

Some preliminary results of the type-material study  
of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) collection  
of the National Museum of Natural History, Paris.

Некоторые предварительные результаты изучения типового материала  
коллекции жуков-усачей (Cerambycidae)  
Национального Музея Естественной Истории, Париж.

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KEY WORDS: Taxonomy, new synonymy, zoogeography, Russia, Caucasus, Balkan Peninsula, Central Asia, Near East, Far East, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion* (*Dzhungarodorcadion* subgen. n.).

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: таксономия, новая синонимия, зоогеография, Россия, Кавказ, Балканы, Средняя Азия, Ближний Восток, Дальний Восток, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion* (*Dzhungarodorcadion* subgen. n.).

ABSTRACT: *Dorcadion* (*Dzhungarodorcadion*) subgen. n. (type species: *D. jacobsoni* Jakovlev, 1899) is described for 7 species from Central Asia; their synonyms and distribution are discussed. *Dorcadion* (*Dzh.*) *musarti* Pic, 1907(a) from North China is revalidated as a species proprie. *Saperda subobliterata* Pic, 1910 stat.n. = *Saperda mandschukoensis* Breuning, 1943 syn.n. *Conizonia* (*Iranocoptosia* stat.n.) *fausti* (Ganglbauer, 1885) = *Iranocoptosia balashowskyi* Villier, 1967 syn.n. *Phytoecia pubescens* Pic, 1895 sp.rest. (= *Ph. glaphyra* Daniel, 1906) is a species proprie close to *Ph. icterica* Schaller, 1783 (not a synonym of *Ph. manicata* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858 as it was considered earlier). *Ph. manicata* R. et Sols. (usually mixed with *Ph. pubescens*) is close to *Ph. croceipes* Reiche et Saulcy, 1895 and seems to occur only in Palestine.

РЕЗЮМЕ: *Dorcadion* (*Dzhungarodorcadion*) subgen. n. (типовой вид: *D. jacobsoni* Jakovlev, 1899) описан для 7 видов из Центральной Азии; их синонимы и распространение обсуждаются. *Dorcadion* (*Dzh.*) *musarti* Pic, 1907(a) из Северного Китая восстановлен в качестве самостоятельного вида. *Saperda subobliterata* Pic, 1910 stat.n. = *Saperda mandschukoensis* Breuning, 1943 syn.n. *Conizonia* (*Iranocoptosia* stat.n.) *fausti* (Ganglbauer, 1885) = *Iranocoptosia balashowskyi* Villier, 1967 syn.n. *Phytoecia pubes-*

*cens* Pic, 1895 sp.rest. (= *Ph. glaphyra* Daniel, 1906) является самостоятельным видом близким к *Ph. icterica* Schaller, 1783 (а не синонимом *Ph. manicata* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858, как считалось ранее). *Ph. manicata* R. et Sols. (обычно смешивавшаяся с *Ph. pubescens*) близка к *Ph. croceipes* Reiche et Saulcy, 1895 и встречается как кажется только в Палестине.

Last year I had a chance to study Cerambycidae collection of National Museum of Natural History in Paris for about a month. I am very grateful to Mr. R. M. Quentin and Dr. J. Menier for providing me with an opportunity of investigating the museum material. Now I am ready to publish the first conclusions.

*Dorcadion* (*Dzhungarodorcadion*) subgen. n.

Type species: *Dorcadion jacobsoni* Jakovlev, 1899 (Ili river valley, near Kuldzha).

The taxon was separated by Plavilshchikov [1958: 269-270], but without a Latin name and distinct taxonomical status.

DIAGNOSIS: *Dzhungarodorcadion* could be separated from *Pedestredorcadion* by very coarse irregular sculpture of pronotum and distinctly anterior position of lateral prothoracic spines (or tubercles).

The group is strongly geographically and taxo-

nominally delimited. It seems to have no affinity to other *Dorcadion* species.

*Dzhungarodorcadion* subgen.n. consists of 7 species:

1. *Dorcadion (D.) jacobsoni* Jakovlev, 1899. (= *Dorcadion apicipenne* Jakovlev, 1900 = *D. sokolowi* Jakovlev, 1901 = *D. amymon* Jakovlev, 1906 = *D. dsungaricum* Pic, 1907(a) = *D. melancholicum* Pic, 1907(a) = *D. conicolle* Breunning, 1946 = (?) *D. merzbacheri* Breunning, 1946). Distribution: Kazakhstan - South West part of Dzhungarskii Alatau and adjacent regions of Ili valley near Dzharkent, Sarybel, Baskunchi, Khorgos; China - Boro-Khoro Mts., Kuldzha environs.

I examined type specimens (males) of *D. dsungaricum* Pic and *D. melancholicum* Pic. I did not see the types of *D. merzbacheri* Breun. and *D. conicolle* Breun. The synonymy of *D. conicolle* Breun. is evident after its description and locality - Dzharkent [Danilevsky, 1992]. The synonymy of *D. merzbacheri* must be considered as provisional, because its description and type locality («Tian-Shan») are not sufficient.

2. *Dorcadion (D.) morozovi* Danilevsky, 1992. Distribution: Kazakhstan to the South from Ili river as far as China border (Chundzha, Charyn valley, Zhalanash, Ketmen Mts, Narynkol).

3. *Dorcadion (D.) musarti* Pic, 1907(a) sp. rest. Distribution: China - Xinjiang, Muzart valley.

4. *Dorcadion (D.) obtusicolle* Pic, 1926. Distribution: China - Kuldzha environs.

I examined the type in Heyrovsky's collection in Praha. The species is close to *D. jacobsoni* Jak., but can be easily identified by the wide and very distinct internal dorsal elytral line and by very short, indistinct lateral thoracic tubercles.

5. *Dorcadion (D.) rufogenum* Reitter, 1895. Distribution: Kazakhstan - Narynkol environs, Tekes valley; China - Xinjiang, Tekes valley, Musart valley and according to Breuning [1962: 435] Boro-Khoro Mts. but the last data have to be confirmed.

6. *Dorcadion (D.) semenovi semenovi* Ganglbauer, 1883. Distribution: Kazakhstan - Zailiisky Alatau to the East from Alma-Ata, Ketmen Mts, Kungei-Alatau, Narynkol environs; Kirgizia - Naryn valley, West part of Issyk-Kul valley; China - Chinese Dzhungaria.

*Dorcadion (D.) semenovi hauseri* Reitter, 1895. Distribution: Kirgizia - East part of Issyk-Kul valley (Cholpon-Ata, Tiup, Przhevalsk); China - Chinese Dzhungaria.

7. *Dorcadion (D.) kuldschanum* Pic 1908. Distribution: according to description, the type-locality is Kuldzha, but type-specimen (male) has no

locality label. Then the species was recorded for Yulduz Mountains [Pic, 1912: 90]. All known to me specimens are from Khan-Tengri Mountain system (Kirgizia - to the East from Przhevalsk; China - Xinjiang, Muzart valley).

*Dorcadion (Dzhungarodorcadion) musarti* Pic, 1907(a), sp. rest.

*Dorcadion musarti* Pic, 1907(a). L'Echange, 23, N 265 (Janvier): 104 (locality not mentioned).

*Dorcadion musarti*: Pic, 1907(b). Mat. serv. l'etude Long., 6-me cahier, 2 (Mars): 10-11 («Tian-Shan Musart»).

*Dorcadion (s. str.) musarti*: Gressitt, 1951: 331, 333 (Sinkiang).

*Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) lucae m. musarti*: Breuning, 1962: 438.

I studied the unique type-specimen (male) with the label: «Thian-S. Musart». *D. musarti* Pic is a separate species, not a morpha of *Dorcadion lucae* (sensu Breuning, 1962, nec Pic, 1898); not a synonym of *Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) sokolowi* Jak. as it was recorded by Plavilshchikov [1958: 270].

Earlier I showed [Danilevsky, 1992] that *D. jacobsoni* Jakovlev, 1899 = *D. sokolowi* Jakovlev, 1900. *Dorcadion lucae* sensu Breuning, 1962 is also a synonym of *D. jacobsoni* Jak. *Dorcadion lucae* Pic, 1898 (Kuldzha) belongs to another subgenus - *Dorcadion (s. str.)* and was later described as *D. (s. str.) strandi* Plavilshchikov, 1931.

*D. musarti* Pic, 1907(a) is very close to my *D. morozovi* Danilevsky, 1992. They both differ from the nearest *D. jacobsoni* Jak. by the very dense prothoracic pubescence which totally covers pronotal sculpture and very constant elytral design. *D. musarti* Pic differs from *D. morozovi* Danilevsky by the wide and short body; the dorsal elytral line wide, wider than narrow suture line; the prothoracic lateral tubercles short; the elytrae flat, strongly narrowed posteriorly. The areas of species are widely separated geographically.

*Saperda subobliterata* Pic, 1910 stat.n.

*Saperda octomaculata* var. *subobliterata* Pic, 1910. Mat. serv. l'etude long., 7, 2: 13 (Siberia).

*Saperda mandschukuoensis* Breuning, 1943. Misc. Ent., 40: 104 (Harbin), syn.n.

*Saperda mandschukuoensis*: Gressitt, 1951: 551, 552 (NE China).

*Saperda mandschukuoensis*: Hayashi, 1955. Col. Ill. Ins. Japan, 1: 70 (Honshu).

*Saperda mandschukuoensis*: Lobanov et al., 1981: 791, 1982: 270 (Soviet Maritime Land).

*Saperda mandschukuoensis*: Lee, 1982: 66 (Korea).

*Saperda harbinensis* Chou, Chao et Chiang, 1983. Entomotaxonomia, 5, 1: 60, 66.

*Saperda octomaculata* (part): Cherepanov, 1985: 30-34.

The unique type specimen of *Saperda octomaculata* var. *subobliterata* Pic with the label «Sibir» is conspecific with *Saperda mandschukuoensis* Breun. Many authors [Breuning, 1952: 188; Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984: 516] erroneously considered this name as a synonym of *Saperda octomaculata* Blessig, 1873 (Amur Land).

The main distinguishing character between the two sympatric species is the structure of body pubescence. In *S. octomaculata* Bless. green or (rarer) blue body setae are shorter and wider resembling scales in their shape, and in *S. subobliterata* these setae (mostly grey) are long and narrow, more like hairs. So, *Saperda subobliterata* Pic, 1910 stat.n. = *Saperda mandschukuoensis* Breuning, 1943 syn.n.

*Saperda harbinensis* Chou, Chao et Chiang, 1983 (nom. nov. pro *S. mandschukuoensis* Breun.) was introduced according to political reasons.

The species occurs in Japan, North East China, Korea and Russian Far East. I've got in my collection some specimens from middle and eastern part of Amur valley (Pashkovo, Komsomolsk-na-Amure), West Sikhote-Alin Mts, South Maritime Province (Barabash, Suputinsky natural reserve).

*Conizonia (Iranocoptosia) fausti* (Ganglbauer, 1885).

*Phytoecia (Coptosia) fausti* Ganglbauer, 1885. Verh. zool. bot. Ges., 35: 521 (Perse).

*Conizonia (Coptosia) fausti*: Breuning, 1966: 743 (Perse).

*Iranocoptosia balashowskyi* Villier, 1967: 340-341 (Iran), syn.n.

*Conizonia* (s. str.) *fausti*: Lobanov et al., 1982: 271 (Soviet Central Asia, Iran).

I studied two males<sup>b</sup> (holotype and paratype) of *Iranocoptosia balashowskyi* Vill. described from North Iran (Bognour and Mesched - Iranian Kopet-Dag) as a representative of a new genus. Both specimens were easily recognized as *Conizonia fausti* (Ganglb.), which was also described from Iran. The type specimen of *Phytoecia (Coptosia) fausti* Ganglb. was examined by me in Naturhistorisches Museum Wien. So, *Conizonia fausti* (Ganglbauer, 1885) = *Iranocoptosia balashowskyi* Villier, 1967 syn.n.

The species is rather numerous in Turkmenian part of Kopet-Dag Mts. I observed a lot of copulating pairs in the middle of April near Ashgabat (12-15.4.1990, 600-800 m) on *Crambe kotschyana* Boiss., which must be its food plant. *Conizonia fausti* (Ganglb.) is also known to me from Kara-Kala..

The generic structure of Phytoeciini is still uncertain. Though I see some reasons to separate *C. fausti* (Ganglb.) on supraspecific level. First of all the male and female antennae are very peculiar. They are short and thick, 3rd article much shorter than 1st and only 2 times longer than 2nd. So, I regard *Iranocoptosia* Villier, 1967 stat.n. as a subgenus of *Conizonia* Fairmaire, 1864.

*Phytoecia* (s. str.) *manicata* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858.

*Phytoecia croceipes* v. *manicata* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., Ser. 3, v.6: 17 (Syria).

This poorly known species seems to occur only in Syria and adjacent regions of neighbour countries (I saw one male from Galilea in Munich Museum). I studied a male of *Ph. manicata* Reiche and Saulcy with a red type label in the collection of National Museum of Natural History and 8 specimens more (male and females) of the same series from Syria but without type labels (cotypes?).

In all records for Europe, Caucasus and Turkey, which were examined by me, *Ph. manicata* was always mixed with *Ph. pubescens* Pic, 1895. *Ph. manicata* was also mistakenly recorded for Soviet Armenia by Plavilshchikov [1948: 197]. The true *Ph. manicata* is absent in most large European collections; but there are many *Ph. pubescens* Pic which were erroneously identified as *Ph. manicata*.

In reality *Ph. manicata* Reiche et Saulcy having long spines on male coxa is very close to *Ph. croceipes* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858 and can be mixed with very small *Ph. cylindrica* (L., 1758), but has nothing common with *Ph. pubescens* Pic, which does not have spines on male coxa and is close to *Ph. ictérica* Schaller, 1783.

*Ph. manicata* Reiche et Saulcy differs from *Ph. croceipes* by the totally black hind and middle legs; in *Ph. croceipes* they are always partly red. And it differs from *Ph. cylindrica* by the very narrow small body, strongly longitudinal prothorax, poor blue glitter and absence of hair strips on pronotum.

*Phytoecia* (s. str.) *pubescens* Pic, 1895, sp. rest.

*Phytoecia manicata* v. *pubescens* Pic, 1895. Echange, 11, 126: 64,69 («Syrie»).

*Phytoecia glaphyra* Daniel, 1906. Munch. Kol. Zs., 3: 177 (Dalmatien, Grece, Asie Mineur, Syrie).

*Phytoecia pubescens*: Pic, 1907(c). Mat. Long.: 14, 18 (Caucasus).

*Phytoecia manicata*: Heyrovsky, 1967: 582 (Dalmatien, Bosnien-Hercegowina, Mazedonien, Bulgarien).

*Phytoecia manicata*: Miksik i Korpic, 1985: 132-133 (Dalmacije, Hercegovine i Makedonije).

*Phytoecia glaphyra*: Danilevsky, Miroschnikov, 1985: 384 (Armenia, Gruzia, Nakhichevan, Azerbaidzhan, Turkey, Iran, Balkan Peninsula).

I examined a type specimen (male) of *Phytoecia manicata* v. *pubescens* Pic, 1895. The specimen has no spines on hind coxa, so it is not connected with *Ph. croceipes* or *Ph. manicata*, but belongs to the species which was latter described as *Ph. glaphyra* Daniel, 1906 (I saw the type in Munich Museum) and which is rather common in South East Europe, Near East and the Caucasus. After Daniel's description Pic [1907c] had to agree that his «var. *pubescens*» (= *Ph. glaphyra* Dan.) was a species proprie. *Ph. pubescens* Pic was usually erroneously determined as *Ph. manicata*. All records for *Ph. manicata* from Europe and the Caucasus (and possibly from West and North Turkey) refer to *Ph. pubescens* Pic.

*Ph. pubescens* can be easily recognized by the very rich yellow or white pubescence on the epimera of metathorax; the longitudinal hair stripe of pronotum is also present. The species is close to *Ph. icterica* Schaller, 1783 and differs first of all by the totally black hind and middle legs.

*Ph. pubescens* Pic is represented in my collection by the specimens from Gruzia (Tbilisi environs), Armenia (Erevan environs; Takerlu; Biurakan), Azerbaidzhan (Talysh Mts, Gasmalian), Turkey (Namrun; Adana, Nurdag Gecidi), Iran (Kerman-shah), Bulgaria (Varna; Asenovgrad).

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