

A new subspecies of *Eodorcadion maurum* (Jakovlev, 1889) (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from the western Mongolia

Новый подвид *Eodorcadion maurum* (Jakovlev, 1889) (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) из западной Монголии

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Abstract. *Eodorcadion maurum otgonum* ssp. n. close to *E. m. katharinae* (Reitter, 1898), based in two large females from the environs of somon Otgon in Zavkhan aimag, is described. The type locality in the south-eastermost part of western Mongolia is located 350 km from the main area of the species. The distinguishing characters are discussed. Both type specimens have antennae without white setae rings around bases of joints, and strongly convex striated elytra without carinae between narrow white stripes.

Резюме. *Eodorcadion maurum otgonum*, ssp. n. близкий к *E. m. katharinae* (Reitter, 1898) описан по двум крупным самкам из окрестностей сомона Отгон в аймаке Завхан — крайнее юго-восточное местонахождение вида, удалённое от основного видового ареала более, чем на 350 км. Обсуждаются отличительные признаки. Оба типовых экземпляра имеют антенны без белого опушения в основаниях члеников и сильно выпуклые полосатые надкрылья без килей между узкими полосами.

Introduction

Five subspecies of *Eodorcadion maurum* (Jakovlev, 1889) were described to date. The taxa are distributed in Russia (Krasnoyarskii Krai, Khakassia, Tuva) and Mongolia (Fig. 1). The nominative subspecies occupies central and southern parts of the species area from Tuva southwards to about somon Dzereg (Khovd aimag) in the foothills of Mongolian Altay; *Eodorcadion maurum sajanicum* (Hammarström, 1892) is the northern subspecies known from near Minusinsk (Krasnoyarskii Krai) in the north and southwards to Enisey River Valley in Tuva; *Eodorcadion maurum quinquevittatum* (Hammarström, 1892) has a small area from Kyzyl environs to the foothills of Tannu-Ola Ridge; *Eodorcadion maurum katharinae* (Reitter, 1898) is distributed in the east of the species area in southern Tuva and northern Mongolia (from Uvs aimag to Zavkhan aimag) along Tes River and along Tesijn-Gol River; *Eodorcadion maurum australe* Danilevsky, 2014 was described

from the south side of Khara-Us-Nur Lake, but according to the original description [Danilevsky, 2014], all populations around the lake were included in the subspecies.

A newly discovered population of *Eodorcadion maurum otgonum*, ssp.n. described below as a new subspecies is located far eastwards in approximately 400 km from the species area in Zavkhan aimag near somon Otgon (Buyant).

Materials and methods

Material was collected manually. Specimens used in morphological studies were killed by ethyl acetate. All photographs were taken with Canon PowerShot G10 digital camera equipped with Cannon Zoom lens 5X IS 6.1–30.5 mm 1:2.8–4.5 and microscope AmScope SM745NTP. The illustrations were edited with Adobe Photoshop 7.0 and Helicon Focus 3.20. Holotype is preserved in the collection of A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (IEE); paratype is preserved in the collection of V. Gazanchidis, Moscow (VG).

Results

Eodorcadion maurum otgonum Danilevsky, ssp.n.
Fig. 2.

Material. Mongolia, Zavkhan aimag: Holotype, ♀, 40 km from Otgon, 47°13' N, 97°36' E, h-2160 m a.s.l., 3.VII.2003, O. Gorbunov leg. (IEE). Paratype: 1♀, from same locality, 7.VI.2003, O. Gorbunov leg. (VG).

Description. Body length: 20.0 mm (holotype), 20.5 mm (paratype), body width at elytral middle: 8.1 mm (holotype), 8.0 mm (paratype).

Body (including legs and antennae) uniformly black. Head with very rough dense punctation, strongly depressed between antennae; frons with numerous spots of white pubescence, becoming denser above clypeus and contiguous on genae and

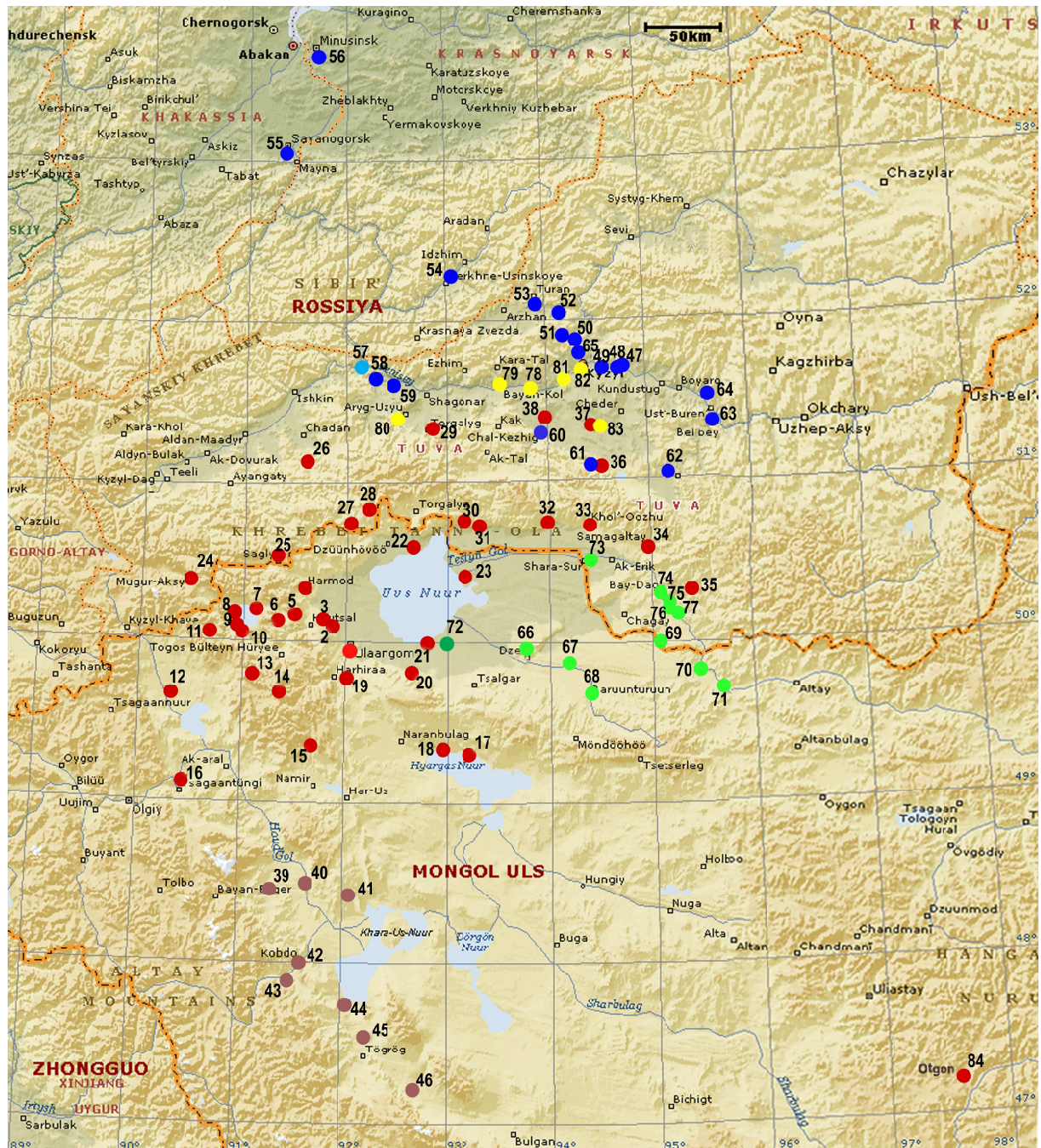


Fig. 1. Distribution map of *Eodorcadion maurum* (Jakovlev, 1889) subspecies. *E. m. maurum* (1–38, Mongolia): 1 — Ulangom environs (type locality); 2 — 19–20 km NW Ulangom; 3 — Chundlen-Gol River, 32km NW Ulangom; 4 — Sagil eastwards Ureg-Nur Lake; 5 — Ulan-Daba pass, 30 km W Ulangom; 6 — Chag, between Ureg-Nur Lake and pass Ulan-Daba, 14 km WSW the pass; 7 — NE bank of Ureg-Nur Lake; 8 — NW bank of Ureg-Nur Lake; 9 — SW bank of Ureg-Nur Lake; 10 — S bank of Ureg-Nur Lake; 11 — Ogotor-Hamryn-Daba pass (about 20 km SE Ureg-Nur Lake); 12 — Buch-Muren River, NE somon Buch-Muren; 13 — Iamatyn-Ama, 20 km NW Mt.Turgen-Ula; 14 — Mt. Turgen-Ula; 15 — Namir-Gol River; 16 — Kobdo River valley, mouth of Katy River; 17 — N Khirgis-Nur Lake, 48 km ESE from Naran-Bulak; 18 — NW bank of Khirgis-Nur, 27 km ESE Naran-Bulak; 19 — 20 km S from Ulangom; 20 — 45 km ESE Ulangom; 21 — S bank of Ubsu-Nur Lake, 50 km E Ulangom; 22 — N bank of Ubsu-Nur Lake and environs of Davst; 23 — NE bank of Ubsu-Nur Lake; 24 — Mugur-Aksy (30 km NW Ureg-Nur Lake); 25 — Sagly (about 30 km NE Ureg-Nur Lake); 26 — Khondergej River; 27 — Handagaity; 28 — Ulaitei River (near Handagaity, northwards Ubsu-Nur Lake); 29 — Torgalyk, 30 km S Shagonar; 30 — Irbitei River; 31 — Ak-Chaara, 20 km NE Ubsu-Nur Lake; 32 — 50 km E Amdaigyn-hol; 33 — Hol-Ezhu (south slope of East Tannu-Ola); 34 — the easternmost slope of East Tannu-Ola, Samagaltai env.; 35 — Moren, 25 km NE Erzin, Mt. Ulug-Haiyrkhan-Dag; 36 — Durgen, 60 km S Kyzyl (5 km SE Bai-Haak); 37 — Hadyr Lake, 40 km S Kyzyl; 38 — 50 km WSW Kyzyl. *E. m. australe* (39–46, Mongolia): 39 — Erdene-Buren; 40 — Miangad (near Khara-Us-Nur Lake); 41 — NW bank of Khara-Us-Nur Lake; 42 — Kobdo; 43 — 15 km SW Kobdo; 44 — SW bank of Khara-Us-Nur Lake; 45 — Mankhan environs (type locality); 46 — Tzagan-Nur Lake near somon Dzereg. *E. m. sajanicum* (47–65, Russia): 54–56 — Hakasia, 47–53, 57–65 — Tuva; 47 — Sug-Bazhi

occiput; vertex with a pair of short setae stripes. Antennae about as long as body, without white rings; hardly visible traces of cicatrix present; 1st antennomere (scapus) with smoothed rough sculpture, shining, looks glabrous, though with very short strong scattered black setae; other joints mat with very short recumbent pubescence; 1st joint about as long as 2nd (pedicellum) and 3rd combined; other joints much shorter; prothorax slightly wider posteriorly than anteriorly; slightly shorter than basal width; lateral thoracic spines short, but acute; pronotum strongly convex, with very dense rough punctation and smoother central shining line, though also with rough sculpture; scutellum transversally oval, glabrous and shining along middle with white pubescence laterally; elytra strongly convex, regularly oval, clearly shining, slightly depressed behind humeri, about 1.6 times longer than width at middle; elytral carinae obliterated; five narrow elytral white stripes present; marginal stripes do not cover epipleurae, humeral stripes divided in two portions, but lateral portions partly reduced; internal portions of humeral stripes narrower than dorsal stripes, but complete; external dorsal stripes slightly wider than internal; sutural stripes absent; legs long and narrow; tibiae and tarsi with very dense short recumbent pubescence; setae brushes of middle and posterior tibiae yellowish; femora internally glabrous and shining; apical joint of posterior tarsi about as long as two first joints combined; ventral body side with dense white pubescence; abdomen with numerous irregular black spots; apical



Fig. 2. External appearance of *Eodorcadion maurum otgonum* Danilevsky, ssp.n., holotype, female.

Рис. 2. Внешний вид *Eodorcadion maurum otgonum* Danilevsky, ssp.n., голотип, самка.

(30 km E Kyzyl), right bank of Ka-Hem River; 48 — Kok-Tei (20 km E Kyzyl), left bank of Ka-Hem River; 49 — 3–10 km N Kyzyl; 50 — Siserlig (20 km N Kyzyl); 51 — Ujutzkij Ridge, 25 km N Kyzyl; 52 — Sush (40 km N Kyzyl); 53 — Turan, Mt. Khai-Bar (70 km N Kyzyl); 54 — Us River Valley in Verhneusinsk environs; 55 — Saianogorsk (about 70 km S Abakan); 56 — Minusinsk environs; 57 — 10 km W Chaa-Hol; 58 — mouth of Kemtchik River (type locality); 59 — Chaa-Hol; 60 — Chal-Kezhig in Elegest River Valley; 61 — Bai-Haak; 62 — Balgazyn (about 100 km SE Kyzyl); 63 — Buren-Hem (about 90 km E Kyzyl); 64 — Saryg-Sep (80 km E Kyzyl), right bank of Ka-Hem River; 65 — 8 km E Kyzyl along left bank of Ka-Hem. *E. m. katarinae* (66–77, Russia: Tuva): 66 — Baga-Nur Lake, 6 km NE Dzun-Gobi; 67 — 30 km NE Barun-Turun, sands Altan-Els; 68 — 40 km ESE Dzun-Goby, near Barun-Turun; 69 — SE of Tere-Hol Lake; 70 — 30 km WNW Tes; 71 — 10 km NW Tes; 72 — south bank of Ubsu-Nur Lake (type locality); 73 — valley of Tes-Hem SW Samagaltai, Shara-Sur; 74 — Baj-Dag, 6 km NW Erzin, Tes-Hem River valley; 75 — Erzin; 76 — 5 km S Erzin, Tes-Hem River valley; 77 — 10 km SSE Erzin, Mt. Kyzyl-Khai. *E. m. quinquevittatum* (78–83, Russia: Tuva): 78 — Ust-Elegest environs (about 40 km W Kyzyl) (type locality); 79 — Baian-Kol (about 50 km W Kyzyl); 80 — West Tannu-Ola Ridge, Ishtii-Kem; 81 — 15 km W Kyzyl; 82 — 1 km S Kyzyl; 83 — Khadyn Lake. *E. m. otgonum* (84, Mongolia): Zavkhan aimag, 40 km from Otgon.

Рис. 1. Распространение подвидов *Eodorcadion maurum* (Jakovlev, 1889). *E. m. maurum* (1–38, Монголия): 1 — окр. Улангома (типовая местность); 2 — 19–20 км СЗ Улангома; 3 — река Чундаен-Гоа, 32 км СЗ Улангома; 4 — Сагиа, В озера Урег-Нур; 5 — перевал Улан-Даба, 30 км СЗ Улангома; 6 — Чаг, между озером Урег-Нур и перевалом Улан-Даба, 14 км ЮЗ перевала; 7 — СВ берег озера Урег-Нур; 8 — СЗ берег озера Урег-Нур; 9 — ЮЗ берег озера Урег-Нур; 10 — Ю берег озера Урег-Нур; 11 — перевал Оготор-Хамрын-Даба (около 20 км ЮВ озера Урег-Нур); 12 — река Бух-Мурен СВ сомона Бух-Мурен; 13 — Яматын-Ама, 20 км СЗ горы Турген-Ула; 14 — гора Турген-Ула; 15 — река Намир-Гоа; 16 — долина реки Кобдо, устье реки Катгы; 17 — С озера Хиргис-Нур, 48 км СВ сомона Наран-Булак; 18 — СЗ берег озера Хиргис-Нур, 27 км ЮВ Наран-Булака; 19 — 20 км Ю Улангома; 20 — 45 км ЮВ Улангома; 21 — Ю берег озера Убсу-Нур; 22 — С берег озера Убсу-Нур (типовая местность); 23 — СВ берег озера Убсу-Нур; 24 — Мугур-Аксы, 30 км СЗ озера Урег-Нур; 25 — Саглы, около 30 км СВ озера Урег-Нур; 26 — река Хондергей; 27 — Хандагайтгы; 28 — река Улатай у Хандагайтгы С озера Убсу-Нур; 29 — Торгаалк в 30 км Ю Шагонара; 30 — река Ирбитей; 31 — Ак-Чаара в 20 км СВ озера Убсу-Нур; 32 — 50 км В озера Амдайгин-Хол; 33 — река Холь-Ежу на Ю склоне Восточного Танну-Ола; 34 — В склон Танну-Ола в окр. Самагалтая; 35 — Морен в 25 км СВ Эрзина, гора Улуг-Хайрхан-Даг; 36 — Дурген в 60 км Ю Кызыла и в 5 км ЮВ Бай-Хаака; 37 — озеро Хадын в 40 км Ю Кызыла; 38 — 50 км ЮЗ Кызыла. *E. m. australe* (39–46, Монголия): 39 — Эрдене-Бурен; 40 — Миангад у озера Хара-Ус-Нур; 41 — СЗ берег озера Хара-Ус-Нур, 48°25'С, 92°03'В; 42 — Кобдо; 43 — 15 км ЮЗ Кобдо; 44 — ЮЗ берег озера Хара-Ус-Нур; 45 — окр. Манхана (типовая местность); 46 — озеро Цаган-Нур у сомона Дзерег. *E. m. sajanicum* (47–65, Россия): 54–56 — Хакасия, 47–53, 57–65 — Тува; 47 — Суг-Бажи в 30 км В Кызыла на правом берегу Ка-Хема; 48 — Кок-Тей в 20 км В Кызыла на левом берегу Ка-Хема; 49 — 3–10 км С Кызыла; 50 — Сисерадиг в 20 км С Кызыла; 51 — Уйукский хребет в 20 км С Кызыла; 52 — Суш в 40 км С Кызыла; 53 — Туран, гора Хай-Бар в 70 км С Кызыла; 54 — долина реки Ус у Вернеусинска; 55 — Саяногорск в 70 км Ю Абакана; 56 — окр. Минусинска; 57 — 10 км З Чаа-Холь; 58 — устье реки Кемчик (типовая местность); 59 — Чаа-Холь; 60 — Чал-Кежиг в долине реки Элегест; 61 — Бай-Хаак; 62 — Балгазын в 100 км ЮВ Кызыла; 63 — Бурен-Хем в 90 км В Кызыла; 64 — Сарыг-Сеп в 80 км В Кызыла на правом берегу Ка-Хема; 65 — 8 км В Кызыла на левом берегу Ка-Хема. *E. m. katarinae* (66–77, Россия: Тува): 66 — озеро Бага-Нур в 6 км СВ Дзун-Гоби; 67 — 30 км СВ Барун-Турун, пески Алтан-Элс; 68 — 40 км СВ Дзун-Гоби у Барун-Туруна; 69 — ЮВ озера Тере-Холь; 70 — 30 км СЗ сомона Тэс; 71 — 10 км СЗ сомона Тэс; 72 — Ю берег озера Убсу-Нур (типовая местность); 73 — Шара-Сур в долине Тэс-Хема ЮЗ Самагалтая; 74 — Бай-Даг в долине Тэс-Хема в 6 км СЗ Эрзина; 75 — Эрзин; 76 — 5 км Ю Эрзина; 77 — гора Кызыла-Хай в 10 км ЮВ Эрзина. *E. m. quinquevittatum* (78–83, Россия: Тува): 78 — окр. Усть-Элегеста в 40 км З Кызыла (типовая местность); 79 — Баян-Коль в 50 км З Кызыла; 80 — Иштгий-Хем на хребте Западный Танну-Ола; 81 — 15 км З Кызыла; 82 — 1 км Ю Кызыла; 83 — озеро Хадын. *E. m. otgonum* (84, Монголия): аймак Завхан, 40 км от сомона Отгон.

abdominal tergite rounded, apical abdominal sternite emarginated.

Differential diagnosis. All subspecies of *E. maurum* have a part of females with striped elytra. Females of the southernmost subspecies *E. m. australe* are similar to the new taxon in having elytral carinae obliterated, however, the marginal and humeral elytral stripes in this subspecies are extremely wide and humeral stripes are never divided in two lines; besides antennae in females of *E. m. australe* are always annulated, with contrast white rings. Striated forms of another southern subspecies *E. m. katharinae* have elytra with well developed, roughly sculptured carinae (as well as females of *E. m. quinquevittatum*). The nominative subspecies also penetrates far southwards, but rare striated females of *E. m. maurum* always have rather wide elytral stripes, and humeral and marginal stripes are especially wide.

Etymology. The new subspecies is dedicated to Viktor Gazanchidis (Moscow) whose collection was the storage place for the described paratype specimen.

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