

**A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *CORTODERA PUMILA*
GANGLBAUER, 1882 FROM TURKEY
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**

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[Özdikmen, H., Mercan, N. & Cihan, N. 2012. A new subspecies of *Cortodera pumila* Ganglbauer, 1882 from Turkey (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *Munis Entomology & Zoology*, 7 (2): 746-748]

ABSTRACT: The following new subspecies is described: *Cortodera pumila meltemae* ssp. n. from Turkey. Also, a short key to the identification of all subspecies is proposed.

KEY WORDS: *Cortodera*, Cerambycidae, Lepturinae, new subspecies, Turkey.

***Cortodera pumila meltemae* ssp. n.**

(Fig. 1)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: Turkey, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Güvem, 26.VI.1997, 1000 m. Allotype ♀: The same locality with holotype. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂: the same locality with holotype; 1 ♂: Turkey, Aksaray, entry of Nevşehir-Aksaray, 20.V.1997, 3 ♀♀: The same locality with holotype, 1 ♀: Turkey, Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Soguksu National Park, 07.VI.1997, 1100 m., 1 ♀: Bolu prov.: Abant, 05.VII.2011.

Description.

Length: 10 mm - 12 mm.

Same as the nominotypical subspecies, *Cortodera pumila pumila* Ganglbauer, 1882. So redescription of the taxon is unnecessary.

The original description of *C. pumila* Ganglbauer, 1882

Kopf und Halsschild mit grober, dicht anliegender, etwas goldglänzender Behaarung. Schwarz, der Mund, die Fühler, die Flügeldecken, der grösste Theil der Beine und häufig auch die Spitze des Abdomens oder die zwei letzten Abdominalsegmente und die Hinterränder der vorhergehenden bräunlichgelb. Die Spitze der Hinterschenkel oder auch der Mittelschenkel, öfter auch der grösste Theil der Mittel- und Hinterschienen und die Tarsen schwarz. Die sehr grob und tief punktirten Flügeldecken bisweilen mit breiter, schwarzer Naht- und Seitenbinde. Long. 7–8 mm. Syn. *Gr. elegans* Rtrr. i. 1. — Caucasus

Differential diagnosis. The new subspecies is a geographical race of *C. pumila* definitely. It is close the nominotypical subspecies. In both sexes, it differs from only by very narrow black sutural band and absence lateral bands. Also, the pubescence of upper side relatively sparser than that of the nominotypical subspecies (Fig. 2).

The Black Sea Region is one of Turkey's seven census-defined geographical regions. It is bordered by the Marmara Region to the west, the Central Anatolia Region to the south, the Eastern Anatolia Region to the southeast, the Republic of Georgia to the northeast, and the Black Sea to the north. The Black Sea region has a steep, rocky coast with rivers that cascade through the gorges of the coastal ranges. A few larger rivers, those cutting back through the Pontic Mountains (Eastern Black Sea Mountains), have tributaries that flow in broad, elevated

basins. Access inland from the coast is limited to a few narrow valleys because mountain ridges, with elevations of 1,525 to 1,800 meters in the west and 3,000 to 4,000 meters in the east in Kaçkar Mountains, form an almost unbroken wall separating the coast from the interior. The higher slopes facing northwest tend to be densely forested. Because of these natural conditions, the Black Sea coast historically has been isolated from Anatolia.

The North Anatolian Mountains in the north are an interrupted chain of folded highlands that generally parallel the Black Sea coast. In the west, the mountains tend to be low, with elevations rarely exceeding 1,500 meters, but they rise in an easterly direction to heights greater than 3,000 meters south of Rize. Lengthy, trough-like valleys and basins characterize the mountains. Rivers flow from the mountains toward the Black Sea. The southern slopes—facing the Anatolian Plateau—are mostly unwooded, but the northern slopes contain dense growths of both deciduous and evergreen trees.

So, the Pontic Mountains (Eastern Black Sea Mountains) is generated a geographical barrier between the populations of nominotypical subspecies and *C. pumila meltemae* ssp. n..

As a result of the present work, the species *Cortodera pumila* Ganglbauer, 1882 has three subspecies now as the nominotypical subspecies that distributes in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, European Russia and NE Turkey (Anatolia); *C. pumila crataegi* Holzschuh, 1986 that distributes only in Iran and the new subspecies *C. pumila meltemae* ssp. n. that distributes in NW Anatolia.

The original description of *C. pumila crataegi* Holzschuh, 1986

***Cortodera pumila crataegi* n.ssp. 6♂♀**

Aus dem Elburz-Gebirge liegt mit eine große Serie von *C. pumila* GANGLBAUER vor, die sich konstant von der Stammform aus dem Kaukasus wie folgt unterscheidet: Die Flügeldecken sind mit etwas längerer und mehr abgehobener, struppiger Behaarung bekleidet; in bezug auf die Flügeldeckenfärbung vollkommen uniform - außer dem dunklen Seitenrandmakel hinter der Schulter immer einfarbig hellbraun, Endglieder der Taster immer dunkel, alle Hüften fast immer schwarz, Abdomenspitze nur sehr selten braun gefärbt.

Länge: 7,0 - 8,8 mm. Nord-Iran.

A short key for the subspecies of *C. pumila* Ganglbauer, 1882

1. All femora almost always black.....*C. pumila crataegi* Holzschuh, 1986
- Front femora completely, middle and hind femora on the basal parts reddish-brown..... **2**
2. The elytra with black sutural band and side band.....
.....*C. pumila pumila* Ganglbauer, 1882
- The elytra with only very narrow black sutural band.....
.....*C. pumila meltemae* ssp. n.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors wish to thank Mikhail Leontievitch Danilevsky (Russia) for his helps.

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**A****B**

Figure 1. *C. pumila meltemae* ssp. n. A. Dorsal view, B. Ventral view.



Figure 2. *C. pumila pumila* Ganglbauer, 1882 (From D. G. Kasatkin, in <http://www.zin.ru/animalia/coleoptera/eng/corpumdk.htm>).