

**STICTOLEPTURA ORIENTALIS SP. NOV.,
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES FROM TURKEY
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT: A new species, *Stictoleptura orientalis* sp. nov., is described from Turkey, Babadag Mt.. The morphological features and species of the genus *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 which are the species *Stictoleptura tesserula* Charpentier, 1825 / *Stictoleptura pyrrrha* Bates, 1884 / *Stictoleptura sambucicola* Holzschuh, 1982 / *Stictoleptura fulva* De Geer, 1775 / *Stictoleptura tonsa* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891 / *Stictoleptura pallidipennis* Tournier, 1872 were compared.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lepturinae, *Stictoleptura*, new species, Turkey, Palaearctic region

***Stictoleptura orientalis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1-2)

The new species was discovered in the range Babadag, which is situated in SW Turkey, at altitudes above the sea level of 800-1200 m. 90% of all the individuals described were discovered there. The whole range Babadag lies 250 km north of the Antalya area and 20 km west of the Denizli area. The remaining individuals (10%) were found in Sarıgöl, Yaylalar and Yusufeli areas. The species is endemic to Turkey as yet, but its possible occurrence in other destinations close to Turkey cannot be excluded. The species *S. orientalis* sp. nov. was compared with all similar species of the genus *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 which can be listed as follows: *S. tesserula* Charpentier, 1825, *S. pyrrrha* Bates, 1884, *S. sambucicola* Holzschuh, 1982, *S. fulva* De Geer, 1775, *S. tonsa* K. Daniel-J. Daniel, 1891 and *S. pallidipennis* Tournier, 1872. All the species discussed below are represented in my collection including all the species of the genus *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924. In the comparison of all the characteristic features, which can be observed with the use of a magnifying glass or even with the naked eye, the new species *S. orientalis* sp. n. falls into a numerous group of the family Lepturinae, genus *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924. In the range Babadag, where the species was observed and caught, the host plant is likely to be *Acer undulatum* Pojark, 1976. *Acer undulatum* Pojark, 1976 is endemic to this area and mountain system.

HOLOTYPE: Male – Turkey, Babadag Mt. (Denizli prov.), 20.-26.VII.2010 (lgt., coll. J. Vartanis, Czechia).

PARATYPES: 6 x males, 3 x females – Turkey, Babadag Mt. (Denizli prov.), 20-26.VII.2010 (lgt., coll. J. Vartanis, Czechia). 2 x males – Turkey, Sarıgöl (Parhalı) 8.VII.1993 (lgt. Šárovec, coll. J. Vartanis, Czechia). 1 x male – Turkey, Yaylalar, (1800 m), 27.6.1996 (lgt. Skoupý, coll. J. Steinhofer, Germany). 1 x female – Turkey, Yusufeli (Kayabaşı), 19.7.1998 (lgt. Skoupý, coll. J. Steinhofer, Germany).

Length: Males: 13 – 15 mm, females 14 – 15 mm.

Body: Entirely black including all legs and antennae. Abdominal ventrites black, with long and decumbent pubescence. Pubescence sparse throughout all surfaces of abdominal ventrites.

Head: Black, very densely punctate. On temples with prominent long, yellow setae.

Antennae: Black, sparsely and decumbently pubescent throughout their surfaces. Antennomeres 1-6 narrow, without any dilation. Further five antennomeres moderately serrate, but without sharp spines, their tips rather rounded. Ends of antennae reaching to $2/3$ and $1/2$ elytral length in males and females, respectively.

Pronotum: Black, very coarsely and densely punctate. Its surface with long, yellow pubescence throughout. The setae are erect and directed outward. Pronotum distinctly elongate, much longer than wide at base.

Scutellum: Black, triangular, rather rounded than acutely angulate with yellow pubescence on its surface.

Elytra: Yellow everywhere, from humeri through elytral apices, with large, wide black spot in middle of each elytron. Male elytra considerably elongate, 2.04 times as long as wide at humeri. Elytra shape is stepwise decreasing from humeri to elytral apices; elytral apices rounded, not sharply truncate. Punctation rather regular and very coarse. Punctures smaller than intervals between them. With yellow pubescence on whole elytra: erect on humeri, otherwise decumbent.

Legs: Entirely black, with decumbent pubescence throughout their surfaces, without erect setae. Male metatibiae extended apically to produce two spines. Male metatarsus obviously long, particularly basal metatarsomere comparable in length to metatarsomere 2 and metatarsomere 3 with claw combined. The length of basal metatarsomere 1.05-1.1 times larger than that of metatarsomere 2 and metatarsomere 3 with claw combined.

Females: Stouter and moderately longer on average. Otherwise exerting all characters described above for males. The main and important feature is given by the fact that females have elytra yellow throughout with exception of the black spot in the middle, but without back elytral apex.

Extension of *Stictoleptura* species:

1 – *Stictoleptura orientalis* sp. n. – Turkey

2 – *S. tesserula* Charpentier, 1825 – Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey

3 – *S. pyrrha* Bates, 1884 – Japonia

4 – *S. sambucicola* Holzschuh, 1982 – Syria, Turkey

5 – *S. fulva* De Geer, 1775 – Europe, Turkey

6 – *S. tonsa* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891 – Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Turkey

7 – *S. pallidipennis* Tournier, 1872 – Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey

Diferential diagnosis. The new species *S. orientalis* sp. n., was compared with all the above mentioned species of the genus *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 and its morphological characters were shown to be distinctively different. It is closest to the species *S. tesserula* Charpentier, 1825, from which it can be differentiated based on characters described below. A number of specimens from different locations have been examined. In my collection, there are specimens from Slovakia, Greece, Bulgaria, Armenia and Georgia. Some differences were observable under a magnifying glass or stereoscopic microscope, and genitals

were also studied in certain cases. *S. orientalis* sp. n., is characterized by a very sparse pubescence on all abdominal ventrites contrastingly to the species *S. tessera* Charpentier, 1825 which is very densely pubescent.

In addition, the whole elytra are yellow, without back colour of the elytral apex, the tips of elytra being rounded, not truncate compared to the species *S. tessera* Charpentier, 1825 which has tips of elytra black and considerably angularly truncate, and the elytra are also very short, about 1.80-1.85 times as long as wide at humeri. The whole elytra are rather parallel, without any tendency to narrowing toward their apices. In contrast to this, *S. orientalis* sp. n., has distinctly elongate elytra, which are 2.04 times as long as wide at humeri and are visibly narrowing from humeri toward the apex, i.e. are not parallel.

Considerable differences also appear in the shape and punctuation of the pronotum, where *S. tessera* Charpentier, 1825 has its pronotum short, as long as wide at the base, with very dense punctuation compared to the new species, where the pronotum is long, much longer than wide at the base, with sparser punctuation. A considerable difference can also be seen in male metatarsi, where the new species *S. orientalis* sp. n., has an obviously long metatarsus, the basal metatarsomeres being as much as 1.1 times longer than metatarsomere 2 and metatarsomere 3 with its claw combined, whereas the species *S. tessera* Charpentier, 1825 has its metatarsus very short, the basal metatarsomere being only 0.77-0.80 times longer than metatarsomere 2 and metatarsomere 3 with its claw combined, which is a very remarkable differentiating feature.

Etymology: The name *S. orientalis* sp. n., is derived from the Latin word *oriens/oriente* and means an eastern location, and was associated with Turkey.

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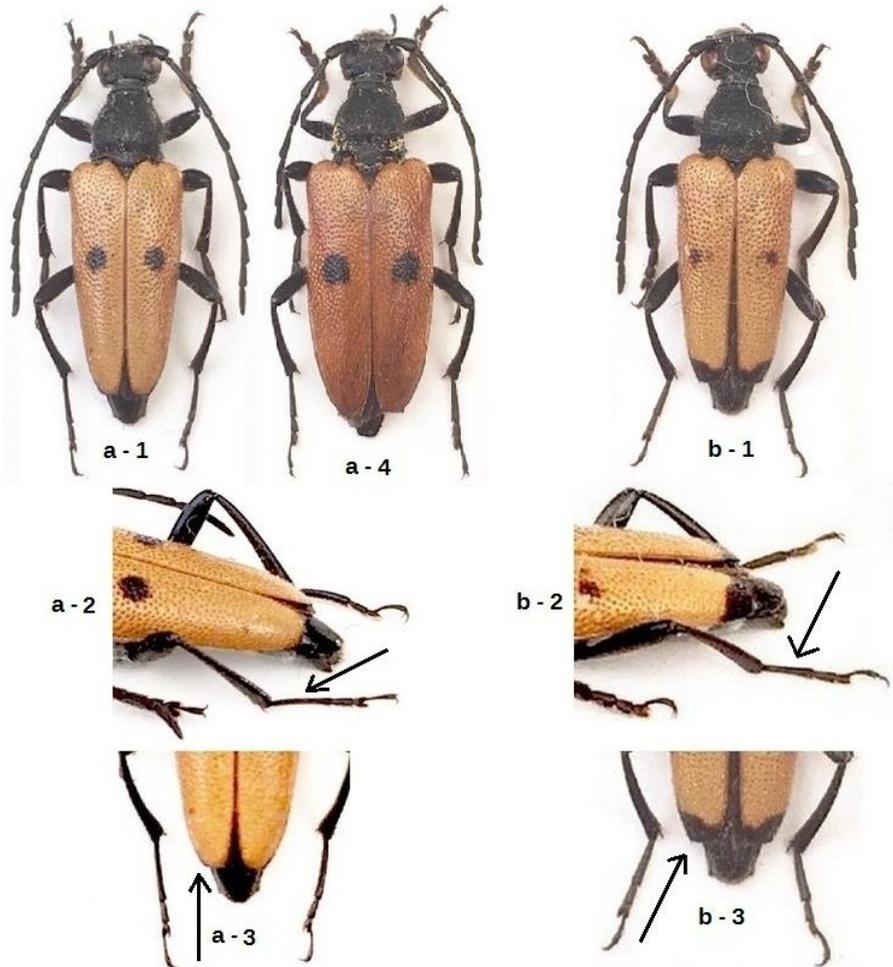


Figure 1. *Stictoleptura orientalis* sp. n., a-1. Male, a-2. Tarsus, a-3. Elytra, a-4. Female, and *S. tesseraula* Charpentier, 1825, b-1. Male, b-2. Tarsus, b-3. Elytra.

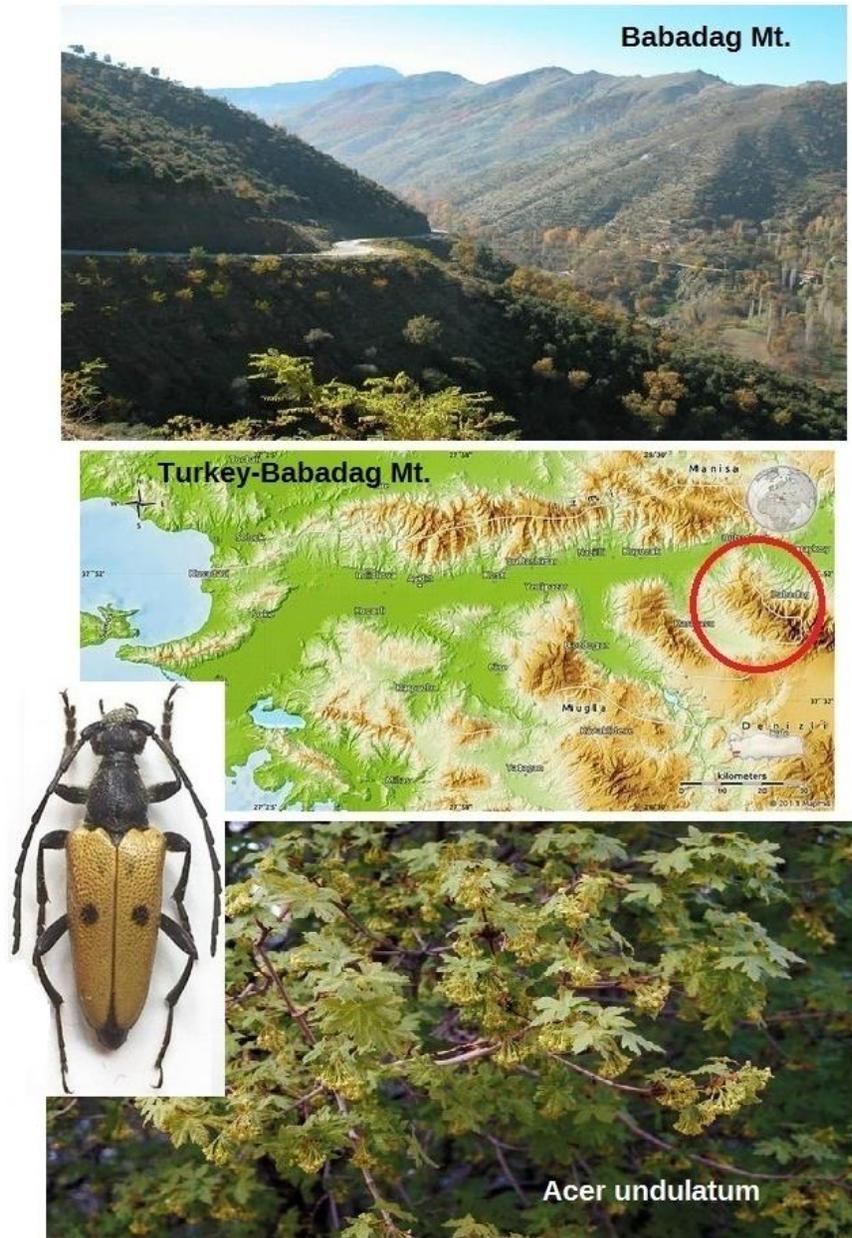


Figure 2. Turkey-Babadag Mt.