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A new species of *Megalodorcadion* (*Anatolodorcadion*) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in Turkey

Hüseyin Özdikmen[1,] and Yakup Şenyüz[2]*

Abstract

Megalodorcadion (*Anatolodorcadion*) *nudefasciatum* **sp. nov.** is described from Kütahya Province (Turkey). This new taxon is close to *M*. (*A.*) *glabrofasciatum* (Daniel, 1900). A revised key for the species of *Megalodorcadion* is proposed.

Key Words: Cerambycidae; Dorcadionini; new species; Kütahya Province

Resumen

Se describe *Megalodorcadion* (*Anatolodorcadion*) *nudefasciatum* **sp. nov.** de la provincia de Kütahya, Turquía.Esta nueva especie esta cercana de *M*. (*A*.) *glabrofasciatum* (Daniel, 1900). También se provee una clave revisada para las especies de *Megalodorcadion*.

Palabras Clave: Cerambycidae; Dorcadionini; nueva especie; provincia Kütahya

Although Turkey is surrounded on 3 sides by large water bodies, it has continental properties including exceptionally diverse topographical features. The latter have provided refugia in which many species have survived in spite of harsh geological and climatic changes. The great biological importance of Turkey is evident from the remarkable variety of arthropods in Turkey. However, the fauna of Turkey have not thoroughly been studied and documented.

The Turkish endemic genus *Megalodorcadion* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999 that belongs to the subfamily Lamiinae, has 3 subgenera, i.e., the nominotypical subgenera: *Anatolodorcadion* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015 and *Fusodorcadion* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015.

The name *Megalodorcadion* was firstly proposed by Pesarini & Sabbadini (1999) with the type species *Dorcadion ledereri* J. Thomson, 1865 by original designation as a subgenus of *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817. The subgenus, *Dorcadion* (*Megalodorcadion*), included 5 species in their work, i.e., *Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897; *Dorcadion glabrofasciatum* K. Daniel, 1900; *Dorcadion ledereri* J. Thomson, 1865; *Dorcadion parallelum* Küster, 1847; and *Dorcadion walteri* Holzschuh, 1991; and they were placed by Breuning (1962) in the subgenus *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) Breuning, 1943.

Also, as noted by Özdikmen (2010), 6 species (including *D. angorense* Ganglbauer) are based on a study of Pesarini & Sabbadini (1999). The same 5 species (except *D. angorense*, which is accepted as a synonym of *D. escherichi*) were also given by Danilevsky in the Palaearctic catalogue of Löbl & Smetana (2010) in the subgenus *Dorcadion* (*Megalodorcadion*). Later, Özdikmen & Kaya (2013) described a new species of *Dorcadion* (*Megalodorcadion*) from Çorum Province of Turkey. So the number of species in the subgenus was raised to 6.

Recently, Özdikmen & Kaya (2015) proposed *Megalodorcadion* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999 as a separate genus. Moreover, they proposed 2 new subgenera for the genus as *Fusodorcadion* and *Anatolodorcadion*. All species of the genus are endemic to Turkey.

Genus *Megalodorcadion* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999: 58
[Type species *Dorcadion ledereri* J. Thomson, 1865]
Subgenus *Anatolodorcadion* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015: 3
[Type species *Dorcadion dombilicoides* Özdikmen & Kaya, 2013]

Megalodorcadion (*Anatolodorcadion*) *nudefasciatum Özdikmen & Şenyüz* **sp. nov.** (Figs. 1 and 2)

MALE

Body length, 18.38 mm; width, 6.75 mm.

Body black, covered with rather sparse, recumbent, short, yellow or whitish-yellow pubescence.

Head nearly glabrous, black, except reddish-brown palpi; medially with a narrow but distinct cavity from near anterior margin of frons to almost head end, very deep on frons, shallow on vertex; with fine, rather sparse punctation in most parts. Antennae black except scape and pedicel, which are reddish-brown.

Pronotum distinctly transverse, almost completely glabrous; with 3 longitudinal depressions (2 medio-lateral + 1 median); with very sparse, fine punctate on disc, becoming denser, deeper laterally. Lateral process of pronotum rather short and obtuse.

Scutellum without pubescence, small and deltoid, but not triangular, and elongated at apex.

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Fig. 1. *Megalodorcadion nudefasciatum* **sp. nov.** (holotype ♂).

Elytra with very dense, recumbent, dark-brown ground pubescence; each elytron with two glabrous bands as humeral and dorsal, and a distinct sutural band of white pubescence; glabrous bands complete; dorsal band separated from humeral band but joined at the end; elytra laterally glabrous; elytral apex without setae, flattened and rounded, reddish-brown.

Only apex of pygidium visible in dorsal view, reddish-brown.

Abdomen black with reddish-brown apex of last sternite.

Legs reddish-brown completely.

TYPE MATERIAL

HOLOTYPE ♂: TURKEY, Kütahya Province, Dumlupınar University, 13-V-2004. PARATYPE 1 ♂: same data as Holotype. The specimens were collected by the second author. They are deposited in Dumlupınar University (Turkey: Kütahya Province) (Fig. 3).

REMARKS

The new species definitely belongs to the subgenus *Megalodorcadion* (*Anatolodorcadion*) Özdikmen & Kaya, 2015. It is closely related to *M*. (*A*.) *glabrofasciatum* (Daniel, 1900) but differs by elytra with only a distinct sutural band of white pubescence in both sexes (elytra with the other complete or incomplete bands of white pubescence besides of sutural band in *M*. [*A*.] *glabrofasciatum*); completely glabrous humeral and dorsal bands and dark-brown ground pubescence on elytra (humeral and dorsal bands incompletely glabrous, and ground pubescence on elytra black in males of *M*. [*A*.] *glabrofasciatum*); completely reddish-brown scape and pedicel (only scape dark brown in males of *M*. [*A*.] *glabrofasciatum*); rather short and obtuse lateral process of pronotum (acute in *M*. [*A*.] *glabrofasciatum*).

VARIABILITY IN THE PARATYPE

Body length from 18.38 to 19.38 mm. In paratype, head on vertex with 2 triangular areas of blackish ground hairs. Each medio-lateral part on pronotum (on the parts of longitudinal medio-lateral depressions) with distinct but narrowly longitudinal dark part formed by very dense recumbent blackish pubescence. The remaining parts of pronotum almost completely glabrous. Female unknown.

ETYMOLOGY

From the Latin words “nudus” (meaning in English “naked, glabrous”) and “fascia” (meaning in English “band, stripe”).

The number of species of the genus *Megalodorcadion*, endemic to Turkey, becomes 7 with the description of the new species. A key to the species was proposed by Özdikmen & Kaya (2013), but a revised version is presented herein as follows:

Revised key to the species of *Megalodorcadion* modified from Özdikmen & Kaya (2013)

1.— Pronotum with 1 median and 2 lateral bands of pubescent areas 2

1'.— Pronotum nearly glabrous, never with complete median and lateral bands 5

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Fig. 2. *Megalodorcadion nudefasciatum* **sp. nov.** (paratype ♂).

2.— Humeral and dorsal bands on elytra separated at least in the most part 3

2'.— Humeral and dorsal bands on elytra entirely fused . . . . . *M.* (*Fusodorcadion*) *parallelum* (Küster, 1847)

3.— Body length relatively large, up to 24 mm; elytral dorsal band posteriorly joined with humeral band, or ended rather close to it 4

3'.— Body length relatively small, up to 16 mm; elytral dorsal band posteriorly distinctly not joined with humeral band . . . . . *M.* (s.str.) *walteri* (Holzschuh, 1991)

4.— Presutural elytral band without black spots . . . . . *M.* (s.str.) *ledereri* (Thomson, 1865)

4'.— Presutural elytral band with black spots . . . . . *M.* (s.str.) *escherichi* (Ganglbauer, 1897)

5.— In male, elytral bands distinct, body clearly elongated, pygidium dorsally distinctly visible; in female, head on vertex without triangular patterns . . . . . *M.* (*Anatolodorcadion*) *dombilicoides* (Özdikmen & Kaya, 2013)

5'.— In male, elytral bands absent or partially absent, body not clearly elongated, pygidium dorsally not distinctly visible; in female, head on vertex with distinct triangular pattern 6

6.— Elytra with only a distinct sutural band of white pubescence, the other bands completely glabrous . . . . . *M.* (*Anatolodorcadion*) *nudefasciatum* **sp. nov.**

6'.— Elytra with the other complete or incomplete bands of white pubescence besides of sutural band . . . . . *M.* (*Anatolodorcadion*) *glabrofasciatum* (Daniel, 1900)

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Fig. 3. Location of Kütahya province in Turkey.

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