

A new species of the genus *Purpuricen* Dejean, 1821 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Caucasus

Новый вид рода *Purpuricen* Dejean, 1821 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) с Кавказа

M.L. Danilevsky
М.Л. Данилевский

A.N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninsky prospect, 33, Moscow 119071 Russia. E-mail: danilevskym@rambler.ru, danilevsky@cerambycidae.net

Институт проблем экологии и эволюции им. А.Н. Северцова РАН, Ленинский пр., 33, Москва 119071 Россия

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, *Purpuricen*, новый вид, Кавказ, Армения, Азербайджан, Грузия, Россия.

Abstract. *Purpuricen caucasicola* sp. n. is described from Krasnodar Region of Russia. The species is also distributed in Transcaucasia (Azerbaijan, Georgia) and probably in North Turkey. The taxon was recorded for the region before with a wrong name "*Purpuricen caucasicus*". All similar taxa are also accepted as species: *P. graecus* Sláma, 1993, *P. renyvona* Sláma, 2001, *P. baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007, *P. neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2013.

Резюме. *Purpuricen caucasicola* sp. n. описан из Краснодарского края России. Вид также распространен в Закавказье (Азербайджан, Грузия) и, вероятно, в Северной Турции. Таксон ранее указывался для региона с неверным названием «*Purpuricen caucasicus*». Все близкие таксоны также рассматриваются как виды: *P. graecus* Sláma, 1993, *P. renyvona* Sláma, 2001, *P. baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007, *P. neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2013.

The name *Purpuricen budensis* var. *caucasicus* Th. Pic, 1902 [Th. Pic, 1902] was accepted [Heyden et al., 1906: 517; M. Pic, 1912: 13] as an aberration of *P. budensis* (Götz, 1783). That status was proved by Plavilstshikov [1940: 568–569], who also described *P. budensis* m. *productus* Plavilstshikov [1940: 569] – unavailable name. Both forms were figured by Plavilstshikov [1940: 568–569]. Miroshnikov [1984: 7, 9] identified a species from the Caucasus and Crimea as *P. caucasicus* and included in the taxon *P. budensis* m. *productus*. The reasons for such identification were not published by him, but evidently it was made on the base of Plavilstshikov's [1940: 568–569] pictures and specimens from Plavilstshikov's collection without investigation of Th. Pic's type.

Purpuricen caucasicus sensu Miroshnikov [1984] was accepted by Danilevsky and Miroshnikov [1985], Sláma [1993, 2001], Sláma and Slámová [1996], Althoff and Danilevsky [1997], Sama [2002], Özdikmen and Çaglar [2004].

Later the species was divided in two subspecies with the separation of Crimean populations as *P. c. baeckmanni*

Danilevsky, 2007 [Danilevsky, 2007: 38]. That taxon was originally segregated by J. Baeckman [see "*Purpuricen budensis tauricus* Baeckm. in litt." by Plavilstshikov, 1940: 569], but not described. Sama [2010: 52] accepted the segregation of Crimean subspecies from Caucasian subspecies, but paradoxically joined it with Balcanian subspecies publishing new synonyms: *P. caucasicus renyvona* Slama, 2001 = *P. c. baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007. The natural situation was restored by Danilevsky [2010: 231] with separate publication of *P. c. baeckmanni* for Ukraine and *P. caucasicus renyvona* for Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia and Yugoslavia. It was supported by Miroshnikov [2009b: 64; 2012: 45] with attribution of the nominative subspecies to the Caucasus and Turkey.

The holotype of *P. b.* var. *caucasicus* was investigated by Sabbadini and Pesarini [1992], who agreed with the original position of the name inside *P. budensis* and published "*Purpuricen budensis caucasicus*" as a Transcaucasian subspecies also distributed in allied territories of Turkey. The authors published the label of the holotype ("Helendorf"), but wrongly applied that old name to Armenian city Sevan. The elytral design of the holotype of *P. b.* var. *caucasicus* was published much earlier by Villiers [1978: 315, Fig. 1073], who also kept it inside *P. budensis*. The real nature of the holotype as *P. kaehler* (Linnaeus, 1758) was identified by Rapuzzi and Sama [2013: 158], but the location of that specimen ("Helendorf") was wrongly determined (following Sabbadini and Pesarini) as "Elenovka, now Sevan". The true Helendorf was shown before by Miroshnikov [2012a: 45]: Khanlar (now Göygöl) in Azerbaijan.

The Caucasian species *P. caucasicus* sensu Miroshnikov [1984] (not Th. Pic, 1902) was joined by Rapuzzi and Sama [2013: 156, part.] to their *P. renyvona* ssp. *neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2013 distributed from Bolu, Kastamonu, Çorum and Tokat (Turkey) to the Caucasus (on the base of a single male from Tbilisi). So, Caucasian populations rested unknown to Rapuzzi and Sama, while Turkish populations were unknown to M. Danilevsky in all his publications.

In fact many *Purpuricenus* taxa of the group are poorly investigated and known in a few specimens only. All are allopatric and usually more or less isolated, that allows to fabricate intentionally species taxa by selective joining similar populations. The modern level of knowledge permits to upgrade most of available names to species rank: *P. graecus* Sláma, 1993, *P. renyvovae* Sláma, 2001, *P. baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007, *P. neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2013.

The Caucasian species is described bellow as new.

Abbreviations of collection:

AM – collection of A. Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia);

JV – collection of J. Vartanis (Uherský Brod, Czech Republic);

NMP – National Museum Prague (Czech Republic);

ZMM – Zoological Museum of Moscow University (Russia).

Purpuricenus caucasicola sp. n.

(Color plate 11: 1–4)

Purpuricenus (s. str.) *budensis* ab. *caucasicus*: Plavilstshikov, 1931: 80 – Caucasus.

Purpuricenus budensis ab. *caucasicus*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 568–569, 769, part.; Heyrovský, 1955: 241, obr. 44 – 4; Panin, Sävulescu, 1961: 365; Kaszab, 1971: 202–203.

Purpuricenus budensis morpha *productus*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 568–569, 769, part. (not available name) – Crimea, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Syria; 1948: 118 – Transcaucasia; Heyrovský, 1955: 241, obr. 44 – 9–10; Panin, Sävulescu, 1961: 365.

Purpuricenus budensis ab. *productissimus*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 569, 769 (not available name); Heyrovský, 1955: 241, obr. 44 – 10; Panin, Sävulescu, 1961: 365.

Purpuricenus budensis rasa *productus*: Panin, Sävulescu, 1961: 365 – “Crimea, Caucaz, Transcaucazia și Siria”

Purpuricenus budensis f. *productus*: Demelt, 1968: 65, 67, part. – “Krim, Kaukasien, Transkaukasien”; Bernhauer, 1976: 124–125.

Purpuricenus budensis f. *budensis* ab. *caucasicus*: Demelt, 1968: 66, part.

Purpuricenus budensis f. *productus* ab. *productissimus*: Demelt, 1968: 67, part.

Purpuricenus budensis var. *productus*: Villiers, 1978: 315, part.

Purpuricenus budensis var. *productissimus*: Villiers, 1978: 315, part.

Purpuricenus caucasicus: Miroshnikov, 1984: 7, 9 – North-West Caucasus; 2000: 233 – Crimea, ? South and Central Europe, Adygea; 2007: 182, part. – Turkey (to the east from Kastamonu), Crimea, Caucasus (Kislovodsk, Gori, Mtskheta, Lagodekhi), Krinitsa environs in Krasnodar Region; 2009a: 791 – Belaya River valley in Adygea; 2009b: 64, part. – Crimea, Asia Minor, Caucasus (nominative subspecies): Khamyshki; 2012a: 44, part. – South Crimea, Asia Minor, Caucasus, ? Syria, ? North-West Iran; 20132b: 291, part. – South Crimea, Asia Minor, Caucasus; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985: 212–214, part. – Crimea, Caucasus, ? South and Central Europe; Sláma, 1993: 56; 2001: 225–227, 235–237, part.; Sláma, Slámová, 1996: 123, part. – Yug. – Makedonia; Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997: 21, part. – ? South Europe (including Crimea); Zamotailov, Miroshnikov, 1997: 181; Sama, 2002: 55; 2010: 52, part.; Özdikmen, 2007: 247, 389, part. – “Europe (Crimea), Caucasus, Turkey [including Abant, Erzurum, Muğla and Bolu]”; 2008: 371; Nikitsky et al., 2008: 343 – Krasnodar Region; Bartenev, 2009: 175 – South and Central Europe, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine (Crimea), ? Caucasus; Özdikmen, Çağlar, 2004: 57 –

Turkey; Nieto, Alexander, 2010: 31 – Europe; Sakenin et al., 2011: 5 – “Iran: East Azarbayjan province: Shabestar”

Purpuricenus budensis caucasicus: Sabbadini, Pesarini, 1992: 56, part. (the holotype label: “Helendorf”) – Armenia, Turkey.

Purpuricenus caucasicus caucasicus: Danilevsky, 2007: 36 – “Caucasus with Transcaucasia, Anatolia” (from Erzurum to Bolu); 2010: 231 – Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Turkey, South Russia; Miroshnikov, 2012a: 45 – nominative subspecies is distributed in the Caucasus and Asia Minor.

Purpuricenus budensis ? *caucasicus*: Özdikmen et al., 2009: 75.

Purpuricenus budensis productus: Özdikmen et al., 2009: 75 – “S Turkey”.

Purpuricenus (s. str.) *caucasicus caucasicus*: Catalogue..., 2010: 198 – Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Turkey, South Russia; Miroshnikov, 2010: 249 – Adygea (Khamyshki).

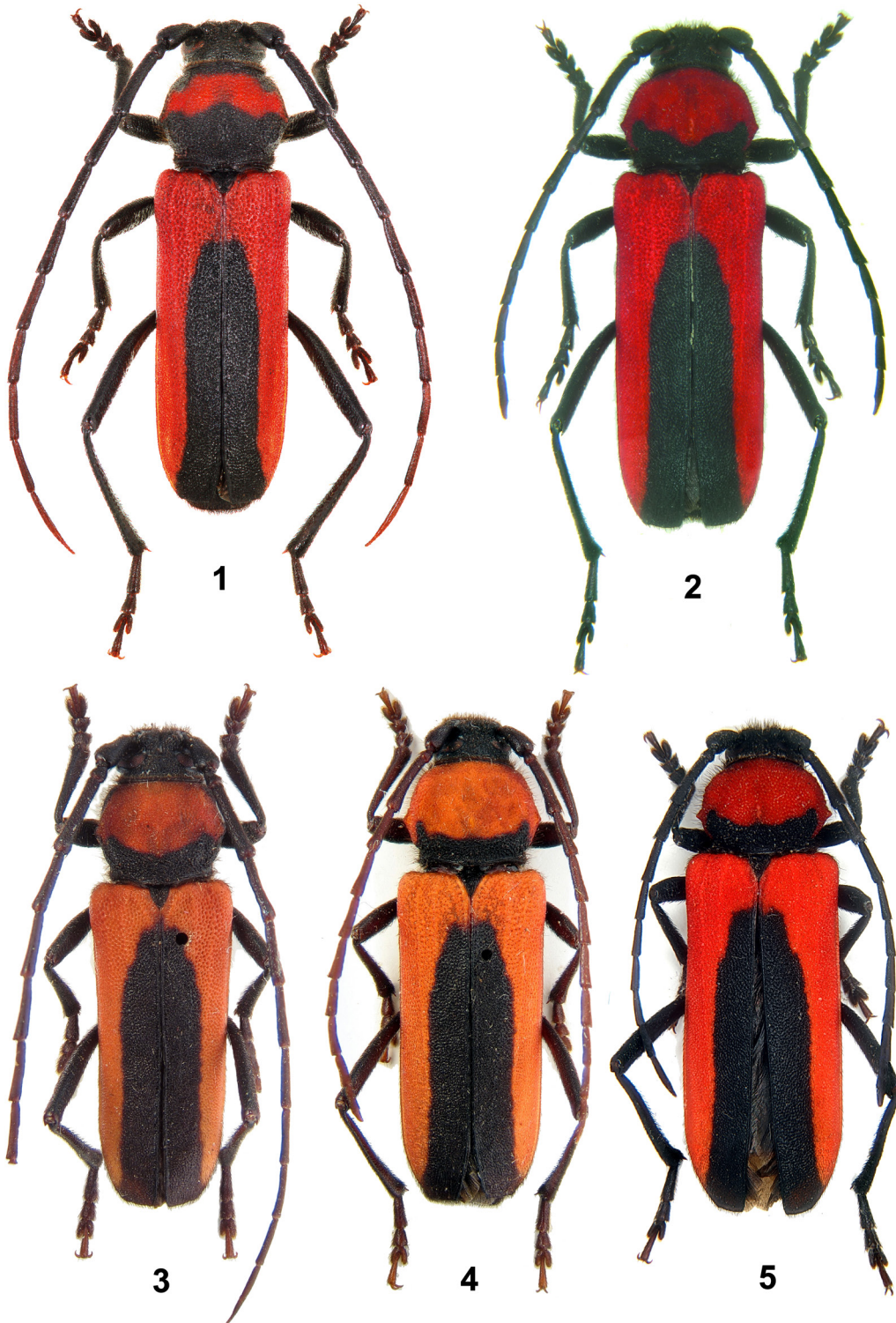
Purpuricenus (s. str.) *caucasicus*: Miroshnikov, 2011: 558 – ? Novorossiysk; 2012: 42 (Caucasian areal map), 44–45, Pl. 5.

Purpuricenus renyvovae ssp. *neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2013: 156, part. – from Bolu, Kastamonu, Çorum and Tokat (Turkey) to the Caucasus (1 male) (Georgia).

Material. Holotype, ♂: NW Caucasus, Novorossiysk env., Dyurso, Orel Mt., 30.06–13.07.2009, A. Miroshnikov leg. (ZMM). Paratypes: 1♂ with 4 labels: “Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, A. Schelkownikow”, “Cotyplus”, “Purpuricenus budensis Gz. m. productus m. N. Plavilstshikov det.,” “Purpuricenus caucasicus Pic ♂ A. Miroshnikov det. 1984” (ZMM); 1♀, “Caucas. bor. Kislovodsk” (ZMM); 1♀ with 4 labels: “Transcauc. Lagodekhi, 9.07.[1]913, Mlokoss.,” “Cotyplus”, “Purpuricenus budensis Gz. m. productus m. N. Plavilstshikov det.,” “Purpuricenus caucasicus Pic ♀ A. Miroshnikov det. 1984” (ZMM); 1♀, “Лагодехи, 17.07.1926, Млокосевич” (Lagodekhi, 17.07.1926, Mlokosevich) (AM); 1♀, “prov. Kuban, fl. Belaja, Chamyshki, 6.08.[19]33, Arnoldi” (ZMM); 1♀, Dzhubga, Krinitsa, 8.07.1975, A. Zamotailov leg. (AM); 1♂, Georgia, Tsagveri, 15.07.1981, V. Dolin leg. (AM); 1♂, “Gruzia, Tbilisi, Jezero Lisy [Lisi Lake], 29.6.1983, Dalihod leg.” (JV); 1♂, 1♀: NW Caucasus, Novorossiysk env., Dyurso, Orel Mt., 30.06–13.07.2009, A. Miroshnikov leg. (AM); 1♀, NW Caucasus, Novorossiysk env., Malyi Utrish, 30.06–13.07.2009, A. Miroshnikov leg. (AM); 5♂, 4♀, the same locality, 29.06–18.07.2011, A. Miroshnikov leg. (AM); 2♂, 2♀, NW Caucasus, Anapa env., Bolshoy Utrish, 20.06.2012, G. Shemberger leg. (AM); 1♂, Krasnodar Region, 17 km south of Anapa, 2.07.2012, G. Shemberger leg. (JV); 1♀, Krasnodar Region, 17 km S.O. Anapa, 30.06.2014 (JV).

Purpuricenus neocaucasicus Rapuzzi et Sama, 2014: 1♂, 1♀ with labels: “Abant (Bolu), TR, 7.7.1994, col. Auvray N” (AM); 1♀ (Color plate : 5) with a label: “Turkva-Yaraligöz, Kastamonu prov., 10.7.2008, D.Loupanec leg.” (JV); 1♂ with a label: “Yaraligoz TR (Kastamonu), 15.07.1996, leg. Auvray N” (NMP); 1♂ with a label: “Abant (Bolu) TR, 20.07.2000, leg. Auvray N” (NMP).

Description. Body relatively narrow; antennae in males usually surpassing elytra by 3rd apical joints, often by 2nd, but sometimes by 1st only; antennae in females usually reaching last elytral forth, sometimes hardly reaching last elytral third, very rare nearly attain elytral apex; 4th antennal joint as long as 5th or a little shorter, in males much longer than 1st or in females about equal to 1st, and much shorter than 3rd in males and females; thorax transverse, in males about as long as basal width or a little shorter; in females usually shorter than basal width, very rare about equal; lateral thoracic tubercles in males short, more or less obliterated, in females short, but usually distinct; prothorax convex, always with small shining central tubercle; basal pronotal half in males usually black up to central tubercle, very rare wider, only two males (Orel Mt. in Dyurso env. and Lisi Lake near Tbilisi) with about totally black pronotum bearing small reddish spots; pronotum in females much more red; posterior black area rarely reaching central tubercle; scutellum elongated; elytra parallelsided, in males from 2.3 to 2.5 times longer than basal width; in females from 2.1 to 2.3 times; black elytral area rather long, more or less parallelsided, slightly widened at apex, sometimes (1 male from Lisi Lake and 1 female from Lagodekhi) touching scutellum, anteriorly protruding and rounded, very rare emarginated; elytral apices can be widely rounded (especially in females), but often more or less truncated with distinct external angles; pygidium in males and in



Figs 1–5. *Purpuricenus*, general view.

1–4 – *P. caucasicola* sp. n.: 1 – male, holotype, Novorossiysk env., Dyurso, Orel Mt. (photo by A.I. Miroshnikov and S.O. Kakunin); 2 – female, paratype from the same locality; 3 – male, paratype, Azerbaijan, Geok-Tapa; 4 – female, paratype, Georgia, Lagodekhi; 5 – *P. neocaucasicus*, female, Turkva-Yaraligöz, Kastamonu Prov., 10.7.2008, D. Loupanec leg.

Рис. 1–5. *Purpuricenus*, общий вид.

1–4 – *P. caucasicola* sp. n. самец, голотип, окрестности Новороссийска, Дюurso, гора Орел (фото А.И. Мирошникова и С.О. Какунина); 2 – самка, паратип из того же места; 3 – самец, паратип, Азербайджан, Геок-Тapa; 4 – самка, паратип, Грузия, Лагодехи; 5 – *P. neocaucasicus*, самка, Turkva-Yaraligöz, Kastamonu Prov., 10.7.2008, D. Loupanec leg.

females slightly emarginated, postpygidium truncated; body length in males 12–15.8 mm, in females 10.4–17.5 mm; body width in males 3.7–4.6 mm, in females 3.2–5.8 mm.

Diagnosis. The new species is very close to *P. neocaucasicus* (Color plate 11: 5) distributed in Western and Central Anatolia, which is known to me after original description and 5 specimens only. I was not able to get more specimens. So, the distinguishing characters need to be better studied: in general *P. caucasicola* sp. n. is distinctly narrower, with more red pronotum; anterior margin of black elytral area is rounded, very rare emarginated.

Distribution. Russia: the North Caucasus from about Anapa (Dyurso env., Orel Mt., 44°41'55"N / 37°31'50"E; Malyi Utrish Cape, 44°42'29"N / 37°27'30"E) to Kislovodsk and most probably further eastwards; another known localities are: Krinita (44°23'N / 38°20'43"E), Khamyshki (600 m, 44°6'N / 40°8'E). Georgia: from Borzhomi and Tsagveri to Lagodekhi; another known localities are: Gori, Mtskheta, Khashmi (41°46'N / 45°11'E). Azerbaijan: from Belokany (41°44'N / 46°25'E) to Gyandzha and Agdash (40°39'N / 47°28'E).

Remark. In fact the name “productus Plav.” was accepted as available name of a subspecies long ago, because such publications as Panin and Săvulescu [1961] with “*budensis* rasa *productus* Plav.” or Demelt [1968] of “*budensis* f. *productus* Plav.” both with exact own separate areas are not more than publications of real subspecies. But ICZN [1999] from one side does not allow regarding old unavailable names newly published as “forma” available, and from other side does not mention “rasa” names at all (neither “natio”). The early publication of the name “productus Plav.” (before 1985 – Art. 45.6.4.1.) as valid could make it available. But following explicitly to the Code it is necessary now to regard it unavailable.

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