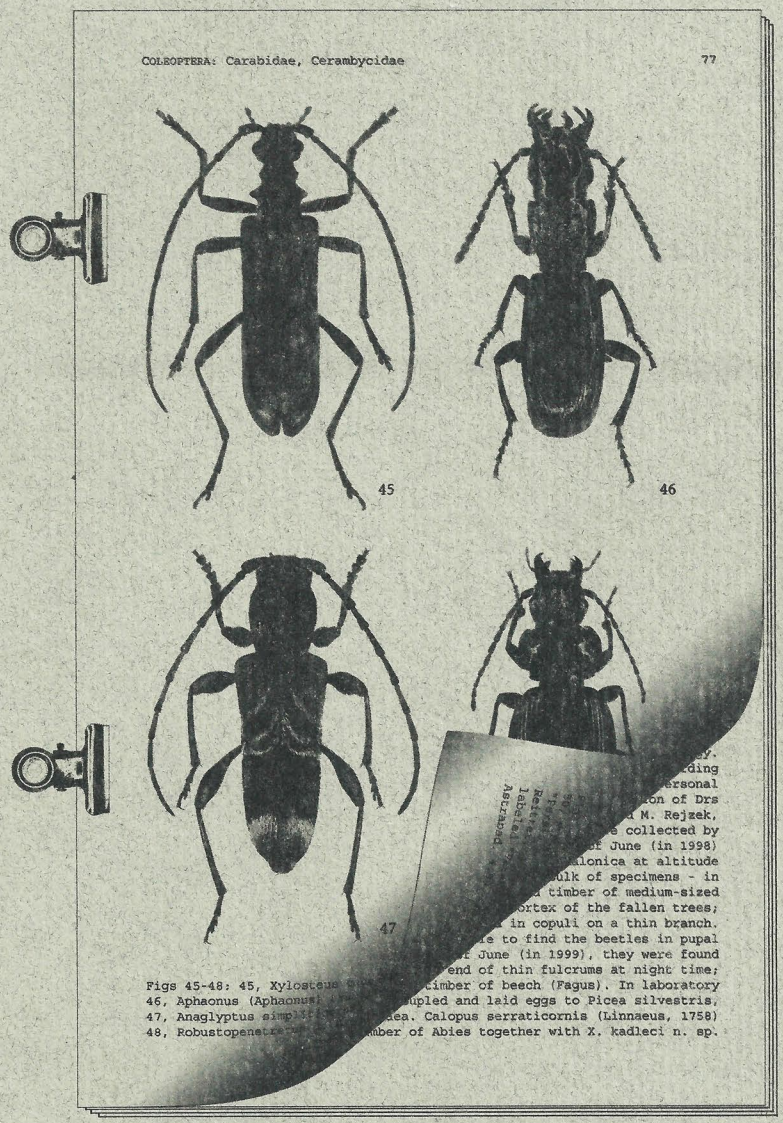
ENTOMOLOGIA KUBANICA



Figs 45-48: 45, Xylosteus
46, Aphaonus (Aphaonus
47, Anaglyptus simpli
48, Robustopenetra

timber of beech (Fagus). In laboratory
upled and laid eggs to Picea silvestris,
ea. Calopus serraticornis (Linnaeus, 1758)
mber of Abies together with X. kadleci n. sp.

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New longicorn beetles of the tribe Xylosteini from Asia (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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With 49 figures and 1 table

MIROSHNIKOV A.I. New longicorn beetles of the tribe Xylosteini from Asia (Coleoptera Cerambycidae). *Entomologia Kubanica, № 1: 37-54. Krasnodar, Russia, September 2000.*

The description of a new species *Xylosteus kadleci* n. sp. from the Northwest Turkey, resembling *X. caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, is given. Two new genera, *Teledapalpus* n. gen. (China) and *Parateledapus* n. gen. (Thailand) are distinguished, their congeners were earlier referred to the genus *Teledapus* Pascoe. 3 new species of the genus *Teledapalpus* n. gen., namely *T. murzini* n. sp. (N Sichuan), *T. zamotajlovi* n. sp. (N Sichuan), and *T. zolotichini* n. sp. (S Shaanxi), are described; key to all species of this genus, which also includes, besides enumerated species, *T. hospes* (Holzschuh), n. comb. (S Gansu) and *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), n. comb. (S Shaanxi), is given. The genus *Parateledapus* n. gen. houses the single species - *P. gibbus* (Holzschuh), n. comb.

Key words: Coleoptera Cerambycidae, Xylosteini, new genera, new species, key, Turkey, China, Thailand.

INTRODUCTION

The tribe Xylosteini includes few genera, belonging to one of the most primitive and simultaneously hardly studied branch in the subfamily Lepturinae. Several constituent species are still known from single specimen, peculiarities of biology and horology of many species are not or hardly studied. In this connection, both the finds of taxa new to science, and detection of the unknown data on biology and distribution of the already established forms, are of great interest.

In the present work a new species of the genus *Xylosteus* Frivaldszky from the northwest part of Turkey is described, two new genera, *Teledapalpus* n. gen. (China) and *Parateledapus* n. gen. (Thailand) are established, housing species earlier referred to the genus *Teledapus* Pascoe (HOLZSCHUH, 1989, 1999). 3 new species are described in the genus *Teledapalpus* n. gen., identification key to all congeners is provided.

MATERIAL

The material studied is stored in the following collections:

AM - Coll. A. Miroshnikov, Krasnodar
CH - Coll. C. Holzschuh, Wien
GS - Coll. G. Sama, Cesena
MD - Coll. M. Danilevsky, Moscow
MR - Coll. M. Rejzek, Prague
MS - Coll. M. Sláma, Krhanice
OM - Coll. O. Mehl, Struer
SK - Coll. S. Kadlec, Litvinov
SM - Coll. S. Murzin, Moscow

Xylosteus kadleci n. sp. Figs 24-30.

MATERIAL: Holotype ♂ (SK), N Turkey, Abant Gölü, 30 km SW Bolu, 1700 m, 8. VI. 1998, from timber of *Abies*, S. Kadlec. Paratypes: 1 ♀ (AM), 2 ♂ 4 ♀ (SK), same data as holotype; 1 ♂ (AM), same locality, 22. VI. 1993, O. Hovorka; 1 ♂ (AM), 1 ♂ (MS), same locality, 21. VI. 1993, J. and M. Sláma; 1 ♂ 3 ♀ (AM), 1 ♀ (GS), 2 ♂ 5 ♀ (MR), 1 ♀ (OM), same locality, 1000-1300 m, 7.-8. VI. 1998, M. Rejzek; 1 ♂ (AM), 1 ♂ (SK), same locality, 31. V. 1999, S. Kadlec; 1 ♂ (AM), 1 ♂ (SK), same locality, *ex larvae*, from *Fagus*, IX. 1999, S. Kadlec.

ETHYMOLOGY. The specific epithet derives from the name of my colleague and friend, Dr. Stanislav Kadlec, who collected a part of type series and kindly forwarded it to me for study.

DESCRIPTION. Closely resembles *X. caucasicola* Plavilstshikov and *X. spinolae* Frivaldszky[1], but differs from them, first of all, in shape of lateral tubercles of pronotum (Figs 14-28) and some other characters. Tubercles on vertex more similar to *X. caucasicola*, surface of head behind them at their base usually with less pronounced depression, than in *X. spinolae*, thus tubercles look less distinct, than in the latter. Lateral tubercles of pronotum pointed to some extent, of characteristic shape (Figs 24-30). Recumbent pubescence on disk of pronotum developed usually somewhat weaker, than in *X. spinolae*, but noticeably stronger, than in *X. caucasicola*, especially at median line between tubercles, particularly in ♀. Puncturation at elytral base usually resembles that of *X. caucasicola*, somewhat more dense and robust, than in *X. spinolae*. Light spots on elytral base similar to *X. caucasicola*, less pronounced than in *X. spinolae*; ♀, like ♀ of *X. caucasicola* and *X. spinolae*, is characterized by weaker development of these maculae, than ♂. Apex of penis has similar structure as *X. caucasicola*. Body length 10.0-14.2 mm in ♂, 11.3-16.8 mm in ♀.

REMARKS. *X. kadleci* n. sp. resembles the most readily *X. caucasicola*, being probably, its subspecies, however lack of material from other localities of Turkey[2], especially from the northeast part of this country, does not allow now to establish more precisely the taxonomic status of the taxon in question.

BIOLOGY. According to the personal communication of Drs S. Kadlec and M. Rejzek, the beetles were collected by the beginning of June (in 1998) on *Abies cephalonica* at altitude 1000-1700 m; the bulk of specimens - in pupal chambers in dead timber of medium-sized fulcrums, remaining - under cortex of the fallen trees; one couple was found *in copuli* on a thin branch. It was already impossible to find the beetles in pupal chambers at the end of June (in 1999), they were found predominantly at the butt end of thin fulcrums at night time; 2 ex. were reared from the timber of beech (*Fagus*). In laboratory conditions beetles were coupled and laid eggs to *Picea silvestris*, *Abies alba*, *Quercus petraea*. *Calopus serraticornis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Oedemeridae) was found in timber of *Abies* together with *X. kadleci* n. sp.

Genus *Teledapalpus* n. gen.

Type species: *Teledapalpus murzini* n. sp.

Teledapus: Holzschuh, 1999: 6.

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[1] Discriminative features of these two species were given in my recent publication (MIROSHNIKOV, 1998).

[2] According to the personal communication of Dr. G. Sama, he knows the finds of *Xylosteus* from the European part of Turkey (Delmirkoy).

DESCRIPTION. The most closely resembles *Teledapus* Pascoe (Figs 38, 43-49), but easily distinguishable by the features given in the table 1.

The genus described includes 5 species occupying boreal terrains of Sichuan province and adjacent southern districts of provinces Gansu and Shaanxi. In all congeners only ♂ are known. By observations of the collectors (the personal communications, see below), *Teledapalpus*-species are ecologically associated with coniferous trees, the beetles are active at nights, fall into pitfall traps deposited at coniferous plantations or ones with involvement of coniferous trees, occur at altitude 1800 to 4000 m.

Taking into account morphological peculiarities of the known congeners (including disability to flying) and the character of their distribution, I suppose, that there are still a lot of species to be described, possessing, most likely, very narrow geographic ranges.

Key to species of the genus *Teledapalpus* n. gen., based on ♂ characters

1. Elytra with mat gloss, without erect hairs or at least with solitary erect or reclining hairs, rugose sculpture of elytra looks less coarse; pronotum on disk without robust suberect or reclining hairs, recumbent pubescence noticeably less pronounced, hardly visible. 2

   Elytra strongly nitidous, with multiple long erect hairs, rugose sculpture of elytra looks more coarse; pronotum on disk with robust suberect or reclining hairs, recumbent pubescence more pronounced, distinct 4

2. Elytra strongly broadened from base towards apex, ovoid; submentum in coarse puncturation, without expressed transversal wrinkles; ultimate segment of maxillar palpi as in Fig. 3. Distribution: S Gansu: Wudu (Figs 34, 37). . . . . *T. hospes* (Holzschuh), n. comb.

   Elytra faintly broadened from base towards apex; submentum to some extent with legibly expressed transversal wrinkles. 3

3. Antennae longer, reaching apical one-sixth of elytra; ultimate segment of maxillar palpi as in Fig. 4; elytra less broadened from base towards apex; submentum with sharper transversal wrinkles; process of mesothorax more narrow (Fig. 6); sculpture of pro-, meso- and metathorax noticeably more coarse; abdomen with prominent puncturation. Distribution: N Sichuan: Nanping (Fig. 31). . . . . .*T. murzini* n. sp.

   Antennae shorter, reaching apical one-third of elytra; ultimate segment of maxillar palpi as in Fig. 5; elytra stronger broadened from base towards apex; submentum in less sharp transversal wrinkles; process of mesothorax wider (Fig. 7); a sculpture of pro-, meso- and metathorax noticeably less coarse; abdomen with weak, less clear puncturation. Distribution: N Sichuan: Juizhaigou (Fig. 32). . . . . .*T. zamotajlovi* n. sp.

4. Elytra with more coarse rugosity; scutellum narrowed apically, triangular (Fig. 8); last (visible) sternite apically as in Fig. 10; area of submentum sharply distinct, surface of head at submentum near gular suture sharply raised, forming projection in lateral view (Fig. 12); puncturation on temples somewhat more coarse than on genae, this difference being very faint. Distribution: S Shaanxi: Qing Ling Shan (Figs 35, 36). . . . . *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), n. comb.

   Elytra with less coarse rugosity; scutellum rounded apically (Fig. 9); last (visible) sternite apically as in Fig. 11; area of submentum weakly distinct, surface of head at submentum near gular suture without sharp elevation (Fig. 13); border between coarse puncturation on temples and much less coarse puncturation on genae is clearly expressed. Distribution: S Shaanxi: Taibai Shan (Fig. 33) . . . . . *T. zolotichini* n. sp.

Table 1. The main discriminative features of the genus Teledapalpus n. gen.

Number of feature	*Teledapalpus* n. gen.	*Teledapus* Pascoe
1.	Distance between inner edges of eyes on vertex hardly shorter than maximal diameter of eye, nearly equal to it or hardly exceeds it, but not more, than 1.14x eye diameter.	Distance between inner edges of eyes on vertex considerably exceeds maximal diameter of eye, not less than 1.35x eye diameter.
2.	Maxillar and labial palpi strongly pronounced, length of maxillar palpi slightly shorter than maximal breadth of head (between outer edges of eye), but not more than 1.15 times.	Maxillar and labial palpi developed noticeably weaker, length of maxillar palpi much shorter than extreme breadth of a head (between outer edges of eye), as minimum, 1.66 times.
3.	Eyes large, convex, oval, maximal diameter of eye not less than 1.60 times exceeds length of antennomere 2.	Eyes small convex or strongly convex to large convex, maximal diameter of eye subequal to length of antennomere 2 or exceeds it, but no more than 1.60 times.
4.	Pronotum at base and apex sharply constricted, with well developed lateral tubercles (Figs 40, 41), on disk more or less convex (Fig. 2).	Pronotum at base and apex constricted noticeably weaker, with less developed lateral tubercles (Figs 43-46), on disk flat or hardly convex (Fig. 1).
5.	♂ elytra on disk more or less convex, their lateral sides lengthways epipleura considerably arched, of characteristic shape (Fig. 2).	♂ elytra on disk depressed, their lateral sides lengthways epipleura weakly arched or almost even (Fig. 1).
6.	Recumbent pubescence of pronotum more or less fine, rather weakly or very weakly pronounced, on head dorsally - generally hardly noticeable.	Recumbent pubescence of pronotum and head dorsally well developed, strongly pronounced.
7.	Antennomeres 3-5 basally without sharp thickenings, of normal constitution, as well as subsequent ones.	Antennomeres 3-5 basally considerably thickened, especially antennomere 3, or without thickenings, of normal constitution, as well as subsequent ones.
8.	Body dorsum with presence or domination of black (blackish-brown) tint (Figs 31-37).	Body dorsum without black tint, if present, strongly limited, visible on sides of pronotum only (Figs 38, 47-49).

Teledapalpus murzini n. sp. Figs 2, 4, 6, 31.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂ (SM), China, N Sichuan, Nanping env., 3500 m, 10.-19. VI. 1997, pitfall trap, S. Murzin.

ETHYMOLOGY. The specific epithet derives from the name of my colleague and friend, Dr. Sergei V. Murzin, remarkable collector of the longicorn beetles.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Body slender, elongate.

Head reddish-brown, with darker vertex and neck and almost black temples, palpi brownish, antennae brown, lighter towards apex; pronotum, like head, on disk mostly reddish-brown, along median line, at base, at apex and on lateral sides black; scutellum and elytra blackish-brown; underside and legs reddish-brown.

Head with moderately large, partly merging puncturation dorsally, with more coarse sculpture on temples, with sharply pronounced longitudinal groove on fronce and vertex; distance between inner edges of eyes on vertex subequal to maximal eye diameter; ultimate segment of maxillar palpi as in Fig. 4; antennae reaching apical one-sixth of elytra, antennomeres' length ratio approximately as in other congeners.

Pronotum 1.12 times as long as wide (at level of tubercles), with clear, dense, partly merging puncturation, more fine on disk at median line, with shallow longitudinal depression at base, there with smooth, partly punctured area, prolated to middle of disk, with attenuated apically lateral tubercles.

Scutellum in dense puncturation, rounded apically.

Elytra 2.98 times as long as wide (basally), with large, rather deep, more or less uniform puncturation, smoothed towards apex, distance between punctures on disk being 2-3 times, partly even more, longer than their diameter, laterally puncturation noticeably denser, on disk with solitary suberect hairs.

Prothorax in middle part on sides in coarse, partly merged puncturation, smaller at base of its process, meso- and metathorax in coarse, but less large than on sides of prothorax, dense, often merging, somewhat rugose puncturation.

Hind tarsomere 1 2.13 times as long as hind tarsomere 2; hind tibia 1.16 times as long as hind tarsi.

Abdomen with small, dense, clear puncturation; last (visible) sternite with hardly noticeable depression apically.

Body length 12.9 mm.

REMARKS. Resembles to *T. hospes* (Holzschuh), n. comb. and *T. zamotajlovi* n. sp.; besides features, given in the key, differs from them in attenuated apically lateral tubercles of pronotum, presence of small flat smooth area in its base, somewhat sparser puncturation of elytra, presence of lighter tints in colouration of head and pronotum.

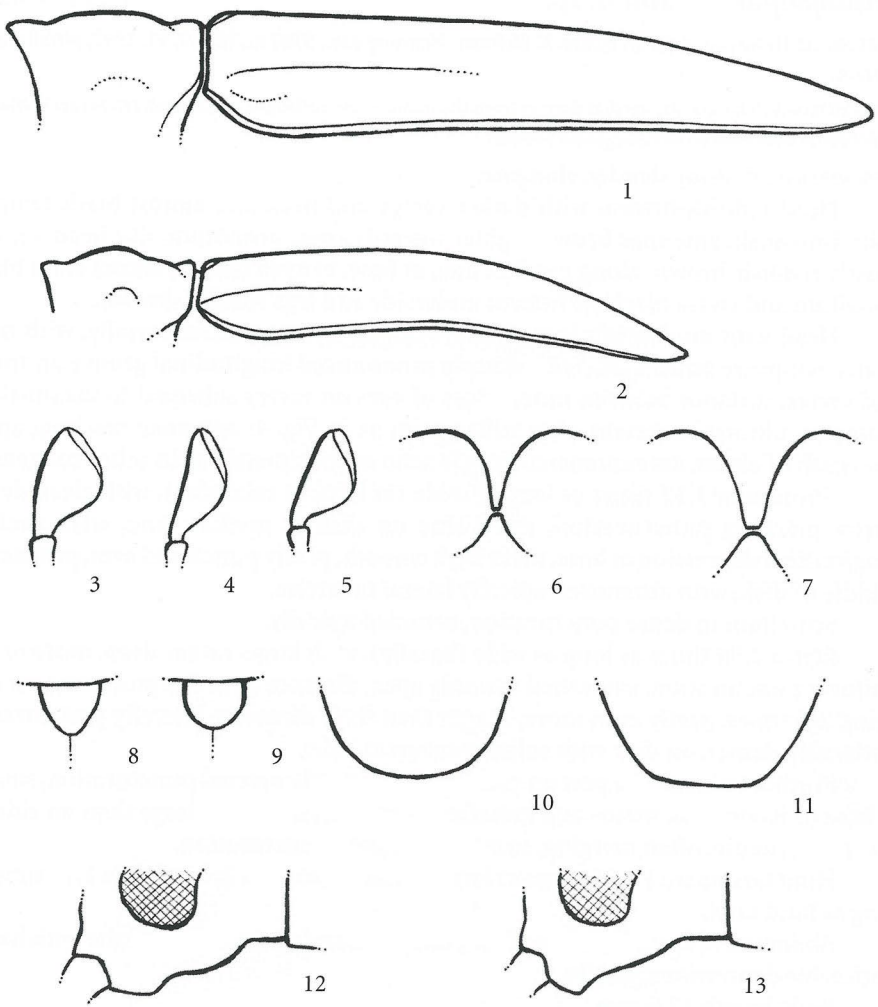
Teledapalpus zamotajlovi n. sp. Figs 5, 7, 32, 40.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂ (SM), China, N Sichuan, Juizhaigou, 4000 m, 21.-23. VI. 1997, pitfall trap, S. Murzin.

ETHYMOLOGY. The specific epithet derives from the name of my colleague and friend, constant partner in preparation and realization of various entomological projects, Dr. Alexandr S. Zamotajlov.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Body slender, elongate.

Head and elytra black, antennae blackish-brown, palpi brown, pronotum black, on sides partly reddish-black-brown, legs blackish-brown, partly somewhat lighter, hind femora and tibiae black, thorax blackish-brown, abdomen black, apices of sternites reddish-brown.



Figs 1-13. Xylosteini, details: 1, pronotum and elytra of *Teledapus dorcadioides* Pascoe, ♂ (lateral view); 2, idem, *Teledapalpus murzini* n. sp., ♂ (lateral view); 3, ultimate segment of maxillar palpus of *Teledapalpus hospes* (Holzschuh), ♂; 4, idem, *T. murzini* n. sp., ♂; 5, idem, *T. zamotajlovi* n. sp., ♂; 6, process of mesothorax of *T. murzini* n. sp., ♂; 7, idem, *T. zamotajlovi* n. sp., ♂; 8, scutellum of *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), ♂; 9, idem, *T. zolotichini* n. sp., ♂; 10, apex of last sternite of *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), ♂; 11, idem, *T. zolotichini* n. sp., ♂; 12, head of *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), ♂ (lateral view); 13, idem, *T. zolotichini* n. sp., ♂ (lateral view).

Head with very dense puncturation dorsally, faintly rarefied on neck, which is the most coarse and prominent on temples; with clear, but not sharp longitudinal groove on fronce and vertex; distance between inner edges of eyes on vertex hardly shorter than maximal diameter of eye; ultimate segment of maxillar palpi as in Fig. 5; antennae reaching apical one-third of elytra, antennomeres' length ratio approximately as in other congeners.

Pronotum 1.17 times as long as wide (at level of tubercles), with small, dense, uniform puncturation, larger on sides, with well developed longitudinal depression basally, lateral tubercles rounded apically.

Scutellum in coarse puncturation, rounded apically.

Elytra 3.22 times as long as wide (basally), with moderately large, rather deep, obliterated apically puncturation, distance between punctures on disk usually being not more than 2 times longer puncture's diameter, laterally puncturation considerably denser, on disk without erect or suberect hairs.

Prothorax in middle part with more or less clear rugose sculpture and dense rugose puncturation at base of its process; similar puncturation presents on meso- and metathorax.

Hind tarsomere 1 2.02 times as long as hind tarsomere 2; hind tibia 1.10 times as long as hind tarsi.

Abdomen with small, dense, somewhat unclear puncturation; last (visible) sternite with hardly noticeable depression apically.

Body length 14.0 mm.

REMARKS. Resembles *T. hospes* (Holzschuh), n. comb. and *T. murzini* n. sp.; besides mentioned above discriminative features, differs from them in somewhat smaller punctures of pronotum and head dorsally, sharp longitudinal depression of pronotum basally.

Teledapalpus hospes (Holzschuh, 1999), n. comb. Figs 3, 34, 37.

Teledapus hospes Holzschuh, 1999: 6.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂ (CH), China, Gansu prov., 70 km W of Wudu, 1800-2500 m, 7.-15. VI. 1997, A. Shamaev; 1 ♂ (MD), same data as holotype.

REMARKS. Described from one ♂. One more ♂, studied by me, possesses the same label, as holotype, and differs from it in the following features: body length 14.2 mm, disk of pronotum more nitidous, antennae slightly shorter, head, partly, elytra in humeral angles, at suture along its whole length, and apically look somewhat lighter.

Teledapalpus zolotichini n. sp. Figs 9, 11, 13, 33.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂ (SM), China, Shaanxi prov., Taibaishan nat. park, 3000-3200 m, 11.-13. VI. 1999, pitfall trap, S. Murzin.

ETHYMOLOGY. The specific epithet derives from the name of my senior friend, an amateur coleopterist from Moscow, Victor V. Zolotikhin, and is cordially given in memory of this remarkable person.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Body slender, elongate.

Integument black, several penultimate antennomeres, palpi, epipleura, and tarsi dark-brown.

Head with coarse dense puncturation dorsally, most coarse on temples, with sharp longitudinal groove on fronce and vertex; distance between inner edges of eyes on vertex hardly shorter than maximal diameter of eye; antennae distinctly not reaching elytral apex, antennomeres' length ratio approximately as in other congeners.

Pronotum 1.17 times as long as wide (at level of tubercles), with very dense small puncturation, on sides and in the middle of a disk puncturation less prominent, merging, rugose, basally with weak longitudinal depression, there with hardly marked smooth area, with solitary, subappressed robust hairs on disk.

Scutellum rounded apically.

Elytra 3.05 times as long as wide (basally), with moderately large, rather deep dense puncturation, distance between punctures on disk being subequal or somewhat longer than their diameter, along their whole length with multiple long erect hairs.

Prothorax in middle part, meso- and metathorax with dense coarse rugose puncturation.

Hind tarsomere 1 2.37 times as long as hind tarsomere 2; hind tibia 1.05 times as long as hind tarsi.

Abdomen with small dense clear puncturation; last (visible) sternite with hardly noticeable depression apically.

Body length 12.7 mm.

REMARKS. Resembles *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), n. comb.; besides features, given in the key, differs from it in stronger depression behind vertical tubercles, somewhat less coarse sculpture of pronotum, noticeably less distinct, subappressed robust hairs on its disk, somewhat darker penultimate antennomeres and tarsi.

Teledapalpus cremiarius (Holzschuh, 1999), n. comb. Figs 8, 10, 12, 35, 36, 41.

Teledapus cremiarius Holzschuh, 1999: 6.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂ (CH), China, Shaanxi prov., Qing Ling Shan Mts., track Hou Zen Zi vill. Taibai Shan, 3000 m, 29. VI. - 2. VII. 1998, fir forest, Zd. Jindra, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna; 1 ♂ (AM), same data as holotype.

REMARKS. Described from one ♂. One more studied ♂ of this species possesses the same label as holotype and differs from it in the following features: body length 11.4 mm, elytral puncturation somewhat sparser, reddish-brown tint prevails in colouration of head and pronotum.

BIOLOGY. According to the personal communication of the collectors, one specimen of the species in question was found in a pitfall trap, another was captured at night time during active movement on a fulcrum of planting arbor of a fir-tree (*Picea*), simultaneously some more awakely creeping beetles were observed on the same fulcrum, they managed to escape.

Genus *Parateledapus* n. gen.

Type species: *Teledapus gibbus* Holzschuh, 1989.

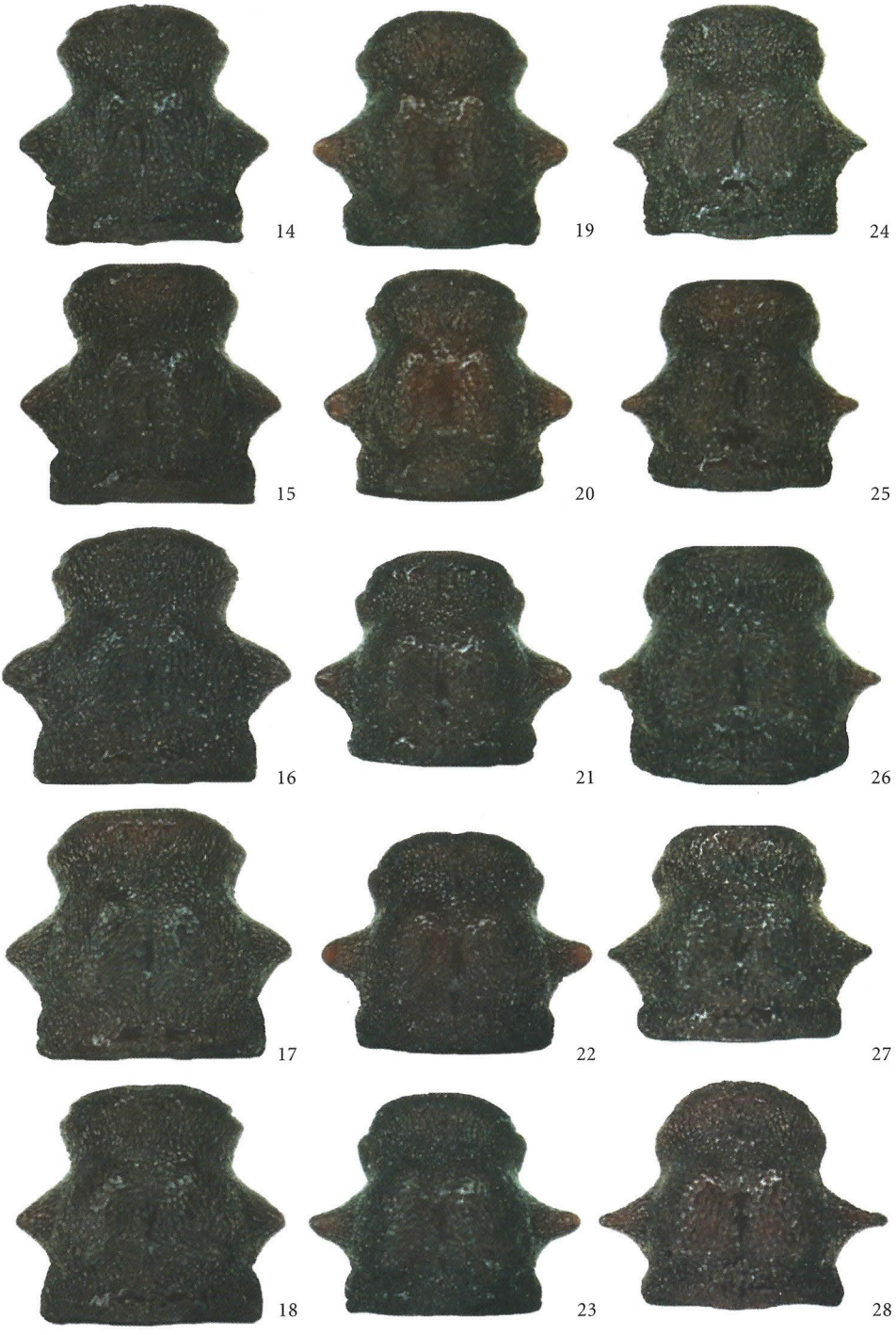
Teledapus: Holzschuh, 1989: 363.

DESCRIPTION. Habitually resembles *Teledapus* Pascoe (Figs 38, 43-49), but differs from it in a lot of features.

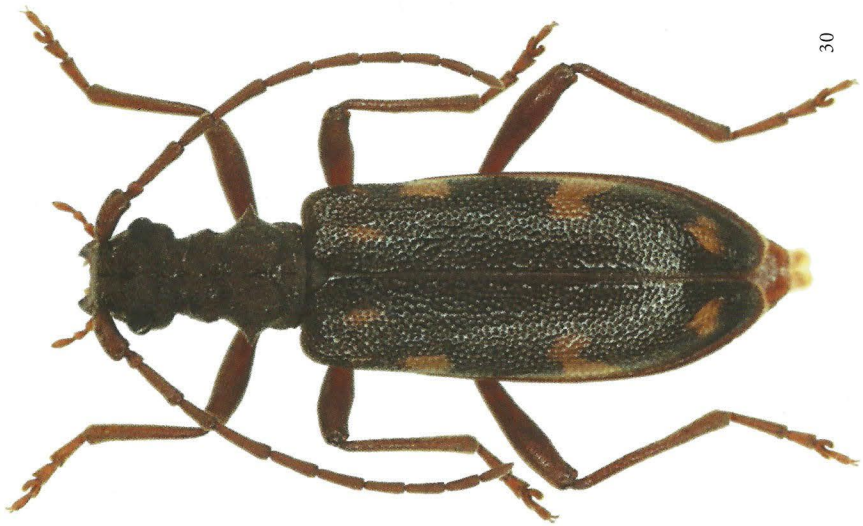
Head with large flat strongly sloping fronce, without noticeable excavation between antennal bases, longitudinal groove there not developed, as well as between eyes; distance between inferior edge of antennal socket and base of mandible more than 2 times longer diameter of antennal base; eyes with well developed emargination; palpi short, maxillar palpi subequal in length to labial ones, weakly exceeding edge of mandibles, ultimate segment of both maxillar and labial palpi not axe-shaped, from base to middle somewhat broadened, then narrowed apically.

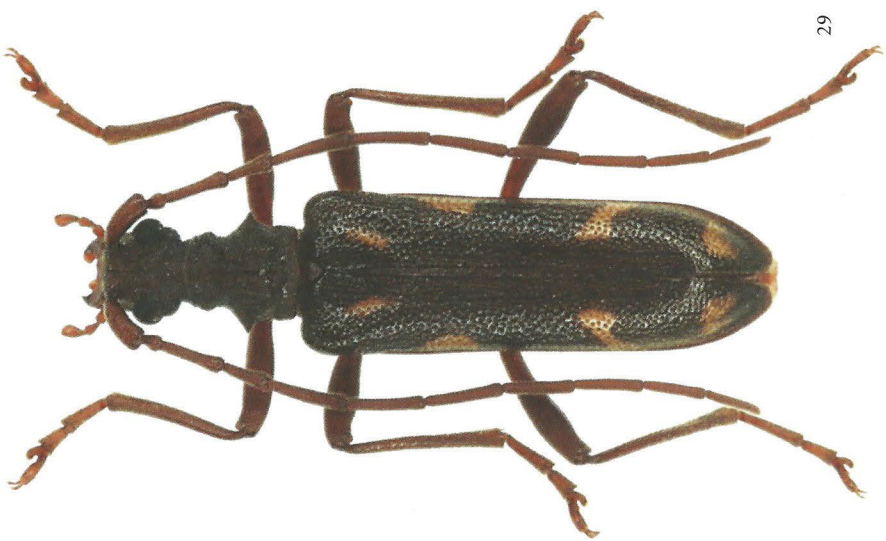
Pronotum of characteristic shape (Fig. 42), with coarse longitudinal wrinkles, lump-like raised apically.

Scutellum very small, base of pronotum being more than 7 times as wide as width of scutellum.



Figs 14-28. *Xylosteus* spp., pronotum: 14-18, *X. spinolae* Frivaldszky: 14, 15, ♂♂; 16-18, ♀♀. 19-23, *X. caucasicola* Plavilstshikov: 19, 20, ♂♂; 21-23, ♀♀. 24-28, *X. kadleci* n. sp.: 24, 25, ♂♂; 26-28, ♀♀.





Figs 29-30. *Xylosteus kadleci* n. sp., habitus: 29, holotype, ♂; 30, paratype, ♀.

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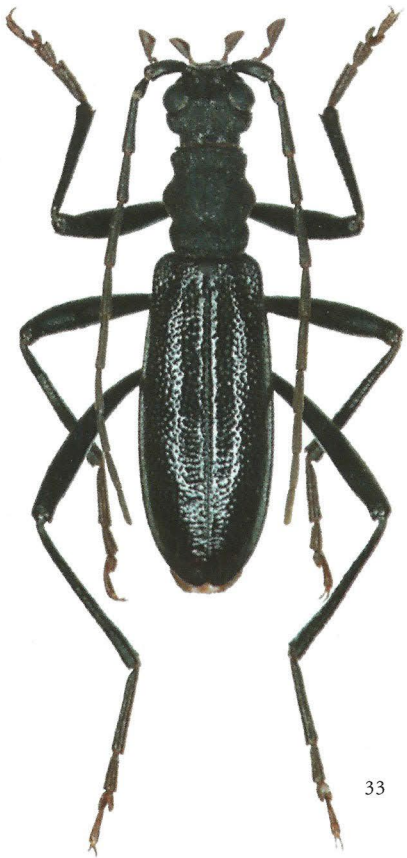

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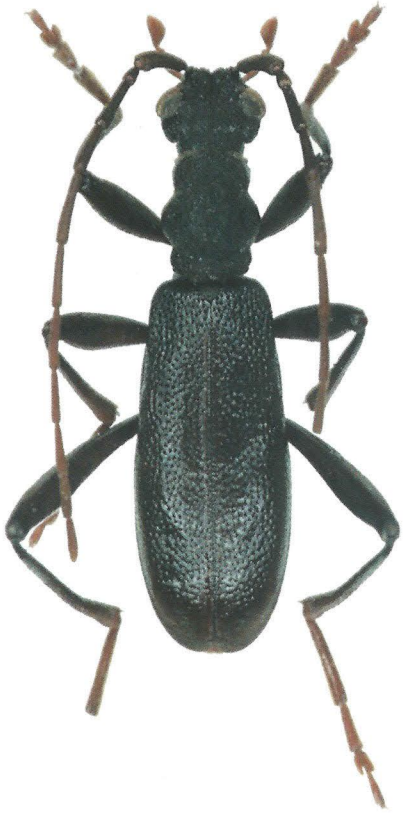
Figs 31-33. *Teledapalpus* spp., habitus: 31, *T. murzini* n. sp., holotype, ♂; 32, *T. zamotajlovi* n. sp., holotype, ♂; 33, *T. zolotichini* n. sp., holotype, ♂.



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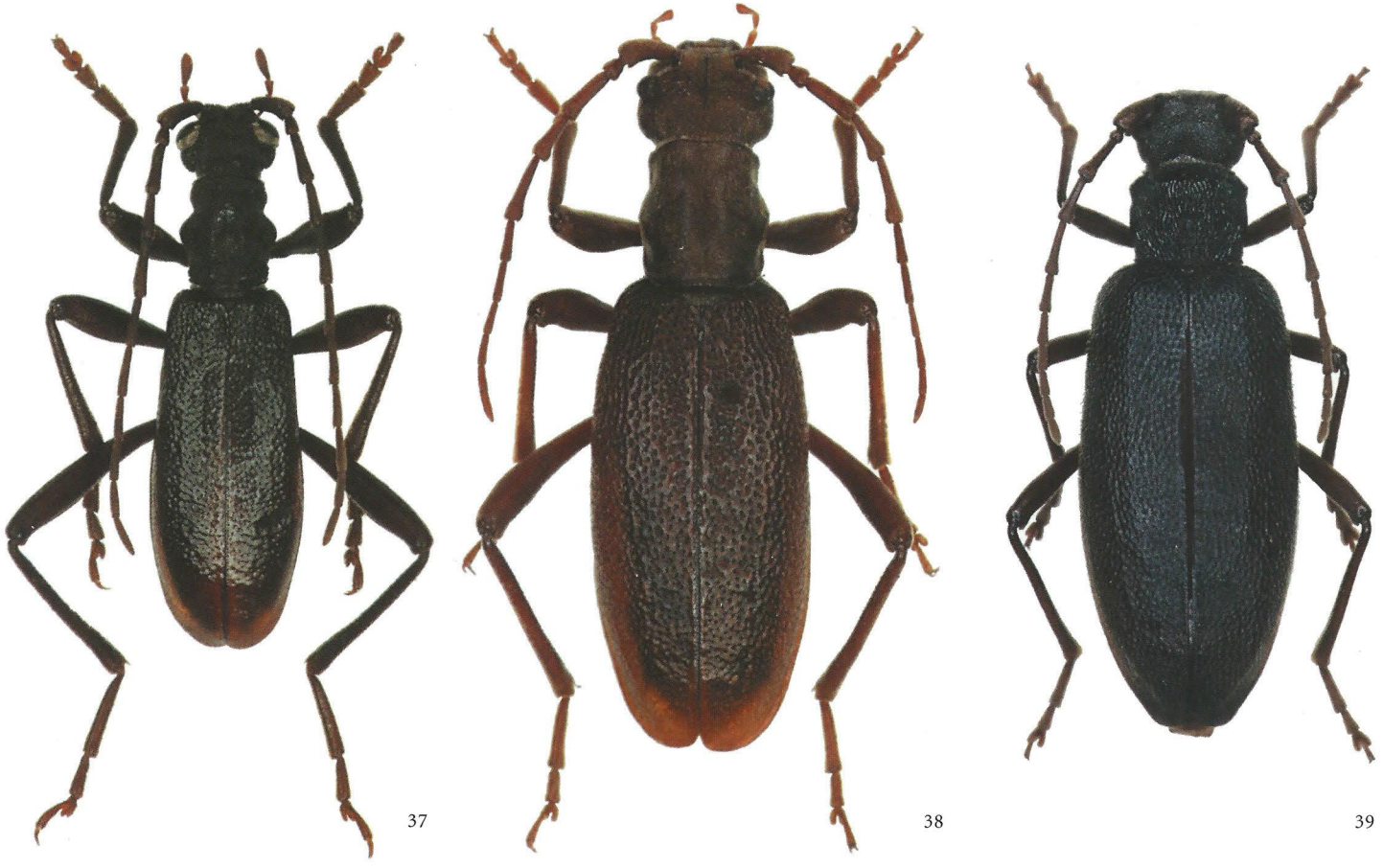
Figs 34-36. *Teledapalpus* spp., habitus: 34, *T. hospes* (Holzschuh), holotype,♂; 35, *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), holotype,♂; 36, *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), ♂ (coll. A. Miroshnikov).



Figs 37-39. Xylosteini, habitus: 37, *Teledapalpus hospes* (Holzschuh), ♂ (coll. M. Danilevsky); 38, *Teledapus dorcadioides* Pascoe, ♀; 39, *Parateledapus gibbus* (Holzschuh), holotype, ♀.

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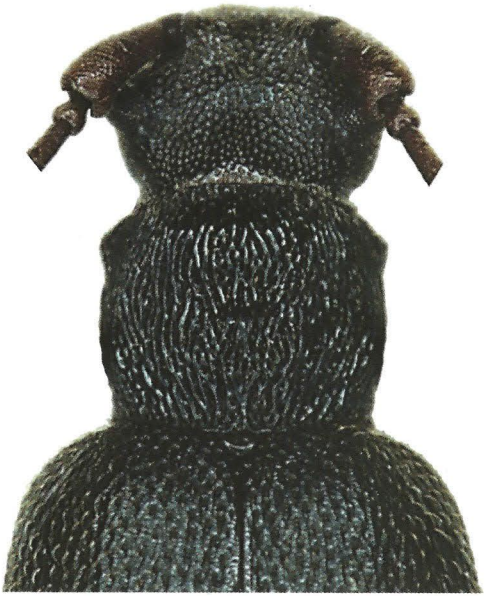

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Figs 40-42. Xylosteini, head and pronotum: 40, *Teledapalpus zamotajlovi* n. sp., holotype, ♂; 41, *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), ♂; 42, *Parateledapus gibbus* (Holzschuh), holotype, ♀.

43 44 45 46

Figs 43-46. *Teledapus* spp., head and pronotum: 43, *T. dorcadioides* Pascoe, ♀; 44, *T. dorcadioides* Pascoe, ♂; 45, *T. ocularis* Holzschuh, holotype, ♂; 46, *T. celsicola* Holzschuh, paratype, ♂.

Figs 47-49. *Teledapus* spp., habitus: 47, *T. dorcadioides* Pascoe, ♂; 48, *T. ocularis* Holzschuh, holotype, ♂; 49, *T. celsicola* Holzschuh, paratype, ♂.

Elytra strongly convex, their height in the most convex place considerably exceeds level of base of pronotum.

Process of prothorax wide, approximately twice wider than in *Teledapus*.

Tarsomeres 2 of all tarsi less than 1.5 times as long as tarsomere 3.

The genus includes 1 species from Thailand.

Parateledapus gibbus (Holzschuh, 1989), n. comb. Figs 39, 42.

Teledapus gibbus Holzschuh, 1989: 363.

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀ (CH), Thailande, Doi Inthanon, 2500 m, 9. II. 1985, tamisage (gesiebt), P. Schwendinger.

REMARKS. This species is known from 1 ♀.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Приводится описание нового вида *Xylosteus kadleci* n. sp. из северо-западной части Турции, наиболее близкого к *X. caucasicola* Plavilstshikov. Выделяются два новых рода, *Teledapalpus* n. gen. (Китай) и *Parateledapus* n. gen. (Таиланд), представители которых ранее были отнесены к роду *Teledapus* Pascoe. В роде *Teledapalpus* n. gen. описываются 3 новых вида: *T. murzini* n. sp., *T. zamotajlovi* n. sp. и *T. zolotichini* n. sp.; приводится определительная таблица всех видов этого рода, включающего, кроме перечисленных, также *T. hospes* (Holzschuh), n. comb. и *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), n. comb. В составе рода *Parateledapus* n. gen. рассматривается его единственный представитель - *P. gibbus* (Holzschuh), n. comb.

Таблица для определения видов рода *Teledapalpus* n. gen. по ♂

1. Надкрылья с матовым блеском, без стоячих волосков или, самое большее, с единичными стоячими или прилегающими волосками, морщинистая скульптура надкрылий выглядит менее грубой; переднеспинка на диске без грубоватых полустоячих или прилегающих волосков, лежачий волосяной покров заметно менее развит, выделяется очень слабо 2

- Надкрылья сильно блестящие, в многочисленных длинных стоячих волосках, морщинистая скульптура надкрылий выглядит более грубой; переднеспинка на диске с грубоватыми полустоячими или прилегающими волосками, лежачий волосяной покров более развит, выделяется значительно лучше 4

2. Надкрылья от основания к вершине сильно расширены, яйцевидные; субментум в грубой пунктировке, без четко выраженных поперечных складок; последний членик максиллярных щупиков как на рис. 3. Распространение: Южная Ганьсу (рис. 34, 37)... ..... *T. hospes* (Holzschuh), n. comb.

- Надкрылья от основания к вершине слабо расширены; субментум в той или иной степени четко выраженных поперечных складках 3

3. Усики длиннее, достигают последней шестой надкрылий; последний членик максиллярных щупиков как на рис. 4; надкрылья от основания к вершине менее расширены; субментум в более резких поперечных складках; отросток среднегруди уже (рис. 6); скульптура передне-, средне- и заднегруди заметно более грубая; брюшко в отчетливой пунктировке. Распространение: Северная Сычуань (рис. 31) .... *T. murzini* n. sp.

- Усики короче, достигают только последней трети надкрылий; последний членик максиллярных щупиков как на рис. 5; надкрылья от основания к вершине более

расширены; субментум в менее резких поперечных складках; отросток среднегруди шире (рис. 7); скульптура передне-, средне- и заднегруди заметно менее грубая; брюшко в слабой, менее отчетливой пунктировке. Распространение: Северная Сычуань (рис. 32) ..... *T. zamotajlovi* n. sp.

4. Надкрылья в более грубой морщинистой скульптуре; щиток к вершине сужен, треугольный (рис. 8); последний (видимый) стернит на вершине как на рис. 10; область субментума резко выделяется, при переходе области гулы в область субментума поверхность головы резко приподнята, что хорошо заметно и при осмотре сбоку в виде выступа (рис. 12); пунктировка на висках несколько более грубая, чем на щеках, но это различие выражено слабо. Распространение: Южная Шэньси (рис. 35, 36) .... *T. cremiarius* (Holzschuh), n. comb.

Надкрылья в менее грубой морщинистой скульптуре; щиток на вершине округлый (рис. 9); последний (видимый) стернит на вершине как на рис. 11; область субментума выделяется гораздо слабее, поверхность головы между областью гулы и областью субментума при осмотре сбоку без резкого выступа (рис. 13); граница между грубой пунктировкой на висках и гораздо менее грубой пунктировкой на щеках ясно выражена. Распространение: Южная Шэньси (рис. 33)..... *T. zolotichini* n. sp.

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