

Les cahiers

Magellanes

A revue of *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817
species of "laeve-group" Part II
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)



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A revue of *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817 species of “*laeve*-group”

Part II (continued)

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

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4. *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *discodivisum* Pic, 1939 stat. rest. (Fig. 8)

Dorcadion discodivisum Pic, 1939 : 21 (“Perse”); Plavilstshikov 1958 : 240.

Dorcadion (*Pedestredorcadion*) *laeve* m. *discodivisum* : Breuning, 1962 : 475.

Type locality. – Iran, Azerbajdzhan, hills NE Khal Khal, according to the comparison of newly collected specimens with holotype.

Description. – Body length in males : 11-13.4 mm, in females : 13.7-15 mm; width in males : 4.6-5.3 mm, in females : 5.7-6.5 mm.

Body totally black with white-grayish elytral design in males, only glabrous form of females known; head glabrous, in males with fine pale recumbent pubescence, which is distinct laterally; frons in males with distinct double punctation : very dense fine regular punctation and sparse bigger partly irregular punctures; in females fine frons punctation indistinct, irregular punctures in general bigger; vertex in males with coarse double punctation, in females relatively smooth – with single rough punctures; antennae in males reach apical elytral fifth, in females antennae protruding to about elytral middle; pronotum with big lateral spines; slightly transverse, in males from about 1.2 times shorter, than basal width, to nearly as long, as basal width, much wider anteriorly, than posteriorly, in females – from 1.2 to 1.4 times shorter than basal width; pronotum in males with very dense irregular partly conjugated punctation, central longitudinal furrow sometimes distinct; pronotum in females smooth, with big irregular punctures laterally and posteriorly, longitudinal central furrow present or absent; scutellum very small, glabrous; elytra in males 1.7-1.8 times longer than wide, in females – 1.5-1.6 times longer than wide; humeral carinae very distinct, but

relatively smooth or in females sometimes granulated; elytral design in males similar to *D. talyschense*, as consists of same set of stripes: narrow sutural stripe, two narrow internal and external dorsal stripes, wide humeral stripe and very wide marginal stripe; internal dorsal stripe is very close to sutural stripe, the distance in between about as wide as width of sutural stripe; but internal margin of internal dorsal stripe is irregular and sometimes conjugated with sutural stripe; external dorsal stripe relatively wide, often about as wide as humeral stripe; elytra in males always with more or less wide pale spot behind middle, which usually connects humeral and sutural lines or sometimes smaller, just between humeral and external dorsal stripes; strong short erect elytral setae in males indistinct, in females present, but hardly visible.

Distribution. – Map 2 (2). Only one populations is known in south-east corner of Iranian Azerbajdzhan not far from Caspian Sea north-eastwards Khal Khal.

Materials. – Male, HOLOTYPE (monotypy), with 6 labels : (1) "type"; (2) "TYPE"[red]; (3) "Dorcadion plasoni Gglb."; (4) "discodivisum n. sp." [Pic's hand]; (5) "MUSEUM PARIS, Plateau Persan Occid., de Zenjan a Ardebil (alt. moy. 1300 m), J. de Morgan 1904"; (6) "Museum Paris, Coll. M.Pic"; 18 males, 3 females, (glabrous form) Iran, Azerbajdzhan, hills NE Khal Khal, 1900-2100 m, 15-20.V.2007, S. Murzin leg. – SM.

Remark. – The species looks to be intermediate between *D. laeve* and *D. talyschense*. It is similar to *D. talyschense* by general elytral design with two dorsal elytral stripes, while in *D. laeve* internal dorsal stripe is joined with sutural stripe, forming one wide sutural stripe, which can be rarely with hardly pronounced black stroke; besides in *D. laeve* external dorsal stripe is widely conjugated with humeral stripe; but in *D. talyschense* glabrous females have similar dense pronotal punctation as males, while females of *D. discodivisum* have relatively smooth pronotum as glabrous females of *D. laeve*. In *D. laeve* and *D. talyschense* glabrous form of females are much more rare than pubescent form; in *D. discodivisum* pubescent females unknown.

5. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) ressl* Holzschuh, 2007 (Fig. 9)

Dorcadion ressl Holzschuh, 2007 : 246 – "Iran, Azarбайдjan, 26 km nord-westlich Miyaneh, 1270 m"

Type locality. – Iranian, Azerbajdzhan, 26 km north-westwards Miyaneh according to the original description.

Diagnosis. – Body length in males : 10.1-14 mm, body width : 4.3-5.3 mm; length of females according to C.Holzschuh (2007) up to 13.6 mm.

Males : prothorax with distinct, but short lateral tubercles, more or less obtuse; pronotum glabrous, with relatively regular deep punctation, with sometimes

conjugated punctures; elytra moderately convex; the general elytral design is very similar to *D. shirvanicum shirvanicum*, in certain specimens it is about same; wide pale sutural stripe contacts apically with humeral stripe, wide dorsal stripes widely conjugate anteriorly and posteriorly with humeral pale stripes, dark stroke in between is rather short; all black elytral areas with numerous pale spots, so elytra looks pale with many small black spots and strokes; strong short erect setae indistinct; humeral carinae always totally pubescent, but sometime several small humeral granules distinct.

Females are not available, but according to the original description (Holzschuh, 2007) of the species (6 specimens were known) they are always autochromal, brownish with distinct wide pale humeral, sutural and dorsal elytral stripes, without a few scattered pale spots.

Distribution. – Map 2 (3-4). NW Iran, two localities are known in south slope of Burdush ridge : 26 km north-westwards Miyaneh, 1270 m (type locality) and about 140 km NW Zanjan, 37°41'N, 47°39'E, 1930-2300 m.

Materials. – 3 males, NW Iran, 140 km NW Zanjan, south slope of Burdush ridge, 37°41'N, 47°39'E, 1930-2300 m, 14.05.2005, A. Palilov leg. – ZMM; 2 males with same label – MD.

Remark. – The species is not similar to any other Iranian species because of peculiar spotted elytral design similar to the most speckled forms of *D. shirvanicum*. It differs from *D. shirvanicum* by usual better development of pale elytral pubescence; by relative absence of pronotal pubescence and pronotal central pale stripe always absent; humeral black stripe less reduced, usually complete; short erect elytral setae indistinct.

6. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyschense* Ganglbauer, 1884 (Fig. 10)

Dorcadion plasoni var. *talyschense* Ganglbauer, 1884: 491 (“bei Rasano im Gebiete des caspischen Meeres”).

Dorcadion talyschense var. *posticeinterruptum* Pic, 1900 : 12 (“Caucase”).

Dorcadion talyschense var. *morgani* Pic, 1905 : 301.

Dorcadion talyschense var. *ardebienne* Pic, 1905 : 301.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *talyschense* : Plavilstshikov, 1932 : 193.

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) talyschense : Plavilstshikov, 1958: 234, unjustified emendation; Lobanov et al., 1982: 263; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985: 332.

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) talyschense m. *ardebilense* : Plavilstshikov, 1958 : 234.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) talyschense : Breuning 1962 : 477.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) talyschense m. *ardebienne* : Breuning, 1962 : 301.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) talyschense : Danilevsky et al., 2005 : 137.

Dorcadion talyschense : Holzschuh, 2007 : 249.

Type locality. – Azerbajdzhan, East Caspian slope of Talysh Ridge (according to the original description).

Diagnosis. – Body length in males : 12.5-18.5 mm, in females : 15-21.4 mm; body width in males : 4.7-6.5 mm, in females : 6.4-9.5 mm. The largest specimens are known from east slopes of Sabalan Mt. (Iran).

Prothorax with longer or shorter lateral tubercles, often inside one populations; pronotum with deep, very rough irregular conjugated punctation, similar in males and females, including glabrous forms; always glabrous. Pronotum sculpture in distant populations can be a little coarser or finer, but we are not ready now to split the species in several subspecies, because of too small number of available specimens. Elytra in males and in pubescent form of females with very typical rather stable design consist of white (sometimes yellowish) stripes and black ground pubescence : narrow sutural stripe always accompanied by narrow subsutural stripes, more or less narrow dorsal stripes, wide humeral stripe and very wide marginal stripe; the interspaces between subsutural and dorsal stripes and between dorsal and humeral stripes rather wide; dorsal stripes usually join humeral stripes at about apical elytral sixth, but very rare free; subsutural stripes usually do not reach a little elytral apex, but sometimes join apically the distal portions of humeral stripes; humeral and dorsal stripes are sometimes joined behind middle by white wide transverse bar; specimens from near Nur lake have extremely narrow dorsal elytral stripes; specimens from the population situated in about 25 km westwards Nir have extremely wide dorsal stripes. It seems certain south most populations can normally includes specimens with rather different elytral design. A male from the population situated in about 25 km westwards Nir has strongly widened subsutural and dorsal stripes with irregular margins, all elytral stripes are joined apically. It is not an exceptional monstrosity, as collector (Pierpaolo Rapuzzi – personal message) observed several similar specimens. Short strong erect elytral setae indistinct or hardly visible in certain females; humeral carinae well developed and often roughly sculptured, sometimes granulated or dentated (specially in glabrous females) or just contrary relatively smooth – often in same population; glabrous females are rather numerous in all better investigated populations.

Distribution. Map 2 (5-9). Azerbajdzhan, mountain steppe of Talysh ridge - Zuvand area; Iran: Azerbajdzhan – Iranian part of Talysh ridge, Mt. Sabalan and Nur Lake; Nir environs; 26km westwards Nir.

Materials. – The type specimen is preserved in Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna; 2 males, "Talyschgeb., Trancaucas., Leder, Reitter" – ZMM; 1 male and 1 female (glabrous form), "Talysh" – ZMM; 1 female, "Talysch, Leder, 1885" – ZMM; 1 female, "Caucas., Talysch" – ZMM; 1 male, "conf. Persiae, Step. Mугan." – ZMM; 28 males, 15 females (including 5 glabrous specimens), Azerbajdzhan, Talysh Mts., Zuvand, Gasmalian env., 1700 m, 31.V – 2.VI.1979, 18.IV.1980, 20-22.V.1980, M. Danilevsky *leg.* – MD; 5 males, Azerbajdzhan, Talysh Mts., Zuvand, Giliadara (about 7 km NW Gasmalian), 1800 m, 20.V.1986, V. Tzimerbov *leg.* – MD; 1 male, "Arde-

bil, lac. Sali, 3.IV.1912" – ZMM; 2 males, 5 females (including 3 glabrous specimens), Iran, Azerbajdzhan, Ardebil env., Mt. Sabalan, 12 km N Sarein, 1800-2000 m, 23.IV.2001, S. Murzin *leg.* – SM; 3 males, Iran, Ardebil prov., Nur lake, 2500 m, 13.V.2006, M. Machalik *leg.* – PR; 2 males, Iran, Ardebil prov., Nir environs, 12.IV.2006, M. Machalik *leg.* – PR; 2 males, Iran, Azerbajdzhan prov., 26 km W Nir, 1750m, 17/22.V.2002, P. Rapuzzi *leg.* – PR.

7. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) semiargentatum* Pic, 1905 (Figs. 11-15)

Dorcadion semiargentatum Pic, 1905 : 300-301 ("massif du Sahend"); Danilevsky, 1998 : 51.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *shiita* Plavilstshikov, 1951 : 118 (Tabriz environs).

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) shiita Plavilstshikov, 1958 (Tabriz environs).

Pedestredorcadion glaucum descampsi Villiers, 1967 : 339 (mont Einalye, pres Tabriz), **syn. n.**

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) semiargentatum : Breuning, 1962 : 487 (= *shiita* Plav.)

Pedestredorcadion semiargentatum : Villiers, 1967 : 367.

Dorcadion glaucum descampsi : Holzschuh, 1993 : 46.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) semiargentatum : Danilevsky et al., 2005 : 137.

Type locality. – Iran, Azerbajdzhan prov., Mt. Sahand, according to the original description.

Diagnosis. – Body length in males : 10.2-16.5 mm, in females: 13-17.5 mm; body width in males : 3.9-6.2 mm, in females : 5.1-7.1mm.

Antennae relatively long, reaching in males last elytral sixth; pronotum convex, glabrous; in males central furrow always absent, in females sometimes distinct; in male usually with very deep, coarse punctation, often with conjugated punctures and rugose sculpture; elytra strongly convex or relatively flat; usually uniformly covered with silvery pubescence; without longitudinal hair stripes, but often with black central basal strokes, sometimes with dense or sparse black hair spots; only suture or humeral carinae can be glabrous and so black; elytral pubescence in females sometimes can be goldish-yellow or dark-brown, glabrous female forms are known nearly in all populations; strong short black erect elytral setae distinct or indistinct, sometimes longer and very dense; humeral carinae from very distinct, sharp and granulated to totally obliterated, smooth; sometimes pubescent elytra with more or less pronounced vermiculate sculpture forming together with pubescence peculiar wave design.

Distribution. – Map 2 (10-18). Iranian Azerbajdzhan from north-west and north foothills of Sahand Mt. to south foothills of Sabalan Mt.

Remark. – The holotype of *Pedestredorcadion glaucum descampsi* Villiers, 1967 is identical to the lectotype of *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *shiita* Plavilstshikov, 1951 and to our series of *D. s. semiargentatum* from north slopes of Sahand, so *D. s. semiargentatum* Pic, 1905 = *Pedestredorcadion glaucum descampsi* Villiers, 1967, **syn. n.** The mistake of A. Villiers (1967) is understandable, because no specimens of *D. semiargentatum* were preserved in Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris) and *D. shiita* was unknown to him.

7a. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) semiargentatum sementivum*, ssp. n. (Fig. 11)

Type locality. – Iran, Azerbajdzhan, south foothills of Sabalan Mt. in the nearest Sarab environs.

Diagnosis. – Body length in males : 11-14.6 mm, in females : 13.5-16.4 mm; body width in males : 3.9-5.2 mm, in females : 5.2-7.1 mm.

Glabrous females unknown; pronotum always with deep, very dense, less coarse, partly regular, partly conjugated punctation, in females denser than in males, in females central longitudinal furrow slightly pronounced; lateral thoracic tubercles short, sometimes totally obliterated; elytra strongly convex with more or less obliterated humeral carinae, particularly near middle; or granulated humeral carinae are distinct to about elytral middle and partly covered with black pubescence, so a short and narrow black humeral stripe sometimes present; elytra usually with several small black spots, sometimes black spots are very numerous and partly longitudinally arranged; ground elytral pubescence in females can be yellowish or brown; wave elytral sculpture indistinct or sometimes hardly visible in females; female elytra sometimes with fine longitudinal lines; strong short black erect elytral setae small but always distinct; sutural glabrous line usually present, but sometimes absent; black basal elytral strokes usually present, but very small.

Distribution. – Map 2 (10). Only one population known : Iran, Azerbajdzhan, south foothills of Sabalan Mt., nearest Sarab environs, 1700 m.

Materials. – 1 male, HOLOTYPE, Iran, Azerbajdzhan, south foothills of Sabalan Mt., nearest Sarab environs, 1700 m, 12.V.2007, S. Murzin leg. – ZMM; 26 PARATYPES, 20 males and 6 females with same labels – SM.

Remarks. – New subspecies is very close to *D. s. sarabense* Holzschuh, 1993, stat. n. but differs by many constant and variable characters: presence of specimens with numerous black elytral spots, more regular pronotal punctation; totally glabrous pronotum in males and females; distinct central pronotal furrow in pubescent females; short lateral prothoracic tubercles, distinct erect elytral setae, absence of glabrous forms of females. New subspecies is isolated from the nearest eastern neighbor *D. s. sarabense* Holzschuh, 1993, stat. n. by a small mountain ridge.

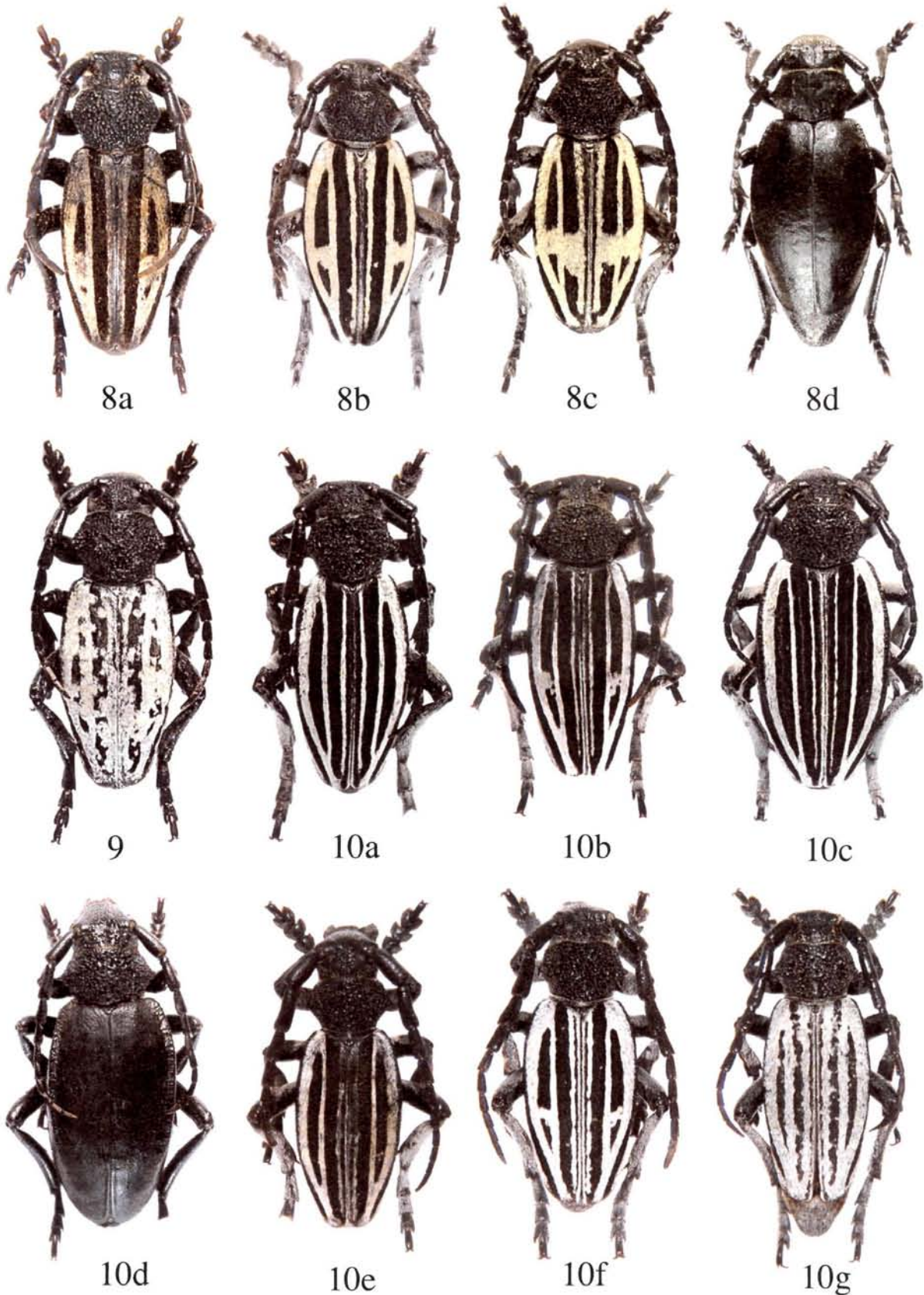


Fig. 8. *D. discodivisum* : a. Male, HOLOTYPE, "de Zenjan a Ardebil"; b-c. Males, NW Iran, Khal Khal; d. Female, same locality. Fig. 9. *D. resslie* : male, NW Iran, 140 km NW Zanjan, south slope of Burd-zush ridge. Fig. 10. *D. talyschense* : a-b. Males, Azerbajdzhan, Talysh Mts., Gasmalian; c-d. Females from same locality; e. Male, NW Iran, Nir environs; f-g. Males, NW Iran, 26 km W Nir.

Name derivation. – Latin “sementivum” means sowing, connected with sowing campaign, that reflects elytral design of new species sowing with black spots.

7b. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) semiargentatum ortrudheinzae* Danilevsky, 1998, stat. n. (Fig. 12)

Dorcadion ortrudheinzae Danilevsky, 1998 : 51 – “north slope of Sahand Mt.”; Holzschuh, 2007 : 248.

Type locality. – Iran, Azerbajdzhan, north-east slope of Sahand Mt. (according to the personal message by W. Heinz).

Diagnosis.– Body length in males : 12.1-16.5 mm, in females : 15.5-17.2 mm; body width in males : 4.4-6.2 mm, in females : 6-7.1mm.

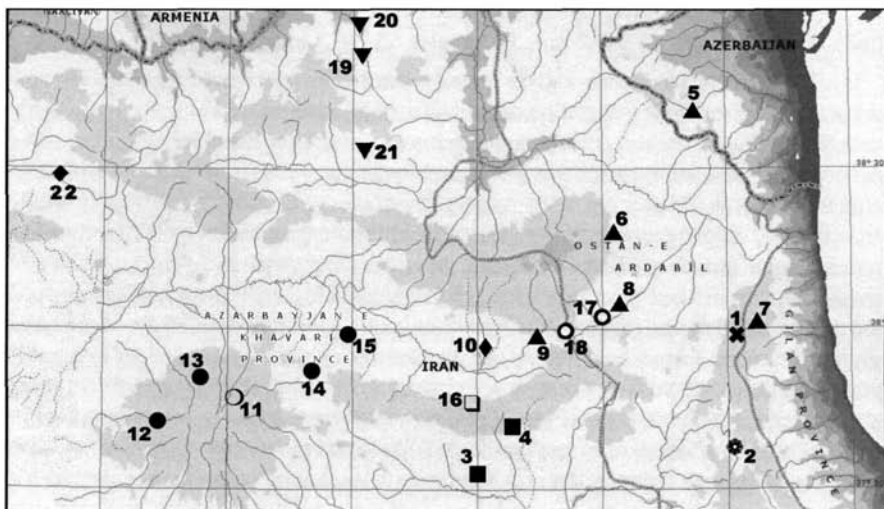
Pronotum in males and in females (including glabrous form) usually with deep, very dense, partly regular punctation, punctures distinctly smaller than in the most specimens of the nominative subspecies, pronotum in females with very fine hardly visible pubescence; lateral thoracic tubercles well developed; elytra relatively flat with sharp humeral carinae, which are usually granulated and partly glabrous; strong short black erect elytral setae relatively long and always distinct, including glabrous autochromal forms; dorsal elytral surface in males and in autochromal females with well developed vermiculate sculpture forming together with pubescence peculiar wave design, in females with more or less numerous irregular spots of brown hairs; elytra of glabrous females with distinct micro-wrinkled sculpture and with numerous dense cuneiform elongate pits; sutural glabrous line absent; black basal elytral strokes usually absent or poorly pronounced.

Distribution.– Map. 2 (11). Only one population is known on the high level of the northeast slope of Sahand Mountain (personal message by W. Heinz).

Materials. – HOLOTYPE, male, Iran, Azerbajdzhan, Sahand Mt. (north slope), 1800-2000 m, 15.IV.1996, O. Heinz and W. Heinz *leg.* – MD; 29 paratypes (16 males and 13 females) with same label – MD and collection of W. Heinz, Schwanfeld, Germany.

Remark. – After new materials, collected by S. Murzin, the remarkable characters of the taxon described as *D. ortrudheinzae* Danilevsky, 1998 (wave elytral design, spotted elytral pubescence, small pronotal punctation) do not look so exceptional, as before and can be seen in other populations of the region. So it is evident for us now, that the taxon must be regarded inside *D. semiargentatum*, as its subspecies *D. s. ortrudheinzae* Danilevsky, 1998, stat. n.

Typical populations of *D. s. semiargentatum* seem to occur very close geographically to *D. s. ortrudheinzae* on the north slope of Sahand.



Map. 2. Localities of *D. nurense* (1), *D. discodivisum* (2), *D. resslii* (3-4), *D. talyschense* (5-9), *D. semiargentatum* (10-18), *D. glaucum* (19-21), *D. marandense* (22). 1. *D. nurense*, sp. n. : Nur lake. 2. *D. discodivisum* : Khal-Khal. 3-4. *D. resslii* : 3. 26 km nordwestlich Miyaneh; 4. 140 km NW Zanjan. 5-9. *D. talyschense* : 5. Gasmalian; 6. Sabalan Mt. near Ardebil; 7. Nur lake; 8. Nir environs; 9. 26 km W Nir. 10. *D. semiargentatum sementivum* : Sarab environs. 11. *D. semiargentatum ortrudheinzae* : Mt. Sahand. 12-15. *D. semiargentatum semiargentatum* : 12. Kandovan; 13. Sefid-Khan; 14. Bostanabad; 15. 29 km NE Bostanabad. 16. *D. semiargentatum burdzushense* : Asb-Forushan. 17-18. *D. semiargentatum sarabense* : 17. Nir environs; 18. 15 km W Nir; 19-21. *D. glaucum* : 19. Kaleybar; 20. 10 km N Kaleybar; 21. N Ahar. 22. *D. marandense* : Marand, Dowlatabad.

Fig. 7c. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) semiargentatum semiargentatum* Pic, 1905 (Fig. 13)

Dorcadion semiargentatum Pic, 1905 : 300-301 (“massif du Sahend”); Danilevsky, 1998 : 51-52; Holzschuh, 2007 : 248.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *shiita* Plavilstshikov, 1951 : 118 (Tabriz environs).

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) shiita Plavilstshikov, 1958 (Tabriz environs).

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) semiargentatum : Breuning, 1962 : 487 (= *shiita* Plav.).

Pedestredorcadion semiargentatum : Villiers, 1967 : 367.

Pedestredorcadion glaucum descampsi Villiers, 1967 : 339 (“Tabriz”; “mont Einalye, près Tabriz”), **syn. n.**

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) semiargentatum : Danilevsky et al., 2005 : 137.

Type locality. – Iran, Azerbajdzhan prov., Mt. Sahand, according to the original description.

Diagnosis. – Body length in males : 10.7-16.5 mm, in females : 13-17.5mm; body width in males : 3.9-6.2 mm, in females : 5.1-6.7 mm.

Pronotum in males and in females (including glabrous form) usually with deep very dense coarse punctation often with conjugated punctures and rugose sculpture (Figs. 13a-c); only in certain populations (about 25 km from the city, Figs 13d-f) or sometimes in certain specimens from south-west Tabriz environs pronotum of males and females can be shining with sparser punctures (Fig. 13g-h), or nearly totally smooth with single deep dots (Fig. 13i); lateral thoracic tubercles well developed (in paralectotype female of *D. shiita* thoracic tubercles are exceptionally long); elytra relatively flat with distinct humeral carinae (Bostanabad env.), which are usually granulated and partly glabrous (in paralectotype female of *D. shiita* humeral carinae are strongly rugose along their whole length); or elytra more convex with quite smooth totally pubescent humeral carinae (certain specimens from south Tabriz environs); strong short black erect elytral setae always present in males and females, including glabrous forms, but sometimes shorter and hardly visible (in paralectotype female of *D. shiita* erect setae are very distinct, but still shorter than in *D. s. ortrudheinzae*), sutural glabrous line usually absent, but in population from north-west Bostanabad environs sutural glabrous line distinct, as well as in certain males from near Tabriz; black elytral spots always absent; black basal elytral strokes usually absent, but in several females from the populations of north-east Bostanabad environs and in one male of the populations from north-west Bostanabad environs black basal elytral strokes are distinct.

The population from NW environs of Bostanabad is represented in our materials by three males only, but all have distinct glabrous sutural line and so look like *D. s. sarabense*, but strongly differs from that eastern most subspecies by well developed granulated humeral carinae.

The smallest known female (13 mm - SM) of *D. s. semiargentatum* from the population situated near Kandavan looks like glabrous females of the eastern group of subspecies (*D. s. sarabense*, *D. s. burdzushense* ssp. n.) with smooth pronotum, obliterated humeral carinae and indistinct erect elytral setae. Other two glabrous females of same series are quite typical for *D. s. semiargentatum*.

Distribution. – Map. 2 (12-15). We preliminary attribute to the nominative subspecies all populations southwards Tabriz : north-west, north and north-east slopes of Mt. Sakhand including Bostanabad environs. Known localities are : 15-19 km NE Bostanabad, 1650 m; NW Bostanabad, 1700m; Kandavan, 60 km SW Tabriz, 2200-2600 m; Sarqi, Sefide Khan, 25 km S Tabriz.

Materials. – [HOLOTYPE, male (12 mm) from “Sahend” (MNHP) was lost long ago (Plavilstshikov, 1957)] 1 male (10,7mm), LECTOTYPE of *Dorcadion shiita* Plavilstshikov, 1951 (**present designation**) with three labels : (1) “Tavriz, prov. Azerbejdz, VI.16”; (2) “Mus. Caucas., 100-16, Exp. Urmiana”; (3) “D. shiita Plav. [not Plavilstshikov’s hand], N. Plavilstshikov det.” – ZMM; 1 female (17.2mm), PARALECTOTYPE of *Dorcadion shiita* Plavilstshikov, 1951 (**present designation**)

with same three labels – ZMM; 1 male (14 mm), *PARALECTOTYPE* of *Dorcadion shiita* Plavilstshikov, 1951 (**present designation**) with one label : “D. shiita Plav. [not Plavilstshikov’s hand], N. Plavilstshikov det.”, no original labels – ZMM; 1 male, *HOLOTYPE* of *Pedestredorcadion glaucum descampsi* Villiers, 1967 with four labels : (1) “type” [red]; (2) “Iran, Azerbajdzhan, M. Descamps Rec.”; (3) “Tabriz, 8.V.1964”; (4) “*Pedestredorcadion glaucum* ssp. *descampsi* nov. A. Villiers det. 1966” – MNHP; 1 male with same geographic labels – MNHP; 8 males and 1 female, each with two labels : (1) “Iran, Tabriz, Mt. Einalye, 1600 m”, (2) “Iran, L. Matile, 17.4.1965” – MNHP; 12 males, 9 females (including one yellow female, 1 brown female and 2 glabrous females), Iran, Azerbajdzhan, 15-19 km NE Bostanabad, 1650 m, 15.IV.1996, W. Heinz *leg.* – MD; 3 males, Iran, Azerbajdzhan, NW Bostanabad, 1700 m, 5.V.2007, M. Murzin *leg.* – SM; 1 male, 1 female, Iran, Azerbajdzhan, 1 km NE Bostanabad, 6-7.V.2002, P. Kabatek *leg.* – GS; 8 females (including 3 glabrous specimens), Iran, Azerbajdzhan, 25 km S Tabriz, Kandavan, 60 km SW Tabriz, 2200-2600 m, 26.IV.2001, S. Murzin *leg.* – SM; 5 males, 2 females (including one glabrous specimen), same locality, 11.V.2007, S. Murzin *leg.* – SM; 5 males, 4 females (including two glabrous specimens), N Iran, prov. Azerbajdzhan, Sarqi, Sefide Khan, 25 km S Tabriz, 7.V.2002, P. Kabatek *leg.* – PK; 1 male, 1 female from same locality, M. Rejzek *leg.* – GS.

Remarks. – *Dorcadion shiita* Plavilstshikov, 1951 was described on the base of three syntypes (2 males and 1 female). All three specimens (ZMM) have no original identification labels by N. N. Plavilstshikov. One male (of middle size) has no labels at all, and looks to be originated from another population because it has very distinct erected elytral setae, while erected setae of another male (10.7 mm – the smallest known specimen of the species) are indistinct. So, the latter is designated as lectotype and remaining two specimens are designated as paralectotypes.

The type locality of *Pedestredorcadion glaucum descampsi* Villiers, 1967 was not precisely specified by the author. The published locality of the holotype, which quite agree with the label of a single specimen (MNHP) mentioned as “type”: “Tabriz” could be connected with any locality of a very big area around the city. Another specimens of the author’s series from “mont Einalye, prés Tabriz” are quite similar to the holotype, and undoubtedly belong to same taxon (and most probably to same population) as holotype. This locality was also published in the original description, though corresponding specimens were not designated (and not published) as paratypes. Any way we do not know a mountain with such name near Tabriz.

All specimens, identified by A. Villiers as *Pedestredorcadion glaucum descampsi* are very similar to each other and to the holotype. The series is characterized by convex elytra with moderately long strong erect black setae: prothorax with very rough and dense punctation. In general population from “Mt. Einalye” is not quite similar to any of several different *D. semiargentatum* from Tabriz environs, but undoubtedly can be regarded inside of its range of variability; so, *D. semiargentatum* Pic, 1905 = *Pedestredorcadion glaucum descampsi* Villiers, 1967, **syn. n.**

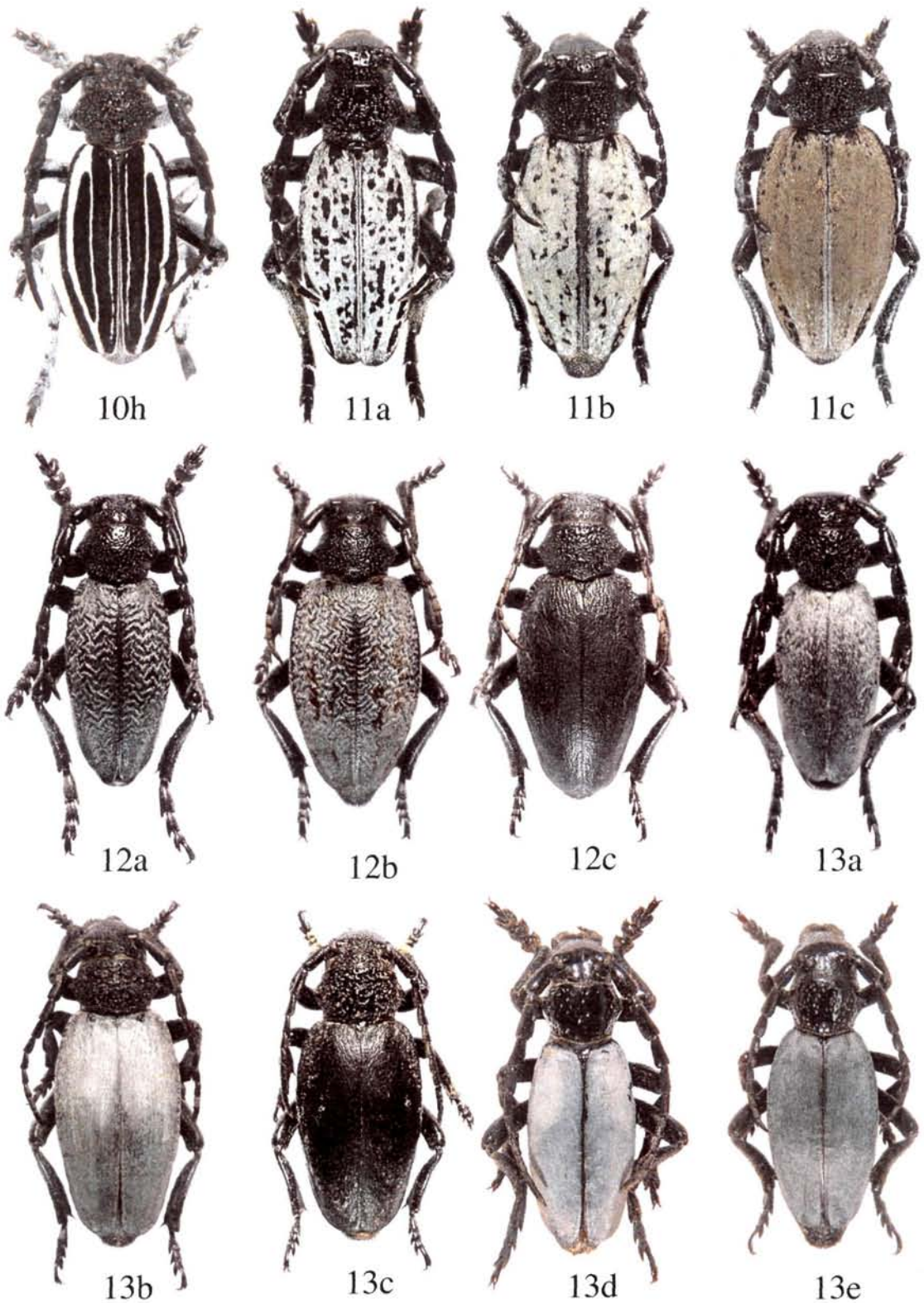


Fig. 10. *D. talyschense* : h – NW Iran, Nur lake. Fig. 11. *D. semiargentatum sementvum* ssp. n. : a. Male, HOLOTYPE, Iran, Sarab; b-c. Females, PARATYPES, same locality. Fig. 12. *D. semiargentatum ortrudheinzae* : a. Male, HOLOTYPE, NW Iran, north slope of Sahand Mt.; b-c. Females, PARATYPES, same locality. Fig. 13. *D. semiargentatum semiargentatum* : a. Male, NW Iran, 15-19 km NE Bostanabad; b-c. Females, same locality; d. Male, Sarqi, Sefide Khan, 25 km S Tabriz; e. Female, same locality.

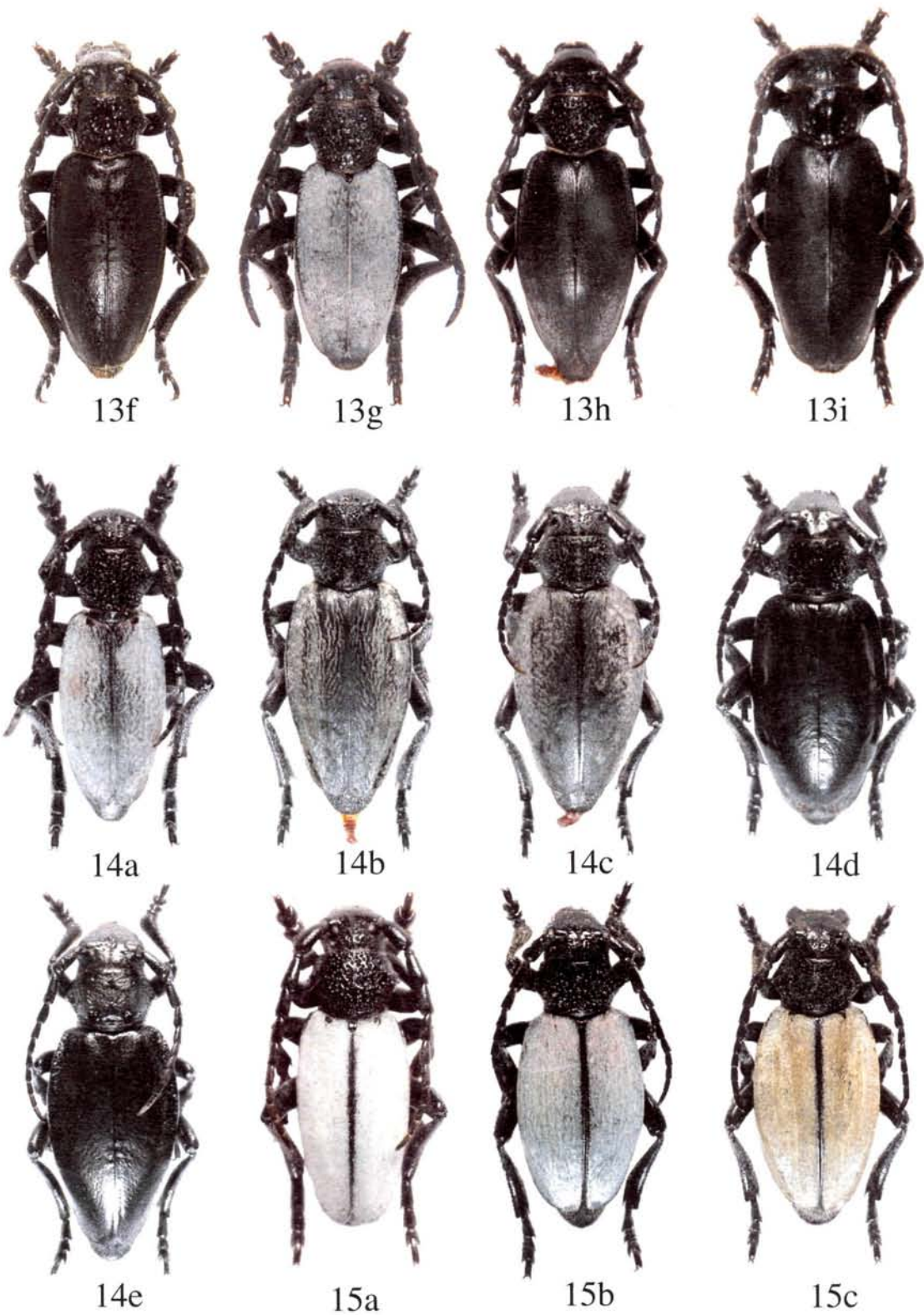


Fig. 13. *D. semiargentatum semiargentatum* : f. Females, _arqi, Sefide Khan, 25 km S Tabriz; g. Male, Kandovan; h-i. Females, same locality. Fig. 14. *D. semiargentatum burdzhushense* ssp. n. : a. Male, HOLOTYPE, NW Iran, Burdzhush ridge, Asb-Forushan; b-e. Females, PARATYPES, same locality. Fig. 15. *D. semiargentatum sarabense* : a. Male, NW Iran, Sabalan Mt., 40 km SW Ardebil; b-c. Females, same locality.

7d. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) semiargentatum burdzushense*, ssp. n. (Fig. 14)

Type locality. – Iran, Azerbajdzhan, north foothills of Burdzush ridge, Asb-Forushan environs.

Diagnosis. – Body length in males : 12.6-15.5 mm, in females : 14.2-17.5 mm; body width in males : 4.6-5.8 mm, in females : 5.7-7 mm.

Pronotum in males and in pubescent females always with deep, very dense, coarse punctation, often with conjugated punctures and rugose sculpture, in general coarser than in *D. s. sarabense*, in pubescent females pronotal punctation a little smaller and denser, often partly covered with very fine pubescence; in glabrous females pronotal sculpture is very different in different specimens: often it is similar to corresponding females of *D. laeve* – relatively smooth, with several big punctures laterally and with distinct central longitudinal furrow; or more smooth without furrow and without punctures, but dull, finally rugose; or shining with more or less sparse big puncture and with distinct longitudinal furrow; lateral thoracic tubercles short, but never obliterated; elytra strongly convex with more or less obliterated humeral carinae, particularly near middle; anterior portions of humeral carinae usually with very small glabrous areas bearing several granules and here partly glabrous; or quite smooth with uniform pale pubescence, which covers whole elytral surface in pubescent forms; or humeral carinae glabrous to about elytral apex and look like narrow black humeral line; elytral pubescence in females often yellowish or brownish; wave elytral sculpture often distinct in males and in females; strong short black erect elytral setae short, but distinct; elytra in glabrous females dull, but smooth, without distinct microsculpture; sutural glabrous line in pubescent forms usually absent, but sometimes present in males and in females; a few dark elytral spots in males sometimes present, in females – absent; black basal elytral strokes usually present, but very small.

Distribution. – Map. 2 (16). Only one population known : Iran, Azerbajdzhan, north foothills of Burdzush ridge, Asb-Forushan environs, about 15 km southwards Sarab, 2000-2600 m.

Materials. – HOLOTYPE, male, Iran, Azerbajdzhan, north foothills of Burdzush ridge, Asb-Forushan environs., 2000-2600 m, 13.V.2007, S. Murzin *leg.* – ZMM; 33 PARATYPES, 18 males and 15 females (including 6 glabrous females) – SM.

Remarks. – New subspecies is very close to *D. s. sarabense* Holzschuh, 1993, stat. n. but differs by many characters : coarser pronotal punctation, variable pronotal sculpture in glabrous females, usual absence of glabrous sutural line, distinct erect elytral setae, occasional presence of wave elytral design similar to *D. s. ortrudheinzae*. New subspecies is isolated from the nearest north neighbors *D. s. sarabense* and *D. s. sementivum* ssp. n. by valley of Adzhichai river.

7e. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) semiargentatum sarabense* Holzschuh, 1993, stat. n. (Fig. 15)

Dorcadion sarabense Holzschuh, 1993 : 46 (“östlich Sarab”).

Type locality. – Iran, Azerbajdzhan, south-east foothills of Sabalan Mt. The taxon was described from the area “östlich Sarab”, but in the nearest environs of Sarab another subspecies is distributed. According to C. Holzschuh (private message) the specimens of type series were collected to the north-east from Sarab, so most probably from same population that Sama’s specimens of the taxon (15 km westwards Nir).

Diagnosis. – Body length in males : 10.2-13.7 mm, in females : 12.5-15.7 mm; body width in males : 4-5 mm, in females : 5.3-6.4 mm.

Pronotum in males and in pubescent females always with deep, very dense, coarse punctation, often with conjugated punctures and rugose sculpture, but near middle punctures are usually more or less spaced; in glabrous females pronotal sculpture is often similar to corresponding females of *D. laeve* – relatively smooth, with several big punctures laterally and often with more or less distinct central longitudinal furrow, or sometimes pronotum of glabrous females with scattered deep and big punctures; pronotum in males glabrous; in pubescent females with distinct fine sparse pubescence; lateral thoracic tubercles well developed; elytra strongly convex with more or less obliterated humeral carinae, particularly near middle; anterior portions of humeral carinae usually with very small glabrous areas bearing several granules and sometimes with several dark setae, or quite smooth with uniform pale pubescence, which covers whole elytral surface in pubescent forms; elytral pubescence in females often from yellowish to brown; wave elytral sculpture indistinct; strong short black erect elytral setae present but always indistinct (also in glabrous females); elytra in glabrous females dull, but smooth, without distinct microsculpture; sutural glabrous line in pubescent forms always present; a few dark elytral spots present or absent, sometimes several dark spots are more or less concentrated along humeral margin; very rare black spots in pubescent females are more numerous and slightly arranged in longitudinal line anteriorly; black basal elytral strokes usually present, but very small.

Distribution. – Map. 2 (17-18). North-West Iran; at least two populations are definitely known : prov. Ostan e Ardebil, east Nir environs, 38°02’N, 47°59’E (about 40 km south-westwards Ardebil and about 45 km north-eastwards Sarab); prov. Azerbajdzhan e Sarqi, 15 km westwards Nir, 37°59’N, 47°50’E. The second one can be regarded as typical.

Materials. – 6 males, 4 females (including one glabrous specimen), Iran, Azerbajdzhan, Sabalan Mt., 40 km SW Ardebil, 38°02’N, 47°59’E, 14.IV.1999, J. Kalab *leg.* – MD; 3 males with same label – SM; 2 males, 4 females (including one glabrous specimen) with same data, but M. Rejzek *leg.* – MD; 3 males, 10 females, Iran, Azerbajdzhan et Sarqi, 15 km W Nir, 37°59’N, 47°50’E, 1750 m, 20.V.2002, G. Sama *leg.* – GS; 2 males with same label – MD.

Remarks. – *D. s. sarabense* Holzschuh, 1993, stat. n. was described as a species, but all peculiar characters of the taxon (convex elytra, poorly developed erect elytral setae, smooth pronotum in glabrous females), which differ it from closely related taxa are more or less relative and can be seen in its relatives, so it is a subspecies isolated from neighbor *D. s. sementivum* ssp. n. by a small mountain ridge.

8. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) glaucum* Faldermann, 1837 (Fig. 16)

Dorcadion glaucum Faldermann, 1837 : 277 (Transcaucasia ?); Holzschuh, 1993 : 46.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *glaucum* : Plavilstshikov, 1932 : 193 (Transcaucasia).

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) glaucum : Plavilstshikov, 1948 : 135; 1958 : 249 (south-east Armenia, mountains of south-west Azerbajdzhan, Talysh; North Iran : Gilian, Iranian Talysh); Lobanov et al., 1982 : 263; Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985: 333.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) glaucum : Breuning, 1962 : 488, part. (= *faldermanni* Ganglb.)

Pedestredorcadion glaucum : Villiers, 1967 : 367 ("Ardebil").

Type locality. Transcaucasia (Iran?). The original description was published without any geographical indication, but according to the title of the publication – "Fauna entomologica Trans-Caucasica" it is possible to accept Transcaucasia as the type locality. But from one side, there were several new taxa in that Faldermann's publication, which definitely absent in Transcaucasia, like *Saperda mirabilis* Faldermann, 1837 (now in *Mallosia*), or *Dorcadion persicum* Faldermann, 1837. From the other side, up to now no specimens of the taxon are definitely known from Transcaucasia. So, most probably the holotype was collected in the east part of Karadag mountain system in North Iran, where the species is rather common.

Diagnosis. – Body length in males : 11-14.2 mm, in females : 12.2-16.3 mm; body width in males : 4-5.2 mm, in females : 5.3-6.5 mm.

Antennae in males reaching last elytral third or considerably longer, reaching last elytral fifth; lateral tubercles of prothorax distinct, but short, never sharpened; pronotum convex, in males glabrous, in females partly covered with very fine pubescence; central furrow always absent; with deep, regular punctation, partly conjugated, but never rugose; in a single male labelled as "Trancauc." pronotum with very rough irregular punctation; elytra convex, dorsal elytral carinae can be slightly pronounced only in females; humeral carinae smooth, usually pubescent and never granulated, only a single known female (ZMM) labelled as "Transc." with partly glabrous rugose, humeral carinae; dorsal elytral surface in males uniformly covered with silvery (sometimes yellowish) pubescence; without longitudinal black hair stripes - only one male (ZMM) has basal and apical rudiments of dorsal black stripe; usually

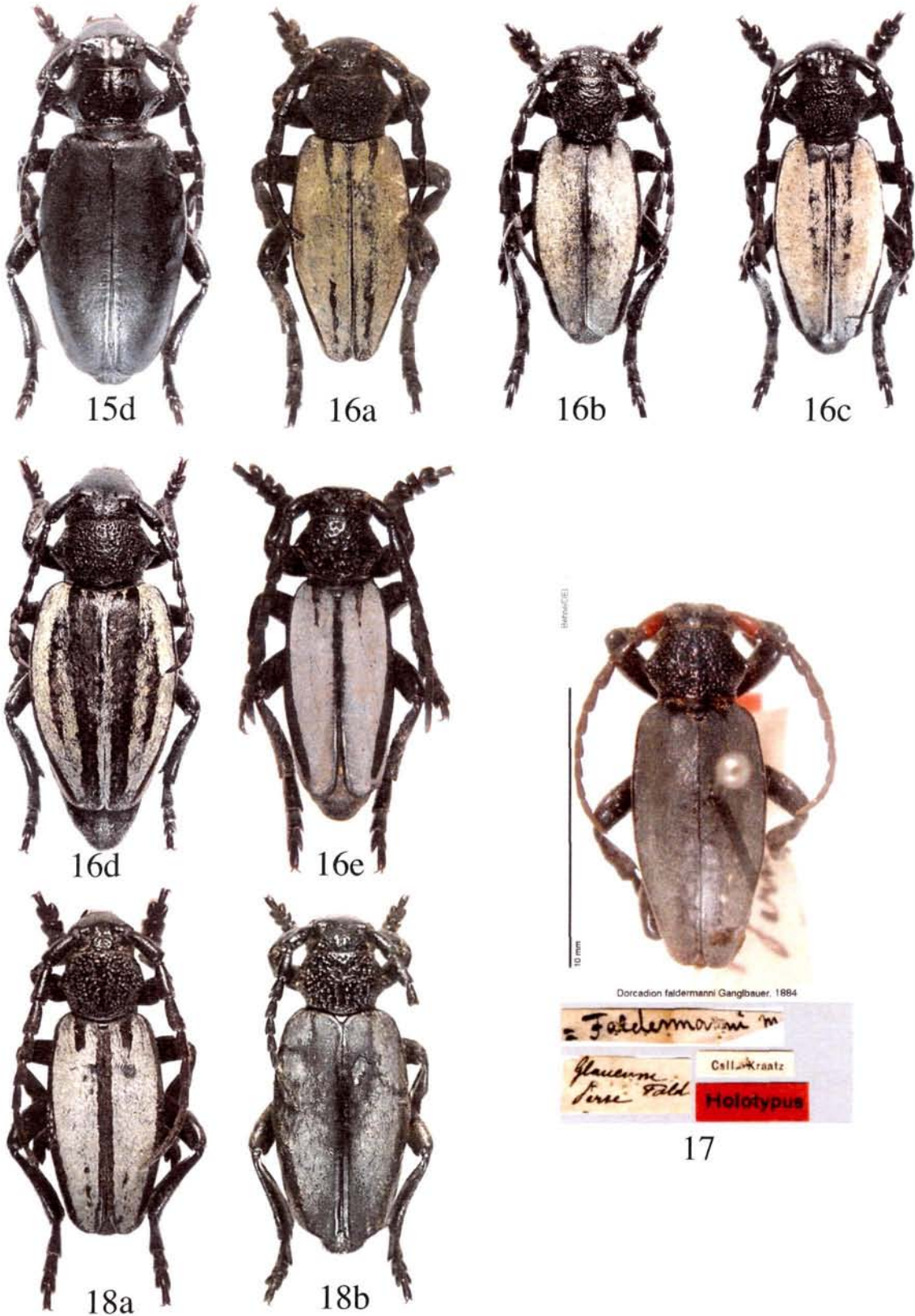
with shorter or longer black central basal strokes; wide humeral black stripe always complete from anterior elytral margin to the apex, often gradually diverging posteriorly; curved elytral margin with same silvery pubescence as elytra; internal margin of marginal stripe usually uneven; sutural glabrous line usually absent, but sometimes present; only one female (ZMM) has uniformly colored elytra with black humeral stripe; elytral design of all other available females is similar to the typical design of *D. laeve* : pale sutural stripe is narrow and never contacts apically with wide pale humeral stripe, as wide dark-brown stripe in between is always complete from anterior elytral margin to elytral apex; dark area anteriorly usually interrupted by several pale spots; dorsal pale stripes widely conjugate anteriorly and posteriorly with humeral pale stripes, so black stroke in between is very short; humeral black stripes are always distinct similar to males as well as pale curved lateral elytral margin; erect strong setae are also indistinct, but elytra of a single female labelled as "Transc." with distinct short erect setae; glabrous females unknown.

Distribution. – Map 2 (19-21). The species must be very common in north Azerbajdzhan in the east part of Karadag mountain system according to numerous materials collected by W. Heinz and Th. Deuve near Kaleybar (38°52'N, 47°01'E). Another population is known nearby northwards Ahar.

D. glaucum was recorded for Talysh Mts. (Breuning, 1962); for Soviet Armenia and Soviet Azerbaidzhan by Plavilstshikov (1958). But before N. N. Plavilstshikov (1948) was not sure, that the species occurs in Soviet Armenia. In fact no specimens exist from the territory of the former USSR with good collecting data (only such very old labels as "Transcauc." or "Transcauc. orient" – ZMM). *D. glaucum* could really occur in the north part of Talysh ridge (near Yardymly), as it is absent in the well investigated south part, or in south Karabakh.

Materials. – 1 male, "Transcauc. orient." – ZMM; 1 female, "Transc." – ZMM; 1 male, "Persia bor. (Staud.)" – ZMM; 1 male, "Persia" – ZIN; 14 males and 7 females, Iran, Azerbajdzhan, Pass, 1900 m, ca. 10 km N Kaleybar, 30.V.1998, W. Heinz *leg.* – MD; 2 males, Iran, Azerbajdzhan, Kaleybar, 2100 m, 25.VI.2002, Th. Deuve *leg.* – MD; 1 male, Iran, Azerbajdzhan, Karadag, nord Ahar, 2000 m, VI.2003, B. Lassale *leg.* – MD.

Remark. – The holotype of the species is not known, but species identity is clear after original description equipped with a good color drawing; no other similar species with black legs and antennae, with uniformly silver elytral pubescence and with distinct black elytral stripe is known from the region. The traditional identifications of old specimens by different authors agree with such position.



15. *D. semiargentatum sarabense* : d. Female, same locality. Fig. 16. *D. glaucum* : a. Male, "Persia bor.". b. Males, NW Iran, Kaleybar; c. Male, NW Iran, 10 km N Kaleybar; d. Female, same locality; e. Karadag, northwards Ahar. Fig. 17. *D. faldermanni* : male, HOLOTYPE, "Persien". Fig. 18. *D. tebriscum* : a. Male, LECTOTYPE, NW Iran, Tebriz environs; b. Female, PARALECTOTYPE, NW Iran, NE Karadag, "Saroga-Darja".

9. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) faldermanni* Ganglbauer, 1884 (Fig. 17)

Dorcadion faldermanni Ganglbauer, 1884 : 493 ("Persien").

Dorcadion (s. str.) *faldermanni* : Winkler, 1929 : 1193.

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) faldermanni : Plavilstshikov, 1958 : 250.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) glaucum m. *faldermanni* : Breuning, 1962 : 488.

Type locality. – North-West Iran. The species was described without exact locality, but it is so close to *D. glaucum*, that it must be distributed in about same region.

Diagnosis. – Only holotype-male is known; body length : 13 mm, body width : 4.9 mm.

Totally black, as all other related taxa, but first antennal joint red, that is quite exceptional for "*glaucum*-group" of species. Antennae reaching last elytral fifth; lateral tubercles of prothorax distinct, but short; pronotum slightly convex, glabrous; central furrow absent; with deep, moderately dense, partly conjugated punctation; elytra relatively flat, dorsal elytral carinae absent; humeral carinae smooth, but distinct, with narrow black humeral stripe not reaching elytral apices; dorsal elytral surface uniformly covered with pale-grey pubescence; without longitudinal black hair stripes; with short black central basal strokes; sutural stripe or sutural glabrous line absent; erect strong elytral setae indistinct.

Distribution. – According to the close relation of the species to *D. glaucum* it must occur in North-East part of Iranian Azerbajdzhan.

Materials. – 1 male, HOLOTYPE (monotypy) with 4 labels : (1) "Holotypus" [red]; (2) "Glaucum Fald Perse"; (3) "Faldermanni m."; (4) "Csll. Kraats" – DEI.

Remark. – The species does not look too similar to *D. glaucum* or *D. tebriscum* not only because of red scapus, but also because of peculiar pronotal punctation, relatively tight elytral pubescence (similar to *D. semiargentatum*) and very narrow rudimental humeral black stripe not reaching elytral apices.

10. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) tebriscum* Plavilstshikov, 1951 (Fig. 18)

Dorcadion (s. str.) *tebriscum* Plavilstshikov, 1951 : 119 ("Tavriz", "West Karadag").

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) tebriscum : Plavilstshikov, 1958 : 253.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) tebriscum : Breuning, 1962 : 485

Pedestredorcadion tebriscum : Villiers, 1967 : 366.

Type locality. – North-West Iran, west part of Karadag ridge (according to the original description).

Diagnosis. – Body length in males : 11.5-14 mm, in female : 14 mm; body width in males : 4.6-4.8 mm, in female : 5.6 mm.

Antennae long, in males reaching last elytral fifth, in female protruding beyond elytral middle; lateral tubercles of prothorax distinct, but short, never sharpened; pronotum convex, in males and in female glabrous; central furrow always absent; with deep, regular punctation, partly conjugated, in female partly rugose; elytra convex, dorsal elytral carinae indistinct; humeral carinae smooth, never granulated, pubescent; dorsal elytral surface in males and in female uniformly covered with silvery pubescence, with wide, complete sutural and humeral longitudinal black hair stripes; relatively long basal black strokes always present; internal margin of marginal pale stripe quite straight; erect strong setae indistinct.

Distribution. – According to N. N. Plavilstshikov (1951, 1958) the species occurs in West Karadag in Tabris environ. The location of specimens of his type series Saroga-Darja river is not clear and was not published by him.

Materials. – 1 male, LECTOTYPE (**present designation**) with two labels and a small goldish disk : (1) “[Tavriz environs, Persia], 24.IV.916” [in Russian]; (2) “*Dorcadion persicum* Typ. m., G. Suvorov det.”, (3) “*D. tebriscum* Plav. [not Plavilstshikov’s hand], N. Plavilstshikov det.” – ZMM; 4 PARALECTOTYPES (**present designation**), 3 males and 1 female, each with two labels: (1) “Persia NO, Karadag, fl. Saroga-Darja [?], 8.VI.”; (2) “*D. tebriscum* Plav. [not Plavilstshikov’s hand], N. Plavilstshikov det.” – ZMM. One more female (ZIN) was mentioned in the original description, but I could not find it.

Remark. – The species is very close to *D. glaucum* (morphologically and geographically) and differs only by the presence of black sutural stripe. The type series of the species has no original Plavilstshikov’s identification labels.

11. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) marandense* Holzschuh, 2007

Dorcadion marandense Holzschuh, 2007 : 248 (“Iran, Azerbaidjan, Marand-Dolatabad”).

Type locality. – North-West Iran, west part of Karadag ridge, Dowlatabad env. (according to the original description).

Description. – According to the male photo published in the original description the taxon is very close to *D. tebriscum* and rather probably is conspecific with it. It differs from a few known specimens of *D. tebriscum* by the absence of black sutural stripe and so looks close to *D. glaucum*. In fact the taxonomical status of *Dorcadion* populations of Karadag mountain system needs further investigations.

Materials. – No materials available.

Distribution. – Map. 2(22). The taxon was described from Dowlatabad environs in West Karadag (so from near type locality of *D. tebricum*).

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