

Two new species longicorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from western Palaerctic region

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Abstract. *Trichoferus ivoi* sp. n. from Iran and *Clytus buglanicus* sp. n. from Turkey are described, figured and compared with similar species *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837) and *Clytus kumalariensis* Johanides, 2001, respectively. The *Trichoferus lunatus* (Szalies, 1994) is newly recorded from Iran.

INTRODUCTION

During the determination of material collected the Czech entomologists in Iran and Turkey, I found two new species of the family Cerambycidae and one other species to new to Iran.

DESCRIPTIONS

Trichoferus ivoi sp. n.

(Figs 1,2,4)

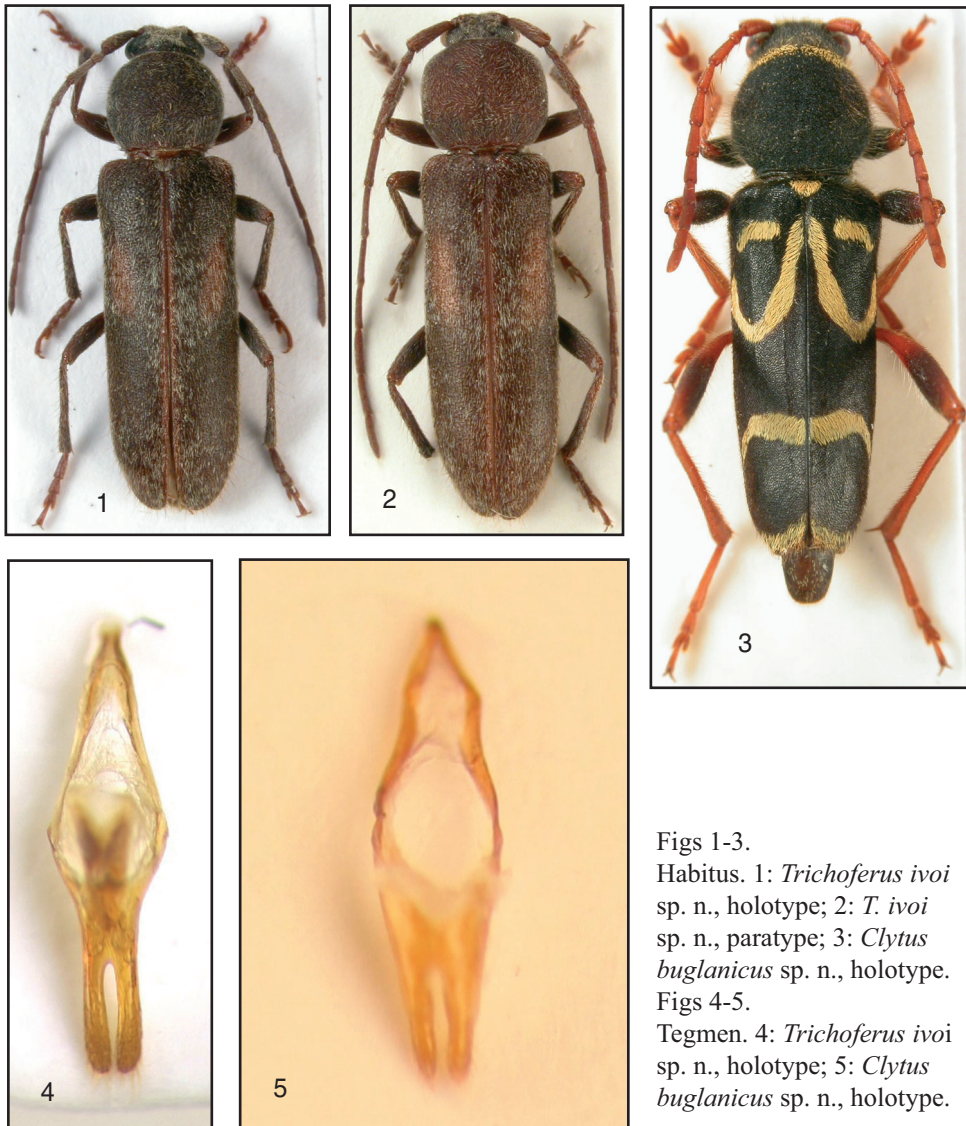
Type material. Holotype (♂): „Iran, prov. Buyer Ahmad-e Kuhgiluye, 5 km E Si Saht (Denar mts.) 2465 m, 4.-9.vii.2003, 30°51'N 51°30'E, Ivo Jeniš leg.“. Paratypes: (4 ♀♀): the same data as holotype, (9 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀): the same data as holotype but J. Procházka lgt. Holotype deposited in collection S. Kadlec, paratypes deposited in collections I. Jeniš, S. Kadlec and J. Procházka.

Description of the holotype. A medium-sized, length 12.0 mm, width 3.0 mm, considerably elongate species with a striking sexual dimorphism as frequently encountered with the *Trichoferus fasciculatus*-species group. Uniformly dark brown, pronotum disk reddish brown with unsharp dark spot (Fig. 1), claws also reddish brown, area of elytral sutura and paired elongate oval unsharply delimited spot before middle of elytra, maxillary palpi and mandibles also reddish brown, mandible apex and lateral margin being black-brown.

Head relatively narrow, inserted into pronotum up to eye lobes, covered with recumbent whitish setae, with only several longer erect setae on the frons, vertex and mandible base. Eyes coarsely faceted, on lower lobe with unique short setae between facets, not longer than facet diameter. Antennae long, slightly extended into apical fifth of elytra, first antennomere relatively narrow, weakly conical, second antennomere 2 times wider apically than basally and 3.1 times longer than its apical width, further antennomeres flattened, from fifth antennomere strongly flattened and only slightly dilated apically. All antennomeres covered with very short fine recumbent and whitish pubescence, unique semierect long pale brown setae present only on apical ends of

first to tenth antennomeres. Length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11 - 3.4 : 1.0 : 2.9 : 2.7 : 3.4 : 3.6 : 3.5 : 3.2 : 3.2 : 3.3 : 3.3.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 1.1:1) and almost as wide as elytra, slightly vaulted on disk. Punctuation very dense, somewhere even confluent, size of punctures about the same as diameter of eye facets. Surface covered with whitish, recumbent setae of intermediate lengths not covering its sculpture, laterobasally with few long erect setae. 5 shallow impressions in area of pronotal dark spot.



Figs 1-3.
Habitus. 1: *Trichoferus ivoi* sp. n., holotype; 2: *T. ivoi* sp. n., paratype; 3: *Clytus buglanicus* sp. n., holotype.
Figs 4-5.
Tegmen. 4: *Trichoferus ivoi* sp. n., holotype; 5: *Clytus buglanicus* sp. n., holotype.

Elytra long, 2.9 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel, apically individually rounded. Elytral punctation rather regular, punctures very small, simple, distances between typically three times larger than puncture diameter, with fine dense microsculpture, dull. Elytral surface covered throughout with whitish recumbent setae and very sparsely distributed long, semierect brownish setae. Scutellum quadrilateral, slightly narrowed apically.

Ventral surface covered with whitish, recumbent pubescence, rather shorter and finer than that on dorsal surface. Abdominal sternites shining, with sparsely distributed small punctures. Legs relatively short, metatibiae slightly bent ventrally in basal third and more considerably bent distally in apical third. Legs covered with setae similar to those on ventral body surface, on tibiae also with sparsely occurring erect long setae. Structure of tarsi similar as with *Trichoferus samai* Kadlec & Rejzek, 2001, however, onychium considerably shorter (Kadlec & Rejzek 2001: 299, Fig. 2).

Aedeagus. Median lobe, tegmen (lateral lobes) and internal sac similar to *T. fasciculatus*, but tegmen deeply split and apically strongly narrowed (Fig. 4).

Variability and sexual dimorphism. Females (Fig. 2) are different from males in the following characters: the antennae shorter, extended only to the fourth fifth of the elytra; the pronotum uniformly brown, only with a narrow lighter zone at the base, punctures larger than the diameter of eye facets and the whole pronotum area also covered, in addition to the recumbent pubescence, with long and erect setae, lateral margins more or less to the middle regularly rounded and the pronotum wider than that of the male (the width-to-length ratio of 1.18 to 1.27:1). Body size rather variable: males length 9-11 mm, width 2.3-3.0 mm; females length 8.5-13.3 mm, width 2.4-3.5 mm. Some smaller specimens are almost unicolorous dark brown, without spots on the pronotum and elytra.

Differential diagnosis. The *T. fissitarsis* Sama, 2005 is different from the *T. ivoi* sp. n. by its unicolorous robust body, different punctation as well as pubescence and further characters; the *T. lunatus* is particularly different by its characteristic pattern of the elytra, different punctation of the pronotum and elytra and further characters; the *T. fasciculatus* is different by a smaller diameter of ommatidia, different ratio of lengths of antennomeres, flatter body with larger punctures, shining elytra with three times larger, deep punctures, whitish pubescence of elytra strongly compacted into irregular spots, however, also by a different shape of tegmen and apical part of the median lobe.

Distribution. SW Iran, Zagros Mts.

Name derivation. This species is named after my friend and collector Mr. Ivo Jeniš, Náklo, Czech Republic.

Trichoferus lunatus (Szalies, 1994)

Material examined. Iran: „Buyer Ahmad, Kuh-e Dinar NW-Seite, sudl. Khfar, 2000 m, 11.vi.2001 lgt. Freina“, 1 female in coll. P. Rapuzzi, Italy.

Distribution. The *Trichoferus lunatus* (Szalies, 1994), originally described in the genus *Hesperophanes* from the south-eastern Turkey, species new to Iran.

***Clytus buglanicus* sp. n.**
(Figs 3, 5)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “E Turkey, Buğlan Geçidi, NW Muş, 38°56′N 41°08′E, 21.-24.v.2001, S. Kadlec lgt. „, Holotype deposited in collection S. Kadlec.

Description of holotype. Body length 13.5 mm; width 3.7 mm. Head, pronotum, elytra as well as ventral surface black, maxillary and labial palpi, antennae, legs except femurs light reddish brown, middle areas of all femurs black brown (Fig. 3).

Head with wide flat frons, short shining medial line at level of lower eye lobes; punctation large and deep, on frons sparser, suboval, punctures 2.5 times larger than ommatidium, on vertex area very dense, up to 4 times larger than ommatidium; clypeus smooth, impunctate. Head covered with long pale brown setae throughout, with two dense yellow stripes consisting of recumbent strong and relatively short bristles extended from inner side of the lower eye lobe to antennal tubercles. Last segment of maxillary palpi strongly triangular. Antennae strong, reaching anteromedial elytral stripe; approximate ratio of lengths of five basal antennomeres 2.5 : 1 : 2.5 : 2.3 : 2.5; pubescence golden-brown, comprising relatively short recumbent setae, with several stronger, strikingly longer ones distributed on inner side of antennomeres 1-4.

Pronotum nearly globular, shortly parallel-sided at base, 0.9 times longer than wide; dorsal surface (from lateral aspect) in anterior two thirds flatly, in posterior third very arcuately convex, shortly reflexed before base. Pronotum surface rather uniformly densely rugosely punctate throughout, punctures 2-3 times larger than ommatidium, in basal third punctation rather finer; pubescence consisting of long sparse erect light brown setae and short semi-recumbent black setae. Another short strong recumbent bristles forming light yellow pattern of pronotum consisting of anterior transversal stripe and two tufts situated laterally at base. Scutellum triangular, covered with yellow bristles.

Elytra black (brown portions covered with light yellow pattern), 2.5 times longer than wide, narrowing towards apex, each elytron obliquely truncate, feebly arcuate. Surface of elytra densely punctate, pubescent. Punctures twice as large as eye facet diameter in anterior third of elytral length, sparse and smaller towards elytral apex. Pubescence consisting of long sparse erect light brown setae (situated in anterior third) and short strong black setae and light yellow pattern as follows (Fig. 3): humeral transversal stripe, strongly curved distolaterally; anteromedial hook-shaped stripe ending at suture and reaching level of humeral stripe, lateral end not reaching lateral margin of elytron; post-medial transversal stripe strongly curved distolaterally, reaching suture, however, not reaching lateral elytron margin and apical transverse stripe.

Underside with variable punctation, sternal parts relatively finely and densely punctate, sternites very sparsely punctate, with distinct shagreen, their terminal areas smooth, impunctate. Pubescence formed similarly, long erect setae relatively dense on sternal areas and very sparse on sternites; light yellow pattern of ventral surface situated on posterolateral margins of meso- and metasternum, on posterior half of metaepisternum and on subterminal portions of abdominal sternites 1-4.

Legs long, femurs slightly dilated. Ratio of basal three protarsomeres 1.3 : 1.0 : 1.0; metatarsomeres 3.1 : 1.0 : 0.8; pro- and mesotarsomere 3 as long as wide.

Aedeagus pale brown, lateral lobes long, deeply split, apically moderately dilated, bearing long apical setae (Fig. 5), internal sac with numerous small irregular sclerites.

Differential diagnosis. The *Clytus buglanicus* sp. n. is very close to the species *C. kumalariensis* Johanides, 2001 from the central part of western Turkey. The *C. kumalariensis* distinctively differs from the new species by many characters, particularly as follows: stripes on the frons are present only to an extent of the inner side of the lower eye lobe; considerably weaker longitudinal as well as transversal vaulting of the pronotum and its non-uniform sculpture; almost parallel elytra with stripes arranged in a different way; pro- and mesotarsomere 3 longer than wide; different shapes of tegmen and median lobe (Johanides 2001: Figs. 1-3).

Distribution. Eastern Turkey

Name derivation. The new species is named after the locality of the type specimen Buğlan Geçidi (pass).

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