

**A NEW SPECIES AND A NEW SUBSPECIES  
OF THE SUBGENUS *PHYTOECIA* (*BLEPISANIS*)  
PASCOE, 1866 FROM TURKEY  
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: LAMIINAE)**

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**[Özdikmen, H. & Turgut, S. 2008. A new species and a new subspecies of the subgenus *Phytoecia* (*Blepisanis*) Pascoe, 1866 from Turkey (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae). Munis Entomology & Zoology 3 (2): 568-581]**

ABSTRACT: *Phytoecia* (*Blepisanis*) *samai* sp. n. is described from Amanos Mountains (S Turkey). Distinguishing characters, photo of adult, photos of male genitalia are given. It is compared with related species, *Phytoecia* (*Blepisanis*) *vittipennis* Reiche, 1877. On the other side, *Phytoecia* (*Blepisanis*) *vittipennis* var. *inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900) is raised to subspecies rank.

KEY WORDS: new species and subspecies, *Blepisanis*, Lamiinae, Cerambycidae, Turkey.

**Subfamily LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825**

**Tribe SAPERDINI Mulsant, 1839**

- = *Phytoecia* Mulsant, 1839
- = *Saperdina* Thomson, 1859
- = *Saperditae* Thomson, 1860
- = *Saperdites* Fairmaire, 1864
- = *Phytoecites* Fairmaire, 1864
- = *Obereini* Thomson, 1864
- = *Obereitae* Thomson, 1864
- = *Phytoeciini* Pascoe, 1864
- = *Saperdides* Lacoedaire, 1872
- = *Glénéides* Lacordaire, 1872
- = *Gleneini* Lacordaire, 1872

Vitali (2007) stated that “Saperdini, Phytoeciini, Obereini and Gleneini are characterised by mutual characters that do not allow to consider them as separated tribes. Breuning’s systematics, the only world-wide revision, is adopted here“. We agree with Vitali’s approach now. In fact that Ohbayashi & Niisato (2007) accepted Saperdini = Gleneini = Phytoeciini. We agree with these approaches and prefer now to return to Breuning’s position. So the tribe includes currently at least 79 genera.

**Genus *PHYTOECIA* Dejean, 1835**

- = *Cardoria* Mulsant, 1863
- = *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1863
- = *Pilemia* Fairmaire, 1863
- = *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864
- = *Musaria* Thomson, 1864
- = *Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1866
- = *Hoplotoma* Perez, 1874
- = *Semiangusta* Pic, 1892

- = *Pygoptosia* Reitter, 1895
- = *Pseudomusaria* Pic, 1900
- = *Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928
- = *Cinctophytoecia* Breuning, 1947
- = *Pseudoblepisanis* Breuning, 1950
- = *Mimocoptosia* Breuning & Villiers, 1972

**Type species:** *Saperda cylindrica* Fabricius, 1775 = *Cerambyx cylindricus* Linnaeus, 1758

Now, we think that the presence of mixed characters in the whole genus does not allow us to consider the subgenera as valid genera as stated by some authors. Breuning's systematics is adopted here.

In this case, the genus includes 14 subgenera as *Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1866; *Cardoria* Mulsant, 1863; *Cinctophytoecia* Breuning, 1947; *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864; *Mimocoptosia* Breuning & Villiers, 1972; *Musaria* Thomson, 1864; *Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928; *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1863; *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835; *Pilemia* Fairmaire, 1863; *Pseudoblepisanis* Breuning, 1950; *Pseudomusaria* Pic, 1900; *Pygoptosia* Reitter, 1895 and *Semiangusta* Pic, 1892.

### **Subgenus BLEPISANIS Pascoe, 1866**

**Type species:** *Saperda melanocephala* Fabricius, 1787

*Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1866 is an African subgenus chiefly. Mostly it distributes in Africa (especially C and S Africa). It also occurs in E Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkmenia, Afghanistan and India. However, it is represented only by a few species there.

Breuning (1966) gave eighty-two species in this subgenus. However, some of these species were either synonyms of other taxa or transferred to another subgenera. For example, Breuning (1966) gave two species as *Phytoecia ciliciae* Breuning, 1951 (Distr.: Cilicia) and *Phytoecia moreana* Breuning, 1943 (Distr.: Greece). However, according to Sudre (2000), these species are synonyms of *Phytoecia (Pilemia) hirsutula* (Frölich, 1793). Moreover, Breuning (1966) gave *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) prawei* as a subspecies of *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis*. Danilevsky (2007) stated that “after study of big series of Balcan *P. vittipennis* and Armenien *P. prawei* I see the distinct constant differences, so I cancel the synonymy published by Lobanov et al. (1981) and prefer now to return to Plavilstshikov's position on two different species. Breuning (1951) regarded both as subspecies”. However, Danilevsky (personal communication, December 2007) also stated that “I agree with Breuning (1951) now as *P. vittipennis* ssp. *prawei* Plav.”. Moreover, some new species have been described in the subgenus since 1966. Recently, *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) magnanii* was described by Sama et al. (2007) from S Iran: Fars prov.

Until the present study, the subgenus *Blepisanis* has been represented only by single species in Turkey as *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis* Reiche, 1877. This species was recorded by various authors from Turkey. These are: Turkey (Winkler, 1924-1932; Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Lodos, 1998; Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000); Turkey as *Opsilia vittipennis* a. *pallidior* Pic, 1901 (Winkler, 1924-1932); İzmir prov.: Bergama (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Ankara prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Antalya prov. – Demelt, 1961 and 1963 (Ex. Öymen, 1987); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Erzurum prov.: Aşkale (Adlbauer, 1992); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village env. (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Osmaniye prov. (Rejzek et al., 2001); Erzincan prov., Erzurum prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003); Burdur prov.: Yeşilova (Eşeler Mt.), Yozgat prov.: Çiğdemli (Gökiniş village), Denizli prov.: Acıpayam (Köse village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Manisa prov.: Turgutlu Çardağı (Aysekisi hill), Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun plateau road (Ürün plateau), Yarpuz road (Karataş place), entry of Yarpuz (Cebel), Çulhalı village and Yeşil village (Hasanbeyli), Kahramanmaraş prov.: Türkoğlu (Kaledibi village) (Özdikmen & Demirel, 2005); Ankara prov.: Sincan (Mülk, Ayaş Mt.) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park), Konya prov.: Kulu, Niğde prov.: Bor-Altunhisar and Bor (Üstünkaya) (Özdikmen, 2006).

So this species was reported from 14 different provinces in Turkey. These are: in W Turkey (Aegean region: İzmir, Denizli, Manisa provinces), in C Turkey (Central Anatolian region: Ankara, Yozgat, Konya, Niğde provinces), in S Turkey (Mediterranean region: Antalya, Burdur, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş provinces), in NE Turkey (East Anatolian region: Erzurum, Erzincan provinces) and in SE Turkey (Southeastern Anatolian region: Adıyaman province). Namely, *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis* widely distributes in Turkey. This species occurs also in E Europe (Greece, Bulgaria) and Syria.

*Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis prawei* (Plavilstshikov, 1926) was only reported by Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985) for Turkey without exact locality. Also Danilevsky (personal communication, December, 2007) stated that “*Plavilstshikov recorded his pravei for Armenian part of Arax valley! So, it is definitely represented in Turkey*”. So if it is present in Turkey, it occurs only in NE Turkey.

*Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis* is variable. M. L. Ganglbauer (1885) has already been described a variety in which a great part of elytra is black colored with only shoulders spotted more or less long distinct spots, under the name var. *leuthneri*. Then, a new variety, var. *inhumeralis*, was described by Pic (1900) based on examples that have more black colored elytra. In these samples, humeral spots are more or less obliterated, indistinct or even entirely disappeared. Another variety, var. *pallidior* was described by Pic (1901) from Anatolia. Elytral coloration of this variety is clearer than the type form and presutural band is not dark. A great part of legs is testaceous and at least tarsi and bases of femora are dark. Finally, var. *tokatensis* was described by Pic

(1933) from Tokat province in N Turkey. In this variety, elytra testaceous with narrow and thin black margins. At the first sight, it resembles var. *pallidior* Pic, 1901 by the absence of a dark spot at the end of elytra.

In this study, 29 specimens were collected by the authors from Ankara, Konya, İçel, Kayseri and Osmaniye provinces in the years 1991, 1997, 2001, 2006 and are examined in detail with their genitalia. According to the key provided by Breuning (1951), all specimens would be determined as *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis*. Finally, we decided that there are three different taxa among the specimens by comparing specimens of *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis* from northern and central Anatolia. These are: the nominotypical form of *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 as a nominative subspecies (5 specimens from Ankara, Konya and Niğde provinces), *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900) as an another subspecies (2 specimens from İçel and Kayseri provinces) and a new species *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) samai* sp. n. (22 specimens from Osmaniye province).

***Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900)  
stat. n.**

The specimens are the color form of *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis* Reiche, 1877. They have completely black colored elytra. They definitely belong to *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis* according to male genitalia (Fig. 2. b).

Same specimens were described by Pic (1900) as var. *inhumeralis*. Pic's original description is "*la var. nouvelle inhumeralis designera les exemplaires à coloration élytrale noire encore plus étendue, ce qui fait que tache humérale claire est plus ou moins oblitérée, indistincte ou même complètement nulle*".

Such specimens are only known from two specimens in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN) in Paris now. Until the present work, any specimen like these has not been collected.

According to M. L. Danilevsky (personal communication, 2007), "Yes, I was in Paris and saw a female identified as *Obereina vittipennis* var. *inhumeralis* Pic without geographical label designated as type. Another black specimen of *P. (Blepisanis)* is a male from Kizil-Dash". Then, we obtained photo of the locality label of Pic's type specimen by Dr. G. Tavakilian (MNHN-Paris). It is clear that true locality of male specimen is "Kizil Dagh" not "Kizil-Dash". So, we absolutely sure that Kizil Dagh is Kızıldağ in Karaisalı of Adana province in S Turkey now. Kızıldağ is in NW Adana.

So *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis* var. *inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900) is raised to subspecies rank. This subspecies occurs only in a local area in S Turkey. The distribution area of this subspecies is limited northwards by Central Taurus Mountains (Bolkar Mountains and Ala Mountains). It is distributed in a rather narrow area located between southern slopes of

Central Taurus Mountains (northern border) and Adana province (southern border).

Please see the discussion part of *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) samai* sp. n. for more remarks related with this subspecies.

**Material examined:** Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı, Kapuzbaşı, Between Büyükçayır and Yeşilköy, 680 m., 26.06.1997, 1 male; İçel prov.: Çamlıyayla (=Namrun), turn of Çamalan, 725 m., 24.06.2001, 1 female. The specimens are deposited in Gazi University.

**Type locality and specimens:** without locality label, 1 female, leg. Pic; Adana prov.: Kizil Dagħ (original writing) (= Kızıldağ), 1 male, leg. Pic. The specimens are deposited in MNHN in Paris (Fig. 4 and 5).

### ***Phytoecia (Blepisanis) samai* sp. n.**

**Type locality:** S Turkey: Osmaniye province: Küllü village env., Amanos Mountains.

**Type specimens:** Holotype 1 male: Osmaniye prov.: Küllü village, Amanos Mountains, 1707 m., 25.06.2006, 36 57 N 36 24 E; Paratypes: 12 males and 9 females: Osmaniye prov.: Küllü village, Amanos Mountains, 1707 m., 25.06.2006, 36 57 N 36 24 E, 3 males and 4 females; Osmaniye prov.: Zorkun-Karıncalı-Hassa road, Küllü plateau, Amanos Mountains, 1603 m., 25.06.2006, 36 57 N 36 21 E, 9 males and 5 females. The specimens are deposited in Gazi University.

### **Description:**

Body length: 8.3 mm. (from frons to elytral apex), 9.2 mm. (from frons to apex of pygidium); Length of pronotum: 1.5 mm.; Width of pronotum: 1.6 mm., Length of elytra: 6 mm., Width of elytra: 2.2 mm.

First of all, the new species is close to *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 except the elytral coloration especially.

Body predominantly black and elongated. Head and pronotum black with fine punctuation. Head with very dense, recumbent, whitish-yellow hairs except vertex and also in part between inner ridges of eyes with more sparse, erect, long, blackish-brown hairs. Antennae entirely black, extend slightly beyond the body; 1 st segment with long erect, black hairs, segments 2-7 sparsely fringed beneath gradually reduced towards antennal apex. Pronotum shining with long, mostly erect and partly semierect, whitish hairs. The hairs condensed as a median line on disc of pronotum. Length of pronotum slightly less than its width. Scutellum covered with very dense, long, recumbent, whitish hairs. Elytra completely black with larger punctuation than pronotum. The elytral

points formed sporadic longitudinal rows (especially near carinae). Each elytron with a distinct longitudinal sharp carina extended from almost shoulder to near elytral apex (from shoulder to 5/6 length of elytron). Elytra covered with two different types of hairs. First type short, fine, recumbent, greyish-white background hairs that formed a narrow dense strip along the elytral suture. Second type more sparse than background hairs, long, brownish hairs that are erect in the basal half of elytra and semierect in apical half of elytra. Even near the apex the hairs are recumbent. Elytral width as long as 1/3 of its length. Epipleurae black with very dense, long, recumbent, whitish hairs near humerus. Ventral side of the body black. Legs red except coxae, trochanters, the base of femora, the apex of tibiae and tarsi.

Etymology: The species name "*samai*" is dedicated to well known coleopterist Gianfranco Sama (Italy).

### Discussion:

According to the key provided by Breuning (1951), the new species would be determined as *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis*, but, if compared to specimens of *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis* from northern and central Anatolia it may be easily distinguished through the characteristics listed above. By its coloration, the twenty two specimens are evidently more similar to *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900). It differs from *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900) by male genitalia (Fig. 1. b, c, d and Fig. 2. b, c, d).

Typically, although aedeagus curved upward as fig. 2. a, b in *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 and *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900), aedeagus curved toward the front as fig. 2. c, d in the new species *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) samai* sp. n. Also, lobes of paramers extend parallel along their inner margins as fig. 1. a, b in *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 and *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900), lobes of paramers do not extend almost parallel along their inner margins as fig. 1. c, d in the new species *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) samai* sp. Furthermore, paramers are distinctly protruded almost in the median parts as fig. 1. d in the new species *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) samai* sp. Moreover, interval at the base of paramers as fig. 1. a, b in *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 and *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900) is distinctly narrower than that of the new species *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) samai* sp. n. as fig. 1. c, d. Namely, the base of paramers in *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 and *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900) is more sharp than that of the new species.

Probably, we think that the new species is located only in Southeastern Taurus Mountains (Amanos Mountains). This is a local species in Amanos Mountains like some of the others.

This paper is a result of our examinations of many Turkish specimens. It's clear that there are three different taxa in Turkey according to their body coloration and genitalia.

At a first view, *P. (B.) vittipennis* can be often totally black in the south east part of her area. This fact can be regarded as enough for the separation of a group of SE populations in a separate subspecies *P. (B.) vittipennis* ssp. *inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900). Because, the type locality of new species is rather close to the locality (Kizil-Dagh) of Pic's specimens, but they are in two different geographical zones. The type locality of new species is in Amanos Mountains. Amanos Mountains is a special area in S Turkey. As known that the well known old locality Akbes is in Amanos Mountains. Akbes is in Turkey not Syria.

We examined almost all male specimens from Küllü village for genitalia and saw that all genitalia are the same and stable. As seen in this paper the genitalia absolutely differ from the others (especially lateral view of aedeagus).

In terms of zoogeography, Kizil-Dagh (Adana prov.: Karaisalı, Kızıldağ) and Küllü villages are in two different areas. But they are close to one another. So the localities of specimens from Kayseri and İçel are in the same zoogeographical area with Kizil-Dagh (Adana prov.). In general, they are in the S slopes of Central Taurus Mountains. Thus, the black female specimen from İçel should be belong to the same taxon with specimens from Kayseri and Adana as *P. (B.) vittipennis* ssp. *inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900).

Unfortunately, we do not know about genital structures of Pic's black specimens. The specimens from Kayseri (male) and İçel (female) are black too. We examined genital structures of specimens from Kayseri and İçel. It is clear that they are belong to *P. (B.) vittipennis* (black form like Pic's specimens). So we decided that all black forms that are in the same zoogeographical area are *P. (B.) vittipennis* ssp. *inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900) without examining genitalia of Pic's specimens (it is not seen as an obligation but it is better to examine them. Unfortunately, it is impossible for us now).

Consequently, *P. (B.) samai* sp. n. is a real species. Since, genitalia of specimen from Kayseri is the same as *P. (B.) vittipennis*. So it is a color form of its (ssp. *inhumeralis*). And genitalia of the specimens from Küllü village are clearly different from *P. (B.) vittipennis*. So it is a new taxon. Moreover, Osmaniye record of Rejzek et al. (2001) is Hasanbeyli that is in Amanos Mountains. Also Osmaniye records of Özdikmen & Demirel (2005) are much close the record of Rejzek et al. (2001). They are also in Amanos Mountains. And all above records are absolutely nominotypical form of *P. (B.) vittipennis*. Interestingly, "TWO SUBSPECIES CAN NOT BE REPRESENTED INSIDE ONE AREA" theoretically. However, the type locality of new species *P. (B.) samai* is very close to all above records.

So the specimens from Küllü village must be a new species not subspecies.

In addition to this, Niğde records of Özdikmen (2006) definitely belong to the nominotypical form. In first view, the records are very close to black specimen (ssp. *inhumeralis*) from İçel, but please consider that the records of nominotypical subspecies from Niğde are in the N slopes of Central Taurus Mts. and the record of ssp. *inhumeralis* from İçel is in the S slopes of Central Taurus Mts. like the record of Kayseri.

**Variations:** In some specimens, basal half of femora and apical half of tibiae can be black. For only one male specimen, last abdominal sternite has a large red spot.

### A very short key of Turkish *Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1866

1. Aedeagus curved toward the front as fig. 2. c, d.....**samai** sp. n.  
-. Aedeagus curved upward as fig. 2. a, b..... 2
2. Elytra black or at least humeral part of elytra largely black.....  
.....**ssp. inhumeralis (Pic, 1900)**  
-. At least humeral part of elytra testaceous.....  
.....**ssp. vittipennis Reiche, 1877**

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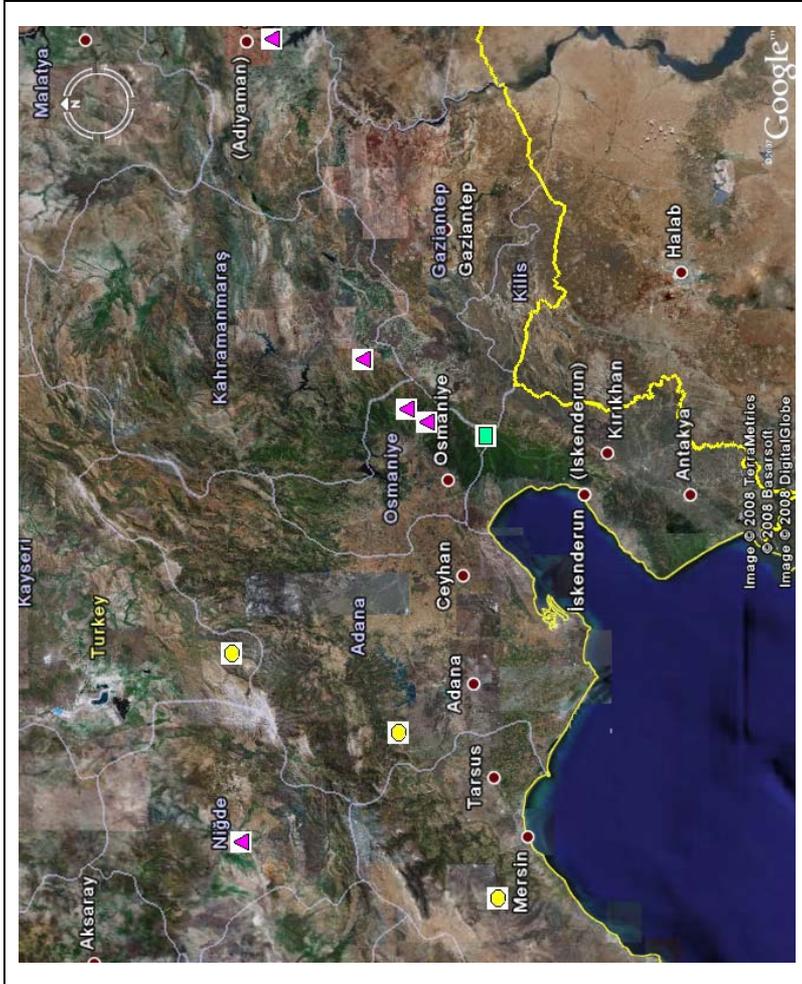
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Map 1. Distributional data of *Phytoecia (Blepisanis)* in S Turkey. ▲ *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis vittipennis* Reiche, 1877; ● *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900); ■ *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) samai* sp. n. (the map from Google Earth).

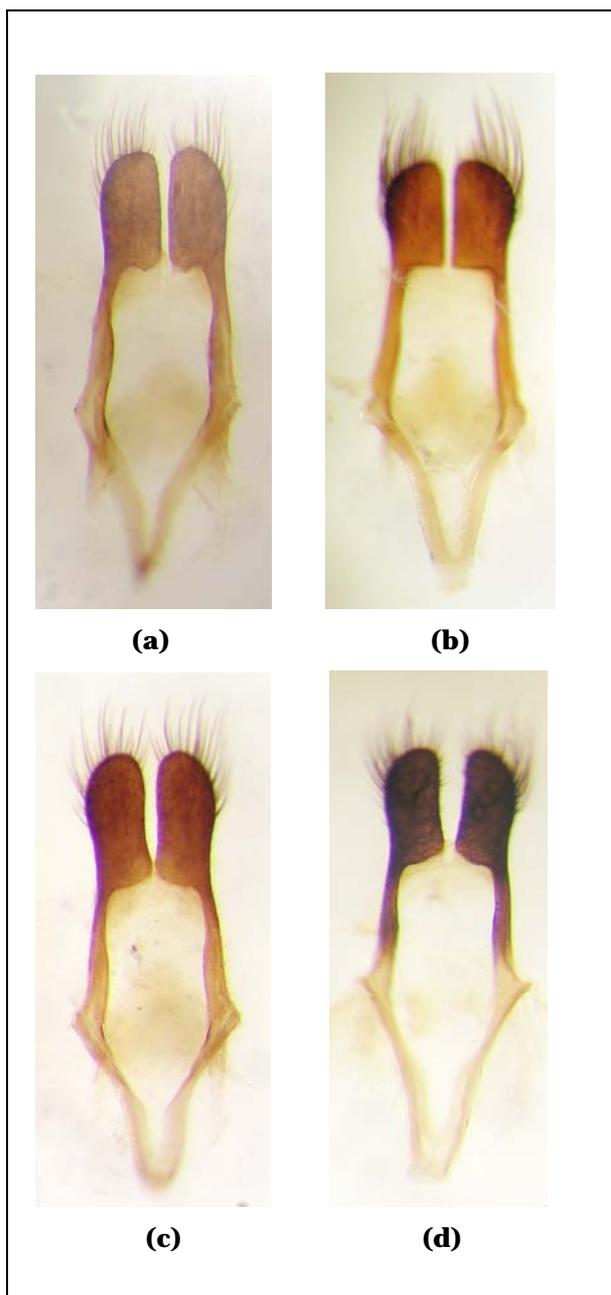


Figure 1. Paramer of (a) *P. (B.) vittipennis vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 (b) *P. (B.) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900) (c) *P. (B.) samai* sp. n. (paratype) (d) *P. (B.) samai* sp. n. (holotype).

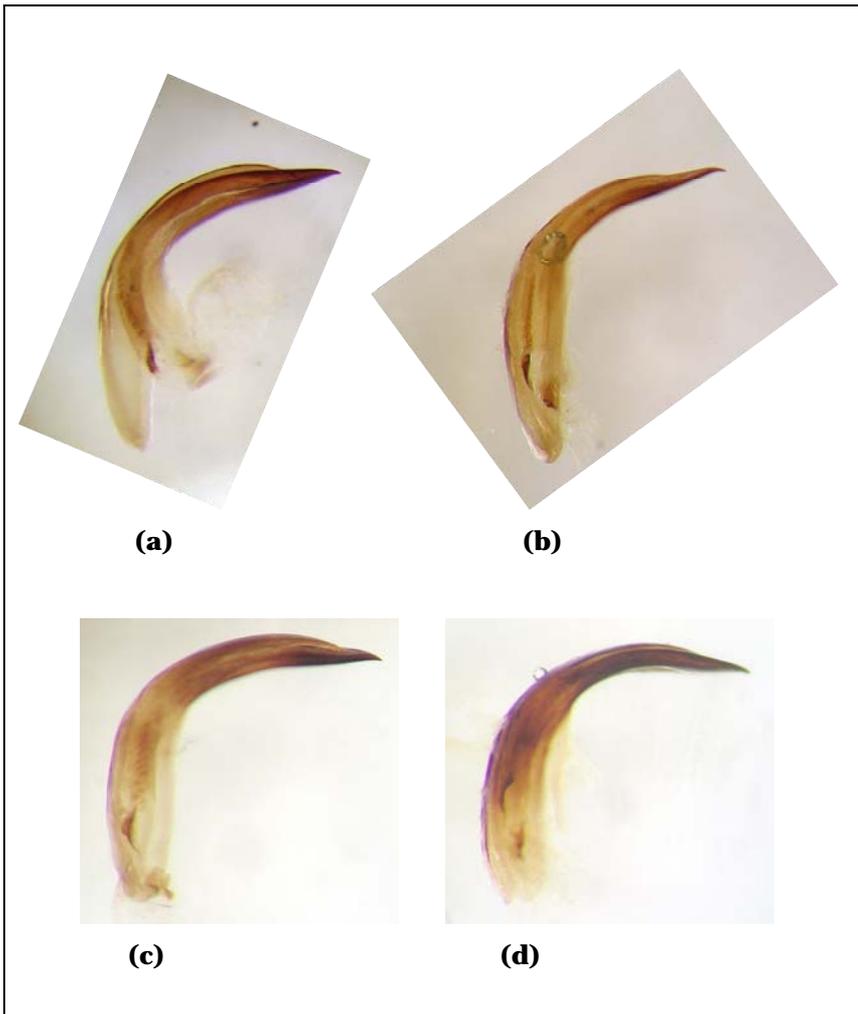


Figure 2. Aedeagus of (a) *P. (B.) vittipennis vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 (b) *P. (B.) vittipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900) (c) *P. (B.) samai* sp. n. (paratype) (d) *P. (B.) samai* sp. n. (holotype).



Figure 3. Holotype of *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) samai* sp. n.



Figure 4. The locality label of Pic's male specimen in MNHN (*Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vittipennis inhumeralis*) from Dr. Tavakilian.



Figure 5. The holotype of *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) vitiipennis inhumeralis* (Pic, 1900) from Dr. Tavakilian.