

Several taxonomical remarks on Palaearctic Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) with two new names and two new taxa

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Key words. Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia, Turkey, Iran, Japan, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, new taxa, new names.

Abstract: *Neoplagonotus bobelayei huseyini*, **new name** is proposed for a subspecies of *N. bobelayei*, separated by Özdikmen & Ali (2016) from South Russia, Transcaucasia, North Turkey and North Iran with unvalid name (junior homonym) “*Plagionotus speciosus speciosus* (Adams, 1817)”. *Xylotrechus ilamensis zuvandiense*, **ssp. n.** is described from Talysh area of Azerbaijan and from Mazandaran (Iran). *Phytoecia (Helladia) demeltiana*, **new name** is proposed as a replacement name for a secondary junior homonym *Phytoecia (Helladia) demelti* (Sama, 2003). *Stictoleptura (Pyrrholeptura) subgen. nov.* is described for a single species *Stictoleptura (Pyrrholeptura) pyrrha* (Bates, 1884).

Four new transformations are proposed on Palaearctic Cerambycidae:

1. *Neoplagonotus bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832) was divided in three subspecies by Özdikmen & Ali (2016), though authors used for the species junior primary homonym “*Callidium speciosum* Adams, 1817” - not *Callidium speciosum* D.H. Schneider, 1787 (now in *Isotomus* Mulsant, 1862). The replacement name was proposed by Sama (1991).

The invalid name was regarded by Özdikmen & Ali (2016) as valid because now both names are used in different genera: “Thus *Callidium speciosum* Adams, 1817 is not a homonym name anymore and *Plagionotus speciosus* (Adams, 1817) should be accepted as a valid specific name”.

According to ICZN (1999) Art. 57.2.: “Identical species-group names established for different nominal taxa when originally combined with the same generic name are primary homonyms and the junior name is permanently invalid”.

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So, the Caucasian subspecies named by Özdikmen & Ali (2016) as *Plagionotus speciosus speciosus* (Adams, 1817) must receive a new name.

***Neoplagonotus bobelayei huseyini*, new name**

Callidium speciosum Adams, 1817: 309 (“In hortis circa Tiflin frequens”)
[junior primary homonym - invalid name, not *Callidium speciosum*
D.H. Schneider, 1787 (now in *Isotomus* Mulsant, 1862)]

The area of the subspecies is generally adequately described by Özdikmen & Ali (2016): Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, NE Turkey and NW Iran, though it is also known from Kopet-Dag Ridge (Turkmenia). Turkmenian populations were wrongly attributed by Özdikmen & Ali (2016) to the subspecies distributed from South Iran to Palestine - *N. b. mouzafferi* (Pic, 1905) (as “*P. s. mouzafferi* Pic, 1905”).

The new name is dedicated to Dr. Huseyin Özdikmen, who regularly published a lot of very interesting investigations on Turkey Cerambycidae.

2. *Xylotrechus ilamensis campadellii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2003 was described on the base of series from Iran and Azerbaijan (Talysh Mts.) - type locality in “Azerbayğān-e Garbi: 40 km S Orūmiye (Dizaj)”. A paratype male (collection of M.Danilevsky) from Talysh definitely belong to another taxon.

***Xylotrechus ilamensis zuvandiense*, ssp. n.**

Figs 1-2

Only one male and two females available; males of new subspecies and males of *X. i. hadullai* Danilevsky, 2010, strongly differs from males of *X. i. campadellii* Sama & Rapuzzi, 2003 by the absence of fine white pronotal and elytral pubescens; *X. i. zuvandiense*, **ssp. n.** differs from *X. i. hadullai* by less convex posterior pronotal areas, by less oblique humeral elytral spot and by more curved wide central elytral band, besides male pronotal granules are much more transverse, male legs and antennae reddish, male scutellum with glabrous central line; body length of male:

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10 mm, width: 3.3 mm, body length of females: 9.5-11.5 mm, width: 3.0-4.0 mm.

Material. Holotype, male with 2 labels: 1) Azerbaijan, Talysh, Gasmalyan, 4.7.1979; 2) Paratype, *Xylotrechus ilamensis campadellii* n. ssp. G.Sama & P.Rapuzzi det., 2001 - collection of M.Danilevsky (Moscow). 2 Paratypes: 1 female, with a label: Iran, Mazandaran prov., Behshahr: Pasand vill., 27 m, 10.7.2007, H.Barimani leg. - collection of M.Danilevsky; 1 female, with a label: Iran, Mazandaran prov., btw. Lar & Lasam, *Astragalus gossypinus* & *A.anacantus*, 3.5.2011, H.Barimani leg. - collection of M.Danilevsky.

Etymology. The new name is derived from the toponym of the geographical locality Zuvand depression.

3. *Phytoecia (Coptosia) demelti* (Breuning, 1973) was described as *Conizonia* Fairmaire, 1864, though now it is generally accepted as *Phytoecia (Coptosia)*.

Phytoecia (Helladia) demelti Sama, 2003 was described as *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864, though now it is generally accepted as *Phytoecia (Helladia)*, so *Helladia demelti* Sama, 2003 is junior secondary homonym and needs a new name.

***Phytoecia (Helladia) demeltiana*, new name**

Helladia demelti Sama, 2003: 73 (“Asia Minor, Silifke”) [junior secondary homonym - invalid name, not *Phytoecia (Coptosia) demelti* (Breuning, 1973)]

4. *Leptura pyrrha* Bates, 1884 known from Japan was placed by Miroshnikov (1998) in *Paracorymbia (Batesiata* Miroshnikov, 1998) together with *P.(B.) tessera* (Charpentier, 1825), though West Palaearctic *Stictoleptura tessera* has no natural connection with Japanese *Stictoleptura pyrrha*, that was mentioned by Danilevsky (2014: 276).

Stictoleptura pyrrha (Bates, 1884) has a very small emargination of the last abdominal male sternite, a peculiar shape of parameres dilated apically and very dense punctation of red elytra. So, the species must be separated in a new subgenus.

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Stictoleptura (*Pyrrholeptura* subgen. nov.)

Types species: *Leptura pyrrha* Bates, 1884

Last abdominal sternite in males with very small emargination, red elytra with very dense punctation, parameres dilated apically, aedeagus strongly sharpened apically. Only one species is known in the subgenus up to now.

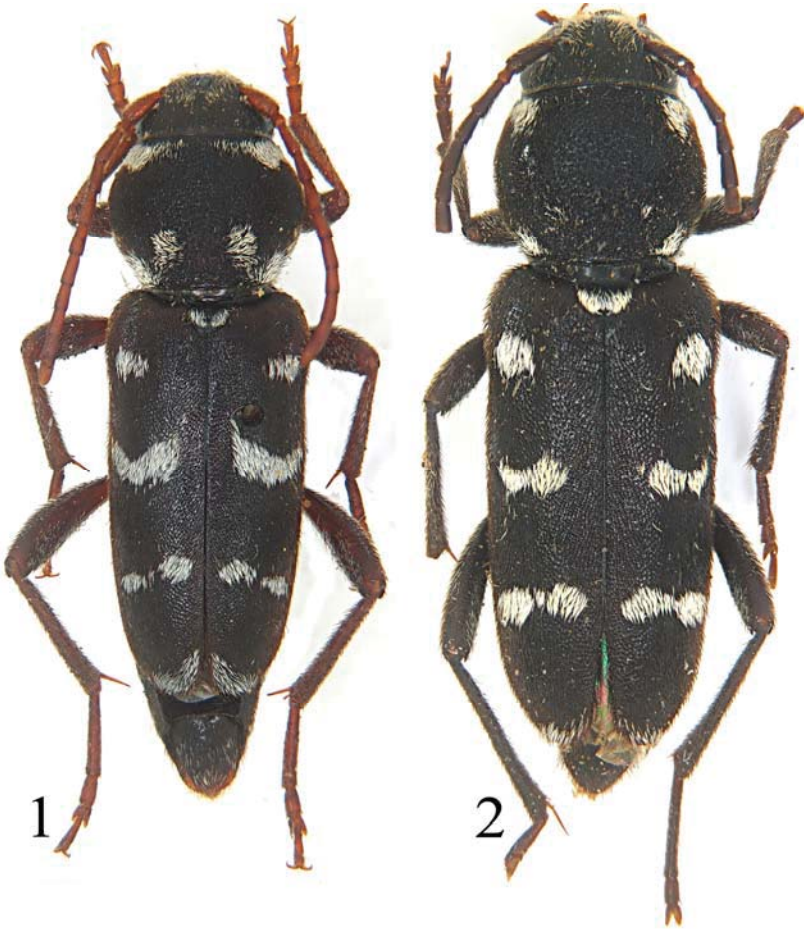
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Figs 1-2. *Xylotrechus ilamensis zuvandiense*, ssp. n.:

1 - holotype, male;

2 - paratype, female, Iran, Mazandaran prov., btw. Lar & Lasam, *Astragalus gossypinus* & *A. anacantus*, 3.5.2011, H.Barimani leg.

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