

First record of *Harpalus tinctulus* Bates from Russia (Coleoptera: Carabidae)

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Harpalus tinctulus Bates, 1873 is recorded from Russia for the first time. It was found near Spassk-Dal'niy (Primorsk Territory). The subspecies occurring in Russia is *H. t. luteicornoides* Breit, 1913.

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The fauna of the genus *Harpalus* Latreille, 1802 of the Russian Far East is rather well known, it comprises 53 species (Kataev et al., 2003). In the material collected by M. Skomorokhov (Moscow) in the Primorsk Territory in 2005, we have found a specimen of this genus belonging to a species not recorded previously from Russia.

Harpalus tinctulus Bates, 1873

Material. Russia, Primorsk Terr.: 1 ♀, near Spassk-Dal'niy, 13.V.2005, M. Skomorokhov leg. (Moscow Pedagogical University).

Notes. *H. tinctulus* belongs to the subgenus *Zangoharpalus* Huang, 1998, which (as the *tinctulus* group) was revised by Kataev (1997). Prior to the present record, the known geographical range of this subgenus with five included species was outside Russia and covered Japan, Korea, eastern and southern China, mountains of Indochina and Hindustan as well as the Himalayan region including Kashmir. The most important distinctive characters of the subgenus are the first mesotarsomere of male lacking adhesive vestiture ventrally in most species and the terminal lamella of aedeagus flat at apex and without apical capitulum. *H. tinctulus* is a highly variable species easily recognized by the pronotum with densely punctate base and the aedeagus with two separate teeth in the internal sac situated alongside each other at about middle of the median lobe. *H. tinctulus* is widely distributed over Japan, Korea and China to northern Vietnam; it forms two subspecies. The specimen found in Primorsk Territory belongs to the subspecies *H. t. luteicornoides* Breit, 1913, which

is distributed in mainland Asia and southern Japan (Satsunan, Ryukyu and Tsushima Islands) and is characterized mainly by the strongly obliterate microsculpture in both sexes on disc of pronotum and in male often also on elytra medially. The nominotypical subspecies is distributed in Japan from Hokkaido to Kyushu; microsculpture of its pronotum and elytra is throughout distinct, often granulate. Among the species of the Russian Far East, *H. tinctulus* is slightly similar in the habitus and body size to *H. xanthopus* Gemminger & Harold, 1868 but differing, in addition to the subgeneric characters, in the metallic (brassy, coppery, or greenish) tinge on dorsum, denser punctation of pronotal base between basal foveae, and usually four preapical spines on outer margin of protibia (in *H. xanthopus*, usually three such spines).

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