

## Two new species of *Pseudosphegesthes* Reitter, 1913 from Greece and Turkey (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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**ABSTRACT** Two new species of *Pseudosphegesthes* Reitter, 1913 are described. One is from Peloponnese (Greece), the second one is from Southern Turkey. They are close to *Pseudosphegesthes bergeri* Sláma, 1982 from Crete (Greece).

**KEY WORDS** New species; Cerambycidae; Clytini; *Pseudosphegesthes*; Greece; Turkey.

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### INTRODUCTION

Studying the interesting Cerambycidae collected by one of the authors (Ivo Jeniš) in Greece and thanks to the courtesy of our colleague and friend Ivo Martinů (Olomouc, Czech Republic) who gave us part of his interesting material collected in Greece for study, we found a *Pseudosphegesthes* Reitter, 1913 species that belongs to an unknown species related with the Cretan species *P. bergeri* Sláma, 1982. Moreover the first author had the opportunity to study a series of specimens of a *Pseudosphegesthes* collected in SW Turkey by the specialist of Buprestidae Maurizio Gigli (Rome, Italy) that belongs to a new species related to *P. bergeri* from Crete as well (Sláma, 1982).

The genus *Pseudosphegesthes* was introduced by Reitter (1913) for *Clytus cinereus* Laporte et Gory, 1836. According to the structure of the pronotum, head and elytra, it is very likely that it is a synonym of *Perissus* Chevrolat, 1863 described for *Perissus x-littera* Chevrolat, 1863 from Papua New Guinea. To establish this synonymy it will be necessary to study this Asiatic species.

ACRONYMS. BBuC: Boris Bubenik collection, Frýdek Místek, Czech Republic. BBC: Bartłomiej Bujnik collection, Elbląg, Poland. GRC: Gianfranco Giannini and Gabriella Rondinini collection, Lissone, Milano, Italy. IJC: Ivo Jeniš collection, Náklo, Czech Republic. MGC: Maurizio Gigli collection, Rome, Italy. IMC: Ivo Martinů collection, Olomouc, Czech Republic. RPC: Radosław Plewa collection, Raszyn, Poland. PRC: P. Rapuzzi collection, Prepotto, Udine, Italy. GSC: Gianfranco Sama collection, Cesena, Italy.

*Pseudosphegesthes bubeniki* n. sp.

Figure 1

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Type material: Holotypus male, Greece: Peloponnese, Messenia, Dasochori, e.l. 5.V.2013, Boris Bubenik, Oliver Dulik and Ivo Jeniš legit (BBC); Paratypus: 42 males 35 females same data as Holotype (PRC, IJC, BBC, RPC); 1 female; Greece: Peloponnese, Chrousa, SW of Megalopoli, 1 female ex pupae, 14.VI.2012, Ivo Jeniš legit; 45 males and 43 females Greece: Peloponnese,

Arkadia, Vastis SW Megalopoli, 22.V.2014, e.l. Ivo Martinů legit (IJC, BBC, IMC, BBC, and PRC).

**DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE.** Male. Length 11 mm, width 2.5 mm. Body dark, almost black. Front large, broad, square, strongly and densely punctate; covered with recumbent short ash gray bristles, denser around eyes. In the middle of the front there is a short groove, more evident close to the antennal tubercles and evanescent towards the mouth. Pronotum longer than wide, bell-shaped with the largest portion just before the base. Scutellum round shaped, apex covered with silver pubescence. Elytra long, sides parallel, narrowed only towards the apex. Apex truncate without any teeth on the sides. Elytra deeply punctate. The punctures are small, with the same density on all surface, but a little smaller and not so dense towards the apex. Between humeri and scutellum there is a short carina, parallel with suture. Elytra black, covered with ash gray pubescence on the shoulders; there are two transverse ash gray bands: the first one is arched, starting just behind the scutellum, slightly leaning outside in the first half and then curved and reassembling towards the epipleurae. The second one is just behind the middle, transverse, thin, and climbs up again along the suture on its upper side. On the lower side it follows the shape of the upper side. Apex with confuse ash gray pubescence. Legs long, with several erect black setae on the inner side of femora and tibiae. Tarsi very long, mainly on the hind legs. The first segment of hind tarsi is more than twice as long as the other segments together. Antennae reaching the first third of the elytral length.

**VARIABILITY.** The length-range of the paratypes is between 7.1 and 11.5 mm for the males and 9.0 and 13.0 mm for the females. The females show the typical differences from the males of the genus: elytra larger and less acuminate towards the apex, antennae shorter and pronotum with punctuation smoother on the disk. Some males have the elytra covered with a very dense ash gray pubescence masking the individual bands.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is dedicated to our friend Mr. Boris Bubeník (Frýdek Místek, Czech Republic) to thank him for collecting a large series of this species.

**BIOLOGY.** All the specimens were reared from dead branches of *Quercus pubescens* Willd.

**REMARKS.** *Pseudosphegesthes bubeniki* n. sp. is related to *P. bergeri* Sláma, 1982 endemic from Crete according to the elytral pattern. It shows indeed the same structure in the bands, with the transverse band thin, not enlarged along the suture; in fact it is projected toward the elytral base but remains of the same thickness. The new species is easy to distinguish from the Cretan species by the pronotum shape. More or less with parallel sides in *P. bergeri* and bell-shaped in the new species. The elytral bands are thinner in the new species and often wider in *bergeri*. Moreover, the third antennal segment is as long as the fourth in *P. bubeniki* n. sp., clearly longer in *P. bergeri*. From *P. cinerea* the new species is easy to distinguish by the pronotum shape: bell-shaped instead of parallel sided. It

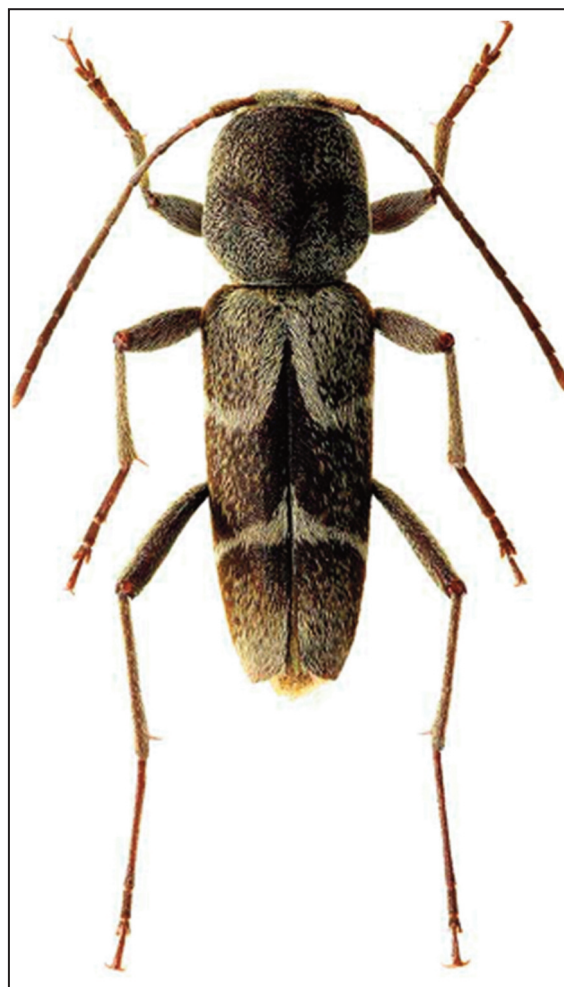


Figure 1. *Pseudosphegesthes bubeniki* n. sp., paratypus male, length 10.8 mm.

shows the same ratio in the length of the third and fourth antennal segments. The transverse light band in *P. cinerea* is clearly wider near the suture due to the fact that it is more or less parallel sided towards the elytral apex but is elongate along the suture towards the elytral base.

This new species is very interesting because it extends the range of the genus to the continental Greece. As for its features it stands in the middle way between *P. cinerea* and *P. bergeri*. It will be very interesting to study the population of *Pseudosphegesthes* from Northern Greece and former Yugoslavia.

***Pseudosphegesthes giglii* n. sp.**

Figure 2

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Type material: Holotypus male Turkey: Antalya prov.: Karaovabeli, 1000 m., 23.VI.2003, ex larva *Quercus coccifera*, emerged 3.VII.2006, M. Gigli legit (PRC); Paratypus: 54 males and 36 females: same collecting data as holotypus, emerged 27.VII.2005; 15.VIII.2005; 3.VII.2006; 7.VIII.2006; 11.VII.2007; 2.VII.2008; VII.2011; V.2013; 1 male (PRC; GSC, and MGC); Turkey, Mugla prov., Fethye, 8-20.VIII.2001, G. Giannini legit. (GRC); 1 male, Turkey: Antalya prov., Gündoğmuş, 13.VI.1994, ex larva *Quercus*, S. Lundberg legit (GSC); 1 male, Turkey: Antalya prov., Gündoğmuş, 12.VI.1994, ex larva *Quercus*, S. Lundberg legit (GSC); 1 male Turkey: Mersin prov., north of Erdemli, 27.V.1996, ex larva *Quercus*, emerged 20.IV.1997, S. Lundberg legit (GSC).

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Male. Length 6.5 mm width 2.0 mm. Body dark brown, mat. Front large with a deep unpunctured furrow between eyes. Head all covered with short, recumbent ash gray hairs, more densely around the eyes and up to the labrum. Pronotum long, clearly longer than large, about two times longer than wide with parallel sides. All pronotum is deeply punctured; in the middle of the disk is a longitudinal crest with very dense granules. Just above middle are two small round depressions placed at each side of the median ridge. Sides of pronotum are covered with dense, short, recumbent ash gray hairs; only few of these hairs on the disk. Scutellum rounded, glabrous. Elytra parallel, slightly narrowed only towards the apex. Elytral punctuation made by dense and small

points on the whole surface. Two bands decorate the elytra: the basal band, in the first half, is arched towards the outer margin. This band starts just behind the scutellum and turns almost immediately to the outside. The second band is just behind the middle of the elytral length and is more or less transverse, enlarged close to the suture toward the apex and toward the base giving to this band a sort of "cross-shape". There are many ash gray recumbent short hairs on the shoulders, the lateral margins and the apical area. Apex obliquely truncate. Legs long with many very short, recumbent ash gray hairs, denser on the femora than on the tibiae. Tibiae with long, thin, light erect hairs, denser on the inner side, especially on the hind legs, sparser on the middle legs and quite absent on the forelegs. All



Figure 2. *Pseudosphegesthes giglii* n. sp., paratypus male, length 12.5 mm.

tarsi are long, hind tarsi particularly long, the first segment very long and the next very short, the second about five times shorter than the first and the third about one third than the second. Antennae of medium length, dark brown, segments second to fifth with several long ash-grey erect hairs at inner side; third segment a little longer than the fourth. All antennae covered with very short and recumbent ash-grey hairs.

**VARIABILITY.** The length range is between 6 and 13 mm for the males and 5 and 11 mm for the females. Some males show elytra quite entirely covered with ash gray hairs making the bands confused in this light pubescence. The ground color of the integuments is sometimes reddish-brown instead of dark-brown.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is dedicated to our friend Mr. Maurizio Gigli (Rome, Italy).

**BIOLOGY.** All the specimens collected were reared from dead branches of *Quercus coccifera* L.

**REMARKS.** *Pseudosphegesthes giglii* n. sp. is related to the Cretan species *P. bergeri*. It is easy to distinguish them by the shorter antennae and the particular ratio of the hind tarsi: a very long first segment and very short next segments, the second about five times shorter than the first and the third about one third of the second; in the Cretan species this ratio is: second segment about four times shorter than the first and the third about half of the second. Third antennal segment slightly longer than the fourth; clearly longer in *P. bergeri*. From these features it is close to *P. bubeniki* n. sp. but easy to distinguish by the hind tarsi (which are similar in Greek species and *P. bergeri*). Comparing to the other Turkish species, the closest one is *P. longitarsus* Holzschuh, 1974 but it is very easy to distinguish them by the very long tarsi of *P. longitarsus* (Holzschuh, 1974). The other known Anatolian species are *P. samai* Danilevsky, 2000 and *P. brunescens* Pic, 1897 (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) but

these two species have very different elytral patterns and many others features (see Pic, 1897 and Danilevsky, 2000).

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