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

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, *Pogonocherus*, new species, Crimea, Cyprus.
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”.

Materials. Holotype, male, Crimea, Sokolinoe, 44°33"N, 33°57'35"E, ex l., 8.1986, S.Saluk leg. – collection of M.Danilevsky; 3 paratypes; 1 female with same label - collection of M.Danilevsky; 1 female with same label - collection of A.Zubov.1 female, Crimea, Gurzuf environs, ex l., 8.1986, S.Saluk leg. - collection of A.Zubov (Kishinev).

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.Khvylya; 1 female, Ivanovo Region, Sokolskoe Distr., 20.8.1984,

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

described *(*as *Pogonochaerus)* from "Pamphylia" [now prov. Antalya].

The existance 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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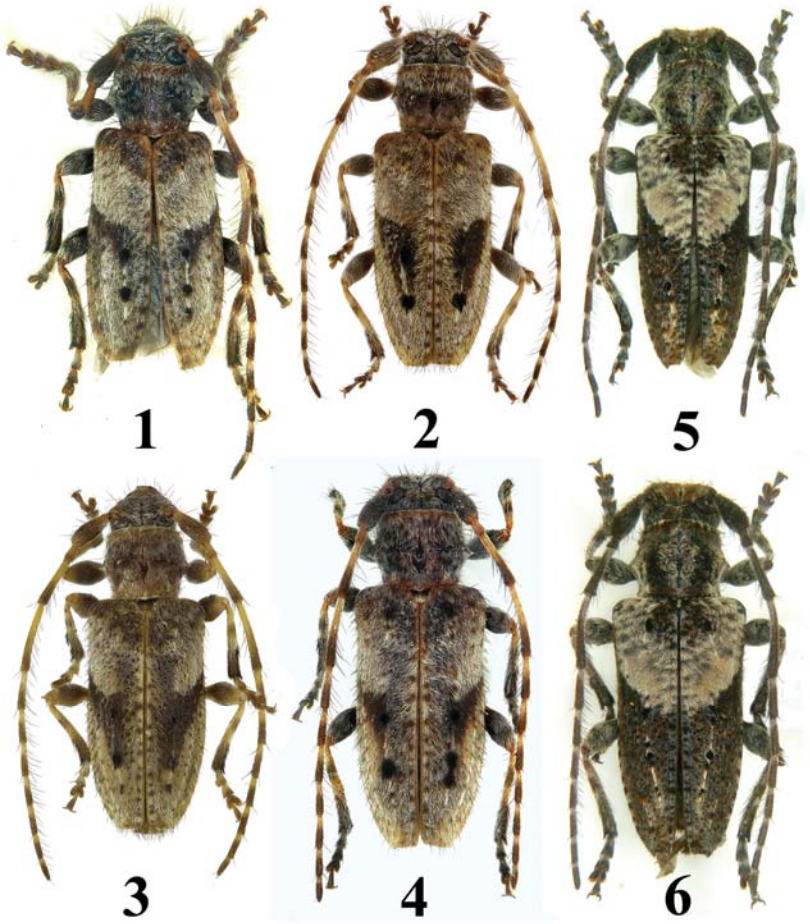

Figs 1-4. *Pogonocherus (Pityphilus) zubovi*, **sp. n.**
1 - holotype, male, Crimea, Sokolinoe, ex l., 8.1986, S.Saluk leg. – photo by M.Danilevsky; 2-3 - paratypes, females with same label – photos by K. Makarov; 4 - paratype, female, Crimea, Gurzuf environs, ex l., 8.1986, S.Saluk leg.
Figs 5-6. *Pogonocherus* (s. str.) *slamai*, **sp. n.** – photos by M.Danilevsky**.**
1 - holotype, male; 2 – paratype, female with same label as holotype.

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