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A new species of the genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Afghanistan

Новый вид жуков-усачей рода *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) из Афганистана

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Phytoecia*, *Opsilia*, новый вид, Афганистан, Бамиан.

Abstract. The new species *Phytoecia* (*Opsilia*) *brevicornis* sp. n. is described from Bamiyan Province (Afghanistan). The new species is most similar to *Ph.* (*Opsilia*) *prasina* Reitter, 1911.

Резюме. Описан новый вид рода *Phytoecia* (*Opsilia*) *brevicornis* sp. n. из провинции Бамиан в Афганистане. Новый вид наиболее похож на *Ph.* (*Opsilia*) *prasina* Reitter, 1911.

Phytoecia (*Opsilia*) *brevicornis* sp. n.
(Color plate 5–6: figs 1, 6)

Material. Holotype, ♂: Afghanistan, Bamiyan Prov., 8 km S Bamiyan, Kohi-Baba Mts., Khushkak vill. env. 2700 m, 30.05.2010, on Boraginaceae, leg. E.S. Ivanova, (author's collection). Paratypes: 2♂ with same label (in collections of Zoological Museum of Moscow University and O. Pak (Donetsk, Ukraine)).

Description. Body length 6.2–8.7 mm. Black, elytra in second half with brownish cuticle.

Head is densely covered with long erect thick brown and more slender white hairs, densely punctured, genae short; mandibles with dens. Eyes large, almost completely separated (the bridge consists of a single row of ommatidia). Antennae reaching the last quarter of elytra, uniformly covered with dense thin gray hairs, and their 3rd segment slightly longer than 4th and is noticeably longer than 1st and 4th.

Pronotum weakly transverse or almost square, faintly dilated in middle, covered with densely thin white and sporadic more short brown erect hairs, almost not hiding the sculpture. Pronotal punctation rather large, moderately dense.

Elytra 4.34–4.78 times as long as pronotum and 3.15 times as long as width of shoulders, at shoulders wider than at apex, with obliterated carinae on disc; covered with grayish pubescence (not scale-like hairs) faintly hides sculpture; punctation large and dense. Elytra extended to apex. Basal one-third of elytra with dense long erect thin white hairs and with more sparse thick brown hairs. Scutellum transverse, widely rounded.

The underside of body covered with dense gray-white pubescence, hiding the cuticle and with separate long erect hairs. Pygidium and postpygidium with weak excision on apex. Legs

short, covered with dense gray-white pubescence and long erect white hairs. Hind tarsus short, 1st tarsomere 1,16 times as long as 2nd and 3rd taken together. Metacoxae without spines.

Lateral lobes almost parallel, rounded to apex (Fig. 4); penis sharpened on apex.

Female is unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is very distinct among all species of *Phytoecia* (*Opsilia*) distributed in Central Asia and Middle East Region. This beetle most similar to *Ph.* (*Opsilia*) *prasina* Reitter, 1911 (Fig. 2) but well distinguished from it by more short antennae, characters of pubescence: absence scale-like hairs in pubescence of elytra, almost complete absence of dark hairs on pronotum, more long erect hairs on head and pronotum; by form of pronotum and elytral apex. From other *Opsilia* species which are common in this region (*Ph. bucharica* Breuning, 1943, *Ph. transcaspica* Fuchs, 1955, *Ph. varentzovi* Semenov, 1894, *Ph. irakensis* Breuning, 1967) the new species differs by color of elytral cuticle and pubescence, very short antennae, characters of pubescence, short hind tarsus, form of lateral lobes, small body (Figs 3, 5, 7, 8).

Distribution. It is known only from the type locality: Bamiyan Province, Central Afghanistan.

Biology. Beetles were collected on Boraginaceae plant (Fig. 9).

Etymology. The new species is named on most evident character: short antennae.

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