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Review of the genus *Cleroclytus* Kraatz, 1884 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

Обзор рода *Cleroclytus* Kraatz, 1884 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Cleroclytus,* новые синонимы, Казахстан, Киргизия, Таджикистан, Узбекистан.

ABSTRACT: The number of species in the genus *Cleroclytus* is reduced to three: *C. semirufus* Kraatz, 1884, with two subspecies: nominative and *C. s. collaris* Jakovlev, 1885, comb.n., *C. banghaasi* (Reitter, 1895) and *C. gracilis* Jakovlev, 1900. Five new synonyms are established: *C. collaris* = *C. strigicollis* Jakovlev, 1885, *C. semirufus* = *C. vestitus* Jakovlev, 1900, *C. gracilis* = *C. grandiculus* Plavilstshikov, 1940 = *C. baeckmanni* Okunev, 1933, *C. banghaasi* = *C. semenowi* Jakovlev, 1900. Morphological diagnoses of all taxa of the genus are proposed, areas are described.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Число видов в роде *Cleroclytus* сокращено до трех: *C. semirufus* Kraatz, 1884, с двумя подвидами: номинативным и *C. s. collaris* Jakovlev, 1885, comb.n., *C. banghaasi* (Reitter, 1895) и *C. gracilis* Jakovlev, 1900. Предложено пять новых синонимов: *C. collaris* = *C. strigicollis* Jakovlev, 1885, *C. semirufus* = *C. vestitus* Jakovlev, 1900, *C. gracilis* = *C. grandiculus* Plavilstshikov, 1940 = *C. baeckmanni* Okunev, 1933, *C. banghaasi* = *C. semenowi* Jakovlev, 1900. Предложены морфологические диагнозы всех таксонов рода, описаны ареалы.

According to the last revision [Plavilstshikov, 1940], 7 species are counted in the genus *Cleroclytus*: *C. banghaasi* (Reitter, 1895), *C. semenowi* Jakovlev, 1900, *C. grandiculus* Plavilstshikov, 1940, *C. semirufus* Kraatz, 1884, *C. vestitus* Jakovlev, 1900, *C. collaris* Jakovlev, 1885 and *C. strigicollis* Jakovlev, 1900. All known populations of the genus are characterized by great degree of individual variability in body size, sculpture, pubescence, colour and proportions of certain parts. Such variability caused a lot of taxonomical errors within the genus, and its modern system was far from being natural.

I.A. Kostin [1973] paid attention to the unsatisfactory situation in the genus, but unfortunately all his proposals were wrong. *C. vestitus* can not be a subspecies of *C. semirufus*, because a male of *C. semirufus* was described as *C. vestitus* due to strong development of lateral thoracic pubescence. The name of second subspecies within *C. collaris* can not be *C. collaris strigicollis*, because both names were originally used for one population!

The beetles of all known populations of the genus are rather numerous in their localities, so now I possess of enough materials to begin its revision.

Genus *Cleroclytus* Kraatz, 1884

Kraatz, 1884: 225–226; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192; 1940: 535-550, 753–757; Gressitt, 1951: 309; Kostin, 1973: 184–188; Lobanov et al., 1982: 258.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cleroclytus semirufus* Kraatz, 1884: 225–226 (monobasic).

DIAGNOSIS. Body without metallic lustre, covered with sparse long erect setae. Head and prothorax dorsally red (very rare black), ventral body side black (very rare red). Head with more or less distinct interantennal tubercles or spines. Eyes finally facetted, with very deep emargination, dorsal eye lobe small and very narrow. Antennae long and thin (in males longer than body, surpassing elytral apices by one or three apical joints), in females slightly shorter than body, not thickened distally. Prothorax longer than wide, evenly rounded laterally without lateral tubercles, intercoxal process narrow, but long and widened behind coxae; anterior coxal cavities narrowly opened; middle coxal cavities closed; anterior coxae rounded, femora gradually thickened. Elytra with curved transverse *(C. semirufus*) or oblique, "S"-shaped *(C. gracilis* and *C. banghaasi*) narrow, smooth, protruding, yellow bar (several small specimens of *C. gracilis* from Hissar Mt. Ridge and one small female of *C. banghaasi* from Pamir Mountains have elytra with straight, transverse bar) and very peculiar design representing by wide, transverse band of dense white hairs near apex and longitudinal oblique stripe of sparse white hairs behind humeri; anteriorly more or less red, posteriorly black (very rare totally black). The triangula area between humeral stripes is exposed and usually red.

I recognize three species: *C. semirufus* Kraatz, 1884, *C. gracilis* Jakovlev, 1900 and *C. banghaasi* (Reitter, 1895).

Cleroclytus semirufus Kraatz, 1884

C. semirufus Kraatz, 1884: 225–226 ("Turkestan"); Jakovlev, 1900: 664–665, part.; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192, part.; 1940: 538, 543–545, 754–755, part.; Kostin, 1973: 185–188, part.; Lobanov et al., 1982: 258, part.

DESCRIPTION. The species is characterized by more or less transverse yellowish elytral bar (usually a little curved anteriorly in the middle). Considerable individual and geographical variability caused the description of many different taxa, often regarded as independent species. Two main distinguishing characters were used for taxa separation: pronotal sculpture and lateral prothorax pubescence. In general longitudinal elements of pronotal sculpture are better developed in population from Dzhungarsky Alatau Mts. (including its China part in Kuldzha environs) and from Ily River Valley; and less developed both eastwards (to Zaisan Lake) and in the south-west direction (from Zailiisky Alatau Mt. Ridge to Fergana Valley). The density and length of lateral prothorax pubescence is sexual character, but not taxonomic one! In males, lateral prothorax pubescence is dense, long and coarse totally covering cuticle surface; in females, it is fine and very short, sometimes indistinct. Still prothorax pubescence can also demonstrate geographical and individual variability. Males from Fergana Valley are in general with coarser and denser pubescence than males from Kirgizsky Mt. Ridge or Zailiisky Alatau Mt. Ridge; but certain populations from Dzhungarsky Alatau Mt. Ridge include males with the biggest development of prothorax pubescence known in the species.

Aedeagus more or less strongly curved; parameres narrowed apically, with rather long setae, touching distally.

Male genital structures are a little different in populations from different parts of the area: aedeagus can be more or less curved, with more or less attenuated sharp apex, with more or less long proximal emargination; distal bars of parameres can be longer or shorter, turned to about right angle to tegmen or less. The individual variability of these structures and differences between closely related populations are often more considerable than between rather distant clearly different populations. So, I could not use form of aedeagus and parameres for subspecies separation.

Body length in males: 4.3–10.2 mm, in females: 5.6–10.0 mm; body width in males: 1.1–2.5 mm, in females: 1.4–2.5 mm; according to N. N. Plavilstshikov [1940] the maximal length of the specimens can be up to 11.5 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Uzbekistan: mountain localities in Pskem, Chatkal and Chirchik valleys; Ugam, Pskem and Chatkal mt. ridges; surely all forest and shrub mountain localities to the east from Syr-Darya River. Kirghizia: forest and shrub mountain localities surrounding Fergana Valley; Chatkal, Fergana and Alai ridges; Talas Ridge; north slope of Kirghizsky Ridge (very common in Bishkek environs); northwest part of Issyk-Kul depression, the taxon was also recorded from Terskei and Kungei Alatau mt. ridges. Kazakhstan: from Talas Ridge (Aksu-Dzhabagly Natural Reserve) and possibly north slope of Ugam Ridge eastwards to Taraz environs (earlier Aulie-Ata, later Dzhambul), to the north slope of Zailiisky Alatau Mt. Ridge (rather common in Almaty environs), Ily River Valley, Dzhungarsky Alatau Mt. Ridge with surrounding planes, Tarbagatai Mts., Zaisan Lake environs, Kalbinsky Mt. Ridge (the last locality was recorded by Kostin [1973]); it was also recorded from Ketmen Mts.; not known from Karatau Mt. Ridge. China: from Boro-Horo Mt. Ridge with Kuldzha (Yining) environs north-eastwards along state border to about Zaisan depression; was also recorded for Muzart and Julduz (Kaidu-He) valleys [Plavilstshikov, 1940].

REMARKS. The holotype (female) of *C. semirufus* is preserved in Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Eberswalde) and was studied by me. Its morphology (with feebly developed longitudinal sculpture of pronotum) is well agree with the traditional interpretation of the taxon as located in Ferghana Valley.

Now at least two subspecies can be separated.

Cleroclytus semirufus semirufus Kraatz, 1884

C. semirufus Kraatz, 1884: 225–226 ("Turkestan"); Jakovlev, 1900: 664–665, part.; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192, part.; 1940: 538, 543–545, 754–755, part.; Kostin, 1973: 185–188, part.; Lobanov et al., 1982: 258, part.

C. vestitus Jakovlev, 1900: 664 ("Ferghana"), **syn.n.**; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192, part.; 1940: 538, 545–546, 755, part.; Lobanov et al., 1982: 258, part.

C. semirufus vestitus: Kostin, 1973: 185, 187–188, part.

DIAGNOSIS. Pronotum covered with granules usually not arranged in longitudinal raws. Longitudinal groows usually can be distinct only along anterior pronotal border. Males always with very dense and coarse lateral prothoracic pubescense, totally hiding its surface. Prothoracic female pubescence very fine, often nearly indistinct or more developed, but still never hiding thoracic sculpture.

Body length in males: 6.9–10.2 mm, in females: 5.6–10.0 mm; body width in males: 1.6–2.5 mm, in females: 1.4–2.4 mm; according to N. N. Plavilstshikov [1940] the maximal length of the specimens can be up to 11.5 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Uzbekistan: mountain localities in Pskem, Chatkal and Chirchik valleys; Ugam, Pskem and Chatkal mt. ridges; surely all forest and shrub mountain localities to the east from Syr-Darya River. Kirghizia: forest and shrub mountain localities surrounding Ferghana Valley; Chatkal, Ferghana and Alai mt. ridges. Kazakhstan: Talas Mt. Ridge (Aksu-Dzhabagly Natural Reserve) and possibly north slope of Ugam Mt. Ridge.

Populations from Taraz environs in Kazakhstan and Kirghizian part of Talas Mt. Ridge must be transitional to the next subspecies.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kirghizia, Sary-Chelek, 11.05.1965, B. Mamaev leg.; 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, same locality, 30.05–2.06.1978, 10.08.1978, A. Kompantzev leg.; 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, same locality, 5–15.06.1995, A. Klimenko leg.; 5 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, Kirghizia, Arslan-Bob, 6.05.1990, E. Tarasov leg.; 1 ♀, Kirghizia, Kara-Alma, 2.05.1986, I. Belousov leg.; 1 ♀, Kirghizia, Chatkal Ridge, Kashka-Su River, 1700 m, 9.07.1991, M. Danilevsky leg.; 2 ♀♀, Kirghizia, 40 km of S Alabel Pass, Chychkan River, 3.07.1984, M. Volkovitch leg.; 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀, Uzbekistan, Ugam Mt. Ridge, Sidzhak env., 24–28.04.1974, V. Ianushev leg. (author's collection); 4 ♂♂, Uzbekistan, Aksai-Sai near Nanai, 1200–1400 m, 28.04–2.05.1995; 2 ♂♂, Kazakhstan, Aksu-Dzhabagly Nat. Res., Dzhabagly River, 4.06.1992, R. Kadyrbekov leg.; 1 ♂, Ugam Mt. Ridge, Kaubalysai River, NE Sidzhak, 1000 m, 8.05.1994, I. Kabak leg.; 1 ♂, Kirghizia, Arslan-Bob, 6.05.1977, S. Alekseev leg.; 1 ♂, Kirghizia, Ferghana Mt. Ridge, Ak-Terek, 06.1986, S. Zonshtein leg. (collection of S. Saluk, Minsk).

REMARKS. Only one *Cleroclytus* taxon (with well pronounced sexual dimorphism) occurs in Fergana Valley. Description of *C. vestitus* was based on a male from Fergana Valley with strongly developed thoracic lateral pubescence, which is a well pronounced sexual charater of the taxon, so *C. semirufus semirufus* Kr. = *C. vestitus* Jak, **syn.n.**

Cleroclytus (C.) semirufus collaris Jakovlev, 1885, **comb.n.**

C. collaris Jakovlev, 1885: 290–291 ("Kouldja"); 1900: 664, part.; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192, part.; 1940: 538, 546–548, 755, part.; Gressitt, 1951: 309, part.; Kostin, 1973: 186–188, part.; Lobanov et al., 1982: 258, part.

C. strigicollis Jakovlev, 1900: 663 ("Kouldja"), **syn.n.**; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192, part.; 1940: 539, 548–550, 755, part.; Gressitt, 1951: 309, part.; Kostin, 1973: 186–188, part.; Lobanov et al., 1982: 258, part.

C. manifestus Jakovlev, 1900: 663–664 ("Turkestan"); Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192 (as sp. propr.), part.

C. collaris ab. *manifestus*: Plavilstshikov, 1940: 546–547, 755, 757.

DIAGNOSIS. Pronotum covered with granules usually arranged in longitudinal raws. Longitudinal groows are usually distinct in about anterior pronotal third or sometimes longer, or very rare indistinct. Sometimes in specimens from Dzhungarsky Alatau Mt. Ridge (including its China part near Kuldzha) and from Ily River Valley longitudinal groows can reach posterior pronotal border (specially in small specimens), while pronotal granules totally absent. I've got such specimens from near Taldy-Kurgan and from Ily River bank. Males with very dense and coarse lateral prothoracic pubescence, totally hiding its surface. Males from near Almaty in Zailiisky Alatau Mt. Ridge have less developed prothorax pubescence, so red cuticle is a little visible underneath. Prothoracic female pubescence very fine, often nearly indistinct or more developed, but still not hiding thoracic sculpture. Specimens from population of the nothern foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau Mt. Ridge (near Zharkol Lake) are much more pubescent than normal, so lateral female pronotal pubescence is also rather coarse hiding cuticle surface; males pubescence is still much denser. Unique male from Issyk-Kul Lake (Rybachie — now Balykchi) has totally black head, prothorax and elytra; legs and antennae are red as usual. Such colour aberration can be typical for Issyk-Kul population, though it is also known from other localities (for example one black male from near Taraz).

Body length in males: 4.3–9.8 mm, in females: 5.9–10.0 mm; body width in males: 1.1–2.5 mm, in females: 1.9–2.5 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Kazakhstan: From about Taraz environs (earlier Aulie-Ata, later Dzhambul) to north slope of Zailiisky Alatau Mt. Ridge (rather common in Almaty environs), Ily River Valley, Dzhungarsky Alatau Mt. Ridge with surrounding planes, Tarbagatai Mts., Zaisan Lake environs, Kalbinsky Mt. Ridge (the last locality was recorded by Kostin [1973]), was recorded for Ketmen Mts.; not known from Karatau Mt. Ridge. Kirghizia: north slope of Kirgizsky Mt. Ridge (very common in Bishkek environs), north-west part of Issyk-Kul depression, was also recorded for Kungei Alatau and Terskei Alatau mt. ridges [Kostin, 1973]; China: from Boro-Horo Ridge with Kuldzha (Yining) environs northeastwards along state border to about Zaisan depression; was also recorded for Muzart and Julduz (Kaidu-He) valleys [Plavilstshikov, 1940].

MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂, Kazakhstan, Dzhambul (now Taraz), 26.04.1989, E. Shalepo leg.; 1 ♂, Zailiisky Alatau Mt. Ridge, Glubokaia Shchel (Almaty env.), 28.07.1968, A. Badenko leg.; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Almaty, 05.1939 and 29.05.1955; 1 ♀, Almaty, 25.06. 1986, Schepotkin leg.; 1 ♂, Ily River, left bank to the north from Chilik, 6.05.1983, G. Nikolaev leg.; 1 ♂, Taldy-Kurgan, 28.04.1985, V. Cherkasov leg.; 1 ♂, Dzhungarsky Alatau Mt. Ridge, Enbekshi, 1200 m, 7.05.1994, M. Danilevsky leg.; 1 ♂, Dzhungarsky Alatau Mt. Ridge, Glinovka, 10.06.1990, I. Kabak leg.; 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀, Dzhungarsky Alatau, Zhalanashkol Lake, 10.05.1990, M. Danilevsky leg.; 1 ♂, Zaisan, 5.06.1992, A. Gorodinsky leg.; 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀, Zaisan, 29.06.1989, A. Dantchenko leg.; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Kirghizia, Frunze (now Bishkek), 23.04.1942, K. Arnoldi leg.; 27 ♂♂ and 48 ♀♀, 10 km S of Bishkek, 1200 m, flowers of Rosa, 1.05.2000, M. Danilevsky leg. (author's collection); 1 ♂, Kazakhstan, Zhetyzhel Mt. Ridge, Kara-Kastek, 25.05.1987, R. Kadyrbekov leg.; 2 ♂♂, Almaty env., 10.05.1993, R. Kadyrbekov leg.; 1 ♂, Sholak Mts., 15.05.1993, R. Kadyrbekov leg.; 1 ♂, Kirghizia, Frunze, 8.05.1983, S. Ovtchinnikov leg.; 1 ♂, Kirghizsky Mt. Ridge, Kok-Dzhar, 20.04.1982, S. Ovtchinnikov leg.; 1 ♂, Issyk-Kul Lake, 6 km E Rybachie (now Balykchi), on *Caragana*, 6.07.1993, S. Saluk leg. (collection of S. Saluk, Minsk).

REMARKS. Original description of *C. strigicollis* was based on a small female with well developed longitudinal sculpture of pronotum from Kuldzha in China (now Yining). *C. collaris* was described from same population, therefore *C. s. collaris* = *C. strigicollis*, **syn.n.**

Traditional [Plavilstshikov, 1940] interpretation of *C. manifestus* Jak. described from "Turkestan" after one female, as a synonym of *C. collaris* must be right. The position of elytral bar is relatively transverse. In the original description it was placed close to *C. strigicollis* because: "Pronotum ..., couvert de bourrelets longitudinaux ..." - the character, which indicates the "easten" origin of the holotype.

The following names of the species with oblique, "S"-shaped elytral bar must be regarded as provisional, as type specimens of several names are not available, and attribution of the names is based mostly on type localities.

Cleroclytus banghaasi (Reitter, 1895)
Fig. 1.

Anaglyptus banghaasi Reitter, 1895: 159 (Kulab).

Cleroclytus banghaasi: Jakovlev, 1900: 662, part.; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192, part.; 1940: 538–540, 754, part.; Kostin, 1973: 184, 186–187, part.; Lobanov et al., 1982: 258, part.

Cleroclytus semenowi Jakovlev, 1900: 663 ("Boukhara: Vahia"), **syn.n.**; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192 (*semenovi*), part.; 1940: 538, 540–542, 754 (*semenovi*), part.; Kostin, 1973: 185–187 (*semenovi*), part.; Lobanov et al., 1982: 258 (*semenovi*), part.

DESCRIPTION. The species is characterized by oblique yellowish "S"-shaped elytral bar, slightly curved posteriorly in the middle; sometimes elytral bar nearly straight, or less oblique, or nearly transverse, but never curved anteriorly in the middle. The main distiguishing character is the structure of anterior male tarsi (the character was found out by Dr. A. L. Lobanov): internal lobes of two first joints are modified in long and strong narrow appendages (Fig. 1). Appendage of 1st joint is flattened with rounded apex, appendage of 2nd joint is needle-like, in form of long spine. I could not find any other good distinguishing character from the next species, though in general frons is a little smoother, more shining, with sparser punctuation in between antennal incertions; darkened or totally black elytra are known only in *C. banghaasi*. Pronotum regularly finely granulated usually without longitudinal sculture, never with longitudinal grooves. Pronotal punctuation may be longitudinally arranged only along anterior border. Prothorax with lateral and ventral pubescence usually a little denser in males than in females, or about same, certain females can have denser pubescence than certain males; in general it is very fine, not hiding cuticle.

Genital stuctures are also similar to the next species. Aedeagus is more strongly curved; apex of aedeagus and structure of parameres are similar.

I also attribute to the species a small reddish female from Pamir Mts. (Vanch River Valley near Chikhokh) with straight transverse elytral bar (similar aberrations are also known in *C.*

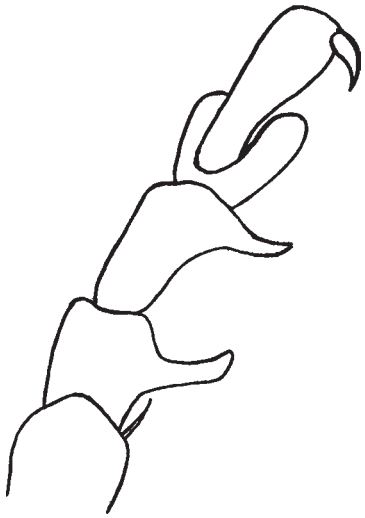

Fig. 1. Male anterior tarsi of *Cleroclytus banghaasi*.
Рис. 1. Передняя лапка самца *Cleroclytus banghaasi*.

gracilis). In general habitus this specimen is very close to a very big dark female from same region (Gudzhevast) with normal "S"-shaped oblique elytral bar.

Body length in males: 5.2–10.1 mm, in females: 6.2–11.0 mm; body width in males: 1.3–2.4 mm, in females: 1.5–2.7 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Tadzhikistan, in general east and south-east mountains of the Republic: six localities are known, Kulab environs (1), Romit environs in Hissar Mt. Ridge and west part of Karategin Mt. Ridge along Sorbo River Valley (2), north part of Piandzh Karatau Mt. Ridge (3), Surkhu Mt. Ridge - between Karategin Mt. Ridge and Vakhsh River (4), west part of Peter I Mt. Ridge, Obi-Khingou River Valley near Tavildara (5) and west part of Pamir in Vanch Valley (6). In south-west Tadzhikistan (from low part of Vakhsh Valley to Khovaling) *C. banghaasi* can be sympatric with *C. gracilis*, still both species were never collected in one locality.

One locality is not known to me: Turkestan Mt. Ridge, kishlak Nurlou. According to A.L. Lobanov (personal communication), most probably it is not far from Kshemysh River Valley in Kirghizia, that is very far north-eastwards from the known area of the species. If Nurlou is realy situated near Kshemysh River, then a single small rather black female from Kshemysh River Valley can be attributed to *C. banghaasi*.

MATERIAL. Two types of *Anaglyptus banghaasi* Rtt.: 1 ♀ (marked as "holotypus") and 1 ♀ (marked as "paratypus"), "Kulab, Turk.", "coll. Reitter" (Hungarian Museum of Natural History); two types of *C. semenowi* Jak.: ♀ (marked as holotypus), "Vahia" (now Obi-Hingou River Valley), 2500 m, 30.06.1889, B. Grombcsewsky leg., ♂ (marked as paratype), Vahia, 1.07.1889, B. Grombcsewsky leg. (Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg); 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, Darvaz Mt. Ridge, Saiat (Obi-Khingou Valley), 11.06.1970, 3.06.1974, V. Mikhailov leg.; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Darvaz Mt. Ridge (south slope), Viskharvi, 1800 m, 22–28.05.1974, V. Mikhailov leg.; 1 ♂, Kulab region, Muminabad (Leningradsky), 1500 m, 9.06.1953, V. Mikhailov leg.; 1 ♂, Darvaz Ridge, 6.06.1974, A. Kadyrov leg.; 2 ♂♂, Darvaz Mt. Ridge, Sist (Obi-Khingou Valley), 11.06.1976, V. Mikhailov; 3 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀, Ezgan (Ezgand near Tavildara), 11.05.1973, A. Lobanov leg.; 1 ♂, Sangvor River Valley, 25 km NW Tavildara, 10.06.1986, M. Volkovitch leg.; 1 ♂, 20 km NE of Novabad (Surkhob River), 8.06.1986, M. Volkovitch leg.; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Nurek environs, Vakhsh Mt. Ridge, 13.04.1979, V. Mikhailov leg.; 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, Surkhu Mt. Ridge (north bank of Nurek Water Reserve), Dashti-Khonako, 17.05.1976, 30.03–15.04.1977, Nasreddinov leg.; 1 ♀, SE Tadzhikistan, Sandara, 29.05.1973, Lopatin leg.; 1 ♀, Peter I Ridge, 22.7.1958, V. Mikhailov leg.; 1 ♀, Khozratishoh Mt. Ridge (E of Kulab), 5.1969, V. Mikhailov leg.; 1 ♀, Pamir Mts., Vanch River Valley near Chikhokh, 2600–3000 m, 3.06.1970; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Turkestan Mt. Ridge, kishlak Nurlou (near Kshemysh River in Kirghizia?), 1–2.07.1963, A. Kadyrov leg.; 1 ♀, Kirghizia, Turkestan Mt. Ridge, Kshemysh, 17.07.1963 (A. Lobanov's collection in Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg); 1 ♂, Tadzhikistan, Romit, 9.06.1978, M. Danilevsky leg; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, same locality, 25.04.1988, O. Gorbunov leg.; 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, Sorbo River, 2.07.1985, E. Tarasov leg.; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Piandzh Karatau Mt. Ridge, Novabad, 650 m, 22.04.1989, A. Klimenko leg.; 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Kulab env., 11.04.1972, V. Ianushev leg.; 1 ♀, Pamir Mts., Vanch River Valley, Gudzhevast, 2200 m, 31.05.1984, M. Cherniakhovsky leg. (author's collection); 1 ♂, Ezgan, 11.05.1971, A. Lobanov leg. (collection of S. Saluk, Minsk).

REMARKS. The text of original description of *C. banghaasi* does not fit well with the type materials available in Hungarian Museum of Natural History. The description was based on a single male 9 mm long, but type series consists of two females: smaller one, marked as holotypus is 8.6 mm long (most probably this specimens was described by E. Reitter as male, because in the text short antennae, equal in length to body were mentioned) and bigger one, marked as paratypus, 10.0 mm long. As far as both specimens are females, they can not be precisely attributed to the species with spined anterior male tarsi. Still I attribute them to the species with spined male anterior tarsi because of several reasons: first, all available males from Kulab environs are with spined anterior tarsi; second, frons of both type specimens is clearly less punctate as in spined species.

The armed male tarsi seem to be never used before for species separation in *Cleroclytus*, so two species were mixed in the previous records.

Two types of *C. semenowi* (described from "Vahia") are available. "Vahia" is the old name of Obi-Hingou River Valley. Paratype male has armed anterior tarsi. Obi-Hingou Valley is the region where the tarsi-spined species is very numerous. Males with not armed tarsi are not known from here, so *C. banghaasi* = *C. semenowi*, **syn.n**.

Cleroclytus gracilis Jakovlev, 1900

Cleroclytus gracilis Jakovlev, 1900: 665 ("Zeravschan"); Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192 (as sp. propr.), part.; 1940: 540, 757 (as synonym of *C. semenowi*), part.

Cleroclytus baeckmanni Okunev, 1933: 136 ("Hissar-Gebirge bei Dushambe"), **syn.n.**; Plavilstshikov, 1940: 540, 542, 757 (as synonym of *C. semenowi*), part.

Cleroclytus grandiculus Plavilstshikov, 1940: 538, 542–543, 756 (West of Hissar Mt. Ridge, near Sevar, upper Sukhan River), **syn.n.**, part.; Kostin, 1973: 185-186, part.; Lobanov et al., 1982: 258, part.

Cleroclytus banghaasi: Jakovlev, 1900: 662, part.; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 192, part.; 1940: 538–540, 754, part.; Kostin, 1973: 184, 186–187, part.; Lobanov et al., 1982: 258, part.

DESCRIPTION. The species is very similar to the preceding one, body proportions, sculpture, colour and pubescence are about the same. The only one good distinguishing character is the structure of anterior male tarsi: internal lobes of first two joints are never modified in long sclerotised spine-like appendages. I could not find any other good distinguishing character from the previous species, though in general frons with a little denser punctuation, less shining in between antennal incertions; pronotum and elytral base never black.

Pronotum regularly finely granulated usually without longitudinal sculture, never with longitudinal grooves. Pronotal punctuation may be longitudinally arranged only along anterior border. Prothorax with lateral and ventral pubescence usually a little denser in males than in females, or about same, certain females can have denser pubescence than certain males; in general it is very fine, not hiding cuticle.

Aedeagus nearly straight; parameres relatively long, dilated apically, with short fine setae, not touching distally.

Body length in males: 5.0–11.0 mm, in females: 7.0–12.0 mm; body width in males: 1.3–2.8 mm, in females: 1.7–3.0 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Tadzhikistan, west mountains of the Republic: Turkestan Mt. Ridge, Zeravshan Mt. Ridge, Hissar Mt. Ridge westwards from Varzob Narrow; mountains along low level of Vakhsh Valley: Piandzh Karatau Mt. Ridge and Khovaling environs.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Tadzhikistan, Hissar Mt. Ridge, Takob, from *Juglans*, 13.03.1978, M. Danilevsky leg.; 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, Tadzhikistan, Hissar Mt. Ridge, Kondara, 14.04.1961, R. Zhantiev leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, 22.04.1978, M. Danilevsky leg.; 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, same locality, 13.04.1979, M. Nesterov leg.; 2 ♀♀, same locality, 28.06.1973, V. Ianushev leg.; 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Tadzhikistan, Hissar Mt. Ridge, Varzob, 27.06.1986, S. Nikireev leg.; 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, Tadzhikistan, south part of Piandzh Karatau Mt. Ridge, Astana Mt., 1500 m, 22.04.1991, V. Grachev leg. (author's collection); 1 ♂, Hissar Mt. Ridge, Takob, 2.06.1967, V. Chikatunov leg.; 2 ♀♀, Takob, 3.07.1962 and 12.06.1969, A. Kadyrov leg.; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Takob, 25.07.1969; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Kondara, 20.05.1964, Kulinich leg.; 1 ♀, Kondara, 10.04.1955; 1 ♂, Khovaling (Obi-Mazor River Valley eastwards Vakhsh Ridge), 16.05.1973; 1 ♀, Khovaling, 16.05.1978, A. Kadyrov leg.; 1 ♂, Dushanbe, 20.05.1971, A. Kadyrov leg.; 1 ♀, Hissar Mt. Ridge, Varzob, 1300 m, 28.04.1953, A. Zhelokhovtzev leg. (A. Lobanov's collection in Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg); 1 ♂, Dushanbe, 26.04.1988, S. Saluk leg.; 1 ♂, Takob, 28.06.1985, V. Karasev leg. (collection of S. Saluk, Minsk).

REMARKS. Both species with "S"-shaped elytral bar have different areas, which are partly conjointed. In certain regions the population of different species can be situated not far from each other, but never sympatric in one locality.

The morphology of the holotype (female) of *C. gracilis* does not allow to decide definitly to which of two species (with armed or with not armed male tarsi) it belongs. But the type locality of *C. gracilis* (Zeravshan) lies not far from the north part of the area of the species with not armed male tarsi (Varsob River Valley in Hissar Mt. Ridge). The localities of the species with armed anterior tarsi seem to be more distant, so I preliminary give the name *C. gracilis* to the species with normal anterior tarsi. New materials from Zeravshan Valley are necessary for the final decision with species name.

Plavilstshikov's [1940] interpretation of *C. baeckmanni* Ok. as a synonym of *C. semenowi* is wrong, because *C. semenowi* was described from Obi-Khingou Valley — the area of *C. banghaasi* (Rtt.) — the species with armed anterior tarsi in male. Type localities of *C. baeckmanni* (Dushanbe environs) is situated inside the regions, where *C. gracilis* — species with normal anterior male tarsi is distributed. Males with armed tarsi are not known from here. So, *C. gracilis* Jak. = *C. baeckmanni* Okunev, **syn.n.**

The holotype (male) of *C. grandiculus* has anterior tarsi with normal, not modified joints. It is simply an exclusively big (length: 11 mm) male from typical population of *C. gracilis*. Large size in *C. gracilis* is connected with a little different body proportions and longer interantennal tubercles. Aedeagus and parameres of the holotype of *C. grandiculus* are just of the same form as in normal *C. gracilis* from Hissar Mt. Ridge. *C. gracilis* = *C. grandiculus*, **syn.n.** I could not find another *C. gracilis* male of such size, though females can be even longer (up to 12 mm). The largest male of *C. gracilis* available in my collection is 10.2 mm long.

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