

New taxa of Longicorn beetles of Dorcadionini tribe (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Kazakhstan and China

R. Kh. Kadyrbekov

Institute of Zoology, Akademgorodok, Almaty, 480060, Kazakhstan

For the last years we have collected interesting materials on the species of *Dorcadion* genus in the southern half of Kazakhstan. Three new subspecies have been found out at processing of this gathering. Another new species was collected by I. Kabak (Institute of zoology, Almaty) in China (Xinjiang-Uygur region) and transferred to the author. The photos inserted in our article are made by Dr. R. Jashenko - editor-in-chief of magazine. Descriptions of new taxa are presented below. Holotypes and part of paratypes of the described taxa are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Zoology (Almaty, Kazakhstan). Part of paratypes is transferred on deposit in Zoological Institute RAN (Saint-Peterbourg, Russia).

Eodorcadion kabaki Kadyrbekov, sp. n. (fig. 1-4)

Materials. Holotype, male: Western China, Eastern Tien-Shan, Southern Slope of Bogdo-Ula range, Juldus-Terekbol river, H – 2400 m. l. s., 13. 07. 1999, I. Kabak leg. Paratypes – 2 males, 1 female, same data and locality.

Description. Frons with deep distinct scattered punctuation. The intervals between the points are more of their diameter. Vertex with dense punctuation. Distinct longitudinal furrow extends across the frons and vertex. Antennae extend behind the apex of elytrae (in males) or behind of their middle (in females). First antennal segment is in small punctuation and with semicircular carina in front of apex. It is approximately equal to 3rd segment (in males) or longer of one (in female). Pronotum is transverse with slightly developed and blunt marginal pins (in males) or more developed and pointed (in female). Its disk with wide furrow, which is faceted by the smooth brilliant stripes. Punctuation of Pronotum is large, coarse, wrinkled. Elytrae are comparatively short and slightly narrow to humerae and more visible – to apex. They are not constricted behind the humerae, but crushes on the dorsal side behind the base. They are slightly convex, humeral and dorsal carinae are slightly developed. Humeral carina is slightly granular in 1/4th of its base and only moderately punctuated in other part. Base of elytrae is wrinkled and slightly granular or distinct smooth. Punctuation of thorax and abdomen is fine. First segment of hind tarsus is visibly longer (in males) or approximately shorter (in female) of the 4th one. Body is black, brilliant. Frons is bare, its lateral portions with sparse white hairs. Small white spots are developed on the vertex. Stripes of Pronotum are hardly visible. Corse is bare. Joint sutural stripe of elytrae is absent. Stripes of elytrae are very narrow and covered by sparse white hairs. Marginal stripe is well visible only in apical part and with white traces in the other parts. Humeral stripe is wider of the dorsal stripes only in apical 1/3rd. It is narrow of interval among one and external dorsal st with humeral stripe on apex of elytrae.

Thorax, tibiae and bases of femora with sparse white hair cover. Abdominal sternites with white stripes on hind margins.

Body length: males 14.5 – 15.5 mm, female 17.5 mm.

Taxonomical notes. New species belongs to *E. brandti* (Geb.), *E. egregium* (Reitt.) species group (Plavilstshikov, 1958). It differs from them by the visibly smooth humeral and dorsal carinae, very sparse white cover of body and stripes. Elytral stripes are very narrow and slightly visible.

Distribution. Only one population is known. It occupies the mountainous steppes.

Etymology. New species is named to honour of my colleague and friend Ilja Kabak, who has collected it.

***Dorcadion abakumovi aizhanae* Kadyrbekov, ssp. n. (fig. 5-8)**

Materials. Holotype, male: Southern-Eastern Kazakhstan, Dzhungarskiy Alatau range, 15 km to East from Sarkand town, H – 1000-1200 m. l. s., 18. 05. 2001, R. Kadyrbekov leg. Paratypes – 31 males, 6 females, same data and locality.

Description. Similar to nominative subspecies by the body form. Central stripe of Pronotum is very narrow (fig. 5-8). Marginal pins of Pronotum are short and dumpy, but they are more distinct in comparison to nominative subspecies. Joint sutural and external dorsal stripes are visibly narrow in comparison with nominative subspecies (fig. 9-12). External dorsal stripe is frequently with black spots, 0.5 of breadth of the humeral stripe and it exemptly finishes in 1/3rd of apex or 1/4th of elytrae. Marginal stripe is narrow too. On the distal part it is equal to the interval between marginal and humeral stripe and narrower of it in the basal part. Its internal margin is not flat. Humeral stripe is narrower of interval between one and marginal stripe and visibly wider of the joint sutural stripe. It is flat without black spots. Internal dorsal stripe is absent in 80% of specimens or in form of small traits in 20% ones. Cover and coloration of the body are black, antennae, femora, tarsi are blackish. Tibiae are reddish with black apices. Coloration and figures of stripes in females are as in males, but stripes are hardly broader. Body length is larger in average: males 15-18 mm, females 16-19 mm.

Distribution. Only one population is known. It occupies the mountainous steppes on the left bank of Baskan river.

Etymology. New subspecies is named in honour of my wife Aizhan Tleppaeva, who assisted me in our expeditions.

***Dorcadion absinthium ishkovi* Kadyrbekov ssp. n. (fig. 13-16)**

Materials. Holotype, male: Southern-Eastern Kazakhstan, Ili valley, right bank on the 109th km of road “Almaty-Bakanas”, 2. 05 1998, R. Kadyrbekov, E. Ishkov leg. Paratypes – 32 males, 13 females, same data and locality; 2 males, 3 females, same locality, 1. 05. 1995, R. Kadyrbekov leg.; 1 male, same locality, 5. 05. 1996, R. Kadyrbekov leg.

Description. Similar to nominative subspecies, but cover of the body is brown in males and females. Marginal pins of the Pronotum are long in average (fig. 13-16). External dorsal stripe reaches only to the upper 1/3rd of elytrae (70% of males, 90% of females) or to 1/4th of elytrae (30% of males, 10% females). Antennae and legs including the tarsi are reddish without blackish parts.

Distribution. Only one population is known. It occupies the sandy deserts above canyon of river.

Etymology. New subspecies is named in honour of my colleague and friend Eugeniy Vasilievich Ishkov, who accompanied me in our expeditions and helped to collect this taxon.

***Dorcadion glycirrhizae dalilae* Kadyrbekov ssp. n. (fig. 17-20)**

Materials. Holotype, male: Western Kazakhstan, Aktjubinsk region, low basin of Turgai river, 15 km to North of Kuyliz small town, 21. 05. 2002, R. Kadyrbekov leg. Paratypes – 1 males, 4 females, same data and locality.

Description. Similar to the *D. glycirrhizae androsovi* Suv. (fig. 21-24), but marginal pins of Pronotum are shorter and dumpy, slightly recurved. Body is dumpier (fig. 17-20). Marginal stripe is very broad. It occupies almost all area up to the humeral carina and only in base with the large spots. Humeral stripe occupies all area between humeral and external dorsal carinae. Small black spots are rarely developed and only in basal half of them. External dorsal stripe doesn't reach up to the elytral apex and it is as broad as *D. glycirrhizae androsovi*. Internal dorsal stripe is present in the form of few small spots. Joint sutural stripe is wider with numerous protuberances and with distinct triangle around of the scutellum. This triangle is frequently connected with external dorsal

stripe. Cover of body is black in males and females. White stripes in females are wider than in males and the protuberances on the joint sutural stripe and triangle around the scutellum are more visible.

Body length is shorter in average; males 16-20 mm, females 17-22 mm.

Distribution. Only one population is known. It occupies the sandy steppes on the left bank of Turgai river.

Etymology. New subspecies is named to honour of my daughter Dalila Kadyrbekova.

References

Lobanov A. L., Danilevsky M. L., Murzin A., 1982. Systematic list of the Longicorn Beetles of USSR. Part 2. *Entomol. Obozr.* 61(2): 252-277.

Plavilstshikov N. N., 1958. Fauna USSR. Insecta, Coleoptera 23, Cerambycidae, Part 3, Lamiinae. *Moscow: 1-592.*

Резюме

Кадырбеков Р. Х. Новые таксоны трибы Dorcadionini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) из Казахстана и Китая.

За последние годы нами собраны интересные материалы по роду *Dorcadion* в южной половине Казахстана. Три новых подвида обнаружены при обработке этих сборов. Еще один новый вид, собранный в Китае, был передан автору И. Кабаком (Институт зоологии, Алматы).

Eodorcadion kabaki Kadyrbekov, sp. n. обитающий на южных склонах хребта Богдо-Ула (Восточный Тянь-Шань), наиболее близок к *E. brandti* (GebL.), *E. egregium* (Reitt.). В отличие от этих видов, у него сглаженные, без грубой зернистости, плечевые и спинные ребра надкрылий; едва заметный редкий, белый волосяной покров тела и полос на надкрыльях, которые к тому же очень узкие.

Dorcadion abakumovi aizhanae Kadyrbekov, ssp. n. найден южнее номинативного подвида, в бассейне реки Баскан (окр. г. Сарканда). Новый подвид отличается от номинативного более четкими боковыми шипами переднеспинки, более узкими полосами переднеспинки и надкрылий. Внутренняя спинная полоса не выражена у 80% самцов, а у остальных 20% она представлена отдельными неясными штрихами (у 80% самцов номинативного подвида она хорошо выражена, а у 20% в виде штрихов).

Dorcadion absinthium ishkovi Kadyrbekov ssp. n. найденный в песках над каньоном реки Или, отличается от номинативного подвида бурой окраской волосяного покрова верха тела у самцов и светло-бурой – у самок; темно-красными усиками (кроме красного 1-го членика) и ногами (включая лапки). Кроме того, боковые шипы переднеспинки у нового подвида в среднем более длинные, а наружная спинная полоса у 70% самцов и 90% самок доходит только до вершинной трети надкрылий (у *D. absinthium absinthium* Plav. она доходит до вершинной четверти у 80% самцов и 90% самок).

Dorcadion glycirrhizae dalilae Kadyrbekov ssp. n., найденный в низовьях реки Тургай (Актюбинская область), отличается от близкого *D. glycirrhizae androsovi* Suv. более коротким и коренастым телом, менее выраженными боковыми шипами переднеспинки, более широкими полосами на переднеспинке и надкрыльях. Общая шовная полоса гораздо более широкая с многочисленными мелкими выступами обтекает щиток, образуя вокруг него белый треугольник.

Фотографии, помещенные в статье, сделаны Р. В. Яценко – Главным редактором журнала. Голотипы и часть паратипов новых таксонов хранятся в коллекции Института зоологии МОН РК (Алматы), часть паратипов передана на хранение в ЗИН РАН (Санкт-Петербург).

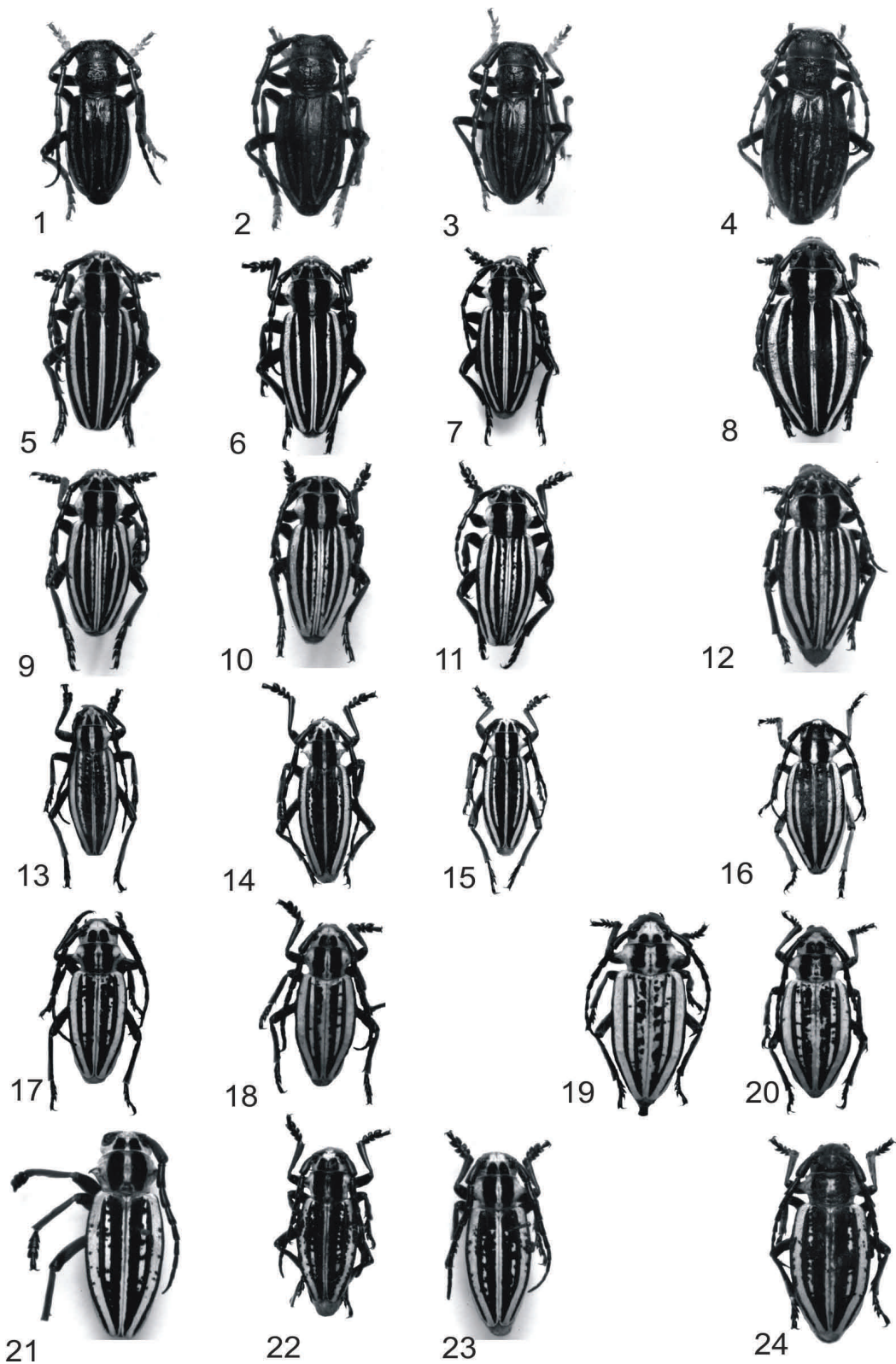


Fig. 1-24: 1-4, *Eodorcadion kabaki* sp. n.: 3 males, 1 female; 5-8, *Dorcadion abakumovi aizhanae* ssp. n.: 3 males, 1 female; 9-12, *D. abakumovi abakumovi*: 3 males, 1 female; 13-16, *D. absinthium ishkovii* ssp. n.: 2 males, 2 females; 17-20, *D. glycirrhizae dalilae* ssp. n.: 2 males, 2 females; 21-24, *D. glycirrhizae androsovi*: 3 males, 1 female.