

***Scobicia chevrieri* (Villa & Villa 1835), a new species of the *Bostrichidae* family for the Slovak Republic – Short Communication**

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ABSTRACT: *Coleoptera* research was conducted in the Mlyňany Arboretum of SAS (48°19'12"N, 18°22'09"E) in 2013. Once per week monitoring was carried out from late April to early October. During the sample collection process, an occurrence of *Scobicia chevrieri* (Villa & Villa 1835) from the *Bostrichidae* family has been recorded. It is considered to be the first record of this powderpost beetle species in the Slovak Republic. An imago was caught in a light trap which uses UV tubes in combination with white light. Its potential host plant seems to be *Quercus robur* L., or other *Quercus* species found in the Mlyňany Arboretum of SAS.

Keywords: Mlyňany Arboretum; *Bostrichidae*; *Coleoptera*

In the years 2005–2008 nine new alien species were identified. Out of this number, five species are from the Mediterranean area (KOLLÁR et al. 2009).

Scobicia chevrieri (Villa & Villa 1835) was first described by the Villa brothers (Villa & Villa 1835, as *Apathe chevieriei* (NARDI, ZAHRADNÍK 2004). *S. chevrieri* (Villa & Villa 1835) belongs to the *Bostrichidae* family, *Bostrichinae* subfamily, and *Xyloperthini* tribe (SARIKAYA 2013). This species is widely distributed throughout the Mediterranean region, both in southern Europe and Northern Africa (FISHER 1950). It is very common in the Mediterranean but it has more often been collected in eastern areas (BOROWSKI, MAZUR 2001). The larvae of this species develop in the dead wood of many broadleaved tree genera: *Castanea*, *Ficus*, *Laurus*, *Morus*, *Olea*, *Pistacia*, *Punica*, *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, as well as of the introduced species of *Eucalyptus* (BUCHELOS 1991; NARDI, ZAHRADNÍK 2004). SARIKAYA (2013) mentioned also *Citrus* and *Ceratonia* as host plants.

Nowadays, this powderpost beetle is distributed in many countries. It was recorded in Albania, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Corsica, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Georgia, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal, Russia,

Sardinia, Serbia, Sicily, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America (BOROWSKI, WĘGRZYNOWICZ 2007; LÖBL, SMETANA 2007). In the European red list of saproxylic beetles, *S. chevrieri* (Villa & Villa 1835) has a least concern status (NIETO, ALEXANDER 2010).

In 2013, *S. chevrieri* (Villa & Villa 1835) was also collected in the Mlyňany Arboretum of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (southwestern Slovakia). It is the first record in Slovakia. Its next closest occurrence was recorded in Austria and Hungary. This paper provides new data on *S. chevrieri* (Villa & Villa 1835) in southwestern Slovakia and its potential host plants in this locality.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Monitoring of *Coleoptera* was carried out in the Mlyňany Arboretum of SAS (48°19'12"N, 18°22'09"E) in 2013. Once per week field sampling was realized from late April to early October. Sampling methods included plant beating combined with a light trap (UV light + white light). The light trap was located on the periphery of the arboretum near the mixed stand. The stand consisted mainly of *Quercus robur* L.,

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Pinus nigra Arnold, *Carpinus betulus* L. The main representatives of its shrub level were *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., *Amelanchier ovalis* Med., *Euonymus europaeus* L., *Ligustrum vulgare* L. The most widespread climber species was *Rubus fruticosus* L. The light trap was operated on a regularly scheduled basis from 11:00 PM to 01:00 AM. The material was collected into glass bottles and put to death using ethyl acetate. It was deposited into the author's collections. In a laboratory each material was photographed with a 5M 300X USB Digital Microscope Camera (DNT, Dietzenbach, Germany) and examined using a Meopta stereomicroscope (Meopta, Přerov, Czech Republic). The determination of the sample was based on LIU, SCHÖNITZER (2011) publication.

RESULTS

S. chevrieri (Villa & Villa 1835) adult was attracted to the UV light trap. Fig. 1 shows the collected sample. The sample was consulted with Petr Zahradník (Forestry and Game Management Research Institute), who is interested in the *Bostrichidae* family. The sample data are the following: Vieska nad Žitavou, Mlyňany Arboretum of SAS (7676), 21.VI.2013, 1 ex. J. Kollár lgt. et det. in coll. J. Kollár. A potential host plant is *Quercus robur* L., since it is a relatively common plant in adjacent stands and is mentioned as its host plant in other countries as well. The arboretum comprises a variety of introduced plants which might also be potential host plants for this powderpost beetle species. The Mlyňany Arboretum of SAS cooperates with Hungary (Jeli Arboretum). In Hungary *S. chevrieri* (Villa & Villa 1835) has already been recorded. It can be assumed that it is also the country from which this species expanded to the Slovak Republic. In the near future, *S. chevrieri* (Villa & Villa 1835) will certainly spread further to the other parts of the Slovak Republic and very likely also cross the

borders with the Czech Republic and Poland, where this species has not been found yet.

CONCLUSIONS

The discovery of *S. chevrieri* (Villa & Villa 1835) presence in the Slovak Republic will broaden the knowledge of the *Bostrichidae* family. *Coleoptera* research in the Mlyňany Arboretum of SAS will continue over the next two years (2014–2015).

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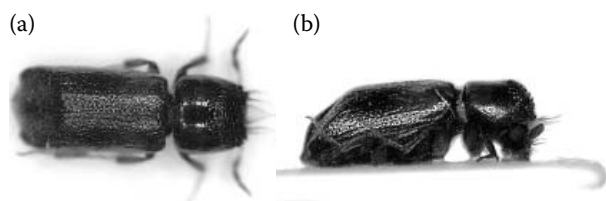


Fig. 1. *Scobicia chevrieri*: dorsal view (a), lateral view (b)

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