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#1

Archandra caspia was recorded (as *Parandra*) for Turkmenia (Kopet-Dag) and for Transcaspean Iran (Gorgan) - (Araujo-Arigony, 1977) on the base of Lameere (1902): "habite a Transcaucasie, le nord de la Perse et la Turcomanie." The records were regarded by A.Semenov (1902) as wrong.

Archandra Lameere, 1912 was regarded as a genus by A.Santo-Silva (2001).

#2

According to Svacha (1987), *Callipogon* and *Ergates* belong to different tribes.

#3

Ergates faber was recorded for Central Russia (two districts of Mordovia: Ichalki and Bolshie Berezniaki) by Z.A. Timraleev (2007).

According to personal communication by M.Rejzek (15.10.2004):

"*Ergates faber* was really described in 1761 and published in *Fauna Svecia* [in fact 1760](not in *Systema Naturae*, ed. 12, as written by many authors such as Aurivillius in *Catalogus coleopterorum*, Plavilstshikov (1936) or Villiers (1978). If you have a look at *Systema Naturae* ed. 12: 622, you will see that Linnaeus himself refers to "Fn. Svec.". Bily & Mehl (*Fauna Scandinavica*) already wrote 1761."

Ergates faber m. *hartigi* Demelt, 1963 and *E.f. ssp. alkani* Demelt, 1968 were regarded by Villiers (1978) as aberrations of females.

#4

Prinobius is a separate genus, according to Villiers (1978).

According to Vives (2000), *Macrotoma* Serv., 1832-June is a junior homonym of *Macrotoma* Laporte, 1832-April (Diptera) and a new name was proposed: *Prinobiini* Vives, 2000. *Macrotoma* Serv., 1832 was maintained by D.Heffern et al., 2006, so *Prinobiini* is superfluous.

According to Sama (1994): *Prinobius myardi* Muls., 1842 = *Prionus scutellaris* Germ., 1817 nec Olivier, 1795 (*Pyrodes*).

According to Vives (2000), *Macrotoma germari* Dejean, 1835 is a valid name, but according to G.Sama (2002) – nomen nudum.

Prinobius scutellaris proksi Slama, 1982 was described from Crete.

According to the investigation of several hundreds of specimens by Sláma & Slámová (1996) with special attention to the "very different form of genitals" 5 subspecies must be delimited inside *Prinobius myardi*: first "from Italy and Balkan", "the second subspecies from France and Spain", "the third subspecies from south-east Turkey, Syria and Israel", "the fourth subspecies from Algeria and the fifth subspecies from Crete". All five are now accepted with corresponding names. Sláma & Slámová (1996) used for the first subspecies the name "*Macrotoma s. scutellaris* (Germar)", which is a junior homonym. *Prinobius myardi slamorum* Danilevsky, 2012f was proposed as a replacement name. Such a system did not include poorly investigated populations from Bulgaria, European Turkey, Crimea, Georgia, most part of Anatolia (from Aegean seaboard to Artvin) and Iran. All of them are preliminary joined to Balkanian subspecies *P. m. slamorum* Danilevsky, 2012f.

G.Sama (2002) does not accept any subspecies in *Prinobius myardi*, but recently *Prinobius myardi myardi* was recorded for Italy (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2011) and Sardinia (Sama, 2011).

Prinobius myardi was recorded [as *Macrotoma scutellaris*] for Georgia (Bolnisi – about 40km southwards Tbilisi) by Khavtasi (1973).

#5

There are a lot of confusion with the original description of *Callypogon (Eoxenus) relictus* Semenov, 1899 in publications of different authors. A. Lameere (1913) and N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) mentioned the date of the publication as 1898, but according to I.M. Kerzhner (1984), the numbers 3-4 of the volume 32 were published in 1899. The wrong date was repeated by J.L.

Gressitt (1951), A.I.Tsherepanov (1979), A.L. Lobanov et al. (1981), Red Data Book of Russia (Nikitsky, 1983), Red Data Book of USSR (Lopatin, 1984), Kusama and Takakuwa, 1984 and others. The right date of the original description (1899) was mentioned by S.-M. Lee (1982).

Besides, a lot of foreign authors (Gressitt, 1951; Kusama and Takakuwa, 1984; Lee, 1982; Ohbayashi et al., 1992 and others) wrongly believed without any reasons that the species was originally described in the genus *Eoxenus*.

N.B. Nikitsky (1983) seems to be the first, who published the occurrence of the species in Amur region (eastwards Raichikhinsk) and in Jewish autonomous region of Russia.

#6

Aegosoma sinicum was recorded for Far East Russia by Lobanov et al. (1981) and then by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996) without any comments.

According to personal message (2006) by G.Lafer, male and female of *A. sinicum* were collected in south Primorie in Siniy Ridge (southwards Spassk): male – Chernigovka distr., Merkushevka, 19. VII 2006, S.N.Ivanov leg., female – Spassk distr., Kalinovka, 20. VII 2006, S.N.Ivanov leg.

There is one old specimen in the collection of Vladivostok Biology-Soil Institute collected in Sakhalin Is. (former it was in the collection of Saghalien Centr. Exp. Sta.)

4 males and 1 female of *Aegosoma sinicum* were collected in Siniy Ridge (Nakhimovka eastwards Spassk-Dalniy, 12.7.2010) by V.Vasilenko.

A. ivanovi Danilevsky, 2011e was described from two localities in Siniy Ridge (South Ussuri) on the base of 26 males and 14 females. The new species differs from *A.sinicum* by the absence of orange pronotal spots, narrow tarsi, another antennal and elytral sculpture.

Several females of *A. ivanovi* (now in collection of V.Vasilenko) were collected near Anuchino (28.07.2011 S.Didenko leg.).

A photo of 5 males and 3 females of *A. ivanovi* from Bastak (about 15 km NW Birobidzhan) was sent to me by S.N. Ivanov.

According to Hayashi (1979):

Russian parts of the areas of *Distenia gracilis* and *Megopis sinica* must be occupied by nominative subspecies. *M. sinica* widely distributed in Korea (Lee, 1982). *Asemum punctulatum* is represented in Mongolia (that is rather doubtful) and in Central Asia (that must be a mistake).

#7

The area of *Mesoprionus angustatus* described by Plavilstshikov (1936) is not exact. I.Kostin (1973) recorded the species from several new localities in Kazakhstan: Karatau Ridge, Chu district, southwards Balkhash Lake (I've also got specimens from near Bakanas).

But the species penetrates far in the North Kazakhstan: "Turgai-River Valley, Akchiganak, 26.6.1987, S.Ovtchinnikov leg." – 1 male in my collection.

The species was discovered in Vakhsh River Valley in Tadzhikistan: "Tigrovaia Balka, 20.5.1987, A.Kompantzev leg." – 2 females in my collection; "25km S Kurgan-Tuibe, Tabakchi Ridge, 6.2002, V.Shablia leg."- 1 male in A.Petrov collection (Moscow).

According to D.Milko (personal message, 2009) the base for the record of *Mesoprionus angustatus* (as *Prionus*) for Kirgizia (Ovtchinnikov, 1996) was a male from sandy landscape in the area of Kayrakkum water reserve (western part of Fergana Valley), so the record must be accepted as reliable ("Fergana" was mentioned in the original description).

It was recorded for Iran by A.Villiers (1967b).

#8

In the remark to the original description of *Prionus serricollis* the author asked to read the name as *serraticollis*.

According to Miroshnikov (1998) Rhesus was described by J.Thomson 1860 (nec N.Lesson, 1840) and then replaced to Rhaesus Motschulsky, 1875 (without special remark of replacement).

Rhaesus Motschulsky, 1875 was introduced for *Rh. persicus*, which is a synonym of *serricollis*.

#9

The generic differences between *Megopis* and *Aegosoma* is generally accepted (Villiers, 1978; Sama, 1988). So subgenus *Spinimegopis* belongs to *Aegosoma*.

#10

The tribal name *Tragosomatini* was changed for the oldest *Meroscelisini* by Monne et Giesbert (1993) - *Meroscelisidae* J.Thomson, 1860, then it was used by Vives (2000).

#11

Bily et Mehl (1989) recorded *Tragosoma depsarium* for Caucasus and Amur Valley after Horion (1974: 5-6) and Samoilov (1936). The quality of the map in Horion's publication does not allow to interpret his data as definite enough.

T. depsarium was recorded for Chuvashia and Tatarstan (Isaev et al., 2004).

#12

According to the original publication: *Prionus paradoxus* Fald., 1833 [not Fald., 1832, as in Lobanov et al. (1981)].

One male from Amur region of Russia is preserved in my collection ("Blagoveshchensk, 12.8.1912"). Dead male was found by O.N. Kabakov (personal communication) inside wood in Ussuri river valley near Khabarovsk (Lobanov et al., 1981). The record for South Primorje by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996) was just a wrong interpretation of Kabakov's information. The record of the species for Korea (Krivolutzkaya & Lobanov in: Tsherepanov, 1996: 70) was published without any comments (repeated by Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

The record of *Pachyta quadrimaculata* for Korea by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996) was just a mistake.

#13

Prionus insularis was described from Japan (Honshu).

According to Z.Komiya and A.Drumont (2004), the nominative subspecies absent in the continent. *P. insularis tetanicus* is distributed in Ussuri Region of Russia, Korea and NE China, as well as in Tsushima Is. *Prionus tetanicus* Pasc., 1867 was described from "Chosan (Japanese Sea)". It was wrongly interpreted (Lameere, 1912; Gressitt, 1951) as Chusan Is. of Zhejiang, South China. But in fact (Komiya and Drumont, 2004) it was old (19th century) English name for Korea.

According to N. Ohbayashi et al. (2005), there are no morphological differences between continent and islands populations of *P. insularis*, so: *P. insularis* = *P. tetanicus*.

P. yakushimanus Ohbayashi, 1964 (Yakushima Is. and Tanegashima Is.) was regarded as a synonym of *P. insularis* by Kusama and Takakuwa (1984), but also as its subspecies (Ohbayashi et al., 1992; Komiya, Drumont, 2004). In Yakushima Is. the hybrid specimens with *P. sejunctus* were registered, such hybrids are not known with the nominative *P. insularis*.

In South and Central China *P. delavayi* Fairmaire, 1887 is distributed.

Prionus insularis was recorded for Gornaia Shoria (Altai) by Novikov and Petuninkin (1987). The record was based on two females without labels from children's collection, so needs confirmation.

#14

Mesoprionus (as *Prionus*) *asiaticus* was recorded for China Mongolia by Gressitt (1951) on the base of the description of *Prionus henkei* Schaufuss, 1879 (= *asiaticus*). According to Jakovlev (1887) *P. henkei* was described "au gouvernement d'Astrakhan aux environs du mont Bogdo". The

record was repeated by Hua (2002) for Inner Mongolia. The record of *P. asiaticus* for China or Mongolia is nonsense.

Mesoprionus asiaticus (as *Prionus*) was wrongly recorded for China (Drumont, Komiya, 2006) on the base of old wrong records (probably Gressitt, 1951).

The species was recorded for Elburs (Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1927) [but it could concern *P. persicus*] and Iranian part of Arax valley (Villiers, 1967b).

#15

According to the original description: *Prionus zarudnii* (“zarudnyi” was an unjustified emendation). The species was described after a single male. A female from near Kuliab (1898) was described by E.Fuchs (1959), two more males from Kuliab are preserved in Vienna museum.

The species was collected in Karategin Ridge (14km N Novabad, 1700m, 30.7.69 and 5.8.1969, J.Shchetkin leg.) - 2 males and 1 female in the collection of M.Danilevsky. According to personal communication (2003) of A.Petrov (Moscow), it was recently collected near Shuroabad (Kuliab Region of Tadzhikistan).

#16

A revision of *Psilotarsus* was published by M.Danilevsky (2000).

A record of “*Prionus hirticollis*” for Uralsk Region of Russia by Zhuravlev (1914) was connected with *Psilotarsus brachypterus hemipterus*.

A record of *P. b. hemipterus* for “Orenburg” (Danilevsky, 2000) on the base of a single old [1929] male could be connected with the whole region including its Asian part. A series of specimens from Asian (Transurals) part of Orenburg region was recorded by Shapovalov (2012c): Akoba of Akbulak District.

According to Danilevsky (2009e: 662; 2009f: 720):

The name *Prionus turkestanicus* var. *lividipennis* Plavilstshikov, 1936 should be considered infrasubspecific. It fits the Article 45.6.4 of the ICZN as a case when the author unambiguously attributed a name published as a “varietas” an infrasubspecific rank. Plavilstshikov (1936) says: “Among the common dark-colored *P. turkestanicus*, specimens with red elytra, ... var. *lividipennis* nova, occur,” i.e., he definitely assigned an infrasubspecific rank to this form.

N.N. Plavilstshikov’s collection includes 4 males from Ferghana Valley designated by him as the “type” and “cotypes” of *Prionus turkestanicus* var. *lividipennis*. All these specimens belong to a different species, *Psilotarsus heydeni* (Ganglbauer, 1888), although yellow specimens are quite common among *Psilotarsus turkestanicus* (Semenov, 1888).

#17

Psilopus was traditionally attributed to Motschulsky (1875), but it was described by Gebler (1859) with a valid species name.

#18

According to personal communication of A.Miroshnikov (1986), several corrections must be made to the publication by Lobanov et al.(1981,1982):

Prionus semenovianus Plav. 1936 (not 1935)

Xylosteus causicola Plav. 1936 (not 1938)

#19

Prionus semenovianus was transferred to *Pogonarthron* by Danilevsky (1999b).

#20

The tribal system of Lepturinae (with Rhamnusiini, Oxymirini, Enoploderini, Sachalinobiini and so on) is more or less agree with P.Svacha’s (1989 in Svacha, Danilevsky, 1989) divisions, though P.Svacha joined Rhamnusium and Enoploderes in one tribe.

Encyclopini is here regarded of similar evolution level as Xylosteini, as well as Enoploderini.

According to P.Svacha (1989): “There is no need for the tribe Encyclopini...”, as Encyclops is “no doubt related to the Fallacia-Pidonia group,...”. **But *Encyclops* has undivided striulatory plate (as in Xylosteini) – never in Fallacia-Pidonia group.**

Encyclopini were supported by Bi & N.Ohbayashi (2014: 6): because of filiform antennae inserted behind anterior eyes margin, and flattened “lateral lobes of male genitalia”.

Several tribes (Rhamnusiini, Oxymirini, Enoploclerini) were named by Danilevsky in “A Check-list ...” (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1977) with the references to the characters published by Svacha (1989 in Svacha, Danilevsky, 1989), so are available according to the Art. 13.1.2. The name Sachalinobiini was published later (Danilevsky, 2010a).

According to P.Svacha (private message, 2007):

“I have to agree ... that whereas the Oxymirini A & D is available (referring exactly and fully to Tribe III), Rhamnusiini and Enoploclerini ... are not available from the A & D publication and if we want to use them, someone will have to establish them validly in a future publication. In A & D these names do not fulfill requirements of Art. 13.1.”

The name Rhamnusiini was used as valid by Özdikmen (2007).

The name Enoploclerini was used as valid by Bartenev (2009).

Rhamnusiini were described as a new tribe by Sama (Sama & Sudre, 2009). The genera composition of the tribe was not discussed. According to the text of the article it is clear, that only one genus Rhamnusium is included.

According to P.Svacha (private messages, 2009): “*Sachalinobia*, *Xenoleptura*, *Enoplocleres* and *Rhamnusium* can be on no account retained in Rhagiini.” and “But neither of the two genera [*Sachalinobia* and *Xenoleptura* - MD] can be in my opinion placed in any existing lepturine tribe, that was why I suggested leaving them (plus some other) incertae sedis.”

According to Svacha (in Svacha & Danilevsky, 1989: 14): “The two genera [*Sachalinobia* and *Xenoleptura* - MD] are undoubtedly related, although in the past classified quite differently.”

But now Svacha (private messages, 2009) has changed his mind: “I would never assume that *X[enoleptura]* and *Sachalinobia* might be related”

I’d like now to retain the tribe Sachalinobiini Danilevsky, 2010a: 43 with only one genus inside. And the genus *Xenoleptura* can be returned to Lepturini.

#21

According to Sama (1993a) *Xylosteus caucasicola* is a subspecies of *X. spinolae*.

It was declared that oldest name *Psilorhabdium* is not valid because the youngest name *Leptorhabdium* was chosen by Ganglbauer (1882: 38), as first reviser (Article 24 ICZN).

In the original description: “*Leptorhabdium*”. “*Leptorrhabdium*” was introduced by Ganglbauer, 1881 (Best.Tab.)

#22

Xylosteus caucasicola was recorded for European Turkey and *Cortodera umbripennis* for Bulgaria (Sama, Rapuzzi, 1999). It is very probable, that last record was connected with a new species.

#23

Leptorhabdium caucasicum was recorded for NE Turkey: “Torut [Torul] (Ardasa) Daglari” by Gfeller (1972).

#24

The name *Mesosa pieli* Pic, 1936 was used by Krivolutzkaya (1964: 10) for *Mesosa senilis*.

The synonymy *Encyclops* = *Microrhabdium* was accepted by Lobanov et al., 1981 (after Gressitt, 1951; introduced by Gressitt, 1947, Proc. Entomol. Soc. Washington, 49: 191.).

A lot of other taxonomic and geographical positions were accepted (or canceled) after different authors or introduced as new (Lobanov et al., 1981, 1982) including:

Clorophorus tohokensis was collected by S.Murzin in Primorsky region (1980).

Cagosima sanguinolenta was recorded for continental Russia. Two females from Khabarovsk Region are preserved in my collection.

#25

Ostodes tuberculatus (Pic, 1925) was described (as *Eryssamena*) from “China” on the base of reddish elytra with shining basal tubercles. The species absent in Japan and Russia. It was recorded for Kuriles and Japan by Krivolutzkaya (1973) or for Kuriles and China by Tsherepanov (1984) on the base of wrong identification of *Rondibilis saperdina* (Bat.). The name “*Eryssamena tuberculata*” was adequately omitted by Krivolutzkaya and Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996), but biological (and size) data published by Tsherepanov (1984) for his “*Eryssamena tuberculata*” (= *Rondibilis schabliovskiyi*) were not included.

According to (Danilevsky, 1988c): *Encyclops macilentus* Kr. = *E. parallelus* Pic = *E. ussuricus* Cher. The species was recorded for Khabarovsk Region (Bikin) by Miroshnikov (2006).

Grammoptera cyanea = *G. plavilstshikovi* (Far East Russia and Sakhalin), later (Danilevsky, 1993) *Neoencyclops* was regarded as a subgenus of *Grammoptera*.

Alosterna chalybeella (S. Sakhalin, Kunashir, Japan) absent in the mainland.

Gaurotina sichotensis stat.n. (before *G. superba* m. *sichotensis* Plav, 1958 - 1 male in Zoological Museum of Moscow University) was found in Khasan district of Far East Russia (1 male in collection of M. Danilevsky) and *G. superba* Ganglbauer, 1889 absent in Russia.

Molorchus starki Shabl., 1936 = *M. ussuriensis* Plav., 1940 (syn.n.)

Phymatodes vandykei Gress., 1935 = *Ph. ussuricus* Plav., 1940 (syn.n.)

Xylotrechus salicis Takakuwa et Oda., 1978 = *X. nadezhdae* Tsher., 1982 (syn.n.).

One male and three females of *X. salicis* from Tuva (“Tuva, Kyzyl env., , Salix, 22-30.6.1958 Vv. Grechkin leg.”) as well as 3 specimens from Chita region (2 ex. - Usugli, 140km NE Chita; 1 ex - Chita, Usugli, 5.7.1958, M. Lurie) are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (ZMM). The occurrence of the species in Mongolia is very probable. The species was recorded for China (Wang, 2003), as well as *X. rusticus* (but color photos are mixed between two species in that publication). According to the color photos *X. salicis* was recorded for Korea (Lee, 1982) as *X. rusticus*.

Tetropium gracilicium was recorded for Shikotan Is. - first record for Russia, as well as *Oligoenoplus rosti* (Kunashir) and *Chlorophorus diadema inhirsutus* (Kunashir).

Rondibilis (as *Eryssamena*) *schabliovskiyi* is the only one representative of the genus in Russian Far East mainland - absent on islands (possibly it was described before as *E. coreana* Breuning, 1974). *Eryssamena* (or *Ostodes*) *tuberculata* absent in Russia. *Rondibilis* (as *Eryssamena*) *saperdina* is known from Kunashir, Shikotan and Japan.

One male of *Rondibilis saperdina* from Sakhalin is preserved in A. Zubov’s collection (Kishinev): “Gornozavodsk environs, 12.8.1992, S. Saluk leg.”

The holotype (Miroshnikov, 2006: 231) of *Eryssamena schabliovskiyi* Tsherepanov, 1982 is preserved in ZIN RAN.

Oberea scutellaroides = *O. chinensis*

#26

Two genera *Rhagium* and *Rhamnusium* were separated by E. Vives (2000) in a small tribe Rhagiini, while other Rhagiini (including *Oxymirus*) are grouped in tribe Toxotini.

#27

According to Danilevsky (1992c):

Phytoecia pustulata = *Ph. pilipennis*,

Cortodera transcaspica = *persica* = *lobanovi*,

Agapanthia lederi = *helianthi*

Rhagium caucasicum semicorne st.nov. - first record for USSR (Talysh)

The holotype (monotypy) of *Cortodera pseudomophlus* var. *persica* Plavilstshikov, 1936 is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University with two labels: 1) “Astrabad Staud.”, 2) “var. *persica* m.”. The name was missing in the list of Plavilstshikov’s types (Danilevsky, 2009f, 2009g).

#28

A lot of species of *Rhagium* “*inquisitor*-complex” was described from Canada, USA and Mexico. Not a single name is accepted now as valid in modern American publications even at subspecies level. According to Linsley & Chemsak (1972), Monne & Giesbert (1993), Lingafelter, (2007) and others only *Rh. i. inquisitor* (European subspecies!) is distributed from Mexico to Alaska, that is totally out of the reality. According to my specimens from different parts of North America *Rhagium* “*inquisitor*-group” of species is represented here by a complicated system of species and subspecies, which definitely not includes *Rh. inquisitor* (L.). This position was argued already by M. Hayashi (1960). According to P.Švácha (in Švácha & Danilevsky, 1989: 60) the larvae of “*Rh. inquisitor*” from different parts of North America differ from Palearctic larvae as different species as well as inside America.

I.K. Zahaikévitch basing on the area analysis supposed (personal communication), that record of *Rhagium inquisitor inquisitor* for Crimea was connected with accident introduction.

#29

B.Namhaidorzh (1972) recorded for Mongolia: *Rhagium inquisitor rugipenne*, *Gnathacmaeops pratensis*, *Leptura annularis* (as *Strangalia arcuata*).

According to my materials typical *Rhagium japonicum* dominates in South Sakhalin and rather numerous in Central Sakhalin. Specimens quite similar to *Rh. inquisitor rugipenne* were observed in South Sakhalin (near Nevelsk) together with typical *Rhagium japonicum*. The species identity of the later is not evident. According to N.Ohbayashi (personal message, 2009), certain specimens from mainland Siberia were identified by him as *Rh. japonicum*.

#30

Acanthocinus validus Matsushita, 1936 described from Korea (“Seshin” – North Korea, Hamgyŏng-Bukto, Chongjin) and regarded as a valid name (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) must be a synonym of *A.aedilis* (on the base of original description).

According to Kusama and Takakuwa (1984) the following taxa are absent in Japan: *Rhagium inquisitor rugipennis*, *Stenocorus amurensis*, *Brachyta interrogationis*, *Acmaeops marginatus*, *Pidonia debilis*, *Lepturobosca virens*, *Gracilia minuta*, *Xylotrechus adspersus*, *Monochamus guttulatus*, *M. galloprovincialis*, *Acanthocinus aedilis*, *Leiopus albivittis*, *Eutetrappa metallescens*.

#31

Acalolepta cervina (described from India) absent in Russian fauna. A single record of the species for Ussuri region by T.P. Samoilov (1936) was repeated by N.N Plavilstshikov (1958), A.I. Tsherepanov (1983), then by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996). The species absent in Russian materials in all known to me collections and was excluded from Russian fauna (Danilevsky, 1998).

Samoilov also recorded for Russia: *Cylindilla grisescens*, *Nupserha alexandrovi* (as *Oberea*, described from China), *Phytoecia ferrea* (as *analis* = *mannerheimi*). The last species was also mentioned for USSR by Plavilstshikov (1932: 195): “[East Siberia]”, missed by A.I. Tsherepanov (1985), but recorded by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996: 139), as *Ph. mannerheimi* Breun. I know at least 2 males of *Ph. ferrea* from Primorje Region and 1 male from “Transbaicalia” in collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University (a pair of females from Mongolia in my collection).

The records of *Oberea japonica* for Russian fauna were based on two notes by Plavilstshikov (1921: 123 – “Primorskaya obl., Manchzhuria, Korerya, Yaponiya”; 1932: 195 - “Ussur.”;). No Russian materials available. It was regarded as probable for Russian fauna by Tsherepanov (1985), Krivolutzkaya and Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996: 75); it was not recorded later for Korea.

#32

According to Hayashi (1980: 14), *A.t.bivittis* = *A.t.ab.nigra* Mats.et Tam., 1940 = *A.t.b.ab. plavilstshikovi* Podany, 1963. I've checked the paratypes of *A.t.b.ab. plavilstshikovi* in Bratislava - it was dark forms of *A.t.bivittis* from Tuva.

#33

Hesperophanes, *Deroplia*, *Anaesthetis* and *Exocentrus* are attributed by E.Vives (2000) to Dejean, 1835, as well as *Stenocorus* to Geoffroy, 1762; *Parmena* and *Purpuricenus* to Dejean, 1821; *Opsilia* to Mulsant, 1862; *Oberea* to Mulsant, 1835.

According to P. Téocchi (2003), the name *Deroplia* Dejean, 1835 is not available, because among two names placed by Dejean in *Deroplia* both were not available: *marginicollis* Dahl – nomen nudum and *genei* Chevrolat (not Aragona, 1830) also could be regarded as nomen nudum, as Chevrolat did not described such name). The attribution of his *genei* to Chevrolat was repeated by Dejean in his next edition (1937), so it was not lapsus calami. The valid name of the genus is *Stenidea* Mulsant, 1843.

#34

Tetrops praeustus and *T. gilvipes* can be definitely distinguished only with larvae (Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985). A taxon with "*gilvipes*-like larvae" (*T.g.adlbaueri* Lazarev, 2012 – described from Czechia) is very common in West Europe, but its adults are very similar to *T.praeustus* (Svacha, Die Larven der Kafer Mitteleuropas, Band 6). So possibly a yellow form of *T. gilvipes* was described from Europe as *T. praeustus*. In that case black beetles from Caucasus are *T. praeustus* ssp. *gilvipes*. And a taxon with "*praeustus*-like" larvae (sensu Danilevsky and Miroshnikov, 1985) needs another name.

Any way the stable black colour of Caucasian *T. g. gilvipes* (and Turkmenian - *T.g.murzini* Lazarev, 2012 – described from Kopet-Dag) makes impossible its synonymisation with *T. praeustus*, proposed by Sama (1988) and accepted by Bense (1995).

But if *T. praeustus* has "*praeustus*-like larvae", then European taxon with "*gilvipes*-like" larvae and black elytra is *T. g. niger* Kraatz, 1859 (see Lazarev, 2012) and European taxon with "*gilvipes*-like" larvae and yellow elytra is *T.g. adlbaueri* Lazarev, 2012 (described from Czechia and supposed for many European areas), which can penetrate to European Russia. *T.g. adlbaueri* was already reported (Kurzawa et al., 2020) for Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Ukraine (Lvov).

A series of *T. g. gilvipes* was collected in Rostov Region of South Russia (Egorlykskaia, 13-14 05 2003) by D.Kasatkin (personal communication, 2003 and then published together with some more localities: Kasatkin, 2005b).

In Crimea both species exist and a local subspecies - *T. g. efetovi* Lazarev, 2012 (described from Simferopol) often has yellow elytrae, but legs are pale yellow and elytral pubescence distinctly shorter and less erected.

In West Europe adults of both species usually indistinguishable. Big series of adults from different larvae must be investigated.

A very rare black form of *T. praeustus* (ab. *schmidtii*) is known from Moscow Region - see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net

Tetrops gilvipes [ssp. *murzini*] was - recorded from N Iran (Bodemeyer, 1927; Villiers, 1967b).

According to A.I. Tsherepanov (1985) *T. praeustus* is distributed westwards to about Ob river and Altaj Mts. It was recorded for East Siberia by Lobanov et al., 1982 without exact localities. It was recorded for Mongolia (Namhaidorzh, 1976) – Ubsu-Nur aimak. I've got a series of *T. praeustus* from Transbaicalia (Chita environs).

According to Sama (2010a: 53) *Tetrops praeustus* = *T. anatolicus* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2008, but that synonymization is most probably wrong.

#35

According to Danilevsky (2012i): "The species described as *Toxotus caeruleipennis* Bates, 1873 is not related to American subgenus *Stenocorus* (*Eutoxotus* Casey, 1913) neither to any

known *Stenocorus*. A new genus *Japanocorus* gen. nov. (type species *Toxotus caeruleipennis* Bates, 1873) must be established. It is characterized by metallic luster of elytra, strongly exposed eyes, pronotum with 4 high tubercles and deep furrow in between; 3rd antennal joint extremely long, reaching lateral thoracic tubercles; only one species known: *Japanocorus caeruleipennis* (Bates, 1873), comb. nov.”

According to Hayashi (1980) *Japanocorus caeruleipennis* (as *Stenocorus*) present on Sakhalin, but no specimens are known in Russia from Sakhalin. The records of the species for China (Gressitt, 1951; Hua, 2002) were based on the publication by Wu (1937).

Most probably the species absent in China, but it was described with uncertain geographical indications (Bates, 1873): “Japan? (Fortune). Possibly from North China, as Mr. Fortune’s collection from the two countries were mixed together when I saw them”.

J. caeruleipennis was collected in Kunashir Is. (43°49'04"N, 145°24'40"E, 17.8.2011, leg.K.Makarov); see: www.zin.ru/ANIMALIA/COLEOPTERA/rus/stecaekm.htm

#36

According to Danilevsky (1988a) *Oberea depressa* = *O.amurica* = *O. transbaicalica*.

#37

Stenurella jaegeri was recorded for Crimea (Bakhchisarai) by S.Baidak (1996b) – first record for Ukraine; for Mordva natural reserve by Mozolevskaya et al. (1971, as *Strangalia*); for Voronezh region (Borisoglebsk) by Arzanov et al. (1993).

The record of *Asias halodendri* for Dagestan (3 males, Rutul, 1800m, 16.6.94 and 15.7.94 on *Tragacantha*) by S.Baidak (1996a) is connected with a well known population, which can represent a new taxon. The old records of the species for Bulgaria (Angelov, 1995) and Albania (Muraj, 1960) were connected with *Anoplisthes balcanicus* Slama, 2010.

Stictoleptura tonsa was recorded for Crimea (Bakhchisarai); *Pidonia* “*lucida*” (evidently – *lurida*), *Leiopus femoratus* and *Stenocorus insitivus* for Poltava Region (Lubny); *Ropalopus insubricus* for Sevastopol; *Neoplacionotus bobelayei* (as *Echinocerus speciosus*) for Odessa Region (Primorskoe) by S.Baidak (1997).

Neoplacionotus bobelayei (as *Echinocerus speciosus*) was recorded for Rostov Region and Kalmykia (Arzanov et al., 1993; Kasatkin, Arzanov, 1995).

The record of *N.bobelayei* (as *E.speciosus*) for Central Asia by Lobanov et al. (1982) was made without any comments. The species seems to be rather common in Kopet-Dag (Turkmenia). One male with the label: “Turkmenia, Kopet-Dag, Garygala, V.1994, J.Miatleuski leg.” is preserved in my collection. No species of “*Placionotus*” were recorded for Kopet-Dag by Plavilstshikov (1940), but this region is included in “*Placionotus*” area in the map (:429).

Leiopus femoratus was recorded for Crimea by Zahaikevitch (1991); for Lithuania by R.Ferenka (2004 – wrong determination! – in fact *L. linnei*, see Tamutis et al., 2011).

Leiopus femoratus was collected by A.Napolov (personal message, 2010) in Odessa region (Kuyalnik Liman, 6.5.2009).

#38

Stenocorus vittatus F.-W. = *S. suvorovi* Rtt. I've studied the types of *S. suvorovi* (from Dzharkent) in Budapest. The males really have several erect setae at elytral base, but no other differences from specimens from Central and North Dzhungaria or from Tarabagatai. I think such character is not enough for species separation.

#39

According to Plavilstshikov (1936) *Pidonia grisescens* Pic, 1889 described from Urals is *E. borealis*.

The name “*flecki*” [missing in the Catalog by Löbl & Smetana, 2010] was originally introduced as *Evodinus clathratus* ab. *flecki* Reitter, 1912: 10 («aus den Karpathen») – not available. Then it was saved in same position by Plavilstshikov (1915g: 381): *Evodinus*

(*Evodinellus*) *clathratus* ab. γ . (*flecki* Reitter, 1912) – legs and antennae black, elytra yellow. The name of aberration was validated by G. Schmidt (1958: 77) as : “*Evodinus clathratus* forma *flecki* Reitter”. The name was attributed to *Evodinus borealis* by Löbl & Smetana, (2011: 39) without any comments.

#40

Brachyta bifasciata and *Strangalomorpha tenuis* were recorded for Mongolia (Hayashi, 1980).

According to Kusama and Takakuwa(1984):

the following taxa are represented in Japan: *Brachyta punctata* (now *B. danilevskyi*); *Nothorhina punctata*, *Tetropium fuscum* [in fact *T.gracilicorne*], *Acmaeops septentrionis*, *Stenurella melanura*, *Necydalis major*, *N. morio*, *N. sachalinensis*, *Obrium cantharinum*, *Agapanthia daurica*, *Olenecamptus octopustulatus*, *Oberea vittata* (as *inclusa*).

the following taxa are represented in Russia by subspecies: *Brachyta b. bifasciata*, *Anoplodera c. cyanea*, *Leptura d. duodecimguttata*, *L. o. ochraceofasciata*, *Pedostrangalia* (Nakanea) *v. vicaria*, *Strangalomorpha t. tenuis*, *Necydalis m. major*, *Necydalis m. aino*, *Obrium c. cantharinum*, *Molorchus m. minor*, *Cyrtoclytus c. caproides*, *Asaperda a. agapanthina*, *A. r. rufipes*, *Pseudocalamobius j. japonicus*, *Egesina b. bifasciana*, *Pterolophia j. jugosa*, *Plectrura m. metallica*, *Acalolepta l. luxuriosa*, *A. s. sejuncta*, *Mimectatina d. divaricata*, *Pogonocherus f. fasciculatus*, *A. d. daurica*, *Eutetrappa ch. chrysochloris*, *Glenea r. relictata*, *Oberea v. vittata* [as *O. inclusa inclusa*; *O. inclusa infranigrescens* Breun. was accepted – now another species].

Leptura includes several subgenera: *Nakanea*, *Pedostrangalia*, *Stenurella*, *Megaleptura* (for *L.regalis* and *L.thoracica*).

Paragaurotes suvorovi is a subspecies of *P. doris*, though usually in Japan publications: *doris* = *suvorovi*.

Leontium is regarded as a subgenus of *Chloridolum*.

Plectrura is in the tribe Morimopsini. *P. metallica* = *P. sachalinica* = *P. mandschurica*. *P. m. yoshihiro* Takakuwa is described from Iwate Pref.

According to T.Niisato (personal message, 2011): “Rather a lot of specimens of *O. cantharium* had collected in several years of earlier 1980's from "Ikutahara" of NE Hokkaido, and never been rediscovered in past more than 25 years inspite of many coleopterologists revisited this area. The subspecies, *shimomurai*, described based on above specimens. "Ikutahara" specimens may be introduced from the continental sides of Far East Asia, since many imported woods from Russia had kept in the logging site in these years. I have heard a rumor that the single specimen of *O. cantharium* was collected from Shikotsu Lake near Ishikari lowland about 15 year ago.” “It is no doubt that two local populations [from Ussuri-land and from Hokkaido] are completely agreed with one another.”

#41

According to Kusama and Takakuwa (1984) *Mesosa japonica* is a subspecies of *M. myops*.

#42

According to Danilevsky (1998a), *Brachyta breiti* is represented in Mongolia.

The type of *Evodinus solskyi* var. *sinuatolineatus* was not found (must be preserved in Pic's collection in Paris; neither the type of *Brachyta solskyi* var. *discobilineata* Pic, 1928 which must be preserved in Heyrovsky's collection in Prague), but there are several specimens in Pic's collection with the label “Sajan” (including a male of *E. v. ab. bangi* Pic, 1935; a pair with the labels: “Tunkin, Sajan” and «var. *obscuripennis* Pic»; a female with the label: “Mondy, Sajan Geb.” and «var. *bicolorata* Pic») which definitely belong to the well known population from near Mondy, described as *Evodinus breiti* Tippmann, 1946. So, most probably *E. s. var. sinuatolineatus* Pic, 1915: 41 (“Sibérie: Sajan”) and *B. s. var. discobilineata* Pic, 1928a: 2 (“Sibérie: Sajan”) were

also collected near Mondy and *E. s. var. sinuatolineatus* Pic, 1915 = *B. s. var. discobilineata* Pic, 1928 = *Evodinus breiti* Tippmann, 1946 (the synonyms were published by Danilevsky, 2014e).

#43

G.Sama (2002) supposed *Rhamnusium juglandis* Fairm., 1866 = *Rh. testaceipenne* Pic, 1897. The synonyms were published by Löbl & Smetana (2010) without any acts or comments.

According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) var. *juglandis* is a red form of *Rh. graecum*.

Rhamnusium juglandis Fairm., 1866 was described from “Bosz-Dagh” (West Turkey) and must be accepted (see Danilevsky, 2012h) as a valid name in form *Rhamnusium bicolor juglandis* Fairm., 1866.

#44

Lee (1982) recorded for Korea: *Brachyta amurensis*, *Pidonia suvorovi*, *Grammoptera gracilis*, *Cornumutilla quadrivittata*, *Judolia cometes*, *Leptura regalis*, *Necydalis pennata*, *N. sachalinensis*, *Clytus melaenus*, *Pseudocalamobius japonicus*, *Pterolophia jugosa*, *Monochamus nitens*, “*Phytoecia rufipes*” [in fact – *Ph. cinctipennis*, which was recorded later by Lee, 1987 as “*Ph. icterica*”], *Oberea pupillata* [in fact *O. heyrovskyi*].

As far as *Pseudocalamobius tsushimae* Breuning, 1961 was regarded as a species by Hasegawa and Ohbayashi (2002), and not a subspecies of *P. japonicus*, the corresponding populations from the mainland (Russia, Korea, China) must be represented by *P. tsushimae*.

First record of *Monochamus grandis* for Russia was published by Krivolutzkaya (1966); before it was recorded (Krivolutzkaya, 1964: 10, 12) as *Mecynippus pubicornis* Bat.

#45

According to Podany (1962) *Carilia virginea* is represented in Siberia by *C. v. aemula*, accepted by Danilevsky (1998a).

According to Danilevsky (1998a), the traditional name of Siberian subspecies “*thalassina*” accepted by Plavilstshikov (1936), Tsherepanov (1979), Lobanov et al. (1981), Krivolutzkaya and Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996: 75), can not be used here as it was introduced for red-thorax form from Austria!

The type of *Gaurotes (Neogaurotes) sibirica* Podany, 1962 (with red thorax and abdomen) describe from “Ussuri”, is preserved in Bratislava.

According to G.Sama (2002), the area of “*Gaurotes virginea*” (with European var. *thalassina*) includes Siberia and Korea, so he believes *C. virginea* = *C. aemula* = *C. kozhevnikovi*. The species was definitely recorded by him for Greece and Moldavia.

Carilia virginea virginea was recorded for Orenburg Region (Buzuluk Forest) by Shapovalov (2011).

#46

According to Danilevsky (1998a): *Carilia v. kozhevnikovi* is not a separate species.

It is accepted here as a Far East subspecies, which consists of specimens with red and black abdomen (pronotum is always red). The copulation of specimens with red and black abdomen was observed by S.Murzin (personal message, 2012) in nature.

A form with totally black thorax dominates in Korean Peninsula (though specimens with red pronotum are also known from here). It was accepted (Danilevsky & Oh, 2013) as *Carilia virginea komensis* Tamanuki, 1938, which is distributed all over peninsula and penetrates to neighbour regions of China. The copulations of forms with red and black pronotum were observed.

#47

According to Mroczkowsky (1986, 1986a, 1987), Opinions: 1473, 1494 (ICZN, 1988a, 1988b) were accepted, conserving following names: *Tetropium Kirby*, 1837 (= *Isarthron*

Dejean, 1835), *Leptura marginata* F., 1781 (now *Acmaeops marginatus* (not *Leptura marginata* O.F.Muller in Allioni, 1766).

Sama (1991) published *Isarthron* = *Tetropium*, ignoring the conservation.

#48

I've studied (2001) the holotype male of *Acmaeops sachalinensis* (preserved in Zoological Institute in St.-Petersburg) with the label in Russian: "[Sakhalin, Nikolskiy Bay, Nikolsky leg.]" and another small label with date: "17.4.09". It is a colourless specimen of *A. angusticollis*, so *A. angusticollis* = *A. sachalinensis*. There is also a series of similar colourless specimens of *G. pratensis* with similar labels in Russian "[Sakhalin, Nikolsky leg.]" in the Museum.

A. angusticollis was recorded for Hokkaido (Hayashi, 1983b).

#49

The relation between *G. pratensis* and *G. brachypterus* was shown with larval characters by P.Svaha (Svaha, Danilevsky, 1989).

#50

According to Danilevsky et Miroshnikov (1985): *Cortodera syriaca* Pic 1901 was collected in Nakhichevan Republic. [*C. syriaca* was collected in Armenia (Gehard, 5.6.1986, 13.6.1992) by M.Kalashian.]

Molorchus monticola, is a species distributed in Talysh and Armenia.

Clytus arietis lederi Ganglb. 1881 is a distinct subspecies distributed in Talysh, Kopet-Dag and North Iran.

Cortodera transcaspica, *Tetropium castaneum* (Krasnodar), *Exocentrus stierlini* and *Trichoferus campestris* are represented in Caucasus, the latter also in South East Russia.

Cartallum is a wrong spelling of *Certallum*.

Phymatodes alni alni absent in Caucasus.

Parmena balteus L. and *Mallosia mirabilis* Fald. absent in USSR.

Dorcadion cinerarium F. 1787 = *D. caucasicum* Kust. 1847.

Parmena aurora must occur in Turkey.

All records (Heyrowsky, 1967; Villiers, 1978) of *Saphanus piceus* for Caucasus are wrong.

#51

According to Danilevsky (1993b), *Ph. pubescens* (= *Ph. glaphyra*, see Pic, 1907b) was usually mixed with *Ph. manicata* [recorded for Armenia by Iablokov-Khnzorian, 1961: 48]. *Ph. manicata* is known only from Syria and neighbour territories. All records for Bulgaria (Rapuzzi & G.Georgiev, 2007; Sama, 2010: 58), Europe (Bense, 1995) and Caucasus (Plavilstshikov, 1948; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985) were wrong and connected with small specimens of *Ph. cylindrica*. *Ph. manicata* differs from *Ph. pubescens* by spines of posterior male coxae.

Ph. pubescens is distributed in Balcan Peninsula, Near and Middle East and is rather common in Transcaucasia. The species identity was restored by Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985, as *Ph. glaphyra*). It is close to *Ph. icterica*.

Kasatkin and Arzanov (1997) recorded *Ph. manicata* from Kamyschanova Poliana near Lagonaki in Krasnodar Region. According to personal communication of Kasatkin (2002) it was based on wrong identification of *Ph. cylindrica*.

According to Kasatkin (1999), *Ph. pubescens* is represented in North East Caucasus (one male from Dagestan: Sulak env., 10.6.1954). It seems to be the first reliable record of the species for Russia.

Small *Ph. cylindrica* can be very similar to Palestinian *Ph. manicata* (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net) because of strongly elongated prothorax. In males it could be much longer than basal width. Several such specimens are available from Bulgaria, Armenia, North Ukraine and Russia (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net). I see only two good distinguishing characters: (1) numerous very strong short black oblique setae all along elytral length in *Ph. manicata*; oblique elytral setae in *Ph. cylindrica* are thin, pale, shorter, disappearing apically; (2)

poor development of short coxal male spines in *Ph. manicata*; coxal male spines in *Ph. cylindrica* are very long and distinct.

I've received (2011) for study several small males and females of *Ph. cylindrica* mixed with *Ph. pubescens* collected in different localities of Bulgaria and identified as *Ph. manicata*.

#52

The system of *Cortodera* species close to *C. reitteri* and *C. tibialis* (as *C. ruthena*) was revised by Danilevsky (2001a, 2001b).

The system of *Cortodera* species close to *C. villosa* was revised by A.I. Miroshnikov (2007). The article is equipped with numerous beautiful color author's photos:

According to Miroshnikov (2007) *C. villosa villosa* is distributed from West Europe to Novocherkassk in South Russia and Anapa env. on the Black Sea coast (Sukko in about 10km southwards Anapa). The morphological peculiarities of both marginal populations are described, though they are included in the nominative subspecies. According to A. Miroshnikov (personal message) Sukko population is situated in the immediate eastern vicinity of the village in about 100m from the sea. The hilly steppe biotope near Sukko is rather different from the mountain steppe of the locality of *C. villosa circassica*.

C. villosa circassica (type locality – “Norossiysk environs” of old labels) was collected by the author in two localities: Kabardinsky pass of Markhotkh ridge (about 15km from Novorossiysk) and Vinogradnyi environs (about 6km south-westwards from Kabardinsky pass). According to A. Miroshnikov (personal message), he regards as the most probable type locality Markhotkh pass – just above the centre of Novorossiysk in about 14km north-westwards Kabardinsky pass, but no specimens are known from that locality. We know a very big series (not mentioned in the publication) from the southern environs of Novorossiysk (Andreevskij pass of Markhotkh ridge) in about 1km from the city between Markhotkh pass (5km SE) and Kabardinka pass (10km NW) collected by A. Abramov (Leningradskaya, Krasnodar reg.). Specimens from Andreevskij pass are not quite similar to the specimens from Kabardinsky pass. According to Miroshnikov (2007) the minimal distance between populations of *C. v. villosa* (Sukko) [described as *C. villosa mariae* Danilevsky, 2010d] and *C. v. circassica* (Novorossiysk environs) must be about 30km (in fact 20km!).

C. v. major is described from Samara environs (Zhiguli) to Bashkiria (type locality – Bashkirsky nat. reserve). Several specimens from Ulianovsk region (Radishchevo env.) are also known. The reference by Miroshnikov to Isaev et al. (2004) on the record of *C. villosa* for Saratov region is wrong, such record absent in Isaev's publication.

Two males (with red legs) of *C. v. major* were collected in Zhiguli Mts. on *Jurinea ledebouri* by Tatyana Krasnobaeva 27-28.05.2009. Four more specimens from same locality are represented in my collection: 1 male (totally black) and 3 females (including one black).

C. v. nakhichevanica is described after one male from Ordubad.

It is rather strange, that a male from Georgia (Gory) is described as a representative of a species, but not included in any subspecies(?) [later described as *C. v. miroshnikovi* Danilevsky, 2010a].

C. villosa recorded from Ankara (Özdikmen, 2003b: 186) is supposed to be a new taxon [but in fact seems to be a local form of *C. colchica* from Central Aksaray province - the published indication to Ankara province was simply a mistake - according to the photo of the specimen with exact label presented by Özdikmen in personal message, 2010]. The record (Özdikmen, 2003a: 436) for Ankara of *C. holosericea* was connected with *C. flavimana* (personal message by Özdikmen, 2010).

C. zhuravlevi sp.n. consists of two subspecies:

C. zh. zhuravlevi is described from NW Kazakhstan (type locality – Rozhkovo north-eastwards Uralsk) and from Orenburg region of Russia (25km NW from the city).

C. zh. aktolagaica is described after two females from Aktiubinsk reg. of Kazakhstan - Aktolagai hills at south-east part of Aktiubinsk region (47°38'N, 55°14'E – not published).

C. parfentjevi is described after one male from Crimea (Simferopol).

According to Miroshnikov:

(<http://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/cormir.htm>)

males and females of *Cortodera villosa circassica* can have orange-yellow elytra and partly orange-yellow legs and abdomen (Markotkh Ridge near Novorossiysk). The food plants of imago are: *Rosa pimpinellifolia*, *R. gallica*, *Tragopogon* sp., *Euphorbia* sp., *Ranunculus illyricus*, *Arabis auriculata*, *Filipendula vulgaris* (= *hexapetala*), *Anthemis triumfettii* (= *dumetorum*), *A. tinctoria* (= *markothensis*), *Psephellus* (*Centaurea* auct.) *declinatus*. Five males and 3 females of this variation kindly presented to me by Miroshnikov were collected by him on 23.5.2008 and 15.5.2010 [440m, 44°47'55.69"N, 37°38'19.77"E].

#53

Cortodera alpina (1832 - «sur les Alpes du Caucase, à huit mille pieds d'élévation.») seems to be described from old Dagestan, but now that territory is in Azerbaijan. E.Ménétriés made a collecting trip to subalpine zone of Shakhdag Mt. (41°16'C, 48°00'B - Azerbaijan near Dagestan border) in summer 1830. There are several very old *C. alpina* males with the label "Schachdagh" in the collections of Moscow Zoological Museum and in collection of M.Danilevsky. So, most probably, Shakhdag Mt. is the type locality of the species. According to these specimens *C. alpina* and *C. umbripennis* differ as subspecies of one species. Usually males and females of *C. alpina* are totally black.

Cortodera alpina starcki Reitter, 1888 described from plateau Abago as "*C. alpina* var. *starcki*" is a black parthenogenetic subspecies distributed in NW Caucasus in Russia and Abkhazia. The eastern most specimens were collected by S.Kakunin near Arkhyz (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net).

C. fischensis is also regarded here as a subspecies of *C. alpina*.

Miroshnikov (2011) returned to the old (Plavilstshikov, 1936) wrong treatment of *C. alpina*, *starki*, *umbripennis* and *fischensis* as different species. Moreover, the name "*Cortodera umbripennis*" [described from "Araxesthal bei Ordubad"!] was accepted by him for the population from near Maykop [!]. In fact Transcaucasian *Cortodera alpina umbripennis* has no connection with *Cortodera alpina* from NW Caucasus. The closest taxon to rather rare *Cortodera alpina* from near Maykop is *C. a. rosti* Pic, 1892 described from "Elbrouz (NW Caucase)" – a male from Mt. Elbrus (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net) is available in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg). *C. a. rosti* Pic, 1892 is very numerous in Teberda canyon.

Cortodera alpina gudissensis Danilevsky, 2013h is described from Gudissky Ridge in South Ossetiya. The subspecies is amphygenetic with black males and bicolored females (elytra black or brown).

Cortodera alpina baksaniensis Danilevsky, 2014e is described from Kabardino-Balkaria (Tyrnyauz environs, 43°23'N, 42°55'30"E, 1600m).

Cortodera alpina matusiaki Danilevsky, 2014e (t.l. - Kazbek Mt., 2170m, 42°39'44"N, 44°37'16"E) is described from Georgia and North Ossetiya, Kazbek environs.

Cortodera alpina zekarensis Danilevsky, 2014e is described from Zekari Pass, 41°49'N, 42°51'E, 2170m (Georgia).

Cortodera alpina svanorum Danilevsky, 2014i: 203 A: GG described from Svanetia, Latpari Pass, 42°52'15"N, 42°58'10"E, 2900m (Georgia).

#54

Exocentrus pseudopunctipennis was recorded for Caucasus by Lobanov et al. (1982) without any remark, then it was recorded for Talysh (Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985), Georgia and Nakhichevan (Danilevsky, Dzhaveidze, 1990). It was also collected in Kopet-Dag (Ai-Dere, 1985) by S.Murzin (personal communication). According to A. Miroshnikov (2004c), there is a specimen of *E.pseudopunctipennis* in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg) with a label: "Elisabetpol" (now Giandzha in Azerbaijan).

The taxon was recorded for South Russia by Löbl & Smetana (2010), that was most probably just a mistake.

#55

Cortodera transcaspica is very numerous in Turkey and Iran and well represented in collection of C.Holzschuh. In Kopet-Dag and Transcaucasia only females are known, so here it must be parthenogenetic. But several males are known from Iran.

#56

According to Danilevsky (1993a):

Cortodera cirsi Holz., 1975 and *Agapanthia salviae* Holsz., 1975 were recorded for Transcaucasia by Kaziuchitz (1988) after wrong determination of *C. alpina umbripennis* (local black form) and *A. walteri* respectively.

Tetropium staudingeri "ab. *laticollis*" Semenov, 1907 regardless of Podany's (1967) opinion is not a species. [But the name became available after Podany's publication.]

Purpuricen *sideriger* is recorded for Russia. [Two females were collected by M.Smirnov in Lazovsky reserve (near Lazo) 18.6.2006. *P. s. richardi* Danilevsky, 2012e was described from Gansu]

Oberea inclusa (not a synonym of *O.vittata*) must be absent in Russia and in Japan.

Pidonia malthinoides = *Pidonia quercus*

Leptepania okunevi = *Molorchus incognitus*

Chlorophorus obliteratus (described from "centralen Mongolei")= *Ch. ubsanurensis*

Xylotrechus asellus = *X. grumi*

Agapanthia lederi (= *A. helianthi*) = *A. lopatini*

#57

N.N. Plavilstshikov described one of Siberian *Cortodera* (from Kondoma river in Kuznetzkij Alatau) under the name *Leptura (Vadonia) atramentaria sibirica* (it was first description in his life). Syntypes (two females) of *L. (V.) a. sibirica* are not designated in his collection. Later one of those females was included by him in syntype series of *Cortodera semenovi* (Kondoma River). This type is available with just same label, as was published by N.N. Plavilstshikov in 1915 for his "*L. (V.) a. sibirica*": "*Altaj, Kusnetzkij-Alatau, fl. Kondoma (Sobolevskij! VI.1913)*" and totally fits its description: *Leptura a. sibirica* Plav. 1915 = *Cortodera semenovi* Plav., 1936 - the synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2007).

A short Latin diagnosis of *L.atramentaria*, proposed by Plavilstshikov (1915) without any references to materials or publications, strongly contradicts with its original description! For example: in *L. atramentaria atramentaria*: "scutello nigro ciliato", while in the original description: "Scutello dense albido-cinereo pubescente." Similar difference in the description of elytral pubescence! But later Plavilstshikov (1936: 344) described *L.a.atramentaria* exactly following original description! Anyway, his *A. a. sibirica* from Altai does not connected with *Leptura atramentaria* Ganglb., described after unique male from "Kan-ssu, 18.6.1885" from G.N. Patanin materials. Holotype was recently discovered in collection of J.Vorisek (Czechia, Jirkov) and figured by A.Miroshnikov (1998: 397, 400). The taxon was placed in genus *Anoplodera* (s.str.) by Hayashi and Villiers (1985).

So, the description of *Leptura (V.) atramentaria sibirica* Plav., 1915 was a mistake on genus level. The descriptin of *Leptura (V.) atramentaria sibirica*, Plav., 1936 was a mystification; and here the exact label of type specimens was ommited, as well as the exact name of type locality (Kondoma river).

#58

C.Holzschuh (1991) described from China *Neoencyclops debilipes*. Following his opinion *Neoencyclops* differs from *Grammoptera* by nearly right angle between frons and clypeus. I prefer to regard both taxa as subgenera inside one genus. *G. angustata* seems to be a transitional form both in head structure and body form.

Grammoptera (N.) cyanea was recorded for China by Hua (2002), for North Korea by Tsherepanov (1996).

#59

E.Vives (2000) proposed for *Ropalopus clavipes* (F., 1775) the oldest name *R. nigroplanus* (Degeer, 1775); for *Grammoptera ruficornis* (F., 1781) - *G. atra* (F., 1775). The changes can not be accepted according to the Article 23.9. of ICZN (1999).

#60

According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936, 1965) *Grammoptera ruficornis* is distributed in European part of USSR only in West Ukraine and Moldavia. The species was recorded for South Russia by Althoff and Danilevsky (1997) without any references. It was collected in Rostov region by D. Kasatkin (1999). The species was recorded for Saratov Region (Sakharov, 1903: 62), but that identification could be wrong and connected with *Alosterna ingraca*.

G. ruficornis was recorded for Belgorod Region of south Russia (Kovalenko & Nilitsky, 2013).

A male of *G. ruficornis* was collected in Crimea near Sevastopol (Fruktovoe 43m 44°40'50.99"N, 33°34'34.89"E) by V.Ustinov - first record of the species fro Crimea.

G. ruficornis obscuricornis Kraatz, 1886 was described from Talysh. According to the original description [: 234] the type locality is «Caspischen Meere», but according to the list by Leder (1886: 172) from same volume – “Lyrik”. My specimens of *G. r. obscuricornis* (two males and two females from near Aurora) are just a little darker, than European specimens, with a little wider black antennal and leg areas. The darkest Moldavian specimens can be about as dark, as light Talysh specimens. But specimens from Mazanderan are considerably darker: antennae usually tally black or with very narrow light bases of basal joints (Sange-deh - MD); legs can also be totally black (with only small light areas on anterior femora) or with about totally reddish anterior femora (male and female: Kalardasht – Muséum Nationale d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris).

#61

Sivana = Sieversia Ganglb. (nec Kobelt, 1880 in Mollusca). Hayashi (1980: 7) joined in one genus *bicolor* and Japan *ruficollis* under oldest name *Macropidonia* Pic, 1901. Kusama & Takakuwa (1984) joined *ruficollis* with Japan *Pseudosieversia* under the name *Macropidonia*, which was not natural.

#62

According to Hayashi (1980): *Pidonia* = *Pseudopidonia*.

European *Pidonia* (s. str.) differs from East Asian *P. (Pseudopidonia)* by the unique combination of characters: 3rd antennal joint about as long as 1st and 2nd combined or shorter; eyes with deap and distinct emargination.

#63

A.Tcherepanov's (1979) synonymy *Pidonia amurensis* = *P. signifera* is wrong as *P. signifera* (decribed from Japan) does not occur in the mainland and absent in Russia.

#64

X. villioni was recorded for Kunashir Is. (north bank of Peschanoe lake) after one specimen (Tcherepanov, 1982).

#65

Pidonia malthinoides was recorded for Korea by Danilevsky (1993d).

#66

The original description of *Leptura extensa* Gebler was generally accepted to be published in 1841 (Gebler, 1841). In fact it was described much earlier (Gebler, 1933: 305 - “E regionibus Altaicis et y Sibiriae orientali”).

Nivellia extensa was recorded for Mongolia (Janovsky, 1980) and NE Europe (Silfverberg, 1979; Silfverberg et Bisröm, 1981; Lundberg, 1986) – Russian territory, but very close to Finnland border. It was also recorded for European Russia (Lobanov et al., 1981) and NE of European Russia (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997). Recently it was discovered in Komi Republic of Russia (Medvedev et al., 2001 – Shchuger river, polar Urals; Tatarinova et al., 2001 - “polar Urals”; Tatarinova et al., 2007 – three localities along Urals). It was recorded for China (Gao et al., 2005). One female from Vologda region (3-7.6.1942, Borodin leg.) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

According to Dr. N. Ohbayashi (personal message, 28.8.2006):

“*Evodinus mannerheimi* in the paper of Tamanuki does not mean the species of *Brachyta*. Judging from Japanese name put down with the scientific name, it means *Niveria extensa*. By our recent knowledge, population of Sachalin should belong to subspecies *umbratilis* Shimomura et Toyoshima, 1988.”

N. e. umbratilis Shimomura & Toyoshima, 1988 was described from Hokkaido and figured by Kusama & Takakuwa (1984: Plate 16. Figs 103-103a).

It was also supposed (Shimomura & Toyoshima, 1988), that *N. extensa* from Finnland (and so from NE part of European Russia?) considerably differs from typical Altaj specimens and could be described as a new subspecies.

#67

Pidonia amentata kurosawai was raised to species rank (Kuboki, 2009). The sympatric occurrence of *P. amentata* and *P. kurosawai* was observed in North Honshu.

#68

Necydalis gigantea was recorded for Kurile Islands (Hayashi, 1980). *N.g. akiyamai* Hayashi, 1978 was described from Yakushinma Is.

#69

The list of Cerambycidae of Kirghyzstan (Ovtchinnikov, 1996) contains some wrong data:

Kirgisiana - wrong spelling of Kirgizobia Danilevsky, 1992.

Prionus turkestanicus, *Apatophysis serricornis*, *Molorchus kiesenwetteri*, *Dorcadion sokolovi* [sokolowi], *D. obtusipenne* (must be *D. crassipes validipes*), *D. globithorax* are absent in Kirgizia.

Tetropium staudingeri and *T. laticolle* are synonyms.

"*Oberea rufipes* Fisch." – such name does not exist. Possibly, the author was going to mention *Oberea ruficeps* Fisch., as it was mentioned as "subendemic". It can be the first record for the region. If so, a very common in Kirgizia species *Ph. rufipes* Oliv. 1795 absent in the list as many other Cerambycidae of Kirgizia.

#70

According to the original description: *Leptura imberbis*. The name was often used in form "*imperbis*", possibly after Plavilstshikov (1932, 1936).

#71

G. Sama (1992, 2002) used wrong spelling “*Etorufus*”, as well as A. Villiers (1978). It was just incorrect subsequent spelling of *Etorofus* Matsushita, 1933.

According to G. Sama (1992), *Pedostrangalia* consists of 3 subgenera (*Pedostrangalia*, *Sphenalia*, *Etorufus*).

According to P. Svacha (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1989: 18, 131), *Nakanea* is a subgenus of *Pedostrangalia*. In fact it can be included in *Etorofus* (according to personal communication by Svacha, 2004).

Following G.Sama (2002) I accept *Etorofus* as a genus, that totally agree with larval characters (personal communication by Svacha, 2004).

The date of *Pedostrangalia* Sokolov (Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., v. 30, p. 461) is different in different publications: it is 1896, according to Plavilstshikov, 1936; Villiers, 1978; Sama, 2002 - or 1897, according to Vives, 2000. According to I.M. Kerzhner (1984), only two first numbers of 30th volum were published in 1836, but numbers 3-4 with pages 193-480 were published in 1897.

According to Sama (2010a: 53): “*Sphenaria* Pic, 1911, **syn. nov.** of *Pedostrangalia* Sokolov, 1897. The type species is *P. revestita* by monotypy which makes *Sphenaria* a synonym of *Pedostrangalia*.” **It was not a synonym, but wrong subsequent spelling of *Sphenalia* (so unavailable). The name was not introduced by Pic as new: “La *L. revestita* L., rentrant dans le s.g. *Sphenaria*...”**

#72

According to I.M. Kerzhner (personal communication of 1986) the name *variicornis* for *Pedostrangalia circaocularis* is invalid (secondary homonym), but the name *circaocularis* (introduced as a replacement name by Gressitt, 1951) is also not good enough because several old names of variations could be regarded as valid (*niger* Matsushita, 1933; *nemurensis* Matsushita, 1933). From the other side, the replacement name, introduced before 1960 and became generally accepted must be preserved.

According to ICZN (Article 23.9.2 - 1999) the name *circaocularis* Pic, 1934 can not be regarded as nomen protectum (there are no 25 publication by 10 authors of the last 50 years with this name). So, *Etorofus nemurensis* Matsushita, 1933 is regarded here as valid (Danilevsky, 2010a: 46).

#73

According to the original descriptions, the right spelling: *Dokhtouroffia* and *Dorcadion*: *dokhtouroffi*, *sokolowi* (and the date is 1899), *komarowi*, *tschitscherini* (and the date is 1899), *tenuelineatum*, *matthieseni*, *dostojewskii*, *glycyrrhizae*, *kuldschanum*.

The original spelling “*glycyrrhizae*” was used several times before 1.1.2000 (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997: 34; Danilevsky, 1999: 38, 39) so the name can not be regarded as “nomen oblitum” (Article 23.9.2 - ICZN, 1999). The previously used spelling “*glycyrrhizae*” was wrong subsequent spelling.

Cerambyx striatus Goeze, 1777 (currently *Dorcadion glycyrrhizae striatum*) is a primary homonym of *Cerambyx striatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (currently *Asemum striatum*); conservation proposed by Botero & Cupello (2015) according to Art. 23.9.5 of the Code.

#74

According to A.Miroshnikov (personal communication), the genital male structures of *Dokhtouroffia* species are so different that they can not be regarded as subspecies as was proposed by Kostin (1973).

#75

G.Sama (1996) described *L. maculata irmasanica* (from Turkey), *Hybometopia starcki ivani* (from Turkey), and recognized *Clytus schneideri inapicalis* Pic, 1897 (stat.n.) as subspecies.

#76

Leptura aurulenta occurs in Voronezh Region. Its larvae from Tellerman Forest Farm collected by B.Mamaev 7.10.1958 were identified by P. Svacha.

Leptura aurulenta was recorded from Mordovia (17 km NW from Temnikov) by Ruchin & Egorov (2018a) on the base of a single female.

Leptura aurulenta was recorded (Pileckis, Monsevičius, 1997) for Lithuania (Kazlu Ruda forest to SW from Kaunas) on the base of wrong determination (Tamutis et al. 2011) of *L. quadrifasciata*.

The species seems to be probable for Kaliningrad region (Alexeev, 2007).

Leptura aurulenta was recorded for Asian Turkey without any comments (Löbl & Smetana, 2010). It was recorded for Asian Istanbul environs (Şile) by Turgut et al. (2010), and its occurrence in European Turkey is very probable.

#77

According to Pesarini, Sabbadini (1994), *Leptura annularis* F., 1801 is a valid name.

#78

Leptura dimorpha Bates, 1873 described from Japan (on the base of red prothorax in females) was recoded for Russia as a species by Plavilstshikov, 1936 and Krivolutzkaya & Lobanov in Tsherepanov, 1996. I've not seen such specimens from the continent or from Russian Islands (in Japan it is common). It was also recorded for Korea as an aberration of *L.aethiops* by Lee (1982, but without color photos) and for Russia (without any geographical comments) as a subspecies by Tsherepanov (1979: 370) on the base of the shape of 5th abdominal sternite [without any connection with thorax color]. According to Hayashi (1979) it is a subspecies, but with impossible area including East Siberea (so sympatric with *L.a.aethiops*). According to Gressitt (1951), *L. aethiops* = *L. dimorpha*. According to Lobanov et al. (1981), Kusama and Takakuwa (1985), Ohbayashi et al. (1992), Tsherepanov (1996), Ohbayashi (2007), Hubweber et al., (2010 – Japan only) - *L. dimorpha* is a species.

Specimens with red prothorax were many times recorded for Russian Far East, but no specimens seem to be known, neither from the continent. The records for Korea (Lee, 1982) were not supplied with color pictures. So, until new data available it is better now to regard *Leptura dimorpha* Bates, 1873 as a species distributed in Japan only.

Leptura aethiops was recorded for Uralsk Region of Russia (now in Kazakhstan) by Zhuravlev (1914). I.A.Kostin (1973) mentioned it as possible for North Kazakhstan.

L. aethiops was definitely recorded for Caucasus by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936: "all Caucasus", as well as for Iran), but then it was not included in Armenian fauna (Plavilstshikov, 1948). No specimens from Caucasus are known (also absent in Plavilstshikov's collection). D.Kasatkin (personal communication, 2004) insists on exclusion of the species from Caucasian fauna. It must be also absent in Turkey and in Iran, as well as it is absent in Bulgaria, European Turkey and Crimea.

There is a male in Narodni Museum Prague with labels: "E. Iran, Banue-Charehar, 1800-200 m, 8.5.1973", "Loc. № 191 Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha", "*Leptura aephiops* Poda, Holzschuh det. 1979".

According to A.Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005), the species was recorded for Caucasus by H.Leder (1886: "Lenkoran"), L.Bedel (1889-1890: "Lenkoran"), M.Pic (1900: "Caucase").

#79

Oberea doncceeli was originally recorded for Russia by Lobanov et al. (1981), for Transbaikalia by Tsherepanov (1985) and for Mongolia by Namhaidorzh (1979).

According to Lin & Ge (2017) all records of *Oberea doncceeli* for Russia, Mongolia and many Chinese provinces (Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia) are connected with *Oberea ressi* Demelt, 1963 described from NE Anatolia (!). True *O. doncceeli* (with pale antennae and elytra) is known from China only (Beijing and Tianjin), though dark forms of *O. doncceeli* from China are also known (var. *obscuripennis* Pic), but var. *obscuripennis* Pic could belong to another species.

#80

Strangalia attenuata and *Oberea depressa* were recorded for Mongolia (Janovsky, 1977).

#81

Cortodera pumila was recorded for Rostov (1.6.1954) by Ju.Arzanov et al. (1993). According to D.Kasatkin (personal communications, 2000-2002), there are *Cortodera pumila* (Krasnyi Sulin) and *Ph.(H.) millefolii* (Persianovka, 1 05 2001, D.Gapon leg.) in Rostov Region and *Stenurella novercalis* (males with black abdomen) in North Caucasus (Bolshaia Laba Valley). The data on *C.pumila* and *Ph.millefolii* for Rostov Region were published (Kasatkin, 2005b).

A male of *Ph.(H.) millefolii* was collected in the south of Volgograd Region by Alexandr Chuvilin (Golubinskiy, 49°5'C, 43°29'31"B, 15-16.5.1992 – my collection).

A lot of *Ph.millefolii* were collected by me on *Inula* sp. near Novorossiysk (June 2010). Same food plant was recorded for *Ph. millefolii* from near Istanbul (Rejzek et al., 2001). According to M.Kalashian (2010 – personal message) the food plant of *Ph.millefolii* in Armenia is *Tanacetum* sp.

The record of *Cortodera pumila* for Uralsk Region of Russia (now in Kazakhstan) by S.Zhuravlev (1914) can be regarded as reliable, as far as it is distributed in steppe regions of south Russia, but most probably were connected with *C. tibialis ruthena*.

The record of *Cortodera pumila* for Samara region was regarded as doubtful (Isaev et al., 2004).

Cortodera pumila tournieri Pic, 1895 described from Georgia (“Persath”) as a species must be accepted (Danilevsky, 2013c) as a Transcaucasian subspecies from Georgia and Armenia, which penetrates to Turkey and probably to Iran.

#82

According to (Danilevsky, Dzhavelidze, 1990), *S. bifasciata limbiventris* (with totally black abdomen in males) is regarded as a subspecies distributed in Adzharia and Turkey.

Strangalia limbiventris Rtt., 1898a was described after 1 male (“8mm”) as “Aus dem Centralen Kaukasus”.

I don't know any *Stenurella bifasciata* from Black Sea Coast in Krasnodar Region. Males with black abdomen are known among big series of *S. bifasciata* from South Crimean Coast (Kanakia environs), as well as males with wide black area along elytral suture.

S. septempunctata anatolica (known from Turkey and Bulgaria) is represented in Transcaucasia.

The name *Stenurella septempunctata anatolica* was used as valid by several authors (Demelt, 1963; Danilevsky, Javelidze, 1990; Adlbauer, 1992; Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997; Sama, 2002; Özdikmen, Çaglar, 2004).

The oldest name of the taxon (Danilevsky, 2010a: 47) could be *Strangalia suturata* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858, so the valid name was *Stenurella septempunctata suturata* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1858)

According to Sama (2010a: 53): “*Strangalia suturata* was described from "Peloponnese" and "Romelie". The former is certainly wrong (similarly to the type locality "Peloponnese" given by the same authors for their *Agapanthia lais* (only known from Near Orient); the second one (Rumelia is an historical region including southern Bulgaria, north-eastern Greece and north-western Turkey) is certainly correct and may be assumed as the restricted type locality.”

It is just a mistake. Only one locality was mentioned after the original description by Reiche & Saulcy (1858): "Du Péloponèse". The type series includes at least two specimens, as both male and female were described. Then one more sentence is added in another paragraph after distinguishing characters: “Nous possédons un individu de la *suturata* provenant de la Romélie”. It means, that another specimen was identified by the authors as *S. suturata*, but it hardly could be attributed to the type series. So, the type locality of the taxon is Peloponnesus.

Only *Stenurella s. septempunctata* is distributed in Peloponnesus (available materials: 41 specimens collected by A.Napolov in the environs of Sparta and Kalamata in May 2010 – all with red pronotum). So, *Stenurella s. septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1793) = *S. septempunctata suturata* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1858). Similar specimens of *S. s. septempunctata* with red pronotum were

collected by Napolov in south-western Bulgaria (Kresna), so north-eastern Greece must be also included in the area of the nominative subspecies.

The possibility of the occurrence in Peloponnesus two specimens with totally black thorax is not impossible. Such dark specimens are also known inside typically light populations of the nominal subspecies in many other regions.

The valid name of the dark south-east subspecies distributed in south-east Bulgaria, European Turkey, Anatolia and Transcaucasia is *Stenurella septempunctata latenigra* (Pic, 1915e) described from “Asie Mineure”.

Stenurella nigra was recorded (Novozhenov, 1987; Lagunov, Novozhenov, 1996) for Ilmen natural reserve (West Siberia, near Ekaterinburg).

Stenurella nigra maesta Danilevsky, 2013a: 172 was described from Caucasus with Transcaucasia because of darker abdomen in males.

#83

According to Kusakabe, Ohbayashi (1992), *Judolia bangi* and *J. znojko* are different species, and *J. bangi*, distributed in Japan, seems to be absent in Russia. *J. znojko* was recorded for Amur Region (Arkharu).

#84

According to A.Villiers (1978) and E. Vives (2000), *Judolia sexmaculata parallelopipeda* (described as a species from Dauria and Amur River: Motschulsky V. 1860: 146, as Grammoptera) is an eastern subspecies.

Judolia parallelopipeda was accepted as a species by T.Nakane and K.Ohbayashi (1957), as well as N.Ohbayashi et al. (2005) and others.

The oldest name of the taxon is *Grammoptera dentatofasciata* Mannerheim, 1852: 308 (described from “Dauria”). So, *Judolia dentatofasciata* (Mannerheim, 1852) must be accepted as valid (Danilevsky, 2013g).

According to my materials *J. dentatofasciata* is distributed eastwards Urals to Mongolia, Primorje, Sakhalin, Kuriles and Japan (and undoubtedly in N China). The forests of south Urals (Iuriuzan env.) are occupied by *J. sexmaculata*. The western most locality of *J. dentatofasciata* can be Jamal Peninsula (Shchuchie, male and female in my collection; Khadyta. 2 males and 1 female in collection of Zoological museum of Ekaterinburg Institute of Animal and Plant Ecology).

A series from Pripolyarnyi (Khanty-Mansi Region) is normal *J. sexmaculata*.

A. Shapovalov received (2006) for study from Zoological museum of Ekaterinburg Institute of Animal and Plant Ecology a big series of *J. dentatofasciata* collected in different localities of Polar Urals. Most of them we can not find on the map: “Mania river”, “station 141st km, forest over Mt. Slantsevaja”, “Kamen Mt. Ridge”, but these populations undoubtedly penetrate to European part of Polar Urals. Another series from same Institute (5 males and 1 female) was collected in Yugan natural reserve 20.7.1993 (Kanty-Mansi region, Ob river near Surgut). Externally all specimens look intermediates between *J. sexmaculata* and *J. dentatofasciata*; aedeagus samples of 3 males were prepared: 2 males have aedeagus of *J. sexmaculata* shape, but the apex of third aedeagus is slightly dilated and looks a little similar to aedeagus of *J. dentatofasciata*. So, Yugan population seems to be transitionl between *J. sexmaculata* and *J. dentatofasciata*.

J. dentatofasciata is also distributed in Tuva Republic. Such geographical information was published by N.Ohbayashi et al.(2005) with the reference to the present WEB-site. In December, 2005 I've received a series of *Judolia* from Altaj (11 males, 7 females: “Altaj, Kurayskiy Mt.R., vic. of Aktash Vill., valley of Yarlyamry river, 1600-1650m, 4-5.VII.2005, A.G.Koval leg.”) It represents also *J. dentatofasciata*.

I've received one male of *Judolia* from NW Altaj (NE Kazakhstan, N Zyrianovsk, Ulba ridge, Shchetiukha Mt., 800-1500m, 22-23.6.2001, V.Savitzky leg.). Aedeaus is damaged, but

elytra 2 times longer than wide, so it must be *J. sexmaculata*; in males of *J. dentatofasciata* elytra from 2.1 to 3 times longer than wide.

In females of *J. sexmaculata* elytra from 1.9 to 2.0 times longer than wide; in females of *J. dentatofasciata* elytra from 2 to 2.1 times longer than wide.

Judolia from near Petropavlovsk env. in Kazakhstan (Kostin, 1973) most probably belongs to *J. sexmaculata*.

#85

According to A. Bartenev (personal communication, 1982), *Pachytodes erraticus* absent in Crimea. Later (Bartenev, 1989, 2004, 2009) the species was not included in Crimean fauna.

A. Kaziuchitz (personal communication, 1984) had 10 specimens from Crimea Peninsula.

Photos of two normally colored specimens of *Pachytodes erraticus* from Krasnoyarsk Region were sent to me by E. Akulov: 1 – Krasnoyarsk Region, 20 km from Bolshoy Uluy, 17.07.2005, E. Akulov leg.; 2 – Krasnoyarsk, Akademgorodok, on Padus, 30.07.2010 E. Borisova leg.

#86

According to J. Vorisek (personal communication, 1992), the original description of *Strangalia connecta* is the evidence of its synonymy with *Pachytodes cometes*.

The synonyms were published by Serafim (2006: 214).

#87

According to Danilevsky (1988d): *Oedecnema dubia* (F., 1781) nom. praeocc. (non Scop., 1763) was changed by Silfverberg (1977) to *O. gebleri* (Ganglb., 1889)

#88

According to Danilevsky, who studied in 1992 the type of *Grammoptera japonica* in Paris, it is *Alosterna chalybeella*.

#89

B. Namhaidorzh (1972) recorded for Mongolia: *Eodorcadion lutshniki*, *E. humerale* ssp. *humerale*, *E. humerale* ssp. *impluviatum*.

B. Namhaidorzh (1974) recorded for Mongolia: *Anoplodera rufiventris*, *Hesperophanes heydeni*, *Cleroclytus collaris*, *Oberea vittata* (as *inclusa*).

B. Namhaidorzh (1976) recorded for Mongolia: *Alosterna tabacicolor erythropus* (as *bivittis*), *Saperda perforata*, *Saperda scalaris*, *Eumecocera impustulata*, *Nupserha marginella*.

B. Namhaidorzh (1979) recorded for Mongolia: *Phytoecia ferrea* (as *mannerheimi*).

#90

Alosterna ingrica (described from Luga as *Grammoptera ingrica*) is a species (Karpinsky, 1948 and others).

N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) placed the taxon inside “*Grammoptera erythropus*” as a subspecies without any reasons. Just five years before (Plavilstshikov, 1931) he had another opinion and accepted “*Grammoptera ingrica*”.

In fact “*G. ingrica*” is not connected with *Leptura erythropus*, described from Altai. The original description of the latter totally fits to *A. tabacicolor* from Altai. Local *A. tabacicolor* was traditionally regarded as *A. t. bivittis*, which was described from the area eastwards Baikal, so *A. tabacicolor erythropus* (Gebler, 1841) = *A. t. bivittis* (Motsch. 1860) – published by Danilevskaya et al. (2009). From the other side, *A. tabacicolor erythropus* (Gebler, 1841) could be the name of the local Altai subspecies, as well as *A. t. plavilstshikovi* could be the name of the local subspecies from Tuva.

A. ingrica was recorded for Miass environs (Novozhenov, 1987, as “*Grammoptera erythropus*”: S Urals, near Cheljabinsk).

S. Bobrov (Ivanovo) collected *A. ingrica* in Arkhangelsk Region (Pinega Nat. Res., 8.1991).

A. ingrlica was recorded for Udmurtia (Dedyukhin et al., 2005); for Samara Region (Kulenko, 2015).

One specimen of *A. ingrlica* was collected by A.Shapovalov (personal message) in European part of Orenburg region (near Verkhnenazargulovo of Kuvandyk distr., 28.06.2008).

According to G.Y. Yuferev (2009, personal message) *A. ingrlica* was collected in Nurgush Nat. Res. (Kirov region, 40km S Kotelnich) by L.Tzelishcheva in June 2008.

“*Grammoptera erythropus*” by Tsherepanov (1979: 237) was described on the base of European specimens of *Alosterna ingrlica*; no records on Siberian specimens published. The Siberian area of that taxon was based on wrong Plavilstshikov’s (1936) conception of the name. *Alosterna ingrlica* penetrates to West Siberia in Ilmen Reserve near Cheliabinsk only.

A.Napolov (Riga) collected *A. tabacicolor erythropus* near Tujuk (29.6.1992 – male and female in my collection) in Ketmen Ridge (Kazakhstan).

#91

The geographical relations between two subspecies are not totally clear. In my collection specimens of *Lepturalia nigripes nigripes* are represented from European Russia (Tula, Vologda, Kozelsk), West Siberia (Jurjuzan in Cheljabinsk Reg), East Siberia (Cheremushki in Krasnojarsk Reg.; Maina in Khakassia), Central Kazakhstan (Karaganda); specimens of *L. nigripes rufipennis* are represented from European Russia (Saratov), N-West Kazakhstan (Dzhanybek), N-East Kazakhstan (Zyrjanovsk), S Kazakhstan (Tekeli in Dzhungarsky Alatau), E Siberia (Biriljussy in Krasnojarsk Reg., Tuva, Chita Reg., Amur Reg., Khabarovsk Reg.). According to A.Shapovalov (personal communication, 2005), in Orenburg region both forms are usually observed inside one population in about equal quantity. Same situation is known in West Siberia near Tomsk (D.Kuleshov, personal message, 2012). Near Miass (Novozhenov, 1987: S Urals, near Cheljabinsk) up to 4% of the population are represented by red elytra specimens.

It looks that nominative subspecies is distributed in West Europe and most of European part of Russia. Near Volga river several populations are known, where red elytra specimens dominate. So, the area from Volga to about Urals is a zone of transitional populations, but yellow elytra populations are known to about Krasnojarsk.

Exceptional single specimens with red elytra could be also observed in West Europe (Adlbauer & Egger, 1997 - Slovenia), but it is not the reason to accept any of West European populations as *L. n. rufipennis*.

#92

According to Danilevsky (1993e):

Anoplodera rufihumeralis occurs in Primorje (male and female in collection of Jaroslav Dalihod (Svobody 676, 27200 Kladno, Czechia).

Grammoptera elegantula = *Pseudalosterna orientalis*.

[That species was mentioned three times with different names by Plavilstshikov (1936): once as “*Pseudalosterna orientalis*” - p. 258, then as “*Allosterna elegantula*” – p. 309 and as *Leptura misella* Bates, p.383]

Cylindilla grisescens = *Atimura askoldensis*

Oberea atopunctata Pic, 1916 (= *O. simplex* Gressitt, 1942 = *O. atopunctata* var. *coreensis* Breuning, 1947 [in fact “*m.coreensis*” – unavailable name]) was collected in Primorye (Buyanki – about 84km NE Ussuriysk) by Uno Roosileht and M. Kruus (Estonia); male in collection of M.Danilevsky. The name of that species was wrongly accepted as *O. coreensis* Breuning, 1947 by Danilevsky & Oh, 2017. The name of the species is *O. coreensis* Gressitt, 1951: 633 based on the Art. 13.1.2.

#93

A.I. Miroshnikov (1998) proposed new classification of the species of “Anoplodera complex”, which being limited within the area (and after exclusion of *Corymbia* as a junior homonym:

- Genus: *Kanoa* Matsushita, 1933
 - granulata* (Bates, 1884)
- Genus: *Lepturobosca* Reitter, 1913
 - Subgenus: *Lepturobosca* Reitter, 1913
 - virens* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus: *Xestoleptura* Casey, 1913
 - rufiventris* (Gebler, 1830)
 - baeckmanni* (Plavilstshikov, 1936)
- Genus: *Anoplodera* Mulsant, 1839
 - Subgenus: *Anoplodera* Mulsant, 1839
 - rufipes* (Schaller, 1783)
 - sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775)
 - rufihumeralis* (Tamanuki 1938)
 - Subgenus: *Anoploderomorpha* Pic 1901
 - cyanea* (Gebler, 1832)
- Genus: *Pseudalosterna* Plavilstshikov, 1934
 - elegantula* (Kraatz, 1879)
- Genus: *Pseudovadonia* Lobanov, Murzin et Danilevsky, 1981
 - livida* (Fabricius, 1776)
- Genus: *Vadonia* Mulsant, 1863
 - bitlisiensis* (Chevrolat, 1882)
 - bicolor* (Redtenbacher, 1850)
 - unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)
 - bipunctata* (Fabricius, 1781)
 - steveni* (Sperk, 1835)
 - bisignata* (Brullé, 1833)
- Genus: *Paracorymbia* (Miroshnikov, 1998)
 - Subgenus: *Paracorymbia* (Miroshnikov, 1998)
 - fulva* (Degeer, 1775)
 - apicalis* (Motschulsky, 1875)
 - tonsa* (K.Daniel, et J.Daniel, 1891)
 - pallidipennis* (Tournier, 1872)
 - nadezhdae* (Plavilstshikov, 1932)
 - maculicornis* (Degeer, 1775)
 - Subgenus: *Batesiata* Miroshnikov, 1998
 - tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825)
- Genus: *Melanoleptura* Miroshnikov, 1998
 - scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781)
- Genus: *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924
 - rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 - dichroa* (Blanchard, 1871)
 - variicornis* (Dalman, 1817)
 - erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822)
 - rufa* (Brullé, 1833)
 - heydeni* (Ganglbauer, 1889)
 - cardinalis* (K.Daniel et J.Daniel, 1899)
 - cordigera* (Fuesslins, 1775)
 - deyrollei* (Pic, 1895)

Genus: *Anastrangalia* Casey 1924 ECKWSUI

sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1761)

dubia (Scopoli, 1763)

reyi (Heyden, 1889)

sequensi (Reitter, 1898)

scotodes (Bates, 1873)

renardi (Gebler, 1848)

In general the whole system does not look to be argued good enough: neither differential diagnosis, nor distinguishing key were proposed. Recently two species of that system were moved to *Stictoleptura* (*S. scutellata* and *S. tesserula*) by G. Sama (2002), and *Melanoleptura* and *Batesiata* were regarded as synonyms, while F. Vitali (2005) moved *Melanoleptura* inside *Stictoleptura* as subgenus; *Stictoleptura deyrollei* (Pic, 1895) was included in *Cribroleptura* Vives, 2000 in the original description of the genus, but *Cribroleptura* was regarded as a synonym of *Paracorymbia* by Verdugo (2004) and Berger (2012).

Japan “*Paracorymbia (Batesiata) pyrrha* (Bates, 1884)” can not be placed in one subgenus with European “*Paracorymbia (Batesiata) tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825). Two species have not a single similar character. *Stictoleptura pyrrha* (Bates, 1884) has a shallow emargination in the last abdominal male sternite, the shape of parameres is rather peculiar with apical enlargement, the punctuation of red(!) elytra is very dense.

New synonyms: *Stictoleptura* = *Paracorymbia* were published (Danilevsky, 2010a: 47).

Big genus *Stictoleptura* was supported by P. Svacha on the base of larval characters (personal communication, 2004): “So possibly a broad undivided *Stictoleptura* is the best solution for the moment, even if provisional.” and “However, I would suggest to keep only *rubra* and *dichroa* = *succedanea* in *Aredolpona*”. He also supposed that such a wide conception of *Stictoleptura* could be the reason to join it with *Brachyleptura*.

The transform of Palaearctic *Anoplodera rufiventris* and *A. baeckmanni* to Nearctic genus *Xestoleptura* by A. Miroshnikov (1998), which was supposed before by Svacha (1989: 19), must be accepted.

According to E. Vives (2000) *Corymbia* Gozis, 1886 is a junior homonym of *Corymbia* Walker, 1865 (described in Noctuidae, now in Notodontidae). The necessity of the name change is evident as *Corymbia* Walker is not “nomen oblitum” according to the Article 23.9.1. of ICZN (1999) and was mentioned among valid names in “The Genera Names of Moths of the World.” Vol.2. London. 1980: 44 (by Watson, A., Fletcher, D.C. and Nye, I.W.B. in Nye I.W.B.).

A big genus *Stictoleptura* was accepted (Danilevsky, 2014e) to be composed of 8 subgenera for Russia and adjacent states including:

Stictoleptura (Variileptura) Danilevsky, 2014e type species: *Leptura variicornis* Dalman, 1817) for a single species.

Stictoleptura (Melanoleptura) Miroshnikov, 1998) is accepted for a single species.

Stictoleptura (Maculileptura) Danilevsky, 2014e type species: *Leptura maculicornis* DeGeer, 1775) including *S. (M.) simplonica* (Fairmaire, 1885), *S. (M.) ondreji* (Sláma, 1993), *S. (M.) pallens* (Brullé, 1832).

Stictoleptura (Miroshnikovia) Danilevsky, 2014e type species: *Leptura deyrollei* Pic, 1895b) for a single species.

Stictoleptura (Batesiata) Miroshnikov, 1998) is accepted for a single species.

Stictoleptura (Paracorymbia) Miroshnikov, 1998) is accepted for 8 species: *S. (P.) picticornis* (Reitter, 1885), *S. (P.) sambucicola* (Holzschuh, 1982), *S. (P.) benjamini* (Sama, 1993b), *S. (P.) excisipes* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891, *S. (P.) fulva* (DeGeer, 1775), *S. (P.) benjamini* (Sama, 1993e), *S. (P.) hybrida* (Rey, 1885b), *S. (P.) hybrida* (Rey, 1885b).

Stictoleptura apicalis was described from South Siberia (as *Leptura*). Two syntype females are preserved in Moscow Zoological Museum (both without head and prothorax - see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net).

N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) adequately constated the mistake of original type locality, but he cancelled to identified the available two syntypes (already damaged in his times) because of their big size (length of longer elytra - 10mm). He supposed 15mm for bigger female, and according to him it was too much for any known species of the group.

I identify both as *Stictoleptura fulva* because of erect elytral setae. All other characters are also just same as in *S. fulva* from West Europe, and 15mm females are also known.

According to Lazarev (2008), *Stictoleptura apicalis* = *S. fulva*.

#95

According to Danilevsky (2012i): "The populations from Caucasus and Transcaucasia represent a new subspecies: *Stictoleptura rufa realis* **ssp. n.** (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net). It is characterized by stable elytral design in males and females with moderate development of black areas of about one apical third".

#96

According to G.Sama (1991):

Leptura ustulata Men., 1832 (nec Laicharting, 1784) must be replaced with *Leptura heydeni* Ganglbauer, 1889.

The author of *Plocaederus* is Dejean, 1837, not Thomson, 1860. So, *P. cyanipennis* Thomson, 1860 can not be its type species. *Hamaticherus bellator* Audinet-Serville, 1834 is designated as type species and the genus became totally American. For *Plocaederus* sensu Thomson, 1860 with type species *P. cyanipennis* a new name *Neoplocaederus* was proposed.

Cerambyx velutinus Brullé, 1833 (nec F., 1775) - was replaced with *C. welensii* Kuster, 1846.

Cerambyx fulvum Villers, 1790 (not Scop. 1763) was replaced with *Callidium unicolor* Oliv., 1795.

Callidium speciosus Ad., 1817 (not Schneider, 1787) was replaced with *Plagionotus bobelayei* Brullé, 1833.

Morimus Audinet-Serville, 1835 = *Morinus* Brullé, 1832 (type sp. is designated as - *lugubris* F., 1792 = *asper* Sulzer, 1776).

Stenidea Mulsant, 1842 = *Deroptia* Dejean, 1837 (type sp. is designated as *genei* Aragona, 1830).

Stenostola is attributed to Dejean, 1835.

#97

According to Gressitt (1951), "*L. dichroa*" = "*Leptura succedanea*".

According to N.Ohbayashi (personal messages, 2005): "Japanese specimens of *Stictoleptura (Aredolpona) succedanea* Lewis 1873 have emarginate elytral apex with sharply pointed outer angle, and pronotal base without black area. But the lectotype of *S. dichroa* has obliquely truncate elytral apex and pronotal base transversely black." and then: "Now I provisionally treat *S.(Aredolpona) succedanea* as an independent species."

According to my materials (12 specimens from Kunashir, 7 specimens from Chabarovsk and Ussuri land, 6 specimens from Sakhalin), both characters (colour of pronotal base and shape of elytral apex) are rather variable: strongly attenuated outer elytral angle and red pronotal base can be in specimens from the mainland, as well as obliquely truncated elytra and black pronotal base can be in specimens from Kunashir and Sakhalin, so now I regard: *Stictoleptura (Aredolpona) dichroa* = *S.(Aredolpona) succedanea*.

According to N.Ohbayashi et al.(2005), *Aredolpona succedanea* is not a synonym of *Leptura dichroa* Blanchard.

#98

According to Danilevsky (2011a) *Pseudovadonia l. livida* (Fabricius, 1777), described from near Kiel (Germany), is characterized by strongly erect straight dorsal pronotal setae (see “Gallery” www.cerambycidae.net). Such form of pronotal pubescence can be observed in most populations from West Europe (available specimens are from: France, Germany, Czechia, Hungary, Moldavia, West Ukraine – Transcarpathia, Bulgaria, Greece), as well as from West Turkey (Antalia).

P. l. bicarinata (Arnold, 1869), described from near Mogilev (East Belorussia) is characterized by obliquely erect dorsal pronotal setae (see “Gallery” www.cerambycidae.net). Such form of pronotal pubescence can be observed all over Russia, in most of Ukraine territory, all over Belorussia (specimens from Vitebsk to Grodno are available – collections of S. Saluk), in Baltic countries, all over Poland (J. Kurzawa and R. Plewa, personal messages, 2010), in Transcaucasia with neighbour regions of Turkey, in Kazakhstan and Kirgizia. «*Leptura l. var. bicarinata* (N. Arnold, 1869)» was already accepted as a taxon for European Russia (K. Daniel & L. Daniel, 1891) and as *Vadonia bicarinata* by Burakowski (1971) for Poland.

The transitional zone between *P. l. livida* and *P. l. bicarinata* seems to be situated in East Germany according to three specimens from near Fürstenwalde (collection of S. Saluk): a female with oblique setae and a male with erect setae.

The type locality of *P. livida pecta* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891) was not definitely mentioned in the original description, neither holotype was designated. The authors called the corresponding form as «Bozener Form» and specially described specimens from near «Bozen» - now Bolzano in North Italy (Trentino – Alto Adige). But they included in the area of their «*Leptura livida* var. *pecta*»: Piedmont (Italy), Digne (France), Lugano (Switzerland), as well as Spain, «Kleinasien», «Kaukasus» and Siberia («Irkutsk»), so the lectotype from near Bolzano is necessary to be designated for the fixation of the taxon. Specimens from North Italy (available specimens are from Bolzano and Trento – coll. of M. Egger; Fanano near Modena – MD) are characterized by strongly recumbent dorsal pronotal setae (see “Gallery” www.cerambycidae.net). Such form of pronotal pubescence is not known to me in any other area. It seems to be an endemic of North Italy. The specimens from Central and South Italy have obliquely erect dorsal pronotal setae and so similar to *P. l. bicarinata* and must be described as another subspecies, as well as populations from Iberian Peninsula and Near East must be also described as new subspecies. According to Sama et al. (2010) the nominative subspecies is distributed in Lebanon.

Certain populations of *P. livida* from Transcaucasia and Turkey consist only of specimens with totally red legs (Armenia: Amberd-Biurakan, Goris, Khosrov; Georgia: Aspindza, Atskuri; Azerbajzhan: Adzhikent; Turkey: Kagyzman, Sarykamys), others are similar to East European populations with black legs (Armenia: Takerlu-Artavaz, Kirovakan-Vanadzor, Goris; Georgia: Mtskheta, Dviri, Borzhomi; Azerbajzhan: Altyagach; Turkey: Kazikoporan). I regard them as two subspecies (Danilevsky, 2010a: 45). *P. livida* with red legs was described several times: *Vadonia livida* var. *desbrochersi* from Bitlis (Turkey), *Leptura l. var. corallipes* from Armenia. I do not know specimens from Bitlis and provisionally regard both names as synonyms, so the name of the red-legs subspecies is *P. livida desbrochersi* (= *corallipes*). Populations with partly red legs also exist (Artvin env., Turkey).

Populations with strongly developed dorsal pubescence from South Europe and Turkey were described by Daniel & Daniel (1891) with wrong name “*Leptura livida desbrochersi*”. Those populations are described now as a new subspecies *Pseudovadonia livida setosa* Danilevsky, 2013h: 29 (Greece – type locality, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldavia, SW Ukraine).

#99

The reference (Smetana & Löbl, 2010) to the original description of *Necydalis ulmi* was published in a wrong way as:

“Chevrolat L. A. A. 1838: [description of *Molorchus ulmi*]. Unpaginated, inserted in *Revue Entomologique* (Silbermann), vol. 5.”

According to Smetana & Löbl (2010: 59), the description on *Necydalis ulmi* absent in the pages 73-74 in the 5th (1838) volume of *Revue Entomologique* (Silbermann). “The species epithet “*ulmi*”, or the generic name *Necydalis* or *Molorchus* does not appear anywhere else in volume 5 of Silbermann's *Revue entomologique*.” They supposed: “Based on this information, there should be some copies of volume 5 of Silbermann's *Revue entomologique* with Chevrolat's paper inserted.”; and then: “However, the fact that none of the bibliographers, like Hagen and Horn & Schenkling, were able to find at least one copy of the paper, made its existence sort of **doubtful**.”

A separate issue of the article is preserved in the Plavilstshikov's library in Zoological Museum of Moscow University – see PDF in “Library” www.cerambycidae.net

The exact reference could be arranged as:

Chevrolat L. A. A. 1838: Du *Necydalis major* de Linné, *Molorchus abbreviatus* de Fabricius. *Revue Entomologique* (Silbermann) [5]: 73-78 [separate issue only].

Here the type locality was published as “de Paris”.

N. ulmi var. *mesembrina* is represented by two males (“Ordubad” and “Caucasus”) in Plavilstshikov's collection (ZMM). Both have really considerably wide last abdominal segment, but general body color is not darker than in specimens from Europe. Several *Necydalis ulmi* (males and females) collected in Khosrov (Armenia) by V. Dolin and M. Klashian (preserved now in collections of Danilevsky, Kalashian and Murzin) has longer last abdominal segment and does not differ from European forms. So, I regard special characters of Plavilstshikov's males as individual aberrations.

N. ulmi was recorded for Iran by A. Villiers (1967b), for Georgia (1 female from near Tbilisi) by Zaitzev (1954).

According to Özdikmen & Turgut (2006) *N. ulmi* = *N. hadullai* Szallies, 1994. According to Sama (2010a: 54) *N. hadullai* is a good species; then the synonyms *N. ulmi* = *N. hadullai* Szallies, 1994 were published (Sama et al., 2011: 825) once more as new [!].

Necydalis major var. *xantha* Sem. was described on the base of a single female with yellow head, prothorax, legs and abdomen from near Novorossiisk. Later (Semenov, 1902) it was regarded as a species. According to Plavilstshikov (1936) it is a synonym of *N. ulmi*. I return the original position (I've got *N. major* from Gantiadi): *N. major* = *N. xantha* - on the base of holotype (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) study

One typical female of *N. major* was collected in NE Azerbaijan (Ala-Ali, 1.8.2003) by I.G. Kerimova – specimen was investigated by me.

Necydalis (s. str.) *sirexoides* Reitter, 1902 (with black elytra) described from Astrabad (Iran) was recorded (Plavilstshikov, 1932: 190) for Talysh, but later the record was never repeated by anybody, and no specimens are known from Talysh.

#100

The existence of a Japan subspecies *Necydalis major aino* Kusama, 1974 is very doubtful. It was described after 4 specimens only (compared with *N. major* from France!) on the base of characters with strong individual variability in the species: “Pronotum with denser punctures, especially anterior and basal constrictions with finer and closer ones, and with denser golden pubescence. Elytra with much shallower and sparser punctures and denser and longer pubescence.”

The record of *N. m. aino* for Mongolia (Niisato, 1994 – on the base of a single female!) just proved its artificiality. Sometimes specimens from European Russia can have denser and longer pronotal pubescence than certain specimens from near Krasnojarsk, Ussuri-land or Sakhalin. From the other side it seems, in general eastern specimens are usually denser and longer pubescent, so it could be possible to accept *N. m. aino* for East Siberia and Japan as a relatively poorly determined subspecies.

The record of *N. m. aino* for Taiwan (Löbl and Smetana, 2010) was just a mistake.

Japanese *N. major* is known from NE Hokkaido and so, similar populations could be discovered on Kunashir.

#101

The name Aseminae Thomson, 1864 must be replaced with Spondylidinae Audinet-Serville, 1832 because of priority. The correct spelling is accepted after Vives (2000), as well as Spondylidini.

#102

The original spelling is: *Drymochares starcki* and *Hybometopia starcki*.

Drymochares starcki was recorded for "Crimee" by Sama and Rapuzzi (1993: 278 in "Resume"), which had to be a mistake, as the locality was not shown on the map (:293) or discussed in the text of the article.

No exact geographical information was published in the original description by Ganglbauer. The type locality ("Utsch Dere") was determined (Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993) on the base of lectotype designation.

#103

According to I.Zahaikevitch (personal communication,1982), *Saphanus piceus* Laich. was collected in Ivanovo-Frankovsk Region of Ukraine. The species was mentioned for Ukraine by Zahaikevitch (1991: 107).

S. piceus collected in Turkey is preserved in collection of S.Kadlec.

#104

U.R. Martins (1980) placed *Turcmenigena* in *Hesperophanini*, and *Myctus* in *Atimiini*.

#105

Atimia maculipuncta was recorded for Mongolia (as *Myctus*) by Lindeman and Lyamtseva (1979). Real *A. maculipuncta* from China (Alashan Mts) seems to be not too much close to Mongolian populations, which look closer to *A. nadezhdae* from Russia and Korea (as *Atimia* sp. by Jang et al., 2015), but all populations are represented by too small number of specimens in collections and need to be better investigated. Most probably Chinese, Mongolian and Russian populations represent three different subspecies.

Two names are not synonyms as it was proposed before (Lobanov et al., 1981).

Rather probably Japanese *Atimia okayamensis* Hayashi, 1972 belongs to same species.

A. maculipuncta and *A. nadezhdae* were accepted by Smetana & Danilevsky (2010).

A. nadezhdae was recorded for South Korea (Gangwon-do) by Lee et al. (2016).

#106

I.Zahaikevitch (1991) proposed:

Mesocerambyx as new subgenus (not *Mesocerambyx* Breun.et Hitzinger, 1943). The name is unavailable as type species was not designated. It was designated by Sama (2002: 52), that did not make the name available.

The current subgenus was described as *Microcerambyx* Miksic et Georgijevic, 1973, that must be accepted as valid (Danilevsky, 2010g).

Hylotruperini and *Nothorhinini* as new tribes, but *Hylotruperini* was proposed before by Rose (1983: 48).

The name *Exocentrini* is accepted as valid. It was originally introduced by Pascoe (1864).

#107

According to J.Vorisek (personal communication,1992), the east populations of *Aseum striatum* are characterized by rough elytral sculpture. So, the existence of the east subspecies can be accepted, but the name *A.striatum amurense* Kr.is younger than *Aseum subsulcatum* Motsch.1860: 152 ("Nord de la Siberie").

#108

According to J.Vorisek (personal communication,1992), *T. gracilicorne* from Ilmen Nat. Reserve (South Urals) is represented in his collection. In general specific identity of *T.gabrieli* and

T. gracilicorne is very doubtful, as no reliable differences are observed. According to Yu.I. Novozhenov (1987) the taxon is very common in Ilmen Nat. Reserve (South Urals), though it was recorded under two different names: *T. gabrieli* and *T. gracilicorne* – I've received for study 3 specimens of *T. gracilicorne* from Yu.I. Novozhenov collected in Ilmen nat. reserve and Bashkirsky nat. reserve.

T. gracilicorne was recorded for Moscow region by N.B. Nikitsky (2005) for the environs of Lishnjagi (Serebrjannye Prudy district - southmost area of Moscow region). The population in artificial *Larix* forest (natural *Larix* absent in Moscow region) was very dense. New synonymy was conditionally proposed: *Tetropium gracilicorne* = *T. gabrieli*.

T. gracilicorne was recorded for Udmurtia (Dedyukhin, 2003, 2005; Dedyukhin et al. 2005).

The records of *T. gabrieli* for the north-east of European Russia (Pechora river valley) (Plavilstshikov, 1965) can be attributed to *T. gracilicorne*.

#109

Asemum tenuicorne was recorded for Spain by E.Vives (2000b), as well as *T. fuscum* (Sanchez, Tolosa, 1999), but according to Vives (2000) the last record was based on wrong determination of *A. tenuicorne*.

The nature of the taxon recorded by Pic (1893d: 417) as “*?Megasemum 4-costulatum* Kr.” on the base of two specimens from “mont Amanus, pays d'Akbes” [now Hatay in south-east Turkey] rests uncertain. Only one pale specimen was described as *Megasemum quadricostulatum* var. *semilividum* Pic, 1893d: 417, so Pic “expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” (Article 45.6.4 of ICZN), and the name is unavailable. Most probably the local population belongs to a new species, and *Asemum tenuicorne* absent in Hatay.

Two light males of *Asemum* from Hatay are available in Pic's collection in Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). Both were designated by Sama as “lectotype” and “paralectotype” long ago, but not published (as well as many other specimens in Pic's collection). Such designation was a mistake, as only one specimen was described by Pic as “var. *semilividum*”, and so, could be accepted as **holotype**, if the name was available. Second specimen does not belong to the type series at all!

Now Sama (Sama et al., 2012) has accepted the infrasubspecific status of “var. *semilividum* Pic”, but still published (!?) his wrong designation of “lectotype” and “paralectotype”. Sama (Sama et al., 2012) insists on the traditional determination of both specimens as *A. tenuicorne* and recorded 4 more specimens of “*A. tenuicorne*” from “Nurdağları, east of Dörtöy”. Unfortunately no illustrations were published, so the real nature of new 4 specimens also rest uncertain.

The citation of the original description of *Megasemum quadricostulatum* var. *semilividum* Pic, 1893d: 417, by Sama et al. (2012) was wrong [allegedly on the base of two specimens]:

“Original description.

“*Espèce offrant le prothorax plus élargi à la base, les antennes longues, deux côtes bien visibles sur les elytres, avec une troisième plus courte, moins saillante; ceux, ci tantôt noirs, tantôt testacés (var.semilividum), 2 ex.*” ”

In fact it was a description of two specimens of “*?Megasemum quadricostulatum*” from Akbes, and only one of them was designated as “var. *semilividum*” and so, could be regarded as holotype!

The exact paragraph was:

“43. ? *Megasemum 4-costulatum* Kr. - *Espèce offrant le prothorax plus élargi à la base, les antennes longues, deux côtes bien visibles sur les elytres, avec une troisième plus courte, moins saillante; ceux, ci tantôt noirs [first specimen! - MD], tantôt testacés [second specimen! - MD] (var.semilividum). - 2 exempl., coll. C. Delafrange.*”

The second brownish specimen in the collection of Paris Museum, designated by Sama as paralectotype, was not known to Pic.

Now the taxon was described as *Asemum tenuicorne claricostulatum* Özdikmen & Aytaç, 2012b on the base of a single black specimen from Icel. The holotype is a male according to the

published photo. Paris specimens from Hatay, as well as 4 Sama's specimens from Nurdağları are also attributed to the new subspecies.

#110

Pogonocherus ovatus is not indicated definitely from the territory of the USSR. The numerous records are connected with *P. decoratus*. Plavilstshikov (1955: 540) recorded *P. ovatus* only for West Europe.

Records from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia need to be proved by good identifications of specimens. All specimens of the species in Plavilstshikov's collection are from the West Europe. The record of the species for S Urals (Novozhenov, 1987:– Miass environs) must be attributed to *P. decoratus*.

According to A.F. Bartenev (personal communication, 1982), he proved for Crimea: *Tetropium castaneum*, *Obrium brunneum*, *Pogonocherus ovatus*, *Phytoecia faldermanni*. Several specimens of *Ph. faldermanni* from Crimea are preserved in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg). *Ph. faldermanni* was recorded by A.F. Bartenev (2004) for Kherson and Lugansk regions as well as for Crimea.

According to S. V. Saluk (personal communication), several specimens of *Pogonocherus decoratus* were reared by him from *Pinus pallasiana* branches collected in Crimea near Gurzuf. Several peculiar specimens from Crimea (Sokolinoe, 44°32'60.00"C, 33°57'35.00", 13.8.1986, S.Saluk leg.) were received by A.Zubov (Kishenev). These specimens were described as *P. zuberi* Danilevsky, 2015b.

Three localities of *P. decoratus* for Caucasus were published by Miroshnikov (2008: 327): Adler, Ateni (10km southwards Gori), Borzhomi.

Ph. faldermanni was recorded for Uralsk Region (Kazakhstan) by Zhuravlev (1914), but the species was not mentioned by Kostin (1973). One female of *Ph. faldermanni* with the label "Turgai" is preserved in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg). According to collections of Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg) and Moscow Zoological Museum *Ph. faldermanni* is not rare near Volgograd.

Ph. faldermanni was recorded for Orenburg region ("Guberli") by Shapovalov (2008) on the base of very old materials (ZIN).

One pair of *Ph. faldermanni* from "Guberli" (it must be Guberlia of Orenburg region) is preserved in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg).

An old male (Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin) of *Ph. (Musaria) wachanrui* Mulsant, 1851 with the label "Daghestan" and an old male (Hungarian Natural History Museum) of *Ph. (Helladia) pontica* Ganglbauer, 1884 with the label "Caucasus" were published by Miroshnikov (2011h) – the authenticity of the labels is doubtful.

Pogonocherus ovatus was recorded for Western Podolia (Podillia, Ukraine) by Zamoroka et al. 2012 on the base of *P. hispidus* specimens – according to photo of corresponding specimen kindly sent to me by A.Zamoroka.

#111

After Silfverberg (1979): *A. rusticus* = *A. tristis*.

Sama (1991) also accepted identity of the type of *Callidium tristis* F., 1787 and *rusticus* L., 1758, but Lipp (1937) declared identity of *tristis* and *ferus* Mulsant, 1839. Evidently, different type specimens exist.

According to Sama, Buse et al. (2010: 11), *Arhopalus ferus* (Mulsant, 1839) = *Callidium triste* Fabricius, 1787, but still *Arhopalus ferus* (Mulsant, 1839) is used as valid.

According to Sama (personal message, 2010), it was just a misprint(!): *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Arhopalus tristis* (Fabricius, 1787)

#112

Tetropium aquilonium was recorded for Sweden and Finland by S. Lundberg (1993): “The larvae mostly lives in the thick bark of old, big and still living spruces.”

#113

The tribe Apatophysides Lacordaire, 1869:234 was originally raised to subfamily rank by Danilevsky (1979).

According to a number of consultations the correct spelling of subfamily name is Apatophyseinae.

According to P. Svacha (personal message, 2007) the name Dorcasomides Lacordaire, 1869 was published in volume 8 [in fact 1868! see #678], while Apatophysides Lacordaire, 1869 - in volume 9 – so, the name Apatophysides is younger. Dorcasomus was placed inside Apatophyseinae by P.Svacha (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1987). So, according to him, the name of subfamily must be changed: Dorcasominae Lacordaire, 1868 = Apatophyseinae Lacordaire, 1869.

This act was published by Özdikmen (2008).

But it is impossible to join South African Dorcasomus (with allied genera) and Apatophysis (with numerous allied Madagascar genera) in one subfamily. Besides many differences Dorcasomus has clearly divided stridulatory plate (the character of Spondylidinae and Lepturinae), that is impossible in Apatophyseinae (neither in Cerambycidae). So, the name Apatophyseinae must be retained as valid.

#114

First description of larvae of *Apatophysis caspica* was published (Mamaev, Danilevsky, 1975: 104) under the wrong name: “*Prionus komarovi*”. Later these larvae were described with right name together with several more *Apatophysis* species (Danilevsky, 1988 in Svacha, Danilevsky, 1988).

The true larvae of *Microarthtron komaroffi* (as *Prionus komarovi*) were also describe (Danilevsky, 1984; Svacha in Svacha, Danilevsky, 1987).

A big series (ZMM) of males of *Microarthtron komaroffi* was recently collected by E. Dunaev in Uzbekistan between Bukhara and Urgench (30km NE Kyzylrabat, 40°44’N, 62°28’E, 25.8.2006).

The species was recorded (Serafim, 2005) for Baigacum (middle Syr-Darya river, Kazakhstan).

#115

Icosium tomentosum atticum was recorded for Azerbaidzhan by M.Slama (1999) after one specimen (Zerat, Bezh Barma, 19.5.1975, Fr.Navratil leg.).

#116

According to Sama (1994d), *Trichoferus holosericeus* (Rossi, 1790) = *T. cinereus* (Villers, 1789), described as *Cerambyx* (not *Cerambyx cinereus* De Geer, 1775)

The species was recorded (Negrobov et al., 2005) for Voronezh (Novousmanskij distr.).

#117

Trichoferus griseus, described from Africa, was usually mixed with *T. fasciculatus* described from Transcaucasia and was never reliably recorded for USSR or Russia.

I’ve got a male (Alushta, 26.7.2008 D.V. Potanin leg.), a male from Nikitsky Botanical Garden (17.8.2004, Ju. Skrylnik leg.) and a female (Yalta, 15.7.1980, Morozov leg.) of *T. griseus* from Crimea.

#118

A.Brinev collected one specimen of *Phoracantha semipunctata* in Tzihizdziri (8.1990, Kobuleti distr. of Georgia) - preserved in Moscow Pedagogical University.

#119

According to Hudepohl (1990), *Neocerambyx* Thomson, 1860 (type species: *Cerambyx paris* Wiedemann, 1821) = *Mallambyx* Bates, 1873 (type species: *Pachydissus japonicus* Bates, 1873 = *Neocerambyx raddei* Blessig, 1972). *Neocerambyx raddei* was often regarded as *Massicus* Pasc., 1867 (type species: *Cerambyx pascoei* Th., 1857).

#120

Cerambyx welensii (as *C. velutinus*) was definitely recorded for Transcaucasia by Plavilstshikov (1955: 512). According to B. S. Pavlov-Verevkin (personal communication to A.L. Lobanov, 1984), *C. welensii* was collected by him in Georgia (Mtzheta) and preserved in his collection.

There is a male in Prague Narodni Museum with labels: "S. Iran, 30 km E Kazerun, 1300 m, 8-10.VI.1973", "*Cerambyx velutinus* Brullé, Holzschuh det. " According to S.Kadlec (personal communication), several *C. welensii* were collected by him in Iran (Ilam) in 2004.

The species was mentioned by I.K. Zahaikevitch (1991: 146, as *C. velutinus*) for "South-West USSR" (=Ukraine) without more details..

The species was recorded for Crimea (Bartenev, 2004) with question mark.

#121

According to the original description *C. cerdo klinzigi* Podaný, 1964, (described from "Caucase") is characterized by very wide body, hardly tapering posteriorly and very long antennae extended beyond elytral apices by more than 3 apical joints. No Caucasian specimen are known similar to the holotype of *C. c. klinzigi*, so it could be just an exceptional specimen of *C. c. acuminatus*: *C. c. acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1852 = *C. cerdo klinzigi* Podaný, 1964 - published (Danilevsky, 2010a: 46) in form: *C. c. cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758 = *C. cerdo klinzigi* Podaný, 1964.

According to Özdikmen & Turgut (2009b: 308) and Danilevsky (2024a), *C. klinzigi* Podaný, 1964 is a Caucasian endemic.

Cerambyx heinzianus Demelt, 1976 (described from Turkey) is also characterized by relatively wide body, but with short antennae (several specimens in my collection including a paratype), so it is not similar to the holotype of *C. c. klinzigi* and absent in Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

Different populations of *Cerambyx cerdo* do not show distinct differentiations on subspecies level good enough. According to G.Sama (2002), *C. cerdo cerdo* = *C. c. acuminatus* = *C. c. pfisteri*. The status of African *C. c. mirbecki* is not clear for him, still he states that specimens from central Morocco and from Spain are indistinguished from *C. c. cerdo* from Central Europe.

Several available specimens of *C. cerdo* from Black Sea coast of Russia (Sochi) have much shorter antennae, than *C. c. acuminatus* from Armenia and Azerbaijan or *C. c. cerdo* from West Europe. Most probably such populations could represent a good subspecies *C. c. manderstjernae* Mulsant & Godart, 1855 described from Crimea (published by Danilevsky, 2020, 2020).

According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940, 1965) *Cerambyx cerdo* was definitely known in European part of USSR eastwards to about Kharkov, so absent in European Russia. According to K.V. Arnoldi (1953: 179) *C. cerdo* is distributed in Russia eastwards to about Volga; known from Tellerman Forest in Voronezh Region (K.V. Arnoldi, 1953: 185).

C. cerdo was recorded for Voronezh region (Borisoglebsk district) by Negrobov et al., (2005) on the base of three publications: **K.V. Arnoldi (1953), Polozhentzev, Alexeev (1959), Skufjin (1978).**

The species was not recorded for Rostov region by Yr.G. Arzanov et al. (1993) – only for Krasnodar region and Dagestan. It is included in Red Data Book of Tatarstan (Khalidov, 1995), but without available specimens.

C. cerdo was recorded for Ulianovsk region by Isaev et al. (2004), for Samara Region by Dyuzhaeva & Lyubvina (2000), for Orenburg Region by Simonenkova & Yakimov (2007), from Penza region by Polumordvinov & Monakhov (2007), for Chuvashia (Cheboksary) by Fadeev, Moskovkin (1979) and Sysoletina, Khmel'kov (1984). Two males from Samara Region (one dated

1956, another one from Zhiguli: 12.7.1973 D.Naturo leg.) are preserved in Samara Natural Museum (D. Magdeev, personal message 2018). One male from Samara ("Kuybyshev, Frunze, 24.5.1975") is preserved in author's collection.

C. cerdo cerdo from Kirovograd Region of Ukrain (7 male & 6 females available) has distinctly less rough pronotum and less attenuated elytra than *C. cerdo* from Donetsk Region (single female), Crimea, Krasnodar Region, Penza Region (single male) or Samara.

C. cerdo nikolaevi Danilevsky, 2024b is widely distributed in European Russia and Eastern Ukraine (though known by single specimens): northwards to Chuvashia, eastwards to Orenburg Region, southwards to Belgorod Region.

#122

Dissopachys pulvinata was recorded for Azerbaidzhan by Sama (1999): Iardymly, Avash, 1200-1500m, 14.6.1996, 38°50'N, 48°10'E, leg. W. Schwaller.

#123

Rosalia coelestis houlberti Vuillet, 1911 (Tibet) is a separate species (Gressitt, 1951).

#124

Lobanov et al. (1982) indicated the wrong dates for *Purpuricenus talyshensis* Rtt., 1891 (as 1914) and *Callidium* F., 1775 (as 1777).

#125

Purpuricenus lituratus = *petasifer*, accepted after Kusama & Takakuwa (1984).

#126

The taxonomy of *Anoplistes* close to *A. halodendri* is not clear. It was evident mistake to regard all populations from European Russia to Far East as one species without any subspecies, as it was proposed by Namhaidorzh (1972). Now 5 subspecies are accepted (Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010).

The differences between European and Far East populations are evident, so the name *A. halodendri halodendri* can not be used for east populations, as *Cerambyx halodendri* Pallas, 1773 was described "... ad Irtysh" (= Irtysh), and the specimens from Kazakhstan are not close to Far East populations.

As it was declared by Kostin (1974), populations from East Kazakhstan differs from West Kazakhstan populations at the subspecies level. I preliminary accept *A. halodendri ephippium* (Steven et Dalman, 1817), described from South Russia (Terek River) distributed from North Caucasus to the south part of European Russia (northwards to about Saratov) and in Ural Region of Kazakhstan. I regard as representatives of topotype population 24 males and 24 females (all with well developed red elytral design) - "East Ciscacusus, low Terek, Novyj Birjuzjak, 4-12.6.1957, B.A. Vorobiev leg." - ZMM. All are totally similar to 16 males and 10 females from "Orenburg region, Burtinsky distr., Verkhniaia Dneprovla, 11-19.6.1934" - ZMM, as well as to 4 males from Volgograd region "Melovoe near Kamyshin, 30.6.1928" - ZMM.

In Semipalatinsk region *Anoplistes halodendri halodendri* is distributed.

For far east Maritime subspecies, which penetrates far in East Siberia, the name *Anoplistes h. pirus* (Arakawa, 1932) can be used. It was introduced for Korean population as *Purpuricenus pyrus*.

Rather peculiar small specimens from Tuva populations were described as *Anoplistes minutus* Hammarström, 1893 - same in Mongolia.

According to Namhaidorzh (1972): "In low, south areas of Mongolia as well as in neighbour China a small, pale, pubescent form, described as *A. kozlovi*, occurs." (Lectotype was designated by him). That one is sure a separate species and position of Namhaidorzh (*halodendri* = *kozlovi*) was wrong.

From South-East Kazakhstan *Purpuricenus (Asias) heptapotamicus* Semenov, 1926 was described. Several rather strange specimens from near Balkhash Lake and from Tarbagatai

(collection of M.Danilevsky) possibly belong to this form. A series of 3 males and 3 females from near Zaisan is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

The proposal of Kostin (1974) to regard *A. jacobsoni* (Valley of Syr-Daria River) as a subspecies of *A. halodendri* seems to be a mistake.

#127

According to Danilevsky (2010a: 46): “*Asias chodjaii* Holzschuh, 1974, **syn. nov.** of *Asias jomudorum* Plavilstshikov, 1940, based on the study of type material of *A.chodjaii*, original descriptions of both, and specimens from Iran and Turkmenia. The holotype of *A. jomudorum* is not traceable in Plavilstshikov’s collection (Moscow)”.

There is one male of *A. jomudorum* in collection of C.Holzschuh with a very old label: “Syr-Darja, v.Bodemeyer”. Still, the occurrence of the species in Kazakhstan rests doubtful.

#128

Aphrodisium = Tomentaromia - the synonymy was published by Gressitt et al. (1970), but canceled by Jiroux, Juhel, Bentanachs & Prévost (2024).

#129

Aphrodisium faldermannii was recorded for East Siberia by Reitter (Wien. Ent. Ztg., 1906, 25: 277) - after Gressitt, 1951: 202; and supposed for Mongolia by Namhaidorzh (1972). It was definitely recorded for “eastern Siberia” by Lee (1987). Only old records by Kano (1927 – without locality) for Korea exist; the species was not collected here afterwards.

#130

Axinopalpis gracilis was recorded for Caucasus (Sukhumi) twice (Milianovsky, 1953, 1971). It is also known from Iran and Turkey (Sama, 2002).

Axinopalpis gracilis christinae Rapuzzi, 1996 was described from Pelopones, Mt. Taigetos.

#131

D. starcki ivani Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993 and *D.s. cavazzutii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993 were described from Turkey. *D.s. cavazzutii* was recorded for Armenia (Dilizhan) and Abkhasia (Sukhumi). *Drymochares cavazzutii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993 is definitely a good species with long and dense elytral pubescence (Danilevsky, 2012i).

My specimens from near Gudauta belong to *D. cavazzutii*, but from Sochi district (including Aibga Mt.) - to *D. starcki*.

Drymochares cavazzutii was recorded by Plavilstshikov (1931g: 42) as “var. *pubescens* Pic” from “Trapezunt”. The holotype of *D. starcki* var. *pubescens* Pic, 1907c: 111 [the name absent in the Catalogue by Löbl & Smetana, 2010] with the label “Trebizonde / Th. Deyr.” was identified by Sama & Rapuzzi (1993) as *Saphanus piceus*, and new synonyms were published (Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993: 289): “*Drymochares starcki* var. *pubescens* Pic = *Saphanus piceus* Laicharting”.

#132

The tribe Stenhomalini was described by A.Miroshnikov (1989: 742).

According to A.Miroshnikov (1989) *Stenhomalus japonicus* (as “*S.lighti* Gress.”) was found by S.Belokobylsky in S Primorje. *S.lighti* = *S. vulcanus* Tsher.; see also Miroshnikov (2006: 229).

According to Niisato & Kinoshita (2009) male genital organs of *S. japonicus* from the type locality (Sado Is., Niigata Pref.) are quite identical with those of Russian specimens. The genus *Stenhomalus* is regarded as *Obrini*.

#133

Obrium obscuripenne (according to Villiers, 1978: 296) = *O. graciliforme* Lipp, 1939 = *O. gracile* Plav., 1933 (non *O. gracile* Krynicki, 1832).

O. o. ssp. takakuwai Niisato, 2006 was described from Japan (Honshu). It was known before with the wrong name *O. japonicum*.

According to T. Niisato (personal message, 2007) *O. o. obscuripenne* is very probable for Kunashir, as it is known from such an east locality in Hokkaido as Shari – just 60km from Kunashir.

#134

According to Danilevsky (1988d):

Chlorophorus sexmaculatus (Motsch., 1859), nom. praeocc. (non Donovan, 1805) was changed to *Ch. simillimus* (Kraatz, 1879) by M. Hayashi (1983).

Tetrops elaeagni = *T. plaviltshikovi*

#135

According to T. Niisato (personal message, 2011): “*Molorchus minor fuscus* is an isolated population in the northern part of Japanese Alps, and mainly recorded from Kamikochi (type locality). It is very rare in field. The population in Hokkaido should be placed in the nominotypical subspecies or in an undescribed subspecies common with the continental side of Far East Asia (including the Korean Peninsula)”.

The taxon absent in Kunashir and Sakhalin.

#136

The taxonomic situation with *Molorchus* in Transcaucasia rests unclear. My series from near Tbilisi (Manglisi: a male and two females) looks very close to *M. juglandis* Sama, 1982 (described from S Turkey). According to personal communication by J. Kratochvil (Febr. 1986) to A. Lobanov: *Molorchus minor monticola* Plav. 1931 = *M. rufescens* Kiesenwetter, 1879, described from Borzhomi. So, it seems possible that *M. rufescens* Kies. 1879 = *M. juglandis* Sama, 1983 = *M. monticola* Plav., 1931.

The name “*monticola*” was addressed to Danilevsky et Miroshnikov (1985) by Danilevsky in Svacha, Danilevsky (1988: 205), as allegedly originally introduced as infrasubspecific. But the title of Plaviltshikov’s description is: “4. *Molorchus minor* L. var. *monticola* nova.”, but in the text: “Wie es scheint, nicht eine Aberration, sondern eine Morpha (forma alpina).” So the word “Morpha” sounds, but formally it was described as variation, and I regard now *M. minor* var. *monticola* Plav. as available.

I’ve found a pair of *M. monticola* from Turkmenia (Krasnovodsk, 10.13.4.1899) in Zoological Museum in St.-Petersburg and one female from Kara-Kala is in my collection.

#137

The original spelling was “*Linomius*”. “*Limonius*” was used only by Villiers (1978).

#138

According to Villiers (1978: 276): *Molorchus kiesenwetteri* = *M. plagiatus*.

M. plagiatus was recorded for Armenia by Iablokov-Khnzorian (1961: 75).

#139

According to Sama (1995):

M. marmottani absent in Russia; but in his book (2002) G. Sama accepted old records for Russia as probably reliable. In fact the species is widely distributed in Russia (Plaviltshikov, 1940). It was recently recorded for Ulianovsk and Samara regions of Russia (Isaev et al., 2004); two females of the species from near Ulianovsk are deposited in A. Yu. Isaev’s collection (Ulianovsk), both were published (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001). One female of *M. marmottani* was collected in Chuvashia (Transvolga area, ~ 3-4km N Cheboksary, 19.06.1996, L. V. Egorov leg.), but published (Isaev et al., 2004), as *Glaphyra umbellatarum* (see: Egorov, 2007).

M. m. crovatoi Sama, 1995 (Italy) and *M. m. frischeri* Sama, 1995 (Turkey) are described.

M. plagiatus is recorded from Iran.

M. kiesenwetteri absent in European part of Russia. It is known only from south Caucasian part of Russia (as well as from Crimea).

M. kiesenwetteri ssp. *hircus* (for Caucasus and Turkey) = *M. anatolicus*.

*M. schmidt*i = *salicicola* = *semenovi*; the only distinguishing feature between *schmidt*i and *kiesenwetteri* is the character of pronotal punctation: denser and deeper in *schmidt*i.

The attribution to *M. schmidt*i similar specimens from Europe and Central Asia looks not evident.

Sama (2002) did not mention Caucasus and Crimea for his *M. schmidt*i, but I've got such specimens from both: north (steppe areas!) Crimea, from near Tbilisi and from Eldari Area. According to Sama (2002) *M. schmidt*i is distributed in East Europe from North Ukraine to Urals.

M. semenovi was described from Kazakhstan and Kirgizia; I've also got it from Turkmenia (Kara-Kala).

#140

K. Adlbauer (1992) firstly recorded for Turkey: *Molorchus marmottani*, *Isotomus speciosus*, *Anaglyptus persicus* and *Pogonocherus hispidulus*.

Caloclytus speciosus var. *ganglbaueri* Pic, 1900" was described from "Hong." and then generally accepted as an aberration known only in males. According to Sama (1977) among 17 males of *Isotomus speciosus* (Schneider) known to him from Dalmatia and Croatia all belong to "var. *ganglbaueri*". So, it is an evident of a good local subspecies *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900). According to A. Kotan (personal message, 2014) such form totally absent in Hungary, it neither present in Austria (K. Adlbauer, personal message, 2014). The record of Hungary in the original description (Pic, 1900) could be just a mistake, or connected with very large area of Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1900. The existence of such a taxon could be a good reason for the acceptance of *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *barbarae* Sama, 1997 for NE Italy.

#141

According to Kusama and Takakuwa (1984):

M. ishiharai = *M. kobotokensis kunashiricus*, that agrees with Danilevski's materials from Kunashir.

According to A. Lobanov (personal communication, 1987), the holotype of *Molorchus kobotokensis kunashiricus* was lost in Novosibirsk. It is also absent in the list of Coleoptera types preserved in the Museum (Tshernyshev, 1997).

According to Lazarev (2008), one male of *M. ishiharai* with the label: "Ussur. erg., Kamenka river, 14.6.1935, T. Samojlov leg" was found by him in Plavilstshikov's collection (ZMM - see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net) – first record of the species for the continent.

One female of *M. ishiharai* was collected by A. Napolov (Riga) in Far East Russia near Kaimanovka (14.6.2008 – see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net).

M. ishiharai was recorded (as *Glaphyra*) for Jilin province in China (Gao et al., 2012).

#142

Several *Molorchus kobotokensis* from Far East Russia (Kaimanovka, 15.6.1979, Czech collector) are preserved in C. Holzschuh's collection. No differences from Japan specimens were observed (1993).

Two females of *M. kobotokensis* are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University with labels: Gorno-Taiozhnaya Station, 4.6.1959, L. Anufriev leg. and Suputinsky Reserve, 10.8.1957, L. Anufriev leg.

The species was reliably (according to published photos) recorded for Korea (Lee, 1982, 1987) as well as for Eastern Siberia (Lee, 1987).

#143

I do not see any distinguishing character between *Molorchus starki* (=ussuriensis Plav.) and *M. kojimai* described from Japan.

M. starki was recorded from Korea (Lee, 1982, 1987) as *M. kojimai* while the name “*M. starki*” (or *ussuriensis*) was not ever mentioned for Korean fauna.

Dr. Tatsuya Niisato agrees with my opinion on Korean population, and he (2008) wrote me that *Glaphyra ichikawai* Niisato, 1988 described from near Seul was a synonym of *M. srarki*. But he insists (personal message, 2008) that distinguishing characters used by him for *G. ichikawai* Niisato, 1988 were reliable and so, *M. starki* and *M. kojimai* are very close, but different species.

#144

Nathrioglaphyra Sama, 1995 (type-species: *Molorchus heptapotamicus* Plav.) was introduced as a genus (the main distinguishing character is the shape of tarsi, 3rd tarsal joint with shallow emargination), but G.Sama also regards *Glaphyra* and *Molorchus* as separate genera. *Nathrioglaphyra* is much closer to *Glaphyra*, than to *Molorchus*. I prefer to regard all three taxa inside one genus.

Glaphyra heptapotamica (Plav.) was recorded for China (Ningxia-Hui; Wuzhong) - Hua L.Z., Niisato T. (1993), but the record could be connected with *G. alashanica* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Plavilstshikov, 1936, which was described from about same region.

#145

According to my study in Zoological Museum of St.-Petersburg (2001) of a big series of *Molorchus heptapotamicus* from Ili valley (Kapchagai), Ural valley (Ianvartzevo), Aiaguz, Dzhezkazgan, Talasskiy Alatau (Daubaba) - *M. heptapotamicus* = *Molorchus amygdali* – new synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2010a: 46) in form: “*Molorchus amygdali* Holzschuh, 1979, **syn. nov.** of *Nathrioglaphyra heptapotamica* (Plavilstshikov, 1940)”.

A female of *M. heptapotamicus* from near Kentau (Karatau Ridge) is preserved in the collection of P.Rapuzzi. That female is just same as my female from Talassky Alatau, and both are much closer to the specimens from Ama-Kutan (type locality of *M. amygdali*), than to specimens from Ily (type locality of *M. heptapotamicus*).

Molorchus heptapotamicus was recorded for Russia (Orenburg environs, Utvinskoe in Krasnokholms forest farm) by Tsherepanov (1981).

In Zoological Museum of St.-Petersburg a series of *M. heptapotamicus* is identified by Namkhaidorzh as *Molorchus alashanicus* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, Plavilstshikov, 1936. Its original description was based on unique female from: “Mongolia australis: jug. Alashan, angustiae Tso-sto” preserved in Zoological Inst. (St.-Petersburg). *M. alashanicus* – a very distinct species seems to be never recorded for Republic of Mongolia.

I’ve studied a pair of *M. (Glaphyra)* from China (“Chekiang, Tien-Mu-Shan, 15.5.37 and 14.6.37, E.Suenson leg.”). Male and female have same colour as *M. heptapotamicus* and *M. alashanicus*, but definitely belong to another species – *M. (N.) smetanai* Danilevsky, 2011.

#146

Stenopterus rufus transcaspicus Lazarev, 2008 was described from Turkmenia (Ipay-kala, Kopet-Dag). The subspecies is also distributed in North Iran (Gilan, Mazanderan). The name was originally introduced as unavailable: *S. rufus* morpha *transcaspicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940.

The publication by Tozlu et al. (2005) of “*Stenopterus rufus transcaspicus* Plav., 1940” did not made the name valid. According to ICZN, after 1999 the validation of such name must be accompanied with special remark “ssp.n.” or “stat.n.”

According to Sama (1995b) *Stenopterus rufus rufus* penetrates in Russia along Black Sea coast to Rostov region.

Stenopterus rufus geniculatus can be accepted for Caucasus with Transcaucasia, though Caucasian specimens are of transitional character. Certain populations from South Russia (Dagestan) and Transcaucasia (specially from Azerbajzhan) have widely darkened legs in all specimens.

Stenopterus rufus geniculatus was accepted for the most part of Turkey (Sama et al., 2012), “except the area occupied by *S. r. syriacus*”.

#147

According to A.Kaziuchitz (personal communication, 1984) he had in his collection *Stenopterus ater* from Crimea. The species was also recorded for Crimea by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1931 – “Alupka”) and Bartenev (1989).

S. ater was recorded for Caucasus twice (Eichler, 1930 – “Tiflis”; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 47 – “Caucasus”).

#148

According to I.Kerzhner (personal communication, 1985), *Callimus Muls.*, 1846, was not preoccupied in Orthoptera, as *Callimus Fisch.-Wald.*, 1830 is wrong posterior spelling of *Callimenus F.-W.*, 1830. So, *Callimellum* is not valid.

#149

The name “*Protocallimus*” used by Plavilstshikov (1940: 173,661) and then by Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985) was just a wrong spelling of *Procallimus* Pic.

#150

The published type locality of *Certallum ebulinum* is France. But the species description was based on black-pronotum specimen. Such specimens are known from Spain as very rare and seem to be possible in France (Villiers, 1978: “Seule la morpha ruficolle SEMBLE se rencontrer en France, ...”). Such situation caused the supposition of wrong definition of type locality by Linnaeus (Villier, 1978; Sama, 1988). Sama (1988: 83) supposed the real locality of type specimen in North Africa and accepted *Certallum ebulinum* ssp. *ruficolle* (described from Italy) distributed from Iberian Peninsula to Caucasus and Iran. But I do not see the base for such supposition. The type specimen could really be collected in Europe and then *C. ebulinum* = *C. ruficolle*.

#151

Original spelling is “*Ropalopus*”.

#152

Ropalopus fischeri was described from near Kharkov (East Ukraine), and mentioned as a separate species from near Voronezh (Central Russia) by G.V. Lindeman (1963) and B.M. Mamaev, M.L. Danilevsky, 1975. N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940) accepted *R. ungaricus* = *R. fischeri*, that was an evident mistake, as elytral sculpture of all Russian and most of Ukrainian specimens (with exception of Carpathians) is just as in *R. insubricus*. All Russian and Ukrainian series in Plavilstshikov’s collection are equipped with question mark. *R. insubricus* was recorded for Sumy Region (Ukraine) by Govorun & Zamoroka (2017).

According to my study of big series from near Kharkov (Zoological Museum of Moscow University and my collection) and from near Samara (14 males, 18 females, “Kujbushev, Studenyj Ovrage, 6-24.7.1955, N. Tief leg.”) *R. fischeri* resembles *R. insubricus* by its elytral sculpture; its prosternal process usually is very narrow and long (never in *R. ungaricus*) and hind tibiae are usually curved, but sometimes relatively straight. Only one female from Voronezh region (Tellerman forest farm, 4.7.1955, G.Viktorov leg.) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

At the moment I prefer to regard all Russian and Ukrainian populations as one taxon *R. insubricus* ssp. *fischeri*, including populations from Crimea (Baidak, 1997), from near Odessa (1 very big male – ZMM, though with wide prosternal process and straight hind tibiae), from Podolia (1 female - ZMM).

According to G.Sama (2002), prosternal process in males of *R. ungaricus* is short, wide, triangular and hind tibiae not curved, while in males of *R. insubricus* prosternal process is long, narrow and hind tibiae strongly curved. In *R. insubricus* from Croatia (7 males – ZMM) 4 males have short, wide, triangular prosternal process (others – narrow) and in one male hind tibiae are not curved.

G.Sama (2002) ignored the name *R. fischeri*, though definitely recorded *R. insubricus* for Ukraine and *R. hungaricus* for Ukraine, Central and Southern Russia though mentioned that its distribution requires verification. In fact *R. ungaricus* definitely absent in Russia, but can occur in West Ukraine.

R. insubricus was recorded by Bodenmeyer (1906) for Istanbul prov. of Turkey.

R. insubricus (?=*fischeri*) was recorded for Saratov Region (Anikin et al. 2013 - Khvalynsk National Park); it was collected in the south-east of Penza Region near Bikmurzino in July 2019 by O.Polumordvinov (personal message, 2012).

#153

Ropalopus macropus from Caucasus are often designated in European collections as *R. caucasicus*. The main distinguishing character are spines on first antennal joints. But the development of antennal spines is rather variable both in European and Caucasian populations. I do not see any differences between them.

According to Plavilstshikov (1940), *R. clavipes* = *R. caucasicus*.

#154

Ropalopus varini Bedel, 1870 = *R. spinicornis* (Abeille, 1869), described as *Callidium*, not *Callidium spinicorne* Olivier, 1795 (Haiti), now in *Plectrocerum* Dejean, 1835. The species was recorded for Moldova by Plavilstshikov (1965) and for Ukraine by Althoff and Danilevsky (1997) without any comments. It was mentioned by Zahaikevitch (1991: 69)

#155

Pronocera brevicollis Gebler, 1833 (nec Dalman, 1817).

The generally accepted date of the genus *Pronocera* is 1875 (see Arivillius, 1912: 356; Plavilstshikov, 1940, 261; Bense, 1995: 262; Sama, 2002: 69).

The correct date for *Pronocera* – 1859 - was used by M.Slama (1998: 132).

The genus was introduced with a single species: *Pronocera daurica* Motschulsky, 1859: 494.

#156

According to A.Miroshnikov (personal communication, 1993), *Callidiellum rufipenne* was found near Sochi (imago and larvae in Cupressus). Several localities were published (Miroshnikov, 2004a: Sochi env., Loo; Adzharia, Chakva).

#157

According to Zahaikevitch (personal communication, 1983), *Semanotus undatus* must be included in Crimean fauna after one specimen (from Livadia) from V.Shavrov's collection.

#158

Several species were definitely recorded for Mongolia by Janovsky (1974): *Anastrangalia renardi* (Khubsugul and Ara-Khangai aimaks), *Callidium aeneum* (Khubsugul, Baian-Ulegey, Kobd aimaks), *Xylotrechus altaicus* (Ubsunur aimak), *Amarysius sanguinipennis* (Selenga aimak), *Leiopus albivittis* (Selenga and Khubsugul aimaks).

Callidium aeneum was recorded (Shapovalov, 2012d) for Kazakhstan: Saram-Sakty Ridge in East Kazakhstan.

#159

According to Villiers (1978) *C. aeneum* in Caucasus is represented by *C.a.* "ssp.(?) *longipenne* Plav." The name was introduced by Plavilstshikov (1940: 300) with different ranks [in Russian]: "if that **form** has a geographical value, is not clear now, but it is definitely not a simple aberration" and then: "we separate it now as a special **morph** – *morpha longipenne* m." So, for Plavilstshikov it was a name with doubtful geographical sense, and so available.

Recently the name was wrongly attributed to Villiers (1978) by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

Three syntype females (as “cotypes”) of *Callidium aeneum longipenne* Plavilstshikov, 1940: 300 are preserved now in Zoological Museum of Moscow University with label: “Tigeni, 26.VI.911”.

#160

Phymatodes Mulsant, 1839 (not *Phymatodes Dejean*, 1834 - Tenebrionidae) was conserved by ICZN (1989).

#161

Phymatoderus Dejean, 1837 is nomen nudum, so the name *Reitteroderus Sama*, 1991 proposed as a replacement name for *Phymatoderus Reitter*, 1912 (regarded as a junior homonym of *Phymatoderus Dejean*, 1837) was superficial (see Sama, 1999b) and *Phymatoderus Reitter*, 1912 is valid; *Phymatoderus Reitter*, 1912 = *Reitteroderus Sama*, 1991.

#162

According to J. Voríček's opinion of 1992, south of Ukraine (Donetsk Region and Crimea) and Caucasus are occupied by *Ph. pusillus rufipenne*. Nominative subspecies is distributed in West Europe and West Ukraine.

Phymatodes pusillus rufipenne was accepted by Althoff and Danilevsky (1997) and then by Slama (1998: 147), Sama (2002, as *Poecilium*).

#163

According to Niisato (1995), *Phymatodes infasciatus* Pic, 1935 = *vandykei* Gress. 1935 = *ussuricus* Plav. 1940.

#164

According to E. Vives (2000) *Paraphymatodes fasciatus* (described as *Cerambyx fasciatus* Villiers, 1789, not Scopoli, 1763, not Degeer, 1775, not F., 1775, not Geoffroy, 1785, not Villiers, 1789) must be replaced with *P. unifasciatus* (Rossi, 1790). The necessity of the name change must be checked in agree with Article 23.9.1. of ICZN (1999)

#165

Pogonocherus resilli and *Phymatodes alni elburzensis* were recorded for Talysh by A. Miroshnikov (2001).

Phymatodes alnoides Reitter, 1913: 40 was described before as *Phymatodes alni* var. *pici* Aurivillius, 1912: 349 from “Tiflis”: *Ph. alni pici* Aurivillius, 1912 = *Ph. a. alnoides* Reitter, 1913 - new synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2010a: 47).

Phymatodes alni from Talysh was described as *Poecilium pici* var. *lateniger* Pic, 1945: 6 from “Lenkoran”. So, *Ph. alni lateniger* (Pic, 1945) = *Ph. alni elburzensis* (Holzschuh, 1977) – new synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2010a: 47).

According to Löbl & Smetana (2011: 36) all new names by Pic (1945) are not available because of Pic's sentence: “Des variétés nouvelles (certains diraient aberrations [“somebody could say aberrations”, **which means nothing**])...”. So, *Ph. alni elburzensis* (Holzschuh, 1977) [as *Poecilium*] is valid (Löbl & Smetana, 2011: 41). Such a position is not acceptable as directly contradicts to the Article 45.6.4 of the ICZN (1999).

All new names by Pic (1945) were adequately accepted as available in the previous volume of the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

#166

The system of *Cleroclytus* was revised by Danilevsky (2001d).

Cleroclytus semirufus

Species with transverse elytral bar.

Cleroclytus semirufus semirufus

DISTRIBUTION. Uzbekistan: mountain localities in Pskem, Chatkal and Chirchik Valley; Ugam, Pskem and Chatkal Ridges; surely all forest and shrub mountain localities to the east from Syr-Darja River. Kirgizia: forest and shrub mountain localities surrounding Fergana Valley; Chatkal, Fergana and Alai Ridges. Kazakhstan: Talas Ridge (Aksu-Dzhabagly Natural Reserve) and possibly north slope of Ugam Ridge.

Populations from Taraz environs in Kazakhstan and Kirgizian part of Talas Ridge must be transitional to the next subspecies.

Cleroclytus semirufus collaris

DISTRIBUTION. Kazakhstan: From about Taraz environs (earlier Aulie-Ata, then Dzhambul) to North slope of Zailiisky Alatau (rather common in Almaty environs), Ily River Valley, Dzhungarsky Alatau with surrounding planes, Tarbagatai Mountains, Zaisan Lake environs, Kalbinsky Ridge (the last locality was recorded by I.A. Kostin, 1973), Ketmen Ridge; not known from Karatau Ridge. Kirgizia: north slope of Kirgizsky Ridge (very common in Bishkek environs), north-west part of Issyk-Kul depression, Kungei and Terskei Alatau [Kostin, 1973]; China: from Boro-Horo Ridge with Kuldzha (Yining) environs north-eastwards along state border to about Zaisan depression; Muzart and Julduz (Kaidu-He) vallies [Plavilstshikov, 1940].

Cleroclytus banghaasi

Species with "S"-shaped elytral bar.

The main distinguishing character is the structure of anterior male tarsi (the character was found out by Dr. A. L. Lobanov): internal lobes of two first joints are modified in long and strong narrow appendages.

DISTRIBUTION. Tadzhikistan, in general east and south-east mountains of the Republic: six localities are known, Kulab environs(1), Romit environs in Gissar Ridge and west part of Karategin Ridge along Sorbo River Valley (2), north part of Piandzh Karatau Ridge (3), Surkhu Ridge - between Karategin Ridge and Vakhsh River (4), west part of Petr-I Ridge, Obi-Khingou River Valley near Tavildara (5) and west part of Pamir in Vanch Valley (6). In south-west Tadzhikistan (from low part of Vakhsh Valley to Khovaling) *C. banghaasi* can be sympatric with *C. gracilis*, still both species were never collected in one locality.

Cleroclytus gracilis

Species with "S"-shaped elytral bar.

Internal lobes of first two tarsal joints in males are never modified in long spine-like appendages.

DISTRIBUTION. Tadzhikistan, west mountains of the Republic: Turkestan Ridge, Zeravshan Ridge, Gissar Ridge: Varzob Canyon (Takob, Kondara, Varzob, Dushanbe env.) and westwards; mountains along low level of Vakhsh Valley: Piandzh Karatau Ridge and Khovaling environs.

#167

According to the opinion by Zahaikevitch of 1983, *Dorcadion tauricum* and *Anaglyptus mysticus* absent in Crimea, because of the absence of any data.

Dorcadion tauricum was recorded for Belgorod region of Russia (Prisnyj, Vorobieva, 2005) on the base of one female of *D. cinerarium* from Vejdeleevka district (south border of the region). A photo of the specimen was sent to me by Dr. A.V. Prisnyj.

#168

According to Miroshnikov(2000), *Anglyptus ganglbaueri* = *A. persicus* = *A. natae*; all records of *A. mysticus* for Caucasus concern *A. misticoides*.

Plavilstshikov (1940) as well as Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985) wrongly mentioned the author of *A. persicus* Pic, as "Pic et Reitter".

#169

Rhaphuma diminuta was recorded by T.Niisato (1989) for South Korea (Seoul City); *Obrium brevicorne* was recorded by T.Niisato (1991) for Korea and Japan (Hokkaido).

#170

Plagionotus detritus caucasicola Plavilstshikov, 1940 was described with two taxonomical rank in one page (435) “form” and “morph”: [“... evidently it is not more than poorly pronounced geographical form; we separate it now as a morph (m. *caucasicola* n. fig. 263).”] [in Russian]. So, it is available name, as its geographical character was stated.

The validity of *P. d. caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 was supported by Vitaly (2016): “il est valide au sens du Code international de nomenclature zoologique, art. 10.2”.

According to Vitaly (2016), *Plagionotus detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 = *P. d. africaeseptentrionalis* Tippmann, 1952a.

#171

According to Sama (1994a):

Plagionotus = Echinocerus. In fact both are separate genera, that was recently proved on the base of endofallic characters (Kasatkin, 2005).

Turanoclytus gen. n. for Xylotrechus namanganensis (original spelling is “namaganensis”, but “namanganensis” is now in prevailing usage according to the Article 33.3.1 of ICZN, 2000) – typus generis and X. asellus.

Type species of American genus Acanthoderes is Lamia daviesi (Thomson des., 1864) from C and S America.

Palaeartic species belong to another genus – *Aegomorphus* Haldeman, 1847 – type species *Aegomorphus decipiens* Haldeman, 1847 (monotypy) = *Lamia modesta* Gyllenhal, 1817 (North America).

According to Monne (1994), the type species of Acanthoderes is Lamia varia F., 1787 = Acanthoderes clavipes (Schrank, 1781), designated by Bates, 1861 (but not S American Lamia daviesi, designated by Thomson, 1864).

The text by Bates (1861: 19): “In A. varius, the European species which may be considered typical of the genus,...” can not be regarded as the type designation of the genus.

Before the type species of Acanthoderes Audinet-Serville, 1835 was designated by Thomson (1859: 152) as *Cerambyx varius* Fabricius, 1787 (= *Cerambyx clavipes* Schrank, 1781, but it seems another very early designation must be discovered, which return Acanthoderes to Lamia daviesi, so Aegomorphus Haldeman, 1847 is accepted here as valid.

#172

According to Burakovski et al. (1990) Echinocerus Muls., 1863 is a junior homonym of Echinocerus White, 1848 (Crustacea). A replacement name is Paraplagionotus Kasatkin, 2005.

According to M.A. Alonso-Zarazaga (2007) Echinocerus White, 1848 (Crustacea) is unavailable name, as it is just a wrong spelling of Echidnocerus White, 1842, so Echinocerus Mulsant, 1862 is not a homonym, but valid.

Echinocerus Mulsant, 1863 = *Paraplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005

#173

Neoplagionotus scalaris (as Plagionotus) was recorded for Caucasus (Lopez-Colon, 1997) without any reasons.

#174

Ch. oblitteratus Ganglbauer, 1889 was recorded for Mongolia by Heyrovsky (1965).

Ch. mongolicus Pic, 1943, described from “Mongolie” was mentioned by Namhaidorz (1972) as a separate species. One specimen with such identification is preserved in Heyrovsky’s collection (Prague) and looks very similar to my 3 pale males of Ch. oblitteratus from Mongolia. Evidently that specimen was compared with Ch. diadema kaszabi in its original description. Most probably Ch. oblitteratus = Ch. mongolicus.

The dark elytral patterns in all my three pale Mongolian Ch. oblitteratus (from rather distant localities: Gobi-Altai aimak, South-Gobi aimak, Kobd aimak) are a little different. The last

specimen (with more reduced dark elytral pattern) is totally agree with the picture of *Ch. ubsanurensis* in Tsherepanov's (1982) monograph.

The dark elytral design in *Ch. oblitteratus* males looks like reduced black design of the darkest Mongolian specimens recorded for Mongolia as "*Ch. diadema diadema*" (Namkhaidorzh, 1974 1976). Such specimens with totally black dark elytral areas are always females (represented by two specimens in my collection: South-Gobi aimak and Baian-Khongor aimak – one female was identified by S. Murzin as *Ch. diadema*). According to big series in Kaszab collection in Budapest, dark and pale specimens are connected by all transition forms and belong to one taxon – *Ch. oblitteratus*. Dark *Ch. oblitteratus* are really similar to typical *Ch. diadema* from Far East, but has a little different elytral design. Such dark specimens of *Ch. oblitteratus* from Mongolia are identified in Kaszab collection in Budapest, as *Ch. diadema ab. artemisiae* Fairmaire, 1888 by L. Heyrovsky. (*Clytus artemisiae* was described from near Peking as well as *Clytus diadema* and must be its synonym).

Specimens of "*Ch. diadema kaszabi*" and "*Ch. diadema ab. artemisiae*" identified by Heyrovsky in Kaszab collection (Budapest) are just pale and dark *Ch. oblitteratus* from one locality, so *Ch. oblitteratus* = *Ch. diadema kaszabi*.

New synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2010a: 46): *Ch. oblitteratus* Ganglbauer, 1889 = *Ch. mongolicus* Pic, 1943 = *Ch. kaszabi* Heyrovský, 1970 = *Ch. ubsanurensis* Tsherepanov, 1971.

One male of true *Chlorophorus diadema diadema* with the label "Mongolei, Staudin." is preserved in the collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University, but the real occurrence of the species in the territory of Mongolian Republic needs confirmation.

There is a unique female in Kaszab collection, identified by Heyrovsky as "*Ch. faldermanni*". The corresponding record was published (Heyrovsky, 1968 for Kobd aimak, Khara-Us-Nur and independently by Namkhaidorzh, 1976 for South Gobi-aimak, 20km S Bulgan). Heyrovsky's female is just a small pale *Ch. oblitteratus* without elytral design; most probably, that Namkhaidorzh's record was also based on *Ch. oblitteratus*.

#175

First records for Mongolia: *Chlorophorus ubsanurensis* - Gobi-Altai aimak, Baian-Khongor aimak, *Agapanthia leucaspis* – Selenga aimak (Namkhaidorzh, 1982).

#176

A. leucaspis = *A. euterpe* (my study of *A. euterpe* type in Zoological Museum of Moscow University). The synonymy was published by Tsherepanov (1984).

#177

Rhaphuma is characterized by long 3d antennal joint, spaced out antennal bases and others.

#178

According to Kusama and Takakuwa (1985): *Xylotrechus* = *Xyloclytus* = *Rusticoclytus*.

#179

Redescription and new locality data of *Xylotrechus polyzonus* in Primorje Region were published by Murzin (1981) – first record of the species for Russian fauna.

#180

According to Miroshnikov (1990) *Clytus stepanovi* Danil. et Mirosh. 1985 (stat.n.) is a species (it was described as *C. vesparum stepanovi* and originally recorded for NW Caucasus as *Clytus vesparum* by A.I. Miroshnikov, 1984a).

Sphegoclytus Sama, 2005 was described for *Clytus stepanovi* only with a remark: "*Clytus vesparum* Reitter, 1889 possibly belongs to a new genus". The current composition of the genus *Clytus* is so heterogeneous, that now *Sphegoclytus* must be accepted as a subgenus, which sure includes *Clytus vesparum*.

Clytus vesparum was recorded by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1931: 68) for Saliy (S Azerbajzhan) – the northernmost locality of the species.

#181

After type materials study in Plavilstshikov's collection (1986) I regard:

Clytus raddensis = *C. hypocrita*; *Clytus arietoides* = *C. venustulus*. The synonyms were published by me (1998a). According to Tsherepanov (1982), *C. venustulus* is a good species, not close to *C. arietoides*. “*Clytus venustulus*” described by Tsherepanov (on the base of 3 specimens from Primorie) is not similar to Plavilstshikov’s holotype, neither to any known *Clytus*, but all three specimens absent in Tsherepanov’s collection and were never deposited there (S.Tshernyshev, personal message, 2006).

#182

A publication by Danilevsky (2021g), on *Clytus nigrutilus* Kraatz, 1879c and *C. fulvohirsutus* Pic, 1904e was arranged without type study. Now after study of 3 syntypes of *Clytus nigrutilus* Kraatz, 1879c from Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (SDEI) became clear that *Clytus nigrutilus* Kraatz, 1879c = *C. fulvohirsutus* Pic, 1904e as it was accepted in both Catalogues (Löbl & Smetana, 2010; Danilevsky, 2020e).

Danilevsky & Smetana (2010) as well as Danilevsky (2020e) wrongly accepted *Clytus arietoides* Reitter, 1900 = *C. venustulus* Plavilstshikov 1940 - which was wrongly identified by Danilevsky (2021g) as *Clytus nigrutilus*. In fact, *C. arietoides* and *C. venustulus* are very similar, but *Clytus venustulus* is smaller, with very narrow yellow elytral lines; prothorax without yellow lines along anterior and posterior margins; humeral lines usually absent or present but strongly reduced; apical yellow spots as well as abdominal yellow lines strongly reduced; body small; males: 7.7-9.4 mm, females: 9.1-11.7 mm based on:

***Clytus venustulus* Plavilstshikov 1940, material examined:**

Collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University:

1 ♀, holotype with 5 labels: 1) [red] “Typus”, 2) “Ussuri / Ossinovka / 14.V.1917 / P. Elsky”, 3) “*Clytus* / *venustulus* / m. / type / N. Plavilstshikov det. / 1936”, 4) [red] “HOLOTYPUS / *Clytus* VENUSTULUS / Plavilstshikov, 1940 / M. Danilevsky des. 2008”, 5) [pink] Зоомузей МГУ (Москва, РОССИЯ) / № ZMMU Col 00106 / Zool. Mus. Mosq. Univ. / (Mosquae, ROSSIA) / ex. coll. N. N. Plavilstshikov”.

1 ♂ with 2 labels: 1) “Siberia or. / Raddevka / VI.1915 / A.Krotkay”, 2) “*Clytus* / *nigrutilus* ♂ / Kr. / N. Plavilstshikov det.”.

Author’s collection: 1 ♀, Russia, Primorye Reg., Chuguevka Distr., Sokolovka, 14.7.1974, V. Kuznetsov;

1 ♀, Amur Region, Zeya District, Verkhnezeysk, 20.6.2020, A. V. Shchelokov;

1 ♂, Amur Region, Mazanovsky District, Novorossiysk, 21.6.2021, A. V. Shchelokov.

Author’s collection and collection of V. Ustinov (Moscow): 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Russia, Primorye Reg., Chuguevka Distr., Mt. Snezhnaya (43°44'11" N, 134°25'56" E), 1300 m, 27.6–1.7.2021, V. Ustinov.

S.Ivanov’s collection (Vladivostok): 6 males, 3 females, Primorsky Reg., Mt. Snezhnaya, 1300m, 13-14.6.1920, 27.6.-1.7.2021, S.Ivanov leg.

According to Danilevsky (2023c), *Clytus venustulus* is a valid name of a species distributed from Primorie Region westwards to about Transbaikalia. *C. arietoides* absent in Primorie.

#183

Stictoleptura fulva is reliably known to me (1991) from Belarus and Kharkov region (Ukraine). No specimens from the territory of the former USSR are preserved in Plavilstshikov’s collection in Moscow. One female (without erect elytral setae) from near Kharkov (Zmiev, K.Arnoldi leg.) is preserved in Moscow Zool. Museum. It was recorded for Belarus by Aleksandrovitch et al. (1996).

Leptura fulva f. *fulvoapicalis* Plavilstshikov, 1932 was described from Belaya Station[?] in NW Russia [Belorussia? S.-Petersburg Region?], but the specimen absent in Plavilstshikov's collection.

S. fulva was recorded for Rostov Region of Russia by D.G. Kasatkin (2005b), but according to the personal message of the author (2005) the published identification was not certain – it could be *S. tonsa*. But in fact all eastern *S. fulva* are not too much similar to West European specimens, but closer to *S. tonsa*.

One female of *S. fulva* (Kaluga Reg., Kremyonki, 7.7.2004, V.Ustinov leg.) is preserved in the collection of Vadim Ustinov (Moscow). It has no erect elytral setae, so formally could be identified as *S. tonsa*.

I know specimens of *S. fulva* from France without erect elytral setae.

A specimen from Bithinia (NW Anatolia) was identified by Holzschuh (1974) as “*Leptura fulva*”.

#184

Palimna liturata continentalis was regarded by Plavilstshikov (1958) as a synonym of the nominative subspecies from Japan, but as a separate taxon by Gressitt (1951)

#185

Olenecamptus octopustulatus was recorded for Transbaikalia (Tchikoi – borderline with Mongolia) by Tcherepanov (1983), so old records for the taxon for Mongolia (ignored by Plavilstshikov, 1958) could be right.

Some Japan authors (Kusama and Takakuwa, 1984; Ohbayashi et al., 1992) regard *Ibidimorphum* Motschulsky in Schrenck, 1860 (and so *Olenecamptus octopustulatus* Motschulsky in Schrenck, 1860) as nomen nudum and accept the description Motschulsky in Blessig, 1873. But the description of 1860 looks valid with type locality and colour picture.

#186

Olenecamptus mordkovitshi was described after one male (with brown unicoloured elytra without spots) from near Tchita (“Nizhniy Tsasuchei”).

The holotype (see gallery in www.cerambycidae.net) study shows, that it is unicolored form of *O. octopustulatus*, so: *Olenecamptus octopustulatus* (Motschulsky, 1860) = *Olenecamptus mordkovitshi* Tshernyshev et Dubatolov, 2000 - new synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2010a: 46)

#187

Pterolophia multinotata Pic, 1931 was regarded as a synonym of *P. maacki* (Blessig, 1873) by Breuning (1961: 242), while in new Korean publications (Lee, 1987) both species are regarded as different.

According to Lazarev (2008) *Pterolophia multinotata* Pic, 1931 = *P. mandshurica* Breuning, 1938. Original description: “Allongé, un peu rétréci en arrière,...”, while *P. maacki* is rather wide and broadened posteriorly.

That is why *P. mandshurica* (very common in Ussuri land) was never recorded for Korea (neither “*P. ussuriensis* Plav.”), but *P. multinotata* was.

According to Lazarev (2008) there is no considerable differences between *Pterolophia multinotata* and *P. angusta* (Bates, 1873) from Japan [the details of punctuation are usually different and elytral tubercles of *P. multinotata* are usually more developed]. Both taxa could be regarded as subspecies, so *P. angusta multinotata* is distributed in the mainland. The early records of *P. angusta* for Korea (Lee, 1982) were connected with *P. a. multinotata*.

Possibly *P. maacki* also has a very close Japan taxon (*P. kaleea*?).

#188

According to Tsherepanov (1983):

Pterolophia mandshurica = *selengensis* (described from Mongolian part of Selenga River Valley. Holotype and a paratype of *P. selengensis* are preserved in Zoological Museum (St.-

Petersburg). In general they are a little paler than specimens from Far East Russia, but no other differences.

Egesina bifasciana was found on Sakhalin, *Microlera ptinoides* was found on Kunashir. The latter is also recorded by Tsherepanov for Taiwan, may be on the base of doubtful data of Gressitt (1951). According to Nakamura et al. (1992), *M. ptinoides* absent in Taiwan.

Microlera ussuriensis Tsher. was described from Ussuri Land and later separated in a new genus *Pseudomesosella* Miroshnikov, 1989 (Apodasyini).

As it was mentioned by Tsherepanov (1983: 134), the records of *Acalolepta fraudator* for Kunashir by Danilevsky and Kompantzev (1979) and possibly by Krivolutzkaia (1973) were concerned Japanese *A. sejuncta*, which is also known from Sakhalin, Korea and possibly from Russian mainland (Danilevsky, 1998a). But *Acalolepta fraudator* was also recorded for Kunashir by Kusama & Takakuwa 1984.

One female of *Acalolepta sejuncta* from South Korea is preserved in my collection: “Youngdae-dong, Inje-gun, Kangwon-do, 28.7.1993, T.Ueno leg.”, as well as a male with same label identified by me as *A. fraudator* on the base of comparison with Japanese series. *A. fraudator*, described from Japan, was often recorded for N China and Korea (Gressitt, 1951), sometimes as “*Dihammus cervinus*”.

I identify as *Acalolepta fraudator* one female with three labels: “Voroshilov-Ussurijskij [now Ussurijsk] env., T.Samoilov”, “Nikolsk-Ussurijskij distr., Krivoj Kliuch, 3.8.1928, T.S.”, “*Dihammus cervinus* Hope det. N.Plavilstshikov” (Zoological Museum of Moscow University) – first record of the species for Ussuri region. Most probably this female was the base of Samoilov’s record of *A. cervina* for Russia.

#189

I regard *Pterolophia mandshurica* = *burakowskii* on the base of original description accompanied by a picture. *P. burakowskii* was described from East-Gobi Aimak. I’ve got a female of Mongolian *P. mandshurica* from Bulgan Aimak. It was originally recorded for Mongolia by Namkhaidorzh (1974: 173 – Sukhe-Bator Aimak, East Aimak, East—Gobi Aimak) as *P. rigida*. Later (Namkhaidorzh, 1976: 213) the identifications of corresponding specimens were changed to *P.burakowskii*.

#190

I’ve got in my collection one male of *Apomecyna histrio* with the label: “East Siberia, Selenginsk, 1914” (Danilevsky, 1998). A male and a female of this species with the label “Selenginsk” are preserved in the collection of Moscow Zoological Museum.

#191

Following Plavilstshikov (1958), we (Lobanov et al., 1982) used wrong spelling “Pterycoptini” of Ptericoptini.

According to Breuning (1960) the tribe Apomecynini includes Ptericoptini with genus *Xylariopsis*. The genus *Mimectatina* (=Doius) was placed in his Rhodopini (in my list Apodasyini) or in Rhodopinini (Breuning, 1975).

Several authors regard *Doius* close to *Xylariopsis* and placed both in separate tribe Ptericoptini (Gressitt, 1961, Tsherepanov, 1984).

Sometimes the genus *Morimonella* was placed in Morimopsini and *Morimonellini* was regarded as a synonym of Morimopsini.

#192

Rhodopinini seems to be composed of one genus only. Rhodopina is closed to Lamiini. According to Linsley and Chemsak (1985), Desmiphorini (the name was accepted by Vives, 2000 for *Anaesthetis* and others) is rather special and includes only American genera. Other genera of Rhodopinini (sensu lato), often included in Apodasyini, are not close to each other and composition of the tribe is artificial (Miroshnikov, 1989).

#193

The synonymy: *Microlera ussuriensis* Tsher. = *Miaenia florovi* Tsher. was declared by A.Lobanov (personal communication of 1987) on the base of holotypes study of both taxons and was published as possible by Miroshnikov (1989) on the base of original descriptons. Then it was published by G.O. Krivolutzkaia and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996: 121).

#194

Two females of *Stenidea genei* were collected by me in Armenia not far from Erevan (Ara-Iler Mt., 2000m, 22.6.2003).

According to Vorisek (personal communication of 1992), Armenian *Stenidea genei* is possibly *S.g.naviauxi* Villiers, 1970 described from Iran.

The species was recorded for Stavropol Region (Mashuk Mt.) by Kasatkin and Arzanov (1997).

#195

Ussuria napolovi Danilevsky, 1994 was based on a single male from South Primorye ("Anisimovka, 15-20.VII. 1944" [misprint in collecting data(!), in fact 1994]).

The name *Ussuria* Danilevsky, 1994 is a junior homonym of *Ussuria* Nikolsky, 1903 (Pisces) and was replaced by *Ussurella* Danilevsky, 1997.

Sophronica obrioides (described from Japan) was primary recorded for Russia by Plavilstshikov (1932: 194) as *Lasiapheles obrioides* Bates and then by Samoilov (1936: 233).

"*Anaesthetis obrioides confossicolis*" was recorded for Russia by Plavilstshikov (1955: 539). So, here Plavilstshikov did not accepted *Sophronica obrioides* for Russian fauna.

Tsherepanov's (1984: 49-50) record of *Sophronica obrioides* for Russia was connected with wrong identification of *Ussurella napolovi* (Danilevsky, 1995). Very possible two first records were also based on *U.napolovi*.

Sophronica sundukovi Danilevsky, 2009 was described on the base of a single female from Russian Primorie [misprint in collecting data(!) in fact 19.07.2008]. It is close to *S. koreana* Gressitt, 1951 described from South Korea ("Suigen" = Suwon, about 30km southwards Seoul).

A male of *S.sundukovi* Danilevsky, 2009 was described (Danilevsky, 2013g) from South Korea.

S. obrioides is excluded from continental fauna. It is known from Japan and Taiwan.

The name "*Sophronica koreana*" was wrongly used by Krivolutzkaya (1966: 63) for *Clytosemia pulchra* from Kunashir.

Exocentrus testudineus was originally recorded for Russia by Krivolutzkaya (1964: 10) as *E. saitoi* Matsut. from South Kuriles.

#196

The genera *Deroplia* (= *Stenidea*) and *Oplosia* were placed by Breuning (1963) in Rhodopinini ("Rhodopini"). It is generally accepted position (in our list – Apopasyini). But in the revision of "Asiato-Australienne" Rhodopinini (Breuning, 1975) both genera are absent. May be the author regarded them as not quite "Asian"?

Oplosia was placed in Acanthoderini by Linsley, Chemsak (1985). This position can be proven by larval characters (Mamaev, Danilevsky, 1975; Svacha, 2001).

#197

Terinaea tiliae (Murzin, 1893) described (as *Miaenia*) from Russian Primorye Region (Sokolchi) was wrongly published by G.O. Krivolutzkaia and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996: 121) as a synonym of Japanese *Terinaea atrofusca* Bates, 1884. *T. tiliae* is a vicariant mainland species. It can be easily distinguished from *T. atrofusca* by coarser elytral punctuation, which is rather distinct posteriorly (Danilevsky, 2010a: 45).

#198

According to A.Miroshnikov (1989: 745), *Mimectatina divaricata* (as *Doius*) was found on the continent (about 20km SE Ussurisk, 29.8.78, Kasparian leg.). Miroshnikov prefers to regard *Doius* as a separate genus.

Mimectatina divaricata was originally recorded for Russia as *Kuatunia* sp. by Krivolutzkaya (1964: 10; 1966: 60).

Exocentrus lineatus was found on the continent (Nakhodka, 20.8.85, Belokobylsky leg.).

Miccolamia “*verucosa*” (in fact *M.glabricula*) was found in S Sakhalin (Kholmsk, Dolinsk).

“*Cornumutula quadrivittata* (= *semenovi*)” was found in Kamtchatka Region (Kozyrevsk, 7.85).

Following A.I. Tsherepanov (1979), *C. quadrivittata* ssp. *semenovi* is a rather variable Siberian subspecies with partly same antennal structure in Altaj populations as in *C. q. quadrivittata* from Europe. Both subspecies occur in Altaj.

According to Lazarev (2008, 2009) the description of *C. semenovi* Plav. was based on same species as the description of *C. quadrivittata* (Gehl.), so: *C. quadrivittata* (Gehl.) = *C. semenovi* Plav.

Another species (with short 3rd and 4th antennal joints) was described from West Europe (now North Moravia) as *C. lineata* (Letz., 1844). European species is known eastwards to Komi Republic, Taimyr and Tobolsk, but absent in Altaj and East Siberia.

C. quadrivittata is distributed in Siberia from Altaj to Sajans, Transbaikalia, Yakutia, Chukotka and Korea. One male of *C. quadrivittata* from Zvenigorod env. (“Moscow region, Zvenigorod Biological Station, 13.8.1949”) is preserved in the collection of S.Murzin (Moscow), but the label is rather doubtful and occurrence of the species in Europe needs confirmation.

S. Tchernyshev (Novosibirsk) sent me the photos of two *Cornumutula* from Altaj, which were regarded by Tsherepanov as similar to European “*C. quadrivittata*” [in fact to *C. lineata*]. Both are typical Siberian *C. quadrivittata* with long 3rd-4th antennal joints.

Both species are very different and rather distinct, and two their names can not be regarded as synonyms, as it was wrongly accepted by A.Lobanov et al. (1981) and A.Miroshnikov (1989).

The real taxonomy situation was firstly adequately realized by Pic (1900a), though with wrong nomenclature, in form:

“*Letzneria* Kr. ...

lineolata Letz. ... Eur. Or. All.

quadrivittata Gehl. ... Altai, Baikal”

The record of “*C. quadrivittata*” [in fact *C. lineata* – that is evident from the description] for Komi Republic (NE of European Russia) by Tatarinova et al. (2007) was equipped with a picture from Tsherepanov’s monograph, where long 4th antennal joint is clearly seen – and so by real *C. quadrivittata*. *C. lineata* is connected in Komi with *Abies* and *Larix* (after Lobanov, 1976).

One male of *C. quadrivittata* from North Sakhalin (10~15.7.2021_Sakhalin, Nogliki env., Goryachiy Klyuch) is preserved in the collection of S. Ivanov (Vladivostok).

#199

Rh. schurmanni Breun., 1969 was found in Talysh by M.Danilevsky (1982). Once (Breuning, 1975: 50) the species was wrongly spelled as *Rh. schuberti* – not available name.

#200

According to Hasegawa and Ohbayashi (2001), *Miccolamia verrucosa* absent in Russia; it was recorded before on the base of wrong determination of *M. g. glabricula*, distributed in Japan, Sakhalin and Kurile Islands.

The taxon was originally recorded for Russia by Krivolutzkaya (1966: 63) as *Pseudanaesthetis seticornis* Gressitt from south Kuriles.

#201

E.Vives (2000) accepted the original spelling *Aplocnemia* Stephens, 1831, which was changed in right form *Aphelocnemia* in the erratum to the original publication (according to

Villiers, 1978) in 1831: 414; according to Vives, 2000, in 1832: 406; according to Löbl & Smetana (2010) in 1832: 414.

Aplocnemia Stephens, 1831 was accepted as valid in the new Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

#202

Villiers (1970) transferred *Mesosa obscuricornis* to the subgenus *Perimesosa* because of hairy elytrae.

#203

According to Hayashi (1964), *Mesosa senilis* belongs to the subgenus *Aphelocnemia*.

#204

Mesosa hirsuta ssp. *continentalis* Hayashi 1964 was described from Korea and continental Russia.

According to Yamasako & Ohbayashi (2007) *Mesosa hirsuta continentalis* is a synonym of the nominative form distributed from Hokkaido to Kyushu, as well as on the continent (but two more Japan subspecies were accepted).

Makihara (2007: 520) did not use that synonymy and accepted four subspecies. for Japan only.

#205

Apriona rugicollis was recorded for East Siberia by Breuning (1962). The occurrence of the species in the region seems to be possible, because of its very large area (China, Korea, Japan). One female with the label “Vladivostok” is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (ZMM).

#206

According to J.Vorisek’s opinion of 1992, *Monochamus saltuarius* must be divided in European and Siberian subspecies.

The species was recorded for Moscow Region (Filippovo of Orekhovo-Zuevo Distr., 2012) on the base of a single specimen by Nikitsky et al. (2013); for Chuvashia by Egorov, Ivanov, 2014.

#207

M. galloprovincialis consists of a number of subspecies. Specimens from Caucasus and Transcaucasia are characterized by strong development of orange-yellow elytral pubescence; the subspecies was described as *M. g. transitivus* Lazarev, 2017 close to *M. g. tauricola* Pic, 1912 (described from «Taurus cilicien»).

Siberian *M.g. ssp. cinerascens* just contrary often has glabrous or nearly glabrous elytra. North of European Russia is also occupied by very typical *M.g.cinerascens*.

#208

The spelling “urussovii” with “ii” following original description is connected with Latin transcription of the name Urussovius, and same situation must be with *Tetrops starkii*.

#209

Siberian *M. sutor* can be regarded as a separate subspecies *M. s. longulus* Pic, 1898 (described from “Sibérie: Amour”) because of poor elytral pubescence; the north-western part of the area penetrates to the north-east of European Russia – published by Danilevsky (2010a: 49).

#210

According to E.Vives (2000: 659) *Carinatodorcadion* is a junior synonym of *Dorcadodium* Gistel, 1856.

#211

The subspecies structure of *D. carinatum* was revised by Danilevsky (1998b).

D. carinatum from Nizhnij Unal (male, North Osetia, Skalistyi Ridge, 2-5.7.1997, M.Nabozhenko leg. in D.Kasatkin coll.) can be preliminary attributed to *D.c. sunzhenum* (from Sunzhensky Ridge).

Two series of *D. carinatum* from NE environs of Groznyj (N Caucasus, Chechnja: Hankala and Petropavlovskaja; in my collection) belong to *D.c. cylindraceum*. This population can be regarded as transitional to *D. c. sunzhenum*: many specimens are even more narrow than typical *D.c. cylindraceum*, without humeral carinae and humeral furrows.

The eastern most population of the species is Ayke Lake in the NE extremity of Aktiubinsk Region in Kazakhstan near eastern border of Orenburg Region (4 males and 1 female, 27.4.2010 A.&V.Menshchikov leg. - MD). The population can be regarded as *D.c. uralense*.

#212

D. koenigi Jak., described (as a species) from Daghestan (Temir-Klan-Choura), is distributed in mountain Daghestan and characterized by narrow body (the types were studied by me) and total absence of pubescent females. It was once more published as a species by Danilevsky (2023a).

#213

According to Lazarev (2009) a glabrous subspecies of *Dorcadion sulcipenne* Küster, 1847a from near Tbilisi was described as *Dorcadion caucasicum* Küster, 1847b, so its name must be *D. sulcipenne caucasicum* Küster, 1847b.

Same form was described later as *D. impressicorne* Tournier, 1872 (from near Gori) and *D. sulcipenne* m. *exsertum* Plav., 1948 (not available name). New synonyms were published (Danilevsky, 2010a: 46): *D. sulcipenne caucasicum* Küster, 1847 = *D. impressicorne* Tournier, 1872.

Most of “*D. caucasicum*” from Caucasus in Plavilstshikov’s collection are represented by glabrous forms of *D. sulcipenne* - the record of *D. caucasicum* for Georgia (Gory) by Plavilstshikov (1958: 126) was connected with *D. sulcipenne caucasicum*.

D. sulcipenne caucasicum is very numerous near Lisi Lake (SW of Tbilisi) and near Tzodoreti (about 10km NW from Tbilisi).

According to local Georgian collector (personal message, 2010) two subspecies are separated by Kura River near Tbilisi. *D. s. sulcipenne* is distributed along left (north-east) bank of Kura from about Gldani to Rustavi, while *D. s. caucasicum* is distributed along right (south-west) bank of Kura from about Digomi to Tzkhneti. So, numerous pubescent specimens (*D. s. sulcipenne*) with the label “Tbilisi” preserved in different museums were collected north-eastwards from the city.

A very dense population of *D. s. caucasicum* is known to me near Akhalkalaki (SW Kaspi) about 40km NW Tbilisi.

Dorcadion caucasicum sensu Plavilstshikov (1958) and Breuning (1962) from Armenia were described as new species: *D. sisianense* Lazarev, 2009 and *D. megriense* Lazarev, 2009. *D. cinerarium* absent in Transcaucasia and in Turkey. Transcaucasian and Turkish species of “*cinerarium*-group” are all very different, but in general their autochromal females are less pronounced and sometimes absent.

Autochromal female (with pubescent elytra) from Shorzha (Gegarkuni reg., 20-25.5.99, M.Nabozhenko leg. - MK) belong to *D. sulcipenne gokshanum* and one autochromal female from Lalvar (north Armenia not far from Tbilisi, 8.6.60 - MK) belong to *D. sulcipenne caucasicum*.

Due to the courtesy by Dr. L.Zerche I received a photo of the holotype of *D. basale* Kraatz, 1873 (see gallery in www.cerambycidae.net) described from “Armenia”, which was regarded as a subspecies of *D. sulcipenne* by Breuning (1962) or its synonym by Plavilstshikov (1958). In fact it is same species, that was later described as *D. kagyzmanicum* Suvorov, 1915, so *D. basale* Kraatz, 1873 = *D. kagyzmanicum* Suvorov, 1915.

The taxon described by me as *D. cinerarium danczenkoi* from Talysh Mts (Mistan env.) is very special with very rough pronotal sculpture and total absence of pubescent forms must be better regarded as a species.

#214

Dorcadion panticapaeum was wrongly spelled (as “*panticapeum*”) by Lobanov et al. (1982).

D. cinerarium (as *D. caucasicum*) was recorded for several south and central districts of Voronezh region (Negrobov et al., 2005).

D. cinerarium (as *D. caucasicum*) was recorded for Moldavia (Kishinev) by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1931).

According to Lazarev (2011e): *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) distributed in Moldova, Ukraine, Russia and Azerbaijan consists of **17 subspecies**: *D. c. cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) - European Russia, central and eastern Ukraine, *D. c. deniz ssp. nov.* - East Azerbaijan, Baku environs, *D. c. napolovi ssp. nov.* - north Azerbaijan, Shemakha environs, *D. c. belousovi ssp. nov.* - north-east Azerbaijan, Velvelichay River, *D. c. terkense ssp. nov.* - Chechnya, Groznyi environs, *D. c. sindorum ssp. nov.* - Russia, Black Sea Coast, Anapa environs, *D. c. veniamini ssp. nov.* - Russia, north-west Caucasus, Markotkh Ridge, *D. c. adygorum ssp. nov.* - Adygeya, Maykop environs, *D. c. smetanai ssp. nov.* - Karachay-Cherkessia, Khasaut environs and Kabardino-Balkaria, Baksan environs, *D. c. macropoides* Plavilstshikov, 1932, **new rank** - Ukraine, Kharkov Region, *D. c. skrylniki ssp. nov.* - south-east Ukraine, Melitopol environs, *D. c. azovense ssp. nov.* - south-east Ukraine, Berdiansk environs, *D. c. gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996 south Ukraine, Kherson Region, *D. c. perroudi* Pic, 1942, **new rank** - south-west Crimea, *D. c. bartenevi ssp. nov.* - west Crimea, Tarkhankut Cape, *D. c. panticapaeum* Plavilstshikov, 1951 - north-east Crimea and south-west Russia, Taman Peninsula, *D. c. zubovi ssp. nov.* - Moldova.

Glabrous *D. cinerarium* with very rough pronotum from Teberda (preserved in S.Kadlec collection, Prague) were not received by M.Lazarev and so, not described.

#215

According to Danilevsky (1992c) *D. kalashiani* was recorded before for Talysh (Lobanov et al., 1981: 789) as *D. kasikoporanum*. The latter is known from Arailer Mt. in Armenian Republic (16 males and 10 females in my collection).

D. kasikoporanum was described from “Kazikoporan” or Kazkoporan – a small village situated in NW Igdir about 20km W Tuzluca and about 10km S Arax river at Tandurek river. The locality is named “Kazykolaran” in Russian topographical military map; same name is used in Russian “Atlas of Car Roads from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean”, 1999, Minsk, “Trivium”: 382pp.

The holotype male (13mm) is preserved in Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Paris) with the labels: “Russ Armenia, Kasikoporan, 1901, Korb.” [printed] and “kasikoporanum Pic” by Pic’s hand. I do not see any differences between holotype and two males (12.8-13.5mm) from collection of C.Holzschuh: “TR. bor. or., GÖLE env., 24.5.1992, J. Macek leg.” [Göle NW Kars?], as well as from Armenian specimens (m: 11.0-14.5mm, f: 11.8-14.6mm).

D. czegodaevi (described from north Azerbaijan from the area between Sheki and Maraza) was recorded for Soviet Azerbaidzhan (Plavilstshikov, 1958) as *D. kagyzmanicum* Suvorov, 1915. *D. kagyzmanicum* was also recorded for “Leninakan” (now Giumri in Armenia, before Alexandropol) by Plavilstshikov (1948), but later (Plavilstshikov, 1958) the record was not repeated by the author, so, most probably it was connected with wrong identification of *D. argonauta*. *D. kagyzmanicum* absent on the territory of the former USSR.

A *Dorcadion* population occurs in North Azerbaijan between Altyagach and Zarat is very similar to *D. czegodaevi* and is preliminary attributed by me to that species.

A big series of *D. kalashiani* was collected in May 2008 by K.Hadulla and D. Kasatkin in Azerbaijan: Yardymly District of Talysh Mountains, near Kyurektchi [Mt. Uziubashi] 1600-1700m.

#216

According to Lazarev (2008), the opinion of Breuning (1962): *impressicorne* = *argonauta* – is not far from the reality, as *D. argonauta* is very close to *D. sulcipenne* and must be regarded as one of its Transcaucasian subspecies: *D. sulcipenne argonauta*. Several transitional populations are known in north Armenia (Noemberyan).

Armenian *D. sulcipenne* from near Sevan lake was described, as *D. goktshanum* Suvorov, 1915 [wrongly spelled by S. Breuning (1962) as “*goektshanum*”] and *D. armenum* Suvorov, 1915.

#217

Dorcadion caspiense Breuning, 1956 was described from “Liryk” (modern Lerik in Talysh) and regarded as a species (Breuning, 1962). It was regarded by Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985) as *D. sulcipenne caspiense*. A big series of the taxon was collected near Lerik in Talysh by A. Nekrasov in 1981.

#218

D. sericatum is regarded here as a species, so *D. arenarium* was absent in the USSR.

#219

D. litigiosum otshakovi Suv. was described from near Kherson and regarded by Breuning (1962) also as a subspecies. According to Plavilstshikov (1958) *D. litigiosum* = *D. otshakovi*.

I’ve received (2006) from S. Vaschenko three specimens of *D. litigiosum otshakovi* from Ukraine:

one pair, S Ukraine, Nikolaevsk reg., Ochakov env. near the sea, 27.04.1997, S. Vaschenko leg.

one female, SW Ukraine, Odessa reg., right coast of the bay Kujalnitsky, 19.04.2005, Demidov leg.

#220

D. mokrzeckii Jak. was primery found in Crimea out of the type locality: “Opuk Mt., 16.4.1999, Andreeva leg.” – a pair of not quite typical specimens in my collection received from V. Dolin.

#221

I’ve seen in Paris a series, identified by Breuning as *D. elegans m. crimeense* Breun. It was *D. mokrzeckii*. So I regard *D. crimeense* as a synonym of *D. mokrzeckii* and *D. elegans* most probably absent in Crimea.

#222

Dorcadion elegans was missed in the Key for Caucasus by Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985) though it is known from the region (east Ciscaucasia).

The species is known westwards as far as Dnepropetrovsk in Ukraine, where it is very common.

D. elegans is widely distributed in Orenburg Region (Buzuluk, Totzkoe, Tashla, Sol-Iletzk distr, Ak-Bulak districts), Saratov region. It is known from West Siberia: Pokrovka of Kurgan region – one female in my collection.

The species was recorded for the centr of Voronezh region (Plavilstshikov, 1958), but it was not mentioned in the cadastr of the region (Negrobov et al., 2005).

Most probably the northernmost populations of the species are distributed in Samara region to about Samara river valley (about 53°N). One female from Pavlovka (about 50km S Samara) is preserved in my collection.

#223

According to Danilevsky (1992a) only one *Dorcadion* species is distributed in Kopet-Dag, though the synonymy *D. tuerki* = *D. komarowi* was wrong. According to my series from Mazanderan (where the type locality – Hadschabad – is situated), *D. tuerki* is in general bigger with less developed (or absent) erect elytral setae. But *D. tuerki* was absent in USSR.

D. komarowi is not a synonym of *D. kryzhanovskii*, as it was proposed by Danilevsky (1992a). The latter is characterized by black legs and antennae with numerous black spots on elytral white stripes, while *D. komarowi* has usually red legs and antennae with rare or absent black elytral spots. So *D. komarowi kryzhanovskii* is a subspecies from Germab valley (Danilevsky, 2010b).

#224

According to Plavilstshikov (1958: 181) the type (male – in fact holotype by monotypy) of *D. euxinum* Suvorov, 1915 (described from Novorossiysk) is *D. sareptanum*, and at least one female designated as type [but not mentioned in the original description!] was *D. cinerarium*. That is why a new synonymy was published (Danilevsky et al., 2005): *D. sareptanum euxinum* Suv. = *D. kubanicum* Plav. Previously Plavilstshikov (1921: 111; 1931: 64) published another synonyms: *D. cinerarium* (F.) = *D. euxinum* Suv. on the base of that female wrongly designated by Suvorov as type of his *D. euxinum*.

Recently (2009) the holotype of *D. euxinum* Suv. was not found in Zoological Museum (St.-Petersburg).

Two specimens designated as types of *D. euxinum* Suv. are available (ZIN), but both are females [one of them is designated as male!]; both are with adequate original labels: 1) “Novorossiysk. V.1909 N.Bogdanov-Kat'kov” 2) “*Dorcadion euxinum* Typ.m. G.Suvorov. det.” The female designated as male can not be the holotype as it is much larger (about 14mm, but holotype was 11.5mm) and does not have a distinct dorsal elytral white line together with other different characters (most probably both females are really *D. sareptanum euxinum*, but not *D. cinerarium*!).

The acceptance of both females as syntypes (Danilevsky, 2010a: 44-45) was wrong, and the synonyms published (Danilevsky, 2010a; Danilevsky, Smetana, 2010: 245) on the base of such wrong “syntypes”: “*D. cinerarium* (Fabricius) = *D. euxinum*” were also wrong.

Recently several males of *D. sareptanum* from the area northwards Novorossiysk became known (Pashkovskaya near Krasnodar and Temryuk). All are totally agreed with the original description of *D. euxinum* Suvorov, 1915 and differ considerably from *D.s.kubanicum*, so another local subspecies must be accepted (Danilevsky, 2013g): *D.s. euxinum*.

N.N. Plavilstshikov accepted the area of his *D. kubanicum* eastwards to about Armavir.

D. sareptanum estriatum Suvorov, 1913 (described from Pyatigorsk) is accepted by Lazarev (2016b) as a lowland subspecies from the environs of Pyatigorsk, Kislovodsk, Cherkessk.

Now I prefer to regard all populations of *D. sareptanum* from Rostov region as *D. s. sareptanum*, which are represented in my collection by two localities: from near Manych (46°26'N, 42°42'E) and Orlovsky environs (about 70km S Volgograd – northwards Manych Depression). The western most population of *D. s.sareptanum* is known in the north of Krasnodar Region (70km S Rostov-on-Don). The record for East Ukraine (Danilevsky, 2013g: 13) was a mistake.

D. sareptanum (described from Volgograd) was known to Plavilstshikov eastwards to about Emba river in Kazakhstan, but southwards not far than Kuma River.

There is a male of *D. s. sareptanum* in the collection of S.Kadlec with the label “Saratov, 14.5.1998, Z.Kletečka leg.” – specimen is rather dark, similar to *D. s. kubanicum*. It is the most northern specimen known to me, though, according to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1958), the taxon is known from south part of Samara Region. A locality in Ciscaucasia was published (with photos of specimens) by Toropov & Milko (2013: 46): Privolnoe in Stavropol Region (45°54'N, 41°17'E), but the subspecies attribution of that population is not clear.

In fact the difference between *D. s. sareptanum*, *D. s. euxinum* and *D.s.kubanicum* is very small and sometimes totally absent. In general *D. s. kubanicum* is larger and darker, with narrower white elytral stripes (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net).

Dorcadion striatiforme Suv. was described as “*D. striatiforme* (Reitter in litt.)” from Kislovodsk (Danilevsky, 2013g), though the type locality was not definitely published. A type (male) of *D. striatiforme* was discovered in the collection of Zoological Institute (Sankt-

Petersburg). This specimen is in very good condition (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) with three labels: (1) “Circassia Reitter.”, (2) “*Dorcadion striatiforme* Reitter, in litt. G.Suvorov det.”, (3) “k. G.Suvorova” [in Russian]. It is designated as lectotype (Danilevsky, 2013g), while another known syntype male with uncertain species attribution must be designated as paralectotype (not available now in the collection). Now it is clear, that *D. striatiforme* is a form of *D. sareptanum* with dark dorsal pubescence and often reddish legs. I know such specimens from several localities in Karachaevo-Cherkessia: male, Uchkulan env., 18.5.2006, A.Zernov leg. - collection of Moscow Pedagogical University; male, Karatchaevo-Tcherkessia, Uchkulan, 1300m, 22-23.06.1992, D.Kasatkin leg. and male, Karatchaevo-Tcherkessia, Daut canyon, 22 06 1998 – both in D.Kasatkin’s collection; 2 males, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Verhnyaya Teberda, 1200-1300m, 4.6.1978, B.Zvarič leg. and 1 male, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Verhnyaya Teberda, 1980, J.Kratokhvil leg. – collection of S.Kadlec; and from Kabardino-Balkaria: 2 males, Tyrnyauz, 2000m, 4.6.1988, M.Danilevsky leg. – my collection (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net).

This form was regarded (Danilevsky, 2010a: 44) as *D. sareptanum striatiforme*.

#225

D. tristriatum is connected by the row of transitional forms with *D. holosericeum*, so I regard *D.h. tristriatum* as south subspecies. It is distributed eastwards along Caucasian Ridge to Daghestan – one male from near Tlokh (2000m) in Andiyskoe Koysu Valley (27.5.1988, V. Karasev leg., collection of S. Saluk) and further to Caspian Sea (a male in collection of S.Kadlec: “Makhachkala, 08.1950”).

Dorcadion striatum (Dalman, 1817: 175) [secondary junior homonym] was described [as *Lamia*] from “Caucaso”.

A big series of *D. holosericeum tristriatum* was collected by me on Kazbek slopes (2200m, 9.6.1988); 15 specimens were collected near Kazbegi (Georgia, 42°39'44.02"N, 44°37'15.56"E, 2170m) by Andrzej Matusiak (Radosław Plewa - personal message with a photo, 2011).

#226

According to Dascalu et al. (2021), *Dorcadion equestre transsilvanicum* Ganglbauer, 1884 absent in Moldavia.

Dorcadion equestre was recorded for north-east Kazakhstan by Bragina & Maruarova (2016) - Naurzum Natural Reserve in Kustanay region.

#227

According to Danilevsky and Khvylya (1987), *Dorcadion shirvanicum* Bog. 1934 = *D. azerbaijdzhanicum* Plav. 1937.

In fact the description of *Dor. mnischechi* subsp. *shirvanica* Bogachev, 1934 was based on a glabrous female from near Perekishkiul in east Azerbaidzhan near Baku. Another specimen (from Shemakha district) was just mentioned by the author. So, Perekishkiul is the type locality of the taxon.

According to M.Danilevsky (2004a), the description of *D. azerbaijdzhanicum* Plav. 1937 was based on two series from Central Azerbaidzhan: a pair from “station Padar, 5.5.1934” in about 40km NW from Geokchai (both specimens were equipped with red labels: “typus”, so Padar is the type locality of the taxon) and a pair from “steppes de Geoktshaj, Bargushety, IV.1903” in about 30km SSE from Geokchai (both specimens were equipped with red labels: “paratypus”). One male of the species from near “Elisavetpol” – now Giandzha - (6.1916, G.Olsufiev leg.) is also represented in Plavilstshokov’s collection. A.L. Lobanov collected a big series of the taxon in about 2km N Geokchai (3.5.1988). I received (2002) 12 males and 4 females from that series for study. All specimens from Cenral Azerbaidzhan differ considerably from specimens of east population (big series collected near Perekishkiul by V.Tzemberov – 20.4.1991, S.Khvylya – 24.4.1986 and M.Danilevsky, 1-2.5.1987). So, west populations form a subspecies *D. sh. azerbaijdzhanicum* with pale elytral spots usually less developed, and certain specimens are very

similar to *D. laeve*; humeral black stripe never well developed, usually absent at least near humery or totally absent; glabrous females are not known.

“*Dorcadion azerbaijdzhanicum*” (in fact *D. shirvanicum shirvanicum*) was recorded by Breuning (1962) for Derbent, so the species is represented in Russia.

#228

D. bisignatum was recorded by Breuning (1962) for Batumi and regarded by Plavilstshikov (1958) as very possible for Adzharia. One female with the label “Batumi distr., Dzhars’chai[?], 4.VI. Dobrovl.” is preserved in Zool.Mus of Moscow Univ.

#229

D. indutum Falderman, 1837 was described without exact geographical data. According to the title of the original publication: “Fauna entomologica Trans-Caucasica”, only Transcaucasia could be regarded as type locality, though many species described in that publication absent in Transcaucasia, and known from Iran only.

The original description is supplied with a good color picture (Tab.8, Fig.7). A specimen with very short dark basal elytral stripes is shown. Very stable population with exactly same elytral design was discovered by A.Rubenian in East Armenia westwards Goris (Armenia, 3 km SE Ishkhanasar, 39°33'2.03"N, 46°4'27.22"E, 1902m, 14.5.2011). This population is regarded now as typical. Similar forms were collected by A.Rubenian nearby: Azerbaijan, 3 km NW Hoznavar, 39°38'0.81"N, 46°19'14.99"E, 2033m 15.5.2011 and Armenia, 4km NW Tekh, 39°34'6.97"N, 46°25'46.64"E, 1622m, 15.5.2011).

Black forms with long elytral dorsal stripes were described as *Dorcadion nigrosuturatum* Reitter, 1897 from near Sevan lake and are distributed at the north-west part of the lake. *D. griseipenne* Breuning, 1943 was also described from here (Semenovka).

Both taxa can not be regarded as subspecies, because represent two marginal forms in a long line of Alpine vicariant species along Sevan Ridge with several species in between (*D. semilucens*, *D. cineriferum*). Dark *D. nigrosuturatum* Reitter, 1897b is the most north-western one – distributed northwards Tzovaguih at the northern most part of Sevan Lake. Light *D. indutum* Faldermann, 1837 is the most south-eastern one – distributed near Goris.

Dorcadion indutum var. *pulchrum* Pic, 1908 was described from “Caucase”, but the holotype (preserved in Pic’s collection in Paris, see: “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) has an exact label: “Murow-Dagh (Koenig)”. The mountain is situated in West Azerbaijan [40°18'35"N, 46°14'04"E] far northwards all localities of *D. indutum*, much nother than *D. ponomarenkoi* of same group of species. So, *D. pulchrum* Pic, 1908 must be accepted as a species (Danilevsky, 2012d: 116). It differs from *D. indutum* by better developed elytral carinae under black stripes, very fine elytral pubescence not hiding cuticula; dorsal elytral stripes rather long but pale.

#230

Dorcadion sodale Hampe was recorded for Transcaucasia by Plavilstshikov (1932: 193).

According to Plavilstshikov (1958: 259) *D. sodale* is distributed in NE Turkey up to its north border and is probable for Georgia.

One locality of the species was shown in South Georgia by Braun (1976), but it was definitely connected with *D. rosti*, which was included in *D. sodale* as a morph.

#231

According to Danilevsky (1992a), *D. jacobsoni* = *sokolowi* = *conicolle*; and according to Danilevsky (1993b), *D. jacobsoni* = *apicipenne* = *sokolowi* = *amymon* = *dsungaricum* = *melancholicum* = *conicolle* and possibly = *merzbacheri*.

I do not know the type of *D. merzbacheri*. Its type locality is uncertain – “Thian-Shan”. But in the original description it was compared with “*D. lucae*” sensu Breuning, so with *D. jacobsoni* and could be conspecific to it.

D. obtusicolle is a good species (I've studied the type in Prague), that agree with Plavilstshikov's (1958) opinion, and just contrary to Breuning's (1962) opinion.
#232

D. samarkandiae Breun. was described after one female from "Samakand, Boukhara" and was originally compared with "*D. lucae*" sensu Breuning (that means – *D. sokolowi* Jak.). No Dorcadions are known from near Samarkand, but *D. turkestanicum* is the geographically nearest species, and its females totally agree with the original description. So, two synonyms could be preliminary accepted: *D. turkestanicum* Kr. = *D. samarkandiae* Breun.

I've received from D. Milko for study two series of *D. turkestanicum* from Batken Region of Kirgizia (north foothills of Turkestan Ridge): Lyaylek environs (39°42'40"N, 69°55'360"B) and Zamburuch (now Aksu) environs (39°54'C, 69°21'B). The last one is situated directly on Tadzhikistan border, so the penetration of the species to Tadzhikistan along Turkestan Ridge (Toropov, Milko, 2013) must be accepted as real.

The records of the species (Toropov, Milko, 2013) from near Dzhalsalabad in one side of the area and from south-west Uzbekistan in other side (near Karshi and in upper level of Amu-Darya river) are unbelievable, and were evidently based on totally fantastic area by Plavilstshikov (1958: 178), which included Fergansky Ridge, Surkhandarya River, Darvaz and Kashgaria [!!!].

#233 According to Danilevsky (1993b): Dorcadion *musarti* Pic, 1907 is very close to *D. morozovi*, but is a separate species.

#234 *D. morozovi* was found in China in the east part of Ketmen Ridge on Sarybutchun Pass (northwards Tekes-city): 1 male, 2300m, 11.6.99, I. Belousov leg. (my collection). It was collected together with several very big *D. rufogenum*.

#235 The revision of subspecies structure of *D. semenovi* was published by Danilevsky (2002). Old distributional data on *D.s. semenovi* and *D.s. hauseri* published by me (Danilevsky, 1993b) were revised.

#236 Old data on the occurrence of *D. kuldshanum* in Przhevalsk environs (Plavilstshikov, 1958; Breuning, 1962; Danilevsky, 1993b) were most probably based on specimens from China territory. No reliable data on the occurrence of the species in Kirgizia (or in Kuldzha environs) were available (Danilevsky, 2002a).

#237 New locality (about 160km eastwards Narynkol along Tekes River Valley) of Dorcadion *kuldschanum* in China at the western most part of Narat Ridge in Koksuy River Valley south-eastwards Tekes (several males, 2000-2300m, 12.6.1999, I. Belousov leg.) makes more possible the occurrence of the species in Kazakhstan near Narynkol.

#238 According to Danilevsky (1996a), *D. politum* = *D. lydiae*. The types of *D. lydiae* (from Semipalatinsk) are just the most colourful specimens of the series, which was the base for *D. politum* ab. *nanellum* – small *D. politum politum*.

I.A. Kostin (1973) proposed another synonyms *D. eurygyne* = *balchashense* = *lydiae*, that was absolutely wrong.

The occurrence of *Politodorcadion politum* in European Russia was supposed by me (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997) on the base of a single male with a label: "Orenburg, 30.4.1963". Now the occurrence of *P. politum* in Orenburg Region was proved by two very big series from two localities in the Asian part of Orenburg Region (Sol-Iletsk distr., Shybyndy river, 10km westwards Troitzk, 160m above the level of the sea, 50°43'N, 54°28'E and Orenburg distr., Donguz riv., Pervomaiskiy env., 120m, 51°34'N, 54°57'E, collected by M. Danilevsky L. Korshikov, A. Shapovalov). Both populations were described as *P. politum shapovalovi* Danilevsky, 2006.

One male of *P. p. shapovalovi* from Temir environs (Kazakhstan, about 120km S Aktiubinsk, IV.1908) is preserved in Zoological Institute of St.-Petersburg. The specimen has the label: “*Compsodorcadion eurygyne* Typ.m. G.Suvorov det.”, but it does not belong to the type series of *Dorcadion eurygyne* Suv., as was not mentioned in the original description.

The occurrence of *P. politum* in European part of Orenburg environs rests probable as it was found about 20km southwards the city, but across Ural river.

My supposition of the species for European part of Kazakhstan (along north bank of Ural River?) was rather doubtful (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997).

P. politum akmolense was recorded for Samara region (Isaev et al., 2004; Isaev, 2007) on the base of wrong label (D.Magdeev, personal message, 2008).

According to A.Shapovalov (personal message, 2006), one female of *P. politum akmolense* is preserved in the collection of Urals Iniversity (Ekaterinburg) with the label: “Cheliabinsk region, Bredy distr., Naslednitskiy, 2.7.88, Yu. Novozhenov leg.”.

A male of *P. p. politum* from "Barnaul" and a male from Aleisk (Zmeinogorsk distr.) are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (ZMM).

#239

The separation of *Compsodorcadion* (type species: *D. gebleri* Kr.) and *Dorcadion* s.str. (type species: *Cerambyx glycyrrhizae* Pall.) was published by Danilevsky (1996a).

Later (Danilevsky et al., 2005) *Compsodorcadion* sensu Danilevsky, 1996a (with 4 species: *D. gebleri*, *D. cephalotes*, *D. crassipes* and *D. ganglbaueri*) was enlarged with at least three more species on the base of endophallic characters: *D. glycyrrhizae*, *D. alakoliense* and *D. abakumovi*, so *Dorcadion* = *Compsodorcadion*.

All present members of *Dorcadion* s. str. are vicariants, so supposition of possible sympatry (Danilevsky, 2001a: 3) of *D. glycyrrhizae* and *D. cephalotes* in south Urals was wrong. Besides *D. cephalotes* does not penetrate so far west-northwards (Shapovalov et al., 2008: 113). In fact *D. cephalotes* is not known to the west from Akmola.

#240

According to Danilevsky (1992a), *D. crassipes* is the valid name for *D. obtusipenne* sensu Plavilstshikov (1958), Breuning (1962) and others (not Motschulsky, 1860). *D. obtusipenne* was described from Kzyl-Orda environs and could be regarded as a valid name for *D. androsovi* as was proposed by Danilevsky (1992a), but better both taxa must be regarded as subspecies: *D. glycyrrhizae androsovi* and *D. g. obtusipenne* (according to Danilevsky, 2001a).

The subspecific structure of *D. crassipes* was published by Danilevsky (1996a).

#241

Dorcadion ganglbaueri up to now is known only from Kazakhstan and the record for Central Asian republics by Lobanov et al. (1982) was a mistake. According to Plavilstshikov (1958) it is distributed between Tchimkent and Vysokoe. I also know a good series from Aksu-Dzhabagly (Ak-Su River Valley, 2000m, 21.5.90, A.Konstaninov leg.). A new unusual locality of this very rare species was found by me in Central Karatau Ridge near Zhanatas (several hundreds of specimens on 27.4.93).

#242

The subspecies structure of *D. gebleri* was revised by Danilevsky (1996e).

D. gebleri is the longest known *Dorcadion* (30.0mm - male in my collection; females are shorter, but wider). The biggest known *Dorcadionini* is *Eodorcadion heros* Jakovlev, 1899 from Mongolia (males - up to 25.0mm, females – up to 32mm; both in my collection).

#243

D. gebleri m. occidentale, raised to subspecies by Breuning (1962), was described from “Kirgisiensteppe westwärts bis zur Wolga”. The locality is impossible for *D. gebleri* known from east Kazakhstan. I saw the type in one of private collections. It was really normal *D. gebleri*, as it was published by Plavilstshikov (1958). So the type locality was wrong.

The record of *D. gebleri* (together with *D. glycyrrhizae*) for Uralsk Region of Russia - Dzhambey (now in Kazakhstan about 100km SE Uralsk) by S.M. Zhuravlev (1914) was connected with a local form of *D. glycyrrhizae* (*D. g. inderiense*?).

#244

A population of *Dorcasion glycyrrhizae* from Orsk environs (1 female - Orenburg Region, Gubernia [Kazachia Gubernia, 51°06'N, 57°54'E] 2.6.98, O. Gorbunov leg. and a series from same locality, 1-5.5.2001, M.Smirnov leg. – all in my collection) is characterized by a big number of specimens with totally black antennae and totally black femora. Such specimens are mixed with specimens of normal colour (red basal antennal joints and red femora). It was described as *D. g. gubertensis* Danilevsky, 2006.

According to A. Shapovalov (personal message, 2009) another population of *D. g. gubertensis* is situated 10km SW Kidryasovo (Kuvandyk distr., Orenburg reg.).

#245

The subspecies structure of *D. glycyrrhizae* was revised by Danilevsky (2001a).

Up to now (2005) *D. glycyrrhizae glycyrrhizae* is not known from Russia. In European part of Russia *D. g. striatum* is definitely known from Astrakhan region (Baskunchak lake), Volgograd region (Elton lake), Saratov region (Krasnyj Kut, Pugachev). All records from the right bank of Volga river (including Petrovsk in Saratov region by N.N. Plavilstshikov, 1958) are rather doubtful.

D. g. striatum was recorded (as *D. rufifrons*) for Samara transvolga area (Isaev, Magdeev, 2003) without exact locality. I've got one male with the label: "Samara reg., Bolshaja Chernigovka distr., Gryzly, 1.5.1989, Simak leg." – about 30km southwards Bolshaja Chernigovka, 51°47'52"N, 50°46'20"E. So, the species penetrates northwards to about 52°N.

According to A.Shapovalov (2010 – personal message on the base of the information from a local collector R.G. Migranov) a male of *D. g. striatum* was collected near Yumatovo (Bashkiria, about 20km SW Ufa) – the northernmost locality of the species. Later (Shapovalov, 2012) the locality was not included in the area of *D. g. striatum*, because Shapovalov (personal message, 2015) did not believe any more in such a northern locality.

I do not believe in two records of the species from Kalmykia (Fomichev, 1983): as "*D. glycyrrhizae* Pall." for "Elista" and "*D. rufifrons* Motsch." for "Troitskoe, Elista" which were made without any comments.

Russian *D. g. glycyrrhizae* can occur only in Astrakhan Region in sands eastwards Volga, but it was not recorded from here by N.S. Kaliuzhnaja et al. (2000); the record of the nominative subspecies for Baskunchak lake (as "*D. glycyrrhizae*" - Astrakhan region, Kaliuzhnaja et al. 2000) was based on wrong identification of old fragments of one specimen of *D.g.striatum*.

The original locality of *D. g. striatum* is "South Urals". In fact several rather different populations of *D. glycyrrhizae* (including *D.g.dubianskii*) are known from South Urals. The neotype (preserved in Zoological Inst., S.-Peterburg) was designated (Danilevsky, 2006) from Donguz river valley in Orenburg region, 4km N Pervomaiskij (51°34'N, 54°57'E). The typical population consists of rather big specimens with totally red tibiae, femora and several basal antennal joints; frons is also usually red; females androchromal or autochromal. Such specimens are very close to *D.g. striatum* from European part of Russia.

Several new localities of *D. g. striatum* were communicated by A.Shapovalov (personal message, 2009):

Cheliabinsk reg.:

1 ex. - Kizilskoe distr., Kizilskoe env., Ural river valley near Samozvanka river, 10.05.1994, I.B. Golovachev leg (Golovachev coll.)

1 ex. - Kizilskoe distr., Novinka env., 8.05.(year?), E.A. Chibilev leg. (A.Shapovalov coll.)

1 ex. – Bredy distr., Naslednitskiy env., 6-7.1987, T. Galieva leg. - (coll. of Ilmen Nat. Res.)

9 ex. – Bredy distr., Naslednitskiy env., 16-17.05.2008, A. Shapovalov & R. Filimonov leg. (coll. A.Shapovalov and coll. R. Filimonov)

Orenburg reg.

1. Burtinskaya Steppe (51°15'N, 56°43'E)
2. Kuvandyk distr., Kiya river, (50°53'N, 57°30'E)
3. Svetloe distr., Batpakty lake, (51°04'N, 61°25'E)
4. Svetloe distr., Ashchisayskaya Steppe, 10km S Batpakty
5. Tashla distr., Trudovoe env.

#246

The synonymy: *D. cephalotes* = *turgaicum* by Kostin (1973), who followed Plavilstshikov's (1958) opinion on close relations between two species, was accepted by Tsherepanov (1983). In fact two species belong to different subgenera. Very rare *D. turgaicum* was unknown for Kostin and Tsherepanov. I've collected many specimens near Esil (Astana Region) in two seasons: 18.5.1992 and 1.5.2001.

Two new localities of *D. turgaicum*: "Astana, Khan-Tau 6.74, V.Skopin leg." - 1 male in my collection; "Atbasar env., 5.74, V.Skopin leg." - male and female in my collection.

D. cephalotes was recoded for Xinjiang, Tuoli [45°55'N, 83°36'E] by Danilevsky and Lin (2012).

#247

The subspecies structure of *D. arietinum* was revised by Danilevsky (1996d). According to Danilevsky (1996d), *D. lucae* Pic, 1898 (the holotype female is in Eberswalde), described from Kuldzha is a subspecies - *D. arietinum lucae*, known up to now only from Kuldzha (Yining). Earlier it was regarded by Danilevsky (1992a) as a valid species name for *D. strandi*. Breuning (1962) wrongly interpreted *D. lucae* as a valid name for *D. sokolowi*. For Plavilstshikov (1958) *D. lucae* is a separate species close to *D. strandi*.

#248

The subspecies structure of *D. suvorovi* was revised by Danilevsky (1996b).

#249

D. suvorovianum was restored by Danilevsky (1999d).

#250

D. matthieseni m. *unidiscala* Breuning, 1946: (from Almaty) was regarded as *D. globithorax* ssp. *unidiscala* by Danilevsky (1996a) from Kaskelen Ravine and then (Danilevsky, 1999d) as a species *D. unidiscala*. The name was originally introduced for "morpha" and so was unavailable until the first application for a subspecies supplied with distinguishing characters (Danilevsky, 1996a) was published.

#251

The subspecies structure of *D. ataense* Pic, 1901 (= *mystacinum* auct. not Ballion, 1878 - see #539) is not investigated yet. *D. mystacinum* Ballion, 1878 was described from "Kuldzha" [China Dzhungaria]. But the name was traditionally wrongly attributed to the species from near Aulie-Ata (Kazakhstan: Dzhambul = Taraz) in West Tian-Shan.

The holotype (female - 17mm) was absent in Odessa Ballion's collection, but there was a male (without determination) of *D. ataense* with the label "Kopal" [Dzhungarsky Alatau in Kazakhstan] in a big *Dorcadion* box. According to the original description, Ballion's holotype was really a female (brown elytra with internal dorsal stripe represented by several white spots). Ballion's male (14mm - with totally red scapus and without internal dorsal stripe) is very typical *D. ataense* definitely originated from near Aulie-Ata, but is not a holotype of *D. mystacinum*.

D. a. ataense is very numerous in desert landscapes from about Taraz (Kazakhstan) eastwards to about Merke and to about Talas (Kirgizia). In Central Mujuncumy the taxon is known to me southwards from about 40km S Ulanbel. There is a male in S.Kadlec collection of typical *D. a. atyaense* with a label: "Uzbekistan, Ugamsky Range, Mt. Aktash, 1500-2500m, 7.5.1979,

J.Halada leg.” – the only known locality of the species in Uzbekistan, but most probably the label is wrong.

D. rufidens was described from “Syr-Daria” – the type is in S.-Petersburg with label: “Syr-Darja, Aris”, where “Aris” is the name of collector. So I regard under the name *D. ataense rufidens* all mountain populations of *D. ataense* from Karatau. According to available materials, *D. ataense* from different parts of Karatau are very different and further subspecies divisions are desirable. I preliminary also regard as *D. a. rufidens* the population from near Akkol lake (about 60km NW Taraz). Very big female of *D. a. rufidens* (“Karatau, Burnoe, 28.4.32, V.Arnoldi”) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (ZMM).

The area of *D. pumilio* Plav. in the original description includes many regions, occupied by different species. The record of “the middle level of Ily valley” (must be Chu valley) is an evident misprint, as the next record is: “specially numerous near Chu station”, which is situated in Chu valley. Ily river was not mentioned for *D. pumilio* later (Plavilstshikov, 1958), where “middle level of Chu valley” was published as the first and main locality, so I regard it as typical. The original records of the taxon for Alma-Ata environs were connected with *D. suvorovianum* (which was regarded there as a species); for Frunze environs – with local forms of *D. optatum*.

D. ataense pumilio is connected with *D. a. ataense* by a row of transitional populations.

The combinations *D. mystacinum rufidens* and *D. mystacinum pumilio* were published by Danilevsky (1999d: 39). Both taxa absent in Kirgizia. The record for Central Asian republics by Lobanov et al. (1982) for *D. pumilio* were based on the wrong data from original description for “Frunze environs”. The wrong record for Central Asian republics by Lobanov et al. (1982) for *D. rufidens* were based on wrong Plavilstshikov’s (1958) data, that the area of *D. rufidens* is totally same that of *D. mystacinum*.

#252

The subspecies structure of *D. optatum* was revised by Danilevsky (1999d).

#253

Dorcadion tianshanskii heptapotamicum Plav. 1951 was described (on the base of several specimens collected by Matthiessen) as a species from the region: “in the west part of Zailiysky Alatau to the south from Kastek Pass” - wrong data!. Later (Plavilstshikov, 1958) the type series was published as **7 males and 1 female**. Now original Plavilstshikov’s series in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (ZMM) consists of only **6 males and 1 female**. Only one male has a new hand-writing label: **Kastek Pass environs** and another old original label: “Mainak-Geb. Matthiessen”. That male was designated by me (Danilevsky, 2009) as lectotype, vbut its new label is definitely wrong as such beetles are impossible for Kastek pass.

Rough elytral carinae of *D. t. heptapotamicum* are impossible for *Dorcadion* of Zailiysky Alatau (or for any Kirgizian population), but very typical for different forms of *D. tianshanskii* from Chu-Ily mountains. Other 6 museum's specimens have another labels (and so were not designated by me as lectotypes): 1 male, "Pischpek, Matthiessen" - so, *D. optatum matthiesseni*; 1 male, "Wernyi, Matthiessen" - *D. suvorovianum*; 3 males, 1 female, "Fl. Tschu, Matthiessen" - *D. mystacinum pumilio*. I know another similar male in J.Voricek’s collection marked by N.N. Plavilstshikov as “cotypus” of *D. heptapotamicum* with the label: “Fl. Tschu, Matthiessen” - it is also *D. mystacinum pumilio*.

Several males similar to *D. t. heptapotamicum* (J.Voricek’s collection) with the label “Mainak Gebirge, Matthiessen” are supplied with another label in Russian: “Alandinka River Canyon, Pishpek environs, Alexandrovsky Ridge”.

My series from Kopa valley (Targap and Kenen environs) are very similar to lectotype of *D. heptapotamicum* (from “Mainak-Geb.”); 7 similar males (“Semirechie, Targap station, 18.5.1907, A.Jacobson leg.) are preserved in Zoologocal Museum (S.-Peterburg) as syntypes of *D. globithorax radkevitshi* var. *pauperum* Suv. (not available name – fourth name after trinomen). So, I regard Kopa valley as the type locality of *D. heptapotamicum* Plav. (Danilevsky, 1999b).

Original series of *D. globithorax radkevitshi* var. *pauperum* Suv. (not available name) contains a male (ZIN) from Kurdaj pass (*D. t. radkevitshi*) and specimens from Targap environs

(*D. t. heptapotamicum*), Lugovoe env. (*D. m. mystacinum*), "Wernyj" env. (*D. suvorovianum*), "Pishpek" env. - (*D. optatum matthiesseni*) and "Mainak Geb." (ZIN, ZMM)

The subspecies structure of *D. tianshanskii* was revised by Danilevsky (1999d).

Breuning (1962) used wrong spelling of radkevitchi ("radkewitschi").

#254

I've studied two syntypes (males) of *Dorcadion globithorax* var. *alexandris* Pic from "Alai" (a female from same series belongs to another species) in Paris. The taxon was later described as *D. luteolum*, as it was published by Plavilstshikov (1958).

#255

According to Danilevsky (1999d), *D. globithorax*, described from near Kapchagai, is known up to now only from the type locality. Numerous records of this species from other regions belong to other species. Two syntypes (male and female) from Jakovlev's collection are preserved in Zoological Institute in Sankt-Petersburg (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net).

#256

After study a big series of *D. tibiale toropovi*, collected by me (7.5.2000) in its type locality, I see that it must be considered as a species.

#257

The real area of *D. pelidnum* (the environs of Bystrovka = Kemin only) was described by Danilevsky (1999d).

#258

Iberodorcadion fuliginator fuliginator was recorded for Latvia (Telnov et al., 1997; Slfverberg, 2004; Telnov, 2004; Dunska & Barševskis, 2018) on the base of one specimen from Kandava area (Central Latvia).

According to D. Telnov (personal message, 25.3.2022), all records were based on wrong data. No specimens were ever known.

#259

The date of *Eodorcadion* Breuning, 1947 was wrongly mentioned by me as "1946" (Danilevsky, 2004).

#260

E. carinatum was described after one specimen from "Siberia". I do not know the type and regard as typical the populations of the species from West Siberia (Russian regions: Orenburg, Cheliabinsk, Kurgan, Omsk, Novosibirsk; Kazakhstan regions: Kustanai, Kokchetav, Atbasar, Semipalatinsk). I've got a pair of *E. c. carinatum* from Cheliabinsk Region. Besides I've studied (2003) several good series in Zoological Museum (St.-Petersburg) with the labels: "Orenburg, Leman"; "E Ural distr., Krasnenskiy, 31.7.1926, Umnov" - now: Cheliabinsk Reg., Krasninskiy (30km E Verkhneural'sk); "Verkhneural'sk distr., Rysaeva, source of Ural River, VII.1896, Kisliakov"; "Akmolinsk reg., Kokchetav, 5-10.7.1899 Ingenitzky"; "Akmolinsk reg., Kokchetav distr., Zeredinskoe Lake, 20.V.-10.VII.1902, Rubno"; "Borovsk., Kokchetav, Akmolinsk Region, 25.6 - 12.7.1932, V.Popov". The taxon is characterized by relatively flat elytra with special punctuation; without dorsal white stripes, but humeral stripe always complete.

The record of *Dorcadion fulvum* for Cheliabinsk region (Esjunin, Kozminyh, 1992 - Troitsk environs) was most probably connected with *E. c. carinatum*.

According to A. Shapovalov (2012) *E. carinatum* was collected near Yumatovo (Bashkiria, about 20km SW Ufa) - the first record of the species (and genus) for Europe.

E. altaicum was described from Naryn and Bukhtarma vallies (right tributaries of Irtysh southwards Zyrianovsk: Bolshenarymskaia, Altaiskaia). It is a very peculiar taxon, not a synonym

of *E. carinatum* and can be in fact a good species. I've studied the syntypes. It is characterized by very large and wide body with strongly convex elytra usually without any white stripes or with strongly reduced humeral white stripe.

According to the original description, *N. involvens* var. *blessigi* is characterized by bright white humeral elytral stripe in males and several dorsal white stripes in females. It is a common Altai form of *E. carinatum* with irregular white elytral stripes distributed in Shebalino environs and southwards to Chemal and Kuraj Stepp, and probably (according to Suvorov, 1909) as far eastwards as Minusinsk. Two females of *E.c.blessigi* from NE Kazakhstan, Leninogorsk ("Riddersk, Dahmberg") are preserved in Zoological Institute (S.-Petersburg).

Besides it was mentioned in the original description of var. *blessigi*, that certain females could be totally covered with fine pubescence. Three syntype females with totally pubescent elytra (Vienna Museum), as well as another similar syntype female (Prague Museum) belong to that last form, which represents another taxon - *E. c. involvens* m. *vestitum*; such form absent in Altai region and is known only as a morpho of *E. c. involvens*.

Chemal environs are occupied by *E. carinatum* with regular white elytral stripes - *E.c. bramsoni* (= *gassneri*). I've studied the holotype of *Neodorcadion carinatum* v. *bramsoni* in Budapest.

#261

Eodorcadion dorcas was recorded for Russia (Plavilstshikov, 1958), but undoubtedly absent in Russian fauna, as it is distributed very far from Russian border in West Mongolia along Dzabhan River valley (border-line between Dzabhan and Gobi-Altai aimaks). Plavilstshikov's (1958) data on *E. dorcas* area ("East Saian Mts., south Tannu-Ola Ridge, Kobdo, Ubsu-Nur lake, Selenga Valley" and so on) are totally fantastic. Many published records of the species were based on the wrong identified specimens of *E. maurum*.

#262

Phytoecia (*Helladia*) *plasoni* was recorded for Armenia by Iablokov-Khnzorian (1961) and then was collected here by A.Lobanov (Lobanov et al., 1981). One male from Armenia (Megri distr., 15km N Shvanidzor, 24.5.2001, Agababian leg.) is preserved in my collection; two specimens in M.Kalashian's collection: Niuvady, 20.5.2003, Malkhasian leg. and 6-10km N Niuvady, 9-16.6.2003 Malkhasian leg.

#263

According to Namhaidorzh (1972), *E. carinatum involvens* m. *bicoloratum* Plavilstshikov, 1958 is in fact a form of *E. lutshniki* without white stripes. There are two males and two females ("Tuva, Terekhty-Khem, 26.7.1947, A.Tsherepanov leg.") in Plavilstshikov's collection (Moscow). According to my materials this form has own areas and so must be regarded as a subspecies: *E. l. bicoloratum* Danilevsky, 2007. I know 2 a little different populations: East Tannu-Ola, Shurmak environs (my collection) and south Erzin environs (Saluk collection, Minsk and my collection). In Mongolia similar specimens are mixed in one population with striated specimens (Namhaidorzh, 1972 and a pair in ZIN collection, St.-Petersburg) in Sands Altan-Els, NE of Ubsunur aimak. This population was described as *E. l. altanelsense* Heyrovsky, 1973. Which form of *E. lutshniki* occurs in Mongolia near Ulangom rests unknown to me. It could belong to *E. l. lutshniki*.

#264

All taxa of *Eodorcadion* group "*maurum-quinquevittatum*" belong to one species. Now I am ready to recognize 4 subspecies, though in reality the number of subspecies must be more. Sometimes the areas of different subspecies nearly contact one another (and specimens from different populations are preserved with identic labels). Sometimes populations of different subspecies are intermixed or the area of one subspecies is interrupted by the area of another. Very often morphologically identic specimens can be observed in different subspecies.

E. maurum quinquevittatum was described as *Neodorcadion quinquevittatum*: "Endast tvänne skadade exemplar tagna af Ehnberg vid faktoriet Soldan invid Jenisei (Ulu-kem) uti Mongoliet i slutet af September." Soldan was situated in the territory of Tuva Republic just close

to Ust-Elegest (a little eastwards), 40km W Kyzyl. According to available materials, this part of Enisej valley from about Kyzyl to Bayan-Kol (50km W Kyzyl) is occupied by specimens with strongly developed elytral carinae and white stripes, that agrees with *E. quinquevittatum* sensu Plavilstshikov (1958). Breuning (1962) recorded type locality as: “Gouvernement Minoussinsk” – now south part of Krasnoirsk Region of Russia. Here another taxon (*E.m. leucogrammum*) is distributed, and I do not know where Breuning received such information from. So, *E. m. quinquevittatum* includes specimens with the most developed elytral carinae and is distributed from about Ishtii-Hem to Kyzyl and then southwards to Hadyn lake. I collected a lot of very typical *E. maurum quinquevittatum* near Ishtii-Hem.

Neodorcadion sajanicum was described from Khemchik river (“Nagra exemplar tagna invid floden Kemtschik i Mongoliet.”). I do not know the type, but according to Plavilstshikov (1958), it is similar to the type of *N. quinquevittatum*, but looks like old specimen. According to available specimens (ZIN) from nearby (Chaa-Hol and 10km W Chaa-Hol), the local populations consists of striated specimens with partly reduced carinae and stripes, so *N. sajanicum* = *N. leucogrammum*.

Neodorcadion leucogrammum Suv. from “nördlichen Abhängen des Gebirgsrückens Tanny-Ola Anfang VIII.903 gesammelt.” on the base of 3 males and 1 female with hardly developed elytral carinae and white stripes; the syntype female is still preserved in the collection of Zoologicheskaya Institute (St.-Petersburg). A male (ZIN) with two hand labels by Suvorov: “*Neodorcadion leucogrammum* typ.m.” and “Namiur River to the north from Kobdo, 18.VII.1903, Gr.-Gr. leg.” does not belong to the type series, because it was collected out of the type locality much before the expedition reached Tuva territory – it is a striated form of *E. m. maurum*). In my materials typical population of *E. m. leucogrammum* is represented by specimens from Chal-Kezhig in Elegest River Valley (north slope of Tannu-Ola Ridge), where striated specimens are mixed with glabrous. My specimens from Bai-Haak represent a transitional population to *E. m. quinquevittatum*, as here strongly striated form dominates.

Inside Tuva Republic several marginal populations of *E. maurum* (mostly northwards Kyzyl, eastwards Kyzyl and south-westwards Kyzyl) are characterized by reduction of elytral carinae and elytral white stripes (which are often totally absent). Just conditionally I attribute all of them to same subspecies: *E. m. sajanicum*.

Recently (2003) I've received a big series of *E. maurum* with the label: “Krasnoirsk Region, Verchneusinsk, Us River Valley, 5.7.2002, A.Brinev leg.” All specimens (about 50) are very similar and have elytral carinae and white dorsal elytral stripes. This form was evidently the base of Plavilstshikov's record of *E. quinquevittatum* for the south part of Krasnoirsk Region of Russia. Still the level of development of elytral carinae and white stripes in that population is never so strong as in specimens from Central Tuva, and often similar to other *E. m. sajanicum*. So now I also regard population from Krasnoirsk Region as *E. m. sajanicum*.

“*E. leucogrammum*”, sensu Tsherepanov (1983: “Ulug-Khem depression eastwards Chadan”) is another species – *E. tuvense* Plav.

E. m. katharinae was described from north Mongolia (most probably from the south of Ubsu-Nur lake) after one male (holotype in ZIN, St.Petersburg). The subspecies is characterized by usually wide body with very strong elytral carinae and with the widest white elytral stripes known in the species. The population from near Erzin and Shara-Sur (planes along Tes river in Tuva) with mixed smooth, glabrous and carinated, pubescent forms must be attribute to Mongolian *E. m. katharinae* distributed also all over east part of Ubsu-Nur depression southwards Tere-Hol Lake and along Tesijn-gol river (north of Ubsunur and Dzabkhan aimaks). Populations from along Tesijn-gol are equally variable; both forms (smooth and striated) undoubtedly belong here to one population and so to one species, as all transitional forms were also collected here and more over male and females of all forms were often observed copulated (Yu. Mikhailov, personal communication of 2003). Nominative populations of *E.m. katharinae* (south bank of Ubsu-Nur) and population from Tere-Hol lake are relatively stable, without glabrous forms.

The population of *E. m. maurum* from Durgen and population *E. m. sajanicum* from Bai-Haak are so close geographically – 5km - (just according to the labels), that it is not clear are they sympatric or not.

Similar unclear situation exists now near Hadyn Lake. Homogenous series of *E. m. maurum* and *E. m. quinquevittatum* were collected there (by different collectors in different years). I do not exclude, that in certain areas the populations of *E. m. maurum* and *E. m. quinquevittatum* or *E. m. maurum* and *E. m. sajanicum* can be in species relations.

The description of *Neodorcadion maurum* Jak. was based on three syntypes: 2 males “trouvés en 1879 par M^r G.Potanin en Mongolie” and 1 female “venant de l’Altai” – the last locality is not exact. According to Namhaidorzh (1972) the type series was collected near Ulangom.

Same population was partly used for the description of *N. grumi*: syntype male and syntype female in my collection with the label in Russian: [“Namiur River between Kobdo River and Ulangom, 18.7.1903, Grum-Grzhimailo”]. Another part of *N. grumi* syntypes was collected in north Tannu-Ola. One syntype male in my collection with the label in Russian: [“north slope of Tannu-Ola Ridge, 3-5.8.1903, Grum-Grzhimailo”]. I’ve got very similar specimens from Torgalyk River. I do not see the difference between specimens from Tuva and Mongolia. If the difference exists, the synonymy *maurum*=*grumi* could be canceled, after respective lectotype designation. Now the area of the taxon is very large. Tuva: planes northwards Tannu-Ola, hills southwards Tannu-Ola from Mugur-Aksy to Samagaltai. Mongolia: from the west part of Great Lakes Valley – Ureg-Nug Lake eastwards to Ulangom and southwards up to Kobdo. The area of the taxon described by Plavilstshikov (1958) is totally wrong: there is nothing similar to the taxon in TransBaikalie or in Selenga and Orkhon Rivers Valleys.

E. m. maurum is characterized by smooth, often shining elytra without humeri granules, without epical elytral white stripe, abdomen with less dense pubescence. Specimens with elytral carinae and white elytral stripes are well known as female form (*ab. leucotaenium*), but very rare males also can be striated (only one striated male is known to me from near Sagly).

The proposed nomenclature must be regarded as provisional as it is not quite natural. In fact the population of *E. m. sajanicum* in Us-River Valley is totally isolated from any other populations of the species and is rather peculiar and can be described as new subspecies. Possibly *E. m. sajanicum* (*sensu stricto* from the east part of its area) can be separated from *E. m. leucogrammum* (from north Tannu-Ola) and from the populations distributed around Kyzyl, which needs a new name.

Several localities known to me (ZIN – collection of Zoological Museum, St.-Petersburg; MD – my collection):

***E. m. quinquevittatum*:**

Tuva Republic:

1. 1 km S Kyzyl, 12.8.1993, A.A. Benediktov leg.; same locality, 28.8.1998, D.Obydov leg. (MD)
2. Khadyn lake (40km S Kyzyl), 5.7.1959, S.V. Sharova leg.; same locality, 29.7.1995, A.Avdeev leg. (about 100ex.) (MD)
3. West Tannu-Ola Ridge, Ishtii-Kem, 21.7.1974, M.Danilevsky leg. (MD)

***E. m. sajanicum*:**

Russia

1. Krasnoyarsk Region, Verkhneusinsk, Us River Valley, 5.7.2002, A.Brinev leg. (no smooth glabrous specimens)(MD)

Tuva Republic

2. Turan, Mt. Khai-Bar, (70 km N Kyzyl), 22.7.1963 (MD)

3. Sush (40km N Kyzyl), 15.6.97, S.Vaschenko leg. (many glabrous, smooth specimens) (MD)
4. Siserlig (20km N Kyzyl), 20.6.97, V.Patrikeev leg. (2 males with very distinct longitudinal furrows) (D.Kasatkin coll.)
5. 3-10km N Kyzyl, 20.7-10.8.1994, A.Klimenko leg. (no smooth glabrous specimens) (MD)
6. Kok-Tei (20km E Kyzyl), left bank of Ka-Khem River, 7.7.2003, A.Nikolaev leg. (several males and females are nearly glabrous) (MD)
7. Sug-Bazhi (30km E Kyzyl), right bank of Ka-Khem River, 27.7.2002, Ju.Mikhailov leg. (MD)
8. Saryg-Sep (80km E Kyzyl), right bank of Ka-Khem River, 2.7.1990 (many glabrous smooth males and females) (MD)
9. North slope of Tannu-Ola, Bai-Khaak, 11.7.1959, S.V. Sharova leg.; same locality, 15.7.1990 (no smooth, glabrous specimens) (MD)
10. North slope of Tannu-Ola, Elegest River, Chal-Kezhig, 26.7.2002, Ju.Mikhailov leg. (some glabrous males) (MD)

E. m. katharinae:

Tuva Republic:

1. East Tannu-Ola Ridge, Shara-Sur, 15.7.1968, Ju. Kostiuk leg. (glabrous and striated forms mixed) (MD)
2. Erzin, 1-17.7.1972, 27.7.1980, B.Korotiaev leg (ZIN, MD); same locality, 4.8.1977, P.Bogdanov leg. (glabrous and striated forms mixed) (MD)
3. Tuva, Erzin distr. [most probably same locality as the previous series], 12.7.1978, Ju.Kostiuk leg. (females with widened elytral stripes) (MD)
4. 10km SSE Erzin, Mt. Kyzyl-Khai, 10.7.1994, A.Klimenko leg. (glabrous and striated forms mixed) (MD)
5. S Tuva, Tere-Khol Lake (30km S Erzin), 10.7.1996, D.Obydov leg. (incl. several males with partly reduced elytral sculpture, as well as several females with widened white stripes); same locality, 26.7.1971, Antropova leg. (MD); same locality, 10.8.1976, Chabovsky leg. (typical specimens) (ZIN).

Mongolia:

1. Ubsu-Nur aimak, south bank of Ubsu-Nur Lake, 10.8.1975, L. Medvedev leg. (typical form) (MD)
2. Ubsu-Nur aimak, 40km ESE Dzun-Goby (near Barun-Turun), 12.8.1975, L. Medvedev leg. (typical). (MD)
3. Ubsu-Nur aimak, 30km NE Barun-Turun, 5.7.1968, Arnoldi leg. (incl. strongly widened carinated males and females, and very white females, as well as specimens with partly reduced carinae and white stripes to totally smooth and glabrous) (ZIN)
4. Dzabkhan aimak, 10km NW Tes (or Delgerekh), 13-16.8.1975 L.Medvedev leg. (typical form) (MD)
5. Dzabkhan aimak, 30km WNW Tes (or Delgerekh), 3-4.7.1968, Emelianov leg. (transition to E.q.maurum males with reduced carinae and elytral stripes to totally smooth and glabrous) (ZIN)

E. m. maurum:

Mongolia:

1. Ubsu-Nur aimak, south bank of Ubsu-Nur Lake, 50km E Ulangom, 6.8.1970, Emelianov leg. (type locality?) (only typical form) (ZIN)
2. Ubsu-Nur aimak, NW bank of Urug-Nur Lake, 17.7.1968, Arnoldi (typical male and ab.leucotaenium) (ZIN)
3. Ubsu-Nur aimak, Dzun-Gobi, 9.8.1970, Emelianov (typical form) (ZIN)
4. Ubsu-Nur aimak, 30km W Ulangom, 13.7.1968, Arnoldi leg. (typical form) (ZIN)
5. Ubsu-Nur aimak, 19-32km NW Ulangom, 27.6-8.7.1968, Kaszab's exp. (typical form with Heyrovsky's identifications: "grumi" and "dorcus morozum") (MD)
6. Ubsu-Nur aimak, 20km NW Mt.Turgen-Ula, 20.7.1968, Arnoldi (typical form) (ZIN)

7. Ubsu-Nur aimak, SW Orog-Nur Lake, 14km WSW from Ulan-Daba, 6.7.1968, Kaszab's exp. (typical form with Heyrovsky's identifications: "dorcax morozum")(MD)

Tuva Republic:

8. Durgen (60km S Kyzyl, 5km SE Bai-Khaak), 12.6.1990, Ryzhovsky leg. (typical form) (MD)

9. Hadyn Lake (40km s Kysyl) (typical form) (S.Kadlec collection)

10. Torgalyk (30km S Shagonar), 21.7.1949, Tsherepanov leg. (typical males and several females ab. leucotaenium) (MD)

11. Ak-Chaara (20km NE Ubsu-Nur Lake), 19.7.1976, Tsherepanov leg. (typical form) (MD)

12. Samagaltai, 28.7.1970, Tsherepanov leg. (typical form with several females ab. leucotaenium) (MD).

13. Tes River near Samagaltai, S.Ryzhkovsky leg. (typical form with a female ab. leucotaenium) (MD).

14. Sagly (30km NE Orog-Nur Lake), 8.7.1971, B.Korotiaev leg. (typical form) (MD)

15. Mugur-Aksy (30km NW Orog-Nur Lake), 11.7.1970, B.Korotiaev leg. (MD) (typical form) (MD)

#265

According to P.Svacha (2003, personal communication): *Cerambyx hispidulus* Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783 is a type species of *Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821.

Genus *Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821

Type species: *Cerambyx hispidus* F., 1775 (nec L. 1758) = *Cerambyx hispidulus* Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783 (Guérin design., 1826). #Dejean's 1821 catalogue contains "*hispidus*" without any author's name, but, according to J.A. Chemsak (pers. comm.), Dejean in later editions of his work (not seen by me) attributed the name to Fabricius. Also other indirect indications, such as selection and ordering of species names or mentioning "(*Cerambyx*. Fabr.)" under the generic name *Pogonocherus*, suggest that Dejean used the classification of Fabricius. There is unfortunately no material of Fabricius' *Cerambyx hispidus* in his collection in the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen (O. Martin, pers. comm.), but *hispidus* sensu Fabricius was undoubtedly misidentified. Characterizing *Cerambyx hispidus*, #Fabricius (1775) obviously had before him *Pogonocherus hispidulus* since he clearly mentioned bidentate elytral apex ("Cerambyx thorace spinoso, elytris apice bidentatis, antennis mediocribus hirtis"), although he considered his specimen(s) identical to the Linnaean species (he also cited the Linnaeus' 1758 description of *Cerambyx hispidus* from Systema Naturae, but that description does not mention shape of elytral apex). #Fabricius (1787) repeated his earlier characteristics of *C. hispidus* and described *Cerambyx pilosus* which is probably the true Linnaean *hispidus* (unidentate elytral apex). The name *pilosus* (again without author's name) was also included by Dejean. I therefore accept the approach of #Linsley & Chemsak (1985) and regard *Pogonocherus hispidulus* (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783) as the type species of *Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821.

#266

According to Lobanov et al. (1981), *Pogonocherus dimidiatus* = *tristiculus*. The synonymy was accepted by G.O. Krivolutzkaia and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996).

According to Gressitt (1951), *P. dimidiatus* Bl., 1973 = *P. seminiveus* Bates, 1873. Both names were accepted by Tsherepanov as the names of different species (island and continental). I do not see the differences between both populations, so traditional synonymisation is right.

The dates of both names must be checked: according to Kusama and Takakuwa (1984) and Ohbayashi, Sato et Kojima (1992): *seminiveus* Bates, 1873 = *dimidiatus* Bl., 1873.

#267

According to Dzhabelidze and Danilevsky (1981), *Pogonocherus caucasicus* = *P. kuksha*. According to Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985), *P. sieversi* = *P. caucasicus* = *P. kuksha*.

#268

According to A.F. Bartenev's materials collected in Crimea from *Pinus* and identified by A.Lobanov in 1982, *Pogonocherus perroudi* presents in Crimea.

According to P.Svacha (personal communication, 2002) larvae of *P. perroudi* from Pitsunda (Georgia, Caucasus) were collected by J. Kratochvil from *Pinus* in 1987 and adults were reared. A.Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005) has two specimens from Adler and Anapa (new species for Russia!). Three localities are published (Miroshnikov, 2009): Adler, Anapa, Pitzunda.

#269

According to E.Vives (2000), the date of *Pityphilus Mulsant* is 1862.

#270

P. costatus (described from Yakutsk) was often regarded as dark Siberian (including Japan) subspecies of *P. fasciculatus* (Breuning, 1963, 1975; Kusama and Takakuwa, 1984). But similarly colored specimens are also known even in Europe (Breuning, 1963), as well as in Siberia pale specimens are also common (my materials). *Pogonocherus fasciculatus* = *P. costatus* (see Danilevsky, 1998a).

Tsherepanov (1984) regarded both as different species with distinct larval characters. Caudal larval plates of Tsherepanov's "costatus" from Tomsk environs are impossible for *P. fasciculatus*. The picture of imago is also very special, so identification of his species rests unclear. It is necessary to try to look for these specimens in Novosibirsk.

According to P.Svacha (personal communication of 2002), who studied the larvae of "P. costatus" from Tsherepanov's collection, most probably it is *P. decoratus*. That supposition was proved (2015) by A.Shapovalov after study Tsherepanov's collection (ZIN).

So, *P. decoratus* is distributed eastwards at least to Altai Region.

#271

Oligoenoplus rosti iwatai Ikeda, 1987 was described from Japan.

#272

According to E.Vives, *Pogonocherus ovatus* Goeze, 1777 was described as *Cerambyx* (not Sulzer, 1776) and must be replaced by *Pogonocherus ovalis* (Gmelin, 1790). The change can not be accepted according to the Article 23.9. of ICZN (1999)

#273

According to E.Vives (2000), *Aegomorphus clavipes* (Schrank, 1781) was described as *Cerambyx* (not Forster, 1771) and must be replaced to *A. varius* (F., 1787). The change can not be accepted according to the Article 23.9. of ICZN (1999).

#274

Oplosia fennica (Paykull, 1800), described as *Cerambyx fennicus* (nec Linnaeus, 1758) must be replaced with *Oplosia cinerea* (Mulsant, 1839).

All records of the species for Caucasus (Mamaev & Danilevsky, 1975; Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Bílý & Mehl, 1989; Miroshnikov, 2007; Bartenev, 2009) or for Georgia (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) were most probably based on a single publication (Schneider & Leder, 1879: 355) of "*Callidim fennicum*" for Tuapse (Russian Black Sea Coast near Abkhazian border). But "*Callidim fennicum*" was undoubtedly *Cerambyx fennicus* Linnaeus, 1760 (= *Phymatodes testaceus*). *Oplosia cinerea* was never collected in Caucasus. The southern most localities in Russia are known in Orenburg Region.

#275

According to Miroshnikov (1990) *Acanthocinus giseus* in Caucasus region is known from N Caucasus (Ubinskaia, Gelendzhik) and from North Armenia.

A female from Alma-Ata (13.5.1936, I.Filipiev leg.) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (ZMM).

Cerambyx nebulosus, Sulzer, 1761 was wrongly accepted (Löbl & Smetana, 2010; Miroshnikov, 2011a; 2011b) as an available synonym of *Acanthocinus griseus*.

The name is unavailable as was not a new name, but wrong identification as *Cerambyx nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758.

#276

According to M.Hasegawa (1996), *Acanthocinus griseus orientalis* is a species as well as *A. carinulatus sachalinensis*.

According to M.Hasegawa (1996), *A. orientalis* is distributed only in Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima). I've got 2 males and 3 females of *A. orientalis* from Kunashir. Most probably the record for Iturup (Krivolutzkaia, 1973) of *A. griseus* was also connected with *A. orientalis*.

According to M.Hasegawa (1996), *A. sachalinensis* is distributed in Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Russian Primorje, Korea and in North China. So, in Hokkaido *A. sachalinensis* is sympatric with *A. orientalis*. My series from Ussuri land consist of *A. sachalinensis* only. But I've also got several rather typical *A. sachalinensis* from Burjatia.

A. carinulatus was recorded by Hasegawa from Altai to Buriatia only.

According to Hasegawa (1996), *A. griseus* is totally absent in Siberia, though there are some very typical specimens of *A. griseus* in my collection from Tomsk and from Krasnoiarsk.

I've sent several series (3.2003) of my Russian *Acanthocinus* to Dr. Hasegawa for determination and all my names were proved. So, according to my materials, determined by Dr. M.Hasegawa:

1. *A. griseus* is represented at least in West (Tomsk environs) and East (Krasnoiarsk environs) Siberia. So, in Krasnoiarsk region *A. griseus* can occur sympatrically with *A. carinulatus*.
2. *A. carinulatus* is distributed eastwards to the Pacific Ocean (Amur Region and Magadan environs – in my collection), so from Buriatia to Far East it can occur sympatrically with *A. sachalinensis*.
3. *A. sachalinensis* is distributed from Buriatia to Japan. According to Dr. M.Hasegawa (24.3.2003): “*A. sachalinensis* may be a vicarious species of *A. griseus*.” It agrees with my materials.

Now, when the occurrence of *A. sachalinensis* in Buriatia is proved, the synonymy *A. carinulatus* = *A. sibiricus* Motsch. became doubtful. ***A. sibiricus* can be a valid name for *A. sachalinensis*.**

According to D.A. Ogloblin (1948: 467), *A. carinulatus* was known from “Kirov region” – European part of Russia. It was recorded from Urzhum (Kirov region) by A.I. Shernin (1974) together with *A. griseus*, as well as by V.A. Matveev (1998) for Mari El, Kirov and Nizhnij Novgorod regions. According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1965) *A. carinulatus* is known from the north-east of the European part of Russia. Recently the species was recorded by I.V. Ermolaev (2004) for Udmurtia (Podshivalovo, Zavjalovo distr.) on the base of the determination by A.Lovanov. I've got for study that male, identified by A.Lobanov. It was small *A. griseus* in bad condition, as well as two other males (collection of I.Ermolaev) from same locality; as well as a male from Udmurtia (Siva river, Votkinsk reg., coll. of I.Ermolaev). Several big *Acanthocinus* series from Kirov region in Yuferev collection (ZMM) consist of *A. griseus* only, but all eastern *A. griseus* are much darker than western specimens. Brown elytral pubescence in eastern specimens can be totally replaced by black. **So, all records of *A. carinulatus* for European Russia are wrong.** Recently both species (*A. griseus* and *A. carinulatus*) were recorded for Udmurtia without any comments (Dedyukhin et al., 2005). I've got for study Dedyukhin's materials. All his *Acanthocinus* were *A. griseus*. *A. carinulatus* is absent in the list of Udmurtia Cerambycidae (Roshchinenko, 1972). Both species also recorded for S Urals (Novozhenov, 1987 - Miass environs near Cheljabinsk).

The record (Tatarinova et al., 2007) of both species for Komi Republic was also wrong (no materials were mentioned).

The western borders of the area of *A. carinulatus* are not clear. The most western specimens known to me are from Altay (Siminsky Pass). Numerous *Acanthocinus* series from Kazakhstan part of Altay (Zyrianovsk - MD) are all consist of dark *A. griseus*.

Astynomus alpinus Redtenbacher, 1849: 494 [missing in the Catalog (Sama G., Löbl I., 2010)] described from Austria was traditionally wrongly interpreted (Breuning, 1963: 535; 1978: 57; Wallin et al., 2012) as a synonym of *Acanthocinus carinulatus*, which absent in Europe (and so, the record of *A. carinulatus* for Europe by Wallin et al., 2012 was wrong). It must be a synonym of *Acanthocinus griseus* (dark form).

According to M. Hasegawa (2003, personal communication with the reference to Fujita, 1976), the name "*Acanthocinus oppositus* Chevr., 1879" was used (Mitsubishi, 1906) as a misquotation of *Anthoboscus oppositus* Chevr., which was a junior synonym of *Chlorophorus signaticollis* (CASTELNAU et GORY, 1841).

"*Acanthocinus oppositus*, Matsumura, 1931" from Hokkaido was *Acanthocinus carinulatus*, according to Gressitt (1951). *Acanthocinus oppositus* Mitsubishi, 1906 was mentioned as a synonym of *A. carinulatus* by Kusama and Takakuwa (1984) ["Hokkaido"]. The name concerns *A. orientalis* or *A. sachalinensis*.

#277

According to J. Voricek (personal communication of 1992), *Leiopus caucasicus* must be regarded as a species, which is closer to *L. bedeli*, than to *L. nebulosus*.

#278

According to Breuning (1978), *Leiopus femoratus* = *L. pachymerus*.

#279

According to Breuning (1978), Lobanov et al. (1981, 1982) and Tsherepanov (1984) *Leiopus malaisei* (described from Kamtchatka) is a species. According to Ivliev, Kononov (1966) it is just *L. albivittis* m. *malaisei* from Magadan environs. According to Danilevsky (1988a), it is *L. a. ssp. malaisei*.

#280

According to Baeckmann (1924), *Leiopus albivittis* = *L. ganglbaueri* (described from Enisei river southwards Krasnoyarsk); *Pseudopidonia alticollis* = *tristicula*; *Chloridolum sieversi* = *Aromia coreana*.

Leiopus albivittis was recorded for Corea and Sakhalin by K. Ohbayashi (1939).

#281

According to Teocchi (1983), *E. adpersus* = *E. alem-daghensis* Breun.

#282

Exocentrus hirsutulus (Fald., 1837) described from Transcaucasia(?) was recorded for Caucasus (Lobanov et al., 1982) on the base of 2 specimens identified by S.M. Iablokov-Khnzorian (preserved in his own collection). Plavilstshikov (1927: 60) proposed to regard the name as nomen nudum, because of poor description. The species was excluded from the genus revision by Breuning (1958). I accept here the position by Winkler (1929) *E. adpersus* = ? *hirsutulus*, that was also the supposition by Plavilstshikov (1927).

Due to the curtesy of M. Kalashian, I've studied once more (2003) two specimens from S.M. Iablokov-Khnzorian's collection (now in the collection the Institute of Zoology, Erevan): male with four labels: 1. "Kafan, Vokhin, 700, Azrb., 3.8.1950"; 2. "*Exocentrus* sp.n., det. N. Plavilstshikov"; 3. "*Exocentrus hirsutulus* Fald."; 4. "*Exocentrus pseudopunctipennis* Holz., 1979, det. M. Danilevsky, 1985"; female with three labels: 1. "Kafan, Pirtsevan, Azrb., 3.8.1950"; 2. "*Exocentrus* sp.n., det. N. Plavilstshikov"; 3. "*Exocentrus pseudopunctipennis* Holz., 1979, det. M. Danilevsky, 1985"; and I am able to prove my determination of 1985: both are *E. pseudopunctipennis*.

#283

According to J.Vorisek (personal communication of 1992) *Ex. punctipennis* from Transcaucasia can be attributed to *E. punctipennis signatus*, described from Konstantinopol and recorded for Turkey and Greece (Breuning, 1958).

The record of the species for Lenkoran (Bedel, 1889-1890) was most probably connected with *E.pseudopunctipennis*.

E. punctipennis was recorded for Rostov Region and Crimea by Kasatkin and Arzanov (1997), then for Rostov Region, Minsk and Kiev by D.Kasatkin (1998); for Sochi by A.Miroshnikov (2004c); I've got one female with the label: "Russia, Lipezk reg., 30km E Eletz, Morozova Mt., 8.7.2001, M.Tzurikov leg."

One male was collected by Yuriy Timoshenko in Samara region 16-20.07.2008 near Fiodorovka (now in my collection).

One male was collected by Roman Ishin near Tambov (Pokrovo-Prigorodnoe, SW Tambov, 7.7.2001) – preserved in his collection (Tambov).

Several specimens of *Ex. punctipennis* were collected in several districts of Orenburg Region (Sakmara, Kuvandyk, Orenburg-city) by A.Shapovalov (personal message, 2011).

One big female of *Ex. punctipennis* from Daghestan (Derbent, Samur river, 11.7.1988, A.Petrov) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#284

A.I.Tsherepanov (1985): transferred *Eumecocera* to *Saperdini* on the base of larval characters –it was before in *Phytoeciini* according to Gressitt, 1951; Lobanov et al., 1982 and others); recorded *Oberea scutellaroides* for Russia (as *O. chinensis* sp.n. from *Sophora*) and *O. morio* from *Vicia*; regarded *Molorchus semenovi* as a subspecies of *M. kiesenwetteri* Muls.

#285

According to Danilevsky (1988d), *Stenostola atra* Gressitt, 1951 was recorded for Russia (Lobanov et al., 1981, 1982) on the base of wrong determination of *Eumecocera callosicollis*.

According to J.Morati (2003), holotype and (?)paratype of *Stenostola callosicollis* ("Mandchourie, Handaohetzy, VI.1938") are preserved in Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève; as well as Holotype and (?)paratypes) of *S. callosicollis m. incallosa* Breuning, 1952.

#286

There is no type designation of *Saperda* in "Hist. Nat. Gen.et Partie" Tome 3 by Latreille (1802: 215) as it was stated by some colleagues. Latreille's text: "Les saperdes de Fabricius. Exemple *Saperda carcharias* F." – is not a type designation.

I prefer now to regard *Saperda* s.l. consisting of several subgenera including *Lopezcolonia* (replacing name for *Argalia* Mulsant, 1862 not Gray, 1846). A subgenus *Lopezcolonia* accepted here was usually divided in two different subgenera by many authors: *Argalia* and *Saperda* s. str. (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1994; *Lopezcolonia* and *Saperda* s. str. (Bartenev, 2009).

#287

According to Danilevsky (1993b):

Saperda subobliterata = *S. mandschukuoensis* = *A. harbinensis* (the last position was originally published by P. Dessart (1983).

Conizonia (Iranocoptosia) *fausti* = *I. balashowskyi*.

According to J.Morati (2003), holotype of *Saperda mandschukuoensis* (from near Kharbin) is preserved in Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève.

#288

One female [MD] from Khabarovsk Region (10-17.7.1991, Shadenkov leg.) was preliminary identified by me as *Saperda bilineatocollis* Pic. It is close to *S.populnea*, but without elytral spots and with bright pronotal hair stripes.

One specimen [ZIN] from South Primorye (Bolshaya Elduga river – now Ananievka) was identified by A.Shapovalov (2013: 140) as a female of *Saperda bilineatocollis* Pic.

#289

According to Danilevsky and Miroshnikov, 1985, *Stenostola maculipennis* is a subspecies of *S. ferrea*.

Two females from Crimea (Yalta and Simferopol) with same elytral design as in *S. ferrea maculipennis* are preserved (Miroshnikov, 2011b: 25, 86) in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#290

Nupserha alexandrovi must be included in Japan fauna (Tokio env., 24.7.32 and 27.7.38, N. Filippov leg. – male and female in my collection).

The date of *N. alexandrovi* was wrongly mentioned by Lobanov et al. (1982) as 1921. Many original Plavilstshikov's descriptions of 1915 were published once more in 17th (1917) volume of *Russ. Ent. Obozr.* appeared in 1921. That is why wrong "1921" appeared in many publications (Gressitt, Breuning) for: *Macrorhabdium*, *M. ruficollis*, *Gaurotes kozhevnikovi*, *Pseudopidonia unifasciata*, *P. subsuturalis*, *Ropalopus speciosus*.

#291

The synonymy *Oberea herzi* = *coreana*, accepted by Lobanov et al. (1981), Tsherepanov (1985) and Lee (1987) was wrong, and our reference to Breuning (1960-62) was not exact, as Breuning proposed another synonymy: *O. herzi* = *morio* = *scutellaroides* = *coreana*. According to Gressitt (1951), all four are different species. A pair of syntypes of *O. coreana* (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net) from "Corea" (preserved in Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) looks rather different from Russian specimens of *O. morio* because of densely tomented prothorax.

#292

Oxilia argentata was recorded for Iran (Tegeran) by Breuning (1967) and for Crimea by Bartenev (1989).

#293

Pteromallosia albolineata was regarded as *Conizonia* (*Pteromallosia*) *albolineata* by Breuning (1954) or as *Conizonia albolineata* by Lobanov et al. (1982).

#294

According to Danilevsky (1990), *M. scovitzii tristis* Reitter, 1888 = *M. angelicae* Rtt., 1890.

A population of *Mallosia* from Armenia northwards Bichenek Pass (Angechakot, 1600m, 20.6.87, Kadlec et Vorisek leg. – one male in my collection) consists of specimens with rather dark elytra and so similar to *M. tristis* from Talysh, though specimens with black pubescence here unknown.

#295

Paramallosia afghanica Fuchs was found in Turkmenia: one specimen from Kopet-Dag (without exact data) in collection of S. Murzin and one female (Kopet-Dag, Ipai-Kala, 6.5.1989) in my collection.

#296

Phytoecia kubani described from Tadzhikistan (and compared with *Ph. eylandti*) must be placed in *Phytoecia* (*Pseudocoptosia*).

#297

Phytoecia (*Helladia*) *humeralis* [ZMM] was recorded for Lagodekhi (Georgia) and Kirovabad (Azerbaijan) by Lobanov et al. (1981:791); the record was repeated by Danilevsky, Miroshnikov (1985: 381).

A male of *Ph. humeralis* and a male of *Conizoni(Eurycoptosia) bodoani* (both in my collection) were found (1992) by V.Siniaev in Talysh.

According to M.Lazarev (personal message, 2011) a specimen of *Ph. humeralis* from Eldari (Georgia) is preserved in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg).

Ph. humeralis from Vashlovani National Park was recorded as new for Georgia by Bury & Mazepa (2014).

The original description of *Phytoecia humeralis caneri* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2010: 331 {South Turkey} was published without holotype designation and so unavailable. The publication of the “holotype” without description (Özdikmen H. 2015c) does not make the name available. A new description was published (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2015).

#298

Phytoecia (Pilemia) tigrina (Armenia – on the base of a single old specimen) and *Agapanthia maculicornis* (Dagestan) were recorded for Caucasus by A.Miroshnikov (1990). *Ph. (P.) tigrina* was recorded for Derbent (unique record for Russia?) by A.Becker (1871: 300). Both records of *Ph. (P.) tigrina* could be connected with *Ph. (P.) annulata* or with wrong labels.

Three females of *Agapanthia maculicornis* were collected by me on *Inula* sp. near Novorossiysk (June, 2010).

According to my observations, *A. maculicornis* was rather numerous in Volgograd Region (June 1999) on *Tragopogon* (Compositae). The species was also recorded (Bense, 1995) for *Helianthus*, and (Kovacs and Hegyessy, 1997) for *Campanula glomerata*. While very close *A. korostelevi* develops in Armenia on *Scorzonera pulchra* (Compositae).

#299

Phytoecia (Coptosia) bithynensis, as *Conizonia (Coptosia) bithynensis* Ganglb., 1884 was recorded for Ordubad by Breuning (1954).

Ph. bithynensis described from Brussa (Turkey, Bursa) differs from *Ph. (Coptosia) compacta* (described from Baku environs, Azerbaijan) not only by narrow specially punctuated prothorax with nearly totally absent recumbent pubescence in dark areas, but also by long and distinct spine in the middle of anterior abdominal male sternite; in males of *Ph. compacta* 1st visible abdominal sternite usually totally without spine or with very small spine.

Both species seem to be vicariants, as I do not know them from one locality. Numerous known to me specimens from Azerbaijan (including Nakhichevan) and Armenia belong to *Ph. compacta*, so Breuning's (1965) record for Ordubad most probably was also based on *Ph. compacta*, and *Ph. bithynensis* absent in Transcaucasia.

#300

According to Danilevsky (1988d), *Mallosia imperatrix* Dan. was recorded for USSR fauna (Lobanov et al., 1982) after wrong interpretation of Plavilstshikov's (1948) record for Armenia *M. imperatrix cribratofasciata* Dan., that is just a synonym of *M. brevipes* Pic (Breuning, 1954). *Mallosia imperatrix* absent in Transcaucasia.

#301

According to J.Vorisek (personal communication of 1992) most of subgenera of *Phytoecia* s.l. must be regarded as genera. *Pseudocoptosia* must be a subgenus of *Conizonia*, and *Pseudomusaria* must be a subgenus of *Musaria*.

#302

I regard: *Ph. cinerascens* Kr., 1882 = *Phytoecia sokolovi* Sem., 1895 and *Ph. eylandti* Sem., 1891 = *Phytoecia glasunovi* Sem., 1895.

#303

I (1994) identified in Dubatolov's materials (Novosibirsk):

1 male of *Agapanthia nigriventris* (Badkhyz, 20-25km SE Polekhatum, Gezgiadyk Ridge, 15-16.4.93, D.V. Logunov leg.);

Phytoecia eylandti (Badkhyz);

Dorcadion gebleri (Kemirkol Lake, 60km eastwards Kurchum, 850m, 48°36'26"N, 84°26'43"E, 26.6.);

Politodorcadion eurygyne (left Irtysh bank near Ust-Kamenogorsk, Menovnoe, 19.8.88 and Serebriansk env., 7.5.93). *P. eurygyne* was recorded for Russia (Zmeinogorsk) by S.Breuning (1947, as *Dorcadion politum* m. *tomentosum*).

I received 1 male and 2 females of *A.nigriventris* (Badkhyz, Gezgiadyk, 10.4.1993, A.Klimenko leg.).

#304

According to Plavilstshikov (1961), *Phytoecia farinosa* = *mucida*.

#305

Ph. pretiosa ninives Sama, 1994 was described from Irak (Mossul).

According to Sama, Rapuzzi & Rejzek (2007): *Helladia pretiosa* (Faldermann, 1837) = *H. fatima* (Ganglbauer, 1884) = *Phytoecia nigroapicalis* Breuning, 1944 = *H. pretiosa ninives* Sama, 1994.

Before (Rejzek, Sama et al., 2003) *Helladia pretiosa* ssp. *fatima* was accepted.

As far as the type locality of *Ph. pretiosa* is accepted (Sama et al., 2007) as "Transcaucasia", the new synonyms are totally out of the reality. In Transcaucasia both species *Ph. (Helladia) pretiosa* and *Ph. (Helladia) fatima* differs not only by color, but also by the presence of numerous erected setae near scutellum in *Ph. pretiosa*, by totally different character of thoracic and elytral punctation and many other characters. The areas of both taxa in Transcaucasia are rather distant and both are very common inside known localities. Both taxa are rather constant in all characters without any intermediate forms.

The only reason for new synonyms (Sama et al, 2007) was the presence in *Helladia* population from SW Iran (Khuzestan, Choga Zanbil) two color forms: with and without black spot near scutellum. **"This wide range of variability within a single population justifies the synonymies proposed above"**. This fact could be the reason to accept the local populations (including closely situated Bagdad area) as well defined subspecies: *Ph. (H.) fatima nigroapicalis* Breuning, 1944. According to Sama et al.(2007: 161): "Sama (1994) described *Helladia pretiosa niives* from northern Iraq, which in fact is the same taxon as *P.nigroapicalis*".

There are no data about big level of variability in populations from North Irak (Mossul). So, the validity of *Ph. (H.) fatima ninives* Sama, 1994 must be restored.

Turkey population of *Ph. fatima* from Siirt prov. (Mecindagi Geçidi – a pair in my collection) could be preliminary regarded as *Ph. (H.) fatima ninives* Sama, 1994

Ph. (H.) pretiosa was recorded for Borzhomi, Georgia (Sama et al., 2007) on the base of (single old specimen?) collection of Geneve Museum. Most probably the label is wrong as *Helladia* of "*pretiosa-group*" are not known in Transcaucasia in the area westwards Ordubad (46°E), and areas of Turkish populations are also very distant from Georgia.

One old specimen of *Ph. pretiosa* is preserved (Miroshnikov, 2011b: 24) in Zoological Institute (S.-Petersburg) with the label "Derbent".

#306

According to Danilevsky and Kadlec (1990) 3 ex. of *Ph. (Helladia) orbicollis* were collected near Biurakan. S.Kadlec accepted (2002) the opinion of G.Sama and P. Rapuzzi (2000: 20) that *Helladia orbicollis* is endemic of Liban. From Turkey to Armenian Republic it is replaced by *Helladia adelpha* (Ganglb.). According to Rejzek, Sama and Alziar (2001: 279), it is a subspecies *H. orbicollis adelpha* (Ganglb.), but according to Sama and Rejzek (2001: 242) it is a separate species *Helladia adelpha* (Ganglb.). Now I've accepted here the last position.

#307

The holotype (female) of mysterious “*Musaria testaceovittata* Pic, 1934: 18” was recently discovered in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) with the label: “ins Kojun, lac Urmia, 4.5.1916”; with red label: “Typus”, and with Pic’s hand label: “*Musaria testaceovittata* mihi M.Pic, 1933”. The name was placed in “species incertae sedis” by Breuning (1951: 455). It is same species, that was later described as *Helladia iranica* Villiers, 1960; so, *Musaria testaceovittata* Pic, 1934 = *Helladia iranica* Villiers, 1960 – new synonyms were published by Sama (2010a: 51).

Pic’s specimen is very similar to the holotype of *Ph. (H.) natali* Lobanov, 1994, which was described from near Altyagach in Azerbajzhan and preserved in Zoological Institute in St.-Petersburg (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). Both differ considerably from all known to me females of *Ph. (H.) armeniaca* not only by different elytral design without numerous distinct velvety-black hair spots, but also by different shape of very wide scutellum, by very dense elytral pubescence, by obliterated pronotal callosities.

Totally only two males and two females of typical *Ph. (H.) testaceovittata* are known to me: female-holotype from Urmia lake (ZMM), male-holotype of *Helladia iranica* from Kurdistan, Akinlu (MNHP), male from Hamadan (“Iran 100km nord-östlich von Hamadan 22-23.5.1975 2100m leg. Holzschuh and Ressler”, MNHP), female (“Iran Azerbajzhan Tabriz 8.5.1964 M.Decsamps rec.” MNHP) - see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net. Both females are rather similar to the holotype of *Ph. natali* by elytral design and pronotal sculpture, but considerably differs by very wide prothorax, wider body and shorter antennae, besides the locality of *Ph. natali* is strongly distant from the area (Iran) of *Ph. testaceovittata*. So, synonyms *Ph. testaceovittata* (Pic, 1934) = *Ph. natali* Lobanov, 1994, proposed by Sama (2010a: 51) can not be accepted. *Ph. testaceovittata natali* is a northern subspecies (Danilevsky, 2010g: 217).

I regard *Ph. armeniaca* and *Ph. testaceovittata* as different species, though Sama (2010a: 51) published them as subspecies, as it was proposed by S.Kadlec (personal message, 2007): “*Helladia armenica* consists of two subspecies: *H. a. armeniaca* and *H. a. iranica* (=natali)”.

Ph. armeniaca was recorded for N Iran by A.Villiers (1967b).

I do not know any records of *Ph. (H.) armenica* from Georgia, but I’ve got a specimen from Rustavi.

#308

Ph. rubropunctata Goeze, 1777 absent in the region. It was recorded for Czechia and Slovakia by Heyrovsky (1955), for Crimea by Plavilstshikov (1965) and on the base of this record by Lobanov et al. (1982) for USSR. According to Bense (1995) and Sama (2002), all records of *Ph. rubropunctata* for East Europe were connected with wrong determination of *Ph. argus*. The eastern most locality of *Ph. rubropunctata* is in West Germany. *Ph. argus* was recorded for south of European Russia by G.Sama (2002). I know one female of *Ph. argus* from Central Russia: Ulianovsk reg., Radishchevo distr., Solovtchikha, cretaceous steppe, 9.5.1997, Zolotukhin leg. (coll. of A.Yu. Isaev, Ulianovsk with the name “*Ph. faldermanni*”). So, the records of *Ph. faldermanni* for Ulianovsk and Samara regions (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001; Isaev et al., 2004) are most probably connected with *Ph. argus*.

Two Russian specimens of *Ph. argus* were received by me from M.Tzurikov: a male, “Lipetsk region, 30km E Eletz, “Morozova Gora”, 25.5.2003, Basov leg.” and a female, “South Russia, 75km S Voronezh, Divnogorie, 5.5.1984”.

I know one female of *Ph. faldermanni* from Astrakhan region (Baskunchak lake, 5.05.2002 O.Pak leg) – collection of Oleg Pak (Kuznetsk, Ukraine). The species was recorded from same locality by N.S. Kaliuzhnaja et al.. 2000).

#309

Ph. affinis (Europe), *tuerki* (Brousse [=Bursa], Turkey), *boeberi* (“Caucasus, Türkei”) and *volgensis* (Volga River) were usually regarded as different species (Breuning, 1951; Plavilstshikov, 1965; Lobanov et al., 1984). In fact each name has subspecies rank.

I do not now in Caucasus specimens with so bright orange pubescence as in specimens from Bursa. *Ph. affinis tuerki* is distributed in North-West Anatolia and South-East Bulgaria.

Specimens from Volgograd environs are with pale elytral pubescence and such typical *Ph. a. volgensis* can be collected westwards up to Stavropol, though already from Daghestan they are mixed with specimens covered by black pubescence and both forms can be here with red or black pronotum.

Ph. affinis nigropubescens (as *Ph. nigripes nigropubescens*) was recorded for Western (!) Bulgaria by Bringmann (1998) inside the area of “*Ph. nigripes nigripes*”. *Ph. affinis tuerki* (as *Ph. tuerki*) was recorded for South-Eastern Bulgaria by Bringmann (1998).

Specimens with black pronotum are dominant in Armenia, Azerbaidzhan (including Nakhichevan), East Georgia (Tbilisi and eastwards).

Specimens with red pronotum are dominant in West Caucasus including West Georgia (Borzhomi), Black Sea Coast, Krasnodar environs and mountains around Guseriple.

Ph. a. nigropubescens is a Caucasian subspecies with red pronotum specimens dominating.

All three names by Reitter (1888: 282): *Ph. affinis* var. *nigropubescens*, *Ph. affinis* var. *circassica* and *Ph. affinis* var. *starcki* are unavailable as described from one population – “Atschischcho” [though published as available in the new Catalogue (Löbl & Smetana, 2010)]. It was validated by Müller (1948): “la rassa caucasica *nigropubescens* Reitt.”, so the name of the West Caucasian subspecies is *Ph. affinis nigropubescens* Müller, 1948.

The combinations *Ph. nigripes* ssp. *tuerki* was used by Villiers (1978).

In fact the subspecies structure of *Ph. affinis* in Europe, Caucasus and Turkey is not clear.

The record of *Ph. affinis* for Perm region of Russia (Dedyukhin, 2007b – 8km N Kungur) is probably the most north-eastern locality of the species.

Ph. affinis was collected by D. Vlasov (personal message, 2009) on *Seseli libanotis* near Yaroslavl (Kotorosl river valley about 5km southwards the city) – about the northern most locality of the species.

#310

Phytoecia astarte lederi, distributed in Transcaucasie, differs from the nominative subspecies from Turkey by black elytral pubescence.

The taxon is very common in Armenia; it was recorded for “Nakhitchewan” and “Transcaucasie” by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1948); as well as for Gomi (Gori distr in Georgia) by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1916).

Ph. astarte was recorded for Dagestan by Zaitzev (1954).

#311

Ph. puncticollis stygia Ganglb., 1886 from Kopet-Dag is always with black prothorax.

#312

Ph. (Neomusaria) suworowi Pic, 1905 was mentioned in the key by Pic a little before the description of *Ph. suworowi* Koenig, 1906.

Seven specimens from Olty (Erzurum prov., 90km W Kars, 2 male, 5 females) are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (including two syntypes by Koenig).

#313

Ph. analis Mannerheim, 1849, not *Ph. analis* (F., 1781), was changed by Breuning (1951) to *Ph. mannerheimi*. Existing names (*ferrea* Ganglbauer, 1887; or *atropygidialis* Pic, 1939) were not used.

Species was described from “Mongolie”. *Ph. cylindrica* var. *ferrea* Ganglbauer, 1887 was described from near Peking. It was recorded for East Siberia by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1932), as *Ph. analis*, but missed by A.I. Tsherepanov (1985). It was recorded for Primorie region and East Siberia by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996), as *Ph. mannerheimi*.

One female of the species from Burjatia (Kiahta env.) is preserved in the collection Moscow Pedagogical University. Two females from Mongolia are preserved in my collection. Several specimens were collected by S.Ivanov in Primorie in 2015.

#314

According to Lobanov et al. (1981), *Ph. pustulata* (m. *pulla*) = *Ph. kryzhanovskii*.

According to Danilevsky (1992c), *Phytoecia pustulata* = *Ph. pilipennis* (Ordubad).

Ph. pustulata from Kazakhstan, Central Asia and from SE Russia is sometimes without red pronotal spot, and body is covered with very long and dense white pubescence. Such specimens from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (Karatau Ridge, Chatkal Ridge, Chu-Ili Mts and eastwards to Semipalatinsk) were described as *Ph. kryzhanovskii* Kostin and must be regarded as *Ph. p. ssp. pulla* Ganglbauer, 1886 (described from Tashkent as a variation). The subspecies was accepted by Heyrovsky (1958) for Astrakhan env. In my collection *Ph.p.pulla* is represented by a syntype (male) of *Ph. kryzhanovskii* from Karatau, male from Dzhungarsky Alatau, male from Sary-Chelek (Kirgizia) and a male from Chechnia (Caucasus). Some Kazakhstan and Kirgizian populations can not be attributed to *Ph.p.pulla*, being rather typical *Ph.p.pustulata* (Bishkek env., Kalbinsky Ridge).

Ph. pustulata from Transcaucasia was separated by Breuning (1951: 386) as *Ph. pustulata* ssp. *vexans* Reitter, 1895 (described from Ordubad as a variation of *Ph. pustulata*). The subspecies is now generally accepted, but with a wrong name “*murina* Marseul, 1870” probably based on a wrong attribution of that name to North Iran (Astrabad) by Breuning (1951) **also in a rank of subspecies**. Recently Miroshnikov (2013) has reasonably noticed, that *Phytoecia murina* Marseul, 1870 was described from Sarepta (now Volgograd) and so: *Ph. pustulata pustulata* = *Ph. murina*. The Transcaucasian subspecies must have another name *Ph. pustulata* ssp. *pilipennis* Reitter, 1895 introduced as a species from Ordubad in the same publication as *Ph. pustulata* var. *vexans*, but one page before, so *Ph. p. pilipennis* Reitter, 1895 = *Ph. p. var. vexans* Reitter, 1895.

I don't know specimens from North Iran, but it seems quite adequate now to keep Iranian subspecies based on Breuning's opinion until better investigations. It also has own name: *Ph. pustulata* ssp. *adulta* Ganglbauer, 1884 (described from Astrabad).

Ph. pustulata was recorded for Latvia as new (Barševskis & Savenkov, 2013). It was recorded for Chuvashia (Egorov, 2013).

#315

According to G. Sama (1988a: 184), the records of *Ph. rufipes* for Siberia and Central Asia are connected with wrong identification of another species – *Ph. sibirica*. Same statement (Sama, 1988b) was explained by monophagy of *Ph. rufipes* on *Foeniculum*.

According to G.Müller (1950: 220), *Ph. rufipes* in Gorizia (NE Italy) is connected with *Ferula*.

After study of my series of *Ph. rufipes* from Kazakhstan G.Sama (personal communication, 2002) recognized, that it did not differ from European specimens and must be identified as *Ph. rufipes*. According to my observations, *Ph. rufipes* develops in Kazakhstan and Central Asia on *Prangos* and *Ferula*.

A.I. Tsherepanov (1985) wrongly believed: *Ph. icterica* = *rufipes* = *sibirica*.

The data by Kostin (1973) on *Ph. cylindrica* for Kazakhstan are also connected with *Ph. rufipes* (because of red femora and red abdominal apex).

The data by Kostin (1973) on *Ph. icterica* for Kazakhstan are mysterious. There are no species with red legs, black abdominal apex and spined hind coxae. The true *Ph. icterica* is known in Kazakhstan from Tarbagatay (MD), Dzhungarskiy Alatau (MD), Ust-Kamenogorsk (ZMM), Karaganda (ZMM).

The eastern most locality of *Ph. icterica* is in Kemerovo region: Kemerovo env., Mozzhukha, 30.05.2004, D.Efimov leg. (personal message with a photo of specimen, 2010). The eastern most specimens of *Ph. icterica* in my collection are from Tarbagatay

According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1965) *Ph. rufipes* (as *Ph. sibirica*) is distributed in south east of European Russia, and it was mentioned (as *Ph. rufipes*) for the environs of Orenburg (Shapovalov et al., 2008: 107), and for Kalmykia (Kaliuzhnaja et al., 2000), but never recorded for central areas of Volga valley.

One big male of *Ph. rufipes* is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University with the label: “Rossia m. or./Sarepta” and with the label by Pic’s hand: “Ludovici” – syntype of *Ph. ludovici* Pic, 1891.

One female of *Ph. rufipes* with the label: “Moscow region, Zvenigorod distr., Nikolina Gora, 22.VI.1949” is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. The species was never recorded for Central Russia before.

A single old male of *Ph. bangi* Pic from “Tiflis” is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University - see: “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net.

Ph. rufipes latior Pic, 1895 (Akbes, Turkey) was restored by Sama (1996).

According to G.Sama (2002: 116), *Ph. sibirica* is a species.

According to M.Rejzek, G.Sama, G. Alziar and J.Sadlo (2003), *Ph. rufipes* is oligophagous on Apiacea. Among its host-plants were mentioned: *Foeniculum* and *Cnidium*.

Ph. rufipes was definitely recorded for Iran by Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985: 383). Before (Breuning, 1951: 375; Villiers, 1967: 376) only *Ph. rufipes bangi* Pic, 1897 was recorded for Iran, but now it was accepted by Sama (Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 306) as another species. *Ph. rufipes* (neither *Ph. bangi*) was not mentioned for Iran by M.Abai (1969), neither by modern authors: Farashiani, Sama et al. (2007), Sama et al. (2008), Barimani Varandi H. et al. (2010). It was included in Iranian fauna by Löbl & Smetana (2010) together with *Ph. bangi*.

Two males of *Ph. bangi* from Iran with the label: “Persia mer., Sultanabad, III, Bodemeyer” are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#316

Phytoecia cinctipennis was recorded for Kurgan Region of Russia (Tsherepanov, Tsherepanova 1982: 46), but later (Tsherepanov, 1985: 196) that record was changed to *Ph. icterica*.

#317

Ph.(Opsilia) tienschanica was described after two specimens: holotype (male) from “Sussamyrgebirge, Ketmen Tjube” (Ketmen-Tiube on the south bank of Toktogul water reserve, Kirizia) and a female from Narynkol. I saw in Vienna both specimens from Fuchs private collection. Both specimens are rather dark, but not black with distinct blue pubescence. They are sure conspecific to numerous *Ph. coerulescens* collected by me in different parts of Central Asia (Alabel Pass – just near type locality, Karatau, Chimgan, Kuramin Ridge, Zaamin Ridge, Nuratau, Samarkand, Piandzh, Marka-Kol, Zyrianovsk). I am not sure if this form is conspecific to European and Caucasian *Ph.coerulescens*.

#318

Ph. bucharica was described from “OST BUCHARA, Tschitschantan, Nufswald, F.Hauser 1898” (two syntypes in collection of C.Holzschuh). The locality is situated in Tadzhik area (Vorukh) southwards Isfara (39°51’N, 70°35’E).

Ph. breuningi G. Dahlgren, 1988 was described after one female from same series (Ost Buchar, Nusswald, Tschitschantan, F. Hauser, 1898), which is preserved in Ebersvalde and was studied by me. So, *Ph. bucharica* = *Ph. breuningi*.

Two such males from Tadzhikistan are preserved in collection of C.Holzschuh (Gandzhino, Kizil-Kala, 1200m, 12-13.4.1978, V.Dolin leg.).

I’ve compared a big series of *Opsilia* (22 males and 14 females from Afghanistan (Nurestan, N Waigal riv., 2000-3000m, IV-VII, 1971-73, O.Kabakov leg.) with 4 *Opsilia bucharica* of C.Holzschuh. variability range of Afghan series includes all known to me specimens of *Ph. bucharica* and I do not see even subspecific differences.

#319

Ph. prasina (described from Luristan) was recorded for Talysh (Danilevsky, Kadlec, 1990). The record (Breuning, 1951) for "Buchara" (Tadzhikistan?) is very doubtful.

One specially coloured (not so green – more grayish) female was collected by A.Miroshnikov (2004c) in Armenia (Gehard). Similar male was collected by M.Kalashian near Abovian 5.6.1994.

#320

According to Breuning (1951) Ph. vittipennis ssp. pravei is represented in Armenia and neihbord regions.

According to Iablokov-Khnzorian (1961: 29) *Bunium* is its food plant.

The taxon was recorded for Armenia (Sama et al., 2010) as *Blepisanis vittipennis*.

I collected Ph. v. pravei in Turkmenia (8ex.: Kopet-Dag, Dushak Mt., 1800m, 23.6.1992).

#321

The tribe Hippopsini was included in Agapanthiini by Breuning (1962, 1966). The genera Calamobius and Theophilea were regarded in Agapanthiini (Breuning, 1966). This natural position was accepted by (Chemsak et al., 1982).

#322

The typical *A. violacea* (polyphagous: *Centhrantus*, *Psoralea*, *Onobrychis*, *Scabiosa*, *Echium*, *Medicago*, *Melilotus*, *Phlomis*, *Salvia*, *Valeriana*, *Pyrethrum*, *Carduus*) and *A.intermedia* (monophagous on *Knautia*) from C. Europe (France, Czechia, Moscow, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Lipetsk, Saratov, Vologda, Udmurtia) are really rather different (*A. violacea* without dense white pubescence on metepisternum, long erect elytral setae are gradually shortened backwards reaching apices; while in *A. intermedia* long setae are only near shoulders). Single specimens of *A. intermedia* are also available from Sochi, Teberda, Karaganda.

According to my materials from Moscow to Saratov and to Izhevsk only typical *A.intermedia* is distributed.

In steppe area both species must be distributed, as rather typical *A. intermedia* is known from Orenburg region (A.Shapovalov's collection); another *Agapanthia* with often finely pubescent metepisternum and densely pubescent elytra (in my materials: from Kherson through Volgograd to Ural valley) is now identified (Danilevsky and Shapovalov) as *A.violacea*.

The record (<http://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/cervolog.htm>) of *A. violacea* for Vologda region (North Russia) on the base of A.Shapovalov's identification was definitely wrong. A series of normal *A. intermedia* collected by S.Neporotovsky (21-22.06.2011, Ustyuzhna - south of Vologda region) on *Knautia* was received by me for study.

Typical *A. violacea* were observed by me on *Pulsatilla* in the eastern part of Orenburg Region, as well as near Ust-Kamenogorsk in Kazakhstan.

In North Caucasus (Krasnodar and Stavropol regions) both forms (*violacea* and *intermedia*) occur sympatrically.

In Crimea only *A. violacea* is distributed.

In Transcaucasia local forms similar to *A. violacea* are very common as well as *A. persicola* (Talysh, Nakhichevan, Megri, Kafan, Agveran). Specimens from Kopet-Dag collected from *Rumex* have uniform dense white pubescence of metepisternum (in *A. intermedia* the episternal pubescence is concentrated in line) and very dense erect elytral pubescence reaching apices.

Besides a small bright-green *Agapanthia* is very numerous in Khosrov, with very rough pronotal punctation, episternum pubescence like in *A.intermedia*, but with numerous erect elytral setae (new species?).

All big *Agapanthia* from Transcaucasia belong to *A. chalybea*, also distributed in East and Central Anatolia. *A. chalybea* can be green, blue and metallic-grey.

A. osmanlis Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 described from Stambul env., absent in Transcaucasia. All records of *A. osmanlis* for Transcaucasia are connected with very old publications by Leder. Plavilstshikov (1968) and Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985) were based on Leder (1880: 484): “Elisabeththal” – now Giandzha in West Azerbaijan. F.A. Zaitzev (1954: 18): “Asureti” (Georgia, near Tbilisi) – also referred to Leder, but I could not find such a record in Leder’s publications. Any way all must be regarded as connected with *A. chalybea*.

The eastern most locality of *A. intermedia* in my materials is in Karaganda environs.

Rather typical *A. violacea* is in my materials from Zailiysky Alatau (Talgar), Dzhungarsky Alatau, Tarbagatai, NE Kazakhstan (Zyrjanovsk).

In South Kazakhstan and Kirgizia (Chimkent, Karatau, Talassky Alatau, Chu-Ili Mts., Ily River Valley, Bishkek env.) *A. talassica* (described as *A. violacea talassica*) is distributed. A series of syntypes is preserved in my collection (2 males and 2 females, S. Kazakhstan, Talassky Alatau, Daubaba, 15.4.62, 22.4.62, 7.5.1962, A. Badenko leg.). The species is close to *A. persicola*, but erect elytral setae are rather long up to elytral apices.

A. incerta described from Tadzhikistan is close to *A. talassica*, but well differs by very big eyes; no other blue *Agapanthia* in Tadzhikistan are known. It is also known from near Samarkand.

#323

A. muellneri and *A. soror* were recorded for Kazakhstan (Zailiysky Alatau) by Kadyrbekov and Tleppaeva (1997); both species were mentioned by Kostin (1973, 1978), but without exact data. *Rhagium inquisitor*, *Saperda perforata*, *Xylotrechus rusticus* were also recorded for Zailiysky Alatau.

A. soror, *S. perforata*, *X. rusticus* were recorded for North Tian-Shan by R. Kadyrbekov (1999), as well as *Stenocorus validicornis* ssp. *univittatus* (as *S. univittatus*) by R. Kadyrbekov et al. (1998).

The record (Kadyrbekov et al., 1998) of *Dorcadion crassipes validipes* (the first publication of the name as subspecies) for the north slope of Zailiysky Alatau (Karakastek environs) was connected with local form of *D. c. crassipes*. *Agapanthia auliensis* was recorded (l.c.) for Chimkent region [“Karatau Mountain”]; the record of the species for Aksuek environs could be connected with *A. obyedovi*.

A. auliensis was recorded for sandy desert in between Balkhash and Alakol lakes [46°42'41"N, 80°11'16"E, 369m] by S.V. Kolov: (www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/agaobysk.htm).

One male of *Agapanthia auliensis* with the label: “Turkestan, Perovsk [now Kzyl-Orda], 28.VI. ex Shell.” is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University – the northern most locality of the species.

Four specimens (2 males were identified as *A. angelicae* by N.N. Plavilstshikov and 2 females were identified as *A. muellneri* by M. Pic) of *Agapanthia auliensis* with the label: “Turkmenia, Dzhizak, 10.5.1908” are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. Dzhizak is situated now in Uzbekistan near Samarkand – first record of the species for Uzbekistan.

#324

I’ve studied the syntypes of *Agapanthia bucharica* in Paris. Both small bright females are identical to *A. detrita*, so *A. detrita* = *A. bucharica* – synonyms were published as new by Danilevsky (2010a: 45). They are a little similar to *A. kirbyi*, which is absent in Central Asia, and have no connection with *A. angelicae*. So position of Breuning (1961), *hausery* = *bucharica* (accepted by Lobanov et al., 1981) was wrong. The similarity to *A. kirbyi*, which was also stated in the original description is connected with relatively uniform elytral pubescence. The old name of its type locality “Bukhara” is connected with modern Tadzhikistan (see, for example, Semenov-Tian-Shansky, 1935).

N.N.Plavilstshikov (1968) used the name “*Agapanthia bucharica*” for a “species” with a single record for Chardzhou (Turkmenia) – so, most probably for *A. shovkuni* Shapovalov.

The name “*Agapanthia bucharica*” was used as valid for the *Eremurus* population of *Agapanthia* from Kulandy peninsula (Aral See) by R.Kh. Kadyrbekov and A.M. Tleppeeva (2004). It must be a new species close to *A. auliensis* because of *Eremurus* as a foodplant. Recently it was described from Mangyshlak Peninsuls as *A. shovkuni* Shapovalov, 2009 on *Eremurus inderiensis*.

A big series of *Agapanthia shovkuni* was collected by Shapovalov (personal message, 2011) from *Eremurus inderiensis* near Aral See (Kumsagyz, 25km SE Saksaulsk, 46°58'54.06"N, 61°24'34.30"E, 5.5.2011) in NW Kazakhstan.

Agapanthia lateralis ssp. *bilateralis* Pic, 1927 was described from “Turkestan”. The holotype (female) preserved in Pic’s collection in Paris Museum is true *A. lateralis* with the label “Turkestan”, so the label and published locality are wrong as the species absent in Turkestan.

In my description of *A. obydoivi* Danilevsky, 2000 I supposed the occurrence of *A. detrita* in Dzhungarsky Alatau based on Plavilstshikov’s (1968) record for Panfilov (Dzharkent). Now (2002) I can prove it for Koksu River Valley (one female, 8.6.2001, O.Gorbunov leg.). I’ve also got a pair of *A. detrita* from Ketmen Ridge (Podgornoe, 2.6.2001, O.Gorbunov leg.). The species is also distributed along Zailiysky Alatau: a pair from Syuktobe Mt. (18.5.2001, Danilevsky leg.), a male from Talgar (17.5.1967, Falkovich leg., collection of ZIN).

#325

A. lateralis was recorded for USSR (Lobanov et al., 1982) on the base of old doubtful data (Pic, 1910; Reitter, 1898b) and must be excluded from the list, as no specimens are known from the region.

#326

According to Hayashi (1979) *Leptura doii* (described from Iturup) is a synonym of *L. aethiops*. *L. doii* was recorded as a species for Iturup Is. by Krivolutzkaia 1973 and then based on this record for USSR by Lobanov et al. (1981). The taxon was restored by Kusama and Takakuwa (1984) with larger area: “Is. Etorofu, Kurile Isls., Hokkaido”. The restoration was not supported by Ohbayashi et al. (1992).

According to the photo (kindly sent to me by Dr. N.Ohbayashi) of the holotype [see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net], the animal looks rather similar to *Stictoleptura (Aredolpona) dichroa* - not only because of color, but also because of curved posterior tibiae, which seems to be impossible in females of *L. aethiops*, but possible in females of *S.(A.) dichroa*. Still it is not *S.dichroa* because of general shape of prothorax, shape of elytral apices, relative length of 4th antennal joint, which is much shorter in *S.(Aredolpona)*.

N.Ohbayashi (2019) recognized *Leptura doii* (Matsushita, 1933) as a species. Up to now only holotype (female) from Iturup Is. (Kuriles) is known. The record of another specimen (male) from Iturup by Kusama & Takakuwa (1984) was a misidentification of *L. aethiops*.

#327

Eutetrarcha sedecimpunctata = *Saperda motschulskyi* (Tsherepanov, 1985).

#328

According to Danilevsky (1988c), *Agapanthia auliensis* Pic (described from Aulie-Ata = Dzhambul = Taraz) is a valid name for the species wrongly identified by Plavilstshikov (1968) and Kostin (1973) as *A. angelicae* (described from “Askhabad”). It is distributed in Kazakhstan from Muinkumy to Ily River Valley and westwards to Syr-Darja valley and probably to Amu-Darja. I’ve got big series both from near Taraz and from near Kapchagai and can not see any differences.

Because of this old mistake the species was described once more under the name *A. amabilis* Holz. from Dzhambul region: Akzhar environs (about type locality of *A. auliensis*). I’ve

seen the type series and have specimens from Holzschuh's collection, so *A. auliensis* = *A. amabilis* - synonyms were published as new by Danilevsky (2010a: 45).

Recently several localities of *A. auliensis* were published (Kadyrbekov et al., 1998). Together with known localities (Taraz environs, Muiunkumy Desert northwards Tatty and Kapchagai) two new were discovered. First: NE Kyzylkumy, Karatau Mts westwards Syr-Darja near Bairkum (10.5.1992). Second: Almaty region, 18km eastwards Aksuek (24.4.95). I often observed nearby a lot of *A. obyedovi* on *Eremurus* sp., and the presence of another species on *Eremurus* seems to be very doubtful.

Two specimens of *A. auliensis* from Kzyl-Orda are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#329

A. alternans songarica was described as *A. dahli songarica* Kostin, 1973 (a series of syntypes from Dzhungaria: Chernaia Rechka near Lepsinsk in my collection) and then accepted by I.A. Kostin (1978) as *A. altaica songarica* (and introduced second time as a new subspecies), but in fact it is a local form of *A. alternans*, as well as "*A. altaica tarbagataica*" (a series of syntypes from Aktugai in Tarbagatai in my collection). So, we could accept (Danilevsky, 2010a: 48) *A. alternans* ssp. *songarica* (for Dzhungarsky Alatau) and *A. alternans* ssp. *tarbagataica* (for Tarbagatai ridge).

A. alternans 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 population of *A. alternans* from Central Kazakhstan (Karaganda region, near Akchatau - 2 males in my collection) differs by rather dense pubescence and can be described as a new subspecies.

According to my (23.6.2002) observations, *A. dahli* in North and East Kazakhstan and in West Siberia (from Cheliabinsk and Kurgan to Petropavlovsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Dzhungarsky Alatau) is connected with *Malva*; *A. alternans* is connected with *Prangos* or *Ferula*; while *A. altaica* is connected with *Paeonia* (Plavilstshikov, 1968: 156; Tsherepanov, 1984: 174) - so, the statement by Rejzek et al. (2003: 170), that *A. simplicicornis* was the first member of the genus discovered on *Paeonia* was wrong.

A. altaica must be excluded from Kazakhstan fauna.

The date of "*A. altaica songarica*" was wrongly mentioned by Lobanov et al. (1982) and by Tsherepanov (1984: 170 - as "*songarica*") as 1978.

The lectotype of *A. altaica* Plavilstshikov, 1933 was designated (Danilevsky, 2009g) together with 14 paralectotypes. A special box was recently discovered (2010) in Plavilstshikov's collection with 82 specimens *A. altaica* each with a red original label "Cotypus" collected from 24.6.1932 to 17.7.1932. Now each of them is also designated as paralectotype.

#330

A. villosoviridescens was wrongly recorded by Lobanov et al. (1982) for Far East Russia and East Asia without any reasons. According to Tsherepanov (1984, 1996), *A. villosoviridescens* = *A. daurica*.

According to M.Hasegawa (2000), *A. villosoviridescens* and *A. daurica* are different and very distinct species judging by the relatively big length of inferior eye lobe (character by Plavilstshikov, 1968) and male genitalia. More over it was suspected that *A. daurica* consists of three species: 1 - *daurica* (mainland), 2 - *sakaii* (Honshu), 3 - sp. n. (Hokkaido) [and so Kunashir?].

The acceptation (Sama et al., 2010) of *A. villosoviridescens* as: "chiefly montane species, common in Europe, western Caucasus, Siberia eastward to Ussuri" is just a combination of several

old mistakes. *A. v. villosoviridescens* is replaced in the Far East by *A. daurica*, in the West Caucasus and Transcaucasia by *A. v. helianthi* and *A. v. subchalybaea* (high mountains), in Talysh by *A. v. lederi*.

Ag. subchalybaea was recorded for Armenia by Iablokov-Khnzorian (1961: 94).

One of the most important character of the species is black color of antennal cuticle, but very rare several antennal joints can be reddish or totally red. Two such specimens (from Ukraine and Poland) were recorded by Szczepan Ziarko [see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net].

#331

According to personal communication of Zahaikevitch (1982), he identified *Vadonia bisignata* Brullé. from near Kishinev. *Vadonia bisignata* was mentioned by Zahaikevitch (1991: 148). According to personal communication of J.Vorisek (1992): "This statement is impossible, because *V.bisignata* is known only from Peloponnessos and Thessalonike. It could be *V.moesiaca*, known from Rumania."

It fact without any doubt it was local *V.unipunctata*.

V. bisignata bisignata without any comments and without localities was recorded as probable for Ukraine by A.F. Bartenev (2004) – evidently on the base of same information from Zahaikevitch.

#332

Rhopaloscelis caucasicus Danilevsky (nomen nudum), mentioned by Lobanov et al. (1982), was marked out on the base of wrong identification of *Rh. schurmanni*.

#333

According to personal communication of Zahaikevitch (1983), in *Cerambycinae* several supertribes could be criated: *Cerambycites*, *Rosaliites*, *Callidiites*, *Clytites*, *Callichromites*, *Molorchites*. The last supertribed is the most specialized one.

#334

Dorcadion leopardinum was recorded for USSR by Lobanov et al. (1982) without any reasons (Danilevsky, 1988d).

#335

The separation of *Callidium aeneum* in subgenus *Callidostola* was accepted by Winkler (1929), Kusama and Takakuwa (1984) and others. For Villiers (1978), Bily and Mehl (1989) it is a genus.

#336

The genus *Trichoferus* was sometimes regarded (Villiers, 1946) as a subgenus of *Hesperophanes*.

#337

According to Rose (1983), *Penichroa* is in *Hesperophanini*.

#338

The name "*Oleocamptus*" used by Löbl & Smetana (2011: 44) was just a wrong subsequent spelling – not availble.

#339

Oplosia suvorovi was regarded as a species by Tsherepanov (1984). According to Tsherepanov (1984), it is distributed not only in Japan, SE Siberia (Amur Region in my materials) and Far East of the continental Russia, but also in Sakhalin Island, Korea and China (no references to any publication or materials).

#340

Agapanthia lais Reiche 1858 was described from Balkan Peninsula ("du Peloponese") and absent in Central Asia. It was recorded for Tadzhikistan by Plavilstshikov (1968), Lobanov et al. (1982) because of wrong identification of *A. incerta*.

#341

According to the study of the type series of *Chlorophorus motschulskyi chasanensis* Tsherep., 1982 from Khasan Lake by A. Lobanov (personal communication of 1987) it is a synonym of the nominative form.

#342

A *Tuiranium* female (coll. A. Pisanenko, Minsk) from the valley of Murgab river (Turkmenia, Sandykachi, 29.4.1968) was identified by me as *T. pilosum* – new species for Turkmenia.

#343

Due to unpredictable and unprecedented delay of the publication of my article (Danilevsky, 1987) by “Revue d’Entomologie de l’URSS” more than for 3 years, all 5 new names (*Cortodera kaphanica*, *Cortodera colchica danczenkoi*, *Dorcadion gorbunovi*, *D. sevliczi*, *Agapanthia korostelevi*) of this paper were published in the key by Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985) without full description, photographs and type materials. So, the type materials, published in 1987, were represented by lectotypes and paralectotypes.

More over the original name *Cortodera kaphanica* was published as *Cortodera kafanica* (wrong subsequent spelling - unavailable name).

#344

According to Danilevsky (1999d), *Exocentrus curtipennis* Pic 1918 recorded for USSR by Plavilstshikov (1932), Lobanov et al. (1982), was previously described as *E. fasciolatus* Bates, 1873 (Breuning, 1958) from Japan and absent in Russia.

#345

According to Danilevsky (1988a), *O. scutellaroides* Br. = *O. chinensis* Tsher.

A series of “*Oberea chinensis*” in Tsherepanov’s collection consists of two species: pale specimens are *O. herzi*, dark specimens are *O. morio*; but no *O. scutellaroides*.

I’ve got a big series of *O. scutellaroides* from Russia (Ussuri-Land, Barabash-Levada, 2-4.6.1989, S. Nikireev leg. and same locality, 24-30.5.1989, D. Obydov leg.).

Three specimens (1m, 2f) of *O. morio* from near Chita (Transbaikalia) are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#346

Arhopaloscelis bifasciata (as *Rhopaloscelis*) was recorded for Sakhalin and Kunashir by Tsherepanov (1984).

According to P. Svacha (personal message, 2005): “... larvae of *Arhopaloscelis bifasciata* from Japan (Tokushima Pref., Mt. Kotz, *Juglans mandshurica*) ... differ from the Cherepanov’s two specimens from Ussuri by having a group of relatively distinct conical sclerotized asperities on the postgular lobe (a small membranous medial lobe just behind gula)”.

According to my materials (two females from Kunashir Is. and two females with one male from Ussuri land), population from the mainland differs from island population as different species (Danilevsky, 2010a). The latter was described as *Rhopaloscelis nipponensis* Pic, 1932 from Honshu (*Rh. bifasciata* was described from Amur land).

In Sakhalin the mainland species must be distributed, though no materials available.

#347

Euribatus gravidus was placed in USSR list by Lobanov et al. (1981) on the base of Heyrovsky (1952) record: “Turkmenia, Kara-Kum Wüste”, which is unbelievable.

#348

E. chrysargirea was recorded by Krivolutzkaia (1973) for Kuriles on own materials and then by Lobanov et al. (1982). It was evidently wrong determination of *E. chrysochloris* (which was “absent” in Krivolutzkaia’s materials). She included in the area of her “*chrysargirea*” East Siberia, so joined island species to continental *E. metallescens*. In fact *E. chrysochloris*

chrisargirea (described from Honshu) is a south Japan subspecies (Kusama, Takakuwa, 1985) and absent on Kuriles, Hokkaido and the continent.

#349

N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940) divided *Anaglyptus* in two subgenera: nominative (with *A.bicallosus* and *A.gibbosus*) and *Cyrtophorus* LeConte, 1850.

According to Villiers (1978), American genus *Cyrtophorus* absent in Palaearctic Region.

Oligoenoplus rosti was regarded as *Cyrtophorus rosti* by Kusama and Takakuwa (1984).

Aglaophis is often regarded as a subgenus of *Anaglyptus*: see Gressitt (1951).

Akajimatora Kusama and Takakuwa, 1984 (with *A.bellus*) was included in *Anaglyptus* by K.Niisato (1992) as a subgenus.

#350

According to J.Vorisek (personal communication of 1992), he has *Dorcadion scabricolle* and *Dorcadion* similar to *D.argonauta* from Kara-Kala, *D. holosericeum* from Chuli (all localities in Turkmenia). All specimens were “collected” by Potopolsky (Ashkhabad) – the data are unbelievable.

#351

According to Lobanov et al. (1981), *Xylotrechus rufilius* = *X. irinae*, that was accepted by Tsherepanov (1982).

X. magnicollis, described from West China (and known from Taiwan to Burma and Assam), was recorded for Russia by Gressitt (1951) and Hayashi (1992) on the base of synonymy: *X. magnicollis* = *X. irinae*. The species identity of *X. rufilius* and *X. magnicollis* is rather possible (according to my series from Taiwan).

The record of *X. pyrrhoderus* Bates, 1873 for Russia by Lobl & Smetana (2010) was just a mistake. No records for Russia seems to be ever published before.

#352

According to Miroshnikov (personal communication of 1993):

D. ciscaucasicum = *D. mokrzeckii*. The question was left open by A. Miroshnikov (2004c).

According to Lazarev (2009d) both populations must be regarded as subspecies: *D. ciscaucasicum ciscaucasicum* (Budenovsk env. of Stavropol reg) and *D. ciscaucasicum mokrzeckii* (Crimea). The intermediate population from Taman Peninsula was described as *D. ciscaucasicum abramovi*.

Two males of *D. c. ciscaucasicum* were collected by A.Benkovsky in the south environs of Elista (Kalmykia, 46°17'140"N, 44°17'41"E).

Dorcadion “cinerarium” from Taman peninsula is *D. panticapaeum*. The record was published by Kasatkin and Arzanov (1997) and then by A.Miroshnikov (2004c).

#353

According to Miroshnikov (2004c), old materials collected by Vostrikov are often with strange (and wrong) locality data:

D. elegans – Elisavetpol (= Kirovabad = Giandzha)

D. wagneri – Tersk. Region, Naurskaia

D. scabricolle – Grosnyi

#354

According to O. Legezin (personal message, 2011), *Apatophysis pavlovskii* was collected in the West Part Of Gissar Ridge in Uzbekistan.

I have received a male of *Apatophysis pavlovskii* collected by Oleg Pak in South Tadzhikistan not far from Afghanistan border: Karategin Ridge, 5km ENE Pistamazor, 37°43'35"N, 69°53'06"E, 1200m, 8.8.2008, O.Pak leg.

#355

According to E.Vives (2000) *Penichroa fasciata* (described as *Callidium fasciatum* Stephens, 1931, not Herbst, 1784, not Billberg, 1817) must be replaced with *P. timida* (Menetries, 1831). The necessity of the name change must be checked in agree with Article 23.9.1. of ICZN (1999).

#356

According to P. Svacha in Svacha, Danilevsky (1989: 19), *Strangalia* = *Strangalina*.

According to G.Sama (2002), *Strangalina* Aurivillius, 1912 was established as a replacement name for *Strangalia* Serv., 1835 and so has same type species (*Leptura luteicornis*). But in fact it was established as a new taxon - as a new subgenus of *Strangalia* Serv., 1835, which was used by Aurivillius (1912) in same publication as valid name. The type species of *Strangalina* is *Leptura attenuata* Linnaeus, 1758. G.Sama attributed the type designation of *Leptura attenuata* for *Strangalina* to Bily and Mehl, 1989. But it was done much before (see Plavilstshikov, 1936: 457).

#357

According to Tsherepanov (1987) *Stenocorus quercus* was collected in West Saian Mts. [no exact locality published] So, probably it is also distributed in West Siberia.

The species was recorded for Bashkiria [Shulgan Tash Nat. Res. – about 50km SE Sterlitamak] by Loskutova (1997) as well as *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* – the eastern most locality for.

I've got a big (20mm) totally black female of *Stenocorus quercus* from Mongolia with the label: "Mongolia centr., Tuulara, 11.8.1981 leg. A.Kotnauer [or Kothauer]". It does not differ from certain European or Caucasian specimens, though elytra are rather rugose.

All known to me males of *Stenocorus quercus* from Transcaucasia (including Plavilstshikov's collection in Moscow Museum) have reddish elytra (sometimes just a little darkened), females can be totally or partly black (Adzhikend in Azerbaidzhan, southwards Giandzha [= Kirovabad]; Tekerlu and Erevan environs in Armenia); while in populations from Central Europe (type locality) males are usually black with red humeral spots. So, Transcaucasion populatins are better regarded as a subspecies: *S. q. aureopubens* Pic, 1908, described as a variation from "Caucasus" (Danilevsky, 2010a: 44).

Phymatodes testaceus is distributed in Altai (Maima River, 5km from Kyzyl-Ozek).

I've seen a male ("Ussuri, Pedan Mt. [near Anisimovka in Partizansk distr.], 11-17.7.2006") and a female ("Ussuri, Vladivostok city, 19.7.2006") of *Phymatodes testaceus* collected by K.Hadulla (Bonn, Germany); both in his collection.

The presence of *Phymatodes testaceus* in Kunashir Is. was shown by Kusama & Takakuwa (1984).

#358

Several wrong records for Tadzhikistan were made by A.K.Kadyrov (1989), sometimes with wrong references to Semenov-Tian-Shanskij (1935). The following reported species absent in Tadzhikistan:

Pogonarthron tschitscherini (recorded as *Prionus*)

Polylobarthrom margelanicum (as *Prionus*)

Agapanthia violacea

Agapanthai lais

Most probably one species (*Oberea ruficeps*) was recorded under two names *Oberea erythrocephala* and *O. ruficeps*. For both "species" *Saccharum officinarum* was recorded as a food plant, while up to now they are known only from *Euphorbia*.

"*Oberea erythrocephala*", recorded for Ily valley by E.Ishkov and R.Kadyrbekov (2004), is *O. ruficeps*.

#359

Volume 9th of Rev.Russe d'Entom. with Suvorov's descriptions of 1909 has on the title another date – 1910.

Volume 10-th of Rev.Russe d'Entom. with Suvorov's descriptions of 1910 has on the title another date – 1911.

Volume 11-th of Rev.Russe d'Entom. with description of *Rosalia coelesthis* Sem. and Suvorov's descriptions of 1911 has on the title another date – 1912.

#360

There is a male of *Alosterna scapularis* from Kopet-Dag in Zoological Museum, St.-Petersburg (Nukhur, Transcaspian Reg., Archman env., Christof leg.).

#361

Eodorcadion humerale (Gebler, 1823; Mem.Soc.Nat.Moscou), but not *E. humerale* (Fischer-Waldheim, 1823; Mem.Soc.Nat.Moscou), as it was published by Breuning (1961), though Fischer-Waldheim (1823) also published the description of *Dorcadion humerale*, but in his "Entomographia Imperii Rossici" and with reference to Gebler.

In Gebler's description the type locality was mentioned precisely "... in pratis fabricae Petrovsk prope Werchnei-Udinsk (now Ulan-Ude)."

The pictures to "Entomographia imperii Rossici" vol.2. 1923-24 by Fischer-Waldheim were published before (1923). So the date of new names is 1923 if they are illustrated, if not – 1924.

#363

The date of *Dorcadion glycyrrhizae* (Pallas), published as *Cerambyx*, in "Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs, T.2", is 1773, as it was shown in the references to the article by Danilevsky (2001a), but not 1771, as it was wrongly mentioned in the title of the article and in its text (pp. 1-4). The mistake was left in the paper after first version of my text based on Breuning (1961) data.

D. g. glycyrrhizae is not known from Volgograd region. The personal message of E.Komarov about occurrence of the taxon near Volgograd, published by me (Danilevsky, 2001), was based on a single badly preserved female of *D.g.striatum*. *D. g. striatum* is distributed from Volgograd environs to Kazakhstan border and northwards to Samara Region (so Plavilstshikov's data on *D. g. glycyrrhizae* for Saratov and Orenburg Regions were sure wrong). *D. g. glycyrrhizae* was recorded by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1958: 345, as *D. glycyrrhizae*) for the SE of European part of the USSR eastwards Wolga river (Astrakhan region?), but no specimens are available from here in spite of many recent expeditions to the region, and according to my persnal observations the taxon is absent in Astrakhan region, so it is absent in Russia.

#364

According to Danilevsky (2012h) the genus *Rhamnusium* is reperesented in the region by 3 subspecies: *R.b.constans* Danilevsky, 2012h (Ukraine, Belorussia, Russia, Baltic republics, North Kazakhstan), *R.b.testaceipenne* Pic, 1897 (Russian Caucasus, Transcaucasia), *R.b.lenkoranum* Danilevsky, 2012h (SE Transcaucasia).

Rhamnusium gracilicorne and *Rh. bicolor* were both described from Vienna environs and are synonyms (all distinguishing characters listed by A.Villiers, 1978 were wrong). The separation of two species were supported by Pesarini and Sabbadini (1994), who used the name *Rh. virgo* (Voet, 1778) = *Rh. bicolor*, on the base of the shape of temples and bicolored antennae.

All known to me *Rh. b. testaceipenne* from Crimea, W Caucasus and Transcaucasia are uniformly orange. No specimens with dark elytra are known to me from the area of *Rh. b. testaceipenne*. *Rh. b. testaceipenne* was recorded for Arax valley in Armenia (Plavilstshikov, 1948), but it could be based on orange males of *Rh. b. lenkoranum*. A series of *Rh. b. testaceipenne* was collected by M.Kalashian from *Populus* near Idzhevan in 2005. A female of *Rh. b. testaceipenne* from Kuba environs (North Azerbaidzhan) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University – the eastern most locality of the taxon. *Rh. b. constans* from near Volgograd is also represented by orange form only, but can be easily differ from *Rh. b. testaceipenne*

(including Azerbajdzhan specimen) by strongly elongated 5th antennal joint typical for *Rh. b. constans*.

Rhamnusium b. lenkoranum is characterized by totally black-blue females. The taxon is distributed in East Transcaucasia from about Megri in Armenia to Talysh and in N Iran.

According to U.Bense (1995) *Rh. bicolor* = *gracilicorne* = *graecum*.

According to G.Sama (2002), “All these taxa [*bicolor*, *ruficollis*, *juglandis* (= *testaceipenne*), *graecum*] could be only geographic variations of one species”.

#365

Judolia tibialis Marseul, 1876: cii was traditionally regarded (Aurivillius, 1912: 196) as a synonym of *Cortodera alpina* (Ménétriés, 1832), but the species was described from “**Sarepta**”, that is impossible for Caucasian *C. alpina*. The type locality and the small size of the specimens (9-10mm) allow to recognize the species as later described *C. ruthena* Plav.

The attribution of the species to *Judolia* was normal for Marseul. Due to the courtesy of Dr. Tavakilian I've received photos of two females of *Cortodera alpina* (collected in “Shalbuzdag” - Dagestan) from Marseul's collection identified by Marseul as “*Judolia tibialis*”.

There are no males in the series of “*Cortodera ruthena*” in Plavilstshikov's collection – only females (partly described as males!). All males of “*Cortodera ruthena*” (2ex from Sarepta) in his collection were identified as “*Cortodera umbripennis*” with a special mark by his hand: “patria?”.

Cortodera umbripennis var. *pallidipes* Pic, 1898 was described from “Russie M^{le}” (Pic, 1898a). It was published same year (Pic, 1898b: 114 - footnote) from “Sarepta” and (Pic, 1898b: 117) from “Caucase, Russie”. The holotype (female – see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of *Cortodera umbripennis* var. *pallidipes* Pic, 1898 is preserved in Pic's collection in Paris Museum with the label “Sarepta”. It really belongs to the species later described as *C. ruthena* Plav.

According to article 23.9 of ICZN (1999) the oldest name could be regarded as “nomen oblitum”, if 25 publications with *Cortodera ruthena* as valid name by 10 authors are known of the last 50 years.

According to Danilevsky (2009): *Cortodera umbripennis* var. *pallidipes* Pic, 1898 is regarded as **nomen oblitum**, while *C. ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936 is **nomen protectum** [but 25 publications were not listed].

The name *Judolia tibialis* Marseul, 1876 was published as “Nomen dubium” (Danilevsky, 2010a: 48), and the name *Cortodera pallidipes* Pic, 1898 was accepted as valid in the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) – though without a special Act (as well as: *C. pallidipes komarovi* Danilevsky, 1996; *C. pallidipes turgaica* Danilevsky, 2001; *C. pallidipes rossica* Danilevsky, 2001). But the poor level of the original description of *Judolia tibialis* Marseul, 1876 is not the reason to regard it as “nomen dubium”.

Cortodera tibialis (Marseul, 1876) was published as valid (Danilevsky, 2010g). So, *Cortodera tibialis* (Marseul, 1876) = *C. pallidipes* Pic, 1898.

The type locality of *C. ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936 is Uralsk – according to the lectotype designation by Danilevsky (2001c). *C. tibialis tibialis* (Marseul, 1876) (Volgograd environs) and *C. tibialis ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936 (Uralsk and Orenburg regions) are different subspecies (Danilevsky, 2010g). A single known male (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) from Uralsk Region (no males are known from Orenburg Region) differs from a few known males (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) from near Volgograd (Sarepta) by light elytra (totally black male is known from Sarepta) strongly tapering posteriorly and smaller prothorax. Females from near Volgograd also have larger, more transverse prothorax. A lot of females are collected now each year in Orenburg Region by different collectors, but no new males are observed.

One specimen of *C. tibialis rossica* (as *C. ruthena*) was recorded (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001) from Bayevka (Kuzovatovo distr. of Ulyanovsk reg.: 53°35'N, 47°36'E) – the northern most locality of the species. A big series of females was collected near Saratov (Chardym environs) 22.6.2006 by S. Khvylya.

A. Shapovalov (Orenburg) collected two females of *C. tibialis ruthena* in Orenburg Region (Sol-Iletzk District, Krutye-Gorki, 31.5-1.6.2003); three females were collected by E.Kazakov inside Orenburg city (Zauralnaja Roscha, 18.06.2004 - published by Shapovalov et al, 2006 as *C. femorata*, see Shapovalov et al, 2008); three females were collected by V.A. Nemkov in Tashla district of Orenburg region (Trudovoe env., 6.06.2006) – collection of A.Shapovalov; all localities are situated in flood-lands.

According to Maxim Nabozhenko (Rostov, personal message of 2005), a lot of *Cortodera tibialis rossica* (now in collection of D.Kasatkin) were observed by him on *Ranunculus* in Ukraine side of Seversky Donets river northwards Kruzhilovka [48°35'28.82"N, 39°47'16.13"E] (near Mitiakinskaja of Rostov Reg.) 3-9.6.1997 along the road in the forest (Lugansk Region, Krasnodonsk district).

Four females of *C. tibialis rossica* (I saw the specimens) were collected by S.Khvylya (personal message, 2008) near Chardym (Saratov reg. 22-24.6.2006) on *Spiraea* flowers. The taxon was recorded for Samara Region by Kulenko (2015).

Two females of *C. tibialis rossica* from Voronezh Region (Tellerman, Khoper River, 14.6.1960, G.Lindeman – personal message by A.Shapovalov, 2012) are preserved in the collection of Zoological Institute (Sankt-Petersburg).

A species mentioned as “?*Cortodera ruthena*” for Arkaim natural reserve (Cheljabinsk region) by Yu.Mikhailov (1999) was *C. villosa mikhailovi* Danilevsky, 2001.

A female (ZMM) with the label: “Ural, Miassy 26.6.1931 A.Menshikov leg.”, included by me in series of paratypes of *C. ruthena turgaica* Danilevsky, 2001c appeared to be (after new investigation) a small and wide specimen of *C. femorata* (F.).

There is a series of *Cortodera colchica* from “Kasikoporan” in Zoological Museum of Moscow University: 1 male and 7 females with yellow legs and yellow elytra and 6 totally black males. The male is equipped with Pic’s label “*umbripennis* var. *pallidipes* Pic”. Most probably this series was a unique reason for Plavilstshikov to accept the possibility of yellow legs in his “*Cortodera umbripennis*”. In fact yellow legs are impossible in *C. alpina* (only anterior tibiae can be yellowish). Another part of *Cortodera* series with same label (“Kasikoporan”) consists of *C. alpina umbripennis* (9 females with yellow and black elytra, but all with black legs).

The name *Cortodera colchica* var. *pseudalpina* Plavilstshikov, 1936: 278 is available, but missing in the list of Plavilstshikov’s types (Danilevsky, 2009f, 2009g). The name was originally proposed without any references to the materials, neither to any geographical data. No specimens with such determination are preserved in Plavilstshikov’s collection.

#366

A pair of *Grammoptera gracilis* were collected on Sakhalin by R.V. Filimonov (Sakhalin, Susunai Ridge, 10km E Novoalexandrovsk, 29.06.91).

#367

Tetrops formosus was described from Issyk-Kul (Kirgizia). I’ve seen (2002) several specimens of *T.formosus* in Heyrovsky’s collection (Prague) with labels: “Kreise Karakol, Issyk-Kul, 2.6.31, V.Parfentiev” and “Issyk-Kul, Terski-Tau, 6.1902, coll. Hauser”. It has red elytra and totally red antennae and pronotum. I treat as nominative my two specimens from near Merke (Kazakhstan at the border with Kirgizia).

Tetrops formosus bivittulatus Jankowski, 1934, described from Zailiysky Alatau (Alma-Ata) as a variation differs from the nominative subspecies by dark general colour and specially by usual presence of elongated elytral black spots. It was regarded as a subspecies distributed in Zailiysky Alatau by Kostin (1973: 206) under the name “*T. formosa bivittulata* Plav.” Wrong attribution of the name to Plavilstshikov was repeated by Lobanov et al. (1981: 790-791) in the wrong synonymization: “*Tetrops formosa formosa* Baeckm., 1903 = *T. formosa bivittulata* Plav., 1954 (sensu Kostin, 1973)”. *T.f.bivittulatus* has usually black elongated spot on each elytron and black two basal antennal joints, but sometimes elytra and antennae are totally red.

T.f.songaricus (Dzhungarsky Alatau near Lepsinsk – Chernaia Rechka) is similarly red as the nominative subspecies, but pronotum is always partly black, sometimes elytra are with dark spots.

T. hauseri Reitter, 1897 was described from NW China (Muzart). I could not find the type in Budapest. But I've found a specimen (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net), of *T. hauseri* in Plavilstshikov's collection with just same label as must be in the type: "Thian-S. Musart". Most probably it is a real holotype. It is very similar to the holotype of *Tetrops hauseri nigra* Kostin, 1973 (ZIN, see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net), described from Narynkol area, which is not far from Musart. The name was replaced to *T. h. kostini* Özdikmen, Turgut, 2008 (not *niger* Kraatz, 1859). *T. hauseri* is very special and differs from Kirgizian (Sary-Chelek) specimens on the species level (by wide large body with very peculiar punctuation). *T. h. kostini* differs from *T. h. hauseri* by narrower prothorax and shorter erected body setae, so the synonyms published by Danilevsky (2010a: 47): *T. hauseri* Rtt. = *T. nigra* Kostin = *T. kostini* Özdikmen, Turgut, 2008 were wrong.

Tetrops from Sary-Chelek (Arkit) were originally described with two unavailable names: *T. hauseri* morpha *ruficollis* Plav., 1959 and *T. formosa* morpha *bicoloricornis* Plav., 1959. The last one was validated by Kostin (1973) in form "*T. hauseri bicoloricornis* Plav.", so (Article 45.5.1) it must be addressed to Kostin. *T. bicoloricornis* Kostin, 1973 was published as a species (Danilevsky, 2010a: 44).

According to a series of *Tetrops bicoloricornis*, collected by me in Sary-Chelek (2004), it can be with only two basal antennal joints black (that is why *Tetrops bicoloricornis* was described as a form of *T.formosus*) and with rather red elytra (with only small black elongated spots). So the colour patterns of *T. bicoloricornis* and *T. formosus* can be same. Both species can be easily distinguished by the character of pronotal punctuation, which is very fine in *T. bicoloricornis*, and by much longer elytral pubescence in *T. formosus*.

The statement of Kostin (1973), that in Ily valley two *Tetrops* species: "*T.plavilstshikovi*" (=elaeagni) and *T. formosus songaricus* live together is wrong. According to his materials in Zoological Museum (S.-Petersburg), he identified less pubescent *T.elaeagni* from Ily valley as *T. formosus songaricus*. So *T. f. songaricus* is distributed only in Dzhungarsky Alatau and absent in Ily River valley.

T. elaeagni was recorded for Dzhanybek environs (which is situated exactly on Russia–Kazakhstan border) by G.V. Lindemann (1971: 86), and so, the species undoubtedly occurs in neighbor Russian territories (Pallasovka distr. Vishnevka and Elton lake environs). I've got two specimens from Dzhanybek. *T. elaeagni* is also known from Amu-Darja River Valley in Turkmenia (see Kostin, 1973: 207), from Chatdzhou environs (Turkmenia) and from Astrakhan Region (Dosang environs) - both localities were personally recorded to me by A.Shapovalov.

#368

The interpretation of two species of European *Stenostola* is different in different publications. According to Bily and Mehl (1989), the species with more developed metallic luster and rough elytral punctuation is *S. ferrea* ("Body black with slight metallic lustre. Elytra with coarse punctuation." Villiers (1978) accepted same position: "Corp d'un noir ardoisé, a net reflet métallique." But for Bense (1995) *S. ferrea*: "Elytra macroscopically without a blue metallic shine; ...", and *S. dubia*: "Elytra macroscopically with a distinct blue shine; ...". This position was accepted by Heyrovsky (1955), Plavilstshikov (1965) and many other authors including Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985 – so *S. ferrea maculipennis* Holz. belongs to European species with less metallic lustre, finer punctuation and denser pubescence). That is why all faunistical records of two species are doubtful. According to Wallin et al. (2005): "Many other characters used in modern literature (including punctuation on elytra, colour and pubescence) have not been adequate to effectively separate the two species of *Stenostola*." Unfortunately that publication as well as the following one (Kvamme et al., 2012) does not include types study, so the results can not be interpreted in nomenclature. According to Sama (2002), a series of syntypes of *S.ferrea* from

København Museum included specimens of both species. A specimen “currently recognized as *S. ferrea*” was designated by him as lectotype.

According to Plavilstshikov (1965) *Stenostola* in the European part of the USSR was distributed southwards from the south of forest areas. According to Bense (1995), *Stenostola ferrea* is distributed in Baltic Republics; according to Alexandrovitch et al. (1996) *Stenostola* presents in Belarus. I’ve got two males of *S. dubia* (sensu Bense) from Vladimir Region (Kol’tchugino Distr., Zhuravlikha, on *Salix caprea*, 9.5.2001, Svetlov leg.).

According to T. Clayhills (2002), all specimens of *Stenostola* from Finland have been considered to belong to *S. ferrea*. However, it seems obvious that this is due to former misidentifications and the species occurring in Finland is *S. dubia* (Laicharting). The differences between the two taxa are discussed, though their status as separate species seems somewhat dubious.

According to H. Wallin et al. (2005), *S. dubia* and *S. ferrea* are separate species; not a single specimen of *S. ferrea* could be detected from Sweden. The species was, however, confirmed to be collected in Denmark. *S. ferrea* is primarily a central European species that reaches Denmark in its northern distribution. *S. dubia* is a more widespread and common species that also occurs along the Atlantic coast, including The British Isles, the Nordic and Baltic countries.

S. dubia was recorded for Sankt-Petersburg environs (Shapovalov, 2012d).

S. ferrea was recorded for Moscow Region (Kurebino and Stolbovka of Serebryanye Prudy Distr.) by Nikitsky et al. (2013).

#369

One pair of *Anaethetis flavipilis* (Barnaul env., Goretovskaia, 2.6.1901) is preserved now (2001) in Zoological Museum (St.-Petersburg). According to the original description, two syntypes were collected in Barnaul env. (10-13.6.1899 and 2.6.1901). The species is very similar to *A. confossicollis* and differs only by yellow colour of pubescence. Both Siberian species differs from *A. testacea* by big and scattered pronotal punctation.

One specimen of *A. flavipilis* was recoded by Tsherepanov (1984) from near Barnaul.

According to G. Sama (2009, personal message) the synonymisation by Breuning (1963: 484, 485; 1975: 18, 19): *A. flavipilis* = *Mimosophronica strandiella* (which was described from Kuldzha) was wrong.

The reliable synonyms were published by Breuning (1965: 650, 651): *Tetrops* = *Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1943 and *Tetrops formosa* = *Mimosophronica strandiella* Breuning, 1943.

The synonyms *Tetrops* = *Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1943 were published by Sama & Sudre (2009) as new.

The holotype of the name is preserved in Smithsonian Institution (Washington) under the name “*Mimosophronica kuldshensis* Breuning”, which was never published. It is not too much similar to *Tetrops formosus songaricus* Kostin and must be regarded as a subspecies *Tetrops formosus strandiellus* (Breuning, 1943).

#370

In Cenral Asian Republics *Pilemia hirsutula* seems to be represented only in Turkmenia (as *P.h.homoiesthes*). In Kazakhstan it was recorded by Kostin (1973) for west, center and south. I do not know the species from South Kazakhstan, but if it is really distributed here, its subspecies attribution is uncertain.

According to personal communication (2001) of R.V. Filimonov, he collected *P.h.hirsutula* in Aktiubinsk Region of Kazakhstan (7ex., Temir River Valley near Pokrovskaia, 5.1999 on *Phlomis tuberosa*), as well as in Kurgan Reion of Russia (2ex., Ust-Uiskoe, 6.2000).

#371

The genus *Turanium* was revised by Danilevsky (2001e).

#372

The attribution of the name *Stenocorus tataricus* (Gebler, 1841), described in *Toxotus*, to the species from Kirgizia and Uzbekistan by Plavilstshikov (1936) was wrong (it was accepted by him after Reitter, 1907). In fact *Toxotus tataricus* was described from: “deserto ad fl. Ajagus” (east Kazakhstan). *S. “tataricus”* sensu Reitter (1907, 1914) and Plavilstshikov (1936), totally absent in Kazakhstan, as it was already mentioned by Kostin (1973). In fact under the names *Toxotus tataricus* and *T. minutus* Gebler (1841: 375 – both descriptions in one page!) described big and small specimens of one species from one population. It is really distributed from Aiaguz River Valley and Ust-Kamenogorsk to Tarbagatai Mountains, Zaisan Lake Valley and Markakol Lake Valley (so very possible in neighbour China regions and in Russian Altai). The type locality of *T. minutus* was not mentioned in the original description, but published by Gebler (1860) later as “deserto ad fl. Ajagus”. I prefer to leave for this species the name *Stenocorus minutus* (Gebler), which was used for it by several authors (Plavilstshikov, 1936; Gressitt, 1951; Kostin, 1973; Lobanov et al., 1981). So, *S. minutus* = *S. tataricus*. Big specimens of *S. minutus* really have round elytral apices as it was mentioned by Gebler, while for small specimens obliquely truncate apices are more usual. Males and females of *S. minutus* can be totally black, or black with pale-brown elytra, or also with brown abdomen. Legs and antennae from totally black to totally brown, often antennae apically as well as femora and tibia are darkened.

Both *Stenocorus (Toxotochorus)* taxa from Uzbekistan and Kirgizia are characterized by special antennal structure with big and flattened joints. Sure this character was not mentioned by Gebler for his *T. tataricus* and *T. minutus*.

Stenocorus “tataricus”, sensu Plavilstshikov, is distributed in Fergana Valley (Uzbekistan) and neighbour regions of Kirgizia: south slope of Chatkal Ridge (Sary-Chelek, Sumsar) and SW slope of Fergana Ridge (Kara-Alma). This taxon was described as *Toxotus validicornis* Pic. The name was originally published (Pic, 1900) with a short geographical data: “? Turk.” and was attributed by Pic to Kraatz. I have studied the holotype of *T. validicornis* in Paris (2002). It is small male with totally brown elytrae, without geographical label, but with the label indicated its origin from Kraatz collection. Based on the morphology of the holotype I can suppose the type locality as Fergana Valley with surrounding mountains. The holotype of *T. validicornis* var. *alaiensis* Pic, 1906 (similar but bigger) described from Alai Mts is also preserved in Pic’s collection.

Another Central Asian *Stenocorus* was described as *Stenochorus* (sic!) *univittatus* Reitter, 1913 from “Taschkent, Ala-Tau”. The taxon is very numerous in Aksu-Dzhabagly Nat. Reserve (Kazakhstan), Karatau Ridge (Kazakhstan) and on Chimgan Mt. (west part of Chatkal Ridge in Uzbekistan). I’ve got one specimen of *S. univittatus* from Kondara (Gissar Ridge in Tadzhikistan).

The taxonomical status of *S. validicornis* and *S. univittatus* is not evident. In general populations from near Fergana Valley are represented by specimens with a little more dense elytral pubescence, and elytra are usually uniformly colored (black or brown). Specimens with longitudinal yellow elytral stripes are rather rare here (known from Sary-Chelek). From the other side specimens from Chimgan Mt. are very often unicolored, and sometimes are not distinguishable from specimens from Sary-Chelek. So, now I prefer to regard both taxa as subspecies. The populations from Karatau Ridge and from Aksu-Dzhabagly represent two another subspecies (not described yet). The attribution of Gissar population needs new materials. I’ve also got one totally black male with poorly pubescent elytra from the southmost point of Fergana Ridge just from China border (Tar River), which subspecies attribution is also not clear. Recently “*Stenocorus univittatus*” (so, *S. validicornis univittatus*) was recorded for Zhetyzhel Mountains (westernmost part of Zailiysky Alatau Ridge) from near Karakastek Village, (10.6.1997, 1500m) after one female (Kadyrbekov et al., 1998). The species attribution of this female rests unclear.

Toxotus tataricus Gebler, 1841 is the type species of *Toxotochorus* Reitter, 1907 (monobasic), but in fact it was wrong determination of *Toxotus validicornis* Pic, 1900: “*Toxotus tataricus* Gebl., den ich wenigstens dafür halte, hat abweichend gebildete Fühler; sie sind nämlich schon vom dritten Gliede an etwas abgeflacht und ihre äußeren Apicalwinkel stumpfeckig vortretend. Ich errichte darauf die Sektion *Toxotochorus* nov.” So, according to the Article 70.3 of ICZN (1999) I regard *T. validicornis* Pic, 1900 as the type species of *Toxotochorus*.

Toxotus turkestanicus Ganglbauer, 1889 described after 1 female: “aus Turkestan” was regarded as a synonym of *T. tataricus* by Aurivillius (1912) and Gressitt (1951), that was evidently wrong, because according to the original description: “Flügeldecken ..., auf Rücken mit 2 schwach erhabenen Längslinien.” I accepted here the synonymisation of Reitter (1914): “*Stenochorus*” vittatus = *S. turkestanicus*.

#373

According to Lazarev (2008), *Pidonia grallatrix* (Bates, 1884) (described from Japan as *Grammoptera*) was only once recorded for Russia by M.Pic (1902 – “Vladivostok”). N.N. Plavilstshikov (1932: 189) reported the species for “Ussuri.” most probably on the base of Pic’s publication. Later Plavilstshikov (1936) regarded it as possible for Russia after Pic’s note. Then it was included with question mark in the Cerambycidae list of USSR by Lobanov et al. (1981). The species was never mentioned by A.I. Tsherepanov and was omitted by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996). The record (Hua, 2002: 225) of *Pidonia grallatrix* for NE China looks as a mistake. In fact the species is not known from Russia, neither from the continent. Though it was wrongly mentioned for Russia and China by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

#374

Tetrops rosarum was recorded for Mongolia by Tsherepanov (1985) and by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996) without special comments. Most probably the records were based on *Tetrops mongolicus* Murzin, 1977.

One male of *Tetrops mongolicus* from Russia is preserved in the collection of Moscow Pedagogical State University: Buriatija, Selenga river valley, 5km NE Dzhida, 4-9.6.2001, A.Anishchenko leg. The species was recorded for Transbaikalia (as *Tetrops rosarum* - Unda and Krasnyj Chikoj distr., Chita reg.) by Rozhkov et al. (2001).

One specimen of *T. rosarum* from Amur Region (Kundur environs) is preserved in my collection.

A female of *Tetrops rosarum* from China (Kharbin 20.VI.1944 V.N. Alin) is preserved in the collection of M. Lazarev (Moscow).

#375

A pair (male and female) of *Anoplistes tuvensis* from Mongolia are preserved in Zoological Museum in St.-Petersburg: “North Mongolia, Zuun-Eren, 5.8.63 A.Tzenduren leg.”

A pair of same series are preserved in my collection.

#376

Cortodera holosericea was recorded for Rostov Region (Donleskhoz near Shakhty-city, 13.6.96) by D. Kasatkin (1998); for Stavropol by D. Kasatkin (1998) and Miroshnikov (2009a) on the base of a single old specimen [ZIN] with the label “Stavropol”; for Novorossiysk environs (Markhotsky Ridge) by Miroshnikov (2009a). Novorossiysk population is known on the base of a big series of specimens from near Gayduk (430m, 44°50'30.83"N, 37°43'38.83"E).

The species was recorded from Volgograd environs (E.Komarov, personal message, 2015 with photo) on the base of a male with label: Volgograd env., left side of Volga, Burkovsky env., 48°42'15.97N, 44°36'47.06E, 24.5.2009, E.Komarov leg.

#377

One female of *Akimerus schaefferi* from Astrakhan region (Akhtiubinsky distr., Grachi, 1-7 08 2006 S. Pushkin leg.) is preserved in collection of D.Kasatkin (personal message, 2007) – first record of the species for Astrakhan region.

#378

Isotomus comptus was recorded for European Russia: Borisoglebsk near Voronezh, 8.1984, A.Fomichev leg. (Arzanov et al., 1993; Kasatkin, 1998).

#379

Two interesting series of *Dorcadion* were preserved in the collection of S.Kadlec (Litvinov, Czechia):

1. *Dorcadion g. glycyrrhizae*, 2 males and a female: “Emba River near Guriev, 6.1983, I.Kabak leg.”
2. *D. globithorax*: “Kazakhstan, Shengeldy (eastwards Kapchagai), 10.V”

#380

According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1968), *A. subchalybaea* Rtt., 1898 = *A. subnigra* Pic, 1890. If it is really so, the name of the species must be *A. subnigra*, but in reality the species seem to be different (both names are published as valid by Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004).

I know the type of *A. subnigra* (described from “Georgie”) preserved in Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). It is very close to *A. subchalybaea*, but differs a little by rather regular pronotal punctation. Two males and four females with the label: “Transcauc., Gruzia, Abas-Tuman, VII” [Zoological Museum of Moscow University] are quite conspecific with the type of *A. subnigra*. There is also a pair of *A. lederi* from Abastumani in same collection. *A. subnigra* and *A. subchalybaea* both differ from *A. lederi* by poor dorsal pubescence (specimens look black, sometimes with blue lustre); grey lateral elytral stripe indistinct. *A. subnigra* differs from *A. subchalybaea* by whitish-grey dorsal pubescence (not yellowish) and very regular, fine pronotal punctation. A also identify as *A. subnigra* a male with label: “Caucas, Kahetia, 24.7” – ZMM and a female from Borzhomi in my collection. *A. subnigra* is known up to now only from Georgia (2 females from Zekari Pass; 3 males and 1 female from Sagaredjo eastwards Tbilisi - all in Murzin’s collection, Moscow).

A. subchalybaea from North Caucasus (Karachaevo-Cherkessia) differs from typical *A. subchalybaea* from Black Sea mountains at about same extent as Georgian *A. subnigra*. Possibly it would be better to accept several Caucasian subspecies of one subalpine species. Same landscapes in Teberda environs are occupied by *Agapanthia* sp. with much denser elytral pubescence just as in *A. villosoviridescens*, but that taxon is also identified in Plavilstshikov’s collection (ZMM) as *A. subchalybaea*. I do not know such “black” subalpine populations in Armenia.

A. villosoviridescens var. *subchalybaea* Reitter, 1898b was described from “Kaukasus und Turkestan: Taschkend”. So, the taxon was based on two different species, and designation of lectotype is necessary. A syntype male of *A. subchalybaea* with the label: “Cauc. occ., Pseascho” is preserved in Budapesht Museum (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net).

A. subchalybaea was recorded (Negrobov et al., 2005) for Voronezh region (Novousmanskij distr.), that was an evident mistake.

#381

The name *Rhabdoclytus* for “*Clytanthus acutivittis* Kr.” (as subgenus) was introduced by L.Ganglbauer (1889: 479) in his Palaearctic catalogue. It was mentioned by Plavilstshikov (1940: 493) with reference to Jakobson (1913, v.71, f.28), as well as by M.Pic (1900, Catalogue bibliographique et synonymique... p.64).

According to Kusama & Takakuwa (1984: 337) – „*Rhabdoclytus* Ganglbauer, 1889 - in Marseul: Cat. Col.: 479 – (nom. nud.)(type-species: *Clytus acutivittis* Kraatz, monotypy)“.

The name *Rhabdoclytus* Ganglb. is valid as a senior synonym of *Hayashiclytus* Ohbayashi, 1963 (type species: *Clytus acutivittis* Kraatz, 1879). It was accepted by N.Ohbayashi and T.Niisato (2007).

#382

According to personal communication (2002) by D.Kasatkin, the record of *C. reitteri* for Salsk by Plavilstshikov (1936) was connected with the black female from "Salsk Distr., vill. Kichkin, 27 05 28" preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow Univ. (and unknown to me). Now it is Kichkino of Zavetnoe Distr. in about 200 км NE Salsk.

The record of *C. reitteri* for Ulianovsk region, Radishchevskij distr., Srednikovo, Malaja Atmala (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001) was connected with wrong determination of *Cortodera villosa* (see Isaev et al., 2004).

A male from Verkhnedneprovsk (Ukraine near Dnepropetrovsk, ZIN - the westernmost locality of *C. r. reitteri*) is similar to male from Verkhne-Anadol (Ukraine near Donetsk, my collection). Both are relatively short with black middle and hind legs.

#383

Tetropium fuscum seems to be absent in the east of Asian continent, but is known from Hokkaido.

According to Niisato (2007) the record of *T.fuscum* for Hokkaido was connected with *T.gracilicorne*.

The remark by S.Bily and O. Mehl (1989: 91): "from the Caucasus over Siberia to Japan" was not based on any data.

#384

In older publications different persons were mentioned as authors of genus *Prionus* – J.Ch. Fabricius, 1775 (Lameere, 1913; Plavilstshikov, 1936; Gressitt, 1951 and others); - O.F. Müller, 1764 (Bily and Mehl, 1989; Burakovsky et al., 1990 and others).

The authority of E.L. Geoffroy (1762) was conserved by ICZN (1994).

#385

Pogonarthron = *Pseudomonocladum* according to Danilevsky (1999b), but now (Danilevsky & Komiya, 2014) *Pseudomonocladum* Villiers, 1961 is regarded as a subgenus.

A revision of the genus was published by Danilevsky (2004d).

Pogonarthron petrovi was described on the base of 10 males from Tadzhikistan (mostly from Babatag Ridge, 15km SW Gissar, 600m, 25-27.6.2003).

A new big series of *P. petrovi* males was collected in Tadzhikistan by light near Kurgan-Tjube: Sarband (Kalininabad) env., Tabakchi Mt., 700m, Pistacea sparse growth of trees, 31.5.2006, E.Ivanova leg., collection of Oleg Pak (Donetsk, Ukraine); two males in my collection. That population was described as *Pogonarthron petrovi ivanovae* Pak & Skrylnik, 2014.

P. tschitscherini up to now seems to be definitely known only from the lower part of Naryn River Valley in Kirgizia.

Pogonarthron subgen. *Multicladum* Danilevsky in Danilevsky & Komiya, 2014 was described for a single species *Pogonarthron (M.) semenovianum* (Plavilstshikov, 1936).

#386

I have studied the holotype (male with the label: "Alexander Gebirge") of *Agapanthia alexandris* in Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris) in September, 2002. The taxon, described after 1 specimen from "Asie Centrale: Monts Alexandre" (now Kirgizsky Ridge), was wrongly regarded (Plavilstshikov, 1968). as a synonym *A. muellneri* Rtt., described from "Taschkend". The type differs considerably from *A. muellneri* (I've see the type in Budapest; specimens in my collection are from Uzbekistan: Chimgan and Aktash in Tashkent env., Kuramin Ridge and Kirgizia: Sary-Chelek, Naryn Ridge) by very dense and bright yellow elytral pubescence with often distinct grey humeral stripe. I have collected a big series of *A. alexandris* in Kazakhstan near Rgaity (south part of Chu-Ily Mountains, 9.6.2002); some of specimens with poorly developed humeral stripe.

The records of *A. muellneri* for Zailiysky Alatau could be based on *A. alexandris*. I've got one male of *A. alexandris* with the label: "Medeo, 22.6.1930", identified as *A. dahli* by N.N. Plavilstshikov.

Agapanthia alexandris Pic, 1901b was accepted as a species by Danilevsky (2010a: 44).

#387

According to C.Holzschuh (1999: 11), *Pseudalosterna elegantula* (mainland) and *P. misella* (Japan, but absent on Hokkaido) are different species.

According to Fujita (2018), *Pseudalosterna elegantula misella* (Bates, 1884) is distributed in big Japan islands.

No *Pseudalosterna* are known to me from Sakhalin or Kuril Is.

#388

P.Svacha (personal communication, 2002) received from Japan the larvae of *Nupserha marginella* from *Cirsium*

#389

As it was mentioned by me before (Danilevsky, 2001: 18b) the size of *Cortodera haemorhoidalis* (= *C. analis*) mentioned by Pic as 13-14mm was too big for *C. analis*. In September 2002 I have studied the unique female of *C. haemorhoidalis* in Pic's collection (Paris). It is normal *C. analis* with red antennae, legs and abdominal apex. The specimen with labels: "HOLOTYPE", "Siberie", "ex coll. Gebler" is 11,5 mm long, so big, but not unusual.

I've also studied the holotype of *C. analis* var. *ruficornis* described from "Altai". The small black female with reddish anterior legs and antennae has a label: "Telezk See, Altay, Gessner". Teletskoe Lake was not mentioned before as a locality of *C. analis* and is situated far eastwards from the reliably known localities.

#390

Semiangusta was restored as a separate genus by Sama and Rejzek (2002) with the designation of *Conizonia delagrangei* Pic, 1891 as its type species. *Phytoecia pici* and *Ph. erivanica* were excluded from *Semiangusta*. Now both could be placed to *Ph.* (s.str.), as it was done by Breunig (1951). So, *Semiangusta* absent in the territory of USSR.

Ph. erivanica and *Ph. pici* were recorded for N Iran by A.Villiers (1967b).

#391

One male of *Anoplophora glabripennis* was collected in Ussuri-land in Russia near China border (author's collection), 42°46'10"N, 130°28'8"E, 8.8.2014, S. Storozhenko leg.

Anoplophora glabripennis was recorded for Khabarovsk Region of Russia by Lingafelter and Hoebeke (2002). The map of its area includes a dot (with question mark) near north part of Bureinsky Ridge (without any comments in the text). Several China localities of the species are situated just on the border of Russia: at the lower part of Argun River Valley (Chita Region) and in the middle part of Ussuri River (Primorsky Region).

According to the personal communication (2004) by D.Kasatkin, "European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization" (EPPO) many times recorded *Anoplophora glabripennis* from France and Germany.

According to S.S. Izhevsky (2004): "In Austria the trees infested by the species are still observed after the first discover of the population in 2001. 114 specimens were collected from 68 trees. The life cycle requires here 2 years."

The species was recorded for European Turkey (Ayberk et al., 2014).

#392

Dinoptera minuta (described from Nerchinsk, Russia) seems to be absent in Japan, where it is replaced by very close *Dinoptera criocerina* (Bates, 1873). According to Kusama and Takakuwa (1984) *Dinoptera minuta* = *Acmaeops criocerinus* Bates, 1873. The synonyms were generally accepted by all recent Japan publications (N.Ohbayashi, 2007).

Both taxa were preliminary published as subspecies (*D. m. minuta* and *D. m. criocerina*) by Danilevsky (2011a).

Most of Japan *D. criocerina* have totally or partly red abdomen, that is impossible in Russia, but specimens with red abdomen are known from South Korea as rare aberration.

D. minuta was recorded for Sakhalin by Plavilstshikov (1936) and Tsherepanov (1979 – here also for Japan). Both species absent in Hokkaido and Kuriles.

#393

The taxon described as *Leptura (Pachytodes) erratica* race *bottcheri* Pic, 1911 from “Altai” was regarded as a China subspecies of *Anoplodera (Pachytodes) erratica* by Gressitt (1951).

The holotype male (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net – photos by G.Tawakilian) preserved in Paris Museum is quite conspecific to rather variable *Pachytodes orthotrichus* (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). Lectotype from Minussinsk environs in Khakassiya was designated by Danilevsky (2009g, 2009f). *Pachytodes bottcheri* (Pic, 1911) = *P. orthotrichus* (Plavilstshikov, 1936), **syn. nov.** (Danilevsky, 2012b: 123-124). The species is distributed from Altai to Baikal and absent eastwards Baikal.

#394

Amarysius altajensis ussuricus was described from near Ussuriisk (South of Primorsky Region). In the original description the taxon was compared with the specimens of *Amarysius* from West Siberia collected from Spiraea and wrongly regarded by the author as *A.a.altajensis*. Later Tsherepanov (1980) explained his mistake and described the taxon from Spiraea as *A. duplicatus* distributed in Salair Ridge and Tuva. On the base of this situation *A.a.ussuricus* was cancelled by Lobanov et al. (1981: 789), and Tsherepanov (1982) accepted the synonymy: *A. altajensis* = *A. ussuricus*.

The eastern subspecies was mistakenly restored as *Amarysius coreanum* (Okamoto, 1924) = *ussuricus* Tsher. by Danilevskaya et al. (2009). In fact *Amarysius coreanum* (Okamoto, 1924) is another species.

A. duplicatus, described from Salair Mts. (near Novosibirsk) and Tuva, was recorded for Far East Russia (Amur Region and Primorsky Region) by Danilevsky (1998a) and so must be distributed in East Siberia, North China and probably in Mongolia. Three males from Kazakhstan (Ust-Kamenogorsk env.) are represented in my collection. Here both *Amarysius* species occur sympatrically.

#395

Breuning (1975: 25; 1963: 518, in Breuning, 1958-1969) used wrong spelling “*P. sieversi*” of *Pogonocherus sieversi* Gangl., 1886: 139. The species was described from Manglisi southwards Tbilisi: “Von Dr. Sievers bei Manglis, südlich von Tiflis in Georgien gesammelt.”

The species was recorded for Crimea by Zahaikevitch (1960: 100; 1991: 153). The record needs to be confirmed.

#396

Pachytodes longipes was wrongly recorded for Altai by Plavilstshikov (1936) on the base of specimens of *P.orthotrichus*; for Altai and Tuva by Tsherepanov (1979). In reality *P. longipes* is not known westwards Transbaikalia. It seems to be in vicariant relations with *P. orthotrichus*.

Pachytodes orthotrichus (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) is definitely known from Altaj (Biysk) and Kemerovo (Kondoma river) regions, Krasnojarsk reg. (Kansk), Tuva and Khakassia, Irkutsk reg. (Sarma River in my collection). The species must occur in Mongolia, though up to now (2008) no exact records were published. It was recorded for Mongolia and for West Siberia by Lobanov et al. (1981), but without any comments.

The main distinguishing character of two species mentioned by many authors is pronotal pubescence. Pronotum of *P. longipes* is always without erect setae. But only males of *P. orthotrichus* have pronotum with erect setae, in females erect setae absent. This fact can lead to wrong identification of corresponding females. In reality females of both species can be very similar, but in *P. longipes* antennae are usually distinctly longer.

#397

Chlorophorus sartor was not collected in Siberia by Tsherepanov (1982); a male (author's collection) was collected by V.G. Bezborodov (16.8.1997) in Amur Region near Blagoveshchensk.

A pair of *Ch. sartor* (it was not seen by me) from Tuva is preserved in the collection of D. Kasatkin (Rostov) (personal message by D.Kasatkin of 2007).

The species was recorded for Uralsk Region of Russia (now in Kazakhstan) by S.Zhuravlev (1914). I've got a big series from Dzhanibek (NW Kazakhstan).

Chlorophorus sartor is known from Lipetsk Region (30km eastwards Elekt, 26.6.2013 Bolshakov leg.) – one of the northern most locality of the species in European Russia.

#398

Tetropini were separated by Planet (1924) and supported by Namkhaidorzh (1976) and Danilevsky, Miroshnikov (1985).

#399

According to I.A. Kostin (1973: 146), all records of *Anastrangalia sequensi* and *A. renardi* for Kazakhstan were connected with *A. sanguinolenta*. He mentioned: specimens of one population from near Zyrjanovsk were identified by N.N. Plavilstshikov as "*Leptura sanguinolenta*" and "*L. sequensi*" (in fact it was *A. sequensi*). *A. renardi* was recorded for Kazakhstan by I.A. Kostin (1964). Anyway *A. sanguinolenta* must present in Kazakhstan as it is widely distributed in Orenburg region, including Kvarkeno distr. on the Kazakhstan border.

The record of *A. sequensi* for "Burabaj" (Kadyrbekov et al., 2003) in Kokchetav region was connected with *A. reyi*, recorded for the region by Shapovalov (2012d).

A. renardi was recorded (Tatarinova et al., 2001) for Komi Republic of Russia (Pechora-Ilych nat. reserve).

According to A.Shapovalov (personal message, 2006), there is a specimen of *A. renardi* in the collection of Urals University (Ekaterinburg) with the label: "Печоро-Илычский запов., 7.7.69 - Ю. Новоженев" [Komi Republic, Pechora-Ilych nat. reserve, 7.7.1969, Yu.Novozhenov leg"].

The records of *A. renardi* for Kunashir by A.I. Tsherepanov (1979) and G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996) are doubtful, as the species absent in Hokkaido.

#400

Menesia albifrons was recorded for Altai by Tsherepanov (1985).

A female of *Menesia* from Mongolia (Ara-Khangay aymak, Tevshrulekh, 20.6.1972, L.Medvedev leg.), identified as *M. bipunctata* by S.Murzin, is preserved in my collection. As it was noticed by A.Shapovalov, the specimen has no connection with real *M. bipunctata*, but very close to *M. sulphurata*, though has only one (apical) pair of yellow elytral spots (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net). Such form of *M. sulphurata* is well known as *M. sulphurata* ab. *bipustulata* Plavilstshikov, 1927b: 109. The record of *M. bipunctata* for Mongolia by Namkhaidorzh (1979: 92) from close locality ("Central aimak [in fact Ara-Khangay aymak], 30km N somon Erdene-Mandal, 1750m, 17.7.1972, L.Medvedev leg.) was undoubtedly connected with same form. So, *M. bipunctata* absent in Mongolia and no records of the species for East Siberia known.

According to A.Shapovalov (personal message, 2011), *Menesia bipunctata* was collected in Cheliabinsk Region (Chesma Distr., Chernoborskiy). It was recorded for Orenburg (Plavilstshikov, 1915c: 350).

Menesia flavotecta and *Ropaloscelis unifasciatus* were recorded for Mongolia by Lobanov et al. (1982) without any references.

Menesia sulphurata was recorded for European part of USSR (“Urals”) by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1965) – Orenburg region?. It was recorded for Eastern Transurals by A.I. Tsherepanov (1985) – also Orenburg region?

The locality of *Menesia sulphurata* (near Pervouralsk, Sverdlovskaya Oblast, 56°51'22"N, 59°48'59"E) is recorded (Ermakov, 2014) as westernmost.

#401

The record of *Pidonia puziloi* for Mongolia (Lobanov et al., 1981) was published without any references.

#402

The area of *Amarysius sanguinipennis* was enlarged westwards by Tsherepanov (1982) to Altai and Tomsk.

The species was recorded for Udmurtia (Central part of European Russia) by S.V. Dedyukhin (2007a) on the base of one specimen collected inside Izhevsk city (24.06.1997, V.S. Okulov leg.).

It was collected near Kemerovo (D.Efimov, personal message, 2010): Kemerovo Reg., Krapivinsky Distr., 8 km SSW Saltymakovo, h=150m, 54°45'N, 87°01'E, 19-30.06.2010, A.V.Korshunov leg.

#403

According to Namhaidorzh (1972), all records of *Eodorcadion brandti* for Mongolia are doubtful.

#404

Due to the courtesy of Dr. M. Hasegawa I've got the possibility to study the article by S.Matsumura (1911) with many new descriptions from Sakhalin Is. Many new names introduced in this paper were synonyms.

Stenocorus amurensis = *Toxotus sachalinensis* Matsumura, 1911

Acmaeops angusticollis = *Acmaeops viridula* Matsumura, 1911

Oedecnema gebleri = *Leptura decemmaculata* Matsumura, 1911

Nivelia sanguinosa = *Leptura rubripennis* Matsumura, 1911

Rhaphuma gracilipes = *Clytanthus sachalinensis* Matsumura, 1911

The name “*Leptura fulva*” was most probably used for corresponding forms of *Stictoleptura* (*Aredolpona*) *dichroa*.

At least two pairs of names used in this paper as names of 4 different species are now regarded as pairs of synonyms:

Asemum striatum = *Asemum amurense*

Leptura aethiops = *Leptura aterrima*

The name *Leptura* (*Pidonia*) *shirarakensis* Matsumura, 1911 is a synonym (Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984; Ohbayashi, 2007) of *Judolia parallelopipeda* (Motschulsky, 1860) [valid name: *dentatofasciata* Mannerheim, 1852]. The yellow rings of antennal joints described by Matsumura, (1911) are known in Japanese specimens of *J. dentatofasciata*. Sometimes antennae of *J. dentatofasciata* in Japan can be about totally yellow.

Konoa granulata was recorded for Sakhalin (as *Leptura granulata*). The species (widely distributed in Hokkaido) seems to be never recorded from Sakhalin afterwards.

#405

Agapanthia alternans was wrongly regarded as a synonym of *A. dahli* by Lobanov et al. (1981) following Kostin (1978). In fact it is not close to *A. dahli* and can not be regarded as its subspecies (Kostin, 1973), as both often inhabit one locality in East Kazakhstan (Ust-Kamenogorsk env., Samarka env.) and connected with different food plants.

A. dahli was recorded for Mongolia by Lobanov et al. (1982). The occurrence of the species in Mongolia does not look impossible as I have a typical *A. dahli* from Khakassia (Maina, southwards Abakan); and I saw (collection of Iu.Zappi, Casalecchio di Reno) two typical pairs with the label: “Irkutsk Reg., Zalari Distr., Tungui, 5km E Zalari, 18.6.1997, A. Anischenko leg.”

Several more interesting localities of *A. dahli* represented in my collection: Russia: Novosibirsk, Altai (Chemal, Gorno-Altai), Kurgan, Cheliabinsk; Kazakhstan: Petropavlovsk, Aktiubinsk, Astana, Arkalyk, Chimkent, Chulakkurgan, Lepsinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Zyrianovsk, Samarka, Marka-Kol Lake, Ily Valley; Tadzhikistan: Revad in Zeravshan valley. In fact “*A. dahli*” in south Kazakhstan and in Central Asia can be a new species (or several species). In Ily river valley it was observed on *Cirsium* sp. (Ishkov, Kadyrbekov, 2004).

According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1968: 148), *A. dahli* penetrates northwards in European Part of Russia to about Tula level. It was recorded for Moscow region (Danilevsky, 2006c) on the base of a series (three females, one of them in my collection) of *A. dahli* from near Egorievsk (Moscow region, Egorievsk distr., Vereika, 7.6.2002, G.Eremkin leg.). The species was recorded for Urzhum (57°07'N, 49°59'E) of Kirov region (Shernin, 1974) – the northern most locality of the species.

#406

Recently (2002) D.Kasatkin (personal communication) discovered considerable differences between *Agapanthia detrita* and *A. obydoivi* in the structure on the internal sac of aedeagus.

#407

Enoploderes sanguineum was recorded for Rostov Region of Russia by A.Miroshnikov (2000). *Pyrenoploderes* Hayashi, 1960 was regarded as a subgenus of *Enoploderes*.

The records of *Enoploderes sanguineum* for conifers (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1981: 51; 1985: 121; Miroshnikov, 2009: 62) were connected with a mistake.

I've received a specimens of *Enoploderes sanguineum* with a label: “Crimea, Livadia, 17.6.1954” – first record for Ukraine.

#408

Monochamus urussowii was recorded for North Caucasus by Kasatkin and Arzanov (1997): “Piatigorsk, 11.6.1954”.

#409

The publication by Runich, Kasatkin & Lantzov (2000) contains several important records (about all Latin names were published with hard misprints):

1. *Stenocorus meridianus* was recored for North Caucasus (Mashuk Mt.) together with *S. insitivus* – the first identification is rather doubtful.
2. *P. livida caucasica* Dan. was recorded for Mashuk and Zheleznovodsk. The taxon was never described, so *P.l.caucasica* Runich, Kasatkin, Lantzov, 2000 must be regarded as nomen nudum.
3. *Dorcadion sareptanum* and *D.kubanicum* [= *D. sareptanum euxinum*] were recorded from same localities as sympatric (Kumgorsk, 19 IV 1950; Proval, 7 V 1949). The records were evidently based on specimens with red and black legs from one population. The border line between two subspecies of *D. sareptanum* is not clear, but now I prefer to regard all *D. sareptanum* from Ciscacasian planes as *D. s. euxinum*.
4. *Agapanthia subhalybaea* was recorded from Mashuk Mt. (7-12.V.1947,18.V.1948,12.V.1949) together with *A. villosoviridescens*, that was also doubtdul.
5. *Phytoecia volgensis* and *Ph. tuerki* were both recorded from Mashuk Mt. Undoubtedly both records belong to one taxon represented by specimens with red pronotum and black pronotum. According to my materials, the specimens with pale-grey elytral pubescence are dominated in the region from Dagestan to about Piatigorsk. So those populations can be regarded as *Ph. (Musaria) nigripes volgensis* (described from near Volgograd).

#410

According to Kasatkin and Arzanov (1985), *Aromia moschata ambrosiaca* is distributed in North Caucasus: Naur, Essentuki, Kislovodsk and northwards to the lowest part of Kuma River Valley. The subspecies status of those populations depends on the percentage of red thorax specimens. A male with totally red thorax is known from Vladikavkaz (ZMM).

All my specimens from Dagestan are with partly red thorax, but all from Krasnodar Region are with green prothorax. According to A.Miroshnikov (personal communication, 2002) specimens with partly red prothorax are distributed in Krasnaia Poliana environs. But only typical totally green *A. moschata* were collected in Abkhazia by Milianovsky (1953, 1971).

I've got a male of *A. moschata* from Turkmenia (Kopet-Dag) with totally green thorax – *A.m. sumbarensis* Danilevsky, 2007.

The record of *A. m. ambrosiaca* for Central Asia by Plavilstshikov (1940) was connected with *A.m. cruenta*. Wrong record of *A. m. ambrosiaca* for Central Asia by G.Sama (2002) was made without any comments.

Very rare *A. moschata* specimens with red thorax and dark legs from Fergana most probably represent a new subspecies. Three such specimens were known to I.V.Jankovsky (1934): from Ak-Su river (Naryn valley) and Arslan-Bob environs. Now two females from near Arslan-Bob are available (ZIN and ZMM).

Aromia moschata var. *cupricollis* Pic, 1941b described from “Kirghiz” on the base of pronotum with copper luster most probably originated from North-West Kazakhstan – the area, which was traditionally named as “Kirgizen Steppe” and so connected with nominative subspecies.

The attribution by Miroshnikov (2011a; 2011b: 46) of Pic's “Kirghiz” to modern Kirgystan was a mistake. So, the name *A. m. var. cupricollis* Pic, 1941b can't be connected with any of Central Asian forms.

According to Özdikmen, Kaya & Cihan (2014) *Aromia ambrosiaca* is a species with four subspecies:

A. a. ambrosiaca (Steven, 1809)

A. a. cruenta Bogatchev, 1962

A. a. jankovskyi Danilevsky, 2007

A. a. vetusta Bogatchev, 1962

and consequently:

Aromia moschata maschata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Aromia moschata sumbarensis Danilevsky, 2007

Several *Aromia* specimens with partly red prothorax were collected by M.Malukhin (Obninsk) near Dosang (4.7.2018, south of Astrakhan Region) - new subspecies?

#411

One male of *Dorcadion beckeri* from near Suchumi (4.4.1979, I.Sokolov leg.) is preserved in my collection.

#412

Oberea euphorbiae was recorded for Azerbajzhan (“Elisavetpol” – then Kirovabad, now Giandzha) by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1930: 54); for North Caucasus by Kasatkin (1999): male and female from Maikop (07.1954) are preserved in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg); for Orenburg region (including Asian part) by A.Shapovalov (2008).

#413

Ph. varentzowi was recorded for Dagestan (Krainovka, 18.5.1963, Vorobiov leg.) by Miroshnikov (1990a) – first record for Russia.

#414

Kasatkin (1998) recorded *Ph. puncticollis* for Dagestan (female from Kurush, 5.4.1953), which was not first record for Russia. The species was recorded for Derbent by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1916), as well as for Tiflis and Eldar (Georgia).

#415

Xestoleptura rufiventris was recorded for Far East Islands of Russia by Lobanov et al. (1981) without any comments (as *Anoplodera*). A female of *X. rufiventris* from North Sakhalin (Okha environs, 1964) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. So, the presence of the species in Khabarovsk Region is rather probable.

One female of the species from south Evenkia (Tetere river, VII.1972, V.Savelieva leg.) is preserved (according to message by A.Shapovalov) in the collection of Ural University (Ekaterinburg).

X. rufiventris (described from NE Kazakhstan) was included in the key of Kazakhstan Cerambycidae by A.I. Kostin (1964), but later (Kostin, 1973) the presence of the species in Kazakhstan fauna was regarded as doubtful. One male of *X. rufiventris* from near Ust-Kamenogorsk is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#416

The synonymisation *Leptepania* = *Molorchinus*, as well as the combination *Leptepania okunevi* was established by Namhaidorzh (1979). Contemporary the species was recorded for Mongolia.

#417

The spelling *Pseudallosterna* (Plavilstshikov, 1936) was wrong. Original spelling is *Pseudalosterna* Plavilstshikov, 1934.

Several authors regarded: *Pseudalosterna* Plav. = *Pseudovadonia* Lobanov et al. 1981 (Bílý & Mehl, 1989 [as “*Pseudoalosterna*”]; Berger, 2012 [as “*Pseudallosterna*”]), but Berger (2012: 149) paradoxically saved *Pseudovadonia*. as valid! Sama (1988: 30) published *Pseudovadonia* as a subgenus of *Pseudalosterna* [as “*Pseudallosterna*”].

#418

Only one species of *Rhagium* (*Rh.i.inquisitor*) was recorded for Crimea (Bartenev, 1989). I regard three more species (*Rh. bifasciatum*, *mordax* and *sycophanta*) as very possible for the region.

Rh. mordax was recorded (Kasatkin, Arzanov, 1997) for Rostov Region (Kamenka).

A large female of *Rhagium mordax* from Turkmenia with the label: “Kopet-Dag, Kara-Kala, V.1989, A. Kamenev” is preserved in the collection of A. Zubov (Moscow) - wrong label?

Rh. sycophanta was recorded for Perm Region (Lobanov, 1973); for Ufa environs (Shapovalov, www.cerambycidae.ru – 2010). The record of the species for Turkish Trabzon (Alkan & Eroğlu, 2001) looks doubtful, though Plavilstshikov (1936) also includes Anatolia in the area of the species.

According to G.Sama (2002), the record of *Rh. bifasciatum* for N Africa (Algeria) by N.N.Plavilstshikov was wrong. The species was recorded for North and Central Russia by Althoff and Danilevsky (1997) without any references; as well as by Bartenev (2004); for Mordva Natural Reserve (Central Russia) by Mozolevskaya et al. (1971); for Samara region (Isaev et al., 2004), but that record was regarded as doubtful by its authors

#419

Phytoecia stenostoloides, described from “Verkhneudinsk” (now Ulan-Ude in Transbaikalia) and missed in Tsherepanov’s (1985) monograph, was recorded for far-east Primorje Region of Russia by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996).

One male from Manchzhuria (ZIN - see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net) is preliminary identified as *Phytoecia stenostoloides*.
#420

Hybometopia was usually regarded in Saphanini (Aurivillius, 1912; Plavilstshikov, 1940). The taxonomic affinities of *Hybometopia* out of Saphanini was shown by Mamaev and Danilevsky (1973).

Axinopalpis and *Hybometopia* were placed in Callidiopini by Lobanov et al. (1981), but most probably wingless *Hybometopia* better must be separated in a new tribe.

According to G.Sama (2002), the author of *Axinopalpis* and *Anisarthron* is Dejean (1835); before (Sama, 1988): *Axinopalpis* Duponchel et Chevrolat, 1842 and *Anisarthron* Redtenbacher, 1845.

Anisarthron was wrongly placed in Callidiini by Plavilstshikov (1940). The right position of the genus in Spondylidinae (as in Asemitae) was published by Paulian et Villiers (1941). The tribe Anisarthrini was originally introduced by Fairmaire (1864: 124 as *Anisarthrites* – unavailable vernacular name according to Bouchard et al., 2011). The name was "subsequently used in latinized form but not generally attributed to Fairmaire (1864). Now it is attributed to Mamaev & Danilevsky, 1973.

#421

Cerambyx hieroglyphicus Pallas, 1773 was described from "Siberia". The taxon was accepted as eastern subspecies of *Saperda scalaris* by Breuning (1952: 177) and Gressitt (1951: 554). It is characterized by constantly blue (grey) colour of pale pubescence. It is agree with my specimens from Tuva and Russian Primorje Region, as well as from NE Kazakhstan (Zyrjanovsk environs) in my collection. Blue (grey) specimens only are known from Saratov Region (Viazovka, 30.5.2014 V.Ustinov).

The subspecies was recorded for "Lappland" by Breuning (1952), so it can be distributed in North of the European part of Russia, as well as in Norway, Sweden and Finland; for Sakhalin Is. by Matsushita et Tamanuki (1935) – afer Gressitt (1951); and for Mongolia by Heyrovsky (1973b), as well as for "Nordeuropa".

According to A.Shapovalov (personal message, 2006), all (about 30) specimens of *S. scalaris* from Orenburg, Bashkiria, Sverdlovsk and Cheliabinsk regions have grey elytral pubescence, so *S. s. hieroglyphica* is also distributed in the east of European Russia. The position was published (Shapovalov et al., 2008: 107).

#422

According to several authors (Brustel et al., 2002; Biscaccianti, 2007; Miroshnikov, 2008), Brullé (1832 [in fact 1833]: 258) introduced: "*Lamia* (Morinus Serv. ined.) *lugubris* Fabr." and "*Lamia* (Morinus Serv. ined.) *funesta* Fabr.", but in same publication in "Errata": "Morinus, lisez Morimus". So the name *Morimus* Brullé, 1833 must be used, and proposal of G.Sama (1991: 126): "*Morinus* Brullé, 1832 = *Morimus* Serville, 1835" can not be accepted.

#423

According to A.Miroshnikov (personal communication of 2003), the original spelling is *Plagionotus bartholomei* and *Phytoecia bithynensis*; "*bartholomei*" and "*bartholomaei*" both are usable, so "*bartholomaei*" must be regarded as incorrect subsequent spelling; but "*bithyniensis*" are "in prevailing usage" according to the Article 33.3.1 of ICZN.

Clytus admirabilis Heyden in Schneider & Leder, 1879 (=bartholomei) was described from "Scaradill"[?].

Plagionotus bartholomei was several times recorded for North-West Caucasus and Krasnovodsk (Faust, 1879; Plavilstshikov, 1914, 1931, 1933, 1940), but all such records were connected, according to Plavilstshikov (1940), with introduced specimens.

#424

A.Miroshnikov (1998: 392), affirmed, that E. Reitter's "Fauna Germanica. Die Käfer des Deutschen Reiches. 64. Familie: Cerambycidae" was published in 1913 (and not in 1912 as it was marked on its title). According to Miroshnikov (2004) several names must be dated 1913:

Xylosteina [Xylosteini] Reitter, 1913: 5.
Megarhagium Reitter, 1913: 6 [Rhagium subgen.].
Lepturobosca Reitter, 1913: 17.
Lepturalia Reitter, 1913: 20.
Callidostola Reitter, 1913: 37 [Callidium subgen.].
Melasmetus Reitter, 1913: 39 [Phymatodes subgen.].
Phymatoderus Reitter, 1913: 39 [Phymatodes subgen.].
Phymatodes (Poecilium) alnoides Reitter, 1913: 40 [Ph.(P.) alni ssp.].
Phymatodellus Reitter, 1913: 40 [Phymatodes subgen.].
Megasemum sharpi Reitter, 1913: 43 (syn. pro Megasemum quadricostulatum Kraatz, 1879).
Hesperandrius Reitter, 1913: 44-45 (syn. pro Trichoferus Wollaston, 1854).
Xyloclytus Reitter, 1913: 46 [Xylotrechus subgen.].
Pseudosphegistes Reitter, 1913: 50.

#425

According to A.Miroshnikov (personal communication, 2004), Ganglbauer's "Bestimmungs-Tabellen der europäischen Coleopteren. VII. Cerambycidae" and "Bestimmungs-Tabellen der euroädischen Coleopteren. VIII. Cerambycidae" were first published in "Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien", 1882 (Bd. XXXI, S. 681-757, Taf. XXII) and 1884 (Bd. XXXIII, S. 437-586).

Same works were published as separata in 1882 [S. 3(681)-79(757), Taf. XXII] and 1884 [S. 3(437)-152(586)] that caused a big confusion in subsequent citations.

Here are several important names from original publications by Ganglbauer (1882, 1884):

Ganglbauer, 1882:

Cyrtoclytus: 688, 736.

Parmenopsis: 693.

Cortodera pumila: 710.

Rhagium pygmaeum: 718.

Clytus arietis lederi: 730.

Paraclytus reitteri: 737. P. raddei: 737.

Icosium tomentosum atticum: 743.

Ropalopus lederi: 747.

Ganglbauer, 1884:

Neodorcadion: 437, 508.

Compsodorcadion: 437.

Dorcadion litigiosum: 454. D. transsilvanicum: 462. D. songaricum: 477. D. semenovi: 479. D. tuerki: 486. D. plasoni (syn pro D. laeve Faldermann): 481. D. talyschense: 491. D. reitteri: 492.

Eodorcadion carinatum blessigi: 512.

Leiopus pachymerus (syn pro L. femoratus Fairmaire): 532.

Acanthocinus elegans: 534.

Agapanthia lateralis: 541. A. lederi: 542. A. intermedia: 543. A. daurica: 544.

Phytoecia affinis boeberi: 559. Ph. affinis tuerki: 575. Ph. fatima: 570. Ph. plasoni: 571. Ph. puncticollis stygia: 572. Ph. kurdistanica: 572. Ph. bithynensis: 573.

#426

According to Miroshnikov (personal communication, 2003) the original spellings are - *Dorcadion talyschense*, *Purpuricenus talyschensis* and *Cortodera starcki*.

The original spelling: “*Dorcadion talyschense*” was used by Breuning (1962) – so must be accepted, but the necessity to return to original spelling of *Purpuricenus talyschensis* and *Cortodera starki* is not evident because of the Article 33.3.1 (ICZN).

#427

According to Miroshnikov (personal communication, 2003) the original description of *Exocentrus stierlini* was published two times in 1883: "Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien", Bd. XXXIII: 530 and in "Wiener Entomologische Zeitung", II. Helf. 12. S. 298-299. Taf. IV, Fig. 3. According to "Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien" the type locality is "Deutschland, Oesterreich", according to "Wien. Entom. Ztg." –the type locality is "Europa media".

#428

According to Kerzhner (1984: 855):

the separata of Jakowleff's article "Quelques nouvelles espèces du sous-genre *Compsodorcadion* Ganglb. (Hor. soc. ent Ross., **33**(1901), 1-2: 147-155) were distributed in April 1899, so, Jakowleff (1899a) is the author of:

Dorcadion pantherinum Jakovlev, 1899a: 147

D. sokolowi Jakovlev, 1899a: 150, 151- so the name is older than *D. apicipenne* Jakovlev, 1899b and *D. jacobsoni* Jakowleff, 1899c.

D. tschitscherini Jakovlev, 1899a: 150, 153

the separata of Jakowleff's article "Nouvelles espèces du genre *Dorcadion* Dalm." (Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. ., 34(1-2) [1899-1900]: 59-70) were distributed in May 1899, so, Jakowleff (1899b) is the author of:

Dorcadion ciscaucasicum Jakovlev, 1899b: 59.

D. apicipenne Jakovlev, 1899b: 61

D. hyrcanum Jakovlev, 1899b: 64

D. bisignatum Jakovlev, 1899b: 66.

D. phenax Jakovlev, 1899b: 68.

#429

Stictoleptura maculicornis was definitely recorded for NW Caucasus by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936: "Anapa environ"). No specimens from N Caucasus are known (also absent in Plavilstshikov's collection). D.Kasatkin (personal communication, 2004) insists on exclusion of the species from Caucasian fauna.

Brachyleptura maculicornis ondreji Slama, 1993 was described from Parnassos (Greece). A new combination: *Pararacorymbia simplonica ondreji* was published by Pesarini and Sabbadini (2004).

#430

I've never seen *E. humerale* from Tuva, but it was definitely recorded for Tuva by A.I. Tsherepanov (1983), though without precise locality and data.

Several populations of *E. humerale impluviatum* undoubtedly occur in East Siberia in Transbaikalia, though here the relations between *E.h.impluviatum* and *E.h.humerale* are not clear. No new materials are known to me. The taxon was recorded for Transbaikalia („Troitskossawsk [=Kiachta], Douarie“) as *E. humerale* m. *densevestitum* Breuning, 1947; 1 female („Sibir, Amur“) is preserved in Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest); 1 female with the label: “Transbaical. Nertshinsk, 1.VII.1915“ is preserved in Narodni Museum Prague, but typical *E.humerale* are also known from Nertchinsk environs.

Most of (or all?) populations of *E. humerale* from Amur Region of Russia and further eastwards to Japan Sea are characterized by very wide females, which often have elytra with longitudinal carinae and white stripes, so belong to *E. humerale trabeatum* described from near Kharbin.

#431

Eodorcadion argali was supposed for Russian Transbaikalia by Plavilstshikov (1958), but the occurrence of the species in Russia must be regarded as impossible. It is distributed in Central and South Mongolia southwards Ulan-Bator. Old records of the species from the area northwards Ulan-Bator (Jakovlev, 1901: “Selenga river between Kiachta and Urga”) need confirmation (no specimens available from this area, which is the most investigated area in the republic).

#432

Parmenopsis caucasica, *Pogonocherus inermicollis* and *Parmena pontocircassica* were recorded for Turkey (Artvin) by G.Sama (1994e).

Pogonocherus inermicollis was recorded for Adzharia (Kintrish) by A. Miroshnikov (2009).

#433

According to personal information (2004) by S.Kadlec, *Phytoecia* (*Coptosiella*) *antoniae* is distributed not only in Transcaucasia but also in Iran, Turkey and in Turkmenia (Kopet-Dag).

Coptosia antoniae var. *uniformis* Pic, 1933: 11 – was described from Turkey: “Sarycamys, in Mus”.

#434

Oxypleurus nodieri was recorded for Pitzunda environs (Abkhazia) by Supatashvili et al. (1972). One specimen of the species from Ritza lake (collected by Milianovsky) environs is preserved in the collection of J.Voříšek.

#435

According to G.Sama (personal message, 2009), *Stictoleptura heydeni* (Ganglbauer, 1889) absent in Transcaucasia as a species distributed in Palestine and neighbour regions of Turkey - absent in East Turkey.

According to Sama, Rapuzzi & Kairouz (2010): “Ganglbauer (1888 [in fact - 1889]), nomma *L. heydeni* l’espèce citée et décrite par Heyden (1877) et erronément rapportée à *L. ustulata* Ménétries, 1832.” In fact Heyden (1877) wrongly attributed to *L. ustulata* Ménétries, 1832 two specimens of different species: one from European Turkey (and so most probably *L. fulva*) and another one from South Turkey (Caramania). So, it is necessary to designate the Heyden’s specimen from Caramania as a lectotype of *Leptura heydeni* Ganglbauer, 1889 for the acceptance of this name sensu Sama, Rapuzzi & Kairouz (2010) or Sama (2010a).

The original description of *Leptura ustulata* Ménétries, 1832 is quite fitting to *Stictoleptura tonsa*, which is very numerous in Talysh. Only one specimen (male) identified as *Leptura ustulata* from Talysh is known to me (preserved in Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). It is definitely *S. tonsa*. No other similar *Stictoleptura* are known from Talysh, so: *Leptura ustulata* Ménétries, 1832 = *Leptura tonsa* K.Daniel & J.Danile, 1891, but the name *Stictoleptura tonsa* (Daniel & J.Danile, 1891) is valid, while *Leptura ustulata* Ménétries, 1832 is a junior homonym (not Laicharting, 1784).

Ganglbauer (1889) recorded “*ustulata* Laich.” as a synonym of “*Leptura fulva* Deg.”. So, it is evident, that “*ustulata* Laich.” sensu Ganglbauer, 1889 is *Leptura ustulata* Ménétries, 1832 described from “montagnes de Talyche” (not *Leptura ustulata* Laicharting, 1784; not *Leptura ustulata* Schaller, 1783). A new name was proposed for it: “v. *menetriesi* Gangl.”. I regard the current Talysh population as a local poorly differentiated form of *Stictoleptura tonsa* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891). So, *L. tonsa* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891 is a junior synonym of *L. menetriesi*

Ganglbauer, 1889. But *L. menetriesi* Ganglbauer, 1889 was never used as valid and is regarded here as nomen oblitum (Art. 23.9.1 of ICZN, 1999), while *L. tonsa* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891 is regarded as nomen protectum. Still the list of 25 publications with *L. tonsa* Dan. by 10 authors for the last 50 years must be shown.

Stictoleptura tonsa (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891) was described from a very big area from “Georgien” to “Araxes Thal”, “cilicischen Taurus”, “Beirut” and “Hyrceanien”. For the stability of the traditional system the lectotype must be designated from Armenia or from Nakhichevan.

Stictoleptura pallidipennis was described from “Ratcha” – Ratcha Ridge in Georgia. Local populations have smaller elytral punctation than *S. tonsa* from Armenia and conjugated pronotal punctation. Using such characters for species identification several more populations could be joined to *S. pallidipennis*: Svanetia, Black Sea Coast of Russia and Abkhazia, Teberda, Karachaevo-Tcherkessiya. The species absent in Turkey.

Populations from Borzhomi and Adzharia with totally yellow elytra must be better regarded as *S. tonsa*.

Both “species” *S. tonsa* and *S. pallidipennis* could be accepted as a complicated complex of numerous different subspecies of *S. fulva*.

A male and 2 females of *S. pallidipennis* are preserved in the collection of A. Zubov (Kishinev) with the label: “Abkhazia, left bank of Pskhu river near Pskhu vill., 600-800m, 12.5-27.6.2010, D. Fominykh leg.”

#436

According to A. Miroshnikov (2004d), *Cerambyx miles* Bonelli was described in 1812, but not in 1823, as it is generally accepted [see Plavilstshikov, 1940; Sama, 2002].

#437

G. Sama (2002: 84) mentioned “*Paraclytus sexmaculatus* Adams” in his key for *Anaglyptus* and *Paraclytus*. Most probably it was wrong spelling of *P. sexguttatus* Adams.

#438

Phymatodes alnoides was described by Reitter (1913: 40). G. Sama (2002: 74) wrongly attributed the description of the taxon to “Stark, 1889”.

#439

According to P. Svacha (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1989: 17), “because of extreme similarity of larvae, *Leptorhabdium* has been reduced to a subgenus of *Xylosteus*.”

#440

Rutpela was described in 1957. G. Sama (2002: 39) listed it as being in the volume of 1957, but published in 1959, but other genera from same article (*Aredolpona*, *Macroleptura*) he attributed to 1957.

#441

According to G. Sama (2002), the original description of *Callidium punctatum* Fabricius, 1798 refers to *Ropalopus femoratus*, but not to *Nothorhina*, as it was generally accepted (see *Nothorhina punctata*: Plavilstshikov, 1940; Heyrovsky, 1955; Kojima & Hayashi, 1969; Villiers, 1978; Hayashi, 1979; Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984; Sama, 1988; Bily & Mehl, 1989; Ohbayashi et al., 1992; Bense, 1995; Vives & Alonso-Zarazaga, 2000; Ohbayashi & Niisato, 2007 and many others).

The main reason by Sama (2002) is the size described by Fabricius in his description of *Callidium punctatum*: “*statura sequentium*”, which was translated by Sama as: “being of the same size as *Callidim ungaricum* Herbst, 1784 (now in *Ropalopus*)”. Sure, *Ropalopus ungaricus* is much larger than *Nothorhina*.

First of all, Sama's translation of the Latin text is not adequate (according to the opinion of A. Smetana – personal message, 2011): “sequentium” is plural genitive of sequentia, -ae, f., so the statement concerns not only the first following species (*Callidim ungaricum*), but all (or several) following species.

In fact the size cannot be the reason for the choice between *Nothorhina* and *Ropalopus femoratus*, as both species are of about same length!

So, there are no good reasons to cancel generally used *Nothorhina punctata* (Fabricius, 1798) = *Nothorhina muricata* (Dalman, 1817).

Unfortunately new doubtful Sama's position was accepted in Cerambycidae Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

#442

According to P. Svacha (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1989), on the larval characters Evodinus LeConte, 1850 = Evodinellus (used by G. Sama 2002, together with Evodinellus = Brachytodes).

“I would prefer classifying borealis and clathratus in Evodinus (together with the American species) and to keep Evodinellus and Brachytodes as subgenera of Evodinus at most.” – personal communication by P. Svacha, 2004.

The record (Pisarenko, 1999) of *E. clathratus* for SE Ukraine (Lugansk and Donetsk regions) was very doubtful.

Evodinellus borealis is recorded for Mordovia (Ruchin et al., 2017).

According to Danilevsky (2014e):

Evodinellus (*Evodinellus* Plavilstshikov, 1915)

Evodinellus (*Brachytodes* Planet, 1924)

#443

According to P. Svacha (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1989), on the larval characters of Carilia and Paragaurotus, “it has been found entirely possible to treat the latter two, and particularly Paragaurotus, as subgenera of Gaurotus.” The position was partly used by G. Sama (2002).

According to Sama (2002) the type locality of *Pseudogaurotina excellens* (Brancsik, 1874) is “Hungary” (and Hungary was mentioned in the area of the species). In fact *Pachyta excellens* Brancsik, 1874: 230 was described from “Thale Vratna” or about same region as “Bergen um Sillein (Ungarn, Trencsiner Comitatus)”. According to P. Svacha (personal message, 2010) that locality is situated now in Slovakia: “Vratna dolina (Vratna Valley) is a valley in northern part of Mala Fatra Mts. (NW Slovakia) south of Terchova. Martin and Zilina are the nearest larger towns”. So, the type locality of *P. excellens* is in NW Slovakia and the species absent in Hungary (Kovács & Hegyessy, 2003).

#444

According to P. Svacha (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1989), Gnathacmaeops is a subgenus of Acmaeops and further: “it is incorrect to include all Palaearctic species under Gnathacmaeops (Cherepanov, 1979)”, as well to include Acmaeops septentrionis under Gnathacmaeops (Hayashi, 1980).

According to G. Sama, Acmaeops = Gnathacmaeops.

genus Euracmaeops Danilevsky, 2014e: 147 type species: *Leptura marginata* Fabricius, 1781.

Euracmaeops marginatus (Fabricius, 1781), **comb. n.**; *E. angusticollis* (Gebler, 1833), **comb. n.**; *E. septentrionis* (C.G. Thomson, 1866), **comb. n.**; *E. smaragdulus* (Fabricius, 1793), **comb. n.**

#445

According to P. Svacha (1989), “Larvae of *Anoploderomorpha cyanea* are very similar to those of *Anoplodera sexguttata*,...”, so for him *Anoplodera* = *Anoploderomorpha*.

A.Miroshnikov (1998) keeps *Anoploderomorpha* as a subgenus, though no distinguishing genital characters were demonstrated.

Leptura excavata Bates, 1884 was generally accepted as the type species of *Anoploderomorpha* Pic, 1901 (see: Gressitt, 1951; Hayashi, 1960; Lee, 1982, 1987; Švácha, 1989: 19; N.Ohbayashi, 2007; Löbl & Smetana, 2010). According to Miroshnikov (2011) the type species of *Anoploderomorpha* Pic, 1901 is *Leptura caynea* Gebler, 1832 designated by Tamanuki (1942).

#446

Etorofus pubescens was missed by I.A. Kostin (1973) in his key for Kazakhstan Cerambycidae. The species was recorded eastwards to Ural River by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936, as *Strangalia pubescens*) and much before for Uralsk Region of Russia (now in Kazakhstan) by S.Zhuravlev (1914, as *Leptura pubescens*). Up to now the eastern most known locality is Miass environs near Cheljabinsk (Novozhenov, 1987).

A.Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005) included the species in the Caucasian fauna on the base of N.N. Plavilstshikov (1927) record for Novorossiysk and remark by G.Sama (2002): “Caucasus”, but no Caucasian specimens are known. Later (Plavilstshikov, 1936) the species was not recorded for Caucasus.

#447

Phytoecia scutellata was recorded for Uralsk Region of Russia (now in Kazakhstan) by S.Zhuravlev (1914).

Phytoecia scutellata was recorded (Shapovalov, 2016) for the Asian part of Orenburg Region (Novoorsk District)

#448

Brachyta punctata (Faldermann, 1833) was described (as *Pachyta*) from “In vicinitate Irkutsk...”. Later it was regarded as a species by V.Motschulski (1860), L. Heyden (1893), Ch. Aurivillius (1912), K.Kusama et M.Takakuwa (1984), N.Ohbayashi et al. (1992) or as a subspecies of *B. interrogationis* (Tamanuki, 1939; Hayashi, 1980).

Most of Russian authors (Krivolutzkaia, 1973; Tsherepanov, 1979; Lobanov et al., 1981 and others) accepted N.N. Plavilstshikov’s (1915, 1936) point of view: *B. interrogationis* = *B. punctata*.

G. Sama (2002) left the question open between two possibilities for *B. punctata* (species or subspecies of *B. interrogationis*).

According to my materials, a form with very yellow elytra marked with several black points and without black lines is represented in Siberia by several rather stable populations, which do not include dark specimens. I have never seen personally occurrence of two different populations in one locality, but the labels of my series show sometimes such sympatric situation in: Sajon Mts (Mondy), Irkutsk environs (Malta); Transbaikalia (Vitim valley); Mongolia (Bulgan and Arakhangaj aimaks) – so *B. punctata* is a species. It is not known westwards Sajons and in Amur Region. It is represented in South Ussuri and North Korea by *B. punctata lazarevi* Danilevsky, 2014e.

Several Transbaikalian (Chita region) populations of *B. punctata* were described as *B. interrogationis sochondensis* Tshernyshev et Dubatolov, 2005. New synonyms were published (Danilevsky, 2010a: 46): *Brachyta punctata* (Faldermann, 1833) = *B. sochondensis* Tshernyshev et Dubatolov, 2005.

B. punctata is sympatric with local *B. interrogationis*, but the later species was not recorded by Tshernyshev and Dubatolov (2005) for Transbaikalia, as well as for the area from Amur land to Primorje region (for this area only *B.amurensis* and *B. sachalinensis* were recorded), but here different local *B. interrogationis* are very numerous.

B. punctata lazarevi from North Korea (“Hab-Su, Ham-Gyeong-Bug-Do”) is clearly shown by Lee (1987: Pl.3 – 22b) with the name *B. interrogationis*. Similar male was just discovered in Zoologicheskaya Museum of Moscow University with the label: “Korea bor., Go-Sui” [same locality as published by Lee]. Both specimens considerably differ from *B. p. punctata*. *B. p. punctata* is distributed in Mongolia, Irkutsk and Chita regions. Up to now *B. punctata* is not known from Amur Region, neither from Khabarovsk region.

B. sachalinensis was recorded (Tshernyshev and Dubatolov, 2005) for Primorje; I also have several specimens of the species from the region. *B. sachalinensis* was recorded (Gao et al., 2009) for Jilin province of China.

A species similar to *B. punctata* and distributed in South Sakhalin, South Kuriles (Kunashir, Iturup) and in Japan was described as *B. danilevskyi* Tshernyshev et Dubatolov, 2005.

N. Ohbayashi et al. (2005) accepted *B. danilevskyi* for Japan and *B. punctata* for the continent, with a new record of *B. punctata* for China (Inner Mongolia). This taxon was described before as *Evodinus interrhogationis* f. *japonicus* Fujimura, 1956 from Nagano Pref. New synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2010a: 46): *Evodinus interrhogationis* f. *japonicus* Fujimura, 1956 = *Brachyta danilevskyi* Tshernyshev et Dubatolov, 2005. The name *Evodinus japonicus* Fujimura, 1956 is available, but not valid being a junior homonym of *Evodinus bifasciatus japonicus* Matsushita, 1933. So, *B. danilevskyi* Tshernyshev et Dubatolov, 2005 must be accepted as a valid replacement name.

Similar form from Central and East Europe (Moscow region, in my collection) is undoubtedly just a marginal pale individual variation of *B. interrogationis*.

Pachyta marginalis Motsch. described from “Sibérie” was listed by Aurivillius (1912) among synonyms of *Evodinus punctatus*, in spite of rather dark elytra; as well as totally black *Pachyta obsidiana* Motsch. from “Alpes de la Mongolie”. Both names were connected with local forms of *B. interrogationis*.

Brachyta interrogationis was recorded for north Sakhalin by K. Tamanuki (1933) as “*Evodinus mannerheimi*”. *E. mannerheimi* Motsch., 1860 was described from “parties septentrionales de la Sibirie” and was accepted by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936: 200) is one of the darkest aberrations of his “*E. interrogationis*”.

Plavilstshikov (1932d) described about hundred new “formen” of *Brachyta interrogationis* without any geographical record. According to the labels of available types of all his new names, many of them were described from exactly one locality, so Plavilstshikov expressly used the term “Form” here for the description of interpopulation variabilities. All his new names from that publication must be regarded as not available.

Brachyta (s. str.) *interrogationis mannerheimii* Motschulsky, 1860 (*Evodinus*) is accepted (Danilevsky, 2014e) for lowlands of Siberia from about Chelyabinsk Region to Baykal.

Brachyta (s. str.) *interrogationis kraatzi* Ganglbauer, 1889 is accepted (Danilevsky, 2014e) for Far East Russia from about Amur Region, Korea and North-East China.

#449

According to S.E. Tshernyshev and V.V. Dubatolov (2005), *B. variabilis* in Siberia is represented by two subspecies: nominative (westwards Baikal lake) and *B.v. eurinensis* Tsher. (eastwards Baikal). Unfortunately the authors have not mentioned the type locality of the nominative form. Evidently they supposed it in West Siberia. According to this position a paratype male of *Evodinus eurynensis* from Tuva belongs to *B. variabilis variabilis*, but it was not listed in the paper among studied specimens of *B.v. variabilis*.

A lot of different specimens (8 variations designated with numbers without geographical information) were used by Gebler (1817) in his original description. But later (Gebler, 1848) about same variations (designated with letters) were localised in “Kolywano-woskresenskischen Hüttenbezirke”: “Häufig auf waldigen Bergen und Thälern; auch um Barnaul; am häufigsten aber um Salair und im kusnezsk”. The recent preservation of type specimens is unknown.

The type locality was accepted (Danilevsky, 2013g; 2014e) as “North-west part of Altay Region – the territory of former Kolyvano-Voskresensk area”.

A pair (male and female) of *B. variabilis* from “**Sib. occ.**”, which was discovered in ZIN by A.Shapovalov [see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net] could hardly be accepted as Gebler’s syntypes; male: “***Brachyta mutabilis* M.**”; female: “***Brachyta variabilis* Gebl. Type.**” The identification label “**Type.**” is not connected with Gebler, and could only reflect the “typical” form of corresponding specimen.

In fact the position published by S.E. Tshernyshev and V.V. Dubatolov (2005), is not new. According to Plavilstshikov (1936) eastern subspecies was described as *solskyi* Kraatz, 1879 and accepted by Ganglbauer (1903).

B. v. variabilis is distributed (Danilevsky, 2014e) from East Europe to about Baikal (according to Iablokov-Khnzorian (1961: 162) – from Volga).

Most part of East Siberia is occupied (Danilevsky, 2014e) by *B. v. scapularis* Mannerheim, 1849 [“Habitat ad Kiachtam”] (= *comosa* Solsky, 1871 = *solskyi* Kraatz, 1879) distributed from about Baikal to Khabarovsk Region.

Populations from southern Khabarovsk region were accepted (Danilevsky, 2013g; 2004e) as *B. variabilis testaceimembris* (Pic, 1916) [= *rufimembris* Pic, 1926] (see holotype in “Gallery” - www.cerambycidae.net).

B. v. jakutensis Danilevsky, 2014e is distributed in Yakutia.

B. v. tungusensis Danilevsky, 2014e is described from Central Siberia (Nizhnyaya Tunguska valley).

Populations from Primorye Region and North Korea were accepted (Danilevsky, 2013g; 2004e) as *B. variabilis aberrans* (Villiers, 1960).

Brachyta (Variobrachyta) variabilis ivlievi Danilevsky, 2014e is described from Magadan Region of Russia.

B. v. chukotensis Danilevsky, 2014e is described from Chukotka Region of Russia (Ostrovnoe, about 68°06’N, 164°08’E).

B. v. basarukini Danilevsky, 2014e is described from North Sakhalin (Okha environs).

B. v. striolata (Gebler, 1817) is accepted for several mountain areas of Transbaikalia.

B. v. sinuatolineata (Pic, 1915) [= *discobilineata* Pic, 1928c = *breiti* Tippmann, 1946] is accepted for South-East Sayans in Buryatia and Mongolia.

B. v. striatiformis (Gebler, 1817) is accepted for Mongolia only.

B. v. tuvensis Danilevsky, 2014e is described from Tuva.

B. v. kurayensis Danilevsky, 2014e (Kuray env.) is described from the south of Altay Republic.

The name *Pachyta mutabilis* Motsch., 1859a and 1859b (“Gouvernement de Yakutsk”) [a male with the label “Jakutie” preserved in ZIN could be designated as lectotype - see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net] most probably belongs to the population from Transbaikalia, but not from modern Yakutia. Later the taxon was attributed to “Daourie méridionale”(!) (Motschulsky, 1875). New synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2010: 46): *B. striolata* (Gebler, 1817) = *Pachyta mutabilis* Motsch., 1859 = *Evodinus striatiformis* Plavilstshikov, 1936 = *E. euryensis* Tsherepanov, 1978.

Brachyta variabilis (as *Evodinus*) was recorded for Mordva natural reserve (Mozolevskaya et al., 1971).

B. variabilis variabilis was recorded for Moscow region (Danilevsky, 2006c) on the base of a single black female with uncertain label. Another black female of *B. variabilis* (“Moscow Region, Chashnikovo, 1963”) is preserved in S.Murzin’s collection (Moscow).

According to S.Dedyukhin (2007a) the species was collected in north Udmurtia near Glazov.

Holotype female of *B. euryensis* from “Transbaikalia, Shatkhome” undoubtedly belongs to the taxon originally described as *Leptura striolata* Gebler, 1817 (“Habitat in Dauria.”). *Brachyta variabilis striolata* is distributed in Transbaikalia only (Danilevsky, 2014e). Similar populations from Mongolia belong to *B. v. striatiformis* (Plavilstshikov, 1936) – absent in Russia; from Tuva -

B.v. tuvensis Danilevsky, 2014e; from Sayans - *B.v. sinuatolineata* (Pic, 1915) [=breiti Tippmann]; from Altay - *B.v. kurayensis* Danilevsky, 2014e.

According to the personal communication by S.Churkin imagoes of *B.v. striatiformis* (Plav.) were active in Baian-Khongor aimak in very early spring, just near snow fields (13.6.2003 at 3000m above the level of the sea) and were not connected with flowers. It is just same situation which was observed by me in *B. rosti* in Caucasus. Similar taxa are absent in Amur land and in Far East.

The synonymy published by M.Danilevsky (1988d): *B.breiti* = *B. euryensis* was partly right, as far as both belong to close subspecies of one species.

B.v.breiti was described before as *Evodinus solskyi* var. *sinuatolineatus* Pic, 1915, as it was a striated form from "Sajan". The type of *Evodinus solskyi* var. *sinuatolineatus* Pic, 1915 was not found in Pic's collection in Paris. From the other hand, there are several specimens of *B. breiti* in Pic's collection designated by Pic as types of several his variations: var. *bicolorata* Pic (label: "Mondy, Sajan Geb."), var. *bangi* Pic ("Sajan"), var. *obscuripennis* Pic ("Tunkin, Sajan"); but I have found the description of only one of those names as *Evodinus variabilis* **ab. nov. bangi** Pic, 1935: 7, so the name is unavailable.

Brachyta "variabilis striolata group" of subspecies is characterized by very distinct regular elytral puncturation. A lot of specimens (and nearly all known *B.v. sinuatolineata*) are uniformly black or brown, but if not then with longitudinal elytral black or brown lines. About half of my specimens of the group are totally black or black with reddish legs and abdomen; some specimens are black with brown elytra; others – black with pale-yellow elytra, with black longitudinal lines; or such elytra are combined with reddish abdomen and legs; or elytra brown with dark brown longitudinal lines, legs and abdomen black or reddish.

B.v. striatiformis (Plav. 1936) was separated and described in details by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1915) as *Evodinus variabilis variabilis* var. *striatiformis* ("Ugenor, fl. Choitu-Tamir" and "Troitzkosavsk" [=Kjakhta]) - not available name – because it was fourth after trinomen. The name became available as *Evodinus variabilis* var. *striatiformis* Plavilstshikov, 1936 (lectotype from Mongolia preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University is published by Danilevsky, 2009e: 632 – see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net). N.N. Plavilstshikov underlines that the taxon differs from typical *E. variabilis* by many morphological characters and its taxonomical status is not clear.

According to Shapovalov (2012a): *B. variabilis striolata* is distributed in Transbaikalia, Mongolia and alpine range of Tuva and Altay; *B. variabilis breiti* is distributed in East Sayans from Tunka Range and Khamar-Daban Pass in Transbaikalia to Khubsugul lake in Mongolia. Another subspecies [not named] occupies East Siberia (without Transbaikalia) and Far East up to Nizhnyaya Tunguzka River and Amur Land in the West. *B. dongbeiensis* Wang, 2003 described from Manchuria is hypothetically attributed to that subspecies. Its blue color was most probably a mistake, as original description could be based on bad photo only.

The attribution by Shapovalov (2012a) of Turkish *B. delagrangei* Pic, 1891 to *variabilis*-group of species (because of similar elytral design) is a mistake. The position of that taxon near *B. bifasciata* and *B. caucasica* is evident because of dense head and pronotal velvety pubescence.

#450

Gnathacmaeops pratensis was definitely recorded for the whole territory of Caucasus by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) and then for Armenia (Sevan Lake) by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1948). I have never seen any specimen of the species from Caucasus. G. Sama (2002) noted: "Records from Caucasus, Transcaucasia ... were not confirmed by Lobanov, Danilevsky & Murzin (1985) and are rather doubtful or entirely wrong." Such a statement is a mistake. First of all, our article was published in 1981; then in the text of the article the species was recorded for Caucasus.

Several specimens of *G.pratensis* from the North Caucasus are preserved in the collection of D.Kasatkin (personal message, 2005): male, Karatchaev-Tcherkessia, Daut, 22 06 1998,

D.Kasatkin leg.; female, Karatchaev-Tcherkessia, Makhar, VII 1995, P.Ivliev leg.; female, Karatchaev-Tcherkessia, Uzunkol River, 10 07 1999, D.Kasatkin leg.

The record of the species for Karatchaev-Tcherkessia (Makhar) was published by D.Kasatkin and Ju. Arzanov (1997).

A. Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005) knows a specimen from Zoological Museum of Moscow State University with the label in Russian: “Georgia, Borzhomi, 31.V.1913, Kozlovsky leg. (Mus.Cauc.)” and reminds several published data: Persati, Georgia (Tournier, 1872); Lomismta Mt. near Borzhomi, Georgia (Koenig, 1899); Racha, Georgia (Pic, 1914); Tsagvery, Georgia (Plavilstshikov, 1930); Tzalka, Georgia (Zaitzev, 1954).

#451

Oberea kostini was described from the area situated between South Urals (Ekaterinburg Region), Altai Mts (type locality) and Dzhungarsky Alatau. It is a central member of vicariant system including also western *O.pupillata* and eastern *O.heyrovskyi*.

So, the statement by G.Sama (220), based on Tsherepanov’s opinion, that *O. pupillata* is replaced in Siberia by *O. depressa* is wrong. It is replaced there by *O.kostini* (also connected with *Lonicera*) and then eastwards by *O. heyrovskyi* (which was not known to Tsherepanov). *O.depressa* belongs to another group of species and is connected with *Spiraea*. It was described by Tsherepanov under the name “*O.transbaicalica*” (see, Danilevsky, 1988a) – younger synonym of *O.depressa*. So, larvae described by Tsherepanov (1991) as “*O.depressa*”, are not *O. pupillata* as it was accepted by G.Sama (2002), but *O.kostini*.

A big series of *O. kostini* was collected by me near Ust-Kamenogorsk in June 2002 on *Lonicera*.

O. kostini was recorded for Krasnoyarsk Region by V.M. Yanovsky (2003) – it penetrates along Enisei River northwards to about 60°N.

A photo of *O. kostini* from north Udmurtia (Glazov environs) was sent to me by S. Dedyukhin – first record for Europe (Dedyukhin, 2007a).

O. kostini was recorded for Transbaikalia (Sokhondo Natural Reserve, Chita Region) by Dubatolov (2004).

Five specimens of *O.pupillata* from St.-Petersburg (“Leningrad, Kirovsky park, 22.6.1953, A.Zaguljaev leg.”) are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University (ZMM).

#452

Brachyta caucasica kubanica Miroshnikov, 1990 was described from south-west and south of Krasnodar region (Shchetka Mt of Goryachij Klyuch distr.600m 44° 33’N, 39° 02’E – holotype; paratypes: Maikop environs, Ubinskaya env. and nearby) on the base of numerous specimens with poor development of black elytral design. The taxon was recoded from near Gelendzhik, north slope of Markhot Range – the most north-west locality of the species (Miroshnikov, 2004c).

The nominative subspecies (described from Abkhazia) is known from several high Abkhazian mountain areas (mostly from Mamzyshkha Mt, 1500-1660m 43°18’N, 40°20’E).

Old record for North Iran (Bodemeyer, 1927) was a mistake.

Most probably *B. c. ab. kubanica* is not a real subspecies, but just a lowland form known from many different localities of *B. caucasica*, including Georgia – the area of “*B. c. caucasica*”! Miroshnikov himself (1990: 27) remarked that specimens from Borzhomi are similar to *B. c. kubanica* because of poor development of black elytral design. Another Georgian population from Ratcha Range (Rost, 1893) is also characterized by strong reduction of black elytral design [strong differences of Ratcha population forced Rost to describe Abkhasien form as new(!) – *B. caucasica* f. *conjuncta* Rost, 1893: 344 – available name, but a synonym of the nominative form].

From the other side a single specimen from Aibga Mt. 1200m 43°34’N, 40°25’E (not far from Sochi) has so well developed black elytral design that was left by Miroshnikov (1990: 26) without identification, and belong in fact to the nominative form.

According to the conception of two color forms in the species (lowland and highland) the very high population from Oshten Mt. 44°00'N, 39°56'E (about 2000m) recorded by Plavilstshikov (1937: 192) [but no specimens available] must be attributed to the nominative form, but not to "*B. c. kubanica*" as it was supposed by Miroshnikov (1990).

#453

According to A.Miroshnikov (2004c), certain records of *Brachyta rosti* from Dagestan were wrong. According to Plavilstshikov (1936: 198), the species was recorded for Dagestan by Koenig (1899) as "*E. variabilis*". It was just a Plavilstshikov's mistake, as Koenig (1899: 394) recorded for Dagestan only *E.interrogationis*. *Brachyta rosti* is distributed along North Caucasus from about Dzhuga Mt. and Dzhentu Mt. eastwards to North Osetia only. Three larvae of the species were collected by A.Miroshnikov in soil (2300-2700m). The distinguishing characters of larvae and pupae are described.

Three subspecies of *Brachyta rosti* were delimited: *B. r. rosti* – the west part of the area from the western border of Kabardino-Balkaria to the eastern border of Adygeya, *B. r. baksaniense* Lazarev, 2010b - Kabardino-Balkaria, *B. r. alexeevi* Lazarev, 2010b - North Ossetiya.

Recently more than a hundred specimens of *B. r. rosti* were collected by D.Fominykh (personal message, 2012 and several available specimens) along the north slopes of Elbrus Mt. (Karachaevo-Cherkessia, 2300m, Gudgora Mt. 2-8.6.2012, 43°44'21.97"N, 42°19'48.31"E), including 12 females. New materials confirm the differences between closely related *B. r. rosti* and *B. r. baksaniense*: the nominative subspecies is really much darker, all new females with totally black elytra dorsally – without any yellowish spot, while females of *B. r. baksaniense* often with well developed yellow elytral design. All specimens were crawling along the soil and sometimes flying (similar to *Cicindela*), but never visiting flowers. Not a single specimen was observed feeding, but several pairs were in copula. The population occupies the levels from about 2200m to 2400m.

#454

Grammoptera ustulata was recorded for N Iran (Villiers, 1967b – "Tariki Rud") and collected in Armenia by M.Kalashian and me in Megri district (Shvanidzor, Gudemnis).

Most probably the species absent in Russia; it was recorded many times for the Centre of European Part of Russia (Bartenev, 2004, 2009; Danilevsky, Smetana, 2010), but without concrete localities, and even for Tatarstan and Mari El (Matveev, 1998). All such records seem to be connected with old wrong data or with new wrong determinations (as well as for Eastern Belorussia and Eastern Ukraine). The records for Mogilev (Arnold, 1902) and Briansk (Stark, 1926) was already regarded as doubtful by Plavilstshikov (1936). The records for Lugansk and Donetsk regions of Eastern Ukraine (Pisarenko, 1999) were not repeated later by same author (Martynov, Pisarenko, 2003). *G. ustulata* was not mentioned in a review of Middle Volga Coleoptera (Isaev et al., 2004). No records were ever published for North Caucasus or Georgia. The species is known from Turkey, but very far westwards from Transcaucasia: Gümüşhane, Ankara, Bolu (Demelt, 1967; Gfeller, 1972; Özdikmen, 2007).

G. ustulata was recorded for Latvia (Barševskis & Savenkov, 2013).

Now at least two subspecies could be recognized: nominative in West Europe and Turkey, and *G. u. tibialis* Kraatz, 1886 described from Talysh ["Lyrik"] on the base of dark legs and distributed in North Iran and South Armenia. *G. u. tibialis* is strongly isolated geographically from the nominative subspecies.

#455

All records of *Pedostrangalia emmipoda* (Mulsant, 1863) for Caucasus (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985) were based on same data as N.N. Plavilstshikov's (1936) records of *P. emmipoda* for Armenia (Sevan) [based on Schneider & Leder (1878) and later

regarded as doubtful (Plavilstshikov, 1948)] and Georgia (Batumi), as well as on data by F.A. Zaitzev (1954) for Gagry.

As it was supposed by Miroshnikov (2011) all records of *P. emmipoda* for the region were connected with *P. kurda* Sama, 1996. All corresponding specimens from NE Turkey were identified by S.Kadlec as *P. kurda*.

#456

Leptura thoracica was recorded for Iran (Bodemeyer, 1927; Villiers, 1967b); for Voronezh region of Russia, Borisoglebsk distr. (Negrobov et al., 2005); for Belgorod Region of Russia – "Les na Vorskle" (Volkovitch, 1986; Kovalenko, 2010); a photo of a totally black female from Volgograd Region (Zhirnovsky Distr., 1,5 km ESE Teterevyatka, 18.06.2020) was sent to me by E. Komarov.

#457

According to A.Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005), *Cerambyx elegans* Dohrn, 1873 (= *C. multiplicatus* Motschulsky, 1859) was usually recorded (Aurivillius, 1912: 54; Winkler, 1929: 1142; Plavilstshikov, 1940: 102; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985: 210 and others) with wrong date: "1878".

#458

Plavilstshikov (1940) used *Leioderus* Redtenbacher, 1845, as well as Sama (1988). Bense (1995) used *Leioderes* Redtenbacher, 1845. According to Sama (2002) *Leioderus* Redtenbacher, 1845 is nomen nudum. *Leioderes* Redtenbacher, 1849 is a valid name.

According to Löbl & Smetana (2011: 41) the traditional date of original publication (printed on its title) „1849“ was wrong; must be:

Redtenbacher L. **1848**: *Fauna Austriaca. Die Käfer. Nach der analytischen Methode bearbeitet*. Wien: Carl Gerold, xxvii + 883 pp., 2 pls.

L. kollari was recorded for Tbilisi environs (Eichler, 1930). According to A.Miroshnikov (2005, personal message), the record could be connected with *L. turki* Ganglbauer, 1885.

According to Sama (2002: 72): „Old records from Syria and Asia Minor belong to *L. tuerki* Ganglbauer, 1885”.

L. kollari jakopoi Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 was described from Sicilia.

L. kollari was recorded for Voronezh (Negrobov et al., 2005).

Big series of the species was collected by me in Central Russia (Ulyanovsk region, Bolshaya Atmoly Forest, June, 2008).

According to Shapovalov (www.cerambycidae.ru – 2010) one specimen from Ufa is preserved in his collection – the eastern most locality of the species.

#459

D. glaucum Fald. was recorded for Talysh Mts. (Breuning, 1962); for Soviet Armenia and Soviet Azerbaidzhan by Plavilstshikov (1958). But before Plavilstshikov (1948) was not sure, that the species occurs in Soviet Armenia. Several specimens (males) are known (ZMM) with very old labels: "Transcauc." or "Transcauc. orient". *D. glaucum* could occur in the north part of Talysh ridge (near Yardymly), as south part is well investigated, or in south Karabakh.

Besides several series are known from North Iran:

IR (Azerbaidzhan), Pass 1900m, ca. 10km n Kaleybar, 30.5.1998, W.Heinz leg. - MD

NE Azerbaidzhan, Kaleybar, 2100m, 25.6.02, Th.Deuve leg. - MD

Iranian Azerbaidzhan, Karadag, nord Ahar, 2000m, 6.2003, B.Lassale leg.- MD

There was a misprint in Lazarev (2015); in fact, the type locality of *Dorcadion glaucum* Fald. was accepted as 38°52'N, 47°01'E.

#460

Ch. motschulskyi was recorded for Mongolia by Namkhaidorzh (1976: 208). One male with a label: "Verkhneudinsk [now Ulan-Ude] env, Berezovka, 21.6.1920" is preserved in my collection.

#461

In 2002 looking through Heyrovsky's collection in Prague I've found two syntypes of *Dorcadion songaricum* m. *scopini* Heyrovsky, 1966 (unavailable name) described from Ketmen Mts in Kazakhstan. In reality it is *D. arietinum*, described by me as *D. a. ketmeniense*.

#462

As it was written to me by G.Sama (personal communication, 2003): "Semenov (1914) introduced *Asias* as a new name replacing *Anoplites* Audinet-Serville, 1833 not Westwood, 1831 (Diptera). I was able to consult Neave (Nomenclator Zoologicus, 1939, 1: 216); according to it, *Anoplites* was described by Westwood only in 1835 (*Anoplites* Westwood, 1835, London & Edinb., Phil. Mag., 3(6) (34): 280). This is confirmed by Horn & Schenkling, 1929 (Index Litteraturae Entomologicae, series 1, band 4: 1312) where any Westwood's paper dealing with Diptera is listed in 1831, while is confirmed for 1835 the description of "Insectorum novorum exoticorum". Phillos. Mag. (3), 6: 280-281"

So, the name *Anoplites* Audinet-Serville, 1833 is valid.

#463

Polybarthron margelanicum is widely distributed in South Kazakhstan (not mentioned by Kostin, 1973). It was collected in Karzhantau by V.Lukhtanov (22-23.6.2000 – one male in my collection), in Keles River Valley by me (21.5.2000 – one male), besides I've got a male with the label: "Ala-tau, Kurdai, 26.11[?].1926".

The species was recorded (Lorenc & Drumont, 2013) from two localities in NW Kirgizia: 10km NE Besharal and near Nayza (41°35'N, 70°22'E), 3000 m. Females were described. According to Lorenc & Drumont(2013) females copulate inside pupal chambers "(found 16 pairs in copulation)" and never leave the soil. After another sentence by Lorenc & Drumont: "the females return to pupal chamber" it is clear that females first come up to the surface to attract males and then come down together to the pupal chambers.

#464

Exocentrus stierlini from Far East Russia was preliminary identified as *E. dalbergianus* Gressitt, 1951 (Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985: 353). Now (2003) I regard that identification as wrong.

E. stierlini is represented in Plavilstshikov's collection by specimens from Poland, West and East Ukraine, North-East Caucasus (Terek River Valley), Barnaul, Chita and Ussuri Land. According to P.Svacha (personal communication, 2003), there are several specimens from Orenburg Region in Cherepanov's collection; one specimen from Staroaleiskoe (Altai Region just near Kazakhstan border) is preserved in his own collection. So, undoubtedly, the species is distributed in North Kazakhstan.

It was recorded for Ulianovsk region (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001).

It was recorded for Mongolia (J. Müller et al., 2013).

Lepturinae larvae published by Kurzawa & Gutowski (2021) were wrongly identified as *Pogonocherud stierlini*.

#465

Asaperda stenostola was recorded for Kazakhstan by Lobanov et al. (1982) and G.O. Krivolutzkaya & A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996). I've got a female from Altai Mts. (Chemal, 6.1988, E.Matveev leg.)

#466

Brachyta interrogationis was recorded for Georgia by A.Miroshnikov (1990). The species was also collected by A.Miroshnikov in 2004 (personal message, 2005) near Oshten Mt 44°00'N, 39°56'E (Fisht-Oshten system in NW Caucasus).

Three new subspecies of *B.interrogationis* were described from Caucasus: *B.i. shapsugorum* Lazarev, 2011 from the environs of Podkhrebtovoe in Krasnodar Region of Russia; *B.i. miroshnikovi* Lazarev, 2011 from Lagonaki Plateau in Adygeya Republic (type locality), Elbrus Mt., Karachaevo-Cherkessiya (Teberda, Arkhyz) and Georgia (Omalo env.); *B.i. lederi* Lazarev, 2011 from Dagestan.

Old specimens of very rare Caucasian subspecies of *Brachyta interrogationis* were found by me in Zoological Institute (Sankt-Petersburg):

B. i. lederi Lazarev, 2011 was described from Dagestan after a single female "Daghestan / Leder. Reitter." preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. Two males and one female (all with poorly developed black elytral design) with same label as in holotype are preserved in ZIN.

B. i. miroshnikovi Lazarev, 2011: male, upper level of Tsitsa River (source: 44°00'36"N, 39°55'59"E), 16.6.1903, Filipchenko leg.; male, Mt Mat-Khokh (Mt. Stolovaya: 42°51'57"N, 44°42'00"E), 18.5.1886, Ananov leg.; male, Teberda, 8.6.1953, E. Arens leg.; female, Kabardino-Balkaria, Dzhugu-Tau Canyon, 16.7.1991, Kasatkin leg."

#467

Molorchus umbellatarum was recorded for Central Asia by Lobanov et al. (1982) on the base of publication by Mamaev and Danilevsky (1975: 187). Later those materials were identified as *M. semenovi* (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1988: 207)

M. umbellatarum was also recorded for South Urals by Tsherepanov (1981) without precise data. According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940), it is distributed in Russia northwards to Volga river and Leningrad, but the species was neither collected in Moscow region (Danilevsky, 2006), nor in Tula region (Bolshakov, 2004), nor in St.-Petersburg region (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002), nor in Kalmykia, Volgograd and Astrakhan regions, nor in Rostov region (Arzanov et al., 1993), nor in Orenburg region (Shapovalov, Nemkov, Rusakov, Shovkun, 2008). It was recorded for Chuvashia, Ulianovsk and Samara regions (Isaev et al., 2004), but at least the record for Chuvashia in that publication was based on *Molorchus marmottani* (I've checked the corresponding female, see also Egorov, 2007). It was recorded for Voronezh region (Negrobov et al., 2005), but without any locality! I've got one female with the label: "C Russia, 18km N Eletz (Lipetzk region), 16.6.2001, M.Tzurikov leg."

#468

Molorchus tjanschanicus was recorded for Kazakhstan by Lobanov et al. (1982) without any comments.

#469

Callimus angulatus was recorded for Ukraine (Carpathians) by Zahaikevitch (1991: 154).

Stenopterus laetus Motschulsky, 1845 [= *Callimus angulatus* (Schrank, 1789)] was described from Turkmenia.

#470

Callimoxys gracilis was recorded for Central Asia by Lobanov et al. (1982) without any comments. I've got a male from Turkmenia (Kara-Kala).

#471

Deilus fugax was recorded for NW Kazakhstan (Embulatovka River) by Tsherepanov (1981).

Gracilia minuta was recorded for NW Kazakhstan by Romadina (1954).

The record of *Gracilia minuta* for Kirov region from near Svecha (Yuferev, 2001) was based on wrongly identified *D. fugax* (two specimens are preserved in Yuferev's collection - ZMM) – one of the northern most locality of the species.

#472

Ropalopus femoratus was recorded for Tellerman Forest by Lindeman (1963: 1365), for Central Russia by Althoff and Danilevsky (1997) without any comments; the first record for Russia was published by Dwigubsky (1802) from Moscow; the species was recorded for SW of USSR by Plavilstshikov (1965) and was mentioned by Zahaikevitch (1991). It was recorded for Latvia by D.Telnov et al., 2006. One male of *Ropalopus femoratus* from Lugansk Region of Ukraine (Provalye 48°8'E, 39°48'B, 14.6.1996 - 6km from Russian border) is preserved in Gazanchidis collection (Moscow). The species was recorded for Belarus (Gomel Region) by Ostrovsky (2018). One specimen (male?) was recently observed in Central Russia, Chuvash Republic, Cheboksary, 56°04'42"N, 47°16'51"E 30.5.2023 by V.N. Borisova on a linden leaf - Egorov & Borisova (2023).

#473

Traditionally (at least before 1993) *Ropalopus nadari* was often mixed with *R. mali*. All *R. nadari* known to me were collected in Tadzhikistan, but species is sure distributed in similar landscapes in Uzbekistan and possibly in Kirgizia. The record of *Ropalopus nadari* for Aksu-Dzhabagly in South Kazakhstan (Kryzhanovsky, 1974) was evidently connected with *R. mali*.

The record of *R. nadari* for East Siberia by Lobanov et al. (1982) seems to be just a mistake.

#474

I have collected a lot of *Turanium rauschorum* (with larvae) on *Atraphaxis* sp. in South Kazakhstan (8.5.1998) near Rgaity (Danilevsky, 2001).

#475

Semanotus semenovi was recorded for Kazakhstan part of Talas Ridge by Kostin (1973).

#475

Xylotrechus rusticus was recorded for Stalinabad (Tadzhikistan) by Plavilstshikov (1955: 525).

#476

Xylotrechus pantherinus jakowlewi Semenov, 1899 was described from Dagestan. The subspecies was accepted by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1931, as *X.p. jakovlevi* – unjust.emend.), but rejected by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940).

X. pantherinus was recorded for N Iran by B.Bodemeyer (1927); for Central Asia by Lobanov et al. (1982); for Lithuania by V. Inokaitis (2004); for Latvia by Barševskis et al. (2023).

#477

Agapanthia nitidipennis was described after one male from near Tbilisi (Dzvari, 22.5.1975). I saw the holotype and received one specimen from Holzschuh's collection: Azerbaijan, Besh-Barma (Zarat), 13.6.1979. In my own materials the species is represented by series from Georgia (Tbilisi, Dzvari, Tzhneti, Dzagvi, Mleta).

#478

The subspecies rank of *Agapanthia cardui pannonica* was established by J.M. Gutowski (1992b: 362).

#479

Saperda perforata was recorded for N. Iran (Villiers, 1967) and Sarykamys (Kars, Turkey) by G.Tozlu et al. (2003); for Afghanistan by Nikitsky & Izhevsky (2005).

#480

I've studied the holotype and two paratypes of *Rh. minimum* Podany in Frankfurt, so *Rhagium inquisitor schtschukini* = *Rh. minimum*.

The original spelling is *schtschukini* Semenov, 1897, so *stshukini* Plavilstshikov, 1915 is unjustified emendation.

#481

Purpuricenus caucasicus Th.Pic was accepted as a species (Miroshnikov, 1984b), distributed in Crimea, Caucasus, Turkey and possibly in West Europe (it was regarded as a subspecies of *P. budensis* by Sabbadini and Pesarini, 1992 from Armenia and Turkey). The name was introduced from "Helendorf" (= Geygel), now Khanlar in Azerbaidzhan. The attribution of the name to Elenovka (Sevan) in Armenia (Sabbadini and Pesarini, 1992; Danilevsky, 2007) was wrong. *P. caucasicus* sensu Miroshnikov (1984), has no connections with *P. budensis* and seems to be close to *P. globulicollis*. According to the specimens from Zoological Museum of Moscow University several localities are known; Caucasus: Russia, Kislovodsk (female), Azerbajzhan, Geok-Tapa [=Aresh, now Agdash] (male), Georgia, Lagodehi (male); Crimea: Koktebel (male), Karadag Mt. (male, female). A.Sabbadini and C.Pesarini (1992) recorded *P. caucasicus* for Turkey (Erzerum). I know a series of three females from Abant, Bolu (25.7.2001, N.Auvray leg., coll. P.Rapuzzi) and a series of males from Mt. Yaraligos NE Kastamonu (6.7.2006 P.Kabatek leg., coll. P.Kabatek). According to A.Miroshnikov (private message, 2006) it is also known from Dzhubga Mt. (West Caucasus), Gori (Georgia), Mtskheta (Georgia), Kastamonu (Turkey). H.Özdikmen and Ü.Çaglar (2004) recorded it for West Turkey (Mugla). According to personal message by P. Kabatek the mode of life of *P. caucasicus* is similar to *P. globulicollis*; *Quercus* and *Acer* are known as food plants. The species was never collected in Armenia, though mentioned for Armenia by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

New synonyms proposed by Miroshnikov (2012): "*Purpuricenus caucasicus* T.Pic, 1902 = *P. budensis productus* Adlbauer, 1992" were wrong! Adlbauer's publication of the name "*P. budensis productus* Plavilstshikov, 1940" could not be regarded as an introduction of a new taxon, as no characters were mentioned (Article 13.1). Such action could be accepted as a description of a new subspecies only before 1931 (Article 12.1). Besides (Adlbauer, personal message, 2012), the specimen identified by Adlbauer (1992) was real *P. budensis*, but not *P. caucasicus*!

Purpuricenus caucasicus baeckmanni Danilevsky, 2007 is described from Crimea on the base of totally black prothorax, relatively wider body and wider black elytral spot.

According to Sama (2010a: 52): *P. caucasicus baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007 = *P. caucasicus renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001. The attribution of two barely known populations from Balkans and from Crimea to one subspecies was not more than a mistake.

According to Rapuzzi & Sama (2014b), the type investigation of *Purpuricenus budensis* var. *caucasicus* Th.Pic allows to establish a new synonymy: *Purpuricenus kaehlerii menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845 = *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Th.Pic, 1902. And the new name for Caucasian species was proposed: *P. renyvoniae* ssp. *neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014b (type locality - Turkey: Kastamonu prov., Yaraligoz), but rather probably Caucasian specimens are not conspecific to Kastamonu specimens, and Caucasian taxon must be described as new.

Purpuricenus caucasicola Danilevsky, 2015c was described from Transcaucasia (Azerbaijan, Georgia) and Russian Caucasus (Krasnodar and Stavropol regions); the type locality – Russia, NW Caucasus, Novorossiysk env., Dyurso, Orel Mt., 44°41'55"N, 37°31'50"E. The species was recorded for the area as *P. caucasicus* sensu Miroshnikov (1984b), not Th.Pic (1902), then as a part of Turkish *P. renyvoniae neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014b after a single female from Georgia.

P. graecus Sláma, 1993, *P. renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001, *P. baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007, *P. neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2014b were accepted (Danilevsky, 2015c) as species.

#482

Mimectatina = Doius (see Breuning, 1963).

#483

Coptosia was regarded as a genus by Plavilstshikov (1948), Bense (1995).
According to Breuning (1966: 741) it is a subgenus of *Conizonia*.
According to Lobanov et al. (1981), it is a subgenus of *Phytoecia*.

#484

According to Sama (2007a): *Pseudocoptosia* is a genus.

According to Sama (2010a: 56-57): *Coptosia* and *Conizonia* are distinct genera following Sama (2005), and the latter genus includes *Pseudocoptosia* and *Pseudomusaria* as subgenera. Still he adequately noted, that the present “systematics of Phytoeciini is unsatisfactory”.

#485

All *A. testacea* from different parts of Caucasus (from Ciscaucasia to Transcaucasia) differ from European specimens by longer pronotal pubescence and denser pronotal punctuation. So they represent a separate subspecies, which can be named *A. t. rufescens* Beckmann, 1903. The taxon was described as *A. t. var. rufescens* from Beshtau Mt. (Stavropol Reg. of Russia near Piatigorsk) after specimens with reddish head, antennae and legs. Such coloured specimens are not rare in *A.t.rufescens*, but normally colored beetles with black head, legs and antennae are more numerous. Specimens from certain populations in Transcaucasia (Megri environs in Armenia) have so long pronotal pubescence that are close to *A. lanuginosa*. Similar specimens must be distributed in the south part of *A. testacea* Asian area.

#486

Cortodera tibialis (as *C.ruthena*) was recorded for two localities of Rostov Region by D. Kasatkin (1998). He also mentioned it for Lugansk Region (first record for Ukraine?), but without concrete data.

The record of *C. ruthena* (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001) for Ulianovsk region, Kuzovatovo distr., Baevka was connected with *C. femorata* – according to available material.

#487

The reasons for supposition of *Dokhtouroffia nebulosa* for Mongolia (Lobanov et al., 1981) are not clear. The species was recorded for SW Siberia by Plavilstshikov (1932: 189).

#488

A pair (male and female, see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of *Ussurella napolovi* (Danilevsky, 1995) is preserved in Zoological Institute (S.-Petersburg): “China, 100km W Beijing, 6-8.7.2006, V.Krivokhatsky leg.” – first record for China.

A series (including males) of *Ussurella napolovi* was collected by Sergey Ivanov in Chernigovskiy district of Primorie Region: Merkushevka env. 28.7.-14.8.2011.

Due to the courtesy of Dr. Michiaki Hasegawa I received three specimens (2m,1f - see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of “*Pseudanaesthetis rufipennis* (Matsushita, 1933)” from Taiwan (originally described as *Eupogonius*, but later used as type species of *Falsoterinaea* Matsushita, 1938) for comparison with *Ussurella napolovi* (Danilevsky, 1995).

Several publications (Gressitt, 1951; Nakamura et al., 1992) supposed *Eupogonius rufipennis* Matsushita, 1933 = *Hirayamaia fusciorufa* Matsushita, 1937 (also from Taiwan).

H. fusciorufa is a type species of genus *Hirayamaia* Matsushita, 1937, which soon received a new name: *Falsoterinaea* Matsushita, 1938.

According to S. Breuning (1961: 279) *Falsoterinaea fusciorufa* belongs to Pteropliini.

At last the species was described as *Pseudanaesthetis formosana* Breuning, 1975: 22 (Rhodopini).

So, *Falsoterinaea rufipennis* (Mats., 1933) = *Hirayamaia fusciorufa* Mats, 1937 = *Pseudanaesthetis formosana* Br., 1975. It is the type species of the genus *Falsoterinaea* Matsushita, 1938.

The type species of *Pseudanaesthetis* Pic, 1922: *P. langana* Pic, 1922 was described from “Tonkin” and according to S. Breuning (1975: 22) is known from Hongkong, Kwangtung, Chekiang, Is. Hainan, Siam, Assam, India. I know one female of *P. langana* (Zoological Museum of Moscow University - ZMM) identified by M. Pic (identification label by his hand) from: “China, Kwei-tshou, Ta-ting” (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). Another species (without thoracic spines) was shown as *Pseudanaesthetis langana* by Jang et al. (2015: 323).

The name *Falsoterinaea* Matsushita, 1938 is usually regarded as synonym of *Pseudanaesthetis* Pic, 1922 (see for example: Nakamura et al., 1992: 70), though the type species of both names are rather different.

Pseudanaesthetis langana considerably differs from *Falsoterinaea rufipennis* (as well as from *Ussurella napolovi*) by relatively big prothorax with very rough sculpture; female with a deep hole in the last abdominal sternite.

Falsoterinaea rufipennis differs from *Ussurella napolovi* by another character of pronotal and elytral pubescence (with glabrous areas around setae bases), another character of pronotal and elytral punctation (more arranged longitudinally).

Another known to me “*Pseudanaesthetis*” species (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) described as *Pseudanaesthetis bicoloripes* Pic, 1926 – (two males from Tonkin identified by L. Heyrovsky as *P. bicoloripes* - ZMM) was separated by S. Breuning (1940: 178; 1975: 23) in a new genus *Pseudoterinaea* Breuning, 1940. This species was also described as *Phesates marmoratus* Gressitt, 1940 and *Desisa (Cylindrothorax) laosensis* Breuning, 1965.

In general the true understanding of the natural genus composition of this group needs the analyses of a number of Oriental species, which are not known to me.

#489

Pseudosphegistes brunnescens was published for Turkey (Özdikmen, 2007 - Artvin).

I’ve studied a female with the label: “Anatolien, prov. Artvin, 12.6.1973” from collection of C. Holzschuh.

The species was recorded for Ordubad (Miroshnikov, 2011b), for Belokany (Касаткин: <http://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/psebrudk.htm> - 2016).

#490

Synonymy *Turanium johannis* = *T. juglandis* by Danilevsky (2001) was wrong, as the colour differences between different populations of the species are very distinct (according to the newly studied materials). Now three subspecies can be recognized: the nominative subspecies from the north slope of Talas Ridge (Karagaily) - no specimens were collected after 1907 – all known specimens with totally red antennae and legs. *T. johannis juglandis* from Chatkal and Uzun-Akhmat ridges – usually with dark antennae and legs – very rare antennae and legs are totally red. A new subspecies from south slope of Fergana Ridge (Kara-Unkiur River, Arslan-Bob, Kara-Alma) – usually with red antennae and legs, elytral pubescence grey or red-orange; it differs from the nominative subspecies and from *T. badenkoi* by the shape of prothorax and pronotal punctation. Here can be attributed a male from the collection of C. Holzschuh: “Kirgisistan; Narynskaia; Dist. Dzhumgalsky; Tal Fluss Kobuksu; N Sary-Kamysh Mt. 41.55N, 74.05E, 2400m, 4.7.1996, H. & R. Rausch leg.” The attribution of the specimens (unknown to me) from Kirgizsky Ridge (Alamedin River) is uncertain.

#491

Acmaeops marginatus was recorded for Turkey (Kizilcahaman) by Demelt (1967); for Rostov region of Russia (Oblivskaia) by D.Kasatkin and Ju.Arzanov (1997).

According to Lazarev (2008), the record of *Acmaeops marginatus* for Kunashir (Tsherepanov, 1979) repeated by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996) is rather doubtful, as the species absent in Japan. Most probably it was a wrong determination of *Acmaeops septentrionis*, which is widely distributed in Hokkaido, but was not ever recorded for Kunashir.

Euracmaeos septentrionis was recorded for northern Mordovia (54°45'14''N, 43°24'10''E) by Egorov et al. (2016). That locality could be the southernmost point of the species area in European Russia.

#492

According to N.Ohbayashi et al. (2005), *Bellamira* Leconte, 1873 (type species: *Leptura scalaris* Say, 1826) = *Nona* Sama, 2002 (type species: *Leptura regalis*).

G.Sama (2007b) insisted to regard *B. regalis* in a separate genus and proposed a replacement name *Noona* Sama, 2007 for *Nona* Sama 2002 (not *Nona* Adams, 1854, Mollusca).

According to N.Ohbayashi (2008) *Bellamira scalaris* and “*Macroleptura regalis*” can not be placed in one genus. But he joined once more in one genus “*Macroleptura thoracica*” and “*Macroleptura regalis*” on the base of penis and parameres structures. A new synonym is proposed: *Macroleptura* Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1957 = *Noona* Sama, 2007.

According to Lazarev (2008), the male genitalia of *Leptura thoracica* differ from *L. regalis* at about same extent than genitalia of *L. regalis* differ from *Belamira scalaris*. So, both Palaearctic species belong to *Leptura*, but each in a separate subgenus: *Leptura (Macroleptura) thoracica* and *L. (Noona) regalis*.

According to Sama (2010a) *Noona* and *Macroleptura* are different genera.

Leptura (M.) thoracica was published (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1994) in American genus *Stenelytrana* Gistel, 1848 (= *Stenura* Dejean, 1835 [HM] = *Megaleptura* Casey 1964) [see: Monné & Bezark, 2011].

#493

According to G.Sama (2002):

Stictoleptura Casey, 1924 = *Aredolpona* = *Corymbia* = *Melanoleptura* = *Batesiata*.

Callidium = *Callidostola* = *Palaeocallidium*

Poecilium = *Phymatoderus* = *Phymatodellus* = *Paraphymatodes*

Plagionotus = *Echinocerus*

Mesosa = *Aphelocnemia*

Pogonocherus = *Eupogonocherus* = *Pityphilus*

Saperda = *Anaerea* = *Compsidia* = *Argalia* = *Lopezcolonia*

#494

L. bipunctata was described from “Siberia”, and the type female is preserved in the Universitetes Zoologiske Museum (København). It has black pronotal pubescence, fine pronotal punctation, relatively pale elytra with black apical area. Just same specimens are available in my collection from the east of Orenburg Region (Dombarovka, Korsunskiy District). Here I accept preliminary Dombarovka as the type locality of the species. It is one of the easternmost locality, though the species is also known a little bit further eastwards from Kustanay and Naurzum. The record from Semipalatinsk (Plavilstshikov, 1936) needs confirmation. Very similar specimens are known from near Aktyubinsk and from Mugodzhary (MD).

The populations of *Vadonia bipunctata* from the South-West of Orenburg Region (Raneev) together with populations from NW Kazakhstan (Yanvartzevo) are totally different: elytra in males

and females are mostly black, but pronotal punctation is also fine and small yellow elytral areas are pale. This form is distributed from South Urals to Volgograd Region and was described from Sarepta as *Leptura (Vadonia) saucia* var. *beckeri* Pic, 1941a: 14 (омоним *Leptura aethiops* var. *beckeri* Pic, 1911) and in the next page as *Vadonia steveni* var. *sareptana* Pic, 1941a: 15). So the valid name of the subspecies is *Vadonia bipunctata sareptana* Pic, 1941a. It is also known from Serafimovich (about 100km NW Volgograd) and from Tchir river valley (NE of Rostov Region). A considerable number of specimens from Tchir valley are totally black.

Leptura (Vadonia) bipunctata mulsantiana was described without published holotype (Danilevsky, 2009a: 36-37) and precisely mentioned type locality.

Lectotype (Danilevsky, 2009ef) of *Leptura bipunctata mulsantiana* has the label: "Bessarabia, circ. Izmail, 2.6.1915 P.Elsky". The series of paralectotypes (16ex. - each designated as "cotype") includes specimens from Crimea (and so *V. b. laterimaculata*), Ekaterinoslav (=Dnepropetrovsk), Chir river, Kustanay, Uralsk, Kislovodsk.

Lectotype is a member of a big series of specimens with same label ("Bessarabia, circ. Izmail, 2.6.1915 P.Elsky") identified by N.N. Plavilstshikov as *Vadonia steveni* (type locality – Podolia! – West Ukraine northwards upper half of Dnestr river). *V. steveni* is traditionally regarded as a species with a single spine on hind male tibia. This character is not of species level. Such males (with a single hind tibia spine) are known among different *V. bipunctata* (described from "Siberia") with different type of pronotal punctation from different parts of its area (Kazakhstan, south Russia, Ukraine), but dominated in the West. Inside a homogeneous series of *V. bipunctata* from Nikolaev (South Ukraine, ZIN) three males have one spine on hind tibiae and one male has two spines on hind tibiae. Among two males of *V. bipunctata* from Sochi (NW Caucasus, ZIN) one has two spines on hind tibia, another – one spine on hind tibia. A male with one spine on hind tibiae is also known from Yeysk (N Krasnodar region, ZIN).

A homogeneous series from near Izmail (type locality of *V. b. mulsantiana*) with 4 similar males has 1 male with a single hind tibia spine identified by Plavilstshikov as *V. steveni*, 1 male with different left and right hind tibiae (with a single spine and with a pair of spines) also identified by Plavilstshikov as *V. steveni*, and two males with paired hind tibiae spines: one of them was designated as a "type" of *L. b. mulsantiana*, but another was also identified as *V. steveni*, but its paired spines are conjugated! The presence of males with one tibiae spine in Central Kazakhstan (Aktiubinsk region) was mentioned by A.I. Kostin (1973). Generally two spines of hind male tibiae in western populations often are situated much closer to each other, than in eastern populations. According to G. Sama (personal message of 2006 based on published data), the type series of *V. steveni* also includes males with one and two hind tibiae spines (G. Sama wrongly believes now that it represents two different species).

According to Danilevsky (2011a: 318) the subspecies was described as *Leptura globicollis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1870c: 127 – "Kustendjé (Turquie)" [Констанца], so it is *Vadonia bipunctata globicollis* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1870). The pale elytral color in *V. b. globicollis* is always very dark, dark-brown – the main character of "*L. b. mulsantiana*".

V. b. globicollis (moderately fine pronotal punctation) is known from Romania to Moldavia, Izmail, Nikolaev, Cherkasy, Tzuriupinsk, Burkuty, Askania-Nova (all three in Kherson Region), Dzhankoy and further eastwards to Russia along sea coast: Yeysk, Sochi.

My series from Hungary totally consists of males with one hind tibiae spine – so called "*Vadonia steveni*", but pronotal and elytral punctation here differs from typical Ukrainian specimens and from Russian specimens. This form can be named *V. bipunctata adusta* Kraatz, 1859.

I know only one female (Kamenetz-Podolskiy, 27.5.1911, V. & I. Yakubovsky leg. – ZMM) from the type locality of *V. steveni* ("Podolia") with very rough and dense pronotal punctation (and with white pronotal pubescence) – *V. bipunctata steveni*.

Specimens similar to *V. b. steveni* because of rough pronotal punctation (always with black pronotal pubescence and dark-brown elytra) are known from the north part of Odessa region (Dolinskoe), Gardy (near Bogdanovka in the north of Nikolaev Region), from near Kiev,

Dnepropetrovsk, Ochakov, Kharkov, Mariupol, Veliko-Anadol (near Donetsk), Sviatogorsk (north of Donetsk Region), Lugansk, Rostov environs, Kugoyeyskaya (north of Krasnodar Region), Teberda, Kislovodsk, Piatigorsk. All populations of the area are very similar to *V. b. laterimaculata* (Motsch.) from south Crimea and could be hardly distinguished from it, but in general are darker with much more often black apical elytral area. I prefer temporary to regard all of them as *V. b. steveni*, though the eastern most populations from North Caucasus with extremely rough pronotum must be described as another subspecies.

V.b.globicollis and *V.b. steveni* often includes males with a single hind tibia spine, though such males are known to the eastern most populations in Kazakhstan.

The specimens from near Aral Sea (Karachokat), Ryn Sands in European Kazakhstan (Urda), Kapchagay and from Astrakhan Region are never considerably darkened with pale-yellow elytra and white dorsal pubescence. This subspecies must be described as new.

The record of *V.bipunctata* for Iran (Daniel & Daniel, 1891; Plavilstshikov, 1936) looks strange, as species is not known to me (very rare?) from Transcaucasia, neither from Turkmenia.

#495

According to G. Sama (2002): *Agapanthia cardui* = *A. pannonica*, as he supposed, that the type of *A.cardui* belongs to the “northern phenotype”, while the oldest name for the “southern phenotype” must be *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787).

G.Sama (2002) did not recognize the taxonomic status of these two “phenotypes”. According to him both occur in the type locality of *A. cardui* (Montpellier in South France). As far as we accept this fact, two “phenotypes” must represent two different species.

According to P. Rapuzzi and G. Sama (2006) two species *A. cardui* (= *A. pannonica*) and *A. suturalis* occur sympatrically in Calabria and Sicilia; while in Balcan peninsula only *A. cardui* is represented, and in Turkey only *A. suturalis* is represented.

According to G.Sama (2008), he studied the type male of *Cerambyx cardui* L. It belongs to the taxon described as *A. pannonica*. *A. suturalis* (Fabricius, 1787) is another (southern) species, which is partly sympatric with *A. cardui* in Southern France and possibly Spain and Portugal. According to Sama *A. suturalis* absent in Balkans.

In general most probably both names belong to one species and must be downgraded to subspecies rank with more or less wide transitional zone in contact areas (South France, Calabria, Corsica, Sicilia, Bulgaria, North Caucasus).

A. cardui is known from Miass Environs near Chelyabinsk (Novozhenov, 1987); from Novosibirsk suburb, 54°58'23"C, 82°21'2"B (D.Kuleshov, personal message 26.2.2023); the eastern most locality is situated near Tomsk (Kuleshov, 2009).

It was recorded for Moscow region (as *A. cardui pannonica*: Danilevsky, 2006c) on the base of two specimens from Udelnaja, Ramenskoe distr.

It was recorded for Chuvashia (Egorov, 2013).

It was recorded for Mordovia (Egorov et al., 2017).

#496

According to S.Sama (2002), *Carinatodorcadion* must be regarded as a genus on the base of endophallus structure; *Pedestredorcadion* is also treated as a genus because it is “sufficiently different” from *Dorcadion* s.str. From the other hand, *Neodorcadion*, *Iberodorcadion*, *Hispanodorcadion* and *Baeticodorcadion* are declared so close to *Pedestredorcadion* (because of the structure of a membrane between labrum and clypeus), that do not merit even subgeneric level. The new synonymy was not proposed until “a complete revision”.

#497

Mesosa obscuricornis was regarded as a subspecies of *M.nebulosa* by G.Sama (2002).

#498

Agapanthiola was regarded as a genus by G.Sama (2002) and then by Persarini and Sabadini (2004, as stat.n.).

#499

G.Sama (2002) proposed to regard *Monochamus rosenmuelleri* as a valid name for *M. usussovii* on the base of indirect arguments (Svacha's opinion, that it can not be *M. sartor*, as it was proposed by Breuning, 1961 and accepted by Bily and Mehl, 1989, because *M. sartor* absent in the region) without type study. According to Plavilstshikov (1958), *M. sutor* = *M. rosenmuelleri*, and *M. sutor* is very common in the region. The attribution of the name "rosenmuelleri" for *M. usussovii* - one of the most important forest and wood pest can not be regarded as necessary and may cose a greate harm to the international forest protection system and wood industry.

The name *M. rosenmuelleri* was used for *M. urussovii* by D.Telnov (2004), D. Telnov et al. (2005).

M.Slama (2006) regards *M. urussovii* (under the name "rosenmuelleri") as a subspecies of *M. sartor*. The species identity of *M. urussovii* and *M. sartor* was shown on karyological materials (Cesari et al., 2005). The subspecies was published (Wallin et al., 2013) as *M. sartor urussovi*.

Separate species *M. urussovii* and *M. sartor* were accepted by Rossa et al. (2016) on the base of wing venation. Though a zone of hybridization (after secondary contact between the two species in the Holocene) in Bialowiezan forest (Poland) was observed.

Two subspecies (*M.s.sartor* and *M.s.urussovii*) were accepted by Plewa et al. (2018) on the base of different reasons. More over the most western (Scandinavia, Baltic contries, Western Belorussia) populations of "*M.s.urussovii*" differ noticeably from populatons of European Russia and Asia.

#500

The name *Tetrops* was originally introduced for several Cerambycidae species with divided eyes by W.Kirby (in Kirby et Spence, 1826a: 498): "*Lamia Tornator* (*Cerambyx tetraophthalmus* Forst.) and **SOME OTHERS**, of which I make a genus under appellation of *Tetrops*, are also so distinguished [by divided eyes]." with the reference on the same page (498) to the Plate XXVI Fig.36h, which was placed in the next volume IV (Kirby, Spence, 1926b), page 595: "Lateral view of the head of *Tetraopes* Dalm., to show the eye wholly divided by the canthus".

And in the Index of names to 4th volume, page 619: "*Tetraopes* (*Tetrops*), iii. 498." So, W.Kirby himself regarded both names as synonyms. It looks, that Kirby was informed about *Tetraopes* in the period between 3rd and 4th volumes.

More over, there is a "foot-note" in the original introduction of *Tetrops* Kirby (same page 498) with the statement that *Saperda praeusta* L. also has same character [divided eyes]. **So, in fact two species were definitely mentioned by Kirby inside genus *Tetrops* originally: *Cerambyx tetraophthalmus* Forst. and *Leptura praeusta* L.**

J.Thomson (1866: 115-116) mentioned *Leptura praeusta* L. as a type species of genus *Tetrops* Kirby.

Many authors (Plavilstshikov, 1948; Gilmour, 1965; Villiers, 1978; Vives, 2000; Sama, 2002 and others) regarded J.S. Stephens (1829) as the author of the genus, while others (Bily & Mehl, 1989; Bense, 1995; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997; Švácha, 2001; Silfverberg, 2004) reasonably addressed it to W.Kirby (1826).

In fact Stephens (1829) was just the first, who published the combination "*Tetrops*, Kir. *praeusta*, Lin." in his list of British insects.

According to E. Vives and M. A. Alonzo-Zarazaga (in Vives. 2000: 660-661) the introduction of *Tetrops* by Kirby, 1826 was just a wrong spelling of *Tetraopes*. But we have no reasons for such conclusion.

According to Bousquet (2010: 43): “However, in no case Kirby indicated that *S. praeusta* belongs to his new genus.” and “a request should be submitted to the Commission to suppress the name *Tetrops* Kirby, 1826 for the Principle of Homonymy”.

#501

According to J.Morati (2003), holotype and two paratypes of *Oberea ruficeps muchei* (“Tadzhikistan, Siddi env., 2000-2500m, 1.7.1980, Heinz, Muche leg.”) are preserved in Muséum d’histoire naturelle, Genève.

#502

I’ve got a series (males and females) of *Cortodera kaphanica* from Megri Pass (2500m) collected 1.7.1986 by A.Dantchenko and O.Gorbunov. I’ve collected near Kadzharan (27.6.2003, 2000m) on small *Centaurea* sp. (with blue flowers) a lot of *C. kaphanica* (**with three forms of females: densely pubescent, sparsely pubescent with red elytra, sparsely pubescent with black elytra**). First form was not represented in the type series.

Same day (27.6.2003) I’ve collected on Megri Pass a big series of *C. colchica kalashiani* (only females, including 1 specimen with red elytra) on big *Centaurea* sp. with white flowers. Several males of *C. kaphanica* were also collected, (sometimes “in copula” with females of *C. c. kalashiani*) in same locality on same flowers (big *Centaurea* sp. with white flowers). So on Megri Pass *C. colchica kalashiani* occur sympatrically with *C. kaphanica* (which is very close to *C. holosericea* and can be regarded as its Caucasian subspecies).

Similar different forms of females with different type of elytral and pronotal pubescence are also known in several *Cortodera* species: *C. villosa*, *C. holosericea*. One of such forms in *C. villosa* was described as *C. nigrita* Heyden, 1876. Such specimens are usually relatively wider than normally pubescent forms, that is why certain authors (Sama, 2002) could not identify them, or did it in wrong way (Pic, 1898 and Winkler, 1929 – as *C. flavimana*).

#503

Mallosia herminae from Armenia (Khosrov Nat. Reserve – south portion, Gndazar, 27.6.2002, K.Yeranian leg. – two males in my collection) differs from *M. herminae* of Nakhichevan Republic by darker elytra and several white spots near scutellum; so it is a little similar to *M. caucasica*. But antennae are typically black and tibiae pubescece is also typical for *M. herminae*.

#504

E. ptyalopleurum, described from Barlyk River, is distributed eastwards up to Chadan (or to Chadan pass, according to Tsherepanov, 1983). It is also known from Shui River, from the environs of Teeli, from Ak-Dovurak and from Ak-Sug River.

The taxon is characterized by presence of several granules on shoulders, but usually without elytral carinae and without white elytral stripes; only bright white apical parts of humeral elytral stripes are usually present, abdomen with dense white pubescence. Dorsal elytral carinae with dorsal stripes are known in males (ab. *multivittatum*). Similar female aberration also exists, but seems was never published.

According to personal message (2005) by S.Vaschenko, *E. ptyalopleurum* is sympatric with *E. tuvense* near Chadan in Chadan river valley.

Several labels from my collection:

Tuva republic:

1. Teeli (30km SW Ak-Dovurak), 14-25.7.1976, Tsherepanov leg.; same locality, 26-27.6.1971, Korotiaev leg. (incl. males and females of ab. *multivittatum*)
2. Barun, 21.6.1972 B.Korotiaev
3. Chadan, 17.7.1976 Tsherepanov leg. (incl. males and females of ab. *multivittatum*)

4. Khondergei (20km S Chadan), 6.7.1976, Tsherepanov leg.; same locality, 18.8.1968 (incl. males and females of *ab.multivittatum*)
5. Shui River (30km S Teeli), 16.7.1976, Tsherepanov leg. (typical form)
6. Ak-Sug River upper Monchurek (30km NE Ak-Dovurak), 2.8.2000, D.Obydov leg. (typical form)

#505

E. tuvense: most part of the type series was collected near Chaa-Hol, but holotype is from Chadan environs. The taxon is also known from Shagonar environs. It is characterized by dull elytra without humeral granules and without apical stripes; elytra always with very special white sparse pubescence. Forms with regular white elytral stripes or with deep longitudinal furrows are known both in male and in females (*ab. semivirgulatum*).

According to my observations, near Ishtii-Khem *E. tuvense* occurs sympatrically with *E. maurum quinquevittatum*.

According to personal message (2005) by S.Vaschenko, *E. ptyalopleurum* is sympatric with *E. tuvense* near Chadan in Chadan river valley.

Several labels from my collection:

Tuva republic:

1. Chaa-Khol, 5.8.1995, Avdeev leg.; same locality, 7.7.1976, Tsherepanov leg; (incl. males and females of *ab.semivirgulatum*).
2. Shagonar, 8.7.1976 Tsherepanov leg; (incl. males and females of *ab.semivirgulatum*).
3. Ishtii-Khem (30km S Chaa-Khol), VIII.1973, M.Danilevsky leg.; same locality, 10.7.1979, S.Korolev leg. (typical form).

#506

Miniprionus pavlovskii undoubtedly penetrates to Afghanistan, that was supposed in the description of the genus (Danilevsky, 2000d).

Females of *Miniprionus pavlovskii* were described (Drumont, Murzin, 2003) together with several ecological characters. The males were observed at the apexes of *Artemisia* stems at about 16.00 near Sary-Chashma 7-8.8.1985. Several larvae and two females were discovered in soil.

Many females were collected in soil (same locality) by Oleg Pak 6.8.2008, but the activity of males was already over that time.

Another locality of the species is known (O. Legezin. personal communication, 2011) in about 25 km eastwards Kuliab near Nikolaevsky pass (2300m) of Khozratishoh Ridge – about 3 km eastwards Shuroabad.

#507

Paraclytus sexguttatus was recorded for Bulgaria by Georgiev and Stojanova (2003), as well as *Agapanthia cardui cardui* (together with *A.c.annonica*).

#508

Apatophysis (s.str.) *vedica* Danilevsky, 2008 is described from Armenia and North Turkey. Traditionally those populations were regarded as *A. caspica*, but in fact they are much closer to *A. anatolica* Heyrovsky, 1938 (described from Turkey, Akshehir), than to *A. caspica*.

A. caspica is distributed from East Georgia and Azerbajzhan to Turkmenia and Iran.

Several specimens are known from Dagestan (from Derbent to Makhachkala).

I've got one male of *A. caspica* from south Zagros, where it is sympatric with *A. farsicola* Sama et al., 2005.

A. caspica was recorded for NW Kazakhstan (Danilevsky, Svacha, 1988) without any comments. A single female of the species with a label: "Mangyshlak, Usak well, 16.8.1958 A.Erlanger leg." is preserved in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg). A male from Kazakhstan was

collected near Kzyl-Orda: Solo-Tjube [about 50km SE Kzyl-Orda], 18.8.1928, Mishchenko leg. – ZIN.

The record of *Apatophysis caspica* for Jordan (Sama et al., 2002), as well as “*Apatophysis* sp. (cf. *caspica* enov, 1901)” for Syria (Rejzej et al., 2003) are most probably connected with new species.

A. komarowi Sem. was described from Turkmenia without distinct locality. I’ve got a male from Tadzhikistan with a label: “vall. fl. Pjandzh, Ajvadh [near Tigrovaja Balka nat. reserve], Borovkov leg.”. Three males more are preserved in the collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University; one with label: “vall. fl. Pjandzh, Kirovabad [now Pjandzh eastwards Tigrovaja Balka] VIII.1958”; another male with label: “Transcasp. merid.” and third: “Transcasp.” identified by N.N. Plavilstshikov as *A. caspica*. Only one syntype of *A. komarowi* is preserved now in Zoological Institute in St.-Petersburg with a label in Russian: “Transcasp reg., Komarov, received 1888”. Originally (at least until 1936) there were three syntype males in A.Semenov’s collection. According to Danilevsky (2008) the type locality is most probably situated near Ashkhabad. One specimen of *A. komarowi* from Azerbajzhan (Sheki environs) is preserved in Zoological Institute (Sank-Petersburg).

#509

Saperda alberti is distributed in Sakhalin Is.: 4 specimens in my collection: male and female, Kuznetzova cape, 5.6.1985 (from Salix) and 12.6.1985, M.Danilevsky leg.; two females, Naiba river, Bykov, 19.8.1991, V.Grachev leg.

#510

Cortodera kiesenwetteri subtruncata was originally described by M.Pic (1934: 19), as variation and so the name is available, but not by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) as aberration, as it was wrongly declared by M.Danilevsky (2001b). So the author of the subspecies is M.Pic.

One male of *Cortodera kiesenwetteri subtruncata* (without labels) in good condition is preserved in Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde. Holotype (from near Samara) preserved in the Zoological Museum of Moscow University (ZMM) is without antennae and with broken legs.

Three males of *Cortodera kiesenwetteri subtruncata* are preserved in A.Yu.Isaev’s collection (Ulianovsk): 2m – “Ulianovsk reg., Radishchevo distr. [very close to Samara], Ashtala [Atmala forest?], *Jurinea ledebourii*, 6-8.6.1992, V. Isaeva leg. and S.A. Isaev leg.”; 1m – “Samara reg., Zhiguli nat. res., 6-18.6.1987”.

#511

All records of *Pedostrangalia revestita* for Caucasus (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985) were based on same data as N.N. Plavilstshikov’s (1916, 1930, 1936) records of *P. revestita* for Georgia (Borzhomi, Batumi), which were regarded as doubtful by G.Sama (2002).

The records of *P. revestita* for Turkey (ignored by Sama, 2002) by Demelt and Alkan, (1962) and Gfeller (1972) look also doubtful. The next Demelt’s publication (1963) did not include *P. revestita*, but all its locality data were attributed to *P. emmipoda*, so first identification was wrong.

As it was justly supposed by Miroshnikov (2011) all records of *P. revestita* for Georgia must be connected with *P. tokatensis* Sama, 1996.

#512

Pedostrangalia verticalis was recorded for “sud-vestul Transcaucaziei” by Panin and Savulescu (1961) without any comments – most probably on the base of Plavilstshikov’s (1936) suppositions for the region. The record was accepted in the new catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) – in fact it had to be *P. verticenigra*.

P. verticalis is known from south-east Romania, very close to Ukrainian and Moldavian territory, so – rather probable for Moldavia and SW Ukraine.

P. verticalis was recorded for Iran by W.Gfeller (1972 – “Dasht-Nazir”).

A.Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005) supposed that certain records of *P.verticalis* could be connected with *P. verticenigra* (Pic, 1892). I believe, that *P. verticenigra* replaces *P. verticalis* in NE Turkey (I’ve got good series from Erzurum), so the records of *P. verticalis* for Artvin were connected with *P. verticenigra*.

P. verticenigra was originally described by Fairmaire (1866) from West Anatolia - “Ovatschik” (“la plus haute pointe de la chaîne opposée au Bos-Dagh”) without name. Pic (1892) proposed his name to the variation described by Fairmaire (1866).

Anyway both species (*P. verticalis* and *P. verticenigra*) were never collected in the territory of the former USSR.

#513

“*Clytus arietis gazella* F.” was recorded for Artvin (Turkey) by G.Sama (1982). According to personal communication by G.Sama (2004), the name was introduced by Fabricius for a colour form (black femurs) of *Clytus arietis* from “Kiliae = Kiel” and does not represent a separate taxon.

Clytus arietis and *C. arietoides* were recorded (Sedyh, 1974) for Komi Republic (Ukhta).

#514

Dorcadion holosericeum was recorded for “Transcaucasia” (Georgia?) by Plavilstshikov (1958). The record was repeated by Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985). I do not know any other data for *D. holosericeum* in Transcaucasia. The species seems to be absent in Transcaucasia.

#515

Dorcadion nobile Hampe and *D. haemorrhoidale* Hampe were recorded by Plavilstshikov (1958) for Transcaucasia. All records could be wrong. No new specimens are available from Transcaucasia.

Dorcadion nobile plavilshikovii Lazarev, 2019c is described from Talysh on the base of a single very old specimen. Its label can be wrong.

#516

Ph. (Neomusaria) suvorowi Pic, 1905 (known from near Olty, Turkey) was recorded for Transcaucasia by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1932: 195), as well as *Ph. (Neomusaria) merkli* Ganglbauer, 1884 (described from “Turkey, Cili. Taurus”). Later both were excluded from Transcaucasian fauna (Plavilstshikov, 1948).

In fact both species definitely absent in Transcaucasia. The recent records of *Ph. suvorowi* for Caucasus (Lobanov et al., 1982) or for Armenia (Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985 - Megri) were most probably based on wrong identifications of bright specimens of *Ph. (Musaria) faldermanni* (ab. *blessigi*).

Ph. (Neomusaria) dantchenkoi Danilevsky, 2008 was described from near Megri (Armenia) on the base of one male (20-22.5.2005, A.Dantchenko leg.).

#517

According to C.Holzschuh (1975) *Phytoecia circumdata* = *Pseudomallosia parterufipennis* Breuning, 1967 (Afganistan).

Phytoecia circumdata pilosicollis was described from near Karatau Ridge in Kazakhstan. I’ve got a mail from Uzbekistan: W Chatkal, Karankul-Sai, 8.6.1998, O.Legezin leg. After all the taxon must also occurs in Kirgisia. The food plant - *Rindera echinata* (as well as for *Ph. aspericollis*).

According to Danilevsky (2010g) and Skrylnik (2010) *Ph. (Fulgophytoecia) pilosicollis* is a species.

#518

According to A. Shapovalov (Orenburg, personal message, 2005), *Trichoferus campestris* is rather common in Orenburg Region. A series of specimens was collected by him at about 12 km E Orenburg in July 2001. A series of *Clytus rhamni* was also collected by A. Shapovalov in Orenburg Region: Totzk District, Molodiozhnyi, July, 2001.

Trichoferus campestris was recorded for Central area of European Russia: Udmurtia (Dedyukhin et al., 2005), Chuvashia (Egorov, 2007). One specimen of the species was found by D. Vlasov (personal message, 2006) in the centre of Jaroslavl city and by M. Smirnov (personal message, 2006) in Ivanovo city. I've got a series of specimens from Samara region from D. Magdeev. One male was collected in Moscow city (August, 2008) by S. Murzin (personal message) and one female was collected by me near Moscow (Udelnaya, 5.9.2017). One specimen was collected in Penza (A. Ruchin, personal message, 2008), one in Krasnoyarsk (E. Akulov, personal message, 2010).

One male ("Kharkov, 12.8.1998, M. Tzurikov leg.") and one female ("110km S Voronezh, 28.6.2006, M. Tzurikov leg.") of *T. campestris* are represented in the collection of M. Tzurikov.

The species was recorded (Terekhova, Bartenev, 2007) for many regions of Ukraine: Odessa, Lugansk, Donetsk, Kharkov, Crimea.

T. campestris (according to the published photo) was recorded (Serafim & Maican, 2004; as *T. griseus*) for Romania ("Agigea natural reservation" – near Constantza).

T. campestris was recorded for Czechia and Slovakia (Sabol, 2010), for Canada (Grebennikov et al., 2010).

According to Kurzawa (personal message, 2011): "*T. campestris* was never published for Poland before the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010), and Catalog's data need exact collecting information." The species was published for Poland (Łasko) by L. Kruszelnicki (2011).

According to photo by Vytautas Tamutis (personal message, 2012) *T. campestris* was collected in Kaunas (Lithuania).

According to the personal message by N. Karpun (with photo), the species was collected in Sochi (one specimen by light IX.2019).

According to Janovska (2020), *Trichoferus campestris* was recorded in Europe for: Czech Republic, France, Germany, European part of Russia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden.

#519

Plagionotus arcuatus is rather common in Kirgizia. The fact was not known for N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940), J. Jankowski (1934) or S.V. Ovtchinnikov (1996). Kirgizian specimens were represented in my collection from long ago. Now the species is known from 3 localities:

1. 2 males, 1 female: Fergana Ridge, Kara-Alma, 24.5.1976, V. Janushev leg.
2. 1 male: Chatkal Ridge, Sary-Chelek, 10.8.1978, A. Kompantzev leg.
3. 5 males, 1 female: Fergana Ridge, Kara-Unkiur River, Kyzyl-Unkiur, 1100m, 1.7.2004, Y. Yokoi leg.

Kirgizian populations are connected with *Juglans regia*.

The eastern border of the European area of the species is about 2000km north-westwards in Ural River Valley (Kazakhstan).

It was described as *P. arcuatus kirgizicus* Lazarev, 2010b (type locality - Kirgizia: Fergana Ridzhe, Kara-Unkiur river, Kyzyl-Unkiur, 42°21'N, 73°03'E).

P. a. ssp. lugubris was accepted as a subspecies distributed in Talysh area, Iran and Turkmenia, but absent in Armenia. All similar populations from Armenia and Nakhichevan Republic were identified as *P. a. ssp. multiinterruptus* Pic, 1933 also distributed in North Turkey.

The nominative subspecies *P. a. ssp. arcuatus* is known from all over Georgia, as well as from North Caucasus from Novorossiysk to Derbent.

#520

According to Danilevsky (2004c), *Dorcadion laterale* is a subspecies of *D. abakumovi*. The type locality of *D. abakumovi* is recognized as Lepsinsk environs in Dzhungarsky Alatau: 45°33'N, 80°37'E. The type locality of *D. abakumovi laterale* is recognized as Gerasimovka environs in Dzhungarsky Alatau: 45°47'N, 80°53'E.

D. a. lepsyense is described from Lepsy River Valley, Andreevka (now Kabanbai) env., 45°50'N, 80°37'E.

D. a. sarkandicum is described from north foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau: 10km SW Sarkand (now Sarkan).

#521

The morphology of everted and inflated *Dorcadionini* endophallus is described and figured by Danilevsky et al. (2005) on the base of dry constant samples of 127 species and subspecies of four genera: *Neodorcadion*, *Eodorcadion*, *Iberodorcadion* and *Dorcadion* of all subgenera. The homology of different endophallus parts is established. The original terminology is proposed. All genera and subgenera of *Dorcadionini* are clearly delimited on the base of endophallic structures. New compositions of *Dorcadion* (s. str.) and *Eodorcadion* (s. str.) are proposed. The phylogenetic relations inside the tribe are discussed. A key for 4 genera and all subgenera is proposed on the base of endophallic characters.

According to Danilevsky et al. (2005):

Eodorcadion (*Humerodorcadion*, **subgen. n.**) – type species: *Dorcadion humerale* Gebler, 1823.

Dorcadion (*Acutodorcadion*, **subgen. n.**) – type species: *D. acutispinum* Motschulsky, 1860.

The unique taxonomical position of *D. (Politodorcadion)* is demonstrated; possible generic level (close to *Eodorcadion*) of the taxon is supposed.

Dorcadion (s. str.) = *D. (Compsodorcadion)*; *D. (Cribridorcadion)* = *D. (Pedestredorcadion)*, **syn. n.** = *D. (Dzhungarodorcadion)*, **syn. n.**

Dorcadion (s. str.) consists of 8 species: *D. glycyrrhizae*, *D. crassipes*, *D. cephalotes*, *D. gebleri*, *D. ganglbaueri*, *D. alakoliense*, *D. abakumovi*, *D. laterale*, *D. tenuelineatum*; other 31 species, which were traditionally included in *Dorcadion* (s. str.), are placed in *D. (Acutodorcadion subgen. n.)*.

Eodorcadion (*Humerodorcadion subgen. n.*) consists of two species: *E. humerale* and *E. lutshniki*.

E. quinquevittatum, *E. leucogrammmum*, *E. tuvense*, *E. ptyalopleurum* and *E. maurum*, as well as *E. sifanicum* and *E. glaucopterum* are placed in *Eodorcadion* (s. str.).

D. klavdiae is transferred from *D. (Carinatodorcadion)* to *D. (Cribridorcadion)*.

D. turkestanicum is placed in *D. (Cribridorcadion)*.

The endophallus morphology of *D. tschitscherini*, *D. mystacinum rufogenum* and *D. optatum matthieseni* (all three taxa were sometimes regarded as *Pedestredorcadion*) is typical for *D. (Acutodorcadion, subgen. n.)*.

D. danczenkoi, **stat. n.** is raised to the species rank.

Several taxons are proposed to be accepted as subspecies: *Eodorcadion carinatum blessigi* (Ganglbauer, 1884), *E. c. bramsoni* Pic, 1901, **stat. n.**, *E. c. altaicum* (Suvorov, 1909), **stat. n.**, *Dorcadion cinerarium caucasicum* Küster, 1847, **stat. n.**, *D. sareptanum euxinum* Suvorov, 1915, **stat. n.**, *D. sulcipenne goktschanum* Suvorov, 1915, **stat. n.**

#522

The relations between *Politodorcadion* and *Eodorcadion* was shown by Danilevsky et al. (2005).

According to Danilevsky (2006: 2) *Politodorcadion* is a genus.

#523

G.Sama (2002) recorded *Phytoecia nigricornis* for the south of European Russia only. It is an evident mistake. The species is distributed also in central and north part of European Russia (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997). I've got several specimens from near Moscow. Filimonov and Udalov (2002) recorded it for St.-Petersburg Region. According to Cherepanov (1985) the species is distributed in Siberia to about Altai Mts and Ob River, but I've collected a specimen in Krasnoyarsk Region (Pervomayskoe, 56°34'04"N, 92°34'55"E). One male of *Phytoecia nigricornis* with the label: "Primorie Reg., 20km SW Krounovka, 43°37'26"N, 131°27'44"E, 8-22.7.2014, A.V. Korshunov leg." was shown to me by D.Kuleshov.

#524

Xylotrechus ilamensis Holz. was described from W Iran (Kermanshahan, NW Ilam). *X. i. campadellii* Sama et Rupuzzi was described from NW Iran (40km S Orumiye, Disaj – type locality) and S Azerbaidzhan (Talysh Mts., Gasmalian).

According to Sama and Rapuzzi (2002), *X. sieversi* absent in Iran, but present in the most western part of Azerbaidzhan, as well as in Armenia and Georgia.

Talysh population of *X. ilamensis* included by Sama et Rupuzzi (2003) in *X. i. campadellii* was described as *X. i. zuvandiensis* Lazarev, 2016d also distributed in Mazandaran.

#525

The existence of *Callidium chlorizans* (described after one female as *Semanotus* from Irkutsk) as a separate species is rather doubtful. I do not know the type, but a series, identified as "C.chlorizans" (mostly from Yakutia) in Plavilstshikov's collection (Zool. Mus. of Moscow Univ.) shows no real differences from his numerous *C. coriaceum* from all over Siberia. The distinguishing characters, listed by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940), are not proved by his own materials. The areas of both "species" coincide in Siberia, but according to Tsherepanov (1981), *C. chlorizans* is monophagous on *Larix*.

#526

Echinocerus floralis was recorded for western Turkmenia by Schneider & Leder (1878: "Krasnovodsk").

#527

Cyrtoclytus capra was recorded for Azerbajzhan (Shemakha) by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1916, 1930, 1931, 1940) and for Iran by (Bodemeyer, 1927; Villiers, 1967b).

#528

Purpuricenus kaehlerii menetriesi Motschulsky, 1845 from Iran was regarded by Ph. Bruneau de Miré (1990), as *P. globulicollis astrabadensis* Pic, 1915.

P. globulicollis was recorded (as *P. tsherepanovae*) for Central part of European Russia, Udmurtia (Dedyukhin, 2003; Dedyukhin, 2005; Dedyukhin et al., 2005).

P. globulicollis was recorded (as *P. tsherepanovae*) for Kokchetav region of Kazakhstan - national park "Burabaj" (near Schuchinsk-Borovoe) on the base of 2 specimens connected with *Salix* (Kadyrbekov et al., 2003).

P. globulicollis was recorded for Orenburg region (Shapovalov et al., 2008: 106) and Chuvashia (Egorov, 2006).

According to M.L. Danilevsky et al. (2007) *Purpuricenus globulicollis* = *P. tsherepanovae*. The species is widely distributed in West Siberia and European part of Russia; it is recorded from Kemerovo, Novosibirsk and Altaj regions of West Siberia to Tiumen, Ekaterinburg, Cheliabinsk and Orenburg regions, then to Udmurtia, Chuvashia and Kirov regions, and also to Ulianovsk, Voronezh, Lipetzk, Rostov and Volgograd regions, as well as in Kazakhstan: Kokchetav and Kustanaj regions.

All records of *P. kaehleri* for Sverdlovsk and Cheliabinsk regions were based on *P. globulicollis*.

A male of *P. globulicollis* was collected in the northern most locality of Tambov region (5km W Blagodatka, Morshansk district, 30.6.2000) by Roman Ishin (preserved on his collection, Tambov).

P. globulicollis was recorded for Perm Region by Polumordvinov & Glebov (2010).

P. globulicollis was recorded for Ukraine (Donetsk Reg., Sloviansk Dist., Bohorodychne vill. env., 16.07.1999,) on the base of a single male (Gubin, Martynov, 2017).

P. globulicollis skypetarum Rupuzzi & Sama, 2014 is distributed in Balcan Peninsula.

P. menetriesi Motschulsky, 1845 = *P. kaehleri* var. *astrabadensis* Pic, 1915. Talysh and Iran populations of *P. kaehleri menetriesi* are connected with dead stems of *Paliurus*.

According to Danilevsky (2007) *P. kaehleri menetriesi* is distributed from North Iran through all Caucasus to Dagestan and Krasnodar regions of Russia; known from NE Turkey, but absent in Armenia.

#529

M. verecundus was recorded for Kopet-Dag by A.Villiers (1967b).

Morimus ganglbaueri and *M. funereus* are often considered as synonyms of *Morimus asper*. According to G.Sama (1988) all are subspecies. According to J.Simonetta (1989), all are species. According to G.Sama (2002), *M. verecundus* is also a subspecies of *M. asper*, but *Morimus* from European and North-Western Turkey was accepted as *M.orientalis*.

According to P.Svacha (personal message with several photos, 2011) a population of *Morimus* similar to *M.asper*, was discovered in East Slovakia near Michalovce by R. Gabzdil (about 20 specimens were collected). *M.asper asper* was published for Slovakia (Gabzdil, 2012). The taxon was described as *M. gabzdili* Danilevsky, 2015a from the eastern Slovakian areas very close to Ukrainian border. So, the presence of the taxon in Ukraine is rather probable. No other species of *Morimus* occur in Slovakia (neither in Czechia).

Accordin to Sláma (2017b), *Morimus gabzdili* was introduced to Slovakia with wood. The species is widely distributed in Caucasus, Crimea and Turkey.

According to Solana et al. (2013): “The genetic variability among Euro-Anatolian *Morimus* populations and the geographical structure suggest that they can not be ascribed to the currently accepted five W Palaearctic *Morimus* species and may actually represent a single, genetically and morphologically variable biological species (*M. asper*)”.

#530

Mallosia galinae was described from near Maraza (Shemakha distr. of Azerbajzhan).

According to A.Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005) the species was also collected by A.V. Bogatchev among low hills southwards Mingechaur water reserve.

Mallosia galinae was recorded for Vashlovani National Park by Woźniak et al. (2014).

#531

A.Villier (1967b) recorded for Iran: *Rhamnusium testaceipenne*, *Cortodera pumila*, *alpina*, *Grammoptera ruficornis*, *Anaesthetis testacea*, *Phytoecia tekensis*, *virgula*, *caerulea*, *prasina*, *molybdaena*, *varentzovi*, *boeberi*, *millefolii*, *nigripes*, *kurdistana*, *cylindrica*, *pravei*, *Calamobius filum*, *Agapanthia walteri*, *violacea*, *kirbyi*.

#532

Dorcadion cinerarium gorodinskii (all males with pubescent elytra) was described from Rybalche (Kherson env., Ukrain). In fact the area of the subspecies can be enlarged far northwards to about Zaporozhje (1 male, Zaporozhjie, Khortitza, 2.5.1968, A.Koval leg.; 1 male, Kamenka Dneprovskaja, 5.4.1973, A.Koval leg.; both in A.Koval's collection).

Dorcadion cinerarium demidovi Danilevsky, 2013e was described from near Odessa because all local populations include about equal number of males with glabrous and pubescent elytra. Females are always autochromal. The subspecies penetrates to Ochakov environs.

#533

Dorcadion (*Bergerianum* subgen. n., Pesarini and Sabbadini, 2004) was described for *D. chrysochromum* Breuning, 1943 from Greece. I do not see anything special in the species and prefer to regard *D. (Cribridorcadion)* = *D. (Bergerianum)* until endophallus study.

#534

Phytoecia molibdaena is widely distributed not only in Ukraine, but also along steppe areas of European part of Russia, including Dagestan and West Siberia. The species is represented in my collection by specimens from Volgograd, Rostov Region, Dagestan, Tomsk. It is undoubtedly present in N Kazakhstan.

It was recorded for European part of Russia, North Caucasus and West Siberia (Tomsk) by M.Danilevsky (1988); for Rostov Region and Kalmykia by D.Kasatkin (1997, 1999); for “Asia Minor, ... Transcaucasia, northern Iran, Middle East” by S.Sama (2002).

#535

According to A.Miroshnikov (personal message, 2005), *Chlorophorus sartor* was described in *Cerambyx* [see Villiers, 1978; Vives, 2000] but not in *Leptura*, as it was wrongly mentioned by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940) or G.Sama (2002).

#536

N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) could not distinguish *Anastrangalia dubia* and *A. reyi* (=inexpectata), so his area of *A. dubia* (nearly whole territory of European Russia) is wrong. *A. dubia* is definitely distributed in West Ukraine as well as in Caucasus with Ciscaucasia (its presence in Lithuania or in European part of Russia is not proved yet, absent in Estonia). It is absent in St.-Petersburg region (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002) and most probably absent in Belorussia (it was recorded only for Polish part of Belovezha forest by O. Aleksandrovitch et al., 1996). Recently it was wrongly recoded for Miass (S Urals) environs (Novozhenov, 1987).

In Caucasus, Turkey and Iran the species is represented by a local subspecies *A. dubia distincta* (Tournier, 1872) - see Sama (2002: 27). In fact the oldest name of the taxon is *A. dubia melanota* (Faldermann, 1837) – the original description (as *Leptura*) is accompanied with good color picture.

A. reyi is definitely known for the whole north half of the European part of the former USSR, including whole Belorussia and Moscow Region. I've got some specimens from Miass (in south Urals) and collected it personally near Juriuzan (in Cheliabinsk Region). The species was recorded (Shapovalov, 2012d) for Kazakhstan: Borovoe in Akmolinsk (Astana) Region. A big series of *A. reyi* from near Tobolsk (Tyumen Reg.) was received by me from V.Stolbov; so, Tobolsk is the most eastern locality of the species.

#537

The system of *Agapanthia* was revised (Pesarini, Sabbadini, 2004) as follows (according to Zoological Record):

Agapanthiola Ganglbauer, 1900, stat. n.
leucaspis (Steven, 1817)

Synthapsia, gen. n. (type species *Saperda kirbyi* Gyllenhal, 1817)
kirbyi Gyllenhal, 1817

Chionosticta, gen. n. (type species *Agapanthia niveisparsa* Holzschuh, 1981)
niveisparsa Holzschuh, 1981

Agapanthoplia, gen. n. (type species *Agapanthia coeruleipennis* Frivaldsky, 1878)
coeruleipennis Frivaldsky, 1878

Agapanthia (s.str.)
cardui (Linnaeus, 1767)
ruficornis Pic, 1918

A. (*Stichodera*, subgen.n.) (type species *Saperda irrorata* Fabricius, 1787),
irrorata (Fabricius, 1787)
soror Kraatz, 1882

A. (*Drosotrichia*, subgen.n.) (type species *Saperda annularis* Olivier, 1795),
annularis (Olivier, 1795)

A. (*Agapanthiella* subgen.n.) (type species *Cerambyx villosoviridescens* Degeer, 1775),
altaica Plaviltshikov, 1933
alternans Fischer, 1842
amicula Holzschuh, 1989
angelicae Reitter, 1898
asphodeli (Latreille, 1804)
auliensis Pic, 1907
cretica Bernhauser, 1978
cynarae (Gyllenhal, 1817)
dahli (Richter, 1821)
daurica Ganglbauer-1884
detrita Kraatz, 1882
erzurumensis Onalp, 1974
kindermanni Pic, 1905
lateralis Ganglbauer, 1884
lederi Ganglbauer, 1884
nicosiensis Pic, 1927
nigriventris Waterhouse, 1889
nitidipennis Holzschuh, 1984
persica Semenov, 1893
probsti Holzschuh, 1984
pustulifera Pic, 1905
salviae Holzschuh, 1975
schmidtii Holzschuh, 1975
schurmanni Sama, 1979
sicula Ganglbauer, 1884
simplicicornis Reitter, 1898
subchalybaea Reitter, 1898
subflavida Pic, 1903
subnigra Pic, 1890
transcaspica Pic, 1900
turanica Plaviltshikov, 1929
verecunda Chevrolat, 1882
villosoviridescens (Degeer, 1775),
walteri Reitter, 1898

zappii Sama, 1987

A. (Amurobia, subgen. n.) (type species *Agapanthia amurensis* Kraatz, 1879)
amurensis Kraatz, 1879
japonica Kano, 1933
pilicornis (Fabricius, 1787)
yagii Hayashi, 1982

A. (Smaragdula, subgen. n.) (type species *Saperda violacea* Fabricius, 1775)
amitina Holzschuh, 1989
chalybea Faldermann, 1877
fallax Holzschuh, 1974
frivaldskyi Ganglbauer, 1884
gemella Holzschuh, 1989
incerta Plavilstshikov, 1930
intermedia Ganglbauer, 1884
lais Reiche, 1858
osmanlis Reiche, 1858
persicola Reiche, 1894
violacea (Fabricius, 1775)

A. (Homoblephara, subgen. n.) (type species *Saperda maculicornis* Gyllenhal, 1817).
maculicornis (Gyllenhal, 1817)
davidi Slama, 1986
korostelevi Danilevsky, 1987
orbachi Sama, 1993

One mistake of the system is evident: *A. fallax* has no connections with other *Smaragdula*.

The position of *A. nigriventris* in the system is artificial. It has no connections with other

Agapanthiella.

I preliminary prefer to regard as subgenera all new divisions of *Agapanthia*.

Agapanthiola was already regarded as a genus by G.Sama (2002).

According to G.Sama (2008):

Gen. *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 - Type species: *Saperda cardui* Fabricius, 1801
(= *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767), designated by Westwood (1840).

Subgen. *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835

= *Eucrius* Gistel, 1856 (Type species: *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767
designated by Vives & Alonso Zarazaga, 2000).

= *Smaragdula* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Saperda violacea*
Fabricius, 1775), **syn. n.**

= *Homoblephara* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Saperda*
maculicornis Gyllenhal, 1817), **syn. n.**

Subgen. *Epopetes* Gistel, 1857: 605 (Type species: *Saperda asphodeli* Latreille,
1804, original designation)

= *Synthapsia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Saperda kirbyi*
Gyllenhal, 1817), **syn. n.**

= *Chionosticta* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Agapanthia*
niveisparsa Holzschuh, 1981), **syn. n.**

= *Agapanthoplia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Agapanthia*
coeruleipennis Frivaldszky, 1878), **syn. n.**

= *Stichodera* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Saperda irrorata*
Fabricius, 1787), **syn. n.**

- = *Drosotrichia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 Type species: *Saperda annularis* Olivier, 1795 **syn. n.**
- = *Agapanthiella* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Cerambyx villosiviridescens* Degeer, 1775), **syn. n.**
- = *Amurobia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 (Type species: *Agapanthia amurensis* Kraatz, 1879), **syn. n.**

Unfortunately Sama's publication does not contain any morphological arguments for most of new synonyms (just nothing about *Synthapsia*, *Agapanthoplia*, *Stichodera*, *Amurobia* and so on), so his new synonymy can not be accepted, with only one exception: *Epoptes* Gistel, 1857 = *Agapanthiella* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004.

#538

Monochamus sartor was recorded for Estonia by G. Miländer (1978: 44) together with *M. urussovii*.

The records of *M. sartor* for Estonia were based on wrong identifications of *M. urussovii* (Suda, Milander, 1998).

Rather typical female of *M. sartor* from West Ukraine (near Rakhov) is preserved in Zoological Institute (S.-Petersburg).

A series of *M. sartor* from West Belorussia (Belovezhskaya Pushcha) was received by me from A. Pisanenko.

Several series of *M. sartor* were received by me for study from different districts of Lithuania (Kazlu Ruda, Širvintos, Šiauliai, Vilnius env., Kaunas env.) from Vytautas Tamutis, so all records of *M. urussovii* (*rosenmuelleri* auct.) for Lithuania were wrong (Danilevsky, 2012d: 119).

#539

According to the position of several authors (Monné et Giesbert, 1993; Vives, 2000), *Purpuricenini* must be included in a very large tribe *Trachyderini* (see also Fragoso, Monné, Campos-Seabra, 1987). According to D. Kasatkin (personal message, 2005), such position is well agree with endophallus structure and the structure of internal female genital organs.

#540

The name "*A. moschata orientalis*" seems to be originally published by N.N. Plavilstshikov in his Russian book (1932c: 114, 191) as "race *orientalis* Plav." from "East Siberia" with "red pronotum" and "shorte antennae", so the name is valid. No specimens were mentioned.

Usually (Gressitt, 1951: 201; Ohbayashi et al., 1992: 502) it was attributed to another publication (Plavilstshikov, 1933: 12), where the name was introduced without normal description, just with only one character: "kurzfühlerige Rasse". N.N. Plavilstshikov himself regarded both as *nomen nudum*. In his monograph (Plavilstshikov, 1940) he accepted another publication (Plavilstshikov, 1934b: 50) as original description. Here the name was mentioned in his key as "*A. moschata orientalis* Plav., 1932". The reference of the name to "Plavilstshikov, 1932, Ent. Nachr Bl., 6: 58" by T. Niisato (2007: 469) was a mistake (evidently followed to Kusama and Takakuwa, 1984: 297 – "Ent. Nachr Bl., 6(2): 58"). The article (Plavilstshikov, 1932b) does not contain this name

According to Plavilstshikov (1940) *Aromia orientalis* is distributed in Russia westwards to Baikal. D. Kasatkin (personal message, 2005) has 1 male with a label: "Transbaikalia, Udunga River, 07 1993, N. Kalmykov leg.". According to V. Shilenkov (personal message, 2019) numerous specimens were observed by him southwards Baikal near Dyrestuy in Dzhida distr. of Buryatia (Dzhida River Valley). The taxon is included in Buryatia "Red Book" and is not rare in the area.

Males from Ussuri Land up to 31 mm (Chuguevo distr., 26.6.1990 S. Khvylya leg.)

#541

The entomological collecting trip arranged by me in June-July 2005 to NE Kazakhstan received many new and interesting data. The expedition included 5 participants: G.B. Danilevskaja (Moscow, Russia), K. Hadulla (Bonn, Germany), A.M. Shapovalov (Orenburg, Russia), Y. Yokoy (Rattingen, Germany) and me. Totally we collected 59 Cerambycidae species (published by Danilevskaya et al., 2009) in the environs of Putintzevo village (about 20km N Zyrjanovsk, 49°53'N, 84°23'E).

The most interesting results are:

1. *Acmaeops smaragdulus*; the species was mentioned in the key for Kazakhstan (Kostin, 1973: 139) without any further data.
2. *Alosterna tabacicolor erythropus*; the western limits of the subspecies rest unknown.
3. *Anastrangalia sequensi* – the occurrence of the species in Kazakhstan is proved. According to A.I. Kostin (1973) all old data on *A. sequensi* for Kazakhstan were connected with *A. sanguinolenta*. But before (Kostin, 1964) the species was definitely and adequately recorded for East Kazakhstan (as well as *A. renardi*).
4. *Lepturalia nigripes rufipennis*
5. *Amarysius duplicatus*; a lot of specimens were collected on *Spiraea* bushes in same locality with *A. altaiensis*, which was collected on *Padus*.
6. *Amarysius sanguinipennis*; first record for Kazakhstan.
7. *Xylotrechus capricornus*; previously in Kazakhstan (Kostin, 1973) the species was known only from near Karkaralinsk (Karaganda Reg.).
8. *Xylotrechus ibex*; previously the species was known in Kazakhstan only from Ural River valley (Romadina, 1954).
9. *Rhopaloscelis unifasciata* – first record for Kazakhstan. The westernmost locality, known before, is: Altaj region of Russia (Tsherepanov, Tsherepanova, 1975, Tsherepanov 1984).
10. *Saperda alberti* – first record for Kazakhstan. The westernmost locality, known before, is: Altaj region of Russia (Tsherepanov, 1985). The species was recorded for Central Urals (Gorbunov & Olshvang, 2008) without any comments.
11. *Saperda scalaris hieroglyphica*
12. A lot of *Arhopalus ferus* were collected by light near Kanonerka (50°44'N, 79°40'E) between Semipalatinsk and Pavlodar. It is also the first record for Kazakhstan, as the species was never definitely recorded for its territory.
13. *Psilotarsus brachypterus* (several males), collected near Ermentau in Olenty river valley (51°40'N, 73°48'E) definitely belong to *P. b. hemipterus*. So, it is the eastern most locality of the subspecies.

#542

Lepturobosca virens was recorded for Rostov Region of Russia by D.G. Kasatkin (2005b). According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936), the species absent in the south steppe areas of Russia.

#543

The original spelling was *Vadonia bittisiensis* Chevrolat, 1882: 59. According to Sama (2010: 56) it is not incorrect original spelling, but *Vadonia bitlisiensis* must be accepted as valid because of prevailing usage according to the article 33.3.1.

#544

E.Vives (2000: 651) mentioned *Saperda rufimana* Schrank, 1789 (described from Austria) among synonyms of *Ph. caerulea*, as well as Breuning (1966: 754); but in 1951 (:382) Breuning wrongly attributed this name to Fabricius (1801), as well as Sama (2002: 117).

Ph. caerulea auct. is just an incorrect subsequent spelling.

#545

According to M.Danilevsky (1998a: 51): “*Necydalis pennata* Lewis, 1879 and *N. morio* Kraatz, 1879 belong to one species.”

According to Dr. T.Niisato (2005, personal message), *Necydalis pennata* and *N. morio* must be regarded as different races (island and mainland) of one species (both names were introduced in 1879, and the problem of priority is open). According to Dr. T.Niisato, island race is just a little slender and narrower. A single male of *N. p.pennata* from Japan in my collection is just considerably bigger than any other male of the species in my collection (7 males from Khabarovsk and Ussuri land and 3 males from Sakhalin) without any other distinguishing characters. Up to the further investigations I conditionally accept *N. pennata* as a valid name of the species.

#546

According to Sama (2005), *Conizonia* and *Coptosia* are two different genera; a former includes species occurring in North Africa, a latter – “the remaining ones”.

According to Sama (2007a): “All known species of *Coptosia* develop in roots of Boraginaceae;”. *Coptosia gianassoi* Sama, 2007a “was found under basal leaves of a plant of *Eryngium* sp.”

#547

Tetropium gracilicum was recorded for Far East Russia (Chuguevka env.) and for China (Kharbin) by T.Niisato and K. Akitao (2001).

I’ve seen one male of the species collected near Oblachnaja Mt. (about 40km NE Lazo) in Primorie region (3.8.2006, St. Flossman leg., S. Flossman’s collection, Jena, Germany)

#548

The type series of *Dorcadion thianshanense* Breuning, 1947 (a male, designated as holotype and a female, designated as paratype) is preserved in Lepesme’s collection in Lyon Museum. Both specimens with similar labels: “Tian-Shan, coll. Merzb.” The species was described “du Thian-Chan”. It undoubtedly belongs to *Acutodorcadion*.

Both specimens with dense dark-black pubescence, with very contrast white lines; thoracic white line narrow, thoracic spines very distinct, prothorax is not swollen posteriorly; external elytral dorsal line regular, complete, narrow; poor traces of internal dorsal line visible; humeral line rather widened, complete, regular; femora darkened only apically; 1st antennal joint half-red. Male elytra rather flat without dorsal carinae, humeral carinae distinct, but smooth. Female elytra with distinct external dorsal carinae.

I can not attribute these specimens to any known to me species. It is not “mystacinum group” (to which the species was compared in the original description) or “suvorovi group” because of the absence of dorsal elytral carinae in male. It is not “tshitscherini-tianshanskii-optatum group” because of not swollen pronotum. Most probably the species was collected in China.

#549

Pseudodinoptera Pic, 1900 was described as a subgenus of *Acmaeops*, but soon (Pic, 1901: 23) was raised to genus level. That new status was not accepted by subsequent authors (Aurivillius, 1812; Winkler, 1929; Plavilstshikov, 1936; Löbl & Smetana, 2010). The relocation of the subgenus to genus *Dinoptera* by Lobanov et al. (1981) can not be regarded as successful. Anyway *Pseudodinoptera* differs from *Dinoptera* by positions of antennal insertions similar to *Gnathacmaeops*, but has elongated body not tapering posteriorly, so it must be regarded as a genus (Danilevsky, 2010g).

The type series (from Shalbuz Dag, Daghestan, Russia) of *Acmaeops daghestanica* Pic, 1897 (male and female) is preserved in the collection of Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Paris). The specimens are equipped with red labels:
male – “LECTOTYPE *Pseudodinoptera daghestanica* Pic G. SAMA DES 2004”

female – “PARALECTOTYPE *Pseudodinoptera daghestanica* Pic G. SAMA DES 2004”

Designations were not published.

#550

Necydalis solida is very special because of fine punctation of elytral apices both in males and in females.

The species was recorded for Sakhalin by K.Tamanuki (1933). The record was repeated by Gressitt (1951)

According to Dr. T.Niisato (personal message, 2005), “the local record of *N. solida* from Sakhalin was misidentification of *N. morio* (*N.pennata*) or *N.sachalinensis*. At the fact, there are no specimens of *N. solida* from Sakhalin in the collection of Hokkaido University. Tamanuki recorded and described most of species from Sakhalin based on the collection of the University.”

#551

A map of the area of *Xylotrechus altaicus* was published by A.S. Rozhkov (1981: 64). A very big Siberian part of the area (from Altaj to North Sakhalin) begins just from Zaisan lake in Kazakhstan, though in the text the species was not definitely recorded for Kazakhstan part of Altaj Mts. A small Urals enclave is situated mostly on the territory of Bashkiria, but seems includes certain parts of Cheliabinsk and Orenburg regions.

The species was recorded (Mozolevskaya, 1964) for Bashkiria Natural reserve (South Krak Ridge), that could be regarded as European Territory.

#552

Phymatodes abietinus Plavilstshikov & Lurie, 1960, described from Kemerovo and Novosibirsk regions, was recorded for Central area of European Russia: Udmurtia (Dedyukhin, 2003, 2005; Dedyukhin et al., 2005).

The species was recorded for Komi Republic: Shajtanovka – south-east part of the Republic (Tatarinova et al., 2007).

It was recorded for Mordovia by Egorov et al. (2016); for Chuvashia by Egorov & Shapovalov (2017), Egorov, Semionenkova (2023).

One female was collected in Tiumen suburbs (29.05.2023) by D.E. Galich (personal message by collector with a photo by S.Shekin).

There are now 7 specimens of *Phymatodes abietinus* in the collection of Zoological museum of Moscow University. No specimens are designated as members of the type series (totally 7 specimens were mentioned in the original publication: 4 males and 3 females). According to the original description an "allotype male" is deposited in this collection, all "paratypes" in the "author's collection". Now two available males has same label, as mentioned in the original description: "Novosibirsk reg., Bubenshchikovo, Maslianino distr. (west slope of Salair Ridge), from Abies twig, 11 and 18.VII.1954, M.Lurie leg." More safe male (11.7.1954) is labeled by me as holotype (published by Danilevsky, 2009e, 2009f). Another male (18.7.1954), as well as two females (4.VII.1954) from same locality are labelled as paratypes. Other three specimens were not mentioned in the original description: a male from Bubenshchikovo (I.1955), a female from Kemerovo region, Vaganovo [east slope of Salair ridge], 7.8.1956, M.Lurie leg. and a female from Kemerovo region ["Srednij Ters"?], 30.6.1957, M.Lurje leg.

#553

According to G.Sama (2004), *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895 = *Agapanthia erzurumensis* Oenalp, 1974

I've got a series of *Th. subcylindricollis* from Samara region collected by D.Magdeev (Samara) and 1 ex. from Lipetsk region collected by M.Tsurikov.

The record of *Theophilea cylindricollis* Pic, 1895 from South Korea by Lee (1987) was based on a rather strange animal with 11-jointed antennae – most probably a new genus (on the base of original photo used for the publication by Lee and kindly sent to me by N.Ohbayashi).

It was described as *Coreocalamobius parantennatus* Hasegawa, Han et Oh, 2014.

Same animal could be recorded for Tsushima Is. as *Theophilea cylindricollis* by Yoon et al. (2001). According to Yamasako (2022), *Theophilea cylindricollis* by Yoon et al. (2001) was *Stenodryas clavigera* Bates, 1873.

#554

Several wrong geographical records were published for NE area of Azerbajzhan (Tozlu et al., 2005) because of wrong determination of available materials. Such 4 taxons as: *Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838) - common all around Turkey and in SE of West Europe, *Chlorophorus hircanus* Pic, 1895 – described from Astrabad env., *Pedostrangalia verticenigra* (Pic, 1892) – described from Turkey, but sometimes regarded as a synonym of *P. verticalis*, *Stenopterus rufus transcaspicus* (not available name!) – known from Kopet-Dag in Turkmenia, are absent in Azerbajzhan - the name became valid later as *S. r. transcaspicus* Lazarev, 2008

According to the text of the publication, the determination of all Cerambycidae was made by Martin Rejzek.

I've received from I.Kerimova (Baku) several Cerambycidae, which were used for that paper.

"*Cortodera flavimana*" det. Tozlu - is *Cortodera pumila*

"*Pedostrangalia verticenigra*" det. Tozlu - is *Anoplodera rufipes*

"*Chlorophorus hircanus*" det. Rejzek - is *Chlorophorus figuratus*

"*Stenopterus rufus transcaspicus*" – *Stenopterus rufus rufus*

Besides, it was declared in the paper, that *Isotomus comptus* is a new record for Azerbajzhan. In fact *Isotomus comptus* is common all over Transcaucasia and was specially recorded for Azerbajzhan before (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1988: 266).

#555

Dorcadion abakumovi aizhanae Kadyrbekov, 2004 was described from Sarkand environs (Kazakhstan, Dzhungarsky Alatau). It is the type locality of *D. a. sarkandicum* Danilevsky, 2004. *D.a.sarkandicum* was published in September 2004, and *D. a. aizhanae* in December 2004, so: *D.a.sarkandicum* = *D.a.aizhanae*.

#556

Psilotarsus brachypterus pubivenrtis from Ily river valley was recorded by E.Ishkov and R.Kadyrbekov (2004) as *Prionoxys b. brachypterus*. In fact *Prionus* (*Prionoxys*) Semenov, 1899 is a replacement name for *Prionus* (*Psilopus*) Jakovlev, 1887. The type species of *Psilopus* is *Prionus btachypterus*, so *Psilotarsus* = *Prionoxys*. *Psilotarsus brachypterus hemipterus* from the east part of Aral depression (Chokusu) was recorded as *Prionoxys b. brachypterus* by R.Kadyrbekov and A.Tleppaeva (2004).

#557

Dorcadion apicerufum was recorded by N.N.Plavilstshikov (1958: 115) for Krasnaja Poljana (Russia, NW Caucasus), but such a record needs confirmation.

#558

According to Danilevsky (2008) a single available (ZIN) type of *Apatophysis tomentosa* (Geb.) belongs to the species later described as *A. mongolica* Sem. on the base of three males from China Dzhungaria: Guchen, Baityk-Bogdo and "Mongolia sept.-occid. (G. Potanin! 1876)".

The synonymy was already supposed in the original description and by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936). The main distinguishing character of “*A. tomentosa*” mentioned by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936): elytral punctation distinct only in the anterior elytral half - really present in the syntype, but such situation can be often observed in specimens of *A. mongolica* from different parts of its very big area (and was recorded as typical for *A. mongolica* by S.Kadlec, 2006), so *A. tomentosa* = *A. mongolica*.

Only one species of *Apatophysis* is distributed from Central and East Kazakhstan to Mongolian Republic. *A. serricornis* (Geb.) and *A. obtusicollis* (Motsch.) were described from East Kazakhstan on the base of females (both types are not available). The synonymy *A. serricornis* = *A. tomentosa* = *A. obtusicollis* was supposed by A.P. Semenov-Tian-Shanskij and T.I. Stchegoleva-Barovskaja (1935) and accepted by Gressitt (1951).

Apatophysis kadyrbekovi was described from near Borandisu (or Borandaisu near Chilik - 43°40'N, 78°35'E) - left side of Ily river valley eastwards from Kapchagaj water reserve - on the base of a single small (10.8mm) male of *A. serricornis* (sensu nov.) (= *A. mongolica*). *A. serricornis* is very numerous in the locality (I also have specimens just from here) and it is very natural, that the smallest specimen differs a little in body shape (short and wide); other published distinguishing characters are not adequate: small size of the holotype is really exceptional, I do not know so small specimens; according to S.Kadlec the length of “*A. mongolica*” is 13-17mm, but I've got a male (also from Chilik) with body length 12.0mm; distinct punctation in the posterior elytral half is just a traditional character of *A. mongolicum auct.*; elytral punctation limited in the anterior half is the character of the holotype of *A. tomentosus* and was recorded by Plavilstshikov (1936) as the main character of that “species”; 3d antennal joint of “*A. kadyrbekovi*” is often similar short (as long as wide) even in big specimens of *A. serricornis* (and in the holotype of *Toxotus tomentosus*); it is clearly seen in the original foto, that 3d joint is about twice longer than 2nd, that is very typical for *A. serricornis*.

A. serricornis = *A. tomentosa* = *A. obtusicollis* = *A. mongolica* = *A. kadyrbekovi* – published by Danilevsky (2008).

#559

Cortodera humeralis was recorded for the Central part of European Russia (up to Miass in south Urals) by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) and then for south part of the forest area of European Russia, as well as for the forest-steppe and steppe areas by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1965). It was recorded for Moscow region by K.E. Lindemann (1871) and by P.P. Melgunov (1892). The species was also recorded for Udmurtia by V.I. Roshchinenko (1972), and that record was repeated by S.V. Dedyukhin et al., (2005). *C. humeralis* was recorded for Samara region (Isaev et al., 2004). All published records look doubtful as no specimens were known.

One female (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of *C. humeralis* from south-west of Russian Belgorod Region was sent to me for study (“Les Na Vorskle”, Borisovka distr., about 50°36'N, 35°58'1"E, 11-22.5.2010, Yakov Kovalenko leg.). Another female from Belgorod Region was sent to me by M.Tsurikov (Reznikov Yar near Olshanka, 51°01'05.56"N, 37°39'45.02"E, 8.6.2013, A.Sychev leg.).

The eastern most previously known localities are situated in Central Ukraine: Kiev env. (Svetoshino) and near Cherkasy (Mleev or Mleyev or Mliev) – corresponding specimens are preserved in Zool. Mus. of Moscow University (ZMM).

I know one female (black form with typical yellow spots at elytral base) from West Belorussia (Brest region, Malorita distr., 0.5km S Zburazh [4km W Malorita], 19.5.2005, V.Tsinkevich leg., coll. A.Pisanenko, Minsk).

The species was collected in Moldavia by A.Zubov (personal message, 2007): 1 female, Rezeny, 15.05.2005; 1 male, Kozhushna, 03.05.2005; male and female, Inavcha, 18.05.04).

The record of *C. humeralis* for Ulianovsk region (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001) was based on wrong determination of *C. femorata* (see Isaev et al., 2004).

#560

Gracilia minuta, *Purpuricenus kaehlerii* (in fact *P. globulicollis*) and *Exocentrus lusitanus* were recorded for the West Siberia - Miass environs (Novozhenov, 1987: S Urals, near Cheljabinsk).

#561

Phytoecia molybdaena was recorded for West Siberia by P.P. Melgunov (1893 – Zlatoust and Ust-Katav in S Urals). The record was repeated by A.V. Lagunov and Yu.I. Novozhenov (1996).

One female of *Phytoecia molybdaena* was collected in East Siberia near Minusinsk (10.06.2011, E.Akulov leg. - personal message with several photos, 2013).

#562

A list of *Cerambycidae* of lower Volga (Volgograd and Astrakhan regions, Kalmykia Republic) was published by N.S. Kaliuzhnaja et al. (2000).

Only two *Cortodera* species (both with wrong names) were recorded for the region: *Cortodera tibialis* (as “*C. reitteri*”) and *C. reitteri* (as “*C. beckeriana*”). At least one species was missing: *C. kiesenwetteri* (which was described from Astrakhan and recorded for the region by N.N. Plavilstshikov, 1936), besides *C. villosa* was recorded by Plavilstshikov estwards to Don valley.

#563

Three interesting geographical data were published in the *Cerambycidae* list of Tula Region (Bolshakov, 1999; Bolshakov, Dorofeev, 2002):

1. *Rutpela maculata* was recorded for Kozelsk environs (Kaluga reg.). The species was also recorded for Tula region (Bulukhto, 1987).
2. *Cerambyx scopolii* was recorded from near Novomoskovsk (east of central part of Tula region) – before it was known from Orel environs. It was recorded for Orenburg Region by Simonenkova & Yakimov (2007).
3. *Xylotrechus ibex* was recorded for Kozelsk district (Tupik environs).

#564

Several species of *Eodorcadion* were wrongly recorded for Russia by Wang Zhicheng (2003) without any reasons:

- E. chinganicum* (Suvorov, 1909), (as *E. melancholicum*),
- E. glaucopterum* (Ganglbauer, 1883),
- E. dorcas* (Jakovlev, 1901),
- E. consentaneum* (Jakovlev, 1899),
- E. heros* (Jakovlev, 1899),
- E. oryx* (Jakovlev, 1895),
- E. ornatum* (Faldermann, 1833),
- E. egregium* (Reitter, 1897).

Many Russian (as well as Mongolian) taxons were wrongly recorded for China and partly illustrated with pictures from Plavilstshikov's monograph (1957) and with photographs from my WEB-site (Danilevsky, 2006d):

- E. maurum maurum* (Jakovlev, 1889) (as *E. maurum*)
- E. maurum katharinae* (Reitter, 1898) (as *E. katharinae*)
- E. m. quinquevittatum* (Hammarström, 1893) (as *E. quinquevittatum*)
- E. m. leucogrammum* (Suvorov, 1909) (as *E. leucogrammum*)
- E. ptyalopleurum* (Suvorov, 1909),
- E. consentaneum* (Jakovlev, 1899),
- E. dorcas* (Jakovlev, 1901),

E. intermedium (Jakovlev, 1890),
E. i. kozlovi (Suvorov, 1912) (as *E. kozlovi*),
E. lutshniki (Plavilstshikov, 1937)
E. novitzkyi (Suvorov, 1909)
E. oryx (Jakovlev, 1895)
E. zichyi (Csiki, 1901)

#565

According to A.Shapovalov (2006, personal message), there is a female of *Dorcadion politum akmolense* in the collection of Urals University (Ekaterinburg) with the label: “Челябинская обл., Брединский р-н, п. Наследницкий, 2.7.88, Ю. Новоженнов” [Cheliabinsk reg, Bredy distr., Naslednitzkij, 2.7.1988, Yu. Novozhenov leg.].

#566

Several interesting records from the catalogue of Middle Volga area (Isaev et al., 2004)[about all catalog's data for Samara and Ulianovsk regions were published before by A.Yu. Isaev and D.V. Magdeev, 2003]:

1. *Stenocorus quercus*: Ulianovsk and Samara regions (north limits of the species area).
2. *Akimerus schaefferi*: Ulianovsk region (north limits of the species area).
3. *Acmaeops angusticollis*: Chuvashia (south limits of the species area).
4. *Cortodera humeralis*: Samara reg. (wrong identification of *C. femorata*).
5. ***Cortodera villosa*: Ulianovsk and Samara regions.**
6. *Cortodera ruthena*: Ulianovsk region (wrong identification of *C. femorata*).
7. ***C. kiesenwetteri*: Ulianovsk region!!!**
8. *Nivellia sanguinosa*: Chuvashia, Ulianovsk region.
9. *Oedecnema gebleri*: Chuvashia, Ulianovsk region.
10. The record of *Stictoleptura scutellata* for Ulianovsk region (Naumov, 1994) is regarded as doubtful (Isaev, 2004).
11. *Trichoferus campestris*: Chuvashia, Samara region.
12. *Cerambyx cerdo*: Ulianovsk region. The record was based on the specimens from near Bakhteevka, Staraia Kulatka distr. (Isaev, 2004).
13. *Glaphyra plagiata*: Tatarstan, Samara region. The record for Tatarstan is based on the old data by A.Lebedev for Kazan environs, which were regarded as doubtful by N.N.Plavilstshikov (1940), who recorded the species for Uralsk environs (Kazakhstan).
14. ***Glaphyra marmottani*: Samara and Ulianovsk regions!!!**
15. *Rhopalopus ungaricus*: Samara region (?= *R. insubricus fischeri*).
16. *Obrium brunneum*: Samara reg. Old records for Ulianovsk region are regarded as doubtful. The record for Chuvashia (Kozlov, Oliger, 1960) was based on wrong determination of *Orsodacne cerasi* L. (Chrysomelidae). The species was recorded by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940) for the whole European part of Russia, but I do not know any Russian specimens collected outside Caucasion region; no specimens are available from Leningrad region (Filimonov, Udalov, 2002), neither from Moscow region (Nikitsky, 1996). The record from Orenburg region (Shapovalov et al., 2008: 106) was based on *O.cantharinum* (see Shapovalov et al., 2008: 113).
17. *Xylotrechus ibex*: Tatarstan, Chuvashia, Samara region [9 specimens from Zhiguli forest farm are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University: 3-15.7.1952, V.Grechkin leg.; a big series was collected in Orenburg region by A.Shapovalov (personal message) in Churaevo env. 19-20.07.2008].
18. *Dorcadion elegans*: Samara region.
19. ***Dorcadion equestre*: Ulianovsk region.**
20. *Dorcadion glycyrrhizae striatum*: Samara region (with the reference to Isaev, Magdeev, 2003).
21. *Politodorcadion politum*: Samara region (according to personal message by D.Magdeev the record was based on a wrong label).

22. *Leiopus punctulatus*: Samara region.

23. *Theophilea subcylindricollis* (as *Th. cylindricollis*): Samara and Ulianovsk regions

24. *Phytoecia scutellata*: Samara and Ulianovsk regions!.

25. *Phytoecia faldermanni*: Samara and Ulianovsk regions (wrong identification of *Ph. argus*).

26. *Phytoecia uncinata*: Samara and Ulianovsk regions (wrong identifications of *P. coerulescens*). The wrong records were also published before (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001).

27. “*Agapanthia intermedia* Gn. (=violacea L.)” – in fact *A. violacea*

Unfortunately nearly all records are published without any arguments – no references, no labels.

I’ve received several specimens for study from Isaev’s collection (Ulianovsk):

1. *Cortodera femorata*: several specimens from Ulianovsk region, including a black female identified as “*C. humeralis*” and a black male identified as “*C. ruthena*”.

2. *Cortodera villosa magdeevi*: 1f with black elytra and red legs – “Samara reg., Zhiguli nat. res.”; 1f – with black elytra and black legs “Ulianovsk reg., Radishchevo distr., Ashtala [Srednikovo, “Malaja Atmala”? “Bolshaja Atmala”?], *Jurinea ledebourii*, 1.6.1992, A.Yu. Isaev leg.”; 1m with yellow elytra: “Samara reg., Zhiguli nat. res., Mt. Strelnaja, 6.6.1989, Ljubvina leg.”

3 *Cortodera kiesenwetteri subtruncata*: 1m, “Samara reg., Zhiguli nat. res., 6-18.6.1987”; 2m – “Ulianovsk reg., Radishchevo distr. [very close to Samara], Ashtala [Atmala Forest?], *Jurinea ledebourii*, 6-8.6.1992, V. Isaeva leg. and S.A. Isaev leg.”

4. *Alosterna ingraca*: 1m, “Cheboksary, 7.6.1998, L.V. Egorov leg.”

5. *Purpuricenus globulicollis*: 1f – “Ulianovsk reg., Kuzovatovo distr., Chekalinskoe lake, 1.7.1998, A. Isaev leg.”

6. *Molorchus marmottani*: 1f – “Ulianovsk reg., 15km SE Ulianovsk, 18.6.1988, Isaev leg.”; 1f – “Ulianovsk-city, Pobeda, 9.6.1988, Isaev leg.”

7. *Ph. scutellata*: 1f – “Ulianovskaia reg., Shilovka, 30.4.1998, A. Ishutov leg.”; 1m – “Ulianovsk reg., Novospasskoe distr., Marievka, Syzranka river, 30.4.2000, A.Yu. Isaev leg.”; 2m – “Ulianovsk reg., Radishchevo, Viazovka env., 3-7.5.2001 and 2002, A.Yu. Isaev leg.”;

8. *Ph. argus*: 1f – “Ulianovsk reg., Radishchevo, Solovchikha, 9.5.1997, Zolotukhin leg.” identified as “*Phytoecia faldermanni*”.

9. *Ph. coerulescens* – several specimens from Ulianovsk reg. identified as “*Ph. uncinata*”.

A new key for Cerambycidae of Middle Volga (Isaev, 2007) mostly repeats all taxa names published before (Isaev et al., 2004) for the region, including wrong records of *Cortodera humeralis*, *Phytoecia faldermanni*, *Ph. uncinata* and *Agapanthia intermedia* (but now it is underlined that the species is connected with *Melilothus* and was wrongly recorded before as *A. violacea*) – in fact it is *A. violacea*. A wrong identification of black male of *C. femorata* as *C. ruthena* is followed with a remark, that it is *C. ruthena* ab. *zhuravlevi* Plav. In fact a single known male of ab. *zhuravlevi* preserved in Moscow Zoological Museum has no connection with *C. ruthena* and is recently described as *C. zhuravlevi* Miroshnikov, 2007.

#567

According to G. Sama (2003), *Phymatodes rufipes syriacum* (Pic, 1891) is distributed in Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Israel.

#568

According to Plavilstshikov (1940) and Kostin (1973) *Turanium scabrum* is distributed northwards to about Aral Sea, Karaganda and Ayaguz.

The species was recorded (Shapovalov et al., 2008: 106) for Orenburg region (first record for Russia) on the base of 1 specimen from near Sol-Iletsk (southwards Ural river, so not from “Europe”, but from “West Siberia”, according to the current separation). It is about 70 km from Ural river, so the occurrence of the species in Europe is rather probable.

According to A.Shapovalov (2008) the species is very numerous along Ilek river. Series of specimens were collected in several localities in 2007.

Several specimens of *Turanium scabrum* were collected in Ural river valley (left bank, about 44km northwards Atyrau, 47°30'03"N, 51°50'50"E, May,2013) by A.Gusakov. The species was not recorded for Ural river valley before in special publications for the area (L.V. Arnoldi, 1952; Romadina, 1954). The new discovery makes rather probable the occurrence of the species in the right European bank of the river.

Another interesting locality of the species was discovered by Gusakov in the north of Aktyubinsk Region (49°23'14"N, 57°16'12"E).

#569

According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940) *Clytus arietoides* is distributed in European Russia westwards to about Viatka river (and could penetrate to Orenburg region – see a map - p.409); 1 male from Cherdyn (Perm region, 20.6.1926) is preserved in Zoological museum of Moscow University.

#570

Several wrong records were published for Volga area by V.A. Matveev (1998):

1. "Toxotus cinctus F." – (?*Akimerus schaefferi*) for Mari El.
2. "Leptura fulva" for Kirov region.
3. *Isotomus speciosus* for Mari El and Tatarstan (the occurrence of the species here was regarded as unbelievable by Isaev et al., 2004).
4. *Pogonocherus ovatus* (the species absent in Russia, so it was *P. decoratus*)
5. "*Acanthoderes carinatus*" – (?*Acanthocinus carinulatus*) for Mari El, Kirov and Nizhnij Novgorod regions.
6. *Agapanthia lineaticollis* and *A. villosoviridescens* as different species. In fact both names are synonyms.
7. The records of *A. dahli* for Mari El, Kirov and Nizhnij Novgorod regions need confirmation.
8. The records of *Ph. affinis* for Mari El, Chuvashija, Kirov and Nizhnij Novgorod regions need confirmation.

#571

Several interesting records were published for Voronezh region (Negrobov et al., 2005):

1. *Leptura thoracica* – Borisoglebskij distr.
2. *Hesperophanes sericeus* – Novousmanskij distr.
3. *Trichoferus holosericeus* (as *cinereus*) – Novousmanskij distr. (identification needs confirmation).
4. *Cerambyx cerdo* – Borisoglebsk distr.
5. *Molorchus umbellatarum* – (no localities!)
6. *Leioderes kollari* – Voronezh.
7. *Phymatodes rufipes* – Gremiachinskij distr.
8. *Dorcadion cinerarium* (as *D. caucasicum*) – several central and south districts.
9. *Phytoceia uncinata* - Voronezh (identification needs confirmation).

At least one well know species was missing: *Cortodera tibialis* was recorded for Kalach by N.N. Plavilstshikov(1940, as *C. ruthena*).

Several records must be regarded as wrong:

1. *Cortodera humeralis*
2. *Anastrangalia dubia*
3. *A. sequensi*

4. *Agapanthia subchalybaea*

#572

The north border-line of the area of several species (*Rhagium sycophanta*, *Vadonia unipunctata*, *Deilus fugax*, *Purpuricenus kaehleri*, *Exocentrus lusitanus*, *Oplosia cinerea* (as *fennica*), *Agapanthia dahli*, *Oberea erythrocephala*) in three regions (Nizhnij Novgorod, Mari El, Kirov) is figured by L.K. Esterberg (1935).

#573

A photo of a female of *Xylotrechus stebbingi* from Tadzhikistan (Kurgan-Tiube env.) was sent to me by Oleg Pak (Donetsk, Ukraine).

The species has a vast natural area in Oriental region and SE part of Palaearctic zone, from China to Afghanistan. It was introduced in West Europe, Turkey and Near East. Tadzhikistan can be the north-west extremity of its natural area.

#574

Phytoecia cylindrica was recorded for Far East Russia and China by Lobanov et al., (1982) without any comments. The species was not mentioned for China before (Gressitt, 1951). A.I. Tsherepanov (1985) did not mention Far East of Russia, but recorded North China without any comments. Amur region and North China were recorded by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996). All records for Amur region and Far East need confirmation. I've got two females from near Krasnoiarsk (one male from Krasnoiarsk is preserved in Moscow Zoological Museum) and one female from Buriatia (Turan near Mondy). The last locality is very close to Mongolian border, so the species is definitely represented in North Mongolia.

#575

Pseudomesosella Miroshnikov, 1989 introduced for *Microlera ussuriensis* Tsherepanov, 1983 (= *Miaenia florovi* Tsherepanov, 1984) is a junior homonym of *Pseudomesosella* Breuning, 1939 (Indochina). The name was changed to *Quasimesosella* Miroshnikov, 2006.

Epiclytus ussuricus was recorded by Miroshnikov (2006: 230) for Amur Region.

#576

I've got from D. Magdeev (Samara) a *Cortodera* female with red thorax, antennae, legs and abdomen (C. Russia, Samara reg., Zhiguli natural reserve, stony steppe, 26.5-8.6.1987, Yu.P. Krasnobaev leg.). It is very similar to my female of *C. ciliata* from Ust-Kamenogorsk environs and must be a female of *C. kiesenwetteri subtruncata*.

A male of *C. k. subtruncata* was collected on *Jurinea ledebouri* in same locality by Tatiyana Krasnobaeva 27.05.2009. Twenty three males and three females were collected by me 13-20.5.2010 in Zhiguli natural reserve.

A male of *C. kiesenwetteri gusakovi* Danilevsky, 2013d was described from Kazakhstan (central part of Mugodzhary).

#577

All known to me (including Plavilstshikov's collection) *Stenocorus insitivus* from Talysh area (Azerbaijan) are very constant in size and color. Both males and females are brownish with black head and thorax – such form is very rare in other regions of Transcaucasia. So, they represent at least a good subspecies – *S. i. persicus* (Fald.) (described as a species from "Persia").

The name *Toxotus insitivus* var. *latus* Pic, 1892h: cxi [= 1893a: 414] ("monts Amanus, pays d'Akbes") was regarded (Aurivillius, 1912) as a synonym of *S. insitivus*, but *S. insitivus* absent in Hatay province of Turkey, so it must be a new species or the valid name for *S. serratus* Holzschuh, 1974 described from Mus. Same arguments must be accepted for the name *Stenochorus insitivus* var. *obscuripennis* Pic, 1900k: 15 („Syrie“).

The name *Stenochorus persicus* var. *obscurior* Pic, 1900k: 15 („Cauc.“) is regarded here as a synonym of *Stenocorus insitivus insitivus* (because dark forms are not known in *Stenocorus insitivus persicus*).

#578

One male of *Chlorophorus elaeagni* was collected by A.Gusakov (personal message, 2006) in Dagestan: dune Sary-Kum, 25km NW Makhachkala, 14.7.1997 (coll of Moscow Zool.Mus.) – first record for Russia. Now the occurrence of the species in Azerbaijan looks rather probable.

One female of *Ch. elaeagni* (Volgograd reg., Antonovka, 10-13.06.2005 V.Krivokhatsky & O.Ovtchinnikov) is preserved in Zoological Institute (S.-Petersburg).

#579

According to A.I. Miroshnikov (2006):

Encyclops macilentus was found in Khabarovsk region (Bikin).

Grammoptera (s. str.) *coerulea* was found by S. Murzin near Pashkovo village (1.6.1978, Amur river just on the border-line between Amur Region and Jewish Autonomous Region). A single known male from Murzin's collection was shortly described but not figured. See photo in "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net

Grammoptera (*Neoencyclops*) *cyanea* was found in Amur region (Zeja nat. res., Blagoveshchensk env.) and in Khabarovsk reg. (Tardoki-Jangi range).

Epiclytus ussurius was found in Amur region (Blagoveshchensk env.).

Tetrops rosarum was found in Khabarovsk region (Khabarovsk environs) and Amur region (Kundur). The author repeats the records of the species for Mongolia (Tsherepanov, 1985; G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov in: Tsherepanov, 1996), ignoring the description of *Tetrops mongolicus* Murzin, 1977.

Description and photo of *Cortodera ussuriensis* (male with black elytra) were published, as well as description and photo of a male of *Xestoleptura baekmanni*.

#580

Dorcadion glycyrrhizae korshikovi was described from sandy dunes in the south of Orenburg region (Novoiletsk, 51°01'N, 54°20'E). I preliminary attribute to the taxon a male from NE of Uralsk region (sands Ak-Kum, 50°05'N, 54°10' – 100km southwards type locality) preserved in Zoological Institute (S.-Petersburg).

According to A. Shapovalov (personal message, 2009) a paratype male of *Dorcadion g. korshikovi* Danilevsky, 2006 preserved in his collection with the label: "Orenburg reg., Sol-Iletzk distr., Pervomaiskoe env., 25.06.2001, V.A. Nemkov leg." was wrongly mentioned in the original description as collected in the type locality (near Novoiletsk). Pervomiaskoe env. (about 50°57'N, 55°02'E) is the third known locality of *D.g.korshikovi*. It was not mentioned in the original description.

#581

Ropalopus ruficollis (Mats.) was described from Sakhalin on the base of a single male, and then it was regarded as a *Pronocera brevicollis* (=sibirica) by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1934) on the base of original description only.

Later N.N. Plavilstshikov (1936) gave that name to a single male from Ussuri-land ("Primorie, Evseevka, 23.5.1911, N.Ikonnikov leg., V.B. Shavrov's collection"). I know this male (now preserved in Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg) with Plavilstshikov's identification, but with a little different date ("10.5.1911").

I've received from Dr. Tatsuya Niisato a good photo (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net) of the holotype of *Ropalopus ruficollis* ("Saghalin, Sguma") preserved in Hokkaido University Museum, as well as original description. The holotype is totally identic to Shavrov's male. It is a very distinct species, not similar to *R. aurantiicollis* Play.

One female of *Ropalopus* (*Pronocerodes*) *aurantiicollis* Plavilstshikov, 1940a was collected by Seunghyun Lee (personal message with a photo, 2015) in South Korea: “06.06.2014, Yongdae-ri, Inje-gun, Gangwon-province” (Lee S., in press).

Several males of *Ropalopus ruficollis* Mats. and females of *R. aurantiicollis* were collected by S.Ivanov, S.Murzin and A.Shamaev in one locality (Siniy Ridge). No females of *R.ruficollis*, neither males of *R.aurantiicollis* are known to me. So, rather probably all specimens belong to one species - *R.ruficollis* (Matsumura, 1911). A male of *R. ruficollis* is known with the label: Ternejskij distr., Sikhote-Alin res., Blagodatnoe vill., 25-28.6.2014, Sergeev leg.

#582

I identify as *D. g. dubianskyi* two series from Akbulak district of Orenburg region (5 males from near Korsak-Bas Mt and 1 males from near Akoba - collection of A.Shapovalov, Orenburg). Both localities are situated not far than 100km from Karatogai - the type locality of the species in Kazakhstan.

The data were published by A.Shapovalov et al. (2008: 111) as first record of the subspecies for Russia.

#583

According to my study of the holotype (preserved in Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) of *Acanthoderes clavipes* var. *obscurior* Pic, 1904 (male from “Amur” with mounted genital structures – (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net): *Aegomorphus obscurior* (Pic, 1904) = *A. wojtylai* Hilszczanski, Bystrowski, 2005.

According to J. Hilszczanski (personal message, 2006), specimens of *Aegomorphus obscurior* (as *A. wojtylai*) are known to him from Russian Altaj and from Mongolia.

Both conclusions are just published (Hilszczanski, 2008).

In fact the species is widely distributed all along Russia (Danilevsky, Shapovalov, 2007). We know several specimens from Moscow-city (Uzkoe, Shchelkovo – ZMM), a male from Rjazan region (Kiritzy – ZMM), a female from south Urals (Cheljabinsk reg., Zlatoust – ZMM), two males and a female from Orenburg region (Kvarkeno distr. – coll. of A.Shapovalov), a female from Omsk (ZMM); a female from west Baikal lake (Irkutsk reg., Kultuk – ZMM), a male from Amur region (Kundur – my collection), a male from Primorie region (Pozharskij distr., Urunga river[?] – my collection), two males from NE Kazakhstan (Zyrianovsk env., Putintzevo – coll. of A.Shapovalov).

D.Telnov recorded *A. obscurior* (as *A. wojtylai*) for Latvia in “Addenda” to the “Check-List of Latvian Beetles” in: <http://www.lubi.edu.lv/les/main.htm>

S. Dedyukhin (2007a) recorded *A. obscurior* (as *A. wojtylai*) for Udmurtia (Kizner distr., Krymskaja Sludka).

The type locality of *A. wojtylai* in our publication (Danilevsky, Shapovalov, 2007) was wrongly marked on the map. According to Jerzy Gutowski (personal message, 2007) Biebrza National Park is situated in north-eastern Poland (about N 53°19', E 22°35') – not far from Belorussia and Lithuania.

According to Jacek Hilszczanski (personal message, 2007), the record of “*Acanthoderes clavipes* ab. *obscurior* Pic” for Mongolia by L.Heyrovsky (1973: 118, “30km N Batsummer”) was based on specimens of *A. wojtylai*. Bat-Sumber (48°22'12"N, 106°44'25"E) is situated in Central aimak in about 56km northwards Ulan-Bator, so the locality is situated in Selenga aimak southwards Dzun-Khara.

Aegomorphus obscurior (Pic, 1904) was recorded (Gubin, Martynov, 2018) for Lugansk Region of Ukraine on the base of a single female (“Luhansk Natural Reserve, Stanichno-Luhanske branch, 48.7570°N 39.3584°E”).

#584

A male of *Chlorophorus faldermanni* (identified as *Ch. herbsti* by S. Murzin) with the label: "Saratov region, to the SW from Peschanka, 29.7.1952, A. Peredelsky leg.", as well as a male from north Dagestan "Krajnovka, 24.6.1958, B. Vorobjev leg." [eastwards Kizliar] are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#585

Tetropium danilevskyi Slama, 2005 was described from Tuva (Ishtii-Hem) on the base of series of specimens with pubescent pronotum and so believed to be close to *T. aquilonium*. A female of the species from the north bank of Baikal lake (Buriatia, Nizhneangarsk env., Kholodnoe, 19.6.1976, S.V. Lunin leg.) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. So, the species can be widely distributed in Siberia.

#586

Chlorophorus herbsti was supposed by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940) to be distributed eastwards to about Baikal lake. According to Tsherepanov (1982), it is known eastwards to Urals only. Tsherepanov's position was accepted by G. Sama (2002). In fact the species is definitely known eastwards to Kuznetzkiy Alatau (Kemerovo region), that was reliably mentioned by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940: 468) – one male from Kondoma river (VI.1913) is preserved in the collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#587

Population of *Rosalia alpina* from south-eastern Turkey was recorded as *R. a. syriaca* Pic, 1894 by G. Sama (2002). *Rosalia syriaca* Pic, 1894 was published by Pic (1900c) and Özdikmen (2024c, as "stat. nov.") as a valid name.

Rosalia alpina was recoded (Lagunov, Novozhenov, 1996) for Ilmen natural reserve (West Siberia, near Ekaterinurg).

One specimen of *Rosalia alpina* was collected by A. Shapovalov (personal message) in Orenburg region (Tashla of Tyulgan distr., 13.07.2008).

Rosalia alpina was collected several times in Tatarstan (Kutushev, 2020a, 2020b).

#588

Stenocorus lepturoides is known up to now after a holotype-male (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net) preserved in Hungarian Museum of Natural History (Budapest) with a very short geographical label: "Amur". The species was unknown to A.I. Tsherepanov (1979), who suspected: "*Stenocorus amurensis* ab. *lepturoides*". *S. lepturoides* is not close to *S. amurensis*, because of rounded elytral apices. It differs from all other *Stenocorus* by numerous erect setae on pronotum and anterior elytra half. The name was not mentioned by G.O. Krivolutzkaya and A.L. Lobanov (Tsherepanov, 1996).

#589

Aromia moschta cruenta Bogatchev, 1962 was recorded (without any comments) for Kirgizia by Ovtchinnikov (1996), but I am not ready to accept such data as reliable (Danilevsky, 2000).

A. m. cruenta - the designation of lectotype by Lazarev (2019f) was incorrect; holotype was designated from Kondara by Bogatchev (1962).

#590

A. moschata ambrosiaca var. *vetusta* Jankowski, 1934 is unavailable name as forth name in trinomen. It was used by Bogatchev (1962: 98) as "*A. moschata vetusta*".

According to the Art. 45.6.4.1. - a name that is infrasubspecific under Article 45.6.4 is nevertheless deemed to be subspecific from its original publication if, before 1985, it was adopted

as the valid name of a species or subspecies. *A. m. vetusta* Jankowski, 1934 was published by Bogachev (1962), so the name became available.

#591

The original combination published by Breuning (1962: 319) as: “*Lamia pedestris*” was wrong (repeated by Danilevsky, 2010c). The taxon was described as *Cerambyx pedestris* Poda von Neuhaus, 1761: 34.

The citation of the type locality by Sama (2002: 86) as: “ad Graecium” [Graz, Austria] was wrong.

According to Sama (2002: 86) the original text by Poda von Neuhaus (1761: 34): “In calcariis apricis collibus agri Tergestini” was adequately interpreted by Breuning (1962) as “Umgebung von Triest”, but it was referred by Poda von Neuhaus to *Cerambyx scopolii* (“Cl. SCOPOLI in epis.”), which was not published yet that time, and wrongly regarded by Poda von Neuhaus as identical to his *Cerambyx pedestris*.

So, the type locality of *Cerambyx pedestris* Poda von Neuhaus, 1761 is not fixed up to now. A designation of a neotype is strongly desirable because of a large geographical variety of the species.

Kasatkin (1999) recorded for Crimea: *Dorcadion pedestre* (Mt. Chatyr-Dag) and *Semanotus ruscicus* (Yalta).

#592

Semanotus ruscicus was recorded for NW Caucasus (Anapa) by A.Miroshnikov (2004b).

#593

Penichroa was placed in *Hesperophanini* by Villiers (1978).

#594

G.Sama (2002) wrongly mentioned Goeze [Johann August Ephraim, 1731-1793] as an author of *Purpuricenus budensis* (Götz) [Georg Friedrich, 1750-1813] and *Anisotus quercus* (Götz).

#595

D. glycyrrhizae dalilae Kadyrbekov, 2004 was described (on the base of 2 males and 4 females) from “low basin of Turgai river, 15km to North of Kuylyz” [Kuylys - 48°14'40"N, 62°04'10"E]. Similar population is represented in my materials now by 11 males and 4 females from Irgiz environs [48°32'34"N, 61°5'45"E], and I regarded it as a form of *D.g.androsovi*. I do not see in it the differential characters listed by R.Kadyrbekov (shorter pronotal spines, wider marginal and humeral elytral stripes and so on), but it is situated in about 80km from the nearest population of *D.g.androsovi* and is more or less peculiar. More similar to the original photos of *D. g. dalilae* are 2 males and a female [ZMM] of *D.g.androsovi* from near Ak-Say [48°13'39.71"N, 61°15'14.15"E]. The synonyms *D.g.androsovi* = *D. g. dalilae* Kadyrbekov, 2004 were published by Danilevsky (2020e, 2020f).

#596

D. absinthium ishkovi Kadyrbekov, 2004 was described from “Ili valley, right bank on the 109thkm of road “Almaty-Bakanas” (about 44°12'N, 76°58'E, so in about 35m northwards from the typical population of *D. absinthium*). I've seen a part of specimens, which are now paratypes of a new subspecies (and left in my collection 8 males and 3 females collected by R.Kadyrbekov). I was not ready to regard that population as a subspecies, but in reality its males are sometimes brown (sure not always, as it is written in the original description!), that is not known to me from near Kapchagai (type locality of a species). Most of specimens of *D. a. ishkovi* are indistinguishable from *D. a. absinthium*.

#597

"*Asias halodebdri*" was recorded for Ily valley by E.Ishkov and R.Kadyrbekov (2004) without any comments. In fact *A.halodendri* is distributed only in north and east Kazakhstan. From the other hand, *A. forticornis*, which is very numerous in Ily vally was not mentioned by the authors. Most probably it was just a wrong identification of *A.forticornis*.

#598

D. pantherinum pantherinum was recorded (Ishkov,Kadyrbekov,2004) for Sary-Taukum (left part of Ily valley). It could be a part of the area of *D.p.shamaevi* described from insidae Kapchagai.

#599

I've received from Dmitriy Efimov (Kemerovo) a photo of a male of *Phytoecia virgula* with the label: "Kemerovo reg., Belovskiy distr., Bekovo (54°22'N, 86°11'E), 29.05.2002, A. Korshunov leg.". The specimen has red middle tibiae and small red lateral prothorax spots.

A male (Solontsy, 56°3'50"N, 92°50'37"E, 10.6.2013, E.Akulov leg.) from Krasnoyarsk Region is represented in my collection.

#600

1 female of *Eodorcadion carinatum involvens* from Far East Russia with the label: Russia, "Ewgeniewka [near Spassk-Dalnij], Ussuri, coll. Jul. Isaak" is preserved in Prague Narodni Museum.

1 male and 1 female from Far East Russia with the label:"Khabarovsk region, Kazakevichevo, 10.7.1925" are preserved in Zoological Institute (S.-Petersburg).

#601

The description of *Xestoleptura baeckmanni* (as *Leptura*) was based on two syntype females: one – from Osinovka near Ussurijsk (ZMM) and one from Koni Bay (ZIN). The description of male was published by A.Miroshnikov (2006): middle level of Bikin river, VII.1948, A.Kurentzov leg., Miroshnikov's collection.

4 females were collected by K.Hadulla (Bonn) and S.Flossmann (Jena) on the south slope of Oblachnaja Mt. (about 40km NE Lazo in Primorie region), 2-3.8.2006.

Two males were recently received by Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg) from O. Kabakov. Both were collected in Kabarovsk region, that enlarged the species area far northwards: one from Anjuj river valley (Bogavas river, 30.6.1954, O.Kabakov leg.), another from Komsomolsk region (Miao-Chan, 10.7.1995, O.Kabakov leg.).

#602

One specimen of *Purpuricenius budensis* labelled as "Altaj" is preserved in the collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

P.budensis was recorded for Samara Region (Samarskaya Luka and Transvolga Area) by Magdeev (2003 – specimen is preserved in my collection) – the most nothern localities in Russia.

#603

Phytoecia ochraceipennis Kraatz, 1882c = *Phytoecia (Obereina) pallidipennis* Plavilstshikov, 1926c, based on the comparison of numerous available materials of *Ph. ochraceipennis* with the holotype of *Ph. pallidipennis* - published by Danilevsky (2020f, 2020h).

Phytoecia pallidipennis Plavilstshikov, 1926 is a junior homonym of *Ph pallidipennis* Redtenbacher, 1848, described from Himalaya, (now in *Nupserha* - see Gressitt, 1951: 584).

According to Lazarev (2019f), *Phytoecia* (*Parobereina*) *plavilshikovi* Lazarev, 2019f is a new name for *Ph. pallidipennis* Plavilstshikov, 1926 (HN), not *Ph. pallidipennis* Redtenbacher, 1848.

#604

In a new monograph „Longicorn Beetles of Japan” edited by N. Ohbayashi and T. Niisato (2007) several of current taxonomical positions were accepted, others - not:

1. *Callipogon relictus* is wrongly regarded as described in genus *Eoxenus*.
2. *Aegosoma* is accepted as a subgenus of *Megopis*.
3. Only two tribes are accepted in Lepturinae: Rhagiini and Lepturini.
4. *Pyrenoploclerus* is accepted as a subgenus of *Enoploclerus*.
5. *Carilia* and *Paragaurotes* are regarded as subgenera of *Gaurotes*.
6. Subgenera of *Stenocorus* are canceled: *Stenocorus* = *Eutoxotus* = *Anisorus* = *Toxotochorus*.
7. *Gaurotes doris* = *G. suvorovi*.
8. *Anoplocleromorpha* is accepted as a genus.
9. *Nakanea* is accepted as a genus.
10. *Bellamira* = *Nona* (so, *Noona*)
11. *Macroleptura* is accepted as a genus.
12. *Leptura mimica* is regarded as a species, as well as *L. modicenotata* Pic, 1901 (= *L. tsumagurohana* Ohbayashi, 1953).
13. *Leptura dimorpha* is regarded as a species.
14. *Aredolpona* is regarded as a genus.
15. *Aredolpona succedanea* is accepted as a valid name.
16. *Stictoleptura* = *Melanoleptura*.
17. The name *Paracorymbia* is not accepted as valid for Japan fauna: (*Stictoleptura pyrrha* was placed in *Paracorymbia* by A.I. Miroshnikov)
18. *Necydalis pennata morio* is supposed to be a continental subspecies.
19. *Trichoferus* is a subgenus of *Hesperophanes*.
20. *Stenhomalus* is included in *Obriini*.
21. *Obrium japonicum* Pic, 1904 = *Stenhomalus lighti* Gressitt, 1935
22. *Glaphyra* is accepted as a genus.
23. *Purpuricenus* subgen. *Sternoplistes* Guérin-Ménéville, 1844 (type species: *P. temmincki* Guérin-Ménéville, 1844) includes *P. lituratus*. In fact the division of the genus in two subgenera is not acceptable.
24. Subspecies names of *Alosterna tabacicolor* are canceled.
25. *Neocerambyx raddei* is regarded as *Massicus raddei*.
26. *Aromia orientalis* is accepted as *A. moschata orientalis*.
27. *Leontium* is accepted as a subgenus of *Chloridolum*.
28. *Poecilium*, *Phymatodellus*, *Paraphymatodes* are accepted as subgenera of *Phymatodes*.
29. *Phymatodes* (*Poec.*) *maaki viarius* is accepted for Japan fauna.
30. *Palaeocallidium* is regarded as a genus with *P. chlorizans*.
31. *Rhabdoclytus* = *Hayashiclytus*
32. *Xylotrechus* = *Rusticoclytus* = *Xyloclytus*, though the last name was printed with a mistake in the list of synonyms as “*Xylotrechus*” but its type species: *Xylotrechus chinensis* - was recorded adequately.
33. Tribe *Anaglyptini* is accepted.
34. *Aglaophis* is accepted as a subgenus of *Anaglyptus*.
35. *Astynoscelis degener* is regarded as *Acalolepta*.
36. *Monochamus rosenmuelleri* = *M. urussovii*.
37. *Arhopaloscelis* is accepted.
38. *Arhopaloscelis bifasciata* = *A. nipponensis*.
39. *Pogonocherus* = *Pityphilus*.

40. *Pogonocherus fasciculatus costatus* is accepted for Japan.
41. Monochamini are included in Lamiini.
42. *Miaenia* is regarded as a subgenus of *Sciades* Pascoe, 1864 [junior homonym].
43. Saperdini = Gleneini = Phytoeciini.
44. Japanese subgenera of *Saperda* are canceled: *Saperda* = *Compsidia* = *Argalia*.
45. *Nupserha sericans* is regarded as a species.
46. Tribe Hippopsini (for *Pseudocalamobius* and others) is accepted.

#605

Pachytodes cerambyciformis was never definitely recorded for Moscow region. It was included in Cerambycidae list of Moscow region (Danilevsky, 2006) on the base of general distributional data. Two males of *P.cerambyciformis* with the label: "Prov. Mosquensis, Swiblowo [now inside Moscow city], 23.VI.1930, Bostanzhoglo" are preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

I know only one real record of the species for South Russia (Kaliuzhnaja et al., 2000): Kamyshin env. in Volgograd region, so it needs confirmation. The name of the species absent in the lists of Voronezh region (Negrobov et al., 2005), Rostov reg. (with NW Caucasus – several publications by D.Kasatkin with co-authors), Orenburg region (Shapovalov et al., 2008).

The species seems to be absent in Caucasus. All records by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1948, 1936), which were repeated by M.L. Danilevsky and A.I. Miroshnikov (1985) are very doubtful. No specimens of the species from Caucasus are represented in the collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University, neither in Armenian collections (according to private message by M.Kalashian, 2007).

The species was definitely recorded for many regions of Turkey (Tozlu et al., 2002), including several vilayets of Central Anatolia and Artvin, but corresponding identifications could be wrong.

#606

A new publication on Bulgarian Cerambycidae (Migliaccio et al., 2007) concerns several disputable positions of the current list:

1. The tribes Oxymirini, Anisarthronini and Hylotrurini are accepted.
2. Two subspecies of *Agapanthia cardui* are accepted for Bulgaria: *A.c.cardui* and *A.c.pannonica*, though according to G.Sama (2008) *A. suturalis* (= *A.c.cardui* sensu Migliaccio et al., 2007).

There are several evident mistakes in the published Bulgarian list:

1. Caucasus is included in the area of *Xylosteus spinolae*, so authors wrongly believe *X. spinolae* = *X. caucasicola*.
2. The food plants of *Cortodera discolor* can not be "deciduous tree species". This *Cortodera* belong to the group of species connected with roots of *Centaurea* (*colchica*, *holosericea* and others).
3. The food plants of *Cortodera alpina umbripennis* are not deciduous tree species. It is connected with roots of *Ranunculus*. Though I do not believe that G.Sama's (2005) record of the species for Bulgaria was adequate.
4. *Neoplacionotus bobelayei* and *Paraplacionotus floralis* were placed in genus *Placionotus*.
5. The invalid name *Pedestredorcadion* is used as valid. It is a synonym of *Cribridorcadion*.

#607

Tetropium tauricum Shapovalov, 2007 is described from Crimea on the base of a single male preserved in my collection. A new taxon belongs to the group of species with pubescent pronotum (*T. aquilonium*, *T. danilevskyi*, *T. staudingeri*).

Dorcadion zhaisanicum Shapovalov, 2007 is described on the base of two males from Kazakhstan (north of Karatau ridge) preserved in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg). new taxon is close to *D. mystacinum*, specially to *D. m. pumilio*.

#608

The type species of the genus *Apatophysis* Chvr. is *Apatophysis toxotoides* Chevrolat, 1860 (monobasic) = *Polyarthron barbarum* Lucas, 1858. It was several times (Lobanov et al., 1981; Danilevsky, 1988) wrongly marked as *Leptura serricornis* Gebler, 1843 due to the citation of wrong note by J.L. Gressitt (1951: 48).

#609

According to Danilevsky and Murzin (2009): *laeve laeve* Faldermann, 1837 (= *D. plasoni* Ganglbauer, 1884) is distributed in Luristan, Kermanshah and Iranian Kurdistan; *D. laeve micula* Plavilstshikov, 1937, stat.n. (described from Olty as a species); *D. laeve hyrcanum* Jakovlev, 1900, stat.n. (described as a species from Mazanderan); *D. laeve vladimiri* Danilevsky & Murzin, 2009 is known from several localities of south Armenia.

The record (Özdikmen, Hasbenli, 2004; Özdikmen, 2007) of *Dorcadion laeve* for Turkey: “Gümüşhane: Kelkit, Günyurdu [Güzyurdu?], 1860m, 21.04.2003, leg. Hasbenli & Çağlar” was based on three specimens of *D. dimidiatum*. I’ve received one of them for identification after first publication.

#610

Cortodera kokpektensis Danilevsky, 2007: 47 was described on the base of one female from Kokpekty (East Kazakhstan). Species is presumably close to *C. sibirica* (Plavilstshikov, 1915).

New synonyms are published: *Leptura (Vadonia) atramentaria sibirica* Plavilstshikov, 1915 = *Cortodera semenovi* Plavilstshikov, 1936.

#611

Two new subspecies of *Aromia moschata* from Central Asia were described:

A. m. jankovskyi Danilevsky, 2007: 48 from Kirgizian mountains to the north-east from Fergana. The new subspecies has just same color as *A. m. ambrosiaca*.

A. m. sumbarensis Danilevsky, 2007: 48 was described on the base of one male from Kopet-Dag (Turkmenia) of same color as *A. m. moschata*.

According to D.Milko (personal message, 2009), there are two males of *Aromia moschata* from near Dzhahalal-Abad (Kirgizia) in the collection of the Institute of Biology (Bishkek) with partly red legs and antennae.

#612

Conizonia kalashiani Danilevsky 1992 was described on the base of a single male (Armenia, Mt. Arai-Ler near Egvard, 23.5.1989, M.Kalashian leg., author’s collection) close to *Conizonia annularis* Holzschuh, 1984, described from Turkey (Hakkari). Another male from same locality collected on 10.7.1926 (though about 1,5 times smaller than holotype) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#613

According to G. Sama et al. (2007) *Ph. (s.str.) asiatica* Pic, 1891 (described from “Syrien, Akbes” – now Turkey, Hattay) = *Ph. achilleae* Holzschuh, 1971 (described from S Turkey, Amanus Mts., Nurdagi pass).

Several old specimens of *Ph asiatica sublineata* Holzschuh 1984 are preserved in Plavilstshikov’s collection (ZMM); 9 specimens from Sarykamush (Turkey) and 1 from

Darachichag (Armenia) were identified as *Ph. cylindrical*; 1 from Kazikoporan – as *Ph. subannularis* Pic.

#614

7 synonyms are proposed as new (Brelid S., Drovenik B., Pirnat A., 2006):

Leptura parallela Scop., 1763. is a n. syn. for *Oberea linearis* [mentioned by Breuning, 1962 - MD].

Stictoleptura scutellata (F., 1781) - a n. syn. for ***Stictoleptura carbonaria*** (Scopoli, 1763).

Cerambyx pulverulentus Scop., 1772 - a n. syn. for *Herophila tristis* [mentioned by Breuning, 1961 - MD].

Callidiun coriaceum Payk., 1800 - a n. syn. for ***Callidium lucidum*** (Scopoli, 1772).

Stenocorus fenitus Scop., 1772 - a n. syn. for *Phymatodes testaceus* [fenicus Scop. 1772 mentioned by Aurivillius, 1912 – MD].

Leptura bilineata Scopoli, 1772 - a n. syn. for *Saperda populnea*.

Leptura squallida Scop. 1772 - a n. syn. for *Anogcodes rufiventris* (fam. Oedemeridae).

Both senior synonyms are not valid according to Art. 23.9 of ICZN (1999).

G. Sama stated (personal message, 2009) that the identity of them is impossible to establish, in fact they may belong even to other families, such as Oedemeridae.

#615

Ph. (Coptosia) sancta Reiche, 1877 (Syria, Israel, Libanon, Iraq, Jordan) was regarded as *Coptosia compacta* ssp. *sancta* by G.Sama and P. Rapuzzi (2000).

#616

Oedecnema gebleri was mentioned in the fauna of Ukraine by A.F. Bartenev (2004) on the base of record by Sheshurak and Sadovnich (2002) for Tchernigov region.

Stictoleptura erythroptera was recorded for West Ukraine: Carpathian Mts and Transcarpathia (Zahaikevitch, 1991; Bartenev, 2004; 2009).

#617

Turanium tekeorum Danilevsky, 2001 was described from Kopet-Dag Range (Dushak Mt., Turkmenia) on the base of a single female. The species is very close to *T. rauschorum*.

#618

The available (ZIN) holotype (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of *D. phenax* Jak. (described from: “Sibérie occid., gouv. de Tomsk: environs de Kolywan(?)”) has the label “Tomsk. Gouv., Kolyvan, Ingenitzky”. That Kolyvan is most probably a small town near Zmeinogorsk in Altaj region of Russia (another Siberian Kolyvan is too far north-eastwards near Novosibirsk).

Up to now neither Dorcadion species are known from Russian Altaj region nor from NE Kazakhstan (only Eodorcadion and Politodorcadion are distributed here), so the original label seems to be wrong.

The holotype is very close to *D. arietinum* because of totally black first antennal joint and absence of posterior swelling of pronotum (half-red first antennal joint and posterior swelling of pronotum are typical for *D. globithotax* group of species).

In fact the holotype of *D. phenax* could only belong to *D. arietinum strandi* from NW China and Narynkol region of Kazakhstan or to *D. arietinum zhalanash* from Charyn valley of Kazakhstan because of similar body shape and size and same tibiae pubescence. I prefer to identify it as *D. a. strandi* because of relatively flat elytra (in *D.a.zhalanash* elytrae are much more convex) and absence of internal dorsal elytral stripe, that is very typical for *D. a. strandi* (in *D.a.zhalanash* internal dorsal elytral stripe usually present). Besides, Dorcadion from Kashgaria (*D.a.strandi*) are well represented in old collections, but similar Dorcadion from Kazakhstan (*D.a.zhalanash*) were

not known; so *D. arietinum phenax* Jak. = *D. arietinum strandi* Plav. (Danilevsky, 2009e:653; 2009f: 710). The synonymy: *D. phenax* Jak. = *D. strandi* Plav. was accepted by Breuning (1962)

#619

According to the holotype, preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University: *Agapanthia angelicae* Rtt. = *A. jacobsoni* Plav. The original description was based on a single female from: “Buchara occid., fl. Amu-Darja, prope urb. Tshardzhuj [Chardzhou]” (Danilevsky, 2009).

Most probably (according to the original descriptions) *Agapanthia angelicae* Rtt. = *A. latior* Pic = *A. subnuda* Rtt. - synonyms were published as new by Danilevsky (2010a: 45).

#620

Dorcadion gusakovi Danilevsky, 2007 (close to *D. reitteri* Ganglb.) is described from high mountains of Abkhazia (Bzyb Ridge, 43°18'40''N, 40°32'20''E, 2000m) on the base of 5 specimens.

#621

Mallosia herminae haiastanica Danilevsky, 2007 was described from several localities of Armenia: Shvanidzor env. (type locality), Niuvady, Lichk, Pkhrut (north slope of Megri ridge), Yegheghnadzor, Khosrov nat. reserve.

According to my study (September, 2007) of the holotype of *Mallosia brevipes* Pic, 1897 (male from “Pers.” – see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) in Paris Museum (MNHP) it is just same species, that was traditionally identified as *M. caucasica*, auct. (not Pic, 1898). *Mallosia cribratofasciata* Daniel, 1904 also belongs to this species (Danilevsky, 2010a: 46) because of clearly published locality “Suchoj Fontan”, where it is known, so *Mallosia brevipes* Pic, 1897 = *M. cribratofasciata* Daniel, 1904 – published by Danilevsky (2010a: 46).

The holotype of *Mallosia angelicae* var. *armeniaca* Pic, 1897 (male from “Armenien” - MNHP) and the holotype of *M. caucasica* Pic, 1898 (male from “Caucase” - MNHP) belong to one species (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net), which was described by me as *Mallosia herminae haiastanica* Danilevsky, 2007, so *Mallosia armeniaca* Pic, 1897 = *Mallosia caucasica* Pic, 1898 = *Mallosia herminae haiastanica* Danilevsky, 2007 – published by Danilevsky (2010a: 46).

Now I prefer to regard all taxa of Transcaucasian *Eumallosia* as species, including *Mallosia gobustanica* Danilevsky, 1990 - published by Danilevsky (2010d: 294).

M. herminae absent in Armenia and is distributed in Nakhichevan republic of Azerbaidzhan. *M. brevipes* seems to be absent in Azerbajzhan.

#622

The genus *Eodorcadion* was revised by M.L. Danilevsky (2007).

E. (s.str.) carinatum involvens = *E. longjiangensis* Wang, 2003 (Manchzhuria), syn.n.

E. (s.str.) carinatum kiahtenum Danilevsky, 2007 described from near Kiahta (Transbaicalia) is similar to very big specimens of *E. c. involvens*; female elytra are always totally covered with dense pale striated pubescence.

E. (s.str.) altaicum (east Kazakhstan) is regarded as species.

E. (s.str.) maurum maurum (Jakovlev, 1889), stat. nov.

E. (s.str.) maurum sajanicum (Hammarström, 1893), stat. rest., comb n. = *leucogrammum* Suvorov, 1909, syn.n.

E. (s.str.) maurum katharinae (Reitter, 1898), stat. nov., comb. n.

E. (s.str.) maurum quinquevittatum (Hammarström, 1893), stat. n., comb. n.

E. (s.str.) maurum maurum Jakovlev, 1889 = *hirtipes* Jakovlev, 1901 = *grumi* Suvorov, 1909 = *boldi* Heyrovsky, 1965 = *fortecostatum* Heyrovsky, 1975, syn. n.

E. (Humerodorcadion) humerale trabeatum (Jakovlev, 1901) = *mogissemium* Suvorov, 1909 = *melan* Suvorov, 1909 = *quadrilineatum* Breit, 1915 = *xingana* Chiang et Wang in Wang, 2003, syn. n.

E. (H.) lutshniki burenum Danilevsky, 2007 (usually with a pair of stripes on each elytron) and *E. (H.) lutshniki bicoloratum* Danilevsky, 2007 (with glabrous elytra) are described from Tuva.

#623

Dorcadion solyzinosum Pic, 1942 was described from “Solyzino” [Golitsino – Evlakh environs in Azerbaijan, see: Pic, 1904: 5]. The name was ignored by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1958). S.Breuning (1958: 33; 1962: 504) mentioned it (as “*solyzinum*”) as a synonym of *D. wagneri* Küst. The holotype (preserved in Pic’s collection, Paris) is really a female of *D. wagneri*, according to several photos kindly sent to me by G.Tavakilian. *D. wagneri* is impossible in Azerbaijan. It is distributed in north Armenia and neighbour Turkish areas, so original label was wrong.

#624

Dorcadion varieivittatum Pic, 1942 was described from “Russie M^{le}”. The name was not mentioned by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1958). According to the holotype, preserved in Pic’s collection (Paris), it is normal *D. piochardi* Kraatz, 1873 from Turkey with wrong label (see: www.cerambycidae.net), as it was published by S.Breuning (1958: 26; 1962: 409).

#625

It is evident from the original description that *Cylindilla grisescens* Bates, 1884 was described under the name *Pseudanaesthetis apicalis* Pic, 1929a, gen. nov., sp. nov. Genus name (not Pic, 1922) was replaced same year to *Anaesthetomorphus* Pic 1929b.

The elytral design of *Cylindilla grisescens* is very complicated and peculiar, and it is carefully reflected by M.Pic (1929a) in the original description: “élytres courtement atténués à l’extrémité et obliquement subtronqués au sommet,... avec quelques mouchetures grises [VERY IMPORTANT!] aux élytres et en outre sur ces organes une sorte de fascie antérieure oblique, une macule externe postmédiane et une apicale testacées ...”. New synonyms: *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884 = *Anaesthetomorphus* Pic 1929 and *Cylindilla grisescens* Bates, 1884 = *Anaesthetomorphus apicalis* (Pic, 1929a) were published (Danilevsky, 2010a: 45).

The type of *Pseudanaesthetis apicalis* Pic, 1929a must be preserved in Jurecek’s collection in Prague, which is joined now with main collection, but I could not find it there.

#626

Ph. annulipes Mulsant & Rey, 1863 was described from “Caramanie” (Karaman in South Turkey). According to S. Breuning (1951, 1966) it is a subspecies of *Ph. icterica*. N.N. Plavilstshikov (1948) recorded *Ph. annulipes* and *Ph. icterica* as different species for Armenia. A.Lobanov et al. (1981) accepted both names as synonyms, as well as Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985). *Ph. annulipes* was recorded for Armenia by Iablokov-Khnzorian (1961: 76).

I have never seen *Ph. icterica* from Transcaucasia (no specimens are preserved in Plavilstshikov’s collection in Moscow). Now (2007) I’ve received a female from Armenia (Noravank, 39°41’N, 45°14’E, 1530m, 27-28.5.2003, M.Kalashian leg.), which is similar to *Ph. icterica*, but shorter and wider, with considerably darker femora, but more red tibiae; hind tibiae with red bases, so with the characters described for *Ph. annulipes* [described as *Ph. marki* Danilevsky, 2008].

My *Ph. annulipes* from Turkey, (one pair, NW Mus) differs from Armenian specimens by much brighter orange-yellow pubescence.

G.Sama (2002) supposed Caucasian *Phytoecia icterica* is not *Ph. icterica*, but “different closely related species”. Big series of Caucasian *Ph. icterica*, are available from near Novorossiysk (MD) and Teberda (ZMM).

Phytoecia icterica donatellae Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 described from Greece and European Turkey (see “Gallery” www.cerambycidae.net) is in fact *Ph. geniculata*. I’ve got a good series of such animals from Athens environs and do not see any differences from *Ph. geniculata*. The authors declared that their new taxon “might be confused with *P. geniculata*”; and “in Asia Minor and “in the Near East *P. icterica* is replaced by *P. geniculata* which could be regarded as its vicariant”. But no distinguishing characters between *donatellae* and *geniculata* were listed! They compared “*donatellae*” with *Ph. icterica* only, that was very easy, because *geniculata* and *icterica* are totally different species and most probably are not vicariants. My *Ph. geniculata* (= *donatellae*) from Greece differs very easy from *Ph. icterica* not only by white color of body pubescence (according to Rapuzzi & Sama), but also by main *Ph. geniculata* characters: shallow emargination of postpygidium, poorly developed pubescence of metathorax epipleura and poorly developed pronotal longitudinal pubescent stripe, which can be totally absent, but always well developed in *Ph. icterica*. It is very strange, that authors declared “*donatellae*” for Greece and Turkey, but not for Bulgaria, where they accepted typical *Ph. icterica*! Unfortunately I do not have *Ph. icterica* from Bulgaria, neither from Greece or European Turkey, so the study of such specimens is desirable.

Ph. geniculata from Greece was described before (!!!) as *Ph. fuscicornis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 from “La Grèce, les environs de Constantinople” – exactly the area of “*donatellae*”. The name *Ph. fuscicornis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 is a junior homonym (not *Ph. fuscicornis* Heyden, 1863 – now in *Conizonia*). It was replaced with *Ph. orientalis* Kraatz, 1871.

So, *Ph. geniculata* Mulsant, 1862 [described from Turkey without precise indication of locality] = *Ph. fuscicornis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 [HM] = *Phytoecia orientalis* Kraatz, 1871 = *Ph. icterica donatellae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010, **syn. nov.**

#627

Several mistakes and misprints were discovered in my revision of *Eodorcadion* (Danilevsky, 2007)

1. The descriptions of *Neodorcadion maurum* Jakovlev, 1889, *N. argali* Jakovlev, 1889 and *N. intermedium* Jakovlev, 1889 were wrongly dated as 1890. Two first numbers of 24th volum of Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. were published in 1889 (Kerzhner, 1984), and it is correctly dated in the references to my book.

Jakovlev B.E. (B.E. Jakowleff), 1889.

Insecta, a cl. G.N. Potanin in China et in Mongolia novissime lecta. X. Coleoptera (*Neodorcadion et Compsodorcadion*).- Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 24(1-2): 244-253.

2. The date of the original description of var. *hedini* Pic, 1935 was wrongly mentioned by me (Danilevsky, 2007: 101) as 1926. The wrong data was forgotten in my manuscript after S.Breuning (1962: 45). The correct data – 1935 - was also published in my monograph several times (: 103, 105, 111), as well as in corresponding reference (: 199) and in the previous publication on *Eodorcadion* (Danilevsky, 2004: 15).

3. Page 133:

printed: *Neodorcadion potanini* Jakovlev, 1889: 245 (“de l’Altai”, “en Mongolie”);

must be: *Neodorcadion potanini* Jakovlev, 1889: 245 (“Ordos”)

4. Page 133:

printed: Type locality. China, Inner Mongolia – Ordos (Map 30), according to the syntypes label.

must be: Type locality. China, Inner Mongolia – Ordos (Map 30), according to original description.

5. Page 49:

printed: *Eodorcadion jilinense* Chiang, 1983 (= *mandschukuoense* Breun.);

must be: *Eodorcadion jilinense* Chiang in Chou, Chao & Chiang, 1983: 60, 66 (= *mandschukuoense* Breun.);

6. Page 56:

printed: *Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) sifanicum*, Gressitt, 337,345;

must be: *Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) sifanicum*, Gressitt, 1951: 337,345;

7. Page 130:

Two names *Neodorcadion humerale* var. *mogissemium* Suvorov, 1909: 88 („Vorbergen von Chingan“) and *Neodorcadion humerale* v. *melan* Suvorov, 1909: 89 („Vorbergen von Chingan“) are printed as available. The names are not available. The type locality of both names is same, more over – only one date for the type materials was published in the original description: “25.VI.1891”, and same date is mentioned on the labels of the specimens (ZIN) designated by Suvorov as the types of var. *mogissemium* and var. *melan*, that supposed both series to be collected one day from one population.

#628

Agapanthia villosoviridescens var. *mesmini* Pic, 1927: 7 („Caucase“) was regarded as a form of *A. villosoviridescens* by S.Breuning (1961: 186), but ignored by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1968). I preliminary accept it as a form of *A. lederi*, specially because of partly reddish antennal joints, which is rather common in Transcaucasian *A. lederi*. *A. lederi* Ganglbauer, 1884 = *Agapanthia villosoviridescens* var. *mesmini* Pic, 1927 - new synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2010a: 45).

Ag. villosoviridescens was recorded for Armenia by Iablokov-Khnzorian (1961: 78), as well as *Ag. dahli*.

#629

Several interesting species were collected in Moldavia by A. Zubov (personal message, 2007): *Cortodera villosa villosa*, *Trichoferus pallidus* (Kozhushna), *T. campestris* (Mikuetz), *Clytus lama* (Gyrbovetz), *Dorcadion cinerarium cinerarium* (Rezeny), *Theophilea subcylindricollis* (Reseny, Kishinev), *Calamobius filum* (Kozhushna, Pedurja Domnjaske, Plajul Faguluj).

Trichoferus pallidus was recorded for Transcarpathian Ukraine (Zamoroka, 2009; Zamoroka & Panin, 2011).

#630

Politodorcadion eurygyne lailanum Danilevsky, 2007 is described from East Kazakhstan (south slope of Kalbinsky ridge, Laily mines near Samarka) on the base of 40 males and 20 females of morpha *oblomovi* Plavilstshikov, 1958 preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. The taxon is characterized by males with tomented elytra similar to *P. archarlense* (Danilevsky, 1996) from north Betpak-Dala.

There are two males of *P. eurygyne* with totally tomented elytra (not included in my publication) with the label “Zaisan desert” in the collection of Petr Kabatek (Prague). Most probably these males are not connected with *P. eurygyne lailanum*, their geographical origin is not clear.

#631

Cerambycidae internet list of Saratov region (Sazhnev et al., 2007) contains a very strange, definitely wrong record of North Caucasian species – *Dorcadion ciscaucasicum*.

Another internet publication by same authors (Sazhnev, Rudnev, 2007) for Saratov region contains another similar strange wrong record of Siberian taxon “*Saperda balsamifera*”.

#632

According to the DNA Cerambycidae study (M.Sýkorová, 2008: Molekulární fylogeneze podčeledí Spondylidinae a Lepturinae (Coleoptera:Cerambycidae) pomocí mitochondriální 16S rDNA. Bakalářská práce. Jihočeská univerzita v Českých Budějovicích. Přírodovědecká fakulta: 34pp) with English comments by P.Svacha (personal message, 2008):

1. The position of *Spondylus* does not merit own tribal level. It is closer to *Tetropium* inside a tribal group including *Asemum* and others.
2. The position of *Necydalinae* as a subfamily is not confirmed.
3. The position of “*Dorcasominae*” (= *Apatophyseinae*) close to *Cerambycinae* is confirmed.
4. Genus *Grammoptera* must be returned to *Lepturini*; *Cortodera* rests in *Rhagiini*.
5. *Cerambycinae* seem to be closer to *Prioninae*, than to *Lepturinae*+*Spondylidinae*+*Lamiinae* stock.
6. The three lepturine genera [*Enoploderes*, *Rhamnusium* and *Sachalinobia*] probably should not be included in any of the existing tribes (*Xylosteini*, *Oxymirini*, *Rhagiini* s.l., *Lepturini*) - (Svacha, 2008 – personal message).

#633

Anastrangalia sanguinolenta, *Leptura aurulenta*, *Trichoferus campestris* and *Leiopus punctulatus* were recorded as new for Tula region of Central Russia by Mamontov and Nikitsky (2007) and then once more (Nikitsky, Mamontov, 2008).

Leiopus punctulatus was collected in Izhevsk-city (the easternmost locality) by B.M. Georgi (female, 4.7.2008, coll. Ivan Ermolaev) – the first record of the species for the Republic.

#634

According to Dr. T. Kurihara (personal messages 2008 and 2011) the species distributed in Korea and Russia is definitely not *Oberea atropunctata* Pic, 1916 (described from Yunnan), but most close to *O. simplex* Gressitt, 1942 (described from Shanghai) – see holotype-male (“Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) preserved in Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Beijing). Our taxon was described as *O. atropunctata* m. *coreensis* Breuning, 1947 [unavailable name]. So, for now the name “*O. simplex* Gressitt, 1942” could be provisionally used for the species, which is most probably new. According to the opinion of Dr. Kurihara it is also necessary to study the type of *Oberea infratestacea* Pic, 1936 also described from Shanghai.

Oberea coreensis Breuning, 1947 published by Danilevsky & Oh (2017) was wrongly based on Art. 45.6.4.1. (ICZN, 1999), which concerns availability of infrasubspecific names originally introduced as “variety” or “form”; but *Oberea atropunctata* m. *coreensis* Breuning, 1947 (“Corée méridionale”) was described as morph.

The name became available as *Oberea atropunctata coreensis* Gressitt, 1951a: 633 based on Art. 13.1.2 (“bibliographic reference”), so the name of the species must be *Oberea coreensis* Gressitt, 1951.

The species was recorded for Russia as *O. atropunctata*, Danilevsky, 1993d: 116; for Korea as *O. fuscipennis fuscipennis*, Jang et al., 2015: 374 and for Russia and Korea as *O. simplex*, Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010: 300.

#635

Dorcadion scabricolle elisabethpolicum Suvorov, 1915 was described from near Elisavetpol (now Giandzha in Azerbaijan) on the base of small size of available specimens. According to my series from Khanlar (7km S Giandzha) the local population really consists of relatively small specimens and represents a subspecies. It must be named as *D. modestum* Tournier, 1872 [“Annenfeld” – now Shamkir in Azerbaijan].

Dorcadion scabricolle corpulentum Ménétériés, 1832 is accepted (Lazarev, 2013a) as valid for Talysh. The taxon is also distributed in North Iran.

#636

Clytus tropicus was recorded by N.N. Plavilstshikov (1940, 1965) eastwards to south-west of USSR (Moldavia, West Ukraine). According to K.V. Arnoldi (1953: 180) it occurs in the forest-steppe areas of European part of USSR. It was recorded for Voronezh region by G.V. Lindemann (1963). The species was not included in Cadastr of Coleoptera of Voronezh region (Negrobov et

al., 2005), neither *Rhaphuma gracilipes*, nor *Cyrtoclytus capra* (both were also recorded by Lindemann for Tellerman forest farm of Voronezh region). *C. capra* was observed in *Corilus* and *Acer*.

#637

The list of Moldavian (“Bessarabian”) *Cerambycidae* was published by Miller, Zubowsky (1917).

Several interesting species were included: *Cortodera villosa*, *Pedostrangalia revestita*, *Exocentrus stierlini*, *Cerambyx miles*, *Callimus angulatus*, *Agapanthia maculicornis*, *Agapanthiola leucaspis*.

The record of “*Leptura bisignata*” must be connected with *Vadonia bipunctata*.

The next faunal list by S.I. Medvedev, D.S. Shapiro (1957) contains several new records: *Pilemia tigrina*, *Phytoecia* (*Musaria*) *argus* (as *rubropunctata*).

The recent publication on Moldavian *Cerambycidae* (Neculiseanu, Baban, 2005) with totally 119 species contains only one new record: *Monochamus sutor*. The wrong old identification of local *Vadonia bipunctata* as *V. bisignata* and *Musaria argus* as *M. rubropunctata* were accepted. Another interesting records: *Leptura aurulenta*, *Parmena balteus* (in fact - *P. europaea* Danilevsky, 2017), *Dorcadion carinatum*, *Tetrops starkii*.

#638

There are no specimens in Plavistshikov's collection designated as *Macrorhabdium ruficolle* Plav., 1915 and no corresponding bottom label. One female of *Pseudosieversia rufa* from his collection (ZMM) was collected in same locality and same date that was mentioned in the original description for *Macrorhabdium ruficolle*. More over the size of the specimen is about same as in the original description of *Macrorhabdium ruficolle*: length: 16,4mm, width: 4,4mm (in the original description 16mm and 4mm). All characters described by Plavilstshikov for his *Macrorhabdium ruficolle* are just same as in particularly that female of *Pseudosieversia rufa*. So it is the holotype of *Macrorhabdium ruficolle*, and *Pseudosieversia rufa* Kr., 1879 = *Macrorhabdium ruficolle* Plav., 1915, **syn. n.** (Danilevsky, 2009).

#639

The published locality of the type series of *Xylotrechus arnoldii* Kostin, 1974 was wrong. I.A. Kostin mixed up Kokshetau Mt. from Tersakan river valley (50°05'N, 62°28'E), where L.V. Arnoldi collected insects in 1958 with much better known Kokchetav Ridge near Kokchetav city (53°00'N; 70°09'E), which is in about 400km north-eastwards the real type locality. I know a specimen (preserved in Zoological Museum, Sankt-Petersburg) of *Psilotarus brachypterus* (Gebler, 1830) with the label: “Akmolinsk region, Tersakan river valley near Kokshetau, 24.6.1957, L. Arnoldi”.

X. arnoldii was described after one male (holotype) and two females, which must be preserved in Zoological Institute (Sankt-Petersburg). But now only holotype is available and females absent. According to the original description males and females in *X. arnoldii* are similar, while in very close *X. zaisanicus* they are strongly different. The size of *X. arnoldii* females was not mentioned in the original description.

Stenocorus minutus and *Xylotrechus zaisanicus* (as “*X. arnoldii*” on the base of a single male) were recorded (Kadyrbekov, Childebaev, 2007) for the territory of Alakol Nature Reserve (east Kazakhstan). The mistake in the identification is rather understandable, as males of both species are rather similar.

#640 [the following text was published (Danilevsky, 2009a: 42)].

I know 7 totally black specimens (my collection and collection of Moscow Zoological Museum) from Crimea: Simferopol, Bajdary, Koreiz, Mukhalatka (between Faros and Alupka) described as *Leptura saucia* Mulsant et Godart, 1855. The identification is based on the original

description (type locality – Crimea) of totally black specimen with small yellow spots near humeri. All series are characterized by very rough elytral and pronotal punctation, as well as by the absence of erect setae along hind femora and represent a local taxon close to *V. unipunctata* (not *V. bipunctata*! as it was considered by K.Daniel & J.Daniel, 1891; Plavilstshikov, 1936 and Sama, 2002) with typically shaped (axe-like) parameres of *V. unipunctata*, but with very special big triangular swelling of aedeagus apex. Populations of *V. saucia* distributed along south bank of Crimean peninsula from about Simferopol to Staryj Krym also include yellow specimens with black spots. Holzschuh (2007) supported traditional opinion and attributed *V. saucia* to *V. bipunctata* on the base of wrong interpretation of the description by K.Daniel & J.Daniel (1891: 20), who in fact wrote nothing about genital structures of the type of *V. saucia*. It is evident that *V. saucia* is unknown for Holzschuh and his statement: “Die Zuordnung [of *V. saucia*] als Unterart zu *V. unipunctata* war wohl nur deshalb möglich, dass keine Untersuchung der Parameren vorgenommen wurde.” was wrong.

According to Danilevsky (2014b) *Vadonia saucia* is also distributed in Romania. It was published as *V. hirsuta* by Serafim (2006).

#641

Vadonia bipunctata from Crimea was described as a separate species *V. puchneri* Holzschuh, 2007 – “10km N Eupatoria, Suvorovo” [Suvorovskoe] and “40km NE Eupatoria, Krasnoyarske” [36km NNW Eupatoria, Krasnoyarskoe] on the base of rough pronotal punctation (similar to *V. unipunctata*). So, it was published as *V. b. ssp. puchneri* Holzschuh, 2007 (Danilevsky, 2009e; 2009f; Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010).

The taxon was described before as *Leptura laterimaculata* Motschulsky, 1875 from Crimea (“Tauride”) on the base of a male with black elytra, each with small lateral yellow spots. The holotype (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of the taxon (head, prothorax and several legs are absent) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. It is undoubtedly a form of *Vadonia bipunctata* (because of typical elytral design and numerous erect setae on hind femur). So (Danilevsky 2011a: 318), *Leptura laterimaculata* Motschulsky, 1875 = *Vadonia puchneri* Holzschuh, 2007.

Vadonia bipunctata laterimaculata (Motschulsky, 1875) is distributed only in Crimea. Specimens of *Vadonia bipunctata* with similar rough pronotal punctation from Ukraine through Rostov Region to North Caucasus belong to *V. bipunctata steveni* described from Ukrainian Podolia. *V. b. steveni* differs from *V. b. laterimaculata* by much more high number of specimens with black elytral apices.

The main character of *V. bipunctata* is the shape of parameres, which are long and narrow – finger-like (see fig. 118 in Miroshnikov, 1998: 408), while in *V. unipunctata* (which is often sympatric with *V. bipunctata*) parameres are strongly dilated, flat (see fig. 120 in Miroshnikov, 1998: 408).

Parameres in *V. bipunctata laterimaculata* are indistinguished from parameres of other subspecies.

Apex of aedeagus in *V. unipunctata* has a distinct swelling (see fig. 121 in Miroshnikov, 1998: 408), which is specially big and arrow-like in *V. saucia* (see #494). In *V. bipunctata* apex of aedeagus is never modified. The presence of long erect setae on outer side of hind femora of *V. bipunctata* is also a very important character, but sometimes (population from Kugoyeyskaya in Krasnodar Region) such setae totally absent. In *V. b. laterimaculata* erect setae of hind femora are usually not so long and dense as usually in other subspecies.

Vadonia bipunctata urdensis Danilevsky, 2014e is described from European Kazakhstan (Urda environs) to Aral Sea, Kapchagay and Zailiysky Alatau; it was supposed for Astrakhan Region.

Vadonia bipunctata teberdensis Danilevsky, 2014e is described from North Caucasus, Teberda environs, Khasaut, Pyatigorsk, Kislovodsk.

#642

Caucasian dark subspecies of *Alosterna tabacicolor* described as *A.t.caucasica* Plav., 1936 was described before as *A. chrysomeloides* var. *subvittata* Reitter, 1885 (“Im Caucasus, am Surampasse”). The youngest name was accepted now (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

Alosterna tabacicolor var. *tokatensis* Pic, 1901a (Turkey, Tokat) was described on the base of pale form with light 1st antennal joint. I’ve got such specimens from near Erzincan – extremely pale, not darkened along suture. *A. t. tokatensis* is a pale geographical form, not close to *A. t. subvittata*, neither to the nominative European subspecies.

Very dark forms from Azerbaijan were described as *A.t. azerbaijanica* Danilevsky, 2014e (Samur River delta: 41°33'N, 48°22'E and Yukhary-Agdzhakend: 40°23'20"N, 46°29'22"E).

Populations of *Alosterna tabacicolor* from the Far East of continental Asia (Ussuriland, Korean Peninsula and North-East China) are described as *A. t. tenebris* Danilevsky, 2012 (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) on the base of dark-brown elytra and rather dark legs (to totally dark-brown).

Population of *Alosterna tabacicolor* from the north of Sakhalin Island is described as *A. t. sachalinensis* Danilevsky, 2012 (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) on the base of totally black elytra and rather black legs (to totally black).

#643

According to Plavilstshikov (1940) the original description of *Phymatodes hauseri* was published by Pic in “Mat.Long.VI,2: 9”. In fact it was published same year but about three months before in *L’Echange, Revue Linnéenne* **23**: 104.

#644

Clytus motschulskyi Ganglbauer, 1887 was proposed as a replacement name for *Clytus latofasciatus* Motschulsky, 1861 (not *Clytus latifasciatus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1832). See Art.58.12 about different connecting vowels in compound words.

#645

Dorcadion dobrovljanskii Suvorov, 1915 (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) was described as a species from Kuki village in Erivan Reg. (or “Kiuki” according to the original label) on the base of a single male in bad condition (ZMM). Now it is Kyuki village, [39°31'27"N, 45°37'18"E] in Nakhichevan Republic of Azerbaijan.

According to Plavilstshikov (1958: 219, 221) the holotype was *D. sevangense* Reitt. with totally lost elytral pubescence as a result of too hard cleaning of elytra. S. Breuning (1958: 30) placed the name among synonyms of *D.scabricolle*.

According to wrong statement by Danilevsky (2010a, 2010c) *Dorcadion dobrovljanskii* Suvorov, 1915 is a species from Turkey.

Recently several well preserved specimens similar to *D. scabricolle sevangense* Reitt. with just same label as in the holotype were discovered in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. So, Plavilstshikov’s (1958: 219, 221) opinion was quite adequate, and the corresponding taxon could be accepted as a local subspecies: *D. scabricolle dobrovljanskii* Suvorov, 1915 from the north of Nakhichevan Republic of Azerbaijan (see Lazarev, 2019).

#646

I’ve got one *Pidonia* male with the label: “Sakhalin 3.7.1953 N.Filippov”. I identify it as *P. semiobscura* Pic, 1901. My identification was preliminary proved by S.Saito.

#647

According to Lazarev (2008), *Cerambyx scopolii* was observed by A.Zubov (personal message, 07.2008) in Trofimovo (Moscow region near Voskresensk) on 22.7.2008. First record of the species for Moscow region.

#648

Most probably *Oberea histrionis* Pic, 1917, described from “Hongrie” (as variation of *O. euphorbiaea*) is a valid name for *O. moravica* - new synonyms were published by Sama (2010a: 51) in form: “*O. euphorbiaea histrionis* Pic, 1917, **syn. nov.** of *Oberea euphorbiaea* (Germar, 1913) (= *Oberea euphorbiaea moravica* Kratochvil, 1989)”.

The incorporation of *Oberea euphorbiaea histrionis* Pic, 1917 into *Oberea euphorbiaea* is not acceptable, and was not argued by Sama (2010a) – the reference to the position of *m. histrionis* in Breuning (1962) was not enough.

O. histrionis was recorded for Poland (Hofmański & Mazepa, 2015).

#649

Rutpela maculata nigricornis (Stierlin, 1864) described as *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 from Sicily, is accepted as a valid name (Rapuzzi and Sama, 2006) for a subspecies from Calabria and Sicilia because of black hind tibiae and black antennae in males.

The further history of the name is rather interesting! Biscaccianti (2007: 255) declared *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 to be an unavailable name (with unacceptable reasons!) and published *Rutpela maculata nigricornis* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006 as available synonym! Then *R. m. nigricornis* (Stierlin, 1864) was published as valid by Sama & Löbl (2010) [but its area was limited by **Sicily only**]. Rapuzzi & Sama (2010) following Biscaccianti (2007: 255) wrongly accepted *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 as unavailable name, and used it as their own (!): “*Rutpela maculata nigricornis* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006, **stat. rev.** [!?” – so, with the reference to their previous (!!!) publication (Rapuzzi and Sama, 2006) [and the area of the taxon was once more enlarged to Calabria: “di Calabria (Aspromonte) et di Sicilia”]. Moreover, the “**holotype**” of “*Rutpela maculata nigricornis* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006” was designated by Rapuzzi & Sama (2010)! So, the authors regarded their application of “unavailable” name in 2006 as... a description of a new taxon! The type materials for it were published four years later.

That name - *R. m. nigricornis*, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006 can not be available as it was not introduced as new, neither the name *R. m. nigricornis*, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 as it was introduced as “status novus” of *R. m. nigricornis*, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006, but not as a name of a new taxon - see Article 16.1 of the ICZN.

If anybody agree with Biscaccianti (2007: 255) to regard *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 as unavailable, but accepts the Sicilian population as a local subspecies, then it must be described as a new taxon. The unavailable name “*Rutpela maculata nigricornis* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2006” was also used later (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2011: 131).

According to Lazarev (2008) all populations of *Rutpela maculata* from Caucasus and Crimea must be regarded as *R. m. nigricornis* (Stierlin, 1864) because of black hind tibiae in males.

Males with black hind tibiae seem to be often in the most part of Turkey and at least in a part of France. According to Vives (personal message, 2012) males with black hind tibiae and black antennae constitute 85% in Iberian Peninsula. *R. m. nigricornis* (Stierlin, 1864) was accepted for the most part of Anatolia (Özdikmen et al., 2012) including Hatay.

Spanish populations have their own available name introduced as *Strangalia armata* var. *manca* Schaufuss, 1863; so, the valid name of the subspecies is ***Rutpela maculata manca* (Schaufuss, 1863)** = *Strangalia armata* var. *nigricornis* Stierlin, 1864 (new synonyms were published by Danilevsky, 2012c: 92). In fact the subspecies is poorly determined. Most of its populations include more or less rare specimens with typical coloration and are connected with *R. m. maculata* by many transitional populations. That is why Calabria was sometimes included in the area of the taxon (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010: 128; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2011: 131) or sometimes excluded from its area (Sama & Löbl, 2010: 112).

The nominative subspecies is distributed in most part of Europe including France, Italy, Bulgaria, Moldavia, Ukraine, European part of Russia.

Another color form of *R. maculata* (with reddish abdomen in males) was described as *Rutpela maculata irmanica* Sama, 1996 from South Turkey (Antalya).

#670

According to A.Shapovalov (2008, private message) there is one female of *Xylotrechus capricornus* with the label: "Moscow, 17.7.1918" in Zoological Institute (Sankt-Petersburg). The species was supposed by me (Danilevsky, 2006) for Moscow region. It is widely distributed in Europe, known from near Samara, Saratov and Kostroma (Plavilstshikov, 1940).

A big series of *Xylotrechus capricornus* was collected in Moscow Region by Vladimir Vasilenko (Egorievsk Distr., Alferovo, 15.6.2011 – two females in my collection).

According to A.Shapovalov (2008, private message) there is one female of *Mesosa curculionoides* with the label: "Altay, Lebed river, 26.VI.1912" in Zoological Institute (Sankt-Petersburg). It is first record of the species for Siberia. Up to now it was known eastwards to about Ural river (Plavilstshikov, 1958). Old records of the species for Korea, Mongolia and China (accepted by Gressitt, 1951 and Hua, 2002) are not reliable.

«*Leptura curculioides* Linn.» (Scopoli, 1772) [used as available synonym by Löbl & Smetana, 2010; Miroshnikov 2011a, 2011b] was just a wrong spelling of "*curculionoides* Linnaeus, 1760" – not available.

#671

According to *Apatophysis* revision (Danilevsky, 2008) an old Pic's subgenus must be restored: *A. (Angustephyis* Pic, 1956) – type species *A. (An.) richteri* Pic, 1956. The subgenus consists of 5 species: *A. (An.) richteri* Pic, 1956: 2 ("Iran, Belouchistan"); *A. (An.) modica* Gahan, 1906: 71 („Baluchistan: Quetta; Persia Gulistan“); *A. (An.) farsicola* Sama, Fallahzadeh & Rapuzzi, 2005: 124 ("Iran, Fars: Shiraz"); *A. (An.) danczenkoi* Danilevsky, 2006: 5 ("SE Iran near Kerman, 15km eastwards Makhan"); *A. (An.) margiana* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij et Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1936.

A. (An.) margiana Semenov-Tian-Shanskij et Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1936 = *A. plavilstshikovi* Miroshnikov, 1992, syn. n. The species is recorded for West Turkmenia, Kopet-Dag, Uzbekistan (south bank of Aral Sea) and Kazakhstan (Syr-Darja valley).

#672

According to Lazarev (2008), *Asaperda meridiana* was originally recorded for Kunashir Is. by G.O. Krivolutzkaya (1973) without any arguments. That misidentification was repeated by many authors including A.I. Tsherepanov (1983). In fact *A. meridiana* Matsushita, 1931 was described from Taiwan and absent in Japan. Only one *Asaperda* species is known from Kunashir and Hokkaido – *A. agapanthina* Bates, 1873.

According to M.Hasegawa (private message, 2008) all records of *A. meridiana* for Kunashir are connected with a marginal aberration of *A. a. agapanthina* - with uniformly colored and uniformly pubescent elytra (without numerous spots and without transverse band).

#673

Anoplistes suturalis Pic, 1906 described from China ("Ho-Chan") was traditionally regarded as a synonym of *Anoplistes mongolicus* Ganglbauer, 1890 after wrong opinion by Plavilstshikov (1915). But already Baeckmann (1924) realized on the base of the original description that it was closed to his *Purpuricenus (Asiates) grallator* Baeckmann, 1924 with just same body shape, elytral color and design. After the type study of *A. suturalis* Pic (male-holotype in Pic's collection in Paris – see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net – photo by G.Tavakilian) it is clear: *Anoplistes suturalis* Pic, 1906 = *A. grallator* (Baeckmann, 1924). The new combination: *Amarysius suturalis* (Pic, 1906) and new synonyms were published (Danilevsky, 2010a: 44, 45).

#674

Clytus mayeti described from “Siberie” is known up to now only after holotype preserved in the collection of Muséum Nationale d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris without good geographical label. The picture by Plavilstshikov (1940) is not quite adequate. Dr. Gerard Tavakilian kindly sent me a photo - see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net

#675

Several new data on *Kirgizobia bohnei* (“*Kirgisobia*” – wrong spelling) were published by S. Ovtchinnikov (2007). Totally black form and a form with black posterior elytral half are known. Males are similar to females, but slender. Several new localities along Tar river and near Osh city (north slope of Alay Ridge) are shown in the map. One totally black female with the label: “Kirgizia, Tar Riv. gorge, Kara-Oj 7 km W Kara-Tash 1850m 40°33’N 73°56’E 28.06.2004 D. Milko leg.” (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) is preserved now in the collection of Dmitriy Milko (Bishkek).

#676

According to D. Milko (personal message, 2008) *Callidium violaceum* was collected in several localities in Kirgizia. One females with the label: “Kirgizia, Bishkek City, 13.07.1996 D.Milko leg.” is preserved in his collection.

#677

According to Monne & Santos-Silva (2008) the name “Cometites” Blanchard, 1845 (= Cometinae) is considered nomen oblitum, and “Distenitae” Thomson, 1861 (=Disteniinae), nomen protectum, under the provisions of the Article 23.9 of the ICZN. Disteniinae is hereafter used as a valid family-group name.

#678

According to Y. Bousquet (2008):

1. The type species of *Dorcadion* Dalman (in Schönherr 1817: 397–401) was first designated by Blanchard (1841: pl. 68) as *Cerambyx fuliginator* Linnaeus, 1758. The case should be referred to the Commission for a ruling (ICZN 1999, Art. 70.2) to suppress Blanchard’s designation. Meanwhile *Cerambyx glycyrrhizae* Pallas, 1773 as designated by Thomson (1864: 43) should be retained as type species of the genus.

2. The type species of *Molorchus* was first designated by Curtis (1824: pl. 11) who selected *Necydalis umbellatorum* Schreber, 1759. Thomson (1861: 162) designated “*M. minor*, Linné (*Necydalis*)” as type species of *Molorchus*. The best solution to maintain stability will be to refer the case to the Commission for a ruling to suppress Curtis’ (1824) designation (see ICZN 1999, Art. 70.2).

3. The type species of *Saperda* was first designated by two authors in one year. Guérin-Méneville (1829: 151) selected *Cerambyx carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758 as type species of *Saperda* [same type species, though by another designation (Westwood, 1840) was accepted by Linsley and Chemsak, 1995; Vives, 2000]. Curtis (1829: pl. 275) designated *Cerambyx scalaris* Linnaeus, 1758 [it was accepted by Villiers, 1978; Sama, 2002; Ohbayashi and Niisato, 2007]. According to Evenhuis (1997: 111 and 165), Guérin-Méneville’s text was published in May 1829, while Curtis’ plate and text was published in September 1829. Therefore the type species of *Saperda* Fabricius is *Cerambyx carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758, designated by Guérin-Méneville (1829: 151). [So, genus *Saperda* sensu Villiers (1978), Bily & Mehl (1989), Muylaert (1990), Althoff & Danilevsky (1997), Slama (1998) must be named *Lopezcolonia* Alonso-Zarazaga, 1998].

4. Fabricius (1793): *Entomologia systematica*

Fabricius’ *Entomologia systematica* was published in two parts with the date

1792 indicated on the title page of the first part. The second part was published in 1793, on May 4 (Evenhuis, 1997: 248), not in 1792 as listed by authors.

So, for the valid names of current list:

Evodinellus clathratus (Fabricius, 1793: 306)

Acmaeops smaragdulus (Fabricius, 1793: 342)

Pidonina lurida (Fabricius, 1793: 343)

Leptura aurulenta Fabricius, 1793: 348

Stenurella septempunctata (Fabricius, 1793: 346)

Trichoferus griseus (Fabricius, 1793: 325)

Obrium brunneum (Fabricius, 1793: 316)

Molorchus Fabricius, 1793: 356

Apomecyna histrio (Fabricius, 1793: 288)

Acanthocinus griseus (Fabricius, 1793: 261)

Phytoecia (Cardoria) scutellata (Fabricius, 1793: 317)

5. Lacordaire (1868): Histoire naturelle des insectes. Tome huitième

The 8th volume of Lacordaire's monumental work on the genera of Coleoptera, which forms the first part on the Cerambycidae, is dated "1869" on the title page. However, the volume was published in November 1868 (Dallas, 1869: 194).

6. Thomson (1864–1865): Systema cerambycidarum

It was published in livraisons. The first three, containing pages 1–352, were published in 1864 (Dallas 1865: 336) and the fourth and last one, containing pages 353–578, in 1865 (Dallas 1866: 391). The work was reissued in 624 THE COLEOPTERISTS BULLETIN 61(4), 2007 the Mémoires de la Société Royale des Sciences de Liège, volume 19, pages 1–578, dated 1866 but likely published in 1867.

#679

The name "*Helladia armeniaca* ssp. *holzschuhi* Özdikmen, 2008" was proposed as a replacement name for "*Helladia armeniaca iranica* Holzschuh, 1981", which was regarded as junior homonym of *Helladia iranica* Villiers, 1960. But such name was never introduced by Holzschuh. So, *H. a. holzschuhi* Özdikmen, 2008 is not available.

#680

Sexual behavior between two females in parthenogenetic population of *Cortodera colchica danczenkoi* in Talysh mountains near Mistan was observed by O.Gorbunov 21.6.1984. Two females imitated copulation - see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net

#681

According to D.Milko (personal message, 2009) several records for Kirgizia by S. Ovtchinnikov (1996) can be proved with available specimens:

The base for the record of *Lobarthron balassogloi* (as *Prionus*) for Kirgizia was a male from Besh-Aral natural reserve (Arab env.).

The base for the record of *Pseudovadonia livida* for Kirgizia was a series from Төркөй Ала-Тоо (Тургень-Аксу).

Anaglyptus bicallosus is known from Sary-Chelek and Talas Valley (Amanbaevo env.). The second locality is situated just on the border line between Kazakhstan and Kirgizia, so the species is definitely represented in South Kazakhstan too.

Saperda carcharias was collected in Bishkek-city.

Saperda populnea is known from two localities: "Kirg., Kichi-Naryn riv., Kalmak-Ashu h=2800 4.08.72 L.Peck" and "Inylchek river valley, Sary-Dzhaz, h=2700 27.VI.1973 Peck"

#682

Leiopus linnei Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, 2009 (type locality in Sweden, prov. Uppland) is very close to *L. nebulosus*. New species is recorded from: Norway, Denmark, Germany, Poland, France, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania, Croatia, British Isles.

According to characters described in the article all materials from Russia and adjacent countries (Bulgaria, Moldavia, most of Ukrainian specimens, Estonia, Moscow region, Tula region, Lipetsk region, North Kazakstan) at my disposal belong to *L. linnei*. It was recorded for Samara Region by Kulenko (2015).

The neotype of *L. nebulosus* is designated also from Sweden (Gotland Is.). The species is recorded from: Norway, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, British Isles, Ireland, Italy. Several series from West Ukraine are identified by me as *L. nebulosus* on the base of male genitalia. All my numerous males of *L. n. caucasicus* from Caucasus and Transcaucasia have aedeagus as in *L. n. nebulosus*. In Russia *L. nebulosus* is known from Kaliningrad Region only.

Only *L. nebulosus* was recorded for Latvia (Barševskis et al., 2009). Both species *L. nebulosus* and *L. linnei* were recorded for Estonia (Bukejs & Balalaikins, 2011) and for Kaliningrad Region of Russia (Aleksiev & Bukejs, 2011); *L. linnei* was recorded for Latvia by Telnov (Addenda_2011: <http://leb.daba.lv/Coleoptera.htm>).

The characters of each species in wing venation were described by Rossa et al. (2017). The areas of both species are described.

#683

According to Sama (2008b):

Leptura unipunctata Fabricius, 1787 (“nomen protectum”) = *Leptura pilosa* Forster, 1771 (“nomen oblitum”). But 25 publications by 10 authors for the last 50 years (ICZN Art. 23.9.1.2) were not listed, so the action can not be regarded as valid.

25 publications by 10 authors for the last 50 years with *Leptura unipunctata* Fabricius, 1787 as valid name were published by Danilevsky (2011b: 318).

Brachypteromini is described as a new tribe for *Brachypteroma* Kraatz, 1863.

Plagionotus = *Neoplacionotus* = *Echinocerus*

Rusticolcyltus and *Turanoclytus* are accepted as valid genera names. According to personal message by Sama (2009): “*X. ilamensis* and *sieversii* are *Turanoclytus*, *stebbingi* is *Xylotrechus*, ..., *rufilius* may be *Xyloclytus*”; *pavlovskyi* and *polyzonus* are not known to him.

Lamiini = Dorcadionini

Monochamus galloprovincialis = *M. g. pistor*

Pogonocherini = Exocentrini, and *Parmenopsis* is included in Pogonocherini, as it was proposed by several authors beginning from Aurivillius (1923). Sama described many characters, which differ Exocentrus from Acanthocinini and approach it to Pogonocherini. All such arguments are quite enough for the acceptance of Exocentrini as a good tribe.

Obereini is accepted as a tribe without good reasons; so, *Phytoeciini* = *Obereini* (see Danilevsky, 2010f).

According to Miroshnikov (2011a): *Parmenopsis* Ganglbauer, 1882 is not available name; *Parmenopsis* Ganglbauer in Heyden, Reitter et Weise, 1883 must be accepted as valid. That position was just a mistake and was not repeated in following publication (Miroshnikov, 2011b).

#684

According to Miroshnikov (2009c):

The record of *Pachytodes cerambyciformis* for Krasnodar region by Nikitsky et al. (2008) with the references to D. Kasatkin was wrong, as Kasatkin's data were connected with *Pachytodes erraticus*.

The record of *Leptura thoracica* for Krasnodar Region by Nikitsky et al. (2008) was not based on available materials, so the presence of the species in Caucasian area rests doubtful. The record by Plavilstshikov (1936) was not confirmed by specimens.

The record of *Stictoleptura rufa* for Krasnodar Region by Nikitsky et al. (2008) was most probably connected with *Stictoleptura erythroptera*.

All records of *Chlorophorus herbstii* for Caucasus by Plavilstshikov (1940) were wrong. New record by Nikitsky et al. (2007) is also wrong, as well the records for Crimea.

All records of *Clytus schneideri* for Krasnodar region (Ubinskaya, Goriachiy Kliuch, Krinitza) by Nikitsky et al. (2008) are wrong and connected with *Clytus stepanovi*.

A. V. Petrov (Moscow) collected *Acanthocinus elegans* in Dagestan (Samur valley, 30km S Derbent) – first record for Russia.

Agapanthia maculicornis was discovered near Novorossiysk.

#685

According to D. Milko (personal message, 2009):

Hylotrupes bajulus (two females) was collected in Uzbekistan near Almalyk (about 25km SSE Tashkent) – first record of the species for Central Asia.

Monochamus galloprovincialis pistor was collected in West Kirgizia: female, SE slope of Pskem Ridge, 42°04'N, 71°12'E, 2-5.4.2008, G.Lazkov leg.; besides, several specimens were observed in the region; besides several available specimens were collected inside Bishkek city – first record of the species for Central Asia.

#686

Two new subgenera are described in genus *Xylotrechus*: *Ootora* Niisato et Wakejima, 2008 (type species *Clytus villioni* Villard, 1892) and *Kostinicytus* Danilevsky, 2009 (type species: *X. zaisanicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940). *Turanoclytus* Sama, 1994 must be also accepted as a subgenus (Danilevsky, 2010g), as well as *Rusticoclytus* Vives, 1977. *Xylotrechus* s.str. is not a homogenous group and must be divided in several new subgenera.

#687

Several new locality records were communicated by A.Shapovalov on the base of 2009 summer season:

1. One female of *Cortodera villosa major* was collected by R.Filimonov on 10th of July near Maloe Churaevo in Kuvandyk distr. of Orenburg region.
2. *Phymatodes alno alni* – 3 ex on *Quercus* – also near Maloe Churaevo – the eastern most locality of the species.
3. *Stenostola ferrea* – many specimens on *Tilia* near Maloe Churaevo – new for Orenburg region, the eastern most locality of the species.
4. *Oplosia cinerea* – many specimens on *Tilia* near Maloe Churaevo – new for Orenburg region, the eastern most locality of the species.
5. *Pogonocherus hispidulus* – 7ex. on *Ulmus* near Maloe Churaevo – new for Orenburg region. The species was recorded for Ulbinskaya (Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan) by Miroshnikov (2008) - the eastern most locality of the species and new for Kazakhstan.
6. *Ropalopus macropus* – 1ex on *Quercus* near Maloe Churaevo – new for Orenburg region, the eastern most locality of the species.
7. *Clytus arietis* and *Leiopus linnei* were also collected in same locality.

#688

Paraxylocrius Niisato, 2009 (Callidiini) and *P. testaceus* Niisato, 2009 are described from Sakhalin on the base of a single male preserved in my collection - see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net.

#689

According to G.Sama (personal message, 2009), *Pseudocentrus* Fairmaire, 1901 - type species: *Pseudocentrus lineellus* Fairmaire, 1901 (= *Exocentrus reticulatus* Fairmaire, 1896) [Madagascar] is puerly African taxon.

#690

Oxymirus mirabilis was transferred by Svacha (in Svacha & Danilevsky, 1989) to the American genus *Anthophylax* LeConte, 1850 on the base of larval characters. Imagoes of *Anthophylax* strongly differ from both species traditionally attributed to *Oxymirus*. So, such transformation is not acceptable.

Oxymirus mirabilis was separated in own subgenus *Oxymirus* (*Neoxymirus* Miroshnikov, 2013c). But the imaginal characters of *O. cursor* are enough for another genus, so *Neoxymirus mirabilis* must be accepted (Danilevsky, 2014e: 70): elytra without longitudinal ridges, last abdominal segment in males not elongated and not directed ventrally, its sternite without longitudinal carina, apical joints of anterior and middle tarsi in males with lateral spines. Males of *Neoxymirus* (and of *Oxymirus* as well) with a very peculiar apical structure of middle tibiae, which is still not similar to apical tibiae spines of *Anthophylax* LeConte, 1850.

#691

According to Sama et al. (2008):

Leptura quadrifasciata lederi Ganglbauer, 1882 = *Strangalia quadrifasciata caucasica* Plavilstshikov, 1924, **syn. nov.**

Alosterna tabacicolor subvittata Reitter, 1885 = *Alosterna tabacicolor caucasica* Plavilstshikov, 1936, **syn. nov.**

Turanium tekeorum Danilevsky, 2001 is recorded for Iran.

Several species are excluded from Iranian fauna without good reasons:

Pyrrhidium sanguineum (Linnaeus, 1758)

Ropalopus clavipes (Fabricius, 1775)

Clytus schneideri (Kiesenwetter, 1879);

Agapanthia chalybea Faldermann, 1837;

Phytoecia cylindrica (Linnaeus, 1758);

#692

Farashiani, Sama et al. (2007)

Several records are published as new for Iran:

1. *Cortodera kaphanica* Danilevsky, 1985 [The species was recorded after a single specimen from near Tehran (Karaj), the authors supposed the wong label of the specimen, which had to be collected in NW Iran – most probably a new species]
2. *Pachytodes erraticus* Dalman, 1817 – NW Iran: East Azerbajdzhan and Gilan - not included later in Iranian fauna by Sama (Sama et al., 2008).
3. *Molorchus monticola* Plavilstshikov, 1931
4. *Musaria affinis boeberi* Ganglbauer, 1884 [was also recorded by Villier, 1967].
5. *Grammoptera abdominalis* Stephens, 1831 is recorded as new species for Iran in the abstract of the article, but totally absent in the text(!?). Any way the record is OK, as it was recorded by Plavilstshikov (1936) for the whole Transcaucasia and by Plavilstshikov (1948) for Arax valley.

Three records are definitely wrong:

1. *Neoplocaederus scapularis* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1821) for West Siberia;
2. *Plagionotus bobelayei* (Brullé, 1833) for Kazakhstan (with wrong reference to Villiers, 1967).
3. *Agapanthia coeruleipennis* Frivaldsky 1878 for Armenia.

#693

The type species of genus *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793 is *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759 (Bousquet, 2007), but not *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus, 1758, as it was recently accepted by several authors (Sama, 2002; Niisato, 2007 and others). So, *Caenoptera* C. G. Thomson, 1859: 150 type species *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus, 1758 is valid, as it was traditionally accepted before (Plavilstshikov, 1940; Heyrovský, 1955 and others); and *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793 = *Glaphyra* Newman, 1840 (Linsley, 1963). In fact both taxa *Caenoptera* and *Molorchus* must be regarded as subgenera of one genus, as it was generally accepted before the publications by A. Villiers (1978), who inadequately raised many subgenera to genus level.

#694

According to Sama (2009) the author of *Sophrionica* is Chevrolat (1855), as Blanchard (1845) published the description only, without any species name included - Art. 12.2.5.

#695

Leptura (*Judolia*) *sexmaculata* var. *rufimembris* Pic, 1917: 3 was described from “Siberie Or.” Red legs and antennae are impossible in *Judolia dentatofasciata*, but according to the type (preserved in Pic’s collection in Paris) it is (Danilevsky, 2011b: 316) half-colored specimen (a female, see “gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) of *Judolia dentatofasciata* (Mannerheim, 1852).

#696

Three subspecies of *Clytus rhamni*: *C.r.rhamni* (NE Italy and Balkans), *C.r. bellieri* Gautier, 1862 (France, Italy) and *C. r. temesiensis* (Central Europe, Russia, Caucasus and Near East) were accepted by me (Althoff, Danilevsky, 1997) following Villiers (1978). Recently it was supported by Vives & Alonso-Zarazaga (2000), as well as by González, Vives & Zuzarte (2007).

Sama (2002) did not accept any of them, on the base of too much variability of all known population.

According to my materials the femora (specially anterior femora) of south-west European populations are really in general darker, than femora color of east European and Caucasian populations. Anterior femora of specimens from Russia, Transcaucasia and Bulgaria can never be so dark as in specimens from Italy.

#697

A single female collected in Sakhalin near Nevelsk (27.8.1985, M.Danilevsky leg. – see “gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) is identified by me as *Rhagium heyrovskyi* Podaný, 1964 – the species is widely distributed in Hokkaido, but never recorded for Russia. The identification is proved by Dr.N.Ohbayashi on the base of the photograph. According to N.Ohbayashi (personal message, December 2009) *Rh. japonicum* and *Rh. heyrovskyi* were observed in the logs imported to Japan from continental Siberia.

#698

New synonym is proposed by A. Shapovalov (2009): *Agapanthia persica* Semenov, 1893 = *A. transcaspica* Pic, 1900 without study of the type materials and without careful study of Iranian populations.

Most probably corresponding populations from Iran and Kopet-Dag are in same relations as *A. dahli* and *A. walteri*: south populations are larger, brighter, with denser elytral pubescence, so *A. persica* (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) and *A. transcaspica* could be regarded as subspecies.

#699

A new “Catalogue of family-group names in Cerambycidae” (Bousquet et al., 2009) contains several doubtful and unacceptable positions:

1. Disteniinae, Vesperinae, Oxypeltinae, Anoplodermatinae, Philinae are accepted inside Cerambycidae.

On the base of larval characters (Svacha et al., 1997) cerambyciform complex includes four families: **Oxypeltidae**, **Vesperidae** (with Vesperinae, Philinae Anoplodermatinae), **Disteniidae** and **Cerambycidae**.

2. Dorcasominae includes Apatophysis and allied genera.

Apatophyseinae are better to be regarded as another subfamily on the base of imaginal characters.

3. Tetrops Kirby, 1826 (mistakenly attributed to Stephens, 1829) is mistakenly accepted inside Tetraopini.

The genus Tetrops has no connection with Tetraopes and must be regarded in own tribe Tetropini.

4. Exocentrus is mistakenly accepted inside Pogonocherini.

Exocentrus and allied genera must be regarded in Exocentrini.

5. Obereini mistakenly accepted as a tribe.

In fact: Phytoeciini = Obereini on the base of imaginal and larval characters.

6. Several discutable tribes are faithfully accepted in Lepturinae: Encyclopini, Oxymirini, Rhamnusiini, Teledapini and in Cerambycinae: Stenhomalini, Hylotrupini, Anaglyptini.

#700

Several species are mentioned for Izrael by Sama et al. (2010) as first records: *Alocerus moesiacus*, *Molorchus kiesenwetteri hircus* (as *Glaphyra*), *Phymatodes lividus* (as *Poecilium lividum*), *Ph. fasciatus* (as *Poecilium fasciatum*), *Agapanthia suturalis*, *Phytoecia armeniaca armeniaca* (as *Helladia*).

According to Swift & Ray (2010) *Phymatodes lividus* was introduced in USA.

#701

A review of Cerambycidae of East Ukraine (Bartenev, 2009) contains several important mistakes:

The wrong record of *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832) for Ukraine is evidently based on wrong old identifications by Zagaikevitch of *V. bipunctata*. In fact *V. bisignata* is distributed only in Balcan area (Greece and Bulgaria).

“*Certallum ebulinum ruficolle* (Linnaeus, 1767)” is nonsense. Both names: *Cerambyx ebulinus* Linnaeus, 1767 and *Callidium ruficolle* Fabricius, 1781 were introduced from France and are synonyms.

The records of *Parmena pontocircassica* for West Ukraine and Poltava Region are definitely wrong. No specimens from mainland Ukraine are available at my disposal (only Crimea populations can be identified as *P. pontocircassica*); *P. europaea* Danilevsky, 2017 is distributed in the continental Ukraine, as well as in Moldavia.

The records of *Pogonocherus ovatus* for Ukraine are based on wrong old determinations of *P. decoratus*.

The records of *Phytoecia (Musaria) rubropunctata* for Ukraine are based on wrong old determinations of *Ph. (M.) argus*.

#702

Stenopterus flavicornis was recorded for Ukraine in the Cerambycidae list (A.Zamoroka, 2009) of [FAUNA HALICIAE ET CARPATHIAE](#)

(<http://coleo.blog.net.ua/2009/02/18/vusachi-ukrajinskyh-karpat/>)

Four specimens were collected by R. Panin (2008-2009) in Chorna Gora near Vynogradiv (Transcarpatien reg.)

<http://coleo.blog.net.ua/2010/01/28/stenopterus-flavicornis-kuster-1846/>.

#703

Pale specimens of *Ph. prasina* from Armenia were described as *Ph. p. kotaika* Miroshnikov, 2009b.

#704

Saperda punctata was recorded for NW Kazakhstan and for Orenburg region (L.V. Arnoldi, 1952: 62): between Ural River and Ilel.

#705

The publication by Lobanov (1973) on Cerambycidae of Perm Region of Russia, which was recently shown in:

http://www.zin.ru/ANIMALIA/COLEOPTERA/rus/perm_key.htm

contains several wrong records of species, which are impossible for the area:

Cortodera humeralis

Leptura fulva

Leptura dubia

Dorcadion holosericeum

Pogonocherus ovatus

#706

Lemula decipiens is widely distributed in Japan islands: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, but absent in Hokkaido. It was never published for Korea and absent in China. Old records for Taiwan (Gressitt, 1951) are not confirmed by modern publications. I've never seen any specimens from Russia; such animals absent in Plavilstshikov's collection (Moscow) or in the collection of Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg). Plavilstshikov (1932, 1936) twice recorded the species for Ussuri-land without any references. *L. decipiens* was not recorded by Samoilov (1936), neither in any publication by Shabliovsky. It was not collected by Cherepanov (1979), though he mysteriously added Sakhalin in the species area. So, after all *L. decipiens* is not represented in Russian fauna, neither in the fauna of Asian mainland. Kojima & Okabe, 1960 recorded the food-plant - *Cornus controversa* or *Botrocarium controversum* – the tree absent in Russian mainland and absent in Sakhalin. In Russia it is known only from Kunashir.

#707

A new population of *D. mniszechi* was discovered in Georgia (local collector, personal message, 2010) near Norio in about 15km NE Tbilisi, 1000m (several specimens collected on 6.4.2010). According to his photo, females have roughly sculptured elytra similar to males, so the population could be described as a new subspecies.

The nominative subspecies is redescribed by Lazarev (2014b) with type locality: "Transcaucasian area from Iğdir prov. in Turkey to Sevan Lake in Armenia". *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *mniszechi cavernosum*, **ssp. n.** is described from Armenia and Turkey. *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *mniszechi georgianum* **ssp. n.** is described from Georgia.

#708

Many specimens of *Dorcadion auratum* were collected by me near Grakali (600m, 7.4.1989) – about 40km NW Tbilisi. The species was also recorded for Suram (Pic, 1895c: 77).

#709

Cortodera villosa miroshnikovii Danilevsky, 2010a: 43. This taxon was characterized by A. I. Miroshnikov (2007: 209-210) based on a single male from Bakuriani, Georgia, but remained unnamed. The holotype from the collection of J. Voříšek (Czech Republic, Jirkov) is now preserved in the collection of A. I. Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia) and was examined by me. It is characterized by very short genae and totally black color. It differs from close *C. villosa*

circassica Reitter, 1890 by finer elytral punctation and denser metathoracic punctation. It differs from another Transcaucasian subspecies, *C. villosa nakhichevanica* Miroshnikov, 2007, by poor elytral lustre and very distinct elytral microsculpture. The body length is 10.4 mm.

#710

Phytoecia subgen. *Kalashania* Danilevsky, 2010a: 43 (type species: *Phytoecia erivanica* Reitter, 1899) differs from *Phytoecia* s. str., by first antennal segment distinctly impressed near apex, similar to that in *Conizonia* Fairmaire, 1864. It differs from latter by thin, long antennae with long fourth antennal segment. *Kalashania* includes, in addition to the type species, *Phytoecia pici* Reitter, 1892 and *P. truncatipennis* Pic, 1919. These three species were traditionally placed in *Semiangusta* Pic, 1892, considered either as a valid subgenus of *Conizonia* (see Aurivillius, 1922b, Winkler, 1929), or a valid genus (Plavilstshikov, 1948), a subgenus of *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 (Lobanov & al., 1982, Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985), or a synonym of *Phytoecia* (Breuning, 1951a, 1966h). Currently, *Semiangusta* is used as a valid genus. It was fixed by Sama and Rejzek (2002) who designated *Conizonia delagrangaei* Pic, 1891 as its type species. The act led to exclusion of *Phytoecia erivanica*, *P. pici* and *P. truncatipennis* from *Semiangusta*, because of the distinctive shape of the apical abdominal segment. Thus, these three species became unplaced within the Phytoeciini and it was necessary to establish for them a new genus-group taxon.

#711

First publication of the new name “*Cortodera villosa magdeevi*” by Danilevsky (2010d: 57) was accompanied with the reference to the original description, which was waiting to be published in the beginning of 2010 on the base of the printer's proof received from the publishing house.

In fact the original description was published one year later (Danilevsky, 2011d). So, *Cortodera villosa magdeevi* Danilevsky, 2010d is not available, and available name is *Cortodera villosa magdeevi* Danilevsky, 2011d.

New *Cortodera* materials (Danilevsky, 2010d) collected (May, 2010) in Zhiguli Mountains (by Galina Danilevskaya, Maria Lazarenko and me) allow to recognize the real structure of Russian *C. villosa*. All records of *C. reitteri* for Ulianovsk region (Isaev, Ishutov, 2001) and Samara region (Krasnobaeva, 2008), as well the record for Central Russia (Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010), were connected with *Cortodera villosa magdeevi* Danilevsky. *C. v. magdeevi* is represented by 4 color forms both in males and females: a) similar to *C.v. major* – black with red legs and abdominal apex – 15 specimens were collected; b) totally black – 37 specimens were collected; c) elytra brown, legs and abdominal apex red – 7 specimens were collected - see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net; d) elytra brown legs black with red anterior femora and tibiae – 34 specimens were collected - see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net. Forms “c” and “d” are similar to brown forms of *C. v. circassica* (see: www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/cormir.htm) and are connected by transitional forms.

A female from “Streletzkaia Stepp” near Chertkovo (Lugansk region of Ukrain) described by me (Danilevsky, 2001b: 6) as *C. reitteri reitteri* “fifth form” is in fact a yellow form of *Cortodera villosa* – *C. v. ssp. krasnobaevi* Danilevsky, 2010d. The taxon must be distributed all over SE Ukrain and penetrates to neighbour Rostov region of Russia.

Cortodera villosa kazakorum Danilevsky, 2014e is described from South Russia (Novocherkassk environs).

Two females from Cheliabinsk region of Russia described by me as *C. reitteri mikhailovi* represent a local subspecies of *C. villosa*: *C. v. ssp. mikhailovi*. *C. villosa* from Orenburg region (Kuvandyk district, Maloe Churaevo, 10.06.2009, Filimonov leg.) most probably belongs to *C. v. mikhailovi*.

A. Shapovalov (2011 - <http://www.cerambycidae.ru/news-view-4.html>) collected a lot of *C. villosa* (62 males, 49 females) not far from Maloe Churaevo (North of Orenburg Region, Kuvandyk district, 51°39'52.25"N, 57°27'12.65"E) 7-10.06.2011. Only 7 specimens (5 males, 2 females) have yellow elytra, others – with black elytra. This population must be described as a new

subspecies, but could be preliminary accepted as *C. v. mikhailovi* because of the presence of yellow specimens. Yellow specimens are not known from the western closest population of *C. villosa* – *C.v.major* from Ufa Region.

A series of 3 males and 8 females of a new remarkable subspecies of *Cortodera villosa* was collected in the south of Volgograd Region by Alexandr Chuvilin (Golubinskiy, 49°5'C, 43°29'31"B, 15-16.5.1992 – my collection). Most probably the records of the species for Rostov Region (Plavilstshikov, 1936; Miroshnikov, 2007) were collected with that taxon.

Cortodera villosa (collected on Rosacea flowers) was also recorded for Uralsk Region long ago (Zhuravlev, 1914). Now that record looks reliable.

A population of *C. villosa* from near Sukko (between Anapa and Novorossiysk: 44°47'19.72"N, 37°22'48.14"E; 30m) described by Miroshnikov (2007: 211) as *C. v. villosa* is in fact another subspecies *C. v. mariae* Danilevsky, 2010d.

#712

A big series of *Cortodera kiesenwetteri subtruncata* (26 specimens - May, 2010) just collected in Zhiguli Mountains (by Maria Lazarenko and me) contains a few specimens (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) totally identic to the holotype of *C. kiesenwetteri* from “Astrakan” preserved in Pic’s collection (Paris). So, the morphological peculiarity of Samara subspecies becomes doubtful, though the majority of Zhiguli specimens are much darker with much wider prothorax see (“Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net), but totally black specimens were not discovered. Females (three specimens collected) are very similar to the female of *C. ciliata ciliata* from near Ust-Kamenogorsk (Kazakhstan) with red thorax, legs and abdomen (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). It is evident now, that a series of taxa: *C. k. kiesenwetteri* (Astrakhan), *C. k. subtruncata* (Zhiguli in Samara Region and Radishchevo in Ulyanovsk Region), *C. c. ciliata* (Ust-Kamenogorsk), *C. c. sakmarensis* (Orenburg Region) and *C. c. milaenderi* (Ufa Region) represents a vicariant system. The species identity of each one needs further investigations.

In fact the type locality of *C. kiesenwetteri* Pic, 1898 published as “Astrakan” is hardly connected with Astrakhan-city environs (or with modern Astrakhan Region), as there are no corresponding biotopes (“stony steppe”) in the area. Most probably the holotype was collected somewhere in Volgograd Region - that area was included before in Astrakhan Region.

#713

Coptosia subgen. *Barbarina* Sama, 2010a: 49 (type species *Phytoecia behen* Sama & Rejzek, 1999) was described for a group of similar *Conizonia* species including *Conizonia* (s. str.) *kalashiani* Danilevsky, 1992. The new taxon was first of all compared by the author with *Phytoecia cylindrica* [!!!] and with *Pteromallosia*, *Coptosia* (*compacta*, *albovittigera*) and *Iranocoptosia*.

The proposed composition of *Barbarina* is artificial. *C. kalashiani* and *C. annularis* Holzschuh, 1984 really have very robust antennae, as was stated by Sama for his taxon, while antennae of *Ph. behen*, *Ph. nausicae* Rejzek & Kakiopoulos, 2004 and specially *Ph. nepheloides* Sama, 1997 are rather thin, just as in many *Phytoecia* s.str. So, I prefer to regard subgen. *Barbarina* inside genus *Phytoecia*, leaving *C. kalashiani* and *C. annularis* in *Conizonia*.

#714

Purpuricenus dalmatinus Sturm, 1843 was recorded (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) for Ukraine (by Sama? misprint?). No informations about *Purpuricenus dalmatinus* for Ukraine were ever known.

#715

According to Drumont et al. (2010: 42):

“*Microarthron komarowi* (Dohrn, 1885): the original spelling of the species epithet is *komaroffi*, a patronym in honour of General Komaroff. This spelling was also used by Heyden (1885b) but

subsequent authors spelled the name "*komarowi*". The spelling "*komarowi*" is in prevailing use, and thus considered as correct (ICZN, Art. 33.3.1)."

In fact "*komarowi*" is not in prevailing usage! See: "*komarovi*" by Plavilstshikov, 1932, 1936; Kostin, 1973; Lobanov et al., 1981; Mamaev, Danilevsky, 1975; Danilevsky, 1984; Svacha, 1987 – and many others!

So, it is better now to return to the original spelling: *Microarthron komaroffi* (Dohrn, 1885).

#716

According to Löbl (2010): "*Dorcadion erythropteron* [in fact "*erythropteron*"] Fischer von Waldheim, 1823 was traditionally placed as an invalid synonym of *D. canaliculatum* Fischer von Waldheim, 1824. The priority of names published on the plates (as the the former name) over such published only in the text (the latter case) was overlooked."

#717

Dorcadion shushense Lazarev, 2010 close to *D. sisianense* Lazarev, 2009 was described from near Shusha (Karabakh).

#718

Olenecamptus clarus Pascoe, 1859 (described from «China Borealis») is a small species with 3 pairs of black elytral spots (see the holotype preserved in Natural History Museum, London - "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net). The species is widely distributed in Japan, Korea and China, but absent in Russia. The name *O. clarus*, auct. (not Pascoe, 1859) was wrongly used for quite a different big Russian species with 4 pairs of black elytral spots (Plavilstshikov, 1958; Tsherepanov & Tsherepanova, 1973; Mamaev, Danilevsky, 1975; Lobanov et al., 1982; Tsherepanov, 1983; 1985; 1996; Löbl & Smetana, 2010). *O. clarus* Pascoe, 1859 was wrongly recorded for Russia by Makihara (1976).

O. subobliteratus Pic, 1923 (described from "Chine: Chang-Hai") is a big species with 2 pairs of black elytral spots (see the holotype preserved in Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, - "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net). The species is widely distributed in China, but absent in Japan and Russia. The name *O. subobliteratus*, auct. (not Pic, 1923) was wrongly used for the very close but different big specie with 4 pairs of black elytral spots known from Tsushima Is. (Hayashi et al., 1984; Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984; Lee, 1987; N. Ohbayashi et al., 1992; Makihara, 1976, 2007). Same species is also distributed in Russia, Korea and China and was described recently as *O. riparius* Danilevsky, 2011b.

#719

The holotype (female) of *Chelidonium zaitzevi* from near «Mayhe» (now Artem), which had to be preserved in the collection of D.V. Zaitzev (Kharkov) disappeared. Four females obtained by Tsherepanov (1981) near Partizansk along two river valleys: Pervaya Kamenka and Vtoraya Kamenka (development in *Acer*) also disappeared (absent in Novosibirsk Museum).

One female was discovered and photographed in Lazovsky Natural Reserve 13.07.2008 by V. Kirsanov in Sukhoy Klyuch river valley. Several his photos were received by M.Smirnov, see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net (the specimen was not collected).

Several females were collected by A.Napolov in 20km south-easwards Ussuriysk near Gorno-Tayozhnoe 43°42'N, 132°09'E, 27.8.2014.

The male of the species rests unknown.

#720

The genus *Nivelliamorpha* (with one species from China) was included in *Nevellia* as a subgenus (Löbl & Smetana, 2010). It is just a mistake. Genus *Nivelliamorpha* Boppe, 1921 has no connection with *Nivellia* Mulsant, 1863 because of wide and short body, totally different pronotal structure. It was published as a separtae genus long ago (Hayashi & Villiers, 1987).

#721

A.Zubov (Kishinev) collected in Central Sakhalin several Cerambycidae species which were not mentioned for the Island before in Russian publications:

[45km SE Tymovsk, about 50°39'N, 143°13'E, 19.7.2010]

Leptura annularis annularis

Leptura aethiops

Judolia dentatofasciata

Callidium aeneum

Pogonocherus fasciculatus

#722

According to Heyrovsky (1934) *Leptura duodecimguttata* ssp. *rufoannulata* (Pic, 1933), accepted in the Catalog (Hubweber et al., 2010) is in fact a good species. A comparison of the original description of *Strangalia duodecimguttata* var. *rufoannulata* Pic, 1933 (redescribe as *Leptura rufoannulata* by Heyrovsky, 1934) show its identity to *Leptura fisheriana* Gressitt, 1938, so *Leptura rufoannulata* (Pic, 1933) = *Leptura fisheriana* Gressitt, 1938.

#723

Stenurella samai Rapuzzi, 1995 described from European Turkey and recorded for Bulgaria (Rapuzzi & Georgiev, 2007) and Greece (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) as well as *S. pamphiliae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010 described from Antalia are regarded as subspecies: *S. melanura samai* and *S. melanura pamphiliae*.

#724

According to Sama (2010a: 55): *Stictoleptura scutellata* ssp. *ochracea* (Faust, 1879) raised from var. of *Stictoleptura scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781). "I have examined a long series of specimens from northern Iran (chiefly Gilan and Mazandaran prov.) and from Azerbaijan. All specimens constantly differ from those of *S. scutellata* s. str. by the pronotum more elongate in both sexes, clothed with short uncinatate or long recumbent hairs and numerous erect setae, particularly dense at sides. It may be regarded with reason as a distinct subspecies, similar to *S. scutellata melas* (P. H. Lucas, 1849)."

The characters of the Talysh-Iranian subspecies were also described by Miroshnikov (1998: 595-596). The most important character is the presence of long erect dense setae on lateral sides of prothorax, which are always absent in European specimens, or specimens from Georgia, Armenia and North Azerbaijan (but also present in *S. s. melas* from North Africa together with dorsal erect pronotal setae). Prothorax in Talysh specimens can be sometimes much more elongated than in European specimens.

Another problem, the name *Leptura scutellata* var. *ochracea* Faust, **1878 (: 135)** was not connected with this subspecies! Its type locality is "Baku" (according to the original description), that is far northwards from Talysh - the northern most area, where the Iranian subspecies is also distributed. I do not know *S. scutellata* from Baku environs, but the species is very numerous in North Azerbaijan (specimens from Ismailly and Zeyva are available), and represented here by usual Caucasian form without erect setae on lateral sides of prothorax – the unique character of Iranian subspecies. In general the fauna of Baku region is much closer to North Azerbaijan, than to Talysh.

According to Sláma (2015) *Stictoleptura scutellata* ssp. *ochracea* (Faust, 1878) is a valid name for the subspecies from Caucasus and Transcaucasia (including Abkhazia).

The subspecies from Talysh and Iran was described as *Stictoleptura scutellata miroshnikovii* Danilevsky, 2012i (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net).

#725

Xylotrechus ilamensis hadullai Danilevsky, 2010f is described from near Megri (Armenia, Shvanidzor, 38°56'N, 46°23'E) on the base of two small specimens (male and female).

49 specimens (21 males and 28 females) of *X. i. hadullai* were collected by S. Murzin in North Iran (Makidi environs, 38°50'48"N, 46°54'38"E, 1560m, 20-30.6.2014) on *Astragalus*; length of males: 7.2-9.5mm; length of females: 7.9-11.0mm; frons sculpture in males and in females consists of irregular wrinkles sometimes arranged in longitudinal bars and never similar to the frons sculpture of *X. ilamensis campadellii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2003 from Azarbaijan-e Gharbi (West Azerbaijan Province); elytra never with scattered white setae.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) ponomarenkoi Danilevsky, 2010f similar to *D. semilucens* is described from West Azerbaidzhan (Lachin distr., Korchu, 39°52'N, 46°21'E).

#726

One specimen of *Xylotrechus arvicola* was collected in Moscow Region (Egoryevsk Distr, Alferovo 24.8.2008) by V. Vasilenko – new species for the Region.

Xylotrechus arvicola iranicus Rapuzzi and Sama, 2014a (new status was published by Danilevsky, 2016) was described (as a species) from North Iran (Mazandaran and Golestan) on the base of 2 males and 4 females. All characters listed by the authors in order to distinguish their new taxon from *X. arvicola* are useless:

1. Thinner elytral bands (bands of specimens from Russia are often much thinner, than in specimens from Iran).

2. Curved elytral band is angulated instead of rounded (curved elytral band in Russian and Caucasian specimens is often much more angulated than in specimens from Iran).

3. Humeral spot is oblique instead of horizontal (humeral spot in Russian and Caucasian specimens is often as oblique as in specimens from Iran).

4. Shoulders are black and in *X. arvicola* are brown covered by yellow pubescence (shoulders in *X. arvicola* from Russia and Transcaucasia are more often black than brown).

5. The sculpture of the middle of pronotum is not so strong as in *X. arvicola* (the character is strongly variable and many forms of pronotal sculpture are known).

6. The elytra are narrower towards the apex than in *X. arvicola* (this character is also rather variable).

The populations of species in North Iran usually differ from European populations. So, a local subspecies is accepted. It penetrates to Talysh area in Azerbaijan.

X. arvicola planarius Danilevsky, 2016 is described from Central and South of European Russia, from West Siberia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

X. a. lazarevi Danilevsky, 2016 is described from Russian Caucasus (without Dagestan) and Transcaucasia: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan (without Talysh area).

#727

According to Danilevsky (2010g):

1. *Cortodera tibialis* (Marseile, 1876) = *C. pallipidipes* Pic, 1898; *Cortodera tibialis ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936 is a subspecies from South Urals.

2. *Phytoecia (Helladia) testaceovittata natali* Lobanov, 1994 from Azerbaidzhan is accepted.

3. *Phytoecia icterica* (Schaller, 1783) = *Ph. subannulipes* Pic, 1915

4. *Vadonia grandicollis* Mulsant & Rey, 1863: 182 ("Les environs de Smyrne") is a replacement name for *Leptura bisignata* Brullé, 1832 (a primary homonym)

5. *Alosterna tabacicolor tokatensis* Pic, 1901a is a Turkish subspecies described from Tokat.

6. *Grammoptera holomelina* Donisthorpe, 1905 described from Great Britain is a synonym of *G. ruficornis* (Fabricius, 1781).

7. *Macroleptura* Nakane & K. Ohbayashi, 1957 and *Noona* Sama, 2007 must be regarded as subgenera of *Leptura*.

8. *Acmaeops* LeConte, 1850 and *Gnathacmaeops* Linsley & Chemsak, 1972 must be left as separate genera.
9. *Anisorus* Mulsant, 1862 must be regarded as a subgenus of *Stenocorus*.
10. *Cortodera alpina xanthoptera* Pic, 1898 is a subspecies from Central Turkey.
There is a misprint in my publication. The corresponding lines had to be printed as:
“must be:
 alpina umbripennis Reitter, 1890e: 245 E: AB AR GG ST A: IN TR
 armeniaca Pic, 1898k: 114
 alpina xanthoptera Pic, 1898k: 114 [RN] A: TR [Angora]
 flavipennis Ganglbauer, 1897a: 53 [HN] (not *Cortodera femorata* var. *flavipennis* Reitter, 1890e: 243)
 rosinae Pic, 1902c: 8 [Ak-Chehir]”
11. *Cortodera holosericea velutina* Heyden, 1876 must be accepted as valid.
12. *Cortodera orientalis* Adlbauer, 1988 is a species.
13. *Pseudodinoptera* Pic, 1900 is a genus.
14. The genus *Gaurotes* is purely Nearctic. *Paragaurotes* and *Carilia* are separate genera.
15. *Pseudopidonia* Pic, 1900 is a subgenus of *Pidonia*. European *Pidonia* (s.str.) differs from East Asian *P. (Pseudopidonia)* by the unique combination of characters: 3rd antennal joint about as long as 1st and 2nd combined or shorter; eyes with deep and distinct emargination.
16. *Hesperophanes sericeus* (Fabricius, 1787) and *Phymatodes rufipes* (Fabricius, 1777) were recorded for Macedonia.
17. *Poecilium* Fairmaire, 1864, *Paraphymatodes* Plavilstshikov, 1934 and *Phymatoderus* Reitter, 1913 are valid names of 3 subgenera of *Phymatodes*.
18. *Microcerambyx* Mikšić & Georgijevic, 1973 is a well definite subgenus of *Cerambyx*.
19. *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1862 and *Neoplagonotus* Kasatkin, 2005 are valid genera names.
20. *Plagonotus detritus caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 is available and valid.
21. *Turanoclytus* Sama, 1994 is a subgenus of *Xylotrechus*.
22. *Caenoptera* C. G. Thomson, 1859 (type species *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus, 1758), *Molorchus* Fabricius, 1793 (type species *Necydalis umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759) [= *Glaphyra* Newman, 1840 type species *Glaphyra semiusta* Newman, 1840] and *Nathrioglaphyra* Sama, 1995 (type species *Molorchus heptapotamicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940) are subgenera in *Molorchus*.
- 23 *Purpuricenus caucasicus* consists of 4 subspecies:
 caucasicus baeckmanni Danilevsky, 2007c: 38 E: UK
 caucasicus caucasicus T. Pic, 1902: 27 E: AB AR GG ST TR
 caucasicus graecus Sláma, 1993: 56 E: GR
 caucasicus renyvona Sláma, 2001: 225 E: BU CR MC YU
24. *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846, *Lampropterus* Mulsant, 1862 and *Procallimus* Pic, 1907 are subgenera in *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846.
25. *Agapanthoplia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Amurobia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Chionosticta* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Drosotrichia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Homoblephara* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Smaragdula* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004, *Stichodera* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 and *Synthapsia* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004 are subgenera in *Agapanthia*.
26. *Asaperda kani* Hayashi, 1976 is a species as it is sympatric with *A. agapanthina* Bates, 1873 [according to the personal message by N.Ohbayashi, 2010].
- 27 *Dorcadion indutum* Faldermann, 1837 and *D. nigrosuturatum* Reitter, 1897 are similar but strongly distant species. The opinion was also published before by Danilevsky (2010g).
28. *Dorcadion sareptanum euxinum* Suvorov, 1915 = *D. kubanicum* Plavilstshikov, 1934
29. *Morimus asper ganglbaueri* Reitter, 1894: 44 E: BH CR YU is a good subspecies. For the distinguishing characters and distribution see Mikšić [1971], Mikšić & Korpić [1985].
30. *Oberea histrionis* Pic, 1917 E: AU CZ HU MD RO SK UK

[= *moravica* Kratochvíl, 1989] is a species.

31. *Phytoecia* (*Fulgophytoecia*) *pilosicollis* Holzschuh, 1981 is a species.

32. *Phytoecia* (*Helladia*) *pretiosa nigroapicalis* Breuning, 1944 (= *ninives* Sama, 1994) is valid.

33. *Pilemia annulata wawerkana* Reitter, 1905 is valid – following Rejzek & Hoskovec (1999).

34. *Compsidia* Mulsant, 1839, *Lopezcolonia* Alonso-Zarazaga, 1998 and *Saperda* Fabricius, 1775 (type species *Cerambyx carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758) are subgenera in *Saperda*

35. *Tetrops gilvipes niger* Kraatz, 1859 is valid.

#728

Stictoleptura cordigera was recorded (Miroshnikov, 2001) for Dagestan (Derbent).

According to Sama (2002: 30), type locality of *Stictoleptura cordigera* (“Luggaris”) was “Locarno, Switzerland”. Same type locality was accepted by Danilevsky (2014: 263, 264). According to Rapuzzi et al. (2021), that was Italy (“Lovero, Sondrio province, Lombardia”).

Rapuzzi P., Sama G., Tusun S., Cebeci H., Özdikmen H., Baiocchi D., Magnani G., Rapuzzi I. & Geçit M. 2021: The longhorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) of Mardin province (Turkey). with the description of two new species and one new subspecies. *Biodiversity Journal* **12** (3): 539-560.

#729

Anaglyptus danilevskii was recorded for Turkey (Miroshnikov, 2011). The species undoubtedly present in North Iran, as it was collected in several localities of Nakhichevan, and specimens with the label “Araxes Thal” are known.

#730

The oldest name *Dolocerus* Mulsant, 1862 (as well as *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862) was published as “nomen oblytum” (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) without any comments in the “Acts”, while it was necessary to show 25 publications with the name *Brachypteroma* by at least 10 authors for the last 50 years for such an action - Article 23.9 of ICZN (1999).

So, now *Dolocerus* Mulsant, 1862 and *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862 must be accepted as valid.

As it was noticed by Miroshnikov (2011a, 2011b) for *Dolocerus reichii* Mulsant, 1862 (as *Brachypteroma ottomanum*) the species was recorded for Caucasus (Schneider, Leder, 1878 – “Elisabeththal” [=Asureti in Georgia]; Leder, 1886 – “Lyrik” [Talysh in Azerbajdzhan]; Plavilstshikov, 1948 – Armenia, Arax valley).

Dolocerus reichii was recorded for Sardinia (Bazzato et al., 2017), an areal map of the species is supplied.

#731

One male of *Teratoclytus plavilstshikovi* Zaitzev, 1937 from Kunashir Island (Kunashir, cape Stolbchatyi, 22.7.1985, V. Belov leg.) is preserved in the collection of M.L. Danilevsky - first record of the species for the island.

Teratoclytus plavilstshikovi Zaitzev, 1937 was only once recorded for Korea (Lee, 1987) - for Ulleungdo Is. (South Korea), which is about 140km eastwards the continent.

It was never recorded for China, neither in the new Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010). According to T. Tichý (personal message with a photo, 2011), the species was collected in Yongji (Shanxi) by E.Kučera. So, it is definitely widely distributed in NE China.

#732

According to Tsherepanov (1987) *Anoplodera rufipes* was collected in West Saian Mts. (so probably it is also distributed in West Siberia?).

According to Vives & Alonso-Zarazaga (2000: 602) *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783) was described as *Leptura rufipes* (not Goeze, 1777) and so, is a primary homonym and must be replaced to *A. krueperi* (Ganglbauer, 1882).

According to Sama (2002) the change can not be accepted according to the Article 23.9.5 of ICZN [not congeneric after 1899], which required a refer to the Comission, but up to now a corresponding Opinion was not published. Besides Sama (2002) declared the name "*Leptura rufipes* var. *krueperi* Ganglbauer, 1882" (described from Greece) to be unavailable because only color characters[!] were used by Ganglbauer in the original description. Sure, that name is available.

According to Löbl & Smetana (2011: 37) *Leptura rufipes* Goeze, 1777 and *Leptura rufipes* Schaller, 1783 "both were considered congeneric after 1899", but no references published.

Anoplodera rufipes astrabadensis Pic, 1900 differs (Danilevsky, 2012i) by very short body; elytra in male and female about only 2.2-2.3 times longer than wide (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net). Both females available from Talysh (Azerbaijan) have about totally red abdomen.

Anoplodera rufipes ventralis Heyden, 1886a (a replacement name for *Leptura rufiventris* Tournier, 1872 described from Georgia) is characterized (Danilevsky, 2012i) by body distinctly shorter than in the nominative subspecies (see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net), but longer than in *A. r. astrabadensis* Pic. Elytra in males usually about 2.4 times longer than wide. Specimens from Caucasus and from Russia have about same shape of body.

#733

According to Löbl & Smetana (2011: 61) the publication, which was traditionally attributed to Olivier (1792) was published in two parts Olivier (1793: 1-368 and 1797: 369-827). All Cerambycidae names [including *Brachyta bifasciata*] attributed to Olivier (1792) in the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) were published by Olivier (1797). See also Evenhuis (2003: 36): "7 / 2 / 369-827 / 61 / 9 February 1797 / Olivier". And Evenhuis (2003: 15): "At the time Olivier was called away, he had finished some text for part 2 of volume 7 of the Histoire Naturelle and this was printed in 1797 under his name."

The reference to the original description of "*Leptura bifasciata* Olivier" in "Encyclopédie" of Diderot & D'Alembert part 7 (2) was published before 1797 by Olivier (**1795: 23**) **also with a description**. According to M. Sörensson (personal message, 2014): "It seems that Olivier's manuscript of Tome 7:2 (pp. 369-827) was completed in 1792".

Sakhalin population could belong to *Brachyta bifasciata japonica*. The record of *Brachyta bifasciata* for Sakhalin (Tsherepanov, 1996) was published on the base of the note by Hayashi (1980). Only one female was registered here ("Shimizu") long ago (Matsumura, 1911). According to Tamanuki (1939) the species absent in Sakhalin.

Brachyta (Fasciobrachyta) bifasciata plasoni (Breit, 1915) was supposed for Russia (Chita and Amur regions).

#734

The name *Chloropterus* Löbl & Smetana, 2011: 41 is wrong subsequent spelling of *Chlorophorus* - not available.

#735

Clytus aegyptiacus, Ganglbauer, 1882 was wrongly accepted (Löbl & Smetana, 2010; Miroshnikov, 2011a; 2011b) as available synonym of *Chlorophorus varius*.

The name is unavailable as was not a new name, but wrong identification. It was introduced as „*aegyptiacus* Fabr.“

#736

According to G.Sama (2003) all records of *A. cynarae* Germar, 1817 for Caucasus and Transcaucasia were wrong and most probably connected with *A. villosoviridescens*. I've got a good series of *A. cynarae* from Terek river valley; several specimens from Kuban and Stavropol Region are preserved in ZMM. One male is known from Azerbaijan (Khachmas). It was recorded for Armenia by Plavilstshikov (1948). The record (with a photo of specimen) of *Agapanthia cynarae* for Iran (Kordestan province, Bijar) looks adequate.

A female of *A. cynarae* with the label "Siberia or./Selenginsk" is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University. The erect pubescence of 3rd antennal joint is much longer and denser, than in European specimens, so the taxon was described as *A. c. selengensis* Danilevsky, 2021

According to Sama (2002: 93):

"Range. Europe; records from Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Algeria (Plavilstshikov, 1930; Horion, 1974), France, Austria and Germany (Horion, 1974; Villiers, 1978; Bense, 1995; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997) are incorrect and most likely based on misidentifications with *A. villosoviridescens*. In central Europe apparently not recently found, but some old records from Czechia, Slovakia and Hungary could be correct. In southern and south-eastern Europe known from north-eastern and south-eastern Italy, Balkans (from Istria to Peloponnese and European Turkey). An isolated population in Crete, described as a separate subspecies (*A. cynarae michaeli* Slama, 1986) appears not significantly different from the nominotypical subspecies."

#737

According to Kerzhner (1984: 854) the reprints with the description of *Dorcadion interruptum* Jakovlev, 1895 were distributed in 1895, though the corresponding volume was published in 1896.

#738

Several small mistakes were observed in the publications by Miroshnikov (2011a, 2011b) with remarks to the new Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2011):

1. The holotype of *Cerambyx cerdo klinzigi* Podaný, 1964 was supposed to be never exist[!] (Miroshnikov (2011a).

2. The synonyms: *Styctoleptura scutellata scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781) = *S. s. var. ochracea* (Faust, 1879) were published (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as new. In fact it is a very old tradition – see: Aurivillius (1912: 218), Plavilstshikov (1936: 369) and others.

3. *Leptura cribricollis* Pic, 1889: 20 was not published on the page 21, as it was supposed (Miroshnikov, 2011a).

4. The name *Rhagium inquisitor inquisitor* var. *sudetica* Plavilstshikov, 1915 was used (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as available (forth after trinomen).

5 *Aromia moschata* var. *cupricollis* Pic, 1941 described from "Kirghiz" on the base of pronotum with copper luster most probably originated from North-West Kazakhstan – the area, which was traditionally named as "Kirgizen Steppe" and so connected with nominative subspecies.

The attribution by Miroshnikov (2011a; 2011b: 46) Pic's "Kirghiz" to modern Kirgystan was a mistake. So, the name *A. m. var. cupricollis* Pic, 1941 can't be connected with any of Central Asian forms.

6. "*Clytus aegyptiacus* Ganglbauer, 1882" was wrongly regarded (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as available name. *Clytus aegyptiacus*, Ganglbauer, 1882 was not a new

name, but wrong identification of *Chlorophorus varius* (O. F. Müller, 1766). It was introduced as „*aegyptiacus* Fabr.“

7. *Cerambyx nebulosus*, Sulzer, 1761: 11 was wrongly regarded (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as available name. It was not a new name, but wrong identification of *Acanthocinus griseus* (Fabricius, 1793) as *Cerambyx nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758.

8. *Phytoecia nigricornis* var. *tristriga* Reitter, 1913 was wrongly spelled as “*tristrigata*” (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b).

9. The right date of the publication by Jakovlev (1899), was established by Kerzhner (1984: 855), and not by Miroshnikov (2004), as it was published (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b).

10. *Leptura curculioides*, Scopoli, 1772 was wrongly regarded (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as available name. It was misspelled *Cerambyx curculionoides* Linnaeus, 1760 as: “*Leptura curculioides* Linn.”

11. *Phytoecia (Helladia) alziari* (Sama, 1992b) was describe as *Helladia*, but not in *Phytoecia* as it was accepted (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b).

12. *Callidium lusitanicum* Olivier, 1790b was wrongly regarded (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as available name. It was misspelled *Cerambyx lusitanus* Linnaeus, 1767.

13. *Parmenopsis* Ganglbauer, 1882 was wrongly regarded as unavailable (Miroshnikov, 2011a), because no species were originally mentioned in.

14. The reference to Harrer (1784) is:

Harrer G. A. 1784: *Beschreibung derjenigen Insecten, welche **Herr D. Jacob Christoph Schäffer** in CCLXXX ausgemahlten Kupfertafeln unter dem Titel: Icones Insectorum circa Ratisbonam indigenorum ehemals in drey Theilen herausgegeben hat. Theil I Hartscha**l**ige Inse**c**ten*. Regensburg: Kayserischer Verlag, 328 pp.

It was shown (Miroshnikov, 2011a; Miroshnikov, 2011b) as:.

«Harrer G. A. 1784: Beschreibung derjenigen Insecten, welche D. Schaefer in CCLXXX ausgemahlten Kupfertafeln unter dem Titel: Icomes Insectorum circa Ratisbonam indigenorum in 3 Theilen herausgegeben hat. Theil 1. Hartscha**l**ihe Insek**t**en ...»

15. The article by Miroshnikov & Lobanov (1990) was published in Russian, and English translations of the titles were not accepted in the Catalog, so the reference must be arranged as:

Miroshnikov A. I. & Lobanov A. L. 1990: Novyy vid zhukov-drovosekov roda *Purpuricenus* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) iz Afganistana. *Vestnik Zoologii* 1990 (5): 15-18.

#739

Leptura subtilis Bates, 1884 was originally recorded for Kuriles by H.Kôno (1936: 32 as *Strangalia* – “Ins. Shikotan”). The record was repeated by Krivolutzkaya (1973) and Lobanov et al. (1981), but ignored by Tsherepanov (1979). Then the species was recorded once more for Shikotan by Krivolutzkaya and Lobanov (Cherepanov, 1996) without any comments and for Far East Russia by Löbl and Smetana (2010).

In fact the species is known up to now from Central Honshu and Kyushu only. According to N.Ohbayashi (personal message, 2011) the old record for Shikotan was based on misidentification. It must be excluded from Russian fauna.

#740

Murzinia Lazarev, 2011 (with *M.karatauensis* Lazarev, 2011) was described from Kazakhstan (Kzyl-Orda Region, Chiili District, North Karatau Ridge, Daut Mountain) after a single female (S.Murzin's collection, Moscow) with a row of semierect strong setae along ventral side of 3rd-4th antennal joints.

The animal is very similar to African *Ethiopiochamus ruspator* (Fabricius, 1781). So, most probably *Ethiopiochamus* Dillon & Dillon 1961 = *Murzinia* Lazarev, 2011, and the specimen from Murzin's collection, was supplied with wrong label.

#741

The record of *Ropalopus lederi* for European Turkey (Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 155) could be just a misprint, as no such records were published before. The taxon absent in the list of the area (Özdikmen, 2010).

According to Sama (1996: 106) a record of *Ropalopus lederi* for Anatolia (Adlbauer, 1992: 495 - Merzifon) was connected with *R. sculpturatus* (Pic, 1931), but the taxon was recorded for "Türk. Armenien" by Plavilstshikov (1940: 255, 682). The occurrence of the species in NE Turkey seems to be very probable as it is not too much rare in South Georgia and Armenia.

#742

Four new subgenera were proposed for *Chlorophorus* [only type species were included in each taxon]:

Immaculatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 536 (type species: *Chlorophorus kanoi* Hayashi, 1963) – "Apex of each elytron truncate and extended into an angle on the outer edge; elytra uniform without any contrasting spot or stripe."

Perderomaculatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 537 (type species: *Cerambyx sartor* Müller, 1766) – "Apex of each elytron truncate; elytra with distinctly contrasting thin stripes; each elytron without a distinct spot at the shoulder."

Humeromaculatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 537 (type species: *Cerambyx figuratus* Scopoli, 1763) – "Apex of each elytron truncate; elytra with distinctly contrasting thin stripes; each elytron with a distinct spot at the shoulder."

Crassofasciatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 538 (type species: *Callidium trifasciatum* Fabricius, 1781) – "Apex of each elytron rounded; elytra with distinctly contrasting thick strips (or rarely like spots)."

Chlorophorus s.str. is characterized by two characters: "Apex of each elytron truncate and extended into an angle on the outer edge; elytra with distinctly contrasting thick spots or stripes."

The existence of several more or less distinct groups of species inside *Chlorophorus* is evident, but the separation shown above does not look good enough. The proposed distinguishing characters often can not be used; for example the structure of elytral apex in *Ch. sartor* is about same as in *Ch. figuratus*. The presence or absence of a spot at the shoulder often varies inside one species.

The study of the shape of everted and inflated endophalus is extremely desirable. That method gave extraordinarily beautiful results inside old genus *Plagionotus* and in Dorcadionini.

Anyway a provisional placement of available taxa among new names could be proposed on the base of type species:

Ch. (*Immaculatus*):

varius (Müller, 1766)

hrabovskyi Kratochvil, 1985

elaeagni Plavilstshikov, 1956

faldermanni (Faldermann, 1837)

obliteratus (Ganglbauer, 1889)

simillimus (Kraatz, 1879)

herbstii (Brahm, 1790)

Ch. (*Humeromaculatus*):

figuratus (Scopoli, 1763)

navratili Holzschuh, 1981

japonicus (Chevrolat, 1863)

motschulskyi (Ganglbauer, 1887)

diadema (Motschulsky, 1854)

tohokensis Hayashi, 1968

Ch. (*Perderomaculatus*):

sartor (Müller, 1766)

#743

Rhaesus Motschulsky, 1875 was recently placed (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) placed in the tribe Remphanini Lacordaire, 1868. Before (Bousquet et al., 2009) Remphanina Pascoe, 1869 was accepted as a subtribe in Macrodoniini, as – “Remphanides Lacordaire, 1868: 56, 103 (based on *Remphan* Waterhouse, 1835). **Nomen nudum**. Comment. This name is unavailable under Article 11.7.2 (not subsequently latinized and attributed to Lacordaire 1868 [1869]).”

#744

According to Tamutis et al. (2011), several species were (or could be) recorded for Lithuania on the base of wrong determinations and absent (or rather probably absent) in the Republic:

Stictoleptura fulva (as *Paracorymbia*) [neither in Poland and Belorussia]

Anastrangalia dubia

Leptura aurulenta

Isotomus comptus

Isotomus speciosus

Clytus rhamni

Acanthocinus reticulatus

Leiopus femoratus

Tetrops starkii

#745

Cortodera tatianae Miroshnikov, 2011e was described from Nakhichevan Republic (Paraga env., not far from Ordubad, 1957) on the base on a single female (collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University). The specimen is similar to *C. transcaspica*, but differs by shorter antennae, obliterated temples, another character of elytral punctation and other characters.

The populations of *C. transcaspica* from Kopet-Dag and Transcaucasia seem to be parthenogenetic – no males known. While many males are known in several populations of *C. transcaspica* (“var. *persica*” Plavilstshikov, 1936: 291, 539 – described from Astrabad [now Gorgan]) from South Iran (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net): Fars, Dasht-e Arjan, 29°39'40"N, 51°59'E.

The taxonomic rank of each parthenogenetic population is hardly to be determined. Each is usually more or less peculiar morphologically. Possibly the best way is the acceptance of each one as a separate subspecies (Danilevsky, 2012d: 96). The population of *C. transcaspica* from Nakhichevan (Buzgov) was already described as *Cortodera lobanovi* Kaziutshitz, 1988 – the name was regarded (Danilevsky, 1992c; Löbl & Smetana, 2010) as a synonym of *C. transcaspica*. *C. lobanovi* Kaziutshitz, 1988 was forgotten by Miroshnikov (2011e) and not mentioned at all in his publication. Possibly Iranian populations could be accepted as *C. t. persica* Plavilstshikov, 1936; population from Nakhichevan – as *C. t. lobanovi* Kaziutshitz, 1988; several populations from

Armenia could be preliminary joined to *C. t. lobanovi*, which definitely penetrates to neighbor areas of Iran and Turkey. Each known population of *C.transcaspica* is characterized by strongly individual variability (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net).

One female (4 km SE Gasmalyan 1600m, 18.5.2012) and 2 females (5 km SE Gasmalyan 1650m, 19.5.2012) of *Cortodera transcaspica* were collected by A.Miroshnikov (personal message, 2013) in Talysh Mountains. Three females of *Cortodera transcaspica* were collected nearby same year by S.Kakunin (personal message, 2013). The taxonomic rank of the local population is not clear. A photo by S. Kakunin of a female (4-5 km SE Gasmalyan, 1600-1650m, 19.05.2012) can be seen in: <http://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/cortracc.htm>

According to Miroshnikov (2013b) three females were collected by him (Gasmalyan, 1630–1700m, 38°38'N, 48°22'E, 18-19.5.2012).

#746

Fallacia elegans was recorded for European Turkey by Özdikmen (2008: 19): Demirköy env. - on the base of Kurzawa personal communication.

A female of *Fallacia elegans* with totally black elytra was described (Miroshnikov, 2011f) from NW Caucasus.

#747

Two females of *Demonax savioi* (Pic, 1924) [see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net] were collected by Sergey Ivanov (Vladivostok) in Khasan District of Primorie Region: Khasan env., Mt. Golubinyi Utes 12-14.06.2009 and Vityaz env. 12-14.06.2010 (personal message with photos, 2011). The species was described (as *Clytanthus*) from Shanghai and is widely distributed in China. The name seems to be never published for Korea, but the species was recorded for North and South Korea under the wrong name *Demonax transilis* Bates, 1884 by Lee (1982, 1987) and by Löbl & Smetana (2010). A pair of *Demonax savioi* (Pic, 1924) was collected by S.Murzin in North Korea [see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net]. One male from South Korea is preserved in my collection. Both species must be in vicariant relations, so Japanese *Demonax transilis* Bates, 1884 must absent in the mainland. *Demonax savioi* was recorded (as *Rhaphuma*) by Hubweber et al. (2010) for China only.

#748

According to Danilevsky (2012: 119-121) the taxon, traditionally known under the wrong name “*Parmena pubescens* (Dalman, 1817)” must be accepted with the valid name *Parmena pilosa* Brullé, 1832 (described from “Moree”).

The taxonomy of “*Parmena pubescens* - group” accepted in the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010):

***algorica* Laporte, 1840: 485 E: IT SP N: AG MO TU**

minuta Pic, 1891b: 29

and

***pubescens pilosa* Brullé, 1832: 260 E: AL BH CR GR IT SL**

hirsuta Küster, 1846b: 95

***pubescens pubescens* Dalman, 1817b: 176 (*Lamia*) E: FR IT MA N: LB**

inclusa Mulsant, 1862: 242

dahlia Mulsant, 1862: 245

and

***solieri breuningi* Vives, 1979: 156 E: SP**

was based in general on the publication by Sama (1985):

***pubescens* ssp. *algorica* Laporte, 1840**

***pubescens* ssp. *breuningi* Vives, 1979**
***pubescens* ssp. *pilosa* Brullé, 1832**
***pubescens* ssp. *pubescens* (Dalman, 1817)**

The main mistake of that system was the fact, that *Lamia pubescens* Dalman, 1817 was described from “Algier”!

So, keeping the present Catalog’s taxonomy, several valid names must be changed:

***pilosa pilosa* Brullé, 1832: 260 E: AL BH CR GR IT SL ?UK**
hirsuta Küster, 1846b: 95
***pilosa inclusa* Mulsant, 1862: 242 E: FR IT MA N: LB**
dahlia Mulsant, 1862: 245
***pontocircassica* Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 289 E: AB AR GG ST TR UK**
***pubescens* Dalman, 1817b: 176 (*Lamia*) E: IT SP N: AG MO TU**
algorica Laporte, 1840: 485
minuta Pic, 1891b: 29
***sericata* Sama, 1996c: 104 A: TR**
***slamai* Sama, 1986: 23 E: GR (Kríti, Rodos) TR**
***solieri breuningi* Vives, 1979: 156 E: SP**

Parmena pilosa pilosa (as *P. pubescens*) was recorded for West Ukraine (Mukachevo env. 16.6.1932) on the base of a single specimen by Heyrovsky (1951: 51). The record was accepted by Lobanov et al. (1981: 792; 1982: 261). The species was also mentioned for Ukrainian fauna by Zahaikevitch (1991) and Bartenev (2009) with the reference to Fasulati (1959).

Most probably the species absent in Ukraine, as it is not known from Slovakia, Rumania or Bulgaria. The eastern most localities of *P. pilosa* are known from Balkans.

#749

Cortodera alpina is represented in Armenia by two distinct subspecies. The eastern one – *C. a. umbripennis* Reitter, 1890 - is parthenogenetic with usual domination of black females, though females with yellow elytra are known from all populations (Armenia: Sisian pass, Megri pass; Nakhichevan Republic of Azerbaidzhan: Ordubad environs [type locality], Bichenek environs, Buzgov environs). The taxon must penetrate in Iran.

Most part of Armenian Republic is the area of *C. a. armeniaca* Pic, 1898 – amphigenetic subspecies with equal number of males and females in all populations (Danilevsky, 2012d: 94). Males are always black. Females with yellow elytra are usually more numerous, though females with black elytra are known in all populations. The lectotype (designated by Danilevsky, 2012d: 95) of *C. a. armeniaca* Pic, 1898 [preserved in Pic’s collection in Paris] is a female with black elytra (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) with the label: “Caucasus/Armen Geb./Leder. Reitter”.

All females with black elytra of *C. a. umbripennis* (about hundred of specimens available) have totally black anterior femora. More over females with yellow elytra also often have totally black anterior femora.

The lectotype of *C. a. armeniaca* Pic, 1898 has yellow spots on internal side of anterior femora, as the most part of black females of Armenian amphigenetic subspecies. That is why its name must be *C. a. armeniaca* Pic, 1898. Black females from Biurakan environs are most similar to the holotype, so Biurakan could be accepted as its type locality. Other populations are known from Khosrov Reserve, Mt. Arailer, Takerlu, Agveran, Lchashen, Tzovagiukh, Semenovka, Ashotzk (before Gukasian), Akhuryan river valley (several hundreds of specimens available). The taxon must penetrate in Turkey.

#750

According to Danilevsky (2012a):

Stenurella s. septempunctata (Fabricius, 1793) = *S. s. suturata* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1858) – described "Du Péloponèse".

Stenurella septempunctata ssp. *latenigra* (Pic, 1915e) described from "Asie Mineure" is distributed in South-East Bulgaria, European Turkey, Anatolia and Transcaucasia

Stictoleptura s. scutellata (Fabricius, 1781) = *Leptura scutellata* var. *ochracea* Faust, 1878.

Leptura subtilis Bates, 1884 must be excluded from Russian fauna.

Leptura (Pachytodes) erratica race *bottcheri* Pic, 1911 = *Pachytodes orthotrichus* (Plavilstshikov, 1936), **syn. nov.**; so, the valid name of the species is *Pachytodes bottcheri* (Pic, 1911).

Rhamnusium testaceipenne Pic, 1897 is a valid name.

Nothorhina punctata (Fabricius, 1798) is a valid name.

Clytus rhamni temesiensis (Germar, 1824) is a valid name.

Plagionotus detritus caucasicola Plavilstshikov, 1936 is a valid name.

Xylotrechus (subgen. *Rusticolytus* Vives, 1977) is accepted.

Molorchus minor fuscus absent in Russia.

Acanthocinus carinulatus absent in European Russia.

Four subspecies are accepted in *Monochamus galloprovincialis*: *M.g.cinerascens* Motschulsky, 1860, *M.g.galloprovincialis* (Olivier, 1795), *M.g.pistor* (Germar, 1818), *M.g.tauricola* Pic, 1912.

Phytoecia (subgen. *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1864), *Ph.* (subgen. *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1862) and *Ph.* (subgen. *Pilemia* Fairmaire, 1864) are accepted.

#751

Dorcadion glycyrrhizae chvilini Danilevsky, 2012: 46 close to *D. g. androsovi* Suvorov, 1909 is described from Aktolagay mountains (NW Kazakhstan: 47°30'N, 55°07'E).

#752

The records of *Purpuricenus temminckii* Guérin-Méneville, 1844 for Russia and Mongolia (Hua et al., 1993) were wrong.

#753

Danilevsky (2012c):

Cortodera villosa kuvandykensis Danilevsky, 2012c close to *C. v. major* Miroshnikov, 2007, but with numerous forms with yellow elytra was described from Orenburg Region of Russia.

Cortodera villosa chvilini Danilevsky, 2012c very similar to *Cortodera villosa zhuravlevi* Miroshnikov, 2007 was described from the south-east of Volgograd Region.

The taxonomy rank is downgraded for *C. parfentjevi* Miroshnikov, 2007 and *C. zhuravlevi* Miroshnikov, 2007: *C. villosa parfentjevi* Miroshnikov, 2007, (Crimea) and *C. v. zhuravlevi* Miroshnikov, 2007 (Orenburg environs and NW Kazakhstan).

Cortodera zhuravlevi aktolagaica Miroshnikov, 2007 is accepted as *Cortodera villosa aktolagaica* Miroshnikov, 2007 (NW Kazakhstan).

#754

Xylotrechus pavlovskii was recorded for Korea (Han & Lyu, 2010).

#755

Saperda aurata Böber, 1793: 135 was most probably (Danilevsky, 2012f) the name of the species known now as *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795)

The name was discovered by Ivan Löbl, who sent me the original description (personal message, 25.01.2012). The type locality is "Tauria", "vom Dneper bis zum Salgir". *Stromatium auratum* (Böber, 1793) could be accepted as valid if nobody creates the list of 25 publications with *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795) by 10 authors for the last 50 years (ICZN Art. 23.9.1.2).

It was published as valid by Lazarev (2014). *Stromatium fulvum* (Villers, 1789) was described as *Cerambyx fulvus* Villers, 1789 (not *Cerambyx fulvus* Scopoli, 1763 - now in *Dorcadion*).

#756

Asaperda rufipes Bates, 1873 was recorded for Russian Ussuri Land (Blagodatnoe) on the base of 2 specimens by Tsherepanov (1981: 48; 1983: 207; 1985: 245) as very rare; for Far East Russia by Lobanov et al., (1982: 265) without any comments. It was also recorded for Korean Peninsula and China by Krivolutzkaya and Lobanov (in Tsherepanov, 1996: 117); for China and USSR by Hua (2002: 197). The occurrence of the species on the continent is very doubtful. The study of Tsherepanov's 2 specimens is necessary.

#757

Exocentrus fasciolatus plavilstshikovi Danilevsky, 2014c is described as a mainland subspecies of Japanese *E. fasciolatus* Bates, 1873. New synonyms are proposed: *E. tsushmanus* Hayashi, 1968 = *E. conjugatofasciatus* Tsherepanov, 1973, **syn. nov.** *E. tsushmanus* and *E. fasciolatus* were recorded before for Russia under one name: "*E. conjugatofasciatus*".

#758

Certain specimens of *Exocentrus guttulatus* Bates, 1873 from Japan and *E. ussuricus* Tsherepanov, 1973 from Russia are indistinguished.

So, preliminary, until more specimens available, all populations could be separated geographically:

Exocentrus guttulatus guttulatus Bates, 1873 - Japan

Exocentrus guttulatus ussuricus Tsherepanov, 1973 - Russia, Korea, NE China

#759

According to Shapovalov (2011a) several Cerambycidae were firstly recorded for Orenburg region: *Cortodera femorata*, *Anoplodera rufipes*, *Anoplodera sexguttata*, *Ropalopus macropus*, *Xylotrechus pantherinus*, *Pogonocherus hispidulus*., *Oplosia cinerea*, *Leiopus linnei*, *Exocentrus punctipennis*, *Stenostola dubia* Laich., *Stenostola ferrea*, *Rosalia alpina*.

#760

Kunashir Is. was included in the area of *Xylotrechus chinensis* by Fujita (2010) in his map of the species area, but corresponding materials were not listed in his article. So, up to now no evidences of the presence of the species in Russian fauna exist.

According to Fujita (2010) *Xylotrechus chinensis chinensis* (Chevrolat, 1852) absent in Japan, and only *Xylotrechus chinensis kurosawai* Fujita, 2010 is distributed from Hokkaido to Tsushima and Kyushu.

#761

According to Zoological Record (2012) 5 species were recorded as new for China ("Mongolian Plateau") by Yuan et al. (2010): *Asias gobiensis*, *Chlorophorus ubsanurensis*, *Hesperophanes heydeni*, *Leptepania okunevi*, *Xylotrechus pantherinus*. According to Meiyang LIN (personal message, 2012) only *Hesperophanes heydeni* was recorded as new for China by Yuan et al. (2010). But *Asias gobiensis*, *Chlorophorus ubsanurensis*, *Leptepania okunevi* and *Xylotrechus pantherinus* (Sav.) were mentioned by Yuan et al. (2010) as never recorded for China. In fact *Hesperophanes heydeni* was recorded for China before by Pu (1991 - Xinjiang) and by Xu et al. (2007: 65 - Alashan). *Xylotrechus pantherinus* was recorded for China ("Xinjiang") by Hua (2002: 236) without any comments.

Hesperophanes heydeni was wrongly recorded for Russia by Xu et al. (2007: 65) without any comments.

#762

Criocephalus coreanus Sharp, 1905 was described without exact locality on the base of a single mutilated female with a little different body proportions. The name was accepted as valid by Gressitt (1951), but as a synonym of *Arhopalus rusticus* by Lee (1982). *Arhopalus coreanus* was accepted for Japan (N.Ohbayashi et al., 1992; Niisato, 2007). It was recorded for North and South Korea, NE China and Japan by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

According to T.Niisato (personal message, 2012): “Two allopatric species of the genus *Arhopalus* have believed to occur in the Japanese Islands. *Arhopalus coreanus* is widespread in the island group except for Hokkaido. Another one is *A. rusticus* limits to occur in Hokkaido. Two species are barely distinguished by the elytral length (ca. 4 times the width in *A. coreanus* and ca. 5 times in *A. rusticus*) and the structure on the pronotum (more or less shiny in *A. coreanus* and dullish in *A. rusticus*). However, these characters usually show intermediate state. The above treatment is only guess based on the Sharp's description, and any previous authors have never seen the type of *A. coreanus*. I have not seen *A. coreanus* from Far East continent.”

So, *Arhopalus rusticus* = *Criocephalus coreanus* Sharp, 1905, and Japan taxon must be described as new.

#763

Anoploclera planata Swaine & Hopping, 1928: 62, described from USA (“Ayova”) was published as a synonym of *Stictoleptura rubra rubra* by Gressitt (1951). Its holotype (male – see: http://insects.oeb.harvard.edu/mcz/FMPro?-DB=Image.fm&-Lay=web&-Format=images.htm&Species_ID=26496&-Find) is indistinguishable from males of *S.r. rubra*. The name absent in all modern publications on American Cerambycidae (Linsley & Chemsak, 1976; Monne & Giesbert, 1993 and others); neither in the Catalog (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

According to L. Bezark (personal message, 2012), *Leptura rubra* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Anoploclera planata* Swaine & Hopping, 1928 (as it was stated by Gressitt, 1951). Probably there was once a small introduction, but the species is not any longer part of the new world fauna.

#764

There are 2 very old specimens (male and female in poor condition) of *Vadonia bicolor* from Lenkoran in Plavilstshikov's collections. No new specimens of the species are known from Talysh.

#765

According to Plavilstshikov (1936) *Neoplocaederus scapularis* penetrates northwards to about 46-47°N. According to Kostin (1973) the northern border of the species area goes along south part of Balkhash lake (about 45°N). Four specimens of the species were collected by A.Abramov 50km southwards Kulsary (46°30'N) on 20.4.2012.

#766

Two new subgenera were proposed for Far Eastern species (all absent in our region): *Acanthocinus* (*Acanthobatesianus* Wallin, Kwamme & Lin, 2012) and *Leiopus* (*Carinopus* Wallin, Kwamme & Lin, 2012)

#767

Stenurella sennii was recorded for Greece, Italy, Switzerland (Sama, 2010a: 58); for Czechia, Croatia (Rapuzzi et al., 2012) as very common; for Ukraine (Zamoroka et al., 2012 – Western Podolia).

The records of “*Stenurella sennii*” for Central Europe as a common species make its reality rather doubtful (only males are poorly distinguished from *S. melanura*). More over just that form with “goldish” pubescence could be originally described as *Leptura melanura* Linnaeus, 1758

from “Europa”. P. Berger (2012: 209) noticed that *S. sennii* was always observed in France together with *S. melanura*, so, the existence of the taxon is unreliable.

The pronotal and elytral pubescence (especially anterior) in specimens of *Stenurella melanura* from Bulgaria (so called “*S. samai* Rapuzzi”) is really lighter, than in specimens from European Russia or Siberia. But specimens from Germany are much closer to light specimens from South Europe (Bulgaria, Italy), than to dark specimens from Russia. So (Danilevsky, 2014e), *Leptura melanura* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Stenurella sennii* Sama, 2002.

Stenurella melanura from Russia could be separated as dark eastern subspecies.

The situation with *S. melanura* in Caucasus is not clear. Only one very old specimen from Caucasus is known to me – a male (ZMM) from Jakovlev’s collection with the label: “Cauc.”. According to Plavilstshikov (1936), it is distributed southwards to Black Sea and all over Caucasus, or according to Plavilstshikov (1948), in Arax valley and in North Armenia, but all such specimens absent in Plavilstshikov’s collection. The species was recorded (Arzanov et al., 1993) for NW Caucasus: Maykop, Mezmay, Tuskaya. According to Miroshnikov (2011c) *S. melanura* is very common in Adygeya and is distributed here all over its territory. Though according to Miroshnikov (private message, 5.9.2012), he has never seen specimens from Caucasus in spite of special search in collections of Moscow Zoological Museum and ZIN, neither a single Caucasian specimen presents in Kasatkin’s collection.

#768

Mallosia (subgen. *Eusemnosia* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012a) – type species *Saperda mirabilis* Faldermann, 1837 – was described for 4 species: *M. baiocchii* (Sama, 2000), *M. interrupta* Pic, 1905, *M. mirabilis* (Faldermann, 1837) and *M. tristis* Reitter, 1888. At least two species of the new subgenus (*M. interrupta* and *M. tristis*) do not have any good distinguishing characters from *Mallosia scovitzii* (type species of subgenus *Semnusia*) and could be regarded as its subspecies; so, *M. (Semnusia) Daniel*, 1904 = *M. (Eusemnosia) Özdikmen & Aytar*, 2012a).

Mallosia (Eumallosia) Danilevsky, 1990 = *M. (Anatolomallosia) Özdikmen & Aytar*, 2012a type species *Mallosia nonnigra* Özdikmen & Aytar, 2012a = *M. (Submallosia) Özdikmen & Aytar*, 2012a type species *Mallosia jakovlevi* Semenov, 1895). The type species of both subgenera are typical representatives of *Mallosia (Eumallosia) Danilevsky*, 1990).

#769

A big series of *Tetrops starkii* was collected by my wife Galina Danilevskaya and me in June 2012 on leaves of young rootstocks of dead *Fraxinus excelsior* killed by *Agrilus planipennis* Fairm. in Ramenskoe District of Moscow Region (Bykovo, 130m, 55°38'5"N, 38°4'E). It is the first record of the species for Moscow Region and for Central Russia. All specimens (10 males and 22 females) have yellow elytra with black apex. That pale form is dominant in Europe.

A male of *Tetrops starkii* from Tellerman Forest (Voronezh Region) collected by G. Lindeman (12.6.1960) was discovered by A. Shapovalov (personal message, 2012) in the collection of Moscow Pedagogical University.

All known (Miroshnikov, 1993) *Tetrops starkii* from Krasnodar Region (19 males and 15 females) have largely black elytra (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). The taxon was described as *Tetrops starkii aquilus* Danilevsky, 2012i.

According to Holzschuh (1981: 83): the holotype of *Tetrops praeusta* var. *vicinus* Pic, 1928 described from “Caucase” is a female of typically colored *T. starkii* with the label “Aresch” (now Agdash eastwards Mingechaur in **Azerbaijan**). Most probably *Tetrops praeusta* var. *mesmini* Pic, 1928 (“Caucase”) is of same origine because of lateral black elytral areas and light legs.

The areal map of *T. starkii* published by Starzyk & Lessaer (1978) shows one locality in Central Georgia, though no corresponding records are known. That map was the base for the including Georgia in the area of *T. starkii* by Miroshnikov (1993). But most probably Starzyk & Lessaer (1978) just reflected with that dot the record of *T. starkii* for “Kaukasus” by Horion (1974:

223). The Caucasian record by Horion (1974) was published with the reference to Heyrovsky (1955a: 315): “Kavkaz, Zakavkazi”. But Heyrovsky (1955a: 314) included “ab *gilvipes* Fald.” in his “*Tetrops starkii*”. So, the records of *T. starkii* for Caucasus and Transcaucasia by Heyrovsky (1955a), for Caucasus by Horion (1974: 223) and probably for Georgia by Starzyk & Lessaer (1978) and by Miroshnikov (1993) were connected with *T. gilvipes* (Faldermann, 1837). The reasons of the record of “*Tetrops starkii*” for Caucasus by Plavilstshikov (1932: 195) are not clear.

Holzschuh (1981: 78, 83) mentioned “var. *pseudopraeusta*” as a synonym of *T. starkii* Chevrolat, 1859a, as well as Breuning (1965: 651). In fact the name was introduced as *T. starkii* ab. *pseudopraeusta* G. Müller, 1927: 315 and so unavailable.

#770

Turkish *Dinoptera* with black thorax (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) described as *Acmaeops collaris* var. *concolor* Heyden & Faust, 1888 from Amasia, is a good species *Dinoptera concolor* (Heyden & Faust, 1888), which penetrates to Georgia (Danilevsky, 2012i). It differs from *D. collaris* by many small characters (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net): elytral punctation bigger and rougher, 2nd-4th antennal joints relatively shorter, apical joints of maxillary palpi smaller and narrower; three specimens of *D. concolor* were studied, female: NE Turkey, 5km N Sebinkarahisar, 1200m, 40°20'14.06"N, 38°26'41.89"E, 19.5-10.6.2012, J.Hron & S.Murzin leg.; male, Turkey, Ayder (User), Kackar Daglari, cca 1500m, 22-JUL-2005, T. Tichý lgt and male: Abkhazia, Sukhumi, 9.6.1982, V.Kuznetsov leg.

#771

Compsidia balsamifera Motschulsky, 1860 was described on the base of several specimens from Mongolia connected with *Populus balsamifera*. According to the original description the taxon was characterized by narrow body, small number of elytral spots and sparse elytral pubescence, which makes elytral color nearly black. In fact it was *Saperda populnea* with strongly reduced elytral pubescence. The specimens with so strong reduction of elytral pubescence as in Mongolia are known in several localities of Transbaicalia only. Just contrary strongly pubescent specimens of *S. populnea* are known everywhere in Siberia. So, a poorly pronounced Siberian subspecies could be accepted as: *Saperda populnea balsamifera* (Motschulsky, 1860) distributed in Mongolia and Transbaicalia.

Saperda balsamifera sensu Tsherepanov, 1985, 1996 (from near Novosibirsk) was contrary characterized by the strongest development of elytral pubescence with partly conjugated large elytral spots (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). That form was declared to be monofagous on *Salix* (never on *Populus*). Larvae develop inside small branches without gall-like swellings. Similarly pubescent specimens are also known from Europe.

The synonyms: “*Compsidia populnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)” = “*Compsidia balsamifera* Motschulsky, 1860” were published by Shapovalov (2013) as new.

#772

Prionus balassogloi Jakovlev, 1885a was described from “Turkestan: station Ouralskaya” (Uzbekistan, about 55km southwards Tashkent, now Akhangaran environs). *L. b. balassogloi* includes all population from Chimgan Mt. and Chatkal Ridge. It is characterized by very long and narrow antennal lamellae and relatively dense and rough pronotal punctation.

Prionus brevispinus Jakovlev, 1885a was described from “Tourkestan: Koumssane” (Uzbekistan, west of Ugam Ridge, Khumsan, 41°40'N, 69°57'E). *L. balassogloi brevispinus* is characterized (Danilevsky, 2012i) by wide and short elytral lamellae, that makes antennae rather thick; pronotum with large smooth areas. I also know such specimens from the west part of Pskem Ridge near Sidzhak, where several males were collected by Oleg Legezin (8.8.1999). Similar forms must be distributed in Besh-Aral Natural Reserve in Kirgizia and in Karzhantau Ridge in Kazakhstan. See a male from S Kazakhstan, Karatash env., Kemir-bas-tau [41°55'N, 69°39'E] in: <http://www.cerambycidae.cz/beetlespages/Lobarthr%20balassogloi%20brevispinus.htm>

#773

Distenia gracilis Blessig, 1872 (**mainland and Sakhalin**) and *Distenia japonica* Bates, 1873 (**Kunashir, Shikotan, Japan**) are different vicariant species (Danilevsky, 2012), very easy distinguished by narrow scapus in *D. japonica*. *D. gracilis* develops underground on healthy roots of living *Chosenia* (personal observation in Kedrovaya Pad) and on *Alnus*, but *D. japonica* lives under old dead bark of many different trees (personal observation on Kunashir), often together with *Eutetrappa*.

The distinguishing characters between two species are described and figured in details by Bi & Lin (2013).

#774

According to K. Hadulla (personal message with a photo, 2012 – see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net) one specimen of *Sciades (Miaenia) maritimus* was collected by Torben Kölkebeck (and preserved in his collection, St. Augustin near Bonn) in South Korea (Achasan, Seoul 02.07.2010). The species is definitely distributed in North Korea too.

#775

Stenocorus validicornis mediocris Danilevsky, 2012 (type locality – Chimgan Mt.) is described from Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and Kazakhstan and *S. v. karatauensis* Danilevsky, 2012 (type locality – Karatau Ridge) is described from South Kazakhstan (“Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net). The area of *S. v. univittatus* (Reitter, 1914) is limited to its type locality in Aksu-Dzhabagly Natural Reserve (Alatau Ridge with surrounding mountains).

Stenocorus validicornis milkoii Danilevsky, 2014e (type locality – Kirgizsky Ridge, 7km westwards Yurievka, 42°44.5'N, 74°55'E, 1100 m) and *S.v. tarbinskyi* Danilevsky, 2014e (type locality – Naryn Valley near Kazarman, about 1300m, 41°24'N, 74°01'E) are described from Kirgizia.

#776

New synonyms are proposed (Danilevsky, 2012i: 904) on the base of type study (see “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net): *Grammoptera ingraca* var. *diversipes* Pic, 1929c = *Alosterna perpera* Danilevsky, 1988c, so the valid name of the species is: *Alosterna diversipes* (Pic, 1929c).

Several specimens of *A. diversipes* were collected in Zeya District of Amur Region (personal message by N.Anisimov with photos, 22.06.2017)

#777

Phymatodes zemlinae was recorded for South Korea (Lim et al., 2013). The species was also known from China (Heilongjiang).

#778

Cortodera komarovi Danilevsky, 1996 is restored (Danilevsky, 2013b) as a species. *C.k.solodovnikovii* Danilevsky, 2013b is described from Aktolagay Ridge in Kazakhstan (47°36'40.88"N, 54°47'3.21"E). *C.k.romantzovi* Danilevsky, 2013b is described from 2 localities near Aktobe (Aktyubinsk) in north-west Kazakhstan (49°19'50"N, 57°2'55"E; 50°12'20"N, 56°13'20"E). *C.k.sarysuensis* Danilevsky, 2013b is described from Karaganda Region in Central Kazakhstan: Taldy-Manak river southwards Zhana-Arka (48°27'48"N, 71°41'15"E) and Kokshetau Mt. near Tersakan river (49°57'26.86"N, 67°33'27.42"E). *Cortodera ivanovi*, Danilevsky, 2013b is described from Emba river valley in west Kazakhstan (47°38'N, 55°57'E). *C. turgaica* Danilevsky, 1996 is upgraded (Danilevsky, 2013b) to species level and recorded from four localities in Central part of north Kazakhstan: Zharkol Lake near Arkalyk, 50°25'12"N, 67°13'26"E (type locality);

Kurgaldzhinsky Natural Reserve in Astana Region, about 50°14'N, 67°E; Naurzum Natural Reserve in Kustanay Region; Emba river valley, 15km north-eastwards the city, 48°54'N, 58°18'E.

C. turgaica Danilevsky, 1996 is recorded (Shapovalov, 2016) for the eastern most part of Orenburg Region (Svetlyi District) – first record of the species for Russia.

#779

Agapanthia danilevskyi Lazarev, 2013a was described from near Chardara in South Kazakhstan (41°16'N, 67°54'E) on the base of a single male. The species is similar to *A. villosoviridescence*, but elytra without erect setae.

#780

Several *Cortodera* taxa close to *C. kiesenwetteri* were published by Shapovalov (2012d) as subspecies of *C. kiesenwetteri*: *C. k. ciliata* Danilevsky, 2001 (East Kazakhstan), *C. k. milaenderi* Danilevsky, 2001 (Bashkiria) and *C. k. sakmarensis* Danilevsky, 2006 (Orenburg Region) [without new materials and without any reasons]. *C. k. subtruncata* Pic, 1934 (Samara Region) was regarded as a synonym of the nominative subspecies, though *C. k. kiesenwetteri* (Astrakhan) is still known after holotype only.

#781

The name *Brachyta dongbeiensis* (Z. Wang, 2003) introduced (as *Evodinus*) for the taxon from Manchzhuria - “Heilongjiang (Mifeng)” – about 100km SE Kharbin, described on the base of a single “blue-black” female, is supposed for the subspecies of *Brachyta variabilis* from Far East Russia by Shapovalov (2012d: 55). The blue color of the illustrated holotype could be in fact the result of badly printed photo of totally black specimen. But Manchzhurian fauna in general differs considerably from fauna of Russian Far East, and *B. variabilis dongbeiensis* can be a valid name for the local subspecies.

#782

Rhaphuma gracilipes was recorded for “Bukovina” by Heyden et al. (1906: 519), that was accepted by Gutowski (1992a: 82) as a record for “SW Ukraina”, but could be connected with Romania as well (Kurzawa, 2012: 67). The species was also recorded for Lithuania by Gutowski (1992: 82) and Kurzawa (2012: 66) on the base of a single specimen from E. Wróblewski collection (Kraków).

Rhaphuma gracilipes was recorded for Moscow Region (Nikitsky et al., 2013) on the base of two specimens (Nikitino of Lukhovitzky Distr.).

#783

According to Bousquet & Bouchard (2013):

Cyrtognathus “was proposed the same year by both Dejean (1835: 316) and Faldermann (1835: 431). As indicated in the “Precedence” section [10], Dejean’s name has priority.”

“[10] **Faldermann, F. 1835. Coleopterorum ab illustrissimo Bungio in China boreali, Mongolia, et montibus Altaicus collectorum, nec non ab ill. Turczaninoffio et Stchukino e provincia Irkutsk missorum illustrationes. Mémoires présentés à l’Académie Impériale des Sciences de Saint-Petersbourg par divers savans et lus dans ses assemblées (série 6) 2: 337–464.** This volume was published in August 1835 **The genera in the second catalogue (1833–1836) of Dejean’s Coleoptera collection 9** (for nomenclatural purposes, 31 August 1835) as indicated on the recto of the title page of the volume. Consequently the names in Dejean’s fourth livraison, recorded on 22 August 1835, have precedence.”

#784

According to Bousquet & Bouchard (2013):

“The name *Grammoptera* was proposed the same year by Dejean (1835: 356) and Audinet-Serville (1835: 215). As indicated in the “Precedence” section [8], Dejean’s publication has priority.”

“[8] **Audinet-Serville, J.G. 1835. Nouvelle classification de la famille des longicornes(suite). Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 4: 197–228.** This article was published in the second issue of the fourth volume of the Annales which was recorded on the 28 September 1835 by the Académie des Sciences (France). Therefore, the second part of Audinet-Serville’s work (1835) appeared **after Dejean’s fourth livraison of his catalogue recorded on 22 August 1835** and Dejean’s names have precedence.”

#785

According to Bousquet & Bouchard (2013):

The name *Strangalia* was proposed the same year by Dejean (1835: 355) and Audinet-Serville (1835: 220). As indicated in the “Precedence” section [8], Dejean’s name has priority.

#786

Two generally accepted American taxons *Saperda (Compsidia) populnea moesta* LeConte, 1850 and *S.(C.) p. tulari* Felt & Joutel, 1904 were upgraded to species level (Shapovalov, 2013). *S. (C.) gilanense* (Shapovalov, 2013) very close to *Saperda populnea* was described from Iran.

According to H. Wallin (personal message, June 2013): “Russian specimens of *Saperda (Compsidia) populnea* look different from the Scandinavian and West European specimens that actually correspond to aedeagus of *moesta* in the paper by Shapovalov!?”.

#787

Five new subgenera of *Stenurella* were proposed by Özdikmen (2013b), 3 of them are represented in USSR territory: *Priscostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013: 516 type species *Leptura bifasciata* O. F. Müller, 1776; *Stenurelloides* Özdikmen, 2013: 523 type species *Leptura jaegeri* Hummel, 1825; *Nigrostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013: 525 type species *Leptura nigra* Linnaeus, 1758.

#788

A beautiful illustrated guide on Dorcadionini of Kazakhstan and Central Asia was published (Toropov & Milko, 2013). Unfortunately the text is not always congruous to ICZN: the names of subspecies, which are absent in the region, are shown as synonyms of the species names; certain names are sometimes used as valid, sometimes as synonyms; unavailable names (aberrations or morphs) are often recorded as available, or as valid; wrong identifications and wrong spellings are often shown as available names. Geographical mistakes are so numerous, that it is impossible to mention each one (for example: “Sarepta” was located northwards Kamyshin, while in fact it is a south district of Volgograd-city; the type-locality of *D. acutispinum* is adequately written as Kopal in Dzhungarsky Alatau, but shown in the map northwards Taldy-Kurgan, where *D. suvorovi taldykurganum* is distributed; vicariant species *D. crassipes* and *D. validipes* are shown as partly sympatric – in the northern foothills of Zailiysky Alatau where *D. validipes* impossible). All localities are shown without geographical names and without references to the materials, including new and rather distant, which are hardly probable for the corresponding taxa (especially in *D. turkestanicum* and *D. tibiale*).

The interpretation of *D. samarkandiae* Breun. as a subspecies of *D. turkestanicum* is totally fantastic. In fact *D. turkestanicum* Kr. = *D. samarkandiae* Breun.

At least one species was missing: *D. holosericeum* was many times recorded for Kazakhstan and sometimes with exact localities (L.V. Arnoldi, 1952: “near Ichka Mt. [51°12'19"N, 50°15'7"E] in about 80 km westwards Uralsk”). I’ve got a specimen from near Dzhanibek (49°26'52"N, 46°51'50"E).

#789

Agapanthia dahli rubenyani Lazarev 2013 was described from South Armenia (Megri district and Goris environs) and Azerbajzhan (Zangelan environs) on the base of grey humeral elytral stripe. *Agapanthia dahli ismailovae* Lazarev 2013 (**also with** grey humeral elytral stripe) is described from Dagestan and North Azerbaijan.

Agapanthia dahli walteri Reitter, 1898, **new rank**, *A. d. nitidipennis* Holzschuh, 1984, **new rank**, *A. d. muellneri* Reitter, 1898, **new rank**, *A. d. alexandris* Pic, 1901b, **new rank**, *A. d. persica* Semenov, 1893, **new rank** and *A. d. transcaspica* Pic, 1900, **new rank** are downgraded from species level (Lazarev 2013).

Several specimens of *A. d. rubenyani* are preserved in ZIN: 1 male - "Karabakh, Bugra-Darasy, 3.5.1925, Kubasov leg."; 3 females - "Margushevan [40°19'18"N, 46°54'20"E] near Terter, Azerb. Veltishchev leg. 4.11.V.1935"

Agapanthia dahli lenkorana Lazarev, Plewa & Jaworski, 2016 was described from Talysh area of Azerbaijan. It is close to *A. d. rubenyani* Lazarev, 2013 and *A. d. ismailovae* Lazarev, 2013, but smaller and much darker.

#790

Dorcadion glycyrrhizae murati Danilevsky, 2013f is described from Atyrau Region of Kazakhstan (about 50km S Kulsary, 46°32'N, 54°17'E). The subspecies is an intermediate form between *D. g. glycyrrhizae* and *D. g. androsovi*.

D. ganglbaueri paveli Danilevsky, 2013f is described from the north part of Karatau on the base of two males (40km NE Yanakurgan, Zhideli River, 44°10'42"N, 67°38'6"E and 20km N Igelik, Kurkol River, 43°47'N, 68°3'14"E. It differs from the nominative subspecies by well developed dorsal elytral stripe.

A big series of specimens collected in sands southwards Emda (48°40'N, 57°50'E, 1-3.5.2012, A. Abramov leg.) are preliminary attributed to *Dorcadion glycyrrhizae fedorenkoi* Danilevsky, 2001 previously known after holotype only.

#791

Agapanthia dahli calculensis Lazarev, 2013d was described from NE Kazakhstan (Sibinka River, 49°40'27.56"N, 82°39'13.12"E) on the base of poorly developed antennal setae tufts.

A series of *Ag. dahli calculensis* was received by me for study from Berezovka (49°41'N, 83°25'E, 30.5.2016, K.Hodek leg.).

#792

Xylotrechus bitlisiensis S.Marklund & D.Marklund, 2013 very close to *X. antilope* was described after a single male from Turkey on the base of wider yellow stripes and convex posterior transverse elytral stripe (concave in *X. antilope*).

X. antilope from Transcaucasia has about same elytral design as *X. bitlisiensis*. So, *X. antilope bitlisiensis* is accepted (Danilevsky, 2013g) as Transcaucasian subspecies.

#793

The last 8th volume of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Löbl & Smetana, 2013) contains several new corrections to Cerambycidae 6th volume in Errata.

#794

According to Santos-Silva & Hovore (2007), *Distenia* Lepeletier and Audinet-Serville, 1828 must be accepted. The date and authorship were published on the base of Evenhuis (2003).

#795

Acanthocinus guttatus (Bates, 1873) was recorded for Russia by K.Makarov (<http://www.zin.ru/animalia/coleoptera/rus/acagutkm.htm>) on the base of two females from Kunashir: Severyanka river valley (44°20'18"N, 146°00'42"E - 44°20'02"N, 146°01'11"E),

28.7.2013, K.Makarov leg. and 1km S Dokutchaevo, (44°30'13"N, 146°09'27"E), 5.8.2013, K.Makarov & Yu.Sundukov leg. The species is widely distributed in Japan including Hokkaido.

The species was recently (Wallin et al., 2012) transferred to *Acanthocinus* from *Leiopus* [on the base of uncertain reasons] in a new subgenus *Acanthobatesianus* Wallin, Kvamme & Lin, 2012 (type species: *Leiopus guttatus* Bates, 1873).

The best natural way is probably to join *Leiopus* and *Acanthocinus* in one genus with many subgenera.

#796

Rhopaloscelis maculata Bates, 1877 was recorded for Russia by K.Makarov (<http://www.zin.ru/animalia/coleoptera/rus/rhomackm.htm>) on the base of one specimen from Kunashir: Severyanka river valley (44°20'18"N, 146°00'42"E - 44°20'02"N, 146°01'11"E), 28.7.2013, K.Makarov leg. (see Danilevsky, 2014a: 220). The species is widely distributed in Japan including Hokkaido.

#797

Acalolepta seunghwani Danilevsky, 2013h: 32 is described from Korea and Russian Far East. A single known Russian specimen (male from near Vladivostok) is figured in <http://www.zin.ru/animalia/coleoptera/rus/acaluxsi.htm>

The new species is close to Japanese *A. luxuriosa* also known from Kunashir.

A. seunghwani is replaced in Central and South China by *A. ningshanensis* Danilevsky, 2013h: 34.

#798

Agapanthia ustinovi Danilevsky, 2013h: 35 close to *A. dahli* is described from Tadzhikistan: Pamir, Poshkharv environs, 1600m, 38°24'1"N, 71°9'18"E.

#799

Ostodes kadleci Danilevsky, 1992b was described on the base of a single female. The identification of the holotype as "male" was a misprint. A correct sex was mentioned in the description.

Ostodes kadleci was recorded for South Korea on the base of two females (Danilevsky, 2013g)

Male from Korea is figured by Jang et al. (2015: 344).

#800

Stenostola ivanovi Danilevsky, 2014c close to Japanese *S. nigerrima* (Breuning, 1947b: see "Gallery" in www.cerambycidae.net) is described from Russian Far East on the base of 3 males (Mt. Sinelovka near Chernyatino, about 43°59'N, 131°29'E, 24.5-8.6.2014).

Many males and females of *S. ivanovi* were collected by S. Ivanov from 30.5. to 15.6.2015 in several localities of Russian Far East (including Partizansk environs); 14 males and 2 females were received by me from him; length of available males: 8.7-10.1mm; length available females: 10.2-10.7mm; both are totally black, very similar to males (just a little wider); antennal length same as in males, a little longer than body, or a little shorter; pronotal and elytral punctation same as in males; prothorax with same proportions as in males, a little wider posteriorly than anteriorly, as long as basal width; last abdominal sternite with shallow emargination, with fine central furrow; last abdominal tergite truncated, more convex than in males.

Stenostola ivanovi Danilevsky, 2014 from South Korea was depicted by Jang y al. (2015: 317) as *Phytoecia* sp.

#801

Brachyta variabilis shapovalovi Lazarev, 2014 was described from East Kazakhstan (type locality: Kokpekty environs).

Anoplistes halodendri kasatkini Lazarev, 2014 was described from Dagestan.

Cleroclytus (s. str.) *semirufus savitskyi*, ssp.n. was described from Mongolia [“*Cleroclytus* (s. str.) *collaris savitskyi*” was a misprint].

Cleroclytus (*Obliqueclytus* Lazarev, 2014) was described for *C. (O.) banghaasi* (Reitter, 1895) – type species and *C. (O.) gracilis* Jakovlev, 1900.

Dorcadion (*Cribridorcadion*) *cinerarium papayense* Lazarev, 2014 was described from NW Caucasus (Papay Mt., 600 m, 44°38'27"N, 38°23'43"E).

Dorcadion (*Cribridorcadion*) *gorbunovi rubenyani* Lazarev, 2014 was described from Armenia (Svarantz, 39°21'21"N, 46°12'27"E, 1880 m.).

New localities were published for *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *megriense* Lazarev, 2009, *D. (C.) laeve vladimiri* Danilevsky et Murzin, 2009, *D. (C.) indutum* Faldermann, 1837.

#802

A series (1 male and 3 females) of *Cortodera flavimana corallipes* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009 was collected by J.Hron and S.Murzin very close to the south Georgian border: “9 km E Savsat, 1600m, 41°14'11"N, 42°25'48"E, 27-28.V.2012”. It is only 20km southwards state border, so the population must penetrate to Georgia.

#803

Danilevsky (2014d): the type locality of *D. sulcipenne* Küster, 1847 was localized in Georgia near Tbilisi. The area of the nominative subspecies was shown. *D. s. demokidovi* Suvorov, 1915, **stat. n.** and *D. s. maljushenkoi* Pic, 1904, **stat. n.** are accepted. Five new subspecies are described: *D. s. plyushchi* **ssp. n.** (Signakhi environs), *D. s. gubini* **ssp. n.** (Dedoplistskaro and about 20 km southwards), *D. s. paki* **ssp. n.** (Akhaltzikhe with environs), *D. s. borzhomiense* **ssp. n.** (Borzhomi environs), *D. s. zekariense* **ssp. n.** (Zekari Pass). The area of *D. s. argonauta* Suvorov, 1913 is adjusted.

#804

One female of *Eutetrappa ocelota* (Bates, 1873) was collected in Kunashir Is. (<https://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/eutocekm.htm>).

Nietzscheana plutenkoi Zubov, 2014, **gen. et sp. nov.** was described from Ananyevka River of Chernye Mountains in Nadezhdinsky District of Primorsky Region on the base of a single male with appendages on anterior and middle claws.

The author mistakenly declared the uniqueness of claw structures of a new genus in Saperdini. Such appendages of anterior and middle claws are known for example in males of *Saperda alberti* and in males of several other Saperdini.

#805

Dorcadion dokhtouroffi was recorded (Toropov, Milko, 2013: 13) for the most north-eastern point of Tadzhikistan (Chatkal Ridge): “Aktash riv. near Punuk vill. [40°52'N, 70°37'42"E], 10.04.1985, S. Ovtchinnikov leg.”.

#806

A series of specimens of *Psilotarsus brachypterus hemipterus* (Motschulsky, 1845) from Asian (Transurals) part of Orenburg region was recorded by Shapovalov (2012d: 47): Akoba of Akbulak District.

Psilotarsus heydeni alatauensis Danilevsky, 2014e: 54 is described from Kazakhstan (Zailiysky Alatau, “Bachtar” [?]).

#807

Genus *Brachyta* is divided in three subgenera including:

Brachyta (*Fasciobrachyta* Danilevsky, 2014e: 113 type species: *Leptura bifasciata* Olivier, 1795)

Brachyta (*Variobrachyta* Danilevsky, 2014e: 117 type species: *Leptura variabilis* Gebler, 1817)

#808

Cortodera kazaryani Danilevsky, 2014e is described from West Armenia (Shirak) near Georgien border: Bavra, 2100m, 41°7'6"N, 43°48'32"E; Saragyukh, 2240m, 41°8'38"N, 43°50'15"E; Torosgyukh, 40°56'1"N, 43°52'23"E; Tsogamarg, 40°56'53"N, 43°51'22"E.

#809

Cortodera colchica is accepted (Danilevsky, 2014e) with 13 subspecies:

Cortodera colchica erevanica Danilevsky, 2014y (t.l. – Mt. Arailer, 40°24'N, 44°27'E, 1900-2500m) is widely distributed in Armenia: Khosrov Reserve and westwards.

Cortodera colchica dilizhanica Danilevsky, 2014e is described from Dilizhan environs.

Cortodera colchica deyrollei Pic, 1894 is accepted for Georgia: Persati, Sairme, Borzhomi, Bakuriani, Mtskheta.

Cortodera colchica ponomarenkoi Danilevsky, 2014e is described from West Azerbaijan: Shaumyanovsk (Ashagy-Agdzhakent - 40°25'20"N, 46°33'36"E).

Cortodera colchica pseudalpina Plavilstshikov, 1936 is accepted for Svanetia (Georgia).

Cortodera colchica aishkha Danilevsky, 2014e is described from North-West Caucasus (Aishkha Mt. near Krasnaya Polyana).

Cortodera colchica psebayensis Danilevsky, 2014e is described from North-West Caucasus (Psebay environs).

Cortodera colchica murzini Danilevsky, 2014e is described from North Caucasus (Teberda environs).

Cortodera colchica bulungensis Danilevsky, 2014e is described from North Caucasus (Bulungu environs, 43°15'N, 43°08'E, Kabardino-Balkaria).

Cortodera colchica ossetica Danilevsky, 2014e (t.l. – Mamisson Pass, Adaykomdon River) described from North Caucasus (North Ossetiya).

#810

The genus *Taiwanocarilia* Hayashi, 1983 (type species *Gaurotes ater* Tamanuki, 1942) was based on a single female from high Taiwan mountains. It became clear after the description of males (Ohbayashi & Chou, 2014): *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863 = *Taiwanocarilia* Hayashi, 1983. So, *Cortodera atra* (Tamanuki, 1942) is the first representative of the genus in Taiwan.

#811

Shapovalov (2014):

Xylotrechus (*Kostinicytus*) *a. arnoldii* Kostin, 1974 was accepted as being known from type locality only (Akmola Region, Kokshetau Mt., Tersakan river) – one pair available.

X. (*K.*) *a. tenebrosus* Shapovalov, 2014 was described from Kumsagyz, 46°57'55.5"N, 61°29'7.7"E (near Aral see) on the base of 2 males.

X. (*K.*) *katerinae* Shapovalov, 2014 was described as being known from Ili river valley (type-locality Bakanas) and Syr-Darya river valley (Chiili); probably also from near Chimkent (Bugun) and Alakol Lake.

#812

According to Roguet (2013) *Sciades* Pascoe, 1864 is a junior homonym of *Sciades* Müller & Troschel, 1849 (Vertebrata, Siluriformes, Ariidae), so the valid name of the genus is *Miaenia* Pascoe, 1864.

#813

Conizonia Subgenus *Conizonioides* Özdikmen, 2015a: 50 (type species *Conizonia kalashiani* Danilevsky, 1992) was introduced for two species (including *Conizonia anularis* Holzschuh, 1984).

#814

Several species were published for South Korea by Jang et al. (2015): *Encyclops macilentus*, *Enoploderes bicolor*, *Grammoptera coerulea*, *Leptura thoracica*, *Atimia nadezhdae* (as *Atimia* sp.), *Nysina insularis*, *Ceresium sinicum*, *C. flavipes*, *Purpuricenens spectabilis*, *Ropalopus signaticollis*, *Phymatodes mediofasciatus* (as *Poecilium albicinctum*), *Xylotrechus incurvatus incurvatus*, *Apomecyna naevia naevia*, *Agapanthia alternans*, *Olenecamptus cretaceus*, *Pseudanaesthetis langana*, *Quasimesosella ussuriensis*, *Exocentrus marginatus* (as *Ex. fisheri*), *Ex. testudineus*, *Ex. galloisi*, *Acanthocinus sachalinensis*, *A. orientalis* (+ “*A. griseus*”), *Rondibilis coreana*, *Pareutetrappa eximia*, *Oberea scutellaroides* (as *O. morio*), *O. coreana*, *O. oculata*, *O. tsuyukii*, *O. infranigrescens*,

Several species were published only for North Korea by Jang et al. (2015): *Gnathacmaeops pratensis* (as *Acmaeops*), *Euracmaeops smaragdulus* (as *Acmaeops*), *Cornumutilla quadrivittata*, *Xestoleptura baeckmanni*, *Tetropium gracilicorne*, *Callidium violaceum*, *Xylotrechus altaicus*, *X. adpersus*, *Clytus aietoides*, *Plectrura metallica*.

Chloridolum (Leontium) viride was not recorded for North Korea.

#815

First records for Kaliningrad Region (V.I. Alekseev et al., 2015):

Phymatodes alni (L.), *Ropalopus macropus* (Germ.), *Stenostola dubia* (Laich.), *Tetrops starkii* Chev.

#816

First records for Mordovia:

Egorov, Ruchin, 2012: *Alosterna ingrica*, *Phytoecia pustulata*.

Egorov, Ruchin, 2013: *Rhamnusium bicolor constans* [as *Rh. gracilicorne*], *Euracmaeops angusticollis* [as *Acmaeops*], *Euracmaeops marginatus* [as *Acmaeops*], *Evodinellus borealis*, *Xylotrechus capricornis*, *Cyrtoclytus capra*, *Aegomorphus obscurior*.

Egorov, Ruchin, 2014: *Callidium coriaceum*, *Exocentrus lusitanus*, *Agapanthia cardui*.

#817

First record of *Grammoptera ruficornis* for North-West Caucasus: 3 males were collected by me near Novorossiysk (above Gayduk, 460m, 44°47'52"N, 37°44'E, 15 and 19.5.2015) on *Crataegus* flowers.

All specimens with reddish bases of all femora and of 3rd–9th antennal joints. New locality makes more real the records of the species for East Ukraine and Rostov Region. Caucasian population is preliminary attributed to the nominative subspecies.

#818

Dorcadion glycyrrhizae eugenyi Abramov, 2015 was described from Biguly Sands in NW Kazakhstan (“W Kazakhstan, 55km E Zhympty, N 50°09.404'/E 053°25.736', 75m”). It is a very typical large sandy form with wide white elytral stripes, red first antennal joint and legs. No similar population is known nearby, because Biguly Sands are strongly isolated inside clay steppe.

#819

A new subgenus *Phytoecia* (*Coptosiella* Kasatkin, 2015a: 127 - type species *Phytoecia antoniae* Reitter, 1889) was described with a single species Ph. (*C.*) *antoniae* Reitter, 1889a on the base of external characters and endophallus.

#820

Stenocorus vittatus Fabricius, 1801 - (a synonym of *Xystrocera globosa* – see Santos-Silva, 2015) is a senior homonym of *Stenocorus vittatus* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1842). According to the Art. 23.9.5 of ICZN (1999) the name can not be changed without Commission (both names were not considered as congeneric after 1899).

#821

Dorcadion cinerarium novorossicum Lazarev, 2015: 1109 is described on the base of a big series from near Novorossiysk (Gaiduk environs, 445m, 44°48'6''N, 37°43'26''E). The new taxon is close to its eastern neighbour *D. c. veniamini* Lazarev, 2011 (only 13 km westwards along Markhotkh Ridge), but males and females are always totally pubescent.

#822

Parandra caspia Ménétériés, 1832 was recorded for Nagorno-Karabakh by Ghredjyan & Kalashian, 2015.

#823

Ropalopus (Prorrhopalopus) speciosus Plavilstshikov, 1915 (“Cheonmi-ri, Yanggu-gun, Gangwon-do,” and “Namjeon-ri, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do”) and *Phymatodes (Poecilium) ermolenkoi* Tsherepanov, 1980 (“Mt. Bokgye-san, Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do”) were recorded for South Korea by Oh & Jang (2015).

#824

Conizonia georgiana (Navrátil & Rozsival, 2016) was described (as *Coptosia*) from Georgia (4km NE of Gori, 42°N, 44°10'E, 950-1050 m). The new taxon is very close to *Conizonia kalashiani* Danilevsky, 1992b from Armenia and could be conspecific to it. The body proportions are same (published photos are a little deformed – in fact both specimens are more elongated), body size is same, the proportions of antennal segments are same. The only different character I see: prothorax in *C. georgiana* is a little widened anteriorly, in *C. kalashiani* it is a little widened posteriorly. But it can be connected with individual variability.

#825

J.Thomson (1860: 60) was not an author of the genus *Nupserha*. He just used the name *Nupserha* Chevrolat, 1858: 358 [type species *Saperda fricator* Dalman, 1817, designated by Desmarest, 1860: 326] (see http://lully.snv.jussieu.fr/titan/sel_genre2.php)

#826

Ph. (s.str.) marki Danilevsky, 2008 was described on the base of a single female with deformed antennae. Now (February, 2016) I've received for study from Karel Hodek 14 *Ph. marki* (5 males, 9 females) collected in June (2012-2014) on Aragats Mt. in Armenia. Males are very similar to females with same color and about same antennal length: a little longer or a little shorter than body. Legs are usually much lighter, than in the holotype; femora nearly totally red, usually only apices of middle and hind femora are black. *Ph. marki* differs from *Ph. icterica* by shorter (and smaller) body, shorter antennae, central antennal joints can be reddish, wider pronotal yellow stripe, rounded elytral apices, smaller elytral punctation; body length in males: 6.8-8.8 mm, in females: 7.5-8.7mm.

A photo of *Ph. marki* collected in Georgia (Vashlovani, 41°15'03.2"N, 46°25'55.3"E, 615m, 5km SW of Kasristskali, 20.5.2015, P.Turek leg.) was sent to me by Pavel Turek.

#826

Angalyptus simplicicornis can be up to 13 mm (female with distinct spine on 3rd antennal joint and with typical elytral design – Krasnodar Reg., Babuk Aul [270m, 43°53'27"N, 39°49'11"E], 23.5.1990, A.Shamaev leg.). Other specimens from same locality can be without any antennal spines or with distinct spines on 3rd – 5th joints. Males and females with many antennal spines were collected by me near Manglisi (Georgia) among specimens with the spines on 3rd antennal joints only.

#827

The type locality of *Brachyta interrogationis* (Linnaeus, 1857) is accepted (Lazarev, 2016a) to be situated in Scandinavia. The area of the nominative subspecies *B. i. interrogationis* is limited by Scandinavian Peninsula. *B. i. russica* (Herbst, 1784) is accepted (Lazarev, 2016a) for European Russia (without northern Urals with neighbor areas), West Siberia (including Altay) and Kazakhstan. *B. i. zubovi* Lazarev, 2016a is described from northern Urals with neighbor areas.

One very light female of *B. i. russica* (Herbst, 1784) was collected near Kemerovo

#828

Brachyta i. interrogationis (Linnaeus, 1857) must be represented in Russia (North Karelia), because it is known from the border-line between Finland and Korelia (Lazarev, 2016a: “Oulanka”).

All records of *B. interrogationis* for West Ukraine (Carpathians) must be connected with *Brachyta i. gabzdili* Danilevski & Peks, 2016 described from Eastern Slovakia.

According to the elytral design of the type specimen of *Leptura duodecimmaculata* Fabricius, 1781 preserved in Fabricius collection in Kopenhagen, the beetle was collected in Far East Russia. So, the oldest name of the Far East subspecies is *Brachyta interrogationis duodecimmaculata* (Fabricius, 1781) (= *kraatzi* Ganglbauer, 1889c).

#829

Neoplagionotus bobelayei (Brullé, 1832) [as *Plagionotus* (*Neoplagionotus*) *speciosus* (Adams, 1817)] was divided in three subspecies (Özdikmen & Ali, 2016):

1. *Neoplagionotus bobelayei bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832) [as *Plagionotus* (*Neoplagionotus*) *speciosus bobelayei* (Adams, 1817)] – south Europe.

2. *Neoplagionotus bobelayei mouzafferri* (Pic, 1905g) [as *Plagionotus* (*Neoplagionotus*) *speciosus mouzafferri* Pic, 1905g] – Near East.

3. Third subspecies needs a new name, as it was published with invalid young homonym [*Plagionotus* (*Neoplagionotus*) *speciosus speciosus* (Adams, 1817)] – South Russia, South Ukraine, Transcaucasia, Turkmenia, North Iran, North Turkey: *Neoplagionotus bobelayei huseyini* Lazarev, 2016d.

#830

D. c. okhrimenkoi **ssp. n.** is described from the north of Krasnodar Region (Belyi env., 50m, 45°10'N, 37°17'19"E) southwards Kuban River as an intermediate taxon between *D. sareptanum* Kr. and *D. cinerarium* (F.), because of often presence of dorsal elytral stripes in males.

#831

Cortodera alpina psebayensis Danilevsky, 2014 (wrongly described originally as *C. colchica psebayensis* Danilevsky, 2014) and *Dorcadion sareptanum euxinum* Suvorov, 1913 are redescribed (Danilevsky, 2016b) with descriptions of females unknown before; exact type localities are precisely identified. More than 300 specimens of extremely variable (males and females can be with totally red legs) *C. a. psebayensis* were collected on *Ranunculus* flowers above Psebay (44°10'24.35"N, 40°48'E, 860m).

Dorcadion sareptanum (absent southwards Kuban Rivae in Krasnodar Region) was recognized (Danilevsky, 2016b) as a vicariant species of *D. cinerarium*; 9 males and 5 females of *D. s. euxinum* were collected near Temryuk (60m, 45°11'2"N, 37°38'35"E – type locality). The subspecies is characterized by small development of dorsal elytral stripes in males.

More than 300 specimens of *D. cinerarium sindorum* Lazarev, 2011 were collected (Danilevsky, 2016b) in about 5 km northwards Anapa (Kumatyr env., 44°56'33"N, 37°26'11,37"E, 70m – supposed type locality). Males are very stable; all with densely pubescent black elytra.

#832

Cortodera goriensis Danilevsky & Hodek, 2016 similar to *C. differens* Pic, 1898g is described from Georgia (Gori) on the base of a series of more than 170 specimens.

#833

Parmena europaea Danilevsky in Danilevsky & Hızal, 2017 is described from Ukraine and Rumania. The new species is supposed for Moldavia. The new species is similar to *P. balteus balteus* (L.); the distinguishing characters are discussed.

#834

According to Özdikmen (2017):

Phytoecia baccueti (Brullé, 1832) is upgraded from subspecies to species level on the base of overlapping of the areas of forms with and without red thoracic spots.

In fact *baccueti* Brullé is just an aberration with red pronotal spot, known from many European populations as well as from Turkey.

Ph. asiatica Pic, 1891 was described from “Akbez” and so not from Syria, but from Turkey.

Ph. nigricornis was recorded for Turkey by Bodemeyer (1900: 128).

#835

Anaglyptus mysticoides obscurissimus Pic, 1901a (Tokat – type locality and Kocaeli province) [= *amasinus* Pic, 1910a: 10 - “Amasya” = *anatolicus* Demelt, 1970: 32 - “Samsun: Kavak” = *subimpressus* Pic, 1901a: 9 - “Trébizonde”] is accepted.

So, the area of a subspecies includes Tokat, Amasya, Kocaeli, Trabzon and Samsun – about all northern Anatolia.

I don't have *A. mysticoides* from Turkey, but rather probably dark specimens represent just a rare aberration inside normal populations.

#836

Plagionotus arcuatus tastani Özdikmen, Atak & Uçkan, 2017b is described on the base of many specimens from Kocaeli province. The new subspecies is supposed to be distributed all over Turkey including its European part: “The taxon should be distributed in all territory of Turkey”. “Moreover, the records of the nominative subspecies from Georgia, Iran, Kazakhstan and Syria must be attributed to the new subspecies very likely.”

#837

Dorcadion wagneri karayaziense Bernhauer & Peks, 2016 (similar to *D. wagneri wagneri*, but much bigger) was described as a species from Türkiye, 15 km ö. Karayazı Köyçeğizgeç, ca 130 km sö. Erzurum, 2300 m.

#838

Kadyrov et al.(2016): new data on distribution, biology, and ecology of some little-known cerambycid species, collected in the western part of Tajikistan, are presented. *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is recorded in Tajikistan for the first time. The list of Tajikistan taxa is provided,

as well as photographs of poorly known species (*Turkaromia gromenkoi* Danilevsky, 2000 and *Ropalopus nadari* Pic, 1894) with images of their habitats.

The identification of *Psilotarsus turkestanicus* from Sary-Chashma (37°45'N, 69°47'E) must be confirmed – it could be a new species.

#839

Agapanthia parauliensis Danilevsky, 2017a close to *A. shovkuni* Shapovalov, 2009 is described from Golodnaya Steppe area near the border between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

A. alternans paralternans Danilevsky, 2017a 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 Danilevsky, 2017a is described from near Orenburg.

#840

According to a photo by Fardin Faizi (personal message, 10.3.2017) *Chlorophorus hrabovskyi* Kratochvíl, 1985 (close to *Ch. varius*, but with red antennae and legs) was collected in Iran (Marivan city, village Nejmar, 35°26'18"N, 46°14'23"E). Probably the local population represents a new subspecies of *Ch. varius*.

#841

A publication of *Lopezcolonia (Scalaperda)* [nomen nudum] by Shapovalov (2011a: 111) for *S. perforata* and *S. scalaris* was not followed by any comments.

#842

Saperda hosokawai Hasegawa, 2017 (type locality: Nagano Pref., Honshu, Japan) is described from Northeast Asia (Central Honshu and South Korea). It was erroneously recorded before as *S. interrupta* Gebler, 1825.

The distribution of *S. interrupta* is limited by Russia (Siberia and Far East), China (Jilin, Fujian? and Henan?), Mongolia and North Korea.

#843

Plectrura metallica was recorded for Primorie Region (Lazo environs):
<https://www.zin.ru/animalia/coleoptera/rus/plemetkm.htm>

#844

Saperda (Compsidia) populnea lapponica Wallin, Kvamme & Bergsten, 2017 is described from Sweden (Lapland, Lule lappmark, 2 km SE Kiruna, elev. 500 m), recorded for Norway and Finland; one locality is published for Russia: “Petsamo (Petjenga)”, 69°33'N, 31°14'E”, but supposed much wider area. The nominative subspecies is also recognized from Sweden, Norway and Finland, but southwards the area of *S. (C.) p. lapponica*.

#845

Several fantastic records were published for Tatarstan by Leontyev & Batkova (2016): *Dinoptera minuta*, *Leptura regalis*, *Leontium viride*, *Tetropium aquilonium*, *Pseudogaurotina exellens*.

#846

I identified as *Ph. bangi* (my collection) a single female (similar to *Ph. rufipes*) from Armenia (Garni) and a single male (ZMM) from Georgia (“Tiflis”) - see: “Gallery” in www.cerambycidae.net.

A series of *Ph. bangi* was collected by A. Rubenyan in Iranian Kurdistan (15km N Sanandaj).

Male hind coxae of *Ph. bangi* are without spines.

Phytoecia bangi Pic, 1897 was described as a species from “Mardin”. It was recorded (Pic, 1905) for “Chaldée persane: entre Tcham-i-Kaw et le Sein-Merreh”. The taxon was accepted as *Ph. rufipes bangi* by Breuning (1951: 375) for “Anatolie: Mardin, Perse: Chaldée”. The species rank was restored by Holzschuh (1975a: 103). The species was recorded and figured by Sama et al. (2007: 166, 171) for Iran (Gilan, Khuzestan, Kordestan) [figures 9 and 12 are misplaced: Fig. 12 is *croceipes*, Fig. 9 is “*bangi*”].

#847

Pogonarthron bedeli was collected in new Tadjikistan area in the centre of Aktau Mt. in 7km NW Kyzylkala (37°55'01"N, 68°34'59"E, 750m, 11.08.2017, O.Pak leg.).

#848

Pogonarthron tschitscherini brunnescens Danilevsky & Shapovalov, 2017 (Tash-Kumyr environs) and *P. t. pallidus* Danilevsky & Shapovalov, 2017 (Nayman water reserve) are described from Kyrgyzstan; ecology information included. Females of *P. t. tschitscherini* and *P. t. brunnescens* **ssp. n.** are described - the first known females of *Pogonarthron* (s. str.). The distinguishing characters of females of *Pogonarthron* (*Pseudomonocladum* Villiers, 1961) and *Miniprionus* Danilevsky, 1999 are discussed.

#849

Monochamus saltuarius occidentalis Sláma, 2017a is described from Czech Republic. The taxon must be represented in European Russia and whole European part of species area.

#850

Kariyanna et al. (2017) wrongly recorded *Purpuricenus kabakovi* for Kazakhstan, and wrongly recorded *P. indus* for Turkestan and Turkmenistan.

#851

According to Govorun & Zamoroka (2017) there were several wrong determinations in the publication by Ovcharenko & Govorun (2014) for Sumy Region (Ukraine):

a female recorded as *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* was *A. dubia* [in fact, it must be *A. reyi* - MD]

a male recorded as *Pidonia lurida* was *Anastrangalia dubia* [in fact, it must be *A. reyi* - MD]

Dorcadion aethiops was in fact *D. carinatum*

Agapanthia violacea was in fact *A. intermedia*

Oxyilia duponcheli was in fact *Phytoecia nigricornis*

Callimoxys gracilis was in fact *Oedemera* sp.

Callimus angulatum was in fact *Oedemera* sp.

Stenopterus rufus was in fact *Oedemera* sp.

Vesperus luridus – wrong record, but the specimen was lost.

#852

Paracoptosia Danilevsky, 2017b, **subgen. n.** with type species *Saperda compacta* Ménétriés, 1832, is established as a subgenus of *Phytoecia* for *Coptosia* sensu auct. nec Fairmaire, 1865. *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1865, **syn. n.**, is a junior objective synonym of *Oxyilia* Mulsant, 1863.

#853

According to Vitali et al. (2017) no Palaearctic species belong to *Aeolesthes* Gahan, 1890. *Trirachys sartus* (Solsky, 1871) is accepted.

#854

Xylotrechus (Kostinicytus) alakolensis Karpiński & Szczepański, 2018 is described from East Kazakhstan: 15 km NW of Taskesken (47°18'N, 80°36'E) on the base of a single male.

#855

Phymatodes murzini Danilevsky, 1993e was discovered in Russian Primorie Region. Two males (4.3-6.0mm) and two females (4.7-4.9mm) were received (7.1.2018) by A.Shamaev from *Vitis* twigs collected (1-10.6.2017) near Vityaz (42°36'20"N, 131°11'E) by S.Murzin and A.Shamaev.

#856

Two females of *Phytoecia (Opsilia) transcaspica* Fuchs from Kazakhstan (Sary-Taukum sands between Ily and Kurty rivers, about 44°30'N, 76°E) are represented in my collection.

#857

Corennys sericata Bates, 1884a was recorded for Kunashir Is. by Miroshnikov (2018: 17) on the base of a single male (southwestern shore of Goryachee Lake, 45°52'22"N, 145°29'11"E, 14–17.VII 2015, leg. Yu. Sundukov & L. Sundukova).

#858

The species rank for *Leptura annulais* (mainland) and *L. mimica* (Sakhalin and Japan) is accepted by Rossa et al. (2017) on the base of wing size and shape.

Same position was published by Makihara and Saito (1985), Makihara et al. (1991) on the base of elytra coloration, shape of male genitalia and female spermatheca, as well as by Saito et al. (2002) on the base of mitochondrial genome.

#859

According to A.-M. Dutrillaux & B. Dutrillaux (2018) the male sex chromosome formula of *Grammoptera ruficornis* is XY as in all Rhagiini and Oxymirini, while in Lepturini it is X0. So, the tribal position of the genus is doubtful. The genus was placed in Lepturini by Plavilstshikov (1936), Villier (1968), Löbl & Smetana (2010) and others, but to Rhagiini by Švácha (Švácha, Danilevsky, 1989: 13), Bartenev (2009: 69). Now P.Švácha (personal message, 2018) accepted *Grammoptera* inside Lepturini.

#860

According to Danilevsky (2018a):

Tetrops (Mimosophronica Breuning, 1943a), type species *Mimosophronica strandiella* Breuning, 1943 (= *Tetrops formosus* Baeckmann, 1903) is a valid name for 5 Central Asian species: *T. brunneicornis* Pu, 1985, *T. elaeagni* Plavilstshikov, 1954 (with 3 subspecies: *T. e. elaeagni*; *T. e. shapovalovi* Danilevsky, 2018a - type locality: Kazakhstan, north-east foothills of Karatau Ridge, Kyzylsu River, eastwards Birlik, 43°56'N, 67°40'E, 352 m; *T. e. plaviltshikovi* Kostin, 1973.), *T. formosus* Baeckmann, 1903b (with 4 subspecies: *T. f. formosus*; *T. f. songaricus* Kostin, 1973; *T. f. bivittulatus* Jankowski, 1934; *T. f. strandiellus* Breuning, 1943a); *T. hauseri* Reitter, 1897c, *T. bicoloricornis* Kostin, 1973 (with 4 subspecies: *T. b. bicoloricornis*; *T. b. ferganensis* Danilevsky, 2018a - type locality: Kyrgyzstan, Fergana Ridge, Arslanbob environs, 1815 m, 41°21'N, 72°57'E; *T. b. nigricornis* Danilevsky, 2018a - type locality: Kyrgyzstan, Sasyk-Bashat riv., 3 km SW Torkamysh, 1184 m, 41°35'36"N, 72°03'29"E; *T. b. oshensis* Danilevsky, 2018a - type locality: Kyrgyzstan, Osh environs); *T. hauseri* Reitter, 1897c (with 2 subspecies: *T. h. hauseri*; *T. h. kostini* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2008e).

#861

I've received (personal message by Tomas Tichy, 4.6.2018) a photo of an old male of *Gaurotina sichotensis* Danilevsky, 1988c from Korea without exact label.

#862

First records for Mordovia by Ruchin & Egorov (2018b):

Obrium cantharinum (Linnaeus, 1767)

Deilus fugax (Olivier, 1790)

Molorchus marmottani Brisout de Barneville, 1863

Rhaphuma gracilipes (Faldermann, 1835)

Clytus arietis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Pogonocherus hispidulus (Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783)

Phytoecia icterica (Schaller, 1783)

#863

A new subgenus *Pseudopilemia* Kasatkin, 2018 of the genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 with the type species *Saperda hirsutula* Frölich, 1793 is described. Four species were included in the new subgenus by its author: *Ph. (P.) hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793), *Ph. (P.) evae* D.Marklund et S.Marklund, 2014, *Ph. (P.) kruszelnickii* Szczepański et Karpiński, 2017, *Ph. (P.) konyaensis* Danilevsky, 2010. New synonyms are proposed: *Phytoecia (P.) hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793) = *Ph. (P.) buglanica* D.Marklund et S.Marklund, 2014.

Now I regard *Pilemia* as a genus as it was accepted by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

Pilemia includes two subgenera:

Pilemia (s. str.)

Pilemia (*Pseudopilemia* Kasatkin, 2018)

#864

Dorcadion (s. str.) *pantherinum ludmilae* Abramov, 2018 is described from lower Syrdarya valley ("41km E Ayteke-Bi, N45°48.551' / E062°41.834', 79m") [45°48'33"N, 62°41'50"E].

#865

The name *Agapanthia chalybea* Faldermann, 1837 is a result of wrong latinization (according to personal message by A.Smetana, 2018). It does not need to be corrected (Art. 32.5.1) as *A. chalybaea*.

#866

Agapanthia dahli kuleshovi Danilevsky, 2018b was described from Tomsk environs: Belousovo environs, 56°18'13"N, 85°11'53"E".

Agapanthia dahli iliensis Danilevsky, 2018b was described from "Kazakhstan, Almatinskaya Oblast, at the road south of Lake Sorbulak (43°33'57.65"N, 76°36'24.93"E)".

Agapanthia dahli lepsyensis Danilevsky, 2018b was described from "Kazakhstan, Lepsy river, 7 km NE Koilyk, 45°41'36.22"N, 80°17'58.94"E"; and recorded for "Lepsinsk environs".

Agapanthia lederi hodeki Danilevsky, 2018b was described from "Iran, p. Gilan, Rostamabad, 12 km W"; and recorded for Azerbaijanian Talysh area.

#867

First record (Sasaki et al., 2018) of *Saperda perforata* for Japan (Sakaeura, Tokoro, Kitami-Ciry, Hokkaido) was published. It makes probable the occurrence of the species in Sakhalin and Kunashir.

#868

Danilevsky (2018c):

Phytoecia (*Parobereina* Danilevsky, 2018c) is described with the type species: *Phytoecia vittipennis* Reiche, 1877.

Phytoecia (*Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1867) with the type species from South Africa *Saperda bohemani* Pascoe, 1858 (illustrated) is a purely African taxon.

Phytoecia (*Obereina* Ganglbauer, 1886) with the type species *Phytoecia rubricollis* P. H. Lucas, 1847 (= *Saperda melanocephala* Fabricius, 1787) is accepted as valid name.

#869

Compsocerides (with *Rosalia* inside) were accepted by Lacordaire (1869: 30). According to Plavilstshikov (1934a: 126), *Rosaliina* (= Compsocerina) is valid. Compsocerini (with *Rosalia* inside) were accepted by Gressitt (1951: 212).

The synonyms: Compsocerini Thomson, 1864: 260 = *Rosaliini* Fairmaire, 1864: 137 were argued by Dalens et al. (2010: 93). Both names were accepted as valid by Bouchard et al. (2011).

#870

According to N. Anisimov (personal message, 5.12.2018 with photos) 4 specimens of *Pseudovadonia livida bicarinata* were collected in 1996-1997 in Blagoveshchensk environs (Amur Region).

Two specimens of *Ropalopus clavipes* (collected in 1990 and 1998) in Blagoveshchensk environs (Amur Region) are known to N. Anisimov (personal message, 5.12.2018 with photos).

#871

Calcareous pupal cocoons of *Neoplocaederus scapularis* (Fischer-Waldheim, 1821) from Mangistau Region of Republic of Kazakhstan are described and illustrated (Pestov et al., 2018). The cocoons were before wrongly identified as eggs of *Varanus griseus caspius*, and were used as a base for wrong assumptions about distribution of *V. griseus* in this region.

#872

According to Fujita (2018):

Pseudalosterna elegantula misella (Bates, 1884) must be accepted.

Leptura mimica Bates, 1884 must be accepted.

Leptura (*Macroleptura*) *thoracica obscurissima* Pic, 1900 is a valid name for Japan populations and consequently for Kunashir and Shikotan.

Oedecnema gebleri decemmaculata (Matsushita, 1911) is a valid name for Japan and consequently for Sakhalin and Kuriles.

Asemum striatum subsulcatum Motschulsky, 1860 is a valid name for Russian Far East; *A. s. japonicum* Matsushita, 1933 - for Honshu; *A. s. ishidae* Fujita, 2018 - for Hokkaido, and consequently - for Kunashir.

Pachyta lamed sasakii Fujita, 2018 is described from Hokkaido.

#873

According to Danilevsky (2019):

The supposition of *Psilotrsus brachypterus pubiventris* (Sem.) for Kirgizia by Danilevsky (2014e) was wrong. New series of *Psilotrsus* from near Bishkek were identified as *P. hirticollis auliensis* Danilevsky, 2000.

The type locality of *Stenocorus validicornis* (Pic) is supposed to be in Chatkal Ridge.

Stenocorus validicornis alaiensis (Pic, 1906) from Alay Ridge (Kirgizia) is supposed to be valid.

Stenocorus validicornis shapovalovi Danilevsky, 2019 is described from Kirgizia (south slope of Fergana Ridge, Urumbash env., 1830 m, 41°12'N, 72°23'E).

Vadonia bipunctata aralensis Danilevsky, 2019 is described from Priaral'skie Karakumy (Kazakhstan, 46°30'N, 61°54'E). Formerly (Danilevsky, 2014e) the populations from the area were included in *V.b.urdensis* Danilevsky, 2014i. Similar populations from near Kapachagay and Zailiysky Alatau need better investigation.

Aromia moschata malukhini Danilevsky, 2019 (very similar to *A.m.ambrosiaca*) is described from Astrakhan Region of Russia (Dasang environs, about 46°54'N, 47°55'E). It was recorded (Chuikov & Sluvko, 2013) for Astrakhan city long before as *Aromia moschata*.

Purpuricenius kaehlerii rossicus Danilevsky, 2019 was described from European Russia (Voronezh Reg., Gribanov Distr., 10 km E Listopadovka, 51°27'40"N, 41°35'32"E).

Pseudocalamobius from Russian and Korean mainland must be identified as *P. tsushimae* Breuning, 1961c, which penetrates to China.

[The record of *P. japonicus* for Kunashir by Tsherepanov (1984) is very doubtful, as the species absent in Hokkaido. Most probably it absent in Russia. No *Pseudocalamobius* are known to me from Sakhalin.]

#874

Agapanthia (Epopetes) dahli ustinovii Danilevsky, 2013 **stat. nov.** is accepted by Lazarev (2019b).

#875

According to Vitaly (2018) *Acalolepta (Dihammus)* Thomson, 1864 is a valid name. Only one Palaearctic species is included by the publication: *A. (D.) rusticatrix* Fabricius, 1801.

#876

Two species were described from Armenia: *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) artemi* Lazarev, 2019d (Tzovagiuh env.) and *D. (C.) khosrovi* (Khosrov forest) both similar to *D. scabricolle*, but supposed to be close to *D. nobile*.

#877

Brachyta danilevskii hanabusa Hirayama, 2018b was proposed as a replacement name for *Evodinus* (s. str.) *interrogationis* f. *japonicus* Fujimura, 1956 (homonym) described from from Honshu ("Syntypes2 ♂, Mt. Tsubakuro, Japan Alps., Nagano Pref., July. 3. 1948, M. Takio leg.; 1♀, Kamikochi, Nagano Pref., July. 30. 1951, M. Okamoto leg.). The nominative subspecies described from Kunashir is also distributed in Hokkaido.

#878

Leptura akitai Fujita, 2018 (identical to *L. aethiops*) was described from South Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Etorofu-tô Is., Kunashiri-tô Is., North to Central Honshu (holotype from Mikuni-tôge (1100~1250 m), Kamikawa-chô, Hokkaido). According to Fujita et al. (2018: 245), *Leptura aethiops* absent in Japan, as well as in Kuashir, Iturup and Sakhalin. *Leptura akitai chihiroae* Fujita, 2018 was described from Central Honshu. In fact *Leptura aethiops* = *akitai* Fujita, 2018 = *chihiroae* Fujita, 2018. New synonyms were published by Danilevsky (2020e), Ohbayashi (2020), Niisato et al. (2020).

#879

According to Bousque (2016: 393):

Olivier A. G. 1795-1800: Entomologie, ou histoire naturelle des insectes. Avec leur caractères génériques et spécifiques, leur description, leur synonymie, et leur figure enluminée. Coléoptères. Tome quatrième. Paris: de Lanneau, 519 pp. +72 pls. [note: each genus is separately paginated: No. 66. Prione. Prionus (41 pp.); No. 67. Capricorne. Cerambix (132 pp.); No. 68. Saperde. Saperda (41 pp.); No. 69. Stencore. Stenocorus (30 pp.); No. 70. Callidie. Callidium (72 pp.); No. 71. Spondyle. Spondylis (4 pp.); No. 72. Calope. Calopus (4 pp.); No. 73. Lepture. Leptura (34

pp.); No. 74. Nécydale. Necydalis (10 pp.); No. 74 bis. Cucuje. Cucujus (10 pp.); No. 75. Donacie. Donacia (12 pp.); No. 75 bis. Lupère. Luperus (4 pp.); No. 76. Clai-ron. Clerus (18 pp.); No. 76 bis. Nécrobie. Necrobia (6 pp.); No. 77. Bostriche. Bostrichus (18 pp.); No. 78. Scolyte. Scolytus (14 pp.); No. 79. Bruche. Bruchus (24 pp.); No. 80. Macrocéphale. Macrocephalus (16 pp.)] [**No. 66. Prione. Prionus: 41 pp. and No. 67. Capricorne: 1-80 issued in 1795, other pages issued in 1800**].

“This volume is usually dated 1795, the date on the title page. However, due to a diplomatic and scientific mission of Olivier to the Ottoman Empire, livraison 23, which comprised about 3/4 of the volume (?starting at page 81 of Capricorne), was published in 1800.”

#880

Aromia moschata malukhini Danilevsky, 2019 was recorded for Astrakhan city by Chuikov & Sluvko (2013) as *A.m. ambrosiaca*.

#881

Chlorophorus hubenyi Viktora, 2019 (with red prothorax) is described from South Kirgizia (Chauvay, 40°8'N, 72°9'E) on the base of single female. The species could be included in the subgenus *Crassofasciatus* Özdikmen, 2011

#882

Dorcadion (Acutodorcadion) natali Abramov, 2019 close to *D. (A.) urdzharicum* Plav. was described from East Kazakhstan (“47 km SE Makanchi N 46°21.942' / E 082°14.627' 371m”).

#883

Agapanthia asphodeli (Latreille, 1804) was recorded several times for the territories of Russia, Ukraine, Moldavia, Transcaucasia and Kazakhstan. All such records need confirmations.

One specimen of *A. asphodeli* was recorded for Moldova (Ivancea) by Bacal et al. (2020). The species was recorded for Belgorod region by Prisnyj & Vorobieva (2005); Kasatkin & Arzanov (1997: 67) recorded one specimen collected in 1927 in Anapa.

One male in good condition with the label “Kaukasus, Teberda, 3.6.1924; ex coll. A.Menshikov”) is preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#884

According to Karpiński et al. (2020), two synonyms must be accepted: *Callidium insubricum* = *Callidium fischeri*.

All European populations close to *Ropalopus hungaricus* are reduced to subspecies level:

R. ungaricus insubricus (Germar, 1824) (= *fischeri*)

R. ungaricus siculus (Stierlin, 1864)

R. ungaricus boreki Rapuzzi, 2017

R. ungaricus gallicus Vartanis, 2018

R. ungaricus ossae Karpiński, Szczepański & Kruszelnicki, 2020 is described from Greece (Thessaly).

The records of the species from Spain and North Africa could be connected with new subspecies not described yet.

#885

Leptura baeckmanni Plavilstshikov, 1936 (now in *Xestoleptura* Casey, 1913) = *Munamizoa changbaishanensis* Gao, Meng & Yan, 2011 - on the basis of a male of *X. baeckmanni* Plavilstshikov, 1936 from Russian Far East and an original description of *M. changbaishanensis*.

#886

Phytoecia (Musaria) affinis m-notata Pic, 1911 is a valid name for a mountain subspecies distributed from Dagestan to about Teberda (Karachay-Cherkess republic) (published by Danilevsky, 2020e, 2020g).

#887

A photo of an old male of *Gaurotina sichotensis* Danilevsky, 1988c from Korea without exact label was sent (4.6.2018) to M. Danilevsky by T. Tichy.

#888

Politodorcadion lativittis (Kraatz, 1878b) was discovered in Mongolia (Kobd Aimak, Burgastyn-Ehniy-Undar Mts, 1800 m, 46°24'50"N, 91°13'35"E, 2013) by V. Savitsky.

#889

The genus *Parandra* Latreille, 1804, with type species *Parandra laevis* Latreille, 1802 (and not *Attelabus glaber* DeGeer, 1774 as written in the first edition of the catalogue by Lobl & Smetana, 2010) does not occur in the Palearctic region (Santos-Silva et al., 2010). *Archandra* Lameere, 1912a and *Neandra* Lameere, 1912a are recognized as valid genera names by Santos-Silva (2002).

#890

Necydalis sachalinensis Matsumura & Tamanuki, 1927 = *Necydalis sachalinensis akitai* Fujita, 2018 based on its originl description and available material from Sachalin and Russian Far East (the synonyms were published by Niisato, 2020).

Stictoleptura (Variileptura) variicornis (Dalman, 1817a) = *Stictoleptura variicornis tsuyukii* Fujita, 2018 based on its originl description and available material from Russia and Japan.

#891

According to N.Ohbayashi (personal message, 2019), *Euracmaeops angusticollis* (Gebler, 1833) is absent in Japan;

#892

Dorcadion dsungaricum var. *melancholicum* Pic, 1907e: 111 (“Même origine que la forme type”) was described as infrasubspecific, but it was used as valid by Suvorov (1913: 70) and so available (Art. 45.6.4.1.).

#893

Agapanthia soror Kraatz, 1882c was recorded for Afghanistan by Tippmann (1958).

#894

Rutpela inermis (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898a) was recorded for Afghanistan by Heyrovský (1971: 82, as *Strangalia*).

#895

Lazarev (2019b) recorded 11 taxa for Afghanistan, which were not mentioned for Afghanistan by Weigel (2010):

Miniprionus pavlovskii (Semenov, 1935b)

Pedostrangalia imberbis (Ménétriés, 1832)

Rutpela inermis (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898a)

Apatophysis margiana Semenov & Shchegoleva-Barovskaya, 1936

Osphranteria coerulescens L. Redtenbacher, 1850

Xenopachys matthiesseni (Reitter, 1907b)

Chlorophorus varius (O. F. Müller, 1766)

Xylotrechus namanganensis (Heyden, 1885)
Cleroclytus semirufus Kraatz, 1884a
Agapanthia detrita Kraatz, 1882c
Agapanthia soror Kraatz, 1882c

#896

Prionus coriarius was recorded for Morocco by Trócoli (2018).

#897

According to Lazarev (2019e), *Neocerambyx* J. Thomson, 1861 = *Massicus* Pascoe, 1867.

#898

According to Lazarev (2019f), *Saperda* Fabricius, 1775 = *Nietzscheana* Zubov, 2014; *Saperda alberti* Plavilstshikov, 1915 = *Nietzscheana plutenkoi* Zubov, 2014.

According to Danilevsky (2023), *Nietzscheana* Zubov, 2014 is a subgenus of *Saperda* with a single species *S. (N.) alberti* Plavilstshikov,

#899

Anaesthetis testacea was recorded (Bukhalo et al., 2011) for West Siberia (Durytnina northwards Tobolsk)

#900

Several subspecies of *Dorcadion scabricolle* were described by Lazarev (2020) from Transcaucasia as new or accepted after upgrading available names:

D. s. scabricolle is distributed in Georgia and penetrates to North Armenia; the population from near Akstafa (Azerbaijan) was attributed to the nominative subspecies by Lazarev (2020) without good reasons.

D. s. gegarkunicum Lazarev, 2020 from Armenia northwards Sevan.

D. s. araxense Lazarev, 2020 from Negram environs in the southmost area in Nakhichevan republic.

D. s. artsakhense Lazarev, 2020 from Shishkend environs (39°45'52''N, 46°48'09''E, 1190 m) in Karabakh Republic on the base of a single very big female.

D. s. tavushense Lazarev, 2020 from North Armenia in Idzhevan environs.

D. s. tuzovi Lazarev, 2020 from South Armenia in Megri environs.

D. s. tekhense Lazarev, 2020 from South-Eastern Armenia (Tekh environs).

D. s. vaykense Lazarev, 2020 - "Armenia, Vayk environs, 3.6 km northwards Zaritap, 39°40'11''N, 45°30'28''E, 1300 m".

D. s. buzgoviense Lazarev, 2020 from near Buzgov in Nakhichevan republic.

D. s. shakhbuzum Lazarev, 2020 on the base of one population above Bichenek in Nakhichevan republic.

D. s. modestum Tournier, 1872 ["Annenfeld" – now Shamkir in Azerbaijan] was also described as *D. s. elisabethpolicum* Suvorov, 1915 and *D. s. var. micheli* Pic, 1948 ["Aresh" now Agdash in Azerbaijan].

#901

Ropalopus femoratus (Linnaeus, 1758) was recorded for Belarus (Gomel Region) by Ostrovsky (2018).

#902

Rosalia coelestis Semenov, 1911 = *Rosalia coelestis yanagii* Fujita & Akita, 2020 (Tsushima Is.), on the base of original description. The listed differences are inside the range of individual variability of continental populations - published by Danilevsky (2020e, 2020g).

#903

Four species are recorded as new for Amur Region by Anisimov & Bezborodov (2020): *Olenecamptus octopustulatus*, *Oberea morio*, *O. scutellaroides*, *Phytoecia sareptana*. The record of *O. scutellaroides* needs confirmation.

#904

According to Danilevsky (2020e, 2020g):

Agapanthia detrita Kraatz, 1882c = *A. paki* Rapuzzi, 2012.

Asemum striatum (Linnaeus, 1758) = *A. s. ishidai* Fujita, 2018 (described from Hokkaido Is.) = *A. s. subsulcatum* Motschulsky, 1860b (accepted as a subspecies for Russian Far East by Fujita, 2018).

#905

According to Tamuis & Alekseev (2020), *Brachyta interrogationis* is not confirmed in Lithuania (neither in Kaliningrad Region), as well as *Gnathacmaeops pratensis*, *Euracmaeops marginatus*, *E. septentrionis* and *E. smaragdulus*.

Leptura thoracica “is an extremely rare or possibly extinct species in the region”, as well as *Lepturalia nigripes*, *Lepturobosca virens* and *Rutpela maculata*.

All records of *Anastrangalia dubia* for Lithuania were connected with *A. reyi* (as “*dubia reyi*”).

#906

Traditional interpretation (beginning from Heyden, 1887: 316 – “Alexander-Gebirg”) of *Dorcadion mystacinum* Ballion, 1878, as a species from Kazakhstan and Kirgizia was wrong. It was described from “Kuldsha”, but many of subsequent authors ignored original. Plavilstshikov (1958: 381) declared the records from Kuldzha as incorrect. According to Danilevsky (2012j), “The original geographical record is generally accepted as wrong”.

Recently I received from Lin Mei-Ying photos of two *Dorcadion* males from Xinjiang for determination. Both are very similar to the species from Kazakhstan and Kirgizia traditionally identified as *D. mystacinum*, and both are real *D. mystacinum*, described by Ballion from Kuldzha. So, *D. mystacinum* Ballion, is known up to now from Xinjiang only and absent in Kazakhstan and Kirgizia.

Similar species from Kazakhstan and Kirgizia needs another name.

Dorcadion mystacinum var. *capreolus* Heyden, 1887b (“Alexander Gebirg”) must be regarded as unavailable, as “its author expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” according to the Article 45.6.4. of ICZN. It was based on a female from a series of typical form.

Dorcadion mystacinum var. *ataensis* Pic, 1901c: 18 [“Aulie-Ata”] and *D. mystacinum* var. *auliensis* Pic, 1901d: 69 [“Turk.”] were both described from one population and could be regarded as unavailable (Article 45.6.4. of ICZN). But the first name was used as valid (*D. ataense*, Aurivillius, 1922a) before 1985 (Article 45.6.4.1. of ICZN), and so became available from the date of the publication. So, the name of the species is *Dorcadion ataense* Pic, 1901c.

The acceptance of *D. kusnezovi* Jakovlev, 1906b as a valid name by Danilevsky & Tavakilian (2022) was wrong.

#907

A series of *Xylotrechus ilamensis* Holzschuh, 1979 was collected by A. Zubov in Dagestan in 2021. The taxon is preliminary identified as *X. i. zuvandiensis* Lazarev, 2016c (published by Danilevsky & Tavakilian, 2022: 126).

#908

Turanium scabrum (Kraatz, 1882a) = *T. losi* Karpiński, Plewa & Hilszczański, 2021.

According to Karpiński, Plewa & Hilszczański (2021), apical antennal joint in males of *T. losi* with distinct appendage, which looks like 12th joint. Exactly same situation is in *T. scabrum* (Kraatz, 1882a).

According to Karpiński, Szczepański et al. (2021), “it will be reasonable to establish a new tribe Ropalopini”. Such taxonomy novation, as well as others (a translocation of *Phymatodes* to Clytini and so on) are not acceptable.

#909

Tetropium gabrieli was recorded for Lithuania by Lynikienė et al. (2021). The species is also known from Latvia (personal message by D. Telnov, 2021).

#910

Necydalis pennata was recorded for Amur Region by Anisimov (2021).

#911

According to Danilevsky (2021b), *Dorcadion semenovi issykkulense* Pic, 1906 = *Dorcadion bisbicostatum* Pic, 1908.

#912

According to Danilevsky (2021c), *Dorcadion apicipenne* Jakovlev, 1899b is a valid name of Chinese species.

#913

New synonyms were published by Miroshnikov (2021): *Paracorymbia* Miroshnikov, 1998 = *Maculileptura* Danilevsky, 2015; *Monochamus* Dejean, 1821 = *Murzinia* Lazarev, 2011; *Monochamus ruspator* (Fabricius, 1781) = *Murzinia karatauensis* Lazarev, 2011. The previously established synonyms were confirmed: *Batesiata* Miroshnikov, 1998 = *Pyrrholeptura* Lazarev, 2016; *Melanoleptura scutellata scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781) = *M. scutellata ochracea* (Faust, 1878), *Anaglyptus mysticoides* Reitter, 1894 = *A. mysticoides obscurissimus* Pic, 1901, *Purpuricenus neocaucasicus* Rapuzzi et Sama, 2014 = *P. caucasicola* Danilevsky, 2015, *Purpuricenus renyvona* Sláma, 2001 = *P. baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007, *Cerambyx cerdo acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1853 = *C. cerdo manderstjernae* Mulsant et Godart, 1855.

#914

Many wrong transformations were proposed by Zamoroka (2021) - see Lazarev (2024): *Xyloclytus* was upgraded to genus rank with two subgenera: *Xyloclytus* and *Ootora*.

Spinotrechus Zamoroka 2021 with a single species (type species *Clytus grayii* White, 1855).

Two synonyms were proposed: *Xylotrechus* = *Rusticoclytus*.

Xylotrecus (*Fulvotrechus*, **subgen. nov.**) - (type species *Xylotrechus stebbingi* Gahan, 1906) was proposed for two species: *X. stebbingi* and *X. smei* (Castelnau & Gory, 1841).

Teratoclytus was moved to Anaglyptini. But it has main Clytini character: “Metathoracic epimera produced over angles of first abdominal sternite and enclosing posterior coxa externally” (Linsley, 1964: 246; Villiers, 1978: fig. 963), besides elytral bases without swellings.

Perderomaculatus Özdikmen, 2011a: 537 (type species *Cerambyx sartor* Müller, 1766) was upgraded to genus level with a single species.

Chlorophorus was accepted with 4 species inside:

Chlorophorus annularis (Fabricius, 1787)

Chlorophorus varius (Müller, 1766)

Chlorophorus anticemaculatus Schwarzer, 1925

Chlorophorus annulatus (Hope, 1831)

Humeromaculatus Özdikmen, 2011: 537 (type species *Cerambyx figuratus* Scopoli, 1763) was upgraded to genus level with two subgenera inside.

Humeromaculatus s. str. was accepted with 8 species:

- H. (s. str.) muscosus* Bates, 1873
- H. (s. str.) figuratus* Scopoli, 1763
- H. (s. str.) glabromaculatus* (Goeze, 1777)
- H. (s. str.) quinquefasciatus* (Castelnau & Gory, 1841)
- H. (s. str.) miwai* Gressitt, 1936
- H. (s. str.) japonicus* (Chevrolat, 1863)
- H. (s. str.) simillimus* (Kraatz, 1879)
- H. (s. str.) motschulskyi* (Ganglbauer, 1887)

Humeromaculatus (*Viridiphorus* **subgen. nov.**), type species *Callidium herbstii* Brahm, 1790 with a single species.

Sparganophorus **gen. nov.** type species *Clytus diadema* Motschulsky, 1854 with a single species.

#915

Leiopus kharazii was collected in Dagestan by A. Petrov (personal message, 2022).

#916

Zamoroka (2012):

Two species were originally recorded for Ukraine: *Agapanthia viti* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012 (Eastern Pannonian Lowland) and *Vadonia moesiaca* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891) - Southern part of Moldavian Plateau, Western part of the Pontic Lowland [identification of specimens needs confirmation].

Oxypleurus nodieri Mulsant, 1839 was placed in Atimiini without any reasons.

Wrong records for Ukraine: *Cornumutula quadrivittata* (Gebier, 1830) is a Siberian species absent in Ukraine. Here *C. lineata* (Letzner, 1844) is represented. *Phytoecia* (*Musaria*) *rubropunctata* (Goeze 1777) is a West European species absent in Ukraine; old wrong published records could be based on specimens of *Ph. (M.) argus* (Frölich, 1793) or *Ph. (M.) faldermanni* (Faldermann, 1837).

Several wrong synonyms were accepted:

“*Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838) = *C. moldovana* Danilevsky, 1995”. In fact, *C. moldovana* has no connection with *C. flavimana*, but close to *C. tibialis* (Marseul, 1876) as *C. tibialis rossica* Danilevsky, 2001b. No evidens of the presence of *C. flavimana* and *C. moldovana* in Ukraine exist.

“*Tetropium fuscum* (Fabricius, 1787) = *T. tauricum* Shapovalov, 2007”. The holotype of *T. tauricum* strongly differs from many hundreds of known *T. fuscum*.

“*Dorcadion cinerarium cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) = *D. c. macropoides* Plavilstshikov, 1932 = *D. c. zubovi* Lazarev, 2011”, “*D. c. panticapaeum* Plavilstshikov, 1951 = *D. c. bartenevi* Lazarev, 2011 = *D. c. skrylniki* Lazarev, 2011 = *D. c. azovense* Lazarev, 2011 = *D. c. gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996 = *D. c. demidovi* Danilevsky, 2013 = *D. c. mosyakini* Danilevsky, 2021“. The new wrong synonyms were published without analyses of corresponding materials and with false statement: “ranges of some of them completely overlap”.

“*Dorcadion equestre* (Laxmann, 1770) = *D. e. vadimi* Danilevsky, 2021”.

“*Dorcadion holosericeum* Krynicki, 1832 = *D. h. ustinovi* Danilevsky, 2021”.

#917

A series of *Mesosa obscuricornis* was collected by A.V. Petrov in 1994 in Dagestan: Derbent environs in Samur valley.

#918

The name *Cerambyx taeniatus* Gmelin was based on the publication by Lepechin (1775), who really collected beetles in the West Siberia. But *L. nebulosus* absent in Siberia, where *L. linnei* is represented. So, *L. linnei* was described long ago as *Cerambyx taeniatus* Gmelin, 1790:

Cerambyx taeniatus Gmelin, 1790 = *Leiopus linnei* Wallin, Nylander & Kvamme, 2009 (published by Danilevsky & Tavakilian, 2022: 131).

The name was also used by Zamoroka (2024).

According to Kvamme et al. (2024), *L. taeniatus* (Gmelin, 1790) = *L. punctulatus* (Paykull, 1800) on the base of indirect reasons.

Cerambyx taeniatus Gmelin, 1790 was declared by Kvamme et al. (2024) as nomen oblitum, though *Leiopus taeniatus* (Gmelin, 1790) was recently published several times as valid name.

#919

According to Danilevsky & Tavakilian (2022: 133), *Agapnathia kirbyi zawadskyi* Fairmaire, 1866 = *A. kirbyi valandovenssis* Sláma, 2015b with populations from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Turkmenistan, Near East and Balkans.

Agapnathia kirbyi samai Rapuzzi & Parisi, 2022 was recorded from Iran; South Turkey from Antalia and Adana to Tunceli, Bingöl, Erzurum, Mardin, Kars and Van; Transcaucasia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia. So, the records from Georgia, Iraq, Israel and Syria were also connected with that subspecies.

#920

According to the message with a photo by S.Ivanov (Vladivostok), a female of *Coreocalamobius parantennatus* Hasegawa, Han & Oh, 2014 was collected in Ussuri Region (Mt. Sinelovka in about 40 km NW Ussuriysk) by M. Sergeev. Russian specimen is not totally similar to the Korean type series and rather probably represents another species.

#921

According to the photos (arranged by Dr. A. Mantilleri and Mr. Ch. Rivier) of the types (holotype-male and paratype-female) of *Oberea coreana* var. *licenti* Pic, 1939 ("Fei hien, 19.6.36") preserved in M.Pic's collection of Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (Paris), the specimens traditionally published as *Oberea scutellaroides* Breuning, 1947 (= *Oberea chinensis* Tsherepanov, 1985) must be identified as *Oberea licenti* Pic, 1939, so *Oberea coreana* var. *licenti* Pic, 1939 = *Oberea scutellaroides* Breuning, 1947 (published by Danilevsky & Tavakilian, 2022).

According to Mei-Ying Lin (personal message, 26.05.2022): "Fei Hien = Shandong Province, Linyi City, Feixian (Fei County)".

#922

According to Lazarev (2022), the area of the nominative subspecies *Echinocerus f. floralis* is restricted to the steppe regions of Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

Three subspecies names were accepted by Lazarev (2022) as valid: *Echinocerus floralis armeniacus* (Reitter, 1890b) - Transcaucasia and Near East; *E. f. aulicus* (Laicharting, 1784) - West Europe, West Anatolia, Siberia, Central Asia, China; *E. f. pilifer* (Reitter, 1890b) - Turkey: Amasya, Konya. *E. f. centaureus* Lazarev, 2022 was described from Greece.

#923

According to Danilevsky (2017), Georgian populations of *Parmena aurora* Danilevsky, 1980 (described from Talysh) are very close to *P. striatopunctata* Sama, 1994 (described from Artvin). Populations from Adzharia (Georgia) were accepted as *P. striatopunctata* by Danilevsky & Tavakilian (2022: 153).

Adzharian *Parmena* were described as a new species *P. batumiensis* Danilevsky, 2023.

#924

A pair of *Xylotrechus asellus* (= *grumi* Sem.) was collected (2022) by A.Petrov in Aktau (Shevchenko)

#925

According to M. Migranov (personal message, august 2022 with several photos

1. самая северная точка ареала вида у станции Юматово (54°37'26"C, 55°41'27"B 100 м)
2. гора Сусак-Тай (53°59'13"C, 55°2'55"B, 230 м)
3. Нижнетагирова (53°2'15"C, 58°11'60"B 580 м)
4. к югу от Садового (51°53'36"C, 58°12'3"B, 310м)
5. к северу от Садового (51°55'9"C, 58°12'33"B, 335м)
6. Альшеевский район в 120 км юго-западнее Уфы)

#926

Oedecnema gebleri (Ganglbauer, 1889), *Leioderes kollari* L. Redtenbacher, 1849 and *Mesosa nebulosa* (Fabricius, 1781) were recorded for Belarus by S. Saluk (2022).

#927

Purpuricenusa kaehlerii miroshnikovii Lazarev, 2023 was described from Ciscaucasia (type locality: Krasnodar env., Goryachiy Klyuch): Anapa environs (Supsekh), Maykop, Abkhazia (Tsandripsh, Gagra), Georgia (Tiflis, Mtskheta, Suram, Svanetia). All former records of *P. menetriesii* Motschulsky, 1845 for North Caucasus and Georgia were connected with *P. miroshnikovii* Lazarev, 2023.

#928

Özdikmen (2023b) upgraded *Phytoecia asiatica sublineata* Holzschuh, 1971 to species level.

#929

Many new *Clytus* subgenera were proposed by Özdikmen (2023a) on the base of pronotal and elytral design. Geneally artificial divisions often are not acceptable, sometimes are quite wrong and are here modified.

#930

Obrium brevicorne Plavilstshikov, 1940 was newly recorded from Shaanxi, China by Song et al. (2022).

#931

Agapanthia boeberi (Fischer von Waldheim, 1805 [?1806]) was described (as *Saperda*) from Sarepta. The name is not a nomen oblitum. It was often used as valid: Winkler, 1929: 1213 (= *cynarae* Germ.); Roubal, 1936: 424 (= *cynarae* Germ.); Villiers, 1959: 10 – “Turkey, Amasya. Europe méridionale, Caucase, Asie, Mineure”.

The record of *Agapanthia cynarae* (Lucas, 1847: 499 - “environs du cercle de Lacalle, lieux qui avoisinent les lacs Tonga et Houbeira.; environs d'Arzew” (Algier) was based on *Ag. asphodeli* (see Vives, 1946: 118).

According to Sama (2003: 93): “records from Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Algeria (Plavilstshikov, 1930; Horion, 1974), France, Austria and Germani (Horion, 1974; Villiers, 1978; Bense, 1995; Althoff et Danilevsky, 1997) are incorrect and most likely based on misidentification with *A. villosoviridescens*”.

Several records of *Ag. cynarae* from Caucasus were published: Plavilstshikov, 1927: 61 – Transcaucasie, au Caucase et en Crimée; 1948: 169 - Armenia: Araks valley; Ogloblin, 1948: 470 - South of the steppe zone east of the Dnieper, Ciscaucasia, Crimea; Kryzhanovskiy, 1974: 140 – USSR: south of Europe. parts, Caucasus (more often in Transcaucasia).

The records of *Ag. cynarae* from Turkey and Iran: Tekin & Özdikmen, 2015: 128 - “Turkey (Bursa): Inegöl”; Varlı & al., 2019: 92 - “Western Turkey (Balıkesir)”; Özdikmen &

Tezcan, 2020: 470 - Turkey: İzmir province, Distribution, Moeurs; Samin & al., 2020: 2 - Iran: Kordestan province, Bijar; Özdikmen & Koçak, 2022: 106 - Turkey (Karaman Province); Özdikmen, 2007: 347, 392 – Turkey: Bilecik, İçel, Amasya, Edirne, İstanbul, Bursa, Erzurum, Konya, Akşehir, Kocaeli, İzmit.

Spain: Vives, 2000: 428 – ?Península Ibérica.

Recently (VII.2023) one old male of *A. b. boeberi* in good condition from Mtskheta (6.V.1911) was found in Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

#932

According to Guo et al. (2022) *Cleroclytus collaris* Jakovlev, 1885 = *C. strigicollis* Jakovlev, 1900.

#934

According to Lazarev (2023):

Pilemia (*P.*) *hirsutula holosericea* (Faldermann, 1837) is a valid name for a taxon from Transcaucasia, Iran and Turkey.

P. (P.) homoiesthes Ganglbauer, 1888 is upgraded to species rank.

#935

Male description of *Pseudogaurotona magnifica* Plavilstshikov, 1958 was published by Miropshnikov (2023).

According to Miropshnikov (2023), the type locality of *Gaurotina sichotensis* Danilevsky, 1988 is situated on the east slope of Sikhote-Alin Ridge in Kema River valley, 46°00'02"N / 136°47'35"E – 45°50'53"N / 136°48'49"E.

#936

Zamoroka et al. (2022) proposed a new system for two genera (*Rutpela* & *Stenurella*):

Rutpela Nakane & Ohbayashi, 1957

Subgenus *Nigrostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013

Rutpela (Nigrostenurella) nigra (Linnaeus, 1758):

Subgenus *Rutpela* Nakane & Ohbayashi, 1957

Rutpela (Rutpela) maculata (Poda, 1761):

Rutpela (Rutpela) inermis (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898)

Subgenus *Eduardvivesia* Zamoroka, Trócoli, Shparyk & Semaniuk, 2022

Rutpela (Eduardvivesia) vaucheri (Bedel, 1900)

Subgenus *Nigromacularia* Zamoroka, Trócoli, Shparyk & Semaniuk, 2022

Rutpela (Nigromacularia) septempunctata (Fabricius 1793)

Stenurella Villiers, 1974:

Subgenus *Stenurella* Villiers, 1974

= *Iberostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013

= *Crassostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013

Stenurella (Stenurella) melanura (Linnaeus, 1758)

Stenurella (Stenurella) hybridula (Reitter, 1902)

Stenurella (Stenurella) approximans (Rosenhauer, 1856)

Subgenus *Subgenus Priscostenurella* Özdikmen, 2013

= *Stenurelloides* Özdikmen, 2013

Stenurella (Priscostenurella) bifasciata (O. F. Müller, 1776)

Stenurella (Priscostenurella) jaegeri (Hummel, 1825)

Stenurella (Priscostenurella) novercalis (Reitter, 1901)

#937

Several new tribes were proposed by Zamoroka (2022b): Cariliini (*Carilia*, *Acmaeops*, *Gaurotes*, *Paragaurotes*, *Dinoptera*, *Gnathacmaeops*, *Cortodera*); Pidoniini (*Pidonia*, *Fallacea*), Evodiini (*Evodinus*, *Brachyta*). Lepturini includes 5 Palearctic genera (*Anoplodera*, *Nivellia*, *Leptura*, *Anastrangalia*, *Grammoptera*, *Strangalia*); Stenocorini - 2 (*Stenocorus*, *Anisorus*), Rhamnusiini - 3 (*Rhamnusium*, *Akimerus*, *Anoploderes*), Rhagiini - 2 (*Pachyta*, *Rhagium*).

#938

A population of *Evodinellus borealis* (Gyllenhal, 1827) from Russian Far East (Primorye Region) was described as *Pidonia petrovi* Danilevsky, 2023: *E. borealis* (Gyllenhal, 1827) = *P. petrovi* Danilevsky, 2023 - published by Lazarev (2024).

#939

Dorcadion songaricum drumonti Danilevsky, 2023 was described from Xinjiang.

#940

Politodorcadion eurygyne (Suvorov, 1911), *P. lailanum* Danilevsky, *P. balchashense* (Suvorov, 1911) and *P. betpakdalense* (Danilevsky, 1996) were moved to *P. politum* (Dalman, 1823) as subspecies: *Politodorcadion politum eurygyne* (Suvorov, 1911), *P. p. lailanum* Danilevsky, *P. p. balchashense* (Suvorov, 1911), 2007 and *P. p. betpakdalense* (Danilevsky, 1996) by Danilevsky (2023a).

#941

Phytoecia (Musaria) ciscaucasica Danilevsky, 2023a was described from the environs of Mineralnye Vody. It is distributed along planes of North Caucasus from Dagestan to Stavropol Region.

#942

Phytoecia virgula (Charpentier, 1825) was accepted by Danilevsky (2023a) with 7 subspecies including Iranian *Ph. v. centaureae* Sama, Rapuzzi & Rejzek, 2007, described from Kurdistan as a species (and also from West Azerbaijan and Lurestan as well).

Ph. v. virgula most probably does not penetrate in the territory of the former USSR.

Ph. v. russica Danilevsky, 2023a is distributed from Central Russia (Samara Region) to East Siberia (Krasnoyarsk environs); south coast of Crimea; South and East Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

Ph. v. grisea Pic, 1891 was accepted as valid by Danilevsky (2023a) as a subspecies distributed along stepp zone of Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan.

Ph. v. montis Danilevsky, 2023a - high mountains of Kirgizia.

Ph. v. punctum (Ménétriés, 1832) was accepted as valid by Danilevsky (2023) as a subspecies distributed along North Caucasus and in Transcaucasia.

Ph. v. kugitanga Danilevsky, 2023a was described after a single male from Turkmenia (Mts. Kugitang, canyon Daray-Dere (about 37°44'16"N, 66°25'13"E).

#943

Dorcadion (Acutodorcadion) taldykurganum Danilevsky, 1996 and *D. (A.) koramense* Danilevsky, 1999 were accepted as species by Danilevsky (2023a).

#944

The status of *Exocentrus* (s. str.) *fisheri marginatus* Tsherepanov, 1973 is downgraded to subspecies rank from species.

#945

Conizonioides Özdikmen, 2015 was accepted as a valid genus name with *Conizonioides annularis* (Holzschuh, 1984), *C. kalashiani* (Danilevsky, 1992) and *C. georgiana* (Navrátil & Rozsival, 2016) by Danilevsky (2023a).

#946

Two pairs of new synonyms were proposed by Danilevsky (2023a): *Oberea marginella* Bates, 1873 = *Oberea alexandrovi* Plavilstshikov, 1915a; *Phytoecia eylandti* Semenov, 1891 = *Phytoecia kubani* Holzschuh, 1991.

#947

Recent publications wrongly regarded all populations of *A. altajensis* eastwards Baykal Lake as *altajensis coreanus* (Danilevskaya et al., 2009 - from Korea westwards to about Baikal Lake; Ambrus & Tichý, 2017 - China, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea and Russian Siberia; Chen, Liu & Li, 2019 - China, Mongolia, Korea, Russian Siberia; Danilevsky, 2020 - East Siberia, Far Eastern Russia, China, Mongolia, Korea) because real Korean specimens were not known to the most authors. Now (Danilevsky, 2024c) I've received 14 specimens from South Korea for study (8 males and 6 females) and identify species rank of the Korean taxon - *A. coreanus* (Okamoto, 1924) Such specimens definitely absent in Russia. China populations need to be studied. The taxon was recorded for the whole Korean peninsula by Jang, Lee & Choi (2015), but *A. altajensis* should penetrate into the northern Korean regions along the border with Russia and here it can mixed with *A. coreanus*.

#948

Four new *Dorcadion* taxa were described by Kadyrbekov (2022) from Kazakhstan, but without type localities coordinates, which were sent to me by S. Kolov:

Dorcadion tenuilineatum kolovi Kadyrbekov, 2022 was described from "Southeast Kazakhstan, the northern slopes of the Dzhungarskiy Alatau, the Kaykan ridge, 50 km east of the Usharal town, H – 570 m". According to personal message (28.10.2023) by S. Kolov the type localiy was 45°55'47.03"N, 81°20'27.49"E.

Dorcadion tenuilineatum kapanovi Kadyrbekov, 2022 **Ошибка! Ошибка связи.** "Southeast Kazakhstan, northern spurs of the Dzhungarskiy Alatau, Taskarakum sands near the Shybyndy mountains, 17 km north of Kabanbay (Andreevka) small town". According to personal message (28.10.2023) by S. Kolov the type localiy was 45°53'36.81"C, 80°34'42.89"B.

It was about same population as I used for the description of *D. abakumovi lepsyense* Danilevsky, 2004b and depicted specimens were identic to my type series of *D. a. lepsyense*, so *D. abakumovi lepsyense* Danilevsky, 2004b = *Dorcadion tenuilineatum kapanovi* Kadyrbekov, 2022.

Dorcadion alakoliense zlatanovi Kadyrbekov, 2022 was described from "South-East Kazakhstan, northern spurs of the Dzhungarskiy Alatau, Saykan ridge, 15 km south-west from Enbekshi vill., h = 715 m above sea level". According to personal message (28.10.2023) by S. Kolov the type localiy was 46° 9'56.18"C, 80°39'50.31"B.

Dorcadion nikolaevi aizhan Kadyrbekov, 2022 was described from "South-East Kazakhstan, mountain system of the Dzhungarskiy Alatau, Konyrtau ridge, Nurlybay gorge, H– 610 m. above sea level". According to personal message (28.10.2023) by S. Kolov the type localiy was 45°23'38.90"C, 78°56'4.13"B.

#949

Phymatodes abietinus Plavilstshikov & Lurie, 1960 and *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758) were recorded for Chuvashia by Egotrov (2023).

#950

According to Aleksandrowicz, Pisanenko, Ryndevich & Saluk (2023),

several taxa were recorded for Belorussia on the bases of unconfirmed data of unknown origin:

Grammoptera ustulata (Schaller, 1783)
Leptura aurulenta Fabricius, 1792
Pseudovadonia livida livida (Fabricius, 1777)
Acmaeops septentrionis (Thomson, 1866)
Anisorus quercus (Götz, 1783)
Brachyta interrogationis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Cortodera holosericea (Fabricius, 1801)
Rhagium bifasciatum Fabricius, 1775
Tetropium gabrieli Weise, 1905
Necydalis ulmi Chevrolat, 1838
Chlorophorus figuratus (Scopoli, 1763)
Chlorophorus sartor (Müller, 1766)
Clytus lama Mulsant, 1847
Clytus rhamni Germar, 1817
Rusticoclytus pantherinus (Savenius, 1825)
Xylotrechus ibex (Gebler, 1825)
Agapanthia dahli (Richter, 1820)
Dorcadion holosericeum Krynicki, 1832
Monochamus saltuarius (Gebler, 1830)
Oberea linearis (Linnaeus, 1761)
Saperda octopunctata (Scopoli, 1772)
Saperda punctata (Linnaeus, 1767)
Tetrops starkii Chevrolat, 1859

Several taxa were recorded for Belorussia on the bases of wrong data or wrong interpretation of published data:

Anoplodera rufipes (Schaller, 1783)
Pachytodes erraticus (Dalman, 1817)
Paracorymbia fulva (DeGeer, 1775)
Acmaeops smaragdulus (Fabricius, 1792)
Anaglyptus mysticus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Xylotrechus arvicola Olivier, 1795
Rosalia alpina (Linnaeus, 1758)
Acanthocinus reticulatus (Razoumowsky, 1789)
Aegomorphus obscurior (Pic, 1904)
Agapanthia violacea (Fabricius, 1775)
Phytoecia caerulea (Scopoli, 1772)
Pogonocherus ovatus (Goeze, 1777)
Stenostola dubia (Laicharting, 1784)

Anastrangalia reyi was accepted as a subspecies of *Anastrangalia dubia* (Scopoli, 1763) following Zamoroka et al. (2019) and *Anastrangalia dubia reyi* was accepted for the whole Belorussia (not *A. dubia dubia*).

Oberea erythrocephala (Schrank, 1776) was reported for Belorussia (Салук, Писаненко 1991) on the bases of misidentification of *Oberea histrionis* Pic.

#951

Many taxonomy transformations were published by Lazarev (2024).

#952

Quasimesosella ussuriensis was recorded by Danilevsky (2023: 334) for the south of Khabarovsk Region (Listvyanaya River), but according to personal communication by N. Anisimov (November, 2023), that record must be connected with Listvenichnaya River from Malyi Khingan in Jewish Autonomous Republic. The record of that species for Duchin must be connected with Dichun River south-eastwards Radde (Jewish Autonomous Republic).

#952

Several new records for Ukraine were published by Zamoroka (2024):

Enoploderes sanguineus - Uzhhorod

Neoclytus acuminatus - Odessa

Tetrops peterkai - Volyn Region (North-West Ukraine) - supposed for Poland.

#953

Phytoecia (Paracoptosia) urartica Kasatkin, 2015 was published for Iraq (Rapuzzi & Khudhur, 2024) as well as new records of *Purpuricenus wachanrui* Levrat, 1858.

#954

Pilemia (s. str.) *tigrina podillica* (Zamoroka, Ruicănescu & Mancu, 2024) as *Phytoecia (Pilemia)* “spreads to the east of the Carpathians” was described from ““Kasova Hora” (49.226625, 24.696203), 310 m a.s.l., Burshtyn, Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine”. The area of the new subspecies was described as “Dnister and Prut basins (Moldova, E Romania, W Ukraine (Podillia)”. All records of *Pilemia tigrina* from Caucasus, Turkey and Near East were rejected as unreliable. The record by (Becker, 1871) from Dagestan (Derbent) was not known to the authors. The record by Mirosnikov (1990) from Armenia was declared as based on wrong determination without study of the specimen.

The area of the nominative subspecies was accepted as “Danube basin (? Bulgaria, Hungary, W Romania, Serbia, W Ukraine (Zakarpattya)”.

#955

Chlorophorus ahmadi Rapuzzi, Fekrat & Mamarabadi, 2024 was described from “Iran, Khorasan prov., Hezar Masjed Mountain” - Iranian part of Kopetdag ridge just near Turkmenian border from *Juniperus*. The species is hardly distinguished from *Ch. elaeagni* Plavilstshikov, 1956. A pair of specimens is represented in the collection of M. Danilevsky with the label: Turkmenia, Kopetdag Mt., *Juniperus*, Ipay-Kala, 26.5.1971, B. Mamaev.

#956

Agapanthia (Epopetes) helianthi Plavilstshikov, 1935 and *A. (E.) subnigra* Pic, 1890 are downgraded to subspecies of *A. villosoviridescens* by Lazarev (2024d).

A new synonym was proposed: *A. subnigra* Pic, 1890 = *A. villosoviridescens* var. *subchalybaea* Reitter, 1898.

A. villosoviridescens helianthi Plavilstshikov, 1935 is distributed in Russian Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

The area of *Agapanthia (Epopetes) lederi* Ganglbauer, 1884 is limited to Talysh region of Azerbaijan.

A. villosoviridescens subnigra Pic, 1890 is known from north mountains of West Georgia and North Caucasus.

A. villosoviridescens hodeki Danilevsky, 2018d is known up to now from Gilan province of Iran only.

A. villosoviridescens murzini Lazarev, 2024d was described from Northern Armenia (Gegharkunik province, Ayagut, 40°40'30.7251"N, 45°12'15.1285"E, 1420 m).

#957

According to Hass et al. (2024), traditionally accepted *Xylotrechus ibex* (Gebler, 1825) consists of two species: European *X. ibex* (Gebler, 1825) (= *angulosus* Motschulsky, 1875) - described from Altai (lectotype was designated); and Siberian *X. rectangulus* (Motschulsky, 1875) (= *fugitivus* Thieme, 1881 - Amur = *interruptus* Pic, 1902e - Sibérie, ?Japon) - described from “Daourie méridionale”.

A neotype for *Clytus angulosus* Motschulsky, 1875 and lectotypes for *Clytus fugitivus* Thieme, 1881 and *Xylotrechus clarinus* Bates, 1884 were designated and illustrated.

X. ibex is distributed eastwards to Altai. *X. rectangulus* is distributed eastwards to South Korea and Japan.

According to Danilevsky & Sergeeva (2024), *X. ibex ibex* (Gebler, 1825) and *X. ibex rectangulus* (Motschulsky, 1875) must be accepted.

#958

A male of *Agapanthia dahli walteri* with the label: Borzhom, Christof leg. [in Russian] is preserved in Zoological Institute Rus. Ac. Sc.

#959

According to Filimonov (personal message, 22.9.2024), S.I. Alekseenko (Saint-Petersburg) collected this year *Turanium scabrum* (5 ex. - 4 yellow) and *Xylotrechus (Turanoclytus) asellus* (male & female) near Dosang (Astrakhan Region).

#960

According to Jiroux et al. (2024):

Tomentaromia Plavilstshikov, 1934a is a valid name;

Tomentaromia faldermannii (Saunders, 1853) = *Tomentaromia insolita* Skale, 2023 with records for Russia and Mongolia and Oriental Region.

Tomentaromia basalis (Pic, 1925b) was accepted with records for: “Chine (Jiangsu, Shanghai, Jiangxi), Russie (Sibérie), Vietnam”;

#961

Saluk et al. (2024), Belorussia:

Chlorophorus figuratus - Gomel' reg., Khoyniki distr., 2 km N from former settlement Masany env. - first correct record of the species for Belorussia on the bases of 1 specimen.

Xylotrechus arvicola - Gomel' reg., Khoyniki distr., former settlement Dron'ki, first correct record of the species for Belorussia on the bases of 1 specimen.

Agapanthiola leucaspis - several specimens from many localities.

Theophilea subcylindricollis - Gomel' reg., Khoyniki distr.: former settlement Babchin env., N51°47.169', E30°01.133', 70 specimens.

Phytoecia (Opsilia) coerulescens - Gomel' reg., Khoyniki distr.: 4 km W from “Maydan” loc., N51°44'58.57", E029°53'59.94" - 1 specimen.

#962

Danilevsky & Hodek (2024):

New rank is established for: *Purpuricenius wachanrui robusticollis* Pic, 1905, stat. nov. New synonyms are proposed: *P. wachanrui* Levrat, 1858 = *P. nanus* Semenov, 1907; *P. w. robusticollis* Pic, 1905 = *P. persicus* Vartanis, 2023.

#963

Purpuricenius deyrollei J. Thomson, 1867 was recorded for Turkmenia (Nugush) by Lobanov et al. (1981, 1982).

The record of the species by Leder (1886): “Ein Stück im Walde bei den Mineralwässern” was connected with Lenkoran environs (Talysh) - now in Azerbaijan, but not Minelalnye Vody in

North Caucasus, as believed Plavilstshikov (1940: 576). Other similar records in “Die Coleopteren des Talysch-Gebietes“ by Leder (1886) look as: “In der Nähe der Mineralwässer bei Lenkoran.” So, it concerned *P. talyschensis* Reitter, 1891.

#964

One male of *Tomentaromia faldermanni* (Saunders, 1853) from “Korea” is preserved in ZIN (as *Aphrodisium* see: https://www.zin.ru/animalia/coleoptera/rus/aphr_fal.htm and: <http://bezbycids.com/byciddb/wdetails.asp?id=46870&w=o>)

#965

Anoplodera rufipes ventralis, *Tragosoma depsarium*, *Xylotrechus arvicola* and *Xylotrechus ibex* were recorded for Mordovia by Egorov et al. (2024).