

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *DORCADION* DALMAN, 1817 FROM IRAN (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

Two new species of the genus *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817 from Iran (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

D. kharpuensis sp. n. (close to *D. cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884) from Gilan and *D. ortrudheinzae* sp. n. (close to *D. semiargentatum* Pic, 1905) from the north slope of Sahand Mt. in Azerbaidzhan are described. Distinguishing characters of relative species are discussed.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, new species, Iran.

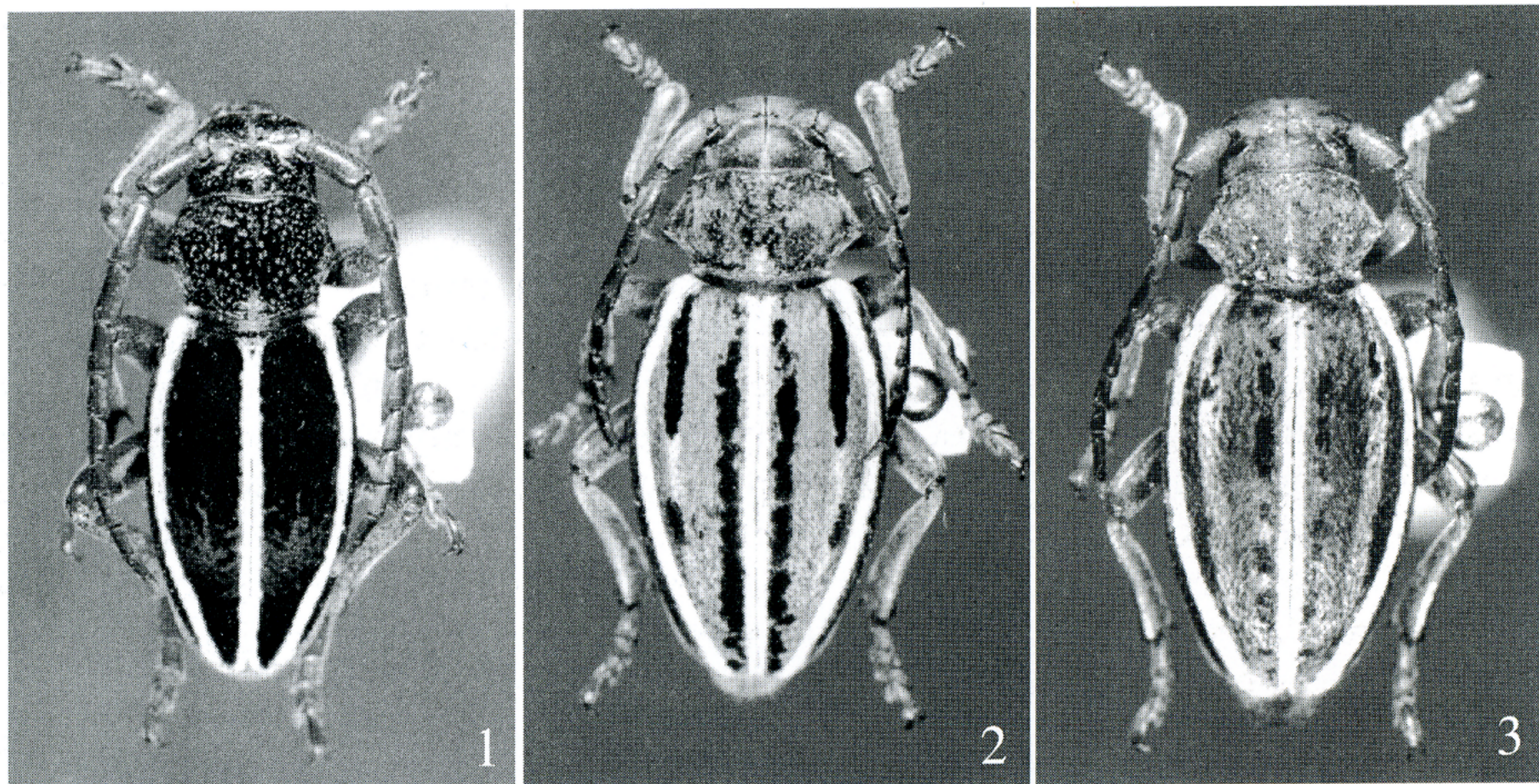
INTRODUCTION

Since the full worldwide revision of Dorcadionini (Breuning, 1962), a lot of new species were described from various parts of Europe and Asia. Never the less the *Dorcadion* fauna of the Middle East and specially Iranian fauna rests far from being well investigated. Many new species must be found out here in the nearest future. The descriptions of two of them is presented now.

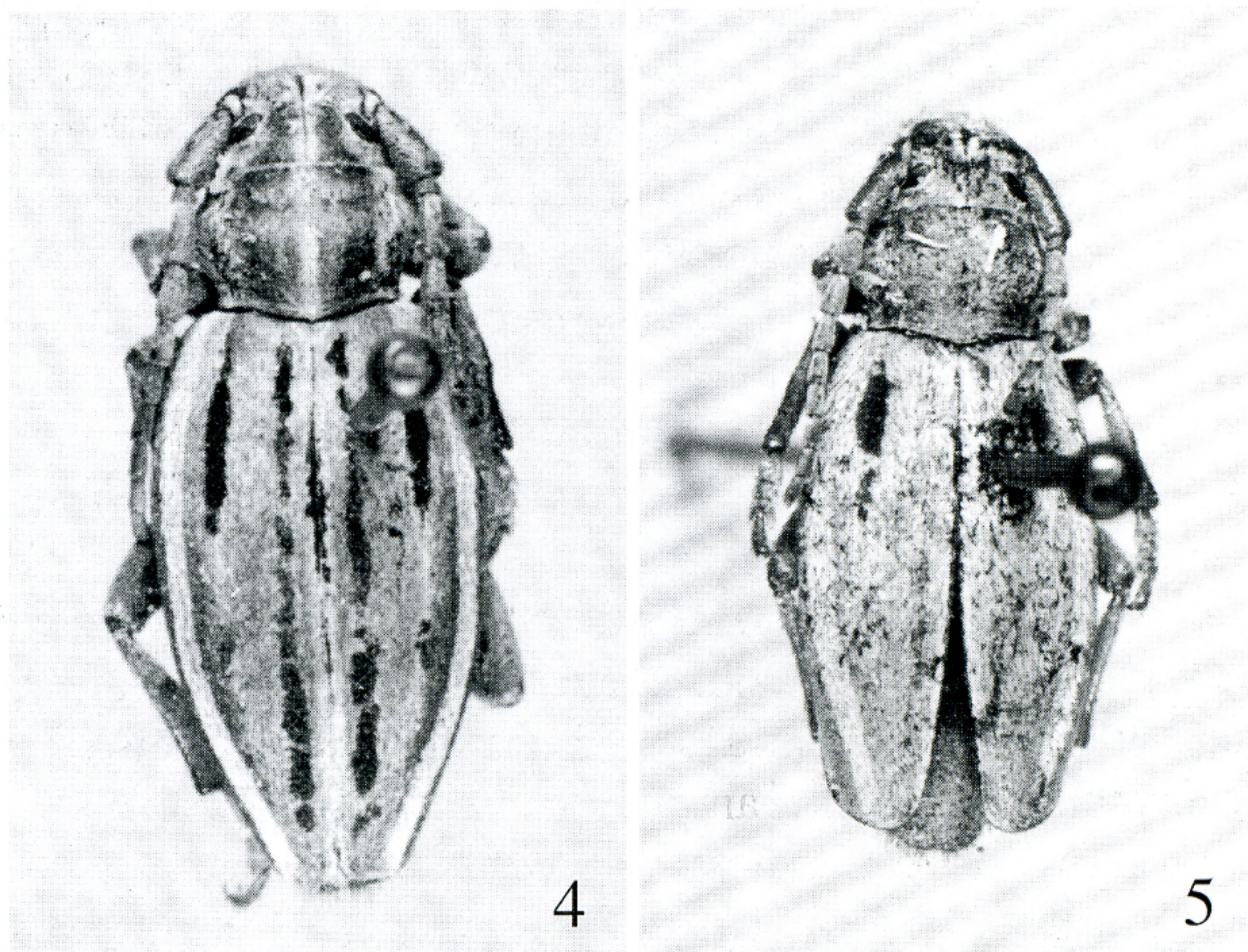
Dorcadion kharpuensis sp. n. (Figs. 1-3)

Remarks

The new species is very close to *D. cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884, which was described from «Persien» without more precise indication of locality. Both cotypes (Figs. 4-5) of *D. cingulatum*, preserved in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, and studied by me, were females (males absent). Still it was sufficient for exact determination as *D. cingulatum* two series, collected not far from the south bank of Urmia lake (3 males and 1 female: Nagadeh, Jaldian env., 1,500 m, 16.4.1996, W. Heinz leg.; 6 males: «Pass zw. Mahabad u. Pasweh», 1,400-1,600 m, 16.4.1996, W. Heinz leg.). According to S. Breuning (1962), *D. cingulatum* is widely distributed in Iran («Luristan, Hamadan, Tabris»). *D. cingulatum* is in general more elongate; large punctures of head and pronotum considerably smaller; fine punctuation completely covers male pronotum, so it is dull; head and pronotal pubescences more developed, so pale longitudinal middle hair stripe on pronotum and head usually distinct, accompanied in males by two wide velvety black stripes on



Figs. 1-3. *Dorcadion kharpuensis* sp. n.: male, holotype (1); females, paratypes (2-3).



Figs. 4-5. *Dorcadion cingulatum* Ganglb., females, cotypes.

pronotum and by two velvety black triangles on vertex; humeral pale hair stripes much wider than united sutural stripe.

Description

Body wide and robust, though small; black, with red antennae, ventral mouthparts and legs, mandibles basally reddish brown. Head in males with very fine rare pubescence, shining; in females with dense brown pubescence, covering cuticula totally; stout setae very short, indistinct; large and deep scattered punctuation very distinct (particularly in males), small denser punctuation less distinct; frons with shallow medial groove, which is very distinct in females. Antennae thick, attaining apical elytral fifth in males or apical elytral half in females; 1st joint considerably thicker than 3d; with double punctuation; covered with sparse strong

semierect black setae and denser fine pale pubescence, which is much denser and longer in females; other antennal joints with less distinct pubescence; 1st joint about as long as 2nd and 3d together and about 1.2 times longer than 4th.

Prothorax transverse, anteriorly a little wider than posteriorly; in males, about 1.1 times shorter than basal width; in females from 1.2 to 1.4 times shorter than basal width; lateral tubercles short but distinct, in females larger; pronotum moderately convex; usually with very rough and deep, partly contiguous punctuation, in females punctuation less rough; fine dense punctuation in male pronotum partly absent; median longitudinal groove usually indistinct or only basally visible, where the trace of longitudinal pale hair stripe presents; prothorax in males shining with very fine indistinct pale pubescence, which becomes denser laterally and ventrally; in females prothorax densely covered with brown pubescence, which becomes paler laterally and ventrally; longitudinal pale hair stripes indistinct; scutellum very small, triangular, covered with pale pubescence.

Elytrae oval, widest a little before middle; evenly convex in females or a little flattened in males; dorsal carinae or furrows indistinct, humeral carinae obtuse; covered with very dense even pubescence without stout setae; ground pubescence in males velvety black, in females brown; about 1.6-1.7 times longer than wide in males and 1.5-1.6 times in females; marginal white stripes in males very fine and narrow usually limited by epipleurae with irregular edges, in females indistinct; humeral white stripes in males completed or partly corroded with black or bearing several black spots, in females always completed; dorsal pale stripes in males absent, in females hardly visible and partly replaced with velvety black stripes and spots; joint sutural white stripe always completed about as wide as humeral stripe or narrower.

Legs with fine white pubescence and dark stout setae; anterior tibia brushes pale, middle tibia brushes black; hind tarsi with first joint much longer than 2nd and 3d joints combined.

Abdomen as well as ventral portions of thorax regularly covered with fine dense pale pubescence; scattered stout setae very short, indistinct; pygidium and postpygidium rounded in males, and pygidium truncate in females; last sternite apically with long black setae, which are much longer in females; apical emargination usually distinct in males, hardly visible or absent in females.

Body length in males: 11.3-12.2 mm, in females: 12.4-13.6 mm; body width in males: 4.3-4.6 mm; in females 5.2-6.0 mm.

Material

Male, holotype, Iran, Gilan, Kharpu env. (about 40 km SE from Resht), 2,000 m, 12.4.1996, O. Heinz and W. Heinz leg. (author's collection); 12 paratypes (9 males and 3 females) with same label (author's collection and collection of Mr. W. Heinz, Schwanfeld, Germany).

Dorcadion ortrudheinzae sp. n. (Figs. 6-8)

Remarks

The new species is very close to *D. semiargentatum* Pic, 1905, which was described also from Sahand Mt. I could not find the type (it had already been lost in Plavilstshikov's times) in Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris), but I have

studied two cotypes, male and female (Figs. 9-10) of *D. shiita* Plavilstshikov, 1951, described from «Tabriz environs», which was synonymized with *D. semiargentatum* by S. Breuning (1962). The rightness of this synonymy looks true because in types of *D. shiita* special clytral sculpture of *D. ortrudheinzae* sp. n. is absent, and it is agree with original description of *D. semiargentatum*. A series of *D. semiargentatum* was collected nearby - on the east foothills of Sahand (12 males and 9 females, Iran, Azerbaidzhan, 15 km NE Bostanabad, 1,650 m, 15.4.1996, O. Heinz and W. Heinz leg.). It is conspecific with types of *D. shiita* and fitting well to the original description of *D. semiargentatum*.

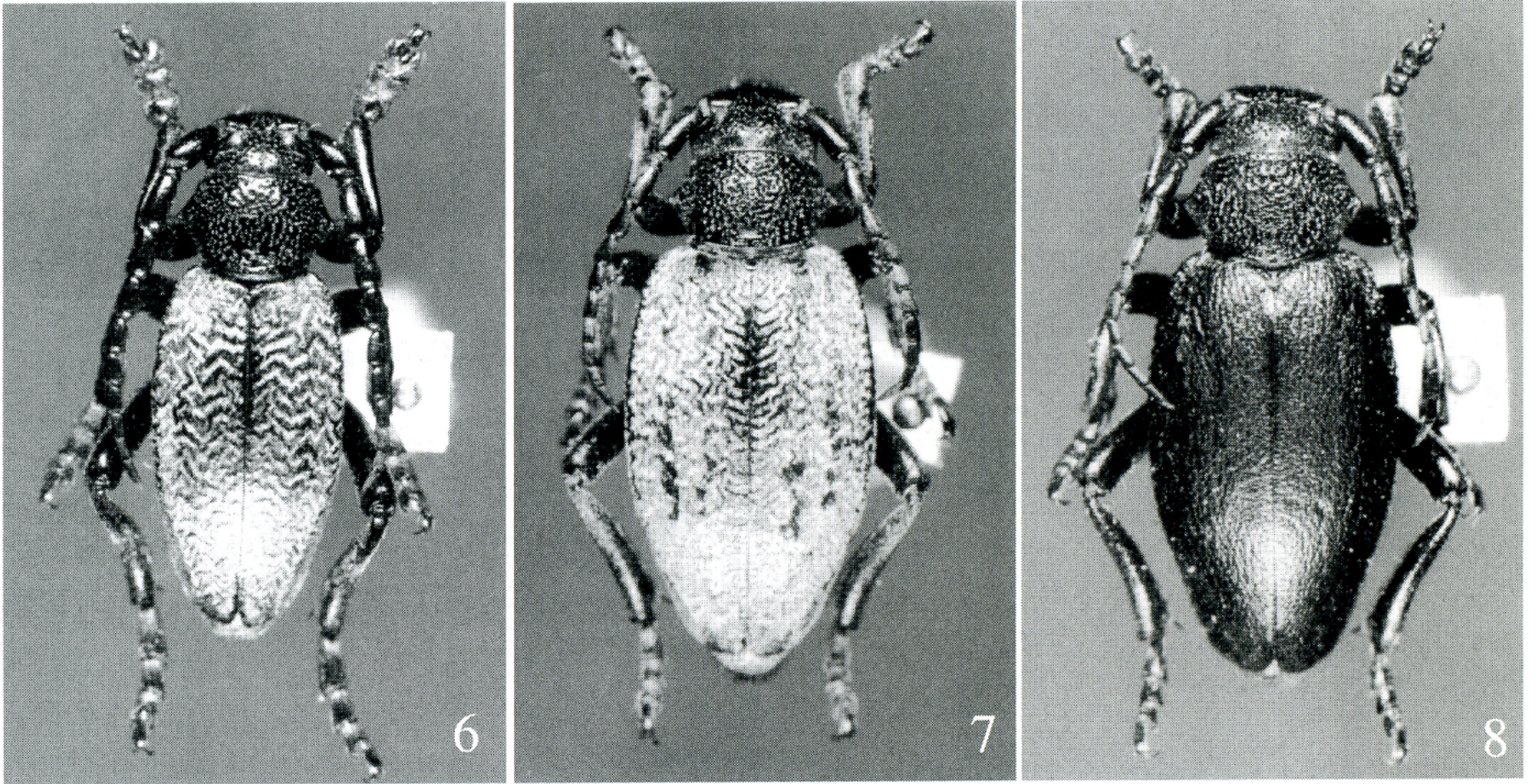
D. semiargentatum easy differs from the new species first of all by much more rough pronotal sculpture, which is strongly rugose; 1st antennal joint elongate, in males about 2.3 times longer than wide; elytrae of males and androchromal females without wave-like transverse sculpture or very rare with only scarce traces of such sculpture; glabrous elytrae (but stout setae also present) of autochromal females with less rough sculpture.

Description

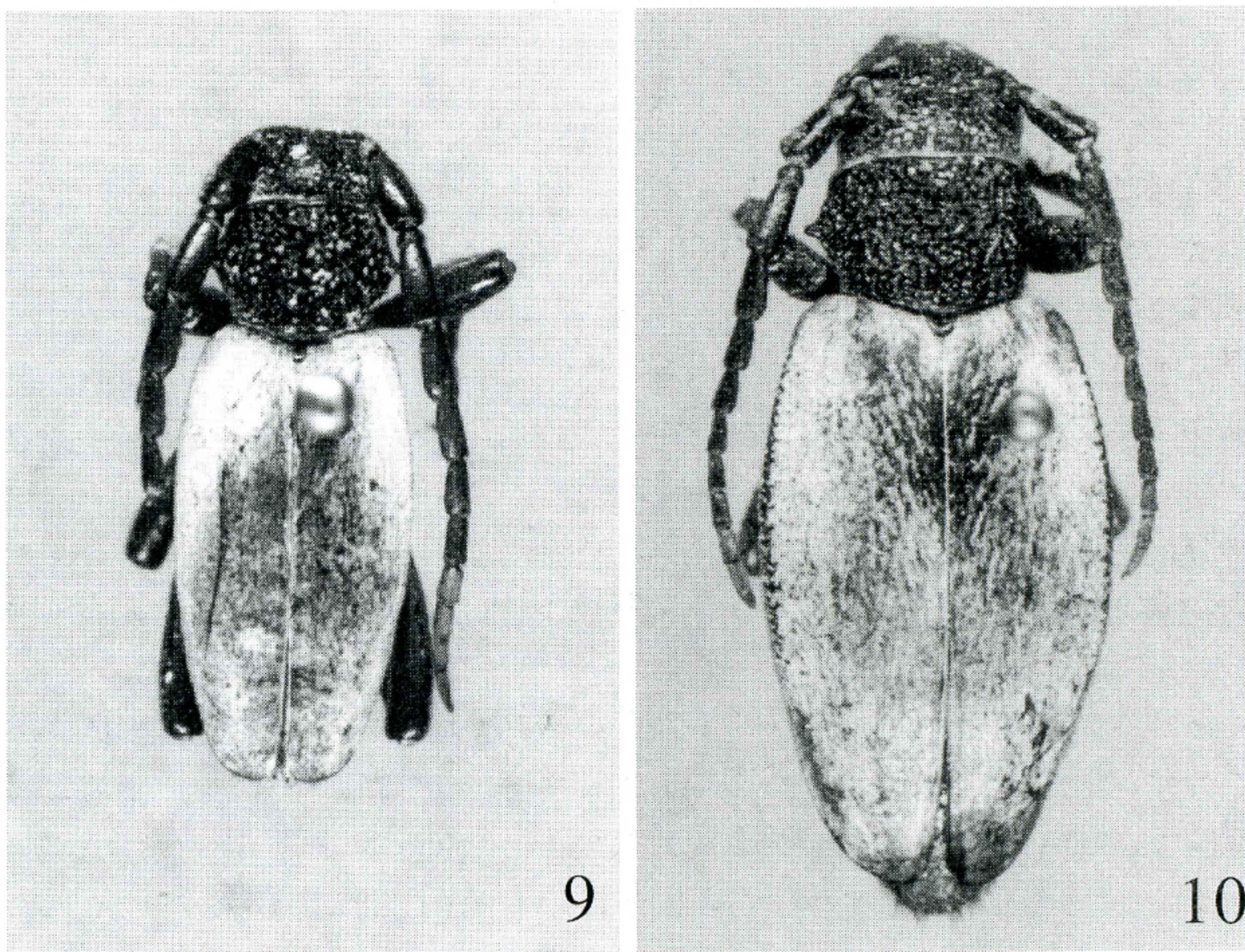
Body wide and robust; totally black. Females have two pubescence types: androchromal (Fig. 7) – male-colored, with male type of pubescence and autochromal (Fig. 8) – self-colored, with nearly glabrous elytrae (only stout semierect setae present) and sparser pubescence on other parts of body. Head with distinct deep dense punctuation becoming smaller on frons; fine punctuation less distinct (particularly in males); fine pubescence indistinct; stout semierect setae very short; frons with shallow medial groove, which becomes deeper on vertex. Antennae thick, attaining apical elytral third or fourth in males or apical elytral half in females; 1st joint considerably thicker than 3d, very short, in males not more than 2 times longer than wide; with deep dense punctuation; covered with stout semierect black setae, which are longer and denser in females, fine pubescence absent; other antennal joints with short stout depressed setae and very small punctuation; 1st joint in males about as long as 3d and about 1.1 times longer than 4th, in females 1st joint about 1.2 times longer than 2nd and 3d together and about 1.9 times longer than 4th.

Prothorax transverse, anteriorly a little wider than posteriorly; in males, about 1.1-1.2 times shorter than basal width; in females from 1.2 to 1.3 times shorter than basal width; lateral tubercles short but distinct; pronotum moderately convex, with deep, dense partly contiguous punctuation, in females punctures denser, rougher, more often conjugated; fine dense punctuation partly absent; median longitudinal groove absent; pronotum in males and autochromal females shining nearly glabrous; in androchromal females with very short indistinct pubescence, which becomes longer on lateral and ventral part of prothorax; longitudinal pale hair stripes absent; scutellum small, triangular, nearly glabrous.

Elytrae oval, widest near middle; more convex in females; dorsal carinae scarcely visible only in females; humeral carinae rather distinct in anterior 2/3, in anterior 1/3 granulated, near humery granules bigger; in females and particularly in autochromal females humeral sculpture very rough; dorsal elytral surface in males and androchromal females with very distinct transverse wave-like sculpture; autochromal females with micro-wrinkled sculpture and with numerous dense cuneiform elongate pits; elytrae of males and androchromal females covered with dense even grey pubescence; in autochromal females elytrae nearly glabrous, with only short stout semierect setae, which are hardly visible in males and rather long



Figs. 6-8. *Dorcadion ortrudheinzae* sp. n.: male, holotype (6); androchromal female, paratype (7); autochromal female, paratype (8).



Figs. 9 - 10. *Dorcadion semiargentatum* Pic (cotypes of *D. shiita* Plav.): male (9); androchromal female (10).

and distinct in androchromal females; curved lateral elytral margin of males and androchromal females with same type of grey pubescence, not darkened; males elytrae without any traces of longitudinal hair stripes of any kind; androchromal females usually with small brown spots along humeral and dorsal carinae; elytrae in males about 1.8-1.9 times longer than wide and about 1.7-1.8 times in females.

Legs with fine grey pubescence (which is nearly absent in autochromal females) and black stout setae; anterior and middle tibiae brushes black; hind tarsi with first joint much longer than 2nd and 3d joints combined, sometimes nearly as long as 2nd-4th together.

Abdomen as well as ventral portions of thorax covered with more or less dense pale pubescence, which is denser on lateral parts of sternites; scattered stout setae very short, indistinct; in males pygidium and postpygidium widely rounded, sometimes postpygidium slightly truncate; in females pygidium usually also rounded, but sometimes truncate; last sternite apically with long black setae, which are much longer in females; in males with large apical emargination, in females truncate apically.

Body length in males: 12.1-16.5 mm, in females: 15.5-17.2 mm; body width in males: 4.4-6.2 mm; in females 6.0-7.1 mm.

Material

Male, holotype, Iran, Azerbaidzhan, Sahand Mt. (north slope), 1,800-2,200 m, 15.4.1996, O. Heinz and W. Heinz leg. (author's collection); 29 paratypes (16 males and 13 females) with same label (author's collection and collection of Mr. W. Heinz, Schwanfeld, Germany).

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