

Confirmation of the presence of *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) decipiens* (Germar, 1824) in Bulgaria (Insecta: Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Abstract. The presence of *Dorcadion decipiens* (Germar, 1824) in Bulgaria is confirmed after 116 years from the first record (Nedelkov 1905), which was not accepted by scientific community as real.

Key words: *Dorcadion decipiens*, presence, Bulgaria.

Introduction

Bulgarian fauna of the genus *Dorcadion* is well investigated (Kantardjiewa-Minkowa 1934, Minkova 1961, Migliaccio *et al.* 2007). Still the presence of *Dorcadion decipiens* in Bulgaria was not accepted until now by scientific community.

The species was found in Bulgaria long ago (Nedelkov 1905) in Lozen Mountain, but the record was considered doubtful by Kantardjiewa-Minkowa (1934) and Minkova (1961). *Dorcadion decipiens* was not included in the fauna of Bulgaria by Plavilstshikov (1958), Breuning (1962), Althoff & Danilevsky (1997), Danilevsky (2010, 2020), but was mentioned as doubtful by Migliaccio *et al.* (2007).

Results and Discussion

Several specimens were observed and photographed by Betina Boyanova near Vinarovo Village, Vidin Province, Northwest Bulgaria in Bachova Place (44°6'9"N, 22°48'53.10"E, 186 m a.s.l., 18.04.2020, 01.04.2021, 30.04.2021). The population inhabits grassland surrounded by agricultural lands. Two morphological forms of females were available: androchromal, which is similar to males and autochromal with pale dorsal elytral stripes. One male specimen is preserved now in the collection of M.L. Danilevsky (Fig. 1).

Hungary is traditionally accepted as type locality. The designation of the lectotype or neotype is desirable, as two regions were mentioned in the original description: "Hungaria" and "Rossia meridionali". We present a list of localities, which are mentioned in the literature:

Lamia (Dorcadion) decipiens Germar, 1824: 486 – "Habitat in Hungaria, Rossia meridionali".

Dorcadion (s. str.) *decipiens*, Ganglbauer, 1884: 450 – "Ungarn, Süd-Russland"; Pic, 1901: 75 – "Russie, Hongrie".

Dorcadion decipiens var. *jacqueti* Pic, 1902: 10 – "Hongrie".

Dorcadion (Autodorcadion) decipiens, Plavilstshikov, 1958: 128 – “SSSR: iugozapadnaia Ukraina (Podolia, Odessa), Moldavia, Vengria, Rum’nia, Chehoslovakia, Iugoslavia”, “V vostochnom napravlenii ne perehodit reku Bug”.

Dorcadion decipiens, Nedelkov, 1905: 416 - Balgaria, “Lozen planina”; Minkova, 1961: 297 - Balgaria, “v Lozen planina”; Fasulati, 1959: 138 – Zakarpat’e: Teglash, Uzhgorodskogo raiona; Kaszab, 1971: 227 – Hungary; Sláma, 1998: 270 – a single old (1936) doubtful record for Slovakia.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) decipiens, Breuning, 1946: 127 - “Hongrie”; Breuning, 1958: 27 – “Hongrie, Roumanie”; Breuning, 1962: 423 – “aus Ungarn beschrieben”, “in der Slowakei verbreitet”; Panin & Săvulescu, 1961: 385 - Romania; Mikšić & Korpič, 1985: 44 – Jugoslavija: “u Vojvodini i Srbiji (Kladovo)”; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997: 32 - Serbia, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Ukraine, Moldova; Bartenev, 2009: 304 - Iugoslavia, Rum’nia, Vengria, Slovakia, Moldavia, Ukraina.

Pedestredorcadion decipiens, Sama, 2002: 87 – “Slovakia (? , old records apparently not confirmed), Hungary, Serbia, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine (including Crimea)”; Migliaccio et al., 2007: 43 - “?Bulgaria”, “Lozen Mt.”, “This record needs confirmation”.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) decipiens, Danilevsky, 2010: 245 – Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, Serbia and Montenegro; Danilevsky, 2020: 344 - Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine.



Fig. 1. *Dorcadion decipiens* (Germar, 1824), Vinarovo Village, Vidin Province, Bachova Place, from left to right: 18.04.2020, copulating pare, obs. B. Boyanova; 01.04.2021, autochromal female, obs. B. Boyanova; male, 30.04.2021, leg. B. Boyanova (M.L. Danilevsky’s collection, Moscow); habitat.

The current distribution of the species includes Hungary, Serbia, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine and Bulgaria. The record for Crimea was wrong. Two strongly distant populations are known now in Bulgaria: near Vinarovo Village (44°6'9"N, 22°48'53.10"E) and in Lozen Mountain (42°33'40"N, 23°35'49"E).

Dorcadion decipiens is totally black, including antennae and legs. Elytra always covered with dense pubescence. Male elytra usually black or dark-brown, often with velvety-black markings; white sutural and marginal stripes present, but sometimes humeral and dorsal elytral stripes also more or less visible or distinct, because of pale pubescence. Females usually with pale (dirty-white), wide humeral and dorsal elytral stripes, but sometimes both indistinct as in males. Body length: 11.0 – 14.5 mm.

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