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A new species of Agapanthia Audinet-Serville, 1835 from Iran (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)*

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Abstract – *Agapanthia petranyi* sp. n. is described from Kordestan, Askaran (Iran). It is closely related to *A. lais* (Reiche et Saulcy, 1858). With 13 figures.

Key words – New species, *Agapanthia*, Lamiinae, Cerambycidae, Iran

INTRODUCTION

The Palaearctic genus *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835 comprises more than 70 species distributed in Europe, Africa and Asia (Sama & Löbl 2010).

Previous authors regarded the genus in different ways. Pesarini & Sabbadini (2004) separated three new genera and six new subgenera based on morphological similarities. Sama (2008) reviewed the genus, and proposed a new systematic division. According to him, *Agapanthia* is now divided into two subgenera: *Agapanthia* s. str. and *Epoptes* Gistel, 1857, and the subgenus *Agapanthia* includes three groups: *Agapanthia cardui/suturalis* group, *Agapanthia violacea* group and *Agapanthia maculicornis* group.

In 2009 and 2010, Hungarian amateur entomologists collected specimens of a formerly unknown species of *Agapanthia* in the west of Iran. The new species belongs to *Agapanthia violacea* group.

The group includes the species listed below (Sama & Löbl 2010, Sama *et al.* 2010, Rapuzzi & Sama 2012, Rapuzzi *et al.* 2013). Abbrevitations of the countries: **E** = Europe, AB = Azerbaijan, AL = Albania, AU = Austria, AR = Armenia, BE = Belgium, BU = Bulgaria, CR = Croatia, CT = Russia (Central European Territory), CZ = Czech Republic, FR = France, GE = Germany, GG = Georgia, GR = Greece, HU = Hungary, IT = Italy, LA = Latvia, LU = Luxemburg,

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MC = Macedonia, MD = Moldavia, NL = The Netherlands, NT = Russia: North European Territory, PL = Poland, PT = Portugal, RO = Romania, SK = Slovakia, SL = Slovenia, SP = Spain, ST = Russia (South European Territory), SZ = Switzerland, TR = Turkey, UK = Ukraine, YU = Serbia and Montenegro. **A** = Asia, CY = Cyprus, IN = Iran, IS = Israel, IQ = Iraq, JO = Jordan, KI = Kyrgyzstan, KZ = Kazakhstan, LE = Lebanon, SY = Syria, TD = Tajikistan, TM = Turkmenistan, TR = Turkey, UZ = Uzbekistan (see Sama & Löbl 2010).

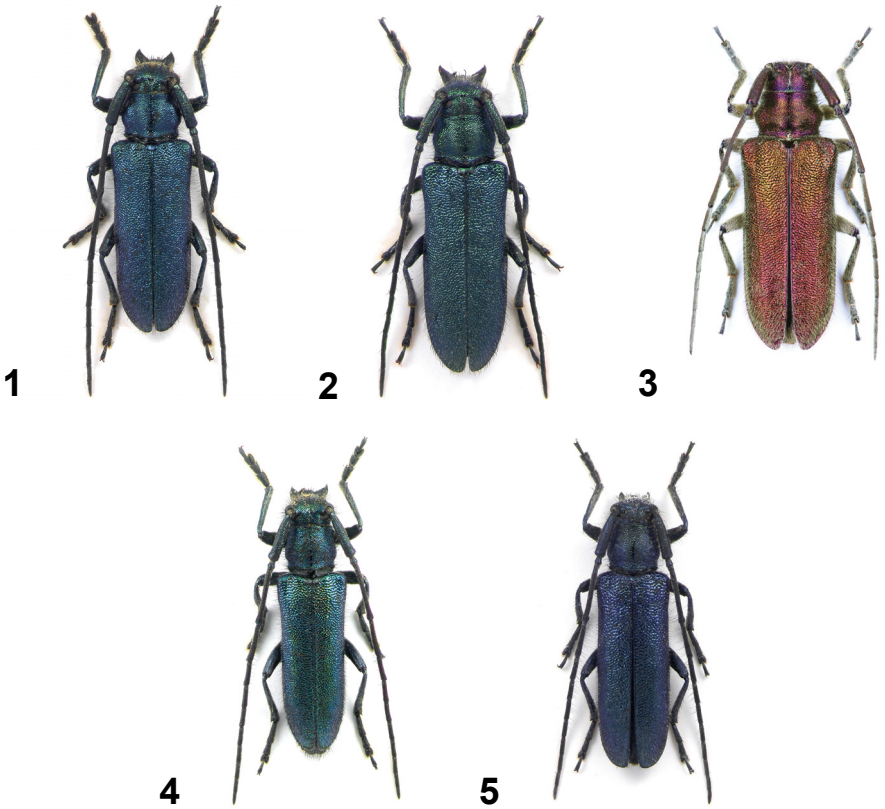
Agapanthia amitina Holzschuh,1989 – **A**: IN
Agapanthia chalybaea Faldermann, 1837 – **E**: AB AR GG **A**: IN TR
Agapanthia frivaldszkyi Ganglbauer, 1884 – **E**: BU RO **A**: IN IQ IS JO SY TR
Agapanthia gemella Holzschuh, 1989 – **A**: CY
Agapanthia incerta Plavilstshikov, 1930 – **A**: KI TD UZ
Agapanthia intermedia Ganglbauer, 1884 – **E**: AU CT CZ FR GE GG GR HU IT MD NL NT PL SK SP ST SZ UK YU **A**: KZ
Agapanthia izzilloi Rapuzzi, Sama et Kotán, 2013 – **E**: GR
Agapanthia lais Reiche et Saulcy, 1858 – **A**: IS YO LE SY TR
Agapanthia naciyae Rapuzzi et Sama, 2012 – **A**: TR
Agapanthia osmanlis Reiche et Saulcy, 1858 – **E**: BU TR A: TR
Agapanthia ozdikmeni Rapuzzi et Sama, 2012 – **A**: TR
Agapanthia persicola Reitter, 1894 – **E**: AB AR GG **A**: IN TM
Agapanthia pesarinii Rapuzzi et Sama, 2010 – **A**: LE
Agapanthia psoraleae Sama, Rapuzzi et Kairouz, 2010 – **A**: LE
Agapanthia talassica Kostin, 1973 – **A**: KI KZ
Agapanthia violacea (Fabricius, 1775) – **E**: AB AL AR AU BE BU CT CR CZ FR GE GG GR HU IT LA LU MC MD NT PL PT SK SL SP ST TR UK YU **A**: IS KZ TR
Agapanthia viti Rapuzzi et Sama, 2012 – **E**: GR HU RO SK YU

Agapanthia (Agapanthia) petranyi sp. n.
(Figs 1–3, 6, 8, 10)

Type material – Holotype male: Iran, Kordestan Province, Askaran, swept & singled, 35° 05' 04.13" N, 46° 52' 58.56" E, 1350 m, 18–19.IV.2010, leg. K. Székely (Hungarian Natural History Museum). Paratypes, with the same data as the holotype: 7 males and 4 females (coll. K. Székely, Budapest); 2 males and 2 females (coll. A. Kotán, Budapest); 1 female: Iran, Kordestan Province, Askaran, n. Sanandaj, swept & singled, 35° 05' 04.13" N, 46° 52' 58.56" E, 1354 m, 17.IV.2009, leg. G. Petrányi (coll. A. Kotán, Budapest).

Description – Length 10–16 mm, width 3–4 mm. Body metallic bluish green, sometimes metallic purple.

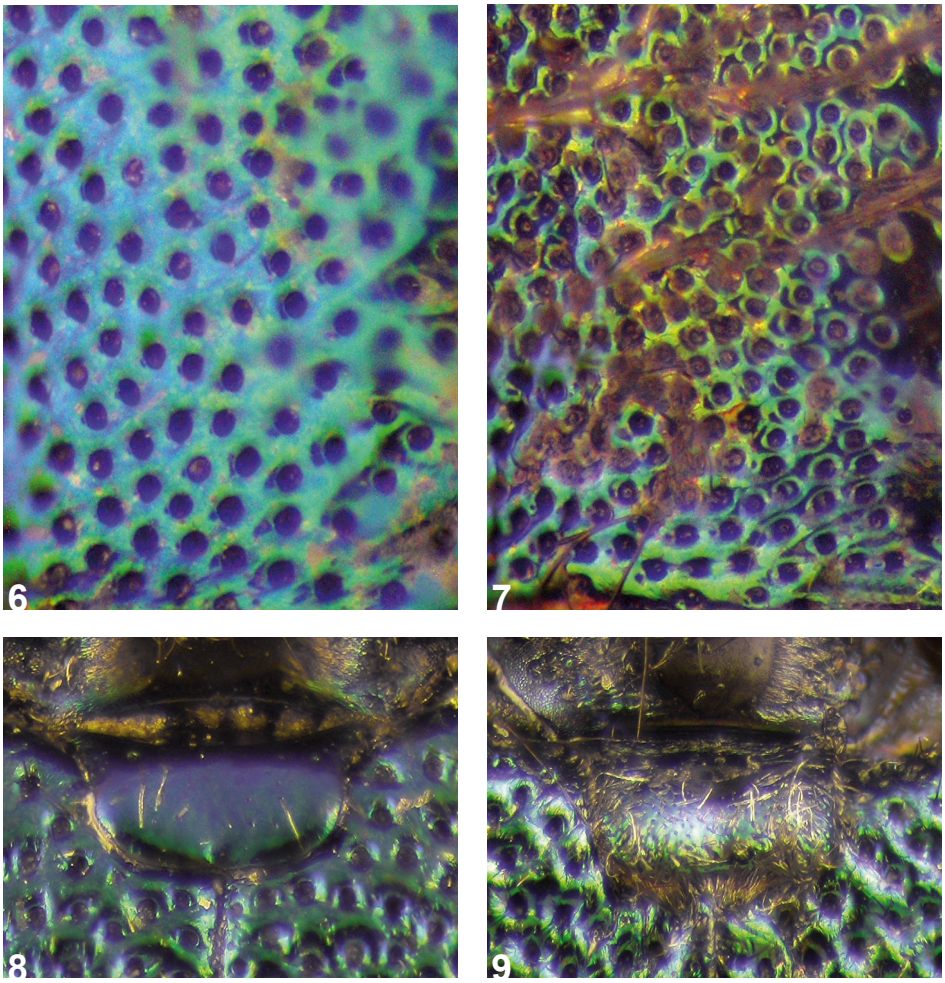
Male (Fig. 1). Head with deep punctures bearing long black erected hairs. Pronotum with dense punctures; punctures on disk separated by distance 1–1.5 of their diameter (Fig. 6); wider than long, widest at middle; with impunctate mid-longitudinal stripe, continued on head between eyes. Pronotal surface covered with short white pubescence and numerous long black erect hairs. Scutellum rectangular, with few or without punctures, very shiny (Fig. 8); not raised from elytral plane. Elytra parallel-sided, rounded apically, deeply punctured, punctures becoming thinner toward apex. Elytral surface covered with short erect white pubescence and with long black erected setae that shortening toward apex. Antennae longer than body, first three antennomeres with very deep and irregu-



Figs 1–5. Habitus: 1 = *Agapanthia petranyi* sp. n., holotype, male, 2–3 = *Agapanthia petranyi* sp. n., paratype, female, 4 = *Agapanthia lais*, Reiche et Saulcy, 1858, male, 5 = *Agapanthia lais*, Reiche et Saulcy, 1858, female

lar punctures, from 4th to 11th with more regular and superficial punctures; covered uniformly with very short cinereous pubescence. Antennomeres with several long black erect hairs along inner side, and few on outer side at connections of antennomeres. Legs long, metallic green, sometimes metallic purple, with dense cinereous pubescence and with several long erected black hairs. Male genitalia as in Figs 10–11.

Female (Figs 2–3). Very similar to male, but more robust. Antennomeres shorter. Front tarsus thinner. Female paratypes are normally metallic bluish



Figs 6–9. Pronotum (6, 7) and scutellum (8, 9): 6, 8 = *Agapanthia petranyi* sp. n., 7, 9 = *Agapanthia lais*, Reiche et Saulcy, 1858

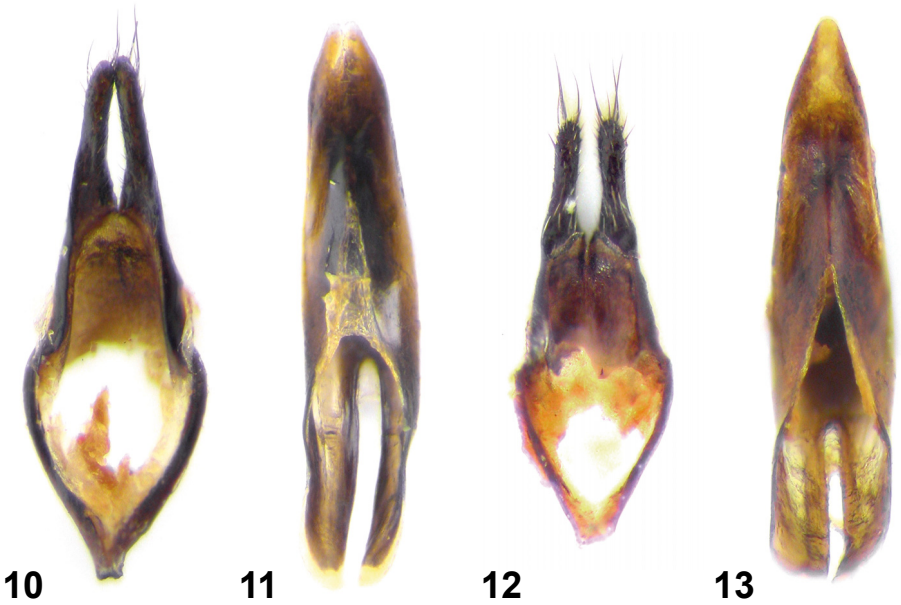
green, similar to males, except for one female specimen with metallic purple colour (Fig. 3).

Differential diagnosis – The new species is closely related to *Agapanthia lais* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858 (Figs 4–5). *Agapanthia petranyi* sp. n. is smaller than *A. lais*, with a very light green colour. Main characters of *A. lais* are the following: Pronotum 1.2× longer than wide; disk with distance between punctures shorter than their diameter (Fig. 7). Scutellum parallel-sided, dull, with punctures and hairs (Fig. 9), raised from the elytral plane. Elytral sides convergent, especially in males (Fig. 4). Male genitalia as in Figs 12–13.

Etymology – This species is dedicated to Gergő Petrányi, amateur lepidopterist (Budapest), who collected the first specimen of this interesting species.

Biology – The new species was only found on or flying around *Astragalus* sp. (Fabaceae), its putative host plant. The larvae probably feed in the roots underground, and develop for one year. According to Rejzek *et al.* (2001), *A. lais* develops in *Onopordum macrocephalum* Eig (Asteraceae).

Comparative material – *Agapanthia lais*, 12 males and 15 females: Syria, Prov. Homs, Crac Des Chevaliers, singled, 34° 45' 15.50" N, 36° 17' 41.66" E, 646 m, 7.VI.2010, leg. A. Kotán, E. Mizsei, T. Németh & N. Rahmé (coll. A. Kotán, Budapest).



Figs 10–13. Tegmen (10, 12) and penis (11, 13): 10–11 = *Agapanthia petranyi* sp. n., 12–13 = *Agapanthia lais* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858

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