Les cahiers *Magellanes*

Two new subspecies of *Dorcadion* (s.str.) *abakumovi* Thomson, 1865 from Kazakhstan and the structure of « *abakumovi*-group » of species *(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)*

MIKHAIL L. DANILEVSKY

n°36

DORCADION TENUELINEATUM

Two new subspecies of *Dorcadion* (s.str.) *abakumovi* Thomson, 1865 from Kazakhstan and the structure of « *abakumovi*-group » of species (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Summary.

Three species are regarded as closely related : *D. abakumovi* Thomson, 1865 (with 4 subspecies : *D. a. abakumovi*, *D. a. laterale* Jakovlev, 1895, stat. n., *D. a. sarkandicum* ssp. n., *D. a. lepsyense* ssp. n.), *D. tenuelineatum* Jakovlev, 1895 and *D. alakoliense* Danilevsky, 1988. *D. a. laterale* Jakovlev, 1895, stat. n. was regarded before as a species. *D. a. sarkandicum* ssp. n. and *D. a. lepsyense* ssp. n. are described from Dzhungarsky Alatau mountain system in Kazakhstan. A short morphological diagnosis of each taxon is supplied with colour photographs of several specimens, determination of its type-locality, description of its geographical distribution, taxonomical remarks and the list of studied specimens.

Résumé.

Trois espèces sont considérées comme apparentées : *D. abakumovi* Thomson, 1865 (avec 4 sous-espèces : *D. a. abakumovi*, *D. a. laterale* Jakovlev, 1895, stat. n., *D. a. sarkandicum* ssp. n., *D. a. lepsyense* ssp. n.), *D. tenuelineatum* Jakovlev, 1895 et *D. alakoliense* Danilevsky, 1988. *D. a. laterale* Jakovlev, 1895, stat. n. était considéré avant comme une espèce. *D. a. sarkandicum* ssp. n. et *D. a. lepsyense* ssp. n. sont décrites de Dzhungarsky Alatau au Kazakhstan. Pour chaque taxon on trouvera la diagnose morphologique, quelques photos couleur, la localité typique, l'aire de répartition, les notes taxonomiques et la liste des spécimens étudiés.

Key words.

Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, taxonomy, new subspecies, Kazakhstan.

Dorcadion « *abakumovi*-group » consists of 3 species : *D. abakumovi* Thomson, 1865 (with 4 subspecies : *D. a. abakumovi, D. a. laterale* Jakovlev, 1895, stat. n., *D. a. sarkandicum* ssp. n., *D. a. lepsyense* ssp. n.), *D. tenuelineatum* Jakovlev, 1895, *D. alakoliense* Danilevsky, 1988. All species are vicariants. The group is characterized by relatively short and wide body, femora and antennae are always totally black, external dorsal elytral stripe always present, though sometimes very narrow, or with black spots, or many times interrupted. The area of the group is limited by the north part of Dzhungarsky Alatau mountain system in Kazakhstan with its foothills.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *abakumovi* Thomson, 1865 (Figs. 1-13)

Type locality. – Kazakhstan, Dzhungarsky Alatau, Lepsinsk environs, (45°33'N, 80°37'E), 1000-1300 m.

Diagnosis. – Body relatively wide; humeral and external dorsal elytral stripes relatively wide (specially humeral stripe), without black spots and not interrupted; internal dorsal stripe present or absent.

Body length in males : 14.5-19 mm, in females 15–21.8 mm; body width in males : 5.1-7.1 mm, in females : 6.7-8.8 mm.

Distribution. – Only several small populations are known in the north part of Dzhungarsky Alatau: Lepsinsk environs, Andreevka (now Kabanbai) environs, Gerasimovka environs, the foothills southwards Sarkand (now Sarkan).

Remarks. – The species was described from « Rußland ». The holotype (Fig. 1) is fitting well to the traditional interpretation of the species (Plavilstshikov, 1958). Among several known populations of the species only one is characterized by the presence of internal dorsal elytral stripe. It occupies the nearest northern environs of Lepsinsk-city on the right bank of Lepsy-River from 1000 m to 1300 m above the level of the sea (45°33'N, 80°37'E). So, I regard Lepsinsk environs as the type locality of *D. abakumovi* Thomson, 1865.

The area of the species (with its subspecies and closely related species) is limited by north part of Dzhungarsky Alatau with surrounding foothills. All records of the species for West Tarbagatai and for Aiaguz (Plavilstsihkov, 1958 and others) are wrong.

Dorcadion (s. str.) abakumovi abakumovi Thomson, 1865 (Figs. 1-3)

Type locality. – Kazakhstan, Dzhungarsky Alatau, Lepsinsk environs, (45°33'N, 80°37'E), 1000-1300 m.

Materials. – HOLOTYPE (male) with three labels : 1. « Th. type » – very old; 2. « Museum Paris, coll. J.Thomson, 1952 »; 3. « TYPE » – red (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris); 85 males and 26 females, Kazakhstan, Lepsinsk env., 1000-1300 m, 27.5.1984, M.Danilevsky *leg.*; 49 males and 15 females, Kazakhstan, Lepsinsk env., 1000-1300 m, 26.4.1991, M.Danilevsky *leg.* (all *in* author's collection).

Diagnosis. – Body very wide; internal dorsal white elytral stripe nearly always present.

Body length in males : 14.6-19 mm, in females 16.7–21.8 mm; body width in males : 5.3-7.1 mm, in females : 7.1-8.8 mm.

Distribution. – Kazakhstan. Only one population in the north environs of Lepsinsk (above right bank of Lepsy River: 1000-1300 m above the level of the sea) in Dzhungarsky Alatau is known (45°33'N, 80°37'E).

Dorcadion (s. str.) *abakumovi laterale* Jakovlev, 1895, stat. n. (Figs. 4-6)

Type locality. – Kazakhstan, north foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau, Tentek River Valley, Gerasimovka environs, 45°47'N, 80°53'E, 800 m.

Materials. 1 male, SYNTYPE, Turkestan [« Turkest. » – in Russian] (Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg); 1 male and 1 female, Kazakhstan, north-east foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau, Gerasimovka in Tentek River Valley, 45°47'N, 80°53'E, 13.6.1969, I. Kostin *leg.* (author's collection).

Diagnosis. – The taxon is very similar to *D. a. abakumovi* and is indistinguishable from it at first view. It is characterized by relatively long and sharp thoracic lateral spines and very narrow lateral elytral white stripe with irregular internal margin. The body proportions and the dorsal elytral sculpture and design are the same as in *D. a. abakumovi* with well developed external and internal dorsal elytral carinae and both dorsal pairs of white elytral stripes.

Body length in available males : 16.5-18.2 mm, in female 18.2 mm; body width in available males : 6-6.6 mm, in female : 7.5 mm.

Distribution. – The unique population is known from near Gerasimovka (45°47'N, 80°53'E) in Tentek River Valley at about 800 m above the level of the sea. The area is situated in about 20 km south-eastwards the area of *D. a. lepsyense* ssp.n. and in about 35km north-eastwards the area of *D. a. abakumovi.*

Remarks. – The taxon was described as a species from « Turkestan » The original description was based on a series of specimens including females. Now the type series is represented by only one male (16.5 mm long – Fig. 4), which is identical to my male from Gerasimovka, so I regard Gerasimovka and environs as the type locality of the taxon. The designation of « Fluss Ili » as the type locality by Breuning (1962), credited to Jakovlev, was evidently just a misprint. The unique known population of the taxon is situated about in between the areas of *D. abakumovi abakumovi* and *D. a. lepsyense* ssp. n.

The taxon is much closer to *D. a. abakumovi* than the two new subspecies described below, so it must be also regarded as a subspecies : *D. a. laterale* Jakovlev, 1895, stat. n. Previously (Kostin, 1973), *D. laterale* Jak. was incorrectly treated as a synonym of *D. abakumovi* (among many other incorrect synonyms), but still the population from near Gerasimovka is characterized by the diagnostic features, which are not present in *D. a. abakumovi.*

***Dorcadion* (s. str.) *abakumovi sarkandicum*, ssp. n.** (Figs. 7-9)

Type locality. – Kazakhstan, north foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau, 10 km SW Sarkand (now Sarkan), 900-1100 m.

Materials. – HOLOTYPE, male: Kazakhstan, north foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau, 10 km SW Sarkand, 900-1100 m, 14.5.2002, M.Danilevsky *leg.* (author's collection); 122 PARATYPES in author's collection : 101 males and 12 females with same label; two males and a female, Kazakhstan, north foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau, Topolevka (about 30 km E Sarkand), 15.5.1957 and 3.5.1967, Kuznetsov *leg.*; 4 males and 2 females, Kazakhstan, north foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau, along the road Taldy-Kurgan – Sarkand (westwards Sarkand), 8.5.1967 and 18.5.1967, I.Kostin and A.Badenko *leg.*

Description. – In general narrower than nominative subspecies: male elytra from 1.8 to 2 times longer than wide, while in the nominative subspecies male elytra from 1.6 to 1.9 times longer than wide; female elytra with similar proportions about 1.5 times longer than wide. Lateral thoracic tubercles rather variable and similar to the tubercles of the nominative subspecies: from small protuberance to short wide spines rounded apically. Elytra always without internal dorsal white stripe (which is nearly always well developed in *D. a. abakumovi*), very rare poor traces of internal stripe can be seen (Fig. 8). External dorsal elytral carinae always present, internal dorsal carinae usually indistinct. External dorsal elytral stripe usually very narrow, much narrower than black line between humeral stripe and external dorsal stripe. Lateral elytral stripe similar to *D. a. abakumovi*, wide with regular internal margin, but nearly always with several black spots anteriorly (which are also sometimes present in *D. a. abakumovi*); very rare lateral stripe narrow with irregular internal margin (like in *D. abakumovi laterale*, stat. n.).

Body length in males : 14.5-18.6 mm, in females : 15-18.7mm; body width in males : 5.1-6.8mm, in females : 6.7-8.3mm.

Distribution. The new subspecies is distributed in Kazakhstan along north foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau (about 45°22'N-45°25'N) in Sarkand environs from about 79°45'E to about 80°20'E.

The area of the nominative subspecies (Lepsinsk environs) is about 25 km westwards from the western most population of *D. a. sarkandicum* ssp. n.

Remarks. – The main difference between *D. a. abakumovi* and *D. a. sarkandicum* ssp. n. is the presence in the former, and the absence in the latter, of an internal dorsal elytral stripe. Internal dorsal elytral carinae are always present in *D. a. abakumovi*; my unique specimen of *D. a. abakumovi*, lacking an internal elytral stripe, also has distinct internal elytral carinae.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *abakumovi lepsyense* ssp. n. (Figs. 10-13)

Type locality. – Kazakhstan, Lepsy River Valley, Andreevka (now Kabanbai) env., 45°50'N, 80°37'E.

Materials. – HOLOTYPE, male : Kazakhstan, Lepsy River Valley, Andreevka env., 45°50'N, 80°37'E, 18.5.1981, A. Shamaev *leg.* (author's collection); 4 PARATYPES : 2 males and 2 females with same label (author's collection).

Description. – The new subspecies is also characterized by the absence of internal dorsal elytral stripe and relatively long body. But it is not geographically close to *D. a. sarkandicum* ssp. n., being distributed from the other side of the area of the nominative subspecies.

Male elytra from 1.9 to 2 times longer than wide, female elytra about 1.6.times longer than wide. Thoracic tubercles similar to tubercles of *D. a. abakumovi*, from small protuberances to short wide spines rounded apically. External dorsal elytral carinae well developed only in females, in males – less pronounced. External dorsal elytral stripe relatively wide, about as wide as dark line between humeral stripe and external dorsal stripe; while in *D. a. sarkandicum* external dorsal elytral stripe is usually rather narrow, much narrower than black line between humeral stripe and external dorsal stripe. Internal dorsal elytral stripe totally absent or is represented by poor traces. Sometimes (one female) internal dorsal elytral stripe is hardly visible. Internal dorsal elytral carinae indistinct. Both known females are autochromal (that means - much lighter then males, with brown pubescence). Autochromal females were not known before in *D. abakumobvi* (all females in other subspecies of *D. abakumobvi* are andochromal - as dark as males), nor in closely related *D. tenuelineatum* Jakovlev, 1895 (but are very common in *D. alakoliense* Danilevsky, 1988).

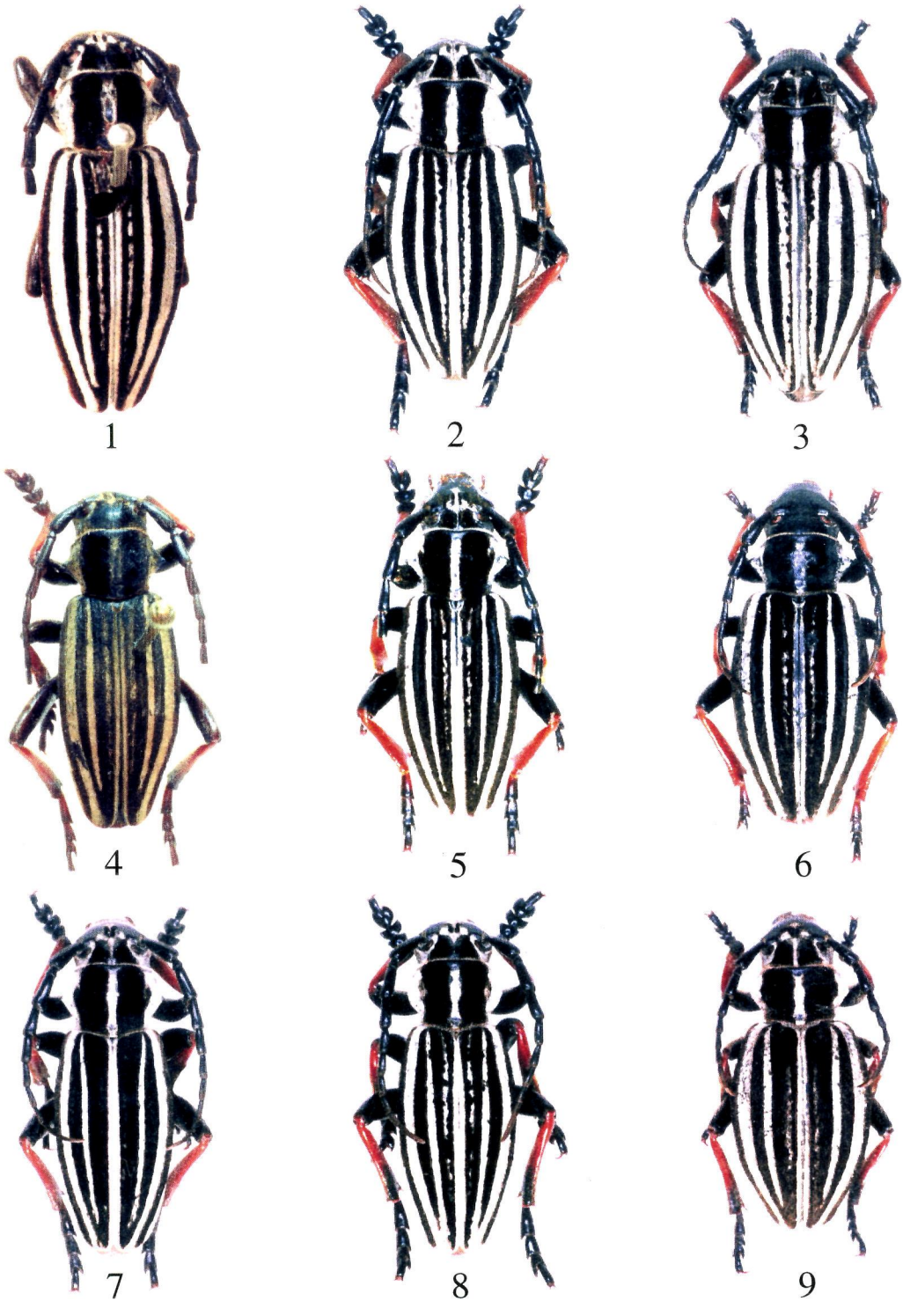
Body length in males : 16.5-17.1mm, in females : 18.2-19.4mm; body width in males : 5.3-5.8mm, in females : 7.2-7.9mm.

Distribution. – Kazakhstan : Andreevka (now Kabanbay) environs in Lepsy River Valley (45°50'N, 80°37'E).

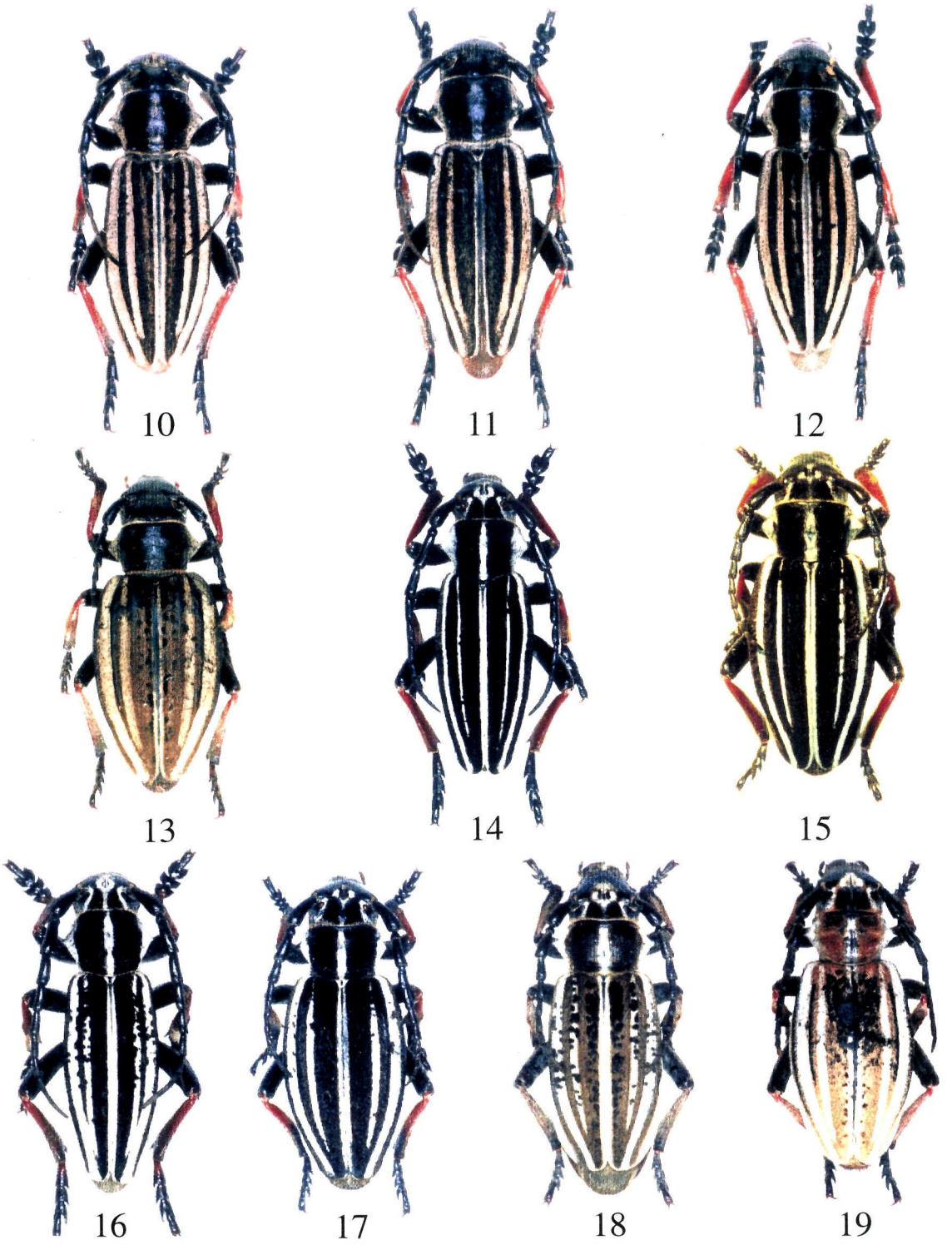
Remarks. – The new subspecies differs from *D. a. abakumovi* by narrow body and the absence of internal dorsal elytral stripe. *D. a. lepsyense* ssp. n. differs from *D. a. sarkandicum* ssp. n. by rather wide external elytral stripe, which is about as wide as dark line between humeral stripe and external dorsal stripe; while in *D. a. sarkandicum* external dorsal elytral stripe is usually very narrow, much narrower than black line between humeral stripe and external dorsal stripe. In both subspecies *D. a. abakumovi* and *D. a. sarkandicum* ssp. n. autochromal females are not known.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *tenuelineatum* Jakovlev, 1895 (Figs. 14-15)

Type locality. – Kazakhstan, north east part of Dzhungarsky Alatau near Glinovka (45°47'N, 81°17'E) at about 1300 m above the level of the sea.



Figs. 1-3. *Dorcadion abakumovi abakumovi* Thomson, 1865; 1 – male (HOLOTYPE), 2 – male (Kazakhstan, Lepsinsk env., 1000 m, 26.4.1991, M. Danilevsky *leg.*), 3 – female (Kazakhstan, Lepsinsk env., 1300 m, 27.5.1984, M. Danilevsky *leg.*). Figs. 4-6. *Dorcadion abakumovi laterale* Jakovlev, 1895, stat.n.; 4 – male (SYNTYPE), 5 – male (Kazakhstan, north-east foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau, Gerasimovka in Tentek River Valley, 45°47'N, 80°53'E, 13.6.1969, I. Kostin *leg.*), 6 – female, (same locality). Figs. 7-9. *Dorcadion abakumovi sarkandicum*, ssp. n.; 7 – male (HOLOTYPE - Kazakhstan, north foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau, 10 km SW Sarkand, 900-1100 m, 14.5.2002, M. Danilevsky *leg.*), 8 – male (PARATYPE – same locality), 9 – female (PARATYPE – same locality).



Figs. 10-13. *Dorcadion abakumovi lepsyense*, ssp. n.; 10 – male (HOLOTYPE - Kazakhstan, Lepsy River Valley, Andreevka env., 45°50'N, 80°37'E, 18.5.1981, A. Shamaev *leg.*), 11-12 – males (PARATYPES – same locality), 13 – female (PARATYPE – same locality). Figs. 14-15. *Dorcadion tenuelineatum* Jakovlev, 1895; 14 – male (Kazakhstan, near Glinovka in the north-east foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau, 45°47'N, 81°17'E, 1300 m, 23.4.1991, M. Danilevsky *leg.*), 15 – female (same locality). Figs. 16-19. *Dorcadion alakoliense* Danilevsky, 1988; 16 – male (Kazakhstan, west bank of Alakol Lake, Koktuma env., 45°50'N, 81°35'E, 400-1000 m, 23.4.1991, M. Danilevsky *leg.*), 17 – female (PARATYPE from same locality, 30.5.1984, M. Danilevsky *leg.*), 18 – female (same locality, 23.4.1991, M. Danilevsky *leg.*), 19 - female (same locality, 7-14.5.1970, M. Danilevsky *leg.*).

Materials. – 1 male (SYNTYPE) with the label : « Sibir » (Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg); 5 males and 4 females, Kazakhstan, near Glinovka in the north-east foothills of Dzhungarsky Alatau, 45°47'N, 81°17'E, 1300 m, 23.4.1991, M. Danilevsky *leg.* (author's collection).

Diagnosis. – The species is characterized (as all taxa of the group) by totally black antennae and totally black femora. It differs from all other members of the group by very narrow humeral and external dorsal elytral white stripes, lateral stripe also narrow with irregular internal margin; internal dorsal white stripe always absent (without any traces).

Body length in males : 16.5-19 mm, in females 16.7-19.9 mm; body width in males : 6-6.4 mm, in females : 6.7-8 mm.

Distribution. – Kazakhstan; only one population is known in the north east part of Dzhungarsky Alatau near Glinovka (45°47'N, 81°17'E) at about 1300 m above the level of the sea.

Remarks. – The species was described after a series of syntypes (« 17-18 mm») from « Approches sud des mts Altaï ». The species area described by Plavilstshikov (1958) (who used the incorrect spelling « *tenuilineatum* »), made no geographic sense (« East Tarbagatai, mountains between Markakakol Lake and Ust-Kamenogorsk »). The syntype male, preserved in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg) with the label « Sibir », is rather specific and belongs to the species with very small area in the north-east part of Dzhungarsky Alatau, which is in fact the type locality of the species. The erroneous geographical data in the original description was noted by S. Breuning (1962). The true identity of the species with photographs was already published (Danilevsky, 1992).

Dorcadion (s. str.) *alakoliense* Danilevsky, 1988 (Figs. 16-19)

Type locality. – Kazakhstan, north-east extremity of Dzhungarsky Alatau, west bank of Alakol Lake, Koktuma env., 45°50'N, 81°35'E, 400-1000 m.

Materials. – HOLOTYPE (male), Kazakhstan, west bank of Alakol Lake, Koktuma env., 45°50'N, 81°35'E, 400-1000 m, 30.5.1984, M. Danilevsky *leg.* (Zoological Museum of Moscow State University); 20 PARATYPES : 12 males and 9 females, same locality, 29-31.5.1984, M.Danilevsky *leg.* (author's collection); 49 males and 18 females, same locality, 23.4.1991, M. Danilevsky *leg.* (author's collection); 1 male, southwards Koktuma, 9.6.1990, I. Kabak *leg.* (author's collection); 3 males, east part of Dzhungarsky Alatau, middle level of Tastau River Valley, 45°30'N, 81°45'E, 5.6.1990, I. Kabak *leg.* (author's collection); 1 female, east part of Dzhungarsky Alatau, south-eastwards Glinovka, about 45°47'N, 81°27'E, 1000 m, I. Kabak *leg.* (author's collection).

Diagnosis. – Body long and narrow; humeral and external dorsal elytral white stripes are relatively wide, usually with many dark spots (that is not typical for other species of the group); internal dorsal stripe always absent without any traces. Females usually autochromal (Figs. 18-19), brown or light-brown, but sometimes – entirely, black (Fig. 17).

Body length in males : 15.5-21.3 mm, in females 16.5–23.4 mm; body width in males : 4.8-6.5 mm, in females : 5.8-8.5 mm.

Distribution. – The easten most region of Dzhungarsky Alatau; west bank of Alakol Lake with surrounding foothills.

Remarks. – The most slender species of the group, differs from other species by wide elytral stripes with numerous black spots; autochromal females are usual only in *D. alakoliense*.

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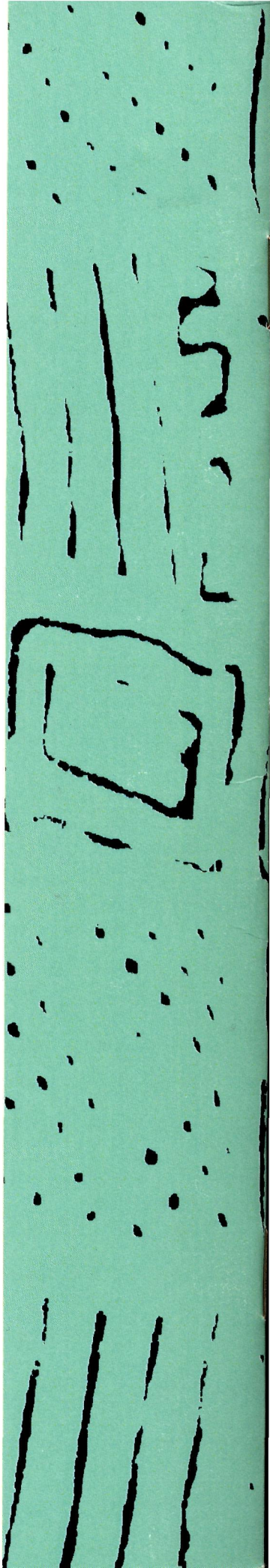
MIKHAIL L. DANILEVSKY



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