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NEW LONGHORN BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM SERBIA.

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Since the 1980's, longhorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) have been only randomly researched in Serbia. From earlier years, there are very detailed publications on this insect group (Adamović, 1965; Mikšić and Georgijević, 1971; 1973; Mikšić and Korpič, 1985).

The most recent data (Ilić, 2005) indicate the presence of 245 longhorn beetle species (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in Serbia. Not included in the mentioned publication, the following five species should be added to the list: *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866; *Stenopterus similatus* Holzschuh, 1979; *Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775); *Agapanthia osmanlis* (Reiche, 1858); *Agapanthia maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817) (Pil and Stojanović in press). A total number of 250 species are presently known for the Serbian longhorn beetle fauna.

On several field trips on Mt. Fruška Gora during the period of May[4th] – June[14th] 2005, 30 species of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from three subfamilies and 11 tribes were collected. This number contains five species new for the fauna of Serbia. The key of Bense (1995) was used for identification.

Cerambycidae

Lepturinae

Lepturini

1. *Lepturalia nigripes* (Degeer, 1775)

(New data: Mt. Fruška Gora, Kurjakovac, 14 June 2005, one female)

This is mostly a Northern and Central European species. The present record is southernmost until now.

The given species develops in broadleaf trees (especially in *Betula*, also in *Populus tremula*). Larvae feed in white rotten wood of variable diameter, often in dead standing trees or tall stumps. The life–cycle lasts at least 3 years, with pupation in spring in the wood. Adults emerge in June to August, on flowers. This is the only species of the genus *Lepturalia* in Europe, and it can be considered rare in our country.

2. *Cortodera femorata* (Fabricius, 1787)

(New data: Mt. Fruška Gora, Lake Popovica, 3 June 2005, one male)

This species inhabits Central and Southeast Europe. It has been found in all countries near Serbia, so the present record is expected. Development of this species is inadequately known. Larvae are to date known from fallen spruce (*Picea*) cones. They feed in the central region of the cone or occasionally in the base of old scales. The life cycle probably last two years, and pupation very likely occurs in the soil. Adults emerge in April-July, on flowers. The given species differs from the similar *Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783) in having only sparse pubescence on the pronotum and head, with glabrous median line, and sparse pubescence on the outer border of the eye and base of the antennae.

3. *Vadonia hirsuta* (Daniel and Daniel,1891)

(New data: Mt. Fruška Gora, Lake Popovica, 3 June 2005, one male)

Development of this species is unknown.

Vadonia hirsuta is often considered an individual variation of *Vadonia unipunctata* (Panin and Savulescu, 1961)

Until now, this species was known from only nine individuals from the Dobruja region, on which basis the species was described.

Cerambycinae

Anaglyptini

4. *Anaglyptus gibbosus* (Fabricius, 1787)

(New data: Mt. Fruška Gora, Osovlje, 4 May 2005, one male)

This is a Mediterranean species. It develops on broadleaf trees (*Acer, Quercus, Sorbus, Ilex, Sambucus, Ficus, Robinia, Fagus, Buxus, Prunus, Ulmus, Corylus, Carpinus, Paliurus*). Larvae feed in dry wood. Adults emerge in April to June, on flowers.

The presence of an outer edge of the elytral apex extended into a sharp spine, distinguishes this species from all others of the genus *Anaglyptus* known in Europe.

Lamiinae

Agapanthiini

5. *Agapanthia schurmanni* (Sama, 1978)

(New data: Mt. Fruška Gora, Popovica Lake, 3 June 2005, one male)

Development is unknown. Adults emerge from May to June.

The species has been previously registered only from Greece (A l t h o f f and D a n i l e v s k i , 1977).

For Mt. Fruška Gora, where all these specimens were collected, 78 species were known up to now. Our two months of collecting cerambycid beetles yielded 30 species.

Detailed exemination revealed five species new for the Serbian fauna: *Agapanthia schurmanni* Sama, 1978; *Cortodera femorata* (Fabricius, 1787); *Vadonia hirsuta* (Daniel and Daniel,1891); *Anaglyptus gibbosus* (Fabricius, 1787); and *Lepturalia nigripes* (De Geer, 1775).

Agapanthia schurmanni (Sama, 1978) was recorded only in Greece until now. Like all *Agapanthia,* it has inadequately known development, mostly because specimens are hard to find.

The finding of *Vadonia hirsuta* (Daniel and Daniel, 1891) is a very surprising record, considering that the only known individuals are from Romania.

Lepturalia nigripes (D e G e e r , 1775) is a species from northern parts of Europe. The present record is the southernmost until now. It is the only species of the genus *Lepturalia* in Europe and it can be considered rare in our country.

Cortodera femorata (Fabricius, 1787), and *Anaglyptus gibbosus* (Fabricius, 1787) are Mediterranean species whose recording in Serbia was expected.

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