NEOPLAGIONOTUS ANATOLICUS SP. NOV. – DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES FROM TURKEY (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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ABSTRACT: A new species, *Neoplagionotus anatolicus* sp. nov., is described from the Turkey. For the time being, the species is endemic to the Turkey, province Antalya. *Neoplagionotus anatolicus* sp. nov., was compared to all species of the genus *Neoplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 and *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1862. These are species, *Neoplagionotus andreui* (Fuente, 1908) / *Neoplagionotus bobelayei bobelayei* (Brulle, 1832) / *Neoplagionotus bobelayei huseyini* Lazarev, 2016 / *Neoplagionotus bobelayei mouzafferi* (Pic, 1905) / *Neoplagionotus scalaris* (Brulle, 1832) and *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773).

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Clytini, *Neoplagionotus*, new species, Turkey, Palearctic region

Neoplagionotus anatolicus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1a,b,c,d,e)

The new species *Neoplagionotus anatolicus* sp. nov., comes from southwest Turkey, Antalya region, 30km west of the town Alanya. Until now, it is a species endemic to Turkey, which was compared with all the species of the genera *Neoplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 and *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1862 all of them being represented in my collection. It can be distinctively differentiated from these species based on its morphological characters.

HOLOTYPUS: Male – Turkey (prov. Antalya), Okurcalar- 30 km W of Alanya, 2.VI.2013, lgt. Wrzecionko (coll. J. Vartanis).
PARATYPUS: 6 x males / 6 x females – Turkey (prov. Antalya), Okurcalar- 30 km W of Alanya, 2.VI.2013, lgt. Wrzecionko (coll. J. Vartanis).

Length: Males: 16 – 19 mm, females: 16 – 18 mm.
Body: Red to reddish yellow including all legs and antennae. Abdominal ventrites red, partially covered with yellow pubescence (see the photo). The whole body relatively long and narrow.
Head: More or less distinctly pubescent behind base of antennae.
Antennae: Reddish yellow, with sparse, yellow, pubescence throughout their surfaces. Antennomeres rather short, particularly antennomere 3 very short compared to species of genus *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1862.
Pronotum: With very dense and wide yellow pubescence. Traces of black pattern only very slightly shown through on very small lateral areas pronotum (about 10% - 40% of whole pronotum area). Remaining proportion (about 60% - 90% of pronotum surface area) covered with yellow decumbent pubescence without any erect setae. Pronotum almost as wide as long.
Scutellum: Rounded, without acute angles, covered with dense, decumbent pubescence throughout.

Elytra: Black, with yellowy pubescent basal spot and three stripes, and also with a subhumeral spot and apical spot. Yellow stripes narrow, intervals between them being quite clear and wider than stripes themselves. Elytra very long, 2.8 times longer than wide at humeri. Pubescence decumbent throughout elytra surface, without any erect setae.
Legs: Reddish yellow, including femora, tibiae and tarsi. Their surfaces with sparse, yellow, pubescence throughout their surfaces.

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Neoplagionotus anatolicus* sp. nov., exerts considerable morphological features differentiation it from other species of the genus and from the species of the genus *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1862. First of all, it should be compared with the species *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773) which has abdominal ventrites black and completely covered with yellow pubescence and is free of reddish-yellow colour (see the photo). In addition, the species *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773) has very long erect setae throughout the pronotum surface and humeri; these setae are very dense and perpendicular to the surface, which is well observable in lateral view; the yellow pattern on the pronotum surface is very reduced and there is a large black spot on the pronotum top surface. The black colour of thepronotum prevails over the yellow one throughout the surface; the elytra are shorter, only 2.35 times longer than wide at humeri; the antennae are longer, all the antennomeres are longer than respective antennomeres of the new species and particularly antennomere 3 of the species *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773) is three times longer than wide at apex. The new species *Neoplagionotus anatolicus* sp. nov., has shorter antennomere 3 and its pubescence on the pronotum and elytra is free of any erect setae – all the pubescence is decumbent; the pronotum is completely covered with yellow decumbent pubescence and exerts no distinct black patter; the elytra are relatively longer – 2.8 times longer than wide at humeri, this morphological feature being very distinctive among all the species of both genera *Neoplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 and *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1862, whose members have the elytra only 2-2.35 times longer than wide at humeri. Further very distinctive differences can be found in the pronotum, where the new species has its pronotum as long as wide, whereas all the members of the genus *Neoplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 have their pronota wider than long – in average 1.2-1.3 times wider than long. In addition, the black pattern of the pronotum is quite considerable and prevails over the yellow pattern.

The top surface is always black. Within the framework of the whole genus, the elytra width at humeri is always larger than the pronotum width, and in the new species *Neoplagionotus anatolicus* sp. nov., the elytra width at humeri equals to the pronotum width. In the new species, the yellow pattern of the elytra is considerably reduced in the new species compared to species of the genus *Neoplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 which particularly concerns the species *Neoplagionotus bobelayei bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832) / *Neoplagionotus bobelayei huseyini* Lazarev, 2016 / *Neoplagionotus bobelayei mouzafferi* (Pic, 1905) and *Neoplagionotus andreui* (Fuente, 1908) which has a very remarkable pattern occupying a considerable proportion of the elytral surface.

The new species is rather elongate and narrow compared to other species, which are relatively stouter and wider as to the length-towidths ratios for the pronotum, elytra and whole body. The new species is characteristic due to its morphological characters making possible its differentiation from all the above considered species of the genera *Neoplagionotus* Kasatkin, 2005 and *Echinocerus* Mulsant, 1862 these characters are observable even with the naked eye.

Extension of *Neoplagionotus* and *Echinocerus* species.

1 –*Neoplagionotus anatolicus* sp. nov. – Turkey – (Figs. 1(a,b,c,d,e))
2 – *Neoplagionotus andreui* (Fuente, 1908) – Spain, Portugal - (Fig. 6)
3 – *Neoplagionotus bobelayei bobelayei* (Brulle, 1832) – Balkan (Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Romania, European Turkey) - (Fig. 5)
4 – *Neoplagionotus bobelayei huseyini* Lazarev, 2016 – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, European Russia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraina - (Fig. 4)
5 – *Neoplagionotus bobelayei mouzafferi* (Pic, 1905) – Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Turkey - (Fig. 3)
6 – *Neoplagionotus scalaris* (Brulle, 1832) – Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Macedonia, Turkey, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia - (Fig. 7)
7 – *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773) – Most parts of Europe, European Russia, European and Asian Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Siberia, Kirgizia, Kazakhstan, Tadzikistan, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, China – (Figs. 2(a,b,c,d))

Etymology: The specific name of the new species *Neoplagionotus anatolicus sp. n.,* is based on Anatolia, synonym of Asia Minor. The name comes from the period of the Roman empire and was derived from ancient Greek „ Ανατολή“ – East, nowadays Turkey.

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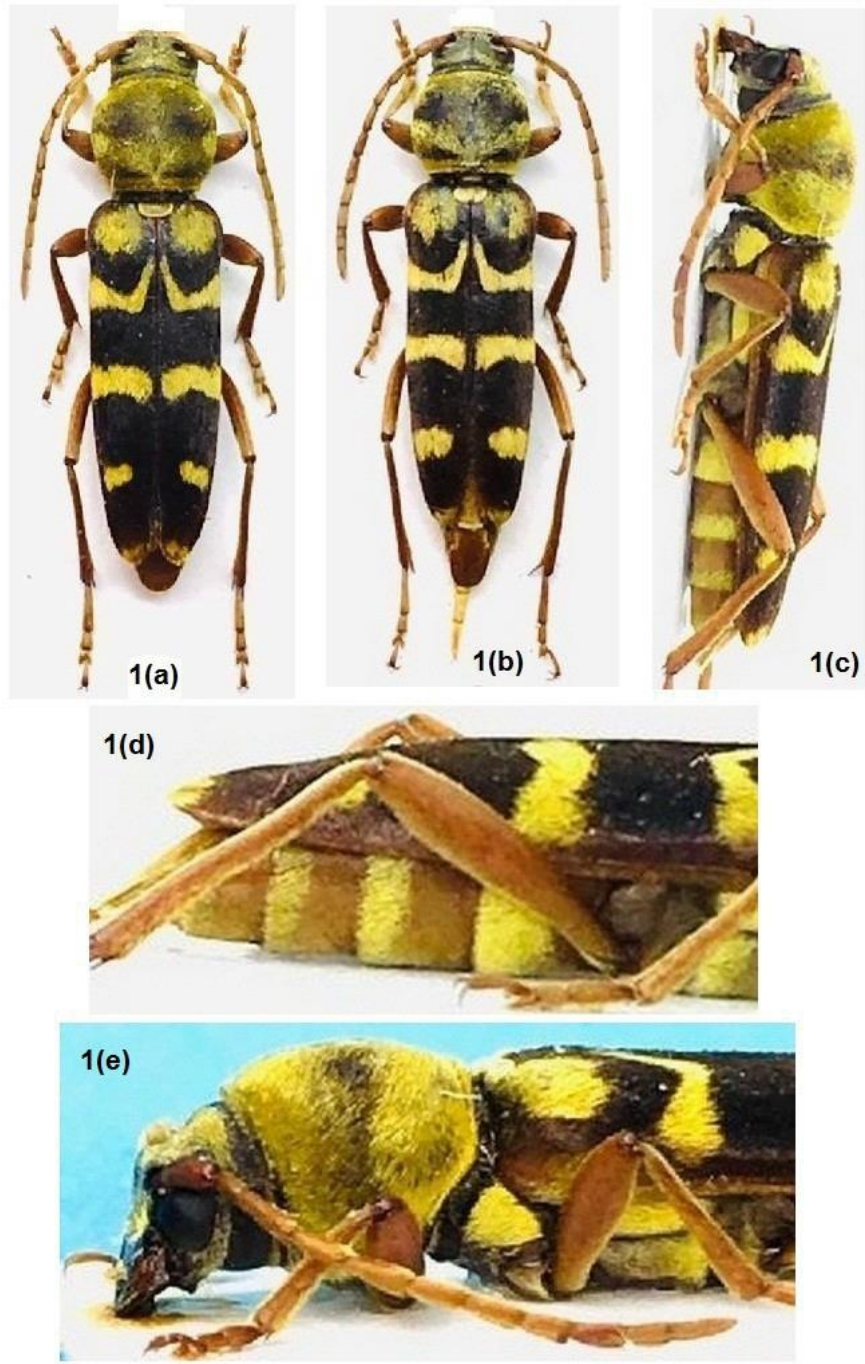


Figure 1. *Neoplagionotus anatolicus* sp. nov., (a). Male, (b). Female, (c, d). Abdominal sternites, (e). Adjacent hairs on the entire surface of pronotum and elytra.

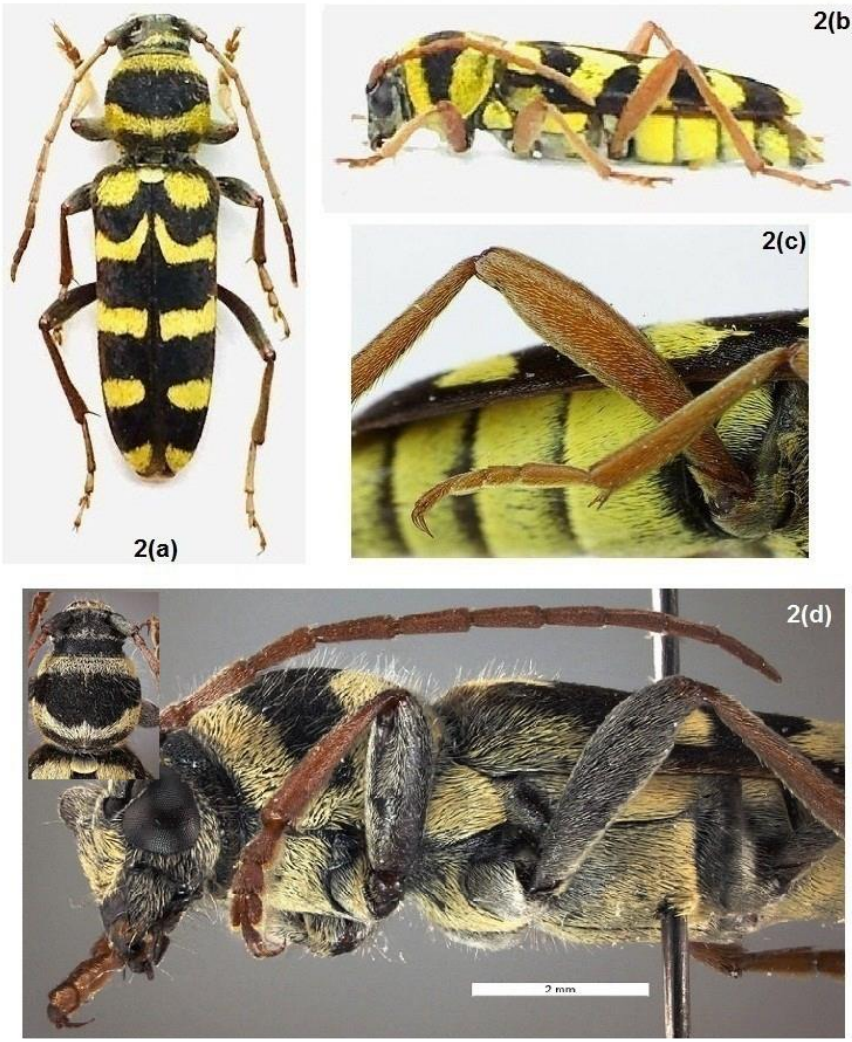
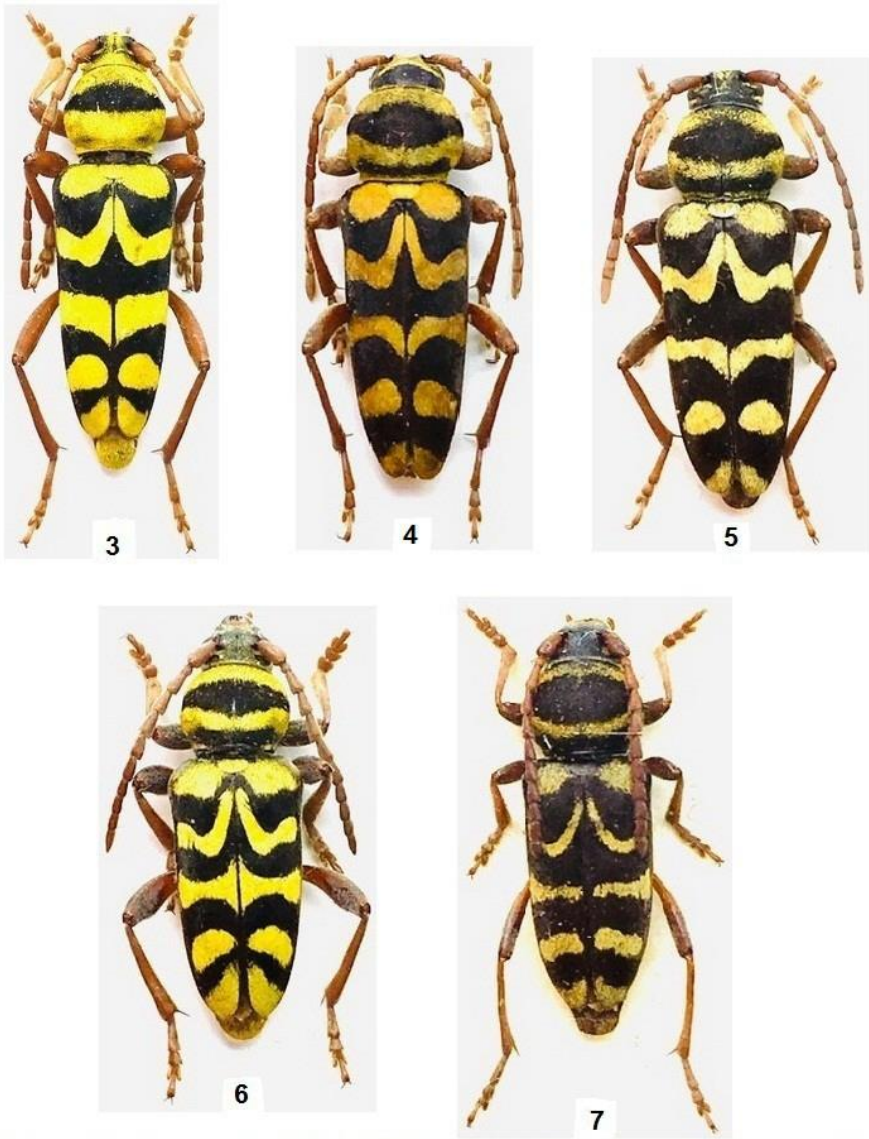


Figure 1. *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773), (a). Dorsal view, (b, c). Abdominal sternites, (d). Very perpendicular long erect hairs of pronotum and elytra.



Figures 3-7. 3. *Neoplagionotus bobelayei mouzafferi* (Pic, 1905), 4. *Neoplagionotus bobelayei huseyini* Lazarev, 2016, 5. *Neoplagionotus bobelayei bobelayei* (Brullé, 1832), 6. *Neoplagionotus andreui* (Fuente, 1908), 7. *Neoplagionotus scalaris* (Brullé, 1832).