



**13. *Eodorcadion* (s. str.) *glaucopeterum* (Ganglbauer, 1883) (Fig. 13)**

*Neodorcadion glaucopeterum* Ganglbauer, 1883 : 511 ("Nord-China"); 1889 : 483 ("Amur"); Frivaldsky, 1892 : 118 ("Inter fluvium Ta-tung-ho [= Datong-He] et Lantschou-fu [= Lanzhou, see Schütze, Kleinfeld, 1995 : 85]"); Reitter, 1897 : 177 ("Nord China"); Jakovlev, 1901 : 149, part.; Pic, 1901 : 67 ("Amour., Chine"), part.; Winkler, 1929 : 1199, part.

*Neodorcadion przewalskyi* Jakovlev, 1887 : 317 ("Zaidam Oriental et au pied des monts Bourkhane-Boudda"); 190 : 71; 1901 : 151, 153, part. ("Zajdam orient.; défilé de Mudshik, à l'E du lac Kuku-nor."); Pic, 1901 : 68 ("Asie Cle"); Winkler, 1929 : 1199, part.

*Neodorcadion przewalskyi* v. *atrata* Jakovlev, 1901 : 153.

*Neodorcadion albescens* Breuning, 1943 : 99, ["province du Kan-Sou (monts Richthofen, 3000 m.)"], **syn. n.**

*Eodorcadion* (*Ornatodorcadion*) *annulicorne* Breuning, 1947a : 142 ("province du Kan-sou, Monts Richthofen, Kulang [= Gulang]"), **syn. n.**; 1958 : 4, part.; 1962 : 29, part.

*Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) grisescens* Breuning, 1947a : 142 (“Chansi”), **syn. n.**;  
1958 : 4, part.; 1962 : 29, part.

*Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) glaucopterum m. albovestitum* Breuning, 1947b : 171  
 (“Lanchow-fu [= Lanzhou], province du Kansu”), unavailable name.

*Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) glaucopterum m. subdenudatum* Breuning, 1947b :  
171 (“Lanchow-fu [= Lanzhou], province du Kansu”), unavailable name.

*Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) glaucopterum*, Gressitt, 1951 : 337, 343, part. (= *przewalskyi* Jakovlev, 1887); Breuning, 1958 : 4, part.; 1962: 27, part.

*Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) albescens*, Gressitt, 1951 : 337, 342, part. Breuning,  
1958 : 4, part.; 1962 : 28, part.

*Eodorcadion przewalskyi*, Plavilstshikov, 1958 : 416, part.

*Eodorcadion glaucopterum*, Plavilstshikov, 1958 : 446, part.; Hua, 2002 : 206, part. ;  
Wang, 2003 : 295 (Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Qinghai; Siberia).

*Eodorcadion albescens*, Hua, 2002 : 206, part.

*Eodorcadion grisescens*, Hua, 2002 : 206 («Shanxi»), part.

*Eodorcadion annulicornis*, Hua, 2002 : 206, part.

*Eodorcadion* (s. str.) *glaucopterum*, Danilevsky et al., 2005 : 132-133, 147.

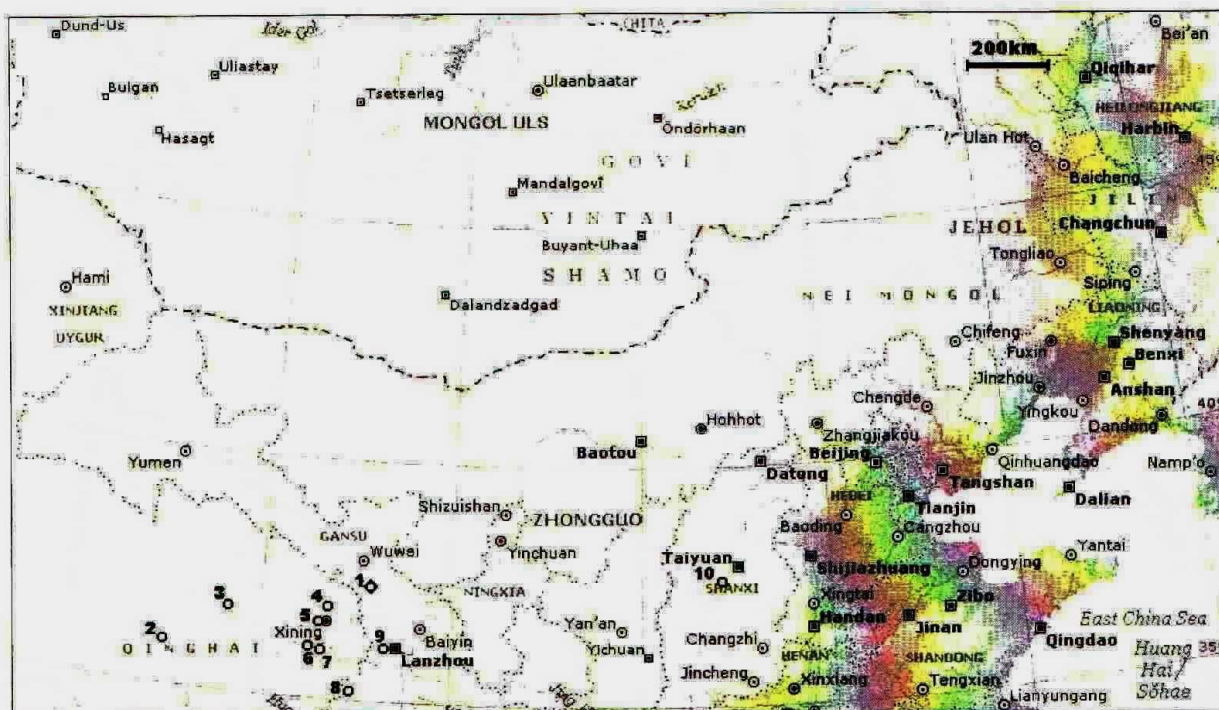
*Type locality.* – China, Qinghai province, Datong river valley. The taxon was described  
from “Nord-China” without more precise data, but one of the available syntypes (HNHM) was  
collected in Datong river valley (Qinghai) – south part of Qilian Shan ridge.

*Diagnosis.* – Body length in males : 10.7-18.5 mm, in females : 15.6-21.5 mm; body  
width in males : 4.5-7.1 mm, in females : 6.9-8.5 mm.

Body black; usually covered with very dense grey or yellowish pubescence and strong  
short erected setae; elytra smooth, sometimes with two dorsal hardly developed carinae; usually  
covered with very dense unicolore grayish pubescence (Figs. 13-1,3,12), with numerous hardly  
visible short erect black setae, which sometimes can be longer and very distinct (Figs. 13-7,10),  
sometimes with scattered spots of paler pubescence (Figs. 13-2,4), pale spots can be concentrated  
near carinae forming hardly visible pale stripes; sometimes (usually in females) elytra with more  
or less distinct longitudinal lines of paler and darker pubescence (Figs.13-7,8,10,11); very rarely  
(ab. *subdenudatum*; Figs. 13-8) with glabrous elytral lines; antennal joints with white basal rings;  
cicatrix distinct; glabrous forms are known (as rare aberration *atratum*; Figs.13-15-16) both in  
males and in females, as well as transitional forms with very fine pubescens (Fig. 13-14).

*Distribution* (Map 12). – China, Gansu : Lanzhou env.-(NMP, MHNL, NMNH, SMTD,  
ZIN); between Lanzhou and Datong-He (Frivaldsky, 1892); northern slope of Qilian Shan ridge,  
Gulang environs-(type locality of *E. glaucopterum*, *E. albescens* and *E. annulicorne*); Xiahe [near  
Labrang about 200 km SW Lanzhou], 3000-3900 m-(HNHM, MD, PR); Shi-ban-gau-ku [near  
Xining – see Bianchi, 1916 : 94]-(ZIN); North-East Qinghai: SE bank of Kuku-Nor lake – (ZIN);  
Kuku-Nor lake environs-(Jakovlev, 1901; NMW); east bank of Kulu-Nor lake, Haihu env.-(NMP);  
Datong river valley-(HNHM); Datong environs-(MD); 15 km E Guide-(MD); Mudzhik canyon  
(southwards Guide = Guj-Duj)-(Jakovlev, 1901; HNHM, NMP, ZIN); Nanshan ridge, Caka env.-  
(MD); Xining env.-(MD); east Tzaidam, north foothills of Burhan Budai Shan-(type locality of  
*Neodorcadion przewalskyi*); Shanxi (type locality of *E. grisescens* – needs confirmation); and very  
probably prov. Ningxia. The records of the species for Russia and for Jilin prov. of China by Wang  
Zhicheng are wrong.

*Materials.* – 1 female, syntype of *N. glaucopterum* with 3 labels : (1) “Mongolia Gr. Gr. 1891”, (2) “Sievers Russia’94”, (3) “TYPUS” [red]-(NMV); 1 female, designated as “paratype” of *N. glaucopterum*, “Nord China, Tatung-ho [= Datong river along south slope of Qilian Shan], 30.VI.1879, Exp. Szechenyi”-(HNHM); 1 male, 1 female with same geographical label-(HNHM); 1 male, holotype of *Neodorcadion albescens* Breuning, 1943 with 5 labels: “holotype” [red], “Richthofen mont. Sept. Kulang-Kansu 3000 m Juli”, “*Neodorcadion albescens* mihi Typ det. Breuning” [Breuning’s hand], “*Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) albescens* Br. P. Lapesme det.” “Coll. Lapesme 2002 Muséum de Lyon”-(MHNL); 1 male, holotype of *Eodorcadion annulicorne* Breuning, 1943 with 6 labels : “holotype” [red], “Richthofen Mts., Kulang, Kansu”, “Koulanghien 30.VII.18” “*Eodorcadion annulicorne* mihi Typ det. Breuning” [Breuning’s hand], “*Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) annulicorne* Br. P.Lapesme det.” “Coll. Lapesme 2002 Muséum de Lyon”-(MHNL); 1 female, paratype of *Eodorcadion annulicorne* Breuning, 1943 with 4 labels : “allotype” [red], “Koulangien, 30.VII.18” “*Eodorcadion annulicorne* mihi Paratyp det. Breuning” [Breuning’s hand], “Coll. Lapesme 2002 Muséum de Lyon”-(MHNL); 1 male with 3 labels : “Mts. Richthofen, Kansu, China”, “*Eodorcadion annulicorne* mihi, Breuning det.”, “Coll. Lapesme 2002 Muséum de Lyon”-(MHNL); 1 female, holotype of *Eodorcadion grisescens* Breuning, 1947 with 6 labels : “holotype” [red], “China Prov. Shansi”, “6.VIII.18 Licent”, “*Eodorcadion grisescens* mihi Typ Breuning det.” [Breuning’s hand], “*Eodorcadion (Ornatodorcadion) grisescens* Br. P. Lapesme det.” “Coll. Lapesme 2002 Muséum de Lyon”-(MHNL); 1 male, “China bor., Coll. Kläger”-(DEI); 1 female, “Nördliche China, Coll. Kläger”-(DEI); 1 female, “Coll. Kraatz”-(DEI); 1 male, “China, Tibet Orient.”-(DEI); 1 male (ab. atrata), “China, Tibet Orient.”-(DEI); 2 males, China, “Lanchow fu [= Lanzhou], Kansu”-(NMP, MHNL); 2 females with same label (1 female wrongly designated as “paratype” of “*Neodorcadion gansuensis*”)-(NMNH); 2 males, 1 female with same label (female with very distinct elytral stripes and strong erected elytral setae; one male is designated as “holotype” of *E. glaucopterum albovestitum* by S. Breuning)-(MHNL); 1 male and 3 females with same label (male with distinct hair stripes and glabrous elytral lines is designated as “Type” of “*N. glaucopterum subdenudatum* Breun.”; all with numerous erected elytral setae, 2 females with elytral stripes, one – with uniform elytra)-(SMTD); 18 males, 20 females (including several glabrous specimens) with same label, [“Mudzhik canyon (southwards Guide = Guj-Duj), before 7.VII.1890, before 8.VII.1890, before 13.VII.1890, 13.VII.1890, Grum-Grzhimailo leg.”] [in Russian]-(ZIN); 1 female (identified as “*Neodorcadion przewalskyi atrum*”, China, [“Mudzhik canyon, before 13.VII.1890, Grum-Grzhimailo leg.”] [in Russian]-(HNHM); 1 male, 1 female with same label-(MD); 1 male, China, “Iac Kuku-nor, defile Mudzhik (southwards Guide = Guj-Duj), VII.1890, Grum-Grzhimailo leg.”-(NMP); 1 male, 1 female (female glabrous), “Thibet, Kuku-Nor, 3200 m, F. Hauser, 1896”-(NMV); 1 female, China, “CH, 22.VII.1955, Landzow, Rysnvy go-la [?], 1900 m”-(NMP); 2 males, China, East Qinghai, “Datang”, S Xining (or Sining, or Sinin of old authors), 10.VII.1989, J. Volak leg.-(MD); 6 males with same label-(SK); 1 male, 2 females, [“Kandukhudeng, Lanchzhoufu, 2-3.VIII.1908, Kozlov’s exp”] [in Russian]-(ZIN); 1 male, 1 female, [“Segoneving, Kandukhudeng, 2.VIII.1908, Kozlov’s exp”] [in Russian]-(ZIN); 1 female, [“SE bank of Kuku-Nor, 18-22.VIII.1908, Kozlov’s exp”] [in Russian]-(ZIN); 2 males, 1 female, [“Tetun ridge, Sinin-he, 25-29.7.1908, Kozlov’ exp.”][in Russian]-(ZIN); 1 male, [“north Gansu, Shi-ban-gau-ku, 4.VIII.1908, Kozlov’s exp” (near Xining – see Bianchi, 1916 : 94)] [in Russian]-(ZIN); 1 female, China, “Gansu, Xiahe [near Labrang about 200 km SW Lanzhou], 3000-3900 m, VII.1990, I. Rapuzzi leg.-(PR); 2 males, same locality, VII.1990, J. M. Bousquet leg.-(PR); 3 males, 3 females, same locality, 17-18.VII.1990, M. Nicodým leg.-(MD); 1 male (identified as “*E. gansuense*”), same locality, 20-25.VI.1991, Paulus leg.”-(HNHM); 1 male, 1 female with same label-(PR); 8 males, China, East Qinghai, Nanshan ridge, Caka env., 3400 m, 9-13.VII.1994, L. Bieber leg.-(MD); 7 males, 4 females, China, East Qinghai, 15 km E Guide, 2300-3420 m, 12.VII.1997, A. Shamaev leg.-(MD); 2 males, same locality, 2700 m, 10.VII.1997, A. Gorodinsky leg.-(PR); 2 males, Qinghai, Haihu env. near Kuku-Nor lake, 36°48.4’-49.8’N, 100°45.4-49.7’E, 3190-3270 m, 13-15.VII.2005, J. Hajek, D. Kral, J. Ruzicka leg.-(NMP).



Map 12. Localities of *E. glaucopterum* : China. 1. Gulang in the south of Qilian Shan Ridge [= Richthofen Mts] – type locality; 2. East Tzaidam, north foothills of Burhan Budai Shan; 3. Nanshan Ridge, Caka env.; 4. Datong env.; 5. Xining environs; 6. 5 km E Guide; 7. Mudzhik canyon; 8. Xiahe (near Labrang about 200 km SW Lanzhou); 9. Lanzhou env.; 10. Shanxi prov.

*Remarks.* – *Neodorcadion glaucopterum* was described after a male (“Long. 13mm. Lat. 5mm”) and a series of females (“Long. 18-19mm. Lat. 7.5-8mm.”). Now in the collection of L. Ganglbauer (NMV) only one syntype female is available (Fig. 13-11). *Neodorcadion albescens* Breuning, 1943 was described after one male (Fig. 13-5) from Gulang in the south of Qilian Shan mountains (“Mts. Richthofen”) – northern Gansu, so from about same region as *E. glaucopterum*. The unique known male-holotype (body length : 16 mm, body width : 7 mm) is just totally similar to the local *E. glaucopterum*, so : *Neodorcadion glaucopterum* Ganglbauer, 1883 = *Neodorcadion albescens* Breuning, 1943, **syn. n.**

*Eodorcadion annulicorne* Breuning, 1947 was described after a pair of specimens (Fig 13 – 3-4) from Qilian Shan mountains (“Mts. Richthofen”) in northern Gansu, from Gulang environs (about 150 km northwards Lanzhou), so, according to the holotype label of *Neodorcadion albescens* (not published in the original description) from just same population as *N. albescens* ! The holotype (male) is just a little smaller (body length : 14.4mm; body width : 6.2mm), than the holotype of *N. albescens* and totally similar to it by other characters; the paratype (female) is rather big (body length : 18.5 mm; body width : 8.5 mm), but still represents a very typical female of *E. glaucopterum*; another available male (also from Qilian Shan) determined by S. Breuning as “*Eodorcadion annulicorne*”, is also normal small *E. glaucopterum*, so, *Neodorcadion glaucopterum* Ganglbauer, 1883 = *Eodorcadion annulicorne* Breuning, 1947, **syn. n.**

*Eodorcadion grisescens* Breuning, 1947 was described after one female (Fig. 13-6) from Prov. Shanxi (China), though in the original description and later in 1962 it was regarded by S. Breuning as a male. A unique known female-holotype (body length : 16 mm, width : 6.8 mm) is just a partly glabrous form of *E. glaucopterum* (ab. *atratum*); it has all typical characters of the species : rather wide body, strong short erect elytral setae, two hardly developed dorsal carinae along each elytron; pronotum nearly totally glabrous; elytra partly glabrous with sparse reduced grey pubescence, so *Neodorcadion glaucopterum* Ganglbauer, 1883 = *Eodorcadion grisescens* Breuning, 1947, **syn. n.**

The geographical variability of the species is not investigated well enough, as too small number of specimens is known from each locality; still it is quite evident now, that several populations are rather peculiar morphologically and will be described as new subspecies in future. The geographical location of Mudzhik canyon as well as several other localities of old Russian expedition to China can be seen on the map of N. M. Przhevalski's expeditions (Przhevalsky, 1883, 1948).

*E. glaucopterum* was illustrated by Wang Zhicheng (2003: 295) with a photo from "Atlas of the Cerambycidae photographs of the tribe Dorcadionini" (Danilevsky, 2006); the specimen is preserved in my collection with the label : "China, East Qinghai, 15 km E Guide, 2300-3420 m, 12.VII.1997, A. Shamaev leg."