Two new species of genus *Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Europe

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**Abstract:** *Pogonocherus (Pityphilus) zubovi*, **sp. n.** very close to *P. (P.) decoratus* Fairmaire 1855 is described from Crimea (Sokolinoe environs in Bakhchisarai district). *P. (s. str.) slamai*, **sp. n.** very close to *P. (s. str.) anatolicus* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898) is described from Cyprus.

According to S. Saluk (personal communication, 2000), several specimens of *Pogonocherus decoratus* Fairmaire, 1855 were reared by him from *Pinus pallasiana* branches collected in Crimea near Gurzuf. The information was shown by M. Danilevsky same year (2000) in: http://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/rus/eucerrem.htm

Bartenev (2009: 320) included Crimea in the area of *P. decoratus* on the base of the data from Danilevsky’s Cerambycidae page in the web-site of Zoological Institute, Sankt-Petersburg (http://www.zin.ru). No records of *P. decoratus* were published for Crimea before.

Recently A. Zubov received 4 Crimean specimens identified by S. Saluk as *P. decoratus*. Now the series was determined as a new species, which is described bellow.

Many traditional records (Bartenev, 1989; 2004; Althoff & Danilevsky, 1997) of *P. ovatus* (Goeze, 1777) for Crimea must be connected with our new species especially (Bartenev, 2009) on the specimens from *Pinus pallasiana* (Agarmysh near Staryi Krym).

*Pogonocherus (Pityphilus) zubovi*, **sp. n.**

Figs 1-4

Body light- or dark-brown with small darker (nearly black) areas; most of dorsal pubescence very light, nearly white; genae in
females about as long as lower eye lobe, in male much shorter; male antennae surpass elytral apices by 4 apical joints, female antennae surpass elytral apices by 3 apical joints; all antennal joints with long oblique setae; 3rd antennal joint about as long as 1st and shorter than 4th; apical joint in one female is considerably shortened; prothorax in male and in females about as long as basal width, with very small lateral spines, with pale anterior and posterior margins; central shining pronotal area long and wide in females, but indistinct in male, pronotum with two shining tubercles; scutellum triangular or trapezoidal, dark-brown, lightened in the middle or posteriorly; elytra parallelsided, about 2 times longer than basal width in females, or a little longer in male; with numerous strong black erect setae; anterior elytral tubercles with black setae tufts; white wide setae band more or less oblique, not interrupted in the middle; black oblique areas narrow, in male rather shortened; each elytron with 2 or 3 black setae tufts behind middle; left elytron can be with 2 tufts, but right - with 3; elytral apices truncated with rounded angles, without spines; hind abdominal segment lightened; posterior margins of last abdominal segments in male rounded; posterior sternite in females with deep excavation; body length in male 5.3 mm, width – 2.0 mm; body length in females 5.8-6.9 mm, width – 2.1-2.3 mm;

The new species is very close P. decoratus differs by much bigger elytral punctation, usually longer thoracic spines, white central elytral band more oblique and distinctly diluted near middle.

Pogonocherus decoratus Fairmaire, 1855 was described from “Hautes-Pyrénées, près Cauterets”.


Specimens of P. decoratus (collection of M.Danilevsky) used for comparison: 4 males, 3 females, Bohemia, Krhanice, ex l., 1984, Pacholatko; 2 females, Moscow, Ostankino, 14-15.7.1925, Zhenzhurist [both identified by N.N. Plavilstshikov as P. ovatus]; 4 males and 1 female, Moscow Region, Luzhki, ex. l., 5.2.1985, S.Khvylyja; 1 female, Ivanovo Region, Sokolskoe Distr., 20.8.1984,
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A. Tikhomirov; 1 female, 35 km NE Elets, Leski, 8.4.2009; Mazurov; 1 female, Perm environs, 20.7.1921.

**Distribution.** Endemic of South Crimea, which must be distributed all along Crimean Mountains as it is known from near Gurzuf, Sokolinoe (44°33’N, 33°57’35”E) and Staryi Krym. The species is monophagous on *Pinus pallasiana* (Lamb.).

*Pogonocherus (s. str.) slamai, sp. n.*

**Figs 5-6**

Body dark-brown; most of dorsal pubescence consists of mixed white and dark-brown recumbent setae; genae about as long as lower eye lobe; male antennae surpass elytral apices by 3 apical joints, female antennae surpass elytral apices by 2 apical joints; all antennal joints with moderately long oblique setae; 3rd antennal joint much longer than 1st and much shorter than 4th; prothorax in males about as long as basal width, in females - a little wider, with distinct lateral tubercles; pronotum with two shining tubercles and a central small shining plate, with sparse white pubescence between tubercles; scutellum semicircular, with white setae stripe along middle; elytra with sides slightly converging posteriorly, about 2 times longer than basal width in males and females; strong black erect setae very short, indistinct; scattered white setae of dark elytral area very scarce; anterior elytral tubercles with black setae tufts; white large setae band rather contrast, rounded posteriorly, with wide brown area near scutellum; each elytron with several (from 2 to 5) small black setae tufts behind middle (usually with 4); elytral apices slightly emarginated with attenuated outer angles; posterior margins of last abdominal segments in males truncated; posterior sternite in females with deep excavation; body length in males 6.6-9.6 mm, width - 2.3-3.4 mm; body length in females 8.4-9.9 mm, width - 3.0-3.6 mm.

The new species is very close to *P. anatolicus*, but differs by less numerous white setae in dorsal pubescence; white pronotal setae between tubercles in *P. anatolicus* rather dense forming white area; elytra usually without dark area between anterior tubercles, each elytron usually with 3 small setae tufts behind middle; 1st antennal joint less swollen.

*Pogonocherus anatolicus* (K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898) was
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described (as *Pogonochaerus*) from “Pamphylia” [now prov. Antalya].

The existence of a new species in Cyprus makes probable the connection of the records of *P. anatolicus* from Rodos Is. with a new species too.

**Materials.** Holotype, male with the label: Cyprus, Troodos, Pano Panagia, 2002, J. & M. Sláma lgt. - collection of M.Danilevsky; 13 paratypes; 2 females with same label - collections of M.Danilevsky; 8 males and 3 females with the label: Cyprus, Larnaka, Odou, 2003, J. & M. Sláma lgt. - collection of M.Danilevsky (4 males) and M. Sláma (Prague).

Specimens of *P. anatolicus* (collection of M.Danilevsky) used for comparison: 1 male and 1 female with the label: Turkey, Silifke, prov. Mersin, 2.7.1983, Bily leg.; 1 female from about same locality, 11.1983, Hladil leg.

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**REFERENCES**


M.L. Danilevsky

**Figs 1-4. Pogonocherus (Pityphilus) zubovi, sp. n.**

**Figs 5-6. Pogonocherus (s. str.) slamai, sp. n.** – photos by M.Danilevsky.
1 - holotype, male; 2 – paratype, female with same label as holotype.

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