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TWO NEW CERAMBYCIDAE FROM TURKEY AND IRAN

(Insecta Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

Riassunto

[Due nuovi Cerambycidae di Turchia ed Iran]

Gli autori descrivono *Ropalopus hanae* n. sp. di Turchia e *Semiangusta rebecca* n. sp. dell'Iran nord occidentale. *Semiangusta* Pic, 1892 è ritenuto genere distinto da *Phytoecia* Mulsant, 1839 e *S. delagrangi* (Pic, 1891) è designata quale specie tipo del genere.

Abstract

Ropalopus hanae n. sp. from Turkey and *Semiangusta rebecca* n. sp. from Iran are described, illustrated and compared to related species. Data on biology of the newly described species is given. It is proposed to retain *Semiangusta* Pic, 1892 as a separate genus and *S. delagrangi* (Pic, 1891) is designated as its type species.

Key words: Taxonomy, biology, Cerambycidae, *Ropalopus hanae*, *Semiangusta rebecca*, new species, Turkey, Iran.

Ropalopus hanae n. sp. (fig. 1)

Holotype male: E. Turkey: Buğlan Geçidi, 1640 m, 40 km NW Muş, 38°56'N 41°09'E, 22-23.VI.1999, leg. and coll. M. Rejzek. Female unknown.

Description of the Holotype - Length 24 mm. Body elongate, parallel-sided; integuments piceous; head between eyes nearly flat, without longitudinal furrow; pronotum strongly transverse, hexagonal, somewhat angulate laterally in middle, flattened on the disc, predominantly glabrous, with some erect setae only at sides; opaque, entirely and densely microgranulate-punctured, without unpunctured shining areas, but with a vaguely defined rhomboid area in the middle of disc irregularly covered by deep, umbilicate punctures joined by irregular wrinkles. Elytra with a very deep transverse furrow at base, parallel-sided, laterally not distinctly expanded behind the middle, apices broadly rounded; with only a slight green metallic lustre, surface closely and deeply reticulate at base; toward apex finely and densely microreticulate, therefore appearing dull; sparsely clothed behind

the middle with short appressed brown setae becoming longer toward apex. Legs short, femora clavate, clubs unpunctured (except for the apex) and finely microsculptured on the internal side, finely and densely punctured on the outer side, with brown erect hairs beneath. Middle and hind tibiae slightly curved, with long erect hairs on the internal side. Antennae as long as body, third segment subequal to scape in length, both fourth and fifth shorter than third; scape deeply but sparsely punctured, third segment covered by dense umbilicate punctures, each puncture with a short dark brown hair; fourth segment rugose, the following ones densely microsculptured. Scape on the lower side with short recumbent setae, second and third segment with very dense, fourth to sixth with sparse long erect setae beneath. Third segment slightly enlarged, not toothed internally; fourth to sixth distinctly toothed apically.

Name derivation - We wish to dedicate the new species to Martin's mother Hana, in recognition of her long suffering support.

Differential diagnosis - *Ropalopus hanae* n. sp. belongs to the *R. ungaricus* - *insubricus* group. By its entirely punctured pronotum the new species appears to be particularly related to *R. lederi* Ganglbauer, 1881 and to a lesser extent also to *R. siculus* Stierlin, 1864. The only known specimen is very distinctive due to its elongate shape and parallel-sided elytra, which are not wider toward apex than at their base. *R. hanae* n.sp. differs from *R. siculus* (male) by its antennae which are evidently more slender, by its pronotum which is more densely and deeply punctured, without unpunctured areas on the disc; in *R. siculus* antennae are more robust and the pronotal disc bears sparser puncturation with small unpunctured areas mainly evident before the base at middle. From both *R. lederi*, resembling the new species by slender antennae and pronotal puncturation, and from *R. siculus*, the new species differs by its head lacking a longitudinal furrow between antennal elevations, by hind tibiae just slightly curved and by the extremely fine punctures in the apical half of the elytra.

Biology - The only known specimen of the newly described species was captured whilst sitting on a branch of a living shrubby *Quercus* species. However, as the other congeners of the species group *ungaricus* develop in various living *Acer* spp., we think it more likely that *Acer* might be the true host. A species of *Acer* does occur (although quite rarely) in the type locality.

Semiangusta rebecca n. sp. (Fig. 2)

Holotype male: NW Iran: prov. Āzarbāyġān-e Garbī, Serou 50 km NW Orumiye, 37°39'N 44°45'E, 9.VI.1999, leg. M. Rejzek, coll. G. Sama.

Paratypes: the same collection data: 1 male, leg. and coll. M. Rejzek; 2 males, leg. and coll. P. Kabátek; 2 females, lgt. M. Johanides; idem: 9-10.VI.2000, 1 male, 2 females, leg. and coll. M. Rejzek; 18 males, 4 females, leg. and coll. Petr Kabátek, 1 female coll. G. Sama; 1 male, 2 females, leg. and coll. M. Formánek; 1 female,

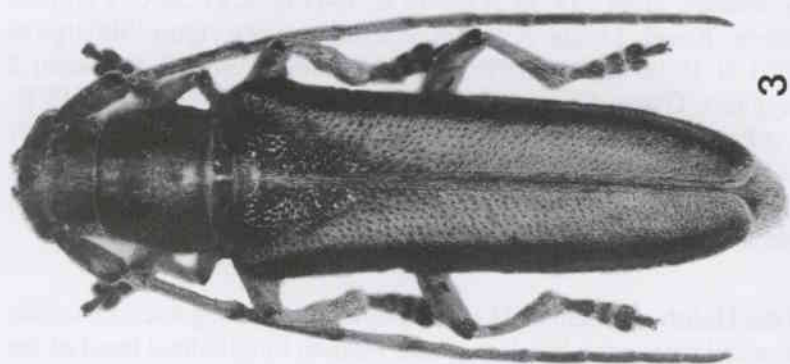
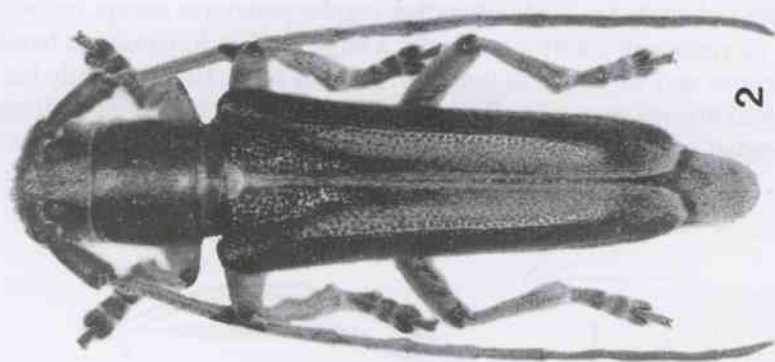
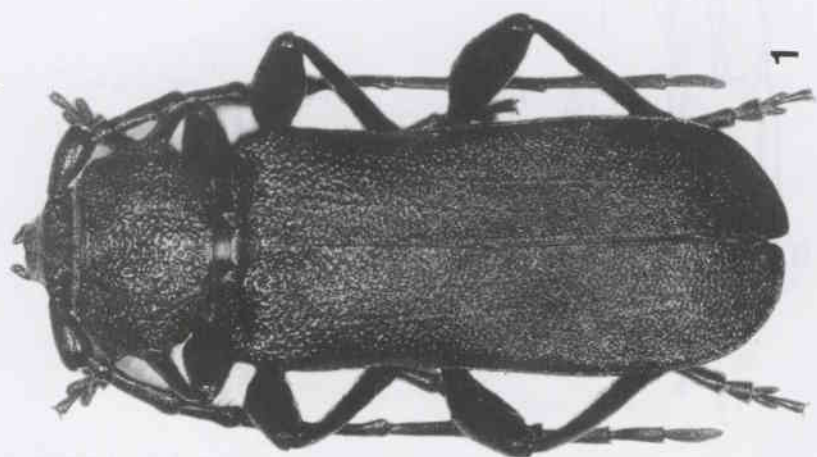


Fig. 1 - *Ropalopus hanae* n.sp., holotypus male.
Fig. 2 - *Semiangustia rebecca* n.sp., paratypus male.
Fig. 3 - *Semiangustia rebecca* n.sp., paratypus female.

leg. and coll. S. Kadlec; idem.: 37°38'N 44°45'E, 1841 m, 8.VI.2000, 1 female, leg. and coll. Václav Kozel; 1 male, NW Iran: Azerbaygan occ., Qusci/Bajerge m 1700/1800, 38°01'N 45°00'E, 28.V.1999, leg. M. Malmusi, in coll. G. Sama; 2 males: Āzarbāyġān-e Garbī, Serou, 50 km NW Orumye, 37°39'N 44°45'E, 28.V.2001, leg. coll. J. Procházka; 6 males, 4 females: idem, 4 km E Libkin, 36°45'N 45°27'E, 17-22.V.2001, leg. coll. J. Procházka; 1 female: Āzarbāyġān-e Garbī, 40 km S Orumye, m 1400, leg. coll. G. Sama; 83 males, 80 females: Kordestan, 13 km S Saqqez, m. 1400, 13/16.V.2002, leg. coll. P. Rapuzzi and G. Sama.

Description of the Holotype - Length 24 mm. Body elongate, integuments piceous; vertex, head between antennal tubercles, a large median longitudinal band of the pronotum and a large longitudinal depression on elytral disk covered by dense greysh pubescence; mandibule unicuspidate, lower lobes of eyes twice as long as than genae; pronotum cylindrical, longer than broad, laterally rounded, disc moderately convex, densely covered with rather regular punctures except for two rounded smoot elevations in anterior half, with a large median longitudinal band of bright pubescence and with several long greysh erect setae. Elytra slightly but regularly narrowed toward apex, apically rounded, with a large, deep longitudinal depression extended from basal third to the apex and covered by dense greysh

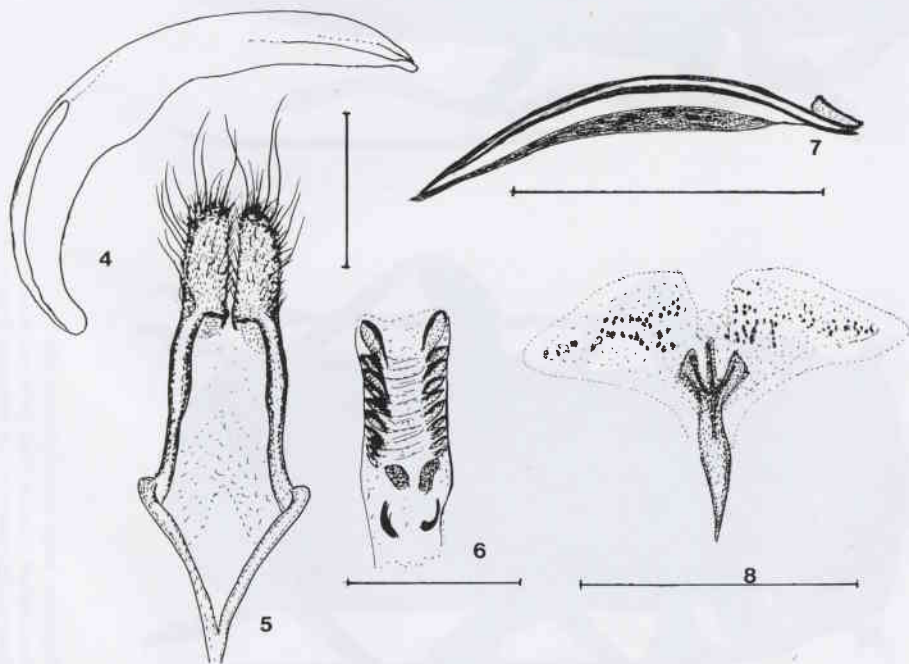


Fig. 4-8 - *Semiangusta rebecca* n.sp., holotypus male: 4. Median lobe; 5. Tegmen; 6. Basal sclerites of internal sac; 7. Apical sclerites of internal sac; 8. Tergite VIII (scala: 1 mm).

pubescence obscuring puncturation. The remaining part of elytra nearly glabrous, with sparse long semi erect hairs at base and short oblique setae reaching the apex, with deep, large and to some extent serially arranged punctures reaching apical quarter, becoming evanescent toward apex. Antennae surpassing apex of elytra by three terminal segments, with fine greyish adherent pubescence; first antennal segment thick, with sparse erect hairs on the lower and upper sides, distinctly shorter than both third and fourth segments. Legs with grey adherent pubescence and sparse long erect hairs. Abdomen extending beyond elytral apex by last segment, clothed with dense, compact, adherent greyish pubescence and semierect bright hairs; last sternite with a very deep semi-circular impression before apex; last tergite convex, with thin erect withish hairs.

Aedeagus, tegmen and sclerotised parts of internal sac (endophallus) as in Figg. 4-8.

Name derivation - We wish to dedicate the new species to Martin's wife Rebecca, in gratitude for her endless patience and support.

Variability in Paratypes - Besides the usual sexual dimorphism (thicker body, elytra parallel-sided, not evidently narrowed towards apex, antennae shorter, just reaching elytral apex etc.), females differ from males in having elytral disc with less distinct longitudinal depression and finer and sparser puncturation, abdomen clothed with denser pubescence and with longer and more numerous erect hairs, last sternite with a slight transverse preapical impression, last tergite (pygidium) with denser and longer brownish hairs, apically attenuate, strongly truncate and deeply notched ventrally. Paratypes males do not differ substantially from the holotype.

Differential diagnosis - *Semiangusta rebecca* n. sp. appears very closely related to *S. delagrangi* (Pic, 1891), hereby designated the type species of *Semiangusta* Pic, 1892 (see below), described from "Akbes" in southern Turkey (Gaziantep province). The new species differs from *S. delagrangi* by its more cylindrical pronotum, the deeper longitudinal elytral depression, the grey coloration of the pubescence partly clothing elytra, the lower part of body and the legs (this pubescence is greenish in *delagrangi*). Moreover, this pubescence, which, in *S. delagrangi* is uniformly distributed on the whole body, in *S. rebecca* forms a median longitudinal band on the pronotum and covers only the longitudinal depression of the elytra and is absent around the scutellum and in the lateral declivity of elytra.

Biology - The newly described species is most likely associated with *Centaurea behen* L. (Asteraceae) (det. Gabriel Alziar, 2000). Adults fly quickly and land on leaves of the host plant. Usually it is possible to locate adults while actively flying. By Saqqez, many adults were located under the large basal leaves of their host plants.

Discussion - Pic (1892) described *Semiangusta* as a new subgenus of *Phytoecia* Mulsant, 1839, separating it from *Musaria* Thomson, 1864, chiefly by the shape of the last segment of abdomen: "l'abdomen paraît avoir une forme particulière,

le dernier arceau est marqué, chez le mâle, d'une grande fossette profonde sur la partie postérieure; chez la femelle cet arceau est marqué en avant d'un petit sillon, et, en arrière, d'une dépression plus ou moins accentuée. Le pygidium, assez long, est un peu poilu et bien impressionné en dessous, surtout chez le mâle." Besides *S. delagrangi* (described by Pic one year before under *Conizonia* Fairmaire, 1864) PIC (1892) included in *Semiangusta* two further species: *Phytoecia pici* Reitter, 1892 and *P. adusta* Reitter, 1889, the latter presently included in *Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928. BREUNING (1951) regarded *Semiangusta* as a synonym of *Phytoecia* Mulsant and treated *S. delagrangi* as a species close to *pici* Reitter. Because of the distinctive characters we consider it is convenient to retain *Semiangusta* as a separate genus (type species : *S. delagrangi* Pic, 1891, present designation) characterised by the shape of the last sternite being deeply impressed ventrally in males and the last tergite (pygidium) being deeply notched ventrally in females. Moreover, in our opinion *S. delagrangi* cannot be congeneric with *P. pici* Reitter and its closely related taxa *P. truncatipennis* Pic, 1919 and *P. erivanica* Reitter, 1899 as they lack the above mentioned characters.

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