

**New data on Longicorn-beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)
from North-West Caucasus with description of a new taxon**

M.L. Danilevsky

A.N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution Russian Academy of Sciences
Leninsky prospect 33, Moscow 119071 Russia
e-mail: danilevskym@rambler.ru, danilevsky@cerambycidae.net

Key words: rare species, new subspecies, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Russia, Krasnodar Region.

Abstract: *Cortodera alpina psebayensis* Danilevsky, 2014 (wrongly described originally as *C. colchica psebayensis* Danilevsky, 2014) and *Dorcadion sareptanum euxinum* Suvorov, 1913 are redescribed with descriptions of females unknown before; exact type localities are precisely identified; food plant was observed for *C. a. psebayensis*. *D. cinerarium sindorum* Lazarev, 2011 is also redescribed with identification of its type locality. *D. c. okhrimenkoi* **ssp. n.** is described from the north of Krasnodar Region (Belyi env.) southwards Kuban River as an intermediate taxon between *D. sareptanum* Kr. and *D. cinerarium* (F.).

My (together with my wife Galina) recent collecting trip along valleys and mountains of Krasnodar Region from its west to its east in April-May 2016 was rather successful. We have collected several very rare Cerambycidae, and one taxon is described bellow as a new subspecies.

***Cortodera alpina psebayensis* Danilevsky, 2014**

Figs 1-8

Cortodera colchica psebayensis Danilevsky, 2014: 180 - Psebay environs in South-East of Krasnodar Region.

Cortodera alpina psebayensis Danilevsky, 2014 was originally described on the base of a single old male with wrong species attribution as *C. colchica* Reitter, 1890. Now the taxon was observed in great number of specimens on meadows above Psebay-city.

In males dense erect pronotal setae are mixed with a few recumbent setae, which sometimes are nearly indistinct, so in males erect pronotal pubescence is more developed than in any other *C. alpina* (Ménétriés, 1832); in females recumbent pronotal setae

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dominating, but many erect setae always present; color patterns of specimens are extremely different, thought abdomen and antennae are always black (1st antennal joint can be partly lightened); a big part of males and females have reddish-yellow elytra and red legs (forms with red legs are not known in any other subspecies of *C. alpina*), tarsi usually black, but can be also lightened, femora apices can be black, tibiae can be also darkened distally; many specimens have only anterior legs red, but other legs black, or all legs black with more or less lightened anterior tibiae; light elytra in males and in females can be darkened laterally and along suture, sometimes light elytra are darkened anteriorly; males and females with black elytra have partly reddish anterior legs or totally black; endophallus with well developed spicula (the unique character of *C. alpina* in the genus); length in males: 7.5-10.6mm, width: 2.4-3.3mm, length in females: 7.5-11.0mm, width: 2.5-3.6mm.

Materials. 198 males and 111 females, Krasnodar Region, Psebay environs, 44°10'24.35"N, 40°48'E, 860 m, 22-23, 25.5.2016, M.Danilevsky & G.Danilevskaya leg. - collection of M.Danilevsky [MD].

Biology. About all collected specimens were observed on flowers of *Ranunculus* sp. During bad weather and in the night, a single specimen or a pair of specimens were often observed inside closed *Ranunculus* flowers.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) sareptanum euxinum Suvorov, 1915

Figs 15-18

Dorcadion euxinum Suvorov, 1915: 119 - Novorossiysk;

Dorcadion (s. str.) *euxinum*, Plavilstshikov, 1927: 50 - "Novorossiysk".

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) sareptanum euxinum, Danilevsky, 2013: 14 - "Plains in Western Ciscaucasia northwards Novorossiysk to about Krasnodar and Temryuk".

Careful study of several *Dorcadion* populations in Krasnodar Region shows the absence of *D. s. euxinum* southwards Kuban River. Different forms of *D. cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) were observed in the area. *Dorcadion sareptanum* Kraatz, 1873 and *D. cinerarium* are closely related vicariant species, which can not be sympatric anywhere. The geographically closest to Novorossiysk population of

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D. s. euxinum is the population near Temryuk, so most probably Temryuk is the type locality of the taxon. It can be observed here in a very small number of specimens, which are very hard to be collected. Males of *D. s. euxinum* differs from the closest population of the nominative subspecies from the north of Krasnodar Region and from Rostov Region by usually totally black antennae, very dark legs, more reduced dorsal elytral white line; females (not known before) are relatively light (never androchromal), with distinct dorsal elytral line with (or without) black spots; length of available males: 9.3-12.0 mm, width: 3.6-4.6mm, length of available females: 11.5-13.4 mm, width: 4.9-5.7 mm.

Materials. 1 male, Krasnodar Region, Temryuk environs, Svetlyi Put', 60m, 45°11'2"N, 37°38'35"E, 15.5.2015, M.Danilevsky leg. - MD; 9 males, 5 females, same locality, 14-17.4.2016, M.Danilevsky & G. Danilevskaya leg. - MD.

Biology. The population occupies the top and the south slope of the ridge of hills eastwards Temryuk and was observed along the distance of about 1.5 km.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cinerarium okhrimenkoi ssp. n.

Figs 9-14

The new taxon is intermediate between *D. cinerarium* and *D. sareptanum*; usually elytra in males are black, totally pubescent with or without poor traces of humeral stripes, but about a half of males have strongly reduced dorsal elytral lines; male of *D. c. okhrimenkoi* **ssp. n.** with maximal development of dorsal stripes is indistinguished from male of *D. sareptanum* with strongly reduced dorsal stripes; all females are pale, autochromal, with variable elytral design; body length of males: 9.3-12.0mm, width: 3.6-4.6mm, length of females: 11.5-13.6mm, width: 4.9-5.7mm.

Materials. Holotype, male, Krasnodar Region, Belyi, 50 m, 45°10'N, 37°17'19"E, 29.4.2016, M.Danilevsky leg. - MD; 79 males & 9 females, same locality, 29-30.4.2016, M.Danilevsky & G.Danilevskaya leg. - MD.

Biology. The population is situated along the foot and on south slope of a large hill.

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Dedication. The new taxon is dedicated to Nikolay Okhrimenko (Krasnodar) - a well known specialist on Chrysomelidae, who maintained me a lot during the current collecting trip.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cinerarium sindorum* Lazarev, 2011**
Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cinerarium sindorum Lazarev, 2011: 284 -
“Anapa environs”.

The real existence of the taxon was not evident, as it was rather similar to *D. c. panticapaeum* Plavilstshikov, 1951 and the holotype together with a paratype female from “Anapa” could be just wrongly labeled. Other members of the type series (24 big specimens from “Novorossiysk”) were later described as *D. c. novorossicum* Lazarev, 2015. A small population was found by me near Gostagaevskaya in about 18 km from Anapa, and a very dense population was discovered near Kumatyř in about 5 km from Anapa (most probably the real type locality). Males are very stable with densely pubescent black elytra without dorsal elytral lines, sometimes with poor traces of humeral lines; females are usually rather pale autochromal with a large rate of variability typical for the species; length of available males: 10.0-13.4mm, width: 3.9-5.0mm, length of available females: 10.4-14.0mm, width: 4.3-5.6mm.

Materials. 7 males, 3 females, Krasnodar Region, Gostagaevskaya env., Shkuratka river, 45°4'4.62"N, 37°27'9"E, 70 m, 20-28.4.2016, M.Danilevsky & G. Danilevskaya leg. - MD; 277 males, 36 females, Krasnodar Region, Kumatyř, 70 m, 1-5.5.2016, 9-12.5.2016 M.Danilevsky & G.Danilevskaya leg. - MD.

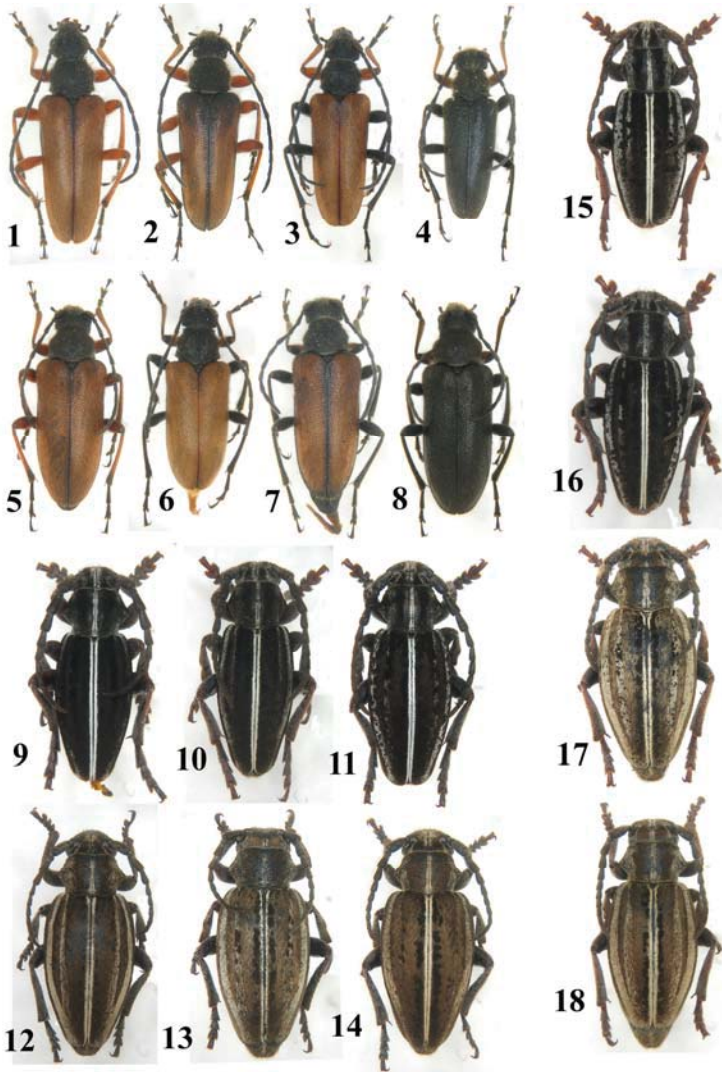
Biology. All specimens were collected along the road near forest. In good weather imagoes were active from about 7.00 to 19.00.

Acknowledgement. I am very grateful to my wife Galina, who accompanied me the whole trip and personally collected many good specimens.

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Figs 1-8. *Cortodera alpina psebayensis* Danilevsky, 2014, Psebay env., 2.5.2016: 1-4 - males, 5-8 - females.

Figs 9-14. *Dorcadion cinerarium okhrimenkoi* ssp. n., Belyi env.: 9-10 - males, paratypes, 29.4.2016; 11 - male, holotype; 12-14 - females, paratypes, 29.4.2016.

Figs 15-18. *Dorcadion sareptanum euxinum* Suvorov 1913, Temryuk env., 17.4.2016: 15-16 - males, 17-18 - females.

Получена / Received: 08.06.2016

Принята / Accepted: 10.06.2016