

New species of Cerambycidae from Transcaucasia with some new data

(Insecta: Coleoptera).

By

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With 8 figures.

Abstract: *Conizonia kalashiani* n. sp. (allied to *C. annularis* HOLZSCHUH 1984) is described from Armenia. *Dorcadion kalashiani* n. sp. (allied to *D. kasikoporanum* PIC 1902) and *D. czegodaevi* n. sp. (allied to *D. maljushenkoi* PIC 1904) are described from Azerbaidzhan. *Rhagium caucasicum semicorne* HOLZSCHUH 1974 n. stat. is a first record for the fauna of Azerbaidzhan (Talysh). The taxon (described as a species) is closely related to the nominate subspecies; distinguishing characters are discussed. *Mallosia interrupta* PIC 1905 n. stat. is raised to species rank; characters distinguishing from *M. scovitzi* (FALDERMANN 1837) and distribution are given. Four new synonyms are established: *Cortodera transcaspica* PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936 = *C. persica* PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936 = *C. lobanovi* KAZIUCHITS 1988 n. syn.; *Phytoecia pustulata* (SCHRANK 1776) = *Ph. pilipennis* REITTER 1895 n. syn.; *Agapanthia lederi* GANGLBAUER 1884 (n. stat.) = *A. helianthi* PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1935 n. syn.

While preparing a revision of Cerambycidae fauna of the Soviet Union I would like to publish some taxonomical changes, descriptions and geographical data within the family.

Specimens are deposited in the collections of: A.N. Severtsov Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals, Moscow (SI); Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Leningrad (ZI); Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a. M. (SMF).

Acknowledgements: I wish to extend my sincere thanks to Mr. C. VON HOLZSCHUH for his invaluable consultations and other help while working in his private collection (1991) and in Naturhistorisches Museum Wien and to the staff of the Museum, to Dr. R. ZUR STRASSEN for loan of cerambycid specimens from Senckenberg Museum. I am extremely grateful to my friend Dr. M. KALASHIAN (Armenian Academy of Sciences) for his annual collecting efforts which provide me with beautiful material every year.

Rhagium caucasicum semicorne HOLZSCHUH 1974 n. stat.

1974 *Rhagium semicorne* HOLZSCHUH, Mitt. entomol. Ges. Basel, (NF) 24 (3): 118.

Rh. semicorne was described from Elburz (Iran, Shirvan). In the description it was compared with *Rh. pygmaeum* GANGLBAUER 1882. I have studied the type material of *semicorne* in the collection of Mr. C. VON HOLZSCHUH (Vienna).

Indeed, *semicorne* is closely related not to *pygmaeum* but to *caucasicum* REITTER 1889. It was very difficult to find any good distinguishing characters between these two forms. It was found that all *Rh. caucasicum* auct. from Talysh Mountains (South Azerbaidzhan) were really *semicorne*, firstly recorded from Azerbaidzhan.

Rh. caucasicum and *semicorne* differ from *pygmaeum* by deep and dense puncturation of pronotum, which is nearly absent (especially in the middle of the disc) in *pygmaeum*.

Rh. semicorne differs from *caucasicum* by fine and sparse puncturation of vertex (in *caucasicum* large and dense), by dense yellow pubescence of body and elytra (in *caucasicum* not so dense, the beetle looks darker), by red or brown apical antennal joints (in *caucasicum* antennae mostly entirely black). I think it would be better to consider *semicorne* as a subspecies of *caucasicum*.

Cortodera transcaspica PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936.

1936 *Cortodera transcaspica* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, Fauna SSSR, Coleoptera, 21: 290.

1936 *Cortodera pseudomoplus persica* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, Fauna SSSR, Coleoptera, 21: 291 [n. syn.].

1988 *Cortodera lobanovi* KAZIUCHITS, Entomol. Obozr., 67 (3): 583 [n. syn.].

The species was described from Kopetdag (Ai-Dere, South Turkmenia) with one ♀ (in the description the sex of the holotype was mentioned mistakenly). Until now no ♂♂ of *transcaspica* are known. As mentioned earlier (DANILEVSKY 1986), this species seems to be parthenogenetic.

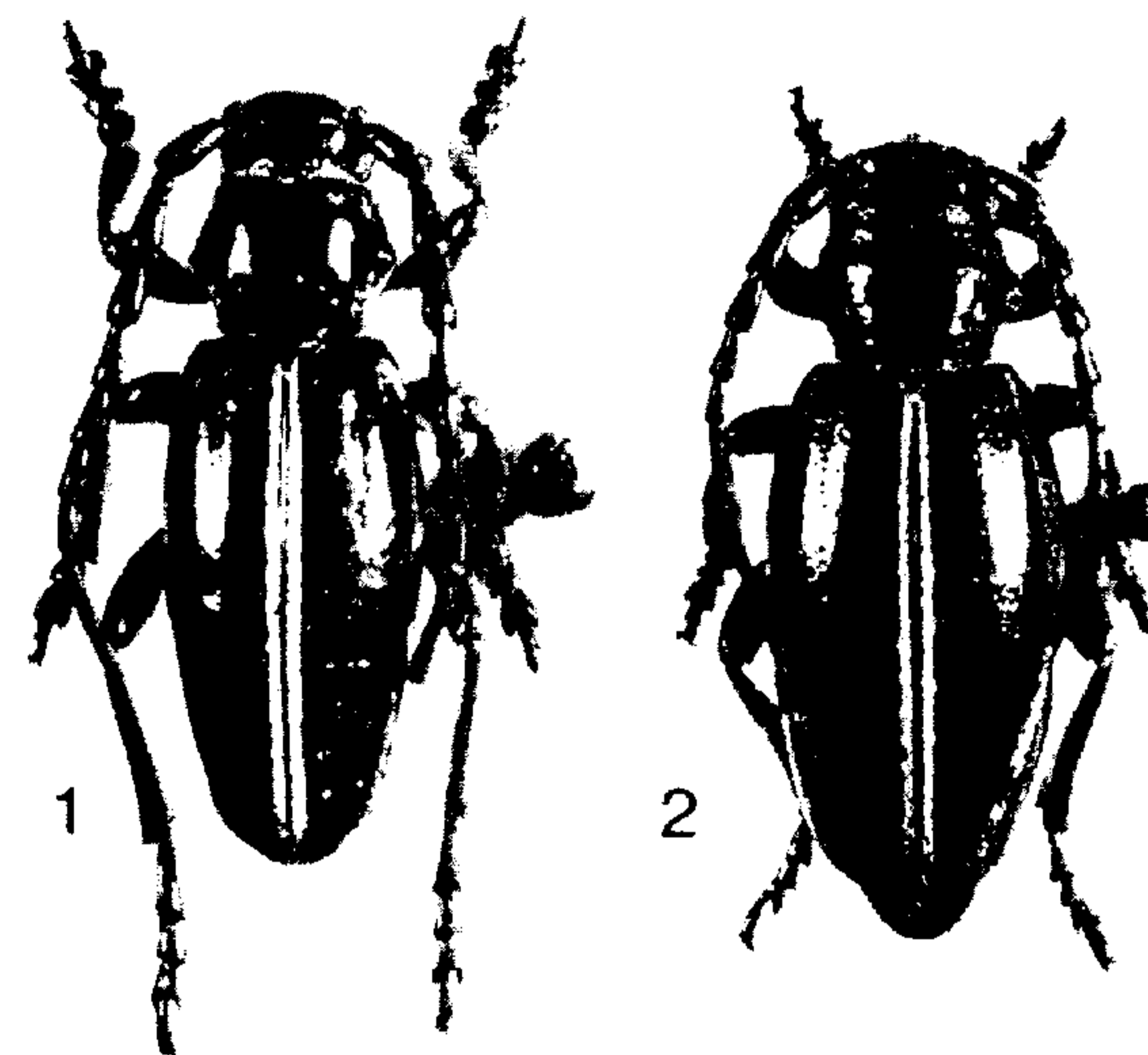
A specimen of *transcaspica* from Transcaucasia (Buzgov, Nakhichevan) was described as *lobanovi* KAZIUCHITZ 1988; but all distinguishing characters mentioned in the description are variable or do not exist. Now I have got many specimens of *transcaspica* from different parts of Soviet Armenia and from Nakhichevan, and I have studied the material from Iran and Turkey in the VON HOLZSCHUH collection. There are no differences between all known populations in puncturation of elytra, sculpture of pronotum and colour of pronotal setae. Colour of elytra is not very constant in each population. The erect setae on the base of elytrae are sometimes present in specimens from Nakhichevan and sometimes absent in specimens from Kopetdag. Populations from Gorgan described as *pseudomoplus* var. *persica* (holotype in collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, some specimens in the VON HOLZSCHUH collection) belong to the same species. Thus *transcaspica*, *persica* and *lobanovi* are conspecific.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) kalashiani n. sp.

Figs. 1-2.

Holotype: ♂ (SI), Azerbaidzhan, Talysh Mts., 1500-2000 m, Mistan, 2.VI.1979, leg. M. L. DANILEVSKY.

Paratypes: 23♂♂, 16♀♀ (SI), same locality as holotype, 2.VI.1979, (1♂ SMF C 16173), 20.V.1980, leg. M. L. DANILEVSKY, 10.-21.VI.1984, 25.V.1987 (1♂ SMF C 16174), 3.V.1989, leg. A. DANCHENKO, 27.-28.V.1984, leg. I. BELOUSOV; 1♂ (SMF C 16122), same locality, 10.VI.1984, leg. A. DANCHENKO.



Figs. 1-2. *Dorcadion kalashiani* n. sp. — 1) ♂; 2) ♀.

Derivatio nominis: Dedicated to my good friend, Dr. MARK KALASHIAN (Armenian Academy of Science, Erevan), the best expert on Transcaucasian Coleoptera.

Diagnosis: The new species belongs to the "*kasikoporanum*" group which is characterized by the very smooth shining pronotum nearly without puncturation, but differs from the other members of the group (*D. rigattii* BREUNING 1966 described from Zara, Central Anatolia; *D. kasikoporanum* PIC 1902 described from Kazikoporan, Kars; *D. czipkai* BREUNING 1973 described from Savelan, N. Iran) by the deep, coarsely puncturated striae on elytrae; the new species is widely separated geographically from its allies.

Description: Length ca. 10.5-12.2 mm in ♂♂, 11.7-15.0 mm in ♀♀, width 3.6-4.2 mm in ♂♂, 4.5-5.8 in ♀♀. Body black shining, legs and first antennal joint red. Head with fine scattered puncturation nearly glabrous; vertex furrow deep, shallow or absent. Antennae moderately thick, reaching apical one-fourth of elytrae in ♂, apical half in ♀; scapus about as long as 2nd and 3rd joints combined, 3rd joint as long as 4th (or little longer) and longer than 5th.

Prothorax 1.2-1.4 times wider than long in ♂♂, 1.5-1.6 in ♀♀. Lateral tubercles small, rounded or well developed, obtuse. Pronotum with medial longitudinal furrow present or absent, without longitudinal hair line, shining, central portion indistinctly punctate or totally without puncturation, lateral coarsely or finely punctate.

Elytrae narrow-oval, glabrous, strongly shining; elytral apices bordered with red; each elytrum with only two white hair stripes: narrow, poorly developed laterally and very distinct suturally, accompanied by velvety black stripe.

Sometimes in ♀♀ feeble traces of white humeral stripes are visible. Basal part of elytrum with two deep coarsely punctured longitudinal furrows. Autochromal ♀♀ unknown.

Legs totally red, or tarsi more or less darkened.

Remarks: Earlier *kalashiani* n. sp. was mixed with *kasikoporanum* PIC (LOBANOV et al. 1981). Until now I had no possibility to study type specimens of the latter. I consider as true *kasikoporanum* the members of a small population from Mt. Arailer (Armenia, near Egvard) which is situated not far from the type locality. This population was recently discovered by Dr. M. KALASHIAN.

Specimens of *kalashiani* n. sp. were collected together with a local form of *cinerarium caucasicum* KÜSTER 1847.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) czegodaevi n. sp.

Figs. 3–5.

Holotype: ♂ (IS), Azerbaidzhan, Shemakha Distr., Maraza, 8.V.1987, leg. M. L. DANILEVSKY.

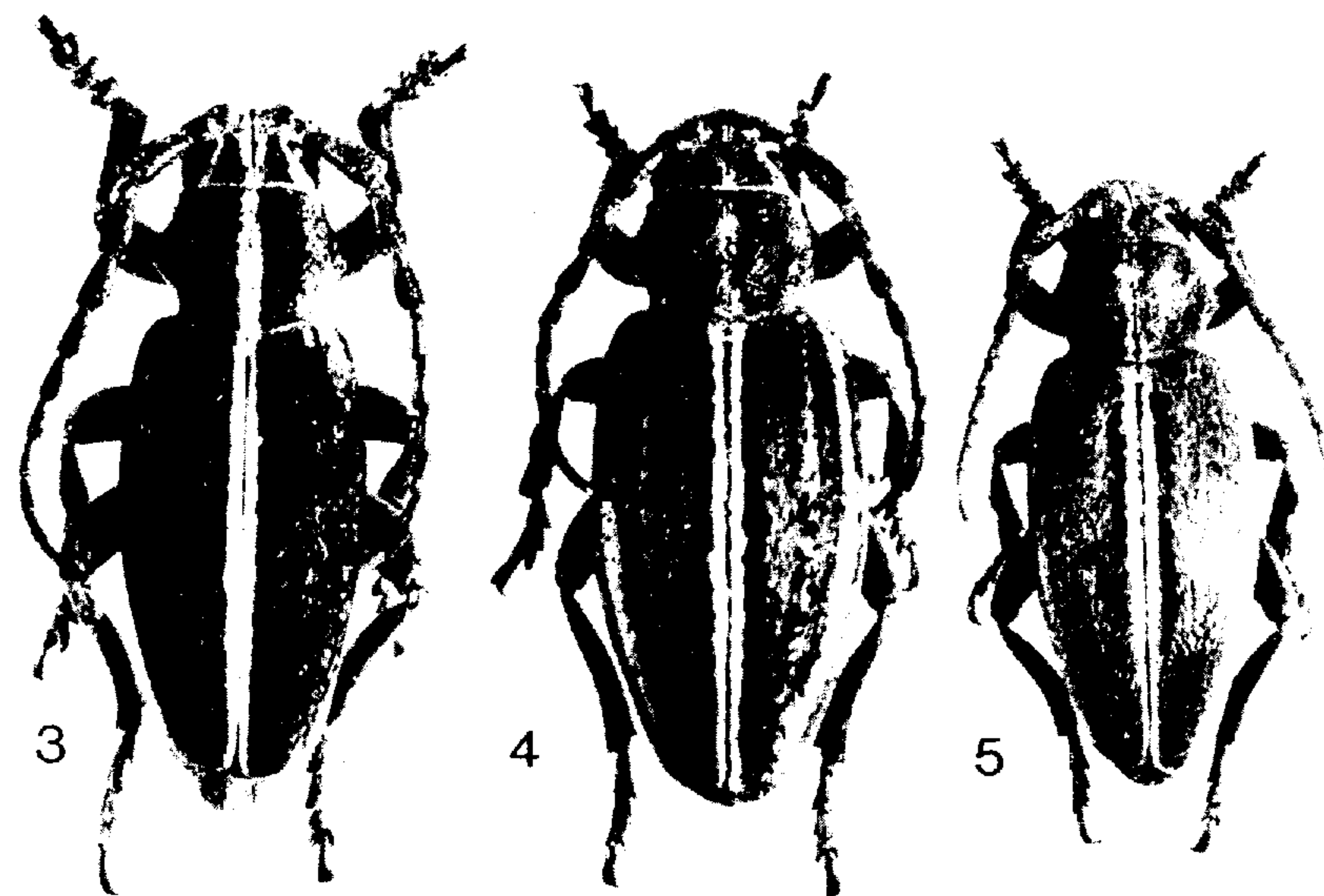
Paratypes: 26♂♂ 3♀♀ (IS), same locality as holotype, 3.–14.V.1987, leg. M. L. DANILEVSKY; 13♂♂ 2♀♀ (IS), Azerbaidzhan, 80 km (Dzheirankechmez) and 60 km W of Baku, 1.–13.V.1987, leg. M. L. DANILEVSKY; 1♂ (SMF C 16170), 2.V.1987, 1♂ (SMF C 16171), 13.V.1987, same as before; 1♂ (IS), Azerbaidzhan, Sheki, 5.V.1987, leg. M. L. DANILEVSKY; 1♀ (IS), Azerbaidzhan, Khaldan, 25.–28.IV.1951, leg. N. SAMEDOV; 2♂♂ (IS), Azerbaidzhan, Shemakha, 10.IV. and 8.VII.1937, leg. A. BOGACHEV; 1♂ (IS), Azerbaidzhan, Ak-Su; 5♂♂ 2♀♀ (ZI), Azerbaidzhan, Karaiazy, 18 km E of Geokchai, 28.IV., 30.IV. and 3.V.1988, leg. A. LOBANOV; 2♂♂ (ZI), Azerbaidzhan, Karaiazy, 28.IV.1988, leg. A. LOBANOV; 1♂ (SMF C 16121), Azerbaidzhan, Shemakha Distr., Maraza, 3.V.1987, leg. M. L. DANILEVSKY; 2♂♂ (SMF C 16172), same as before, 8.V.1987.

Derivatio nominis: Dedicated to my old friend A. E. CHEGODAEV, who devotes his life to investigate the nature of Azerbaidzhan.

Diagnosis: The new species is closely related to *kagyzmanicum* SUVOROV 1915 (type specimen in ZI) and was mixed with it (PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1958). *D. czegodaevi* n. sp. is distributed in North Azerbaidzhan, which is very far from Kagyzman, and shows some distinct differences from the former, first of all in the absence of a very coarsely, rugose puncturation on the humeral parts of the base of elytrae; lateral elytral margins without shining granules or only with some single granules near base.

Description: Length ca. 9.4–13.8 mm in ♂♂, and 10.4–12.6 in ♀♀, width 3.8–4.9 mm in ♂♂, 4.4–5.3 mm in ♀♀. Body black, densely covered with short pubescence and ♀♀ with short stout erect setae; legs and first antennal joint reddish brown.

Head densely, finely punctate. Frons, genae, temples and wide vertex longitudinal strip covered with white pubescence. Frons and vertex each with two dark brown (or pale brown) blotches. Vertex with its longitudinal furrow narrow. Antennae more or less reaching apical one-fourth of elytrae in ♂ and apical half in ♀, covered with black, brown or white pubescence (in different colour forms). Scapus about as long as 2nd and 3rd antennal joints combined; 4th joint shorter than 3rd and longer than 5th.

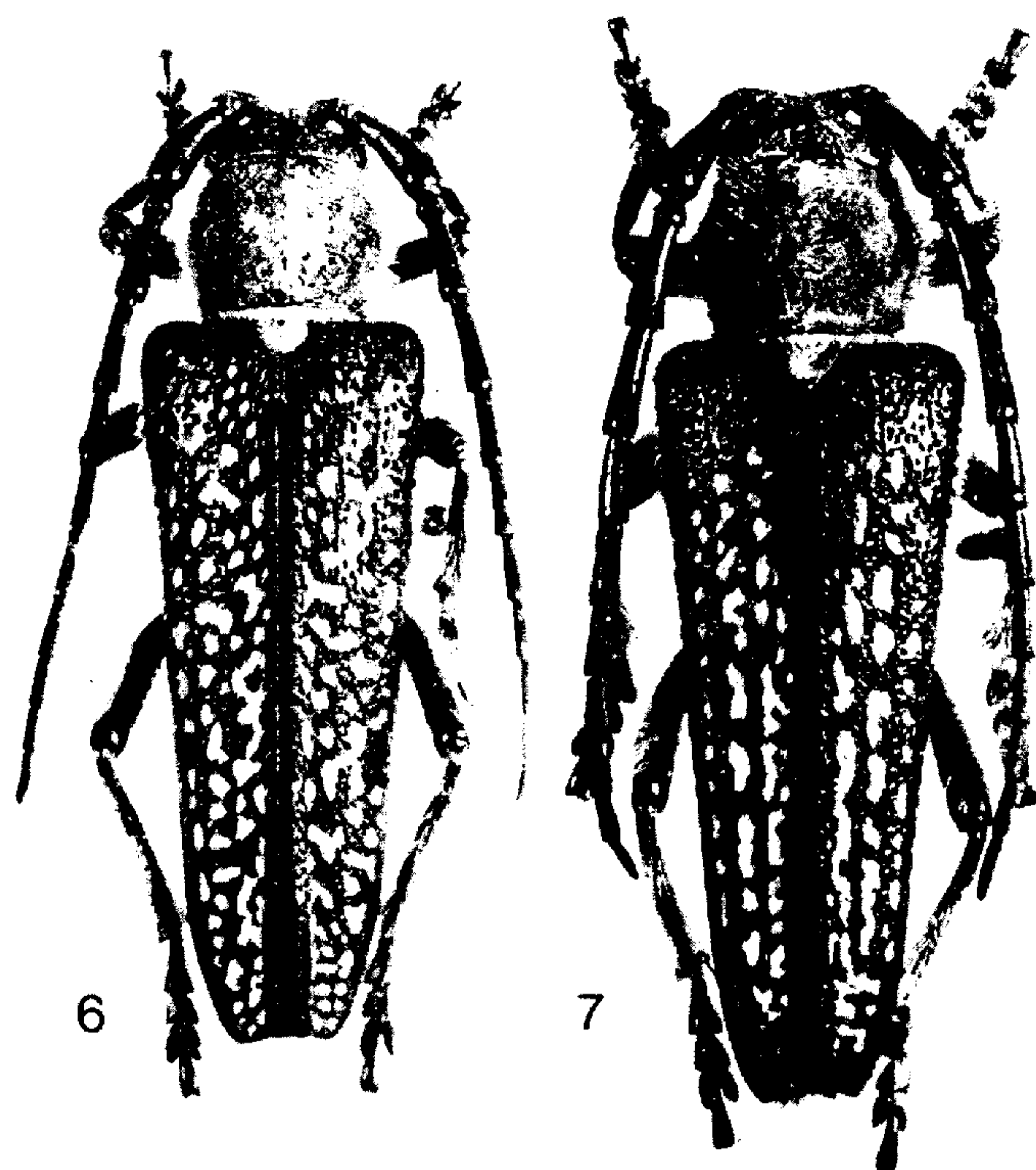


Figs. 3–5. *Dorcadion czegodaevi* n. sp. — 3) ♂; 4–5) different forms of autochromal females.

Prothorax 1.3–1.4 times wider than long in ♂♂, 1.4–1.7 times in ♀♀. Lateral tubercles small, rounded. Central portion of pronotum densely covered with dark brown or pale brown pubescence divided by a white longitudinal stripe which is wider in specimens from the western part of the species range. Lateral portions coarsely punctate and sparsely covered with fine white pubescence.

Elytrae narrow oval convex, normally without longitudinal furrows (specimens from the west of the range with shallow short basal furrows, and with some coarse puncture near humeri), covered by dense adpressed pubescence and (in ♀♀) with distinct erect stout setae. Ground colour of elytral pubescence from dark brown to pale brown. Each elytron in ♂♂ and in androchromal ♀♀ (the latter are very rare) with two white longitudinal stripes: suturally (mostly accompanied by dark or even black stripe) and laterally (which is rather wide in specimens from the west of the range). Mostly no traces of a humeral stripe are present, or white spots are present in the basal parts of dorsal and humeral stripes; in two specimens poorly developed humeral stripes are visible. Autochromal ♀♀ mostly covered with pale pubescence, always with distinct humeral stripes on elytrae and mostly with well developed dorsal stripe fused with humeral apically. Dorsal stripe often interrupted by small dark spots.

Legs totally red or more often femora and tarsi dark brown. Legs and ventral side of the body covered with pale pubescence.



Figs. 6-7. Different forms of *Mallosia interrupta* PIC n. stat.

Remarks: The nearest species in the Transcaucasian fauna is *maljushenkoi* PIC 1904, but it is always larger, with flat elytrae. Prothoracic tubercles well developed, look like spines.

The new species occupies northern regions of Azerbaidzhan from near Baku to Sheki. The south border of species distribution seems to be Kura.

Mallosia (Semnosia) interrupta PIC 1905 n. stat.

Figs. 6-7.

1905 *Mallosia scovitzi* var. *interrupta* PIC, Matériaux pour servir à l'étude des longicornes, 5 (2): 28.

The species was described from Van (Turkey) and is rather common in Turkey from provinces Hakkari, Van and Bitlis up to South Kars and in Iranian Kurdistan. It is well represented in European museums and private collections but is mostly erroneously identified as *angelicae* REITTER 1890. Earlier I have shown that *M.*



Fig. 8. *Conizonia kalashiani* n. sp., holotype.

tristis REITTER 1888 is identical with *angelicae*, which is still known only from Talysh mountains (DANILEVSKY 1990).

M. interrupta differs from *scovitzi* (FALDERMANN 1837) by the first view by small hair spots on elytra which are mostly arranged in longitudinal lines, but often scattered irregularly. In *scovitzi* the white elytral design is represented by more or less interrupted hair stripes. Short fragments of the stripes are never scattered irregularly. Sometimes in *interrupta* body and elytral pubescence is entirely black, but this form is very rare.

Conizonia kalashiani n. sp.

Fig. 8.

Holotype: ♂ (IS), Armenia, Mt. Arailer near Egvard, 23.V.1989, leg. M. KALASHIAN.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *annularis* HOLZSCHUH 1984 described from Turkey (Prov. Hakkari, Suvarihalil pass), but differs first of all by the shape of prothorax which is strongly enlarged posteriorly (in *annularis* nearly cylindrical), all parts of the body are covered with grey adpressed pubescence (in *annularis* yellow) and some other features. The new species was compared with the holotype of *C. annularis* (in VON HOLZSCHUH collection, Vienna).

Description: Body length 14.5 mm, width 4.5 mm. The beetle is entirely black, covered by grey adpressed pubescens.

Head with strong and dense but small puncturation. The erect setae are dark brown, nearly black (in *annularis* white). Vertex with three short longitudinal hair stripes: one middle and two lateral along inner eye border. A short transverse stripe is situated between antennal articulations. Antennae long and thick but not reaching the elytral apices. Antennae strongly bicolored, dorsal side covered with dark, nearly black pubescence, ventral side with grey pubescence, cilia very short and sparse; 3rd joint excavated ventrally, about as long as 4th and much shorter than 1st, but 2nd and 3rd combined longer than 1st; 5th–7th joints about equal in size and 1.5 times shorter than 4th joint.

Prothorax transverse, about 1.3 times wider than long (in *annularis* about 1.1 times), strongly and densely punctured, with two small glabrous callosities, with three wide longitudinal stripes; erect setae short, rather sparsely distributed.

Elytrae densely irregularly covered with grey adpressed pubescens, without erect setae, with longitudinal hair stripe along suture, other stripes indistinct, but at the base of elytrae and near the apices they are discernible. The puncturation of elytrae much denser and coarser than in *annularis*. Elytral apices separately sharply rounded.

Pygidium and postpygidium rounded apically. Pubescence of pygidium is not as dense as in *annularis*, thus the surface of integument is visible. The bases of erect setae look like glabrous spots, which are indistinct in *annularis*.

Remarks: A third Transcaucasian species which could be considered as related to *kalashiani* n. sp. belongs in my opinion to another genus: *Pteromallosia albolineata* (HAMPE 1852), which could be easily distinguished from *Conizonia FAIRMAIRE 1864* by very long and dense pronotal pubescence, not arranged in longitudinal stripes. The antennae of *albolineata* is entirely black, only the first three joints with bicolored pubescence; elytrae with distinct longitudinal stripes.

Phytoecia pustulata (SCHRANK 1776).

1776 *Saperda pustulata* SCHRANK, Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte, 66.

1895 *Phytoecia pilipennis* REITTER, Wien. entomol. Ztg., 14 (5): 161 [n. syn.].

I studied the type specimen of *Ph. pilipennis* (Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest) from Transcaucasia (Ordubad). The specimen is severely damaged, only metathorax and elytrae are still present. But pubescence of metathorax is very long and dense, differing from all other species of the region. Recently I have received some specimens of a special form of *pustulata* from Caucasus (Checheno-Ingushetia) with just the same structure of metathorax and elytrae as in the type specimen of *pilipennis*. These specimens of *pustulata* with entirely black abdomen, middle and hind legs, without red spot on prothorax, and due to the very dense pubescence do not look like true *pustulata*. This could explain REITTER's misunderstanding: *Ph. pustulata* (SCHRANK 1776) is conspecific with *Ph. pilipennis* REITTER 1895.

Agapanthia lederi GANGLBAUER 1884 n. stat.

1884 *Agapanthia lineatocollis* var. *lederi* GANGLBAUER, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1888: 108.

1935 *Agapanthia helianthi* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, Entomol., Bl., 31 (5): 250 [n. syn.].

A. lederi was described from Caucasus as a variation of *lineatocollis* (DONOVAN 1797) which is a synonym of *villosoviridescens* (DEGEER 1775). I studied the type specimen of *lederi* in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien. This species is just the same as that later described by PLAVILSTSHIKOV as *A. helianthi*, so *lederi* and *helianthi* are conspecific.

Резюме.

Conizonia kalashiani n. sp. близкая к *C. annularis* HOLZ. описана из Армении. *Dorcadion kalashiani* n. sp. (близкий к *D. kasikoporanum* PIC) и *D. czegodaevi* n. sp. (близкий к *D. kagyzmanicum* SUV. и к *D. maljushenkoi* PIC) описаны из Азербайджана. *Rhagium caucasicum semicorne* HOLZ. n. stat. впервые приводится для фауны Азербайджана (Талыш). Таксон (описанный как самостоятельный вид) очень близок к номинативному подвиду; обсуждаются отличительные признаки. *Mallosia interrupta* PIC n. stat. Возведена в ранг самостоятельного вида; приведены признаки, отличающие ее от *M. scovitzii* (FALD.), и ареал. Установлены четыре новых синонима: *Cortodera transcaspica* PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936 = *C. persica* PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936 = *C. lobanovi* KAZIUCHITZ 1988 n. syn.; *Phytoecia pustulata* (SCHRANK 1776) = *Ph. pilipennis* REITTER 1895 n. syn.; *Agapanthia lederi* GANGLBAUER 1884 (n. stat.) = *A. helianthi* PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1935 n. syn.

Zusammenfassung.

Es werden ergänzende Daten zur Cerambyciden-Fauna des Transkaukasus gebracht. Drei Arten werden als neu beschrieben: *Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion czegodaevi* n. sp. und *D. (Pedestredorcadion) kalashiani* n. sp. aus Aserbaidtschan, sowie *Conizonia kalashiani* n. sp. aus Armenien.

Rhagium semicorne HOLZSCHUH 1974, erstmals für Aserbaidtschan nachgewiesen, wird hier als Subspecies von *Rh. caucasicum* REITTER 1889 aufgefaßt, nicht mehr als valide Art. Dagegen kann *Mallosia interrupta* PIC 1905 nicht länger als Subspecies bei *M. scovitzii* FALDERMANN 1838 stehen, sondern erhält den Rang einer validen Art; auch *Agapanthia lederi* GANGLBAUER 1884 wird zur validen Art erhoben.

Neue Synonyme sind: *Cortodera pseudomophlus persica* PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936 und *C. lobanovi* KAZIUCHITS 1988 von *C. transcaspica* PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1936; *Phytoecia pilipennis* REITTER 1895 von *Ph. pustulata* (SCHRANK 1776); *Agapanthia helianthi* PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1935 von *A. lederi* GANGLBAUER 1884.

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