

NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF THE TRIBE *LEPTURINI*  
FROM TIAN-SHAN MOUNTAINS  
AND A NEW *OSTEDES PASCOE* 1859 FROM THE FAR EAST

(Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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**Abstract**

*Kirgizobia bohnei* gen. n., sp.n. is described from Central Tian-Shan Mts (Kirgizia). The new genus belongs to the tribe *Lepturini* but has no direct affinities with other genera; some characters can be considered as evidences of ancient relationships with *Dokhtouroffia* and *Xenoleptura*. *Ostedes kadleci* sp. n. is described from the Far East of Russia. It is the first member of the genus discovered on the territory of the former Soviet Union.

**Kirgizobia** gen. n.

**Type species:** *Kirgizobia bohnei* sp. n. (Figs 1-3)

**Description**

Female: Form elongate, slightly depressed, subparallel, with sides a little converging posteriorly.

Head short; front strongly transverse with deep median groove; temples very short, nearly absent, continuous with thick long neck; shallow transverse impression between them (and behind vertex) indistinct; vertex flat. Eyes large, deeply notched, finely faceted. Genae about as long as half of inferior eye-lobe. Antennal tubercles large, prominent. Antennae inserted between eyes at eye emarginations, extended to about second abdominal segment. Scape slightly recurved, strongly broadened apically, a little longer than 3rd antennal segment; 2nd segment about as long as broad, 4th segment 1.5 times shorter than 3rd; remaining segments about equal in length to 3rd or 1st segment. Apical segments of maxillary palps elongate parallel sided.

Prothorax about 1.2 times broader than long, with very small lateral tubercles, feebly narrowed anteriorly, subparallel in posterior half; basal angles rounded not produced over humeri. Pronotum flat, with two shallow impressions on both sides near middle. Anterior coxal cavities very narrow open behind; intercoxal process expanded behind coxae. Prosternum flat not excavated across the middle. Scutellum triangular, slightly transverse.

Legs relatively short, hind tarsus about 1.6 times shorter than hind tibia; 1-st segment of hind tarsus slightly longer than 3rd and 4th combined, but much shorter than 2nd, 3rd and 4th combined.

Elytra relatively flat, about 2.3 times longer than broad, rounded apically; longitudinal costae indistinct.

Last abdominal sternite strongly transverse, truncate and emarginate apically, last tergite truncate.

Male unknown.

## Discussion

The genus seems to have no direct affinities within the tribe. But some characters could be considered as evidences of the ancient relationships with the genus *Dokhtouroffia* Ganglbauer, 1886 from one side and *Xenoleptura* Danilevsky et al., 1981 from another. Females of *Dokhtouroffia* and *Xenoleptura* have nearly the same structure of very short temples continuous with neck as in *Kirgizobia* gen. n. This feature is very rare in *Lepturini* and occurs rather often in *Rhagiini*. The very short head of *Dokhtouroffia* resembles in general the head of *Kirgizobia* sp. n. The head of *Xenoleptura* is on the other hand very long with the unique position of antennal insertion - on the front of the lower eyes margin. The form of the prothorax in *Xenoleptura* and *Dokhtouroffia* is also a little similar to *Kirgizobia* gen. n., though their basal angles of prothorax are acute and produced over the humeri. The last sternites in the females of *Dokhtouroffia* and *Xenoleptura* are also relatively short and truncate or emarginate apically. The taxonomical position of the new genus will be more evident after description of a male which must be rather different.

### *Kirgizobia bohnei* sp. n. (Fig. 1)

**Type material:** Holotype: female, Kirghizia, Central Tian-Shan Mts, Osh region, Tar-river, Oi-Tal, 2000m, 22.7.1991, in hollow of *Betula*, Guido BOHNE leg. (collection of A.N. Severtsov Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals, Moscow).

## Description

Female: body length 19.8mm, width 5.6mm.

Head coarsely, irregularly, densely punctate, pale pubescence short, sparse.

Pronotum covered with rare, erect, short hairs; coarsely, closely punctate, with short smooth, glabrous median line, Scutellum finely punctate, covered with white adpressed hairs.

Elytra covered with very short suberect white hairs, densely punctate.

Pubescence of ventral body side darker, denser but also short and regular.

Body (including head, most palpal and antennal segments, thorax with scutellum, abdomen) entirely black, elytrae and legs (excepting black coxae) red. Apical parts of last palpal segments, dorsal part of scape, basal halves of 3d - 5th antennal segments reddish-brown.

### *Ostedes kadleci* sp. n. (Fig. 4)

**Type material:** Holotype male, Russia, Far East, Sikhote-Alin Mts, Sokolchi, 1-15.7.90, S. KADLEC and I. VORISEK leg. (collection of Dr STANISLAV KADLEC and I. VORISEK LEG. (collection of Dr STANISLAV KADLEC, CSFR, Litvinov).

## Description

Female: body length 9.7mm, width 3.1mm. Forme elongate, cylindrical. Body dark-brown, clothed with dense, very short, grey, adpressed pubescence.

Head dark-brown; punctuation indistinct; frons and vertex with fine depressed median line; small occipital depression present, some long bristles scattered above clypeus and around eyes, but no erect hairs in the middle of frons or vertex. Eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginated, inferior eye lobe as long as wide. Genae long, longer than half of inferior eye lobe.

Antennae much longer than body, extended over elytral apices with their 8th segment, bearing short, dense, black cilia along their whole length. Scape without cicatrix, slightly swollen, considerably shorter than 3rd segment, 3rd segment shorter than 4th, but longer than 5th. Scape and apical parts of 3rd - 11th antennal segments dark-brown covered with dark pubescences, 2nd segment and basal parts of 3rd - 11th segments reddish brown with pale pubescence.

Prothorax about 1.1 times wider than long, with small lateral tubercles, with wide anterior and posterior constrictions; regular punctuation indistinct; anterior and posterior margins reddish-brown. Pronotum with some scattered large punctures, covered with dense, adpressed, short pubescence, no erect hairs on the disk. Scutellum rounded, slightly transverse, anterior half with dark hairs.

Elytra about 2.2 times longer than wide, truncate and feebly divaricate at the apices, with coarse scattered punctuation, disappeared posteriorly, clothed with coarse scattered punctuation, disappeared posteriorly, clothed with pale hairs and sparse strong, black, erect setae among them, with irregularly dispersed dark spots which are a little denser near base, behind the middle and near apices. Each elytron with a high, elongate tubercle near base covered with dark hairs and numerous strong black setae on the apex; with two distinct longitudinal costae.

Legs mostly clothed with pale grey pubescence, apical parts of tibiae and tarsi with dark pubescence. Anterior coxal cavities open behind, middle coxal cavities very narrow open externally to epimeron. Femora slightly swollen behind middle, without strong erect setae. Tibiae straight, external preapical groove of middle tibia poorly developed bearing numerous strong black setae, apical parts of middle and hind tibiae densely covered with such setae. Hind tarsus about 1.3 times shorter than hind tibia. First tarsal segment a little longer than 2nd and 3rd combined. Tarsal claws divaricate, forming an angle of about 180 degrees.

Abdominal sternites dark brown anteriorly and reddish brown posteriorly. Last abdominal tergite and sternite truncate.

Male unknown.

## Discussion

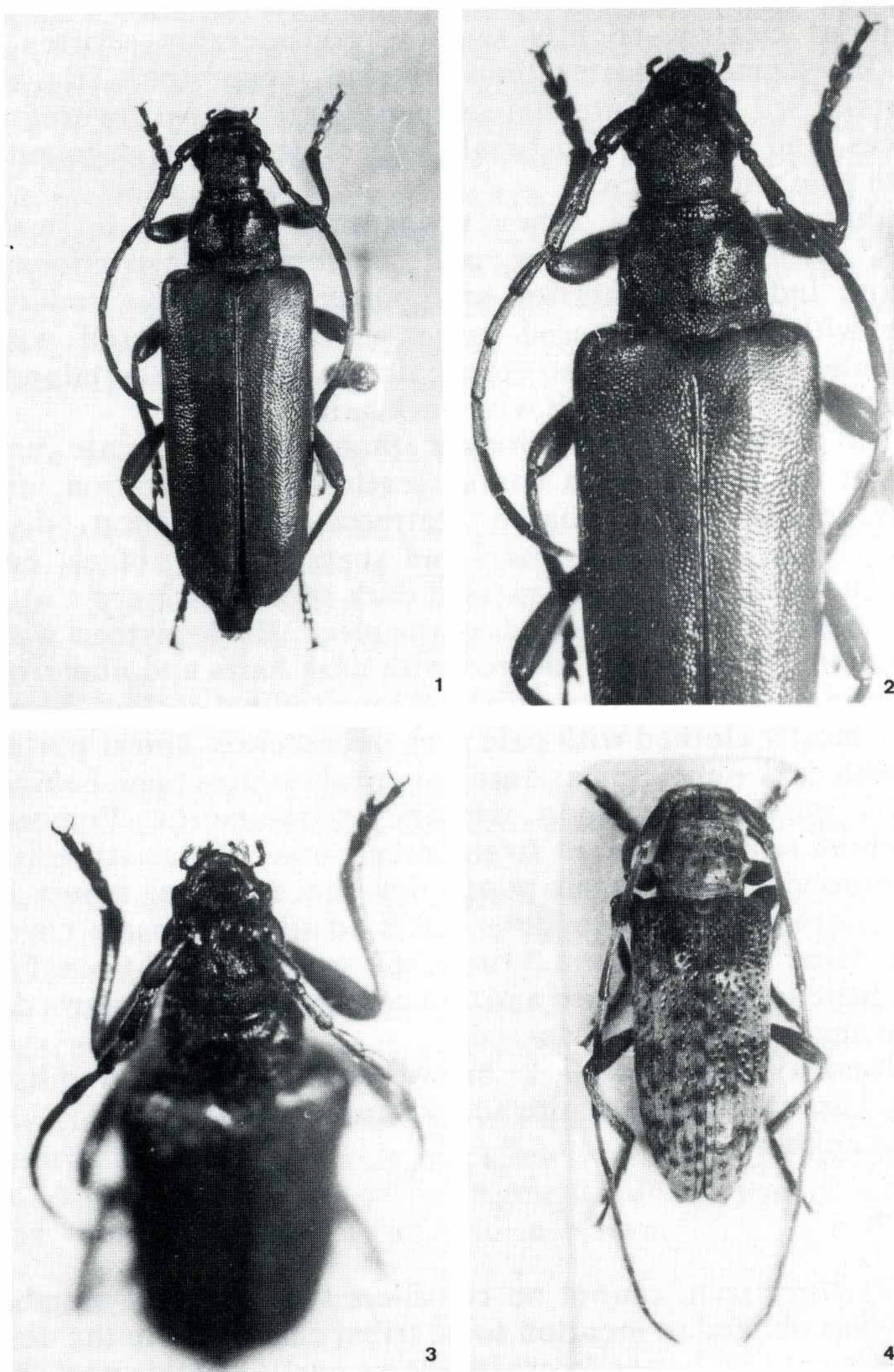
*O. kadleci* sp.n. cannot be considered as a typical member of the genus, so I was obliged to mention some tribal characters in the description. I am sure it would be better to create a new genus for this new species but for this I need a male. Though the design of elytra looks similar to *O. inermis* Schwarzer, 1925 (Japan, SE China), *O. kadleci* sp.n. can be easily recognized by the presence of the basal elytral tubercles.

### Acknowledgements

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Figs 1-3. *Kirgizobia bohnei* gen. n., sp. n.; holotype female (1), head and prothorax - dorsal view (2), head - anterior view (3). Fig. 4. *Ostedes kadleci* sp. n.; holotype female.