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Notes on *Neomusaria* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1928 with description of a new species from Turkey (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Abstract

Neomusaria pauliraputii sp.n. from Turkey is described. Lectotypes are designated for *Saperda modesta* WALTZ, 1838 [= *Neomusaria waltli* SAMA, 1991] and *N. merkli* GANGLBAUER, 1884. A key to the species of *Neomusaria* PLAVILSTSHIKOV is included.

Key words: Cerambycidae, Phytoeciini, *Neomusaria*, new species, Turkey, lectotype designations

Up today systematics of Phytoeciini presents many questions to be cleared up; it remains to be explained, for example, what actually constitutes certain genera (*Musaria*, *Opsilia*, etc.), which are based on variable characters, often only of specific value. It is hoped that this problem will be solved in future on the basis of more phylogenetically significant features. In an attempt to solve at least some of the taxonomic problems, I have studied hitherto neglected type material.

One of the groups that needs clarification is *Neomusaria* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1928. The systematic rank (genus or species group) of this taxon will not be discussed here. In this note I wish to clarify the real identity of certain taxa (*modesta* WALTZ = *waltli* SAMA and *merkli* GANGLBAUER) as well as the taxonomic relations between these species and others, like *adusta* REITTER, *balcanica* FRIVALDSKY and *suworovi* PIC (or KOENIG), included in the same group.

Neomusaria waltli SAMA, 1991

Saperda modesta WALTZ, 1838: 471 (homonym).

Neomusaria waltli SAMA, 1991 (replacement name).

Loc.typ.: Beyrout.

Original description of *Saperda modesta*: "Capite, thoracis medio scutelloque flavo piloso, elytris nigris. Long. 6///, lat. 1,3/4 ///. Der Kopf schwarz, mit fuchsrothen Haaren bekleidet, der Brustschild tief unten an der Seite und in der Mitte ebenso behaart, zwischen dem braunem Discus und der Seite schwarz, fingerhutartig punctiert, vor der Mitte am Discus hart daneben 2 glänzende schwarze Stellen. Die Flügeldecken ziemlich glatt, tief punctiert, die Oberschenkel der Füße zur Hälfte schwarz, dann gelbbraun, die Schienen und Tarsen schwarz, die Schienen der Vorderfüße gelbbraun, die Brust an der Seite fahlhaarig, die Hinterleibsringe schwarz, hinten gelb."

Loc.class.: "Turken".

The single specimen sent to me by the Naturhistorische Museum Wien, agrees completely with the original description, and without doubt belongs to the "serie typica". This specimen is here designed as lectotype.

The specimen, a female (11 mm long), very well preserved considering its old age. The right eye and the middle right leg tarsi are missing. Moreover, the tibiae of the middle and hind legs show

some slight traces of *Anthrenus* nibblings.

This specimen is labelled as follows: 1) Coll. Walth (white label, printed); 2) Beyrout (by pencil); 3) picta Wl (by pencil); 4) modesta/Walth (white, hand-written); 5) Lectotypus ♀ / Saperda modesta / Walth / G.Sama des.1991. The labels 2 and 3 are surely contemporaries and written by the same hand (of Walth ?); the fourth one appears to have been written by another person (perhaps Ganglbauer).

Description of the lectotype (♀) (Fig. 1):

Length, 18 mm. Head and genae with long erect brownish setae. Front, except for a longitudinal median line and a triangular area on the clypeus, also with a large band of ochraceous pubescence. Flat area between the antennal tubercles, with two large strips of orange-yellow pubescence, finely separated from each other by a narrow line; also well separated, on the top, from the down of the front and genae. All the pronotum sparsely clothed with very thin yellowish setae (thinner than those clothing the front); at sides with shorter, stronger, semi-erect setae, mixed with shorter, semi-adherent hair. In addition, the disc with a large median longitudinal band of thick red-orange pubescence; both sides with pubescence only near the cotyloid cavities (not visible from above). Head densely and deeply punctate with very large and umbilicate points. Scutellum densely clothed with reddish-yellow pubescence. Elytra depressed, black, clothed with short, numerous, brown, semi-adherent hairs and in addition with sparser and longer setae; these latter are more numerous and longer in the basal third, shorter and oblique from the middle to the apex. The surface of the elytra is distinctly visible even if dulled by pubescence and microsculpture. Elytral punctation particularly strong and deep at the basis, gradually attenuating towards the apex, where points are however distinct. Epimera of mesothorax, all episterna and sides of the abdomen densely clothed with ochraceous pubescence. Abdomen: the first three sternites black; the fourth one black except the basis at sides; the last reddish except a subtriangular, preapical black spot. Inferior part of body densely microsculpturate and microreticulate with setigerous points that are thicker in the sternal region and scarcer in the abdomen. Basal half and a narrow apical ring of the median and hind femora black; median and hind tibiae reddish only at the basis, the remaining parts black. Anterior femora reddish except a narrow basal ring; anterior tibiae completely red. All tarsi black. Antennae black except the first three joints.

I cannot explain the origin of the locality "Turken" of Walth's description, the cause of the pertinent misunderstanding of the locus classicus; this has successively been interpreted as "Turcia" or Turkey (GANGLBAUER, 1884: 560; PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1930: 394; BREUNING, 1951: 94). The locality label of the type reads quite clearly "Beyrout". The geographic range of this species includes the Middle East, from Israel to the southeastern coast of Turkey (Adana); all specimens previously referred to *N. modesta* WALTH, collected in western and central Anatolia, must be referred to a new species described below.

Neomusaria merkli GANGLBAUER, 1884 (Fig. 2)

Phytoecia merkli GANGLBAUER, 1884: 560 (126)

Loc.typ.: Turkey (İçel), Gülek

Original description: "Halsschild kahl, mit einer breiten, rostgelb tomentirten Mittelbinde, Flügeldecken bis zur Spitze graugelb tomentirt. Halsschild viel länger als bei *balcanica*, wie bei dieser mit zwei glänzend glatten Punkten auf der Scheibe, sehr dicht gedrängt punktirt, die Punkte rund mit einem erhabenen, ein abstehendes Härchen tragenden Mittelpunkten. Die Beine ähnlich wie bei *Ph. balcanica* gefärbt, die Mittel- und Hinterschienen nur an der Wurzel rötlichgelb. Abdomen schwarz, eine dreieckige Makel jederseits an den Seiten der Brust dicht rostgelb tomentirt. Long. 12.5 mm. Türkei (Merkl), Cilic. Taurus (Lederer)."

The Naturhistorische Museum Wien sent me five specimens, two of which are certainly no types: 1 male due to its locality label ("Balkan, Coll. Turk, 1886") and too small (9,5 mm long) and 1 female, again due to the locality ("Amasia, Korb 1892") and its pronotum also laterally densely clothed with pubescence - this character has been used by GANGLBAUER (1884) to separate *merkli* from *balcanica*; these specimens are *Neomusaria adusta* REITTER. The type material thus includes three specimens only: 1 male and 2 females. As the original description appears to be based on a female and as there is no indication on sexual differences, I designate a female (12.5 mm long), well preserved and quite complete, as lectotype; it is labelled as follows: 1) Kulek (white, hand-written probably by Ganglbauer); 2) Türk (white, printed); 3) lectotypus ♀ / *Phytoecia merkli* Gglb / G.Sama des. 1991. Paralectotype ♀: lacking eight joints of the right antenna and the last two of the left one; same length as the lectotype, from which it does not differ substantially. The labels too are identical, but the number 2) is completed as follows: Coll. Türk, 1886. Paralectotype ♂: lacking seven joints of the right antenna and all the left one together with the tibia and tarsi of the middle right leg; same dimensions and labels as the lectotype from which it differs only in the colouration of the three last sternites which are nearly completely reddish. *Neomusaria merkli*, only differs from *N. waltli*, only in having its elytra uniformly clothed with recumbent light pubescence. The following taxa are listed as forms of *merkli* Ganglbauer:

- *inapicalis* Pic, 1905 described from Adana (Turkey) as a subspecies of *modesta*, it is a synonym of *merkli*.

- *latepubens* Pic, 1926 and *alepensis* Pic, 1931, both described from Syria: "Alep". Judging from the original descriptions ("Voisin de merkli par le revêtement des élytres, en diffère.. par les cotés du prothorax nettement et densément pubescent.; la pubescence largement étendue sur le milieu du thorax voile presque complètement les macule ordinaires discales noires....") both should be referred to the true *waltli*.

Neomusaria pauliraputii sp.n. (Fig. 3)

Holotypus ♂: West Turkey, Manisa: Akhisar, V/V1-74, G. Sama leg.; **Paratypes**: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, idem; 1 ♀, Turchia: Manisa, Akhisar, VI.74, S. Bruschi leg.; Eskisehir: Inonu, 26. V. 81: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀. Holotypus in my collection, Paratypes in coll. P. Schurmann, P. Rapuzzi and in my collection.

DIAGNOSIS. A *Neomusaria* which, on account of the black elytra (lacking thick light pubescence), is similar to *waltli* SAMA, 1991. It differs from the latter in the following characters: sides of pronotum clothed with dense yellowish pubescence; head with front and vertex clothed with nearly uniform red-yellowish pubescence: the two longitudinal stripes at the flat between the antennal tubercles, not separate from that one covering the front; first antennal joint proportionally shorter. These features render the species similar to *balcanica* FRIVALDSKY, 1835, from which it easily distinguished by its black elytra, the first joint of antennae proportionally longer, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Length: 12 mm. Head, pronotum, elytra, antennae and tarsi black. Anterior legs reddish except the basis of femora; median and hind legs black except for a large median ring of femora and the basis of tibiae. Antennae slightly longer than the body, black and densely clothed with golden pubescence; the first joint also with sparse longer setae at the upper side. Front and vertex deeply and sparsely punctate, intervals between punctures densely microsculpturate, mostly clothed with dense yellow pubescence, contiguous with two bands of a similar, but thicker pubescence between the tubercles of the antennae. Pronotum densely punctate except for two large smooth round areas on the disk. A large longitudinal median band and the sides largely clothed with yellowish pubescence. In addition, the pronotum is completely covered with long erect setae. Scutellum densely clothed with orange-yellowish pubescence. Elytra black, entirely covered with short oblique brownish setae; in the anterior half also with longer erect hairs. Femora and tibiae covered with thin pubescence and erect setae.

Underside black, densely microsculpturate; mesosternum also densely punctate, abdomen more finely punctate. Sterna densely clothed with long withish hair. Abdomen black except the last two sternites and the sides of the last but two. All the tergites at sides with long, erect white hair; the last tergite also with short thin black setae. Hinder haunch with a long tooth. The female differs only by having the antennae a little shorter than the elytra, the only last sternite reddish and the hinder haunch without tooth. The Paratypes of *Inonu* differ from the population of Akhisar in having more extended red colouration of antennae (only the first 2/3 joints are black) and legs (tibiae and tarsi being quite red). The pubescence covering the head and pronotum is also more extended and is ochraceous instead of yellowish.

Key to the species of *Neomusaria*

- 1 Elytra entirely black 2
- Elytra densely clothed with light pubescence 3
- 2 Pronotum clearly longer than wide. Centrally with a large longitudinal band of thick red-orange pubescence; lateral pubescence only near the cotyloid cavities (not visible from above). Vertex with two longitudinal bands of ochraceous pubescence well separated from the pubescence clothing the front; first joint of antennae slender *waltli*
- Pronotum not or scarcely longer than wide, densely clothed at sides with pubescence sometimes reaching the median band. Head uniformly clothed with pubescence; the bands between the antennae join with the pubescence clothing the front. First antennal joint shorter and thicker *pauliraputii* sp.n.
- 3 Elytra densely clothed for 4/5 with light pubescence; the apical fifth clothed with black pubescence *balcanica*, *adusta*
- Elytra entirely clothed with light pubescence *merkli*, *suworowi*

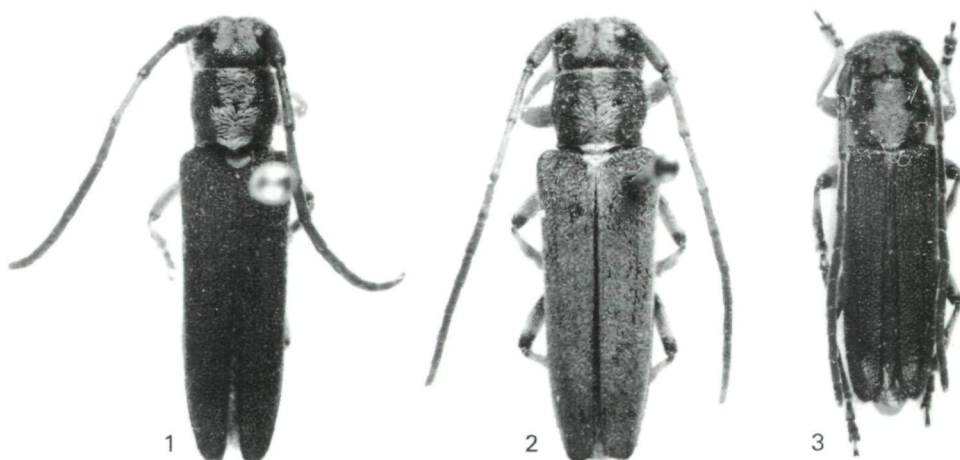


Fig. 1 - *Saperda modesta* - lectotypus ♀

Fig. 2 - *Phytoecia merkli* - lectotypus ♀

Fig. 3 - *Neomusaria pauliraputii* n.sp. - holotypus ♂

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Zusammenfassung

Neomusaria pauliraputii sp.n. au der Türkei wird beschrieben. Lectotypen werden für *Saperda modesta* WALTJ., 1838 [= *Neomusaria waltli* SAMA, 1991] und *N. merkli* GANGLBAUER, 1884 designiert. Ein Bestimmungsschlüssel für die Arten der Gattung *Neomusaria* PAVILSTSHIKOV wurde erstellt.

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