TWO NEW *DORCADION* DALMAN, 1817 FROM KAZAKHSTAN AND KIRGIZIA (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Résumé. *Dorcadion (Politodorcadion) ribbei bobrovi* ssp. n. décrite des environs les plus proches de la ville de Zaisan (crête de Saur) en Kazakhstan oriental; commc *D. r. ribbei* Kraatz, 1878 de la crête de Tarbagatai, mais les antennes sont souvent entièrement noires, les fémurs d'habitude largement foncés à l'apex, le pronotum ponctué. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *darjae* sp. n., proche de *D. kastekus* Danil., est décrite du niveau haut de la vallée de la rivière de Chong-Kemin (crête de Kungei Alatau) de Kirgizie septentrionale.

Abstract. *Dorcadion (Politodorcadion) ribbei bobrovi* ssp. n. described from closest environs of Zaisan-city (Saur Ridge) in East Kazakhstan differs from *D. r. ribbei* Kraatz, 1878 from Tarbagatai Ridge by black antennae, black femora and punctured pronotum. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *darjae* sp. n. close to *D. kastekus* Danil. is described from upper level of Chong-Kemin River Valley (Kungei Alatau Ridge) in northern Kirgizia.

Dorcadion (Politodorcadion) ribbei bobrovi ssp. n. (Fig. 1-2)

Description. Body size and proportions are similar to the nominative subspecies. The new subspecies is characterized by less development of red colour.

Antennae often totally black, including 1st joint, or 1st joint half-red or totally red, sometimes several basal joints red, but apical joints always black. In nominative subspecies antennae usually totally red, or red in basal half, very rare only 1st joint red, but never 1st joint black or partly black.

Legs often with totally black tarsi, black apical halves of all femora, black apices of middle and posterior tibiae; or only femora apices black and tarsi partly red, very rare legs totally red. In the nominative subspecies legs usually totally red.

Pronotum usually with distinct numerous punctures on the middle glabrous area, more developed in its lateral portions, but never totally absent. In the nominative subspecies glabrous middle area of pronotum often without a single dot, or several small dots present along its lateral portions, but punctuation never covers considerable part of glabrous area.

Elytra usually with very rough sculpture of humeral and partly external dorsal carinae. In the nominative subspecies sculpture of elytral carinae often also rather rough, specially in females, but in general less developed than in the new subspecies.

Body length in males: 13.6-19.0mm, in females: 15.2-20.2mm; body width in males: 4.4-6.5mm; in females: 5.5-7.9mm.

Body length in available males of *D. ribbei ribbei*: 12.3-17.8mm; in females: 14.5-19.0; body width in males: 3.8-6.0mm; in females: 5.3-7.2mm.

Materials. Holotype, ♂, E. Kazakhstan, north slope of Saur Ridge, Shargutsu (about 15 km N. Zaisan-city), 600m (evidently the level, mentioned by collector, is wrong, as 600m is the level of Zaisan-city; Shargutsu village is situated on 1100-1200m above the level of the sea), 8.5.2000, A. Subankulov leg. (author's collection); paratypes: 4 males and 5 females with same label (author's collection); 31 males and 14 females with same label (collection of S. Toropov, Bishkek); 1 female, Zaisan-city env., 27.5.1954, Matesova leg.; 1 female, Zaisan-city, 11.6.1984, M. Danilevsky leg.; 2 females, Zaisan-city, 27.6.1989, A. Dantchenko leg.; 30 males and 7 females, 3km N. Zaisan-city, Sarzhi, 4-6.5.1992, S. Bobrov leg.; 1 male and 1 female, Zaisan-city, 21.4.1993, S. Bobrov leg (author's collection).

D. r. ribbei (Fig. 3) is represented in my collection by 143 males and 37 females collected by me in the plane between Saur and Tarbagatai ridges in Chilikty environs (1100-1200m, 12-14.6.1984 and 24.5.1994).

Distribution. East Kazakhstan: south environs of Zaisan-city and north slope of Saur Ridge.

Remarks. *Dorcadion ribbei* Kraatz, 1878 was described from "Tarbagatai" after specimens with red 1st antennal joint and totally or partly red legs (two syntypes, male and female are preserved in Deutsche Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde).

The population from near Shargutsu village is characterized by more pronounced subspecies features than population from near Zaisan-city: the darkest specimens with more punctated pronotum were collected near Shargutsu, besides specimens from here are relatively bigger and wider than specimens from near Zaisan-city.

Etymology. The new taxon is dedicated to Sergei Bobrov (Ivanovo), who collected the first big series of the subspecies.

***Dorcadion* (s. str.) darjae sp. n**. (Fig. 4)

Description. Male: Body big, relatively narrow, black, with half-red 1st antennal joint, mostly red femora and tibiae; dorsal side covered with very dense short pubescence totally hiding cuticula. Specimens from higher sites bigger and darker.

Head black, frons shining with moderately small, scatered irregular punctuation; central longitudinal line distinct; interantennal area depressed and covered by dense white pubescence with two short black stripes in the middle; vertex with two big triangular areas of black pubescence, delimited by narrow white strip; genae and temples with fine white pubescence.

Antennae attaining posterior elytral fourth, black with reddish-black or red basal part of 1st joint; 1st joint covered with fine appressed sparse white pubescence and strong semierect black setae; white pubescence also covers 2nd joint and base of 3d joint; most part of 3d joint and other joints covered with black-brown appressed pubescence; 1st joint about as long as 3d and much longer than 4th.

Prothorax big, from 3.0 to 3.3 times shorter than elytra; a little transverse, slightly shorter or slightly longer (not more then 1.1 times) than basal width, a little wider anteriorly, than posteriorly; lateral tubercles moderately long, acute, slightly recurved up- and backwards; pronotum strongly convex posteriroly with dense black pubescense delimited by moderately narrow white stripe, which is usually as wide as elytral suture white stripe or slightly wider; lateral white areas wider or narrower, behind tubercles with several dots, bearing long erect setae; lateral prothorax areas beneath tubercles glabrous shining with rather sparse punctuation.

Scutellum very small, usually more or less triangular, about as long as wide, covered with dense white pubescence, often glabrous medially.

Elytrae convex, relatively narrow, from about 2.1 to 2.3 times longer than wide; usually evenly oval, widest a little before middle; usually without humeral constriction; humeral carinae more or less smooth, never exposed at humeri; dorsal carinae and dorsal furrows indistinct; humeral and external dorsal stripes always complete, never interrupted, without black spots, relatively wide, never fused apically; humeral stripe usually wider than external dorsal stripe and sometimes as wide as the area in between or often narrower; internal dorsal stripe often hardly visible, usually present in form of several strokes and spots; lateral stripes cover about half of curved elytral margin with irregular inner edge. Strong erect elytral setae indistinct.

Legs thik with relativeky wide tarsi; red or dark-red with black tarsi and black femora apices; tibiae usually totally red or middle and posterior tibiae with black apices; covered with dense fine white pubescence and strong dark-brown semierect setae; anterior tibiae usually with pale, middle - with dark hair brushes; inner sides of posterior

tibiae with rathe dense white pubescence; inner sides of middle and posterior femora relatively glabrous; posterior tarsi with 1st joint much shorter than 2nd and 3d joints combined; 1st and 2nd combined much longer than 3-d and 4-th combined.

Ventral body side densely, regularly covered with fine white pubescence. Last abdominal sternite broadly truncate; pygidium and postpygidium broadly rounded.

Females unknown, but according to the relative connections of the taxon must be mostly androchromal.

Body length: 18.5-24.5mm, body width: 5.9-7.6mm

Materials. Holotype (Fig. 1), ♂ : Kirgizia, north slope of Kungei Alatau, Chong-Kemin River Valley, 1800m, 1-10.6.1994, S. Toropov leg. (author's collection); 12 paratypes, males: 1ex with same label (collection of S. Toropov, Bishkek); 1 ex., Kirgizia, north slope of Kungei Alatau, Chong-Kemin River Valley, Ak-Tashkoro River Narrow, Tortkul, 20.5.2000, S. Toropov leg. (author's collection); 11 ex., with same label (collection of S. Toropov, Bishkek).

Disribution. Kirgizia. The typical population is situated in the high level (1800m) of the north slope of the west part of Kungei-Alatau to the south from about Novorossiika. Lower sites in same region are represented by smaller specimens with less pronounced species characters. The species must be distributed along big area of alpine meadows of the north slope of West Kungei Alatau.

Rermarks. *Dorcadion darjae* sp. n. is very close to *D. kastekus* Danilevsky, 1996 (Danilevsky, 1999) and specially to its east population from near Ak-Tiuz (Kichi-Kemin River Valley), wich prothorax, fine white pubescence of legs more developed, specially on inner sides middle and postyerior femora.

Dorcadion darjae sp. n. can be easily distinguished from the neighbour pupulation of *D. optatum kadyrbekovi* Danilevsky, 1999 from the right bank of the lower level of Chong-Kemin Valley by the main special characters of the latter: flat elytrae and strongly exposed humeral carinae at humeri.

Etymology. I am glad to accomplish the appeal of my good friend Mr. Sergei Toropov (Bishkek, Kirgizia) - a well known collector of Central Asian insects - and named a new species in honour of his daughter Darja Toropova.

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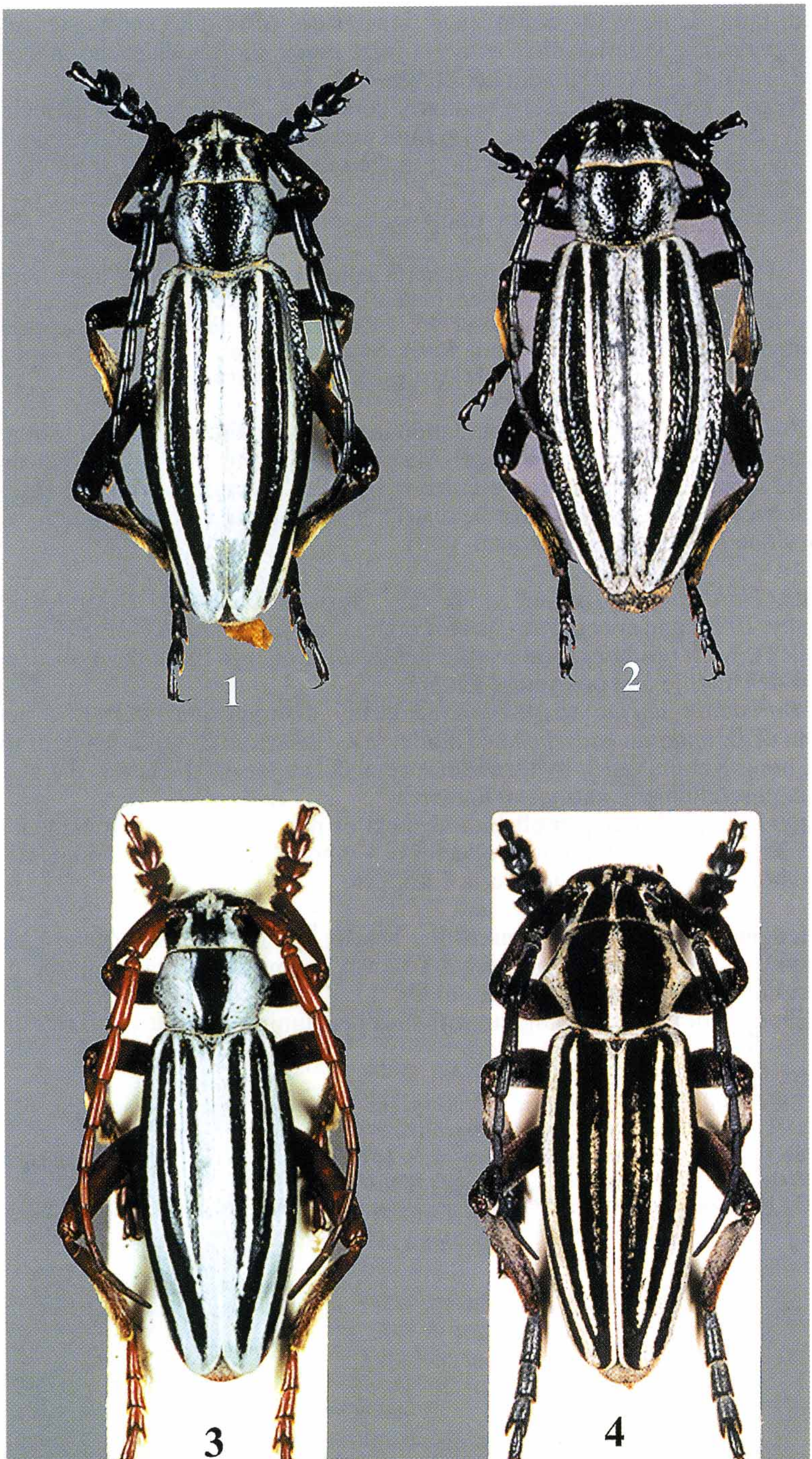

Figs 1-2. *Dorcadion ribbei bobrovi* ssp. n.: 1 - holotype, ♂ 2 - paratype, ♀ from near Shargutsu.
Figs 3. *Dorcadion ribbei ribbei*, ♂ . Fig. 4. *Dorcadion darjae* sp. n., ♂