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A new subspecies of *Politodorcadion politum* (Dalman, 1823) (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Omsk Region of Russia

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Dorcadionini, *Politodorcadion*, new subspecies, Russia, Omsk Region, Russkaya Polyana District.
Abstract: *Politodorcadion politum knyazevi* **ssp. n.** is described from near Buzan (53°54'46"N, 73°57'51"E, Russkaya Polyana District of Omsk Region, Russia). The type locality is situated in about 200 km northwards the northernmost locality of the closest subspecies *P. p. akmolense* (Suvorov, 1911). Distinguishing characters and photos of all subspecies of *P. politum* (Dalman, 1823) are proposed, as well as a map of the species area.

Introduction

Politodorcadion politum (Dalman, 1823) has one of the largest areas (Fig. 10) in Dorcadionini. It is distributed from Orenburg Region of Russia and Aral Sea in South-Western Kazakhstan to about Barnaul environs in West Siberia and Tarbagatay Mountains in Eastern Kazakhstan. Three subspecies with rather big areas were accepted up to now (Danilevsky, 2010) in the species. The nominative subspecies (type locality: Semipalatinsk environs, Fig. 10: 2 - see Danilevsky, 2006) occupies the eastern part of the area (Fig. 10: 2-13), eastwards from about 75°E. Russian populations of the species in the east (Altay Region, Fig. 10: 4-6) were attributed to the nominative subspecies conditionally, as not a single specimen from Altay Region is available for study. All other localities (Fig. 10) are based on available specimens.

P. p. akmolense (Suvorov, 1911), described from near Astana (Fig. 10: 14), is distributed westwards from about 75°E to the east half of Orenburg region (Fig. 10: 14-34). *P. p. shapovalovi* Danilevsky, 2006 (described from the southernmost area of Orenburg Region, Troitsk environs, Shybyndy River, Fig. 10: 35) is distributed from the south of Orenburg Region (but does not

penetrate northwards Ural River) south-eastwards to Aral Sea in Kazakhstan (Fig. 10: 35-43).

A discovery by S.A. Knyazev of a new peculiar population far removed northwards from the area of the species was quite unexpected. It is situated in about 250 km from the area of the closest *P. p. akmolense*, and in about 400 km from the area of *P. p. politum.* The new population is described below as a new subspecies.

Politodorcadion politum knyazevi **ssp. n.**

Figs 1-2

Type locality (Fig. 9)**.** Russia, Omsk Region, Russkaya Polyana District, 2 km SE Buzan, 53°54'46"N, 73°57'51"E (Fig. 10: 1).

Description. Body totally black with the exception of red palpi, 1st antennal joints and legs; sometimes posterior margins of last abdominal segments slightly reddish.

Head with white recumbent pubescence along central groove (widened between antennal insertions) and around eyes; antennae black with red 1st joint, in males reaching posterior elytral tenth, in females - surpassing a little elytral middle; 1st joint in males about as long as 3rd, in females - considerably longer; 4th joint and others shorter than 3rd.

Prothorax transverse, in males from about as long as basal width to about 1.2 times shorter than basal width, in females - about 1.3 times shorter than basal width; lateral thoracic spines in males from totally obliterated to rather distinct, narrow, but short; in females thoracic spines always longer, never obliterated; pronotum convex, with shallow central furrow, partly covered with more or less reduced (sometimes complete) white pubescent stripe; pronotal punctation can be totally absent, or with very small scattered single dots; several larger dots are situated near pronotal posterior margin; lateral pronotal margins with narrow white pubescent areas above spines.

Scutellum more or less small, round or triangular, with or without central glabrous line.

Elytra regularly oval, in males about 2.0-2.2 times longer than width near middle; in females - about 1.8-1.9 times; humeral carinae roughly sculptured anteriorly, often dentate, external dorsal carinae

in males obliterated, more or less smoothed, sometimes a little rugose, in females - very distinct, strongly raised; white sutural stripes moderately wide, always accompanied by distinct yellow or white subsutural lines; external narrow dorsal stripe usually yellow, but sometimes white, sometimes fused apically with sutural stripes; humeral stripes always wider than dorsal stripes, sometimes in 2 times, yellow or sometimes white; marginal stripes very regular, occupy about half of curved elytral margin, bordered with yellowish lines.

All legs are usually totally red, or tarsi can be totally or partly darkened.

Ventral body side with very fine pale recumbent pubescence; posterior margins of last abdominal tergites rounded; last abdominal sternites slightly depressed, truncated in females and emarginated apically in males.

Body length in males: 14.8-17.3 mm, width: 4.5-5.0 mm; body length in females: 17.0-18.2 mm, width: 6.5-6.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new subspecies is close to *P. p. akmolense* (Suvorov, 1911), but in *P. p. akmolense* yellow pubescence usually absent in about all populations (presents in the east of Orenburg Region - transitional populations to *P. p. shapovalovi* - with red femora, but with black 1st antennal joint); subsutural stripes are usually indistinct. In general *P. p. akmolense* consists of a number of rather different populations, which represent several very local forms.

The new subspecies easily differs from *P. p. shapovalovi* Danilevsky, 2006 by always red femora and 1st antennal joint; in *P. p. shapovalovi* 1st antennal joint is always black, femora are totally black or with red basis; besides yellow pubescence in *P. p. shapovalovi* is much stronger developed, brighter; frons and vertex are entirely yellow in fresh specimens; central pronotal stripe is usually wide and complete.

P. p. politum (Dalman, 1823) is characterized by very wide sutural elytral stripes without distinct subsutural lines; dorsal elytral stripes extremely thin; yellow pubescence occurs very rare; femora are usually black or partly black.

Materials. Holotype, male, Russia, Omsk Reg., Russkaya Polyana Distr., 2 km SE Buzan, 53°54'46"N, 73°57'51"E, 22.4.2020,

S.A. Knyazev leg. - author's collection; 13 paratypes; 6 males, 7 females with same label - author's collection (Moscow) and collection of S.A. Knyazev (Omsk).

Distribution (Fig. 10: 1)**.** Only one population is known in the southernmost area of Omsk Region of Russia.

Bionomy. The subspecies inhabits plane grassland (Fig. 9). Most of specimens were collected along old country road. The activity of imago was observed at the second half of April.

Dedication. A new subspecies is dedicated to Svyatoslav Anatolievich Knyazev (Omsk), who collected the type series.

Acknowledgement. I am very grateful to S. A. Knyazev for supplying me with specimens for study.

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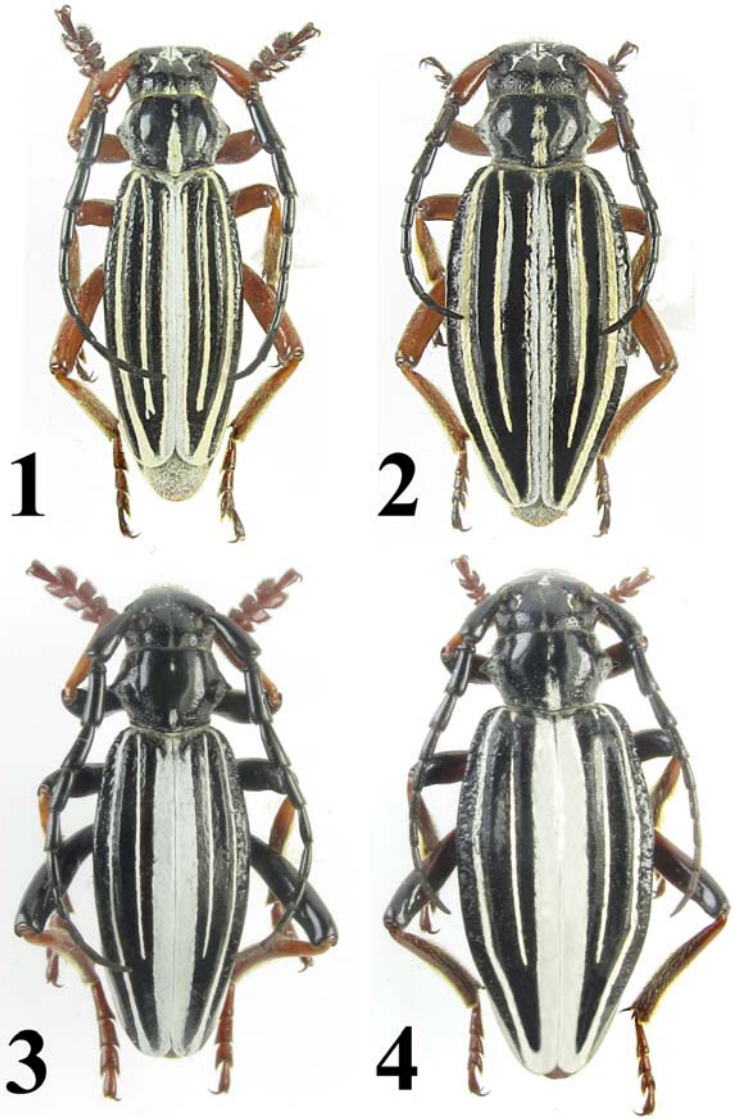
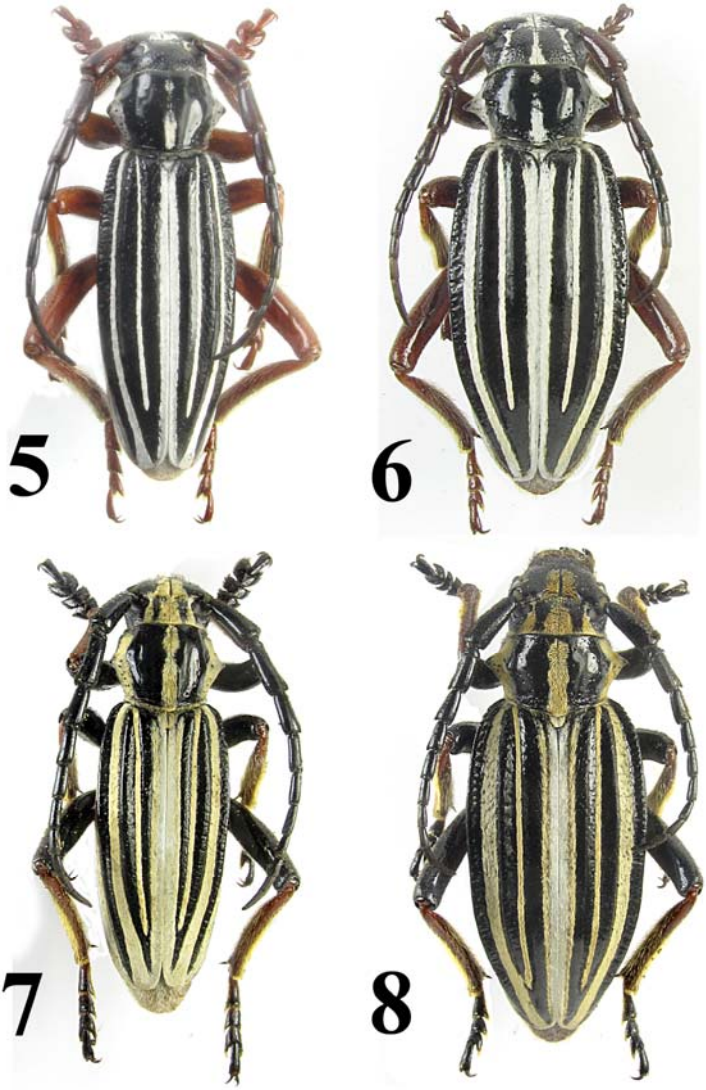


Figs 1-2. *Politodorcadion politum knyazevi* **ssp. n.:** 1 - male, holotype; 2 - female, paratype.
Figs 3-4. *Politodorcadion politum politum*, Kazakhstan, 90 km northwards Ayaguz, 31.5.1993, M. Danilevsky leg.: 1 - male; 2 - female.



Figs 5-6. *Politodorcadion politum akmolense*, Kazakhstan, Temir-Tau environs, 500 m, 19.5.1993, M. Danilevsky leg.: 5 - male; 6 - female.
Figs 7-8. *Politodorcadion politum shapovalovi*, Russia, Orenburg Region, Shybyndy River 2.5.2003, A. Shapovalov leg.: 7 - male, paratype; 8 - female, paratype.

Fig. 9. Type locality; Omsk Region, Russkaya Polyana District, 2 km south-eastwards Buzan, 53°54'46"N, 73°57'51"E.

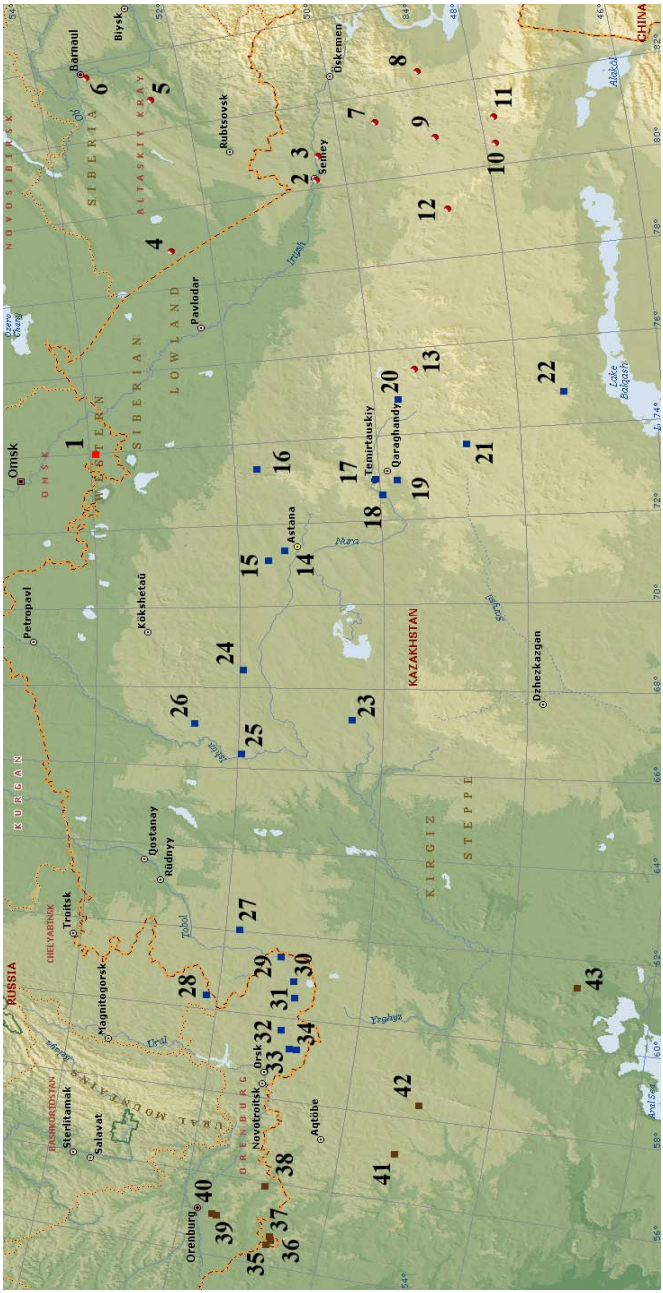


Fig. 10. Localities of specimens.

Fig. 10. Localities of specimens:

1 - *Politodorcadion politum knyazevi* **ssp. n.:** 1 - type locality, Buzan environs (53°54'46"N, 73°57'51"E, Russkaya Polyana District of Omsk Region, Russia.

2-13 - *Politodorcadion politum politum*: 2 - Zhana-Semey (supposed type locality); 3 - 29 km eastwards Semipalatinsk; 4 - Kulunda; 5 - Aleysk; 6- Barnaul; 7 - 20 km northwards Georgievka; 8 - Kokpecty; 9 - 90 km northwards Ayaguz; 10 - 10 km southwards Ayaguz; 11 - Aktubek; 12- Chingiz Tau; 13 - Karkaralinsk.

14-34 - *Politodorcadion politum akmolense*: 14 - Sasyk Lake (type locality); 15 - 50 km northwards Astana; 16 - Ermentau; 17 - Temirtau; 18 - Kyzyl-Zhar; 19 - Saran; 20 - 70 km westwards Karkaralinsk; 21 - Aksu-Ayuly; 22 - Bektauata; 23 - Arkalyk; 24 - Atbasar; 25 - Esil; 26 - Dubrovka; **27** - Adaevka; 28 - Naslednitskiy; 29 - Aktyubinsky; 30 - Zhetykol; 31 - Zhandykol; 32 - 50 km westwards Yasnyi; 33 - Korsunskiy; 34 - Kamsak.

35-43 - *Politodorcadion politum shapovalovi*: 35 - Shybyndy River, 10 km westwards Troitsk (type locality); 36 - Troitsk; 37 - Ishkargan River; 38 - Akoba; 39 - 2 km south-westwards Pervomayskiy; 40 - 4 km northwards Pervomayskiy; 41 - Temir; 42 - 20 km north-eastwards Emba; 43 - Kumsagyz env. in 25 km south-eastwards Saksaulskiy.

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A new species of genus *Xixuthrus* Thomson, 1864 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Waigeo island

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Prioninae*, *Macrotomini*, *Xixuthrus*, new species, Papua, Indonesia, Waigeo.
Abstract: *Xixuthrus drumonti* **sp.n.** is described from Waigeo island (Indonesia, Papua).

Introduction

Genus *Xixuthrus* is widely distributed through all Indonesia, Sothern Malaysia, Phillipines (Palawan), Papua New Guinea, Solomones, Fiji and Australia (Queensland). For the past 14 years a number of species have been described (Marazzi 2006, Missori 2018, Zubov, 2018). Species differ well by the number of characters as antennae and foreleg length, males mandible size, pronotum and elytra shape, prothorax process shape, etc. New species comes from Waigeo island that is high in endemic species among different groups of beetles. New species is very close to *X. axis* Thomson, 1877 but number of features show it's a separate species.

Material and methods

The authors have used methods of morphological examination. Comparative analysis is made using stereo microscope Zeiss Stemi 2000-C.

The following abbreviations are used to locate the storage of type specimens:
AT - the private collection of Andrey Yu. Titarenko (Moscow, Russia)
RBINS - Royal Belgian Institut of Natural Sciences (Belgium, Bruxelles)

Xixuthrus drumonti **sp. n.**
Figs 1-3, 7-9

Type locality. Indonesia, Papua, Waigeo island.
Description. Holotype: male (length 61mm) dark brown; head, mandibles, 1st antennae segment almost black; pronotum and elytra covered in small adjacent golden hairs; head not big, almost long as wide, with short impression between the eyes; mandibles small, about ¾ head length, in coarse dense puntuation; eyes big, round, cover almost 50% of head; pronotum trapezoid, 1,66 times wide as long; pronotum with small spines on the sides; pronotum punctuation very thin and dense, uneven; elytra 2,1 times long as wide, slightly widened in the middle; elytra suture black; each elytra with 4 well notable costae; elytra in coarse dense punctuation, punctuation on the base slightly coarser and denser, punctuation on the apex thinner, almost unvisible; legs thin; fore tibia slightly elongated, covered in long spines; legs dark brown, fore legs almost black; tarsi light brown, fore tarsi lighter then the others; antennae long, almost 5/6 length of the body; 1st antennal segment slighty thickened, in coarse punctuation; 1-3rd segements dark-brown, other part of antennae slightly lighter colored; 3-10th segments with small tooth on the apex; prothorax process thin.
Variation: second male's pronotum is slightly less trapezoid and less convex. Length 58mm.
Female (length 83 mm) dark brown; head, antennae and pronotum almost black. Head, pronotum and elytra covered in dense short recumbent goldish-brown hairs; almost long as wide, with short impression between the eyes; mandibles small, less than ¾ head length, in coarse dense puntuation; eyes big, round, cover almost 50% of head; pronotum trapezoid, 2,1 times wide as long; pronotum with small spines on the sides; pronotum punctuation very thin and dense, uneven; elytra 2 times long as wide, slightly widened in the middle that makes them appear a little oval; elytra suture dark-brown; each elytra with 4 well notable costae; elytra in coarse dense punctuation, punctuation on the base slightly coarser and denser, punctuation on the apex thinner, almost unvisible; legs thin; fore tibia slightly elongated, covered in long spines; legs dark brown, fore legs almost black; tarsi light brown, fore tarsi lighter then the others;

antennae long, almost 5/6 length of the body; 1st antennal segment slighty thickened, in coarse punctuation; 1-3rd segements dark-brown, other part of antennae slightly lighter colored; 3-10th segments with small tooth on the apex; prothorax process thin.

Differencial diagnosis. Males: Head of *X. drumonti* sp.n is thinner than in *X. axis*; eyes of *X. drumonti* big and round, cover almost 50% of the head, in *X. axis* eyes are smaller, little bit narrowed (Figs. 4-6). 1st antennal segment of *X. drumonti* is thinner than in *X. axis*. Antennae of *X. drumonti* are shorter in repect to body length about 5/6 of body length, in *X. axis* antennae are slightly longer, about 6/7 of body length. Antennae of *X. drumonti* are almost same dark-brown color, 1-3rd segments a little bit darkened, in *X. axis* 1-3rd segments almost black, other part of antennae are light brown. 3-10 segments of *X. drumonti* with small barely noticable teeth, in *X. axis* teeth are well expressed.

Pronotum of *X. drumonti* is a little bit narrower than elytra base, trapezoid, in *X. axis* pronotum is almost same width as elytra, rectangular.

Elytra of *X. drumonti* a little bit widened in the middle, in *X. axis* sides almost parallel.

Elytra and pronotum of *X. drumonti* covered in short golden hairs, *X. axis* covered in dense gray-brown hairs.

Fore legs of *X. drumonti* almost black, other legs are dark-brown, fore tarsi light brown, in *X. axis* legs are noticeable darker, almost black, fore tarsi dark brown.

Fore tibia apex of *X. drumonti* slightly widened, in *X. axis* apex is strongly widened.

Prothorax process of *X. drumonti* is 1,5 times narrower and less parallel and more rounded than in *X. axis* (Figs. 7-12). In X. axis process is more rectangular in both males ans females.

Females: Pronotum of *X. drumonti* is more trapezoid, in *X. axis* is more rectangular.

1st antennal segment of *X. drumonti* is narrower, eyes bigger and more round than in *X. axis*.

Antennae of *X. drumonti* dark, in *X. axis* light-brown.

Hairs on pronotum and elytra of *X. drumonti* darker than in *X. axis*.

Discussion. The new specie is very close to *X. axis* and probably appears it's young relative. Future DNA analysis might make it

clearer due to their relation degree.

Type material. Holotype, male, Indonesia, Papua, Waigeo isl. - RBINS; 2 paratypes: 1 male, Indonesia, Papua, Waigeo isl., Waisai, 28.X.2018., Local collector - AT; 1 female, Indonesia, Papua, Waigeo isl., Waisai, Papua, Barat, 2.III.2019 - AT.

Etymology. The new species is named after Alain Drumont (Bruxelles, Belgium) for his contribution in study of *Prioninae, Cerambycidae*.

Acknowledgements. We thank Alain Drumont (Bruxelles, Belgium) and Royal Belgian Institut of Natural Sciences for the help in working with the collection of the Museum and availability of future Holotype of *Xixuthrus drumonti* for study.

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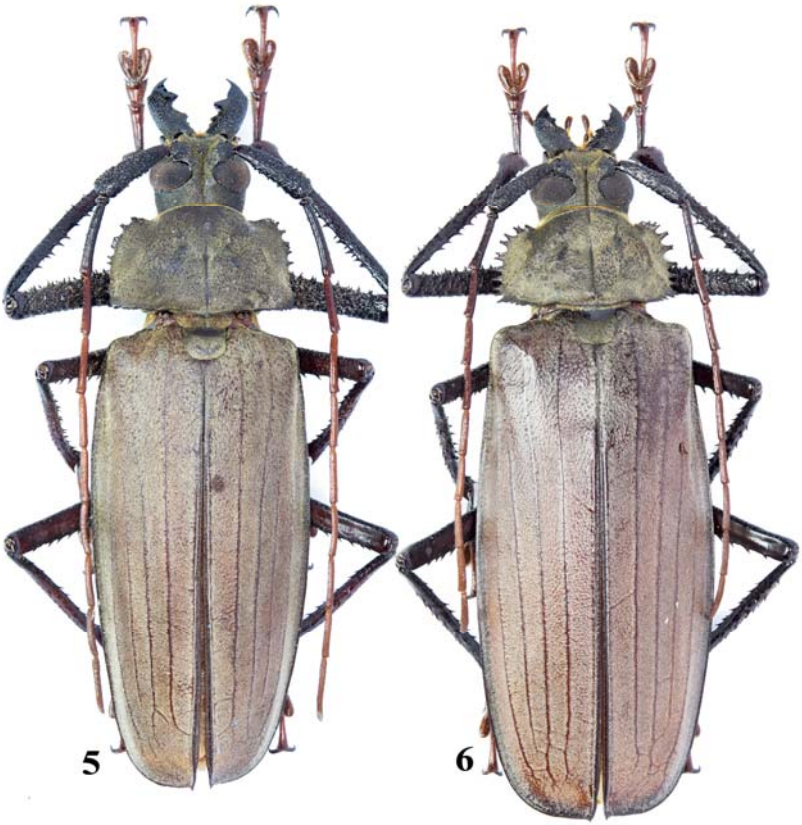
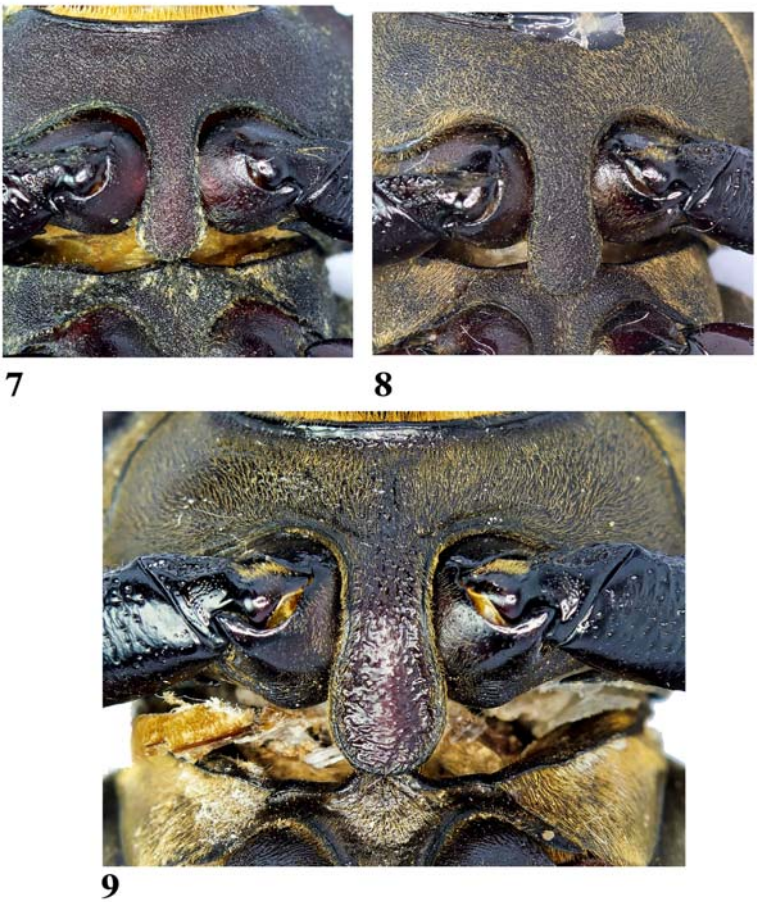
Figs 1-2. *Xixuthrus drumonti* **sp.n.**:
1. Holotype male. Waigeo isl. (61 mm), 2. Paratype male. Waigeo isl., Waisai. (58 mm).

Figs 3. *Xixuthrus drumonti* **sp.n.**: 3.Paratype female. Waigeo isl. Waisai, Barat (83 mm).

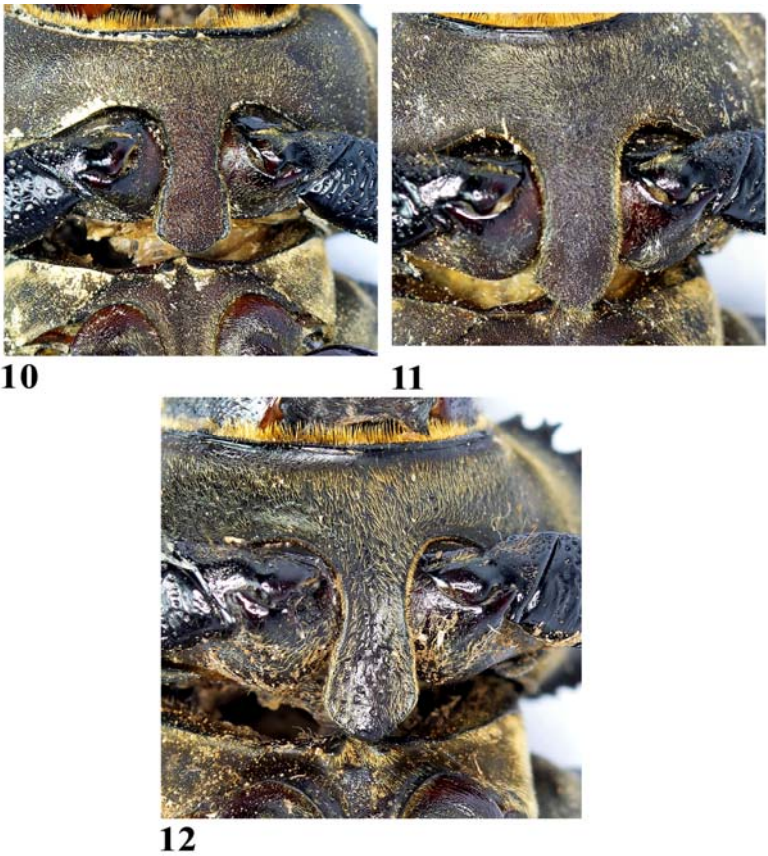
Figs 4. *Xixuthrus axis* Thomson, 1877: 4. Male, Indonesia, Arfak (60 mm).



Figs 5-6. *Xixuthrus axis* Thomson, 1877: 5. Male, Indonesia, Arfak, (82 mm), 6. Female, Indonesia, Arfak, (72 mm).



Figs 7-9. *Xixuthrus drumonti* **sp.n.** prothorax process:
7. Holotype male, 8. Paratype male, 9. Paratype female.



Figs 10-12. *Xixuthrus axis* Thomson, 1877 prothorax process: 10-11. Males, 12. Female.

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The validity of *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini)

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, taxomy, *Bulbocerambyx, Massicus, Neocerambyx,* Palaearctic and Oriental regions.
Abstract: The compositions of *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 and *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867 are discussed. *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019 is restored as valid.

Miroshnikov (2020) hasty proposed new synonymy: *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 = *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019. According to Lazarev (2019), the base for the separation of *Bulbocerambyx* (type species: *Neocerambyx grandis* Gahan 1891) was the structure of 3rd male antennal joint, which is strongly swollen in all 4 species of the genus. All other species of *Neocerambyx* and *Massicus* (sensu Miroshnikov, 2020) have more or less elongated 3rd male antennal joint, that was the reason for Lazarev (2019) to join both genera and proposed new synonymy: *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 = *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867. Traditionally the separation of these two genera was a subject of contradictions in the scientific community. ventions. For example *Neocerambyx dierli* (Heyrovský, 1976) sensu Miroshnikov (2020), was originally described as *Massicus*, and treated as *Massicus* by Weigel (2006). *Neocerambyx philippensis* (Hüdepohl, 1990a) sensu Miroshnikov (2020) was originally described as *Massicus*. *Neocerambyx subregularis* (Schwarzer, 1931), sensu Miroshnikov (2020), was originally described as *Massicus*. *Neocerambyx unicolor* (Gahan, 1906), sensu Miroshnikov (2020), was also originally described as *Massicus*, and treated as *Massicus* by Aurivillius (1912), Hüdepohl (1994), Mitra et al. (2017), Kariyanna et al. (2017). *Neocerambyx raddei* Blessig, 1872 was treated as *Massicus* by Niisato (2007), Nga et al. (2014),

Lim et al. (2014), Cao et al. (2015) and Kaga et al. (2018). From other side *Massicus intricatus* (Pascoe, 1866), sensu Hüdepohl (1990b) followed by Miroshnikov (2020) was originally described as *Neocerambyx*, and treated as *Neocerambyx* by Gemminger, Harold (1872) and Aurivillius (1912).

Miroshnikov (2017) himself accepted: "*Massicus* is very similar to *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861, but the diagnoses of both genera require a further detailed development, since the morphological differences between them as proposed by various researchers are generally unstable and can be used only for part of the species. *Neocerambyx* or *Massicus* (= *Mallambyx* Bates, 1873) *raddei* Blessig, 1872 can be mentioned as a striking example, when many publications treat the same species in different genera".

Now Miroshnikov (2020) separated two genera actually on the base of a single character - the size and shape of anterior coxal cavities and corresponding lateral appendages of anterior coxae. Triangular lateral coxal appendage in *Massicus* is small and narrow, while in *Neocerambyx* much shorter. In fact the size and shape of this structure is different in different species of *Massicus* (sensu Miroshnikov) and *Neocerambyx* (sensu Miroshnikov), but it seems, the biggest coxal cavity in Miroshnikov's *Massicus* is really smaller than smallest cavity in his *Neocerambyx*.

Unfortunately such a system is not quite applicable to all species. *Massicus philippensis* Hüdepohl, 1990a and *Massicus subregularis* Schwarzer, 1931 were not attributed by Miroshnikov (2020) to *Massicus*, neither *Neocerambyx*. And generally all corresponding species are so different that the group definitely requires a separation of more genera. That is why several more or less distinct groups of species (without subgenus rank) were delimited by Miroshnikov (2020). Some of them could be described as new genera.

All species originally included in *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019 were accepted by Miroshnikov (2020) as *Neocerambyx* in "*paris*-group" with the exception of *Bulbocerambyx vitalisi* (Pic, 1923), which was placed by him in "*unicolor*-group".

The statement by Miroshnikov (2020: 80, without corresponding illustrations), that *Neocerambyx unicolor* "is very

similar to *Bulbocerambyx vitalisi*, including the structure of these antennomeres" was out of the reality. In fact 3rd antennal joint in *N. unicolor*, which can be seen in the holotype male of *Massicus vonroseni* Tippmann, 1949 (a synonym of *Neocerambyx unicolor*) depicted by Lingafelter et al. (2014), is long and narrow slightly widened apically. While 3rd antennal joint in *Bulbocerambyx vitalisi* is strongly swollen near apex.

After all I am ready to accept preliminary the high taxonomy value of the structure of anterior coxae and accept the restoration of the validity of *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867. The shape of 3rd antennal joint is also rather valuable and the genus *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019 **nom. rest**. is quite real.

Besides the idle speculations by Miroshnikov (2020) on the similarity of *Neocerambyx vitalisi* Pic, 1923 and *Neocerambyx elenae* Lazarev, 2019 was based on nothing. *N. elenae* is a very good species not close to any other.

So, now the composition of three genera looks as:

genus *Bulbocerambyx* Lazarev, 2019, nom. rest. (type species *Neocerambyx grandis* Gahan 1891)
gigas Thomson, 1878 (*Pachidissus*)
grandis Gahan, 1891 (*Neocerambyx*)
katarinae Holzschuh, 2009 (*Neocerambyx*)
vitalisi Pic, 1923 (*Neocerambyx*)

genus *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867 [RN] (type species *Cerambyx pascoei* J. Thomson, 1857)
Conothorax J. Thomson, 1864: 230 [HN] type species *Cerambyx pascoei* J. Thomson, 1857
Falsomassicus Pic, 1946: 7 type species *Falsomassicus theresae* Pic, 1946

***pascoei*-group by Miroshnikov (2020)**
ivani Miroshnikov, 2017
pascoei Thomson, 1857 (*Cerambyx*)
regius Miroshnikov, 2019
taiwanus Makihara & Niisato, 2014 (not fully consistent to the group)

trilineatus Pic, 1933 (*Dymasius*) (not fully consistent to the group)
fasciatus Matsushita, 1933 (*Mallambyx*)
valentinae Miroshnikov, 2019

***fryi*-group by Miroshnikov (2020)**
fryi Gahan, 1890
scapulatus Hüdepohl, 1994

***intricatus*-group by Miroshnikov (2020)**
intricatus Pascoe, 1866 (*Neocerambyx*)
punctulipennis Holzschuh, 2018
sufficiens Holzschuh, 2018
suffusus Gressitt & Rondon, 1970

***venustus* - group by Miroshnikov (2020)**
venustus Pascoe, 1859 (*Cerambyx*)

genus *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 (type species *Cerambyx paris* Wiedemann, 1821)
Mallambyx Bates, 1873: 152 type species *Mallambyx japonicus* Bates, 1873 (= *Neocerambyx raddei* Blessig, 1872)

***paris*-group by Miroshnikov (2020)**
luzonicus Hüdepohl, 1987
ssp. *luzonicus* Hüdepohl, 1987
ssp. pseudoparis Hüdepohl, 1990
opulentus Holzschuh, 1998
paris Wiedemann, 1821: 167 (*Cerambyx*)

***unicolor*-group by Miroshnikov (2020)**
elenae Lazarev, 2019
unicolor Gahan, 1906 (*Massicus*)
vitalisi Pic, 1923

***pubescens*-group by Miroshnikov (2020)**
pubescens Fisher, 1936

***raddei*-group by Miroshnikov (2020)**
raddei Blessig, 1872
japonicus Bates, 1873: 152 (*Mallambyx*)

***pellitus*-group by Miroshnikov (2020)**
bakboensis Miroshnikov, 2018
pellitus Itzinger, 1943 (*Mesocerambyx*)
rugicollis Gressitt, 1948 (*Trachylohus*)
theresae Pic, 1946 (*Falsomassicus*)

***dierli*-group by Miroshnikov (2020)**
dierli Heyrovský, 1976 (*Massicus*)
atratulus Holzschuh, 2018 (*Massicus*)

The generic position of *Massicus philippensis* Hüdepohl, 1990 and *Massicus subregularis* Schwarzer, 1931 was not stated by Mirioshnikov (2020).

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A new species of the genus *Callipogon* Serville, 1832 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Nicaragua

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, new species, Nicaragua.
Abstract: *Callipogon* (s. str.) *levchenkoi* **sp. n.** is described from Nicaragua. The differential diagnoses and illustrations are included.

Introduction

A very interesting pair of *Callipogon* (s. str.) were received from Nicaragua by my friend Evgeniy Levchenko (Kramatorsk, Ukraine) last year. Both are described below as representatives of a new species. Before the nominative subgenus was regarded to be composed of 4 species only: *C. lemoinei* Reiche, 1840, *C. beckeri* Lameere, 1904, *C. barbatum* (Fabricius, 1781) and *C. senex* Dupont, 1832.

Callipogon (s. str.) *levchenkoi* sp. n.

Figs 1-2

Description. Body dark red-brown, with darker thorax, antennae and legs; Mandibulae in male and in female relatively short, about as long as head, with dense long pubescence (external in female, and penetrarting to outer side in male), with two three internal dents each (2 middle and 1 basal), without dorsal dents, not divaricated apically; female with similar mandibulae, but with smaller dents; male antennae moderately long about as long as body, female antennae reaching apical elytral third; in male 1st antennal joint about as long as 4th, and 1.5 times shorter than 3rd; in female 1st antennal joint about 1.3 times longer than 4th, and about as long as 3rd; male prothorax transverse, about 1.7 times shorter than middle width; with sides nearly parallel at middle, slightly tapering behind; anterior angle obliterated, posterior angles slightly attenuated in short spines,

lateral border with numerous small dents; central callosities very distinct; female prothorax wider, about 1.8 times shorter than basal width, with sides diverging posteriorly, with numerous bigger lateral dents, with longer dents in anterior and posterior angles, with pair of central convexities; elytra relatively smooth, strongly tapering posteriorly; in male and in female about 2.3 times longer than basal width; apical elytral angle in female obliterated, in male - with small spine; ventral body side with dense pale pubescence; body length in males: 62-92 mm, in females: 68-78 mm.

Differential diagnoses. The new species can be easily distinguished from all 4 known taxa of *Callipogon* (s. str.) by unique antennal length in males: *C. lemoinei* Reiche, 1840 has very short male antennae, reaching posterior elytral quarter; antennae in all other *Callipogon* (s. str.) - *C. beckeri* Lameere, 1904, *C. barbatum* (Fabricius, 1781) and *C. senex* Dupont, 1832 much longer than body; besides only in *C. levchenkoi* **sp. n.** mandibles covered externally with dense pubescence.

Callipogon barbatum var. *ornatum* Bates, 1879 was also described from Nicaragua and was generally accepted (Bezark, 2016) as a synonym of the species name. The holotype (female) can be seen in the NET [http://bezbycids.com/byciddb/wdetails.asp?id=249&w=n]; it has elytra with large areas densely covered by white pubescence.

Material. Holotype, male, Nicaragua, Nueva Segovia, Cerro Jesus, 1200 m, 13°58'10.14"N, 86°10'38.85"E, 20.07.2018 - collection of E. Levchenko (Kramatorsk, Ukraine); 5 paratypes; 3 females with same label - collection of E. Levchenko (Kramatorsk, Ukraine); 2 males, Nicaragua, Nueva Segovia, Cerro Jesus, 1100 m, 13°58'06.25"N, 86°10'37.79"E, 5.06.2019 - collection of E. Levchenko (Kramatorsk, Ukraine).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to my good friend Evgeniy Levchenko (Kramatorsk, Ukraine) who supplied me with the specimens for description.

Acknowledgement. I am very grateful to my good friend Evgeniy Levchenko (Kramatorsk, Ukraine) for supplying me with the specimens for description, , as well as to Maxim Lazarev (Free Economic Society of Russia, Department of Scientifics Conferences and All-Russian Projects),

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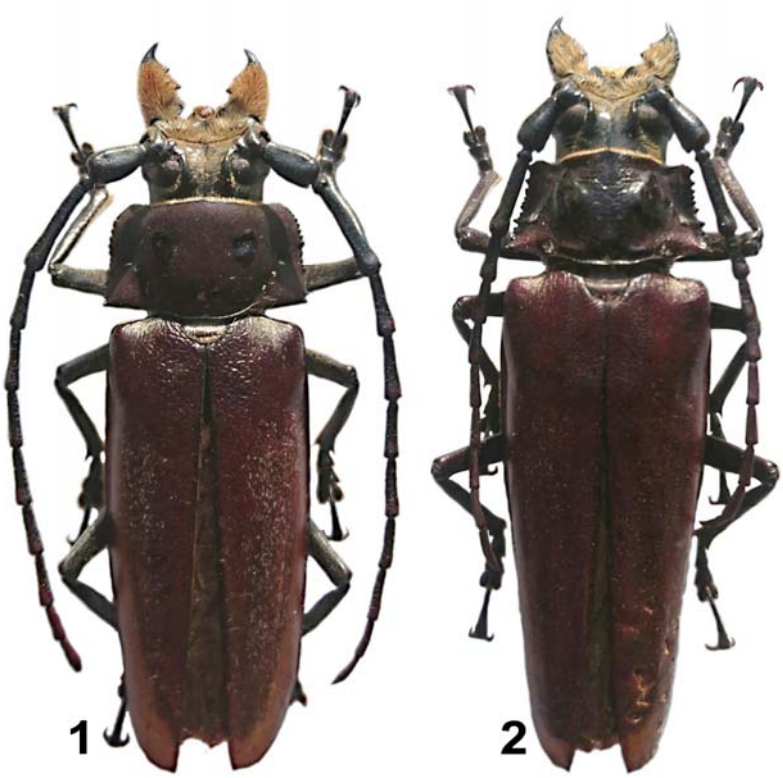

Figs 1-2. *Callipogon* (s. str.) *levchenkoi* **sp. n.**:
1 - Holotype, male; 2 - Paratype, female.

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