

## New Longicorne Beetles (Coleoptera Cerambycidae) from South East Europe

## Новые жуки-усачи (Coleoptera Cerambycidae) из Юго-Восточной Европы

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, *Cortodera*, new taxa, Moldova, Ukraine, South Russia, Kazakhstan.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, *Cortodera*, новые таксоны, Молдова, Украина Южная Россия, Казахстан.

ABSTRACT: Two new species *Cortodera alexandri* (Volga Basin) and *C. komarovi* (North-West Kazakhstan) spp.n.n. and two new subspecies: *Cortodera flavimana moldovana* (Moldova) and *Dorcadion cinerarium gorodinskii* (South Ukraine) sspp.n.n. are described. Distinguishing characters and some maps with type localities are given.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Описаны два новых вида *Cortodera alexandri* (бассейн Волги) и *C. komarovi* (Северо-Западный Казахстан) spp.n.n. и два новых подвида: *Cortodera flavimana moldovana* (Молдова) и *Dorcadion cinerarium gorodinskii* (Южная Украина) sspp.n.n. Приведены отличительные признаки новых таксонов и карты-схемы типовых местонахождений.

### *Cortodera alexandri* sp.n.

Fig. 1-1.

Body entirely black. Head black with brown clypeal margins and labrum, palpi pale brown with dark brown apical joints, mandibular black, often brownish near apices; frons and vertex with very dense punctures, flat; clypeus with sparse punctures, without smooth median line; interantennal tubercles very small; eyes slightly concave internally. Tempora distinct, moderately long.

Male antennae entering apical elytral third, in female a little shorter, reaching elytral third; male antennae brown with black 1st joint, or 3d-4th joints and a basal half of 5th joint also darkened; female antennae brown with black-brown outer side of 1st joint; in males 1st joint about as long as 5th, 3d joint much shorter than 1st, 4th slightly shorter than 3d; in female 1st joint about as long as 3d and shorter than 5th, 4th joint much shorter; 2nd joint slightly longer than wide.

Prothorax in males about 1.2 times wider than long, in female about 1.3 times; sides evenly rounded; pronotum convex, slightly concave along middle, with very

dense regular punctures, with short and narrow smooth elongated area near base; covered with short semierect and long dense erect setae; female pronotum more concave along middle, with long smooth medial area and sparse erect setae. Scutellum triangular, about as long as wide.

Elytra black; with very dense regular punctures, covered with moderately long semierect setae, with some long erect setae near base, which nearly absent in female; in males about 2.0-2.2 times longer than basal width, with sides slightly converging posteriorly; in female about 2.0 time longer than basal width, with nearly parallel sides, slightly widened behind middle; apices rounded.

Legs black with brown anterior tarsi and basal half of anterior tibiae; middle tarsi dark-brown; 1st joint of hind tarsi longer than 2nd and 3d united.

Ventral body side with long erect and appressed pubescence. Abdomen entirely black, or black with brown postpygidium, or black with brown pygidium and postpygidium; in males 5th sternite and postpygidium rounded, pygidium with wide and deep emargination; in female last abdominal tergite and sternite rounded.

Body length in males: 8.9-9.7 mm, in female: 9.7 mm; body width in males: 2.9-3.0 mm, in female: 3.4 mm.

Material. Holotype: male, South Russia, Volgograd env., Olkhovka (left side of Volga river valley), 6.5.1995, A. Dantchenko leg.; paratypes: 4 males and a female, same locality and same collector, 6.5.1995 and 12.5.1995 (author's collection).

Discussion. The new species is close to *C. beckeriana* Plavilstshikov, 1936 due to slightly narrowed elytra in males, widened elytra in female and dense erect pronotal setae, but in *C. beckeriana* elytral base without erect hairs, elytra yellow, male pygidium without emargination.

### *Cortodera komarovi* sp.n.

Fig. 1-2.

Body entirely black (with usual exception of last abdominal segment), with yellow elytra. Head black with brown clypeal margins, labrum and mandibular apices; frons and vertex with very dense contiguous

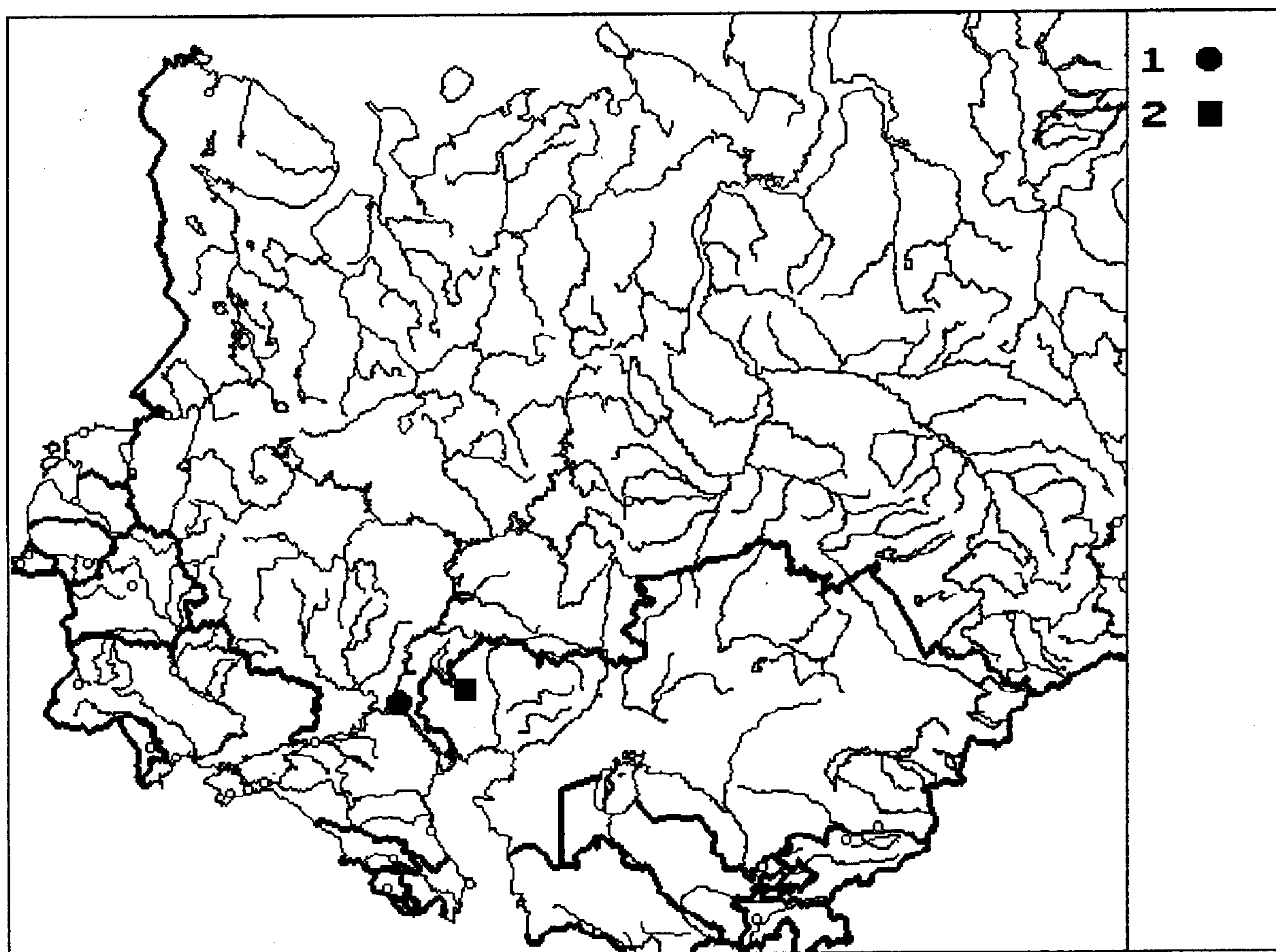


Fig. 1. Map of European part of Russia with allied countries: 1 - type locality of *Cortodera alexandri* sp.n., 2 - type locality of *C. komarovi* sp.n.

punctures, flat; clypeus with sparser punctures, with a short smooth median line; interantennal tubercles very small; eyes slightly concave internally. Tempora distinct, moderately long.

Male antennae entering apical elytral fourth, brown, often with lightened apical half; 1st joint usually darker than others; 1st joint shorter than 5th, but longer than 4th, which is slightly longer than 3d; 2nd joint slightly longer than wide.

Prothorax from 1.1 to 1.3 times wider than long, with sides slightly angulate near middle; pronotum black, sometimes brownish before scutellum, moderately convex, with very dense regular punctures, with short and narrow smooth elongated area near base; covered with dense, moderately long semierect and erect setae. Scutellum black or brown, triangular, transverse.

Elytra yellow; with dense regular punctures, interspaces smaller than punctures; covered with moderately short appressed pubescence, with several long erect setae near base; about 2.1-2.2 times longer than basal width, with sides converging posteriorly; apices more or less rounded, but sutural angles distinct.

Legs black with often brownish anterior tibiae; 1st joint of hind tarsi longer than 2nd and 3d united.

Ventral body side with long erect and appressed pubescence. Abdomen entirely black, or black with brown postpygidium, or black with brown pygidium and postpy-

gidium; last abdominal sternite usually partly or entirely brown, apically rounded; postpygidium distinctly emarginated, pygidium truncate or very slightly concave.

Body length in males: 7.7-9.1 mm, width: 2.5-2.9 mm.

Material. Holotype: male, NW Kazakhstan, Uralsk Area, Furmanovo, 20.6.1992, A. Lobov leg.; paratypes: 3 males with same labels (author's collection).

Discussion. According to the type locality, the new species must be close to *C. ruthena* Plavilstshikov, 1936 (which I know from the middle flow of Ural River, from Chapaev, to the South from Uralsk), but differs considerably. In *C. ruthena* 3d and 4th antennal joints very short, relatively much shorter than 1st and 5th joints; pronotal pubescence denser, but erect setae not so numerous; semierect setae distinctly arranged in two longitudinal rows; pronotum with medial longitudinal depression; all legs yellow; all or four-three apical abdominal sternites partly brownish; last abdominal sternite truncate apically.

#### *Cortodera flavimana moldovana* ssp.n.

Fig. 2-1.

Similar to the nominative subspecies in colour and pubescence patterns, but very small and relatively shorter.

Body always black; antennae totally yellow-brown or with darkened apical part beginning from 5th or 6th joint,



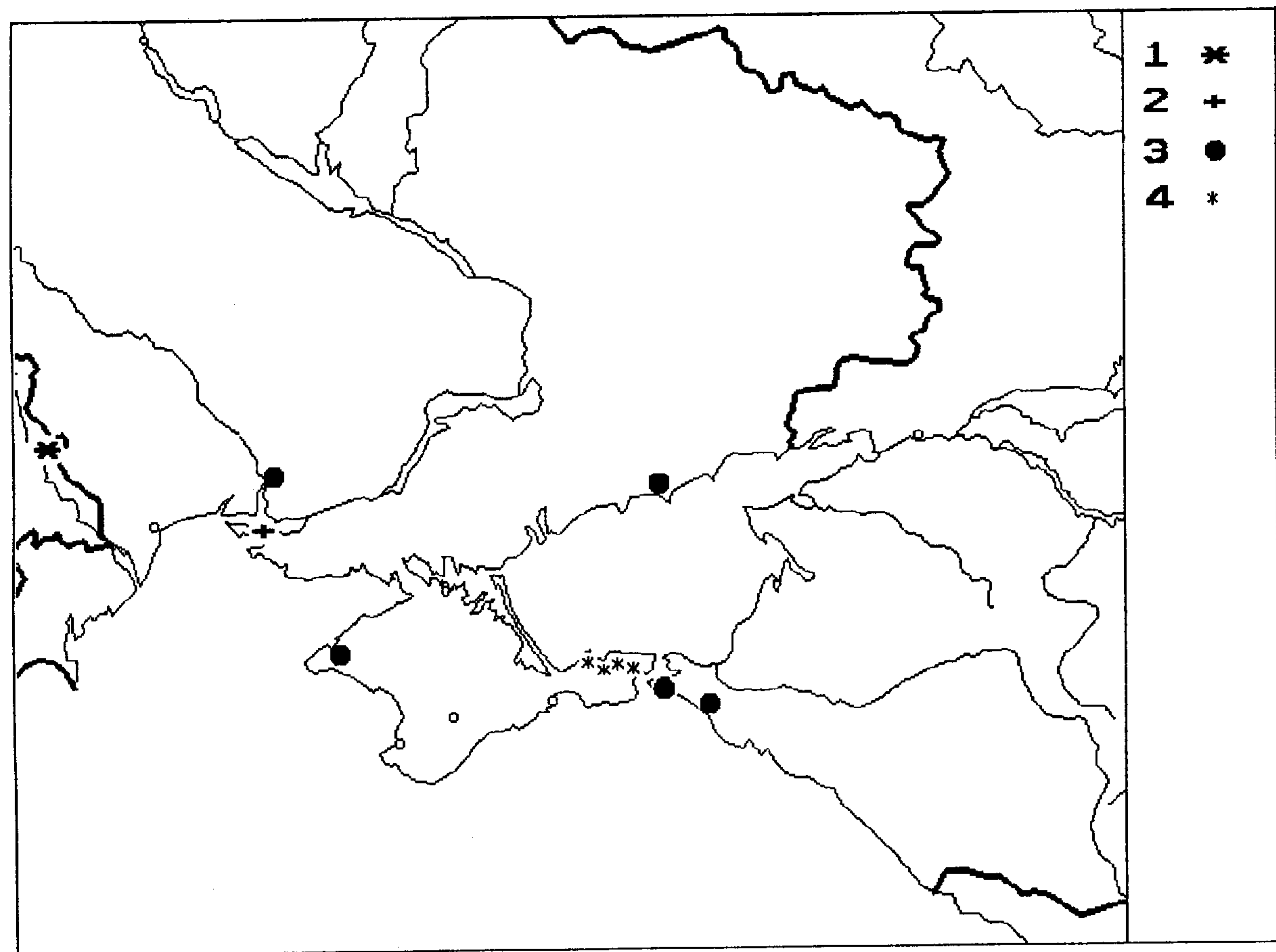


Fig. 2. Map the north coast of Black sea: 1 - type locality of *Cortodera flavimana moldovana* ssp.n., 2 - type locality of *Dorcadion cinerarium gorodinskii* ssp.n., 3 - some localities of *D. cinerarium* populations with tomented males, 4 - some localities of *D. panticapaeum* Plav.

in black forms 1st joint also blackish; prothorax in males about as wide as long or slightly wider than long; in females about 1.2-1.3 times wider than long; pronotum with very dense punctures, with short and narrow basal smooth line, covered with dense semierect and erect pubescence formed in two longitudinal rows; elytra yellow, brown or black, often yellow with narrow brown line along suture, covered with moderately long semierect setae with some erect setae near base; legs yellow-brown with darkened posterior tarsi; or middle and hind femora darkened distally or entirely; or only anterior legs yellow-brown or reddish-yellow with darkened tarsi, while other legs dark-brown; in black forms middle and hind legs black, anterior legs reddish-yellow with blackish femora bases; ventral body side with moderately long greyish erect and appressed pubescence; in males postpygidium widely truncate or with very small emargination, pygidium and last abdominal sternite widely rounded or also with small emarginations, in females last abdominal segments rounded or truncate apically; abdomen black, sometimes posterior margins of last abdominal segments lightened or pygidium and postpygidium as well as last sternite brown.

Body length in males: 6.5-8.7 mm, in females: 6.4-7.8 mm; body width in males: 2.1-2.8 mm, in females: 2.1-2.7 mm.

Material. Holotype: male, Moldova, Dubossary env., 22.5.1965;

V. Janushev leg.; paratypes: 2 males and 7 females with same labels (author's collection).

*Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) cinerarium gorodinskii* ssp.n.

Fig. 2-2.

*Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) was described after one female from South Russia without more precise indication of locality.

I regard as nominative the form, which is widely distributed in South Russia (to the west and to the south of Khopr River) and in Ukraine (reaching Odessa environs to the west; common along Dnieper River, very common in Central Crimea), and characterised by the absence of elytral pubescence in males between sutural and marginal hair stripes. *D. cinerarium cinerarium* varies considerably in size, body form, puncturation patterns and in colour nuances of red legs and first antennal joints.

*D. c. gorodinskii* ssp.n. differs from the nominative subspecies first of all by totally tomented elytra in males.

Male: Body slender; head black; frons covered with black pubescence with white hair stripe along median line; distinct punctures moderately dense; vertex with two black hair blotches; fine scattered white pubescence present



on genae and around eyes. Antennae slender, attaining epical clytral third; 1st joint dark-red or nearly black, densely covered with strong black setae and fine white pubescence; other antennal joints black, with dense black pubescence. Prothorax transverse, lateral tubercles large but obtuse; distinct pronotal punctures along shallow median depression moderately dense; pronotum covered with short black pubescence divided by narrow white hair stripe; scutellum triangular, elongated with white pubescence. Elytra black to the apices, more or less oval, widest near middle, evenly convex, with very shallow longitudinal furrows in basal half; humeral carinae absent; deep punctures more or less distinct along humeral furrow and on lateral margins in about first elytral half; elytral pubescence black, relatively dense with several white hairs near base; bright white sutural stripe accompanied by velvety black pubescence; humeral stripe absent, with only some white hairs near base, or with scattered white pubescence along humeral furrow; sometimes several white hairs present along external dorsal furrow; marginal white stripe always narrow, slightly wider than epipleurae. Legs from dark-red to nearly black, densely covered with fine white pubescence. Abdomen black; ventral body side regularly covered with fine dense pale pubescence; last abdominal sternite with small emargination, pygidium and postpygidium broadly rounded.

Female: Always autochromal; body wider, elytral furrows deeper; head, pronotum and elytra covered with pale brown pubescence with white-grey stripes; humeral stripe as wide or wider than joint sutural stripe, wider than external dorsal stripe, which is often fused apically with humeral stripe; marginal stripe relatively wide with straight border line; humeral stripe usually accompanied by velvety black spots, some black spots are often scattered along external dorsal stripe; last abdominal sternite widely rounded, with small apical excavation, last tergite narrower rounded.

Body length in males: 9.3-12.7 mm, in females: 10.8-15.3 mm; body width in males: 3.3-4.6 mm; in females 4.5-6.3 mm.

Material. Holotype: male, S Ukraine, Kherson env., Rybalche, 28.4-10.5.1995, S. Vaschenko leg. (author's collection); paratypes:

20 males and 21 females with same label; 5 females from same locality, 9.5.1983; a male from Kherson env., Turetsky Val, 4.1982 (author's collection and collection of A. Gorodinsky, Moscow; one pair in collection of Mr. H. Sawada, Aomori, Japan).

Discussion. *D. cinerarium gorodinskii* ssp. n. is very close to *D. panticapaeum* Plavilstshikov, 1951, which may be better considered as a tomented subspecies of *D. cinerarium*. *D. panticapaeum* in general smaller; males with ventral pubescence not so dense; lateral elytral portions with more numerous white hairs, which are often scattered on the most part of lateral surface; white central frons hair stripe much wider, with diffused borders, white pubescence usually reach lateral frons portions; females with thick antennae, 3d antennal joint much less than two times longer than wide, while in females of *D. c. gorodinskii* ssp.n. 3d antennal joint about two times longer than wide.

*D. panticapaeum* (Fig. 2-4) was described from Kerch environs (Crimea). I collected this species in some localities in the east part of Crimea not far from Kerch (Bagerovo, Fontan, Kazantip), but never together with *D. c. cinerarium*. The area of the former begins at about 40km to the west (Feodosia environs) from the most western point of *D. panticapaeum*. *D. c. cinerarium* is known from many localities in central and south Crimea (Primorsky, Vladimirovka, Simpheropol, Sevastopol, Yalta, Sudak, Alushta, Gurzuf).

Populations of *Dorcadion cinerarium* with tomented males seem to be independently formed in different localities in south part of the species area. May be all of them must be described as separate subspecies. Only scarce specimens are available in my disposal from the populations of *D. cinerarium* with tomented males from: Tarkhankut peninsula (Crimea), Taman, Berdiansk, Nikolaevo, Anapa (Fig. 2-3).

Acknowledgements. I wish to express my hearty gratitude to all my friends and colleagues who provided me with the materials for study: Alexander Dantchenko (Moscow), Andrei Gorodinsky (Moscow), Valerii Janushev (Moscow), Eugenii Komarov (Volgograd).