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NEW LONGHORN BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

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Abstract - Scientific analysis of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) collected on the mountain Fruška Gora from 2000 to 2004 has shown the presence of six new species for the fauna of Serbia and Montenegro. In addition to these, four species were new for the fauna of Serbia.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, ecology, conservation, distribution, Mt. Fruška Gora, Serbia and Montenegro

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INTRODUCTION

About 92 genera with 216 species of the family Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) have been recorded in Serbia and Montenegro (Radović *et al.* 1995). In the past, few scientists have published data on this group (Adamović, 1965; Mikšić, 1971; Mikšić and Georgijević, 1971, 1973; Mikšić and Korpič, 1985). From 1980 the group was only randomly researched. Entomological field trips in the period 2000-2004 on the mountain Fruška Gora yielded some species new for the fauna of Serbia and Montenegro.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Several field trips on the mountain Fruška Gora in 2000-2004 resulted in the collection of 47 species of longhorn beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from four subfamilies and 19 tribes. This number includes six species new for the fauna of Serbia and Montenegro. Distribution analysis showed the presence of four species known for the Montenegrin fauna, but new for Serbia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Longhorn beetles new for the fauna of Serbia and Montenegro

Subfamily: Lepturinae
Tribe: Lepturini

Vadonia unipunctata unipunctata (Fabricius, 1787)
(New data: Fruška Gora, 2000-2003, 1 m, 1 f; Iriški Venac, 01.06.2003, 1 specimen)

Develops in the roots of *Knautia arvensis*, rarely on *Scabiosa*. It can be found in basal parts of *Prunus spinosa*. Life cycle of at least 2 years. Pupates in roots. Adults can be found in May-August on host-plants and on the flowers. This species ranges from Central Europe to North Africa.

Cortodera discolor (Fairmaire, 1866)
(New data: Fruška Gora, 2000-2003, 1 specimen)

Development is unknown, as in all *Cortodera* species from Europe. Adults found in June. It has been recorded from Bulgaria and Greece. This species is endemic to the Balkan Peninsula. From phenetically close species *Cortodera holosericea* (Fabricius, 1801), *C. discolor* differs in having less dense and longer silver pubescence. *Cortodera holosericea* is macroscopically greyish, but *C. discolor* is black or reddish-brown (Fig. 1).

Subfamily: Cerambycinae
Tribe: Stenopterini

Stenopterus similatus (Holzschuh, 1979)
(New data: Fruška Gora, 2000-2003, 1 specimen)

Fig. 1. *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866.

Development is unknown. Adults emerge in May-June. The holotype of this species is from Greece. Until now it had been captured only on Crete and was considered endemic to Greece. From *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846, the present species differs in having a median elevation near the base of the pronotum in addition to lateral elevations.

Tribe: Clytini

Chlorophorus aegyptiacus (Fabricius, 1775)
(New data: Fruška Gora, 2000-2003, 1 specimen)

Synonym for *Chlorophorus nigripes* (Brulle, 1832). Development is unadequately known. Larvae feed in broadleaf trees (*Quercus, Pistacia*). There are records of the presence of this species in Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Greece. From the similar *Chlorophorus hungaricus* Seidlitz, 1891 (which is a common species in our country), the present species differs in having recumbent hairs covering the elytra and pronotum.

Subfamily: Lamiinae
Tribe: Agapanthini

Agapanthia osmanlis (Reiche, 1858)
(New data: Paragovo, 22.06.2004, 1 specimen)

Development of this species is unknown. It has been noticed only that adults can be seen in May. It is probably a "hard to get" species, like most *Agapanthia* sp. There must be a reason why there are so few known facts about its development. It has been recorded from Turkey, the Middle East, Romania (Althoff and Danilevski, 1997), and Bulgaria (Kanta-rdjiewa-Minkowa, 1934). Differs from *Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775) in having distinct ring-like bases of white pubescence on antennal segments 4 to 12 that are visible macroscopically (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2. *Agapanthia osmanlis* Reiche, 1858.

Tribe: Acanthoderini

Oplosia fennica (Paykull, 1800)
(New data: Iriški Venac, 01.06.2003, 1 specimen)

Develops in broadleaf trees like *Tilia, Fagus, Corylus, Sorbus, Prunus avium*, and *Juglans*. Larvae feed under and in bark of dead fallen branches with diameter of 4-15 cm. Adults emerge in May-July. They can be found on host-plants and on branches lying on the ground. This species is part of the European fauna and is found in forests of Central and Northern Europe. It can be found in Italy, France, and Slovenia, but rarely.

2. Species new for the fauna of Serbia

Subfamily: Cerambycinae
Tribe: Clytini

Neoclytus acuminatus (Fabricius, 1775)
(New data: Iriški Venac, 01.06.2003, 1 specimen; Ledinci, 23.05.-08.06.2002, 2 specimens)

Develops in broadleaf trees (*Fraxinus, Quercus, Juglans, Betula, Fagus, Castanea, Populis, Tilia*, etc.). Occasionally it appears in *Abies*. Larvae first feed under the bark, later in wood of dead branches. Life cycle 1-2 years. Adults emerge in April-August on host-plants,

occasionally on flowering bushes. It was introduced from North America to the region of the northern Adriatic and is spreading from there.

Tribe: Stenopterini

Stenopterus ater (Linnaeus, 1767)
(New data: Iriški Venac, 01.06.2003, 2 specimens; Fruška Gora, 2000-2003, 1 specimen)

Development of this species is mostly in Mediterranean broadleaf trees like *Pistacia, Ceratonia, Ostrya, Robinia, Acacia, Prunus*, etc. Larvae infest sick and dead wood of twigs. Adults emerge in June-August on flowers. This typically Mediterranean species has been registered in Bulgaria and in the Czech Republic on the boundary of its range, but data from non-Mediterranean countries are very rare. Differs from *Stenopterus flavicornis* Küster, 1846 in having a deep longitudinal furrow on the outer edge of the first antennal segment.

Subfamily: Lamiinae
Tribe Acanthoderini

Aegomorphus (Acanthoderes) krueperi Kraatz, 1859
(New data: Iriški Venac, 01.06.2003, 1 specimen)

Development is unknown. It appears on *Quercus* sp. only. Adults emerge in June-July. This species is found in Southeast Europe, mainly in Greece. Apart from Greece, it has been found up to now only in Montenegro. A fairly large species (14-16.5 mm) it is hard to find. From *Acanthoderes clavipes* (Schrank, 1781), the present species differs in having a contrasting black spot on the base of the shoulders on each elytron (Fig. 3).

Tribe: Agapanthini

Agapanthia maculicornis (Gyllenhal, 1817)
(New data: Fruška Gora, 2000-2003, 1 female)

Development unknown. K o v á c s (1997) found larvae in the stem of *Campanula glomerata*. This species lives in the Pontic hydrographic region. Literature data on its diversity are random. In our country, it is known from Montenegro.

CONCLUSION

Six species of longhorn beetles were determined for the first time for the fauna of Serbia and Montenegro:

Fig. 3. *Aegomorphus (Acanthoderes) krueperi* Kraatz, 1859.

Vadonia unipunctata unipunctata (Fabricius, 1787); *Cortodera discolor* Fairmaire, 1866; *Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775); *Agapanthia osmanlis* (Reiche, 1858); *Stenopterus similatus* (Holzschuh, 1979); and *Oplosia fennica* (Paykull, 1800).

Four species are new for the fauna of Serbia: *Aegomorphus krueperi* (Kraatz, 1859); *Agapanthia maculicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1817); *Stenopterus ater* (Linnaeus, 1767); and *Neoclytus acuminatus* (Fabricius, 1775).

For six of the ten species mentioned in this paper, development is unknown or inadequately known. The reason for their rarity might be because they are "hard to find".

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НОВЕ ВРСТЕ СТРИЖИБУБА (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) ЗА ПОДРУЧЈА СРБИЈЕ И ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ

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Анализом детерминисаних врста стрижибуба (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) сакупљених на Фрушкој Гориод 2000. до 2004. године утврђено је шест нових врста за фауну Србије и Црне Горе. Такође су нађене четири врсте, нове за фауну Србије.