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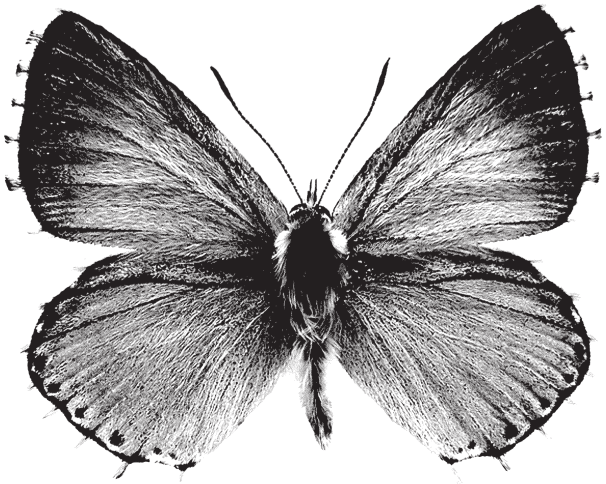

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New species of genus *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863 from East Kazakhstan and two new subspecies of *Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) from Central Asia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

Новый вид рода *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863 из Вост. Казахстана и 2 новых подвида *Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) из Центральной Азии (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cortodera, Aromia, новые таксоны, Казахстан, Туркмения, Киргизия.

Abstract. *Cortodera kokpektensis* **sp. n.** is described from Kokpekty environs (East Kazakhstan) on the base of a single female. The new species is compared with *Cortodera analis* (Gebler, 1830), and *C. ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936, but most probably it is close to *C. sibirica* (Plavilstshikov, 1915), described as *Leptura* (*Vadonia*) *atramentaria* sibirica Plavilstshikov, 1915 = *Cortodera semenovi* Plavistshikov, 1936, **syn. n**.

Aromia moschata jankovskyi **ssp. n.** is described from near Arslan-Bob (west slope of Fergana ridge, Kirgizia) after two females with partly red prothorax and metallic-blue legs and antennae. The taxon was recorded before as *A. m. ambrosiaca* from Chatkal and Fergana ridges (Kirgizia).

Aromia moschata vetusta Bogachev, 1962 was described before with inavailable name A. *moschata ambrosiaca* var. *vetusta* Jankowski, 1934.

Aromia moschata sumbarensis **ssp. n.** is described from Kopet-Dag ridge (Turkmenia) on the base of a single male with metallic thorax, antennae and legs, and so similar to the nominative subspecies – it is the first record of the species from Turkmenia.

Резюме. *Cortodera kokpektensis* **sp. n.** описан из окрестностей Кокпекты (Восточный Казахстан) по единственной самке. Новый вид сравнивается с *Cortodera analis* (Gebler, 1830) и *C. ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936, однако, вероятнее всего, он близок к *C. sibirica* (Plavilstshikov, 1915), описанному как *Leptura* (*Vadonia*) *atramentaria* sibirica Plavilstshikov, 1915 = *Cortodera semenovi* Plavistshikov, 1936, **syn. n**.

Aromia moschata jankovskyi **ssp. n.** описан из окрестностей Арслан-Боба (западный склон Ферганского хребта, Киргизия) по двум самкам с частично красной переднегрудью и металлически-синими ногами и усиками. Этот таксон прежде отмечался как *A. m. ambrosiaca* из Чаткала и Ферганского хребта (Киргизия).

Aromia moschata vetusta Bogachev, 1962 был описан прежде под непригодным названием *A. moschata ambrosiaca* var. *vetusta* Jankowski, 1934.

Aromia moschata sumbarensis **ssp. n.** описан из Копет-Дага (Туркмения) на основе единственного самца с металлической грудью, усиками и ногами, сходного, таким образом, с номинативным подвидом- это первые сведения о данном виде в Туркмении.

Cerambycidae materials preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow State University were partly never examined by specialists. This year I received the possibility to begin the regular study of all Cerambycidae collections of Moscow museum. As a result of this process several new taxa were discovered. Three of them are described in the present work.

Cortodera kokpektensis **sp. n.**
(Color pl. 4, fig. 1)

Description. A single female known; body length: 8.5mm, body width: 2.7mm.

Head and thorax black, abdomen black-brown, antennae, elytra and legs dark brown. Head with distinct temples, strongly angulated, parallelsided; labial palpi (maxillary palpi lost) with strongly dilated apical joints.

Antennae reaching posterior elytral third; two first antennal joints a little paler than others; 5th joint longer than 1st, about as long as 2nd and 3rd together; 3rd joint shorter than 1st and a little longer than 4th; 2nd joint as long as wide. Prothorax about 1.2 times shorter than basal width, strongly sinuate anteriorly, campanuliform; lateral thoracic sides a little widened near middle, fairly sinuated behind, lateral tubercles indistinct; the largest middle width distinctly narrower than at base; pronotum convex with distinct longitudinal depression along middle and here with elongated glabrous shining line; pronotal punctuation moderately dense, the distance between punctures less than diameter of each, only near middle punctation a little sparser and the distance between punctures more than diameter of each; pronotal pubescence

consists of short brownish erect and semierect setae; only lateral thoracic pubescence looks more or less recumbent. Scutellum triangular, about as wider as long, with scattered short setae. Elytra about 2.3 times longer than wide, parallelsided, not narrowed near middle; covered with short, pale, semierect, strong setae with several longer erect setae near scutellum; with moderately dense coarse punctation becoming a little smaller apically; the distance between punctures often more than diameter of each. Abdomen with moderately dense long erect and partly recumbent setae; last abdominal sternite and tergite rounded.

Distribution. NE Kazakhstan, Kokpekty environs.

Name derivation. The name of the species is formed on the base of the type locality geographical name.

Materials. *Cortodera kokpektensis* **sp. n.**: holotype, female, East Kazakhstan, Kokpekty env., 1.6.1930, Lukjanovich leg. (Zoological Museum of Moscow University).

Remarks. – A new species does not look to be close to any other species of the region. A single known female of *C. ciliata* Danilevsky, 2001, described from about same region (about 100km northwards Kokpekty), has strongly transverse prothorax covered with short recumbent setae; besides its thorax, legs antennae and abdomen are red.

Well known *C. analis* (Gebler, 1830) distributed in Altaj mountain system differs by prothorax of different shape (see Danilevsky, 2001a: 16-17): it is widened in the middle and here sometimes wider than at base; besides erect pronotal and elytral setae are rather long.

The eastern most Kazakhstan localities of *C. ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936 are in Aktjubinsk region (a male: Temir river valley, Pokrovsky, 20 km northwards Temir city, 22.5.2000 Romantzov leg. and a female: Karahobda river, Alpaisai (about same region) 26.5.2000 Romantzov leg. – both in my collection). It is about 2000 km westwards locality of *C. kokpektensis* **sp. n.,** *C. ruthena* strongly differs from the new species by the domination of recumbent pubescence on pronotum (Danilevsky. 2001b: 4-13).

Most probably *C. kokpektensis* **sp. n.** is close to poorly known *Cortodera sibirica* (Plavilstshikov, 1915), originally described as *Leptura* (*Vadonia*) *atramentaria sibirica* Plavilstshikov, 1915 = *Cortodera semenovi* Plavistshikov, 1936, **syn. n.** (see Danilevsky, 2001b: 3). Only 4 specimens of two subspecies are known: 1 male and 3 females of C. s. sibirica – from Altaj (Kondoma river southwards Novokuznetsk and Bijsk environs) and 1 female of *C. s. shavrovi* Danilevsky, 2001b from Khakassia (Askiz south-westwards Abakan). All known females of *C. sibirica* are wider (elytra about 2.0-2.1 times longer than width), with distinctly wider prothorax (about 1.3 times wider than long) widened near middle; besides pronotal and elytral punctation is smaller and denser, erect pubescence distinctly shorter.

Aromia moschata jankovskyi **ssp. n.**
(Color pl. 4, fig. 2)

Aromia moschata ambrosiaca, Jankowsky, 1934: 105-106 (Kirgizia: Chatkal ridge, Ak-Su river and Fergana ridge, Arslan-Bob); Plavilstshikov, 1940: 202 (Fergana ridge).

Description. Only two females are definitely known; body length: 32.5-33.6 mm; width: 8.0-8.5 mm.

A new taxon undoubtedly belongs to *A. moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) because of all normal species characters and specially because of totally glabrous elytra. It is characterized by mostly red pronotum with wide central blue-green line and totally blue-green antennae and legs, while in the geographically nearest *A. m. cruenta* Bogachev, 1962 from Tadzhikistan all legs and antennae are always totally red. Another *A. moschata* from Central Asia – *A. m. vetusta* Bogatchev, 1962 from Syr-Darja river valley and foothills of Karatau ridge, which also has metallic-blue antennae and legs differs by small red pronotal areas with greenish lustre, so from the first view pronotum looks totally green. The taxon was introduced as *A. moschata ambrosiaca* var. *vetusta* Jankowski, 1934 - unavailable name as forth name in trinomen. The name was validated by A.V. Bogatchev (1962: 98) as "*A. moschata vetusta*".

The distinguishing characters of A. m. jankovskyi ssp. n. from rather distant A. m. ambrosiaca (Stevens, 1809) are not quite clear because of too small number of availble specimens of new subspecies (only two females).

Antennae of the holotype (smaller specimen) a little shorter than elytra, antennae of the paratype (larger specimen) protruding beyond elytral apices. Pronotum with considerably obliterated sculpture: transverse anterior rugae indistinct, but both pairs of pronotal tubercles well developed and anterior pair about as prominent as posterior; lateral thoracic tubercles relatively short.

Distribution. Kirgizia, mountains east-northwards Fergana valley, foothills of Fergana and Chatkal ridges.

Name derivation. The new subspecies is dedicated to I.V. Jankovsky, who had first separated it as a new taxon.

Materials. *Aromia m. jankovskyi* **ssp. n.**: holotype, female, with two labels: (1) "Fergana, Arslan-Bob, 24.7.1927, prof. D.Kashkarov's exp."; (2) "*Aromia moschata ambrosiaca* Stev. A.Semenov-Tian-Shansky det. 31" – Zoological Institute, Sankt-Petersburg; paratype, female with a label: "Fergana, Arslan-Bob, Ak-Terek [about 8km SW Arslanbob], 14.7.1937, D.Prutinski" – Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

Remarks. First records of the taxon were published by I.V. Jankovsky (1934) under the name *Aromia moschata amrosiaca*. His first specimen was collected by him in 1904 in Chatkal ridge on the bank of Ak-Su river [about 15km northwards Tashkumyr] – right tributary of Kara-Su river flowing into Naryn near Tash-Kumyr. This specimen was lost in 1914.

Holotype of the present article was already described in details (Jankovsky, 1934: 31).

I.V. Jankovsky (1934) knew one more female from Kara-Su river (length – 28 mm; 28.7.1933, V.E. Kreitzberg leg.), but that specimen is not known to me.

Aromia moschata sumbarensis **ssp. n.**
(Color pl. 4, fig. 3)

Description. Only one male known; body length: 32.1mm; width: 7.8mm.

The taxon is characterized by totally green pronotum with slight golden lustre; elytra grass-green, antennae and legs dark-blue; antennae protruding beyond elytral apices by 4 apical joints; pronotum with moderately rough sculpture: anterior and posterior transverse rugae obliterated, central area with deep dense punctation, anterior pair of pronotal tubercles nearly absent, posterior pair distinctly raised; lateral thoracic tubercles relatively short.

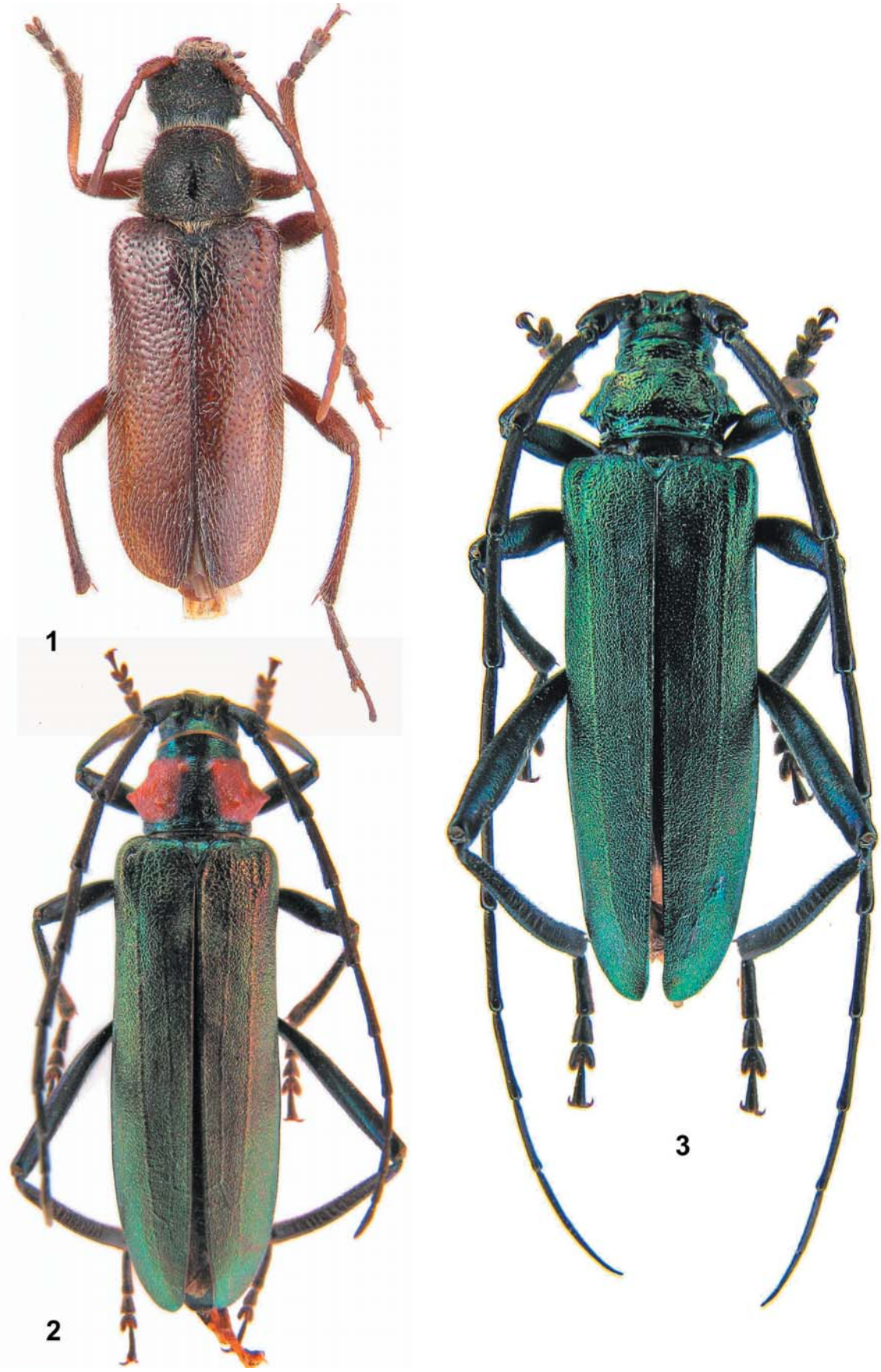
Distribution. Turkmenia, Kopet-Dag ridge, Sumbar river valley.

Name derivation. The new subspecies is named after Sumbar river valley, where its type locality is situated.

Materials. Holotype, male, Turkmenia, Kopet-Dag ridge, Sumbar river, Ai-Dere environs, Kurilenko leg. – author's collection.

Remark. The new subspecies is a unique Central Asian population of A. moschata with totally metallic-green thorax without red areas. So, the holotype looks

Color plate 4. New species of genus *Cortodera* from East Kazakhstan and two new subspecies of *Aromia moschata* from Central Asia



Figs 1-3. 1 - *Cortodera kokpektensis* **sp. n.**, holotype, female; 2 - *Aromia moschata jankovskyi* **ssp. n.**, holotype, female; 3- *Aromia moschata sumbarensis* **ssp. n.**, holotype, male.

similar to the representatives of the nominative subspecies. *A. moschata* was never recorded for Turkmenia before. The geographically nearest populations of *A. moschata* in Iran (Karadj near Teheran – according to *A.Villiers*, 1967), Azerbajdzhan and in Dagestan belong to *A. m. ambrosiaca* (with totally or partly red prothorax). The nearest populations with totally green prothorax are known from north-west and central Caucasus (Plavilstshikov, 1940). In my materials such populations are represented by specimens from Krasnodar region (Ubinskoe) and from Georgia (Borzhomi). The holotype of *A. m. sumbarensis* **ssp. n**. differs from various specimens of the species from a lot of known populations by details of pronotal sculpture, but a morphology of a single specimen is not enough to realize the value of such characters.

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