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SPECIES OF THE *ARIETOIDES*-GROUP OF THE GENUS *CLYTUS* LAICHARTING, 1784 (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

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Summary. Three taxa are considered: *Clytus arietoides* Reitter, 1900, *C. nigritulus* Kraatz, 1879 and *C. venustulus* Plavilstshikov, 1940, **stat. resurr.** Photographs of the types of two problematic species *C. nigritulus* and *C. venustulus* are included, as well as a photo of the holotype of *C. fulvohirsutus* Pic, 1904. References are given to the original publications of all names, as well as to their references in the literature. A key is presented to distinguish between the three species. Each species is briefly described with a set of photographs of specimens from various parts of the range.

Key words: longicorn beetles, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Clytini, taxonomy, restored name, synonyms, key, Russia.

М. Л. Данилевский. Виды группы *arietoides* рода *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) российского Дальнего Востока // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2023. N 490. С. 17-28.

Резюме. Рассмотрены три вида: *Clytus arietoides* Reitter, 1900, *C. nigritulus* Kraatz, 1879 и *C. venustulus* Plavilstshikov, 1940, **stat. resurr.** Помещены фотографии типов двух проблемных видов (*C. nigritulus* и *C. venustulus*) и фото голотипа *C. fulvohirsutus* Pic, 1904. Даны ссылки как на оригинальные публикации всех названий, так и на их упоминания в литературе. Представлена определительная таблица для этих трех видов. Каждый вид кратко описан и иллюстрирован набором фотографий экземпляров из различных частей ареалов.

INTRODUCTION

Three *Clytus* species, *C. arietoides* Reitter, 1900, *C. nigritulus* Kraatz, 1879, and *C. venustulus* Plavilstshikov 1940, were usually misinterpreted in publications. Valid names were often used as invalid with wrongly accepted synonyms. Here I try to show the evolution of the taxonomic content of the three names and adequately accept natural situation.

Available specimens were hand-collected. Photographs were taken with a Canon PowerShot A640 digital camera equipped with Cannon Zoom lens 4X 7.3–292mm 1:2.8–4.1 and Micromed MC-2-ZOOM microscope. Figures were edited with Adobe Photoshop 7.0 and

stacked in Helicon Focus 3.20. Most of photographs were arranged by the author, otherwise photographers was always mentioned.

RESULTS

The listed species are characterized by small or medium size as well as all species of the genus. Body black with partly reddish antennae and legs, antennae short or sometimes surpass elytral middle; prothorax globular, often slightly wider than long, or about as long as wide, pronotum regularly convex, always covered with more or less dense erect longer or shorter pubescence; elytra usually with four crosswise setae stripes (white or yellow): anterior humeral stripe can be poorly developed or totally absent, longest oblique central stripe before middle and transverse stripe before last third always well developed, apical elytral stripe can be very poor and hardly visible; erect elytral pubescence can be near scutellum only; body size: 5–15 mm.

Clytus (s. str.) *arietoides* Reitter, 1900

Figs 1–6

Clytus (Sphegestes) arietoides Reitter, 1900: 281 ("Ostsibirien, besonders am westlichen Ufer des Baikal-Sees").

Clytus arietoides: Pic, 1900a: 10; 1900b: 60 [Altai, Baikal]; Aurivillius, 1912: 370 (Ostsibirien); Plavilstshikov, 1932: 191[Siberia, Urals]; 1940: 393, 407, 727 (= *sibiricus* Pic = *sachalinensis* Matsushita) [North-east of European USSR, Siberia from Urals to Pacific Ocean, southwards to Tarbagatay, Sakhalin Is., Northern Mongolia, Northern Manchuria, Korea]; Lee, 1982: 40 [Korea]; 1987: 112 [Korea, Siberia, Sakhalin, Northern China, Japan]; Lobanov *et al*., 1982: 261 [from East Europe to Japan]; Tsherepanov, 1982: 81 [from Urals to Pacific Ocean, Altay, Sakhalin, Northern Mongolia, Northern China, Korean Peninsula, Japan]; 1996: 105 [from European Russia to Japan]; Ohbayashi *et al*., 1992: 520; Danilevsky, 1998: 52, part. (= *venustulus* Plav., type); 2020: 233, part. (= *sibiricus* Pic = *sachalinensis* Matsushita = *venustulus* Plavilstshikov) [from European Russia to Japan]; 2021: 333 [Primorye Reg., Khabarovsk Reg., Yakutia, Buryatia, Tuva, Altay, Kazakhstan]; Hua, 2002: 202 (= *sachalinensis* Matsushita) [China: NE China, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Sachalin; Siberia, Mongolia, Korea, Japan]; Sama, 2003: 78 [Oriental species from Urals to Sakhalin and Japan]; Niisato, 2007: 492 [Japan]; Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010: 170, part. (= *sibiricus* Pic = *sachalinensis* Matsushita = *venustulus* Plavilstshikov) [from European Russia to Japan]; Lim *et al*., 2012: 195 [Korea]; Jang *et al*., 2015: 235 [marginal north-eastern part of Northern Korea]; Karpiński *et al*., 2018: 117 [Mongolia]; Chen *et al*., 2019: 150, part. (= *venustulus* Plav.) [Russia: European part and Siberia, Kazakhstan, North-eastern China, Mongolia, Northern Korea, Japan]; Anisimov & Bezborodov, 2020: 150 [Amur region].

Clytus arietis var. *sibiricus* Pic, 1900a: 11 [Sibérie]; 1900b: 60 [Sibérie].

Clytus sachalinensis Matsushita, 1933: 274 [Sachalin: Kawakami].

Clytus arietoides m. *nakanei* Ohbayashi, 1959: 2 [Japan: Rausu, Hokkaido].

Clytus (*Clytus*) *arietoides:* Stolbov *et al*., 2019: 206 [Tyumen Region]; Özdikmen, 2023: 54 [Russia: Siberia].

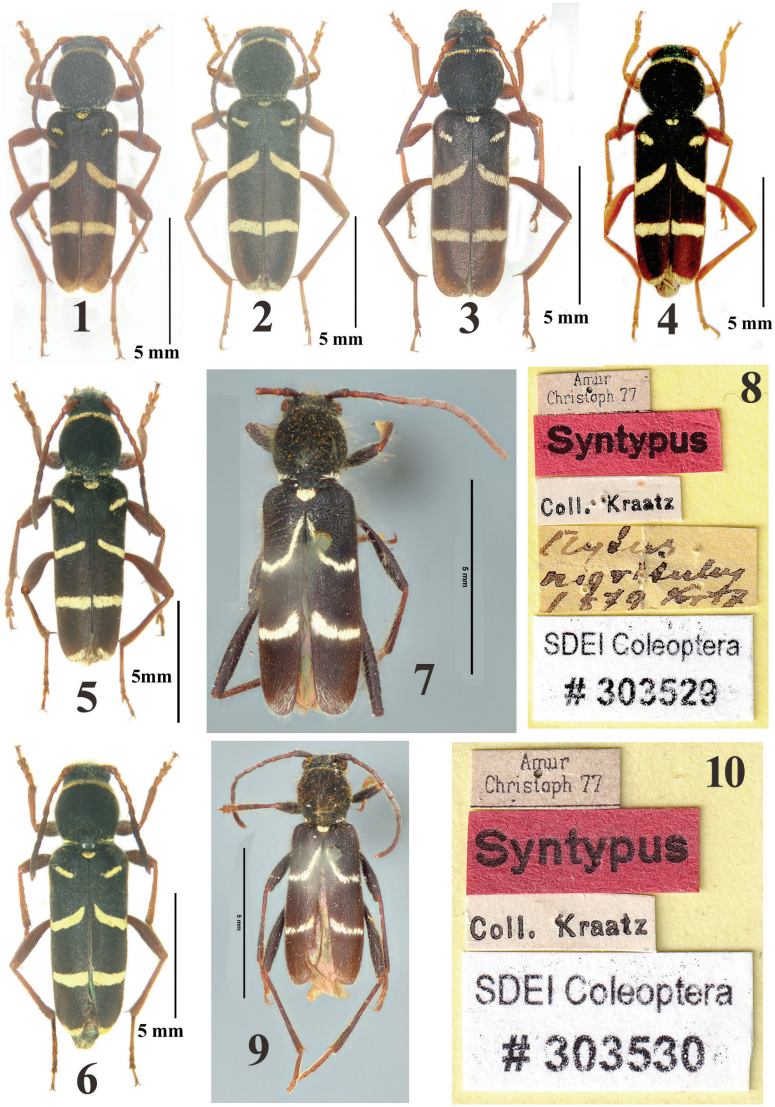
TYPE LOCALITY. Siberia, especially the western shore of Lake Baikal.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Author's collection**: 1 ♂, East Siberia, Verkhne-Udinskoe [now Ulan-Ude], Berezovsk, 21.6.1920; 1 ♂ (Fig. 3), Russia, Yakutiya, Balagachi, 3.7.1955, Sazonova; 1 ♀ (Fig. 2), Russia, Tuva Republic, Ishtii-Khem, 11.6.1972, M. Danilevsky; 1 ♀,

Krasnoyarsk Region, Usinsk, 14.6.1973, Zemlyakova; 1 ♂ (Fig. 1), Russia, Buryatiya, Tayozhnyi, 16.6.1976, A. Kompantsev; 1 ♀, Russia, Tuva Republic, Ishtii-Khem, 13–19.6. 1979, S. Korolev; 1 ♀, Russia, Altay, Aktash, 29.6.1988, D. Matveev; 3 ♂ (Fig. 5), 3 ♀ (Fig. 6), Kazakhstan, Putintsevo, Semipalatinsk Region, 20 km N Zyryanovsk, 475 m, 49°53'N, 84°23'E, 23.6.2005, M. Danilevsky. **Collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University**: 1 ♂, Perm Region, Lysva District, Kamenka, 10.6.1963, V. Zherikhin; 2 ♂, same locality, 8.6.1964, V. Zherikhin, L.Tikhomirova; 1 ♂, Perm Region, Cherdyn, 20.6. 1926; 1 ♂, Perm Region, Verkhoturie District, Kishkinskoe, 17.7.1916, V. Podgorbunsky; 1 ♂, Orenburg; 1 ♂, Sverdlovsk Region, Ivdel Distr., Burmatovo, 19.6.1958, A. Rasnitsyn; 1 ♀, same locality, 21.6.1958, A. Rasnitsyn; 1 ♂, Altay, Kuznetsky Alatau, Kondoma River, 6.1913; 1 ♀, "West. Sibirien / Altaiskoje / 24.V.923"; 8 ♂, 3 ♀, Altay, Shebalino, 25.6.1932, 27.6. 1932, 1.7.1932, 12.7.1932, 16.6.1934, 1.7.1934, 14.7.1936, 14.8.1936, P.Valdaev; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Altay, Shebalino, 3.7.1937; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Altay, Ulmen River, 29.6.- 23.7.1960, A. Rasnitsyn; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Sibirien / Tschuiskaja Stepp, 24.6.1917"; 1 ♀, Irkutsk; 1 ♂, Irkutsk Region, Nizhneilimsk District, Ilim River, 1965, A. Kreslavsky; 2 ♀, Irkutsk Region, Bolshoe Glubokoe Lake, 1.7.1948, P. Rafes; 1 ♂, Irkutsk Region, Badan-Zavod, 21.6.1948, P.Rafes; 1 ♂, Tayshet (Irkutsk Region), 10.7.1933; 1 ♀, Baykal; 1 ♂, "Transbaical. / Fl. Amazar / 15.6.1915" [eastwards Shilka River]; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Jakutia, Bolshoy Batobiy River, Vilyusk; 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Jakutia, Vilyusk environs, Batobiy valley, 17-18.6.1916, 30.6.1916, P. Dravert; 1 ♀, "Prov. Jakuten. / Fl. B. Batobii / 26.VI.916"; 1 ♀ (Fig. 4), Jakutia, mouth of Indigirka River, 71°N, 9.7.1973, V. Flint; 1 ♀, "Sib. or."; 2 ♂, 7 ♀, Sakhalin Is., Okha, 4.7.–8.8.1965, Pupavkin; 2 ♀, "Sibir. mer. / Tarbagatai / A. Solotarew" near Zaisan city; 1 ♂, Semipalatinsk Region, Ulbinskaya Station, 28.5.1906, A. Jakobson; 1 ♂, Southern Altay, Katon-Karagay, 6.1931, Dotsenko. **Collection of S. M. Murzin (Moscow)**: 1 ♂, Tuva, Ak-Sug River, 24.6.1972, B. Korotyaev; 3 ♂, Altay, Aktash, 24–27.6.1990, 14.7.2001, S. Murzin; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Sakhalin Is., Slavy, 11.7.1973, S. Murzin.

DIAGNOSIS. Body of moderate size, rarely small; antennae reddish at basal half and darkened apically, in males reaching inner end of central oblique elytral stripe, in females slightly extend beyond inner end of oblique humeral stripe; prothorax more or less globular, with evenly rounded sides; male prothorax about as long as wide, female prothorax slightly transverse; anterior and posterior margins with dense yellow pubescence; pronotum convex, regular cells of honeycomb sculpture are distinct in females only; male pronotum consists of very dense fine grainy sculpture with obliterated or conjugated cells; erect pronotal setae short; scutellum with dense yellow pubescence; male elytra about 2.5 times longer, than humeral width, female elytra – about 2.4 times; each elytron with 4 dense yellow setae stripes: short oblique humeral setae stripe about always well developed, wide and dense, as well as apical stripe; long oblique central stripe never protruding anteriorly along suture; transverse postmedian stripe also relatively wide; posterior femora usually do not reach elytral apices (but sometimes do); body length in males: 7.5–13 mm; in females: 8.5–15 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Siberian species known from north-east of European Russia: Kirov Region (Vyatka River Valley), Perm Region (Kamenka), Komi Republic (Ukhta environs, Maldy in Polar Urals), Middle Urals (Bashkirsky and Ilmen natural reserves); Orenburg Region and eastwards all over Siberia from south to the far north (known from the mouth of Indigirka valley, 71°N), including Khabarovsk Region and Northern Sakhalin Island; must occue in Kunashir Is., though no specimens are known up to now; the situation in Primorye Region is not clear; Plavilstshikov (1940) did not mention it in the description of the species area, but it is shaded on the corresponding map; Cherepanov (1982) did not mention Primorye, while in the key to Cerambycidae of the Far East (Cherepanov, 1996) Primorye is placed under a question mark; *C. arietoides* from Primorye is unknown to the author; corresponding specimens are absent in the collection of N.N. Plavilstshikov; the species was found in Eastern Kazakhstan, as well as in Korea, Japan (Hokkaido) Mongolia and Northern China.



Figs 1–10. *Clytus* spp. 1–6 – *Clytus arietodes*: 1 – ♂, Russia, Buryatiya, Tayozhnyi, 16.6.1976, A. Kompantsev; 2 – ♀, Russia, Tuva Republic, Ishtii-Khem, 11.6.1972, M. Danilevsky; 3 – ♂, Russia, Yakutiya, Balagachi, 3.7.1955, Sazonova; 4 – ♀, Yakutia, Indigirka River, 71°N, 9.7.1973, V. Flint; 5 – ♂, Kazakhstan, 20km N Zyryanovsk, 475m, 20.6.2005, M. Danilevsky; 6 – ♀, same locality, 23.6.2005, M. Danilevsky; 7–10 – types of *Clytus nigritulus* Kraatz, 1879 with labels, all photos were arranged by Mr. Kevin Weißing from Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (SDEI): 7 – ♂ lectotype (present designation) "Amur"; 8 – labels of the lectotype; 9 – ♂ first paralectotype (present designation) "Amur"; 10 – labels of the first paralectotype.

***Clytus* (s. str.) *nigritulus* Kraatz, 1879**
Figs 7–19

Clytus nigritulus Kraatz, 1879: 109 ["Ost-Sibirien"]; Pic, 1900a: 9 [Sibérie]; 1900b: 60 [Sibérie]; Aurivillius, 1912: 371, part. [Amur]; Lee, 1987: 113 [Korea, Siberia, Northern China]; Hua, 2002: 202, part. [China: Heilongjiang, Jilin; Siberia]; Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010: 171 (= *fulvohirsutus* Pic) [Eastern Siberia, Far East Russia, Korean Peninsula, North-eastern China]; Lim *et al*., 2012: 195 [Korea]; Hwang, 2015: 219 [Korea]; Jang *et al*., 2015: 236 [Korea]; Chen *et al*., 2019: 151 (= *fulvohirsutus* Pic) [North-eastern China, Korean Peninsula, Russia: Siberia]; Danilevsky, 2020: 234 (= *fulvohirsutus* Pic) [Eastern Siberia, Far East Russia, Korean Peninsula, North-eastern China]; Anisimov & Bezborodov, 2020: 150 [Amur region].

Clytus fulvohirsutus Pic, 1904a: 18 [Sibérie]; 1904b: 15 [sur les bords du fleuve Amour]; Aurivillius, 1912: 370, part. [Sibirien]; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 191 [Eastern Siberia]; 1940: 394, 417, 729 [Eastern Siberia from Raddevka on Amur to Pacific Ocean and probably in neighbor regions of Korea and Manchuria]; Gressitt, 1951: 252, 255 [SE Siberia, NE China]; Heyrovský, 1974: 34 ["Sibirien (Amur- und Ussuri-Gebiet)] Korea"]; Tsherepanov & Tsherepanova, 1975 [Ussuri Region]; Lobanov *et al*., 1982: 261 [Far Eastern Russia, Korea, Northern China]; Lee, 1982: 40 [Korea]; Tsherepanov, 1982: 101 [low Amur valley, Ussuri Region]; 1996: 107 [Amur Region, Khabarovsk Region, Primorye Region]; Sundukov, 1998: 40 [Lazo Natural Reserve]; Hua, 2002: 202, part. [China: Heilongjiang, Jilin; Siberia]; Niisato & Koh, 2003: 297 (? = *nigritulus* Kr.) [SE Siberia, Ussuri-Primorye and Amur, NE China, Korean Peninsula]; Danilevsky, 2021: 333 [from Raddevka on Amur River (now Radde in Jewish Region of Russia, 48°36'06" N, 130°35'42" E) to Pacific Ocean, and probably penetrates to China and Korea].

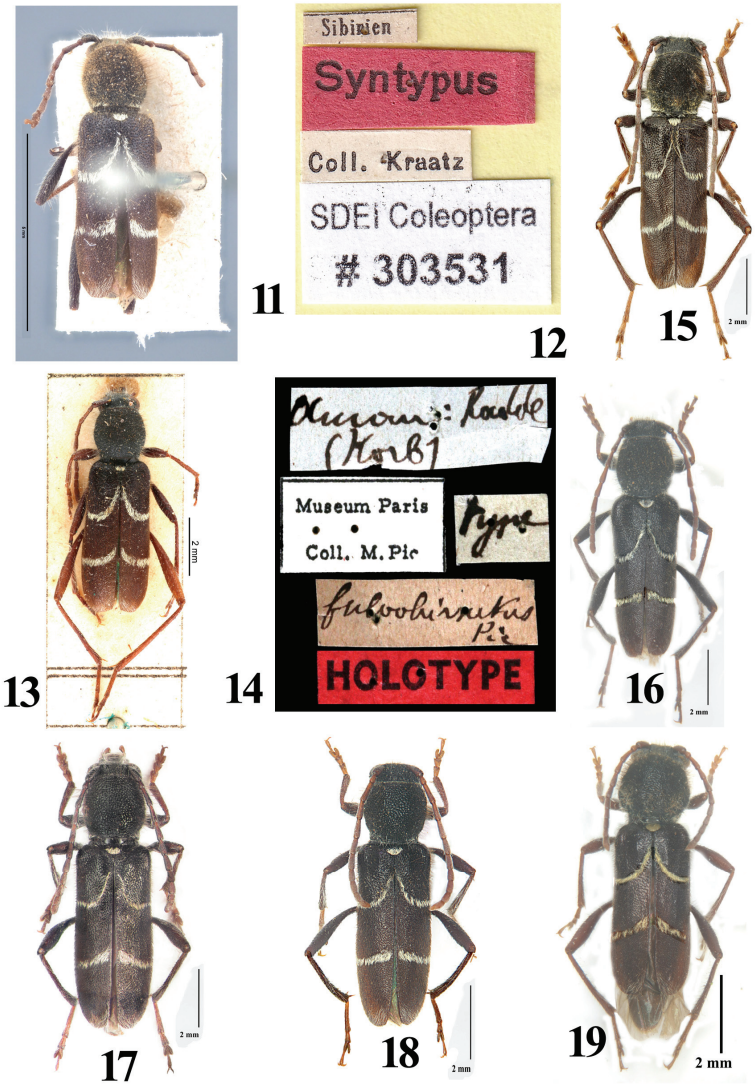
Clytus (*Clytus*) *nigritulus:* Smirnov, 2009: 186 (= *fulvohirsutus* Pic) [Lazo Natural Reserve; Amur Region, Primorye Region, Korea, North-eastern China].

Clytus (*Paulomaculatus*) *fulvohirsutus:* Özdikmen, 2023: 54, part. [Russia: Siberia].

Clytus (*Paulomaculatus*) *nigritulus:* Özdikmen, 2023: 54, part. [Russia; Siberia].

TYPE LOCALITY: Russia, Eastern Siberia (most probably Amur Region).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Author's collection**: 1 ♂, Russia, Primorye Reg., Vladivostok, Akademgorodok, 8.6.1970, *Crataegus*, Azarova; 1 ♀ (Fig. 18), Russia, Primorye Reg., Kamenushka River, 30.7.1971, A. I. Tsherepanov; 1 ♀, Russia, Jewish Region, Pashkovo, 9.6.1978, S. Murzin. 1 ♀ (Fig. 19), Russia, Primorye Reg., Barabash, 24.3.1982, ex larva, *Alnus*, S. Murzin; 1 ♂, Russia, Primorye Reg., Lazo Distr., Kievka, 18.6.1991, Filimonov; 1 ♀, Russia, Primorye Reg., Ussuriysk Distr., Gorno-Tayozhnaya Station, 31.5.1991, Filimonov; 1 ♀, Russia, Amur Region, Blagoveshchensk, Chigiri, 12.6.2021, M. Anisimova. **Collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University** (all specimens under the bottom label "*Clytus fulvohirsutus*"): 1 ♂, "Ussuri / Ossinovka / 28.V.917 / P. Elsky"; 1 ♂, "Ussuri / Ossinovka / 16.VI.917 / P. Elsky"; 1 ♂, Primorye Region, Piankov Zavod, Nikolsk-Ussuriysk, 2.6.1925, T. Samoylov; 1 ♀, "Sibiria or. / Sichote Alin mer / Romanovka / 15.VI.930"; 1 ♀, "Ussuri / Ozernaja / 22.VI.34 / S. Sevastjanov"; 1 ♂, "Mandzhuria / prov. Girin / Hsialoling / 3.VIII.937 / ex coll. Alin"; 1 ♂, 3 ♀, "Mantshzhuria / st. Kaolingtzu / prov. Girin / 10.VII.940 V. Alin"; 1 ♀, Sikhote-Alin, Sibichi, 16.6.1951; 1 ♂, Primorye Region, Sibichi, 13.6.1951; 3 ♂, 4 ♀, each with a single date label from 15.V. to 7.VII. **Collection of S.M. Murzin (Moscow)**: 1 ♀, Russia, Jewish Region, Dichun, ex larva, 6.1.1978; 1 ♀, Russia, Primorye, Kamenushka, 4.6.1979, S. Murzin; 1 ♀, Russia, Jewish Region, Malyi Khingan Ridge, Dichun River, 21.6.1979, S. Murzin.



Figs 11–19. *Clytus nigritulus*. 11, 12 – types of *C. nigritulus* Kraatz, 1879 with labels, all photos were arranged by Mr. Kevin Weißing from Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (SDEI): 11 – ♂, second paralectotype (present designation) “Sibirien”; 12 – labels of the second paralectotype; 13, 14 – ♂ holotype of *Clytus fulvohitsutus* Pic, 1940 with labels, photos by Gérard Tavakilian, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris: 13 – holotype, “Amour: Radde”; 14 – labels of the holotype; 15 –♂, Russia, Primorye, Lazovsky nature reserve, 6.6.2007, Yu. N Sundukov (photo by M. Smirnov); 16 – ♂, Russia, Primorye, Lazovsky District, Kievka, 18.6.1991, Filimonov (photo by M. Smirnov); 17 – ♀, Primorye, Lazo, 18.6.2006, M. & L. Smirnov (photo by M. Smirnov); 18 – ♀, Primorye, Kamenushka, 30.7.1971, A.I. Tsherepanov; 19 –Primorye, Barabash, 24.3.1982, ex l., *Alnus*, S.Murzin.

DIAGNOSIS. Body small; all femora usually totally black, antennae and tibiae often partly reddish; male antennae extend far beyond long oblique central elytral stripe, female antennae can be about same relative length or rather shorter; prothorax convex, with less rounded sides than in *C. arietoides*, never bordered with pale pubescence anteriorly, but with several white setae near hind angles; in males about as long as wide or slightly elongated, in females always transverse; regular small cells of honeycomb sculpture are distinct in females only; male pronotum consists of very dense fine grainy sculpture with obliterated or conjugated cells; pronotum covered with very dense and long erect setae, looks furry; scutellum with dense white recumbent pubescence; male elytra about 2.4-2.6 times longer, than humeral width, female elytra – about 2.2–2.5 times; each elytron with 2 dense narrow setae stripes (central and postmedian) and poorly developed disperse apical stripe, humeral stripes always totally absent; long oblique central stripe often extended along suture; elytral setae stripes usually white, rarely – yellowish; hind femora usually reach or even go beyond elytral apices; body length in males: 5–8 mm; in females: 6.8–9 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Russian Far East: Primorye Region, Southern Khabarovsk Region and Amur Region, Korea, North-eastern China.

TYPE MATERIAL. *Clytus nigritulus* Kraatz, 1879; ♂ (Fig. 7) lectotype (present designation) with 5 labels (Fig. 8): 1) Amur / Christoph 77, 2) [red] Syntypus, 3) coll. Kraatz, 4) *Clytus / nigritulus* / 1879 Kraatz, 5) SDEI Coleoptera / # 303529; ♂ (Fig. 9), paralectotype (present designation) with 4 labels (Fig. 10): 1) Amur / Christoph 77, 2) [red] Syntypus, 3) coll. Kraatz, 4) SDEI Coleoptera / # 303530; ♂ (Fig. 11), paralectotype (present designation) with 4 labels (Fig. 12): 1) Sibirien, 2) [red] Syntypus, 3) coll. Kraatz, 4) SDEI Coleoptera / # 303531. All three types are preserved in Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (SDEI), Müncheberg, Germany. *Clytus fulvohirsutus* Pic, 1904; ♂ (Fig. 13) holotype with 5 labels (Fig. 14): 1) Amour: Radde / (Korb), 2) Museum Paris / coll. M. Pic, 3) type / 4) *fulvohirsutus* / Pic, 5) [red] holotype.

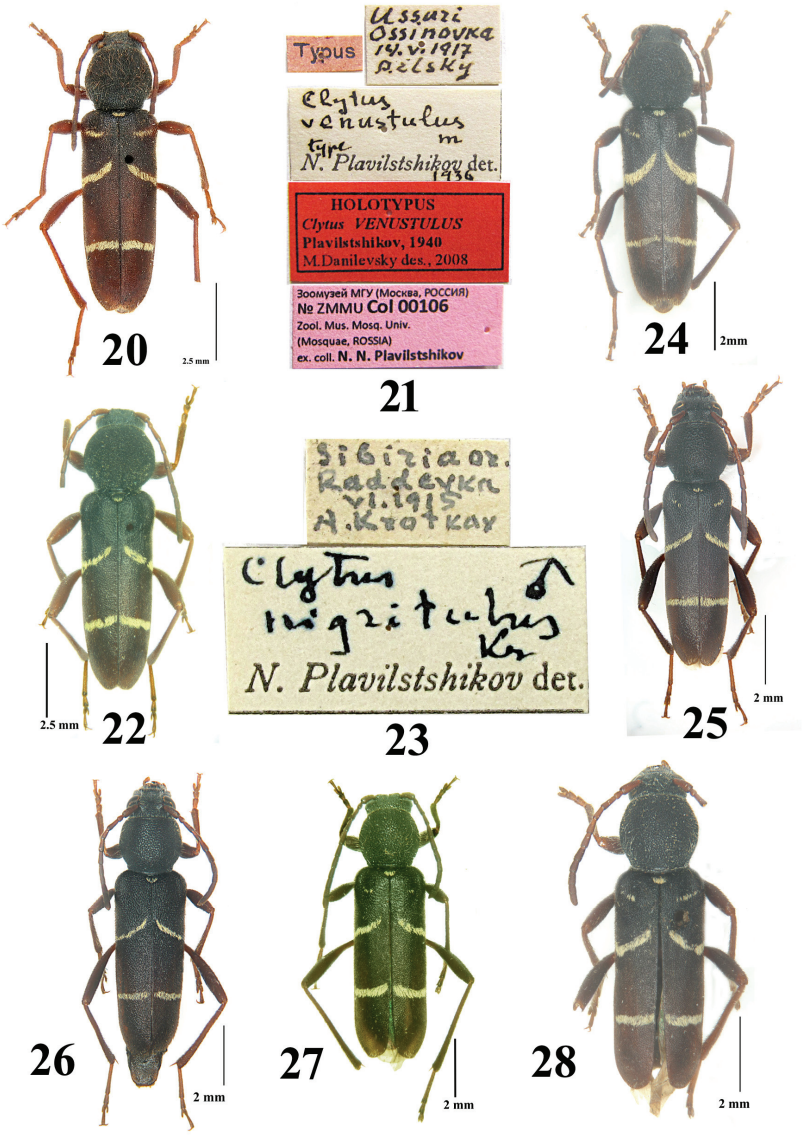
***Clytus* (s. str.) *venustulus* Plavilstshikov, 1940, stat. resurr.**
Figs 20–28

Clytus venustulus Plavilstshikov, 1940: 394, 412, 728–729 [Osinovka in Ussuri Region]; Gressitt, 1951: 254, 256 [SE Siberia]; Lobanov *et al*., 1982: 261, part. [Far Eastern Russia]; Tsherepanov, 1982: 87, part. [Ussuri Region]; 1996: 106, part. [Amur Region, Khabarovsk Region, Primorye Region, North of Korean Peninsula, North-eastern China].

Clytus nigritulus: Plavilstshikov, 1932: 191 [Amur]; 1940: 394, 411, 728, part. [Eastern Siberia from Raddevka on Amur to Pacific Ocean; probably in Korea and Manchuria]; Gressitt, 1951: 254, 256 [SE Siberia]; Lobanov *et al*., 1982: 261, part. [Far Eastern Russia, Korea, China]; Tsherepanov, 1982: 86, part. [Ussuri Region, North-eastern China, North of Korean Peninsula]; 1996: 107, part. [Primorye Region]; Danilevsky, 2021: 333 [Primorye Region, Chuguevka District, Mt. Snezhnaya (43°44'11"N, 134°25'56"E), 1300 m].

Clytus arietoides: Danilevsky, 1998: 52, part. (= *venustulus* Plav., type); 2009: 707, part. (= *venustulus* Plav., holotype); 2020: 233, part. (*sachalinensis* Matsushita = *sibiricus* Pic = *venustulus* Plavilstshikov) [from European Russia to Japan]; Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010: 170, part. (*sachalinensis* Matsushita = *sibiricus* Pic = *venustulus* Plavilstshikov) [from European Russia to Japan]; Lazarev, 2019: 1286, part. (= *venustulus* Plav., holotype); Chen *et al*., 2019: 150, part. (= *venustulus* Plav.) [Russia: Europe & Siberia, Kazakhstan, North-eastern China, Mongolia, Northern Korea, Japan].

TYPE LOCALITY: Russia, Primorye Region, Osinovka (43°58′N, 132°14′E).



Figs 20–28. *Clytus venustulus*. 20 – ♀, holototype, Russia, Primorye, Ossinovka, 14.5. 1917, P.Elsky (photo by M. Lazarev); 21 – labels of the holotype (photo by M. Lazarev); 22 – ♂, Amur, Raddevka, 6.1915 (from Plavilstshikov's collection, Moscow, identified as *Clytus nigritulus*); 23 – labels of a single male from Plavilstshikov's collection, Moscow; 24 – ♂, Russia, Amur Region, Mazanovsky District, Novorossiyka, 21.6.2021, A.V. Shchelokov; 25 – ♂, Russia, Primorye, Mt. Snezhnaya 1300m 27.6. –1.7.2021 V. Ustinov; 26 – ♀ with same label; 27 – ♀, Amur Region, Zeya District, Verkhnezeysk, 20.6.2020, A.V. Shchelokov; 28 – ♀, Russia, Primorye, Chuguevka District, Sokolovka, 14.7.1974, V. Kuznetsov.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. *Clytus venustulus* Plavilstshikov 1940, ♀ (Fig. 20) holotype with 5 labels (Fig. 21): 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.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Author's collection**: 1 ♀ (Fig. 28), Russia, Primorye Reg., Chuguevka Distr., Sokolovka, 14.7.1974,V. Kuznetsov; 1 ♀ (Fig. 27), Amur Region, Zeya District, Verkhnezeysk, 20.6.2020, A. V. Shchelokov; 1 ♂ (Fig. 24), Amur Region, Mazanovsky District, Novorossiyka, 21.6.2021, A. V. Shchelokov. **Collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow University**: 1 ♂ (Fig. 22) with 2 labels (Fig. 23): 1) "Sibiria or. / Raddevka / VI.1915 / A.Krotkay", 2) "*Clytus* / *nigritulus* ♂ / Kr. / N. Plavilstshikov det.". **Author's collection and collection of V. Ustinov (Moscow)**: 2 ♂ (Fig. 25), 2 ♀ (Fig. 26), Russia, Primorye Reg., Chuguevka Distr., Mt. Snezhnaya (43°44'11" N, 134°25'56" E), 1300 m, 27.6–1.7.2021, V. Ustinov.

DIAGNOSIS. Body small; antennae reddish basally and darkened apically, in males reaching outer end of central oblique elytral stripe, in females reaching hind border of anterior elytral 1/5 – just between humeral stripe and central stripe; prothorax more or less globular, with evenly rounded sides; male prothorax about as long as wide or slightly transverse, prothorax in females a little more transverse than in males; anterior and posterior thoracic margins never bordered with light pubescence; pronotum convex, regular cells of honeycomb sculpture are distinct in females only; male pronotum consists of very dense fine grainy sculpture with obliterated or conjugated cells; scattered erect pronotal setae very short, nearly indistinct, pronotum looks glabrous; scutellum with dense yellow pubescence; male elytra about 2.6 times longer, than humeral width, female elytra from 2.4 to 2.6 times longer than humeral width; each elytron with 2 dense yellowish setae stripes: short oblique humeral stripe strongly reduced, consists of several setae or totally absent; central long oblique stripe more or less extends anteriorly along suture, postmedian transverse stripe very narrow, apical stripe strongly reduced, disperse, nearly indistinct; posterior femora reach elytral apex or beyond it; body length in available males: 7.8–7.9 mm; in females: 7.5–9.5 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia, Eastern Siberia from Amur Region to Primorye.

Key to species of *arietoides*-group of *Clytus* from the Russian Far East

1(2) Body usually bigger, up to 15 mm long; hind femora usually do not reach elytral apex; humeral elytral stripe usually well developed, wide and dense; basal antennal half and all femora more or less reddish; body length in males: 7.5–13 mm; in females: 8.5–15 mm ... . ***C. arietoides***

2(1) Body usually smaller, less than 10 mm long; hind femora usually reach elytral apex or beyond it; humeral elytral stripe usually poorly developed, represented by several scattered setae or totally absent; basal antennal half and all femora more or less dark.

3(4) Thorax with very long, dense erect pubescence, beetle looks furry; elytral setae stripes white; humeral stripes always absent; body length in males: 5–8 mm; in females: 6.8–9 mm ..... ***C. nigritulus***

3(4) Thorax with very short nearly indistinct erect pubescence, beetle looks glabrous; elytral setae stripes yellowish; humeral stripes poorly developed, dispers or totally absent; body length in available males: 7.8–7.9 mm; in females: 7.5–9.5 mm ..... C***. venustulus***

CONCLUSION

Clytus fulvohirsutus Pic, 1904 was wrongly accepted as valid name by many authors: Aurivillius (1912), Gressitt (1951), Tsherepanov & Tsherepanova (1975), Lobanov *et al*. (1982), Lee (1982), Tsherepanov (1982, 1996), Sundukov (1998), Hua (2002), Niisato & Koh (2003), Danilevsky (2021), because the type series of *C. nigritulus* Kraatz, 1879 was not studied by corresponding persons, neither ever depicted. Here the types seem to be figured the first time, and the images of the type specimens unambiguously show *C. nigritulus* Kraatz, 1879 = *C. fulvohirsutus* Pic, 1904. Recently the real synonymy was adequately published by Smirnov (2009), Danilevsky & Smetana (2010), Chen *et al*., (2019) and Danilevsky (2020).

Clytus venustulus Plavilstshikov, 1940 was wrongly considered as a synonym of *C. arietoides* Reitter, 1900 by Danilevsky (1998, 2009, 2020), Danilevsky & Smetana (2010), Lazarev (2019), Chen *et al*. (2019). Tsherepanov (1982, 1996) used two names (*C. nigritulus* and *C. venustulus*) for two forms of *C. venustulus* (with and without humeral elytral stripes). Here *C. venustulus* is considered as a distinct species.

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