

**A NEW SPECIES OF *PHYTOECIA* (*PHYTOECIA*) DEJEAN  
FROM TURKEY (CERAMBYCIDAE: LAMIINAE)**

**Hüseyin Özdikmen\***

\* Gazi University, Science Faculty, Department of Biology, 06500 Ankara, TURKEY. E-mail: ozdikmen@gazi.edu.tr

[**Özdikmen, H.** 2017. A new species of *Phytoecia* (*Phytoecia*) Dejean from Turkey (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae). *Munis Entomology & Zoology*, 12 (1): 23-26]

ABSTRACT: The following new species is described: *Phytoecia* (s.str.) *gamzeae* sp. nov. from Çankırı province (Turkey), close to *Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825) and *Phytoecia vulneris* Aurivillius, 1923.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, *Phytoecia gamzeae*, new species, Turkey

During the study of the collected Cerambycidae specimens in my collection, I have identified some specimens belonging to a new species *Phytoecia gamzeae* that collected from Ankara, Çankırı, Çorum, Kırıkkale and Konya provinces, of *Phytoecia* (s.str.) Dejean which will be described in the text.

***Phytoecia* (*Phytoecia*) *gamzeae* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-4)

**Type material.** Holotype ♂: Turkey: Çankırı prov.: Şabanözü, Büyükyakalı village, N 40°28'38"- E 33°14'25", 23.V.2014, 1091 m. Paratypes 10 ♂♂ & 4 ♀♀: Ankara prov.: Yenimahalle, Konutkent, 01.VI.2007, 850 m, 2 ♂♂; Çankırı prov.: Çankırı-Kızılırmak road, N 40°27'- E 33°48', 05.V.2013, 639 m, 1 ♂; Çankırı road, Tuz stream bridge, N 40°23'- E 33°33', 11.V.2013, 725 m, 1 ♀; Şabanözü-Orta road, 24 km to Orta, N 40°28'- E 33°16', 08.VI.2013, 1300 m, 1 ♂; Çorum prov.: Kırıkkale-Çorum road, 20 km to Sungurlu, N 40°05'- E 34°07', 27.IV.2013, 665 m, 1 ♂; Oğuzlar-Dodurga road, 5 km to Dodurga, N 40°50'- E 34°46', 28.IV.2013, 742 m, 1 ♀; Çorum-Osmancık road, N 40°49'- E 34°51', 28.IV.2013, 480 m, 1 ♂; Sungurlu-Çorum road, 25 km to Çorum, N 40°23'- E 34°43', 01.VI.2013, 878 m, 1 ♀; Exit of Laçın, N 40°46'- E 34°52', 01.VI.2013, 695 m, 1 ♀; Kırıkkale prov.: Kulaksız-Sulakyurt road, 5 km to Sulakyurt, 07.VII.2011, 1 ♂; Konya prov.: Cihanbeyli, 31.V.1997, 1040 m, 1 ♂; Kulu, Tavşançalı, 17.V.1997, 1000 m, 2 ♂♂. The specimens were deposited at Gazi University in Ankara (Turkey).

**Description of holotype.**

Body length: 9.6 mm, width: 2.25 mm.

**Color:** Totally black with the exception of red colored certain parts of legs, abdominal areas and a spot on pronotal disc. Head totally black. Pronotum entirely black with the exception of a median red spot on disc. Scutellum and elytra completely black. Pygidium red. Underside of the body entirely black with the exception of red last sternite. Legs black with the exception of certain red areas. Anterior femora entirely red in apical half. Middle and hind femora also red in apical half with the exception of black small areas at the distal end. Anterior tibiae almost completely red with the exception of a darkened small areas at the

distal end. Middle and hind tibiae quite black. The remaining parts of all legs black.

**Pubescence:** Body clothed with whitish-yellow hairs. Head with dense, short, recumbent, whitish-yellow ground pubescence that a little sparser on vertex and rather dense, long, erect darkened setae. Antennae almost regularly clothed with whitish-yellow ground pubescence and here and there a few darkened setae. Pronotum with sparser ground pubescence and dense, long, erect darkened setae. The pubescence of scutellum as in elytra. Elytra with dense, short, recumbent, whitish-yellow ground pubescence and a few long, erect darkened setae in basal portion and rather dense, long, semi-erect or recumbent darkened setae in the remaining parts. Underside of the body clothed with only whitish-yellow ground pubescence completely.

**Punctuation:** Head, pronotum and elytra with very dense, distinct punctuation regularly (including median red spot on disc of pronotum). However, the punctuation of head and pronotum denser than that of elytra, but elytral punctuation larger than that of head and pronotum.

Moreover, antennae slightly shorter than body length. 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> antennal segments long, almost about the same length. 1<sup>st</sup> segment rather shorter than 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, and almost about the same length with 5<sup>th</sup> segment. Pronotum transverse, about 1.1 times shorter than basal width. Elytra relatively flat, about 3.1 times longer than basal width. Humeral carinae recognizable except for one fourth apical portion. Elytral apex obliquely truncated with a tooth at the inner angle.

**Diagnosis.** The new species is closely related to *P. virgula* that described from Croatia and *P. vulneris* that described from Italy (Rome). *P. virgula* is distributed in Turkey too. *P. vulneris* is not distributed in Turkey and impossible for Turkey. It is easily distinguished from *P. virgula* by completely punctuated red spot on pronotum mainly (red spot on pronotum in *P. virgula* at least in central parts unpunctuated) (Fig. 3), and from *P. vulneris* by completely black colored hind tibiae as in *P. virgula* (hind tibiae red colored basally in *P. vulneris*) (Bense, 1995).

**Variability.** Females are almost completely as the same as males. Among the females, body length changes 8.62 to 12.00 mm and body width changes 2.00 to 2.62 mm. Among the males, body length changes 6.75 to 10.75 mm and body width changes 1.75 to 2.62 mm.

**Distribution.** According to types, the new species is distributed in Central Anatolian Region and southern part of Central Black Sea Region in Turkey. It can expect the new species is more widely distributed at least in Anatolia.

**Etymology.** The name is dedicated to my wife Gamze Özdikmen (Turkey).

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Bense, U. 1995. Illustrated key to the Cerambycidae (excl. Dorcadionini) and Vesperidae of Europe. Margraf Verlag, Germany, 512 pp.



Figure 1. *Phytoecia gamzeae* sp. nov., Holotype ♂ (left), Paratype ♀ (right).



Figure 2. *Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825) (♂) from Çankırı province.

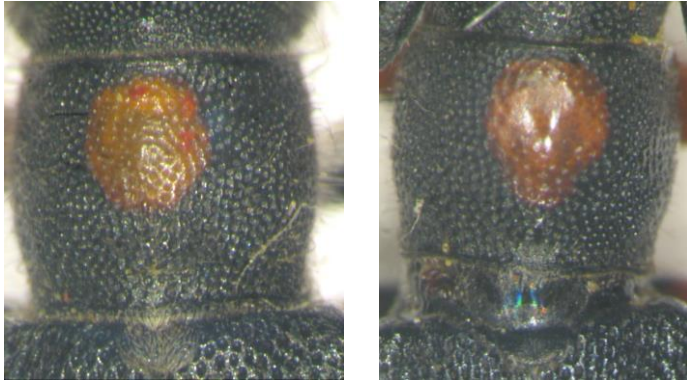


Figure 3. Pronotum of *Phytoecia gamzeae* sp. nov., Holotype  $\sigma$  (left), Pronotum of *Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825)  $\sigma$  (right) from Çankırı province.

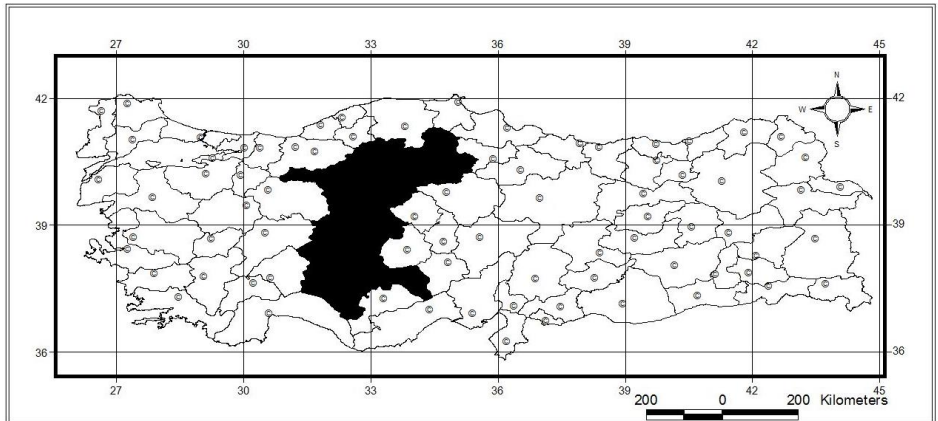


Figure 4. The distribution patterns of *Phytoecia gamzeae* sp. nov.