

REVISION OF THE *PURPURICENUS INTERSCAPILLATUS*
SPECIES - GROUP AND ALLIED TAXA
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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INTRODUCTION

In this paper we study the whole species-group of *Purpuricen* *interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937 and some related taxa (*Purpuricen* *renyvona* Sláma, 2001, *P. nigronotatus* Pic, 1907, *P. graecus* Sláma, 1993, *P. apiceniger* Pic, 1914). Additionally, we consider as belonging to the same group three additional species (*Purpuricen* *globulicollis* Dejean, 1839, *P. schurmanni* Sláma, 1993, and *P. ferrugineus* Fairmaire, 1851), mainly due to the peculiar larval biology shared by all the discussed taxa. The whole group is, in fact, characterized by a life style involving the attack to small live branches of trees and large shrubs by the young larvae, these producing a typical ring under the bark, and finally inducing the drying of the branches. Larvae reside in the apical portion of the branch, just after the above discussed ring, and make the pupal cell few centimetres up to the cut.

This group of species is distributed throughout Mediterranean areas, from Spain and Portugal (*Purpuricen* *ferrugineus* Fairmaire, 1851) to Iran (*Purpuricen* *interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937), with a single species reaching eastwards also southern Siberia and Western Kazakhstan (*Purpuricen* *globulicollis* Dejean, 1839). All included species are apparently rare and poorly represented in museum collections, likely due to the combined effect of a rather peculiar larval life style and the only occasional presence of adults on flowers.

A thorough study of the whole group of species allowed us to discover that some populations of previously known species can be separated at least in a series of new distinct subspecies.

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Purpuricenus interscapillatus ssp. interscapillatus Plavilstshikov, 1937

Purpuricenus interscapillatus ssp. *interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937 (figs 1-2)

Purpuricenus interscapillatus Plavilstshikov, 1937, Folia Zool. Hydrob., 3: 247 [nomen novum for *Purpuricenus budensis* var. *humeralis* Pic, 1891, nec *P. humeralis* (Fabricius, 1798)].

Purpuricenus budensis var. *humeralis* Pic, 1891, Mat. Long., 1: 23. Typ. Loc.: Asie Minore, Sirie.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF *PURPURICENUS HUMERALIS* PIC, 1891: "... une race (v.) *humeralis* ayant aux épaules une bande noire étroite; le corselet chez cette v. paraît plus large que chez la forme type sans bande humerale et offre, en avant, ordinairement une large tache rouge."

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF *PURPURICENUS INTERSCAPILLATUS* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1937: "*Purpuricenus budensis* m. *interscapillatus* m. Reihe, Plav. 1940 (Kleinasien, Syrien) Flügeldecken an der Basis deutlich geschwärzt, Halsschild meist mit schwach entwickelten Seitenhöckern, etwas robuster erscheinend, Flgd. bisweilen etwas länger als gewöhnlich. Halsschildfärbung variabel. Flgd. mit einer schwarzen Basalbinden, Nahtbinde von gewöhnlicher Länge (*interscapillatus* f. typ.), Nahtbinde nach vorne stark verlängert, das Schildchen fast erreichend (ab. *ganglbaueri* n. Syrien), Naht saum von gewöhnlicher Länge, aber vorne sehr verbreitert (ab. *nigronotatus* Pic)".

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. *Purpuricenus interscapillatus interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937 is known from Turkey and Syria. Its geographic distribution ranges from the central Toros mountains westwards, to the Mardin province eastwards. This subspecies is known northwards to the Nemrut mountain, southwards to the Hatay province in Turkey, and the Jebel Ansarya in Syria.

DISCUSSION. This subspecies is medium-sized, characterized by a wide and long black spot on each elytron. Shoulders are generally short-ly black, rarely completely red. Pronotum is densely pubescent. This subspecies is easy distinguishable from the following one by its larger body size and the wider black elytral spot.

Purpuricenus interscapillatus ssp. longevittatus Pic, 1941 (figs 3-4)

Purpuricenus budensis subsp. *longevittatus* Pic, 1941, Op. Mart., 2: 2. Typ. Loc.: Djezine, Liban.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. "Minutus, subparallelus, thorace supra biimpresso, postice medio gibbuloso et paulo nitido, illo nigro, transverse rufo fasciato; elytris parallelis, nigris, lateraliter late et longe rufo vittatis. Long. 9 mill. Liban. Characterisé par la structure du thorax et le dessin particulier des elytres".

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. This subspecies is known only from the mountains of Lebanon. The type locality is Djezine in central Lebanon, but this taxon has been later collected in several other localities of Lebanon.

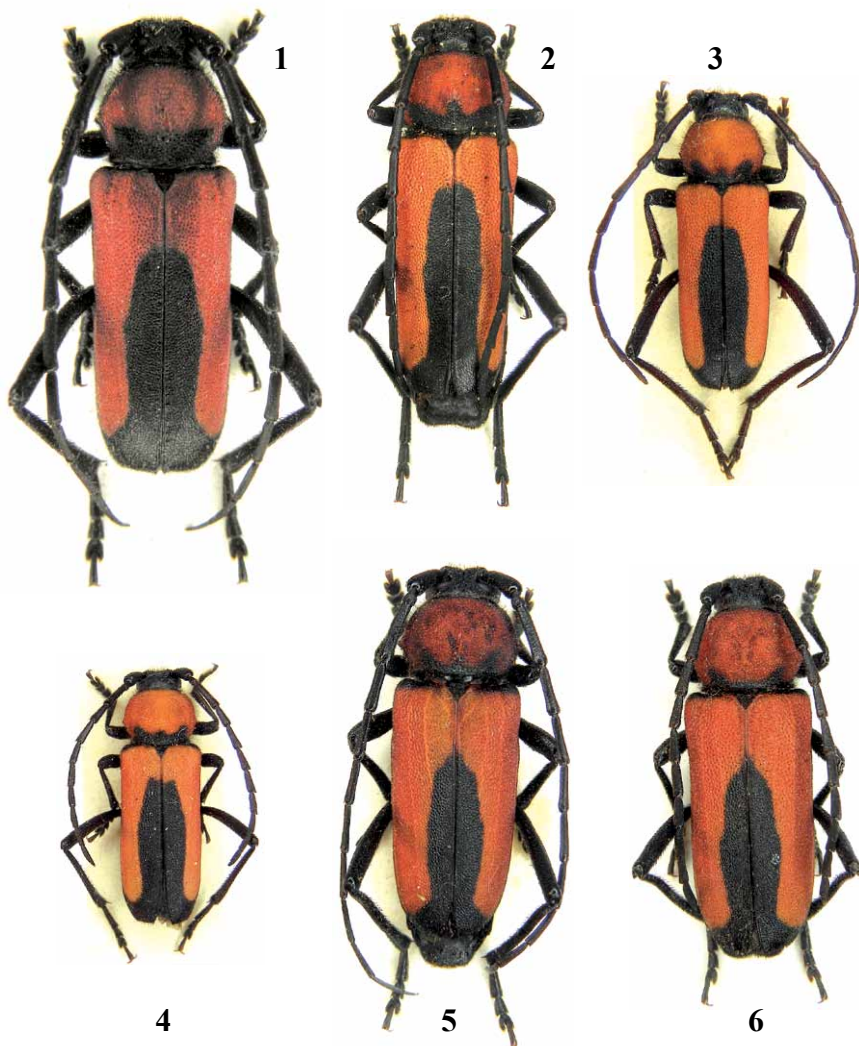
DISCUSSION. Close to the nominal form, separable according to the smaller size, the thinner black spot on elytra, and the stouter legs and antennae. Pronotum is larger and often completely red, except for a thin black margin on the posterior base and on the anterior apex. Pronotum densely pubescent.

Purpuricenus interscapillatus ssp. *barbara* n. ssp. (figs 5-6)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotypus ♂: Israel: Carmel range, Daliyat el Karmil, 600 m, 22.II.1998, ex larva *Prunus sp.* emerged 11.VI.1998, G. Sama lgt. (coll. G. Sama); Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Israel: Carmel range, Daliyat el Karmil, 600 m, 22.II.1998, ex larva on *Rhamnus palestinus*, emerged 3-15.VI.1999, G. Sama lgt.; 3 ♀♀: Israel: Carmel range, Daliyat el Karmil, 600 m, 22.II.1998, ex larva *Prunus sp.* emerged 19.VI.1998, G. Sama lgt.; 1 ♂: Israel: Carmel range, Daliyat el Karmil, 600 m, 22.II.1998, ex larva on *Prunus sp.*, emerged 23.VI.1998, G. Sama lgt.; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: Israel: Carmel range, Daliyat el Karmil, 600 m, 22.II.1998, ex larva emerged from *Prunus sp.* 23.VI.1998, G. Sama lgt.; 1 ♀: Israel: Carmel range, Daliyat el Karmil, 600 m, 22.II.1998, dead in pupal cell on *Prunus sp.*, G. Sama lgt. (coll. G. Sama, Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Length 18 mm, width 5.5 mm. Body black; elytra and pronotum red, marked with black. Head deep punctured, with a deep groove between eyes. Antennal tubercles prominent. Many erect black thin hairs on the front. Pronotum globular, wider than long, red with a thin apical black margin and a W-shaped black spot on the base. Deep punctured with lateral sides rounded; there is a small tooth on each side. Several long, thin erect black hairs, denser at the sides. Scutellum triangular, deep punctured. Elytra long, moderately narrowed towards the apex. Red, base briefly black with a long sutural black spot from the first third reaching the apex. This spot is enlarged on the last part and it covers the whole apex. Elytra deep punctured. The points are denser on the first half and sparser towards the apex. Apex rounded.

Legs long, black, with dense and thin points. Dense erect black hairs on the inner side of each femur and tibia. Antennae exceeding elytral apex with the last 3 joints. Antennal joints densely punctured, these points are denser on the first joint and sparser and thinner towards the apex.



Figs 1-6 – *Purpuricenus interscapillatus* ssp. *interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937: ♂, Turkey, Adsyaman prov., Nemrut dag. (1); ♀, Turkey, Hatay prov., Yayladagi (2). *P. interscapillatus* ssp. *longevittatus* Pic, 1941, ♂ Lebanon, Djezin (3); ♀, Lebanon, Djezin (4). *P. interscapillatus* ssp. *barbarae* n. ssp., holotypus ♂ (5); paratypus ♀, Israel, Carmel range, Daliyat el Karmil (6).

VARIABILITY OF PARATYPES. The specimens known thus far are quite homogeneous morphologically. The female pronotum is often completely red, without black markings. Size ranges between 15 and 18 mm in males and between 14 and 18 mm in females.

DISCUSSION. The new subspecies is close to *P. interscapillatus longevittatus* Pic, 1941 from Lebanon, but is easily distinguished by the shorter black spot on elytra and the more globular and transverse pronotum characterizing the Lebanese subspecies.

ETYMOLOGY. We dedicate this new *Purpuricen* to the wife of one of the co-authors (Barbara Sama), as thanksgiving for her help and support at her husband in his long entomological activity.

***Purpuricen* interscapillatus ssp. hermonensis** n. ssp. (figs 7-8)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotypus ♂: Israel: Golan Heights, Mt. Hermon, 1000 m, 22. II.1998, ex larva emerged from *Prunus* sp., 7.VI.1998 G. Sama lgt. (coll. G. Sama); Paratypes: 6 ♀♀: Israel: idem, ex larvae emerged from *Quercus ithaburensis*, *Q. calliprinos*, *Quercus* sp., *Prunus* sp., (coll. G. Sama, P. Rapuzzi); 1 ♀: Israel: Golan Heights, Odem, 700 m, 21. II.1998, ex larva emerged from *Crataegus* sp., G. Sama lgt. (coll. G. Sama); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Syria: Quatana, Burqush, 7-8.VI.1992, Formanek lgt. (coll. G. Sama, P. Rapuzzi).

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Length 14 mm, width 4.5 mm. Body black; elytra and pronotum red, marked with black. Head deep and sparsely punctured with many long erect thin black hairs. Antennal tubercles prominent, with a deep groove between eyes. Pronotum globular, red with a thin lateral black margin and a small basal V-shaped black spot; as long as large, with a small teeth on the middle of each side. Deep punctured with a small shining swelling in the middle just up to the base. Several semi-recumbent short black thin hairs. Scutellum black, triangular. Elytra long, briefly narrowed towards the apex; red, with a thin black spot on the shoulders and a common black spot that starts along the suture before the middle and reaches the apex where it is enlarged. Apex black and rounded. Elytra deep punctured, points little denser in the first half. Few long and thin erect hairs only on the elytral base. Legs long, blackish-brown, deep punctured with many short black erect setae, denser on the inner side. Antennal length exceeding the elytral apex with the last two and half joints. Blackish-brown coloured. The first three joints deep punctured, the following ones less punctured. Joints 5th to 10th with a small spread on their outer side.

VARIABILITY OF PARATYPES. The specimens known thus far are quite homogeneous morphologically. In some specimens the black spot is a little longer and wider than the type specimen and in others is a little shorter and thinner than the type specimen. The size ranges between 14 and 20 mm in males and between 14 and 18 mm in females. The specimens from Syria are a little larger with the black spot little longer and wider than in specimens from Israel.

DISCUSSION. The new subspecies is close to the nominative subspecies from Lebanese mountains and from the subspecies *P. longevittatus nabateus* Sama, 1998 from Jordan. It is easy to distinguish from *P. interscapillatus longevittatus* according to the smaller and shorter black spot on elytra, little longer than in *P. longevittatus nabateus*. Pronotum shows only few short erect hairs, denser and longer in *P. interscapillatus longevittatus* and quite missing in *P. longevittatus nabateus*. Pronotum in the new subspecies is less globular than in *P. longevittatus nabateus* and the lateral teeth is a little more prominent than in the Jordanian subspecies. The average size is larger than in *P. interscapillatus longevittatus*, while is comparable in *P. longevittatus nabateus*.

ETYMOLOGY. The name indicates the type locality of this subspecies: Hermon mountain, Israel.

Purpuricenens interscapillatus ssp. nabateus Sama, 1999 **stat. nov.** (figs 9-10)

Purpuricenens nabateus Sama, 1999, Biocosme Mesogéen, 15 (2) (1998): 178. Loc. typ. Jordan, Tafila: Dana; Maan: 12 km S of Shawbak.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. "Long. 17 mm: tête, pattes, antennes et dessous du corps noirs; pronotum rouge sauf une tache basilaire noire en forme de couronne; élytres rouges à l'exception d'une petite tache noire humérale et d'une tache de la même couleur qui occupe la partie apicale et remonte étroitement le long de la suture jusqu'aux trois quarts de l'élytre. Tête avec une large impression entre les saillies antennaires qui sont fortement relevés en "corne"; le front avec des nombreuses soies noires dressés; pronotum convexe, presque régulièrement globuleux, avec un petit tubercule saillant de chaque côté, avec quelques soies noires très courtes et très minces sur le disque et des soies plus longues et nombreuses sur les côtés. Elytres glabres sur les parties rouges, et portant de

courtes soies noires dressés sur les parties noires; apex des élytres largement arrondi, faiblement sinué avant l'angle apical qui est légèrement épineux. Antennes courtes, dépassant l'apex élytral de deux articles; pattes courtes et trapues, les fémurs postérieurs une fois étendus, ne dépassant pas l'apex élytral.”.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. This subspecies till now is known only from Jordan.

DISCUSSION. It was originally described as separate species but, after the study of the whole group, it appears to represent no more than the southernmost population of *P. interscapillatus*, characterized by the very small and short black spot on elytra. The body is larger and stouter than in other subspecies. For the peculiar elytral drawing it is close to *P. interscapillatus hermonensis*. Very likely this reduction of the black elytral spot is typical for the southern populations.

***Purpuricenus interscapillatus* ssp. *nudicollis* Demelt, 1968 (figs 11-12)**

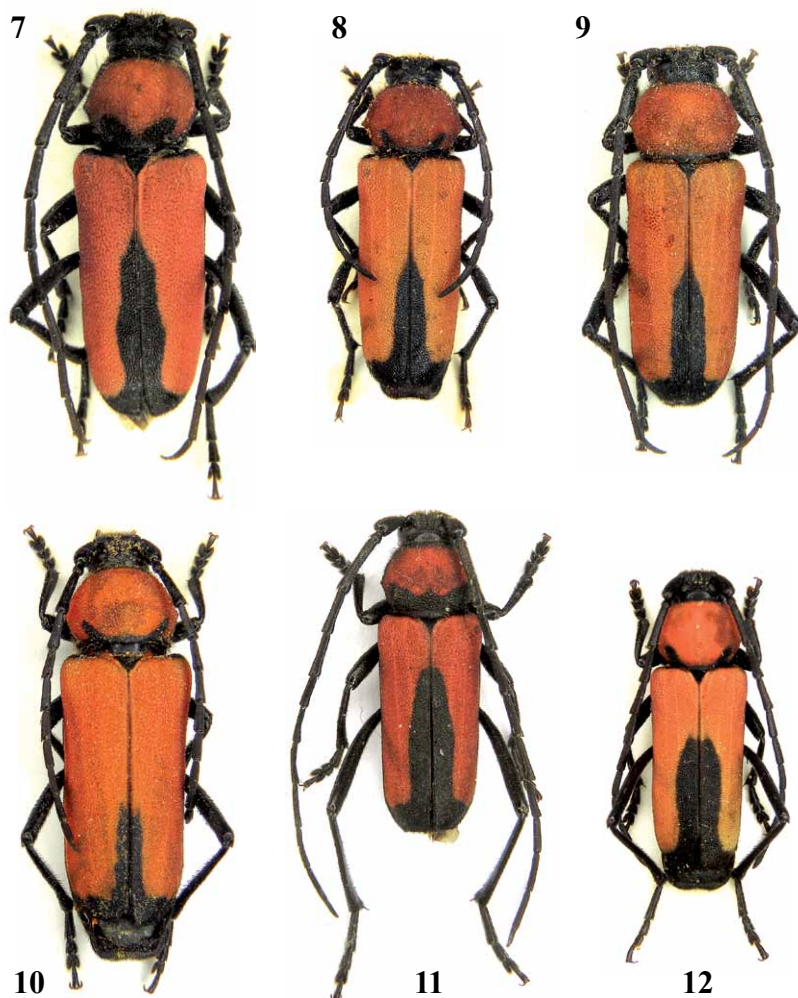
Purpuricenus nudicollis Demelt, 1968. Entomologische Blätter, 64, 1968, Heft 2: 65-69. Type Loc.: Umg. Antalya (Turkey).

Purpuricenus interscapillatus ssp. *nudicollis*: Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 198.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. “Am nächsten verwandt mit *P. desfontainei* F. und *P. budensis* Götz, mit ersteren durch die ähnliche Flügeldeckenzeichnung, von beiden aber sofort durch den unbehaarten, kahlen Halsschild zu unterscheiden. Besonders von den ähnlichen Formen des *P. budensis* Götz klar zu trennen! ♂♀. Halsschild mit kaum angedeuteten Seitenhöckern, kugelig, so breit oder fast so breit wie die Flügeldecken, Kahl höchstens mit einigen ganz vereinzelt, lichten, langen Haaren. Rot, mit 2 oder 3 schwarzen Makeln, 2 dreieckige an der Basis und einer zwischen den beiden in der Mittellinie vor dem Schildchen gelagerten (manchmal fehlend) - oder alle drei zusammenfließend eine 3 zackige Krone bildend. Flügeldecken an der Basis nicht geschwärzt, einfarbig zinnobefarbt mit einer ziemlich schmalen gemeinschaftlichen schwarzen Nahtbinde, die etwas vor der Mitte der Flügeldecken beginnt und sich nach hinten vor der Spitze etwas verbreitert. Im letzten Fünftel der Flügeldecken am schmalsten. Länge 9-15 mm.”.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. This subspecies is known from the West-

ern ridge of Toros Mountains in Southern Anatolia, and from Cyprus Island. The population from Cyprus shows a pronotum with several erect hairs and it could be probably separated in a distinct subspecies. However, we prefer to not separate it formally from the only moderately differentiated Anatolian populations.



Figs 7-12 – *Purpuricenus interscapillatus* ssp. *hermonensis* n. ssp., holotypus ♂ (7); paratypus ♀. Israel, Golan heights, Odem (8). *P. interscapillatus* ssp. *nabataeus* Sama, 1999, paratypus ♂. Jordan, Taflia, Dana env. (9); paratypus ♀, Jordan, Taflia, Dana env. (10). *P. interscapillatus* ssp. *nudicollis* Demelt, 1968, ♂. Turkey, Akseki, Irmasan Geç. (11); *P. interscapillatus* ssp. *nudicollis* Demelt, 1968, ♀, Turkey, Antalya, Korkuteli env. (12).

DISCUSSION. This subspecies, the westernmost known among *P. interscapillatus*, is well characterized by the hairless pronotum. Pronotum sometimes shows only several erect black hairs at the sides, more dense in the Cyprian population.

***Purpuricen* *interscapillatus* ssp. *cornifrons* Sabbadini & Pesarini, 1992 stat. nov.** (figs 13-14)

Purpuricen *cornifrons* Sabbadini & Pesarini, 1992. Boll. Soc. Ent. Ital., 124(1): 58-60. Typ. Loc.: 36 Km E Bingöl (Turkey).

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. “Corpo ed appendici neri, il pronoto con la metà o i due terzi apicali rossi, le elitre rosse con disegno nero che occupa interamente una porzione apicale più o meno estesa (da un sesto ad un quarto dell’intera lunghezza) e si estende in avanti lungo la sutura (generalmente fino all’inizio del quarto basale, talvolta fino a breve distanza dallo scutello), formando una fascia notevolmente ampia ed a lati subparalleli fin verso l’estremità anteriore, dove è in genere leggermente prolungata verso il centro. Base delle elitre con stretto orlo nero, più marcato in corrispondenza degli omeri, talvolta ridotto ad una macchia su questi ultimi o totalmente assente, talvolta esteso a formare una fascia basale ben netta. Capo depresso al centro della fronte, tubercoli frontali con orlo superiore rilevato a formare una sporgenza angolosa ben marcata nei due sessi. Antenne relativamente tozze e assai corte, nei ♂♂ di taglia maggiore raggiungenti l’apice elitrale con l’estremità del decimo. Nelle ♀♀ le antenne raggiungono a mala pena l’apice elitrale. Capo e pronoto con punteggiatura densa e robusta, e con pubescenza sollevata abbondante, di mediocre lunghezza. Lati del protorace con dentino ben marcato. Base delle elitre pressoché priva di pubescenza sollevata. Scutello subtriangolare con apice da acuto ad abbastanza ampiamente arrotondato e ricoperto da pubescenza nera coricata e densa. Elitre a lati subparalleli, spesso leggermente ristrette dietro gli omeri, nei ♂♂ circa due volte e un quinto così lunghe, nelle ♀♀ lunghe circa il doppio della loro larghezza basale complessiva; apice elitrale subtroncato, con angolo apicale esterno leggermente spigoloso. Elitre con punteggiatura densa e robusta, che ne rende la superficie opaca. Lunghezza complessiva compresa fra 11,5 e 17,2 mm.”.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. It is an Eastern subspecies, known from the mountains between Tunceli and Mus (Eastern Turkey).

DISCUSSION. It is the most northern subspecies of *P. interscapillatus*. It is well characterized by its large black spot on elytra, the stout body, and the long antennae. It was originally described as distinct species, but it can be considered only an extreme form of *P. interscapillatus* according to the body shape and structure of pronotum.

Purpuricenus interscapillatus ssp. sasanus Kadlec, 2006 (figs 15-16)

Purpuricenus sasanus Kadlec, 2006. Animma.x (12):1-7. Type loc.: Iran, Lorestan: Dorud.

Purpuricenus interscapillatus ssp. *sasanus*: Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 198.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. "Medium-sized, (length: 10,6 mm; width: 3,75 mm), considerably slender species falling into the *Purpuricenus budensis* group, manifesting a number of characters making it possible to differentiate it from other species of the group. Black, labrum and tarsal claws brown, ventral half of posterior tibia and onychium of all tarsi brown-translucent, pronotum black, with a transverse red spot on disk, elytra cinnabar red, with a narrow black basal margin and long slender spot reaching basally area of scutellum, in apical quarter widened to cover the whole elytral surface.

Head only slightly narrower than pronotum, with well-developed antennal tubercles and sharp notch between them. Punctures on frons very shallow, indistinctly delimited, with longer black semi-erect setae, punctures on vertex deeper, sharp cut and slightly transverse. Antennae very short, only last antennomere reaching beyond elytral apex, first antennomere short, second antennomere strongly triangular, further antennomeres rather parallel, from fourth antennomere apically dentate, last antennomere long with an appendix. Length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11:3.7:1.0:5.3:4.0:4.0:3.9:4.3:3.7:3.3:5.3. Recumbent dark setae covering entire first antennomere and apices of remaining antennomeres present.

Pronotum seems to be elongate, however, ratio of maximum width at very small lateral tubercles to length is of 1.17:1. Pronotum slightly vaulted, on disk with five very slightly elevated areas; pronotal punctuation deep, rather regular; on disk with very thin, strong and almost recumbent short whitish setae (visible only in lateral view), several long, thin and erect whitish setae present on base, only laterally.

Elytra long, moderately narrowing to apex, with quite distinct humeri, ratio of their length to their width at humeri 2.4:1, elytral apex

broadly rounded at suture, lateral margin extended into distinct horn, Elytra deeply, densely, and regularly punctate, with swollen margins, sparsely punctate in area of black spot, punctures rather shallow; in area of humeri, diskal black spots and epipleurae with almost recumbent, short, black setae, in red area of elytra with only hardly perceptible short whitish setae. Scutellum long trapezoidal.

Ventral surface with flat and irregular punctuation, abdominal sternites with even flatter and sparse punctuation; pubescence dark and recumbent.

Legs rather short, posterior femora not reaching elytral apex, strongly flattened, sparsely and deeply punctate, with semirecumbent, long black setae. Tarsomeres narrow, first metatarsomere of very characteristic shape, deeply split, with long, parallel and very narrow lateral lobes on all three leg pairs, third protarsomeres 1.25 times longer than second one, with long onychia.”.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. This subspecies is known from Zagros Mountains in Central-West Iran. Likely distributed also in Eastern Iraq.

DISCUSSION. It represent the easternmost subspecies of *P. interscapilatus*. Very well characterized for the small body, the long black spot on the middle of elytra and for the largely black shoulders. Pronotum globular, densely pubescent with black erect hairs.

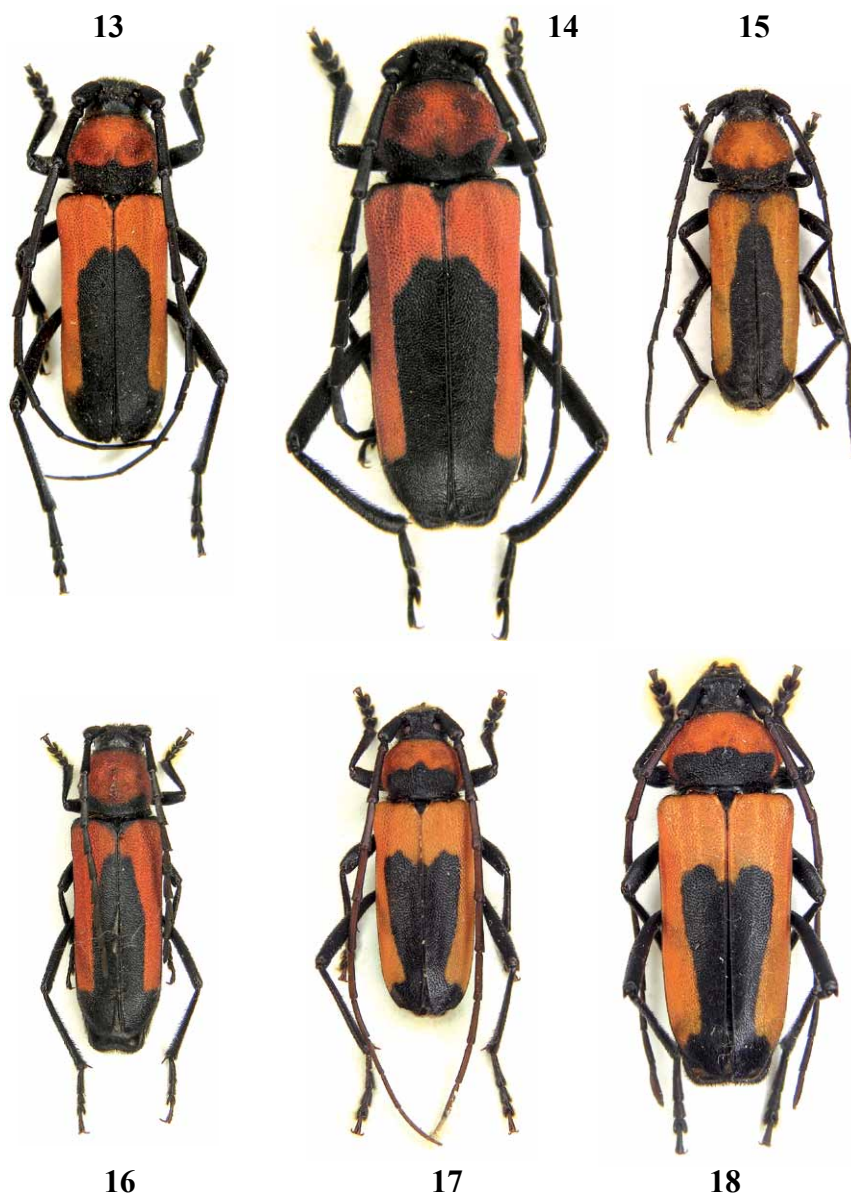
Purpuricenus nigronotatus Pic, 1907 (figs 17-18)

Purpuricenus budensis var. *nigronotatus* Pic, 1907, Echange, 1907, 23, n.274: 169. Type loc.: “Monts Taurus” (Turkey)

= *Purpuricenus konradi* D. Bernhauer, 1976, Nachrichtenblatt bayer. Ent., 25, 6: 123. Type loc.: Adana: Nurdagi gecidi (Turkey)

Purpuricenus nigronotatus: Sabbadini & Pesarini, 1992: 61; Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 198.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. “Forme courte, cuisses postérieures dépassant longuement les élytres et antennes relativement courtes, noirs avec les élytres rougeâtres à dessin noir particulier, celui-ci composé d’une bordure basale, d’une macule suturale couvrant le sommet et fortement dilatée antérieurement, au lieu d’être, comme chez les *budensis* ordinaires, plus ou moins diminuées en avant. A’ placer près de la var. *humeralis* Pic.”.



Figs 13-18 – *Purpuricenus interscapillatus* ssp. *cornifrons* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1992, paratypus ♂, Turkey, Bingöl prov., 36 Km E Bingöl (13); *P. interscapillatus* ssp. *cornifrons* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1992, paratypus ♀, Turkey, Bingöl prov., 36 km E Bingöl (14). *P. interscapillatus* ssp. *sasanus* Kadlec, 2006, ♂, Iran, Buyer Ahmad-o-Kuhgiluye prov., Sisaht, 32 km NW Yasug (15); paratypus ♀, Iran, Fars prov., 30 km SSE Shiraz, Fakh Abad (16). *P. nigronotatus* Pic, 1907, ♂, Turkey, Hatay prov., Zyaret Dag., Senkoy vill. (17); ♀, Turkey, Hatay prov., Zyaret Dag., Senkoy vill. (18).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. This species is known from the West side of Toros Mountains (Antalya prov.) to the Hatay province. Northwards it reaches the Van lake in Eastern Anatolia.

Purpuricen^{us} renyvona^e ssp. renyvona^e Sláma, 2001 (figs 19-20)

Purpuricen^{us} renyvona^e Sláma, 2001, Biocosme Mesogéen, 17, 3 (2000): 225. Type loc.: Bulgarien: Ropotamo.

Purpuricen^{us} caucasicus ssp. *baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007. Studies and reports of District Museum Prague-East. Taxonomical Series 3 (1-2): 38-40. Typ. Loc.: Crimea, Karadag (Ukraine), **syn. n.**

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF *PURPURICENUS RENYVONAE* S. STR. "Vorderteil des Kopfes kurz und breit. Bchaarung schwarz. Halsschild ähnlich wie bei *P. budensis*. Das Verrhältnis Länge zur Breite des Halsschildes ist 1:1 bis 1:1.28. Verhältnis der Breite des Halsschildes zur Breite der Flügeldecken an den Schultern ist 0.87-0.90. Das Halsschild schmärer als die Flügeldecken hinter der Basis. In der Basalhälfte des Halsschildes in der Mitt emit glänzenden Flächen ohne grobe Punkte, machmal massig erhöht. Die Behaarung des Halsschildes spärlicher, starker anliegend. Haare dicker und kürzer als bei *P. budensis*, aber länger als bei *P. graecus*. Seitenhöker kleiner oder grösser, aber immer stumpf und kleiner als bei *P. budensis*. Schildchen breit und kurz, an den Seiten gerade, nicht oder nur kurz zugespitz. Flügeldecken ähnlich wie bei *P. budensis*, aber länger und schmärer und erst im letzten Fünftel verengt. Flügeldecken ♂ 2.34 mal, ♀ 2.23-2.27 mal länger als an der Basis breit. Flügeldecken breit und überwiegend gerade abgeschnitten. Punktirung der Flügeldecken ähnlich wie bei *P. budensis*, aber auch spärlich wie bei *P. graecus*. Flügeldecken glänzend oder matt. Körper eher zylindrisch, die Form zwischen *P. graecus* und *P. budensis*. Fühler eher matt, Behaarung und Punktierung dichter. Bei ♂ überragen zwei Glieder das Flügeldeckenende. Bei ♀ erreichen Fühler 7/8 der Flügeldeckenende. Füsse etwa so lang wie bei *P. graecus*. Vorderschenkel ähnlich wie bei *P. graecus*. Das Verhältnis Länge der Vorderschenkel zu Länge des Halsschildes ist 1.04-1.1:1. Länge der Hinterschenkel entspricht bei ♂ 57%, bei ♀ 49-51% der Länge der Flügeldecken. Tarsen breiter als bei allen angeführten Arten. Die Breite des 1° Gliedes der Hintertarsen entspricht 30-31% seiner Länge. 3° Tarsenglied viel mehr wie bei *P. graecus*. 2° und 3° Glied der Hintertarsen erreichen 100% der Länge des ersten Gliedes. Breite des 2° der Hintertarsen entspricht 93-100% seiner Länge. Unterseite der Körpers dichter.

ter punktiert, die Punkte grosser. Ausläufer der Vorderbrust ähnlich wie *P. budensis*. Körper schwarz. Halsschild schwarz. Schwarze Färbung der Flügeldecken ähnlich wie bei *P. graecus*, aber ungefähr das letzte Fünftel der Flügeldecken ganz schwarz. Körperlänge: ♂ 16 mm, ♀ 17 mm.”.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF *PURPURICENUS CAUCASICUS* SSP. *BAECKMANNI* DANILEVSKY, 2007. “Body length in males: 14,8-17,5 mm, in females: 13,9-18,7 mm; body width in male 4,4-5,2 mm, in females: 4,3-6,0 mm. Prothorax always totally black area more or less cone-shaped, gradually enlarged posteriorly. Fine morphological differences (such as were used for the description of *P. graecus* Sláma, 1993 or *P. renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001) seem to be present, but the number of available specimens is too small, so observed subtle distinguishing characters can be connected with individual variability”.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. This taxon has been described from South East Bulgaria (Black Sea coast), and is known thus far also from European Turkey, North West Anatolia and Ukraine (Crimea).

DISCUSSION. This subspecies is characterized by the black pronotum and by the black elytral spot distinctly larger and more distinctly widened towards the apex.

The population from Crimea (Ukraine) was separated from *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Th. Pic, 1902 as distinct species according to the black pronotum. We studied several specimens from the type locality of *P. caucasicus* ssp. *baeckmanni* (Crimea, Karadag), and no differences were found if compared with specimens of *P. renyvoniae* from the type locality of the latter (Bulgaria, Ropotamo).

***Purpuricenus renyvoniae* ssp. *n e o c a u c a s i c u s* n. ssp. (figs 21-22)**

Purpuricenus caucasicus Auct. (partim), nec *Purpuricenus budensis* var. *caucasicus* Th. Pic, 1902

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotypus ♂: Turkey: Kastamonu prov., Yeraligoz, 15.VII.1996, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi); Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: Kastamonu prov., Yeraligoz, 15.VII.1996, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. G. Sama, coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 1 ♂: Kastamonu prov., Yeraligoz, 15.VII.1994, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Kastamonu prov., Yeraligoz, 3-4.VII.1994, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀: Kastamonu prov., Yeraligoz, 24.VI-22.VII.1999, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 2 ♀♀: Kastamonu prov., Yeraligoz, 2.VII.2000, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. N.

Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 4 ♀♀: Bolu, Abant lake, 7.VII.1994, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi, coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 1 ♂ 1 ♀: Bolu, Abant lake, VII.1990, Nicole Auvray lgt. (coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 2 ♀♀: Bolu, Abant lake, 9.VII.1995, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France) 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Bolu, Abant lake, 30.VI.2000, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. G. Sama, coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 2 ♀♀: Bolu, Abant lake, 25.VII.2001, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi, coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 2 ♀♀: Bolu, Abant lake, 29.VII.2001, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Çorum, between Çorum and Mecitözü, 25.VII.2000, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Çorum, between Çorum and Mecitözü, 6.VI.1999, N. Auvray lgt. (coll. N. Auvray, St Sulpice de Pommeray, France); 1 ♂: Tokat, 7.IX.1908 (coll. G. Sama); 1 ♂: Georgia: "Gruzia", Tbilisi, Lake Lisi, 29.VI.1996 (coll. Janis Vartanis; Uherský Brod, Czech Republic).

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Length 15 mm, width 4 mm. Body black; elytra and pronotum red, marked with black. Head deep punctured, with a short groove in the middle of the antennal tubercles. Head dense pubescent with long black erect hairs, more dense on the front. Antennal tubercles moderately prominent. Pronotum as long as wide, the apical half red and the basal portion black. Sides rounded with a small median tooth on each side. Pronotum deep punctured with many erect black hairs, denser on the sides and the apical half. Scutellum triangular, black. Elytra with parallel sides, red with a common black spot that starts just behind the scutellum and reach the apex along the suture. This black spot is shortly enlarged just in the vicinity of the elytral apex. First half of elytra with deep and dense punctures, the second half less dense and deep punctured. Elytral apex truncate. Antennae long, exceeding the elytral apex with the last three joints. The first two joints black and the following brown-blackish. The first three joints deeply punctured, the following ones with less dense and deep punctures. Antennal joints fifth to tenth with a small lateral tooth at the apical side. Legs long, black, deeply punctured with several black erect hairs, denser on the inner side.

VARIABILITY OF PARATYPES. The specimens from the type series little differ in the shape of the black elytral spot, although in one specimen this spot is little larger along suture. Female shows the typical sexual differences exhibited by members of this genus, with shorter antennae, and slightly stouter body. The body size ranges between 13 and 15 mm in males, between 14 and 17 mm in females.

DISCUSSION. For long time this taxon was identified as *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Th. Pic, 1902 by several Authors (Danilevsky & Miroshnik-

ov 1985; Sabbadini & Pesarini 1992; Danilevsky 2007). After the study of the type specimen of *Purpuricen* *budensis* var. *caucasicus* Pic, 1902 preserved in Paris National Museum, we discovered that it belongs to a chromatic form of *P. kaehleri menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845, as formally proposed below. No other names are available for this taxon: *productus* Plavilstshikov, 1940 was described as « morpha » of *P. budensis* (Götz, 1783), and *productissimus* Plavilstshikov, 1940 was described as aberration of *productus*.

The new taxon is closely related to *Purpuricen* *renyvona* Sláma, 2001 described from Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, and we thus consider it a subspecies of the latter. It differs from *P. renyvona renyvona* by the elytra more parallel-sided (slightly narrowed distal in *renyvona*). The pronotum in the new subspecies is always at least partly red, normally completely black in *renyvona* (only rarely with small red spots on the lateral sides). Additionally, the shape of the black spot on elytra is different: in the new subspecies it is thinner and barely widened close to the elytral apex. In *P. renyvona renyvona* it is distinctly larger and more distinctly widened towards the apex.

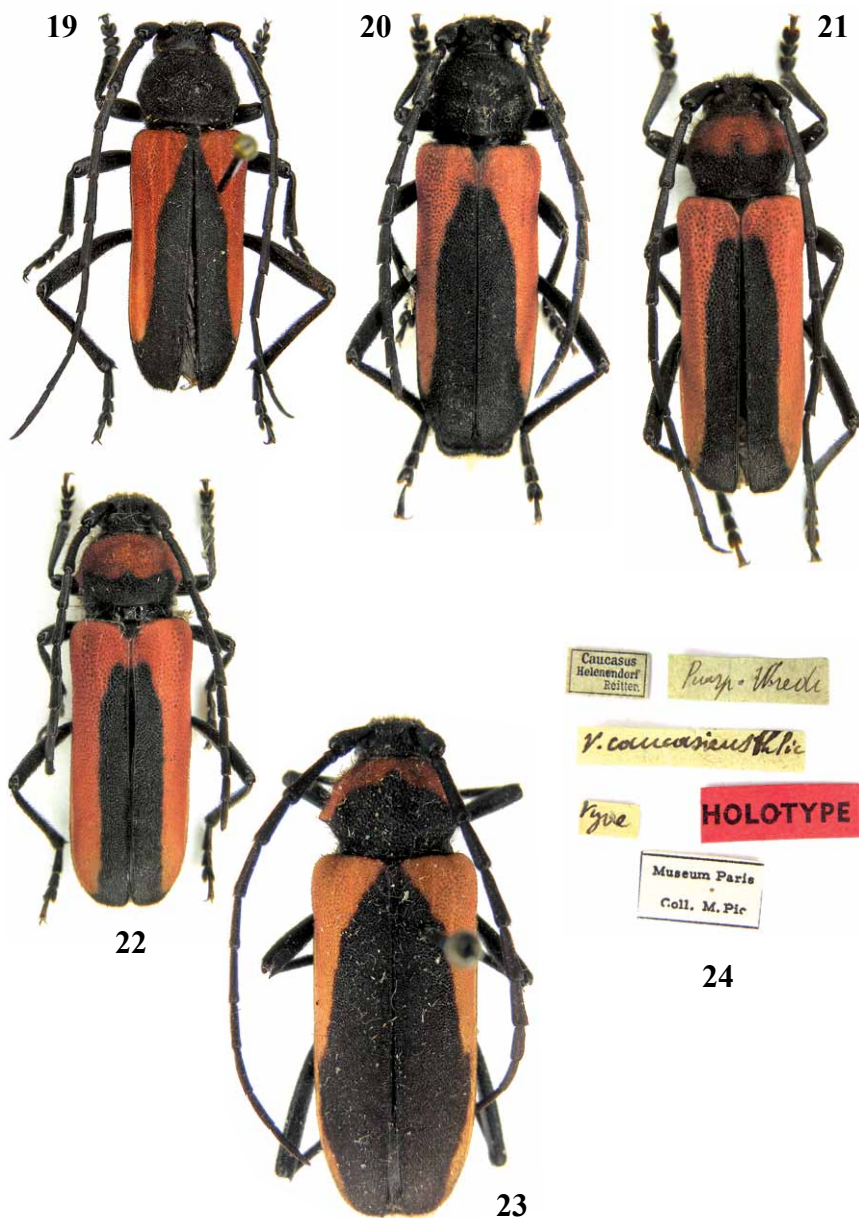
ETYMOLOGY. The name of this subspecies is intended to recall the name “*caucasicus*” that many authors used in the past to identify this *Purpuricen*.

***Purpuricen* *kaehleri* ssp. *menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845 = *Purpuricen* *budensis* v. *caucasicus* Th. Pic, 1902 syn. n. (figs 23-26)**

Purpuricen *budensis* var. *caucasicus* Pic, 1902, Echange, 18, 209: 37. type loc.: Armenia, Helendorf (= Elenovka, now Sevan).

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. “La var. *caucasicus*, du Caucase a une tache noire suturale allongée partant de l’écusson et atteignant l’extrémité des élytres, elle copie par ce dessin la var. *cinctus* de *P. kaehleri*, mais sa tâche est prolongée jusqu’à l’extrémité. Distinct de *budensis* et variétés par la tache noire qui remonte en avant jusqu’à l’écusson.”.

We found the type specimen in Pic’s collection (Musée d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris). It is a female that well fits with the original description. It bears the following labels: Print: Caucasus/Helenendorf/Reitter; Hand-written by Pic: *Purp. Wredi*; Hand-written by Pic: v. *caucasicus* Th. Pic; Hand -written by Pic: Type; Red printed: Holotype; Printed: Museum Paris/ Coll. M. Pic.



Figs 19-24 – *Purpuricenus renyvoniae* ssp. *renyvoniae* Sláma, 2001 (= *P. baeckmanni* Danilevsky, 2007), ♂, Ukraine, Crimea, near Sokolinoye vill. (19); ♀, Bulgaria, Primorsko (20). *P. r.* ssp. *neocaucasicus* n. ssp., holotypus ♂, Turkey, Kastamonu prov., Yeraligoz (21); paratypus ♀, Turkey, Bolu prov., Abant lake (22). *Purpuricenus kaehlerii* ssp. *menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845 (= *Purpuricenus budensis* var. *caucasicus* Th. Pic, 1902, lectotypus ♂) (23); original labels (24).

The specimen is perfectly preserved (length: 19 mm, width: 6 mm). Body black, except for the pronotum that shows the apical third red, with red elytra showing a common large black spot. The spot begins from the posterior edge of scutellum and reaches the apex. Towards the apex it is expanded and it reaches the marginal side in the distal third. Pronotum is as large as width with two tubercles in the middle of each side. The disk is coarsely punctured with three small tubercles in the middle. Elytra parallel-sided, densely punctured, and with rounded apex. Here we design it as lectotypus.

Purpuricenus graecus Sláma, 1993 (figs 27-28)

Purpuricenus graecus Sláma, 1993, Folia Heyrovskyana, 1,6: 56. Type loc.: Greece: Gerania - Loutrakion.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. "Das Halsschild stark gewölbt besonders auf der Oberseite und beiden Seiten, besonders in der Vorderhälfte. Hinter dem Kopf sich schnell verbreiternd. Die Wölbung des Halsschildes ziemlich regelmässig in der hinteren Hälfte mit zwei deutlichen Seitenerhöhungen. Vor diesen mit zwei flachen Vertiefungen. Keine Erhöhungen von der Hälfte des Halsschildes oder nur angedeutet. Das Halsschild ist 1,14 bis 1,23 mal breiter als lang. Das Halsschild etwa gleichmassig breit wie hinter der Flügeldeckenbasis. In der Basalhälfte des Halsschildes in der Mitte mit glänzenden Flächen ohne grobe Punkte, manchmal massig erhöht. Die Behaarung des Halsschildes dicht, starker anliegend, nach hinten gerichtet. Schwarze Haare dick und kurz. Seitenhöckern breiter, niedrig und stumpf. Schildchen kurz, an den Seiten gerade, oder nach aussen oval, stumpf. Flügeldecken schmaler und länger an den Schultern am breitesten, kurz dahinter schmaler und parallel, in dem letzten Viertel abgerundet. Flügeldecken ♂♂ 2.15-2.45 mal, ♀ 2.35 mal länger als an der Basis breit. Flügeldeckenende unregelmässig, überwiegend wellenförmig und breit abgeschnitten. Punktierung der Flügeldecken überwiegend grob, die Vertiefungen grosser aber spärlich. Oftalms mit den erkennbaren, sodass diese glänzender wirken. Querschnitt des Körpers zylindrisch, die Form zwischen *P. budensis* und *P. nudicollis*. Fühler glänzend, die Behaarung und Punktierung spärlich (ca 50% gegenüber *P. budensis*) Bei ♂♂ überragen 1-2 Fühlerglieder das Flügeldeckenende. Bei ♀ erreichen Fühler 4/5 der Flügeldeckenlänge. Füsse kürzer. Vorderschenkel stärker. Das Verhältnis Länge der Vorderschenkel zu Länge des Halsschildes ist 0.7-0.8:1. Länge der Flügeldecken. Tarsen

sind schlanker. 3.Tarsenlied verbreitert sich schnell von der Basis, Verbreiterung mehr abgerundet. 2. und 3. Glied der Hintertarsen erreichen 90-100% der Länge des ersten Gliedes. Breite des 2. Gliedes der Hintertarsen 73-83% seiner Länge. Unterseite des Körpers spärlich punktiert und behaart, die Punkte grösser und spärlicher. Ausläufer der Vorderbrust schmal, nach hinten verbreitert, Hinterseite stark geschweift. Die Farbe des Körpers schwarz. Halsschild überwiegend schwarz, oder mit zwei roten Flecken in der Vorderhälfte. Flügeldecken rot, im 2. Fünftel der Flügeldecken bei der Naht beginnt schwarze Färbung, die sich bis 2/5 der Flügeldeckenlänge nach hinten verbreitert. Innere Hälfte der Flügeldecken bei der Naht schwarz, äusserlich rot. Hinteres Viertel der Flügeldecken ganz schwarz. Körperlänge: ♂♂ 11-13 mm, ♀ 10 mm.”.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. *Purpuricen* *graeus* is endemic to the southern part of the continental Greece and Peloponnese. It is known from the type localities (Gerania, Loutraki), from Beozia (between Distomo and Davlia, 23.VI-5.VII.2011, wine traps, Alberto Sette lgt. and Lukisia plage, 14.VI.1983, Alberto Sette lgt., both in coll. P. Rapuzzi), and from Peloponnese (dint. Karyes II.2011, ex larva on *Quercus coccifera*, Lukas Fiala lgt. et coll.).

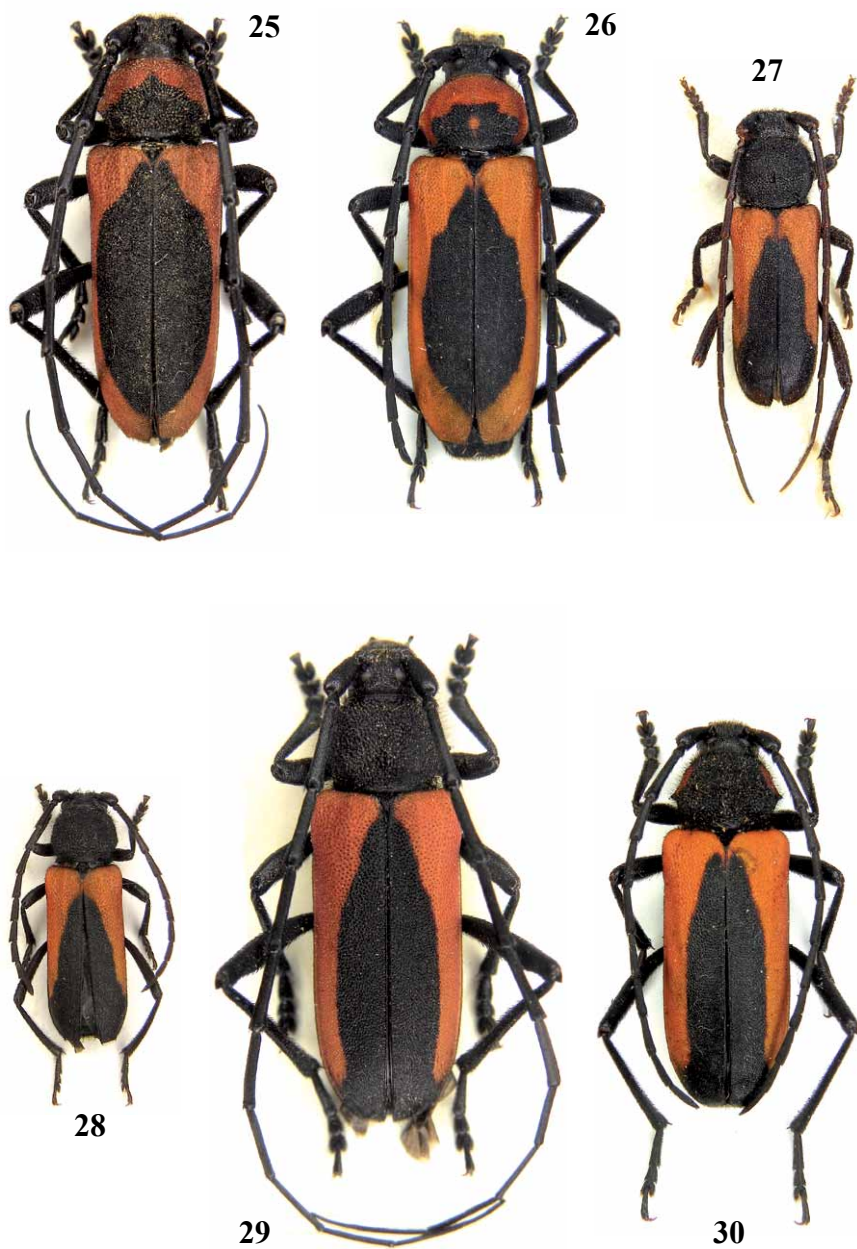
Purpuricen *apiceniger* Pic, 1914 stat. nov. (figs 29-30)

Purpuricen *koehleri* a. *apiceniger* Depoli, 1912. Riv. Col. Ital.: 193-195. Loc. Typ.: Ossero, Lussin Island, Croatia. Name not available.

Purpuricen *koehleri* v. *apiceniger* Pic, 1914. Matériaux pour servir à l'étude des Longicornes.9(1): 7. Loc. Typ.: Ossero, Lussin Island, Croatia.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION BY G. DEPOLI. “La macchia nera delle elitre allungata, progressivamente restringendosi, sino a toccar col suo apice lo scutello, e posteriormente estesa fino all'estremità delle elitre, senza però toccarne i lati.”.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION BY PIC. “Depoli a nommée récemment deux variétés pour cette espèce (*Purpuricen* *koehleri*), l'une (Wien. 1913: 22) sous le nom de var. *litoralis*; l'autre (Riv. Col. Ital. 1912 (1913): 195) nommée *apiceniger*, cette dernière ayant une macule noire allongée, complète sur les élytres, amincie en avant et se prolongeant à l'extrémité tandis que cette extrémité reste rouge chez la var. *litoralis* Depoli.”.



Figs 25-30 – *Purpuricenys kaehleri* ssp. *menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845, ♂, Iran, Gilan prov., E Turkabon (25); ♀, Iran, Gilan prov., E Turkabon (26). *P. graecus* Sláma, 1993, paratypus ♂, Greece, Beozia, Lutrakion (27); ♀, Greece, Beozia, between Distomo and Davlia (28). *P. apiceniger* Pic, 1914, ♂, Italy, Medeazza (Trieste prov.) (29); ♀, Croatia, Hvarnar, Senj, Sv. Juraj vill. (30).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. It is a rare species known only after single specimens from the Balkan Peninsula (from Trieste area in NE Italy to Etolia in Greece). The known localities can be summarized as following: Italy: Medeazza (Trieste province); Croatia: Lussin Island, Oszero (Type loc Velebit, Senj; Velebitlity); Karlobag, Susanj; Dalmatia: Zara env.; Dalmatia: Makarska riv., Drvenik; Bosnia Herzegovina: Dolniji Krasno (Type locality of *Purpuricen* *kaehler* a. *budensicolor* Heyrovsky, 1913, National Museum Budapest - figg. 31-32); Montenegro: Petrovac. Greece: Etolia, Astakos, Marathias bay.

DISCUSSION. For long time this species was considered simply a form of *P. budensis* (Goeze, 1783), or it was recorded as a possible hybrid between *P. budensis* and *P. kaehler* (Linnaeus, 1758). We studied several specimens and they certainly belong to a distinct species, to be included in this group. It is characterized by the very long antennae and legs, evidently longer than in any other species of this group. In the males the antennae are long, exceeding the elytral apex with the last four and half joints; in the females only with the last joint. The total length of antennae is in the males one time and half the body length. In the females antennae are little longer than body.

***Purpuricen* *globulicollis* ssp. *globulicollis* Dejean, 1839 (figs 33-34)**

Purpuricen *globulicollis* Dejean in Mulsant, 1839, Long. Fr., 1: 34. Type loc.: Digne (France).

Purpuricen *globulicollis* var. *grabowskii* Pic, 1914, Matériaux pour servir à l'étude des Longicornes. 9(1): 7. Type loc.: Herzegovine.

Purpuricen *tsherepanovae* Tsherepanov, 1980, Sistematika I ekologiya zhivotnykh, 14: 88-92. Type loc.: Siberia, Novosibirsk-Barnaul area.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. "Presque semblable à la var. B du précédent, mais plus petit. Prothorax également marqué de rouge de chaque côté; beaucoup plus globuleux; à pointe latérale petite e fine. Tache noire des élytres partant de l'écusson, sans se prolonger jusqu'à l'extrémité: analogue pour la forme, à celle qu'on remarque sur un autre Cérambycin de Sibérie, l'*Anoplistes sellatus*."

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. *Purpuricen* *globulicollis* is a widespread species known from Spain to France and Italy, southwards to Sicily (with additional ancient records from Central Europe, Czech Republic), and from the whole Balkan Peninsula, southwards to Peloponnese.

Eastwards it is known from Southern European Russia, Western Siberia (*Purpuricenus tsherepanovae* Tsherepanov, 1980) and Kazakhstan.

***Purpuricenus globulicollis* ssp. *skyptarum* n. ssp. (figs 35-36)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotypus ♂: Albania: Durrës, Bizë, 15-24.VI.2007, sugar traps, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi); Paratypes: 66 ♂♂, 54 ♀♀: Same data (coll. P. Rapuzzi, coll. G. Sama); 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: Albania: Shkodër, M.te Ghzoprës (West slopes), 400 m, 15-24.VI.2007, sugar traps, P. Rapuzzi & G.Sama lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi); 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: Albania: Tiranë, Mal. I Dajtit, 16-24.VII.2007, sugar traps, P.Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Greece: Etolia, between Palagros and Mitikas, 15.VI-3.VII.2010, sugar traps, A. Sette lgt. (coll. P. Rapuzzi).

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Length 17 mm, width 5 mm. Body black; elytra red, marked with black. Head deeply punctured with a median shining line on the front. Antennal tubercles prominent and acute. A deep groove between antennal tubercles. Few short black erect hairs on the front. Pronotum globular, regular and deeply punctured. A small shining area on the middle of the basal half. Black except for two small lateral red spots. These oval spots are placed on the lateral side of the apical half. Pronotum with few short black erect hairs, concentrated on the lateral and apical areas. Scutellum black, triangular, covered by short recumbent black hairs. Elytra long, slightly narrowed towards the apex. Red, with a large common black spot. This spot starts from the scutellar area and is immediately widened towards the lateral margin. After this widened area, the sides of this spot parallel the suture distal, curving just before the apex, without reaching it. The apex is truncate with a small external tooth. Elytral punctuation deep and coarse towards the apex, from the third fourth less dense and deep proximate. Legs black, long, deep and densely punctured with long erect black hairs, mainly placed on the inner side of femora and tibiae. Antennae long, exceeding the elytral apex with the last three joints. Antennae densely punctured, mainly on the first four joints. From the fourth to the tenth joints with a small tooth on the apical external side.

VARIABILITY OF PARATYPES. The colour of elytra is quite stable. The black spot can be little larger or smaller. The colour of pronotum is always black with two more or less small red spots on the sides. Only one female shows the two spots fused. Several specimen show pronotum complete black. The range of size is between 13 and 18 mm in the males and between 12 and 18 mm in the females.

DISCUSSION. The new subspecies is easy to distinguish from the typical form according to the evidently larger black spot on elytra. This spot is not oval as in *globulicollis* s.str. but it is abruptly enlarged just behind the scutellum, nearly as in the typical drawing of *P. kaehleri* (Linnaeus, 1758). Moreover the elytral punctuation is deeper and denser and it is peculiarly deep till the third distal fourth of the elytral length. In *P. globulicollis* s.str. the elytra show a sparser and less dense punctuation. In the nominal form this punctuation becomes less dense and sparser near the half of the elytral length. Pronotum is black with two red more or less large spots. In *P. globulicollis* s.str. is often red on the apical half (mainly in females). Antennae and legs are evidently longer in both sexes of the new subspecies than in the nominal one. In the new subspecies the ratio between body and antennal length in the males is around 1,2-1,25 instead the nominal form where the ratio is between 1,05-1,15 times.

The new subspecies is very peculiar and it could be even considered as a distinct species. We have studied several populations of *P. globulicollis* also from localities very close to the Albanian border, and they belong to the nominal form, except for a population from the Ionic coast. We have studied specimens of *P. globulicollis* s.str. from Greece (Ossa mountain, Kokkino Nero; Eubea Island; Peloponneso, Karies); Montenegro (Morace pl.; Cetinje; Boka Kotorska); Bulgaria (Asenovgrad).

ETYMOLOGY. The name is intended to recall the geographic distribution of this subspecies: Skypetaria (= Albania).

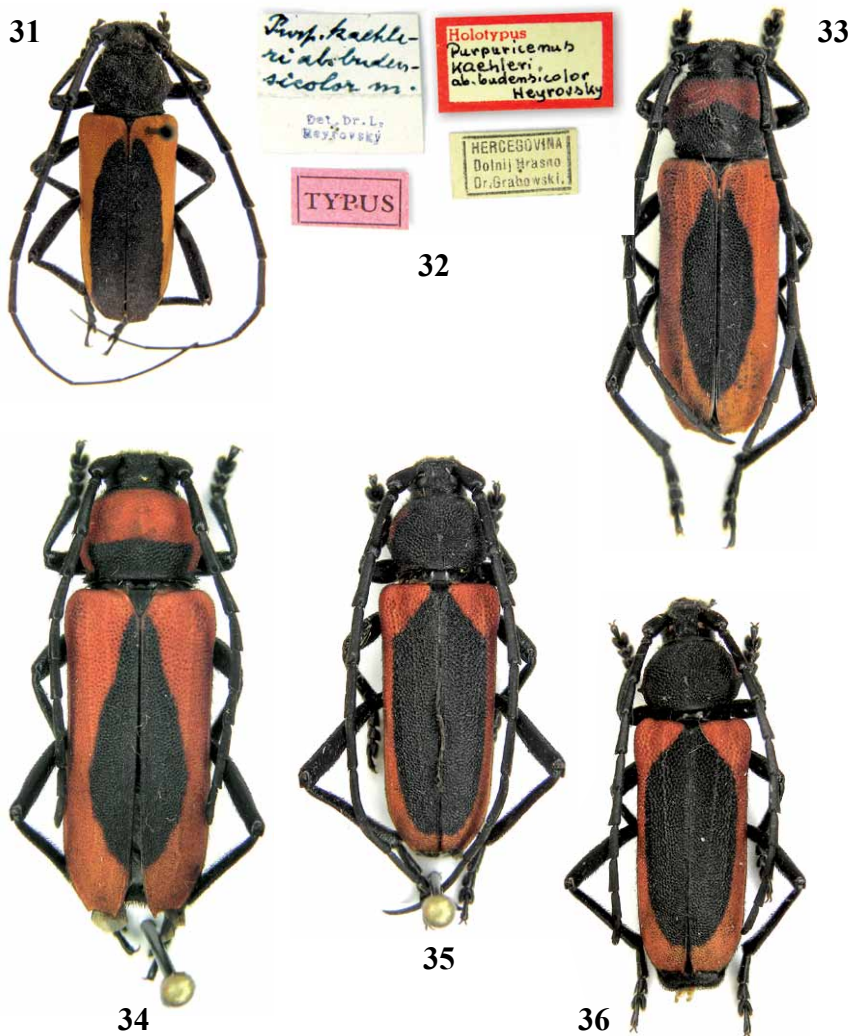
Purpuricenus schurmanni Sláma, 1985 (figs 37-38)

Purpuricenus schurmanni Sláma, 1985. Reichenbachia, 23(5): 18-19. Typ. Loc.: Askyfou, Crete (Greece).

Purpuricenus creticus Bernhauer, 1985. Nachrichtenblatt bayer. Ent., 34(4): 101-104. Typ. Loc.: Omalos/Chania, Crete (Greece).

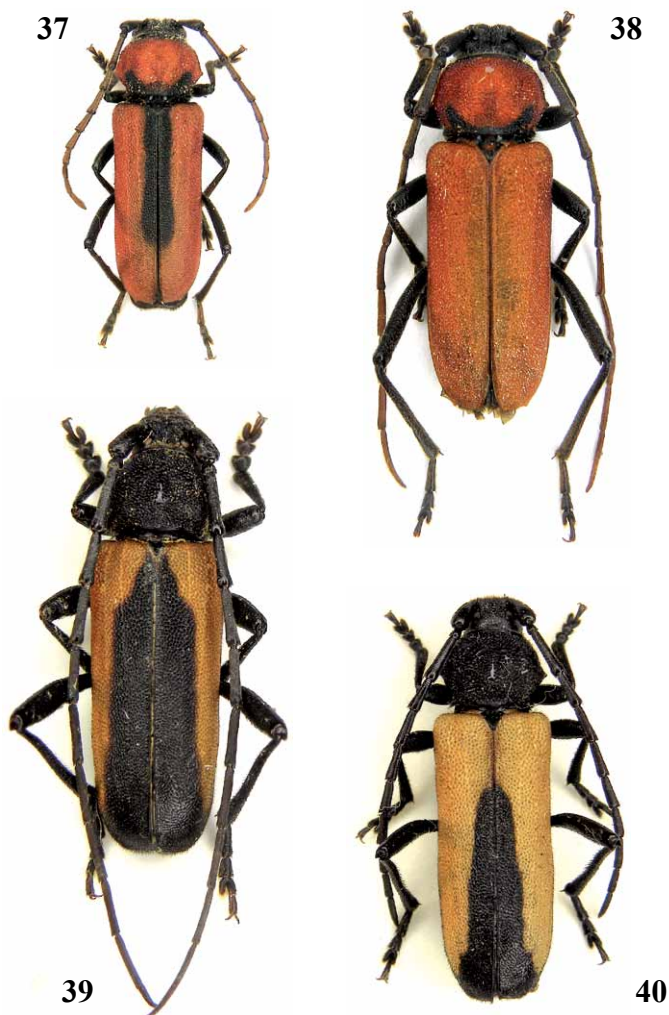
ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. "Kopf zwischen den Fühlern stark vertieft in eine tiefe Zentralfurche, dicht, grob und runzelartig punktiert. Stirn im hinteren Teil an den Seiten weniger vertieft. Stirnfortsätze zwischen den Fühlern charakteristisch, ihre Spitzen mäßig zu den Fühlern hin nach außen geneigt. Wangen an der Innenseite länger als an der Außenseite, jedoch bei der Sicht von vorn parallel, aber sie verengen sich zur Innenseite. Kopf schwarz oder mit kleinerem rotbraunen Fleck an der Stirn, Scheitel und Stirn dünn abstehend goldgelb behaart, Wangen starker anliegend

und dichter behaart. Fühler beim ♂ schwach das Ende der Flügeldecken überragend, beim ♀ erreichen sie etwa $\frac{3}{4}$ bis $\frac{4}{5}$ der Flügeldeckenlänge. Länge der Fühlerglieder im Verhältnis zum 1. Glied: 3. Glied 1,14 ♂ (1,17 ♀), 4. Glied 0,86 (0,89), 5. Glied 1,0 (0,9), 6. Glied 0,9 (0,82), 7.



Figs 31-36 – *Purpuricenus apiceniger* Pic, 1914 (= *Purpuricenus kaehleri* a. *budensicolor* Heyrovsky, 1913, typus ♂) (31); original labels (32). *P. globulicollis* ssp. *globulicollis* Dejean, 1939, ♂, France, Héraults, Ceilhes (33); ♀, Italy, Monfalcone, Sablice vill. (34). *P. globulicollis* ssp. *skypetarum* n. ssp., holotypus ♂, Albania, Durres, Bizë (35); paratypus ♀, Albania, Durres, Bizë (36).

Glied 0,9 (0,84), 8. Glied 0,89 (0,84), 9. Glied 0,88 (0,92), 10. Glied 0,89 (0,70), 11. Glied 1,14 (0,87). Außendornen an den Fühlern sehr gut sichtbar. Das 1. Fühlerglied ist an der Außenseite (an der Stelle des Dornes der anderen Glieder) stumpf nach außen gewölbt und glänzend. 1. Fühlerglied schwarz, die anderen Glieder hell-oder dunkelbraun (bei 1 ♂ fast schwarz). Halsschild ist breiter als lang (Verhältnis der Länge zur Breite



Figs 37-40 – *Purpuricenus schurmanni* Sláma, 1985, ♀, Greece, Crete, Anogia (37); ♂, Greece, Crete, Homalos (38). *P. ferrugineus* Fairmaire, 1851, ♂, Portugal, Algarve, Sagres (39); ♀, Spain, Madrid, El Boalo (40).

bei den ♂♂ 1:1,28-1,37, mit den Buckeln 1:1,36-1,50, ♀♀ 1:1,37-1,39, mit den Buckeln 1:1,48-1,50), stark gewölbt, vorn an den Seiten stark abgerundet, dicht hinter der Mitt emit nicht oderr wenig hervorstehendem Dorn. Zwischen der Schildmitte und dem Seitenbuckel befindet sich mehr oder weniger sichtbare Vertiefung, zwischen dieser und der Schildbasis im Gegensatz dazu eine sichtbare Erhebung. Punktierung des Halsschildes dicht, grob, aber gut sichtbar un verrunzelt. Der Halsschild ist relative lang und dünn abstehend behaart, der Vorder-und Hinterrand ist an der Unterseite sehr dicht kurz und goldgelb behhart. Der Halsschild ist rot, sein Vorderrand ist sehr schmal, der Hinterrand schmal (ausnahmsweise breiter) schwarz besäumt. Von der basalen schwarven Besäumung laufen schäg nach vorn in die Seiten zu den Schilderhebungen schwarze Flecken. Schildchen dreieckig, am Ende nicht geschärft, schwarz oder an der Basis mehr oder weniger rötlich, kürzer anliegend, dünn und hell behaart. Flügeldecken an den Schultern leicht verbreitert, in Richtung nach hinten fast parallel. Auf jeder Flügeldecke sind drei leichte Längslinien angedeutet, die fast bis zum Ende der Flügeldecken laufen, zwei diskale und eine humerale. Flügeldecken bei den ♂♂ 2,2x länger und bei den ♀♀ 2x länger als an der Basis breit, bei den ♂♂ gleich an der Basis so breit oder breiter (bis 1,05x) und bei den ♀♀ breiter (1,05-1,08x) als der Halsschild mit den Dornen. Flügeldecken am Ende schwach abgeschnitten, an beiden Seiten schwach in Zähnchen ausgezogen,. Flügeldecken rot mit relative schmalem gesschwarzten Fleck an der Naht, der etwa bis zu 2/3 der Flügeldeckenlänge reicht, oder mit mehr oder weniger kleinem Fleck an der Naht in der Flügeldeckenmitte oder ganz rot. Die Flügeldeckenpunktierung ist dicht, an der Basis sind die Punkte breit und tief, in der Richtung nach hinten kleiner werdend. Flügeldecken kürzer, schräg nach hinten hell und dünn behaart. Unterteil der Außeränder der Flügeldecken, besonders im Hinterteil, hell tomentiert. Vorderbrust grob löchrig bis verrunzelt, aber größere Lochgruben gut sichtbar. Der Vorderteil der Vorderbrust ist fein verrunzelt und die Gruben sind unsichtbar. Vorderbrustfortsatz in der Richtung zur Basis schwach verbreitert, mäßig nach unten gebogen, im mittleren Teil schwach erhoben und auf der ganzen Fläche dicht löchrig. Mittelbrustfortsatz fast flach, im mittleren Teil mit den beiden Seitenteilen schwach erhoben, dicht löchrig, jedoch feiner als die Vorderbrust. Hinterbrust glänzend dünn und seicht löchrig, sehr fein schräg gerunzelt. Bauchglieder glänzend, dünn löchrig, Löcher mit Haaren untief, aber sehr erkennbar. Ds 8. Bauchglieder beim ♂ ist dicht, bei ♀ sehr dicht löchrig und behaart, Apikalrand stark

nach innen gebeugt. Unterseite des Körpers schwarz, nur Vorderbrust im mittlern Teil rot. Die Behaarung des Unterteils des Körpers ist insgesamt hell, im mittleren Teile dünner, an den Rändern dichter. Beine hell behaart, Schenkel schwarz, Schienen und Tarsen größtenteils braun bis dunkelbraun (bei 1 ♂ schwarz). Das 1. Glied der hinteren Tarsen 1,1-1,2x länger als das 2. und 3. Glied zusammen. Körperlänge: ♂♂ 13-15 mm, ♀♀ 15-16 mm.”.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. This species is endemic to the Crete Island.

DISCUSSION. *Purpuricen* *schurmanni* is very close to *Purpuricen* *globulicollis* and, pending molecular data, it could be alternatively considered a distinct species or only a subspecies of the latter taxon.

Purpuricen *ferrugineus* Fairmaire, 1851 (figs 39-40)

Purpuricen *ferrugineus* Fairmaire, 1851. Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 3(2): 528. Type loc.: Hispania.

Purpuricen *fettingi* Schauffuss, 1871. Numquam Otiosus, 1: 209. Type loc.: Portugal.

Purpuricen *ferrugineus* var. *hispanicus* Daniel and Daniel, 1898. Coleopt. Stud., 2: 88. Type loc.: Hispania.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. “Long. 10 mill. - Ater, prothorace brevi, valde rugoso, utrinque obsolete dentate; elytris pallide ferrugineo-testaceis, macula communi nigra, postice dilatata, antice hastate. Hispania”.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. *Purpuricen* *ferrugineus* is endemic to the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal).

KEY TO MEMBERS OF THE *PURPURICENUS INTERSCAPILLATUS* SPECIES-GROUP

- 1 Elytra red with or without black spots (2)
- Elytra yellow with black spots (figs 39-40) *P. ferrugineus* Fairmaire, 1851
- 2 Each elytron with a more or less long black spot, always reaching the elytral apex ..
..... (4)
- Each elytron with an oval black spot, or completely red. The spot, if present, never reaches the elytral apex (3)
- 3 Each elytron completely red or with a small black oval-elongate spot along the suture, starting from the posterior edge of scutellum (figs 37-38)
..... *P. schurmanni* Sláma, 1985
- Each elytron with an oval black spot along the suture, this spot rarely reaches the

- scutellum, in this case it is very long and large (figs 33-36) *P. globulicollis* Dejean, 1839
- 4 Antennae shorter, in males exceeding the elytral apex not more than with the last 3 joints; in females not reaching the elytral apex, or at most reaching the apex with the vertex of the last joint (5)
- Antennae longer, in males exceeding the elytral apex with at least the last four joints; in females exceeding the apex with the last joint only (figs 29-32) *P. apiceniger* Pic, 1914
- 5 The combined black spot on elytra is evidently enlarged near the apex and reaches the elytral lateral margin, or occasionally it come back along the lateral margin ... (6)
- The combined black spot on elytra reaches the elytral apex without any distal widening or only with a very short distal widening (figs 19-22) *P. renyvona* Sláma, 2001
- 6 The combined black spot on elytra exhibits a first portion (normally representing more than three quarters of its total length) straighter, and towards the apex it is abruptly enlarged towards the elytral lateral margin (7)
- The combined black spot on elytra is steadily enlarged towards the apex, exhibiting a vaguely triangular shape (figs 27-28) *P. graecus* Sláma, 1993
- 7 The combined black spot on elytra is parallel-sided in its proximal portion, before its widened distal portion (figs 1-16) *P. interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937
- The combined black spot on elytra is heart-shaped in its proximal portion, before the apical widening (figs 17-18) *P. nigrorotatus* Pic, 1907

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SUMMARY

A systematic study on *Purpuricenus interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937 and related species from southern European and Near East areas is here presented. Several changes in rank status and a new synonymy are proposed, and four new subspecies are described as below: *Purpuricenus interscapillatus* ssp. *barbarae* n. ssp. (NW Israel); *Purpuricenus interscapillatus* ssp. *hermonensis* n. ssp. (NE Israel); *Purpuricenus renyvona* ssp. *neocaucasicus* n. ssp. (Turkey, Caucasus); *Purpuricenus globulicollis* ssp. *skypetarum* n. ssp. (Albania). The following nomenclatural changes are also introduced: *Purpuricenus interscapillatus* ssp. *nabataeus* Sama, 1999 **stat. nov.**; *Purpuricenus interscapillatus* ssp. *cornifrons* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1992 **stat. nov.**; *Purpuricenus interscapillatus* ssp. *longevittatus* Pic, 1941 **stat. nov.**; *Purpuricenus apiceniger* Pic, 1914 **stat. nov.**

After studying of the type specimen the following new synonymy is also proposed: *Purpuricenus kaehlerii* ssp. *menetriesi* Motschulsky, 1845 = *Purpuricenus budensis* var. *caucasicus* Pic, 1902 **syn. n.**

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