

NEW SPECIES OF CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FOR THE ROMANIAN FAUNA

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Abstract. Two species of Cerambycidae are newly recorded for Romania: *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898 and *Vadonia moesiaca* (Daniel & Daniel, 1891). These records are based on material collected from the south-east Romania, in the historical region Dobrogea.

Keywords: new records, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Romania.

Rezumat. Specii de cerambycicide (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) noi pentru fauna României. Două specii de Cerambycidae sunt semnalate pentru prima dată în România: *Cortodera differens* Pic, 1898 și *Vadonia moesiaca* (Daniel & Daniel, 1891). Aceste semnalări au la bază material colectat în partea de sud-est a țării, în regiunea istorică Dobrogea.

Cuvinte cheie: noi semnalări, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Romania.

Introduction

The European fauna has 19 species of *Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863 of which five occur in Romania (Danilevsky, 2010; Panin & Săvulescu, 1961): *C. flavimana* (Waltl, 1838), *C. holosericea* (Fabricius, 1801), *C. humeralis* (Scaller, 1783), *C. femorata* (Fabricius, 1787) and *C. villosa* Heyden, 1876, the latter recently recorded in the Romanian fauna (Dascălu, 2007). The group has a complicated taxonomy due to the intrapopulational and geographic variability (Danilevsky, 2001).

Another taxonomically difficult group is the genus *Vadonia* Mulsant, 1863 with 13 species and various subspecies in Europe (Danilevsky, 2010). Three species of *Vadonia* occur in the Romanian fauna: *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787), *Vadonia bipunctata* (Fabricius, 1781) and *Vadonia hirsuta* (Daniel & Daniel, 1891), the latter being an endemic of Romanian Dobrogea recently rediscovered by Serafim (2006). *Vadonia bipunctata* was previously identified by all Romanian authors as *Vadonia steveni* (Sperk, 1835) which is now considered as a subspecies of *V. bipunctata* distributed in Republic of Moldova and Ukraine (Danilevsky, 2009; Adlbauer et al., 2010).

Vadonia moesiaca (Daniel & Daniel, 1891)

Material: 3♀, 2♂ 14.05.2007 Hagieni, Constanța, Leg. Fusu L.; 1♂ 31.05.1981 Babadag, Dobrogea, leg. Andriescu I.

Biology and ecology: Our specimens of *Vadonia moesiaca* were hand collected from flowers of *Euphorbia* sp. According to Svacha & Danilevsky (1989) larval development probably occurs in *Euphorbia seguierana* Neck. ssp. *niciciana* (Borbás ex Novák) Rech.f. (Euphorbiaceae).

Distribution: *Vadonia moesiaca* is recorded from Serbia, Macedonia, Greece and Bulgaria (Adlbauer et al., 2010).

Cortodera differens Pic, 1898

Material: 6♀ (five reddish brown females, one black female), 14.V.2008; 14♀♀ (one black female), 8 ♂♂ (two black males), 15.V.2009; 3 ♂♂, 16.V.2009 – all from Romania, Dobrogea, Forest border to the S from Babadag village, leg. Fusu L.

Comparative material: Paratypes of *Cortodera steineri* Sama: 1 ♂, Greece, Morea, Trikala VI.82, leg. P. Schurmann; 1 ♂, Greece, Peloponneso, Taygetos, V.85., leg. P. Schurmann.

Biology and ecology: In Greece, *C. differens* was found on flowers of *Centaurea* sp. and *Crategus* (Sama, 1996). Occasionally, the species was observed on flowers of different herbaceous plants like *Leucanthemum* and *Knautia* (Hoskovec & Rejzek, 2010). Interestingly, all the specimens from Dobrogea were hand collected on flowers of *Paeonia peregrina* Mill.

Distribution: *Cortodera differens* was formerly recorded only from Greece (Sama, 1996) and Turkey (Özdikmen & Turgut, 2008).

Discussions

Sama (1996) described *Cortodera steineri* based on specimens from Greece that were formerly attributed to *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866. Danilevsky (2010) suggested on his internet database the synonymy of *Cortodera steineri* Sama with *Cortodera discolor* var. *differens* Pic, 1898 and following his opinion the synonymy was made available by Özdikmen & Turgut (2008). *Cortodera discolor* var. *differens*, was described from Veluchi, currently Timfristos Mountains, which is also the locality for some specimens in the type series of *Cortodera steineri* (Sama, 1996). On the base of this distribution the synonymy seems very plausible even if it was made without the examination of the type material of *Cortodera discolor* var. *differens*.

Cortodera differens is closely related to *Cortodera discolor* described from Bozdağ (SW Anatolia, İzmir, Ödemiş), from which it differs by the black, erect hairs on the elytrae and pronotum (light grayish in *C. discolor*). The specimens of *Cortodera differens* from Dobrogea are very similar to *C. differens* from Greece regarding the black pubescence of pronotum and elytra, the sculpture and the body colour but the pronotum has a different shape (Fig. 1). In Greek specimens of *C. differens*, the pronotum is barely narrowed towards front margin, while in our specimens it is widened near middle so that pronotum is narrowed quite abruptly towards front margin (more similar with pronotum shape in *C. discolor*). According to Danilevsky (2010 and personal communication) similar specimens are found in Bulgaria, so these eastern populations of *C. differens* could be regarded as a different subspecies. Until the examination of the type material of *C. discolor* and *C. discolor* var. *differens* or of large series from the type localities, it is premature to describe a new taxon.

The second newly recorded species, *Vadonia moesiaca*, can be distinguished from other species of *Vadonia* with only one spur on the hind tibia in males by the short recumbent pubescence on the hind femur and by the shape of the median lobe of the aedeagus. In *Vadonia moesiaca* the median lobe is abruptly narrowed towards the apex and the apex is simple, without any special form (Fig. 2).

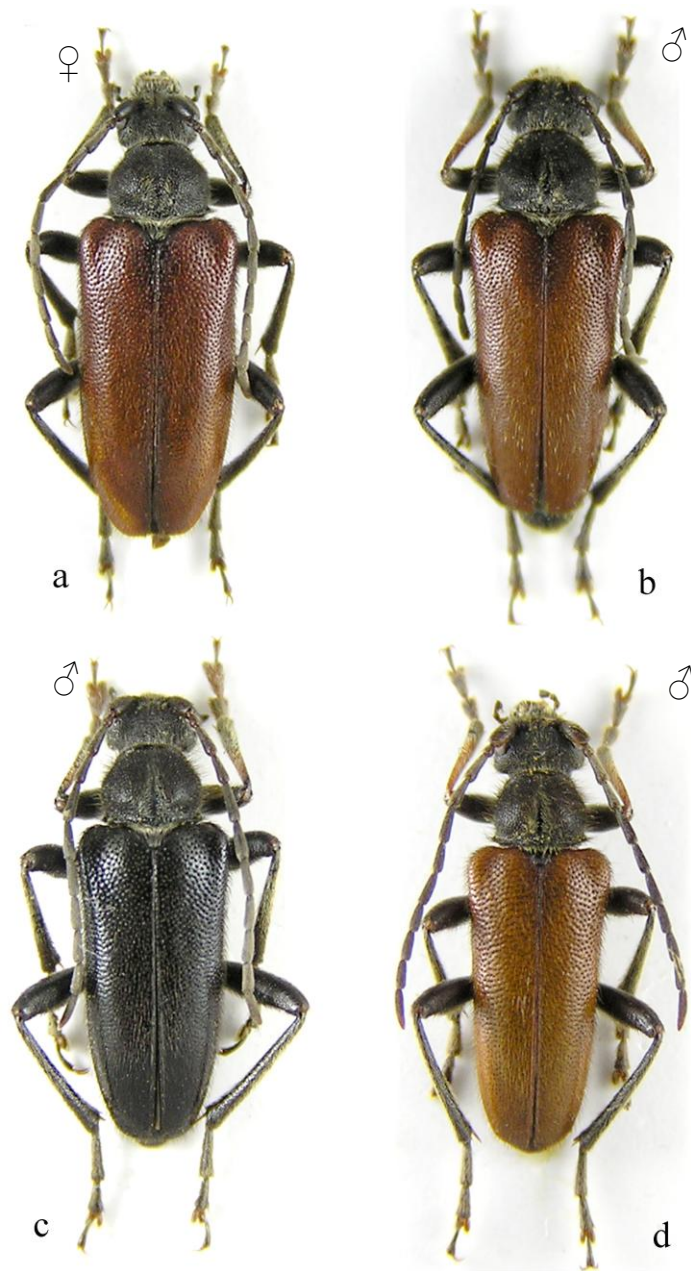


Figure 1. Habitus of *Cortodera differens* (a, b ,c) from Babadag, Romania; male paratype of *Cortodera steineri* (d) from Greece, Peloponnese, Taygetos

The name *Leptura moesiaca* was introduced on the base of several different specimens from different geographic regions and without holotype designation (Danilevsky, personal communication). Until the taxon will be objectively fixed by a lectotype designation (ICZN Article 74.1) the name is here accepted in accordance to the generally established opinion (Bense, 1995; Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007).

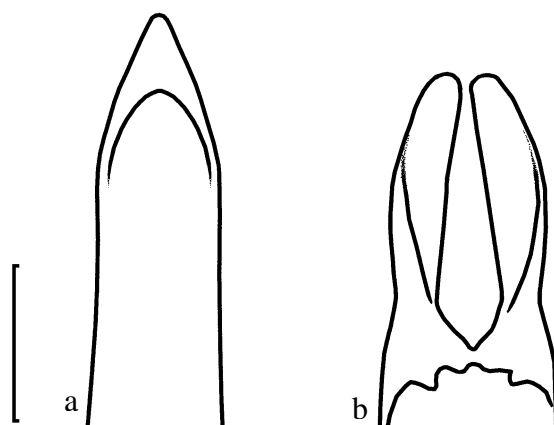


Figure 2. Male genitalia of *Vadonia moesiaca* from Babadag, Romania: a) median lobe of aedeagus; b) parameres (scale - 0,5 mm).

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