Two new species of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Iran

Jiří **Voříšek**

431 11 Jirkov, Tkalcovská 1519, Czech Republic; e-mail: vorisek11@tiscali.cz

Abstract. Two new species: *Molorchus grosseri* sp. nov. and *Chlorophorus golestanicus* sp. nov. from Iran are described, figured and compared with related taxa.

Key words. Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Molorchus and Chlorophorus, Iran

Introduction

In 2009 and 2010, Czech entomologists carried out expeditions to Iran; the purpose thereof was to explore the entomofauna of this interesting and so-far not entirely sufficiently examined country. The first expedition took place between 25 May and 12 June 2009 with the participation of Richard Ambrus (Cerambycidae), František Černý (Cetoniinae), Walter Grosser (Cerambycidae) and Jiří Voříšek (Chrysomelidae, Cerambycidae, Cleridae). Insects were collected in the provinces Bayer Ahmad-o-kuhgiluye, Fars, Esfahan, Lorestan, Gilan, Golestan and Mazandaran. The second expedition comprising Michal Halada (Hymenoptera), Walter Grosser (Cerambycidae), Pavel Tyrner (Hymenoptera, Lamellicornia) and Jiří Voříšek (Chrysomelidae, Cerambycidae and Cleridae) was performed from 31 May to 18 June 2010 in the provinces Lorestan, Kerman, Semnan, Fars, Golestan, Azerbayjan e Sharqi and Ardabil. The results of both expeditions will be published in other journals; in this paper, only two new species of longhorn beetles are described.

Acronyms

WGC Walter Grosser (Opava, Czech Republic) collection, **JHC** Jiří Halada (České Budějovice, Czech Republic) collection, **JVC** Jiří Voříšek (Jirkov, Czech Republic) collection, **RAC** Richard Ambrus (Praha, Czech Republic), (wpl) white, printed label, (rpl) red, printed label

Description of new taxa

***Molorchus grosseri* sp. nov.** (Fig. 1)

♂ HOLOTYPE - IRAN, Boyer Ahmad-o-kuhgiluye province, Kuh Gol Sisakht, 30º84´N 51º53´E, 2.300 m, 27.-28.5.2009, Walter Grosser lgt., (WGC), labelled (wpl) locality and HOLOTYPUS Molochus grosseri sp.n. J. Voříšek det. 2012 (rpl)

Description. Body length: 6,9 mm. Body flattened, slender parallel, poorly lustrous. Black, mouth part, labrum and clypeus, elytra, antennae and legs are chestnut brown, only posterior femora are rather darker. Frons between antennal tubercles slender, but distinctly impressed, all head coarsely punctured, interstice of those glossy. Eyes rather large, getting out of head outline. Antennae slender, lenght of body exceeded last two antennomeres. 1st antennomere thickened, its length is equal to 3rd, 2nd is shorter than a half of 3rd, 4th slightly longer than 3rd, 5th longer than 4th. Pronotum longer then broad, at the basis constricted, in the basal quarter broadest, after gradually slightly narrower to apex, on apex not collared. Surface coarsely punctured, about apical part finer, closely and here and there punctures together confluence. Interstice between punctures very glossy. In the middle of surface, near the base, there is a central callosity, almost impunctate, alongside, there are other vertically situated 2 and 2 smallish, less distinct, callosites. Scutellum triangular, with central impression, its apex obsolete. Elytra short, 2,2x longer than broad, from half slightly divergent, reach forward to the level of abdomen edge. Surface finer punctured than pronotum, behind scutellum is a short and deep impression. Second impression begins from the base of elytra between humerus and the wall of the scutellar impression. At the beginning it is narrow and shalow, gradually extended and deeper, finishing at 4/5 length of elytra, so that the apical part is bulgely elevated. Underside glossy, thoracal part coarse, abdomen sparsely and finely punctured. Legs slender, all femora clavate in apical half. Tarses light, apical part of all tarsomeres darkened, lobes of 3rd tarsomeres obtuse pointed, the length the claw-bearing segment equalling the common length of all tarsomeres. All surface and underside sparsely covered with long light hairs. Female unknown.
Etymology. Dedicated to Walter Grosser, a Czech entomologist, specialist in Palaearctic Cerambycidae, who collected this new species.
Distribution. Western Iran – province Boyer Ahmad-o-kuhgiluye (province capital Yasuj).
Diagnosis. *Molorchus grosseri* sp. nov. is similar to taxa of *M. kiesenwetteri* species group, but has long prothorax and shorter, just longer then body antennae. From allied species differs also in sculpture of the pronotum and in double impressed elytra.
Note. The unique exemplar was caught on white flowering *Tordylium cappadocicum* (Apiaceae).

***Chlorophorus golestanicus* sp. nov.** (Figs. 2-3)

Material examined. 1 ♂ HOLOTYPUS and 113 PARATYPES: HOLOTYPUS and 8 PARATYPES – IRAN, Golestan prov., Golestan NP 45 km E Minudasht, 960 m, 37º36´N 55º 93´E, 11.6.2010, J. Voříšek lgt.

(JVC), - 61 PARATYPES - IRAN, Golestan prov., Golestan NP 45 km E Minudasht, 960 m, 37º36´N 55º 93´E, 11.6.2010, Walter Grosser lgt.(WGC), - 13 PARATYPES - IRAN, Golestan prov., Golestan NP 45 km E Minudasht, 960 m, 37º36´N 55º 93´E, 11.6.2010, Michal Halada lgt. (JHC), 1 PARATYPUS - IRAN, Golestan prov., Golestan NP 45 km E Minudasht, 960 m, 37º36´N 55º 93´E, 12.6.2010, J. Voříšek lgt.(JVC), - 5 PARATYPES - IRAN, Golestan prov., Golestan NP 45 km E Minudasht, 960 m, 37º36´N 55º 93´E, 11.6.2010, Walter Grosser lgt. (WGC), - 1 PARATYPUS - IRAN, Golestan prov., Golestan NP 60 km E Minudasht, 960 m, 37º36´N 55º 93´E, 7.6.2009, J. Voříšek lgt. (JVC), - 15 PARATYPES IRAN, Golestan prov., Golestan NP 60 km E Minudasht, 960 m, 37º36´N 55º 93´E, 7.6.2009, Richard Ambrus lgt. (5 ex. RAC), Walter Grosser lgt.(10 ex.WGC), - 2 PARATYPES - IRAN, Golestan prov., Golestan NP 10 km E Minudasht, 245 m, 37º36´N 55º 33´E, 8.6.2009, Walter Grosser lgt. (WGC), - 2 PARATYPES – IRAN, Mazandaran prov., 10 km S Chalus, 380 m, 36º51´N 51ºE, 15.6.2010, Walter Grosser lgt. (WGC) – 3 PARATYPES - IRAN, Mazandaran prov., 10 km S Chalus, 380 m, 36º51´N 51ºE, 15.6.2010, Michal Halada lgt. (2 JHC, 1 JVC), - 2 PARATYPES – IRAN, Gilan prov., Tutkabon near Roodbar, 960 m, 36º83´N 49º66´E, 16.6.2010, Walter Grosser lgt. (WGC).

All specimens are labeled (wpl) with locality and HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS, Chlorophorus golestanicus sp. n., J. Voříšek det. 2012 (rpl).

Description. Body lenght: 6,5 – 9,1 mm. ♂ Body slender, cylindrical, poorly lustrous. Black, antennae and legs some tawny brownish. Fundamental adjacent pubescence grey or flaxen (by the *C. sartor* brownish), bands and spots on the elytra and underside greyer (by *C. sartor* white or slightly white-greyish, by *C. wewalkai* purely white). Head thickly finely, vertex roughly, punctured, fore margin of clypeus curved cut out. Antennae slender, reaching shortly behind 2nd band of elytra, their 5th antennomere even long like 4th (by *C. sartor* distinctly longer than 4th). Pronotum globous, thickly fine raspforming punctured, in centre of basal margin, there is a more finely punctured little prominent callosity. Interspice between by those dottiness is very finely punctured. Hairs fine, lighter grey, upper side and underside is longer and denser, at the very end of basal margin, narrow, in center base interrupted lighter grey band. Elytra black with 3 transverse bands like *C. sartor*, but greyish (not white), slightly broader, 2nd band acute curved upwards along suture and notching up at scutellum (is not over near 1st band like sartor). Apex of elytra slope truncated, the sutural angle without, the external angle with, very little tooth. Underside as sartor colored, but also prosternum, mesosternum and metasternum closely broadcast white pubescent, episternae of meso- and metasternum with white pubescent spot, equally as side of 1-3 sternite. Last sternite thickly punctured, in side rugosely without central depression. Female (Fig. 3)

differs by bigger size, by shorter antennae and absence of basal callosity on pronotum.

Figs. 1-6: Fig. 1. *Molorchus grosseri* sp. nov., HT male. Fig. 2. *Chlorophorus golestanicus* sp. nov. HT male. Fig. 3. *Chlorophorus golestanicus* sp. nov. PT female. Fig. 4. *Chlorophorus sartor* Müller male. Fig. 5. *Chlorophorus sartor* Müller female. Fig. 6. *Chlorophorus wewalkai* Holzschuh male

Etymology. Named after the type locality (Golestan province in NE Iran – province capital Gorgan)
Distribution. Northern Iran – province Golestan, Mazandaran, Gilan
Diagnosis. *Chlorophorus golestanicus* sp. nov. is similar to *C. sartor* Müller (Figs. 4-5) but described new species differs in form and sculpture of pronotum, surface pattern of body and in proportion of the antenomeres. Compared to *Chlorophorus wewalkai* Holzschuh (Fig. 6), it differs in sculpture of pronotum, elytral pattern (*wewalkai* has 2nd band short, not pulled up along sutura) and shorter tarsi. Genitalia are not virtually differentiated. Sexual dimorphism is similar as in both allied species (differences in sculpture of pronotum and length of antennae).
Note. All specimens were collected on flowers of different plants (*Achillea*, *Allium*, *Apiaceae*, *Knautia* etc.)

Diagnostic table

***Chlorophorus golestanicus* sp. nov.**	***Chlorophorus sartor***
Length of ♂4th and 5th antennomere identical	4th ♂ antennomere shorter than 5th
Pronotum ♂ globous, raspforming punctured, with short central callosity at the base	Pronotum ♂ globiform, forward tapered elongated, above faintly flattened, roughly punctured, with long central callosity in basal half of pronotum and another longer arcuae on each side
Pronotum ♀ without callosity	Pronotum ♀ finer punctured, without callosites
Surface grey or flaxen sparsely pubescent, underside with longer and rather dense white hairs. Bands of elytra dense grey or greyish haired, spots on meso- and metasternum, like on 1-3 abdominal sternits, white.	Surface light brownish sparcely pubescent, underside sparsely white shortly haired. Bands and spots white, abdominal segments 1-2 only markedly spotted.
2nd band is elongated along sutura up to scutellum. Apex of elytra with only very little external tooth	2nd band elongated beside sutura and notching near 1st band. Apex of elytra with little sutural and distinct external tooth
Last sternit ♂ thickly punctured, on side rugose, without central depression	Last sternit ♂ sparsely punctured, without rugosity, at the centre of base with shallow foveolar depression

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