

NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN *DORCADION* DALMAN 1817 FROM SOVIET UNION

(Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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Résumé

Deux nouvelles espèces de *Dorcadion* (Col. Ceramb.) sont décrites: *D. (carinatodorcadion) klavdiae* de Gori (Géorgie) et *D. (Pedestredorcadion) morozovi* du Kazakhstan. De nouvelles synonymies sont établies: *D. tuerki* Gglb = *D. komarowi* Jak. = *D. transcasicum* Jak. = *D. kryzhanovskii* Plav. = *D. janczyki* Breun.; *D. jacobsoni* Jak. = *D. sokolowi* Jak. = *D. conicolle* Breun; *D. obtusipenne* Motsch. = *D. androposovi* Suv.; *D. lucae* Pic = *D. strandi* Plav. L'espèce appelée tout d'abord *D. obtusipenne* auct. doit être dénommée à présent *D. crassipes* Ballion. *D. lucae* est à inclure dans la faune de l'URSS. L'aire de *D. tenuelineatum* Jak. semble limitée à un petit territoire du Kazakhstan (Dzhungaria).

The *Dorcadion* fauna of Soviet Union is still poorly known. The new information I've received up to now is summarized in this paper.

Collections where type specimens are deposited will be abbreviated in the text as follows:

DE - Deutsche Entomologisches Institut (Eberswalde)

MW - Naturhistorisches Museum Wien.

SI - A.N. Severtzov Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals of Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Moscow).

ZI - Zoological Institute of Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Sankt Peterburg).

ZM - Zoological Museum of Moscow State University.

Dorcadion (Carinatodorcadion) klavdiae sp. n. (Figs 1-2)

Material examined. HT ♂ Transcaucasia: Georgia, Gory 600m, 17.IV.1990, V. SINIAEV, who had a chance to collect two specimens of the new species, asked me to dedicate this wonderful beetle to his mother Klavdia SINIAEVA.

Description. Length: ♂ 17mm, ♀ 21mm. Width: ♂ 5,5mm, ♀ 7,5mm. Body black, legs and 7 (♂) or 4 (♀) antennal joints dark-red. Head finely punctured, uniformly covered with short white hairs, with distinct longitudinal line. Antennae reach the last fourth of elytrae in male and last third in female. First antennal joint about as long as 2nd and 3d joints combined in male, or a little longer in female; 4th joint longer than 5th and shorter than 3d. All joints bear short strong setae, 1st joint also with some scattered white hairs. Prothorax about 1.2 times wider than long in male and 1.4 times in female; with short but very sharp lateral spines, without central longitudinal depression; finely punctured near the middle, coarsely punctured laterally; middle portion densely covered with fine white pubescence, which is not so dense along longitudinal central line and nearly

disappears laterally. Elytrae about 2 times longer than wide in male and about 1.6 times in female; basal part coarsely punctate, near humeri-granulate, apical part with fine puncturation. Humeral carinae strongly developed along the whole length of elytrae in female and rather distinct in the anterior elytral half in male. Internal and external dorsal elytral carinae indistinct. No traces of longitudinal hairy elytral lines present. Most part of elytrae glabrous, shining with short scattered stout setae. Very fine white pubescence situated near scutellum and along suture widened posteriorly. Small and poorly visible black and white hairy spots scattered on elytral surface. Tibia brushes consist of golden setae. Ventral side regularly covered with fine white pubescence.

Comments. *D. (C.) klavdiae* sp. n. seems to have no relatives inside the genus. I've provisionally placed it in *Carinatodorcadion* Breuning 1943, but maybe, it would be better to create a new subgenus. The elytral design with small irregular spots of black and white setae and with fine white pubescence seems to be of the most primitive type in the genus *Dorcadion* sensu lato. The new species can be easily distinguished from all *Dorcadion* Dalm. by the elytral pubescence, by the very special sculpture of pronotum, lacking medial depression, by the rather regular fine white pubescence on the head, thorax and ventral side of the body.

D. (C.) klavdiae seems to be represented by only one small population to the East of Gory in Georgia (not far from Tbilissi).

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) tuerki Ganglbauer 1884

The species was described from North Iran (Hadschabad). *D. interruptum* Jakovlev 1895 (b) was also described from Iran (Gaoudan). Then the author changed the name (as junior homonym) to *D. transcasicum* Jakovlev 1901(b) and recognized this form as a variety of *D. tuerki* (after studying some specimens of the later). I have studied the types of *D. tuerki* (MW) and *D. interruptum* (ZM): they really belong to the same species. *D. komarowi* (the name was usually misspelled as "*komarovi*") Jakovlev 1887 was described from South Turkmenia (Koshut). The unique male of the type series (ZI) was teratic (two dorsal white elytral lines conjugated medially), but another type female is quite normal *D. tuerki*. I've got a serie of *Dorcadion* from Koshut, and all of them are rather typical *D. tuerki*. Later the specimens of the same species from Sumbar valley with black markings on white elytral lines were described as *D. kryzhanovskii* Plavilstshikov 1958 (ZM). Black markings on elytral bands are present sometimes nearly in all populations of the species, but more often in specimens from Germab and from Sumbar valley. The female of *D. komarowi* from the type series also has these markings. At last three absolutely normal specimens of this species (I've examined the types), were described from near Ashkhabad as *D. janczycki* Breuning 1963 (MW). Summarizing these investigations, *D. tuerki* Ganglb. 1884 = *D. komarowi* Jak. 1887 = *D. transcasicum* Jak 1901 = *D. kryzhanovskii* Plav; 1958 = *D. janczycki* Breun. 1963 syn. nn. can be synonymized.

The area of *D. tuerki* is situated along Kopet -Dag mountain ridge to the West from Annau and in North Iran. So, only one *Dorcadion* species is distributed in South Turkmenia.

Some populations of *D. tuerki* differ by the degree of development of the erect elytral setae. But this feature is fairly variable and can not be used as a distinctive character between species. For example in *Dorcadion* from Koshut these setae are absent, in *Dorcadion* from Kara-Kala, Ai-Dere, Germab - present, but in *Dorcadion* from Dushak Mt. near Ashkhabad sometimes rather distinct, sometimes hardly visible, sometimes indistinct.

***Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) jacobsoni* Jakovlev 1899**

The examination of type specimens of *D. jacobsoni* (ZI) and *D. (P.) sokolowi* (the name was always misspelled as "*sokolovi*") Jakovlev 1900 (a) (ZI) showed that they belong to the same species. The main distinctive character of *D. jacobsoni* - very narrow dorsal white elytral line is not very rare in all populations of rather variable *D. sokolovi*. *D. jacobsoni* was described from Kuldzha (China). The type locality of *D. sokolowi* in the description was mentioned as "Prov. de Semipalatinsk". The type specimen is labeled as "Ozernoe". I do not know this locality, but according to the morphological peculiarity of type specimens, they were collected in South East Dzhungaria near Dzharkent (now Panfilov). The typical features of this population were mentioned in the description: red legs and 1st antennal joint, elytrae with two dorsal white lines and "Pronotum... grossièrement rugueux ponctué". *D. (P.) conicolle* Breuning 1946 was also described from Dzharkent and according to the description is quite conspecific with *D. jacobsoni*. So, *D. jacobsoni* Jak. 1899 = *D. sokolovi* Jak. 1901 = *D. conicolle* Breun. 1946 syn. nn.

The specimen was erroneously identified by BREUNING (1962) as *D. lucae* Pic 1898.

***Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) morozovi* sp. n. (Figs 3-5)**

Material examined. - HT ♂ Kazakhstan: Charyn valley 1300m, 26 km to the North from Zhalanash. 15.IV.1991, M. DANILEVSKY (SI). PT 119 ♂♂, 95 ♀♀ with same data; ♂ ♀ Kazakhstan: Kungei-Alatau 1900m, Sholadyr, 15.VII.1984, I. KABAK (SI); Kazakhstan: 4 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀, Ketmen Mts, 25 km to N-W from Kegen, 7.V.1983, G. NIKOLAEV (SI); ♂ Kazakhstan: Ketmen Mts 2500m, Tuiuk, 30.IV.1991, D. OBYDOV (SI); 3 ♂♂ Kazakhstan, Narynkol 2000m, 15.VI.1991, O. GORBUNOV (SI).

Etymology. - The species is dedicated to my friend V. MOROZOV (Alma-Ata), who was a driver, a collector, a photographer and a cook of the international entomological expedition in Middle Asia in 1991.

Description. - Length: ♂ 14.2-20.5mm, ♀ 16.2-20.0mm; width: ♂ 5.5-6.8mm, ♀ 6.2-7.6mm. The species is closely related to *D. jacobsoni* and mixed with it earlier. Body, antennae (except 1st joint) and tarsi always black; palpi, 1st antennal joints and legs (except tarsi) always red. Head covered with fine white pubescence, frons and vertex with large spots of dense black pubescence divided by a narrow white line. The punctuation of vertex invisible under dense pubescence (coarse vertex punctuation of *D. jacobsoni* always very distinct). Antennae as in *D. jacobsoni*. Shape of prothorax as in *D. jacobsoni*, but lateral spines shorter; very coarse

pronotal puncturation (rather distinct in *D. jacobsoni*) entirely covered with dense pubescence, invisible; white medial pronotal line always wider than in *D. jacobsoni*. Elytrae mostly about 1.8 times longer than wide in males, and about 1.7 in females (as in *D. jacobsoni*), but sometimes elytrae in males rather longer, about 2.1 times longer than wide (fig. 4). The design of elytrae as in *D. jacobsoni*, but only one (external) dorsal line is present; internal dorsal lines always absent both in males and in females (in *D. jacobsoni* often present). The proportional width of elytral white line is rather variable, but humeral line is relatively wider than in *D. jacobsoni*, dorsal and humeral lines can be joined apically or not. Autochromal females unknown (very often in *D. jacobsoni*). legs and ventral side as *D. jacobsoni*.

Known distribution. Kazakhstan to the South from Ili river including Ketmen Mts up to North surroundings of Kungei Alatau and Khan-Tengri Mt.

Comments.- *D. morozovi* sp. n. is a South vicariant of *D. jacobsoni*. The border line between the two species is Ili river. *D. jacobsoni* is distributed to the North from Ili in South Dzhungaria and Borohoro Mts. The main distinctive character is the very dense black pubescence on the vertex and pronotum of *D. morozovi* sp. n. which totally covers the coarse puncturation, making it invisible; in *D. morozovi* the internal dorsal elytral line is always absent and autochromal females are unknown.

***Dorcadion (s. str.) obtusipenne* Motschulsky 1860**

The species was described from Perovsk (now Kzyl-Orda). Two types (ZM) were examined by me. The species has no connection with *D. obtusipenne* auct. (Plavilstshikov 1968, Breuning and others) from the Alma-Ata region. The fact was clearly mentioned in the description: "C'est une espèce très voisine du *Dorc. Glycyrrhizae*, de la même taille et avec les mêmes couleurs....". This species was described later as *D. androsovi* Suvorov 1909 (ZI) from near Aral Sea, not far from Kzyl-Orda. So, *D. obtusipenne* Motsch. 1860 = *D. androsovi* Suvorov 1909 syn. n. The species is distributed from East and North coasts of Aral Sea to the North up to Kustanai. *D. obtusipenne* auct. must be called now *D. crassipes* Ballion 1878 n. rest. (described from Vernyi, now Alma-Ata). It is distributed from the surroundings of Alma-Ata to the North of Dzhungaria. It is difficult to explain the mistake of PLAVILSTSHIKOV, because he devoted a special paper (1932) to establish the wrong synonymy of *obtusipenne* and *crassipes*, and he also studied Motschulski's types.

***Dorcadion tenuelineatum* Jakovlev 1895 (a). (Figs 6-7)**

The type locality of this species was not mentioned precisely enough. The description mentions: "Approches sud des montagnes Altaï", which could mean a very large region in 1895. The type specimen (ZI) is labelled as "Sibir" (the material was received from M.O. STAUDINGER), without any further information. That is why this species was not collected by entomologists for a long time and its status was a little mysterious.

This year I found a small population in the Northern part of Dzhungarsky Alatau near Glinovka which was identified as *D. tenuelineatum* after comparison with the types (the name was often misspelled as "*tenuilineatum*"). I am nearly sure that this species is represented only in North Dzhungaria as it is a transitional form between *D. laterale* Jakovlev 1895 (from Gerasimovka, to the South of Glinovka) and my *D. alakoliense* Danilevsky 1988 (from Alakol lake, to the North of Glinovka). So, I can not agree with N.N. PLAVILSTSHIKOV, who considered that the area of *D. tenuelineatum* is situated between Dzhungarsky Alatau, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Marka-Kol lake.

Dorcadion (s. str.) lucae Pic 1898

The species was erroneously considered by S. BREUNING (1962) as a member of subgenus *Pedestredorcadion* close to such species as *D. kuldschanum* Pic 1908, *D. rufogenum* Reitter 1895, *D. semenovi* Ganglbauer 1884 and others. This group of species was named by N.N. PLAVILSTSHIKOV (1958) "Dzhungarian group".

I had the opportunity to study the type specimen (female) of *D. lucae* (DE). It was absolutely evident that the species had no connections with the Dzhungarian group nor with *Pedestredorcadion*. PLAVILSTSHIKOV (1959), who also had a chance to investigate the type, decided that it was closely related to his *D. (s. str.) strandi* Plavilstshikov 1931.

I've managed to compare the type of *D. lucae* with the types of *D. strandi* (ZM). Without any doubt they belong to one species; so *D. lucae* Pic 1908 = *D. strandi* Plav. 1931 syn. n.

D. lucae was described from Kuldzha (China). *D. strandi* was also described from China, from the region to the East of Khan-Tengri Mt. It was reported from the valleys of Chinese rivers Aksu and Muzart. This year I collected the species in Kazakhstan in the valley of Charyn river near smalltown of Zhalanash. I've also got some specimens from two more points of Kazakhstan: Narynkol (North slope of Khan-Tengri) and Chundzha. The last locality is situated not far from Chinese Kuldzha (now Yining). So, in general, the species area is situated from Khan-Tengri Mt. and East part of Kungei-Alatau (Zhalanash) to East Dzhungaria (Kuldzha).

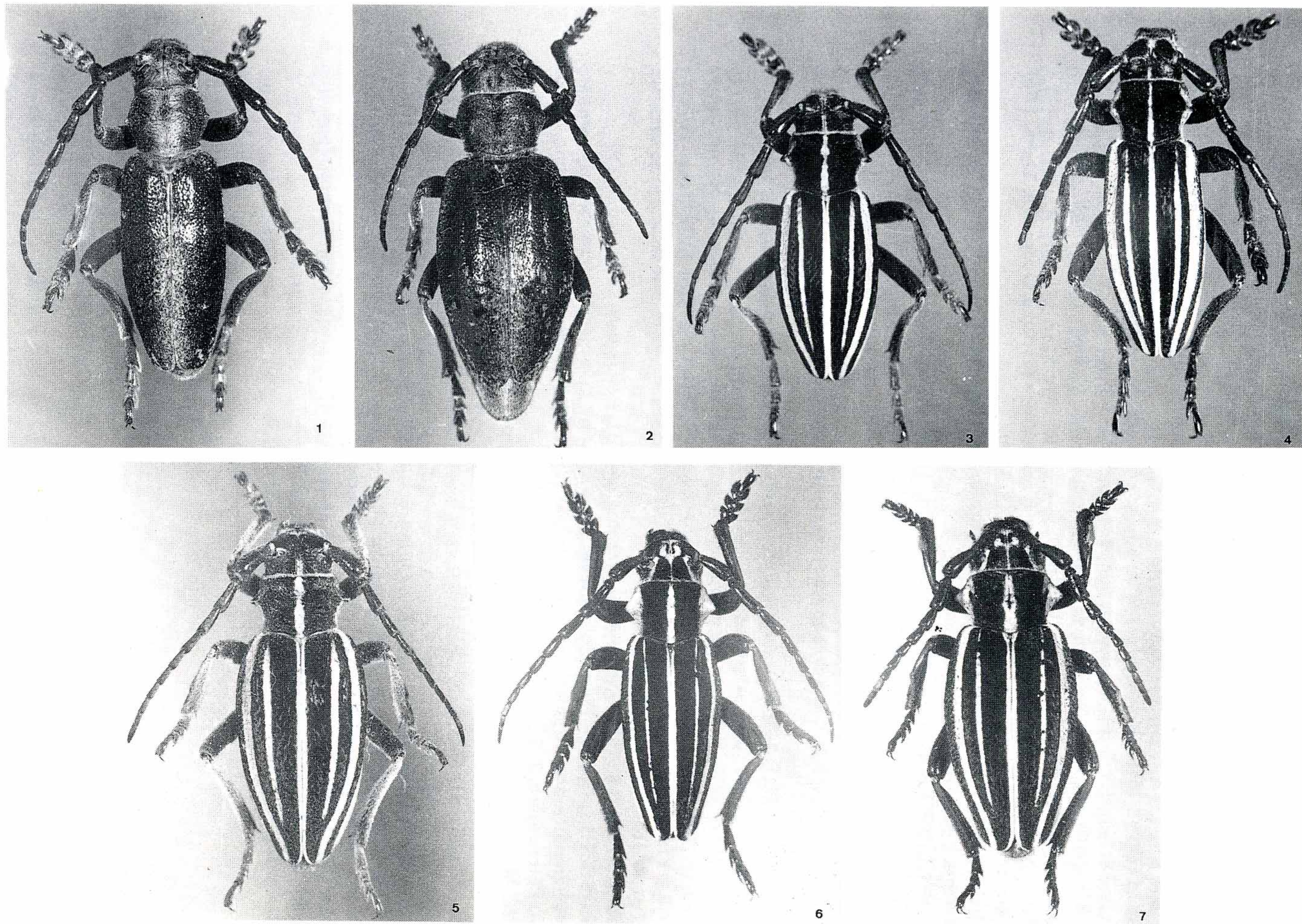
The species is firstly recorded for the fauna of the USSR.

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Figs 1-2. *Dorcadion (P.) klavdiae* sp. n. 1: mâle; 2: female. Figs 3-5. *Dorcadion (P.) morozovi* sp. n. 3-4 males, 5 female.
 Figs 6-7. *Dorcadion (s. str.) tenuelineatum* Jak. 6 male, 7 female.