

A New Species of *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Turkey

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Abstract: *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *yilmazi* sp. n. is described from Çorum Province, and and Kırıkkale Province, Turkey. The new species is related to *D. kasikoporanum* Pic, 1902.

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

Introduction

The longhorn beetles of the tribe Dorcadiini Latreille, 1825 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) are relatively well-studied in Turkey (for review, see ÖZDIKMEN, 2010). In this article, we describe a new species of the genus *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817, which has been collected from Turkey.

Materials and Methods

The present description was based on 27 specimens (18 males and 9 females) collected from Çorum Province (Fig. 1) and Kırıkkale Province (Fig. 2). Details of the studied specimens are presented together with the description of the new species. The type specimens are deposited in Gazi University (Turkey, Ankara Province).

Results and Discussion

Dorcadion (*Cribridorcadion*) *yilmazi* sp. n.

(Figs. 3, 4, 6A)

Type specimens:

Holotype: ♂, Turkey, Çorum Province, exit of Laçın, Osmançık Road, 40°47'N, 34°52'E, 677 m, 31 March 2013.

Paratypes: 14 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, the same locality as the holotype; ♂, Çorum Province, Laçın Road, exit of Sarmaşa village, 40°39'N, 34°55'E, 987 m,

31 March 2013; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Kırıkkale Province, Keskin-Çelebi Road, 10th km, 39°31'N, 33°33'E, 700 m, 28 March 2011; 2 ♀♀, Kırıkkale Province, Balışeyh-Sulakyurt Road, 40°15'N, 33°42'E, 710 m, 27 April 2011; 1 ♂, Kırıkkale Province, Kulaksız-Sulakyurt Road, 40°04'N, 33°42'E, 720 m, 19 May 2011.

Description of the holotype:

Body length 10.9 mm. Body width 4 mm. Body black, covered with rather dense, recumbent, very short white-greyish pubescence. Head completely black, glabrous except dark reddish maxillary palps with rather dense, recumbent, long white-greyish and black pubescence; frons with rather dense and distinct punctures and a fine median groove. Vertex with denser distinct punctures. First antennal segment dark reddish; remaining segments black or dark blackish-brown. First antennal segment covered with rather dense, strong, semi-recumbent, short black pubescence at outside. Pronotum completely black, glabrous with dense, distinct punctures larger at sides. Scutellum black, glabrous, with long, white hairs along lateral margins; triangular but more or less elongated apically. Elytra black, only with a sutural band of white hairs and a longitudinal band of blackish hairs along the sutural band. Remaining parts of elytra glabrous except the episternum: completely clothed with recumbent, white hairs. Elytra



Fig. 1. Location of Çorum Province in Turkey



Fig. 2. Location of Kırıkkale Province in Turkey



Fig. 3. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) yilmazi* sp. n. (paratype ♀)



Fig. 4. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) yilmazi* sp. n. (holotype ♂)



Fig. 5. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) kasikoporanum* Pic, 1902 (holotype ♂), from DANILEVSKY (2013)

with moderately dense, fine punctures especially larger on the basal half than that on apical half. Elytra with small and thin wrinkles between the punctures on the apical half. Elytral apex flattened and rounded, reddish on the top. Pygidium invisible in dorsal view. Abdomen almost entirely black with brown posterior margins of 1-4th abdominal segments, completely clothed with rather dense, recumbent, short yellow-whitish pubescence. Legs reddish with rather dense, recumbent, short yellow-whitish pubescence.

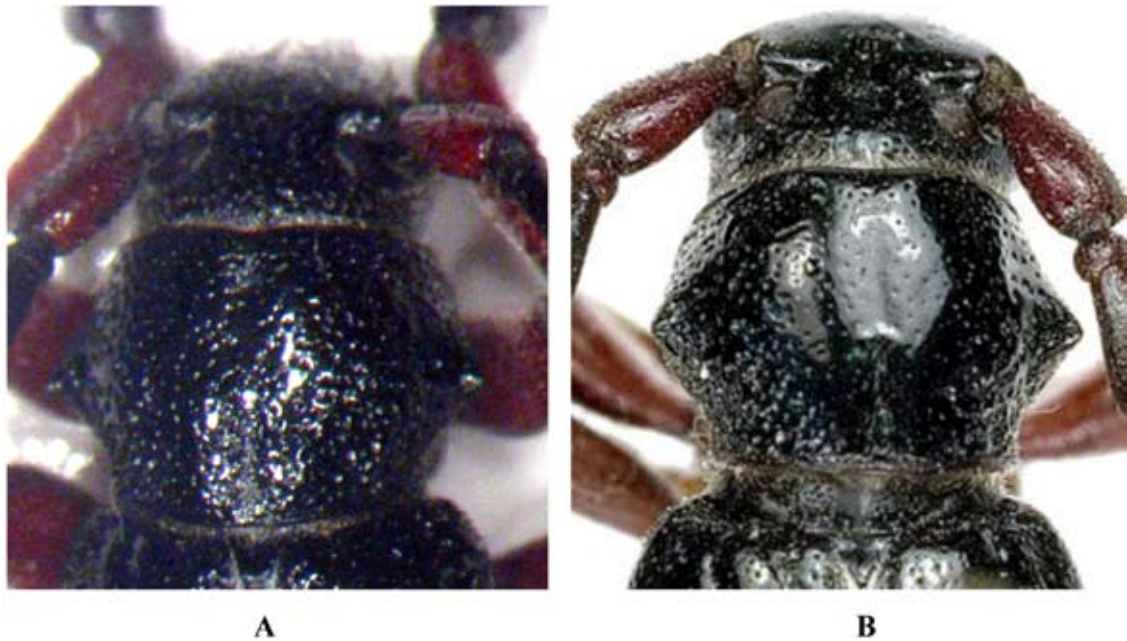


Fig. 6. Pronotal punctation of *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) yilmazi* sp. n. (A) and *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) kasikoporanum* Pic, 1902 (B)

Variation of paratypes:

Body length 9.4-11.6 mm in males, 11.25-12.5 mm in females. Body width 4.5-5.5 mm. In one male from Sarmaşa village, antennae almost completely red. Sexual dimorphism present. Body black clothed with dense pubescence with the exception of the almost glabrous medio-lateral parts of pronotum. Head covered with dense, recumbent whitish and dark brown ground pubescence. Lateral parts of frons, two triangular areas on vertex and interspaces of elytral bands clothed with dense, recumbent dark brown ground pubescence. Lateral parts of pronotum and elytral bands covered with dense, recumbent whitish pubescence. First antennal segment reddish; remaining segments of antennae completely black. Each elytron with four bands of whitish hairs: lateral, humeral, dorsal and sutural. Presutural band absent. All bands of elytra complete. Along the sutural band, an interrupted band of black velvet hairs also present. Elytral bands in order from thicker to thinner: lateral, humeral, dorsal and sutural bands. Elytral apex flattened and rounded. Scutellum triangular, black, glabrous but with white hairs along the lateral margins. Pygidium clearly visible in dorsal view and reddish on the top. Abdomen entirely black clothed completely with dense, recumbent, whitish pubescence. Femora and tibiae completely reddish. Tarsi entirely black with the exception of reddish claws segment.

Differential diagnosis:

The new species belongs to the subgenus *Cribridorcadion* Pic, 1901. It is closely related to *D. kasikoporanum* Pic, 1902, which was described from Iğdır Province (Tuzluca: Kazkoparan village) in NE Turkey (Fig. 5). *Dorcadion kasikoporanum* is known only from Iğdır and Ardahan Provinces in NE Turkey and Armenia (ÖZDIKMEN 2010). The new species can be distinguished from *D. kasikoporanum* by the pronotal punctation (more distinct and denser on pronotal disc than that of *D. kasikoporanum*) and more pointed lateral process (Fig. 6). On the other side, the known species-group taxa that are similar to the new species, such as *D. kalashiani* Danilevsky, 1992, *D. sulcipenne caucasicum* Küster, 1847, *D. rigattii* Breuning, 1966, *D. pittinorum* Pesarini, Sabbadini, 1999, *D. czipkai* Breuning, 1973, *D. ullrichi* Bernhauer, 1988 and *D. parilis* Pesarini, Sabbadini, 2011 can be differentiated from *D. yilmazi* sp. n. by the more or less glabrous pronotal disc.

Etymology:

The name is dedicated to the father of the second author, YILMAZ KAYA (Turkey).

References

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