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**100-ЛЕТИЮ**  
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## A new species of the genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Eastern Turkey

### Новый вид жуков-усачей рода *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) из Восточной Турции

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**Ключевые слова:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Phytoecia*, новый вид, новый подрод, Турция, Муш.

**Abstract.** A new species of the genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 from Muş province (Eastern Turkey) is described. For this species a separate subgenus is established.

**Резюме.** Описан новый вид рода *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 из провинции Муш в Восточной Турции. Для этого вида установлен отдельный подрод.

As a result of the author's field research in Eastern Turkey in 2011 a new species of the genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 was collected, that is described here. Since this species is very different from the other species of *Phytoecia* s. l., based on the complex of characters it is placed in a separate subgenus.

#### *Metallidia* subgen. n.

Type species: *Phytoecia alinae* sp. n.

According to some modern opinions [Catalogue of Palearctic Coleoptera, 2010; Sama et al., 2010a; Sama et al., 2010b], some of the subgenera of the genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835, including *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1864 and *Pilemia* Fairmaire, 1864, receive the rank of separate genera. But, until the final clarification of the taxonomic structure of *Phytoecia* s. l., in this article, these taxa are considered as subgenera.

At the same time, a new subgenus is here described that is very similar to *Coptosia*, but well differs from it the following characters: metallic green coloration of the body; light dense pubescence of thin long hairs, hiding cuticle on head and pronotum; unicoloured pubescence of body; epipleura with long white hairs; absence thick dark erect setae on elytrae, pronotum and head; short genae, not coarse puncturation of elytra; not granulated side of pronotum; characteristic form of elytral apex; very long mandibles; three dentes on sternites. Also, the new subgenus differs in the structure of the aedeagus: endophallus without basic-latero-ventral sclerites (BLV) (Color plate 6: fig. fig. 5), which always present in *Coptosia* (Color plate 6: fig. 6) fig. 6). The subgenus *Barbarina* Sama, 2010 is also characterized by the absence of BLV-sclerites. The new subgenus differs from it by uniform recumbent pubescence of elytra, short genae, long mandibles, absence of dark long setae on head and pronotum, presence of dentes on

sternites and dorsal and apical sclerites of endophallus. Light unicoloured pubescence of elytra, pronotum and head is known in *Phytoecia* (*Coptosia*) *antoniae* (Reitter, 1889), but that species is not closely related to *Metallidia* subgen. n.

Metallic glance of the cuticle, form of body and several dentes on sternites make this new subgenus close to the species of *Pilemia*, from which it is different by the absence of tooth on apex of mandibles and by uniform (non-spotted) pubescence of elytra.

#### *Phytoecia* (*Metallidia*) *alinae* sp. n.

(Color plate 5, 6: fig. 1–5, 7–8)

**Material.** Holotype, ♂ – Turkey, Muş prov., near Buglan Geçidi, on *Rindera albida*, 29–30.05.2011, leg. D. Kasatkin. Paratype – 1♀ with the same label (all types in author's collection). In addition, I have fragments of one male which was found in the root zone of host plants. Characters of this specimen was used to describe, but it is not included in the type series.

**Description.** Body length of male 12 mm, width – 3 mm; body length of female 12.5 mm, width – 3.5 mm.

Entirely metallic green or green-blue.

Head densely covered with long erected thin white hairs, densely punctured, with well-developed microsculpture; very short genae; mandibles very elongate, without tooth. Eyes large, distinctly protruding. Antennae of male reaching the last quarter, of female – the last third of the elytra, evenly covered with dense thin gray hairs, and their 3<sup>rd</sup> segment slightly longer than 5<sup>th</sup> and is approximately equal to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>.

Pronotum slightly longitudinal or square, with weak constriction in apical part; covered with thin erected white hairs, almost hiding the sculpture. Pronotal punctation not coarse moderately dense, with distinct microsculpture.

Elytra elongate (2.75 times longer than wide at base in male, 2.57 in female), much wider at shoulders than at apex, with two obliterate carinae on the disc (humeral carinae distinct in apical part); impressed near shoulders and convex along middle; obliquely truncated on apex, outer angle noticeably elongated (in female – acuminate); covered white-grayish pubescence, faintly hides sculpture, thicker on the carinae and forming indistinct longitudinal stripes; punctation not coarse, shallow and not dense; with long white erect hairs along epipleura, and with single short erect hairs on base. Scutellum strongly transverse, widely rounded.

Ventral side of the body covered with dense thick gray-white pubescence, hiding the cuticle. Pygidium long, rounded at apex, postpygidium almost straight cut. Each of 1–3 abdominal sternites of male with one short distinct dens (fig. 3). Legs with dense gray-white hairs; last segment of tarsi longer than 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>. Hind coxae of male without spines.

Lateral lobes widened to the apex (fig. 4). Internal sac of aedeagus without BLV-sclerites (fig. 5).

Female: antennae shorter than in male; body more robust; stripes on elytra more cleared.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is very distinct among all known species of *Phytoecia* s. l. by combination of the following characters: entirely metallic green or green-blue body, unicoloured pubescence of body, very long mandibles without any teeth on apex, very short genae, long thin white hairs on the head and pronotum, form of elytral apex, three dentes on sternites, absence of BLV-sclerites of endophallus.

**Distribution.** New species is known only from the type locality in the Eastern Turkey, Muş province.

**Biology.** Beetles were collected on *Rindera albida* (Boraginaceae), in the open landscape (fig. 7–8).

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to my wife Alina Kasatkina.

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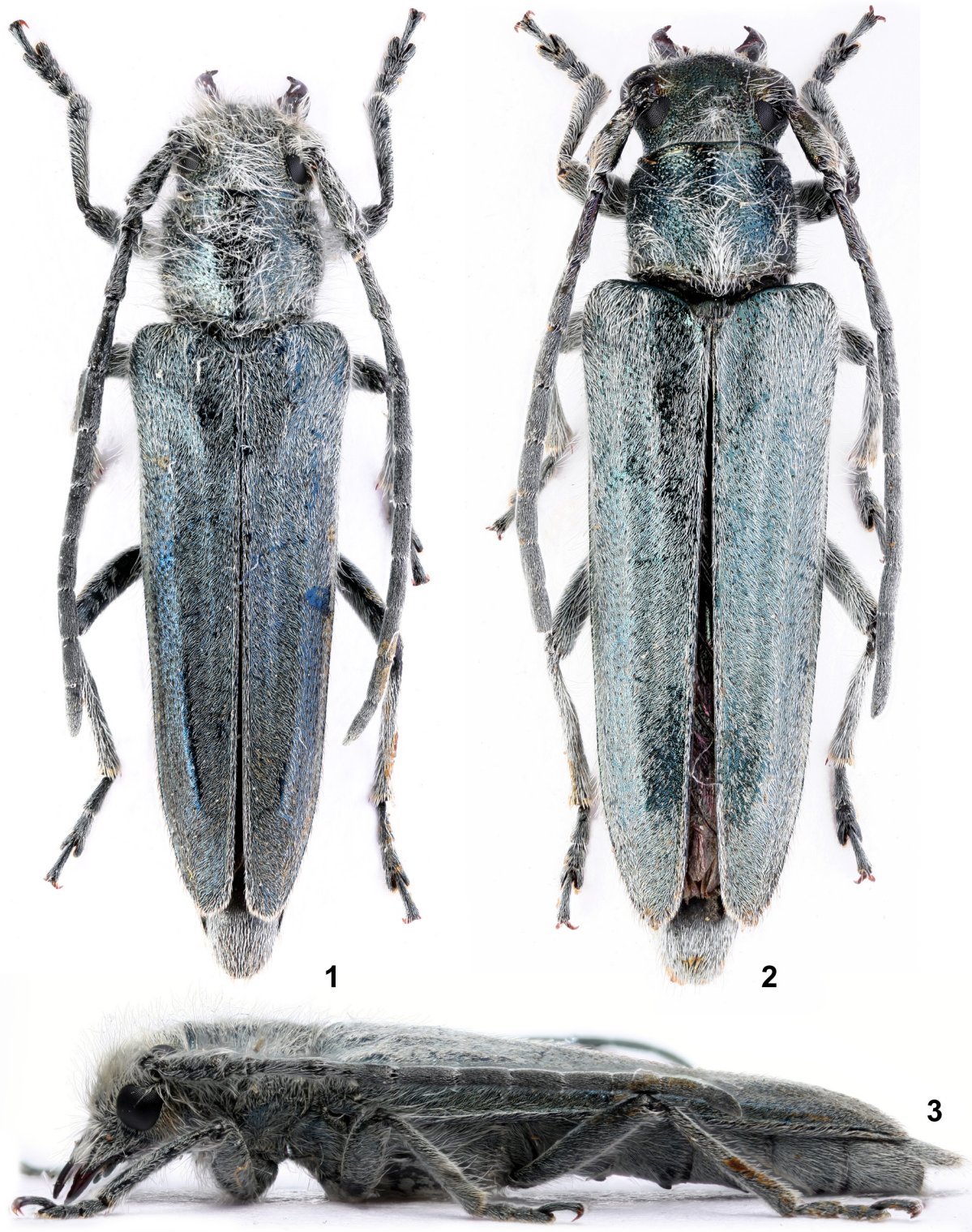


Fig. 1–3. *Phytoecia (Metallidia) alinae* sp. n.

1 – male, holotype, dorsal view; 2 – female, paratype, dorsal view; 3 – male, holotype, lateral view.

Рис. 1–3. *Phytoecia (Metallidia) alinae* sp. n.

1 – самец, голотип, вид сверху; 2 – самка, паратип, вид сверху; 3 – самец, голотип, вид сбоку.



Fig. 4–5. Details of structure of *Phytoecia (Metallidia) alinae* sp. n.  
4 – lateral lobes; 5 – basal phallomeres of endophallus.  
Рис. 4–5. Детали строения *Phytoecia (Metallidia) alinae* sp. n.  
4 – парамеры; 5 – базальная часть эндофаллуса.

Fig. 6. Basal phallomeres of endophallus of *Phytoecia (Coptosia) compacta* (Ménétriés, 1832).  
Рис. 6. Базальная часть эндофаллуса *Phytoecia (Coptosia) compacta* (Ménétriés, 1832).

Fig. 7. *Rindera albida* is a host plant of *Phytoecia (Metallidia) alinae* sp. n.  
Рис. 7. *Rindera albida* – кормовое растение *Phytoecia (Metallidia) alinae* sp. n. .

Fig. 8. Habitat of *Phytoecia (Metallidia) alinae* sp. n.  
Рис. 8. Местообитание *Phytoecia (Metallidia) alinae* sp. n.