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A new *Tetropium* Kirby, 1837 from Crimean peninsula and a new *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817 from south Kazakhstan (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

Новый *Tetropium* Kirby, 1837 с Крымского полуострова и новый *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817 из южного Казахстана (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Cerambycidae, *Tetropium*, *Dorcadion,* новые виды, Украина, Крым, Казахстан, Чу-Илийские горы.

ABSTRACT. *Tetropium tauricum* **sp.n.** is described from Crimean peninsula (Ukraine). The new species is close to *Tetropium staudingeri* Pic, 1901 and *T. aquilonium* Plavilstshikov, 1940 and is characterized by pubescent pronotum, long antennae (surpassing elytral middle), short elytra, narrow tarsi with complete glabrous line along pads. *Dorcadion zhaisanicum* **sp.n.** is described from Zhaisan mountains in South Kazakhstan (north-west part of Chu-Ili mountains). The new species is close to *D. mystacinum pumilio* Plavilstshikov, 1951 and characterized by short and narrow lateral thoracic spines, relatively flat pronotum, convex elytra with moderately rough elytral carinae and presence of internal elytral white stripe.

РЕЗЮМЕ. С территории Крымского полуострова (Украина) описан *Tetropium tauricum* **sp.n.** Новый вид близок к *Tetropium staudingeri* Pic, 1901 и *T. aquilonium* Plavilstshikov, 1940 и характеризуется опушённой переднеспинкой, длинными антеннами самца (заметно заходящими за середину надкрылий), короткими надкрыльями, узкими лапками и наличием на их нижней стороне полной голой линии. Из Южного Казахстана с гор Жайсан (северо-западная часть Чу-Илийских гор) описан *Dorcadion zhaisanicum* **sp.n.** близкий к *D. mystacinum pumilio* Plavilstshikov, 1951. Новый вид отличается слабо выпуклой переднеспинкой с короткими и узкими боковыми шипами, выпуклыми надкрыльями с умеренно грубой скульптурой рёбер, наличием хорошо намеченной внутренней спинной полосы надкрылий.

Thanks to the courtesy of M.L. Danilevsky I had the opportunity to study a lot of Cerambycidae specimens of doubtful species attribution. According to our opinon several series undoubtedly belong to new taxa. Two new species are describrd below.

Material deposited in Zoological Museim of Moscow University (ZMMU), Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Science, St.-Petersburg (ZISP) and collection of M.L. Danilevsky, Moscow (cMD).

Tetropium tauricum Shapovalov, **sp.n.**
(Fig. 1)

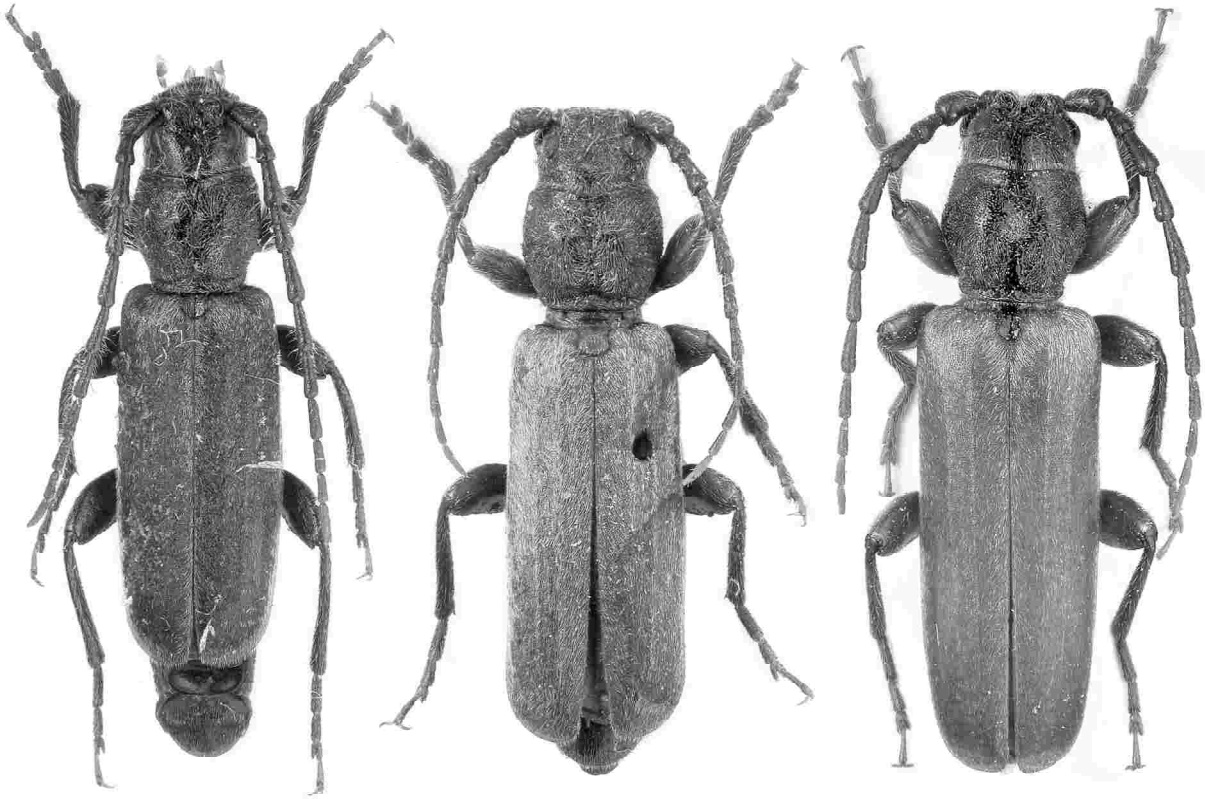
MATERIALS. Holotype of *Tetropium tauricum* **sp.n.**: ♂, Ukraine, Crimean peninsula, Kerch env., 28.04.1991, K. Efetov leg. (cMD).

Tetropium aquilonium: ♂, lectotype (designated by M. Sláma, 2005), north Russia, Kola env., (Kolsky peninsula near Murmansk), VII.1929. (ZMMU); ♀, paralectotype, Russia, Kushevatskoe, Ob river, Obdorsk (now Salehard) distr., VIII.1931, N. Nikitin leg. (ZMMU).

Tetropium staudingeri: ♂, Kirgizia, Teplokliuchenka (near Przhevalsk − now Karakol), 18.8.1977, V. Lipatkin leg.; ♀, Kirgizia, Przhevalsk env., 21.7.1936, D. Romashov leg.; ♀, Kirgizia, Turgen (near Karakol), 25.7.1984, M. Danilevsky leg.; ♂, Kazakhstan, Zailijsky Alatau ridge, Medeo env., 28.6.1984 M. Danilevsly leg.; ♂, Kazakhstan, Zailijsky Alatau ridge, Alma-Ata nat. reserve, 5.7.1984 V. Dolin leg.; ♂, Kazakhstan, SE Dzhungarsky Alatau, Tyshkan-Tau near Sarybel, 6.1984, M. Danilevsky leg. (all — cMD).

DESCRIPTION. Male similar to *T. aquilonium* Plavilstshikov, 1940 (Fig. 2) and *T. staudingeri* Pic, 1901 (Fig. 3); body black-brown; antennae and antennal tubercles, legs, ventral side of prothorax and posterior margins of abdominal sternites a little lighter — red-brown; elytra also red-brown.

Head with small and shallow punctation, which is rather dense laterally behind eyes and sparcer on the vertex; with



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Figs 1–3. *Tetropium* spp., ♂♂: 1 — *T. tauricum* **sp.n.**, holotype; 2 — *T. aquilonium*, lectotype; 3 — *T. staudingeri*, Kirgizia, Teplokliuchenka.

Рис. 1–3. *Tetropium* spp., ♂♂: 1 — *T. tauricum* **sp.n.**, голотип; 2 — *T. aquilonium*, лектотип; 3 — *T. staudingeri*, Киргизия, Теплоключенка.

numerous recumbent and erect setae; furrow between antennal tubercles distinct, widened posteriorly up to slightly raised vertex; .antennae relatively long, reaching posterior elytral forth; 2nd–5th antennal joints swollen apically.

Prothorax about as long as wide, with a shallow elongated depression in the middle, with a small smooth central callosity posteriorly; pronotum finely rugose near anterior and hind margins; pronotal punctation small and dense; several smoother areas of sparse punctation are situated anteriorly and laterally; pronotal pubescence relatively dense, consists of erect and recumbent setae not hiding cuticula.

Elytra about 2.5 times longer, than wide, short, parallel-sided, each with two hardly pronounced carinae, with dense recumbent yellowish setae, which are a little longer and denser near base and around scutellum.

Tarsi elongated, narrow; all tarsi joints with distinct glabrous line along pads; glabrous line is not widened from the fist joint to the last; 2nd joint of anterior tarsus distinctly longer than wide.

Abdomen with transverse 5th visible sternite which is narrowly notched posteriorly.

Body length — 10.1 mm, width near humeri — 2.7mm; elytral length — 6.6mm.

Female unknown.

REMARK. *Tetropium tauricum* **sp.n.** belong to a group of species with pubescent pronotum and specially close to *T. staudingeri,* distributed in Central Asia (S Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Uzbekistan) and *T. aquilonium*, known from north Europe (Sweden, Finland, north of European and NE Siberia). It is close to *T. staudingeri* by narrow tarsi, but strongly differs by shorter elytra (in *T. staudingeri* elytra longer about 2.6 times longer than wide in males) and dense, stout pronotal pubescence. It differs from *T. aquilonium* by narrow tarsi (in *T. aquilonium* 2nd joint of anterior tarsi as long as wide), by glabrous line along pads of 1st joint of anterior tarsi (absent in *T. aquilonium*), by deeper emarginated last visible abdominal sternite, by stronger posterior prothoracic constriction.

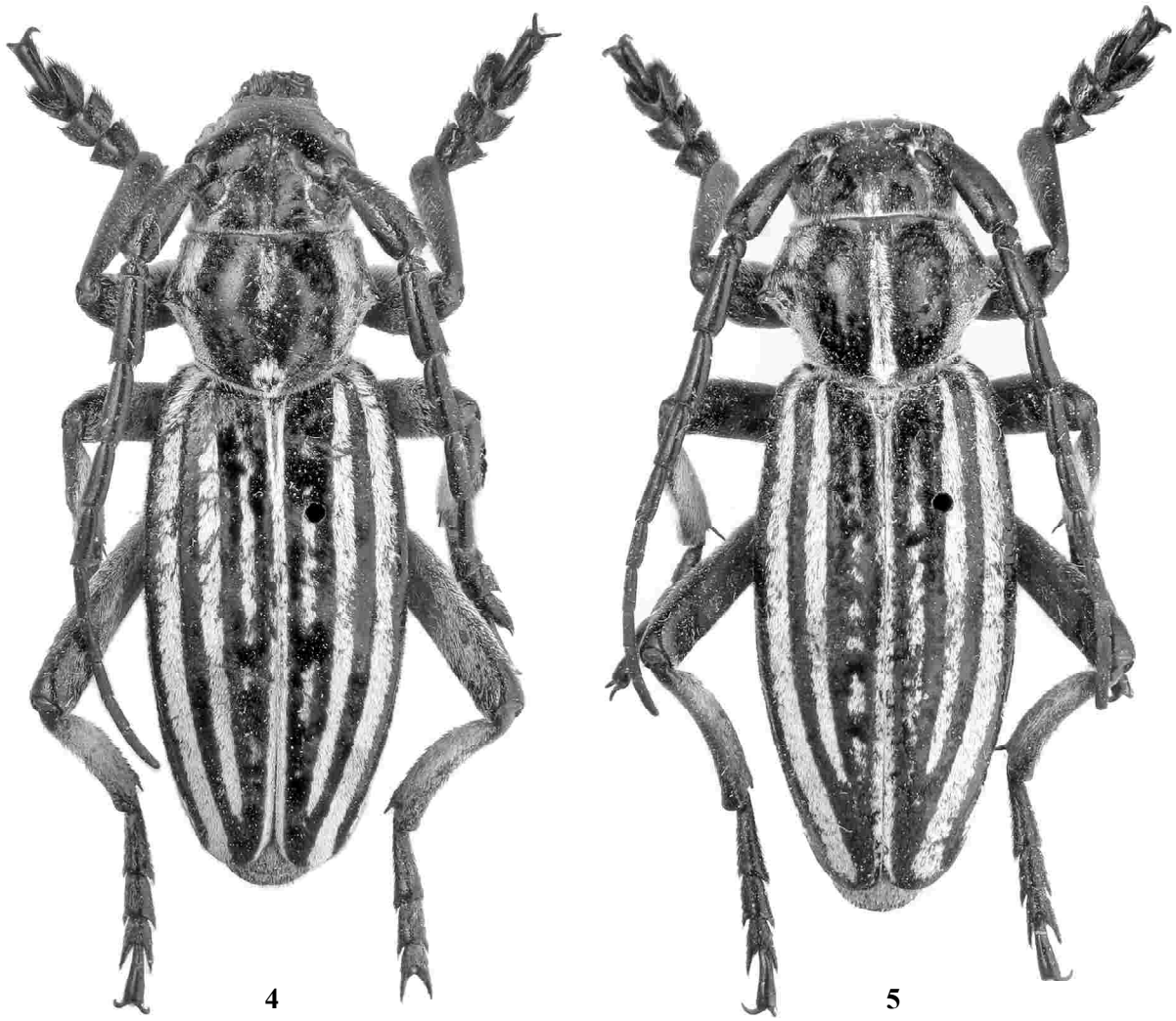
Dorcadion zhaisanicum Shapovalov, **sp.n.** (Figs 4–5)

MATERIALS. Holotype of *Dorcadion zhaisanicum* **sp.n.**, ♂, "South Kazakhstan, Taraz (before Dzhambul = Aulie-Ata) region, Zhaisan Mts (north-west part of Chu-Ili mountains, about 43°37′N, 74°20′E), 8.05.1963, N. Skopin leg. (ZISP); paratype, ♂ with same label (ZISP).

D. *mystacinum mystacinum* Ballion, 1878: 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Kazakhstan, Dzhambul (Taraz), 11.5.1986, G. Nikolaev leg.; 7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Kazakhstan, Podgornoe, 20km W Lugovoe, 6.4.1973, A.S. Badenko leg.; Kazakhstan, Mujunkumy desert, Akyr-Tobe, 25.4.1982, G. Nikolaev leg.; 3 ♂♂, Kirgizia, Talas valley, 15 km S Kozuchak, 20-25.4.1997, M. Danilevsky leg. (all — cMD).

D. mystacinum pumilio Plavilstshikov, 1951: 35 ♂♂, Kazakhstan, 40km W Chu, 20.4.1985, G. Nikolaev leg. (all — cMD).

D. mystacinum rufidens Jakovlev, 1906: 23 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ Kazakhstan, Karatau ridge, Babaata, 30.4.1993, M. Danilevsky leg.; 25 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Kazakhstan, Akkol lake, 22–23.4.2002, M. Danilevsky leg. (all — cMD).



Figs 4–5. *Dorcadion zhaisanicum* **sp.n.**, ♂♂: 4 — holotype; 5 — paratype.
Рис. 4–5. *Dorcadion zhaisanicum* **sp.n.**, ♂♂: 4 — голотип; 5 — паратип.

DESCRIPTION. Males with black body, 1st antennal joint red in two basal thirds, legs red with black apices of all femora and tibiae and with black tarsi.

Head with sparce large punctures and fine dense punctation; with dense brownish pubescence and typical white design similar to close species.

Antennae reaching the last elytral fifth; 1st joint with shallow distinct sparse punctation, it is about as long as 2nd and 3rd joints together and about 1.2 times longer than 4th.

Prothorax as long as wide, lateral spines short and narrow, slightly bent up and backwards; pronotum a little convex, without posterior swelling, with fine dense punctation and dense black pubescence; central white stripe rather narrow.

Elytra about 2.4 times longer than wide, slightly convex, with back ground pubescence; elytral carinae hardly pronounced; humeral carinae a little granulated and rugose anteriorly, external dorsal carinae with obliterated sculpture forming several indistinct granules; each elytron with 5 longitudinal white stripes: internal dorsal stripe is represented by raw of irregular spots and strokes, about as wide as mutual sutural stripe and about 1.3 times narrower than external dorsal stripe; external dorsal stripe complete, a little narrower than humeral stripe; marginal stripe wide with dentated internal margin, covering about half of curved elytral margin.

Legs with fine white pubescence; 1st tarsal joint about 1.1 times shorter than 2nd and 3rd together; 1st and 2nd joints combined about 1.2 times longer than 3rd and 4th together.

Body length: 15.6–16.1 mm, width: 4.3–4.5 mm.

Female unknown.

REMARK. New species is close to the geographically neighbor *D. mystacinum pumilio* Plavilstshikov, 1951 (described from Chu environs), but strongly differs from other subspecies of D. *mystacinum* Ballion, 1878 by convex, relatively narrow elytra with moderately rough carinae sculpture, while in *D. mystacinum* elytra rather flat, relatively wide with very rough carinae sculpture; thoracic spines in *D. mystacinum* are always very long, but prothorax relatively narrow with flattened pronotum; besides in *D. m. mystacinum,* distributed in Mujunkumy desert and Talas river valley [Danilevsky, 1999] and in *D. m. pumilio* internal dorsal stripe usually totally absent. Internal dorsal stripes are well developed in *D. mystacinum rufidens* Jakovlev, 1906, but that taxon

is distributed very far (in Karatau ridge with allied planes) and is also characterized by very long thoracic spines as all *D. mystacinum* and very rough carinae sculpture.

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