

**TWO NEW *DORCADION* DALMAN, 1817 (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM NIĞDE PROVINCE OF TURKEY**

**Mikhail L. Danilevsky\***

\* A. N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninsky prospect 33, Moscow 119071, RUSSIA. E-mail: danilevskym1@rambler.ru; danilevsky@cerambycidae.net

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ABSTRACT: *Dorcadion gortovannyi* sp. n. close to *D. petrovitzi* Heyrovský, 1964 is described from Bulghar Ridge in about 7 km southwards Darboğaz (2500 m, 37°24'33"N, 34°33'51"E) in Niğde province of Turkey. *D. scabricolle antonkozlovi* ssp. n. close to *D. s. caramanicum* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1903 is described from Güney vill. environs (37°36'57"N, 34°29'50"E) in about 8 km northwards Ulukışla in Niğde province of Turkey. *D. s. caramanicum* is shortly redescribed. *D. s. yahyalense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2011, stat. nov. is accepted. The sense of *D. blanchardi* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 is discussed.

KEY WORDS: New species, new subspecies, taxonomy, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, *Dorcadion*, Niğde, Turkey

Two *Dorcadion* specimens collected in Niğde province of Turkey were recently received by me for study. Both are described below as holotypes of new taxa.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) gortovannyi* sp. n.**

(Fig. 1)

Only one male available, body elongated, totally dark-brown, antennae, legs and elytra considerably lighter; frons with small, dense, regular punctation; vertex glabrous, with bigger punctation, with deep longitudinal furrow; genae about as wide as lower eye lobe; antennae rather thick, reaching apical elytral forth, 1<sup>st</sup> joint about as long as 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> joint much shorter, 5<sup>th</sup> joint shorter than 4<sup>th</sup>; prothorax transverse, shorter than basal width, with short obtuse lateral tubercles; pronotum glabrous at centre, with rather scattered small irregular punctation, with large, smooth, shining areas; with shallow central furrow bearing strongly reduced white setae stripe; lateral sides of pronotum with very dense irregular conjugated punctation; scutellum round, very small; elytra oblong, about 1.9 times longer than central width, regularly oval, glabrous, shining, with very small scattered indistinct punctation; rough sculpture present just near humery only; narrow dense sutural white stripe present; narrow white marginal stripe is limited by epipleurae; humeral white stripe about totally reduced; poor traces of humeral stripes are hardly visible near elytral apices; legs with fine pale pubescence and reddish tibiae brushes; abdomen covered with very dense, pale, short recumbent pubescence; body length (from frons to elytral apices): 13.5 mm, body width: 4.9 mm.

The new species is close to *D. petrovitzi* Heyrovský, 1964 (Fig. 2) described from Namrun (37°10'7"N, 34°36'4"E) environs, because of same body colour, glabrous male pronotum and elytra, but *D. petrovitzi* smaller and wider; prothorax with longer acute lateral spines; male pronotum lusterless, with very dense small punctation; scutellum larger; male elytra with dense and distinct punctation; humeral white stripes present.

*Dorcadion bulgharmaadense* Breuning, 1946 was described from nearby (Bulghar-Maaden, 37°27'N, 34°37'26"E) on the base of a single female [the

attribution of the original description to a male by Breuning (1962) was a mistake]. Male of *Dorcadion bulgharmaadense* is not known to me, but several female characters listed by Breuning (1946) definitely signify another species: black body colour with dark-red antennae and legs, long lateral thoracic spines, dense pronotal punctation, bigger size – 17 mm.

**Materials.** Holotype, male, Turkey, Niğde Province, about 7 km southwards Darboğaz, 37°24'33"N, 34°33'51"E, 2500 m, 11.06.2013, A. Kozlov & R. Gortovannyi leg. - author's collection.

*Dorcadion petrovitzi* Heyrovský, 1964; 1 male and 1 female (autochromal): "Asia minor mer., Namrun, 5.67, I. Dr. Schurmann" - author's collection.

**Dedication.** The new species is dedicated to Russian traveler entomologist Roman Sergeevich Gortovannyi (Zhukovsky, Moscow Region of Russia) for his help in author's entomological work.

### ***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) scabricolle antonkozlovi* ssp. n.**

(Fig. 3)

A single male is available; the new subspecies is close to *D. s. caramanicum* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1903 (Figs 4-6) described from nearby (Bulghar-Maaden, 37°27'N, 34°37'26"E and Bulghar-Magara) because of very narrow humeral and sutural elytral stripes; lateral thoracic tubercles short and obtuse; but new subspecies has elongated bigger body; sparse pronotal punctation with wide smooth areas at centre; 1<sup>st</sup> antennal joint black; white basal elytral strokes absent; legs relatively dark with darkened distal parts of all femora; body length: 12.5 mm, body width: 4.7 mm.

*D. s. caramanicum* differs by short and wide body; pronotum with very dense small punctation; antennae black with red 1<sup>st</sup> joint; white basal elytral strokes distinct; legs totally red; body length in males: 10.5-12.0 mm, width: 4.2-4.5 mm; body length in female: 11.9 mm, width: 5.1 mm.

*D. s. antonkozlovi* **ssp. n.** could be regarded as close to another subspecies known from the region. *D. s. yahyahense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2011, **stat. nov.** described as a species from Niğde province: "38 km ö. Yahyalı (120 km ö. Niğde)". But in fact *D. s. yahyahense* is much more close to *D. s. caramanicum*, than to *D. s. antonkozlovi* **ssp. n.** because of wide, short body. The holotype of *D. s. yahyahense* **stat. nov.** depicted by Bernhauer & Peks (2011: 224) is very similar to available males (Figs 4-5) of *D. s. caramanicum*. The area of *D. s. yahyahense* **stat. nov.** is rather big (from about 120 km eastwards Niğde to 20 km north-westwards Niğde) and could include several different subspecies. Unfortunately the photos of the paratypes of *D. s. yahyahense* **stat. nov.** are shown without labels of specimens. At least one paratype (Abb. 17) seems to have smooth, shining pronotum and must represent another very peculiar subspecies. The photos of *D. scabricolle* by Bernhauer & Peks, (2011: 224) also belong to specimens of uncertain origin hardly connected with the typical populations from Georgia.

**Materials.** Holotype, male, Turkey, Niğde province, Güney vill. environs, 37°36'57"N, 34°29'50"E, about 8 km northwards Ulukişla, 05.2014, A. Kozlov & R. Gortovannyi leg. - author's collection.

*D. s. caramanicum* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1903; 4 males and 1 (androchromal) female, "Klein Asien, Bulghar Maaden" [37°27'N, 34°37'26"E] – Zoological Museum of Moscow University. The type material of *D. s. caramanicum* most probably belong to available series.

**Remarks.** *D. scabricolle* (Dalman, 1817 - "Habitat in Georgia Asiae") was described from Georgia. Now 3 Georgian populations are known to me: Mtskheta

environs, Hudadovsky forest (41°43'22"N, 44°49'11"E) in Tbilisi and Tbilisi Botanical Garden (41°41'N, 44°48'E).

Totally 18 subspecies of *D. scabricolle* are now accepted from West Anatolia to Iran. The descriptions of several more subspecies are now in preparation.

*D. blanchardi* Mulsant & Rey, 1863 also could be a subspecies of *D. scabricolle*. *D. blanchardi* was described from "Perse" (together with *D. hampii* Mulsant & Rey, 1863: 157 and *D. infernale* Mulsant & Rey, 1863: 158 – all from collection of Pellet). All three taxa are distributed in Anatolia, and the original geographical indications were wrong. The type localities of each taxon are not known now, and could be correctly identified on the base of comparisons of type specimens with available materials. If the type specimens can not be discovered, then the designations of neotypes are necessary. The situation with *D. blanchardi* is especially difficult as similar forms of *D. scabricolle* (with wide regularly oval body and wide elytral stripes) are known in different parts of Anatolia. My own series of "*D. blanchardi*" was collected in 5 km southwards Göksün. Specimens of "*D. blanchardi*" depicted by Bernhauer & Peks (2011: 226) must be also connected with Göksün, though all 3 are shown without labels. A male of *D. scabricolle* preserved in the collection of S. Murzin (Moscow) with old label "Syrie / M. Galant coll." is rather similar to the specimens from near Göksün. Kraatz (1888) recorded his "*D. blanchardi*" from Malatia. Breuning (1962: 461) recorded *D. blanchardi* from Malatia on the base of Kraatz data. *D. resadyeense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2011 is most probably corresponds with "*D. blanchardi*" sensu Kraatz (1888).

So, most probably the local populations of *D. scabricolle* in different parts of Anatolia could be similar externally to each other and to our specimens from Göksün.

**Dedication.** The new species is dedicated to Russian traveler entomologist Anton Olegovich Kozlov (Moscow) for his help in author's entomological work.

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Figure 1. *D. gortovannyi* sp. n., male, holotype.



Figure 2. *D. petrovitzi*, male, "Asia minor mer., Namrun, 5.67, I.Dr. Schurmann".



Figure 3. *D. scabricolle antonkozlovi* ssp. n., holotype, male.



Figures 4-5. *D. scabricolle caramanicum*, males, "Klein Asien, Bulghar Maaden".



Figure 6. *D. scabricolle caramanicum*, female, "Klein Asien, Bulghar Maaden".