

Description of three new species of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Turkey and Syria

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ABSTRACT The following new taxa are described and illustrated: *Chlorophorus grosseri* n. sp. from Southern and Eastern Turkey, close to *C. adeli* Holzschuh, 1974 from Western Iran; *Chlorophorus oezdikmeni* n. sp. from Turkey compared to *C. hungaricus* Seidlitz, 1891 and *Leiopus wrzecionkoi* n. sp. from North-Eastern Syria, compared to *L. syriacus* (Ganglbauer, 1884).

KEY WORDS Cerambycidae, longhorn beetles, new species, Turkey, Syria.

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INTRODUCTION

Thanks to the courtesy of some colleagues we were able to study the Cerambycidae collected by them during their trips in Near Orient, including new taxa which have recently been published by ourselves (Rapuzzi & Sama, 2010; Rapuzzi et al., 2011). The aim of this article is to describe two new species belonging to the genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 (Cerambycidae, Clytini) discovered in Turkey by our colleague Semra Turgut (entomologist at the Gazi University, Ankara) and by the Czech entomologist Walter Gresser respectively, as well as a new species of *Leiopus* Audinet-Serville, 1835 (Cerambycidae, Acanthocinini) collected by Antonin Wrzecionko.

Chlorophorus grosseri n. sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype female (Fig. 1): Turkey, Sirnak prov.: Mesindagi geç., 25 Km NW Sirnak, 1600 m, 37°67'N 42°31'E, 23.VI.2010, Walter Gresser legit; paratypes: 1 male (not available for detailed study): same data as the holotype; 1 female: Hakkari prov., 25 Km E Güzeldere, 37°32'N 43°49'E, 930 m,

22.VI.2010, Walter Gresser legit; 7 males and 8 females (immature adults just emerged ex larvae and pupae): same locality as the holotype, 15.V.2011, ex larvae and pupae in *Quercus* sp., P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama legit. Holotype in P. Rapuzzi collection; paratypes in W. Gresser, P. Rapuzzi, G. Sama and J. Voříšek collections.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. body length 9 mm. Integument reddish brown, the apical third of elytra, the hind legs and the ventral face of body black-brown. Front with a distinct median groove between the antennal tubercles. Pronotum strongly globose, as long as wide, discal surface with quite denser rasp-like punctures and sparsely clothed with fine greyish recumbent pubescence; this pubescence is chiefly condensed at sides as well as on front and, more widely, on basal margin. Scutellum densely clothed with white pubescence. Elytra moderately short and wide, apex truncate with a small tooth on the outer side; surface predominantly reddish-brown (black-brown on apical third only) with a pattern of distinctly contrasting stripes of white pubescence (see Fig. 1); discal surface very densely and finely punctate and clothed with short recumbent black pubescence.



Figure 1. *Chlorophorus grosseri* n. sp. holotype female.



Figure 2. *Chlorophorus grosseri* n. sp. paratype male.

Ventral side of body brownish-black, meso- and metepisterna, base of the metasternum and base of the first and second visible sternites densely clothed with contrasting white pubescence. Antennae reddish-brown, short, hardly extending to the middle of elytra, third to fifth joints sparsely clothed with erect hairs on latero-ventral surface. Front legs reddish brown, middle femora with claws blackish, hind legs black.

VARIABILITY. The male (Fig. 2) differs from the female by its more elongate pronotum, similar to *C. adeli* Holzschuh, 1974; the female paratype does not show difference except the length, 10 mm.

ETIMOLOGY. the new species is named in honour of our friend Walter Grosser from Czech Republic, who collected the first specimens.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY. At present, the new species is known from Southern and Eastern Turkey. Larval bionomics similar to *C. adeli*, *C. ringenbachi* Sama, 2004 from Libya and *C. favieri* Fairmaire, 1873 from Morocco; oviposition takes place on dead apical part of small living branches or stumps (2-5 cm in diameter) cut by people the previous year or girdled by other Cerambycidae.

COMPARATIVE NOTES. *C. grosseri* n. sp. is closely related to *C. adeli* Holzschuh, 1974 from Zagros Mountains (western Iran) (male and female paratypes examined). This latter can be easily distinguished as follows: pronotum, in both sexes, longer than wide, sub parallel-sided, elytral integument predominantly black, brown on basal third only, antennae somewhat more robust, with proximal segments in average more elongate and distal segments evidently shortened.

Chlorophorus oezdikmeni n. sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype male (Fig. 3) and three paratypes males: Karaman Marash prov., Andirin, 15.VII.2003, S. Turgut legit. Holotype in P. Rapuzzi collection; paratypes in H. Özdikmen (Gazi University, Ankara) and G. Sama collections.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Body length 10 mm, entirely black except two dark-red spots on the pronotal disc and the elytral pattern. Front subquadrate with an unpunctate median area with a thin median groove. Pronotum as long as wide, globose, densely clothed with irregular vermiculate punctures and long white erect hairs, entirely black except one small, indistinct reddish spot on each side of the middle of the disc. Scutellum rounded, bordered with dense white pubescence. Elytra sub parallel-sided, black-brown, clothed on basal third with numerous erect white hairs and a pattern of whitish pubescence similar to *C. hungaricus* Seidlitz, 1891. Antennae short, hardly exceeding the middle of elytra.

VARIABILITY. Female unknown. Paratypes males: length varies from 9 to 12 mm; the red pronotal spots varies in size and shape: they can be very reduced like in the holotype, fused in a discal "M" shaped drawing or extended as a thin oblique line on each side of the disc.

ETIMOLOGY. we are pleased to dedicate the new species to our friend and colleague Huseyin Özdikmen (Gazi University, Ankara), for the authorisation to study the material belonging to his collection and for various help during our research on Turkish Cerambycidae.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY. *C. oezdikmeni* n. sp. was collected in South-Western Turkey. Larval biology is unknown.

COMPARATIVE NOTES. *C. oezdikmeni* n. sp. belongs to the *C. trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781) species group; because of its pronotum and elytral base clothed with long erect hairs it is similar to *Chlorophorus hungaricus* Seidlitz, 1891, from which it can be immediately distinguished by its almost entirely black pronotum.

Leiopus wrzecionkoi n. sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotypus male (Fig. 4): Syria, Slinfah, Jabal An Nusayriyah [written as "Jabal An Nusaynyah" on labels], 1,300-1,800 m, 18.IV.2010, ex larva from *Alnus* sp., A. Wrzecionko legit; paratypes: eighteen males, five females: same data as the holotype; sixteen males, two females: Syria, Jabal An Nusayriyah, Slinfah, 1,300-1,800 m, 27.IV.2008, A. Wrzecionko legit; one male: Slinfah; "the ridge above the town", 25.V.2005, D. Šanc legit, "The imago was beaten from the dry oak twig attached to the living tree". Holotype in P. Rapuzzi collection, paratypes in P. Rapuzzi, G. Sama, D. Šanc, A. Wrzecionko and Z. Košťál collections.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Body length 8 mm. Integument black, pronotum and elytra densely clothed with greyish recumbent pubescence, third to tenth antennal joints more or less widely reddish at base. Head black with front sparsely clothed with white hairs, vertex with a deep impression between the antennal insertions. Pronotum transverse with an acute short tooth directed backward on each side just behind the middle, discal surface marked with numerous spots of black pubescence. Elytra short, somewhat flattened chiefly toward the apex and the sides, attenuate apically; discal surface clothed with short cinereous pubescence not masking the ground punctation and marked with a distinctly contrasting pattern consisting of numerous black round spots (each one originating a very short oblique seta) irregularly distributed on the basal and the apical quarter and along the suture, a median large black band narrowly interrupted near the suture and a longitudinal band entirely covering the epipleurae and the lateral margin of elytra. Legs and tarsi black, sparsely clothed with whitish pubescence locally condensed forming a median ring on tibiae and tarsi. Antennae long, exceeding the elytral apices with six segments.

VARIABILITY. The specimens we could study show a range of length between 9 to 11 mm. Pronotal and elytral black spots and stripes are sometimes more extended or reduced like in other species of the genus.



Figure 3. *Chlorophorus oezdikmeni* n. sp. holotype male.

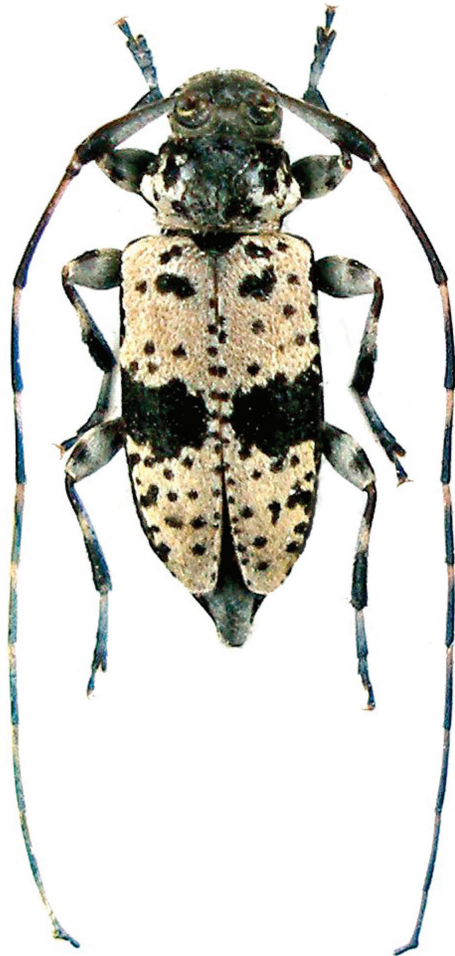


Figure 4. *Leiopus wrzecionkoi* n. sp. holotype male.

ETYMOLOGY. We are pleased to dedicate this new species to our friend Antonin Wrzecionko who discovered it.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY. *L. wrzecionkoi* n. sp. was collected from North-Eastern Syria. Most specimens were collected in dead branches of *Alnus* sp. or by beating dried oak twigs.

COMPARATIVE NOTES. Despite its resemblance to *L. punctulatus* (Paykull, 1800) from Europe, due to its black body and its elytral pattern, *Leiopus wrzecionkoi* n. sp. belongs to the *L. syriacus* (Ganglbauer, 1884) species group. It is chiefly similar to *L. syriacus abieticola* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010 from southern Turkey which can be distinguished from the new species by the integument constantly light-brown instead of piceous-black and the elytra distinctly convex.

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