

*Dicerca (s. str.) furcata* (Thunberg, 1787) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)  
- a certain presence in the Romanian fauna

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*Dicerca (s. str.) furcata* (Thunberg, 1787) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) – o prezență sigură în fauna României

Rezumat

O nouă specie de buprestid a fost semnalată în fauna României. Prezența acestei specii a fost estimată pe teritoriul Transilvaniei, dar nici o colectare certă nu a avut loc până în anul 2002.

**Keywords:** new species, Buprestidae, Romanian fauna

A new Buprestid species has been recorded from the Romanian fauna. The occurrence of this species was expected in Transylvania, but no certain specimen has been collected till 2002.

*Dicerca acuminata* (Thunbg.) (= *Buprestis acuminata* Pallas, 1782) is now the fourth species of this genus with a certain presence in the Romanian fauna (fig. 1).

Description: Body oblong, dark bronzed, mate in smooth areas and relieves and ruddy lustrous in the puncture. The ventral surface, antennae and legs are ruddy. The farinaceous production more abundant in the rape shaped punctured areas. Elytra caudate prolonged (fig. 2).

Head oblique, prognat. Frons with a slow median sulcus; antennal fosse with oblique and



Fig. 1. Distribution of *Dicerca furcata* (Thunbg.) in Romania. Black circle = certain record, dashed area = estimated area.

prominent superior margins; internal margins of the eyes are slowly convergent to the vertex. Sculpture consists in rape shaped puncture that are grouping

in longitudinal strong furrows. Clypeus slowly chopped; labrum with a rounded anterior margin, with fine rape shaped puncture. The first antennal

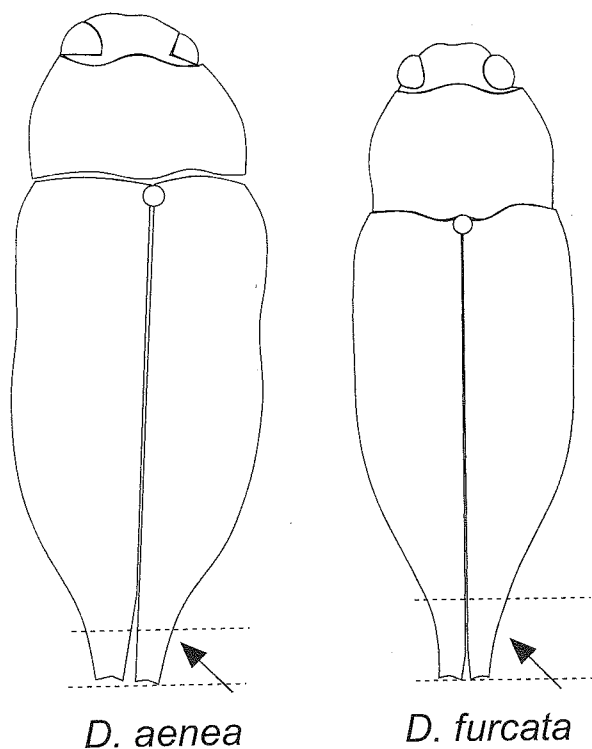


Fig. 2. Habitus of *Dicerca aenea* (left.) and *D. acuminata* (right)

segment is strong and pear shaped; the second is narrow and short twice than the first. Pronotum with the anterior margin bisinuous and the anterior angles very sharp and prominent, same as posterior. The maximal width is in the median part. Disc strong and roughly punctured, especially in the lateral parts. Puncture is oval and rape shaped. Two longitudinal elevations exist on both sides of median sulcus. Some irregular relieves, more or less anastomosed are situated in parallel arrays. Median sulcus are entire, posterior consist in an antescutellar pit. Elytra more wide than the pronotum at the basis, slightly and sinuous widen to the posterior third, then straiten and prolonged strongly and caudate to the apex. The apical tail measures 1/5 of the elytra length (fig. 2). Stripes consisting in prolonged and deep points; intervals 2-4 are elevated and almost smooth. Odd intervals with prolonged relieves be-

come sharp keels to apex. Hind coxae strong widen in the inner part, with a gouge in the trochanter area; protibiae right, meso- and metatibiae are curved to the exterior. The first sternit, slightly canaliculated in the anterior part; the anal sternit prolonged, laterally sinuous, with rounded apex at ♂♂ and tridentat at ♀♀. Sternites big and roughly punctured, but finer than the dorsal surface. Length: 14 – 22 cm.

**Biology and ecology:** Arboreal and mesophilous element. Larvae are growing as secondary guest in stems or thick branches of *Betula* species, especially *B. pendula* and *B. pubescens*. Adults can be found on the host plant, in the sunny parts of the stems or branches.

**Distribution:** Sibero-european element. It was recorded from China, Ukraine, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Germany and Austria. In Romania, it was once, but uncertain recorded (Transylvania, without other distinct assignation). This record was published by OBENBERGER (1930), quoted by KASZAB (1940) but not longer confirmed. I have in my collection 2 specimens, but both of them without label. The two specimens come from a scholar collection.

In 2.06.2002, a certain female specimen was collected in Călimani Mountains, Budac Valley, (leg. Grațian MURARIU, coll. A. RUICĂNESCU) on a stem of *Alnus* tree (accidentally) (fig. 1). Birch trees (host plant for this species) occur in the area.

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