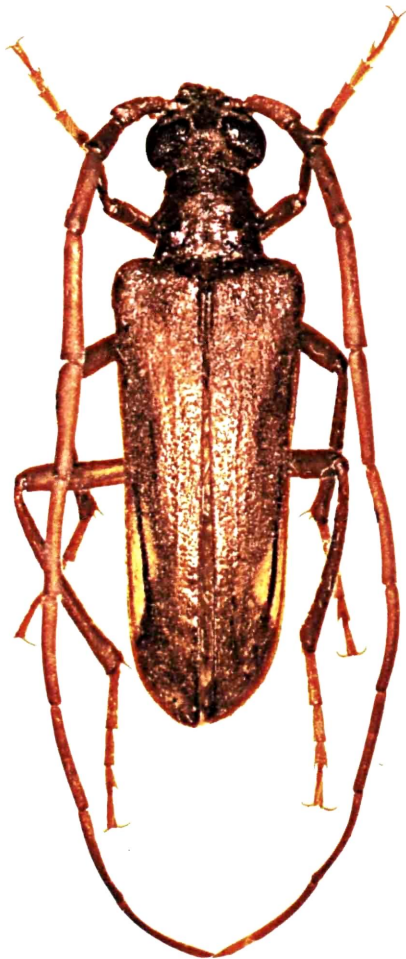


Les cahiers

Magellanes

A revue of genus
Apatophysis Chevrolat, 1860 of Iran
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)



MIKHAIL L. DANILEVSKY

n° 59

A revue of genus *Apatophysis* Chevrolat, 1860 of Iran (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Summary

Five species are described and figured : *Apatophysis caspica* Semenov, 1901; *A. farsicola* Sama, Fallahzadeh & Rapuzzi, 2005; *A. danczenkoi*, sp. n. (close to *A. farsicola*; type locality : Kerman, 15km eastwards Makhaṇ, about 30°04'N, 57°26'E); *A. richteri* Pic, 1956; *A. modica* Gahan, 1906.

Résumé

Cinq espèces sont décrites et figurées : *Apatophysis caspica* Semenov, 1901; *A. farsicola* Sama, Fallahzadeh & Rapuzzi, 2005; *A. danczenkoi*, sp. n. (proche d'*A. farsicola*; localité typique : Kerman, 15km à l'est de Makhan, 30°4'N, 57°26'E); *A. richteri* Pic, 1956; *A. modica* Gahan, 1906.

Introduction

Recently I have received a good series (3 males) of a new *Apatophysis* species from south-east Iran. Another new *Apatophysis* from south-west Iran was described just last year, but not figured. More over, one Iranian *Apatophysis* seems to be a little forgotten. So, it is a good moment now to prepare a small revue of *Apatophysis* species known from Iran.

Females of most species are not known, so my species morphological diagnosis are based on males. Among Iranian species females were described only in *A. caspica* and *A. modica* (Semenov, 1901; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935). They are characterized by wider head, short antennae – much shorter than body in *A. caspica* or as long as body in *A. modica*, elytra disjoined along suture and independently rounded apically, posterior coxae widely separated, abdomen never totally covered by elytra.

Most of species are known after several specimens only. Species, which are known better than others demonstrate typical for the genus great level of individual variability. We can see different shape of thorax and elytra, different elytral sculpture, relative antennal length and so on inside a series from one locality.

Larvae of only one of Iranian species – *A. caspica* were described. First description of *A. caspica* larvae (Mamaev, Danilevsky, 1985: 104) was published under the wrong name : “*Prionus komarovi*”. Later these larvae were described together with several more *Apatophysis* species (Danilevsky, 1988).

***Apatophysis caspica* Semenov, 1901 (Figs. 1-5)**

Apatophysis caspica Semenov, 1901: 31 (“prov. Transcaspicâ” : “Balchan Majus”, “Kizil-arvat”, “Sumbar”, “Tedzhen”, “Bairam-ali”, “Kelet-kaja”, “fl. Kushka”; “in Transcaucasiâ orientali”: “Derbent”, “fl. Rubas pr. Derbent”, “Eldar ora orient. prov. Tiflisiensis”).

Description. – Body length of available specimens : 11.4-16.5mm; body width : 3.8-5.6mm. According to A. P. Semenov-Tian-Shanskij and T.I. Stshegoleva-Barovskaja (1935), minimal body length in males can be 9.5 mm, body length in females : 15-16.5 mm.

Head 1.4-1.5 times longer than basal width; eyes moderately big, the distance between dorsal eye lobes usually 2-1.5 times more that thickness of 1st antennal joint, but sometimes about same; antennae moderately longer than body, usually surpassing elytral apices by two apical joints; 4th antennal joint about as long as 3rd (usually a little longer, but sometimes a little shorter); each shorter than 1st (sometimes 4th joint longer than 1st), both combined shorter than 5th, (or sometimes longer); thorax slightly transverse, usually 1.1-1.2 times shorter than basal width, but sometimes about as long as basal width; specimens from Armenian populations (Figs. 3-5) have relatively longer thorax, than specimens from populations of East Azerbajdzhan and Turkmenia (Figs. 1-2); lateral thoracic tubercles very distinct, but sometimes more or less obliterated; pronotum with very dense conjugated punctation or often (in specimens from Armenian populations) punctation finer, not so dense, with distinct interspaces, covered with relatively long recumbent pubescence, with distinct paired lateral convexities; central posterior pronotal convexity usually absent, but sometimes distinct; central smooth posterior area present or absent; sometimes with deep depression on each side between convexities (Fig. 5); elytra about 2.0 or 2.1 (small specimens relatively longer) times longer than wide in Azerbajdzhan and Turkmenia populations or about 2.1-2.3 times longer than wide in Armenia populations; punctation fine, sparse, becoming much sparser near elytral middle and disappeared posteriorly or (in specimens from Karadonly, Azerbajdzhan and from Kyzyl-Arvat, Turkmenia) rather dense, as dense at elytral middle, as near elytral base and very distinct up to elytral apices, covered with distinct recumbent pubescence, totally without erect hairs, or with several erect setae near scutellum, or (in specimens from Karadonly, Azerbajdzhan and from Kyzyl-Arvat, Turkmenia) with numerous erect setae on anterior elytral half; lobes of 4th joint of hind tarsi moderately attenuated.

Distribution. – South Russia - Dagestan, Derbent environs (Semenov, 1901; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); East Georgia - Eldar steppe, Iory river valley (Semenov, 1901; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Armenia – Erevan environs (Plavilstshikov, 1936); Hatsavan of Abovian distr, east environs of Erevan (author's collection); Goravan env. near Vedy (author's collection; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985); Azerbajdzhan – Eldar steppe, Iory river valley (Semenov, 1901; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Reza [as “Rubas”] river near Bojat [about 20km estwards Agdam] (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Aresh [about 15km eastwards Mingechar] (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Milskaja steppe, “Sary-su lake” [now Aggel lake about 10km eastwards Agdzhabedi] (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Karadonly in Arax river valley [about 10km southwards Imishli] (author's collection; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Kazakhstan – west part of the country (Danilevsky, 1988); Uzbekistan – south-west of Aral sea (Plavilstshikov, 1936); Turkmenia - Geok-Tepe (author's collection); Tedzhen (author's collection, Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Kyzyl-Arvat (author's collection, Semenov, 1901; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Imam-baba (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Bairam-Ali (author's collection, Semenov, 1901; Semenov, 1901; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Merv (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Chuli (author's collection); Bolshoj Balkhan Mt. (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Sumbar river (Semenov, 1901; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Kushka (author's collection; Semenov, 1901; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Kelet-kaja[?] (Semenov, 1901; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935); Tadzhikistan – Ajvadh, Pjandzh river valley [near south border of Tigrovaja Balka natural reserve] (author's collection); Turkey – Kars, Igdır Reynhanli (Villiers, 1967a); Kars, SE slope of Ararat (Villiers, 1967a); Iran – Elburs ridge (Plavilstshikov, 1936); Ajerb-Moghan (Villiers, 1967b); Tariki Rud (Villiers, 1967b); Jarjarm, Khorasan (Villiers, 1967b); Feshahr (Villiers, 1967b); "Afghanistan – Pjandzh river valley (on the base of a single specimen in author's collection from Tadzhikistan bank of the river); north-west part of the country – (on the base of the records from Kushka env. on Afghanistan border – Semenov, 1901; Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935 and a specimen from here in author's collection)."

Apatophysis caspica was recorded for Jordan : “Irbid : Ein Rahoub” (Sama et al., 2002).

Bionomy. – Species is connected with sandy or clay deserts. Imagoes were observed to be connected with *Salicornia*, *Salsola* and *Tamarix* (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935). Larvae in roots of *Calligonum*, *Armeniaca*, *Ephedra*, *Kalidium*, *Salsola* (Danilevsky, 1988).

Materials. – 12 males in author's collection : 1 ex., Azerbajdzhan, Karadonly, Arax river valley, 20.6.1911, P. Shmidt *leg.*; 1 ex., Turkmenia, Geok-Tepe, 31.5.1901 G. Sumakov *leg.*; 1 ex., Turkmenia, Tedzhen, 26.5.1967; 1 ex., Turkmenia, Kyzyl-Arvat, 30.5.1974, S. Aksentjev *leg.*; 1 ex., "Afghanist. Kuschke."; 1 ex., Turkmenia, Bairam-Ali, 8.1975; 1 ex., Turkmenia, Chuli, 10.5.1936; 1 ex., Tadzhi-kistan, Pjandzh river valley, Ajvadh, 8.1957, Borovlov *leg.*; 1 male, Armenia, Hat-savan of Abovian distr., 13.7.1996, M. Kalashian *leg.*; 3 ex., Armenia, Vedy envi-rons, Goravan, 18.8.1996, M. Kalashian *leg.*

Remark. – It is not excluded, that *A. caspica* in current sense with its extremely large area is in fact a complex of similar vicariant or partly sympatric species. At least Armenian population demonstrates constant differences from the typical form distributed from Dagestan and East Azerbajdzhan to Turkmenia and Iran. Specimens from Armenia are distinctly narrower, with narrower prothorax and relatively longer elytra. They are very similar to *Apatophysis anatolica* Heyrovsky, 1938, described from Turkey (Ak-Shehir) and possibly belong to that species.

***Apatophysis farsicola* Sama, Fallahzadeh & Rapuzzi, 2005 (Figs. 6)**

Apatophysis farsicola Sama, Fallahzadeh & Rapuzzi, 2005 : 124-125 ("Iran, Fars : Shiraz" – type locality; "SW Iran, Büyer Ahmad-o-Kühgiluye; Sisaht, 32 km NW Yasug; Sepidan; Sepidan : Margoön; Iran, Fars : Debid; Iran, Kashan : Abyaneh; Esfahan-Natanz : Abyaneh; Ghom : 8km S. Fardu : Vesb.")

Description. - Body length of a single available male : 13.5 mm; body width : 4.4 mm. According to the original description, body length : 12 mm, width : 4.5 mm. The available specimen is designated as paratype, but its length was not reflected in the original description, as designation was made after the description was ready (see Sama et al., 2005: 131).

Head about 1.5 times longer than basal width; eyes moderately big, the distance between dorsal eye lobes about 1.5 times more than thickness of 1st antennal joint; antennae moderately longer than body, surpassing elytral apices by two apical joints; 4th antennal joint a little longer than 3rd; 4th joint about as long as 1st (according to original description, in holotype 4th joint longer than 1st), both combined longer than 5th; thorax slightly transverse, about 1.2 times shorter than basal width; lateral thoracic tubercles very distinct; pronotum covered with relatively short recumbent pubescence, with distinct paired lateral convexities; central posterior pronotal convexity absent, as well as central smooth posterior area; with shallow depression on each side between convexities; elytra about 2.2 times longer than wide; punctuation very fine, moderately sparse, near elytral middle about as sparse, as near humeri, becoming sparser in posterior elytral forth and disappeared near apices, covered with very fine recumbent pubescence, with several erect setae near scutellum; lobes of 4th joint of hind tarsi moderately attenuated.

Distribution. – According to the original description the species is distributed in south-west Iran in the south part of Zagros mountain system. Known localities are : “Fars : Shiraz” – type locality; “SW Iran, Büyer Ahmad-o-Kühgiluye; Sisaht, 32km NW Yasug; Sepidan; Sepidan : Margoon; Iran, Fars : Debid; Iran, Kashan : Abyaneh; Esfahan-Natanz : Abyaneh; Ghom : 8km S. Fardu : Vesb.”

Bionomy. – According to known localities the species is connected with dry mountain landscapes.

Materials. – 1 male, PARATYPE, “Iran. Fars, Sepidan, light trap, 13.8.1995, H. Alemansoor leg. (in coll. G. Sama).

Remark. – *A. farsicola* is close to *A. caspica*. The main distinguishing character is the type of elytral pubescence, which is extremely fine, much shorter than in *A. caspica*; besides elytral punctation in *A. caspica* is usually much more scattered near elytral middle.

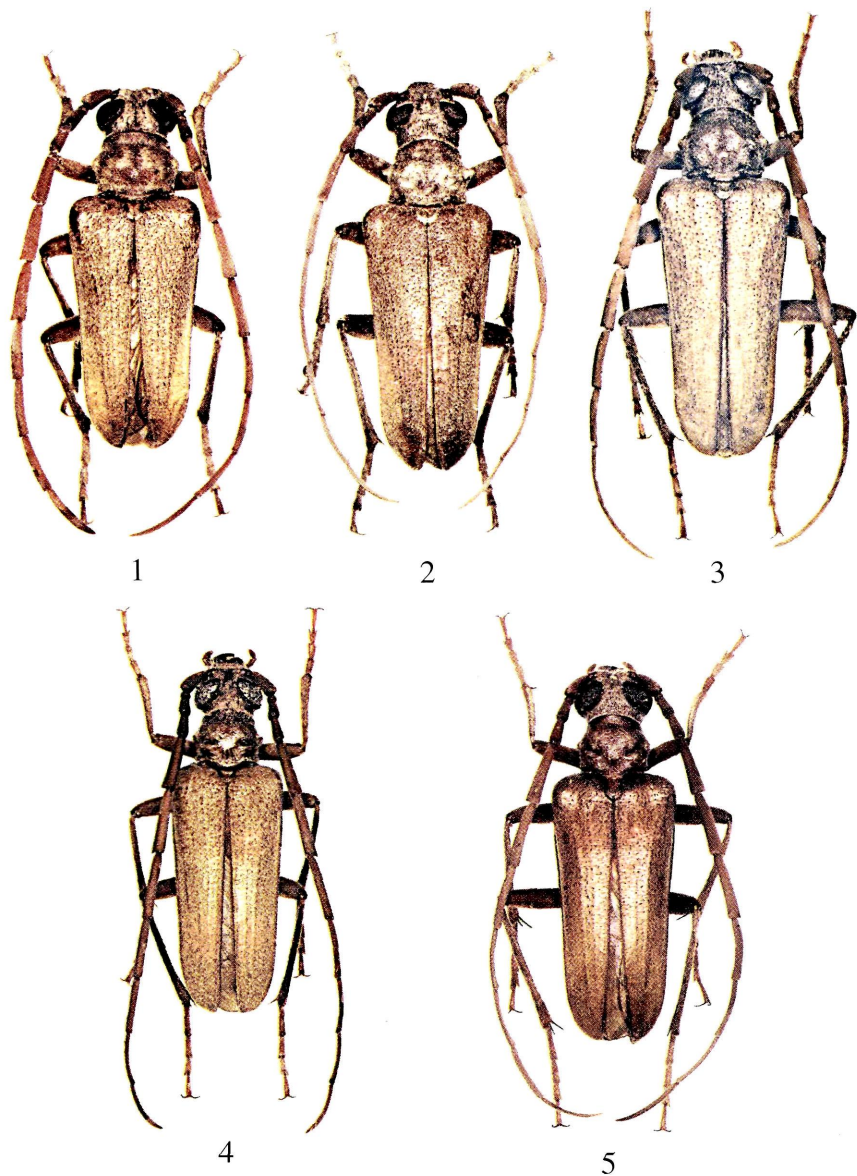
Apatophysis danczenkoi, sp. n. (Figs. 7)

Description. – Only males available. Body length : 14.4-14.7 mm, body width : 4.1-4.4 mm.

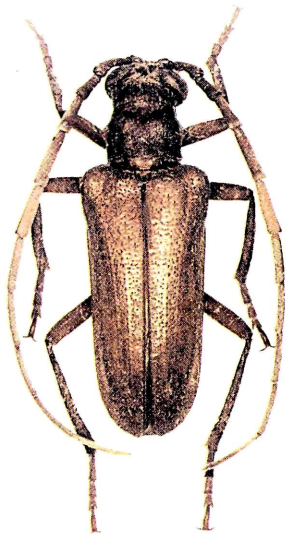
Head 1.7-1.8 times longer than basal width; eyes moderately big, the distance between dorsal eye lobes about 1.5-1.6 times more that thickness of 1st antennal joint; antennae moderately longer than body, surpassing elytral apices by two apical joints; 4th antennal joint a little longer than 3rd and always longer than 1st, 3rd and 4th joints combined much longer than 5th; thorax slightly transverse, about 1.1 times shorter than basal width; lateral thoracic tubercles relatively small; pronotum covered with relatively short recumbent pubescence, with small paired lateral convexities; central posterior pronotal convexity slightly pronounced, as well as central smooth posterior area; shallow depression on each side between convexities absent; elytra about 2.3 times longer than wide; punctation very fine, nearly indistinct, moderately sparse, near elytral middle about as sparse, as near humeri, becoming sparser in posterior elytral forth and disappeared near apices, covered with very fine recumbent pubescence, a few erect setae near scutellum very short, scattered or totally absent; lobes of 4th joint of hind tarsi moderately attenuated.

Distribution. – The species was discovered in SE Iran near Kerman, 15 km eastwards Makhan (about 30°04'N, 57°26'E). It can be distributed all over large plane to the east from Kuhbenan mountain ridge all over Dasht – E Lut desert.

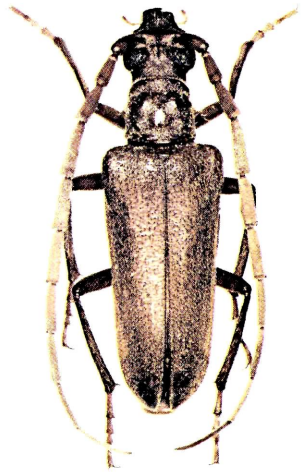
Bionomy. – According to personal message by A. Dantchenko – a collector of the type series – the species is connected with clay salt plane.



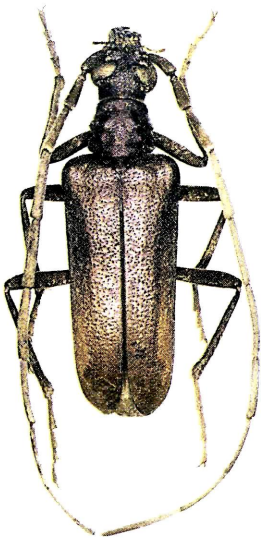
Figs. 1-5. *Apatophysis caspica* : 1 - Azerbajdzhan, Karadonly, Arax river valley; 2 - Turkmenia, Geok-Tepe; 3-4 - Armenia, Vedy environs, Goravan; 5 - Armenia, Hatsavan of Abovian distr.



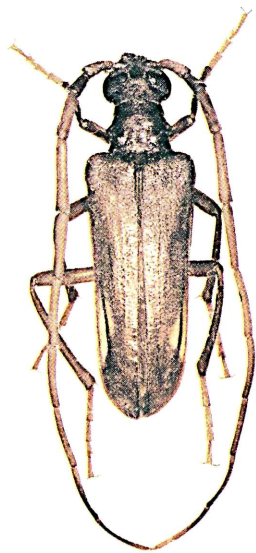
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Fig. 6. *Apatophysis farsicola*, Iran, Fars, Sefidan; Fig. 7. *Apatophysis danczenkoi*, Iran, Kerman, 15 km E Makhan; Fig. 8. *Apatophysis richteri*, Iran, Gav Koshi; Fig. 9. *Apatophysis modica*, W Pakistan, Kalat prov., 48 km SSW Surab.

Materials. – 1 male, HOLOTYPE, Iran, Kerman, 15 km E Makhan, about 30°04'N, 57°26'E, 4.7.2003, A. Dantchenko *leg.* (author's collection); 2 PARATYPES, males with same label (author's collection).

Remarks. – A new species is very close to *A. farsicola* because of same type of very fine elytral pubescence. This feature differs both species from *A. caspica* with its relatively long elytral pubescence. *A. danczenkoi*, sp.n. differs from *A. farsicola* by many small characters: elytral punctation is much finer, hardly visible; erect elytral setae near scutellum less numerous or absent; head, prothorax and elytra are relatively longer; lateral thoracic tubercles shorter; pronotal sculpture less developed.

Apatophysis richteri Pic, 1956 (Figs. 8)

Apatophysis (Angustephis) richteri Pic, 1956 : 2 ("Iran, Beluchistan").

Description. – Body length in available males : 15.7-15.8 mm; body width : 4.7-4.8 mm. According to the original description, body length : 15 mm.

Head elongated, about 2 times longer than basal width; eyes rather big, the distance between dorsal eye lobes from 1.3 to 1.5 times more than thickness of 1st antennal joint; antennae much longer than body, surpassing elytral apices by three and a half apical joints; 4th antennal joint a little longer than 3rd; 4th joint much longer than 1st, 3rd joint about as long as 1st or also longer; 3rd and 4th joints combined much longer than 5th; thorax slightly transverse, from 1.1 to 1.2 times shorter than basal width; lateral thoracic tubercles very small; pronotum covered with relatively short recumbent pubescence, paired lateral convexities very small; central posterior pronotal convexity absent; central smooth posterior area more or less distinct; elytra about 2.3 times longer than wide; punctation moderately fine, moderately sparse, near elytral middle about as sparse, as near humeri, becoming sparser in posterior elytral forth and disappeared near apices, covered with fine and short recumbent pubescence, without erect setae near scutellum; lobes of 4th joint of hind tarsi strongly attenuated.

Distribution. – Only one locality is definitely known : "Gav Koshi". According to L. Hoberlant (1981) it is situated in Kerman province near Esfandageh (28°38'N, 57°12'E), but the species can be distributed all over hilly planes of SE Iran.

Materials. – 2 males, "E Iran, 1650 m, Gav Koshi, 7-8.5.1973, Loc. no. 190, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha" – (coll. of Museum of Natural History, Prague), both specimens were identified as *A. richteri* Pic by C. Holzschuh in 1979.

Remarks. – *A. richteri* was separated in a special subgenus *Angustephysis* Pic, 1956, because of its strongly elongated body. I am not ready now to accept this subgenus because generally *A. richteri* is not far from *A. farsicola* and *A. danczenkoi* being a transition to *A. modica*.

A. richteri is similar to *A. farsicola* and *A. danczenkoi* by elytral pubescence and elytral punctation, but strongly differs by longer body, head, prothorax and elytra; by lobes of 4th joint of hind tarsi strongly attenuated. In *A. modica* eyes are larger, 3rd-5th antennal joints relatively longer, elytra very narrow.

***Apatophysis modica* Gahan, 1906 (Figs. 9)**

Apatophysis modica Gahan, 1906 : 71 (“Baluchistan : Quetta; Persia Gulistan”).

Description. – Body length in available males : 9.6-14.2 mm; body width : 2.7-4.3 mm. According to A. P. Semenov-Tian-Shanskij and T. I. Stshegoleva-Barovskaja (1935), maximal body length in males can be 17.5 mm, width – 5mm.

Head elongated, about 1.6-1.8 times longer than basal width; eyes very big, the distance between dorsal eye lobes about equal to the thickness of 1st antennal joint, a little more or a little less; antennae much longer than body, surpassing elytral apices by three and a half apical joints; 4th antennal joint much longer than 3rd; 3rd joint much longer than 1st; 3rd and 4th joints combined much longer than 5th; thorax slightly transverse, about 1.2 times shorter than basal width; lateral thoracic tubercles very small; pronotum covered with relatively short recumbent pubescence, paired lateral convexities very small; central posterior pronotal convexity absent; central smooth posterior area indistinct; elytra strongly elongated, about 2.5-2.7 times longer than wide; elytral punctation fine and sparse, becoming indistinct at posterior elytral third, elytra covered with fine and short recumbent pubescence, without or with a few erect setae near scutellum; lobes of 4th joint of hind tarsi strongly attenuated.

Distribution. – Species was described from central Pakistan (Quetta) and south-east Iran (Gulistan). According to A. P. Semenov-Tian-Shanskij and T. I. Stshegoleva-Barovskaja (1935), in Iran it is known from : “Kerman, Sargad near Kuush and Tamandin”. In Pakistan it is also known from Kalat province (author’s collection). Species is undoubtedly distributed in south Afghanistan.

Materials. – 1 male, Iran, Kerman, str. Sargad, 5.5.1901, N. Zarudnyj leg. – (author’s collection); 2 males, “W Pakistan, Kalat Prov., 48 km SSW of Surab, Apr. 8-10.1965, John W. Neel leg.” – (author’s collection).

Remarks. – Species differs from all others by extremely big eyes, long antennae, narrow body and strongly attenuated lobes of 4th joints of hind tarsi.

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