

**SUBGENERIC ARRANGEMENT OF *MALLOSLIA* MULSANT, 1862 WITH THREE NEW SUBGENERA, AND A NEW SPECIES FROM TURKEY (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT. A subgeneric arrangement of the genus *Mallosia* and an evaluation of all known taxa of Turkish *Mallosia* are presented in the present work. With respect to this, 3 new subgenera are proposed for the genus. In addition to this, a new species *Mallosia nonnigra* sp. n. is described from İçel province in South Turkey.

KEY WORDS: New subgenera, new species, *Mallosia*, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Turkey.

*Mallosia* is a Western Palearctic genus that is distributed from Greece to Caucasus and Iran, and has been included a total of 15 species in the Palearctic Region until now as *Mallosia armeniaca* Pic, 1897, *M. baiocchii* (Sama, 2000), *M. brevipes* Pic, 1897, *M. costata* Pic, 1898, *M. galinae* Danilevsky, 1990, *M. graeca* (Sturm, 1843), *M. gobustanica* Danilevsky, 1990, *M. herminae* Reitter, 1890, *M. imperatrix* Abeille de Perrin, 1885, *M. interrupta* Pic, 1905, *M. jakowlewi* Semenov, 1895, *M. mirabilis* (Faldermann, 1837), *M. scovitzii* (Faldermann, 1837), *M. tamashaczi* Sama & Székely, 2010 and *M. tristis* Reitter, 1888.

The genus *Mallosia* was introduced by Mulsant (1862). Then, it was firstly divided by K. Daniel (1904) into two subgenera: *Mallosia* s.str. and *Semnosia*. Later, Danilevsky (1990) introduced *Eumallosia* as a third subgenus. According to Löbl & Smetana (2010), only 1 species as *M. graeca* (Sturm, 1843) is belonging to the nominotypical subgenus. 6 species as *M. baiocchii* (Sama, 2000), *M. galinae* Danilevsky, 1990, *M. interrupta* Pic, 1905, *M. mirabilis* (Faldermann, 1837), *M. scovitzii* (Faldermann, 1837) and *M. tristis* Reitter, 1888 are belonging to the subgenus *Semnosia* Daniel, 1904. ... species as *M. armeniaca* Pic, 1897, *M. brevipes* Pic, 1897, *M. costata* Pic, 1898, *M. gobustanica* Danilevsky, 1990, *M. herminae* Reitter, 1890, *M. imperatrix* Abeille de Perrin, 1885, *M. jakowlewi* Semenov, 1895 and *M. tamashaczi* Sama & Székely, 2010 are belonging to the subgenus *Eumallosia* Danilevsky, 1990.

The nominotypical subgenus is distributed only in Greece. So, Turkish *Mallosia* that includes 9 species now, have been separated the other subgenera as *Semnosia* and *Eumallosia*. 4 species belong to the subgenus *Semnosia* as *Mallosia interrupta* Pic, 1905, *M. mirabilis* (Faldermann, 1837), *M. scovitzii* (Faldermann, 1837) and *M. tristis* Reitter, 1888, and 5 species belong to the subgenus *Eumallosia* as *M. armeniaca* Pic, 1897, *M. costata* Pic, 1898, *M. brevipes* Pic, 1897, *M. herminae* Reitter, 1890 and *M. imperatrix* Abeille de Perrin, 1885.

Apparently, the genus has more subgenera than the known. So, 3 new subgenera are proposed for the genus with the present text.

In addition to this, a new species (*Mallosia nonnigra* sp. n.) is described from South Turkey with the present work.

One of new subgenera, *Anatolomallosia* subgen. n., is based on a new species, *Mallosia nonnigra* sp. n.. It is monotypic subgenus now. So Turkish *Mallosia* includes 10 species of 3 subgenera (including new taxa).

*Micromallosia* Pic, 1900 is a separate genus according to Löbl & Smetana (2010). So, it is not evaluated in the genus *Mallosia*.

A short key to all subgenera is given at the end of present text.

All Turkish taxa of the genus *Mallosia* are presented as follows:

**GENUS MALLOSIA** Mulsant, 1862: 399

Type species: *Saperda graeca* Sturm, 1843

**SUBGENUS SEMNOSIA** Daniel, 1904: 304

Type species: *Saperda scovitzii* Faldermann, 1837

**SPECIES** *Mallosia scovitzii* (Faldermann, 1837: 284)

**Orig. comb.:** *Saperda scovitzii* Faldermann, 1837.

**Type loc.:** Transcaucasia (Faldermann, 1837).

**Synonyms:** *atricornis* Pic, 1915; *semilimbata* Pic, 1900.

**Old records from Turkey:** Malatya prov. (Heyden, 1888); Kurdistan (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932); Asia Minor: Trabzon as *M. scovitzii* ab. *atricornis* (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932); Erzurum and near (Özbek, 1978); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Danilevsky, 1990; Lodos, 1998); Van prov.: Erciş (Adlbauer, 1988); Kars prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003).

**Range:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey.

**Remark:** The species was not given for Turkey by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

**SUBGENUS EUMALLOSIA** Danilevsky, 1990: 364

Type species *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890

**SPECIES** *Mallosia armeniaca* Pic, 1897: 188

**Orig. comb.:** *Mallosia angelicae* var. *armeniaca* Pic, 1897.

**Type loc.:** Armenia (Pic, 1897).

**Synonyms:** *caucasica* Pic, 1898; *haiastanica* Danilevsky, 2007.

**Old records from Turkey:** Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Danilevsky, 1990; Löbl & Smetana, 2010); Muş prov.: Buğlan (Tauzin, 2000).

**Range:** Armenia, Iran, Turkey.

**SPECIES** *Mallosia brevipes* Pic, 1897: 188

**Orig. comb.:** *Mallosia brevipes* Pic, 1897.

**Type loc.:** Iran (Pic, 1897).

**Synonym:** *cribratofasciata* K. Daniel, 1904.

**Old records from Turkey:** Turkey (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

**Range:** Armenia, Iran, Turkey.

**Remark:** The single synonym, - *cribratofasciata* K. Daniel, 1904 was described from Transcaucasia. So, the single record of Löbl & Smetana (2010) does not include any exact locality.

**SPECIES** *Mallosia costata* Pic, 1898: 124

**Orig. comb.:** *Mallosia costata* Pic, 1898.

**Type loc.:** Kurdistan (Pic, 1898).

**Synonym:** *kurdistana* Breuning, 1970.

**Old records from Turkey:** Kurdistan (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Löbl & Smetana, 2010); Turkey as ssp. *kurdistana* (Tozlu et al., 2003).

**Range:** Iran, Turkey.

**Remark:** As seen above, all records from Turkey do not include any exact locality.

**SPECIES** *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890: 241

**Orig. comb.:** *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890.

**Type loc.:** Arax valley (Reitter, 1890).

**Old records from Turkey:** Kurdistan (Aurivillius, 1921); Gümüşhane prov.: Soğanlı pass (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Turkey (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985; Danilevsky, 1990); Van prov., Şırnak prov., Bingöl prov. (Adlbauer, 1992); Van prov.: Kuzgunkıran pass (Rejzek et al., 2001); Erzurum prov.: Nenehatun (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

**Range:** Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkey.

**Remark:** The species was not given for Turkey by Löbl & Smetana (2010).

**SPECIES** *Mallosia imperatrix* Abeille de Perrin, 1885: CXL

**Orig. comb.:** *Mallosia imperatrix* Abeille de Perrin, 1885.

**Type loc.:** Syria: Bloudan (Antiliban Mountains) (Abeille de Perrin, 1885).

**Synonyms:** *robusta* Pic, 1901; *tauricola* K. Daniel, 1904.

**Old records from Turkey:** Taurus as *M. imperatrix* var. *tauricola* (Aurivillius, 1921); Nur Mountain (Demelt, 1967); Osmaniye prov.: Nurdağı pass, Bingöl prov. (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Löbl & Smetana, 2010); Adıyaman prov.: Karadut village, Nemrut Mountain as ssp. *tauricola* (Rejzek & Hoskovec, 1999); Hakkari prov.: Suvari Halil (Tauzin, 2000); Bingöl prov., Bitlis prov., Erzurum prov. (Tozlu et al., 2003); Turkey as ssp. *tauricola* (Tozlu et al., 2003); Van prov.: Van-Bahçesaray road (Narlıca) as ssp. *tauricola* (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Range:** Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey.

**SUBGENUS** *EUSEMNOSIA* subgen. n.

Type species: *Saperda mirabilis* Faldermann, 1837: 283

**SPECIES** *Mallosia interrupta* Pic, 1905: 28

**Orig. comb.:** *Mallosia scowitzi* var. *interrupta* Pic, 1905 (misspelling).

**Type loc.:** Turkey: Van prov. (Pic, 1905).

**Old records from Turkey:** Kurdistan (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932); Van prov.: Kuzgunkıran, Hakkari prov.: Yüksekova and Şemdinli (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Between Bitlis and Van provinces: Gevaş, Kuzgunkıran pass (Adlbauer, 1992); Van prov.: Kuzgunkıran pass (Rejzek et al., 2001); Van prov.: Van-Bahçesaray road (Narlıca) and Başkale (Özdikmen, 2006); Turkey (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

**Range:** Iran, Turkey.

**SPECIES** *Mallosia mirabilis* (Faldermann, 1837: 283)

The species includes 2 subspecies. It is represented by both subspecies in Turkey.

**SUBSPECIES** *Mallosia mirabilis devexula* Holzschuh, 1989: 176

**Orig. comb.:** *Mallosia scovitzi devexula* Holzschuh, 1989 (misspelling).

**Type loc.:** Turkey: Hakkari prov.: Uludere (Süvari Halil pass) and Tanin (Tanin pass) (Holzschuh, 1989)

**Range:** Turkey.

**Remark:** It is endemic to Turkey now. It has been known only from type locality until now.

**SUBSPECIES** *Mallosia mirabilis mirabilis* (Faldermann, 1837: 283)

**Orig. comb.:** *Saperda mirabilis* Faldermann, 1837.

**Type loc.:** Transcaucasia (Faldermann, 1837) [apparently mislabelled].

**Synonyms:** *kotschyi* Hampe, 1852 (*Phytoecia*); *anglbaueri* Kraatz, 1884; *bitlisiensis* Pic, 1902; *delagrangei* Pic, 1902; *multimaculata* Pic, 1902; *semirubra* Pic, 1905.

**Old records from Turkey:** Malatya prov. as *Mallosia ganglbaueri* (Kraatz, 1884); Malatya prov. (Heyden, 1888); Bitlis prov. as *M. mirabilis* var. *bitlisiensis* (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932); Taurus as *M. mirabilis* var. *ganglbaueri* and *M. mirabilis* ab. *semirubra* (Aurivillius, 1921); Anatolia as *M. mirabilis* ab. *ganglbaueri* (Winkler, 1924-1932); Kahramanmaraş prov.: Elbistan (Demelt, 1967); Hakkari prov.: Sat (Adlbauer, 1988); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

**Range:** Iran, Iraq, Turkey.

**SPECIES** *Mallosia tristis* Reitter, 1888: 134

**Orig. comb.:** *Mallosia tristis* Reitter, 1888.

**Type loc.:** Azerbaijan: Talysh (Lenkoran) (Reitter, 1888).

**Synonyms:** *angelicae* Reitter, 1890; *lederi* Pic, 1908.

**Old records from Turkey:** Kurdistan (Aurivillius, 1921; Winkler, 1924-1932); Turkey as *M. angelicae* Reitter, 1890 (Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985); Turkey (Lodos, 1998; Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

**Range:** Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkey.

**Remark:** The species has been reported from Turkey by a few authors as seen above. But all records do not include any exact locality.

#### **SUBGENUS ANATOLOMALLOSIA subgen. n.**

Type species: *Mallosia nonnigra* **sp. n.**

Description of the new subgenus is below.

#### **SPECIES** *Mallosia nonnigra* **sp. n.**

(Fig. 1)

**Material examined:** Holotype ♀: TURKEY, İçel prov.: Erdemli, Sorgun road, 30.IV.2003, with net. The specimen is conserved in Entomology Department of Eastern Mediterranean Forestry Research Institute (İçel province, TURKEY).

**Description:** Body length (from the mandibles to the pygidium): 28.125 mm (holotype female); Integument red brown. Head except clearly red-brown coloured clypeus and labrum, dark brown or nearly black; on frons very densely clothed with dirty yellow, mostly recumbent and sparsely erect pubescence; on vertex coarsely irregular punctured, but the punctures smaller than that of elytra. Antennae robust, almost entirely red-brown, covered with recumbent dirty

yellow or golden yellow pubescence; first segment longer than third. Pronotum clothed with rather dense, on disc dirty yellow, on the sides whitish-yellow pubescence; disc at basal part with rather sparsely pubescence, so surface visible in this part, with two signs like eye forming dark brown raised furrows at each side of the middle and one more sign near basal edge on the median line, and later smaller than the others; pronotal punctures sparse and fine, much smaller than that of head and especially elytra. Scutellum clothed with densely whitish-yellow pubescence except coloured red-brown, glabrous narrow parts on sides, the punctures very fine just like that on pronotum. Elytra coarsely and deeply punctured especially at basal part, without any ground pubescence; each elytron with three longitudinal carinae interrupted by deep punctures and with three wide longitudinal stripes (humeral, dorsal and presutural) with white pubescence on the disc, lateral parts that between third longitudinal carina and lateral edge, with dirty yellow or golden yellow pubescence entirely, later part visible from above for most parts, and wide longitudinal stripes on the disc fused before the elytral apex and interrupted by points (larger at base, distinctly smaller towards the apex). The suture black. Legs with femora and tibiae sparsely covered with dirty yellow pubescence.

**Etymology:** From the latin words “non” (meaning no in English) and “nigro” (meaning black in English).

**Discussion:** The new species appears closely related to *M. (E.) armeniaca* according to the key of Danilevsky (1990). But, it can be easily distinguished by mentioned above characteristics.

Consequently, Turkish *Mallosia* includes 10 species of 4 subgenera now. A short key to the Turkish *Mallosia* species is presented as follows:

#### A shorth key to the Turkish *Mallosia* species

- 1 (2)** Antennae are more or less annulated; if not teeth of tarsal claws very distinct (subgen. *Semnosia* Daniel, 1904)..... ***M. (Semnosia) scovitzii***
- 2 (1)** Antennae are not annulated; teeth of tarsal claws small, inconspicuous or absent (Other subgenera and species).
- 3 (8)** Elytra without longitudinal carinae (Subgen. *Eusemnosia* subgen. n.).
- 4 (5)** Background of elytra with a clear black coloured area only in ante medium part.....  
..... ***M. (Eusemnosia) interrupta***
- 5 (4)** Background colour of elytra completely black (other species of *M. (Eusemnosia)*).
- 6 (7)** Pronotum with black hairs..... ***M. (Eusemnosia) mirabilis***
- 7 (6)** Pronotum with yellow hairs..... ***M. (Eusemnosia) tristis***
- 8 (3)** Each elytron with three strongly raised longitudinal carinae (two of them on elytral disc + one of them on lateral sides of elytra) (subgenera *Eumallosia* and *Anatolomallosia*).
- 9 (18)** Background of elytra is completely black coloured or at least ante medium of elytra with a clear black coloured area. Hind tibiae densely covered with erect hairs forming true brush on inner side (Subgen *Eumallosia* Danilevsky, 1990).

- 10 (11)** Pronotum with dark brown hairs..... ***M. (Eumallosia) costata***
- 11 (10)** Pronotum with yellowish hairs (other species of *M. (Eumallosia)*).
- 12 (15)** Each toment spots reaching scutellum.
- 13 (14)** Elytra with sparse white pubescence along suture.....  
..... ***M. (Eumallosia) armeniaca***
- 14 (13)** Elytra without sparse white pubescence along suture.....  
..... ***M. (Eumallosia) brevipes***
- 15 (12)** Each toment spots not reaching scutellum.
- 16 (17)** Dorsal and humeral longitudinal bands more or less regular at the basal part of elytra..... ***M. (Eumallosia) herminae***
- 17 (16)** Dorsal and humeral longitudinal bands more or less irregular at the basal part of elytra..... ***M. (Eumallosia) imperatrix***
- 18 (9)** Elytra without any clear black coloured area on surface. Hind tibiae covered with recumbent and semierect hairs not forming true brush on inner side. Inner side of hind tibiae with sparse pubescence (Subgen. *Anatolomallosia* subgen. n.).....  
..... ***M. (Anatolomallis) nonnigra***

#### **A NEW SUBGENERIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE GENUS *MALLOSIA***

**FAMILY CERAMBYCIDAE** Latreille, 1802: 211

**SUBFAMILY LAMIINAE** Latreille, 1825: 401

**TRIBE PHYTOECIINI** Mulsant, 1839: 191

**GENUS *MALLOSIA*** Mulsant, 1862: 399

Type species: *Saperda graeca* Sturm, 1843

**SUBGENUS *MALLOSIA*** Mulsant, 1862: 399

Type species: *Saperda graeca* Sturm, 1843

Antennae are not annulated. Elytra finely regularly puncturated, covered with dense uniform pubescence, without longitudinal carinae. Elytra with ground pubescence. So, elytral surface invisible, not include any clear black coloured area. Hind tibiae covered with recumbent and semierect hairs not forming true brush on inner side.

Monotypic subgenus from Greece.

**SUBGENUS *SEMNOSIA*** Daniel, 1904: 304

Type species: *Saperda scovitzii* Faldermann, 1837: 284

Antennae are more or less annulated. Elytra coarsely irregularly puncturated, with longitudinal toment stripes and/or toment spots, without longitudinal carinae or sometimes with 2 inconspicuous longitudinal short carinae. Elytra without ground pubescence. At least ante medium of elytra with a clear black coloured area. Teeth of tarsal claws very distinct. Inner side of hind tibiae with sparse pubescence.

Two species are known from Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) as *Mallosia galinae* Danilevsky, 1990 and *Mallosia scovitzii* (Faldermann, 1837).

**SUBGENUS EUMALLOSIA** Danilevsky, 1990: 364

Type species: *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890: 241

Antennae are not annulated. Elytra coarsely irregularly punctuated, with longitudinal toment stripes and toment spots, each elytron with three strongly raised longitudinal carinae (two of them on elytral disc + one of them on lateral sides of elytra). Elytra without ground pubescence. Background of elytra is completely black coloured or at least ante medium of elytra with a clear black coloured area. Teeth of tarsal claws small, inconspicuous or absent. Hind tibiae densely covered with erect hairs forming true brush on inner side.

Six species are known from Near East (Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon), Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan) and Iran as *Mallosia armeniaca* Pic, 1897, *M. brevipes* Pic, 1897, *M. costata* Pic, 1898, *M. gobustanica* Danilevsky, 1990, *M. herminae* Reitter, 1890 and *M. imperatrix* Abeille de Perrin, 1885.

**SUBGENUS EUSEMNOSIA subgen. n.**

Type species: *Saperda mirabilis* Faldermann, 1837: 283

Antennae are not annulated. Elytra coarsely irregularly punctuated, with longitudinal toment spots and/or toment stripes, without longitudinal carinae. Elytra without ground pubescence. Background of elytra is completely black coloured or at least ante medium of elytra with a clear black coloured area. Teeth of tarsal claws very distinct. Inner side of hind tibiae with sparse pubescence.

Four species that previously are in the subgenus *Semnusia* Daniel, 1904, known from Near East (Turkey, Syria, Iraq), Caucasus (Azerbaijan) and Iran as *M. baiocchii* (Sama, 2000), *M. interrupta* Pic, 1905, *M. mirabilis* (Faldermann, 1837) and *M. tristis* Reitter, 1888.

**SUBGENUS SUBMALLOSIA subgen. n.**

Type species: *Mallosia jakowlewi* Semenov, 1895: 204

Antennae are annulated. Elytra coarsely irregularly punctuated, with longitudinal toment stripes and toment spots, each elytron with three strongly raised longitudinal carinae (two of them on elytral disc + one of them on lateral sides of elytra). Elytra with ground pubescence. So, elytral surface invisible, not include any clear black coloured area. Teeth of tarsal claws small and inconspicuous. Hind tibiae covered with recumbent and semierect hairs not forming true brush on inner side.

Two species that previously are in the subgenus *Eumallosia* Danilevsky, 1990, known from only Iran as *M. jakowlewi* Semenov, 1895 and *M. tamashaczi* Sama & Székely, 2010.

**SUBGENUS ANATOLOMALLOSIA subgen. n.**

Type species: *Mallosia nonnigra* sp. n.

Antennae are not annulated. Elytra coarsely irregularly punctuated, with longitudinal toment stripes and toment spots; each elytron with three strongly

raised longitudinal carinae (two of them on elytral disc + one of them on lateral sides of elytra). Elytra without both ground pubescence and also any clear black coloured area on surface. Teeth of tarsal claws inconspicuous. Hind tibiae covered with recumbent and semierect hairs not forming true brush on inner side. Inner side of hind tibiae with sparse pubescence.

Monotypic subgenus from Turkey.

### A short key to all subgenera of *Mallosia* Mulsant, 1862

1. Antennae are more or less annulated; if not teeth of tarsal claws very distinct..... **2**  
 -- Antennae are not annulated..... **3**
2. Elytra without longitudinal carinae or sometimes with 2 inconspicuous longitudinal short carinae. Elytra without ground pubescence. At least ante medium of elytra with a clear black coloured area. Teeth of tarsal claws very distinct..... **SEMNSIA Daniel, 1904**  
 -- Each elytron with three strongly raised longitudinal carinae (two of them on elytral disc + one of them on lateral sides of elytra). Elytra with ground pubescence. So, elytral surface invisible, not include any clear black coloured area. Teeth of tarsal claws small and inconspicuous..... **SUBMALLOSIA subgen. n.**
3. Elytra without longitudinal carinae..... **4**  
 -- Each elytron with three strongly raised longitudinal carinae (two of them on elytral disc + one of them on lateral sides of elytra)..... **5**
4. Elytra with ground pubescence. So, elytral surface invisible, not include any clear black coloured area..... **MALLOSIA Mulsant, 1862**  
 -- Elytra without ground pubescence. Background of elytra is completely black coloured or at least ante medium of elytra with a clear black coloured area..... **EUSEMNOSIA subgen. n.**
5. Background of elytra is completely black coloured or at least ante medium of elytra with a clear black coloured area. Hind tibiae densely covered with erect hairs forming true brush on inner side..... **EUMALLOSIA Danilevsky, 1990**  
 -- Elytra without any clear black coloured area on surface. Hind tibiae covered with recumbent and semierect hairs not forming true brush on inner side. Inner side of hind tibiae with sparse pubescence..... **ANATOLOMALLOSIA subgen. n.**

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Figure 1. Habitus of *Mallosia nonnigra* sp. n. (Holotype ♀).