

**A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS  
*STICTOLEPTURA* CASEY, 1924 FROM TURKEY  
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: LEPTURINAE)**

**Hüseyin Özdikmen\* and Semra Turgut\***

\* Gazi Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, 06500 Ankara / Türkiye. E-mails: ozdikmen@gazi.edu.tr and semraturgut@mynet.com

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**ABSTRACT:** *Stictoleptura gevneensis* sp. n. is described from Gevne Valley (S Turkey). Distinguishing characters, photo of adult, photo and drawing of male genitalia are given. It is compared with related species (*erythroptera* species group). A short key is given to species of the *erythroptera* group (including new species).

**KEY WORDS:** new species, *Stictoleptura*, Lepturinae, Cerambycidae, Turkey.

### INTRODUCTION

Until 1985, the species group *erythroptera* in SW Palaearctic region had included only three species as *-erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822), *-rufa* (Brullé, 1832) and *-heydeni* (Ganglbauer, 1889). In that time, a new species for this group was described by Slama from Crete. So Miroshnikov (1998) stated that the species group *erythroptera* in SW Palaearctic region is represented four species as mentioned above species. For the present, the number of species in the species group *erythroptera* is five with this new species.

*S. erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822) occurs in Europe (Spain, France, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey and Iran. *S. rufa* (Brullé, 1832) occurs in Europe (Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Near East, Turkey and Iran. *S. heydeni* (Ganglbauer, 1889) occurs in Caucasus, Turkey and Iran. Finally, *S. martini* (Slama, 1985) is endemic to Crete.

The species group *erythroptera* is characterized by some features according to Miroshnikov (1998). Pronotum with long erect hairs; base of elytra with or without shorter erect hairs. Last abdominal sternite of male abdomen and last sternite and tergite of female abdomen with or without conspicuous apical emargination. Antennae entirely black, or partly of different coloration, but without distinct light rings at bases of segments. In male genitalia, paramers to some extent curved.

**Genus *STICTOLEPTURA* Casey, 1924**

= *Corymbia* Des Gozis, 1886

= *Aredolpona* Nakane & Hayashi, 1957

= *Melanoleptura* Miroshnikov, 1998

= *Batesiata* Miroshnikov, 1998

**Type species:** *Leptura cribripennis* LeConte, 1859

The taxonomic status of the genus is uncertain. We think that the genus includes 2 subgenera as *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 and *Melanoleptura* Miroshnikov, 1998 now. Miroshnikov (1998) stated that *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 was a junior synonym of *Corymbia* Des Gozis, 1886. On the other side, according to E. Vives (2000) *Corymbia* Des Gozis, 1886 is a junior homonym of *Corymbia* Walker, 1865 (Lepidoptera, not nomen oblitum) and must be replaced by *Aredolpona* Nakane et Hayashi, 1957. Moreover, in Sama (2002), he regarded *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 identical with *Corymbia* Des Gozis, 1886. Under this circumstance, *Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924 must be regarded as a valid generic name according to Principle of Priority (ICZN). Finally, we accept Sama's proposal for this group. Also Danilevsky (2007) accept Sama's proposal on a large scale. But he still prefer the name *Aredolpona* Nakane et Hayashi, 1957 for the species *rubra* Linnaeus, 1758 and *dichroa* Blanchard, 1871 as a subgenus. Vitali (2007) also stated that "originally described as a genus, *Melanoleptura* was considered as a subgenus of *Paracorymbia* (Danilevsky, 2002) or as a synonym of *Stictoleptura* (Sama, 2002). Clearly different from *Paracorymbia* for both adult and larval characters, it is currently considered as a subgenus of *Stictoleptura* (Vitali, 2005), due to the particular elytral sculpture".

***Stictoleptura gevneensis* sp. n.****Description:**

Body length: 13.75 mm., Length of pronotum: 2.7 mm., Width of pronotum: 2.6 mm., Length of elytra: 8.6 mm., Width of elytra: 4 mm.

Body black. Head entirely black, covered with erect, dense and whitish hairs. Punctuation of head denser but smaller than that of pronotum. Antennae entirely black, with fine punctuation, covered with fine, dense, recumbent and black hairs; reach to posterior half of elytra. Pronotum black, covered with long, erect and whitish hairs. Punctuation of pronotum slightly more sparse but slightly larger than that of head. Elytra uniformly brownish red or red, with long reddish yellow and small black hairs. The hairs erect and same length of hairs of pronotum at elytral base; hairs in remaining parts of elytra semierect and recumbent. Elytral punctuation homogeneous, larger than pronotum but distance among the

points more than pronotum. All legs (except black colored coxae, trochanters and claw segments) uniformly red or brownish red.

Material: Holotype male: S Turkey: Antalya province: Alanya, Gevne valley (between Sarımut and Çayarası), 1108 m., 14.06.2007, 36°38'N 32°23'E, 1 male. Paratype absent.

Etymology: The species name "*gevneensis*" is dedicated to Gevne valley (S Turkey: Antalya province).

## DISCUSSIONS

This species, *Stictoleptura gevneensis* sp. n., is in the species group *erythroptera* clearly and without black spot at elytral apex. Only *S. erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822) in the species group *erythroptera* without black spot of elytral apex. All other known species except *S. rufa* (Brullé, 1832) with that. So this new species is very close to *S. erythroptera* (Hagenbach, 1822) and *S. rufa* (Brullé, 1832). Chiefly, it differs from *S. erythroptera* by coloration of legs. In *S. erythroptera*, body black, elytra brownish red or dark red; fore legs (except for base of femora), middle tibiae (usually also tarsi), rather often apex (or spots on it) of middle femora, and apex of hind tibiae red or brownish red; antennae black, occasionally brownish in apical half in male. In *S. gevneensis* sp. n., body black, elytra brownish red; all legs (except black colored coxae, trochanters and claw segments) uniformly red or brownish red. antennae entirely black in male.

On the other side, coloration of the legs of the new species is the same of *S. rufa* (Brullé, 1832) among the species in the species group *erythroptera*. This new species can easily distinguish from *S. rufa* by punctuation and shape of pronotum (Plate I).

Moreover, this new species has an unique male genitalia as in plate II. d and f.

### A short key of the *erythroptera* group

1. Elytral apex with black spot.....2
- Elytral apex without black spot.....4
  
2. All femora and tibiae yellow, orange or red.....
- .....*rufa* Brullé, 1832 (partly)
- Legs at least partly totally or predominantly black.....3
  
3. Hind legs predominantly black.....*martini* Slama, 1985
- In male, all legs totally or predominantly black.....
- .....*heydeni* Ganglbauer, 1889

4. Fore legs (except for base of femora), middle tibiae (usually also tarsi), rather often apex (or spots on it) of middle femora, and apex of hind tibiae red or brownish red.....***erythroptera Hagenbach, 1822***  
 -. All legs (except black colored coxae, trochanters and claw segments) uniformly red or brownish red.....5
5. Punctuation of pronotum and base of elytra, and shape of pronotum as in plate I. a and c .....***gevneensis sp. n.***  
 -. Punctuation of pronotum and base of elytra, and shape of pronotum as in plate I. b and d .....***rufa Brullé, 1832*** (partly)

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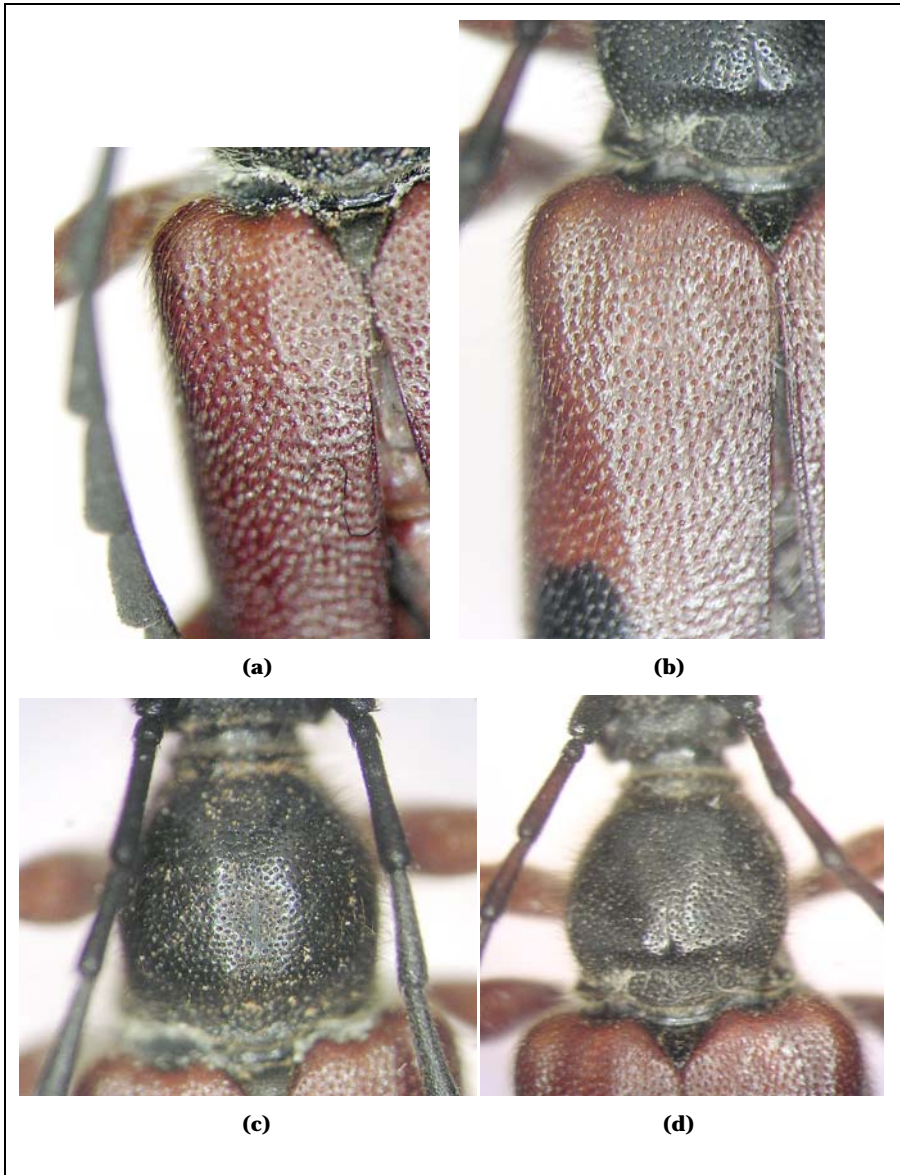


Plate I. Punctuation of base of elytra: (a) *S. gevneensis* sp. n. (b) *S. rufa*; Punctuation and shape of pronotum: (c) *S. gevneensis* sp. n. (d) *S. rufa*. The compared specimens of *S. gevneensis* and *S. rufa* were collected by the authors from Gevne valley env. (S Turkey: Antalya province).

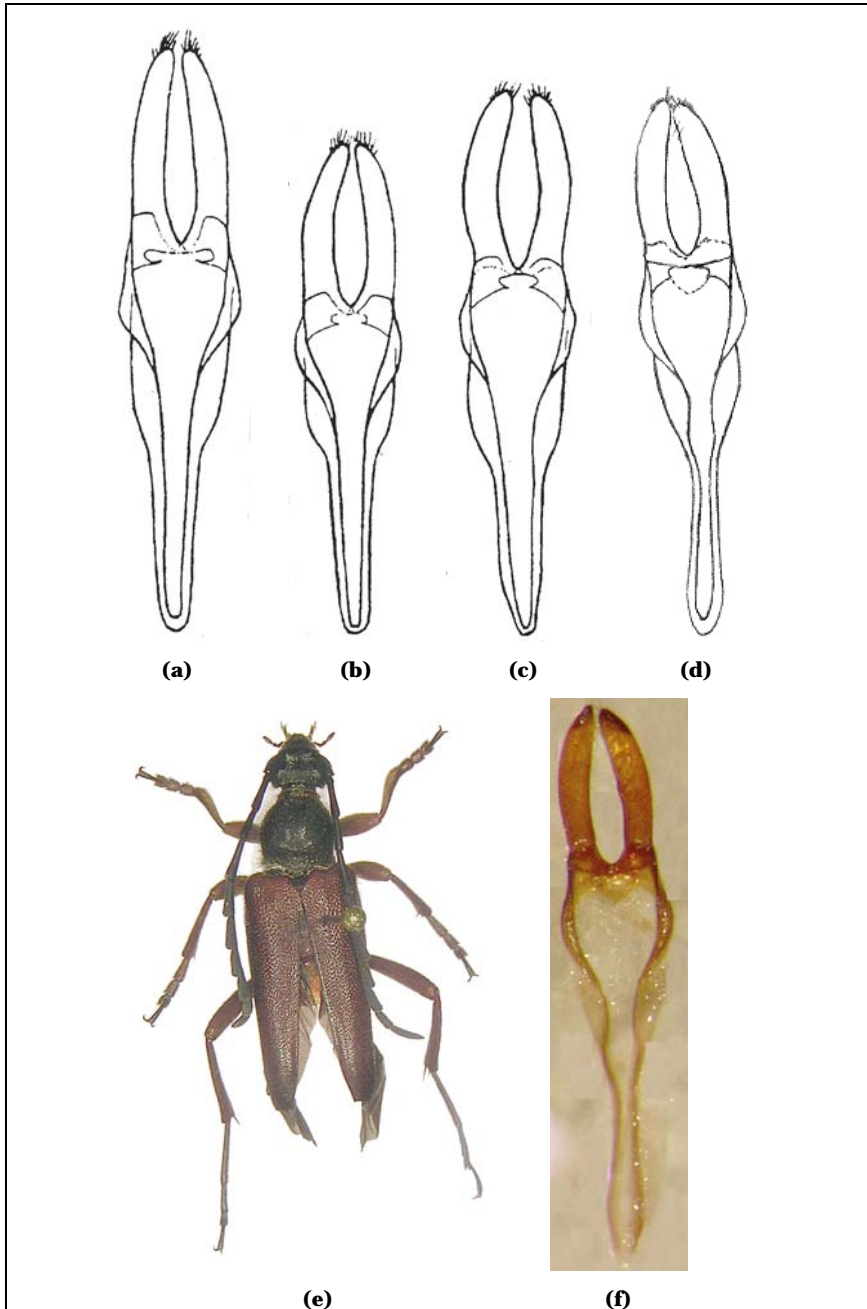


Plate II. Drawings of male genitaliae (a) *S. erythroptera* (b) *S. heydeni* (c) *S. rufa* from Mirosnikov (1998) (d) *S. gevneensis* sp. n. (e) Holotypus of *S. gevneensis* sp. n. (f) Photo of male genitalia of *S. gevneensis* sp. n.