

**VADONIA SAMOSENSIS SP. NOV., DESCRIPTION OF A
NEW SPECIES FROM GREECE–THE ISLAND SAMOS
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**

Janis Vartanis*

* CZ-688 01 Uherský Brod- Luhanova 1825-CZECH REPUBLIC. E-mail: akimerus@seznam.cz; giannisiv@seznam.cz

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ABSTRACT: A new species, *Vadonia samosensis* sp. nov., is described from the Greek island Samos. For the time being, the species is endemic to the island Samos. *Vadonia samosensis* sp. nov. was compared with taxa known from Greece and Turkey, i.e. with *V. bisignata bisignata* (Brullé, 1832), *V. bisignata laurae* (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007), *V. dojranensis dojranensis* (Holzschuh, 1984), *V. dojranensis mahri* (Holzschuh, 1986), *V. soror soror* (Holzschuh, 1981), *V. soror tauricola* (Holzschuh, 1993) and *V. frater* (Holzschuh, 1981).

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Vadonia*, new species, Europe, Greece- Samos (island), Palearctic Region.

***Vadonia samosensis* sp. nov.**

The new species from South-East Europe, the island Samos, Greece, was caught on different plants of the genera *Knautia* L. and *Leucanthemum* Mill., in a steppe area of the island, in 2015. The location of its occurrence is known only on the island Samos, Kampos Marathokampou, at an altitude above the sea level of 300 m. For the time being, the species is endemic to the island Samos. *Vadonia samosensis* sp. nov., falls into a group of large *Vadonia* species, where the body lengths of male and female individuals reaches up to 17–18 mm. In addition, the main characteristic feature of the whole group is that males have one terminal spine on the metatibia. *Vadonia samosensis* sp. nov. was compared with taxa known from Greece and Turkey. The comparison was focused on all the different characters including aedeagi. As to the species from Greece, the following congeners were considered: *Vadonia bisignata* (Brullé, 1832), which occurs in Peloponnesus, *Vadonia bisignata laurae* (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007) found in Central Greece, in the Thessaly Region, Sterea Ellada, Epirus, *Vadonia dojranensis mahri* (Holzschuh, 1986) known from North Greece, Thraki Region, and *Vadonia dojranensis* (Holzschuh, 1984), penetrating to an only small area in North-West Greece from Macedonia. The new species was furthermore compared with the following taxa known from Turkey: *Vadonia soror soror* (Holzschuh, 1981) from the provinces Denizli, Burdur, *Vadonia soror tauricola* (Holzschuh, 1993) from the province Mersin: Erdemli, and *Vadonia frater* (Holzschuh, 1981) from the province Adana: Nurdagi pass.

HOLOTYPE: ♂, Greece-Samos island ins. mer. occ., Kampos Marathokampou, 07.VI.2015, lgt. MUDr. M. Mantič, coll. J. Vartanis (Czech Republic, Uherský Brod). **ALLOTYPE:** ♀, Greece-Samos island ins. mer. occ., Kampos Marathokampou, 07.VI.2015, lgt. MUDr. M. Mantič, coll. J. Vartanis. **PARATYPE:** 6 ♂♂, Greece-Samos island ins. mer. occ., Kampos

Marathokampou, 07-10.VI.2015, lgt. MUdr. M. Mantič, all coll. MUdr. M. Mantič (Czech Republic, Ostrava), J. Vartanis (Czech Republic, Uherský Brod).

Description.

Body: Completely black including legs and antennae. Abdominal ventrites dark red, with decumbent pubescence. Hairlike setae oriented in the same direction.

Head: On frons and tempora with long, yellow, hairlike setae. Black, erect setae present on clypeus. Head punctation very dense.

Antennae: Black, with decumbent hairlike setae. Rather narrow than serrate. None of antennomeres dilated outward. Male antennae reaching $2/3$ elytra length, female antennae exceeding $1/2$ elytra length.

Pronotum: Black, shining, continuously round, vaulted, flat at base. Its length 1.1 times as large as its width at broadest point at pronotum middle. Lateral margins with very long, erect and outward directed pubescence. On vertex of upper part also with black, erect, very long and perpendicular setae. Middle surface area very coarsely and densely punctate. Punctuation on sides also coarse but less dense, intervals between punctures larger than puncture diameter.

Scutellum: Black, with straight sides and acute angles, triangular, about as long as wide.

Elytra: Yellowish- brown, shining, suture and elytral apex black. Each elytron with a smallish black spot. Male elytra 2.28 times longer than wide at base. Female elytra 2.2 times longer than wide at base. Whole elytra surface with yellow pubescence; very long and erect setae present on humeri and sideward of humeri. Elytral apex black. Black pubescence present only at middle of elytra, about the black spot, and extending along elytra outer side up to elytral apex in form of narrow stripe. Male elytra very strongly narrowing from humeri toward apex. Female elytra stout, rather parallel. Elytra punctuation very fine, dense, distances between punctures larger than puncture diameter.

Legs: Black, with decumbent hairlike setae on femora, without any erect setae. Male metatibiae apically extended in a long spine. Tarsi long, basal tarsomere as long as second to third ones including claw combined.

Aedeagus: Very characteristic of the new species. Considerably different from other Greek and Turkish species. Aedeagus tip rapidly reaching apex. Tip apically neither narrowed nor extended, rather wide on sides, with strongly widened arc. Tip strongly arcuate (see the photo).

Length: males: 16- 17 mm, female: 18 mm.

Differential diagnosis.

The new species from the island Samos, *Vadonia samosensis* sp. nov., was compared with all the large *Vadonia* species from Greece and Turkey represented by numerous specimens in my collection. Aedeagi of males of all the above mentioned taxa were studied. The new species *Vadonia samosensis* sp. nov., has a very different aedeagus exerting features characteristic for this, for the time being endemic, species. In the new species, the aedeagus suddenly reaches the apex, the tip being strongly arcuate. In addition to the aedeagus shape, there are also other different features markedly characterizing the species and differentiating it from other taxa. In the following text, characteristic features of each particular species will be specified. *Vadonia bisignata bisignata* (Brullé, 1832) has very decumbent pronotal pubescence, punctuation on pronotum vertex is very coarse, but interspaces between punctures are larger than puncture diameter. The species has a big middle black spot and its elytra are completely covered with yellow

pubescence. Only the elytral apex is black. There are no erect setae on lateral parts of elytra and on humeri. The species is endemic and occurs on Peloponnese, Greece only. The subspecies *Vadonia bisignata laurae* (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007) has a very sparse punctuation on the pronotum, the interspaces between punctures being larger than puncture diameter. There is black pubescence on the frons and behind tempora. A proportion of 4/5 elytral surface is covered with black pubescence; the hairlike setae are yellow on humeri only. The central black spot on elytra is large. The taxon is known from Central Greece. The subspecies *Vadonia dojranensis mahri* (Holzschuh, 1986) has long but decumbent pubescence on the pronotum. There is black pubescence on the frons and behind tempora. A proportion of 2/3 elytral surface is covered with black pubescence extending along the suture toward the scutellum. Yellow pubescence is present on humeri only and a large black spot is present on each elytron. The taxon is known from East Greece. The subspecies *Vadonia dojranensis dojranensis* (Holzschuh, 1984) is extended to a very restricted location in Greece, close to the borderline, from Macedonia. The pronotum has yellow, erect setae laterally, its punctuation is very coarse and dense. A proportion of 2/3 elytral surface is covered with black pubescence extending along the suture toward the scutellum. Only humeri are covered with yellow pubescence. The black spot is larger. The subspecies *Vadonia soror soror* (Holzschuh, 1981), endemic to South Turkey, has the pronotum with yellow and decumbent pubescence. The punctuation is very coarse and dense. There is no pubescence behind eyes. The whole elytra are covered with yellow pubescence; only the elytral apex is black. There is a very distinct black spot on each elytron. *Vadonia soror tauricola* (Holzschuh, 1993) comes from the Central South of Turkey. The pronotum has yellow, erect pubescence on sides. A proportion of 4/5 elytral surface is covered with black pubescence and only humeri (1/5 surface) bear yellow pubescence. There is a very distinct, larger black spot on each elytron. *Vadonia frater* (Holzschuh, 1981) is a species from South to South-West Turkey. The pronotum has yellow pubescence on sides, the punctuation is coarse but sparse; the punctures are separated by distances larger than the puncture diameter. A proportion of 1/2 elytral surface bears black pubescence, the second half being covered with yellow pubescence in direction of humeri. In addition, there is a stripe of black hairlike setae on humeri on each side from the scutellum, extending throughout the humeri width. There is a larger black spot on each elytron. In addition, in certain species, such as *V. frater* (Holzschuh, 1981) and *V. soror soror* (Holzschuh, 1981), the elytra are reddish brown. However, the most principal difference is in aedeagi, where the shape is considerably different in the new species *V. samosensis* sp. nov. compared to other species. The endemic species is very different from other species in the aedeagus shape. All the compared taxa from Greece as well as Turkey, such as *V. bisignata bisignata* (Brullé, 1832), *V. bisignata laurae* (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007), *V. dojranensis dojranensis* (Holzschuh, 1984), *V. dojranensis mahri* (Holzschuh, 1986), *V. soror soror* (Holzschuh, 1981), *V. soror tauricola* (Holzschuh, 1993), *V. frater* (Holzschuh, 1981), have aedeagi strongly extended toward apex; it is narrower, long, ending with very narrow apex. This is just the most important feature differentiating the new species *Vadonia samosensis* sp. nov., from other taxa of the genus *Vadonia*.

Etymology: The new species, *Vadonia samosensis* sp. nov., is described from Greece and its name is derived based on the location of its occurrence, the island Samos (Greece). It is an endemic species for the time being.

Distribution of particular *Vadonia* species in Greece and Turkey.

Vadonia samosensis sp. nov. - Greece, Samos-island, Kampos Marathokampou.

Vadonia bisignata bisignata (Brullé, 1832) - Greece, Peloponnese, Taygetos, Tripoli.

Vadonia bisignata lauræ (Pesarini & Sabbadini, 2007) - Greece, Thessaly, Epirus.

Vadonia dojranensis mahri (Holzschuh, 1986) - Greece, Thraki, Drama, Serres, Xanthi.

Vadonia dojranensis dojranensis (Holzschuh, 1984) - Greece, Gevgelija, Notia.

Vadonia soror soror (Holzschuh, 1981) - Turkey, Denizli, Burdur.

Vadonia soror tauricola (Holzschuh, 1993) - Turkey, Mersin, Erdemli.

Vadonia frater (Holzschuh, 1981) - Turkey, Adana, Nurdagi.

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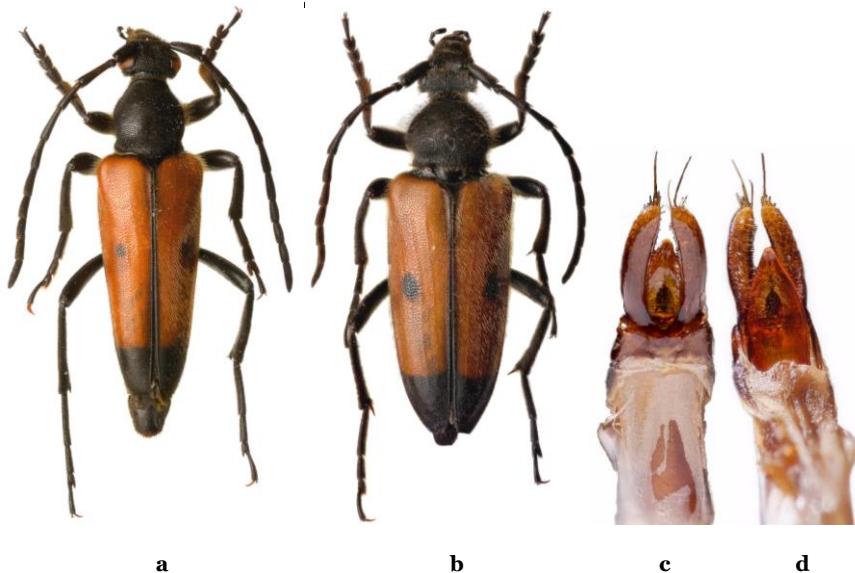


Figure 1. *Vadonia samosensis* sp. nov., **a)** male, **b)** female, **c,d)** Aedeagus.