

## Description of *Miniprionus* gen.n. from Middle Asia with new data in related genera (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

### Описание *Miniprionus* gen.n. из Средней Азии с новой информацией о близких родах (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, таксономия, *Miniprionus* gen.n., *Pogonarthron*, *Pseudomonocladum*.

ABSTRACT: *Miniprionus* gen.n. (type species: *Prionus pavlovskii* Semenov, 1935) is described. Its relationship to *Monocladum* Pic, 1892 is supposed. *Pseudomonocladum* Villiers, 1961 = *Pogonarthron* Semenov, 1900, syn.n. *Prionus* (auct.) *semenovianus* Plavilstshikov, 1936 is placed in *Pogonarthron*.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Описан *Miniprionus* gen.n. (типовой вид: *Prionus pavlovskii* Semenov, 1935). Предполагается его связь с родом *Monocladum* Pic, 1892. *Pseudomonocladum* Villiers, 1961 = *Pogonarthron* Semenov, 1900, syn.n. *Prionus* (auct.) *semenovianus* Plavilstshikov, 1936 помещен в род *Pogonarthron*.

The classification of *Prionus* sensu lato was generally arranged in 1900 with the description of *Polyarthron* subgenus *Pogonarthron* Semenov, 1900a for *Prionus* (auct.) *tschitscherini* (Semenov, 1890) and *P.* (auct.) *bedeli* (Semenov, 1900a), and subgenus *Polylobarthron* Semenov, 1900a for *P.* (auct.) *margelanicus* Théry, 1896, as well as *Prionus* subgenus *Macroprinus* Semenov, 1900b for *Prionus* (auct.) *heros* Semenov, 1900. At the same year, *Prionus* subgenus *Microarthron* Pic, 1900 was described for *P.* (auct.) *komarowi* (Dohrn, 1885). Recently, *Pseudomonocladum* Villiers, 1961 was described for *Polyarthron* (auct.) *minutum* Pic, 1905 and *Prionus* (auct.) *semenovi* Lameere, 1912.

Partly following A. Villiers [1961], I regard subgeneric divisions of *Prionus* (s.l.) as separate genera.

*Prionus* (auct.) *semenovianus* Plavilstshikov, 1936 is not very close to *Pogonarthron bedeli*, as it was considered by N. N. Plavilstshikov, because of bilobed lamellae of antennal joints. But still its morphological similarity is enough to regard it as *Pogonarthron semenovianus* Plav., **comb.n.**

*Polyarthron minutum* Pic, 1905 (type species of *Pseudomonocladum* Villiers, 1961) [= *Prionus oben-*

*bergeri* Heyrovsky, 1939 = *Prionus loeffleri* Fuchs, 1956 (and Fuchs, 1957!)] must be attributed to the same genus. So, *Pseudomonocladum* Villiers, 1961 = *Pogonarthron* Semenov, 1900, **syn.n.** Despite the opinion of A. Villiers [1961], the species was not attributed to the subgenus *Pogonarthron* by A. Lameere [1912]. Actually, A. Lameere [1912] placed two *Pogonarthron* species (*P. bedeli* and *P. tschitscherini*) in his "Première catégorie", while *Prionus minutum* together with his *Prionus semenowi* were placed in "Troisième catégorie". In fact *Pogonarthron minutum* (Pic, 1905) **comb.n.** is so close to *P. bedeli*, that both species can hardly be distinguished! Third antennal joint in *P. minutum* is always with apical process; this character is usually absent (but sometimes present!) in *P. bedeli*. The only good distinguishing character of *P. minutum* is the presence of very small second lobes in 8th–24th antennal joints (the transitional character to antennal structure of *P. semenovianus*), that can never be in *P. bedeli* or in *P. tschitscherini*.

Up-to-date, correct placement of *Prionus* (s.l.) *pavlovskii* Semenov, 1935 among these subdivisions remained obscure.

#### *Miniprionus* genus novum

Type species: *Prionus pavlovskii* Semenov, 1935.

DESCRIPTION. Females unknown.

Males small with short and wide body. Eyes large, moderately coarsely faceted; subfossal process rounded, never angulated; mandibles relatively long with strongly curved sharp apices; palpi long with strongly elongated joints, apical joints never dilated. Antennae very long, sometimes nearly reach elytral apices, with 20–21 joints; basal joint short and swollen, less than 2 times longer than wide; 3rd–19th or 3rd–20th joints with very short basal parts (about as long as 2nd joint), similar in form and size, with very long longitudinal lamellae, middle joints with longer lamellae, which can be

about 10 times longer than wide; apical joint usually bifurcate, apical lobe can be transformed in separate joint with emarginated apex, so antennae must have sometimes 22 joints.

Prothorax densely setose without lateral spines; with very small central lateral tubercle, often indistinct; pronotum convex, with obliterated lateral margins, with relatively regular distinct punctuation, anterior and posterior angles rounded. Scutellum large, trapezoidal, rounded or slightly angulated apically. Elytrae usually slightly diverging along suture, with more or less distinct longitudinal costae, finely rugosely sculptured, about 1.6–1.7 times longer than wide; internal elytral apices angulated or slightly toothed.

Legs slender; lobes of 3rd tarsi joints moderately spined or simply sharpened; outer lobes of anterior 3rd tarsi joints often rounded; inner lobes of 2nd–3rd anterior tarsi joints with very long tufts of long setae; outer lobes of middle and posterior tarsi joints usually longer than inner lobes.

Abdomen moderately densely setose.

Body length: 11.5–14.5mm, width: 5.0–6.3mm

**DISCUSSION.** The new genus seems to be close to *Monocladum* Pic, 1892. *M. aegyptiacum* (Guérin, 1844) — type species of the genus — has in general about same antennal structure, though in *M. aegyptiacum* antennae are relatively shorter (not reaching elytral middle), with more variable number of joints (from 18 to 25); anterior tarsi bear similar setae tufts of 2nd–3rd joints; palpi are with similar narrow and elongated joints. But *M. aegyptiacum* is much longer (males from 17 to 34mm), with elongated elytrae (length being two times more than width); prothorax is rather different with distinct anterior and posterior angles, lateral borders and lateral spines.

Only one species known: *Miniprionus pavlovskii* (Semenov, 1935) **comb.n.** distributed in South Tadzhikistan and surely in North Afghanistan.

Several dozens known males (excepting holotype: valley of Obitadzhar River near Kulab, 7.08.1933, V. Popov leg., deposited in Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg) were collected by me at the altitude 1,000 m in Sary-Chashma (about 20 km S of Kulab, and 20 km N of Afghanistan border) in August 1984, and later by S. Murzin in the same population.

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