

**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF
MALLOSIA (EUMALLOSIA) FROM IRAN
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT: *Mallosia* (*Eumallosia*) *tamashaczi* n. sp. is described from the Zagros Mountains in Western Iran. The new species resembles *Mallosia* (*Eumallosia*) *herminae* Reitter, 1890 and *M. (E.) jakowlewi* Semenov, 1895, from Northern Iran from which it can be easily distinguished by the elytral pattern and the white annulated antennal segments.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Phytoeciini, *Mallosia*, new species, Iran.

The genus *Mallosia* was introduced by Mulsant (1862) for *Saperda graeca* Sturm, 1843 (type species), *S. flavescens* Brullé, 1832 (currently regarded as the type species of *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864) and *S. duponcheli* Brullé, 1832 (currently in *Oxytia* Mulsant, 1862). The genus was divided by K. Daniel (1904) into two subgenera: *Mallosia* s.str. and *Semnosia* (type species: *Saperda scovitzi* Faldermann, 1837, by original designation). Danilevsky (1990) introduced *Eumallosia* as a third subgenus (type species: *Mallosia herminae* Reitter, 1890 by original designation), for species having "each elytrum [sic !] with two longitudinal carinae; teeth of tarsal claws inconspicuous or absent". This subgenus currently includes seven species accepted by Löbl & Smetana (2010): *armeniaca* Pic, 1897; *costata* Pic, 1898; *brevipes* Pic, 1897; *gobustanica* Danilevsky, 1990; *herminae* Reitter, 1890; *imperatrix* Abeille de Perrin, 1885 and *jakowlewi* (Semenov, 1895) (= *iranica* K. & J. Daniel, 1898). A new species, which has recently been collected in different localities of the Zagros Mountains range (Western Iran), will be described in the present paper.

***Mallosia* (*Eumallosia*) *tamashaczi* n. sp.**

(Fig. 1, 2)

Material examined: Holotype ♂: IRAN, Fars prov., Zagros Mts., Sepidan, 2325 m, 30°16.934' N, 51°58.161 E, 26-27.IV.2008, leg. K. Székely & T. Hác; Paratypes: 17 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: same collecting data like the holotype; 1 ♂, Iran, Kerman: Kuh-e-Segoch, 2500 m, 20 km E of Mahan, 16.V.2002, leg. D. Kahlheber; 1 ♂: Iran occ., Lorestan: Kuh-e-Takht-e-Shah Mts. (Zagros Mts.), 30 km south of Aligudarz, about 2300 m, 4.VI.2010, J. Simandl lgt. 3 ♂♂: Zagros Mt., Isfahan prov.: Aligudars eoj, 4.VI.2010, J. Dalihod leg.

Holotype in coll. G. Sama; paratypes in coll. J. Dalihod, N. Rahmé, Z. Košťál, K. Székely, A. Kotan, P. Rapuzzi and G. Sama.

Description: Body length (from the mandibles to the pygidium): 24 - 35 mm. (male) (holotype 32 mm); 35.8 - 42.4 (female). ♂: Integument ochraceous brown; head, pronotum and scutellum densely clothed with golden pubescence and erect hairs entirely masking the ground punctation except for setigerous points originating brown setae, visible before the base of the pronotum at each side of the middle. Elytra coarsely and deeply punctured at base, densely covered, chiefly

along the suture, with light brown ground pubescence; each elytron with three longitudinal carinae interrupted by deep punctures and with four wide longitudinal stripes of cinereous pubescence: one lateral, not visible from above, and three on the disc (humeral, dorsal and praesutural) fused before the elytral apex and interrupted by setigerous points (larger at base, distinctly smaller towards the apex) originating short erect brown setae. Antennae robust, first segment longer than third, brown, covered with recumbent brown pubescence; third to seventh or eighth annulated with white pubescence at base or to about the half of their length, the following ones entirely clothed with whitish pubescence. Legs with femora and tibiae sparsely covered with cinereous pubescence, inner side of intermediate and hind tibiae with a brush of erect hairs toward the apex.

The female of the new species exhibits the sexual dimorphism typical of the genus: larger and stouter body, antennae shorter and with different length ratio.

The paratype from Kerman differs from the other specimens of the type series by the praesutural longitudinal stripe indistinct. It is unclear whether it is a matter of a worn out specimen or if it belongs to a different subspecies or to a further distinct species.

Etymology: The n. sp. is named in honour of our friend Tamás Hác, who firstly discovered this species.

Discussion: Despite the ochraceous pubescence clothing the elytra, which is similar to that of *M. (S.) jakowlewi*, the new species appears closely related to *M. (S.) herminae* and chiefly to the form (**Fig. 3**) which is relatively common in NE Turkey (Bitlis, Van and Ağrı provinces) and NE Iran (Āzarbāijān-e Gharbī: Western Azerbaijan); this latter differs from the new species by the elytra covered with reddish (instead of ochraceous) coloration of the ground pubescence, the lateral longitudinal stripe of white pubescence absent (like in *M. (E.) jakowlewi*), the discal stripes (chiefly the praesutural one) not reaching the scutellum, the base of pronotum densely clothed with erect setae especially at sides, the antennal segments not annulated of white toment. *M. (S.) jakowlewi* can be easily distinguished from the new species by the antennal segments not annulated of white toment and by its elytral pattern, consisting of three longitudinal stripe of white pubescence: one lateral (not visible from above), and two on the disc, the praesutural one being entirely absent: moreover all discal stripes are strongly reduced in width (just thin lines), the dorsal one is only visible from the basal third, while the humeral one is formed by a row of small spots from the base to the middle of elytra (**Fig. 4**). Most of these distinguishing characters were already mentioned by Semenov (1895) in the original description of "*Phytoecia (Mallosia) jakowlewi*, sp. n. "*Utroque elytro quattuor vittis subtiliter cretaceo-tomentosis decorato: vitta tenuissima juxtasuturali postice tantum indicata (semperne observanda ?), vittis duabus angustis quoque dorsalibus multo magis quam illa expressis (externa plerumque longiore), sed in triente basali in maculas dissolutas, praetereaue vitta quarta sat lata marginali (Mallosiae Herminae omnino deficiente)*".

Mallosia iranica K & J. Daniel, 1898, described on a single female (*elytris rufo brunneo-tomentosis, albo vitatis [...] fascia laterali, completa, integra, fasciis duabus dorsalibus [...] antice abbreviatis, partim in maculis dissolutis et ramo brevi, postice a fascia dorsali interiore derivato ornatis [...]*), is an evident synonym of *Phytoecia (Mallosia) jakowlewi* Semenov as already written by K. Daniel (1904).

Biology: Like most species of the genus, *Mallosia (Eumallosia) tamashaczi* n. sp. is ecologically associated with big Apiaceae close to *Ferula* sp.; however, the true identity of its host plant could not be ascertained. Males and females specimens from Sepidan were observed on the ground, on the plants or (some males) flying around them.

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Figures 1., 2. *Mallosia (Eumallosia) tamashaczi* n. sp.: paratypes ♂ (1) and ♀ (2).



Figure 3. *Mallosia (Eumallosia) herminae* (Reitter, 1890) from NE Turkey, Van: Kuzgunkiran, ♂ (left) and female (right).



Figure 4. *Mallosia (Eumallosia) yakowlewi* (Semenow, 1895) from Iran, Tehran: 10 km N Gachsar, ♂ (left) and female (right).