

A new species of *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784 from Greece (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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ABSTRACT A new species of *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784 (Coleoptera Cerambycidae Cerambycinae Clytini) is described from Peloponnese, Greece. The new species is close to *Clytus tropicus* (Panzer, 1795) which is also reported as a new species for Italy.

KEY WORDS New species; Cerambycidae; *Clytus*; Greece.

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INTRODUCTION

Our colleagues and friends Mauro Malmusi (Modena, Italy), Lucio Saltini (Modena, Italy) and Massimiliano Trentini (Castelfranco Emilia, Modena, Italy) collected during the summer 2014 two specimens of a particular form of *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784 (Coleoptera Cerambycidae Cerambycinae Clytini) from Peloponnese (Greece). The same particular form of *Clytus* was collected by Ivo Jeniš, Oliver Ďulík (Nasobúrky, Czech Republic), Ivo Martinů (Olomouc, Czech Republic) from the same area.

These specimens are related to *Clytus tropicus* (Panzer, 1795) but they are easy to distinguish from many distinctive characters which we attribute to a new species that we describe below.

ACRONYMS. BBuC: Boris Bubenik collection, Frýdek Místek, Czech Republic. IJC: Ivo Jeniš collection, Náklo, Czech Republic. MMC: Mauro Malmusi collection, Modena, Italy. IMC: Ivo Martinů collection, Olomouc, Czech Republic. PRC: Pierpaolo Rapuzzi collection, Prepotto, Udine, Italy.

Clytus paradisiacus n. sp.

Figure 1

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Type material: Holotypus female, Greece: Arkadia, Paradisia, South of Megalopoli, 1-9.VI.2014, sugar traps, M. Malmusi, L. Saltini and M. Trentini legit (PCR); Paratypus 1 female, same data as holotypus (MMC); 1 female, Greece: Arkadia, Paradisia, South of Megalopoli, 13.VI.2004, I. Jeniš legit (IJC); 1 female, Greece: Arkadia, Dasochori, South of Megalopoli, ex larva, 5.V.2013, O. Ďulík legit (BBuC); 1 female, Greece: Arkadia, Vastas, South of Megalopoli, ex pupae, 14.V.2014, I. Martinů legit (IMC).

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Length 17 mm.; width 3 mm. Body black except for the base of elytra, antennae and part of the legs. Body with yellow stripes. Head deeply punctate. Frons square, with a middle small carina between eyes. Antennal tubercles prominent. Only few yellow hairs just around the eyes on frons. The whole surface of the head is densely and deeply punctate. Pronotum as long as wide; sides rounded, the largest portion just before the middle. Pronotum

deeply punctate with several dark erect setae denser on the sides. Pronotum with four yellow spots, two on the base and two on the apex. On the middle of pronotum, on external sides, there are two small depressions; sides rounded. Scutellum small, triangular and covered with yellow pubescence. Elytra long, the basal quarter with light brown integuments, the apical three quarters black. The yellow pattern is made by short and recumbent setae. The drawing consists of four yellow bands. The first one is an elongate spot on each elytra, briefly arched behind the shoulders. The second one is a complete "U" shaped band on each elytra. This band starts from the lateral margin and reaches the suture, the basal yellow spot is positioned inside the concavity made by this band. The third band is behind the middle of the elytra, transverse, slightly protracted towards the base. The fourth band is very small, only a thin spot before the apex on each elytra. Few semi-

erect short setae in the light portion of the elytra; these setae are yellow and black. Apex rounded. Elytral punctuation very dense and relatively thin, density and size of the punctures similar on the whole elytral surface. Legs very long, especially the hind legs. All the legs are yellow, only the club of all femurs darker. Antennae short, not reaching the middle of elytra, yellow, darker towards the apex. Third antennal segment longer than fourth and next segments progressively shorter towards the apex.

VARIABILITY. The length of the paratypes females is between 16 and 18 mm.; the paratypes are completely missing the apical yellow spot; the clubs of femora are darker and the apex of antennae is slightly dark as well. Male unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species originates from the collecting locality of the specimens known (Paradisia, Arkadia, Greece).

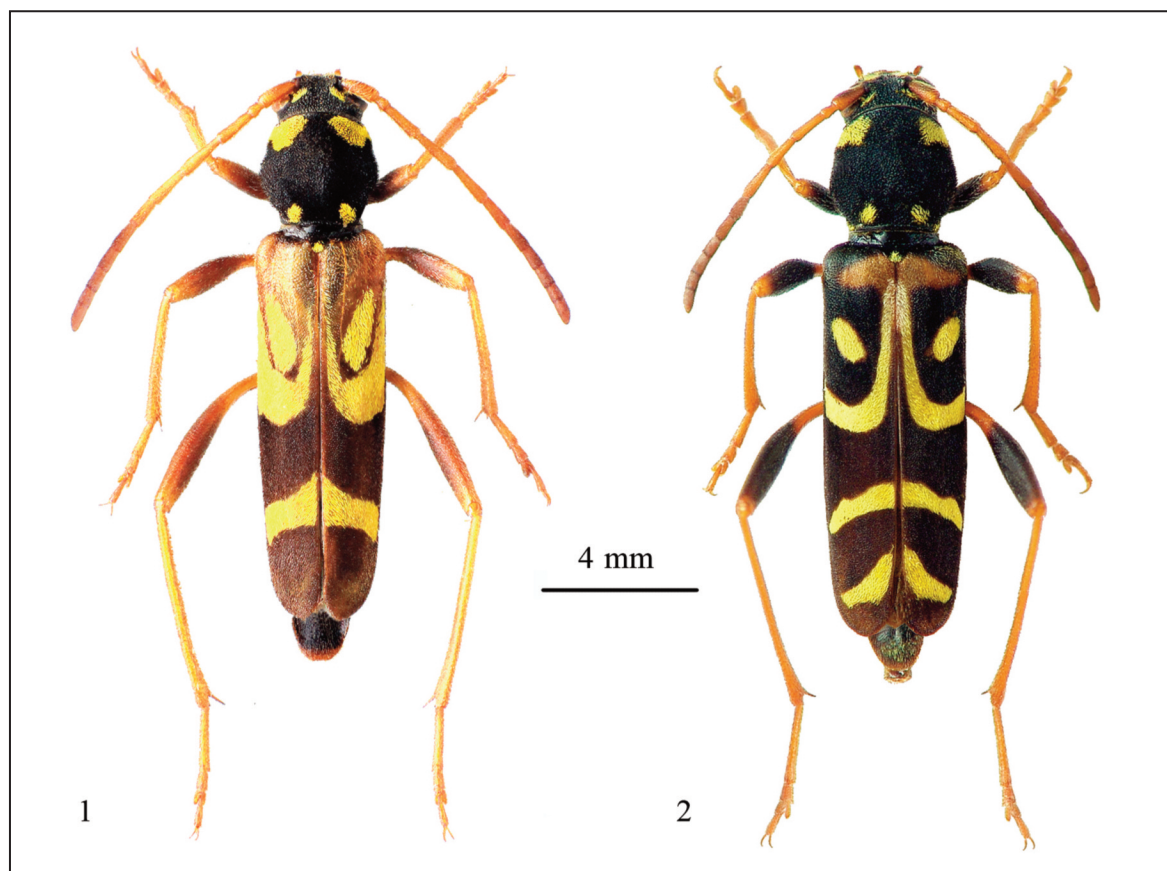


Figure 1. *Clytus paradisiacus* n. sp., paratypus female.

Figure 2. *Clytus tropicus* (Panzer, 1795), female (Czech, Republic).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIOLOGY. The new species is, at moment, known only of the collected locality in Greece, Peloponnese.

The specimens of *C. paradisiacus* n. sp. were reared from dead branches of *Quercus pubescens* Willd. (BBuC and IMC).

REMARKS. *Clytus paradisiacus* n. sp. is related to *Clytus tropicus* (Panzer, 1795) (Fig. 2) but is easy to distinguish by the third antennal segment that is clearly longer than fourth, equal in *C. tropicus*. The pattern is different and helps for the identification of the new species. The first fourth of elytral length is light brown, completely black or at the most only a narrow portion of the base is brown in *C. tropicus*. The yellow spot on each elytra is longer and more oblique in the new species than in *C. tropicus*. The first arched band is “U” shaped in *C. paradisiacus* n. sp. instead of “J” shaped in *C. tropicus*. The post-median band is less arched and wider than in *C. tropicus* where it very often connects with the pre-apical transverse band. The latter is completely missing or at least remains only a small spot in the new species. Antennal tubercles are more prominent and acute in the new species.

Clytus tropicus is known from Middle Europe and South East Europe from the Balkan Peninsula to Bulgaria and Southern Russia (Löbl & Smetana, 2010). Recently it was discovered in Italy as well (Lazio, Roma province, Bosco di Manziana,

VI.2014, D. Patacchiola legit (Rome, Italy); it is a new record for Italy (Sama, 2005).

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