

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) charlottae* n. sp. (Insecta: Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from the Pieria Mountains (Macedonia, Greece)**

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**Summary**

*Dorcadion charlottae* n.sp. from the Pieria Mountains (Macedonia, Greece) is described. A key is provided to distinguish it from the closely related *Dorcadion meschniggi* Breit, 1929, and other *Dorcadion* species with grey tomentum occurring in Greece.

**Zusammenfassung**

*Dorcadion charlottae* n.sp. aus dem griechischen Pieria-Gebirge wird beschrieben und von der nahe verwandten Art *Dorcadion meschniggi* Breit, 1929 und anderen grau tomentierten *Dorcadion*-Arten Griechenlands mit Hilfe eines Bestimmungsschlüssels abgegrenzt.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, new species, Greece

**Introduction**

PESARINI & SABBADINI (2007, 2008, 2010) combined *Dorcadion* species from Central and Northern Greece with partially or completely grey tomentum on the elytra into their “*ljubetense*-group”. This group is named after a species described from Northern Macedonia (previously: FYROM – ‘Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia’), and which, according to the authors, also occurs in the mountains of North Western Greece.

The following species are placed in the “*ljubetense*-group”:

*anachoreta* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2013, *borisi* Heyrovsky, 1931, *heyrovskyi* Breuning, 1943, *kaimak-calanum* Jurecek, 1929, *ljubetense* Pic, 1909, *macedonicum* Jurecek, 1929 (not yet found in Greece, but close to its northern border), *meschniggi* Breit, 1929, *obenbergeri* Heyrovsky, 1940, and *purkynei* Heyrovsky, 1925.

In 2017, Peter Brandl (Kolbermoor) drew my attention collected by A. Trichas to a male *Dorcadion* in his collection, from Pieria Mts. (near the border of Thessalia and Macedonia). It obviously belonged to the “*ljubetense*”-group and was collected in an area from which *Dorcadion* species had previously been unknown.

During two of our own expeditions in 2018 and 2019, 17 specimens of the Pierian *Dorcadion* population were collected, and it is described below as a new species.

Abbreviations:

CAW: coll. J. Althoff, Winsen/L., Germany  
 CBK: coll. P. Brandl, Kolbermoor, Germany  
 NME: coll. Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany

***Dorcadion charlottae* n. sp. (Fig. 1–2)**

**Holotype** male (Fig. 1): GR, Macedonia, Pieria Mts. above Ano Milia, 1700 m, 22.V. 2018, leg. R. Lukat, in coll. NME

Paratypes: 1 male GR Kozani, Bara mountain refuge 20/6/2009 leg. Trichas, CBK; 3 males same locality as Holotype, 25.V. 2018, leg. J. Althoff CAW; id. 2 males 27.V. 2018, leg. R. Lukat, id. 1 male, 1900 m, 30.V. 2018, leg. R. Lukat; id. 2 males 1350 and 1700 m, 18. + 27.V. 2018, leg. C.Kirchhoff & R.Lukat; id. 1 male, 1375 m, 18.V. 2019, C. Kirchhoff & R.Lukat (all NME); id. 1 male 1550 m, 18.V. 2019 leg. J. Althoff CAW; 1 male, Nom. Kozani, Pieria Mts. above Katafygio, 1700–1800 m, 25.VI. 2019, leg. R. Lukat, NME.

3 females, same locality as Holotype, 25.–30. V. 2018 leg. C. Kirchhoff & R. Lukat, NME; 1 female, id. 1350 m, 18.V. 2019 leg. U. Althoff, CAW; 1 female, Nom Kozani, above Katafygio, 1700–1800 m, 25.VI. 2019 leg. R. Lukat, NME.

**Derivatio nominis**

The new species is named after the author’s mother.



Fig. 1: *Dorcadion charlottae* n. sp. Holotype

**Differentiation**

Males: long 11–14.4 mm; broad 5–8 mm  
 Females: long 11.5–16 mm; broad 6–9.5 mm

Closely related to *Dorcadion meschniggi* Breit, 1929. Like this species (see MESCHNIGG 1947) *D. charlottae* n.sp. shows considerable variation in the black tomentum pattern of the elytra (Fig. 2). In general, *D. charlottae* specimens have broader black dorsal-basal toment patches, which in many specimens are prolonged

to a thin line running down to the apices of the elytra, with or without interruptions. Other features are parts of antennae and legs dark brown or black, while the corresponding parts in *D. meschniggi* are mostly red-brownish or brown.

To distinguish the new *Dorcadion* species from *D. meschniggi* Breit, 1929, and other species of the “*ljubetense*”-group, the key below, modified from PESARINI & SABBADINI (2013: 36) can be applied (2–4: parts of original text, translated from Italian and completed (4a) by author):

- 2. Legs and antennae uniformly black. Pronotum with at most a faint hint of a median longitudinal band ..... *macedonicum* Jurecek, 1929
- Legs at least partly red-brownish; at least scape of antennae red-brownish ..... 3
- 3. Pronotum with rather strong punctures, intervals between punctures more or less convex and not larger than the punctures themselves. Tomentum on disc thick ..... 4
- Pronotum with relatively fine punctures, intervals between the relatively flat punctures are larger than the punctures themselves. Tomentum on disc sparse ..... 4a
- 4a Aedeagus and parameres as shown in Fig. 3 (left) ..... *meschniggi* Breit, 1928
- Aedeagus and parameres as shown in Fig. 3b (right) ..... *charlottae* n. sp.



Fig. 2: Aedeagus and paramera of *D. meschniggi* Breit, 1929 (left) and *D. charlottae* n.sp. (right)



Fig. 3: *Dorcadion charlottae* n. sp. Variation of elytral tomentum pattern

## Ecological information

*D. meschniggi* Breit, 1929 is a Greek endemic species, so far known only from Mt. Olympus. BREIT (1929) collected this species in the subalpine zone at 1500 m. Trichas (specimens in CBK and NME) found several specimens as high as 2500 m. BERGER (2008) reports collecting of *D. meschniggi* specimens at approximately 2100 m.

For many old museum specimens, indications of collecting altitude are absent. In recent decades, *D. meschniggi* Breit, 1929 seems to have only been recorded from the alpine zone.

*D. charlottae* n. sp. was most frequently found in large treeless areas in the coniferous forest and subalpine zones, beginning at least at 1350 m. Whether this species is present above 2000 m requires further research. The highest summit of the Pieria Mountains reaches 2193 m.

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