

New species of the genus *Pachytella* Heyrovský, 1969 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Mongolia

Новый вид рода *Pachytella* Heyrovský, 1969 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) из Монголии

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Ключевые слова: Cerambycidae, таксономия, новый вид, Монголия.

Abstract. *Pachytella churkini* Danilevsky, sp.n. is described from South Mongolia.

Резюме. *Pachytella churkini* Danilevsky, sp.n. описан из Южной Монголии.

The genus *Pachytella* Heyrovský, 1969 was established as monotypic for a single species *P. mongolica* Heyrovský, 1969 (Plate III: 4) described from three localities in Khovd and Gobi-Altai aimaks: NW Somon-Uench, N von Pass Bag Ulaan davaa, and E of somon Altay. Later, *P. mongolica* was recorded as *Stenocorus (Pachytella) mongolicus* for three more localities in the same aimaks: Davst-Nur Hole, S of Mankhan, and SE Yusun-Bulak (Altay) [Namhaidorz, 1976]. Recently several specimens of the species were collected in southern slope of Sutai uul Ridge of Khovd aimak by S. Churkin. Two specimens are preserved in the collection of P. Rapuzzi from Zavkhan and Bayan-Olgii aimaks.

The development of the species is unknown. Imago were collected in high altitude steppe landscapes from 1000 to 2900 m a.s.l. in June-August.

The new remarkable species of the genus was collected in South-West Mongolia (Plate III: 5) by S. Churkin. Material is deposited in collections of M. Danilevsky (CMD), and P. Rapuzzi, Italy, Ronchi di Cialla (CPR).

Pachytella mongolica Heyrovský, 1969

Plate III: 4, 5(3–10).

Pachytella mongolica Heyrovský, 1969: 225–229. Type locality «[Khovd aimak] 12 km NW Somon-Uench, 1500 m», «Gobi-Altay aimak, 12 km O von Jesönbulag [or somon Altay], 2220 m», «Chovd aimak, Mongolischer Altay, 6 km N von Pass Bag Ulaan davaa, 2800 m»;

Stenocorus (Pachytella) mongolicus (Heyrovský, 1969): Namhaidorz, 1976: 202–216. Localities recorded «somon Davst, urochishche Davst-Nur [Khovd aimak, Bulgan river valley, 1000–1200 m]», «25 km S Mankhan, pass Khara-Belchir-Daba [Khovd aimak, southwards «south» Mankhan, 2900 m] and «25 km SE Yusun-Bulak (Altay) [Gobi-Altay aimak]».

Material. Khovd Aimak: 1♂ — somon Davst, Davst-Nur hole, Bulgan-river valley, h-1000–1200 m, 8.07.1966, B. Namhaidorz leg. (CMD); 2♂♂ — north-west slope of Sutay-Uul Ridge, h-2700–2900 m, 46°41' N, 93°31'30" E, 12–14.07.2003, S. Churkin leg. (Plates III: 4) (CMD). Zavhan Aimak: 1♀ — West Hangay Mts., Archantyn (Rasheen) river valley, 47°46' N, 97°37' E, h-2600 m, 28.06.2004, A. Saldaitis leg. (CPR); Bayan-Ulegey Aimak: 1♂ — Khovd-gol valley, 20 km SW Tsengel, h-1800 m, 30.07.2009, Yakovlev leg. (CPR).

Pachytella churkini Danilevsky, sp.n.

Plates III: 1–3, 5(1–2).

Material. MONGOLIA, Gobi-Altay Aimak: holotype (Plate III: 1), ♂, 30 km S Beger, about 45°25' N, 97°08' E, h-2700–2800 m a.s.l., 1–4.7.2002, S. Churkin leg. (CMD); paratypes: 2♀♀ (Plate III: 2–3), idem (CMD), 2♂♂, 2500–2850 m, Mongolian Altai Mts., Hara-Adzragyn, Nuru Mts., Najtvaryn-Sajr riv. Valley (upper stream), 45°50' N, 93°34' E, Yakovlev leg. (CPR).

Description. Body black or dark-brown; head relatively short with numerous erect setae; genae angulated, about as long as eye length; frons and vertex with irregular rough conjugated punctation; temple evenly converging posteriorly; eyes slightly emarginated internally; palpi from dark-brown to pale-yellow, apical joint of maxillary palpi just a little longer than wide.

Antennae in males hardly surpassing elytral middle, in females reaching posterior border of first elytral third; from totally pale-yellow to very dark with black first 4 segments and brown apical segments (holotype), or totally black; antennal segments from 5th to 10th distinctly serrate in males, a little less serrate in females; 1st segment about as long as 3rd, which is about equal to 5th, 4th much shorter.

Prothorax transverse, about 1.3 times wider at base than long, in females a little bit wider than in males; with strong and acute lateral tubercles; pronotum with very dense irregular punctation and numerous erect setae, in females with a pair sublateral convexions, which are indistinct in males; scutellum large, triangular, black.

Elytra short, about 1.7 times longer than wide; in males totally black (Plate III: 1), with sides strongly converging posteriorly; in females from totally yellow (Plate III: 3) to dark-brown with large anterior yellow areas and yellow stripe along curved elytral margin (Plate III: 2), with almost

completely parallel sides; elytral costae indistinct; elytral sculpture anteriorly rather rough, irregular, especially in male, becomes finer posteriorly; elytral apices independently rounded; very fine and very short erect setae are hardly visible near elytral bases.

Legs in males dark-brown, nearly black, with pale-brown tarsi in holotype, or totally black; anterior tarsi relatively wide; legs in females from totally pale-yellow, to dark-brown with partly pale tibiae bases and pale tarsi.

Abdomen black or dark-brown in female with pale elytra; in males with numerous long semierect setae, which absent in females; female abdominal pubescence very fine, recumbent, nearly indistinct; posterior borders of last abdominal segments in males shallowly emarginate, in females — widely rounded; last abdominal segment in females not covered by elytra.

Body length in males: 11.0–13.0 mm, width: 4.0–5.0 mm; body length in females: 14.7–14.8 mm, width: 5.3–6.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species does not look to be close to *P. mongolica*. *P. mongolica* (Plate III: 4) is relatively narrow, anterior tarsi in males much narrower, antennal serration is much stronger, prothorax a little longer — about 1.1 times wider at base than long in males; lateral thoracic tubercles less developed; elytral sculpture relatively regular, with sparser punctation; elytral design is rather stable in males, females (Plate III: 4) are usually with same wide humeral dark stripes (Plate III: 4) on yellow elytra as in males, but totally dark or totally yellow elytra are also known.

Distribution. Two localities are known in Mongolia in Gobi-Altay aimak: type locality in Gichgeniyn-Nuru Ridge at about 2700–2800 m a.s.l. 30 km southwards somon Berger, about 45°25' N, 97°08' E, and Khustyn-Nuru Ridge at about 2500–2850 m, 45°50' N, 93°34' E.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Sergey Churkin — a well know lepidopterologist, who collected the type series, as well as a series of extremely rare *Pachytella mongolica*.

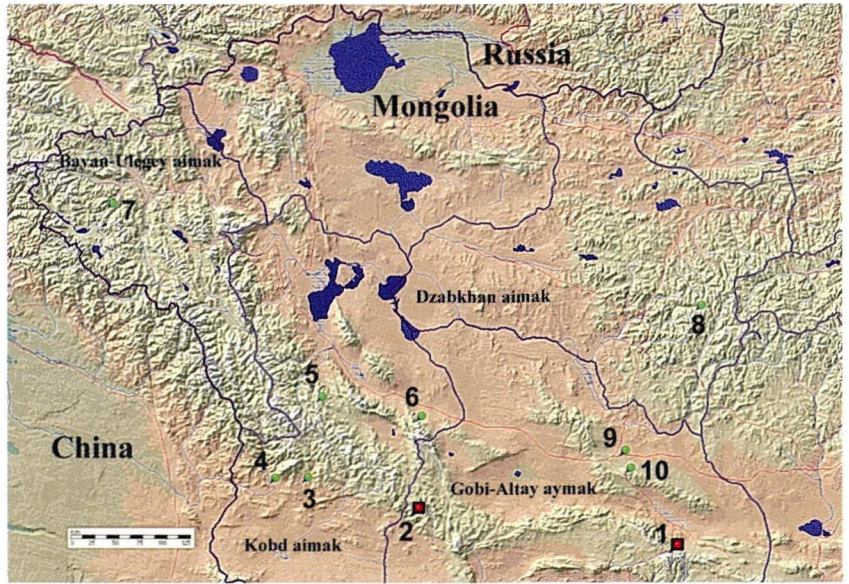
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Вклейка III ❖ Plate III

M.L. Danilevsky. P.253–254. Plate III: 1–5. *Pachytella* spp., habitus (1–4), distribution map (5). 1–3 — *P. churkini* sp.n., holotype, ♂ (1), paratypes, ♀♀ (2–3); 4 — *P. mongolica*, ♂. 5 — distribution map of *P. churkini* sp.n. (1–2) and *P. mongolica* (3–10): 1 — 30 km S Beger (type locality), 2 — Khustyn-Nuru Ridge, 3 — 12 km NW somon-Uench (type locality), 4 — Bulgan river valley, 5 — 25 km S Mankhan, pass Khara-Belchir-Daba, 6 — NW slope of Sutay-Uul Ridge, 7 — Bayan-Ulegey Aimak, Khovd-gol valley, 8 — Archantyn (Rasheen) riv. Valley, 9 — 12 km E somon Altay, 10 — 25 km SE somon Altay.

М.Л. Данилевский. С.253–254. Вклейка III: 1–5. *Pachytella* spp., габитус (1–4), карта распространения (5). 1–3 — *P. churkini* sp.n., голотип, ♂ (1), паратипы, ♀♀ (2–3); 4 — *P. mongolica*, ♂. 5 — карта распространения *P. churkini* sp.n. (1–2) и *P. mongolica* (3–10): 1 — 30 км Ю сомона Бэгэр (типовое местообитание), 2 — хребет Хустын-Нур, 3 — 12 км СЗ сомона Уэнч (типовое местообитание), 4 — долина реки Булган, 5 — 25 км Ю сомона Манхан, перевал Хара-Бельчир-Даба, 6 — СЗ склон хребта Сютай-Ул, 7 — Баян-Улэгэйский аймак, долина реки Хова, 8 — долина реки Архантын (Рашеен), 9 — 12 км В сомона Алтай, 10 — 25 км ЮВ сомона Алтай.

В.В. Гладун, С.Ю. Кустов. С.255–257. Вклейка III: 6. *Empis grootaerti* sp.n., голотип, габитус, вид сбоку.

V.V. Gladun, S.Yu. Kustov. P.255–257. Plate III: 6. *Empis grootaerti* sp.n., holotype, habitus, lateral view.