 690022, Russia

SHORT COMMUNICATION

V. A. Kirpichnikova. A NEW SPECIES OF THE NARROW-WINGED PYRALIDS (LEPIDOPTERA, PYRALIDAE: PHYCITINAE) FROM RUSSIA. - Far Eastern entomologist. 2001. N 103: 7-8.

В. А. Кирпичникова. Новый вид узкокрылых огневок (Lepidoptera, Pyralidae: Phycitinae) из России // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2001. N 103. С. 7-8.

A new species of pyralids is described from north-eastern part of Russian Far East and southern part of East Siberia. The author thanks Mrs. T. Repina for the care she has taken in making the figures of moth genitalia, wing venation and head. Holotype is deposited in Institute Biology and Soil Sciences, Vladivostok, the paratypes – in author's collection.

***Epischnia eximia* Kirpichnikova, sp. n.**

Figs 1-6

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia: Magadan region, Kulu River, 23.VII 1987 (V. Kirpichnikova). Paratypes: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, with the same label as holotype; Magadan region: Sibit-Tyellakh, 13.VII 1987, 1 ♂ (Yu. Tshistjakov); Mt. Vlastnoy, 1200 m, 18.VII 1987, 1 ♂ (Yu. Tshistjakov); Chita region, Ksenjevka, 23.VII 1946, 1 ♂ (collector unknown).

DESCRIPTION. Imago. External characters. Wingspan 28-36 mm. Labial palpi long, porrect, whitish-brownish, third segment slightly curved down; maxillary palpi brush-shaped and upright; frons prominent with long brown scales; vertex brownish, with tufts of snow-white scales near antennal bases. Male antennae slightly curved and pectinated; female antennae straight and simple; proboscis and ocelli present (Fig. 1). Ground colour of forewings upper surface brownish-grey; costal area entirely covered with whitish-brown scales, with brown spot in the central part; external area whitish-brown crossed by longitudinal brown lines; cilia brown. Ground colour of hindwings upper surface light brown; cilia whitish. Wing venation as on Figs 2, 3.

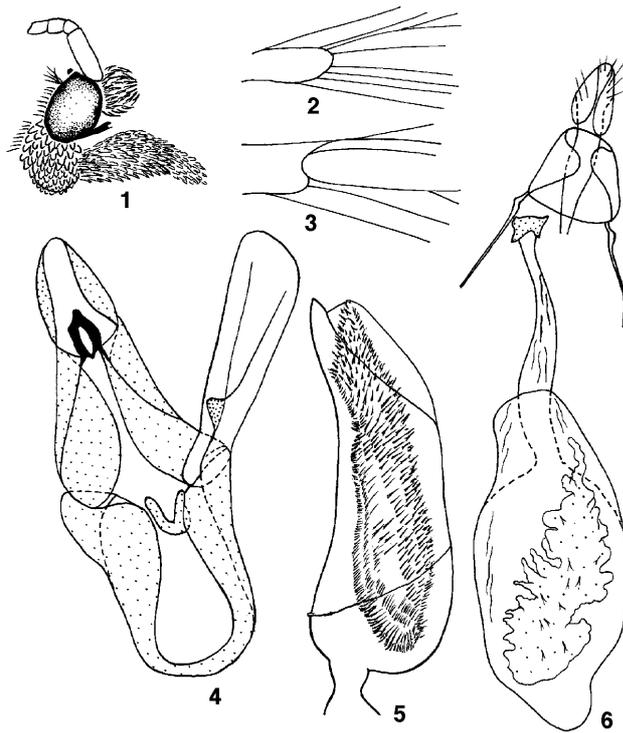
MALE GENITALIA (Figs 4, 5). Uncus elongate; gnathos broad, distally pointed; valva narrow, with small rounded lobe near base; vinculum broad, rectangular; juxta with lateral lobes; aedeagus broad, long, with numerous shallow thorns and spines in vesica.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 6). Apophyses moderate, of almost equal length, anterior ones more stout and curved; ductus bursae long, membranous; antrum and ostium with sclerotizations; bursa copulatrix elongate, membranous, with broad and long sclerotized plate covered with scarce thorns and spines of different size.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is similar to *E. prodromella* Hübner, 1796 in size and forewings ground color [1]. However, the genitalia give adequate characters for its separation. The male genitalia of new species have broader gnathos, long sclerotized plate in aedeagus and oblique cucullus; in female genitalia, bursae has a sclerotized plate much longer than that of *E. prodromella* and sclerotized spot in ductus bursae absent.

NOTES. A specimen from Transbaicalia differs from Magadan's ones by the forewings coloration: brownish-greyish with ochreous scales on the costal margin.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Magadan region, Chita region.



Figs 1-6. *Epischnia eximia*, sp. n.: 1) head, lateral view; 2) venation of fore wings; 3) venation of hind wing; 4) male genitalia, ventral view; 5) aedeagus; 6) female genitalia, ventral view.

ECOLOGY. In Magadan region new species was collected at elevations from 300 to 1250 m in *Larix* forest on scree slopes and mountain tundra; in Transbaicalia (Shilka basin) – in meadow surrounded with *Larix* taiga.

1. Sinev, S.Yu. 1986. Fam. Phycitidae – narrow-winged pyralids. – In: Medvedev G.S. (ed.). [Key to the insects of the European part of USSR]. Vol. 4, Lepidoptera. Pt. 3. Leningrad: Nauka. p. 251-340.

Author's address:

Mountain-Taiga Station, Gornotayozhnoe,
Primorskii krai, 692533, Russia

© **Far Eastern entomologist (Far East. entomol.)**

Editor-in-Chief: S.Yu. Storozhenko

Editorial Board: A.S. Lelej, Yu.A. Tshistjakov, N.V. Kurzenko

Address: Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Far East Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, 690022, Vladivostok-22, Russia.

FAX: (4232) 310 193

E-mail: entomol@online.marine.su