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**Five new subspecies of *Dorcadion sulcipenne* Küster, 1847
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Georgia**

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, *Dorcadion*, new subspecies, new rank, new records, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey.

Abstract: The type locality of *D. sulcipenne* Küster, 1847 is discussed. The area of the nominative subspecies is shown. *D. s. demokidovi* Suvorov, 1915, **stat. n.** and *D. s. maljushenkoi* Pic, 1904, **stat. n.** are accepted. Five new subspecies are described: *D. s. plyushchi* **ssp. n.** (Signakhi environs), *D. s. gubini* **ssp. n.** (Dedoplistskaro and about 20 km southwards), *D. s. paki* **ssp. n.** (Akhaltsikhe with environs), *D. s. borzhomiense* **ssp. n.** (Borzhomi environs), *D. s. zekariense* **ssp. n.** (Zekari Pass). The area of *D. s. argonauta* Suvorov, 1913 is adjusted.

The season 2014 was extremely successful for several our colleagues in Georgia. Big *Dorcadion* series collected from the west to the east of the Republic allow to clarify the rank of certain local populations and to describe several new taxa.

Abbreviations of collections used in the text:

AG - A. Gubin collection (Donetsk)

AZ - A. Zubov (Kishinev [Chisinau])

IP - I. Pliushch collection (Kiev)

MD - author's collection

OP - O. Pak collection (Donetsk)

ZIN - Zoological Institute (Sankt-Petersburg)

ZMM - Zoological Museum of Moscow University

***Dorcadion sulcipenne sulcipenne* Küster, 1847**

Figs 1-5; Map: 1-6

Dorcadion sulcipenne Küster, 1847a: 87 - "Im Caucasus und in der Turkey."

Dorcadion sulcipenne m. *meskischense* Breuning, 1947: 119 (unavailable name) - "Monts Meskisch, Transcaucasie" (Georgia, Suram Ridge).

Dorcadion sulcipenne sulcipenne, Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 329, part. (the separation from "*Dorcadion sulcipenne caspiense* Breuning, 1956", which

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is now accepted as a species); Danilevsky et al., 2005: 148 (the separation from *Dorcadion sulcipenne goktshanum* Suvorov, 1915); Lazarev, 2008: 132 (the separation from *Dorcadion sulcipenne argonauta* Suvorov, 1913); 2009: 200 (the separation from *Dorcadion sulcipenne caucasicum* Küster, 1847b); Danilevsky, 2010: 254.

Type locality. Georgia: from Gombori Ridge (about 50 km north-eastwards Tbilisi) and the north environs of Tbilisi (Mukhiani) to Kaspi environs (along both banks of Kura River) - on the base of comparison of available specimens with the original description; in fact it is the whole area of the taxon because of uncertain geographical remark in the original description (types unknown). Naturally the type area could include Suram Ridge (Breuning, 1947 as “Monts Meskisch”), but no specimens are available from there.

Body relatively narrow; pronotum usually densely pubescent near middle and glabrous laterally, with bright white longitudinal stripe (easily lost); lateral thoracic tubercles from moderately developed to nearly obliterated (in 2 males from Gombori); elytra convex, with more or less distinct longitudinal elevation, which sometimes can be totally obliterated; densely pubescent (sometimes lateral elytral areas with less dense pubescence, partly shining); male elytra black with white sutural and very narrow marginal stripes, which usually not wider than epipleurae; humeral white stripes in males can be represented by small humeral and apical rudiments; androchromal females are usually similar to males, but humeral white stripes usually better developed, sometimes complete; marginal stripes wider, usually covering about half of curved margin, but sometimes also limited by epipleurae; autochromal females rather rare (about 5%) with brown ground pubescence (from very pale to dark-brown), with more or less distinct white dorsal complete elytral stripes, with or without black spots, which are sometimes distributed to humeral stripes; certain pale females with distinct short strong erect black scattered setae, which are usually indistinct; body length in males: 10.8-14.5 mm, body width: 4.3-5.5 mm; body length in females: 12.5-15.2 mm; body width: 4.7-6.5 mm.

Distribution. Georgia: from Gombori Ridge (about 50 km north-eastwards Tbilisi) and the north environs of Tbilisi (Mukhiani) to Kaspi environs (along both banks of Kura River), or to Suram Ridge

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as the record of the species for “Monts Meskisch” (Breuning, 1947, as *D. s. m. meskischense*) must be connected with the nominative subspecies.

Materials. 894 males, 380 females, Georgia, about 7 km SW Kaspi, Akhalkalaki, 41°53'15"N, 44°21'17"E, 700m, 3.4.1989, M.Danilevsky leg. - MD; 14 males, 1 female, Georgia, about 8 km SE Kaspi, Tsinarekhi, 41°51'18"N, 44°29'6"E, 680m, 12.5.2014, I. Pliushch leg. - IP & MD; 1 male, south part of Kaspi-city near Kura River, 41°54'55"N, 44°24'35"E, 515m, 17.4.2014, I. Pliushch leg. - MD; 2 males and 4 females, NE Tbilisi environs, Mukhiani, 41°47'17.00"N, 44°50'44.00"E, 550m, 30.3.2010, local collector leg. - MD; 19 males, 8 females, Georgia, Gombori Ridge, 41°51'4"N, 45°22'E, 1290-1400m, 7-8.5.2014, D.Fominykh & A.Zubov leg. - AZ, MD.

***Dorcadion sulcipenne demokidovi* Suvorov, 1915, stat. n.**

Figs 6-8; Map: 13

Dorcadion demokidovi Suvorov, 1915: 115 - Mukuzan.

Type locality. Georgia, Mukuzani environs.

Very close to the nominative subspecies; in general a little wider, with flattened elytra, with relatively wider several basal antennal joints; lateral thoracic tubercles usually better developed; elytral humeral furrow usually with distinct granules anteriorly; elytra with more or less distinct longitudinal elevation, which sometimes can be totally obliterated, densely pubescent (sometimes lateral elytral areas with less dense pubescence, partly shining); males without rudiments of humeral white stripes; marginal white stripes often cover about half of curved elytral margin; androchromal females sometimes with complete pale humeral stripes, which is never bright and contrast, but usually only small rudiments present, often humeral stripes totally absent; autochromal females much more numerous than in the nominative subspecies; ground elytral pubescence dark-brown with hardly pronounced dorsal pale elytral stripes; strong erect short black setae indistinct; body length in males: 10.5-14.6mm, body width: 4.3-5.6mm; body length in females: 12.9-15.7mm; body width: 5.3-6.5mm.

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Distribution. Only one populations is definitely known: Georgia, Mukuzani, 41°48'36"N, 45°43'10"E, 480 m.

Materials. 2 males, 2 females, Georgia, Mukuzani, 41°48'36"N, 45°43'10"E, 480 m, 22.4.1988, A. Lobanov leg. - MD; 44 males, 23 females, same locality, 9.4.1989, M. Danilevsky leg. - MD.

Dorcadion sulcipenne plyushchi sp. n.

Figs 9-12; Map: 14-15

The new taxon is very close to *D. s. demokidovi* Suv., but characterized by the domination of very pale autochromal females (Fig. 12); ground elytral pubescence is often so light, that pale dorsal stripes become indistinct, but pubescence along dorsal elytral carinae can be darkened; elytra of pale females with strong erect short black setae and so, similar to very pale females of *D. sulcipenne maljushenkoi* Pic, 1904, **stat. n.**, known from near Ganja (Elisabethpol) in Azerbaijan (the taxon was also published as *D. sulcipenne* m. *subflavum* Breuning, 1947); autochromal females (Fig. 10) are very rare (numerous in *D. s. demokidovi* Suv.), with or without poor traces of humeral white stripes; males (Fig. 9) also often with basal and apical rudiments of white humeral stripes; body in general smaller and relatively narrower than in *D. s. demokidovi* Suv.; body length in males: 9.6-14.0mm, body width: 3.7-5.2mm; body length in females: 11.7-14.6mm; body width: 5.0-6.1mm.

Distribution. Georgia; the taxon is known from the nearest environs of Signakhi: Tsnori (old stadium), 41°37'10"N, 45°57'3"E (Fig. 29) and Zemo-Machkhaani [inside the settlement], 41°33'59"N, 45°57'9"E.

Materials. Holotype, male, Georgia, Signakhi, Tsnori (old stadium), 41°37'10"N, 45°57'3"E, 400 m, 12.4.2014, I. Pliushch leg. - MD; 162 paratypes; 24 males, 2 females with same label - IP; 91 males, 21 females with same data, but A. Gubin leg. - AG, MD; 15 males, 2 females with same data, but O.Pak leg. - OP; 3 males Georgia, Zemo-Machkhaani [inside the settlement], 41°33'59"N, 45°57'9"E, 754 m, 13.4.2014, I. Pliushch leg. - IP, MD; 4 males with same data, but A. Gubin leg. - AG, MD.

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***Dorcadion sulcipenne gubini* ssp. n.**

Figs 13-17; Map: 16-17

The new taxon is very close to *D. s. plyushchi* ssp. n., but most of autochromal females (Fig. 17) with very distinct contrast pale dorsal stripes; ground pubescence of autochromal females usually lighter than in *D. s. demokidovi* Suv.; very pale females with indistinct dorsal stripes (typical for *D. s. plyushchi* ssp. n.,) unknown; strong short erect elytral setae very small; androchromal females (Fig. 15) with black ground elytral pubescence rather numerous (very rare in *D. s. plyushchi* ssp. n., but also numerous in *D. s. demokidovi* Suv.), though autochromal females are dominating; androchromal females often with complete pale humeral elytral stripes, or also with poor rudiments of dorsal stripes; males are also sometimes with rudiments of humeral pale stripes (Fig. 14); body length in males: 10.2-15.0 mm, body width: 3.8-5.7 mm; body length in females: 11.0-15.4 mm; body width: 4.8-6.4 mm.

Distribution. Georgia; from the north (41°28'46"N, 46°6'44"E) and south (41°26'21"N, 46°06'39"E,) nearest environs of Dedoplistskaro southwards to about half way (41°20'12"N, 45°59'47"E) to Iori River (Figs 30-31).

Materials. Holotype, male, Georgia, north environs of Dedoplistskaro, 41°28'46"N, 46°6'44"E, 890m, 14.4.2014, A. Gubin leg. - MD; 764 paratypes; 29 males, 14 females with same label - AG, MD; 29 males, 13 females with same data, but I. Pliushch leg. - IP, MD; 3 males, 3 females with same data, but O.Pak leg. - OP; 173 males, 85 females, Georgia, southwards Dedoplistskaro, from the city (41°26'21"N, 46°06'39"E, 850m) to about half way to Iori River (41°20'12"N, 45°59'47"E, 500m) [the specimens collected along about 20 km were mixed], 15.4.2014, A. Gubin leg. - AG, MD; 222 males, 53 females with same data, but I. Pliushch leg. - IP, MD; 86 males, 54 females with same data, but O.Pak leg. - OP.

***Dorcadion sulcipenne paki* ssp. n.**

Figs 18-23; Map: 38-43

? *Dorcadion argonauta*, Zaitzev, 1954: 16 - Georgia: Akhalkalaki.

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) argonauta, Plavilstshikov, 1958: 124, part. - including Akhalsikhe environs in south Georgia.

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The taxon is close to *D. s. argonauta* Suvorov, 1913 because of glabrous elytra in males and usual domination of pubescent elytra in females (autochromal form with dorsal pale stripes – Figs 20-21), but in general larger with more elongated body, longer 1st antennal joint, males with glabrous elytral apices (usually pubescent in *D. s. argonauta*); prothorax slightly wider anteriorly than posteriorly (in *D. s. argonauta* usually much wider); elytral and pronotal cuticle shining, without microsculpture; antennae black with red 1st joint, or several basal antennal joints also reddish; lateral thoracic tubercles moderately developed, but sometimes relatively long; pronotum in males glabrous or with fine white setae stripes, usually with dense and strong punctation, but sometimes pronotal punctation fine and sparse; elytral punctation in males usually rough and dense, but sometimes rather fine; elytral longitudinal sculpture from distinct to obliterated; autochromal females usually with rather pale (often nearly white) dorsal elytral stripes covered by scattered or very dense (Fig. 22) black spots, which sometimes totally absent (in *D. s. argonauta* pale elytral stripes usually rather dark, hardly pronounced or indistinct); pale stripes usually not reach humeral stripes apically (usually fused with humeral stripes in *D. s. argonauta*), androchromal females (with glabrous elytra – Fig. 23) are rather numerous in certain populations (usually absent in *D. s. argonauta*); autochromal females with black ground elytral pubescence very rare (one female from Aspindza); body length in males: 10.0-14.0 mm, body width: 3.7-4.8 mm; body length in females: 12.0-16.0 mm; body width: 4.9-6.3 mm

Six populations are discovered. The biggest specimens were collected near Akhaltsikhe and near Aspindza; all females collected near Akhaltsikhe in 2014 in the type locality (2 km NW Akhaltsikhe) are autochromal, each one with very distinct dorsal white stripes covered by more or less numerous black spots, but androchromal glabrous females are dominating in another population near Akhaltsikhe (2 km SE Akhaltsikhe); there are only 153 androchromal females among 218 females from near Aspindza; here pale elytral stripes are darker and narrower, covered with numerous black spots, which are denser anteriorly and here sometimes totally hiding pale stripes. All known females (4 ex) from near Khertvisi are

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autochromal. Only three specimens are available from Kartsakhi: 2 males and 1 autochromal female with hardly pronounced white dorsal elytral stripes. A single autochromal female from Akhalkalaki is characterized by very smooth elytra with very fine punctation. So, the percentage of androchromal females is rather different in different populations from about zero in the nominative population (Akhalkalaki) to distinct domination near Aspindza.

Distribution. South-east Georgia: Akhaltsikhe, 41°39'7"N, 42°57'11"E, 1020m (Fig. 32) and 41°37'42"C, 42°57'54"B 1230m; Khertvisi, 41°28'21"N, 43°17'24"E, 1240m; Aspindza, 41°34'17"N, 43°14'15"E, 1065m, Kartsakhi, 41°15'44"N, 43°18'41"E, 1900m; Akhalkalaki, 41°24'56"N, 43°28'52"E, 1677m; Arakva, 41°29'36"N, 43°29'43"E, 1715m.

Materials. Holotype, male, Georgia, 2 km NW Akhaltsikhe, 41°39'7"N, 42°57'11"E, 1020m, 23-26.4.2014, O.Pak leg. - MD; 2179 paratypes; 267 males, 60 females with same label - MD & OP; 228 males, 75 females, same locality, 24.4.2014, A.Gubin leg. - AG; 122 males, 38 females, same data, but 25.4.2014 - AG; 110 males, 51 females, same data, but 26.4.2014 - AG; 153 males, 34 females, same locality, 24.4.2014, I.Pliushch leg. - IP; 92 males, 14 females, same data but 26.4.2014 - IP; 28 males, 8 females, same locality, 15.5.2014, I.Pliushch leg. - IP; 40 males, 30 females Georgia, 2 km SW Akhaltsikhe, 41°37'42"C, 42°57'54"B 1230m, 20.4.2014, A. Zubov - AZ, MD; 2 males, 1 female, Georgia, Akhaltsikhe, V.1992 - MD; 18 males, 4 females, Georgia, Khertvisi, 41°28'21"N, 43°17'24"E, 1240m, 16.5.2014, I.Pliushch leg. - MD & IP; 651 males, 218 females, Georgia, Aspindza, 41°34'17"N, 43°14'15"E, 1065m, 16-17.5.2014, I.Pliushch leg. - MD & IP; 2 males, 1 female, Georgia, Kartsakhi, 41°15'44"N, 43°18'41"E, 1900m, 17.5.2014, I.Pliushch leg. - MD & IP; 1 female, Georgia, Akhalkalaki, 41°24'56"N, 43°28'52"E, 1677m, 17.5.2014, I.Pliushch leg. - MD; 1 male, Georgia, Arakva, 41°29'36"N, 43°29'43"E, 1715m, 18.5.2014, I.Pliushch leg. - MD.

D. sulcipenne argonauta Suvorov, 1913 (body length in males: 8.8-12.3mm, in females: 9.5-13.0mm): 2 males, with the label: "Erivansk. a., Kyzylkoch [now Ashotsk - type locality], Maljushenco" - MD; 2 males with the label: "Armenia, Gukasyan [now Ashotsk - type locality], 30.5.1982, M.Danilevsky" - MD; 2

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males with same data, but 24.6.1988 - MD; 1 male from same locality, 27.5.1990, M.Kalashyan - MD; 1 female, Armenia, Byurakan, 18.5.1983, M.Danilevsky - MD; 6 males, 5 females, Armenia, Teger [same locality?], 29.5.1984 and 17.5.1986, M. Kalashyan - MD; 2 males, Armenia, Arteni, 18.5.1983, M.Danilevsky - MD; 1 male, Armenia, Marmashen, 10.5.1989, M. Kalashyan - MD; 6 males, Armenia, Gusanagyukh, 17-25.5. 1997, K.Agababian - MD; 9 males, 6 females, Armenia, Dzhrapi, 40°33'2"N, 43°41'37"E, 1525m, 9.5.2011, A.Rubenyanyan leg. - MD; 3 males, 1 female with the label: "Turkey (Kars), Pass n. Digor, 1800-2100 m, 12.5.1989, Heinz leg." - MD; 3 females with the label: Turkey, SE Kars, Digor env., 20.6.2003, P.Bialooki leg. - MD; 1 male, 1 female with the label "Turkey (Erzurum) Hinis: Söylemez, 18.4.1996, 1800m, Heinz leg." - MD.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) sulcipenne borzhomiense, ssp. n.

Fig. 24-27; Map: 45

Only 4 old specimens known, 2 males and 2 females; all specimens with dense dorsal pronotal and elytral pubescence; legs and antennae reddish; thoracic lateral tubercles moderately developed, not sharpened; holotype (male) with distinct pale dorsal elytral stripe (never in any other *D. sulcipenne* subspecies); another male (paratype) lost its dorsal pubescence, but most probably originally it also had pale dorsal elytral stripe; humeral pale elytral stripe complete and bright; both females autochromal, with pale-brown ground pubescence; dorsal pale elytral stripes in females complete, white and contrast, without black spots; white stripes can be rather wide; body length in males: 11.0-12.5 mm (holotype); width: 4.4-4.7 mm (holotype); body length in females: 13.5-14.0 mm; width: 5.5-5.8 mm.

Distribution. Georgia, Borzhomi environs (not a single population is definitely known).

Materials. Holotype, male with the label: "Borshom, 20. April 96 [1896]" - ZIN; 3 paratypes; 1 male, Borzhomi, Caucasus, 3.6.1937, Nikulin - ZMM; 1 female, Borzhomi, 10.6.1904 - ZIN; 1 female, Borzhomi, 30.6.1932 - ZIN.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) sulcipes zekariense, ssp. n.

Fig. 28; Map: 44

Only one male known with densely pubescent elytra, similar to the nominative subspecies, though dark elytral pubescence not black, but brownish; pale humeral stripe absent with the exception of a small white humeral spot; dorsal elytral carinae very distinct, more pronounced than in any other subspecies; pronotum densely pubescent in the middle and glabrous laterally, with bright central white stripe; lateral thoracic tubercles poorly developed; body length: 12.5 mm, width: 4.7 mm.

Distribution. Georgia, Zekari Pass, [2160 m, 41°49'35"N, 42°51'21"E], Koruldash [? - MD].

Materials. Holotype, male, Georgia, Zekari Pass, [2160 m, 41°49'35"N, 42°51'21"E] Koruldash, 18.7.1957 -MD.

Remarks. All vicariant taxa of the group are regarded here as subspecies, excluding the easternmost *D. czegodaevi* Danilevsky, 1992, which is characterized by the absence of longitudinal elytral sculpture in males, obliterated thoracic lateral tubercles and presence of males with pale dorsal pubescence; it is distributed eastwards Sheki in North Azerbaijan. Most of *D. sulcipes* Küst. subspecies are connected by transitional populations or very close geographically. So, the species is accepted here with 11 subspecies: *D. s. sulcipes* Küst., *D. s. caucasicum* Küst. (southwards Tbilisi and North Armenia - Map: 7-12), *D. s. goktshanum* Suvorov, 1915 (Sevan Lake - Map: 22-24), *D. s. argonauta* Suv. (Map: 25-37), *D. s. paki* ssp. n., *D. s. zekariense* ssp. n., *D. s. borzhomiense* ssp. n., *D. s. demokidovi* Suvorov, 1915, stat. n., *D. s. plyushchi* ssp. n., *D. s. gubini* ssp. n. and *D. s. maljushenkoi* Pic, 1904, stat. n. The distance between the easternmost population of *D. s. sulcipes* and *D. s. demokidovi* is known now as about 40 km, but in fact could be much shorter. *D. s. maljushenkoi* Pic, 1904, stat. n. distributed southwards Mingechaur Water Reserve in Ganja environs (definitely known now from near Khanlar [Geygyol]) is characterized by numerous very pale females with strong short erect elytral setae; males are about same as in eastern subspecies of *D. sulcipes*.

The populations of *D. sulcipes* from the low level of Iori River (Map: 19), from near Haldan (40°42'46"N, 47°13'18"E - Map:

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21) and from Turianchay Natural Reserve (40°47'N, 47°26'E - Map: 20) are known on the base of single males, and so can not be adequately described now. The record (Plavilstshikov, 1957) of “*D. maljushenkoi*” for Evlakh must be also connected with local *D. sulcipenne*.

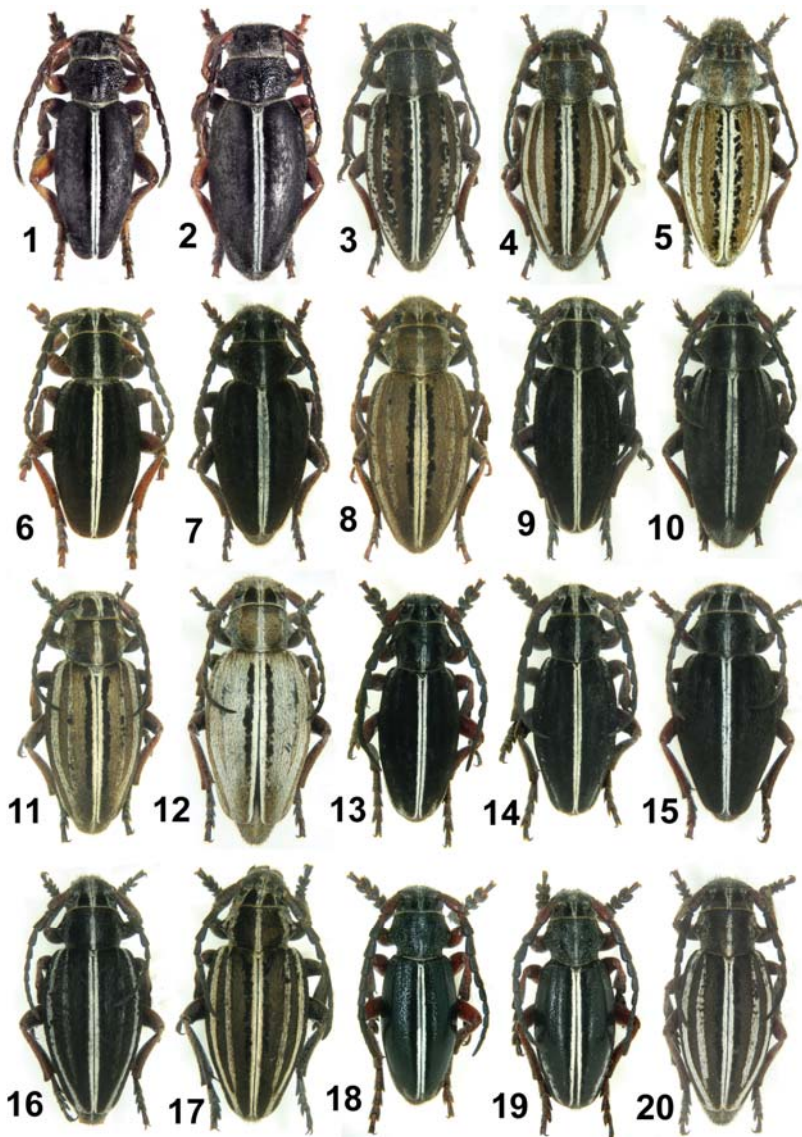
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Figs 1-5. *Dorcadion sulcipenne sulcipenne* Küster, 1847:

1 - male, Georgia, about 7 km SW Kaspi, Akhalkalaki, 41°53'15"N, 44°21'17"E, 700m, 3.4.1989, M.Danilevsky leg.;

2, 4-5 - females with same data;

3 - female, Georgia, about 8 km SE Kaspi, Tsinarekhi, 41°51'18"N, 44°29'6"E, 680m, 12.5.2014, I. Pliushch leg.

Figs 6-8. *Dorcadion sulcipenne demokidovi* Suvorov, 1915; Georgia, Mukuzani, 41°48'36"N, 45°43'10"E, 480 m, 9.4.1989, M. Danilevsky leg.:

6 - male;

7-8 - females.

Figs 9-12. *Dorcadion sulcipenne plyushchi*, **ssp. n.:**

9 - holotype, male, Georgia, Signakhi, Tsnori, 41°37'10"N, 45°57'3"E, 400 m, 12.4.2014, I. Pliushch leg.;

10-12 - paratypes, females, same locality, A Gubin leg.

Figs 13-17. *Dorcadion sulcipenne gubini*, **ssp. n.:**

13 - holotype, male, Georgia, north environs of Dedoplistskaro, 41°28'46"N, 46°6'44"E, 890m, 14.4.2014, A. Gubin leg.;

14 - paratype, male, Georgia, southwards Dedoplistskaro, from the city (41°26'21"N, 46°06'39"E, 850m) to about half way to Iori River (41°20'12"N, 45°59'47"E, 500m), 15.4.2014, A. Gubin leg.;

15-17 - paratypes, females with same data.

Figs 18-20. *Dorcadion sulcipenne paki*, **ssp. n.:**

18 - holotype, male, Georgia, 2 km NW Akhaltsikhe, 41°39'7"N, 42°57'11"E, 1020 m, 23-26.4.2014, O.Pak leg.;

19 - paratype, male, with same data.

20 - paratype, female, with same data.



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Figs 21-23. *Dorcadion sulcipenne paki*, ssp. n.:

21 - paratype, female, Georgia, 2 km NW Akhaltsikhe, 41°39'7"N, 42°57'11"E, 1020 m, 23-26.4.2014, O.Pak leg.;

22-23 - paratypes, females, Georgia, Aspindza, 41°34'17"N, 43°14'15"E, 1065 m, 16-17.5.2014, I.Pliushch leg.

Figs 24-27. *Dorcadion sulcipenne borzhomiense*, ssp. n.:

24 - holotype, male with the label: "Borshom, 20. April 96 [1896]";

25 - paratype, male, Borzhomi, Caucasus, 3.6.1937, Nikulin;

26 - paratype, female, Borzhomi, 10.6.1904;

27 - paratype, female, Borzhom 30.6.1932.

Fig. 28. *Dorcadion sulcipenne zekariense*, ssp. n.:

holotype, male, Georgia, Zekari Pass, [2160 m, 41°49'35"N, 42°51'21"E], Koruldash, 18.7.1957.

Fig. 29. Locality of *D. s. plyushchi*, ssp. n.:

Signakhi, Tsnori (old stadium), 41°37'10"N, 45°57'3"E, 400 m - photo by A. Gubin.

Fig. 30-31. Two localities of *D. s. gubini*, ssp. n.: southwards

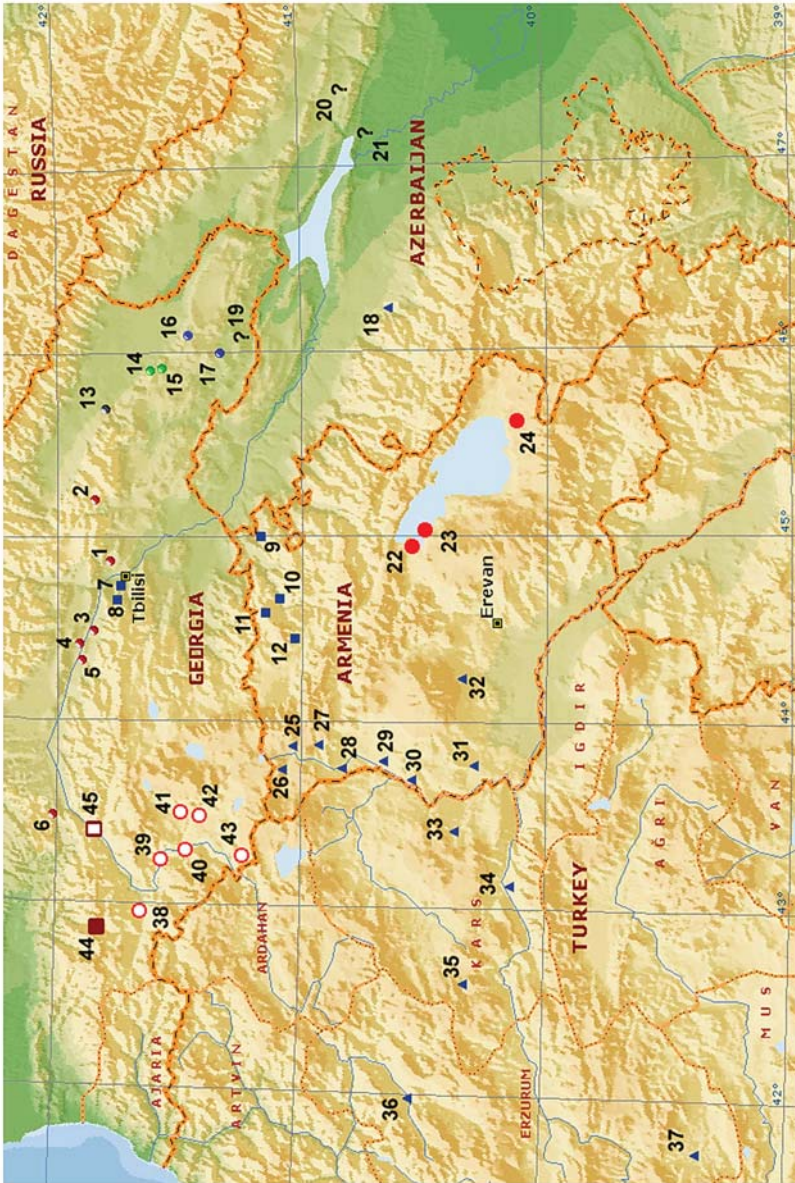
Dedoplistskaro:

30 - photo by O.Pak;

31 - photo by A. Gubin.

Figs 32. Locality of *D. s. paki*, ssp. n.:

2 km NW Akhaltsikhe, 41°39'7"N, 42°57'11"E, 1020m - photo by A. Gubin.



Map. The area of *Dorcadion sulcipenne* Küster, 1847

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Map. The area of *Dorcadion sulcipenne* Küster, 1847

1-6 - *D. s. sulcipenne* Küst.: 1 - NE Tbilisi environs, Mukhiani; 2 - Gombori Ridge; 3 - Tsinarekhi, about 8 km SE Kaspi; 4 - south part of Kaspi-city near Kura River; 5 - Akhalkalaki, 7 km SW Kaspi; 6 - Suram Pass;

7-12 - *D. s. caucasicum* Küst.: 7 - Lisi lake; 8 - Tsodoreti; 9 - Noemberyan; 10 - Alaverdi; 11 - Mt. Lalvar; 12 - Ledzhan;

13 - *D. s. demokidovi* Suv., **stat. n.**: Mukuzani;

14-15 - *D. s. plyushchi*, **ssp. n.**: 14 - Signakhi; 15 - Zemo-Machkhaani;

16-17 - *D. s. gubini*, **ssp. n.**: 16 - Dedoplistskaro; 17 - half way from Dedoplistskaro to Iori River;

18 - *D. s. maljushenkoi* Pic, **stat. n.**;

19-21 - *D. sulcipenne* **ssp. ?**;

22-24 - *D. s. goktshanum* Suv.: 22 - Sevan city; 23 - Norashen; 24 - Makenis;

25-37 - *D. s. argonauta* Suv.: 25 - Ashotsk; 26 - Ardenis; 27 - Torosgyuh; 28 - Marmashen; 29 - Gusanagyuh; 30 - Dzhrapi; 31 - Arteni; 32 - Teger; 33 - Digor; 34 -Kagyzman; 35 - Sarilamysh; 36 - Olty; 37 - Hinis;

38-43 - *D. s. paki*, **ssp. n.**: 38 - Akhaltsikhe; 39 - Aspindza; 40 - Khertvisi; 41 - Arakva; 42 - Akhalkalaki; 43 - Kartsakhi;

44 - *D. s. zekariense*, **ssp. n.**: Zekari Pass;

45 - *D. s. borzhomiense*, **ssp. n.**: Borzhomi.

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