UPDATED WORLD SPECIES LIST OF THE SUBGENUS *PHYTOECIA* (*NEOMUSARIA*) PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1928 WITH TWO NEW SPECIES FROM TURKEY (CERAMBYCIDAE: LAMIINAE)

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ABSTRACT: The world species list of subgenus *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) Plavilstshikov, 1928 is updated with their type information and known distribution data. *P.* (*N.*) *aligamgami* sp. nov. is described from Çorum province (Turkey), close to *P.* (*N.*) *longicornis* (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009) and *P.* (*N.*) *balcanica* (Frivaldszky von Frivald, 1835). Also *P.* (*N.*) *furkani* sp. nov. is described from Aksaray province (Turkey), close to *P.* (*N.*) *pauliraputii* (Sama, 1993) and *P.* (*N.*) *waltli* (Sama, 1991). Moreover, an identification key for world species of the subgenus is also given at the end of the text.

KEY WORDS: *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*), updated world species list, *P. aligamgami, P. furkani*, new species

The genus *Phytoecia* was described by Dejean (1835) with the type species *Cerambyx cylindricus* Linnaeus, 1758 from "Suecia" (Sweden). It is included many subgenera under discussion worldwide. Now, we think that the presence of mixed characters in the genus does not allow us to consider the subgenera as valid genera stated by some authors. Breuning's (1951) and Danilevsky's (2015) systematics, therefore, are adopted here chiefly.

According to Danilevsky (2015), *Phytoecia* includes a total of 167 species of 16 subgenera in Palaearctic region as the nominotypical subgenus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835 (49 species), *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1863 (14 species), *Cardoria* Mulsant, 1863 (1 species), *Pilemia* Fairmaire, 1864 (12 species), *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864 (20 species), *Musaria* J. Thomson, 1864 (14 species), *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1865 (11 species), *Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1866 (13 species), *Fulgophytoecia* Pic, 1900 (3 species), *Pseudocoptosia* Pic, 1900 (3 species), *Pseudomusaria* Pic, 1900 (1 species), *Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928 (11 species), *Cinctophytoecia* Breuning, 1947 (7 species), *Barbarina* Sama, 2010 (4 species), *Kalashania* Danilevsky, 2010 (3 species) and *Metallidia* Kasatkin, 2012 (1 species).

The subgenera *Fulgophytoecia*, *Pseudocoptosia*, *Pseudomusaria* and *Cinctophytoecia* are not represented in Turkey. So the genus *Phytoecia* includes a total of 79 species of 12 subgenera in Turkey as *Phytoecia* (19 species), *Opsilia* (3 species), *Cardoria* (1 species), *Pilemia* (8 species), *Helladia* (13 species), *Musaria* (9 species), *Coptosia* (9 species), *Blepisanis* (2 species), *Neomusaria* (9 species), *Barbarina* (2 species), *Kalashania* (2 species) and *Metallidia* (1 species).

Breuning (1951) stated only 5 species for the SW-Asiatic subgenus *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) Plavilstshikov, 1928. With respect to Löbl & Smetana (2010), the subgenus includes 10 species for Palaearctic Region of which 8 species are for Turkey. According to the latest work of Danilevsky (2015), it includes 11 species for Palaearctic Region of which 9 species are for Turkey, with an overlooked

species *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *longicornis* (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009) by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

In addition, during the study of collected Cerambycidae specimens in our collection, we have identified some specimens belonging to two new species that collected from Aksaray (Central Anatolian region) and Çorum provinces (Central parts of Northern Anatolia), of *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) Plavilstshikov, 1928 which will be described in the present text.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 44 specimens were collected from various localities in 8 different provinces (Aksaray, Ankara, Çankırı, Çorum, Karabük, Kastamonu, Niğde and Osmaniye) of Turkey in 1997-2014, were evaluated. The holotypes of *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *aligamgami* sp. nov. from Çorum province in Southern part of Central Black Sea region of North Turkey, and *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *furkani* sp. nov. from Aksaray province in Central Anatolian region of Turkey, are measured and described. All specimens were deposited at Gazi University of Ankara (Turkey).

Information in the present text is given in following order: The subfamily and the tribe names are given simply. For the generic names, the type species is provided under the taxon name. Each species is given in alphabetical order. The distribution patterns are also given for each species. Endemic taxa are marked with the sign (*). The type information for each species group taxa are arranged under Tavakilian (2015). For distributional data of the taxa, Özdikmen (2007, 2008a,b, 2011, 2013) for Turkey and Löbl & Smetana (2010), Danilevsky (2015) for World are chiefly used in the text.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present investigation is based on a total of 44 specimens that were collected from 8 different provinces of Turkey in 1997-2014, of the subgenus *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*). Among them, 8 specimens from Niğde and 2 specimens from Osmaniye provinces as *Phytoecia inapicalis*, 1 specimen from Ankara, 2 specimens from Çorum, 1 specimen from Karabük and 1 specimen from Kastamonu provinces as *Phytoecia balcanica*, 11 specimens from Ankara, 12 specimens from Çankırı, 1 specimen from Çorum and 1 specimen from Osmaniye provinces as *Phytoecia merkli*, 2 specimens from Aksaray province as a new species *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *furkani* sp. nov. and 2 specimens from Çorum province as another new species *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *aligamgami* sp. nov. were identified and described.

Consequently, the world species of *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) must be updated. In accordance with this, all members of *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) with the new species can be presented as follows:

Subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825
Tribe Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839
Genus *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835: 351
Subgenus *Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928: 123

[Type species *Saperda balcanica* Frivaldszky von Frivald, 1835]

***P. adusta* Reitter, 1889: 43**

(Holotype, ex collection Edmund Reitter, Magyar Természettudományi Mûzeum, Budapest) [Type locality "Erzurum" (Turkey)] **Asia:** Turkey.

Distribution patterns: Turkey: Amasya, Erzurum provinces.

Remarks: It is endemic to Turkey now.

***P. aligamgami* Özdikmen & Kaya sp. nov.**

(Holotype ♀, collection H. Özdikmen, Zoological Museum of Gazi University, Ankara) [Type locality "Sungurlu-Çorum road" (Turkey: Çorum)] **Asia:** Turkey.

Distribution patterns: Turkey: Çorum province.

Remarks: It is endemic to Turkey now.

Phytoecia aligamgami sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype ♀: Turkey: Çorum: Sungurlu-Çorum road, Koparan II bridge env., N 40˚22'-E 34˚43', 01.VI.2013, 910 m. Paratype ♀: The same as holotype. The specimens were deposited at Gazi University in Ankara (Turkey).

Description. Body length in female (males unknown): 12.375 mm, width: 3.125 mm. Head black, densely covered with recumbent rusty-yellow and erect dark brown pubescence, erect pubescence of temples also yellowish; small median area on upper part of the frons, middle and posterior vertex areas without pubescence. Antennae black clothed with densely yellowish-white recumbent pubescence; smaller than body; 3rd segment relatively long, much longer than 1st, about as long as 4th.

Pronotum completely black; about 1.15 times shorter than basal width; covered with long dark brown erect setae, which are mixed pale erect setae along median and lateral hair stripes; median wide longitudinal stripe consist of rusty-yellow recumbent setae; medio-lateral pronotal areas without recumbent pubescence; lateral parts covered with densely rusty-yellow recumbent setae; two small transverse shining exposed callosities distinct.

Scutellum black entirely covered with dense pale rusty-yellow recumbent pubescence; roundish apically.

Elytra about 2.5 times longer than basal width; in basal half with numerous, moderately long dark brown erect setae, becoming apically semierect and very short; bicolored, at most part with dense recumbent dirty-yellow pubescence, and blackened apical area that one twentieth of elytral length; humeral carinae obliterated; elytral punctuation not very dense, with distinct microsculpture in interspaces; elytra rounded apically.

Pygidium almost completely red.

Legs bicolored as at most parts reddish; fore femora reddish except for a small blackened basal part, middle and hind femora reddish except for blackened basal and a rather small apical part; all tibiae almost completely reddish; 1 and 2nd segments of all tarsi reddish except for blackened apical parts; the remaining parts of tarsi black.

Abdomen black with the exception of red colored last segment and a small triangular area in sides of penultimate segment; posterior parts of abdominal segments with dense rusty-yellow recumbent pubescence.

Remarks. The new taxon belongs to a group of species, which have dark apical elytral areas. So the new species is closely related to *P. longicornis* and *P. balcanica*. The new species can easily distinguish from *P. balcanica* by completely reddish colored middle and hind tibiae (only basal one third reddish colored in *P. balcanica*), much shorter blackened apical area on elytra, one twentieth of elytral

length (one fifth or one sixth of elytral length in *P. balcanica*), relatively thinner antennae (relatively thicker in *P. balcanica*), much smaller callosities on pronotal disc (much larger in *P. balcanica*). Also, the new species can easily distinguish from *P. longicornis* by completely reddish colored middle and hind tibiae (only basal one third reddish colored in *P. longicornis*), relatively shorter blackened apical area on elytra, one twentieth of elytral length (one tenth of elytral length in *P. longicornis*), much thinner antennae (much thicker in *P. longicornis*), relatively smaller callosities on pronotal disc (relatively larger in *P. longicornis*).

Distribution. According to type serie, the new species is distributed only in Southern part of Central Black Sea region in Northern Anatolia now.

Etymology. The name is dedicated to Ali Gamgam (Turkey).

***P. balcanica* Frivaldszky von Frivald, 1835: 268** (*Saperda*)

(Holotype, ex collection Imre Frivaldszky, Magyar Természettudományi Mûzeum, Budapest) [Type locality "Szlivnó" (Balkans: Bosnia-Herzegovina)] **Europe:** Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey **Asia:** Iraq, Turkey.

subvitticollis Breuning, 1951: 92 (*Phytoecia balcanica* m.) [Turkey: Amasya]

Distribution patterns: Bulgaria: Slivno; Greece: Crete: Kandia; N Iraq; Turkey: Amasya, Ankara, Hakkari, İstanbul, Karabük, Kastamonu, Mardin, Tunceli provinces.

***P. *dantchenkoi* Danilevsky, 2008: 7**

(Holotype ♂, ex collection Mikhail Danilevsky, Moscow) [Type locality "Giumaratz, 6 km N of Shvanidzor" (Armenia: Meghri)] **Asia:** Armenia.

Distribution patterns: Armenia: Syunik province (Meghri).

Remarks: The species is endemic to Armenia now.

***P. *furkani* Özdikmen & Kaya sp. nov.**

(Holotype ♂, collection H. Özdikmen, Zoological Museum of Gazi University, Ankara) [Type locality "Güzelyurt, Selime" (Turkey: Aksaray)] **Asia:** Turkey.

Distribution patterns: Turkey: Aksaray province.

Remarks: It is endemic to Turkey now.

***Phytoecia furkani* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Type material. Holotype ♀: Turkey: Aksaray: Güzelyurt, Selime, N 40˚22'-E 34˚43', 27.VI.1997, 1240 m. Paratype ♀: The same as holotype. The specimens were deposited at Gazi University in Ankara (Turkey).

Description. Body length in female (males unknown): 12 mm, width: 3.25 mm. Head black, densely covered with recumbent rusty-yellow and erect dark brown pubescence, erect pubescence of temples also yellowish; just middle and posterior vertex areas without pubescence. Antennal segments black clothed with densely yellowish-white recumbent pubescence.

Pronotum completely black; about 1.23 times shorter than basal width; a large longitudinal median band and the sides largely clothed with rusty-yellow pubescence. medio-lateral pronotal areas without recumbent pubescence; In addition, the pronotum is completely covered with long dark brown erect setae, which are mixed pale erect setae along median and lateral hair stripes; two small transverse shining exposed callosities distinct; densely punctate except for collosities.

Scutellum black entirely covered with dense rusty-yellow recumbent pubescence.

Elytra black; about 2.4 times longer than basal width; in basal half with numerous, moderately long dark brown erect setae, becoming apically semierect and very short; unicolored, entirely covered with short brownish recumbent setae; humeral carinae obliterated; elytral punctuation not very dense, with distinct microsculpture in interspaces; elytra truncated apically.

Pygidium completely red except for blackened apical margin.

Legs bicolored as at most parts reddish; fore femora reddish except for a small blackened basal part, middle and hind femora reddish except for blackened basal parts (at most up to middle) and a rather small apical part; all tibiae almost completely reddish; fore tarsi almost completely reddish, middle and hind tarsi blackened apically.

Abdomen black with the exception of red colored last segment (except for blackened apical margin) and a rather large triangular area towards the sides of penultimate segment; posterior parts of abdominal segments with dense pale rusty-yellow recumbent pubescence.

Remarks. The new taxon belongs to a group of species, which do not have dark apical elytral areas. So the new species is closely related to *P. pauliraputii* by presence the pubescence on sides of pronotum and *P. waltli* by the rusty-yellow pubescence of head and pronotum, relatively much larger reddish areas in middle and hind femora, yellowish-white pubescence of antennal segments. The new species can easily distinguish from *P. pauliraputii* by the rusty-yellow pubescence of head and pronotum (head and pronotum clothed with yellowish pubescence in *P. pauliraputii*), relatively much larger reddish areas in middle and hind femora (relatively much smaller reddish areas in middle and hind femora in *P. pauliraputii*), almost completely reddish tibiae (middle and hind tibiae black except for the basis in *P. pauliraputii*), almost completely reddish fore tarsi, and blackened apically middle and hind tarsi (all tarsi black in *P. pauliraputii*), yellowish-white pubescence of antennal segments (antennal segments clothed with golden pubescence in *P. pauliraputii*), red colored last segment (except for blackened apical margin) and a rather large triangular area towards the sides of penultimate segment (only last abdominal sternite reddish in *P. pauliraputii*). Also, the new species can easily distinguish from *P. waltli* by presence the pubescence on sides of pronotum (absence the pubescence on lateral parts of pronotum in *P. waltli*), almost completely reddish tibiae (middle and hind tibiae black except for the basis in *P. waltli*), almost completely reddish fore tarsi, and blackened apically middle and hind tarsi (all tarsi black in *P. waltli*).

Distribution. According to type serie, the new species is distributed only in Central Anatolian region in Turkey now.

Etymology. The name is dedicated to Furkan Tüzün (Turkey).

***P. inapicalis* Pic, 1905a: 107** (*modesta* ssp.)

(Holotype, ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) [Type locality "Adana" (Turkey)] **Asia:** Syria, Turkey.

latepubens Pic, 1926: 6 (*Helladia merkli* var.) [Syria: Aleppo]

alepensis Pic, 1931: 2 [Syria: Aleppo]

Distribution patterns: Turkey: Adana, Niğde, Osmaniye provinces; Syria: Aleppo.

****P. longicornis* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009: 27** (*Neomusaria*)

(Holotype ♂, collection Carlo Pesarini & Andrea Sabbadini, Milano) [Type locality "Buğlan pass" (Turkey: Bingöl)] **Asia:** Turkey.

Distribution patterns: Turkey: Bingöl, Muş provinces.

Remarks: It is endemic to Turkey now. Some specimens that was given by Danilevsky (2008) as *P. suvorowi* erronously, from Muş province (Buğlan pass) in Turkey should be belonging to *P. longicornis* that has dark apical elytral areas and relatively thicker antennae etc. So *P. suvorowi* never has dark apical elytral areas.

***P. merkli* Ganglbauer, 1884: 560**

(Lectotype ♀, ex collection L. Ganglbauer, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien) [Type locality "Gülek" (Turkey: İçel)] **Asia:** Syria, Turkey.

Distribution patterns: Turkey: Adıyaman, Ankara, Çankırı, Çorum, Eskişehir, İçel, Konya, Niğde, Osmaniye, Tunceli provinces; N Syria.

***P. mesopotamica* Breuning, 1948: 91**

(Holotype ♀, ex collection S. Breuning, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève) [Type locality "Mesopotamia: Ras Al-Ayn" (Syria)] **Asia:** Iran, Iraq, Syria.

Distribution patterns: NE Syria: Ras Al-Ayn; W Iran: Kordestan; N Iraq.

Remarks: The species is not known from Turkey now. Probably it can occur in Turkey too.

****P. pauliraputii* Sama, 1993: 295** (*Neomusaria*)

(Holotype ♂, collection Gianfranco Sama, Cesena) [Type locality "Akhisar" (Turkey: Manisa)] **Asia:** Turkey.

Distribution patterns: Turkey: Adıyaman, Bilecik, Eskişehir, İzmir, Manisa provinces.

Remarks: It is endemic to Turkey now.

****P. salvicola* Holzschuh, 1989: 176**

(Holotype ♂, collection Carolus Holzschuh, Villach) [Type locality "Harput" (Turkey: Elazığ)] **Asia:** Turkey.

Distribution patterns: Turkey: Elazığ province.

Remarks: It is endemic to Turkey now.

****P. suvorowi* Pic, 1905b: 38**

(Syntypes, ex collection M. Pic, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) [Type locality "Oltu" (Turkey: Erzurum)] **Asia:** Turkey.

suworowi König, 1906: 26 [Turkey: Erzurum: Oltu]

Distribution patterns: Turkey: Bitlis, Erzurum, Muş provinces.

Remarks: It is endemic to Turkey now.

***P. waltli* Sama, 1991: 127** [RN]

(Lectotype ♀, ex collection Joseph Waltl, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien as *Saperda modesta*) [Type locality "Beirut" (Lebanon)] **Asia:** Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey.

modesta Waltl, 1838: 471 (*Saperda*) [HN] [Lebanon: Beirut]

Distribution patterns: Turkey: Adana, İçel provinces; Syria, Jordan, Israel: Golan Heights, Galilee, Carmel Ridge, Samaria, Jordan Valley, Northern Coastal Plain, North Negev; Lebanon: Beirut.

After the present work, the number of representing species of the subgenus *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) for Palaearctic Region and Turkey raised up 11 to 13 and 9 to 11 respectively. In accordance with this, all members of *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) with the new species are presented in the text and an identification key for them is presented as follows.

An identification key to world species of the subgenus *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*)

1. Elytra completely black.....**2**
- Elytra densely clothed with light pubescence.....**4**

2. Sides of pronotum clothed with dense pubescence.....**3**
- Sides of pronotum without pubescence.....***P. waltli***

3. Head and pronotum clothed with yellowish pubescence; reddish areas in middle and hind femora relatively much smaller; middle and hind tibiae black except for the basis; all tarsi black; antennal segments with golden pubescence; only last abdominal sternite reddish.....***P. pauliraputii***
- Head and pronotum clothed with rusty-yellow pubescence; reddish areas in middle and hind femora relatively much larger; all tibiae almost completely reddish; fore tarsi almost completely reddish and middle and hind tarsi blackened apically; antennal segments with yellowish-white pubescence; last two abdominal segments at least partly reddish.....***P. furkani* sp. nov.**

4. Elytra in apical part clothed with black pubescence.....**5**
- Elytra entirely clothed with light pubescence.....**8**

5. All femora black.....***P. adusta***
- Femora at least partly reddish.....**6**

6. Middle and hind tibiae completely reddish; darkened apical areas of elytra as long as about one twentieth of elytral length.....***P. aligamgami* sp. nov.**
- Middle and hind tibiae not completely reddish; darkened apical areas of elytra much longer than one twentieth of elytral length.....**7**

7. Darkened apical areas of elytra as long as about one fifth or one sixth of elytral length; antennae relatively thinner and shorter.....***P. balcanica***
- Darkened apical areas of elytra as long as about one tenth of elytral length; antennae relatively thicker and longer.....***P. longicornis***

8. The elytral pubescence velvety yellowish-brown.....***P. salvicola***
- The elytral pubescence differently colored.....**9**

9. Middle and hind femora and tibiae entirely black; elytral pubescence pale gray.....
.....***P. dantchenkoi***
- Middle and hind femora and tibiae at least partly reddish.....**10**

10. All tibiae yellow or reddish; elytral pubescence dirty yellow.....***P. suvorowi***
- Middle and hind tibiae bicolored, at least partly darkened or black; elytral pubescence yellow, yellowish-olive or yellowish-gray.....**11**

11. The elytral pubescence yellow.....***P. mesopotamica***
- The elytral pubescence yellowish-olive or yellowish-gray.....**12**

12. The elytral pubescence yellowish-olive.....***P. inapicalis***
- The elytral pubescence gray or yellowish-gray.....***P. merkli***

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Figure 1. *Phytoecia* (*N.*) *aligamgami* sp. nov., holotype ♀ (left) and *Phytoecia* (*N.*) *balcanica* ♀ (right) from Çorum province.

Figure 2. *Phytoecia* (*N.*) *furkani* sp. nov., holotype ♀ (left) and paratype ♀ (right) from Aksaray province.