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SCIENTIFIC NOTES

A REMARK ON *DORCADION WEYERSII* FAIRMAIRE (CERAMBYCIDAE: DORCADIONINAE) FROM TURKEY

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Dorcadion weyersii is a local, and a little-known, interesting species. *Dorcadion weyersii* was described by Fairmaire (1866: 271) from "Kisilgye-Aole" in Anatolian part of Turkey. The type locality "Kisilgye-Aole" is undoubtedly Kızılcaavlu neighbourhood of SE Ödemiş district of İzmir province in Western Anatolia of Turkey. *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866 is currently an endemic species to Turkey. The species, outside of the type locality, has been reported only by Gül-Zümreoğlu (1972) and Adlbauer (1988) from Manisa province (Central and Alaşehir districts) (Özdikmen, 2021, 2024, 2025, 2026a,b). In addition, I knew it also from Manisa province (Salihli and Gördes districts) (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Known distribution of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866.

Moreover, recently while reviewing the specimens, I also determined two female specimens of this species. One of them is from İzmir province (Tire district), and the other is from Manisa province (Alaşehir district). These female specimens, apparently, clearly differs from the nomino-typical form of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866. This situation has created an opportunity for this little-known and interesting species to become better known and recognized.

The nomino-typical forms of male and female of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866 were defined by Breuning (1962) as follows:

"Male. Elongated. Antennae slightly extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the first segments covered with short, erect hairs, the third segment

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somewhat shorter than the first. Head densely and finely punctured, very densely on the cheeks, very densely and more coarsely on the vertex. Pronotum transverse, very densely and coarsely punctured and wrinkled, with a moderately long, conical, pointed lateral tubercle. Scutellum narrow, triangular. Elytra long, convex, weakly widened laterally. Apically bluntly rounded, densely and very finely punctured in the anterior half; each puncture with a bluntly projecting humeral margin. Black. Head and pronotal disc very sparsely, finely tomentose in gray, the underside of the body and legs more densely covered with light gray tomentose. Scutellum and elytra densely covered with white, silky tomentose. Antennae brown tomentose.

Female. Exhibiting the normal sexual dimorphism; Moreover, broader, elongated oval, with a more prominent humeral margin; the head and pronotum denserly covered with grayish-yellow tomentum, the scutellum and elytra even more densely covered with whitish-yellow tomentum; the elytra covered with very short, obliquely erect, black hairs".

The nomino-typical forms of male and female of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866 can be presented in figures 2a and 2b as follows:



(a) **(b)**

Figure 2. Typical forms of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866, (a) male, (b) female (taken from Danilevsky, 2026).

In the typical forms of male and female of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866:

In male,

- elytra covered with light gray or whitish-gray pubescence,
- sutural band whitish-gray and barely conspicuous,
- basal trace of presutural band absent or inconspicuous,
- humeral band absent or inconspicuous,
- bands on elytra, if present, barely conspicuous and whitish-gray,
- legs covered with grayish-white pubescence.

In female,

- elytra covered with darker gray pubescence,
- sutural band whitish-gray and barely conspicuous,
- basal trace of presutural band light grey and barely conspicuous,
- humeral band whitish-grey, barely conspicous
- bands on elytra, if present, barely conspicuous and whitish-gray,
- legs covered with grayish-white pubescence.

Although previously these two forms of females which are clearly different of typical form of female of this species, were undoubtedly described by Breuning (1946: 121) from Ödemiş district of İzmir province as *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *weyersii* m. *brunneicolor* Breuning, 1946 and *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *weyersii* m. *subbrunneicolor* Breuning, 1946.

The female specimen from Tire district of İzmir province is undoubtedly the same form of *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *weyersii* m. *brunneicolor* Breuning, 1946 (Fig. 3a).

This form of female of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866 was defined by Breuning (1962) as follows:

"Like the typical form, but the entire upper surface of the body covered with light brown tomentum; on each elytra a rather broad, straw-yellow humeral band and a very narrow, straw-yellow sutural band, both rather inconspicuous. Epipleura also covered with straw-yellow tomentum".

In this form of female,

- elytra covered with light brown pubescence,
- sutural band yellowish-white and conspicuous,
- basal trace of presutural band yellowish-light brown or brownish-white and more or less conspicuous,
- humeral band yellowish-light brown and conspicous,
- bands on elytra, more or less conspicuous, and pre- and humeral bands yellowish-light brown and sutural band yellowish-light brown or brownish-white,
- legs covered with yellowish-light brown pubescence.

Besides, the female specimen from Alaşehir district of Manisa province is undoubtedly the same form of *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *weyersii* m. *subbrunneicolor* Breuning, 1946 (Fig. 3b).

This form of female of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866 was defined by Breuning (1962) as follows:

"Like m. *brunneicolor*, but the humeral and sutural bands are white and therefore much more conspicuous".

In this form of female,

- elytra covered with dark brown pubescence,
- sutural band white and much more conspicuous,
- basal trace of presutural band white and much more conspicuous,
- humeral band white and much more conspicuous,
- bands on elytra, white and much more conspicuous,
- legs covered with grayish-white pubescence.

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(a) **(b)**

Figure 3. Female forms, (a) *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *weyersii* m. *brunneicolor* Breuning, 1946 from Tire district of İzmir province, (b) *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *weyersii* m. *subbrunneicolor* Breuning, 1946 from Alaşehir district of Manisa province.

Dorcadion weyersii Fairmaire, 1866 appears as a local species. Apparently, the known distribution area of the species includes only the Southern, Northern and Eastern parts of the Boz Mountains (Fig. 4).

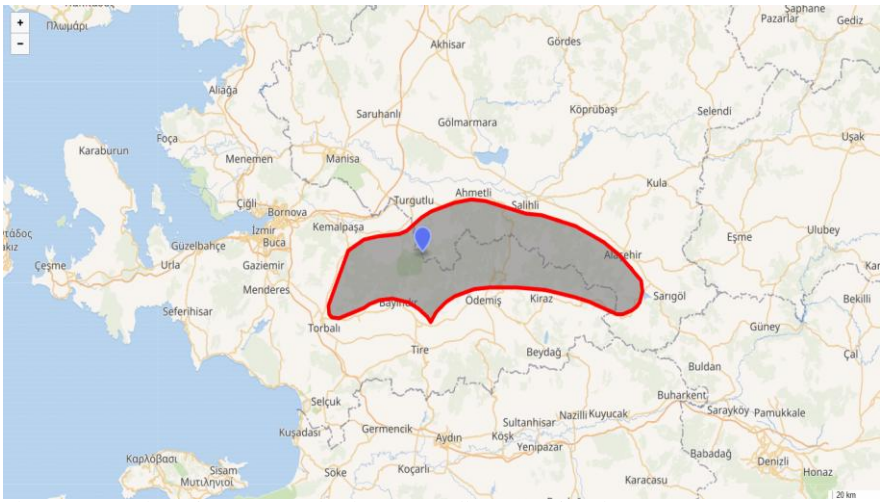


Figure 4. Location of Boz Mountains in W Anatolian part of Turkey.

According to current data, of these 3 different female forms, the typical form of female is known from Ödemiş district (Kızılcaavlu neighbourhood) in İzmir province, the other female form, *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *weyersii* m. *brunneicolor* Breuning, 1946, from Ödemiş district and Tire district in İzmir province, and the another female form, *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *weyersii* m. *subbrunneicolor* Breuning, 1946, from Ödemiş district in İzmir province and Alaşehir district in Manisa province.

Moreover, the type locality "Kisilgye-Aole" of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866 is undoubtedly Kızılcaavlu neighbourhood of SE Ödemiş district of İzmir province in Western Anatolia of Turkey (Fig. 5).

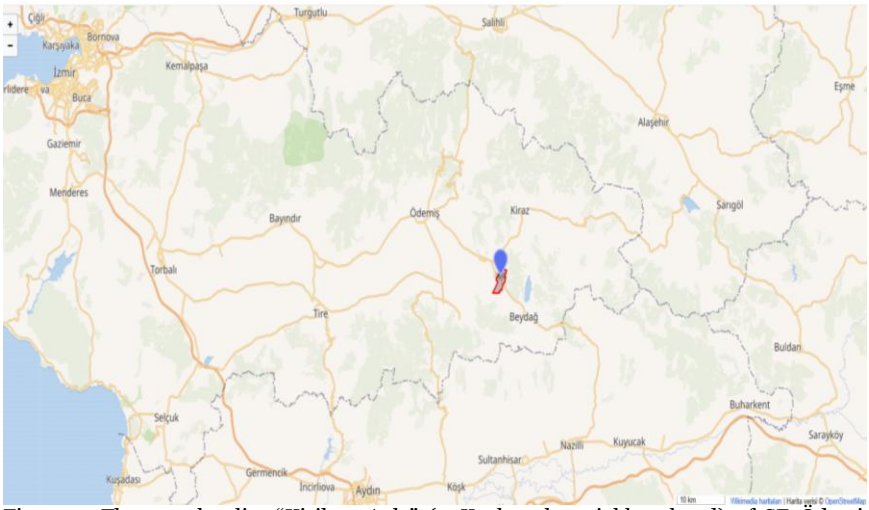


Figure 5. The type locality "Kisilgye-Aole" (= Kızılcaavlu neighbourhood) of SE Ödemiş district of İzmir province in Western Anatolia of Turkey.

Apart from all this, *Dorcadion weyersii* v. *aolense* was described by Pic (1942: 1) from "Asie Mineure" (= Anatolia) without more data on type locality.

This variety of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866 was defined by Pic (1942) and Breuning (1962) as follows:

"Like the original form, but with reddish legs".

According to ICZN, *Dorcadion weyersii* v. *aolense* Pic, 1942 is an available name, therefore, it is a synonym of *Dorcadion weyersii* Fairmaire, 1866, while *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *weyersii* m. *brunneicolor* Breuning, 1946 and *Dorcadion* (*Pedestredorcadion*) *weyersii* m. *subbrunneicolor* Breuning, 1946 are unavailable names.

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