

**DORCADION (MEGALODORCADION) PESARINI &
SABBADINI, 1998 WITH A NEW SPECIES FROM
TURKEY (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT: The Turkish endemic subgenus *Dorcadion (Megalodorcadion)* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1998 is evaluated. And also the following new taxon is described: *Dorcadion (Megalodorcadion) dombilicoides* sp. n. from Turkey, close to *D. glabrofasciatum* Daniel, 1900. A short key to the identification of the species of *Dorcadion (Megalodorcadion)* is proposed.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Dorcadioninae, *Dorcadion*, *Megalodorcadion*, new species, Turkey.

The subgenus *Megalodorcadion* was proposed by Pesarini & Sabbadini (1998) with the type species *Dorcadion ledereri* Thomson, 1865 by original designation. They stated that the subgenus includes 6 species as *D. angorense*, *D. escherichi*, *D. glabrofasciatum*, *D. ledereri*, *D. parallelum*, *D. walteri*. All species are endemic to Turkey.

Also, Özdikmen (2010) stated 6 species (including *D. angorense*) on the base of Pesarini & Sabbadini (1998). However, Löbl & Smetana (2010) gave *D. angorense* as a synonym of *D. escherichi*. So they mentioned only 5 species for the subgenus *Megalodorcadion* in their catalogue. Both taxa, *D. angorense* and *D. escherichi*, were described by Ganglbauer (1897) from Ankara province in Turkey. And also *D. angorense* was described only on the base of a male specimen. Now, I agree with Löbl & Smetana (2010) that the mentioned characters in the original description fall into the variability of *D. escherichi* (see below). Anyway, *D. angorense* was also given by Breuning (1962) as a morpha of *D. escherichi*.

Original description of *Dorcadion angorense* Ganglbauer, 1897:

***Dorcadion angorense* Ganglb. n. sp.**

♂. Praecedentum maribus simile, differt prothoracis tuberculis lateralibus obtusis, anticis et prothoracis vittis nigro velutinis multo lateribus, linea media albo tomentosa angusta, elytrorum sutura angustus albo-tomentosa, vitta dorsali postice abbreviata, cum humerali band conjuncta, palporum articulis medio infuscatis, tarsis omnibus basi excepta nigro piceis. Long. 19 mm. Lat. elytr. 6,5 mm.

♀ ignota.

The number of species of the subgenus *Megalodorcadion* is 6 with a new species that described in the present work. First group includes 3 species as *D. escherichi*, *D. ledereri* and *D. walteri*. Second group includes only 1 species as *D. parallelum*. Third group includes 2 species as *D. glabrofasciatum* and the new species, *D. dombilicoides* sp. n..

Used faunal areas and faunal subareas for Turkey in the text were proposed by Özdikmen (2010).

All taxa of the subgenus *Megalodorcadion* are presented alphabetically as follows:

Genus *DORCADION* Dalman, 1817**Subgenus *MEGALODORCADION* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1998*****Dorcadion dombilicoides* sp. n.**

(Fig. 1, 2)

Type serie. Holotype ♂: Turkey, Çorum prov.: Gölün yazı district, VI.2012. Paratypes 2 ♀♀: from the same locality with holotype. The specimens are conserved in Gazi University (Ankara province, Turkey).

Description:

Body length: 21.88 mm.

Body black, underside partly reddish brown, covered with rather dense, recumbent, short yellowish-white pubescence.

Head black except reddish palpi. Labrum with fringed margins of reddish-yellow distinct hairs. Head on vertex almost glabrous with very sparsely scattered finely punctuated. Antennae black except dark reddish colored on the outside of first segment.

Pronotum transversal and almost completely glabrous except a tuft of dense white hairs in the median line. Pronotum with very sparsely and finely punctuated, but coarser and denser on the sides except the disc. Lateral hump of pronotum pointed. Scutellum small and triangular with white pubescence. Elytra with blackish ground pubescence, each elytron with complete 1 lateral band, 1 humeral band, 1 dorsal band, almost entirely mottled with blackish hairs 1 presutural band (white hairs visible only at the base), and distinct 1 sutural band of white pubescence. The bands narrowed from lateral band to sutural band gradually. So the row of bands from the widest to the narrowest is lateral band, humeral band, dorsal band and sutural band. Presutural band with black spots almost entirely, white pubescence recognizable only at the base. Dorsal band joined humeral band at the apical part of elytron (four fifth of elytral length). Pygidium can see above clearly. Legs almost reddish completely, only the femora with blackish patterns on inside and outside apically.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is in the subgenus *Dorcadion* (*Megalodorcadion*) definitely. This group includes 6 species as *D. dombilicoides* sp. n., *D. escherichi*, *D. glabrofasciatum*, *D. ledereri*, *D. parallelum* and *D. walteri*. All species are endemic to Turkey.

Male: *D. glabrofasciatum* Daniel, 1900 is closely related species to the new species. It is easily distinguished from *D. glabrofasciatum* by longer elongated body (about 14 mm in *D. glabrofasciatum*, 21.88 mm in the new species), elytral bands clear (bands expunged in *D. glabrofasciatum*), and very weaker pubescence of head and pronotum (Fig. 1, 3). It is more different from the remaining species (Fig. 3).

Female: It is very close to the female of *D. glabrofasciatum* in respect to the elytral design. It is easily distinguished from *D. glabrofasciatum* by larger and longer body (about 14 mm in *D. glabrofasciatum*, 22.50-23.75 mm in the new species), more glabrous head and pronotum (*D. glabrofasciatum* with dense pubescence on head and pronotum) (Fig. 2) reddish colored first antennal segment only on the outside (antenna is completely black in *D. glabrofasciatum*) (Fig. 3), reddish colored legs (legs are more darker than the new species in *D. glabrofasciatum*) (Figs. 2, 3).

Etymology. From a word of Turkish jargon “dombili” (meaning in English, “pretty, fat and large”).

The new species is endemic to the NC-Anatolian (Pontic) faunal subarea of N-Anatolian faunal area for Turkey now. Namely, it distributes only in Central part of Northern Anatolia for Turkey.

***Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897: 54**

(Figs. 3A,B)

Type loc.: Ankara prov. (Turkey)

Other names: *angorense* Ganglbauer, 1897: 57; *egregium* Ganglbauer, 1897: 56; *obliquesignatum* Pic, 1900: 12; *posticedisjunctum* Pic, 1909: 99; *cappadocicum* Breuning, 1946: 132.

Records in Turkey: **Ankara** prov. as the type loc. (Ganglbauer, 1897; Aurivillius, 1921); **Ankara** prov. as *D. egregium* and *D. angorense* (Ganglbauer, 1897; Aurivillius, 1921); **Bilecik** prov. (Bodemeyer, 1900); **Ankara** prov. as *D. egregium* and **Konya** prov. as *D. escherichi* ab. *obliquesignatum* (Aurivillius, 1921); **Turkey** as *D. egregium* (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); **Ankara** prov., **Konya** prov., **Cappadocia** (Breuning, 1962); **Ankara** prov.: Gölbaşı (Braun, 1978); **Ankara** prov.: Central, Hüseyin Gazi Mt., **Konya** prov., **Amasya** prov., **Tokat** prov.: Turhal, Niksar (Önalp, 1990); **Anatolia** (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1998; Danilevsky in Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

Distribution: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

This species is endemic to CN-Anatolian (Galatio-Paphlagonian), CS-Anatolian (Lycaonian), CSE-Anatolian (Cappadocian) faunal subareas of C-Anatolian faunal area and NW-Anatolian (Bithynio-Mysidian), NC-Anatolian (Pontic) faunal subareas of N-Anatolian faunal area for Turkey. Namely, it distributes in Central Anatolian Region, Central and Western parts of Northern Anatolia for Turkey.

***Dorcadion glabrofasciatum* Daniel, 1900: 140**

(Figs. 3C,D)

Type loc.: Bithynia (Turkey)

Other names: *imparivittatum* Daniel, 1900: 140; *parivittatum* Breuning, 1946: 98; *glabroseparatum* Breuning, 1962: 310.

Records in Turkey: (AF-BI-ES-IZ-TUR-US)

Anatolia as the type loc. (Daniel, 1900); **Anatolia** as the type loc. of *D. glabrofasciatum* var. *imparivittatum* (Daniel, 1900); **Anatolia: Bythinia** (Aurivillius, 1921); **Anatolia** (Winkler, 1924-1932); **Turkey: Bithynia** as the type loc. (Breuning, 1962); **Bilecik** prov., **Eskişehir** prov., **İzmir** prov.: Bozdağ (Breuning, 1962); **Uşak** prov. (Demelt, 1963); **Afyon** prov.: Bayramgazi (Braun, 1978); **Bilecik** prov., **İzmir** prov.: Ödemiş (Bozdağ), **Eskişehir** prov. (Önalp,

1990); **Turkey** (Lodos, 1998); **Anatolia** (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1998; Danilevsky in Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

Distribution: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

This species is endemic to NCW-Anatolian (Galatio-Paphlagonian) faunal subarea of C-Anatolian faunal area, NW-Anatolian (Bithynio-Mysidian) faunal subarea of N-Anatolian faunal area, and W-Anatolian faunal area for Turkey. Namely, it distributes in North-Western part of Central Anatolia, Western part of Northern Anatolia, and Western Anatolia for Turkey.

***Dorcadion ledereri* Thomson, 1865: 548**

(Fig. 3E)

Type loc.: Turkey (“Russia or.” definitely mistaken information)

Other names: *discoseparatum* Breuning, 1946: 132; *preconjunctum* Breuning, 1946: 132.

Records in Turkey: (AM-SM-TUR)

Turkey as the type loc. (Thomson, 1865); **Amasya** prov. (Ganglbauer, 1884); **Amasya** prov. as *D. parallelum* v. *ledereri* (Aurivillius, 1921); **Samsun** prov., **Amasya** prov. (Breuning, 1962); **Anatolia** as *D. parallelum* v. *ledereri* (Winkler, 1924-1932); **Anatolia** (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1998; Danilevsky in Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

Distribution: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

This species is endemic to the NC-Anatolian (Pontic) faunal subarea of N-Anatolian faunal area for Turkey. Namely, it distributes only in Central parts of Northern Anatolia for Turkey.

***Dorcadion parallelum* Küster, 1847: 79**

(Figs. 3F,G)

Type loc.: Turkey

Other names: *rufimembre* Breuning, 1946: 132.

Records in Turkey: (AM-AN-CO-TO-YO-TUR)

Turkey as the type loc. (Küster, 1847); Turkey (Ganglbauer, 1884; Aurivillius, 1921); Tokat prov. (Ganglbauer, 1884); Anatolia (Winkler, 1924-1932); Çorum prov.: Alaca (Braun, 1978); Amasya prov., Ankara prov.: Central / Hüseyin Gazi Mountain / Lalabel (Önalp, 1990); Çorum prov.: Alaca (Adlbauer, 1992); Turkey (Lodos, 1998); Yozgat prov.: Yozgat National Park (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Anatolia (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1998; Danilevsky in Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

Distribution: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

This species is endemic to CN-Anatolian (Galatio-Paphlagonian) faunal subarea of C-Anatolian faunal area, NC-Anatolian (Pontic) faunal subarea of N-Anatolian faunal area for Turkey. Namely, it distributes in Northern part of Central Anatolia, and Central parts of Northern Anatolia for Turkey.

***Dorcadion walteri* Holzschuh, 1991**

(Figs. 3H,I)

Type loc.: Bolu prov. (Turkey)

Records in Turkey: Bolu prov.: Alpu Bey village as the type loc. (Holzschuh, 1991); Anatolia (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1998; Danilevsky in Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

Distribution: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

This species is endemic to NCW-Anatolian (Paphlagonian) faunal subarea of N-Anatolian faunal area for Turkey. Namely, it distributes only in North-Western part of Northern Anatolia for Turkey.

A short key for the species of *Dorcadion* (*Megalodorcadion*)

1. Pronotum with 1 median band and 2 lateral bands of hairy areas.....**2**
- Pronotum never without a complete median band, only males with a small hairy area at the base.....**5**
2. Humeral and dorsal bands on elytra separated at least in the most part.....**3**
- Humeral and dorsal bands on elytra fused entirely.....**4**
.....***D. parallellum*** Küster, 1847
3. Body length relatively large, up to 24 mm; Dorsal band on elytra joined with humeral band posteriorly, if not joined dorsal band ended rather closely humeral band.....**4**
- Body length relatively small, up to 16 mm; Dorsal band on elytra clearly not joined with humeral band posteriorly.....***D. walteri*** Holzschuh, 1991
4. Presutural band on elytra without black spots.....***D. ledereri*** Thomson, 1865
- Presutural band on elytra with black spots.....***D. escherichi*** Ganglbauer, 1897
5. In male, elytral bands clear, body clearly elongated, pygidium distinctly visible; In female, head on vertex without triangular patterns due to head and pronotum without dense pubescence.....***D. dombilicoides* sp. n.**
- In male, elytral bands expunged, body not clearly elongated, pygidium not visible clearly; In female, head on vertex with triangular patterns distinctly due to head and pronotum with dense pubescence....***D. glabrofasciatum*** Daniel, 1900

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Figure 1. *D. dombilicoides* sp. n. (holotype ♂).



Figure 2. *D. dombilicoides* sp. n. (paratype ♀).

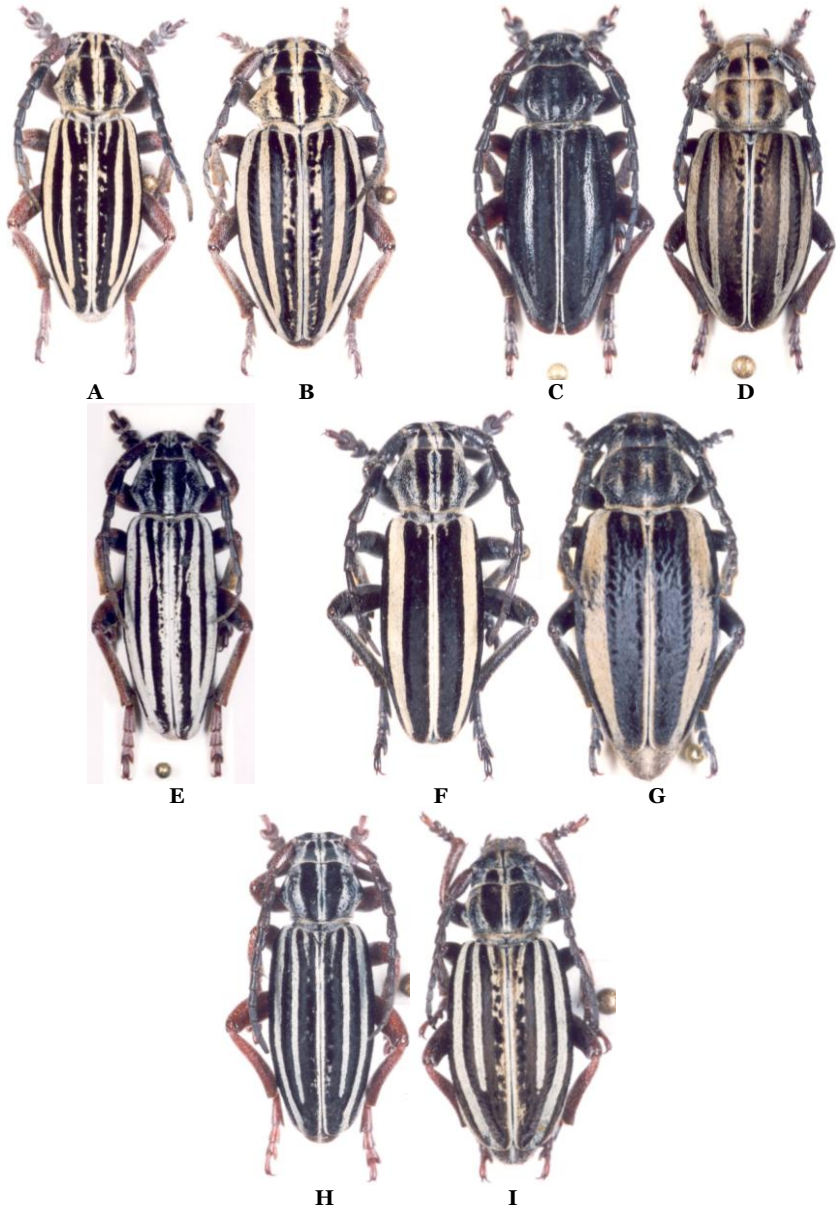


Figure 3. A. *D. escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897 (male), B. *D. escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897 (female), C. *D. glabrofasciatum* Daniel, 1900 (male), D. *D. glabrofasciatum* Daniel, 1900 (female), E. *D. ledereri* Thomson, 1865 (male), F. *D. parallelum* Küster, 1847 (male), G. *D. parallelum* Küster, 1847 (female), H. *D. walteri* Holzschuh, 1991 (male), I. *D. walteri* Holzschuh, 1991 (female) [all photos by M. L. Danilevsky from <http://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/eng/megalodn.htm>].