

**STENHOMALUS (OBRIOPSIS) BICOLOR YAZELAE SSP. NOV.
FROM TURKEY (CERAMBYCIDAE: CERAMBYCINAE)**

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ABSTRACT: The following new subspecies of *Stenhomalus (Obriopsis) bicolor* (Kraatz, 1862) is described: *Stenhomalus (Obriopsis) bicolor yazelae* ssp. nov. from Kayseri province (Turkey).

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, *Stenhomalus bicolor*, new subspecies, Turkey

The tribe Stenhomalini was erected by Miroshnikov (1989) with the type genus *Stenhomalus* A. White, 1855. The genus includes 2 subgenera as the nominative subgenus and *Stenhomalus (Obriopsis)* G. Müller, 1948.

The subgenus *Obriopsis* was proposed by G. Müller (1948) for the genus *Obrium* Dejean, 1821 with the type species *Obrium bicolor* Kraatz, 1862 from Greece. This subgenus was transferred by Althoff & Danilevsky (1997) to the genus *Stenhomalus* A. White, 1855. So, *Stenhomalus (Obriopsis)* G. Müller, 1948 is still a monotypic subgenus that includes only *Stenhomalus bicolor* (Kraatz, 1862).

The species *Stenhomalus bicolor* (Kraatz, 1862) has not been included any subspecies up to now. According to Danilevsky (2017), the species is distributed in Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Serbia and Montenegro from Europe, and Cyprus, Israel, Syria, Turkey from Asia. It is polyphagous in deciduous trees and shrubs.

Family CERAMBYCIDAE Latreille, 1802
Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802
Tribe STENHOMALINI Miroshnikov, 1989
Genus STENHOMALUS A. White, 1855
Subgenus OBRIOPSIS G. Müller, 1948

***Stenhomalus (Obriopsis) bicolor* (Kraatz, 1862)**

Provincial distribution in Turkey: İzmir province in Asian Turkey (Anatolia) (personal data, 2018).

Range: E: AL AU BH BU CR CZ GR HU IT MC SK SL SV YU A: CY IS SY TR (Danilevsky, 2017).

***Stenhomalus (Obriopsis) bicolor yazelae* ssp. nov.**

Type material: Holotype ♂: Kayseri: Pınarbaşı, 38 30 40 N 36 10 14 E, 30.V.2018, 1746 m; Paratype ♀: the same locality of holotype. The holotype and paratype are preserved at Gazi University, Ankara (Turkey).

Differential diagnosis: Mainly, the new subspecies *Stenhomalus bicolor yazelae* is a color form of *Stenhomalus bicolor*. The new subspecies can be easily distinguished from the nominative subspecies *Stenhomalus bicolor bicolor* (Kraatz, 1862) which is widely distributed in Central and South-Eastern Europe by coloration of legs chiefly.

In the new subspecies, fore femora completely and fore tibiae almost completely (except for darkened apical parts in a small region), basal parts of middle femora and about basal half of middle tibiae, basal parts of hind femora and tibiae in a small part are colored reddish-yellow. The remaining parts of legs are darkened (often blackish or dark brown) (Figs. 1, 2). In male, abdomen is blackish or pitchy-brown and posterior margin of each abdominal segment is light-brown or reddish-brown. In female, last abdominal segments are almost completely reddish-brown.

In the nominative subspecies, only basal parts of fore femora and the most parts of fore tibiae (except for darkened apical quarter), basal parts of middle femora and tibiae, and basal parts of hind femora and sometimes hind tibiae (sometimes almost completely darkened) are colored reddish-yellow. The remaining parts of legs are darkened (often blackish or dark brown) (Fig. 3). Abdomen is blackish or pitchy-brown and posterior margin of each abdominal segment is light-brown or reddish-brown.

It is clear that the picture of *Stenhomalus bicolor* from Konya prov. (Turkey) given by Kasatkin (2018) should be belong to the new subspecies, *Stenhomalus bicolor yazelae*. All old records of *Stenhomalus bicolor* (Kraatz, 1862) from Turkey should also be belong to the new subspecies. For example, the records of Özbek et al. (2015) from İçel province belong to the new subspecies definitely. Thus the new subspecies probably distributes in at least Central and Southern parts of Anatolia [Antalya to Kayseri and Hatay provinces (especially in Amanos Mountains and its northern parts)] for Turkey. Unfortunately, hybridization area of the new subspecies does not clear. I, however, know a male specimen of the nominative subspecies *Stenhomalus bicolor bicolor* (Kraatz, 1862) from İzmir (Tire) province in Western Anatolia of Turkey (Fig. 3). So this data is an available evidence for occurrence of the nominative subspecies in Turkey.

As known, the species is also distributed in Cyprus, Syria and Israel (except for Europe). So which subspecies is distributed in these countries need to be confirmation.

Possible provincial distribution in Turkey: Antalya, Hatay, İçel, Kayseri, Konya, Nevşehir, Niğde and Osmaniye provinces in Asian Turkey (Anatolia) (Pic, 1892; Bodemeyer, 1900; Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963; İren & Ahmed, 1973; Adlbauer, 1988; Özdikmen, 2006; Sama et al., 2011, 2012; Özbek et al., 2015; data in this work, 2018).

Range: A: ?CY ?IS ?SY TR

Chorotype: Anatolian or E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian).

Remarks: This little known species for Turkey previously recorded only from southern provinces in Eastern Mediterranean part of Mediterranean region for Turkey. So the species is a new record for Kayseri province and hereby Central Anatolian region of Turkey.

Etymology: The name is dedicated to Yazel Bal (Turkey).

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Figure 1. Ventral view of *Stenhomalus bicolor bicolor* from İzmir province in Turkey.

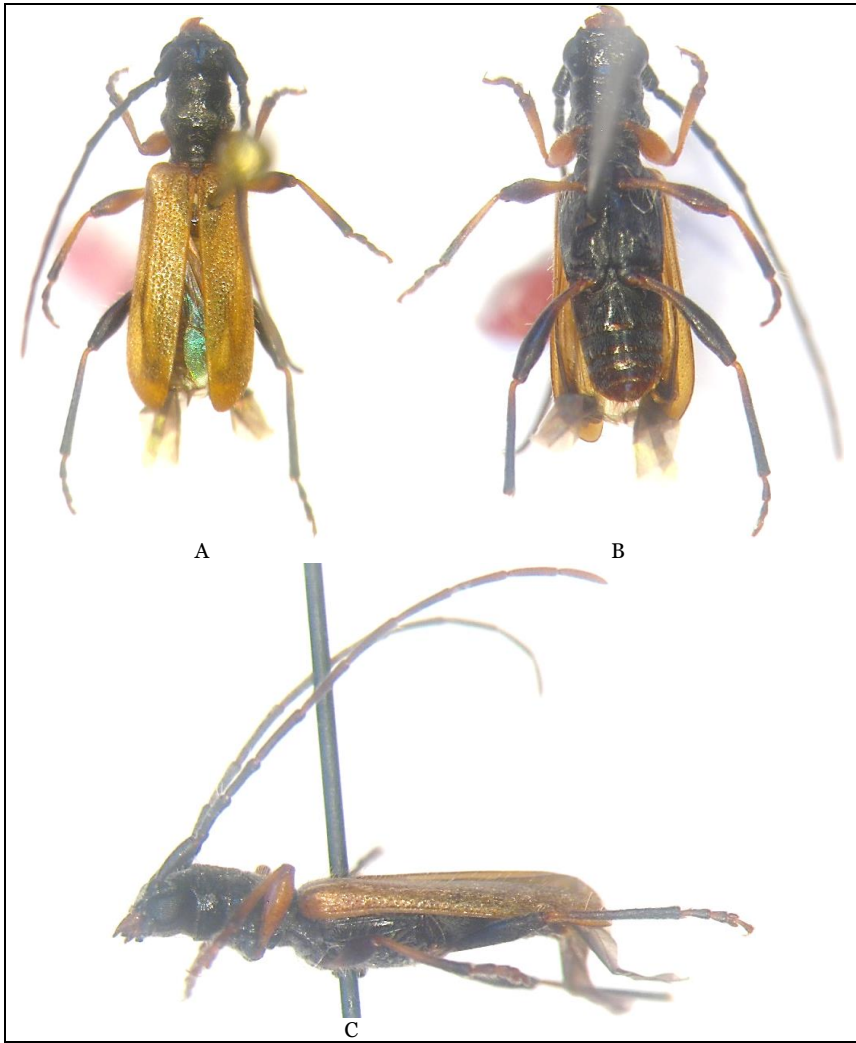


Figure 2. *Stenhomalus bicolor yazelae* ssp. n. from Kayseri province in Turkey. A. Holotype (male) dorsal view, B. Holotype (male) ventral view, C. Holotype (male) lateral view.



Figure 3. *Stenhomalus bicolor yazelae* ssp. n. from Kayseri province in Turkey. A. Paratype (female) dorsal view, B. Paratype (female) ventral view, C. Paratype (female) lateral view.