

<https://doi.org/10.25221/fee.422.2>

<http://zoobank.org/References/104d6bdd-6040-41e9-9601-73eebe6af6c6>

NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN BEETLES
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM IRAN AND ADJACENT
REGIONS

M. L. Danilevsky^{1*)}, Yu. E. Skrylnik²⁾

1) A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninsky prospect 33, Moscow 119071 Russia. *Corresponding author, E-mail: danilevskym1@rambler.ru, danilevsky@cerambycidae.net

2) Laboratory of Forest Protection, G. M. Vysotsky Ukrainian Research Institute of Forestry & Forest Melioration, Pushkinska 86, Kharkov, 61024, Ukraine. E-mail: yuriy.skrylnik@gmail.com

Summary. Three new species are described from Iran: *Cortodera kukinae* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, **sp. n.** (Tehran province), *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) olegpaki* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, **sp. n.** (Tehran province), and *Phytoecia (Musaria) plyushchi* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, **sp. n.** (Gilan province). The illustrated redescription of *Dorcadion (C.) cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884 is given. New synonyms are proposed: *D. cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884 = *D. ursulaheinzi* Bernhauer, 2015, **syn. n.** *Dorcadion (C.) invicinum* Pic, 1902, **stat. resurr.** is considered as a distinct species distributed in Turkey and North Iran. The holotypes of the new species are deposited in the collection of A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

Key words: longicorn beetles, Cerambycidae, Lepturinae, Lamiinae, taxonomy, new species, synonymy, *Cortodera*, *Dorcadion*, *Phytoecia*, Iran, Turkey.

М. Л. Данилевский, Ю. Е. Скрьльник. Новые и малоизвестные виды жуков-усачей (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) из Ирана и соседних регионов // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2021. N 422. С. 10-23.

Резюме. Описано три новых вида: *Cortodera kukinae* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, **sp. n.** (провинция Тегеран), *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) olegpaki* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, **sp. n.** (провинция Тегеран) и *Phytoecia (Musaria) plyushchi* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, **sp. n.** (провинция Гилян). Дано переописание *Dorcadion (C.) cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884. Предложена новая синонимия: *D. cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884 = *D. ursulaheinzi* Bernhauer, 2015, **syn. n.** *Dorcadion (C.) invicinum* Pic, 1902, **stat. resurr.** рассматривается в качестве отдельного вида, распространенного в Турции и северном Иране. Голотипы описываемых видов хранятся в коллекции Института проблем экологии и эволюции им А.Н. Северцова в Москве, Россия.

INTRODUCTION

Iranian Cerambycidae fauna rests poorly investigated up to now. No species lists of the Islamic Republic of Iran were ever published. That is why several entomological collecting

trips to Iran were organized last years. The territory of the country is one of the most interesting regions from the entomological point of view.

A joint expedition of three Ukrainian entomologists Oleg Pak (Donetsk), Igor Plyushch (Kyiv) and Yuriy Skrylnik (Kharkov) was arranged to Iran in April-May 2019. The results of there collecting efforts were sensationally great. Many interesting and unknown insects were discovered. A review of the Cerambycidae materials collected by the expedition is proposed here. Three new Cerambycidae species are described below.

Materials examined are deposited in follow collections: MD – collection of M.L. Danilevsky, A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow; IP – collection of I.G. Plyushch, I.I. Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv; YE – collection of Y.E. Skrylnik, G.M. Vysotsky Ukrainian Research Institute of Forestry & Forest Melioration, Kharkov; OP – collection of O.V. Pak, Donetsk, Ukraine.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW TAXA AND TAXONOMIC NOTES

Cortodera kukinae Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n.

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/0a1d560e-13ac-435c-81b3-74af40336854>

Figs 1, 14–16

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **Iran**: east of Tehran province, 10 km eastwards Firuzkuh (about 1km westwards of Seranza), 35°45'14"N, 52°53'2"E, h=2124 m, 18.V 2019, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [MD].

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 12.5 mm, body width (at elytral base) 3.5 mm. Body totally black with brown elytra.

Head large, about as long as prothorax and as wide as the base of prothorax; genae very short, as wide as 2nd antennal joint; temples long and angulated; vertex with very dense conjugating regular big punctation; apical joints of maxillary and labial palpi dilated distally, not elongated.

Elytra about 2.3 times longer than basal width, with sides slightly diverging posteriorly; with numerous thin oblique short, hardly visible dark setae; no erect setae present; elytral punctation rather sparse anteriorly (here interspaces often wider than dots) and getting denser posteriorly, distinct up to the apices; elytral apices angulated.

Legs without erect setae; 1st tarsal joint longer than 2nd and 3rd combined; lobes of 4th joint very narrow, acute; 4th joint emarginated to about base.

Ventral body side with mixed oblique and recumbent pale setae, last abdominal tergite and sternite – widely rounded.

Male unknown.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. The new species is similar to *C. pseudomophlus* Reitter, 1889 described from Transcaucasia [“Ordubad (Araxesthal)”], in the big size, black body with brown elytra and big sparse pronotal punctation. But *C. pseudomophlus* has different shape of prothorax, which is about 1.2 times wider anteriorly than posteriorly, 4th antennal joint is distinctly shorter than 3rd one, apical palpal joints relatively wider; and lobes of 3rd tarsal joints of posterior tarsi short and rounded.

There are three more big black *Cortodera* species with brown elytra and sparse pronotal punctation in Iran: *C. rubenyani* Danilevsky, 2018, *C. kareli* Danilevsky, 2018, and *C. farsensis* Danilevsky, 2014. *C. rubenyani*, described from Kurdistan [Sanandaj environs, Fig. 21, 4)], has pronotum with distinctly denser punctation rather regular along pronotal smooth area; 4th antennal joint is distinctly shorter than 3rd; elytra with finer punctation. *C. kareli* (Fig. 21, 2–3), with female described from North Kurdistan near Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī border, Takab env.

(Fig. 21, 3), is characterized by very long head, much longer than prothorax and 3rd elytral joint also longer than 4th; *C. farsensis* described from Fars [Dasht-e Arjan env. (Fig. 21, 5)] has wider elytra in females (about 2 times longer than wide) and very wide apical palpal joints. *C. transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936 (Fig. 21, 6–9) with sparse pronotal punctation is similar to the species of the group, but elytral setae pale, never black.

MATERIAL USED FOR COMPARISON. *Cortodera rubenyani* Danilevsky, 2018: Iran: Kurdistan, 50 km westwards Sanandaj, 35°12'48"N, 46°27'23"E, h=1689 m, 16.5.2017, 11 ♀ (holotype and paratypes), leg. A. Rubenyan [MD]; *Cortodera kareli* Danilevsky, 2018: Iran: Kurdistan, 20 km SW Takab, 36°18'N, 46°57'E, h=2300 m, 29.5.2017, 1 ♀ (paratype), leg. K. Hodek [MD]; *Cortodera farsensis* Danilevsky, 2014: Iran: Fars, Dasht-e Arjan, 29°39'N, 51°58'E, h=2200–2500 m, 14.5.2013, 2 ♀ (paratypes), leg. D. Murastyi [MD]; *Cortodera pseudomophlus* Reitter, 1889: Azerbaijan: Nakhichevan Republic, near Buzgov, 14.5.1982, 2 ♀, leg. M. Danilevsky; the same locality, 9.6.1983, 1 ♀, leg. A. Kaziutshitz; Azerbaijan: Nakhichevan Republic, near Bichenek, 9–12.6.1982, 2 ♀, leg. M. Danilevsky; Azerbaijan: Talysh Mts, Gyshlag, 29.6.1968, 1 ♀, leg. M. Badaev; Armenia: Khosrov Natural Reserve, 31.5.1991, 1 ♀, leg. M. Kalashyan; totally 7 ♀ from Transcaucasia [MD]; *Cortodera transcaspica transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936: Turkmenia: Kara-Kala, 5.5.1933, 1 ♀ [MD]; Turkmenia: Yel-Dere near Kara-Kala, 5.5.1985, 1 ♀, leg. T. Lukarevsky [MD]; *Cortodera transcaspica lobanovi* Kaziutshitz, 1988: Azerbaijan: Nakhichevan Republic, near Buzgov, 14.5.1982, 2 ♀, leg. M. Danilevsky [MD]; same locality, 7–15.6.1986, 1 ♀, leg. A. Dantchenko [MD]; Armenia: Garni, 22.6.1976, 1 ♀, leg. S. Nikireev [MD]; Armenia: Byurakan, 29.5.1983, 1 ♀, leg. M. Danilevsky [MD]; Armenia: Teger, 20.5.1989, 1 ♀, leg. M. Kalashyan [MD]; Armenia: Abovyan, 5.6.1994, 1 ♀, leg. M. Kalashyan [MD]; Armenia: Garni-Gehard, 22.5.1994, 1 ♀, leg. M. Kalashyan [MD]; Armenia: Gudemnis, 28.5.1982, 1 ♀, leg. M. Kalashyan [MD]; *Cortodera transcaspica persica* Plavilstshikov, 1936: Iran: Mazandaran, Mt. Damavand, 10.6.2009, 2 ♀, leg. W. Grosser [MD]; Iran: Qazvin, 19–21.5.1976, 1 ♀, leg. C. Holzschuh & F. Ressler [MD]; Iran: Kurdistan, Sanandaj, 16.5.2017, 1 ♀, leg. A. Rubenyan [MD]; Iran: Tehran province, 10 km eastwards Firuzkuh, 35°45'14"N, 52°53'2"E, h=2124 m, 18.V 2019, 1 ♀, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [MD].

HABITAT. The species was observed in mountain semidesert at elevation about 2000–2200 m above the sea level with *Astragalus* sp., *Artemisia* sp., *Euphorbia* sp., *Cousinia* sp., *Acantholimon* sp. Imago was feeding on *Euphorbia* sp. flowers.

DISTRIBUTION. Iran: Tehran province (Fig. 21, 1).

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is dedicated by Yu. Skrylnik to his friend and colleague Dr Olga Kukina (Kharkov).

***Cortodera syriaca* Pic, 1901**

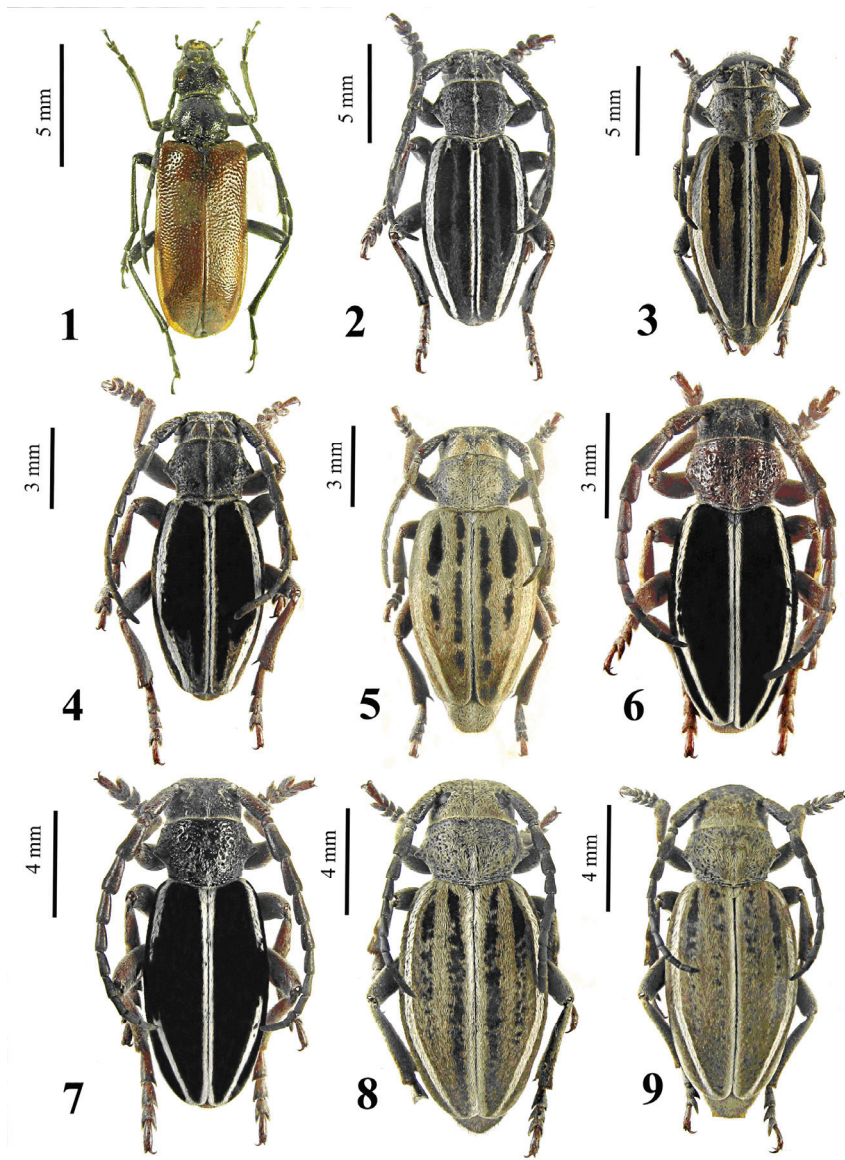
MATERIAL EXAMINED. Iran: Kurdistan, 16 km SW Sanandaj, Takhte env., h=1850 m, 13.5.2019, 4 ♂, 2 ♀, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [MD, SK]

REMARKS. All specimens are small with all legs bicolored; body length: ♂ – 7.7–8.5 mm, ♀ – 7.7–9.3 mm.

***Cortodera transcaspica persica* Plavilstshikov, 1936**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Iran: west of Tehran province, 10 km eastwards Firuzkuh, 35°45'14"N, 52°53'2"E, h=2124 m, 18.5.2019, 1 ♀, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [MD].

REMARKS. Female body length 10 mm.



Figs 1–9. Longicorn beetles. 1 – *Cortodera kukinae* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n., holotype, female; 2–3 – *Dorcadion* (*C.*) *cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884 (Iran, Lorestan, 4km SW Zagheh, 33°28'31"N, 48°40'33"E, 2080 m, Yu. Skrylnik leg.): 2 – male, 3 – female; 4, 5 – *D.* (*C.*) *invicinum* Pic, 1902 (Iran, Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī, Jaldian env., Nagadeh, 1500m, 16.4. 1996, W. Heinz leg.): 4 – male, 5 – female; 6–9 – *D.* (*C.*) *olegpaki* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n.: 6 – holotype, male; 7 – paratype, male; 8, 9 – paratypes, females.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884**

Figs 2, 3

Dorcadion (s. str.) *cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884: 484 (type locality: “Persien”); Pic, 1902a: 77; Aurivillius, 1922: 28; Winkler, 1929: 1192.

Dorcadion persianum Breuning, 1943: 94 (type locality: “Perse”).

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) cingulatum m. *nigrobivittatum* Breuning, 1946: 122 (unavailable name).

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) cingulatum: Breuning, 1958: 30 (part., including m. *persianum* Breun. = m. *nigrobivittatum* Breun.; m. *invicinum* Pic, 1902b); Breuning, 1962: 465, (part., m. *persianum* Breun. = m. *nigrobivittatum* Breun.; m. *invicinum* Pic).

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) cingulatum: Plavilstshikov, 1958: 196 (part., including ab. *nigrobivittatum* Breun.).

Pedestredorcadion cingulatum: Villiers, 1967: 365 (part.).

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cingulatum: Danilevsky, 2010a: 245 (part., including *invicinum* Pic, 1902b = *persianum* Breuning, 1943); Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2018 (part.).

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) ursulaheinzi Bernhauer, 2015: 13 (type locality: Iran, Provinz Kordestan, Pass zwischen Baneh und Saquez und Provinz Luristan, Pass w. Nour Abad”, about 36°3'15"N, 45°58'59"E, 2000–2150 m and about 34°2'38"N, 48°19'4"E, 2300 m); **syn. n.**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Iran: Hamadan, distr. Malayer, near Nahavand, h=2000–2400 m, 11.5.2008, 2 ♂, leg. E. Rutjan [MD]; Iran: Lorestan, 4km SW Zagheh, 33°28'31"N, 48°40'33"E, h=2080 m, 11.5.2019, 28 ♂, 5 ♀, leg. O. Pak [MD, OP]; same data, 17 ♂, 3 ♀, leg. I. Plyushch [IP]; same data, 12 ♂, 2 ♀, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [MD, YS]; the majority of available specimens are more or less damaged.

DESCRIPTION. Body length of available males 9.5–12.3 mm; body length of available females 10.8–13.1 mm.

Antennae black with reddish-black 1st joint, often 1st joint nearly black.

Prothorax in fresh specimens densely pubescent; pronotal pubescence in male black with narrow white central line, in females brown (darker or lighter) with wider white central line; lateral pronotal areas above lateral spines with sparser white pubescence; lateral thoracic spines short, but acute.

Each elytron with 3 white stripes: narrow sutural, wider humeral and wide or narrow lateral stripes above epipleurae (often with irregular margins); lateral elytral stripes in females often brown; elytra in males with blackish-brown pubescence partly replaced with velvety black pubescence, often in form of two dorsal velvety black stripes: subsutural and external dorsal; velvety black stripes often fused anteriorly or about totally fused leaving brownish area near elytral apex only; very rare elytral ground pubescence totally velvety-black; sometimes external elytral black stripes with single small white dots; humeral white stripes can be with more or less numerous small black spots; elytra in females brown with a pair of very contrast velvety black irregular stripes, never reaching elytral apex, sometimes interrupted, very rare with several small white spots.

Legs very dark, reddish-black, sometimes nearly black.

HABITAT. The species was observed in mountain semidesert with *Astragalus* sp., *Acantholimon* sp., *Artemisia* sp., *Cousinia* sp. at about 2000–2300 m above the level of the sea. Imagoes were active during the first decade of May. Many copulating pairs were observed.

DISTRIBUTION. The species is definitely known from four localities in three Iranian provinces, Kurdistan: pass between Baneh and Saquez, about 36°3'15"N, 45°58'59"E, h=2000–2150 m (type locality of *D. ursulaheinzi*); Lorestan: pass westwards Nour Abad,

about 34°2'38"N, 48°19'4"E, h=2300 m (locality of *D. ursulaheinzi*); 4 km south-westwards Zagheh, 33°28'31"N, 48°40'33"E, h=2080 m; Hamadan: environs of Nahavand, 2000–2400 m (Fig. 21, 10–13).

REMARKS. *Dorcadion cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884 was described without exact designation of the type locality, just from "Persien". Only two females of the type series are preserved now in Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Danilevsky, 1998), but female morphology is not enough for species determination of closely related species of the group. Fortunately the original description was rather detail and included such an important male character as presence of velvety black dorsal elytral stripes. That character was the base for the description of *D. cingulatum* m. *nigrobivittatum* Breuning, 1946 (unavailable name) from Hamadan. Soon new synonyms (*D. persianum* Breuning, 1943 = *D. cingulatum* m. *nigrobivittatum* Breuning, 1946) were accepted by Breuning (1958). Breuning (1946) incorrectly stated the absence of black dorsal elytral stripes in the typical form of the species. That mistake caused a far reaching consequence. True populations of *D. cingulatum* with velvety black elytral stripes were described recently as *D. ursulaheinzi* Bernhauer, 2015 on the base of elytral design. More over Bernhauer (2015) noted that his new species was totally identical to *D. cingulatum* m. *persianum* (*sensu* Breuning, 1962) incorrectly regarding the name *persianum* as infrasubspecific. Bernhauer (2015) overlooked original description of *D. persianum* Breuning, 1943 as a species (available name); so, *D. persianum* Breuning, 1943 = *D. ursulaheinzi* Bernhauer, 2015 on the base of its original description; and so, *D. cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884 = *D. persianum* Breuning, 1943 = *D. ursulaheinzi* Bernhauer, 2015, **syn. n.**

***Dorcadion (Crubridorcadion) invicinum* Pic, 1902, stat. resurr.**

Figs 4, 5

Dorcadion invicinum Pic, 1902b: 93 (type locality: "Turquie d'Asie: Diarbekir").

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) cingulatum: Breuning, 1958: 30 (part., including m. *persianum* Breun. = m. *nigrobivittatum* Breun.; m. *invicinum* Pic, 1902b); Breuning, 1962: 465 (part., including m. *persianum* Breun. = m. *nigrobivittatum* Breun.; m. *invicinum* Pic).

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) cingulatum: Plavilstshikov, 1958: 196 (part., including ab. *nigrobivittatum* Breun.).

Pedestredorcaduon cingulatum: Villiers, 1967: 365 (part.).

Dorcadion cingulatum: Danilevsky, 1998: 49.

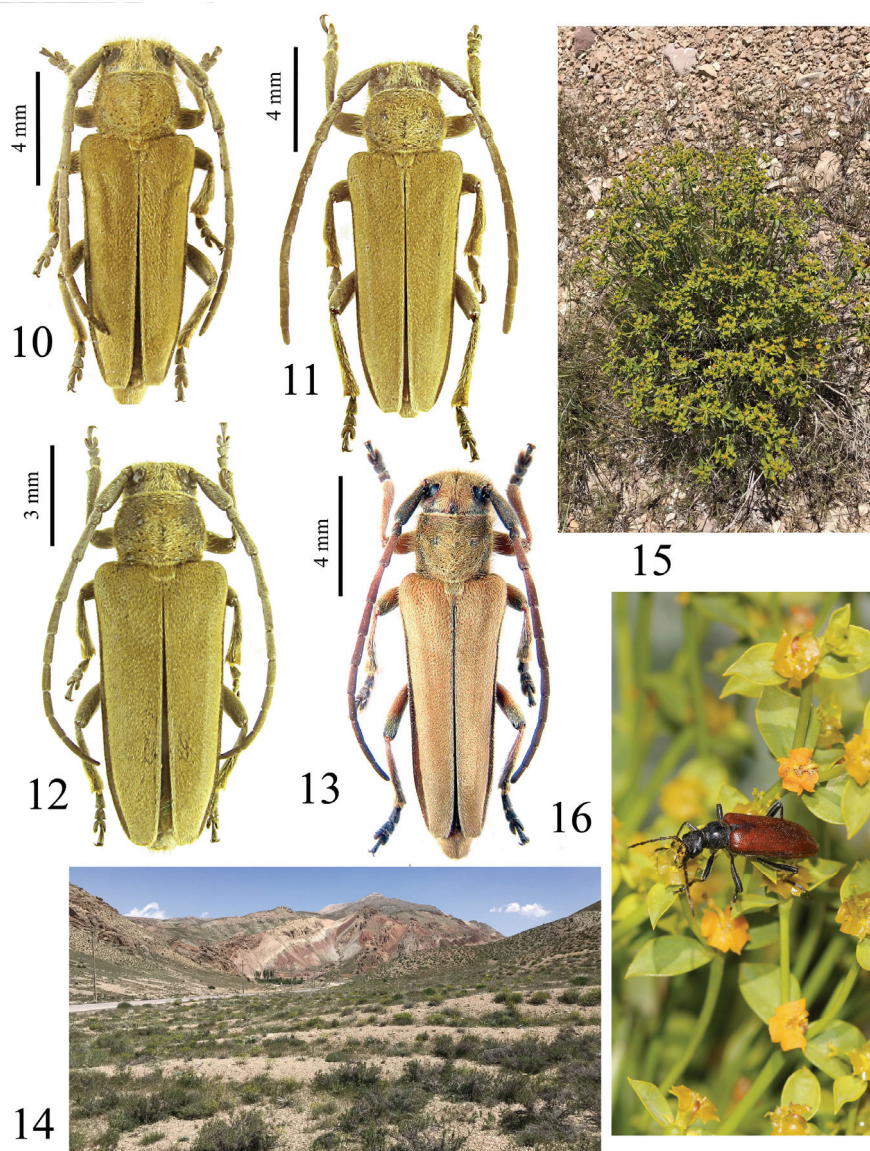
Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cingulatum: Danilevsky, 2010a: 245 (part., including *invicinum* Pic, 1902b = *persianum* Breuning, 1943); Bernhauer, 2015: 13, Abb. 14-16.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Iran: Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī, Jaldian env., Nagadeh, h=1500 m, 16.4.1996, 3 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. W. Heinz [MD]; Iran: Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī, Pass zw. Mahabad u. Pasweh, h=1400–2000 m, 16.4.1991, 5 ♂, leg. W. Heinz [MD]; Iran: Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī, pass 16 km SWW Nagadeh (S Orumiye), 16.4.2002, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, leg. P. Kabatek [MD].

DESCRIPTION. Body length of available males 9.5–12.3 mm; body length of available females 10.8–13.1 mm. Body relatively small.

Antennae more or less red with darkened apical joints, sometimes rather dark with reddish 1st joint.

Prothorax usually with obliterated lateral spines; pronotum often poorly pubescent, sometimes nearly glabrous in fresh specimens, in males pronotal punctation never totally hiding by pubescence; dorsal ground pubescence in males black, in females – brown (darker or lighter); narrow white central pronotal line always distinct.



Figs 10–16. Longicorn beetles, biotopes and food plants. 10–12. *Phytoecia* (*M.*) *plyushchi* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n. 10 – holotype, male; 11 – paratype, male; 12 – paratype, female; 13 – *Phytoecia* (*Musaria*) *faldermanni* m. *blessigi*, male [Armenia, Goravan, 24.5.1999, M. Kalashyan leg.]; 14 – biotope of *Cortodera kukinae* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n. in Tehran province; 15 – *Euphorbia* sp., a food plant of *C. kukinae*, 16 – female of *C. kukinae* on the food plant.

Elytra in males with even black pubescence, without velvety black longitudinal stripes, but sometimes with small brownish apical areas; elytra in females brown with a pair of very contrast velvety black irregular dorsal stripes, many times interrupted; sometimes short parts of dorsal black stripes can be replaced by fine white pubescence; humeral white stripes with or without numerous black spots.

Legs red (darker or lighter).

DISTRIBUTION. As far as Iranian populations are conditionally accepted here as being conspecific to Turkish Diarbekir population following a generally accepted opinion by Breuning (1958, 1962), the species can be distributed along eastern Anatolia to Iranian border. Four localities are definitely known in North-West Iran in south-west of Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī province: Jaldian env., Nagadeh, 1500 m (about 36°51'42"N, 45° 8'47"E), Pass zw. Mahabad u. Pasweh, 1400–2000 m (about 36°44'30"N, 45°31'59"E), pass 16km SWW Nagadeh (about 36°54'15"N 45°12'50"E), Piranshahr environs (about 36°41'28"N, 45°6'43"E) (Fig. 21, 14–17).

REMARKS. The species is very close to *Dorcadion cingulatum* and represents its northern vicariant. A species with even black elytral pubescence (without velvety black dorsal stripes) distributed in Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī was wrongly accepted by Bernhauer (2015, though the locality of depicted specimens was not published here) as *D. cingulatum*. That incorrect conception was shown by several internet publications (Danilevsky, 2011; Kasatkin, 2015; Hoskovec *et al.*, 2020). No correct names were proposed for those populations. I don't like to describe this form as a new species now, as the status of the nearest Turkish population traditionally attributed to *D. cingulatum* is not clear. It was described as *D. invicinum* Pic, 1902b on the base of a single female from Diarbekir. Now I provisionally attribute the name *D. invicinum* Pic, **stat. ressur.** to the populations from Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī.

Dorcadion kharpuensis Danilevsky, 1998 (described from Gilan; Fig. 21, 18) was compared with "*D. cingulatum*" from Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī in the original description. So, in fact it was compared with *D. invicinum*. But *D. kharpuensis* differs from both *D. cingulatum* and *D. invicinum* by glabrous shining pronotum in males. So, *D. kharpuensis* is close to neighbor *D. cingulatoides* Breuning, 1946 distributed in Mazandaran (Fig. 21, 20–26), but latter is usually bigger and wider, with usually red prothorax and head, thicker antennae.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) olegpaki* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n.**

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/2b655eaa-3340-455e-a0e2-332eeeb8e6e7>

Figs 6–9, 17–19

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Iran**: NE Tehran prov., 21 km NE Firuzkuh, 35°44'03"N, 52°59'59"E, h=2267 m, 18.5.2019, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [MD]. Paratypes: the same label as holotype, 8 ♂, 6 ♀ [MD, YS]; same locality, 21.4.2019, 1 ♂, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [YS]; same locality, 13.4.2018, 1 ♂, leg. O. Pak– [OP]; same locality, 18.5.2019, 4 ♂, leg. O. Pak[OP]; same locality, 14.6.2014, 1 ♀, leg. I. Plyushch [MD]; same locality, 18.5.2019, 1 ♂, leg. I. Plyushch [IP].

DESCRIPTION. Body length in males 10.5–11.8 mm; width (at elytral middle) 4.1–5.0 mm; body length in females 13.1–14.0 mm; width (at elytral middle) 5.5–6.0 mm. Body usually black, or partly red or reddish.

Head in males often with reddish vertex. Antennae black, or in males black with reddish 1st joint, or red with darkened apical joints.

Prothorax in males red, reddish or black; head, antennae and prothorax in females always black; lateral thoracic spines very short, in males often totally obliterated; in females always



17



18



19



20

Figs 17–20. Longicorn beetles and biotopes. 17 – biotope of *Dorcadion olegpaki* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n. in Tehran province; 18 – dorsal view of a male of *D. olegpaki* in nature; 19 – copulating pair of *D. olegpaki*; 20 – biotope of *Phytoecia plyushchi* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n. in Gilan province [Rudbar County, 3km NE Damashvill., h=2023 m, 36°44'26"N, 49°46'44"E].

distinct and acute; pronotum in males always glabrous and shining, with sparse irregular punctation (dots big or small, sometimes conjugated or contrary rather distant with wide shining areas in between), in females - densely pubescent, hiding or not completely hiding moderately big sparse punctation; pronotal central white line nearly totally reduced, hardly pronounced or indistinct, in females – absent.

Elytra in males about 1.8 times longer than wide, in females – about 1.6 times; male elytra evenly black, each with 3 contrast narrow white stripes; marginal stripe usually not wider or a little wider than epipleurae, one male with wide marginal stripe having irregular margin; humeral stripe narrow, usually widely interrupted near middle, or with more or less numerous black spots; sutural white stripe about as wide as humeral; in females (only autochromal females known) ground elytral pubescence light-brown; more or less developed dorsal velvety black stripes always present, usually partly reduced apically.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. The new species is very similar to *D. cingulatoides* Breuning, 1946 described from Mazandaran (Fig. 21, 20–26) and redescribed by Danilevsky (2010b) because of similar pronotal and elytral design in males and females, but *D. cingulatoides* usually bigger, lateral thoracic spines never obliterated, pronotum smaller; body (including head, antennae and prothorax) can be totally bright-red; females can be androchromal; humeral white stripes very rare with black dots and never interrupted; body length in males 12.0–14.0 mm; body length in females 12.0–15.0 mm.

MATERIAL USED FOR COMPARISON. *Dorcadion cingulatoides cingulatoides* Breuning, 1946: Iran: N Mazandaran, Mt. Kullha-ye Alborz, Chalus, zw Klardasht u. Abbasabad (about 36°37'N, 51°08'E), 1250–1300 m, 3 ♂, leg. I. Puchner [MD]; W Mazandaran, 10 km NNW Hasan Keif, 36°36'N, 51°10'E, 20-21.4.1999, 1 ♂, leg. J. Rejzek [MD]; W Mazandaran, Hasan Keif, 36°31'N, 51°12'E, 19.4.1999, 2 ♂, leg. J. Kalab [MD]; Mazandaran, n. Kiasar (about 36°16'N, 53°21'E), 1000 m, 30.3.1996, 5 ♂, 19 ♀, leg. W. Heinz [MD]; E Mazandaran, Kelachhaseh, 36°16'50"N, 53°22'55"E, 800 m, 3.4.2008, 1 ♀, leg. H. Barimani [MD]; E Mazandaran, Sari-Varand, 2.4.2008, 3 ♂, leg. H. Barimani [MD]; E Mazandaran, Haftkhal, 3.4.2008, 2 ♂, leg. H. Barimani [MD]; E Mazandaran, Poshtkoh, about 36°14'58"N, 53°46'52"E, 27.3.2008, 3 ♂, leg. H. Barimani [MD]; Gorgan, Shahkuh-e Bala, 36°34'32"N, 54°30'06"E, 2880 m, 26.5.2013, 1 ♂, leg. D. Murastyi [MD]. *Dorcadion cingulatoides hassani* Danilevsky, 2010: Iran: Mazandaran, Babol, 36°06'18"N, 52°46'38"E, 2403 m, 8.7.2009, 1 ♂ (holotype), leg. H. Barimani [MD]; Mazandaran, Savad Koh-Alasht, 8.7.2009, 1 ♂, leg. H. Barimani [MD].

HABITAT. The species was observed in mountain humid valley along desert slopes with *Artemisia* sp., *Astragalus* sp., *Euphorbia* sp., *Cousinia* sp. at the level of 2100–2300 m above the level of the sea. All imagoes were collected under the stones.

DISTRIBUTION. Iran: north-east of Tehran province (Fig. 21, 19).

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is dedicated to a very lucky Donetsk collector Oleg Pak, who collected a part of the type series.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) tuerki* Ganglbauer, 1884**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Iran: Golestan, Maraveh Tappeh, 37°51'50"N, 55°57'39"E, 22.4.2019, 1 ♂, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [MD]; Horasan, Kerik, 37°34'N, 56°58'E, 22.4.2019, 1 ♀, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [MD].

REMARKS. Male: legs and antennae black, dorsal elytral stripes with black spots, body length 10.5 mm. Female: legs dark-reddish, antennae black; body length 12.5 mm.

***Phytoecia (Musaria) plyushchi* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n.**

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/9831893c-abc3-410c-8b60-00fea30a4960>

Figs 10–12, 20

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **North Iran**: Gilan province, Rudbar County, Amarlu District, 33.5 km E Rudbar, 3 km NE Damash vill., Elburs Mts. Range, h=2023 m, 36°44'26"N, 49°46'44"E, 16.V.2019, leg. I. Plyushch [MD]. Paratypes: North Iran: Gilan province, Rudbar County, Amarlu District, 34 km E Rudbar, 2 km NE Damash vill., Elburs Mts. Range, h=1977 m, 36°44'45"N, 49°47'7"E, 16.V.2019, 1 ♂, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [MD]; North Iran: Gilan province, Rudbar County, Amarlu District, 34 km E Rudbar, 1.5 km NE Damash vill., Elburs Mts. Range, h=1988m, 36°44'49"N, 49°47'31"E, 16.V.2019, 1 ♀, leg. Yu. Skrylnik [MD].

DESCRIPTION. Body length in males 11.8–12.5 mm, width 3.7–3.8 mm, body length in female 11.4 mm, width 3.8 mm. Body totally black, including antennae and legs, densely covered with yellow-brown pubescence.

Head with dense erect pale setae (longer in males) and dense light-brown recumbent pubescence (denser in males); frons transverse; genae relatively short, about two times narrower than lower eye lobe; the distance between upper eye lobes about two times more than width of 1st antennal joint; lower and upper eye lobes connected by very narrow bridge of about three ommatidia width; mandibles unicuspid.

Antennae thin, reaching elytral fifth in males or a little shorter in female; dorsally and ventrally with fine recumbent yellow-brown pubescence, with single short erect setae on 1st joints; antennal joints 3–4 with small apical swellings; 1st joint nearly cylindrical; 1st joint about as long as 4th; a little longer than 3rd; 5th joint and others much shorter.

Prothorax strongly transverse, in males about 1.4 times wider (near middle) than long, in female – a little wider; pronotum convex, with two small flat central callosities, which can be totally covered (holotype) by dense recumbent light-brown pubescence evenly distributed all over pronotum also covered with dense long pale erect setae; small glabrous spot can be visible in the middle of posterior pronotal border; in female pronotal pubescence strongly reduced near anterior lateral angles; scutellum transverse, with dense recumbent pale pubescence.

Elytra flat, with sides converging posteriorly in males and female about 2.2–2.3 times longer than basal width in males, or about 2.2 times in female; no costae or longitudinal depressions present; light-brown very dense even elytral cover, totally hiding punctuation presents; sparse short pale erect setae present near elytral bases in males; curved elytral margin black, without pale pubescence with exception of small light spot anteriorly; elytral apices truncated; apical elytral angles hardly pronounced.

Legs with very dense light-brown pubescence; posterior tibiae with long pale erect setae; 1st joint of posterior tarsi shorter than 2nd and 3rd combined; 3rd joint of posterior tarsi about as wide as long; denticles of tarsal claws narrow, but apically rounded; posterior coxae in males with short spines.

Metepisternae with same pubescence as elytra, but slightly reduced along ventral margin; ventral body pubescence a little sparser than dorsal.

Pygidium in males truncated, postpygidium and last abdominal sternite with small emarginations; in females last abdominal tergite with shallow emargination, last abdominal sternite truncated.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. The new species is similar to *Phytoecia (Musaria) faldermanni* Faldermann, 1837. It looks like m. *blessigi* Morawitz, 1863 (Fig. 13) with densely pubescent pronotum and bright orange-yellow elytra, but distinctly wider (males of



Fig. 21. Map of localities of Longicorn beetles in Iran. 1 – *Cortodera kukinae* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n.; 2, 3 – *C. kareli* Danilevsky, 2018: 2 – type locality, 3 – locality of a female (paratype); 4 – *C. rubenyani* Danilevsky, 2018, type locality; 5 – *C. farsensis* Danilevsky, 2014, type locality; 6–9 – *C. transcaspica* Plavilstshikov, 1936: 6 – Kurdistan, Sanandaj env.; 7 – Qazvin; 8 – Mazandaran, Mt. Damavand; 9 – west of Tehran province, 10 km eastwards Firuzkuh; 10–13 – *Dorcadion cingulatum* Ganglbauer, 1884: 10 – Kurdistan, pass between Baneh and Saquez; 11 – Lorestan, pass westwards Nour Abad; 12 – Hamadan, distr. Malayer, near Nahavand, 2000-2400m; 13 – Lorestan, 4 km SW Zagheh; 14–17 – *D. invicinum* Pic, 1902: 14 – Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī, Jaldian env., 1500m; 15 – Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī, pass 16 km SWW Nagadeh; 16 – Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī, pass between Mahabad and Pasweh, 1400-2000m; 17 – Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbī, Piranshahr environs; 18 – *D. kharpuensis* Danilevsky, 1998, type locality; 19 – *D. olegpaki* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n., type locality; 20–25 – *D. cingulatooides cingulatooides* Breuning, 1946: 20 – West Mazandaran, Mt. Kullha-ye Alborz, Chalus, zw Klardasht u. Abbasabad; 21 – West Mazandaran, Hasan Keif; 22 – East Mazandaran, Sari-Varand; 23 – East Mazandaran, Kiasar; 24 – East Mazandaran, Haftkhal; 25 – Gorgan, Shahkuh-e Bala; 26 – *D. cingulatooides hassani* Danilevsky, 2010, type locality; 27 – *Phytoecia (M.) plyushchi* Danilevsky et Skrylnik, sp. n., type locality.

Ph. fuldermanni about 2.4 times longer than wide), pronotum more convex and wider; besides *Ph. fuldermanni* usually has partly red head, antennae, legs and abdomen; light spot in the anterior part of epipleurae much bigger; black stripes along epipleurae more or less reduced; spines of posterior coxae in males rather long; denticles of tarsal claws needle-like.

MATERIAL USED FOR COMPARISON. *Phytoecia (Musaria) fuldermanni* Faldermann, 1837: Armenia: Vedy, Goravan, 24.5.1999, 1 ♂, leg. M. Kalashyan [MD]; Armenia: Gukasyan, 1 ♂ [MD]; Azerbaijan: Shemakha distr., Dzheyrankechmez, 2–10. 5.1987, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, leg. M. Danilevsky [MD]; Azerbaijan: Nakhichevan, Buzgov, 7–15. 6.1986, 1 ♂, leg. A. Dantchenko [MD]; Crimea: Kerch, 21.5.1935, 1 ♀ [MD]; Kazakhstan: Dzhanybek, 29.5.1993, 1 ♂, leg. I. Zikov [MD].

HABITAT. Imagoes were observed in mountain grass meadows at about 1990–2100 m above the level of the sea being immobile on the ground surface.

DISTRIBUTION. Iran: Gilan province (Fig. 21, 27).

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is dedicated to well known Ukrainian lepidopterologist Igor Plyushch, who collected holotype.

Phytoecia (s. str.) *pustulata* (Schrank, 1776)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Iran: Gilan province, Rudbar County, Amarlu District, 34 km E Rudbar, near Damash vill., Elburs Mts. Range, Kuh-e Cherachak, 36°44'N, 49°47'E, h=1989 m, 16.5.2019, 1 ♀, leg. I. Plyushch [MD].

REMARKS. Specimen looks black because of poorly developed pubescence; antennae shorter than body; pronotum with hardly pronounced central carina and very small narrow red spot; legs dark with red apical half of anterior femora and small red spots on middle and hind femora; abdomen totally black; body length 7.0 mm.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are very grateful to Igor Plyushch (Kyiv) and Oleg Pak (Donetsk) who supplied us with the specimens for study.

REFERENCES

- Aurivillius, C. 1922. Cerambycidae: Lamiinae I. Pars 73. In: Schenkling S. (Ed.). *Coleopterorum Catalogus. Volumen XXIII. Cerambycidae II.* [1921]. W. Junk, Berlin. 322 pp.
- Bernhauer, D. 2015. Zwei neue Arten der Gattung *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817 aus dem Nordwestiran (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae). *Entomologische Blätter für Biologie und Systematik der Käfer*, 111: 11–18.
- Breuning, S. 1943. Nouveaux cérambycides paléarctiques (1^{re} note). *Miscellanea Entomologica*, 40: 89–104.
- Breuning, S. 1946. Nouvelles formes de *Dorcadion* (Col. Cerambycidae). *Miscellanea Entomologica*, 43: 93–132.
- Breuning, S. 1958. *Catalogue des Lamiaires du Monde (Col., Céramb.)*. 1. Museums G. Frey, Lieferung, Tutzing. 48 pp.
- Breuning, S. 1962. Revision der *Dorcadionini* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Entomologische Abhandlungen und Berichte aus dem Staatlichen Museum für Tierkunde in Dresden* 27: 1–665.
- Danilevsky, M. L. 1998. Two new species of the genus *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817 from Iran (Col., Cerambycidae). *Elytron*, 12: 49–54.

- Danilevsky, M. L. 2010a. Tribe Dorcadionini. P. 241–264. In: I. Löbl & A. Smetana (Ed.). *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, Vol. 6*. Stenstrup, Apollo Books. 924 pp.
- Danilevsky, M. L. 2010b. New taxa of longicorn-beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Transcaucasia and North Iran. *Eversmannia, Entomological Research in Russia and adjacent Regions*, 23–24: 3–9.
- Danilevsky, M. L. 2011. *Atlas of long-horned beetles of the tribe Dorcadionini (Cerambycidae)*. Available at: <https://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/eng/atlasdan.htm>
- Danilevsky, M. L. 2014. Two new species of genus *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863 from Asia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Humanity space. International almanac*, 3(2): 255–258.
- Danilevsky, M. L. 2018. Seven new Longicorn (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) species from Iran. *Zootaxa*, 4444 (5): 584–592. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4444.5.6>
- Ganglbauer, L. 1884. Bestimmungstabellen der europäischen Coleopteren: VIII. Cerambycidae. (Schluss.) Mit Berücksichtigung der Formen Algiers und des paläarktischen Asiens, exclusive jener von Japan. *Verhandlungen der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien* 33 [1883]: 437–586.
- Hoskovec, M., Jelinek, P. & Rejzek, M. 2020. *Longhorn beetles (Cerambycidae, Coleoptera) of the West Palaearctic Region*. Available at: http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz/dorcadion_cingulatum.php
- Kasatkin, D.G. 2015. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) cingulatum* [male and female photos from “Iran, Western Azerbaijan prov., near Piranshahr”]. Available at: <https://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/dorcindk.htm>
- Kaziutshitz, A. V. 1988. New species of Longicorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Transcaucasia. *Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie*, 67: 583–584. [In Russian]
- Pic, M. 1902a. Catalogue bibliographique et synonymique des longicornes d’Europe et régions avoisinantes: suite. P. 75–78 [pagination speciale]. In: *Matériaux pour servir à l’étude des longicornes, 4ème cahier, 1ème partie*. Imprimerie Jacquet Frères, Lyon.
- Pic, M. 1902b. Description d’un Dorcadion de la Turquie d’Asie. *Bulletin du Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle de Paris*, 8(2): 93. Available at: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/106593>
- Plavilstshikov, N.N. 1958. Longicorn beetles. Part 3. Subfamily Lamiina, part 1. Fauna USSR, Coleoptera, 23(1). AN SSSR Publ., Moscow-Leningrad. 592 pp. [In Russian]
- Reitter, E. 1889. Neue Coleopteren aus Europa, den angrenzenden Ländern und Sibirien, mit Bemerkungen über bekannte Arten. Sechster Theil. *Deutsche entomologische Zeitschrift, Berlin*, 33(1): 17–44.
- Tavakilian, G. (Author) & Chevillotte, H. (Software), 2018. *Titan: base de données internationales sur les Cerambycidae ou Longicornes. Version 4.0*, [15/10/2018]. Available at: <http://titan.gbif.fr/index.html>
- Winkler, A. 1929. Cerambycidae. Pars 10. P. 1137–1226. In: *Catalogus Coleopterorum regionis palaearcticae*. A. Winkler Verlag, Wien. 1698 p.