A key to species of *Arctocorisa* from Russia and Mongolia with description of *A. germari mongolica* ssp. n. (Heteroptera: Corixidae)

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A key to species of the genus *Arctocorisa* from Russia and Mongolia is given. *A. germari mongolica* ssp. n. is described from SE Mongolia (environs of Dariganga).

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The genus *Arctocorisa* is characterized by the following features: frons with long hairs (longer in females) or hairless; pronotum with median keel in about 2/3 of its length; fore tibia of female dorsally with one long and one short bristle; male pala (fore tarsus) with one row of pegs; hemelytra with irregular, interrupted pattern similar in all species, covered with long, fine hairs; body length of imago more than 7.5 mm.

The Nearctic species *A. chanceae* Hungerford, 1926 does not occur in the Palaearctic Region. Its record from Kamchatka (Jaczewski, 1968; cited by Jansson, 1995) was undoubtedly based on misidentified specimens of *A. kurilensis* Jansson.

Key to Arctocorisa species from Russia and Mongolia

- 1(6). Claw of middle leg as long as its tarsus or shorter. Pegs on male pala sparser in the middle, not forming two arches (Fig. 4). Strigil small, oval, with no more than 12 combs.
- 2(3). In male, upper margin of frons almost angular (Figs 1, 2). In female, vertex narrower than eye (Fig. 3). Body length 8.2-9.2 mm.....A. kurilensis Jansson
- 3(2). In male, upper margin of frons more regularly rounded (Figs 6, 9). In female, vertex wider than eye (Figs 7, 10) A. carinata (C. Sahlb.)
- 4(5). Upper margin of male frons moderately projecting above eyes; apical angle of frons (in lateral view) more rounded (Figs 8, 9). Strigil smaller, with 8-9 combs. Body length 7.5-9 mm.....
- 5(4). Upper margin of male frons more projecting above eyes; apical angle of frons (in lateral view) somewhat acute (Figs 5, 6). Strigil larger, with 11-12 combs. Body length 9.3-10.7 mm.

..... A. c. lansburyi Jansson

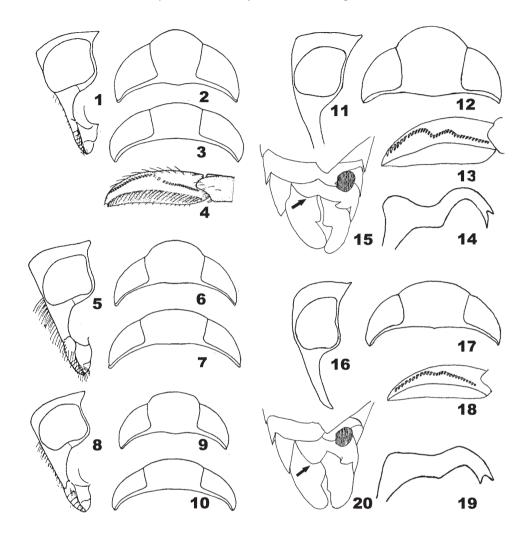
- 7(8). Upper margin of frons rounded; apical angle of frons (in lateral view) more rounded (Figs 16, 17). Male pala moderately curved from middle of length, with peg row forming two slight rounded arches (Fig. 18). Submedian process on hind margin of tergite 7 longer, blade-shaped (Fig. 20). Right paramere as in Fig. 19, with upper and lower apical tooth equal in length. Body length 8-9 mm.......A. g. germari (Fieb.)
- 8(7). Upper margin of frons nearly angular; apical angle of frons (in lateral view) more acute (Figs 11, 12). Male pala stronger curved from middle of length, with peg row forming two more angulate arches (Fig. 13). Submedian process on hind margin of tergite 7 shorter, more rounded (Fig. 15). Right paramere as in Fig. 14, with lower apical tooth longer than upper one. Body length 9.5-10 mm ... A. g. mongolica ssp. n.

Arctocorisa carinata carinata (C.R. Sahlberg, 1819)

Distribution. Russia: north of European part (Northern Karelia, Kola Peninsula, environs of Ekaterinburg and Magnitogorsk, Yugorskiy Peninsula) and Western Siberia (from Tobolsk to lower reaches of Ob'). Northern Europe (Iceland, Faeroes, north of Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Finland) and mountains of Central and Southern Europe (Pyrenees, Alps, Apennines, Balkans) (Jansson, 1986).

Arctocorisa carinata lansburyi Jansson, 1979

Distribution. Altai Mts. in Russia (Kosh-Agach) and Kazakhstan (Rakhmanovskoe Lake). Mongolia (Mongolian Altai and Khangai).



Figs 1-20. Arctocorisa (1-10, after Jansson, 1979; 11-20, original). 1-4, A. kurilensis: 1, male head, lateral view; 2, same, dorsal view; 3, female head, dorsal view; 4, male pala; 5-7, A. carinata lansburyi: 5, male head, lateral view; 6, same, dorsal view; 7, female head, dorsal view; 8-10, A. c. carinata: 8, male head, lateral view; 9, same, dorsal view; 10, female head, dorsal view; 8-10, A. c. carinata: 8, male head, lateral view; 9, same, dorsal view; 13, male pala; 14, right paramere; 15, male abdomen, dorsal view; 16-20, A. g. germari, from Tomsk: 16, male head, lateral view; 17, same, dorsal view; 18, male pala; 19, right paramere; 20, male abdomen, dorsal view.

Arctocorisa kurilensis Jansson, 1979

Distribution. Russia: Kamchatka, Komandorskie Islands, Magadan Prov., north of Khabarovsk Terr., north of Sakhalin Island (new record!), Kuril Islands. Japan: Hokkaido and Honshu (Hasegawa & Hayashi, 1995). Before 1979, this species was recorded from Russia as *A. carinata* (Kiritshenko, 1926; Kerzhner, 1978), *A. convexa* Fieber (Hungerford, 1948) and *A. chanceae* Hung. (Jaczewski, 1968).

Arctocorisa germari germari (Fieber, 1848)

Distribution. Russia: southern Urals (near Chelyabinsk), Western Siberia (from Tobolsk to Kurgan Prov.); according to Jaczewski (1968), the species is distributed also in Transbaikalia and Yakutia, but I did not examine any specimens from Eastern Siberia. Northern (Great Britain to Finland) and Central Europe, Balkans (Jansson, 1986).

Arctocorisa germari mongolica ssp. n.

Holotype. o', Mongolia, Suh-Baatar Aimag, 10 km WSW of Dariganga, spring Ulziit Bulag, 16.VII.1976, leg. Kerzhner (Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg).

Paratypes. 2 o', same data as in holotype.

Description. Larger than nominotypical subspecies (body length 9.5-10 mm). Upper margin of frons projecting nearly as a cone before eyes; apical angle of frons (in lateral view) more acute (Figs 11, 12). Male pala with peg row forming two arches which are more angulate than those in *A. g. germari* (Fig. 13). Submedian process on hind margin of tergite 7 shorter than in *A. g. germari* and more rounded (Fig. 15). Strigil slightly larger, with 16 irregular combs. Right paramere as in Fig. 14, with lower apical tooth longer than upper one.

Comparison. The new subspecies resembles *Monticorixa kesar* (Hutchinson, 1940) in the structure of the pala and male abdominal tergites, but differs in the absence of three long bristles on fore tibia and the structure of the right paramere.

Distribution. The subspecies is known only from the type locality, from which it was recorded previously as *A. germari* (Kanyukova, 1980). One female from the Central Aimag of Mongolia was recorded by Jaczewski (1961) with doubt as *A. germari*; it may belong to the new subspecies.

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