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A Survey of Turkish *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) with a New Species *Stenocorus* (s.str.) *guveni*

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Abstract.- The paper provides in detail all Turkish members of the genus *Stenocorus* Geoffroy (Cerambycidae: Lepturinae). *Stenocorus* (s. str.) *guveni* n. sp. is described from Osmaniye province of South Central Anatolia. *Toxotus insitivus* var. *latus* Pic, 1892 is considered as a subspecies of the Turkish endemic species *Stenocorus* (s. str.) *auricomus* (Reitter, 1890), as follows: *Stenocorus auricomus latus* (Pic, 1892) n. stat., n. comb. Keys for identification to the Turkish subgenera, species and subspecies are also given.

Key-words: Cerambycidae, *Stenocorus,* new species, new subspecies, Turkey.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762 has Holarctic chorotype. It is represented with a total of thirty-two species belonging to four subgenera: the nominative subgenus, *Anisorus* Mulsant, 1862; *Toxotochorus* Reitter, 1907 and *Toxotopsis* Casey, 1913. Twelve species are in Nearctic Region and twenty species are in Palaearctic Region (Löbl and Smetana, 2010, 2011; Danilevsky, 2010, 2012a,b,c,d, 2013a; Özdikmen, 2011; Monné and Bezark, 2013).

Twelve species are present in Nearctic: *S.* (s.str.) *alteni* Giesbert and Hovore, 1998 (USA: California), *S.* (*Toxotopsis*) *cinnamopterus* (Randall, 1838) (Northeastern USA-Texas), *S.* (s.str.) *copei* Linsley and Chemsak, 1972 (Southwestern USA: New Mexico), *S.* (s.str.) *cylindricollis* (Say, 1824) (Eastern North America), *S.* (s.str.) *flavolineatus* (LeConte, 1854) (Southwestern Canada: British Columbia and Northwestern USA), *S.* (s.str.) *nubifer* (LeConte, 1859) (Western North America), *S.* (s.str.) *obtusus* (LeConte, 1873) (Southwestern Canada and Northwestern USA), *S.* (s.str.) *schaumii* (LeConte, 1850) (Southeastern Canada and Northeastern USA), *S.* (s.str.) *testaceus* Linsley and Chemsak, 1972 (West Central USA: Utah), *S.* (s.str.) *trivittatus* (Say, 1824) (South Central Canada and North Central USA), *S.* (s.str.) and *S.* (s.str.) *vittiger* (Randall, 1838) (Southeastern Canada and Northeastern USA).

Twenty species are widespread in Palaearctic: *S.* (s.str.) *amurensis* (Kraatz, 1879) (Far East Russia, Korea and China), *S.* (s.str.) *auricomus* (Reitter, 1890) (Turkey), *S.* (s.str.) *biformis* (Tournier, 1872) (Georgia), *S.* (*Anisorus*) *brunnescens* Holzschuh, 1991 (Turkey), *S.* (s.str.) *fuscodorsalis* L. Chen and Chiang, 1996 (China), *S.* (s.str.) *gorodinskii* Holzschuh, 1999 (China), *S.* (s.str.) *griseopubens* (Pic, 1957) (China), *S.* (*Anisorus*) *heterocerus* (Ganglbauer, 1882) (Syria and Turkey), *S.* (*Anisorus*) *homocerus* (K. Daniel, 1900) (Turkey), *S.* (s.str.) *insitivus* (Germar, 1824) (Ukraine, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Iran and Turkey), *S.* (s.str.) *lepturoides* (Reitter, 1914) (Far East Russia and China), *S.* (s.str.) *longevittatus* Fairmaire, 1887 (China), *S.* (s.str.) *meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Europe, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Caucasus and Turkey), *S.* (s.str.) *minutus* (Gebler, 1841) (Kazakhstan, Mongolia and West Siberia), *S.* (*Anisorus*) *quercus* (Götz, 1783) (Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Iran, Turkey), *S.* (s.str.) *schizotarsus* L. Chen and Chiang, 2002 (China), *S.* (s.str.) *serratus* Holzschuh, 1974 (Turkey), *S.* (*Toxotochorus*) *validicornis* (Pic, 1906) (Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Uzbekistan), *S.* (s.str.) *vittatus* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1842) (Kazakhstan and China) and *S.* (s.str.) *vittidorsum* (Reitter, 1890) (Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) and Turkey). Only ten species among them are endemic: one from Georgia (*S. biformis*), four from Turkey (*S. auricomus, S. brunnescens, S. homocerus* and *S. serratus*), and five from China (*S. fuscodorsalis, S. gorodinskii, S. griseopubens, S. longevittatus* and *S.*

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schizotarsus). Namely, about a half of the Palaearctic species of the genus is endemics. On the other side, *S. meridianus* and *S. quercus* are the widest distributed species in Palaearctic.

In Turkey, the genus has been represented by nine species of two subgenera (Table I). Moreover, Özdikmen found a specimen from Osmaniye province of South Central Anatolia in his collection. In the present text, the specimen is described as a new species which is close to *S. auricomus* and *S. insitivus*, under the name *Stenocorus* (s.str.) *guveni* sp. nov.

Table I.- A list of Turkish *Stenocorus*.

According to Löbl and Smetana (2010, 2011), Danilevsky (2010a,b, 2012a,b,c,d, 2013a), Özdikmen (2011), the members of Turkish *Stenocorus* can be listed as follows:

Genus *STENOCORUS* Geoffroy, 1762: 221
1. Subgenus *ANISORUS* Mulsant, 1862: 467
Species *S. brunnescens* (Holzschuh, 1991: 5)
Species *S. heterocerus* (Ganglbauer, 1882: 139)
Species *S. homocerus* (K. Daniel, 1900: 139)
Species *S. quercus* (Götz, 1783: 74)
Subspecies *S. quercus quercus* (Götz, 1783: 74)
Subspecies *S. quercus aureopubens* (Pic, 1908: 2)
2. Subgenus *STENOCORUS* Geoffroy, 1762: 221
Species *S. auricomus* (Reitter, 1890: 250)
Subspecies *S. auricomus auricomus* (Reitter, 1890: 250)
Subspecies *S. auricomus latus* (Pic (1892: cxi [=1893: 414]) n. stat., n. comb.
Species *S. guveni* Özdikmen n. sp.
Species *S. insitivus* (Germar, 1824: 520)
Subspecies *S. insitivus insitivus* (Germar, 1824: 520)
Species *S. meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758: 398)
Species *S. serratus* Holzschuh, 1974: 86
Species *S. vittidorsum* (Reitter, 1890: 250)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The specimens were collected from Bolu, Erzurum, İçel, Muş and Osmaniye provinces in Turkey in the years of 2005, 2006, 2009 and 2011. They are preserved in Gazi University (Turkey: Ankara).

In this paper, classification and nomenclature of the longhorned beetles suggested by Danilevsky (2010) is followed chiefly. Within the genus all subgenera are listed in the same order in Danilevsky (2013b). Within the subgenera the species are listed alphabetically.

The data in the present text, "Original combination", "Type locality", "Material examined", "Records from Turkey", "Range" and "Chorotype" are given under the name of each taxon are given. Identification of chorotypes is based on the chorotype classification of the Anatolian fauna, proposed by Vigna Taglianti *et al*. (1999).

The data of distribution are given basing on Löbl and Smetana (2010, 2011), Danilevsky (2010, 2012a,b,c,d, 2013), Özdikmen (2011) and Miroshnikov (2011).

RESULTS

Genus *STENOCORUS* Geoffroy, 1762: 221
Type sp.: *Leptura meridiana* Linnaeus, 1758: 398

With the new species, the Turkish *Stenocorus* includes a total of ten species belonging to the subgenera *Anisorus* Mulsant, 1862 (four species) and *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762 (six species).

KEY TO THE TURKISH SUBGENERA OF *STENOCORUS* GEOFFROY, 1762

- Third antennal segment distinctly shorter than fifth segment, at most scarcely longer than first segment..... ..... *Anisorus* Mulsant, 1862
- Third antennal segment distinctly longer, at least as long as fifth segment..... *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762

Subgenus *ANISORUS* Mulsant, 1862: 467
Type sp.: *Cerambyx quercus* Götz, 1783: 74

Species *Stenocorus brunnescens* (Holzschuh, 1991)

Orig. comb.
Anisorus brunnescens Holzschuh, 1991: 5

Type loc.
Şemdinli (Turkey: Hakkari prov.)
The endemic species is known only from the type locality in Southeastern Anatolia.

Records from Turkey
Hakkari prov.: Şemdinli (Holzschuh, 1991) (Fig. 1).

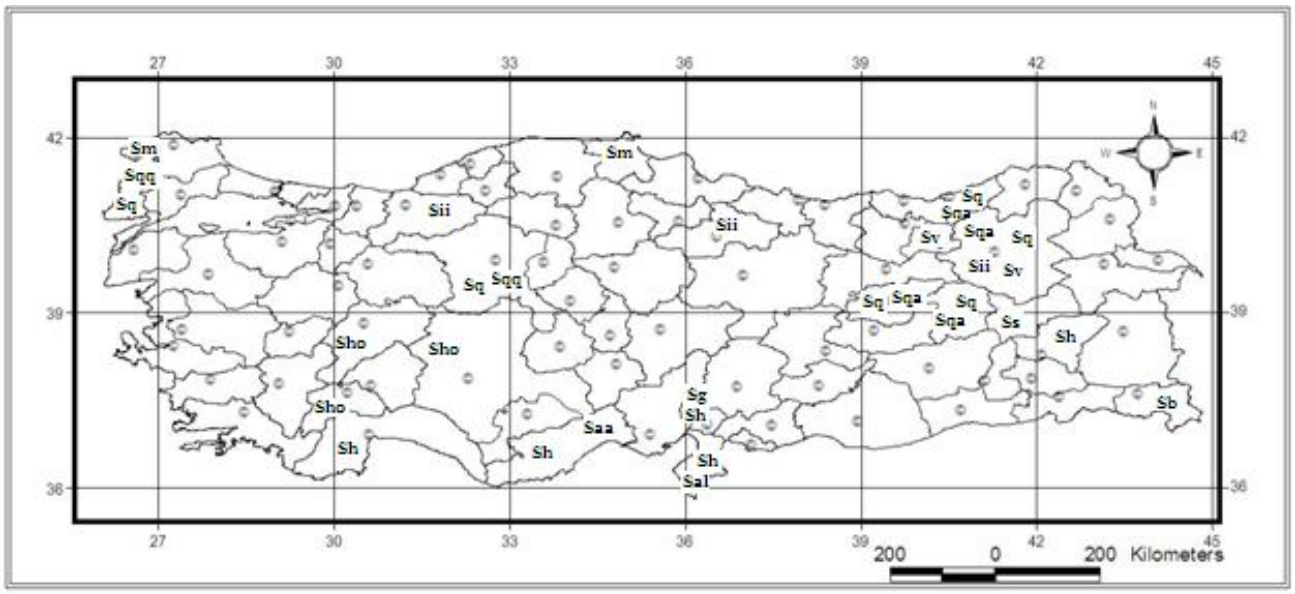

Fig. 1. Distribution patterns in Turkey of Sb, *Stenocorus brunnescens* (Holzschuh); Sh, *S. heterocerus* (Ganglbauer); Sh, *S. homocerus* (K. Daniel); Sq, *S. quercus* (Götz); Sqa, *S. quercus aureopubens* (Pic); Sqq, *S. quercus quercus* (Götz); Saa, *S. auricomus auricomus* (Reitter); *S. auricomus latus* (Pic); Sg, *S. guveni* n. sp.; Sii, *S. insitivus insitivus* (Germar); Sm, *S. meridianus* (Linnaeus); Ss, *S. serratus* Holzschuh; Sv, *S. vittidorsum* (Reitter).

Range

Turkey.

Chorotype

Anatolian.

Species *Stenocorus heterocerus* (Ganglbauer, 1882)

Orig. comb.

Toxotus heterocerus Ganglbauer, 1882: 139

Type loc.

"Cilicia: Gülek (Bulgar-dagh)" [Turkey: İçel prov.: Gülek]

In Turkey the species is known only from Southern Anatolia.

Material examined

İçel prov.: Aydınlar env., 30.V.2006, 1000 m.

Records from Turkey

İçel prov.: Gülek as the type loc. (Ganglbauer, 1882); Hatay prov.: Amanos Mts., Akbez (Pic, 1892); Antalya prov.: Antitoros Mts. (Demelt and Alkan, 1962); Antalya prov.: Bey Mt. (Demelt, 1963); İçel prov.: Silifke, Gülnar, Erdemli, Kuzucubelen, Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass., Antalya prov.: Alanya, Akseki (Adlbauer, 1988); Bitlis prov.: Sarıkonak, İçel prov.: Erdemli (Tauzin, 2000); İçel prov.: 30 km NW of Gülnar, Köseçobanli / Taşdüştü (Sama *et al*., 2011) (Fig. 11).

Range

Turkey, Syria.

Chorotype

SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian).

Species *Stenocorus homocerus* (K. Daniel, 1900)

Orig. comb.

Toxotus homocerus K. Daniel, 1900: 139

Type loc.

Asia minor (Turkey)

The endemic species is known only from Central Southwestern Anatolia.

Records from Turkey

Asia minor (K. Daniel, 1900); Konya prov.: Akşehir (Demelt, 1963); Central Turkey (Sama, 2002); Burdur prov.: Gölhisar (Sama et al., 2011); Afyon prov. (Hoskovec and Rejzek, 2013) (Fig. 1).

Range

Turkey.

Chorotype

Anatolian.

Species *Stenocorus quercus* (Götz, 1783)

Orig. comb.

Cerambyx quercus Götz, 1783: 74

Type loc.

Not stated, probably Germany

In Turkey the species is known from both European Turkey and Anatolia.

Records from Turkey

Between Erzurum prov. and Rize prov.: 20 km İspir-İkizdere (Villiers, 1967); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam as *Stenochorus quercus* m. *magdalenae* Pic u. *discoideus* Reitter (Demelt, 1967); Rize prov.: near İkizdere (Öymen, 1987); European Turkey (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997); Bingöl prov.: Central (Tozlu *et al*., 2002); Tunceli prov.: 16 km S of Pülümür (Sama *et al*., 2012) (Fig.1).

Range

Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Iran, Turkey.

Chorotype

Euro-Siberian

The species is represented in Turkey by two subspecies, the nominative one and *S. quercus aureopubens* (Pic, 1908).

Subspecies *Stenocorus quercus aureopubens* (Pic, 1908)

Orig. comb.

Stenochorus quercus var. *aureopubens* Pic, 1908: 2

Type loc.

Caucasus

The subspecies is probably more widely distributed in NE and E Anatolia.

Material examined

Erzurum prov.: Pazaryolu, 28.VI.2005, 1750 m.

Records from Turkey

Between Erzurum prov. and Rize prov.: 20 km İspir-İkizdere (Villiers, 1967); Rize prov.: near İkizdere (Öymen, 1987); Bingöl prov.: Central (Tozlu *et al*., 2002); Tunceli prov.: 16 km S of Pülümür (Sama *et al*., 2012) (Fig. 1).

Range

Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Iran, Turkey.

Chorotype

SW-Asiatic

Subspecies *Stenocorus quercus quercus* (Götz, 1783)

Orig. comb.

Cerambyx quercus Götz, 1783: 74

Type loc.

Not stated, probably Germany

The subspecies is probably more widely distributed in European Turkey and NW Anatolia.

Records from Turkey

Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam as *Stenochorus quercus* m. *magdalenae* Pic u. *discoideus* Reitter (Demelt, 1967); European Turkey (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997) (Fig. 1).

Range

Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, Caucasus, Turkey.

Chorotype

Euro-Siberian

Subgenus *STENOCORUS* Geoffroy, 1762

Species *Stenocorus auricomus* (Reitter, 1890)

The species is represented in Turkey by two subspecies, the nominative one and *S. auricomus latus* (Pic, 1892) n. stat., n. comb.

Subspecies *Stenocorus auricomus auricomus* (Reitter, 1890)

Orig. comb.

Toxotus auricomus Reitter, 1890: 250

Type loc.

"Külek (Silicischer Taurus)" [Turkey: İçel prov.: Gülek]

The endemic subspecies is known only from SCW Anatolia.

Records from Turkey

İçel prov.: Gülek as the type loc. (Reitter, 1890); İçel prov.: Namrun (Demelt, 1967) (Fig. 1).

Range

Turkey.

Chorotype

Anatolian.

Subspecies *Stenocorus auricomus latus* (Pic, 1892) n. stat. n. comb.

Orig. comb.

Toxotus insitivus var. *latus* Pic, 1892: cxi [=1893: 414]

Type loc.

"monts Amanus, pays d'Akbès" [Turkey: Hatay prov.: Akbez]

The endemic subspecies is known only from SC Anatolia.

Records from Turkey

Hatay prov.: Akbez, typical locality (Fig. 1).

Range

Turkey.

Chorotype

Anatolian.

Toxotus insitivus var. *latus* was described (Pic, 1892: cxi [= 1893: 414]) from the "monts Amanus, pays d'Akbès" – now Amanos Mountains of Hatay prov.: Akbez in SC Anatolia. The taxon is commonly accepted as a synonym of the typical form but, according to the original description, *Toxotus insitivus* var. *latus* has antennae and legs yellow or testaceous-red, except for the more or less black knees [*"Antennes et pattes d'un jaune ou rouge testacé, moins les genoux qui sont plus ou moins noirs"*]. Therefore, it is not a synonym of *S. insitivus*, which shows legs, antennae and abdomen at least partially dark. On the other side, according to the original description (Reitter, 1890: 250), *Toxotus auricomus* has reddish-yellow antennae, legs, elytra and abdomen [*"Beide sind schwarz, die Fühler, Beine, Flügeldecken und der Bauch röthlichgelb"*]. Consequently, *T. insitivus* var. *latus* Pic, 1892 should be considered as closely related to *T. auricomus*. Nonetheless, it is not a synonym of this species since the body pubescence is golden-brown in *T. auricomus*, while it is gray in *T. insitivus* var. *latus*. Therefore, the latter taxon should be regarded as a subspecies of *T. auricomus*. The nominative subspecies is distributed only in Western Taurus, while *Stenocorus auricomus latus* is distributed only in Central Taurus.

Original description of Toxotus auricomus

The pubescence of the body is slightly longer, extraordinary dense, tomentose, golden yellow; it covered dorsal surface completely. Temples of the head behind cut into, therefore, to the back does not narrow in straight line. Antennae of ♂ are long and thickly. Femora of ♂ on undersides with dense and long erect hairs. 2 ♂♂ from Külek (Cilician Taurus) in Wiener Hofmuseum. Both are black, antennae, legs, elytra and abdomen reddish-yellow.

Original description of Toxotus insitivus var. *latus*
(Fig. 2)

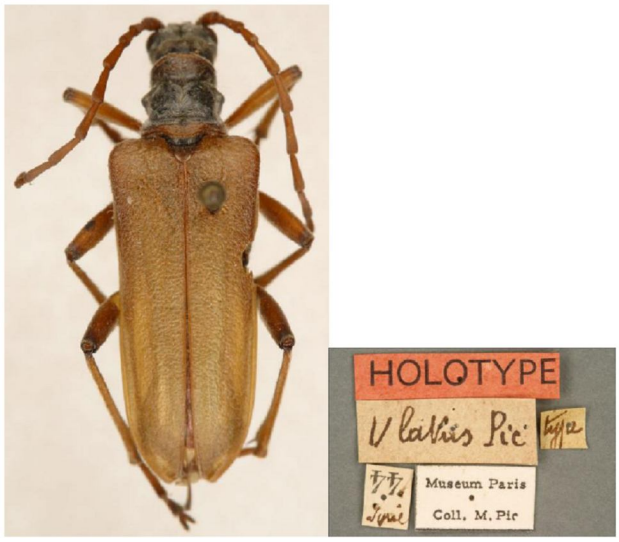

Fig. 2. Holotype of *Toxotus insitivus* var. *latus* Pic (photo Gérard Tavakilian, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris).

Toxotus? insitivus v. *latus*. — Big and large; all body covered with yellow or ash colored on the testaceous or reddish ground, with black prothorax and head. Antennae and legs yellow or red testaceous, less the knees which are more or less black. Prothorax rather long and narrow, with a short lateral projection and deep grooves (median and posterior). Elytra broad in shoulders, hard impressed, then rather narrowed to the apex which is oblique truncate, covered with thick, semi-recumbent hairs. Antennae robust, 1st, 3rd, 5th segments less long than 4th. —♂, ♀. Long. 14-17 mm. Width of shoulders 0-8 mm.

Species *Stenocorus guveni* Özdikmen n. sp.
(Fig. 3A, B)

Holotype ♂: Turkey: Osmaniye prov., Boğaz plateau, 37 04 N 36 22 E, 713 m, 18.V.2006, leg. M. Güven (Fig. 1).

Description

Body length: 14.6 mm, width: 4 mm.

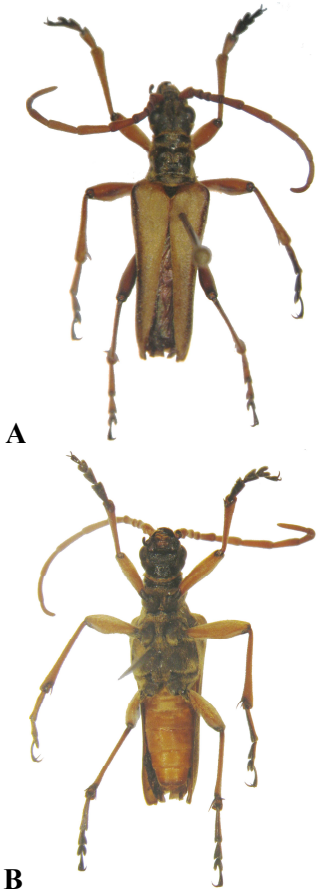

Fig. 3. Holotype of *Stenocorus guveni* n. sp. A, dorsal view; b. ventral view.

Coloration

Head, pronotum and scutellum entirely black; head and scutellum dull, pronotum rather shining; elytra yellow except for a blackish longitudinal humeral band; abdomen completely reddish-yellow; antennae entirely reddish; legs with almost entirely reddish femora and tibiae; coxae and trochanters completely black, tarsi more or less blackish especially claws.

Pubescence

Body entirely clothed with a densely recumbent golden-yellow pubescence.

Punctuation

Head and pronotum entirely densely punctuated; elytra sparsely punctuated.

Moreover, vertex with a median longitudinal

furrow. Elytra narrowed apically, so that the widest part of elytra is the base. Elytral apex obliquely truncated and notched at the sutural angle.

Differential diagnosis

The new species belongs to the subgenus *Stenocorus* s. str. It is closely related to *Stenocorus auricomus* (Reitter, 1890) and to *Stenocorus insitivus* (Germar, 1824), especially concerning the elytral pattern.

The new species is easily distinguishable from *S. auricomus* by the elytra yellow with a blackish longitudinal humeral bands (entirely reddish yellow in *S. auricomus*), the completely black scutellum (completely reddish in *S. auricomus*), and the body clothed with golden-yellow pubescence (clothed with golden-brown or gray pubescence in *S. auricomus*).

Moreover, the new species is easily distinguishable from *Stenocorus insitivus* by the entirely reddish antennae (usually almost completely or at least the basal half blackish in *S. insitivus*), the entirely reddish tibiae (usually entirely dark in *S, insitivus*), the body clothed with golden-yellow pubescence (grayish yellow in *S. insitivus*), and the femora with close, long and erect hairs on the undersides in male (only with isolated erect hairs in *S, insitivus*).

Anyway, *S. insitivus* has a SW-Asiatic chorotype [E Europe (Ukraine), Caucasus, Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), NW Iran, Turkey], and is known only from N Anatolia for Turkey, where it is represented only by the nominative subspecies. So, *S. insitivus* is impossible for Southern Turkey.

Etymology

The species is dedicated to Mesud Güven (Turkey), who collected the holotype.

Species *Stenocorus insitivus* (Germar, 1824)
Subspecies *Stenocorus insitivus insitivus* (Germar, 1824)

Orig. comb.

Leptura insitiva Germar, 1824: 520

Type loc.

Russia meridionalis (Caucasus)

The species is known only from N Anatolia, where it is represented only by the nominative subspecies. It is firstly recorded for Bolu province in NW Anatolia.

Material examined

Bolu prov.: Abant, 25.VI.2011, 900 m.; Erzurum prov.: İspir, 29.VI.2005, 1600 m.

Records from Turkey

Tokat prov.: Topçam Mt. (Adlbauer, 1992); Erzurum prov.: İspir (Tauzin, 2000) (Fig. 1).

Range

E Europe (Ukraine), Caucasus, Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Iran, Turkey.

Chorotype

SW-Asiatic

Species *Stenocorus meridianus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Orig. comb.

Leptura meridiana Linnaeus, 1758: 398

Type loc.

"Germania"

The species is known from both European Turkey and NW Anatolia.

Records from Turkey

Sinop prov.: Ayancık (Schimitschek, 1944); European Turkey (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997) (Fig. 1).

Range

Europe, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Caucasus, Turkey.

Chorotype

Euro-Siberian

Species *Stenocorus serratus* Holzschuh, 1974

Orig. comb.

Stenocorus serratus Holzschuh, 1974: 86

Type loc.

Buğlan pass (Turkey: Muş prov.)

The endemic species is known only from E Anatolia.

Material examined

Muş prov.: Buğlan pass, 25.VI.2009, 1550 m.

Records from Turkey

Muş prov.: Buğlan pass (Holzschuh, 1974) (Fig. 1).

Range

Turkey.

Chorotype

Anatolian.

Species *Stenocorus vittidorsum* (Reitter, 1890)

Orig. comb.

Toxotus persicus var. *vittidorsum* Reitter, 1890: 250

Type loc.

Not stated, probably "Araxesthal" (?Armenia: Nakhitchevan)

The species is known only from NE Anatolia.

Records from Turkey

Turkey (Armenia to Erzurum) (Plavilstshikov, 1936); Bayburt prov.: Maden, Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Kop Mt.), Tortum (Pehlivanlı), Uzundere (Dikyar) (Tozlu *et al*., 2002) (Fig. 1).

Range

Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), Turkey.

Chorotype

SW-Asiatic

KEY TO THE TURKISH SPECIES OF *STENOCORUS* GEOFFROY, 1762*

1. Antennomere III distinctly shorter than V, at most scarcely longer than scape 2
- Antennomere III distinctly longer, at least as long as V. 6
2. Pronotum with several erect hairs; head with a longitudinal median furrow; antennae longer 3
- Pronotum without erect hairs; head without a distinct longitudinal median furrow; antennae shorter 4
3. Elytra usually black with a red humeral spot in males and entirely reddish or black in females ..... *S. quercus quercus* (Götz)
- Elytra usually entirely reddish (sometimes just a little darkened) in males and usually entirely reddish in females ..... *S. quercus aureopubens* (Pic)
4. Body uniformly brown ..... *S. brunnescens* (Holzschuh)
-. Body black 5
5. Pronotum dull, densely punctuated and microsculptured ..... *S. heterocerus* (Ganglbauer)
-. Pronotum shining, sparsely punctuated ..... *S. homocerus* (K. Daniel)
6. Elytra rounded at apex, with obtuse or rounded marginal angles 7
-. Elytra truncated, notched or rounded at apex, with sharp marginal angles 8
7. Legs completely reddish; antennae at least reddish in the basal half ..... *S. vittidorsum* (Reitter)
- Legs not completely reddish; scape in the outside of the base, apex of the pedicle, and antennomeres III-V (except for the apex) reddish ..... *S. serratus* Holzschuh
8. Antennomere III distinctly longer than scape and pedicle combined ..... *S. meridianus* (Linnaeus)
- Antennomere III not or slightly longer than scape and pedicle combined 9
9. Legs, antennae and abdomen usually at least partially dark; body usually with only sparse short hairs; the femora with close, long and erect hairs on the undersides in male ..... *S. insitivus* (Germar)
- Legs, antennae and abdomen entirely yellowish; body throughout densely clothed with a golden pubescence; the femora only with isolated erect hairs on the undersides in male 10
10. Elytra with a black humeral band; scutellum uniformly black ..... *S. guveni* n. sp.
-. Elytra and scutellum uniformly yellowish to reddish ... 4
11. Body with a golden brown pubescence ..... *S. auricomus auricomus* (Reitter)
-. Body with a gray pubescence ..... *S. auricomus latus* (Pic) n. stat., n. comb.

* The key is based on Sama (2002).

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