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Cryptocephalus cunctatus Clavareau, 1913 (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae) — a new species for the fauna of Russia

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Abstract. Based on a study of collection material, the leaf beetle *Cryptocephalus cunctatus* Clavareau, 1913 is recorded in the Russian fauna for the first time. The beetle was collected in southern Eastern Siberia, in Chita Region. Its discovery in Russia was anticipated, as the species is known from Central Mongolia and northeastern China. The article provides images of the habitus, details of the external morphology, and the aedeagus. This species exhibits a number of morphological characteristics typical of the subgenus *Sopidus*. However, the structure of protarsomere 1 and the form of the aedeagus suggest its assignment to the subgenus *Homalopus*.

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Keywords: leaf beetle, *Homalopus*, *Sopidus*, Cryptocephalini, Transbaikalia, taxonomy, new record

Cryptocephalus cunctatus Clavareau, 1913 (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae) — новый вид для фауны России

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Аннотация. На основе изучения коллекционных материалов впервые для фауны России найден листоед *Cryptocephalus cunctatus* Clavareau, 1913. Жук собран на юге Восточной Сибири в Читинской области. Находка этого вида в фауне России вполне ожидаемая, так как листоед известен из Центральной Монголии и Северо-Восточного Китая. В данной работе приведены изображения габитуса, деталей строения тела и эдегуса. Этот вид имеет ряд морфологических признаков, свойственных подроду *Sopidus*. Однако строение первого членика передних лапок и форма эдегуса свидетельствуют о принадлежности его к подроду *Homalopus*.

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Ключевые слова: жуки листоеды, *Homalopus*, *Sopidus*, Cryptocephalini, Забайкалье, таксономия, новое указание

Introduction

Cryptocephalini Gyllenhal, 1813 is the largest tribe in the subfamily *Cryptocephalinae*, which comprises about 3,000 species worldwide. The Palaearctic fauna of the genus *Cryptocephalus* Geoffroy, 1762 is relatively well-studied. Due to the large number of publications on this genus, only modern monographs and fundamental works containing information directly related to the genus are cited here (Gressitt, Kimoto 1961; Lopatin 2005; Warchałowski 2010).

Material and methodology

The work studies the material collected by V. V. Dubatolov and R. Yu. Dudko in Transbaikalia in 1995. The material is deposited at the Siberian Zoological Museum of the Insti-

tute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk (ISEZ). Photographs were taken using an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope with an Olympus DP74 digital camera and were focus-stacked using Helicon Focus software. The final illustrations were post-processed for contrast and brightness in Adobe Photoshop®.

Taxonomy

Family **Chrysomelidae** Latreille, 1802

Subfamily **Cryptocephalinae** Gyllenhal, 1813

Tribe **Cryptocephalini** Gyllenhal, 1813

Genus ***Cryptocephalus*** Geoffroy, 1762

Subgenus ***Homalopus*** Chevrolat, 1837

Cryptocephalus cunctatus Clavareau, 1913
Figs. A–F

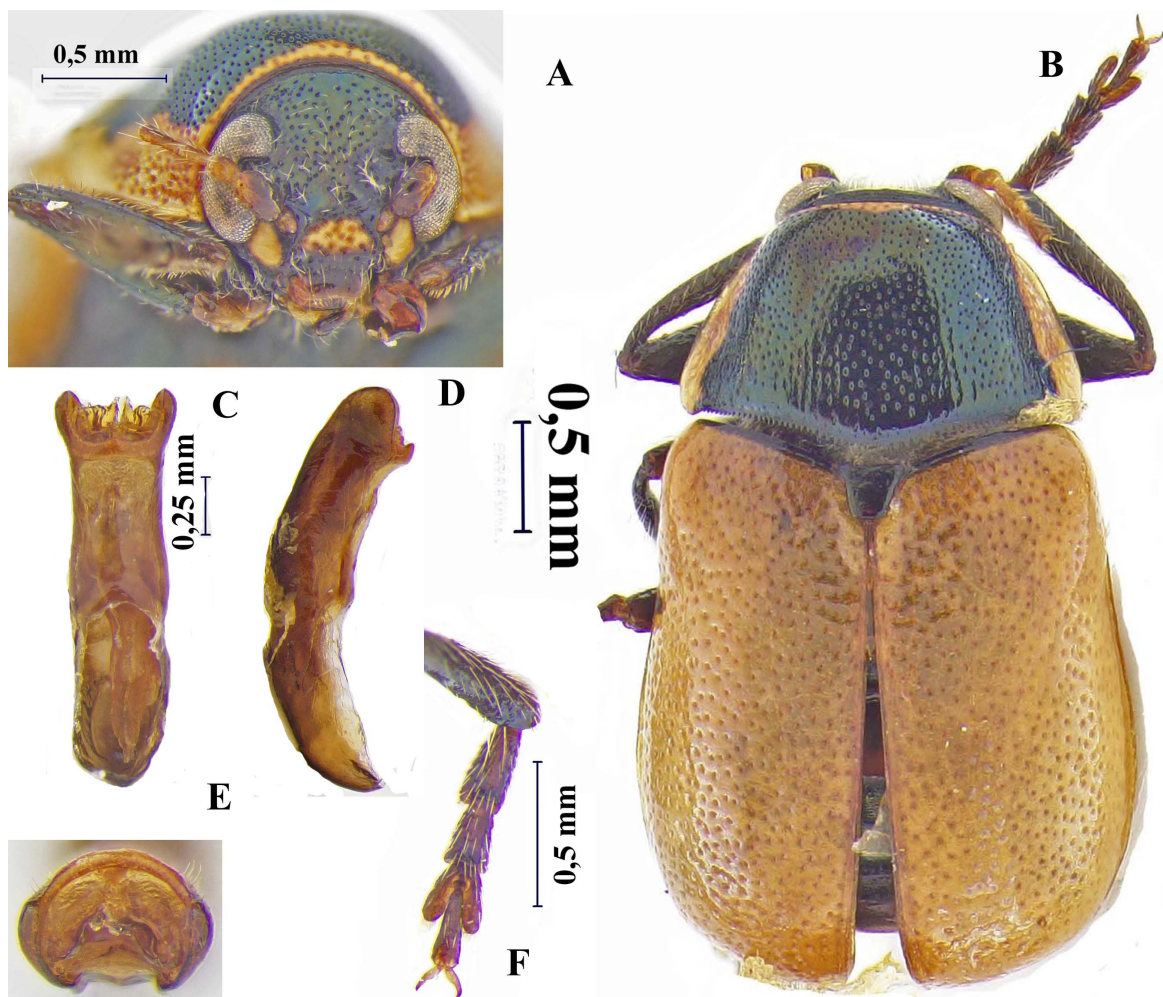


Fig. 1. *Cryptocephalus cunctatus*: A — head; B — habitus; C–E — aedeagus; F — protarsomere 1
Рис. 1. *Cryptocephalus cunctatus*: A — голова; B — габитус; C–E — эдеагус; F — первый членик передней лапки

Material examined. 1 ♂, Russia, Chita Region, Onon River Valley, 10 km N of Nizhnii Tsasuchei, 3.06.1995, coll. V. V. Dubatolov & R. Yu. Dudko (Юг Читинской обл., дол. р. Онон, 10 км. выше пос. Ниж. Цасучей, 03.06.1995, V. V. Dubatolov & R. Yu. Dudko) (ISEZ)

Differential diagnosis. This species is characterized by the following coloration (Figs. 1 A, B): body black-green with a distinct metallic tone (according to Warchałowski (Warchałowski 2010), in specimens with incomplete sclerotization of integument, metallic tone on pronotum is hardly noticeable); head black-green, with frontoclypeus and cheeks yellow; pronotum black-blue, black-green or black-bronze with a narrow reddish-yellow apical and broad lateral border exhibiting uneven inner edges. Elytra yellow or reddish brown, usually concolorous, sometimes with two small rounded black-green spots on lateral slopes of each elytron (the first, smaller one, located below humeral tubercle; the second, larger one, located behind the middle). Basal five antennal segments rufous underneath, the remainder black-green. Legs black-green with yellow trochanters. The pronotum has a strongly convex disc with clear, sparse punctation that is denser on the sides. The elytra bear slightly denser and larger punctures than those on the pronotum.

The aedeagus (Fig. 1 C, D, E) has two broad processes at the apex on either side of the upward-pointing gonopore. Body length 3.4–4.0 mm (the specimen from Chita Region measures approximately 3.8 mm).

Distribution. Russia: southern Chita Region (new record). Mongolia: central regions. China: northeast regions (Beijing, He-

bei, Heilongjiang, Shandong) (Lopatin 2005; Warchałowski 2010; Schöller 2024).

Notes. This species was originally described as *Cryptocephalus dichrous* Fairmaire, 1888, nom. preocc. (nec Chapuis, 1875) from Beijing. A new replacement name, *Cryptocephalus cunctatus*, was subsequently proposed by Clavareau (1913). Initially, *C. cunctatus* was classified within the subgenus *Sopidus* Jacobson, 1901 (= *Asionus* Lopatin, 1988) (Lopatin 2005; Lopatin et al. 2010), but it has more recently been assigned to the subgenus *Homalopus* Chevrolat, 1837 (Romantsov, Schöller 2023; Schöller 2024). Although this species exhibits a number of characters typical of the subgenus *Sopidus*, such as a long claw segment of the tarsus and the presence of short setae on the apical slope of the elytra, yet the elongate and slightly widened protasomere 1 (Fig. 1 F), along with the characteristic morphology of the aedeagus featuring an upward-facing gonopore and two lateral processes, indicate its placement within the subgenus *Homalopus*.

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