

FIRST RECORD OF *DORCADION (PEDESTRODORCADION) KAIMAK-CALANUM* (JUREČEK, 1929) (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) IN SERBIA

Tamara MILIVOJEVIĆ

Kamnogoriška cesta 51/5, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija

Abstract - First record of the long-horned beetle *Dorcadion (Pedestrodorcadion) kaimakcalanum* (Jureček, 1929) in Serbia is presented. One specimen was found on the mountain Besna Kobila near Vranje, not far from the border with Macedonia.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, fauna, Serbia

Izveleček – PRVA NAJDBA KOZLIČKA VRSTE *DORCADION (PEDESTRODORCADION) KAIMAKCALANUM* (JUREČEK, 1929) (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) V SRBIJI

Predstavljena je prva najdba kozlička vrste *Dorcadion (Pedestrodorcadion) kaimakcalanum* (Jureček, 1929) v Srbiji. En primerek je bil najden na gori Besna kobila blizu Vranja, nedaleč od meje z Makedonijo.

KLJUČNE BESEDE: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Dorcadion*, favna, Srbija

The family Cerambycidae consists of 11 subfamilies with around 20,000 species distributed worldwide. The genus *Dorcadion* with more than 350 species belongs to the subfamily Lamiinae and has Palaearctic distribution (Harde, 1998). Preadult development is attached to different types of soil. Larvae feed on grass roots. Adult beetles are wingless and can be found on roads along grasslands in spring and summer (Baur et al., 2002). Species *Dorcadion (Pedestrodorcadion) kaimakcalanum* was first described by Š. Jureček in 1929. Type locality is Macedonia, Kaimak-calan, Alpine Region. The species was so far found in Macedonia and Greece (Sama, 2004).

During field work in July of 2010 on southeast Serbian mountain Besna Kobila [42°31'46"N, 22°13'50"E, 1923 m], 35 km east from Vranje, one specimen of this species was found. The closeness of Macedonia and similarities in habitats on the Balkan Mountain Range allowed *Dorcadion kaimakcalanum* to inhabit this mountain north of its type locality. This confirms distribution of the species to the north, and opens possibility of wider distribution along the Balkan Mountain Range in Serbia and Bulgaria. This is the first record of this species in Serbia and also the most northern finding yet.



Figs. 1-2. *Dorcadion kaimakcalanum* (Jureček, 1929), 1-lateral view, 2-dorsal view. Photo: T. Trilar.

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