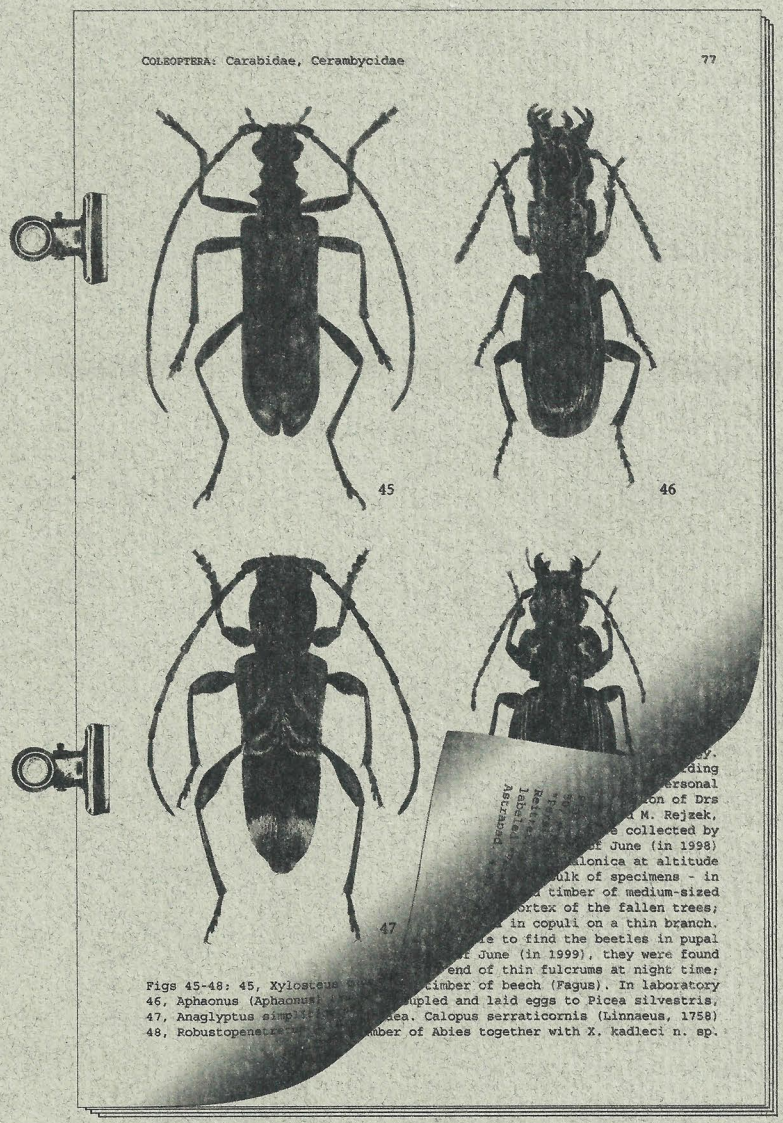
ENTOMOLOGIA KUBANICA



Figs 45-48: 45, Xylosteus
46, Aphaonus (Aphaonus
47, Anaglyptus simpli
48, Robustopenetra

timber of beech (Fagus). In laboratory
upled and laid eggs to Picea silvestris,
ea. Calopus serraticornis (Linnaeus, 1758)
mber of Abies together with X. kadleci n. sp.

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On taxonomy of the genus *Enoploderes* Faldermann and distribution of its congener *Enoploderes sanguineum* Faldermann (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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With 12 figures

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There is shown, that the genus *Pyrenoploderes* Hayashi, earlier synonymized with the genus *Enoploderes* Faldermann, deserves the subgeneric status within the latter one. The northernmost find of *Enoploderes sanguineum* Faldermann is recorded.

Key words: Coleoptera Cerambycidae, *Enoploderes*, *Pyrenoploderes*, taxonomy, *Enoploderes sanguineum*, distribution.

Introduction

The Holarctic genus *Enoploderes* Faldermann includes 3 species: *E. sanguineum* Faldermann, distributed in the Caucasus, Balkan Peninsula (Albania), North Iran, and Turkey[1], North American *E. vitticollis* (LeConte), and Japanese *E. bicolor* K. Ohbayashi. Two latter ones were treated earlier within monotypical genera, *Pyrotrichus* LeConte and *Pyrenoploderes* Hayashi, respectively. Both genera were synonymized with the genus *Enoploderes* by Kusama & Hayashi (1971).

After detailed study of all congeners, it seems evident to me, that *E. bicolor* possesses significant morphological differences (see below) from both *E. sanguineum* and *E. vitticollis* and deserves separation as a different species-group. Hence, it seems reasonable to treat *Pyrenoploderes* as a subgenus of *Enoploderes*.

Genus *Enoploderes* Faldermann, 1837

Enoploderes Faldermann, 1837: 309. Type species: *Enoploderes sanguineus* Faldermann, 1837, by monotypy.

Pyrotrichus LeConte, 1862: 41. Type species: *Pyrotrichus vitticollis* LeConte, 1862, by monotypy.

Pyrenoploderes Hayashi, 1960: 12. Type species: *Enoploderes bicolor* K. Ohbayashi, 1941, by original designation.

Key to subgenera of the genus *Enoploderes*

1. Head more massive than pronotum, about 1.2 times longer than pronotum, strongly constricted behind temples, at temples much broader than apex of pronotum (Figs 5, 6); temples strongly developed, distinctly protruding laterally, about 2 times longer than diameter of upper eye lobe. Scutellum convex, distinctly projecting over elytral surface. Tibiae more robust and broad, particularly hind ones. ♂ antennae from antennomere 5 to their apices covered with short, but easily distinguishable, suberect and subappressed hairs, in female antennomeres with recumbent hairs. Head, disk of pronotum, and scutellum without dense pubescence, camouflaging their sculpture, it present only at

[1] Occurrence of this species in Turkey was noted by Cherepanov (1985).

lateral margins, base and apex of pronotum. Pronotum black, at lateral margins, base, and apex reddish-brown. . . . . Subgenus *Pyrenoploderes* Hayashi, n. stat.

Head not massive, pronotum somewhat larger, their lengths being nearly equal or pronotum being a little longer (Figs 1-4); head behind temples less strongly constricted, at temples equal to width of pronotum apex or slightly more narrow; temples less developed, nearly equal to diameter of upper eye lobe. Scutellum flat, not or faintly projecting over elytral surface. Tibiae less robust and more narrow. Antennae in both ♂ and ♀ with recumbent hairs. Head and pronotum almost completely or partly covered with dense red or yellow pubescence, camouflaging their sculpture, scutellum with the same dense pubescence. Pronotum uniformly black, similar to head. . . . . Subgenus *Enoploderes* Faldermann

Subgenus *Enoploderes* Faldermann, 1837

Type species: *Enoploderes sanguineus* Faldermann, 1837, by monotypy.

Composition. The subgenus includes 2 species, *E.* (*E.*) *sanguineum* Faldermann, 1837 (Figs 1, 2, 7, 8) and *E.* (*E.*) *vitticollis* (LeConte, 1862) (Figs 3, 4, 9, 10).

Remarks. Study of the extensive material, deriving from various regions of the ex-USSR, revealed a specimen of *Enoploderes sanguineum* from Rostov-on-Don District (Belaya Kalitva, July 17, 1971, Kolesnikov - coll. A.Miroshnikov), this fact strongly expanding the species' range northwards. The nearest hitherto known find of *E. sanguineum* is Krasnodar environs, where it was collected by the author (Miroshnikov, 1980; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1981) at flood-land forests with predominating willow and poplar trees. Since all the previous localities from the Caucasus were known from the mountains, this one was the first from the plain forests.

Subgenus *Pyrenoploderes* Hayashi, 1960, n. stat.

Type species: *Enoploderes bicolor* K. Ohbayashi, 1941, by original designation.

Composition. The subgenus includes 1 species, *E.* (*P.*) *bicolor* K. Ohbayashi, 1941, n. comb. (Figs 5, 6, 11, 12).

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Резюме

Показано, что род *Pyrenoploderes* Hayashi, ранее рассматривавшийся как синоним *Enoploderes* Faldermann, заслуживает подродового статуса в составе последнего рода. Приводится самая северная находка *Enoploderes sanguineum* Faldermann.

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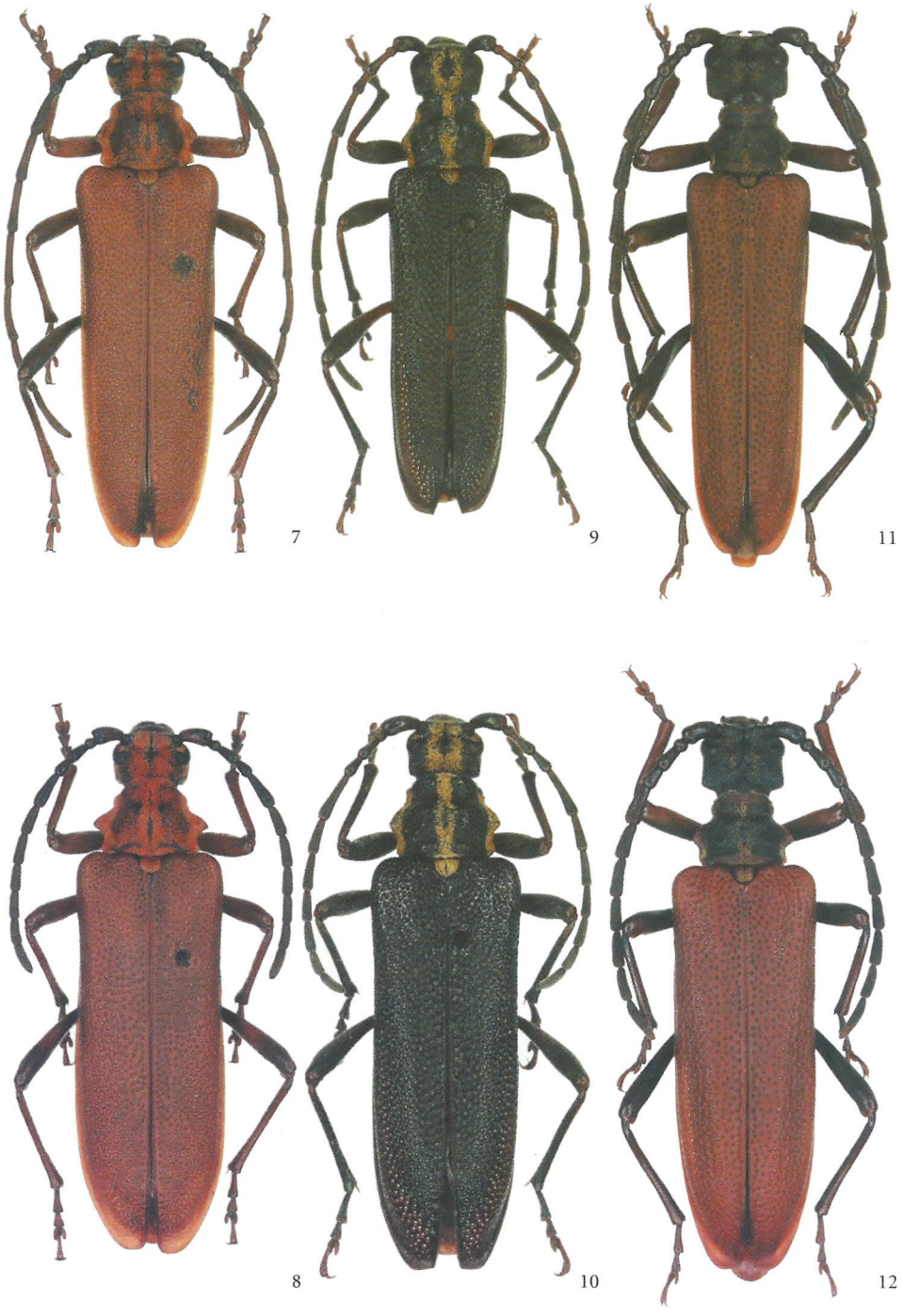
1 3 5

2 4 6

Figs 1-6. *Enoploderes* ssp., head and pronotum: 1, 2, *E. sanguineum* Faldermann, ♂♀; 3, 4, *E. vitticollis* (LeConte), ♂♀; 5, 6, *E. bicolor* K. Ohbayashi, ♂♀.



Figs 7-12. *Enoploderes* ssp., habitus: 7, 8, *E. sanguineum* Faldermann, ♂♀; 9, 10, *E. vitticollis* (LeConte), ♂♀; 11, 12, *E. bicolor* K. Ohbayashi, ♂♀.

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