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***Paridea angulicollis* (Motschulsky, 1854) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) is a new genus and species for Russia**

***Paridea angulicollis* (Motschulsky, 1854) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) – новый род и вид для России**

**М.Я. Орлова-Беньковская, А.О. Бieńkowski
М.Я. Орлова-Беньковская, А.О. Беньковский**

A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninsky pr., 33, Moscow 119071 Russia. E-mail: marinaorlben@yandex.ru

Институт проблем экологии и эволюции им. А.Н. Северцова Российской академии наук, Ленинский пр., 33, Москва 119071 Россия

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, *Paridea angulicollis*, Россия, Дальний Восток, диагноз, Cucurbitaceae, вредитель.

Abstract. The leaf-beetle *Paridea angulicollis*, a pest of medical plant *Gynostemma pentaphyllum* (Cucurbitaceae), has been found in Primorsky Province. It is the first record of the genus *Paridea* in Russia. *Paridea angulicollis* occurs in China, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea. The original map of the range is compiled (79 locations). The photo and diagnosis are given.

Резюме. В Приморском крае обнаружен листоед *Paridea angulicollis*, вредитель лекарственного растения *Gynostemma pentaphyllum* (Cucurbitaceae). Это первое указание рода *Paridea* для России. *Paridea angulicollis* распространен в Восточном Китае, Японии, Южной Корее и на Тайване. Составлена оригинальная карта ареала (79 мест находок). Приведены фотография и диагноз.

The genus *Paridea* Baly, 1886 includes about 85 species, which occur mainly in the eastern part of Palaetropic region; nine species occur in the eastern part of Palaearctic (China, Korea, Japan) [Warchałowski, 2010].

Paridea angulicollis (Motschulsky, 1854) occurs in North-East, East, and South-East China, Taiwan, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Ryukyu) and South Korea [Beenen, 2010; Warchałowski, 2010; Jeong et al., 2011; GBIF, 2013]. Until now, this species and the genus *Paridea* in general were not recorded from Russia [Medvedev, 1992; Bieńkowski, Medvedev, 2013]. In 2012 one specimen of *P. angulicollis* was collected in the Russian Far East (Fig. 1).

The genus *Paridea* as a member of the tribe Luperini of the subfamily Galerucinae shares the following characters: body is ovoid, broadened posteriorly, antennae are 11-segmented, pronotum is broader than long, with transverse impression behind middle, with lateral sides are margined, and apical and basal borders are immargined, basal margin is simple, without emarginations near posterior corners, elytron bears normally developed epipleura, anterior coxal cavities are open posteriorly, hind tibiae are without apical spurs, first hind tarsomere is shorter than others combined, tarsal claws are appendiculate.

The genus *Paridea* should be placed near the genus



Fig. 1. *Paridea angulicollis* collected in Primorsky Province.
Рис. 1. *Paridea angulicollis* из Приморского края.

Euliroetis Ogloblin, 1936 in the key to Galerucinae genera of the Russian Far East and Russia [Medvedev, 1992; Bieńkowski, Medvedev, 2013]. It differs from the last genus in the simple (without emarginations) basal border of pronotum and in the continuous pronotal impression.

P. angulicollis differs from the other Palaearctic species

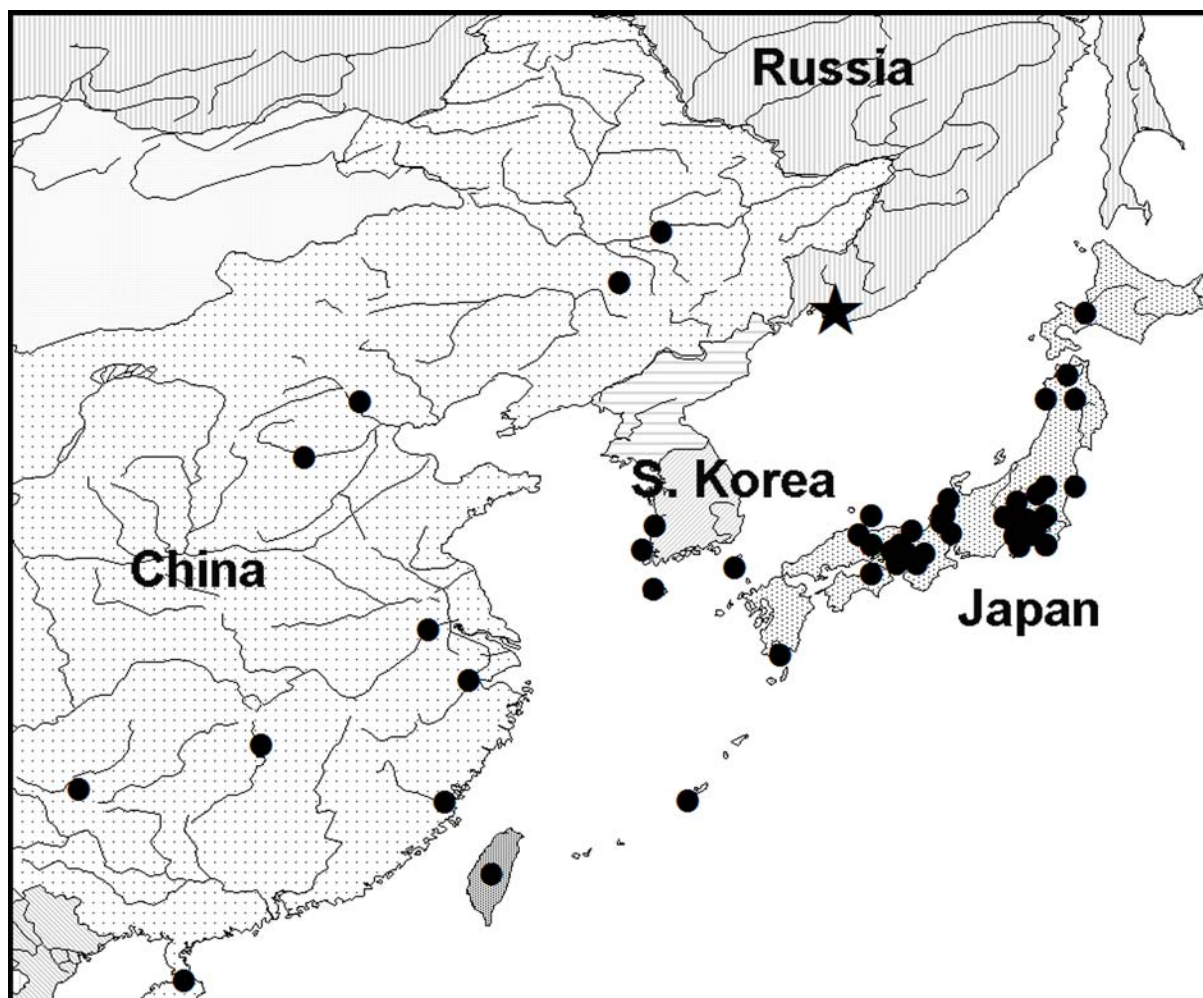


Fig. 2. Locations of *Paridea angulicollis* [after: Ogloblin, 1936; Beenen, 2010; Jeong et al., 2011; GBIF 2013 and original data]. Star – the first known location in Russia. Black dots – locations known from literature.

Рис. 2. Местонахождения *Paridea angulicollis* [по: Ogloblin, 1936; Beenen, 2010; Jeong et al., 2011; GBIF 2013 и оригинальные данные]. Звездочка – первое местонахождение в России. Черные круги – местонахождения, известные из литературы.

of the genus in the light (yellow) elytra, each with large black spot behind middle, with epipleura and basal 2/3 of lateral margin black. Besides that, female has a black spot at the elytral suture behind scutellum, and in male this spot is absent, but suture strongly depressed at this place. Specimens with elytra entirely yellow also occur.

In China *P. angulicollis* is a significant pest of the medical plant *Gynostemma pentaphyllum* (Cucurbitaceae). Beetles and larvae feed on leaves [Li, 2012]. Chemical control of this pest is being developed [Li et al., 2011]. *Gynostemma pentaphyllum* is widely distributed in China, Korea, Japan and in South and South-East Asia. In Korea *P. angulicollis* feeds on *G. pentaphyllum*, *Trichosanthes kirilowii* (Cucurbitaceae) and *Aster glehni* (Asteraceae) [Lee, Cho, 2006]. In Taiwan and Japan *G. pentaphyllum* and *T. cucumeroides* are recorded as host plants [Chûjô, Kimoto, 1961; Kimoto, Takizawa, 1997].

Cultivated plants of the family Cucurbitaceae are host plants for some other species of *Paridea* and some species from close genera of the subtribe Aulacophorina, in particular *Agetocera* Hope, 1831, *Aulacophora* Chevrolat, 1836, *Pseudocophora* Jacoby, 1884 [Ogloblin, 1936;

Gressitt, Kimoto, 1963; Medvedev, Dang Thi Dap, 1982; Medvedev, Roginskaya, 1988; Medvedev, Samoderzhenkov, 1989; Mohamedsaid, 2004]. Trophic specialization of *P. angulicollis* are poorly studied. Besides this, in new territory the leaf-beetle often begin to consume other plants from the same family [Medvedev, Roginskaya, 1988]. So it is not excluded that *P. angulicollis* in Russia could become a pest of cultivated Cucurbitaceae.

Material. *Paridea angulicollis*: Russia: Primorsky Province, Shkotovsky Distr., Anisimovka Vill., 43.17°N / 132.79°E, 6–8.07.2012, 1♂ (V.D. Ivanov leg.).

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