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Survey of the *Dorcadion mniszechi* Species-Group (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Turkey, with Descriptions of Two New Subspecies of *Dorcadion semibrunneum* Pic, 1903

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Abstract: The species of the *Dorcadion mniszechi* species-group (subgenus *Cribridorcadion* Pic, 1901) from Turkey are surveyed. An identification key using characters of males is presented. Two new subspecies of *Dorcadion semibrunneum* Pic, 1903 are described and figured. *Dorcadion semibrunneum sivasense* ssp. n. from Karayün Village (Sivas Province) is similar to *D. semibrunneum mediocreimpressum* Pic, 1909 and *D. semibrunneum notatum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2012. *Dorcadion semibrunneum sivrihisarense* ssp. n. from Sivrihisar, Paşakadın Village (SE of Eskişehir Province) is similar to *D. semibrunneum notatum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2012.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, *Cribridorcadion*, new subspecies, Turkey

Introduction

The *Dorcadion mniszechi* species-group, as defined here, includes only two species: *Dorcadion mniszechi* Kraatz, 1873 and *D. semibrunneum* Pic, 1903. *Dorcadion mniszechi* (the type species of the subgenus *Cribridorcadion* Pic, 1901) was described by KRAATZ (1873) from the Transcaucasian Region between Iğdir Province in Turkey and the Sevan Lake in Armenia (LAZAREV 2014). It is distributed in Armenia, Georgia and Turkey (North-eastern Anatolia) and belongs the Southwestern Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian) chorotype. Recently, LAZAREV (2014) described two new subspecies of *D. mniszechi*: *D. mniszechi georgianum* from Georgia and *D. mniszechi cavernosum* from Armenia and Turkey (northeastern Anatolia). Therefore, currently *D. mniszechi* is divided into three subspecies.

Dorcadion semibrunneum was described by PIC (1903) from “Bos-Dagh” as a variety of *D. mniszechi* (“*D. mniszechi* var. *semibrunneum*”). It is known from Anatolia only. BREUNING (1962) and later ÖZDIKMEN (2007) have suggested that *D. semibrunneum* is a subspecies of *D. mniszechi*, while DANILEVSKY (2010) treated *D. semibrunneum* as a distinct species. *Dorcadion anamasum* Pic, 1934 was

described from “Pisidia-Taurus: Anamas” (Isparta Province, Southwestern Anatolia) as a subspecies of *D. mniszechi*, i.e. *D. mniszechi* ssp. *anamasum* (see PIC 1934). DANILEVSKY (2010) assigned this species as a subspecies of *D. semibrunneum* (*D. semibrunneum anamasum* Pic, 1934). However, PESARINI & SABBADINI (2012), without studying the type material, have recognised *D. anamasum* as a distinct species and provided a useful identification key to *D. mniszechi* and the related taxa, including *D. anamasum*. In this paper, we follow LAZAREV (2014) in recognising *D. anamasum* as a junior synonym of *D. semibrunneum mediocreimpressum* Pic, 1909. According to the same author, “*D. semibrunneum* var. *medioimpressum* Pic, 1910” is a wrong orthography and an unavailable name published as a synonym by BREUNING (1962) and DANILEVSKY (2010).

PESARINI & SABBADINI (2012) described a subspecies of *D. semibrunneum*, i.e. *D. semibrunneum notatum*, from Bala (Ankara Province) based on one male and one female.

In this article, I present a survey of the taxa of the *D. mniszechi* species-group from Turkey. I also describe two new subspecies based on specimens

from my collection, *D. semibrunneum sivasense* ssp. n. and *D. semibrunneum sivrihisarense* ssp. n. A key to the taxa of this group is presented, which is based on the characters of male specimens.

Material and Methods

The study was based on specimens collected from Paşakadın Village located in Eskişehir Province and Karayün Village located in Sivas Province of Turkey in May 2003 and April 2006, respectively. All specimens are deposited at Gazi University of Ankara (Turkey).

All species and subspecies of the *D. mniszzechi* species-group are given alphabetically in the text. The information regarding the type material for each species is arranged according to TAVAKILIAN (2015). The comparison is based on the original descriptions and the papers by PESARINI & SABBADINI (2012) and LAZAREV (2014).

Results

Genus *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817

Subgenus *Cribridorcadion* Pic, 1901

Diagnosis of the *Dorcadion mniszzechi* species-group: first antennal segment without cicatrix; upper side of the body almost entirely glabrous (except sometimes the sutural stripe pubescent) and more or less shining; elytra black to reddish-brown, entirely covered with very rough puncture or pits, sometimes with more or less vermiculated surface; male antennae surpassing elytral middle, female antennae not reaching or hardly surpassing elytral middle; lateral tubercles of prothorax strongly developed.

I consider that this group includes only two species: *D. mniszzechi* Kraatz, 1873 and *D. semibrunneum* Pic, 1903. *Dorcadion mniszzechi* differs from *D. semibrunneum* in elytra: with angular humeral costa well-marked beyond the basal half (elytra with weak humeral costa that vanishes before the middle in *D. semibrunneum*), and in the entirely black elytra (elytra more or less reddish-brown in *D. semibrunneum*).

All species group taxa of the *D. mniszzechi* species-group can be presented as follows:

Dorcadion mniszzechi Kraatz, 1873

The species includes three subspecies.

Dorcadion mniszzechi mniszzechi Kraatz, 1873 (Fig. 1A)

Type material information: Syntypes ♂ & ♀, ex coll. Musaeo Mniszech, R. Oberthür coll., Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris [type locality "Caucasus" (Transcaucasian area from Iğdır Province in Turkey to the Sevan Lake in Armenia (LAZAREV 2014)].

Records from Turkey: NE Turkey: Kars Province: Kağızman, Ağrı Province: Ağrı Mt.,

Erzurum Province (PLAVILSTSHIKOV 1958); Turkey (DANILEVSKY & MIROSHNIKOV 1985; LODOS 1998); Sivas Province: Karayün Village (ÖZDIKMEN & HASBENLI 2004); Anatolia (ÖZDIKMEN 2010; DANILEVSKY 2010).

Range: Armenia, Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Remarks: This subspecies is distributed from the Transcaucasian area from North-eastern Turkey to the Sevan Lake in Armenia. Two specimens (one male and one female) of this species were collected from the same locality near Karayün Village (Sivas Province, Central), together with *D. semibrunneum sivasense* ssp. n.

Dorcadion mniszzechi georgianum Lazarev, 2014

Type material information: Holotype ♂, ex coll. M. L. Danilevsky, coll. Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersbourg [type locality Gori: Grakali (Georgia)].

Range: Georgia.

Chorotype: Georgian.

Remarks: Presently known only from Georgia.

Dorcadion mniszzechi cavernosum Lazarev, 2014

Type material information: Holotype ♂, ex coll. M. L. Danilevsky, coll. Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersbourg [type locality Arteni (Armenia)].

Records from Turkey: NE Turkey: Iğdır Province: Kazkoparan, Kars Province: Kağızman (BREUNING 1946; LAZAREV 2014).

Range: Armenia, Turkey.

Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

Remarks: This subspecies is distributed only in the Transcaucasian area, from North-eastern Turkey to Arteni in Western Armenia (LAZAREV 2014).

Dorcadion semibrunneum Pic, 1903

The species includes five subspecies.

Dorcadion semibrunneum semibrunneum Pic, 1903

Dorcadion mniszzechi var. *semibrunneum* Pic, 1903: 170

Type material information: Syntype, ex coll. M. Pic, coll. Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris [type locality "Bos-Dagh"]. There are several localities with this name in Turkey; according to BREUNING (1962), "Bos-Dagh" is in the İzmir Province. Pesarini & Sabbadini (2012), based on indirect evidence, considered that the type locality was in the Eskişehir Province. I agree with the approach of PESARINI & SABBADINI (2012: 63) since Pic (1903) stated "type received from M. von Bodemeyer" in the original description. Bodemeyer (1906) clearly stated: "*D. mniszzechi* var. nov. *semibrunneum* Pic...

Bos-D. bei Eski-Chehir". Thus the type locality of the species should be the Eskişehir Province (Bozdağ).

Records from Turkey: Eskişehir Province: Bozdağ (PIC 1903; BODEMEYER 1906; BREUNING 1948, 1962); Anatolia (AURIVILLIUS 1921; WINKLER 1924-1932; ÖZDIKMEN 2010); Eskişehir Province: Bozdağ, 1 km S of Karatepe (PESARINI & SABBADINI 2012).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

Remarks: This subspecies is distributed only in the north-west part of Eskişehir Province (Sündiken Mts.) in Turkey. It is endemic to Turkey.

***Dorcadion semibrunneum mediocreimpressum* Pic, 1909**

Dorcadion semibrunneum var. *mediocreimpressum* Pic, 1909: 123.

Type material information: Holotype ♀, ex coll. Leo Weirather (Innsbrück), M. Pic coll., Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris [type locality "Anamas Gbg.", Turkey: Isparta, Dedegöl Mt. according to label data, see LAZAREV (2014)].

Dorcadion semibrunneum var. *medioimpressum* Pic, 1910: 5 [wrong subsequent spelling, unavailable name]

Dorcadion mniszechi ssp. *anamasum* Pic, 1934: 33

Type material information: Syntypes ♀♀, ex coll. Leo Weirather (Innsbrück), M. Pic coll., Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (type locality "Pisidia-Taurus: Anamas", Turkey: Isparta: Dedegöl Mt.).

Records from Turkey: Pisidia Taurus: Isparta Province: Aksu, Anamas Mts. (PIC 1934; BREUNING 1962); Anatolia (ÖZDIKMEN 2010; DANILEVSKY 2010; PESARINI & SABBADINI 2012); Afyonkarahisar Province: Çakmaktepe pass, Isparta Province: Barla Mt. (LAZAREV 2014).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

Remarks: This subspecies is distributed only in Southwestern Anatolia, from Isparta to Afyonkarahisar. It is endemic to Turkey.

***Dorcadion semibrunneum notatum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2012**

Dorcadion semibrunneum ssp. *notatum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2012: 62.

Type material information: Holotype ♂, coll. Carlo Pesarini & Andrea Sabbadini, Milano (type locality "Bala", Turkey: Ankara).

Records from Turkey: Ankara Province: Bala (PESARINI & SABBADINI 2012).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

Remarks: This subspecies is distributed only in the south-east part of Ankara Province, north of

Central Anatolian region of Turkey. It is endemic to Turkey.

***Dorcadion semibrunneum sivasense* ssp. n. (Fig. 1B)**

Type material: Holotype ♂: Turkey: Sivas Province: Central: Karayün Village, 19.V.2003, 1440 m, leg. H. Özdikmen. **Condition of the holotype:** without front tarsi and right antenna. **Paratype** ♂: The locality the same as that of the holotype. The type specimens were deposited at Gazi University in Ankara, Turkey, coll. Hüseyin Özdikmen.

Description: Male (holotype): Length 19 mm, width 6 mm. Tegument of body and appendages black with reddish hues, elytra dark reddish brown and not glossy. Head on frons and vertex completely glabrous and not glossy, with fine longitudinal median furrow. Punctuation on frons sparse, very fine, but recognisable, on vertex (only narrow part in front of anterior margin of pronotum) and especially on temples much denser and larger. Antennae with golden yellow hairs and rather dense, fine punctuation. Pronotum almost completely glabrous and only moderately glossy, much wider than long (1.33 times as wide as long), slightly and evenly convex, surface smooth, with obtuse lateral tubercles. Pronotal punctuation sparse, very fine but recognisable and of similar size to that on frons, much sparser and much finer than that of vertex. Scutellum dark reddish brown, smooth and not glossy. Elytra without well-developed humeri, with humeral costae limited to basal portion only, elongated, twice as long as broad, with more or less vermiculated surface only on disc, and with sparsely, more or less well-spaced points, and without punctuation between the points. Punctuated parts on elytra with small circular black spots everywhere. Elytra almost completely glabrous, except for a sutural band of golden-yellow hairs. Epipleura clothed with golden-yellow hairs. Elytral apex rounded. Pygidium visible, dark reddish brown. Legs (especially tibiae and tarsi) clothed with dense golden-yellow pubescence. Abdomen dark reddish brown, sides of the segments clothed with rather dense, recumbent, short, golden-yellow hairs, middle looks abraded.

Female: Unknown.

Variability: Paratype identical to the holotype. Body length of paratype 18.8 mm.

Diagnosis: The new subspecies similar to *D. semibrunneum mediocreimpressum* and *D. semibrunneum notatum* in terms of presence of a sutural band on elytra. Easily distinguished from *D. semibrunneum mediocreimpressum* by a sutural band of golden-yellow hairs on elytra (sutural band with whitish hairs in *D. semibrunneum mediocreimpressum*), punctuated parts on elytra with small, circular and black spots almost everywhere (punctuated parts

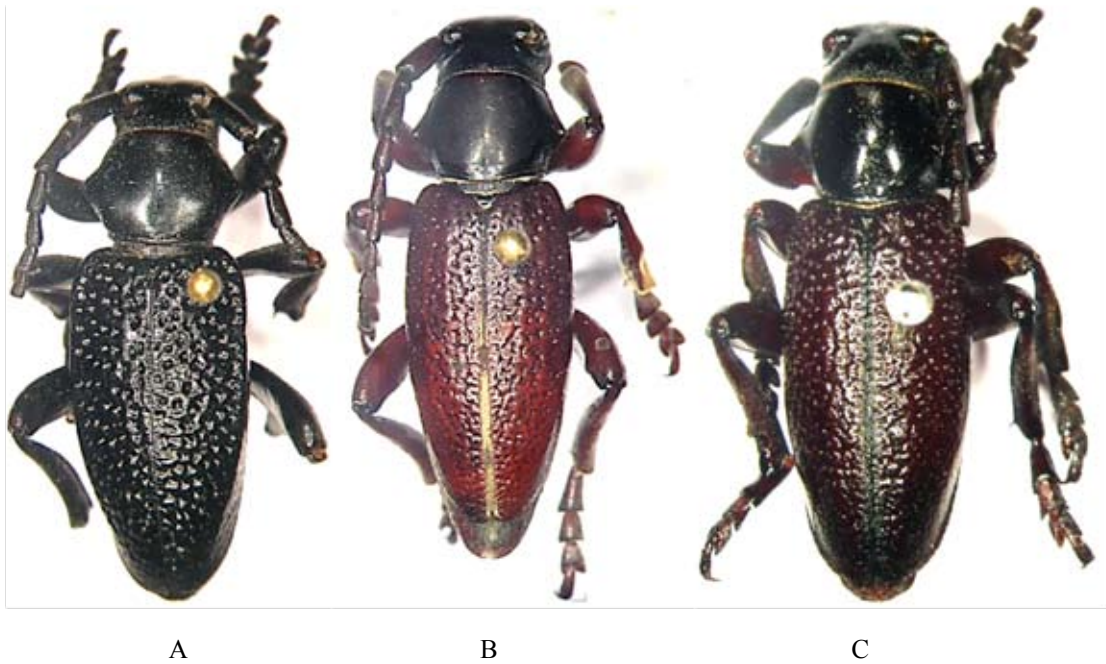


Fig. 1. A. *Dorcadion mniszechi mniszechi* from Karayün Village (Turkey: Sivas), B. *D. semibrunneum sivasense* ssp. n. (holotype), C. *D. semibrunneum sivrihisarense* ssp. n. (holotype)

on elytra without black spots in *D. semibrunneum mediocrempressum*), longer body (smaller in *D. semibrunneum mediocrempressum*). Differs from *D. semibrunneum notatum* by a moderately glossy pronotal surface (pronotal surface very glossy in *D. semibrunneum notatum*), punctuated parts on elytra with small, circular and black spots almost everywhere (punctuated parts on elytra without black spots in *D. semibrunneum notatum*).

The new subspecies also differs from *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum* by a sutural band of golden yellow hairs (sutural band completely absent in *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum*); less vermiculated elytral surface on basal half, the points more or less well-spaced (elytral surface vermiculated on basal half, the points not distinctly isolated in *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum*); very fine and hardly visible pronotal punctuation on disc (very fine but appreciable pronotal punctuation on disc in *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum*); punctuated parts on elytra with small, circular and black spots almost everywhere (punctuated parts on elytra without black spots in *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum*), relatively longer body.

Etymology: From the type locality, the Sivas Province (Turkey).

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

Remarks: This subspecies is only known from the type locality situated in Sivas Province in Turkey. It is endemic to Turkey.

***Dorcadion semibrunneum sivrihisarense* ssp. n. (Fig. 1C)**

Type material: **Holotype** ♂: Turkey, Eskişehir Province: Sivrihisar: Paşakadın Village, 13.IV.2006, leg. H. Özdikmen. **Condition of the holotype:** without left front tarsus and left antenna. **Paratype** ♂: The same as holotype. The specimens were deposited at Gazi University in Ankara, Turkey, coll. Hüseyin Özdikmen.

Description: Male (holotype): Length 21 mm, width 7 mm. Tegument of body and appendages black with dark reddish hues, elytra dark reddish brown and glossy. Head on frons and vertex completely glabrous and rather glossy, with a fine longitudinal median furrow. Punctuation of head on frons rather dense, fine, but clear, on vertex and especially on temples much denser and larger. Antennae with black and rather dense hairs, fine punctuation. Pronotum almost completely glabrous and very glossy, much wider than long (1.33 times as wide as long), slightly and evenly convex, surface smooth and glossy; with obtuse lateral tubercles. Pronotal punctuation rather dense, fine but clear, sparser and finer than that of vertex. Scutellum black, smooth and glossy. Elytra without well-developed humeri, with humeral costae limited to basal portion only, elongated, twice as long as broad, with more or less vermiculated surface, with sparse, foveiform, robust and glossy punctuation, and without sculpture between foveiform points. Elytra with complete sutural band of black hairs, remaining parts almost

completely glabrous. Epipleura clothed with black hairs. Elytral apex rounded. Pygidium slightly visible, dark reddish brown. Legs (especially tibiae and tarsi) clothed with dense black pubescence. Abdomen dark reddish brown, completely clothed with rather dense, recumbent, short, golden-yellow hairs.

Female: Unknown.

Variability: Paratype more damaged but identical to the holotype. Body length of paratype 21.2 mm.

Diagnosis: The new subspecies is closely related to *D. semibrunneum notatum* but easily distinguished by a complete sutural band of black hairs (sutural band of golden hairs that vanishes in the basal portion in *D. semibrunneum notatum*); more or less vermiculated elytral surface on the basal half and more or less well-spaced points (clearly vermiculated elytral surface on the basal half and not distinctly isolated points in *D. semibrunneum notatum*); legs, especially on tibiae and tarsi, clothed with dense black pubescence similar to *D. mniszehi* (with golden-yellow pubescence in *D. semibrunneum notatum*); punctuation on vertex denser and larger than that on frons (punctuation on head the same as almost everywhere in *D. semibrunneum notatum*), pronotum 1.33 times as wide as long (pronotum approximately twice as wide as long in *D. semibrunneum notatum*); relatively larger body, 21 mm, (relatively smaller body, 19 mm, in *D. semibrunneum notatum*).

The new subspecies differs from *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum* by a complete sutural band of black hairs (sutural band absent in *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum*); pronotal surface between the points very glossy (pronotal surface between the points at most moderately glossy in *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum*); legs, especially tibiae and tarsi, clothed with dense black pubescence (golden-yellow pubescence in *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum*), pronotum 1.33 times as wide as long (pronotum 1.22 times as wide as long in *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum*), larger body, 21 mm, (smaller body, 15-17 mm, in *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum*).

The new subspecies differs from *D. semibrunneum sivasense* by a complete sutural band of black hairs (sutural band of golden-yellow hairs in *D. semibrunneum sivasense*); pronotal surface between the points very glossy (pronotal surface between the points moderately glossy in *D. semibrunneum sivasense*); antennae and legs, especially tibiae and tarsi, clothed with dense black pubescence (golden-yellow pubescence in *D. semibrunneum sivasense*), punctuated parts on elytra without black spots (punctuated parts on elytra with small, circular black spots almost everywhere in *D. semibrunneum sivasense*), relatively longer body, 21 mm (relatively smaller body, 19 mm, in *D. semibrunneum sivasense*). The new subspecies is the largest among the subspecies

of *D. semibrunneum* (body length 21 mm in male).

In addition, the new subspecies is distributed only in Sivrihisar Mountains in the south-east part of Eskişehir Province. On the contrary, *D. semibrunneum semibrunneum* is distributed only in Sündiken Mountains (Bozdağ) in the north-west part of Eskişehir Province. *Dorcadion semibrunneum notatum* is distributed only in Küre Mountains environs of Bala in the south-east part of Ankara Province (Fig. 2).

Etymology: From Sivrihisar (Turkey: Eskişehir Province), where the type locality is situated.

Range: Turkey.

Chorotype: Anatolian.

Remarks: This subspecies is distributed only in the south-east part of Eskişehir Province (Sivrihisar Mts.) in Turkey. It is endemic to Turkey.

An identification key for *D. mniszehi* species-group (males)

1. Elytra with angular humeral costa well-marked beyond basal half; relatively longer body (about 19-22 mm).....2
 - Elytra with weak humeral costa that vanishes before middle; relatively smaller body (about 15-21 mm).....4
2. Elytra with moderately rough sculpture.....
 -*D. mniszehi mniszehi* Kraatz
 - Elytra with extremely or very rough sculpture.....3
3. Elytra with extremely rough sculpture, with shallow big conjugated dots.....
 -*D. mniszehi georgianum* Lazarev
 - Elytra with very rough sculpture, punctures deep and conjugated.....*D. mniszehi cavernosum* Lazarev
4. Pronotal surface only moderately glossy; relatively smaller body (about 15-19 mm).....5
 - Pronotal surface very glossy; relatively longer body (about 19-21 mm).....7
5. Elytra without a sutural band; elytral surface on basal half vermiculated, the points not distinctly isolated; pronotal punctuation very fine but noticeable.....*D. semibrunneum semibrunneum* Pic
 - Elytra with a sutural band; elytral surface on basal half more or less vermiculated, the points more or less well-spaced; pronotal punctuation entirely absent or very fine and hardly visible on disc.....6
6. Sutural band with whitish hairs; elytral surface rugged, but not vermiculated, the points well-spaced; punctuated parts on elytra without black spots.....*D. semibrunneum mediocre impressum* Pic
 - Sutural band with golden-yellow hairs; elytral surface more or less vermiculated, the points more or less well-spaced; punctuated parts on elytra with small, circular, black spots almost everywhere.....*D. semibrunneum sivasense* ssp. n.
7. Sutural band with golden-yellow hairs; ely-



Fig. 2. Distribution patterns of *Dorcadion semibrunneum semibrunneum* (Sündiken Mountains, Bozdağ), *D. semibrunneum sivrihisarense* ssp. n. (Sivrihisar Mountains, Paşakadın village marked with a dot) and *D. semibrunneum notatum* (Küre Mountains, env. Bala)

tral surface on basal half clearly vermiculated, points not distinctly isolated; legs (especially tibiae and tarsi) clothed with dense golden yellow pubescence; body 19 mm.....*D. semibrunneum notatum* Pesarini & Sabbadini

- . Sutural band with black hairs; elytral surface on basal half more or less vermiculated, the points more or less well-spaced; legs (especially tibiae and tarsi) clothed with dense black pubescence*D. semibrunneum sivrihisarense* ssp. n.

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