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**Новый вид жуков-таёжников, *Sphaerites perforatus*
(Coleoptera: Sphaeritidae), из высокогорий китайской
провинции Юньнань**

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Sphaeritidae, *Sphaerites*, новые виды, Китай.

Key words: Coleoptera, Sphaeritidae, *Sphaerites*, new species, China.

Резюме: *Sphaerites perforatus*, **sp. n.** описан из Китая.

Abstract: *Sphaerites perforatus*, **sp. n.** is described from China.

[**Gusakov A.A.** A new species of false clown beetles, *Sphaerites perforatus*
(Coleoptera: Sphaeritidae), from the highlands of Yunnan province, China]

Как и прогнозировалось (Гусаков, 2004: 179), новый для науки нелетающий *Sphaerites* Duftschmid, 1805 обнаружен недавно в горах Китая. Материал добыт русскими сборщиками в высокогорных районах провинции Юньнань. Теперь небольшое монотипическое семейство жуков-таёжников (Sphaeritidae) насчитывает в мировой фауне семь известных видов (Гусаков, 2004; Löbl, 2015). Изученные экземпляры хранятся в коллекциях Зоологического института РАН (Санкт-Петербург, Россия; далее - ЗИИ) и Зоологического музея МГУ (Москва, Россия; далее - ЗММУ).

***Sphaerites perforatus* sp. n.**

Рис. 1-5

Типовая местность. Китай, Юньнань, северо-восточнее города Вэйси, 4.1 км западнее-северо-западнее “Yanguangcan”, 27°15'32” с.ш., 099°24'28” в.д., 3595 м.

Type locality. China, Yunnan, NE Weixi City, 4.1 km WNW Yanguangcan, 27°15'32” N / 099°24'28” E, 3595 m.

Диагноз. Нелетающий *Sphaerites* с хорошо выраженными

продольными рядами крупных, глубоких точек на надкрыльях.

Типовой материал. Голотип (ЗИН), самец с двумя этикетками: 1) красная, печатная: “HOLOTYPUS | *Sphaerites* | *PERFORATUS* | Gusakov”; 2) белая, печатная: “CH [China], Yunnan, NE Weixi City | 4.1 km WNW Yanguangcan | 27°15'32” N / 099°24'28” E | 10.06.2015, H=3595 m | [I.A.] Belousov, [I.I.] Kabak, [G.E.] Davidian [leg.]”. У голотипа, смонтированного на плашке из плотного белого картона, отсутствуют четвёртый и пятый членики левой задней лапки; эдеагус, отпрепарированный мной, отделён от генитальных сегментов, части помещены в микропробирку с глицерином, подколотую на одной булавке с жуком. Паратипы: 1 самка (ЗИН), собранная вместе с голотипом; 1 самка (ЗММУ; № ZMMU Col 02380), “CH, Yunnan, SE Weixi City | 5.7 km SW Shanghuoshan Vil. | 27°04'32” N / 099°16'41” E | 19.06.2015, H=3715 m | Belousov, Kabak, Davidian”; 1 самка (ЗММУ; № ZMMU Col 02381), “CH, Yunnan, NE Lanping City | 0.9 km NE Xuebangshan Mt. | 26°29'14” N / 099°30'08” E | 29.05.2015, H=4035 m | Belousov, Kabak, Davidian”; 1 самец (ЗИН), 1 самец (ЗММУ; № ZMMU Col 02382), “CH, Yunnan, Lijiang->Shangrila | 214 Ntn.Road, WSW of Edi Vil. | 27°20'35” N / 99°51'58” E | 31.05.2013, H=3690 m | Belousov, Kabak, Davidian leg.”; 1 самец (ЗММУ; № ZMMU Col 02383), “China, Yunnan Province | W of Lugu Lake, H=3750 m | 27°41'26” N / 100°35'18” E | 31.05.2012 Belousov, | Davidian, Kabak, Korolev lg.”.

Описание. Голотип (Рис. 1). Самец. Длина 5.5 мм, ширина - 2.85 мм. Сверху выглядит полностью чёрным, с бронзовым блеском, но надкрылья просвечивающие, чёрно-бурые. Тело умеренно выпуклое, с округлёнными боками. Пунктировка головы более или менее однородная, сравнительно тонкая. Переднеспинка плавно сужается кпереди, кайма её переднего края тонкая, но цельная. Боковые края переднеспинки с едва заметной выемчатостью близ прямых задних углов. Пунктировка поверхности переднеспинки на диске очень тонкая и редкая, на боках - хорошо выраженная, двойная. Щиток пунктирован ещё реже и тоньше, чем середина диска переднеспинки. Надкрылья с девятью чёткими рядами очень крупных, глубоких точек; промежутки надкрылий в такой же

тонкой и редкой пунктировке, как на диске переднеспинки. Предвершинные бугры надкрылий отсутствуют. Участок плечевой области, отграниченный верхней границей эпиплевры и килевидной складкой основания надкрылий, сравнительно большой. Ребро верхней границы эпиплевры с ясными зубчиками. Крылья укороченные, непригодные для полёта. Метэпистерны крупно, неглубоко пунктированные. Задние вертлуги вершиной прилегают к поверхности бедра. Задние бедра умеренно широкие, не искривлённые. Вентриты неравномерно пунктированные. Пунктировка пигидия отчётливо двойная. Эдегус (Рис. 2, 3) и генитальные сегменты (Рис. 4, 5) сходного с другими видами рода строения.

Паратипы. Длина тела самцов 5.6-5.85 мм, ширина 2.9-3.15 мм. Длина тела самок 5.9-6.65 мм, ширина 3.15-3.65 мм. Покровы более или менее просвечивающие, от чёрно-бурых до тёмно-красно-бурых. Основания надкрылий одного самца (из западных окрестностей озера Лугуху) светло-коричневые. Самка легко отличается от самца маленьким, выпуклым подподбородком (у самца он заметно больше и вогнутый).

Дифференциальный диагноз. От всех прочих видов рода описываемый легко отличается девятью хорошо выраженными продольными рядами крупных, глубоких точек на надкрыльях. У других известных видов точечные ряды надкрылий много тоньше и их может быть меньше девяти.

Этимология. Предложенное название (perforatus - продырявленный) отражает характерную особенность пунктировки надкрылий описываемого вида, точки которой крупные и глубокие, похожие на отверстия.

Распространение. Обитает в высокогорных районах китайской провинции Юньнань, откуда известен по сборам из пяти локалитетов.

Благодарности. За возможность работать с материалом из Китая я очень признателен петербургским энтомологам И.А. Белоусову, И.И. Кабаку, А.Г. Ковалю. Я очень обязан К.В. Макарову (Москва) и М.Э. Смирнову (Иваново) за неоценимую помощь в подготовке иллюстраций. Работа выполнена в рамках гостемы № АААА-А16-116021660077-3.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

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Рис. 1. *Sphaerites perforatus* sp. n., самец, голотип, общий вид сверху. Автор снимка: А.А. Гусаков.



Рис. 2-5. *Sphaerites perforatus* sp. n., гениталии самца, голотип: 2 - эдеагус сверху; 3 - то же слева; 4 - генитальные сегменты слева; 5 - то же снизу. Автор снимков: К.В. Макаров.

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**Новый вид жуков-кравчигов, *Lethrus (Scelolethrus) nazarovi*
(Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Geotrupinae: Lethrini), из
иранского Копетдага**

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, *Lethrus*, новый вид, Иран.

Key words: Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, *Lethrus*, new species, Iran.

Резюме: *Lethrus (Scelolethrus) nazarovi*, **sp. n.** описан из Ирана.

Abstract: *Lethrus (Scelolethrus) nazarovi*, **sp. n.** is described from Iran.

[**Gusakov A.A.** A new species of lethrin beetles, *Lethrus (Scelolethrus) nazarovi*
(Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Geotrupinae: Lethrini), from the Iranian Kopet Dagh]

В фауне Ирана ранее выявлено пять видов рода *Lethrus* Scopoli, 1777 (Nikolajev et al., 2016). Ещё один, оказавшийся новым для науки, вид подрода *Scelolethrus* Semenov, 1892 добыт недавно в иранской части горной системы Копетдаг и описывается здесь. Все упомянутые ниже экземпляры хранятся в коллекции Зоологического музея МГУ (Москва, Россия) и имеют инвентарные номера.

***Lethrus (Scelolethrus) nazarovi* sp. n.**

Рис. 1-3, 7, 8

Типовая местность. Иран, Хорасан-Резави, северный макросклон хребта Копетдаг, 20 км западнее Деррегега, 37°26' с.ш, 058°51' в.д., 500 м.

Type locality. Iran, Razavi Khorasan, northern macroslope of the Kopet Dagh Mountains, 20 km West of the Darreh Gaz (Dargaz) City, N 37°26', E 058°51', 500 m.

Диагноз. Вид подрода *Scelolethrus* без киля и со сравнительно слабым бугорком верхней плоскости обеих верхних челюстей самца; вершины надкрылий самца закруглены вместе,

эпиплевры достигают шовных углов надкрылий; вершины парамер сравнительно короткие, без бугорков или зубчиков; придатки верхних челюстей самца длинные, асимметричные; передние бёдра самца с сильным зубцом; головная капсула самца при основании верхних челюстей без выростов; продольные бороздки надкрылий глубокие.

Типовой материал. Голотип, самец № ZMMU Col 02290 с четырьмя этикетками: 1) красная, печатная: “HOLOTYPUS | *Lethrus* | NAZAROV | Gusakov”; 2) белая, печатная: “Iran, Razavi Khorasan | N[orthern] macroslope of [the] Kopet | Dagh Mts, 20 km W[est of the] Darreh Gaz [City] | h-500 m, N 37°26', E 058°51' | 1-3.05.2013[,] R.A. Nazarov leg.”; 3) белая, печатная: “Иран, Хорасан-Резави | северный макросклон хребта | Копетдаг, 20 км З[ападнее] г[орода]. Деррегез | h-500 м, N 37°26', E 058°51' | 1-3.05.2013[,] P.A. Назаров [leg.]”; 4) розовая, печатная: “Зоомузей МГУ (Москва, РОССИЯ) | № ZMMU Col 02290 | Zool. Mus. Mosq. Univ. | (Mosquae, ROSSIA)”. Экземпляр без видимых повреждений; эдеагус отпрепарирован мной, тегмен и пенис разделены, наклеены.

Описание. Голотип (Рис. 1). Самец. Тело выпуклое, чёрное, умеренно блестящее, практически без следов бронзового блеска; зубцы передних голеней просвечивающие, тёмно-красно-бурые. Кутикула поверхностей тела со сравнительно слабо выраженной сетчатой микроскульптурой. Длина 19.8 мм, ширина - 10.3 мм.

Голова большая, широкая со срединным вдавлением на лбу, явственными лобными и боковыми киями, очень неравномерно покрыта неглубокими, негустыми, некрупными точками; пунктировка наличника сравнительно лучше выраженная. Предглазные лопасти широко закруглённые. Посторбитальные зубчики отсутствуют. Горло выпуклое. Верхняя губа асимметричная, её правая доля заметно больше. Верхние челюсти (Рис. 2, 3) широкие, с закруглёнными наружными краями; сверху со сравнительно слабыми предвершинными бугорками, без килей. Нижние придатки (расположены в дистальной части верхних челюстей на уровне предвершинных бугорков) длинные, асимметричные (правый заметно длиннее левого), направлены вперёд и вниз, при осмотре спереди вершинами загнуты внутрь. Головная капсула

при основании верхних челюстей без выростов. Булава усиков короткая (её длина 0.6 мм, ширина - 1.0 мм).

Переднеспинка поперечная (длина по средней линии 4.6 мм, максимальная ширина - 10.3 мм), выпуклая, без продольной срединной бороздки, с окаймлёнными краями и широко закруглёнными передними углами. Пунктировка переднеспинки умеренно густая, неглубокая и неравномерная, на боковых поверхностях сглаженная.

Щиток маленький, широко-треугольный, с отдельной точкой на левой половине.

Надкрылья полукруглые, выпуклые, плотно сомкнутые до самых вершин, которые закруглены вместе; эпиплевры достигают шовных углов надкрылий. Поверхность надкрылий с глубокими продольными бороздками, заметно выпуклыми промежутками и многочисленными поперечными морщинками.

Передние голени (длина 6.7 мм, максимальная/минимальная ширина - 2.1/0.7 мм) с четырьмя крупными зубцами по наружному краю. Передние бёдра с сильным, загнутым вершиной внутрь зубцом близ середины переднего края. Передний край задних бёдер с крупными зазубринами.

Эдеагус (Рис. 7) со сравнительно короткими закруглёнными на вершинах параметрами. Длина тегмена 4.65 мм, ширина - 1.35 мм. Внутренний мешок эдеагуса (Рис. 8) с густыми длинными волосками и однодольным основанием вершинного шипа.

Дифференциальный диагноз. Описываемый вид крайне похож на живущего несколько севернее, в туркменской части Копетдага, *Lethrus (Scelolethrus) sulcatus* Kraatz, 1883 (Рис. 4-6, 9, 10; материал смотри ниже), но отличается от последнего строением верхних челюстей и вершин надкрылий. У самца *L. sulcatus* бугорки верхней плоскости верхних челюстей (Рис. 4-6) сравнительно более выраженные, соединены (по крайней мере, на правой челюсти) с её боковым наружным краем хорошо выраженным килем (Рис. 6); вершины надкрылий самца не до конца сомкнутые, закруглённые каждое в отдельности, эпиплевры немного не достигают шовных углов надкрылий. Верхние плоскости верхних челюстей самца *L. nazarovi* (Рис. 2,

3) без килей и со сравнительно слабыми бугорками; вершины надкрылий самца плотно сомкнутые и закруглённые вместе, эпиплевры достигают шовных углов надкрылий.

Сравниваемые формы обладают очень сходной морфологией, однако, использованные для их различения признаки имеют большой вес в систематике жуков-кравчиков (Николаев, 2003б). Выявленный в настоящее время хиатус позволяет рассматривать описанный таксон в ранге вида.

Этимология. Вид назван в честь сборщика, Назарова Романа Алексеевича, герпетолога Зоологического музея МГУ, пополнившего коллекцию музея многими интересными насекомыми.

Распространение. Пока известен по единственному экземпляру из типовой местности. Точных сведений о биотопе нет.

Lethrus (Scelolethrus) sulcatus Kraatz, 1883

Рис. 4-6, 9, 10

Материал. Туркмения (Туркменистан): 1 самка № ZMMU Col 02291, «Ак-Тепе | Закасп[ийская]. обл[асть] | 9.3.[19]16» (теперь Ахалский велаят (вилаят), Ак-Тепе близ Ашхабада), из коллекции М.К. Тихонравова (этот и шесть ниже перечисленных экземпляров); 3 самца №№ ZMMU Col 02292-02293 и 02294 (Рис. 5), окрестности Ашхабада, «предгорья», «пески», «28.3.[19]54»; 1 самец № ZMMU Col 02295 (Рис. 4, 6, 9, 10), окрестности Ашхабада, «холмы», «14.4.[19]54», «Потапольский» (неразборчиво, возможно, «Нотапольский»); 1 самец № ZMMU Col 02296, 1 самка № ZMMU Col 02297, «Ашхабад | 10.3.[19]55»; 1 самец № ZMMU Col 02298 (Гусаков, Клименко, 2011: рисунки 2, 4, 6, 8, 10), «окр[естности]. г[орода]. Ашха- | бада, Анау, | 29/IV-[19]73» (теперь Ахалский велаят (вилаят), Аннау), из коллекции С.С. Птицы.

Распространение. Известен только из Туркмении, где живёт в степях и предгорьях в районе Ашхабада (Николаев, 2003а, 2003б).

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Рис. 1. *Lethrus (Scelolethrus) nazarovi* sp. n., самец, голотип, общий вид сверху. Автор снимка: А.А. Гусаков



Рис. 2, 3. *Lethrus (Scelolethrus) nazarovi* sp. n., самец, голотип: 2 - наличник и верхние челюсти сверху; 3 - правая верхняя челюсть справа.

Рис. 4-6. *Lethrus (Scelolethrus) sulcatus* Kraatz, 1883, самец (4, 6 - № ZMMU Col 02295; 5 - № ZMMU Col 02294) (Туркмения, окрестности Ашхабада): 4 - наличник и верхние челюсти сверху; 5 - то же; 6 - правая верхняя челюсть справа. Автор снимков: А.А. Гусаков.



Рис. 7, 8. *Lethrus (Scelolethrus) nazarovi* sp. n., самец, голотип:
7 - эдеагус снизу; 8 - вершина внутреннего мешка снизу.

Рис. 9, 10. *Lethrus (Scelolethrus) sulcatus* Kraatz, 1883, самец
(№ ZMMU Col 02295) (Туркмения, окрестности Ашхабада):
9 - эдеагус снизу; 10 - вершина внутреннего мешка снизу.
Автор снимков: А.А. Гусаков.

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**Notes on the the genus *Parmena* Dejean, 1821
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Turkey**

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Key words: new species, taxonomy, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, *Parmena*, Rumania, Turkey.

Abstract: *Parmena striatopunctata* Sama, 2004 is recorded from Ovitdagi Geçidi (Rize province) and Ilgaz Geçidi (borderline between Kastamonu and Ilgaz provinces). *Parmena striatopunctata* Sama, 2004 and *Parmena* populations from Adzharia (Georgia) recorded as *Parmena aurora* Danilevsky, 1980 are supposed to be one species. *Parmena sericata* Sama, 1996 is accepted as unavailable name (Art. 15.1: conditional proposal). *Parmena bialookii* sp. n. is described from South Anatolia: NW Erdemly, Aydinlar (36°46'N, 34°7'E) env.

Three specimens of the genus *Parmena* Dejean, 1821 from three rather distant localities of Anatolia were received by me for study from Piotr Bialooki several years ago. Unfortunately I was not able to get additional materials, but several conclusions still were made.

***Parmena striatopunctata* Sama, 2004**

Figs 1-2

Parmena striatopunctata Sama, 1994: 554 - "Artvin: Ardanuç", 41°7'N, 42°4'E; 1996: 114 - "Rize, ca 20km s. Ikizdere".

Parmena sericata Sama, 1996: 114 (unavailable name - Art. 15.1: conditional proposal) - "Turquie (vil. Artvin), Borçka: Çankurtaran gec." 41°23'38"N, 41°31'57"E.

Parmena striatopunctata Sama, 1994 was described after 1 male and 3 females with striated elytra from North-East Turkey "Artvin: Ardanuç", 41°7'N, 42°4'E. *Parmena aurora* Danilevsky, 1980 was supposed for Batumi environs in the original description and definitely recorded for Georgian Adzharia by Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985). Now two females and 1 male is available from Adzharia in author's collection (Kintrishi National Reserve, eastwards Kobuleti, 41°44'10N, 41°58'44"E) collected from

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Castanea sativa and *Ficus carica*. One female have distinctly striated elytra. So, the species separation of closely related geographically *P. striatopunctata* Sama, 1994 and Adzharian populations is not evident, though *P. striatopunctata* Sama, 1994 is connected with *Abies normanniana*.

I preliminary identify as *P. striatopunctata* Sama, 1994 a female from North-West Anatolia (Ilgaz Geçidi, N Tosya, 41°3'57"N, 33°45'E, 1855m) with striated elytra, though striae are less pronounced.

P. sericata Sama, 1996 (unavailable name because of conditional description - Art. 15.1: "Cette espèce a bien des ressemblances avec *striatopunctata mihi*, et on peut supposer qu'il ne s'agit que d'une population de cette dernière,") was described after a single female with striated elytra from near Adzharian border ("Çankurtaran gec." 41°23'38"N, 41°31'57"E). The main distinguishing character of *P. sericata* is the goldish ("soyeuse dorée") elytral pubescence, same is the color of elytral pubescence in Adzharian populations; and *P. sericata* is connected with *Castanea sativa*.

Most probably there is a single polymorphic and polyphagous species distributed in Adzharia, Artvin and Rize. Striated elytra are also sometimes observed in *P. aurora* Danilevsky, 1980 specimens from Talysh area (South East Azerbaijan).

Materials. 1 female (5.8 mm), NE Turkey, S Ovitdagi Gec., SE Rise, 40°37'32"N, 40°45'58"E, 2600m, 24.6.2003, P. Bialooki leg. - author's collection; 1 female, NW Turkey, Ilgaz Geçidi, N Tosya, 41°3'57"N, 33°45'E, 1855m, 6.6.2003, P. Bialooki leg. - author's collection.

***Parmena bialookii* sp. n.**

Fig. 3

A single very small male available; the species is similar to *P. balteus balteus* (Linnaeus, 1767); frons with deep big punctation, slightly convex; wider, genae a little longer than lower eye lobes; upper eye lobe very narrow, as wide as three ommatidia; last joint of maxillary palpi two times longer than wide; 1st antennal joint much shorter than 3rd, about as long as 4th, a little more than 2 times

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longer than wide; prothorax about 1.1 times longer than basal width; lateral thoracic tubercles very small; pronotum relatively smooth, without wrinkles, with big dense irregular punctation, which is a little sparser near middle; dark transverse elytral band moderately wide, not interrupted along suture, with hardly contrast pale anterior and posterior borders; light setae spots near scutellum present; scattered elytral punctation with partly distinct short elytral oblique; longitudinal elytral striae indistinct; body length 4.2 mm, body width 1.7 mm.

Differential diagnoses. The new species differs from another Anatolian species of “*P. balteus*-group” - *P. striatopunctata* Sama, 1994 by indistinct elytral striae; besides pronotum without irregular wrinkles, setae spots near scutellum present; transverse elytral band narrower with less contrast pale margins; short oblique elytral setae partly distinct.

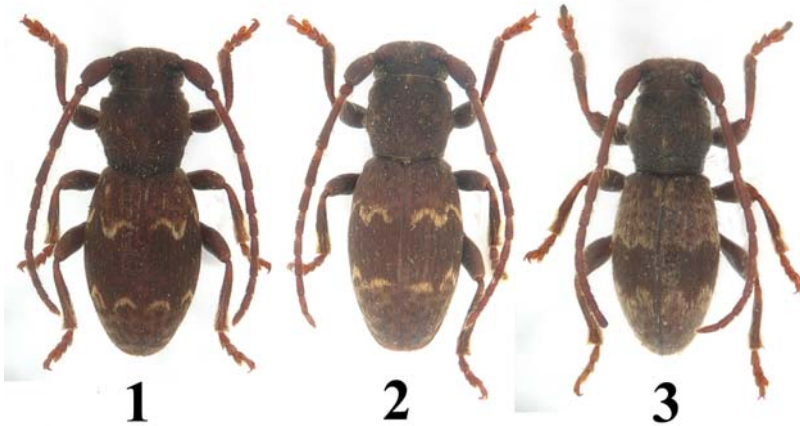
Materials. Holotype, male, S Turkey, NW Erdemly, Aydinlar (36°46'N, 34°7'E) env., 31.05.2001, P. Bialooki leg. - author's collection.

Remark. Similar species recorded as *Parmena* sp. by Reizek et al. (2003) could occur in Syria.

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Figs 1-2. *Parmena striatopunctata* Sama, 1994.

1 - female, NE Turkey, S Ovitdagi Gec., SE Rise, 40°37'32"N, 40°45'58"E, 2600m, 24.6.2003, P. Bialooki leg.; 2 - female, NW Turkey, Ilgaz Geçidi, N Tosya, 41°3'57"N, 33°45'E, 1855m, 6.6.2003, P. Bialooki leg.

Fig. 3. *Parmena bialookii* sp. n., holotype, male.

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Three new *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Russia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan

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Key words: new species, new subspecies, taxonomy, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, *Agapanthia*, Central Asia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Russia.

Abstract: *Agapanthia parauliensis* sp. n. close to *A. shovkuni* Shapovalov, 2009 is described from Golodnaya Steppe area near the border between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. *A. alternans paralternans* ssp. n. is described from Akmola Region of Kazakhstan: steppe in 10 km northwards Zharkol lake (about 360 m, 50°32'10"N, 67°15'49"E). The subspecies is widely distributed in Central Kazakhstan eastwards to about Akchatau (48°5'34"N, 73°16'28"E). *A. alternans eualternans* ssp. n. is described from near Orenburg.

Agapanthia Audinet-Serville, 1835 is one of the most complicated groups in Lamiinae. Three new taxons are described bellow. All type specimens are preserved in Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (ZIN).

***Agapanthia (Epopetes) parauliensis* sp. n.**

Figs 1-4

Type locality. North margin of Golodnaya Steppe area along the border-line between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan from about 41°11'N, 67°54'E to about 41°2'N, 67°58'E.

Middle-sized beetles with bright-yellow pubescence; lower eye lobes can be longer than genae (usually in males) or a little shorter (in females); antennae reddish in basal parts of 3rd - 12th joints and here with fine white pubescence, in males much longer than body reaching elytral apices by 6th-7th joints (in males) or by 8th-9th joints (in females); 3rd antennal joint with several long setae apically, without setae tufts; in males 1st antennal joint as long as 4th, much shorter than 3rd and longer than 5th; in females 1st joint about as long as 4th much shorter than 3rd and longer than 5th; prothorax transverse, its length less than basal width; pronotum with numerous erect long

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black setae, with central and 2 lateral wide, dense yellow hair stripes; two black areas in between shining, without recumbent yellow setae, with very dense conjugated punctation; scutellum semicircular covered by dense yellow setae; elytra in males from 2.9 to 3.1 times longer than basal width; elytra in females from 2.8 to 3.0 times longer than basal width; yellow recumbent elytral pubescence irregular, but very dens, partly hiding punctation, similar to elytral pubescence of *A. auliensis* Pic, 1907 or *A. shovkuni* Shapovalov, 2009; grey humeral elytral area (typical for *A. auliensis* Pic, 1907) absent; erect black elytral setae are rather long anteriorly and gradually shortened posteriorly, disappearing near apex; curved elytral margins with very dense yellow pubescence; elytral apices rounded or angulated; abdomen with very dense yellow pubescence totally hiding cuticula; pygidium rounded or shallowly emarginated; last abdominal sternites shallowly triangularly emarginated or truncated; parameres long and narrow, rod-shaped; aedeagus very narrow, sharpened, strongly attenuated; in general genitals are about same as in *A. auliensis* Pic, 1907 and *A. shovkuni* Shapovalov, 2009; body length in males 14.8-16.0 mm, width: 3.5-4.6 mm; body length in females: 14.4-18.0 mm, width: 3.9-4.9 mm.

The species is close to *A. auliensis* Pic, 1907 and *A. shovkuni* Shapovalov, 2009; it differs from all populations of *A. auliensis* by the absence of grey humeral area; it differs from *A. shovkuni* Shapovalov, 2009 by narrower body, thicker antennae and much denser elytral pubescence. The food plant of the new species must be local *Eremurus* as in *A. auliensis* and *A. shovkuni*.

Rather probably desert sandy landscapes from Ili River to Caspean See inhabits one *Eremurus* species with several local subspecies. A population from near Kzyl-Orda (Kazakhstan) known after a single male with distinct grey humeral area (Zoological Museum of Moscow University) seems to be another element of this system of allopathric taxons.

Materials. Holotype, male with the label: “Гран Кизил кумов / и Голод. ст. у СырД / Г. Якобсон. 10 V.03” [borderline between Kyzyl-Kumy desert and Golodnaya Steppe near Syr-Darya River, G. Jakobson leg. 10.V.1903] - ZIN; 10 paratypes: 3 males and 7 females with about same label (the dates are 10-12.5.1903) - ZIN.

Distribution. North margin of Golodnaya Steppe area along the

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border-line between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Now the territory is covered by Chardara water reserve, but several parts of the type populations could occur near west border of the water reserve in Kazakhstan (about 41°11'N, 67°54'E) or in Uzbekistan (about 41°2'N, 67°58'E).

***Agapanthia (Epoptes) alternans paralternans* ssp. n.**

Figs 5-10

Type locality. Kazakhstan, Akmola Region, steppe in 10 km northwards Zharkol lake (about 360m, 50°32'10"N, 67°15'49"E).

Middle-sized beetles with black elytra (sometimes with poor bluish lustre) spotted by small patches of yellow pubescence; lower eye lobe about as long or longer than genae; antennae reddish in basal parts of 3rd - 12th joints and here with fine white pubescence, in males much longer than body reaching elytral apices by 6th-7th joints (in males) or by 8th-9th joints (in females); 3rd antennal joint with several long setae apically, or with more numerous setae forming hardly pronounced setae tufts, or with rather distinct setae tufts (in big females); 1st antennal joint shorter than 4th, much shorter than 3rd and longer than 5th, or in females 1st antennal joint can be as long as 4th; prothorax transverse, its length less than basal width; pronotum with numerous erect long black setae, with central and 2 lateral wide, dense yellow hair stripes; two black areas in between shining, without recumbent yellow setae, with dense small punctation, often with fine transverse rugae; scutellum semicircular covered by dense yellow setae; elytra in males from 2.7 to 3.1 times longer than basal width; elytra in females from 2.7 to 2.8 times longer than basal width; yellow elytral spots rather dense, often conjugated in transverse patches; erect black elytral setae are rather long anteriorly and gradually shortened posteriorly to about elytral middle, indistinct in posterior half; curved elytral margins with numerous setae spots along epipleurae; elytral apices rounded or angulated; abdomen with very dense yellow pubescence totally hiding cuticula; pygidium shallowly emarginated; last abdominal sternites shallowly triangularly emarginated or truncated; parameres attenuated from the base to apex; aedeagus moderately wide; body length in males 13.3-16.4 mm, width: 3.6-4.6 mm; body length in females: 12.4-19.7 mm,

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width: 3.4-5.6 mm.

A. a. paralternans **ssp. n.** differs from the nominative subspecies by 3rd antennal joint usually lacking setae tufts, by elytra often lacking bluish luster, by usually more numerous setae elytral spots often agglomerated in transverse patches.

Materials. Holotype, male with 2 labels: 1) “Акмолинск обл. / степь в 10 км к сев. / от озера Жарколь (южн.) / Гурьева 17.VI.957” [Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk Region, steppe in 10 km northwards Zharkol lake (southern) (about 50°32'10"N, 67°15'49"E, 360m), 17.6.1957, Guryeva leg.]; 2) “*Agapanthia dahlii*” - ZIN; 8 paratypes: 1 male: “30-50 км О. Джебз- / казгана, Караганд. / Тобиас 24.VI.958” [Kazakhstan, Karaganda Region, 30-50 km eastwards Dzhhezkazgan (about 47°57'6"N, 68°5'52"E, 400m), 24.6.1958, Tobias leg.] - ZIN; 1 male, 2 females, each with 2 labels: 1) “Коксенгир, S Жана- / Арка, Караганд. обл. / Логинова 12.VI.958, 19.VI.958, 19.VI.958” [Kazakhstan, Karaganda Region, Koksengir Mt. (about 48°22'30"N, 71°32'E) southwards Zhana-Arka, 12.VI.1958, 19.VI.1958, 19.VI.1958, Loginova leg.]; 2) “на *Ferula songorica*” - ZIN; 1 female with 2 labels: 1) “Карагандинская обл., / 40 км южнее ст. / Жана-Арка 9.VI.958 / Р. Жантиев” [Kazakhstan, Karaganda Region, 40 km southwards Zhana-Arka, 9.6.1958, R. Zhantiev leg.]; 2) “с *Ferula songorica*” - ZIN; 1 female with 3 labels: 1) “г. Кокшетау, Акмол. / обл. / Гурьева 9.VI.957 г.” [Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk Region, Kokshetau Mt. (about 49°57'27"N, 67°33'27"E), 9.6.1957, Guryeva leg.]; 2) “*Agapanthia / dahli* Richt. опр. / Плавильщиков 958”; 3) “кошение на лугу / с *Agr. repens*” - ZIN; 1 female with 2 labels: 1) “г. Кокшетау, бл. р. / Терсакан W Акмол. / Рудольф 29.VI.957” [Kazakhstan, westwards Akmolinsk, Kokshetau Mt. (about 49°57'27"N, 67°33'27"E) near Tersakan River, 29.6.1957, Rudolf leg.]; 2) “на зонтичном” - ZIN; 1 female with 2 labels: 1) “Коксенгир, 40 км S / Жана Арка, Караг. об. / Герасенкова 6.XII.60” [Kazakhstan, Karaganda Region, Koksengir mt., 40 km southwards Zhana-Arka (about 48°22'30"N, 71°32'E), 6.12.1960, Gerasenkova leg.]; 2) “личинки 3.VIII.60 / *Ferula zongorica* / окук. IX.60 г.” - ZIN; 1 male, 1 female, “Агадырский р. / 60 км З Акчатау / 12.6.89 / С. Мурзин” [Karaganda Region, Agadyr District, 60 km westwards Akchatau (48° 5'34"N, 73°16'28"E), 12.6.1989, S.Murzin leg.] - author's

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collection.

A. alternans alternans (author's collection): 7 males, 2 females, NE Kazakhstan, 40km southwards Ust-Kamenogorsk, Sibinka riv., Bazombay env, 49°36'N, 82°28'E, 540m, 26.5.2002, M.Danilevsky leg.; 5 males, 2 females, E Kazakhstan, 20km N Zyryanovsk, Putintzevo env., 49°53'N, 84°24'E, 475m, 11.6.2005, M. Danilevsky leg.; 1 male, Kazakhstan, Zyryanovsk, 500m, 25.7.1999, D.Obydov leg. [about same locality]; 1 male, 1 female, NE Kazakhstan, 20km N Zyrijanovsk, Putintzevo env., Maralikha Mt., 49°53'N, 84°23'E, 1000m, 20.6.2005, M. Danilevsky leg.; 2 males, E Kazakhstan, Kalbinsky Ridge, Samarka env., 600m, 49°4'15"N, 83°21'53"E, 22.5.2002, M. Danilevsky leg.; 1 female, Russia, Altay, Kolyvan, Kamenka (about 51°19'N, 82°23'E), 15.6.1984, V.Shilenkov leg.; 1 male, 1 female, Altay, Onguday (about 50°44'N, 86°10'E), 11.7.1999, O.Gorbunov leg.; 1 male, Altay, Shebalino (about 51°17'N, 85°40'E), 27.6.1988, E. Matveev leg.; 1 female, Russia, Altay, Artybash (about 51°47'N, 87°15'E), 9.6.1981, M.Krivosheina leg.; 1 male, Russia, Tuva, Kyzyl-Tayga Mt. (about 51°30'N, 90°2'E), 21.6.1959, N.N. Filippov leg.; 1 male, Russia, Tuva, Ak-Sug (about 51°24'N, 91°17'E), 80km E Ak-Dovurak, 23.7.1972, B.Korotyaev leg.; 1 female, Russia, Irkutsk Region, Bratsk, 27.6.2006, A.Fominykh leg.

Distribution. Several localities are known in Central Kazakhstan: Akmola Region, steppe in 10 km northwards Zharkol lake, about 50°32'10"N, 67°15'49"E, 360m; Akmola Region, Kokshetau Mt., about 49°57'27"N, 67°33'27"E; Karaganda Region, 30-50 km eastwards Dzhezkazgan, about 47°57'6"N, 68°5'52"E, 400m; Karaganda Region southwards Zhana-Arka, Koksengir Mt., about 48°22'30"N, 71°32'E; Karaganda Region, Agadyr District, 60 km westwards Akchatau, 47°59'36"N, 73°14'E.

Remark. *A. alternans* Fischer von Waldheim, 1842 was described from Siberia without more precise indication of locality. I accept here, that its type locality is situated in South-West Siberia, so the area of the nominative subspecies occupies the northern part of the species area: from NE Kazakhstan (Semipalatinsk - Ust-Kamenogorsk - Kalbinsky Ridge - Zaisan depression) to Russian Altaj, Sajans, Transbaicalia and Mongolia. *A. alternans* is usually connected with *Ferula* or *Prangos*, while sympatric *A. dahli*

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(Richter, 1820) is connected with *Malva*, and sympatric (in Altay) *A. altaica* Plavilstshikov, 1933 is connected with *Paeonia*.

Agapanthia (Epopetes) alternans eualternans ssp. n.

Figs 11-13

Agapanthia (Epopetes) dahli, Shapovalov, 2012: 184, part. (including 2 specimens from Verkhnyaya Karagalka River - ZIN).

Type locality. South-east of European Russia, north environs of Orenburg, Verkhnyaya Karagalka River (a confluent of Srednyaya Karagalka).

Only two males known; bigger beetles with black elytra spotted by wide transverse patches of yellow pubescence; lower eye lobe about as long as genae; antennae reddish in basal parts of 3rd - 12th joints and here with fine yellow pubescence, much longer than body reaching elytral apices by 7th joints; 3rd antennal joint with wide distinct setae tuft; 1st antennal joint shorter than 4th, much shorter than 3rd and longer than 5th; prothorax transverse, its length less than basal width; pronotum with numerous erect long black setae, with central and 2 lateral wide, dense yellow hair stripes; two black areas in between shining, without recumbent yellow setae, with dense small punctation; scutellum semicircular covered by dense yellow setae; elytra about 2.5 times longer than basal width; yellow elytral spots dense, conjugated in transverse patches; erect black elytral setae are rather long anteriorly and gradually shortened posteriorly to about middle, indistinct in posterior elytral half; curved elytral margins with numerous setae spots along epipleurae; elytral apices shortly angulated; abdomen with very dense yellow pubescence totally hiding cuticula; pygidium and last abdominal sternite shallowly emarginated; body length: 15.3-16.0 mm, width: 3.8-4.5 mm.

The new subspecies is characterized by black elytra without bluish luster, by brighter yellow colour of body pubescence, by big setae tufts of 3rd antennal joints; by very numerous dense partly transverse elytral setae patches.

Materials. Holotype, male: “р. Верх. Кара- / галка Оренб. у. / Линдгольм 6.VI.93” (река Верхняя Карагалка, Оренбургского уезда), Линдгольм, 6.VI.93 [Russia, Orenburg District, Verkhnyaya

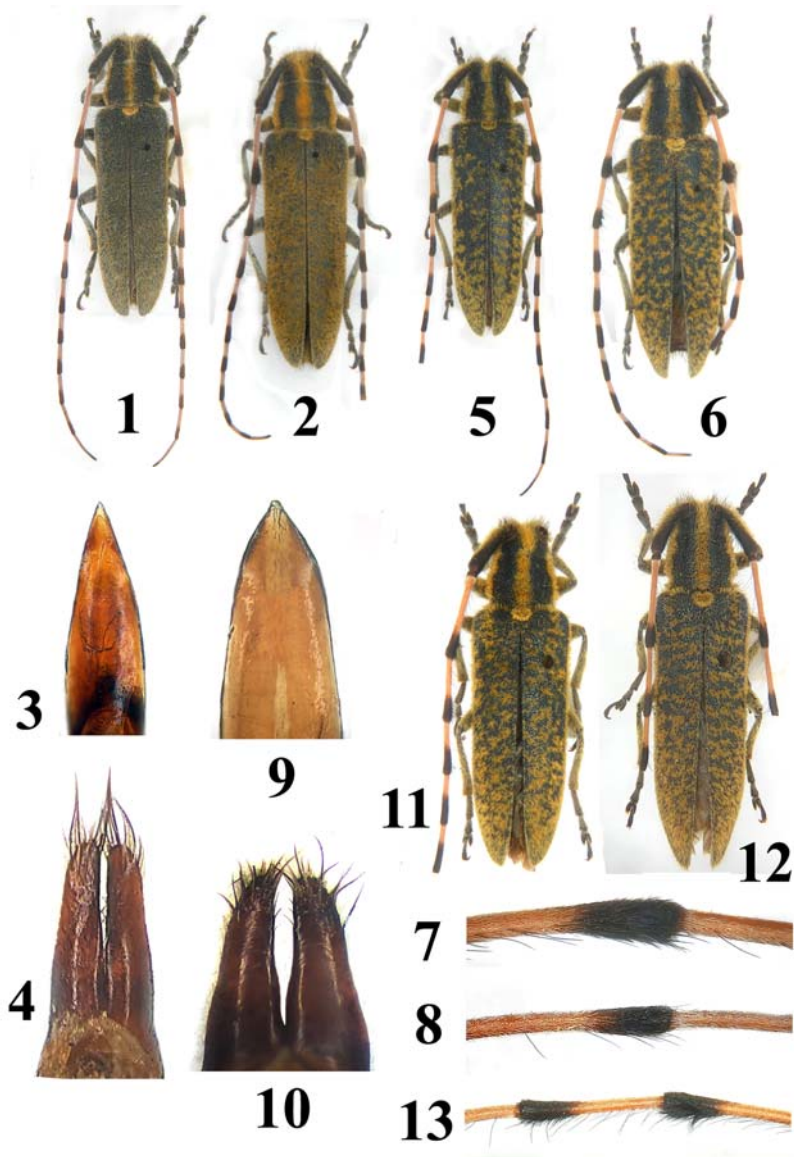
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Karagalka River, 6.6.1893, Lindgolm leg.] - ZIN; paratype, male with same label - ZIN.

Distribution. South-east of European Russia, north environs of Orenburg, Verkhnyaya Karagalka River (a confluent of Srednyaya Karagalka).

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Figs 1-4. *Agapanthia parauliensis* sp. n.

1 - male, holotype; 2 - female, paratype; 3 - aedeagus; 4 - parameres.

Figs 5-10. *Agapanthia alternans paralternans* ssp. n.

5 - male, holotype; 6 - female, paratype, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk Region, Kokshetau Mt. (about 49°57'27"N, 67°33'27"E), 9.6.1957, Guryeva leg.; 7 - apex of 3rd antennal joint of holotype; 8 - apex of 3rd antennal joint of paratype-male, Karaganda Region, Koksengir Mt. (about 48°22'30"N, 71°32'E) southwards Zhana-Arka, 19.VI.1958, Loginova leg.; 9 - aedeagus, Karaganda Region, 30-50 km eastwards Dzhezkazgan (about 47°57'6"N, 68°5'52"E, 400m), 24.6.1958, Tobias leg.; 10 - parameres of same specimen.

Figs 11-13. *Agapanthia alternans eualternans* ssp. n.

11 - male, holotype; 12 - female, paratype; 13 - 3rd and 4th holotype antennal joints.

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**Several taxonomic notes on new descriptions of Turkish
Dorcadion (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)**

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Key words: new synonyms, new status, taxonomy, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae,
Dorcadion, Turkey.

Abstract: Status of 6 species names is downgraded to subspecies rank: *D. lohsei taskentense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 **stat. n.**, *D. wagneri karayaziense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 **stat. n.**, *D. theophilei kostandagense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 **stat. n.**, *D. sodale soganliense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 **stat. n.** *D. jacovleviellum hiniense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016, **stat. n.** and *D. jacovleviellum vartoense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016, **stat. n.** *D. theophilei* ssp. *costiferum* Pic, 1898 [Kizildağ, 39°51'36"N, 38°25'40"E, about 165 km south-westwards Trabzon] is accepted as a valid name. A new synonym is proposed: *Dorcadion theophilei* Pic, 1898 = *D. kadleci* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016, **syn. n.** One name was published with wrong spelling: *D. jakovleviellum* (correct: *jacovleviellum*). Several unavailable names were published as misprints: *Dorcadion tekmenense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016: 89, 102 (must be *tekmense*); *Dorcadion rufoapicepenne*, Bernhauer & Peks, 2016: 91 (must be *rufoapicipenne*); "*D. jakovliellum* Plav." (Bernhauer & Peks, 2016: 92) - must be *jacovleviellum*; *Dorcadion dimitiatum*, Bernhauer & Peks, 2016: 85, 88 and *Dorcadion dimitiantum*, Bernhauer & Peks, 2016: 85, 105 [must be *dimidiatum*]. Geographical coordinates for all type localities are here supposed.

Eight new species were recently described by Bernhauer & Peks (2016) from Türkiye.

In general I believe, related *Dorcadion* populations closely situated geographically are better to be described as subspecies, than as species.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) taskentense Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 was described from the locality in 13 km south-westwards Taşkent, 1600m (similar to *D. lohsei* Braun).

So, *D. lohsei lohsei* Braun, 1976c [Karaman, Sertavul pass, 36°54'58"N, 33°16'1"E] and *D. lohsei taskentense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 **stat. n.** [about 36°52'48"N, 32°22'17"E] could be accepted.

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Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) tekmanense [: 89, 102 - *tekmenense* - was a misprint - unavailable name] Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 was described from the locality in 36 km northwards Hınıs: Hacıömer south-eastwards Erzurum, 1800m [about 39°36'7"N, 41°45'22"E] (similar to *D. deyrollei* Ganglb.).

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) karayaziense Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 was described from the locality in 15 km eastwards Karayazı Köyçeğizgeç, ca 130 km south-eastwards Erzurum, 2300 m, (just as *D. wagneri wagneri* Küst., but much bigger). So, *D. wagneri wagneri* Küster, 1846 ["Araratgebirge"] and *D. wagneri karayaziense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 **stat. n.** [about 39°40'42"N, 42°13'11"E] could be accepted. *Dorcadion wagneri* Küst. was recorded for Erzurum environs by Плавильщиков (1958).

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) kadleci Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 (with narrow setae elytral lines) was described from southwards Trabzon, Ziganapaş [40°40'13"N, 39°25'6"E], 1900 - 2200 m. It must be exactly the type locality of *D. theophilei* Pic, 1898 ["Trebizonde"], which was also described with narrow setae elytral lines and well represented in many collections. So, *D. theophilei* Pic, 1898 = *D. kadleci* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016, **syn. n.** Bernhauer & Peks (2016) used specimens of *D. theophilei* var. *costiferum* Pic, 1898 from Kizildağ [39°51'36"N, 38°25'40"E about 165 km south-westwards Trabzon] with wide setae elytral lines, as the nominal form of *D. theophilei* Pic. So, following the opinion by Bernhauer & Peks (2016), who identified specimens from Kizildağ as another taxon - *D. theophilei* ssp. *costiferum* Pic, 1898 must be accepted as well as *D. theophilei theophilei* Pic, 1898. The availability of the name *D. theophilei* var. *costiferum* Pic, 1898 is not evident, because it was described "de la même origine" as *D. theophilei*. But type area of *D. theophilei* published as "Trebizonde" could be regarded as a province record with many different localities inside.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) kostandagense Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 was described from southwards Kostandağ geç, eastwards Gümüşhane, 1800 m (similar to *D. theophilei* Pic and

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D. rufoapicipenne Br. [*rufoapicepenne* was a misprint - unavailable name]). *D. kostandagense* [Kostan Dagi pass - 40°30'33"N, 39°46'8"E] seems to be intermediate between *D. theophilei* Pic and *D. rufoapicipenne* Breuning, 1946 [Bayburt] because of the presence in the type population specimens undistinguished from *D. theophilei* and specimens with smooth shining elytra as in *D. rufoapicipenne*. But *D. rufoapicipenne* has totally different relatively smooth pronotum and narrow body and is better to be regarded as another species. So, only *D. theophilei kostandagense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 **stat. n.** must be accepted (in about only 35km from Zigana pass - locality of *D. theophilei theophilei* Pic.).

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) soganliense Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 (similar to *D. sodale* Hampe) was described from north-westwards Soğanlı Paş, south-westwards Rize, 2100 m (type locality) with many paratypes from different localities:

- 1) Zigana Paş, southwards Trabzon, 1900 - 2200 m
- 2) northwards Salmankaş geç, north-westwards Bayburt, 1900 m
- 3) 12 km southwards Tortum, ca 50 km nö. Erzurum
- 4) Yalnızçam, 2600m and Bülbülen geç, sw. Ardahan
- 5) Yalnızçam Paş, Umg. Bilbilan, sw. Ardahan, 2000-2600 m (same locality)
- 6) Kopdağ, westwards Erzurum, 2500 m,
- 7) eastwards Erzurum, 18 km sö. Abzw. Tekman, 2500 m,

According to Bernhauer & Peks (2016) typical *D. sodale* (originally described without locality data) is known from near Narman (40°20'43"N, 41°52'15"E) and Palandöken (about 39°50'20"N, 41°17'53"E) - both not far from Erzurum. Both localities are situated inside the area of newly described *D. soganliense*. More over one locality of *D. soganliense* (12 km southwards Tortum - about 40°11'9"N, 41°32'10"E) was recorded by Bernhauer & Peks (2016) just in between Narman and Palandöken. *D. sodale* (according to the original description) has several narrow pubescent elytral lines with glabrous cuticula in between, while elytra of *D. soganliense* are about totally pubescent. I know such specimens from near Bayburt (40°15'11"N, 40°13'23"E). But typical *D. sodale* is represented in my materials from same localities as were mentioned by Bernhauer & Peks (2016) for *D. soganliense*

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(Yalnizcam pass - 41°4'36"N, 42°12'54"E and Zigana pass - 40°40'13"N, 39°25'6"E). *D. sodale trapesunticum* Breuning, 1946 (not mentioned by Bernhauer & Peks, 2016) was described from near type locality of *D. soganliense*. So, localities of *D. soganliense* are mosaically distributed inside the area of *D. sodale*. So, both forms (pubescent and glabrous) belong to one species and often relative populations of different forms are situated very close to each other. Only population from Soğanlı pass (40°31'41"N, 40°13'55"E) must be accepted as *D. sodale soganliense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 **stat. n.** Other populations of “*D. soganliense*” recorded by Bernhauer & Peks (2016 - but not figured), need further investigations and could be described as new subspecies. The type locality of *D. sodale* must be probably designated by neotype.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) hinisense Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 was described from the locality situated in 36 km northwards Hınıs, 100 km northwards Erzurum, 1800 m [“Hınıs” - 39°21'28"N, 41°42'10"E] (similar to *D. jacovleviellum* Plav.). *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) vartoense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 was described from the locality situated in 9 km north-eastwards Varto Sefgeç, southwards Erzurum, 2000 m (type locality - about 9°10'30"N, 41°27'B) and from northwards Muş, 3 km ö. Aktuzla ö. Hınıs, 1700 m (similar to *D. jacovleviellum* Plav. [“*D. jakovliellum*” was a misprint, *D. jakovleviellum* - was a wrong spelling, both names are not available]).

D. jacovleviellum Plavilstshikov, 1951 was described from near Erzurum.

So, three names must be accepted from near Erzurum: *D. jacovleviellum jacovleviellum* Plavilstshikov, 1951, *D. jacovleviellum hinisense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016, **stat. n.** and *D. jacovleviellum vartoense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2016, **stat. n.**

Dorcadion “dimitiatum”, Bernhauer & Peks, 2016: 85, 88 and *Dorcadion “dimitiantum”*, Bernhauer & Peks, 2016: 85, 105 [must be *dimidiatum*] were also misprints - not available names.

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**Материалы к фауне жуков Заповедно-паркового комплекса
Министерства охраны природы РА. II.
Жуки государственного заказника
«Анкаванский гидрологический»
(Insecta: Coleoptera: Carabidae, Geotrupidae, Scarabaeidae,
Buprestidae, Tenebrionidae, Cerambycidae)**

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Ключевые слова: Армения, государственный заказник «Анкаванский гидрологический», фауна, жуки, Carabidae, Geotrupidae, Scarabaeidae, Buprestidae, Tenebrionidae, Cerambycidae.

Key words: Armenia, “Hankavan hydrological” State Sanctuary, fauna, beetles, Carabidae, Geotrupidae, Scarabaeidae, Buprestidae, Tenebrionidae, Cerambycidae.

Резюме: Работа посвящена результатам инвентаризации фауны некоторых семейств жуков (Insecta, Coleoptera) государственного заказника «Анкаванский гидрологический» (Армения). На территории заказника выявлены 55 видов жужелиц (Carabidae), 2 вида землероев (Geotrupidae), 31 вид пластинчатоусых (Scarabaeidae), 9 видов златок (Buprestidae), 16 видов чернотелок (Tenebrionidae) и 21 вид усачей (Cerambycidae).

Abstract: The results of studies of the fauna of the some beetle families (Insecta, Coleoptera) of “Hankavan hydrological” State Sanctuary (Armenia) are presented. In the territory of the reserve 55 species of ground-beetles (Carabidae), 2 species of Geotrupidae, 31 species of scarabs (Scarabaeidae), 9 species of jewel-beetles (Buprestidae), 16 species of darkling beetles (Tenebrionidae) and 21 species of longhorn bbeetles (Cerambycidae) were registered.

[Kalashian M.Yu. Materials on the fauna of the Reserve-Park Complex of the Ministry of Nature Protection of RA. II. Beetles of “Hankavan hydrological” State Sanctuary (Insecta: Coleoptera: Carabidae, Geotrupidae, Scarabaeidae, Buprestidae, Tenebrionidae, Cerambycidae)]

Введение

Исследование биоты особо охраняемых природных территорий (ООПТ) является одним из важных компонентов их деятельности. Одним из первых шагов в этих исследованиях является инвентаризация фауны и флоры, что позволяет, в

частности, оценить ценность территории и ее репрезентативность как хранилища генофонда соответствующих экосистем. В связи с этим нами осуществляется инвентаризация энтомофауны ООПТ, входящих в состав Заповедно-паркового комплекса Министерства охраны природы РА. Ранее были опубликованы некоторые сведения по фауне государственного заповедника «Эребуни» (Саркисян и др., 2011). Настоящая работа продолжает наши исследования и посвящена некоторым семействам отряда жесткокрылых (Insecta, Coleoptera) (жужелицы - Carabidae, землерои - Geotrupidae, пластинчатоусые - Scarabaeidae, златки - Buprestidae, чернотелки - Tenebrionidae, усачи - Cerambycidae) государственного заказника «Анкаванский гидрологический».

Заказник расположен в верхнем течении реки Мармарик у границы Котайкской, Лорийской и Арагацотнской областей Республики Армения. Занимает территорию 5202.86 га в интервале высот 2000-2800 м. Хотя непосредственной задачей заказника является охрана водосборных территорий ряда источников минеральных вод, он также обеспечивает охрану вмещающих горных ландшафтов и их биоразнообразия.

Материал и методика

Жуки собраны на территории заказника «Анкаванский гидрологический» в 2010-2016 гг. традиционными методами энтомологических исследований - кошением по растительности, ручным сбором с растений и поверхности почвы, под камнями и т.д. Всего собрано около 3200 экземпляров жуков рассматриваемых семейств.

Результаты

На территории заказника найдены 55 видов жужелиц (Carabidae), 2 вида землероев (Geotrupidae), 31 вид пластинчатоусых (Scarabaeidae), 9 видов златок (Buprestidae), 16 видов чернотелок (Tenebrionidae) и 21 вид усачей (Cerambycidae). 2 вида жуков-чернотелок (*Armenohelops armeniacus* Nabozhenko, 2002, *Cylindrinotus erivanus* (Reitter,

1902)), известных с территории заказника, включены в Красную книгу РА (Aghasyan, Kalashyan (eds.), 2010).

Ниже приводится список жуков исследованных семейств.

Семейство жужелицы -

Carabidae

1. *Carabus maurus*
maurus (Adams, 1817)
2. *Carabus cribratus*
Quensel, 1806
3. *Carabus alagoenoides*
Mandl, 1975
4. *Carabus calleyi*
pseudoprasinus
Lapouge, 1912
5. *Callisthenes*
breviusculus
(Mannerheim, 1830)
6. *Nebria nigerrima*
nigerrima Chaudoir,
1846
7. *Nebria schlegelmilchi*
Adams, 1817
8. *Notiophilus biguttatus*
(Fabricius, 1779)
9. *Cicindela desertorum*
Dejean, 1825
10. *Clivina fossor*
(Linnaeus, 1758)
11. *Bembidion lampros*
(Herbst, 1784)
12. *Bembidion articulatum*
(Panzer, 1795)
13. *Bembidion*
quadripustulatum
Audinet-Serville, 1821
14. *Bembidion*
quadrimaculatum
Linnaeus, 1761
15. *Bembidion tenellum*
Erichson, 1837
16. *Bembidion*
ellipticocurtum
Netolitzky, 1935
17. *Bembidion subcostatum*
(Motschulsky, 1850)
18. *Bembidion turcicum*
Gemminge & Harold,
1868
19. *Bembidion*
tetragrammum
Chaudoir, 1846
20. *Perileptus areolatus*
Creutzer, 1799
21. *Acinopus picipes*
(Olivier, 1795)
22. *Ophonus azureus*
(Fabricius, 1775)
23. *Ophonus punctatulus*
(Duftschmid, 1812)
24. *Harpalus rufipes* (De
Geer, 1774)
25. *Harpalus hospes*
Sturm, 1818
26. *Harpalus affinis*
(Schrank, 1781)
27. *Harpalus saxicola*
Dejean, 1829
28. *Harpalus anxius*
(Duftschmid, 1812)
29. *Harpalus serripes*
(Quensel, 1806)
30. *Harpalus rubripes*
(Dufschmid, 1812)

31. *Harpalus smyrnensis* (Steven, 1809)
medicus Kataev, 1993
32. *Anchomenus dorsalis* (Pontoppidan, 1763)
33. *Agonum viridicupreum* (Goeze, 1777) ?ssp.
34. *Calathus syriacus* Chaudoir, 1863
35. *Calathus ambiguus ambiguus* (Paykull, 1790)
36. *Calathus melanocephalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
37. *Pristonychus mannerheimi mannerheimi* Kolenati, 1845
38. *Poecilus cupreus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
39. *Pterostichus oblongopunctatus* (Fabricius, 1787)
40. *Amara tibialis* (Paykull, 1798)
41. *Amara aenea* (DeGeer, 1774)
42. *Amara erratica* (Duftschmid 1812)
43. *Amara apricaria* (Paykull, 1790)
44. *Curtonotus aulicus* (Panzer, 1796)
45. *Zabrus aurichalceus* Adams, 1817
46. *Zabrus trinii* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1817)
47. *Chlaenius coeruleus*
48. *Chlaenius vestitus* (Paykull, 1790)
49. *Chlaenius aeneocephalus* Dejean, 1826
50. *Lebia cyanocephala* (Linnaeus 1758)
51. *Lebia cruxminor* (Linnaeus 1758)
52. *Lebia trimaculata* (Villiers, 1789)
53. *Cymindis scapularis* Schaum, 1857
54. *Cymindis variolosa* (Fabricius, 1794)
55. *Brachinus crepitans* (Linnaeus, 1758)
56. *Brachinus explodens* Duftschmid, 1812
- Семейство Землерои - Geotrupidae**
1. *Geotrupes spiniger* (Marsham, 1802)
2. *Geotrupes olgae* (Olsoufieff, 1918)
- Семейство Пластинчатоусые - Scarabaeidae**
1. *Scarabaeus armeniacus* Ménetriés, 1832
2. *Gymnopleurus flagellatus* (Fabricius, 1787)
3. *Copris lunaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
4. *Euoniticellus fulvus* (Goeze, 1777)

5. *Onthophagus furcatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
 6. *Onthophagus taurus* (Schreber, 1759)
 7. *Onthophagus fracticornis* (Preysslner, 1790)
 8. *Onthophagus fissicornis* (Steven, 1809)
 9. *Onthophagus sericatus* Reitter, 1893
 10. *Onthophagus gibbulus rostrifer* Reitter, 1892
 11. *Onthophagus ruficapillus* Brullé, 1832
 12. *Caccobius schreberi* (Linnaeus, 1767)
 13. *Caccobius mundus* (Ménétries, 1838)
 14. *Aphodius erraticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 15. *Aphodius reyi* Reitter, 1892
 16. *Aphodius distinctus* (Müller, 1776)
 17. *Aphodius merdarius* (Fabricius, 1775)
 18. *Aphodius fimetarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 19. *Aphodius ater* (De Geer, 1774)
 20. *Aphodius granarius* (Linnaeus, 1767)
 21. *Euheptaulacus carinatus carinatus* (Germar, 1824)
 22. *Amphimallon solstitiale setosum* Reitter, 1902
 23. *Holochelus tataricus* (Faldermann, 1835)
 24. *Rhisotrogus aestivus* (Olivier, 1789)
 25. *Blitopertha lineata* (Fabricius, 1798)
 26. *Brancoplia leucaspis leucaspis* (Laporte, 1840)
 27. *Anisoplia signata signata* Faldermann, 1835
 28. *Oxythyrea cinctella* (Schaum, 1841)
 29. *Cetonia aurata pallida* (Drury, 1773)
 30. *Protaetia ungarica armeniaca* (Menetries, 1832)
 31. *Protaetia cuprina* (Motschulsky, 1849)
- Семейство Златки - Vuprestidae**
1. *Capnodis tenebricosa tenebricosa* (Olivier, 1790)
 2. *Sphenoptera tragacanthae* (Klug, 1829)
 3. *Sphenoptera anthracina* Jakovlev, 1887
 4. *Sphenoptera hypocrita* Mannerheim, 1837
 5. *Sphenoptera fallatrix* Obenberger, 1927

6. *Anthaxia signaticollis* Krynicki, 1832
 7. *Meliboeus robustus* (Kuester, 1852)
 8. *Coraebus elatus* (Fabricius, 1787)
 9. *Agrilus angustulus angustulus* (Illiger, 1803)
 10. *Crypticus quisquilius quisquilius* (Linnaeus, 1760)
 11. *Lagria hirta* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 12. *Armenoheleus armeniacus* Nabozhenko, 2002
 13. *Cylindrinotus erivanus* (Reitter, 1902)
 14. *Cylindrinotus gibbicollis* Faldermann, 1837
 15. *Nalassus (Caucasonotus) diteras* (Allard, 1876)
 16. *Nalassus (Helopocerodes) faldermanni* (Faldermann, 1837)
- Семейство Чернотелки - Tenebrionidae**
1. *Dailognatha caraboides* (Eschscholtz, 1831)
 2. *Tentyria tessulata tessulata* Tauscher, 1812
 3. *Blaps lethifera pterotapha* Fischer von Waldheim in Ménériés, 1832
 4. *Dendarus (Pandarinus) crenulatus* (Ménétriés, 1832)
 5. *Pedinus femoralis femoralis* (Linnaeus, 1767)
 6. *Gonocephalum granulatum pusillum* (Fabricius, 1792)
 7. *Gonocephalum rusticum* (Olivier, 1811)
 8. *Opatrum geminatum* Brullé, 1832
 9. *Opatrum sabulosum sabulosum* (Linnaeus, 1760)
 10. *Crypticus quisquilius quisquilius* (Linnaeus, 1760)
- Семейство Усачи - Cerambycidae**
1. *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 2. *Cortodera alpina armeniaca* Pic, 1898
 3. *Cortodera colchica erevanica* Danilevsky, 2014
 4. *Pseudovadonia livida bicarinata* (Arnold, 1869)
 5. *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)
 6. *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)
 7. *Rutpela maculata* (Poda, 1761)
 8. *Anoplodera rufipes ventralis* (Heyden, 1886)

9. *Stenopterus rufus rufus*
(Linnaeus, 1767)
10. *Dorcadion nitidum*
Motschulsky-1838
11. *Dorcadion dimidiatum*
dimidiatum
Motschulsky, 1838
12. *Dorcadion scabricolle*
scabricolle (Dalman,
1817)
13. *Mallosia scovitzii*
Faldermann, 1837
14. *Phytoecia hirsutula*
(Froelich, 1793)
15. *Phytoecia cylindrica*
(Linnaeus, 1758)
16. *Phytoecia virgula*
(Charpentier, 1825)
17. *Phytoecia pustulata*
(Schrank, 1776)
18. *Phytoecia coerulescens*
(Scopoli, 1763)
19. *Phytoecia boeberi*
Ganglbauer, 1884
20. *Agapanthia chalybaea*
Faldermann, 1837
21. *Agapanthia lederi*
Ganglbauer, 1884

Очевидно, что представленный список далеко не исчерпывает видовое богатство фауны жуков рассматриваемой территории. Предполагается осуществление дальнейших работ по инвентаризации фауны заказника, включая также и охват других семейств жесткокрылых.

М.Ю. Калашян / M.Yu. Kalashian

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Two new Prioninae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) genera from China

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Key words: Cerambycidae, Prioninae, taxonomy, new genera, China.

Abstract: Two new genera are described: *Unilaprionus* **gen. nov.** - type species: *Prionus unilamellatus* Pu, 1987 and *Plumiprionus* **gen. nov.** - type species: *Prionus boppei* Lameere, 1912. Males and females of *Unilaprionus unilamellatus* (Pu, 1987) **comb. nov.**, *Plumiprionus boppei* (Lameere, 1912) **comb. nov.** and *Plumiprionus plumicornis* (Pu, 1987) **comb. nov.** are figured.

The system of Prioninae genera of China fauna is not studied completely up to now. A publication of Cerambycidae type specimens deposited in National Zoological Museum of China (Lin, 2015) shows that poorly known *Prionus unilamellatus* Pu, 1987 and *P. plumicornis* Pu, 1987 have no connection with genus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762 and in reality belong to new genera described below. Besides *P. boppei* Lameere, 1912 must be placed in one genus with *P. plumicornis* Pu, 1987. All studied materials are deposited in IZAS = Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.

Unilaprionus **gen. nov.**

Figs 1-10

Prionus, Hua, 2002: 226, part.; Drumont & Komiya, 2006: 2, part.; 2010: 93, part.; Li et al., 2014: 91, part.

Type species. *Prionus unilamellatus* Pu, 1987.

Etymology. The generic name is composed of Unila- (referring to the antennae with lamellae in one side) and *Prionus* (the type genus of the subfamily Prioninae). Gender masculine.

Males: big brown beetles; frons transverse, deeply concave, eyes

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big, finely granulated, strongly emarginated; the distance between dorsal eye lobes smaller than width of 1st antennal joint; temples narrow, narrower than eyes, parallelsided; genae very short, about as wide as width of apical joint of maxillary palpi, palpi light brown, slightly longer than mandibles; apical palpal joints elongated, considerably widened distally.

Antennae long, scarcely shorter than body, 13-jointed; 1st joint thick, coarsely, densely granulated, about 1.5 times as long as wide; 2nd joint transverse, 1.5 times as wide as long; 3rd joint is the longest, about twice length of 1st, basal parts of 4th and 5th joints about as long as 1st joint; further distal joints shorter; 3rd joint with rasp-shaped surface, its outer angle attenuated in a short sharpened plate; joints 4-12 with short flat lamellae, each lamella slightly longer than basal part of corresponding joint; cuticula of 4th-5th joints granulated, big granules sharpened; cuticula of further distal joints striated.

Prothorax transverse, its basal width about 2 times of its length; anterior and middle lateral thoracic spines long and narrow, middle spine much longer than anterior; posterior thoracic angles triangularly attenuated, without distinct spines; pronotum strongly depressed, its anterior and posterior borders banded and raised; anterior border straight, convex at middle; posterior border triangularly projected; pronotal surface covered by long erect setae, with irregular dense coarse punctation and 4 low tubercles, with short central ridge, which transformed posteriorly in a short furrow; ventral thoracic process convex, slightly widened distally; scutellum round, about as long as wide.

Elytra about 2.1 times as long as basal width, lusterless, with very fine sculpture, widest near middle, gradually attenuated behind middle, rounded along outer apical margin, with short distinct spines at internal angles; elytral costae hardly pronounced; metepisternum and metasternum with long erect dense setae.

Legs long and thin; tarsi narrow; 1st tarsal joint about as long as 2nd and 3rd combined and subequal in length to apical joint; lobes of 3rd joints angulated but not attenuated in spines; 1st-3rd joints with well developed wide pads, totally covering ventral surfaces; each pad with distinct shining central line.

Abdomen shining, partly covered with long pubescence; erect

setae of first visible abdominal segment rather dense; setae of 2nd segment are concentrated near middle and diminished laterally; pubescence of other segments rather sparse and short; last sternite deeply emarginated; pygidium and postpygidium with very small emarginations.

Female: large-sized black beetle; frons transverse, deeply concave, eyes smaller, finely granulated, slightly emarginated; the distance between dorsal eye lobes bigger than width of 1st antennal joint; temples narrow, narrower than eyes, less converging posteriorly; genae very short, about as wide as width of apical joint of maxillary palpi; palpi brown, longer than mandibles; apical palpal joints elongated, not dilated apically.

Antennae short, not reaching elytral middle, 13-jointed; 1st joint thick, with small sparse irregular punctation, about 2 times longer than wide; 2nd joint transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long; 3rd joint is the longest, about 1.5 times as long as 1st, without process, but slightly angulated apically; basal parts of 4th and 5th joints about as long as 1st joint; further distal joints shorter; joints 4-12 with short flat lamellae, each lamella shorter than basal part of corresponding joint, except joints 9-11 with lamellae subequal to basal part of corresponding joint; cuticula of 4th-5th joints granulated; cuticula of further distal joints striated.

Prothorax transverse, its basal width about 2 times of the length; three lateral thoracic spines are well developed; middle spine much longer than anterior and posterior spines; pronotum strongly depressed, its anterior and posterior borders banded and raised; anterior border straight, convex at middle; posterior border triangularly projected; pronotal surface covered by long erect setae, with irregular dense coarse punctation and 4 low tubercles, with short central ridge, which transformed posteriorly in a short furrow; ventral thoracic process convex, slightly widened distally; scutellum round, about as long as wide..

Elytra about 2.5 times as long as basal width, with very fine sculpture, widest near middle, gradually attenuated behind middle, rounded along outer apical margin, with short distinct spines at internal angles; elytral costae hardly pronounced; metepisternum and metasternum with long erect but sparse setae; wings well developed.

Legs long and thin; tarsi narrow; 1st tarsal joint about as long

as 2nd and 3rd combined and subequal in length to apical joint; lobes of 3rd joints angulated but not attenuated in spines; 1st-3rd joints with well developed wide pads, totally covering ventral surfaces; each pad with distinct shining central line.

Abdomen shining, partly covered with long pubescence; erect setae of first visible abdominal segment rather dense; setae of 2nd segment are concentrated near middle and diminished laterally; pubescence of other segments rather sparse and short; last sternite deeply emarginated; pygidium and postpygidium with very small emarginations.

Discussion. The genus seems to be similar to *Lobarthron* Semenov, 1900 by formal characters: antennal joints are not numerous (12 in *Lobarthron*), most of joints with flat lamellae (3rd-11th in *Lobarthron*); anterior and middle thoracic spines well developed (sometimes poorly developed in *Lobarthron*), metathorax with long, dense setae; but in fact two genera are not relatives because: in *Lobarthron* basal parts of antennal joints are relatively shorter, and lamellae are relatively longer; pronotum is strongly convex, glabrous, shining; lobes of tarsi joints attenuated in spines; pads of tarsi joints narrow, with wide shining line along middle of each joint; wings in females are partly reduced.

Pogonarthron (s. str.) Semenov, 1900 also has most of antennal joints with a single long lamellae each, but in *Pogonarthron* antennal joints are numerous, from 20 to 26 joints in each antenna; anterior lateral thoracic spines reduced, pronotum convex, tarsi joints with spined lobes.

Only the type species is combined in this genus:

***Unilaprius unilamellatus* (Pu, 1987) comb. nov.**

Prionus unilamellatus Pu, 1987: 90, 96, figs. 1A-B.

Materials examined. Holotype, male (body length: 28 mm, width (at elytral middle) 12 mm), Xizang (Tibet), Namulin (Namling), Tubujia, 3800 m, 1983.VII.5, Xu-Qiang Lei & Ciduo, IOZ(E) 217638.

1 female (body length: 52 mm, width (at elytral middle) 22 mm), Xizang, Jiacha, 1984.VI.13, Qusang; 1 male (body length:

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41 mm, width (at elytral middle) 17 mm), Xizang, Jiacha, 1984.VI.14, Qusang, Zhandou by light trap; 1 male (body length: 36.5 mm, width (at elytral middle) 15 mm), same data to holotype but 1983.VII.20, no. 0170; 1 male (body length: 44 mm, width (at elytral middle) 18 mm), Xizang, Langxian, 1981.VII.5, Tai-Lu Chen; 1 male (body length: 38 mm, width (at elytral middle) 16 mm), Xizang, Tongmenxian, Tamaqu, 1983.VI.28, Bale; 1 male (body length: 42 mm, width (at elytral middle) 17 mm), Xietongmen, Tama, 1983.VI.28, Zhao-Xing Yan, Luosang & Basang; 1 male (body length: 46 mm, width (at elytral middle) 20 mm), Xizang, Bayi, No. 295; 1 male (body length: 37mm, width (at elytral base) 14mm), Xizang, Gongbujiada, 1980.VI.16, De-Niu Chen.

Distribution. China (Xizang).

***Plumiprionus* gen. nov.**

Figs 11-18

Prionus, Lameere, 1912: 185, part.; 1913: 71, part.; Gressitt, 1951: 18, 24, part.; Hua, 2002: 226, part.; Drumont & Komiya, 2006: 2, part.; 2010: 93, part.; Hua et al., 2009: 266, part.; Li et al., 2014: 91, part.

Type species. *Prionus boppei* Lameere, 1912

Etymology. The generic name is composed of Plumi- (referring to the antennae with 23 joints and with lamellae in two sides so that look like plume) and *Prionus* (the type genus of the subfamily Prioninae). Gender masculine.

Males: small dark brown beetles; frons strongly transverse, deeply concave, eyes big, finely granulated, strongly emarginated; the distance between dorsal eye lobes very short, much smaller than width of 1st antennal joint; temples narrow, narrower than eyes, strongly converging posteriorly; genae very short, about as wide as width of apical joint of maxillary palpi; palpi light brown, slightly longer than mandibles; apical palpal joints elongated, apical joint of maxillary palpi widened distally, apical joint of labial palpi parallelsided.

Antennae long, but distinctly shorter than body, reaching apical elytral 5th, 23-jointed; 1st joint moderately thick, about 1.6 times longer than wide, smooth, with small sparse irregular punctation; 2nd joint transverse, about 2 times wider than long;

3rd joint is the longest, about 1.3 times longer than 1st, with 2 apical processes, dorsal process as a triangular appendage, ventral process as a plane lamella; dorsal basal part of 3rd joint smooth with small irregular sparse punctation, apical third of 3rd joint with very small dense punctation as well as basal parts of all other joints; 4th-22nd joints short, with two narrow apical lamellae each; lamellae of central joints about 2 times longer than basal part of joint; 23rd joint bilobated.

Prothorax transverse, its basal width about 2 times of the length; only middle lateral thoracic spines are well developed; anterior thoracic angles triangularly sharpened, posterior angles rounded; pronotum convex, glabrous, smooth and shining, with small irregular sparse punctation; its anterior and posterior borders banded; anterior border almost straight; posterior border roundly projected; ventral thoracic process convex, narrow; scutellum round, about as long as wide.

Elytra about 2.0 times as long as basal width, widened at middle, slightly shining, with very fine punctation and microsculpture, apically rounded; elytral costae hardly pronounced; metepisternum and metasternum with long erect dense setae.

Legs long and thin; tarsi narrow; 1st tarsal joint about as long as 2nd and 3rd combined and subequal in length to apical joint; lobes of 3rd joints angulated but not attenuated in spines; 1st-3rd joints with well developed wide pads, totally covering ventral surfaces; pads of middle and hind tarsi with poorly developed shining central lines.

Abdomen shining, totally glabrous; last sternite deeply emarginated with several short sparse setae concentrated along its posterior border; pygidium and postpygidium with shallow round emarginations.

Females: middle-sized black beetles; frons strongly transverse, deeply concave, eyes smaller, finely granulated, slightly emarginated; the distance between dorsal eye lobes bigger, about 2 times of width of 1st antennal joint; temples narrow, narrower than eyes, less converging posteriorly; genae very short, about as wide as width of apical joint of maxillary palpi; palpi brown, slightly longer than mandibles; apical palpal joints elongated, not dilated apically.

Antennae short, hardly reaching elytral middle, 23-jointed; 1st joint moderately thick, about 2 times as long as wide, distinctly

curved, smooth, with small sparse irregular punctation; 2nd joint transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long; 3rd joint is the longest, about as long as 1st, without process, but slightly angulated apically as well as 4th-6th joints; joints 7-22 with short plane bilobed rounded processes; all joints with sparse punctation, 23rd joint oval, elongated.

Prothorax transverse, its length about 2 times shorter, than basal width; only middle lateral thoracic spines are well developed; anterior thoracic angles triangularly sharpened, posterior angles rounded; pronotum convex, glabrous, smooth and shining, with fine irregular sparse punctation; its anterior and posterior borders banded; anterior border about straight, with very small central emargination; posterior border slightly roundly projected; ventral thoracic process convex, narrow, widened distally; scutellum round, about as long as wide.

Elytra about 2.0 times as long as basal width, widened at middle, slightly shining, with very fine punctation and microsculpture, apically rounded; elytral costae hardly pronounced; metepisternum and metasternum glabrous shining; wings well developed.

Legs long and thin; tarsi narrow; 1st tarsal joint about as long as apical, 2nd and 3rd combined a little shorter; lobes of 3rd joints slightly angulated, nearly rounded; 1st - 3rd joints with well developed wide pads, totally covering ventral surfaces; pads of middle and hind tarsi with poorly developed shining central lines.

Abdomen shining, totally glabrous; last sternite and tergite rounded.

Discussion. The genus seems to be similar to *Pogonarthron* (*Multicladum* Danilevsky in Danilevsky & Komiya, 2014) by formal male characters - females of *P. (Multicladum)* are unknown: antennal joints in *Pogonarthron* are also numerous - 22-25 in *P. (Multicladum)*, most of antennal joints in *P. (Multicladum)* with bilobed lamellae - from 5th to the apex, but apical joint here with several lamellae; anterior and posterior thoracic angles in *Pogonarthron* without spines, metathorax with long, dense setae; but in fact two genera are not relatives because: pronotum in *Pogonarthron* never shining, with coarse sculpture and densely pubescent; 3rd and 4th antennal joints in *P. (Multicladum)* without lamellae; lobes of tarsi joints in *Pogonarthron* with long spines; pads

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of tarsi joints in *Pogonarthron* very narrow, with wide shining line along middle of each joint, females of *P. (Multicladum)* must be with reduced wings.

Two species are combined in this genus:

***Plumiprionus boppei* (Lameere, 1912) comb. nov.**

Figs 11-16

Prionus boppei Lameere, 1912: 195.

Materials examined. 1 male (body length: 24mm, width (at elytral middle) 9 mm) China, Yunnan Prov., Longling Co, Xiaoheishan, NankangYakou, 24.83124°N, 98.76843°E, 2210 m, 2005.V.23 day, Liang H.B.; 1 male (body length: 26 mm, width (at elytral middle) 11mm), Yunnan, Baoshanshi, Longyangqu, Gaoligongshan, Nankangbaohuzhan, 2010.V.22-28, 2156 m, 24°49'N, 98°46'E, Wei-Wei Zhang; 2 females (body length: 30-32 mm, width (at elytral middle) 11-12.5 mm), with 3 labels: China, Yunnan Prov., Longling Co, Longjiang, Xiaoheishan, tree & log, 2120 m, 24.83696°N, 98.75735°E, 2005.V.27 day, Liang H.B. Yang J.L.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, Xizang).

***Plumiprionus plumicornis* (Pu, 1987) comb. nov.**

Figs 17-18

Prionus plumicornis Pu, 1987: 90, 97, figs. 2A-B.

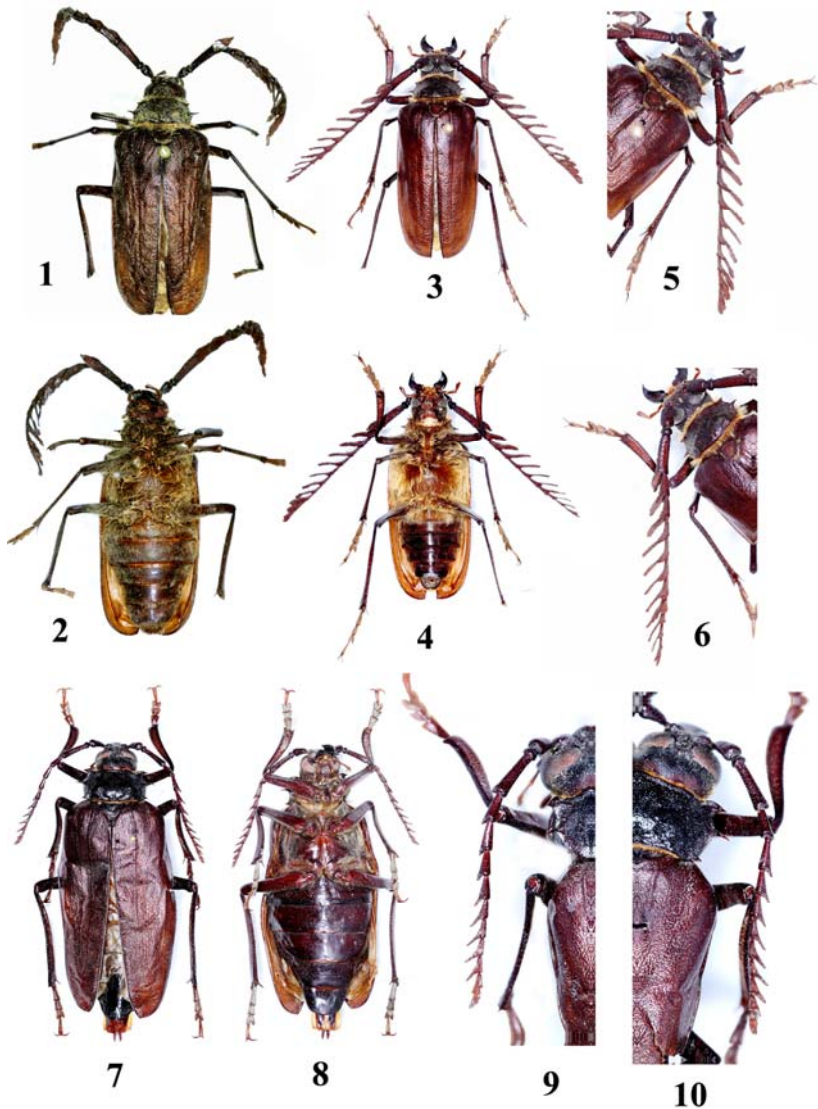
Materials examined. Holotype, male (body length: 29 mm, width (at elytral middle) 13 mm), Xizang (Tibet), Baxiu (Baxoi County = Baxo in Pu, 1987), Baima, 3400 m, 1984.VI.26, Jiangba, IOZ(E) 217636; paratype, 1 male (body length: 28 mm, width (at elytral middle) 11.3 mm), same data but 1984.VI.21, IOZ(E) 217637.

Distribution. China (Xizang).

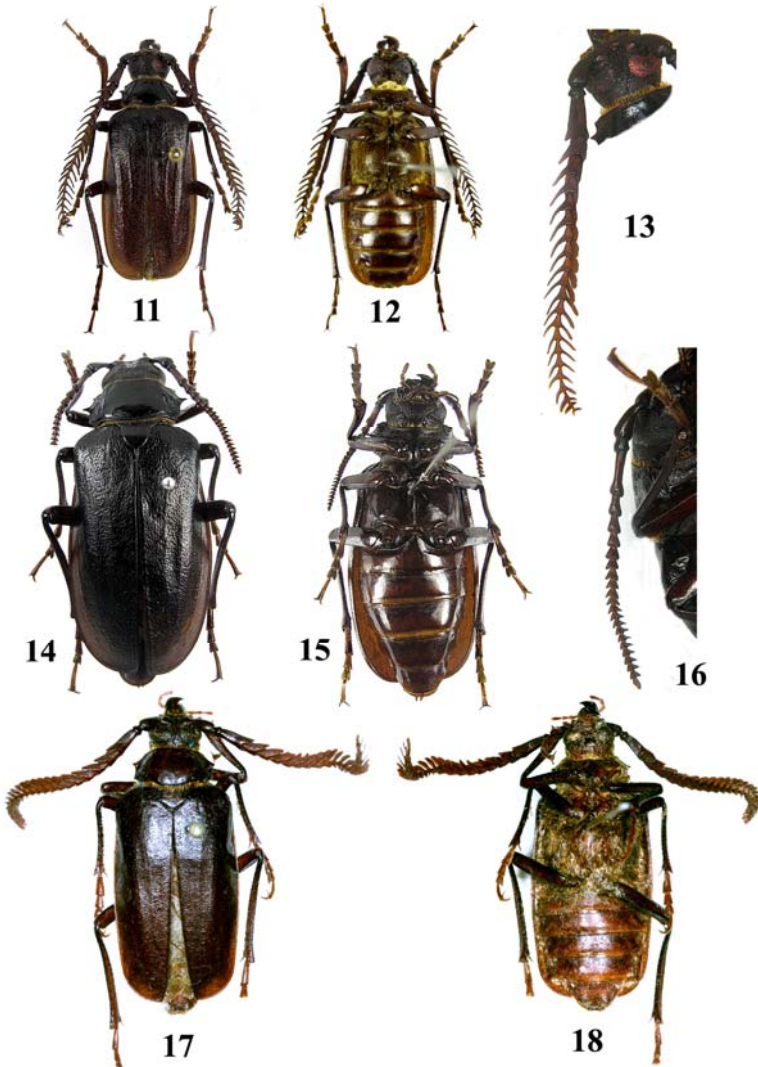
Acknowledgements. We thank Alexander V. Kuprin (Russia) for transferring the studied materials. This research was supported by NSFC program 31472029 and J1210002, and by a grant (No. O529YX5105) from the Key Laboratory of the Zoological Systematics and Evolution of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

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Figs 1-10. *Unilaprinus unilamellatus* (Pu, 1987). 1 - holotype-male of *Prionus unilamellatus* Pu, 1987 dorsal view; 2 - same, ventral view; 3 - male, Xizang, Nanmulin, Tubujia, 1983.VII.20, dorsal view; 4 - same, ventral view; 5 - same, right antenna; 6 - same, left antenna; 7- female, Xizang, Jiacha, 1984.VI.13, dorsal view; 8 - same, ventral view; 9 - same, left antenna; 10 - same, right antenna.



Figs 11-16. *Plumiprionus boppei* (Lameere, 1912). 11 - male, Yunnan Prov., Longling Co, Xiaoheishan, NankangYakou, dorsal view; 12 - same, ventral view; 13 - same, left antenna; 14 - female, Yunnan Prov., Longling Co, Longjiang, Xiaoheishan, dorsal view; 15 - same, ventral view; 16 - same, right antenna.

Figs 17-18. *Plumiprionus plumicornis* (Pu, 1987). Holotype, male. 17 - dorsal view; 18 - ventral view.

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First record of aquatic moth larvae (Insecta: Lepidoptera) from Iran

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Key words: Iran, Mazandaran, Lepidoptera, Crambidae, Noctuidae, *Parapoynx* sp., *Archanara* sp., new record.

Abstract: During survey of aquatic entomofauna of Mazandaran province of Iran the caterpillars of moths closewing *Parapoynx* sp. (Lepidoptera: Crambidae) and noctuid *Archanara* sp. (Noctuidae) were found. It is first record of aquatic lepidopteran larvae in Iran.

Introduction

The representatives of order Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) are primarily terrestrial, but there are not so numerous species with aquatic larvae (Lange, 1984; Ward & Ward, 1992; May & Speidel, 2008 et al.). They are poorly studied and were rarely registered in hydrobiological researches.

In spite of long time studies of Iranian fauna of macrozoobenthos there are no records of aquatic lepidopteran larvae in the country.

During survey of macrozoobenthos fauna of Mazandaran Province of Iran aquatic larvae of two species of moths belonging to Noctuidae and Crambidae were found in two water bodies with quite different ecological conditions.

Material and method

Surveys were conducted in several water-bodies of Mazandaran Province in 2012-2014. Moth larvae were found in two localities, namely Valasht Lake and Amol paddy field.

Valasht Lake (Fig. 1) is the largest water-body of Mazandaran Province having area 240704 ha. It is situated in the

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North-Western part of the province at the foothills of Elburs Mountridge to the South-West of Chalus city at the altitude 930 m a. s. l. between 36.5367° and 36.5410° from South to North and 51.2862° and 51.2947° from West to East. Shoreline somewhere is covered with tangle cane (*Phragmites* sp.). Sampling site was situated near western shore of the lake at 36.5382°N / 51.2870°E.

Amol paddy field (Fig. 2). Paddy fields are flooded parcel of arable land used for growing rice and other semiaquatic crops. They require large quantities of water for irrigation. Flooded paddies provide an ideal environment for rice cultivation and also temporary habitats for aquatic animals. Climate of North Iran favorable for rice farming thus the paddy fields widely spread across the pre-Caspian portion of the province. Sampling site is situated in the central part of the province to the North-East of Amol city at the altitude 2 m a. s. l., coordinates are 36.5363°N / 52.4898°E.

Material was collected using D-shape and Surber sampler. The size of the D-shape sweeping net was 20*20 with depth about 45 cm and Surber sampler - 30*30cm. Material was fixed in 4% formaldehyde and then replaced to the lab where materials were sieved with a sieve with 250- micron cells Then material was washed under running water to remove organic particles and formaldehyde. The contents of the sieve were transferred into large flat trays with light background divided by the higher taxa and kept in 70% ethanol. Larvae of moths selected were identified in Scientific Centre of Zoology and Hydroecology of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia, Yerevan and are kept in the collection of the Centre.

Results and discussion

Larvae of two moth species were collected, as follows:

***Parapoynx* sp. (Figs 3-4) (Crambidae)**

Material. Valasht Lake, 15.08.2012, 1 last instar larva.

Description. Creamy white to yellow caterpillars of moderate size (20-23 mm) (Fig. 3). Head round with hypognathic mouthpiece. Thorax (except of prothorax) and abdominal segments with 4 or 5 branched subspiracular and suprascicular filamentous gills (Fig. 4).

Caterpillars of *Parapoynx* are truly aquatic. They live freely

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on submerged aquatic plants (Vallenduuk, Cuppen, 2004). Our material was collected in water preliminary assessed as having rather good quality.

Archanara sp. (Figs 5-6) (Noctuidae)

Material. Amol paddy field, 06.08.2013, 1 last instar larva.

Description. Brawnish caterpillar of moderate size (25 mm) (Fig. 5). Head round with hypognathic mouthpiece. Segmented thorax legs present, abdomen with 4 prolegs on segments 3, 4, 5, 6 and anal prolegs on segment 10 (Fig. 6), crochets unioordinal and arranged in a transverse band.

As far as it is known, caterpillars of *Archanara* spp. are feeding internally on the stems of some aquatic and semi-aquatic plants, e.g. *Phragmites*, *Typha*, *Scirpus*, etc. (Robinson et al., 2010). But our specimen was found just in the sampler due to destruction of plant, so, host plant remains unknown. Water of the paddy field was moderately polluted.

Thus, caterpillars of two species of moths were found in the water-bodies of Mazandaran Province of Iran. It is first registration of aquatic caterpillars in the country.

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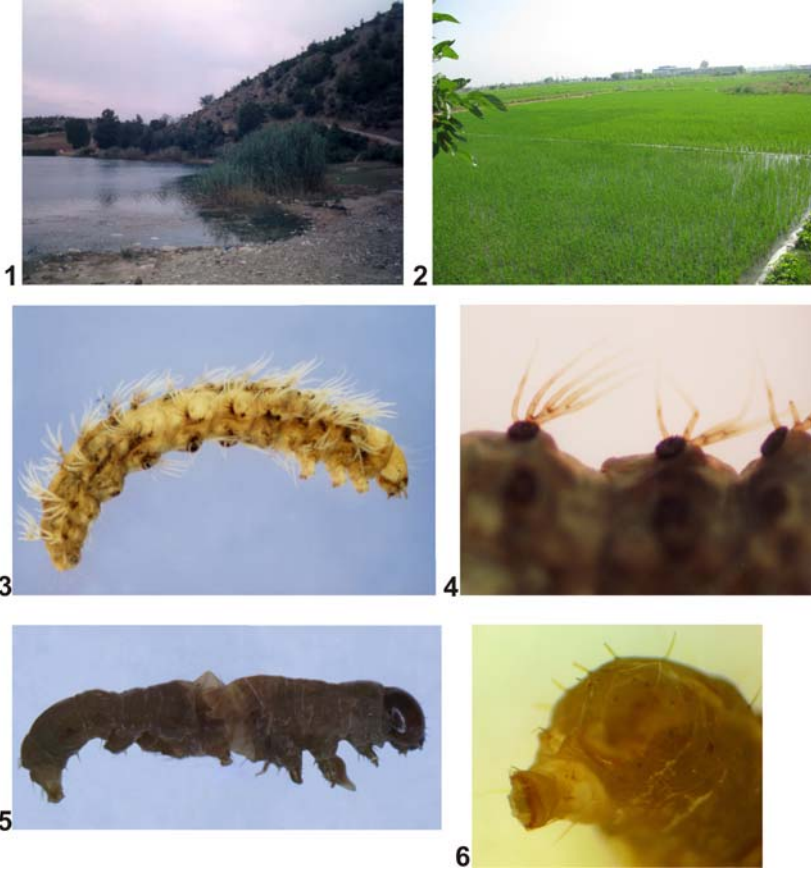


Fig. 1. Valasht lake

Fig. 2. Amol rice field

Figs 3-4. *Parapoynx* sp.: 3. Lateral view; 4. Abdominal gills;

Figs 5-6. *Archanara* sp.: 5. Lateral view; 6. Anal sternite with crochets on the proleg

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**Descriptions of two new species in the genus *Agapanthia*
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)**

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Key words: Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Agapanthia*, new species, Czechia, Greece.

Abstract: Two new species of *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 are described as follows: *Agapanthia bohémica* n. sp. from the Czechia and *Agapanthia uxoria* n. sp. from Greece (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae).

Introduction

Two new species from the family Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802, subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825, genus *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 are described. In the Palearctic Region, the genus has been divided into ten subgenera. It comprises numerous species, all of them being developed in host plants. The newly described species *Agapanthia bohémica* n. sp. belongs to the subgenus *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 and was found in South Bohemia. The second new species *Agapanthia uxoria* n. sp. belongs to the subgenus *Epopetes* Gistel, 1857 and was found in Greece under Ossa mountain range.

Material and methods

All the material studied came from collections of Staatliche Museum für Naturkunde in Karlsruhe. A Wild microscope with circular illumination and ocular grid was used for the observation of the specimens. Photographs were taken with the use of the Nikon 7000 photographic camera with objective 105 mm and supplementary lenses.

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***Agapanthia bohemica* sp. n.**

Figs 1-7

Head densely, finely punctate, with punctures moderately finer than those on pronotum. In lateral view, height of visible part of eye as large as its width. Whole anterior side of head up to insertion of antennae and up to eyes shortly, densely setose with decumbent setae. Vertex and posterior part of head behind eyes not setose in this way. Head vertex with only indicated short longitudinal stripe having similar setation. Entire head with exception of vertex with sparse, long, black, erect setae.

Antennae. Colour of first antennomere black but joint in antennal fossa dark reddish black. Second antennomere black, reddish brown at base. All other antennomeres prevalently dark reddish brown, narrowly blackened or black at end. First antennomere with long black pubescence, denser inside and sparser outside. Black setae about as long as $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ antennomere width. Other antennomeres also with long, black setae, but only on inner side. Setation of third antennomere denser, further antennomeres with sparser setae, antennomeres 7 and 8 with individual setae only. Setae 1.5 to 2 times longer than antennomere width. All antennomeres from antennomere 4 with very short decumbent setae, basal $\frac{3}{5}$ with whitish grey setae, further parts toward end with black setae.

Pronotum longer than wide. Shortly narrow (=96%) in basal part, only very weakly widened backward (=100%) in last $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ weakly narrowed (=96%). Pronotum surface punctate throughout. Puncture diameter small, about half puncture diameter on elytra. Interspaces between punctures as wide as $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ puncture diameter. Pronotum with three longitudinal stripes, two on sides and one at middle, consisting of yellowish grey setae. Stripes not very distinct, middle stripe almost indistinct.

Scutellum shape rather unusual. Basal margin wider, posterior one narrower (0.7 anterior width). Sides moderately oblique backward, arcuately merging into straight posterior side. Scutellum length about as large as width at base. Scutellum black, glabrous. Scutellum surface with very fine wrinkles obliquely directed backward and inward.

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Elytra widest in basal part, strongly convergent backward. Elytra width at midlength of 0.92 width at base; width at $\frac{3}{4}$ of 0.84 width at base. Elytra shining, black. Deeply punctate throughout their surface, interspaces between punctures about half puncture diameter. Elytra also with two types of pubescence. With sparse, long, black setae throughout. Setation at base longer and upright erect, moderately oblique backward. In last third moderately shorter and denser. Elytral margins with short, decumbent, grey pubescence. Pubescence sparse, surface not continuously covered. From $\frac{2}{5}$ pubescence extending from sides upward to elytral surface area and thus fused at about apical $\frac{1}{6}$. As sparse as on sides. A light sutural stripe is characteristic of species of the subgenus *Agapanthia*. In the new species, there is an inconspicuous, very narrow, dark (almost black) sutural stripe, having sparse grey setae before the apex only.

Body underside black, its surface covered with whitish grey, decumbent pubescence throughout. Tomentum dense, almost completely covering the body. For terminal abdominal ventrites, aedeagus and parameres see the photo.

Legs. All legs black, only claws of all legs reddish brown. Legs also with double pubescence. Sparse, long, black setae, particularly on tibiae and femora, directed outward. Shorter whitish grey denser setae covering legs throughout. Ratio of tarsomere lengths: basal tarsomere always longest (1.0). Protarsi: tarsomere 2:1 = 0.72, 3:1 = 0.68; mesotarsi: 2:1 = 0.59, 3:1 = 0.45; metatarsi: 2:1 = 0.48, 3:1 = 0.37.

Body length: 11 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Bohemia mer., Terezín env. Kunžak, 26.8.1985, M. Sláma lgt. Coll. Staatliche Museum für Naturkunde in Karlsruhe.

Derivatio nominis. The species was named based on the Latin name of the country - Bohemia, where the holotype was found.

Discussion. I decided to describe the species after more than 30 years, after I found the second specimen; thereafter, I saw the third specimen which I held in my hand, but it unfortunately escaped. I found all the specimens quite randomly at the same location, all of them in flight. This year, I paid enhanced attention to the location, but I unfortunately did not meet with success. In my opinion, the new species belongs to the subgenus *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835,

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which includes from Europe only two other species, *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767) and *Agapanthia suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787). The new species differ from both of them by its body shape, particularly narrowing elytra; the two other species have prevalently parallel elytra. From the Central-European individuals of *Ag. cardui*, it also differs by a sharp termination of the elytra. The colour of antennae is also different.

Agapanthia uxoria sp. n.

Figs 8-14

Head black. Densely and coarsely punctate. Punctures of about same size as those on pronotum. Head with very sparse, erect, long, black setation. Short, decumbent, yellowish grey pubescence also present throughout the surface; pubescence not dense, only on genae rather denser under eyes.

Antennomeres prevalently black, only at base narrowly reddish. Joint at base of first antennomere can be partially reddish. Antennomere 2 black. Antennomere 3 long, very narrowly reddish only at base; from antennomere 4, reddish colour is extending from base to 1/4 - 1/3 antennomere length. First antennomere very densely punctate, surface apparently transversally wrinkled. Punctures about as large as 1/3 puncture size on pronotum. All further antennomeres even more finely, densely punctate. Male antennae length exceeding elytra by 1/3- 1/2 elytra length. Antennomere 3 1.62- 1.67 times longer than antennomere 4. First antennomere with long and dense, black pubescence almost throughout its circumference. Length of moderately erect setae about equal to half antennomere width. Antennomeres from antennomere 3 with long, black setation prevalently on underside and rather inside, setae long, about 1.5- 2 times or possibly 2.5 times longer than antennomere width. Setae on antennomere 3 densest, stepwise sparser on further antennomeres, from antennomere 6 setae rather individual. Antennomere 3 also with short grey pubescence up to 3/4, sometimes only on inner side. From antennomere 4, all further antennomeres also with short grey pubescence along whole circumference from base to about middle.

Pronotum black, moderately longer than wide, 1.06- 1.18x, widened behind middle, 1.13- 1.21x wider than at base. Basal margin

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1.06- 1.13x wider than anterior margin. Roughly and relatively finely punctate. Puncture diameter about three times smaller compared to punctures on elytra. Pronotum with three densely tomentous stripes, a middle stripe and two lateral ones. Stripes yellowish grey. Very sparse and long, thin pubescence present throughout pronotum surface.

Scutellum wider than long, with very dense, yellow pubescence.

Elytra parallel, black. Elytra length 2.93- 3.18 times larger than basal width. More or less strongly narrowed toward apex, rounded apically. Roughly and densely punctate. Punctures larger than interspaces between them, about three times larger than those on pronotum. Mostly appearing to form transversal or oblique irregular rows. With long, erect, fine setae from base, shortening and rather becoming decumbent toward elytral apex. Elytra covered with short, yellowish grey, irregularly distributed tomentum throughout.

Body on underside black, surface with decumbent, yellowish grey setae throughout. For terminal abdominal ventrites, aedeagus and parameres see the photo.

Legs black throughout, with yellowish grey adjacent tomentum. Anterior tibiae with very sparse, long, erect black setae.

Body length: 13-15 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Graecia, Thess., Stomion, 6.1984, J. & M. Sláma lgt.

Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, same location and date. Everything in coll. Staatliche Museum für Naturkunde in Karlsruhe.

Derivatio nominis. The species is named in memory of my wife (=uxor) Jarmila, who collected it together with me.

Discussion. The newly described species is relative to *Agapanthia villosoviridescens* DeGeer, 1775 (Fig. 15) and *Agapanthia cynarae* Germar, 1817 (Fig. 16). In general, it is closer to *A. villosoviridescens*. It differs from it in a number of characters. Longer elytra (in *A. villosoviridescens* the elytra length to elytra width is only of 2.81- 2.93). Furthermore, for example antennomere 3 is longer 1.39- 1.54 times than antennomere 4, etc. At first sight it is also different in the tomentum, which does not form as distinct spots as in *A. villosoviridescens*, is sparser and shorter. However, the colour of antennae at base is considerable; they are similarly reddish as in *A. cynarae*. From *A. cynarae*, it is different by having elytra

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margins not densely tomentous (without marginal densely tomentous yellow stripe), and tomentum of the elytra is not as regular as in *A. cynarae*. Compared to *A. cynarae*, the new species is slimmer; its body length to body width ratio is larger. In a work by Sláma & Slámová (1995), we reported the species from the location Stomion under *A. villosoviridescens*.

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M. Sláma

Figs 1-7. *Agapanthia bohemica* sp. n.

Holotypus, male, Bohemia mer., Terezín env., Kunžak, 26.8.1985, M.Sláma lgt.

1 - imago, dorsal view; 2 - aedeagus, dorsal view; 3 - aedeagus, lateral view; 4 - parameres, dorsal view; 5 - sternite VIII; 6 - tergite VIII; 7- tergite IX.

Figs 8-14. *Agapanthia uxor* sp. n.

Holotypus, male, Graecia, Thess., Stomion, 6.1984, J. & M.Sláma lgt.

8 - imago, dorsal view; 9 - aedeagus, dorsal view; 10 - aedeagus, lateral view; 11 - parameres, dorsal view; 12 - sternite VIII; 13 - tergite VIII; 14 - tergite IX.

Fig. 15. *Agapanthia villosoviridescens* DeGeer, 1775.

male, Bohemia, Terezín u Kunžaku, 6. 1987, J. & M.Sláma lgt.

Fig. 16. *Agapanthia cynarae* Germar, 1817.

male, Graecia, Thes., Omolio, 6.1981, J. & M.Sláma lgt.

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**Методологические аспекты перехода от парадигм обучения к
парадигме самообразования**

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Ключевые слова: виды парадигм, парадигма обучения, парадигма самообразования, особенности парадигмы профессионального самообразования в вузе, дидактический комплекс самообразования.

Key words: kinds of paradigms, training paradigm, self-education paradigm, peculiarity of self-education paradigm at a higher school, didactical complex of selfeducation.

Резюме: В статье обосновывается парадигма самообразования в сопоставлении с частными и локальными педагогическими парадигмами. В качестве методологических основ парадигмы самообразования рассматриваются ее историческая преемственность, информационная направленность и реализация в атрибутах обучения.

Abstract: The article settles the self-education paradigm in comparison with particular and local pedagogical paradigms. Historical succession, information trend and realization in attributes of training are considered as a methodological basis of self-education paradigm.

[Ivanova E.P. Methodological aspects of transition from training to selfeducation paradigms]

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Ph.D., professor of the Faculty of Philosophy

**Methodological aspects of transition from training to selfeducation
paradigms**

E.P. Ivanova

Moscow State Pedagogical University

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[Text of article]

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