

**First record of *Callergates gaillardoti* Chevrolat, 1854
from Lesbos Island, Greece
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae)**

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Abstract. *Callergates gaillardoti* Chevrolat, 1854 is reported from Lesbos Island in Greece for the first time, extending its distribution in Europe slightly to the northwest.

Résumé. *Callergates gaillardoti* Chevrolat, 1854 est signalé pour la première fois de l'île de Lesbos en Grèce. Cette découverte étend un peu plus au nord-ouest sa distribution géographique en Europe.

Key words. Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, *Callergates gaillardoti*, Europe, Greece, Lesbos Island, distribution, new record.

The taxon *Callergates* Lameere, 1904 has for a long time been considered either to represent a subgenus of the genus *Ergates* Audinet-Serville, 1832 or to constitute a separate genus. Recently, DRUMONT & al. (2010) recognized *Callergates* as a valid genus belonging to the tribe Ergatini, and specified the generic features which can be used to distinguish both genera. The genus *Callergates* comprises only one species, *C. gaillardoti* (= *C. akbesianus* Pic, 1900) which was originally described by CHEVROLAT in 1854 from Lebanon ("Syria, Saïda")

Callergates gaillardoti is mainly distributed in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea where the species occurs in Lebanon, Cyprus, Syria and Turkey (DRUMONT & KOMIYA, 2010). It has also recently been reported from the Greek islands of Rhodes and Samos (WELNICKI & PRZEWOZNY, 2007), which leads us to consider the species as a member of the European fauna.

Recently, one of the authors (Diethard DAUBER) and his wife were on Lesbos Island in the second half of June 2008, where they were able to collect specimens of different stages of development of *C. gaillardoti*. These specimens represent the second record of the species in the eastern Aegean islands of Greece. Details of these records are reported below in this note which will be followed in the future by a more detailed report on the occurrence of the genus *Callergates* in the Greek islands.

The *C. gaillardoti* were collected at two locations in the island of Lesbos :

(Northern part of the island) : 5 km south of Stipsi, ~ 300 m, between Kalloni and Petra, 13-18/06/2008

This site consists of a dry forest of old *Pinus brutia* trees with sparse undergrowth of *Quercus coccifera* and *Pistacia* bushes. Some pine trees were cut down by farmers an estimated 7-10 years ago and now lie on the ground (the upper sides were hard and dry but the undersides were moist and soft at the end of June). Larvae and pupae were found in these trunks.

(South-western part of the island) : 5 km E of Vassilika, ~ 200m, 16-20/06/2008

The collecting site is located at the western side of Olympos Oros, the highest mountain on the island, in the southern part of Lesbos. This is a very large forest on flat land at both sides of the main road from Olympos to Vassilika and Skala Kalloni. *Pinus brutia* is almost exclusively present, and there is no undergrowth

layer of bushes except for *Cistus*, which was still in flower at this period of the year. There were no fallen trees, but 0.5 - 1m high trunks of *Pinus brutia* were left where trees had been cut down. In this locality, adults, pupae and larvae in all stages were found.

The *Callergates* larvae were inserted into suitable pieces of moist *Pinus brutia* wood or deposited in suitable plastic containers with aeration holes and with moist frass in a manner that they could not hurt them each other for transport to Austria. The pupae and the not fully-coloured adults were also placed in these containers and left in them until they were fully developed into the imago. In Austria, larvae accepted wood of our *Pinus sylvestris* and two larvae also accepted *Picea excelsa*. The most important factor in rearing them, was that the wood remain not too dry but also not too wet, so that mould did not develop.

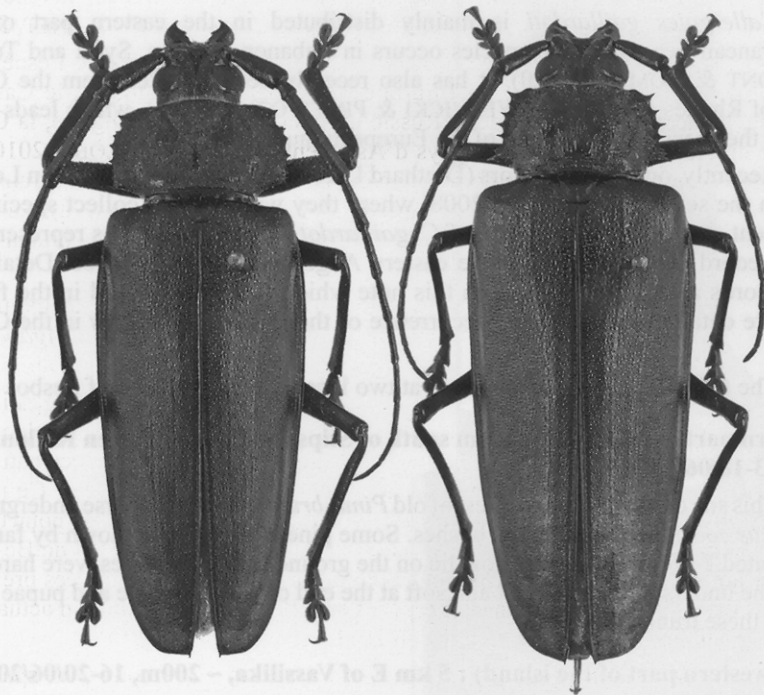
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Callergates gaillardoti Chevrolat, 1854. Habitus, dorsal view (Greece, Lesbos Island, 5 km S. of Stipsi, 13-20.6.2008, leg. D. Dauber / emerged ex larva in 2009 from *Pinus brutia* / in coll. Drumont A., Bruxelles, Belgium). **Left.** Male, 57 mm; **Right.** Female, 59 mm. Pictures by Noël MAL (Marcinelle, Belgium).