

# Chrysomeloidea I (Vesperiidae, Disteniidae, Cerambycidae)

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gibbositities on the pronotum characteristics for *P. biggibosum*. Therefore, *P. atrata* is excluded from this catalogue.

The record of *Rhaphipodus subopacus* Gahan, 1890a for Arunachal Pradesh in Northeastern India by Kumawat et al. (2015) was a misidentification of *R. gahani* Lameere, 1903. The female illustrated on the fig. 9 of the paper shows 3rd antenna segment of the same length as segment 4, while in *subopacus* 3rd segment is longer than segment 4. Therefore, *R. subopacus* is excluded from this catalogue.

M.A. Lazarev

### Changes in Rank

*Purpuricenus skypetarum* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014b, **stat. nov.** is raised to species rank from subspecies of *P. globulicollis* Dejean, 1839.

### New Taxon

*Purpuricenus skypetarum zinaidae* **ssp. n.**; the detailed comparison of Turkish *P. skypetarum* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2014b with European specimens shows a subspecific rank of Turkish populations: prothorax with moderately big lateral red spots; antennae of each male surpassing elytral apices by 3 joints, in females antennae nearly reaching the elytral apices; shape of elytral black spot typical for the species angulately broadened behind scutellum; body length in m a l e : 31.5–20.0 mm, width: 3.6–6.0 mm, body length in females: 15.2–19.3 mm, with: 5.5–5.9 mm; the species was never recorded for Turkey before; *P. skypetarum skypetarum* distributed in Balkan Peninsula clearly differs by distinctly shorter antennae surpassing elytral apices in males by 2 joints, in females antennae not reaching elytral apices. Material: holotype, male, Turkey, Çorum env., 20.6.1992, C. Auvray leg. – author's collection (Moscow); 5 paratypes (author's collection and collection of S. Murzin, Moscow): 1 male with same label as holotype; 1 male & 1 female, Turkey, Şile, 7.7.1994, C. Auvray leg.; 1 male & 1 female, Turkey, Izmit, 7.1990, C. Auvray leg. Etymology: the new subspecies is dedicated to my good friend Zinaida Kravtchenko.

### Comments

*Aromia moschta cruenta* Bogatchev, 1962; the designation of lectotype by Lazarev, (2019f) was incorrect; holotype was designated by Bogatchev (1962), though without location, which is not known up to now.

*Bolivarita oculata* Escalera, 1914; the lectotype designation by Lazarev (2019f) was incorrect. It was designated before by (Trócoli, 2019b: 159).

*Epepeotes luscus luscus* (Fabricius, 1787) was recorded by Weigel (2010: 280) for Himachal Pradesh (“HP”) only, but the species was originally described from “Siam”. Gressitt (1951: 362) used the name *Epepeotes luscus densemaculatus* Gressitt, 1951 as valid for “Burma, Tonkin, SW. China” (originally introduced as *Epepeotes luscus m. densemaculatus* Breuning, 1943: 223 for Yunnan)

for the same area as nominative form, so “its author expressly gave it infrasubspecific rank” according to the Article 45.6.4. of ICZN. Gressitt’s position was repeated by Weigel (2010: 280).

*Glenea* (s. str.) *virens virens* Aurivillius, 1925 was described from Vietnam. The record for Bhutan by Weigel (2010) was most probably incorrect, as another subspecies is distributed in Himalaya *G.* (s. str.) *v. bastiana* Breuning, 1956h.

*Mesosa* (*Aplocnemina*) *longipennis* Bates, 1873 was recorded for Sichuan (Lazarev & Murzin, 2020) on the bases of incorrect determination of *M.* (*A.*) *latifasciata* (White, 1858b). In fact *M.* (*A.*) *longipennis* is widely distributed in Japan and was recorded for Korea by Lim Jongok et al. (2014). All records of *M.* (*A.*) *longipennis* for China were connected with *M.* (*A.*) *latifasciata*.

A very small male (body length: 11.7 mm, width: 4.8 mm) of *Moechotypa diphysis* (Pascoe, 1871) from China (Shaanxi, env. Haozhenzi, 2000m, 29.8.–3.9.2000, S. Murzin leg.) is preserved in my collection. It is characterized by short antennae not reaching elytral apices, moderately coarse pronotal sculpture, small lateral thoracic tubercles. Normally males of *M. diphysis* are much bigger 16–20 mm; the smallest male known to me is 14 mm long; besides *M. diphysis* has usually very rough pronotal sculpture and male antennae are much longer than body. So, that male could represent another species, but not *M. semenovi* Heyrovsky, 1934, which has ventral body side with numerous reddish spots and elytra without regular net of pale pubescence.

*Murzinia karatauensis* Lazarev, 2011 was described from Kazakhstan (Kzyl-Orda Region, Chiili District, North Karatau Ridge, Daut Mountain) after a single female with a row of semierect strong setae along ventral side of 3rd-4th antennal joints. The specimen is very similar to African *Monochamus* (*Ethiopiochamus*) *ruspator* (Fabricius, 1781). So, the real origin of the holotype is doubtful.

*Purpuricenus interscapilatus nudicollis* Demelt, 1968b from Cyprus is preserved in the collection of S. Murzin (Moscow); rather probably Cyprus population represents another local subspecies.

### Comments on Distributional Information

*Pogonochersu dimidiatus* Blessig, 1873; 1 female from Gansu (SSW Woshar 3000m 34°30'23"N, 104°49'48"E, 17.06.2005) and 1 male from Sichuan (W Heishui, 2500m, 32°2'47.40"N, 103°1'0.48"E, 3-10.06.2012) are preserved in my collection.

*Prothema auratum cariniscapum* Gressitt, 1937c; 1 female from Sichuan (Moxi env., 19.6.1992, M. Hauckel leg.) is preserved in my collection.

Seunghyun Lee

### New Assignments and Combinations

A species traditionally recorded for Korean Peninsula as *Enoploderes bicolor* K. Ohbayashi, 1941a is new. My manuscript is in preparation.