

ENTOMOLOGIA KUBANICA

COLEOPTERA: Carabidae, Cerambycidae

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Figs 45-48: 45, *Xylocestus* sp. in timber of beech (*Fagus*). In laboratory
 46, *Aphaonus* (*Aphaonus*) sp. mated and laid eggs to *Picea silvestris*.
 47, *Anaglyptus* smp. sp. in *Picea*. *Calopus serraticornis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 48, *Robustopena* sp. in timber of *Abies* together with *X. kadlecti* n. sp.

Contribution to the knowledge of the longicorn beetles of the Caucasus. 3. Genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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With 106 figures and 1 map

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The revision of *Anaglyptus*-species, known from terrain of the Caucasian isthmus, is given. The key to all species, based on the imaginal characters, is proposed. The bibliography, relevant morphological characters, all Caucasian localities, known for the author, and some features of biology are indicated for each species. On the basis of extensive and miscellaneous material, including the types, a new synonymy is established: *A. ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1886 = *A. persicus* Pic, 1906 = *A. natae* Lobanov, 1994, n. syn. A new species, *A. danilevskii* n. sp. from the Austral Transcaucasia is described. The eurysynusic in Europe *A. mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is excluded from the Caucasian fauna and its localities in Transcaucasia, earlier indicated in the literature, are referred to *A. mysticoides* Reitter. It is supposed, that the geographic ranges of these two species have a disjunction. The differences in populations of *A. simplicicornis* Reitter from western and eastern parts of the Caucasus are presented. Extensive iconographic material in color is provided.

Key words: Coleoptera Cerambycidae, *Anaglyptus*, Caucasus, new synonyms, new species, key, taxonomy, distribution, biology.

INTRODUCTION

Seven species of the genus *Anaglyptus* were hitherto recorded in terrain of the Caucasian isthmus: *A. mysticus* (L.), *A. mysticoides* Reitt., *A. arabicus* (Küst.), *A. simplicicornis* Reitt., *A. ganglbaueri* Reitt., *A. persicus* Pic, and *A. natae* Lob. (REITTER, 1906; AURIVILLIUS, 1912; WINKLER, 1929; PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1932, 1940; LOBANOV et al., 1982; DANILEVSKY & MIROSHNIKOV, 1985; LOBANOV, 1994, etc.). The study of a miscellaneous and vast material, including the type one, from various districts of the Caucasus and adjacent territories has shown a high enough extent of individual variability of series of relevant imaginal characters, utilized earlier for species' diagnostic. As a result of comparative-morphological and geographical analysis of the considered species, it was ascertained, that *A. ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1886 = *A. persicus* Pic, 1906 = *A. natae* Lobanov, 1994, n. syn., a new species was described, and *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) was excluded from the Caucasian fauna. Thus, with the count of tendered modifications, the genus *Anaglyptus* is presented in the Caucasus with 5 species, namely *A. mysticoides* Reitter, 1894; *A. simplicicornis* Reitter, 1906; *A. arabicus* (Küster, 1847); *A. ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1886; *A. danilevskii* n. sp.

Many authors, since REITTER (1894, 1906), considered the Caucasian species of the genus *Anaglyptus*, as well as *A. mysticus*, in a subgenus *Cyrtophorus* Leconte, 1850, established as a separate genus with a single Nearctic constituent *C. verrucosus* (Olivier, 1795). However, an essential difference between *Anaglyptus* and *Cyrtophorus*, in particular, pronotal structure, has been noted by VILLIERS (1978).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material examined was housed in the following museum and private collections:

HNHM - Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest
 IZA - Institute of Zoology of Armenia, Yerevan
 NMP - Národní Muzeum, Prague
 ZISP - Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg
 ZMUM - Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow
 AM - Coll. A. Miroshnikov, Krasnodar
 ASH - Coll. A. Shamaev, Moscow
 CH - Coll. C. Holzschuh, Wien
 JV - Coll. J. Voříšek, Jirkov
 MD - Coll. M. Danilevsky, Moscow
 MK - Coll. M. Kalashian, Yerevan
 NK - Coll. N. Korostelev, Moscow
 SK - Coll. S. Kadlec, Litvinov
 SKh - Coll. S. Khvylya, Moscow
 SM - Coll. S. Murzin, Moscow

Overall, 295 specimens of different species were studied (plus more than 200 specimens of *Anaglyptus mysticus*).

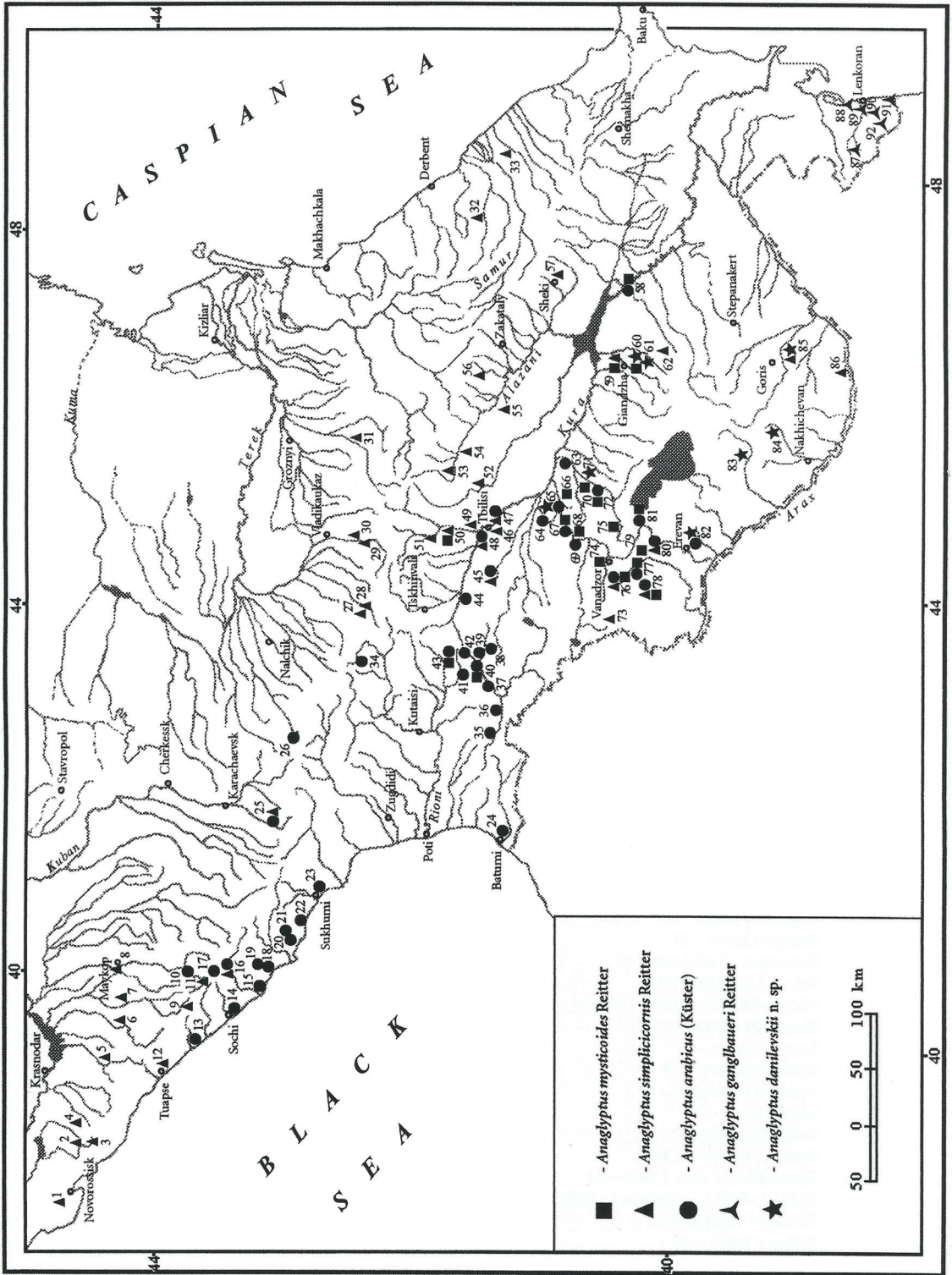
The morphological characteristic of species described below is mainly based on the color pattern, structure of antennal segments 3-7, sculpture of disk of pronotum, and details of body pubescence. As anterior, medium and inferior hair bands, the bands, posed at elytral basal 3/5 are mentioned.

The localities indicated in the labels of specimens, studied by me, are stressed in the text with underlining; the old toponyms are given in brackets and signed equalities, accompanied by original Russian spelling¹. All exactly known localities of the Caucasian *Anaglyptus* are listed below; numbers indicate the respective points on the map provided (Map 1).

Achishkho, Mt. / Ачшххо – 17
 Adigeni / Адигени – 35
 Adler / Адлер – 15
 Adzhikend / Аджикенд – 60
 Aigeovit (=Uzun-Tala) / Айгеовит (=Узун-Тала) – 71
 Akhaldaba / Ахалдаба – 42
 Akhaziche / Ахалцихе – 36
 Akhtala / Ахтала – 67
 Alagiaz / Алагяз – 76
 Alexeevka / Алексеевка – 90
 Ananuri / Ананури – 51
 Aparan / Апаран – 77
 Apsheronsk / Апшеронск – 7
 Aragats / Арагац – 78
 Astará / Астара – 91
 Atskuri / Ацкури – 37
 Avearut / Авеарут (или Авияруд) – 92
 Azad / Азад (или Азат) – 61
 Azatek / Азатек – 83
 Bagratashen / Баграташен – 64
 Bakuriani / Бакуриани – 38
 Batumi / Батуми – 24
 Bichenek / Биченек – 84
 Borzhomi / Боржоми – 40

¹ In study of localities basically the following references were used: MARX'...ATLAS, 1905; PAGIREV, 1913; ATLAS..., 1999.

- Darial (near Mt. Stolovaya) / Дарьял (близ горы Столовая) – 30
 Dilizhan (=Delizhan) / Дилижан (=Делижан) – 75
 Dusheti / Душети – 50
 Elbrus / Эльбрус – 26
 Erivanskaya / Эриванская – 2
 Evlakh / Евлах – 58
 Gagra (=Gagry) / Гагра (=Гагры) – 18
 Gekhard (including Gokht-Gekhard and Garni-Gekhard) / Гехард (включая Гохт-Гехард и Гарни-Гехард) – 82
 Giandzha (=Elisavetpol, =Kirovabad) / Гянджа (=Елисаветполь, =Кировабад) – 59
 Giumri (=Leninakan) / Гюмри (=Ленинакан) – 73
 Goriachiy Kluch / Горячий Ключ – 5
 Gudauta / Гудаута – 22
 Gudemnis (near Megri) / Гудемнис (близ Мегри) – 86
 Guzeripl / Гузеришль – 11
 Gvirgvina / Гвиргвина – 41
 Idzhevan (=Karavansaray) / Иджеван (=Каравансарай) – 72
 Itum-Kale / Итум-Кале – 31
 Kazakh / Казах – 63
 Khadyzhensk / Хадыженск – 6
 Khiv / Хив – 32
 Kodzhori / Коджори – 46
 Kokhb / Кохб – 65
 Krasnaya Poliana / Красная Поляна – 16
 Kusary / Кусары – 33
 Lagodekhi / Лагодехи – 56
 Lazarevskoye / Лазаревское – 13
 Lenkoran / Ленкорань – 89
 Lerik (=Lirik) / Лерик (=Лирик) – 87
 Mamdzyshkha, Mt. / Мамдзышха – 19
 Manglisi / Манглиси – 45
 Matani / Матани – 53
 Maykop / Майкоп – 8
 Mtsara / Мцара – 20
 Mtskheta / Мцхета – 38
 Nickel / Никель – 10
 Noemberian / Ноемберян – 66
 Olkhovka (=Gemshevan) / Ольховка (=Гемшеван) – 88
 Otdalioynni / Отдаленный – 9
 Racha / Рача – 34
 Raevskaya / Раевская – 1
 Rasdan / Раздан – 80
 Sadon / Садон – 28
 Saguramo / Сагурамо – 49
 Sanain / Санаин – 69
 Sheki (=Nukha) / Шеки (=Нуха) – 57
 Shurnukh / Шурнух – 85
 Sevan / Севан – 81
 Sevkar / Севкар – 70
 Signakhi / Сигнахи – 55
 Sochi / Сочи – 14
 Sukhumi / Сухуми – 23
 Surami / Сурами – 43
 Tana, valley of river / Тана – 44
 Tbilisi (=Tiflis) / Тбилиси (=Тифлис) – 47
 Teberda / Теберда – 25
 Tekhut / Техут – 68
 Tkhab, Mt. / Тхаб – 3
 Telavi / Телави – 54



Tsagveri / Цагвери – 39

Tsakhkadzor (=Dorachichag, =Dorachichag) / Цахкадзор (=Дарачичаг, =Дорачичаг) – 79

Tuapse / Туапсе – 12

Turetskaya Sharpa, Mt. (=Akhibakhu) / Турецкая Шапка (=Ахибаху) – 21

Ubinskaya / Убинская – 4

Udzharma / Уджарма – 52

Vanadzor (=Kirovakán) / Ванадзор (=Кировакан) – 74

Verkhniy Lars / Верхний Ларс – 29

Verkhniy Zgid / Верхний Згид – 27

Yukhary-Agdzhakend / Юхары-Агджакенд – 62

Genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839

Anaglyptus Mulsant, 1839. Type species: *Callidium gibbosum* Fabricius, 1787, by subsequent designation (Thomson, 1864).

Clytus auct. (non Laicharting, 1784), partim.

Cyrtophorus auct. (subgen., non Leconte, 1850), partim.

Key to Caucasian species of the genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant

1. Elytra, as a rule, with 3 more or less narrow light hair bands, seldom medium and inferior ones being to some extent merged; episterna of metathorax with dense white (or of light tints) pubescence in their apical third or almost half or, besides, such pubescence covers with this or that breadth upper side of episterna; as exclusion, episterna completely with dense pubescence, except for extreme base; spines of antennomeres 3-5 or 3-6 well developed to missing; ♂ antennae, as a rule, longer, slightly not reaching apical hair band, reaching or exceeding it; femora, tibiae and basal antennomeres red to black, or with a combination of these tints 2
- Medium and inferior light hair bands more or less explicitly merged, forming the very wide one of specific shape, sometimes medium band not merged with inferior one, but wide, wider than anterior and inferior ones, thus bands forming the original pattern; episterna of metathorax, except for narrow or somewhat wider basal part, on all or nearly so breadth with dense or a slightly rarefied, but to some extent masking integument, white or yellowish pubescence; antennomere 3 usually with short, more or less pronounced spine, sometimes absolutely without its traces or, on the contrary, with rather long one, antennomere 4 with weakly marked spine or more often without it, antennomeres 5 and 6 without spines; ♂ antennae shorter, far or markedly not reaching anterior hair band; femora, tibiae, and basal antennomeres usually black, seldom blackish-brown (Figs 1-12) *A. mysticoides* Reitter
2. Spines of antennomeres 3-6 more or less developed or missing; if antennomeres 3-6 spined, spine on antennomere 6, as a rule, smaller, than on antennomere 3 or even antennomere 4, spines' size usually descends from antennomere 3 towards antennomere 5 or 6, sometimes spines on antennomeres 4 and 5 subequal in size; elytral base on disk and on sides up to anterior band with numerous or at least single robust white (or of light tints) hairs, sometimes such hairs present only on sides (at least 1-2 ones), very rare hairs absolutely obliterated (probably erased); elytral base, even in sutural area, often black or blacked out; elytra with long erect hairs from base up to apex or only at base and apex; ♂ tergite 8 usually without depression apically, if depression present, it has oval lineaments 3
- Spines of antennomeres 3-6, as a rule, very well developed, ones on antennomeres 4-6 being usually a little shorter than on antennomere 3, sometimes all spines subequal in size, rarely spine on antennomere 6 small; elytral base without robust white hairs; elytra from base up to inferior hair band of red tints, without black colouring; elytra with long erect hairs only at base and apex; ♂ tergite 8 with depression apically, as a rule, with obtusangular lineaments (Figs 42-48) *A. arabicus* (Küster)

Map 1. Geographical distribution of the genus *Anaglyptus* in the Caucasus (description of localities see in the text).

3. Antennomeres 3-5, as a rule, markedly spined, spines' size usually descends from antennomere 3 towards antennomere 5, sometimes spines on antennomeres 4 and 5 subequal in size, quite often well pronounced spine present also on antennomere 6, sometimes on antennomere 7; if spines on antennomeres 4 and 5 weakly developed, femora and tibiae usually black (blackish-brown) or elytral base with sparse, weakly or moderately standing out against background robust white hairs, elytra with long erect hairs only at base and apex. 4
- Normally, well advanced spine presents only on antennomere 3, several short, but distinct spines quite often present on both antennomeres 4 and 5, exceptionally, they are well advanced on these segments as well (spines' size descends from antennomere 3 to 5), but femora and tibiae even partly of reddish-brown tints and elytral base with multiple robust white hairs; long erect hairs on elytra present along their whole length or only at base and apex (Figs 13-41). *A. simplicicornis* Reitter
4. Elytra from base to apex with long erect hairs; sometimes in apical part (usually for inferior hair band up to apical one) hairs solitary, strongly flattened or erased, elytra seem bearing long erect hairs only at base and apex; ♂ pronotum on disk usually with more or less sharp longitudinal keel-shaped elevations basally, in ♀ usually to some extent roof-like raised, rarely with keel-shaped elevations, like in ♂; sometimes these structures smoothed both in ♂ and ♀; colouring of elytral base often with predominance of black colour, thus humeri and (or) area of tubercles also often black; elytral base usually with multiple, strongly pronounced robust white (or of light tints) hairs; body, as a rule, with more long erect hairs, that is customary most noticeable even on antennae and hind tibiae; recumbent pubescence of ♂ pronotum usually more long and dense (Figs 49-84). *A. ganglbaueri* Reitter
- Elytra with long erect hairs at base and apex; pronotum on disk without pronounced keel-shaped structures or elevations; elytra from base to inferior hair band coloured with predominance of red tints, humeri and area of tubercles (or larger portion of area of tubercles) never being black; elytral base, as a rule, with sparse, weakly or moderately pronounced against a background robust white hairs, sometimes only 1-2 of such hairs present, rarely they completely missing (probably, erased); body with shorter erect hairs, that is customary most noticeable even on antennae and hind tibiae; recumbent pubescence of ♂ pronotum less long and sparser (Figs 85-96) *A. danilevskii* n. sp.

Anaglyptus mysticoides Reitter, 1894

Figs 1-12.

- Anaglyptus* (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides* Reitter, 1894: 128. Loc. typ.: «centralen Kaukasus».
- Anaglyptus obscurissimus* Pic, 1901a: 59. Loc. typ.: «Tokat».
- Anaglyptus mysticoides*: Pic, 1901b: 8.
- Anaglyptus obscurissimus*: Pic, 1901b: 4, 8, 9.
- Anaglyptus subimpressus* Pic, 1901b: 9. Loc. typ.: «Trébizonde».
- Anaglyptus* (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides*: Reitter, 1906: 297, 298 («Kaukasus, Armenien»).
- Anaglyptus* (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides* ?ab. *obscurissimus*: Reitter, 1906: 298.
- Anaglyptus* (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides*: Heyden, Reitter & Weise, 1906: 520.
- Anaglyptus mysticoides* var. *amasinus* Pic, 1910: 10. Loc. typ.: «Amasie».
- Anaglyptus mysticoides*: Pic, 1911a: 7.
- Anaglyptus mysticoides* var. *amasinus*: Pic, 1911a: 7.
- Anaglyptus* (*Cyrtophorus*) *subimpressus*: Pic, 1911b: 13.
- Anaglyptus* (*Cyrtophorus*) *obscurissimus*: Pic, 1911b: 13.
- Anaglyptus* (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides* var. *amasinus*: Pic, 1911b: 13 (sic!).
- Anaglyptus* (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides*: Pic, 1911b: 14.
- Anaglyptus mysticoides*: Aurivillius, 1912: 413.
- Anaglyptus mysticoides* ab. *amasinus*: Aurivillius, 1912: 413.
- Anaglyptus amasinus*: Aurivillius, 1912: 413 (sic!).
- Anaglyptus obscurissimus*: Aurivillius, 1912: 415.
- Anaglyptus subimpressus*: Aurivillius, 1912: 415.
- Anaglyptus subimpressus*: Winkler, 1929: 1181.
- Anaglyptus obscurissimus*: Winkler, 1929: 1181.
- Anaglyptus mysticoides*: Winkler, 1929: 1181.

- Anaglyptus mysticoides* ab. *amasinus*: Winkler, 1929: 1181.
Anaglyptus mysticoides: Plavilstshikov, 1930: 77, 83 (distribution).
Anaglyptus mysticoides: Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192.
Anaglyptus (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 511, 520, 521, 523, 526, 751.
Anaglyptus (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides* ab. *amasinus*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 523, 751.
Anaglyptus (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides* ab. *obscurissimus*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 523, 751.
Anaglyptus mysticoides: Plavilstshikov, 1948: 115.
Anaglyptus mysticoides: Zaitzev, 1954: 15, 24 (distribution).
Anaglyptus mysticoides: Plavilstshikov, 1955: 530 (biology).
Anaglyptus mysticoides: Khnzorian, 1957: 104 (biology, distribution).
Anaglyptus mysticoides: Lozovoy, 1958: 187.
Anaglyptus mysticoides: Villiers, 1967a: 22 (distribution).
Anaglyptus mysticus anatolicus Demelt, 1970: 32. Loc. typ.: «Asia minor sept.: Samsun, Kavak».
? *Anaglyptus mysticus*: Gfeller, 1972: 4.
Anaglyptus mysticoides: Mirzoyan, 1977: 320 (biology, distribution).
Anaglyptus (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides*: Lobanov, Danilevsky & Murzin, 1982: 259.
Anaglyptus (*Cyrtophorus*) *mysticoides*: Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 249, 251.
Anaglyptus mysticus anatolicus: Adlbauer, 1992: 500.
Anaglyptus mysticoides: Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1996: 50.
Anaglyptus mysticus anatolicus: Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1996: 50 (syn. pro *Anaglyptus mysticoides*).
Anaglyptus mysticus auct. (non Linnaeus, 1758).

MATERIAL: 1 ♂ (HNHM), «Caucasus. Meskisch. Gb. Leder. Reitter.»; «*A. mysticoides* m. 1894»; «Coll. Reitter»; «Lectotypus, design. G. Sama, 1999» (Figs 1, 97); 1 ♀ (HNHM), «Kaukas Leder»; «Coll. Reitter»; «Paralectotypus, design. G. Sama, 1999» (Figs 2, 98); 19 ex. (IZA, ZISP, ZMUM, AM, JV, MD, MK) from Transcaucasia and 4 ex. (SK) from Turkey.

DESCRIPTION. Head and thorax black; antennae, except for several penultimate segments, being brown or dark brown, legs, except for brown or dark brown, sometimes partly blackish, tarsi, and abdomen black, sometimes antennae, except for scape, and legs dark brown; elytra from base up to inferior hair band of reddish-brown tints, blackened on disk with this or that breadth from suture and from inferior band towards tubercles, sometimes a little covering with black their bottom, often blackish with certain breadth on sides, this blackish pattern being stretched and narrowed from inferior band towards base, from inferior band up to apex black, sometimes blackish-brown; in Turkey there is a form, possessing completely black elytra (I do not know similar specimens from the Caucasus).

Antennae with characteristically weakly developed spine of antennomere 3, which is only exceptionally rather long.

Pronotum usually weakly convex on disk, in ♂ with more or less prominent, but not sharp keel-shaped elevations basally, in ♀ usually only a little raised.

Body with moderately long erect hairs, on elytra – at base and apex. Scutellum on sides usually with dense white pubescence (if not erased), sometimes almost completely pubescent. Medium and inferior hair bands of elytra often nonuniformly merged, because of presence of hairless or noticeably sparser pubescent areas between them, sometimes these bands legibly unbound from each other and connected only by solitary hairs; elytral base with sparse white robust hairs, usually more concentrated at outer edges of tubercles; body underside quite often with somewhat dense (but not entire) white pubescence, especially on abdomen and metathorax; dense white pubescence, forming moderately wide band, the outside of episterna of mesothorax, episterna of metathorax, except for more or less narrow basal part, and lateral sides of sternite 1 apically; quite often pubescence becoming sparser and more removed from base in bottom of episterna of metathorax, behind their middle towards base, than in

their upper area (pubescence may be not entire, but to some extent rarefied, however episterna even so do not look glabrous basally, except for the very base).

Body length 8.9-13.2 mm.

REMARKS. In fact, *A. mysticoides* is very close to eurysynsusc in Europe *A. mysticus*. Because of the individual variability of the relevant characters, sometimes both species are hardly distinguishable. Probably these circumstances cause some records of *A. mysticus* for Transcaucasia (in particular, KOENIG, 1899; PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1940, 1948, etc.); following them many authors erroneously noted the species in question from the Caucasus. At the same time, PLAVILSTSHIKOV, basing on studied material, in his earlier work (1930) marked lack of *A. mysticus* in the Caucasus and pointed necessity of confirmation of the data by KOENIG (1899) and LEDER (1886); the first of these authors recorded *A. mysticus* for Borzhomi and Surami, the second - for Lerik. However, already in his «Fauna of the USSR», PLAVILSTSHIKOV (1940) has included Transcaucasia into the geographic range of this species and recorded it for the above mentioned localities, and also Tsakhkadzor, with no comments. In his next work on Cerambycidae of Armenia (PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1948), he has also recorded *A. mysticus* for the Arax valley. I am inclined to refer indications of Koenig and Plavilstshikov to *A. mysticoides*. Besides, *A. mysticoides* is indicated for Surami by ZAITZEV (1954), basing on the material from the Museum of Georgia. It was impossible to ascertain what species of *Anaglyptus* (or *Clytini*) was recorded for Talysh by LEDER (1886) as «*Clytus mysticus* L.», particularly taking into account, that this indication is grounded on the material treated (as it is stressed in this paper) by Reitter, Eppelsheim, Chevrolat, Ganglbauer, and Kraatz.

It is necessary to notice, that the various indications of *A. mysticus* for Crimea (for example, PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1940, 1955, 1965; BARTENEV, 1989, etc.), according to Dr. I.K. Zagaikevich (private communication), also demand confirmation. *A. mysticus* was not also recorded for this region in his work (ZAGAIKEVICH, 1991). Besides, on the basis of miscellaneous material on *Anaglyptus* from the North-West Caucasus, studied by me, it is possible to conclude with confidence, that only two species are actually distributed in this region, namely *A. simplicicornis* and *A. arabicus*. The description of larva of *A. mysticus* from Ubinskaya (MAMAEV & DANILEVSKY, 1975) the most probably belongs to the first species. Thus, on the one hand, there is no reliable data about presence of *A. mysticus* in Crimea and in the northwest part of the Caucasus. On the other hand, as far as I know, this species does not penetrate from the Austral Europe into the Asian part of Turkey (admitting that *A. mysticoides* = *A. mysticus anatolicus*: PESARINI & SABBADINI, 1996), and in the extreme west of this continent a new species, close to it (PESARINI & SABBADINI, 1996), was recently found. It is necessary to refer almost undoubtedly the indications of *A. mysticus* for the northwest of Turkey (GFELLER, 1972) to *A. mysticoides*, or probably, to *A. simplicicornis*. At the same time, basing on the material studied by me, *A. mysticoides* is distributed in Turkey to the west up to Afyon and Bolu². In this respect, the most probably, the geographic ranges of *A. mysticoides* and *A. mysticus* have a disjunction.

A. mysticus seldom has character of hair bands similar to *A. mysticoides* (in particular, among more than 200 specimens of *A. mysticus* from the various European

² Studied 1 ♂ (SK), Turkey, vil. Afyon, S of Suhut, Basoren, VI. 1998; 1 ♂ (SK), same locality, *ex larva*; 1 ex., Turkey, Bolu, 2. VI.1983, P. Schurmann – according to the personal communication of Dr. G. Sama, originating from his collection.

localities, studied by me, only two ones possess medium and inferior bands to some extent merged); genae, antennae (partly including scape), portion of pronotum, legs, and partly thorax are of reddish-brown tints; white robust hairs on the elytral base are in most cases less numerous; dense pubescence on episterna of both meso- and metathorax and abdomen is much more often yellow or yellowish, than white, and often cover the major part of episterna of mesothorax; antennomeres 4 and 5 (except for antennomere 3) quite often with short, but well marked spines.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 1): Transcaucasia, known from the following localities (taking into account of the above speculations): Borzhomi, Surami, Meskheta Mt. Range, Dusheti, Evlakh, Giandzha, Adzhikend, Noemberian, Akhtala, Tekhut, Sevkar, Idzhevan, Vanadzor, Dilizhan, Alagiast, Aparan, Aragats, Tsakhkadzor, Sevan, valley of Arax; Turkey, ? extreme northwest of Iran.

BIOLOGY. Imago visits blooming bushes from the beginning of May till August, predominantly, Rosaceae. Larva develops in dry timber of an oak (*Quercus*), maple (*Acer*), and apparently, other foliaceous trees. In mountains is distributed up to 1800 m.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis Reitter, 1906

Figs 13-41.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) simplicicornis Reitter, 1906: 298. Loc. typ.: «Südrussland».

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) simplicicornis: Heyden, Reitter & Weise, 1906: 520 («Caucasus»).

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Pic, 1907: 7.

Anaglyptus mysticus race *subapicalis* Pic, 1910: 10. Loc. typ.: «Abchasia».

Anaglyptus subapicalis: Pic, 1911a: 6.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) simplicicornis var. *prolongatus* Pic, 1911b: 12 (Type locality not indicated).

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) simplicicornis: Pic, 1911b: 12.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) abchasicus Pic, 1911b: 12 (sic!). Loc. typ.: «Caucase: Abchasia (=Abchasia); Elisabethpol».

Anaglyptus abchasicus: Aurivillius, 1912: 413 (sic!).

Anaglyptus mysticus ab. *subapicalis*: Aurivillius, 1912: 415.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Aurivillius, 1912: 415.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis ab. *prolongatus*: Aurivillius, 1912: 415.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Plavilstshikov, 1916 (1915): 245 (distribution).

Anaglyptus simplicicornis ab. *abchasicus*: Plavilstshikov, 1916 (1915): 246.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Winkler, 1929: 1181.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis ab. *prolongatus*: Winkler, 1929: 1181.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis ab. *abchasicus*: Winkler, 1929: 1181.

Anaglyptus mysticus ab. *subapicalis*: Winkler, 1929: 1181.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Plavilstshikov, 1930: 77, 83 (distribution).

Anaglyptus simplicicornis ab. *subapicalis*: Plavilstshikov, 1930: 77.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis ab. *prolongatus*: Plavilstshikov, 1930: 77.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis ab. *abchasicus*: Plavilstshikov, 1930: 77.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) simplicicornis: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 511, 519-522, 530, 751.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) simplicicornis ab. *prolongatus*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 521, 751.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) simplicicornis ab. *subapicalis*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 521, 751.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) abchasicus: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 521, 751 (syn. pro *Anaglyptus simplicicornis*).

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) simplicicornis ab. *perobscurus* Plavilstshikov, 1940: 521, 751. Loc. typ.: «Transkaukasien».

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Plavilstshikov, 1948: 114.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Zaitzev, 1954: 15 (distribution).

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Plavilstshikov, 1955: 531 (biology).

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Khnzorian, 1957: 104 (distribution).

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Lozovoy, 1958: 187.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1961: 87 (distribution).

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Villiers, 1967b: 362 (distribution).

?*Anaglyptus mysticus*: Mamaev & Danilevsky, 1975: 218 (larva; North-West Caucasus: Ubinskaya).

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Mirzoyan, 1977: 321 (biology, distribution).

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) simplicicornis: Lobanov, Danilevsky & Murzin, 1982: 259.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Miroshnikov, 1984: 8, 20.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) simplicicornis: Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 250, 251.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Miroshnikov, 1987: 198 (habitats preservation).

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Miroshnikov, 1990: 88.

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Kasatkin & Arzanov, 1997: 69 (distribution).

Anaglyptus simplicicornis: Zamotajlov & Miroshnikov, 1997: 181 (aspects of preservation).

MATERIAL: 1 ♂ (HNHM), «Russia merid. Reitter. Leder.»; «*simplicicornis* m. 1906.»; «Coll. Reitter» (Figs 26, 99); 139 ex. (NMP, ZISP, ZMUM, AM, ASH, JV, MD, MK, NK, SK, SKh, SM) from various districts of the Caucasus.

DESCRIPTION. Head and pronotum black; antennae black with more or less lighter penultimate segments to reddish-brown or light brown, often antennomeres brown or dark-brown with dark or black apices; scutellum black, sometimes completely or partly dark reddish-brown or reddish-brown; elytra from base up to inferior hair band of reddish-brown tints, usually blackened or with strong darkening on disk, expanding with this or that breadth from suture to sides and in a various extent prolated from inferior band to base, rarely black or dark colour missing or limited by area along suture, from inferior band up to apex black or dark-brown, sometimes lighter on sides; seldom elytra black with faint reddish-brown pattern at bottom of anterior hair band, more widely transferring towards lateral area, and less noticeable pattern of about the same shape at inferior band (such specimen possesses black antennae, except for several penultimate antennomeres of lighter colour, black thorax, blackish-brown abdomen, dark brown femora and tibiae, except for the lighter base³, or elytra black, the reddish-brown coloring occupies almost all lateral area and adjacent part of disk at their base, leaving black humeral angle and narrow stripe behind scutellum along suture till the beginning of anterior hair band. Such specimens possess black scape, blackish-brown basal antennomeres with lighter apices, dark brown tibiae, femora with blackened apical portions and reddish-brown apices, black thorax and abdomen - ab. *perobscurus* Plav.⁴; similar coloration has 1 ♂ (ZMUM), labeled «Transcauc. Lagodechi». Legs usually reddish-brown, femoral apices and tibiae quite often darker, or pigmented as described above (in specimens tending to melanism), coxa partly reddish-brown; prothorax black, often reddish-brown or brownish at outside edge of coxal socket, sometimes also on adjacent part of pronotum, process of prothorax to some extent lighter coloured, often in west Caucasian specimens, and rarely in specimens from the eastern part of the Caucasus; mesothorax in west Caucasian specimens usually with black and reddish-brown coloring, sometimes almost or completely reddish-brown, rarely almost entirely black (only episterna and / or epimers, or their part, sometimes also a part of process or small area at base usually remain lighter), in specimens from eastern part of the Caucasus it is usually almost or completely black, only episterna and /or epimers, seldom also a part of process of prothorax, being as a rule reddish-brown or even somewhat lighter; in these specimens metathorax is also usually black, seldom reddish-brown at hind coxa and near median groove, in specimens from western part of the

³ Studied 1 ♂ (AM), Georgia, Lagodekhi, 9. VII. 1981, V. Dolin, s. Fig. 36.

⁴ Studied 1 ♂ (ZISP), labelled «Cauc. Mzkheth, 18. V. [18]76».

Caucasus black, as a rule, reddish-brown at hind coxa and along median groove with this or that breadth; abdomen black or blackish-brown, sometimes somewhat lighter.

Antennomere 3 often with more or less developed spine, or at least with its rudiment, seldom with very long spine, spines on antennomeres 4 and 5 being small, but distinguishable⁵; spines of antennomeres 3-6 sometimes similar to some specimens of *A. ganglbaueri* and *A. danilevskii* n. sp. – spine of antennomere 3 well advanced, spines of antennomeres 4 and 5 smaller, but prominent, even antennomere 6 bears prominent spine.⁶

Disk of pronotum in ♂ from eastern part of the Caucasus usually with more developed, but not sharply outlined keel-shaped elevation basally, in ♀ more raised, than in west Caucasian specimens, though latter sometimes also possess somewhat similar, more or less developed structures.

Body with long erect hairs, elytra haired both basally and apically, or along their whole length. Elytra with more or less narrow light hair bands, sometimes medium and inferior ones on edges to some extent merged; specimens from western part of the Caucasus (Figs 13-25) possess medium band posed often more horizontally and usually more approximate to inferior one, than specimens from eastern part of the Caucasus (Figs 27-41), elytral base of the latter usually with noticeably less numerous, sometimes generally solitary white robust hairs. Dense white or yellowish pubescence outside of episterna of mesothorax forming narrow stripe, or covering their half width, episterna of metathorax in apical one-third or approximately half, this feature usually combined with stripe on top expanding towards base, but usually far not reaching it; seldom pubescence covering almost complete, leaving only rather narrow glabrous field at base, as usually in *A. mysticoides*⁷; similar pubescence covers metathorax at hind coxa, partly middle and hind coxa (sometimes also fore coxa and process of mesothorax), lateral sides of sternite 1; almost all surface of sternites 1 and 2 (sometimes of sternite 3, partly, and part of metathorax) quite often with moderately dense white pubescence.

Body length 8.0-13.5 mm.

REMARKS. *A. simplicicornis*, being highly variable in a lot of characters, manifests a certain trend in their distribution in populations from western and eastern parts of the Caucasus, which deserve, probably, the rank of subspecies. However, it is impossible to solve this problem before further material from the Central Caucasus, eastern ciscaucasian uplands and extreme south of Transcaucasia will be available. Besides, the single syntype of the species in question stored in the collection of Reitter (HNHM) (even species was described upon several ex., further type material is unknown for me), originating from «South Russia», represents small (8.6 mm), probably, juvenile or discolored specimen, possessing dark reddish-brown head, pronotum and thorax, brown antennae, reddish-yellow legs, reddish-brown abdomen, lighter than usually elytra, with sparse (probably partly erased) white robust hairs at their base and hair bands as in Fig. 26. These characters leave no opportunity for precision of the populational affiliation of the nomynotypical form.

⁵ Studied 1 ♀ (AM), Krasnodar territory, env. of Khadyzhensk, 9.-13. V. 1994, A. Miroshnikov, s. Fig. 21.

⁶ Studied 1 ♂ (AM), Teberda, 6. VI. 1940, s. Fig. 13.

⁷ Studied 1 ♂ (SM), Tbilisi, VI. 1960, from flowers.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 1): Caucasus, known from the following localities: Raevskaya, Erivanskaya, Mt. Tkhav, Ubinskaya, Goriachiy Kluch, Khadyzhensk, Apsheronsk, Maykop, Otdalionnyi, Guzeripl, Tuapse, Adler, Krasnaya Poliana, Abkhazia, Teberda, Verkhniy Zgid, Sadon, Verkhniy Lars, Darial, Itum-Kale, Khiv, Kusary, Manglisi, Kodzhor, Tbilisi, Mtskheta, Saguramo, Dusheti, Ananuri, Udzharma, Matani, Telavi, Signakhi, Lagodekhi, Sheki, Giandzha, Yukhary-Agdzhakend, Giumri, Alagiaz, Aragats, Rasdan, Shurnukh, Gudemnis; Boreal Iran (apparently, extreme northwest terrains; no exact localities are known for me!), Northeast Turkey (by personal communication of Dr. G. Sama, occurs even in Tokat).

BIOLOGY. Imago visits blooming bushes in April - middle of August, usually Rosaceae, especially *Crataegus*. Larva develops in dry timber of oak (*Quercus*), beech (*Fagus*), noble chestnut (*Castanea*), fruit arbors, and, probably, other foliaceous trees; found by me in dry standing trunks of wild pear (*Pyrus*).

Anaglyptus arabicus (Küster, 1847)

Figs 42-48.

- Clytus arabicus* Küster, 1847: 95. Loc. typ.: «Turkey».
- Anaglyptus deyrollei* Tournier, 1872: 277. Loc. typ.: «Batcha» (= Ratcha).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Ganglbauer, 1881 (1882): 60 (738).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Pic, 1906a: 10.
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus* var. *deyrollei*: Reitter, 1906: 298.
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus*: Reitter, 1906: 298.
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus*: Heyden, Reitter & Weise, 1906: 520.
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Pic, 1907: 7.
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Pic, 1908: 9.
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus* var. *deyrollei*: Pic, 1911a: 14.
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus*: Pic, 1911a: 14.
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Aurivillius, 1912: 413.
- Anaglyptus arabicus* var. *deyrollei*: Aurivillius, 1912: 413.
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Bogdanov-Katjkov, 1917: 48 (distribution).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Winkler, 1929: 1181.
- Anaglyptus arabicus* var. *deyrollei*: Winkler, 1929: 1181.
- Anaglyptus arabicus* var. *deyroullei*: Bodemeyer, 1930: 84 (sic!).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Plavilstshikov, 1930: 77, 82.
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 512, 520, 523-526, 528-530, 752.
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus* ab. *deyrollei*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 525, 752.
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus* ab. *indefricatus* Plavilstshikov, 1940: 525, 526, 752. Loc. typ.: «Transkaukasien».
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus* ab. *mediomaculatus* Plavilstshikov, 1940: 525, 526, 752. Loc. typ.: «Transkaukasien».
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus* ab. *nigrofemoratus* Plavilstshikov, 1940: 526, 752. Loc. typ.: «Transkaukasien».
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Plavilstshikov, 1948: 113, 115.
- Anaglyptus arabicus deyrollei*: Milyanovsky, 1953: 212 (biology).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Zaitzev, 1954: 15 (biology, distribution).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Plavilstshikov, 1955: 530 (biology).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Khnzorian, 1957: 104 (distribution).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Lozovoy, 1958: 187 (biology).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Villiers, 1967b: 362 (distribution).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Villiers, 1970: 135 (distribution).
- Anaglyptus arabicus deyrollei*: Milyanovsky, 1971 (1970): 81 (biology).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Kryzhanovskij, 1974: 141 (biology).
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Mirzoyan, 1977: 320 (biology, distribution).
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus*: Lobanov, Danilevsky & Murzin, 1982: 259.
- Anaglyptus arabicus*: Miroshnikov, 1984: 8.
- Anaglyptus (Cyrthophorus) arabicus*: Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 250, 251.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) arabicus: Lobanov, 1994: 869.

Anaglyptus arabicus: Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997: 24.

Anaglyptus arabicus: Kasatkin & Arzanov, 1997: 69 (distribution).

MATERIAL: 74 ex. (IZA, ZISP, ZMUM, AM, MD, MK, SM) from various districts of the Caucasus and 2 ex. (SK) from Northeast Turkey.

DESCRIPTION. Head black, sometimes partly or nearly completely with reddish-brown genae; antennae often of reddish-brown tints with darker apices of segments, sometimes basal segments dark brown, scape blackish-brown, seldom basal segments black with reddish apices; pronotum black; scutellum black, quite often with reddish-brown or brown spot (sometimes recalling shape of scutellum) basally or larger, covering larger part of scutellum; elytra from base up to inferior hair band of reddish-brown tints, from inferior band up to apex black or often blackish-brown, sometimes a little bit darker than at base; legs reddish-brown, sometimes with darkened or blackened femoral apices, coxa completely or partly reddish-brown; prothorax black, reddish-brown at apex or almost along whole length of its process and at outside edge of coxal sockets; mesothorax in overwhelming majority of cases reddish-brown or blackened basally in the middle, approximately covering a breadth of its process or little more, but so that the major part of mesothorax is free from black colour, sometimes only episterna, narrow area, adjacent to their interior edge, and partly its process remain reddish-brown (specimens with completely black episterna of mesothorax are unknown for me); metathorax black, usually reddish-brown at hind coxa and sometimes forming more or less wide reddish-brown rough stripe along median groove, sometimes completely black or, on the contrary, bordered on all sides by reddish-brown colour, widely covering area of median groove and episterna, seldom completely dark reddish-brown; abdomen black, sometimes at base of sternite 1 reddish-brown. One of the most characteristic morphological feature of *A. arabicus* is coloration of elytra, legs and mesothorax and, in most cases, antennae.

Spines of antennomeres 3-6, as a rule, acerate; seldom spines not long on all carrying segments with somewhat more long spine on antennomere 3.

Pronotum on disk in ♂ moderately convex, quite often depressed, but often with more or less narrow and not sharp, but prominent, keel-shaped elevation reaching almost from base usually almost up to apex, keel usually looking sharply narrowed and fine, sometimes as weakly protruding verge, approximately from the middle of pronotum, sometimes even before it, towards apex; in ♀ often noticeably raised basally, sometimes with angulate lineaments.

Body usually covered with moderately long erect hairs, all they (or the bulk of hairs) often noticeably shorter, at least, on legs, than in the other Caucasian species, particularly in *A. ganglbaueri*. Elytra, except for narrow white hair bands, without white robust hairs, both at base and remaining surface up to inferior band, forming legible band-pattern on the reddish-brown background; exceptionally, medium and inferior bands might be merged (known to me only upon literature: PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1940). Dense white pubescence covers outside of episterna of mesothorax, usually with wide stripe, more (often much more) wide, than the process of prothorax in its narrowest part (in the middle of coxa), apical part of episterna of metathorax, sides of sternite 1 apically, usually metathorax at hind coxa, partly medium coxa, quite often also front coxa (but with less colour contrast, than medium ones).

Body length 8.0-13.4 mm.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 1): The Black Sea Coast of the Caucasus, the western ciscaucasian uplands, Central Caucasus, Transcaucasia; there are no data on finds in the eastern ciscaucasian uplands; known from the Caucasus by following localities: Nickel, Lazarevskoye, Sochi, Krasnaya Poliana, Mt. Achishkho, Gagra, Mt. Mamdzyskha, Gudauta, Mt. Turetskaya Shapka, Mtsara, Sukhumi, Batumi, Teberda, Elbrus, Racha⁸, Adigeni, Akhazikhe, Atskuri, Bakuriani, Tsagveri, Borzhomei, Gvirgvina, Akhaldaba, Surami, valley of Tana, Manglisi, Tbilisi, Mtskheta, Evlakh, Kazakh, Bagratashen, Kokhb, Akhtala, Sanain, Idzhevan, Alagiaz, Aparan, Aragats, Sevan, Gekhard, Zangezur Mt. Range, valley of Arax; Boreal Iran, Turkey.

BIOLOGY. Imago visits blooming bushes in May - August, usually, Rosaceae. Larva develops in dry timber of oak (*Quercus*), fruit arbors, and, apparently, other foliaceous trees.

Anaglyptus ganglbaueri Reitter, 1886

Figs 49-84.

Anaglyptus ganglbaueri Reitter, 1886: 67. Loc. typ.: «Talschgebirge (Liryk) bei Lenkoran».

Anaglyptus ganglbaueri: Pic, 1901a: 8.

Anaglyptus persicus Pic, 1906a (July): 10. Loc. typ.: «Astrabad», n. syn.

Anaglyptus ganglbaueri: Pic, 1906b: 18.

Anaglyptus persicus Reitter, 1906 (August): 298. Loc. typ.: «Talsch, Persien, Askabad (=Astrabad)»⁹.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) ganglbaueri: Heyden, Reitter & Weise, 1906: 520.

Anaglyptus persicus: Pic, 1907: 7.

Anaglyptus persicus: Pic, 1908: 9.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) ganglbaueri: Pic, 1911a: 14.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) persicus: Pic, 1911a: 14.

Anaglyptus ganglbaueri: Aurivillius, 1912: 413.

Anaglyptus persicus: Aurivillius, 1912: 415.

Anaglyptus ganglbaueri: Winkler, 1929: 1181.

Anaglyptus persicus: Winkler, 1929: 1181.

Anaglyptus persicus: Plavilstshikov, 1930: 78, 83.

Anaglyptus ganglbaueri: Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192.

Anaglyptus persicus: Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) persicus: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 512, 521, 525-527, 530, 751, 752.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) persicus ab. *tenebratus* Plavilstshikov, 1940: 527, 752. Loc. typ.: «Talysh»¹⁰.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) ganglbaueri: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 512, 521, 525, 528-530, 753.

Anaglyptus ganglbaueri: Plavilstshikov, 1955: 530 (biology).

Anaglyptus persicus: Plavilstshikov, 1955: 531 (biology).

Anaglyptus persicus: Villiers, 1967b: 363 (distribution).

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) persicus: Lobanov, Danilevsky & Murzin, 1982: 259.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) ganglbaueri: Lobanov, Danilevsky & Murzin, 1982: 259.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) ganglbaueri: Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 249, 251.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) persicus: Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 249-251.

Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) natae Lobanov, 1994: 868. Loc. typ.: «Talysh, Lerik», n. syn.

MATERIAL: 1 ♂ (HNHM), «Casp.-M.-Gebiet Liryk. Leder (Reitter)»; «*Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* m. Lenkoran 1885.»; «Coll. Reitter»; 1 ♀ (HNHM), «Casp.-M.-Gebiet Liryk. Leder (Reitter)»; «Coll. Reitter»; 1 ♂ (HNHM), «Persia Astrabad. 4. 99. Coll. Hauser.»; «*persicus* m. 1905.»; «Coll. Reitter»; 1 ♂ (HNHM), «Persia Astrabad. 4. 99. Coll. Hauser.»; «Coll. Reitter»; 1 ♂ (ZMUM), «Persia Astrabad. 4. 99. Coll. Hauser.»; «*Anaglyptus persicus* Reitt.»; «Cotype»; 1 ♀ (ZMUM), «Persia Astrabad. 4. 99. Coll. Hauser.»; «*Anaglyptus*

⁸ Racha is the Georgian name for Racha hollow, situated in the upper reaches of river Rioni (former Racha district with an administrative centre Oni).

⁹ The notes about spelling of the last locality see below.

¹⁰ The indication of the given type locality is, apparently, misleading, since a single type specimen of *A. (C.) persicus* ab. *tenebratus* Flav. (Fig. 54), stored in the collection of Plavilstshikov (ZMUM), has a label «Persia Astrabad. 4.99. Coll. Hauser.» (Fig. 105), see below.

persicus Rtt»; «*persicus* ab. *tenebratus* m»; 1 ♂ (ZISP), «Azerbaijan, Talysh, Lerik, 19. 5. 1988, A. Lobanov leg.»; «Holotypus, *Anaglyptus natae* sp. n., A. Lobanov, 1994»; 1 ♂ (ZISP), Astrabad; 1 ♂ (SK), N Iran, Elburs, 1500 m, 40-50 km SW Alamdeh, V. [19]77, D. Bernhauer (*A. persicus*, det. S. Kadlec); 2 ♂ (SK), Iran, Col de Kendwan, Alborz, 9. VI. [19]69, RN (*A. persicus*, det. S. Kadlec); 1 ♂ 2 ♀ (ZMUM), Talysh, Alexeevka, 5. VI. 926, G. Safarov; 1 ♀ (ZMUM), Transcaucas. Gernshevan, distr. Lenkor., 29. V. 927, G. Safarov (*A. ganglbaueri*, det. N. Plavilstshikov); 1 ♂ (ZMUM), Talysh; 1 ♂ (MD), Azerbaijan, Lerik, V. 1976, M. Badalov (*A. ganglbaueri*, det. M. Danilevsky); 1 ♀ (MD), Zuvand, 9. 06. 1985, O. Gorbunov (*A. ganglbaueri*, det. M. Danilevsky); 1 ♀ (MD), Talysh, Astara, 15. 05. 1994 (*A. ganglbaueri*, det. M. Danilevsky); 11 ♂ 9 ♀ (AM), 1 ♂ (MD), Talysh, Avearut, 5. V. 1993, from timber of ?hornbeam, S. Mukhanov & A. Shamaev (*A. ganglbaueri*, det. A. Miroshnikov); 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (CH) from Elburs. Altogether, 42 ex. studied.

DESCRIPTION. Head, pronotum and scutellum black; antennae black with brownish (or partly brownish) penultimate segments or, except for black scape, blackish-brown, gradually lightened apically, sometimes reddish-brown with dark apices of basal segments, spines reddish-brown apically, quite often mostly or bodily black, except for base; specimens with completely reddish antennae, somewhat blacked out at apices of basal segments, reddish-brown elytra (absolutely without black colouring) and legs (Fig. 59) are known from Elburs (coll. CH); elytra black with small reddish spherical (or of different shape) spots on sides of disk at bottom of anterior hair band to reddish-brown from base up to inferior hair band, blacked out on disk with this or that breadth from suture to the sides and from inferior band up to tubercles, often black colouring expanded towards area of tubercles and / or humeri, quite often enveloping to some extent lateral area, in the latter case black colour dominates as a whole at base of elytra; legs, except for tarsi, often pigmented by brown tints, usually black or blackish-brown, often with reddish or brownish base of femora on the outside, partly coxa and a little less dark tibia, sometimes reddish-brown (but in the latter case also elytra and antennae, except for scape, mesothorax, metathorax and abdomen not black, but dark brown); prothorax black, quite often brownish at apex of its process, sometimes with brown or reddish-brown spot at outer edge of coxal sockets; mesothorax black, sometimes partly with reddish or brownish process, metathorax and abdomen black; sometimes body underside dark brown with almost black prothorax.

Shape of spines on antennomeres 3-5 or 3-6 variable, gradually narrowed apically with wide base up to acerate with narrower base.

Keel-shaped elevation at base of pronotum on disk in ♂ quite often exceeding beyond middle of pronotum, often this elevation rises from more or less sloping surface of disk, however sometimes pronotum with roof-shaped elevation, as usually in ♀, transforming into keel-shaped structure.

Erect hairs on elytra usually rather long, especially at base, spread from base up to apex, but are easily damaged, basing on material studied, predominantly behind middle of elytra (in area of their black colouring up to apical white hair spot-band), however in absolute most cases this feature is prominent; it is necessary to notice, that among numerous material on Caucasian *Anaglyptus*, originated both from the recent collectings and from the old ones, long erect hairs along all length of elytra are found only in one more species - *A. simplicicornis*, and mainly in specimens from the eastern part of the Caucasus. Erect hairs covering whole body, in comparison with the other Caucasian species, are usually the longest and often more multiple at some areas. Scutellum with more or less dense white (light) pubescence usually on sides, sometimes covering it almost completely, but hairs can be easily erased, thus scutellum appears glabrous or nearly so. White or yellowish robust hairs at elytral base, as a rule, multiple, well distinguishable against a background, sometimes sparser (in this case, most likely,

partly erased); quite often bands comprise hairs rarefied to some extent, on sides of bands (sometimes even at sutural area between bands) multiple similar hairs might be spread too, bands pattern in the whole looks as somewhat dispersed, to some extent losing visibility; quite often medium band wider than anterior and inferior ones. Dense white (or of light tints) pubescence at outside edge of episterna of mesothorax form stripe, usually not narrower, often a little bit wider, than process of prothorax in its narrowest part (in the middle of coxa), covers usually the apical third or a little more of episterna of metathorax, lateral sides of sternite 1 apically, sometimes also covers metathorax at hind coxa and partly coxa.

Body length 8.5-15.0 mm.

REMARKS. *A. ganglbaueri* is described from Talysh, district of Lerik (=Lirik). Both syntypes from Reitter's collection (HNHM) are supplied with identical geographical labels (Figs 100, 101): «Caspi.-M.-Gebiet Liryk. Leder (Reitter)», and labels «Coll. Reitter». One of them (♂, s. Fig. 49), has Reitter's designation: «*Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* m. Lenkoran 1885.» (Fig. 100), another syntype (♀, s. Fig. 50), has no labels with taxonomic notations.

A. persicus Pic originates from Astrabad (nowadays Gorgan). Its original description and the main discriminative features are following: «J'ai reçu de M. Duchon, sous le nom de *persicus* Reitt., un autre *Anaglyptus*, de Astrabad, qui a la coloration du *mysticus* ordinaire avec sur les élytres des bandes grises très graciles et des gibbosités antérieures très fortes, ces organes sont tronqués en oblique à l'extrémité et les antennes épineuses au sommet des articles 3 et suivants; il rappelle *arabicus* Kust., mais la coloration des membres est plus foncée et la coloration rouge des élytres moins étendue.» (PIC, 1906). VILLIERS (1967b), recording *Anaglyptus persicus* for Iran, pointed following material: «Siaret, en juin et Astrabad en avril (Hauser, Muséum de Paris)...». Basing on this information, I can undoubtedly conclude, that a specimen (specimens) of *A. persicus* from Astrabad, stored at MHNP (surely used by Pic for the description quoted above), has a label «Persia Astrabad. 4. 99. Coll. Hauser.» and belongs to the series studied by Reitter (see below). It is necessary to regard this specimen as holotype¹¹ of *Anaglyptus persicus* Pic, 1906. Unfortunately, all attempts to find out this specimen(s), kindly carried out in the MHNP at my request, ended in failure.

In 1906 Reitter published the description of *Anaglyptus (Cyrtophorus) persicus* from Talysh and Persia (Astrabad). This name is a junior primary homonym of *A. persicus* Pic. In the Reitter's publication spelling of the last locality («Askabad») is given, almost undoubtedly, with a corrigendum and must be read as «Astrabad». At least, to accept this spelling as «Askhabad» (nowadays of Ashkhabad), following judgement of PLAVILSTSHIKOV (1930, 1940), is hardly justified; furthermore, Plavilstshikov himself pointed, that a title should be read as «Astrabad». Two syntypes of *A. (C.) persicus* Reitter (both ♂, s. Figs 51, 52) from the Reitter's collection (HNHM) have identical labels (Figs 102, 103): «Persia Astrabad. 4.99. Coll. Hauser.»; «Coll. Reitter», but only one of them has Reitter's designation «*persicus* m. 1905» (Fig. 102). Two further specimens (♂ and ♀, s. Figs 53, 54) from the collection of Plavilstshikov (ZMUM) seem to belong to the same series (with the same geographical labels, s. Figs

¹¹ If 2 or more ex. of *Anaglyptus* with a label «Persia Astrabad. 4.99. Coll. Hauser.» are stored in MHNP, they must be regarded as syntypes of *A. persicus* Pic, 1906.

104, 105); these specimens have labels of somewhat different size and paper: in ♂ - «*Anaglyptus persicus* Reitt.» (Fig. 104), in ♀ - «*Anaglyptus persicus* Rtt» (Fig. 105); besides, ♂ is supplied with a label «Cotype», and ♀ - label «ab. *tenebratus* m» (the form described by Plavilstshikov). The third known syntype of *A. (C.) persicus* (Fig. 89) from the Reitter's collection (HNHM) has following labels: «Caucasus. Araxusthal. Leder. Reitter.»; «*persicus* m. var?»; «Coll. Reitter» (Fig. 106); it is attributed hereafter to a new species described in this work. It is interesting to notice, that Reitter did not include to the «Checklist ...» (HEYDEN, REITTER & WEISE, 1906), issued also in 1906, *A. (C.) persicus*, described by him, even *A. (C.) simplicicornis*, established in the same work like *A. (C.) persicus*, was recorded in it.

A. (C.) natae was described from one specimen (Fig. 61), originating, as well as *A. ganglbaueri*, from Lerik (LOBANOV, 1994).

The synonymy established by me is based on the variability of several features detected, namely, in spines on antennomeres 3-5 or 3-6, elytral coloration, sculpture of pronotum (keel-shaped structures and elevations on disk) and some other ones. It was impossible to find out any stable indications, not earlier utilized for discrimination of considered species, including ♂ genital structure.

A series of beetles simultaneously collected from one dry standing trunk of a foliaceous arbor (12 ♂ 9 ♀, Talysh, Avearut, 5. V. 1993, S. Mukhanov & A. Shamaev) appeared to be rather significant for solution of the given taxonomic problem, accompanied by some other studied material. Specimens of this series (Figs 62-78) demonstrate various alternatives in elytra colouring, from almost completely black up to predominance of reddish tints at their base; different extent of development of spines on antennomeres 3-5 or 3-6; different keel-shaped structure or elevation at base of pronotum on disk (being sharply expressed in the bulk of specimens, though in some other ones being clear to some extent, but nevertheless, in comparison with the first, essentially flattened); various extent of development (distribution and density) of robust light hairs on elytra both at their base, and in the area of bands; different body length, ranging from 12.5 to 15.0 mm.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 1): Talysh: Lerik, Olkhovka, Lenkoran, Alexeevka, Astara, Avearut, Zuvand; Boreal Iran: Mts Elburs, eastwards up to Gorgan (=Astrabad); the indication of *A. persicus* Pic for Turkey: «Topcam Dag., Tokat, 1200 m, 17. 06. 1988, leg. J. Frisch» (ADLBAUER, 1992), almost undoubtedly, refers to another known species, probably, *A. danilevskii* n. sp., or any undescribed form.

BIOLOGY. Imago visits blooming bushes in April - June, apparently, same as other congeners, predominantly Rosaceae. Larva develops in dry timber of foliaceous trees, one of which is hornbeam (*Carpinus*) and another *Zelkova*.

Anaglyptus danilevskii n. sp.

Figs 85-96.

Anaglyptus persicus: Danilevsky in: Švácha, Danilevsky, 1987: 242 (larva).

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂ (MD), Nakhichevan, Bichenek, 28. 05. 1982, oak (№ 28), M. Danilevsky. Paratypes (HNHM, IZA, ZMUM, AM, MD): 1 ♂, «Caucasus. Araxusthal. Leder. Reitter.»; «*persicus* m var?»; «Coll. Reitter»; 1 ♂, Armenia, Goris, Shurnukh, 11. VI. 1950; 1 ♀, Kirovabad, Azat, 8. 06. 1954; 1 ♂, Armenia, Uzun-Tala, 28. V. 1955; 1 ♀, Armenia, Noemberian, Kokhb, 24. VI. 1960; 1 ♂, Armenia, Azizbekov, Azatek, 4. VI. 1972; 1 ♀, Transkaukas., Adzhikend; 1 ♀, Nakhichevan, Bichenek, 18. VI. 1983, M. Danilevsky; 1 ♀, Armenia, Abovian, Gokht-Gekhard, 13. VI. 1992, M. Kalashian; 1 ♀, Armenia, Abovian, Garni-Gekhard, 5. VI. 1994, M. Kalashian. Besides the indicated material, which has been included into the type series, 1 more ♀ (MD) from the old collectings without a label is studied (Fig. 96).

ETHYMOLOGY. The specific epithet derives from the name of my colleague and friend, Dr. Michail L. Danilevsky, fruitfully investigating the longicorn beetles of Palaearctic.

DESCRIPTION. Head, pronotum and scutellum black; antennae black, their base, three - four penultimate segments, bases of antennomeres 3-7 or 3-8 and spines on antennomeres 3-5 or 3-6 brown either reddish-brown, or first segments dark brown to brown with lighter bases, thus scape being the darkest, almost black, sometimes reddish apically; elytra from base up to inferior hair band red or reddish-brown, blackened on disk with this or that breadth from suture to sides and from inferior band up to tubercles, sometimes covering partly their bottom; seldom black colour weakly expressed, the red colour covers almost all range from base up to inferior band, leaving more dark only sutural area; from inferior band up to apex black, less often dark brown; in general, character of elytral colouring, with rare exception, is rather stable; legs pigmented with reddish-brown tints, quite often with blackened femoral apices and darker tibiae, coxa reddish-brown or partly blackened; prothorax black, usually lighter on major part of its process and at outer edge of coxal sockets, sometimes apical part of pronotum more widely lighter; mesothorax reddish-brown or with combination of reddish-brown and black colours, seldom almost completely black (only apex of its process and (or) episterna and epimers being lighter); metathorax black, reddish-brown at hind coxa and usually along median groove; abdomen black or dark reddish-brown with black apices of sternites.

♂ antennae reaching apical white hair band of elytra or exceeding beyond its apical edge, hardly not reaching elytra apex, in ♀ reaching inferior white hair band or more often exceeding it. Spines developed to some extent present on antennomeres 3-5 or 3-6, from segment 3 towards following ones spines' dimension more or less regularly descends, spine on antennomere 6, if present, as a rule, small, but legible and distinct, sometimes even being subequal to spine of antennomere 5, small but clear spine sometimes present on antennomere 7, spine on antennomere 5 sometimes weakly to hardly advanced, but in this case spine on antennomere 6 rudimentary or missing.

Shape and puncturation of pronotum, as well as in the bulk of *Anaglyptus*-species, at least in close ones, in ♂ with double sculpture on disk, predominantly basally, mat and somewhat nitidous, forming usually well distinguishable characteristic pattern composed of 3 protuberances with common base, protruding towards apex: narrow middle (sometimes weakly raised as flat keel) and two wide lateral; in the whole, pattern resembles a crown; in ♀ with uniform puncturation; in ♂ more or less convex, without explicitly expressed keel-shaped longitudinal elevations, in ♀ with small elevation basally usually of somewhat angulate lineaments; in ♂ with more developed, than in ♀, recumbent and reclining dark hairs, in ♂ hairs being much shorter and sparser in area with somewhat nitidous puncturation, than in area with mat puncturation, considerably masking integument under hairs.

♂ and ♀ elytra weakly narrowed backwards, with well developed tubercles basally, outer apical angle bluntly protruding or rounded.

Legs with moderately club-shaped femora.

Body with long erect hairs; they are more multiple on antennae, usually on scape and inner side of several subsequent segments, on pronotum laterally, on legs - on tibiae, quite often also on femora; elytra with long erect hairs basally and apically, from inferior band up to apical one long hairs missing. Dark pubescence on elytra

denser at area of black colouring and on tubercles; 3 white hair bands more or less narrow, medium one shorter, inferior one might be wider than both anterior and medium bands; white pubescence, forming apical band, denser in its top; elytral base on disk and on sides usually with sparse, weakly or moderately distinguishable against background robust white hairs, disk bears from 1-2 till 16-18 hairs on each elytron basally and nearly as much laterally, seldom disk without such hairs (probably, they are erased); space between bands, as a rule, without white hairs, so bands look legibly unbound from each other, sometimes with separate hairs, weakly disturbing contrast band pattern. Dense white pubescence covers outside of episterna of mesothorax with more or less narrow stripe, often narrower, than process of prothorax in its narrowest part (in the middle of coxa), sometimes approximately equal in breadth to process there, apical one-third or nearly half of episterna of metathorax, or, besides, narrow prolated basally stripe at their top, lateral sides of sternite 1 apically, quite often coxa, partly, sometimes metathorax at hind coxa.

Body length 9.1-15.5 mm.

REMARKS. Besides characters given in the key, differs from *A. ganglbaueri*, possessing a similar shape of antennomeres 3-6 (tendency in spines development), in reddish-brown or red coloration of metathorax at hind coxa, often in the same coloration of mesothorax or its major part, in lighter antennae and legs, considerably less variable elytral coloration, by character of light hair bands on elytra, being less contrast, somewhat illegible in *A. ganglbaueri*, in medium band quite often wider, than anterior and inferior ones; from *A. arabicus* differs in usually narrower stripe of dense white pubescence on the outside of episterna of mesothorax, which in *A. arabicus*, as a rule, is wider (usually much more wider) than process of prothorax in its narrowest part (in the middle of coxa), by more long erect hairs on tibia and femora; from *A. simplicicornis*, often possessing pronounced keel-shaped elevation in ♂ and elevation (quite often with angulate lineaments) in ♀ at base of pronotum on disk, similar elytral pattern (of reddish-brown and black colours) and sparse robust white hairs at elytral base (all the features listed usually present in Transcaucasian specimens), differs in lack of manifestative sculptural formations on pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION (Map 1): From boreal districts of Armenia (Noemberian, Aigeovit) and northwest of Azerbaijan (Adzhikend) to the south up to Iran and Turkey, where, undoubtedly, occurs in their adjacent terrains; might be found in the south of Georgia.

BIOLOGY. Imago visits blooming bushes from the end of May (probably even earlier) up to the end of June. Larva develops in dry timber of oak (*Quercus*). Description of larva and data on biology of *A. persicus* Pic, based on the material from Bichenek district (DANILEVSKY, 1987), must be referred to *A. danilevskii* n. sp.

CONCLUSIONS

Caucasian species of the genus *Anaglyptus* constitute complicated in taxonomic respect group of the forms, among which *A. simplicicornis* and *A. ganglbaueri* demonstrate the greatest extent of individual variability. The extreme alternatives of variability in these species are so different, that only thorough study of the enormous and miscellaneous material provided their correct treatment within the same species. The structure of male genitalia of all Caucasian species studied, hardly contribute to their diagnostics based on the features of external morphology.

Species of the genus *Anaglyptus* populate various biotopes in the Caucasus and occur, apparently, only in the conditions of mountainous landscapes. The known fodder woods of larva of the Caucasian species are rather scant and undoubtedly far from being exhausted till now.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Предлагается ревизия видов рода *Anaglyptus*, известных с территории Кавказского перевеяка. Приведена определительная таблица видов по имаго. Для каждого из них даны библиография, описания диагностически важных морфологических признаков, все известные автору кавказские локалитеты, а также указаны черты биологии. На основе большого и разнообразного материала, включая типовую, установлена новая синонимия: *A. ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1886 = *A. persicus* Pic, 1906 = *A. natae* Lobanov, 1994, n. syn. Описан новый вид *A. danilevskii* n. sp. из Южного Закавказья. Из состава кавказской фауны исключен широко распространенный в Европе *A. mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758), а его местонахождения в Закавказье, указанные в литературе, отнесены на счет *A. mysticoides* Reitter. Предполагается, что ареалы этих двух видов имеют дизъюнкцию. Показаны различия популяций *A. simplicicornis* Reitter из западной и восточной частей Кавказа. Дано большое количество цветных иллюстраций.

Таблица для определения кавказских видов рода *Anaglyptus*

1. Надкрылья, как правило, с 3 более или менее узкими светлыми волосяными перевязями, редко средняя и нижняя перевязи в той или иной степени слиты; эпистерны заднегруды в густых белых (или светлых тонов) волосках в вершинной трети или почти половине, или, кроме этого, такие волоски покрывают с той или иной шириной верхнюю часть эпистерн; как исключение, эпистерны в густых волосках, кроме самого основания; шипики на 3-5-м или 3-6-м члениках усиков от хорошо развитых до совсем незаметных; усики самца, как правило, длиннее - слегка не достигают вершинной волосяной перевязи, достигают или заходят за нее; бедра, голени и основные членики усиков от рыжих до черных, или с комбинацией этих тонов 2

Средняя и нижняя светлые волосяные перевязи надкрылий более или менее явно слиты, образуя очень широкую своеобразной формы перевязь, иногда средняя перевязь не слита с нижней перевязью, но широкая, шире верхней и нижней перевязей; в целом из перевязей образован оригинальный рисунок; эпистерны заднегруды, кроме узкой или более широкой их части в основании, по всей или почти по всей ширине в густых или несколько разреженных, но в той или иной степени скрывающих поверхность эпистерн белых или желтоватых волосках; 3-й членик усиков обычно с коротким, более или менее явным шипиком, иногда без его следов или, наоборот, с довольно длинным шипиком, 4-й членик со слабо намеченным шипиком или чаще без него, 5-й и 6-й членики без шипика; усики самца короче - далеко или заметно не достигают вершинной волосяной перевязи; бедра, голени и основные членики усиков обычно черные, редко черно-бурые (рис. 1-12). *A. mysticoides* Reitter

2. Степень развития шипиков на 3-6-м члениках усиков различна или они вообще не развиты; если шипики развиты на 3-6-м члениках, то шипик на 6-м членике, как правило, гораздо меньше, чем на 3-м или даже 4-м членике, от 3-го членика к 5-му или 6-му членику размер шипиков обычно убывает, иногда шипики на 4-м и 5-м члениках равны; основание надкрылий на диске, а также на боках до верхней волосяной перевязи в многочисленных или хотя бы единичных грубоватых белых (или светлых тонов)



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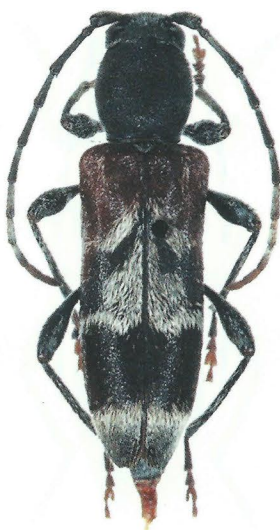
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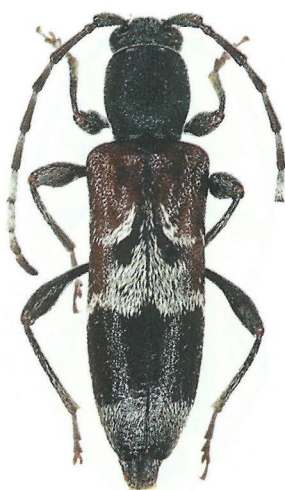
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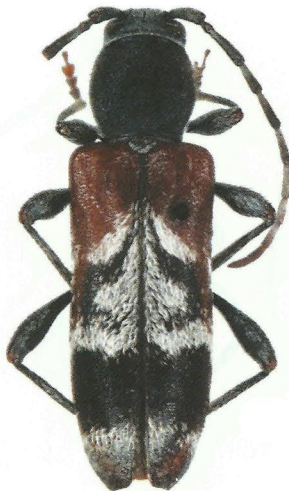


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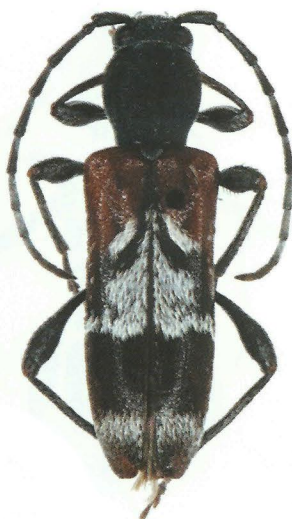
Figs 1-6. *Anaglyptus mysticoides* Reitter, habitus: 1, syntype, ♂; 2, syntype, ♀; 3, ♂, from Adzhikend; 4, ♂, from Akhtala; 5, ♀, from «Kirovakan»; 6, ♀, from Dusheti.



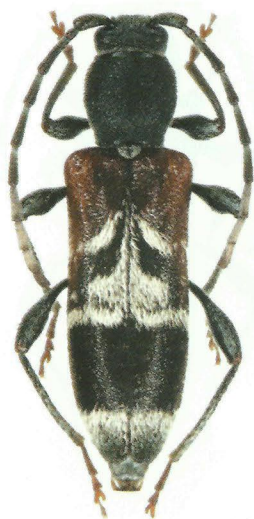
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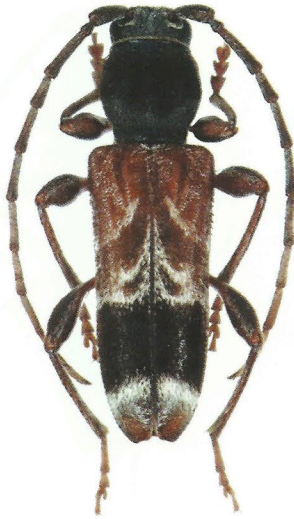


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Figs 7-12. *Anaglyptus mysticoides* Reitter, habitus: 7, ♀, from «Elisavetpol»; 8, ♀, from «Elisavetpol»; 9, ♀, from «Karavansaray»; 10, ♀, from Idzhevan; 11, ♂, from Sivas; 12, ♂, from Sivas.



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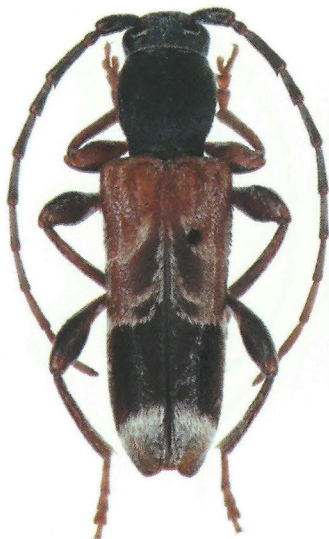


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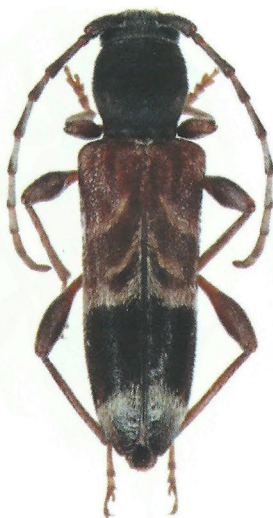


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Figs 13-18. *Anaglyptus simplicicornis* Reitter, habitus: 13, ♂, from Teberda; 14, ♂, from Teberda; 15, ♂, from Khadyzhensk; 16, ♂, from Adler; 17, ♂, from Adler; 18, ♂, from Teberda.



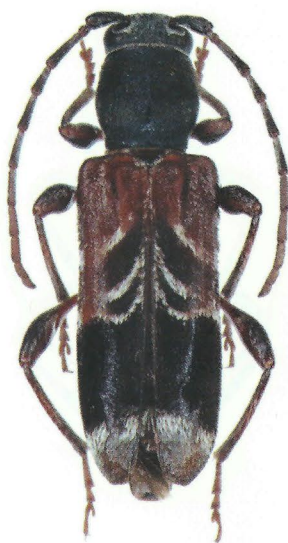
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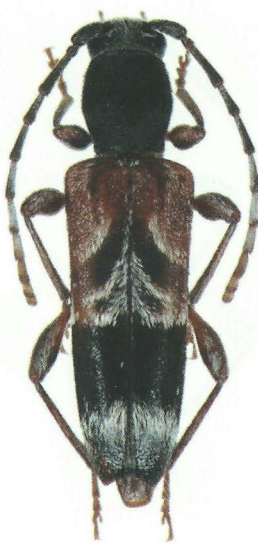
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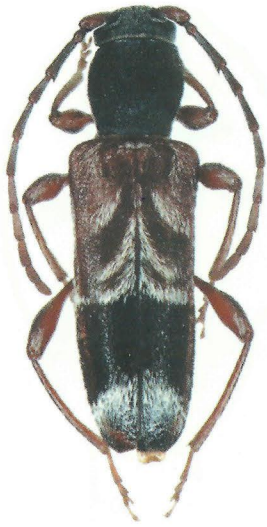


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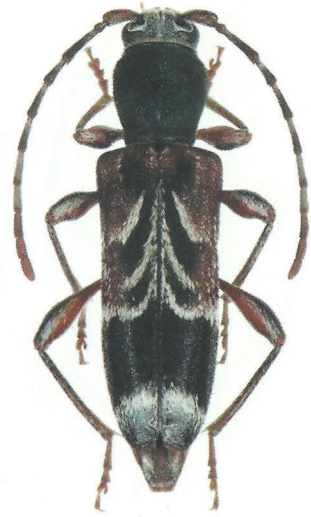
Figs 19-24. *Anaglyptus simplicicornis* Reitter, habitus: 19, ♂, from Teberda; 20, ♀, from Khadyzhensk; 21, ♀, from Khadyzhensk; 22, ♀, from Teberda; 23, ♀, from Apsheronk; 24, ♀, from Ubinskaya.



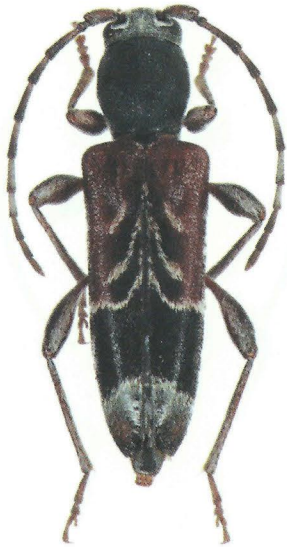
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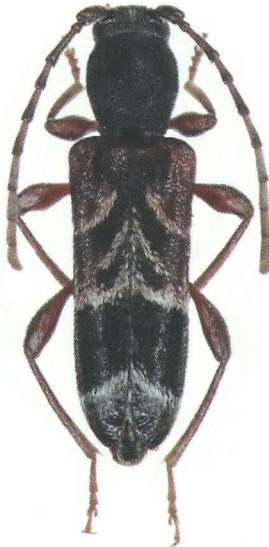
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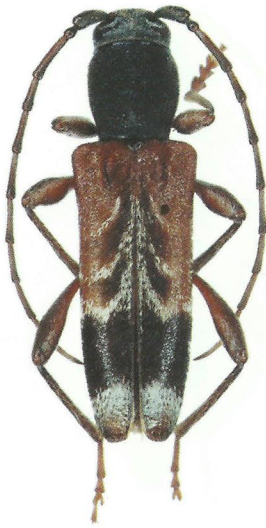


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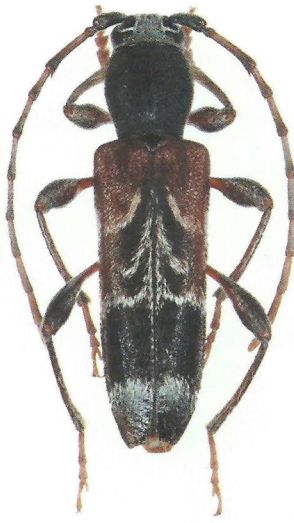


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Figs 25-30. *Anaglyptus simplicicornis* Reitter, habitus: 25, ♀, from Erivanskaya; 26, syntype, ♀; 27, ♀, from Tbilisi; 28, ♀, from Dusheti; 29, ♀, from Dusheti; 30, ♀, from Signakhi.



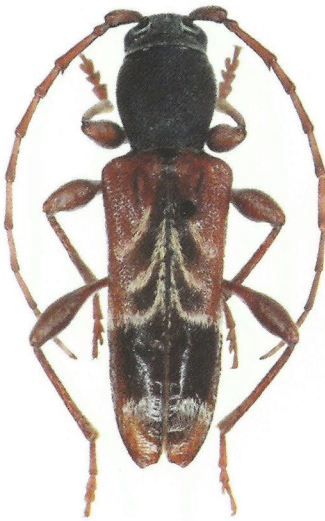
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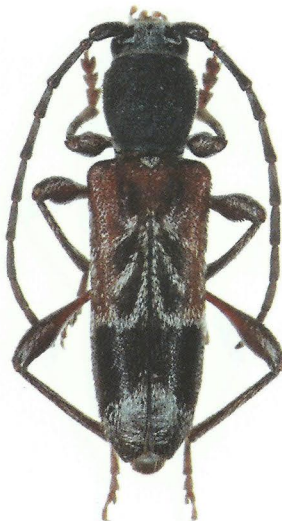
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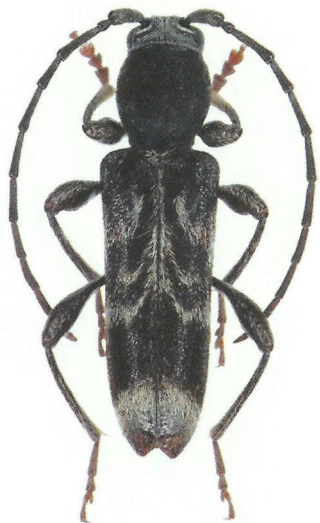
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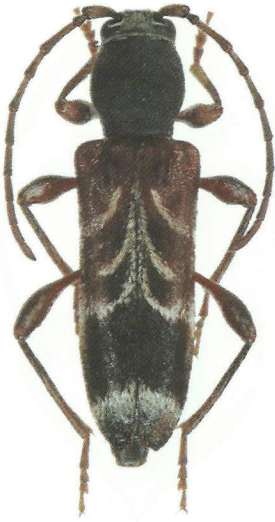


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Figs 31-36. *Anaglyptus simplicicornis* Reitter, habitus: 31, ♂, from Khiv; 32, ♂, from Signakhi; 33, ♂, from Signakhi; 34, ♂, from «Tiflis»; 35, ♂, from Itum-Kale; 36, ♂, from Lagodekhi.



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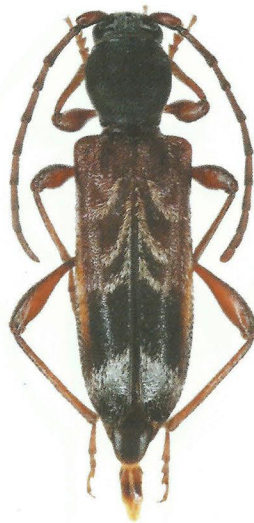
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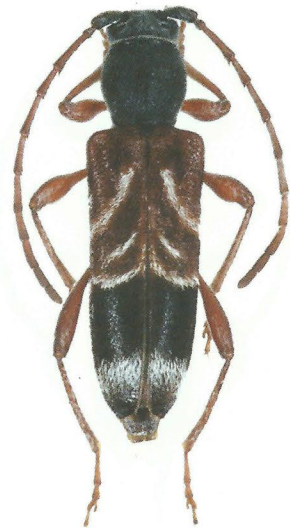
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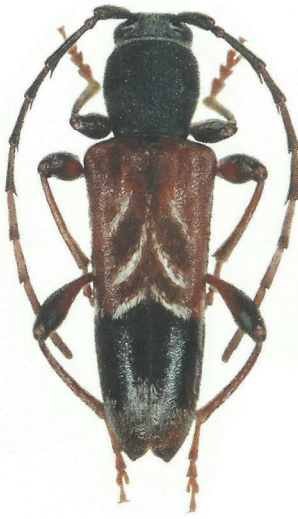


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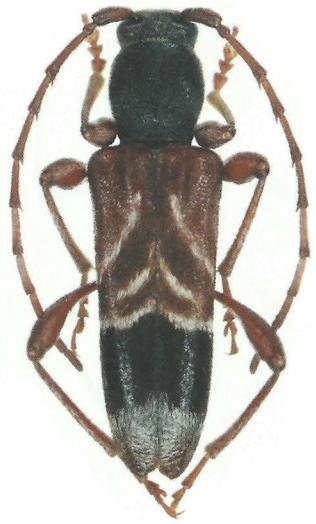
Figs 37-42. *Anaglyptus* spp., habitus: 37-41, *A. simplicicornis* Reitter: 37, ♀, from Tbilisi; 38, ♂, from Signakhi; 39, ♂, from Signakhi; 40, ♀, from Verkhniy Lars; 41, ♂, from Sadon; 42, *A. arabicus* (Küster), ♀, from Lazarevskoye.



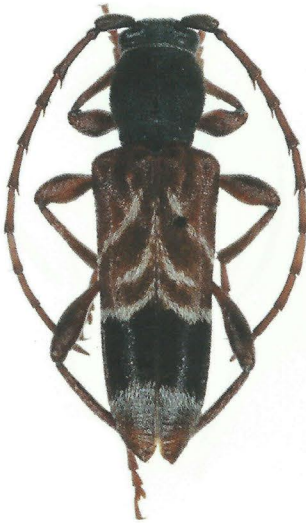
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Figs 43-48. *Anaglyptus arabicus* (Küster), habitus: 43, ♂, from Lazarevskoye; 44, ♂, from Idzhevan; 45, ♂, from Idzhevan; 46, ♂, from Idzhevan; 47, ♂, from Noemberian; 48, ♀, from Idzhevan.



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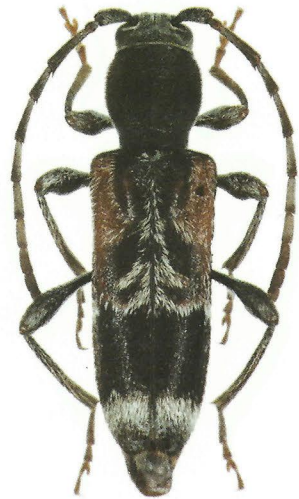
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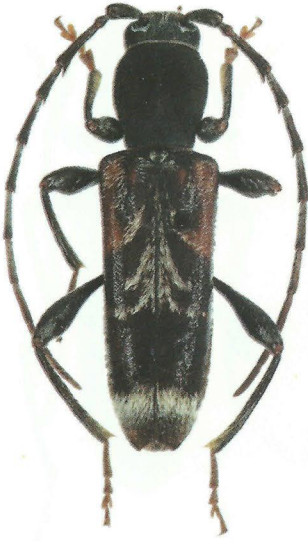


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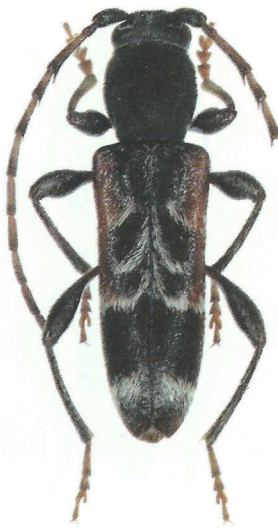


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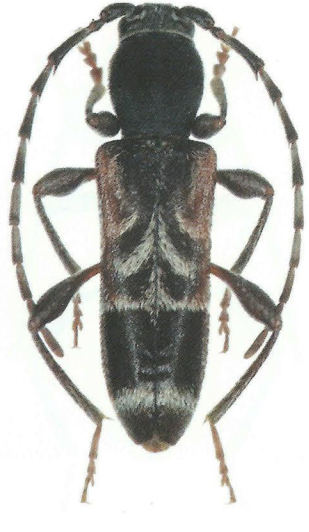
Figs 49-54. *Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, habitus: 49, syntype, ♂; 50, syntype, ♀; 51, syntype of *A. persicus* Reitter, ♂, labeled «Persia Astrabad. 4.99. Coll. Hauser.»; 52, syntype of *A. persicus* Reitter, ♂, labeled «Persia Astrabad. 4.99. Coll. Hauser.»; 53, ♂, labeled «Persia Astrabad. 4.99. Coll. Hauser.»; 54, ♀, «Persia Astrabad. 4.99. Coll. Hauser.».



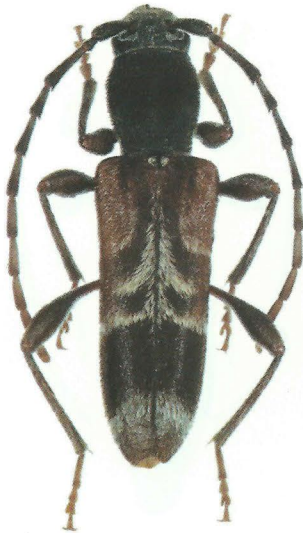
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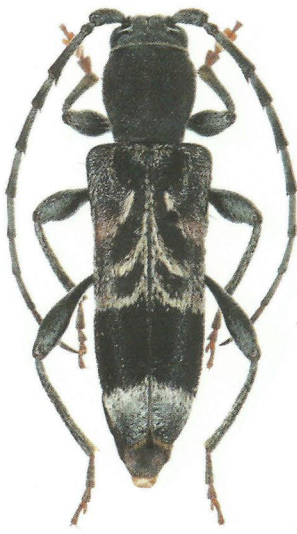


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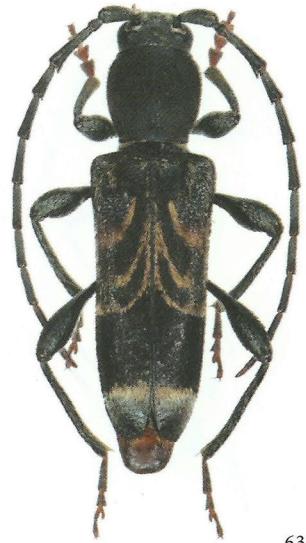
Figs 55-60. *Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, habitus: 55, ♂, from «Astrabad»; 56, ♂, from «Elburs, 50 km SW Alamdeh»; 57, ♂, from «Alborz, Kendwan»; 58, ♂, from «Alborz, Kendwan»; 59, ♂, from Elburs; 60, ♀, from Elburs.



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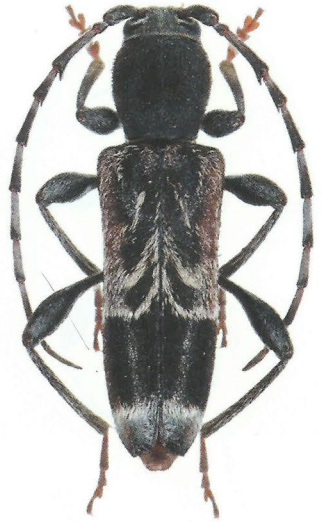
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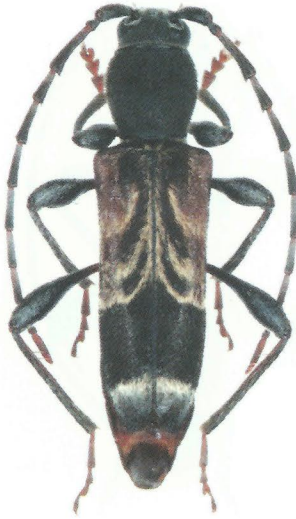


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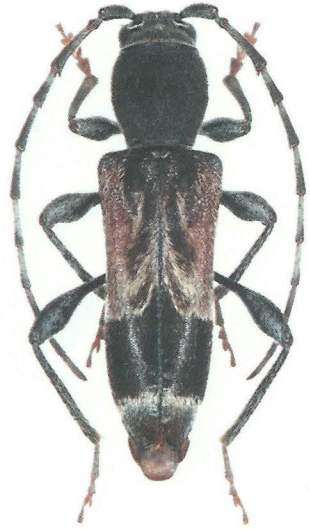
Figs 61-66. *Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, habitus: 61, holotype of *A. natae* Lobanov, ♂; 62-66, ♂♂, from Avarut.



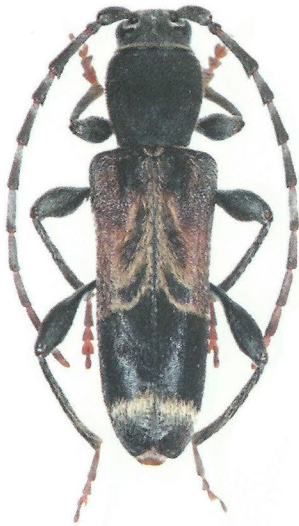
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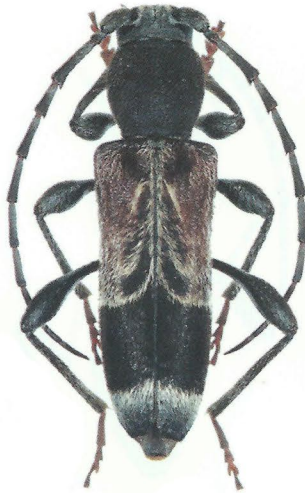
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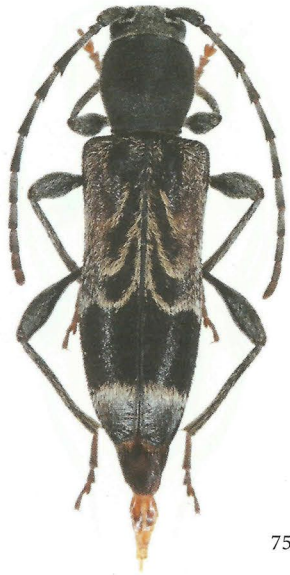
Figs 67-72. *Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, habitus: 67-71, ♂♂, from Avearut; 72, ♀, from Avearut.



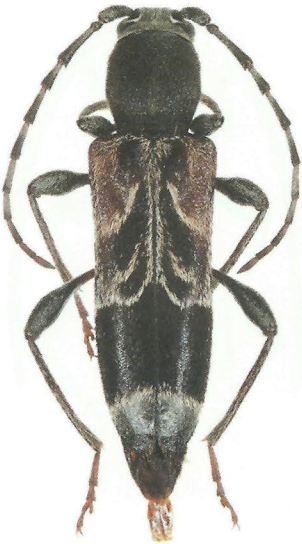
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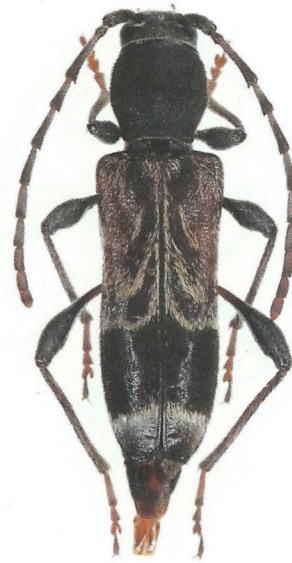
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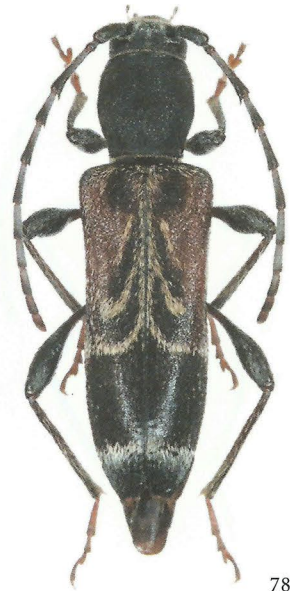
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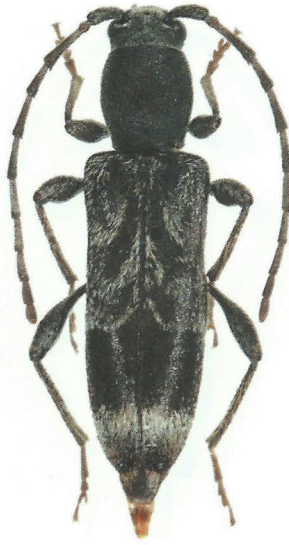


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Figs 73-78. *Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, habitus, ♂♂, from Avarut.



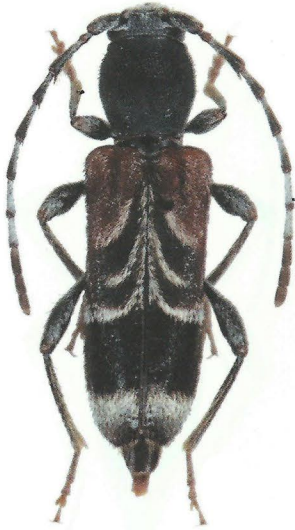
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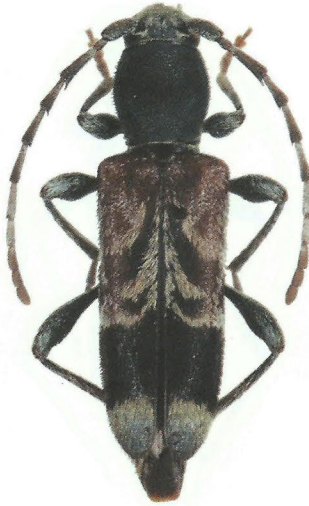
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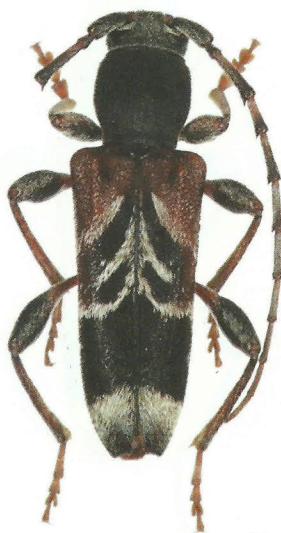


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Figs 79-84. *Anaglyptus ganglbaueri* Reitter, habitus: 79, ♀, from Zuvand; 80, ♀, from «Gemshevan»; 81, ♂, from Talysh; 82, ♀, from Alexeevka; 83, ♀, from Alexeevka; 84, ♂, from Alexeevka.



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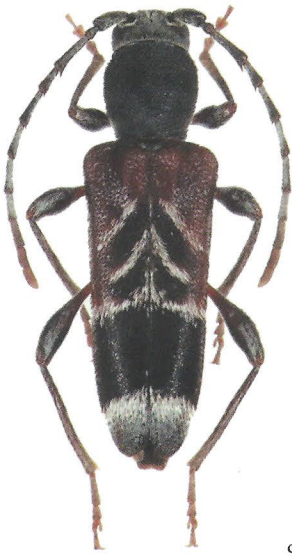


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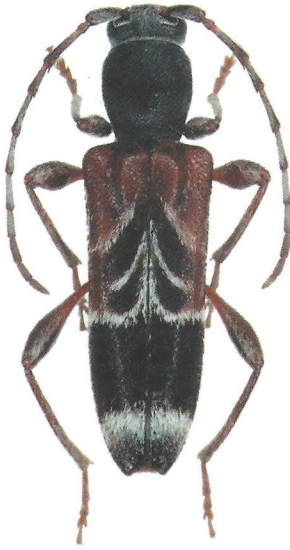


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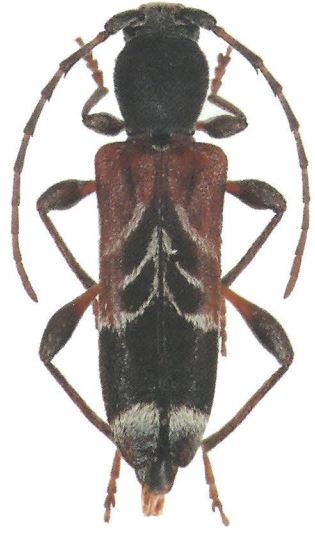
Figs 85-90. *Anaglyptus danilevskii* n. sp., habitus: 85, holotype, ♂, from Bichenek; 86, paratype, ♂, from «Uzun-Tala»; 87, paratype, ♂, from Azatek; 88, paratype, ♂, from Shurnukh; 89, paratype, ♂ (syntype of *A. persicus* Reitter); 90, paratype, ♀, from Gokht-Gekhard.



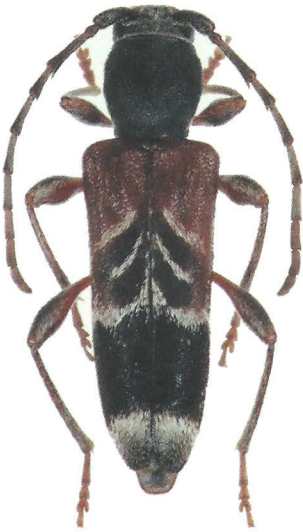
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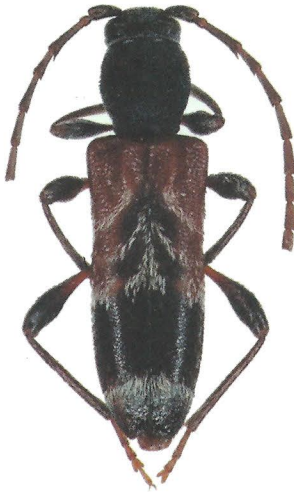
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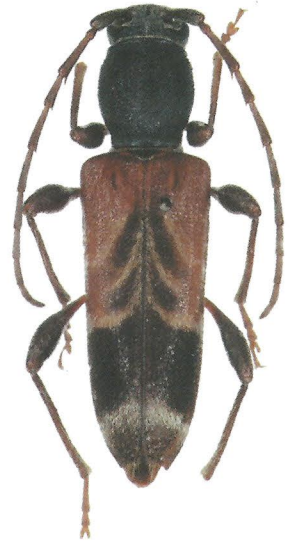
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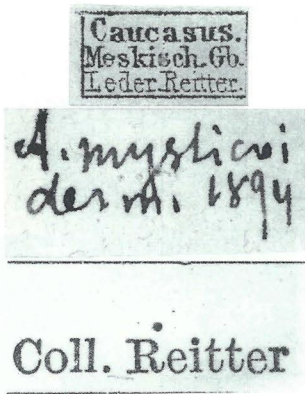


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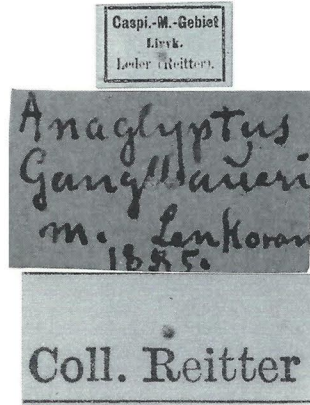


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Figs 91-96. *Anaglyptus danilevskii* n. sp., habitus: 91, paratype, ♀, from Garni-Gekhard; 92, paratype, ♀, from Kokhb; 93, paratype, ♀, from «Kirovabad»; 94, paratype, ♀, from Bichenek; 95, paratype, ♀, from Adzhikend; 96, ♀, unlabeled.



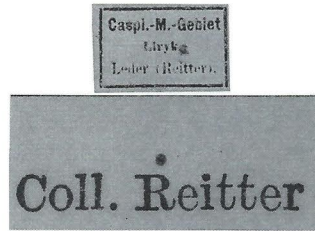
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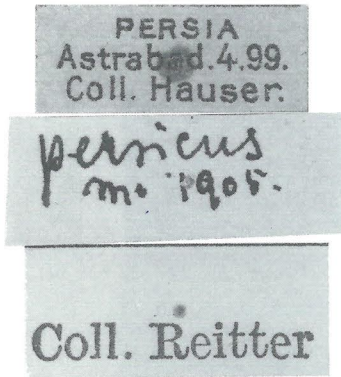


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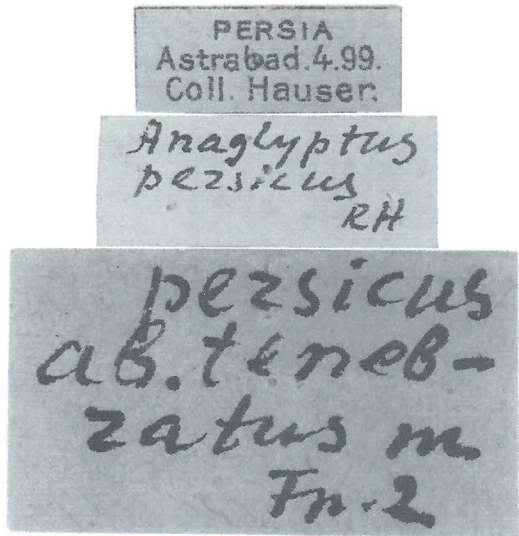


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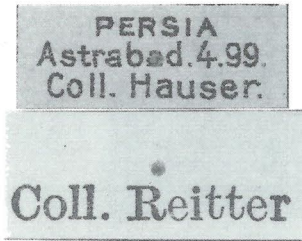
Figs 97-101. Labels of the type specimens of *Anaglyptus* spp.: 97, syntype of *A. mysticoides* Reitter, ♂; 98, syntype of *A. mysticoides* Reitter, ♀; 99, syntype of *A. simplicicornis* Reitter, ♀; 100, syntype of *A. ganglbaueri* Reitter, ♂; 101, syntype of *A. ganglbaueri* Reitter, ♀.



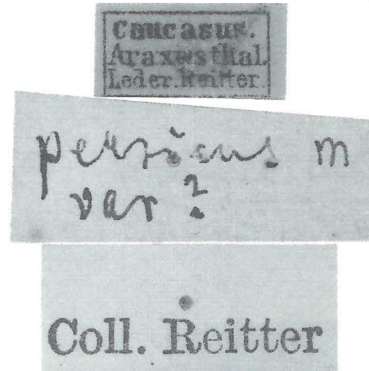
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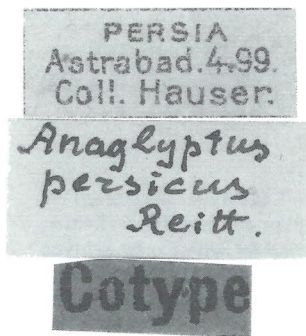
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Figs 102-106. Labels of the type and other specimens of *Anaglyptus* spp.: 102, syntype of *A. persicus* Reitter, ♂ (s. Fig. 51); 103, syntype of *A. persicus* Reitter, ♂; 104, *A. persicus* Reitter, ♂, from Plavilstshikov's collection; 105, *A. persicus* Reitter, ♀, from Plavilstshikov's collection; 106, syntype of *A. persicus* Reitter, ♂ (paratype of *A. danilevskii* n. sp.).

волосках, иногда такие волоски имеются лишь на боках (хотя бы по 1-2), очень редко совсем без таких волосков (возможно, стертых); основная часть надкрылий, хотя бы в области шва, часто черная или затемненная; надкрылья в длинных стоячих волосках от основания до вершины или только в основной части и у вершины; 8-й тергит самца на вершине обычно без выемки, а если с выемкой, то она имеет овальные очертания 3

- Шипики на 3-6-м члениках усиков, как правило, очень хорошо развиты, при этом шипики на 4-6-м члениках обычно несколько короче, чем шипик на 3-м членике, иногда примерно равны ему, редко шипик на 6-м членике небольшой; надкрылья в основании без грубоватых белых волосков, от основания до нижней волосяной перевязи красных тонов, без черной окраски, в длинных стоячих волосках лишь в основной части и у вершины; на вершине 8-го тергита самца имеется выемка, как правило, с тупоуголатыми очертаниями (рис. 42-48). *A. arabicus* (Küster)
- 3. 3-5-й членики усиков, как правило, с хорошо развитыми шипиками, от 3-го к 5-му членику размер шипиков обычно убывает, иногда шипики на 4-м и 5-м члениках равны, нередко хорошо выделяющийся шипик имеется также на 6-м, иногда и на 7-м члениках; если шипики слабо развиты на 4-м и 5-м члениках, то бедра и голени обычно черные (черно-бурые) или основание надкрылий с редкими, слабо или умеренно выделяющимися на общем фоне грубоватых белыми волосками, при этом надкрылья в длинных стоячих волосках только в основной части и у вершины 4
- Как правило, лишь 3-й членик усиков может быть с хорошо развитым шипиком, короткие, но отчетливые шипики нередко имеются на 4-м и 5-м члениках, как исключение, они хорошо развиты на этих члениках (размер шипиков от 3-го членика к 5-му убывает), но при этом бедра и голени хотя бы отчасти буро-красных тонов и основание надкрылий в многочисленных грубоватых белых волосках; надкрылья в длинных стоячих волосках только в основной части и у вершины, или покрыты такими волосками по всей их длине (рис. 13-41). *A. simplicicornis* Reitter
- 4. Надкрылья от основания до вершины в длинных стоячих волосках, иногда в вершинной части (обычно за нижней волосяной перевязью до вершинной волосяной перевязи) волоски единичные, сильно приматы или стертые, и надкрылья выглядят с длинными стоячими волосками лишь в основной части и у вершины; переднеспинка самца в основной части на диске обычно с более или менее резким продольным килевидным возвышением, у самки обычно в той или иной степени крышеобразно приподнята, редко с килевидным возвышением, подобным самцу; иногда эти структуры у самца и самки сглажены; окраска основной части надкрылий часто с преобладанием черного цвета, при этом плечи и (или) область бугров также часто черные; основание надкрылий обычно в многочисленных, резко выделяющихся грубоватых белых (или светлых тонов) волосках; тело, как правило, в более длинных стоячих волосках, что обычно наиболее заметно хотя бы на усиках и задних голених; лежащий волосяной покров переднеспинки самца обычно более длинный и более густой (рис. 49-84). *A. ganglbaueri* Reitter
- Надкрылья в длинных стоячих волосках в основной части и у вершины; переднеспинка на диске без резко выраженных килевидных образований и приподнятостей; надкрылья от основания до нижней волосяной перевязи окрашены с преобладанием красных тонов, причем плечи и область бугров (или большая часть области бугров) лишены черной окраски; основание надкрылий, как правило, в немногочисленных, слабо или умеренно выделяющихся на общем фоне грубоватых белых волосках, иногда здесь имеется лишь 1-2 таких волоска, редко их совсем нет (возможно, стертые); тело в более коротких стоячих волосках, что обычно наиболее заметно хотя бы на усиках и задних голених; лежащий волосяной покров переднеспинки самца менее длинный и менее густой (рис. 85-96). *A. danilevskii* n. sp.

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¹² Hereinafter the year of issue indicated on the title-page is given in brackets, while before brackets – the year of actual issue of the publication.

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