

**NEW TAXA AND NEW RECORDS OF LONGHORN-BEETLES
FROM EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT: In this paper we describe 10 new species and 2 new subspecies of Cerambycidae from Turkey, Iran, Cyprus, Lebanon and Hungaria. We studied and described several new species related to *Stenurella ferruginipes* (Pic, 1895) group and *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche & Sauley, 1858 group after a deeper study of them. We describe for the first time the females of *Cerambyx apiceplicatus* Pic, 1941 and *Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) ivani* Pesarini & Sabbadini 2012.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, new species, new subspecies, new record, new status, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Cyprus, Hungaria.

In January 2012 was published a report made by the authors about their surveys (2010 and 2011) in Turkey where was listed about 130 species of Cerambycidae collected mainly in Eastern Anatolia. In this paper we propose the description of new species mainly collected in that surveys. Several species and subspecies are described among the Cerambycidae collected by our colleagues during their collecting trips in Eastern Mediterranean region. We studied the type specimens of *Stenurella bifasciata* var. *ferruginipes* (Pic, 1895) (preserved in Paris Museum) and we change its status to the rank of species and we describe two new species related to it (*Stenurella sabineae* n. sp. and *Stenurella solaris* n. sp. from South East Turkey); we studied as well the type specimen of *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche & Sauley, 1858 preserved in Paris Museum and we discover three new species realtaed with it (*Agapanthia ozdikmeni* n. sp., *Agapanthia naciyaee* n. sp. from Turkey and *Agapanthia viti* n. sp. from Eastern and South Eastern Europe). The following new taxon are described among the insects collected by our-self or find by our colleagues during their collecting-trips or preserved in National Museum of Prague: *Glaphyra baiocchii* n. sp. (from Iran); *Deilus rugosicollis* n. sp. (from Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Turkey); *Deilus rugosicollis* ssp. *kadleci* n. ssp. (from Cyprus); *Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) nihalae* n. sp. (from Turkey); *Deroplia genei* ssp. *konvickai* n. ssp. (from Cyprus); *Pogonocherus barbarae* n. sp. (from Turkey) and *Leiopus liseae* n. sp. (from Turkey). We describe for the first time the females of *Cerambyx apiceplicatus* Pic, 1941 (and we record it firstly for Iran) and *Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) ivani* Pesarini and Sabbadini, 2012.

***Stenurella ferruginipes* (Pic, 1895) n. stat.**

(Figs. 1-2)

Strangalia bifasciata v. *ferruginipes* Pic, 1895, Echange, 11, n°127: 76. Typ. loc.: Bitlis

Original description

"Ponctuation prothoracique peu serrée modérément forte; abdomen entièrement rouge; pattes d'un testacé rougeâtre avec les tarses et l'extrémité des tibiae

intermédiaires et postérieurs, ces derniers surtout, plus ou moins obscurcis, ♀♀ à dessin ordinaire de cruciata Ol. = bifasciata Müll., ♂♂ élytres d'un testacé - rougeâtre avec l'extrémité noire. Long. 8-9 mill. Bitlis (Deyrolle) "

We found in Pic's collection (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) two specimens (male and female) that are the type specimens.

The Holotypus is a male, 8 mm. long, all tarsi missing except for the right anterior leg that is complete. The right antenna is complete while the left is missing of the last five joints. All its legs are reddish-colored as well abdomen. Apex of elytra is darkened. All body is covered by long reclined golden pubescence. The punctuation on pronotum is very fine and made by small points. The original description well fits to this specimen. The Holotypus has four labels:

1. Red and print "Holotypus"
2. Handwritten by Pic "Bitlis/Th. Deyr."
3. Handwritten by ? "Coll. Kirchleri"
4. Print "Museum Paris/Coll. Pic"

The female is long 9 mm., the left anterior tibia and five joints of the right antenna are missing. All the legs are reddish. The elytra are red with black apex and a transverse post-median black band enlarged near sutura. It shows the typical drawn of females of *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776). The punctuation on pronotum is similar to *S. bifasciata*, that is made by sparse punctures. Here it is designed as **Paralectotypus**. This specimen has following labels:

1. Handwritten by Pic "Typus"
2. Handwritten by Pic "ferruginipes Pic"
3. Handwritten by Pic "Bitlis/Th. Deyr."
4. Red and Print "Allotypus"
5. Print "Museum Paris/Coll. Pic"

Stenurella ferruginipes (Pic, 1995) is related to *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776) according to the punctuation on pronotum, the red abdomen and the elytra pattern of the female. It is easy to separate from it for the reddish legs and the long golden hairs on the whole body. We consider this Taxon as distinct species and not only as a subspecies of *Stenurella bifasciata* because we collected them in the same places (Buglan pass, Muş prov. and Bingöl env.): *Stenurella ferruginipes* and *Stenurella bifasciata* cfr. *limbiventris* (Reitter, 1898).

We collected large series of *Stenurella ferruginipes* about 30 Km E from Bingöl, on Buglan pass (Muş prov.) and near Tatvan (Bitlis prov.). All these specimens fit well with the type specimens and with the original description. The males are similar but the females can show a different pattern in the black spot. We found complete reddish females, specimens with only a common oval black spot along sutura and specimens with the typical drawn of *S. bifasciata*.

***Stenurella sabineae* n. sp.**

(Figs. 3)

Material examined

Holotypus ♂: **Turkey:** Hakkari prov., Hakkari daglari, 1950 m., Kolbaşı vill., 21.VI.2010, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. Paratypus: **Turkey:** 1♂ same data as the Holotypes; 1♀, Hakkari prov., 5-7 Km E cross to Çukurca, 22.VI.2010, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt.; **Iran:** 1♀, Kordestan prov., 25 Km NÖ Marivan, 1800-1900,

4.VII.2001, D. Kahlheber lgt.; 1♂ + 1♀ Iran, Kordestan prov. Sanandag prov., 35°01'N46°57'E, 1612 m., 30.VII.2004, S. Kadlec lgt.

Holotypus in collection P. Rapuzzi, Paratypes in collections G. Sama, P. Rapuzzi and National Museum Praha (Czech Republic).

Description of the Holotype

Length 10 mm, width 2,5 mm. Black body except for elytra that are yellowish and the abdomen and legs that are reddish. Elongated head with deep punctures, deeper and denser between the eyes, with long inclined golden hairs. Pronotum long, longer than wider with the largest portion to the base. Dense punctate on whole surface and with many long golden erect hairs projecting towards the base. Scutellum black, triangular. Elytra elongated, acuminate towards apex, yellowish with a darker area around scutellum and long the first half of sutura. Apex shortly black. The yellowish color becomes darker towards the apex. Elytra sparsely punctured, with denser punctures on the first half. Elytra with long inclined golden hairs. Hairs become blackish where the yellowish color becomes darker. The legs are long, reddish with darker tarsi. Hind tibiae blackish. The abdomen is reddish except for the last segment that is blackish to the apex. Ventral surface with dense erect gold pubescence.

Variability of the Paratypes

The new species is quite constant in color. The female differs from the male in darker red color of elytra, body pubescence black and the elytral drawn made by a large post-median transverse black band enlarged towards along the sutura and joints along the sutura with the large black spot on apex.

Discussion

Stenurella sabineae n. sp. belongs to *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776) and it is closer to *Stenurella ferruginipes* (Pic, 1995) according the reddish color of its legs. It is easy to distinguish, in the males, according the lighter color (yellowish in the new species and light reddish in *ferruginipes*), the sparse punctures on pronotum and elytra, little denser and deeper in *ferruginipes*, the elytra pubescence is shorter, lighter less dense and more reclined in the new species. Pronotum is longer and less wide. The females are darker with dark-red elytra. The black spots are larger and not variable. The pubescence is shorter, black instead of brownish, the sparse punctures on elytra and pronotum. The hind femora are completely black. Antenna are longer and stronger.

Etymology

We dedicate this new species to the mother-in-law, Sabine Stebler, of one of the authors, Pierpaolo Rapuzzi, recently and too early gone up.

Stenurella solaris n. sp.

(Figs. 4)

Material examined

Holotypus ♂: **Turkey**: Bitlis: 35 km E Tatvan, 26.VII.2002, leg. G. Sama; paratypus, **Turkey**: 1 ♀: idem, leg. Paolo Rapuzzi; 33 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀: Bitlis prov.: Tatvan env., 1700-2000 m., 25-26.VII.2008, leg. T. Tichý; 20 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ idem, 14.VII.2007; 1 ♀ Bitlis prov.: Resadiye, 1800 m., 13.VII.1974, Heinz lgt.; 1 ♀ Van prov.: W Gevas, Dovecik, 1850 m., 4.V.2011, I.Rapuzzi lgt.

Holotype in coll. G. Sama; paratypes in coll. P. Rapuzzi, G. Sama, T. Tichý (Czech Republic), P. Kabátek (Praha, Czech Republic) and National Museum Praha (Czech Republic).

Description of the holotype

Length 9 mm., width 2.5 mm. Head, pronotum and antennae black, elytra yellowish except the black pattern, body ventrally black except the abdomen red (last tergite blackened), legs red with intermediate and hind tibiae blackened apically, tarsi black. Head finely punctate and with fine semierect pubescence; labial and maxillary palpi red except the last segment black; last segment of maxillary palpi about as long as the two preceding combined; antennae shorter than body, reaching the apical third of elytra, first and third segment similar in length, the first one densely clothed with short semierect black pubescence, the remaining densely clothed with short recumbent pubescence. Pronotum elongate, moderately convex, much longer than wide, moderately and regularly narrowed to the side towards the anterior margin, surface somewhat iridescent, sparsely and rasp like punctate [punctuation analogous to *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)], entirely clothed with fine golden semierect pubescence directed backward. Elytra shining, elongate, tapering posteriorly, obliquely truncate apically with sutural apex rounded and outer angle acutely produced; elytral surface rasp like punctate (shallowly punctate on apical half), densely clothed with golden setae directed backward; elytral pattern consists of a black transverse stripe on the base extended along the suture from the circumscutellar region to the apex which is narrowly transversely black; lateral margin of elytra with a black line linking the basal and apical stripes. Legs elongate and slender, entirely clothed with short greyish recumbent setae; first segment of hind tarsi much longer than the two following combined.

Variability in paratypes

Length varies from 8 mm. to 12 mm. Female differs from male by the elytral pattern, which is similar to the female of *S. bifasciata*, pronotum shorter and wider, distinctly enlarged posteriorly. The elytral pattern in the females can be made by more or less expanded black spots. One specimens is quite completely black except for a transverse yellowish band in the second half and two small light spots to the lateral side on the first half.

Discussion

Because of the pronotal punctuation and the elytral pattern of female the new species belongs to the *S. bifasciata* species group and it chiefly resembles *S. ferruginipes* Pic, 1895 described from Bitlis in Eastern Turkey; the latter differs from the new species in having shorter and stouter body, elytra with reddish instead of yellowish coloration and attenuate apically, palpi much longer, with last segment of maxillary palpi much more elongate and slender, hind tibiae entirely black; moreover the male has unicoloured reddish elytra without black elytral pattern except the blackened apex. The new species is close to *Stenurella sabineae* n. sp. as well but it differs for the colors of females that are lighter colored, the elytral apex is truncate but not oblique truncated as in *sabineae* and pronotum is shorter and more densely punctate.

***Glaphyra baiocchii* n. sp.**

(Fig. 5)

Material examined

Holotypus ♂: **Iran:** Zanġān prov., SW Sorkhed Dizaj, 1680 m., 10.V.2009, D. Baiocchi lgt.; Paratypus: **Iran:** 159 ♂♂ and 92 ♀♀: idem; 10 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀: Zanġān prov., Pass North Sorkhed Dizaj, 1700-2000 m., 16.V.2010, G. Sama lgt.; 6 ♂♂ and 1 ♀: Golestan, Tilabad, 1100 m., 20.V.2010, D. Baiocchi lgt.; Mazandāran prov., Sāh-Kūh range (Āzād Šar – Sāhrūd), near Til Abad, 19-23.V.2010, D. Baiocchi lgt.

Holotypus in collection P. Rapuzzi; Paratype in collection G. Sama, P. Rapuzzi, D. Baiocchi (Rome, Italy), M. Gigli (Rome, Italy), Salvatore Veca (Rome, Italy), D. Gianasso (Castelnuovo dell'Abate (AT), Italy).

Description of Holotype

Length 8 mm., width 2 mm. Head black with deep and large punctures, mainly to the lateral sides with long golden erect hairs. Pronotum black longer than wide, deep punctured. These punctures are more concentrated to sides and in the middle except for a shining small area just behind the middle. Long erect gold hairs are concentrated mainly on the sides, but several of them are on the disk too. Elytra pitchy brown except for the apex that is black; deep punctured, denser towards apex; base with many long golden erect hairs, shorter and scattered towards apex. Anterior legs black with pitchy brown femora, the others are complete black except for the peduncles of femora that are pitchy brown. All tibiae and femora with dense erect golden hairs. Antenna pitchy brown except for the scape that it is black. Shortly longer than body, the third joint is long as well fourth. From the fifth to the apex with dense and very short recumbent pubescence. From the scape to the fourth joints with several long golden erect hairs.

Discussion

Glaphyra baiocchii n. sp. is closely related with *Glaphyra kiesenuwetteri* (Mulsant & Rey, 1961) and in particular with its subspecies *hircus* (Abeille, 1881), it is possible that this last is a separate species as well (we consider it as subspecies because from some places of SE Europe, e.g. Bulgaria, we have seen specimens of both forms together). It is easy to be distinguished according to the deeper punctures on the head and pronotum, its longer hairs on whole body. Moreover *Glaphyra baiocchii* n. sp. shows bicolor legs and bicolor elytra with darker apex. Pronotum is similar to *Glaphyra schmidtii* (Ganglbauer, 1883) from Middle Europe, Southern Russia and Middle Asia for the shining areas on the middle. From this is easy to separate according to the different conformation of the third and fourth antennal joints, the darker color of elytra and legs. Whole *Glaphyra kiesenuwetteri* group is easy to distinguish from the others for the particular sculpture of the hind tibiae of the male, made by strong and dense granules to the inner side.

Variability of the Paratypes

The know specimens are rather similar. More or less darkened apex of elytra are possible as well antennae that can be more or less blackish.

Biology

All the specimens know were reared from *Cotoneaster* sp., *Crategus* sp. and *Rosa* sp.

Etymology

We dedicate this new species to Daniele Baiocchi (Roma, Italy) specialist of *Anthaxia* (Coleoptera, Buprestidae) collector of main of the known specimens.

***Deilus rugosicollis* n. sp.**

(Fig. 6)

Material examined

Holotypus: **Lebanon:** 1 ♂ Chouf prov., Barouk, 1000 m., ex larva *Citisus* sp., emerged 20-30.IV.2001, P. Rapuzzi lgt. Paratypus: **Lebanon:** 2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ same data as Holotype; 1 ♀ Jbail, Qartaba, Mazraat el Syad, 1400 m., 4.V.2000, P. Rapuzzi lgt; 1 ♂ Jbail prov., Qartaba, ex larva *Spartium* sp., emerged 10.III.2001; **Syria** 1 ♂ Pass E-SE of Jablah, 12.V.1998, I. Rapuzzi lgt.; 1 ♀ Jebel An Nusariya, pass SE Jablah, W Tal Salhab, 1000-1200 m., V.1998, I. Rapuzzi lgt; **Turkey:** 1 ♂ Hatay prov., Belen, Topbogazi, 400-450 m., 25.IV.1995, I. Rapuzzi lgt.; 1 ♀ Hatay, between Antakya and Altinozu, 27.IV.1995, I. Rapuzzi; 1 ♀ idem ex larva *Citisus* sp. emerged 27.IV.1994; lgt.; 3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ Hatay, Antakya, 5 Km S Harbye, 26.V.1995, I. Rapuzzi lgt.; **Israel:** 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ Carmel ridge, Daiya/Galed, 19-30.III.1995, G. Sama lgt.; 1 ♂ Upper Galilee, Kfar Hahores, 16.V.1996, G. Sama lgt.; 1 ♀ idem, 1.IV.1995; 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ Upper Galilee, Mt. Mermon, Sasa, 700 m., 28.III.1995, G. Sama lgt.

Holotypus in P. Rapuzzi collection; paratypes in G. Sama and P. Rapuzzi collections.

Description of the Holotype

Length 10 mm., width 2 mm. Black with some metallic sheens, mainly on head and pronotum. Head elongate with many deep points and a median deep groove between antennal tubercles. Few light erect hairs, mainly around eyes. Pronotum longer than wide, rounded on the sides. Many transverse wrinkles on the whole surface. Between this wrinkles there are several deep points. Sides of pronotum with two longitudinal bands made by dense lying yellowish pubescence. Few erect hairs on whole surface. Rounded scutellum and complete covered by yellowish pubescence. Elytra long and parallel, constricted towards the apex. Two longitudinal carina on each disk. Rounded apex. On the shoulders, along sutura and the carina there is dense yellowish pubescence, elsewhere quite glabrous; where the pubescence is less dense it is possible to see many deep points, deeper on the basal half. No erect hairs on elytra. Antennae short, shorter than the half of body, reddish except for the scape that it is black with metallic luster; shortly blackish ringed from the 5th to the 11th joints. From the scape to the 8th joints with several whitish erect hairs to the inner side. Short legs, reddish except for the femoral claws that are blackish with metallic luster. Tarsal joints reddish, darkened towards apex. Tibiae with several long light erect hairs.

Discussion

Deilus rugosicollis n. sp. differs from *Deilus fugax* (Olivier, 1790) for the particular wrinkled pronotum, only punctate in *D. fugax*; pronotum is shorter and larger. Longer and rounded apically elytra instead truncate or moderately

truncate, with an evident longitudinal carina, absent in *D. fugax*. Elytra without any erect hair and covered by denser yellowish pubescence.

Variability of the Paratypes

The known specimens are rather similar. In few specimens the extreme apex of femora is dark-reddish colored.

Biology

Several specimens was reared from *Cytisus* sp. and *Spartium* sp. (Fabaceae) from Lebanon.

Deilus rugosicollis kadleci n. ssp.

(Fig. 7)

Material examined

Holotypus: **Cyprus:** 1 ♂, Lemessos, Korfi, 600 m., 10.IV.2001, G. Georgiou lgt.; paratypes: **Cyprus:** 4 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ same datas as Holotypus; 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ Cyprus, Troodos Mts., Kelefos bridge, 1-10.IV.2000, S. Kadlec lgt.; 1 ♀ Cyprus, NE from Limassol, Germasogeia env., 1.IV.2000, S. Kadlec lgt.; 1 ♂ Cyprus: "Agios Georg."; 2 ♀♀ without labels; 2 ♀♀ Cyprus, Limassol, Kellaki, 18.IV.1993, G. Sama lgt.; 1 ♀ Cyprus, Petra Tou Romiou, 30.IV.1997, Carapezza lgt.; 1 ♂ Cyprus, Limassol, Armenochori/Amathus, 13.IV.1992, G. Sama lgt.

Holotypus in National Museum Praha (Czech Republic); paratypes in National Museum Praha (Czech Republic), G. Sama and P. Rapuzzi collections.

Description of the Holotype

Length 8 mm., width 2 mm. Black with some metallic purple reflex on pronotum and elytral base. Head elongate with deep points and several long black erect hairs. Pronotum longer than wide, with few isolate points and many transverse lines on whole surface. The sides covered by dense yellowish pubescence that made two longitudinal stripes. Several erect dark hairs concentrated to the sides. Scutellum rounded posteriorly, nearly glabrous. Elongate elytra, moderately acuminate towards the apex. Sparsely punctured with medium-small points. This sculpture is covered by the pubescence. The elytral pubescence is dense and cover quite whole elytra. There are two glabrous thin longitudinal strips on the lateral side of each elytra. Apex rounded. Base of elytra with several erect thin hairs. Few of them reach the middle of elytra. Antennae short, joints from 3rd to 11th strictly ringed of reddish to the base. Joints 3rd to 7th conic shaped from 8th to 10th triangular, 11th cylindrical. From the scape to the 5th joint to the inner side several light erect hairs. Short legs, black except for the anterior tibiae that are dark-reddish colored. Femora with massive claws. All legs with black erect hairs.

Discussion

Deilus rugicollis kadleci n. ssp. differs from *D. rugicollis* s.str. for the darker color of the legs that are quite completely black instead reddish, pronotum is shorter with denser erect hairs. Several erect hairs also on the elytral base. Elytra are covered by denser pubescence that is yellow than in the nominal form where it is whitish-yellow.

Variability of the Paratypes

The know specimens are rather similar. In few specimens the extreme apex of femora is dark-reddish colored.

Biology

Several specimens was reared from *Genista fasselata* Decne (Fabaceae).

Etymology

We dedicate this new species to Stanislav Kadlec, talented Cerambycidologist recently deceased who found mainly specimens.

***Cerambyx apiceplicatus* Pic, 1941**

(Figs. 8-9)

Cerambyx apiceplicatus Pic, 1941, *Opusc.Mart.*, 2:2 Typus: Mossoul, Irak.

Original description

"*Sat robustus, postice valde attenuatus, niger, elytris apice paulo rufescentibus; antennis corpore paulo longioribus, articulis 3-5 elongatis, apice paulo nodulosus; thorace antice et postice transverse plicato et sulcato, in disco irregulariter et diverse plicato et impresso; elytris ad basin latis, postice longe et valde attenuatis, ante apicem transverse plicatis, ad suturam apice minute angulatis, brevis pubescentibus, minute sculpturatis et punctatis. Long. 45 mill. Characterisé par les elytres munis d'un pli antéapical.*"

We found in Pic's collection (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) the type specimen, a male 45 mm long, perfectly preserved (except for the last right antennal joint). Four autographs labels by Pic:

- 1- "Mosul / leg. Drure "(? Illegible)
- 2- " type"
- 3- " apiceplicatus "
- 4- " apiceplicatus / mihi "
- 5- "Paris Museum / Coll. M.Pic" (white print)
- 6- "Holotype" (red print)"

The type specimen well fit with the original description. It looks closely with *Cerambyx carinatus* Küster, 1846.

It looks like *Cerambyx dux* Faldermann, 1837 for the conformation of the head (same middle carina), pronotum with similar protuberances disc and with a large triangular protuberance to the sides and antennal joints 3°, 4° and 5° slender to the base, 3° almost cylindrical, just enlarged to the apex and just longer than 4°, 4° and 5° of the same length, more distinctly enlarged to the apex; from the first to the 8th joints with several large points. It differs significantly from *C. dux* for the matt elytra, with punctuation much finer, almost gone towards the apex, and with an evident spine to the apex. Scape of the same length of 6° antennal joint, both just longer than 3°. All joints of hind tarsi with a median furrow.

Cerambyx miles Bonelli, 1812 differs from *C. apiceplicatus* for the sculpture of the pronotum, the elytra pitch-black and reddish towards the apex, more coarsely punctured and with rounded apex, the 3rd antennal joint shorter and strongly globose.

Cerambyx nodulosus Germar, 1817 differs in smaller size, antennas with articles 3rd to 5th short and strongly globose, the scape much shorter than 6th, elytra strongly punctured, black pitch, reddish towards the apex, the apex not toothed.

C. apiceplicatus is particularly similar to *C. carinatus* for the brown color, elytra covered with pubescence and for the analogous sculpture of pronotum; it

differs for the antennal joints 3rd to 5th shorter and more globose in *C. carinatus*, for the pronotum without pubescence and the elytral apex without tooth.

The species was described on one male only from Mosul (Iraq). Now we had the opportunity to study a specimen (female), following figured, from Iran, Lorestan province, Khorramabad area, Mahmudvand vill., 7.VI.2010, Legezin lgt. (**new record for Iran**), preserved in P. Rapuzzi collection.

Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) nihalae n. sp.

(Fig. 10)

Material examined

Holotypus: **Turkey:** 1 ♂ Sivas: 20 km E cross to Zara, 1680 m., 9.V.2011, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt.; Paratypus: 1 female, Sivas prov.: 26 km E cross to Zara, 1400 m., 31.V.1998, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt.

Holotypus in collection G. Sama; Paratypus in collection P. Rapuzzi.

Description of Holotype

Length 16 mm., width 6,5 mm. Body black. Head with many deep punctures, denser on the vertex than on frons. Trapezoidal frons, with a median line deeper towards the occiput. Pronotum as long as width, with a median tubercle, pointed to the apex, on each side. Pronotum more closely to the base than to the apex. Pronotum with deep and strong sculpture made by large and deep points, denser on the disk and on the sides. Few white short hairs on the tubercles. Scutellum long, triangular, with a very thin median shining line. Elytra elongate oval with the maximum width just behind the middle. Suture with a thin white line, as well the external margin. A small white spot on the shoulders. The median disk of the elytra is covered by very dense and short black pubescence that gives a matt aspect to this portion. From the external side of this area to the lateral margin elytra are glabrous, deeply punctured, wrinkled to the apex; this part shows a shining aspect to the insect. Antennae entirely black, stout, without punctures, and glabrous except for the first joint that shows a very sparse and short white pubescence. The second and the third antennal joint with a small ring of white pubescence to the apex. Legs black, long and stout. Covered by dense white short pubescence.

Female. The unique female known of *Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) nihalae n. sp.* is an old specimen that shows only part of the original pubescence. It is complete black as male. The suture is covered by white pubescence, to the side of this strip there is another black stripe. The disk of elytra is covered by coffee-colored pubescence. There is a short humeral black stripe that not reach the half of elytra. There is a lateral stripe of white pubescence that reach the apex. This pattern is very to the females of *Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) ivani* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011.

Discussion

D. (Pedestredorcadion) nihalae n. sp. belongs to the group of species characterized by a middle part of the elytra long suture with dense pubescence and a glabrous area to the sides of this portion. To this group belong *D. (Pedestredorcadion) nobile* Hampe, 1852, *D. (Pedestredorcadion) elazigi* Fuchs & Breuning, 1971, *D. (Pedestredorcadion) semivelutinum* Kraatz, 1873, *D. (Pedestredorcadion) blandulum* Holzschuh, 1977 and *D. (Pedestredorcadion) ivani* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011. According the deep and dense points on

pronotum the closest species is *D. semivelutinum*. Anyway it is very easy to distinguish it from all the other species know by the black legs and antennae. In the new species the legs are covered by short white pubescence, absent in all other species.

Etymology

We want to dedicate this *Dorcadion* to Nihal Mercan from Gazi University (Ankara, Turkey) who help us during our survey in 2011 as thanksgiving for her great help to collect mainly *Dorcadion*.

***Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) semivelutinum* Kraatz, 1873**

(Fig. 11)

Dorcadion semivelutinum Kraatz, 1873 In *Küster:Die Käfer Europas*,29: 82. Typ. loc. Kleinasien.

Original description

"*Fem. D. Breviter ovatum, nigrum, antennarum articulo primo pedibusque rufis, tarsis brunneis, occipite thoraceque crebre fortiter irregulariter punctatis, nitidulis, glabris, elytris sutura et margine reflexo niveis, costis humerali dorsalique prominulus, intra costa dorsalem dense nigro-tomentosis, extra cost. dorsal. Subtilissime nigro-pubescentibus, nitidulus, minus crebre et subtiliter basin versus fortius punctatis, abdomine subtilissime griseo-pubescente parce, fortius quam solito punctato. - Long. 6 lin.*"

Discussion

We had the opportunity to collect a small series of this Taxon in Beypinari (Sivas province, Turkey). Firstly we thought that these specimens belong to a new species (Sama, Rapuzzi & Ozdikmen, 2012) and later, after a deeper study of all this group, we understand that our specimens are not a new taxon but they belong to *D. (Pedestredorcadion) semivelutinum* a rare and poorly known species.

***Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) ivani* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2012**

(Figs. 12)

This taxa was recently described by Pesarini and Sabbadini (2012) from the grasslands on the east side of Bingöl city. We had the opportunity to study large series of *Pedestredorcadion* from Bingöl area preserved in one of the authors' collection (Gianfranco Sama) and we found a small series of this recently described species from Bingöl prov. (Yolcati vill, 1300 m., 18.IV.1981, Heinz lgt.). Moreover we found several females that are firstly depicted in this paper. It is interesting to note that the females known of this species are different from the males (autochrom) and they are similar in color with the females of *D. (Pedestredorcadion) nobile* Hampe, 1852.

***Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858**

(Figs. 13)

Agapanthia osmanlis Reiche & Saulcy, 1858, *Ann. Soc. Ent. France* (3), 6: 19. Loc.typ.: Constantinople.

Original description

"*Long. 15 ½ mill. (7 lin.), lat. 4 ¾ mill. (2 lin.) - Elongata, subviriscenti cyanea, haud nitida, pilis nigris sparse hirsuta. Caput mediocre, crebre punctatum, canaliculatum, tomento albedo parce vestitum, linea albida utrinque longitudinali antè antennas; antennis corpore longioribus, nbigro coeruleis, articulo primo secundoque concoloribus, sequentibus infra nigro ciliatis alboque tomentosis, basi suprà albicantibus. Thorax*

cylindricus, latitudine vix brevior, antice strangulatus, ultrà medium rotundato ampliatus, capiteque paulo latior, crebre punctatus; linea media albo tomentosa longitudinali alteraque rotundatum, punctulatum, dense album tomentosum. Elytra thorace basi multo latiora, inè ad apicem subattenuata, basi valde punctata, apice coriacea, tomento albido parce vestita. Subtus pectore utrinque albo lineato; abdomine pedibusque cyaneo virescentibus sat dense albido tomentosus."

Holotypus is a female, preserved in Sedillot collection (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris), fit well with the original description, length 15,5 mm, 6 antennal joints are missing on the left antenna and 8 are missing in the right. There are seven labels:

- "Graecia"
- "osmanlis / Reiche" (both white, hand-write by Reiche),
- "Reiche"
- "Type" (both white, printed, original);
- "Holotype" (printed, red);
- "Museum Paris / 1935 / Coll. M.Sedillot" (printed, white);
- "Holotypus e descriptione / Agapanthia /osmanlis R.et.S. / R.M.Quentin det. 1987".

It is interesting to note that the labels under the type specimen indicate as locality "*Graecia*" but in the paper where the species is described it is write "*De Costantinople*". In the same paper the Authors described *Agapanthia lais* (a species from Syria, Jordan and Israel) and they indicate for the locality "*Du Péloponèse*", evidently a mistake. No longer *Agapanthia osmanlis* was collected in Greece, as well *Agapanthia lais*.

This specimens well fit with the specimens from Northern Turkey and Bulgaria (coast of Black sea).

We have studied following material:

Bulgaria: 3 specimens: 1 male + 1 female: Fassanovo, env. Lozenec, 28.VI.2004, W. Grosser lgt. (Coll. P.Rapuzzi); 1 female: Primorsko, 16-30.VI.2000, Brokeš lgt. (Coll. P.Rapuzzi).

Turkey: 54 specimens: 10 males + 12 females Erzurum: 9 Km N Ispir, 2000 m., 11.VI.1998, P.Rapuzi & G.Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 5 males, 4 females: Kars prov.: 14 Km S Sarikamiş, 2000 m., 7-8.VI.1998, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P.Rapuzzi); 1 male + 1 female): Artvin: Kiliçkaya, 1900 m., 28.VI.1992, N. Auvray lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 1 male: Artvin: Yusufeli-Sarigöl, Yayfalar, 1800 m., 1.VII.2005, I. Rapuzzi lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); 12 males + 7 females Erzincan: Otlukbeli Dag., 2000 m., 12.VI.1998, P.Rapuzzi & G.Sama lgt. (Coll. P.Rapuzzi); 1 female Sivas: 20 Km E cross to Zara, 1680 m., 9.V.2011, P.Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (Coll. P. Rapuzzi).

Agapanthia ozdikmeni n. sp.

(Fig. 14)

Agapanthia cfr. *osmanlis* (Sama, Rapuzzi, Özdikmen, 2012: 36).

Material examined

Holotypus: **Turkey:** 1 ♂: Tunceli prov., 46 Km N Tunceli, 1086 m., 11-18.V.2011, ex larva *Cephalariasp.*, emerged 28-30.V.2011, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt. (coll. G. Sama); Paratypus: **Turkey:** 10 ♂ and 15 ♀ idem; 3 ♂ and 3 ♀ idem, 10.VI.2012, P.Rapuzzi, C. Pesarini & A. Sabbadini lgt.; 1 ♀♀ Tunceli prov., 5 km NW of

Pülümür 11-20.VII.2011, I. Rapuzzi lgt.; 19♂ and 21♀ Tunceli prov., 2-7 km NW of Pülümür, 26-27.VI.2009, T. Tichý lgt.; 11 ♂ and 13 ♀Tunceli prov.: 14 Km N Pülümür, 10.VI.2012, P. Rapuzzi, C. Pesarini & A. Sabbadini lgt.;Tunceli prov.: 1 ♂ and 1♀ 1 Km S Pülümür, 10.VI.2012, P.Rapuzzi, C. Pesarini & A. Sabbadini lgt.

Holotypus collection G. Sama; Paratypes collections P. Rapuzzi, G. Sama, T. Tichý (Ostrava, Czech Republic); R. Vigneault (Montreal, Canada), E. Orbach (QiryatTiv'on, Israel); C. Pesarini & A. Sabbadini (Milano, Italy).

Description of Holotypopus

Length 15 mm, width 4 mm. Dark blue. Trapezoidal frons, covered with whitish-yellow pubescence. Cheeks with very dense white pubescence. Head vertex with several long black erect hairs. Pronotum as long as width, more constricted to the apex than to the base. Dense punctured, the points are deep and large. Lateral sides rounded with the most large portion just behind middle. Yellowish-white pubescent median line very thin and located near the apex and the base, absent on the disk. Few long erect black hairs mainly to the sides. Scutellum rounded apically covered by yellowish dense pubescence. Elytra constricted towards the apex, wrinkled mainly on the first half, in the second half less wrinkled and without any punctures near the apex. Elytral pubescence only on the second half, made by short ashy setae, denser towards the apex but always not very dense. Few black erect hairs only on the first half. Antennae long and slender. The first and the second joints with metallic color, followings black. From 3rd to 9th joints strictly ringed with ash pubescence on the apex. From the 3rd to the 7th joints with several long erect black hairs to the lower side. Legs long, metallic colored and covered with a dense whitish pubescence; as well as tarsi.

Discussion

The new species is strictly related to *A. osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858. It is easy to distinguish by the color dark blue, only few specimens show greenish reflects, mainly on pronotum, by the larger and stout body, the absence of white pubescence on the first half and the very sparse white pubescence on the apical portion. This pubescence is dense to the base and very dense towards the apex in *osmanlis*. The elytral sculpture is very different. In *A. ozdikmeni* the base is wrinkled while in *osmanlis* there are only dense but isolate points. It is remarkable that around Munzur mountains complex we collected *Agapanthia osmanlis* on the same host (Erzurum, Erzincan, Sivas provinces). The new species looks to be endemic from the valley between Pülümür and Tunceli.

Biology

All the specimens were reared from larva or pupae collected inside dead stalks of *Cephalaria procera* Fisch & Lall. (Dipsacaceae).

Variability of the Paratypes

The specimens of the type series are quite stable, the differences are the typical differences between the two sex of the genus *Agapanthia*. The color is normal dark blue, few specimens show few green reflects, mainly on pronotum.

Etymology

We want to dedicate this new species to Prof. Hüseyin Özdikmen from Gazi University (Ankara, Turkey) as thanksgiving and gratitude for his precious help during our last trips to Turkey.

***Agapanthia viti* n. sp.**

(Fig. 15)

Material examined

Holotypus: 1♂ **Hungary:** Baks, 17.V.2003, D. Vit lgt (coll. P. Rapuzzi); Paratypus: **Hungary:** 20♂♂ and 13♀ idem; 1♂ and 1♀ Baks, 19.V.2002, L. Kandrnal lgt.; 1♂ idem, 17.V.2003; 1♂ idem, 16.V.2008; 5♂♂ and 1♀ Blatorbagy, V.2011, P. Turek lgt; 3♂♂ and 3♀♀ Hungary, Vyttnied, ex larva 2009, L. Fiala lgt.; 2♂♂ and 2♀♀ Veszprém-m., Pénztesgyőr Gerence-völgy, 4-6.V.2008, ex larva *Dipsacus laciniatus*, A. Kotán lgt.; Vitnyéd, 47°35'19.01"N 16°59'29.47"E, 11.IV.2008, P. Jelínek; **Slovakia:** 23♂♂ and 23♀♀ Kamenin, NPR Kam. Slanis, 20.V.2009, O. Sabol lgt.; **Serbia:** 12♂♂ and 12♀♀ 50 Km S Beograd, 80 m., 13.V.1986, on *Dipsacus* sp., K. & F. Adlbauer lgt.; 2♂♂ 30 Km W Belgrad, 3.VI.1978, Bernhauer lgt.; 1♂ 40 Km N Beograd, 5.V.1979, Bernhauer lgt.; 11♂♂ and 8♀♀ N Belgrad, 8.VI.1985, P. Brandl lgt.; 7♂♂ and 5♀♀ 80 Km NW Belgrad, VI.1987, Brandl lgt.

Holotypus collection P. Rapuzzi; Paratypus collection D. Vit (Zlín, Czech Republic); Ladislav Kandrnal (Kunovice, Czech Republic); Tomáš Mihal (Zlín, Czech Republic); T. Tichý (Ostrava, Czech Republic); O. Sabol (Ostrava, Czech Republic); K. Adlbauer (Graz, Austria); Attila Kotán (Budapest, Hungary); C. O. Mancu (Timișoara, Romania); G. Sama; P. Rapuzzi.

Description of Holotypus

Length 13 mm, width 3 mm. Metallic blu-green. Frons covered with yellowish recumbent pubescence, denser to the basal margin of the eyes. Frons with many thin black erect setae. Head with regular and dense points. Pronotum long as large, with the larger portion just behind middle. On the sides with long thin erect black hairs. The median line with dense yellowish pubescence, the same pubescence to the sides, denser in the median portion. Pronotum with dense and regular punctures. Scutellum covered with very dense yellowish pubescence. Parallel elytra, rounded apically, with two deep grooves between scutellum and shoulder. Elytral base covered with many long erect black thin hairs, all elytral surface covered with short and dense gold-yellowish pubescence. Elytral punctures regular, without any wrinkles. The ventral side covered with dense yellowish pubescence. Antennae long, metallic, the first two joints without pubescence only with several black thin erect setae, from the third to the twelfth covered with short yellowish dense pubescence. From the third to the seventh joints to the upper side there is not this pubescence so this joints bring a two-colors aspect from the upper and the lower side. On the inner part of the joints from the third to the eighth there are several black thin erect hairs, denser from the third to the sixth and only one or two setae on the last joints. Legs long, metallic, covered with dense yellowish pubescence.

Discussion

The new species is strictly related with *A. osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858. It is easy to distinguish by the denser pubescence on all the upper and lower side. This pubescence is yellowish colored instead ash. The punctuation on the head and pronotum is thinner and more regular as well on the elytra where is complete missing any wrinkles to the base. The erect black thin hairs on head, pronotum and elytra are denser then in *osmanlis*.

Biology

The new species was reared from *Dipsacus laciniatus* L. (Asteraceae) (Kovács, 1997; Sabol, 2009). *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 is known from *Cephalaria procera* Fisch & Lall. (Asteraceae) from Turkey.

Variability of the Paratypes

The specimens of the type series are quite stable, the differences are the typical differences between the two sex of the genus *Agapanthia*.

Etymology

We want to dedicate this new species to our friend and Cerambycidae collectors Daniel Vit from Zlín (Czech Republic) for his kind help to provide many specimens of the type series.

Agapanthia naciya n. sp.

(Fig. 16)

Material examined

Holotypus: **Turkey:** 1 ♂:Erzincan prov., 12 Km W Refahiye, 1589 m., 9.V.2011, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt., ex larva *Astragalus* sp., emerged 1.VI.2011 (Coll. P. Rapuzzi); Paratypus: **Turkey:** 13 ♂ and 14 ♀idem, emerged 15.V-1.VI.2011; 2 ♀ idem, 14.VI.2010, P.Rapuzzi & G.Sama lgt.; 19 ♂ and 20 ♀ idem, 9.VI.2012, P. Rapuzzi, C. Pesarini and A. Sabbadini lgt.

Holotypus collection P. Rapuzzi; Paratypes collection G. Sama, P. Rapuzzi, C. Pesarini & Andrea Sabbadini (Milano, Italy).

Description of Holotypus

Length 9,5 mm, width 2,5 mm. Body entirely metallic, green. Head deeply punctured with many long black erect hairs. Square frons, with a feebly median line, deeper on occiput. Pronotum as long as wide, the largest portion is just behind the middle. Apical margin with several transverse wrinkles as well on the disk. The other part of pronotum with dense punctures. All surface with many long black erect hairs. Scutellum glabrous and without any puncture, very shining. Parallel elytral sides, elytra rounded apically. Deeply punctured on all their surface, only near the apex the punctures are thinner; on the base and the first quart with several transverse wrinkles made by the fusion of the single dots. All elytra covered by long erect black hairs, towards apex with a very short, not very dense, recumbent cinereous pubescence. Antennae longer than body for the last 4 joints. First two joints very deep and irregular punctured, from the third to the twelfth with more regular and thin points. From the third joint to the last covered by very short cinereous pubescence, denser to the extreme apex of the joint giving in such way a ringed aspect to the antennae. From the third joint to the sixth with several long black erect hairs to the inner side. Legs long, metallic green colored, with a dense cinereous pubescence with several long erect black hairs.

Discussion

The new species is related with *A. osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858. Anyway for many characters it is very easy to distinguish. *Agapanthia naciya* n. sp. is smaller than *osmanlis*, with a very light green color. There isn't any whitish longitudinal stripe made by short pubescence. Scutellum is glabrous, dense

pubescent in *osmanlis*. Elytra show long erect hairs till the apex, in *osmanlis* this hairs are only on the first half of the elytral length. Antennae are shorter.

Biology

All the specimens are reared from larva or pupae collected inside dead stalks of *Astragalus* sp. (Dipsacaceae).

Variability of the Paratypes

The specimens of the type series are quite stable, the differences are the typical differences between the two sex of the genus *Agapanthia*. The color is normal metallic green, except for several specimens with blue-green lustre.

Etymology

We want to dedicate this nice new species with friendly and gratitude to Naciye Cihan (Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey), valuable entomologist, for her help during our trip in Turkey in 2011.

Deroplia genei konvickai n. ssp.

(Fig. 17)

Material examined

Holotypus: **Cyprus**: 1 ♀: Akamas-Neo, Chorio, 13.V.2008, O. Konvička lgt; Paratypes: **Cyprus**: 1♂ same data as Holotype; Holotypus in O. Konvička's collection (Luhačovice, Czech Republic); 3♀ Cyprus, Paphos prov., Yialia, 18.IV.1995, H. Schmid lgt.

Holotypus in Konvička's collection (Zlin, Czech Republic); Paratype in H. Schmid (Wien, Austria) and P. Rapuzzi's collection.

Description of Holotypus

Length 10 mm., width 2,5 mm. Body reddish, head darker, deep punctured with dense golden pubescence just between the antennal tubercles. Frons trapezoid, antennal tubercles very prominent. Head with a deep groove between antennal joints, eyes and occiput. Pronotum little longer than wide with a small but acuminate tooth on sides just behind the middle. Sculpture made by dense very small points. Whole pronotum covered by dense pubescence, golden on the disk and whitish to the sides. Elytra long, moderately acuminate towards the apex, with a depression in the middle behind scutellum, another depression, smaller, just before apex in suture region. Truncated apex. Points small and dense in the first half, more sparse toward apex. Long antennae, beyond with the last two joints the apex, all joints with long erect hairs to the inner side, denser and longer on the first seven joints. All joints covered by whitish short corticated pubescence, denser to the base and sparsely to apex giving a ringed appearance to the antennae. Legs short, covered by whitish pubescence and spotted with denudate rounded small spots. Median and hind tibiae with two small spots of black hairs. All tibiae to the apex with long semi-erect setae.

Discussion

Deroplia genei ssp. *konvickai* n. ssp. differs from the nominal form for the much more long antennae, longer elytra, the elytral sculpture is less dense, made by smaller points. The antennal tubercles are stronger.

Etymology

We dedicate the new subspecies to Ondřej Konvička (Luhačovice, Czech Republic), young entomologist who discover the new *Deroplia* in Cyprus.

Pogonocherus barbarae n. sp.

(Fig. 18)

Pogonocherus sp. (Sama, Rapuzzi, Özdikmen, 2012: 38).

Material examined

Holotypus: 1 ♂, **Turkey:** South Turkey: Hatay, Nur Daglari, 1150 m., E Dortyol, Topaktas vill., 20/24.V.2011, ex larva *Pinus* cfr. *nigra*, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt., sfarf. 25.VII.2011; Paratypus: **Turkey:** 2 ♂ and 1 ♀ same collecting data of Holotypus, emerged from 25.VII to 10.VIII.2011.

Holotypus in collection G. Sama. Paratypes in collection P. Rapuzzi and G. Sama.

Description of Holotypus

Length 8 mm. Width 2,5 mm. Pitchy black body, covered by ash pubescence and light brown pubescence. Frons square, covered by brown pubescence except for the median line that is covered by ash pubescence. On the antennal groove few long black hairs. Pronotum little longer than larger covered by sparse ash pubescence mixed with brown except on the disk where the pubescence is mainly brown. Lateral sides with a large and obtuse tooth on the middle portion. Three relieved shining areas on the disk, one on the middle and just behind the middle and the others two just on the sides of the middle line on the central portion. Evidently constricted just before base. Few erect long black setae on the sides. Under the pubescence is possible to see sparse and deep points. Scutellum covered by black-brown short hairs with a median thin white line. Elytra constricted towards apex with three more or less evident carinas. The first one starts to the middle of elytra just behind the basal tubercle, the second begins on first quarter of elytra and reach quite the apex and the third starts from the shoulder and finish about on middle of elytra. The basal tubercles show a small tuft of black hairs and few isolate long black setae. On the first carina, from the middle of the elytral length to the apex there are three tuft of black hairs. The first and the second close together and in the middle, the third on the last quarter of the elytral length. Apex truncate with two small teeth on each side. The basal portion, behind scutellum, is covered with brown pubescence, a large white oblique band covers the first half of elytra, its basal side is marked with dark pubescence. The apical portion is covered with mixed ash and brown pubescence with shining areas where is possible to see sparse and deep points. Between the first carina and the suture margin there is a less dense pubescence area where is possible to see several deep points; this area shows a shining aspect. Suture margin relieved from the first third to the apex, covered by ash pubescence with sparse brown dots. Antennae longer than body, beyond the apex with the last four joints. Scape glabrous, with few brown and ash short lying hairs only few sparse long black setae. Densely and fine punctured. From the 2nd to the 11th each joint shows a narrow white ring to the apex. From the 3rd to the 10th joint to the lower side many long black setae. Legs long, with long white setae denser on tibiae, with ash rings on femora and tibiae. Tarsi black with ash pubescence to the base of the joints.

Variability of Paratype

Not great difference between the specimens of the type series.

Discussion

Pogonocherus barbarae n. sp. is apparently close with *Pogonocherus ehdenensis* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2000 described from Lebanon but it is easy to be distinguish by the apex of elytra with 2 teeth (truncate in *ehdenensis*), the antennae with denser erect hairs on lower side (shorter and more sparse in the Lebanese species). The pubescence on the head is brown (whitish in *ehdenensis*). The aspect is shinier and it shows several sparse deep punctures due to the less dense pubescence, total covered by pubescence in *ehdenensis*. No other species are related with it.

Biology

All the specimens emerged from dead thin branches of *Pinus cfr nigra*.

Etymology

We want to dedicate this new and interesting *Pogonocherus* to Barbara Sama, Gianfranco's wife, as deep thanksgiving for her patient during many trips of her husband around the world.

Leiopus lisae n. sp.

(Fig. 19)

Leiopus sp. (Sama, Rapuzzi, Özdikmen, 2012: 38).

Material examined

Holotypus: **Turkey**, 1 ♂: Tunceli prov., 46 km N Tunceli, 1086 m., 11-18.V.2011, ex larva *Juglans regia*, emerged 1-15.VI.2011, P. Rapuzzi & G. Sama lgt.; Paratypus: **Turkey**: 20 ♂ and 17 ♀ idem.

Holotypus collection P. Rapuzzi; Paratypes collection G. Sama and P. Rapuzzi.

Description of Holotypopus

Length 8 mm, width 3 mm. Black body. Head with very thin whitish hairs, only few thin points. Front square with a median deep groove. Pronotum larger than longer, little convex with two small swelling on the disk on apex half. The sides are pitchy brown as well the lower side and the apical and basal margin. Just behind the middle of the sides there is a backward tooth not very acuminate. Dense and fine punctured. Only few small spots of whitish pubescence to the sides of the disk. Scutellum black, triangular and covered by short recumbent black hairs. Elytra complete black except for the suture margin that is shortly pitchy-brown. There are two strips of whitish pubescence. The first one more or less complete in the first half is interrupted by several circle glabrous spots. The second strip is incomplete and covers the apical portion. It is made by many more or less extended spots of white pubescence. The black portions are covered by very short dense black setae. Punctures made by small and dense points. Denser in the first two thirds, smaller and evanescent towards the apex. Antennae very long, black with reddish-brown rings on the apex of each joint. The scape reach the base of pronotum. On the lower side and to the apex of the joints 3-9 one or two small erect black setae. The scape and the lighter part of each joint are covered by very short white pubescence; the black part of the antennal joints is covered by black short pubescence. Legs long, black except for a brown ring in the middle of each tibiae. Femora strongly wide towards the apex, femora and tibiae covered by dense and short white pubescence.

Discussion

The new species is closer with *L. syriacus* (Ganglbauer, 1884) and mainly with its subspecies *abieticola* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2010 described from Göksun (Karamanmaraş) but it is easy to distinguish by the shiner teguments, the reduction of the light pubescence. This pubescence is whitish instead yellow-whitish. The teguments are black (pitchy-brown in the other subspecies, light brown in the typical subspecies). *Leipous lisae* n. sp. is the Northern and Eastern species known of *Leiopus syriacus* group. It is very interesting the fact that its area is quite close with the area of *Leiopus nebulosus caucasicus* Ganglbauer, 1887 (known from Tokat province).

Biology

All the specimens were obtained ex larva from branches of *Juglans regia*.

Variability of the Paratypes

The specimens of the type series are rather different according the extension of the white pubescence. In some of them the apical strip is more complete, sometimes pronotum shows several white spots. Anyway pronotum is never pubescent as in *Leiopus syriacus* and the teguments are always black. The size-range is between 7 and 10 mm.

Etymology

We dedicate with affection this new taxon to Lisa, the younger daughter of Pierpaolo Rapuzzi.

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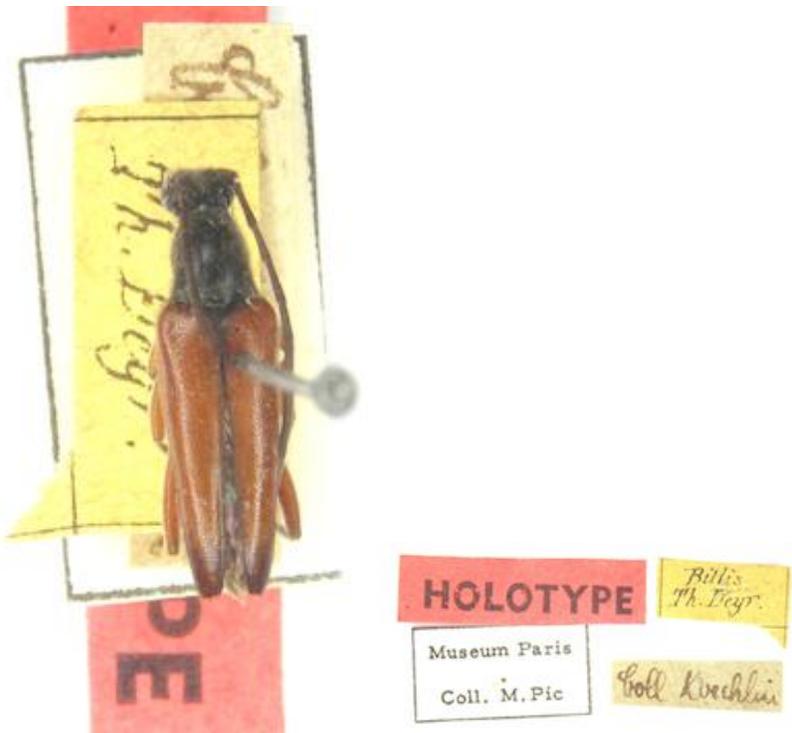


Figure 1. *Stenurella ferruginipes* (Pic, 1895). Holotypus and labels.



Figure 2. *Stenurella ferruginipes* (Pic, 1895). Lectotypus female and labels.

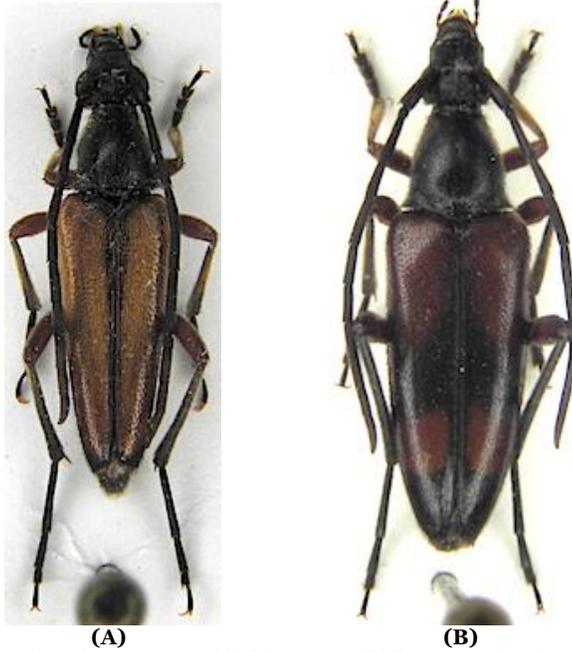


Figure 3. *Stenurella sabineae* n. sp.. (A) Holotypus, (B) Paratypus female.



(A) **(B)**
Figure 4. *Stenurella solaris* n. sp.. (A) Holotypus, male, (B) Paratypus, female.



Figure 5. *Glaphyra baiocchii* n. sp.. Paratypus, male (Iran, Zangan prov.).



Figure 6. *Deilus rugosicollis* n. sp.. Holotypus.



Figure 7. *Deilus rugosicollis kadleci* n. ssp.. Holotypus.

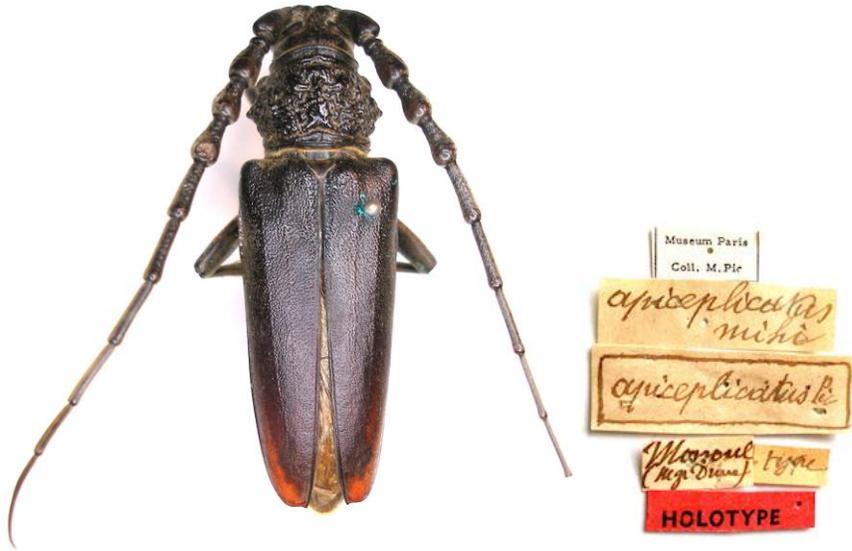


Figure 8. *Cerambyx apiceplicatus* Pic, 1941. (A) Holotypus male and labels.



Figure 9. *Cerrambyx apiceplicatus* Pic, 1941. Female, Iran, Lorestan prov..



Figure 10. *Dorcadion (Pedestredorcadion) nihalae* n. sp., Holotypus male.



Figure 11. *Pedestredorcadion semivelutinum* (Kraatz, 1873), male and female.



Figure 12. *D. ivani* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2011. Male and female.



Figure 13. *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858. Holotypus and labels.



Figure 14. *Agapanthia ozdikmeni* n. sp. Holotypus.



Figure 15. *Agapanthia viti* n. sp. Holotypus.



Figure 16. *Agapanthia nacyiae* n. sp. Holotypus.



Figure 17. *Deroplia genei konvickai* n. ssp. Holotypus.



Figure 18. *Pogonocherus barbarae* n. sp. Holotypus.



Figure 19. *Leiopus lisae* n. sp. Holotypus.