

## Taxonomic Notes on the Genus *Cyrtoclytus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from China and Indochina

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**Abstract** Four new species of the genus *Cyrtoclytus* GANGLBAUER are described under the names *C. elegantissimus* from Guizhou, SW. China, *C. ohbayashii* from Guangxi Zhuangzu Ziziqu, SW. China, *C. takakuwai* from N. Vietnam and *C. dalatensis* from S. Vietnam. *Cyrtoclytus agathus* HOLZSCHUH and *C. scapalis* HOLZSCHUH are additionally recorded from new localities and briefly redescribed herein. *Cyrtoclytus keiichii* NIISATO is newly synonymized with *C. yunamensis* (PIC).

### Introduction

The genus *Cyrtoclytus* GANGLBAUER was established based on a Palearctic species, *Callidium (Clytus) capra* GERMAR. It has a closer relationship to the monotypical genus *Brachyclytus* KRAATZ as well as to several members of the large genus *Clytus* LAICHRTING. A total of fifteen species of the genus have so far been described from the Oriental and Palearctic regions (NIISATO, 2007), ten members of which are known from China and Indochina (GAHAN, 1906; GRESSITT, 1951; HOLZSCHUH, 1999, 2003; GUA & NIISATO, 1993; NIISATO, 1987, 1999; PIC, 1906, 1908, 1914).

As a result of our field survey and research at institutes, we were able to obtain some additional knowledge on the genus *Cyrtoclytus* from China and Indochina. In the present paper, four new species are described and one new synonym is proposed. In addition, new localities for two already known species are provided and the concerning

species briefly redescribed.

*Cyrtoclytus elegantissimus* NIISATO et CHOU, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 9–11)

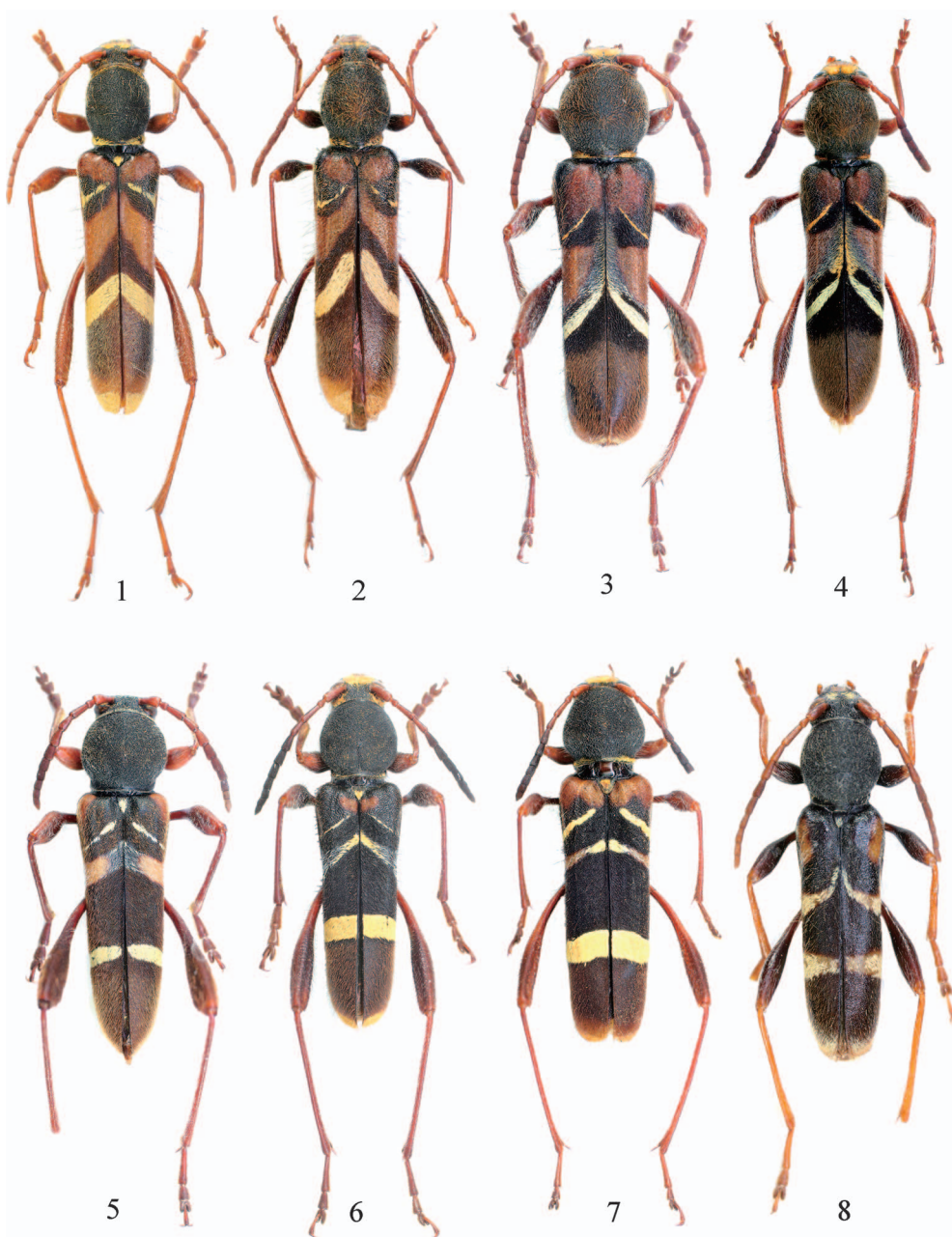
Body length 15.5 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices).

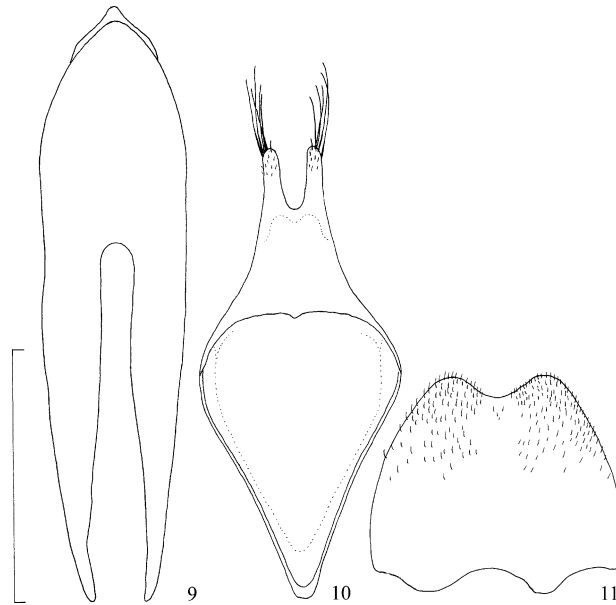
Colour black in head and thoraces, brown in mouthparts except for black apices of mandibles, antennae and legs, generally dullish; elytra on about basal halves generally yellowish brown, with black maculation near scutellum and a triangular incomplete band at basal 3/20, dark brown on about apical 7/10, anterior margin strongly obliquely produced along elytral suture from basal half to 3/10, with a longitudinal infuscate area in middle of each disc near apical third; abdomen on basal ventrite blackish brown, gradually becoming reddish towards apex, anal ventrite reddish brown. Body clothed with brown pubescence, with rather sparse flying long light brown hairs, decorated with pubescence forming reddish yellow or lemon yellow maculae; head moderately with short pale hairs, with reddish yellow pubescence throughout, most prominence pubescence on frons and around eyes; antennae densely with pale brown pubescence on four basal segments, with a row of short light yellow hairs along undersides of segments 2-5; pronotum sparsely with light brown hairs, with reddish yellow pubescence along apical margin and lemon yellow ones along basal margin; scutellum densely with lemon yellow pubescence; elytra with pale brown to pale yellow pubescence, most dense on apical halves, rather sparsely endowed with flying long light brown hairs throughout, provided with following lemon yellow pubescent bands: 1) linear oblique incomplete band at basal fifth slightly thickened at external end, 2) broad oblique band behind middle, 3) apical band on apical tenth; ventral surface with dense lemon yellow pubescence at sides of mesosternum and mid coxae, along posterior margins of metasternum and hind coxae, on apical half of metepisternum, at sides of posterior margins of abdominal ventrites 1-4, especially wide on the basal two; legs sparsely with long erect light brown hairs.

Head including distinctly prominent eyes fairly large, distinctly wider than the apical width of pronotum, finely rugosely punctured; frons moderately dilated apicad, slightly longer than its basal width, depressed though slightly raised to middle, with an entire median groove divided into two linear costae on basal 3/10, coarsely shagreened; genae deep, as deep as lower eye lobes in frontal view; vertex narrowly, but distinctly

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Figs. 1–8. Habitus of *Cyrtoclytus* species from China and Indochina. — 1, *C. elegantissimus* NIISATO et CHOU, sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Fanjing Shan of Guizhou Prov., SW. China; 2, *C. agathus* HOLZSCHUH, ♀ from Yangjiagon of Shanxi Prov., NW. China; 3, *C. ohbayashii* NIISATO et CHOU, sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Daoyao Shan of Guangxi Zhuangzu Ziziqu, SW. China; 4, same species, allotype ♀ from same locality; 5, *C. takakuwai* NIISATO et KUSAKABE, sp. nov., holotype ♂, Mt. Tamdao of Vinh Phu Prov., N. Vietnam; 6, *C. scapalis* HOLZSCHUH, ♂ from Phou (Mt.) Pan of Houaphang Prov., NE. Laos; 7, *C. yunamensis* PIC, ♀, from Wian Papao, NW. Thailand; 8, *C. dalatensis* NIISATO et KUSAKABE, sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Dalat Highland of Bao Lac Prov., S. Vietnam.





Figs. 9–11. Male genital organ of *Cyrtoclytus elegantissimus* NIISATO et CHOU, sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Fanjing Shan of Guizhou Prov., SW. China. — 9, Median lobe in dorsal view; 10, tegmen in dorsal view; 11, tergite 8 in dorsal view. Scale 1 mm.

concave medially, rather distinctly raised towards antennal cavities. Antennae relatively slender, reaching basal third of elytra, hardly thickened in apical segments, with scape elongate quadrate, arcuate, dorsally depressed, as long as segment 3 which is not thickened apicad, segment 4 moderately dilated apicad and 0.85 time as long as the preceding, segment 5 distinctly dilated apicad and slightly shorter than the preceding and as long as segment 6, terminal segment not reduced, bluntly pointed at apex.

Pronotum long strongly dilated apicad, 1.2 times as long as the maximum width at middle,  $3/4$  in width to elytral humeri; apex as wide as base; sides strongly divergent at a short distance from apex, gently divergent to middle then moderately narrowed in arcuate line to basal fifth, with arcuate basal collar in basal sixth; disc rather distinctly convex, distinctly arcuate from lateral view, highest just behind middle which is rather distinctly raised, surface finely rugosely reticulate. Scutellum narrow triangular, medium in size, less than  $1/3$  of elytral width.

Elytra long and slender, 3.2 times as long as width at humeri; sides with weakly prominent humeri, moderately convergent in a rather straight line to basal  $2/5$ , gently arcuate to apical fifth then arcuately convergent to completely rounded apices; disc almost flattened, near scutellum very weakly raised, weakly declivous to scutellum near suture, closely covered with rather shallow punctures.

Ventral sides of thoraces with dense shallow and somewhat rugose punctures; prosternal process narrow, triangularly narrowed apicad. Abdomen gradually narrowed

apicad, punctured less dense than on thoraces; anal ventrite trapezoidal, apical margin truncate with very weak emargination at middle.

Legs long and slender, with hind femur gradually clavate in apical 3/5, almost reaching elytral apices, 1st hind tarsal segment slender, slightly dilated apicad, 1.4 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ: Tergite 8 slightly shorter than the basal width, gently arcuate on basal 4/7 then rather strongly narrowed to apex that is about half as wide as base, deeply emarginate. Median lobe 1/5 the length of elytra, short and broad, with dorsal plate on basal third parallel at sides then arcuately narrowed just behind apex, triangularly produced at the broad extremity, exposing acutely pointed apical part of ventral plate. Tegmen 4/5 the length of median lobe, with parameres dehiscent in apical third measured along midline, with each lobe very slender, gently dilated outward, provided with long setae near apical parts.

*Type specimen.* Holotype ♂, Fanjing Shan 1,500 m in alt., Jiangkou county, Guizhou Prov., SW. China, 15-VI-2001, W.-I CHOU leg. The holotype is preserved at the National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung.

*Distribution.* SW. China (Guizhou).

*Notes.* This new species is remarkable in having the most elongated body and legs among the members of the genus, and is therefore easily recognized in its peculiar habitus. The new species is similar in elytra maculation to *C. agathus* from Gansu (HOLZSCHUH, 1999, p. 40, fig. 54) and *C. formosanus* from Taiwan (GRESSITT, 1933, p. 167) although it can be distinguished from these by the extremely long body with long slender antennae and legs, the apicad dilated pronotum and the two yellow oblique bands on elytra instead of the arcuate ones.

### *Cyrtoclytus agathus* HOLZSCHUH, 1999

(Fig. 2)

*Cyrtoclytus agathus* HOLZSCHUH, 1999, FBVA-Berichte, (110), p. 40, fig. 54; type locality: China, Gansu prov., 70 km W from Wudu, 2,000–2,400 m.

This species has been carefully described and compared with *C. formosanus* by the original author. The single female specimen from Shanxi that we could examine fully agrees with the description of HOLZSCHUH, though differs from it in a few details, especially regarding the arrangement of the density of yellowish pubescence: 1) Occiput with a few scattered reddish yellow pubescence as opposed to dense, 2) pronotum near apical margin covered with thin reddish yellow pubescence only laterally, as opposed to densely bordered, 3) linear lemon yellow band at basal fifth of elytra more transversely arcuate, 4) broad oblique lemon yellow band near middle of elytra slightly is wider than the preceding dark brown discal band, as opposed to distinctly narrower in the holotype; abdomen with lemon yellow pubescent band on basal three ventrite instead of four. Examined female is 13.8 mm in body length.

*Specimen examined.* 1♀, Yangjiagon, 1,300 m in alt., Yang county, Shanxi Prov., NW. China, 20-VI-2000, W.-I CHOU leg.

*Distribution.* NW. China: Gansu and Shanxi (new record).

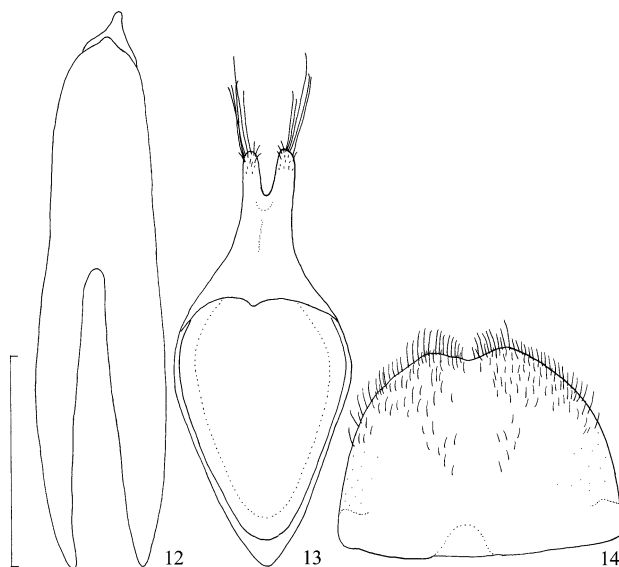
*Notes.* The single female specimen was collected on the blossoms of a *Tilia* sp. (Tiliaceae) near Yangjiagon at 1,300 m altitude. This is the first record of this species from Shanxi.

*Cyrtoclytus ohbayashii* NIISATO et CHOU, sp. nov.

(Figs. 3–4, 12–14)

Body length 18.0 mm in ♂, 13.5 mm in ♀ (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apex).

Colour black, antennae and legs brown, apical seven segments of antenna somewhat infusate as well as sides of the swollen parts of femora, mouthparts except for black mandibles dull brown; elytra largely black, quadrate part of the approximate basal fifth brown, yellowish brown on right-angled triangular external stripe at a level between basal 3/10 and just behind middle which is truncate or more or less oblique at anterior margin and gently arcuate in long inner margin, and also slightly brownish near apices. Body densely clothed with brown pubescence, intermingled with moderate erect long brown hairs, with reddish yellow or lemon yellow pubescence forming maculae; head with dense reddish yellow pubescence on frons and along under and inner sides of eyes;



Figs. 12–14. Male genital organ of *Cyrtoclytus ohbayashii* NIISATO et CHOU, sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Daoyao Shan of Guangxi Zhuangzu Ziziqu, SW. China. — 12, Median lobe in dorsal view; 13, tegmen in dorsal view; 14, tergite 8 in dorsal view. Scale 1 mm.

antennae densely with pale pubescence on apical seven segments, with a row of short brown hairs along undersides of segments 2-5; pronotum densely with long wavy brown hairs and with sparse erect hairs of identical colour, basal margin laterally with reddish yellow pubescence; scutellum sparsely with pale pubescence; elytra with brown pubescence and long erect brown hairs, provided with an arcuate linear band of reddish yellow pubescence at basal 2/9 and an strongly oblique narrow band of lemon yellow pubescence just behind middle, and with an indistinct arcuate band of sparse pale yellow pubescence (additionally with reddish pubescence in holotype ♂) between two yellow bands, supplemented with lemon yellow pubescence at apices in holotype ♂; ventral surface with dense lemon yellow pubescence at sides of mesosternum and along posterior margins of hind coxae and basal ventrite; legs densely with long erect brown hairs.

Head relatively voluminous including moderately prominent eyes, slightly wider than the apical width of pronotum, with close and dense punctures; frons slightly dilated apicad, slightly longer than its basal width, almost flattened, with a narrow median groove almost reaching both apex and base; genae rather deep, slightly shallower than lower eye lobes in frontal view; vertex gently concave at middle, very slightly raised towards antennal cavities. Antennae stout and short, attaining basal third in ♂ or fifth in ♀ of elytra, distinctly thickened in apical seven segments, with scape slightly dilated apicad, rather long, 1.25 times as long as segment 3 which is moderately thickened apicad and slightly depressed, segment 4 rather distinctly dilated apicad and 3/4 the length of the preceding and a little longer than segment 5, segment 6 as long as the preceding, terminal segment reduced and bluntly pointed.

Pronotum almost globular, as long as wide, widest at middle, 3/4 of the humeral width of elytra; apex a little narrower than base; sides gently divergent laterally to middle then strongly arcuate to basal collar; disc moderately convex, slightly arcuate in profile, highest at basal third, finely, closely punctured. Scutellum triangular, medium in size, 1/3 the width of elytron, shagreened on surface.

Elytra relatively long, moderately wide, 2.8 in ♂ or 2.9 in ♀ times as long as width at humeri; sides with moderately in ♂ or slightly in ♀ prominent humeri, rather distinctly convergent to basal 3/10, almost parallel to middle then arcuate and convergent to slightly rounded apices; disc rather distinctly raised around distinct concavities near scutellum, moderately convex near apical eighth, then suddenly declivous to apices, closely and somewhat coarsely punctured on surface.

Ventral sides of thoraces provided with dense fine shallow punctures; prosternal process rather narrow, distinctly narrowed apicad. Abdomen gradually slightly apicad, with punctuation more shallow than that of thoraces; anal ventrite slightly emarginate in ♂ or truncate near middle in ♀ at apical margin.

Legs rather long and stout, with hind femur rather distinctly clavate in apical 3/5, reaching apical seventh of elytra, 1st hind tarsal segment distinctly dilated apicad in ♂, slightly so in ♀, 1.5 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ: Tergite transverse semicircular, 2/3 the length of the basal width, weakly emarginate at middle of apical margin. Median lobe nearly 1/4 the length

of elytra, moderately in width, with dorsal plate gently emarginate near base, gently arcuate at a level between basal third and apical fifth, then arcuately strongly narrowed in arcuate line to bluntly angulate extremity, exposing acutely pointed apical part of ventral plate. Tegmen  $4/5$  the length of median lobe, with parameres dehiscent in apical third measured along midline, with each lobe rather slender, moderately dilated outwardly, provided with long setae near apical part.

*Type specimen.* Holotype ♂, Mt. Dayao Shan, 900 m in alt., Jiaxin Yaozu Zixixian, Guangxi Zhuangzu Ziziqu, 21-IV-2000, W.-I CHOU leg. Allotype ♀, same data as the holotype. The holotype is preserved at the National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung, and the allotype in the private collection of W.-I CHOU, Taipei.

*Distribution.* SW. China: Guangxi Zhuangzu Ziziqu.

*Notes.* Among the known members of the genus, *C. kusamai* from Taiwan (NIISATO, 1988, p. 138, figs. 3–4, 8–10) is probably most reminiscent of *C. ohbayashii* sp. nov. regarding both external and genitalic features. This new species is thus considered as its sibling species from continental China. However, it can be easily distinguished from the Taiwanese species by shorter elytra with the different pattern of discal and pubescent maculation, of which the black discal band just before median yellow pubescent band is very narrow, a little less than the width of yellow band itself as opposed to about third of its width in *C. kusamai*.

Type series of this interesting new species was found on the blossoms of *Acer* sp. (Aceraceae) at Mt. Dayao Shan, 900 m in altitude.

*Cyrtoclytus takakuwai* NIISATO et KUSAKABE, sp. nov.

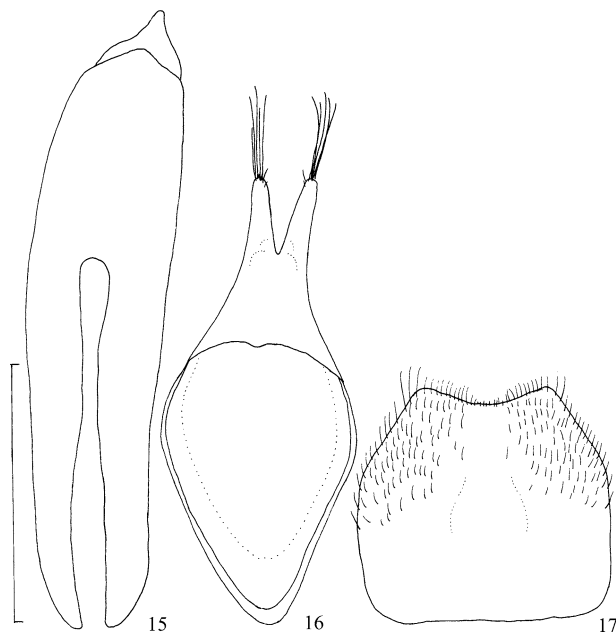
(Figs. 5, 15–17)

Body length 16.5 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apex).

Similar in many respects to *C. scapalis* HOLZSCHUH from the mountainous area of Laos, but body more bust, more brownish in general, pronotum more transverse and wider than long, hind femur markedly clavate in apical  $2/5$ , transverse elytral band on apical  $3/8$  narrow, incomplete, clothed with light yellow pubescence as opposed to deep yellow one. Obviously different from *C. scapalis* regarding the configuration of male genital organ.

Colour black to brownish black, reddish brown in mouthparts except for black margin of mandible, antennae and legs, dullish in general; elytra brownish black, brown at humeri, provided with oblique incomplete pale yellow band on basal fourth which barely reaches sutural fourth on disc. Body clothed with light brown pubescence; head rather thinly with light yellow pubescence on frons; antennae with dense light brown minute pubescence on apical six segments, sparse rows of short light brown hairs along undersides of segments 2–5; pronotum densely with short light brown hairs, without long hairs; scutellum with light yellow pubescence on apical  $3/5$ ; elytra densely with recumbent light brown pubescence, especially dense on apical fourth behind light yellow pubescent band, long hairs like those of pronotum absent, decorated with following light





Figs. 15–17. Male genital organ of *Cyrtoclytus takakuwai* NIISATO et KUSAKABE, sp. nov., holotype ♂, Mt. Tamdao of Vinh Phu Prov., N. Vietnam. — 15, Median lobe in dorsal view; 16, tegmen in dorsal view; 17, tergite 8 in dorsal view. Scale 1 mm.

yellow pubescent maculation: 1) linear arcuate band on basal seventh, 2) oblique broad band on basal fourth on discal band, 3) relatively narrow transverse band on apical 3/8 which is incomplete not reaching either external or sutural margin; ventral surface densely with pale long hairs, partly with dense light yellow pubescence at sides of mesosternum, posterior margins of metasternum, metepisternum and basal two ventrites; legs with femora covered by long recumbent pale hairs.

Head almost as in *C. scapalis*, though larger eyes, frons moderately emarginate at sides and provided with a median groove in basal 2/3, vertex moderately raised at sides. Antennae stouter than in *C. scapalis*, with broad medial segments. Pronotum more transverse than in *C. scapalis*, slightly wider than long as opposed to longer than wide in *C. scapalis*, widest just before middle, with apex slightly produced near middle, a little wider than base which is almost transversely truncate; disc evenly convex, highest just behind middle, without median longitudinal concavity before base, finely asperate throughout. Scutellum as in *C. scapalis*. Elytra 2.8 times as long as the humeral width, distinctly narrowed apicad. Ventral surface almost as in *C. scapalis*. Legs stouter, with hind femur markedly swollen in apical 2/5.

Male genital organ: Tergite 8 twice the length of the basal width, parallel in basal 3/4 then distinctly narrowed to apical margin which is widely shallowly emarginate. Median lobe a little less than 1/4 the length of elytra, rather broad, with dorsal plate

gently arcuately narrowed from apical half, distinctly so from apical fifth to apex which is bluntly angulate, exposing long apical part of ventral plate which is arcuate at sides and with bluntly produced extremity. Tegmen 7/10 the length of median lobe, with parameres dehiscent in apical halves measured along midline, with each lobe elongate and slightly narrowed apicad, rather distinctly dilated outward, provided with markedly long setae.

*Type specimen.* Holotype ♂, Mt. Tamdao, Vinh Phu Province, N. Vietnam, VI-2005, native collector leg. The holotype is preserved in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

*Notes.* Though similar in general appearance, this new species can clearly be distinguished from *C. scapalis* HOLZSCHUH from the mountainous area of Laos (HOLZSCHUH, p. 208, fig. 48) by the elytra with a discal pale yellow band on the basal fourth and the narrower and incomplete transverse light yellow band on apical 3/8. The configuration of male genital organ of this species is also different from *C. scapalis*; median lobe with long ventral plate which is distinctly exposed in dorsal view, and elongate and strongly outwardly dilated parameres with remarkably long setae at apices. Since the elytral maculation and the configuration of male genital organ is similar to *C. kusamai* NIISATO, this new species may be related to it. However, *C. kusamai* has its elytra with enlarged blackish brown area beyond the posterior light yellow bands and without the pale yellow discal band, and ventral plate of male genital organ shorter.

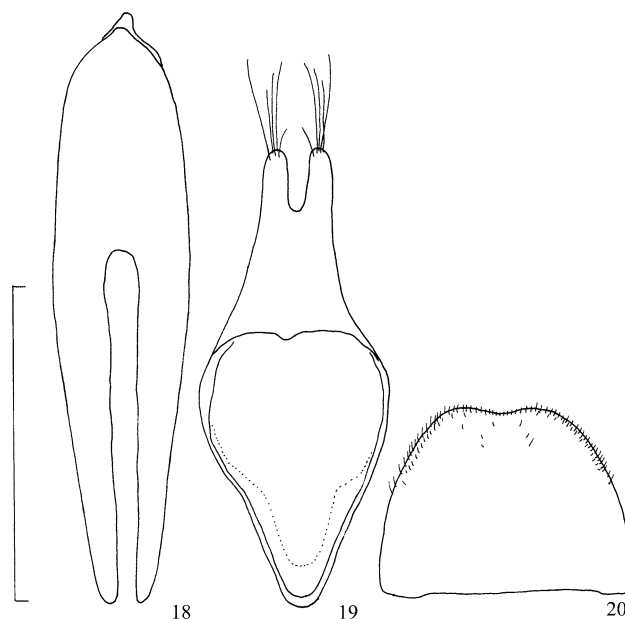
### *Cyrtoclytus scapalis* HOLZSCHUH, 2003

(Figs. 6–7, 18–20)

*Cyrtoclytus scapalis* HOLZSCHUH, 2003, Ent. Basil., 25, p. 208, fig. 48; type locality: NE-Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saleui; Phu Phan Mt., 20° 15' N 104° 02' E, 1,500–2,000 m.

This species has carefully been described and it is not necessary to give additional account of the external morphology except for the following, newly observed intra-specific variations: Elytra usually brown at bases near scutellum though sometimes almost entirely black, almost always fringed with distinct apical band of yellow pubescence, though rarely sparse and indistinct, with oblique yellow pubescent band almost completely disappearing in the female; body length 10.0–18.0 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apex).

*Male genital organ:* Tergite 3/4 the length of the basal width, more or less arcuately narrowed to apical margin which is slightly emarginate or almost transversely truncate. Median lobe nearly 1/4 the length of elytra, rather broad, with dorsal plate arcuately gently narrowed to apical half, then slightly emarginate to apical sixth and distinctly narrowed to apex which is bluntly angulate, exposing the pointed extremity of ventral plate. Tegmen 8/10 the length of median lobe, with parameres broad and short, dehiscent in apical third to fourth measured along midline, with each lobe slightly narrowed apicad, almost parallel or gently dilated outward, provided with long setae.



Figs. 18–20. Male genital organ of *Cyrtoclytus scapalis* HOLZSCHUH, ♂ from Phou (Mt.) Pan of Houaphang prov., NE. Laos. — 18, Median lobe in dorsal view; 19, tegmen in dorsal view; 20, tergite 8 in dorsal view. Scale 1 mm.

*Specimens examined.* 1♀, Phou (=Mt.) Pan, 1,800–2,000 m in alt., Ban Saleui, Houaphan Prov., NE. Laos, 23–24-V-2001, H. WAKAHARA leg.; 3♂♂, 7♀♀, Phou (=Mt.) Pan, Ban Saleui, Houaphan Prov., NE. Laos, 20~27-V-2002, H. WAKAHARA leg.; 2♀♀, same locality as the preceding, 11-IV-2004, T. NIISATO leg.; 6♂♂, 13♀♀, same locality as the preceding, 16-IV~15-V-2004; 4♀♀, same locality as the preceding, 2~10-V-2006; 1♂, 2♀♀, same locality as the preceding, 1~7-V-2007; 1♂, Phou Samsoun, 2,100 m in alt., Ban Muang, Xiengkhouang Prov., C. Laos, 13-IV-2008, H. WAKAHARA leg.

*Notes.* *Cyrtoclytus scapalis* has been described based on a single male specimen collected at Phou Pan of northeastern Laos. Recently, we were able to examine a series of specimens coming from the type locality as well as Phou Samsoun in central Laos. According to the field observations made by senior author, this clytine is usually found on dead trunks of an undetermined broadleaved tree, at approximately 1,800 m of altitude.

### *Cyrtoclytus yunamensis* (PIC, 1906)

(Fig. 8)

*Clytus yunamensis* PIC, 1906, Mat. Longic., 6(1), p. 18; type locality: "Yu-nam".

*Cyrtoclytus yunamensis*: AURIVILLIUS, 1912, Coleopterm. Cat., 39, p. 373. — GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2, p. 261.

*Cyrtoclytus keiichii* NIISATO, 1999, Elytra, Tokyo, 27, p. 43, figs. 1a & 2; type locality: Waiang Papao, Chiang Rai, N. Thailand. *Syn. nov.*

*Specimens examined.* 1♀ (holotype of *C. yunamensis*, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris), "Clytus yunamensis Pic" "yu nam" "Type" "Museum Paris Coll. M Pic" "HOLOTYPE (red label)"; 1♀ (holotype of *C. keiichii*, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo), Waiang Papao, Chiang Rai, N. Thailand, 15-V-1995; 2♀♀, same locality as the preceding, 15-V-1995.

*Notes.* Elytral maculation of *C. yunamensis* is similar *C. callizonus* from Myanmar (GAHAN, 1906, p., fig.) and to *C. scapalis* from Laos. It is therefore possible that these three allopatric species are sibling species. On the other hand, according to our recent examination, *C. keiichii* NIISATO described from northwestern Thailand, it corresponds with the type of *C. yunamensis* in almost all details, and thus should be regarded as its junior synonym.

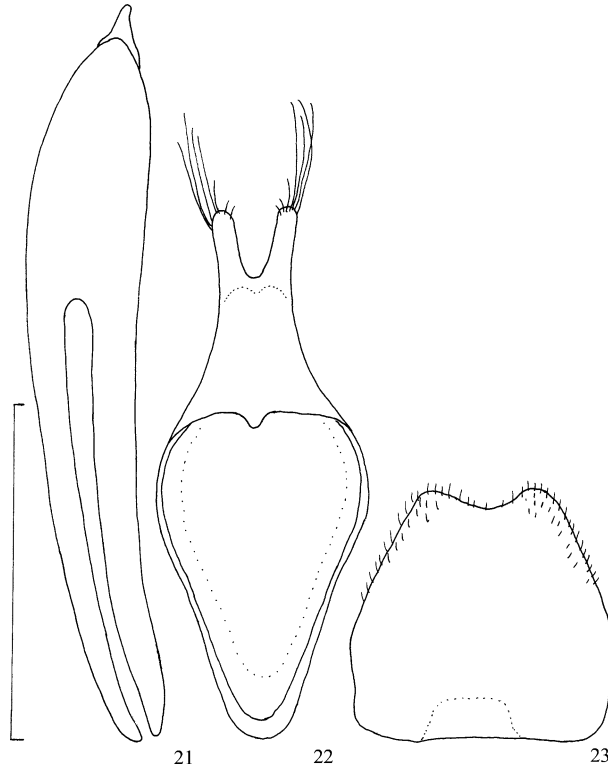
*Cyrtoclytus dalatensis* NIISATO et KUSAKABE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 9, 21–23)

Body length 10.5 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apex).

Colour black in head including mandibles and thoraces, yellowish brown in eyes, mouthparts, antennae and legs except for dark brown clavate parts of femora, dull in general; elytra dark brown, provided with following four light yellow maculae: 1) isolate stripe near humerus at a level between just behind base and basal eighth, 2) arcuate narrow band gradually broadened from basal eighth of suture to basal 3/8 near external margin, then strongly bent forwards and reaching to margin of basal eighth, 3) transverse band on apical third slightly broadened externally, 4) apical marginal band. Body clothed with long pale yellow hairs mostly on forehead, elytra and undersides of thoraces, decorated with dense lemon yellow maculation; head with dense lemon yellow pubescence on frons and along posterior margin of eyes; antennae densely with pale pubescence on apical seven segments, with row of short pale hairs along undersides of segments 2–5; pronotum sparsely with long black hairs, thinly with lemon yellow pubescence at sides near apical and basal margin; scutellum with dense lemon pubescence on apical 2/5; elytra densely with light brown recumbent pubescence and long flying pale yellow hairs, with dense light yellow pubescence on the same colored discal maculation except for humeral stripe; ventral surface with dense lemon yellow pubescence at sides of mesosternum and sides along posterior margins of ventrites 1-3; femora with recumbent long pale yellow hairs.

Head not so voluminous including moderately prominent eyes, slightly wider than the apical width of pronotum, finely, but coarsely punctured; frons slightly dilated apicad, almost as long as the basal width, gently raised, with an indistinct median groove not reaching either or base; genae moderately narrowed and slightly deeper than lower



Figs. 21–23. Male genital organ of *Cyrtoclytus dalatensis* NIISATO et KUSAKABE, sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Dalat Highland of Bao Lac Prov., S. Vietnam. — 21, Median lobe in dorsal view; 22, tegmen in dorsal view; 23, tergite 8 in dorsal view. Scale 1 mm.

eye lobes in frontal view; vertex flattened at middle, weakly raised towards antennal cavities. Antennae stout, relatively long, reaching to basal 3/8 of elytra, with scape quadrate, distinctly depressed above, as long as segment 3 which is more or less flattened gently dilated apicad, segments 4 and 5 equal in length moderately dilated apicad, segment 6 slightly shorter than the preceding, terminal segment slightly arcuate, bluntly pointed.

Pronotum globular, almost as long as wide, widest just before middle, a little narrower than the humeral width of elytra, with apex a little narrower than base; disc well convex, strongly arcuate in profile, highest at basal 5/12, faintly depressed along midline behind basal third, finely asperate on surface. Scutellum triangular, large, 2/5 the width of elytron, finely punctured on surface.

Elytra long and slender, 2.7 times as long as the humeral width; sides with less prominent humeri, moderately convergent to basal third, slightly narrowed in gently arcuate line to apices which are obliquely arcuately truncate and without any angles; disc strongly declivous in bases, deeply concave near suture behind scutellum, closely,

finely punctured on surface.

Ventral sides of thoraces densely provided with fine shallow punctures, with prosternal process moderately narrow, slightly dilated near apex, mesosternal process. Abdomen simply narrowed apicad, more sparsely punctured than in thoraces, with anal ventrite gently arcuate at apical margin.

Legs relatively long, not so stout, with hind femur gradually clavate in apical half, barely reaching apical seventh of elytra, hind tarsal segment 1.25 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ: Tergite 8 almost as long as the length of the basal width, parallel-sided in basal 2/5 then distinctly narrowed to apical margin which is distinctly emarginate. Median lobe nearly a little less than 1/4 the length of elytra, very slender, with dorsal plate arcuate at sides in basal 3/5 then arcuately narrowed to simply produced apex, exposing short apical part of dorsal plate which is markedly pointed. Tegmen a little shorter than median lobe, with parameres dehiscent in apical 2/5 measured along midline, with each lobe rather elongate, gently narrowed apicad, strongly dilated outwards, provided with very long setae near apices.

*Type specimen.* Holotype ♂, Dalat Highland, Bao Lac Province, S. Vietnam, 20-VIII-2003, M. ITO leg. The holotype is preserved in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

*Notes.* *Cyrtoclytus matsumotoi* has been described based on a single female specimen collected from the central mountains in the Malay Peninsula (NIISATO, 1989, p. 88, fig. 1). *Cyrtoclytus dalatensis* sp. nov., despite the wide geographical gap separating the southeastern edge of Indocina and the Malay Peninsula, in many respects resembles *C. matsumotoi*. The new species may perhaps be considered as a geographical race of *C. matsumotoi*, though the true affinities of both taxa are uncertain until the male of the latter species is discovered for comparative examination of male characteristics including the genital organ. Judging from the external morphology, *C. dalatensis* can be readily separated from the Malayan species by shorter elytra, that are 2.7 times as long as the humeral width in contrast to about 3.0 times of those of *C. matsumotoi*, longer and slenderer antennae, and absence of yellow pubescence at occiput and pronotum. According to the collector, M. ITO, the single male specimen of this interesting new species was collected at the peak of the Dalat Highland.

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