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Two new species of the genus *Prionus* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Abstract. Description of two new species of *Cerambycidae* from the western Palaearctic region: *Prionus batelkai* (Crete) and *Prionus tangerianus* (Morocco) spp. n.

Taxonomy, descriptions, new species, Palaearctic region

Introduction

In the present paper are described two new species of *Cerambycidae* of the genus *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762: *Prionus batelkai* sp. n. from Crete, collected by J. Batelka, Praha and *P. tangerianus* sp. n. from Morocco, from collections of the National Museum, Praha. Both the new species are closely related to *Prionus besicanus* Fairmaire, 1855. The comparative material of the latter species examined for the purpose of the present paper originated from Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. Because of similarity of the three species under discussion and because some distinguishing characters cannot be easily described, the new species are described in the form of a tabular differential diagnosis, facilitating the comparision of particular characters.

Prionus batelkai sp. n.

Holotype, male, Crete, Ano Zaros gorge, Idi Psiloritis Mts., 18. vi. 1995, J. Batelka lgt. On demand of the collector deposited in the National Museum, Praha. Allotypus, female, the same data, in coll. M. Sláma, Krhanice. Paratypes, 5♂♂ 2♀♀, the same data, in coll. J. Batelka, Praha and M. Sláma.

Length of body: males 30 - 34 mm, females 42 - 48 mm.

To this species probably belong two larvae collected by myself at Karé (S. of Réthymno, Crete) in June 1984 at the boundary between soil and a fallen old trunk of *Platanus orientalis* L., which may have lain on the ground for cca 2 to 4 years. The larvae fed on the decomposing bark of the tree together with numerous larvae of Dorcus and three very large unidentified larvae (? *Lucanus* or *Oryctes*). The wood of the tree was not attacked by the larvae. The record was published by Švácha & Danilevsky (1987) and Sláma (1995).

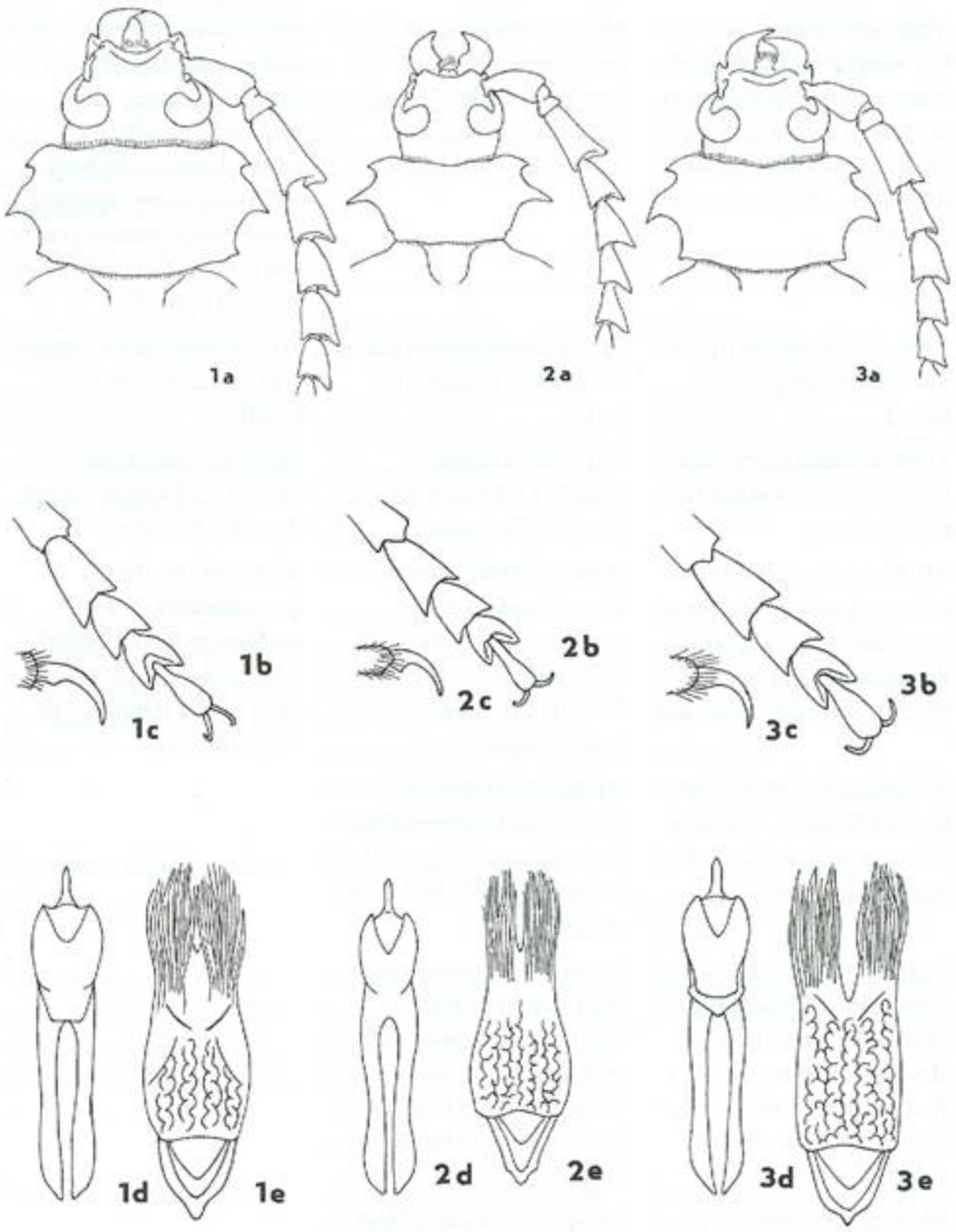
Prionus tangerianus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype, male, Tanger, vi. 1909. In the National Museum, Praha. Female unknown.

Length of body 46 mm.

Differential diagnosis

P. besicanus Fairmaire	*Prionus batelkai* sp. n.	*Prionus tangerianus* sp. n.
Male genae broad, more strongly rounded laterally, their outer anterior angle less than 90°, blunt. Width of head across genae in front of eyes equal to 72-73% of the width of the head across eyes.	Male genae narrow, only moderately rounded to straight laterally; outer angle less than 90°, pointed. Width of head across genae in front of eyes equal to 52-66% of the width of the head across eyes.	Male genae very broad, strongly rounded laterally; outer anterior angle over 90°, its tip only indicated. Width of head across genae in front of eyes equal to 75% of the width of the head across eyes.
Female genae narrower, as in *P. batelkai*.	Genae in female narrow, like in *P. besicanus*.	
Frons between eyes occupying 37% of the width of head across eyes.	Frons between eyes occupying 30% of the width of head across eyes.	Frons between eyes occupying 40% of width of head across eyes.
Head across eyes wider than across temples (93%).	Head across eyes wider than across temples (93%).	Head across eyes moderately narrower than across temples (102%).
Head between eyes coarsely punctate, punctures separated by one diameter or less.	Head between eyes coarsely punctate, punctures separated by one diameter or less.	Head between eyes coarsely punctate, punctures separated by more than one diameter.
Punctures on posterior portion of head similar, but very dense, surface comparatively shining.	Punctures on posterior portion of head much smaller and very dense, surface almost dull.	Punctures on posterior portion of head similar, but very dense to rugose. Surface shining.
Terminal segment of maxillary palpus equally broad all along its length or narrowed distad.	Terminal segment of maxillary palpus narrowed distad, narrower than in *P. besicanus*.	Terminal segment of maxillary palpus becoming gradually wider distad, wider than in *P. besicanus*.



Figs 1 – 3. 1 - *P. besicanus Tairmaire*, 2 - *P. batelkai* sp. n., 3 - *P. tengerianus* sp. n.. Figs 1a – 3a: head, antennae and scutellum; 1b – 3b: posterior tarsus; 1c – 3c: claws of posterior pretarsus; 1d – 3d: aedeagus; 1e – 3e: parameres

P. besicanus Fairmaire	*Prionus batelkai* sp. n.	*Prionus tangerianus* sp. n.
Male antennomeres on inner side abruptly dilated at base, outer margin more strongly diverging in one third to one half of its length, then arcuately curved.	Male antennomeres becoming almost regularly wider distad, their inner margins moderately arcuate at base.	Male antennomeres somewhat dilated inwards at base, then becoming gradually wider distad with both inner and outer margins moderately arcuate (outer margins less arcuate than the inner ones).
First antennomere (male) 1.65 times longer than broad.	First antennomere (male) 1.92 times longer than broad.	First antennomere (male) 1.81 times longer than broad.
Third antennomere (male) 1.15 times longer than the first one.	Third antennomere (male) 1.08 times longer than the first one.	Third antennomere (male) 1.27 times longer than the first one.
Width of the third antennomere (male) reaches at its midlength 52% and at distal end 67% of the length of its outer margin.	Width of the third antennomere (male) reaches at its midlength 47% and at distal end 72% of the length of its outer margin.	Width of the first antennomere (male) reaches at its midlength 54% and at its distal end 66% of the length of its outer margin.
Antennae in female shorter and thinner, reaching to about one third of the length of elytra.	Antennae in female shorter and thinner than in male, reaching nearly to one third of the length of elytra.	
Female antennomeres beginning from the fourth one at the base more strongly, further on only feebly dilated and consequently almost parallel-sided.	Female antennomeres beginning from the fourth one at base feebly and further on more strongly dilated, sides consequently almost straight.	
Maximum width of the fourth antennomere (female) reaching 48-49% of its length.	Maximum width of the fourth antennomere (female) reaching 53-55% of its length.	

P. besicanus Fairmaire	*Prionus batelkai* sp. n.	*Prionus tangerianus* sp. n.
Shape of male pronotum as figured (Fig. 1a).	Shape of male pronotum as figured (Fig. 2a).	Shape of male pronotum as figured (Fig. 3a).
Pronotum in both sexes broad anteriorly, slightly narrowed posteriorly to nearly parallel-sided.	Pronotum in both sexes broad anteriorly, strongly narrowed posteriorly.	Male pronotum broad anteriorly, feebly narrowed posteriorly
Pronotum in male 2.3 times, in female 2.4 times wider than long (in the middle).	Pronotum in both sexes 2.5 times wider than long (in the middle).	Pronotum (male) 2.2 times wider than long (in middle).
Median thorns at pronotal sides wider at base, shorter and more strongly curved posteriorly.	Median thorns at pronotal sides narrower at base, longer and little curved posteriorly, more acute and more prominent laterally.	Median thorns of pronotum broad, more strongly curved posteriorly.
Posterior thorns of pronotum blunt, more or less prolonged laterally, stronger than in following species.	Posterior thorns of pronotum absent, pronotal margin at the corresponding place incurved to rounded, sometimes with minute tooth indicated.	Posterior thorns of pronotum sharp, moderately projecting laterally as in *P. besicanus*.
Pronotum flat or moderately convex.	Pronotum almost flat.	Pronotum, especially posteriorly, moderately convex.
Puncturation on disc of pronotum sparser, becoming closer and sometimes also coarser laterally.	Puncturation of pronotum usually also in the middle closer, becoming even more closer and also coarser laterally.	Puncturation of pronotum much finer.
Pronotum rather shining.	Pronotum duller than in *P. besicanus*.	Pronotum more shining than in *P. besicanus*.
Scutellum rounded posteriorly.	Scutellum rounded posteriorly.	Scutellum somewhat cuneiform - prolonged posteriorly, rounded.

P. besicanus Fairmaire	*Prionus batelkai* sp. n.	*Prionus tangerianus* sp. n.
Puncturation of elytra similar in all three species.	Puncturation of elytra similar in the three species compared.	Puncturation of elytra similar in the three species compared.
Elytra wrinkled as in *P. tangerianus.*	Elytra more finely wrinkled, their surface smoother.	Elytra wrinkled as in *P. besicanus.*
Sutural angle of elytra mostly projecting into more or less distinct tooth.	Sutural angle of elytra often projecting into small tooth.	Sutural angle of elytra projecting into distinct tooth directed posterioly.
Tarsi and tarsal claws as figured (Fig. 1b, c).	Tarsi and tarsal claws as figured (Fig. 2b, c).	Tarsi and tarsal claws as figured (Fig. 3b, c).
Gula with two longitudinal concavities besides gular suture in basal portion and with weak, finely wrinkled bulges at their outer side.	Gula with two longitudinal concavities besides gular suture in basal portion and with small shining bulges at their outer side.	Gula with two distinct concavities longitudinal beside gular suture in basal portion, and with well marked, feebly wrinkled, bulges at their outer side.
Mesosternal process with more or less distinct longitudinal concavities and median bulge, distinctly emarginate at apex.	Mesosternal process with shallow mediolongitudinal furrow, distinctly emarginate at apex.	Mesosternal process with a well developed deep narrow mediolongitudinal furrow, only finely emarginate at apex.
Hypopygium broadly and shallowly emarginate, depth of the emargination reaching 13.6% of its width.	Hypopygium narrowly and deeply emarginate, the depth of the emargination reaching 24.2% of its width.	Hypopygium broadly and shallowly emarginate, depth of the emargination reaching 14.3% of its width.
Male genitalia as figured (Fig. 1d, e).	Male genitalia as figured (Fig. 2d, e).	Male genitalia as figured (Fig. 3d, e).

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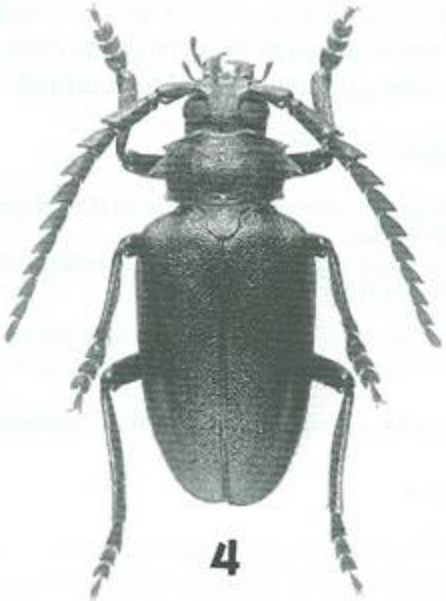

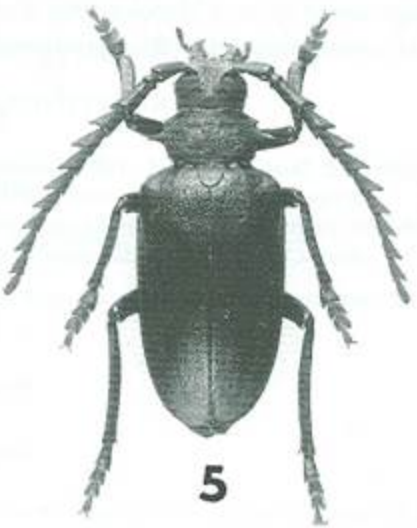

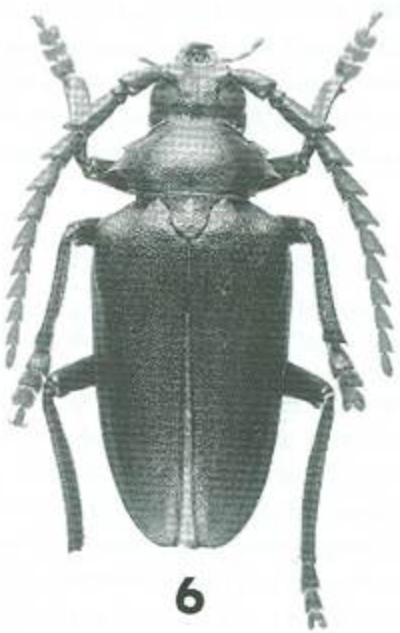

Figs 4 – 6. 4 - *Prionus besicanus* Fairmaire (Bulgaria); 5 - *P. batelkai* sp. n. (Crete); 6 - *P. tangerianus* sp. n. (Morocco)

Souhrn

V práci je popsán nový druh *Prionus batelkai* sp. n. z Kréty a *Prionus tangerianus* sp. n. z Maroka. Oba druhy se zřetelně liší od příbuzného druhu *Prionus besicanus* Fairmaire především tvarem štítu, hlavy, tykadel a pohlavních orgánů.

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