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New *Dorcadion* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Kazakhstan

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, taxonomy, new subspecies, Kazakhstan.
Abstract: *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glicyrrhizae murati* **ssp. n.** is described from North-West Kazakhstan: Atyrau Region. about 50km southwards Kulsary, 46°32'N, 54°17'E; it differs from the closest subspecies *D. g. androsovi* Suvorov, 1912 by more developed white pubescence. *D.* (s. str.) *g. fedorenkoi* Danilevsky, 2001 known before after holotype only is redescribed on the base of newly collected specimens. *D.* (s. str.) *ganglbaueri paveli* **ssp. n.** is described from the north part of Karatau Ridge (South Kazakhstan); it differs from the nominative subspecies from South Karatau by well developed external dorsal elytral white stripe. The problem of the exact position of the type locality of the species is discussed.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *glicyrrhizae* (Pallas, 1773) is a polymorphic species with very wide area from south part of European Russia to Central Kazakhstan. Nineteen subspecies are already separated (Danilevsky, 2001; 2006, 2009, 2012; Kadyrbekov, 2004). One new is proposed here, and several will be described soon. *D.* (s. str.) *ganglbaueri* Jakovlev, 1898 described from South Karatau just contrary was traditionally regarded as rather stable, though several peculiar specimens were known from different localities. In fact the species is also very polymorphic and includes several geographical forms distributed along Karatau Ridge. The most northern populations from North Karatau are described bellow as a new subspecies.

Photos 1-12, 21-25 are arranged by the author. Photos 13-20 were sent to me for study by S. Toropov.

M.L. Danilevsky

Dorcadion (s. str.) *glicyrrhizae murati* ssp. n.

(Figs 1-9)

Description. Body big and predominantly white dorsally, that is typical for sandy populations; head moderately or rather big; frons with black cuticle, never red, densely covered with white pubescence in fresh specimens; vertex with two wide black areas and narrow white line in between; antennae black with red 1st joint; male antennae reaching to about apical elytral fourth, in females always surpassing elytral middle; 1st antennal joint is the longest, considerably longer than 2nd and 3rd combined; 3rd joint longer than 4th, which is longer than 5th; prothorax transverse, in males about 1.1 times shorter than basal width, in females – from 1.3 to 1.5 times shorter than basal width; lateral spines relatively long, usually narrowed apically and curved backwards, or sometimes shorter and thicker; pronotum with narrow central white stripe, widened at middle, wider in females; central pronotal white stripe in females sometimes very wide conjugating with lateral white areas (Figs 6-7); elytra from regularly oval to more or less parallelsided anteriorly (Fig. 4), with sides strongly tapering posteriorly; in males from 1.9 to 2.1 times longer than wide at middle, in females – 1.7-1.8 times longer than wide; humeral carinae well developed, more or less smooth; external dorsal elytral carinae always strongly raised, smooth, distinct to about apical elytral sixth (Figs 1-2) or short, slightly surpassing elytral middle (Figs 3-4); humeral white stripe moderately wide, usually with several scattered small black spots, very rare black spots are rather numerous (Figs 2, 4); external dorsal white stripe usually wide, sometimes about as wide as humeral stripe (Fig. 7), or just contrary – very narrow (Fig. 4); it can be long conjugating with humeral stripe apically (Fig. 1) or short reaching elytral half (Fig. 3), complete, with a few black spots (Fig. 9), or with numerous black spots (Figs 2, 7), or many times interrupted (Figs 4, 6); partly reduced anteriorly (Fig. 8) or posteriorly (Fig. 3); internal dorsal white elytral stripe in males usually totally absent (Fig. 4) or represented by several small spots (Figs 1-3); in females internal white elytral stripe often well developed in form of a raw of longitudinal strokes (Fig. 5 - very rare character in the species!), or

as a raw of spots (Fig. 7), or totally absent (Fig. 9); legs usually red with black tarsi, or sometimes middle and hind femora narrowly darkened apically; body length in males: 17.0-22.5 mm, width: 6.1-7.8 mm; body length in females: 19.0-25.5 mm, width: 7.5-9.6 mm.

Remark. The new taxon is close to *D. g. androsovi* Suvorov, 1909 widely distributed eastwards in sands along the north environs of Aral Sea and represented here by many rather different populations, which are not investigated good enough and soon will be separated in several new subspecies. *D. g. androsovi* in general has similar body shape and size with very long lateral thoracic spines curved backwards; androchromal females also dominate in all populations. *D. g. murati* **ssp. n.** differs by external white elytral stripes, which are usually relatively wider; internal elytral white stripes in females often well developed, long and wide, that sometimes makes elytra predominantly white (never in females of *D. g. androsovi*); in females of *D. g. androsovi* internal elytral white stripes usually totally absent or represented by small scattered spots; central pronotal white line in *D. g. androsovi* usually relatively narrower, never conjugating with lateral white areas in females; apex of 1st antennal joint and apices of all femora in *D. g. androsovi* usually black, while in *D. g. murati* **ssp. n.** – usually red.

The northern neighbor of the new taxon - *D. g. glicyrrhizae* (Pallas, 1773), distributed in sands of West-Kazakhstan Region (described from near Urda, 48°46'4"N, 47°25'52"E, but most probably distributed far southwards) differs by another shape of body – usually parallelsided anteriorly; by narrower elytral and pronotal white stripes, by much shorter lateral pronotal spines, by totally absent internal white elytral stripes in males; 1st antennal joint about as long as 2nd and 3rd combined or shorter; besides all females of *D. g. glicyrrhizae* are authochromal with brown ground pubescence (from light to dark).

Materials. Holotype, male, NW Kazakhstan, Atyrau Region, about 50km S Kulsary, 46°32'N, 54°17'E, -10m, 23-28.4.2012, A.Abramov leg. – author's collection; 79 paratypes: 50 males, 29 females with same label – author's collections and collection of A.Abramov (Leningradskaya of Krasnodar Region).

Dedication. The new taxon is dedicated to Murat Tabylganovitch Bimaganbetov (Beyneu of Mangystau Region, Kazakhstan), who

took an active part in the collecting of specimens of the new taxon.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *glicyrrhizae fedorenkoi* Danilevsky, 2001

(Figs 10-20)

Dorcadion (s. str.) *glicyrrhizae fedorenkoi* Danilevsky, 2001: 17 – "Kazakhstan, Aktiubinsk region, 8 km to the south from Emba-city".

The taxon was described on the base of a single big male (body length: 22.5 mm, width: 8mm – Fig. 10) collected southwards Emba-city. Recently two series of *D. glicyrrhizae* were collected nearby in two distant populations. All specimens of both differ considerably from the holotype, but well known wide level of individual variability of *D. glicyrrhizae* allow to identify newly discovered populations as *D. g. fedorenkoi* and propose a redescription of the taxon. Both look to be not connected with the type population.

A male (Fig. 11) and a female (Fig. 12) are available from the first population situated southwards Emba-city. But the author was kindly supplied by S.Toropov with a series of good photos of 6 males (Figs. 13-17) and 3 females (Figs 18-20).

Description. All males are relatively narrower than the holotype; antennae and legs are much lighter; 1st antennal joint often totally red, or with narrowly darkened apex; femora and tibiae from totally red to red with black apices; lateral thoracic spines are a little shorter, than in the holotype; elytral white stripes are rather similar; internal elytral white stripes are also totally absent; females can be extremely wide, with elytra from 1.6 to 1.7 times longer than wide; thorax with very long lateral spines; pronotal white stripes from moderately wide to very wide; elytral white stripes with or without black spots; internal white elytral stripes absent (Fig. 20) or represented by numerous irregular white spots conjugated with sutural stripe (Fig. 18).

Body length of available male: 25.2 mm, width: 8.3 mm, body length of available female: 24.7 mm, width: 8.8 mm.

Materials. Male and female, Kazakhstan, Aktiubinsk region, about 30 km SW Emba-city, 48º40'N, 57º50'E, 237m, 1-3.5.2012, A.

Abramov leg. – author's collection.

Only two small males (Figs 21-22) are available from second population situated northwards Emba-city.

Description. Body small; head and prothorax rather big, distinctly bigger, than in the previous population; frons with black cuticle, vertex with two wide black areas and narrow white line in between; antennae black with totally red 1st joint, reaching to about apical elytral fourth; 1st antennal joint is the longest, a little longer than 2nd and 3rd combined; 3rd joint longer than 4th; 4th – longer than 5th; prothorax about as long as basal width; lateral spines from short (Fig. 22) to long and curved backwards (Fig. 21); pronotum with narrow central white stripe; elytra oval, widest before or near middle, about 1.9 times longer than middle width; humeral and external elytral carinae well developed, smooth; external elytral carinae distinct to about apical elytral third; humeral white stripe moderately wide, with several small black spots; external white stripe rather narrower, not touching humeral stripe; internal stripe absent; legs red with black tarsi, femora can be slightly darkened apically; abdomen reddish; body length: 14.4-18.7mm, width: 4.8-6.2mm.

Materials. 2 males, Kazakhstan, Aktiubinsk region, about 20 km NE Emba-city, 48°55'29"N, 58°18'49"E, 19.5.2012, 290m, A. Ivanov leg. – author's collection.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *ganglbaueri paveli* ssp. n.

(Figs 23-25)

Description. Two males available; body moderately big (Fig. 23) or small (Fig. 24); head and prothorax rather big; frons and antennae totally black as in the nominative subspecies, reaching to about apical elytral fourth; 1st antennal joint shorter than 3rd, which is the longest, 4th joint much shorter than 3rd and longer than 5th; prothorax a little longer (Fig. 23), than basal width or a little shorter (Fig. 24); lateral spines moderately long; pronotum convex, slightly swollen posteriorly, with narrow central white stripe; elytra strongly convex, widest before middle, gradually tapering posteriorly, from 1.9 (Fig. 24) to 2.6 (Fig. 23) times longer than wide; humeral elytral stripe complete (often strongly reduced posteriorly in nominative

subspecies; specimens without humeral stripe are also known), reaching elytral apex, with or without black spots; external dorsal elytral stripe well developed, complete, just a little narrower than humeral stripe (in nominative subspecies usually absent or strongly reduced), with several scattered black spots, not conjugating posteriorly with humeral stripe; internal white stripe totally absent (typical character for males and females of the corresponding group of species); femora and tarsi black; tibiae black with red bases; body length: 17.0mm and 22.5mm; body width: 5.8mm and 7.4mm.

Materials. Holotype (Fig. 23), male, Kazakhstan, north of Karatau Ridge, 40km NE Yanakurgan, Zhideli River, 44°10'42"N, 67°38'6"E, 434m, 10.5.2012, A.Ivanov leg.; 1 paratype (Fig. 24), male, Kazakhstan, north of Karatau Ridge, 20km N Igelik, Kurkol River, 43°47'N, 68°3'14"E, 543m, 12.5.2010; A.Ivanov leg.

Dedication. The new taxon is dedicated to Pavel Gorbunov (Ekaterinburg), who supplied me with the specimens for study

Remark. The type locality of *D. ganglbaueri* Jakovlev, 1898 is not quite clear now. It was described on the base of a single small male (13mm) from South Kazakhstan: “Turkestan: Tschimkent”. Now two rather different populations are known from nearby. The mountain population from Aksu-Dzhabagly Natural Reserve (about 50km eastwards Chimkent) consists of very big specimens (to 26mm long in males) without dorsal elytral stripes (mentioned for the holotype in the original description!). Recently another population was discovered on the north slope of Ulkentura mountain (42°52'38"N, 69°50'28"E, about 7km NE Terekty, 560m, A.&V. Menshikov leg. – author’s collection) in Borolday River canyon about 60km northwards Chimkent. A single small (16.5mm) male is known from here – elytra with distinct (but short) white dorsal stripe; prothorax with rather long lateral spines. More specimens are desirable for study from that population.

Very peculiar male of *D. ganglbaueri* is available from near Chulakkurgan (about 20km southwestwards, Kashkarata River, 740m, 43°42'49"N, 68°54'30"E, 3.5.2012, A. Ivanov leg. - author’s collection). It is rather small (19.5mm) with totally absent humeral stripe.

Only one population of *D. ganglbaueri* is well investigated. More then hundred specimens were collected by the author at Ushbas

River in about 10km southwestwards Zhanatas (43°27'41"N, 69°38'5"E, 670m, 27-28.4.1993) and about 130km northwards Chimkent. The specimens of the population are rather stable; external dorsal stripe usually absent, but sometimes distinct, though very narrow and short, but the smallest male is relatively big 19.0mm long. That form is conditionally accepted here by the author as nominative.

New subspecies from North Karatau is characterized first of all by well pronounced long and complete external elytral stripes.

All known populations occupy river valleys densely covered with the food plants of the species - *Achnaterum splendens.*

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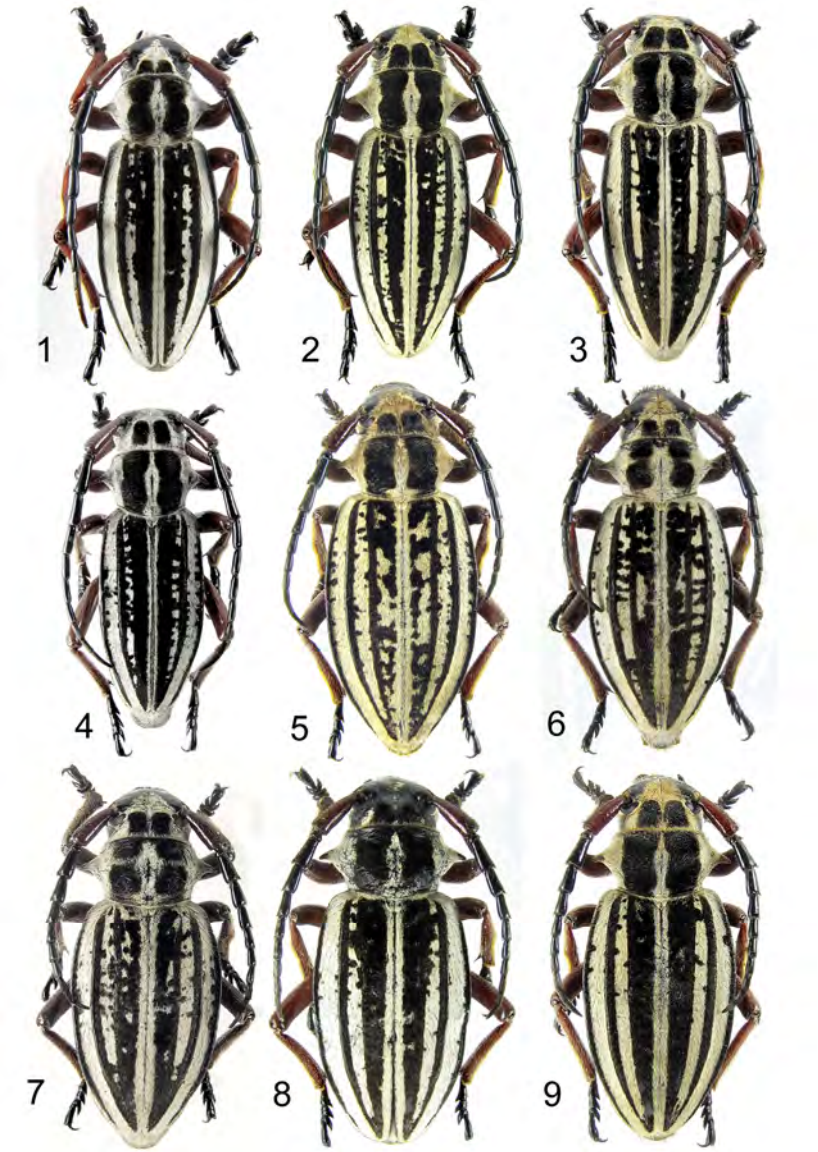
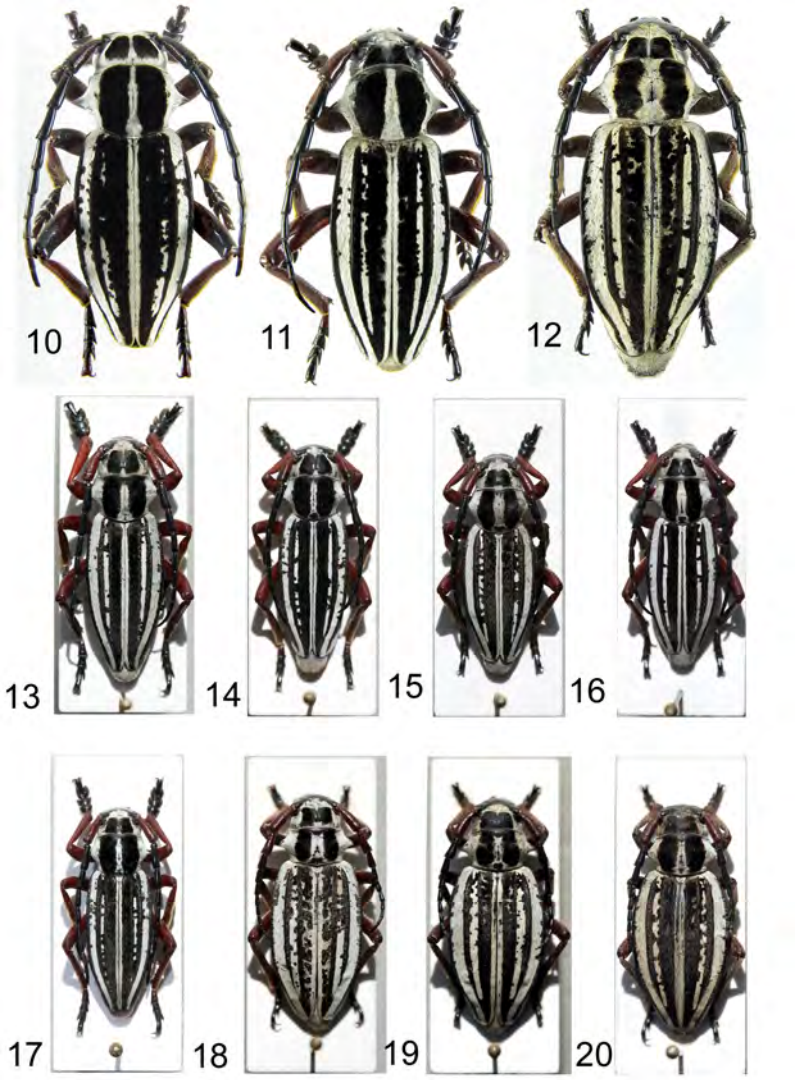
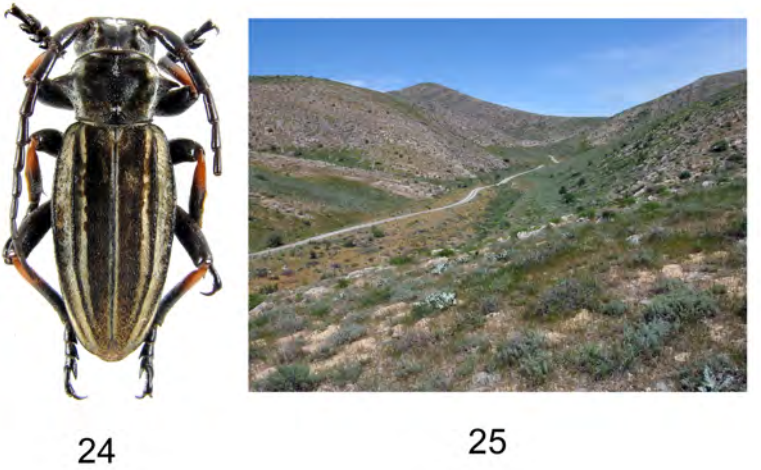


Figs 1-9. *Dorcadion (*s. str.) *glicyrrhizae murati* **ssp. n.**
1 – male, holotype; 2-4 – males, paratypes; 5-9 – females, paratypes.



Figs 10-12. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glicyrrhizae fedorenkoi* **Danilevsky, 2001.** 10 – male, holotype, 8km southwards Emba; 11 – male, 30km southwards Emba – author's collection; 12 - female, 30km southwards Emba – author's collection; 13-17 – males, same locality – collection of S.Toropov; 18-20 – females, same locality – collection of S.Toropov.



Figs 21-22. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glicyrrhizae fedorenkoi* Danilevsky, 2001. 21-22 – males, 20km northeastwards Emba.
Figs 23-25. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *ganglbaueri paveli* **ssp. n.**
23 - male, holotype; 24 - male, paratype; 25 – paratype locality, north of Karatau Ridge, 20km N Igelik, Kurkal Canyon, 43°47'N, 68°3'14"E, 543m.

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