

**NEW TAXA AND NOTES ON THE SYSTEMATIC
OF PALEARCTIC LONGHORN-BEETLES
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**

Pierpaolo Rapuzzi* and Gianfranco Sama**

* via Cialla, 48, 33040 Prepotto (UD), ITALY. E-mail: info@ronchidicialla.it

** via Raffaello 84, 47023 Cesena (FC), ITALY. E-mail: francosama@gmail.com

[Rapuzzi, P. & Sama, G. 2018. New taxa and notes on the systematic of Palearctic Longhorn-beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Munis Entomology & Zoology, 13 (1): 1-39]

ABSTRACT: Fifteen new taxa of Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) are described from the Palearctic region, mainly from the Mediterranean region and from Middle East. One from Pakistan is described as well. New combination for *Akimerus berchmansii* ssp. *ariannae* Pesarini & Sabbadini 2007 is proposed. *Turanoclytus sieversi* ssp. *deyrollei* (Pic, 1897) and *Herophila veluchianum* (Breuning, 1943) are reevaluated as valid subspecies and species respectively. New status for *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *comptus* Mannerheim, 1825, *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1902, *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *gilanus* Pic, 1911, *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *barbarae* Sama, 1977 and *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *jarmilae* Sláma, 1982 are proposed. New synonym is proposed for *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1902 = *Isotomus comptus* ssp. *meridionalis* Ozdikmen & Aytar, 2012. We confirm the following synonymy recently reevaluated *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *speciosus* (Schneider, 1787) = *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *ganglabueri* (Pic, 1900).

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Rhamnusium*, *Xylosteus*, *Cortodera*, *Molorchus*, *Isotomus*, *Turanoclytus*, *Plagionotus*, *Dorcadion*, *Herophila*, *Phytoecia*, new species, new subspecies, new combination, new status, new synonym, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, Cyprus, Turkey, Iraq, Pakistan

In this paper, we describe 15 new taxa of Cerambycidae from the Palearctic region. The majority of them come from the Mediterranean Region: *Xylosteus bartoni* ssp. *migliaccioi* n. ssp. (Bulgaria and Greece), *Rhamnusium bicolor* ssp. *pesarinii* n. ssp. (Turkey), *Cortodera cartinii* n. sp. (Turkey), *Cortodera pseudoholosericea* n. sp. (Albania and Greece), *Molorchus* (*Caenoptera*) *akbesianus* n. sp. (Turkey), *Molorchus* (s. str.) *sabatinelli* n. sp. (Pakistan), *Turanoclytus sieversi* ssp. *baiocchi* n. ssp. (Turkey), *Turanoclytus ilamensis* ssp. *magnanii* n. ssp. (Turkey), *Turanoclytus ilamensis* ssp. *ozdikmeni* n. ssp. (Turkey), *Plagionotus detritus* ssp. *cebecii* n. ssp. (Turkey), *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *eggeri* n. ssp. (Greece), *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *ringenbachi* n. sp. (Iraq), *Herophila moreana* n. sp. (Greece), *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *viridipes* n. sp. (Turkey) and *Phytoecia* (*Metallidia*) *lisae* n. sp. (Cyprus). *Herophila veluchianum* (Breuning, 1943) is rehabilitated from a junior synonym of *H. tristis* (Linnaeus, 1767) and *Turanoclytus sieversi* ssp. *deyrollei* (Pic, 1897) is rehabilitated from a junior synonym of *T. sieversi* (Ganglbauer, 1890). *Akimerus berchmansii* ssp. *ariannae* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007 is proposed as new combination. New status for *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *comptus* Mannerheim, 1825, *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1902, *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *gilanus* Pic, 1911, *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *barbarae* Sama, 1977 are proposed. New synonym is proposed as well for *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1902 = *Isotomus comptus* ssp. *meridionalis* Ozdikmen & Aytar, 2012 n. syn. We confirm the synonymy for the recent reevaluated subspecies: *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *speciosus* (Schneider, 1787) = *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *ganglabueri* (Pic, 1900). Some of the new taxa described were collected by the authors during several expeditions in Bulgaria and Turkey.

Others belong to the material that our colleagues (Enrico Migliaccio, Roma, Italy; Jean Claude Ringhenbach, Pardies Pietat, France; Manfred Egger, Lienz, Austria; Claudio Sola, Guiglia, Modena, Italy; Mauro Malmusi, Modena, Italy) have given us to study.

SYSTEMATIC PART

- Xylosteus bartoni* ssp. *migliaccioi* **n. ssp.** (Bulgaria, Greece)
Rhamnusium bicolor ssp. *pesarinii* Rapuzzi, Sama & Sabbadini **n. ssp.** (Turkey)
Cortodera cartinii **n. sp.** (Turkey)
Cortodera pseudoholosericea **n. sp.** (Albania, Greece)
Akimerus berchmansii ssp. *ariannae* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007 **n. comb.** (Greece)
Molorchus (Caenoptera) *akbesianus* **n. sp.** (Turkey)
Molorchus (s. str.) *sabatinellii* **n. sp.** (Pakistan)
Turanoclytus sieversi ssp. *baiocchii* **n. ssp.** (Turkey)
Turanoclytus sieversi ssp. *deyrollei* (Pic, 1897) **stat. res.** (Turkey)
Turanoclytus ilamensis ssp. *magnanii* **n. ssp.** (Turkey)
Turanoclytus ilamensis ssp. *ozdikmeni* **n. ssp.** (Turkey)
Plagionotus detritus ssp. *cebecii* **n. ssp.** (Turkey)
Plagionotus detritus ssp. *africaeseptentrionalis* Tippmann, 1952 **stat. res.** (Turkey, Syria)
Isotomus speciosus (Schneider, 1787) = *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900)
Isotomus speciosus ssp. *eggeri* **n. ssp.** (Greece)
Isotomus speciosus ssp. *comptus* Mannerheim, 1825 **n. comb.** (Turkey, Caucasus)
Isotomus speciosus ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1902 **n. comb.** (Turkey)
Isotomus speciosus ssp. *gilanus* Pic, 1911 **n. comb.** (Iran)
Isotomus speciosus ssp. *barbarae* Sama, 1977 **n. comb.** (Italy)
Isotomus speciosus ssp. *jarmilae* Sláma, 1982 **n. comb.** (Greece, Crete)
Isotomus speciosus ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1902 = *Isotomus comptus meridionalis* Ozdikmen & Aytar, 2012 **n. syn.**
Dorcadion (*Cribridorcadion*) *ringenbachi* **n. sp.** (Iraq)
Herophila moreana **n. sp.** (Greece)
Herophila veluchiana (Breuning, 1943) **n. stat.** (Greece)
Phytoecia (s. str.) *viridipes* **n. sp.** (Turkey)
Phytoecia (*Metallidia*) *lisae* **n. sp.** (Cyprus)

Subfamily Lepturinae Latreille, 1802

Tribe Xylosteini Reitter, 1913

Xylosteus bartonii *migliaccioi* **n. ssp.**

(Figs. 1A,B)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♂: **Bulgaria**, Sofia prov., Vitosha Mts., Aleko vill., 1700 m., VI.2009, ex larva *Pinus* sp., sfarf. 15.VIII.2009, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypus** 2♂♂: same data as Holotype (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 3♂♂ 1♀: **Bulgaria**, Plovdiv distr., Rodopi Mts., 1700 m., Likovo vill., 20.VI.2009, ex larva *Abies picea*, sfarf., 15.VIII.2009, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt.; (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 1♀: **Bulgaria**, Plovdiv distr., Rodopi Mts., 1700 m., Likovo vill., 20.VI.2009, under the bark of *Abies picea*, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt.; (Coll. P. Rapuzzi & coll. G. Sama); 1♂: **Greece/Bulgaria border**, Rodopi Mts., S. of

Trigrad, pupal cell on *Abies sp.*, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 1♂: **Bulgaria**, Plovdiv distr., Rodopi Mts., 1600 m., Dospat env., VI.2009, ex larva *Abies picea*, sfarf., 15.VIII.2009, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 1♀: **Bulgaria**, West Rodopi Mts., branch to Chairite, 16.VI-20.VII.2006, E. Migliaccio lgt. (Coll. E. Migliaccio, Roma, Italy); 1♂: **Greece**: Drama, Forest of Elatia, ex larva, 7.V.2003, M. Egger lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 6♂♂ 3♀♀: **Greece**: Drama, Forest of Elatia, 9.VII.2015, M. Egger lgt. (Coll. M. Egger and Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 17,5 mm, width 4 mm. The body is pitchy-brown. Head is deeply punctured. Front is flat, antennal tubercles are very prominent, deeply divided by a deep furrow between them. Occiput is with a small shining line between eyes. Front is dense punctured, occiput is denser punctured, cheeks are long with many deep points, denser between eyes and antennae. Pronotum is longer than width, it is strictly constricted after the apex and just before the base. On each side there is a large, acuminate tooth. Disk has two smoothed callosities on each side, in the middle of them there is a small shiny line. Pronotum is deeply punctured with several small, recumbent light hairs, denser on each side. Scutellum is triangular, with a dense and very fine sculpture, glabrous. Elytra are long, parallel sided. Deeply punctured. The points are denser on the first two third and sparser towards the apex. From each dimple starts a short, thin, recumbent, light setae. Elytra are darker than the rest of the body, with three yellow spots. The first two spots are on the lateral margin side and draw a half moon facing outward. The third is situated just before the apex and its outline is not clear. Legs are long, tibiae have dense short erect setae, sparser on the forelegs. Antennae are long as body, scape is stout and densely punctured, from the second segment till the half of the fifth segment they are deeply punctured, sparser and smaller than the scape, from the second half of the fifth segment till the last one they are knurled, with many very small and very dense points. From the scape until the first half of the fifth segment they have several short erect light hairs, from the second half of the fifth segment till the apex they have a very dense and short light fluff. Fourth segment is long half than the third and the fifth. Third and fifth are similar length.

Female

The females show the typical sexual difference of the genus. The body is larger and stouter than in the males; elytra are oval elongate instead parallel sided; antennae are evidently shorter and legs are shorter and stouter than the males.

Discussion

The new subspecies is easy to distinguish from the nominal form according to the darker color of the body, the punctuation evidently deeper and denser toward the elytral apex. In *Xylosteus bartoni* the punctuation is sparser and quite evanescent in the elytral apical third. In the new subspecies from each point starts a medium recumbent golden seta that is very short and difficult to appreciate in the nominal form. The elytral pattern in *X. b. migliaccioi* n. ssp. is almost always made by three spots on each elytron. The first two are inclined, the first one from the margin to the disk of each elytron and the second one from the disk toward the lateral side, in this way they form a sort of "half-moon" to the lateral margin of each elytron. The third spot is situated in the apical region and it is more or less rectangular shaped.

Pic firstly described a new *Xylosteus* from Bulgaria (Rhilo Dagh) as *Leptorhabdium illyricum* var. *merkli* Pic, 1913 (**Figs. 2A,B**) but it is homonym of *Xylosteus spinolae* var. *merkli* Pic, 1910 (**Figs. 3A,B,C-4A,B**) described for a drawing variation of *Xylosteus spinolae* Frivldsky, 1838 from Romania (Szemenik Mts.). Later (1933) Obenberger and Mařan changed its name in *Xylosteus merkli*.

Xylosteus bartoni Obenberger & Mařan, 1933, Sbornik entom. odd. Nar. Musea Praze, 1933, 11:130,131.

Leptorhabdium illyricus v. *merkli* Pic, 1913, Echange, 29, n° 347: 178. Type locality: Rhilo Dagh (Bulgaria). (nec Pic, 1910).

Original description:

"*Elongatus, postice modice dilatatus, mediocre pubescens, rufus, fere opacus, elytris nitidis, brunnescentibus ad medium et lateraliter luteo maculatis. Allongé, un peu élargi postérieurement, finement et médiocrement pubescent de jaune, presque mat sur l'avant corps, élytres brillants, très éparsément et peu distinctement pubescent, roux, élytres rembrunis et ornés chacun, sur le milieu et sur les côtés, de deux macules allongées jaunes, un peu obliques. Tête large, à tempes marquées, sillonnées sur le milieu; antennes atteignant le milieu des élytres, 3e article long, plus grand que 4e; prothorax plus long que large, impressionné et carené longitudinalement sur le disque, à forts tubercules latéraux; élytres un peu plus larges que le prothorax, longs, subarrondis séparément au sommet, à ponctuation médiocre et irrégulière avec des traces de plis transversaux; pattes relativement grêles. Long. 16 mill. Rhilo Dagh, 1898 (Merkl in coll. Pic).*

Très distinct de *X. spinolae* Friv. ♀ par la forme plus allongée du corps, les 2 macules claires des élytres, le prothorax carené au milieu".

Note

The new subspecies for its particular drawing resembles *X. spinolae* Frivldsky, 1838 and probably part of the records for *X. spinolae* from Bulgaria and from Rodopi Mountains and Sofia region should be referred to the new taxon.

Variability of the paratypes

The paratypes males show similar drawing, more or less developed, typical for the genus. Females are quite similar with the elytral pattern reduced in one female from Greece (Drama) that is made by only two lateral spots on each side of the elytral middle. The size range is between 14 to 18 mm for the males and between 15 to 18 mm for the females.

Derivatio nominis

We dedicate this new *Xylosteus bartoni* subspecies to Enrico Migliaccio (Roma, Italy) as thanksgiving for his friendship and suggestions during our journey to Bulgaria.

Tribe Rhamnusiini Sama, 2009

Rhamnusium bicolor spp. *pesarinii* Rapuzzi, Sama & Sabbadini n. ssp.

(Figs. 5A,B)

Type material: Holotypus ♂: **Turkey**: Tunceli prov., 40 Km NW Tunceli (Ovacik), 11-14.VI.2012, ex larva *Populus nigra* sfarf. 20.VI.2012, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypus**: 1♂ and 1♀: **Turkey**: Tunceli prov., 40 Km NW

Tunceli (Ovacik), 11.VI.2012, A. Sabbadini lgt. (Coll. A. Sabbadini, Cremona, Lecco, Italy); 14 ♂♂ and 13 ♀♀: same collecting data, emerged from 20.VI.2012 to 1.VI.2015 (Coll. P. Rapuzzi and coll. G. Sama); 1♂ and 3 ♀♀: **Turkey**: Tunceli prov., 40 Km NW Tunceli (Ovacik), 11.V.2011, ex larva *Populus nigra* emerged from 2.VI.2011 to 02.II.2012, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi and coll. G. Sama).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 18,0 mm, width 6,0 mm. The head, pronotum, antennae and legs are reddish, apex of the mandibles and scutellum are black, elytra yellowish except for the apex that is darkened. Ventral surface is black, abdomen is black in the median portion and reddish at the apex and at the base. Head is deep punctured on the vertex, quite impunctate on the front. Antennal tubercles are very prominent and close one to the other that remains only a deep thin line between them. Temples are long and rounded posteriorly. Sides of the head have many erect golden hairs, they are denser around eyes and close to the mandibles. Pronotum is little wider than longer, there are two big callosities on the disk. Sides have a large and obtuse tooth just behind the middle. Pronotum is quite impunctate, only few very small points on the disk, sides have dense erect golden hairs, they are shorter and very sparser on the disk. Scutellum is rounded, impunctate, glabrous and black. Elytra are parallel sided, they are just a little restricted on the side at the middle. Apex is rounded. Elytral punctuation is dense and deep, made by large points that are denser on first two third of their length, sparser and smaller towards the apex. On apical third there are many short and semi-erect golden hairs. Apex is darkened, this area starts with dark brown colored and ends at the apex where it is black.

Legs are long, totally yellow except for the basal third of the hind femora that is black. Legs pubescence is made by short brown erect hairs. Antennae are long, reaching the middle of the elytral length. They are totally reddish. Fourth segment is little shorter than third, fifth is longer than the scape.

Female

The females are similar to the males, same type of color, the only differences are the typical sexual differences of this genus.

Discussion

Rhamnusium bicolor ssp. *pesarinii* n. ssp. is well characterized according the stability of the color and the same color between males and females. For these reason, it can be related to *Rhamnusium bicolor* ssp. *testaceipenne* Pic, 1897 know from Caucasus, but it is easy to distinguish according the shape of prothoracic tubercles that are really very smooth and for the presence of the black spot on the elytral apex. According this last character it is similar to *Rhamnusium bicolor* ssp. *praeustum* Reitter, 1895 known from SE Turkey (Hatay province) and from NW Syria. Anyway, this subspecies is characterized by a great individual variability (we have collected about ten specimens of this taxon on Amanos Mountains and there aren't one specimens identic to the other) the shape of the lateral tubercles in *R. b. praeustum* is very similar than in *R. b. testaceipenne* and consequently different from the new subspecies. In *R. b. praeustum* antennae are evidently bi-colored and they are uniformly reddish in *R. b. pesarinii* n. ssp.

Variability of the paratypes

The type series is quite similar, only two males show a very reduced black spot on the elytral apex. For the rest only the size change and the range is between 15 to 20 mm. for the males and between 14 to 21 mm. for the females.

Note

In Rapuzzi's collection is preserved one specimens of *Rhamnusium bicolor* ssp. *praeustum* Reitter, 1895 collected in Malatya provinces (Turkey), Akçatoprak, 38°30'N 37°32'E, 1020 m., 20.V.2010, Marco Uliana lgt. This record enlarges the range of this subspecies that previously was known in Turkey only from Hatay province (Danilevsky, 2012).

Derivatio nominis

We dedicate the new subspecies to Carlo Pesarini (Milano, Italy) as thanksgiving for his great friendship and for sharing with us his big competence in Entomology.

Tribe Rhagiini Kirby, 1837

Cortodera cartinii n. sp.

(Fig. 6)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♀: **Turkey:** Bolu prov., Abant lake, 1600 m., 1.VI.2008, A. Cartini lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypus:** 2♀♀: idem (Coll. L. Saltini).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 11,0 mm, width 3,5 mm. Body is black, elytra, anterior tibiae, labrum, mandibles, first and second antennal segments only partially as well the antennal segments from the seventh to the eleventh are reddish brown. Head is large, front is transverse with a deep furrow on the middle. Labrum is brown and quite not punctured. Mandibles are long deeply punctured on the external side, they are brown toward the apex. Vertex is deeply punctured, temples are strongly angulated. Head is covered with long semi-erect thin light setae. Pronotum is as long as large, it is deeply punctured with dense points. The single point is not combined with any of the others. In the middle of the vertex there is a longitudinal shiny short line. Pronotum is gibbous. Pronotum is covered by long semi-erect light hairs. Elytra are parallel sided, reddish-brown colored, rounded toward the apex. There is a very thin black stripe along the suture on the first quarter of the elytra length. Basal half of elytra have dense and deep points, from each of them starts a long semi-erect setae dark in the central portion and lighter toward the lateral margin. Toward the apex this punctuation becomes lighter and sparser. Apex is very shortly truncated. Legs are long, black except for the anterior tibiae that are lighter. All legs are covered by long erect light hairs. These hairs are denser on the tibiae than femora. Antennae are slender, they are reaching the middle of the elytral length. The third segment is longer than fourth. Fourth segment is long as long the scape. All antennae are covered by short, recumbent silvery hairs.

Male

Unknown.

Discussion

The new species is related with *Cortodera pseudomophlus* Reitter, 1889 (from Easter Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Iran and Turkmenistan). It is easy to distinguish according the longer and denser pubescence on the whole body. This pubescence is light in *Cortodera cartinii* n. sp. and dark in *C. pseudomophlus*. The elytra in the new species are longer and more parallel side. Moreover, we never seen any specimen of *C. pseudomophlus* with lighter anterior tibiae and partly light antennae that are evident in all the known specimens of the new species. *C. cartinii* n. sp. has pronotum with lateral side regular instead angulate on the middle.

Variability of the paratypes

The know specimens have the same pattern of color. The range of size is from 11 to 12 mm.

Derivatio nominis

We dedicate the new species to Arnaldo (Dodo) Cartini (Reggio Emilia, Italy) as recognition for the collecting of the type series of this species.

Cortodera pseudoholosericea n. sp.

(Figs. 7A,B)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♂: **Albania:** Berat pref., Mount Tomorri, 40°37'32"N 20°10'15"E, 2140 m., 5.VII.2015, J.C. Ringenbach lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypus:** 1♂ 5♀♀: same data (Coll. J.C. Ringenbach & P. Rapuzzi); 1♂: **Greece:** Macedonia: 4 Km NW of Deskati, 39°56'59.82"N 21°46'09.03"E, 1500 m., 1.VI.2016, O. Konvicka lgt. (Coll. O. Konvicka, Zlin, Czech Republic); 3♀♀: idem (Coll. O. Konvicka, Zlin, Czch Republic; Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 3♂♂: idem, E. Ezer lgt. (E. Ezer, Zlin, Czech Republic; Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 12,0 mm, width 3,0 mm. Body is totally black except for the front tibiae that are reddish. Head is long, deep punctured. Temples are long and angulate. Front is rectangular with a groove in the middle. Pubescence is made by long golden erect hairs. The pubescence is denser on the front and around the eyes. Pronotum is globular, little larger than long. Apical margin is impunctate, the rest is covered by dense and deep points except for a thin median glossy line. Sides of pronotum angulate just up to the middle. Scutellum is rounded at apex, mat, with several deep points. Elytra are relatively short, restricted towards the apex. Elytral punctuation is deep and dense, made by regular points that are deeper and denser on the first half of the elytral length and sparser and thinner towards the apex. From each point starts a long golden semi-erect hair. Elytral apex is rounded. Legs are long, covered by silver erect hairs, denser on the tibiae. Front tibiae are reddish except for the apical third that is black. Tarsi are long and slender. Antennae are long, reaching the apical third of elytral length. Third segment is little longer than the fourth and the fifth that are of the same length. Ventral surface is totally black.

Female

The females show the typical character of the genus. Shorter antennae, wider body, shorter legs. The females of *Cortodera pseudoholosericea* n. sp. have light elytra, brown colored. The legs are often totally black except in one specimen that

the front tibiae are reddish as in the males and in another specimen that all the legs are totally reddish except for the black knees. The ventral surface is always black.

Discussion

The new species is related with *Cortodera holosericea* (Fabricius, 1801) (from Central Europe, Italy, Balcan southward Greece). It is easy to distinguish according the dimorphism with the females often with brown elytra. The legs and antennae are totally black (except the Holotype that has front tibiae reddish and in 1 female with all the legs light), in *C. holosericea* the first 3 or 4 antennal segments are more or less reddish. The legs in the females are generally reddish (in the southern population the males have black legs except for the front tibiae that are more or less reddish; in Central Europe populations, the legs in the males are sometimes light). Abdomen is totally black in both sexes. Last segment is always red in *C. holosericea*. In both the sexes the body shape is stouter, elytral rate between length and width in the males is 3,3 instead 4 in *C. holosericea*. In the females, this rate is 3,3 instead 3,7. In both sexes pronotum is less globular and shorter. Its pubescence is longer and denser. The temples are evidently more prominent and angulate, gradually curved in *C. holosericea*.

Variability of the paratypes

The known specimens have the same pattern of color (male totally black and females black with brown elytra) except for one female from Albania with the legs reddish except for the apex of the tibiae and femora (in this case the abdomen is still totally black); another female from Albania is totally black. The range of size is from 11 to 12 mm.

Derivatio nominis

The name of the new species remembers its affinity with *Cortodera holosericea* (Fabricius, 1801).

Akimerus berchmansi ssp. *ariannae* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007 n. comb.

Akimerus schaefferi ssp. *ariannae* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali e del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano*. 148: 19. Typ. Loc.: 1 km SE Vlahava (Trikala, Greece).

Akimerus schaefferi ssp. *ariannae* was described to distinguish the population of *Akimerus* that inhabits the continental part of Greece. The main character used for the description was the length of the apical teeth of the hind legs, that was really shorter than the *Akimerus* from the rest of Europe. Moreover the population from Greece often shows the female with a dark elytral color that is really rare in the rest of Europe.

After a deep check of several specimens from Greece we discover that this taxon doesn't belong to *Akimerus schaefferi* (Laicharting, 1784) but it is closely related with *Akimerus berchmansi* Breit, 1915 till now known only from South East Turkey. This affinity is very evident on the base of the apex of aedeagus that shows a simple apex in *A. schaefferi* (Fig. 8A) and enlarged in "romboid-shape" in *A. berchmansi* (Fig. 8B). *A. b. ariannae* has the apex very similar to *A. berchmansi* (Fig. 8C). This character was already highlighted by Pesarini and Sabbadini (2007) but curiously overlooked.

For this reason we suggest the following new combination: *Akimerus berchmansii* ssp. *ariannae* Pesarini and Sabbadini 2007 n. comb.

It will be interesting to investigate deeper *Akimerus* populations from South Balkans (Bulgaria, Former Yugoslavia and Albania) to individuate the border between the distribution areas of these two species.

Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802

Tribe Molorchini Gistel, 1848

***Molorchus (Caenoptera) akbesianus* n. sp.**

(Fig. 9)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♂: **Turkey**, Hatay prov., Dortyol area, env. of Topaktas, VI.2013, ex larva *Juglans regia* sfarf. 20.IV-1.VI.2014, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypus:** 1♂ and 9♀♀ sama data as Holotypus (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 10,3 mm, width 2 mm. Body is black except for the appendix and elytra that are pitchy brown. Head is deeply punctured with a deep furrow between eyes. Antennal tubercles are strong and acuminate. There are several long thin erect hairs on the whole head, denser around eyes. Pronotum is twice long as wide, it is deep punctured on whole surface, denser on the disk. Apical and basal margins show an area of thin folds. On the disk there are two areas with very flat callosities. Each one is situated on the side of the middle and a third is located in the middle just up the base. These callosities are smoothed and densely punctured with the same kind of punctuation of the rest of pronotum. Pronotum has long erect hairs, denser at the sides, light and dark hairs are mixed. Scutellum is small, it is rounded at apex with few recumbent golden small hairs denser on the middle portion. Elytra are short, they cover about the middle of the wings length; apical is rounded and dehiscent towards the apex. Each elytron has a yellow transverse carina on the disk in the apical middle. These carinas are inclined from the margin to the sutural region. Elytral punctuation is dense, it is made by deep points, with the same density on the whole surface. Few erect hairs are only on the shoulders and on the basal region; these hairs are long, thin and silvery. Legs are long, with several erect, silvery, long hairs on tibiae and femora. Claws of femora are slightly darkened. Antennae are long, exceeding the apex of abdomen with the last seven joints. All antennae are pitchy-brown colored. Scape is long, it is deeply punctured with many erect, silvery, long hairs on both sides; from the second to the fourth segments there are several erect hairs on the outer and inner sides, from the fifth to the sixth segments only on the inner side. All antennal joints, except for the scape that is deeply punctured, have dense and very small punctures.

Female

Similar to males with shorter antennae. Antennae exceeding the abdominal apex with the last two segments.

Variability of paratypes

The length range is between 10,2 and 10,3 mm for the males and 8,2 and 11,0 mm for the females. The other characters follow inside the specific variation or sexual variation (antennal length).

Discussion

The new species is related with *Molorchus (Caenoptera) juglandis* Sama, 1982 described from Çamliyayla (Mersin province, Turkey) and diffuse in Southern Turkey, Western Syria and Lebanon. It is possible to distinguish according the pronotum that is lacking the shining callosities on the disk. In place of these callosities there are three small elevated areas densely and finely punctured. *Molorchus (Caenoptera) akbesianus* n. sp. is evidently darker, elytra are entirely pitchy brown and not reddish with the apex darkened. Elytral punctuation is denser and deeper in the new species than in *M. juglandis*. According the other species of *Molorchus (Caenoptera)* from southern Turkey (*M. abieticola* Holzschuh, 2007) it is very easy to distinguish according the pronotum that is missing the large and shining callosities on the disk; the new species is missing the golden pubescence at the sides of pronotum that is peculiar in *M. abieticola*.

Biology

The specimens of the type series were reared from dead branches of walnut (*Juglans regia* L., 1753).

Derivatio nominis

The name of the new species is dedicated to the region of the famous entomological site, Akbes, where the collecting place follows.

Molorchus (s. str.) sabatinellii n. sp.

(Fig. 10)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♂: **Pakistan:** NWFP, Bhurban, 2060 m., 33°56'54"N73°27'17"E, ex larva *Pinus* sp., D. Baiocchi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 6 mm, width 1,3 mm. Body is black except for labrum, palpi, antennae, part of femora and disk of elytra that are lighter. Head is deep punctured with a small furrow just behind eyes. Pubescence on the head is made by several silvery small erect hairs and few longer erect hairs denser close to the eyes. Pronotum is evidently longer than wide, it is densely punctured with three not very defined shiny areas, two placed on the sides in the apical half and one in the middle of the basal portion. Between these flat callosities there is a dense punctuation, on the callosities the punctuation is thinner and sparser. Apical and basal margin of pronotum is made by few small transverse folds. Pubescence on pronotum is made by erect hairs. These hairs are denser on the disk and on the sides and they are longer, silvery and thin and partially inclined towards the apex. Scutellum is triangular, long, a little depressed in the middle with the central portion covered by silvery short recumbent hairs; the rest is more or less glabrous. Elytra are short, little longer than pronotum, they are dehiscent towards the apex, this latter is rounded. Punctuations made by deep and rather sparse points on the first two thirds of their length, denser and thinner towards the apex where they give to elytra a mat appearance. Elytra are black except for the central area that is dark brown. Elytral pubescence is made by long silvery erect hairs, denser at the sides and shorter and sparser toward the apex and in the central portion. Legs are long and thin; pitchy-black except for the base of femora that is yellow. All the legs have long erect dark hairs, denser on the femora than on the tibiae. Tarsi are very slender and long. Antennae are long, they exceed the apex of abdomen with the last four joints. Antennae are pitchy-brown colored and very dense punctured

with very thin points that give to the antennae a mat appearance. Scape is deeper punctured than the rest of antennae. Third joint is shorter than fourth and it is as long as the scape. Scape has erected hairs on its whole surface, the next four only on the inner side, from the sixth segment to the apex without erect hairs.

Female

Unknown.

Discussion

The closest species (and only one *Molorchus* known from Pakistan) is *Molorchus hederæ* (Gardner, 1936). The new species can be distinguished according the shape of pronotum with the lateral margins sinuate, more rounded in *M. hederæ*. The pronotum shows only flat and vague callosities, well developed and shining in *M. hederæ*. Antennae and legs are evidently thinner and longer, elytral punctuation is little deeper and sparser in *M. sabatinellii* n. sp. The color of elytra is darker, with a pitchy-brown portion in the middle of each elytra, in *M. hederæ* this area is lighter and wider.

From the same area (NWFP, Gharial env.) Daniele Baiocchi (Rome, Italy) reared several specimens of *Molorchus* (s. str.) *hederæ* (Gardner, 1936) from *Rosa* sp. (Figs. 11A,B). These specimens differ from the type specimens (Figs. 12A,B,C,D) mainly in the smaller size of body (5 to 8 mm against 7 to 10 mm) of the type series preserved in National History Museum (London, England).

Derivatio nominis

We dedicate the new species to Guido Sabatinelli (Rome, Italy) as thanksgiving for his help to organize the Daniele Baiocchi's journey in Pakistan in 2011 that collected, among other interesting Cerambycidae, this new species.

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Turanoclytus sieversi ssp. *baiocchi* n. ssp.

(Figs. 13A,B,C)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♂: **Turkey:** Şirnak prov., Mesindaği Geç., 1600 m., 37°40'23"N 42°19'04"E, 11.V.2014, ex larva *Astragalus* sp. sfarf. 20-31.V.2014, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypes:** 44♂♂ 26♀♀: idem, sfarf. 20.V-28.VII.2014 (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 14,0 mm, width 5 mm. The body is black except for elytra and antennae that are light brown and all tibiae that are dark brown. Head is strongly punctured. This punctuation is divided in two distinct areas, one made by only deep and strong punctures that shows a shiny surface, the other is made by double kind of point, one deep and strong and the other made by very small and dense points, in this case the surface appears matt. The shiny areas are around eyes and in a median line between eyes; the matt portions are concentrated between the shiny portions on the front and in two spots behind each eye. Head has several erect silvery hairs, denser close to the mandibles and scattered on the front. Around eyes, mainly in the lower part, there is a short and recumbent pubescence made by whitish short hairs. The pronotum is slightly transverse, globular, with two small impressions just at the side of the middle on the disk. Sides are rounded with the larger part just in front of the middle, basal portion slightly constricted. Pronotum is very dense punctured, matt. Pronotum has spars light pubescence, denser at the sides and on the base. Scutellum is short, round

and glabrous except for a fringe of whitish short setae on the marginal side. Elytra are parallel sided, slightly acuminate toward the apex. They are hazelnut colored except for the lateral margin and briefly on the apex that are blackish. They are very fine and densely punctured on the whole surface. Elytra show dense pubescence made by semi-erect dark hairs mixed with few light longer hairs. Drawings is made by small spots of white pubescence: the first spot is very small in the humeral portion, other two spots are positioned one on each elytron in the middle of the disk. On the apical quarter of the elytra length there is a transverse thin band. This band is not complete but it is made by two distinct spots forming an arcuate band down. On the apex there are only few light hairs. Apex is truncates. Legs are long, strong. Femora are black and tibiae are little lighter. All the legs are covered by mixed black and light erect long hairs. Antennae are short, reaching the basal quarter of elytral length. Completely light brown. Scape shiny with several deep points, following segments matt, with very dense punctuation made by thin and small point. All antennae covered by very short brownish small recumbent setae.

Discussion

The new subspecies is very easy to distinguish from the nominative subspecies according the absence of light spots on pronotum, longer elytra, stouter in *Turanoclytus sieversi* (Ganglbauer, 1890). Moreover, about one third of the whole type series is made by specimens with light colored elytra both in males and females. This kind of color is not known in any population of *Turanoclytus sieversi* but it is known in *Turanoclytus ilamensis* (Holzschuh, 1979). *T. ilamensis* differs from *T. sieversi*, among other characters, for the median spot that is perfectly rounded in *T. sieversi* (as well in *T. s. baiocchii*) and made by a transverse line in *T. ilamensis*.

Variability of the paratypes

The elytra of the males are narrower toward the apex as in the other species of the Genus *Turanoclytus*. The length range is between 8 to 17 mm for the males and 7 to 16 mm for the females. The ground color of the elytra can be totally black or more or less reddish in both the sex. The percentage of light specimens is around 20% in both the sexes (9 males on 45 specimens and 5 females on 26 specimens). The white strips can be more or less interrupted. Sometimes the postmedian transverse band is made by isolated spots. One male is totally black except for one small white spot on each elytron in the basal region.

Biology

All the known specimens were reared from dead branches, drums and roots of *Astragalus* *cf.* *gummifer* (Fabaceae). Often the plants were previously killed by the larvae of *Sphenoptera* sp. (Coleoptera, Buprestidae).

Derivatio nominis

We dedicate this new taxon to Daniele Baiocchi (Rome, Italy) great specialist of *Anthaxia* Eschscholtz, 1829 (Coleoptera, Buprestidae) as thanksgiving for his friendship and help in research during many entomological trips in the Near East.

SYSTEMATIC NOTE

***Turanoclytus sieversi* (Ganglbauer, 1890)**

Clytus (*Xylotrechus*) *sieversi*, 1890, Ganglbauer, Hor. Soc. ent. Ross., 25: 429
Type loc.: Kasikoporan (Armenia).

Original description

"*Fusco niger, antennis rufo-brunneis, palpis ferrugineis, pedibus fuscis, tarsis dilutioribus. Capite prothoraceque cinereo-pubescentibus, illo sat parvo, densissime rugoso-punctato, carinis frontalibus antice convergentibus, linea media in vertice continuata, subtiliter sulcata. Prothorace transversim globoso, longitudine latiore, pone medium paulo dilatato, ante basin leviter sinuato, densissime rugoso-granuloso. Scutello cinereo-pubescente. Elytris ad humeros prothorace perparum latioribus, hoc duplo et dimidio longioribus, apicem versus modice angustatis, intra humeros impressis, densissime punctatis, coriaceis, subtiliter fusco-pubescentibus, macula obliqua pone humeros, altera in medio disci fasciaeque oblique transversa inter hanc et apicem sita dense albido-tomentosis. Subtus dense griseo-pubescentis. Long. 13,5 mm. Femina unica, a domino Christoph ad Kasikoporan (Armenia rossica) capta, in collectione D.ris Sievers.*"

The specimens that we checked from Armenia and Georgia well fit with the original description. But the specimens that we have seen from Turkey differ in a clear manner from the Caucasian specimens, firstly for the absence of light spots on pronotum (seldom pronotum shows few white pubescent areas on the disk). Moreover, the Turkish populations have less punctured elytra and sparser elytral pubescence. For these reasons, we believe that the Turkish populations of *Turanoclytus sieversi* belong to a different subspecies. The oldest name available for this subspecies is:

***Turanoclytus sieversi* ssp. *deyrollei* (Pic, 1897) stat. res.**

Clytus (*Xylotrechus*) *deyrollei* Pic, 1897, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.: 219. Type loc.: Turchia, Trebizonde (Th.Deyrolle in coll.Pic).

Xylotrechus sieversi v. *akbesianus* Pic, 1902, Mat. Long., 4, 1: 17. Type loc.: Syrie, Akbés (Turkey, Hatay).

Original description

"*Forme très voisine de C. antilope, mais dessin bien différents; noir, un peu brillant aux élytres, ceux-ci marqués de quatre taches de duvet jaunâtre avec l'extrémité apicale marquée de même. Antennes presque cylindriques, fortes, roussâtres, atteignant le milieu du corps, à 3e article un peu plus long que le 4e. Prothorax assez globuleux, mat, dilaté et bien arrondi sur le milieu, non bordé de duvet jaunâtre (peut être à cause de dépilation), à ponctuation granuleuse peu forte, très dense. Ecusson très large, court, semi-circulaire, pubescent de jaunâtre. Elytres assez courts, larges aux épaules, très peu atténués en arrière, obliquement arrondis à l'extrémité, à ponctuation fine rapprochée; ils sont d'un noir terne un peu brillant, avec chacun une apicale et quatre taches de duvet jaunâtre; sur chaque élytre la première externe et oblique vers les épaules, la deuxième transversale et assez grosse avant le milieu, les deux autres petites obliquement placées après le milieu. Pattes assez robustes, d'un roussâtre un peu brillant, peu pubescent. Long. 14 mill.*"

= *Xylotrechus sieversi* v. *akbesianus* Pic, 1902, Mat. Long., 4, 1: 17.
Type loc.: Syrie, Akbés

Original description

" *Forme plus courte; pas de macule apicale distincte aux élytres; élytres avec une fascie post médiane courte (forme type) ou avec des macules isolées (var. akbesiana) Syrie, Akbés .. sieversi Gglb* ".

We have collected specimens with the postmedian white strip interrupted and divided in several smaller spots all over Turkey. For this reason we believe that it must be considered simply a synonym of *T. sieversi* ssp. *deyrollei*.

We have studied many specimens of *T. sieversi* ssp. *deyrollei* from the following Turkish localities:

3♂♂ 6♀♀: Turkey, Gümüşhane prov., South of Kekit 18.V.1996 R. Petterson lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi and coll. G. Sama).

4 ♀♀: Turkey, Gümüşhane prov., 14 Km W of Gümüşhane, 18.V.1995, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., sfarf., 10.VI.1995, S. Lundberg lgt. (Coll. G. Sama).

5♂♂ 8♀♀: Turkey, Tunceli prov., 15 Km N Pülümür, 10.V.2011, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

1♂ 3♀♀: Turkey, Tunceli prov., Pülümür Geç., 1900 m., 10.VI.2012, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

17♂♂ 10♀♀: Turkey, Tunceli prov., 10-15 Km W Ovacık, 11-18.V.2011, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., P. Rapuzzi & G.Sama lgt. (Coll. G. Sama).

2♂♂ 1♀: Turkey, Bingöl prov., Kuruça Geç., 1900 m., ex larva *Astragalus* sp., P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

1♂: Turkey, Muş prov., Buglan geç., 1600 m., 21-26.VI.2002, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., sfarf. VI.2003, L. Saltini lgt. (Coll. G. Sama).

11♂♂ 8♀♀: Turkey, Malatya prov., Kubbe Geç., 1956 m., 13.VI.2012, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

1♂: Turkey, Adyaman prov., Nemrut dag., 1700 m., 13.VI.2012, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

52♂♂ 55♀♀: Turkey, Kahramanmaraş prov., 12 Km N Göksun, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., 26.VI.1997, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi and coll. G. Sama).

1♂ 3♀♀: Turkey, Kahramanmaraş prov., 15 Km N Göksun, 1500 m., 19.VI.2012, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

2♂♂ 6♀♀: Turkey, Muğla prov., Fethiye, Babadağ, 36°32'19"N-29°10'17"E, 1701 m., 24.IV.2015, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

9♂♂ 14♀♀: Turkey, Isparta prov., Yelibel Geç., 38°15'01"N-32°20'42"E, 1687, 30.IV.2015, ex larva *Astragalus* sp., P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Turanoclytus ilamensis ssp. *magnanii* n. ssp.

(Fig. 14)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♂: **Turkey:** Hakkari prov., Yuksekova, 1 Km S of Karabey, 1899 m., 37°26'10"N 44°25'41"E, 13.V.2014, ex larva *Astragalus* sp. sfarf. 20-31.V.2014, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypes:** 3♂♂ 1♀♀: idem (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 15,0 mm, width 5 mm. The body is totally black except for antennae, tarsi and palpi that are dark brown. Front is square, with a deep carina in the middle. Punctuations is made by sparsely and deep points. On the vertex there are two distinct areas, just behind eyes, made by dense and small points that show a mat aspect. Base of the head and a median line are sparsely punctured and shining. Pubescence is quite absent, only few erect dark hairs just behind eyes. Pronotum is as long as wide, with rounded sides. The largest portion is just behind the middle. Pronotum is very dense and heavy punctured, the sculpture is regular on whole surface. Just before the base, on the middle, there is a small area made by denser punctures that is relieved than the other areas. Pubescence made by very short and sparse dark hairs, concentrated mainly on the sides. Elytra are long, with parallel side, apex rounded. All the elytral surface is covered by a dense and not very deep points. The density of this punctuation is similar on the whole elytral surface. Pubescence made by dense, recumbent, light hairs. On the apical third there is a very small area made by white dense recumbent pubescence positioned on the middle of each elytron that is the vestiges of the elytral drawing. Legs long, stout, completely black except for the last two tarsal segments that are dark brownish colored. Femora and tibia have dense, stout, semi-recumbent, black hairs. Antennas are short, dark brown except for the first and the second segments that are reddish. Scape and second are segment shiny, glabrous and sparsely punctured; the punctuation is made by sparse deep points. From the third segment till the apex the single joint is covered by very short and dense lying light hairs.

Variability of the paratypes

The paratypes are very similar, only the length is quite variable. The range in males is between 10 to 15 mm. The only one known female is long 10 mm. Two paratypes males show totally black elytra without any track of the white small spot on the apical third.

Discussion

The new taxon is very easy to distinguish from all other *Turanoclytus* known according the totally black colour without evident stripes or spots. Only sometimes (1 male and 1 female) there is a very small track of white spot. We ascribe this insect to *Turanoclytus ilamensis* Holzschuh, 1979 according the geographical position. In fact, all around this locality is known only *T. ilamensis* that is easy to recognize according the median band that is made by a transverse line (spot in *T. sieversi*).

Biology

All the known specimens were reared from dead branches, drums and roots of *Astragalus* *cfr. gummifer* (Fabaceae). Often the plants were previously killed by the larvae of *Sphenoptera* sp. (Coleoptera, Buprestidae).

Derivatio nominis

We want to dedicate this insect to Gianluca Magnani (Cesena, Italy), specialist in Buprestidae family, great friend and member of many expeditions involved in the study of the Mediterranean Fauna.

***Turanoclytus ilamensis* ssp. *ozdikmeni* n. ssp.**

(Fig. 15)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♂: **Turkey:** Hakkari prov., Kolbasi, 1900 m., VI.2010, ex larva *Astragalus* sp. sfarf. 16.VIII. 2010, P. Rapuzzi and G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypes:** 9♂♂ and 27 ♀♀: same data of the holotype (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 11,0 mm, width 3 mm. The body is totally black except for antennae, tarsi and palpi that are dark brown. Front is square, with an indistinct carina in the middle. The typical carina between antennae and in the middle of the front, that is a character of the Genus, in this taxon is quite absent. Punctuations is made by sparse and very large and deep punctures. On the vertex there are two distinct areas, just behind eyes, made by dense and small points that show a mat aspect. Cheek, labrum and front covered by dense white, recumbent short hairs. This pubescence is well developed between antennae as well. Head vertex shows only with few and very sparse white hairs. Pronotum is little longer than wider, globoids, sides well rounded. It is very strong and densely punctured. The points are stronger and denser on the anterior third. On the surface of pronotum there are six white spots made by short and recumbent white hairs: two of them are on the anterior side close to the margin and laterally positioned, two just before the base and at the side of the middle and the last two are ovoid and positioned at the side of the base.

Scutellum is rounded and covered by white short and recumbent pubescence. Elytra are relatively short, deep punctured, the points are denser on the first two third and sparser and smaller on the third towards the apex. Whole elytra are covered by brown semi-erect short hairs. White pattern is made by short recumbent white hairs and it is made by a small transverse line positioned behind the shoulder on each elytron, one arcuate line opened toward the elytral base just before the middle and a post median white band divided in two small spots on each elytron before the apex. Apex covered by sparser grey pubescence. Legs long, pubescence is made by a mix of black and white erect hairs. Antennae are short, reaching the elytral base, dark brown with the first four segments with several white erect hairs, the following segments with dense but very short light hairs. Whole ventral surface is with recumbent white stout hairs.

Variability of the paratypes

Several paratypes show a lighter color on elytra that are not black but dark brown (male and female). The arcuate band [typical of *T. ilamensis* (Holzschuh, 1979)] sometimes is shorter and in one case is made by a single rounded spot [typical of *T. sieversi* (Ganglbauer, 1890)]. In one male the ground drawing is partially covered by a long light brown pubescence. The length range is between 8 to 15 mm for the males and the females too.

Discussion

Turanoclytus ilamensis ssp. *ozdikmeni* n. ssp. represents the most north-western population of the species. It is surely closer with *T. i. campadelli* (Sama & Rapuzzi, 2003) but it is easy to distinguish according the presence of lighter forms that are totally missing in *T. i. campadelli*. The sculpture of pronotum is similar to the sculpture of *T. i. hadullai* Danilevsky, 2010 made by small and thin sculpture without evident granules. It is easy to distinguish from this latter according the white scattered hairs on elytral surface. *T. i. zuvandiense* Lazarev,

2016 in my opinion is hardly to distinguish from *T. i. hadullai* and anyway the new subspecies is easy to distinguish from the latter according the presence of the brown elytral pubescence that is totally missing in both Caucasian subspecies. Moreover, it is distinguishing from each other species of this group (*sieversii* and *ilamensis*) for the quite missing carina on the front.

Biology

All the known specimens were reared from dead branches, drums and roots of *Astragalus* *cfr. gummifer* (Fabaceae). Often the plants were previously killed by the larvae of *Sphenoptera* sp. (Coleoptera, Buprestidae).

Derivatio nominis

We want to dedicate this interesting Cerambycidae to our friend and colleague Hüseyin Özdikmen (Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey) as thanksgiving for his precious help during many survey in Turkey to study its incredible interesting and rich Fauna.

Plagionotus detritus ssp. *cebecii* n. ssp.

(Figs. 16A,B)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♂: **Turkey:** Egridir prov., Yukangökdere, 37°44'15"N 30°49'53"E, 1479 m., 26.IV.2015, ex larva *Quercus* sp. safar. 2.V-1.VI.2015, P. Rapuzzi (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypes:** 9♂♂ and 8 ♀♀: same data as Holotype (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 16,0 mm, width 6 mm. Body is dark brown except for partly of the head, partly of elytra and abdomen that are black. Head is covered by yellow dense pubescence except for the space between the antennae that is hairless, brown and sparsely punctured. Labrum is hairless as well and it is shining. Pronotum is globular, larger than wider and it is covered on the first two-thirds by dense yellow pubescence. On the disk remains only one thin transverse band just in the middle. Basal portion is hairless with dense and thin punctures. Scutellum is rounded, black and it is covered by dense white recumbent setae. Elytra are acuminate towards the apex, they are black except for the basal portion and a thin sutural stripe that reaches the middle of the elytral length that are reddish. Elytra are very densely and thinner punctured, covered by dense, recumbent black hairs. The drawing is made by yellow bands and yellow areas made by short, dense, recumbent hairs. The first band is just before the middle, it is made on each elytron by a rectangular spot little projected toward the base. The apical half is covered by this yellow pubescence and there are several black spots. The first black spot is just behind the apical third and it is rectangular shaped, it is starting close to the lateral margin and not reaching the suture. The last one is placed in the fourth apical portion and it is smaller, little arched toward the elytral base. Apex is truncated with a very small tooth on the external side. Antennae are long, reaching the apical fourth, totally reddish with segments 3-6 with a little tooth on the internal side. Antennae are very dense and thin punctured, covered by short and recumbent gold hairs. Legs are long, strong covered by scattered white small recumbent white hairs.

Variability of paratypes

The type series is very similar in the drawing. In one specimen (female) pronotum is totally covered by yellow pubescence except for the basal portion that

is always black. The last black spot, close to the elytral apex, sometimes is divided in two small black spots on each elytron instead a small transverse black line. The size range is between 16 to 18 mm in the males and between 15 to 18 mm. for the females.

Discussion

Plagionotus detritus ssp. *cebecii* n. ssp. belongs to *Plagionotus detritus* ssp. *caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 group (very likely the latter can be considered a distinct species). *P. d. caucasicola* (Figs. 17A,B) is described from Caucasus and it is easy to distinguish from *Plagionotus detritus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758) for the pronotum that is quite totally covered by yellow pubescence, for the missing of the first basal transverse yellow stripe, for the often-larger post-basal yellow stripe. To the same group belongs *Plagionotus detritus* ssp. *africaeseptentrionalis* Tippmann, 1952 **stat. res.** (Fig. 18) wrongly synonymized by Vitali (2016) to *P. d. caucasicola*. (see note). The new subspecies is easy to distinguish from *P. d. caucasicola* according the dark ground elytral colour (lighter in *caucasicola*), for the wider post-basal yellow stripe. From *P. d. africaeseptentrionalis* the new subspecies is easy to distinguish for the ground colour that is totally reddish in *P. d. africaeseptentrionalis* and black except for a small basal portion in *P. d. cebecii* n. ssp. and for the pronotum that is evidently long as large in *P. d. africaeseptentrionalis*, wider in the new subspecies.

Note

Plagionotus detritus ssp. *caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940 was described from Caucasus. Danilevsky (2010a) and Vitali (2016) correctly considered it as a valid subspecies of *Plagionotus detritus* (Linnaeus, 1758) but wrongly synonymized *P. d. africaeseptentrionalis* Tippmann, 1952 to it. According the original description and on the base of several specimens preserved in our collections, we have stated that it is a valid geographic population, diffuses from Turkey (Hatay province, Dortyol area, env. Topaktas vill., 28.VI.2013, P. Rapuzzi lgt.) (new record for Turkey) to Syrian Coastal Region (Ali & Rapuzzi, 2016). *Plagionotus detritus* ssp. *africaeseptentrionalis* Tippmann, 1952 was described from Egypt (Alexandria). Several species described or recorded from that area are due, very likely, to introduction by timber at the beginning of the last century. It is very likely that this animal was introduced from some place of the Middle East with oak timber. Anyway, it is a valid subspecies according its particular features. *P. d. africaeseptentrionalis* is easy to separate from *P. d. caucasicola* according the totally light brown body colour, from the wider post-basal spot. From all the known subspecies of *Plagionotus detritus* it shows a longer pronotum, long as wide instead wider. So far *Plagionotus detritus* ssp. *africaeseptentrionalis* Tippmann, 1952 **stat. res.**

Biology

All the known specimens were reared from larvae and pupae collected under the bark or few millimetres inside the wood of big dead trunks of oak (*Quercus* sp.).

Derivatio nominis

We want to dedicate this insect to Hüseyin Cebeci (İstanbul Üniversitesi, Orman Fakültesi, Istanbul, Turkey) as thanksgiving for his support and help in studying Turkish fauna of Saproxylic insects.

***Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *eggeri* n. ssp.**

(Fig. 19)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♂: **Greece:** Peloponnese, Maystras, Taygetos, 900 m., 15.VI.2013, ex larva, Manfred Egger lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypes:** 1♀ same data as the holotype (coll. M. Egger, Wattens, Austria); 3♂♂ 1♀ **Greece:** Peloponnese, Maystras, Taigeti 9.VI.2014, ex larva, M. Egger lgt. ; (coll. P. Rapuzzi and coll. M. Egger, Wattens, Austria); 1♀ **Greece:** Parga, Umgeb. Parga, 10.VI.2015, ex larva, M. Egger lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi); 2♂♂ 1♀: **Greece:** Peloponnese, Megalopolis, Paradisia, VI.2016, C. Sola lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi and coll. C. Sola, Guiglia, Modena province, Italy); 1♂: **Greece:** Peloponnese, Derveni, 4.VI.1987, U. Posarini lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 21,0 mm, width 4,5 mm. Body is black except for the antennae and tarsi that are partly reddish-brown. Head is small, front is square with a long carina in the middle that continues till on the head vertex. Antennal tubercles are small, not prominent. Head is densely punctured, the points are denser and deeper close to the base. All the surface is covered by short, recumbent, whitish hairs. Pronotum is globose, little longer than wider, sides are perfectly rounded with the maximum width on the middle. Disk is convex with two deep hollows in the middle, one on each side respect the middle. In the middle of the basal half of pronotum there is a small depressed line. Both, hollows and depressed line, are covered by short, dense, recumbent, whitish hairs showing two spots and one line of white pubescence. The surface of pronotum is covered by short, recumbent light hairs, denser on the sides and near the base. Scutellum is triangular, rounded toward the apex, covered by dense, recumbent white hairs. Elytra are long, constricted toward the apex. Apex is shortly truncated with a small tooth on the outer margin. Elytra are covered by a dark brown (coffee-colored) short, recumbent pubescence. Drawing is made by spots and bands of whitish pubescence. The first one is on the shoulders and it is made by a single spot inside the short basal carina. The second is made by one small spot very close to the suture just behind the scutellum. The third is a band in comma-shape facing the outer edge of elytra. Fourth is a transverse band, curved toward the base of elytra. Fifth is a small band that cover the elytral apex. The elytral punctuation is made by small and dense points all over the elytral surface. Legs are very long, blackish-brown colored except for the last tarsal segments that are little lighter. All femora are covered with scattered short, whitish, semi-erect hairs; on all the legs there are several erect longer dark setae. Antennae are long, reaching quite the elytral apex; segments from third to seventh show the basal half lighter than the apex that is dark brown. On the segments three and four and partly five there is a dense fringe made by golden erect hairs on the inner side.

Discussion

The new subspecies is distinguishing from the nominal form according the dark legs, partly or totally light in *Isotomus speciosus speciosus* (Schneider, 1787). The ground color on elytra is dark-brown instead black (when not covered by more or less uniform whitish pubescence, form "*ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900)"). According these characters it is close to *Isotomus jarmilae* Sláma, 1982, endemic from Crete; anyway it is easy to separate from this latter according the presence of the white spot just behind the scutellum in the middle of elytra, missing in the Cretan species. *I. speciosus eggeri* n. ssp. share with *I. jarmilae* the dense

pubescence of light hairs on pronotum that is very sparse and rare in *I. speciosus typ.*; moreover the sculpture on pronotum is very similar to *I. jarmilae*. The females of the new subspecies are sometimes, according to the legs color and the ground elytral color, very similar to *I. speciosus speciosus*.

Note

In our opinion this population shows that *Isotomus* from Mediterranean belong to one species only where is possible to identify several subspecies. Very likely *Isotomus barbarae* Sama, 1977, *Isotomus jarmilae* Sama, 1982, *Isotomus speciosus eggeri* n. ssp., *Isotomus comptus comptus* Mannerheim, 1825, *Isotomus comptus gilanus* Pic, 1911 and *Isotomus syriacus* Pic, 1902 are subspecies of the same species. It is confirmed by the hybrids that we have obtained crossing the different species and the subsequent generations obtained crossing these hybrids by themselves.

Isotomus theresae Pic, 1897 (from Algeria and Tunisia) can be separate as distinct species according to the particular features.

Recently Danilevsky (2017) considered the populations from the West Balkans as a distinct subspecies [*ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900)]. It was described on the base of specimens from “Hong.” (Hungary) very likely somewhere in the Austro-Hungarian empire. This form is characterized by the males more or less covered by light pubescence. This form is known only for the males, mixed with the nominal form, on the east coast of the Adriatic and Ionian Sea. We have studied several hundreds of male specimens from that area (Slovenia, Istria, Croatia from the northern Kvarner till the southern Dalmatia, Albania and Greece) and we find everywhere specimens perfectly dark with white spots (typical form) and specimens totally covered by light pubescence (*ganglbaueri*). We find all the transitions from these two extreme forms. According our opinion it should be considered simply a form of *Isotomus speciosus* without any systematic value. So far, we propose the following synonymy:

Isotomus speciosus (Schneider, 1787) = *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900)

Isotomus comptus meridionalis Ozdikmen & Aytar, 2012, described from Turkey (Osmaniye prov.: Karatepe, Gundođan) is a synonym of *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1902 after checking the type specimens by Pierpaolo Rapuzzi; now these specimens are preserved in Entomology Department of Eastern Mediterranean Forestry Research Institute (Icel province, TURKEY).

For these reasons, we propose:

Isotomus speciosus ssp. *speciosus* (Schneider, 1787) = *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *ganglbaueri* (Pic, 1900)

Isotomus speciosus ssp. *comptus* Mannerheim, 1825 **nov. comb.**

Isotomus speciosus ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1902 **nov. comb.**

Isotomus speciosus ssp. *gilanus* Pic, 1911 **nov. comb.**

Isotomus speciosus ssp. *barbarae* Sama, 1977 **nov. comb.**

Isotomus speciosus ssp. *jarmilae* Sama, 1982 **nov. comb.**

Isotomus speciosus ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1902 = *Isotomus comptus* ssp. *meridionalis* Ozdikmen & Aytar, 2012 **n. syn.**

Variability of the Paratypes

The type series shows a range of size between 21,0 to 16,0 mm in the males and from 22,0 to 17,5 mm in the females. The drawing is quite stable, only in two males the comma-shaped whitish spot is more rounded. Sometimes the arched white band is interrupted close to the suture. The ground color of elytra is always dark coffee-brown except in two specimens (one male and one female) that is a little darker. The legs and the antennae in females are lighter, often totally reddish, instead dark-brown as in all the known males.

Biology

Part of the specimens were reared from larvae collected inside dead branches of oak (*Quercus* sp.).

Derivatio nominis

We dedicate the new subspecies to our friend Manfred Egger (Wattens, Austria) as thanks for giving us the opportunity to study part of the interesting material collected in Greece.

Subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825

Tribe Dorcadioniini Swainson & Shuckard, 1840

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) ringenbachi n. sp.

(Fig. 20)

Type material: **Holotypus** ♂: **Iraq**, Arbil, North of Galala, 36°39'53"N 44°47'47"E, 2560 m., Jean Claude Ringenbach lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi); **Paratypus** 1♂: same data as the Holotype (coll. J.C. Ringenbach, Pardies Pietat, France).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 15,5 mm, width 6 mm. Body is black except for the legs, the first antennal joint and the extreme elytral apex that are dark reddish. Head is large, with sparse small punctuation and with a long thin furrow in the middle of the front. This furrow finishes behind the eyes just before the pronotum. The median line is covered by white pubescence from the area between the antennal tubercles backwards the pronotum; on the fronts it is glabrous. There are few white small recumbent hairs on the head, denser around the eyes, the mandibles and the cheeks. Pronotum is as long as large, largest just before the middle in correspondence of the two lateral teeth. These teeth are acuminate and slightly reward facing. Pronotum has sparse medium-size points, denser at the sides. The middle of the disk shows a longitudinal area slightly depressed. Pubescence is made by black short recumbent hairs and three white longitudinal bands that are made by the same structure pubescence, one on the middle and other two on each side. Scutellum is long, triangular shaped with the apex rounded; it is entirely covered by short white pubescence. Elytra are long, oval shaped, convex with the apex that is rounded. Each elytron has two complete longitudinal white strips. The humeral one starts from the humeri and reaches the apex; in the median portion of its length it is partially interrupted by small irregular spots of black pubescence. The sutural strip starts from the scutellum and reaches the apex without join the humeral band. On the disk of each elytra there is a small longitudinal glabrous band, situated just in the middle between the humeral and the sutural bands. Legs are long and stout, apex of hind tibiae has a couple of long teeth, apex of tibiae is enlarged. Outward side of all the legs is reddish, inner side is dark brown to black. Tarsi are reddish. All the legs are covered by sparse white short pubescence, denser on tibiae than femora. Antennae are of medium length,

with the first antennal joint dark reddish. All the joints are covered by very short black hairs. Underside is completely covered by short white hairs.

Discussion

The new species can be placed close to *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) serouense* Kadlec, 2005 from Serou (Iran, West Azerbaijan). Anyway, it differs for many characters. First of all, the new species is missing the portion of the discal longitudinal white band, the humeral one is interrupted by several small black spots in the Iraqi species and complete in *D. serouense* and so on. Both have the same shape of head, pronotum and legs.

Variability of the Paratypus

The only Paratypus known is of the same size of the Holotype. The only difference appreciable is the little darker color of the legs and the whole black antennae.

Derivatio nominis

The new species is dedicated to its discoverer (Jean Claude Ringhenbach, Pardiese Pietat, France) who has been lucky enough to play entomological researches in this area very interesting and still little investigated.

Tribe Lamiini Latreille, 1825

Herophila moreana n. sp.

(Fig. 21)

Type material: Holotypus ♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Chelmos Geb., V.1971, Steiner & Scurmann lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); Paratypus: 1♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Veluchi (Coll. National Museum, Prague); 1♀: Greece: Peloponnese, Chelmos, Xyrokampos, 1600 m., V.1979, S. Steiner lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 25♂♂ 14♀♀: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Chelmos Geb., V.1971, Steiner & Scurmann lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama); 1♀: **Greece**: Peloponnese, western slope of Taygetos mountain, 6.VI.2000, P. & D. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 1♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Achaia, Kalavryta, M.Chelmos, Rifugio, 20.VI.1998, F. Angelini lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 1♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Chelmosgeb., ski station, 13.VI.2007, M. Egger lgt. (Coll. M. Egger); 1♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Chelmos, Gipfelbereich, 9.VI.2008, M. Egger lgt. (Coll. M. Egger); 2♂♂ 1♀: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Erimanthosgeb., ob. Kaletzi, 12-28.VI.2007, M. Egger lgt. (Coll. M. Egger and P. Rapuzzi); 2♂♂ 3♀♀: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Erimanthosgeb., Gipfelber., 12.VI.2008, M. Egger lgt. (Coll. M. Egger and P. Rapuzzi); 1♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Achaia, Mt. Chelmos, Kalavryta ski resort, 18.V.1999, G.B. Delmastro leg. (Coll. G. Sama); 1♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, nom. Achaia, M.ti Aroania, dint. Kalavryta, 1000-2100 m., 18.V.1982 (Coll. G.Sama); 1♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Chelmos, 1000 m., VI.1982, P. Schurmann lgt. (Coll. G. Sama); **Greece**: Peloponnese, Chelmos, 1700 m., 24.VI.1991, Mazzi lgt. (Coll. G. Sama); 1♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Kalavryta, V.1963, P. Schurmann lgt. (Coll. G. Sama); 1♀: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Chelmos, VI.1982, P. Schurmann lgt. (Coll. G. Sama); 1♀: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Vitina, Mt. Menalon, 15.VI.2007, M. Egger lgt. (Coll. M. Egger); 2♀♀: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Chelmos, V.1971, P. Scurmann lgt. (Coll. G. Sama); 1♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Patrasso, M. Panakhaikon, 1600 m., 19.VIII.1973, La Greca – Messina lgt. (Coll. G. Sama); 2♂♂ 4♀♀: **Greece**:

Peloponnese, Mt. Helmos, 1600-1800 m., 38°00'N-22°11'E, 28.V.2013, L. Saltini lgt. (Coll. M. Malmusi and P. Rapuzzi); 5♂♂ 3♀♀: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Mt. Helmos, 1600-1800 m., 38°00'N-22°11'E, 20-21.V.2014, L. Saltini lgt. (Coll. M. Carraretto; P. Rapuzzi and M. Malmusi); 2♀♀: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Archadia, Vytina dint. 28.V.2015, C. Sola lgt. (Coll. C. Sola and P. Rapuzzi); 6♂♂ 5♀♀: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Mt. Helmos, 1700 m., 25.V.2014, M. Malmusi lgt. (Coll. M. Malmusi and P. Rapuzzi); 1♂: **Greece**: Peloponnese, Kalavryta, Mt. Chelmos, 1700 m., 20.VI.1998, F. Angelini lgt. (Coll. F. Angelini, Francavilla Fontana, Brindisi, Italy); 1♂: **Bosnia and Herzegovina**: “Chelmos” (National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo); 1♀: **Bosnia and Herzegovina**: “Chelmos, Krüper” (National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo); 1♂ 2♀♀: **Bosnia and Herzegovina**: “Chelmos, Leonis” (National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo).

Description of the Holotypes

Length 24 mm, width 9 mm. Totally black, the body is covered with a reddish-brown pubescence sparse that leaves large denuded areas all over the body. This pubescence is more concentrated in the apical half of the elytra.

The head has thick and deep punctuation, antennal tubercles are pronounced. Pronotum is slightly wider than long, with coarse and more dense irregular marks denser on the sides than on the disk. The disk in the middle has three swelling, one toward the base and two toward the front side, these callosities are very blunt; on the sides of the two front there are two dimples that make the same callosity more obvious. The lateral tubercles are stout and acute, placed just above the middle. Pubescence is sparse, coffee colored and consisting of very short hairs lying, that are denser at the sides than on the disc.

Scutellum is triangular with the edge covered with robust and very clear short bristles.

Elytra are convex, with strong granules denser especially in the basal third, towards the apex the punctuation tends to shrink and thin. The pubescence in the basal half is mainly present in areas between granules and toward the apex becomes more dense on until completely cover the elytra in the apical third. The two apical spots of black pubescence are obvious while, the two basal have just mentioned. Legs with very short and black pubescence. At the inner side of the hind tibiae the pubescence assumes the coloring reddish-brown. Antennas are stout, densely and heavily punctured with pubescence similar to that of the legs, only the latest articles have a clearer pubescence.

Variability of the paratype

The paratypes show the typical sexual difference of the Genus. Males are stouter with longer and stouter legs and antenna. Females show shorter and thinner appendix. The size range is 27 to 15 mm for the males and 26 to 16 for the females. The fresher specimens show denser coffee-brown pubescence that appears sparser on the older one.

Discussion

The new species is close to *Herophila fairmairei* (Thomson, 1857) described from Parnassos (Greece) but it is easy to distinguish according the elytral pubescence (denser on the third apical portion of elytral length) that is quite completely missing in *H. fairmairei* (only in several very fresh specimens is possible to distinguish few areas with brown pubescence). From *Herophila tristis*

(Linnaeus, 1767) it is distinguishing according the mostly glabrous part of body, the stouter antenna, shorter than body as in *H. fairmarei* and longer than body in *H. tristis*. The shape of elytra is stouter and shorter than the other known species of the Genera.

Note 1

Breuning (1943: 96) described his *Dorcadion veluchianum* that was synonymized with *Herophila tristis* by Sama (Sama, 2010: 50-51). After check several specimens from the type area (Pindos mountains, Greece) we resurrect it as a distinct species.

Herophila veluchiana (Breuning, 1943) **nom. res. (Figs. 22A,B).**

We studied specimens from the following localities:

Greece, Erimanthos, 2000-2300 m., 23.VII.1981, Osella lgt. (1 female).

Greece, Pindos, Perister, 2000 m., 12.VII.1984, Osella lgt. (1 female and 1 dead specimen, elytra).

Greece, Epiro, M.te Tymphristos (Carpenissi), 1800-2000 m., 13.VI.1999 Osella lgt. (1 male); idem 6.VII.1998 (1 male); idem, 8.VII.1982 (1 female); idem, VII.1984 (1 male).

Herophila veluchiana (Breuning, 1943) is distinguished from all other species of the genera for the small size of the body, for the long legs and antennae and the light color of the elytral pubescence. The pubescence is not uniform but it is made by scattered areas between more all less glabrous zones.

From *Herophila veluchiana* the new species is distinguished according the larger body size: from 27 to 15 mm against 16 to 14 mm. The new species is distinguished also according the elytral shape that is shorter and stouter, longer and less convex in *H. veluchiana*. The new species shows a similar elytral pattern as *H. veluchiana* made by scattered pubescence and not evident dark spots. Anyway, legs and antennas are shorter and stouter in *Herophila moreana* n. sp. than *H. veluchiana* that shows thin and long appendix.

Note 2

From Arkadia, Vytina env. (28.V.2015, Claudio Sola leg. and coll.) we have seen *Herophila tristis* and *Herophila moreana* collected in the same biotope.

Note 3

We have studied many specimens belong to Genus *Herophila* from Greece and we found out that also *Herophila tristis* ssp. *martinascoi* (Contarini & Garagnani, 1983), previously considered endemic from Sputhern Italy, is represented in this Country: Patras, Valle Stige, 23-24.VII.1983, S. Bruno lgt. **New record for Greece.**

Derivatio nominis

The name of the new species shows the origin: Morea, the old name for Peloponnese region.

Tribe Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839

***Phytoecia* (s. str.) *viridipes* n. sp.**

(Fig. 23)

Type material: Holotypus ♂: **Turkey:** Erzincan prov., 30 Km W Refahiye, 2300/2500 m., 14.VI.1999, Kizildagi Geç., near Gemencik, Benedikt lgt. (Coll. P.Rapuzzi); **Paratypus:** 1♂ **Turkey:** Bayburt prov., 5-8 Km NW str. For Gümüşh.(ane), 13.VI.2009, F. Angelini lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 1♂ **Turkey:** Sivas prov., Zara, NE Kuruköprü, 39°32'N37°31'E, 2000 m., 29.V.2013, Jean Claude Ringenbach lgt. (Coll. J.C. Ringenbach, Pardies Pietat, France).

Description of the Holotypus

Length 12 mm, width 2,5 mm. Body is metallic, green with golden reflexes on the head and the pronotum. The head is strongly punctured with a thin groove in the middle of the front and the vertex. Mandibles are black, single-spined, with the external part of base metallic. Labrum is metallic green. Head is covered by dense, thin erect brown hairs. Pronotum is as long as wide; it is deeply punctured; each point is separate from the others by a space less than the diameter of the point. Pronotum is little narrower toward the base than the apex. All pronotum is covered by long erect light brown hairs. Scutellum is rounded, finely punctured and surrounded by short white recumbent setae. Elytra are long, moderately narrower toward the apex. On the disk of each elytra there are two thin, but quite well developed, costae. The costa closest to the suture is in some parts evanescent. Elytra are deeply punctured, the points are large and deep. The space between each point shows a micro-sculpture that give to the elytra a matter appearance than head and pronotum where this micro-sculpture is absent. All the elytral surface is covered by long, semi-erect, thin, white hairs. Apex of elytra are emarginated. Antennae are long, reaching elytral apex. The first five antennal segments have metallic reflex, more evident in the first three that are perfectly metallic, from the fourth to the fifth the metallic reflexes are less noticeable. From the sixth segment to the apex antennae are totally black. All antennae have very short white hairs. Legs are completely green metallic, they are covered with dense pubescence. This pubescence is white except for all the tibiae that in the apical half where the pubescence is denser and golden. Tarsi are green metallic as well. Ventral surface is completely golden metallic, covered with long semi-erect whitish hairs. Prosternum and sternum heavily punctured with dense and large points, abdomen with very dense and fine punctuation.

Female

Unknown.

Variability of the paratype

The two paratypes are long 9 and 10 mm respectively. The color is similar, head and pronotum are golden and elytra are green. One specimen has blue metallic antennae instead green.

Discussion

The new species is close to *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772) and mainly with its subspecies *bethseba* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 according the whole metallic legs. It can be distinguished according the denser and longer erect hairs, shorter in all the subspecies of *P. caerulea*. In *Phytoecia caerulea caerulea* and *Phytoecia caerulea baccueti* (Brullé, 1832) pronotum is longer than wider, as long as wide in *P. viridipes* n. sp. and in *P. caerulea* ssp. *bethseba* (for this reason and for other features *bethseba* can be regarded as a distinct species, closely related with the new one that can be considered its northern subspecies). *P. caerulea caerulea* and *P. caerulea* ssp. *baccueti* (that shows a red spot on the disk of the pronotum) have front legs reddish instead metallic green. The elytral sculpture is denser in *P. viridipes* n. sp. than in all the known subspecies of *P. caerulea*.

Derivatio nominis

The name remembers the legs that are totally green.

***Phytoecia (Metallidia) lisae* n. sp.**

(Fig. 24)

Type material: Holotypus ♂: **Cyprus:** Troodos Mts., Pedoulas env., 9.IV.2006 (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).**Description of the Holotypus**

Length 11 mm, width 2,6 mm. The body, legs and antennas have green metallic sheen. Head is long, front is large. Mandibles are long, with the lateral side deep punctured and green metallic sheen, the rest is black. Head is deep and densely punctured, the points are thinner and denser on the front, larger, deeper and sparser on the vertex. The pubescence is made by two different kind of setae, one long, thin, erect and silvery colored and the second one is made by denser, shorter, recumbent brownish setae. The last once are not homogenous but quite scattered. Eyes are large, deeply incised. The two lobes of the eyes are joined by a very thin structure. Pronotum is little transverse, with rounded sides. Pronotum is deeply punctured, the sculpture is made by two different kind of points, one large, deeper and sparser, the second one is made by thinner, denser and smaller points between of the larger once. Pubescence is made by very long and light thin erect hairs, it is denser at the sides of pronotum and sparser on the disk. There is also a scattered brownish pubescence made by very dense, recumbent hairs. These spots of pubescence are distributed everywhere on the pronotum, but they are denser at the sides. Scutellum is rounded, densely punctured with many short, recumbent silvery hairs. Elytra are long, slightly acuminate towards the apex. Apex is obtusely acuminate. Elytral sculpture is regular, made by deep and dense punctures organized in quite regular rows parallel to the suture. In the middle of each elytra there is a long carina that starts just behind the humeri and reaches the apical area. Elytral pubescence is made by long semi-erect dark hairs, evidently shorter and sparser than the pronotal setae; all the elytral surface is covered by dense golden, very short and recumbent hairs. On the lateral sides, in the first third of elytral length, there are dense, very long, erect silvery hairs. Legs are long, with a dense silvery pubescence and scattered semi-erect longer hairs. Antennae are long as the body, very densely punctured and covered by dense, short, adherent silvery hairs. Ventral side of the body covered with long, dense silvery hairs. These hairs are semi-erected and projected toward the back. From the first to the third abdominal segments has one short distinct teeth in the middle of the base.

Female

Unknown.

Discussion

Phytoecia lisae n. sp. belongs surely to the recently described subgenus *Metallidia* Kasatkin, 2011 according the character highlighted in its description (apex of mandible simplex, ground color metallic, teeth on sternites). The new species is very interesting firstly for the locality that enlarge a great deal the area of the subgenus. In fact, *Metallidia* Kasatkin, 2011 was described based on a single specie (*alinae* Kasatkin, 2011) from Eastern Turkey (Buglan pass, Muş province) and known only after few specimens from the type locality only.

P. (Metallidia) lisae n. sp. is very easy to distinguish from *P. alinae* for many characters. The pubescence on head and pronotum is really less dense and made by sparser erect hair that are denser at the side of both of this organ, denser and not regular oriented in *P. alinae*. The short and adherent pubescence is brownish

colored in the new species instead whitish grey in *P. alinae*. The metallic color of the whole body in *P. lisae* is yellowish-green instead blue-green. In the new species elytra show several erect hairs that are quite absent in the Turkish species.

Derivatio nominis

We dedicate the new species to Lisa, the younger daughter of Pierpaolo Rapuzzi.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Gérard Tawakilian (Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), Maxwell Barclay (Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain), Jiri Hajek and Lukas Sekerka (National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic), Luca Bartolozzi (Museo di Storia Naturale "La Specola" – UniFi, Firenze, Italy) for the help to provide us the specimens and the pictures of the type material preserved in their Museums. We are also grateful to our colleagues Marco Uliana (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Venezia, Italy), Enrico Migliaccio (Roma, Italy), Jean Claude Ringhenbach (Pardies Pietat, France), Manfred Egger (Wattens, Austria), Robert Borek (Aeropolis, Greece), Lucio Saltini (Modena, Italy); Mauro Malmusi (Modena, Italy); Michele Carraretto (Morgano, Treviso, Italy); Claudio Sola (Guiglia, Modena, Italy); Ondrej Konvicka (Zlin, Czech Republic) and Eduard Ezer (Zlin, Czech Republic) that have given us to study part of the material collected during their entomological expeditions. A special thanks to our friend prof. Hüseyin Özdikmen (Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey) to help us during our entomological investigations in Turkey.

LITERATURE CITED

- Ali, K. & Rapuzzi, P.** 2016. Second contribution to the knowledge of Longhorn Beetles of the Syrian Coastal Region (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Biodiversity Journal*, 7 (2): 261-272.
- Bousquet, Y., Heffern, D. J., Bouchard, P. & Nearns, E. H.** 2009. Catalogue of family-group names in Cerambycidae (Coleoptera). *Zootaxa*, 2321: 1-80.
- Breuning, S.** 1943. Nouveaux cérambycides paléartiques (2° note). *Miscellanea Entomologica*, 40: 89-106.
- Danilevsky, M. L.** 2008. *Apatophysis* Chevrolat, 1860 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of Russia and adjacent regions. Studies and reports of District Museum Prague-East; Taxonomical Series, 4 (1-2): 7-56.
- Danilevsky, M. L.** 2010. New taxa of Longicorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Transcaucasia and North Iran. *Eversmannia*, 23, 24: 3-11.
- Danilevsky, M. L.** 2010a. Additions and corrections to the new Catalogue of Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) edited by I. Löbl and A. Smetana, 2010. *Russian Entomological Journal*, 19 (3): 215-239.
- Danilevsky, M. L.** 2012. A contribution to the revision of the genus *Rhamnusium* Latreille, 1829 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *Studies and Reports Taxonomical series*, 8 (1-2): 43-65.
- Danilevsky, M. L.** 2017. <http://www.cerambycidae.net>
- Ganglbauer, L.** 1890. Zwei neue Coleopteren. *Horae Societatis Entomologicae Rossicae*, 25: 428-430.
- Gardner, J. C. M.** 1936. New Indian Cerambycidae. *Indian Forest Records (New Dehli)*, 2 (4): 127-140.
- Kasatkin, D. G.** 2011. A new species of the genus *Phytoecia* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Eastern Turkey. *Caucasian Entomological Bulletin*, 7 (2): 143-144.
- Lazarev, M. A.** 2016. Several taxonomical remarks on Palearctic Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) with two new names and two new taxa. *Humanity space International almanac*, 5 (2): 12-17.
- Löbl, I. & Smetana, A.** 2010. Catalogue of Palearctic Coleoptera. 6. Chrysomeloidea. Apollo Books, Stenstrup: 924 pp.
- Obenberger, J. & Mařan, J.** 1933. Přehled druhů rodu *Xylosteus* Friw. (Col., Cerambycidae). *Generis Xylosteus* Friw. specierum revisio (Col., Cerambycidae). *Sborník entom. odd. Nar. Musea v. Praze*, 11: 128-132.
- Pesarini, C. & Sabbadini, A.** 2007. Notes on some longhorn beetles from continental Greece, with description of two new species. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali e del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano*, 148: 35-38.
- Pic, M.** 1897. Descriptions de coléoptères nouveaux d'Algérie et d'Asie Mineure. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France*, 1897: 219-221.
- Pic, M.** 1902. Étude synoptique des *Xylotrechus* paléartiques. Pp. 12-20. *Matériaux pour servir à l'étude des longicornes*. 4ème cahier, 1ère partie. Saint-Amand (Cher): Imprimerie Bussièrre, 36 pp.
- Pic, M.** 1910. Descriptions ou diagnoses et notes diverses (Suite). *L'Echange, Revue Linnéenne*: 26: 49-51, 57-58, 65-66, 81-83, 89-91.
- Pic, M.** 1913. Descriptions ou diagnoses et notes diverses (Suite). *L'Echange, Revue Linnéenne*: 29: 97-98, 121-122, 129-130, 137-139, 153-154, 169-171, 177-180, 185-187.
- Sama, G. (in Löbl & Smetana)** 2010. nomenclatural acts in Catalogue of Palearctic Coleoptera. 6. Chrysomeloidea. Apollo Books, Stenstrup: 49-58.

Vitali, F. 2016. *Plagionotus* (s. str.) *detritus detritus* (L., 1758), nouveau pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, avec des notes synonymiques sur l'espèce (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). L'Entomologiste, 72 (5): 315-318.

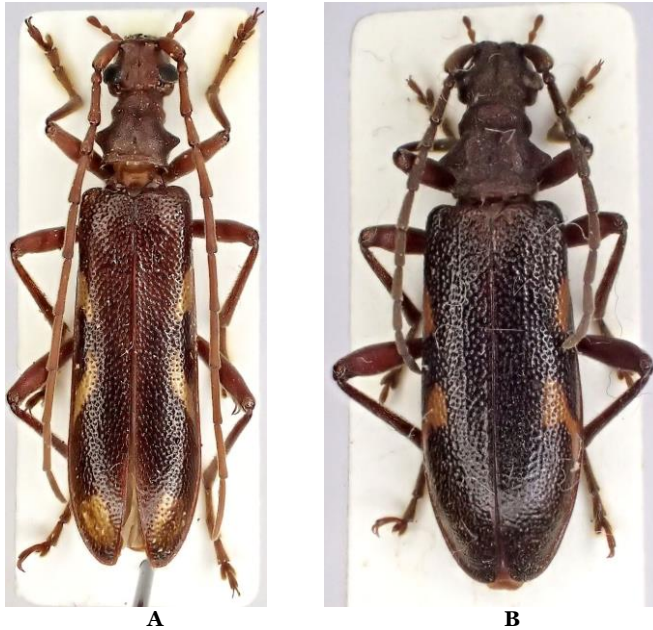


Figure 1. *Xylosteus bartoni* ssp. *migliaccioi* n. ssp. A. Holotypus. Bulgaria, Sofia prov., Vitosha Mts., Aleko vill., 1700 m., VI.2009, ex larva *Pinus* sp., sfarf. 15.VIII.2009, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi). B. Paratypus female. Greece, Drama, Forest of Elatia, 9.VII.2015, M. Egger lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 2. *Leptorhabdium illyricum* var. *merkli* Pic, 1913 A. Typus. (Coll. Mus. Nat. Paris, France). B. Typus. Labels. (Coll. Mus. Nat. Paris, France).



Figure 3. *Xylosteus spinolae* var. *merkli* Pic, 1910. A. Lectotypus male. (Coll. Mus. Nat. Paris, France). B. Lectotypus male. Labels 1 male. (Coll. Mus. Nat. Paris, France). C. Label.



Figure 4. *Xylosteus spinolae* var. *merkli* Pic, 1910. A. Paralectotypus female. (Coll. Mus. Nat. Paris, France). B. Paralectotypus female. Labels. (Coll. Mus. Nat. Paris, France).



Figure 5. *Rhamnusium bicolor* ssp. *pesarinii* n. ssp. A. Holotypus. Turkey: Tunceli prov., 40 Km NW Tunceli (Ovacik), 11-14.VI.2012, ex larva *Populus nigra* sfarf. 20.VI.2012, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi). B. Paratypus female. Turkey: Tunceli prov., 40 Km NW Tunceli (Ovacik), 11.VI.2012 (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 6. *Cortodera cartinii* n. sp. Holotypus. Turkey: Bolu prov., Abant lake, 1600 m., 1.VI.2008, A. Cartini lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

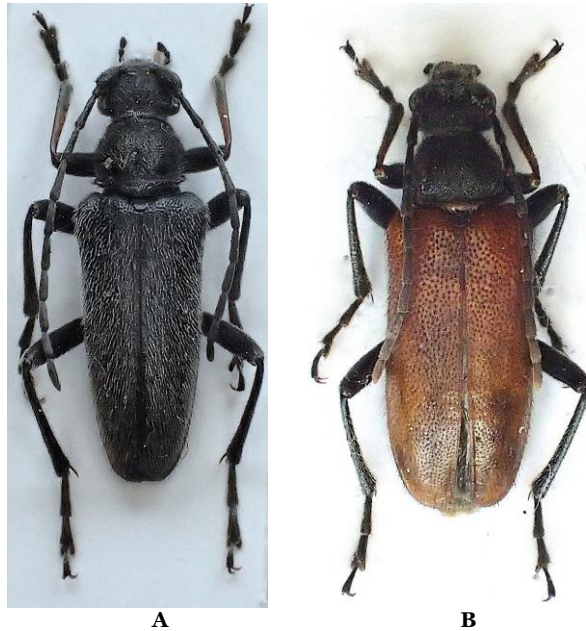


Figure 7. *Cortodera pseudoholosericea* n. sp. A. Holotypus. Albania: Berat pref., Mount Tomorri, 40°37'32"N 20°10'15"E, 2140 m., 5.VII.2015, J.C. Ringenbach lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi). B. Paratypus female. Albania, Berat pref., Mount Tomorri, 40°37'32"N 20°10'15"E, 2140 m., 5.VII.2015, J.C. Ringenbach lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 8. A. Eedeagus of *Akimerus schaefferi* (Laicharting, 1784). Croatia, Požega, Požeska Koprivnica, VI.2015, I. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi). B. Eedeagus of *Akimerus berchmansii berchmansii* Breit, 1915. Turkey, 30-36 Km E Bingöl, 15-27.VI.2010, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. rapuzzi). C. Eedeagus of *Akimerus berchmansii ariannae* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007. Greece, Ossa Mt., Stomio, VII.2003, R. Minetti lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 9. *Molorchus (Caenoptera) akbesianus* n. sp. Holotypus. Turkey, Hatay prov., Dortyol area, env. of Topaktas, VI.2013, ex larva *Juglans regia* sfarf. 20.IV-1.VI.2014, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 10. *Molorchus (s. str.) sabatinelli* n. sp. Holotypus. Pakistan: NWFP, Bhurban, 2060 m., 33°56'54"N73°27'17"E, ex larva *Pinus* sp., D. Baiocchi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 11. *Molorchus* (s. str.) *hederae* Gardner, 1936. A. Habitus male. Pakistan, Kashmir, Gharial, 21.X.2011, ex larva *Rosa* sp., D. Baiocchi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi). B. Habitus female. Pakistan, Kashmir, Gharial, 21.X.2011, ex larva *Rosa* sp., D. Baiocchi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

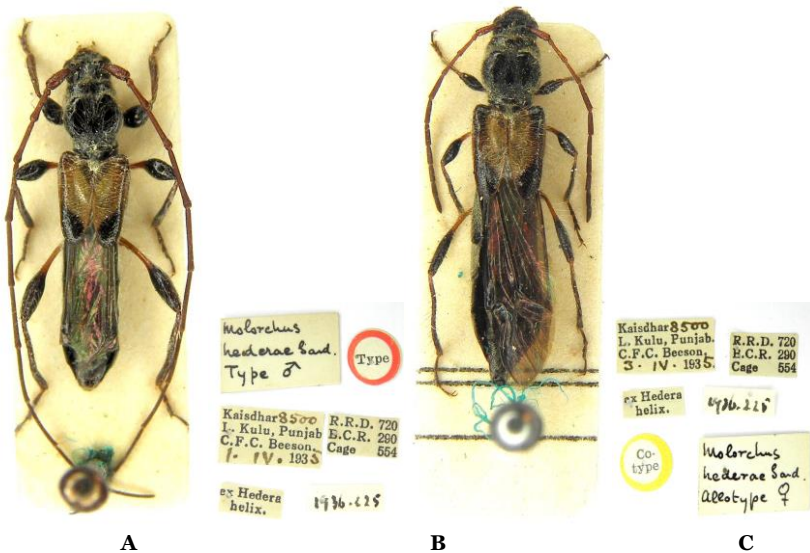


Figure 12. *Molorchus* (s. str.) *hederae* Gardner, 1936. A. Sintypus male (National Museum, London, England). B. Sintypus male labels (National Museum, London, England). C. Sintypus female (National Museum, London, England). D. Sintypus female labels (National Museum, London, England).

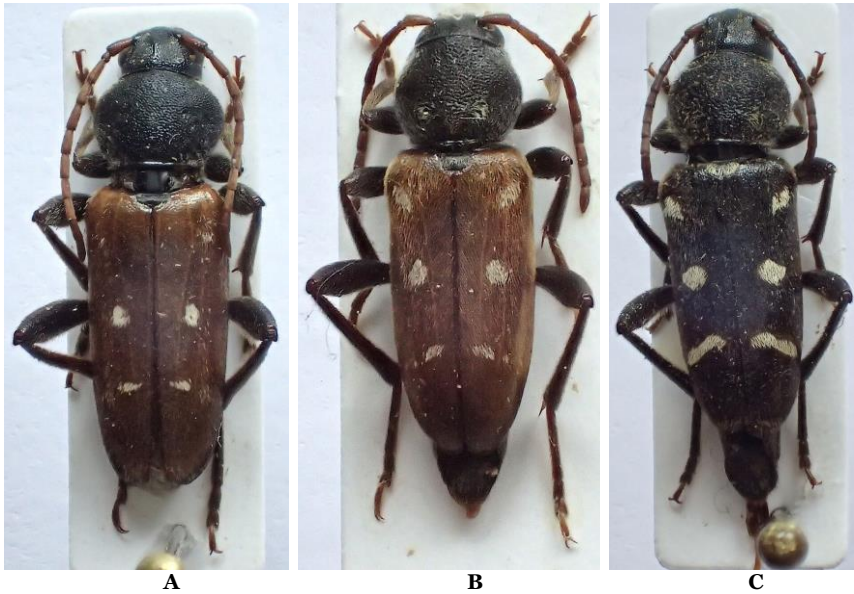


Figure 13. *Turanoelytus sieversi* ssp. *baiocchii* n. ssp. A. Holotypus. Turkey: Şirnak prov., Mesindağı Geç., 1600 m., $37^{\circ}40'23''N42^{\circ}19'04''E$, 11.V.2014, ex larva *Astragalus* sp. sfarf. 20-31.V.2014, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi). B. Paratypus female. Turkey: Şirnak prov., Mesindağı Geç., 1600 m., $37^{\circ}40'23''N42^{\circ}19'04''E$, 11.V.2014, ex larva *Astragalus* sp. sfarf. 20-31.V.2014, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi). C. Paratypus female. Turkey: Şirnak prov., Mesindağı Geç., 1600 m., $37^{\circ}40'23''N42^{\circ}19'04''E$, 11.V.2014, ex larva *Astragalus* sp. sfarf. 20-31.V.2014, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 14. *Turanoelytus ilamensis* ssp. *magnanii* n. ssp. Holotypus. Turkey: Hakkari prov., Yuksekova, 1 Km S of Karabey, 1899 m., $37^{\circ}26'10''N 44^{\circ}25'41''E$, 13.V.2014, ex larva *Astragalus* sp. sfarf. 20-31.V.2014, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 15. *Turanoclytus ilamensis* ssp. *ozdikmeni* n. ssp. Holotypus. Turkey: Hakkari prov., Kolbasi, 1900 m., VI.2010, ex larva *Astragalus* sp. sfarf. 16.VIII. 2010, P. Rapuzzi and G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 16. *Plagionotus detritus* ssp. *cebecii* n. ssp. A. Holotypus. Turkey: Egridir prov., Yukangökdere, 37°44'15"N 30°49'53"E, 1479 m., 26.IV.2015, ex larva *Quercus* sp. sfarf. 2.V-1.VI.2015, P. Rapuzzi (Coll. P. Rapuzzi). B. Paratypus female. Turkey: Egridir prov., Yukangökdere, 37°44'15"N 30°49'53"E, 1479 m., 26.IV.2015, ex larva *Quercus* sp. sfarf. 2.V-1.VI.2015, P. Rapuzzi (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 17. *Plagionotus detritus* ssp. *caucasicola* Plavilstshikov, 1940. A. Habitus male (National Museum, Prague, Czech republic). B. Labels. (National Museum, Prague, Czech republic).



Figure 18. *Plagionotus detritus* ssp. *africaeseptentrionalis* Tippmann, 1952. Turkey, Hatay prov., Dortyol area, Topaktas vill, 28.VI.2012, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P.Rapuzzi).



Figure 19. *Isotomus speciosus* ssp. *eggeri* n. ssp. Holotypus. Greece: Peloponnese, Maystras, Taygetos, 900 m., 15.VI.2013, ex larva, Manfred Egger lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 20. *Dorcadion* (*Cribridorcadion*) *ringenbachi* n. sp. Holotypus. Iraq, Arbil, North of Galala, 36°39'53"N 44°47'47"E, 2560 m., Jean Claude Ringenbach lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 21. *Herophila moreana* n. sp. Holotypus. Greece: Peloponnese, Chelmos Geb., V.1971, Steiner & Scurmann lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

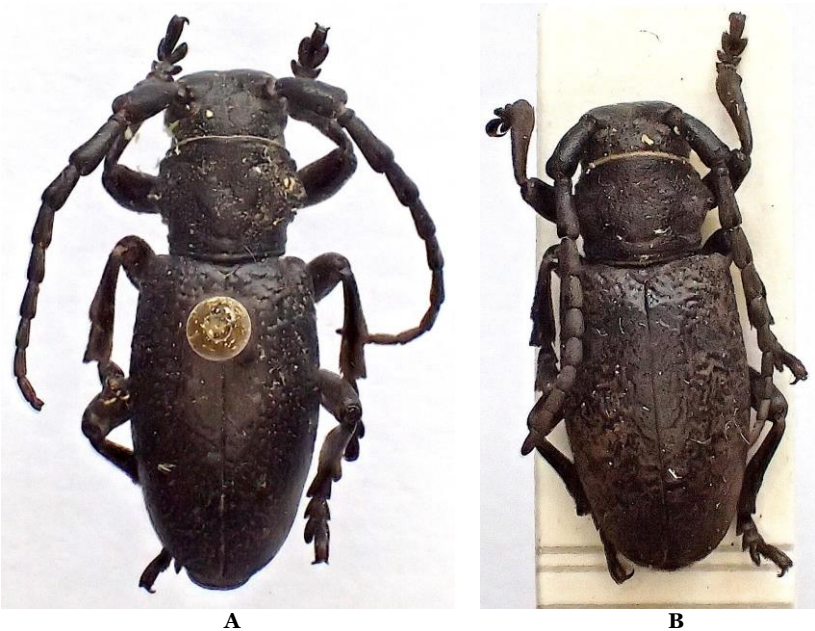


Figure 22. *Herophila veluchiana* (Breuning, 1943). A. Habitus male. Greece, Timfristos, 2000 m., VII.1984, Osella lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi). B. Habitus female. Greece, Timfristos, 2000 m., VII.1984, Osella lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).



Figure 23. *Phytoecia* (s. str.) *viridipes* n. sp. Holotypus. Turkey: Erzincan prov., 30 Km W Refahiye, 2300/2500 m., 14.VI.1999, Kizildagi Geç., near Gemencik, Benedikt lgt. (Coll. P.Rapuzzi).



Figure 24. *Phytoecia* (*Metallidia*) *lisae* n. sp. Holotypus. Cyprus: Troodos Mts., Pedoulas env., 9.IV.2006 (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).