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Cover illustration:

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) serouensis sp. n. (holotype, male)

Photo L. Dembicky

Two new Cerambycid species from Kazakhstan and Iran (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Abstract. *Apatophysis kadyrbekovi* sp. n. from SE Kazakhstan and *Purpuricenus sasanus* sp. n. from SW Iran are described and depicted.

Key words. Taxonomy, new species, Cerambycidae, *Apatophysis*, *Purpuricenus*, Kazakhstan, Iran.

Introduction

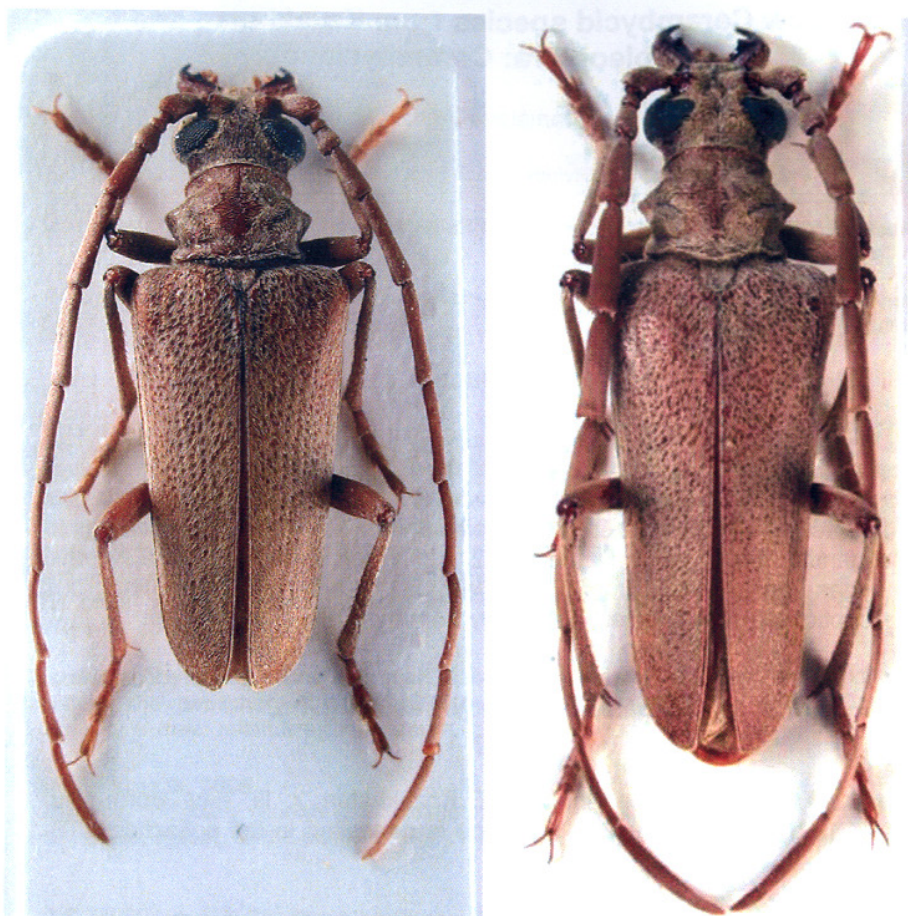
A new species of the genus *Apatophysis* Chevrolat, 1860, is described. The last revision of this genus was published by Semenov et Stshegoleva-Barovskaja (1935). Three more species were described afterwards from the Palaearctic Region. Another new species described in this paper belongs to the genus *Purpuricenus* Dejean, 1821, in which a number of taxonomic changes were made during the last 50 years, including numerous descriptions of new species, especially from the Palaearctic Region.

***Apatophysis kadyrbekovi* sp. n.**

(Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype, male: "SE Kazakhstan, r. Ili, env. Borandisu, 29.07.1994, Kadyrbekov lgt.". Holotype is deposited in the collection of S. Kadlec.

Description of the holotype. A small species (length: 10.8 mm; width: 3.6 mm) with short elytra, belonging to a group characterised by short third antennomere (Semenov et Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1935), closest to the *Apatophysis mongolica* Semenov, 1901 (Fig. 2). Pale ferruginous, only tip and anterior margin of mandible blackish brown. Pubescence of entire body uniformly grey to white, short and recumbent, on underside somewhat longer and thicker. Superficial sculpture visible through thin pubescence. Fine erect long setae on labrum, clypeus, lateral side of mandibles and distolateral margin of pronotum; all tibiae with short, semierect and fairly strong dark setae (Fig. 1).



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Head narrower than pronotum, eyes considerably vaulted, area between antennal tubercles with a broad groove; a flat area between upper eye lobes - distinctly wider than length of third antennomere. Punctures on head shallow and indistinct. The last two antennomeres reaching over elytral apex, length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 2.25 : 1.0 : 1.6 : 3.7 : 5.7 : 6.0 : 5.8 : 5.4 : 5.6 : 5.3 : 8.8. First and third antennomeres shorter and different in shape from those of *A. mongolica*. First antennomere basally considerably dilated, cylindrical, ratio between its basal and apical parts of

1 : 1.3 (vs. 1 : 1.6 in *A. mongolica*). Third antennomere very short and apically distinctly dilated; ratio between its length and apical width of 1 : 1 (vs. 1.3 : 1 in *A. mongolica*); other antennomeres rather parallel-sided, flat and apically saw-like dilated.

Pronotum at base 1.25 times broader than long, with well developed lateral tubercles rounded at apex, tubercles on disk also quite distinct, however, anterior tubercles considerably flattened. Pronotum punctation shallow and indistinct, with several large, sharply delimited punctures present distally on pronotum sides.

Elytra short, 1.9 times longer than their humeral width, stepwise narrowing and apically rounded, elytral punctures arranged in rather regular rows, from apical third with strongly reduced or even missing punctation, scutellum oblong rounded.

Legs without distinctive characters, tarsomeres less tomentose and more lustrous than elytra.

Distribution. SE Kazakhstan.

Name derivation. This species is named after its discoverer Dr. Rustem Kadyrbekov, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Differential diagnosis. The closest species *A. mongolica* can be distinguished from the *A. kadyrbekovi* sp. n. by its larger body (total length 13 to 17 mm), elytra more elongate (2.2 to 2.3 times longer than wide), irregular elytral punctation, which is strongly reduced in the posterior half of elytra; the dorsal surface strongly tomented and thus, the basic surface sculpture spotwise masked; ratio of antennomere lengths different (length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 6: 2.7-3.9 : 1.0 : 1.8-2.6 : 3.5-5.0 : 6.0-7.9 : 6.3-8.6), the shapes of the first and third antennomeres being also different.

***Purpuricenusa sasanus* sp. n.**

(Figs. 3-4)

Type material. Holotype, male: "Iran occ., Lorestan prov., Zagros Mts., Dorud, 2500-3000 m, 19.VI.-21.VI.1999, L. Bieber leg.". Paratypes, 7 females: 1 female: "Iran-prov. Lorestan, between Dorud and Kuh-e-Ostoran mt., 2600-3200 m, 4.-6.VI. 2000, 33.22.N 49.12.E, lgt. M. Kalabza"; 1 female: "W Iran, p. Lorestan, Dorud, 80 km E Horramabad, 33°25'N 49°06'E, 11.VI.1999 lgt. M. Johanides"; 1 female: "S Iran, prov. Fars, pass 140 km NE Shiraz, 20-21. IV. 2002 (ex larvae Acer sp.), lgt. M. Johanides"; 2 females: "S Iran, prov. Fars, pass 140 km NE Shiraz, 20.-

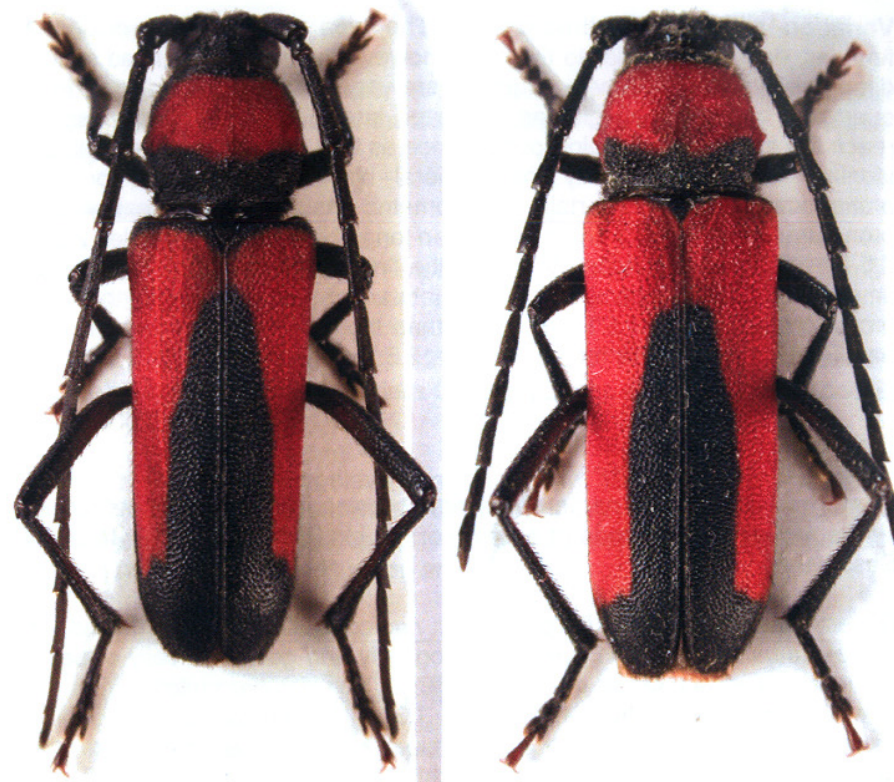
21. IV.2002 (ex larvae *Acer* sp.), lgt. P. Kabátek"; 1 female: "Iran, Fars, 30 km SSE of Shiraz: Fakh Abad, 13-16.v.2001, S. Prepsl lgt."; 1 female: "SW Iran, p. Buyer Ahmand-o-Kuhgiluye, Sisaht 32 km NW Yasug, 30°51'N 51°30'E, 2267 m, 12.vii.2004, Rejzek M. lgt.". Holotype is deposited in the collection of S. Kadlec; paratypes are deposited in collections of Z. Košťál, M. Johanides, P. Kabátek, G. Sama and M. Rejzek.

Description of holotype. Medium-sized, (length: 10.6 mm; width: 3.75 mm), considerably slender species falling into the *Purpuricen* *budensis* group, manifesting a number of characters making it possible to differentiate it from other species of the group. Black, labrum and tarsal claws brown, ventral half of posterior tibia and onychium of all tarsi brown-translucent, pronotum black, with a transverse red spot on disk, elytra cinnabar red, with a narrow black basal margin and long slender spot reaching basally area of scutellum, in apical quarter widened to cover the whole elytral surface (Fig. 3).

Head only slightly narrower than pronotum, with well developed antennal tubercles and sharp notch between them. Punctures on frons very shallow, indistinctly delimited, with longer black semi-erect setae, punctures on vertex deeper, sharp cut and slightly transverse. Antennae very short, only last antennomere reaching beyond elytral apex, first antennomere short, second antennomere strongly triangular, further antennomeres rather parallel, from fourth antennomere apically dentate, last antennomere long with an appendix. Length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 3.7 : 1.0 : 5.3 : 4.0 : 4.0 : 3.9 : 4.3 : 3.7 : 3.3 : 5.3. Recumbent dark setae covering entire first antennomere and apices of remaining antennomeres present.

Pronotum seems to be elongate, however, ratio of maximum width at very small lateral tubercles to length is of 1.17 : 1. Pronotum slightly vaulted, on disk with five very slightly elevated areas; pronotal punctation deep, rather regular; on disk with very thin, strong and almost recumbent black setae, which are denser on its sides, and also thinner recumbent short whitish setae (visible only in lateral view), several long, thin and erect whitish setae present on base, only laterally.

Elytra long, moderately narrowing to apex, with quite distinct humeri, ratio of their length to their width at humeri 2.4 : 1, elytral apex broadly rounded at suture, lateral margin extended into distinct horn. Elytra deeply, densely and regularly punctate, with swollen margins, sparsely punctate in area of black spot, punctures rather shallow; in area of humeri, diskal black spots



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and epipleurae with almost recumbent, short, black setae, in red area of elytra with only hardly perceptible short whitish setae. Scutellum long trapezoidal.

Ventral surface with flat and irregular punctation, abdominal sternites with even flatter and sparse punctation; pubescence dark and recumbent.

Legs rather short, posterior femora not reaching elytral apex, strongly flattened, sparsely and deeply punctate, with semirecumbent, long black setae. Tarsomeres narrow, first metatarsomere as long as second and third metatarsomeres combined; third tarsomere of very characteristic shape, deeply split, with long, parallel and very narrow lateral lobes on all three leg pairs, third protarsomeres 1.25 times longer than second one, with long onychia.

Variation and sexual dimorphism. The type series also includes 7 females, habitually similar to the male, however, with a pronounced sexual dimorphism (Fig. 4). Female antennae are very short, they reach only third quarter of elytra in 6 specimens (however, in one female they surprisingly reach the elytral apex). Color, pubescence as well as punctation are almost identical as in male (only the humeral black spot is more or less pronounced), however, certain morphometric characters are weaker. The pronotum is 1.14 to 1.23 times wider than long, the elytra are parallel, 2.3 to 2.5 times longer than wide at humeri, the first metatarsomere 1.04 to 1.12 times longer than second and third metatarsomeres combined, the third protarsomere 1.27 to 1.5 times longer than the second one, however, less parallel than that in the male. Length: 12.5 to 14.1 mm; width: 3.5 to 3.9 mm.

Distribution. SW Iran.

Name derivation. The name of the new species is a free arrangement of letters, however, it reminds of a name of the old Persian Royal Dynasty of Sasanians.

Differential diagnosis. *Purpuricenus nudicollis* Demelt, 1968 and *P. longevittatus* M. Pic, 1941 are morphologically and geographically closest to the new species. Males of the *P. nudicollis* can be differentiated from the new species by its pronotum, which is 1.3 to 1.35 times wider than long, having either no or only very sparse black setae on the pronotum disk; antennae are considerably longer, reaching beyond elytra length by 2 to 3 antennomeres, humeral elytral spot not visible from above, longitudinal small elytral spot narrower and usually shorter, Demelt (1968: 65-66, figs. a-d). Males of *P. longevittatus* differ from the new species in their more robust body, longer antennae, pronotum 1.3 to 1.45 times wider than long and by the whole area of the pronotum disk, which is covered by numerous long erect setae, similar erect setae being also present at the elytral base, as also reported by Sabbadini and Pesarini (1992: 56-58, fig. 1). Males of both related species, *P. nudicollis* and *P. longevittatus*, furthermore differ from the new species in the structure of tarsi - the first metatarsomeres is always longer than second and third metatarsomeres combined, the third protarsomeres is always shorter than the second one and lateral lobes are wider and less parallel. As in males, differences in the pronotal pubescence and length in female antennae are of importance.

Acknowledgements

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- Fig. 1: *Apatophysis kadyrbekovi* sp. n. (holotype, male)
 Fig. 2: *Apatophysis mongolica* Semenov, 1901 (male, Kazakhstan)
 Fig. 3: *Purpuricenus sasanus* sp. n. (holotype, male)
 Fig. 4: *Purpuricenus sasanus* sp. n. (paratype, female)