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**AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE GENUS *CHLAENIUS* BONELLI, 1810  
(COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE) OF XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS  
REGION OF CHINA**

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**Summary.** An annotated list of 14 species of the genus *Chlaenius* Bonelli, 1810 of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China and adjacent regions is given. Five taxa are newly recorded from China: *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) melampus* Ménétériés, 1849, *Ch. (Ch.) tenuilimbatus* Ballion, 1871, *Ch. (Achlaenius) tristis tristis* (Schaller, 1783), *Ch. (Trichochlaenius) steveni* (Quensel, 1806), and *Ch. (Epomis) circumscriptus* (Duftschmid, 1812). One species, *Ch. (s. str.) pallipes* (Gebler, 1823), is excluded from the faunal list of Xinjiang, and one species, *Ch. (Ch.) nigricornis* (Fabricius, 1787), is presumably included in the list. *Ch. (Ch.) chrysothorax* Krynitzy, 1832 is considered as distinct species, not as subspecies of *Ch. kindermanni* Chaudoir, 1856. A new synonymy is established: *Chlaenius chrysothorax* Krynitzy, 1832 = *Chlaenius chloodes* Andrewes, 1935, **syn. n.** *Chlaenius tristis* is transferred to the subgenus *Achlaenius* Mandl, 1992 from the subgenus *Chlaeniellus* Reitter, 1908 on the base of structure of the apical gonocoxite. The re-description of the poorly known *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) semenowi* Tschitschérine, 1896 is given; its type locality is clarified. The similarity of *Ch. (Trichochlaenius) steveni* with *Ch. (Eochlaenius) suworovi* (Semenov, 1912) is shown based on the structure of the apical gonocoxite. A key to species of the genus *Chlaenius* from Xinjiang is compiled.

**Key words:** ground beetles, Harpalinae, Chlaeniini, taxonomy, new synonymy, fauna, new records, Xinjiang, Central Asia.

**И. И. Кабак, Х.-Б. Лиан. Аннотированный список видов рода *Chlaenius* Bonelli, 1810 (Coleoptera: Carabidae) Синьцзян-Уйгурского автономного района Китая // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2021. № 429. С. 12-28.**

**Резюме.** Для Синьцзян-Уйгурского автономного района Китая приведен аннотированный список 14 видов рода *Chlaenius* Bonelli, 1810. Для Китая впервые указаны пять таксонов: *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) melampus* Ménétériés, 1849, *Ch. (Ch.) tenuilimbatus* Ballion, 1871, *Ch. (Achlaenius) tristis tristis* (Schaller, 1783), *Ch. (Trichochlaenius) steveni* (Quensel, 1806) и *Ch. (Epomis) circumscriptus* (Duftschmid, 1812). Из списка фауны Синьцзяна исключен *Ch. (s. str.) pallipes* (Gebler, 1823), а *Ch. (Ch.) nigricornis* (Fabricius, 1787) условно включен в этот список. *Ch. (Ch.) chrysothorax* Krynitzy, 1832 рассматривается в

качестве самостоятельного вида, а не подвида *Ch. kindermanni* Chaudoir, 1856. Установлена новая синонимия: *Chlaenius chrysothorax* Krynitzy, 1832 = *Chlaenius chloodes* Andrewes, 1935, **syn. n.** На основании строения апикального гонококсита *Ch. tristis* перемещен из подрода *Chlaeniellus* Reitter, 1908 в подрод *Achlaenius* Mandl, 1992. Дано переописание малоизвестного *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) semenowi* Tschitschérine, 1896, уточнено его типовое местонахождение. Показано сходство *Ch. (Trichochlaenius) steveni* с *Ch. (Eochlaenius) suvorovi* (Semenov, 1912) по строению апикального гонококсита. Составлена определительная таблица видов рода *Chlaenius* Синьцзяна.

## INTRODUCTION

In the Middle Asian region, the members of the genus *Chlaenius* Bonelli, 1810 mostly inhabit the banks of the rivers and lakes on plains and foothills. Several species in the region occurs in mountains till the middle altitude of about 2500 m above sea level. Most of taxa have vast, often zonal, distributional areas, local endemics are very rare. The carabid fauna of the territory of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China remains poorly known. In this paper, we provide the distributional, ecologic and, if it is needed, taxonomic data on the genus *Chlaenius* in this region.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study is based on the examination of several hundred *Chlaenius* specimens kept in the following public institutions and private collection (the names of the curators of institution collections are in brackets): IBB – Institute of Biology, NAS of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (Dr. D.A. Milko); IOZ – Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, China (Dr. H.-B. Liang); NHRS – Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden (Dr. J. Bergsten); ZIN – Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (Dr. B.M. Kataev); cBK – Private collection of Drs I.A. Belousov and I.I. Kabak, Saint Petersburg, Russia; cDW – Private collection of D.W. Wrase, Gusow–Platkow (part of Zoologische Staatssammlung München).

Specimens were examined and measured with a MBS–10 stereomicroscope equipped with an ocular micrometer. The habitus and genitalia photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 40D digital camera, using stacking and subsequently processed with Zerene stacker software version 1.04.

The following measurements were taken: body length (BL) from the anterior margin of the labrum to the elytral apex; head width (HW) across the eyes; pronotal length (PL) along its median line; elytral length (EL) from the apex of the scutellum to the apex of the elytra; width of the pronotum (PW) and elytra (EW) at their broadest point.

The references are given only for the territory of Xinjiang, the original spelling of the names of taxa and their distribution is kept. For *Chlaenius semenowi*, the poorly known species, full bibliographic data are cited. The localities of species are listed according to the geographical order: from the North to the South and from the West to the East. The number of specimens studied is followed by the number of the genital preparations given in parentheses.

## LIST OF THE SPECIES

### Family Carabidae Latreille, 1802

### Subfamily Harpalinae Bonelli, 1810

### Tribe Chlaeniini Brullé, 1834

## Genus *Chlaenius* Bonelli, 1810

### Subgenus *Agostenus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1829

#### *Chlaenius (Agostenus) alutaceus* Gebler, 1829

*Chlaenius (Agostenus) alutaceus*: Kabak, 2016: 191 [“CH, Xinjiang, Kara-Irtysh (= Ertix) River, Burqin Town”].

*Chlaenius (Agostenus) alutaceus*: Kirschenhofer, 2017: 484 [“Xinjiang”].

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China**: Xinjiang, Kara-Irtysh (= Ertix) River, Burqin Town, 47°41'35"N, 86°51'54"E, h=410 m, 31.VII 2015, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, 10 km W Beitun, 47.367°N, 87.666° E, h=511 m, 27.VII 2007, 1 ♀, leg. Chengli Zhang & Xipu Wang (IOZ); Xinjiang, Tacheng, 46.744°N, 83.115°E, h=594 m, 24.VII 1955, 1 ♂, leg. Shijun Ma & Yonglin Chen (IOZ); Xinjiang, Ili, VIII 1982, 1 ♀ (IOZ).

DISTRIBUTION. The species is widespread over South-Eastern Europe, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Iran, Siberia, Mongolia, Russian Far East, Korea and Japan (Mandl, 1983; Kirschenhofer, 2017). In China it is recorded from Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Hebei, Beijing, Shandong, Jiangsu. In Xinjiang *Ch. alutaceus* inhabits the plains of the Dzhungarian Basin (= Jonggar Pendi): Tacheng City and Ertix River, as well as the Ili valley.

HABITAT. *Chlaenius alutaceus* inhabits the banks of slowly floating rivers on plains.

### Subgenus *Chlaeniellus* Reitter, 1908

#### *Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) extensus* Mannerheim, 1825

*Chlaenius extensus*: Andrewes, 1935: 9 [“Kuldja, Tien-shan; Urumqi”].

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) extensus*: Mandl, 1983: 436 [“Turkestan: Umg. von Kuldja; Khotan”].

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) extensus*: Kirschenhofer, 2004a: 13 [“Ost Turkestan, Hami; Aksutal, Thianschan; Ost Turkestan, Aksu, 1067 m; Aksu Wüste, Ost Turkestan. Usbekistan (err.): Bez. Kuldja, Pilitshi Ufer (=Piliktschi Riv.); Umgeb. Kuldja; Kuldja. Kirgistan oder China: Thian S., Musart”].

*Chlaenius vestitus* (non Mannerheim, 1825, erroneous determination): Hu & Huang, 2013: 70 [“Xinjiang, Jimsar”].

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China**: Xinjiang, Habahe, Jialangashi, in the forest, h=550 m, 48.32120°N, 85.97097°E, 16.VII 2009, 1 ♂, leg. Huang Xinlei (IOZ); Xinjiang, Altai Mts, Kanas Park, Kom River, WSW env. of Kom (= Hemu) Village, 48°33'40"N, 87°24'50"E, h=1035 m, gravel, 21.VII 2018, 2 ♂, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Altai Mts, 55 km N Burqin, 48°11'55"N, 86°54'00"E, h=1204 m, 14.VIII 2014, 1 ♂, leg. T.N. Dujsebaeva, (cBK); Xinjiang, Altay, Hualin Park, 47.86860°N, 88.11935°E, h= 897 m under rocks, forest, 24.VII 2007, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, leg. Ye Liu (IOZ); Xinjiang, Altay, Xiaodonggou Forest Park, 47.94673°N, 88.16293°E, h=1190 m, under rocks, 26.VII 2007, 1 ♂, leg. Ye Liu (IOZ); Xinjiang, S Altai Mts, Irtysh Riv., Fuyun Town, 47°09'11"N, 90°04'20"E, h=880 m, 16.VIII 2013, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ex., leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Tacheng, Nature Res. of Badam Apricot, 45.93416°N, 82.50091°E, h= 949 m, 21.VII 2007, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, leg. Liu Ye (IOZ); Kuldja, Talki, [ca. 44°26'N, 81°03'30"E], 2 ♀, leg. V.I. Lokinsky & V.E. Jakovlev (ZIN); Xinjiang, Boro-Horo Mt. R., Kusimtshek Riv., WSW of Jinghe Town, 44°26'38"N, 82°02'29"E, h=1040 m, 11.VII 2010, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Shihezi [ca. 44°17'30" N, 86°02' E], 1980, 1 ♂

(IOZ); Xinjiang, Urumqi, VII 197, 1 ♀, leg. Chengxiang Pan (IOZ); Xinjiang, S env. of Urumqi City, Wulanbai, 43°41'20"N, 87°36'00"E, h=930 m, 30.VI 2001, 1 ♂, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Tien-Shan, 100 km S of Urumqi, Miao Ergou, h= 2000–2500 m, 20.VI 1993, 1 ♂, leg. R. Predel (cDW); Beilu from Fukan to Guchen, 13.VIII 1889, 1 ex., Gr. Grzhimajlo (ZIN); Xinjiang, Fukang, Tianchi, Baiyang-gou, 43.91230°N, 88.11819°E, h=1607 m, 4.VII 2007, 1 ♂ Ye Liu (IOZ); Xinjiang, Jimusaer County, Weihugou forest, 44°21'19.9"N, 88°08'18.6"E, h=484 m, 12.VI 2011, 1 ♂, leg. Lou Qiaozhe (IOZ); Xinjiang, E extremity of Barkoltag Mt. R., NE of Nanshankou Vill., 43°12'00"N, 93°42'30"E, h=1850 m, 7.VI 2002, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, S slope of Western part of Karlyktag Mt. R., Tumurty Riv., 3 km E of Banfanggou Vill., 43°12'20"N, 94°06'00"E, h=2400 m, 16.VII 1999, 2 ♀, leg. I.A. Belousov & I.I. Kabak (cBK); Kuldzha, Chinese Turkestan, Regel, 1879, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (104889; 104890; 104891) (ZIN); China occ., Boro Horo Shan, Jining, Ining-H-Sien, 44°06'N, 81°56'E, 26–31.VII 1991, 1 ♀, leg. Snížek (cDW); the same locality, 3.VII 1993, 1 ♀ (cDW); Xinjiang, S slope of Boro-Horo, Kitschik-Asha Riv., NNE of Yiningxian, 44°13'51"N, 81°38'58"E, h=1420 m, 14.VII 2017, 6 ♂, 6 ♀, 1 ex., leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Kash Riv., Nilki env., 43°46'48"N, 82°29'05"E, h=1025 m, 15.VII 2017, 4 ex., leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Tekes; Kuschakewitsch from V.E. Jakovlev, 2 ♀ (ZIN); Xinjiang, Tekes Riv., env. of Karatogai Vill., 43°14'29"N, 82°15'06"E, h=950 m, gravel, 06.V 2017, 1 ♂, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Koeksu Riv., Shiptor, SSE of Tekes Town, 42°37'20"N, 82°05'43"E, h=2150 m, 12.VII 2012, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Narat Mt.R., Tshon-Kurdelin, 43°08'20"N, 82°51'54"E, h=1545 m, 30.VII 2013, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Xinyuan County, Narat Forest Park, 43.28972°N, 84.20638°E, h=1650 m, river side, 15.VII 2003, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. Hongbin Liang (IOZ); Xinjiang, Xinyuan County, Narat township, bank of Kunes River, 43.3156° N, 84.0167°E, h=1381 m, 10.VIII 2018, 6 ♂, 16 ♀, leg. Shi H.L. & Yang G.Y. (IOZ); Taushkan-Darya Riv., (Toxkan He, ca. 41°08'35"N, 80°00'E, h=1150 m), 4–7.VI 1889, 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Pevtsov (ZIN); Xinjiang, Kuqa River, 42°18'N, 83°16'E, h=2000 m, 7.VI 2001, 6 ♂, 6 ♀, 10 ex., leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); E Turkestan, Hotan, 19–20.VI 1890, 2 ♂, 3 ♀, exp. of Grombcewsky (ZIN); Hotan, 1890, 5 ♂, 3 ♀, exp. of Grombcewsky (ZIN).

**DISTRIBUTION.** This species occurs in mountain regions of Iran, Middle Asia and the Altays-Sayan Mt. Land from the Kughitang Mt. Range in the South-West, through all parts of Ghissaro-Darvaz, Pamir, Tien Shan, Dzhungarian Alatau, Tarbagatai to Kuznetsky Alatau, Eastern Altai and Mongolia in the Nord-East (Kryzhanovskij, 1965; Kryzhanovskij *et al.*, 1995; Kirschenhofer, 2017). In Xinjiang, this species is common in almost all mountains: the Mongolian Altai Mt. Range, Tacheng region, Tien Shan from the Talki River, Tekes and Aksu on the West to the Karlyktag and Hami on the East. In the Kuen Lun Mt. Range, *Ch. extensus* is known only from the region of Hotan City.

**HABITAT.** This species inhabits mostly banks of the rivers at elevations 550–2500 m.

#### ***Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) tenuilimbatus* Ballion, 1871**

*Chlaenius tenuilimbatus*: Mandl, 1983: 423 [“bis Ost-Turkestan”].

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) tenuilimbatus*: Kirschenhofer, 2004a: 38, fig. 47, 82 [“bis Ost-Turkestan”].

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** **China:** Xinjiang, Ili, 23.VI 1982, 2 ♀ (IOZ); Xinjiang, Tekes Riv., Tekes env., 43°11'38"N, 81°50'20"E, h=1185 m, 14.VII 2012, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Xinyuan county, Narat township, Kunnes River, 43.3136°N, 84.0167°E, h=1381 m, 10.VIII 2008, 4 ♂, 2 ♀, leg. H.L. Shi & G.Y. Yang (IOZ); Xinjiang, S slope of Khalyktau Mt. R., Bay county, N of Terekmeikon, 42°01'55"N, 81°31'46"E – 42°03'36"N, 81°30'52"E, h=1765–1810 m, 10.VII 2006, 2 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK).

**DISTRIBUTION.** The species is distributed from Elburs and Luristan on the West through arid and mountain regions of Middle Asia: the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts, Gissaro-Darvaz, Pamiro-Alai, ex-Soviet part of the Tien Shan (except for Central one) to Kashmir in the East (Kryzhanovskij et al., 1995; Kirschenhofer, 2017). In Sout-Eastern Kazakhstan, *Ch. tenuilimbatus* is common in the Ili valley and adjacent mountains. In Xinjiang, this taxon was recently found in the Kunges and Tekes valleys (the upper Ili basin) and in the Akyaylak valley on the southern slopes of the Khalyktau Mt. Range. The present record of *Ch. tenuilimbatus* from Xinjiang is the first exact one from the territory of China.

**HABITAT.** In different regions of Middle Asia, this species inhabits banks of the rivers in plains, foothills and mountains at elevations between 300 and 1810 m.

***Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) chrysothorax* Krynický, 1832**

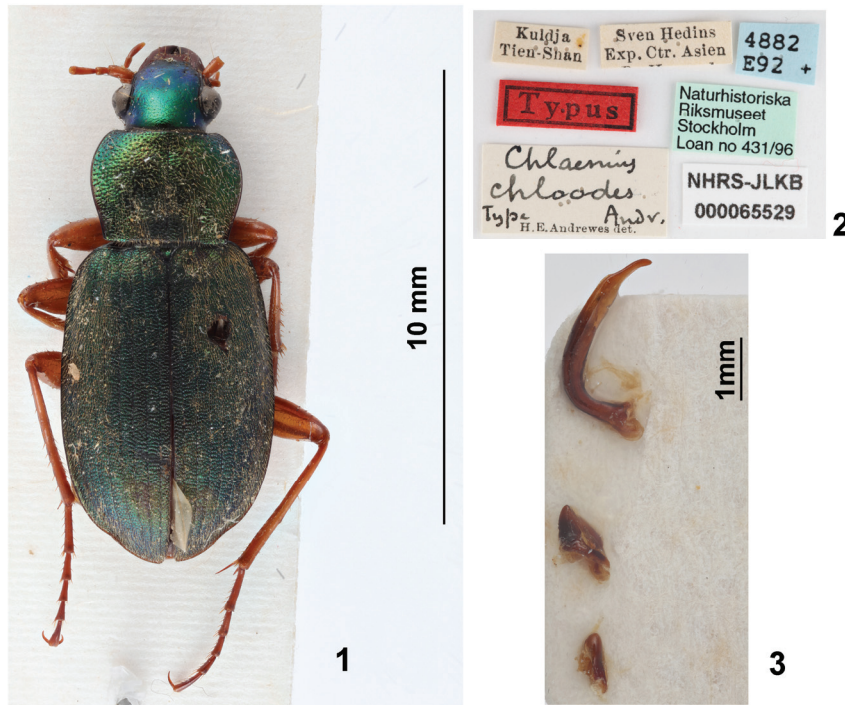
Figs 1–3

*Chlaenius chrysothorax* Krynický, 1832: 79 [type locality: Tauria (Simferopol)].

*Chlaenius chloodes* Andrewes, 1935: 12 [holotype – male, China: Kuldja, Tien-Shan; in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm], **syn. n.**

*Chlaenius* (s. str.) *pallipes* (Gebler, 1823): Kirschenhofer, 2000: 59 (partim).

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) kindermanni chrysothorax*: Kirschenhofer, 2003: 350.



Figs 1–3. Holotype of *Chlaenius chloodes* Andrewes, 1935. 1 – habitus; 2 – labels; 3 – aedeagus. Photographed by Dr. J. Bergsten (© 2020 Naturhistoriska riksmuseet). Original photos cropped. Made available by the Swedish Museum of Natural History under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License, CC-BY 4.0.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype of *Chlaenius chloodes*, male (Fig. 1), labeled as “Kuldja, Tien-shan”, “Sven Hedins Exp. Ctr. Asien”, “4882 E92 +”, “Typus”, “*Chlaenius chloodes* Andr. Type, H.E. Andrewes det.”, “Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm, Loan no 431/96”, “NHRS-JLKB000065529” (NHRS) (Fig. 2).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China:** Xinjiang, Kunges Riv., N Kunges, 43°31'12" N, 83°15'22"E, h = 840 m, 15.VII 2012, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak" (cBK); Xinjiang, Xinyuan county, Narat township, bank of Kunes River, 43.3156°N, 84.0167°E, h=1381 m, 10.VIII 2018, 2 ♂, leg. H.L. Shi & G.Y. Yang (IOZ); Xinjiang, 1 ♀ (IOZ).

NOTES. *Chlaenius chrysothorax* was described from Crimea (Krynicky, 1832). In the first edition of the Palaearctic catalogue (Kirschenhofer, 2003), the status of this taxon had been downgraded to subspecies of *Ch. kindermanni* Chaudoir, 1856. We didn't find in literature any explication of this nomenclature changing, made in concordance with Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Taken into account that *Ch. kindermanni* was described latter (Chaudoir, 1856), we prefer use for the species under consideration the name *Ch. chrysothorax*. Its relationships with similar *Ch. nitidulus* (Schrank, 1781) need a special study.

*Chlaenius chloodes* was described on one male specimen collected in the Yining region (Andrewes, 1935). Later, E. Kirschenhofer (2000) wrongly synonymized this species with *Ch. (s. str.) pallipes* (Gebler, 1823). Actually, *Ch. chloodes* is conspecific with *Ch. chrysothorax*, we did not find any significant difference between them in the external characters (Fig. 1) and the shape of medial lobe of the aedeagus (Fig. 3).

DISTRIBUTION. *Chlaenius chrysothorax* is known from the south-eastern part of Europe, Transcaucasia, Anatolia, Kazakhstan and Middle Asia (Kryzhanovskij *et al.*, 1995; Kirschenhofer, 2017). In Middle Asia, it is found in Southern and South-Eastern Kazakhstan: Taraz (ZIN), Charyn and Bayankol valleys (CBK); Kirgizia: Chu Valley, Kazarman, Arkit, Kugart, Kirgiz Mt. R. and Talas Valley (ZIN); Tajikistan: Zeravshan (ZIN); Turkmenia: Chardzhou (ZIN). In Xinjiang, this species was collected in the Ili valley.

HABITAT. In the north-eastern part of Middle Asia, the species occurs on the river banks on plains and foothills at elevations 400–1400 m.

#### ***Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) melampus* Ménériés, 1849**

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) melampus*: Mandl, 1983: 414 [“Thien Shan-Musart oder Thien Shan-Teke-fluß”; “Thien Shan, Musart; Thien Shan-Tekestal (der Teke-fluß entwässert das Musart-Massiv der Thien Shan-Kette nach Norden zum Kunges-fluß)"].

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China:** Xinjiang, Tacheng City, ca. 46.744°N, 83.115°E, h=594 m, river dam, 29.VI 1999, 2 ♂, leg. Hongbin Liang (IOZ); Xinjiang, Shihezi, railway station, ca. 44.272°N, 86.060°E, h=518 m, 17.VI 2008, 1 ♂, leg. Pengfei Li (IOZ); Xinjiang, Shihezi, Shihezi East Park, 18.VI 2008, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. Pengfei Li (IOZ); Xinjiang, Kash River, Nilki env., 43°46'48"N, 82°29'05"E, h=1025 m, 15.VII 2017, 1 ♂, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK).

NOTE. *Chlaenius melampus* is closely related to sympatric *Ch. chrysothorax* in having similar body shape, color of the upper-side, structure of both, aedeagus and apical gonocoxites. However, it differs from the latter in having clearly darkened legs and basal antennomeres. The taxonomic status of these two taxa seems to be uncertain, quite probably, they are conspecific. We prefer putting this question aside from our present work before studying of supplementary material.

DISTRIBUTION. *Chlaenius melampus* was described on one male specimen, collected by Russian naturalist A. Lehmann in “Turcomanie” (Ménériés, 1848). The type locality cannot be attributed to the modern Turkmenistan territory: at that time this toponym used for

the region of north-eastern Caspian area from the Emba River in the North to the Mangyshlak Plateau in the South (now Western Kazakhstan), for details see V. Motschulsky (1850). However, the recently obtained material does not confirm the presence of *Ch. melampus* there. We suppose that the type specimen was collected in the region of lower course of the Syr-Darya River, where A. Lehmann worked in the beginning of July 1841 (Butenev, 1842; Postnikov, 2012; Malikov, 2018). The species is reliably known from southern Cisbalkhashia (the Ili and Karatal rivers), Issyk-Kul Hollow, valleys and foothills of the both northern and western peripheries of the Tien Shan in Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China (Kryzhanovskij *et al.*, 1995; Kabak & Ovtchinnikov, 2002). The records of *Ch. melampus* from Bashkiria (Motschulsky, 1850; Jacobson, 1906) are wrong, those from the southern part of European Russia, Transcaucasia, Tajikistan and Siberia (Kirschenhofer, 2017) are doubtful. In Xinjiang, *Ch. melampus* is known from the mountains in the north-western parts: the Tacheng, Shihezi, Nilki, Zhaosu and Tekes counties.

HABITAT. *Chlaenius melampus* inhabits banks of the rivers on plains and foothills up to 1100 m.

### ***Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) semenowi* Tschitschérine, 1896**

Figs 4–6

*Chlaenius Semenowi* Tschitschérine, 1896: 494 [type locality: “Songarie chinoise: Dshincho”].

*Chlaenius semenovi*: Jacobson, 1906: 314 [“Dsungaria”].

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) Semenowi*: Winkler, 1924: 118 [“Dsung.”].

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) semenowi*: Csiki, 1931: 984 [“Dsungarei”].

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) semenowi*: Kirschenhofer, 2003: 350 [“Xizang”].

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus, the nitidulus-group) semenowi*: Kirschenhofer, 2004a: 10, 11, fig. 13, 15, 56 [“China (Xinjiang)”]; “Xinjiang, 1400 m, 120 km Yining, 15.5.97” (= 120 km E of Yining, 15.5.1997, A. Gorodinsky leg.).

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) semenovi*: Schnitter, 2016: 201 [Mongolia, Chovd-Aimak, Bulgan-gol, 46°06'42.9"N, 91°07'26.5"E].

*Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) semenowi*: Kirschenhofer, 2017: 487 [“Xizang”].

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype of *Chlaenius semenowi*, female (Fig. 4), labeled as “Dzhincho, 13.VI.89, Gr.-Grzhimajlo” (in Russian); “*Semenovi* m. typ. Tschitscherin det.”; “coll. Semenov-Tian-Shansky”; “Holotypus” (ZIN) (Fig. 5).

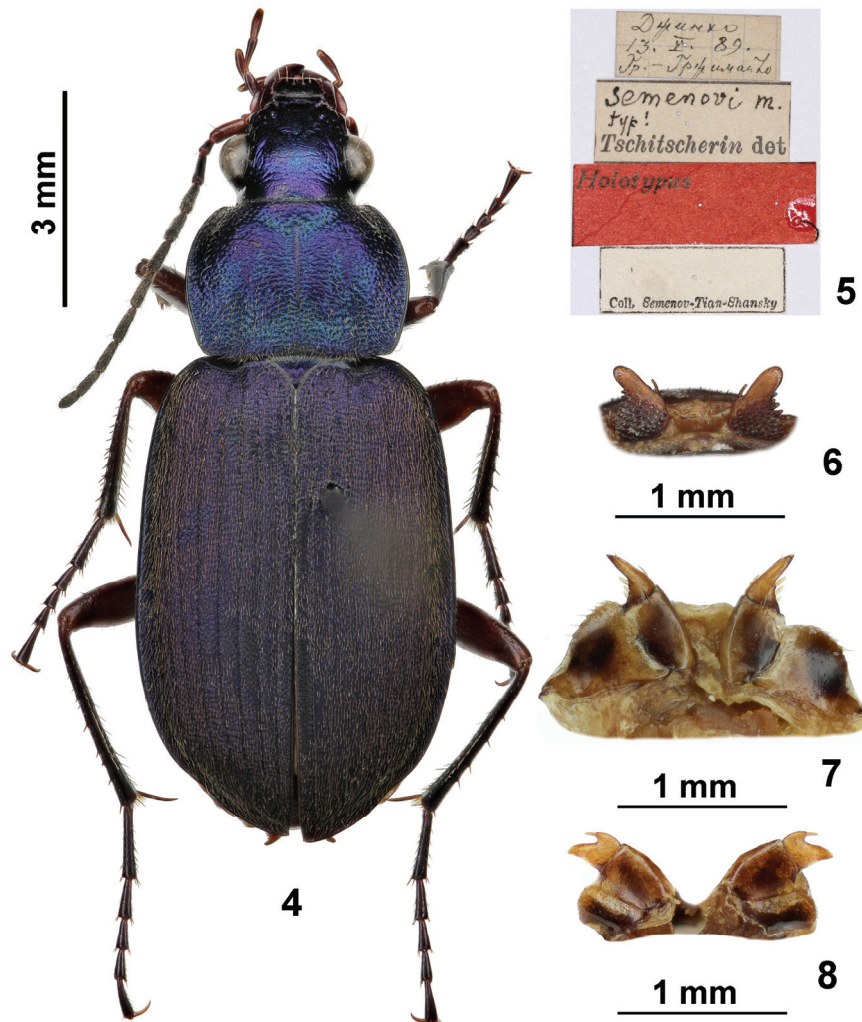
NOTES. This poorly known taxon till now is known only on the holotype (female specimen). The first re-description of *Ch. semenowi* was recently given by E. Kirschenhofer based on one male specimen from Xinjiang, which is differing from the holotype in color of the upper-side (Kirschenhofer, 2004a). Taken into account such insufficient information, we give here a re-description of *Ch. semenowi* based on the holotype, and compare it with related species.

DESCRIPTION. Medium-sized (BL = 10.6 mm), convex and rather robust species (Fig. 4). Upper-side with uniform metallic blue luster, elytra without yellow limb. Mandibles, palpi, scape and femora brownish, tibia, tarsi and the rest of the antenna dark-brown to blackish.

Head finely and densely punctate and transversely rugose, glabrous, PW/HW = 1.43. Eyes large, markedly salient. Labial tooth wide, clearly shorter than lateral lobes, truncated at apex. Antenna not thin, surpassing the base of pronotum by three apical segments; antennomere 3 a little shorter than antennomere 4 and much shorter than the antennomeres 1 and 2 combined. Penultimate labial palpomere without setae on anterior surface.

Pronotum clearly transverse, PW/PL = 1.41, widest slightly behind mid-length. Lateral margins evenly arched, without sinuation before posterior angles, the latter rounded. Posterior

margin of pronotum concave medially, anterior one – subrectilinear, anterior angles rounded, slightly salient. Disc convex, impressed along median line, uniformly densely and roughly punctured and transversely rugose. Anterior transverse impression deep, but vaguely outlined. Basal foveae large but not deep. Lateral sides moderately impressed. Median line thin not reaching both, anterior and posterior margins. Lateral border narrow, evenly convex, narrowed anteriorly. Pubescence moderately long, suberrect, goldish. Lateral pore just near basal angle.



Figs 4–8. *Chlaenius* spp.: 4–6 – *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) semenovi* Tschitschérine, 1896, holotype: 4 – habitus; 5 – labels; 6 – gonocoxites, ventral view; 7 – *Ch. (Achlaenius) tristis tristis* (Schaller, 1783) from Fergana Mt. Range, gonocoxites, ventral view; 8 – *Ch. (Trichochlaenius) steveni* (Quensel, 1806) from Charyn River, gonocoxites, ventral view.



Elytra ample, EL/EW = 1.40 times as long as wide, EL/PL = 2.82, EW/PW = 1.43 times as wide as the pronotum, widest behind middle, shoulders rounded, lateral margins evenly arched, in the basal half subrectilinear, preapical sinuation moderately deep, elytral apices pointed. Lateral gutter narrow. Basal border wide, markedly rounded. Discal striae uniform, deep, distinctly punctate; parascutellar striole long. Intervals flat, with dense rasp-like sculpture and dense goldish adpressed pubescence. Parascutellar pore present.

Microsculpture isodiametric on pronotum and elytra, smoothed on head.

Ventral surface black, with feebly pronounced blue metallic luster, surface densely punctate and pubescent. Prosternal process not bordered.

Legs moderately long, tarsi glabrous dorsally, except for two basal segments which are provided with sparse tiny pilosity.

Apical gonocoxite densely aciculate on ventral surface (Fig. 6).

NOTES. *Chlaenius semenowi* is very similar to *Ch. nigricornis* in the main external characters and structure of the apical gonocoxites but differs from the latter by the monochromic dark blue dorsal side of body (in *Ch. nigricornis*, head and pronotum coppery, elytra metallic green or pale blue) and by dark legs: femora brown, tibiae pitchy-black (in *Ch. nigricornis*, femora and, at least, proximal half of tibiae yellowish). Such a similarity of these two forms brings us to suppose that both taxa are conspecific. Thus, the taxonomic status of *Ch. semenowi* is unclear. The recent records for Xinjiang (Kirschenhofer, 2004a) and Mongolia (Schnitter, 2016) correspond to the specimens similar to *Ch. nigricornis* in having bicolorous dorsal side of body and pale femora. For the moment, we have no enough material to propose here the nomenclature changes. Additional material from the type locality of *Ch. semenowi* is needed.

DISTRIBUTION. *Chlaenius semenowi* is known for sure only from the type locality, which we determine based on the both label data and itinerary of G.E. Grum-Grzhimajlo trip (Grum-Grzhimajlo, 1896) as follows: northern foothills of the Boro-Horo Mt. Range, spring Dzhiuz-Agach, SE of Jinghe Xian, ca. 44°28'55"N, 83°02'35"E, h=750 m. The recent records for "120 km Yining" and Mongolia need to be confirm, that from Xizang is doubtful.

HABITAT. No data.

#### ***Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) nigricornis* (Fabricius, 1787)**

MATERIAL. There are no specimens from Xinjiang examined by authors.

NOTES. The aedeagus shape of this species is rather variable in populations from different parts of its vast area. The intraspecific structure of *Ch. nigricornis* needs to be clarified.

DISTRIBUTION. It is Transpalearctic species, distributed from Western Europe and Northern Africa eastwards to Transbaicalia and Yakutia (Kryzhanovskij *et al.*, 1995; Kirschenhofer, 2017). In Middle Asia, *Ch. nigricornis* is recorded only from Kazakhstan. In this country, the species is known from the western, central, eastern and south-eastern parts, including some localities neighboring to the Xinjiang territory: Lake Markakol in Southern Altai, Tentek, Oisaz, and Kesken-Terek rivers in the Dzhungarian Alatau Mt. Range, as well as in the Ili, Charyn and Bayankol valleys. Rerecord of *Ch. semenowi* from Xinjiang (see above) likely corresponds to *Ch. nigricornis*.

HABITAT. In Eastern and South-Eastern Kazakhstan, the species inhabits the river banks on plains and foothills at elevations 400–1500 m.

### Subgenus *Achlaenius* Mandl, 1992

#### *Chlaenius (Achlaenius) tristis tristis* (Schaller, 1783)

Fig. 7

**MATERIAL EXAMINED. China:** Xinjiang, Tacheng City, Forest Park, light trap, 46.74887°N, 82.97312°E, h=546 m, 18.VII 2007, 1 ♂, leg. Liu Ye (IOZ); Xinjiang, S env. of Urumqi City, Wulanbai, 43°41'20"N, 87°36'00"E, h=930 m, 30.VI 2001, 3 ♂, 6 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, S slope of Khalyktau Mt. R., Bay county, N of Terekmeikon, 42°01'55"N, 81°31'46"E – 42°03'36"N, 81°30'52"E, h=1765–1810 m, 10.VII 2006, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK).

**NOTES.** *Chlaenius tristis* formally belonged to the subgenus *Chlaeniellus* (type species: *Carabus vestitus* Paykull, 1790). However, it differs from all members of this subgenus studied by us, including its type species *Ch. vestitus* Paykull, 1790, in having different structure of the apical gonoxite. In *Ch. tristis*, the apical gonocoxite is glabrous on ventral surface, and armed with three spines on outer margin (Fig. 7), while in the *Chlaeniellus* species, the apical gonocoxite is covered ventrally with multiple stout spines, its outer margin with 4 or more spines (Fig. 6). Additionally, upper side of pronotum is rugose in *Ch. tristis*, similar to the members of the subgenus *Achlaenius*, including its type species *Ch. micans* (Fabricius, 1792). Therefore, *Ch. tristis* is transferred here from subgenus *Chlaeniellus* to the subgenus *Achlaenius*.

**DISTRIBUTION.** This Transpalearctic species is recorded from China for the first time. The nominotypical subspecies occupies the western part of species range, including Middle Asia (Kryzhanovskij *et al.*, 1995; Kirschenhofer, 2017). In Xinjiang, *Ch. t. tristis* is known from the Tacheng City, Urumqi vicinities and Baicheng County.

**HABITAT.** The species is common on banks of the rivers and lakes on plains and foothills at elevations between 500 and 1900 m.

### Subgenus *Chlaenites* Motschulsky, 1860

#### *Chlaenius (Chlaenites) inderiensis* Motschulsky, 1850

*Chlaenius inderiensis*: Semenov, 1888: 214 [“lac Lob-Nor dans le Turkestan Chinois”].

*Chlaenius spoliatus* var. *inderiensis*: Bates, 1890: 4 [“Yangihissar”].

*Chlaenius (Chlaenites) inderiensis*: Jacobson, 1906: 312 [“Kaschgaria”].

*Chlaenius (Chlaenites) inderiensis*: Csiki, 1931: 944 [“Kaschgar”].

*Chlaenius tristis* (non Schaller, 1783, erroneous determination): Hu & Huang, 2013: 70 [“Jimsar”].

**MATERIAL EXAMINED. China:** Xinjiang, Kara-Irtysh (= Ertix) River, Burqin Town, 47°41'35"N, 86°51'54"E, h=410 m, 31.VII 2015, 1 ♂, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang A.R., Fukang City, Beishawo, 44°22.537'N, 87°52.786'E, h=439 m, light trap, 6.VII 2010, 1 ♂, leg. Lou Qiaozhe (IOZ); Xinjiang, Tarim River, S of Shahyar Town, 40°56'53"N, 82°52'45"E, h=960 m, 15.VII 2006, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Turkest. sinens., Przewalsky, 9.III–10.IV.1885, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (ZIN); Kashgaria, foot of Kara-teke to Yarkend-Darya, 10–22.VI.1889, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. Pevtzov (ZIN); E Turkestan, Hotan, 19.VI.1890, 2 ♂, exp. of B. Grombezewsky (ZIN).

**DISTRIBUTION.** *Chlaenius inderiensis* is known from the south-eastern part of Europe (Kalmykia, Lower Volga, Dagestan), Western, Central (northern shore of the Lake Balkhash), Southern (the Syr-Darja, Tshu, and Talas valleys), South-Eastern (the Ili valley, foothills of

Northern Tien Shan), Eastern (Lake Zaisan) Kazakhstan, Kirgizia (foothills of Western Tien Shan), Turkmenia (the Karakum desert), Xinjiang and Mongolia (Kryzhanovskij *et al.*, 1995; Kirschenhofer, 2017). The species is also indicated from Tajikistan and Ukraine, the record from Tajikistan needs to be confirm (Mikhailov, 2013), that from Ukraine is wrong (Putchkov, 2012). In Xinjiang, *Ch. inderiensis* occurs in the plains and foothills of wide area from the Kara-Irtysh (= Ertix) valley in the north to the Tarim Basin, including the Yarkend River and Lake Lob-Nor in the south.

HABITAT. This species occurs on banks of rivers and lakes mostly on plains, often in foothills at elevations between 400 and 1000 m.

***Chlaenius (Chlaenites) spoliatus spoliatus* (P. Rossi, 1796)**

*Chlaenius spoliatus*: Xie & Yu, 1996: 104 “Xinjiang (Yecheng, 1400 m)”.

*Chlaenius spoliatus spoliatus*: Hua, 2002: 18 “...Xinjiang”.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China**: Xinjiang, 6 km from Fuhai to Beitun, ca. 47.154°N, 87.569°E, h=500 m, 13.VII 2009, 1 ♂, leg. Zhiliang Wang (IOZ); Xinjiang, Fuyun, Keketuohai, 47.02478°N, 89.75143°E, h=1321 m, 11.VII 2009, 2 ♂, 3 ♀, leg. Keqing Song (IOZ); Xinjiang, Tacheng City, ca. 46.744°N, 83.115°E, h=594 m, river dam, 29.VI 1999, 1 ♀, leg. Hongbin Liang (IOZ); Xinjiang, Fukang, Binghu Reservoir, 44.19652°N, 88.01610°E, h=520m, lake side, 20.V 2007, 15 ♂, 8 ♀, leg. Liu Ye (IOZ); Xinjiang, Fukang, Binghu Reservoir, 44.29202°N, 87.93427°E, h=474 m, 20.V 2007, 1 ♂ leg. Liu Ye (IOZ); Xinjiang, Urumqi, ca. 43°47'N, 87°37'E, VII 1976, 1 ♀, leg. Chengxiang Pan (IOZ); Xinjiang, Korla Agricultural Research Institute, cotton field, IV 2004, 2 ♂, leg. Lina Zhou (IOZ); Xinjiang, Tarim River, Alar Town, 40°32'27"N, 81°15'09"E, h=1040 m, on light, 17.VII 2015, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Yecheng, ca. 37°53'N, 77°25'E, h=1350 m, VII 1986, 1 ♂ (IOZ).

DISTRIBUTION. This Transpalearctic species is widely distributed in Europe (except north part), Northern Africa, Anatolia, Near East, Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Southern Siberia, Mongolia, Northern China (Kirschenhofer, 2017). In Xinjiang it is known from Dzhungarian and Tarim basins.

HABITAT. In Middle Asia, Kazakhstan and Xinjiang *Chlaenius spoliatus* inhabits banks of the lakes and rivers at elevations between 450 and 1400 m.

**Subgenus *Chlaenius* s. str.**

***Chlaenius* (s. str.) *flavicornis* Fischer von Waldheim, 1842**

*Chlaenius flavicornis*: Heyden, 1880: 22 “Dsungaria...”.

*Chlaenius* (s. str., the *festivus*-group) *flavicornis*: Kirschenhofer, 2004b: 14, Abb. 22, 87, “Kirgistan [err.]: Kuldsha, Oberer Ili”; “Kuldja”.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Boro Horo Shan, Jining, Ining-H-Sien, 44°06'N, 81°56'E, 26–31.VII 1991, 1 ♂, leg. Snížek (cDW); Xinjiang, Kash River, Nilki env., 43°46'48"N, 82°29'05"E, h=1025 m, 15.VII 2017, 2 ♀, 5 ex., leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); China, Xinjiang, Tekes River, Tekes env., 43°11'38"N, 81°50'20"E, h=1185 m, 14.VII 2012, 1 ♀, leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Narat Mts. ~52 km SE. Tokkuztara, S of Muhur Vill., 43°11.6'N, 82°43.7'E, h=1185 m, riverbank, 4.VIII 2016, 1 ♂, leg D. Milko (IBB); Xinjiang, Kunges River, N Kunges, 43°31'12"N, 83°15'22"E, h=840 m, 15.VII 2012, 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 2 ex., leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK); Xinjiang, Xinyuan county, Narat township, bank of Kunes River, 43.3156°N, 84.0167°E, h=1381 m, 10.VIII 2018, 5 ♂, 7 ♀, leg. H.L. Shi & G.Y. Yang (IOZ); Xinjiang,

Tchabuhe River, Kunges env., 43°24'56"N, 83°14'43"E, h=945 m, 15.VII 2012, 1 ♀, 3 ex., leg. I.I. Kabak (cBK).

DISTRIBUTION. *Chlaenius flavicornis* is endemic to Middle Asia. This species is distributed from plains and foothills of the Gissaro-Darvaz, Pamiro-Alai, Southern Balkhash Area, Dzhungarian Alatau and ex-Soviet part of the Tien Shan (Kryzhanovskij *et al.*, 1995; Kirschenhofer, 2017). The records for Western Kazakhstan and Western Siberia are wrong, those for Turkmenistan need to be confirm. In Xinjiang, this species is known only in the upper Ili valley: the Kash, Kunges and Tekes valleys.

HABITAT. This species inhabits banks of the rivers in plains, foothills and mountains at elevations between 400 and 1400 m.

#### Subgenus *Trichochlaenius* Seidlitz, 1887

#### *Chlaenius (Trichochlaenius) steveni* (Quensel, 1806)

Fig. 8

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China:** sands of Dzhin, S of Jinghe Vill., ca. 44°26'10"N, 82°49'15" E, h=500 m, 10.VI 1889, 1 ♀, leg. Gr. Grzhimajlo (ZIN); (IOZ); Xinjiang, Kuitun, ca. 44.433°N, 84.927°E, h=503 m, 4, 6, 24.VI 1999, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, leg. Hongbin Liang (IOZ); Xinjiang, Shihezi, ca. 44°17'30"N, 86°02'E, h=415–460 m, 28.VII 1957, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ leg. Dunpei Hong (IOZ); the same data, but leg. Guang Wang, 1 ♂ (IOZ); Xinjiang, Shihezi, 1980, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (IOZ); Xinjiang, Shihezi, VIII 1983, 1 ♂ (IOZ); Xinjiang, Shihezi, light trap, 23.VII 1981, 1 ♂ (IOZ); Xinjiang, Fukang City, Beishawo, 44°22.537'N, 87°52.786'E, h=439 m, light trap, 6.VII 2010, 1 ♀, leg. Lou Qiaozhe (IOZ); Xinjiang, Fukang, desert ecological station, 44.29202°N, 87.93427°E, h=474 m, light trap, 23.V 2007, 1 ♀, leg. Ye Liu (IOZ); the same locality, 1.VI 2007, 2 ♀ (IOZ); the same locality, 1.VII 2007, 1 ♂ (IOZ).

NOTES. *Chlaenius steveni* is formally attributed to the subgenus *Trichochlaenius*. This species shares with most taxa belonging to the subgenus (including the type species of subgenus, *Carabus chrysocephalus* P. Rossi, 1790) several characters, namely: palpi, basal antennomeres and dorsal surface of tarsi covered with dense pubescence; antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4; lateral setiferous pore of pronotum shifted anteriorly from the hind angle; basal border of the elytra incomplete, not reaching the anterior termination of the parascutellar striole. However, *Ch. steveni* has the bifid apical gonocoxite (Fig. 8), while it is simple in most *Trichochlaenius* species, except for *Ch. (T.) dilutipes* Reitter, 1894 (which has the bifid apical gonocoxite as well). Similar shape of the apical gonocoxite is known in *Ch. suvorovi* (Semenov, 1912), a representative of the monotypic subgenus *Eochlaenius* Semenov, 1912 (see Habu, 1987). The latter has the external features, listed above, as well as the aedeagus shape, similar to those of the *Trichochlaenius* species. At the same time, *Ch. suvorovi* differs from these taxa in having the following combination of important characters: eyes faintly pilose (glabrous in the *Trichochlaenius* species); dorsum of head, including whole clypeus, with long and dense erect hairs (in *Trichochlaenius*, it is sparsely pubescent, clypeus glabrous both, anteriorly and medially); marginal seta of pronotum lacking (present in *Trichochlaenius*). Despite of the similarly shaped apical gonocoxite, *Ch. steveni* cannot be attributed to the subgenus *Eochlaenius*. Hence, the systematic position of *Ch. steveni* in the genus needs to be specially studied.

DISTRIBUTION. The species is recorded from Ukraine, Russia (the Lower Volga and Ural River regions, Eastern Ciscaucasia), Transcaucasia, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Southern Tajikistan, Northern Kyrgyzstan, western, southern and south-eastern parts of Kazakhstan (Kryzhanovskij *et al.*, 1995; Kirschenhofer, 2017). In Xinjiang, *Ch. steveni* was

collected in the plains and foothills along northern slopes of the Tien Shan from the Jinghe County in the West to the Fukan County in the East. The species is firstly recorded from China.

HABITAT. This species occurs on banks of the rivers, mostly on plains, at elevation 400–600 m.

#### **Subgenus *Epomis* Bonelli, 1810**

#### ***Chlaenius (Epomis) circumscriptus* (Duftschmid, 1812)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China:** Xinjiang, Gongliu County, 26.VII 1992, 1 ♂, leg. Chunmei Huang (IOZ).

DISTRIBUTION. This Mediterranean species is recorded from Southern Europe to the Caspian Region, Northern Africa, Middle East, Transcaucasia, Anatolia, Iran, Kazakhstan and Middle Asia (Kirschenhofer, 2017). In Kazakhstan, it is known from the Gurjev Area, Syr-Darya valley (Tiuratom), Karatau Mt. Range (Berkara), Ili valley (Bakanas, Karagatsh, Borokhudzir). This species is recorded from China for the first time.

HABITAT. *Chlaenius circumscriptus* inhabits banks of the rivers on plains at elevation 400–800 m.

#### **Species erroneously recorded from Xinjiang**

NOTE. Two taxa were incorrectly recorded from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China.

#### ***Chlaenius* (s. str.) *pallipes* (Gebler, 1823)**

*Chlaenius pallipes* (= *Chlaenius chloodes* Andrewes, 1935): Kirschenhofer, 2000: 59, “Kulda, Tien Shan” [wrong synonymy, see above].

*Chlaenius* (s. str.) *pallipes*: Kirschenhofer, 2004b: 15, figs. 23, 88 [Xinjiang: Kalgan Mong.; Jnn Shan, Mongolei (both localities belong to Inner Mongolia)].

NOTES. This species is distributed in the Far Eastern region (Kryzhanovskij et al., 1995; Kirschenhofer, 2004b; Kirschenhofer, 2017), its presence in Xinjiang is unlikely. *Chlaenius pallipes* should be excluded from the faunal list of Xinjiang.

#### ***Chlaenius sycophanta* Linnaeus, 1758**

*Chlaenius sycophanta* Linnaeus, 1758: Hua, 2002: 18 “...Xinjiang”.

NOTE. This is a non-existent name.

#### **Key to species and subspecies of the genus *Chlaenius* from Xinjiang**

1. Ultimate palpomeres triangular, with numerous long setae .....  
..... *Ch. (Epomis) circumscriptus* (Duftschmid, 1812)
- Ultimate palpomeres fusiform, glabrous or with sparse short setae ..... 2
2. Elytra glabrous, at most, sparsely pubescent on intervals 8-9 and near apex ..... 3
- Elytra densely pubescent throughout ..... 4

3. Elytral intervals 8 and 9 yellow. Antenna and legs unicolored, yellowish .....  
 ..... *Ch. (Chlaenites) spoliatus* (P. Rossi, 1796)  
 – Only elytral interval 9 yellow, Antenna and legs bicolored, scapus and tibia partly yellowish,  
 antennomeres 2-11, femora and tarsi dark .....  
 ..... *Ch. (Chlaenites) inderiensis* Motschulsky, 1850
4. Dorsal surface of tarsi densely pubescent; apical gonocoxite bifid .....  
 ..... *Ch. (Trichochlaenius) steveni* (Quensel, 1806)  
 – Dorsal surface of tarsi glabrous or very sparsely pubescent; apical gonocoxite simple ..... 5
5. Labial penultimate palpomere, in addition to the apical setae, with two or more setae in the  
 middle of inner side ..... *Ch. (s. str.) flavicornis* Fischer von Waldheim, 1842  
 – Labial penultimate palpomere glabrous in the middle of inner side, only with apical setae ...  
 ..... 6
6. Pronotum with a lateral seta located slightly distant from hind angle, pronotal surface marked  
 transversely rugose. Apical gonocoxite along outer margin with two spines .....  
 ..... *Ch. (Achlaenius) tristis tristis* (Schaller, 1783)  
 – Pronotum with lateral seta located on hind angle, surface of the pronotum separately punctate  
 or slightly rugose. Apical gonocoxite with four or more spines along outer margin ..  
 ..... 7
7. Pronotum unevenly punctate: apical half very sparsely, basal half rather densely. Lateral  
 margins of pronotum slightly convergent to the base. Palpi, antenna and legs completely  
 black ..... *Ch. (Agostenus) alutaceus* Gebler, 1829  
 – Pronotum evenly punctate; if sparsely punctate, its lateral margins distinctly convergent to  
 the base. Palpomeres, antennomeres and legs at least partially yellow or brown, not completely  
 black ..... 8
8. Pronotum densely punctate ..... 9  
 – Pronotum sparsely punctate, with large smooth areas ..... 12
9. Basal angles of pronotum rounded ..... 10  
 – Basal angles of pronotum more or less sharp ..... 11
10. Head and pronotum with blue luster, legs dark brown .....  
 ..... *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) semenowi* Tschitschérine, 1896  
 – Head and pronotum with green and/or coppery luster, legs, at least partly, pale .....  
 ..... *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) nigricornis* (Fabricius, 1787)
11. Legs, at least partly, and antennomere 3 dark .....  
 ..... *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) melampus* Ménétriés, 1849  
 – Legs and antennomere 3 pale ..... *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) chrysothorax* Krynitzky, 1832
12. Elytral interval 9 and elytral apex yellow .....  
 ..... *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) extensus* Mannerheim, 1825  
 – All elytral intervals black with slightly coppery luster, at most, margins of elytra yellow .....  
 ..... *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) tenuilimbatus* Ballion, 1871

#### DISCUSSION

Currently 14 species of the genus *Chlaenius* are known from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China. The species composition of this regional fauna is similar to that of the north-eastern regions of Middle Asia. It is worth to note only a few peculiarities. Poorly known species, *Chlaenius semenowi*, is recorded for sure exceptionally from the type locality and not yet found in other parts of Middle Asia. On the other hand, the representatives of the subgenera *Dinodes* Bonelli, 1810 and *Turanochlaenius* Lutshnik, 1933, which are distributed

in the Western Tien Shan, are lacking in Xinjiang. Additionally, we can expect finding in the region *Ch. (s. str.) festivus festivus* (Panzer, 1796), which is widespread in Middle Asia to the Lake Issyk-Kul Depression in Eastern Kyrgyzstan (Kirschenhofer, 2004b).

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