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Four new *Dorcadionini* taxa
from South Urals
(*Coleoptera*, *Cerambycidae*)



DORCADION GLICYRRHIZAE NEMKOVI

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№ 54

Four new Dorcadionini taxa from South Urals (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Summary

Politodorcadion Danilevsky, 1996, stat. n. is regarded as a genus. A neotype of *Cerambyx striatus* Goeze, 1777 is designated from the south of Orenburg region of Russia (Donguz river valley). *Politodorcadion politum shapovalovi* ssp. n. is described from the south of Orenburg region (Shybyndy river valley). *P. p. akmolense* Suv. is recorded for the east of Orenburg region. *Dorcadion glycyrrhizae korshikovi* ssp. n. is described from sandy dunes near Novoiletsk (the south of Orenburg region near Ural river). *D. g. nemkovi* ssp. n. is described from sandy landscapes near Rannee (the most south-western point of Orenburg region); the new subspecies is distributed along Ural river valley westwards at least to Uralsk environs in Kazakhstan. *D. g. guberlensis* ssp. n. is described from the south of eastern part of Orenburg region. All descriptions are supplied with color figures of different forms of new taxa, as well as with the maps of their areas and maps of the areas of all subspecies of *P. politum* (Dalman, 1823) and *D. glycyrrhizae* (Pallas, 1773).

Résumé

Politodorcadion Danilevsky, 1996, stat. n. est considéré comme un genre. Un néotype de *Cerambyx striatus* Goeze, 1777 est désigné du sud de la région d'Orenburg en Russie (vallée de la rivière Donguz). *Politodorcadion politum shapovalovi* ssp. n. est décrit du sud de la région d'Orenburg (vallée de la rivière Shybyndy). *P. p. akmolenses* Suv. est signalée dans l'est de la région d'Orenburg. *Dorcadion glycyrrhizae korshikovi* ssp. n. est décrit des dunes des environs de Novoiletsk (le sud de la région d'Orenburg tout près du fleuve Ural). *D. g. nemkovi* ssp. n. est décrit des biotopes sablonneux des environs de Rannee (le point le plus au sud-ouest de la région d'Orenburg); la sous-espèce nouvelle est distribuée le long de la vallée du fleuve Ural vers l'ouest, au moins jusqu'aux environs d'Uralsk au Kazakhstan. *D. g. guberlensis* ssp. n. est décrit du sud de la partie est de la région d'Orenburg. Toutes les descriptions sont accompagnées de photos couleur des différentes formes des nouveaux taxons, par leurs cartes de répartition, ainsi que par les cartes de répartitions de toutes les sous-espèces de *P. politum* (Dalman, 1823) et *D. glycyrrhizae* (Pallas, 1773).

Key words

Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, taxonomy, new taxa, Russia, Kazakhstan.

I regard *Politodorcadion* Danilevsky, 1996, stat. n. (introduced as a subgenus of *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817) as a genus, following the arguments listed by Danilevsky et al. (1995).

***Politodorcadion politum shapovalovi* ssp. n. (Figs. 1-7)**

Type locality. - Russia, Orenburg reg., Sol-Iletsk distr., Shybyndy river, 10 km westwards. Troitsk, 50°43'N, 54°28'E, 160 m above the level of the sea (Fig. 30, 1).

Description. - Body length in males : 16.0-22.7 mm; in females : 16.2-25.5 mm; body width in males : 5.1-7.1 mm; in females : 6.1-8.8 mm.

According to N.N. Plavilstshikov (1958), the maximal length of *D. politum* is 23 mm (females). According to my materials in *P. p. politum* body length in males : 14.2-20.6 mm; in females: 15.4-23.3 mm; body width in males : 4.8-6.6 mm; in females : 6-9 mm.; in *P. p. akmolense* (Suvorov, 1911) body length in males : 13.6-20.2 mm; in females : 15.7-21.7 mm; body width in males : 4.4-6.8 mm; in females : 5.6-9.4 mm.

It is the biggest known subspecies of *P. politum* (Dalman, 1823); relatively long; pronotum always with shallow wide longitudinal depression covered with dense yellow pubescence, which is sometimes interrupted in the middle; while in *P. p. politum* and *P. p. akmolense* pronotal hair stripe usually narrow, interrupted or totally absent; elytra with strong longitudinal carinae, usually roughly sculptured, anterior half of humeral carinae usually granulated or even dentated; while in *P. p. politum* and *P. p. akmolense* elytra usually smooth; antennae always totally black as in *P. p. politum* (very rare in *P. p. politum* 1st antennal joint red); while in *P. p. akmolense* in population from the east part of its area (Fig. 31, 17-21) 1st antennal joint is usually red, or several basal joints are red, or antennae totally red; in populations from the west part of its area (Fig. 31, 12-16, 22-23) 1st antennal joint is usually black; femora more or less black, as in *P. p. politum*, never totally red, as in *P. p. akmolense*; only western most populations of *P. p. akmolense* in the east part of Orenburg region near Svetlyj (Fig. 31, 22) and in the west part of Kustanaj region near Adaevka (Fig. 31, 13) have partly or totally black femora; sutural elytral stripe moderately wide as in *P. p. akmolense*, while in *P. p. politum* it is usually much wider; dorsal pubescence is predominantly more or less yellow, while in *P. p. politum* and *P. p. akmolense* it is usually

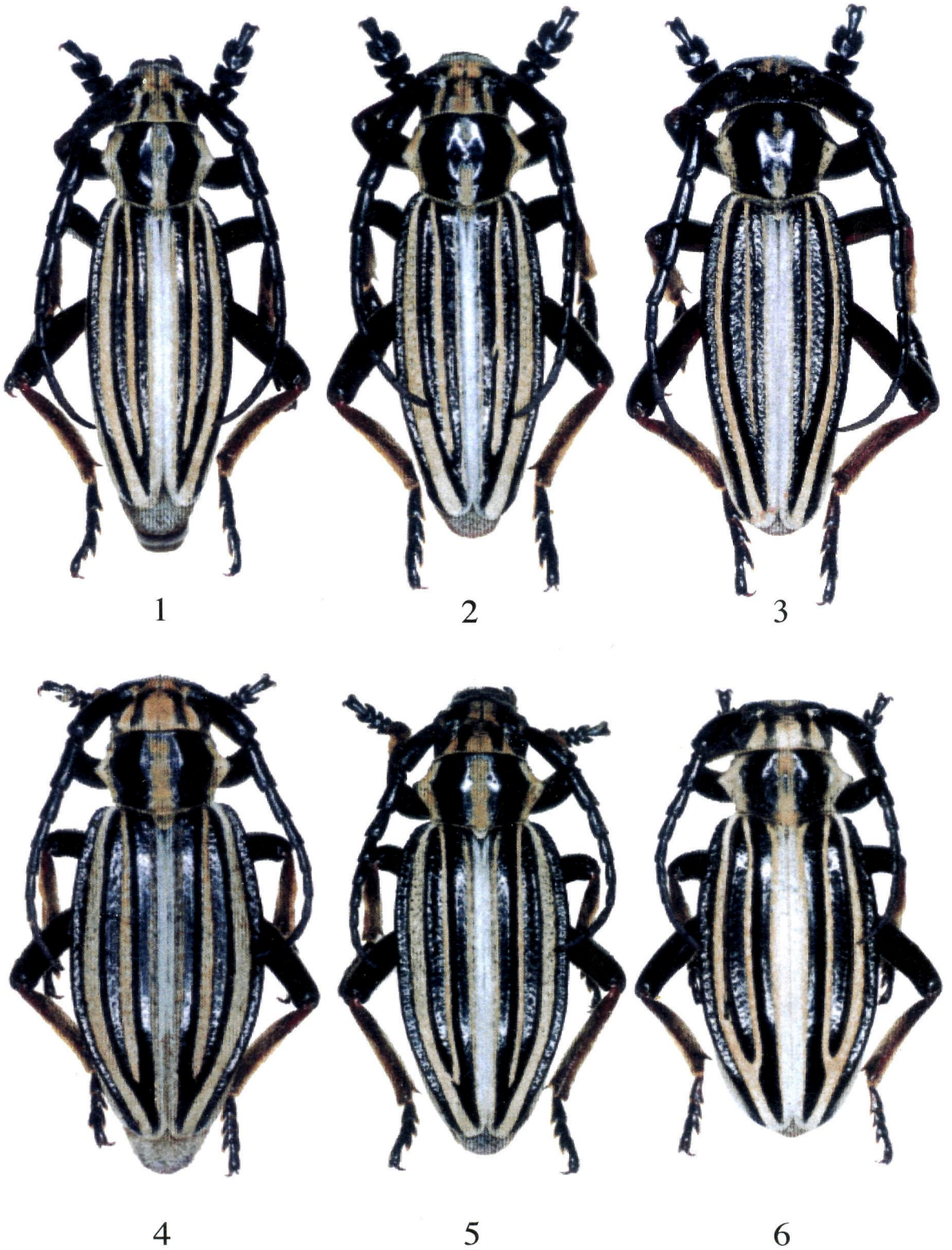


Fig. 1 - 6. *Politodorcadion politum shapovalovi* ssp. n. - 1, HOLOTYPE, male, Russia, Orenburg region, Sol-Iletsk distr., Shybyndy river, 10 km westwards Troitsk, 50° 43' N, 54° 28' E, 160 m. - 2, PARATYPE male, same locality. - 3, PARATYPE male, Orenburg distr., Donguz river, 4 km N Pervomaiskij, 51°34' N, 54° 57' E, 120 m. - 4-5, PARATYPES, females, type locality. - 6, PARATYPE, female, Orenburg distr., Donguz river, 4 km N Pervomaiskij, 51°34' N, 54° 57' E, 120 m.

totally white or sometimes yellow (ab. *lydiae* Plav.); head and pronotum always with yellow pubescence; humeral and dorsal elytral stripes yellow, as well as yellow line along internal margin of marginal elytral stripe; white sutural stripe is accompanied by yellow subsutural stripe; sometimes in females yellow subsutural stripe is delimited from white sutural stripe by narrow brown line.

Typical Material. – *P. p. shapovalovi* ssp. n. : HOLOTYPE, male, Russia, Orenburg region, Sol-Iletsk distr., Shybyndy river, 10 km westwards Troitsk, 50°43'N, 54°28'E, 160 m above the level of the sea, 2.5.2003, A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection); 139 PARATYPES : 18 males and 12 females with same label (author's collection and collection of A. Shapovalov); 18 males and 3 females, same locality, 29.4.2003, A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection and collection of A. Shapovalov); 1 male, 1 female with same label (collection of D. Kasatkin (Rostov-on-Don)); 5 males, same locality, 24-25.5.2002, L. Korshikov *leg.* (author's collection); 3 males, 4 females, same locality, 13-14.5.2005, M. Danilevsky and A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection); 1 female, Russia, Orenburg region, Sol-Iletsk distr., Troitsk, 50°38', 54°42'E, 140m, 12.5.2005, M. Danilevsky *leg.* (author's collection); 1 female, Russia, Orenburg reg., Orenburg distr., Donguz steppe, 2 km SW Pervomaiskij, 51°31'N, 54°57'E, 135 m, 24.4.2003, A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection); 4 males, 2 females, Russia, Orenburg reg., Orenburg distr., Donguz river, 4 km N Pervomaiskij, 51°34'N, 54°57'E, 120 m, 19.5.2003, A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection and collection of A. Shapovalov); 57 males and 9 females, same locality, 27-28.4.2005, M. Danilevsky and A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection); 1 male with the label: "Orenburg, 30.4.1963" (author's collection).

P. p. politum (author's collection) : 4 males, 1 female, Kazakhstan, "Semipalatinsk region, Char river, 26.6.1969, I. A. Kostin *leg.*"; 1 male, Kazakhstan, 20 km N Georgievka, 31.5.1993, M. Danilevsky *leg.*; 1 male, E Kazakhstan, 10 km S Ajaguz, 600m, 24.5.1993, M. Danilevsky *leg.*; 10 males, 7 females, E Kazakhstan, Zhanasemej [SW part of Semipalatinsk at the left bank of Irtysh river], 13.5.1972, A. S. Badenko *leg.*; 3 males, E Kazakhstan, left bank of Irtysh river near Ust-Kamenogorsk, Monastyri Mt., 15.6.1969, I. A. Kostin *leg.*; 8 males, 8 females, E Kazakhstan, 90km N Ajaguz, 31.5.1993, M. Danilevsky *leg.*; 8 males, 7 females, E Kazakhstan, Ajaguz, 6.5.1993, S. Bobrov *leg.*; 1 male, 1 female, E Kazakhstan, Kalbinskij ridge, between Ust-Kamenogorsk and Samarka, 19.6.1969, I. A. Kostin *leg.*; 5 males, 3 females, E Kazakhstan, Kokpekty, 500 m, 25.5.1989, M. Danilevsky *leg.*; 4 males, 1 female, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk reg., 29 km from Semipalatinsk to Ust-Kamenogorsk, 50°20'N, 80°45'E, 30.5.2005, A. Shapovalov *leg.*

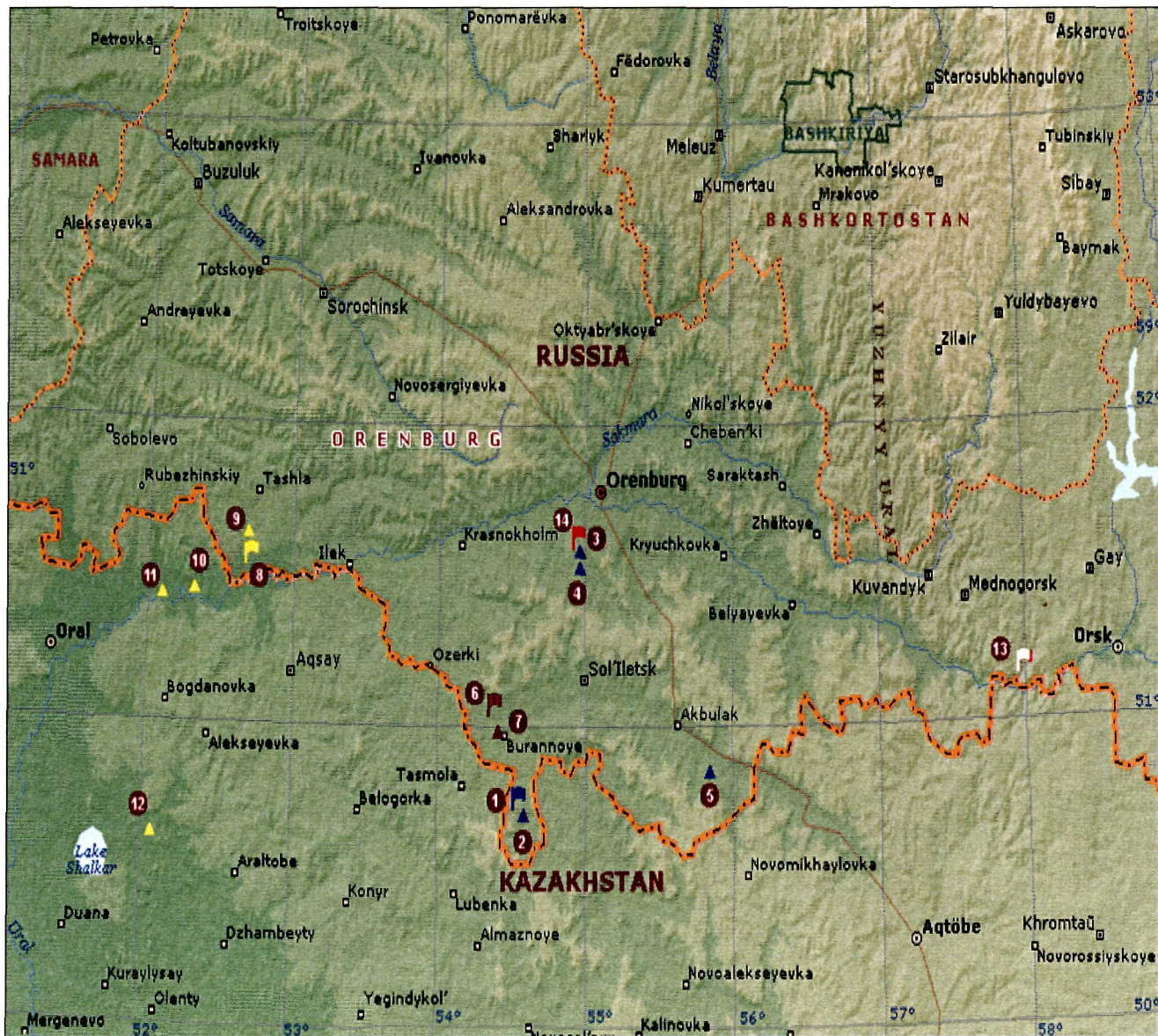


Fig. 30. A map of localities of new taxa 1-5 – *Politodorcadion politum shapovalovi*, ssp. n. : 1 – type locality, Russia, Orenburg region, Sol-Iletsk distr., Shybyndy river, 10 km westwards Troitsk, 50°43'N, 54°28' E, 160m; 2 - Orenburg region, Sol-Iletsk distr., Troitsk, 50°38', 54°42' E, 140 m; 3 - Orenburg distr., Donguz river, 4 km N Pervomaiskij, 51°34'N, 54°57' E, 120 m; 4 – Orenburg distr., Donguz steppe, 2 km SW Pervomaiskij, 51°31'N, 54°57', 135 m; 5 - Orenburg region, Akbulak distr., Akoba, 50°50'N, 55°53' E. 6-7 – *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae korshikovi*, ssp. n. : 6 – type locality, Orenburg reg., Sol-Iletsk distr., Novoiletsk env., 51°01'N, 54°20' E, 90 m; 7 - Orenburg region, Sol-Iletsk distr, Burannoe. 8-12 - *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae nemkovi*, ssp. n. : 8 - Orenburg reg., Tashla distr., 7 km N Rannee, Irtek river, 51°33'N, 52°38' E, 50 m; 9 - Tashla distr., 12 km N Rannee, Irtek river, 50 m; 10 - Kazakhstan, Uralsk region, Janvartzevo, 50 m; 11 - Uralsk region, Bykovka river, 50 m; 12 - Uralsk region, Algabas (about 80 km SE Uralsk). 13 - *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae gubertensis*, ssp. n., type locality, Orenburg reg., Gaj distr., Gubertlja env., 51°06'N, 57°54' E, 170 m., 14. – *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae striatum* (Goeze), type locality, Orenburg distr., Donguz river, 4 km N Pervomaiskij, 51°34'N, 54°57' E, 120 m.

P. p. akmolense (author's collection) : 123 males, 52 females (topotypes), Kazakhstan, Astana [Akmolinsk] region., Ishim river, Esil, 18.5.1992, M. Danilevsky leg.; 1 female, same locality, 1.5.2001, M. Danilevsky leg.; 6 males, 2 females, Kazakhstan, Kustanaj region, Adaevka (about 250 km SW Kustanaj), 100m, 17.5.1993, M. Danilevsky leg.; 1 female, Kazakhstan, Kustanaj region, Arkalyk environs, Zhar-kol lake, 360 m, 24.6.1999, M. Danilevsky leg.; 31 males, 34 females, Kazakhstan, Astana reg., Atbasar env., 51°58'N, 68°25'E, 300m, 26.5.2005, M. Danilevsky, G. Danilevskaja, A. Shapovalov leg.; 1 female, Kazakhstan, Astana reg., 20 km E Ermentau, 51°42'N, 73°20'E, 300 m, 29.5.2005, A. Shapovalov leg.; 1 female, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav region, Dubrovka, 52°38'N, 67°05'E, 25.5.2005, 300 m, M. Danilevsky leg.; 368 males, 154 females, Kazakhstan, Temir-Tau near Karaganda, 500 m, 19.5.1993, M. Danilevsky leg.; 138 males, 43 females, Kyzyl-Zhar near Karaganda, 500 m, 20.5.1993, M. Danilevsky leg.; 1 male, 3 females, Saran near Karaganda, 500 m, 23.4.1996, M. Danilevsky leg.; 2 males, Kazakhstan, Karaganda region, 70 km W Karkaralinsk, 600 m, 31.5.1993, M. Danilevsky leg.; 4 males, 1 female, Kazakhstan, Karaganda region, Bektauata (about 50 km northwards Balkhash lake), 600 m, 22.5.1992, M. Danilevsky leg.; 33 males, 8 females, Russia, Orenburg region, 16km W Jasnyj, 51°04'N, 59°40'E, 330 m, 19.5.2005, M. Danilevsky, G. Danilevskaja and A. Shapovalov leg.; 1 male, 1 female, Russia, Orenburg region, Svetlyj, Aschisaj Steppe, 8.6.1998, V. A. Nemkov leg.

Distribution. – Four populations from the south of the central part of Orenburg region of Russia southwards Ural river are known. Three of them are represented in my collection : Sol-Iletsk distr., Shybyndy river, 10 km westwards Troitsk, 50°43'N, 54°28'E, 160 m – type locality and near Troitsk, 50°38', 54°42'E, 140 m, (Fig. 30, 1-2), Orenburg distr., Donguz riv., 4 km N Pervomaiskij, 50°34'N, 54°57'E, 120 m (Fig. 30, 3) and Orenburg distr., Donguz steppe, 2 km SW Pervomaiskij, 51°31'N, 54°57', 135 m (Fig. 30,4). According to A. Shapovalov (personal communication), the taxon is also distributed near Akoba in Akbulak district of Orenburg region, 50°50'N, 55°53'E (Fig. 30, 5). The occurrence of the taxon in Kazakhstan on the western bank of Shybyndy river (Uralsk region) is very probable, as well as on the north bank of Ural river near Orenburg in Europe.

Bionomy. - The taxon is connected with heavy soil, similar to all other *Politodorcadion*. It is known from two rather different landscapes. The type locality consists of cretaceous hills along Shybyndy river. Another localities along Donguz river and near Akoba consist of reddish clay hills. Both landscapes are also inhabited by *Dorcadion* (*Carinatodorcadion*) *carinatum carinatum* and *D.* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae striatum* (Goeze, 1777).

Remarks. – *Politodorcadion politum* (Dalman, 1823) includes three subspecies (Fig. 31). *P. p. politum* was described from “Siberia”, that most probably means Semipalatinsk environs in Kazakhstan (Fig. 31, 1). It is distributed in East Kazakhstan along Irtysh river valley from about Pavlodar to Ust-Kamenogorsk and southwards to about Ajaguz (Fig. 31, 1-11). According to N. N. Plavilstshikov (1958), it was also recorded from West Siberia (from Kulunda steppe to Barnaul, Fig. 31, 10-11). The nominative subspecies is characterized by usually smooth elytra, very wide sutural elytral stripe, indistinct pronotal longitudinal depression without complete hair stripe, totally black antennae and partly black femora, dorsal pubescence usually white, but sometimes yellowish. *Dorcadion lydiae* Plavilstshikov, 1929 is its synonym (Danilevsky, 1996).

P. p. akmolense (Suvorov, 1911), described as a species from two localities in Astana region of Kazakhstan: “Ufer des Zasyk-Sees, Gebiet Akmolinsk” and “Fluss Ishim, Gebiet Akmolinsk” (Fig. 31, 12), is distributed from the east part of Orenburg region of Russia (Svetlyj, Jasnyj, Fig. 31, 22-23) to Kustanaj region of Kazakhstan (Adaevka, Fig. 31, 13) and southwards to about Arkalyk (Zharkol lake, Fig. 31, 14); south of Kokchetav region (Dubrovka, Fig. 31, 16); in Astana (=Akmolinsk=Tselinograd=Akmola) region it is distributed along Ishim river (Esil, Fig. 31, 12) to about Ermentau (Fig. 31, 17); and in Karaganda and Dzhezkazgan regions from Temir-Tau (Fig. 31, 18) southwards to about Bektauata (Fig. 31, 21). It is characterized by usually smooth elytra, narrow sutural elytral stripe, pronotal stripe narrow, often indistinct or interrupted, femora and 1st antennal joint often totally red, dorsal pubescence usually white.

P. p. shapovalovi ssp. n. is characterized by usually roughly sculptured elytra, narrow sutural elytral stripe, wide and usually complete pronotal stripe, 1st antennal joint and partly femora black, dorsal pubescence usually predominantly yellow.

In general new subspecies looks very similar to rather distant *P. balchashense betpakdalense* (Danilevsky, 1996) described from Central Kazakhstan (between Karaganda and Dzhezkazgan), as far as it has wide pronotal stripe and partly black femora, but *P. balchashense* (Suvorov, 1911) usually has smooth elytra, its pronotal depression deeper with much wider stripe, thoracic lateral spines well developed.

P. politum was never definitely recorded for Orenburg region before. Now we know seven populations of the species in the region. Four populations of *P. p. shapovalovi* ssp. n. (Fig. 30, 1-5; Fig. 31, 24-26) and two populations of *P. p. akmolense* from the eastern part of the region : from near Jasnyj and from near Svetlyj (Fig. 31, 22-23). Both former populations are very similar to the population of *P. p. akmolense* from near Adaevka in Kustanaj region of Kazakhstan (Fig. 31, 13) and differ from *P. p. akmolense* from near Astana by presence of pronotal stripe (though rather narrow), often partly black femora and always totally black antennae.



Fig. 31. A map of the area of *Politorcadion politum* (Dalman, 1823).

1-11 – *P. p. politum* : 1 – Zhanasemej, Semipalatinsk (= Semey) env., type locality; 2 – 29 km E Semipalatinsk; 3 – Ust-Ksmenogorsk (= Öskemen); 4 – Char river valley; 5 – between Ust-Kamenogorsk and Samarka; 6 – 20 km N Georgievka; 7 – Kokpekty; 8 – 90 km N Ajaguz (= Ayagöz); 9 – 10 km S Ajaguz; 10 – Kulunda; 11 – Barnaul env. 12-23 – *P. p. akmolense* : 12 – Esil (near type locality of the subspecies); 13 – Adaevka; 14 – Zharkol; 15 – Atbasar; 16 – Dubrovka; 17 – 20 km E Ermentau; 18 – Temir-Tau; 19 – Saran and Kyzyl-Zhar; 20 – 70 km W Karkaralinsk; 21 – Bektauata; 22 – Svetlyj; 23 – Jasnij. 24-26 – *P. p. shapovalovi*, ssp. n. : 24 – Shybyndy river valley, type locality of the subspecies; 25 – Donguz river valley; 26 – Akoba.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae korshikovi* ssp. n. (Figs. 9-18)

Type locality. - Russia, Orenburg reg., Sol-Iletsk distr., Novoiletsk env., 51°01'N, 54°20'E, 90m (Fig. 30, 6).

Description. – Body relatively small; length in males : 16-23 mm; in females : 17.1-23.4 mm; body width in males : 5.3-7.4 mm; in females : 6.9-9.6 mm.

Thoracic spines moderately long and relatively strait, sometimes longer and curved backwards; frons and antennae always totally black; legs more or less black, often totally black, sometimes femora internally reddish and tibiae with red bases, or only apices of femora and tibiae black; white dorsal pubescence well developed; pronotal white stripe always wide, sometimes about as wide as pronotal dark areas, or in certain females (Fig. 17) central and lateral white pronotal areas are fused in the middle; marginal and humeral elytral white stripes always rather wide; humeral stripe always complete, never interrupted, very rare with several small black spots (Fig. 12); external dorsal stripe always present, usually wide, about as wide (or wider) as wide sutural stripe, sometimes complete without black spots, but often with numerous black spots or interrupted; sometimes external dorsal stripe narrower, or represented by a raw of small spots (Fig. 12); internal dorsal elytral stripe usually totally indistinct in males, very rare in males it is hardly pronounced with several black spots inside (Fig. 14); in autochromal females (Figs. 17-18) internal dorsal pale elytral stripe usually more or less developed with numerous black spots; dark dorsal pubescence in males usually black or dark-brown and in that cases elytra with a raw of black spots along both sides of sutural stripe; females nearly always autochromal (Figs. 17-18) – with relatively pale dark pubescence, from dark-brown to pale-brown; very rare females are androchromal (Fig. 15) - dark pubescence is totally black; pale elytra of autochromal females with black spots along internal margin of marginal stripes.

Typical material. – *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *g. korshikovi* ssp. n. : HOLOTYPE, male, Russia, Orenburg region, Sol-Iletsk distr., Novoiletsk env., 51°01'N, 52°20'E, 90 m, 10.5.2005, M. Danilevsky leg. (author's collection); PARATYPES, 48 males and 28 females : 26 males, 14 females, same locality, 8-10.5.2005, M. Danilevsky, A. Shapovalov, E. Kazakov leg. (author's collection, collection of A. Shapovalov and collection of E.Kazakov (Orenburg); 1 male, same locality, 25.6.2001, V.A. Nemkov leg. (collection of V. A. Nemkov); 4 males, 1 female, same locality, 4-5.5.2001, L. Korshikov leg. (author's collection); 2 females, same locality, 26.5.2002, A. Shapovalov leg. (collection of A. Shapovalov); 17 males and 10 females, same locality, 23-24.5.2003, A. Shapovalov leg. (author's collection and collection of A. Shapovalov); 1 female, Russia, Orenburg region, Sol-Iletsk distr, Burannoe, 15.6.2002, A. Shapovalov leg. (collection of A. Shapovalov).

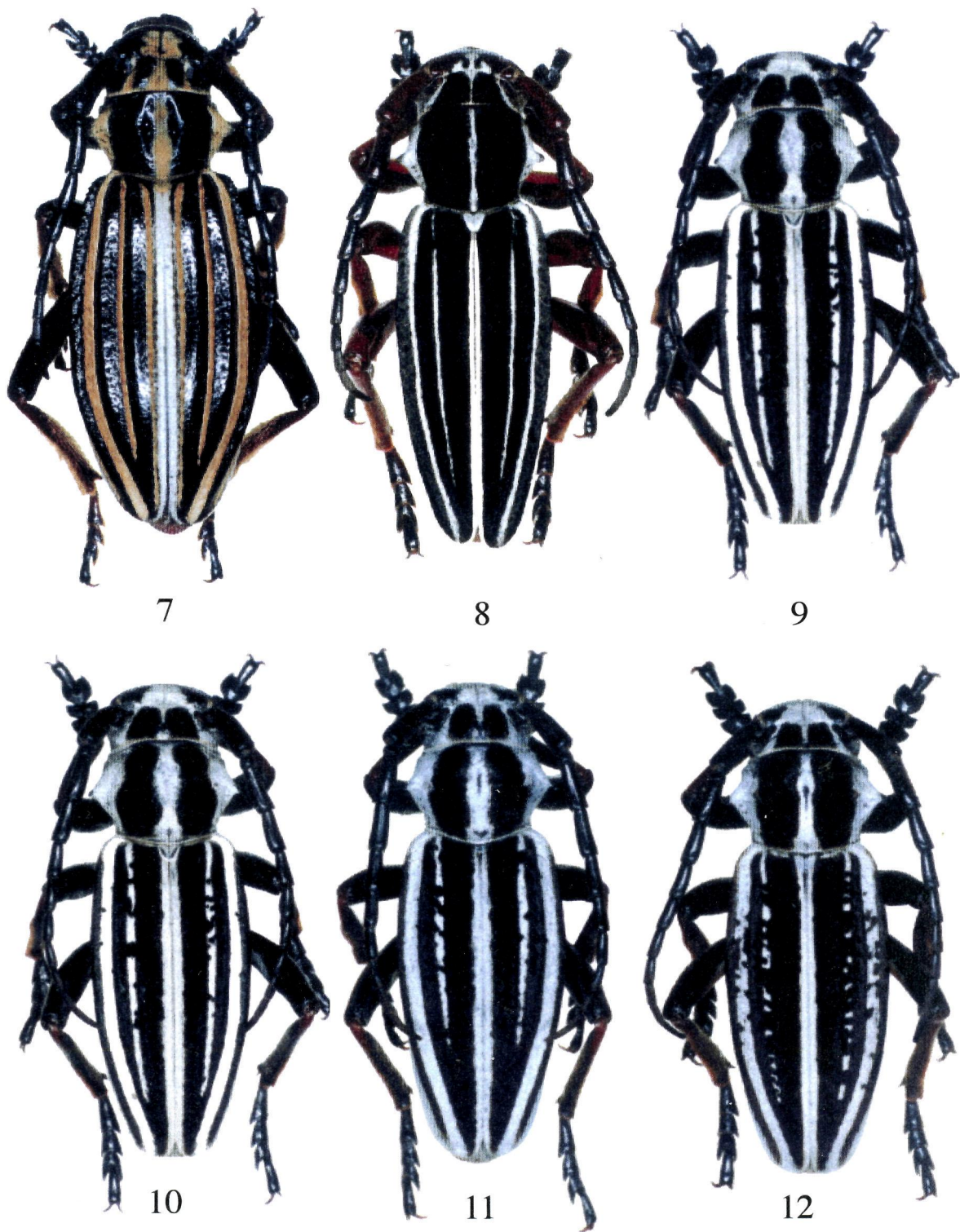


Fig. 7, *Politodorcadion politum shapovalovi* ssp. n., PARATYPE, female, Orenburg distr., Donguz river, 4 km N. Pervomaiskij, 51°34' N, 54° 57' E, 120 m. Fig. 8, *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae striatum* (Goeze, 1777), male, NEOTYPE, present designation, Russia, Orenburg region, Donguz river, 4 km N. Pervomaiskij, 51° 34' N, 54° 57' E., 120 m. Fig. 9-12, *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae korshikovi* ssp. n. - 9, HOLOTYPE, male, Russia, Orenburg region, Sol-Iletsk, Novoiletsk env., 51° 01' N, 52° 38' E, 90 m. - 10-12, PARATYPES males, same locality.



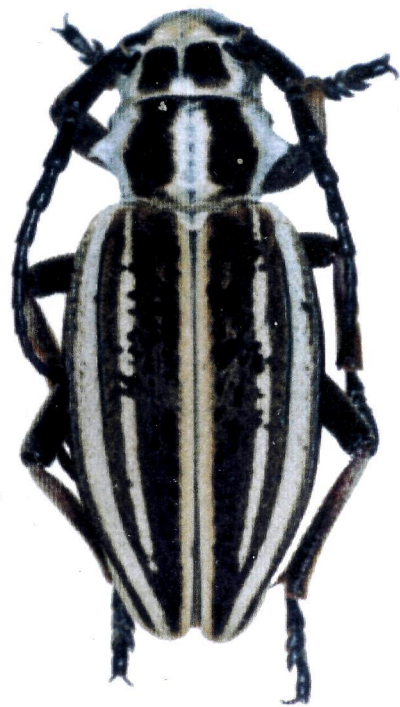
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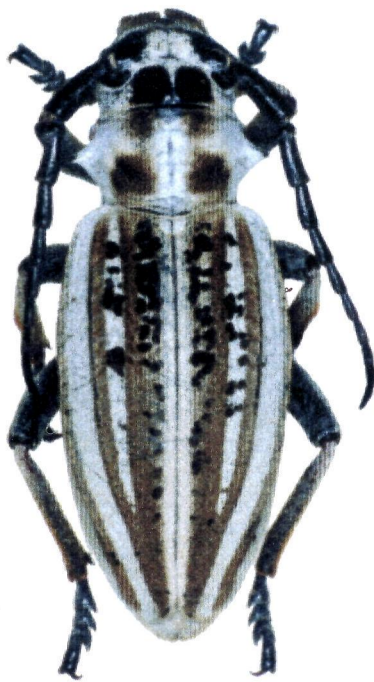
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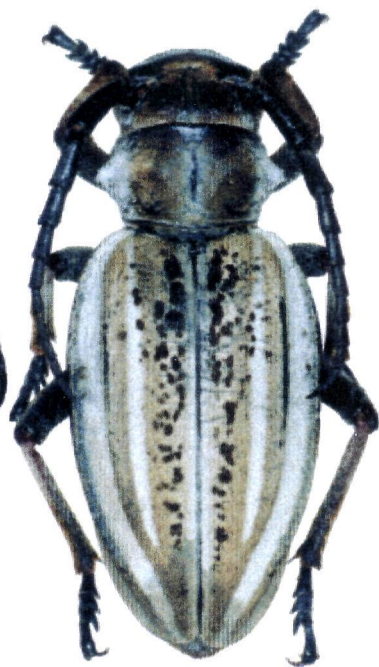
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Fig. 13—18: *Dorcadion (s. str.) glycyrrhizae korshikovi* ssp. n. - 13—14, PARATYPES males, Russia, Orenburg region, Sol-Iletsk, Novoiletsk env., 51° 01' N, 52° 38' E, 90 m. - 15—18, PARATYPES, females, same locality.

Dorcadion (s. str.) *g. nderiense* : 1 male, SYNTYPE, "Längs dem Ufer des Indersk-Sees, Gebiet Uralsk" (Zoological Museum, Moscow); 1 female, Kazakhstan, Uralsk reg., Inder env., 2.6.1907, A. Borodin *leg.* (author's collection); 9 males and 7 females, Kazakhstan, Atyrau region, about 25 km W Miialy, 8.5.1992, M. Danilevsky *leg.* (author's collection); 1 male, Miialy env., 9.5.1992, M. Danilevsky *leg.* (author's collection); 1 male and 2 females, Aktiubinsk reg., Uil env. (80 km E Miialy), 9.5.1992, M. Danilevsky *leg.* (author's collection).

Dorcadion (s. str.) *g. striatum* (from south Urals only): 1 male, NEOTYPE, present designation, Russia, Orenburg reg., Orenburg distr., Donguz river, 4 km N Pervomaiskij, 51°34'N, 54°57'E, 120 m, 4.5.2005, M. Danilevsky *leg.* (collection of Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg); 19 males, 6 females, same locality, 27.4-5.5.2005, M. Danilevsky and A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection and collection of A. Shapovalov); 2 females, same locality, 19.5.2003, A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection); 15 males, 4 females, Russia, Orenburg reg., Sol-Iletsk distr., Shybyndy river, 10 km westwards Troitsk, 50°43'N, 54°28'E, 160 m, 24-25.5.2002, L. Korshikov *leg.* (author's collection); 5 males, 1 female, same locality, 28.4.2003, A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection); 1 male, same locality, 4.4.1998, V.N. Olshvang *leg.* (author's collection); 49 males, 3 females, same locality, 13-15.5.2005, M. Danilevsky and A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection and collection of A. Shapovalov); 20 males, 11 females, Russia, Orenburg region, 50km SSE Kuvandyk, 9.5.2003, A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection and collection of A. Shapovalov); 1 male, 1 female, Russia, 16 km E Orenburg, Nezhinka, 4.5.2002, A. Shapovalov *leg.* (collection of A. Shapovalov); 21 males, 13 females, Russia, Orenburg reg., 37km E Orenburg, Jarovoj env, 51°46'N, 55°40'E, 150 m, 7.5.2005, M. Danilevsky, A. Shapovalov and E. Kazakov *leg.* (author's collection, collections of A. Shapovalov and E. Kazakov); 1 male, 1 female, Russia, Orenburg region, Beljaevka distr., Verbljuzhka Mt., 12.5.2003, A. Shapovalov *leg.* (author's collection); 1 male, 1 female, Russia, Orenburg region, Sakmara distr., Grebeni, 10.5.2002, L. Korshikov *leg.* (author's collection); 3 males, Russia, Orenburg region, Svetlyj distr., Karakol lake, 8.6.2002, L. Korshikov *leg.* (author's collection); 1 male, Russia, Cheljabinsk region, Arkaim natural reserve, 8.6.1995, A. Ivanov *leg.* (author's collection); 1 female, same locality, 8.6.1999, Yu. Mikhailov *leg.* (author's collection).

Distribution. - A single known population is situated in all over sands in the north, east and south-east environs of Novoiletsk in Orenburg region of Russia (Sol-Iletsk distr., 51°01'N, 52°20'E, 90m above the level of the sea, Fig. 30, 6). The north-west limits of the sands (and so of the population) are in about 8 km from Novoiletsk; the south-east limits of the population are in about 20 km from Novoiletsk, near Buranoe (Fig. 30, 7), so the area is totally about 30 km along north bank of Ilek river.

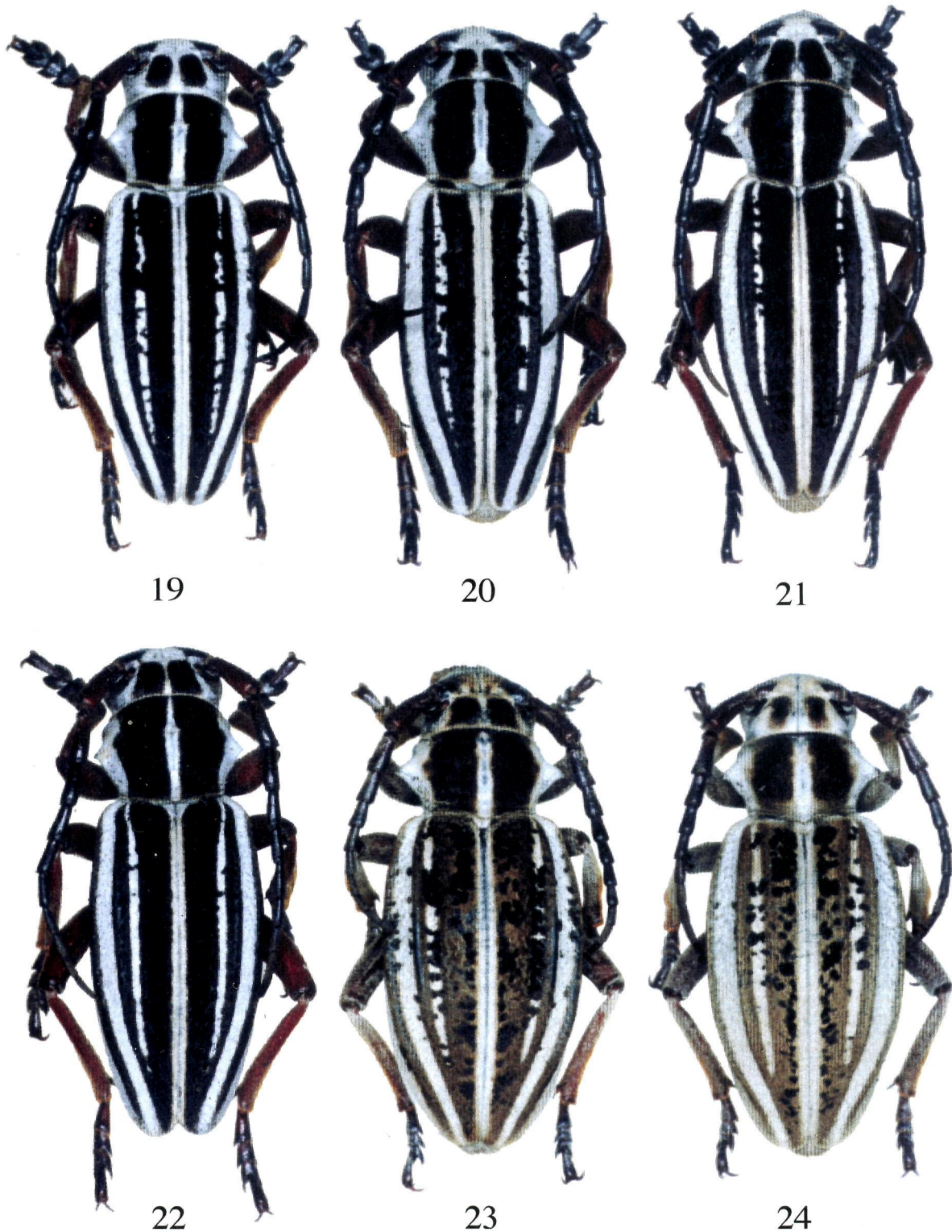


Fig. 19—24. *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae nemkovi* ssp. n. - 19, HOLOTYPE, male, Russia, Orenburg region, Tashla distr., 7 km N. Ranee, Irtek river, 51°33'N, 52°38'E, 50 m; - 20—22, PARATYPES, males, same locality; - 23—24, PARATYPES, females, same locality.

Bionomy. - The taxon is connected with sandy dunes. It is in contact with *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) elegans* Kraatz, 1873 along the south-west part of the area near Ilek river.

Remarks. - There are a lot of different local populations of *D. (s.str.) glycyrrhizae* (Pallas, 1773) in the region of South Urals (Fig. 32), which is the published type locality of *D. g. striatum* (Goeze, 1777). As far as some of such populations must be described as new subspecies, the definition of type locality of *D. g. striatum* as "South Urals" is too general and must be specified. As it was mentioned by me before (Danilevsky, 2001), the name *Cerambyx striatus* Goeze, 1777 was proposed as a replacement name for "Der streisigte Holzbock" by J. Lepechin (1775). No specimens used by J. Lepechin for his description exist now, so a neotype must be designated. The original description is supplied with a picture, where narrow dorsal (thoracic and elytral) white stripes of a male are very distinct. According to available materials the specimens from Donguz river valley (Fig. 30, 14) seem to be the most close to that picture, so I designate here a male (Fig. 8) from that population with a label: "Russia, Orenburg reg., Orenburg distr., Donguz river, 4 km N Pervomaiskij, 120 m, 51°34'N, 54°57'E, 4.5.2005, M. Danilevsky leg. (preserved in the collection of Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg) as a neotype of *Cerambyx striatus* Goeze, 1777. The specimen (body length : 20.9 mm, width : 6.4 mm) is covered by black ground pubescence with very narrow thoracic and elytral white stripes, with totally red femora and tibiae, red frons and red three basal antennal joints, so it is fitting well to the traditional interpretation of the taxon. All these characters are typical for the whole population. About half of females of Donguz population are autochromal (with brown ground body pubescence), another females are androchromal (with black ground body pubescence).

D. (s. str.) g. korshikovi ssp. n. is very special because of usually totally black legs and antennae, and transitional populations to any other subspecies of *D. glycyrrhizae* are not known. Geographically and ecologically the most close population belongs to *D. (s. str.) g. nemkovi* ssp. n. described further from similar closely situated landscape. *D. (s. str.) g. korshikovi* ssp. n. differs from *D. (s. str.) g. nemkovi* ssp. n. by darker ground pubescence of males, much more darker legs and antennae, wider white stripes; besides all females in *D. (s. str.) g. nemkovi* ssp. n. are autochromal, pale-brown.

Other Urals populations of *D. (s.str.) glycyrrhizae* (with very narrow white elytral stripes, totally red femora and tibiae, red basal antennal joints and often red frons), which can be attributed to *D. (s. str.) glycyrrhizae striatum*, are more or less peculiar. Population from Shybyndy river valley and from Troitsk environs (Fig. 32, 8) is characterized by a little widened white stripes. Population from near Orenburg (Nezhinka, Jarovoj, Fig. 32, 11-12) is characterized by males without com-

plete dorsal elytral white line, it is always interrupted or represented by a row of small spots; all females here are androchromal. Population from near Kuvandyk (Fig. 32, 14) is characterized by even more reduction of dorsal elytral stripes in males, which can be totally absent; females here are totally autochromal, dark-brown. Populations from near Svetlyj (Fig. 32, 16), from near Orsk (Fig. 32, 15), from Verbljuzhka Mt. (Fig. 13), as well as a population from Cheliabinsk region (Arkaim, Fig. 32, 17) are known by very small number of specimens and need further study.

D. (s.str.) glycyrrhizae inderiense Suvorov, 1911 (Danilevsky, 2001 : 5, Figs. 1a-1d), described as a species from near Inder lake (West Kazakhstan, lower part of Ural river valley, Fig. 32, 40) is also connected with sandy landscapes and has small size and well developed white dorsal elytral pubescence; but *D. g. inderiense* is usually with totally red femora and 1st antennal joint or with partly black femora (specimens with totally black femora are not known); dark dorsal pubescence in males always totally black, so black spots along sutural stripe never visible in males; humeral stripes nearly always with black spots; prothorax with much longer lateral spines (at least in the population from Uil river valley, Fig. 32, 41-42; the population from Inder environs is known after very small number of specimens).

The whole area of *D. (s. str.) glycyrrhizae* (Pallas, 1773) with all 16 subspecies is shown on the map (Fig. 32). I do not regard here *Dorcadion iliense* Plavilstshikov, 1937 (described from "fl. Ili, Karatshekinskoje" – wrong data!) as a real taxon, because a series of syntypes most probably was collected in north-west Kazakhstan and belongs to *D. glycyrrhizae striatum*. Old record (Plavilstshikov, 1958) of *D. g. striatum* from Petrovsk (Fig. 32, 6) needs confirmation. No other localities of the species from the right bank of Volga river are known. I do not believe in two records of the species for Kalmykia (Fomichev, 1983) as "*D. glycyrrhizae* Pall." for "*Elista*" and "*D. rufifrons* Motsch." for "*Troitskoe, Elista*" which were made without any comments.

***Dorcadion (s. str.) glycyrrhizae nemkovi* ssp. n. (Figs. 19-24)**

Type locality. - Russia, Orenburg reg., Tashla distr., 7 km N Rannee, Irtek river valley, 51°33'N, 52°38'E, 50 m (Fig. 30, 8).

Description. – Body relatively small; length in males : 16-21.5 mm; in females : 18-22.5 mm; body width in males : 5.6-7.4 mm; in females : 6.9-9.6 mm.

Thoracic spines moderately long and relatively strait, sometimes longer and curved backwards; frons and 1st antennal joint usually red, but sometimes black (Fig. 21), very rare about basal half of antennal joints red or antennae totally red; legs often totally red, or with darkened tarsi, or with black femora and tibiae apices and black tarsi; white dorsal pubescence well developed, usually much more, than

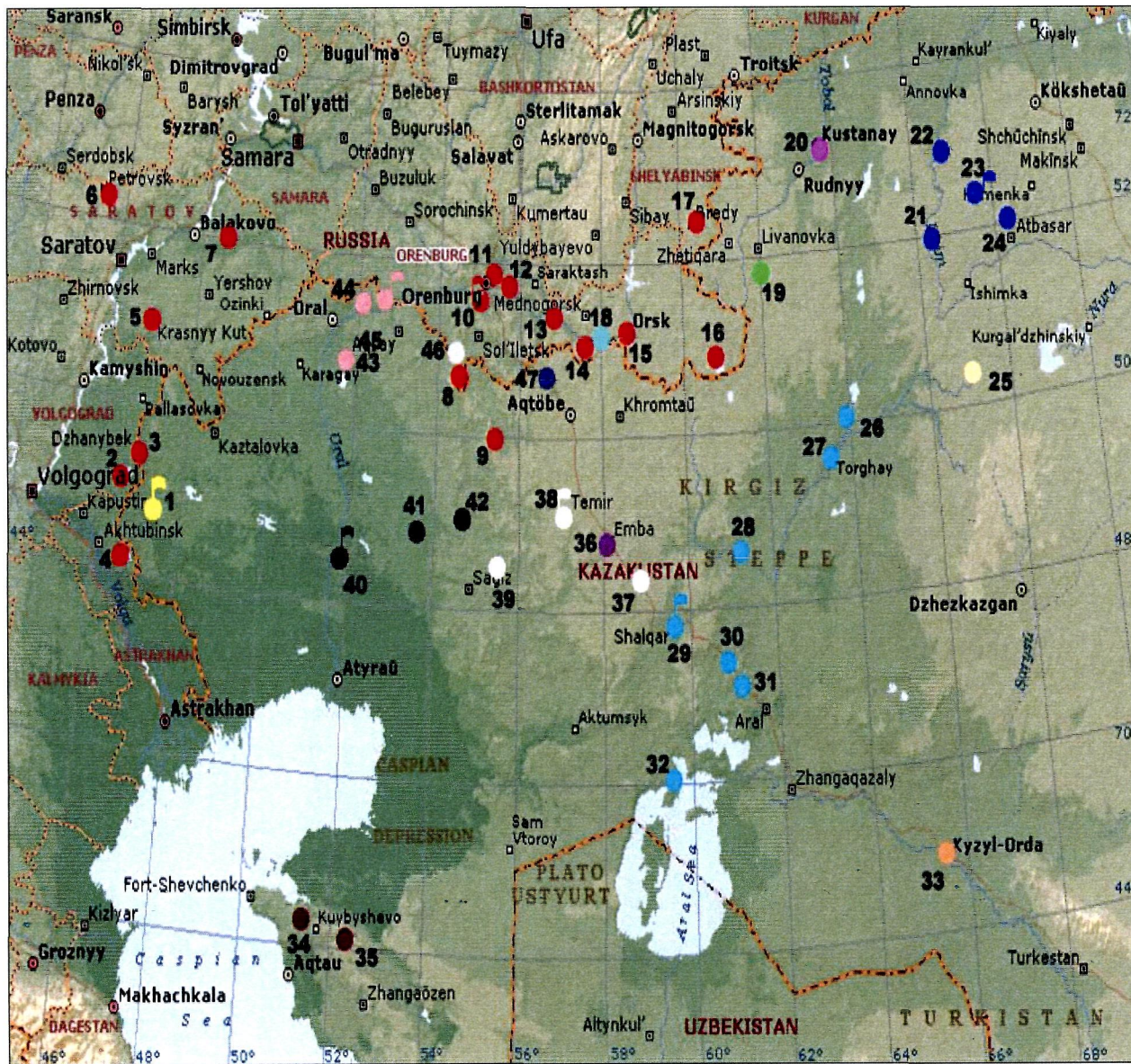


Fig. 32. A map of the area of *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae* (Pallas, 1773).

1 – *D. g. glycyrrhizae* : Urda, type locality of the species; 2-17 – *D. g. striatum* : 2 – Elton lake; 3 – Dzhanybek; 4 – Baskunchak lake; 5 – Krasnyi Kut; 6 – Petrovsk; 7 – Pugachev; 8 – Shybyndy river and Troitsk env.; 9 – Kalinovka; 10 – Donguz river near Pervomaiskij (type locality of the subspecies); 11 – Orenburg environs (Grebeni and Nezhinka); 12 – Jarovoj; 13 – Verbljuzhka Mt.; 14 – 50 km SSE Kuvandyk; 15 – Orsk; 16 – Karakol lake; 17 – Arkaim; 18 – *D. g. gubertlensis*, ssp. n. : Guberlja; 19 – *D. g. tobolense* : Adaevka env.; 20 – *D. g. nikireevi* : Kustanaj env.; 21-24 – *D. g. turgaicum*: 21 – Esil; 22 – Ulukul-lake; 23 – Kalmak-Lake (type locality of the subspecies); 24 – Ashchily river; 25 – *D. g. galinae* : Zharkol lake and Arkalyk env.; 26-32 – *D. g. androsovi* : 26 – Sary-Kopa lake env. and Taush; 27 – Turgai env.; 28 – Irgiz; 29 – Sands Malye Barsuki : Chagar, Karachakat (type locality of the subspecies), Chokusu; 30 – Sands Bolshie Barsuki (Chelkar); 31 – Saksaulsk; 32 – Kulandy, Tshchebas Bai; 33 – *D. g. obtusipenne* : Kzyl-Orda; 34-35 – *D. g. dostojewskii* : 34 – Tauchik Mt.; 35 – Shetpe and Dzharmysh; 36 – *D. g. fedorenkoi* : 8 km S Emba; 37-39 – *D. g. uvarovi* : 37 – Kotrtas; 38 – Temir (type locality of the subspecies); 39 – Zharly; 40-42 – *D. g. inderiense* : 40 – Inder lake (type locality of the subspecies); 41 – 25 km W Mijaly and Mijaly env.; 42 – Uil river, 80 km E Mijaly; 43-45 – *D. g. nemkovi*, ssp. n. : 43 – Algabas; 44 – Janvartzevo and Bykovka river; 45 – Ranee (type locality of the subspecies); 46 – *D. g. korshikovi*, ssp. n. : Novo-Iletsk env. (type locality of the subspecies) and Buranoe; 47 – *D. g. dubianskyi* : Karatogaj (type locality of the subspecies) and Martuk.

in the nominative subspecies; pronotal white stripe relatively wide, specially in certain females, but never as wide as pronotal dark areas; internal dorsal white elytral stripes always totally absent; marginal and humeral elytral white stripes always rather wide; humeral stripe always complete, never interrupted, but very rare with several small black spots (Fig. 19, 23); external dorsal stripe always present, wide or narrow, sometimes complete, but usually many times interrupted; dark dorsal pubescence in males (Figs. 19-22) always black; females (Figs. 23-24) nearly always autochromal (only one black androchromal female is known from near Bykovka, Fig. 30, 11), with relatively pale brown pubescence; in females white dorsal stripes are always interrupted by black spots, small black spots are scattered between sutural and dorsal white stripes with concentration along sutural stripe and along internal margin of marginal stripes.

Typical material. - HOLOTYPE, male, Russia, Orenburg reg., Tashla distr., 7 km N Rannee, Irtek river, 51°33'N, 52°38'E, 50 m, 8.5.1996, V. A. Nemkov *leg.* (author's collection); PARATYPES, 32 males, 13 females (all *in* author's collection); 22 males, 10 females with same label; 4 males, 1 female, Russia, Orenburg reg., Tashla distr., 12 km N Rannee, Irtek river, 50 m, 8.5.2004, V. A. Nemkov *leg.*; 2 males, Russia, Orenburg reg., Rannee env., 50 m, 30.5.1996, M. Danilevsky *leg.*; 1 male, Kazakhstan, Uralsk region, Janvartzevo, 50 m, 30.5.1996, M. Danilevsky *leg.*; 1 male, 1 female, same locality, 20.5.1949 and 21.5.1950, Romadina *leg.*; 1 male, 1 female, Kazakhstan, Uralsk region, Bykovka river, 50 m, 31.5.1996, M. Danilevsky *leg.*; 1 male, Kazakhstan, Uralsk region, Algabas (about 80 km SE Uralsk), 15.5.1993, M. Danilevsky *leg.*

Distribution. - I attribute to *D. g. nemkovi*, ssp. n. all *D. glycyrrhizae* populations situated in Ural river valley (Fig. 30, 8-12) between Uralsk (Kazakhstan) and Rannee (Russia). The subspecies area must be rather wide, as one specimen is known in 80 km SE Uralsk (Fig. 30, 12). Most probably Uralsk river valley southwards Uralsk in the direction of Inder is also occupied by *D. g. nemkovi*, ssp. n. So, the area of *D. g. nemkovi*, ssp. n. is situated in between areas of *D. g. inderiense* Suvorov, 1911 and *D. g. korshikovi*, ssp. n.

Bionomy. - The taxon is connected with sandy steppe landscapes. According to S.M. Zhuravlev (1914, as *D. rufifrons*), the taxon was very numerous in Uralsk environs.

Remarks. - The new subspecies is very close to *D. g. inderiense* (Fig. 32, 40-42). *D. g. inderiense* is also distributed in sandy steppes and is characterized by small size, strong development of white pubescence and presence of specimens with partly black legs and black antennae; but prothorax with much longer lateral spines (at least in the population from Uil river valley; the popula-

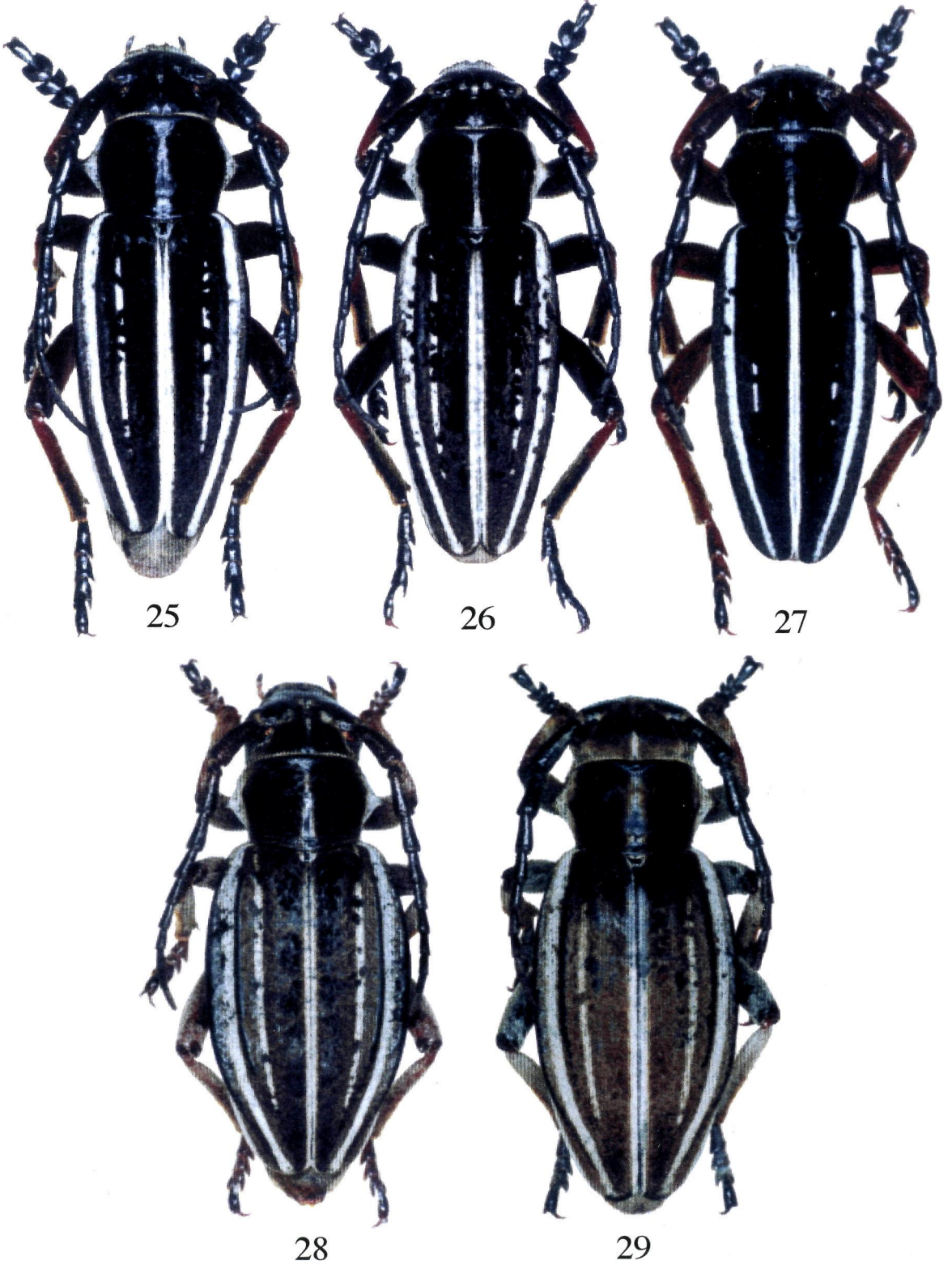


Fig. 25—29, *Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae guberlensis* ssp. n. - 25, HOLOTYPE, male, Russia, Orenburg region, Gaj distr., Guberlja env., 51° 06' N, 57° 54' E, 170 m. - 26—27, PARATYPES, males, same locality; -28—29, PARATYPES, females, same locality.

tion from Inder environs is known after very small number of specimens), white pronotal line usually wider, but white dorsal elytral white stripe usually more reduced and sometimes nearly absent. Body in *D. g. inderiense* looks narrower with nearly parallel sides near shoulders.

“*D. glycyrrhizae*”, as well as “*D. gebleri*” sensu S.M. Zhuravlev (1914) from Dzhambeity (about 140 km SE Uralsk) were most probably the local forms of *D. g. inderiense*.

***Dorcadion* (s. str.) *glycyrrhizae guberlensis* ssp. n. (Figs. 25-29)**

Type locality. – Russia, Orenburg reg., Gaj distr., Guberlja env., 51°06'N, 57°54'E, 170 m (Fig. 30, 13).

Description. – Body length in males : 15.7-20.5 mm; in females : 19.4-20 mm; body width in males : 5.3-6.7 mm; in females : 7.7-7.8mm.

Thoracic spines short, but acute; frons always black; antennae totally black or with red 1st antennal joint (Fig. 27); one female has reddish frons and several reddish basal antennal joints (Fig. 28); legs usually dark-red with darkened tarsi, or with partly black femora and tibiae apices and black tarsi; white dorsal pubescence strongly reduced, usually more, than in the nominative subspecies; pronotal white stripe very narrow, narrower than sutural elytral stripe; internal dorsal white elytral stripes always totally absent; marginal and humeral elytral white stripes very narrow; humeral stripe complete, or with several black spots, or several times interrupted; very narrow external dorsal stripe relatively complete only in females, in males in form of spots and strokes, sometimes nearly absent (Fig. 27); dark dorsal pubescence in males (Figs. 25-27) always black; both known females (Figs. 28-29) autochromal (with dark-brown pubescence), but black elytral spots indistinct.

Typical Material. – HOLOTYPE, male, Russia, Orenburg reg., Gaj distr., Guberlja env., 51°06'N, 57°54'E, 170 m, 5.5.2001, M. Smirnov leg. (author's collection); PARATYPES, 5 males, 2 females (all in author's collection) : 4 males, 1 female with same label, 1-5.5.2001; 1 female, Russia, Orenburg reg., Gaj distr., Orsk environs, Guberlja, 2.6.1998, O. Gorbunov leg.

Distribution. – Only one population is definitely known in the south most area of Gaj district of Orenburg region of Russia (Fig. 30, 13).

Remarks. – The new subspecies is close to the nominative subspecies by strongly reduced white pubescence; but it often has totally black antennae and nearly totally black femora; females are always brown without black elytral spots.

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