

**DESCRIPTION OF *STICTOLEPTURA IVOROBERTI*  
NEW SPECIES FROM GREECE  
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT: *Stictoleptura ivoroberti* sp. n. from Greece is described and depicted. Distinguishing characters from the closely related species *S. erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822), *S. rufa rufa* (Brullé, 1832) and *S. slamai* Sama, 2010 are given.

KEY WORDS: New species, *Stictoleptura*, Lepturinae, Cerambycidae, Greece.

Among the Cerambycidae collected in Greece during the last years and sent for study by my colleague and friend Ivo Martinù (Olomouc, Czech Republic) I have identified one new species belonging to the genus *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924. The new species, close to the three species belonging to this genus occurring in Greece [*S. erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822), *S. rufa rufa* (Brullé, 1832) and *S. slamai* Sama, 2010] is described in this paper.

***Stictoleptura ivoroberti* n. sp.**

(Fig. 1)

**Material examined:** Holotype ♂: GREECE, Arkadia: Paradisia, 12-17.VI.2007, 600m, Ivo Martinù leg.; paratypes: 23 ♂♂, 2♀♀: same collecting data like the holotype; 11 ♂♂, 3♀♀: idem, 11-14.VI.2004; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀: idem, 10-11.VI.2006; 6 ♂♂: idem, 10-12.VI.2008; 1♂, idem, 26.5, 2010; 1♂, 28.5.2010; 1 ♂: idem, 11.6.2002, leg. J. Vartanis; 1 ♀: idem, 7.6.2004, leg. J. Vartanis; 7 ♂♂: idem, 11-14.VI.2004, Ivo Jenis leg.

Holotype and some paratypes in author's collection; paratypes also in coll. Ivo Martinù (Olomouc, Czech Republic), Janis Vartanis (Uherský Brod, Czech Republic) and Martin Rejzek (Norwich, United Kingdom).

**Description of the holotype male:** Body length: 16 mm. Integument black; head black, densely and deeply punctate and very sparsely covered with black sub-erect setae; temples short than eyes, with a dense tuft of dark hairs; pronotum moderately not very densely covered with setigerous points originating erect black setae of medium length. Elytra reddish, apically blackened, strongly emarginate apically, covered with setigerous points (larger at base, distinctly smaller towards the apex) originating very short erect black setae. Antennae about as long as the body, articles 1<sup>st</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> black, 7<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> black-brown, 11<sup>th</sup> reddish; articles 5<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> distinctly swollen apically. Front legs reddish except the base, middle and hind legs with femora dark brown.

**Variability** – The length of paratypes varies from 12 to 17 mm (males) and from 17 to 20mm (females). Female differs from male by larger and stout body, each elytron with a median black spot and shorter antennae, hardly extending beyond the middle of elytra.

**Etymology.** The n. sp. is named in honour of Ivo Martinù and his soon Robert, who collected most type material.

**Discussion:** The new species belongs to the *S. erythroptera* species group of Lepturini, which currently includes three species known to occur in Greece: *S. erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822) (Fig. 4), *S. rufa rufa* (Brullé, 1832) (Fig. 2) (both from continental Greece) and *S. slamai* Sama, 2010 (Fig. 3) (a new name for *S. martini* Sláma, 1985, nec Pic, 1945 [*Stictoleptura trisignata* (Fairmaire, 1852) var. *martini* (Pic, 1945)] from Crete. *S. erythroptera* may be recognized from *S. ivoroberti* n. sp. by its unicolored red elytra and black antennae and hind legs; *S. rufa* differs from the new species by its entirely reddish legs, partly reddish abdomen, conspicuously longer pubescence covering elytra and pronotum. The new species is rather similar to *S. slamai*, endemic species from Crete, which has a similar elytral pattern and which, however, may be easily distinguished by its elytra yellowish-black instead of reddish.

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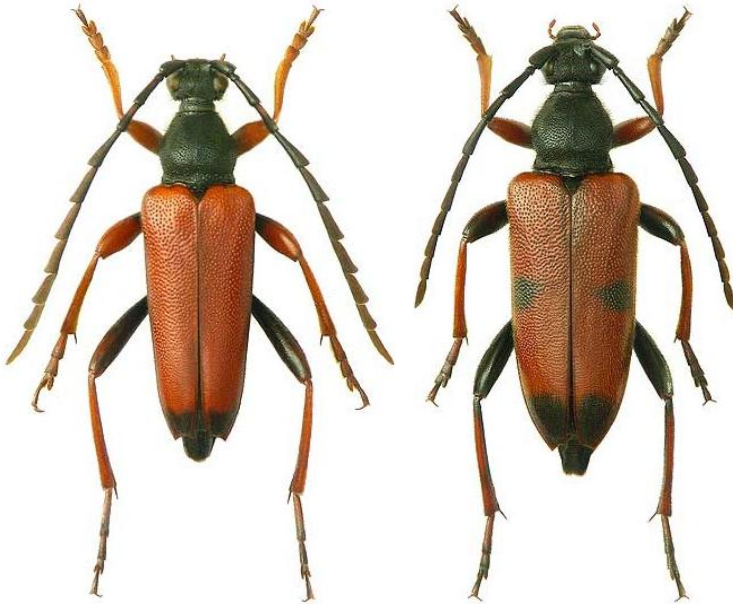


Figure 1. *Stictoleptura ivoroberti* n. sp.: paratypes ♂ (left) and ♀ (right).



Figure 1. *Stictoleptura rufa* (Brullé, 1832) from Greece: ♂ (left) and ♀ (right).



Figure 3. *Stictoleptura slamai* Sama, 2010 (*Brachyleptura martini* Sláma, 1985) Holotype ♂ (left) and Allotype ♀ (right).



Figure 4. *Stictoleptura erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822) from South Moravia (Czech Republic): ♂ (left) and ♀ (right).