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A new subspecies of *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787) (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Ikaria Island, Greece

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lepturinae, *Vadonia unipunctata*, new subspecies, Greece.
Abstract: *Vadonia unipunctata ikariaensis*, **ssp. n.** is described from Ikaria Island, Greece. The new taxon is characterized by totally black color of all specimens.

Vadonia unipunctata (Fabricius, 1787) is one of the most common species in many European and West Asian regions. The species can be easily recognised by rough pronotal punctation, absence of long erect setae on male hind femora, but especially by strongly widened leaf-shaped parameres and aedeagus with arrow-like apex. About each population includes specimens with differently colored elytra from rather light tottaly brownish-yellow to more or less darkened: black area along suture (often) or black apex (rare). Still up to now no populations with totally black specimens are known.

The geographical variability is typical for the species. Three subspecies are generally accepted for Balkans only: *V. u. makedonica* Holzschuh, 1989 ("Lekanis-Gebirge"); *V. u. dalmatina* (J. Müller, 1907) ("Spalato" - Split, Croatia); *V. u. ohridensis* Holzschuh, 1989 ("Jugoslawien, Mazedonien, Ohrid"); but no from Anatolia, Russia or Caucasus. The type locality of the species was published in the original description as: "Habitat Dresdae" (Dresden), but now the species is not known in Saxonia. New subspecies must be described soon from the south-east of the species area.

***Vadonia unipunctata ikariaensis*, ssp. n.**

Figs 1-3

Body totally black including all legs, antennae, elytra and abdomen (many specimens were observed by the collector in nature); all parts are covered with pale pubescence; all specimens with more or less lightened curved humeral margin, or only epipleurae can be here slightly brownish; genae about as long as width of 1st antennal joint, a little longer or a little shorter; temples short, but angulated; shape of the last maxillary palpal joint rather different in different specimens: elongated in holotype or distinctly shortened in paratype-male and in females; antennae in males and in females overpass elytral middle, in males a little longer than in females; 4th antennal joint about as long as 1st, shorter than 3rd, which is about as long as 5th; prothorax in males about 1.1 times longer than basal width and about equal to middle width, in females about as long as basal width and a little wider at middle; pronotal punctation moderately big and very regular; smooth central longitudinal line very narrow and distinct only posteriorly; pronotum with long erect dense setae; scutellum rounded or more or less triangular, about as long as wide; legs without long erect setae; elytra about 2.2-2.3 times longer than wide in males or 2.1 times in females; with sides moderately tapering posteriorly in males or about parallelsided in females, with very regular small punctation; anterior elytral half with very long erect setae, which are shorter in females; elytral apices truncated; last abdominal segments rounded; female pygidium truncated; parameres wide, leaf-shaped; aedeagus with arrow-like apex, though hardly pronounced; body length in males: 11.3-14.0 mm, body width: 3.4-4.0 mm; body length in females: 12.2-12.6 mm; body width: 3.6-3.9 mm.

Materials. Holotype, male, Greece, Ikaria Is., Xilosirtis env., 25.6-10.7.2014, N. Bellas leg. – collection of M. Danilevsky; 3 paratypes with same label; 1 female - collection of M. Danilevsky; 1 male and 1 female - collection of J. Vartanis.

Distribution. Endemic of Ikaria Is. (Greece); all specimens were collected near Xilosirtis (Fig. 4).

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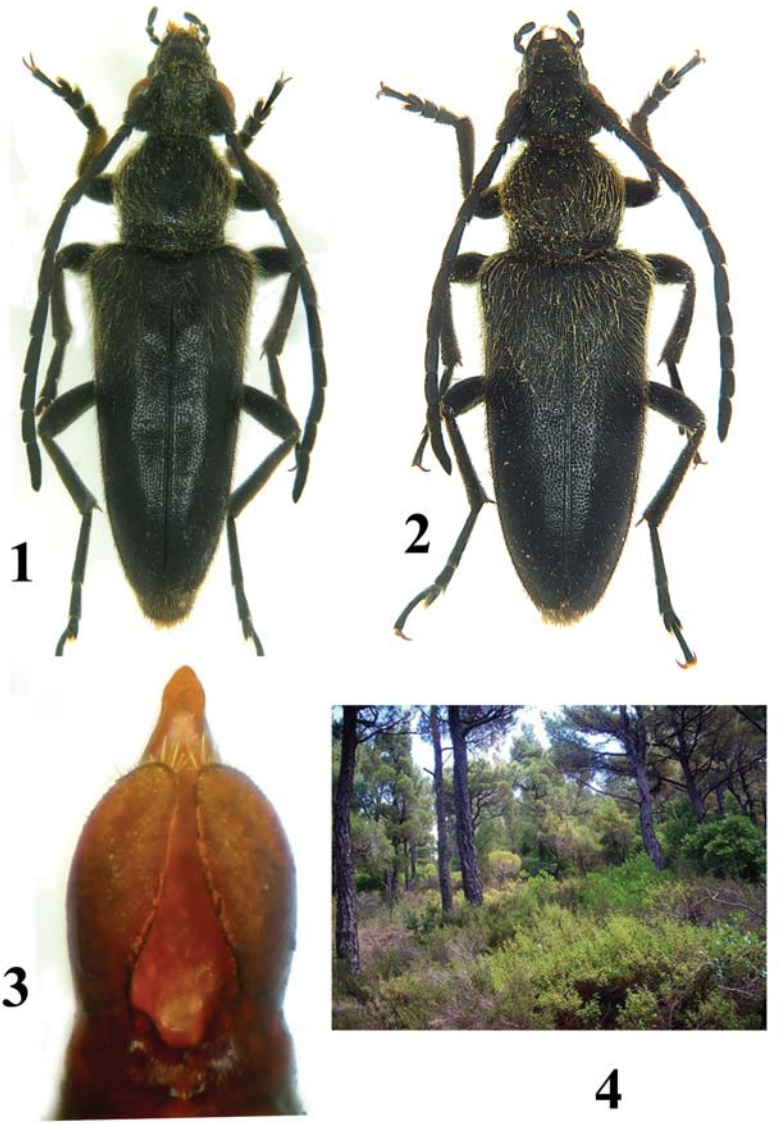

Fig 1. Holotype, male; **Fig. 2.** Paratype, female; **Fig. 3.** Male genitals; **Fig. 4.** Ikaria Is., Xilosirtis env.

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