

## DESCRIPTIONS OF NINE NEW SPECIES OF LONGHORN BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

**Pierpaolo Rapuzzi\* and Gianfranco Sama\*\***

\* via Cialla, 48, 33040 Prepetto (UD), ITALY. E-mail: info@ronchidicialla.it

\*\* via Raffaello 84, 47023 Cesena (FC), ITALY. E-mail: francosama@gmail.com

**[Rapuzzi, P. & Sama, G. 2014. Descriptions of nine new species of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Munis Entomology & Zoology, 9 (1): 1-16]**

**ABSTRACT:** In this paper we described 9 new species of Cerambycidae from the Mediterranean area (Italy, Turkey), Iran and China.

**KEY WORDS:** Cerambycidae, *Grammoptera*, *Necydalis*, *Formosotoxotus*, *Saphanus*, *Neoplocaederus*, *Luteicenus*, *Xylotrechus*, *Anaglyptus*, *Pogonocherus*, new species, Italy, Turkey, Iran, China.

In the following paper we describe 9 new species of Cerambycidae belonging to 6 different subfamilies. Partly of these insects was collected by our self during several expeditions involved to study the cerambycid fauna (mainly in the Mediterranean area) and partly was provided by our colleagues that we thanks for the opportunity that they give us to study part of their researches.

The new species are divided in the different subfamilies and tribes as following:

Subfamily Lepturinae Latreille, 1802 / Tribe Lepturini Latreille, 1802 / *Grammoptera solai* n. sp. (Turkey)

Subfamily Necydalinae Latreille, 1825 / *Necydalis christinae* n. sp. (Turkey)

Subfamily Apatophyseinae Lacordaire, 1869 / Tribe Apatophyseini Lacordaire, 1869 / *Formosotoxotus kucerai* n. sp. (China)

Subfamily Spondylidinae Audinet-Serville, 1832 / Tribe *Saphanini* Gistel, 1848 / *Saphanus kadlecti* n. sp. (Turkey)

Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802 / Tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 / *Neoplocaederus iranicus* n. sp. (Iran)

Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802 / Tribe Rosaliini Fairmaire, 1864 / *Luteicenus magnificus* n. sp. (China)

Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802 / Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839 / *Xylotrechus iranicus* n. sp. (Iran)

Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802 / Tribe Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1868 / *Anaglyptus zappii* n. sp. (Italy)

Subfamily Laminae Latreille, 1825 / Tribe Pogonocherini Mulsant, 1839 / *Pogonocherus ovatooides* n. sp. (Italy)

### COLLECTIONS ACRONYMS

CNMP = National Museum Praha, Czech Republic.

MZUR = Zoological Museum of the Sapienza Rome University.

CPR = Pierpaolo Rapuzzi.

CGS = Gianfranco Sama.

COG = Olivier Gregory, Poitiers, France.

CIZ = Iuri Zappi, Casalecchio di Reno, Bologna, Italy.

CFI = Francesco Izzillo, Caserta, Italy.

CFA = Fernando Angelini, Francavilla Fontana, Brindisi, Italy.

***Grammoptera (s. str.) solai n. sp.***

(Fig. 1)

**Material examined. Holotypus** ♀: Turkey: Bolu prov., Abant valley, VI.2003, C. Sola lgt. (CPR).

**Description of the Holotype.** Length 5,2 mm, width 1,5 mm. Body black. Head large, deep punctured, front square with a deep groove in the middle of eyes. Pubescence dense, made by short recumbent golden hairs. Pronotum much longer than wide, deep and dense punctured. The space between the points is shorter than the diameter of the single point. Pubescence made by very short and recumbent golden hairs. Pronotum bell-shaped. Elytra shining, black, regular and deep punctured, parallel side and rounded apex. From each point starts a short, golden and recumbent bristle. Legs long, black, with very short and thin light setae. Antennae long and slender, reaching the last quarter of elytral length.

**Discussion.** *Grammoptera solai n. sp.* is close with *Grammoptera merkli* Frivaldsky, 1884 described from Southern Turkey. It is very easy to distinguish by the black elytra instead dark-blue colored. The new species is slender, with longer antennae and the pronotum is much longer than in *merkli* where is little longer than width. Elytral shape is much more parallel side in the new species than in *merkli* where is larger towards the apex. The third antennal joint is long as the fourth in *Grammoptera solai* but it is evidently longer in *G. merkli*.

We have examined the type specimens (Figs. 2-3) of *Grammoptera merkli* preserved in National Museum (Budapest, Hungary). The type specimen is a female with the following labels:

“Asia Minor. /Achu.-Dag. (hand written by Frivaldsky)/leg. Merkl (Printed)”.

“Grammoptera/merkli Friv. (hand written by Frivaldsky)/det. Joh.Friv. (Printed)”.

“Monotypus (red printed)/ Grammoptera y and printed /merkli J.Frivaldsky (recently hand written).

The specimen is perfect except for the left antenna that is missing except for the first three joints. Here we design it Lectotypus.

The type specimen fit perfectly with the specimens from Southern Turkey. *Grammoptera merkli* is known from Adana to the whole Southern Mediterranean coast and in the Western Aegean coast. We know this species as well from Central Anatolia: Amasya env. and from Ayas (Ankara prov.). The new species is known only from the type locality in Abant valley (Bolu prov., Northern Turkey).

**Etymology.** We dedicate the new species to Claudio Sola (Guiglia, Modena, Italy) as thanksgiving for the opportunity that he gives us to study part of his interesting Cerambycidae collected in Turkey.

***Necydalis (s. str.) christinae n. sp.***

(Fig. 4)

**Material examined. Holotypus** ♂: Turkey: Tunceli prov., Pülümür env., 2 km N Çakırkaya, 1580 m., 22-27.VI.2013 sugar traps, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (CPR).

**Description of the Holotype.** Length 25 mm, width 4 mm. Body reddish. Head, pronotum, ventral surface except for abdomen are black. Head deep punctured, mainly between eyes. Front, vertex and around the eyes with many long, thin erect golden hairs. Very prominent temples. Pronotum longer than

wide; front and rear edge deep punctured, the disk with two large swelling quite smooth, only few very small punctures. Lateral side sinuate, all the surface covered with long golden thin erect hairs. On the sides of front and rear edge part very dense golden pubescence made by dense and short recumbent hairs. Scutellum small, black and triangular. Elytra long as well as pronotum, reddish, darkened on the lateral side and very closely towards the apex. Apex dehiscent, with a small tooth on the internal side. Elytra deep and dense punctured, disk with dense short golden pubescence. All the elytral surface with short, thin black erect hairs. Legs reddish except for a small black spot on the clubs of the medium femora, the clubs of hind legs and the apex of hind tibiae. Inner side of hind tibiae with dense short golden pubescence. Antennae full reddish except for the last three joints that are reddish brown. Shorter than the middle of body. Abdomen reddish, only the last joint is black the penultimate joint is firstly reddish and towards the apex black. Episterna deep and dense punctured.

**Discussion.** *Necydalis christinae* n. sp. is close with *Necydalis ulmi* Chevrolat, 1838 but it is easy to distinguish immediately for the whole light antennae, blackish from the 4<sup>th</sup> joint in *N. ulmi*. The new species shows erect black hairs on elytra, missing in *ulmi*. Antennae and legs are shorter, in *Necydalis ulmi* antennae are reaching the middle of the body, in the new species they are evidently shorter than the middle. Elytra and all the appendix are lighter than in *Necydalis ulmi*. Aedeagus and endophallus are similar than in *Necydalis ulmi*. Paramers are truncate to the apex, little acuminate in *ulmi* (Figs. 5-6).

**Etymology.** We dedicate the new species as thanksgiving to the wife of one of the authors (Christine Canci Rapuzzi) for her patient during the time spent in the expedition around the world to collect beetles and in the long evening spent to study Cerambycidae.

***Formosotoxotus kucerai* n. sp.**

(Fig. 7)

**Material examined.** **Holotypus** ♂: **China:** Shaanxi, Lueyang, 20-30.VII.2010, E. Kucera lgt. (CPR).

**Description of the Holotype.** Length 12 mm, width 3 mm. Body light brown, covered by dense golden short pubescence. Head long with a deep groove between eyes. Antennal tubercles prominent. Head finely and dense punctured. Head covered by dense short recumbent golden hairs. Pronotum longer than wide, lateral side sinuate with an acute lateral tooth on each side. Disk with four high swelling to make a square just behind the middle. Pronotum with dense small punctures and covered by dense golden recumbent hairs. Scutellum long, round backwards with few recumbent golden hairs. Elytra with parallel sides, rounded backwards. Elytra with a small depression starting from the humeral region and reaching the suture just before the middle. Elytral punctuation made by sparse small punctures, denser in the first half and sparser and smaller towards the apex. Elytra covered by dense short golden recumbent hairs. Few thin erect golden hairs mainly on the elytral disk. Legs stout, tibiae flattened all legs with a quite dense golden short recumbent hairs. Antennae slender, not reaching the elytral apex, made by light joints covered by golden short recumbent hairs.

**Discussion.** *Formosotoxotus kucerai* n. sp. is very close with *Formosotoxotus auripilosus* (Kano, 1933) from Taiwan. It is easy to distinguish according to the elytra with a deep oblique carina from the shoulders to the suture in the middle. This carina is missing in *F. auripilosus* and it is substituted by a small discoid depression. The head in the new species is thinner, larger in *F. auripilosus*. The elytral length and the legs in *F. kucerai* are evidently shorter than in *F. auripilosus*. The new species is particularly isolated because the other species of this Genus are known from Taiwan (*Formosotoxotus auripilosus*) and from the South Himalayan area (*Formosotoxotus masatakai* N. Ohbayashi, 2007 and *Formosotoxotus nobuoi* Vives & Niisato, 2006).

**Etymology.** We dedicate the new species as thanksgiving to Emil Kucera (Soběslav, Czech Republic) that provided us the specimen of this new interesting species.

***Saphanus kadleci* n. sp.**

(Fig. 8)

**Material examined. Holotypus** ♀: **Turkey:** Sakarya prov., Masukye, Sapanca, VIII.1984, Battoni lgt. (CNMP, former collection S. Kadlec); **Paratypes:** 3♀♀: same data as Holotype (CNMP, former collection S. Kadlec; CPR); 2♀♀: **Turkey:** Sakarya prov., Sapanca, 29.VII.1980, Boulben lgt. (CGS).

**Description of the Holotype.** Length 18 mm, width 5 mm. Body pitchy black. Head dense punctured with a deep groove between eyes. Antennal tubercles prominent, only few dark erect thin hairs around the labrum. Pronotum wider than large, constricted toward the base. An acute tooth on each side up to the middle. Punctuation made by dense and deep dots, denser on the sides. Disk with a thin and short shining median line. Sides of pronotum covered by long thin dark erect hairs. Scutellum trapezoid with few very short recumbent dark setae. Elytra oval elongate with several more or less indistinct costae on the disk. Sculpture made by dense fine points. Pubescence made by two different type of silvery setae: one is very short and recumbent and the second one is sparser than the first and made by reclined towards thin hairs. Legs long, femora with a massive claw. Tibiae sinuate and stouter towards the apex. All legs with several long dark erect hairs. Antennae short, reaching the middle of elytral length. From the fifth to the tenth joints with external process well developed. Third and fourth joints equivalent in length. From the first joint to the fourth there are several erect dark setae on the whole surface.

**Discussion.** The new species is related with *Saphanus piceus* (Laicharting, 1784) and mainly with its subspecies *ganglabueri* Brancsik, 1886 known from the Balkan Peninsula. It is easy to distinguish according to the elytral pubescence dense and quite absent in *S. piceus* and its subspecies. The fourth antennal joint is longer than third, quite sub equal in *S. piceus*. From *S. piceus bartolonii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 1993 it is distinguished for the less convex elytra and pronotum and for the elytral costae, quite absent in *S. p. bartolonii*.

**Variability of Paratypes.** The specimens of the type series are very similar. The range of length is between 17 and 18 mm.

**Note.** In Stanislav Kadlec collection, now property of the National Museum of Prague, these specimens was separate and red labeled as "*Saphanus piceus battonii* n. ssp." showing that S. Kadlec previously identified the differences between this species and *S. piceus* but he was unable to describe it due his premature death.

**Etymology.** We dedicate this new species to Stanislav Kadlec, talented Cerambycidologist recently deceased, in his collection these specimens was preserved.

***Neoplocaederus iranicus* n. sp.**

(Fig. 9)

**Material examined. Holotypus** ♂: **Iran:** Kordestan prov., Sanandag, 18-19.V.1999, Hác z lgt. (CPR). **Paratypus:** 8♂♂ 6 ♀: same data as Holotype (CGS; CPR; MZUR); 7♂♂ 2 ♀: **Iran:** Lorestan prov.: between Dorud and Kuh-e-Ostaran, 2600-3200 m., 33°22'N 49°12'E, 4-6.VI.2000, M. Kalabza lgt. (CGS; CPR); 1♀: **Iran:** Yazd: 10 km E Ardakan to Yazd, 11.IV.2004, Crucitti & Vignoli lgt. (CPR); 1♂: **Iran:** Lorestan prov., Dorud, 52 km SE Borugerd, 1740 m., 13.VI.2000, M. Rejzek lgt. (CGS).

**Description of the Holotype.** Length 35 mm, width 11 mm. Body black. Head with strong antennal tubercles, deeply grooved between eyes. Occiput finely wrinkled. Mandibles strong, heavy wrinkled. Pronotum larger than long, with deep wrinkles on the disk, with a small conic tooth on the middle of each sides. Scutellum with dark and sparse recumbent short pubescence, golden only on the external border. Elytra parallel sides, rounded towards the apex, with a dense and very thin punctuation. Elytral pubescence made by very short silvery hairs. Apex lightly concave, with two small teeth on both sides. Legs long, all tibiae with dense golden pubescence, denser toward the apex. Antennae longer than body only with the last joint. Scape strong wrinkled, joints from the third to the tenth with a strong tooth on the apical external side. Third joint longer than fourth and fifth.

**Discussion.** *Neoplocaederus iranicus* n. sp. is close with *Neoplocaederus scapularis* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1821) from Middle Asia and *Neoplocaederus danilevskyi* Lazarev, 2009 from Uzbekistan. It is distinguish from the first according the stronger wrinkles on the first antennal joint (similar in *N. danilevskyi*), for the quite glabrous scutellum, covered with golden pubescence in *N. scapularis*. The third antennal joint is longer than fourth and fifth in the new species but longer than third and long as fifth in *scapularis*. The sculpture of pronotum is a little dipper in the new species as well. It is distinguish from *Neoplocaederus danilevskyi* (known for the Holotypus male only) according the shorter antennae, the black color, dark brown in *danilevskyi*, for the scutellum that is pubescent in *danilevskyi* and for the sculpture of pronotum, more regular in the species from Uzbekistan. According the peculiar sculpture of the scape the new species is close with *Neoplocaederus denticornis* (Fabricius, 1801) from Arabian peninsula as well *Neoplocaederus danilevskyi* (Danilevsky pers. comm.).

**Variability of Paratypes.** The specimens from the type series show the typical sexual variability: male with longer antennae (exceeding elytral apex with the last joint) and female with shorter antennae (long as body) and stouter body. The size

range of the type series is between 29 and 35 mm in the males and 28 to 32 mm in the females.

***Luteicenus magnificus* n. sp.**

(Figs. 10-11)

**Material examined.** **Holotypus** ♂: **China:** Guangxi prov.: Mt. Dayaoshan, Tongnam, Jinxiu, 20-30.V.2011, native collector (CPR); **Paratypus:** 1♂ 3♀♀ idem (CPR, COG).

**Description of the Holotype.** Length 18 mm, width 5 mm. Body black. Head small, deep punctured with many large points. Between eyes with a deep groove. Front with several thin silvery erect hairs. Pronotum little longer than wide, hardly punctured with dense large points. A median elongate shining area remains in the middle of the second half of the disk. Side of pronotum rounded with a small obtuse median tooth. Pronotum with several long thin erect silvery hairs. Scutellum black, triangular. Elytra parallel sides, yellow with black spots. Two big spots, one on each elytra, just behind the shoulders, rounded on the sutural side and not reaching the suture. Elytral apex largely black with the upper side of this band sinuate. Apex subtruncate. Elytra with few and very thin punctures. Pubescence made by sparse, very short, dark erect hairs. Between these short hairs there are few longer ones. Legs very long and slender, with dark brown dense pubescence on the inner side of the anterior and median tibiae. Antennae long, exceeding the elytral apex with the last two joints. Scape with dense and short black erect hairs. From the second joint to the fourth joints on the inner side dense short erect black hairs, on the fifth only few of them.

**Discussion.** The new species is close to *Luteicenus atromaculatus* (Pic, 1922) described from Vietnam and known from China (Yunnan according Vives et al., 2009 and Guangxi, Mt. Dayaoshan, Tongnam, Jinxiu, CPR). It is easy to distinguish according the following characters.

Males: the drawing is made by two black bands, one in the first half and the second one on the apex. In *L. atromaculatus* by two bands as well but the first one is on the basal third and the second one on the second half. In the new species the shoulders are light and the apex is black instead shoulders black and apex light as in *L. atromaculatus*. Pronotum is longer and deeper punctures than in *L. atromaculatus* and the antennae are evidently shorter, exceeding elytral apex only with the last two joints (in *L. atromaculatus* with the last three and half).

Females: the drawing is made by a basal band black and a central round black spot on each elytra. In *L. atromaculatus* the drawing is made by three small spots on each elytra: one on the lateral side in the first half, the second one between the previous and the suture and the third, little larger than the other two spots, on the middle of each elytra. Pronotum is shorter and wider than *L. atromaculatus*, the sculpture is deeper and sparser. The fourth antennal joint is shorter than the half of the fifth instead little longer than the half of the fifth as in *L. atromaculatus*. The elytra surface has only few erect hair, evidently denser in *L. atromaculatus*.

**Variability of Paratypes.** The male Paratype shows the first band entire, not interrupted at the suture, the females show quite the same drawing. The range of size is 18-22 mm. for the males and 14-15 mm for the females.

***Xylotrechus* (s. str.) *iranicus* n. sp.**

(Fig. 12)

**Material examined. Holotypus** ♂: **Iran:** Mazandaran, 40 Km S Chalus, V.2002, ex larva *Ostrya* sp., emerged 25.V.2003, P. Rapuzzi lgt. (CPR); **Paratypus:** 3♀♀: idem (CPR); 1♂ 1♀: **Iran:** Golestan, Loveh, 700-1000 m., 37°22'N55°39'E, 25.IV.2008, G. Sama lgt. (CGS).

**Description of the Holotype.** Length 16 mm, width 5 mm. Body black. Head vertical, deep punctured with a strong carina in the middle of the front. Sides of this carina covered by short recumbent yellow hairs. Pronotum little longer than wide, deep punctured, on the disk with an oval long wrinkled area. Sides rounded. Pronotum covered by short recumbent silvery thin hairs. Four yellow spots, made by dense recumbent short hairs, mark the sides of the upper and back margins. Scutellum rounded, black, without pubescence. Elytra black marked with yellow as following: at the scutellum sides there is a small spot; one humeral, little oblique, line just behind humeri; the first band starts just behind scutellum and runs parallel to the suture side for the first part, and beginnings to be dehiscent immediately, after this curves toward to the lateral margin reaching the sides. The second band is just behind the middle and it is a little convex towards the base of elytra; the last band is just on the apex. The teguments under these bands are brown. Apex subtruncate, angular with a very small tooth on the external side. Legs long, reddish with the claws of femora darkened. Legs with several light short silvery erect hairs. Antennae short, reaching the first fifth of the elytral length. Reddish with few short erect silvery hairs.

**Discussion.** *Xylotrechus iranicus* n. sp. is close to *Xylotrechus arvicola* (Olivier, 1795) and *Xylotrechus antilope* (Schoenherr, 1817) and it is a middle way between these two species. It is close to *Xylotrechus bitlisiensis* Marklund & Marklund, 2013 as well. The latter is a new species described from Eastern Turkey (Bitlis) close to *Xylotrechus antilope*. It is easy to distinguish from *Xylotrechus arvicola* by the thinner bands, the curved band is angular instead rounded curved and the humeral spot is oblique instead horizontal. Shoulders are black and in *X. arvicola* are brown covered by yellow pubescence. The sculpture of the middle of pronotum is not so strong as in *X. arvicola*. The elytra are narrower towards the apex than in *X. arvicola*. From *X. antilope* it is easy to distinguish according the wider bands, the shape of pronotum, globular in *X. antilope* and stronger sculptured than in the new species. The post-median stripe is concave towards the apex instead elongate along the suture as in *X. antilope*. The antennae are shorter in the new species. From *X. bitlisiensis* it is easy to distinguish for the slender legs, the pronotum without a very strong sculpture, the curved band is angulate in the new species and regular curved in *X. bitlisiensis*. *X. iranicus* n. sp. misses a yellow spot on the humeral lateral side, well-marked in *X. bitlisiensis*.

**Variability of Paratypes.** The new species is quite stable and the most variability is the typical sexual variability. The size of the specimens are inside a range from 12 and 16 mm in the males and between 19 and 17 mm in the females.

***Anaglyptus zappii* n. sp.**

(Fig. 13)

**Material examined. Holotypus** ♂: **Italy:** Basilicata, Castelsaraceno, between Amizzone and Monte Alpi di Latronico (Potenza province), 1300 m., 14.VIII.2008, ex larva *Fagus sylvatica* sfarf. 8.IV.2011, Iuri Zappi lgt. (CPR). **Paratypus:** 1♂, 2♀♀: idem (CIZ; CPR); 2♀♀: **Italy:** Basilicata, Massiccio del Pollino, Piani Ruggio (Potenza province), 2.VII.1984, C. Platia lgt. (CGS); 1♂: **Italy:** Basilicata, Abriola (Potenza province), 1400 m., 22.VI.1991, F. Angelini lgt. (CFI); 1♂, 1♀: **Italy:** Basilicata, Abriola, loc. La Maddalena (Potenza province), 1400 m., 22.VI.1991, F. Angelini lgt. (CFA); 2♂♂: idem 1.VI.2008 (CFA; CPR); 3♂♂, 3♀♀: **Italy:** Basilicata, Pollino, Cozzo Visitone (Potenza province), 19.VI.1991, F. Angelini lgt. (CFA; CPR); 1♀: **Italy:** Basilicata, Volturino Mountain (Potenza province), 1500 m., 10.V.2003, F. Angelini lgt. (CFA); 1♀: **Italy:** Campania, Lago Matese (Caserta province), 1100 m., 17.V.2001, F. Angelini lgt. (CFA); 1♀: (CFA); **Italy:** Calabria, Francavilla (Cosenza province), VI.1977, P. Schurmann lgt. (CGS).

**Description of the Holotype.** Length 12 mm, width 3 mm. Body black. Head densely punctured, covered with dens recumbent silvery pubescence. Several long, thin black hairs around eyes and on the front. Front with a long and deep median groove. Pronotum little longer than large, larger at the apex and constricted towards the base. Covered with dense and very short recumbent black hairs; several erect thin black hairs at the sides. Pronotum deep and very dense punctate.

The punctures are large and deep, between the larger points there are many smaller points that give to the surface a matt luster. Only a small area behind the middle of the disk is more polished due to the absence of the smaller points. Scutellum black, triangular and with many fine and dense small punctures. Elytra parallel sides, small constricted toward apex. Black except for two large reddish spot from the shoulders towards the first third except for the suture region that remains black. Just behind scutellum on the middle part of each elytra there are two elongate swellings. Elytra deep punctate; the points are denser on the first half and more scattered and less dense from the half towards the apex. Apex truncate with a small tooth on the external side. The base with several long dark erect setae. The elytral pattern is made by three white arched strips. The first one is bordering the red and black ground color of elytra and it is separate from the other two. The second and the third stripe are close and merged into one another near the suture. The third is on the half of the elytral length and is more or less transverse and climb up again along the suture merging with the second strip. Apex is widely covered with ash-white pubescence. On the apex several long dark erect hairs. Legs long, covered with whitish pubescence, hind and medium tibiae arched. Antennae reaching the third quarter of the elytral length, ringed with whitish pubescence on the apex from the third joint to the sixth and from the seventh to the eleventh completely covered with light pubescence. All the joints without any sort of teeth.

**Discussion.** *Anaglyptus zappii* n. sp. is close with *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758). It is easy to be distinguish for the absence of teeth on the third and fourth antennal joints. The pattern is made by more or less fused white strips, well divided in *Anaglyptus mysticus*. The elytral apex is truncate instead rounded as in *A. mysticus*.



**Variability of Paratypes.** The specimens from the type series show a more or less large reddish area on the first third of elytra. Several of them are completely black on elytra and four are more or less reddish. This kind of ground color is the same of *Anaglyptus mysticus*.

**Etymology.** We dedicate the new species as thanksgiving to Iuri Zappi (Casalecchio di Reno, Bologna, Italy), specialist of *Cleridae* that provide us part of the specimens of the type series.

***Pogonocherus ovatoides* n. sp.**

(Fig. 14)

**Material examined. Holotypus** ♂: **Italy:** Basilicata, Pollino mountain (Potenza province), 3.VI.2004, G. Sama lgt. (CGS). **Paratypes:** 1♀: **Italy:** Basilicata, Pollino mountain, Cugno dell'Acero (Potenza province), 26.VI.1987, Liberto lgt. (CPR), 1♀: **Italy:** Calabria, Aspromonte, dint. Fiume Menta (Reggio Calabria province), 15.VI.1985, Bartolozzi lgt. (CGS).

**Description of the Holotype.** Length 6 mm., width 1,5 mm. Body pitchy black. Head strong punctured with regular points and with a deep groove between eyes. Several short golden recumbent setae, denser between antennal tubercles. Few thin erect setae around eyes. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, side regular curved with a small acute tooth behind the middle. On the disk two small shining callosities in the middle of the disk, one on each side, and a small elongate callosity in the middle, in the basal half. Regular punctured and with many short golden recumbent short setae. Scutellum rounded-side, with a median longitudinal small stripe made by recumbent golden setae. Elytra parallel sides, just narrowed towards the apex. A small callosity on each elytra just between the shoulder and the scutellum with a tuft of black hairs on the top. Other two callosities on the middle of each elytra in the second half. Each of these callosities with a tuft of black setae on the top. Between these callosities and the external side of each elytra there are two longitudinal carina that start just up the middle and reach the apex. Elytra deep punctured. The points are arranged in lines and they are bigger and deeper in the first three quarters. Elytral pattern made by a "V" shaped band of whitish pubescence starting on the sides just before the shoulders and reaching the suture in the middle. The elytral apex is covered with the same type of pubescence. Just behind the "V" shaped band there is a more or less glabrous area on the external half of each elytra. This glabrous area gives the appearance of an oblique black band. Shoulders more or less glabrous as well. Only few short erect black setae along suture. Apex lightly emarginated with a small tooth on the external side and a very small one on the inner side. Legs brown except for the femora that are pitchy brown except for the apex that is lighter. Tibiae brown except for a thin pitchy-brown ring on the middle. All legs covered with sparse whitish recumbent setae. Few thin gray erect hairs on the tibiae. Antennae long, exceeding the elytral apex with the last four joints. All joints pitchy-brown ringed with lighter. The scape is ringed with lighter brown on the base and the apex. On the lighter part of each joint there is a sparse gray short recumbent pubescence. All joints, except for the scape, with long erect hairs at inner side.

**Discussion.** *Pogonocherus ovatoides* n. sp. is close related with *Pogonocherus ovatus* (Goeze, 1777) but it is very easy to separate because the elytral apex with

two small teeth. Apex is truncate in *P. ovatus*. The small tooth on each side of pronotum is evidently smaller than in *P. ovatus*. Elytra are longer and with more parallel sides.

**Variability of Paratypes.** The variability of the known specimens is the typical sexual variation of this group of Cerambycidae (shorter antennae, larger elytra in females). The ground dark color is lighter in the females.

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Figure 1. *Grammoptera solai* n. sp. Holotypus female.



Figure 2. *Grammoptera merkli* Frivaldsky, 1884 Lectotypus.



Figure 3. *Grammoptera merkli* Frivaldsky, 1884 Lectotypus labels.



Figure 4. *Necydalis christinae* n. sp. Holotypus male.



Figure 5. *Necydalis christinae* n. sp. Paramers.



Figure 6. *Necydalis ulmi* Chevrolat, 1838 Paramers.



Figure 7. *Formosotoxotus kucerai* n. sp. Holotypus male.



Figure 8. *Saphanus kadleci* n. sp. Holotypus female.



Figure 9. *Neoplocaederus iranicus* Holotypus male.



Figure 10. *Luteicenus magnificus* n. sp. Holotypus male.



Figure 11. *Luteicenus magnificus* n. sp. Paratypus female.



Figure 12. *Xylotrechus iranicus* n. sp. Holotypus male.



Figure 13. *Anaglyptus zappii* n. sp. Holotypus male.



Figure 14. *Pogonocherus ovatoides* n. sp. Holotypus male.