A NEW *CORTODERA* SPECIES FOR TURKEY (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: LEPTURINAE)

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ABSTRACT: *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898 stat. n. is given as a new record for Turkey from Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam and Antalya and Konya provinces: near Gevne valley. Distinguishing characters, photo of adult are also given in the text. It is compared with related species, *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 and *Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890. On the other side, it is discussed in terms of taxonomical status under the Code (1999). So it is raised to species rank.

KEY WORDS: new record, *Cortodera differens* stat. n., *Cortodera,* Lepturinae, Cerambycidae, Turkey.

Subfamily LEPTURINAE Latreille, 1802

= Lepturetae Latreille, 1802
= Lepturida Leach, 1815
= Lepturidae Stephens, 1831
= Lepturetae Audinet-Serville, 1835
= Lepturites Newman, 1835
= Dérécéphalides Mulsant, 1839
= Lepturides Mulsant, 1863
= Lepturadae Samouelle, 1919

The subfamily currently includes at least 10 tribes as Desmocerini Blanchard, 1845; Encyclopini Le Conte, 1873; Enoploderini Danilevsky, 1997; Eroschemini Lacordaire, 1869; Holopterini Lacordaire, 1869; Lepturini Latreille, 1804; Oxymirini Danilevsky, 1997; Rhagiini Kirby, 1837; Rhamnusiini Danilevsky, 1997 and Xylosteini Reitter, 1913. Danilevsky (2007a) stated that "*the tribal system of Lepturinae (with Rhamnusiini, Oxymirini, Enoploderini, Sachalinobiini and so on) is more or less agree with P. Svacha's (1989 in Svacha, Danilevsky, 1989) divisions, though P. Svacha joined Rhamnusium and Enoploderes in one tribe. Encyclopini is here regarded of similar evolution level as Xylosteini, as well as Enoploderini. According to P. Svacha: "There is no need for the tribe Encyclopini…", as Encyclops is "no doubt related to the Fallacia-Pidonia group,…". Several tribes (Rhamnusiini, Oxymirini, Enoploderini) were named by Danilevsky in "A Check-list …" (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997). Sachalinobiini was never published*".

Tribe RHAGIINI Kirby, 1837

= Rhagiadae Kirby in Richardson, 1837
= Toxotaires Mulsant, 1839
= Stenocoritae Thomson, 1860
= Toxotides Lacordaire, 1869

= Stenocorides Lacordaire, 1869
= Rhagii Boppe, 1914
= Toxotini Boppe, 1914
= Pacytaires Planet, 1924
= Rhagiaires Planet, 1924
= Sachalinobiini Danilevsky nomen nudum

The tribe includes currently 35 genera as *Acmaeops* LeConte, 1850; *Acmaeopsoides* Linsley & Chemsak, 1976; *Akimerus* Audinet-Serville, 1836; *Anthophylax* LeConte, 1850; *Brachysomida* Casey, 1913; *Brachyta* Fairmaire in Jacquelin du Val, 1864; *Comacmaeops* Linsley & Chemsak, 1972; *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863; *Dinoptera* Mulsant, 1863; *Evodinus* LeConte, 1850; *Fallacia* Mulsant et Rey, 1863; *Gaurotes* LeConte, 1850; *Gaurotina* Ganglbauer, 1889; *Grammoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1835; *Heffernia* Vives, 2001; *Lemula* Bates, 1884; *Macropidonia* Pic, 1901; *Metacmaeops* Linsley & Chemsak, 1972; *Neanthophylax* Linsley & Chemsak, 1972; *Pachypidonia* Gressitt, 1935; *Pachyta* Dejean, 1821; *Pachytella* Heyrovský, 1969; *Pidonia* Mulsant, 1863; *Piodes* LeConte, 1850; *Pseudogaurotina* Plavilshtshikov, 1958; *Pseudosieversia* Pic, 1902; *Rhagium* Fabricius, 1775; *Rhondia* Gahan, 1906; *Sachalinobia* Jacobson, 1899; *Sivana* Strand, 1942; *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762; *Tomentgaurotes* Podaný, 1962; *Toxotinus* Bates, 1884; *Xenoleptura* Danilevsky, Lobanov et Murzin, 1981 and *Xenophyrama* Bates, 1884. However, *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863 and *Grammoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1835 was placed by Villiers (1978) and Vitali (2007) in the tribe Lepturini.

Genus *CORTODERA* Mulsant, 1863

= *Grammoptera* Thomson, 1864 partim
= *Acmaeopsilla* Casey, 1913
= *Leptacmaeops* Casey, 1913

Type species: *Grammoptera spinosula* Mulsant, 1839 = *Leptura humeralis* Schaller, 1783

Now, we think that the genus *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863 is in the tribe Rhagiini Kirby, 1837. So Svacha & Danilevsky (1989)'s systematic is here adopted. According to Svacha & Danilevsky (1989), the genus *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863 is in the tribe Rhagiini Kirby, 1837 together with the genera *Grammoptera* Serville, 1835 and *Pidonia* Mulsant, 1863.

Cortodera Mulsant, 1863 is a very variable and problematic group. For this reason, this group needs revision especially at the specific and subspecific ranks.

Until now, the Turkish *Cortodera* species and subspecies have been given by Özdikmen (2003 a, b). Totally, he has given 20 species and 25 taxa of the species group (with subspecies) for Turkish fauna in his two works. In the present paper, *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898 is given as a new record for Turkey. It can be supposed that number of Turkish *Cortodera* will be much more than now.

Cortodera differens Pic, 1898 stat. n.

Synonyms:
Cortodera discolor var. *differens* Pic, 1898
Cortodera discolor Auctorum nec Fairmaire, 1866
Cortodera steineri Sama, 1996

The taxon was described by Pic (1898a) as a variety of *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 (*Cortodera discolor* var. *differens* Pic, 1898). The same taxon was recently redescribed by Sama (1996) as a new species, *Cortodera steineri* Sama, 1996. Sama gave wrongly a new name to this taxon and indicated *Cortodera discolor* var. *differens* Pic, 1898 as a synonym of *Cortodera steineri* in his work. He stated that M. Pic mentioned "*J'ai donné le nom differens aux individus à élytres d'un rouge acajou, indiquée breièment par Fairmaire et qui ne me paraissent pas différer spécifiquement de la race représentant la forme type*". So Sama believed that *Cortodera discolor* var. *differens* Pic, 1898 is an infrasubspecific name under the article 45.6.1 of the CODE (1999). According to Sama (1996), *Cortodera discolor* var. *differens* Pic, 1898 was expressly given by Pic at infrasubspecific rank. However, according to Danilevsky (2007a), "*G. Sama (1996) wrongly believed the name as infrasubspecific. In fact M. Pic rejected only specific level of his name, without any opinion on its subspecific level (typical situation for all his variations)*". Danilevsky (2007a) also stated that "*Same year this name was mentioned by M. Pic (1898b) in the key for Cortodera as: "... avec les élytres plus ou moins d'un rouge acajou ... (v. differens) ... . discolor Frm." and placed in Cortodera catalogue at the end of same publication:*
"Discolor Frm. Orient.
v. differens Pic. Orient
v. testaceipes Pic. Orient.
?v.variipes Gglb. Asiae-Mineure"

Consequently, we decide conclusively that *Cortodera discolor* var. *differens* Pic, 1898 is a name at subspecific rank not infrasubspecific rank according to original description under the articles 45.5 and 45.6.4 of the CODE (1999). Since, first of all, it is a trinomen. So it is an available name for subspecific rank. We also agree with the approach of Danililevsky (2007a). M. Pic (1898) rejected only specific level not subspecific level of his name. Moreover, Pic (1898b) was also cited the name *Cortodera discolor* var. *differens* Pic, 1898 in two parts. In this case, the name *Cortodera discolor* var. *differens* Pic, 1898 must be regarded as available. Thus the recent name *Cortodera steineri* Sama, 1996 should be a synonym of *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898.

In addition to this, a problem remains on this subject. "Is *Cortodera discolor* var. *differens* Pic, 1898 a species or subspecies now? Mainly, this problem was solved by Sama (1996). He gave it as a species and

mentioned that the new species, *C. steineri* is close to *C. discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 which was described from Bozdağ (SW Anatolia: İzmir prov.: Ödemiş). He also gave the original description of *C. discolor* Fairmaire, 1866. He stated that the new species clearly differs from *C. discolor* Fairmaire, 1966 by the black pubescence which covers the pronotum and the elytra (grayish in *C. discolor*) and by the form of pronotum which is hardly narrowed ahead.

However, Sama (1996) decided this taxon is a separate species from *C. discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 by using only the morphological characters. He is right in his opinion. Our records are important because of supporting the approach of Sama (1996). As known that two subspecies can not be represented inside one area. So the records indicate that *C. discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 and *C. differens* Pic, 1898 distributes in a partly overlapping geographical area (see Map 1).

Danlevsky (2007b) stated that "*all records of Cortodera discolor Fairm. for Greece were connected with C. differens Pic, 1898*". For this reason, he gave *C. discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 only for Bulgaria and ?European Turkey with the remarks "*Cortodera discolor from SE Bulgaria [1 female: Karapelit w., Dobritsch, 11.5.2001, Bringmann; 1 female: 30km SE Burgas, Veselie, 16.5.2002, L.Schmidt; 2 males, 2 females: Vesseli bei Sozop, 16.5.2002, Bringmann; 9 males, 2 females: Slanchev Brjag, Emineberge, auf Centaurea-blute, 28.4.2001, G.Siering (including 4 black males); 1 male, Slanchev Brjag, auf Centaurea, 8.5.2000, G.Sierung] looks really conspecific with C. discolor from its type locality (Turkey, Bosz-Dagh). I've studied one female in good condition with the label "Bosdagh" (Hungarian Museum of Ntural History, Budapest). The species is undoubtedly represented in European Turkey. Cortodera discolor could be conspecific with Cortodera colchica (on the level of subspecies). At least Bulgarien Cortodera discolor is also connected with Centaurea*". *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 was recorded by Lodos (1998) from Turkey without any exact locality, by Adlbauer (1992) from Ankara province and by Özdikmen (2003 a,b) from Aksaray, İçel, Konya and Niğde provinces for Turkey. Some Turkish records of *C. discolor* were reported by Fuchs & Breuning (1971) wrongly. Holzschuh (1980) corrected the records of Fuchs & Breuning (1971) as *C. colchica*. So *C. discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 has the E-Mediterranean chorotype according to Taglianti (1999) (see Map 1).

Danilevsky (2007b) also mentioned *C. differens* Pic, 1898 for only Greece. So our records from Turkey are the first record for Turkey. *C. differens* Pic, 1898 has the E-Mediterranean chorotype according to Taglianti (1999) (see Map 1).

We agree with the approach concerning *C. colchica* of Danilevsky (2007b). We also think *C. discolor* could be conspecific with *C. colchica*. The species, *C. colchica* distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are: *C. colchica rutilipes* Reitter, 1890 occurs only in Northeastern Turkey (from Erzurum prov. to Kars prov.) and the nominotypical subspecies *C. colchica colchica* Reitter,

1890 occurs in the other parts of Turkey. Known other subspecies *C. colchica danczenkoi* Danilevsky, 1985 and *C. colchica kalashiani* Danilevsky, 2000 occur only in Caucasus. This species has been recorded by many authors from Turkey. Distributional patterns in Turkey of this species were given by Özdikmen (2007) (see Map 3). Consequently *C. colchica* Reitter, 1890 has the SW-Asiatic chorotype according to Taglianti (1999) as apart from other two species.

In this study, 14 specimens were collected by the authors from Ankara, Antalya, Aksaray, Konya, İçel and Niğde provinces in the years of 1997, 2001 and 2007 are examined in detail. According to their identification, 4 specimens from Ankara and Antalya provinces clearly belong to *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898; 5 specimens from Aksaray, İçel, Konya and Niğde provinces clearly belong to *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 and 5 specimens from Ankara and Aksaray provinces clearly belong to *Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890. The specimens except 4 specimens from Ankara and Antalya provinces of *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898 were published by Özdikmen (2003 a,b).

Material examined: Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Güvem village), 01.05.2007, 2 specimens; Antalya prov.: Gevne valley (Karapınar), 1704 m, 36 41 N 32 27 E, 13.05.2007, 1 specimen; Konya prov.: Hadim-Beyreli road 3 rd km, Gevne valley env. 1866 m, 36 56 N 32 23 E, 13.06.2007, 1 specimen.

Published comparison materials by Özdikmen (2003 a,b):
As *C. discolor* Fairmaire, 1866;
İçel prov.: Exit of Kırobası 2. km, 1335 m, 01.06.2001, 1 specimen; Aksaray prov.: Nevşehir-Enter of Aksaray, 20.05.1997, 2 specimens; Konya prov.: Kulu, Tavşançalı, 1000 m, 17.05.1997, 1 specimen; Niğde prov.: Ulukışla (Central), 1400 m, 23.06.1997, 1 specimen.
As *C. colchica* Reitter, 1890;
Aksaray prov.: Nevşehir-Enter of Aksaray, 20.05.1997, 4 specimens; Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Yukarı Çanlı), 1540m, 14.06.1997, 1 specimen.

Finally, a simple key for the specimens with light colored elytra of these three species are presented as follows:

1. Elytral suture with a black strip at least distinctly broadened scutellar region in general.....***colchica* Reitter, 1890** (fig. 1. 3)
-. Elytral suture without black strip entirely (fig. 1. 1 and 2) or at least in a great part 2

2. Elytra with black pubescence.....***differens* Pic, 1898** (fig. 2. 1)
-. Elytra with grayish-white pubescence.....
.....***discolor* Fairmaire, 1866** (fig. 2. 2)

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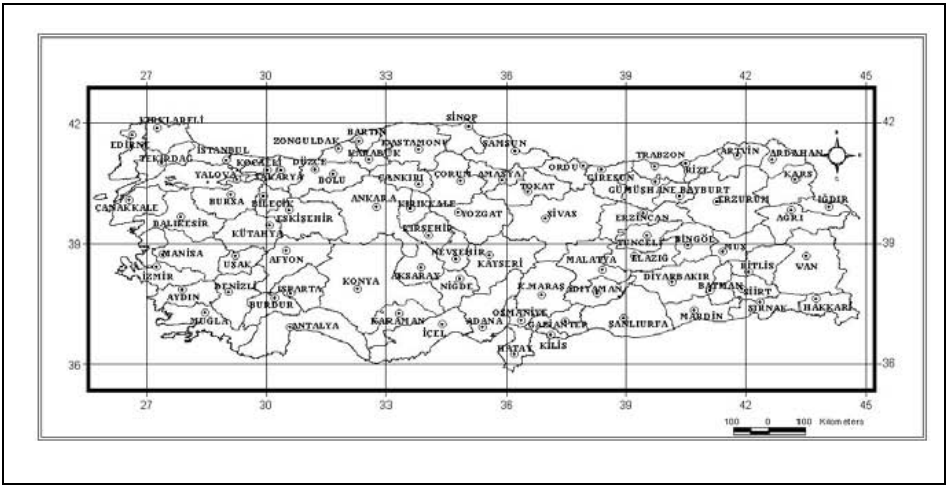
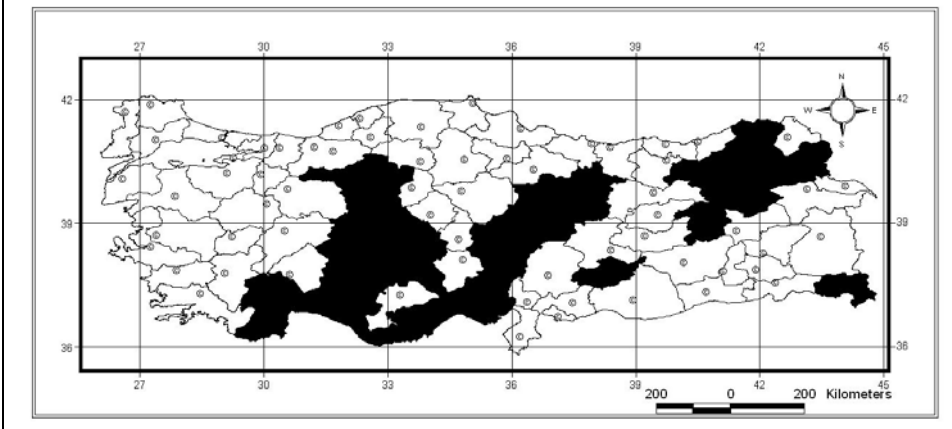
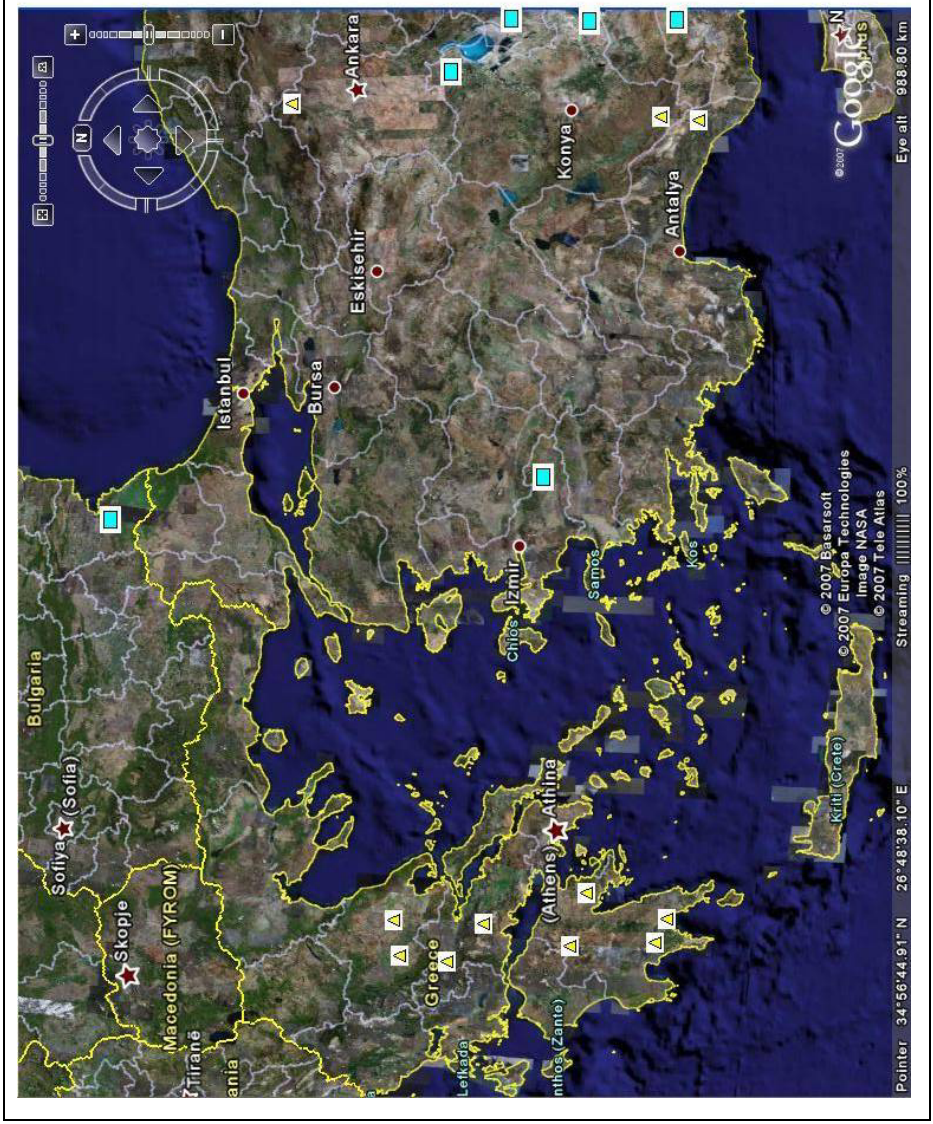


Map 2. The provinces of Turkey



Map 3. Distribution patterns in Turkey of *Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890



Map 1. Distributional patterns of *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898 and *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 (the map from Google Earth).

△ *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898

□ *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866

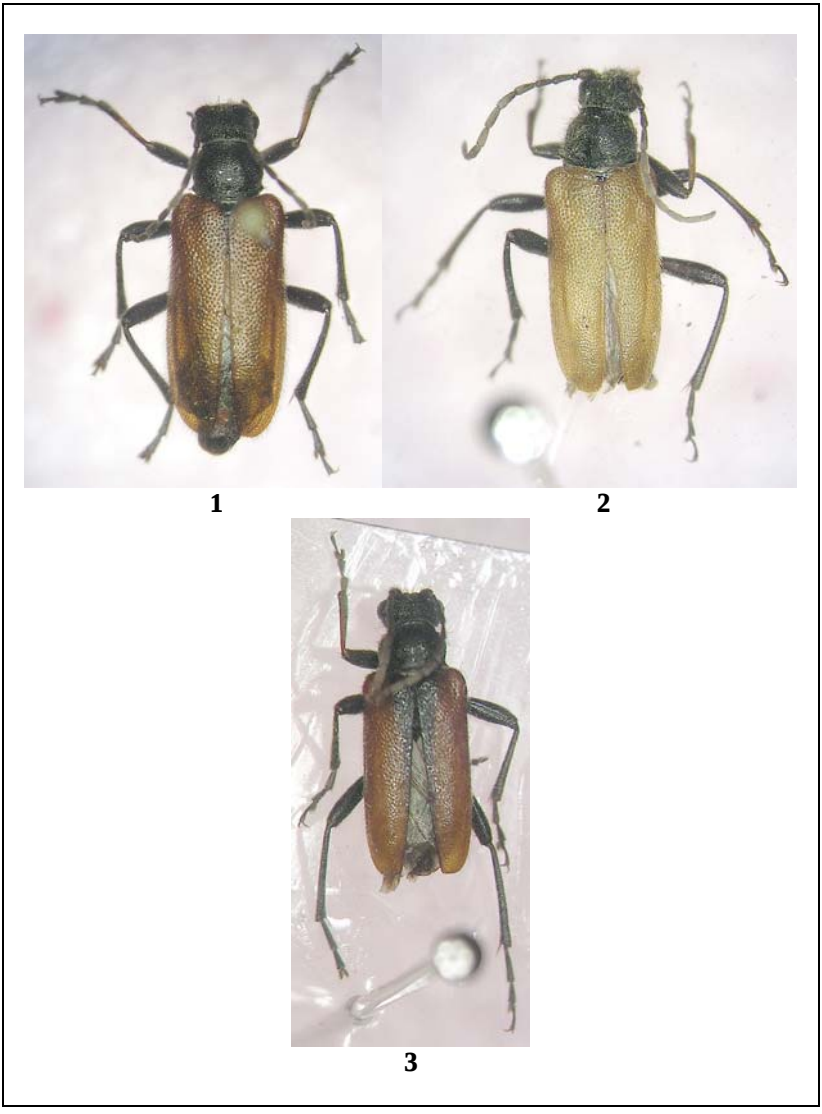
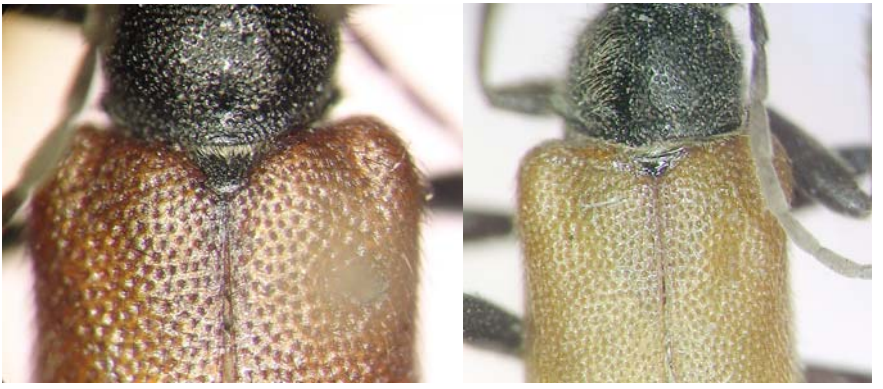


Figure 1. Habitus of 1. *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898 2. *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866 3. *Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890.



1 2

Figure 2. The pubescence of 1. *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898 2. *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866.