

NEW TAXA OF THE GENUS *DORCADION* DALMAN FROM ASIA (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

Mikhail L. DANILEVSKY *

* Russian Academy of Science, A.N. Severtzov Institute of Evolutionary Animal Morphology and Ecology, Leninsky prospect, 33, Moscow, 117071, Russia

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, new taxa, Kazakhstan, Caucasus.

Résumé. Un nouveau sous-genre est décrit du Kazakhstan: *Politodorcadion* subgen. n. (typ. sp.: *D. politum* Dalman). *Compsodorcadion* Ganglbauer, sensu nov. est composé de 4 espèces et représente un sous-genre séparé dans le genre *Dorcadion* et non un synonyme de *Dorcadion* s. str. *D. (Pol.) politum* est divisé en deux sous-espèces: *D. (Pol.) p. politum* et *D. (Pol.) p. akmolense* Suv. stat. n. *D. (s.str.) kapchagaicus* sp. n. est décrite des environs de Kapchagai (Kazakhstan). Quatre nouvelles sous-espèces sont décrites: *D. (Pol.) balchashense betpakdalense* ssp. n. du désert Betpakdala, *D. (Pol.) balchashense archarlense* ssp. n. des montagnes Archarly en Betpakdala, *D. (s.str.) globithorax kastekus* ssp.n. des hautes montagnes à l'ouest de Zailiiski Alatau et *D. (P.) cinerarium danczenkoi* ssp. n. des montagnes Talysh (Azerbaïdjan). Une petite population de la vallée du fleuve Kaskelen est déterminée comme *D. (s.str.) globithorax unidiscale* Breun. sensu n. *D. (s.str.) tianshanskii radkevitshi* Suv., 1910 comb. n. est restaurée. La distribution des formes voisines est décrite.

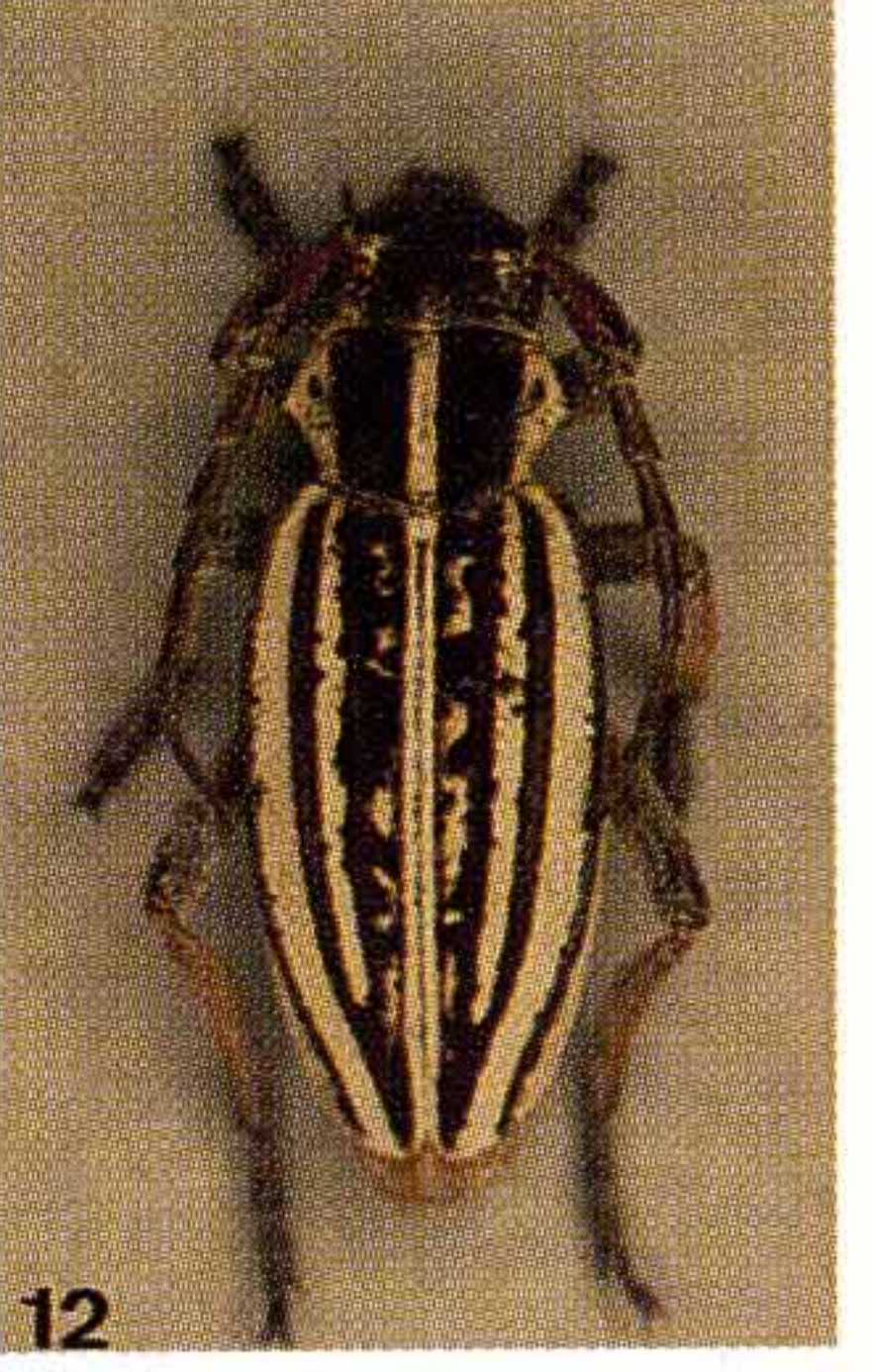
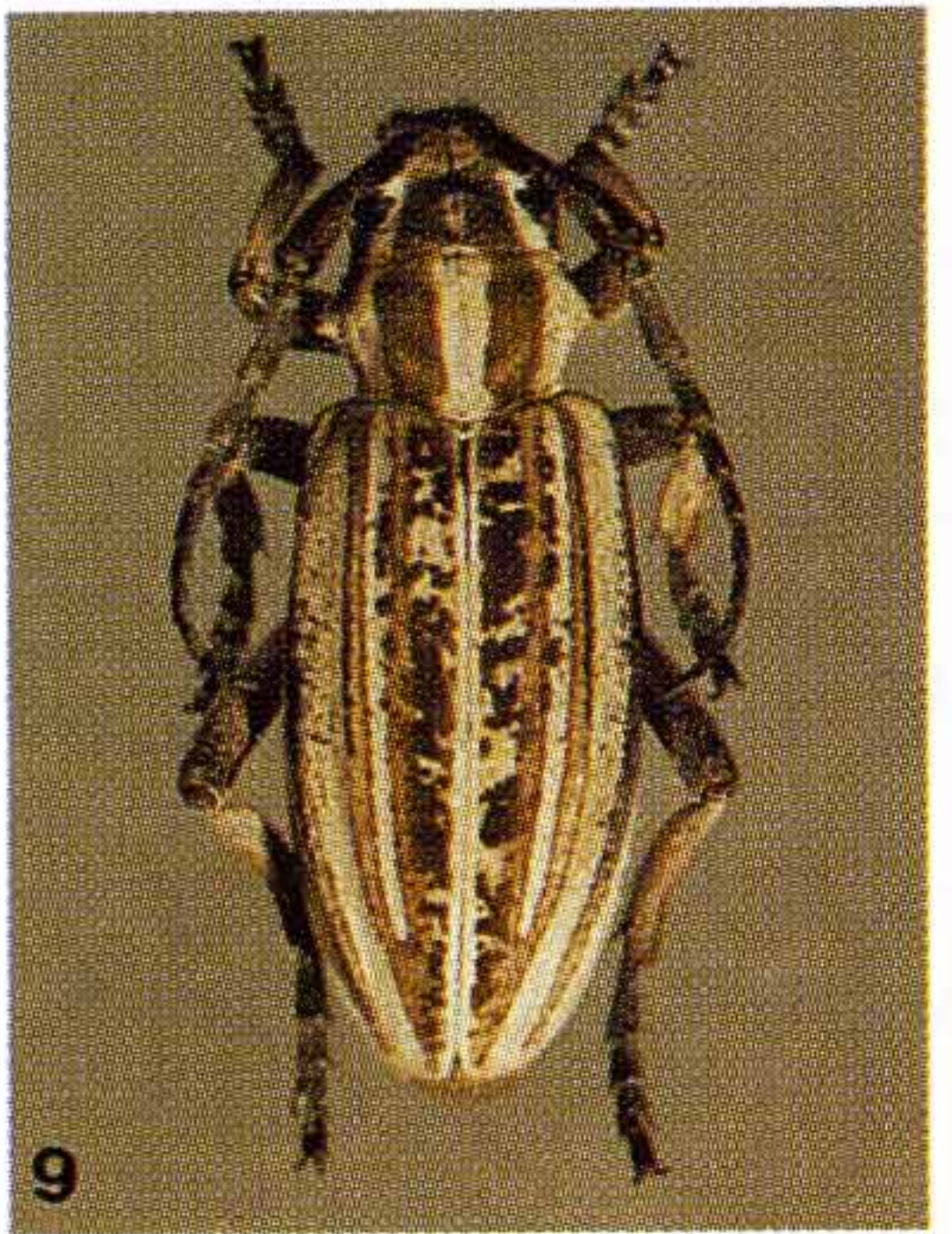
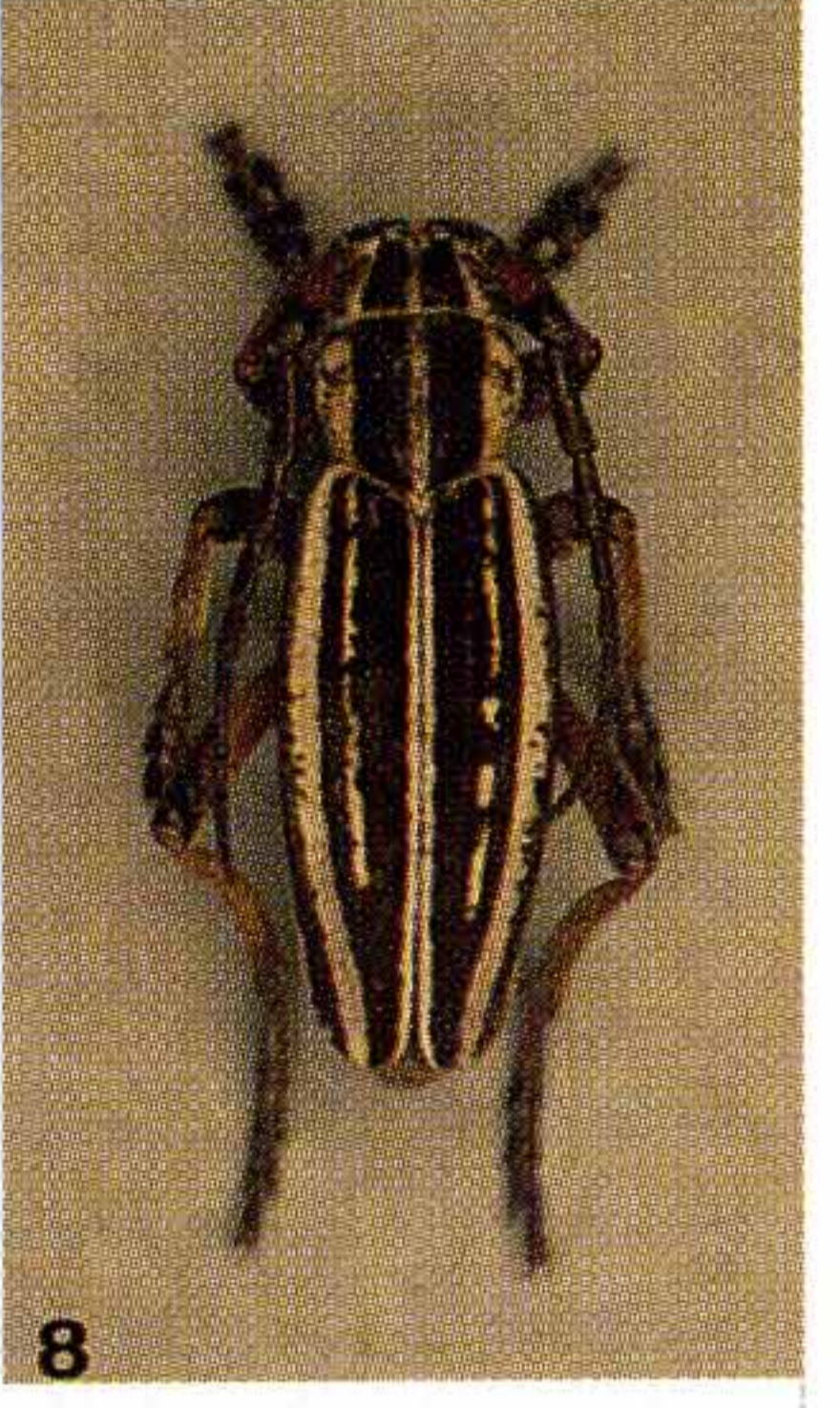
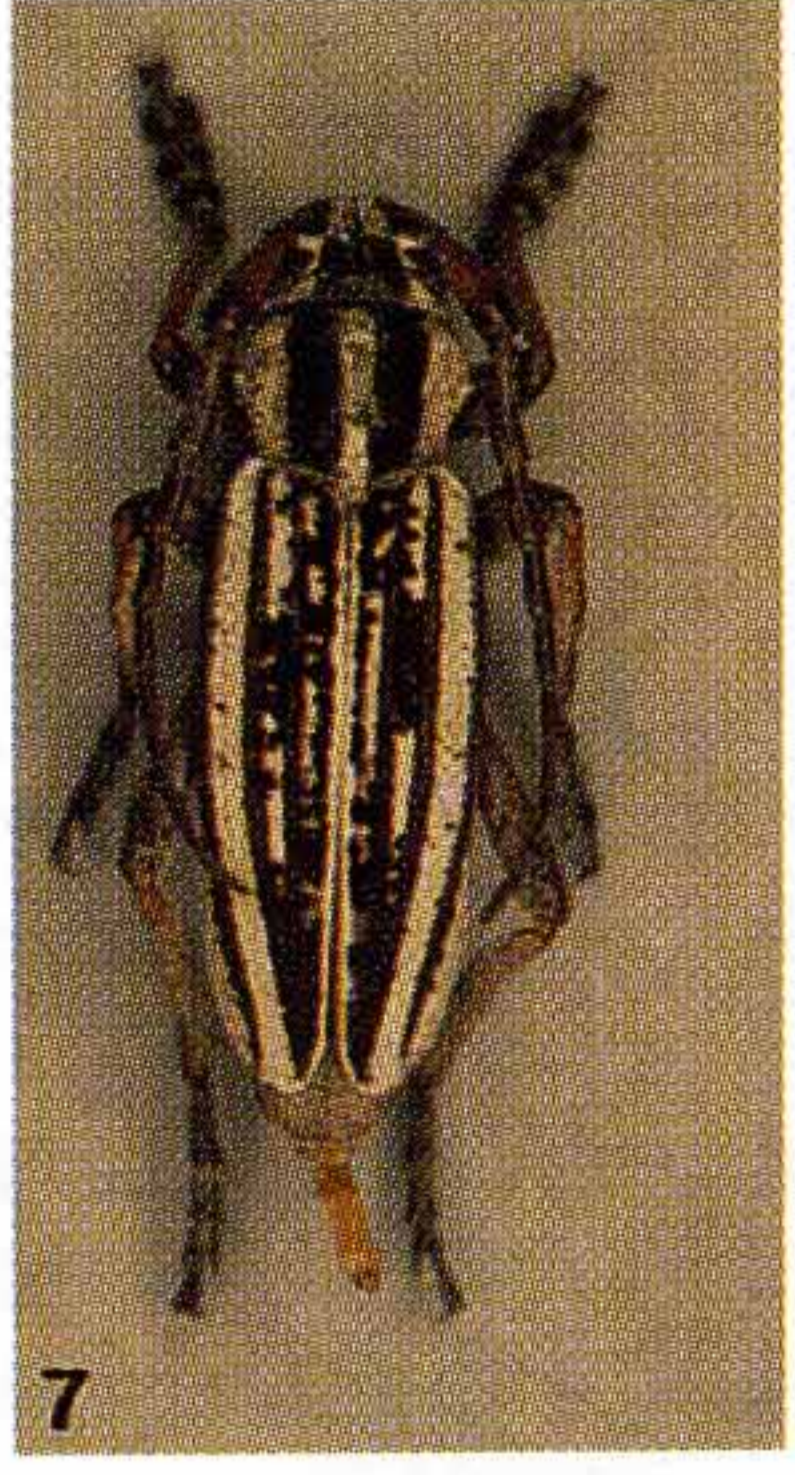
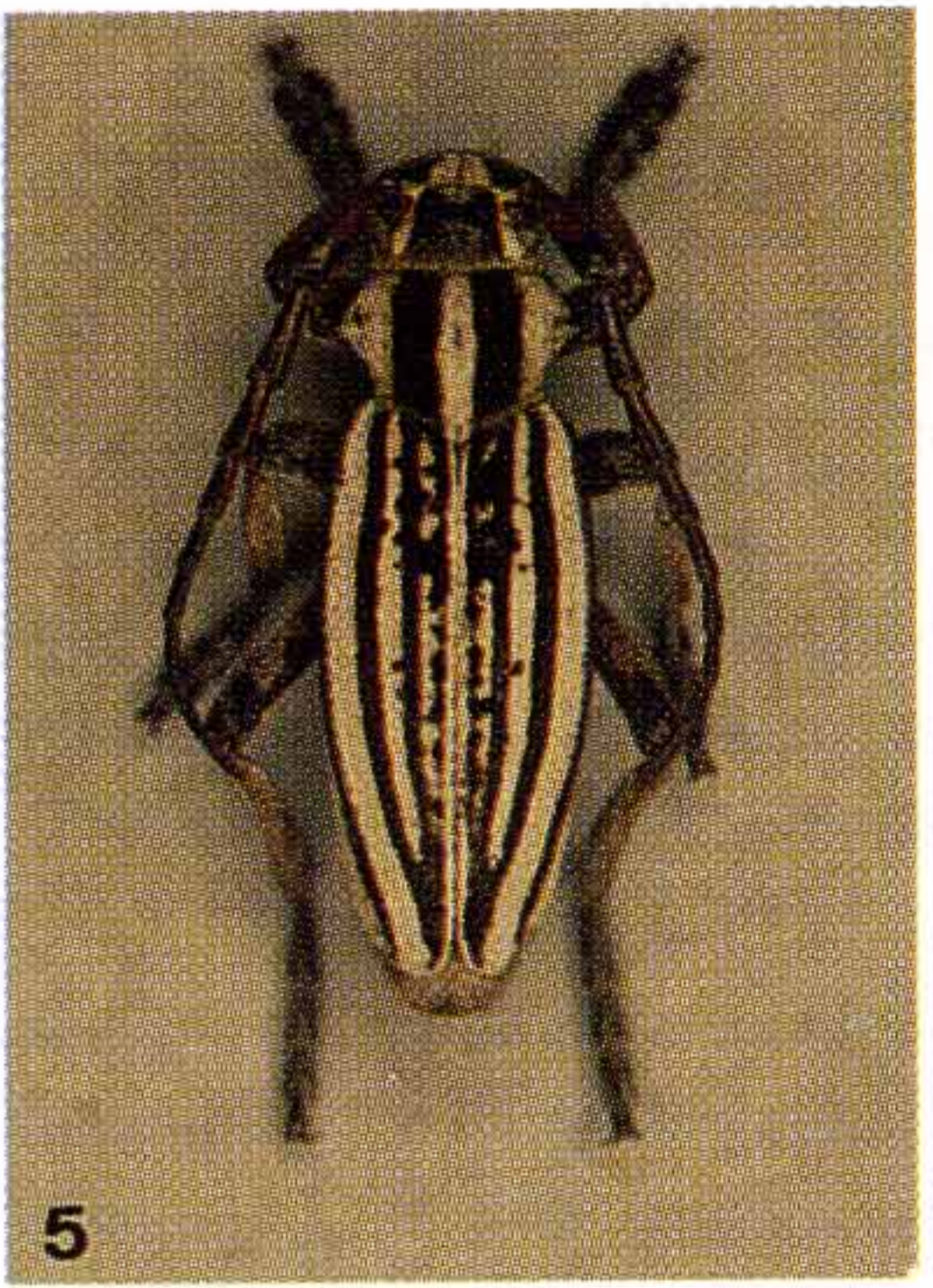
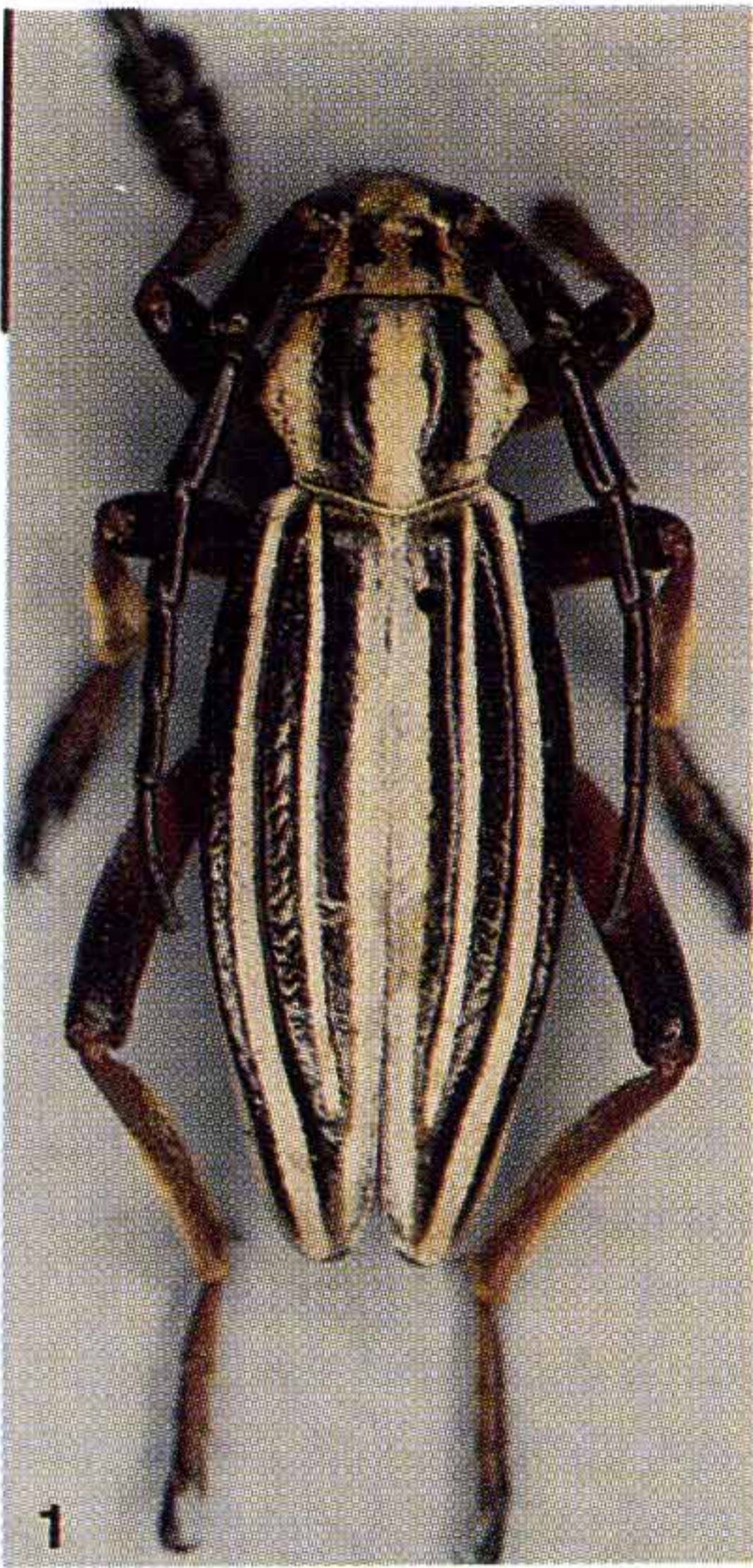
Abstract. A new subgenus from Kazakhstan is described: *Politodorcadion* subgen. n. (typ. sp.: *D. politum* Dalman). *Compsodorcadion* Ganglbauer, sensu nov. consists of 4 species and is a separate subgenus of genus *Dorcadion*, not a synonym of *Dorcadion* s. str. *D. (Pol.) politum* is divided in two subspecies: *D. (Pol.) p. politum* and *D. (Pol.) p. akmolense* Suv. stat. n. *D. (s.str.) kapchagaicus* sp.n. is described from near Kapchagai (Kazakhstan). Four new subspecies are described: *D. (Pol.) balchashense betpakdalense* ssp.n. from Betpakdala desert, *D. (Pol.) balchashense archarlense* ssp. n. from near Archarly Mt. in Betpakdala, *D. (s.str.) globithorax kastekus* ssp.n. from the high mountains of the western part of Zailiiski Alatau and *D. (P.) cinerarium danczenkoi* ssp.n. from Talysh mountains (Azerbaijan). A small population from middle level of Kaskelen river valley is identified as *D. (s.str.) globithorax unidiscale* Breun. sensu n. *D. tianshanskii radkevitshi* Suv., 1910 comb.n. is restored. The distribution of allied forms is described.

Acknowledgements. I wish to express my hearty gratitude to all my friends and colleagues who provided me with the materials for study.

Dorcadion (*Politodorcadion* subgen. n.)

Type species: *Dorcadion politum* Dalman, 1823 (Siberia).

Diagnosis: *Politodorcadion* subgen. n. differs from *Dorcadion* s. str. by the usual absence of dark ground body pubescence, so head, thorax, elytrae and abdomen are strongly shining. Some rare exceptions are known: in females of *D. (P.) eurygyne* Suv. (and according to Plavilstshikov, 1958: 330, sometimes also in males - *D. eurygyne m. oblomovi*), in females of *D. (P.) lativittis* Suv. the dark elytral pubescence can completely or partly cover elytrae between white stripes; the elytrae of *D. (P.) balchashense archarlense* ssp. n. are also totally tomented. First antennal joint always without fine white pubescence.





17



18



19



20



21



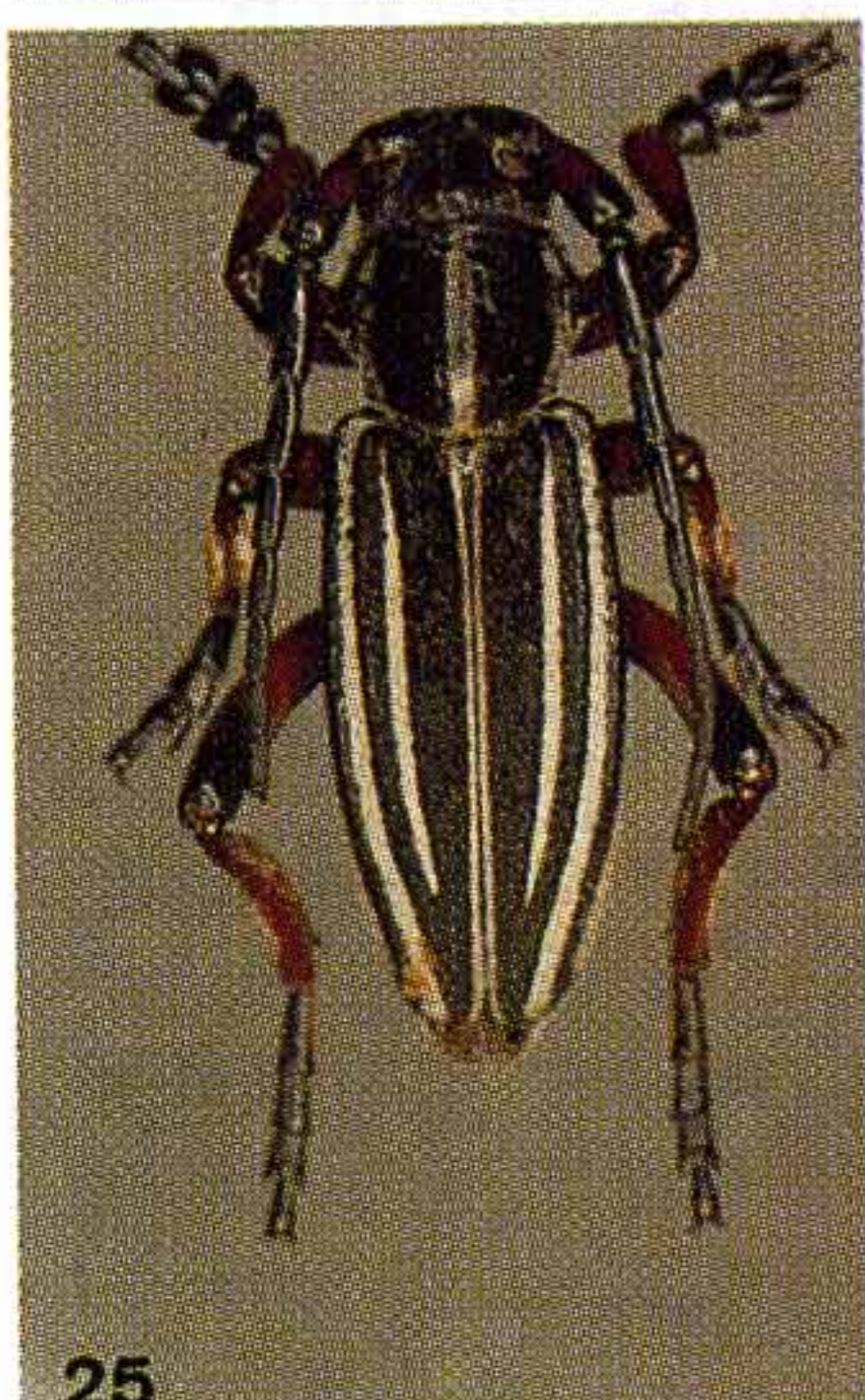
22



23



24



25



26



27



28



29



30



31



32

Politodorcadion subgen. n. consists of 5 species:

1. *Dorcadion (P.) politum* Dalman, 1823.

Described from Siberia (without more detail indication of locality) distributed from south-east of European Russia (Orenburg) along north part of Kazakhstan to about Barnaul and Ust-Kamenogorsk; to the south as far as northern environs of Balkhash lake and to the south-east to about Aiaguz. The species is naturally divided in two colour forms. The size of the body in all populations varies considerably but generally in both subspecies the northern populations consist of smaller specimens.

D. (P.) p. politum Dalman, 1823 distributed in the north east part of the species area. It is characterized by black femora and black antennae. White pronotal hair stripe nearly absent. The localities known to me are: Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kalbinski mountain range, Kokpekty. *D. lydiae* Plav., 1929, *D. politum m. nanellum* Plav., 1929, (both described from near Semipalatinsk), *D. politum basicorne* Pic, 1929, *D. politipenne* Pic, 1897 (both described from "Altai") are synonyms.

D. (P.) p. akmolense Suvorov, 1911 (pp. 63-64) stat.n., described from Zasyk lake and Ishim river near Akmolinsk, is characterized by more or less red femora and red 1st antennal joint. Often femora are completely red, as well as more antennal joints; sometimes antennae are also completely red. White hair pronotal stripe well developed. The localities known to me are: Aktiubinsk, Akmolinsk, Temirtau, Karaganda, Aksu-Aiuly, Karkaralinsk, Esil.

2. *Dorcadion (P.) ribbei* Kraatz, 1878 (pp. 220-221).

Described from Tarbagatai Mts., is distributed to about Zaisan lake. The species differs from *D. politum* by the absence of white pronotal hair stripe, as well as central longitudinal furrow. Legs and one or several basal antennal joints are red. I know *D. ribbei* from near Zaisan-city and from Chilikty valley - north east part of Tarbagatai.

3. *Dorcadion (P.) balchashense* Suvorov, 1911 (pp. 64-65).

Described from near Balkhash lake, also occurs near Karaganda (some specimens from Dolinka) and in South Betpak-Dala desert (some specimens from Chulak-Espe). The species differs from *D. politum* by deep central pronotal furrow and wide pronotal hair stripe.

D. (P.) b. balchashense Suvorov, 1911. The subspecies is characterized by completely red legs, red 1st antennal joint and smaller body size. Body length in males: 14.1-19.7mm, in females: 15.4-22.4mm; body width in males: 5.2-6.8mm; in females: 6.3-9.2mm. I collected this very nice and rare form near Akchatau to the north from Balkhash (115 males and 67 females, 19-21.4.1994). Up to now only this one locality is known.

D. (P.) b. betpakdalense ssp. n. (Fig. 1-2) differs from the nominative subspecies by completely black antennae, black apices of all femora and big body size. Body length in males: 20.9-22.5mm, in females: 19.2-25.1mm; body width in males: 7.1-7.6mm, in females: 8.2-10.9mm.

Material: holotype, ♂ with label: "Dzhambul reg., Sary-Arka near Kyzyl Tau, 25.5.1955, L. Serkova leg."; paratypes: ♂ & ♀ with label: "Kazakhstan, Karaganda region, Dolinka, 20-21.5.1959, L. Serkova leg."; ♂ with a label: "Kazakhstan, to the south from Sary-Arka,

Chulak-Espe, 23.5.54, L.Serkova leg."; ♀ with a label: "Central Kazakhstan, Koksengir Mts, 19.5.1960" (all specimens in author's collection).

Distribution: According to known localities the new subspecies is widely distributed in the Betpakdala desert to about Karaganda.

D. (P.) b. archarlense ssp. n. (Fig. 3) differs by tomented males: black portions of pronotum and elytrae covered with dense black pubescence; frons and vertex covered by very dense white pubescence with two small black stripes inside; sutural stripe accompanied by more or less distinct narrow internal dorsal stripe; antennae black, all femora widely darkened apically. Females unknown, but must be also tomented. Body length: 18.7-19.9mm, width: 6.6-7.0mm.

Material: holotype, ♂ with label: "Karaganda reg., to the north from Archarly Mts., 1.5.1957, Gurieva leg." (author's collection); paratypes: 2 ♂♂ with same labels (collection of Zoological Institute in Saint Petersburg).

4. *Dorcadion (P.) eurygyne* Suvorov, 1911 (pp. 65-66).

Described from Ulbinsk near Ust-Kamenogorsk, close to *D. politum* but differs first of all by tomentose female elytrae - black elytral lines in females covered with black pubescence; sutural white stripe relatively wide; pronotal puncturation more or less coarse, while in *D. politum* fine or totally absent. Black elytral lines in males are usually glabrous as in *D. politum*, but PLAVILSTSHIKOV (1957: 330) described some males from near Samarka with tomented elytrae as *D. eurygyne m. oblomovi*. I could not find such form in the region, and its status rests uncertain. The species is distributed in eastern Kazakhstan, mostly in the upper level of the Irtysh basin, the most western point known to me is the population in 120 km to the west of Aiaguz; other known localities are: Kalbinsky range (Samarka, Miroljubovka), South Tarbagatai (Taskesken, Urdzhar), North bank of Zaisan lake, Buran, Narym range.

5. *Dorcadion (P.) lativittis* Kraatz, 1878 (pp.219-220)

Described from Tarbagatai Mts, is very separate from the other members of the subgenus. It is characterized by wide elytral pale area in males and in androchromal females forming by fused dorsal and sutural elytral pale stripes; black elytral lines in males and in androchromal females glabrous; in autochromal females dark elytral areas often tomented. Pronotal puncturation very coarse. The species occurs in Monrak and Saur mountains including part of east China. I collected the species near Zaisan-city.

Dorcadion (Compsodorcadion Ganglbauer, 1884, sensu nov.)

Type species: *Dorcadion gebleri* Kraatz, 1873 (? Tarbagatai).

Diagnosis: Body large and robust; head usually very large; antennae and femora always black; 1-st antennal joint with or without fine white pubescence; lateral humeral margin sometimes with coarse puncturation; pronotal longitudinal stripe usually narrow, external dorsal elytral stripe narrow or absent, internal stripe always absent; 1st joint of hind tarsi often shorter than 4th.

According to my own observation all *Compsodorcadion* species are obligatory connected with roots of *Lasiagrostis* or prefer it for development.

Compsodorcadion sensu n. consists of 4 species:

1. *Dorcadion (C.) crassipes* Dalman, 1823 (= *D. obtusipenne*, sensu Plavilstshikov, 1958; not Motshulski, 1860 - see Danilevsky, 1992)

Described from near Alma-Ata, has short 1st joint of hind tarsi, short lateral tubercles of prothorax, dense pronotal pubescence, wide elytral humeral stripe, external dorsal stripe present or absent. It is the most variable species of the group and now can be divided in three subspecies:

D. (C.) crassipes crassipes Dalman, 1823 is characterised by moderately wide body and usually dark (specially in males) body pubescence. The subspecies is distributed to the west as far at least as Chu-Ili Mts. (according to Plavilstshikov, 1958, much further - can cross Karatau Mts., but I have never seen the specimens to the west from Kurdai) and very numerous in low lands to the west and north from Alma-Ata, known from near Bakanas and from Chilik valley, the east part of the area includes all environs of Dzhungarski Alatau.

D. (C.) crassipes glazunovi Suvorov, 1910, described as a species from near Dzharkent is considerably narrower with relatively stronger developed white pubescence; also known from Kuldzha and Borohoro Mts. in China.

D. (C.) crassipes validipes Jakovlev, 1906b (p. 279), described as a species from Issyk-Kul valley, is usually wider than nominative form, with pale body pubescence; distributed all around Issyk-Kul lake as far to the south as Dolon pass and Naryn river valley; known from Ketmen ridge and from Muzart in China; Plavilstshikov regarded this form as a species, but in fact it differs from *D. crassipes crassipes* mostly by pale colour and I know some transitional forms from near Bishkek.

2. *D. C. ganglbaueri* Jakovlev, 1897 (pp. 676-677)

Described from near Chimkent, also has short 1st joint of hind tarsi, but lateral thoracic spines long and acute, humeral elytral stripe usually short and narrow, external dorsal stripe mostly completely absent; very local and rare species, up to now known only from some localities in the Arys river valley.

3. *D. C. cephalotes* Jakovlev, 1890 (p. 252)

Described from Ili river valley near Balkhash, is characterised by very rough sculpture of humeral carinae; head very large, external dorsal elytral stripe usually absent or narrow and many times interrupted; pronotum with dense pubescence as in all previous species. This most widely spread species is known from near Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk in the north to Tarbagatai Mts., Alakol lake and Balkhash lake in the south.

4. *D. gebleri* Kraatz, 1873 (p. 33)

Described without clear indication of locality, but most probably from Tarbagatai, is the largest known *Dorcadion* species (I found a male 31mm long); pronotal pubescence very poor, pronotum very large, usually glabrous even in fresh specimens; humeral carinae more or less smooth; external elytral stripe usually narrow, interrupted or absent. The species is distributed all around Zaisan lake and very numerous near Zaisan city; Naryn and Kurchum ridges, near Markakol lake, Saur Mts, Chernyi Irtysh valley including part of China.

Remark: Now *Dorcadion* s.l. in Central Asia and Kazakhstan is divided in 6 subgenera: *Dorcadion* s.str., *Pedestredorcadion*, *Carinatodorcadion*, *Dzhungarodorcadion*, *Politodorcadion* and *Compsodorcadion*. Rather often one locality can be represented by two or three species of *Dorcadion* s.l. For example, in one meadow near Dzharkent (Dzhungaria) a collector can find *D. (Dzh.) jacobsoni* Jak., *D. (C.) crassipes* Ball. and *D. (s.str.) suvorovi* Jak. But never two members of one subgenus live together. Only two exceptions are known to me. *D. (s.str.) tschitscherini* Jak. and its close relative *D. (s.str.) kapchagaicus* sp.n. are often observed together with other *Dorcadion* s.str. But may be in fact these two forms represent another subgenus. Dense fine antennal pubescens is rather exceptional in *Dorcadion* s.str. (according to Breuning, 1962 they must belong to *Pedestredorcadion*).

***Dorcadion (s. str.) kapchagaicus* sp. n. (Figs. 4-12)**

Description. Male: Head black; frons with deep distinct scattered puncturation and small less distinct denser puncturation, which is very dense in the middle of the frons and on the vertex and sparse or absent on the lateral portions of the frons; covered with fine white hairs which are denser along median frons line, in shallow impression between antennae, on genae and around eyes (old specimens with glabrous frons); vertex with two black triangular hair blotches. Numerous strong semierect setae on frons short, often poorly distinct; labrum black; mandibulles black or reddish basally; palpi dark-brown, last joints darker, often nearly black, but lightened epically. Antennae relatively thin, attaining epical elytral 1/5th, covered with short strong setae and moderately dense fine pubescence which is white on 1st-2nd joints and on the base of 3d; never totally black, with red basal part of 1st joint; 1st joint shining, moderately punctate, nearly as long as 3d combined with 2nd; 3d distinctly shorter than 1st, 4th joint about 1.1-1.2 times shorter than 3d.

Prothorax shorter than its basal width, strongly or slightly wider anteriorly than posteriorly; lateral tubercles long and acute or short or nearly absent - in form of rounded tubercles; pronotum slightly convex posteriorly, with relatively broad medial longitudinal white stripe, wide lateral white areas and black areas in between, which are often equal in width to white stripe or considerably wider (up to about 3 times); posterolateral angles of pronotum with several deep dots bearing stout setae; lateral prothoracic portions below lateral tubercles with scarce white pubescence. The shape and cover of prothorax can be rather different in one population. Scutellum more or less triangular, elongate or transverse, sometimes semicircular or trapezoidal, with white pubescence, glabrous medially.

Elytrae 2.0 - 2.2 times longer than wide, more or less oval, more narrowed posteriorly than anteriorly, widest near middle; large dots on lateral margin near humeri absent; humeral carinae of different sculpture, mostly well developed; external dorsal carinae less developed, hidden in black pubescence and sometimes hardly visible; elytral pubescence of black ground colour, each elytron with 4 or 5 variable longitudinal white stripes: marginal stripe wide, covers about a half or more of lateral elytral margin, sometimes narrow, its inner edge irregular, dentate; humeral stripe wide or narrow, always complete, never interrupted, but sometimes slightly corroded; more or less narrow external dorsal stripe - complete or interrupted with black, very rare reduced to several white spots, never fused with humeral stripe epically; internal dorsal stripe often totally absent, or present in form of more or less distinct white spots or strokes; humeral stripe from 1.2 to 2.0 times wider than external dorsal stripe; joint sutural stripe about as wide as dorsal stripe or distinctly narrower, usually as wide as central stripe of pronotum or much narrower;

strong erect black setae present, but sparse and very short, so more or less hardly visible. Legs densely covered with very fine white pubescence and strong short suberect setae; anterior tibia with yellow hair brushes; hair brushes of middle tibia yellow, brown or nearly black; all femora basally red, epically black; anterior tibiae red or sometimes darkened epically, middle and posterior tibiae always darkened epically; tarsi mostly black or sometimes reddish; posterior tarsi with first joint about as long as 2nd and 3d joints combined, or about 1.1 times shorter; 1st and 2nd combined much longer to 3d and 4th combined.

Abdomen as well as ventral portions of thorax regularly covered with fine dense white pubescence, rarely spaced along middle of abdomen, often brownish laterally; abdominal cuticle black; last sternite and postpygidium slightly emarginate; pygidium broadly rounded.

Female: Mostly autochromal (Figs 9-11), from black brown to pale brown or greyish colour of body pubescence, rarely androchromal (Fig. 12). Cuticle colour and puncturation as in male. Antennal and legs pubescence denser and stronger; white basal hair rings sometimes present on 3d - 5th antennal joints; 3d joint sometimes completely covered with white pubescence. Antennae surpassing middle of elytrae; 1st antennal joint longer than 2nd and 3d combined; 4th joint about 1.2-1.3 times shorter than 3d. Prothorax more transverse, about 1.2-1.3 times shorter than basal width; lateral spines always well developed, long or short but acute; white longitudinal stripe mostly wide, sometimes wider than dark areas. Elytrae more narrowed epically, mostly widest near middle, about 1.6 - 1.7 times longer than broad; humeral carinae nearly always strongly prominent with rough sculpture or nearly smooth, external dorsal carinae sometimes also well developed forming a deep furrow before humeral carinae; marginal and humeral stripes always wide; humeral stripe complete, mostly without dark spots; external dorsal stripe mostly complete with or without several velvety dark spots or interrupted by numerous dark spots, rarely reduced to several small white spots; internal dorsal stripe in form of combination of dark and pale spots, sometimes indistinct; sutural stripe narrow, always accompanied with velvety dark spots. Last abdominal sternite truncate or slightly emarginate, last abdominal tergite rounded.

Body length in males: 12.9 - 18.2 mm, in females: 12.7 - 20.2 mm; body width in males: 4.0 mm - 6.0 mm; 5.0 - 7.8 mm.

Materials. Holotype (Fig. 4): ♂, Kazakhstan, right bank of Ili river near Kapchagai, 500m, 30.4.94, M. Danilevsky leg.; paratypes: 58 ♂♂ and 32 ♀♀ with same labels; 48 ♂♂ and 14 ♀♀, Kazakhstan, left bank of Ili river near Kapchagai, 500m, 24-25.4.1994, M. Danilevsky leg.; 26 ♂♂ and 13 ♀♀, same locality, 19.4.91, A. Shamaev leg.; ♂ and ♀, 15km to the South from Kapchagai, 3.6.89, M. Danilevsky leg.; one ♂ and one ♀, Kapchagai, 2.6.92, M. Danilevsky leg.; 18 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀, Kazakhstan, near Karachok before Sholak Tau Mts., 5.5.84, M. Danilevsky leg.; 12 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀, Sholak Tau Mts., Kara-Espe, 24.4.1969, A.S. Badenko leg.; 12 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, Kazakhstan, Arharly Mts., Chokbaisu, 19.4.89, A.S. Badenko leg.; 12 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, Kazakhstan, Arharly pass, 25.4.1983, G. Nikolaev leg.; 27 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, Kazakhstan, Malai-Sary pass, 700m, 2.6.92, M. Danilevsky leg.; 5 ♂♂, same locality, 2.5.94, M. Danilevsky leg.; 2 ♂♂, same locality, 30.5.61, N. Skopin leg.; 13 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, at the southern foot of Malai-Sary Mts., 550m, 2.5.94, M. Danilevsky leg.; one ♂ from near Bakanas, 4.1974, E. Vaskov leg. (all type specimens are deposited in author's collection).

Distribution. *D. kapchagaicus* sp. n. is distributed along the middle part of Ili river valley (see the map) from about Bakanas to Malai-Sary Mts. and along both sides of Kapchagai water reserve. Further to the South it is replaced by *D. tschitscherini* Jak. Along the north-east border it is often mixed with different subspecies of *Dorcadion suvorovi* Jak.

Discussion. *Dorcadion kapchagaicus* sp. n. is very close to *Dorcadion tschitscherini* Jakovlev, 1900: 150,153 (Figs. 13-18), described from Malovodnoe (see the map) and distributed to the north from the central part of Zailiiski Alatau mountain range. Two species are quite allopatric though have no natural geographical limits. The new species differs by some small but more or less constant characters. First of all, in *D. tschitscherini* the white fine pubescence is much more dense on the 1st antennal joint and on the legs, it completely covers the cuticle. White leg pubescence in *D. kapchagaicus* is often lost in old specimens, specially in eastern populations. Strong elytral erect setae in *D. tschitscherini* well developed and easily visible; elytrae more flat, mostly parallelside anteriorly, the widest point is often near the base; strongly prominent humeral carinae surround anteriorly elytral base; pale body pubescence often yellowish. Both species easily differs from *D. suvorovi karachokensis* Danilevsky and from *D. s. taldykurganus* Danilevsky by dense white pubescence on antennae, legs and abdomen; abdominal pubescence never spaced along the middle.

Dorcadion (s. str.) globithorax kastekus ssp. n. (Figs. 19-24)

Description. Male: Head black; frons with deep distinct scattered puncturation and small less distinct denser puncturation, which is very dense in the middle of the frons and on the vertex and sparse on the lateral portions of frons; covered with fine white hairs which are denser along median frons line, in shallow impression between antennae, on genae and around eyes (old specimens with glabrous frons); with two black stripes between antennae; vertex with two black triangular hair blotches. Numerous strong semierect frons setae short, poorly distinct; labrum black; mandibulles black or reddish medially; palpi reddish, last joints darker, often nearly black. Antennae relatively thick, attaining epical elytral 1/5th; 1st joint covered with strong semierect setae and dense fine white pubescence which also covers 2nd joint and the base of 3d; other antennal joints with fine black pubescence; with red basal part of 1st joint; 1st joint shining, roughly densely punctate, nearly as long as 3d combined with 2nd - slightly shorter or slightly longer; 3d always shorter than 1st, 4th joint about 1.1-1.2 times shorter than 3d.

Prothorax about as long as its basal width or distinctly longer, much wider anteriorly than posteriorly; lateral tubercles moderately long or short, more or less acute; pronotum convex posteriorly, with relatively broad medial longitudinal white stripe, wide lateral white areas and black areas in between, which are sometimes equal in width to white stripe or considerably wider (up to about 3 times); posterolateral angles of pronotum with several deep dots bearing stout setae; lateral prothoracic portions below lateral tubercles relatively glabrous. Scutellum small, more or less triangular, with white pubescence, glabrous medially.

Elytrae about 2.0 times longer than wide, more or less parallelside anteriorly, widest near middle or widest near humerus; large dots on lateral margin near humerus absent; humeral carinae flat and smooth; external dorsal carinae indistinct; elytral pubescence of black ground colour, each elytron with 4 or 5 variable longitudinal white stripes: marginal stripe wide, covers more than a half of lateral elytral margin, its inner edge irregular, dentate; humeral and external dorsal stripes wide or narrow, always complete, never interrupted or corroded, usually not fused epically; internal dorsal stripe often totally absent, or present in form of more or less distinct white spots or strokes, rarely complete but then with irregular margins; joint sutural stripe always narrow, narrower than external dorsal stripe and narrower than pronotal stripe; strong erect black elytral setae very small, indistinct. Legs densely covered with very fine white pubescence and strong short suberect setae; anterior

tibia with yellow hair brushes; hair brushes of middle tibia yellow with strong black setae; inner surface of middle and fore tibiae covered by very dense but short white pubescence; anterior tibiae red, other tibiae and all femora red with black apices; posterior tarsi with first joint about as long as 2nd and 3d joints combined; 1st and 2nd combined much longer to 3d and 4th combined.

Abdomen as well as ventral portions of thorax regularly covered with fine dense white pubescence; abdominal cuticle black; last sternite truncate with small emargination, pygidium and postpygidium broadly rounded, slightly emarginated.

Female: Always androchromal with about same proportions of pronotal and elytral white stripes; cuticle colour and puncturation as in male. Antennal and legs pubescence denser and stronger; white basal hair rings wider and present also on 3d antennal joints. Antennae surpassing middle of elytrae; 1st antennal joint longer than 3d, about as long as 2nd and 3d combined; 4th joint about 1.2-1.3 times shorter than 3d. Prothorax more transverse, about 1.1-1.2 times shorter than basal width; about as wide anteriorly as posteriorly or distinctly wider; lateral spines always well developed, acute; white longitudinal stripe sometimes strongly deepened. Elytrae much wider, about 1.8 times longer than broad; humeral carinae never prominent, smooth; external dorsal carinae indistinct. Last abdominal sternite and tergite truncate or widely rounded.

Body length in males: 19.5 - 24.4mm, in females: 19.2 - 25.5mm; body width in males: 6.4 - 7.6mm; in females 7.0 - 9.7mm.

Materials. Holotype (Fig. 19): ♂, Kazakhstan, W. Zailiiski Alatau, Kastek pass, 2300m, 9.5.1991, M. Danilevsky leg.; paratypes: 54 ♂♂ and 16 ♀♀ with same labels; 34 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀, 10km N Kastek pass, 1800-2000m, 8.5.1991, M. Danilevsky leg.; 25 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀, down to 25km S Kastek pass, 2300-1800m, 9.5.1991, M. Danilevsky leg.; 12 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀, SW Kastek pass, Karakunuz river, 14.5.1988, S. Murzin leg.; 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, Zhetyzhel Mts, near Sergeevka, 13.5.1987, S. Murzin leg.; 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, Kastek pass, 2100-2500m, 8-9.6.1965, A. Badenko leg.; 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, Kirgizia, N Bystrovka, Kyz-Kiia, 2000m, 22.6.1987, M. Cherniakhovsky leg. (all type specimens are deposited in author's collection).

Distribution. The new subspecies is very numerous on high mountains in west part of Zailiiski Alatau and the eastern part Zhetyzhel mountain ridge.

Discussion. I could not find the type specimens of *D. globithorax* Jakovlev, 1895 in Zoological Museum in Saint Petersburg. Maybe it was lost. According to the original description, the type locality: "fl. Ili" is rather uncertain. I have never collected personally near Ili river the beetles which could fit to the original description (relatively large with pronotum strongly convex posteriorly), but I have three specimens (male and female, "Kapchagai, 500m, 13-16.5.86, 4-5 5.86, V.V. leg." and a male, "Kapchagai, 8.5.80, G.Nikolaev leg.", Fig. 25-26), which could be regarded as typical *D. globithorax* Jak. I preliminary attribute to the nominative form all rather variable populations from low mountains and hills in the central part of Zailiiski Alatau from about Issyk to about Uzun-Agach with strongly convex pronotum and medium body size. *D. globithorax kastekus* ssp. n. is characterized first of all by very large body size. It replaces the nominative subspecies at the west part of the species area in high mountains. In the east part of the area of *D. globithorax globithorax* such localities are occupied by *D. grande* Jak. (differs from *D. globithorax* by very long and dense pubescence of internal surface of middle and fore tibiae). I have found at the middle level of Kaskelen river valley (7.5.1991) at about 1800m a very special population of *Dorcadion globithorax* with very constant characters: narrow small body with parallel elytral margins, internal white elytral stripes always absent (Figs. 27-28). I regard this form as *D. globithorax unidiscale* Breuning, 1946 sensu n., which was described as a form of *D. mathiesseni*

Suv. from near Alma-Ata by about same characters (but I could not find the type). Further to the west in Chu-Ili mountains, *D. globithorax* s.l. is replaced by two subspecies of *D. tianshanskii* Suvorov, 1910 (p. 67): *D. t. tianshanskii* (Fig. 29), described (according to the labels of type specimens) from Kopaly and Chulak canyons and *D. t. radkevitshi* Suvorov, 1910: 61, comb. n. (Fig. 30), described from Kurdai pass as a form of *D. globithorax*. I used the name "*tianshanskii*" for the nominative form as more common, though it was introduced some pages later. Both subspecies are very close and some specimens from different population can be indistinguishable, but in general the elytrae in *D. t. tianshanskii* are evenly oval with strongly toothed humeral carinae, while in *D. t. radkevitshi* the elytrae are anteriorly nearly parallelsided with less rough humeral carinae. Low hills at the south-west slope of Chu-Ili mountains are occupied by *D. heptapotamicum* Plav., 1951, which is replaced to the south by different forms of *D. optatum* Jak., 1906a (= *pelidnum* Jak., 1906a, syn.n. - both described from about the same locality; = *mathieseni* Suv., 1910) distributed along the south slope of Zailiiski Alatau, along the north slope of Kirgizski mountain ridge and in the plain in between including Boam canyon. Further to the south - in Dolon pass environs and in Naryn river valley, another species of the group - *D. tibiale* Jak., 1890 is distributed. *D. tibiale* is distinctly wider, never has internal dorsal elytral stripe and seems to be strongly geographically isolated from the previous forms.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) cinerarium danczenkoi ssp. n.

Description. Male: Body wide and robust. Head black; frons with deep distinct scattered puncturation and small less distinct denser puncturation, relatively glabrous - short strong semierect setae easily lost, flat, medial line slightly deepened only in shallow impression between antennae and on vertex; vertex with same puncturation as frons; fine scatered white pubescense present on genae and behind eyes; labrum black; mandibules reddish with black apices; palpi dark. Antennae relatively thick, attaining epical elytral third; 1st joint red, with fine double puncturation, covered with sparse strong semierect setae and sparse fine white pubescence; other antennal joints black, with fine black pubescence; slightly shorter then 3d combined with 2nd; 4th joint about 1.1 times shorter then 3d.

Prothorax transverse, about 1.1-1.2 times shorter then basal width, anteriorly about as wide as posteriorly; lateral tubercules short and obtuse; pronotum convex, usually with very rough and deep contiguous puncturation, with very deep median line, nearly glabrous; scutellum small, triangular, glabrous.

Elytrae black to the apices, about 1.6-1.7 times longer then wide, more or less oval widest near middle; evenly convex, without longitudinal sculpture; humeral carinae more or less distinct only anteriorly, deep puncturation distinct in first elytral third or half, a raw of deep punctures often goes along humeri to about apical third; glabrous, with sutural white hair stripe accompanied by velvety black pubescence and with very fine marginal stripes usually limited by epipleura. Legs red with black or reddish tarsi, sparsely covered with very fine white pubescence with black anterior and middle tibia brushes; posterior tarsi with first joint about as long as 2nd and 3d joints combined; 1st and 2nd combined much longer to 3d and 4th combined.

Abdomen as well as ventral portions of thorax regularly covered with fine dense pale pubescence; abdominal cuticle, black; last sternite with small emargination, pygidium and postpygidium broadly rounded.

Female: Similar to male but considerably wider; always androchromal, pubescent form unknown; antennae surpassing middle of elytrae, 1st joint longer then 3d combined with 2nd; prothorax more transverse, about 1.2-1,3 times shorter then basal width; scutellum covered with white pubescence; elytrae 1.5-1.7 times

longer than broad; shallow humeral and dorsal furrows sometimes distinct anteriorly; elytral stripes as in male but marginal stripe usually wider, lateral elytral margin usually with fine black pubescence, sometimes sparse fine black pubescence present on dorsal elytral surface, one female with poor traces of white humeral hair stripes; last abdominal sternite truncate, tergite widely rounded.

Body length in males: 10;7 - 13.0mm, in females: 11.0 - 15.5mm; body width in males: 4.4 - 5.4mm; in females 4.5 - 6.4mm.

Materials. Holotype: ♂ (Fig. 31), Azerbaidzhan, Talysh Mts, Aviarut, 2.V..93, A.Shamaev leg.; paratypes: 12 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ with same label; 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, Talysh Mts., near Mistan, 2000m, 3.V.1983, 10.VI.84, A. Dantchenko leg; 4 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀, same locality, 2.VI.79, 20.IV.80, 20.VI.80, M. Danilevsky leg.; 3 ♀♀, Talysh Mts., Gasmalian, 7.V.92, Shamaev leg. (all type specimens are deposited in author's collection).

Discussion: *D. cinerarium danczenkoi* ssp.n. is close to *D. c. caucasicum* Kuster, 1847, but differs by very rough pronotal sculpture.

For the comparison I used *D. c. caucasicum* from Shusha (♂ and ♀ without other data; ♂ and ♀, 1905; 2 ♂♂ Vostrikoff leg.) and from Sisian (4 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, 3.6.93, M. Kalashian leg.).

Both, *D. c. caucasicum* and *D. c. danczenkoi* ssp.n. differ from *D. c. cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787), described from south Russia and distributed also in Ukraine (very common in Crimea) by absence of autochromal females, while in *D. cinerarium* females are usually autochromal; androchromal females are very rare and in some populations completely absent.

References

- BALLION E. 1878. Verzeichniss der im Oreise von Kuldsha gesammelten Käfer.- *Bulletin de la Société impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou*, 53, 1: 253-389.
- BREUNING S., 1962. Revision der *Dorcadionini* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). Entomologische Abhandlungen und Berichte aus dem Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde in Dresden 27. 665 pp. Leipzig.
- DANILEVSKY M. L., 1992. New and little known *Dorcadion* Dalman 1817 from Soviet Union. *Lambillionea*, 42, 1: 92-98.
- GANGLBAUER L., 1884. Cerambycidae. In: Bestimmungs-Tab. der europ. Coleopt. 8. *Verhandl. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, 1883: 437-586.
- JAKOVLEV B.E. 1890. Insecta, a cl. G.N. Potanin in China et in Mongolia novissime lecta. X. Coleoptera. (*Neodorcadion* et *Compsodorcadion*).- *Horae Soc. ent. Ross.*, 24: 244-253.
- JAKOVLEV B.E. 1895. Revision du sous-genre *Compsodorcadion* Ganglb. *Horae Soc. ent. Ross.* 1894-1895, 29. 282-289.
- JAKOVLEV B.E. 1897. Espèces nouvelles ou peu connues de sous-genre *Compsodorcadion* Ganglb.- *Horae Soc. ent. Ross.*, 31: 673-681.
- JAKOVLEV B.E. 1906a. Species revue of subgenus *Compsodorcadion* Ganglb. (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae).- *Rev. Russe d'Entom.*, 6, 1-2: 32-48 (in Russian).
- JAKOVLEV B.E. 1906b. New *Compsodorcadion* species of Russian fauna (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae).- *Rev. Russe d'Entom.*, 6, 3-4: 274-280 (in Russian).
- KRAATZ G. 1878. Zwei neue sibirische *Dorcadion*.- *Deut. Entomol. Zeit.*, 22, 1: 219-221.
- MOTSCHULSKY V. 1860. Coleoptères rapportés en 1859 par M. Severtsef des Steppes meridionales des Kirghises, et énumérés par V. de Motschulsky. *Bulletin de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St.-Petersbourg* 2: 513-544.
- PIC M. 1897. Notes sur le sous-genre *Compsodorcadion* Gglb.- *Misc. Enr.* 5: 94.
- PIC M. 1929. Notes diverses, nouveautés.- *L'Echange, Revue Linnéenne*, 45, 437: 9-10.
- PLAVILSTSHIKOV N.N. 1929. *Dorcadion*-Studien 1. Col. Cerambycidae.- *Col. Centrib.*, 3: 205-213.
- PLAVILSTSHIKOV N.N. 1958. Longicorn beetles. Part 3. Subfamily Lamiinae, part 1. In: Fauna USSR, Coleoptera, 23 (1). Moscow. 592pp (in Russian).
- SUVOROV G.L. 1910. Neue Arten und Varietäten der Untergattung *Compsodorcadion* Ganglb. (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae).- *Rev. Russ. d'Entom.*, 10, 1-2: 61-71.
- SUVOROV G. L. 1911. Beschreibung neuer Arten des Subgenus *Compsodorcadion* Ganglb. (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). - *Rev. Russ. d'Entom.*, 11, 1: 60-70.

Descriptions for figures:

Figs. 1-2. *Dorcadion* (Pol.) *balchashense betpakdalense* ssp. n.: 1 ♂, holotype; 2 - ♀ from near Karaganda (Dolinka).

Fig. 3. *Dorcadion* (Pol.) *balchashense archarlense* ssp. n., ♂, holotype.

Figs. 4-12. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *kapchagaicus* sp. n.: 4 - ♂, holotype; 5 - ♂ from right bank of Ili river near Kapchagai; 6-7 - ♂♂ from left bank of Ili river near Kapchagai; 8 - ♂ from Kara-Espe (west of Sholak Tau). 9 - female from right bank of Ili river near Kapchagai; 10-11 - ♀♀ from Kara-Espe; 12 - female from Karachok (to the north from Sholak Tau).

Figs. 13-18. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *tschitscherini* Jak.: 13 - male from near Alma-Ata; 14-15 - ♂♂ from Karaoi; 16 - ♀ from Aksai; 17-18 - ♀♀ from Karaoi.

Fig. 19-24. *Dorcadion* (s.str.) *globithorax kastekus* ssp. n.: 19 - ♂, holotype; 20 - ♂ from Karakunuz river. 21 - ♂ from near Sergeevka; 22 - ♀ from Kastek pass; 23-24 - ♀♀ from south slope of Kastek pass.

Figs. 25-26. *D. (s.str) globithorax globithorax* Jak. from near Kapchagai: 25 - ♂; 26 - ♀.

Fig. 27-28. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *globithorax unidiscale* Breun.: 27 ♂. 28 - ♀.

Fig. 29. *Dorcadion* (s.str.) *tianshanskii tianshanskii* Suv., ♂, cotype from Chulak canyon.

Fig. 30. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *tianshanskii radkevitchi* Suv., ♂ from Kurdai pass.

Figs. 31-32. *Dorcadion* (P.) *cinerarium danczenkoi* ssp. n.: 31 ♂, holotype; 32 - ♀

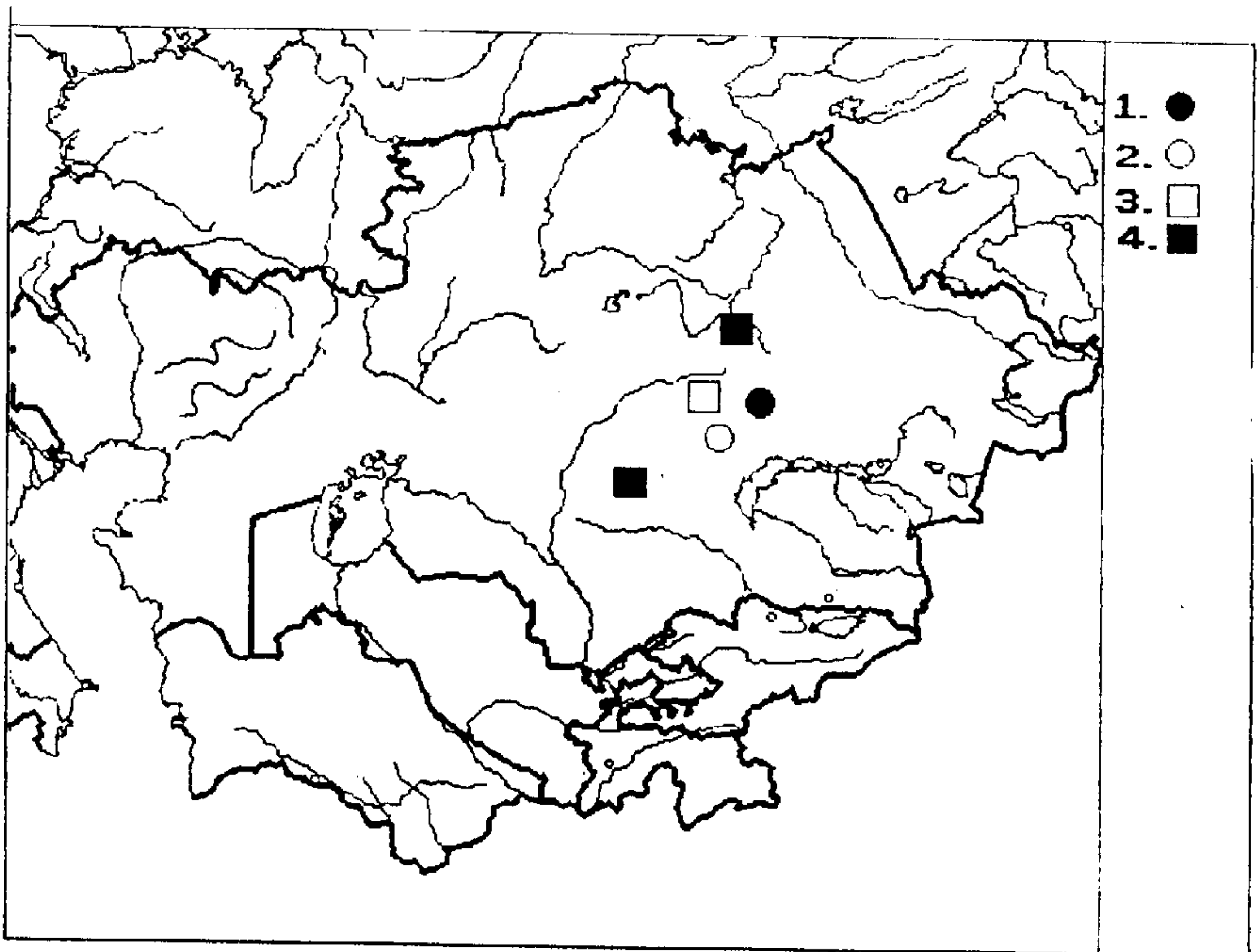


Fig. 33. Map of Kazakhstan: 1 - locality of *D. balchashense balchashense* (Akchatau); 2 - type locality of *D. balchashense archarlense* ssp. n. (Archarly Mts.); 3 - type locality of *D. balchashense betpakdalense* ssp. n. (Sary-Arka); 4 - two other localities of *D. b. betpakdalense* ssp. n. (near Karaganda and Chulak Espe).

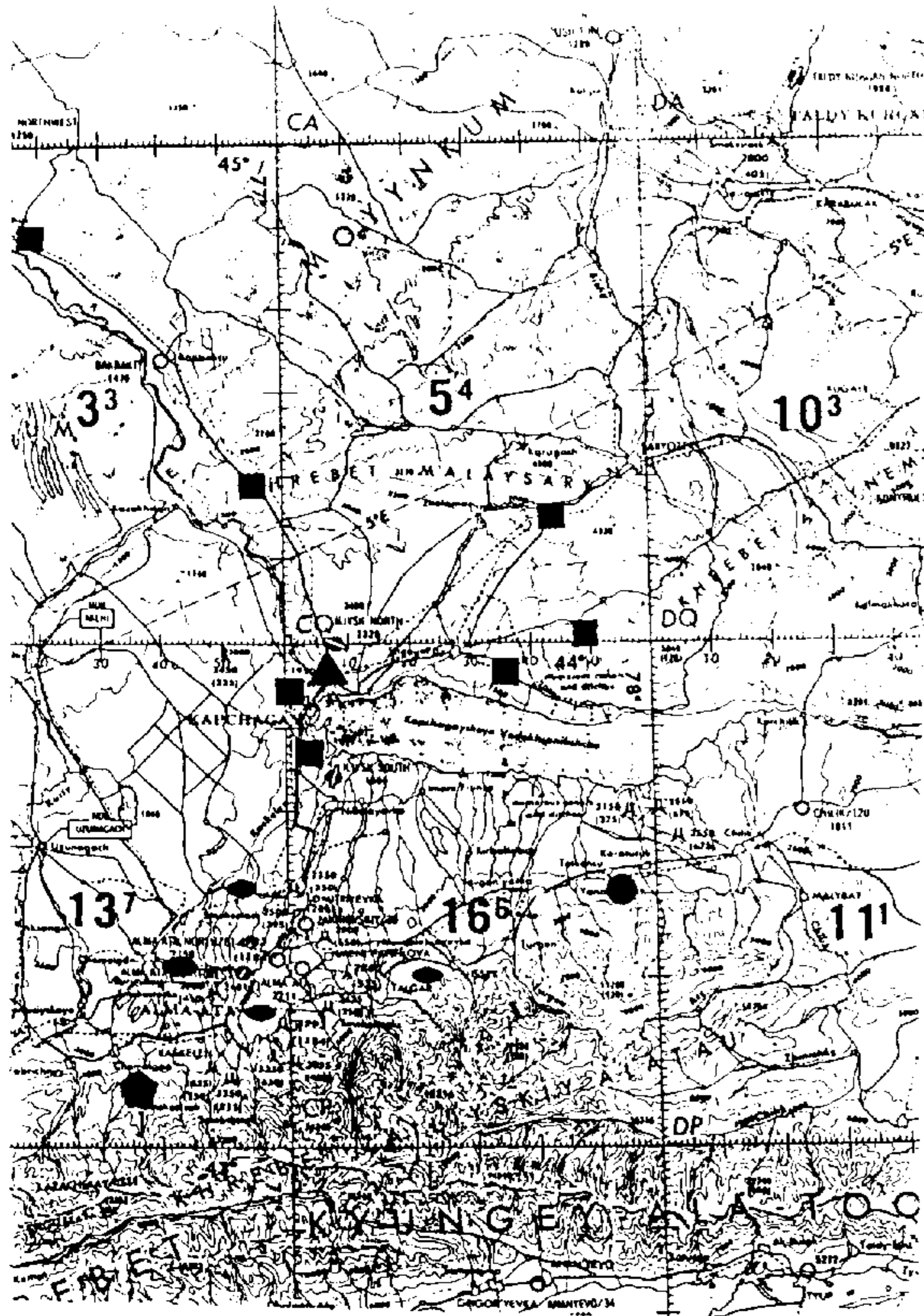


Fig. 34. Map of Kazakhstan to the north of Zailiiski Alatau.

1. Type locality of *D. kapchagaicus* sp. n. Right bank of Ili river near Kapchagai. ▲
2. Another localities of *D. kapchagaicus* ■
3. Type locality of *D. tschitscherini* ●
4. Another localities of *D. tschitscherini* ●
5. Locality of *D. globithorax unidiscale* ◆

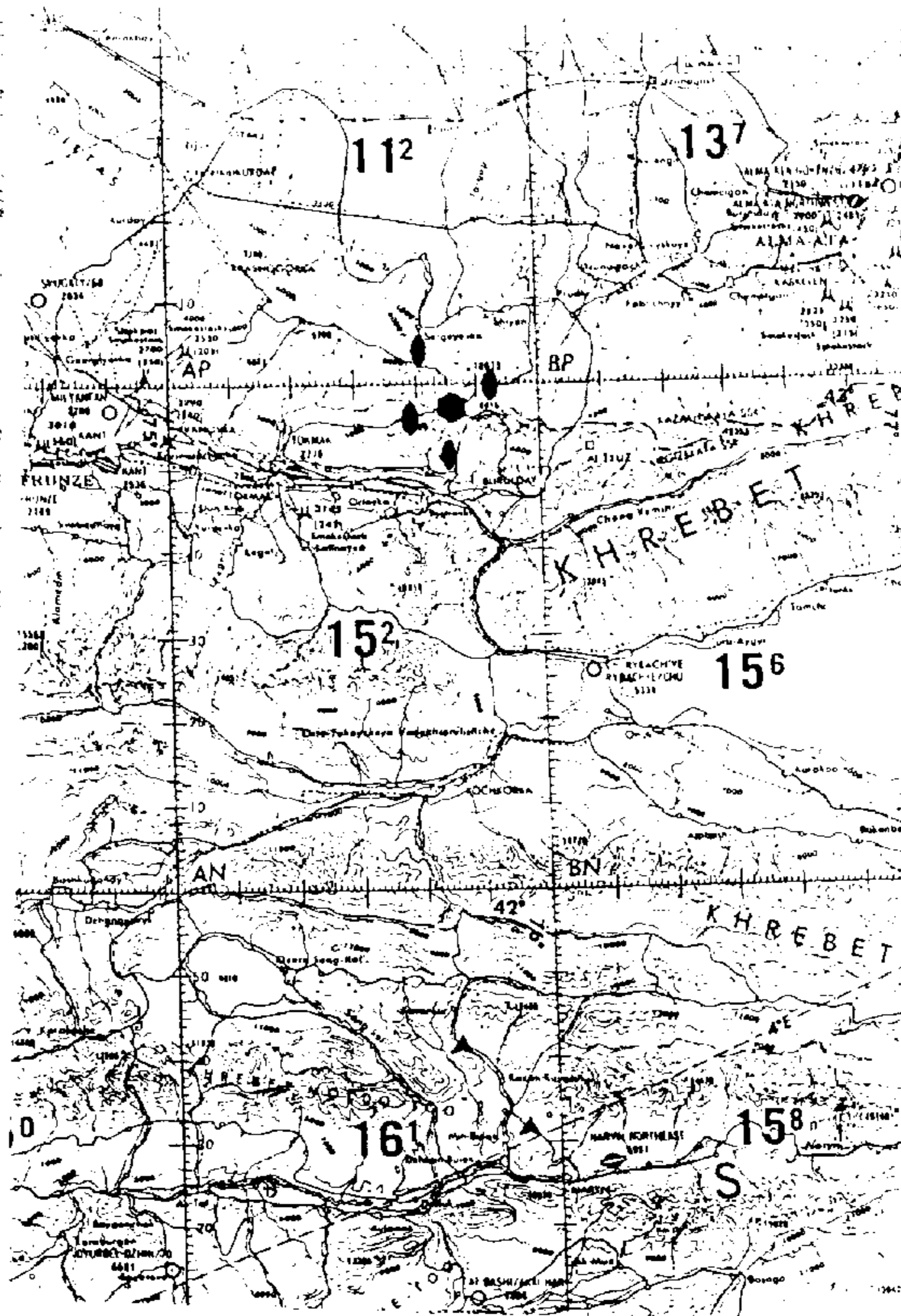


Fig. 35. Map of Kazakhstan and Kirgizia to the west of Zailiiski Alatau.

1. Type locality of *D. globithorax kastekus* ssp. n. (Kastek pass). ●
2. Another localities of *D. globithorax kastekus* ssp.n. ●
3. Localities of *D. tibiale* Jak. ▲

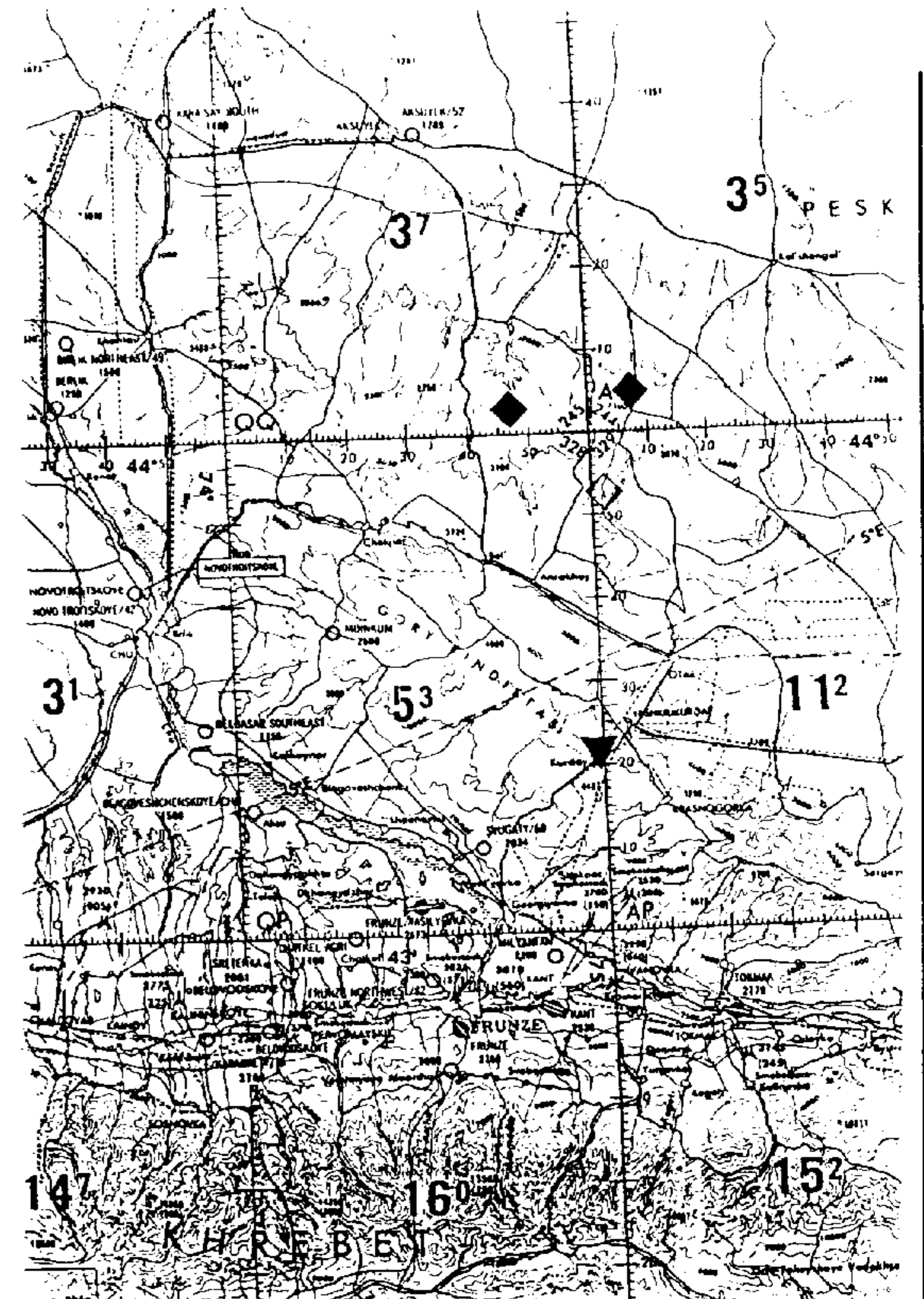


Fig. 36. Map of Chu-Ili Mts. region.

1. Localities of cotypes of *D. tianshanskii tianshanskii* Suv. ◆
2. Type locality. of *D. tianshanskii radkevitchi* Suv. ▼