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PAPER-MULBERRY HAWKMOTH *PARUM COLLIGATA* (WALKER, 1856) (LEPIDOPTERA, SPHINGIDAE), A NEW SPECIES FOR THE FAUNA OF RUSSIA

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Summary. Paper-mulberry hawkmoth *Parum colligata* (Walker, 1856) is recorded for the first time from Russia (Primorskii krai, Ussuriisk district). Collected specimen is probably a migrant from the adjacent territory of China.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Sphingidae, fauna, new record, Primorskii krai, Russia.

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Резюме. Бражник *Parum colligata* (Walker, 1856) впервые указан для территории России из Приморского края (Уссурийский район). Собранный экземпляр, вероятно, является мигрантом с сопредельной территории Китая.

During of entomological research in the Ussuriisk district of Primorskii krai in 2011, one specimen of *Parum colligata* (Walker, 1856) was collected. It was attracted to a powerful light lamp at night. This species has never been reported before for the territory of Russia. The new locality is the most northern in the range of species.

NEW RECORD

Family Sphingidae Latreille, [1802]

Subfamily Smerinthinae Grote et Robinson, 1865

***Parum colligata* (Walker, 1856)**

Figs 1, 2

Daphnusa colligata Walker, 1856: 238. Type locality: North China.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Russia**: Primorskii krai, Ussuriisk district, Kaimanovka village, 43°38′ N, 132°14′ E, 80 m, 10–14.VI 2011, 1 ♂, leg. A.E. Kostyunin (stored in the collection of collector).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (southern part of Primorskii krai); Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Ryukyu); North and South Korea; China (in the north to Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Jilin Province, in the south to Yunnan, Guangdong and Hainan Provinces, in the west to Qinghai Province and Tibet Autonomous Region); Taiwan; Philippines (Luzon); Vietnam; Laos; Cambodia; North Thailand; Myanmar (Shan State); India (Arunachal Pradesh) (Xi *et al*., 2000; Pittaway & Kitching, 2000, 2017; Nakao, 2017; Kitching, 2017).

NOTES. In its external appearance and structure of genitalia the collected in Russia male is very similar to individuals from East and South-East Asia. The specimen collected in the vicinity of Ussuriisk is probably a migrant from the adjacent territory of China. This species is described from North China without indication of exact location. The most northern locality in China is the Changbaishan Mts in Jilin Province, situated about 250 km southwest of the Russian-Chinese border (Xi *et al*., 2000). The migrant origin of collected in Russia specimen may be indirectly indicated by its not good condition. There are one or two generations a year in northern China, with adults flying between May and July (Pittaway & Kitching, 2017). Larvae feed only on plants from the mulberry family (Moraceae): *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *B. kaempferi*, *B. kazinoki*, *Morus alba*, *Maclura fruticosa* (Pittaway & Kitching, 2000, 2017; Lin, 2000; Eitschberger & Ihle, 2008). Among these plants, only white mulberry (*Morus alba*) grows in cultivated in the south of the Russian Far East. White mulberry is known from the southern part of the Primorskii krai, some trees grow in Khabarovsk City. Therefore, the temporary populations of *Parum colligata* may be found in the south of the Russian Far East in the future.

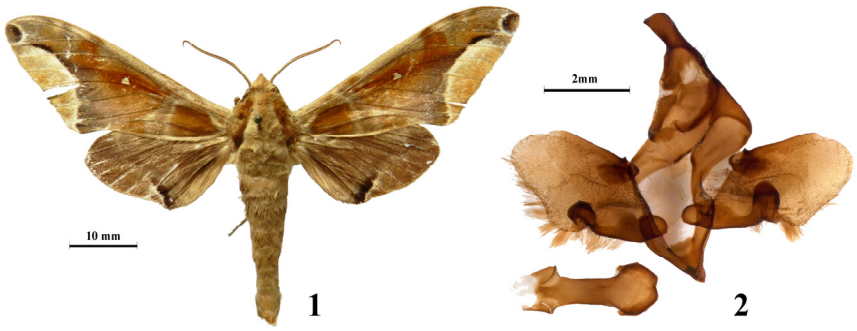

Fig. 1. *Parum colligata* (Walker, 1856), male from Russia. 1 – habitus, 2 – genitalia.

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