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# New *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion)* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Caucasus and Iran

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**Key words:** Taxonomy, zoogeography, new subspecies, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Dorcadionini, *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion),* Russia, Iran
**Abstract:** *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *cinerarium novorossicum* **ssp. n.** is described from north-west Caucasus (Russia, Novorossiysk env., northwards Gayduk, 445 m, 44°48´6´´N, 37°43´26´´E). All 20 subspecies of *D. cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) are arranged in 5 geographical groups. *D. glaucum* (Faldermann, 1837) is redescribed; its type locality is supposed. Two new subspecies of *D. glaucum* are described from Iranian Azerbaijan (prov. East Azerbaijan - Āzarbāijān-e Sharqi): *D. g. murzinianus* **ssp. n.** - Babak-Kale environs, 2050m, 38°50'54"N, 46°59'9"E and *D. g. lassallei* **ssp. n.** - Aharchai river valley, northwards Ahar, 2000m, about 38°38'4"N, 47°2'56"E.

## Abbreviations of collections:

MD - collection of M. Danilevsky (Moscow)
ML - collection of M. Lazarev (Moscow)
SM - collection of S. Murzin (Moscow)

*Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) is one of the most variable species in the genus. Up to now it includes 20 subspecies distributed in south-east Europe from about Volga River to the east Ukraine and Moldova borders and in North Azerbaijan. All 20 subspecies could be conditionally arranged in 4 geographical groups, which are in fact natural groups of relatives, but each one can be strongly heterogeneous morphologically. One subspecies is described bellow as new.

1. Northern group

1. *D. c. cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) - South of Russia and most of Ukraine
2. *D. c. macropoides* Plavilstshikov, 1932 - Kharkov Region
3. *D. c. zubovi* Lazarev, 2011 - Moldova

2. Crimean group

4. *D. c. perroudi* Pic, 1942 - Most of Crimea
5. *D. c. panticapaeum* Plavilstshikov, 1951 - Eastern Crimea
6. *D. c. bartenevi* Lazarev, 2011 - Crimea, cape Tarkhankut

3. Black Sea group

7. *D. c. demidovi* Danilevsky, 2013 - Ukraine, Odessa environs
8. *D. c. gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996 - South Ukraine, Kherson Region
9. *D. c. skrylniki* Lazarev, 2011 - South Ukraine, Melitopol environs
10. *D. c. azovense* Lazarev, 2011 - South Ukraine, Berdyansk environs
11. *D. c. sindorum* Lazarev, 2011 - South Russia, Anapa environs

4. Caucasian group

12. *D. c. novorossicum* Lazarev, **ssp. n.** - South Russia, Western most part of Caucasian Ridge
13. *D. c. veniamini* Lazarev, 2011 - South Russia, Markotkh Ridge above Novorossiysk
14. *D. c. papayense* Lazarev, 2014 - South Russia, West Caucasus, Papay Mt.
15. *D. c. adygorum* Lazarev, 2011 - Adygeya, Maykop environs.
16. *D. c. smetanai* Lazarev, 2011 - Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Khasaut environs
17. *D. c. terkense* Lazarev, 2011 - Chechnya, Groznyi

5. Transcaucasian group

18. *D. c. belousovi* Lazarev, 2011 - Azerbaijan, Velvechay River Valley.
19. *D. c. deniz* Lazarev, 2011 - Azerbaijan, Baku
20. *D. c. napolovi* Lazarev, 2011 - Azerbaijan, Shemakha

### *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *cinerarium novorossicum* ssp. n.
### Figs 1-2

**Type locality.** Russia, Krasnodar Region: Novorossiysk env., northwards Gayduk, 445 m, 44°48′6′′N, 37°43′26′′E.

**Description.** Body big; antennae black with 1st joint usually dark-red or nearly black; prothorax lateral tubercles shortly angulated; pronotal longitudinal furrow usually interrupted near middle by small convexity; pronotal longitudinal white stripe moderately narrow and

often not complete, pronotum with sparse big dots (often rather scattered), with fine dense punctation, partly covered with dense black recumbent setae; elytra totally covered with dense black pubescence (only one male from near Gayduk has big glabrous elytral areas); marginal white stripes just a little wider than epipleurae; humeral white stripes in males totally absent; females are always androchromal with black dens elytral pubescence; dorsal elytral white stripes in females usually absent, but sometimes poorly pronounced; humeral white stripes in females always present; longitudinal elytral sculpture (furrows and carinae) hardly visible in males, or better developed in females; anterior part of humeral area with dense big dots disappearing before middle; apical elytral margin usually reddish; legs always dark-red; body length in males: 11.3-15.7 mm, width: 4.2-5.1 mm, in females: 13.0-16.9 mm, width: 5.3-6.5 mm.

**Material.** Holotype, male, "Novorossiysk, N Gayduk, 44°48´6´´N, 37°43´26´´E, 445 m, 26.3 - 30.4.2014, A. Bondarenko leg." - MD; 47 paratypes: 4 males, 6 females, same label - MD; 19 males, 15 females, Novorossiysk, N Gayduk, from 368 m (44°48'9"N, 37°43'5.30"E) to 464m (44°47'52"N, 37°43'56"E), 18-26.5.2015, M.Danilevsky leg. – MD & ML; 3 males, Krasnodar Region, Verkhnebakansky, 290 m, 44°50'14"N, 37°37'56"E, 27.05.2015, M.Danilevsky leg. - MD.

**Distribution.** Two localities known in the south of Krasnodar Region in the western most part of Markhotkh Ridge: Novorossiysk environs, northewards Gayduk, from 368m (44°48'9"N, 37°43'5.30"E) to 464m (44°47'52"N, 37°43'56"E); Krasnodar Region, Verkhnebakansky, 290m, 44°50'14"N, 37°37'56"E. All specimens were collected along the forest roads.

**Comparative diagnosis.** The subspecies is very close to the neighbor taxon *D. c. veniamini* Lazarev, 2011 known in about 13 km eastwards along Markhotkh Ridge because of similar big size. But *D. c. veniamini* always has totally glabrous male elytra. *D. c. sindorum* Lazarev, 2011 was described westwards the area of *D. c. novorossicum* ssp. n. from Anapa environs and also has totally pubescent male elytra, but that subspecies is very small, looks to be close to *D. c. panticapaeum* Plavillstshikov, 1951.

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## *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *glaucum glaucum* Falderman, 1837
## Figs 3-5

*Dorcadion glaucum* Faldermann, 1837: 277 (no locality); Holzschuh, 1993: 46, part. (including "*D. glaucum descampsi* Villiers, 1967" [= *D. semiargentatum* Pic, 1905]).

*Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glaucum,* Plavilstshikov, 1932: 193 (Transcaucasia).

*Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) glaucum,* Plavilstshikov, 1948: 135, 146 (as probable for Armenia); 1958: 58, 76, 92, 249, 250, 268 (USSR: south-east Armenia, mountains of south-west Azerbaijan, Talysh. North Iran: Gilan, Iranian Talysh); Lobanov et al., 1982: 263; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985: 314, 327, 333.

*Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) glaucum,* Breuning, 1962: 488, part. (= *faldermanni* Ganglbauer, 1884) - "Persien" (as a type locality), "Talysch".

*Pedestredorcadion glaucum glaucum,* Villiers, 1967: 367 - "Ardebil".

*Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) glaucum,* Danilevsky & Murzin, 2009b: 16 (Iran) – "The species must be very common in north Azerbajdzhan in the east part of Karadag mountain system according to numerous materials collected by W. Heinz and Th. Deuve near Kaleybar (38"52'N, 47"01'E). Another population is known nearby northwards Ahar." Danilevsky, 2010: 247 (Azerbaijan, Iran); 2012c: 115 (wrong record for Armenia).

**Type locality.** Iran, East Azerbaijan (Āzarbāijān-e Sharqi), the high eastern area of the Karasu River basin, about 10 km NE Kaleybar, 1900-2100 m, 38°54'55"N, 47°'58"E.

As it was properly published by Danilevsky (2012): "The original description was published without any geographical indication, but according to the title of the publication - "Fauna entomologica Trans-Caucasica" it is possible to accept Trancaucasia as the type locality. But from one side, there were several new taxa in that Faldermann's publication, which definitely absent in Trancaucasia, like Saperda mirabilis Faldermann, 1837 (now in Mallosia), or Dorcadion persicum Faldermann, 1837. From the other side, up to now no specimens of the taxon are definitely known from Transcaucasia. So, most probably the holotype was collected in the east part of Karadag mountain system in North Iran, where the species is rather common."

All populations mentioned by Danilevsky (2012) are rather different, so the designation of the type population is necessary. According to the picture by Faldermann (1837: Tab. 8, fig. 8) the male of his taxon has long acute thoracic spines and does not have

elytral black stripes near humeri. The populations from near Kaleybar are characterized exactly by those features. So, here Kaleybar environs are accepted as type locality. Other known to me populations are described bellow as new subspecies.

**Description**. Pronotum with well developed acute lateral spines; pronotal punctation rather regular, moderately sparse; elytra wide, regularly oval; elytral pubescence very dense, often yellowish; anterior elytral black strokes near humeri very small, often totally absent; certain males with short black strokes near elytral apices; all females with well developed black elytral stripes, which are very similar to black elytral design of *D. laeve* Faldermann, 1837: pale sutural stripe is narrow and never contacts apically with wide pale humeral stripe, dark stripe in between is always complete from anterior elytral margin to elytral apex; dark area anteriorly usually interrupted by several pale spots; dorsal pale stripes widely conjugate anteriorly and posteriorly with humeral pale stripes, so black stroke in between is very short; females with glabrous elytra unknown; body length in males: 10.5-14.0 mm, width: 3.9-5.2 mm, in females: 12.0-16.0 mm, width: 5.4-6.2 mm.

**Material.** 14 males, 7 females, “IR (Azarbaijan) / Pass ~ 1900 m ca. 10 km / n. Kaleybar 30.V.1998 / Heinz leg.” - MD; 2 males, “E Azerb. / Kaleybar / 2100 m 25.6.2002 / Th. Deuve leg.” - MD.

**Distribution**. Iran, East Azerbaijan (Āzarbāijān-e Sharqi), the high eastern area of the Karasu River basin, about 10 km NE Kaleybar, 1900-2100 m, 38°54'55"N, 47°'58"E.

**Diagnosis**. The taxon is characterized by moderately dense pronotal punctation, strong development of black elytral areas in females, glabrous form in females unknown.

### *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *glaucum lassallei* ssp. n.
### Fig 6

**Type locality.** Iran, prov. East Azerbaijan (Āzarbāijān-e Sharqi), high northern area of Aharchai river valley, northwards Ahar, 2000m, about 38°38'4"N, 47°2'56"E.

**Description**. Only one male known; lateral spines of pronotum very short, just as small tubercles; pronotal punctation big, irregular, sparse, but partly conjugated; elytra strongly elongated, with sides

more converging posteriorly, than anteriorly; elytral pubescence very dense, light-grey; anterior elytral black strokes long and distinct; black strokes near elytral apices absent; body length: 12.9 mm, width: 4.3 mm.

**Material.** Holotype, male, Iran, prov. East Azerbaijan (Āzarbāijān-e Sharqi), northward Ahar, 2000 m, 38°38'4"N, 47°2'56"E, VI.2003, B.Lassale leg.- MD.

**Distribution.** Iranian Azerbajdzhan, Karadag, high northern area of Aharchai tiver valley, northward Ahar, 2000 m, 38°38'4"N, 47°2'56"E.

**Diagnosis**. The taxon is characterized by long narrow body, big and coarse pronotal punctation.

**Etymology**. The new taxon is dedicated to a well known French entomologist Bernard Lassale, who collected the holotype.

### *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *glaucum murzinianus* ssp. n.
### Figs 7-11

**Type locality.** Iran, prov. East Azerbaijan (Āzarbāijān-e Sharqi), Babak-Kale environs, 2050 m, 38°50'54"N, 46°59'9"E.

**Description**. Lateral spines of pronotum a little shorter; pronotal punctation rather dense, partly conjugated; elytra more elongated, regularly oval; elytral pubescence less dense, never yellowish; anterior elytral black strokes always distinct; certain males with short black strokes near elytral apices; females usually with same elytral design as in males, without well developed black areas; very rare dorsal internal black elytral stripes nearly complete, sometimes external dorsal stroke distinct; or only anterior and posterior strokes present; females with totally glabrous black elytra are not very rare; body length in males: 10.8-14.9 mm, width: 4.2-5.7 mm, in females: 13.1-16.6 mm, width: 5.2-6.4 mm.

**Material.** Holotype, male, Iran, prov. East Azerbaijan (Āzarbāijān-e Sharqi), Babak-Kale environs, 2050 m, 38°50'54"N, 46°59'9"E, 29.5.2014, S. Murzin leg. - ML; 141 males, 22 females with same label - MD, ML, SM.

**Distribution.** NW Iran, prov. East Azerbaijan (Āzarbāijān-e Sharqi), the high western area of the Karasu River basin, Babak-Kale environs, 2050m, 38°50'54"N, 46°59'9"E.

**Diagnosis**. The taxon is characterized by very dense pronotal punctation, poor development of black elytral areas in females, presence of glabrous form in females.

**Etymology**. The new taxon is dedicated to a well known Russian entomologist Sergey Murzin, who collected the type series.

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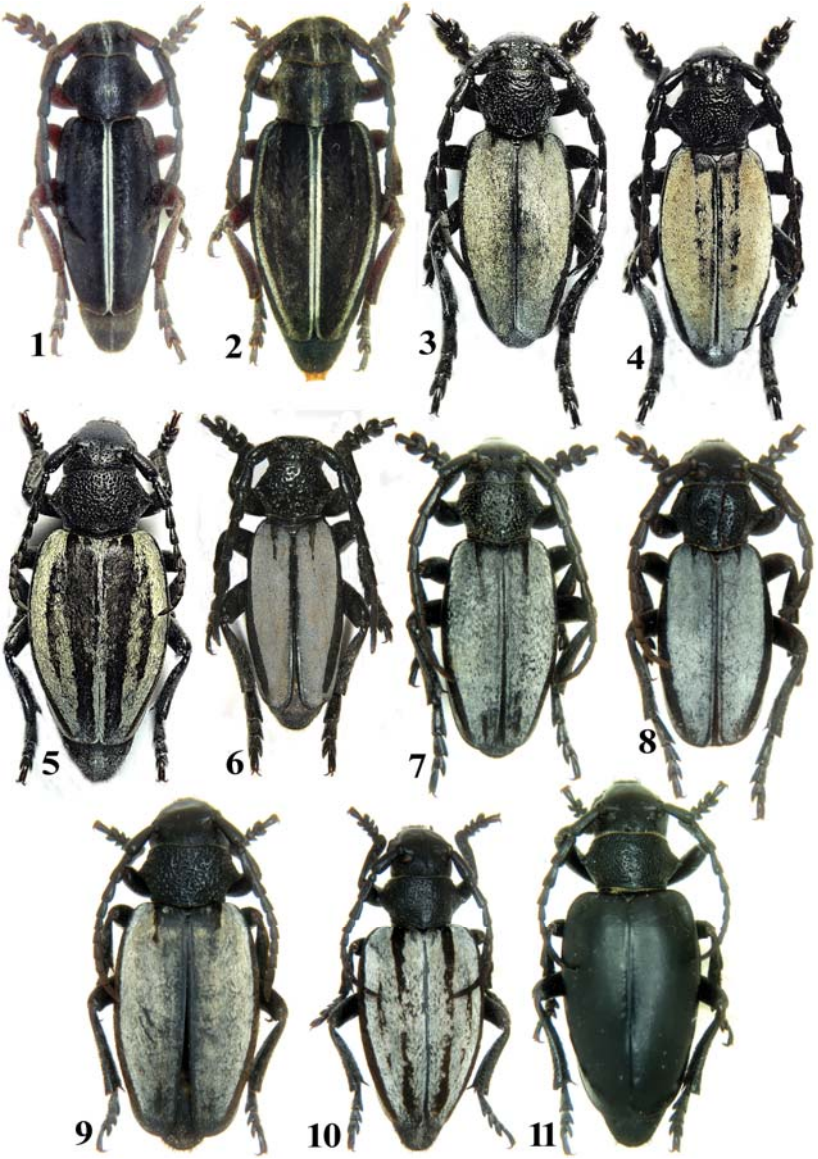
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**Fig 1-2.** *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *cinerarium novorossicum* **ssp. n.:** 1 - Holotype, male, "Novorossiysk, N Gayduk, 44°48´6´´N, 37°43´26´´E, 445 m, 26.3 - 30.4.2014, A. Bondarenko leg.; 2 - Paratype, female, same label.

**Fig 3-5.** *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *glaucum glaucum* Falderman, 1837: 3 - male, E Azerb., Kaleybar, 2100 m, 25.6.2002, Th. Deuve leg.; 4 - male, IR (Azarbaijan), Pass ~ 1900 m ca. 10 km, n. Kaleybar 30.V.1998, Heinz leg.; 5 - females, with same label.

**Fig 6.** *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *glaucum lassallei* **ssp. n.:** Holotype, male, Iran, prov. East Azerbaijan (Āzarbāijān-e Sharqi), northward Ahar, 2000 m, 38°38'4"N, 47°2'56"E, VI.2003, B.Lassale leg.

**Fig 7-11.** *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *glaucum murzinianus* **ssp. n.:** 7 - Holotype, male, Iran, prov. East Azerbaijan (Āzarbāijān-e Sharqi), Babak-Kale environs, 2050 m, 38°50'54"N, 46°59'9"E, 29.5.2014, S. Murzin leg.; 7-8 - males, with same label; 9-11 - females, with same label.

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