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Four new *Phytoecia* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Turkey

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Abstract. *Phytoecia* (*Pilemia*) *konyaensis* sp. nov. from Konya, *Ph.* (s. str.) *kartalensis* sp. nov. from Eskişehir, *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *bialookii* sp. nov. from Bitlis and Mus and *Ph.* (*Blepisanis*) *volkovitshi* sp. nov. from Urfa are described and compared with closely related species. The old synonym is restored: Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839 = Obereini Thomson, 1864, syn. rest.

INRODUCTION

Cerambycidae fauna of Turkey rests poorly investigated. New collecting trips to the regions, which are difficult of access are greatly desirable. Many new species are already discovered in different parts of Turkey and will be described in the nearest years. Four new *Phytoecia* species are described bellow.

Many traditional subgenera of the genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 such as *Cardoria* Mulsant, 1862, *Oxylia* Mulsant, 1862, *Pilemia* Fairmaire, 1864, *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864, *Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1866, *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1864, *Musaria* Thomson, 1864, *Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928, *Pseudocoptosia* Pic, 1900 and others are now often regarded as separate genera. Such separation of closely related groups can only dark the real situation. In fact the genera composition of the tribe Phytoeciini needs futher investigation. All systems of Phytoeciini published up to now are not natural and so not adequate. Traditional division of *Phytoecia* in many subgenera is accepted in the present article.

The tribe Phytoeciini itself is very uniform and indivisible, strongly separated from all other Lamiinae tribes. Possibly, it is the most distinct tribe in the subfamily. The peculiarity of Phytoeciini is very clear on the level of larval morphology. Pronotum of all Phytoeciini larvae has deep sublateral furrows, which are absent in all other Lamiinae. Larvae of *Oberea* species, as well as larvae of related genera are typical Phytoeciini, that is why the restoration of Obereini Mulsant, 1839 by Sama (2008) can not be accepted: Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839 = Obereini Thomson, 1864, syn. rest.

MATERIAL

Abbreviations used in the text:
MD author's collection;
ZIN Zoological Institute, Sankt-Petersburg, Russia;
ZMM Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia.

DESCRIPTION

Phytoecia (*Pilemia*) *konyaensis* sp. nov.
(Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype (♂) with the label: "Turkey, Konya, 70.9 km SSE Aksaray, 37˚46'35.5"N, 34˚14'23.0"E, 1043 m, 27.vi.2005, M. Volkovitsh leg." (ZIN).

Description. Body length in male: 10.5 mm, width: 2.9 mm (female unknown).

Body totally black with reddish antennae, femora and partly red tibiae; covered with grey and brown recumbent pubescence, with numerous oblique setae; head black, covered with very dense pale recumbent pubescence and numerous long oblique setae; mandibles bicuspid; antennae much shorter than body, reaching about apical elytral fifth, without pale hair rings; 3rd antennal joint a little shorter than 1st and a little longer than 4th joint; prothorax transverse about 1.5 times wider at middle than long; strongly widened near middle; posteriorly about as wide as anteriorly; pronotum without callosities; totally covered with very dense recumbent and erect setae which do not hide sparse big punctation, three pale longitudinal stripes distinct; scutellum transverse, rounded apically, with dense pale recumbent pubescence; elytra about 2.3 times longer than wide, strongly narrowed posteriorly, relatively flat, slightly raised along lateral sides; big elytral punctation very sparse and not numerous; each rounded apically; with very dense recumbent pubescence totally hiding cuticle; short oblique setae are longer basally and very short apically; two wide humeral longitudinal pale stripes and sutural narrow stripe are very distinct; two discal pale stripes are poorly pronounced; color of legs cuticle is hardly visible under very dense recumbent pubescence; all femora are distinctly reddish as well as basal parts of tibiae; ventral side of body with very dense pale pubescence and scattered erect setae; abdomen totally black; pygidium rounded apically, postpygidium narrowly emarginated; last abdominal sternite with medial depression.

Distribution. South Turkey, Konya prov., only one locality known: 70.9 km SSE Aksaray, 37˚46'35.5"N, 34˚14'23.0"E, 1043m.

Bionomy (Fig. 8). According to M. Volkovitsh (personal message) the locality of the species is a saline land with spots of *Halocnemum strobilaceum* and sometimes with flowering *Inula*.

Remark. The new species is close to *Pilemia hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793), but in *P. hirsutula* pygidium attenuated apically in short angle; thorax never so widened at middle; legs and

antennae never reddish; erected setae longer, stronger and darker; big irregular elytral punctation rather numerous; longitudinal pale elytral stripes never so distinct.

Materials used for comparison. *Pilemia hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793): big series of specimens from Bulgaria, Ukraine, south of European Russia, Armenia, Azerbajdzhan, south Turkey (Içel), Iran, Turkmenia (MD).

***Phytoecia* (s. str.) *kartalensis* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 2)

Type material. Holotype (♂) with the label: "W Turkey, Kartal Gecidi, Mihaliccik env., 25.v.2006, leg. P. Bialooki" (MD).

Description. Body length in male (females unknown): 6.4 mm, width: 1.7 mm.

The beetle is totally black without metallic luster, with partly red legs and abdomen apex; head black, frons with scattered long semierect setae and denser recumbent hardly visible setae, looks relatively glabrous, without conspicuous pale pubescence, with rather dense distinct punctation; antennae totally black (basal parts of middle joints a little reddish), thin, short, does not reach elytral apex, 3rd joint a little shorter than 4th, each of them shorter than 1st, other joints much shorter; prothorax transverse, about 1.25 times wider at middle than long, with sides slightly evenly rounded, about as wide anteriorly as posteriorly; pronotum without any longitudinal hair stripes, looks glabrous, with hardly visible short setae, with very distinct regular dense punctation, which is a little sparser along middle, but without smooth line, evenly convex, without any traces of longitudinal carina, without glabrous callosities;

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2

Fig. 1. *Phytoecia* (*Pilemia*) *konyaensis* sp. nov., male, holotype;
Fig. 2. *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *kartalensis* sp. nov. male, holotype;

scutellum subcircular with distinct dense white pubescence; elytra about 2.4 times longer than wide, flat, each with rounded apex, with sides slightly converging posteriorly, without erect setae, with very short strong oblique black setae and fine hardly visible pale recumbent pubescence; elytral punctation deep and distinct, much denser anteriorly, than posteriorly; metepisternae with dense white pubescence; legs red with black basal halves of all femora, hind femora with black apices, anterior tibiae totally red, middle and hind tibiae with black apices, all tarsi black; spines of posterior coxae indistinct, abdomen black with red apical segment and red postpygidium, last visible sternite with black posterior margin; posterior margins of pygidium and postpygidium rounded, posterior margin of last abdominal sternite slightly exposed.

Distribution. Only type locality is known: Turkey, Pontic Mountains, Eskişehir prov., Mihaliççik environ, Kartal Geçidi, 1550 m, 39˚53'N, 31˚25'E.

Remark. The new taxon belongs to a group of *Phytoecia* (s. str.) species without pronotal longitudinal hair stripes. This group includes west Mediterranean *Ph. erythrocnema* Lucas, 1846, African *Ph. vaulogeri* Pic, 1892, Caucasian *Ph. croceipes* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858, which is also very numerous in Near East and others. Turkish *Ph. croceipes* can be also so small, but it is much narrower, with elongated prothorax, male antennae longer than body; besides body with a slight blue luster. Syrian *Ph. kabateki* Sama, 1997 is much bigger. Unfortunately, in the original description only size of the holotype (11 mm) was mentioned, so the size of 30 paratypes is not known, but the lengths of males and females available in my collection are of 12 to 14 mm. Besides *Ph. kabateki* has very dense long erected setae along head, pronotum and elytra as well as slight blue luster.

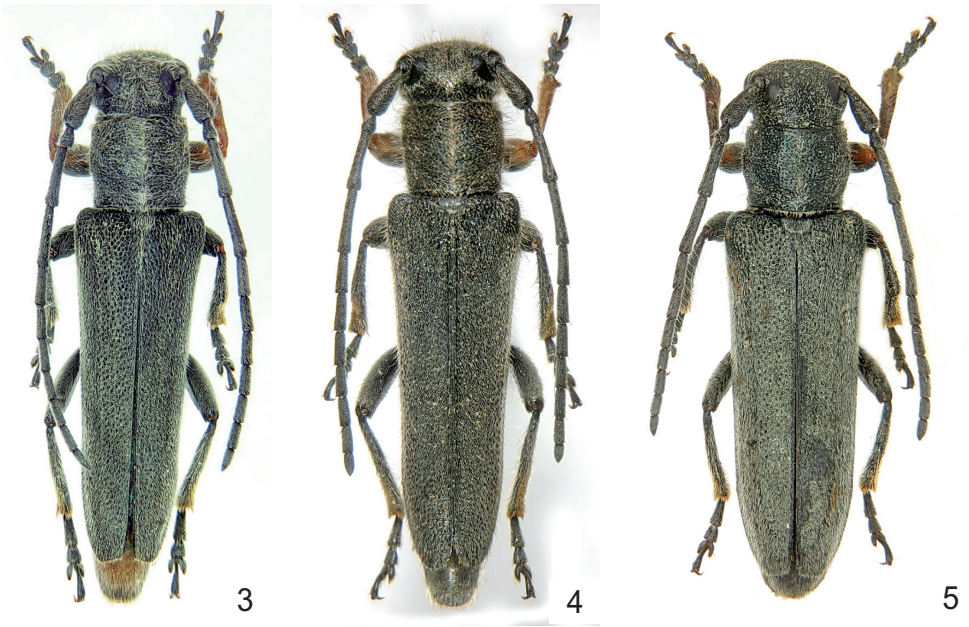
Materials used for comparison. *Ph. croceipes*; series of specimens from Azerbaidzhan, Turkey, Syria (MD).
Ph. kabateki (from type locality); 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀: Syria, Bludan environs, 3.vi.1997, M. Formanek leg. (MD).

Phytoecia (s. str.) *bialookii* sp. nov.
(Figs 3-5)

Type material. Holotype (♂) with the label: "E Turkey, NW Tatwan, Guroymak env., about 38˚33'N, 42˚02'E, 9.vi.2002, leg. P. Bialooki", (MD). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): with same label (MD); (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀) with the label: "E Turkey, Buglan Gecidi, 38˚55'N, 41˚13'E, 08.vi.2002, leg. P. Bialooki" (MD).

Description. Body length in males: 8.9-10.4 mm, in females: 9.0-9.6 mm; body width in males: 2.2-2.5 mm, in females: 2.3-2.5 mm.

Body black without metallic luster, with partly red legs and sometimes abdomen; head black, frons in males with dense long and recumbent pale setae; in females nearly glabrous, with distinct punctation; antennae totally black, sometimes (the smallest male from



Figs 3-5. *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *bialookii* sp nov.: 3- male, holotype; 4- male, paratype, Buglan Gecid; 5- female, paratype from same locality.

Guroymak) with reddish bases of middle joints; thin, short, in male does not reach elytral apex for about the length of 3rd antennal joint, in females - hardly surpassing elytral middle; 3rd antennal joint about as long as 4th and longer than 1st; other joints much shorter; prothorax in males about as long as wide (slightly wider at middle than long), in females transverse, about 1.2 times wider at middle than long, with sides slightly evenly rounded, about as wide anteriorly as posteriorly; pronotum with central longitudinal hair stripe, with numerous pale erect setae and dense recumbent setae, without glabrous callosities; with small dense regular punctation, without smooth longitudinal line, evenly convex, without any traces of longitudinal carina; scutellum trapezoidal with distinct dense white pubescence; elytra in males 2.7-2.9 times longer than wide, in females – 2.6-2.7 times, slightly razed along suture; each with obliquely truncated or rounded apex, sometimes slightly emarginated; in males with sides distinctly converging posteriorly, in females about parallel sided; with numerous erect setae anteriorly and fine recumbent pubescence; elytral punctation rather dense, small and relatively regular; metepisterna with dense white pubescence; legs black with anterior tibiae and apices of anterior femora red, or anterior tibia partly darkened and anterior femur nearly totally black with small red spot at internal apex, sometimes (the smallest male from Guroymak) middle and hind tibiae are also red at bases and middle and hind femora with red central bands; posterior male coxae with very small and short hardly visible spines, abdomen usually totally black, or (one male and two females) with partly red darkened apically last abdominal segment; red tergite in females with black middle; posterior margins of pygidium

and postpygidium nearly straight, widely rounded; last abdominal sternite in males depressed with slightly exposed hind margin; last abdominal tergite in females distinctly exposed with slightly narrowly emarginated posterior margin, last sternite with nearly straight posterior margin and fine longitudinal stria.

Distribution (Fig. 9). Turkey, Bitlis and Mus provinces; two localities are known: Guroymak env., 38˚33'N, 42˚02'E. (type locality) and Buglan Geçidi, 1640 m, 38˚55'N, 41˚13'E.

Remark. The new species seems to be very close to *Ph. geniculata* Mulsant, 1862, distributed (Fig. 9) from Greece (own materials) and Bulgaria (Migliaccio et al., 2007) through Turkey (Özdikmen et al., 2009) to Syria (Rejzek et al., 2003), Jordan (Sama et al., 2002) and Israel (own materials). *Phytoecia bialookii* sp. nov. seems to be a vicariant species of *Ph. geniculata* at the east of its area in Mus and Bitlis. Its separate species status is clear because of very short antennae, which are much longer than the body in males of *Ph. geniculata*, and about as long as the body in females. Its close affinity to *Ph. geniculata* is proved by special shape of short hardly pronounced spines of male hind coxae. In *Ph. geniculata* all femora and middle tibiae are usually partly red, but abdomen is totally black. A form with totally black femora was described from Syria as *Phytoecia ingeniculata* Pic, 1900, but such aberration is very rare.

Materials used for comparison. *Ph. geniculata*; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: "ΑΘΗΝΑΙ [Athens], ΚΗΦΙΣΣΙΑ [Kifisia], 27.iii.1937, [N.N.] Filippov [leg.]", (MD); 1 ♂: "Graecia", (ZMM); 1 ♀: "Attica", (ZMM); 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: "Constantinople, Turcia-VII, Dr. Jureček-29", (ZMM); 1 ♂: "Asia Minor", (ZMM); 4 ♀♀: "Brussa [now Bursa] V., Asia min., Dr. Jureček 31", (ZMM); 1 ♀: "Kilikia, Karačalyas [Içel], m. Tarsus, 8.vi.1935, [N.N.] Filippov [leg.]", (ZMM); 2 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀: „Turkye, Içel, Mersin, Karaçalyas, 8-14.iv.1935, [N.N.] Filippov [leg.]", (MD); 1 ♀: "Syrie, Staudinger", (ZMM); 2 ♂♂, „Israel, Talami, 15.ii.1987, G.Orbach leg.", (MD); 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀: "Israel, Haifa, 11.iv.1993, A. Danchenko leg.", (MD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: „Israel, Mi'elia, 33˚00'N, 35˚08'E, 30.iii.2004, A. Rubenyan leg.", (MD); 1 ♀, „Israel, Kibz. Dahlia, 30.iii.1975, O.Mehl leg.", (MD).

Derivation of name. The new species is dedicated to a Polish entomologist Piotr Bialooki, who collected the type series of a new species.

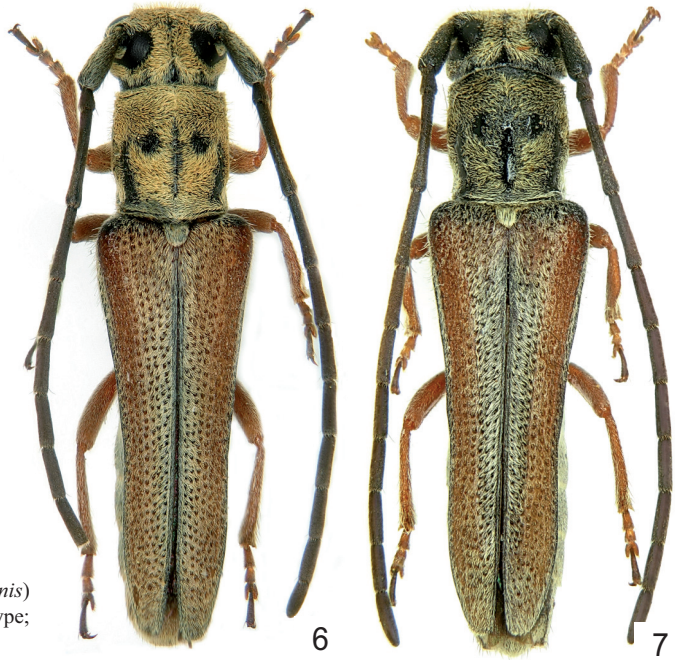
Phytoecia (*Blepisanis*) *volkovitshi* sp. nov.

(Figs 6-7)

Type material. Holotype (♂) with the label: "Turkey, Urfa prov., 13.9 km N Birecik, 667 m, 08.vi.2006, M. Volkovitsh leg.", (ZIN). Paratypes: (1 ♀): with same label (ZIN).

Description. Body length in male: 11.0 mm, in female: 10.0 m; body width in male: 2.9 mm, in female: 2.6 mm.

Body black covered with yellow recumbent and erect pubescence, with light-brown elytra, legs and male abdominal apex; head black, frons in male and in female with similar



Figs 6-7. *Phytoecia* (*Blepisanis*) *volkovitshi* sp. nov.: 6- male, holotype; 7- female, paratype.

dense recumbent pubescence and sparser short erect setae; antennae a little longer than body in both sexes, distinctly thickened distally, with similar proportions of all joints: 3rd antennal joint much longer than 4th, which is longer than 1st; prothorax in both sexes elongated, with nearly straight margins, slightly longer, than wide, male prothorax about as wide posteriorly as anteriorly, female prothorax distinctly wider anteriorly; pronotum with a set of glabrous callosities typical for certain *Blepisanis*; central and a pair of lateral longitudinal callosities with a pair of big round callosities in between; central longitudinal callosity relatively short, not reaching posterior pronotal margin; very dense recumbent yellow pubescence in male totally hides pronotal punctation; in female recumbent pubescence is sparser, and rough conjugated punctation is distinct, but such poor recumbent pubescence must be just an individual character of available female, as usually pronotal pubescence in *Blepisanis* females is about same as in males or denser; erect pronotal setae are relatively short, oblique; scutellum slightly shorter than its basal width, rounded apically, with dense yellow recumbent pubescence; elytra in both sexes about 2.7 times longer than wide and about 3 times longer than prothorax; strongly narrowed near middle (not cover the whole abdomen width in female), with distinct depressions along both sides of the suture, each elytron with rounded apex; recumbent yellow elytral pubescence is very dense along middle and very sparse laterally, but never hides distinct regular punctation; many very short oblique pale setae are spread over elytral base; elytral cuticle light brown with narrowly black suture and small black humeral spots in male or narrowly black anterior margin; legs totally light brown, with partly darkened coxae and apical tarsi joints; epipleurae and shoulders; metepisterna as well as the

whole ventral side of the body with very dense yellow recumbent pubescence totally hides cuticle; without erect setae, but with numerous very short oblique setae; female abdomen totally black, male abdomen with light brown pygidium, postpygidium and posterior half of 4th visible sternite; posterior margin of pygidium and postpygidium slightly emarginated, posterior margin of the last visible abdominal male sternite distinctly exposed; last female abdominal tergite distinctly raised along middle in form of low carina with rounded posterior margin, last abdominal sternite with poorly pronounced longitudinal furrow and slightly emarginated apex.

Distribution. South Turkey, Urfa prov., only one locality known: 13.9 km N Birecik, 37˚09'14.8"N, 37˚58'46.3"E, 667 m.

Bionomy. According to M. Volkovitsh (personal message): the locality of the species is a steppe mountain slope covered with planting of *Pinus* and *Pistacia*, and with: *Echinops, Onopordum, Convolvulus, Astragalus* (*Tragacantha*)*, Phlomis, Glaucium.*

Remark. The new species is very close to Iranian *Ph.* (*B.*) *remaudierei* (Villiers, 1967), described from Deh Bakri (Kerman prov.), because of same body and elytral color, color of legs and antennae, body and elytral pubescence, similar pronotal design, same size - see photo ("Gallery" - www.cerambycidae.net) of holotype (female) and paratype (male) prepared by G. Tavakilian. *Ph.* (*B.*) *volkovitshi* sp. nov. strongly differs from *Ph.* (*B.*) *remaudierei* as well as from other *Blepisanis* by very big prothorax, which is about 3.0 times shorter than elytra; in *Ph.* (*B.*) *remaudierei* prothorax in about 3.5 times shorter than elytra; besides elytra in *Ph.* (*B.*) *remaudierei* without anterior black areas; elytral punctation sparser, central longitudinal pronotal callosity shorter.

Ph. (*B.*) *volkovitshi* sp. nov. is not close to other *Blepisanis* known from Turkey or from Near East. It belongs to the Central Asian group of species of the subgenus, including such species as: *Ph.* (*B.*) *povolnyi* Heyrovský, 1971; *Ph.* (*B.*) *nivea* Kraatz, 1882a, *Ph.* (*B.*) *ochraceipennis* Kraatz, 1882b, *Ph.* (*B.*) *tekensis* Semenov, 1897 and *Ph.* (*B.*) *repetekenis* Semenov, 1935. Such kind of affinity was also mentioned by A, Villiers (1967): "En fait *B. remaudierei* est très voisine de *B. ochraceipennis* Pic et *B. nivea* Kraatz...".But all these *Blepisanis* have long erect elytral and pronotal setae, round pronotal callosities are usually fused with lateral longitudinal callosities; each species has peculiar kind of pronotal and elytral punctation, but in general elytral punctation of Central Asian species is denser and bigger. Most of Central Asian *Blepisanis* have totally or partly darkened femora, only legs in *Ph.* (*B.*) *repetekenis* are totally yellow, but still not similar to light-brown legs of the new species, besides body recumbent pubescence in *Ph.* (*B.*) *repetekenis* is extremely dense.

It is not always easy to distinguish *Ph.* (*B.*) *nivea* Kraatz, 1882a (described from Samarkand) and *Ph.* (*B.*) *ochraceipennis* Kraatz, 1882b (described from Margelan), which areas are widely overlapped from Nuratau and Fergana valley to South Kazakhstan. In general *Ph.* (*B.*) *nivea* is more north-eastern species. The main distinguishing character was adequately reflected by Breuning (1951: 31) in his key for *Blepisanis* species: femora of *Ph.* (*B.*) *ochraceipennis* are always distinctly bicolorous - black with yellow apices; femora of *Ph.* (*B.*) *nivea* are usually

Fig. 8. Konya, 70.9km SSE Aksaray, 37˚46‘35.5“N, 34˚14‘23.0“E, 1043 m - locality of *Phytoecia* (*Pilemia*) *konyaensis* sp. nov. Foto by M. Volkovitsh.

Fig. 9. Areas of *Ph. geniculata* (red spots) and *Ph. bialookii* sp. nov. (green spots); red spots in the territory of Turkey show the capitals of the corresponding provinces where the species is known from; other spots show exact localities of the specimens.

dark brown, sometimes partly or totally darkened, but never distinctly bicolorous with yellow apices. The degree of the development of pale recumbent pubescence can be rather different inside each species. Specimens from one population can have nearly glabrous prothorax looking black, or with very dense white or yellow recumbent pubescence totally covering pronotal cuticle and so pronotum looks white (with black callosities) or yellow.

The new species looks similar to Iranian *Ph.* (*Blepisanis*) *magnanii* (Sama, 2007) described from Qaderabad (Fars prov.), as it has about same color of all parts of the body, but not close to it. *Ph.* (*B.*) *volkovitshi* sp. nov. is much bigger - length of *Ph.* (*B.*) *magnanii:* 8.3 mm; erect pronotal and elytral setae of *Ph.* (*B.*) *magnanii* are much longer; distinct and dense recumbent pronotal and elytral pale pubescence absent, so pronotum looks black with longitudinal stripe of long pale erect setae; longitudinal pronotal callosity absent.

Materials used for comparison. *Ph.* (*B.*) *povolnyi* Heyrovský, 1971 (type locality: Nengrahar [Nangarhar] prov., Darunta, 34˚27'N, 70˚21'E); 2 ♂♂ (from near type locality): "Afghanistan, Kabul prov., Surobay [Sarowbi], 34˚36'N, 69˚44'E, 1100 m, 18.v.1973, O. Kabakov leg.", (MD).

Ph. (*B.*) *tekensis* Semenov, 1897; 2 ♂♂: "Turkmenia, Ashkhabad env., 14-15.v.1932, D. Zaitzev leg.", (MD); 1 ♂: "Turkmenia, 150 km ENE Takhta-Bazar, Mt. Karabil, 15.v.1990", (MD).

Ph. (*B.*) *nivea* Kraatz, 1882a; 1 ♀, Uzbekistan, "Kaufmanovskaya station of Transcaspien Railway [Tashkent env.], 28.iv.1909", (MD); 1 ♀: Uzbekistan, "Khumsan Canyon near Khodzhikent [about 41˚39'N, 69˚57'E], 25.vi.1945", (MD); 1 ♂: Uzbekistan "Chimaz [50 km SW Tashkent], 4.vi.1938, I. Kostin leg.", (MD); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: "Uzbekistan, Nuratau Ringe, 5 km S Farish [40˚32'N, 66˚51'E], 29.v.1984, M. Volkovitsh leg.", (MD); 1 ♂: "Kazakhstan, Karatau Range, Berkara near Beylikul lake, 15.vi.1977, A. S. Badenko leg.", (MD); 1 ♂: Kazakhstan "Aulieata [= Dzhambul = Taraz], 11.vi.1920", (MD); 1 ♀: "Kazakhstan, Syr-Darja river, Turkestan, 27.v.1967, I. Kostin leg.", (MD); 1 ♂: Kazakhstan, Syr-Darja river, "Perovsk [now Kzyl-Orda], 12.v.1912", (MD); 1 ♂: Turkmenia, "Uch-Adzhi [38˚05'N, 62˚48'E], 3.v. 1924", (MD).

Ph. (*B.*) *ochraceipennis* Kraatz, 1882b; 1 ♂ [near type locality]: "Uzbekistan, Nuratau Ridge, 5 km S Farish [40˚32'N, 66˚51'E], 29.v.1984, M. Volkovitsh leg.", (MD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: Uzbekistan, 45 km SE Kamashi, Staraya Khantakhta Mts. [about 38˚40'N, 66˚42'E], 6.vi.1984, M. Volkovitsh leg.", (MD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: „Uzbekistan, Babatag Ridge, 40 km SE Denau [about 38˚00'N, 68˚09'E], 16.v.1986, I. E. Zykov leg. (MD); 1 ♂: "Tadzhikistan, Ak-Tau Ridge, Gandzhina [37˚55'N, 68˚34'E], 20.5.1978, M. Danilevsky leg."(MD); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: "Tadzhikistan, Khanaka Station, [about 38˚31'N, 68˚31'E], 27-29.v.1939, A. N. Romanov leg.", (MD); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: "Tadzhikistan, Gissar Ridge, Sarypul, vii.1974, R. Danov leg.", (MD); 1 ♂: "Tadzhikistan, Stalinabad [now Dushanbe], 30.v.1939", (MD); 1 ♀: "Tadzhikistan, Stalinabad [now Dushanbe], vii.1944, K. Arnoldi leg.", (MD); 1 ♀: "Tadzhikistan, Gissar Ridge, 20 km N Dushanbe, Varzob, 1000 m, 4.vi.2004, O. Pak leg.", (MD); 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, "Tadzhikistan, E Kulyab, Miminabad (Lidzhak), 23-27.v.2006, 1500 m, E. Ivanova & O. Pak leg. (MD); 1 ♀: Kazakhstan, Georgyevka [43˚02'N, 74˚45'E], 600 m, 10.vi.2002, M. Danilevsky leg., (MD); 1 ♂: "Kirgizia, Naryn river, Tashkumyr [41˚20'N, 72˚13'E], 5.vi.1989", (MD).

Ph. (*B.*) *repetekenis* Semenov, 1935; 12 ♂♂, 12 ♀ ♀ [from the type locality]: "Turkmenia, Repetek, 11.v.1985, O. Gorbuniov leg.", (MD); 1 ♂, "Turkmenia, Repetek, 12.v.1988, Tishechkin leg.", (MD); 1 ♂: "Repetek", (MD); 1 ♂: "Repetek, 12.v.1992, Romatzov leg.", (MD); 1 ♂: "Turkmenia, Nebitdag Mt., Dzhebel, 7.v.1981", (MD); 4 ♂♂: "Turkmenia, E Sarykamysh, 12-16.v.1988, I. Zykov leg." (MD).

Derivation of name. The new species is dedicated to a well known specialist on Buprestidae Mark Volkovitsh, who collected the type series.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I am very grateful to Piotr Bialooki (Poland), Alexander Danchenko (Moscow, Russia), Alexej Gusakov and Andrej Ozerov (Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia), Mark Kalashian (Erevan, Armenia) and Artem Rubenian (Moscow, Russia) for providing me with the specimens for study; my hearty gratitude to Gérard Tavakilian for his photos of specimens from the collection of Paris Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle; my special thanks to Mark Volkovitsh for certain valuable information and for his photo of the locality.

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