

# Description of *Trichoferus georgioui* sp. nov. from Cyprus (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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**Abstract.** *Trichoferus georgioui* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Cyprus is described and illustrated. Due to the shape of the endophallic sclerites, the new species is closely related to the *Trichoferus spartii*-group; it can easily be distinguished from other taxa of this group by the elytral pattern.

**Key words.** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Hesperophanini, *Trichoferus georgioui* sp. nov., Cyprus

**Zusammenfassung.** *Trichoferus georgioui* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) aus Zypern wird beschrieben und abgebildet. Auf Grund der Sklerite des Endophallus ist die neue Art eng mit der *Trichoferus spartii*-Gruppe verwandt. Sie kann von den anderen Taxa dieser Gruppe leicht an Hand der Elytren-Zeichnung unterschieden werden.

*Prunus domestica*, 16.vii.2000, all leg. G. GEORGIOU; 3 ♂ 6 ♀; Pafos: Panagia (Kountourou), m 500, 2 ♂, wine traps on *Prunus armeniaca* (apricot tree), 10/27.vii.1999; 4 ♂ 5 ♀; Pafos: Panagia (Kountourou), m 500, 2 ♂, wine traps on *Prunus armeniaca* (apricot tree), 6.vii.2000, all leg. C. MAKRIS; 1 ♂: Lemesos: Agios Silas, m 250, reared from *Cistus* sp., 23.vii.2000, leg. G. GEORGIOU; all coll. G. GEORGIOU, C. MAKRIS, G. SAMA.

**Derivatio nominis.** We are very glad to dedicate the new taxon to our friend and colleague GABRIEL GEORGIOU (Lemesos, Cyprus), who discovered it and collected most of the known specimens.

## Description

**Holotype.** ♂, length 16 mm. Body elongate; integument piceous; pronotum transverse, strongly convex at disk, opaque, rather sparsely clothed with short whitish appressed, locally denser pubescence, and with two or three long erect setae at each side before the basis; disk with a shallow longitudinal impression on either side of the middle; closely, very finely punctate except for a smooth, polished median callus; spaces between punctures densely microsculpturate. Scutellum elongate, densely clothed with white pubescence. Elytra parallel-sided, shining, apices emarginate; surface closely and deeply punctate from the base to the middle, punctures becoming finer after the middle, nearly unpunctate apically; sparsely clothed with appressed white pubescence intermixed with gold recumbent setae and a few erect golden hairs pubescence on the disk arranged in three distinct longitudinal stripes separated by two denuded longitudinal bands. Leg rather densely clothed with white pubescence. Antennae reaching about apical 3/4 of the body length, fifth segment subequal to scape in length, both fourth and third shorter than fifth; all segments clothed with dense white pubescence.

Abdomen finely punctate, clothed with appressed white pubescence and erect golden hairs, with several rounded glabrous areas. The male genitalia are shown in figs 2-5. The shape of the median sclerites of internal sack not significantly different from that of *T. antonioui*, living on *Cistus* sp. in the same area.

## Introduction

The Cerambycid fauna of Cyprus comprises three species belonging to the genus *Trichoferus* WOLLASTON, 1854, up to now recorded from this isle (SAMA 1994): *Trichoferus griseus* (FABRICIUS, 1792), monophagous on *Ficus carica*, *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (FALDERMANN 1837), polyphagous both on broadleaf and coniferous trees and *Trichoferus antonioui* SAMA, 1994, apparently monophagous on *Cistus* sp. (Cistaceae).

During 1999 and 2000, the insect fauna of the south-western part of Cyprus was investigated through wine traps placed on various tree species, attracting several Cerambycidae species. Among these was the new species of *Trichoferus* described below.



**Fig. 1.** *Trichoferus georgioui* sp. nov. — Holotypus ♂, Cyprus, Pafos: Vretsia, m 500.

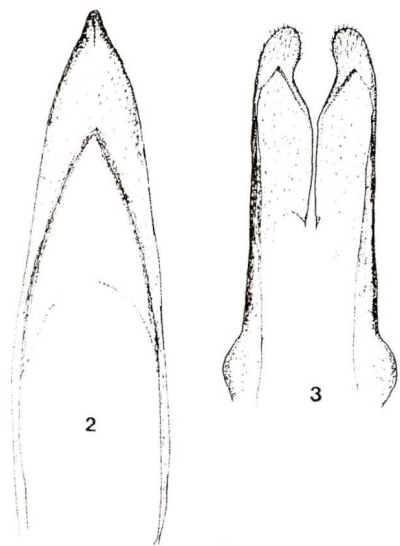
## *Trichoferus georgioui* sp. nov. (Figs 1–5)

**Holotype.** ♂; Cyprus, Pafos: Vretsia, m 500, wine traps on *Prunus domestica*, 16.vii.2000, leg. G. GEORGIOU; coll. G. SAMA (Cesena, Italy).

**Allotype.** ♀; Pafos: Panagia (Kountourou), m 500, wine traps on *Prunus armeniaca* (apricot tree), 6.vii.2000, leg. C. MAKRIS; coll. C. MAKRIS (Lemesos, Cyprus).

**Paratypes.** 5 ♂ 2 ♀; Lemesos: Agios Silas, m 250, wine traps on *Pinus brutia* and *Ceratonia siliqua*, 20/25.vii.1999, leg. G. GEORGIOU; 2 ♀: Lemesos: Agios Silas, m 250, wine traps on *Pinus brutia* and *Ceratonia siliqua*, 09/20.viii.1999; 28

♂ 11 ♀, Lemesos: Agios Silas, m 250, wine traps on *Pinus brutia* and *Ceratonia siliqua*, 20.vii.16.vii.2000; 4 ♂ 2 ♀; Lemesos: Monagri, m 450, wine traps on *Crataegus monogyna*, 7.vii.2000; 6 ♂ 2 ♀; Pafos: Vretsia, m 500, wine traps on



Figs 2, 3. *Trichoferus georgioui* sp. nov. — Paratypus ♂, Cyprus, Pafos: Panagia (Kountouroi). Aedeagus: median lobe (2), lateral lobes (3).

**Female.** The ♀ differs from the ♂ in having the pronotum strongly globose, sparsely, deeply reticulate-punctate, sparsely clothed with recumbent white pubescence intermixed with semi-erect golden setae. Antennae shorter, just extending beyond the middle of the elytra.

**Differential diagnosis.** The elytral pattern, with longitudinal stripes of white elytral pubescence, will immediately separate *T. georgioui* sp. nov. from any other *Trichoferus* species. Moreover, it can be easily separated by the feature of the internal sack sclerites from *T. fasciculatus* and *T. griseus*, both also occurring on Cyprus and from *Trichoferus kotschy* GANGLBAUER, 1883 and *Trichoferus preissi* (HEYDEN, 1894) from southern Turkey. *T. georgioui* sp. nov. can be distinguished by the piceous integument from *T. antonioui* and *Trichoferus berberidis* SAMA, 1994, respectively, endemic from Cyprus and Crete, both having similar sclerites of the internal sack of the aedeagus, but reddish brown integuments.

**Distribution.** *T. georgioui* appears to be another endemic species from Cyprus; it occurs from 150 to 500 m in the southern and south-western foothills of the Troodos range, in a wide range of habitats ranging from maquis with *Olea* and *Ceratonia siliqua* mixed with *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Genista sphacelata* and *Cistus* spp., Pine forest mixed with *Quercus coccifera* subsp. *caliprinos* and *Pistacia terebinthus*, abandoned agricultural lands and orchards. It is apparently absent from higher altitudes of

Figs 4–9. *Trichoferus* spp.: sclerites of the internal sack of the aedeagus. 4, 5: *T. georgioui* sp. nov., 6: *Trichoferus kotschy* GANGLBAUER, 1883, Turkey: Antalya province, 7: *T. fasciculatus* (FALDERMANN, 1837), Azerbaidzhan: 60 km East of Baku, 8: *T. gri-seus* (FABRICIUS, 1792), Spain: Murcia prov., 9: *Trichoferus preissi* (HEYDEN, 1894), Turkey: Icel prov.

the Troodos mountains where wine traps were also placed (Platres, m. 1100; Pera Pedi, m. 700; Foini, m. 1100). From the records available, *Trichoferus georgioui* appears to occur later than the other known *Trichoferus* spp.

All known specimens (but one, apparently reared from *Cistus*) were attracted by traps placed on different trees: *Prunus domestica* L. (Plum tree), *Prunus armeniaca* L. (Apricot tree), *Crataegus monogyna* Jack, *Ceratonia siliqua* L. (Carob tree), *Pinus brutia* TENORE (Calabrian pine). The real host plant is not ascertained; collecting on different trees seems to be retained only due to the attractive baits.

The following species of Cerambycidae were collected in wine traps together with *T. georgioui* sp. nov.: *Cerambyx welensii* (KÜSTER, 1846), *Cerambyx nodulosus* (GERMAR, 1817), *Trichoferus griseus* (FABRICIUS, 1792), *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (FALDERMANN, 1837), *Phoracantha semipunctata* (FABRICIUS, 1775), *Purpuricenus nudicollis* DEMELT, 1968, *Phymatodes testaceus* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *Xylotrechus antilope* (OLIVIER, 1795), *Clytus rhamni* GERMAR, 1817, *Chlorophorus varius* (MÜLLER, 1766), *Chlorophorus sartor* (MÜLLER, 1766), *Deroplia genei* (ARAGONA, 1830), *Niphona picticornis* MULSANT, 1839.

## References

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