

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

Hüseyin Özdikmen\* and Özgür Koçak\*\*

\* Gazi Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, 06500 Ankara / TÜRKİYE. E-mail: ozdikmen@gazi.edu.tr

\*\* Karaman, TURKEY. E-mail: turkelebek@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT: The following new taxon is described: *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) karamanense* sp. n. from Karaman province (Turkey), close to *D. oezdurali* Önalp, 1988.

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

### *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) karamanense* sp. n. (Figs. 1, 2)

**Type serie.** Holotype ♂: Turkey, Karaman prov., Kılbasan-Karadağ / Halisgözü plateau, 1300 m, 20.VI.2011. Allotype ♀: Turkey, Karaman prov., Kılbasan-Karadağ / Halisgözü plateau, 1300 m, 02.IV.2011. The specimens are deposited in collection of Özgür Koçak (Turkey: Karaman prov.) (Map 1).

#### **Description:**

Body length: 14.3 mm.

Body width: 6 mm.

Body black or blackish-dark brown, covered with very dense, recumbent, short yellowish-white pubescence.

Head completely black with very dense, recumbent, short yellowish-white pubescence; on vertex with two triangular areas of blackish-brown ground hairs. Antennae completely black or blackish-dark brown; first and second antennal segments covered with very dense, recumbent, short yellowish-white pubescence.

Pronotum with three (2 lateral and 1 median) complete longitudinal bands of dense yellowish-white hairs. Median band complete. Each medio-lateral part on pronotum (between lateral and median hairy bands) with distinct longitudinal dark part that forms dense, recumbent blackish-brown pubescence. They extends to the triangular areas on vertex. Punctuation of pronotum invisible. Lateral process of pronotum rather short, but rather pointed.

Scutellum triangular, but more or less rounded apically; margins of scutellum with very dense, recumbent, short yellowish-white pubescence.

Elytra with very dense, recumbent, blackish-brown ground pubescence and with patterns shaped as bands of dense recumbent yellowish-white hairs.

Each elytron with 5 bands as lateral, humeral, dorsal, presutural and sutural. Lateral band rather thick and complete. In dorsal view, this band invisible. Humeral and dorsal bands combined, but interrupted almost behind the middle of elytron; this combined band with spotted by elytral ground pubescence, thicker than lateral band and reaches to elytral apex. Presutural band distinctly and longitudinal. Sutural band the thinnest band on elytron. Elytral apex flattened and rounded.

Apex of pygidium visible in dorsal view.

Abdomen black or blackish-dark brown with very dense, recumbent, short yellowish-white pubescence except middle parts of 1-4<sup>th</sup> sternites that have very sparsely pubescence.

Legs completely black or blackish-dark brown; with very dense, recumbent, short yellowish-white pubescence.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species definitely belongs to the subgenus *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) Pic, 1901. It is closely related to *D. oezdurali* Önalp, 1988 (Fig. 3).

*D. oezdurali* was described by Önalp (1988) from Kahramanmaraş province in Eastern Mediterranean Region of Turkey. She compared the species only with *D. smyrnense* (Linnaeus, 1757). Pesarini & Sabbadini (1998) also compared the species with *D. smyrnense* (Linnaeus, 1757) and *D. lohsei* Braun, 1976 and accepted as a distinct species. According to Özdikmen (2010), *D. oezdurali* is distributed only in Kahramanmaraş province in Turkey (Map 2).

The new species is easily distinguished from *D. oezdurali* Önalp, 1988 by first and second antennal segments that covered with very dense, recumbent, short yellowish-white pubescence (at most with sparsely pubescence in *D. oezdurali*); very widened area of yellowish-white hairs on vertex between triangular areas that are smaller (narrowed area of whitish-gray hairs on vertex between triangular areas that are larger in *D. oezdurali*); the interruption of humeral and dorsal bands (combined or not combined) on the upperside almost evenly truncated (the interruption of humeral and dorsal bands (combined or not combined) on the upperside more or less obliquely truncated in *D. oezdurali*); head without median glabrous line (head with a median glabrous line in *D. oezdurali*); much denser yellowish-white pubescence (dense whitish-gray pubescence in *D. oezdurali*).

**Variability of paratypes.** Body length changes between 14.3 mm in male and 15 mm in female. Body width changes between 6 mm in male and 7 mm in female. In female, humeral and dorsal bands especially on the basal half of elytra not combined and abdomen completely covered with very dense, recumbent, short yellowish-white pubescence.

**Etymology.** From the type locality "Karaman".

#### LITERATURE CITED

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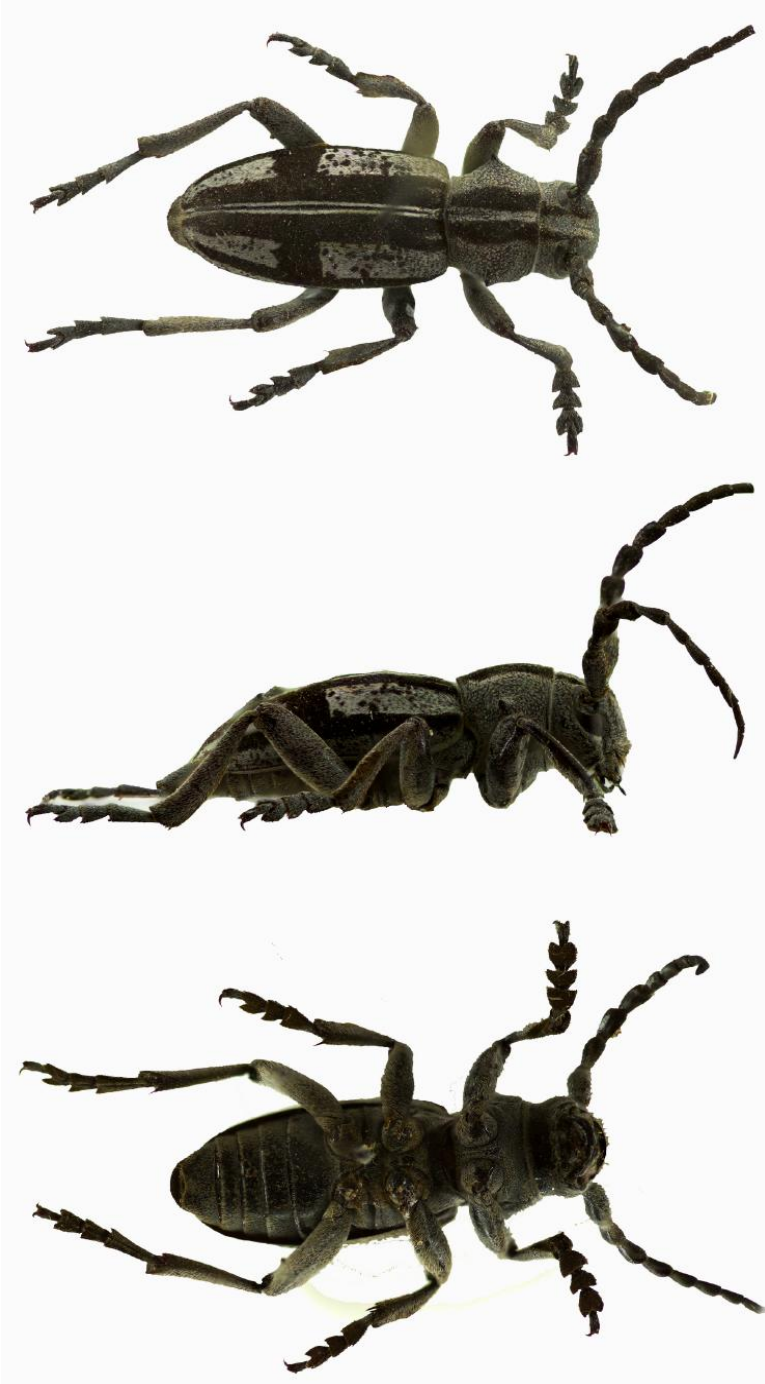


Figure 1. *D. karamanense* sp. n. (holotype ♂).



Figure 2. *D. karamanense* sp. n. (allotype ♀).



Figure 3. *D. oezdurali* Önalp, 1988 (♂) (from Jiří Mička, <http://www.biolib.cz/en/image/id132232>).



Map 1. Location of Karaman province that is the type locality of *D. karamanense* Özdikmen & Koçak sp. n..



Map 2. Location of Kahramanmaraş province that is the type locality of *D. oezdurali* Önalp, 1988.