

A new species of *Agapanthia* (*Homoblephara* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004) from Iran (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Abstract. *Agapanthia* (*Homoblephara*) *martinae* **sp. n.** (close to *A. (H.) korostelevi* Danilevsky) is described from Iran (Azerbaijan-e Gharbi prov., Zanjan prov.).

A small subgenus *Agapanthia* (*Homoblephara* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2004) - type species *Saperda maculicornis* Gyllenhal, 1817 (original designation) - consists of 4 Palaearctic species only: *A. (H.) maculicornis* (Gyllenhal in Schoenherr, 1817) with two subspecies: *A. (H.) m. maculicornis* - from West Europe to Altay and *A. (H.) maculicornis davidi* Sláma, 1986: 465 - Sicily, *A. (H.) korostelevi* Danilevsky in Danilevsky & Miroshnikov, 1985 - Armenia, Azerbaijan, *A. (H.) orbachi* Sama, 1993 - Israel, *A. (H.) fallax* Holzschuh, 1974 - South-East Turkey. None of them is known from Iran, though the penetration of *A. (H.) korostelevi* to North-East Iran is very possible. So, a discovery of *A. (Homoblephara)* species in Iranian Azerbaijan is very interesting. Below it is described as new.

Abbreviations of collections:

DN - collection of D. Navrátil (Litomyšl, Czech Republic)

LH - collection of L. Havlík (Jedlová, Czech Republic)

MD - collection of M.L. Danilevsky (Moscow)

MR - collection of M. Rozsival (Rokytnice v Orlických horách, Czech Republic)

TL - collection of T. Lengál (Olomouc, Czech Republic)

VS - collection of V. Skoupý (Kamenné Žehrovice, Czech Republic)

ZK - collection of Z. Košťál (Pardubice, Czech Republic)

***Agapanthia (Homoblephara) martinae* sp. n.**

Figs 1-5

Type locality. Iran: Azerbaijan-e Gharbi province, 11 km SE Serow, 37°38'37.11"N, 44°44'12.63"E 1900-2000 m.

Diagnosis. The beetle is totally black, including legs and antennae with pale whitish and yellow recumbent pubescence; elytra usually with fine bronze metallic luster; numerous erect setae black.

Frons exposed, as long as distance between eyes, with very dense punctation, sparse yellowish recumbent pubescence and moderately long erect setae; lateral frons sides with bright yellow stripes from inner eye margins to mandible bases; narrow central frons line often distinct along its whole length; vertex with about same punctation as frons with yellow setae line and nearly glabrous along its sides; lower eye lobes small, much shorter than genae; mandibles bicuspid; antennae in males usually surpass elytra with 5 apical joints, but sometimes rather shorter surpassing elytral apices by 2 or 3 joints only; in females antennae usually surpass elytra with 2 joints, but sometimes a little longer surpassing elytral apices by 3 joints; 3rd antennal joint is the longest, about as long as head and prothorax united; 1st joint long, together with 2nd usually reaches elytral base, much longer than 4th; 1st and 2nd antennal joints without white pubescence, others - with more or less developed basal white setae rings, which are usually diffused and relatively narrow, covering less than a half of each joint; black antennal bristles relatively short; bristles of 4th antennal joint not numerous; setae antennal tufts absent.

Prothorax slightly narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, widest behind middle and here evenly rounded laterally, about as long as basal width; pronotum with central and lateral yellow stripes bright, dense but narrow, in between without recumbent pubescence; scattered erect pronotal pubescence relatively short; pronotal punctation small, dense and partly irregular with small rugae; scutellum transverse with dense yellow recumbent pubescence.

Elytra with small and dense irregular punctation, covered by

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very short pale-yellow or light-grey recumbent pubescence not hiding cuticula and black erect setae diminishing posteriorly from humery; sometimes recumbent pubescence very dense (Fig. 3) forming yellowish elytral colour (such forms are not known in *A. maculicornis*, neither in *A. korostelevi*); often in very fresh specimens elytra bicolored, with grayish lateral and posterior areas surrounding yellowish pubescence; usually elytra about parallelsided or sometimes in males slightly tapering posteriorly or in females slightly widened behind middle; usually about 2.6 (holotype) times longer than basal width in males, but often much longer to about 3.0 times longer than basal width; and in females about 2.7-2.9 times; elytral costae usually indistinct; elytral apices narrowly rounded.

Metepisternae with bright and dense yellow stripes protruding anteriorly up to prothorax; legs covered with pale recumbent pubescence and scattered long erect black setae; posterior tarsi just a little shorter, than posterior tibiae, each posterior tibia bears a row of spines near apex.

Ventral body side with pale recumbent pubescence and short black erect setae; pygidium in males rounded with very small emargination, in females emargination indistinct; last abdominal sternite in males broadly emarginated or truncated, in females - truncated with small narrow or wide shallow emargination; apical setae of male pygidium distinctly longer than in female last abdominal tergite.

Aedeagus (Fig. 4) narrowly rounded apically; parameres (Fig. 6) relatively short, slightly curved, distinctly attenuated apically.

Body length in males: 7.0-12.0 mm; width: 1.7-3.1 mm; body length in females: 8.2-12.3 mm; width: 2.0-3.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is very close to *A. (H.) korostelevi* Danilevsky in Danilevsky & Miroschnikov, 1985 (Figs 6-9), but body less elongated, elytra with yellow-gray cover and less pointed tip, antennae usually longer with less pronounced white rings, parameres relatively shorter, slightly curved, distinctly attenuated apically.

Type materials. *Agapanthia (Homoblephara) martinae* sp. n.: holotype, male: "IRAN - Azarbayjan-e Gharbi pr. / 37°38'37.11"N, 44°44'12.63"E / 11 km SE Serow / 30.-31.5.2017, 1900-2000 m / D. Navrátil lgt." - MD; paratypes: 3 males, 3 females with same label

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- MD; 44 males, 53 females with same label - DN; 7 males, 5 females: "IRAN - Azarbayjan-e Gharbi pr. / 37°38'37.11"N, 44°44'12.63"E / 11 km SE Serow / 30.-31.5.2017, 1900-2000 m / T. Lengál lgt." - TL; 16 males, 20 females: "IN 30. 31.5.2017 / 11 km SE Serow / Havlík Lubor lg." - LH; 2 males, 3 females: "IRAN pr. Azarbeijan [Azerbaijan-e Gharbi prov.] / 60 km NE of Takab [Takht-e soleyman] / Skoupý leg. 11.6.09" - VS; 1 male, 2 females: "IRAN Azarbayjan-e Gharbi / Serow 11 km SE / 37°38'N, 44°44'E / Serow 11 km SE / 30.-31.5.2017, 1900-2000 m / Milan Rozsival lgt." - MR; 4 males, 4 females: "IR - prov. ZANJAN / pass on Kuh-e Baradarye / Shah massiv 12.VI.2009 / 36°08'N, 47°20'E 2450 m / Z. Košťál lgt." - ZK.

A. (H.) korostelevi Danilevsky: 24 paralectotypes; 13 males, 11 females collected near Buzgov (Nakhichevan Republic of Azerbaijan) in June 1982-83 by M.Danilevsky, O. Gorbunov & O. Kholina (about all labels in Russian) - MD; 4 males, 3 females collected in Khosrov Natural reserve (Armenia) on 2-7.7.1983 by M.Danilevsky (all labels in Russian) - MD.

Additional materials. *A. (H.) korostelevi* Danilevsky: 3 males, 6 females: "Armenia 11.6.1996 / Khosrov 600 m / 40°02'N, 45°02'E / A. Surakov leg." - MD; 10 males, 3 females: "ARMENIA - Ararat marz / Mt. Kotutsar, 1300-2046m / 7 km NE Urtsadzor / 39°58'32.32"N, 44°50'33.46"E / D. Navrátil lgt. 5.6.2013" - DN.

Remark. Due to the delay of the original description (Danilevsky, 1987) by "Revue d'Entomologie de l'URSS" for more than 3 years, *Agapanthia korostelevi* was published before in the key by Danilevsky and Miroschnikov (1985) without full description, photographs and type materials. So, the "holotype" published in 1987 must be regarded as lectotype (preserved in Zoological Museum of Moscow University) and "paratypes" as paralectotypes.

Distribution. The new species is known from two rather distant areas in Iran: prov. Azerbaijan-e Gharbi in about 11 km southeastwards Serow (37°38'37.11"N, 44°44'12.63"E - type locality) and prov. Zanjan, Shah massiv, pass Kuh-e Baradarye (36°08'N, 47°20'E).

Biology. Imagoes are active at the end of May. The beetles were observed on *Scorzonera latifolia* (Fisch. & Mey.) - determination by Dr. M. Dančák (the Faculty of Science of the Palacký University

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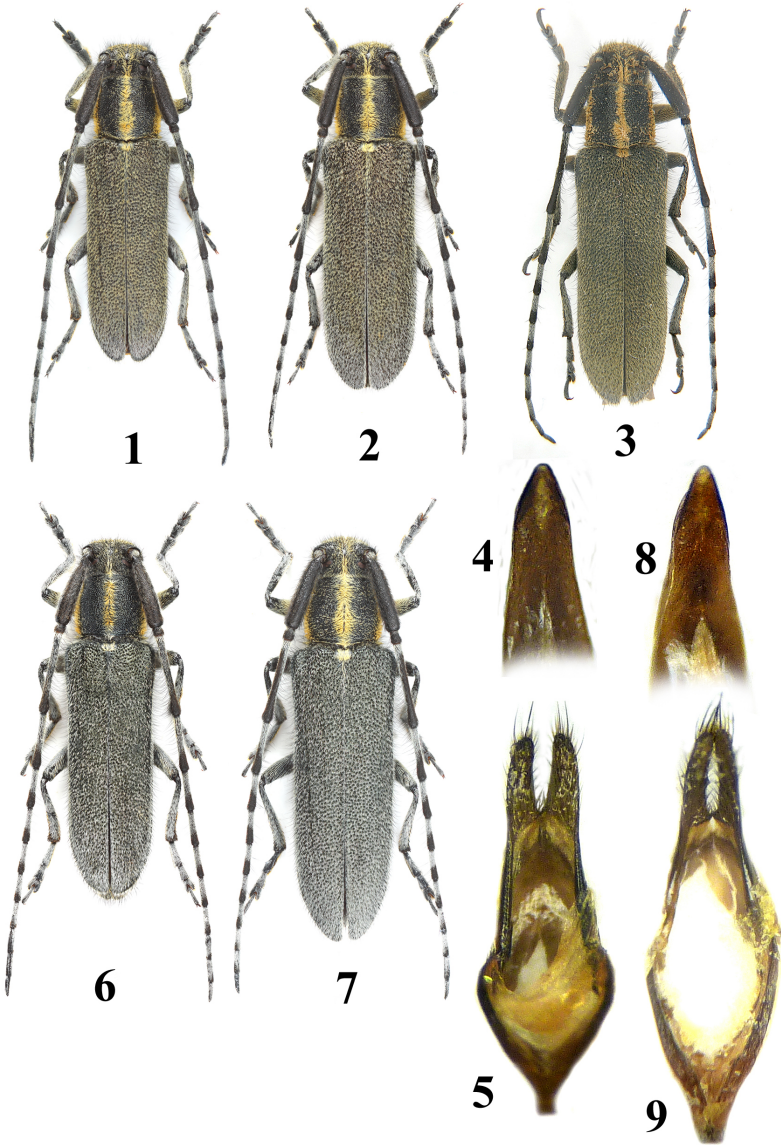
Olomouc).

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Martina Navrátilová - wife of David Navrátil, as thanksgiving for her help and support to her husband in his entomological activity.

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Figs 1-5. *A. (H.) martinae* **sp. n.:** 1 - male, holotype; 2 - female, paratype, “IRAN - Azerbaijan-e Gharbi pr. / 37°38'37.11"N, 44°44'12.63"E / 11 km SE Serow / 30.-31.5.2017, 1900-2000 m / D. Navrátil lgt.”; 3 - female, paratype, “IN 30. 31.5.2017 / 11 km SE Serow / Havlík Lubor lg.”; 4 - aedeagus of a paratype, “IRAN – Azarbayjan-e Gharbi pr. / 37°38'37.11"N, 44°44'12.63"E / 11 km SE Serow / 30.-31.5.2017, 1900-2000 m / D. Navrátil lgt.”; 5 - parameres of the same specimen.

Figs 6-9. *A. (H.) korostelevi:* 6 - male, “ARMENIA - Ararat marz / Mt. Kotutsar, 1300-2046 m / 7 km NE Urtsadzor / 39°58'32.32"N, 44°50'33.46"E / D. Navrátil lgt. 5.6.2013”; 7 - female with same label; 8 - aedeagus of a male with same label; 9 - parameres of a female with same labels.

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