

***Pogonarthron* (*Multicladum* subgen. n.) and a female of
Pogonarthron (*Pseudomonocladum* Villiers, 1961, stat. nov.)
minutum (Pic, 1905) (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)**

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Abstract: *Pogonarthron* (*Multicladum* Danilevsky, **subgen. n.**) with type species *Prionus semenovianus* Plavilstshikov, 1936 is proposed. *Pogonarthron* (*Pseudomonocladum* Villiers, 1961, **stat. nov.**) is regarded as a subgenus. A female of *Pogonarthron* (*Pseudomonocladum*) *minutum* (Pic, 1905) is described.

The genus *Pogonarthron* Semenov, 1900 consisted up to now (Danilevsky, 2004; Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010) of 6 species *P. bedeli* (Semenov, 1900), *P. tschitscherini* (Semenov, 1889), *P. petrovi* Danilevsky, 2004, *P. minutum* (Pic, 1905), *P. semenowi* (Lameere, 1912) and *P. semenovianum* (Plavilstshikov, 1936). According to the opinion by Z. Komiya, two names *P. obenbergeri* (Heyrovský, 1939) and *P. loeffleri* Fuchs, 1956 [1957] are possibly being not synonyms of *P. minutum* as they have been accepted now, but valid names. All species could be naturally divided in 3 groups, which are regarded here as subgenera.

The nominative subgenus is characterized by middle antennal joints supplied with long ventral lamellae. Dorsal lamellae nearly indistinct, represented by vestigial tubercles (Fig. 1), and the whole antennal surface is bent inwards in ventral direction (Fig. 2). The subgenus includes 3 species: *P.* (s. str.) *bedeli* (Semenov, 1900), *P.* (s. str.) *tschitscherini* (Semenov, 1889) and *P.* (s. str.) *petrovi* Danilevsky, 2004.

***Pogonarthron* (*Multicladum* Danilevsky, subgen. n.)**

Type species. *Prionus semenovianus* Plavilstshikov, 1936.

Middle antennal joints are supplied with 2 long lamellae each (Fig. 5): ventral and dorsal. The new subgenus includes only one species: *P. (Multicladum) semenovianum* (Plavilstshikov, 1936).

Pogonarthron (Pseudomonocladum) Villiers, 1961, stat. nov.

Pseudomonocladum Villiers, 1961: 445, type species: *Polyarthron minutum* Pic, 1905.

Pogonarthron, Danilevsky, 1999: 189, part. (*Pogonarthron* = *Pseudomonocladum*); 2004: 1, part.; Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010: 93.

Middle antennal joints are supplied with long dorsal lamellae, while ventral lamellae are nearly indistinct, represented by vestigial tubercles (Fig. 3), and the whole antennal surface is bent upwards in dorsal direction (Fig. 4). The subgenus includes 2 species: *P. (Pseudomonocladum) minutum* (Pic, 1905) and *P. (Pseudomonocladum) semenowi* (Lameere, 1912). *P. obenbergeri* (Heyrovský) and *P. loeffleri* Fuchs, 1956 [1957] are naturally belong to this subgenus, if they might be revived as valid names.

***Pogonarthron (Pseudomonocladum) minutum* (Pic, 1905)**

(Figs 6-11)

Up to now not a single female of the genus *Pogonarthron* was known. Recently Oleg Legezin collected two females of *P. (P.) minutum* (Pic, 1905) in Iran. One is available for study, and a photo of another was sent to us by the collector.

Female (Figs 6-7). Totally light brown, head and thorax a little darker; head relatively long, with long temples, which are about 2 times longer than eyes; antennae (Fig. 8) 18-segmented, short, reaching beyond first elytral forth, long 3rd joint a little shorter than scape, but much longer than 4th; 5th-6th joints strongly angulated; 7th-17th joints with more or less long narrow processes; apical 18th joint oval; palpi moderately long (Fig. 9) with elongated apical joints; prothorax strongly transverse, about 1.8 times wider at base than middle length; with very small lateral tubercles before middle;

without ventral sclerotisation behind anterior coxae; intercoxal process narrow, very long, far protruding beyond coxae; pronotum smooth, shining, with scattered punctation; scutellum about 2 times wider than long; middle intercoxal process rather wide, emarginated apically; elytra short, much shorter than abdomen; about 1.6 times longer than basal width, widened at middle, diverging along suture and independently rounded apically, with very distinct costae, with fine irregular sculpture, without distinct punctation; wings are rather developed and extend to almost the end of elytra in fold position; legs with flattened tibiae, bearing strong short setae, angulated apically; posterior coxae strongly distant at about width of each coxa; tarsi very narrow with needle-shaped lobes of 3rd joints; metasternum and abdomen smooth, glabrous, shining; last visible abdominal segment widely rounded apically; body length from mandibles to elytral apices - 17.6 mm; abdomen could extend beyond elytra for more than half of elytral length (Fig. 10); body width at elytral middle – 8.2 mm.

Materials. Female, Iran, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province, Vezg Pass, 17.7.2013, 2000 m, Oleg Legezin leg. – collection of Z. Komiya.

Biology. The biotop (Fig. 11) looks like dry stony stepp. Both collected specimens were crawling among stones on the surface of the soil in the complete darkness – 09.00 p.m.-00.20 a.m.

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INSCRIPTIONS FOR FIGURES

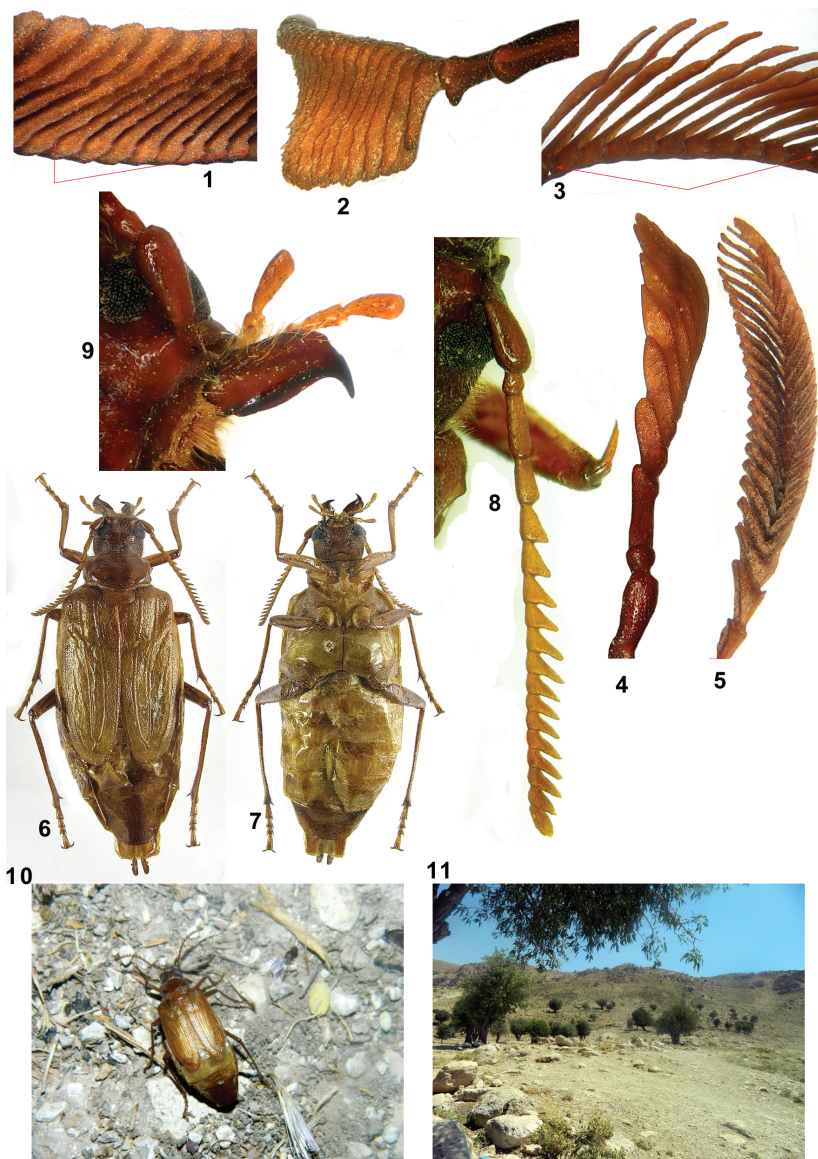
Figs 1-2 – *Pogonarthron* (s. str.) *bedely* (Semenov, 1900), male, Tadzhikistan, Ramit, 8.8.1980, M.Danilevsky leg.: 1 - middle of right antenna, dorsal view with vestigial dorsal lamellae; 2 - right antenna, dorsal view.

Figs 3-4 – *Pogonarthron* (*Pseudomonocladum*) *minutum* (Pic, 1905), male, Iran, Shiraz, 15.6.1953, Kashkuli: 3 - middle of right antenna, ventral view with vestigial ventral lamellae; 4 - right antenna, dorsal view.

Fig. 5 - *Pogonarthron* (*Multicladum* **subgen. n.**) *semenovianum* (Plavilstshikov, 1936), male, Tadzhikistan, Sary-Chashma, 8.8.1984, M.Danilevsky leg: right male antenna, ventral view.

Figs 6-10. *Pogonarthron* (*Pseudomonocladum*) *minutum* (Pic, 1905), female: 6 – dorsal view, 7 – ventral view, 8 – right antenna, 9 – palpi, 10 - female in nature: Iran, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province, Yasuj area, Vezg Pass, 27.17.2013, 2400m (photo by O.Legezin).

Fig. 11. Photo of the collecting site by O.Legezin.



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