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Contribution to the Fauna of Buprestid Beetles (Coleoptera, Buprestidae) of Afghanistan. III

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Abstract. Data on 12 species of buprestid beetles of the subfamilies Agrilinae, Cylindromorphinae, and Trachyinae from Afghanistan are reported. Four species are new to Afghanistan. The following new species are described: Vanroonia afghanica, Meliboeus kabakovi, Agrilus afghanistanicus, A. tschapadarenis, A. kabakovi, and Aphanisticus sugonjaevi ssp. n. New synonymy is established: Meliboeus reitteri Semenov, 1889 = M. klapperichii Cobos, 1966, syn. n. Trachys turanicus Semenov, 1893 = T. bactriana Semenov, 1895, syn. n. The general distribution and trophic links of each species are described; in some species bionomic data are also presented. A checklist and map of localities where O. N. Kabakov collected the buprestids are given. A checklist of 82 species of buprestids of Afghanistan is included for this paper (parts 1 to 3).

Key words: Coleoptera; Buprestidae; faunistics.

This concluding part of a paper on buprestid beetles of Afghanistan (see Alekseyev, Volkovich, and Kabakov, 1990, 1991) includes 12 representatives of Agrilinae, Cylindromorphinae, and Trachyinae, among which 6 species are described as new species, and 4 species are first records for the Afghan fauna. At the end of the paper a brief characterization and map of localities of collection of buprestid beetles by O. N. Kabakov, 1969-1973, in 16 of 28 provinces of Afghanistan and also a checklist of the fauna of Afghanistan are given.

Names of provinces are given in Russian transcription accepted in the map of Afghanistan (Afganistan, 1981); other names are cited by data on labels or bibliographic records and are followed by Russian transcription, if it is available on the same map. In text, abbreviations of names of collectors are as follows, O. K. for O. N. Kabakov, Kl. for I. Klapperich, an asterisk (*) is used to mark species found in Afghanistan for the first time and (!) indicates species recorded for the first time in the given province.

Types of new species are preserved in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (IAP).

71. Vanroonia afghanica Aleecev et Volkovitsh, sp. n. (Fig. 1)
Holotype ♀; Kunar, N. Kamdes (Kamdesh), 1,500 m., 20.IX.1971, 0. K. (IAN).

Figs. 1-8. 1, 3-5, 7, 8) Outline of body: 1) Vanroonia afghanica sp. n. (drawing by N. N. Shilova), 3) Meliboeus kabakovi sp. n., 4) Afghanisticus sughunjaevi sp. n., 7) A. tshapadarensis sp. n., 8) A. kabakovi sp. n.; 2, 6) apices of elytra: 2) Vanroonia himalayana Oenema, 6) Agrilus afghanistanicus sp. n.

Figs. 9-13. 9, 10) Meliboeus kabakovi sp. n.; 9) tegmen, 10) penis; 11) Agrilus afghanistanicus sp. n., tegmen; 12) A. tshapadarensis sp. n., aedeagus; 13) A. kabakovi sp. n., aedeagus.
Slightly elongate. 3.1 times as long as wide, rather convex, especially on ventral side; frons golden-brown, anteriorly and on Clypeus becoming purple; 1st antennal segment purple, other segments bronze; dark bronze, shiny, dorsally with purple and blue, ventrally with purple sheen on prothorax and last abdominal sternites; femora and tibia golden-brown, foretibia and midtibia with reddish sheen, and tarsi blue. Covered with white clinate scales, denser in depressions on frons and pronotum; forming asymmetric small spots on anterior 3/5 of elytra; 2 large, uncate, forwardly arcuate transverse spots in sulptural depressions; 2 small oblique spots near lateral margins forming extensions of uncate spots; 2 posteriorly curved bands interrupted by suture between uncate spots and apices of elytra, not distinctly connected along suture with uncate spots in x-shaped pattern. Scales forming ventrally connivent white, wide stripe on sides of posterior part of thoracic segments and hindcoxae; semicircular arches near lateral margins of abdominal sternites II-IV and also small spots near hindcorners of sternite I and along lateral margins of anal sternite.

Head dorsally wide, protruding, in middle with strongly v-shaped depression; eyes protruding, large, irregular-oval. Antennae compact, very short, not reaching anterior margin of pronotum, 4th segment dentate in form, distal segments with blunt apices. Clypeus depressed between antennal pits, shagreened, with narrow, deep arcuate emargination on anterior margin. Epistomal carina reduced. Frons between eyes 1.2 times as wide as long, with weakly outwardly curved, almost parallel lateral margins; longitudinal convex and transversely flattened, with narrow, longitudinal, sharply deeper in anterior 2/3 depression and adjacent 2 transverse pits in middle part. Before pits with 2 weak lateral tubercles, posteriorly to them with 2 very large humps extended and entering base of cervix. Anterior part of frons with large unequal punctations, at some places fused into grooves; humps in upper part with coarse, concentrically punctate grooves turning inwardly to cervix, where they become thin and with series of punctations. Cervix 3.6 times as wide as it is long; sides of it 2.5 times as wide as it is deep; medial depression extended to base, with elevated longitudinal suture at base, shagreened. Pronotum 1.7 times as wide as long, with two indistinct pits on anterior margin angularly protruding forward; its sides in posterior 1/3 sharply, with slight pits, dilated forward, then sharply angularly rounded and almost straight line before anterior corners slightly acutely narrowed. Posterior margin of pronotum angularly emarginate with, wide, weakly rounded, flattened and slightly apically concave medial process and broken, curved lateral parts. Surface of pronotum weakly longitudinally and very evenly transversely convex, with 6 humps on disk. Two largest and highest humps occupying entire posterior half of disk, contiguous along medial line and slightly bent out along it posteriorly; on sides, 2.5 of distance from middle of pronotum to its margins, with 2 small round tubercles parallel to medial line at equal distance from each other and from posterior and anterior margins of pronotum. Anterior half of disk with wide depression forming pitlike depressions near small anterior tubercles: lateral depressions large, but not deep; marginal depressions in anterior half weak, reaching anterior corners, in posterior half rather wide, becoming deeper anteriorly, where they are pitlike. Anterior and posterior marginal depressions divided by small tubercle; depression along base of pronotum narrow and weak. Supraneural carina not large, but distinct, almost straight, parallel, beginning from hindcorners of pronotum and not reaching its middle. Marginal carina curved S-wise, wavy, with semicircular sculpture on upper margin. Hindcorners of pronotum blunt, almost rounded. Surface of pronotum with dense, even, rather distinct punctations cut with grooves concentric on humps and in pits of anterior depressions; along lateral margin sculpture punctate-grooved, anteriorly longitudinally, posteriorly transversely. Scutellum carinate, with strongly extended central part and weak longitudinal groove, shagreened. Elytra 2.8 times as long as wide at humeri; in anterior 3/5 slightly arcuately concave, dilated posteriorly, with maximal width at posterior 2/5; narrowed in apical 1/3 almost straight line to wide apices with 2 transverse pits. External pit of elytral apices wider and larger than inner pit, outer corner larger than sutural corner; both corners acute, bearing 2-3 teeth; medial corner extended in form of oblique pointed part, as long as width of external pit. Humeral pit large, flat, diamond-shaped, Sutural depressions flat, not deep, distinct only in apical 2/3. Suture slightly elevated in posterior 4/5, more elevated in posterior 1/3; remaining surface of elytra with effaced relief; sculpture punctate-grooved, fine, at some places effaced and indistinct. Collar of prothorax well developed, with wide round-trapezoid emargination in middle of anterior margin in strongly transverse, extended triangular lobes on sides. Posterior process of prothorax narrow, roundly pentagonal, slightly narrowing to apex; weakly, rather evenly longitudinally convex, with weak, narrow longitudinal depression along entire length; transversely grooved, coarsely shagreened, almost finely granulose. Thorax and abdomen with punctate grooves, strongly effaced on abdomen. Inner margin of hindtibia almost straight, external margin with ridge of dense, erect equal-sized setae in apical 2/5, not reaching apex of tibia. 1st hindtarsal 1.5 times as long as 2nd segment. Anal sternite slightly transverse, with rather straight, strongly converging to wide semicircularly rounded apices; weakly longitudinally concave. Ovipositor destroyed. Length 9.7 mm, width 3.1 mm.

Finding of a representative of the paleotropical genus Vanzroonia in Afghanistan considerably expands its range. With the exception of the Himalayan V. himalayana Oberbr., all known species of this genus are distributed in southern and southeastern Asia and Africa. The new species differs from V. himalayana (holotype: Kumaon, Himalaya, Dehra Dun, People's Museum in Prague) in the following characters:

1. (2). Frons distinctly dilated to cervix; with 2 large, strongly convex longitudinal humps beginning in the middle of frons, reaching base of cervix and bearing brush-like tufts of blackish hairs. Clypeus with wide emargination anteriorly. Sides of pronotum slightly diverging at base, then regularly, arcuately founded, with large teeth above lateral carina. Pronotal disc with 2 large humps at base, 2 pairs of small tubercles lateral to them and 2 distinct transverse humps near anterior margin divided by deep longitudinal groove and restricted posteriorly by deep, transverse depression. Elytra along entire length with distinct close, and decumbent white and blackish hairs. Blackish hairs forming spots in anterior and posterior thirds of elytra and large brush-like tufts at level of posterior 1/3. Apices of elytra (Fig. 2) with long tooth and only small inner emarginations; outer corner widely and roundly rectangular and finely dentate. Posterior margin of hindcoxae deeply arcuately emarginate. ................................................. A. himalayana Oberbrger.

2. (1). Frons almost parallel-sided, with 2 small tubercles in anterior half and 2 large longitudinal tubercles beginning in upper 1/3 of frons and not reaching base of cervix; without brush-like tufts of hairs. Clypeus with narrow anterior emargination. Sides of pronotum almost straight-line diverging to middle and also converging anteriorly, angularly rounded in middle, with small indistinct teeth above lateral carina. Disk with 2 large tubercles at base and 2 pairs of tubercles (Fig. 1), but without transverse humps near anterior margin; longitudinal medial groove touching triangular elevation in anterior 1/3 of base near anterior margin and diverging transverse depression into 2 lateral parts. Elytra in anterior 2/3 almost bare, in posterior 1/3 with only close white and brown hairs forming spots and stripes, but without brush-like tufts. Apices of elytra (Fig. 1) with long medial tooth, almost equal inner and external emarginations and acute, pointed sutural and outer corners; sutural corner with 2 small teeth, outer corner with small lateral teeth. ................................................. V. afghanica Alexeev et Volkovitch, sp. n.

72. Melibeus (Melibeus) kazhazi Cobos, 1966.

Cobos, 1966: Kumar, Kabul (Pandish River).

Vardak: Tokana, 2700 m, 26.VI.1970, O. K., 1 spm. Kabul: Kabul (Kabul), Darulofun, 1800 m, 11.VI. 1953, K., 1 spm.; |Uruzgan: Gezab (Gizao), 1300 m, 12.VI.1970, O. K., 1 spm.; |Gazni: W
Moqu (Mukur), 2300 m, 1.VII.1973, O. K., 1 spm., Beetles were caught on flowering blackberry in shrubs along spring and rivers.

73. Melibeans (Melibeans) staneki Obenberger, 1935.

Herat: NW Adraskan (Kalaadraskan), 1100 m, 26.VI.1972, O. K., 1 spm. Transcaucasia, Turkmenistan (Kopetdag), Turkey.

74. Melibeans (Melibeans) reitteri Semenov, 1889.


Cobos, 1966: Badakshan (M. klapperichi).

Herat: NW Adraskan (Kalaadraskan), 1100 m, 26.VI.1972, O. K., 5 spms.; Herat (Garat) 900 m, 31.VII.1972, O. K., 2 spms. Beetles were collected on Artemisia spp. in montane desert from Euphoria, Amygdalus, Pica, etc.

SE European Russia, Transcaucasia, C Asia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Iran. Develops on Artemisia.

Examination of type of M. klapperichi Cobos showed its complete identity with types of M. reitteri Semenov.

76. Melibeans (Melibeans) kabakovi Alexeev, sp. n. (Fig. 3).

Holotype: ♂: Kunar, S. Waygal (Vaygal'), 1200 m, 23.VI.1972, O. K. Paratypes: 2 ♂, same locality (IAN). Beetles were collected on flowers of Asteraceae in floodplain hardwood forest.

Weakly elongate, 3.1 times as long as wide; shiny, pale bronze or with brassy colored elytra and darker head and pronotum; dorsally and ventrally more or less evenly covered with short, shiny, white ciliate scales, indistinct only on frons and cervix.

Head not large, dorally between eyes rather convex. Eyes small, widely oval, their lower margin not reaching lower margin of antennal pits. Antennae very short, barely reaching with their apices upper eye margins. Clypeus with very weak emargination; central part almost as long as wide, with longitudinal depression in form of sand clock, shagreened. Frons slightly transverse, 1.2 times as wide as long, with distinct S-curved lateral margins; strongly longitudinally (weaker in anterior half) and moderately transversely convex; longitudinal medial depression in upper 1/3 barely distinct, narrow, in middle 1/3 strongly dilated anteriorly, flat, transverse-triangular, disappearing toward anterior 1/3. Frons in anterior 1/3 sharply bent down and considerably flattened, covered with dense, fine, and deep punctations, shagreened. Cervix 3 times as wide as eye, rather longitudinally and transversely convex, with narrow medial longitudinal depression and similar punctuation as on frons. Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times as wide as long, slightly emarginate before hindcorners, dilated from base in posterior 1/3, maximally dilated near middle and narrowed to anterior corners; with rather gradually arcuately rounded lateral margins. Anterior margin strongly arcuately rounded; posterior margin with two emarginations, from hindcorners to medial lobe almost straight, slightly curved upward, medial lobe occupying about 1/3 of its width, W-shaped. Pronotum rather rounded longitudinally and transversely, with medial elevation, apex of which distant from scutellum not less than 2/5 of length of pronotum. This elevation is underlined on sides with diagonal depressions extended to anterior corners and extended in front of them and forming small pit; depression extended to side and to hindcorners fused with them and surrounding small elevation in hindcorners. Surface of pronotum shagreened and covered with very thin and fine grooves with perpendicularly extended punctations between them, crossing intervals at 2/3. Grooves surrounding and covering elevation forming closed structures. Hindcorners of pronotum blunt, with slightly blunt apices. Marginal carinae in anterior 3/4 straight, descending forward, then in posterior 1/5 sharply bent at very obtuse angle, horizontal and straight; before hindcorners marginal carinae with short processes originating from them and ending at acute angle. Scutellum with roundly rectangular basilar part with slightly nipple-like extended hindcorners. Apical part triangular, rather extended. Elytra 2.1-2.2 times as long as wide at humeri, in anterior 1/3 weakly arcuately narrowed, then dilated to posterior 2/5, where from weakly arcuately narrowed to dentate apices. Apices wide, unevenly rounded. Relief smooth, with very weak, wide sutural depression or flattened in posterior half. Anal tergite strongly protruding beyond elytral apices, with tectate surface and longitudinal medial carina, triangular margin with two emarginations and slightly underlined lateral corners and widely protruding, bluntly roundish middle corner. Entire ventral surface transversely striate and shagreened. Collar of protorax narrowly interrupted in middle, width of interval between its lateral lobes 0.5 width of lobe; posterior process narrow, rounded pentagonal, longitudinally convex, flat or weakly transversely depressed, longitudinally punctate-striate shagreened, rest of surface of thorax punctate-striate. Abdomen with rows of fine punctations and indistinct traces of grooves, shagreened. Anal sternite transverse, with widely rounded apex.

♂ with apex of anal sternite weakly emarginate in middle and apical margin smooth. Aedeagus as in Figs. 9 and 10.

♀ with apex of anal sternite not emarginate, apical margin with short carinate dentation. Length 3.8-5.8 mm, width 1.2-1.8 mm.

This species is close to M. reitteri Sem. and M. caucasicus Ab., from which it differs in shape of pronotum. The latter is more dilated behind middle. In M. reitteri the pronotum is more dilated before middle. M. kabakovi differs in elytra, 2.1-2.2 times as long as wide at humeri (in M. reitteri and M. caucasicus 2.3-3.4 times as long as wide at humeri), shape and proportions of aedeagus with almost parallel lateral margins of tegmen in basal half and parameres. Parameres twice as wide as base of tegmen (in M. reitteri tegmen with parallel lateral margins, but parameres only 1.4 times as wide as base; in M. caucasicus tegmen dilated in straight line in basal half, parameres 1.3 times as wide as base). Also differing in larger body size and other characters.

76. Agrilus afghanistanicus Alexeev, sp. n. (Fig. 5).

Holotype: ♂: Kunar: N Waygal (Vaygal'), 2200 m, 10.VII.1972, O. K. (IAN); caught on leaves of Quercus sp.

Very elongate, 3.8 times as long as wide; blue-green, with paler hand and pronotum; frons (especially anteriorly) and sides of pronotum with short, curved on frons, white hairs. Elytra with 3 pairs of small, round, barely distinct white spots of ciliate scales on humeral pits and natural depressions on border between 1/3 and 2/3 and at the end of 2/3 length of elytra, and also with pair of short, slightly cuneate longitudinal spots in apical part of sutural depressions at 1/3 of distance between apices and last pair of round spots; remaining surface of elytra with short indistinct hairs. Protruding from under elytra parts of abdomen dorsally bearing white spots of ciliate scales and wax-like granulose coating. These spots are in apical 1/2 of laterosternite I and in basal 1/3/2 of laterosternites III-IV and anal segments. Episternites of protorax and mesoventrite completely covered with indistinct, very short white hairs and spots of ciliate scales; triangular spots also on sides near base of metafurites, all abdominal segments, and in middle of hindcoxae.

Head anteriorly flattened; eyes hardly protruding, irregular-oval, their lower margin reaching upper margin of antennal pits. Antennae dentate beginning from 4th segment, reaching 2/3 length of
pronotum, 1.7 times as long as height of eye. Clypeus with strongly depressed basal process, with deep (3.5 times as wide as deep) anterior emargination. Frons between eyes 1.1 times as wide as long, very weakly longitudinally convex and strongly flattened transversely; enigmatically submerged below eye level, except ridges along strongly S-curved lateral margins; these ridges sharply separated from cervice, slightly flattened and dilated in middle part, with small flat depression in anterior 1/3, strongly but gradually depressed at clypeus and sharply, almost separated in straight-line from it by ledge. Sculpturation of frons in anterior half fine-granulose, in posterior half transitional to punctate-grooved sculpturation with increasing size of punctations, at border with cervice bearing grooves of large, flat depressed punctations; surface shagreened. Cervix 1.7 times as wide as eyes, with very smooth relief, weakly longitudinally convex, with narrow medial longitudinal depression, dilated and depressed to frons, with sutural line not quite reaching frons; depressed punctations very narrow, extended, mostly fused into longitudinal grooves. Pronotum transverse, 2.2 times as wide as long; anteriorly very weakly biemarginate, with strongly anteriorly protruding anterior margin; in posterior third dilated almost in straight line from base forward, barely distinct emarginate before hindcorners, then with almost parallel margins and only before forecorners eakly arcutely narrowed anteriorly; posterior margin angularly biemarginate, with W-shaped medial lobe. Hindcorners blunt. Carinae in hindcorners of pronotum very short, strongly and evenly curved; marginal carinae in anterior half strongly arcuately curved, in posterior half weakly serpentine, almost straight; submarginal carinae almost straight, in posterior half very close and parallel to marginal carinae. Pronotum with effaced relief, flat longitudinally, rather convex transversely, with narrow and shallow longitudinal depression in form of slightly narrowed "8". Depressions along lateral margin weak, beginning from carinae in hindcorners of pronotum, on inner side, at their bases with small triangular depression. Discal sculpture transversely-grooved, with traces of punctations in grooves, on sides along lateral margin at base reituated, anteriorly longitudinally grooved. Scutellum short, with strongly transverse (4.5 times as wide as long) basal part, separated from triangular apex by transitional ridge. Elytra very narrow, 3.3 times as long as wide as humeri, in basal 3/5 parallel, hardly dilated posteriorly, in apical 2/5 narrowest. Straight line to narrow, acute-angular rounded and strongly dentate apices (Fig. 5). Relief of elytra effaced, humeral humps weak; humeral pits large, deep; sutural depressions flat and very weak; suture weakly elevated only in apical 2/3, where elytra along suture strongly diverging to apices. Collar of prothorax with rather wide, triangularly emarginate anterior margin. Prothorax anteriorly transverse-punctate grooved; its posterior process wide, pentagonal, weakly longitudinally extended, with deep dense transverse grooves. Metathorax finely and sparsely transverse-grooved, in middle longitudinally, anteriorly slightly and posteriorly strongly pit-wise depressed, with effaced shagreened medial line. Lateral margins of abdomen rather protruding from under elytra. Anterior medial process of 1st abdominal segment with weakly depressed, with concentric arches of punctate grooves becoming weaker posteriorly and becoming punctate lines on shagreened background on last 3 sternites. All sternites separated from lateral sternomediae by narrow grooves extending to base of abdomen. Ana sternite 1.4 times as wide, roundly trapezoid, blunt at apex, with long acuminate margin in posterior half. Aedeagus as in Fig. 11; right paramere and apical 1/3 of penis broken. Length 9.9 mm, width 2.6 mm.

This species differs from the close Palearctic species A. alazon Lw., A. kaliginis Oben., A. quadristicus Oben., and A. bigutatus F., in color of body and scaly spots on elytra (in A. quadristicus body is bronze-brown, 2 pairs of spots on elytra are golden-yellow); shape of pronotum (in A. alazon strongly emarginate in basal 1/3 of lateral margins, in A. kaliginis with greatest width at middle, and in A. quadristicus before middle); relief of pronotum (in A. alazon, A. bigutatus, and A. kaliginis with 2 medial depressions divided by transverse elevation); shape and proportions of A. aedeagus (in A. alazon tegmen dilated in straight line to apex, lower apodeme 1.6 times as wide as upper apodeme; in A. bigutatus tegmen arcuately emarginate laterally; in A. quadristicus tegmen wider, 4.3 times as long as wide; of A. kaliginis is not known).

77. Agrilus sihapardinensis Alexeev, sp. n. (Fig. 7).


Weakly elongate, 3.3-3.6 times as long as wide; light, bronze-green or with golden pronotum and scutellum, dorsally covered with very short shiny white elytral scales, longer, humeral depressions of elytra and lateral depressions of pronotum, where together with granulolote white coating they form white spots; scales on frons long, close, denser on anterior process of prothorax, denser on episterna of prothorax and metathorax, sides of metathorax, external half of hindcoxae, posteriorly of them at base of abdomen and on sides at bases of all sternites, together with coating forming white spots.

Head strongly protruding, anteriorly rather flattened, and in middle longitudinally depressed. Eyes protruding out of general outline. Antennae weakly dentate beginning from 3rd segment, short, 1.5 times as long as height of eye. Clypeus with wide arcuate notch on anterior margin, evenly oblong depressed, between antennal pits 3 times wide of frons at this site. Frons between eyes with almost arcuate, strongly converging margins anteriorly, 1.1-1.3 times as wide as long, transversely flat and weakly longitudinally convex, with gradual shallow, longitudinal depression; sculpture punctate-grooved, in anterior part transverse, in posterior part diagonal. Cervix 3.6 times as wide as eye, evenly, rather transversely and longitudinally convex, with longitudinal depression extended to base with sutural line on its bottom. Sculpturation punctate-grooved, becoming effaced and broken toward base into separate fine punctations of shagreened background; punctate grooves in middle and anterior parts of cervix together with diagonal grooves of frons forming rather regular concentric pattern. Pronotum 1.4 times almost evenly strongly arcuated forward with its lateral margins; anterior margin very weakly biemarginate; posterior margin angular biemarginate, with strongly shaped protruding middle lobe equal to half width of base of pronotum; hindcorners blunt. Surface longitudinally flattened and evenly transversely convex, with large depressions gradually disappearing medially in longitudinal depressions in front and in base divided by medial transverse elevation in middle. Trunk with humeral elevations. Sculpturations consisting of transversely arcuate grooves curving to base, with shagreened and sparse traces of punctations on base. Carinae in hindcoxae very weak, extending almost straight from base, slightly and converging anteriorly, slightly distant from lateral margin, to middle of prothorax becoming broken, slightly approaching lateral margin, then continuing along it in form of accessory carinae. Marginal carinae in anterior half strongly curved upward, in posterior half almost straight, before anterior ends slightly curved downward; submarginal carinae slightly distant from marginal carinae, almost parallel to them and slightly twice curved. Scutellum with roundly trapezoid basal and narrow apical parts divided by medially interrupted carina; basal part as wide as long, strongly depressed and shagreened. Elytra 3 times as long as wide at humeri, in anterior 3/5 with almost parallel, slightly arcuately curved out margins; in posterior 2/5 narrowed in almost straight line to rather wide, barely distinctly extended, widely angularly rounded, finely dentate apices. Relief of elytra effaced, sutural depressions weak, in basal 3/5 wide, in apical 2/5 narrowing to apices. Suture weakly elevated in posterior 3/4. Collar of prothorax with rather narrow and deep roundly triangular emargination; posterior process almost flat, at base slightly dilated, apically rounded, transversally punctate-grooved. Sides of thorax and first 2 abdominal sternites punctate grooved, last 3 sternites with more effaced sculpture and more definite shagreened sculpture. Anal sternite gradually rounded or roundly trapezoid at apex, along margin very finely dentate.
ο♂: anal sternite narrower, 1.6 times as wide as long. Aedeagus as in Fig. 12.

♀: anal sternite wider, 1.8 times as wide as long. Length 7.7-5.6 mm, width 2.3-1.7 mm.

Among Palearctic species known to us it is close only to A. kabakovi sp. n. A. tshapadarenis sp. n. differs from it in wider body (length 3.3-3.6 times width) (in A. kabakovi length 3.0-3.1 times width), less arcuately curved, in basal half pronotum almost straight with lateral margins. Pronotum 1.4 as wide as long (in A. kabakovi pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long). The new species also differs in anterior and posterior median depression of the pronotum divided by transverse elevation (in A. kabakovi fused into longitudinal groove with indistinct transverse elevation); scaly spots in lateral depressions of pronotum, which are absent in A. kabakovi; narrower, 3.0 times as long as wide, in humeral elytra (in A. kabakovi 2.8 times as long as wide); almost evenly rounded apices of elytra (in A. kabakovi angulate, cut upward to suture); even scale cover of elytra forming small spots only in humeral pits (in A. kabakovi interrupted along suture in middle 1/3 of elytra and forming cuneate spots near suture posterior to bare space; spots in humeral pits very weak); pure white scaly spots on ventral side (in A. kabakovi consisting of whitish and yellowish scales); narrower tegmen and also penis with trianugally pointed apex (Fig. 12) (in A. kabakovi tegmen greatly dilated, apex of penis wide, bluntly rounded, and bearing small triangular process; Fig. 13).


Cobos, 1966: Kunar.

Kunar: SW Čapa-Dura (Chapadera), 1800 m, 20.VII.1971, O. K., 1 spm.; N Waygal (Vaygal’), 2200 m, 10.VII.1972, O. K., 2 spms. Beetles were collected in coniferous-hardwood forest.

Afghanistan, W Pakistan (ssp. krapkai Alexeev & Bily).

79. Agrius kabakovi Alexeev, sp. n. (Fig. 8).


Rather wide, 3.3 times as long as wide. Entirely pale bronze or dorsally golden, or with copper sheen; dorsally and ventrally covered with yellowish or white shiny ciliate scales, indistinct or cervices, absent on drop-like, posteriorly area dilated near suture, medial 1/3 part of elytra forming posteriorly thereof accumulations in form of small oblique spots; spots also in humeral depressions, small depressions near posterior corners of elytra and in anterior parts of lateral depressions of pronotum, on epimeres and episterna of mesothorax, sides of metathorax, on lateral, dilated part of hindcoxa, and on sides near base of abdominal sternites.

Head anteriorly rather flattened; eyes protruding from general outline became of elevation of from at border with eyes, regularly oval, anterior margin reaching lower margin of antennal pits. Antennae dentate beginning from 3rd segment, short, 1.5 times as long as height of eye. Clypeus weakly depressed, with large, flat, very weakly depressed dots, shagreened; anterior margin with narrow and rather deep triangularly rounded emargination; distance between antennal pits 4 times width of frons at this site; its central part almost as long as wide. Frons between eyes in ο♂ with slightly inwardly bent, in ♀ almost straight, forwardly narrowed margins; 1.2-1.4 times as wide as long; with weak longitudinal depressions in posterior part and with deep transverse depression occupying about half width of frons at border between anterior and middle 1/3; 2 weaker depressions extending posteriorly from frons, together with frons forming common medial horseshoe-like depression. Frons with punctate grooves, in upper part grooves extended more or less diagonally to medial line, in middle part (between arches of "horseshoe") grooves transverse, and in depression in middle of anterior part of "horseshoe" grooves arcuately directed with convex side anteriorly. Cervix 3.3 times as wide as transverse eye diameter; with effaced relief and depressed sutural line, with punctate grooves forming together with diagonal grooves of frons concentric pattern. Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long; its lateral margins in posterior half almost straight or very weakly arcuate; in anterior 1/3 more arcuate, or sides almost evenly arcuately dilated; maximal width at anterior 2/5. Anterior margin unevntenly biemarginate, sharply concave near forecorners and then weakly arcuately convex, forming very wide, occupying almost entire width of anterior median suture, not protruding. Posterior margin anguinally biemarginate, with not-protruding, very wide, W-shaped medial lobe occupying 3/5 width of base of pronotum. Surface of pronotum weakly longitudinally and slightly, almost evenly transversely (in area of disc) concave; anterior and posterior depressions and transverse elevation between them barely marked; lateral depressions along margin rather well expressed. Sculpturation on disc transverse-rugulate, on sides diagonal. Hindcorners blunt, with rounded apex. Carinae in hindcorners of pronotum indistinct, sometimes in form of several irregular reliefs laterally bearing irregular grooved sculpture of marginal part. Marginal carinae in anterior half curved, elevated, in posterior part straight; submarginal carinae anteriorly curved, in anterior 1/3 parallel marginal carinae, then straight, converging with them, in posterior 1/3 or 1/4 broken into separate parts, among which posterior fused before hindcorners with marginal carinae. Scutellum shagreened, with slightly trap-teazed round or rectangular, weakly convex basal part separated from triangular part by low, sometimes diffused carina. Elytra 2.8 times as long as wide at humeri, in anterior 2/5 with almost parallel margins, then gradually dilated to posterior half, where from almost parallel broadened to slightly extended, narrow, angulate, almost cut anteriorly to suture, rather weakly denticulate apices. Relief of elytra effaced, sutureal depressions and elevation of suture weakly expressed only in posterior half. Collar of prothorax with deep roundly transverse emargination; posterior process almost cuneately narrowed posteriorly, more cuneate in apical 2/5; weakly longitudinally and transversely convex, with punctate-grooved sculpture; rest of surface punctate-grooved, shagreened.

ο♂: anal sternite narrower, evenly rounded at apex. Aedeagus as in Fig. 13.

♀: anal sternite wider, bluntly narrowed, sometimes truncate apex. Length 6.6-8.8 mm, width 2.2-2.9 mm.

This species is close to A. tshapadarenis sp. n. A. kabakovi sp. n. differs from A. tshapadarenis sp. n. in wider (3.0-3.1 times length) body (in A. tshapadarenis width of body 3.3-3.6 times length); more arcuate, evenly curved lateral margins of wider pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long (in A. tshapadarenis 1.4 times as wide as long); fused anterior and posterior median depressions of pronotum forming common longitudinal groove (in A. tshapadarenis divided by transverse elevation); wider, (2.8 times as long as wide at humeri) elytra (in A. tshapadarenis 3.3 times as long as wide); angulate, apices of elytra cut anteriorly to the suture; scale cover interrupted along suture in medial 1/3 of elytra and forming cuneate spots (in A. tshapadarenis scale cover is even, except small spots in humeral pits); spots of whitish and yellowish scales on ventral side in A. tshapadarenis spots white; extraordinarily wide tegmen, and also penis with wide, bluntly rounded apex bearing small triangular process (Fig. 13) (in A. tshapadarenis tegmen narrower and apex of penis triangular; Fig. 12).

80. Paracylindromorphus subfulviformis subfulviformis (Mannerheim, 1837).

Kunar: Upp. Waygal riv. (upper Vaygal’ River), 2500 m, 28.VI.1972, O. K., 1 spm. Beetle was caught in coniferous-hardwood forest.
SE European Russia, Transcaucasia, C Asia, Kazakhstan, S Siberia, Turkey, Mediterranean, Mongolia. Living on Gramineae; usually developing in lower parts of stems of inflorescences of Agropyron.

81. Aphanisticus sugonjaevi Alexeev, sp. n. (Fig. 4).

Holotype, ♂, Nangyarkh: Dzhelelabad, 22.VII.1966, Ye. S. Sugonyayev (IAN).

Wide beetle, 3.1 times as long as wide; entirely shagreened, rather shiny, steel black, and bare; head hemispherical, convex in middle; pronotum convex; elytra longitudinally flattened and with coarsely reticulate sculpture.

Head dorsally semicircularly protruding between eyes, semielliptically depressed, near forecorners along depression with carinate elevation; depression 3 times width of head. Width of head 2.2 times its length. Eyes anteriorly oval, laterally reniform. Antennae with sharply dilated 7-11th segments; undilated segments in depressions between lateral margin of Clypeus and eye; dilated part in resting position fitting into oval depression along upper margin of tergosternal suture. Clypeus triangular, with arcuately concave lateral margins, narrowly extended and rounded upper corner, and wide, rather deep, gradually arcuately concave anterior margin separated from frons by deep depression. Frons 1.2 times as long as wide, strongly convex, especially in beginning of upper half, with deep longitudinal depression along entire width, rather sharply entering upper margin of frons. Pronotum 1.3 times as wide as long, with arcuately rounded lateral margins, maximal width slightly before middle, more narrowed anteriorly, before hindcorners with slightly arcuately concave margin; anterior margin very weakly, gradually arcuately concave; posterior margin with 4 emarginations, medial lobe weakly protruding, triangular, and with rounded apex. Hindcorners blunt, with slightly blunt apex. Surface weakly longitudinally and transversely convex; with narrow lateral margin flattened along anterior 2/5; with rather large reniform oblique pit-like depressions before posterior corners; with transverse depressions in anterior 2/5 and posterior 3/5. Scutellum narrow, cuneate, and longitudinal. Elytra 2.2 times as long as wide at humeri; lateral margins of anterior 1/5 straight, parallel, before apical 2/5 slightly arcuately concave, then narrowed to rather wide, slightly obliquely, arcuately cut anterior to suture, aoices not distinctly dentate and slightly extended to sides. Humeral pits transverse, with small anterior and large posterior slopes limited posteriorly by semicircle. Sutural depressions wide, occupying 1st-4th intervals, in anterior 3/5 flat, in posterior 2/5 gradually deepening and narrowing to apices. Elytral striae with very large pit-like depressions, in posterior half much smaller, becoming depressed punctations erased at apices. Anal tergite with wide, bluntly rounded, apex slightly angularly emarginate in middle. Anterior margin of pronotum in middle with deep emargination as wide as anterior margin of clypeus; along entire margin with shallow depression forming wall in area of emargination. Posterior process of prothorax narrow, with almost parallel lateral margins, almost straightly dilated before triangular apical part, with slightly extended apical corner. Legs with femora strongly dilated to apical 1/3, bearing on inner side depressions for folding tibia and tarsi. Anal sternite 1.4 times as wide as long, roundly triangular, with narrow two-pitted emargination in middle of apical margin, in apical 1/3 with deep longitudinal, narrowing posteriorly and gradually disappearing medial depression bordered with ridge. Length 2.6 mm, width 0.8 mm.

This species in the sculpture of elytra is very close to A. sculpticollis Bily., from which A. sugonjaevi differs well in semicircular head (in A. sculpticollis head in dorsal view roundly triangular); shallower width and other shape of relief of medial depression of head; pronotum most dilated in middle (in A. sculpticollis before middle), and absence of transverse depression on pronotal disc (in A. sculpticollis medial falciform depression present); presence of reniform pits in hindcorners of pronotum, equal width of elytra in posterior 1/3 (in A. sculpticollis elytra considerably wider in posterior 1/3); two-pitted apical margin of anal sternite of ♂ (in A. sculpticollis with deep roundly triangular emargination), and other characters.

82. Trachys turanica Semenov, 1893.

Semenov, 1893: 497.—bactriana Semenov, 1895: 351, syn. n.


Conspicuous of T. turanica and T. bactriana is established on basis of type specimens.

LOCALITIES OF COLLECTION OF BUPRESTID BEETLES BY O. N. KABAKOV IN AFGHANISTAN IN 1969-1973

Baglan Prov.


3. Sasan (Shashan), 2800 m, 10.VIII.1972. Slope of Sasan above Sasan settlement. Montane semidesert with spiny cushion plants; at some places Juniperus sp. with thickets of xerophytic shrubs; in upper parts of valleys, alpine meadows. Vegetation very degraded as result of overgrazing.

Takhar Prov.

4. Samti (Samti), Pandji Riv.ystem (Pyandzh Riv.), 1000 m, 10.V.1971. Pandji River and major terrace. In the floodplain remnants of thickets, Salix, Populus, Elaeagnus, Tamarix, and other trees and shrubs; in terrace ephemeral steppe as montane foothills of Tajikistan.

Badakshan Prov.


Herat Prov.

7. Hasankula (Khasankula), 1100 m, 5.V.1972. Stationary sands with vegetation of Badkhyz type.

8. Usrest (Kala-usrest), 1100 m, 20, 26.VI.1972. Subtropical desert on rocky soils with plots of sparse shrub forest of Prunus amygdalus, Ficus spp. and Pistacia sp.; in valleys, Tamarix and thickets of Phragmites sp.

10. NW Adraskan, 1100 m, 26.VI.1972. Rocky subtropic desert with patches of xerophytic sparse forest and shrubs: Kabul Pistacio, Ficus sp., and Prunus amygdalus; at some sites Haloxylon sp., Tamarix sp., and Juniperus sp.


12. S Herat, 900 m, 20.XI.1969. Along highway long-leaf pine trees; desert with stationary sands; vegetation very degraded as a result of overgrazing.

13. Karoch (Karakh), NE Herat, 1200 m, 14, 15.XI.1969. Montane foothill ephemeric semidesert of Badkhyz type; thickets of xerophytic shrubs, Ficus sp., P. amygdalus, and sometimes Juniperus sp.

Gor Prov.


15. Saghar (Sagar), 2500 m, 15.VII.1970. Lowland in mountains with rich carbonate soils; in valleys forested sites of Juniperus, Platanus, and Populus spp.; in mountain slopes spiny cushions of Ephedra sp.; fruit orchards and other vegetation of oasis.

16. Şahrak (Shahrak), 2500 m, 1.VII.1970. Mountain valley with Salix spp., Tamarix sp., and meadow vegetation.

17. Tulak (Tulak), 2500 m, 30.X, 2, 3. XI.1969. Mountain valley with richer vegetation because of carbonate soils; large thickets of Lamiaeaeae and Rubus sp.

Bamian Prov.

18. Bamyan (Bamian), 2500 m, 15.VII.1972. Mountain valley with remnants of tugas forests; oasis with anthropogenic vegetation.

*19. Behaud, 3000 m, 30.VI, 1, 2, 12, 27.VII.1971. High-mountain semidesert with spiny cushions; Salix forests in valleys, thickets of Rubus sp. and Populus spp. plantations.

*20. SW Behaud, 3200 m, 30.VI, 9.VIII.1971. High-mountain semidesert with spiny cushions; in humid sites thickets of Rheum sp. and diverse vegetation with Apliacaeae and Gramineae.

21. Kohe-Baba, S Kalu (Kalou), 4000 m, 30.VI.1971. High-mountain desert with spiny cushions; humid sites alpine meadows with vegetation, which is poor because of overgrazing; moraine landscape with glacier lakes.

22. Panjao (Pandzhao), 2800 m, 1.VII.1972. Mountain valley with remnants of Salix sp. forests and plantations of Populus sp.; on mountains slopes spiny cushions.

Vardak Prov.

23. Tokana, 2700 m, 26, 27.VI.1970. Mountain valley with anthropogenic vegetation; plantations of Populus spp. and Salix spp.; on slopes ephemeric vegetation and sites with overgrazed graminaceous and other herbaceous steps; in humid sites diverse vegetation with Apliacaeae, Asteraceae, etc.

Kabul Prov.


26. Paghman (Paghmam), NW Kabul 2200 m, 17.VI.1973. E slope of Paghman Mountains with diverse trees; remnants of native vegetation are represented by shrub form of evergreen Quercus baloot, Platanus, Kabul Pistacio, Salix spp., Tamarix sp., and other shrubs.

28. Surobay (Surobay), E Kabul, 1100 m, 27.II.1970, 18.V.1973. Kabul River valley with reservoir and electric power plant; in vicinity savannah-type vegetation with single standing trees of Q. baloot, wild olive, Richeus, Tamarix sp., Prunus spp., Platanus, etc.; in the underforest Rubus sp., Crataegus sp., Rosa sp., locusts, Euphorbia sp., etc.; grassy ephemeral Papaver spp., Ereubus, etc.

Lagman Prov.

29. Samkar (vicinity of Mekhtarlam), 1500-1800 m, 23.IV.1972. Vegetation similar to habitat 28, but less changed by overgrazing. In small valleys with tall grass Q. baloot forests, Platanus; and other hardwood trees; in underforest locusts and other shrubs of Fabaceae, wild Asparagus sp., Rheum sp., Lappa sp., and various succulents.

Kunar Prov.

30. Čapa-Dara (Chapadara), 1500 m, 31.V, 20.VI.1971; 1800 m, 25.V.1977. Mountain valley in mixed-forest zone of Nuristan type; in the valley remnants of subtropic tugas of tree-type Tamarix sp., Platanus, Corylus sp., wild olives with underforest of Punicia sp., Oleander sp. and other shrubs; on mountain slopes sparse forests of Quercus baloot, Acer sp., Fraxinus sp., Ulmus sp., with mixture of Pinus sp. and Picea sp.

31. SW Čapa-Dara, 1500 m, 8, 15.VI.1971, 1600 m, 13.VI.1971; 1800 m, 17, 20.VII.1971. Montane foothills with rich mixed forests of Nuristan type; at some sites, in underforest, many Corylus avellana, Nepal Alinus sp., specific shrubs of Fabaceae, Genista sp., and Ephedra sp.

32. S Čapa-Dara, 1500 m, 25, 30.V.1971; 1600 m, 13.VI.1971; 2000 m, 23.V.1971. Similar to habitat 31.

33. N kandes (Kamiedes), 1500 m, 20.IX.1971. Similar to habitat 31, but forests are better preserved and rich.

34. Upper Waygal River, (upper Waygal River), 2000 m, 7.VII.1972; 2500 m, 28.VI.1972; 2750 m, 9.VII.1972; 3000 m, 2.VI.1972. Upper border of mixed and coniferous forests of Nuristan type; alpine meadows very impoverished by overgrazing; glaciers, and firm accumulation of ice.

35. Waygal, 2000 m, 11.VII.1972; 3000 m, 2.VII.1972. Vicinity of Waygal; rich mixed forests of Nuristan type; in the valley anthropogenic vegetation.
36. N Waygal, 2200 m, 10.VII.1972. Similar to habitat 35.

37. S Waygal, 1200 m, 21, 23.VI.1972; 2000 m, 23.VI.1972; 2750 m, 9.VII.1972. Valley of right tributary of the Waygal River with rich vegetation transient between subtropic sparse forests in lower course of the river to mixed confinuous and mixed forests of the Nuristan type in the upper river.

38. W Waygal, 1500 m, 28.VI.13, 14.VII.1972; 2200 m, 11.VII.1972; 2500 m, 10.VI.1972. Valley of the right tributary of the Waygal River with rich mixed forests; many Corylus avellana, wild Vitis sp., Ficus carica, Punica granatum, and other shrubs.

39. SW Peč-Dara (Pech), 2000 m, 6, 18.VI.1971. Mixed forest of the Nuristan type.


41. W Barikot [SW Kamu], 2000 m, 20.VI. 19, 22.VII.1972; 2500 m, 20, 22.VII.1972. Valley of the right tributary of Kunar River; in lower parts of the river sub tropic forest with Quercus baldus, wild olive, Platanus, Corylus avellana, and numerous vines; in under forest Oleander, myrtle, Euphorbia, Punica granatum, Genista sp., locusts, etc.; in upper parts of the river mixed forests of the Nuristan type.

Nangarkhar Prov.

42. Jalalabad (Dzhelalabad), 650 m, 20.VII.1970. Rich subtropic anthropogenic vegetation; orchards, growths of fan palms, rice, and sugar cane plantations, citrus, and other crops; remnants of floodplain vegetation; on high terraces secondary subtropic savannah with succulents, small palms, and ephemeric vegetation: Papaver ssp., Tulipa ssp., Eremurus, etc.; at some sites many Datura indica and Calotropis procera.

43. W Jalalabad, 23.IV.1972. Secondary savannah, similar to habitat 42.


Farrakha Prov.

45. Anardara (Anardara), 850 m, 12.IX.1972. Desert with stationenary sands, rare dunes on N side of rocky areas; thickets of Haloxylon ssp., Calligonum ssp., Artemisia ssp., various ephemeric plants, and other grassy and shrub vegetation; in narrow spaces among cliffs remnants of forests of Kabul Pistacia, Platanus, Ficus ssp., and Prunus ssp.

46. N Anardara, 1100 m, 23.III, 1.IV.1971. Desert with stationenary sands similar to habitat 45.

**47. NO [NE] Nazarkhan, 900 m, 2.IX.1972. Predominately stationenary sandy desert with large areas of saline soil; sites with rocky desert; very poor vegetation; at some sites thicket of Haloxylon, Prunus ssp., Ficus ssp., and other shrubs.

48. Nazarkhan (Kalatuyi-Nazarkhan), 900 m, 29.XI.1969. In vicinity of Nazarkhan castle subtropic (growing in winter) desert; vegetation of stationenary sands; gigantic Ferula sp., Haloxylon peregrinum; a typical feature of the landscape is large terrestrial tereke structures.

49. Šindand (Shindand), 1100 m, 5.XII.1969; 22.III.1971. Oasis with anthropogenic vegetation among low-mountain rocky deserts with very depressed vegetation; river valley with park of Platanus, Populus ssp., and Salix ssp.; plantations of long-leaf Pinus ssp. and fruit orchards.

50. 70 km SW Šindand, 1100 m, 22.IX.1970. Subtropic desert on rocky soils.

51. Preslinjan (Peshindzhan), W Šindand, 900 m, 3.XI.1970. Sandy desert, similar to habitat 48.

Urugzan Prov.

52. Gzeb (Gizaq), 1300 m, 11, 12, 18.VI.1970. Lowland among mountains cut by the Gilimend River valley; remnants of rich, transitional to subtropical tugai forests; in surrounding mountains of sparse forest of Kabul species of Pistacia sp., Platanus, and Juniperus sp.; in under forest many locusts, Rosa sp., Vitis sp., Punica ssp., Ficus ssp., and Prunus ssp. occur; fruit orchards and rice paddies.

53. Khakeran [Khakeran NE of Urugzan], 2700 m, IX.1970; 3000 m, 22.IX.1970. Very rich in species diversity of high-mountain cushion plants; in valleys remnants of tugai forests.

54. Šahrestan (Shakhristan), 2200 m, 2.VII.1970; 2300 m, 17.VII.1970; 2400 m, 20.VII.1970. Middle altitude plateau with cut through valleys and individual mountain peaks (up to 3500-4000 m), steppes and semideserts with vegetation very depressed by overgrazing; in valleys of springs very rich shrub vegetation with singly standing trees of the Kabul species of Pistacia sp., Platanus, and Populus ssp.

55. Qonaq pass [Kunak Pass], N Šahrestan, 3000 m, 23.VIII, 1.VIII.1970. Pass over SW spur of Baba Mountains; high-mountain cushion and meadow vegetation in sites with water, shallow mossy swamps, small glaciers, and accumulations of fir ice.

56. Tarin (Tarinot), 1300 m, 1800 m, 7.VI.1970. River valley with remnants of tugai forests; mountain slopes with sparse forest of Kabul Pistacia sp., Platanus, and Juniperus sp.

57. SO [SE] Urugzan (Urugzan), 2500 m, 27.VII.1970. Xerophytic high-mountain cushion plants.

Gazni Prov.


59. NW of Moqur, 2300 m, 24.V.1973. Similar to habitat 58.

60. W Moqur, 2300 m, 15, 19.IX.1972, 1.VII.1973. Wide, arid valley among limestone mountains; semidesert vegetation, at some sites thicket of xerophytic shrubs, many Rubus sp., and Ephedra sp.


62. Ghazni (Gazni), 2500 m, 1.VII.1972. Similar to habitat 62.

Kandagar Prov.

64. Gharargay [Gharargay], 50 km N of Kandagar (Kandagar), 2000 m, 12.XI.1970. Limestone mountains of Shahk-Makhsud Range; in valleys remnants of rich Platanus-Pistacia forests with
thickets of locusts, *Rosa* sp., *Rubus* sp., *Ficus* sp., *Prunus amygdalus*, and *Punica* sp.; in high mountains, growths of *Juniperus* sp.; at some sites *Epithema* sp., *Pherula* sp., *Malva* sp., *Lappa* sp., *Mentha* sp., and *Tragepogon* sp. are abundant; in spring many ephemeral plants; *Eremurus*, tulips, poppies, etc.

65. W Spinboldak (Spinboldak), 1100 m, IV, 10.V.1972. Subtropic semidesert, with winter vegetation; in valleys remnants of rich tugai forests, many tree-like *Tamarix* sp.; along margins of the Registan Desert large areas of salty soils.

66. NW of Spinboldak, 1100 m, 10.V., 25.X.1972. Subtropic semidesert.

67. Bagdu (Bagdu), 1700 m, 14.IX.1970; 1800 m, 16.IX.1970. Vegetation as in habitat 64. Zabul Prov.

68. Kalat (Kalat), 1400 m, 18.VII.1972. Remnants of tugai forests in the Tarnak River valley.

Comment. In modern maps localities 19 and 20 belong to Vardak Prov. (*), 47 belongs to Herat Prov. (**), and 61 belongs to Zabul Prov. (**).

CHECKLIST OF BUPRESTID BEETLES OF THE FAUNA OF AFGHANISTAN DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER (PARTS I-III)

Subfam. JULODINAE


Subfam. POLYCESTINAE


Subfam. ACMAEODERINAE


Subfam. CHALCOPHORINAE

27. *C. miliaris* (Klug, 1829). I: 82.

Subfam. SPHENOPTERINAE

32. *S. (S.) shindendens* Alexeev, sp. n. II: 83.
34. *S. (S.) chalybaea* anandarenis Alexeev, subsp. n. II: 85.
38. *S. (S.) uderius* Jakowlew, 1890. II: 85.
42. *S. (D.) kryzanovskii* Alexeev, sp. n. II: 85.
43. *S. (D.) kepleri* Alexeev & Tykow, in press. II: 86.
44. *S. (D.) sarbayanensis* Alexeev, sp. n. II: 86.
45. *S. (Bhupalachata) corroa* Jakowlew, 1899. II: 86.
46. *S. (Chlatacheta) canescens* Motschulsky, 1860. II: 86.
54. *S. (Hoplistina) semennai* Jakowlew, 1889. II: 86.
55. *S. (Tropopretia) kaubakovi bicolorata* Alexeev, subsp. n. II: 86.

Subfam. BUPRESTINAE

58. *Cypris olivaceipennis* Faurè, 1891. II: 86.
60. *A. (Euaenaxia) analoga* lauriciroco Györy, 1841. II: 86.
63. *A. (Cyclantheria) epiphalis* Redtenbacher, 1850. II: 86.
64. *Cratomaeras* (C.) *fariniger* (Kraatz, 1882). II: 86.
65. *C. (Cyclopremirina) fedyschenko* Semenov, 1895. II: 86.
68. *T. (Trachypteryx) ignicola* (Champion, 1918). II: 86.
Subfam. CHRYSObothrinAE


70. C. (C.) kabakovi Alexeev, sp. n. II: 864.

Subfam. AGRILINAE

71. Vanroonia afghanica Alexeev & Volkovish, sp. n. III.

72. M. (M.) kazashi Cobos, 1966. III.

73. M. (M.) staneki Obenberger, 1955. III.


75. M. (M.) kabakovi Alexeev, sp. n. III.

76. Agrius afghanistanicus Alexeev, sp. n. III.

77. A. tschapadzeensis Alexeev, sp. n. III.

78. A. klapperichi Cobos, 1966. III.

79. A. kabakovi Alexeev, sp. n. III.

Subfam. CYLINDROMORPHINAE

*80. Paracylindromorphus subuliforinis subuliformis (Mannerheim, 1837). III.

Subfam. TRACHYINAE

*81. Aphaniusius sugonjavi Alexeev sp. n. III.

82. Trachys tanarica Semenov, 1893 (= t. bactriana Semenov, 1895, syn. n.). III.

ADDITIONUM

In publications on the fauna of Afghanistan the following species are recorded which are absent in our materials.

Julodis faldernanni Obenberger, 1923 (Cobos, 1966, Bily, 1972). We are not familiar with this form, but the presence of Transcaucasian J. faldernanni Mnnh. in Afghanistan seems unlikely. Most probably this name belongs to one of the forms of J. variolaris (Pall.) or J. euphratica (Lap.-Gory).

Julodis faldernanni badakhshanica Cobos, 1966. Examination of the holotype showed that this form belongs to J. variolaris, possibly as a subspecies.

Julodis ormarensis Obenberger, 1924 (Bily, 1972). It is close to J. euphratica, possibly a form of this polytypic species.

Julodis gowenderensis Obenberger, 1924 (Cobos, 1966; J. consobrina subsp. gowenderensis Obenb.). Probably this form fits J. kabakovi Alexeev, 1990.

Julodis klapperichi Cobos, 1966. This species is close to J. euphratica and differs from it in large oval cells of elytra and very coarse punctation of intervals; short notch of parameres of aedeagus occupying approximately 1/3 of its length (in J. euphratica it occupies about half of its length), and wider aedeagus. Possibly it is a form of J. euphratica.

Julodella dilatollicolli Semenov, 1893 (Bily, 1972).

Acmaraedrella (A.) caspica suturifera (Reitter, 1904). It was described from Afghanistan (Serif-Kuh, N of Gerat).

Capnodis indica Thomton, 1879 (Rikhter, 1952).

Psiloptera (Lampetis) ctenulata (Klug, 1829) (Cobos, 1966). This record belongs to P. argentinae Mnnh.

Sphenoptera (S.) notata Jakowlew, 1899 (Descarpentries, 1965).

Sphenoptera (S.) plana haarlovi Descarpentries, 1965.

Sphenoptera (S.) krali Obenberger, 1927 (Cobos, 1966).

Sphenoptera (S.) lateralis Faldermann, 1836 (Cobos, 1966). Finding of this species in S Afghanistan seems very unlikely.

Sphenoptera (Chrysobothrma) tamaris (Klug, 1829) (Cobos, 1966). Most likely this record belongs to S. beckeri Dohrn.

Sphenoptera (Hoplilustra) perroteti afganica Cobos, 1966.

Sphenoptera (Hoplilustra) venusta seistanica Descarpentries, 1965.

Anthisia schebei Thery, 1936.

Cramatomenus (Cryptocratomerus) angustipennis (Klug, 1829) (Cobos, 1966). This record may belong to C. fedtschenkoi (Sem.).

Chrysobothris (Sphaerobothris) globolicolli Reitter, 1895. It was described from Afghanistan (Serif-Kuh, N of Gerat).

Agrillus albojulialis longepilus Cobos, 1966.

Aphanisticus pygmaeus (Lucas, 1849) (Cobos, 1966; pygmaeus Illiger).

Trachys pumilus Illiger, 1803 (Cobos, 1966).

Thus, this paper (parts I-III) includes data on 82 species of buprestid beetles of the fauna of Afghanistan, among which 15 species and 4 subspecies are described as new species; 33 species are new records for the fauna of Afghanistan. In the literature (Descarpentries, 1965; Cobos, 1966; Bily, 1972, etc.) about 25 more species were recorded that are absent in our materials, although many records need to be carefully verified. Including these data, 110 species of buprestid beetles were found in the fauna of Afghanistan. Because data on many species known in territories adjacent to Afghanistan, particularly Central Asia, Iran, and Pakistan, are absent and because of diversity of topography and vegetation of this country (Alekseyev et al., 1990) it is possible to suppose that fauna of buprestids of Afghanistan is considerably richer and may include up to 300-400 species.

LITERATURE CITED


Contribution to the Systematics of Leaf-Beetles of the Genus *Thelyterotarsus* Wse. (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) from Transcaucasia, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan*

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Key words: *Thelyterotarsus*; Chrysomelidae; Coleoptera; new species.

In the process of constructing a key to species of *Thelyterotarsus* Wse., for a monograph on chrysomelids of Cryptophytaeae of the fauna of Russia and adjacent countries of the Palearctic Region I examined numerous collections of expeditions of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZIS), zoological museums of several universities, and some private collections. In the process of this work I found several new species, expanded data on the ranges and food plants of previously known taxa, and studied ranges of variation in large series, which was necessary for the construction of keys. All type specimens were examined, including those from museums of France and West Germany.

In this paper I describe new species from Transcaucasia, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan. I am deeply grateful to G. S. Medvedev, M. G. Volkovich, and K. Z. Kulenova for their data, which they provided for examination. Type specimens of described species will be transferred to the collection of ZIS.

*Thelyterotarsus limbatus* Lopatin, sp. n.

This species belongs to the group of species with black body and is the closest to *T. medvedevi* Lop. from Mongolia. It differs clearly in the shape of the aedeagus and distinctly dilated *σ* forertarsi.

*σ*. Body narrow, small, elongate, moderately convex, and shiny; black labrum or only its margins, lateral edging stripe, and apices of elytra, 3-4 antennal segments ventrally and legs yellow ferruginous, base and dorsal side of femora, and sometimes apices of tibia and tarsi pitch-black.

Frons and cervix convex, covered with small, dense, and distinct punctations. Hairs of head long, sometimes erect, moderately dense, and easy to rub off. Antennae short, 4th and 5th segments of equal

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