

**New taxa of the genus *Mallosia* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)
from Transcaucasia**

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Taxonomy, *Mallosia* (*Eumallosia* subgen. n.), *M. (E.) herminae gobustanica* ssp. n., *M. (Semnosia) galinae* sp. n., *M. (S.) scovitzi tristis* Reitter, 1888 = *M. angelicae* Reitter, 1890 syn. n.

Abstract. *Mallosia* (*Eumallosia* subgen. n.) is described for *M. herminae* Reitt. (type-species) and 6 other species with carinated elytra. *M. (E.) herminae gobustanica* ssp. n. and *M. (Semnosia) galinae* sp. n. are described from Azerbaidzhan, USSR. *M. angelicae* Reitt. is established as a junior synonym of *M. scovitzi tristis* Reitt. New taxa are figured. Key for *Mallosia* species in the Soviet fauna is given.

The genus *Mallosia* Mulsant, 1863 was divided by Daniel (1906) into *Mallosia* s. str. and *M. (Semnosia)* Daniel. At the same time Daniel included in *Mallosia* genus *Micromallosia* Pic, 1900 as subgenus with two small species from Anatolia. The taxonomic position of *Micromallosia* now seems to be uncertain and cannot be discussed here.

Mallosia s. str.

Type of subgenus: *Saperda graeca* Sturm, 1843.

Elytra finely regularly punctuated, covered with dense uniform pubescence. Monotypic subgenus from Greece.

Mallosia (Semnosia) Daniel

Type of subgenus: *Saperda scovitzi* Faldermann, 1837.

Elytra coarsely irregularly punctuated, with longitudinal toment strips and/or toment spots, without longitudinal carinae. Teeth of tarsal claws very distinct. Inner side of hind tibia with sparse pubescence.

Adults are usually found on *Prangos* (Umbelliferae). 3 species are known from Near East and Transcaucasia: *M. (S.) scovitzi* (Faldermann, 1837), *M. (S.) mirabilis* (Faldermann, 1837), *M. (S.) galinae* sp. n.

Mallosia (Eumallosia) subgen. n.

Type of subgenus: *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890.

Elytra coarsely irregularly punctured, with longitudinal toment strips and toment spots, each with two strongly raised longitudinal carinae. Teeth of tarsal claws small, inconspicuous or absent. Hind tibia densely covered with erect hairs forming true brush on inner side.

Adults are usually found on *Ferula* (Umbelliferae). According to my observations, males fly much more readily than males of *Semnosia*. The new subgenus contains 6 species from Near East and Transcaucasia: *M. (E.) herminae* Reitt., *M. (E.) imperatrix* Abeille de Perrin, 1855, *M. (E.) caucasica* Pic, 1892, *M. (E.) jakovlevi* (Semenov, 1895), and according to their descriptions *M. (E.) brevipes* Pic, 1897 and *M. (E.) costata* Pic, 1898, but the latter two not at my disposal. Previously *M. caucasica* was mistakenly associated by me (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985) with *Prangos*.

Earlier these species were included in the subgenus *Semnosia*.

Mallosia (Semnosia) galinae sp. n.

Plate I-II, Figs 1-4*

Mallosia (S.) angelicae: Lobanov, Danilevsky & Murzin, 1982: 271.

Mallosia (S.) angelicae: Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 367, 368.

Head and prothorax coarsely sculptured, covered with long dense setae. Vertex with deep longitudinal furrow. Prothorax with two small smooth medial calluses and with some distinct punctures near base. Male antenna short, rarely reaches last 1/4 of elytrum; female antenna passes half of elytra but does not reach beyond 1/3. Relative lengths of antennal segments are: 3.4 - 1 - 3 - 3 - 2.3 - 2 - 1.9 - 1.8 - 1.7 - 1.5 - 2.1 in males and 3.7 - 1 - 3.1 - 3 - 2 - 1.9 - 1.6 - 1.5 - 1.3 - 1.2 - 1.7 in females.

Scutellum transverse or subcircular, without posterior emargination. Male elytra strongly narrowed posteriorly. Female elytra subparallel, slightly narrowed behind shoulders and broadened in second half. Male elytra 2.5-2.6 times longer than wide, female elytra 2.4-2.5 times longer than wide. Elytral carinae absent. Puncturation of elytra not very coarse, never rugose. Longitudinal rows of punctures often indistinct (especially in females) or absent. Traces of rows mostly visible in last 2/3 of elytra. Small toment spots always arranged in distinct longitudinal rows reaching scutellum. Rarely toment spots fused forming short longitudinal lines, but never long wide strips. Sometimes in females toment spots scattered irregularly.

Legs densely hairy. Inner sides of middle and hind tibia covered with erect hairs not forming dense brushes.

* Plate I-III will be found at the end of this issue

7th abdominal tergite of male elongate, rounded apically; 8th male tergite slightly bent upwards, with small apical emargination. Sometimes small emargination may be visible on 7th tergite. 7th sternite (last visible) with deep depression enlarged backwards from its base; its hind margin with one medial and two lateral notches.

Integumental color as in *M. scovitzi*. Head, thorax and legs are usually black, abdomen testaceous with some darkened areas. Elytra entirely black (rarely) or slightly lightened, dark reddish periferally, or entirely dark reddish and darkened only near scutellum.

The species has two discrete color forms: light and dark (former more rare). Most body parts of light form (Plate I, Figs 1–2) covered with white-yellow or white pubescence (head, thorax, legs, abdomen, scutellum, elytral spots and also basal parts of 3rd – 9th antennal segments). 3rd – 7th antennal segments clothed with white pubescence to about half of their length, apical segments clothed only basally. Integument of antennal segments beneath white pubescence testaceous. Sometimes white antennal rings indistinct, and all segments entirely covered with black pubescence. In these cases white hairs may be seen only on inner sides of 3rd – 4th segments (as in *M. scovitzi*).

Dark form (Plate II, Figs 3–4) entirely covered with black pubescence. Black hairs also form elytral toment spots (as in black form of *M. scovitzi tristis*, unlike *M. mirabilis* which has white elytral toment spots). Integument of elytra and abdomen often partly lightened, dark reddish as in the light form.

Length of males 19.5–32.0 mm, width 5.3–9.5 mm, length of females 21.6–34.0 mm, width 6.2–11.0 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, USSR, Azerbaidzhan, distr. Shemakha, Maraza, 8. 5. 1948, Prangos, A. Bogachev leg. (Zoological Museum of Moscow State University – ZM). Paratypes: ♀, Transcaucasia (ZM); 2 ♂, "Transcaucas. or., montes Bozdag, N ab. Agdash, 8, 9.5.41, Prangos, A. Bogachev" (ZM); ♂, Azerbaidzhan, Shemakha distr., Maraza, 8. 5. 1948, Prangos, A. Bogachev leg. (ZM); ♂, same data (A. N. Severtsov Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals – IS); 64 ♂, 28 ♀, Azerbaidzhan, Maraza, 600 m, 3–14. 5. 1987, Prangos, M. Danilevsky and G. Olkhovskaya leg. (IS); among the latter specimens 11 ♂ and 2 ♀ of dark form.

Bionomics: Males and females were observed feeding on *Prangos alata*. Copulation between beetles of light and dark forms was often observed.

Distribution: So far reliably known only from close vicinity of Maraza and about 20 km eastward. Second locality – "Montes Bozdag" (most probably Bozdag southward of Mingechaur reservoir) needs confirmation.

This handsome species is dedicated to Galina Olkhovskaya for her assistance and inspiration.

Discussion: *M. galinae* sp. n. is related to *M. scovitzi*. For distinguishing characters see the key.

The new species was erroneously determined by N. N. Plavilshchikov as *M. angelicae* (female – ZM), and then this name was accepted by me and my colleagues (Lobanov et al., 1982; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985).

The identity of true *M. angelicae* Reitt. (which was described from Talysh) was established by examination of type material (♂, 2 ♀) from the Hungarian Museum of Natural History. It is the light form of *M. scovitzi tristis*. The presence of both forms in *M. s. tristis* was already known (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985). *M. s. tristis* Reitter, 1888 = *M. angelicae* Reitter, 1890 syn. n.

Mallosia (Eumallosia) herminae gobustanica ssp. n.

Plate III, Figs 1, 2

Closely related to nominative subspecies, but differs strikingly by dark brown, nearly black integument of elytra. Legs and abdomen are also nearly black. Elytra of *M. h. herminae* are red-brown; abdomen and partly legs are of the same color. Pubescence of head and thorax of *M. h. gobustanica* is dirty white, in *M. h. herminae* cream-yellow. Elytra of *M. h. gobustanica* grosser punctured. Punctures near scutellum very coarse, rugose, confluent. Elytral carinae narrower, densely coarsely punctured. Puncturation of longitudinal furrows is also denser and grosser. In *M. h. herminae* elytral punctures near scutellum regularly scattered. Scutellum of *M. h. gobustanica* transverse with distinct medial emargination, in *M. h. herminae* elongate or subcircular with very inconspicuous emargination. Length of males 21.0–31.5 mm, width 5.5–9.5, length of females 24.8–31.8, width 7.0–9.8.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, USSR, Azerbaidzhan, Shemakha distr., Dzheirankechmez, 500 m, 15. 5. 1987, M. Danilevsky leg. (IS). Paratypes, 51 ♂, 3 ♀ same locality, 3–15. 5. 1987, M. Danilevsky leg. (IS); ♂, Azerbaidzhan, Apsheronkii distr., 14 km westward of Kiliazi, 16. 5. 1988, A. Lobanov leg. (Zoological Institute, Leningrad).

Distribution: Dzheirankechmez valley in central Gobustan from about 500 m a.s.l. to Caspian coast (some specimens in private collection of P. Kazarian in Baku) and to the environs of Kiliazi northward.

M. herminae was described from the Arax valley. *M. h. herminae* is distributed in South Azerbaidzhan, Armenia and Turkey. The nearest known locality of *M. h. herminae* is in Karabakh.

The name is geographical indicating the occurrence of the subspecies.

Bionomics: Males and females were observed feeding on *Ferula persica*. Most males were caught flying.

Key to *Mallosia* species in the Soviet fauna

- 1 (6) Elytra without longitudinal carinae; teeth of tarsal claws very distinct (subg. *Semnosia* Daniel).
- 2 (5) Antennae never with white toment rings; punctures of elytra grosser, arranged in longitudinal rows; prothorax of intact specimens without glabrous medial calluses: 16–40. – Soviet Armenia, Nakhichevan, South of Soviet Azerbaidzhan, Turkey [*M. (S.) scovitzi* (Fald.)]

- 3 (4) Elytral cuticula mostly entirely black; elytral toment spots rarely fused into well defined toment strips; body pubescence cream-yellow or black; 18–38. – Zuvand in the Talysh Mountains, North Iran *M. (S.) s. tristis* Reitter
- 4 (3) Elytral cuticula laterally and posteriorly dark reddish, near scutellum black, rarely entirely dark reddish or black; elytral toment spots mostly fused into wide toment strips; body pubescence never black; 16–40. – Armenia, South-West of Azerbaidzhan, Nakhichevan, Turkey *M. (S.) s. scovitzi* (Fald.)
- 5 (2) Antennae mostly with white toment rings; longitudinal rows of elytral punctures mostly indistinct; prothorax with two glabrous calluses; elytral toment spots rarely fused in well defined toment strips; body pubescence cream-yellow or black; 19.5–34.0. – North-West Gobustan in Azerbaidzhan, *M. (S.) galinae* sp. n.
- 6 (1) Each elytrum with two longitudinal carinae; teeth of tarsal claws inconspicuous or absent (*Eumallosia* subgen. n.)*.
- 7 (8) Elytral toment spots reaching scutellum; elytra with sparse white pubescence along suture; 25–35. – Armenia, Turkey (North?) *M. (E.) caucasica* Pic
- 8 (7) Elytral toment spots not reaching scutellum; elytra without white pubescence along suture; 15–42. – East of Armenia, Azerbaidzhan, Nakhichevan, Turkey, North Iran [*M. (E.) herminae* Reitter]
- 9 (10) Elytral integument dark brown, nearly black; head and thorax with dirty white pubescence; 21.0–31.8. – East Gobustan in Azerbaidzhan, *M. (E.) h. gobustanica* ssp. n.
- 10 (9) Elytral integument red-brown; head and thorax with cream-yellow pubescence; 15–42. – East of Armenia, South Azerbaidzhan, Nakhichevan, Turkey, North Iran *M. (E.) h. herminae* Reitter

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* *M. imperatrix* Ab. (absent in USSR) differs from *M. caucasica* and *M. herminae* by absence of sutural white pubescence on elytra and presence of toment spots near scutellum.

- 3 (4) Elytral cuticula mostly entirely black; elytral toment spots rarely fused into well defined toment strips; body pubescence cream-yellow or black; 18–38. – Zuvand in the Talysh Mountains, North Iran *M. (S.) s. tristis* Reitter
- 4 (3) Elytral cuticula laterally and posteriorly dark reddish, near scutellum black, rarely entirely dark reddish or black; elytral toment spots mostly fused into wide toment strips; body pubescence never black; 16–40. – Armenia, South-West of Azerbaidzhan, Nakhichevan, Turkey *M. (S.) s. scovitzi* (Fald.)
- 5 (2) Antennae mostly with white toment rings; longitudinal rows of elytral punctures mostly indistinct; prothorax with two glabrous calluses; elytral toment spots rarely fused in well defined toment strips; body pubescence cream-yellow or black; 19.5–34.0. – North-West Gobustan in Azerbaidzhan, *M. (S.) galinae* sp. n.
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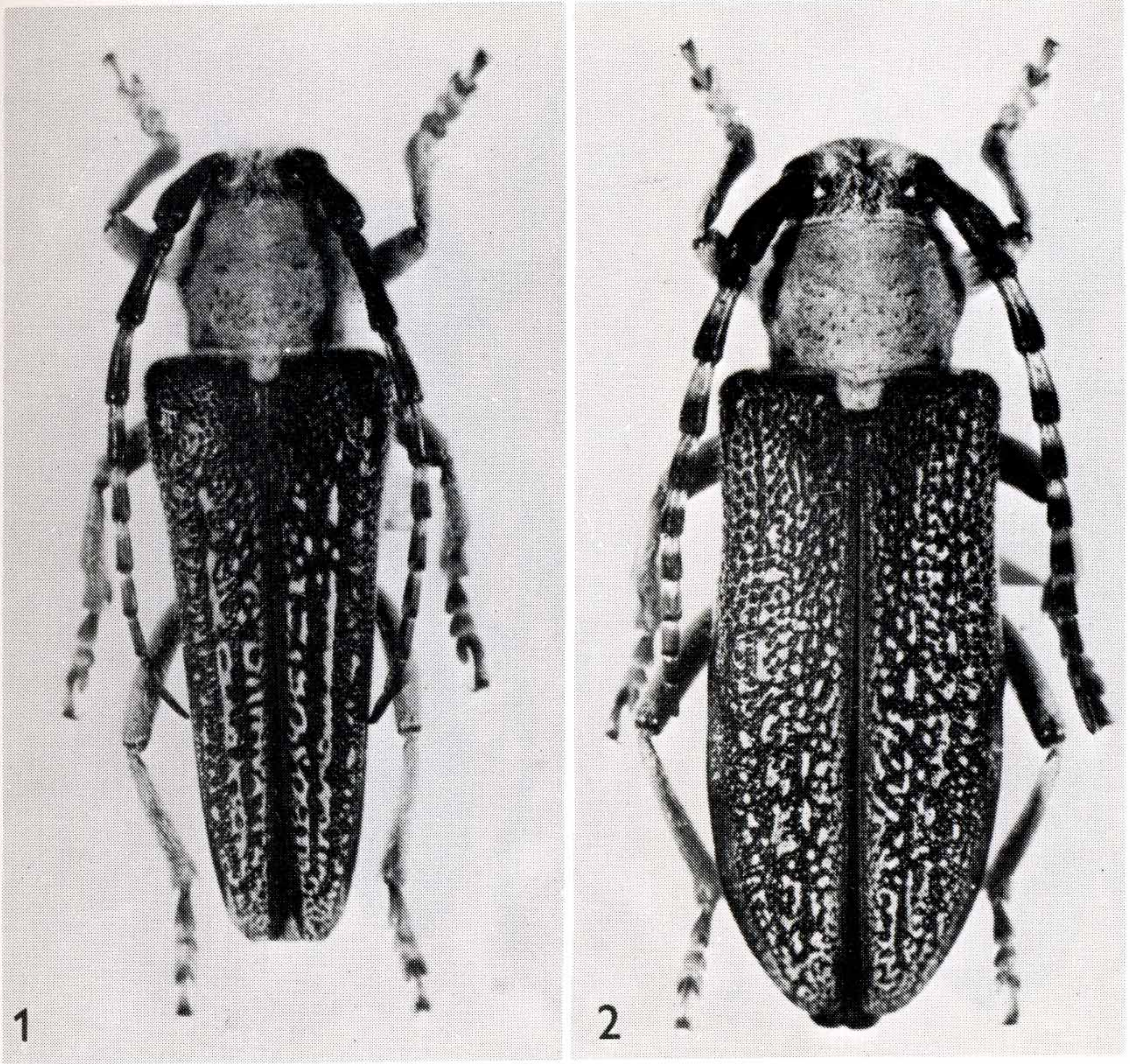


PLATE I, Figs 1-2: 1 - *Mallosia* (*Semnosia*) *galinae* sp. n., male, light form. 2 - *M.* (*S.*) *galinae* sp. n., female, light form.

DANILEVSKY M. L. 1990: New taxa of genus *Mallosia* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Transcaucasia

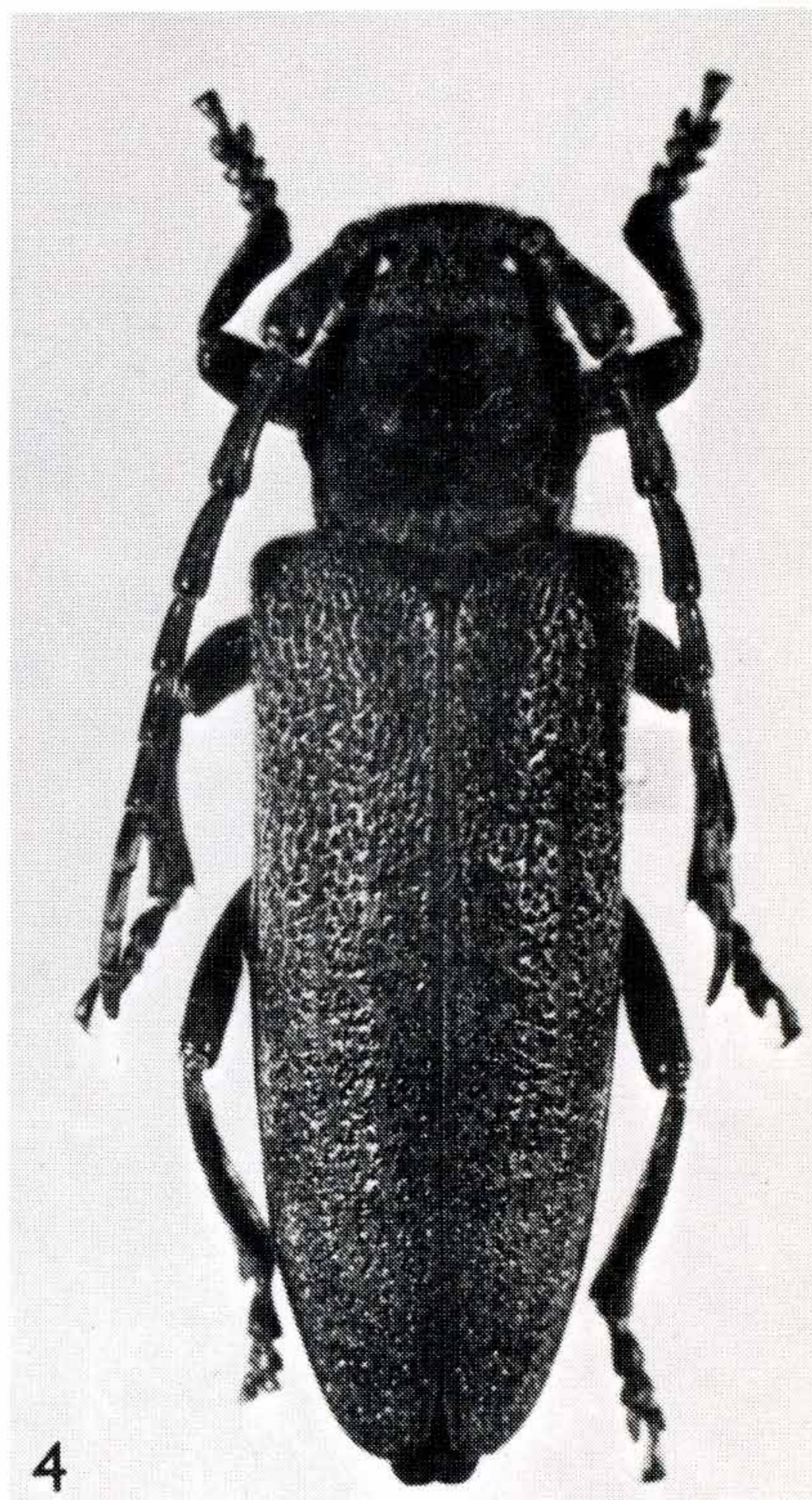
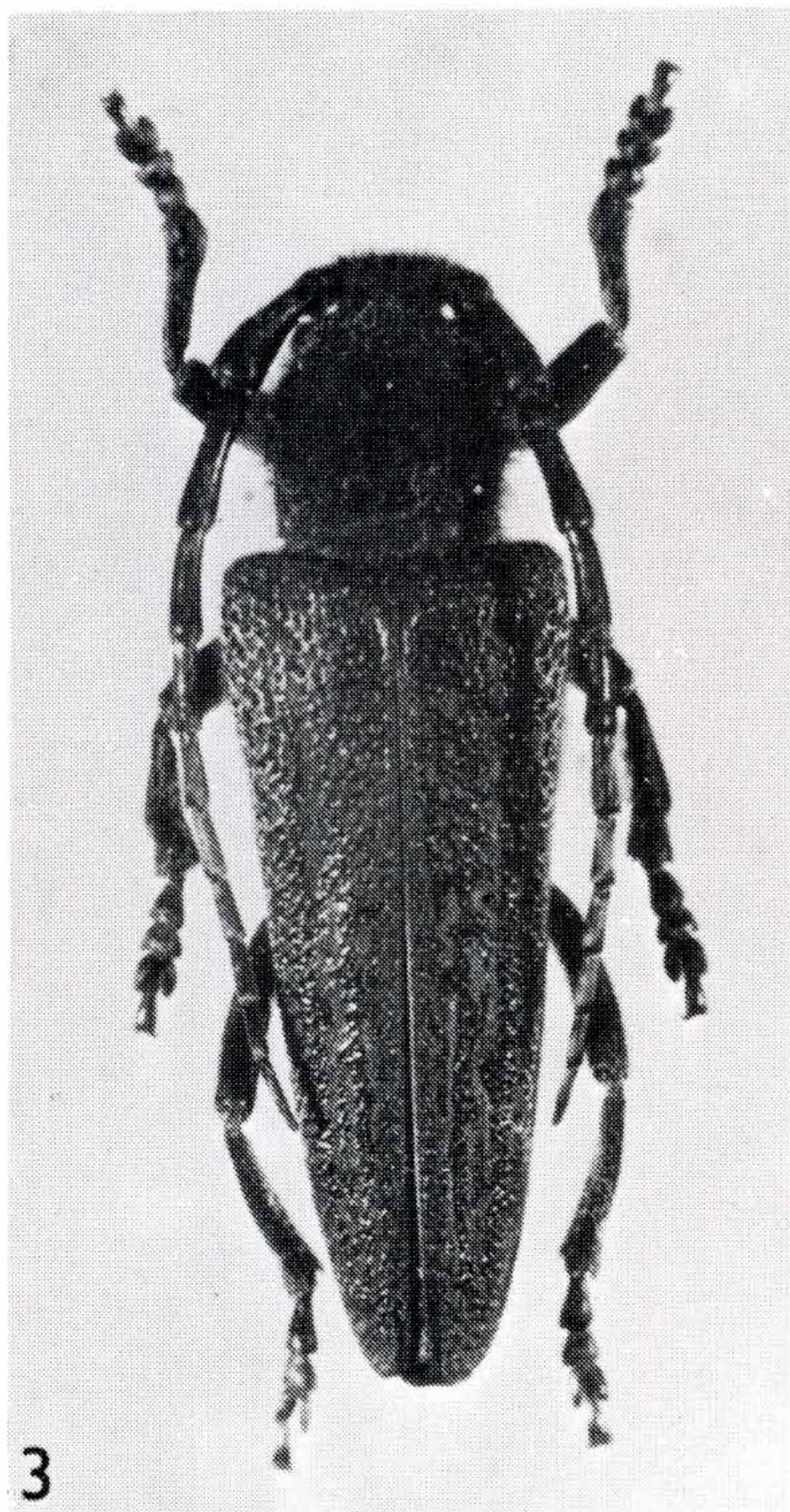


PLATE II, Figs 3-4: 3 - *M. (S.) galinae* sp. n. male, dark form. 4 - *M. (S.) galinae* sp. n., female, dark form.

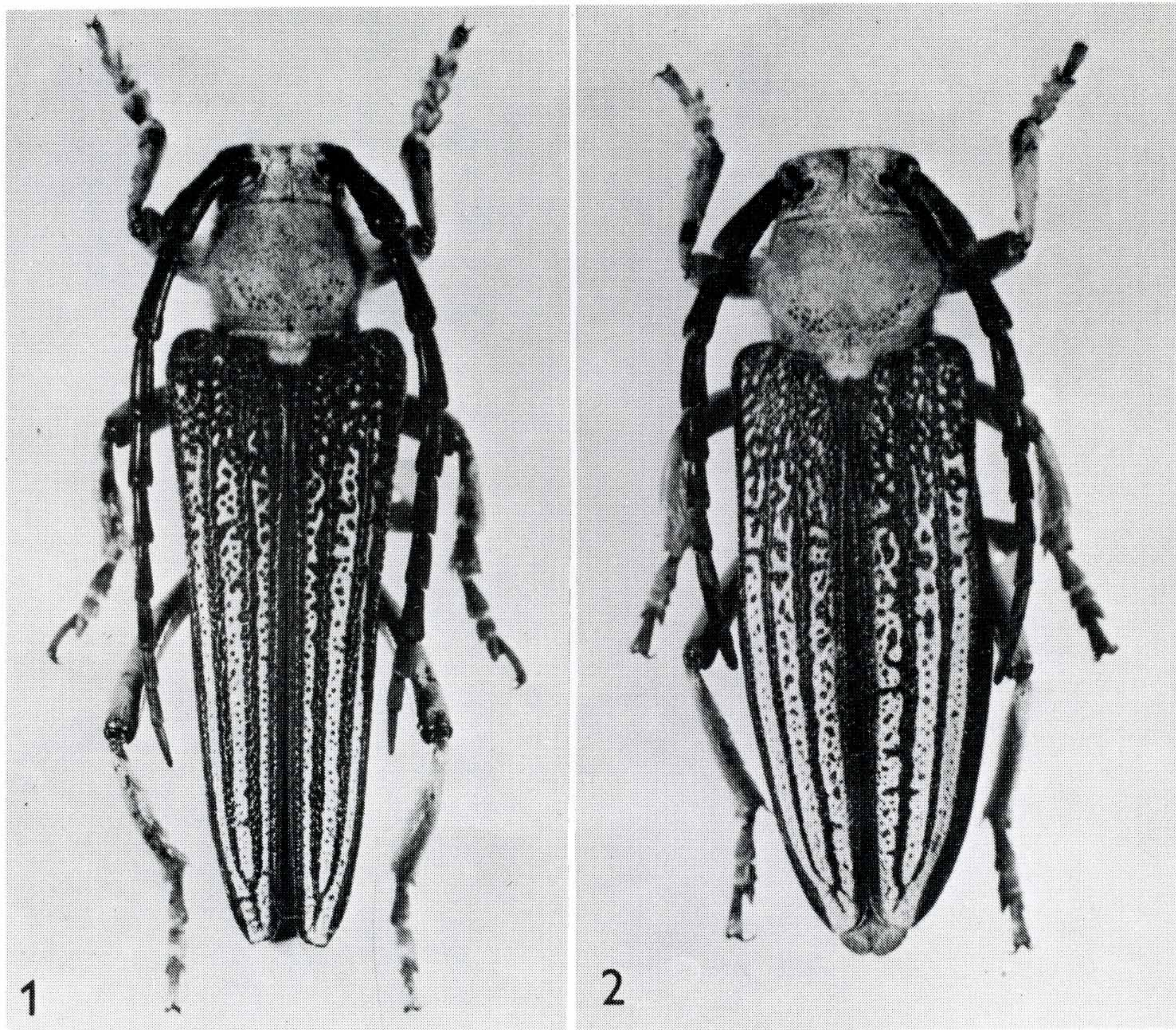


PLATE III, Figs 1-2: 1 - *Mallosia (Eumallosia) herminae gobustanica* ssp. n., male. 2 - *M. (E.) h. gobustanica* ssp. n., female.