A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *COPTOSIA* (S.L.) FAIRMAIRE, 1864 FROM CENTRAL GEORGIA (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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[Navrátil, D. & Rozsíval, M. 2016. A new species of the genus *Coptosia* (s.l.) Fairmaire, 1864 from Central Georgia (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Munis Entomology & Zoology, 11 (1): 1-3**]**

ABSTRACT: *Coptosia* (s.l.) *georgiana* sp. n. from Shida Kartli region in the central part of the Georgia is described and illustrated. The new species belongs to the *Coptosia* (s.l.) species group.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, *Coptosia*, new species, Georgia, West Palaearctic region.

The genus *Coptosia* (s.l.) Fairmaire, 1864 contains nearly 23 known species in West Palaearctic region. In the present paper, the authors described a new species of *Coptosia* recently collected in Georgia.

Coptosia (s.l.) *georgiana* sp. n.

(Figs. 1-2)

Type material. Holotype ♂: Georgia, Shida Kartli reg., 4km NE of Gori, 42°00´N 44°10´E, 950-1050 m. a. s. l., 16.5.2015, lgt. D. Navrátil (coll. D. Navrátil); 18 paratypes: 1♂ the same collection data as the holotype, lgt. D. Navrátil (coll. D. Navrátil); 3♂♂ and 1♀ the same locality, 21.5.2015, lgt. D. Navrátil (coll. D. Navrátil); 1♂ the same collection data as the holotype, lgt. M. Rozsíval (coll. M. Rozsíval); 1♀ the same locality, 21.5.2015, lgt. M. Rozsíval (coll. M. Rozsíval); 1♂ and 3♀♀ the same collection data as the holotype, lgt. L. Havlík (coll. L. Havlík); 4♂♂ and 1♀ the same collection data as the holotype, lgt. P. Turek (coll. P. Turek); 2♂♂ the same locality, 21.5.2015, lgt. P. Turek (coll. P. Turek).

Description. Males body length: 12.2-14.2 mm, females: 12.2-13.6 mm; males body width: 3.5-4.4 mm, females: 3.6-4.6 mm. Body is black with distinct bronze lustre. Head, pronotum and elytra have a white-grey tomentum. Head and pronotum also have a distinct protruding white pubescence. Pronotum is transverse with three condensed white hairy longitudinal stripes. One is at the centre, two are on sides of the pronotum. The area between the stripes has only a sparse pubescence. Males occassionaly have little round black glossy spots in the middle of this area. Females median stripe crosswise widens from its middle. Scutellum also has the condensed white pubescence. Male elytra have a white-grey pubescence over the entire surface with very light marbling which does not create stripes. Female elytra have the marbling more distinctive. Whole body bottom has a long white-grey tomentum with distinct protruding hairs. No stripes or spots. All abdominal sterna have no teeth, last sternum has a deep impression before apex. Male antennae almost reach the end of the elytra, female reach their last third. Antennae are thick in their whole length. Their second segment is short and round. The third segment is longer than the first and the fourth one. The fourth segment has the same length as the first one. Antennae also have an

equally spread thight white-grey pubescence without distinct ringing. Head and pronotum are heavily dotted. Spaces between punctures are smaller than their diameter. The punctures are often connected. The first third of the elytra is heavily dotted, but the spaces are more distinctive and the punctures not doubled. The punctures get thinner and flatter towards the apex of the elytra. Eyes are strongly carved, not separated. Mandibular apex is unidentate, not bidentate. Elytra are elongated, from their second third narrowing gradually, more in the last third. Apex of the elytra is rounded.

Differential diagnosis. *Coptosia* (s.l.) *georgiana* sp. n. mostly looks like species from the subgenus *Barbarina* Sama, 2010. It mainly differs in clearly thicker white-grey tomentum of the elytra, which covers their marbling. The marbling is spread equally and does not create any visible longitudinal stripes on the elytra.

Remark on bionomy. Develops unknown. Host plants unknown. Adults were caught in flight or sitting on the ground only.

Etymology. Toponymic. Adjective derived from the name of the country where the type specimens was collected.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank to Petr Kabátek (Praha, Czech Republic) for valuable information for the description of the new species; Lubor Havlík (Jedlová, Czech Republic) and Pavel Turek (Lanškroun, Czech Republic) for providing all specimens of the study. Special thanks to Stanislav Krejčík (Tvrdkov, Czech Republic) for taking excellent digital photographs. We also thank to Vít Rozsíval (Rokytnice v Orlických horách, Czech Republic) for English text review and translation assistance. Last but not least, big thanks to our wives (Martina Navrátilová and Šárka Rozsívalová) for their endless patience with our hobby.

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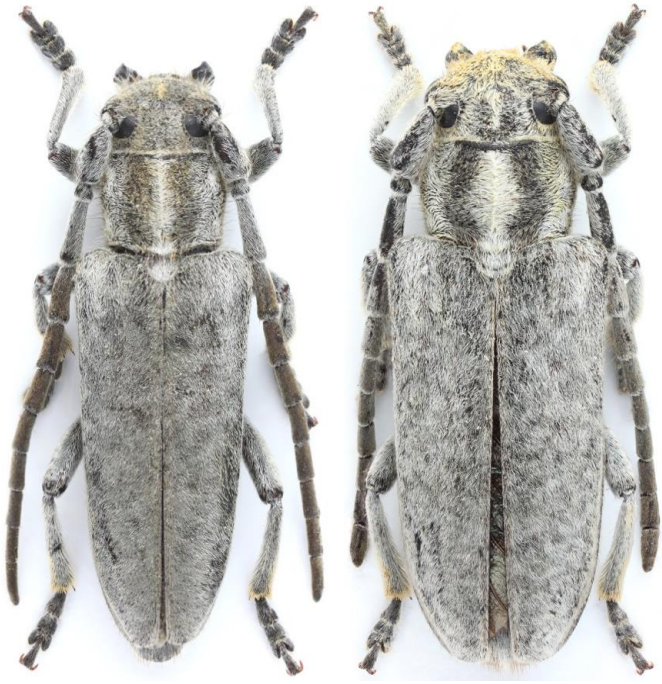

Figure 1. *Coptosia* (s.l.) *georgiana* sp. n.: Holotype, male (left) and paratype, female (right).

A B C

Figure 2. A. Lateral lobes, B. Subgenital plate, C. Aedeagus.

Figure 3. Type locality (the slopes 4 km NE of Gori).