

***Vadonia vartanisi* sp. n. from Turkey and
Vadonia hirsuta (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891)
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)**

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Abstract: *Vadonia vartanisi* sp. n. close to *V. unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787) is described from Konya (Turkey). Several characters of *Vadonia bolognai* Sama, 1982 males are mentioned. The types of *Vadonia hirsuta* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891) are shortly redescribed and figured; lectotype is designated. *Vadonia saucia* (Mulsant & Godart, 1855) is recorded for Rumania.

***Vadonia vartanisi* sp. n.**
(Figs 1-4)

Type locality. Turkey, Konya, Cihanbeyli (38°39'N, 32°56'E) environs, 1326 m.

Description. The taxon is close to *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787), but constantly differs by indistinct elytral spots.

Body small, not longer than 12.3mm; head relatively long, genae about as long as width of 1st antennal joint; temples oblique, but with distinct angles; apical joints of maxillary palpi strongly elongated; male antennae reaching posterior elytral third, female antennae hardly reaching elytral middle; 3rd antennal joint a little longer than 4th, shorter than 1st, and a little shorter than 5th; prothorax a little longer than basal width; in males elongated, but in females about as long as width near middle; with evenly rounded sides; covered with moderately long dark erect setae; with regular strong dense punctation; central smooth line hardly pronounced or totally absent; elytra brown, with brown epipleurae, but with narrowly black suture; only one small female has yellow elytra with similarly pale suture; elytra in males about 2.3 times longer than wide, in females – about 2.1 times longer than wide; covered with short oblique

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brownish setae, with several erect setae near base; with fine not very dense punctation; the distance between dots much smaller than each dot; elytral apices rounded; black elytral spots usually totally absent or hardly visible (as in the holotype); all femora without erect setae; each male tibiae with a pair of apical spines; abdomen with relatively long erect setae; hind borders of posterior abdominal segments rounded.

Males genitals are about same as in *V. unipunctata* (F.): apex of aedeagus slightly widened (Fig. 3), parameres flat, strongly dilated (Fig. 4).

Body length in males: 9.4-12.3 mm; width (near humeri): 2.6-3.3 mm, body length in females: 8.1- 11.5 mm, width: 2.4-3.3 mm.

Materials. Holotype, male, Turkey, Konya, Cihanbeyli (38°39'N, 32°56'E), 1326m, 31.5.1998, J. Ryšavý leg. – author's collection; 9 paratypes; 3 males and 3 females with same labels – collection of J. Vartanis (Czechia, Uherský Brod); 1 female, Turkey centr., Karaklut, 6.1998, J. Ryšavý leg. – author's collection; 2 males, Turkey centr., Argady, 6.1998, J. Ryšavý leg. – collection of J. Vartanis (Czechia, Uherský Brod).

Remark. Another small Turkish *Vadonia* without elytral spots was described on the base of two females from Samsun province: “tra Samsun e Kavak, m 300” – about 41°14'40"N, 36°10'18"E as *Vadonia bolognai* Sama, 1982. Several males of *V. bolognai* are preserved now in the collection of P.Rapuzzi (personal message, 2014): all are with only 1 spine of hind tibiae; apex of aedeagus is normal shaped, not arrow-like flattened; black elytral spots sometimes are very small, sometimes missing and sometimes are well developed.

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***Vadonia hirsuta* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891)**

(Figs 5-17)

Leptura hirsuta K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891: 6, 18, 39 – “Dobrutscha bei Hirsova”, “8½-10MM”, “Hirsovo”;

Leptura (Vadonia) hirsuta, Aurivillius, 1912: 210; Winkler: 1929: 1157.

Leptura (Neovadonia) hirsuta, Panin & Săvulescu, 1961: 146 – „Dupa Plavilstshikov (in litt.), *Leptura hirsuta* K. et J. Daniel este probabil o „morphă păraosă” de *L. unipunctata* F.”.

Vadonia hirsuta, Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997: 12; Bense, 1995: 154-155, 470; Sama & Löbl, 2010: 117.

Type locality. Rumania, Hirsova (Hârșova, 44°41'N, 27°57'E) environs.

Redescription. The whole type series consists of very small specimens, not longer than 10.3mm; male antennae reaching posterior elytral fifth in males or posterior elytral third in female; 3rd antennal joint a little longer than 4th, shorter than 1st, and a little shorter than 5th; prothorax widest near middle, with evenly rounded sides, a little longer, than its basal width in males, or a little shorter in female; with very dense, rough, regular punctation, covered with very long erect setae; elytra in males about 2.3 times longer than wide, or about 2.2 times longer than wide in female; covered with very long erect pale setae, which become shorter behind middle; black elytral spots can be nearly indistinct (Fig. 7); all femora in males and in female with very long erect setae; each male tibiae with a pair of apical spines; abdomen with very long erect setae; hind borders of posterior abdominal segments rounded.

The apex of aedeagus (one paralectotype was prepared, lectotype was not dissected) is slightly dilated (Fig. 12), similar to the normal *Vadonia unipunctata*, the parameres are same as in *Vadonia unipunctata* - flat, strongly dilated, hatched-shaped (see adequate picture by Bense, 1995: 154, Fig. 445). The abdomen of the male-paralectotype used for preparation by me was damaged and parameres could not be photographed, but still studied.

Body length in males: 8.1-10.3mm; width: 2.2-3.0mm, body length in female: 9.8 mm, width: 2.9 mm.

Materials (Zoologische Staatssammlung München). Lectotype - present designation (Fig. 5) with 5 labels (Fig. 6): 1) “Hirsovo / 89

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Merkel", 2) "*hirsuta* / Daniel", 3) [red] "Type von / *Leptura* / *hirsuta* Dan", 4) "Sammlung / Dr. K.Daniel", 5) "*Vadonia* / *hirsuta* / Daniel"; 3 paralectotypes - present designation; 1 male (without left elytron, without last abdominal segments, genitals absent) with 4 labels (Fig. 13): 1) "Pest / (Merkel 89)", 2) "Gen. präp." 3) "vielleicht / Hirsovo", 4) "Sammlung / Dr. K.Daniel"; 1 male (Fig. 7-8) and 1 female (Fig. 11), each with 2 labels (Figs 10, 12): 1) "Hirsovo / 89 Merkel", 2) "*hirsuta* / Daniel".

Remarks. According to the original description (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1891) the type series consists of 6 specimens: "In unserer Sammlung sechs Stücke dieser niedlichen Art, von Merkel in der Dobrutscha bei Hirsova gesammelt". According to Bense (1995) 9 specimens are available: "Up to now only the 9 individuals from the Dobrutscha region (Merkel leg.) seem to be known."

Several recently collected specimens of *Vadonia hirsuta* are known (personal message by K. Hodek, 2014). A male and a female (Figs 14, 17) are preserved in the collection of K. Hodek (Romania, Tulcea, 4 km S. of Codru, 44°48'56"N, 28°41'34"E, 120m, 6.7.2008, J. Pelikán leg). A male with black area along suture (Fig. 15) is preserved in the collection of Jan Pelikán (Valu lui Traian, about 9 km westwards Constanța, 44°10'N, 28°27'E, 1-2.6.2013, leg. J. Pelikán).

Besides a male with the label: "Rumania, Tulcea-Babadag, 29.6.2011, lgt. Loupanec D." is preserved in author's collection.

All new specimens are definitely conspecific to the types with male genitals identical to the genitals of paralectotype male of *V. hirsuta*. Codru is very close to Ukraine border (in about 45 km), so the occurrence of the species in Odessa Region of Ukraine is very probable. Similar specimens of *Vadonia unipunctata* (F.) from Moldavia are necessary to be studied on the presence of long erect femora setae.

The taxon, figured by Serafim (2006: 231-232) as "*Vadonia hirsuta*" (also from Rumanian Dobruja: Murfatlar) was definitely another species. Unfortunately that wrong identification is widely distributed now by Internet. The aedeagus apex of that species is rather different, arrow like and parameres are less widened than in *V. hirsuta*. I've got 4 specimens (two males and two females) of that species from same area (Rumania, Constanța, Crucea, 2.6.2008 and

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7.6.2013, Jan Pelikán leg.) kindly sent to me by J. Vartanis. The genitals of my males are just same as figured by Serafim (2006: 231-232) for his “*Vadonia hirsuta*”. This species is bigger than *V. hirsuta* (11-12mm), pronotal and elytral erect setae much shorter, but first of all it does not have the main character of *V. hirsuta*: all femora are without erect setae, while in all available specimens of *V. hirsuta* all femora are with very long and dense erect setae, which are longer and denser than in the most forms of *V. bipunctata* (F.).

In fact that Rumanian *Vadonia* taxon is undistinguished from Crimean *Vadonia saucia* (Mulsant & Godart, 1855b: 282) [1855a: 182] with just same male genitals (see: http://cerambycidae.net/beetles_vadonia_saucia.html). So, most probably *Vadonia* populations in Rumania and Crimea with arrow-like aedeagus, wide parameres and paired hind tibiae spines belong to one species - *Vadonia saucia* (Mulsant & Godart, 1855). Different local populations can be externally a little different. Totally black forms of *Vadonia saucia* in Crimea are very common. But in Rumania the number of black forms seem to be not so numerous: among 20 specimens known to J.Vartanis only one is totally black. Probably it would be adequate to describe Rumanian taxon as a new subspecies of *Vadonia saucia*.

Greek *V. insidiosa* Holzschuh, 1984 (male paratype from Greece, Kato Olimpos and a pair from Ossa Mt. are available in my collection) is very similar to *Vadonia saucia* with a big quota of black forms, but arrow-like structure of aedeagus is less pronounced and dorsal setae look a little longer.

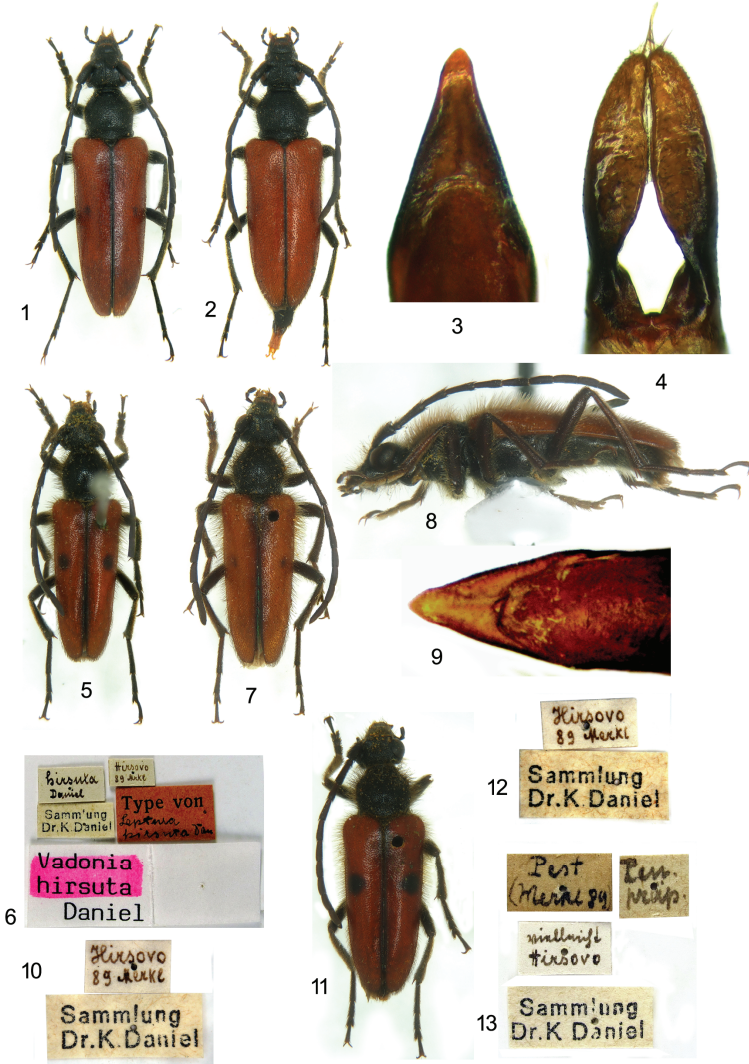
It is necessary now to discover similar taxon in Bulgaria.

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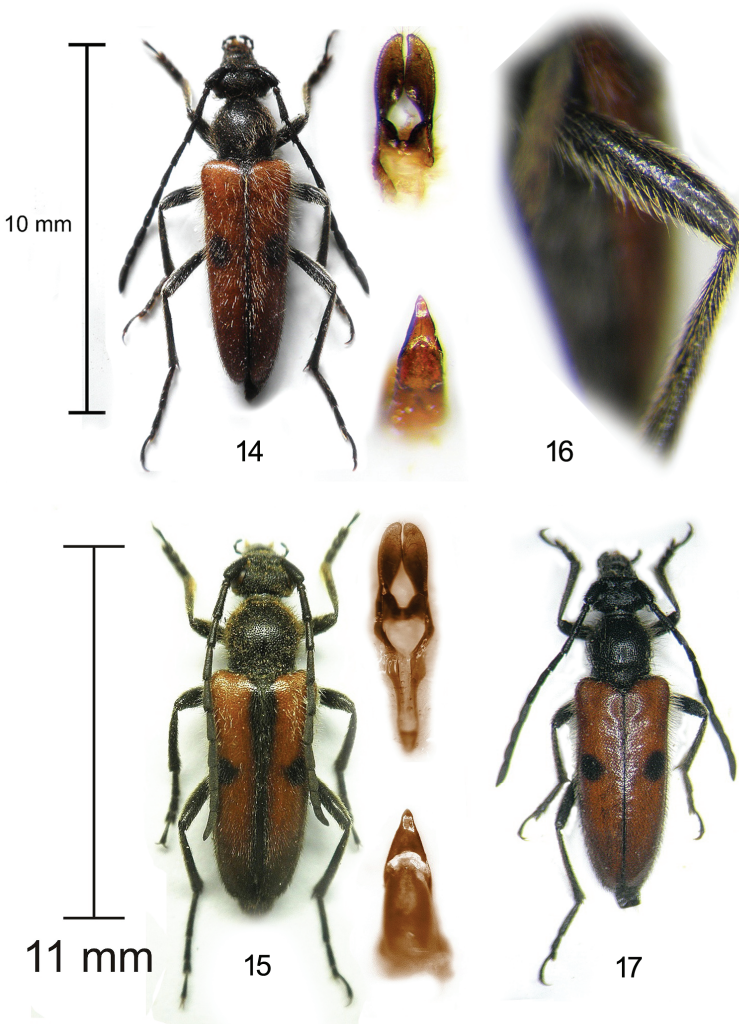
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Figs 1-4. *Vadonia vartanisi*, sp. n.: 1 – male, holotype; 2 – female, paratype (Karaklut); 3 - aedeagus apex of the holotype; 4 – parameres of the holotype.
Figs 5-13. *Vadonia hirsuta* (K. & J. Daniel): 5 –male, lectotype; 6 – labels of the lectotype; 7 - male, paralectotype (dorsal view); 8 - male, paralectotype (lateral view); 9 – apex of aedeagus of the paralectotype; 10 - labels of male-paralectotype; 11 - female, paralectotype; 12 - labels of the female-paralectotype; 13 – labels of another male-paralectotype.



Figs 14-17. *Vadonia hirsuta* (K. & J. Daniel): 14 – newly collected male from near Codru with genitals, photo by K. Hodek; 15 - newly collected male from near Valu lui Traian with genitals, photo by K. Hodek; 16 – hind femora of a male from near Codru, photo by K. Hodek; 17 – female from near Codru, photo by K. Hodek.

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