New species of Cerambycidae from Transcaucasia with some new data
(Insecta: Coleoptera).

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With 8 figures.

Abstract: Conizonia kalashiani n. sp. (allied to C. annularis HOLZSCHUH 1984) is described from Armenia. Dorcadion kalashiani n. sp. (allied to D. kasikoporum Pic 1902) and D. czegodaevi n. sp. (allied to D. maljushenki Pic 1904) are described from Azerbaidzhan. Rhygium caucasicum semicorne HOLZSCHUH 1974 n. stat. is a first record for the fauna of Azerbaidzahn (Talysh). The taxon (described as a species) is closely related to the nominate subspecies; distinguishing characters are discussed. Mallosia interrupta Pic 1905 n. stat. is raised to species rank; characters distinguishing from M. scovitzi (FALDERMANN 1837) and distribution are given. Four new synonyms are established: Cortodera transcaspica PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936 = C. persica PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936 = C. lohanovi KAZIUCHITS 1988 n. syn.; Phytoecia pustulata (SCHRANK 1776) = Ph. pilipennis REITTER 1895 n. syn.; Agapanthia ledelus GANGLBauer 1884 (n. stat.) = A. belianthi PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1935 n. syn.

While preparing a revision of Cerambycidae fauna of the Soviet Union I would like to publish some taxonomical changes, descriptions and geographical data within the family.

Specimens are deposited in the collections of: A.N. Severtsov Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals, Moscow (SI); Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Leningrad (ZL); Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a. M. (SMF).

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Rhygium caucasicum semicorne HOLZSCHUH 1974 n. stat.


Rh. semicorne was described from Elburz (Iran, Shirvan). In the description it was compared with Rh. pygmaeum GANGLBauer 1882. I have studied the type material of semicorne in the collection of Mr. C. von HOLZSCHUH (Vienna).
Indeed, *semicorne* is closely related not to *pygmaeum* but to *caucasicum* Reitter 1889. It was very difficult to find any good distinguishing characters between these two forms. It was found that all *Rh. caucasicum* auct. from Talysy Mountains (South Azerbaijan) were really *semicorne*, firstly recorded from Azerbaijan.

*Rh. caucasicum* and *semicorne* differ from *pygmaeum* by deep and dense puncturation of pronotum, which is nearly absent (especially in the middle of the disc) in *pygmaeum*.

*Rh. semicorne* differs from *caucasicum* by fine and sparse puncturation of vertex (in *caucasicum* large and dense), by dense yellow pubescence of body and elytra (in *caucasicum* not so dense, the beetle looks darker), by red or brown apical antennal joints (in *caucasicum* antennae mostly entirely black). I think it would be better to consider *semicorne* as a subspecies of *caucasicum*.

**Cortedera transascopia** Plaviltschkiov 1936.

1936 *Cortedera transascopia* Plaviltschkiov, Fauna SSSR, Coleoptera, 21: 929.

1936 *Cortedera pseudomorphus persica* Plaviltschkiov, Fauna SSSR, Coleoptera, 21: 929 [n. syn.]


The species was described from Kopetdag (Ai-Dere, South Turkmenia) with one ♀ (in the description the sex of the holotype was mentioned mistakenly). Until now no ♂ of *transascopia* are known. As mentioned earlier (Danilevsky 1986), this species seems to be parthenogenetic.

A specimen of *transascopia* from Transcaucasia (Buzgov, Nakhichevan) was described as *lobanovi* Kazuchits 1988; but all distinguishing characters mentioned in the description are variable or do not exist. Now I have got many specimens of *transascopia* from different parts of Soviet Armenia and from Nakhichevan, and I have studied the material from Iran and Turkey in the von Holzschuh collection. There are no differences between all known populations in puncturation of elytra, sculpturing of pronotum and colour of pronotal setae. Colour of elytra is not very constant in each population. The erect setae on the base of elytra are sometimes present in specimens from Nakhichevan and sometimes absent in specimens from Kopetdag. Populations from Gorgan described as *pseudomorphus* var. *persica* (holotype in collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, some specimens in the von Holzschuh collection) belong to the same species. Thus *transascopia*, *persica* and *lobanovi* are conspecific.

**Dorcacion (Pedestredorcacion) kalashiani** n. sp.

Figs. 1–2.


*Derivatio nominis*: Dedicated to my good friend, Dr. Mark Kalashian (Armenian Academy of Science, Erevan), the best expert on Transcaucasic Coleoptera.

*Diagnosis*: The new species belongs to the "kasikoparanum" group which is characterized by the very smooth shining pronotum nearly without puncturation, but differs from the other members of the group (*D. rigatii* Breuning 1936 described from Zara, Central Anatolia; *D. kasikoparanum* Pic 1902 described from Kazikoparan, Kars; *D. cizhau* Breuning 1973 described from Savelan, N. Iran) by the deep, coarsely punctured striae on elytra; the new species is widely separated geographically from its allies.

*Description*: Length ca. 10.5–12.2 mm in ♀♂, 11.7–15.0 mm in ♀♀, width 3.6–4.2 mm in ♀♂, 4.5–5.8 in ♀♀. Body black shining, legs and first antennal joint red. Head with fine scattered punctuation nearly glabrous; vertex furrow deep, shallow or absent. Antennae moderately thick, reaching apical one-fourth of elytra in ♀, apical half in ♀♀; scapus about as long as 2nd and 3rd joints combined, 3rd joint as long as 4th (or little longer) and longer than 5th.

Prothorax 1.2–1.4 times wider than long in ♀♂, 1.5–1.6 in ♀♀. Lateral tubercles small, rounded or well developed, oblique. Pronotum with medial longitudinal furrow present or absent, without longitudinal hair line, shining, central portion indistinctly punctate or totally without punctuation, lateral coarsely or finely punctate.

Elytra narrow-oval, glabrous, strongly shining; elytral apices bordered; each elytrum with only two white hair stripes: narrow, poorly developed laterally and very distinct sutorially, accompanied by velvety black stripe.
Sometimes in ♀♂ feeble traces of white humeral stripes are visible. Basal part of elytra with two deep coarsely punctured longitudinal furrows. Autochromal ♀♂ unknown.

Legs totally red, or tarsi more or less darkened.

Remarks: Earlier kilashiani n. sp. was mixed with kaskoporum Pic (LOBANOV et al. 1981). Until now I had no possibility to study type specimens of the latter. I consider as true kaskoporum the members of a small population from Mt. Araiger (Armenia, near Egvard) which is situated not far from the type locality. This population was recently discovered by Dr. M. KALASHIAN.

Specimens of kilashiani n. sp. were collected together with a local form of cinerarium caucasicum KÜSTER 1847.

Dorcation (Pedestredorcation) czegodesi n. sp.

Figs. 3–5.

Holotype: ♂ (IS), Azerbaizdan, Shemakha Dist., Maraza, 8.V.1987, leg. M. L. DANILEVSKY.


Derivation nominis: Dedicated to my old friend A. E. CHEGODEA, who devotes his life to investigate the nature of Azerbaizdan.

Diagnosis: The new species is closely related to kagyzmanicum Suvorov 1915 (type specimen in ZI) and was mixed with it (PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1958). D. czegodesi n. sp. is distributed in North Azerbaizdan, which is very far from Kagyzman, and shows some distinct differences from the former, first of all in the absence of a very coarsely, rugose puncturation on the humeral parts of the base of elytra; lateral elytral margins without shining granules or only with some single granules near base.

Description: Length ca. 9.4–13.9 mm in ♂♂, and 10.4–12.6 in ♀♀, width 3.8–4.9 mm in ♂♂, 4.4–5.3 mm in ♀♀. Body black, densely covered with short pubescence and ♀♂ with short stout erect setae; legs and first antennal joint reddish brown.

Head densely, finely punctate. Frons, genae, temples and wide vertex longitudinal strip covered with white pubescence. Frons and vertex each with two dark brown (or pale brown) blotches. Vertex with its longitudinal furrow narrow. Antennae more or less reaching apical one-third of elytra in ♂♂ and apical half in ♀♀, covered with black, brown or white pubescens (covered in different colour forms). Scapus about as long as 2nd and 3rd antennal joints combined; 4th joint shorter than 3rd and longer than 5th.

Prothorax 1.3–1.4 times wider than long in ♂♂, 1.4–1.7 times in ♀♀. Lateral tubercles small, rounded. Central portion of pronotum densely covered with dark brown or pale brown pubescens divided by a white longitudinal stripe which is wider in specimens from the western part of the species range. Lateral portions coarsely punctate and sparsely covered with fine white pubescence.

Elytrae narrow oval convex, normally without longitudinal furrows (specimens from the west of the range with shallow short basal furrows, and with some coarse puncture near humeri), covered by dense depressed pubescence and (in ♀♀) with distinct erect stout setae. Ground colour of elytral pubescence from dark brown to pale brown. Each elytron in ♂♂ and in androchromal ♀♀ (the latter are very rare) with two white longitudinal stripes: sutural (mostly accompanied by dark or even black stripe) and laterally (which is rather wide in specimens from the west of the range). Mostly no traces of a humeral stripe are present, or white spots are present in the basal parts of dorsal and humeral stripes; in two specimens poorly developed humeral stripes are visible. Autochromal ♀♀ mostly covered with pale pubescence, always with distinct humeral stripes on elytrae and mostly with well developed dorsal stripe fused with humeral apically. Dorsal stripe often interrupted by small dark spots.

Legs totally red or more often femora and tarsi dark brown. Legs and ventral side of the body covered with pale pubescence.
Remarks: The nearest species in the Transcaucasian fauna is *maljushenkoi* Pic 1904, but it is always larger, with flat elytra. Prothoracic tubercles well developed, look like spines.

The new species occupies northern regions of Azerbaidzhan from near Baku to Sheki. The south border of species distribution seems to be Kura.

*Mallosia (Semnosia) interrupta* Pic 1905 n. stat.

Figs. 6–7.


The species was described from Van (Turkey) and is rather common in Turkey from provinces Hakkary, Van and Bitlis up to South Kars and in Iranian Kurdistan. It is well represented in European museums and private collections but is mostly erroneously identified as *angelicae* Reitter 1890. Earlier I have shown that *M. tristis* Reitter 1888 is identical with *angelicae*, which is still known only from Talysh mountains (Danilevsky 1990).

*M. interrupta* differs from *scoticzti* (Faldermann 1837) by the first view by small hair spots on elytra which are mostly arranged in longitudinal lines, but often scattered irregularly. In *scoticzti* the white elytral design is represented by more or less interrupted hair stripes. Short fragments of the stripes are never scattered irregularly. Sometimes in *interrupta* body and elytral pubescence is entirely black, but this form is very rare.

*Conizonia kalashiani* n. sp.

Fig. 8.


Diagnosis: Closely related to *annularis* Holzschuh 1984 described from Turkey (Prov. Hakkari, Suvarihalil pass), but differs first of all by the shape of prothorax which is strongly enlarged posteriorly (in *annularis* nearly cylindrical), all parts of the body are covered with grey adpressed pubescence (in *annularis* yellow) and some other features. The new species was compared with the holotype of *C. annularis* (in von Holzschuh collection, Vienna).
Description: Body length 14.5 mm, width 4.5 mm. The beetle is entirely black, covered by grey apressed pubescens.

Head with strong and dense but small punctuation. The erect setae are dark brown, nearly black (in annularis white). Vertex with three short longitudinal hair stripes: one middle and two lateral along inner eye border. A short transverse stripe is situated between antennal articulations. Antennae long and thick but not reaching the elytral apices. Antennae strongly bicolored, dorsal side covered with dark, nearly black pubescence, ventral side with grey pubescence, cilia very short and sparse; 3rd joint excavated ventrally, about as long as 4th and much shorter than 1st, but 2nd and 3rd combined longer than 1st; 5th-7th joints about equal in size and 1.5 times shorter than 4th joint.

Prothorax transverse, about 1.3 times wider than long (in annularis about 1:1 times), strongly and densely punctured, with two small glabrous callosities, with three wide longitudinal stripes; erect setae short, rather sparsely distributed.

Elytra densely irregularly covered with grey apressed pubescence, without erect setae, with longitudinal hair stripe along suture, other stripes indistinct, but at the base of elytrae and near the apices they are discernible. The punctuation of elytra much denser and coarser then in annularis. Elytral apices separately sharply rounded.

Pygidium and postpygidium rounded apically. Pubescence of pygidium is not as dense as in annularis, thus the surface of integument is visible. The bases of erect setae look like glabrous spots, which are indistinct in annularis.

Remarks: A third Transcaucasian species which could be considered as related to kalashiani n. sp. belongs in my opinion to another genus: Pteromallosia albolineata (HAMP 1852), which could be easily distinguished from Conizonia Fairmaire 1864 by very long and dense pronotal pubescence, not arranged in longitudinal stripes. The antennae of albolineata in entirely black, not only the first three joints with bicolored pubescence; elytrae with distinct longitudinal stripes.

Phytoecia pustulata (SCHRANK 1776).

1776 Saperda pustulata SCHRANK, Beyträge zur Naturgeschichte; 66.

I studied the type specimen of Ph. pilipennis (Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest) from Transcaucasia (Ordubad). The specimen is severely damaged, only metathorax and elytrae are still present. But pubescence of metathorax is very long and dense, differing from all other species of the region. Recently I have received some specimens of a special form of pustulata from Caucasus (Checheno-Ingushetia) with just the same structure of metathorax and elytrae as in the type specimen of pilipennis. These specimens of pustulata with entirely black abdomen, middle and hind legs, without red spot on prothorax, and due to the very dense pubescence do not look like true pustulata. This could explain REITTER's misunderstanding: Ph. pustulata (SCHRANK 1776) is conspecific with Ph. pilipennis REITTER 1895.

Agapanthia ledleri GANGLBAUER 1884 n. stat.

1935 Agapanthia helianthi PLAVILSTSHIKOV, Entomol., Bl., 31 (5): 250 [n. syn.].

A. ledleri was described from Caucasus as a variation of lineatocollis (DOVANOV 1977) which is a synonym of villosovirens (DEGEER 1775). I studied the type specimen of ledleri in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien. This species is just the same as that later described by PLAVILSTSHIKOV as A. helianthi, so ledleri and helianthi are conspecific.

Резюме.

Conizonia kalashiani n. sp. близкий к C. annularis HOLZ. ОПИСАНЫ ИЗ АРМЕНИИ. Dorcadion kalashiani n. sp. (БЛИЗКИЙ К D. kagyanianicum PIC) И D. scotii n. sp. (БЛИЗКИЙ К D. kagyanianicum SYV. И К D. majuschenkah PIC) ОПИСАНЫ ИЗ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА. Rhagium caucasicum semicorné HOLZ. н. ст. Впервые приводится для фауны Азербайджана (Талыч). Такое (ОПИСАННОЕ КАК САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫЙ ВИД) ОЧЕНЬ БЛИЗО К НОМИНАТИВНОМУ ПОДВИДУ; ОБУСЛОВЛЕНЫ ОТЛИЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ. Malloia interrupta PIC n. ст. ВОЗВЕСТЕНА В РАМКАХ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ВИДА; ПРИЗНАКИ ПРИЗНАКИ, ОТЛИЧАЮЩИЕ ЕЕ ОТ M. scotii (FALD.), И ВРЕМЯ. УСТАНОВЛЕНО ЧЕТЫРЕ НОВЫХ Синонимы: Cortoder a truncascica PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936 = C. persica PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936 = C. lobanovi KAZUCHITS 1988 n. syn.; Phytoecia pustulata (SCHRANK 1776) = Ph. pilipennis REITTER 1895 n. syn.; Agapanthia ledleri GANGLBAUER 1884 (н. ст.) = A. helianthi PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1935 n. syn.

Zusammenfassung.

Es werden ergänzende Daten zur Cerambyciden-Fauna des Transkaukasus gebracht. Drei Arten werden als neu beschrieben: Dorcadion (Pedestrodac rod) czegodaevi n. sp. und D. (Pedestrodac rod) kalashiani n. sp. aus Aserbaidschan, sowie Conizonia kalashiani n. sp. aus Armenien.

Rhagium semicorné HOLZSCHEK 1974, erstmals für Aserbaidschan nachgewiesen, wird hier als Subspecies von Rh. caucasicum REITTER 1889 aufgefallen, nicht mehr als valide Art. Dagegen kann Malio ia interrupta PIC 1905 nicht länger als Subspecies bei M. scotii FAULD. 1838 stehen, sondern erhält den Rang einer validen Art; auch Agapanthia ledleri GANGLBAUER 1884 wird zur validen Art erhoben.

Neue Synonyme sind: Cortoder a pseudomorphus persica PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936 und C. lobanovi KAZUCHITS 1988 von C. truncascica PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936; Phytoecia pilipennis REITTER 1895 von Ph. pustulata (SCHRANK 1776); Agapanthia helianthi PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1935 von A. ledleri GANGLBAUER 1884.
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