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**A revision of subspecies structure of
Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile Hampe, 1852
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) with description of
two new subspecies**



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The species is accepted with 13 subspecies: *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile nobile* Hampe, 1852, *D. (C.) n. hanneloreae* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, **stat. nov.**, *D. (C.) n. musense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, **stat. nov.**, *D. (C.) n. semivelutinum* Kraatz, 1873, **stat. nov.**, *D. (C.) n. elazigi* Fuchs & Breuning, 1971, **stat. nov.**, *D. (C.) n. ivani* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011, **stat. nov.**, *D. (C.) n. blandulum* Holzschuh, 1977, **stat. nov.**, *D. (C.) n. gencense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, **stat. nov.**, *D. (C.) n. rapuzzisamai*, **ssp. n.** (from Turkey, Sivas province, Beypinari environs), *D. (C.) n. sarkislaense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, **stat. nov.**, *D. (C.) n. altinyaylaense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, **stat. nov.**, *D. (C.) n. nihalae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012, **stat. nov.**, *D. (C.) n. plavilshikovi*, **ssp. n.** (from Talysh mountains, Azerbaijan).

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Dorcadionini, *Dorcadion*, taxonomy, new subspecies.

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Cover photo: *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile rapuzzisamai*, **ssp. n.**

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Introduction

The taxonomic structure of *D. nobile* Hampe, 1852 is very complicated. More over the real nature of the species were wrongly interpreted by old authors. According to Bernhauer & Peks (2014) the identification of *D. nobile* by Breuning (1962) was wrong with wrong acceptance of its area in “Bitlis, Koks etc.”.

The species was originally described without designations of its type locality, but in the publication (Wagner, 1852) connected with Iran: “Reise nach Persien und dem Lande der Kurden”. Then Kraatz (1873) accepted Iran (as Persien) as the original indication of the locality of *D. nobile*, because he based on the part of the title of Wagner’s publication: “Reise nach Persien”, while the title of Hampe’s publication is more detail: “Verzeichniss der im Kaukasus, in Transkaukasien, Armenien, Kurdistan und West-Persien...”. Ganglbauer (1884) described the area of *D. nobile* as “Transcaucasien”. Several subsequent authors (Pic, 1903; Aurivillius, 1923; Winkler, 1929) recorded the species for Persia and Armenia. Such records were the reasons for Plavilstshikov (1932) to publish the species for south Armenia or to suppose it (Plavilstshikov, 1948) for Armenia. Breuning (1958) indicated *D. nobile* for “Anatolie or., Arménie”, and later (Breuning, 1962) for “Armenien: Bitlis, Koks etc.”. Plavilstshikov (1958) described in details the area of the species: Transcaucasie: south of Georgia (near Turkish border), south Armenia, south Azerbaijan (mountains along Arax river, Talysh); north-eastern Turkey, north-west of Iran (mainly in Karadag). Villiers (1967) included the species in Iranian fauna on the base of Plavilstshikov’s (1958) data only, as well as (Lobanov et al., 1982) for USSR fauna.

Real type locality of *D. nobile* is situated in Turkey near Erzurum (Bernhauer & Peks, 2014), and the species is absent in the territory of Armenian Republic; it is represented in the territory of the former USSR only in Talysh mountains of Azerbaijan.

A lot of different closely related populations were identified as *D. nobile* by different entomologists. Many of them were described as another species. In fact it is a complex of similar subspecies connected by transitional populations and often by

aberrant specimens in each series. Many “species” described by Bernhauer & Peks (2014) are closer to each other than different populations of “*D. nobile*” sensu Breuning, 1964 from near Van lake, which must be identified as real *D. semivelutinum* Kr.

Materials and methods

Photographs were taken with Canon PowerShot G10 digital camera equipped with Cannon Zoom lens 5X IS 6.1 - 30.5 mm 1:2.8 - 4.5, Canon PowerShot SX150 IS digital camera equipped with Cannon Zoom lens 12X IS 5.0 - 60.0 mm 1:3.4 - 5.6 and Canon PowerShot A640 equipped with Cannon Zoom lens 4X 7.3 - 29.2 mm 1:2.8 - 4.1 and microscope Micromed MC-2-ZOOM. All photographs were edited with Adobe Photoshop 7.0 and Helicon Focus 3.20.

Types and other material studied are deposited in the following collections:

MD - collection of M. Danilevsky (Moscow, Russia)

ML - collection of M. Lazarev (Moscow, Russia)

SM - collection of S. Murzin (Moscow, Russia)

PR - collection of P. Rapuzzi (Italy, Ronchi di Cialla)

GS - collection of G.Sama (Italy, Cesena)

ZMM - collection of Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)

Results

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile Hampe, 1852

Figs 1-20

Dorcadion nobile Hampe, 1852: 307, 313 - “im Kaukasus, in Transkaukasien, Armenien, Kurdistan und West-Persien” - according to the title of the publication; Kraatz, 1873: 52 - “In Persien”; Fauvel, 1889: 202 - “ex Armenia”; Aurivillius, 1923: 29 - “Persien, Armenien”; Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004: 30 - “Erzurum: Ilica, 1850

- m”; Özdikmen, 2012b: 1133; Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011 - Turchia orientale; Bernhauer & Peks, 2014.
- Dorcadion* (s. str.) *nobile*, Ganglbauer, 1884: 488 - “Transcaucasien”; Pic, 1903: 79 - “Perse, Arménie”; Winkler, 1929: 1193 - “Pers. Arm.”; Plavilstshikov, 1932: 193 - south Armenia.
- Dorcadion* (*Autodorcadion*) *nobile*, Plavilstshikov, 1948: 133 - West Armenia, probably in Armenian SSR; 1958: 56, 75, 82, 83, 227-230, 234 - Transcaucasia: south of Georgia (near Turkish border), south Armenia, south Azerbaijan (mountains along Arax river, Talysh). North-eastern Turkey, north-west of Iran (mainly in Karadag); Lobanov et al., 1982: 263 - USSR and Near East.
- Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *nobile*, Breuning, 1958: 29 (= *semivelutinum* Kr.) - “Anatolie or., Arménie”; 1962: 448 - “Armenien: Bitlis, Koks etc.”; ?Önalp, 1991: 196 - Turkey: “Toroslar”, “Van”, “Doğu Anadolu”, “Iran”.
- Pedestredorcadion nobile*, Villiers, 1967: 365 - “Iran: Nord-Ouest de l’Iran, Kara-Dagh”.
- Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *nobile*, Özdikmen, 2007: 303, 365, 377, 391 - Turkey: Bitlis province, Erzurum province, Van province; 2010: 387, 451, 491 - Turkey: Bitlis province, Erzurum province, Van province; 2012: 770 - Turkey; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 250 - Iran, Turkey.

Type locality. Turkey: Erzurum environs, according to Bernhauer & Peks (2014). A population just near Erzurum (Ilica, 39°56'15"N, 41° 6'30"E) was recorded by Özdikmen & Hasbenli (2004).

Diagnosis. Antennae and legs red, very rare black; prothorax with distinct lateral spines; pronotum glabrous with more or less rough punctation, sometimes totally smooth and shining, or covered with fine pubescence in certain autochromal females; elytra in males and in androchromal females with dense black pubescence, humeral area glabrous or pubescent; white (or pale in autochromal females) sutural and marginal stripes always present; dorsal stripes always absent in males and in androchromal females; elytra in autochromal females brown with black subsutural stripes and black dorsal elongated areas; humeral stripes usually absent in males, or very rare present though more or less reduced; in autochromal females pale humeral stripes more or less distinct; body length in males: 9.2-

17.5 mm, width: 3.5-6.7 mm, body length in females: 11.0-19.5 mm, width: 5.0-8.5 mm.

Distribution (Fig. 20). Turkey, central and eastern Anatolia; Azerbaijan, Talysh area; rather probably western and north-western Iran, though no specimens are known to me from Iran, and so, the subspecies status of local populations is not clear.

The species consists of 13 subspecies.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile nobile* Hampe, 1852**

Figs 1-4

Dorcadion nobile Hampe, 1852: 307, 313 - “im Kaukasus, in Transkaukasien, Armenien, Kurdistan und West-Persien” - according to the title of the publication; Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004: 30 - “Erzurum: Ilica, 1850 m”; Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 102, 105 - “Erzurum”, “100 km sö Erzurum”, “Palandöken”.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile, Danilevsky, 2018 - URL: <https://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/images/y022.jpg> [male: “Caucas” - wrong label?].

Type locality. Turkey: Erzurum environs (according to Bernhauer & Peks, 2014).

Diagnosis. I accept as the typical form a population from Hınıs (“Chnys”) environs, which is situated about 70 km south-eastwards Erzurum and totally fits to the original description. The traditional interpretation of the name by Breuning (1962): “Armenien: Bitlis, Koks etc.” was wrong, as well as the records for Van environs (Tatvan and so on) as it was mentioned by Bernhauer & Peks (2014).

Antennae and legs red; pronotum with dense small punctation, never smooth and shining; elytra with densely pubescent humeral areas, never with glabrous stripe; in males humeral white stripes usually totally absent, or represented by apical rudiments or by series of small dots (ab. *adoratum* Plav.), sometimes with small pale strokes at elytral bases (ab. *praelatum* Plav.); autochromal females brown with subsutural black stripes and black dorsal elongated areas; humeral stripes in autochromal females pale, but complete and distinct; body

length of available males 11.2-14.1 mm, width: 4.0-4.7 mm, body length in available females: 13.1-14.9 mm, width: 6.0-6.5 mm.

Material studied. 4 males, each with 2 labels: 1) “Armenia turc. / Chnys 30.3.916 / coll. Maljushenko”, 2) “*Dorcadion / nobile* Hampe / N. Plavilstshikov det.” - ZMM; 5 males, 2 females, each with 2 labels: 1) “Armenia turc. / Chnys 1.IV.916 / coll. Maljushenko”, 2) “*Dorcadion / nobile* Hampe / N. Plavilstshikov det.” - ZMM; 5 males, each with 2 labels: 1) “Armenia turc. / Chnys 1.IV.916 / coll. Maljushenko”, 2) “*D. nobile* / a. ♂ *adoratum* Plav. / N. Plavilstshikov det.” - ZMM; 1 male with 2 labels: 1) “Khnyus [in Russian] / 1.IV.916 / Maljushenko”, 2) “*Dorcadion / nobile* Hampe / N. Plavilstshikov det.” - ZMM; 1 male with 2 labels: 1) “Khnyus [in Russian] / 1.IV.16 / Maljushenko”, 2) “*D. nobile* / a. ♂ *adoratum* Plav. / N. Plavilstshikov det.” - ZMM; 2 males, each with 3 labels: 1) “Armenia turc. / Chnys 1.IV.916 / coll. Maljushenko”, 2) [red-framed] “a n”, 3) “*D. nobile* / a. *praelatum* Plav. / N. Plavilstshikov det.” - ZMM; 1 male with 2 labels: 1) “Armenia / Stauding”, 2) “*Dorc. / nobile* Hampe / N. Plavilstshikov det.” - ZMM; 1 female with 3 labels: 1) [red] typus, 2) “Armenia / Stauding”, 3) “*D. nobile* Hampe / ab. ♀ *semipullatum* m. / N. Plavilstshikov det.” - ZMM; 1 male with 4 labels: 1) “Caucas.”, 2) “*nobile*”, 3) “*Dorcadion / nobile*”, 4) “1 / 88” - MD.

Distribution (Fig. 20: 1-3). The type locality was identified by Bernhauer & Peks (2014) as Erzurum environs; a locality near Erzurum was recorded by Özdikmen & Hasbenli (2004: 30) - “Erzurum: Ilica, 1850 m”. A female collected by W.Heinz near Erzurum (Palandöken, about 39°50'N, 41°18'E) was most probably (Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 105) *D. n. nobile*. Available series (ZMM) was collected near Hınıs (70 km SE Erzurum, 39°21'28"N, 41°42'10"E). Another locality of the subspecies was discovered by Bernhauer (Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 102) in 100 km south-eastwards Erzurum.

All old specimens originated from “Armenia” were in fact collected in the east Anatolia. Many records for Iran were wrong and connected with wrong interpretation by Kraatz (1873) of the original description. But in fact the species can penetrate to Iran in the area eastwards Van lake, because one locality of *D. nobile* is known in

Van province very close to Iranian border - Başkala environs (Braun, 1978). Besides the record for Karadag by Plavilstshikov (1958) could be also adequate.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile hanneloreae* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, stat. nov.**

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) hanneloreae Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 107 - “South of Bulanik, northeast of Muş”; Özdikmen, 2016: 2421, 2471.

Type locality. 16 km southwards Bulanik, northeast of Muş - according to the original description.

Diagnosis. Very dark subspecies, antennae and legs black; males with pronotum smooth and shining, nearly without punctation; elytra velvety-black; humeral areas densely pubescent, excepting humeral angles; body length in males: 16.5-17.5 mm, width: 5.5-6.5 mm; body length in females: 18.5-19.5 mm, width: 7.5-8.5 mm.

Material studied. Not available; the description is based on the original description.

Distribution (Fig 20: 4). Two localities known: Turkey, Mus province, 16 km southwards Bulanik and 18 km southwards Bulanik.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile musense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, stat. nov.**

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) musense Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 109 - “South of Bulanik, northeast of Muş”; Özdikmen, 2016: 2431, 2473.

Type locality. Turkey, Muş province, 46 km south of Bulanik, northeast of Muş, 1700 m.

Diagnosis. Very close to the preceding taxon but legs partly red as well as 1st antennal joint; pronotum less shining because of very fine punctation; body length in males: 16.5-17.5 mm, width: 5.5-6.5 mm; body length in females: 18.5-19.5 mm, width: 7.5-8.5 mm (just same as in the previous taxon! - wrong data?).

Material studied. Not available; the description is based on the original description.

Distribution (Fig 20: 5). Only one population known: Turkey, Muş province, 46 km south of Bulanik, northeast of Muş, 1700 m.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile semivelutinum* Kraatz, 1873,
stat. nov.
Figs 5-10**

- Dorcadion semivelutinum* Kraatz, 1873: 82 - “Kleinasien”; Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 102 - “im Raum Tatvan, Bitlis und Muş”.
- Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) nobile* m. *binigrovittatum* Breuning, 1946: 119 (femelle) - “Moks, Arménie”
- Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) nobile* m. *bisbireductum* Breuning, 1946: 119 (femelle) - “Moks, Arménie”.
- Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) nobile* m. *chryseascens* Breuning, 1946: 119 (femelle) - “Moks, Arménie”.
- Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) nobile*, Breuning, 1964: 448 - “Armenien: Bitlis, Koks etc.”.
- Dorcadion nobile*, Braun, 1978: 111 - “Anat.or. Pas n. Başkale (Van), 2300 bis 2700 m”; Sama, 1982: 224 - “Turchia, Bitlis: Resadiye (Passo Satvan), m 2300”.
- Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) semivelutinum*, Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 253 - Turkey; Danilevsky: 2012: 930 - Turkey.

Type locality. Turkey: “im Raum Tatvan, Bitlis und Muş”, according to Bernhauer & Peks (2014: 102), but not Sivas environs, as it was accepted by Breuning (1964), probably after Ganglbauer (1884). Rapuzzi & Sama (2012) also regarded Sivas as the type locality of *D. semivelutinum* following (Breuning, 1964), as they identified specimens from Beypinar (Sivas prov.) as *D. semivelutinum*.

Diagnosis. Legs and 1st antennal joint red, dark-red or partly black; pronotum with moderately dense and moderately big punctation or with fine punctation; humeral elytral margin in males often (but not always) glabrous and shining, wide or narrow, or only anteriorly glabrous, or sometimes totally velvety pubescent as in the nominative subspecies; wide humeral elytral stripe in females always distinct, glabrous or pubescent, but humeral pubescence in females

relatively sparse, never velvety-black, and often pale in androchromal specimens and in autochromal as well; autochromal females pale-brown with irregular elongated black dorsal areas; body length of available males 12.9-15.5 mm, width: 4.3-4.6 mm, body length in available females: 14.3-18.0 mm, width: 6.4-7.7 mm.

Material studied. 1 male with 3 labels, 1) “Arme - / nien”, 2) “Armenia / turc / Staudinger”, 3) “*semivelutinum* Kr. / (na Staudinger)” - ZMM; 1 male with 3 labels: 1) “Kurdistan”, 2) “*nobile* Hamp. / Coll. Reitter”, 3) “*D. nobile* / *semivelutinum* Kr. / det. Breuning 1955” - MD; 2 males with 3 labels: 1) “Caucasus. / Reitter. Leder.”, 2) upperside: “Caucasus”, underside: “*Dorcadion* / *nobile* / Hampe”, 3) “coll. Makovsk.” - MD; 1 male, 1 female with 3 labels: 1) “Moks 1912 / Kulzer [27.5-28.5]”, 2) “Taurus / armen.”, 3) “*D. nobile* / *binigrovittatum* / det. ♂ Breun. [det. ♀ Breun.] / F. TIPPMAN, Wien” - MD; 1 female with 4 labels: 1) “Moks 1912 / Kulzer [27.5]”, 2) “Taurus / armen.”, 3) “*Dorcadion* / *nobile* Hampe / W. Shawrow det.”, 4) “coll. / Selivanovsk.” - ZMM; 1 female, Karabet Pas. (E-Seite) sw. Gevaş 2500-3000 m, 3-4.VII.1987, Heinz leg. - MD; 1 male, 1 female, Turchia-Van, Kuskun Kiran gec. 2200 m, 4-6.6.1998 G.Sama - MD; 15 males, 7 females, Turkey, Bitlis prov., Tatvan env., 38°29'N, 42°20'E, 1700-1900 m, 10-11.5.2011, J.Hron & S.Murzin leg. - MD, ML, SM; 3 males, “E Turkey (Bitlis), 7km N Tatvan, caldera of Nemrut volcano, 2280 m, 25.5.2011, leg. A.Napolov & I.Roma” - MD.

Distribution (Fig 20: 6-10). The area of the subspecies (Bernhauer & Peks, 2014) is situated near Tatvan, Bitlis and Muş. The available specimens with good labels were collected in Tatvan environs, Kuskun Kiran environs (about 38°22'37"N, 42°47'12"E), Karabet pass (about 38°9'4"N, 42°53'42"E), Bahcesaray environs (Moks, 38°7'37"N, 42°48'14"E). The locality published by Braun (1978) for *D. nobile*: “Pas n. Başkale (Van), 2300 bis 2700 m” - (about 38°3'N, 44°0'E near Iranian border) was most probably also connected with *D. n. semivelutinum*.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile elazigi* Fuchs & Breuning,
1971, stat. nov.**

Figs 11-12

- Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) elazigi* Fuchs & Breuning, 1971: 437, 439 -
“Anatolien: Buglan, zwischen Mus und Elazig”.
- Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) holzschuhi* Breuning, 1974: 148 -
“Anatolien, Prof. Muş, Buğlan gecidi”.
- Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) elazigi*, Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 246, part. -
Turkey; Danilevsky, 2012: 929 - Turkey; Bernhauer & Peks, 2012:
210 - “Türkei: Buğlan geç. westlich Muş”.
- Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) holzschuhi*, Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 247, part.
- Turkey; Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 102.
- Dorcadion elazigi*, Pesarini & Sabbadini: 2011: 48, 49 (= *holzschuhi* Br.) -
“Turchia: Buğlan Geçidi al confine fra le provincie turche di Bingöl
e Muş”.

Type locality. East Turkey, Muş province, Buğlan pass, about
38°56'41"N, 41°8'6"E.

Diagnosis. Legs and 1st antennal joint red or dark-red;
pronotum without punctation, smooth and shining; wide humeral
elytral margin in males glabrous and shining; wide humeral elytral
stripe in females sparsely pubescent with pale fine setae; body length
of available males 13.2-14.5 mm, width: 4.4-4.5 mm, body length in
available female: 17.6 mm, width: 7.1 mm; specimens can be rather
smaller: 10.5 mm according to Pesarini & Sabbadini (2011).

Material studied. 2 males, Turkey, Bingol prov., e. Solhan,
Buglan pass, 1500-1600 m, 30.4.1989, Heinz - MD; 2 males,
1 female, Turkey, E Buglan gecidi, btw. Mus & Salhan, 38.9291°N,
41.1364°E, J. Hron, S. Murzin leg. - MD.

Distribution (Fig 20: 11). East Turkey, Buğlan pass, about
38°56'41"N, 41°8'6"E.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile ivani* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011, stat. nov.**

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) ivani Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011: 47, 49 - "Kardeşler (Turchia, vil. Muş, 38°54'43"N, 40°38'16"E)"; Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 672 - "Bingöl prov. (Yolcati vill, 1300 m.)".
Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) ivani, Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 102,110, 111.

Type locality. Turkey, Bingöl province, Kardeşler, 38°54'43"N, 40°38'16"E.

Diagnosis. Very close to *D. n. semivelutinum*, but elytra with dark brown pubescence similar to *D. n. blandulum*, pronotal punctation finer, besides its area delimited from the area of *D. n. semivelutinum* by the mountains, where *D. n. elazigi* is distributed; the length of specimens 9.2-11.2 mm.

Material studied. Not available; the note is based on the original description.

Distribution (Fig 20: 12-13). Only type locality is definitely known: Bingöl prov., Kardeşler, 38°54'43"N, 40°38'16"E. The taxon was also recorded (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012) for Yolcati village (Bingöl province, about 38°56'45"N, 40°17'18"E), but the nature of that population needs confirmation.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile blandulum* Holzschuh, 1977, stat. nov.**

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) blandulus Holzschuh, 1977: 131 - "Anatolien, Prov. Bingöl, östlich des Kuruca geçidi, 1700 m".
Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) blandulus, Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 244 - Turkey; Özdikmen, 2012a: 761 - "Bingöl: Kuruca pass (Turkey)"; Danilevsky, 2012: 156 - Turkey.
Dorcadion blandulum, Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011: 48, 49 - "Turchia orientale".

Type locality. Turkey, Bingöl province, eastwards Kuruca pass, 1700 m.

Diagnosis. The taxon is characterized by pale elytral pubescence in males and in females; body length in available males: 12.5-

13.0 mm, width: 4.2-4.8 mm, body length in females: 11.4-12.1 mm, width: 5.0-5.1 mm; according to Pesarini & Sabbadini (2011) the length of specimens: 9.5-13.5 mm.

Material studied. 1 male, Turkey, Kuruca geçidi, W Bingöl, 1800 m, 22.4.1981, D.Bernhauer - MD; 1 male from same locality, 2.6.1998, G.Sama - MD; 2 females, TR, Bingöl, IV.1981, Heinz - MD.

Distribution (Fig. 20: 14). Only one population known, East Anatolia, Kuruca pass (about 38°57'26"N, 40°13'46"E) between Bingöl and Elazığ provinces.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) gencense Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, stat. nov.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) gencense Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 110 - "Turkey, 12 km sw. Genç, s. Bingöl, 1300 m", "10 km sw. Genç, s. Bingöl, 1350 m", "30 km s. Bingöl, s. Yayla, 1400 m"; Özdikmen, 2016: 2419, 2471 - Turkey.

Type locality. Turkey, 12 km southwestwards of Genç, southwards of Bingöl.

Diagnosis. Very close to *D. n. semivelutinum*, but pronotal punctation considerably rougher; according to the original description humeral elytral stripe in males is about totally pubescent, and glabrous only anteriorly (but such forms are also known in *D. n. semivelutinum*); body length in males: 10.5-11.5 mm. width: 4.0-4.5 mm, body length in females: 11-12 mm, width: 5.5-6 mm.

Material studied. Not available; the note is based on the original description.

Distribution (Fig. 20: 15-16). Two populations are known in Bingöl province: 10-12 km southwards of Genç and 30 km southwards Bingöl.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile rapuzzisamai* ssp. n.**

Figs 13-17

Dorcadion (s. str.) *semivelutinum*, Ganglbauer, 1884: 489 - "Siwas".

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) semivelutinum, Breuning, 1964: 450 - "Anatolien: Siwas".

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) nihalae Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012: 35 - "Sivas: Beypinari, 1500/1600 m" - nomen nudum.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) semivelutinum, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 672 - "Beypinari (Sivas province, Turkey)".

Pedestredorcadion semivelutinum, Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 686, Fig. 11.

Type locality. Turkey, Sivas province, Beypinari environs, 1500-1600 m.

Description. Legs and 1st antennal joint red, sometimes (holotype) several basal antennal joints reddish; pronotum with moderately dense and moderately big punctation; elytra sometimes (holotype and a female) nearly totally glabrous with only narrow subsutural velvety-black stripes; most of specimens (3 males) with wide pubescent areas along suture: one female with widely pubescent elytra and wide shining glabrous humeral elytral margin; epipleurae with white pubescence; body length in males 11.0-13.4 mm, width: 4.1-4.5 mm, body length in females: 13.0-13.2 mm, width: 5.1-5.5 mm.

Material studied. Holotype, male with 3 labels: 1) "Turkey - Sivas: Beypinari / 1500-1600 9.V.2011 / P.Rapuzzi & G.Sama leg.", 2) "*Dorcadion / semivelutinum* Kr. / det. P. Rapuzzi 2012", 3) "HOLOTYPUS / *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) / nobile / RAPUZZISAMAI* / M.Lazarev det. 2018" - PR; 5 paratypes with same label; 1 male 1 female - PR; 1 male, 1 female - GS; 1 male - ML.

Distribution (Fig. 20: 17). Turkey, Sivas province, Beypinari environs, 1500-1600 m.

Etymology. The new taxon is dedicated to Pierpaolo Rapuzzi (Ronchi di Cialla, Italy) and Gianfranco Sama (Cesena, Italy), who collected the type series.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile sarkislaense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, stat. nov.**

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) sarkislaense Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 105 - "Türkei, 31 km s. Şarkışla, nö. Kayseri (ca 110 km sw. Sivas), 1600 m"; Özdikmen, 2016: 2440, 2474 - Turkey.

Type locality. Turkey, Sivas province, 31 km southwards of Şarkışla, about 110 km southwest of Sivas, 1600 m.

Diagnosis. The taxon is similar to *D. n. semivelutinum*, but pronotal punctation is considerably rougher; body length in males: 11-13 mm, width: 3.5-4.5 mm, body length in females: 14-16 mm, width: 6-7 mm.

Material studied. Not available; the note is based on the original description.

Distribution (Fig. 20: 18). One population known: Turkey, Sivas province, 31 km southwards of Şarkışla, about 110 km southwest of Sivas.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile altinyaylaense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, stat. nov.**

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) altinyaylaense Bernhauer & Peks, 2014: 106 - "Türkei, w. Altinyayla, 90 km sw. Sivas, 1400m" Özdikmen, 2016: 2404, 2470 - Turkey.

Type locality. Turkey, Sivas province, westwards of Altinyayla, 90 km south-westwards of Sivas, about 39°17'36"N, 36°43'24"E.

Diagnosis. The taxon is close to *D. n. sarkislaense*, but male elytra are widely glabrous, with velvety pubescent areas only near sutural stripe; body length in males: 11-13 mm, width: 3.5-4.5 mm, body length in females: 14-16 mm, width: 6-7 mm (just same as in *D. n. sarkislaense*! - wrong data?).

Material studied. Not available; the note is based on the original description.

Distribution (Fig. 20: 19). Only one population known: Turkey, Sivas province, westwards of Altinyayla, 90 km south-westwards of Sivas, about 39°17'36"N, 36°43'24"E.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile nihalae* Rapuzzi & Sama,
2012, stat. nov.**

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) naciyeae Sama, Rapuzzi & Özdikmen, 2012: 35 - "Sivas: 20 km Est bivio Zara, 1680 m" - nomen nudum.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) nihalae Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012: 671 - "Sivas: 20 km E cross to Zara, 1680 m".

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nihalae, Özdikmen, 2012a: 770 - "Sivas: Zara (Turkey)".

Type locality. Turkey, Sivas province, 20 km E cross to Zara, 1680 m, about 39°52'23"N, 37°56'11"E.

Diagnosis. The beetle is totally black including antennae and legs; pronotal punctation rough and dense; elytral pubescence in males black, in females - brown; wide glabrous and shining humeral areas in males strongly punctated; length of a single known male: 16 mm, width: 6.5 mm.

Material studied. Not available; the note is based on the original description.

Distribution (Fig. 20: 20). Turkey, Sivas province, Zara environs.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile plavilshikovi*, ssp. n.
Figs 18-19**

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) nobile ab. *adornatum*, Plavilstshikov, 1958: 228, 229, Fig. 63.

Type locality. Azerbaijan, Talysh mountains.

Description. A single male available; body black, legs and 1st antennal joint red; prothorax with distinct lateral spines; pronotum glabrous with irregular rough and dense punctation; elytra with dense black pubescence, humeral area also densely pubescent with distinct

white humeral stripe, which is many times interrupted; white sutural stripe very narrow; body length: 13.5 mm, width: 4.8 mm.

Material studied. Holotype, male with 4 labels: 1) “Transkaukas. / Talysch / 1.VI.926.”, 2) “ex coll. a. Menshikov”, 3) “*D. nobile* / a. ♂ *adorratum* / Plav. / N. Plavilstshikov det.”, 4) “HOLOTYPUS / *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) / *nobile* / *PLAVILSCHIKOVI* / M.Lazarev det. 2018” - ZMM.

Distribution (Fig. 20: 21). Azerbaijan, Talysh mountains.

Etymology. The new taxon is dedicated to N.N. Plavilstshikov a famous Russian entomologist who was the owner of the collection the holotype belonged to.

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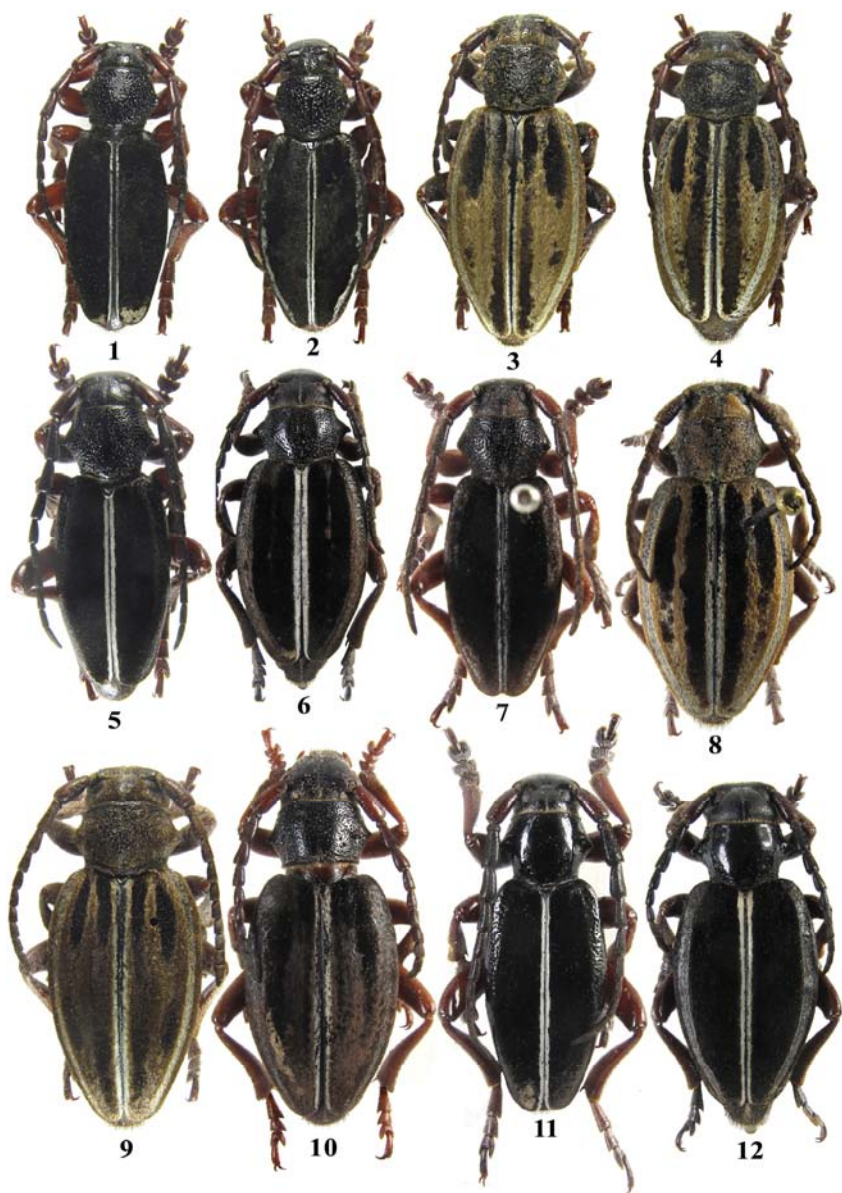
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FIGURES 1-4. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile nobile* Hampe, 1852. 1-2. Males, each with 2 labels: 1) “Armenia turc. / Chnys 30.3.916 / coll. Maljushenko”, 2) “*Dorcadion / nobile* Hampe / N. Plavilstshikov det.”. 3-4. Females, each with 2 labels: 1) “Armenia turc. / Chnys 1.IV.916 / coll. Maljushenko”, 2) “*Dorcadion / nobile* Hampe / N. Plavilstshikov det.”.

FIGURES 5-10. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile semivelutinum* Kraatz, 1873, **stat. nov.** 5-6. Male & female, Turkey, Bitlis prov., Tatvan env., 38°29'N, 42°20'E, 1700-1900 m, 10-11.5.2011, J.Hron & S.Murzin leg. 7-8. Male & female, each with 3 labels: 1) “Moks 1912 / Kulzer [27.5-28.5]”, 2) “Taurus / armen.”, 3) “*D. nobile / binigrovittatum* / det. ♂ Breun. [det. ♀ Breun.] / F. TIPPMAN, Wien”. 9. Female with 4 labels: 1) “Moks 1912 / Kulzer [27.5]”, 2) “Taurus / armen.”, 3) “*Dorcadion / nobile* Hampe / W. Shawrow det.”, 4) “coll. / Selivanovsk.”. 10. Female, Karabet Pas. (E-Seite) sw. Gevaş 2500-3000 m, 3-4.VII.1987, Heinz leg.

FIGURES 11-12. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile elazigi* Fuchs & Breuning, 1971, **stat. nov.** Male & female, Turkey, E Buglan gecidi, btw. Mus & Salhan, 38.9291°N, 41.1364°E, J. Hron, S.Murzin leg.



13

Turkey - Sivas: Beypinari
1500/1600 9.V.2011 *
P.Rapuzzi & G.Sama leg.

Dorcadion
senigzulinum
Kf.
det. P. Rapuzzi 2012

HOLOTYPUS
Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion)
nobile
RAPUZZISAMAI
M.Lazarev det. 2018

14



15



16



17



18

Транскавказ.
Т. Л. Яковл. *
1. XI. 1926.

D. nobile
a. ♂ adorratum
Plav.
N. Plavilstshikov det.

ex coll.
A. Men'shikov

HOLOTYPUS
Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion)
nobile
PLAVILSCHIKOVI ssp. n.
M.Lazarev det. 2018

19

FIGURES 13-17. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile rapuzzisamai* **ssp. n.** 13. Holotype, male with 3 labels: 1) “Turkey - Sivas: Beypinari / 1500-1600 9.V.2011 / P.Rapuzzi & G.Sama leg., 2) “*Dorcadion / semivelutinum* Kr. / det. P. Rapuzzi 2012”, 3) “HOLOTYPUS / *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) / nobile / RAPUZZISAMAI* / M.Lazarev det. 2018”. 14. Labels of the holotype. 15-17. Paratypes, male & 2 females with same label.

FIGURES 18-19. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile plavilshikovi*, **ssp. n.** 18. Holotype, male with 4 labels: 1) “Transkaukas. / Talysch / 1.VI.926.”, 2) “ex coll. a. Menshikov”, 3) “*D. nobile / a. ♂ adorratum / Plav. / N. Plavilstshikov det.*”, 4) “HOLOTYPUS / *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) / nobile / PLAVILSCHIKOVI* / M.Lazarev det. 2018”. 19. Labels of the holotype.

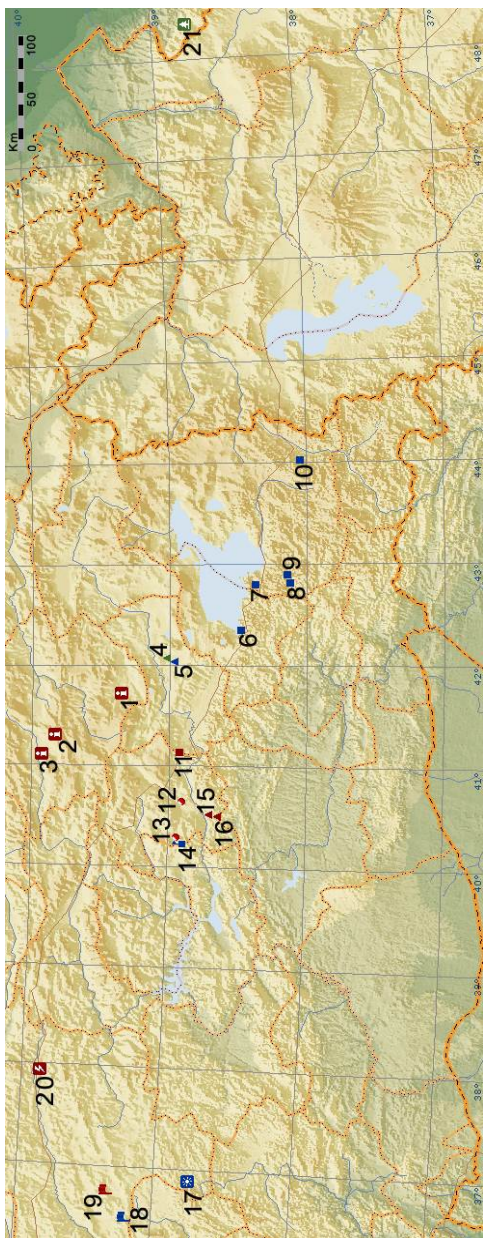


FIGURE 20. Area of *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile* Hampe, 1852.

1-3. *D. (C.) n. nobile* Hampe, 1852. Turkey, Erzurum province: **1.** Hınıs (70 km SE Erzurum, 39°21'28"N, 41°42'10"E). **2.** Palandöken, about 39°50'N, 41°18'E. **3.** İlica. **4.** *D. (C.) n. hanneloreae* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014. **stat. nov.** Turkey, Muş province, 16 km southwards Bulamık. **5.** *D. (C.) n. musense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014. **stat. nov.** Turkey, Muş province, 46 km south of Bulamık. **6-10.** *D. (C.) n. semivelutinum* Kraatz, 1873. **stat. nov.** 6. Turkey, Bitlis province, Tatvan environs (38°29'N, 42°20'E). Turkey, Van province: **7.** Kuskun Kiran environs, about 38°22'37"N, 42°47'12"E. **8.** Bahecsaray environs (Moks, 38°73'7"N, 42°48'14"E). **9.** Karabet pass (38°94'N, 42°53'42"E). **10.** Başkaile, about 38°33'N, 44°0'E near Iranian border. **11.** *D. (C.) n. elazığı* Fuchs & Breuning, 1971. **stat. nov.** Turkey, Muş province, Buğlan pass (38°56'41"N, 41°8'6"E). **12-13.** *D. (C.) n. ivani* Pesarimi & Sabbadini, 2011. **stat. nov.** Turkey, Bingöl province: **12.** Kardeşler, 38°54'43"N, 40°38'16"E. **13.** Yolçati village, about 38°56'45"N, 40°17'18"E. **14.** *D. (C.) n. blandulum* Holzschuh, 1977. **stat. nov.** Turkey, Kuruca pass, about 38°57'26"N, 40°13'46"E. **15-16.** *D. (C.) n. gencense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014. **stat. nov.** Turkey, Bingöl province: **15.** 10-12 km southwards of Genç. **16.** 30 km southwards Bingöl. **17.** *D. (C.) n. rapuzissamati*, **ssp. n.** Turkey, Sivas province, Beypinari environs, 1500-1600 m. **18.** *D. (C.) n. sarkistaense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014. **stat. nov.** Turkey, Sivas province, 31 km southwards of Şarkışla, about 110 km south-westwards of Sivas. **19.** *D. (C.) n. altinyaylaense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014. **stat. nov.** Turkey, Sivas province, westwards of Altınyayla, 90 km south-westwards of Sivas, about 39°17'36"N, 36°43'24"E. **20.** *D. (C.) n. nihalae* Rapuzzi & Sama, 2012. **stat. nov.** Turkey, Sivas province, 20 km E cross to Zara, 1680 m, about 39°52'23"N, 37°56'11"E. **21.** *D. (C.) n. plavilshchikovi*, **ssp. n.** Azerbaijan, Talysh mountains.

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LAZAREV MAXIM ALEXANDROVICH

**A REVISION OF SUBSPECIES STRUCTURE OF
DORCADION (CRIBRIDORCADION) NOBILE HAMPE, 1852
(COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE) WITH DESCRIPTION
OF TWO NEW SUBSPECIES**

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