

***Politodorcadion eurygyne* (Suvorov, 1911) and *P. e. lailanum* ssp. n.
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from East Kazakhstan**

***Politodorcadion eurygyne* (Suvorov, 1911) и *P. e. lailanum* ssp. n.
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) из Восточного Казахстана**

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Abstract. *Politodorcadion eurygyne* (Suvorov, 1911) is redescribed, lectotype and paralectotypes are designated. The distinguishing characters of the species from the closest *P. politum politum* (Dalman, 1823) are described as well as the areas of both taxa and all known localities. *P. eurygyne lailanum* ssp. n. is described from south slope of Kalbinsky Ridge (East Kazakhstan) on the base of series of 60 specimens designated by Plavilstshikov [1958] as *Dorcadion eurygyne* ab. *oblomovi*, unavailable name. The text is supplemented with the color photos of several forms of *P. eurygyne eurygyne* and *P. e. lailanum* ssp. n. as well as with a map of localities of all three taxa: *P. politum politum*, *P. eurygyne eurygyne* and *P. e. lailanum* ssp. n.

Резюме. *Politodorcadion eurygyne* (Suvorov, 1911) переописан, обозначены лектотип и паралектотипы. Приведены отличительные признаки вида от ближайшего таксона – *P. politum politum* (Dalman, 1823), описаны их ареалы, указаны все известные локалитеты. *P. eurygyne lailanum* ssp. n. описан с южного склона Калбинского хребта (Восточный Казахстан) на основе серии из 60 экземпляров обозначенной Плавилющиковым [1958] как *Dorcadion eurygyne* ab. *oblomovi* – непригодное название. Текст снабжен цветными фотографиями нескольких форм *P. eurygyne eurygyne* и *P. e. lailanum* ssp. n., а также картой мест находок всех трех таксонов: *P. politum politum*, *P. eurygyne eurygyne* и *P. e. lailanum* ssp. n.

Politodorcadion eurygyne (Suvorov, 1911) was described (as *Dorcadion* subgenus *Compsodorcadion*, though the genus name was not mentioned in the article) from “Umgegend des Dorfes Ulbinsk, Ustj-Kamenogorsk-Bezirk, Gebiet Semipalatinsk (A. Jakobson, V.1910, coll. P.P. Semenov-Tian-Shansky).” Now it is Ulba village (50°15'N; 83°23'E) situated in about 70 km north-eastwards Ust-Kamenogorsk (or Uskaman) in East-Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan Republic. According to the original description a series of syntypes consists of a male (“long. 20, lat. 6.8 mm.”) and several females (“long. 19–27, lat. 8.5–10.2 mm.”). I have found 6 syntypes in 2 museums. 1 ♂ (length: 19.5 mm, width: 6.7 mm; Fig. 1) is preserved in N.N. Plavilstshikov’s collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University. 5 ♀ are preserved in Zoological Institute in St. Petersburg (length: 18.6–21.7mm, width: 8–8.7 mm – so

the biggest females from the type series are not available). All six available syntypes have 2 similar labels. First label in Russian: [“Altaj, st. Ulbinskaja, V.1910, A. Fedorov”]; second label in male: “*Compsodorcadion eurygyne* typ. m. G. Suvorov det.”; second label in females: “*eurygyne* typ. m. G. Suvorov det.” I’ve designated as lectotype the largest available female (Fig. 2), which is characterized by more intact elytral pubescence. Other 5 specimens (1 ♂ and 4 ♀) are designated as paralectotypes.

P. eurygyne is very close to *P. politum politum* (Dalman, 1823). Males of *P. eurygyne* are sometimes totally undistinguished from males of neighbour populations of *P. politum politum*. Both taxa are always vicariant. The main distinguishing character of *P. eurygyne* – pubescent elytra in females – was not mentioned in the original description. G. Suvorov clearly described glabrous elytra of his male (glabrous between narrow pale stripes), but nothing was written about female elytral pubescence, while all type females have densely pubescent elytra. This important character was described by Plavilstshikov [1958], who wrongly supposed that Suvorov’s male was originally also totally tomented, but just too strongly cleaned. For G. Suvorov the main reason for his description of a new species was relatively wide body both in males and in females. According to G. Suvorov body of *P. eurygyne* is relatively wider than in *P. politum* and other *Politodorcadion* Danilevsky, 1996 (“*Compsodorcadion* – Arten aus der Gruppe *C. politum* Dalm.”), similar wide as in *P. balchashense* (Suvorov, 1911).

In East Kazakhstan all populations similar to *P. p. politum*, but with tomented females are traditionally regarded as *P. eurygyne*. Specimens of such populations are really usually a little wider than *P. p. politum*. Widest males and females of *P. eurygyne* are wider than widest males and females of *P. p. politum*. In *P. eurygyne* elytra in males from 1.8 to 2.2 times longer than wide, in females from 1.5 to 2.0 longer than wide. In *P. p. politum* elytra in males from 2.0 to 2.3 times longer than wide, in females from 1.7 to 2.0 times longer than wide. Besides pronotal punctation in *P. eurygyne* is usually distinct, often rough (specially in females) and dense (never in *P. politum*). Sometimes males of *P. eurygyne* (and very rare females also) have smooth pronotum nearly without punctation (for example in paralectotype male and in most of type females including

lectotype); sometimes females of *P. eurygyne* have partly tomented, anteriorly glabrous elytra, or elytra are tomented only near apex, or very rare in certain specimens totally glabrous between pale stripes as in *P. politum*. Pale elytral sutural stripe in *P. eurygyne* are much more often than in *P. p. politum* margined with yellow (or brown) subsutural stripe. Such complex of independent characters (shape of body, female pubescence, pronotal punctation and elytral design) allows to regard *P. eurygyne* as a species.

Plavilstshikov [1958] described a series of *P. eurygyne* from Laily mine (south slope of Kalbinsky Ridge northwards Samarka, 49°04'N, 83°21'E) with tomented males as *D. eurygyne* m. *oblomovi* (not available name) on the base of 40♂ and 20♀. According to N.N. Plavilstshikov all males from Laily have totally tomented elytra, which are covered with dense pubescence between pale longitudinal stripes just like females. No specimens of that series were represented in regular Plavilstshikov's collection in Zoological Museum of Moscow University, neither in the collection of Zoological Institute in St. Petersburg, nor in any other known to me collection. All specimens (including totally tomented males), identified as "*Dorcadion eurygyne oblomovi* Flav." in the collection of Zoological Institute in St. Petersburg and in certain European collections belong to *P. archarlense* (Danilevsky, 1996) from Central Kazakhstan, which is close to *P. balchashense*.

Finally, after the careful examination of the old depositories of Moscow Museum a box with all 60 specimens of *P. eurygyne* m. *oblomovi* from Laily was discovered. All specimens were collected by A. Oblomov near Laily in 1941, but in different days. Not a single specimen is equipped with determination label. In reality only one male (11.05.1941) has strongly pubescent elytra: both dorsal black areas are tomented from the base to the apex, but humeral black area together with curved lateral elytral margin are glabrous and shining. Other males have partly tomented, anteriorly glabrous elytra, or elytra are tomented only near apex, or very rare in certain specimens totally glabrous between pale stripes as in *P. politum*. All specimens are so different, that look to be collected from different populations of that region. Laily mine is situated in the forest landscape in about 5 km northwards Samarka. I visited several times this locality searching for *Dorcadion*s, but the nearest environs of Laily have no sites suitable for *Dorcadionini*. So, the exact locality of tomented males rests unknown. A know 4 populations of *P. eurygyne* discovered near Laily: Targyn environs (north slope of Kalbinsky Ridge in about 70 km northwards Laily; Umysh pass (1300 m), the source of Taiynty river about 30 km northwards Laily; Kaindy and Miroliubovka env. – about same locality in Kaindy river valley in about 10–12 km eastwards and north-eastwards Laily. Males from Targyn and Umysh have glabrous elytra (but very similar specimens are also represented in series from "Laily"), but a single male from Kaindy has posteriorly tomented elytra just as the most part of males in Plavilstshikov's series of m. *oblomovi*. No other *P. eurygyne* males have tomented black elytral areas, so I regard populations from south slope of Kalbinsky Ridge as a new subspecies *P. eurygyne lailanum* **ssp. n.**, but the real location of the typical population needs further investigations.

Several abbreviations were used in the text:

MD – author's collection

ZIN – Zoological Institute of RAS, St. Petersburg

ZMM – Zoological Museum of Moscow State University

Politodorcadion eurygyne (Suvorov, 1911)

Figs. 1–6 (Color plate 1)

Dorcadion (*Compsodorcadion*) *eurygyne* Suvorov, 1911: 65 ("Ulbinsk"); Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192 ("Semipal").

Dorcadion (s. str.) *politum* m. *tomentosum* Breuning, 1947: 167 ("Smeinogorsk"), not available name; 1962: 241.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *eurygyne*: Plavilstshikov, 1958: 329; Breuning, 1962: 242 ("Mts. Altaj"); Lobanov et al., 1982: 264.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *eurygyne* ab. *narymense* Plavilstshikov, 1958: 330, not available name.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *eurygyne* ab. *oblomovi* Plavilstshikov, 1958: 330, not available name.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *eurygyne* m. *narymense*: Breuning, 1962: 242, not available name.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *eurygyne* m. *oblomovi*: Breuning, 1962: 242, not available name.

Dorcadion eurygyne: Kostin, 1973: 214, part.

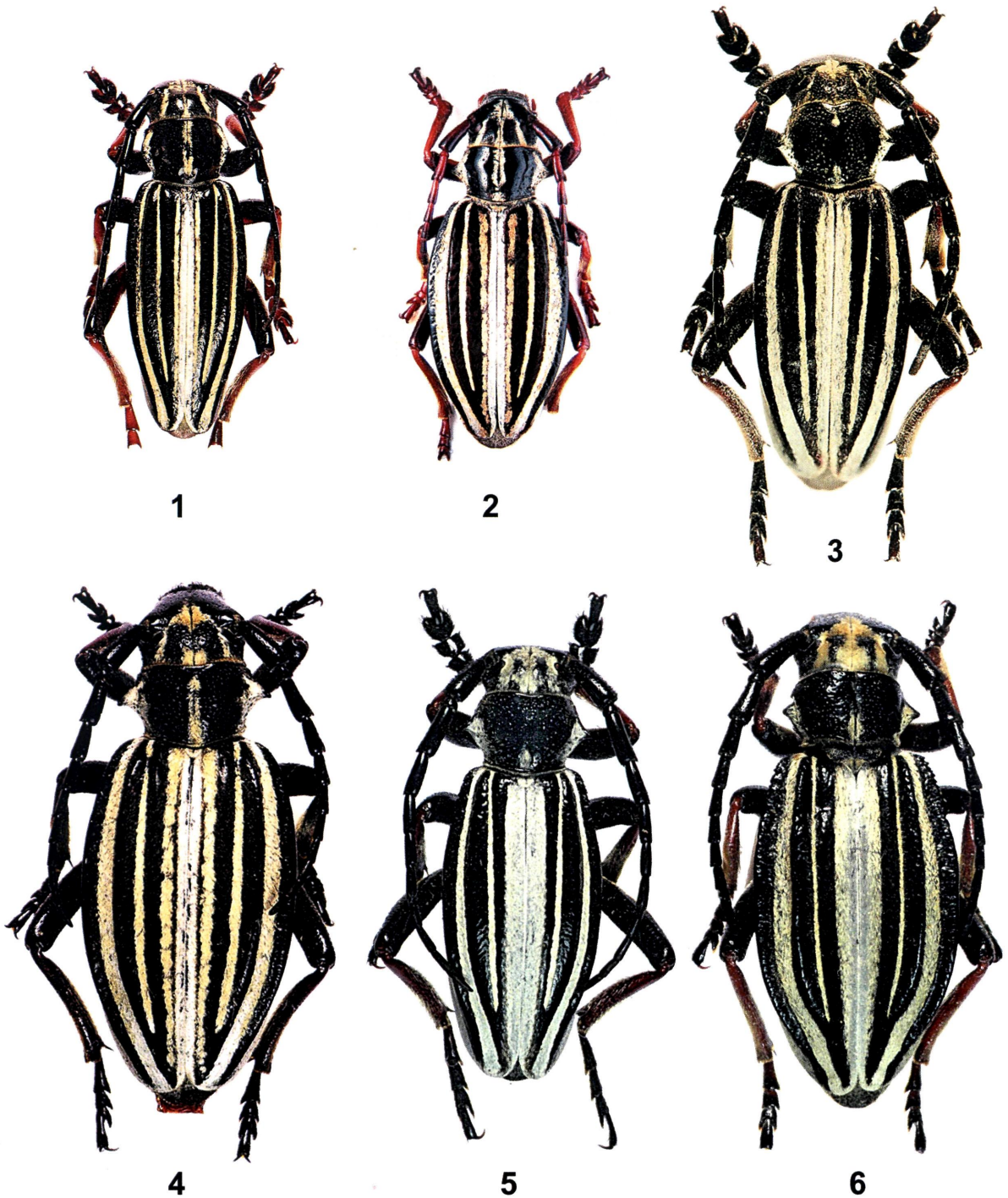
Dorcadion (*Politodorcadion*) *eurygyne*: Danilevsky, 1996: 407.

Type locality: E. Kazakhstan, Ulba, 50°15'N, 83°23'E, in about 70 km north-eastwards Ust-Kamenogorsk (or Uskaman) – according to the original description.

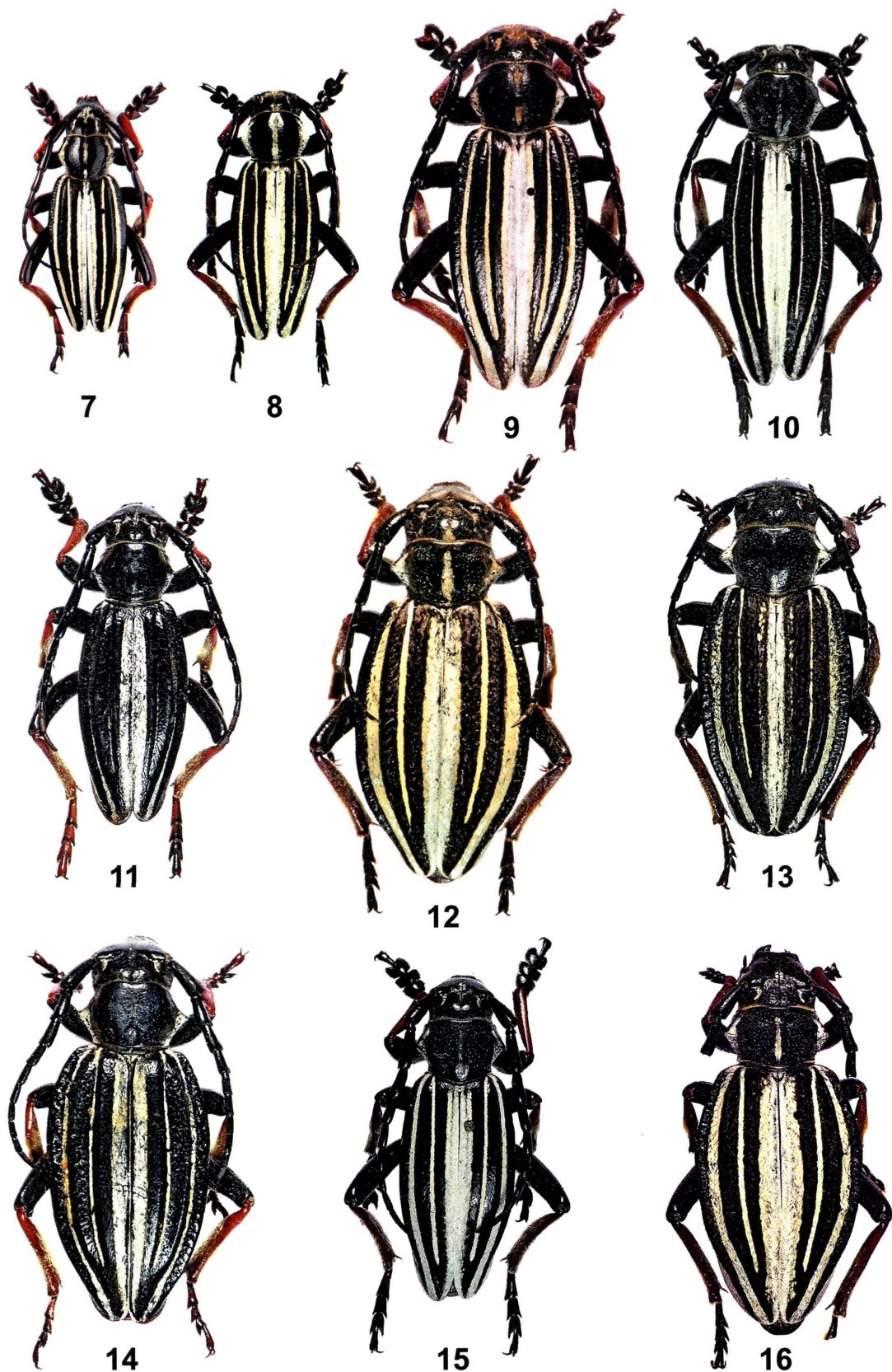
Description. Body length in males: 14.5–21.5 mm, width: 4.8–7.7 mm; body length in females: 15.5–23.7 mm, width: 6.2–10.1 mm.

Head usually (always?) with dense white or yellowish pubescence, which is absent in old specimens; vertex with a pair of large or small black spots; antennae always totally black (antennae of all females of type series are partly reddish, that was mentioned in the original description, but it seems to be a secondary lighting connected with the age of specimens, which are all in bad condition); male antennae a little shorter than body, but sometimes reach elytral apex; female antennae usually reach posterior elytral third, or longer – reach posterior elytral forth.

Lateral spines of prothorax rather different, often different inside one population; spines of paralectotype male very short, but distinct and slightly sharpened; thoracic spines in males from Sibinka river valley often totally absent, reduced to narrowly rounded tubercles; the longest well developed male thoracic spines are in specimens from the area to the east of Ajaguz; female thoracic spines always well developed; pronotal punctation usually deep, very distinct and dense (that is impossible in *P. politum*), specially in females; sometimes pronotal punctation distinct, but scattered; in certain males pronotum smooth and shining, nearly without punctation, just as in *P. politum* (paralectotype male and several males from near Ust-Kamenogorsk); very rare pronotum is nearly lacking of punctation also in females (most of type females, including lectotype); black pronotal areas always glabrous, also in females with totally tomented elytra; pronotum can be evenly convex without central longitudinal furrow (males from the area westwards Ajaguz) and in these cases without central pale hair stripe, only with small basal hair spot; or pronotum with more or less deep central longitudinal furrow with wide hair stripe (usually in all females, in paralectotype male, in males from near Taskesken); elytra usually very wide: in males from 1.8 to 2.2 times longer than wide, in females from 1.5 to 2.0 longer than wide; usually much wider, than in neighbour populations of *P. p. politum* (elytra in males from 2.0 to 2.3 times longer than wide, in females from 1.7 to 2.0 times longer than wide); male elytra between white stripes more or less convex, often strongly exposed in form of high and



Figs 1-6. *Politorcadion eurygyne eurygyne*: 1 – male, paralectotype, present designation, Kazakhstan, Ulbinskaya 5.1910 A.Fedorov leg. – ZMM; 2 – female, paralectotype, female, lectotype, present designation, Kazakhstan, Ulbinskaja V.1910 A.Jakobson leg. – ZIN; 3 – male, north of Zaisan lake, Kalguty, V.1995, V.Lukhtanov leg. – MD; 4 – female with same label - MD; 5 – male, Kazakhstan 116 km westwards Aiaguz, 600 m, 24.5.1993, Danilevsky leg. – MD; 6 – female with same label – MD.



Figs 7-16. *Politorcadion eurygyne lailanum*, ssp. n.: 7 – male, holotype, Kazakhstan, “Semipalatinsk reg., Laily, 11.5.1941, A. Oblomov” – ZMM; 8–16 – paratypes; 8-11, 15 – males, 12-14,16 – females; 8-14 – same labels as in holotype, but different dates - ZMM: 8 - 18.5.1941, 9-10, 14 – 11.5.1941; 11 – 20.6.1941; 12 - 14.5.1941; 13 – 20.6.1941; 15 – Kazakhstan, Kaindy, 20.6.1969, A.I. Kostin leg. – MD; 16 – Kazakhstan, Miroljubovka, 7.1969, A.I. Kostin leg. – MD.

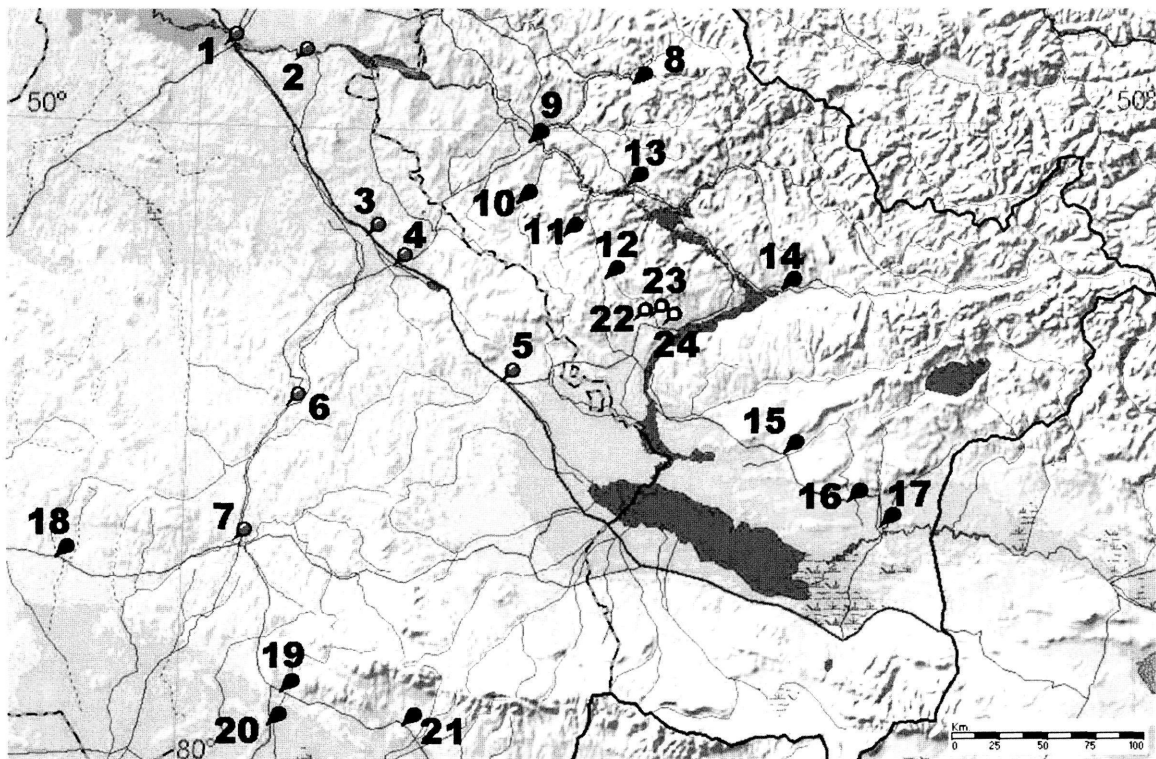


Fig. 17. Map of localities.

1–7 – *P. politum politum*; 8–21 – *P. eurygyne eurygyne*; 22–24 – *P. eurygyne lailanum* ssp. n.;

1 – Semipalatinsk; 2 – 29 km eastwards Semipalatinsk; 3 – Char river valley about 20 km northwards Georgievka; 4 – Georgievka; 5 – Kokpekty; 6 – 90 km northwards Ajaguz; 7 – Ajaguz; 8 – Ulba; 9 – left bank of Irtysh river near Ust-Kamenogorsk, Menovnoe; 10 – Sibinka river valley, 49°37'N, 82°29'; about 40 km southwards Ust-Kamenogorsk; 11 – Kalbinsky Ridge, Targyn; 12 – Kalbinsky Ridge, Umysh pass, source of Taiynty river, 1300 m; 13 – Serebriansk; 14 – Bolshenarymskoe, mouth of Narym river; 15 – Kalguty; 16 – Taky; 17 – Buran; 18 – 110 km E Ajaguz; 19 – Tarbagataj Ridge, 10 km E Taskesken; 20 – Zhanama, 25 km southwards Taskesken; 21 – Tarbagataj Ridge, Urdzhar env.; 22 – Kalbinsky Ridge, Samarka env., Laily mine; 23 – Kalbinsky Ridge, Kaindy; 24 – Miroliubovka.

sharp carinae (specially in males from south populations); elytral carinae in all females usually well developed; elytral carinae from totally smooth to roughly sculptured, wrinkled and granulated near shoulders (specially in Tarbagataj populations); sutural hair stripe always very wide, about as wide as in *P. p. politum*; often in females sutural whitish stripe is margined with yellow or brown subsutural stripe (which usually absent in *P. p. politum*), very rare subsutural stripe is distinct in males (male from type series, male from Urdzhar), but never in *P. p. politum*; dorsal pale stripes usually very distinct along whole elytral length; sometimes dorsal elytral stripe is fused apically with sutural stripe (ab. *narymense*), or relatively short, reaching only elytral middle; sometimes dorsal and humeral elytral stripes are reduced and nearly indistinct (males from Umysh pass); black elytral areas in males usually totally glabrous, but sometimes dorsal elytral black areas totally or partly covered with dense black pubescence (humeral areas are always glabrous) - *P. eurygyne lailanum* ssp. n. (“*D. eurygyne* ab. *oblomovi*” – not available name); black dorsal elytral areas in females usually totally covered with black pubescence (including all females from type series), or partly tomented posteriorly, very rare totally glabrous (certain females from near Ust-Kamenogorsk and from Sibinka river valley); in *P. p. politum* black elytral areas are always glabrous in males and in females.

All tibiae are always red, femora usually totally black, or very rare reddish at bases; or red basally (all specimens of type series, several males from near Ust-Kamenogorsk); tarsi from red or reddish in northern populations (Ulba, Ust-Kamenogorsk environs, Sibinka) to black in southern populations.

Distribution *Politodorcadion eurygyne* (Fig. 17: 8–24): Russian West Siberia and East Kazakhstan. Known localities are: Russia – Zmeinogorsk of Altaj region (Breuning, 1947, as *Dorcadion politum* m. *tomentosum*); Kazakhstan – Ulba environs (type locality); left bank of Irtysh river near Ust-Kamenogorsk, Monastyr Mt. – MD; Sibinka river valley, 49°37'N, 82°29', about 40 km S Ust-Kamenogorsk – MD; Kalbinsky Ridge, Targyn – MD; Kalbinsky Ridge, Umysh pass, source of Taiynty river, 1300 m – MD; Samarka environs including Laily mine, Miroliubovka and Kaindy (*P. eurygyne lailanum* ssp. n.) – ZMM, MD; mouth of Narym river – MD; north bank of Zaisan lake from Kalguty river to Taky and Buran – MD; 110 km E Ajaguz – MD; south foothills of Tarbagataj Ridge from Urdzhar to Taskesken and Zhanama – MD.

Several specimens of *D. eurygyne* from two localities were identified by me in 1994 in the collection of Novosibirsk Biological Institute: Menovnoe environs near Ust-Kamenogorsk, left bank of Irtysh river and Serebriansk environs, about 70 km SE Ust-Kamenogorsk, right bank of Irtysh river.

Politodorcadion politum politum (Fig. 17: 1–7): Russian West Siberia and East Kazakhstan. I do not know specimens from Russia, but according to Plavilstshikov [1958] it is known in West Siberia from Kulunda Steppe to Barnaul. The taxon is described from “Siberia”, that most

probably means Semipalatinsk environs in Kazakhstan (Fig. 17: 1) and undoubtedly is distributed northwards along Irtysh valley to about Pavlodar. Known localities in Kazakhstan are: Semipalatinsk env. – ZMM, MD; 29 km E Semipalatinsk – MD; Char river valley to about 20 km N Georgievka – MD; Kokpekty – MD; 90 km N Ajaguz – MD; 10 km S Ajaguz – MD; Karkaralinsk distr. (the western most locality of the taxon) – ZMM.

In my previous publication [Danilevsky, 2006] specimens of two series of *P. eurygyne* (3♂, E Kazakhstan, left bank of Irtysh river near Ust-Kamenogorsk, Monastyr Mt., 15.06.1969, I.A. Kostin leg. – MD; 1♂, 1♀, E Kazakhstan, Kalbinsky Ridge, between Ust-Kamenogorsk and Samarka, 19.06.1969, I.A. Kostin leg. – MD) were wrongly identified as *P. p. politum*, because of poorly pronounced species characters and deficit of females.

Materials. *Politodorcadion eurygyne*: 1♀, lectotype of *Dorcadion (Compsodorcadion) eurygyne* Suvorov, 1911 (present designation) with 2 labels: (1) [Altai, st. Ulbinkaja, V.1910, A. Fedorov][in Russian]; (2) "*Compsodorcadion eurygyne* typ. m. G. Suvorov det." – ZIN; 1♂ (ZMM) and 4♀ (ZIN), paralectotypes (present designation) each with same 2 labels; 3♂, E Kazakhstan, left bank of Irtysh river near Ust-Kamenogorsk, Monastyr Mt., 15.06.1969, I.A. Kostin leg. – MD; 2♂ (including a type of ab. *narymensis*), Ust-Kamenogorsk, 20.05.1935 – ZMM; 1♂, 1♀, E Kazakhstan, Kalbinsky Ridge, between Ust-Kamenogorsk and Samarka, 19.06.1969, I.A. Kostin leg. – MD; 98♂, 38♀, Kazakhstan, Sibinka river valley, 49°37'N, 82°29', about 40 km S Ust-Kamenogorsk, 24.05.2002 and 20.6.2002, G. Danilevskaya and M. Danilevsky leg. – MD; 7♂, 5♀, same locality, G. Danilevskaya and M. Danilevsky leg. – MD; 3♂, 2♀, Kalbinsky Ridge, Targyn, 17.04. – 2.05.1949, I. Telishev leg. – ZMM; 3♂, 2♀ from same locality, but without data – ZMM; 2♂, Kalbinsky Ridge, Umysh pass, source of Tainty river, 1300 m, 28–29.05.1989, M. Danilevsky leg. – MD; 40♂, 20♀ (*P. eurygyne lailanum* ssp. n.), [Laily mine, Semipalatinsk reg., 11.V, 14.V, 18.V, 20.VI, 22.VI, A. Oblomov][in Russian] – ZMM; 1♂ (*P. eurygyne lailanum* ssp. n.), Samarka env., Kaindy, 20.06.1969, I.A. Kostin leg. – MD; 2♀ (*P. eurygyne lailanum* ssp. n.), Kalbinsky Ridge, Miroljubovka, VII.1969, A.I. Kostin leg. – MD; 1♀, "Altai mer., Bolshenarymskaja [mouth of Naryn river], 11.5.1908" – ZMM; 1♂, 1♀, north bank of Zaisan lake, 02.06.1972, I. Kostin leg. – MD; 2♀, right bank of Cherny Irtysh river northwards Buran, 06.05.1992, S. Bobrov leg. – MD; 3♂, 4♀, north bank of Zaisan lake, Kalguty env., V.1995, V. Lukhtanov leg. – MD; 1♂, 1♀, north bank of Zaisan lake, Takyr env., 05.1995, V. Lukhtanov leg. – MD; 5♂, 1♀, same locality, 500 m, 06.05.1998, A. Klimenko leg. – MD; 1♀, "Alex. post [Alexeevka in 60 km NE Buran?], 1908, Stiachev leg." – ZMM; 1♂, Tarbagataj Ridge, Urdzhar env., 13.05.1981, G. Nikolaev leg. – MD; 1♂, 1♀, Zhanama (25 km southwards Taskesken), 500 m, 02.06.1993, M. Danilevsky leg. – MD; 10♂, Tarbagataj Ridge, 10 km E Taskesken, 500 m, 26.05.1993, M. Danilevsky leg. – MD; 45♂, 12♀, 110 km E Ajaguz, 600 m, 24.05.1993, M. Danilevsky leg.

Politodorcadion politum politum: 1♂, Semipalatinsk, 1935 – ZMM; 1♀, Semipalatinsk region, Kokpekty, 26.05.1928, Sh. Altynbaev leg. – ZMM; 1♀, between Semipalatinsk and Kokpekty, 17–23.05.1928, A. Altynbaev leg. – ZMM; 1♀, Karkaralinsk district [uezd] (possibly the western most locality of the subspecies) – ZMM; 4♂, 1♀, Semipalatinsk region, Char river, 26.06.1969, I.A. Kostin leg. – MD; 1♂, Kazakhstan, 20 km N Georgievka, 31.05.1993, M. Danilevsky leg. – MD; 1♂, E Kazakhstan, 10 km S Ajaguz, 600 m, 24.05.1993, M. Danilevsky leg. – MD; 10♂, 7♀, E Kazakhstan, Zhanasemej [SW part of Semipalatinsk at the left bank of Irtysh river], 13.05.1972, A.S. Badenko leg. – MD; 8♂, 8♀, E Kazakhstan, 90 km N Ajaguz, 31.05.1993, M. Danilevsky leg. – MD; 8♂, 7♀, E Kazakhstan, Ajaguz, 06.05.1993, S. Bobrov leg. – MD; 5♂, 3♀, E Kazakhstan, Kokpekty, 500 m, 25.05.1989, M. Danilevsky leg. – MD; 4♂, 1♀, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk reg., 29 km from Semipalatinsk to Ust-Kamenogorsk, 50°20'N, 80°45'E, 30.05.2005, A. Shapovalov leg. – MD.

Politodorcadion eurygyne lailanum ssp. n.

Fig. 7–16 (Color plate 2)

Dorcadion (s. str.) *eurygyne* ab. *oblomovi* Pavilstshikov, 1958: 330 (Laily line), not available name.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *eurygyne* m. *oblomovi*: Breuning, 1962: 242, not available name.

Type locality: E Kazakhstan, south slope of Kalbinsky

Ridge, Laily mine (about 5 km northwards Samarka or Samarskoe, 49°04'N, 83°21'E) – according to the holotype label.

Description. Body length in males: 15.5–20.1 mm, width: 5.5–7.5 mm; body length in females: 16.3–23 mm, width: 7–10.1 mm; body length of the holotype: 20 mm, width: 7 mm.

Antennae always totally black; male antennae more or less shorter than body; female antennae usually reach posterior elytral third.

Lateral tubercles of prothorax in males from more or less obliterated to sharpened, but short; female thoracic spines always well developed, moderately or rather long.

Pronotal punctation usually distinct, but scattered, as in holotype; in females pronotal punctation deeper and denser, sometimes very rough and dense; central longitudinal furrow and wide pale stripe always present (in several old specimens moved out); elytra in males from 1.8 to 2.1 times longer than wide, in females from 1.5 to 1.7 longer than wide, in the holotype – about 2 times; male elytra between dorsal and humeral stripes moderately convex, with moderately developed carinae; elytral carinae in females well developed; humeral carinae in males from roughly sculptured, wrinkled (in holotype) to relatively smooth, but never granulated; in female always roughly sculptured; sutural whitish stripe often margined with yellow or brown subsutural stripe (sometimes in males, including holotype and usually in females); dorsal pale stripes usually very distinct along whole elytral length; never fused apically with sutural stripe, never shortened; sometimes dorsal and humeral elytral stripes are reduced and nearly indistinct (like in males of *P. e. eurygyne* from Umysh pass); black elytral areas in males usually covered with black pubescence posteriorly, sometimes (including holotype) totally tomented, or nearly totally glabrous and only apically tomented; black dorsal elytral areas in females usually totally covered with black pubescence, or partly tomented posteriorly (with moved out anterior pubescence?), never totally glabrous.

All femora totally black; tarsi usually black, but sometimes (including holotype) partly reddish.

Distribution (Fig. 17: 22–24). The area of the taxon can occupy all south foothills of Kalbinsky Ridge in East Kazakhstan. The exact locality of the holotype ("Laily mine" about 5 km northwards Samarka or Samarskoe, according to the available label) is not clear, as just near Laily no specimens of the species were discovered by me. Several paratypes were collected in about 10–12 km eastwards and northeastwards Laily (Kaindy and Miroljubovka).

Materials. 1♂, holotype, E Kazakhstan, "Semipalatinsk reg., Laily, 11.5.1941, A. Oblomov" – ZMM; 62 paratypes: 10♂, 6♀ with same label – ZMM; 10♂, 3♀ with similar labels, but with another date – 14.5.1941 – ZMM; 8♂, 4♀ with similar labels, but with another date – 18.05.1941 – ZMM; 9♂, 2♀ with similar labels, but with another date – 20.05.1941 – ZMM; 2♂, 5♀ with similar labels, but with another date – 22.05.1941 – ZMM; 1♂, Kalbinsky Ridge, Samarka env., Kaindy, 20.06.1969, I.A. Kostin leg. – MD; 2♀, East-Kazakhstan region, Miroljubovka, 07.1969, I.A. Kostin leg. – MD.

Remark. The area of *P. eurygyne* seems to consist of two parts: north part (northwards Zaisan lake) and south part (south of Tarbagataj mountain system). The geographical isolation of two parts looks like natural and not connecting with the lacking of materials. In the west part of the area they are separated by numerous populations of *P. p. politum*. In the east part (along south bank of Zaisan lake, Saur and Monrak mountains, north foothills of Tarbagataj) they are separated by several populations of *P. ribbei* (Kraatz, 1878). So, most probably two portions of *P. eurygyne* populations and two other species (*P. politum* and *P. ribbei*) have independent origin from mutual ancestor. The number of specimens from south foothills of Tarbagataj is too small now for sure improvement of observed differences in body

shape, elytral sculpture and design. Southern specimens look wider, brighter, with strong elytral carinae granulated near humeri and usual presence of subhumeral elytral stripe. Possibly after better study the subspecies status of southern populations became clear. Similar situation could be seen along east (right) bank of Irtysh river with north bank of Zaisan lake.

In general *P. eurygyne* is very close to *P. p. politum*. Certain males and very rare females of *P. eurygyne* are undistinguished from *P. p. politum*. The existence of transitional populations is not excluded. Moreover nearly all taxa of genus *Politodorcadion* can be included in one vicariant system. Such species as *P. politum*, *P. balchashense*, *P. archarlense*, *P. eurygyne*, *P. ribbei* substitute each other geographically and never occur sympatrically, so could be regarded as a complex of subspecies. Only *P. lativittis* (Kraatz, 1878) is outside this vicariant system and occurs sympatrically with *P. ribbei*. The future final decision of the problem is connected with collected efforts in transitional zones and morphological study of transitional populations. Now the existence of transitional populations between *P. balchashense* and *P. politum akmolense* Suvorov, 1911 in Karaganda region is clear.

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