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Revision of the *Harpalus honestus* group from the Himalaya and a review of the *Harpalus* species from Nepal (Coleoptera: Carabidae)

Ревизия группы *Harpalus honestus* Гималаев и обзор фауны *Harpalus* Непала (Coleoptera: Carabidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Carabidae, *Harpalus*, Непал, Гималаи, таксономия, распространение.

ABSTRACT: The Himalayan representatives of the *Harpalus honestus* group are revised. The oldest of the described species, *H. indicola* Bates, 1878, is treated as a polytypical species with five subspecies, all distributed in the Northwest Himalaya: *H. i. indicola* (southern slopes of the western part of Pir Panjal Range, Pakistan), *H. i. uriensis* Schauberger, 1933, stat.n. (the upper reaches of the Jhelum River and its tributaries, Jammu and Kashmir), *H. i. kashmirensis* Bates, 1889, stat.n. (the Kishenganga valley, Jummu and Kashmir), *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n. (the upper Kunhar valley, Pakistan) and *H. i. shogranensis* ssp.n. (the lower Kunhar valley, Pakistan). Within the *H. honestus* group, two species are newly described from Nepal: *H. hartmanni* sp.n. (type locality: env. pass E Churta, Jumla Distr.) and *H. morvani* sp.n. (type locality: Kanthia). Besides, a review of all the *Harpalus* species known from Nepal is given. Among them, two species, *H. indicus* Bates, 1891 and *H. praticola* Bates, 1891, are distributed in Nepal throughout all the mountain districts and six species are found only in the north-western part of Nepal, within the Karnali and Seti provinces. In addition to the two new species of the *H. honestus* group, one more new species and one new subspecies are described from Nepal: *H. grilli* sp.n. (type locality: Juphal-Tripurakot, Thali-Bheri shore, Dolpa Distr.) within the *H. tenebrosus* group and *H. melaneus sherpicus* ssp. n. (type locality: road from Pohada to Kaigaon under the pass '3815', Dolpa Distr.) within the *H. hirtipes* group. Based on the distribution pattern of the species, four different zoogeographical elements are recognized in the Nepalese fauna: 1) Oriental (2 species), 2) Tibetan-Chinese (2 species), 3) Mediterranean (3 species), and 4) Scyhian-Mediterranean (1 species). Three different keys are provided: one is for the identification of the Himalayan taxa of the *H. honestus* group, the second — for the identification of the *Harpalus* species from Nepal, and the third — for the identification of the subspecies of *H. melaneus*. The following new synonymies are proposed: *H. melaneus* Bates, 1878, = *H. iskerensis* Jedlička, 1964, syn.n.; =*H. melaneus kohistanicus* Kirschenhofer, 1992, syn.n.; *H. praticola* Bates, 1891 = *H. (Zangoharpalus) yadongensis* Huang, 1998, syn.n. Lectotypes are designated for *H. kashmirensis* Bates, 1889, *H. amarellus* Bates, 1891, *H. confinalis* Andrewes, 1932 and *H. tibeticus* Andrewes, 1930. *H. farkaei* Kataev & Wrase, 1995 is reported from Korea for the first time.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Дана ревизия гималайских представителей видовой группы *Harpalus honestus*. Старший из описанных видов, *H. indicola* Bates, 1878, рассматривается как политипический вид, включающий пять подвидов, каждый с небольшим ареалом в пределах Северо-Западных Гималаев: *H. i. indicola* (южные склоны западной части хребта Пир-Панджал, Пакистан), *H. i. uriensis* Schauberger, 1933, stat.n. (верховья реки Джелюм и ее притоков, Джамму и Кашмир), *H. i. kashmirensis* Bates, 1889, stat.n. (долина реки Кишенганга, Джамму и Кашмир), *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n. (верховья реки Кунар, Пакистан) and *H. i. shogranensis* ssp.n. (низовья реки Кунар, Пакистан). Два вида из видовой группы *H. honestus* описываются из Непала как новые: *H. hartmanni* sp.n. (типовая местность: окр. перевала к востоку от Хурта, пров. Джумла) and *H. morvani* sp.n. (типовая местность: Кантья). Кроме того, в статье дан таксономический обзор всех известных из Непала видов *Harpalus*. Среди непальских видов два, *H. indicus* Bates, 1891 and *H. praticola* Bates, 1891, распространены во всех горных районах Непала и шесть обнаружены только в западных провинциях Карнали и Сети. Помимо двух новых видов группы *H. honestus*, из Непала описываются еще один новый вид и один новый подвид: *H. grilli* sp.n. (типовая местность: Джуфал-Трипуракот, берег Тхали-Бхери, пров. Долпа) из видовой группы *H. tenebrosus* и *H. melaneus sherpicus* ssp.n. (типовая местность: дорога из Похады в Лайгаон над перева-

лом ‘3815’, пров. Долпа) из видовой группы *H. hirtipes*. На основе анализа видовых ареалов в непальской фауне выявлено четыре различных зоогеографических элемента: 1) Ориентальный (2 вида), 2) Тибетско-Китайский (2 вида), 3) Средиземноморский (3 вида) и 4) Скифско-Средиземноморский (1 вид). В статье приводятся три определительные таблицы: 1) для гималайских видов и подвидов видовой группы *H. honestus*, 2) для видов рода *Harpalus*, известных к настоящему времени из Непала и 3) для подвидов *H. melaneus*. Предложены следующие новые синонимы: *H. melaneus melaneus* Bates, 1878, = *H. iskerensis* Jedlička, 1964, syn.n.; = *H. melaneus kohistanicus* Kirschenhofer, 1992, syn.n.; *H. praticola* Bates, 1891 = *H. (Zangoharpalus) yadongensis* Huang, 1998, syn.n.Для четырёх видов,*H. kashmirensis* Bates, 1889,*H. amarellus* Bates, 1891,*H. confinalis* Andrewes, 1932 и *H. tibeticus* Andrewes, 1930, обозначены лектотипы. *H. farkaei* Kataev & Wrase, 1995 впервые указан для Кореи.

Introduction

The species of the genus *Harpalus* Latreille, 1802 of the Himalayan region are still poorly known. They have been reviewed recently by Kirschenhofer [1992], but unfortunately, his work is difficult for the practical use because many species were misidentified. The same is true for the key published formerly by Jedlička [1966] for the identification of the species occurring in Nepal.

The present paper includes a revision of the Himalayan representatives of the *Harpalus honestus* group and a review of species of the genus *Harpalus* known to me from Nepal. This contribution continues my studies on the taxonomy of the Himalayan species of the genus *Harpalus* [Kataev, 1997; 2001].

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

HNHMB — Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary; MNHNP — Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; NMB — Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland; NHML — The Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain; NHMW — Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria; NME — Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany; NMP — National Museum Prague, Czech Republic; OÖLL — Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum, Linz, Austria; SMTD — Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany; SMNHS — Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden; ZISP — Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, Russia; ZSBSM — Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, Munchen, Germany;

cBEL — Coll. Dr. I. A. Belousov, St.Petersburg, Russia; cFNC — Coll. Dr. R. Fencl, Plzeń, Czech Republic; cH — Coll. Dr. M. Hartmann, Erfurt, Germany; cHZ — Coll. Dr. W. Heinz, Schwanfeld, Germany; cITO — Coll. Dr. N. Ito, Kawanishi City, Japan; cKAB — Coll. Dr. O.N. Kabakov, St. Petersburg, Russia; cMORV — Coll. Dr. D.M. Morvan, Karentoir, Bretagne, France; cSCHM — Coll. Dr. J. Schmidt, Rostock, Germany; cSHIL — Coll. Dr. V. Shilenkov, Irkutsk, Russia; cWP — Coll. Dr. J. Weipert, Plaue, Germany; cWR — Coll. Dr. D.W. Wrase, Berlin, Germany.

Measurements were taken as follows: body length from anterior margin of clypeus to elytral apex; width of head as maximum linear distance across head, including compound eyes (WHmax), and as minimum linear distance across neck constriction just behind eyes (WHmin); length of pronotum (LP) along its median line; length of elytra (LE) from basal ridge in scutellar region to apex of sutural angle; width of pronotum (WP) and elytra (WE) at their broadest place; minimum width of pronotum (WPmin) at its narrowest place near hind angles.

Revision of the *H. honestus* group from the Himalaya

The *H. honestus* group (= the *H. rufitarsis* group sensu Schauberger, 1926; = *Amblystus* Motschulsky, 1864; = *Harpaloderus* Reitter, 1900) is defined by a combination of several non-specific characters: the pronotum narrowed posteriad and with ciliate basal edge, the elytra with more or less conspicuous humeral denticle and with glabrous basal edge in most members, the ventroapical tubercle of protibia with one denticle at apex, the abdominal sternites usually with rather long additional setae, sometimes glabrous, and the aedeagus possessing the more or less long terminal lamella with spinose ventral surface and the well developed horseshoe-shaped apical capitulum. The armature of the internal sac is rather constant within the group and consisting of 1–2 teeth (proximal and distal; the former lacking in some species), 1–2 medial groups of the small spines (or spiny patches) and one apical spiny patch on the right side of the median lobe.

This group comprises about 20 Palaearctic species. Except for the widely distributed in Eurasia *H. rubripes* Duftschmid, 1812, all the other species occur in the West Palaearctic, mostly in the Mediterranean region. The taxonomy of this group was studied by Schauberger [1926, 1929, 1934], but several taxa were described in more recent time and a modern revision is very needed. Three species (*H. indicola* Bates, 1978,*H. kashmirensis* Bates, 1889 and *H. uriensis* Schauberger, 1933) were described from Kashmir, however, because each of them has been based on only few individuals from one locality, their taxonomic rank was obscure. New material collected in Pakistan, India and Nepal during the last few decades makes possible more detailed study of this interesting but taxonomicly very difficult group. Based on this material, it can be assumed that, although the Himalayan representatives of the *H. honestus* group are rather diverse in morphological respect, they seem to form a monophiletic group originated from one ancestral species. This is supported by the the fact that all the taxa known from the Himalaya are very similar in male genitalia and mainly allopatric. Besides, unlike the most European and Mediterranean species, the Himalayan taxa possess glabrous abdominal sternites. Geographically, they are isolated from the other representatives of the *H. honestus* group by the long distance [the nearest localities of the related species are known from the mountains of Middle Asia (Hissar-Darvaz: *H. rubripes*;

and West Kopet Dagh: *H. rufipalpis* Sturm, 1818 and *H. attenuatus* Dejean, 1829)]. Brachyptery and endemicity of all the Himalayan taxa suggest comparatively long period of isolation. On the other hand, since most of the species of the *H. honestus* group are very similar to each other and simultaneously highly variable both individually and geographically, the phylogenetical relationship of the species occurring in the Himalayan region with any exact species from outside the Himalaya remins unclear. Nevertheless, it is most likely that such the most closely related species has to be searched for amongst *H. rufipalpis*, *H. sulphuripes* Germar, 1824 and perhaps *H. honestus* Duftschmid, 1812, each of which is widely distributed in Europe and Mediterranean Basin and tends to form numerous local races in the mountainous regions. Notice that most of the endemic taxa of the West Mediterranean seem to be also derivate of these three species, mainly of *H. rufipalpis.* The taxonomy of the Himalayan taxa needs further consideration on the basis of more extensive material.

KEY TO SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF THE *H. HONESTUS* GROUP FROM HIMALAYA

1. In male, 6–7 internal elytral intervals apically lacking microsculpture. In female, microsculpture on three last abdominal sternites medially strongly obliterate. Metepisterna comparatively weakly narrowed posteriad, notably wider than long (Figs 25–26). Larger: body length 9.5–10.6 mm in male and 8.7–11.9 mm in female. Penis with apical half more or less straight and with long, almost parallel-sided terminal lamella bearing almost transverse apical capitulum (Figs 49–52, 69–72). Western Nepal ..... *H. morvani* sp.n.
— All elytral intervals of male with distinct microsculpture apically. In female, microsculpture on all abdominal sternites medially distinct or only slightly suppressed. Metepisterna more strongly narrowed posteriad, at most scarcely wider than long (Figs 3–7, 16, 18, 21, 30–32). Smaller: body length at most 10.0 mm in male and 10.2 in female. Penis not as above 2
2. Internal sac of penis with proximal tooth at least as great as distal tooth (Figs 45–48); terminal lamella of penis short and strongly expanded apically, about 1.2–1.5 times as long as wide (Figs 73–78). Specimens from Central Himalaya (Western Nepal) ..... *H. hartmanni* sp.n.
— Internal sac of penis with proximal tooth smaller than distal tooth; terminal lamella longer. Specimens from Northwest Himalaya ..... *H. indicola* (3)
3. Pronotum with sides usually rounded up to basal angles, rarely sides almost straight in basal third; basal angles more obtuse and more widely rounded at apex (Figs 1–2, 13–15, 17, 19) 4
— Sides of pronotum in basal half straight or slightly sinuate; basal angles less obtuse, either sharp or narrowly rounded at apex (Figs 8–12, 20, 22) 6
4. Microsculpture on elytra of male distinct throughout. Pronotum relatively small, impunctate basally. Terminal lamella of penis with nearly transverse apical capitulum (Figs 41–42, 67–68). Upper Kunhar valley .... *H. indicola kirschenhoferi* ssp.n.
— Microsculpture on elytra of male visible only on two lateral intervals and at apex. Pronotum larger, punctate or impunctate basally. Terminal lamella of penis with more oblique apical capitulum 5
5. Larger: 9.4–10.0 mm. Pronotum broader, about 1.16 times as wide as elytra. Penis (Figs 33–34) more arcuate, with terminal lamella shorter and rather strongly expanded apically (Figs 53–54). Southern slopes of western part of Pir Panjal Range ..... *H. indicola indicola*
— Smaller: 8.1–9.0 mm. Pronotum narrower, about 1.18–1.24 times as wide as elytra. Penis (Figs 37–40) less arcuate, with terminal lamella longer and only slightly expanded apically (Figs 61–62). Kishenganga valley ... . *H. indicola kashmirensis*
6. Penis (Figs 35–36, 55–60) more arcuate, with oblique apical capitulum; internal sac with medial spiny patch. Upper Jhelum valley ..... *H. indicola uriensis*
— Penis (Figs 43–44, 63–66) less arcuate, with nearly transverse apical capitulum; internal sac lacking medial spiny patch. Lower Kunhar valley .... *H. indicola shogranensis* ssp.n.

Harpalus indicola Bates, 1878
Figs 1–22, 33–44, 53–68, 79.

Harpalus indicola Bates, 1878: 714.

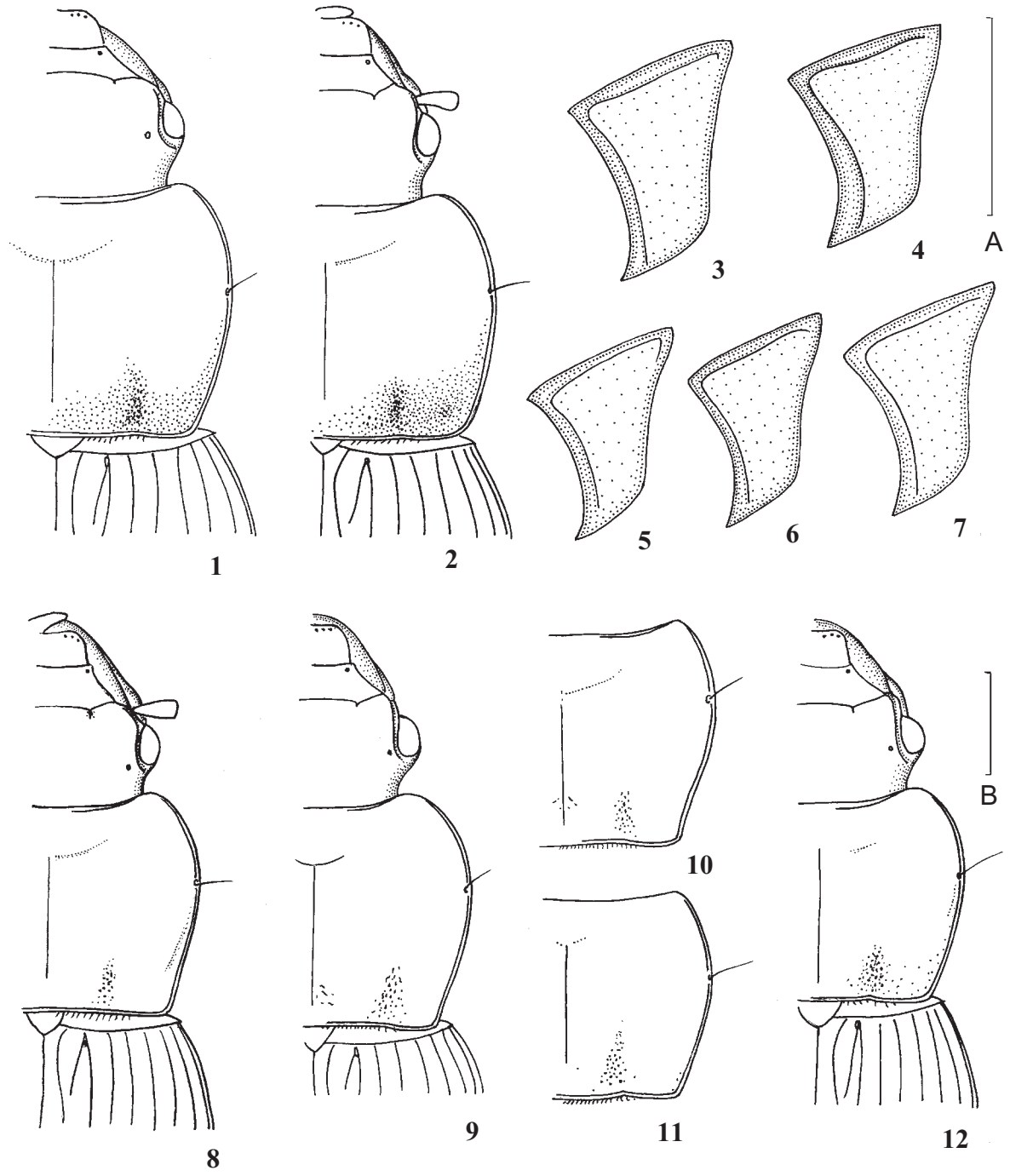
DESCRIPTION. Body length 8.0–10.0 mm.

Body black; palpi, antennae, tarsi, tibiae at least basally and knees brown; upperside in male shiny, sometimes with very weak blue hue, in female matt.

Head comparatively large, with convex eyes. Tempora flat or weakly convex, slopingly descending to neck, nonpubescent. Clypeus with two setigerous pores. Tooth of mentum short, obtusangular. Dorsal microsculpture in male visible only under and behind eyes and consisting of very fine, weakly transverse meshes; in female microsculpture distributed also more medially and consisting of more distinct, almost isodiametric meshes.

Pronotum (Figs 1–2, 8–15, 17, 19–20, 22) moderately or weakly convex, not depressed along base, widest before middle and with one lateral pore. Sides rounded anteriorly and variable in basal half from rounded up to basal angles to slightly sinuate. Shape of basal angles variable from almost rectangular with rather sharp apex to obtusangular with rounded apex. Anterior margin more or less emarginate; posterior one almost straight or weakly concave, approximately as wide as or scarcely wider than anterior margin, slightly narrower than elytral base between humeral angles. Apical angles weakly protruding, rounded at apex. Lateral furrows thin throughout and lateral depressions in most specimens not developed, rarely narrow depressions very poorly visible only just behind lateral pore. Basal foveae small and usually very shallow, either longitudinal, fused basally with pronotal base, or oval, separated from pronotal base by convexity. Pronotal surface either finely punctate along base and in very narrow area along sides or almost impunctate. Microsculpture either restricted to narrow area along sides or distributed almost throughout, consisting usually of fine isodiametric meshes.

Elytra somewhat convex, evenly rounded at sides, widest usually behind middle, more rarely just in it. Humeri angulate or subangulate, each with small acute denticle at apex. Subapical sinuation not deep (shallower than in *morvani* sp.n., but usually scarcely deeper than in *hartmanni* sp.n.); sutural angle almost rectangular, in females somewhat sharp, in males blunted at apex. Basal edge glabrous, notably sinuate, meeting lateral margin at weakly obtuse angle with distinct vertex. Striae impunctate, slightly impressed; scutellar stria present,



Figs 1–12. *Harpalus indicola*. 1–4 — *H. i. indicola* (1, 3 — Murree, lectotype; 2, 4 — Sudhan-Gali); 5–12 — *H. i. uriensis* (5 — Chakoti; 6, 8 — Katrich; 7 — Uri; 9–10 — Goorais, paralectotypes of *H. kashmirensis*; 11–12 — Reshian — Leepa). 1–2, 8–9, 12 — right half of head, pronotum and base of elytra; 3–7 — left metepisternon; 10–11 — right half of pronotum. Scales = 1 mm (A: Figs 3–7, B: Figs 1–2, 8–12).

Рис. 1–12. *Harpalus indicola*. 1–4 — *H. i. indicola* (1, 3 — Марри, лектотип; 2, 4 — Судхан-Гали); 5–12 — *H. i. uriensis* (5 — Чакоти; 6, 8 — Катрич; 7 — Ури; 9–10 — Гураис, паралектотипы *H. kashmirensis*; 11–12 — Решиан — Леепа). 1-2, 8–9, 12 — правая половина головы, переднеспинки и основания надкрылий; 3–7 — левый метэпистерн; 10–11 — правая половина переднеспинки. Масштаб 1 мм (А: рис. 3–7, В: рис. 1–2, 8–12).

with basal pore. Intervals scarcely convex or rather flat, narrowed before apex, nonpubescent. Third interval usually with one dorsal pore in basal third, but sometimes this pore absent; 5th and 7th intervals without rows of setigerous pores before apex. Microsculpture consisting of isodiametric meshes; in male meshes more fine, visible at least on two lateral intervals throughout and on all other intervals apically, in female meshes more distinct, almost granulate, always developed on all intervals throughout.

Metepisterna notably narrowed posteriad, variable in legth: from scarcely longer than wide to scarcely wider than long (Figs 3–7, 16, 18, 21). Three last abdominal sternites impunctate and glabrous, each throughout with fine microsculpture; meshes isodiametric in lateral portions of sternites and weakly transverse (in male also slightly suppressed) in their medial portion. Anal sternite in both sexes rounded at apex. In protibia, outer distal margin usually with three, rarely four spines. Metacoxae glabrous, without additional setigerous pores. Metafemora each with four (sometimes three) setigerous pores along posterior margin and with 2–4 pores along apical half of anterior margin. Tarsi dorsally impunctate and glabrous; metatarsus short, in male approximately as long as width of head measured across neck constriction; in female shorter than width of head, 1st metatarsomere in both sexes slightly longer than 2nd, in female approximately 1,7 times, in male about two times as long as wide in its apical portion; in male 1st mesotarsomere with adhesive vestiture in apical half.

Penis (Figs 33–44, 53–68) arcuate, with apical half directed ventrad (lateral aspect). Terminal lamella longer than wide and more or less markedly widened apically (dorsal aspect), with small horseshoe-shaped apical capitulum. Internal sac with two more or less curved teeth differing in size (smaller proximal and larger distal) and one to three small spiny patches.

DISTRIBUTION. Northwest Himalaya, basin of the Jhelum River (Fig. 79).

REMARKS. The main diagnostic features of *H. indicola* include the moderately long terminal lamella of penis weakly or moderately widened apically, the internal sac with proximal tooth smaller than distal one and the elytra of male with distinct microsculpture distributed at least apically. The species is variable, particularly in the body proportions, the shape of pronotum, the punctation of pronotal base and the shape of median lobe and terminal lamella. This variability needs in futher investigation, but it is evident that the characters vary more geographically than individually. In my opinion, the species consists at least of five distinct geographical forms which may be treated as subspecies. Three of them, the nominotypical form, *H. i. kashmirensis* and *H. i. uriensis*, were originally described as separate species and two are newly described here.

H. indicola has originally been described from the specimens collected by F. Stoliczka in Murree (West Punjab, Pakistan). Its taxonomy has partly been discussed in my preceding paper [Kataev, 1997], but in that time the status of this species was vague because only the lectotype (female) was examined. Based on the additional material examined after this publication, I united into one polytypical species *H. indicola* all the populations distributed in the Northwest Himalaya.

H. kashmirensis has been based on the series of individuals collected in "Goorais Valley" (upper Kishenganga River). Schauberger [1933] has described his *H. uriensis* on the basis of the single couple from Uri (Jhelum valley), which he compared with the male syntype of *H. kashmirensis* conserved in NHML. According to this author, *H. uriensis* differs from the latter in having the smaller size, the paler tibiae, the comparatively greater head, the less narrowed apically and basally pronotum and the shorter terminal lamella of penis. However, the examination of all the other specimens of the type series of *H. kashmirensis* conserved in MNHNP has revealed the great variability of them in the characters listed by Schauberger and the identity of most of the syntypes (Figs 9–10) to the types of *H. uriensis*. Only two syntypes, both the males, one of which was designated by me as the lectotype of *H. kashmirensis* (see below), are indeed distinguished from the types of *H. uriensis* by having the slenderer body, the flatter and smaller pronotum with much obtuser basal angles and with punctate base (Fig. 13). Besides, the penis of both these specimens (Figs 37–38) is less arcuate and with longer terminal lamella than in both the types of *H. uriensis* (Figs 35–36) and the other specimens of the type series of *H. kashmirensis*. At the same time, it should be pointed out that both these specimens, well differing from *H. uriensis*, are very similar in the male genitalia and the shape of basal pronotal angles to all the other examined material from the Kishenganga Valley downstreem from Goorais (Figs 14–15, 39–40, 61–62). Alternatively, the specimens of the type series of *H. kashmirensis* identical to the type specimens of *H. uriensis* are similar in the same characters to the additional material which I examined from all the localities in the upper Jhelum Valley, including Uri (Fig. 8, 35–36, 55–58). Obviously the type series of *H. kashmirensis* consists of two differing taxa which, according to all the additional material, are isolated geographically. Because other instances of sympatry among the Northwest Himalayan populations are unknown to me, this series has apparently been collected at least in two differing localities. Taking this circumstance into account, I consider *H. kashmirensis* and *H. uriensis* as subspecies of one species, not as separate species. The examination of the specimens collected in Reshian environs (Reshian and pass between Reshian and Leepa), not far from the watershed of the Kishenganga and Jhelum Rivers, lends support to this assumption. These specimens are dissimilar in the male genitalia (Figs 59–60) to the holotype of *H. uriensis*, and like the latter, characterized by the rather sharp basal angles of pronotum, but their body is, on average, slenderer and pronotum is slightly smaller and sometimes with more distributed basal punctation (Figs 11–12). In the latter characters, the specimens from Reshian environs are somewhat similar to the lectotype of *H. kashmirensis*. Thereby I believe that *H. kashmirensis* and *H. uriensis* are linked by the intermediate populations, that is also evidence in favour of their subspecific rank. Nevertheless, much more populations must be examined to understand the complete picture of relationship between all the Northwest Himalayan taxa.

Harpalus indicola indicola Bates, 1878
Figs 1–4, 33–34, 53–54, 79a.

Harpalus indicola Bates, 1878: 714.

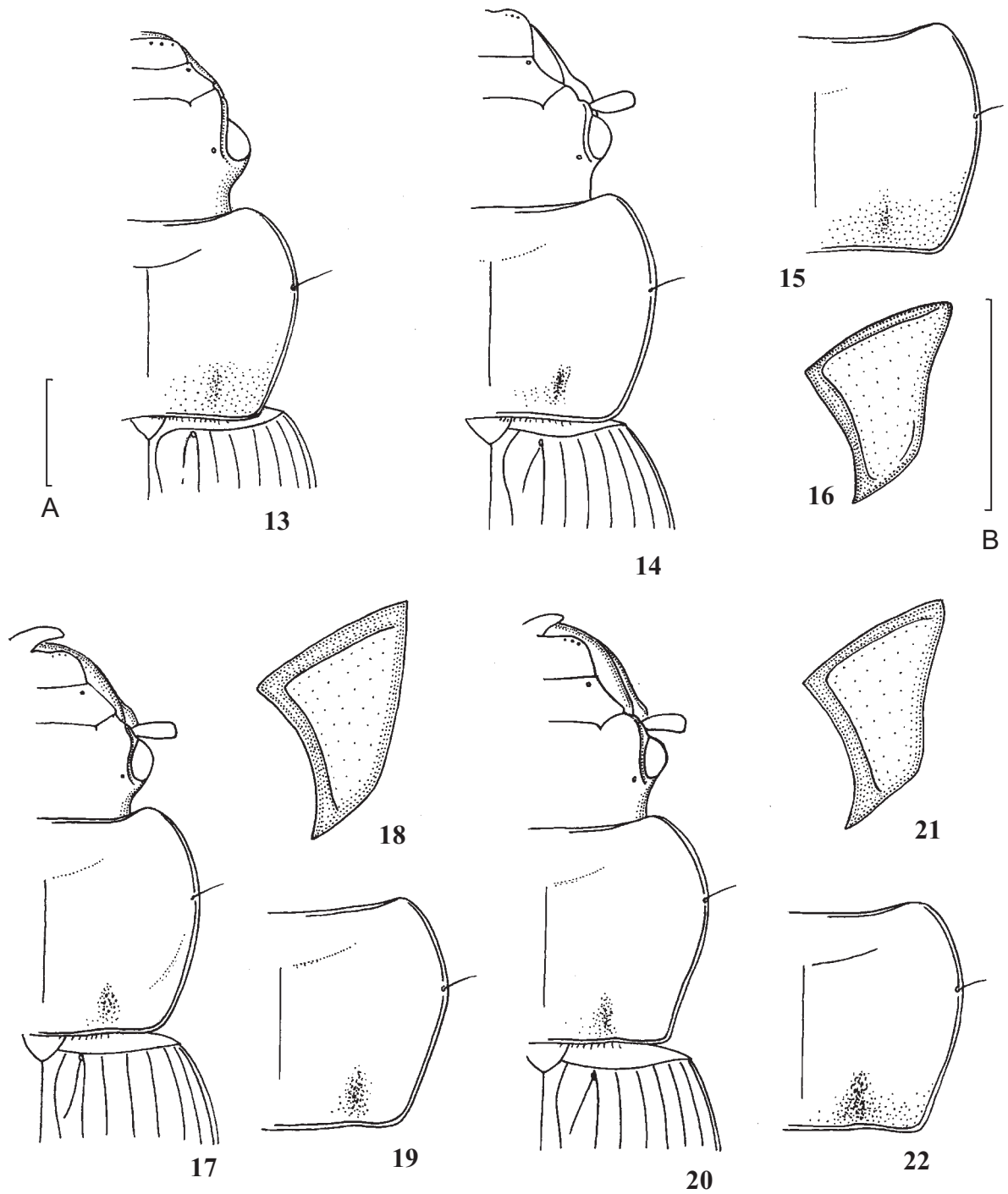
TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype (designated by Kataev, 1997), female with labels "F[erdinand]. S[toliczka]. 118" and "*Harpalus indicolus* Bates ♀" (MNHNP).

OTHER MATERIAL. **Pakistan**: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Jammu and Kashmir, Poonch Distr., Sudhan-Gali n. Bagh, 30.VIII–5.IX.1989, W. Heinz leg. (cHZ; ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. Largest amongst subspecies: body length 9.4–10.0 mm, width 3.9–4.1 mm.

Dorsum, particularly in male, shiny, without metallic hue.

Head comparatively large, measured across eyes and across neck constriction correspondingly 0.63–0.70 and 0.54–0.60 times as wide as pronotum. Antennae comparatively short, reaching pronotal base or slightly shorter, middle antennomeres approximately one and half times as long as wide.



Figs 13–22. *Harpalus indicola*. 13–16 — *H. i. kashmirensis* (13 — Goorais, lectotype; 14–16 — Kel); 17–19 — *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n. (Naran: 17–18 — holotype; 19 — paratype); 20–22 — *H. i. shogranensis* ssp.n. (Shogran: 20–21 — holotype; 22 — paratype). 13–14, 17, 20 — right half of head, pronotum and base of elytra; 15, 19, 22 — right half of pronotum; 16, 18, 21 — left metepisternon. Scales = 1 mm (A: Figs 13–15, 17, 19-20, 22; B: Figs 16, 18, 21).

Рис. 13–22. *Harpalus indicola*. 13–16 — *H. i. kashmirensis* (13 — Гураис, лектотип; 14–16 — Кел); 17–19 — *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n. (Наран: 17–18 — голотип; 19 — паратип); 20–22 — *H. i. shogranensis* ssp. n. (Шогран: 20–21 — голотип; 22 — паратип). 13–14, 17, 20 — правая половина головы, переднеспинки и основания надкрылий; 15, 19, 22 — правая половина переднеспинки; 16, 18, 21 — левый метэпистерн. Масштаб 1 мм (A: рис. 13–15, 17, 19–20, 22; B: рис. 16, 18, 21).

Pronotum (Figs 1–2) weakly convex and rather broad, 1.45–1.50 times as wide as long; its sides rounded throughout and form with basal margin very obtuse angles rounded at apex; posterior margin scarcely wider than anterior; basal fovea distinct and narrow, fused with pronotal base; lateral depressions not developed and areas between basal fovea and sides convex; base throughout densely and finely punctate; punctures in and around basal foveae confluent forming fine wrinkles. Microsculpture on pronotal disc invisible in both sexes.

Elytra 1.40–1.44 times as long as wide, 2.39–2.48 times as long and 1.16 times as wide as pronotum, widest approximately at middle; 3rd interval with discal pore on both elytron. In male microsculpture on inner elytral intervals visible only apically and directly at basal edge.

Length of metepisterna along inner margin approximately equal to or scarcely greater than width along anterior margin (Figs 3–4).

Penis (Figs 33–34, 53–56) rather strongly arcuate, with oblique apical capitulum; terminal lamella moderately long and moderately expanded apically. Internal sac with medial spiny patch.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 79a). The nominotypical subspecies seems to occur only on southern slopes of western part of Pir Panjal Range. According to the available material, this form is replaced in northern slopes of this range by *H. i. uriensis*.

REMARKS. Well differing from the other subspecies in the larger size and the larger and broader pronotum with rounded sides.

Specimens from Sudhan Gali are dissimilar in all their characteristics to the lectotype from "Murree".

Harpalus indicola uriensis Schauberger, 1933, **stat.n.**
Figs 5–12, 35–36, 55–60, 79b.

Harpalus uriensis Schauberger, 1933: 72.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype of *H. uriensis*, ♂ labelled "Uri, Kashmir", "*uriensis* Schaub., det. Dr. E. Schaub.", "Type" and "locc. Class. *Harpalus uriensis* Schaub." (OÖLL); and a paratype, ♀ with labels "Uri, Kashmir", "Ex Coll. E. Schauberger", "Cotype", "*uriensis* Schaub. det. Dr. E. Schaub." and "H.E. Andrewes Coll. B.M. 1945-97" (NHML).

OTHER MATERIAL. **India**. *Jammu and Kashmir*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (designated by Schauberger accordingly as type and cotype of *H. pseudouriensis* Schaub, but the latter has probably never been described by this author) labelled "Kashmir, Uri, Carl Rost" (OÖLL); 1 ♂, Chakoti on Jhelum River [ca 50 km SW Baramula], 20.V.1912, A.G. Jacobson (ZISP); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Katrich on Jhelum River, 22.V.1912, A.G. Jacobson (ZISP); 1 ♀, Sind [right tributary of Jhelum River] valley, Kangan, 1660 m, boundary between coniferous and leaf-bearing forests, 6.VI.1912, A.G. Jacobson (ZISP); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ labelled "Goorais Valley, May 1887, J.H. Leech" [designated by me as paralectotypes of *H. kashmirensis* Bates, see remarks to *H. indicola* above] (MNHNP). **Pakistan**. 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Muzaffarabad Distr., Pass betw. Reshian and Leepa, 2700−3000 m, 20.VIII.−5.IX.1988, W. Heinz leg. (cHZ; cWR; ZISP); 2 ♂♂, Muzaffarabad Distr., env. Reshian, 2100−2500 m, 16.VIII-6.IX.1988, W. Heinz leg. (cHZ).

1 ♂, "Kashmir" (ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 8.0–9.0 mm in males, 8.6–8.7 mm in females.

Dorsum black, in male sometimes with very weak blue hue.

Head, measured across eyes and across neck constriction correspondingly 0.69–0.72 and 0.57–0.61 times as wide as pronotum. Antennae as in the nominotypical subspecies.

Pronotum (Figs 8–12) moderately convex, usually more convex than in *H. i. indicola,* 1.43–1.50 times as wide as long, widest before middle, notably narrowed posteriad, with sides almost straight or slightly sinuate in basal half; basal angles obtuse, rather sharp, slightly blunted at apex. Posterior margin approximately as wide as anterior margin and slightly narrower than elytral base between humeral angles. Lateral depressions sometimes visible just behind lateral pore. Basal foveae variable. Pronotal surface in most cases finely punctate only in basal foveae and very narrowly along sides; sometimes sparse punctation also present at pronotal base between basal foveae and basal angles. In male microsculpture, consisting of fine isodiametric meshes, developed only in narrow area along sides; in female microsculpture more distinct, distributed almost throughout and meshes in central part of pronotum weakly transverse.

Elytra somewhat convex, 1.36–1.44 times as long as wide, 2.41–2.54 times as long and 1.16–1.26 times as wide as pronotum, widest usually behind middle, more rarely just in it. Humeri angulate. Pore on 3rd interval lacking in some specimens. Microsculpture on elytral disc distributed as in the nominotypical subspecies.

Metepisterna (Figs 5–7) approximately as long as wide.

Penis (Figs 35–36, 55–60) similar to that of the nominotypical subspecies; it rather strongly arcuate, with oblique apical capitulum; terminal lamella moderately long and moderately expanded apically. Internal sac with medial spiny patch.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 79b). The upper reaches of the Jhelum River and its tributaries, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

REMARKS. In penis and metepisterna, *H. i. uriensis* is most similar to *H. i. indicola* but easily differs from it in having the smaller size and the more narrower pronotum with sides sinuate or straight in basal half. In addition, the basal pronotal angles in *H. i. uriensis* are more sharp, usually only slightly blunted at apex and the basal punctation is often more or less reduced.

Harpalus indicola kashmirensis Bates, 1889, **stat.n.**
Figs 13–16, 37–40, 61–62, 79c.

Harpalus kashmirensis Bates, 1889: 213.

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *H. kashmirensis* (here designated for purposes of fixation of species name), ♂ labelled "Goorais Valley, May 1887, J.H. Leech" and "*Harpalus kashmirensis* Bates, ♂" (MNHNP); and paralectotype (♂) same date as lectotype but without determinational labels (MNHNP).

OTHER MATERIAL. **Pakistan**: 3 ♂♂, Jammu and Kashmir, Neelum [= Kishenganga] Valley, env. Kel, ca 2200 m, 28.VIII.1988, W. Heinz leg. (cHZ: ZISP); 1 ♂, Jammu and Kashmir, Neelum Valley, env. Sharda, 1900−2100 m, 24−29.VIII.1988, W. Heinz leg. (cHZ).

DESCRIPTION (♂). Body length 8.1–8.9 mm.

Dorsum black, without any blue hue.

Head, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.70–0.72 and 0.57–0.58 times as wide as pronotum. Antennae similar to those of two preceding subspecies, but a little longer, extending slightly beyond basal elytral ridge.

Pronotum (Figs 13–15) moderately or weakly convex, slightly wider than in *H. i. uriensis*, 1.49–1.57 times as wide as long, widest before middle, with sides rounded up to basal angles; latter notably wider than in *H. i. uriensis* and rather similar to basal angles in the nominotypical subspecies, rounded at apex. Posterior margin approximately as wide as anterior margin. Basal fovea variable, usually not deep. Pronotal base in most specimens finely and densely punctate throughout (Figs 13, 15), more rarely almost smooth, only with several punctures in basal foveae (Fig. 14). Like preceding subspecies, microsculpture wisible only along sides and meshes isodiametric.

Elytra moderately convex, similar to those in *H. i. uriensis*, 1.37–1.44 times as long as wide, 2.49–2.63 times as long and 1.18–1.24 times as wide as pronotum.

Metepisterna (Fig. 16) approximately as long as wide or scarcely wider than long.

Penis (Figs 37–40, 61–62) less strongly arcuate than in two preceding subspecies and with terminal lamella longer and less widened apically. Apical capitulum clearly oblique. Internal sac with medial spiny patch.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 79c). Kishenganga valley, Jammu and Kashmir.

REMARKS. *H. kashmirensis* is very similar to *H. uriensis*, but well differs in having the pronotum with sides rounded up to the more obtuse basal angles and the less arcuate penis with terminal lamella longer and less widened apically.

Individuals examined from the environs of Kel and Sharda are slightly stouter and have relatively larger pronotum (Fig. 14–15) than the lectotype and the paralectotype from Goorais Valley (Fig. 13).

Harpalus indicola kirschenhoferi **ssp.n.**
Figs 17–19, 41–42, 67–68, 79d.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂, **Pakistan**, "Kāgān-Tal [= Kunhar Valley]: Umg. Naran", 2400−3200 m, 6−8.VIII.1979, W. Heinz leg. (cHZ).

Paratypes. **Pakistan**: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (cHZ); 1 ♀, "SW-Himalaja, Indus-Kohistan, Kaghan-Tal [= Kunhar Valley], Shinu", 1700−2200 m, 14−23.VI.1977, de Freina leg., also labelled "*Harpalus* (s. str.) *kashmirensis* Bat., det. Kirschenhofer" (NHMW).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 8.5 mm in male and 9.0–9.3 mm in females.

Dorsum entirely black, less shiny as compared with other subspecies.

Head, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.70–0.71 and 0.55–0.60 times as wide as pronotum. Antennae longer and slenderer than in other subspecies, extending beyond the basal elytral ridge and with middle antennomeres at least two times as long as wide.

Pronotum (Figs 17, 19) comparatively weakly convex and small, 1.46–1.55 times as wide as long, widest before middle, with sides either rounded throughout or straightly converging in basal half. Basal angles very obtuse, more or less widely rounded at apex. Posterior margin approximately as wide as anterior margin and markedly narower than elytral base between humeral angles. Basal foveae longitudinal, small and shallow, with several punctures inside; remain pronotal surface impunctate. Microsculpture in both sexes visible throughout, consisting of more or less isodiametric meshes, more fine in male than in female.

Elytra moderately convex, rather long and narrow, 1.40–1.51 times as long as wide, 2.55–2.78 times as long and 1.24–1.25 times as wide as pronotum, widest just behind middle. Humeri subangulate, more widely rounded at apex than in other subspecies and with very small apical denticle visible only from behind. Basal elytral edge forming with lateral margin much obtuser angle as compared with other subspecies. Discal pores on 3rd interval often lacking. Unlike other subspecies, microsculpture in both sexes developed throughout, consist of distinct isodiameric meshes.

Metepisterna (Fig. 18) short, their width along anterior margin scarcely greater than length along inner margin.

Penis (Figs 41–42, 67–68) rather weakly arcuate, with terminal lamella long and weakly widened apically; apical capitulum almost transverse. Internal sac with large medial group of small spines.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 79d). Known only from two locality in the upper Kunhar valley, Pakistan.

REMARKS. Easily distinguished from all other subspecies by slenderer body with more distributed microsculpture on dorsum.

Based on the comparison of the one male from Shinu with the two type specimens of *H. kashmirensis* (stored in NHML), Kirschenhofer [1992] proposed that the population from "Kaghan-Tal" (= Kunhar valley) may represent a separate subspecies of *H. kashmirensis*, distinguished by the rounded pronotal sides and the less prominent humeral denticle, but did not describe it because an addition material was necessary. I have examined this specimen. It is really a female (see above, the Type material), not different in external morphology from the specimens examined from the Naran environs.

ETYMOLOGY. The subspecies is named after the famous carabidologist Erich Kirschenhofer (Wien).

Harpalus indicola shogranensis **ssp.n.**
Figs 20–22, 43–44, 63–66, 79e.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂, **Pakistan**, "Kāgān-Tal [= Kunhar valley], Umg. Shogran", 2400−3000 m, 28−29.VII.1981, W. Heinz leg. (cHZ).

Paratypes. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype (cHZ; ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 8.7 mm in males and 8.5 mm in female.

Dorsum black, very shuny, without blue hue.

Head, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.72–0.74 and 0.59–0.64 times as wide as pronotum. Antennae similar to those of *H. i. kashmirensis*.

Pronotum (Figs 20, 22) similar to that of *H. i. uriensis*, rather narrow, 1.45–1.49 times as wide as long,, with sides either sinuate or straightly converging in basal half. Basal angles rather sharp, obtuse or subrectangular, with sharp or weakly blunted apex. Posterior margin approximately equal to anterior margin, slightly narrower than elytral margin between humeral angles. Basal foveae small and narrow, shallow or rather deep. Basal punctation more or less reduced, usually restricted only by basal foveae. Microsculpture as in *H. i. uriensis*, but in female strongly obliterate on disc.

Elytra similar to those of *H. i. uriensis,* 1.39–1.47 times as long as wide, 2.44–2.51 times as long and 1.15–1.23 times as wide as pronotum, but humeri less prominent and wih smaller denticle at apex. In male microsculpture on inner intervals visible only apically and directly at basal edge.

Metepisterna (Fig. 21) approximately as long as wide.

Penis (Figs 43–44, 63–66) very similar to that of *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n., but apical lamella more strongly widened apically and internal sac without medial spiny patch.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 79e). Known only from the type locality in the lower Kunhar valley, Pakistan.

REMARKS. This new subspecies is very similar in habitus to *H. i. uriensis* but well differing in the male genitalia: penis is less arcuate and with nearly transverse apical capitulum; in addition, internal sac is without medial spiny patch. Based on the penis structure (see Description above), *H. i. shogranensis* sp.n. seems to be most related to *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n. This opinion is supported by the fact that both these subspecies inhabit the same valley.

ETYMOLOGY. The subspecies name refers to the type locality.

Harpalus hartmanni **sp.n.**
Figs 28–32, 45–48, 73–78.

Harpalus tibeticus sensu Kirschenhofer,1992 (non Andrewes, 1930).

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype. ♂, **Nepal**, Karnali Prov., Jumla Distr., env. pass E Churta, 29° 09,50' N 82° 28,53' E, 3400−3800 m, 6.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (NME);

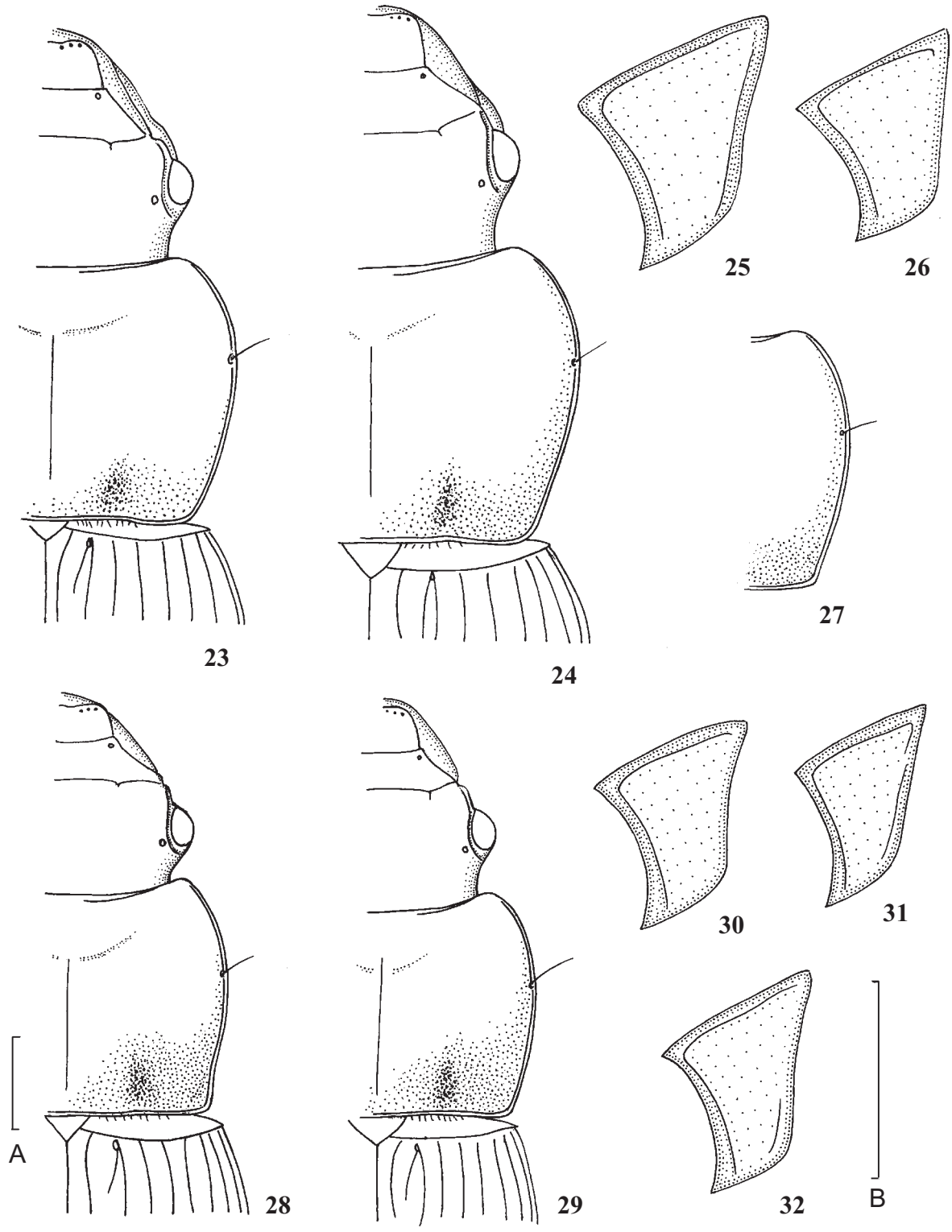
Paratypes. **Nepal**. KARNALI PROV.: Jumla Distr.: 13 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same data as holotype (NME); 60 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, Churta — Gothichaur, 29°12'N 82°24'–18'E, 2900–3300 m, river valley, 7.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 127 ♂♂, 28 ♀♀, same locality, 2850–3370 m, 7.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME; ZISP); 23 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, camp E Churta — Gothichaur valley, 2800–3300 m, 7.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 1 ♂, Gothichaur valley, 29°12,10'N 82° 18,56'E, 3000–3300 m, 09.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 1 ♂, same locality, 2900 m, 13.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 14 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, SW Gothichaur, 29°12'N 82°18'E, 3200–3700 m, 11.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 4 ♂♂, Churta, road above Bavaria Laguna Pass, 29°10'N 82°28'E, 3170–3885 m, 6.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 3 ♂♂, env. Churta, 3300 m, 4.VI.1997, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 24 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same locality, 2900–3300 m, 19.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 1 ♀, Gothichaur, 2800 m, 22.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 10 km E Churta, 3500 m, sifted, 5–6.V.1995, M. Hartmann leg. (NME; cWR); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 km E Churta, meadow, 3100 m, 19.V.1995, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 5 km E Churta, 3400 m, 5.V.1995, A.Weigel leg. (NME); 14 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, SE Churta in front of pass, 2900–3400 m, 5.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP; cSCHM); 1 ♂, env. Munigaon, Babila Khola, 2500 m, 20.V.1995, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 4.V.1995, A. Weigel (NME); 19 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Munigaon, 2700–2850 m, 4.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (NME; cWP); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 2800–2900 m, 20.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 14 ♂♂, 2 km W Churta, brook, 2900 m, 4.V.1995, M. Hartmann leg. (NME; cSCHM); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, Gothichaur, W Bapila Khola, 29°14,55'N 82°18,5'E, 2620 m, river bank, 14.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 1 ♂, env. Gothichaur, 2600–2700 m, 2.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 3 ♂♂, SW of Gothichaur, 3200–3700 m, 29°12'N 82°18'E, 11.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Gothichaur valley, 2800–2850 m, 11.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality, 13.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 11 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality, 2900–3100 m, 12.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 29 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, Gothichaur valley, 29°12,10'N 82°18,56'E, dry slope, 2800 m, 12–13.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 1 ♂, same loclity, 3000–3300 m, 9.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Gothichaur valley, mountain NW of Camp, 29°12'N 82°19'E, 2850–3600 m, 11.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 5 ♂♂, Gothichaur Khola, W, alpine meadows, 3300–3700 m, 10.VI.1997, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 8 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Gothichaur valley, 29°12,10'N 82°18,56'E, ca 2800 m, river bank near Camp, 8.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 1 ♂, same data, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 km W Gothichaur, 2850 m, 29°12,1'N 82° 18,56'E, forest, 8.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 3000 m, 1.V.1995, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 3 males, 2 females, same locality, 2700–3200 m, 3.V.1995, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, env. Gothichaur, 2600–2700 m, 02.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 2 ♂♂, Gothichaur to Dillichaur, 2600–2800 m, 13–14.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (cWP; NME); 1 ♂, Maharigaun, 29°20,24'N 82°23,21'E, 3200 m, 16.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 1 ♂, same locality, 3250 m, 8–9.VII.1999, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, road from Maharigaun to Lamri, 29°19'N 82°20'E, 2595–3345 m, 21.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, road from Gothichaur to Lamri, 29°14,55'N 82° 18,48'E, 2850–2695 m, 14.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Jumla, brook valley, 2300–2600 m, 30.IV.1995, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 2300 m, 29–30.IV.1995, J. Weipert leg. (NME, cWP); 5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Jumla, 2400 m, 21-22.VI.1995, Ahrens & Pommeranz leg. (cSCHM; ZISP); 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality, 5–10.VII.1995, Ahrens & Pommeranz leg. (cSCHM; cWR); 2 ♂♂, same locality, 2300 m, 7.VI.1977, W. Wittmer leg. (NMB; cWR); 1 ♂, 1 ♂, "Kuz-heol, Jumla, Uhel 2800 m, Kasidigezh. Breizh., C'hwilled 1980", IV.1980, Morvan leg. (cMORV); 1 ♀, env., Jumla, 29°16,25'N 82° 11,32'E, 2400 m, 22.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 2200–2400 m, 23–24.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 2 km N Jumla, 2300–2800 m, 30.IV.1995, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 12 km E Jumla, Jharjwhala, 2500 m, 1.V.1995, M. Hartmann leg. (NME; cSCHM); 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 1 ♂, env. Garjyakot (= Jharjwhala), 2500-2800 m, 01.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 2 ♂♂, Jumla — Khari Lagna (pass), 29°20,25'N 82°09,36'E, 2600–3570 m, E. Grill leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Padmara-Khari Lagna, 3400 m, Bumro 2750 m, 28.V.1977, W. Wittmer leg. (NMB; cWR); 1 ♀, Lamri — Jumla, 29°16'N 82°11'E, 2435–2595 m, 22.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, Lamri, Chaudabhise Khola, 2850 m, 29°18,34'N 82° 16,23' E, 9.VII.1999, leg. M. Hartmann (NME); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Jumla to Sisne Himal, 6–20.VI.1995, J. Kolibač leg. (cITO); 1 ♂, Talphi, 29°18'N 82°20'E, 2800 m, 15.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg (NME); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, road from Lamri above Talphi, 29°21'N 82°23'E, 2695-3725 m, 15–16.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀, above Talphi, 29°20,03'N 82°22,34'E, 2800 m, 15.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (cWP; NME); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, ca 1 km N Talphi, ca 29°21'N 82°23'E, ca 3000 m, 10.VII.1999, E. Grill leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tila Khola, Tatapani, 2300 m, 11.VII.1995, Ahrens leg. (cSCHM); Dolpa/Jumla Distr.: 2 ♂♂, pass NW Chaurikot, 3800 m, 17.V.1995, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); Dolpa Distr.: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, in front and beyond pass SE Churta, 3400–3800 m, 17.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 27 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, Chaurikot, 3000 m, 7.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP; cSCHM); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 5 km E Chaurikot, forest meadow, 2650 m, 5.VI.1997, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, pass NW Chaurikot, 3800 m, 7.V.1995, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 1 ♀, 5 km NW Chaurikot, pasture, 2800 m, 8.V.1995, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, env. Rimi, 29°08'N 82°33'E, 2900 m, 5.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 1 ♂, Rimi to Camp, W of Chaurikot, 2900–3100 m, 5.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Kaigaon, SE corner, 3000 m, 4.VI.1997, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 22 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, road from Kaigaon to Chaurikot, 29°07'N 82°31'E, 2645–3170 m, 5.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); Kalikot Distr.: 1 ♀, Manma, Karnali River, 1900 m, XI.1987, Morvan leg. (cMORV); Mugu Distr.: 1 ♀, Rara National Park, Rara Lake shore, 29°32,15'N 82° 04,31'E, 2945 m, 24–25.VI.1999, E. Grill leg. (NME); 1 ♂, same locality, western shore, 29°37,1'N 82°04'E, 2990 m, 25.VI.1999, M. Hartmann leg. (cH); 2 ♂♂, "Gwalarn, Rara-Lenn", 3000 m, V.1980, Morvan leg. (cMORV); ? Distr.: 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Pina Churchi Lagna, 2600 m, 1.VII.1995, Ahrens & Pommeranz leg. (cSCHM; cWR).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 7.0–9.9 mm in males, 9.4–10.2 mm in females.

Body black; palpi, antennae, tarsi, usually also tibiae at least basally and knees brown; in some specimens antennomeres beginning from 2nd (rarely from 1st) slightly infuscated; upperside shiny, but in female elytra matt.

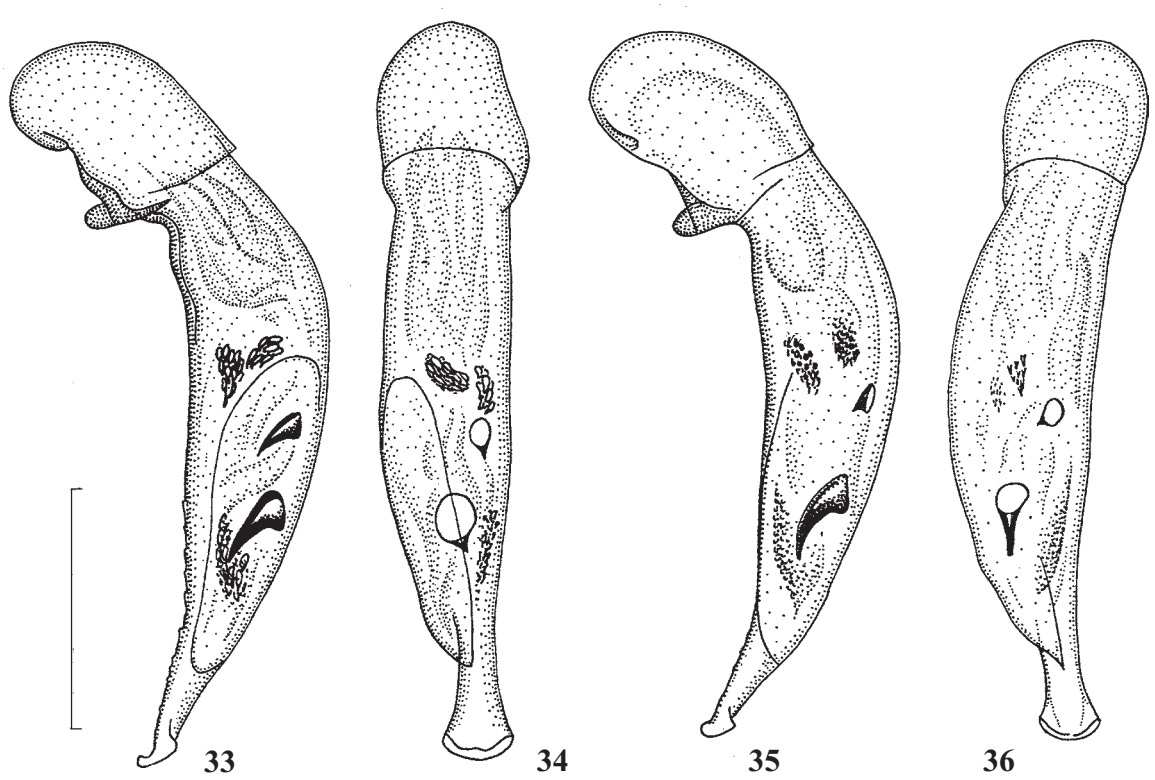
Head comparatively large, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.72–0.76 and 0.57–0.63 times as wide as pronotum. Eyes convex and comparatively small. Tempora short, weakly convex and slopingly descending to neck; nonpubescent. Clypeus with two setigerous pores. Tooth of mentum small and obtusangular. Antennae rather short, not reaching pronotal base, their middle antennomeres approximately one and half times as long as wide. Dorsal surface smooth, in some specimens with fine micropunctation, more distinct under and behind eyes, and with poorly visible transverse micromeshes behind eyes.

Pronotum (Figs 28–29) moderately convex, not depressed along base, 1.40–1.56 times as wide as long, widest before middle, with unisetose sides straight or slightly sinuate in basal half; very rarely sides scarcely rounded as in Fig. 29; basal angles either obtuse, blunted at apex, or almost rectangular with rather sharp apex. Anterior margin slightly emarginate; posterior margin almost straight or bisinuate, a little wider than anterior margin and slightly narrower than elytral base between humeral angles. Apical angles weakly protruding, rounded at apex. Lateral furrows thin throughout; lateral depressions in most specimens not developed, rarely area near basal angles slightly flattened. Basal foveae small and usually very shallow, either longitudinal or oval, in most cases fused basally with pronotal base. Pronotal surface finely and in most cases densely, although irregular, punctate along base and along sides; in some specimens punctation along



Figs 23–32. 23–27, *Harpalus morvani* sp.n. (23 — Kanthia, holotype; 24–27 — Markot); 28–32 — *H. hartmanni* sp.n. (28 — Padmara-Khari Lagna; 29–32 — env. Jumla). 23–24, 28–29 — right half of head, pronotum and base of elytra; 25–26, 30–32 — left metepisternon; 27 — right side of pronotum. Scales = 1 mm (A: Figs 23–24, 27–29; B: Figs 25–26, 30–32).

Рис. 23–32. 23–27, *Harpalus morvani* sp.n. (23 — Кантия, голотип; 24–27 — Маркот); 28–32 — *H. hartmanni* sp.n. (28 — Падмара-Хари Лагна; 29–32 — окр. Джумла). 23–24, 28–29 — правая половина головы, переднеспинки и основания надкрылий; 25–26, 30–32 — левый метэпистерн; 27 — правый край переднеспинки. Масштаб 1 мм (A: рис. 23–24, 27–29; B: рис. 25–26, 30–32).



Figs 33–36. *Harpalus indicola*, penis. 33–34 — *H. i. indicola* (Sudhan-Gali); 35–36 — *H. i. uriensis* (Uri, holotype). 33, 35 — lateral aspect; 34, 36 — dorsal aspect. Scale = 1 mm.

Рис. 33–36. *Harpalus indicola*, пенис. 33–34 — *H. i. indicola* (Судхан-Гали); 35–36 — *H. i. uriensis* (Ури, голотип). 33, 35 — латеральный вид; 34, 36 — дорсальный вид. Масштаб 1 мм.

base rather sparse. In male microsculpture usually not developed, at most with fine almost isodiametric meshes in very narrow area along sides; in female such meshes present constantly and in wider lateral zone.

Elytra somewhat convex, 1.31–1.43 times as long as wide, 2.27–2.47 times as long and 1.13–1.21 times as wide as pronotum, evenly rounded at sides, widest in middle or just behind it. Humeri angulate, each with small acute denticle at apex. Subapical sinuation comparatively shallow; sutural angle almost rectangular, in males rather sharp or blunted at apex, in females scarcely denticulate. Basal edge glabrous, notably sinuate, meeting lateral margin at right or weakly obtuse angle with distinct vertex. Striae slightly impressed, impunctate; scutellar stria present, with basal pore. Intervals slightly convex or rather flat, narrowed before apex, nonpubescent; often 2–4 and even more lateral intervals finely micro-punctate. Third interval with or without dorsal pore in basal third (sometimes pore present only on one elytron); 5th and 7th intervals without rows of setigerous pores before apex. Microsculpture consisting of isodiametric meshes; in male meshes more fine, visible only on two lateral intervals and on apices of all other intervals, in female very distinct, developed throughout.

Wings completely reduced. Metepisterna (Figs 30–32) notably narrowed posteriad, short, their width along anterior margin scarcely greater than length along inner margin. Three last abdominal sternites impunctate and glabrous, each throughout with fine microsculpture; in lateral portions of sternites meshes isodiametric, very distinct, in medial portion weakly transverse, in male strongly obliterate, in female only slightly suppressed. Anal sternite in boh sexes rounded at apex. In protibia, outer distal margin usually with three, rarely four spines and ventroapical tubercle with one spine at apex. Metacoxae glabrous, without additional setigerous pores. Metafemora each with four setigerous pores along posterior margin and with 2–4 pores along apical half of anterior margin. Tarsi dorsally impunctate and glabrous; metatarsus short, shorter than width of head measured across neck constriction, with 1st tarsomere slightly longer than 2nd, approximately two times as long as wide in its apical portion; in male, 1st mesotarsomere with adhesive vestiture in apical half.

Penis (Figs 45–48, 73–78) moderately arcuate, with apical half directed ventrad and scarcely curved dorsad at apex (lateral aspect); its ventral surface spinose apically. Terminal lamella comparatively short (shorter than in other species) approximately 1.2–1.5 times as long as wide, arcuately sinuate at sides and notably widened apically (dorsal aspect), with oblique horseshoe-shaped apical capitulum. Internal sac with two more or less curved teeth similar approximately in size (proximal at least as great as distal) and three small spiny patches (two medial and one lateroapical); medial patches sometimes fused with one another forming one medial spiny patch.

DISTRIBUTION. Karnali Province, Nepal, at elevations 1900–3995 m.

REMARKS. This new species is well distinguished from all the other Himalayan species of the *H. honestus* group by the male genitalia with the proximal tooth of internal sac at least as great as distal one and with the terminal lamella shorter. It is similar to *H. indicola indicola* Bates, 1878 in

Figs 37–44. *Harpalus indicola*, penis. 37–40 — *H. i. kashmirensis* (37–38 — Goorais Valley, lectotype; 39–40 — Kel); 41–42 — *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n. (Naran, holotype); 43–44 — *H. i. shogranensis* ssp.n. (Shogran, holotype). 37, 39, 41, 43 — lateral aspect; 38, 40, 42, 44 — dorsal aspect. Scale = 1 mm.

Рис. 37–44. *Harpalus indicola*, пенис. 37–40 — *H. i. kashmirensis* (37–38 — Гураис, лектотип; 39–40 — Кел); 41–42 — *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n. (Наран, голотип); 43–44 — *H. i. shogranensis* ssp.n. (Шогран, голотип). 37, 39, 41, 43 — латеральный вид; 38, 40, 42, 44 — дорсальный вид. Масштаб 1 мм.

Figs 45–52. *Harpalus*, penis: 45–48 — *H. hartmanni* sp.n. (45–46 — "Rara-Lenn", 47–48 — env. Jumla); 49–52 — *H. morvani* sp.n. (49–50 — env. Jumla; 51–52 — Kanthia, holotype). 45, 47, 49, 51 — lateral aspect; 46, 48, 50, 52 — dorsal aspect. Scale = 1 mm.

Рис. 45–52. *Harpalus*, пенис: 45–48 — *H. hartmanni* sp.n. (45–46 — "Rara-Lenn", 47–48 — окр. Джумла); 49–52 — *H. morvani* sp.n. (49–50 — окр. Джумла; 51–52 — Кантия, голотип). 45, 47, 49, 51 — латеральный вид; 46, 48, 50, 52 — дорсальный вид. Масштаб 1 мм.

colour, body size and general habitus, but differs in the more convex pronotum with sharp or narrowly rounded basal angles (Figs 28–29) and in the broader metepisterna, the width of which along anterior margin is scarcely greater than length along inner margin (Figs 30–32). In addition, sides of pronotum of *H. hartmanni* sp.n. form with posterior margin an almost right or less obtuse than in *H. i. indicola* angle. In shape of pronotum, *H. hartmanni* sp. n. is somewhat similar to *H. i. uriensis* Bates, 1889, but well differs from it in having the much stouter and greater body.

Kirschenhofer [1992: 23, 31, figs 7 and 19] wrongly determined the specimens of this new species as *H. tibeticus*. I was able to study the material mentioned in his paper under this name from Nepal ('Gwalarn, Rara — Lenn' and 'Kuzheol, Jumla'; cMORV) with his determinational labels.

ETYMOLOGY. Named after my friend and colleague Matthias Hartmann (Erfurt), one of the collectors of this new species, who gave me an opportunity to study the very rich material collected by the participants of several zoological expeditions of the Natural History Museum of Erfurt to Nepal (1992–2001).

Harpalus morvani **sp.n.**
Figs 23–27, 49–52, 69–72.

Harpalus quadricollis sensu Kirschenchofer, 1992 (non Redtenbacher, 1844).

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype. ♂, **Nepal**, "Kuz-heol Kanthia, Uhel 2800 m, 4.1980, Morvan", "Kasidegezh. Breizh, 'C'hwilled' 1980" (cMORV).

Paratypes. **Nepal**, Karnali Prov.: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, "Kuz-heol, Jumla: Shumla, Uhel 2800−3500 m, 4.1980, Morvan" (cMORV; ZISP; NHMW); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Nepala, Kuz-heol Markot, Uhel 3700 m, 5.1980, Morvan", "Kasidegezh. Breizh, 'C'hwilled' 1980" (ZISP; cMORV); 1 ♂, "Nepala, Gwalarn, Rara-Lenn, 3000 m, 5.1980, Morvan" (cMORV); Humla Distr.: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 6 km NW Simikot, Dandaphaya — Kermi, 2300−2800 m, 19.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 1 ♂, 6 km NW Simikot, Dandaphaya (Dharapuri), 30°00'09"N 81°46'08"E, 2300 m, rural landscape, 18.VI.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 3 ♂♂, 500 m W Simikot, 29°58'N 81°49'E, 3000−3200 m, terrace fielgs, 16−17.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 14 km NW Simikot, Kermi, 30°02'55"N 81°42'20"E, 2800 m, 19.VI.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 9.5–10.6 mm in males, 8.7–11.9 mm in females.

Body black; palpi, antennae, tarsi, usually also tibiae at least basally and knees brown; in most specimens antennae beginning from 2nd antennomere more or less infuscated; upperside shiny, but in female elytra matt.

Head, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.69–0.75 and 0.60–0.64 times as wide as pronotum. Eyes convex and comparatively small. Tempora short, weakly convex and slopingly descending to neck; nonpubescent. Clypeus with two setigerous pores. Tooth of mentum short and obtusangular. Antennae short, not reaching pronotal base, with middle antennomeres approximately one and half times as long as wide. Dorsal surface smooth, in some specimens with fine micropunctation, more distinct under and behind eyes, and with poorly visible transverse micromeshes behind eyes.

Pronotum (Figs 23–24) moderately convex, not depressed along base, 1.39–1.51 times as wide as long, widest just before middle, with unisetose sides rounded up to more or less widely rounded basal angles; rarely sides in basal third almost straight and basal angles obtuse, only blunted at apex (Fig. 27). Anterior margin slightly emarginate; posterior margin almost straight, approximately as wide as anterior margin or scarcely wider than it and slightly narrower than elytral base between humeral angles. Apical angles weakly protruding, rounded at apex. Lateral furrows thin throughout and lateral depressions not developed. Basal foveae small and very shallow, either longitudinal or oval, fused basally with pronotal base. Pronotal surface finely and densely punctate along base and along sides. Microsculpture in male usually not developed, at most with fine almost isodiametric meshes visible in very narrow area along sides, in female such meshes distributed along pronotal base and more widely along sides.

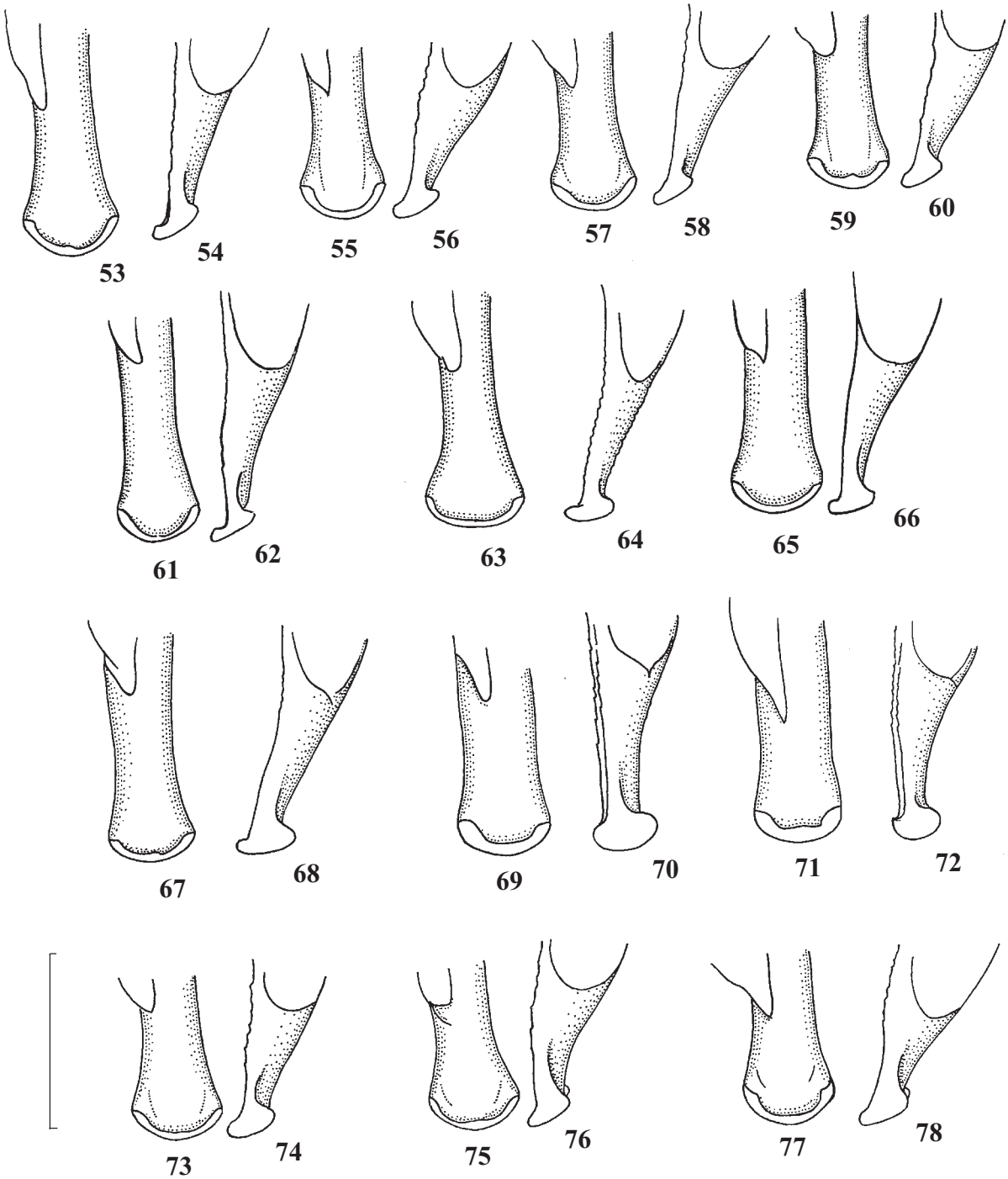
Elytra somewhat convex, 1.36–1.44 times as long as wide, 2.28–2.47 times as long and 1.13–1.18 times as wide as pronotum, evenly rounded at sides and widest just behind middle. Humeri angulate, each with small acute denticle at apex. Subapical sinuation distinct, but not deep (but deeper than in *H. hartmanni* sp.n.); sutural angle almost rectangular, in males narrowly rounded or blunted at apex, in females scarcely denticulate. Basal edge glabrous, notably sinuate, meeting lateral margin at obtuse angle (more obtuse than in *H. harmanni* sp.n.) with distinct vertex. Striae slightly impressed, impunctate; scutellar stria present, with basal pore. Intervals slightly convex, narrowed before apex, nonpubescent; 2–4 lateral intervals finely micropunctate. Third interval with or without dorsal pore in basal third; 5th and 7th intervals without rows of setigerous pores before apex. Microsculpture consisting of isodiametric meshes, in male very fine, visible only on two lateral intervals (inner intervals lacking microsculpture up to apex), in female very distinct, developed throughout.

Wings completely reduced. Metepisterna (Figs 25–26) comparatively weakly narrowed posteriad, short, their width along anterior margin slightly greater than length along inner margin. Three last abdominal sternites impunctate and glabrous, each laterally with fine isodiametric microsculpture; in medial portion of sternites meshes in both sexes strongly obliterate. Anal sternite in boh sexes rounded at apex. In protibia, outer distal margin with three or four spines and ventroapical tubercle with one spine at apex. Metacoxae glabrous, without additional setigerous pores. Metafemora each with four setigerous pores along posterior margin and with 2–4 pores along apical half of anterior margin. Tarsi dorsally impunctate and glabrous; metatarsus short, shorter than width of head measured across neck constriction, with 1st tarsomere slightly longer than 2nd, approximately two times as long as wide in its apical portion; in male, 1st mesotarsomere with adhesive vestiture in apical half.

Penis (Figs 49–52, 69–72) moderately arcuate, with apical half almost straight, only scarcely curved dorsad at apex (lateral aspect); its ventral surface rather roughly spinose apically. Terminal lamella about two times as long as wide, parallel-sided basally and slightly widened apically (dorsal aspect), with almost transverse horseshoe-shaped apical capitulum. Internal sac with two more or less curved teeth differing in size (smaller proximal and larger distal) and three small spiny patches (two medial and one lateroapical).

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from Karnali Province, Nepal, where was collected at elevations 2800–3700 m. The geographical ranges of *H. morvani* sp.n. and *H. hartmanni* sp.n. seem to overlap, because, according to the label data, the specimens of the both species were collected together in "Rara-Lenn" (Rara Lake National Park).

REMARKS. *H. morvani* sp.n. is most similar in appearance to *H. hartmanni* sp.n., but may be distinguished, in addition to the male genitalia, by the pronotum with basal angles obtuser and usually more widely rounded at apex and by the highly reduced microsculpture on apices of the male elytra. Besides, in *H. morvani* sp.n. the basal edge of elytra



Figs 53–78. *Harpalus*, terminal lamella of penis (dorsal and lateral aspects). 53–68 — *H. indicola*: 53–54 — *H. i. indicola* (Sudhan-Gali); 55–60 — *H. i. uriensis* (55–56 — Chakoti; 57–58 — Uri; 59–60 — Reshian — Leepa); 61–62 — *H. i. kashmirensis* (Kel); 63–66 — *H. i. shogranensis* ssp.n. (Shogran: 63–64 — holotype; 65–66 — paratype); 67–68 — *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n. (Naran, holotype); 69–72 — *H. morvani* sp.n. (69–70 — Kanthia, holotype; 71–72 — Jumla); *H. hartmanni* sp.n. (73–76 — "Rara-Lenn"; 77–78 — env. Jumla). Scale = 0.5 mm.

Рис. 53–78. *Harpalus*, концевая ламелла пениса (дорсальный и латеральный вид). 53–68 — *H. indicola*: 53–54 — *H. i. indicola* (Судхан-Гали); 55–60 — *H. i. uriensis* (55–56 — Чакоти; 57–58 — Ури; 59–60 — Решиан — Леепа); 61–62 — *H. i. kashmirensis* (Кел); 63–66 — *H. i. shogranensis* ssp.n. (Шогран: 63-64 — голотип; 65–66 — паратип); 67–68 — *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n. (Наран, голотип); 69–72 — *H. morvani* sp.n. (69–70 — Кантия, голотип; 71–72 — Джумла); *H. hartmanni* sp.n. (73–76 — "Rara-Lenn"; 77–78 — окр. Джумла). Масштаб 0.5 мм.

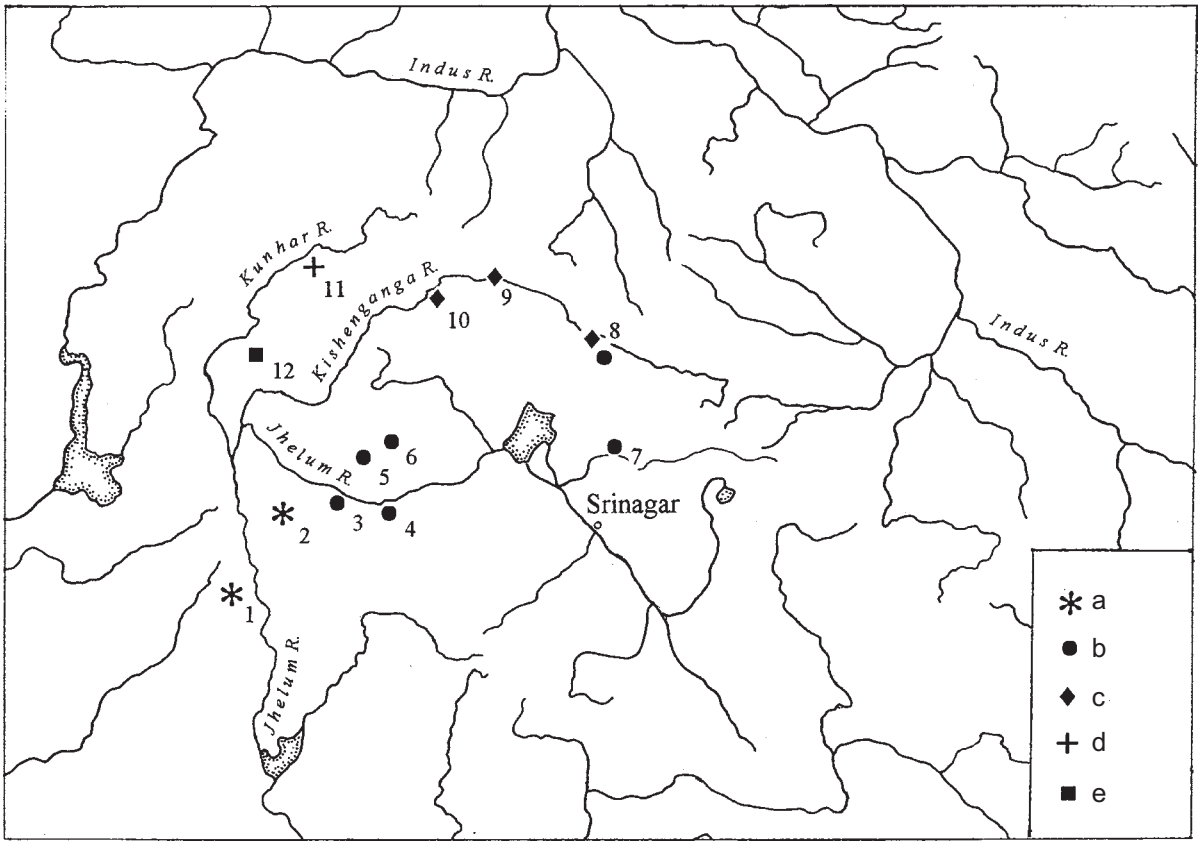


Fig. 79. *Harpalus indicola*, distribution: a — *H. i. indicola*; b — *H. i. uriensis*; c — *H. i. kashmirensis*; d — *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n.; e — *H. i. shogranensis* ssp.n. 1 — Murree; 2 — Sudhan-Gali; 3 — Chakoti; 4 — Uri; 5 — Reshian; 6 — Pass Reshian — Leepa; 7 — Kangan; 8 — Goorais; 9 — Kel; 10 — Sharda; 11 — Naran; 12 — Shogran.

Рис. 79. *Harpalus indicola*, распространение: a — *H. i. indicola*; b — *H. i. uriensis*; c — *H. i. kashmirensis*; d — *H. i. kirschenhoferi* ssp.n.; e — *H. i. shogranensis* ssp.n. 1 — Мари; 2 — Судхан-Гали; 3 — Чакоти; 4 — Ури; 5 — Решиан; 6 — перевал Решиан — Леепа; 7 — Канган; 8 — Гураис; 9 — Кел; 10 — Шарда; 11 — Наран; 12 — Шогран.

forms with lateral margin an obtuser angle, the subapical elytral sinuation is a little deeper, the metepisterna are slightly broader and the microsculpture on three last abdominal sternites in both sexes is much more obliterate. The penis of *H. morvani* sp.n., in contrast to that of *H. hartmanni* sp.n., is almost straight in apical half, with longer and almost parallel-sided terminal lamella, almost transverse apical capitulum and with proximal tooth of internal sac smaller than distal one. In shape of pronotum, *H. morvani* sp.n. reminds *H. indicola indicola*, but easily differs in having the greater size, much broader metepisterna, reduced microsculpture on apices of male elytra and the very peculiar aedeagus.

As noted in my preceding work [Kataev, 1997: 154], the specimens of this new species were incorrectly determined by Kirschenhofer [1992: 23, 31, figs 8, 20] as *H. quadricollis* (Redtenbacher, 1844) (= *H. idiotus* Bates).

ETYMOLOGY. Named after the famous entomologist Dr. Dremm Mab Morvan (Karentoir), one of the collectors of this new species.

Review of the *Harpalus* species from Nepal

The *Harpalus* fauna of Nepal is relatively small and includes only eight species. Among them two species, *H. indicus* and *H. praticola*, occur in Nepal throughout all the mountain districts and five species were found only in the north-western part of the country, within Karnali Province.

The species occurring in Nepal are heterogeneous in zoogeographical respect and may be divided into three groups. The first includes two mentioned above species, which both are widely distributed across the Himalaya eastward from Kashmir and then through Burmese mountains to Yunnan and northern Vietnam. These species may be considered the elements of the Oriental fauna. The second group combines *H. tibeticus* and *H. melaneus*, which both are distributed mostly in central China and southern Tibet (the latter species is common also to the Northwest Himalaya). In Nepal and southern Tibet, each of them is represented by the separate geographical form. Though found in Karnali Province of Nepal relatively in abundance, both *H. tibeticus* and *H. melaneus* seem to be more typical for the Tibetan side of the Himalaya. I consider this group to be the Tibetan-Chinese elements in the Nepalese fauna. The third group includes the three presumably endemic species: two of them (*H. hartmanni* sp.n. and *H. morvani* sp.n.) are described above within the *H. honestus* group and one

(*H. grilli* sp.n.) is described below within the *H. tenebrosus* group. They all are closely related to the species occurring in Kashmir and belong to the species groups each with most members ranged in the Mediterranean region, especially in its western portion. These three new species may be treated as the eastern outliers of the Mediterranean fauna. Co-existence of the Mediterranean and the Oriental elements is the characteristic feature of the fauna of the western parts of the Himalaya [Mani, 1974], but only in rare cases, like that, the Mediterranean elements extend so far away to east, occurring beyond the defile of the Sutlej River. At last, fourth group includes only *H. amarellus* endemic to the Northwest and Western Himalayas. This group is similar to the preceding and may be treated as the Scythian-Mediterranean element. Most of the related species are distributed in the steppe zone of Eurasia and in the Mediterranean region.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *HARPALUS* FROM NEPAL

1. Tarsi dorsally densely punctate and pubescent. Legs unicolorous, reddish yellow, even femora not infuscated ..... *H. indicus*
— Tarsi dorsally impunctate and glabrous, sometimes with few setae in some of tarsomeres. Legs dark or at least femora infuscated 2
2. Basal edge of elytra pubescent ..... *H. melaneus*
— Basal edge of elytra glabrous 3
3. Subapical sinuation of elytra with distinct denticle at base. Scutellar stria lacking basal pore. Third elytral interval often with 2–3 discal pores, sometimes with 1 pore, or pores absent ..... *H. tibeticus*
— Subapical sinuation of elytra without denticle at base. Scutellar stria with basal pore. Third elytral interval at most with 1 discal pore 4
4. Basal edge of pronotum ciliate 5
— Basal edge of pronotum glabrous, not ciliate 6
5. Basal angles of pronotum less obtuse and usually more narrowly rounded at apex, often rather sharp; pronotal sides in basal half straight or slightly sinuate (Fig. 28), very rarely scarcely rounded (Fig. 29). Basal edge of elytra meeting lateral margin at right or weakly obtuse angle. In male, microsculpture developed on apices of all elytral intervals. Penis (Figs 45–48, 73–78) with apical half directed ventrad; its terminal lamella shorter, arcuately sinuate at sides and notably widened apically, with oblique apical capitulum; internal sac with proximal tooth at least as great as distal one. Smaller: 7.0–10.2 mm .... *H. hartmanni* sp.n.
— Basal angles of pronotum (Figs 23–24, 27) more obtuse and usually more widely rounded at apex; pronotal sides usually rounded throughout, rarely almost straight in basal third. Basal edge of elytra meeting lateral margin at more obtuse angle. In male, microsculpture on apices of elytra visible only on 2 lateral intervals (inner intervals smooth up to apex). Penis (Figs 49–52, 69–72) with apical half almost straight, only scarcely curved dorsad at apex; terminal lamella longer, parallel-sided basally and slightly widened apically, with almost transverse apical capitulum; internal sac with proximal tooth smaller than distal one. Greater: 9.5–11.9 mm ..... *H. morvani* sp.n.
6. Elytral intervals apically rather flat and broad. Base of pronotum impunctate (at most with few fine punctures in basal fovea). Apical capitulum of penis well developed ..... *H. amarellus*
— Elytral intervals apically convex and narrow. Base of pronotum more or less densely punctate. Apical capitulum of penis absent or very poorly developed 7
7. Metepisterna very narrow and long, at least 1.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 87). Basal labial palpomere with oblique carina ventrally (Fig. 90) ..... *H. grilli* sp.n.
— Metepisterna wider and shorter, approximately 1.2 times as long as wide. Basal labial palpomere lacking oblique carina ventrally ..... *H. praticola*

Harpalus indicus Bates, 1891

Harpalus indicus Bates, 1891b: CCCXXXII.

REMARKS. *H. indicus* is the only representative of the subgenus *Pseudoophonus* Motschulsky, 1844, known to me from Nepal. This geographically variable species is widely distributed across the Himalayan region and rather common to Nepal. The taxonomy of *H. indicus* was treated by me separately [Kataev, 2001].

Harpalus praticola Bates, 1891

Harpalus praticola Bates, 1891b: CCCXXXII.

Harpalus (Zangoharpalus) yadongensis Huang, 1998: 202, 204, **syn.n.**

REMARKS. This species is widely distributed across the Himalaya from Pakistan (Jammu and Kashmir: Muzaffarabad Distr., Reshian env., 2100–2500 m, 1988, W. Heinz leg.) to Assam and in the mountains of Hindustan, Indochina and Yunnan. In Nepal it seems to occur everywhere in mountain regions. *H. praticola* belongs to the East Asian *H. tinctulus* group, which was revised by me recently [Kataev, 1997]. *H. yadongensis*, described later from the southern slopes of Himalaya [China, Xizang (=Tibet), Yadong, 2800 m] without comparison with any known species as a representative of the monotypic subgenus *Zangoharpalus* Huang, 1998, should be treated as a synonym of *H. praticola*, because its description, including of male genitalia, rather well agrees with the characteristics of the latter. The name *Zangoharpalus* is correspondingly an available name for the *H. tinctulus* group in my interpretation.

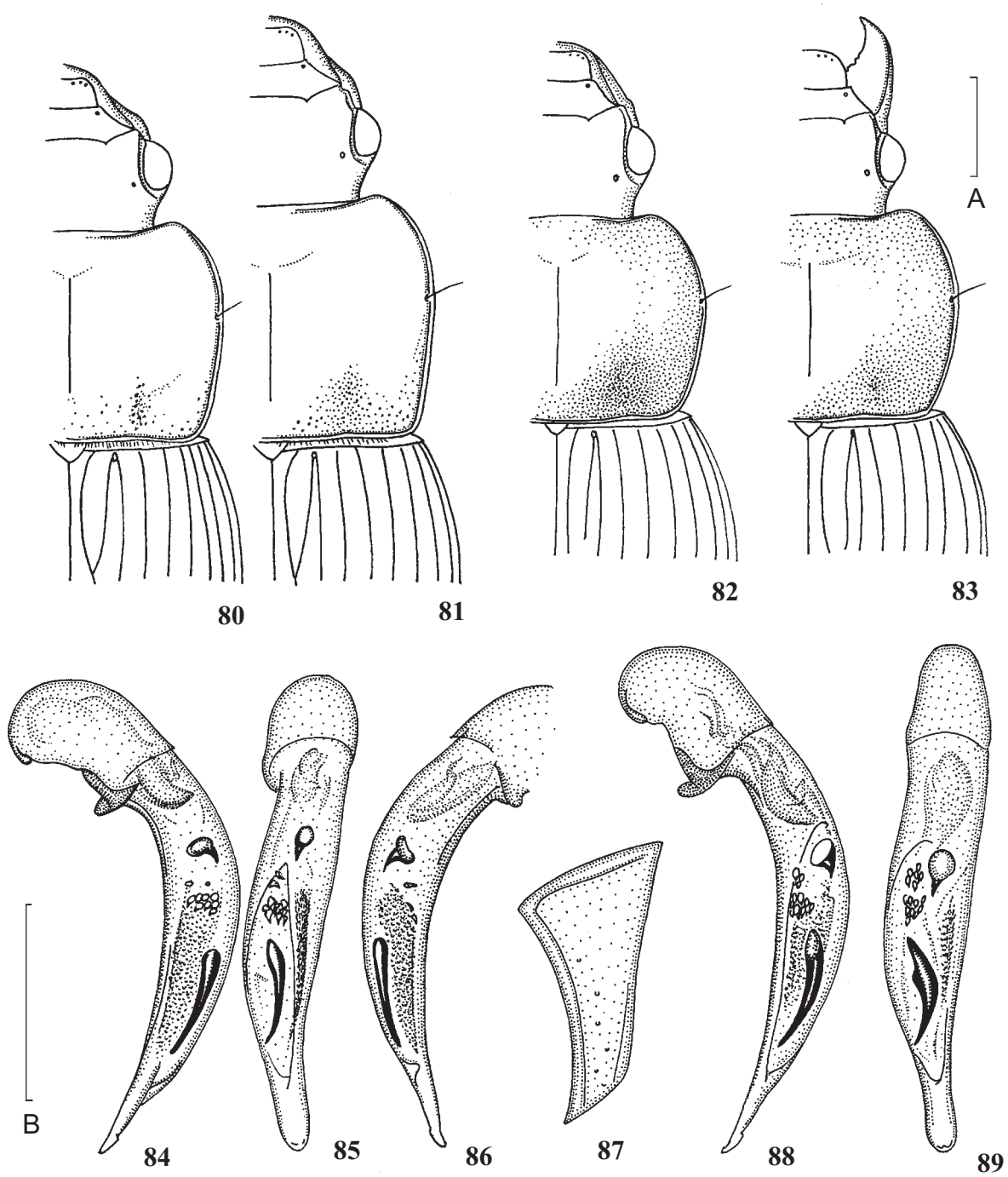
Harpalus grilli **sp.n.**
Figs 82–90.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype. ♂, **Nepal**, Karnali Prov., Dopla Distr., Juphal-Tripurakot, Thali-Bheri shore, 29°01'N 82°47'E, 2050 m, 31.V.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME).

Paratypes. **Nepal**: ♀, same data as holotype (ZISP); 1 #, Karnali zone, Pina Churchi Lagna, 2600 m, 1.VII. 1995, Ahrens & Pommeranz leg. (cSCHM); Humla Distr.: 1♀, 500 m W Simikot, 29°58'N 81°49'E, 3000–3200 m, terrace fields, 16–17.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 1 ♀, same locality, 29°58'00"N 81°48'48"E, 3100–3200 m, terrace fields – coniferous forest, 17.VI.2001, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 20 km W Simikot, env. Chala, 30°00'35"N 81°37'12"E, 3750 m, 23.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME; ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. Body length in holotype 8.9 mm, in paratypes 8.8–10.4 mm.

Black, with very narrow lateral margins of pronotum, knees, tarsi, two basal antennomeres and palpi (in the paratypes also labrum externally and base of mandibles) reddish brown. Palpi scarcely infuscated, antennae slighly paler apically; upperside shiny.



Figs 80–89. *Harpalus*. 80–81 — *H. idiotus* (80 — Kharbu; 81 — Zodzhi-La); 82–89 — *H. grilli* sp.n. (82, 84–86 — Thali-Bheri, holotype; 83, 87 — Thali-Bheri, paratype; 88–89 — Pina Churchi Lagna). 80–83 — right half of head, pronotum and base of elytra; 84–86, 88–89 — penis (84, 86, 88 — lateral aspect; 85, 89 — dorsal aspect); 87 — left metepisternon. Scales = 1 mm (A: Figs 80–83; B: Figs 84–89).

Рис. 80–89. *Harpalus*. 80–81 — *H. idiotus* (80 — Харбу; 81 — Зоджи-Ла); 82–89 — *H. grilli* sp.n. (82, 84–86 — Тхали-Бхери, голотип; 83, 87 — Тхали-Бхери, паратип; 88–89 — Пина Чурчи Лагна). 80-83 — правая половина головы, переднеспинки и основания надкрылий; 84–86, 88–89 — пенис (84, 86, 88 — латеральный вид; 85, 89 — дорсальный вид); 87 — левый метэпистерн. Масштаб 1 мм (A: рис. 80–83; B: рис. 84–89).

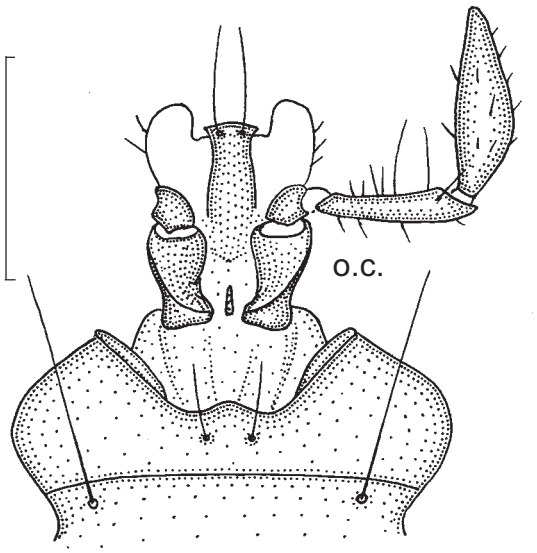


Fig. 90. *Harpalus grilli* sp.n., labium. o. c. — oblique carina. Scale = 0.5 mm.

Рис. 90. *Harpalus grilli* sp.n., Нижняя губа. o. c — косое ребро. Масштаб 0.5 мм.

Head of medium size, measured across eyes and across neck constriction, correspondingly 0.64–0.68 and 0.51–0.54 times as wide as pronotum. Eyes convex and large. Tempora moderately long, slopingly descending to neck; nonpubescent. Clypeus with two setigerous pores. Tooth of mentum short and very broad, obtusangular; basal labial palpomere with oblique carina ventrally (Fig. 90). Antennae not long, a little acrossing elytral base, their middle antennomeres appoximately 1.7–1.8 times as long as wide. Dorsal surface impunctate; microsculpture strongly obliterate, more or less distinct isodiametric meshes visible only behind supraobital pore.

Pronotum (Figs 82–83) moderately convex and small, not depressed along base, 1.37–1.40 times as wide as long, widest approximately at middle. Sides unisetose, rounded up to base or almost straight behind lateral pore. Anterior margin scarcely emarginate; posterior one almost straight, slightly wider than anterior margin and hardly narrower than elytral base between humeral angles; pronotal basal edge glabrous, not ciliate. Apical angles not protruding; basal angles obtuse, rounded at apex. Lateral depressions almost not developed and area at basal angles somewhat convex. Basal foveae broad and shallow, coarsely and densely punctate; punctation irregular and punctures often confluent. More fine punctation present also along base outside of basal foveae, along sides and at anterior margin of pronotum. Microsculpture visible only along pronotal margins (in female more widely than in male), consisting of fine isodiametric or slightly transverse meshes.

Elytra comparatively convex, 1.45–1.50 times as long as wide, 2.58–2.63 times and 1.25–1.30 times as wide as pronotum, rounded at sides and widest behind middle. Humeri subangulate, each with tiny acute denticle at apex. Subapical sinuation rather deep, without denticle at base. Sutural angle acutangular, in male scarcely blunted, in female sharp at apex. Basal edge glabrous, weakly sinuate, meeting lateral margin at very obtuse angle. Striae impunctate, impressed slightly basally and rather strongly apically; scutellar stria long, with basal pore. Intervals impunctate and not pubescent, convex and strongly narrowed to apex. Third interval with one discal pore in apical quarter (this pore absent in right elytron of holotype); 5th and 7th intervals lacking rows of setigerous pores before apex. Microsculpture developed throughout, consisting of distinct isodiametric meshes.

Winged. Metepisterna (Fig. 87) very long and narrow, at least 1.5 times as long as wide. Three last abdominal sternites impunctate and glabrous. Anal sternite without pronounced sexual dimorphism, in both sexes rounded at apex. In protibia, outer distal margin with three spines and ventroapical tubercle with one spine at apex. Metacoxae glabrous, without additional setigerous pores. Metafemora each with four setigerous pores along posterior margin and with several pores along anteror margin. Tarsi dorsally impunctate and glabrous, but some tarsomeres with solitary setae; metatarsus comparatively short, slightly shorter than width of head measured across eyes, with 1st tarsomere slightly longer than 2nd and approximately two times as long as wide in its apical portion; in male 1st mesotarsomere lacking adhesive vestiture ventrally.

Penis (Figs 84–86, 88–89) evenly arcuate, with apical portion directed ventrad (lateral aspect). Terminal lamella flat, about two times as long as wide, more or less parallel-sided and rounded at apex (dorsal aspect), with poorly developed, very oblique horseshoe-shaped apical capitulum. Internal sac consisting of very long distal tooth, much smaller proximal tooth, group of medial spines, and large longitudinal spiny patch in apical half of median lobe on right side.

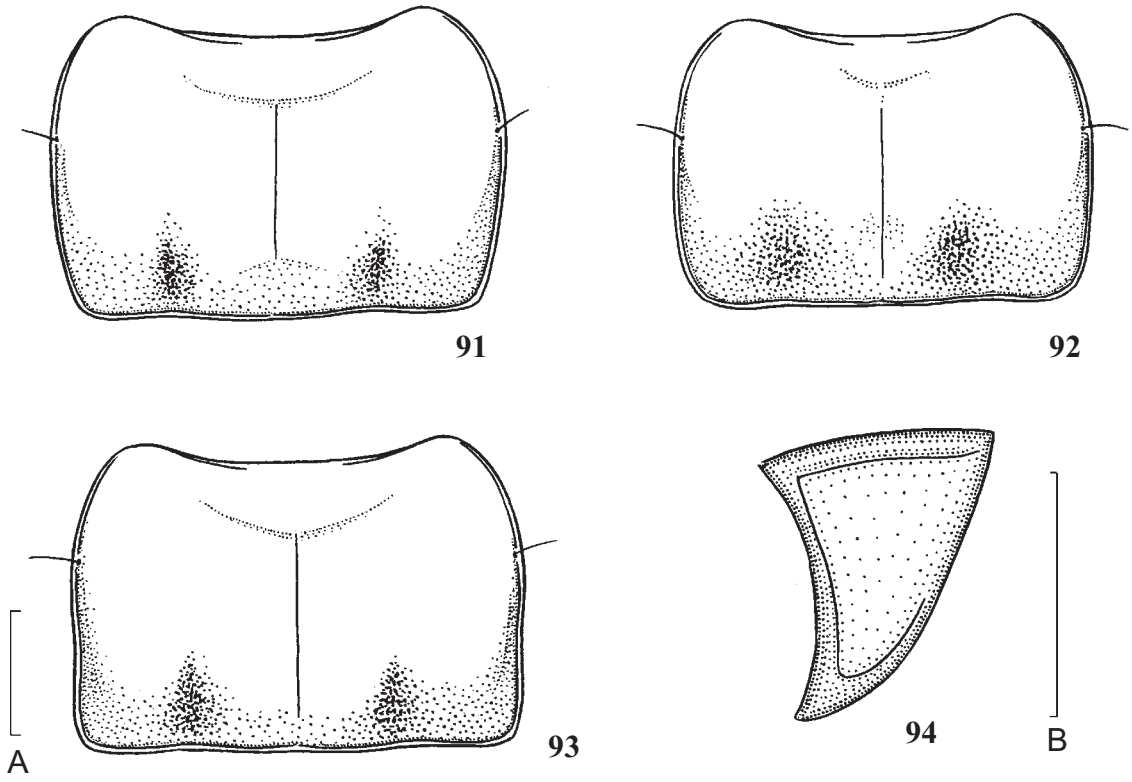
DISTRIBUTION. Known only from Karnali Province, Nepal.

REMARKS. This new species is most related to the Northwest Himalayan *H. idiotus* Bates, 1889, the taxonomical position of which was discussed by me recently [Kataev, 1997]. Like the latter species, *H. grilli* sp.n. belongs to the *H. tenebrosus* group (=*Cryptophonus* Brandmayr & Zetto Brandmayr, 1982), which is characterized by the following features: the first labial palpomere with oblique carina ventrally, the upper surface of body and tarsi glabrous, the first mesotarsomere of male lacking adhesive vestiture ventrally and the apical capitulum of penis very poorly developed (poorly separated morphologically from terminal lamella). The both species under consideration are similar to each other in size, colour, general habitus and morphology, including the shape of the aedeagus, but differs as follows:

H. grilli sp.n.: The pronotum (Figs 82–83) is punctate along all margins and much more densely than in *H. idiotus*; the pronotal basal edge is glabrous; the pronotal sides are more strongly rounded; the microsculpture on head and pronotum is obliterate; and the internal sac of penis possesses much more complete armature (Figs 84–86, 88–89).

H. idiotus: The punctation of pronotum (Figs 80–81) is more sparse than in *H. grilli* sp.n. and restricted only to the base; the pronotal basal edge bears a fringe of short setae; the pronotal sides are less rounded and usually straight in basal half; the microsculpture on head and pronotum is more distinct and well visible also in their central portions; the internal sac of penis is lacking the proximal tooth and group of medial spines; and besides, the distal tooth is much shorter and the spiny patch in apical half of medial lobe is much smaller (for the penis of *H. idiotus*, see Kataev, 1997: Figs 126–127).

The geographical ranges of *H. grilli* sp.n. and *H. idiotus* seem to be isolated, since the new species has been found in Western Nepal, whereas *H. idiotus* is known to me up to now only from Northwest India: Jammu and Kashmir [Kataev, 1997], and Himachal Pradesh [1 ♀, ca 50 km N of Manali, between Rontang Pass and Khoksar, alpine meadows, 3000–3800 m, 19.VI.1996, K. & B. Březina leg. (ZISP)].



Figs 91–94. *Harpalus tibeticus*. 91 — Churta — Gotichaur, Nepal; 92, 94 — Tasam, Rongshar Valley, Tibet (lectotype); 93 — Gansu. 91–93 — pronotum; 94 — left metepisternon. Scales = 1 mm (A: Figs 91–93; B: Fig. 94).

Рис. 91–94. *Harpalus tibeticus*. 91 — Хурта — Готихаур, Непал; 92, 94 — Тасам, долина Ронгшар, Тибет (лектотип); 93 — Ганьсу. 91–93 — переднеспинка; 94 — левый метэпистерн. Масштаб 1 мм (A: рис. 91–93; B: рис. 94).

ETYMOLOGY. Named after my colleague Dr. Erhard Grill (Grüna, Bernburg), one of the collectors of this new species.

Harpalus tibeticus Andrewes, 1930
Figs 91–101.

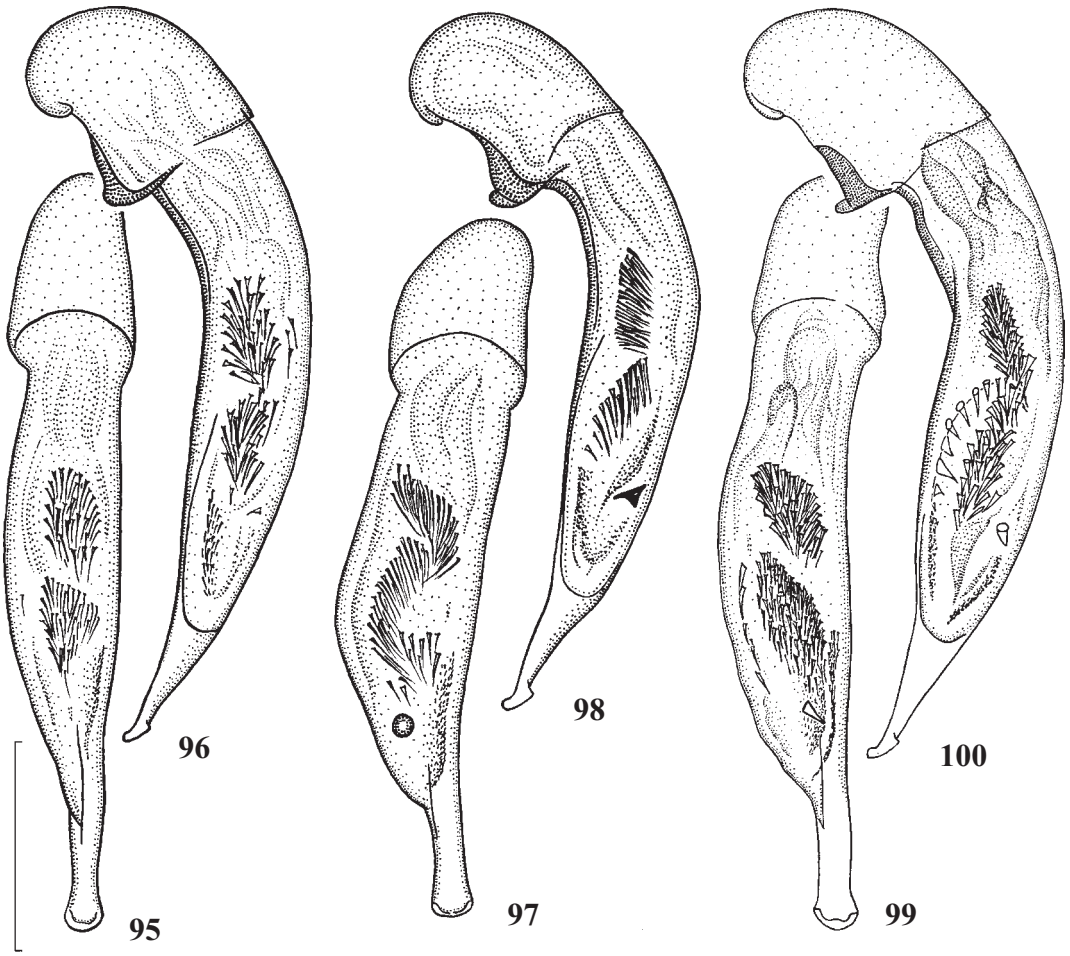
Harpalus tibeticus Andrewes, 1930: 16;
? *Harpalus tibeticus* ssp. *hsifanicus* Schauberger, 1932 (April): 32;
? *Harpalus chinadensis* Jedlička, 1932 (October): 69.

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *H. tibeticus* (here designated for purposes of fixation of species name), male with labels "Type", "Tibet: Tasam, Rongshar Valley, 12 000 ft, 20.VI.1924, Maj. R.W.G. Hingston", "Everest Exp. Brit. Mus. 1924-386", "*Harpalus tibeticus* Andr., Type, ♂, H.E. Andrewes det. (NHML); and 4 paralectotypes (1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀), same data as lectotype but each labelled as "Cotype" (NHML).

Two paratypes of *H. tibeticus hsifanicus*: a female with labels "Szetschwan [= Sichuan], Sunpanting [= Songpan], Exp. Stötzner", "Cotype", "*Harpalus tibeticus* Andr. s. *hsifanicus* Schb., det. Dr. E. Schauberger" (SMNHS) and a female with labels "Szetschuan [= Sichuan], Kwanshien [= Guan Xian]", "Cotype" and "*hsifanicus* Schaub." (ZISP).

Two paratypes of *H. chinadensis*: 2 ♀♀ each with labels "Tatsienlu [= Kanding] -Kiulung, China, Em. Reitter", "Cotype" and "*Harpalus chinadensis* mihi, det. Ing. Jedlička" (HNHMB; ZSBSM).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Nepal**. KARNALI PROV.: 15 ex., Jumla Distr., road Churta — Gothichaur, 29°12'N 82°25'E, 2850–3370 m, 7.VI.1997, E. Grill & M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 7 ex., camp E Churta up to Gothichaur-Tal, 2800–3300 m, 7.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 1 ex., env. Gothichaur, 2600–2700 m, 2.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 3 ex., Jumla Distr., 5 km E Churta, 3400 m, 5.V.1995, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 2 ex., Dolpa Distr., SE Churta, before Bavaria Lagna Pass, 2900–3400 m, 5.X.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 1 ex., same locality, before and beyond the pass, 3400–3800 m, 17.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 1 ex.,10 km SE Churta, Bavaria Langna Pass, 29°09,50'N 82°28,53'E, 3800 m, 6.VI.1997, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 1 ex., Churta, Bavaria-Langna-Pass, 29°10'N 82°28'E, 3885 m, 6.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 1 ex., before and behind pass NE Churta, 3400–3800 m, 17.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cSCHM); 5 ex., env. Churta, 2900–3300 m, 19.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 11 ex., 2 km E Churta, 2900–3100 m, 4 and 19.V.1995, M. Hartmann & A. Weigel leg. (NME; cSCHM); 6 ex., Munigaon, 2700–2850 m, 4.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 1 ex., env. Munigaon, 2800–2900 m, 20.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 4 ex., Jumla/Dolpa Distr., Jumla to Sisne Himal, 6–20.VI.1995, J. Kolibač leg. (cITO); 7 ex., Markot, Uhel, 2800 and 3700 m, V.1980, Morvan leg. (cMORV; NHMW); 1 ex., Nundaki, 2800 m, V.1980, Morvan leg. (NHMW); Humla Distr.: 5 ♂♂,1 ♀, 20 km W Simikot, 3 km W Chala, 29°59'46"N 81°35'55"E, 4000–4300 m, snow fields, 24.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 6♂♂, 16 km W Simikot, 3 km NW Sankha La, 29°57'18"N 81°39'30"E, 4000–4300 m, stone-debris, snow fields & alpine mats, 29–30.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 18 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 3800–4250 m, 29.VI.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME); 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 16 km W Simikot, 3–4 km NW Sankha La, 29°57'18"N 81°39'30"E, 3900–4250 m, alpine meadows & pasture, 29.VI.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 2♂♂, 20 km NW Simikot, 3 km W Chala, 29°50'N 81°35 E, 4000–4150 m, snow field, 24.VI.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME); 1 ♂, 20 km W Simikot, 2 km SE Chala, 29°58'49"N 81°38'23" E, 3500 m, juniper meadow, 27.VI.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 14 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 8.5 km SE



Figs 95–100. *Harpalus tibeticus*, penis. 95–96 — Saluing Valley, Tibet; 97–98 — Churta-Gotichaur, Nepal; 99–100 — Emei Shan, Sichuan. 95, 97, 99 — dorsal aspect; 96, 98, 100 — lateral aspect. Scale = 1 mm.

Рис. 95–100. *Harpalus tibeticus*, пенис. 95–96 — долина Салуин, Тибет; 97–98 — Хурта — Готихаур, Непал; 99-100 — Эмей Шань, Сычуань. 95, 97, 99 — дорсальный вид; 96, 98, 100 — латеральный вид. Масштаб 1 мм.

Chala, in front of Sankha-La Pass, 29°57.1'N 81°39.3'E, 4400–4700 m, 28.VI.2001, J. Weipert leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, 18 km WNW Simikot, Chumsa Khola (Bridge), 30°02'25"N 81°39'06"E, 2950 m, river valley, 20–22.VI.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME); 1 ♂, same locality, A. Weigel leg. (NME); SETI PROV., Bajura Distr.: 1 ♂, 16 km SW Simikot, N Chachour, Kuwadi Khola, 29°50'41"N 81°45'00"E, 3500 m, coniferous-oak-wood, 6.VII.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 1 ♂, 19 km WSW Simikot, Kuwadi Khola Valley, 29°53'10"N 81°38'40"E, 3500–3700 m, mountainous meadows, 4.VII.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 1 ♀, 15 km W Simikot, Dudh Lekh/Dudh Valley, 29°56'N 81°40'E, 4700 m, snow fields & glacier lakeside, 1.VII.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME); 1 ♂, 5 km W Simikot, Dudh Lekh Valley, 20°56'N 81°40'E, 4600–4900 m, stone debris/glacier lake, 2.VII.2001, A. Weigel leg. (NME). **China**. More than 200 specimens from Tibet, Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan (mainly ZISP, also HNHMB, cBEL, cITO, cSCHM, cWR).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 8.0–10.6 mm, width 3.3–4.4 mm.

Body black; legs dark brown to black; palpi and antennae brown, clearly infuscated; upperside shining, in female elytra mat.

Head comparatively large, with rather convex eyes. Tempora short, slightly convex, nonpubescent. Clypeus with two setigerous pores. Mentum with prominent median tooth. Antennae short, usually reaching only pronotal base. Dorsal surface impunctate; microsculpture in male visible under and behind eyes, in female often also on clypeus; meshes fine, isodiametric or weakly transverse.

Pronotum (Figs 91–93) moderately convex, not depressed along base, rather broad, with unisetose sides and obtuse or rectangular basal angles rounded at apex. Anterior margin arcuately emarginate; posterior margin nearly straight, notably wider than anterior margin and at least as wide as elytral base between humeral angles; pronotal basal edge glabrous, not ciliate. Apical angles slightly protruding, narrowly rounded at apex. Lateral depressions weakly developed and area at basal angles more or less convex. Basal foveae somewhat ladge and deep. Pronotal base irregularly punctate, more coarsely in basal foveae. Microsculpture consisting of fine isodiametric or weakly transverse (in central part of disc) meshes; in male meshes more fine and usually obliterate on disc and at anterior margin of pronotum.

Elytra moderately convex, weakly rounded at sides, widest at middle or just behind it. Humeri angulate, each with prominent denticle at apex. Subapical sinuation rather deep,

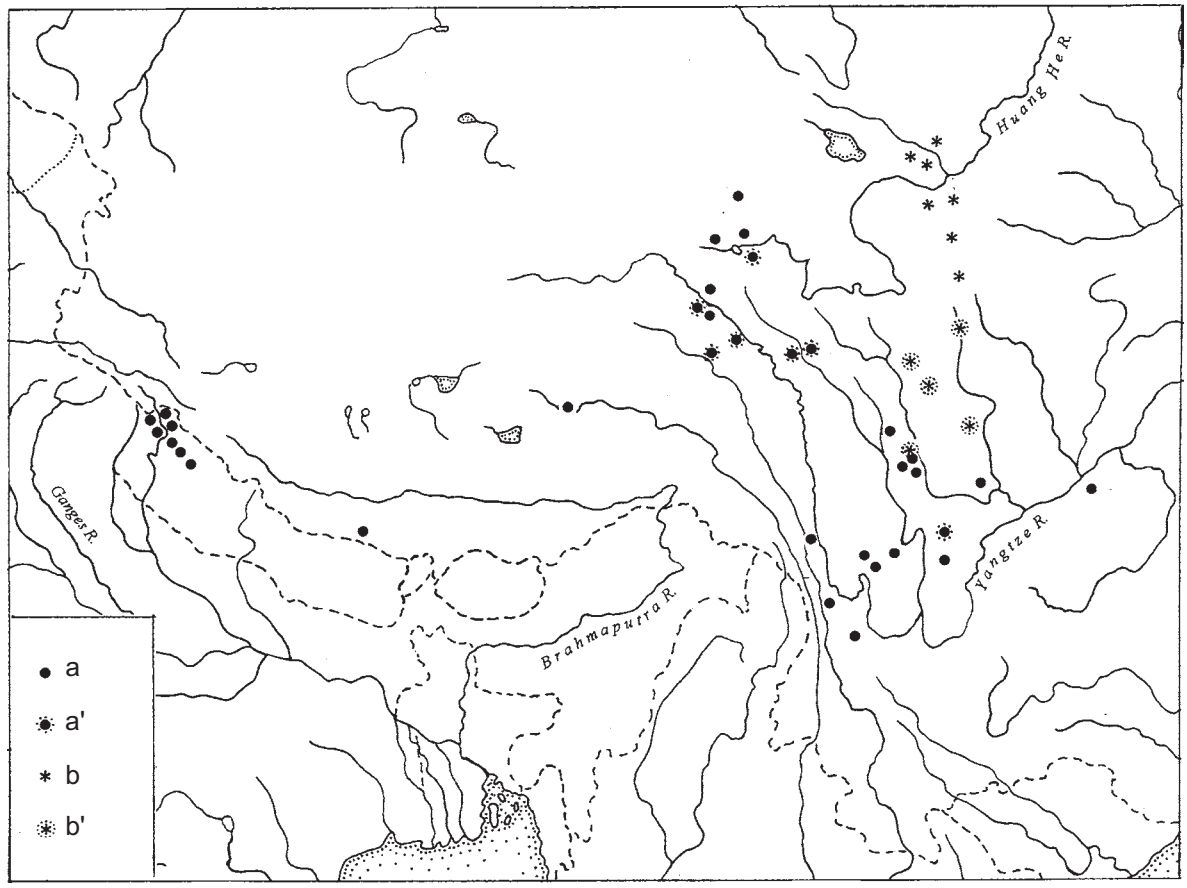


Fig. 101. *Harpalus tibeticus*, distribution: a — *H. t. tibeticus* (a' — transition to *H. t. hsifanicus*); b — *H. t. hsifanicus* (b' — transition to *H. t. tibeticus*).

Рис. 101. *Harpalus tibeticus*, распространение: a — *H. t. tibeticus* (a' — переход к *H. t. hsifanicus*); b — *H. t. hsifanicus* (b' — переход к *H. t. tibeticus*).

with sharp denticle at base. Sutural angle sharp or slightly blunted at apex. Basal edge glabrous, weakly sinuate, meeting lateral margin at obtuse angle. Striae impunctate, thin; scutellar stria long, without basal pore. Intervals impunctate and not pubescent, slightly convex.. Third interval usually with two or three discal pores, sometimes with one pore, or pores absent; 5th and 7th intervals lacking rows of setigerous pores before apex. Microsculpture isodiametric, in female granulate, developed throughout, but in male sometimes obliterate in basal portion of inner intervals.

Wings reduced to small scales. Metepisterna (Fig. 94) notably narrowed posteriad, usually a little longer than wide, sometimes as wide as long. Three last abdominal sternites impunctate and glabrous. Anal sternite and tergite in both sexes rounded at apex. Metacoxae each usually with one or several additional medial setigerous pores. In protibia, outer distal margin with three spines isolated from spines on lower surface and ventroapical tubercle with one spine at apex. Metafemora each with three (sometimes four) setigerous pores along hind margin and with 1–3 pores near anterior margin in its distal part. Tarsi dorsally impunctate and glabrous; 1st metatarsomere markedly longer than 2nd, but shorter than 2nd and 3rd together; in male 1st mesotarsomere with adhesive vestiture ventrally.

Penis (Figs 95–100) arcuate, with terminal lamella relatively long and narrow, weakly widened apically and with oblique horseshoe-shaped apical capitulum. Internal sac with 2–3 groups of thin and long spines and often one (small or medium-sized) apical tooth.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 101). The Central Himalaya, southern Tibet and the mountains of Inner China (Sichuan, E Qinghai, S Gansu and N Yunnan). In Nepal, *H. tibeticus* seems to occur only in the north-eastern part, within the Karnali and Seti provinces. The record from Korea [Kirschenhofer, 1990] is based on incorrect determination (see Remarks below).

REMARKS. This species belongs to the *H. quadripunctatus* group which includes else at lest two species: *H. quadripunctatus* Dejean, 1829 from forest zone of northern Eurasia and North America and *H. farkaci* Kataev & Wrase, 1995 from southern Far East of Russia and Korea. The group seems to include also *H. puetzi* Kataev & Wrase, 1997 from Shaanxi, China. The *H. quadripunctatus* group is one of few the species groups of *Harpalus*, members of which live in woodlands.

H. tibeticus forms two poorly separated subspecies: 1) the nominotypical one, distributed in the Central Himalaya, Tibet, northern Yunnan, eastern Qinghai and most parts of Sichuan (type locality: Tasam, Tibet), is characterized mainly by the pronotum with narrower base (sides in basal half converging posteriad — Figs 91–92), and 2) *H. t. hsifanicus*, occurring in northern Sichuan, eastern Qinghai and southern Gansu [type locality: Kwanshien (= Guan Xian, Sichuan)],

has pronotum with broader base (sides in basal half almost parallel — Fig. 93). Jedlička [1933] himself synonymized his *H. chinadensis,* described from "Tatsienlu" (= Kanding), Sichuan, with *H. tibeticus hsifanicus*. The specimens from Nepal may be assigned to the nominotypical subspecies. They are very similar to the type specimens of *H. tibeticus* from Tibet, but 3rd elytral interval is often only with one discal pore (sometimes pores are absent).

Although at first glance the distinctive features of *H. t. tibeticus* and *H. t. hsifanicus* are rather remarkable, there is a wide zone of intergradation in Sichuan and Qinghai (Fig. 101 a', b'). The populations with constantly broad base of pronotum (the main distinctive characteristic of *H. t. hsifanicus*) are known to me only from northernmost part of Sichuan (Nanping Distr.), northeastern Qinghai (Qinghai Hu environs) and southern Gansu. Curiously, the type-series of both *H. t. hsifanicus* and *H. chinadensis* were collected to south of this area where the shape of pronotum is rather variable. Take this into account, it is conceivable that the names *tibeticus* and *hsifanicus* would be more correctly treated as synonyms but examination of more populations is necessary.

It should be recorded that the name *H. tibeticus* has wrongly been assigned by E. Kirschenhofer [1992] to *H. hartmanni* sp.n. of the *H. honestus* group (see Revision of the *H. honestus* group above). According to the determinational labels of this author pinned under the specimens collected by D. M. Morvan in Markot and Nundaki (see above, the Examined material), the specimens of the real *H. tibeticus* from these localities were incorrectly determined by him as *H. melaneus* ad. *kohistanicus*. The record of *H. tibeticus hsifanicus* from Korea [Kirschenhofer, 1990] is really based on the specimens of *H. farkaci*. I have examined a female of the latter species mentioned in his paper (l. c.) as *H. tibeticus hsifanicus* which has a geographical label "Korea, Prov. Ryanggang Samjiyon, 3.X.1978, leg. Dr. A. Vojnits et L. Zombari; No 448" (HNHMB). It is a first record of *H. farkaci* from Korea, because formerly this species was known only from the type locality: Gryaznaya River, Chyorny Mts., Maritime Prov., Russia.

Harpalus melaneus Bates, 1878
Figs 102–111.

Harpalus melaneus Bates, 1878: 714.

DESCRIPTION. Body length 9.4–13.3 mm, width 3.9–5.5 mm.

Black, with palpi, antennae and tarsi dark brown; upperside shiny, in female elytra mat.

Head comparatively large, with convex eyes. Antennae rather short, maximally reaching elytral base. Microsculpture usually visible only around and behind supraorbital pore, in female sometimes visible dorsally throughout; meshes isodiametric.

Pronotum moderately convex, widest before or at middle, narrower than elytra. Sides either rounded throughout or almost straight in basal half. Anterior margin arcuately emarginate, posterior one almost straight. Apical angles slightly protruding, right or obtusangular; basal angles obtusangular; both rounded at apex. Base near basal angles convex or flattened. Lateral furrows usually thin throughout. Basal foveae narrow or oval, very variable in depth. Pronotal surface either impunctate or finely punctate along base and sides; often punctation restricted to area around basal foveae. Microsculpture very fine, usually obliterate, consisting of isodiametric meshes.

Elytra moderately convex, rounded at sides, widest at middle or behind it. Humeri angulate, each with small acute denticle at apex. Subapical sinuation distinct, but not deep. Basal edge pubescent. Microsculpture in male fine, consisting of isodiametric meshes, in female granulate.

Winged. Metepisterna notably narrowed posteriad, longer than wide (Figs 105–109). Abdominal sternites with few additional long setae, sometimes almost glabrous. In protibia, outer distal margin with 3–5 spines either isolated from spines on lower surface of tibia or forming with them single row; ventroapical tubercle with two spines at apex. Metacoxae glabrous, without additional setae. Metafemora each with 4–6 setigerous pores along posterior margin and with 2–5 pores along anterior margin.

Penis arcuate, with comparatively narrow and long terminal lamella, slightly widened apically, and with horseshoe-shaped apical capitulum. Internal sac without teeth, with only small dorsal spiny patch behind middle of median lobe (for male genitalia of *H. melaneus*, see Kataev, 1989: Figs 72–73).

DISTRIBUTION. This species is widely distributed across the mountain areas of Inner Asia from the Northwest Himalaya through Tibet to Qinghai, Sichuan, southern Gansu and northern Yunnan (Fig. 111).

REMARKS. *H. melaneus* belongs to the *H. hirtipes* group (= *Euharpalops* Casey, 1924; = *Haploharpalus* Schauberger, 1926), which comprises 12 Eurasian species [Kataev, 1989, 1997] and apparently also most of the species of the Nearctic *H. lewisi* and *H. fraternus* groups sensu Noonan [1991]. The *H. hirtipes* group is particularly diverse in Cenrtal Asia. Its members occur in open areas, such as steppes, grasslands, and open woodlands. The morphological characteristics of the *H. hirtipes* group and the key to the Eurasian species have been published by Kataev [1989].

H. melaneus is a geographically variable species. In my opinion, it forms three subspecies differing chiefly in shape of pronotum and in relative length of elytra and pronotum (Fig. 110). In contrast to this, the aedeagus in *H. melaneus* is almost invariable in geographical respect.

Key to the subspecies of *H. melaneus*

1. Pronotum widest before middle (Fig. 102). Body narrower and slenderer, with relatively longer elytra. Afghanistan, Pakistan and NW India .... *H. melaneus melaneus*
— Pronotum widest at middle. Body broader and stouter, with relatively shorter elytra 2
2. Pronotum more convex, more strongly rounded at sides, and with base notably narrower than base of elytra (Fig. 103). Central Himalaya, S Tibet, Yunnan .... *H. melaneus sherpicus* ssp.n.
— Pronotum less convex, more widely rounded at sides, and with base at least as wide as base of elytra (Fig. 104). Central China ..... *H. melaneus stoetzneri*

Harpalus melaneus melaneus Bates, 1878
Figs 102, 105–106, 110, 111a.

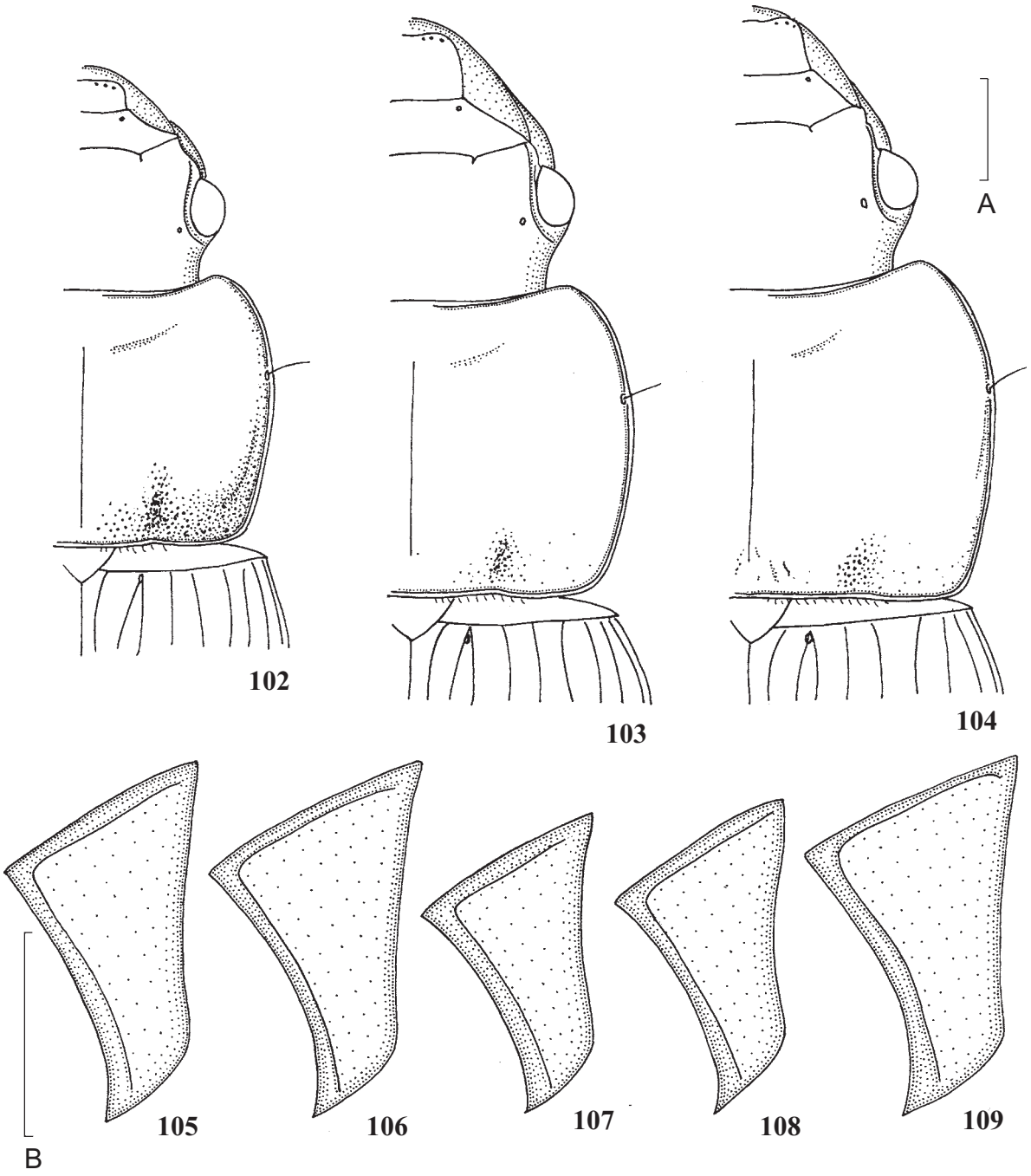
Harpalus melaneus Bates, 1878: 714;

Harpalus (*Phenginus* [error; = *Pheuginus*]) *iskerensis* Jedlička, 1964: 287, **syn.n.**;

Harpalus melaneus kohistanicus Kirschenhofer, 1992: 30, **syn.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype of *H. iskerensis*, ♀ with labels "Iskere", "Osterr. Karakarum — Exp. 1958 (Pakistan), Dr. E. Piffl", "Holotypus", "Mus. Nat. Pragae, Inv. 24221", "*Harpalus iskerensis* sp. n., det. Ing. Jedlička" (NMP).

Holotype of *H. melaneus kohistanicus*, ♂ with labels "Pakistan, SW Himalaja, Indus-Kohistan, Kaghantal, Naran", "2400–3000 m, 03.6–13.6.77, leg. de Freina", "Holotypus", "*Harpalus*



Figs 102–109. *Harpalus melaneus*. 102, 105–106 — *H. m. melaneus* (102 — Vardvan, Kashmir; 105 — Sonamarg, Kashmir; 106 — Rontang Pass — Khoksar, Himachal Pradesh); 103, 107–108 — *H. m. sherpicus* ssp. n. (Nepal: 103 — Nundaki; 107 — Pohada — Kaigaon; 108 — Mugu); 104, 109 — *H. m. stoetzneri* (Za Qu, Qinghai). 102–104 — right half of head, pronotum and base of elytra; 105–109 — left metepisternon. Scales = 1 mm (A: Figs 102–104; B: Figs 105–109).

Рис. 102–109. *Harpalus melaneus*. 102, 105–106 — *H. m. melaneus* (102 — Вардван, Кашмир; 105 — Сонамарг, Кашмир; 106 — перевал Ронтанг — Хоксар, Химачал-Прадеш); 103, 107–108 — *H. m. sherpicus* ssp.n. (Непал: 103 — Нундаки; 107 — Похада — Кайгаон; 108 — Мугу); 104, 109 — *H. m. stoetzneri* (Дза-чу, Цинхай). 102–104 — правая половина головы, переднеспинки и основания надкрылий; 105–109 — левый метэпистерн. Масштаб 1 мм (A: рис. 102–104; B: рис. 105–109).

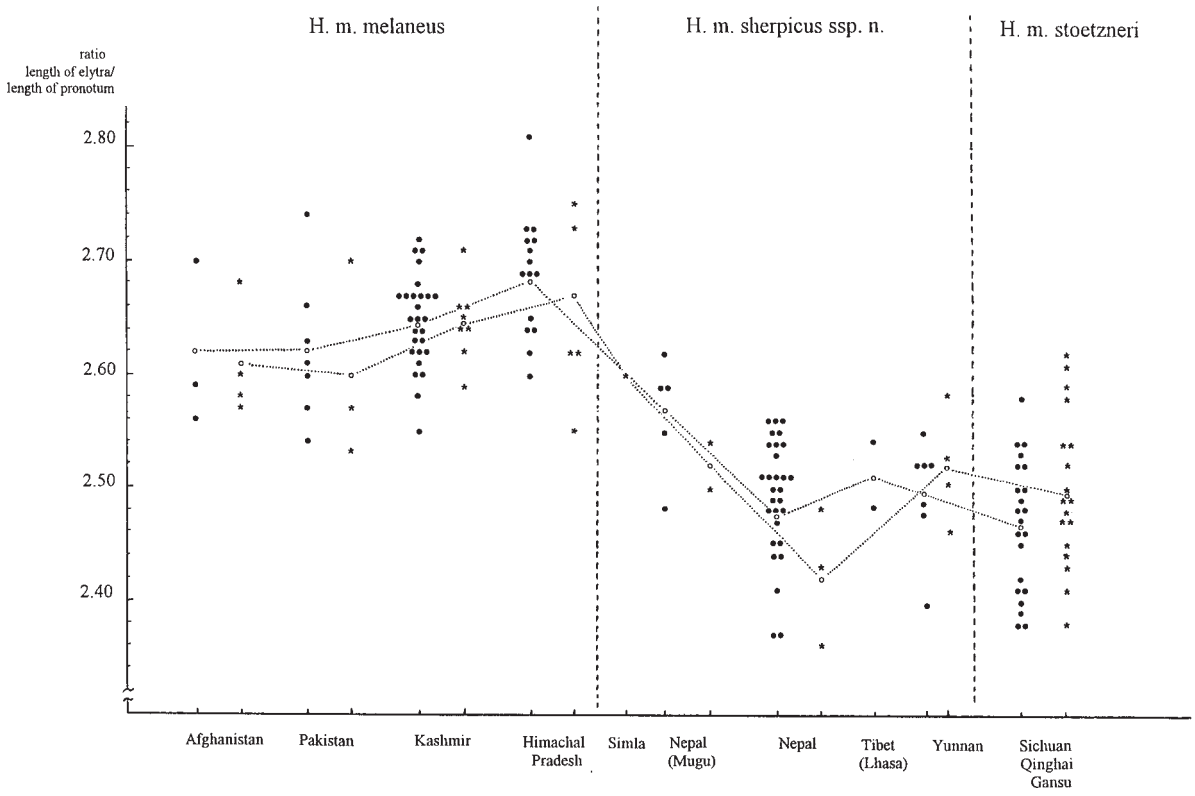


Fig. 110. Geographical variation of ratio length of elytra/length of pronotum in males (dots) and females (asterisks) of *H. melaneus* (each mark corresponds to one measured specimen, dotten lines connect average values of each locality).

Рис. 110. Географическая изменчивость соотношения длины надкрылий к длине перднеспинки у самцов (точки) и самок (звездочки) *H. melaneus* (каждый значок соответствует одной измеренной особи, пунктирные линии соединяют средние значения).

melaneus kohistanicus m., det. Kirschenhofer" (NHMW); and 6 paratypes (all in NHMW): 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, "Kaghan Tal, Naran, 3400 m, 9.VIII.79, Richter leg."; and 3 ♂♂, "N. Pakistan, Lawarei Pass, 3200 m, 17–21.VII.84, Richter leg.".

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. 98 specimens from the following localities: **Afghanistan**, KUNAR: upper Parun River, 2500 m, (cKAB; ZISP); Ashtivi, 2000–2500 m (cKAB; ZISP); upper Vaygal, 3000–4000 m (cKAB; ZISP). **Pakistan**, Gittidas (cWR); **India**, JAMMU AND KASHMIR: Sonamarg, upper Sind River, 2400 m (ZISP); Vardvan, upper Chenab River (ZISP); Vardvan-Maru River, right tributary of Chenab (ZISP); Datchan, Vardvan-Maru River (ZISP); watershed of Jhelum and Chenab Rivers, below Margan-Pass (ZISP); Fariabad, Vardvan-Maru River (ZISP); Kishtvar, upper Chenab River (ZISP); Sanior, Vardvan-Maru River (ZISP); Kharbu, Dras River, 2500 m (ZISP); Baltal near Zodzhi-La Pass, Sind River, 2560 m (ZISP); Lidderwat and half way to Kolahoi glacier (cSHIL); Lidderwat, 3049 m (cSCHM); HIMACHAL PRADESH: ca 50 km N of Manali, between Rontang Pass and Khoksar, alpine meadows, 3000–3800 m (ZISP; cBEL); ? **China**, XINJIANG: "Ost.-Turkestan, Altyn-Tagh [= Altun Shan], VII.1903, Coll. Hauser" (OÖLL).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 9.4–12.5 mm, width 3.9–4.6 mm.

Body comparatively narrow and slender. Proportions: WHmax/WP = 0.70–0.75; WHmin/WP = 0.57–0.63; WP/LP = 1.49–1.58; LE/WE = 1.39–1.50; LE/LP=2.53–2.81; WE/WP = 1.13–1.22. Ratio LE/LP, on average, greater than in two other subspecies (Fig. 110). Pronotum (Fig. 102) moderately convex, widest in most cases before middle, with sides often straightly converging posteriad. Pronotal base narrower than elytral base, usually punctate, rarely almost smooth.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 111a). NE Afghanistan (Kunar Province), N Pakistan, NW India (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh), and probably western China (Altun Shan). The occurrence of this subspecies in Altun Shan should be confirmed on the basis of the additional material from there.

REMARKS. *H. melaneus* has been described on the basis of several specimens collected on the territories of present Pakistan ("Murree") and India ("Sind valley" and "near Leh"). *H. iskerensis* has been described from a single female taken from Iskere (Karakorum, Pakistan) as a species similar to the European *H. tardus*. Based on the examination of the holotype of the latter, I believe that this is a rather small (length 9.4 mm) individual of *H. melaneus*. It possesses all the characteristics of this species including the pubescent basal edge of elytra and the specific arrangement of spines on lower surface of protibia which form a single row with spines on its outer distal margin.

Kirschenhofer [1992] treated the populations from Pakistan (Naran and Lawarei Pass) as a separate subspecies, *H. melaneus kohistanicus*, differing from the nominotypical subspecies from Kashmir in the smaller (11–12.2 mm) and slenderer body and in the wider and deeper basal foveae of pronotum with fine punctation inside. I consider these characteristics to be variable and common to the nominotypical subspecies. It is notable that Kirschenhofer included in the nominotypical subspecies else the specimens examined by him from Nepal (Simikot and environs of Kaigaon). In my opinion, in spite of the variability in some characters, the

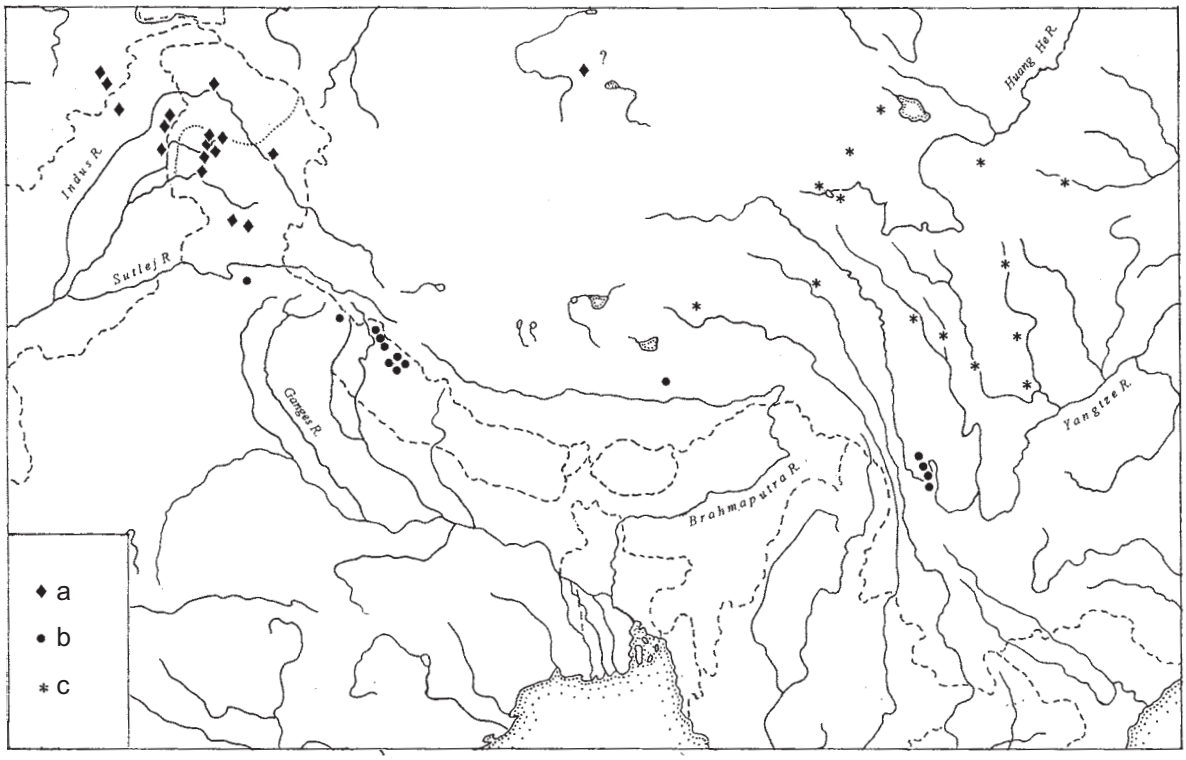


Fig. 111. *Harpalus melaneus*, distribution: a — *H. m. melaneus*; b — *H. m. sherpicus* ssp.n.; c — *H. m. stoetzneri.*
Рис. 111. *Harpalus melaneus*, распространение: a — *H. m. melaneus*; b — *H. m. sherpicus* ssp.n.; c — *H. m. stoetzneri.*

populations occurring in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Northwest India represent a taxonomic unit morphologically separated from the populations ranged in the Central Himalaya and Inner China, which is why I treat both *H. iskerensis* and *H. melaneus kohistanicus* as synonyms of *H. m. melaneus*.

Harpalus melaneus sherpicus **ssp.n.**
Figs 103, 107–108, 110, 111b.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype. **Nepal**, ♂, Karnali Prov., Dolpa Distr., road from Pohada to Kaigaon under pass (3815), 29° 06' N 82° 00' E, 2645–3815 m, 3–4.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME).

Paratypes. **Nepal**, KARNALI PROV.: Dolpa Distr.: 15 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as holotype (NME; ZISP); 2 ♂♂, road from Kaigaon to Chaurikot, 29°07'N 82°31'E, 2645–3170 m, 5.VI.1997, E. Gill leg. (NME); 1 ♀, Tripurakot — Pohada, 29°04'N 82°39'E, 2100–3045 m, 1.VI.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 1 ♀, Juphal — Tripurakot, Thuli-Bheri shore, 29°01'N 82°47'E, 2050 m, 31.V.1997, E. Grill leg. (NME); 1 ♀, Hurikot, 2900–3100m, 15.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Rimi to Chaurikot, 2800–3300 m, 16.V.1995, J. Weipert leg. (cWP); 1 ♂, Juphal, Bheri River, 29°01,03'N 82°47, 85'E, 2100–2300 m, 31.V.1997, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, pass 3 km SE Kaigaon, 3500–3700 m, 3.VI.1997, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 4 ♂♂, SE Kaigaon, Balang Bhanjyan Pass, 29°05,5'N 82°36,56'E, 3500–3800 m, 3.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 1 ♂, SE Kaigaon, 29°06'N 82°35'E, 2700–3200 m, 4.VI.1997, J. Weipert leg. (NME); ?Humla Distr.: 1 ♂, Nundaki, 2800 m, V.1980, Morvan leg. (cMORV); 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀, "Kuz-heol, Simikot", 2850 m, V.1980, Morvan leg. (cMORV); Mugu Distr.: 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, ca 2 km E Taka, rubble shore of Mugu Karnali, 29°34,43'N 82°23,54'E, 2215 m, 28.VI.1999, E. Grill leg. (NME); 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mugu Karnali, Mangri to Taka, W, 2100–2300m, 29°34,2'N 82°23,5'E, 28.VI.1999, M. Hartmann leg. (cH); 1 ♀, Lumsa — Mangri, 29°32'N 82°11'E, 1800 m, 27.VI.1999, A. Weigel leg. (NME); Humla Distr.: 2 ♂♂, 6 km SE Simikot, NE Chipra, Humla Karnali-Chuwa Khola, 29°56'33"N 81°51'24"E, 2200 m, riverbank, 9.VII.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, Simikot, 29°58'25"N 81°49'07"E, im Ort, 3100 m, 16.VI.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME); 5 ♂♂, same locality, 3100 m, 17.VI.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 26 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 500 m W Simikot, 29°58'N 81°49'E, 3000–3200 m. terrace fields, 16–17.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 3100–3200 m, terrace fields – coniferous forest, 17.VI.2001, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 33 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 1 km W Simikot, 3050–4100 m, 29°58'00"N 81°48'48"E, coniferous forest, terrace fields, 17.VI.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 6 km NW Simikot, Dandaphaya — Kermi, 2300–2800 m, 19.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, 6 km NW Simikot, Dandaphaya (Dharapuri), 30°00'09"N 81°46'08"E, 2300 m, rural landscape, 18.VI.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 14 km NW Simikot, Kermi, 2800 m, 30°02'55"N 81°42'20"E, 19.VI.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME); 107 ♂♂, 29 ♀♀, 18 km WNW Simikot, Chumsa Khola (Bridge), 30°02'25"N 81°39'06"E, 2950 m, river valley, 20-22.VI.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME); 17 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as preceding, A. Weigel leg. (NME); 25 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same data, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 67 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 2900–3000 m, 22.VI.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 59 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 2900–3000 m, 21.VI.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 3 ♂♂, same locality, 2900–3000 m, 20.VI.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 15 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 20 km W Simikot, 4 km SE Chala, 30°58'49"N 81°38'23"E, 3500 m, juniperus meadows, 27.VI.2001, M. Hartmann leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 20 km W Simikot, 2 km SE Chala, 29°58'49"N 81°38'23"E, 3500 m, juniper meadow, river bank, 27.VI.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME); 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 20 km W Simikot, 2 km S Chala, Kairang Khola, 29°59'27"N 81°37'30"E, 3200–3500 m, river valley, 26.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 29°58'49"N 81°39'30"E, 3500 m, juniperus meadows — coniferous wood, 27–28.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg. (NME); 1 ♀, 20 km W Simikot, env. Chala, 30°00'35"N 81°37'12"E, 3750 m, 23.VI.2001, E. Grill leg. (NME); 1 ♂, same data as preceding, A. Kopetz leg. (NME).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL. **India**, HIMACHAL PRADESH: 1 ♀ "Himalaya, Simla" (OÖLM). **China**, TIBET: 2 ♂♂, Lhasa env, Tsurphu, 20.VI.1995, P. Gorbachev leg. (ZISP); YUNNAN: 7 ♂♂, Zhongdian, 27°49'N 99°43'E, ca. 3600 m, 19–25.VI.1994, J. Farkač & D. Král leg. (cWR; ZISP); 1 ♀, Zhongdian env., 6–8.VIII.1995, J. Schneider leg. (cWR); 1 ♀, Yulongshan mts, Ganhaizi Pass, 3000 m, 18.VII.1990, D. Král leg (cWR); 1 ♀, Lijiang Distr., Ganhaizi/Ligiang road, Yulongshan mts., 2500-2800 m, 24–26.VII.1990, V. Kubáň leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, Yulongshan mts., Baishui vill., 27°08'N 100°14'E, 2900–3500 m, 7–12.VII.1990, D. Král leg. (cWR); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Habashan mts., E slope, 27°20'N 100°09'E, 3000–3800 m, 10–17.VII.1992, V. Kubáň leg. (cWR).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 10.0–12.1 mm, width 4.0–5.1 mm.

Body comparatively broader and stouter than in the nominotypical subspecies. Proportions: WHmax/WP = 0.65–0.72; WHmin/WP = 0.55–0.61; WP/LP = 1.51–1.56; LE/WE = 1.37–1.48; LE/LP = 2.36–2.62; WE/WP = 1.10–1.16. Ratio LE/LP, on average, lower than in the nominotypical subspecies and similar to that in *H. m. stoetzneri* (Fig. 110). Pronotum (Fig. 103) convex, widest in most cases at middle and with sides rather strongly and evenly rounded up to basal angles; latter, on average, obtuser than in two other subspecies. Pronotal base narrower than elytral base, usually impunctate, rarely with fine punctation.

DISTRIBUTION AND VARIATION. The new subspecies is distributed in the Central Himalaya, southern Tibet and probably northern Yunnnan. Its range lies between ranges of the nominotypical subspecies and *H. melaneus stoetzneri* (Fig. 111b). It is evident that the records of *H. melaneus* from Burphu and Milam, Gori Valley, E Kumaon, India near Tibetan and Nepalese frontiers [Andrewes, 1926] should also be referred to this subspecies. The boundary between *H. m. sherpicus* ssp.n. and the nominotypical subspecies seems to run approximately along the defile of the Sutlej River. All the material known to me from areas to the west of this defile belongs to the nominotypycal subspecies, whereas a single available specimen examined by me from area just to east of the Sutlej River (female labelled "Himalaya, Simla": see above, the Additional material) is more similar in combination of its characters to the specimens of the subspecies *sherpicus* ssp.n. from Nepal, although its pronotum is widest slightly before the middle as in the specimens from Kashmir. In eastern part of southern Tibet, *H. m. sherpicus* ssp.n. is replaced by the subspecies *stoetzneri*. Specimens examined by me from the Lhasa environs may be included into *H. m. sherpicus* ssp.n. and a single specimen examined from the Djosola Pass environs, located to the northeast of Lhasa, should be referred to *H. m. stoetzneri* (see below). The populations from Yunnan (see above, Additional material) are rather heterogenous in their morphological characteristics. I tentatively include them into *H. m. sherpicus* ssp.n. because most of the examined specimens from there (including all from Yulongshan mountains and Zhongdian) are very similar in shape of pronotum and body proportions to the specimens from Nepal. Yet, the specimens from Habashan mountains located in the same geographical region approximately between Yulongshan and Zhongdian notably differ from them in stouter body and broader pronotum. In these characters they slightly remind the specimens of *H. m. stoetzneri* distributed in the adjacent areas of Sichuan. It is apparently that the boundary between *H. m. sherpicus* ssp. n. and *H. m. stoetzneri* runs through northern Yunnan but at present it is difficult to draw the accurate line within this region because the examined material is too small.

The material from Nepal is also slightly variable in the geographical respect. The specimens examined from Mugu District are characterized, on the average, by the slightly broader pronotum with more widely distributed punctation on the base and the relatively longer elytra (Fig. 110) in comparison with the other examined specimens from Nepal. In other characters, the specimens from Mugu District are indistinguishable from the other material.

ETYMOLOGY. The new subspecies is named after Sherpa, the small nation living in the Central Himalaya.

Harpalus melaneus stoetzneri Schauberger, 1933
Figs 104, 109, 110, 111c.

Harpalus melaneus stoetzneri Schauberger, 1933: 70

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂ labelled "Szetschvan [=Sichuan], Omisien [= Emei Shan], Exp. Stötzner", "1932, 31", "Type", "*Harpalus melaneus* Bates s. *Stötzneri*, Schaub., det. Dr. E. Schaub." (SMTD); and 2 paratypes (♀♀), same data as holotype (SMTD; ZISP).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. 54 specimens from the following localities: **China**, QINGHAI: Za Qu River (ZISP); "Dulan-Chinese Mountains" [W of Qinghai Hu] (ZISP); Ngoring Hu (ZISP); upper Tongtian He (ZISP); 20 km N of Nanqen, 32°16'N 96°29'E, ca 3300 m, cultural steppe (cITO); Xiwu, S outskirts, left tributary of Jinsha River, 33°08'N 97°20'E, 3400 m (cITO); GANSU: Xiahe, 3000–3900 m (cWR); SICHUAN: Kanding env. (ZISP); Songpan (ZISP); SW env. of Dawu, 30°54' N 101°12'E, mountain steppe, ca 3500 m (cITO); W env. of Maniganggo, 31°50'N 99°07'E, grassland, ca 4100 m (cITO); TIBET: 1 ♀, Djosola Pass env., 4700 m, 24.VI.1995, P. Gorbachev leg. (ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. Body length 11.0–13.3 mm, width 4.5–5.7 mm.

Broadest and stoutest of the subspecies. Proportions: WHmax/WP = 0.65–0.72; WHmin/WP = 0.55–0.61; WP/LP = 1.45–1.56; LE/WE = 1.41–1.48; LE/LP=2.38–2.62; WE/WP = 1.09–1.17. Ratio LE/LP similar to that in *H. m. sherpicus* ssp.n. (Fig. 110). Pronotum (Fig. 104) comparatively weakly convex, widest in most cases at middle and with sides more widely rounded than in *H. m. sherpicus* sp.n. Pronotal base at least as wide as elytral base; punctation, if present, very fine, often more or less reduced.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig 111c). Central China (Qinghai, Sichuan and southern Gansu).

REMARKS. *H. m. stoetzneri* sp.n. is based on the specimens from Sichuan: Omisien (= Emei Shan), Kwanshien (= Guan Xian), Sumpanting (=Songpan), and from Gansu: Tsintschou (= ? Tianshui). This subspecies, even though a little variable in geographical respect, is easily recognizable by the peculiar shape of pronotum. It is interesting to note that geographical variability of *H. melaneus* in shape of pronotum in pair *H. m. sherpicus* ssp.n. —*H. m. stoetzneri* demonstrates parallelism with geographical variability in shape of pronotum of *H. tibeticus* in pair *H. t. tibeticus — H. t. hsifanicus*. Both *H. m. stoetzneri and H. t. hsifanicus*, each with similar area in Central China, are characterized by larger pronotum with broader base and less rounded sides as compared with the Himalayan-Tibetan subspecies *H. m. sherpicus* ssp.n. and *H. t. tibeticus*, respectively.

Harpalus amarellus Bates, 1891

Harpalus amarellus Bates, 1891a: 10.

Harpalus confinalis Andrewes, 1932: 865.

Harpalus anxius var. *andrewesi* Schauberger in Csiki, 1932: 1169 (nom pro *H. amarellus* sensu Andrewes, 1924).

TYPE MATERIAL. Lectotype of *H. amarellus* (here designated for purposes of fixation of species name), ♂ with labels "Kulu, India" and "*Harpalus amarellus* Bates #♂" (MNHNP), and 4 paralectotypes (2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀) labelled as lectotype, but 3 of them without determinational labels (MNHNP).

Lectotype of *H. confinalis* (here designated for purpose of fixation of species name), ♂ with labels "Waziristan, N.W. India, Mar., April, 1930, Rev. G.Palacios B.M. 1931-1", "Syntype", "Type", "*Harpalus confinalis* Andr., Type, H.E. Andrewes det." (NHML).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Nepal**. KARNALI PROV., Dolpa Distr.: 1 ♂, Juphal, Bheri River, 29°01'03"N 82°47'85"E, 2100-2300 m, 31.V.1997, A. Weigel leg. (NME).

Also about 70 specimens from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir (ZISP; NHML; cFNC; cKAB; cWR).

DISTRIBUTION. Western part of Himalaya from eastern Afghanistan to western Nepal.

REMARKS. *H. amarellus* is a single species of the *anxius* group distributed in the Northwest and Western Himalaya. In the revision of this group [Kataev, 1989], I used the name "*confinalis*" for this species, but the examination of the original specimens of *H. amarellus* has verified my supposition that this species is conspecific with *H. confinalis*. The opinion of Schauberger [in Csiki, 1932] that *H. amarellus* Bates, 1891 and *H. amarellus* sensu Andrewes [1924] belong to the two different species is erroneous. I examined a male from NHML collected in Bajaura by G. Babault and determined by Andrewes [1924] as *H. amarellus* which was conspecific with the types of the latter. I could not agree also with Kirschenhofer [1992] who, followed the opinion of Schauberger (l. c.), treated *H. amarellus* as a subspecies of *H. anxius*. In actuality *H. amarellus* is more similar to *H. kirgisicus* Motschulsky, 1944 which occurs sympatricly with *H. anxius* in the eastern part of Europe, Kazakhstan and West Siberia, and to some species distributed in the Mediterranean region [see Kataev, 1989].

The species of the *anxius* group are distributed in the Palaearctic region and most common to the steppe zone.

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