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***Lenotetrops ivanovae*, gen. nov., sp. nov. from Afghanistan (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)**

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Abstract. *Lenotetrops ivanovae*, gen. nov., sp. nov. is described on the base of two females from Afghanistan. The new genus is close to *Tetrops* Kirby 1826, but bigger and wider, with thick short antennae. The species is characterized by red elytra with black apex, antennae with white setae rings of distal joints.

Key words. Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Lenotetrops*, gen. nov., new species, taxonomy, Afghanistan.

Description of new taxa

***Lenotetrops* gen. nov.** (Figs. 1-2)

Type species: *Lenotetrops ivanovae*, sp. nov.

Description. New genus is very close to genus *Tetrops* Kirby in Kirby and Spence 1826, but body considerably bigger; antennae very short and thick; metepisternum relatively wide, strongly narrowed posteriorly, while in

* The name *Tetrops* was originally introduced for several Cerambycidae species with divided eyes by W. Kirby (in Kirby and Spence 1826a: 498): "*Lamia Tornator* (*Cerambyx tetraophthalmus* Forst.) and some others, of which I make a genus under appellation of *Tetrops*, are also so distinguished [by divided eyes]." There is a foot-note in the original introduction of *Tetrops* Kirby (same page 498) with the statement that *Saperda praeusta* L. also has same character [divided eyes]. So, in fact two species were definitely mentioned by Kirby inside genus *Tetrops* originally: *Cerambyx tetraophthalmus* Forst. and *Leptura praeusta* Linnaeus. J. Thomson (1866: 115-116) mentioned *Leptura praeusta* L. as a type species of genus *Tetrops* Kirby. Many authors reasonably addressed the genus *Tetrops* to W. Kirby (1826): Bily & Mehl, (1989), Bense (1995), Althoff & Danilevsky (1997), Silfverberg (2004) and others. But according to Bousquet (2010: 43): "However, in no case Kirby indicated that *S. praeusta* belongs to his new genus." and "a request should be submitted to the Commission to suppress the name *Tetrops* Kirby, 1826 for the Principle of Homonymy".

Tetrops very narrow parallelsided; pronotal and elytral punctation fine and sparse; 2nd visible abdominal sternite about as long as 1st, while in *Tetrops* – much shorter; body with relatively short and sparse pubescence; dorsal body side and antennae without long and dense setae; lobes of 3rd tarsal joints strongly sharpened, specially in anterior legs; head with numerous long, erect setae (about completely lost in the paratype); eyes totally and widely separated; antennae reaching posterior elytral third; 1st antennal joint longer than 3rd, 3rd longer than 4th; prothorax transverse, about 1.2 times shorter than basal width, without flat basal constriction, widest near middle and here slightly angulated; scutellum transverse, smooth and glabrous, widely rounded or truncated posteriorly; elytra about 2.3 times longer than basal width, parallelsided or a little converging posteriorly, independently rounded posteriorly; elytral costae indistinct; 3rd tarsal joints emarginated to about base; tarsal claws deeply bifid; internal claw long and narrow, strongly sharpened; last abdominal tergite widely rounded posteriorly or about truncated; last abdominal sternite slightly flattened, relatively smooth ventrally, widely shallowly emarginated posteriorly.

***Lenotetrops ivanovae* sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-2)

Material. Holotype, female, Afghanistan, Kabul prov., 13 km NW Kabul, Qargha env., Band-e-Qargha, 34°34'20"N, 69°02'39"E, 2200m, E.S. Ivanova leg., preserved in the collection of author; paratype, female, Afghanistan, Wardak prov., W Maydan, 20.6.1970, O.Kabakov leg. – preserved in the collection of A. Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia).

Description. Only two females known; body black, elytra red with black apex, with a pair of black spots before middle (in paratype), which can be indistinct (in holotype); antennae black with fine white recumbent pubescence on three basal joints; other antennal joints with wide or narrow (in distal joints) white basal rings; several moderately long erect setae present on 1st and 2nd antennal joints only; other joints with single erect setae; pronotum smooth and shining with very sparse fine punctation and sparse moderately long black erect setae; elytra covered with relatively short oblique black setae; regularly punctated; the distance between elytral punctures anteriorly about two or three times more than width of each dot; ventral side of the body totally black, covered with moderately dense recumbent white pubescence and sparse erect setae; body length: 7.7 (holotype) – 9.5 (paratype) mm, width: 2.5 – 3.1 mm.

Etymology. The new taxon is dedicated to Lena Ivanova, who collected the holotype.

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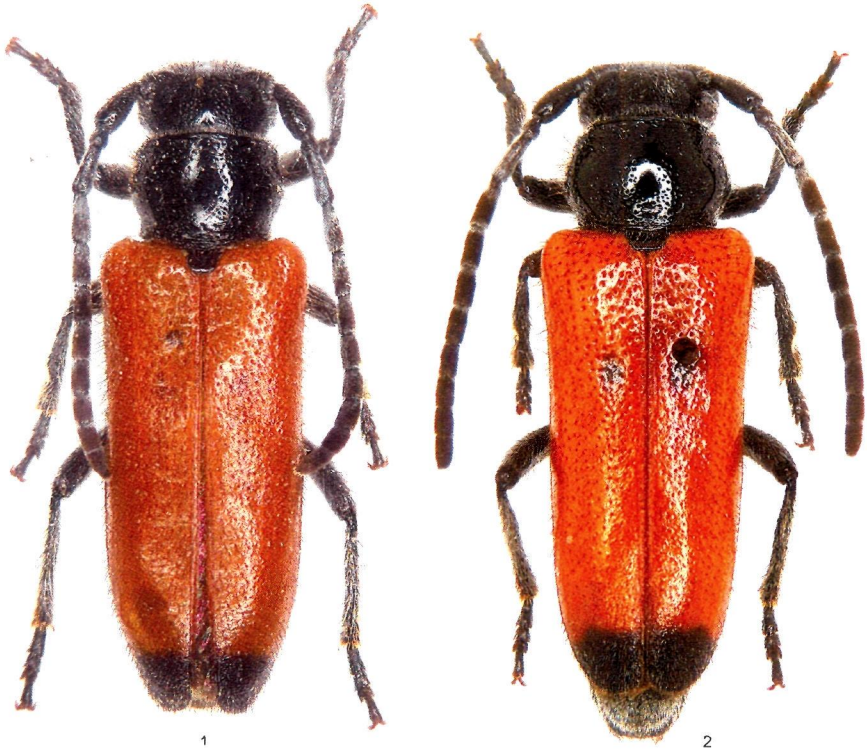


Fig. 1. *Lenotetrops ivanovae*, gen. nov., sp. nov., holotype, female
Fig. 2. *Lenotetrops ivanovae*, gen. nov., sp. nov., paratype, female

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