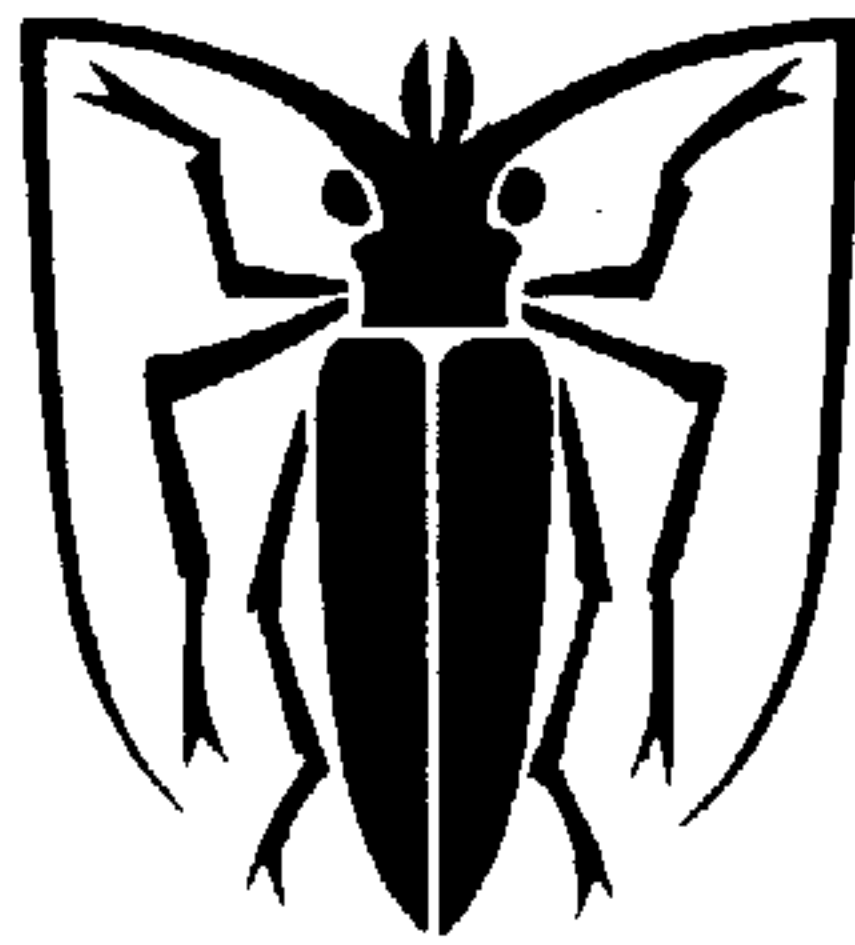


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**A REVUE OF SUBSPECIFIC STRUCTURE OF *DORCADION*
(*COMPSODORCADION*) *GEBLERI* KRAATZ, 1873
(COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE) WITH DESCRIPTION OF TWO
NEW SUBSPECIES**

Mikhail L. DANILEVSKY

Russian Academy of Science, A.N. Severtzov Institute of Evolutionary Animal Morphology and Ecology, Leninsky prospect, 33, Moscow, 117071, Russia

Key words

Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, new taxa, Kazakhstan.

Leitworte

Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, neue Taxonen, Kasachstan.

Abstract

The distribution of the nominative subspecies is discussed. *D. gebleri demimetrum* Plav. is considered as a subspecies from Tarbagatai mountain system. Two new subspecies from north bank of Zaisan lake are described: *D. gebleri lukhtanovi* and *D. gebleri takyr* ssp. n. Colour photographs, morphological descriptions and exact localities with a map are given for all taxa.

Kurzfassung

Die Verbreitung der nominativen Unterart wird behandelt. *D. gebleri demimetrum* Plav. wird als eine Unterart aus Tarbagatai-Gebirge betrachtet. Zwei neue Unterarten: *D. gebleri lukhtanovi* und *D. gebleri takyr* ssp. n. werden vom Zaisan-See-Nordufer beschrieben. Farbaufnahmen, morphologische Beschreibungen und genaue Fundortangaben mit der Karte werden angeführt.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my hearty gratitude to all my friends and colleagues who provided me with the materials for study.

The type locality of *Dorcadion* (*Compsodorcadion*¹ Ganglbauer, 1884) *gebleri* Kraatz, 1873, according to the type specimen deposited in German Entomological Institute (Eberswalde), is situated in the environs of Zaisan city (Plavilstshikov, 1958) to the South-East from Zaisan lake. I collected a lot of specimens of *D. gebleri gebleri* in the plane between Karabulak and Zaisan (see the map).

***Dorcadion* (C.) *gebleri gebleri* Kraatz, 1873 (Fig. 1-5)**

Description

Body of very big size (the largest known *Dorcadion* in the world); head and prothorax strongly enlarged; lateral prothoracic spines moderately long, the distance between spine apices in males more than elytral width; dark portions of vertex and pronotum always glabrous in males and in androchromal females, dark portions of autochromal females completely covered with light-brown pubescence; anterior half of elytrae more or less paralleled with distinct humeri; white middle pronotal stripe very narrow; never widened posteriorly; humeral carinae relatively smooth, dorsal carinae in males poorly developed, in females - very distinct; humeral white stripe wide complete, or with several black spots; external dorsal elytral white stripes present or absent, mostly very narrow, interrupted by black spots, or in form of several white spots and strokes. Body length in males: 21.7-31.0mm, in females: 21.1-27.0mm; body width in males (at the middle of elytrae): 7.0-9.2mm; in females: 8.2-10.9mm.

Material

86 males and 37 females, East Kazakhstan, 10km to North-West from Zaisan city, 450m, 18.5.1994, M.Danilevsky leg.; 26 males and 14 females, environs of Zaisan city, 20.4.-2.5.1993, S. Bobrov leg.; 8 males and 2 females, to the north from Zaisan lake, near Kaznakovka, 15-23.5.1980, G. Nikolaev leg.; one female, same locality, 30.5.1989, M. Danilevsky leg.; a male, to the east from Zaisan lake, near Buran, 30.5.1974, I. Kostin leg.; a male and a female, same locality, 5.5.1992, S. Bobrov leg.; 2 males, same locality, 5.6.1984 and 25.5.1994, M.Danilevsky leg.; a male, south of Zaisan lake, near Baitogas, 8.6.1984, M.Danilevsky leg. (all in author's collection)

1 I regard the subgenus *Compsodorcadion* consisting of 4 species: *D. (C.) gebleri* Kr. - type-species, *D. (C.) cephalotes* Jak., *D. (C.) crassipes* Ball. and *D. (C.) ganglbaueri* Jak., so it is not a synonym of *Dorcadion* s. str.

Discussion

Very similar forms I collected not only in Zaisan city environs but also in Chernyi Irtysh valley (near Buran), along south bank of Zaisan lake (near Baitogas) and to the north from Zaisan lake (near Kaznakovka) - see the map. I can not confirm the distribution of the species further to the north (according to Plavilstshikov, as far as Ust-Kamenogorsk). His assumption on the distribution of *D. gebleri* to the east as far as Tuva republic is not confirm up to know by collected materials.

D. jakovlevianum Suvorov, 1911 (described from the area to the east from Zaisan city, from near Mai-Kapchagai and from Saikan Mts., Kalmak-pai river), as well as *D. j. zaisanense* Suvorov, 1911 (described from the area to the south-east from Zaisan lake - the type locality of *D. g. gebleri*) are both synonyms of *D. gebleri gebleri*. The differences between *D. jakovlevianum* and *D. j. zaisanense* mentioned by G.Suvorov (the degree of lustre of pronotum, the density of fine pronotal punctuation, the width of lateral prothoracic white stripes; presence or absence of dorsal elytral white stripes) are inside the individual variability of nominative form. The type specimens deposited in Moscow Zoological Museum as well other materials from the east part of the species area show no distinctions between *D. g. gebleri* and *D. jakovlevianum*. It was described because G.Suvorov considered as *D. gebleri* the populations occurring in Tarbagatai Mts. and consisting of very small beetles, described later as *D. gebleri demimetrum* Plavilstshikov, 1958.

D. gebleri occidentale Breuning, 1947 (Breuning, 1962) rests unknown to me. The published type locality of this taxon (north-east Kazakhstan - „Kirgisen-steppe“ to the west up to Volga) is impossible for *D. gebleri*. But even if the specimen was really *D. gebleri* with wrong locality label, its distinguishing character (the development of dorsal elytral carinae) does not seem to be sufficient for the separation from nominative subspecies.

Dorcadion (C.) gebleri demimetrum Plavilstshikov, 1958 (Fig. 14-15)

Description

Body of very small size; head and prothorax less enlarged; lateral prothoracic spines very small - in males nearly absent, the distance between spine apices less than elytral width; dark portions of vertex and pronotum always glabrous in males and in androchromal females, dark portions of autochromal females completely covered with light-brown pubescens; white middle pronotal stripe very narrow or absent, never widened posteriorly; elytrae oval, humeri not extended; humeral carinae smooth; dorsal carinae distinct; humeral white stripe wide complete; external dorsal elytral white stripes absent or present in form of several white

spots and strokes. Body length in males: 16-20mm; in females: 20-22mm; body width in males: 5.5-6.8mm, in females: 8.1-8.9mm

Material

8 males and 3 females, Kenderlyk river, 1000m, 24.6.1910, A. Jacobson leg. (author's collection and collection of Zoological Institute, Saint Petersburg)

Discussion

The subspecies was described as a morpha of *D. gebleri* from Tarbagatai mountain system. I know this form only from the upper level of Kenderlyk river valley, 1000m (see the map).

Dorcadion (C.) gebleri lukhtanovi ssp. n. (Figs. 6-10)

Description

Body of moderate size; head and prothorax moderately enlarged; lateral prothoracic spines in males short, the distance between spine apices less than elytral width; vertex and pronotum (both in males and in females) densely covered with black pubescence; white middle pronotal stripe relatively wide, distinctly widened posteriorly; elytrae more or less oval with distinct humeri; humeral carinae often with very rough sculpture; dorsal carinae distinct; humeral white stripe wide complete, or with several black spots, or interrupted by numerous black spots; external dorsal elytral white stripes usually present, mostly narrow (in females usually wide), interrupted by black spots, or in form of several white spots and strokes. Body length in males: 18.0-25.0mm, in females: 20.8-25.5mm; body width in males: 6.1-8.0mm, in females: 7.8-10.9mm.

Materials

holotype, male, East Kazakhstan, north bank of Zaisan lake, Kalguty env., 5.1995, V. Lukhtanov leg.; 27 paratypes, 8 males and 9 females with same labels; 1 female, about 5km to the South from Kalguty, 25.5.1994, M. Danilevsky leg.; 3 males and 2 females, north Kurchum Mtn. ridge, Maralikha env., 23.6.1985, V. Lukhtanov leg.; male and female, north bank of Zaisan Lake, 2.6.1974, I. Kostin leg.; male and female, Zaisan, M. Sijasow leg. (all in author's collection)

Discussion

The distribution of the new subspecies is so far limited to Kurchum mountain ridge with surrounding hills (see the map).

Tomented head and pronotum, as well as rough sculpture of elytral humeral carinae, approach this taxon to *D. cephalotes* Jakovlev, 1890, which is widely distributed in north and middle Kazakhstan to the west from Irtysh river. All records of *D. cephalotes* from the area to the east from Irtysh belong to *D. g. lukhtanovi* ssp. n. In fact, *D. gebleri lukhtanovi* ssp. n. seems to be a transitional form between *D. g. gebleri* and *D. cephalotes*. Typical *D. cephalotes* is characterised by much more rough elytral carinae sculpture, very large head and prothorax, thick antennae.

***Dorcadion (C.) gebleri takyr* ssp. n. (Figs. 11-13)**

Description

Body of moderate size; head and prothorax moderately enlarged; lateral prothoracic spines moderately long, sometimes curved up and backwards, the distance between spine apices less than elytral width; vertex and pronotum (both in males and in females) glabrous or sometimes with very fine hardly visible pubescence; white middle pronotal stripe narrow, slightly widened posteriorly; elytrae oval with shortly extended humeri; humeral carinae smooth; dorsal carinae moderately developed; humeral white stripe wide complete; external dorsal elytral white stripes narrow (in females a little wider) interrupted by black spots. Body length in males: 21.5-24.4mm, in females: 23.5-24.0mm; body width in males: 6.5-8.0mm, in females: 8.8-10.0mm.

Materials

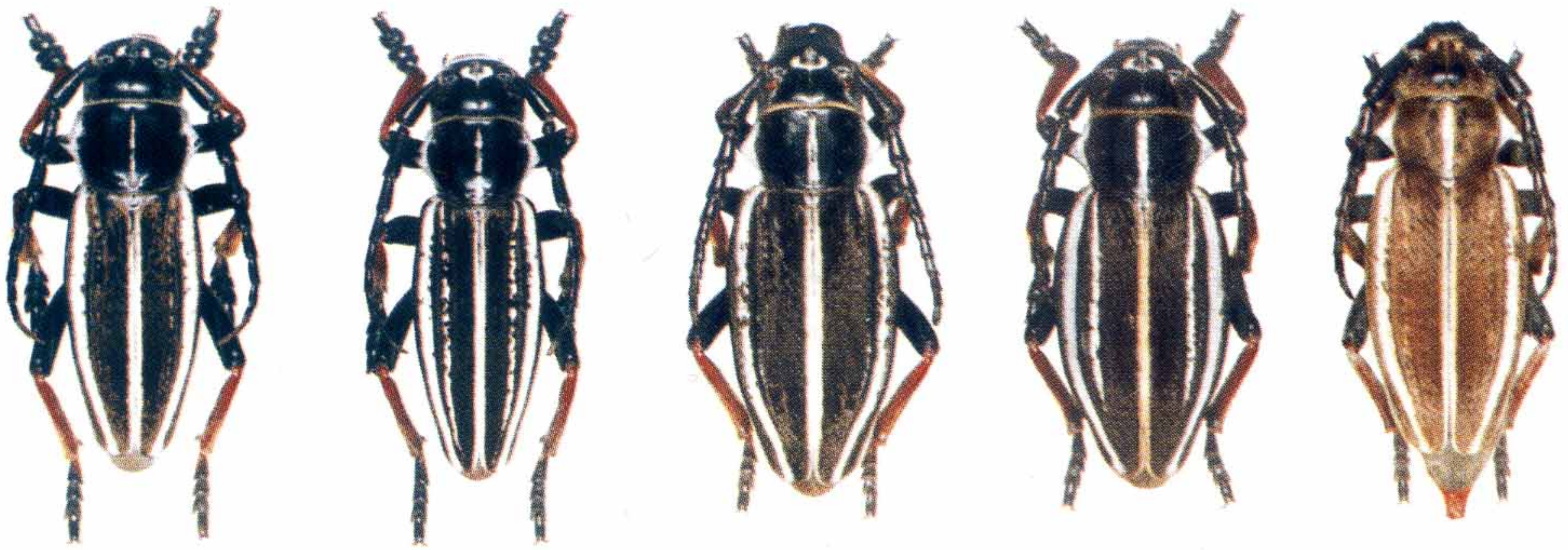
holotype. male, East Kazakhstan, north bank of Zaisan lake, Takyr env., 5.1995, V. Lukhtanov leg.; 9 paratypes, 5 males and 4 females with same labels. (all in author's collection)

Discussion

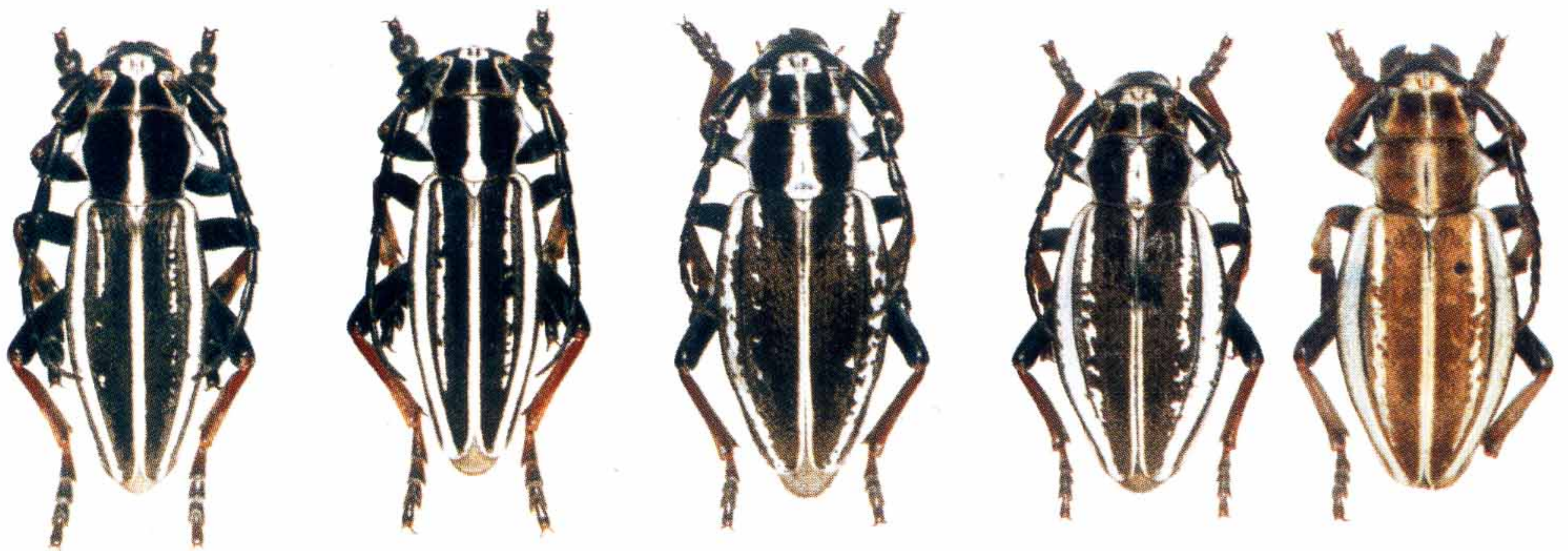
D. gebleri takyr ssp. n. is morphologically and geographically (see the map) a transitional form between *D. g. gebleri* and *D. g. lukhtanovi* ssp. n. Body form and proportions of different structures more close to *D. g. lukhtanovi* ssp. n. Elytral sculpture and pubescence of head and prothorax close to *D. g. gebleri*.

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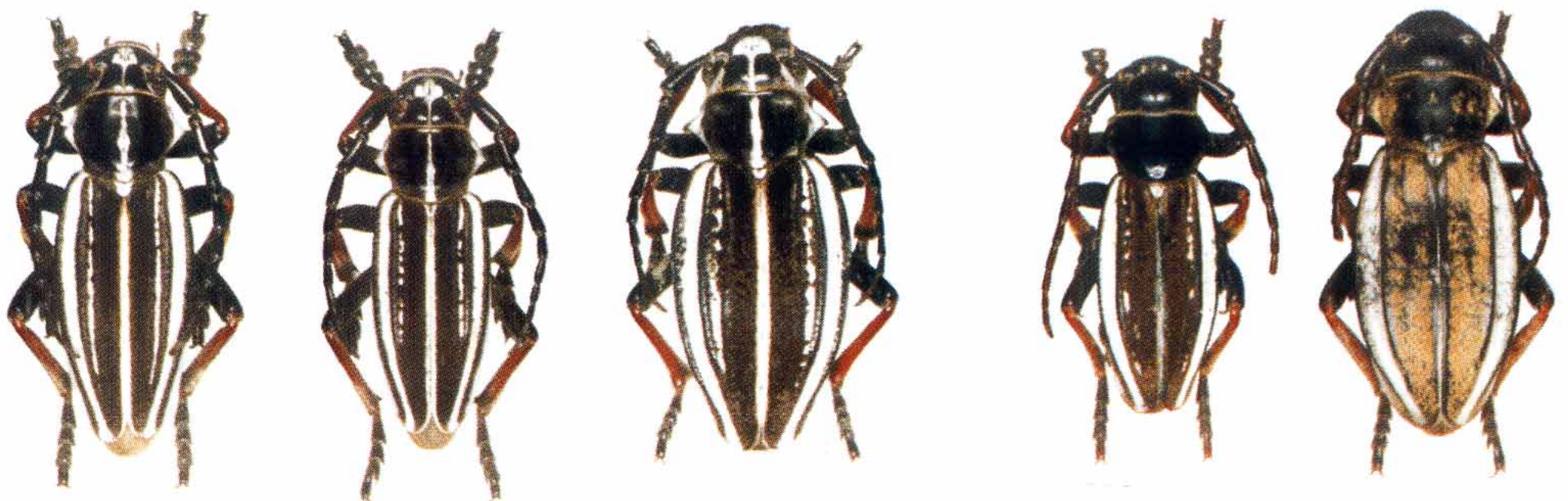
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Figs. 1-5 *Dorcadion (C.) gebleri* Kr.: 1-2 - males, 3-4 - androchromal females, 5 - autochromal female (all specimens from near Zaisan city collected by the author).



Figs. 6-10 *Dorcadion (C.) gebleri lukhtanovi* ssp. n.: 6 (holotype) - 7 - males, 8-10 - females (6-8 - from Kalguty env., V. Lukhtanov leg.; 9 - about 5km to the South from Kalguty, M. Danilevsky leg.; 10 - „North bank of Zaisan lake“, I. Kostin leg.).



Figs.11-13 *Dorcadion (C.) gebleri ltakyr* ssp. n.: 11 (holotype) - 12 - males, 13 - female

Figs.14-15 *Dorcadion (C.) gebleri demimetrum* Plav.: 14 - male, 15 - female



Fig. 16 Map of East Kazakhstan (1 : 2 500 000).

1 - Zaisan city, type locality of *D. g. gebleri*; 2 - Buran, Baitogas and Kaznakovka, localities of *D. g. gebleri*; 3 - Saikan Mts and Mai-Kapchagai, localities from the original description of *D. jakovlevianum* (= *D. g. gebleri*); 4 - Kenderlyk river, locality of *D. g. demimetrum*; 5 - Kalguty, type locality of *D. g. lukhtanovi* ssp. n.; 6 - Maralikha, locality of *D. g. lukhtanovi* ssp. n. 7 - Takyr, type locality of *D. g. takyr* ssp. n.

New Longicorn beetle of the genus *Gaurotina* Ganglbauer, 1889 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Central China with a review of all previously known species

Mikhail L. DANILEVSKY, Pier Paolo RAPUZZI

Russian Academy of Science, A.N. Severtzov Institute of Evolutionary Animal Morphology and Ecology, Leninsky prospect, 33, Moscow, 117071, Russia

Via Cialla, 47, I-33040 Prepotto (UD) Italy

Key Words

Coleoptera: Cerambycidae; *Gaurotina*; China; Russia; descriptions; key for determination; new species; new combinations.

Leitworte

Coleoptera: Cerambycidae; *Gaurotina*; China; Rußland; Beschreibung; Bestimmungstabelle; neue Art; neue Kombinationen.

Abstract

Gaurotina labrangica sp. n. is described from high mountains of South Gansu (China). Morphological diagnosis, distinguishing characters, maps of distribution and a key for determination are given for all 6 species of the genus. *G. piligera* (Pu), comb. n. and *G. flavimarginata* (Pu), comb. n. are regarded as members of the genus *Gaurotina*. Four species, including new, are illustrated by colour photographs.

Kurzfassung

Gaurotina labrangica sp. n. wird aus Hochgebirge Süd-Gansu (China) beschrieben. Morphologische Diagnosen, Unterscheidungsmerkmale, Verbreitungskarten und Bestimmungstabelle für alle 6 Arten der Gattung werden angeführt. *G. piligera* (Pu), comb. n. und *G. flavimarginata* (Pu), comb. n. werden als der Gattung *Gaurotina* angehörige Arten betrachtet. Vier Arten mit Einschluß von neuer Art werden mit Farbefotos veranschaulicht.

Gaurotina labrangica sp. n. (Fig. 1-2,7)**Description**

Head covered with small, very dense, contiguous punctures; black with yellow-orange ventral areas, interantennal tubercles, genae, margins of clypeus and labrum (pale areas in female wider); vertex nearly flat, interantennal tubercles moderately prominent; mandibles of male black with dark-orange bases and apices, in female - orange with dark apices; male palpi orange with black apical joints, female palpi much darker.

Antennae long and slender; in male nearly attaining elytral apices, in female attaining apical elytral third; in male 1st, 3d and 4th joints about equal in length, 5th joint about 1.5 times longer; in female 3d joint a little shorter than 1st and longer than 4th, 5th joint about 1.5 times longer than 4th; 1st-4th and most part of 5th joint orange-yellow, apex of 5th joint and 6th-11th joints black; all antennal joints without apical swellings.

Prothorax in male about 1.25 times shorter than basal width, in female - about 1.26; with large postero-lateral tubercles; lateral tubercles very small, invisible from above; yellow-orange ventrally and black dorsally, anterior and posterior pronotal margins also yellow-orange; in female black prothorax area much smaller; basal and apical transverse pronotal furrows moderately deep; pronotum with small irregular contiguous punctures, covered with long erect orange pubescence; posteromedial longitudinal smooth line in male short, in female nearly indistinct.

Scutellum elongate, triangular, in male black with pale base and apex, in female yellow-orange with small basal dark spot.

Elytrae metallic blue, slightly greenish in female; in both sexes about 2.0 times longer than wide, but in male less converging posteriorly; moderately rough, rugosely sculptured with contiguous punctures; covered with pale short semierect hairs.

Male mesothoracic areas black with pale margins, metasternum mostly yellow-orange with narrow black transverse hind stripe, metathoracic epimeron and episternum black with orange-yellow margins; in females ventral portions of meso- and metathorax entirely yellow-orange.

Legs relatively slender, orange-yellow; in male femora apices widely black as well as apical halves of 4th tarsal joints; in female 4th tarsal joints also with black apical halves, but all femora totally yellow-orange; hind tibiae of one male with distinct lateral spines at the end of basal third.

Abdomen yellow-orange with rounded apical segments.

Body length in males: 14.0-16.0mm, in female: 16.0mm; width in males: 5.0-6.0mm; in female: 6.3mm.

Material

Holotype: male, China, Gansu, Xiahe (Labrang), 3200m, 6.7.1993 (collection of M. Danilevsky); paratypes: 2 males and a female with same labels (collection of P. Rapuzzi), a male with same label (collection of Mr. A. Francotte, Ayvaille, Belgium).

Discussion

The new species is mostly close to *G. superba* Ganglbauer, 1889 (Fig. 3-4), not far from *G. pulchra* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 5) and less close to *G. sichotensis* Plavilstshikov, 1958 (Danilevsky, 1988) (Fig. 6). *G. nitida* Gressitt, 1951, described from Shensi, must belong to another genus because of different structure of prothorax and elytrae.

All previously described *Gaurotina* have black head and antennae, hind tibia spines absent. *G. sichotensis* differs by very rough elytral sculpture, much more rugose than in other species; posterolateral tubercles feebly developed, about same size as lateral tubercles, so prothorax relatively longer, its basal transverse furrow less pronounced, pronotal swellings small; vertex flat; antennae relatively shorter, with 4th joint a little longer than 3d; vertex with sparse punctures, pronotal punctuation larger and also sparser. In *G. superba* and *G. pulchra* vertex slightly depressed with a distinct middle elevation in female of *G. superba*; in both species pronotal transverse furrows much deeper, pronotal swellings and posterolateral tubercles well developed; all tibiae with black bases, tarsi black or with black apices of all joints; only in *G. pulchra* lateral prothorax tubercles indistinct; in *G. superba* scutellum very narrow, apical elytral fourth with longer and denser pubescence.

Morphological diagnosis of all species, mentioned above, look like follows:

G. superba Ganglbauer, 1889 (Fig. 3-4,7) was described from Gansu province, „Dorf U-pin“, China.

Head and antennae black; in male meso- and metathorax black with yellow anterior margin of metepisternum; in female pro-, meso- and metathorax yellow with black scutellum and three black spots on pronotum: two large lateral spots and a small one on the central callosity near base; abdomen yellow in female, or yellow with large central black spots on first two sternits in male; in female all legs yellow with tarsi joints darkened distally, with small black spots on the femora apices and tibiae bases; in male all tarsi black, femora yellow with black apical portions, tibiae largely black with yellow apical halves. Frons and vertex with very dense small but coarse punctuation; interantennal tubercles strong (specially in female) with a deep furrow in between, vertex slightly depressed, with a narrow longitudinal elevation in the middle (in male shining); 3d antennal joint much longer than 4th; 3d and 4th joints with distinct apical swellings. Prothorax about 1.3 times wider than long in male and about 1.2 times in female; lateral tubercles distinct; posterolateral tubercles very long; pronotum with well developed swellings and deep anterior and posterior transverse furrows; with small shining elongate callosity in the middle near base;

with small irregular dense contiguous punctures. Scutellum elongate, triangular. Elytrae blue-green, about 2.1 times longer than wide in male and in about 1.95 in female, with moderately large and rough contiguous punctures, which are much smaller posteriorly; with short, hardly visible pale pubescence in male or moderately long and dense pubescence in female. Apices of last abdominal segments rounded. Body length in male: 14.0 mm, width: 5.0 mm; body length in female: 15.9mm, width: 6.0mm.

Material

Holotype, female, China, Gansu prov., U-pin, 5.7.1885, G. Patanin leg. (Museum of Zoological Institute, Sanct-Petersberg); male (type of morpha *obscurithorax* Plavilstshikov, 1958), China, Gansu prov., Ta-Tzhao-Pin, 28.7-7.8.1893, Berezovsky leg. (Zoological Museum of Moscow University).

Gaurotina pulchra Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 5,7) was described from high mountains in North Sychuan province (China).

Male. Head, antennae, pro-, meso- and metathorax black; abdomen yellow with slightly darkened 1st sternite; all legs yellow with black tarsi, black apical portions of femora and black basal portions of tibiae. Frons and vertex with very dense small but coarse punctuation; interantennal tubercles strong with a deep furrow in between, vertex slightly depressed, with a small shining tubercle in the middle; 3d antennal joint a little longer than 4th, both segments without apical swellings. Prothorax about 1.35 times wider than long; lateral tubercles indistinct; posterolateral tubercles very long; pronotum with well developed swellings and deep anterior and posterior transverse furrows; with small shining elongate callosity in the middle near base; with small irregular dense contiguous punctures. Scutellum elongate, triangular. Elytrae green, about 1.9 times longer than wide, with moderately large and rough contiguous punctuation, which are much smaller posteriorly; with short, hardly visible pale pubescence. Apices of last abdominal segments rounded. Female unknown. Body length: 14.0 mm, width: 5.4 mm.

Material

Holotype, male, China, N Sychuan prov., Sanggarpar env., 4200m, 1.7.1991, (C. Holzschuh's collection, Vienna).

Gaurotina sichotensis Plavilstshikov, 1958 (Fig. 6,8) was described as a morpha of *G. superba* from Sichote-Alin mountain ridge (Far East Russia) and raised to a species rank by M. Danilevsky (1988).

Male. Head, antennae, pro- and mesothorax black; metathorax yellow with black hind and lateral margins and black median line; abdomen yellow; all legs yellow with black tarsi and small black spots on the femora apices and tibiae bases. Frons with several large dots, shining; interantennal tubercles small with a shallow furrow

in between, vertex flat with large irregular punctures and wide shining irregular median line; 4th antennal joint a little longer than 3d. Prothorax about 1.2 times wider than long; lateral and posterolateral tubercles small, of about same size; pronotum relatively flat with poorly developed swellings and shallow anterior and posterior transverse furrows; with large irregular punctures become less dense along median line, specially posteriorly where some small shining areas present. Scutellum elongate, with nearly parallel sides in the middle. Elytrae light-blue, about 2.3 times longer than wide, with very large and rough contiguous punctuation, forming irregular furrows, which are a little smaller posteriorly; with short, hardly visible pale pubescence. Apices of last abdominal segments rounded. Female unknown. Body length: 14.0 mm, width: 5.0 mm.

Material

Holotype, male, Far East Russia, Sichote-Alin natural reserve (West slope of Sichote-Alin mountain ridge), 2.7.1937, K. Grunin leg. (Zoological Museum of Moscow University).

In A.I. Tcherepanov's monograph (1979: 148-149) the species was put under the name „*Gaurotes superba*“. Its picture seems to be prepared on the base of Plavilstshikov's holotype - the only specimen of *G. sichotensis* known to Tcherepanov.

I've seen one more male, but now it is not in my disposal: Far East Russia, Khasan region, env. of Andreevka, 10.6.1975, S. Nikireev leg. (S. Nikireev's collection, Moscow).

The genus *Gaurotina* seems to include two more species recently described from China as members of genus *Gaurotes* (subgen. *Neogaurotes* Podany, 1962) by Dr. Pu Fuji (1992). *Neogaurotes* is a synonym of *Carilia* Mulsant, 1863 because of same type species: *Leptura virginea* Linnaeus, 1758.

Gaurotina piligera (Pu, 1992) comb. n. is a real *Gaurotina* without any doubt, though it is compared in the description with *Gaurotes* (*Neogaurotes*) *tibetana* Podany, 1962, which belongs to genus *Carilia*. Black and white photo of unique male, accompanied description, shows the characteristic *Gaurotina* habitus, with special prothoracic structures. The short English translation of China description mostly concerns colour characters and testifies the very close affinities between *G. piligera* and *G. labrangica* sp. n. Body size (15 mm), colour of antennae, legs, elytrae and abdomen are about same. The only distinctions, we see after description, are: in *G. piligera* head and thorax are black, while in *G. labrangica* sp. n. - partly yellow-orange; in *G. piligera* all tibiae with black bases, while in *G. labrangica* tibiae totally yellow; in *G. piligera* body seems to be a little shorter: in 2,5 times longer than wide; while in male of *G. labrangica* sp. n. - in about 2.8 times; antennae on the photo of *G. piligera* seem to be considerably shorter. The type locality of *G. piligera* (Xiangcheng in Hengduan Mts.,

3800m, South Sychuan - Fig. 7) is very far from locality of *G. labrangica* sp. n. in Gansu.

Gaurotina flavimarginata (Pu, 1992) comb. n. is less evident as *Gaurotina*, because of smaller size (10 - 11.5 mm) and hardly visible prothoracic structures on the photo. Still, general habitus and very rough elytral sculpture allow us to attribute this species to *Gaurotina* too. Coloure patterns of *G. flavimarginata* are rather exceptional: antennae are yellowish with black scape, legs black „with a slightly cupreous-purple sheen“ (excluding tarsi). The species was described from Wenchuan (1200m) - type-locality and Wolong (2500m) environs, Central Sychuan (Fig. 7).

Key for the determination of *Gaurotina* species

- 1(2) Antennae yellow with black scape; tibiae and femora black
..... . *G. flavimarginata* (Pu), comb. n.
- 2(1) Distal part of antennae always black; tibiae and femora never completely black.
- 3(6) Antennae bicolored: four basal joints and basal part of 5th joint yellow, distal antennal joints black.
- 4(5) Head with yellow-orange areas on frons, gena and ventral surface; prothorax with ventral portions, anterior and posterior pronotal margins yellow-orange; tibiae completely yellow.
Prothorax with distinct lateral tubercles; posterolateral tubercles much longer than lateral tubercles; elytrae in male not less than 2 times longer than wide; 3d antennal joint longer than 4th; pronotum with well developed swellings; head, pronotal and elytral punctuation moderately rough *G. labrangica* sp. n.
- 5(4) Head, prothorax and bases of tibiae black
..... *G. piligera* (Pu), comb.n.
- 6(3) Antennae totally black.
- 7(10) Prothorax with distinct lateral tubercles; elytrae relatively longer, in male not less than 2 times longer than wide.
- 8(9) Prothorax with posterolateral tubercles much longer than lateral tubercles; 3d antennal joint longer than 4th; pronotum with well developed swellings; head pronotal and elytral punctuation moderately rough; all tibiae with black basal portions
..... *G. superba* Ganglb.
- 9(8) Prothorax with posterolateral and lateral tubercles of about same size; 3d antennal joint a little shorter than 4th; pronotum relatively flat; head, pronotal and elytral punctures very rough; all tibiae bases with small black spots*G. sichotensis* Plav.
- 10(7) Prothorax with lateral tubercles indistinct; elytrae relatively shorter, in male less than 2 times longer than wide *G. pulchra* Holz.

Acknowledgements

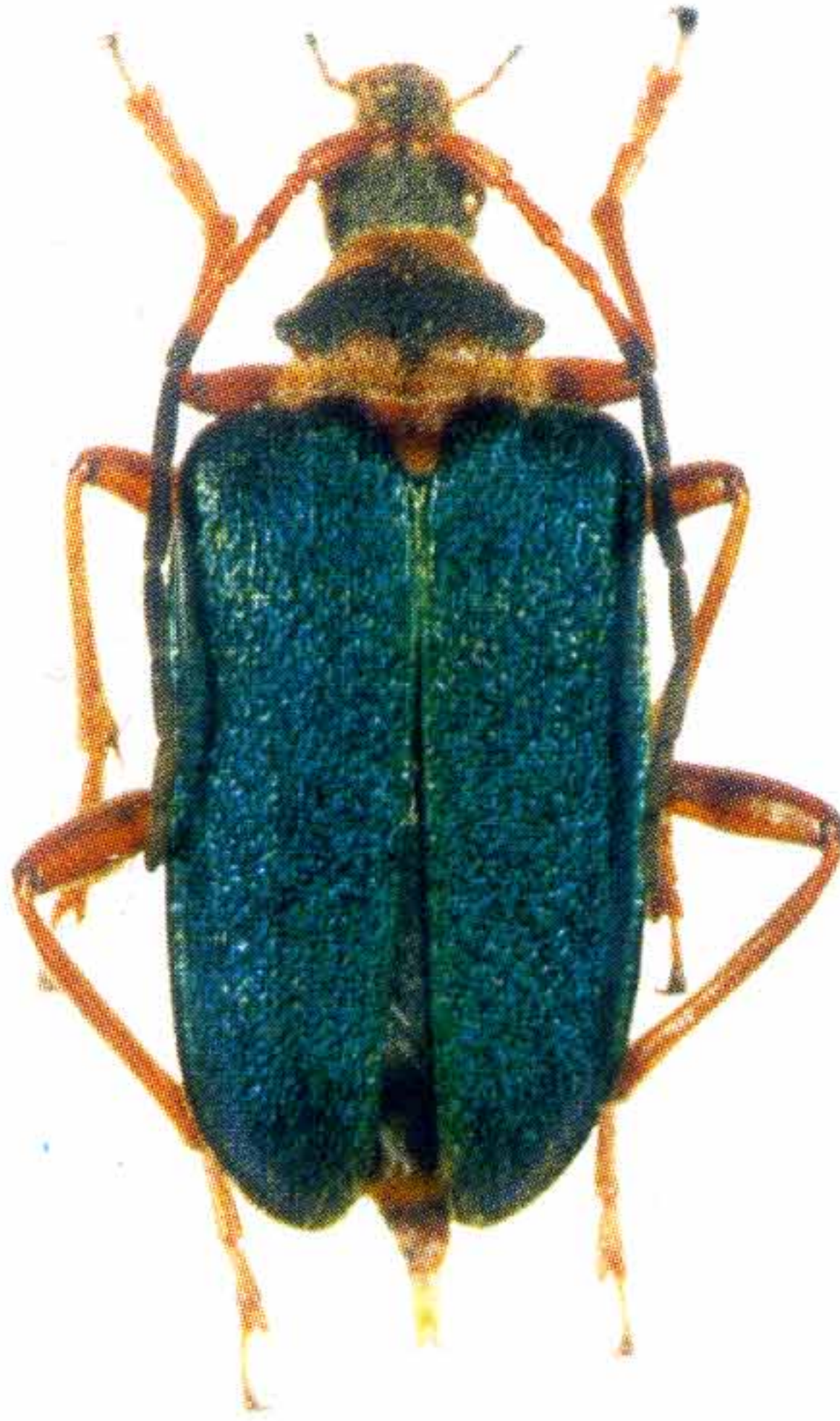
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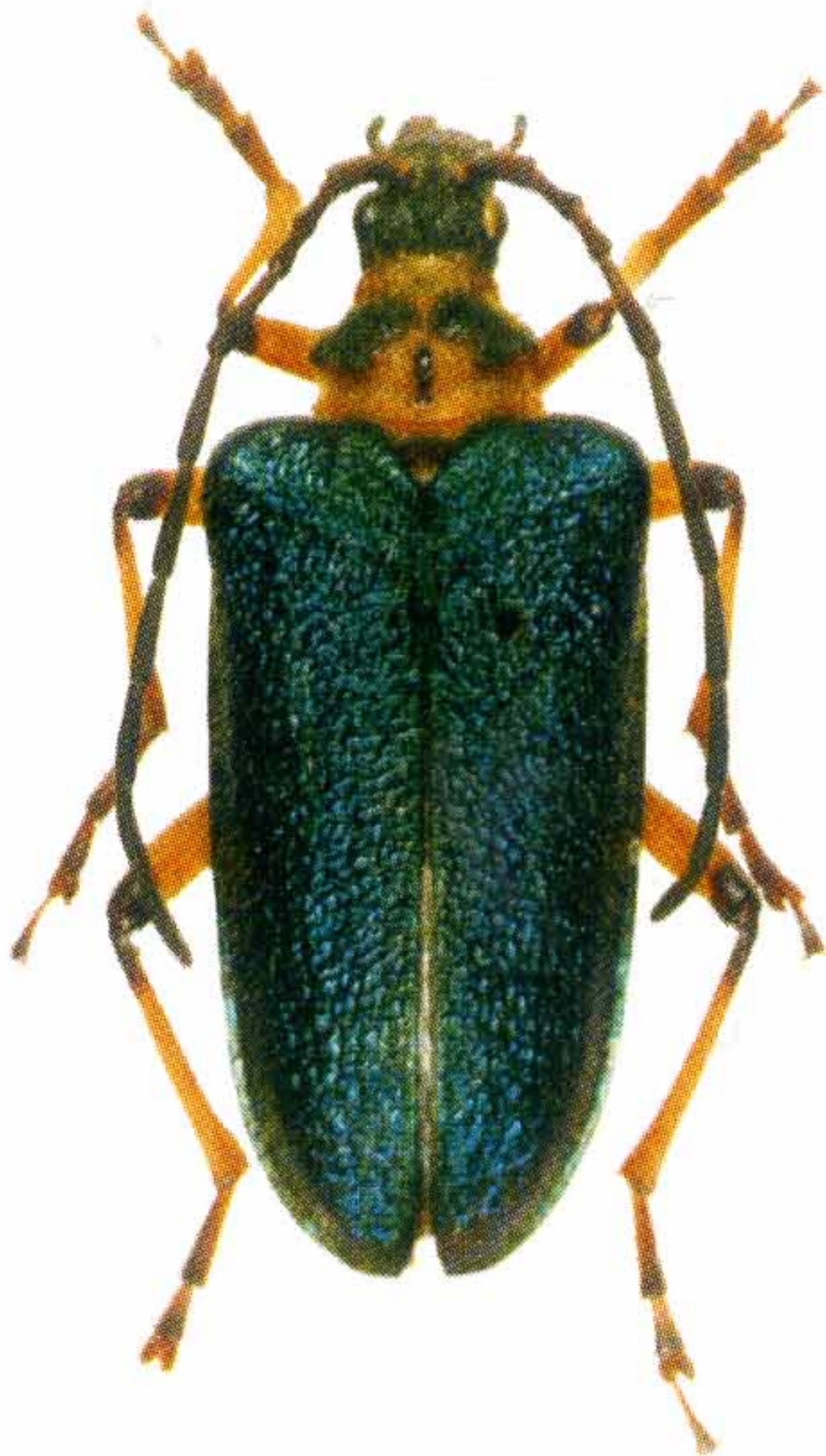
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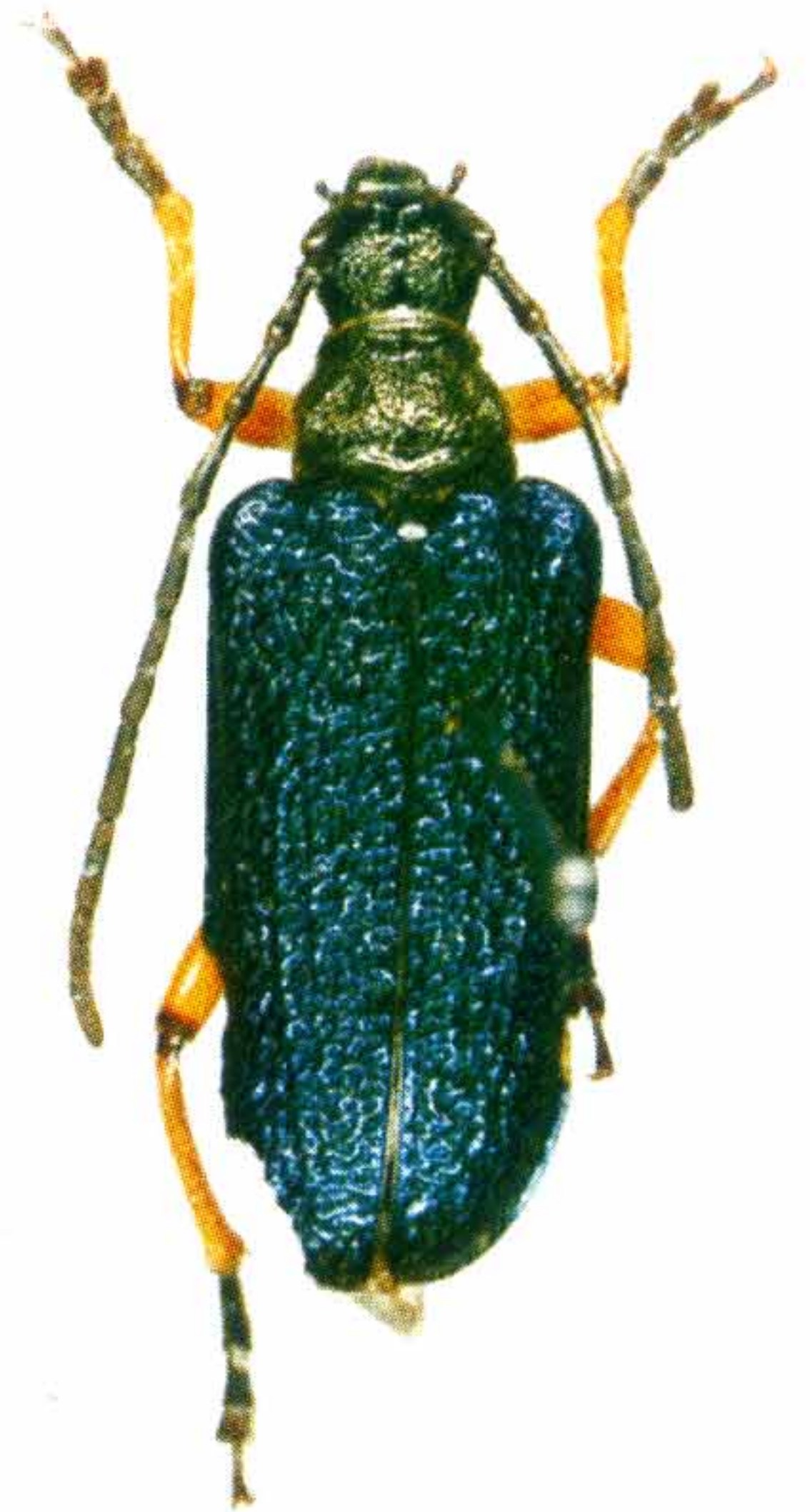
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Figs 1-2. *Gaurotina labrangica* sp. n.: 1 - male, holotype; 2 - female, paratype.
 Figs 3-4. *Gaurotina superba* Ganglb.: 1- male; 2 - female, holotype.
 Fig. 5. *Gaurotina pulchra* Holz., male, holotype.
 Fig. 6. *Gaurotina sichotensis* Plav., male, holotype.



Fig. 7. Map 1. Gansu and Sychuan. 1 - Xiahe (Labrang) - type locality of *G. labrangica* sp.n.; 2 - U-pin - type locality of *G. superba* Ganglb.; 3 - Sanggarpar - type locality of *G. pulchra* Holz.; 4 - Xiangcheng - *G. piligera* (Pu); 5 - Wenchuan (type locality) and Wolong - localities of *G. flavimarginata* (Pu).

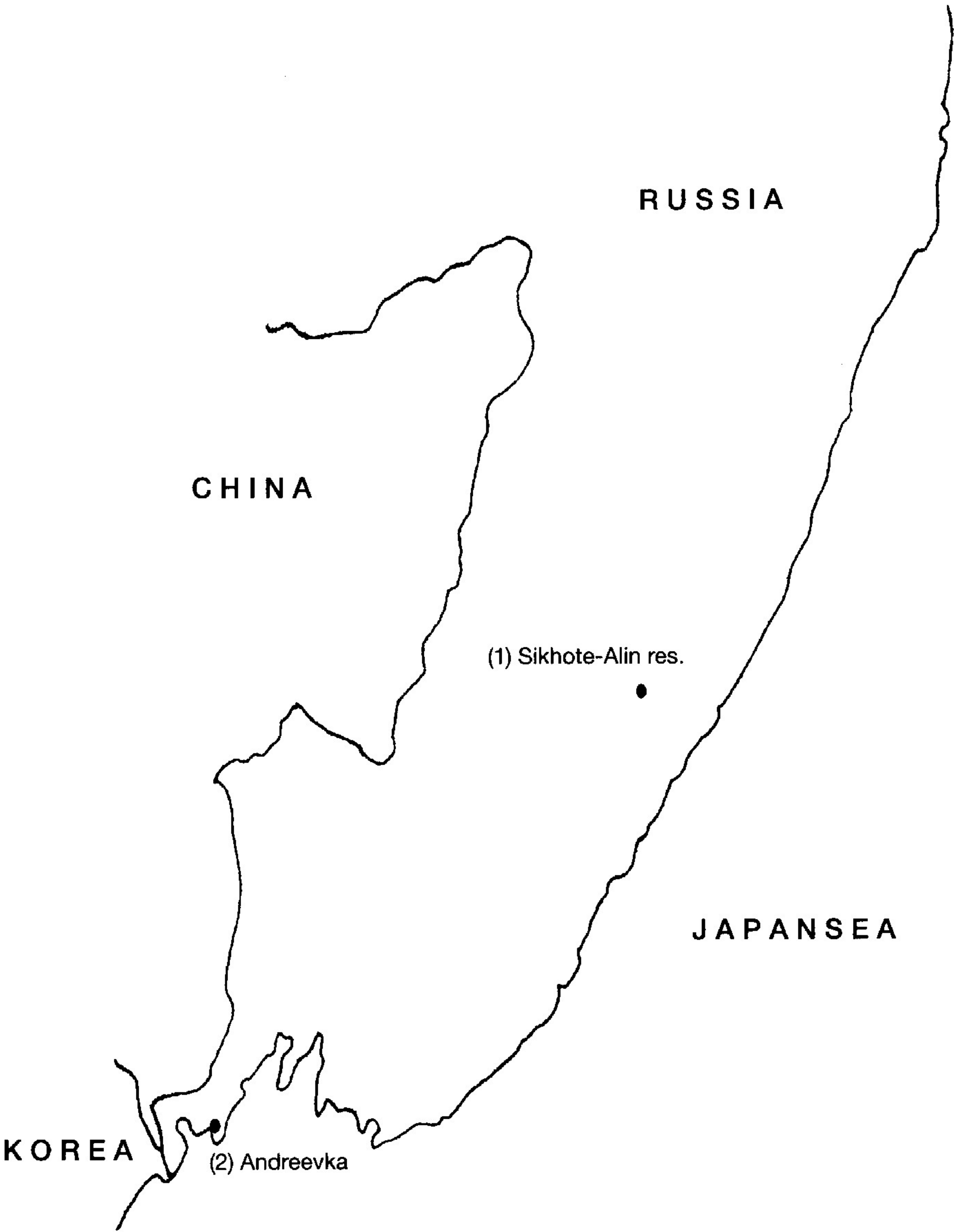


Fig 8. Map 2. South of Far East Russia. 1(type locality) - 2(Andreevka) - localities of *G. sichotensis* Plav.