Zootaxa 4747 (1): 196–200
https://www.mapress.com/j/zt/

Correspondence

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4747.1.10
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:95A08137-9A02-47FC-BD50-ED452444C118

A new species of *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) Plavilstshikov, 1928 from Armenia and a new species of *Phytoecia* (*Parobereina*) Danilevsky, 2018 from Iran (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Phytoecia (*Neomusaria*) *kazaryani* **sp. nov.** similar to *Ph.* (*N.*) *suvorowi* Pic, 1905 is described from Armenia; *Phytoecia* (*Parobereina*) *kashanica* **sp. nov.** similar to *Ph.* (*P.*) *vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 is described from Iran.

Key words: Lamiinae, Palaearctic, Phytoeciini

Two *Phytoecia* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Phytoeciini) specimens from the author's collection were recently recognized as representatives of new species of two subgenera *Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928 and *Parobereina* Danilevsky, 2019. Both new species are described and illustrated below.

Phytoecia (*Neomusaria*) Plavilstshikov, 1928 consists of 15 species, distributed in Near East, South Europe and Caucasus. Caucasian species were represented up to now by a single taxon endemic of Armenia: *Ph.* (*N.*) *dantchenkoi* Danilevsky, 2008. Another closely related species of the subgenus, *Ph.* (*N.*) *suvorowi* Pic, 1905, was sometimes (Breuning 1951) incorrectly recorded for "Armenia", but in fact the species distribution does not extend beyond Turkish borders.

Phytoecia (*Parobereina*) Danilevsky, 2019 consists of 13 species, distributed from India to South Europe. It is represented in the Caucasus by *Ph.* (*P.*) *vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 described from the Balkans, but widely distributed in the Near East, Central Asia, and separated into several subspecies.

The composition of both subgenera is not stable and the rank of certain names is doubtful. Several new species were recently described: *Ph.* (*N.*) *salvicola* Holzschuh, 1989; *Ph.* (*N.*) *pauliraputii* (Sama, 1993); *Ph*. (*N.*) *longicornis* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2009; *Ph.* (*N.*) *shokhini* Kasatkin, 2010; *Ph.* (*N.*) *aligamgami* H. Özdikmen & G. Özdikmen, 2016; and *Ph.* (*N.*) *furkani* H. Özdikmen & G. Özdikmen, 2016—all from Turkey; *Ph.* (*P.*) *magnanii* (Sama, Rapuzzi & Rejzek, 2007) from Iran; *Ph.* (*P.*) *volkovitshi* Danilevsky, 2010 from Turkey; *Ph.* (*P.*) *tatyanae* Skrylnik, 2010; and *Ph.* (*P.*) *pashtunica* Lazarev, 2019 both from Afghanistan; and finally *Ph.* (*P.*) *heinzi* Lazarev, 2019 from Pakistan.

Materials and methods

The two specimens described herein were hand-collected on the stems of unidentified host plants. Photographs were taken with a Canon PowerShot A640 digital camera equipped with Cannon Zoom lens 4X 7.3–29.2mm 1:2.8–4.1 and Micromed MC-2-ZOOM microscope. Figures were edited with Adobe Photoshop 7.0 and stacked in Helicon Focus 3.20.

Results

Phytoecia (*Neomusaria*) *kazaryani* sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type material. *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *kazaryani* **sp. nov.,** holotype, male, NW Armenia, Shirak, between Tsoghamarg and Toros [Torosgyukh] (approx. 40°56'20"N, 43°51'50"E), 24-26.5.1999, P. Kazaryan leg.—author's collection.

Other material examined. *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *dantchenkoi* Danilevsky, 2008, holotype, male (Fig. 2), Armenia, Megri distr., Giumaratz, 6km N Shvanidzor 1780m, 39°00'N, 46°25'E, 20-22.5.2005, A. Dantchenko leg.—author's collection.

 Accepted by G. Nearns: 29 Jan. 2020; published: 2 Mar. 2020

Phytoecia (Neomusaria) suvorowi Pic, 1905, syntypes of *Ph. suworowi* König, 1906, 1 male (Fig. 3) and 1 female, each with 3 labels: (1) "Cotype" (red); (2) "Kaukasus, Olty, E.Koenig", "1.VI.04" or "10.VI.04"; (3) "*Phytoecia suvorovi* Koenig, N. Plavilstshikov det."—Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

Description. Body length: 8.5 mm, body width: 2.2 mm; only one male available; head, thorax and elytra black, antennae, legs and abdomen partly reddish-brown.

Head black, a little wider than thorax; genae, frons and vertex densely covered with orange recumbent pubescence and moderately long erect black setae; frons transverse; genae about as wide as lower eye lobes; eyes deeply emarginated; lower and upper eye lobes connected by very narrow conjugation about 5 ommatidia width; upper eye lobes separated by about same distance as antennal tubercles; mandibles unicuspid.

Antennae a little surpassing elytral apices by top of 11th joint; densely covered with fine pale pubescence with sparse short cilia on basal joints; dark-brownish, nearly black, with reddish 3rd and 4th joints which darker dorsally than ventrally; 3rd antennal joint about as long as 4th and longer than 1st.

Prothorax about as long as basal width, cylindrical, without lateral tubercles, very slightly widened at middle, about as wide anteriorly as posteriorly; pronotum smooth, a little convex along middle, with two small callosities; with very dense wide orange setae stripe along middle totally covering space between callosities; lateral pronotal surface with sparser, finer orange pubescence much denser anteriorly than posteriorly; erect black pronotal setae short and sparse, nearly indistinct; posterolateral black glabrous pronotal areas not pronounced.

Scutellum transverse, semicircular, densely covered with orange recumbent pubescence.

Elytra converging posteriorly, about 2.6 times longer than basal width; elytral pubescence consists of very short, moderately dense, recumbent yellowish pubescence and look uniformly grey-yellowish up to top, elytral apices not darkened; elytral punctation very small, not arranged longitudinally, interspaces near elytral middle much wider than dots; very short erect sparse black setae are distinct near elytral base only; elytral costae nearly indistinct; longitudinal elytral depression hardly pronounced; elytral apices roundly truncated.

All legs bicolorous; tarsi black; anterior tibiae totally orange, middle and hind tibiae orange with black distal halves; all femora orange with narrowly blackish bases; 1st joint of posterior tarsi about as long as 2nd and 3rd combined.

Thoracic prosternum, mesepisternum, mesepimeron and metepisternum evenly covered with very dense orange recumbent pubescence; abdomen totally black with dense orange recumbent pubescence, becoming very dense posteriorly, so 4th and 5th visible sternites look orange; pygidium rounded apically, strongly convex and also covered with very dense recumbent orange pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. Only one *Ph.* (*Neomusaria*) was previously known from Armenia: *Ph.* (*N.*) *dantchenkoi* Danilevsky, 2008 (Fig. 2) described on the basis of a male from the southeasternmost area of the Republic (Megri environs). It is not similar to the new species because of much lighter (yellow) body pubescence, transverse prothorax with indistinct pronotal callosities, lateral pronotal areas look black without pale recumbent pubescence; head and pronotum with dense and long back erect setae; genae much shorter than lower eye lobes; legs much darker: anterior tibiae with black outer surface, anterior femora black with yellow apical spot, middle and hind legs almost totally black.

The new species is similar to *Ph.* (*N.*) *suvorowi* Pic, 1905 (Fig. 3) which is widely distributed in Turkey; but *Ph.* (*N.*) *suvorowi* has transverse prothorax with rather big callosities; glabrous posterolateral black pronotal areas distinct; genae much shorter than lower eye lobes; legs considerably darker: black femora bases much wider, middle and hind femora with black apices; 4th–5th visible abdominal sternites totally yellow-orange.

Distribution. This species is known from Shirak province of Armenia (between Tsoghamarg and Torosgyukh, approx. 40°56'20"N, 43°51'50"E). It is likely to be found in northeastern Turkey.

Bionomy. Imagoes are active in May.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Pavel Kazaryan (Erevan), who collected the holotype.

Phytoecia (*Parobereina*) *kashanica* sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

Type material. *Phytoecia* (*Parobereina*) *kashanica,* **sp. nov.**, holotype, male, Central Iran, Esfahan, 30km W Kashan, Niyasar env., 33°58'25.4"N, 51°08'35.6"E), 24-26.5.1999, Richard Ambrus leg.—author's collection.

Other material examined (author's collection)**.** *Phytoecia* (*Parobereina*) *vittipennis vittipennis* Reiche, 1877: 2 males, 6 females, Greece, Elatia, 1.6.1979, Hladil leg.; 2 males, Bulgaria, Sanfanski, 7.1974, A. Hoffer leg.

Phytoecia (*Parobereina*) *vittipennis pravei* Plavilstshikov, 1926: 1 male, Armenia, 7 km W Vayk, 14.7.2001, M. Kalashyan leg.; 1 male, Armenia, Oktemberyan (now Armavir), 9.7.1977, A. Lobanov leg.; 1 male, Armenia, Megri,

5.6.1955, M. Loginova leg.; 1 male, Georgia, Borzhomi, 6.7.1988, O. Gorbunov leg.; 2 males, Azerbaijan, Talysh Mts., Zuvand, 9.6.1985 and 13.7.1986, O. Gorbunov leg.; 1 male, 1 female, Azerbaijan, Talysh Mts., Gasmalyan env., 25.5.1987, A. Dantchenko leg.; 1 female, Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Kyukyu Mt., 17.6.1987, G. Davidyan leg.; 1 female, Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Buzgov, 3.7.1986, A. Dantchenko leg.; 3 males, 5 females, Turkmenistan, Dushak Mt., 1800 m, 23 and 29.6.1992, M. Danilevsky leg.; 1 male, Turkmenistan, Kara-Kala, 300 m, 12.5.1992, A. Klimenko leg.; 1 female, Turkey, Erzurum, 7.7 km NNW Tortum, 1414 m, 5.7.2005, M. Volkovitch leg.; 1 male, Turkey, Elaziç, 23.4 km NE Kovançilah, 1193 m, 3.7.2005, M. Volkovitch leg.; 1 male, E Turkey, Buglan Geçidi NW Muş, 17.6.2003, P. Bialooki leg.

Phytoecia (*Parobereina*) *vittipennis leuthneri* Ganglbauer, 1886: 1 male, Turkey, Osmanie / Gaziantep, Nurdaði Geçidi, 13.8 km SW Nurdaði, 1148 m, 1.7.2005, M. Volkovitch leg.; 2 males, Turkey, Hatay, Kengerlidüz, 36°56'N, 36°24'E, 1650 m, 23.7.2008, T. Ljubomirov leg.

Description. Body length: 7.3 mm, body width: 1.8 mm; only one male available; head, thorax and antennae black; elytra, legs and abdomen partly orange or yellow, head, thorax, elytra and abdomen partly covered with pale-yellow pubescence.

Head much wider than prothorax; frons about as wide as long, with fine sparse punctation becomes much denser on vertex; frontal pubescence consists of fine recumbent moderately dense pale setae and scattered black oblique setae; genae about 4 times narrower than lower eye lobes; eyes very big strongly convex, deeply emarginated, lower and upper eye lobes connected by very narrow conjugation about 5 ommatidia width; distance between upper eye lobes about 2 times more than width of 1st antennal joint; mandibles unicuspid.

Antennae long, totally black, reaching elytral apices by 9th antennal joint; pale antennal pubescence very fine; sparse short cilia present on basal joints; 4th antennal joint shorter than 3rd, but much longer than 1st.

Prothorax about as long as basal width, anteriorly wider than posteriorly, cylindrical, without lateral tubercles, very slightly widened at middle, pronotum smooth, shining, a little convex along middle, with sparse small punctation, with two small, nearly indistinct callosities; with moderately dense pale oblique and recumbent setae along middle, with long sparse pale erect setae.

Scutellum transverse, semicircular, densely covered with long oblique pale setae.

Elytra converging posteriorly, narrowed behind middle; about 2.9 times longer than basal width, yellow, with narrow black anterior, lateral and apical margins, dark area along suture covers about third of elytral width, a little moved backwards from scutellum, but reaching elytral apices; elytral pubescence consists of very fine, short, dense, recumbent pale pubescence considerably condensed on central dark area and indistinct laterally; dense oblique pale erect setae present near elytral bases only; elytral punctation rather big (interspaces much smaller than dots), strongly longitudinally arranged at two anterior elytral third (just from elytral bases), and mixed posteriorly; elytral costae and central elytral depression indistinct; elytral apices rounded.

All legs bicolorous; tarsi black; all femora orange-yellow with narrowly darkened bases, all tibiae orange, narrowly (anterior tibiae) or wider darkened apically; 1st joint of posterior tarsi longer than 2nd and 3rd combined.

Body ventrally covered with more or less dense pale recumbent pubescence; abdomen black, but 5th visible abdominal sternite orange with black anterior margin; pygidium and postpygidium totally orange, slightly convex, rounded apically; last abdominal sternite with shallow median depression, slightly exposed apically.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Ph.* (*Parobereina*) *vittipennis* Reiche, 1877 including Transcaucasian *Ph.* (*P.*) *vittipennis pravei* Plavilstshikov, 1926 (Fig. 5), but in *Ph.* (*P.*) *vittipennis* the abdomen is always totally black, including apical segments; head, thorax, elytra, abdomen and legs with much longer erect pubescence.

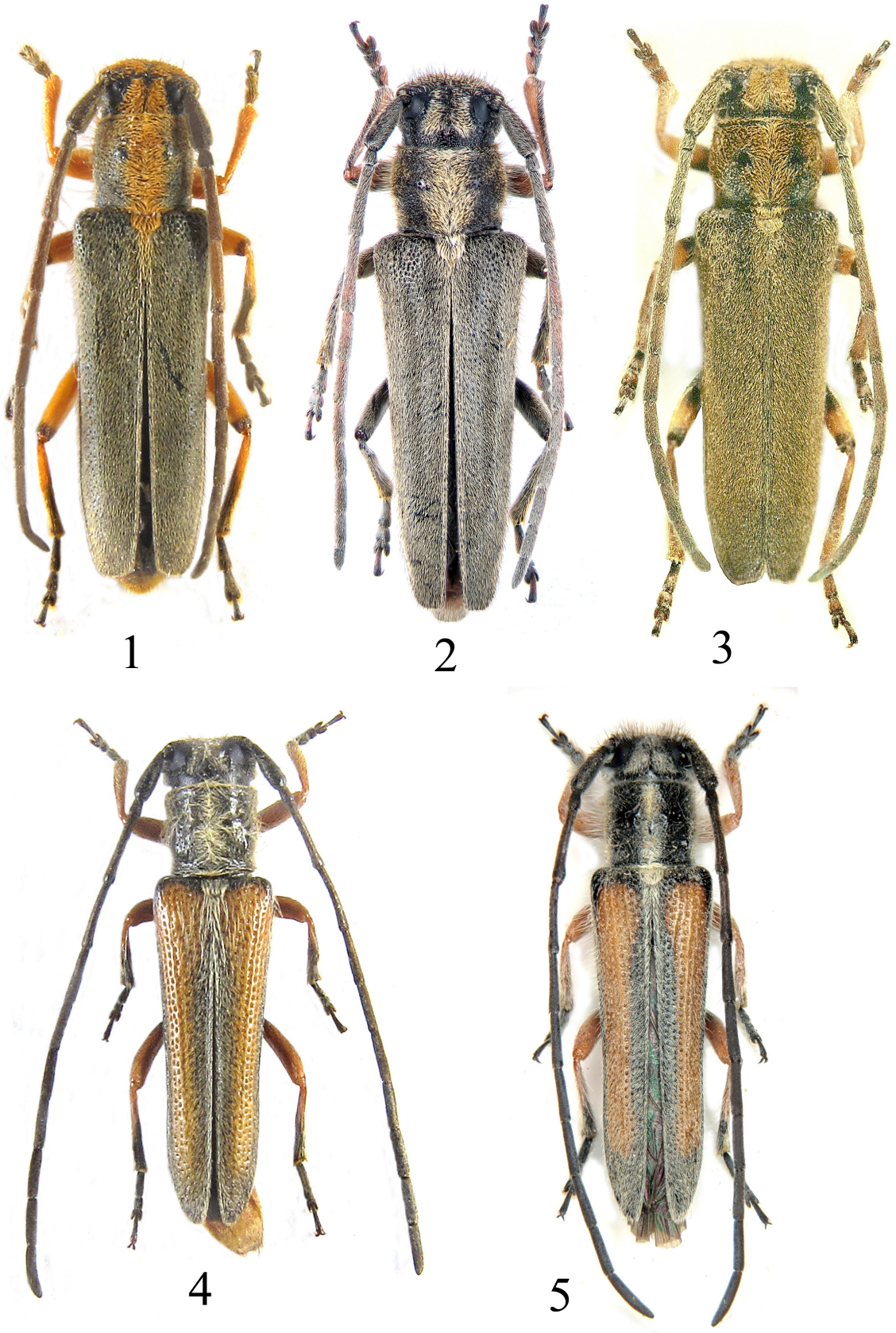
Distribution. The species is known from Central Iran, Esfahan province, 30km W Kashan, Niyasar env. (33°58'25.4"N, 51°08'35.6"E).

Bionomy. Imagoes are active in May.

Etymology. The specific epithet is named after the Iranian city Kashan, as the type series was collected nearby.

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to the staff of the Zoological Museum of Moscow University as well as to Richard Ambrus (Prague, Czech Republic), Mark Kalashyan (Erevan, Armenia) and Pavel Kazaryan (Erevan, Armenia) for supplying me with materials for this study.



FIGURES 1–5. 1. *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *kazaryani* **sp. nov.**, holotype, male. **2.** *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *dantchenkoi* Danilevsky, 2008, holotype, male. **3.** *Phytoecia* (*Neomusaria*) *suvorowi* Pic, 1905 (syntype of *Phytoecia suworowi* König, 1906), male, Turkey, Olty, 1.6.1904, E. Koenig leg. **4.** *Phytoecia* (*Parobereina*) *kashanica* **sp. nov.**, holotype, male. **5.** *Phytoecia* (*Parobereina*) *vittipennis pravei* Plavilstshikov, 1926, male, Armenia, Vayotsdzor, 7km W Vayk, 14.7.01, M. Kalashyan leg.

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