

On the distribution of some ground-beetles of the tribe Harpalini (Coleoptera: Carabidae) in Kazakhstan and the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region of China

Материалы к распространению некоторых видов жуужелиц трибы Harpalini (Coleoptera: Carabidae) в Казахстане и Синьцзян-Уйгурском автономном районе Китая

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New data about distribution of 21 species and subspecies of ground-beetles of the tribe Harpalini in Kazakhstan and the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region of China are provided. The following taxa are reported from Kazakhstan for the first time: *Dicheirotichus* (s. str.) *lacustris* (Redtenbacher, 1858), *Dicheirotichus* (*Trichocellus*) *tschitscherini* (Reitter, 1899), *Dicheirotichus* (*T.*) *hauseri* (Reitter, 1894), *Bradycellus* (*Tachycellus*) *glabratus* Reitter, 1894, *Acupalpus* (*Ancylostria*) *interstitialis* Reitter, 1884, *Harpalus* (*Semiophonus*) *signaticornis* (Duftschmid, 1812), *Harpalus* (s. str.) *torridoides* Reitter, 1900, *Harpalus* (s. str.) *viridanus viridanus* Motschulsky, 1844, and *Ophonus* (*Hesperophonus*) *convexicollis* (Ménétriés, 1832). The following taxa are reported from China (Xinjiang) for the first time: *Anisodactylus* (s. str.) *binotatus* (Fabricius, 1787), *Stenolophus* (s. str.) *abdominalis persicus* Mannerheim, 1844, *Stenolophus* (s. str.) *discophorus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1823, *Harpalus* (s. str.) *vittatus vittatus* Gebler, 1833, *Harpalus* (s. str.) *cyclogonus cyclogonus* Chaudoir, 1844, and *Ophonus* (*Metophonus*) *hystrix dissors* Tschitschérine, 1895. Three species, *Harpalus* (s. str.) *amariformis* Motschulsky, 1844, *H.* (s. str.) *affinis* (Schränk, 1781) and *H.* (s. str.) *tarsalis* Mannerheim, 1825, are reported from Xinjiang for the first time. The following synonymy is proposed: *Stenolophus* (*Egadroma*) *marginatus* Dejean, 1829 = *Badister piceus* Ballion, 1870, **syn. nov.**

Представлены новые данные по распространению 21 вида и подвида жуужелиц трибы Harpalini в Казахстане и Синьцзян-Уйгурском автономном районе Китая. Для фауны Казахстана впервые приводятся следующие таксоны: *Dicheirotichus* (s. str.) *lacustris* (Redtenbacher, 1858), *Dicheirotichus* (*Trichocellus*) *tschitscherini* (Reitter, 1899), *Dicheirotichus* (*T.*) *hauseri* (Reitter, 1894), *Bradycellus* (*Tachycellus*) *glabratus* Reitter, 1894, *Acupalpus* (*Ancylostria*) *interstitialis* Reitter, 1884, *Harpalus* (*Semiophonus*) *signaticornis* (Duftschmid, 1812), *Harpalus* (s. str.) *torridoides* Reitter, 1900, *Harpalus* (s. str.) *viridanus viridanus* Motschulsky, 1844 и *Ophonus* (*Hesperophonus*) *convexicollis* (Ménétriés, 1832). Следующие таксоны, найденные на территории Синьцзяна, новые для фауны Китая: *Anisodactylus* (s. str.) *binotatus* (Fabricius, 1787), *Stenolophus* (s. str.) *abdominalis persicus* Mannerheim, 1844, *Stenolophus* (s. str.) *discophorus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1823, *Harpalus* (s. str.) *vittatus vittatus* Gebler, 1833, *Harpalus* (s. str.) *cyclogonus cyclogonus* Chaudoir, 1844 и *Ophonus* (*Metophonus*) *hystrix dissors* Tschitschérine, 1895. Три вида, *Harpalus* (s. str.) *amariformis* Motschulsky, 1844, *H.* (s. str.) *affinis* (Schränk, 1781) и *H.* (s. str.) *tarsalis* Mannerheim, 1825, впервые приводятся для фауны Синьцзяна. Предложена следующая синонимия: *Stenolophus* (*Egadroma*) *marginatus* Dejean, 1829 = *Badister piceus* Ballion, 1870, **syn. nov.**

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Key words: ground beetles, Kazakhstan, China, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Harpalini, *Anisodactylus*, *Bradycellus*, *Dicheirotichus*, *Stenolophus*, *Acupalpus*, *Harpalus*, *Ophonus*, distribution, new records

Ключевые слова: жуужелицы, Казахстан, Китай, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Harpalini, *Anisodactylus*, *Bradycellus*, *Dicheirotichus*, *Stenolophus*, *Acupalpus*, *Harpalus*, *Ophonus*, распространение, новые указания

INTRODUCTION

The present paper includes new and interesting records of the ground-beetles of the tribe Harpalini from Kazakhstan and the adjacent areas of the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region of China (Xinjiang) and is mainly based on the material collected during the last two decades. The order of presentation of species in the paper is arranged according to likely species relationships.

The following abbreviations are used for the depositories of the specimens examined: MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; MPU – Moscow State Pedagogical University, Moscow, Russia; ZIN – Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, Russia; ZMO – Zoological Museum of the Odessa State University, Odessa, Ukraine; cIS – collection of I.A. Solodovnikov, Vitebsk, Belarus; cBK – collection of I.A. Belousov and I.I. Kabak, St Petersburg, Russia; cKL – collection of S.V. Kolov, Almaty, Kazakhstan; cKM – collection of E.V. Komarov, Volgograd, Russia; cNP – collection of A.V. Napolov, Riga, Latvia; cSF – collection of S. Facchini, Piacenza, Italy; cSH – collection of A.M. Shapovalov, St Petersburg, Russia; cWR – collection of D.W. Wrase, Berlin, Germany.

LIST OF SPECIES

Subtribe ANISODACTYLINA

Anisodactylus (*Anisodactylus*) *binotatus* (Fabricius, 1787)

Material examined. **China, Xinjiang:** 2 females, Kunges River, N Kunges, 43°31'12"N 83°15'22"E, 840 m, tugai, 15 July 2012, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 1 male, southern env. of Urumqi City,

Wulanbai, 43°41'20"N 87°36'00"E, 930 m, tugai, 30 June 2001, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed over the Palaearctic from the Azores and Madeira Islands to Lake Baikal; introduced to North America and New Zealand. In the Middle Asian region, it is known from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tadjikistan (Noonan, 1996; Ito, 2003). In Xinjiang, *A. binotatus* is found recently in the Kunges Valley and near Urumqi City. The species is recorded from China for the first time.

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

Material examined. **China, Xinjiang:** 1 male, S env. of Urumqi City, Wulanbai, 43°41'20"N 87°36'00"E, 930 m, tugai, 30 June 2001, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 1 male, S shore of Lake Barkol, 43°37'00"N 92°46'30"E, 1585 m, 2 Aug. 2011, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 111 ex (males and females), "E. Turkestan: Khotan, 1890, Exp. B. Grombchevskogo" (ZIN); **Gansu:** 3 males, 1 female, "Gobi, Chatcheou [= Donhuang], Marais de Pa-Hon-Lian, D.L. Vaillant, 1909" (MNHN).

Remarks. *Anisodactylus poeciloides pseudoaeneus* is the eastern subspecies of the Mediterranean species distributed over southeastern Europe, Asia Minor, Transcaucasia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and southern part of West Siberia (Ito, 2003). Although this taxon was not recorded from China in the recent Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (op. cit.), it was reported from Xinjiang ["Dzhungar" (Jacobson, 1907), "Dsungarei und Ostturkestan" (Schauberger, 1935)], Gansu ["SW Mongolei: Etsin-gol" (= Ruo Shui) (Schauberger, 1935)] and Henan (Hua, 2002). Material examined by us from Xinjiang includes specimens collected in Hotan,

the southern environments of Urumqi and the southern shore of Lake Barkol. The additional record from Gansu is also given. The record from Henan (Hua, 2002) should be confirmed because might be based on specimens of *A. (Hexatrichus) mandschuricus* Jedlička, 1942, which is distributed in the northeastern and eastern parts of China and very similar in habitus to *A. poeciloides*.

Subtribe STENOLOPHINA

Dicheirotrichus (Dicheirotrichus) lacustris (Redtenbacher, 1858)

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, Mangystau Prov.:** 2 males, 1 female, Buzachi Peninsula, 8 Oct. 2011, E.Z. Bekbaev leg. (cKL, ZIN).

Remarks. This species occurs from southeastern Europe (west to northern Italy, north to Hungary and southeastern Austria) through Asia Minor and the Caucasus region to Israel and southern Turkmenistan (Jaeger & Kataev, 2003; Wrase, 2009). It is recorded here from Kazakhstan for the first time. The specimen recorded extends the range of *D. lacustris* northeastward to the northeastern shore of Caspian Sea.

Dicheirotrichus (Trichocellus) tschitscherini (Reitter, 1899)

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, South Kazakhstan Prov.:** 1 male, 45 km SW of Turkestan, left bank of Syr-Darya River, Baltakol, 4–5 May 1991, V. Gusarov leg. [ca. 43°07'N 67°46'E, 185 m] (ZIN).

Remarks. This species was described from Turkmenistan and more recently was reported from Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan (Jaeger & Kataev, 2003). *Dicheirotrichus tschitscherini* is recorded here from Kazakhstan for the first time.

Dicheirotrichus (Trichocellus) hauseri (Reitter, 1894)

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, South Kazakhstan Prov.:** 1 female, left bank of Syr-Darya River, Chardara, 1 Nov. 1981, G. Nikolaev leg. [ca. 41°15'N 67°59'E, 255 m] (ZIN).

Remarks. This species was previously known from Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Kyrgyzstan (Jaeger & Kataev, 2003). Additional examined material revealed that it also occurs in southern Kazakhstan.

Bradycellus (Tachycellus) glabratus Reitter, 1894

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan Prov.:** 1 female, Southern Altai, Sarym-Sakty Mts., Sarym-Sakty River, S Katon-Karagay, 22 June 1998, A. Klimenko leg. [ca. 49°02'N 85°40'E, 2200 m] (cBK).

Remarks. This species was known from Russia (southern Siberia, west to Altai, and Far East), Mongolia and China (Jaeger & Wrase, 1994; Jaeger & Kataev, 2003). It is recorded here from Kazakhstan (Southern Altai) for the first time.

Stenolophus (Stenolophus) abdominalis persicus Mannerheim, 1844

Material examined. **China, Xinjiang:** 1 female, Kunges River, N Kunges, 43°31'12"N 83°15'22"E, 840 m, tugai, 15 July 2012, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK).

Remarks. The distribution of this subspecies occupies the eastern portion of the geographical range of the West Palaearctic *S. abdominalis* Gene, 1836. The subspecies was known from southeastern Europe, Transcaucasia, Asia Minor, Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan (Jaeger & Kataev, 2003). It was found recently in the Kunges Valley, Xinjiang, China. This is the first record of *S. a. persicus* from China and the easternmost of all the known localities.

Stenolophus (Stenolophus) discophorus Fischer von Waldheim, 1823

Material examined. **China, Xinjiang:** 1 female, Kunges River, N Kunges, 43°31'12"N 83°15'22"E, 840 m, tugai, 15 July 2012, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in Western Eurasia from France to the south of West Siberia (Jaeger & Kataev, 2003). It was not recorded from China, but was found recently together with the preceding species in the Kunges Valley, Xinjiang, China.

Stenolophus (Egadroma) marginatus
Dejean, 1829

= *Badister piceus* Ballion, 1870: 327, **syn. nov.**

Lectotype [designated by Komarov (1991)]: male, with labels "Chodshent", "636"; "Lectotypus *Badister piceus* Ball. design. Komarov, 1986", "*Badister piceus* ex coll. Ballion", and "*Stenolophus steveni* Kryn. Komarov det., 1986" (ZMO).

Paralectotypes: 2 females, each with label "Chodshent" (ZMO).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in warm regions of the Western Palaearctic from Portugal and northern Africa to Kyrgyzstan, Tadzhikistan and Afghanistan (Jaeger & Kataev, 2003). It is also rather common in the desert and semidesert zones of Kazakhstan.

Badister piceus was described from the environments of Khudzhand ("Bei Chodshent"), Tadzhikistan (Ballion, 1870). Based on examination of the type series, Komarov (1991) in his review of the genus *Badister* Clairville, 1806 of the former Soviet Union treated this species as a synonym of *Stenolophus steveni* Krynicki, 1832. However, distribution of the latter species is restricted to the East Mediterranean; in Middle Asia, it is known only from southwestern Turkmenistan (Matalin, 1996; Jaeger & Kataev, 2003). Reexamination of the type specimens by one of us (IK) revealed that *B. piceus* is actually conspecific with *S. marginatus*.

Acupalpus (Ancylostria) interstitialis
Reitter, 1884

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, Akmola Prov.:** 1 specimen, Sultan-Keldy River, May 1980, G. Nikolaev leg. [ca. 50°33'N 69°30'E, 307 m] (cBK).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in southern and central Europe, Transcaucasia and Asia Minor (Jaeger & Kataev, 2003). This is the first record of *A. interstitialis* from Kazakhstan and the easternmost of all known localities of the species. The specimen recorded here extends the range of *A. interstitialis* rather far eastward to central Kazakhstan.

Subtribe **HARPALINA**

Harpalus (Semiofonus) signaticornis
(Duftschmid, 1812)

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan Prov.:** 1 female, Ulan Distr., Shubarshoky, 5 June 2005, A. Shapovalov leg. [ca. 49°35'N 84°23'E, 500 m] (cSH).

Remarks. This species occurs in Europe, Asia Minor, Armenia and West Siberia, east to Khakassia and the Altai (Kryzhanovskij et al., 1995; Kataev et al., 2003); it was also reported from northern Iran (Wrase, 2005). The species is recorded here from Kazakhstan (foothills of the Altai Mountains) for the first time.

Harpalus (Harpalus) amariformis
Motschulsky, 1844

Material examined. **China, Xinjiang:** 5 males, 6 females, N slope of Karlyktag Mt. R., NNE of Karlyktag Mt., 43°12'20"N 94°22'45"E – 43°11'30"N 94°23'05"E, 2600–2800 m, 14 June 2002, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 1 female, foothills of Karlyktag Mt. R., 43°14'00"N 94°23'30"E, 2300 m, 13 June 2002, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK).

Remarks. This species is distributed in southern Siberia from the Altai to Amur Province, in Yakutia, Mongolia and northern China (Kataev, 1989). In China, it was recorded from Qinghai, Ningxia, Gansu, Shanxi, Nei Mongol and Heilongjiang (Kataev et al., 2003). The species is recorded here from Xinjiang for the first time. In Xinjiang, *H. amariformis* was found in the Karlyktag Mountains located in the easternmost portion of the Eastern Tien Shan not far from the Mongolian border.

Harpalus (Harpalus) torridoides

Reitter, 1900

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan Prov.:** 1 female, Saur, Taz Mt., circus, 2500–2800 m, 25–26 June 2003, K. Dovgailo leg. [ca. 47°15'N 85°02'E] (cIS).

Remarks. This species ranges over southern Siberia, west to the Altai, the Russian Far East, northern Japan (Hokkaido), Mongolia and northern China, and was also found in the Polar Ural (Kataev, 1997; Kataev et al., 2003). The species is recorded here from Kazakhstan for the first time. The recorded specimen extends the range of *H. torridoides* southwestward to the Saur Mountains.

Harpalus (Harpalus) tarsalis

Mannerheim, 1825

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan Prov.:** 2 specimens, 140 km E Ust'-Kamenogorsk (cIS); 1 male, environments of Zaisan City, Zhemeny River, 7–13 June 1992, S. Sazonov leg. [ca. 47°21'N 84°51'E, 1000 m] (cBK); 1 male, 2 females, E Kazakhstan, 25 km NNE of Urdzhar, S slope of Tarbagatay Mt. R., Burgon, 10–21 July 1993, A. Napolov leg. [ca. 47°12'N 81°51'E, 900 m] (cNP); **Almaty Prov.:** 1 specimen, northern Dzhungar Alatau, S slope of Kalkan Mt. R., N of Glinovka, 27 May 1990, I. Kabak leg. [ca. 45°51'30"N 81°17'30"E, 1500 m] (cBK); 1 specimen, Dzhungar Mt. R., Koksul fl., Rudnichnyy, 18–23 May 1991, Beneš leg. [ca. 44°42'N 78°54'E, 2380 m] (cWR); 2 specimens, Dzhungar Mt. R., 20 km SW of Kopal, Kora River, 1500 m, 31 July 1993, Yu. Tretjakov leg. [ca. 44°57'N 78°55'E] (cKM); several specimens, S Dzhungar Alatau, northern slope of Altyn-Emel' Mt. R., Taldybulak gorge, S of Kalinovka, 7 June 1991, I.I. Kabak leg. [ca. 44°25'40"N 78°54'00"E, 2400 m] (cBK); 2 specimen, Ketmen Mt. R., Bol'shoe Aksu River gorge, 1800–2000 m, 22–23 June 1991, E.V. Komarov leg. (cBK, cKM); 1 specimen, Ketmen Mt. R., 15 km S Bol'shoe Aksu, 2300–2500 m, meadow, 22–23 June 1987, I.I. Kabak leg. [ca. 43°14'30"N 79°39'00"E – 43°14'00"N 79°39'20"E] (cBK). **China, Xinjiang:** 1 male, 1 female, Northern Tien Shan, Koeksu River., S of Tekes, 42°47'04"N 81°54'11"E – 42°45'14"N 81°55'47"E, 1550–1615 m, 7 July 2012, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 3 males, 1 female, 120 km E Yining, 1400 m, 15 May 1997, unknown collector (cSF, cWR); 2

females, N slope of Borokhoro, SSW of Shawan, Khorgos basin, 1715–2265 m, 43°50'17"N 85°21'27"E – 43°49'56"N 85°18'27"E, 18 July 2006, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 1 female, Narat Mt. R., Erbotu Valley, 43°06'14"N 83°00'05"E, 1915 m, 21 July 2014, I.I. Kabak leg. (ZIN).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in eastern Eurasia from Eastern Europe to Sakhalin, Japan and Korea, mainly in the forest-steppe zone, including the Northern Tien Shan within Kazakhstan (Dzhungar Alatau, Ketmen) (Kataev, 1889) and Kyrgyzstan (Ovchinnikov, 1996). In China, it was recorded from Heilongjiang, Shanxi, Hebei and Beijing (Kataev & Liang, 2005). The species is recorded here from Xinjiang for the first time. In Xinjiang, all the specimens were collected in the Tien Shan region at elevations of 1400–2265 m. Additional localities from Kazakhstan are also given.

Harpalus (Harpalus) vittatus vittatus

Gebler, 1833

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, Almaty Prov.:** Dzhungar Alatau, northern slope of eastern part of Tastau Mt. R., 1900 m, 4–5 June 1990, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK). **China, Xinjiang:** 1 female, S Altai Mts., ENE of Qinghe (= Qinggil), 46°47'15"N 90°42'44"E – 46°47'17"N 90°41'24"E, 2210–2040 m, 13 Aug. 2013, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK).

Remarks. The nominotypical subspecies of *H. vittatus* is distributed in southern Siberia from the Altai to Khabarovsk Territory and in Mongolia (Kataev, 1990). In the recent Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Kataev et al., 2003), it was also cited without concrete locality from Kazakhstan. We provide here the label data of the specimen on which this citation was based. The single specimen known from Kazakhstan was collected in the Dzhungar Alatau, on the northern slope of the eastern part of the Tastau Mountain Range at elevation of 1900 m. The nominotypical subspecies of *H. vittatus* is also recorded here from China for the first time. In China, it was found in the southwestern slopes of the Altai Mountains at elevation of about 2040–2210 m within limits of the Xinjiang-Uygur au-

tonomous region. The female specimen from China has unicolorous elytra and few short setae on penultimate visible sternite laterally on each side. The taxonomic status of this female needs further study because the other examined specimens of *H. vittatus* have glabrous abdominal sternites.

***Harpalus (Harpalus) viridanus viridanus* Motschulsky, 1844**

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan Prov.:** 1 male, Altai, Bukhtarma River, 45 km E Katon-Karagai, 980 m, 5 Aug. 1986, I.I. Kabak leg. (ZIN). **Almaty Prov.:** 1 female, Dzhungar Alatau, env. of Tekeli, June 1992, A. Shamaev & A. Gorodinskij leg. (ZIN). **China, Xinjiang:** 1 male, Koeksu Riv., S of Tekes, 42°43'09''N 81°56'02''E – 42°39'16''N 82°01'12''E, 1650–1755 m, 9 July 2012, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 5 males, W part of Barkoltag Mt., SW of Sartshok, 1920–2205 m, 43°33'15''N 92°35'06''E – 43°31'49''N 92°33'37''E, 31 July 2011, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 2 males, 2 females, S slope of Khalyktau, N of Laohotai (= Karbak), Baicheng Co., 2030–2260 m, 41°52'46''N 81°13'12''E – 41°54'34''N 81°13'03''E, 5 July 2006, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 1 male, Umkangol, 18 June 1889, Grum-Grzhimailo leg. (ZISP); 1 female, SW slope of Mechin-Ula, NE of Banfanggou, 43°44'00''N 93°31'30''E, 2450 m, 16 June 2002, I.I. Kabak leg. (ZISP).

Remarks. The nominotypical subspecies of the Central Asian *H. viridanus* is widely distributed over Mongolia and southern Siberia from the Altai Mountains to the Amur River, and also occurs in central Yakutia, the Central Tien Shan (Kyrgyzstan) and northern China from the Eastern Tien Shan (Xinjiang) to the Songhua River (Heilongjiang) (Kataev & Liang, 2007). The subspecies is recorded here from Kazakhstan (Altai Mountains and Dzhungar Alatau) for the first time. Additional records from Xinjiang (China) are also provided.

The taxonomical status of the female examined from the Dzhungar Alatau needs further study because it demonstrates a rather unusual combination of the distinctive characters: body black, pronotal basal margin not ciliate, protibiae each with two

ventroapical spines, and both metafemora without any setae along anterior margin on ventral side (only with one seta just on anterior margin).

***Harpalus (Harpalus) cyclogonus cyclogonus* Chaudoir, 1844**

Material examined. **China, Xinjiang:** 3 males, 1 female, S slope of Birliktau, WSW of Toli, 45°44'49''N 83°09'22''E, 1725 m, 26 July 2012, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK).

Remarks. The nominotypical subspecies of *H. cyclogonus* ranges over the steppe zone from the southeastern part of European Russia through southern Siberia and Kazakhstan to Transbaikalia, western Mongolia (Mongol Altai) and the Northern Tien Shan (Kataev, 1989; Kataev et al., 2003). In China, it was found recently in the Birliktau Mountains (Xinjiang). This is the first record of *H. cyclogonus* from China.

***Harpalus (Harpalus) affinis* (Schrank, 1781)**

Material examined. **China, Xinjiang:** 1 male, Altai, 55 km N of Burqin, 48°11'55''N 86°54'00''E, 1204 m, 14 Aug. 2014, T.N. Dujsebayeva leg. (cBK); 4 males, 5 females, S Altai Mts., E of Koktokay Vill., 47°12'48''N 89°56'03''E, 1340 m, 14 Aug. 2013, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 5 males, 4 females, S Altai Mts., Keshtau Mt, ENE of Qinghe (= Qinggil), 46°47'21''N 90°44'42''E, 2730 m, 12.VIII.2013, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK); 11 males, 2 females, S Altai Mts., ENE of Qinghe (= Qinggil), 46°47'15''N 90°42'44''E – 46°47'17''N 90°41'24''E, 2210–2040 m, 13 Aug. 2013, I.I. Kabak leg. (cBK).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed over Eurasia from Western Europe to the Far East, including northern and eastern Kazakhstan; introduced to North America and New Zealand; in China, it was recorded only from the northeastern part (Heilongjiang) (Kataev, 1987; Kataev et al., 2003). The species was found recently in the southwestern slopes of the Altai Mountains within limits of the Xinjiang-Uygur autonomous region of China. This is the first record of *H. affinis* from Xinjiang. In

Xinjiang, the species occurs up to the southernmost extremities of the Altai Mountains.

Harpalus (Harpalus) kryzhanovskii

Kataev, 1988

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda Prov.:** 1 female, Northern Aral Sea area, Akеспе env., near Kyzylbulak spring, 17.V.2002, R. Kadyrbekov leg. [ca. 46°47'20"N 60°30'54"E, 60 m] (cBK). **South Kazakhstan Prov.:** 1 male, 1 female, S shore of lake Kyzylkol, 43°44'20"N 69°27'23"E, 30 March – 1 Apr. 2010, K. Makarov & A. Matalin leg. (MPU, ZIN). **Turkmenistan,** 1 female, with labels "*Pseudoophonus turcomanicus* Motsch.rcmenia" [Motschulsky's handwriting], "*turcomanicus* Chaudoir, Turkomania, Motschulsky" (MNHN).

Remarks. This species was described from two specimens collected in the northern foothills of the Kopet Dag, southern Turkmenistan (Kataev, 1988). More recently it was cited from Kazakhstan (Kataev et al., 2003), but without concrete localities. We provide here the material examined from Kazakhstan and the additional specimen examined from Turkmenistan. This rare species seems to be widely distributed in Middle Asia and southern Kazakhstan. It is interesting that based on the female examined at MNHN, this species was prepared for description by V. Motschulsky and M. Chaudoir under the name "*Pseudoophonus turcomanicus*", but its description has apparently never been published.

Ophonus (Metophonus) hystrix dissors

Tschitschérine, 1895

Material examined. **China, Xinjiang:** 5 males, 4 females, Khalyktau, left bank of Agiaz River, 3 km ESE of mouth of Koprays River, 2320 m, 42°34'30"N 81°11'40"E, 30 July 2003, I.I. Kabak leg. (ZIN, cBK).

Remarks. This taxon is distributed in the Tien Shan and was previously known from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan (Kataev, 2001; Kataev et al., 2003). It is recorded here from China (Khalyktau, Tien Shan, Xinjiang) for the first time. The examined specimens are brachypterous.

Ophonus (Hesperophonus) convexicollis
(Ménétriés, 1832)

Material examined. **Kazakhstan, Zhambyl Prov.:** 2 males, Kurdaj, 10 km N Georgievka, 14 June 1981, S. Ovchinnikov leg. [ca. 43°09'N 74°42'E, 650 m] (ZIN).

Remarks. The predominantly East Mediterranean species occurring also in the steppe and semidesert zones of Middle Asia (Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan) (Kataev et al., 2003). It is recorded here from Kazakhstan for the first time. The specimen recorded here extends the range of *O. convexicollis* northeast to the southern part of the Chu-Ili Mountains.

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