A NEW SPECIES OF *DORCADION* DALMAN, 1817 FROM IRAQ (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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ABSTRACT: The following new taxon is described: *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *mosulense* sp. n. from Mosul (Iraq), close to *D. obtusum* Breuning, 1944.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Dorcadioninae, *Dorcadion*, new species, Iraq.

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

(Fig. 1)

Type serie. Holotype ♂: Iraq, Mosul, Sinjar Mountains, 13-15.IV.2012. Paratypes 5 ♂♂: from the same locality with holotype. The specimens are deposited in Gazi University (Turkey) (Map 1).

Female unknown.

Description:

Body length: 11.25 mm.

Body width: 4 mm.

Body black or blackish, covered with rather dense, recumbent, short white or whitish pubescence. Head with dense, white pubescence, two spots of dense brownish hairs on the internal part of scapus in sides of frons, on vertex with two triangular areas of brown ground hairs. Also head medially with very narrow, but distinct a glabrous line that extends from anterior margin of labrum to the end of head. Head with fine punctuation, but invisible in most of part. Antennae totally reddish-black (especially at the basal parts), with dense whitish pubescence.

Pronotum with three (2 lateral and 1 median) complete longitudinal bands of dense white hairs. Median band formed two lines clearly, in between of them with a distinct glabrous area. Each medio-lateral part on pronotum (between lateral and median hairy bands) with distinct longitudinal dark part that forms dense recumbent brown pubescence. They extends to the triangular areas on vertex. Punctuation of pronotum recognizable only in this part, rather densely and finely. Lateral process of pronotum rather short and obtuse.

Scutellum with rather dense white pubescence, small and triangular.

Elytra with dense recumbent brown ground pubescence and with patterns shaped as bands of dense recumbent white hairs.

Each elytron with 5 bands as lateral, humeral, dorsal, presutural and sutural. Lateral band rather thick, complete and not reach to elytral apex. In dorsal view, this band invisible. Humeral band complete, slightly thiner than lateral band and almost reach to elytral apex. Dorsal band complete, slightly thiner than humeral band, separated but joined with humeral band only at four fifth posterior part of elytra. Presutural band distinct, longitudinal, between dorsal and sutural bands at

the basal part of elytra. Sutural band the thinnest band on elytra. Elytral apex without hairs or with very sparsely hairy, flattened and rounded, reddish or light brown colored.

Pygidium invisible in dorsal view.

Legs reddish-black.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is close related to *D. obtusum* Breuning, 1944. It is easily distinguished from *D. obtusum* by reddish-black antennal coloration (black in *D. obtusum*), rather short and obtuse lateral process of pronotum (shorter and more obtuse than *D. obtusum*), a glabrous area in between of median lines that form median band (without a glabrous area in *D. obtusum*), reddish colored elytral apex, thicker dorsal band, longitudinal presutural band (smaller and circular in *D. obtusum*).

Variability of paratypes. Body length changes between 11.25 mm and 12.75 mm. Body width changes between 3.625 mm and 5 mm. In one specimen, dorsal band on elytra joined with humeral band at the base of elytra. In one specimen, dorsal band on elytra not joined with humeral band at the posterior part of elytra, but extends to near. In three specimens, presutural band indistinct, but never circular.

Etymology. From the type locality "Mosul" (Iraq).

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Map 1. Location of Mosul and Sinjar in Iraq (from http://www.lonelyplanet.com).

Figure 1. *D. mosulense* sp. n. (holotype).