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Two new Lepturinae from North Asia
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)



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Two new Lepturinae from North Asia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Summary

Rapuzziana, gen. nov. with a new species *R. hangaiensis*, sp. n. is described from Central Mongolia (Baian-Hongor aimak, south of Hangai mountain system). New genus is close to *Pachytodes* Pic, 1891, differs by wide and short head, relatively short antennae and legs, short 3rd antennal joint. *Cortodera ciliata sakmarensis* ssp. n. is described from Orenburg region of Russia, filling the geographical gap between *C. c. ciliata* Danilevsky, 2001 and *C. c. milaenderi* Danilevsky, 2001. New subspecies is characterized by yellow elytra and strongly sinuated anteriorly campanuliform prothorax.

Résumé

Rapuzziana, gen. nov. avec l'espèce nouvelle *R. hangaiensis* sp. n. est décrit du centre de Mongolie (Baian-Hongor aimak, sud de la chaîne de montagnes du Hangai). Ce nouveau genre est proche du genre *Pachytodes* Pic, 1891, mais diffère par sa tête qui est courte et large, ses antennes et ses pattes, relativement courtes, et le 3^{ème} article antennaire également court. *Cortodera ciliata sakmarensis* ssp. n. est décrit de la région d'Orenburg en Russie (vallée de la rivière Sakmara) comblant une lacune géographique entre *C. c. ciliata* Danilevski, 2001 et *C. c. milaenderi* Danilevsky, 2001. La nouvelle sous-espèce est caractérisée par des élytres jaunes et un thorax fortement rétréci en avant, en forme de cloche.

Key words

Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, taxonomy, new taxa, *Rapuzziana* gen. nov., Russia, Mongolia

Rapuzziana, gen. nov.

Type species. - *Rapuzziana hangaiensis*, sp. n.

Description. - Body short and wide, parallelsided. Head relatively short and wide, about 1.1 times longer than wide; genae short, about as long as half eye-length; frons short; interantennal tubercles absent; vertex flat; temples prominent, nearly parallel, about as long as genae, abruptly constricted behind; neck short, but distinct; eyes moderate sized, finely faceted, notched; dorsal eye lobes widely separated; antennal insertions situated between eyes, a little behind their anterior margins; palpi short; labial palpi much shorter than maxillary palpi, not visible from above; apical palpal joints fairly elongated, oval, not dilated apically; antennae slender, slightly dilated distally, 11-segmented. Thorax about as long as basal width, hind angles acute, but not produced over humeri; lateral thoracic sides a little widened near middle, sinuated behind, lateral tubercles absent; pronotum regularly convex, shallowly impressed basally; scutellum small, triangular, about as long as wide. Elytra with parallel sides, not costate, about two times longer than wide, elytral apices widely rounded separately. Legs short; hind tibiae straight; hind tarsi about 1.4 times shorter than hind tibiae; 1st segment of hind tarsus much longer than two following together, 3rd joint slender, fairly longer than wide, cleft near middle. Abdomen with last tergite widely rounded posteriorly, last sternite subtruncate.

The new genus is close to *Pachytodes* Pic, 1891 because of the shape of prothorax, but in *Pachytodes* head is relatively narrower and longer, palpi longer, antennae much longer, 3rd antennal joint is relatively longer, elytral apices are narrowly rounded. The eastern group of *Pachytodes* species: *P. orthotrichus* (Plavilstshikov, 1936) and *P. longipes* (Gebler, 1832) - is more close to *Rapuzziana*, gen. n. because of females with parallelsided elytra.

Name derivation. - I dedicate a new genus to my friend Pierpaolo Rupuzzi being very grateful to him for supplying me with such a beautiful animal for description.

***Rapuzziana hangaiensis*, sp. n. (Fig. 1)**

Type locality. - Mongolia, Baian-Hongor aimak, 50 km SW Baian-Hongor.

Description. - A single female known; body length : 9.7mm, body width: 3.1mm. Body black; palpi, antennae, legs and abdomen red-brown, elytra brown-black with yellow spots; head with regular fine dense punctation, with short yellowish pubescence; antennae a little surpassing middle of elytra; scape about 1.5 times thicker than 2nd antennal joint, about as long as 2nd and 3rd joints combined, 3rd joint shorter than 4th, which is shorter than scape, 5th joint longer than scape; pronotum with deep dense regular punctation, central smooth line indistinct, covered with short

partly erected moderately dense yellowish setae; elytra with dense coarse regular punctation, which is rather finer apically; covered by short strong semierect yellowish pubescence without erect setae; basal elytral dark-brown color is becoming lighter – red-brown – apically and laterally, with red-brown oblique stripe from humeri to elytral middle; each elytron with 4 contrast yellow spots: big round spot near scutellum, big elongated oblique spot at middle near suture, small lateral spot near middle and the biggest posterior round spot just between central oblique spot and elytral apices.

Typical material. – HOLOTYPE, female, Mongolia, Baian-Hongor aimak, 50km SW Baian-Hongor, h-1780, 4.6.2004, Saldaitis *leg.* (collection of P. Rapuzzi - Ronchi di Cialla, Prepoto, Udine, Italy).

Name derivation. – The name is based on Hangai mountain system, where the type locality is situated.

Cortodera ciliata sakmarensis, ssp. n. (Fig. 2)

Type locality. – Russia, South Urals, Orenburg region, Kuvandyk environs.

Description. – A single male known; body length : 7.7mm, body width : 3.7mm.

Body black, elytra yellow-brownish, as well as distal antennal joints, tibiae bases and partly anterior tarsi. Head with distinct temples, strongly angulated, parallelsided; with black palpi, apical joints slightly dilated distally. Antennae with black basal joints (from 1st to 5th, but 5th joint lightened distally) and brownish apical joints (from 6th to 11th), nearly reaching posterior elytral forth; 5th joint longer than 1st, 1st longer than 3rd, 3rd longer than 4th; 2nd joint as long as wide. Prothorax about 1.4 times shorter than basal width, strongly sinuate anteriorly, campanuliform; lateral thoracic sides a little widened near middle, fairly sinuated behind, lateral tubercles indistinct; the largest middle width distinctly narrower than at base; pronotum slightly flattened posteriorly and here with very wide and long smooth, shining longitudinal area; pronotal punctuation very dense, the distance between punctures less than diameter of each, only near middle punctuation a little sparser and the distance between punctures more than diameter of each; pronotal pubescence totally consists of long pale erect setae. Scutellum triangular, wider than long, with dense short setae, with small glabrous posterior smooth area. Elytra about 2 times longer than wide; tapering posteriorly, not narrowed near middle; covered with short, pale, recumbent pubescence with numerous long erect setae in anterior forth; with relatively dense coarse punctation, becoming finer apically; suture darkened anteriorly; internal elytral apical angles indistinct. Legs black with brownish bases of anterior tibiae and partly brownish anterior tarsi. Abdomen with dense long erect and partly semierect setae; last abdominal sternite and postpygidium rounded, pygidium subtruncate.



Fig. 1. *Rapuzziana hangaiensis*, sp. n., HOLOTYPE, female.



2

Fig. 2. *Cortodera ciliata sakmarensis*, ssp. n., holotype, male.

Remarks. – A new subspecies has the most typical characters of *C. ciliata* Danilevsky, 2001 : apical palpal joints slightly dilated distally; prothorax strongly sinuated anteriorly, campanuliform; pronotum with wide smooth central line, with dense erect pubescence, recumbent setae absent; elytra with numerous erect setae anteriorly. It differs from two other subspecies, first of all, by yellow elytra (in *C. ciliata ciliata* Danilevsky, 2001 and *C. c. milaenderi* Danilevsky, 2001 elytra black) and then by the shape of prothorax – it is relatively wide (similar to *C. c. milaenderi*), but much stronger sinuate anteriorly; apical notches of last abdominal segments indistinct. The new taxon can not be a form of *C. kiesenwetteri* Pic, 1898, as apical palpal joints are not triangular, strongly dilated distally (Danilevsky, 2001a). It can not be a form of *C. reitteri* Pic, 1891, as apical palpal joints are not triangular strongly dilated distally, pronotum without recumbent pubescence and anterior elytral area with numerous erect setae (Danilevsky, 2001a). *C. ciliata sakmarensis* ssp. n. fills a geographical gap (which looked so unusual before) between *C. ciliata ciliata* Danilevsky, 2001 (described from near Ust-Kamenogorsk in North-East Kazakhstan) and *C. c. milaenderi* Danilevsky, 2001 (described from near Ufa in the European part of Russia) – see the map of species area (Danilevsky, 2001b).

Typical material. – HOLOTYPE, male, Russia, South Urals, Orenburg region, Kuvandyk environs, 1.6.2003, unknown collector (collection of P. Rapuzzi - Ronchi di Cialla, Prepoto, Udine, Italy).

Name derivation. – The name is based on Sakmara river valley, where the type locality is situated.

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