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FIRST RECORD OF THE GENUS *SPHENORAIA* CLARK, 1865 (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE) FROM RUSSIA

M. E. Sergeev

Federal Scientific Center of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity, Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, 690022, Russia. E-mail: eksgauster@inbox.ru

Summary. The leaf beetles of the genus *Sphenoraia* Clark, 1865 and *Sph. intermedia* Jacoby, 1886 are newly recorded from Russia. A series of specimens was collected on the Khanka Lake shore (Primorsky Krai, Russian Far East). The diagnosis of *Sphenoraia* and redescription of *Sph. intermedia* are given. The distribution of the *Sphenoraia* species is discussed.

Key words: leaf beetles, Galerucinae, Hylaspini, fauna, new record, Russian Far East.

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Резюме. Род жуков-листоедов *Sphenoraia* Clark, 1865 и вид *Sph. intermedia* Jacoby, 1886 впервые указаны для фауны России. Серия экземпляров была собрана на побережье озера Ханка (Приморский край, Дальний Восток). Приведен диагноз рода *Sphenoraia* и переописание *S. intermedia*. Обсуждается распространение видов рода *Sphenoraia*.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Sphenoraia* was described by Clark (1865), with the type species *Galleruca bicolor* (Hope, 1831), belongs to the tribe Hylaspini in the subfamily Galerucinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *Sphenoraia* is the senior synonym of the subgenus *Neosermylassa* Chûjô, 1956 synonymized by Kimoto (1986). All known species are distributed in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions (Beenen, 2024). Currently, there are 25 known species of *Sphenoraia* worldwide, among which 18 species occur in Palaearctic. The specimens were collected in May 2026 in Primorsky Krai, on the western shore of Lake Khanka. Since the original description is very brief and based on a single specimen, the redescription of the species based on a series of ten specimens is given.

Photographs of the specimen were taken with the stereomicroscope Olympus SZX16 and digital camera Olympus DP74, and stacked using Helicon Focus software. The final illustrations were postprocessed for contrast and brightness using Adobe® Photoshop® software. The material is stored from the collection of Federal Scientific Center of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity, Vladivostok, Russia [FSCV] (reg. number 2797657).

NEW RECORD

Genus *Sphenoraia* Clark, 1865

Sphenoraia Clark, 1865: 262

Neosermylassa Chûjô, 1956: 14. Junior subjective synonym of *Sphenoraia* Clark, 1865 according to Kimoto, 1986: 312.

Type species: *Sphenoraia nigripennis* Clark, 1865, by subsequent designation of Beenen (2024: 101).

DIAGNOSIS. The species of this genus can be distinguished by the following features: head small, frontal tubercle distinct, antennae slender and extend to the middle of each elytron, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 nearly equal in length and shape to antennomere 2 or slightly longer than 2, antennomere 4 longest and longer than antennomeres 2 and 3 combined. The pronotum is wider than the head, being nearly twice as broad as it is long, basal and with the apical border not margined, the lateral border margined; the disc of pronotum is without deep depression. Scutellum triangular, smooth, normally impunctate. The elytra are broader at the base than where they join the pronotum, the humeri are strongly convex, the disc is strongly raised and has punctures. The elytral epipleuron is broad at the base, and gradually narrows from its center, extending to the apex of the elytron. The procoxal cavity is closed behind, and the procoxa is globose. Claws are appendiculate, with a sclerotized appendage underneath. Male last visible sternite with trilobed apex; in female with the last visible sternite complete.

HOST PLANTS. Berberidaceae (*Berberis* sp.), Polygonaceae (*Rheum* sp.), Rubiaceae (Feng *et al*., 2022).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (new record), Japan (Honshu) (Jacoby, 1886; Kimoto, 1986; Kimoto & Takizawa, 1994; Warchałowski, 2010), South Korea (Cho & An, 2020), China (Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Chongqing, Xizang, Sichuan, Guizhou, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Guangdong, Fujian, Hong Kong, Taiwan), India, Buthan, Pakistan (Fan *et al*., 2021; Feng *et al*., 2022; Beenen, 2024).

***Sphenoraia intermedia* Jacoby, 1886**

Figs 1–6

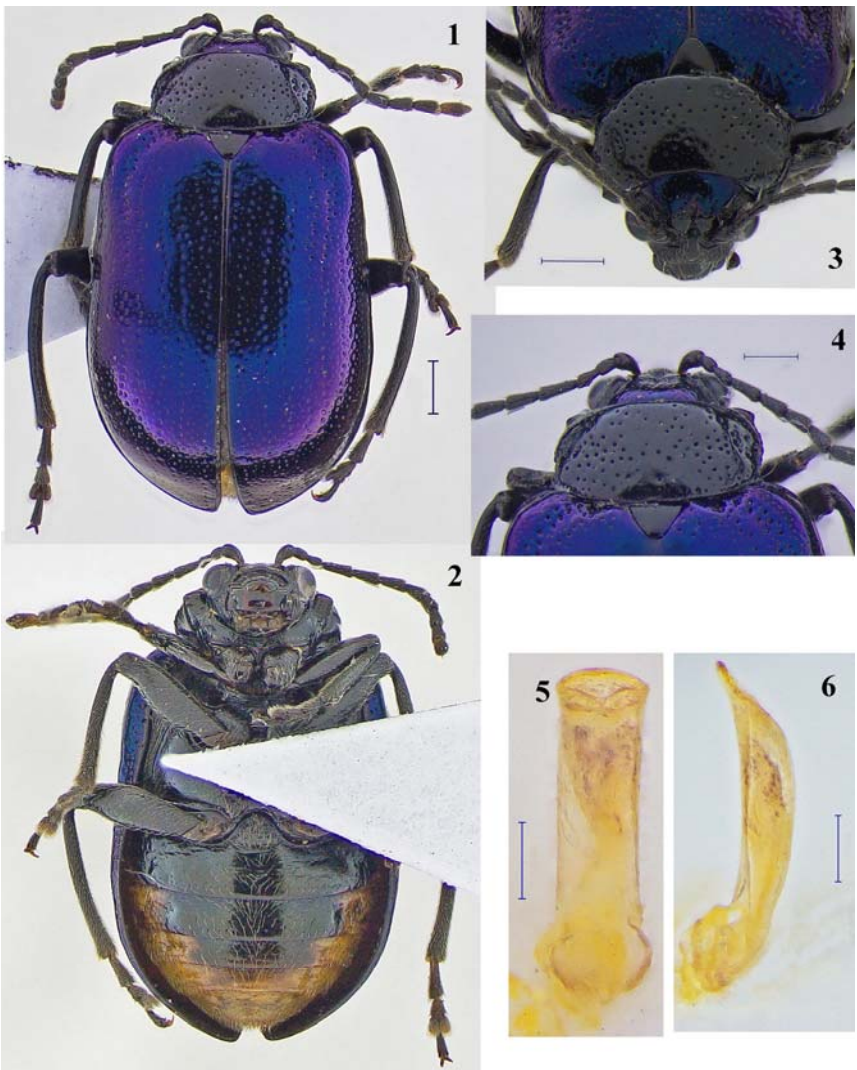
Sphenoraia intermedia Jacoby, 1886: 747 (holotype, “Noheji, Japan, G. Lewis”, deposited in Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom, not studied).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia, Primorsky Krai, Troitskoe Village, shore of Khanka Lake, surf line, 09.V 2026, 4 ♂, 6♀, coll. M.E. Sergeev (FNCV).

REDESCRIPTION. MALE. Length 4.65–4.85 mm, width 2.75–2.8 mm.

The head is two-colored: the labrum, clypeus, frontal tubercles and temples are black, the vertex and crown are dark blue; the pronotum, scutellum, antennae, legs and ventral surface of the body are black; the first abdominal segment is completely black, the second and third segments are black with yellowish brown edges, the fourth segment has a slightly darkened middle, the apical segment is completely yellowish brown; the elytra are blue or blue-violet, shiny. Vertex covered with punctures finely and sparsely; frontal tubercle distinctly raised, separated from each other by a deep furrow; antennae short, robust, extended to the middle of the elytra; antennomeres 1–3 thin, shiny; antennal segments 4–11 are wide and rounded, with short hairs, antennal segment 4 is approximately 2,5 × as longer than its width; antennomeres 5–10 each approximately 1.6 × as long as they are wide; antennomeres 2 and 3 shortest, antennal segment 3 is 1.25 × as longer than antennal segment 2; antennomere 4 longest, 1.5 ×

as long as antennomeres 2 and 3 combined antennomeres 5–10 gradually shortened, shorter than 4; antennal segment 11 is slightly longer than 10, pointed, yellow in the basal half. Pronotum with two shallow subtransverse depressions laterally, approximately 2 × as wider than long, with rounded lateral margins, slightly convex disc, sparsely covered with punctures in the center, at the base and at the apex of the pronotum the punctures are very densely located. The punctures are as large as those on the elytra. The distance between the punctures is greater than the diameter of each puncture, and the spaces between them are slightly shagreen.



Figs 1–6. *Sphenoraia intermedia*, male. 1 – body, dorsal view; 2 – the same, ventral view; 3–4 – head and pronotum; 5–6 – aedeagus. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (1-3); 1 mm (4); 0.25 mm (5-6).

Scutellum triangular, with rounded apex, smooth, impunctate. The bases of both elytra combined are wider than the pronotum; they widen slightly towards the rear and are rounded at the apices. The dorsal surface is slightly convex and covered with large, deep, and regular punctures – partially arranged in rows on each elytron—where the intervals between punctures exceed the puncture diameter and are also covered with fine punctures. Metasternum twice as long as the mesosternum; prothoracic legs shortest, mesothoracic legs slightly longer, metathoracic legs longest. The ventral surface of the abdomen consists of five segments; the first segment is the longest, segments 2–4 are progressively shorter, and the apical segment is noticeably longer than the fourth. Aedeagus slender, parallel-sided, basally widened, apex rounded. In lateral view strongly bent.

FEMALE. Sexual dimorphism is not expressed; females (on average) are only slightly larger: length 4.85–4.9 mm, width 2.85–2.9 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (Primorsky Krai) (new record), Japan (Honshu) (Jacoby, 1886; Kimoto, 1986; Kimoto & Takizawa, 1994; Warchałowski, 2010), South Korea (Cho & An, 2020).

DISCUSSION

The *Sphenoraia* is a small, poorly studied genus of leaf beetles distributed mainly in the Oriental and southeastern Palaearctic regions. The fact that this genus is present in the fauna of the Russian Far East enables us to determine the northernmost edge of its distribution in Northern Asia and to broaden our knowledge about the variety of leaf beetle fauna in the southern part of the Russian Far East. Considering the recent discovery, the Chrysomelidae family in Russia Far East now comprises 546 species belonging to 117 genera and ten subfamilies (Sergeev, 2025; Romantsov, Sergeev, 2026; and up-to-date information). It is clear that species belonging to the genus *Sphenoraia* may also occur in northeastern China.

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