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NEW RECORDS OF COLEOPTERA CERAMBYCIDAE  
FOR LAMPEDUSA ISLAND  
(PELAGIAN IS., SICILY)

RIASSUNTO

*Segnalazioni nuove di Coleotteri Cerambycidae per l'isola di Lampedusa (Isole Pelagie, Sicilia).*  
Gli Autori, dopo un breve riassunto sulle attuali conoscenze del popolamento di Coleotteri Cerambycidae dell'Isola di Lampedusa, segnalano la presenza di sette nuove specie per quest'Isola. Esse sono: *Trichoferus holosericeus* Rossi, 1790, *Phoracantha recurva* Newman, 1842, *Stenopterus rufus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Stenopterus ater* Linnaeus, 1767, *Chlorophorus glabromaculatus* Goeze, 1777, *Chlorophorus varius* Muller, 1766, *Agapanthia asphodeli* Latreille, 1804.

SUMMARY

The authors illustrate the status of knowledge of Cerambycidae of Lampedusa Island, and report the presence of seven species previously unknown for the Island. They are: *Trichoferus holosericeus* Rossi, 1790, *Phoracantha recurva* Newman, 1842, *Stenopterus rufus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Stenopterus ater* Linnaeus, 1767, *Chlorophorus glabromaculatus* Goeze, 1777, *Chlorophorus varius* Muller, 1766, *Agapanthia asphodeli* Latreille, 1804.

INTRODUCTION

Lampedusa (35°29'28" and 35°21'39" N - 12°30'54" and 12°37'55" E Greenwich) is 20.2 Km<sup>2</sup> wide, 11 Km long (East-West) with a maximum broadness of 3.5 Km. It is an emergence of the African Continental platform and is 195 Km far from the Sicilian coast and 120 Km from Tunisia (AGNESI & FEDERICO, 1995). Cerambycidae of Lampedusa island are poorly known.

The first record of Cerambycidae for the island has been provided by FAILLA TEDALDI (1887) who in May 1886 captured one specimen of *Parmena pubescens* var. *algerica* Castelnau, 1840 (listed with the wrong spelling var. *algerina*) (= *Parmena algerica* Castelnau, 1840). Almost eighty years later GRIDELLI (1960) reported *Phymatodes testaceus* Linnaeus, 1758. Subsequently, four more species have been reported for Lampedusa: *Trichoferus fasciculatus* Faldermann, 1837, *Penichroa fasciata* Stephens, 1831, *Nathrius brevipennis* Mulsant, 1839, *Niphona picticornis* Mulsant, 1839 (ROMANO & SPARACIO, 1995). More recently, GOGGI (2004) published an updated checklist of Coleoptera from Pelagic islands adding *Hylotrupes bajulus* Linnaeus, 1758 among new species from Lampedusa.

Five previously unknown species have been collected during the fieldwork, and two have been identified in the collection of the Riserva Naturale Orientata Isola di Lampedusa, managed by Legambiente.

#### CERAMBYCIDAE

##### *Trichoferus holosericeus* (Rossi, 1790)

Lampedusa, loc. Isola dei Conigli, 17.VI.2003, 1♀, leg. G. Maraventano.

Notes - Chorotype: Turano-European-Mediterranean. The single captured specimen is 20 mm long. *T. holosericeus* is a wood-feeder that can grow in wood with a moisture content below the fibre saturation point; it can also develop in wooden furnitures of various hardwood species, not necessarily recently worked. It is one of the most important Cerambycidae exploiter of broadleaves woods in the Mediterranean area (CRIVELLARO, 2005). Larvae feed on several trees mainly broad-leaved ones, e.g. *Ficus*, *Salix*, *Fagus*, *Quercus* (SAMA, 1988 sub *T. cinereus*; SPARACIO, 1999).

##### *Phoracantha recurva* Newman, 1842

Lampedusa Village, 22.VIII.2007, 1♂, leg. S. Pisciotta.

Notes - *P. recurva* is an Australian species now widespread all over the world because of the cultivaton of *Eucalyptus* spp. In Italy it was first recorded in Reggio Calabria province (PALMERI & CAMPOLO, 2006) and subsequently reported in Apulia near Le Cesine (Lecce) (SAMA & BOCCHINI, 2003) and in Sardinia (CILLO *et al.*, 2006). In 2005 *P. recurva* was also found in Sicily (MAZZEO & SISCARO, 2007; ROMANO, 2007). The specimen is 25 mm long, and was captured alive in the town centre (Via Roma), on the wall overlooking the harbor. *P. recurva* is a pest of *Eucalyptus* spp. originat-

ing from Australia. Adults can fly. Trade of infested *Eucalyptus* plants, and particularly wood can disseminate the pest over long distances (ANONYMOUS, 2005). There are very few, scattered *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh. plants growing in Lampedusa. We did not find evidences of recently imported plants or wood, therefore the specimen could have been arrived from the North African coast, helped by the strong winds from the south-east quadrant that was strongly blowing a few days before the capture. It is also possible that it arrived in Lampedusa by means of vessels. In fact the dispersal (*sensu* ARMSTRONG, 1977) of this species seems to be linked to human activities as in the case of a dead specimen found in a cluster of bananas in Belgium (BOSMANS, 2006). This finding is considered by the author as a confirm of the species' mobility and its capacity to disseminate using the most versatile pathways.

*Stenopterus rufus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Lampedusa, loc. Poggio Monaco, 10.VI.2008, 1♂ and 1♀, leg. V. Italiano

Notes - Chorotype Turano-European-Mediterranean. The ♂ specimen is 10 mm, and the ♀ 13 mm long. They were captured on *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. subsp. *piperitum* (Ucria) Bég. near the borders of cultivated fields. Adults live on flowers; larvae feed on *Juglans* spp. and *Quercus* spp. dead-wood (SAMA & SCHURMANN, 1980; SAMA, 1988; SPARACIO, 1999).

*Stenopterus ater* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Lampedusa 10.VI.2008, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀, Poggio Monaco, leg. S. Pisciotta.

Notes - Chorotype European-Mediterranean. The specimens, ranging 10-12 mm in length, were captured on *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. subsp. *piperitum* (Ucria) Bég. near the borders of cultivated fields. Larvae feed on *Pistacia* spp.; adults live also on flowers of *Daucus carota*, *Rubus* spp., *Eryngium* spp. (SAMA, 1988; SAMA & SCHURMANN, 1980).

*Chlorophorus glabromaculatus* (Goeze, 1777)

Lampedusa 16.VI.2003, 1 ex., Poggio Monaco, leg. V. Billeci.

Notes - Chorotype European. The captured specimen is 10 mm long. Larvae are polyphagous on several broad-leaved species, adults live predominantly on flowers (SAMA & SCHURMANN, 1980; SAMA, 1988; SPARACIO, 1999).

*Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766)

Lampedusa, loc. Poggio Monaco 10.VI.2008, 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀, leg. V. Italiano.

Notes - Chorotype Asiatic-European-Mediterranean. The specimens, the male 9 mm long and the females 11 mm long were captured on *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. subsp. *vulgare* near the borders of the cultivated fields. Larvae feed on broad-leaved trees and shrubs, mature specimens live on flowers (SAMA & SCHURMANN, 1980; SAMA, 1988; SPARACIO, 1999).

*Agapanthia asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804)

Lampedusa, loc. Isola dei Conigli 2.II.08, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀, leg. S. Pisciotta.

Notes - Chorotype South-European-Mediterranean. Three specimens have been captured on *Asphodelus ramosus* L. subsp. *ramosus* near Spiaggia dei Conigli. The size of the male specimen is 17 mm, while the size of the female specimens is 19 mm. Identification has been carried out by extracting the male genitalia bearing a scalpel and a fine pair of tweezers and comparing it with drawings of ÖNALP (1989). Larvae develop especially on *Asphodelus* spp. even if are common on *Carduus* spp., *Thapsia* spp., and *Ferula* spp. (SAMA & SCHURMANN, 1980; SAMA, 1988; PESARINI & SABBADINI, 1994; SPARACIO, 1999; RASTELLI *et al.*, 2001).

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