

**NEW GENUS AND SPECIES *USSURIA NAPOLOVI* FROM FAR EAST RUSSIA.  
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)**

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**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Ussuria napolovi*, new genus, new species, taxonomy.

**Abstract:** A new genus *Ussuria* gen. n. close to *Anaesthetobrium* Pic, 1922 and a new species *U. napolovi* sp. n. are described from south part of Ussuri region. Distinguishing characters are discussed. Due to the misidentification the species was previously recorded for Russia under the name *Sophronica obrioides*, so the presence of the true *S. obrioides* (Bates) in Russia (as well as on the continent) is rather doubtful.

**Résumé:** Un nouveau genre *Ussuria* gen. n. proche d'*Anaesthetobrium* et une nouvelle espèce *U. napolovi* sp. n. sont décrites du sud de la région de l'Ussuri. Les caractères distinctifs sont discutés. A la suite d'une erreur d'identification, l'espèce était déjà signalée de Russie sous le nom de *Sophronica obrioides*; c'est pourquoi la présence du vrai *Sophronica obrioides* (Bates) en Russie (et même ailleurs sur le continent) est assez douteuse.

**Ussuria gen. n. (Fig. 1)**

Type species: *Ussuria napolovi* sp.n.

The new genus belongs to *Rhodopinini* and looks like *Anaesthetis* Mulsant, 1939, but does not seem to be close.

**Description**

Body cylindrical, parallel-sided, covered with short appressed pubescence; cuticle is everywhere visible.

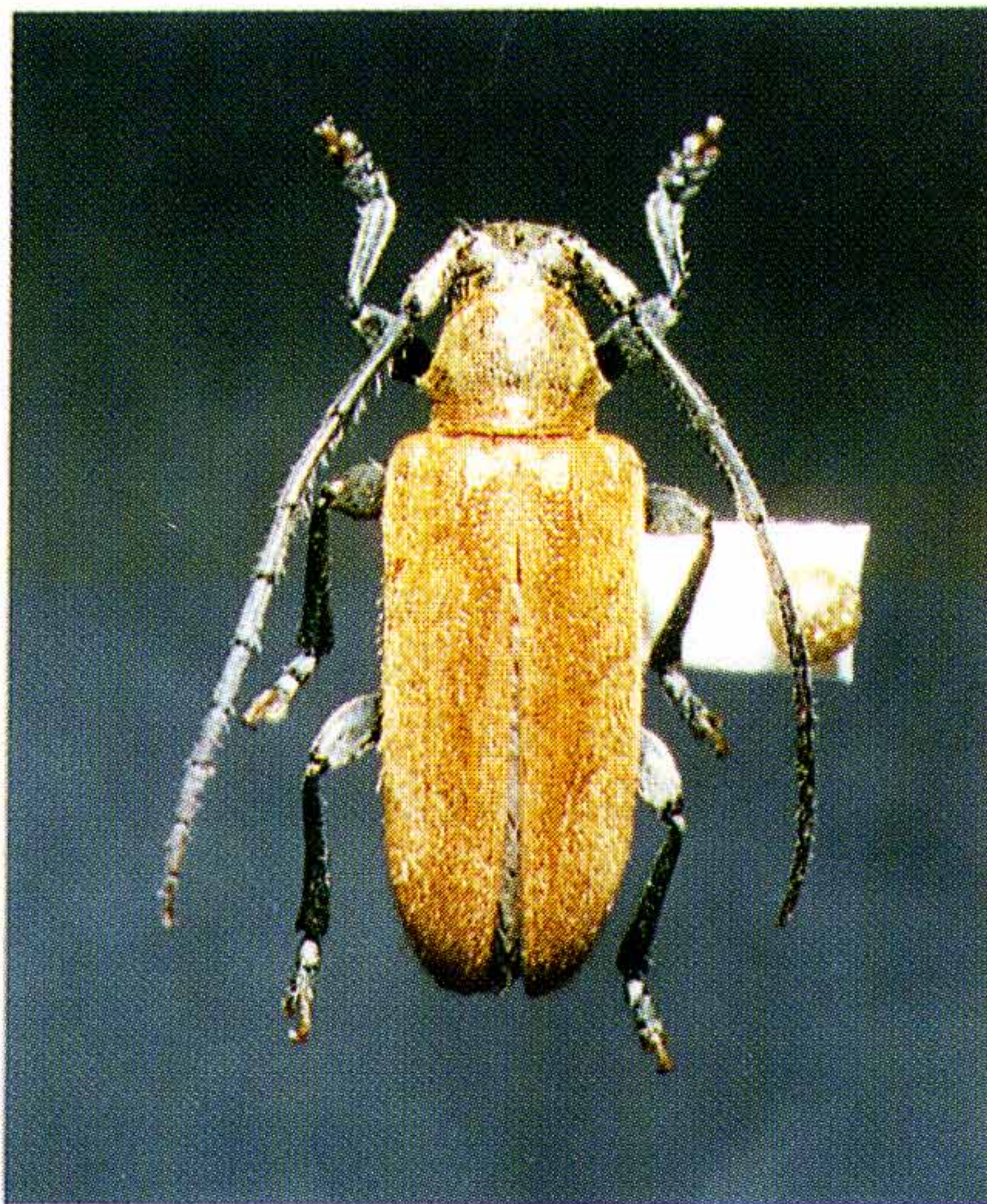


Fig. 1. *Ussuria napolovi* gen. n., sp. n., male (holotype).

Head oblique backwards, so mouthparts are very close to anterior coxae in repose. Frons transverse, regular. Shallow impression between antennal incertion present; medial vertex line absent. Genae very short, about three times shorter than lower eye lobe. Eyes deeply emarginated, but not divided, moderately coarsely faceted; lower lobes distinctly vertical. Antennal tubercles slightly prominent.

Antennae slender, very little longer than body, with a row of short oblique ciliae disappearing up to 9-th segment. Scape relatively cylindrical, without cicatrix, a little shorter than 4-th segment 1.1 times shorter than 3-d, about as long 1-st and 2-nd combined; 5-th segment very short, shorter than scape.

Prothorax slightly transverse, basal width about 1.1 times more than pronotal length; narrowed anteriorly, with distinct lateral tubercles situated just at the middle of each side. Scutellum transverse, trapezoidal. Metepisternum long and narrow, parallel side.

Elytrae about 2.15 times longer than wide, without basal tubercles a separately rounded epically. Wings well developed.

Anterior coxae angulate; anterior coxal cavities closed posteriorly; middle coxal cavities very narrowly opened to epimera. Femora slightly clavate. Tarsal claws simple, lacking teeth; divergent, not divaricate. Anterior and middle tibiae lacking any traces of preapical groove.

First (visible) abdominal sternite long, but shorter than 2-nd and 3-d combined; 5-th sternite transverse, broadly truncate at apex. Pigidium rounded epically.

### *Ussuria napolovi* sp.n.

#### Description

Head, antennae, meso and metathorax, legs and abdomen black; mouthparts (excluding mandibullae), April halves of last tarsal segments and claws brown; elytrae uniformly brown without any markings; prothorax black with dark-brown anterior and posterior margins. Head with shallow, sparse, moderately large puncturation, moderately densely covered with very short appressed brown pubescence and with some stout suberect black setae.

Pronotum covered with short brown appressed hairs, longer suberect sparse brown setae, but without long erect discal setae; some long erect setae present only on lateral side of prothorax. Pronotal punctures deep but not very dense and not so coarse as on elytrae; three small poorly distinct smooth areas present: two lateral and one just behind middle.

Elytrae covered with short appressed and longer suberect brown pubescence; no long erect hairs present; coarsely densely irregularly punctate. Each elytron with very poor traces of 3 longitudinal costae, with more or less distinct rows of punctures along them.

Ventral surface of meso-, meta thorax and abdomen covered with dense short appressed greyish pubescence and suberect black setae.

Hind tarsus about 1.6 times than hind tibiae. Second segment of hind tarsi about twice shorter than first and slightly shorter than third; last segment about as long as second and third combined.

Body length 9.5mm, width - 3.2mm.

#### Material

Holotype: ♂, Far East Russia, Anisimovka, 15-20.VII.1944, N. SAVENKOV leg. (author's collection).

## Discussion

*Ussuria* gen. n., seems to be close to the genus *Anaesthetobrium* Pic, 1922. *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* Pic 1922 (described from China, also known from Japan, but still was not recorded from Russia) has similar colour, pubescence and puncturation patterns, prothorax also with lateral tubercles; but in *Anaesthetobrium* male antennae much longer than body, third antennal segment very short, distinctly shorter than scape, anteriorly prothorax wider than posteriorly.

*Anaesthetomorphus apicalis* (Pic, 1929) described from near Vladivostok after one specimen (no additional records exist) is not known to me. The type must be in Prague Museum in S. Jurecek's collection. But in Prague Narodni Museum a separated Jurecek's Cerambycidae collection does not exist, and I could not find the type in L. Heyrovski's collection as well as in main Cerambycidae collection. According to S. BREUNING's description (1975: 19) *A. apicalis* (Pic) also has antennae a little longer than body, 3-d antennal segment longer than scape and longer than 4-th segment, prothorax with lateral tubercles; but it differs from *Ussuria* gen.n. by elongate prothorax, elytrae obliquely subtruncate apically, each elytron with lateral and April yellow markings and antennal segments with white basal hair rings.

All members of genus *Anaesthetis* Mulsant, 1839 can be easily distinguished from *Ussuria* gen. n. by the absence of lateral prothoracic tubercles.

I am nearly sure that *Ussuria napolovi* sp.n. was recorded for Far East Russia by A.I. CHEREPANOV (1984: 49-50) after one specimen from Ussuri natural reserve under the name "*Sophronica obrioides*". The mistake of CHEREPANOV's identification is quite evident, as true *S. obrioides* (Bates, 1873) is rather different. It (as all other *Sophronica* Blanchard, 1845) has no lateral tubercles on prothorax, which is wider anteriorly than posteriorly, body including legs and antennae covered with "*Sophronica obrioides*" is also fitting well with *Ussuria napolovi* sp.n.

*S. obrioides* (described from Japan) was firstly recorded for Russia by N. OLAVILSTSHIKOV (1932: 194) as *Lasiapheles obrioides* Bates and then by T.P. SAMOILOV (1936: 233). I have never seen the specimens of this species from the mainland and I do not know other records; so these species from the mainland and I do not know other records; so these data need to be confirmed. The presence of *S. obrioides* in Russian fauna as well as on the continent rests rather doubtful.

## Acknowledgements

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