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## Seven new Longicorn (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) species from Iran

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### Abstract

*Cortodera hodeki* sp. nov. close to *C. kaphanica* Danilevsky, 1985 is described from Ardabil province; *C. takabensis* sp. nov. close to *C. neali* Danilevsky, 2004, *C. rubenyani* sp. nov. and *C. kareli* sp. nov. both close to *C. pseudomophlus* Reiter, 1889 are described from Iranian Kurdistan; *C. lowlakanensis* sp. nov. close to *C. takabensis* sp. nov. is described from Iranian West Azerbaijan; *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) rezai* sp. nov., which belongs to *D. laeve*-group of species is described from Shiraz. *Phytoecia (Pilemia) ghobarii* sp. nov. very close to Turkish *Ph. (P.) konyaensis* Danilevsky, 2010 is described from Iranian Kurdistan. Distinguishing characters are discussed.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lepturinae, Lamiinae, *Cortodera*, *Dorcadion*, *Phytoecia*, taxonomy, new species, Iran

### Introduction

The Iranian Cerambycidae fauna remains poorly investigated. That is why collecting trips to Iran by European entomologists became rather popular in the last several years. Many interesting and new taxa were collected, including seven new species described below.

Abbreviations of collections used in the text:

KH—collection of K. Hodek (Brno, Czech Republic)

MD—collection of M. Danilevsky (A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Moscow, Russia)

### Materials and methods

Specimens were hand-collected on the soil surface (*Dorcadion*), on flowers (*Cortodera*), sweeping grass (*Cortodera*) or by yellow pan trap (*Pilemia*). Photographs were taken with Canon PowerShot A640 digital camera equipped with Cannon Zoom lens 4X 7.3–29.2mm 1:2.8–4.1 and microscope Micromed MC-2-ZOOM. All photographs were edited with Adobe Photoshop 7.0 and Helicon Focus 3.20.

### Results

#### *Cortodera hodeki* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–4)

?*Cortodera kaphanica*, Farashiani *et al.*, 2007: 96—“Tehran: Karaj”.

**Type material.** *Cortodera hodeki* sp. nov.: holotype, male with a label: “Iran, p. Gilan [in fact Ardabil prov.], Majara 6 km E, 2200 m, 3.VI.2017 37°34'N 48°40'E, K. Hodek leg.”—MD; 36 paratypes; 25 males, 11 females with same label—KH.

*Cortodera kaphanica* Danilevsky, 1985, paralectotypes; 14 males, 13 females: Armenia, Kafan (or Kapan) region, Mt. Khustup [about 39°5'35"N, 46°23'44"E], westwards Shikakhokh village, about 15 km southwards Kafan, 2200m, 25–26.6.1982, M.Danilevsky leg. [all labels in Russian]—MD.

**Material examined.** *Cortodera kaphanica* Danilevsky, 1985: 2 males, 2 females: Armenia, Megri [in fact Megri pass, about 39°6'56"N, 46°9'30"E], 2500m, 1.7.1986, A.Dantchenko leg.—MD; 1 male, 3 females, same locality and date, O.Gorbunov leg.—MD; 365 males, 146 females: “Armenia, Kadzharan, 39°8'15"N, 46°11'2"E, 2000m, 26-27.6.2003, M.Danilevsky leg.”—MD; 12 males: “Armenia, Megri pass, about 39°6'56"N, 46°9'30"E, 2500m, 27.6.2003, M.Danilevsky leg.”—MD; 1 male: “Armenia, Shvanidzor, 38°57'N, 46°23'E, 500m, 27.6.2003, M.Danilevsky leg.”—MD.

**Description.** Body length in males: 7.7–10.3 mm, width: 2.5–3.4 mm; body length in females: 9.5–10.8 mm, width (at humeri): 3.0–3.6 mm; body short and wide; genae very short, shorter than width of 2<sup>nd</sup> antennal joint; temples shorter than eyes, rounded; apical joints of maxillary palpi widened apically, dark-brown; antennae short, in males don't reach apical elytral 3<sup>rd</sup>, in females don't reach elytral middle, never totally black; in darkest case—black with red internal sides of 1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> joints, or black with red 3–7 basal joints, or about totally red; 1<sup>st</sup> joint about as long as 3<sup>rd</sup>, much longer than 4<sup>th</sup> and about equal to 5<sup>th</sup>; 2<sup>nd</sup> joint about as long as wide; prothorax transverse, in females from about 1.3 to 1.4 times shorter than basal width, usually wider than in males (prothorax from 1.2 to 1.3 times shorter than basal width), strongly rounded laterally, never angulated; pronotum convex, moderately exposed on both sides of very narrow central shining line, which is usually indistinct; pronotal punctation relatively regular, very small and extremely dense; pronotal pubescence in males consists of long recumbent yellowish setae, arranged in two longitudinal rows, scattered long oblique setae also present; pubescence of female pronotum is similar, but much shorter; scutellum black, triangular or semicircular, transverse; elytra always black, in males slightly tapering posteriorly, 2.0–2.2 times longer than basal width; in females—about parallel-sided, 2.0–2.1 times longer than basal width; elytral punctation very small and dense, the distance between dots less than width of each dot; elytral yellowish recumbent pubescence in male rather long, in females—shorter; erect elytral setae absent; legs often totally black, or red with black femora apices (holotype, Fig. 1), or red with black femora apices and black bases of anterior femora, or totally red with partly black tarsi; metepisterna without dense setae; venter mostly black, with long recumbent pale setae and longer sparse erect setae; abdomen often totally black, but in specimens with partly or totally red legs last abdominal segment red, or 4<sup>th</sup> segment also red, or two posterior segments and a part of 3<sup>rd</sup> segment red; posterior margins of last abdominal segments usually rounded, or in males pygidium and postpygidium with very small emarginations.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is similar to *C. holosericea* (Fabricius, 1801) and very close to *C. kaphanica* Danilevsky in Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; but in *C. kaphanica* erect pronotal setae much more numerous, recumbent pronotal and elytral setae shorter; male pygidium and postpygidium with deeper and wider emarginations; anterior tibiae often red, while other legs black.

**Remarks.** Due to the delay of the original description (Danilevsky 1987: 614) by “Revue d'Entomologie de l'URSS” for more than three years, *Cortodera kaphanica* was published before in the key by Danilevsky and Miroshnikov (1985: 137) without type material, full description and photographs. So, the “holotype” published in 1987 must be regarded as lectotype (preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University) and “paratypes” as paralectotypes. Delayed article (Danilevsky 1987) was published without proofs and with another spelling of the name (“*kafanica*”).

**Distribution.** Iran; only one population known in the east of Ardabil province near border with Gilan (6 km eastwards Majara, 37°34'N 48°40'E).

**Bionomy.** Imagoes are active in the beginning of June. The beetles were observed on *Centaurea* flowers. So, *Centaurea* is evidently also a food plant of larvae, as well as in others members of *holosericea*-group of species.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is dedicated to Karel Hodek, who collected the type series.

### ***Cortodera takabensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5–11)

**Type material.** *Cortodera takabensis* sp. nov.: holotype, male with a label: “Iran, prov. Kurdistan, 20km SW

Takab, 2300m, 36°18'N, 46°57'E, 29.5.2017, K. Hodek leg.”—MD; 25 paratypes; 2 males and 4 females with same label—MD; 9 males and 10 females with same label—KH.

**Material examined.** *C. neali* Danilevsky, 2004: 2 males (paratypes): “Iran, Kordestan, 66 km NNW Sanandadj, 23-24.5.1965, J.W.Neal leg”—MD; 1 male, “Iran, Kurdistan province, Sanandaj-Sarai, rangeland, Yellow pan trap, 25.05.2010, H.Ghobari leg.”—MD.

**Description.** Body length in males: 7.5–9.7 mm, width: 2.3–2.8 mm; body length in females: 9.7–11.2 mm, width (at humeri): 2.8–3.6 mm; body rather narrow in males, wider in females, genae very short, shorter than width of 2<sup>nd</sup> antennal joint; temples moderately long, angulated; apical joints of maxillary palpi elongated, oval, or widened apically, or nearly parallel-sided, dark-brown; antennae long, in males reaching apical elytral 6<sup>th</sup>, in females surpassing elytral middle; usually totally black, or with red (or partly red) 1<sup>st</sup> joint, or two basal joints red; or ((in certain females with black elytra) 4–5 basal antennal joints red (Fig. 11); 1<sup>st</sup> joint about as long as 3<sup>rd</sup>, a little longer or a little shorter; much longer than 4<sup>th</sup> and shorter than 5<sup>th</sup>; 2<sup>nd</sup> joint elongated; prothorax transverse, in females from about 1.1 to 1.3 times shorter than basal width, usually wider than in males (prothorax from 1.1 to 1.2 times shorter than basal width), sometimes distinctly angulated laterally; pronotum could be exposed (especially in females) on both sides of central shining line, which can be short and narrow or wide and long; pronotal punctation small and dense with conjugated dots (especially in females) or more or less scattered with big distance between dots much bigger than each dot; pronotal pubescence consists of pale short oblique and moderately long erect setae, without recumbent hairs; scutellum black, triangular or slightly elongated; elytra usually black (including all males); about half of females with orange-brown elytra; elytra in males tapering posteriorly, 2.3–2.4 times longer than basal width; in females—slightly widened behind middle or about parallel-sided, 2.1–2.2 times longer than basal width; elytral punctation big and dense, the distance between dots anteriorly in males usually less than width of each dot, in females often a little more; pale oblique elytral setae moderately short; elytral bases with numerous erect setae; pale elytra sometimes with black suture; legs never totally black, usually black with partly red anterior tibiae, or anterior femora with black central areas, or anterior femora red with black bases, or all legs red with black bases of anterior femora and black apices of middle and hind femora, or all legs totally red with partly black tarsi (holotype, Fig. 5); metepisterna without dense setae; ventral body side black, shining, with short recumbent pale setae and longer sparse erect setae; abdomen usually totally black, but sometimes in males and in females (including specimens with black elytra) last abdominal sternite red or 4<sup>th</sup> sternite also with red margins; posterior margins of last abdominal segments usually rounded, or in males pygidium and postpygidium with wide emarginations.

**Differential diagnosis.** Extremely variable species close to *C. neali* Danilevsky, 2004, because of similar pronotal shape and sculpture, lightened basal antennal joints and abdominal apex, male elytra always black, besides the type locality of *C. neali* (“60 km NNW Sanandadj”) is situated in about 60 km from the locality of *C. takabensis* **sp. nov.**; but *C. neali* bigger (males up to 12.2 mm, female—12.5 mm), very stable morphologically with strong sexual dimorphism: males always black with red anterior legs, females with orange elytra; pronotum with denser and longer erect setae, with long and wide smooth central line distinctly deepened.

**Distribution.** Only one populations known: North-West Iran, Kurdistan province, 20km SW Takab, 2300 m, 36°18'N, 46°57'E.

**Bionomy.** Imagoes are active at the end of May. The beetles were observed on *Ranunculus* flowers. So, *Ranunculus* is evidently also a food plant of larvae, as well as in *flavimana*-group of taxa.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is named after Iranian toponym “Takab”, as the type series was collected nearby.

### ***Cortodera lowlakanensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 12–17)

**Type material.** holotype, male with a label: “Iran, prov. W Azerbaijan, 5 km SW Lowlakan, 2000 m, 37°11'5.25"N, 45°02'59.64"E, 31.5.2017, K.Hodek leg.—MD; 13 paratypes; 2 males and 3 females with same label—MD; 5 males and 3 females with same label—KH.

**Description.** Body length in males: 8.2–10.1 mm, width: 2.5–3.0 mm; body length in females: 8.7–11.6 mm, width (at humeri): 2.5–3.8 mm; body in male less narrow than in preceding species, in females a little wider; genae

very short, usually shorter than width of 2<sup>nd</sup> antennal joint; temples moderately long, angulated; apical joints of maxillary palpi black, elongated, oval, or widened apically; antennae long, in males reaching apical elytral 6<sup>th</sup>, in females reaching elytral middle; usually totally black, but sometimes 1<sup>st</sup> joint with small red area near apex or along internal side; 3<sup>rd</sup> joint a little long than 1<sup>st</sup>, much longer than 4<sup>th</sup> and shorter than 5<sup>th</sup>; 2<sup>nd</sup> joint elongated; prothorax in females transverse, from about 1.2 to 1.3 times shorter than basal width, in males from about as long as basal width to about 1.2 times shorter than basal width; usually not angulated laterally; pronotum never strongly exposed on both sides of central shining line, which is rather wide and usually strongly widened near middle forming here irregular smooth areas; pronotal punctation rather dense laterally and scattered near middle; pronotal pubescence consists of pale short oblique and erect setae with several recumbent hairs; scutellum black, triangular or slightly elongated; elytra usually brown (including most of males) or black; half of females also with brown elytra; elytral suture often with more or less darkened; elytra in males tapering posteriorly, 2.1–2.3 times longer than basal width; in females—slightly widened behind middle or about parallel-sided, 2.1–2.2 times longer than basal width; elytral punctation big and dense, the distance between dots anteriorly usually less than width of each dot; pale oblique elytral setae longer than in previous species; elytral bases with numerous erect setae; legs in males and females often totally black, or anterior legs red with black femora bases and black tarsi (holotype, Fig. 12); one male and one female with all legs red, but tarsi and femora bases black; abdomen usually totally black; only one female with red apex of the last abdominal segment; ventral body side black, shining, with scattered short oblique and erect pale setae; metepisterna with a little denser recumbent pale pubescence; in males pygidium and postpygidium slightly emarginated, rounded or truncated, last abdominal sternite rounded; in females last abdominal tergite and sternite widely rounded or nearly truncated.

**Differential diagnosis.** The species is similar to the preceding one because of similar size, body shape, presence of forms with pale and black elytra, forms with bicolored legs; it differs from *C. takabensis* **sp. nov.** by big smooth pronotal areas, presence of recumbent pronotal setae, longer elytral pubescence, presence of males with pale elytra.

**Distribution.** Iran; only one populations known: West Azerbaijan, 5 km south-westwards Lowlakan, 2000 m, 37°11'5.25"N, 45°02'59.64"E.

**Bionomy.** Imagoes are active at the end of May. The beetles were observed on *Ranunculus* flowers. So, *Ranunculus* is evidently also a food plant of larvae, as well as in *flavimana*-group of taxa.

**Etymology.** The species is named after Iranian toponym “Lowlakan”, as the type series was collected nearby.

### ***Cortodera rubenyani* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 18–19)

**Type material.** *Cortodera rubenyani* **sp. nov.**: holotype, female with a label: “Iran, Kurdistan, 50km E Sanandaj, 1689m, 35°12'48"N, 46°27'23"E, 16.5.2017, A. Rubenyan leg.”—MD; 10 paratypes, females with same labels—MD.

*Cortodera bamiyana* Danilevsky, 2014: holotype, female, Afghanistan, Bamiyan, Panjab Distr., Varas, 34°14'11"N, 66°54'28"E, 2500 m, 21.05.2012, O. Pak leg.—MD.

*Cortodera farsensis* Danilevsky, 2014: holotype (male) and 2 paratypes (females), Iran, Fars, Dasht-e Arjan env., Qaemyeh Pass, 29°37'48"N, 51°55'48"E, 2000–2150m, 14.5.2013, D.Murastyi leg.—MD.

**Material examined.** *Cortodera pseudomophlus* Reitter, 1889: 2 females, Buzgov in Nakhichevan Republic of Azerbaijan, 14.5.1982, M.Danilevsky leg.—MD; 1 female, same locality, 9.7.1983, A.V. Kazyutchits leg.—MD; 2 females, Bichenek in Nakhichevan Republic of Azerbaijan, 9.6.1982 and 12.6.1982, M.Danilevsky leg.—MD; 1 female, Azerbaijan, Talysh Mts., Gyshlag, 29.6.1968, M.Badalov leg.—MD; 1 female, Armenia, Khosrov, 800m, 31.5.1991, M.Kalashyan leg.—MD.

**Description (females).** Only females are known, the species seems to be parthenogenetic as many other representatives of the genus; body length: 11.4–15.8 mm, width (at humeri): 3.5–4.6 mm; genae short about as wide as 2<sup>nd</sup> antennal joint; temples long, angulated; apical joint of maxillary palpi more or less wide, triangular, sometimes more elongated; antennae hardly surpassing elytral middle; 1<sup>st</sup> joint a little longer than 3<sup>rd</sup>, much longer than 4<sup>th</sup> and about as long as 5<sup>th</sup>; 2<sup>nd</sup> joint elongated; prothorax transverse, distinctly angulated laterally, from about 1.2 to 1.3 shorter than basal width; pronotum with moderately dense big punctation, the distance between dots near

middle often wider than each dot, but certain central dots are conjugated; smooth irregular areas inside lateral pronotal portions are usually absent; central elongated smooth line short and narrow; black oblique pronotal setae rather short, several longer scattered erect setae also present; scutellum black, triangular or slightly elongated; elytra dark-brown, about 2.1–2.3 times longer than basal width, slightly widened behind middle, about parallel-sided; elytral punctation big and moderately dense, the distance between dots anteriorly about equal to each dot, often slightly more or less; black oblique elytral setae very short; all legs totally black; ventral body side black, shining, with short oblique pale setae; metepisterna with denser recumbent pale pubescence; last abdominal tergite and sternite widely rounded.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is very close to *C. pseudomophlus* Reitter, 1889 (described from Ordubad in Nakhichevan Republic of Azerbaijan) because *C. pseudomophlus* is also parthenogenetic and very big; its prothorax with angulated lateral sides, big pronotal punctation more or less scattered, long erect pronotal and elytral setae absent; elytra dark-brown, antennae, legs and abdomen totally black; but *C. rubenyani* sp. nov. usually a little bigger (the biggest known *Cortodera* species), with less transverse prothorax; 2<sup>nd</sup> antennal joint elongated (in *C. pseudomophlus* about as long as wide); 3<sup>rd</sup> joint a little shorter than 1<sup>st</sup>; (in *C. pseudomophlus* a little longer), pronotal punctation distinctly denser, usually without smooth areas inside lateral portions (in *C. pseudomophlus* with irregular smooth areas inside lateral pronotal portions).

The new species is also similar to *C. bamiyana* Danilevsky, 2014 (described from Bamiyan province of Afghanistan on the base of a single female) and *C. farsensis* Danilevsky, 2014 (described from Fars province of Iran). *C. bamiyana* differs by more evenly rounded sides of prothorax, smaller and denser elytral punctation, yellowish pubescence of pronotum and elytra. *C. farsensis* is amphigenetic (several males were described), pronotal and elytral punctation smaller and denser, smooth central pronotal area wide, elytral pubescence much shorter.

**Distribution.** Only one population known: North-West Iran, Kurdistan province, 50km E Sanandaj, 1689m, 35°12'48"N, 46°27'23"E.

**Bionomy.** Imagoes are active at the middle of May. The beetles were observed on white flowers. That plant could be also a food plant of larvae. According to the opinion by Prof. A.S. Zernov (based on the photo of the locality) the plant looks like *Cardaria draba* (Brassicaceae).

**Etymology.** The species is dedicated to Artem Rubenyan (Moscow), who collected the type series.

### ***Cortodera kareli* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 20–21)

**Type material.** *Cortodera kareli*: holotype, male with a label: “Iran, W. Azerbaijan, Barde-Sour, 1600 m, 31°26'N, 44°51'E, 31.5.2017, K.Hodek leg.”—MD; paratype: female with a label: “IRAN, p. Kurdistan, 20km SW Takab, 2300m, 36°18'N, 46°57'E, 29.5.2017, K. Hodek leg.”—MD.

**Description.** Only one pair known; body length of the male: 11.3 mm, width: 3.2 mm; body length of the female: 12.7 mm, width (at humeri): 3.8 mm; body elongated; head in male rather big (about 3 times shorter than elytra); genae relatively wide, about as wide as width of 2<sup>nd</sup> antennal joint; temples moderately long, rounded; apical joints of maxillary palpi black, in male triangular, strongly widened apically; in female—elongated, less dilated apically; antennae long, in male reaching apical elytral 4<sup>th</sup>, in female surpassing elytral middle; 2<sup>nd</sup> antennal joint about as long as wide; in male 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> joints about equal in size, 5<sup>th</sup> joint a little longer; in female 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> joints about equal in size, 4<sup>th</sup> joint a little shorter; prothorax strongly widened posteriorly, in male a little shorter, than basal width, in female about 1.2 times shorter than basal width; not angulated laterally, evenly rounded laterally, not angulated; central pronotal depression indistinct; smooth shining longitudinal line wide; pronotal punctation big and rather sparse with distant between dots bigger than each dot (especially in female); pronotal pubescence consists of short black erect setae; scutellum black, glabrous, in male elongated, in female transverse, triangular; elytra uniformly orange-brown, without any dark areas; elytra in male tapering posteriorly, about 2.2 times longer than basal width; in female—about parallel-sided, 2.1 times longer than basal width; elytral punctation big and relatively sparse, the distance between dots anteriorly usually longer than width of each dot; black oblique elytral pubescence very short; several longer erect setae present near elytral bases; legs totally black; abdomen totally black; ventral body side black, shining, with scattered moderately long oblique pale setae;

metepisterna without dense setae; in male pygidium and postpygidium as well as posterior margin of the last abdominal sternite slightly emarginated; in female last abdominal tergite and sternite widely rounded or nearly truncated.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is close to *C. pseudomophlus* Reitter, 1889 (described from Ordubad in Nakhichevan Republic of Azerbaijan) because of big size and big sparse pronotal punctation, but *C. pseudomophlus* is parthenogenetic, white in *Cortodera kareli* **sp. nov.** a male is known; besides lateral prothoracic sides in *C. pseudomophlus* distinctly angulated; prothorax more widened near middle; pronotal and elytral punctation bigger; genae shorter; temples longer; on *C. rubenyani* **sp. nov.** (which is also parthenogenetic) prothorax angulated laterally, 2<sup>nd</sup> antennal joint elongated, temples longer, 3<sup>rd</sup> joint distinctly shorter than 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Distribution.** The species is known from two very distant localities in Iran: West Azerbaijan, Barde-Sour, 1600 m, 31°26'N, 44°51'E and Kurdistan, 20km south-westwards Takab, 36°18'N, 46°57'E.

**Bionomy.** Imagoes are active at the end of May. One specimen was observed flying, another one—was collected by grass sweeping, so no food plants are known.

**Etymology.** The species is dedicated to Karel Hodek, who collected the type series.

### ***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) rezai* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 22)

**Type material.** Holotype, male with a label: "Iran, 200 km NNW Shiraz, 31°14'28"N, 51°25'10"E, 2388 m, 10.5.2017, A. Rubenyan leg."—MD; 3 paratypes, males with same labels—MD.

**Description (males).** Only males are known; body length: 12.7–14.1 mm, width (at elytral middle): 4.6–5.0 mm; body, antennae and legs totally black; antennae reaching apical elytral 5<sup>th</sup>; 1<sup>st</sup> antennal joint longer than 3<sup>rd</sup>, which is longer than 4<sup>th</sup>; prothorax strongly transverse, about 1.2 time shorter than basal width; with distinct lateral spines obtuse epically; pronotum strongly evenly exposed with small, irregular, dense, partly contiguous punctation; covered by very fine, easily lost white pubescence, never hiding cuticle; scutellum with fine white pubescence (partly lost in all specimens); elytra oval, with evenly rounded sides, widest near middle; covered by dense yellowish recumbent pubescence, black stripes and strokes; very narrow white sutural stripe (sometimes totally absent) accompanied by wide irregular black stripes reaching elytral apices; humeral black stripes also wide and complete; two dorsal black lines strongly reduced, represented by short or long fragments and spots; middle fragment of external dorsal black stripe is the longest, but never reaching elytral bases or apices; internal dorsal black stripes always represented by short basal strokes with several spots behind; humeral elytral pale stripe white; humeral carinae with big coarse punctation; marginal pale stripes rather wide, bicolored, yellowish dorsally and white ventrally; ventral body side with very fine white recumbent pubescence; pygidium and postpygidium widely rounded; last abdominal sternite truncated.

**Differential diagnosis.** The species is not similar to any other because of its unique elytral design. It belongs to *D. laeve*-group of species because of relatively glabrous, coarsely sculptured pronotum and totally black antennae and legs. Many species of the group include females with totally glabrous elytra. So, such form of females is rather possible in *D. rezai* **sp. nov.** A single glabrous *Dorcadion* elytron collected by A. Rubenyan in the site of the species could belong to its female.

**Distribution.** Iran, 200 km NNW Shiraz, 31°14'28"N, 51°25'10"E, 2388 m.

**Bionomy.** Imagoes are active in the beginning of May.

**Etymology.** The species is dedicated to Mohamad Reza, who helped A. Rubenyan in his everyday life and collecting efforts in Iran.

### ***Phytoecia (Pilemia) ghobarii* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 23)

**Type material.** Holotype, male with a label: "Iran, Kurdistan province, Sanandaj-Saral, 16.6.2010, H. Ghobari leg."—MD.

**Description (male).** Body length: 9.3 mm, width: 7.7 mm; head densely covered by pale-brown recumbent

and long erect black setae; genae about 1.5 times shorter than ventral eye lobe; vertex with a pair of small brownish spots; eyes deeply emarginated; dorsal and ventral eye lobes connected by very narrow crossbar; mandibles bicuspid, but second tooth hardly developed, partly obliterated; antennae black, covered with brown recumbent pubescence with numerous long erect setae, without pale rings, shorter than body, reaching posterior elytral 5<sup>th</sup>; 1<sup>st</sup> joint a little shorter than 3<sup>rd</sup> and longer than 4<sup>th</sup>; prothorax transverse, about 1.2 times shorter than basal width, with evenly rounded sides, densely covered with pale-brown recumbent pubescence, with three contrast white longitudinal stripes; scutellum with white recumbent pubescence; elytra strongly tapering posteriorly, about 2.3 times longer than basal width, each with 3 contrast white stripes: sutural, humeral and subhumeral; poor traces of dorsal stripes are hardly visible; long erect black elytral setae are distributed up to elytral apices; elytral apices shallow emarginated; all legs black, covered by dense pale recumbent pubescence and pale moderately long erect setae; metepisterna with very dense pale recumbent pubescence; ventral body side with less dense pale recumbent pubescence; pygidium rounded, postpygidium truncated; last abdominal sternite with shallow depression, truncated apically.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is very close to *Ph. (P.) konyaensis* Danilevsky, 2010 described from Turkey (Konya prov.) because of densely pubescent pronotum with recumbent setae, elytra with white longitudinal stripes and antennae without white rings, but erect antennal setae are numerous (just a few in *Ph. konyaensis*); 3<sup>rd</sup> antennal joint longer than 1<sup>st</sup> (distinctly shorter in *Ph. konyaensis*), thoracic and elytral white longitudinal stripes strongly contrast (diffused in *Ph. konyaensis*); black erect elytral setae are rather long up to elytral apices (very short and strongly oblique, disappearing apically in *Ph. konyaensis*).

**Distribution.** NW Iran, Kurdistan province, Sanandaj-Saral.

**Bionomy.** Imagoes are active at the middle of June.

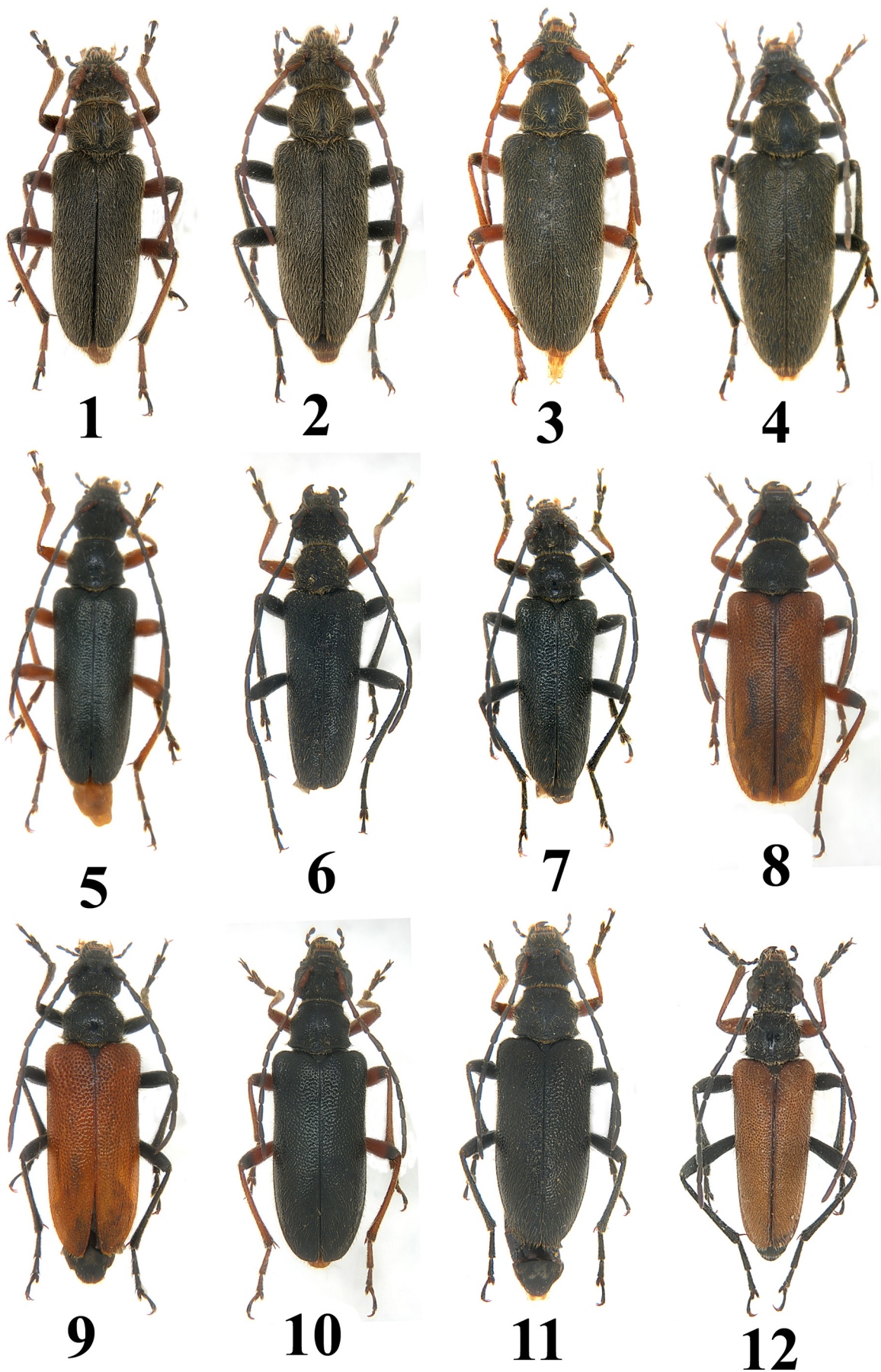
**Etymology.** The species is dedicated to its local collector Hasan Ghobari.

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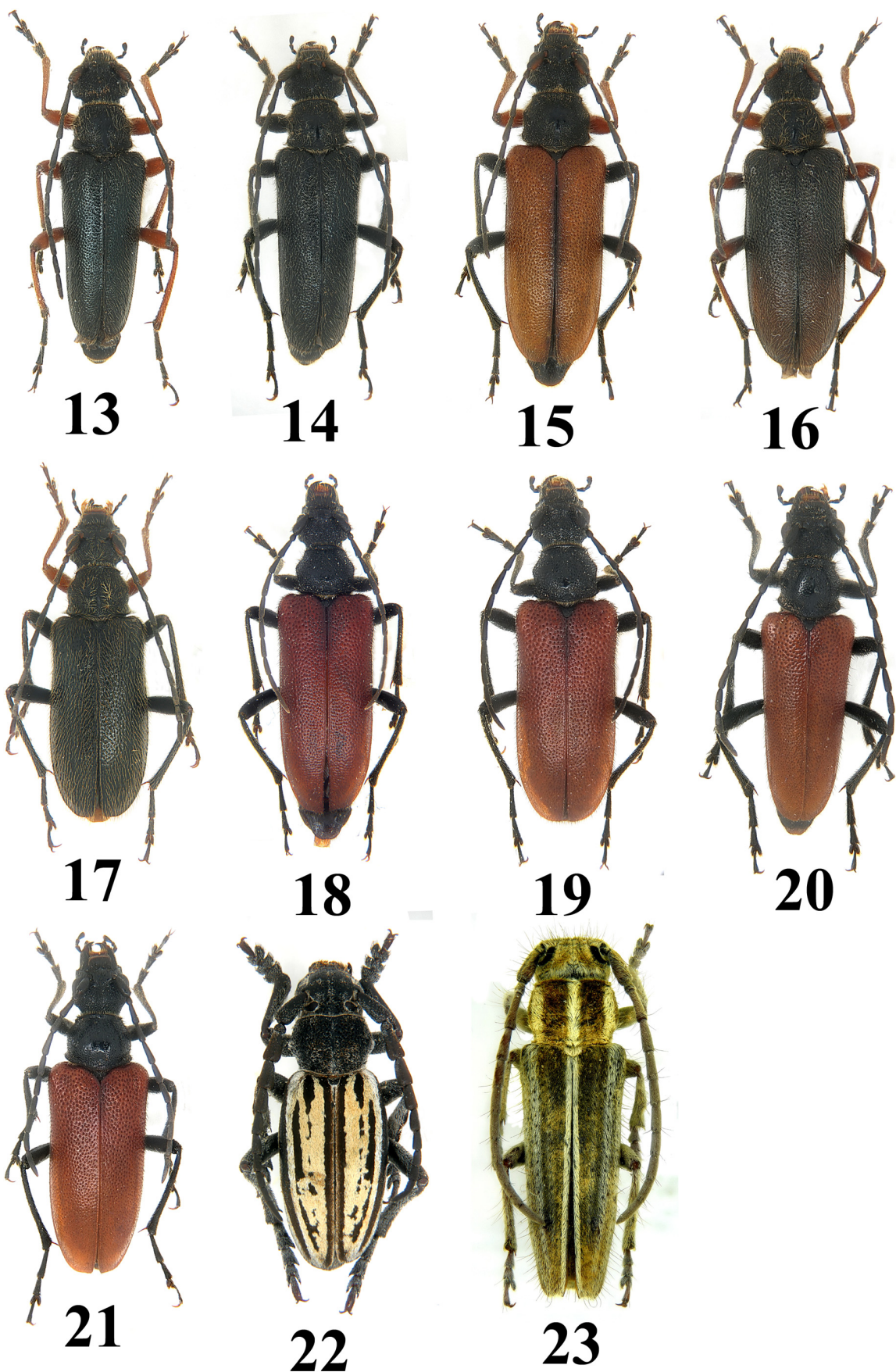
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**FIGURES 1–12.** Figs. 1–4. *Cortodera hodeki* sp. nov. 1, male, holotype; 2–4. paratypes (2, males, 3–4, females). Figs. 5–11. *Cortodera takabensis* sp. nov. 5, male, holotype; 6–11, paratypes (6–7, males, 8–11, females). Fig. 12. *Cortodera lowlakanensis* sp. nov. male, holotype.





**FIGURES 13–23.** 13–17, *Cortodera lowlakanensis* sp. nov. paratypes (13–14, males; 15–17, females). **Figs 18–19.** *Cortodera rubenyani* sp. nov. 18, female, holotype; 19, female, paratype. **Figs 20–21.** *Cortodera kareli* sp. nov. 20, male, holotype; 21, female, paratype. **Fig. 22.** *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) rezai* sp. nov., male, holotype. **Fig. 23.** *Phytoecia (Pilemia) ghobarii* sp. nov., male, holotype.